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# Census Recensement



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Report No. 16

National Census Test

Ethnic Origin

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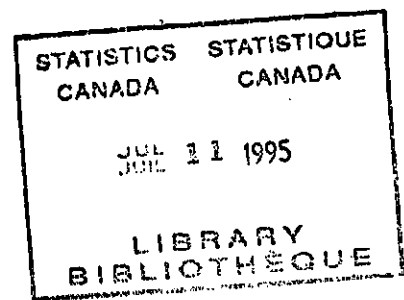


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**Report No. 16**

**National Census Test**

**Ethnic Origin**

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**August 1994**



## **Highlights**

### **General Results**

- Before follow-up, non-response for the ethnic origin question in the 1993 National Census Test was 12.1% for Canada. This was considerably higher than for other socio-cultural variables but comparable to the non-response rate (11.8%) before follow-up in the 1991 Census.
- After follow-up, the non-response rate for ethnic origin in 1993 at 3.8% was slightly higher than for other socio-cultural variables. In comparison, non-response for the ethnic origin question in the 1991 Census was 3.4% for Canada.
- In the 1993 National Census Test with an open-ended ethnic origin question, 64% of respondents provided single origins and 36% gave multiple origins. In the 1991 Census which contained 15 mark-in entries and 2 write-in spaces for ethnic origin, 71% of respondents declared a single origin and 29% gave a multiple origin.
- The 1988 National Census Test with a Canadian mark-in entry for ethnic origin resulted in more multiple responses (41%) and fewer single responses (59%) than the 1993 National Census Test.

### **Comparison with 1991 Census**

#### **Canadian Responses**

- The presence of Canadian as an example and the open-ended format resulted in substantial changes in ethnic origins in the 1993 National Census Test compared to the 1991 Census. Canadian was the most frequent ethnic origin reported in the 1993 National Census Test. Single Canadian responses rose from 763,000 in 1991 to 5.2 million in 1993.
- In the 1993 National Census Test, Canadian responses represented 30% of all ethnic origins: 19% single and 11% multiple responses. In the 1991 Census, Canadian origins were reported by 4% of the population with 3% of the population giving a single origin and 1% stating Canadian in combination with other origins.
- Although one-fourth of Canada's population lives in Quebec, one-half of all Canadian single origins were reported by persons in this province. Other provinces had fewer Canadian single responses. Ontario with almost 40% of Canada's population, accounted for one-fourth of single Canadian responses.

- The geographic distribution of Canadian origins was very similar in the 1988 National Census Test. At that time, one-half of Canadian single origins were cited by persons in Quebec and one-fourth by those in Ontario. In comparison, in the 1991 Census, two-thirds of Canadian responses were given by persons in Ontario and 3% by those in Quebec.

### **Single and Multiple Responses**

- Single responses for most ethnic groups fell in the National Census Test as a result of the increase in Canadian single responses. These ranged from large decreases for Black (81%), French (54%), Aboriginal (53%), British (35%) and Latin, Central and South American (34%) origins to smaller decreases for others: European (10%) and Asian and African origins (2%).
- Although Black single origins declined, Caribbean and African origins increased in 1993. This reflected the preference for a cultural identification when the Black mark-in entry was removed from the questionnaire.
- Aboriginal single origins decreased by one-half from 260,000 in the 1991 Census to 123,000 in the 1993 National Census Test. Total Aboriginal responses fell by one-quarter from 772,000 in 1991 to 584,000 in 1993<sup>1</sup>.
- Generally, multiple responses for most ethnic groups did not decrease as much as those observed for single responses. Total counts in the 1993 National Census Test for the 1991 Census mark-in entries declined from less than 10% for Polish to 85% for Black. Italian was the only mark-in which showed an increase in responses in the 1993 National Census Test.

### **Comparison with Population Group (Question 18)**

- The proportion of visible minorities identified using ethnic origin (8.2%) and population group (8.3%) was very similar in the National Census Test.
- There was about 90% consistency in reporting among visible minorities, that is persons reported similar ethnic and population groups.
- For most employment equity groups in the National Census Test, ethnic origin counts were comparable or slightly higher than the population group estimates. However, counts based on

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<sup>1</sup> To ensure comparability with 1993 NCT data, Indian Reserves and territories have been excluded from the 1991 Census data.

ethnic origin were lower than those from the population group question for Blacks, South East Asians and Latin Americans. This was mainly due to reporting patterns.

- Although 488,000 persons reported Black in the population group question, only 387,000 persons were identified as Black from ethnic origin. While most persons in the Black population group provided origins such as Haitian or Jamaican, about 30% reported Canadian, English or African origins or did not respond to the ethnic origin question.
- For South East Asians the estimate based on population group was slightly higher (14%) because a number of respondents provided French or Chinese ancestry or did not respond to the ethnic origin question.
- For Latin Americans, the estimate from population group was about 25% higher than counts derived from ethnic origin. This is due to reporting patterns and employment equity definitions. Many Latin Americans reported Spanish as their ethnic origin. In addition, some ethnic groups such as Chileans are not included in the employment equity derivation of visible minorities.
- However, for Arabs and West Asians, the population group estimate was one-third lower than the ethnic origin derived estimate. This is because many persons who provided Arab or West Asian ethnic origins said they were White in the population group question.

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## 1.0 Introduction

The 1993 National Census Test contained a question with the same wording as the ethnic origin question in the 1991 Census. However, the 1993 test question used a completely open-ended approach as opposed to the 1991 Census which contained 15 mark-in response circles and two write-in spaces for other origins. The 1993 National Census Test ethnic origin question eliminated the mark-in response circles and respondents were asked to specify up to three origins.

Twenty ethnic origin examples were provided for Question 16 based on incidence reporting from the 1991 Census. These included the mark-in response categories from the 1991 Census and three other groups: "Canadian", "East Indian" and "Portuguese" as a result of higher counts for these groups in the 1991 Census. "Cree" and "Micmac" were listed as examples to replace "North American Indian" which had not been well received among Aboriginal persons. Similarly, "Haitian" and "Jamaican" replaced "Black" which had caused some negative reaction during the 1991 Census.

No note explaining the purpose of the ethnic origin question was included in the National Census Test. Focus groups testing demonstrated that such a note was not necessarily beneficial.

In addition to the 15 mark-ins, the 1991 ethnic origin question listed nine examples of other groups for respondents to write-in. Some of these examples were included in the 1993 ethnic origin question because of higher counts in 1991 (Portuguese, East Indian and Haitian). However, others did not appear in the 1993 list: Greek, Pakistani, Filipino, Vietnamese, Japanese, Lebanese.

The objective of the 1993 National Census Test was to test an open-ended ethnic origin question and to evaluate the impact of the change in format on response patterns. In addition, it was necessary to evaluate whether an open-ended format could yield results suitable for employment equity purposes.

### Quantitative Analysis

The report focuses on ethnic origin results from the 1993 National Census Test. This includes non-response, single and multiple responses and comparison of counts with the 1991 Census.

Ethnic origin responses were grouped into the employment equity groups. Results from Question 16 were cross-tabulated with Question 18 to determine whether an open-ended ethnic origin question could yield results suitable for employment equity purposes.

## Qualitative Analysis

Focus groups testing demonstrated that many persons prefer the open-ended format for the ethnic origin question. Although mark-in entries are easier for groups which are listed, groups which were not listed considered the mark-in approach unfair.

The presence of boxes such as Black and Jewish posed some problems during the 1991 collection activities. There were complaints that these groups were not ethnic groups and should not be included as mark-in boxes. The question of what is an acceptable ethnic or cultural group is a sensitive one.

Focus group testing also demonstrated that there is no consensus on the most appropriate terminology for groups such as Black/African, East Indian/South Asian and North American Indian/Aboriginal persons. Many respondents want to provide information about themselves using their own terminology. Aboriginal respondents in particular did not find the mark-in response categories the most appropriate ones to define themselves. Also, in the last census, many Aboriginal persons wrote-in a more specific response such as Cree.

Review of a random sample of questionnaires in both the Labour Force Survey and Special Population samples in the 1993 National Census Test was conducted to assess responses and comments to the ethnic origin question format and examples. In addition, a sample of questionnaires of respondents who objected to the ethnic origin question were reviewed. Census Help Line reports and interviewer debriefing reports were also consulted to evaluate the reaction of respondents to Question 16.

Also, a series of questionnaires that contained conflicting responses were examined. These included conflicts between Questions 16 and 17 for Aboriginal responses as well as Questions 16 and 18 for South Asian/East Indian responses.

About 900 questionnaires were reviewed in all regions of Canada.

## Special Population Samples

These consisted of an augmented non-representative sample of groups in large urban areas and Métis communities. The special populations were Blacks in Montreal, Toronto and Halifax, Asians in Toronto and Vancouver and Montreal, and Latin Americans in Montreal. Aboriginal persons were located in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

The non-representative nature of the Special Population Samples was not conducive to quantitative analysis. As a result, focus is on qualitative analysis and non-response.

## 2.0 Response Patterns

### 2.1 Non-response and Invalid Responses

#### 2.1.1 Non-response Rates

The non-response rate for ethnic origin in the Edit Failure Study was 12.1% for Canada. This was considerably higher than for other socio-cultural variables. Non-response was highest for Newfoundland (23.8%) and lowest for Alberta (8.1%).

After follow-up, the non-response rate was 3.8% for Canada - ranging from 2.0% in Prince Edward Island to 5.5% in Newfoundland. Non-response in Quebec was 2.6% and in Ontario, 4.2%. The non-response rate for ethnic origin was slightly higher than for other socio-cultural variables after follow-up.

In comparison, non-response for the ethnic origin question in the 1991 Census was 3.4%. Although there was no mandatory follow-up in the census, the non-response rate for ethnic origin in the Edit Sample Study at 11.8% was comparable to non-response in the Edit Failure Study in 1993.

Previous National Census Tests had produced non-response rates for ethnic origin ranging from 4.9% in 1988 to 14% (with Canadian as example) and 17% (without Canadian as an example) in 1989.

#### 2.1.2 Invalid Responses

Invalid responses represented 0.5% of all ethnic origin responses in the National Census Test. There were very few backlash responses. Most of the invalid responses resulted from difficulties in coding open-ended ethnic origin responses with the autocoding system available for the National Census Test. This was further complicated due to lack of editing in the test.

Although there were very few backlash or negative responses, there were a number of ambiguous responses. The open-ended format adds to the ambiguity because it allows respondents to define themselves by using their own terminology. Native Canadian, Canadian Native, native of Canada, Indian, Indigenous Canadian are difficult to interpret. In some cases, these responses were written on one line but in other cases, interpretation was further complicated when participants wrote in a single response such as North American Indian on two or more lines.

### 2.2 Single and Multiple Responses

In the National Census Test, 63.7% of respondents provided single origins and 36.3%, multiple origins. In the 1991 Census, 71.0% of

respondents gave a single origin and 29.0% gave a multiple origin.

The 1988 National Census Test which contained a Canadian mark-in entry produced a lower proportion of single responses (59.3%) and a higher proportion of multiple responses (40.7%) than the 1993 National Census Test.

Overall, from 1991 to 1993, single responses decreased by 8.3% and multiple responses rose by 28.2% as a result of the presence of Canadian as an example and the open-ended format.

### **3.0 Comparison of Counts**

#### **3.1 1993 National Census Test and 1991 Census**

##### **3.1.1 Single Responses<sup>2</sup>**

Canadian was the most frequent ethnic origin reported in the 1993 National Census Test with six times more single responses than in the 1991 Census. Canadian single responses rose from 763,000 in 1991 to 5.2 million in 1993.

Single responses for most ethnic groups fell in the National Census Test, ranging from large decreases for Black (80.9%), French (54.4%), Aboriginal (52.5%), British (34.8%) and Latin, Central and South American (34.1%) origins to smaller decreases for other origins: European (10.2%) and Asian and African (2.3%).

Black single responses fell from 224,000 in the 1991 Census to 43,000 in the 1993 Test. The decrease in Black single origins was largely compensated by the increase in African (from 26,000 to 108,000) and Caribbean origins (from 94,000 to 183,000). This reflected the preference for a cultural identification and increasing use of the term "African" when the Black mark-in entry was removed.

French single origins decreased from 6.1 million in 1991 to 2.8 million in 1993 as a result of the increase of Canadian responses. Within the British category, English single origins dropped by 42.0% from 3.9 million in the 1991 Census to 2.3 million in 1993. Scottish single origins declined by 24.9% (889,000 to 667,000) and Irish by 23.6% (722,000 to 552,000). Other British single origins increased three times as a result of the open-ended format from 34,000 in the 1991 Census to 135,000 in the 1993 National Census Test.

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<sup>2</sup> 1993 data have been adjusted for non-response in this section.

Analysis of the coefficient of variation for British, French, Aboriginal and Canadian single origins demonstrated that were not within the range of estimates at the 95% confidence level when compared to 1991 Census counts.

Single responses for most of the remaining 1991 mark-in entries decreased in the National Census Test from a low of 8.4% for Ukrainian to a high of 36.3% for Jewish. Ukrainian single responses numbered 371,000 in 1993, down from 405,000 in 1991. There were 156,000 Jewish responses in 1993 compared with 246,000 in 1991. Dutch origins dropped from 357,000 to 292,000 (18.2%), German from 907,000 to 703,000 (22.5%) and Chinese from 586,000 to 519,000 (11.5%). Two mark-in groups showed an increase in the National Census Test: Italian single origins rose from 750,000 to 860,000 (14.7%) and Polish from 272,000 to 315,000 (15.6%).

Within the European sub-total, Western and Northern European groups showed greatest decrease (20.9% and 17.4% respectively). Eastern European origins rose slightly (3.3%) because of higher counts for Polish origins. Southern European origins declined slightly (3.3%). Whereas Italian origins rose in the National Census Test, Portuguese origins fell by one-half from 247,000 to 124,000.

Examination of the coefficient of variation for European single origins showed that these counts were within the range of estimates at the 95% level of confidence. Estimates for Jewish ethnic origins, however, were lower than the estimate range at the 95% level of confidence.

Although the Asian and African sub-total decreased only slightly from 1991, there was considerable variation among the ethnic groups. South Asian single origins declined slightly by 5.1% and East/Southeast Asian by 8.7%. These decreases were partially offset by the large increase in African origins (310.2%). Even within ethnic categories, there was little consistency with the 1991 Census. Although East Indian was shown as an example in the 1993 ethnic origin question, counts decreased by 20.7% while other South Asian responses rose by 47.9%. This may reflect a change in reporting pattern for this group. Within the East/Southeast Asian category, Chinese and Filipino dropped from 960,000 to 876,000 although Indo-Chinese responses showed a 25.7% increase from 116,000 in 1991 to 146,000 in 1993.

Estimates for Black, African and Caribbean groups fell outside the range at the 95% level of confidence due in large part to changes in reporting patterns from Black in the 1991 Census to Caribbean and African in the 1993 National Census Test. Examination of the coefficients of variation for Asian, Arab and Latin, Central and South American origins shows that these groups fell within the range of estimates at the 95% level.

### 3.1.2 Multiple Responses<sup>3</sup>

The presence of Canadian also impacted on multiple responses in the 1993 National Census Test. Multiple responses increased 28.2% overall but multiples with Canadian increased considerably more. Many showed dramatic changes in counts: "French and Canadian" from 21,000 in 1991 to 698,000 in 1993 (33 times), "French, Canadian and other" from 5,000 to 81,000 (14 times); "British, French and Canadian" from 14,000 to 177,000 (12 times); "British and Canadian" from 116,000 to 1,172,000 (9 times); "Canadian and other" from 58,000 to 596,000 (9 times); "British, Canadian and other" from 40,000 to 366,000 (8 times). "Other multiple origins" (other than British, French or Canadian) increased by 30.2% from 828,000 in the 1991 Census to 1,078,000 in the 1993 National Census Test.

The "British, French, Canadian and other" category had no counts in 1993 (14,000 in 1991) because a maximum of three write-ins were captured in the test.

Estimates from 1993 for the "British only" and the "French and other" categories were within the 95% confidence level when compared with counts from the 1991 Census. Estimates for all other multiple combinations fell outside the range of group estimates at the 95% level of confidence.

### 3.1.3 Total Counts for 1991 Mark-ins<sup>4</sup>

Although total counts for the 1991 Census mark-in responses also showed substantial decreases in the 1993 National Census Test, generally the differences were not as great as those observed for single responses. Declines for combined single and multiple responses ranged from 9% for Polish to 85% for Black responses. Italian was the only mark-in which showed an increase in total responses in 1993. Counts for this group rose by 7% from 1,146,000 in 1991 to 1,227,000 in 1993. The following summarizes the changes for the 1991 mark-ins.

Total estimates for French declined from 8.3 million to 5.2 million which represented a 38% decrease. Among the British origins, English responses fell from 8.6 million to 6.4 million (26%), Scottish from 4.2 million to 3.5 million (17%) and Irish from 3.8 million to 3.3 million (13%).

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<sup>3</sup> 1993 data have been adjusted for non-response in this section.

<sup>4</sup> 1993 data have not been adjusted due to the large number of variables in this section. Differences between 1991 and 1993 may be slightly overestimated as a result of non-adjustment of 1993 data.

German responses were provided by 15% fewer respondents, that is 2.4 million in the 1993 National Census Test compared to 2.8 million in the 1991 Census. Ukrainian and Polish origins declined by about one-tenth in 1993. Ukrainian fell from 1,049,000 to 940,000 and Polish dropped from 738,000 to 671,000 in the 1993 National Census Test. Estimates for Jewish and Dutch origins demonstrated greater fluctuations. Jewish responses fell by almost one-half from 369,000 to 201,000 and Dutch responses dropped by one-quarter from 957,000 to 716,000.

Chinese responses declined by one-tenth: 652,000 in the 1991 Census to 580,000 in the 1993 National Census Test. Black origins decreased substantially from 338,000 to 51,000 as respondents provided other answers such as Haitian, Jamaican or African. Métis origins were reported by 40% fewer persons in 1993, 122,000 persons compared to 203,000 in 1991. North American Indian responses decreased by 22% from 580,000 in the last census to 453,000 in the recent test. Aboriginal responses are discussed further in Section 3.3.

Analysis of the coefficient of variation demonstrates that total 1993 counts for most of the 1991 Census mark-ins fell outside the range of estimates at the 95% confidence level. Only four of the fifteen mark-ins (Italian, Ukrainian, Chinese and Polish) yielded total counts in the 1993 National Census Test which were comparable to those in 1991 Census.

### 3.2 Canadian Responses<sup>5</sup>

The National Census Test ethnic origin question with Canadian included among the examples led to an increase in both single and multiple responses. Canadian responses represented 30.3% of all ethnic origins: 19.0% single and 11.3% multiple responses (adjusted data). In 1991, Canadian origins were reported by 3.9% of the population with 2.9% of the population giving a single origin and 1.0% giving Canadian in combination with other origins.

Canadian ethnic origins were reported either as a single response or a multiple response by about one-half the population of Quebec, one-third of New Brunswick, one-fourth of Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and one-fifth of the remaining provinces.

Previous tests produced varying degrees of Canadian responses depending on the presence of Canadian as an example or a mark-in entry. The 1988 National Census Test with Canadian as a mark-in entry resulted in 37.8% of Canadian responses (16.6% single and 21.2% multiple). The 1989 National Census Test used an open-ended

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<sup>5</sup> In this section, 1993 data have not been adjusted unless otherwise stated.



approach similar to that in the 1993 test. One-half of questionnaires contained a sample with Canadian among the examples and the other half without Canadian. The sample with Canadian resulted in 28% Canadian responses (15% single and 13% multiple). The sample without Canadian had 8% Canadian responses (4% for single, 4% for multiple).

Results of the 1993 National Census Test confirm that the presence of Canadian as an example leads to increases in Canadian origins. The overall proportion of Canadian responses was higher in the 1993 test than the 1989 National Census Test (with Canadian sample) by 2.3 percentage points. However, Canadian origins were lower by 7.5 percentage points than the 1988 National Census Test which listed Canadian as a mark-in response category.

Analysis of the geographic distribution of Canadian origins reveals some surprises. Although one-quarter of Canada's population lived in Quebec, one-half of all Canadian single origins were reported by respondents in this province. Ontario with 37.4% of Canada's population, accounted for 24.2% of single Canadian responses. New Brunswick with 2.6% of the total population, had 3.1% of Canadian ethnic origins. All other provinces had proportionately fewer single Canadian origins.

Multiple Canadian responses were more equitably distributed with most provinces having about the same proportion of responses as their share of the total population. Almost two-thirds of Canadian multiple ethnic responses were reported by persons in Ontario (40.3%) and Quebec (24.4%).

The geographic distribution of Canadian origins was very similar in the 1988 National Census Test. At that time, 52.7% of all Canadian single origins were cited by persons in Quebec and 24.7% by those in Ontario. Multiple responses were concentrated in Ontario (40.6%) and Quebec (22.9%). Although the mark-in ethnic origin question in 1988 produced a larger number of Canadian responses, the geographic distribution of these responses was the same as the open-ended ethnic origin question with a Canadian example in 1993.

The geographic distribution of those reporting Canadian ethnic ancestry in the 1991 Census was quite different from that observed in both the 1993 and 1988 tests. In the 1991 Census, two-thirds of Canadian responses were given by persons living in Ontario and 3% by those living in Quebec.

Analysis of the 1993 results shows that younger respondents have a higher propensity to declare Canadian origins. Persons less than 15 years of age represented 20.9% of the population but 28.2% of Canadian single origins in the 1993 National Census Test. Canadian responses were also slightly higher among persons in the 15 to 24 age group: 13.7% of the population but 14.9% of Canadian single origins. However, among persons over the age of 25 there was less

propensity to report Canadian ethnicity. The greatest discrepancy was found among those 65 and over who comprised 11.3% of the total population but only 7.6% of Canadian origins.

In Quebec, Canadian responses were more evenly distributed across all age groups than in other provinces. About one-fifth of the total Quebec population was under the age of 15 and 23.0% of Canadian single responses were declared by persons in this age group. Persons 65 years of age and over comprised 10.8% of Quebec's population and reported 8.8% of Canadian responses.

In other provinces, the concentration of Canadian responses among younger age groups was more pronounced. Although one-fifth of the population of Canada excluding Quebec was under the age of 15, one-third of single Canadian responses and 28.4% of multiple responses were in this age group. Only 6.4% of Canadian responses were provided by those over the age of 65 even though this age group made up 11.4% of the population.

There is a tendency for some parents to write in Canadian ethnic origins for their children even when they have reported other origins for themselves. This results in the over-representation of Canadian origins among persons less than 15. It is difficult to determine why parents do not always transmit their origins to children. This may be a result of confusion over the ethnic origin concept or a matter of choice.

Almost all persons (98.6%) who gave Canadian ethnic origins in the 1993 test were born in Canada. This is the same pattern observed in the 1991 Census when 97% of Canadian responses were provided by the Canadian-born population.

The majority (55.7%) of Canadian ethnic origins were reported by persons with English as their mother tongue. However, 42.2% of Canadian responses were cited by respondents with French mother tongue. Only 1% of persons reporting non-official mother tongues declared Canadian ethnic origins. German was the most frequent language other than English or French among persons with Canadian origins. In the 1991 Census, the language profile of persons declaring Canadian ancestry was quite different: 92% had an English mother tongue followed by 4% with French and 4% with other languages.

In the 1993 National Census Test, one-fourth of respondents with English mother tongue gave Canadian as their ethnic origin and one-half of those with French mother tongue reported Canadian origins.

About 99% (7,837,000) of Canadian ethnic origins were reported by non-visible minorities and 1.1% (88,000) by visible minorities. The majority of Whites provided single Canadian responses whereas most visible minorities gave multiple Canadian responses.

These results confirm results of the 1988 National Census Test when over 98% of respondents who provided Canadian single ethnic origins answered White to the race question.

### 3.3 Aboriginal Origins<sup>6</sup>

The presence of Canadian as an example affected not only British and French responses but also other origins. Aboriginal single origins decreased by one-half from 260,000 in the 1991 Census to 123,000 in the 1993 Census Test (adjusted data). However, the 1991 counts were significantly higher than in previous censuses. Multiple Aboriginal responses were not as affected by Canadian responses as were single responses. Total Aboriginal responses fell by one-fourth from 772,000 in 1991 to 584,000 in 1993.

A comparison of Aboriginal responses based on Questions 16 and 17 shows differences in response patterns which are mainly due to conceptual variations in these two questions. Among persons who provided Aboriginal origins, slightly less than half self-reported as Aboriginal persons in Question 17. One-half of respondents with Aboriginal ancestry said that they were not Aboriginal persons. Persons who provided single Aboriginal origins were more likely to report Aboriginal identity in Question 17. Two-thirds of persons who provided Aboriginal single responses reported an Aboriginal group in Question 17 but only 42.5% of those who declared Aboriginal multiple responses stated an Aboriginal group in Question 17.

On the other hand, only two-thirds of persons who self-reported as Aboriginal persons in Question 17 provided Aboriginal ancestry in Question 16. No Aboriginal origins were provided by almost one-third of those who responded positively to Question 17. This represented approximately 120,000 persons of whom about two-thirds reported single Canadian, British or French origins. The remaining differences in responses to questions 16 and 17 were due to three factors. A number of Aboriginal origins in Question 16 were not captured because more than three ethnic origins were provided by respondents. Non-response to ethnic origin or data capture errors in Question 17 were responsible for the remaining discrepancies.

There were very few inconsistencies when Aboriginal origins were cross-tabulated with place of birth and citizenship. Almost all respondents were born in Canada (96.6%) or the United States.

The majority of persons who reported Aboriginal single ethnic origins gave English as their only mother tongue. Cross-classification with non-official languages was not possible because

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<sup>6</sup> 1993 NCT excluded Indian reserves and territories. Estimates from the 1991 Census are based on the comparable universe.

there were no derived variables with these languages.

### 3.4 Comparison with Population Group<sup>7</sup>

The National Census Test provided the first opportunity to cross-tabulate ethnic origin and visible minority data using the employment equity groups.

Generally, it was expected that persons reporting British, French or European origins in Question 16 would check off White in Question 18. On the other hand, persons providing non-European ancestry were expected to check the non-White mark-in entries in Question 18. Particular attention was given to Canadian responses and their impact on visible minority counts. Overall, reporting patterns for European, Asian, African and other origins were consistent with expected results.

Cross-tabulations confirm that most visible minorities provided non-European origins. About 128,000 respondents (5%) gave British, French, European or Canadian single ethnic origins. The largest group (55,000) were found among Latin Americans who reported Spanish ethnicity. About 27,000 visible minorities reported British origins, 17,000 declared Canadian and 15,000 gave French origins. Visible minorities also declared multiple responses with British, French or Canadian. The most frequent were Canadian and other (65,000), British and other (42,000) and French and other (28,000) multiple combinations. More specific information is provided below for each ethnic category.

#### British

About 99% of persons who reported British single origins reported White for Question 18. About 2% (45,000) of "British and other" multiple origins were given by visible minorities.

#### French

Less than 1% of persons (15,000) who reported French as their only ethnic origin checked one of the non-White mark-ins in Question 18. However, about 6% of persons (28,000) who reported a combination of French and other origins said they were visible minorities.

#### European

Almost all respondents who provided European origins checked White for their population group. The only exception was the Other Southern European group where 16.6% of persons said they were

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<sup>7</sup> 1993 data have not been adjusted for non-response in remaining sections.

visible minorities. These respondents were mainly Latin Americans who provided Spanish single ethnicity.

#### Canadian

Few non-Whites gave Canadian as their only ethnic origin. However, 11.5% of respondents who declared multiple Canadian and other responses were visible minorities. About 88,000 visible minorities reported Canadian: 71,000 multiple responses and 17,000 single responses.

#### Aboriginal

Although persons who identified as Aboriginal persons in Question 17 were instructed to skip the population group question, this instruction was not followed by the majority of Aboriginal persons. About 43,000 (37.4%) persons who provided single North American Indian or Métis origins checked the White mark-in entry in Question 18. About 7% of respondents with North American single origins said they were visible minorities.

#### West Asians/Arabs

About 30% of respondents (62,000) who reported West Asian and Arab single ancestry, said they were White in Question 18. About 5% also gave multiple responses to the population group question and as a result, three-fourths of West Asians and Arabs also said they were visible minorities.

#### East Indian/Other South Asian

Almost all respondents who provided single East Indian ethnicity said they were visible minorities. About one-fifth of those who reported other South Asian origins checked the White mark-in entry for the population group question.

A number of inconsistencies were noted for this group. These appear to be due to several factors: confusion with concepts or terminology (South Asian in Question 18) and non-response, especially among children.

#### East/South East Asian

Persons who provided single East Asian or South East Asian ancestry were consistent in reporting visible minority status for Question 18.

#### Black/African/Caribbean

Almost all persons who provided Black single ethnic origins, reported they were visible minorities in the population group question. However, a small proportion (3.2%) also checked White.

For persons who provided African origins, 6.3% stated they were White and 93.7% said they were visible minorities.

About 2.3% of respondents who gave Caribbean single origins checked White for Question 18 and 96.2% said they were visible minorities.

#### Latin/Central/South American

About 99% of persons who provided Latin/Central/South American single origins, stated that they were visible minorities and 1.4% identified as White for Question 18.

### 3.5 Comparison with Derived Visible Minority (Ethnic Origin)

One of the objectives of the National Census Test was to evaluate whether an open-ended ethnic origin question could yield results for employment equity programs and legislation. Because of the complexity of creating derived variables, it was not possible to replicate the derivation method for the 1991 visible minority variable in the 1993 National Census Test. Creating derived variables from several questions (ethnic origin, mother tongue, place of birth and religion) was not feasible.

It was possible, however, to group ethnic origins and simulate the 1991 visible minority variable with the ethnic origin responses which accounted for 94% of the visible minority estimate for 1991. This was done by grouping ethnic origins from the National Census Test into the employment equity subgroups. This approach is equivalent to Step one in the 1991 visible minority derivation.<sup>8</sup> Results from the derived visible minority variable based on ethnic origin were compared to those obtained from the population group question. Data were also compared to estimates from the ethnic origin component (Step one) of the visible minority employment equity groups in 1991.

Although place of birth and mother tongue accounted for 6% only of the visible minority estimate in 1991, this varied from group to group. For example, the ethnic origin component represents half the count for Latin Americans, 89% of the counts for Blacks but 99% of the Chinese subgroup.

The total number of persons identified as visible minorities based on Question 16 was 2,225,000 or 8.2% of the total population. This was comparable to estimates using the direct method in Question 18 where 2,276,000 visible minorities representing 8.3% of the population were counted (unadjusted data). The difference of 0.1

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<sup>8</sup> See Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities - 1991 Employment Equity Definitions, Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity, Dec. 1993

percentage point can be attributed to the higher non-response in Question 16 and the non-adjustment of data. For most groups except Blacks, Latin Americans and South East Asians, estimates based on ethnic origin were slightly higher than those from Question 18.

It is important to note, that although a similar proportion were identified as visible minorities using the two methods, these were not necessarily the same persons. Overall, there was about 90% consistency in reporting of ancestry and population group among visible minorities. Of the persons who were identified as visible minorities from Question 16, 90.8% reported they were visible minorities in Question 18. About 200,000 persons who reported visible minority ethnicity said they were White in Question 18.

On the other hand, about 250,000 (11.2%) of visible minorities in Question 18 did not provide origins considered to be visible minority origins in Question 16. These persons would be undercounted by using a derived ethnic origin approach to enumerate visible minorities.

The following table summarizes response patterns for employment equity groups. The first column shows the proportion of visible minorities who provided population group responses consistent with their ethnic origins. The second column gives the proportion of persons who gave ethnic origins which were consistent with the population group.

	<b>Population Group consistent with Ethnic Origins</b>	<b>Ethnic Origins consistent with Population Group</b>
Chinese	91.4%	99.2%
South Asian	80.8%	87.2%
Black	90.5%	71.7%
Arab/West Asian	70.9%	93.7%
Filipino	94.6%	94.2%
South East Asian	90.9%	78.0%
Latin American	84.6%	61.9%
Japanese	92.3%	99.3%
Total Visible Minorities	90.8%	88.8%

Chinese, Filipino and Japanese groups provided the most consistent responses for both ethnic origin and population group. More

detailed information cross-tabulating employment equity groups using the derived method from Question 16 and the direct method from Question 18 is included below.

### Chinese

The estimate based on ethnic origin was slightly higher than the population group count. About 580,000 persons reported Chinese ethnicity whereas 540,000 checked the mark-in entry in Question 18. About 91% of those reporting Chinese ethnic origin gave the same response in Question 18.

Chinese was one of the mark-ins in the 1991 Census. The number of persons identified as Chinese in Step one of the visible minority derived variable in the 1991 Census was 622,000. The difference between this estimate and those obtained in 1993 appears to be the result of under-enumeration of Asian-born immigrants in the recent test.

This group provided consistent responses and it should be possible to identify Chinese respondents with an open-ended ethnic origin question provided there is adequate coverage of recent immigrants.

### South Asian

For South Asians, the ethnic origin count was also slightly higher than the estimate from Question 18. A total of 462,000 South Asians were counted based on ethnicity and 428,000 from the direct method in Question 18. Four-fifths of persons with South Asian ancestry checked the South Asian mark-in entry in Question 18.

There were several types of inconsistencies in reporting patterns for both ethnic origin and population group, particularly for respondents from the Caribbean. In some cases, parents reported Canadian ethnicity for children born in Canada. Several persons (21,000) did not respond to ethnic origin although they checked the South Asian mark-in entry in Question 18.

In the 1991 Census, there were 494,000 South Asians estimated from ethnic origin. The drop in the 1993 test results is likely due to the under-enumeration of Asian-born immigrants.

The open-ended ethnic origin question does not appear to have had a negative impact on the enumeration of South Asians. However, special editing and verification with other questions and other family members would be required to ensure data quality given inconsistencies in reporting patterns.

### Black

About 90% of those who reported Black ethnic origins in the National Census Test also reported Black for the population group.



However, the direct method using Question 18 produced a count for this group which is much higher than the derived approach. Only 387,000 persons were identified as Black using ethnic origin although 488,000 persons reported Black in Question 18.

The difference in count is largely due to reporting patterns. Some persons who checked the Black mark-in entry in Question 18 reported origins such as Canadian, English or other African. Also, about 19,000 persons who checked the Black mark-in entry in Question 18, did not respond to Question 16.

Some of the discrepancy in estimates could be overcome by improved coding of African origins. However, this group tends to provide a diversity of ethnic origins and is more affected by Canadian ethnic origins than other visible minority subgroups. As Canadian responses increase, it may be increasingly difficult to identify Blacks unless there is a population group or visible minority question.

The 1991 question which contained a mark-in entry for Blacks produced a count of 450,000 in comparison to 387,000 from the open-ended format in 1993.

It would be difficult to identify Blacks with an open-ended ethnic origin question. This type of question would likely result in an undercount of this group.

#### Arab/West Asian

For the Arab and West Asian subgroup, the ethnic origin count was much higher because many Arabs and West Asians reported White for Question 18. About 306,000 persons were included in the subgroup for Arabs and West Asians from ethnic origin but only 231,000 checked off the corresponding box in Question 18. Overall, only 70.9% of persons who reported Arab/West Asian origins checked the same entry in Question 18 with the remaining respondents checked White.

The 1991 Census produced a count of 283,000 for this employment equity group, comparable to the estimate from the 1993 test.

The higher count for Arab/West Asian ethnic origins is linked to reporting patterns and employment equity definitions. This does not affect the ability to enumerate Arabs and West Asians using an open-ended ethnic origin question.

#### Filipino

About the same number of persons (154,000) reported Filipino ancestry and population group. There was 95% consistency when these questions were cross-tabulated.

Counts from the 1991 Census were comparable to the 1993 National Census Test. At that time, Filipino was listed as an example and 168,000 persons were identified as Filipino based on ethnic origin.

The open-ended ethnic origin question can be used to enumerate Filipinos.

#### South East Asian<sup>9</sup>

Over 216,000 persons gave South East Asian as their population group in Question 18 whereas 186,000 persons provided these origins in Question 16. Only 78% of South East Asians gave ethnic origins which were consistent with their population group with 48,000 reporting other origins or not responding to Question 16. French or Chinese ancestry were other origins which were most frequently given.

Although the ethnic origin question in 1991 listed Vietnamese as an example, only 133,000 South East Asians were counted in the last census based on ethnic origin. Some South East Asians may have checked the Chinese mark-in instead of providing a write-in. Sampling may also have affected this group as place of birth data confirm the increase noted in the ethnic origin estimates.

In spite of the substantial increase in estimates for South East Asians in the 1993 National Census Test, this group may be more difficult to identify using an open-ended ethnic origin question because of the diversity of ancestries and non-response.

#### Latin American

A much larger number of persons identified as Latin American in Question 18 than in Question 16. In the population group question, 154,000 persons checked the Latin American entry although only 113,000 provided a similar ethnic origin. However, 85% of those who gave a Latin American ethnic origin checked off the same population group.

Part of the difference in counts for Latin Americans is related to the exclusion of groups such as Chileans in the employment equity derivation of visible minorities. In other words, Question 18 includes persons who are not necessarily considered visible minorities for employment equity. The remaining differences are due to reporting patterns among Latin Americans many of whom provide Spanish as their ancestry.

From the 1991 Census, 66,000 persons were identified as Latin Americans using ethnic origin. The differences between 1991 and 1993 test are related to derivation methods and sampling.

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<sup>9</sup>Includes Indonesians/Other Pacific Islanders.

Although an open-ended ethnic origin question yields estimates that are quite different from the population group question, this is due to employment equity definitions and derivation method. The open-ended approach for an ethnic origin question should not have an impact on this group.

### Japanese

Counts for the Japanese group were very similar using the employment equity approach in Question 16 and the direct approach in Question 18. About 107,000 persons reported Japanese ethnicity in Question 16 and 100,000 checked the same population group. About 92% of persons who provided Japanese as their ancestry gave the same response for population group.

Counts from the 1991 Census for this group, however, were much smaller (64,000) even though Japanese was listed as an example in the ethnic origin question.

There do not appear to be any problems identifying this group with an open-ended ethnic origin question.

### Korean

It was not possible to evaluate this group because counts from the National Census Test were too small. In the 1991 Census, 45,000 persons were identified as Koreans by employment equity.

## **4.0 Qualitative Analysis**

### **4.1 Questionnaire Review**

Approximately 900 questionnaires from the Labour Force Survey and Special Population samples were reviewed by subject matter. These included a random sample of about 550 questionnaires as well as a review of specific questionnaires. In addition, questionnaires containing comments in Step 10 were consulted. Results of Step 10 review are discussed in Section 4.2. Conflicting responses have already been raised in various sections of the report.

This section will focus on the review of a random sample of questionnaires from all regions. Very few objections were observed in the review. Confusion about the concept of ethnic origin was noticed with a number of respondents stating that they did not know how to answer Question 16 for their children.

The review was particularly useful to glean reporting patterns for ethnic origin. In Quebec, the strong propensity to report "Canadien" was observed for all age groups. In Ontario and other regions, a significant number of questionnaires contained more than three write-ins. In families where each parent had two or three

different ethnic origins, there were problems assigning all origins to their children. Because only three origins were captured, this led to some origins not being captured in the National Census Test. Many of these non-captured origins were mark-ins in the 1991 Census. This would account for some of the decrease observed particularly among groups who have been in Canada for many generations.

Questionnaires in the following Special Population areas were reviewed: Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The difficulty in getting Asian respondents to complete questionnaires was apparent and seemed to be related to language difficulties. However, consistent responses were provided to Question 16 and Question 18 when questionnaires were completed by Asians. The one exception were persons from the Caribbean. The tendency to declare East Indian ethnic origin but West Indian for the population group question was observed.

Among Blacks in Montreal and Toronto, no apparent problems were noticed. In Halifax, respondents tended to report African or Canadian as a single response. Very few respondents wrote in Black. The tendency to not respond to the ethnic origin question was also observed.

The reporting of Métis and Spanish was noted for one respondent from Central America. The tendency for persons who declared Arab ethnicity to report White for Question 18 was also observed.

#### 4.2 Step 10 Comments and Objections

Step 10 was designed to provide respondents with the opportunity to comment on the content of the National Census Test and to identify questions which they found difficult or objectionable. Of the 12,273 households in the Labour Force Survey sample of the National Census Test, 125 found Question 16 difficult and 100 said they objected to this question.

Within the Labour Force Survey component, about one-fifth of questionnaires with comments or objections were examined. Several respondents were confused about how far back to go in reporting ancestors. A few did not know how to report for their children, particularly those who had been adopted. The tediousness of reporting multiple responses for all household members was also mentioned.

Several respondents reacted to Question 16 on principle: ancestry is unimportant and unnecessary; we are all Canadian. This question is thus seen as promoting diversity when they feel national unity is more important. A number of persons also objected to government subsidies to cultural groups. A few comments were made about the

listing of specific groups, e.g. Jewish is a religion so why is it listed as an ethnic origin.

There were very few difficulties or objections reported in the Special Population sample with the ethnic origin question. Of the 2,839 households in the Special Population sample, only 17 households objected to Question 16 and 20 found the question difficult. Similar comments and objections were made by respondents in both the Special Population and the Labour Force Survey samples. A few stated that ancestry is irrelevant and asking these questions goes against the principles of equality. The lack of African examples such as Eritrean, Algerian, Ghanaian was also mentioned.

#### 4.3 Census Help Line

There were 514 queries regarding the content of the 1993 Census test questionnaire of which 30 related to Question 16. In comparison, there were 5 calls for Question 18. Ethnic origin solicited the most queries from respondents after income which had 159 calls.

#### 4.4 Interviewer Debriefings

Some respondents, particularly in western Canada, reacted negatively to ethnic origin and multicultural programs that are seen as promoting diversity. These respondents argue that a person's ethnicity is unimportant because we are all Canadians. On the other hand, confusion about the concept of ancestry was also raised by several interviewers. How far back are respondents to go? Uncertainty about determining ethnicity for children in multiethnic families was raised. The heterogeneity of examples provided was also mentioned by several interviewers. Were persons to report on the basis of language, nationality or religion? On the other hand, respondents made positive comments on the inclusion of the Canadian example.

Similar comments were provided by respondents in both the Labour Force Survey and the Special Population samples. In Halifax, Black respondents wanted African listed as an example. In addition, several stated that they did not know their ancestry. In Montreal, the uncertainty as to how far back to define ancestry was raised by many French Canadian respondents. The distinction between ethnicity and culture was also noted. Also, the addition of Haitian and Jamaican were well received by respondents. No complaints about the inclusion of Canadian were noted.

In Toronto, the inclusion of Jewish as an example for ethnic origin and the exclusion of Guyanese was raised by interviewers of the Special Population Sample. The sensitivity of the population group question was also mentioned by interviewers in both the Special

Population and Labour Force Survey samples.

In the Prairies, confusion on the part of Caribbean and also Jewish European respondents as to how to report was mentioned. The diversity of responses among Aboriginal persons was noted with some respondents providing a specific nation while others providing a more general term such as Aboriginal. Several Aboriginal respondents gave multiple responses which include British or French origins and others wrote in Canadian. Aboriginal was the preferred term in Winnipeg whereas in Ontario respondents tended to use Native.

In the Labour Force Sample in the Prairies, several respondents refused to answer Question 16 and 18 because they said these questions should not matter. The difficulty in reporting more than three origins occurred in several households.

In Vancouver, there was a tendency for Asian parents to not answer questions 16 and 18 for their children. Some thought the responses were obvious and others were unsure how to answer for children born in Canada.

## **5.0 Other Issues**

### **5.1 Data Capture**

Review of questionnaires demonstrated that some apparent inconsistencies in reporting were in fact ethnic origins that had not been captured because only three origins were accepted in the National Census Test. This is particularly problematic for children in multi-ethnic families where both parents have two different ethnic origins.

In the 1991 Census, up to 17 responses were captured: 15 mark-ins and 2 write-ins. The majority of persons who provide multiple origins gave fewer than four. To ensure maximum capture of multiple origins, it is recommended that up to six origins be captured if the open-ended ethnic origin format is adopted for the 1996 Census.

An open-ended format may lead to an increase in capture errors. Additional keying required for this format, language difficulties, spelling errors, different origins with similar spellings and unfamiliar origins could lead to more errors. Increased quality verification will be required to ensure data quality.

### **5.2 Coding and Editing**

Although many participants in focus groups supported the open-ended format, respondent burden will likely result in responses such as "same as parents", "see persons 1 and 2" or higher non-response for

children.

Ethnic origins responses can sometimes be ambiguous and difficult to interpret. Responses such as "Canadian native", "Native Canadian", "Indian" "Indigenous Canadian" can be difficult to interpret. An open-ended format with single responses spread out on two or three lines or multiple responses on one line also complicate coding of ethnic origin.

The open-ended format and higher Canadian responses may lead to increasing difficulties in resolving Aboriginal and South Asian responses.

Additional resources will be required to update the reference file, develop additional editing specifications and to provide subject matter support during autocoding to resolve these problem areas.

## 6.0 Summary

In the National Census Test, although non-response for ethnic origin was higher than other socio-cultural variables both before and after follow-up, it was only slightly higher than non-response in the 1991 Census.

Results of the National Census Test showed that an open-ended ethnic origin question, with Canadian included as an example, produced very different results compared to the 1991 ethnic origin question with mark-in entries.

Single responses for most ethnic groups fell and multiple responses increased in the National Census Test. These ranged from large decreases for Black, French, Aboriginal, British and Latin, Central and South American origins to smaller decreases for European, Asian and African origins. On the other hand, Canadian responses rose substantially with the presence of the Canadian example.

The proportion of visible minorities identified using a derived approach from Question 16 and a direct approach from Question 18 was very similar. For most employment equity groups, ethnic origin counts were comparable or slightly higher than the population group estimates.

However, reporting patterns for Blacks, Latin Americans and South East Asians, resulted in lower ethnic origin counts for these groups. Although the ethnic origin count for South Asians was higher than the population group estimate a number of discrepancies in reporting were also noted for this group.

The open-ended ethnic origin results in greater diversity in the reporting of ethnic origins by some groups including Blacks and Aboriginal persons. This would lead to problems in identifying some

members of visible minority groups and Aboriginal persons using an open-ended ethnic origin question by itself. Other questions would be required in conjunction with ethnic origin.



## 1993 National Census Test

16. To which ethnic or cultural group(s)  
 ■ did this person's **ancestors** belong?

*For example, French, English,  
 German, Scottish, Canadian, Italian,  
 Irish, Chinese, Cree, Micmac, Métis,  
 Inuit (Eskimo), Ukrainian, Dutch,  
 East Indian, Polish, Portuguese,  
 Jewish, Haitian, Jamaican, etc.*

*Specify as many ethnic  
 or cultural groups as  
 applicable*


## 1991 Census

### ETHNIC ORIGIN

15. To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors  
 ■ belong?

*Mark or specify as many as applicable.*

#### **Note:**

*While most people of Canada view themselves as Canadian, information about their ancestral origins has been collected since the 1901 Census to reflect the changing composition of the Canadian population and is needed to ensure that everyone, regardless of his/her ethnic or cultural background, has equal opportunity to share fully in the economic, social, cultural and political life of Canada. Therefore, this question refers to the origins of this person's ancestors.*

See Guide.

*Examples of other ethnic or cultural groups are:  
 Portuguese, Greek, Indian from India, Pakistani, Filipino,  
 Vietnamese, Japanese, Lebanese, Haitian, etc.*

- 08 ☐ French  
 09 ☐ English  
 10 ☐ German  
 11 ☐ Scottish  
 12 ☐ Italian  
 13 ☐ Irish  
 14 ☐ Ukrainian  
 15 ☐ Chinese  
 16 ☐ Dutch (Netherlands)  
 17 ☐ Jewish  
 18 ☐ Polish  
 19 ☐ Black  
 20 ☐ North American Indian  
 21 ☐ Métis  
 22 ☐ Inuit / Eskimo

*Other ethnic or cultural  
 group(s) — Specify*

23

24

Table 1: Non-Response Rates for Ethnic Origin, 1993 NCT,  
Canada and Provinces

	EFS	LFS
	%	%
Canada	12.1	3.8
Newfoundland	23.8	5.5
Prince Edward Island	16.7	2.0
Nova Scotia	11.2	4.9
New Brunswick	13.3	3.2
Quebec	11.6	2.6
Ontario	11.6	4.2
Manitoba	11.1	5.0
Saskatchewan	10.9	4.4
Alberta	8.1	2.3
British Columbia	9.9	4.7

EFS: Edit Failure Study before follow-up.

LFS: Labour Force Survey after follow-up.

Table 2: Single and Multiple Ethnic Origins, Canada

	Total	Single Origin	Multiple Origin
	(%)	(%)	(%)
1993 NCT	100.0	63.7	36.3
1991 Census	100.0	71.0	29.0
1988 NCT	100.0	59.3	40.7
1986 Census	100.0	72.1	27.9

Table 3: Total Population by Ethnic Origin, 1993 NCT and 1991 Census, Canada  
(Counts in Thousands)

	1993 NCT	1991 Census	Count Diff.	% Diff.
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>27,294</b>	<b>26,677</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Single Origin</b>	<b>17,373</b>	<b>18,938</b>	<b>(1,565)</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
British subtotal	3,640	5,586	(1,946)	-34.8
English	2,287	3,942	(1,655)	-42.0
Irish	552	722	(171)	-23.6
Scottish	667	889	(221)	-24.9
Other British	135	34	101	300.8
French	2,801	6,137	(3,336)	-54.4
Aboriginal subtotal	123	260	(136)	-52.5
North American Indian	95	177	(82)	-46.4
Métis	27	71	(44)	-62.2
Inuit	--	12	n.a.	n.a.
Canadian	5,193	763	4,430	580.8
European subtotal	3,712	4,135	(422)	-10.2
Western European subtotal	1,067	1,349	(282)	-20.9
Dutch	292	357	(65)	-18.2
German	703	907	(204)	-22.5
Other Western European	72	85	(13)	-15.3
Northern European	175	212	(37)	-17.4
Eastern European subtotal	976	944	32	3.3
Polish	315	272	42	15.6
Ukrainian	371	405	(34)	-8.4
Other Eastern European	290	266	23	8.7
Southern European subtotal	1,332	1,378	(46)	-3.3
Italian	860	750	110	14.7
Portuguese	124	247	(123)	-49.7
Other Southern European	348	382	(34)	-8.8
Jewish	156	246	(89)	-36.3
Other European	--	5	n.a.	n.a.
Asian & African subtotal	1,595	1,632	(37)	-2.3
West Asian	79	82	(3)	-3.3
Arab	133	144	(11)	-7.6
South Asian subtotal	398	420	(22)	-5.1
East Indian	257	325	(67)	-20.7
Other South Asian	141	95	46	47.9
East/South East Asian subtotal	876	960	(84)	-8.7
Chinese	519	586	(67)	-11.5
Filipino	131	157	(26)	-16.7
Indo-Chinese	146	116	30	25.7
Other Asian	80	101	(20)	-20.0
African origins	108	26	82	310.2
Black origins	43	224	(182)	-80.9
Pacific Islands origins	--	7	n.a.	n.a.
Latin/Central/South American	56	85	(29)	-34.1
Caribbean origins	183	94	88	93.5
Other Single origins	--	15	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Multiple Origins</b>	<b>9,920</b>	<b>7,739</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>28.2</b>
British only	1,849	1,974	(125)	-6.4
British & French	915	1,067	(151)	-14.2
British & Canadian	1,172	116	1,056	908.2
British & other	2,176	2,496	(319)	-12.8
British, Canadian & other	366	40	326	814.8
French only	53	12	41	341.0
French & Canadian	698	21	677	3258.6
French & other	503	420	82	19.6
French, Canadian & other	81	5	76	1446.1
Canadian & other	596	58	538	933.4
British, French & Canadian	177	14	163	1208.8
British, French & other	257	675	(418)	-61.9
British, French, Canadian & other	0	14	(14)	-100.0
Other multiple origins	1,078	828	250	30.2

--: Estimates are too small to be releasable

n.a.: not applicable

- 1993 NCT data have been adjusted for non-response and invalid responses

- 1993 NCT excludes Indian reserves and the territories. Estimates from the 1991 Census are based on a comparable universe

**Table 4: Coefficients of Variation and Range of Estimate at 95% Level  
of Confidence for Ethnic Origin, 1993 NCT, Canada**

	1993 NCT Thousands	% CV	Estimate Range Thousands
British	3,480	3.1 +/-	216
French	2,678	3.1 +/-	166
Aboriginal	118	16.3 +/-	38
Canadian	4,965	2.3 +/-	228
Western European	1,020	5.6 +/-	114
Northern European	168	14.8 +/-	50
Eastern European	933	5.6 +/-	104
Southern European	1,273	5.6 +/-	143
Jewish	150	14.8 +/-	44
West Asian	75	21.0 +/-	32
Arab	127	16.3 +/-	41
South Asian	381	9.0 +/-	69
Chinese	496	8.1 +/-	80
Filipino	125	16.3 +/-	41
Indo-Chinese	140	14.8 +/-	41
Other Asian	77	21.0 +/-	32
African origins	104	18.2 +/-	38
Black origins	41	28.7 +/-	24
Latin/Central/South American	54	24.5 +/-	26
Caribbean origins	175	14.8 +/-	52
British only	1,767	4.5 +/-	159
British & French	875	6.5 +/-	114
British & Canadian	1,120	5.6 +/-	125
British & other	2,081	3.9 +/-	162
British, Canadian & other	350	9.7 +/-	68
French only	51	25.7 +/-	26
French & Canadian	667	6.5 +/-	87
French & other	481	8.1 +/-	78
French, Canadian & other	78	21.0 +/-	33
Canadian & other	569	8.1 +/-	92
British, French & Canadian	169	14.8 +/-	50
British, French & other	246	11.5 +/-	57
Other multiples	1,030	5.6 +/-	115
Non-response	1,058	5.6 +/-	118
Invalid responses	143	14.8 +/-	42

Table 5: Total Population by Ethnic Origin, 1993 NCT, 1991 Census and 1988 NCT, Canada

	1993 NCT		1991 Census		1988 NCT	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Total Population	27,294	100.0	26,677	100.0	25,404	100.0
Single Origin	17,373	63.7	18,938	71.0	15,070	59.3
British	3,640	13.3	5,586	20.9	3,659	14.4
French	2,801	10.3	6,137	23.0	2,648	10.4
Aboriginal	123	0.5	260	1.0	136	0.5
Canadian	5,193	19.0	763	2.9	4,205	16.6
European sub-total	3,712	13.6	4,135	15.5	3,053	12.0
Western European	1,067	3.9	1,349	5.1	952	3.7
Northern European	175	0.6	212	0.8	154	0.6
Eastern European	976	3.6	944	3.5	686	2.7
Southern European	1,332	4.9	1,378	5.2	1,261	5.0
Jewish	156	0.6	246	0.9	146	0.6
Other European	--	--	5	0.0	0	0.0
Asian & African sub-total	1,595	5.8	1,632	6.1	881	3.5
West Asian/Arab	212	0.8	225	0.8	73	0.3
South Asian	398	1.5	420	1.6	186	0.7
East/South East Asian sub-total	876	3.2	960	3.6	630	2.5
Chinese	519	1.9	586	2.2	393	1.5
Indo-Chinese	146	0.5	116	0.4	78	0.3
Filipino/Other Asian	211	0.8	257	1.0	182	0.7
African origins	108	0.4	26	0.1	4	0.0
Black origins	43	0.2	224	0.8	41	0.2
Latin/Central/South American	56	0.2	85	0.3	52	0.2
Caribbean origins	183	0.7	94	0.4	158	0.6
Pacific Islands/Other origins	--	--	22	0.1	27	0.1
Multiple Origins	9,920	36.3	7,739	29.0	10,334	40.7
British only	1,849	6.8	1,974	7.4	1,498	5.9
British & French	915	3.4	1,067	4.0	704	2.8
British & Canadian	1,172	4.3	116	0.4	1,938	7.6
British & other	2,176	8.0	2,496	9.4	4,017	15.8
British, Canadian & other	366	1.3	40	0.1	691	2.7
French & Canadian	698	2.6	21	0.1	1,300	5.1
French, Canadian & other (1)	637	2.3	438	1.6	316	1.2
Canadian & other	596	2.2	58	0.2	746	2.9
British, French & Canadian (2)	177	0.6	27	0.1	562	2.2
British, French & other	257	0.9	675	2.5	283	1.1
Other multiples	1,078	3.9	828	3.1	845	3.3

(1) French only; French & other; French, Canadian & other

(2) British, French & Canadian; British' French, Canadian & other ( the multiple group of four ethnicities applies only to the 1988 NCT).

-- Estimates are too small to be releasable

Table 6.1: Comparison of 1991 Census Ethnic Origin Mark-in Responses, 1993 NCT and 1991 Census, Canada

1991 Census Mark-ins <sup>1</sup>	1993 NCT <sup>2</sup> Counts ('000)	1991 Census <sup>2</sup> Counts ('000)	Difference <sup>3</sup> %
French	5,187	8,344	-37.8
English	6,358	8,560	-25.7
Irish	3,263	3,762	-13.3
Scottish	3,516	4,222	-16.7
German	2,370	2,777	-14.7
Italian	1,227	1,146	7.1
Ukrainian	940	1,049	-10.4
Dutch	716	957	-25.2
Chinese	580	652	-11.0
Jewish	201	369	-45.5
Polish	671	738	-9.1
Black	51	338	-85.0
Inuit	--	28	--
North American Indian	453	580	-22.0
Metis	122	203	-40.2

<sup>1</sup> Total of single plus multiple responses.

<sup>2</sup> 1993 NCT data have not been adjusted for non-response and invalid responses.

1993 NCT excludes Indian reserves and the territories. Estimates from the 1991 Census are based on a comparable universe.

<sup>3</sup> Differences between 1991 and 1993 may be slightly overestimated as a result of non-adjustment of 1993 data.

-- Estimates are too small to be releasable.

Table 6.2: Coefficients of Variation and Range of Estimate at 95% Level of Confidence for Total Ethnic Responses,  
1993 NCT, Canada

1991 Census Mark-ins	1993 NCT <sup>1</sup> '000	% c.v.	Estimate Range '000
French	5,187	2.3 +/-	248
English	6,358	1.8 +/-	238
Irish	3,263	3.1 +/-	210
Scottish	3,516	2.7 +/-	197
German	2,370	3.1 +/-	153
Italian	1,227	4.5 +/-	115
Ukrainian	940	5.6 +/-	109
Dutch	716	6.5 +/-	97
Chinese	580	8.1 +/-	98
Jewish	201	12.8 +/-	54
Polish	671	6.5 +/-	90
Black	51	25.7 +/-	27
Inuit	--	--	--
North American Indian	453	8.5 +/-	80
Metis	122	16.3 +/-	41

<sup>1</sup> 1993 NCT data have not been adjusted for non-response and invalid responses.

-- Estimates are too small to be releasable.



Table 7: Distribution of Selected Ethnic Origins, 1993 NCT and 1991 Census, Canada

	1993 NCT	1991 Census
	(%)	(%)
Total Population	100.0	100.0
Single Origin	63.7	71.0
Canadian	19.0	2.9
British	13.3	20.9
French	10.3	23.0
Other European	13.6	15.5
Other Single Origin	7.5	8.7
Multiple Origins	36.3	29.0
Canadian and ...	11.3	1.0
Canadian & British	4.3	0.4
Canadian & French	2.6	0.1
Canadian & Other	2.2	0.2
Canadian & British/ French/ Other	2.2	0.3
Other Multiple Origins	25.0	28.0

- 1993 NCT data have been adjusted for non-response and invalid responses

- 1993 NCT excludes Indian reserves and the territories. Estimates from the 1991 Census are based on a comparable universe.

Table 8: Proportion of Canadian Ethnic Origins, Canada

	Total	Single	Multiple
	(%)	(%)	(%)
1993 NCT (1)	30.3	19.0	11.3
1991 Census (2)	3.9	2.9	1.0
1989 NCT (3)			
With Canadian	28.0	15.0	13.0
Without Canadian	8.0	4.0	4.0
1988 NCT (4)	37.8	16.6	21.2

(1) Open-ended format with 3 write-in spaces; Canadian was listed as an example

(2) 15 mark-ins and 2 write-in spaces; Canadian was not listed as an example

(3) Open-ended format with 4 write-in spaces. Split sample with one-half with 'Canadian' listed as an example, and one-half without 'Canadian' as an example.

(4) 16 mark-ins and 2 write-ins; Canadian was included as a mark-in.

Table 9: Proportion of Canadian Ethnic Origins, 1993 NCT, Canada and Provinces

	Total Population		Canadian Ethnic Origins					
			Total <sup>1</sup>		Single		Multiple	
	'000	(%)	'000	(%)	'000	(%)	'000	(%)
Canada	27,294	100.0	7,925	29.0	4,965	18.2	2,953	10.8
Newfoundland	571	100.0	118	20.6	83	14.6	34	6.0
Prince Edward Island	130	100.0	32	24.4	16	12.5	15	11.8
Nova Scotia	897	100.0	249	27.8	131	14.6	118	13.2
New Brunswick	717	100.0	236	32.9	153	21.4	83	11.5
Quebec	6,895	100.0	3,237	47.0	2,517	36.5	721	10.4
Ontario	10,208	100.0	2,397	23.5	1,202	11.8	1,191	11.7
Manitoba	1,042	100.0	199	19.1	106	10.2	93	8.9
Saskatchewan	943	100.0	185	19.7	111	11.8	74	7.9
Alberta	2,547	100.0	556	21.8	300	11.8	252	9.9
British Columbia	3,344	100.0	716	21.4	345	10.3	371	11.1

- 1993 NCT data have not been adjusted for non-response and invalid responses

<sup>1</sup> Total exceeds the sum of single and multiple responses because it includes incorrectly assigned invalid responses

Table 10: Provincial Distribution of Canadian Ethnic Origins, 1993 NCT

	Total Population		Canadian Ethnic Origins					
			Total <sup>1</sup>		Single		Multiple	
	'000	(%)	'000	(%)	'000	(%)	'000	(%)
Canada	27,294	100.0	7,925	100.0	4,965	100.0	2,953	100.0
Newfoundland	571	2.1	118	1.5	83	1.7	34	1.2
Prince Edward Island	130	0.5	32	0.4	16	0.3	15	0.5
Nova Scotia	897	3.3	249	3.1	131	2.6	118	4.0
New Brunswick	717	2.6	236	3.0	153	3.1	83	2.8
Quebec	6,895	25.3	3,237	40.9	2,517	50.7	721	24.4
Ontario	10,208	37.4	2,397	30.2	1,202	24.2	1,191	40.3
Manitoba	1,042	3.8	199	2.5	106	2.1	93	3.2
Saskatchewan	943	3.5	185	2.3	111	2.2	74	2.5
Alberta	2,547	9.3	556	7.0	300	6.0	252	8.5
British Columbia	3,344	12.3	716	9.0	345	6.9	371	12.6

• 1993 NCT data have not been adjusted for non-response and invalid responses

<sup>1</sup> Total exceeds the sum of single and multiple responses because it includes incorrectly assigned invalid responses.

Table 11: Canadian Ethnic Origins by Age Group, 1993 NCT, by Region

	Total Population		Canadian Ethnic Origins			
			Single		Multiple	
	'000	(%)	'000	(%)	'000	(%)
Canada - All Ages	27,294	100.0	4,965	100.0	2,953	100.0
Less than 15	5,701	20.9	1,398	28.2	829	28.1
15 - 24	3,744	13.7	740	14.9	407	13.8
25 - 44	9,109	33.4	1,584	31.9	1,003	34.0
45 - 64	5,666	20.8	866	17.4	490	16.6
65+	3,074	11.3	377	7.6	224	7.6
Quebec - All Ages	6,895	100.0	2,517	100.0	720	100.0
Less than 15	1,385	20.1	578	23.0	194	26.9
15 - 24	914	13.3	330	13.1	69	9.6
25 - 44	2,342	34.0	887	35.2	239	33.2
45 - 64	1,510	21.9	501	19.9	134	18.6
65+	744	10.8	221	8.8	84	11.7
Canada Excluding Quebec - All Ages	20,399	100.0	2,448	100.0	2,233	100.0
Less than 15	4,316	21.2	820	33.5	635	28.4
15 - 24	2,830	13.9	410	16.7	338	15.1
25 - 44	6,767	33.2	697	28.5	764	34.2
45 - 64	4,156	20.4	365	14.9	356	15.9
65+	2,330	11.4	156	6.4	140	6.3

- 1993 NCT data have not been adjusted for non-response or invalid responses

Table 12: Canadian Ethnic Origins by Population Group, 1993 NCT, Canada

	Total Population		Canadian Ethnic Origins	
	'000	%	'000	%
Total	27,293	100.0	7,925	100.0
Visible Minorities	2,276	8.3	88	1.1
Non - Visible Minorities	25,017	91.7	7,837	98.9

- 1993 NCT data have not been adjusted for non-response and invalid responses

Table 13: Aboriginal Origins (Q.16) by Aboriginal Population (Q.17), 1993 NCT, Canada

	Aboriginal Origins (Q.16)					
	Total		Single		Multiple	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Total	558	100.0	118	100.0	440	100.0
Aboriginal Population	267	47.8	80	67.8	187	42.5
Non-Aboriginal Population	281	50.4	35	29.7	246	55.9
Non-response	10	1.8	3	2.5	7	1.6

Table 14: Aboriginal Population (Q.17) by Aboriginal Origins (Q.16), 1993 NCT, Canada

	Aboriginal Population (Q.17)	
	'000	%
Total	391	100.0
Aboriginal Origins (Q.16)	267	68.3
Single	80	20.5
Multiple	187	47.8
No Aboriginal Origins	124	31.7



Table 15: Ethnic Origin by Selected Population Group, 1993 NCT, Canada

Ethnic Group (Q.16)	Population Group (Q.18)	
	White %	Visible Minorities %
<b>Single Origin</b>		
English	99.1	0.4
Irish	99.9	0.0
Scottish	99.6	0.0
Other British	84.3	15.1
French	99.2	0.6
North American Indian	37.1	6.8
Metis	38.3	0.0
Inuit	--	--
Canadian	98.7	0.3
Dutch	98.7	0.0
German	99.1	0.1
Other Western European	100.0	0.0
Northern European	98.4	0.0
Polish	99.8	0.0
Ukrainian	99.2	0.0
Other Eastern European	94.3	2.4
Italian	99.8	0.0
Portuguese	95.6	0.0
Other Southern European	77.4	16.6
Jewish	99.3	0.5
Other European	100.0	0.0
West Asian	33.5	77.2
Arab	28.6	75.2
East Indian	0.4	97.0
Other South Asian	18.3	93.9
Chinese	0.0	99.0
Filipino	0.0	98.2
Indo-Chinese	0.0	100.0
Other Asian	0.0	100.0
African Origins	6.3	93.7
Black Origins	3.2	99.4
Pacific Islands Origins	0.0	100.0
Latin/Central/South American	1.4	98.9
Caribbean Origins	2.3	96.2
Other Origins	100.0	4.8
<b>Multiple Origins</b>		
British only	99.8	0.1
British and French	98.5	0.2
British and Canadian	99.8	0.1
British and Other	95.9	2.0
British, Canadian and Other	97.8	1.0
French only	100.0	0.0
French and Canadian	99.5	0.0
French and Other	92.9	5.9
French, Canadian and Other	92.9	0.8
Canadian and Other	87.4	11.5
British, French and Canadian	99.5	0.5
British, French and Other	94.2	0.3
"Other" Multiple	77.7	21.5
<b>Non-Response</b>	76.8	5.6

- The sum of 'white' and 'visible minorities' may not equal 100% because of multiple responses, non-response and Aboriginal responses to Q. 18.

-- Estimates are too small to be releasable

Table 16: Comparison of Visible Minorities, Population Group (Q.18) and Ethnic Origin (Q. 16), 1993 NCT, Canada

(Counts in Thousands)

	Population Group (Q.18)	Ethnic Origin (Q.16)	Count Diff.	% Diff.
Total Visible Minorities	2,276	2,225	51	2.2
Blacks	488	387	101	20.7
South Asian	428	462	(34)	-7.9
Chinese	540	580	(40)	-7.4
Japanese	100	107	(7)	-7.0
Koreans	--	--	--	--
South East Asians <sup>1</sup>	216	186	30	13.9
Filipinos	154	153	1	0.6
Arabs & West Asians	231	306	(75)	-32.5
Latin Americans	154	113	41	26.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes Indonesians/other Pacific Islanders

-- Estimates are too small to be releasable

1993 NCT data have not been adjusted for non-response and invalid responses

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