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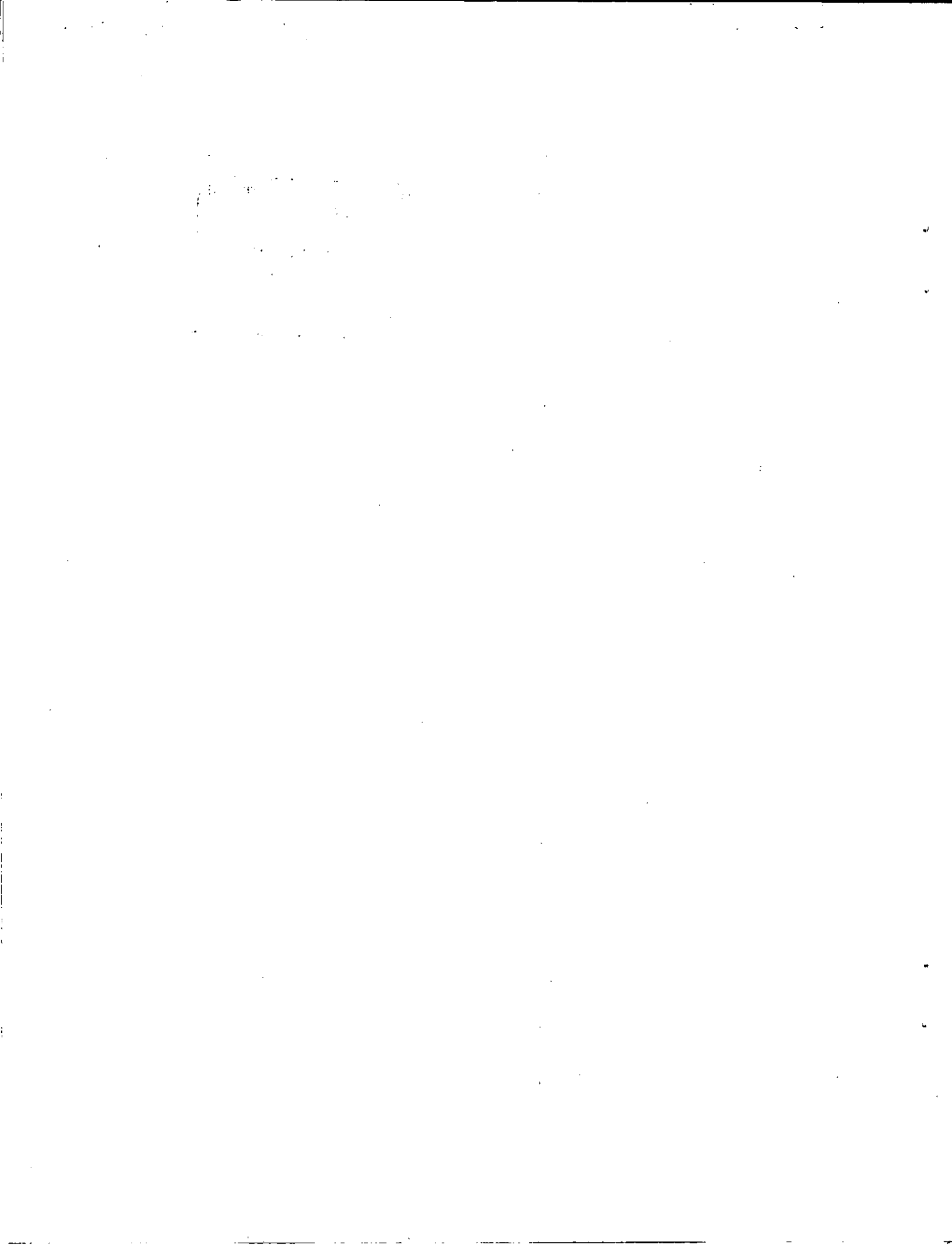
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Census Recensement

Canada 1986

USER'S GUIDE 99-50-034
TO
1986 CENSUS DATA
ON
PLACE OF BIRTH

Canada



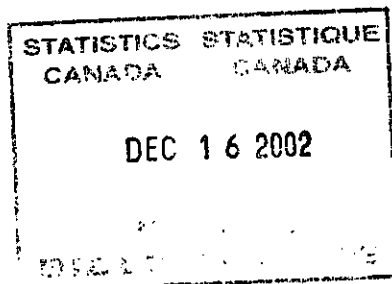


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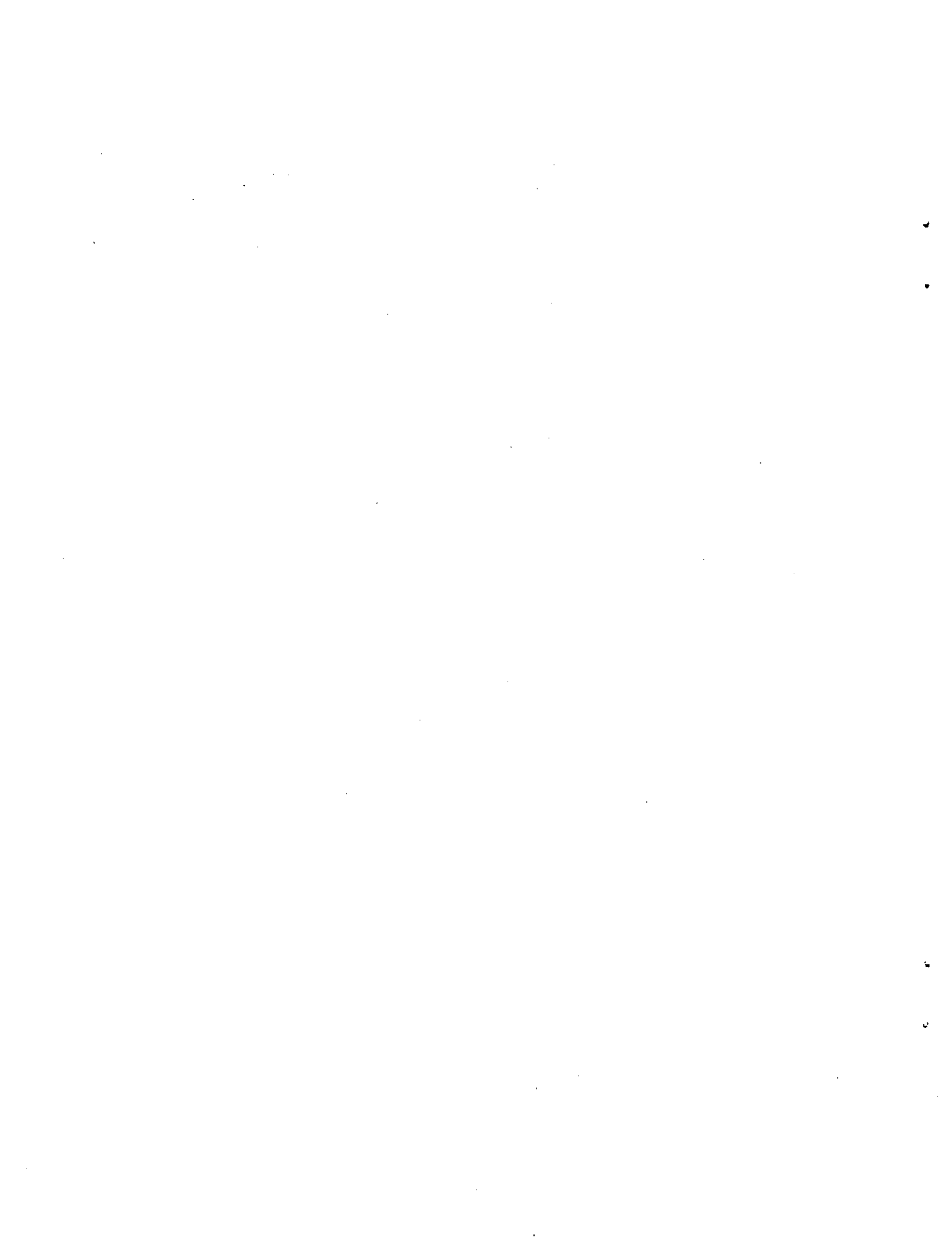
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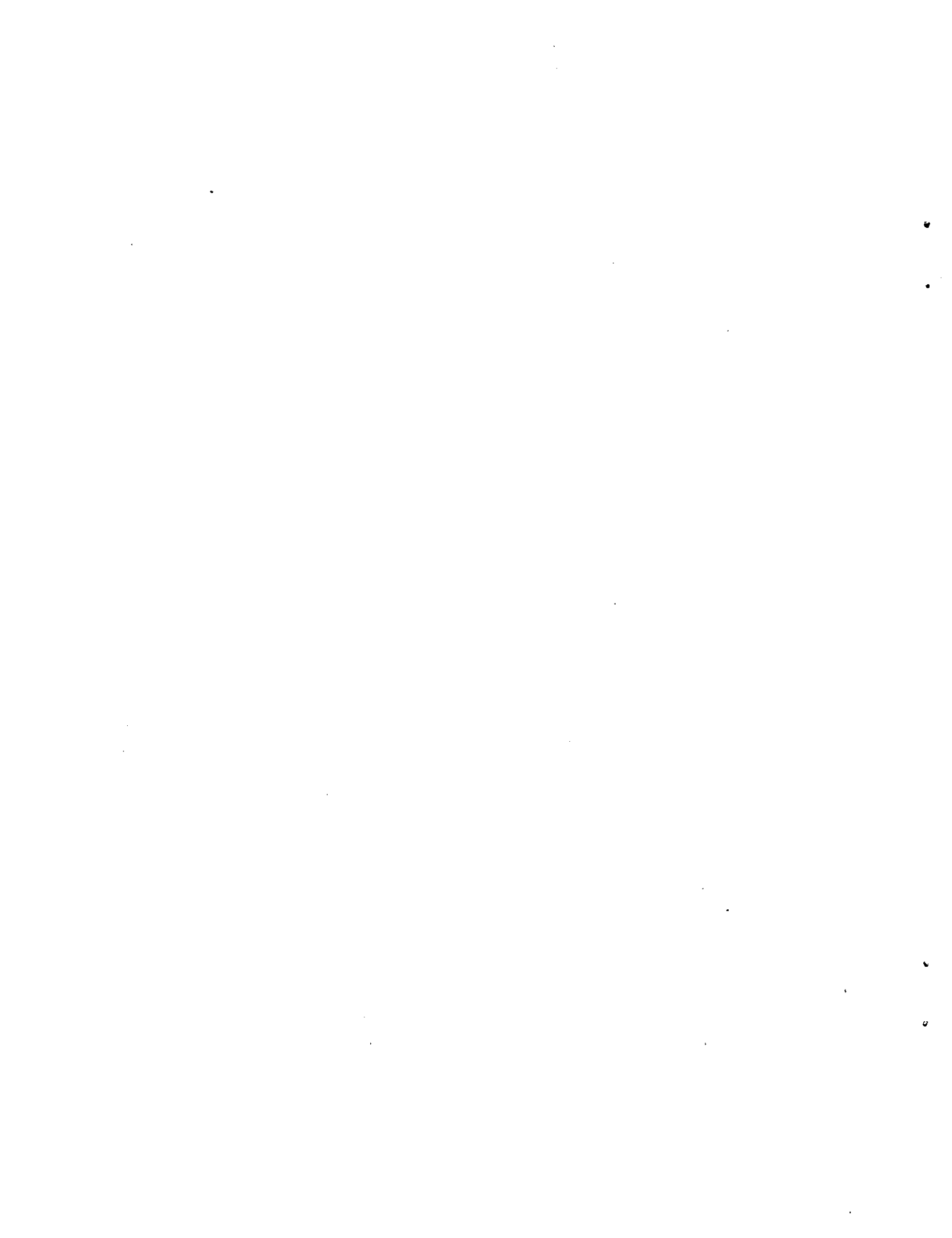


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I. INTRODUCTION

This Guide provides basic information on the place of birth, citizenship and immigration data collected in the 1986 Census of Canada. In this technical paper, there is information on how these data were collected and processed, on the relationship between the three questions, and on the quality and availability of the 1986 data. Since the data collection and processing routines were similar in both the 1981 and 1986 censuses, the discussion highlights the changes made in 1986 compared with the 1981 processing routines. Also, changes in the 1986 reporting patterns to these questions are examined. Finally, the paper addresses the comparability of the 1971, 1981 and 1986 census data.

II. CENSUS CONCEPTS AND QUESTIONS

Place of Birth

The place of birth question asked respondents to indicate their place of birth according to national boundaries in existence on Census Day, June 3, 1986. Those born in Canada were to indicate the province or territory of birth. Respondents born outside Canada were to indicate the country of birth. Since an individual can only have one place of birth, and this is usually known, this question is relatively straightforward. Figure 1 shows the question asked in the 1986 Census, as well as the instructions provided to aid respondents in answering the question. These instructions are from the 1986 Census Guide which accompanied the Census questionnaire.

Figure 1: Place of Birth Question and Instructions from the 1986 Census

14. Where were you born? (Mark or specify one only, according to present boundaries.)	
IN CANADA	OUTSIDE CANADA
01 <input type="checkbox"/> Nfld.	13 <input type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom
02 <input type="checkbox"/> P.E.I.	14 <input type="checkbox"/> Italy
03 <input type="checkbox"/> N.S.	15 <input type="checkbox"/> U.S.A.
04 <input type="checkbox"/> N.B.	16 <input type="checkbox"/> West Germany
05 <input type="checkbox"/> Que.	17 <input type="checkbox"/> East Germany
06 <input type="checkbox"/> Ont.	18 <input type="checkbox"/> Poland
07 <input type="checkbox"/> Man.	
08 <input type="checkbox"/> Sask.	_____
09 <input type="checkbox"/> Alta.	Other (specify)
10 <input type="checkbox"/> B.C.	19 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
11 <input type="checkbox"/> Yukon	
12 <input type="checkbox"/> N.W.T.	

Guide Item:

Persons born in parts of Canada which were part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth, but which have since become provinces of Canada, should report their place of birth according to present provincial boundaries. Persons born in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador before that province joined Confederation should mark "Nfld.". Persons born in the six counties of Northern Ireland should mark "United Kingdom". Persons born in any of the other counties of Ireland should print "Eire" in the space provided.

If you are not sure of the country of your birth because of boundary changes, print the name of the nearest city or district in the space provided.

This question provides "lifetime" interprovincial migration estimates by comparing the province of residence by province of birth for those born in Canada. For the immigrant population, the birthplace and citizenship questions in combination with other demographic, social and economic data are a unique source of "stock" data on the immigrant population in Canada. Other data sources, for example, Employment and Immigration registration systems, provide data on international migration flows, but do not yield data on the immigrant population living in Canada on Census Day.

Citizenship

In the Census, citizenship refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Respondents who were citizens of more than one country were instructed to indicate this fact. It is possible, therefore, from the Census to determine the number of persons holding single and multiple citizenships. Country of citizenship information for persons who are not Canadian citizens is also available by cross-classifying place of birth and citizenship of country of birth other than Canada.

Canadian citizens were asked to distinguish between Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization. This distinction was used to identify the immigrant universe. Persons who were Canadian citizens by birth were instructed to skip the subsequent question on year of immigration. Conversely, persons who indicated they were not Canadian citizens by birth were required to answer the year of immigration question. In this way, the citizenship question was used as a filter for responses on immigration.

In 1986, citizenship information was collected from answers to the question shown in Figure 2. Although the 1986 citizenship question was unchanged from 1981, instructions provided to aid respondents in answering the question were more extensive in 1986.

Figure 2: Citizenship Question and Instructions from the 1986 Census

15.	Of what country are you a citizen? <i>Mark more than one box, if applicable</i>
20	<input type="checkbox"/> Canada, by birth
21	<input type="checkbox"/> Canada, by naturalization
22	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as country of birth (other than Canada)
23	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<i>If you are a citizen of Canada by birth, go to Question 17.</i>	

Guide Item:

Mark "Canada, by birth", if you were:

(a) born in Canada

(except for persons of parents, one of whom was, at the time of their birth:

(i) in the service of a foreign government, or

(ii) an employee of a person in (i), or

(iii) in the service of an international organization to whom there is granted diplomatic privileges.

AND neither parent was a Canadian citizen or permanent resident (landed immigrant));

(b) born outside Canada of one or both Canadian parents, on or after February 15, 1977;

(c) born outside Canada before February 15, 1977 of both Canadian parents if you did not lose your Canadian citizenship;

(d) born outside Canada of one Canadian parent, if your birth was registered as Canadian with Canadian authorities, and if you did not lose this citizenship.

Persons providing a response of "Canada, by birth" will not have gone through the immigration process, and thus should not have a response to the year of immigration question.

Persons who are Canadian citizens by naturalization would normally have received citizenship certificates from Canadian citizenship authorities.

If you have dual citizenship, mark the applicable boxes, e.g., Canada by birth or Canada by naturalization and country of birth (other than Canada).

If you were born outside Canada and are not a Canadian citizen, mark "Same as country of birth (other than Canada)", if you still retain this citizenship; otherwise mark "Other".

If you have lost your former citizenship and have not yet become a Canadian citizen, or if you have no citizenship for any other reason, mark "Other".

This question provides information on the citizenship characteristics of the Canadian population, for example, on the number of immigrants who have become naturalized Canadian citizens.

Immigration

The year of immigration question in the 1986 Census, in conjunction with citizenship, is used to identify the immigrant universe. This question refers to the year of first immigration to Canada. All persons who were not Canadian citizens by birth were required to answer this question.

The intent of the question was to obtain a response indicating the year in which the respondent first immigrated to Canada, that is, the year in which the respondent obtained landed immigrant status.¹ This was implied by the question but not directly stated. Some persons may have resided in Canada a number of years prior to receiving their landed immigrant status. For example, some individuals may have attended school in Canada as foreign students prior to immigrating to this country. It was intended that these persons indicate the year in which they received their landed immigrant status, rather than the year in which they first arrived in Canada. The respondent, however, may not have been aware of the desired response as the 1986 Guide did not contain any instructions to this effect.

It is not known the extent to which respondents may have indicated their year of first coming to Canada, rather than their year of first immigrating to Canada.

Figure 3: Year of Immigration Question from the 1986 Census

16. In what year did you first immigrate to Canada?

24 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | If exact year is not known, please enter best estimate.

Year

Census data are also available for period of immigration and age at immigration. Period of immigration refers to groupings of years of immigration. Year of immigration, in combination with year of birth, yields the variable age at immigration, which refers to the age at which the respondent first

¹Landed immigrant status refers to the legal right to establish permanent residence in Canada.

immigrated to Canada. With this variable, it is possible to identify those respondents who immigrated to Canada as children, youths or as adults.

Year or period of immigration data make it possible to study immigrant groups that came to Canada at a particular time. Age at immigration is useful in the study of differences in the socio-economic adaptation of Canada's immigrants.

Immigrant Population and Population Born Outside Canada

All persons born outside Canada are not necessarily immigrants to Canada. Individuals who reported their place of birth outside Canada, but who are Canadian citizens by birth, are not considered immigrants to Canada. Consequently, they do not have a year or period of immigration, or age at immigration. In the 1986 Census, almost 40,000 persons who, though born in a country other than Canada, were Canadian citizens by birth. Many of these persons would be the offspring of persons formerly or currently resident abroad on Canadian government service, such as diplomatic or military duty. In other words, these persons have Canadian citizenship because of the citizenship of their parents and not because of their place of birth. In census published information, these individuals will be included in the non-immigrant population.

In the 1981 and 1986 censuses, it is possible to identify the immigrant and non-immigrant populations and the foreign-born and Canadian-born populations. Table 1 compares the 1981 and 1986 counts for these populations.

Table 1. Immigrant and Non-immigrant Populations, Foreign- and Canadian-born Populations, Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses

	1981		1986	
Immigrant population	3,843,335	16.0%	3,908,150	15.6%
Non-immigrant population	20,240,160	84.0%	21,113,855	84.4%
Foreign-born population	3,867,160	16.1%	3,936,695	15.7%
Canadian-born population	20,216,335	83.9%	21,085,305	84.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada (weighted 20% sample data).

III. DATA COLLECTION

Sample Data

In the 1986 Census, the questions on place of birth, citizenship and immigration appeared on the long census questionnaire (Form 2B). One of every five private households in Canada received Form 2B, except in northern and remote areas where it was distributed to all households in order to improve the reliability of data for populations too small to support sampling. These three questions also appeared on the Form 2C which was completed by Canadians posted abroad in government service or in the Armed Forces, and on the Form 3 which was used to enumerate persons in collective dwellings such as hotels, motels and rooming houses. In 1986, a total of 5,244,430 persons (excluding institutional residents) were enumerated using the forms 2B, 2C and 3. In published form, the 20% sample data is weighted and rounded to provide estimates of the entire population.

Target Population

The 1986 Census objective was to count:

- Canadian citizens or landed immigrants with a permanent residence in Canada on Census Day;
- Canadian citizens or landed immigrants whose usual residence on Census Day was a location in Canada, but who happened to be out of the country during enumeration;
- Canadian citizens and landed immigrants aboard Canadian registered vessels;
- Canadians abroad on government assignments, such as diplomatic postings and military duty².

Enumeration Methods

In the 1986 Census (as in 1981), almost the entire target population (99%) were enumerated via the self-enumeration method. Prior to Census day (June 3, 1986), questionnaires were delivered for completion by household members on this date. Completed documents were mailed back to Statistics Canada or picked up by census representatives. The canvasser method was used for less than 2% of the population, with census staff visiting homes to collect the required information through interview. This method was used in remote or northern areas and on Indian reserves where irregular mail service makes mail-back impractical and long distances rule out the pick-up method.

² Other Canadian citizens and landed immigrants outside Canada on Census day are enumerated if they so request and can indicate a usual residence in Canada.

IV. DATA PROCESSING

General

All census information in 1986 was validated via a processing routine referred to as **edit and imputation**. During this process, responses provided by household members were deemed to be valid or in conflict on the basis of pre-determined edit rules. Valid data were accepted without modification. Conflicts were resolved or made acceptable using edit rules and following a rule of minimum change to respondent-provided data.

The processing routines used to validate the 1986 place of birth, citizenship and immigration data were essentially the same as those used in the 1981 Census. Major data quality problems identified in 1981 were corrected in the 1986 routines. The similarities and differences between the 1981 and 1986 processing strategies are highlighted in this section.

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Place of birth

Overview of Processing

The edit and imputation processing for place of birth had the following objectives:

- resolve multiple responses to single responses,
- resolve the 'pseudo-country' write-ins,
- eliminate blanks or non-responses so that every record has a place of birth response.

Changes to 1986 Processing

Because of certain data quality problems identified with the 1981 place of birth data, corrective changes were made to the 1986 editing routines. The major changes concerned the strategy to resolve 'pseudo-country' write-in responses and the editing of place of birth responses for Newfoundland. As well, a data quality problem was observed in the 1981 data for Namibia.

(i) Resolution of 'Pseudo-country' write-ins

The 1981 data quality certification of place of birth revealed that the assignment of certain 'pseudo-country' write-ins³ resulted in assignments inconsistent with the pattern of immigration to Canada from these regions. In 1986, changes were made to the assignment routines to correct these data quality problems.

A write-in of 'China' was randomly assigned in 1981 to either the People's Democratic Republic (P.D.R.) of China or Taiwan. In 1986, this write-in was directly assigned to the P.D.R. of China in accordance with the flow of immigration from this region. Also in 1986, a write-in of 'Korea' was directly assigned to South Korea, whereas it was randomly assigned to North or South Korea in 1981. The probabilistic assignment routines used to resolve the write-ins of West Indies, Germany and Ireland were modified as well to better reflect the flow of immigrants from these areas. New assignment routines were added to resolve write-ins of Yemen and East Africa. These changes are summarized in Figure 4.

Table 2 presents the results of the 1986 resolution of 'pseudo-country' write-in responses. The 1986 data for South and North Korea, the P.D.R. of China and Taiwan were found to be consistent with Employment and Immigration Canada data. This indicates an improvement from the 1981 Census in the quality of the data for these places of birth.

³'Pseudo country' write ins are write in responses not specific enough to permit the assignment of a country code. In 1986, these write ins were Ireland, Germany, China, Korea, West Indies, Yemen and East Africa. For a detailed discussion of the resolutions used in 1981 and the resulting data quality issues, see Boxhill: May 1986.

Figure 4: Changes to the Resolution of 'Pseudo-Country' Write-ins, 1981 and 1986 censuses

1981 Processing	1986 Processing
Write-in response of Ireland	
i. and a mark-in response of United Kingdom Assigned to United Kingdom	Assigned to United Kingdom
ii. no mark-in response of United Kingdom United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland by random assignment	Assigned to the Republic of Ireland
Write-in response of Northern Ireland	
Assigned to United Kingdom	Coded to United Kingdom during Regional Office processing
Write-in response of Germany	
i. and a mark-in response of West Germany Assigned to West Germany	Assigned to West Germany
ii. and a mark-in response of East Germany Assigned to East Germany	Assigned to East Germany
iii. and mark-in responses of West and East Germany West or East Germany by random assignment	West or East Germany by random assignment
iv. no mark-in responses of West or East Germany West or East Germany by random assignment	West Germany or East Germany in a 5:1 ratio ⁴
Write-in response of China	
P.D.R. of China or Taiwan by random assignment	Assigned to the P.D.R. of China
Write-in response of Korea	
North or South Korea by random assignment	Assigned to South Korea
Write-in response of West Indies	
Jamaica or Trinidad and Tobago or Barbados assigned by a 2:2:1 ratio	Jamaica or Trinidad and Tobago or Barbados assigned by a 6:3:1 ratio ⁵
Write-in response of Yemen	
No special assignment	North or South Yemen by random assignment
Write-in response of East Africa	
No special assignment	Tanzania, Kenya or Uganda assigned by a 4:3:3 ratio ⁶ during the 1986 coding operation

⁴ Out of every 6 occurrences of Germany, 5 would be assigned to West Germany and 1 to East Germany.

⁵ Out of every 10 occurrences of West Indies, 6 would be assigned to Jamaica, 3 to Trinidad and Tobago and 1 to Barbados.

⁶ Out of every 10 occurrences of East Africa, 4 would be coded to Tanzania, 3 to Kenya, and 3 to Uganda.

Table 2. Assignment of 'Pseudo-Country' write-ins to specific countries, Canada, 1986 Census

'Pseudo-country' write-in responses(1)	Number	Percentage of write-in
Write-in of Ireland		
Total write-ins of Ireland	3,995	100.0%
Mark-in of United Kingdom		
Assigned United Kingdom	125	3.1%
Assigned Other (2)	5	0.1%
No mark-in of United Kingdom		
Assigned Republic of Ireland	3,860	96.6%
Assigned Other (2)	5	0.1%
Write-in of Germany		
Total write-ins of Germany	560	100.0%
Mark-in of West Germany		
Assigned West Germany	15	2.7%
Mark-in of East Germany		
Assigned East Germany	5	0.9%
Mark-in of West Germany and East Germany		
Assigned West Germany	0	0.0%
Assigned East Germany	10	1.8%
No mark-ins of West or East Germany		
Assigned West Germany	425	75.9%
Assigned East Germany	95	17.0%
Assigned Other (2)	10	1.8%
Write-in of China		
Total write-ins of China	22,485	100.0%
Assigned People's Demo. Rep. of China	22,475	100.0%
Assigned Other (2)	10	0.0%
Write-in of Korea		
Total write-ins of Korea	3,630	100.0%
Assigned South Korea	3,625	99.9%
Assigned Other (2)	5	0.1%
Write-in of West Indies		
Total write-ins of West Indies	2,715	100.0%
Assigned Jamaica	1,600	58.9%
Assigned Trinidad and Tobago	820	30.2%
Assigned Barbados	295	10.9%
Assigned Other (2)	0	0.0%
Write-in of Yemen		
Total write-ins of Yemen	15	100.0%
Assigned South Yemen	10	66.7%
Assigned North Yemen	5	33.3%

(1) 'Pseudo-country' write-ins are write-in responses not specific enough to permit the assignment of a country code.

(2) "Other" refers to an inside Canada or other outside Canada birthplace. Multiple place of birth responses are resolved after the resolution of 'pseudo-country' write-ins in the processing of place of birth. For some cases, this results in an inside Canada or other outside Canada birthplace being assigned after the 'pseudo-country' write-in has been resolved.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada (unweighted 20% sample data).

(ii) Place of Birth Newfoundland

In the 1981 Census, some respondents born in Newfoundland before 1950 incorrectly reported their citizenship as Canada by naturalization and gave a year of immigration around 1949, the year Newfoundland entered Confederation. Consequently, these persons were considered part of the 1981 immigrant population. The 1986 edit rules were changed to treat these respondents as Canadian citizens by birth, and thus, part of the non-immigrant population.

(iii) Place of Birth Namibia

Comparisons with 1981 Census place of birth data indicated a substantial decrease in the number of respondents reporting Namibia as their place of birth in the 1986 Census (Table 3). Comparisons with Employment and Immigration Canada data, however, showed that the 1986 count of the number of Namibian-born was consistent with the pattern of immigration from this country. The 1981 count, on the other hand, exceeded the Employment and Immigration count for Namibia, indicating that the 1981 data were inconsistent with the flow of immigrants to Canada from this country.

Table 3. Comparison of 1986 Census, 1981 Census and Employment and Immigration (EIC) data for Place of Birth Namibia, Canada

Year or Period of Immigration (1974-1986)	1986 Census	1981 Census	EIC	Difference (1986 - 1981)	Difference (1981 - EIC)	Difference (1986 - EIC)
Total immigrants (1974 - 1986) ¹	50	1,755	81	-1705	1674	-31
1974	0	360	5	-360	355	-5
1975	5	300	6	-295	294	-1
1976	15	230	9	-215	221	6
1977	0	340	3	-340	337	-3
1978	10	180	8	-170	172	2
1979	0	160	5	-160	155	-5
1980	0	185	11	-185	174	-11
1981 - 1986 ²	20	n.a.	34	n.a.	n.a.	-14

¹ Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) data for country of birth Namibia are available only from 1974 onwards.

² Includes the first five months only of 1986.

n.a. = not applicable

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada (weighted 20% sample data).

Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics, 1974-1986.

Non-Response

The level of non-response for the 1986 place of birth question was 2.0% nationally, representing an increase from the 1981 Census rate of 1.3%. Table 4 presents a comparison of the 1981 and 1986 levels of non-response.

Table 4. Level of Non-Response for Place of Birth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981 and 1986 censuses

Province or Territory of Residence	1981	1986
	%	%
CANADA	1.3	2.0
Newfoundland	1.0	1.5
Prince Edward Island	0.6	2.0
Nova Scotia	0.7	1.8
New Brunswick	0.7	1.7
Quebec	1.4	1.8
Ontario	1.3	1.9
Manitoba	1.2	3.1
Saskatchewan	1.3	2.2
Alberta	1.2	1.8
British Columbia	1.9	2.5
Yukon	6.4	4.3
Northwest Territories	1.5	4.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada (percentages are based on unweighted, unedited 20% sample data).

Eliminating Non-Response

As a place of birth response was required from every respondent, non-response was an unacceptable situation which had to be resolved through the imputation of a value.

The assignment of a value to blank records was similar to the strategy used in 1981. Assignment could be made from other family members, from hot deck imputation or by default assignment (see Glossary). In hot deck imputation, donor records had to satisfy a number of criteria or mandatory matching conditions before their values were deemed acceptable for imputation. In 1981, one of the criteria to be satisfied was the mother tongue characteristics of the family. In 1986, this criterion was changed to the mother tongue characteristics of the person. That is, the recipient record had to have the same mother tongue as the donor record before the place of birth value of the donor record was transmitted to the recipient record.

Of the 104,450 records requiring the assignment of a place of birth value in 1986, 63.1% were assigned via the hot deck method, 22.2% from other family members, 0.3% by default assignment and 14.5% by a clean-up operation (see Glossary). Table 5 presents the types of imputation in 1986 for this question. It should be noted, however, that the majority of place of birth responses (98%) in 1986 required no imputation.

Table 5. Types of Imputation for Place of Birth, Citizenship and Year of Immigration, Canada, 1986 Census

Type of Imputation	Place of Birth		Citizenship		Year of Immigration	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% of total immigrants ¹
No Imputation	5,139,980	98.0%	5,161,635	98.4%	5,074,230	—
Family Assignment	23,140	0.4%	7,400	0.1%	142,965	—
Imputation	81,310	1.6%	75,395	1.4%	27,235	3.5%
Hot Deck	65,885	1.3%	53,445	1.0%	24,585	3.2%
Default	275	0.0%	185	0.0%	95	0.0%
Clean-up ²	15,150	0.3%	21,765	0.4%	2,555	0.3%
TOTAL	5,244,430	100.0%	5,244,430	100.0%	774,790	—

¹ For year of immigration, the imputation rate is expressed as a percentage of the final unweighted count for the immigrant population (i.e. 774,790).

² Clean-up assignment refers to responses assigned from other family members after imputation.

— = not applicable

Source: A. Kempster, Report on the Monitoring of the 1986 Edits of Birthplace, Citizenship and Year of Immigration, 1986 Census (unweighted 20% sample data).

Single and Multiple Responses

Table 6 summarizes the pattern of single and multiple responses to the 1986 and 1981 questions. As in 1981, almost all respondents reported a single place of birth response: 97.9% in 1986 compared with 98.6% in 1981. Notwithstanding the fact that it is not possible to be born in more than one place, 0.1% of the respondents reported more than one place of birth, the same proportion reported in 1981.

Table 6. Responses Reported for the Place of Birth Question, Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses

Reported response	1981 Census		1986 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Responses	5,036,955	100.0%	5,244,425	100.0%
Non-Response	67,190	1.3%	104,440	2.0%
Single Responses	4,965,835	98.6%	5,135,170	97.9%
Inside Canada	4,199,430	83.4%	4,372,580	83.4%
Newfoundland	138,520	2.8%	149,005	2.8%
P.E.I.	29,465	0.6%	29,200	0.6%
Nova Scotia	185,585	3.7%	188,385	3.6%
New Brunswick	155,470	3.1%	157,545	3.0%
Quebec	1,268,040	25.2%	1,257,180	24.0%
Ontario	1,263,325	25.1%	1,323,075	25.2%
Manitoba	253,895	5.0%	257,900	4.9%
Saskatchewan	270,215	5.4%	285,465	5.4%
Alberta	313,150	6.2%	355,670	6.8%
British Columbia	289,520	5.7%	336,605	6.4%
Yukon	5,515	0.1%	6,490	0.1%
Northwest Territories	26,730	0.5%	26,065	0.5%
Outside Canada	766,395	15.2%	762,590	14.5%
United Kingdom	172,085	3.4%	155,485	3.0%
Italy	76,325	1.5%	70,450	1.3%
United States	64,885	1.3%	60,675	1.2%
West Germany	33,790	0.7%	33,845	0.6%
East Germany	6,570	0.1%	6,040	0.1%
Poland	29,225	0.6%	30,200	0.6%
Write-in responses	383,515	7.6%	405,890	7.7%
Multiple Responses	3,930	0.1%	4,825	0.1%
Inside Canada	1,515	—	2,445	—
Outside Canada	910	—	865	—
Inside and Outside Canada	1,510	—	1,505	—

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada (unweighted, unedited 20% sample data).

During processing, multiple place of birth responses were resolved to a single response. Multiple responses which were either all inside Canada or all outside Canada were resolved by the random selection of one province or territory, or one country outside Canada, from those indicated by the respondent. If the multiple response involved places of birth both inside and outside Canada, then resolution was determined by responses to the citizenship question. For example, if the citizenship

response was 'Canada by birth', then the inside Canada place of birth was accepted. This strategy to resolve multiple place of birth responses was the same in both censuses.

Citizenship

Overview of Processing

The edit and imputation processing of the 1986 citizenship data had the following objectives:

- resolve the one multiple response combination which is invalid (Canada by birth and Canada by naturalization),
- eliminate blanks or non-responses so that every record has a citizenship response,
- edit citizenship responses to ensure conformity to legal requirements, specifically to the 1977 Citizenship Act,
- use citizenship responses as a filter for an answer to the year of immigration question.

There were no major changes made in 1986 to the 1981 processing strategy for citizenship.

Non-Response

As with the place of birth question, the percentage of non-response for the 1986 citizenship question was higher than the 1981 Census level: 2.1% compared with 1.4% in 1981 (Table 7).

Table 7. Level of Non-Response for Citizenship, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981 and 1986 censuses

Province or Territory of Residence	1981 %	1986 %
CANADA	1.4	2.1
Newfoundland	1.2	1.6
Prince Edward Island	0.7	2.2
Nova Scotia	0.8	1.9
New Brunswick	0.8	1.7
Quebec	1.3	1.8
Ontario	1.4	1.9
Manitoba	1.3	3.2
Saskatchewan	1.4	2.4
Alberta	1.3	1.9
British Columbia	2.1	2.6
Yukon	6.4	4.6
Northwest Territories	1.8	4.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada (percentages are based on unedited, unweighted 20% sample data).

Eliminating Non-Response

As a citizenship response was required from every respondent, imputation was used to assign values. As with place of birth, non-response records for the citizenship question were assigned values from other family members, through hot deck imputation or by default. Of the 82,795 records requiring a citizenship response, 8.9% were assigned from other family members, 64.6% were assigned via hot deck imputation, 0.2% by default assignment and 26.3% through a clean-up operation (see Glossary). Table 5 shows the various types of imputation for the 1986 question.

Single and Multiple Responses

The majority of respondents reported a single citizenship: 96.6% in 1986 and 98.6% in 1981. Multiple responses to the citizenship question were requested and accepted in both censuses. Those reporting multiple citizenships in 1986 represented 1.3% of the 5,244,425 non-institutional records, an increase from the 0.9% level of multiple response in 1981 (Table 8).

Table 8. Responses Reported for the Citizenship Question, Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses

Reported Response	1981 Census		1986 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Responses	4,994,415	100.0%	5,244,425	100.0%
Non-Response	71,370	1.4%	109,340	2.1%
Single Responses	4,923,045	98.6%	5,066,310	96.6%
Canada by birth	4,180,680	83.7%	4,349,900	82.9%
Canada by naturalization	513,885	10.3%	520,885	9.9%
Country of birth (other than Canada)	179,900	3.6%	145,885	2.8%
Other	48,580	1.0%	49,640	0.9%
Multiple Responses	42,540	0.9%	68,785	1.3%
Canada by birth and Canada by naturalization*	7,570	0.2%	7,315	0.1%
Canada by birth and Country of birth	1,065	—	2,515	—
Canada by birth and Other	3,260	0.1%	7,280	0.1%
Canada by naturalization and Country of birth	24,060	0.5%	41,185	0.8%
Canada by naturalization and Other	3,525	0.1%	7,800	0.1%
Country of birth and Other	1,440	—	1,840	—
Canada by birth, Canada by naturalization and Country of birth*	195	—	160	—
Canada by birth, Canada by naturalization and Other*	10	—	25	—
Canada by birth, Country of birth and Other	25	—	55	—
Canada by naturalization, Country of birth and Other	385	—	600	—
Canada by birth, Canada by naturalization Country of birth and Other*	5	—	10	—

* Not a valid multiple response for citizenship.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada (unweighted, unedited 20% sample data).

Only one combination, Canada by birth and Canada by naturalization, was not an acceptable one. In 1986, 0.1% of the non-institutional records on the sample data base reported this combination (with or without other citizenships), the same proportion as in 1981. During processing, either the Canada by birth or the Canada by naturalization response was accepted depending on the responses to place of birth and year of immigration. For example, if the response to place of birth was a province or territory of Canada and there was no response to the year of immigration question, then the Canada by birth response was accepted.

Reporting of 'Other' Citizenship

The monitoring of the citizenship data during processing revealed that there was a relatively high reporting of 'Other'⁷ to the citizenship question for certain places of birth⁸. For example, 15,850 persons born in India and 15,450 persons born in Portugal reported this citizenship in 1986.

Table 9. Citizenship of "Other Country" by Selected Places of Birth, Canada, 1986 Census

Selected Places of Birth by Citizenship of "Other Country" ¹	CANADA	
	Number	%
Citizenship of Other Country, total responses ¹	248,575	100.0%
India	15,850	6.4%
Portugal	15,450	6.2%
Vietnam	15,430	6.2%
People's Democratic Republic of China	14,380	5.8%
United States	13,695	5.5%
Italy	12,655	5.1%
United Kingdom	11,945	4.8%
Poland	8,525	3.4%
Hong Kong	7,960	3.2%
West Germany	6,495	2.6%

¹ Citizenship of "other country" includes citizenship of country other than country of birth and stateless persons. Included in this table are persons who reported other country as a single citizenship response.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census (weighted 20% sample data).

Several factors may explain this relatively high reporting of 'Other' citizenship. Some respondents, who have not yet acquired Canadian citizenship, may have chosen not to say they were citizens of their country of birth in order to make a statement of political dissociation from that country. Other persons who are refugees may have reported 'Other' because they have lost the citizenship of their home country. Multiple migration, with Canada being the final destination, may also have contrib-

⁷ Citizenship of 'other' includes citizenship of country other than country of birth and stateless persons.

⁸ A.J. Kempster, A report on the monitoring of the 1986 edits of Birthplace, Citizenship and Year of Immigration, Statistics Canada, March 1988 (unpublished).

uted a number of persons who may not be aware they still possess the citizenship of their country of birth. Respondent error is yet another factor. Respondents, although possessing citizenship of their country of birth, may have erroneously checked the response category 'Other' in the citizenship question. This response error with the citizenship question was observed in focus group testing of the 1991 Census questionnaire⁹.

Conformity to the 1977 Citizenship Act

The citizenship responses were also edited to ensure their conformity to the 1977 Citizenship Act. According to the Citizenship Act, landed immigrants must, among other things, satisfy a three-year residence requirement before becoming a Canadian citizen. Consequently, the citizenship and year of immigration responses were edited to ensure that a citizenship response of Canada by naturalization was accompanied by a year of immigration prior to 1983.

Immigration

Overview of Processing

The objectives of edit and imputation for the immigration question were:

- remove respondent-provided anomalies,
- assign the value **not applicable** for persons who reported a citizenship of Canadian by birth,
- eliminate blanks or non-responses via imputation for all records requiring a year of immigration response,
- derive the age at immigration data based on year of birth, year of immigration and an estimated month of immigration.

The strategy for edit and imputation used in 1986 processing was essentially the same as that used in 1981. One major change was made to the editing of the immigrant population born in Canada.

Immigrant Population born in Canada

Changes were made to the 1986 edit rules for respondents born in Canada who reported a year of immigration equal to the birthyear. In 1986, the reporting of the birthyear as the year of immigration by those born in Canada was regarded as a response error and that these respondents were actually Canadian citizens by birth. During processing, the year of immigration was changed to **not applicable** for these cases.

⁹ See Price Waterhouse, Qualitative Research Related to the 1991 Census Questionnaire: Citizenship and Immigrants Final Report, January 1990.

Non-Response

The year of immigration question had the highest level of non-response of the three variables, as was the case in the 1981 Census.¹⁰ The 1986 level of 4.0% represents an increase from the 1981 level of 2.8%. Non-response for this question was particularly high in the Yukon (10.1%) and the Northwest Territories (10.6%).

Table 10. Non-Response Rates for Year of Immigration, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981 and 1986 censuses

Province or Territory of Residence	1981 %	1986 %
CANADA	2.8	4.0
Newfoundland	4.4	6.2
Prince Edward Island	1.7	8.6
Nova Scotia	3.7	6.4
New Brunswick	3.6	8.0
Quebec	3.4	4.4
Ontario	2.4	3.8
Manitoba	2.8	4.6
Saskatchewan	3.3	4.3
Alberta	3.0	3.9
British Columbia	3.4	3.9
Yukon	9.0	10.1
Northwest Territories	5.5	10.6

Note: Non-response rates for the year of immigration question are expressed as the percentage of the edited, non-institutional population with a valid year of immigration (i.e. the reported year of immigration blank or invalid).

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada (percentages are based on unedited, unweighted 20% sample data).

Eliminating Non-Response

As with place of birth and citizenship, non-response to the year of immigration question was assigned a value via imputation. The imputation strategy used in 1986 was the same as that used in 1981. Table 5 shows the types of imputation in 1986 for this question. Of the cases requiring a year of immigration, 3.2% were assigned a response via hot deck imputation (see Glossary).

¹⁰ It should be noted that the non-response rate for year of immigration is calculated differently than for place of birth or citizenship. Non-response for year of immigration is expressed as a percentage of the final edited immigrant population (that is, those who are not Canadian citizens by birth) with the reported year of immigration blank or invalid.

Respondent-Provided Anomalies

(i) Skip Instruction in the Citizenship Question

In 1981 and 1986, the year of immigration question was to be answered only by those respondents whose citizenship was not Canada by birth. The citizenship question contained an instruction requiring respondents to skip the question on immigration. Despite this instruction, some respondents reported their citizenship as Canada by birth and gave a year of immigration response: 36,475 persons or 0.7% of the 2B non-institutional population in 1986. This compares with 36,000 persons or 0.7% in 1981. For these records, the year of immigration was changed to the value, **not applicable**.

(II) Year of Birth and Year of Immigration

The year of immigration responses were edited against the year of birth data in 1981 and 1986. Since it is not possible to immigrate before the birthyear, any cases with a year of immigration earlier than the birthyear were edited. The year of immigration was deemed invalid and changed via the imputation process. In 1986, 3,190 persons (unweighted count) or less than 1% of the 2B non-institutional population had a year of immigration in conflict with the birthyear.

V. 1986 DATA QUALITY ISSUES

The 1986 place of birth, citizenship and immigration data were judged to be of very good quality. The quality of the data was found to have improved from 1981 as the major quality problems of 1981 were corrected in 1986. There were, however, some data quality issues observed with the 1986 data of which the user should be aware.

Aboriginals

In 1986, some aboriginal respondents reported their citizenship as 'Other' (3,515 unweighted cases). This was a protest response. In order that aboriginal persons remained part of the non-immigrant universe, a citizenship response of Canadian by birth was added to the response of 'Other' during data processing.

Undercoverage of Recent Immigrants

A special study, the Reverse Record Check, was undertaken to estimate the number of missed dwellings or persons in the 1986 Census. Missed dwellings or persons result in a coverage error called **undercoverage** which affects the accuracy of Census counts.

For Canada as a whole, the level of undercoverage was estimated by the Reverse Record Check to have been 3.2% in 1986. This study also found that undercoverage tended to be higher for certain segments of the Canadian population, especially for young males and recent immigrants. The level of undercoverage of recent immigrants was estimated at about 10% in 1986.

When compared with data from Employment and Immigration registration systems, the 1986 place of birth data reflect this trend of undercoverage for the recent immigrant population. For certain countries, however, the difference between the 1986 Census and Employment and Immigration

counts were greater than the estimated 10% undercoverage rate. Table 11 lists the countries for which this occurred.

Table 11. Comparison of 1986 Census and Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) Data for Selected Places of Birth and Period of Immigration 1981 – 1986, Canada

Selected Places of Birth ¹ for Period of Immigration 1981 – 1986 ²	EIC	1986 Census	Difference (1986 – EIC)	Percent Difference
Haiti	13,468	7,770	-5,698	-42.3%
Chile	4,414	2,820	-1,594	-36.1%
France	7,052	4,625	-2,427	-34.4%
Netherlands	5,392	3,765	-1,627	-30.2%
Switzerland	2,569	1,910	-659	-25.7%
Greece	3,774	2,100	-1,674	-44.4%
Yugoslavia	3,511	2,705	-806	-23.0%
U.S.S.R.	3,613	2,775	-838	-23.2%
Italy	6,340	4,470	-1,870	-29.5%
Egypt	3,320	2,395	-925	-27.9%
Iraq	2,062	1,605	-457	-22.2%
Malaysia	3,054	2,410	-644	-21.1%
Thailand	2,309	1,575	-734	-31.8%
India	39,410	25,800	-13,610	-34.5%
Morocco	2,956	2,005	-951	-32.2%
Ethiopia	2,893	2,030	-863	-29.8%
Fiji	2,962	2,325	-637	-21.5%

¹ Places of birth were included in this table if (i) the 1986 Census data were lower than Employment and Immigration data by more than 20% and (ii) the countries were significant sources of immigrants to Canada (i.e., more than 2,000 persons for the years 1981–1986).

² Includes the first five months only of 1986.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada (weighted 20% sample data), Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics, 1981–1986.

Refugee Claimants

Although there was under-enumeration of recent immigrants in 1986, there were also some non-permanent or foreign residents, specifically refugee claimants, who 'counted themselves in' the 1986 Census. This was in effect overcoverage of certain places of birth.

Comparisons with 1981 Census data revealed that for certain refugee-producing countries the 1986 counts were higher than the 1981 counts for those who immigrated prior to 1981. For these immigrants, 1986 counts should be lower due to deaths and emigration. Also, the 1986 counts for certain countries exceeded Employment and Immigration data for immigrants who came to Canada between 1981 and 1986. Table 12 shows the countries for which this occurred. Many of these are countries from which Canada has received substantial numbers of refugee claimants in recent years (for example, Guatemala, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan).

Table 12. Selected Places of Birth where 1986 Census counts exceed Employment Immigration counts, Period of Immigration 1981 - 1986, Canada

Selected Places of Birth ¹ for Period of Immigration 1981 - 1986 ²	EIC	1986 Census	Difference (1986 - EIC)	Percent Difference
Total	13,468	19,295	5,827	43.3%
Belize	153	430	277	181.0%
Guatemala	2,636	2,780	144	5.5%
Mexico	2,632	3,345	713	27.1%
Bolivia	239	405	166	69.5%
Paraguay	210	880	670	319.0%
Peru	1,817	2,000	183	10.1%
Venezuela	648	770	122	18.8%
Afghanistan	887	1,205	318	35.9%
Bangladesh	540	760	220	40.7%
Sri Lanka	3,097	5,515	2,418	78.1%
Ghana	825	1,205	380	46.1%

¹ Places of birth had differences of more than 100 cases between the two data sources.

² Includes the first five months only of 1986.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1986 censuses of Canada (weighted 20% sample data),
Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics, 1981-1986.

Foreign residents, that is, persons who are neither Canadian citizens nor landed immigrants, were to have been excluded from the Census target population¹¹. In the case of refugee claimants, some may not regard themselves as foreign residents especially if they have resided in Canada several years and have no intention of returning to their former country. For the convention refugees, they cannot return.

In May 1986, just prior to the 1986 Census, Employment and Immigration announced a general amnesty for some 30,000 persons in Canada as refugee claimants. These persons would be accepted as immigrants to Canada and granted permanent resident or landed immigrant status. Many of the refugees affected by this amnesty were from Central American and Asian countries. It seems that some of these persons answered the 1986 Census, even though at the time of the Census they would not have been granted landed immigrant status. It is, however, not possible to determine precisely the extent to which refugee claimants were enumerated in the 1986 Census.

¹¹ Foreign residents include foreign diplomats and foreign military personnel and their families; persons holding employment authorization and their families; persons with student authorization and their families; residents of another country visiting Canada temporarily; and persons with Minister's permits including refugee claimants.

Age at Immigration Date of Recent Immigrants

Another data quality problem noted in 1986 concerned age at immigration. Data from Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) were used to validate the 1986 statistics for age at immigration. Comparisons with this external data source revealed that 1986 Census figures exceeded EIC counts by 13,040 cases for those who immigrated at age 0 to 4 years and who came to Canada between 1981 and 1986 (Table 13). The 1986 counts for this derived variable were expected to be lower than EIC data due to deaths and emigration. Further investigation revealed that the level of imputation was high (13%) for these records.

Table 13. Comparison of 1986 Census and Employment and Immigration (EIC) data for Age of Immigration and Period of Immigration 1981 – 1986, Canada

Age at Immigration	EIC Data	1986 Census	Difference (1986 – EIC)	Percent Difference
Total immigrants with period of immigration 1981–1986 ¹	546,693	445,495	-101,198	-18.5%
0 – 4 years	29,815	42,855	13,040	43.7%
5 – 16 years	121,201	111,485	-9,716	-8.0%
20 years and over	395,677	291,155	-104,522	-26.4%

¹ Includes the first five months of 1986 only.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada (weighted 20% sample data), Employment and Immigration, Immigration Statistics, 1981–1986.

VI. NOTES TO USERS

Adjusting for Age and Other Population Characteristics

The immigrant population differs from the non-immigrant population in a number of demographic and social characteristics. For example, the age composition of immigrants differs markedly from that of non-immigrants. As shown by Table 14, compared with non-immigrants, the immigrant population has higher proportions of persons in all age groups above 34 years, but lower proportions in the younger age groups.

Table 14. Non-Immigrant and Immigrant Populations by Age Groups, Canada, 1986 Census

Age Groups	Non-Immigrants		Immigrants	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	21,113,855	100.0%	3,908,145	100.0%
0-4 years	1,790,305	8.5%	19,755	0.5%
5-9 years	1,736,190	8.2%	57,745	1.5%
10-14 years	1,672,310	7.9%	111,595	2.9%
15-19 years	1,742,130	8.3%	175,115	4.5%
20-24 years	2,004,680	9.5%	239,270	6.1%
25-34 years	3,894,470	18.4%	611,340	15.6%
35-44 years	2,814,865	13.3%	811,975	20.8%
45-54 years	1,904,980	9.0%	628,005	16.1%
55-64 years	1,722,640	8.2%	589,470	15.1%
65-74 years	1,264,170	6.0%	354,325	9.1%
75 years and over	567,120	2.7%	309,550	7.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Profile of the Immigrant Population, Catalogue No. 93-155 (weighted 20% sample data).

When comparing data for immigrants and non-immigrants, such as labour force or income data, any known socio-demographic difference should be taken into account. Otherwise, differences due to factors such as differences in composition by age or educational attainment may be erroneously attributed to, for instance, problems of adaptation to Canadian society.

Standardizing for age or other population differences is one way to remove the effect of these differences from such data comparisons¹². When comparing labour force data, for example, standardizing for age will yield the labour force participation rate that immigrants would have if they had the same age distribution as non-immigrants.

Period of Immigration and Age at Immigration

Period of immigration and age at immigration are other factors which should be considered when comparing the relative socio-economic positions of immigrants and non-immigrants. In general, the economic position of immigrants improves the longer they have resided in Canada. A shorter period of residency implies less time to adapt and less Canadian work-related experience. The age at which a person immigrates is also important in assessing the socio-economic adjustment of immigrants to Canadian society.

¹² The following studies have used standardization when comparing labour force and income data for immigrants and non-immigrants: Badets and McLaughlin (1989); Beaujot, Basavarajappa and Verma (1988); McLaughlin (1985); Richmond (1989).

VII. 1986 PRODUCTS

Place of birth, citizenship and immigration statistics are published for the 20% sample data base excluding institutional residents.

The place of birth values available on the 1986 Census retrieval data base are shown in Appendix A1; the citizenship values in Appendix A2; and the immigration values in Appendix A3. Statistics from the 1986 Census on these variables are published in a variety of print and non-print sources. These sources are listed in Appendix B.

VIII. COMPARABILITY OF 1971, 1981 AND 1986 DATA

Comparability between 1981 and 1986

The place of birth, citizenship and immigration data collected in the 1986 Census are directly comparable with that of the 1981 Census. The questions were unchanged and the data collection and data processing were the same except for certain changes in processing as previously noted.

In terms of published information, there was one major change in 1986 concerning place of birth. In the 1981 Census, the place of birth data are shown for the foreign-born and Canadian-born populations. In 1986, place of birth statistics are shown for the immigrant and non-immigrant populations.

Comparability between 1971, 1981 and 1986

There are some important differences between the 1971, 1981 and 1986 data. In 1971, the place of birth, citizenship and immigration statistics were collected from one in every three private households, whereas in 1981 and 1986 the sample size was one in five households. Also, the 1971 information includes data on institutional residents, but this population is excluded from the 1981 and 1986 published statistics.

Although the place of birth question was the same in the three censuses, the individual places of birth collected in 1981 and 1986 were expanded from 1971. In the 1971 Census, for example, Mexico was the only Central American country collected separately while the remaining countries of this region were coded to the category "Central America". In 1981 and 1986, this category was disaggregated and all nation states of this region were collected separately. Appendix C compares the places of birth collected in 1971, 1981 and 1986.

In regard to the citizenship question, only single citizenship responses were captured in 1971. However, in 1981 and 1986, respondents with more than one country of citizenship were asked to indicate this fact. Also in 1971, respondents were asked to specify the country in which citizenship rights were held. This country was coded, captured and cross-tabulations could be obtained on country of citizenship. In 1981 and 1986, on the other hand, country of citizenship can be obtained only for those respondents who indicate that the country of citizenship is the same as the country of birth. Other than these differences, the citizenship question was identical in 1971, 1981 and 1986.

There are also important differences in the immigration data collected in the three censuses. In 1971, the only years of immigration collected were: 1965, 1966, 1969, 1970 and 1971. The remaining

years of immigration were grouped into periods of immigration. As a result, age at immigration information cannot be derived from the 1971 immigration question. In comparison, individual years of immigration were captured and age at immigration data were derived in 1981 and 1986.

Also in the 1971 Census, only persons born outside Canada were required to provide a year or period of immigration. In the 1981 and 1986 censuses, the question on citizenship was used as a filter to determine who should respond to the immigration question. There was recognition in 1981 and 1986 that some persons born outside Canada are Canadian citizens by birth and thus will not have a year of immigration. It was also recognized in 1981 and 1986 that not all persons born in Canada are automatically Canadian citizens by birth. From the 1971 Census data base, it is not possible to make these distinctions.

IX. SUMMARY

This User's Guide has presented information on the conceptual aspects, processing strategies and quality issues pertinent to the immigration data collected in the 1986 Census. Comparability aspects with previous censuses and availability of these data in 1986 Census products and services have also been described. It is hoped that this report will aid users in their use and comprehension of Canadian census data on place of birth, citizenship and immigration.

GLOSSARY

Edit and Imputation (E and I) – Edit – The identification of data conflicts such as contradictions and logically impossible situations.

Imputation – The resolution of such conflicts by provision of acceptable values.

Hot-deck imputation – The system of randomly imputing values from a group of donor records (hot-deck), the values of which will satisfy the edit rules. To structure this imputation for place of birth, citizenship and immigration, donor and recipient records are required to have similar values on a number of predetermined constraints such as age, sex and mother tongue.

Default imputation – The system of imputation instituted for records which fail edits and for which acceptable values cannot be obtained via the hot-deck method.

Clean-up imputation – The system of imputation used to eliminate conflicts remaining after hot-deck or default imputation. Such conflicts resulted from a few minor situations which were not covered in the edit rule specifications for processing place of birth, citizenship and immigration responses.

EALANG – Language designation of the enumeration area; a derived variable summarizing the language composition of the enumeration area.

Institutional residents – Refers to residents of an “institutional” collective dwelling (such as an orphanage, prison or hospital), other than staff members and their families.

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Appendix A1

PLACE OF BIRTH VALUES ON THE 1986 CENSUS RETRIEVAL DATA BASE

Major groupings	Place of birth values
Born In Canada	Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon Northwest Territories
Born Outside Canada	
North America	Greenland St. Pierre and Miquelon United States of America
Central America	Belize Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama
Caribbean and Bermuda	Anguilla Antigua Bahamas Barbados Cayman Islands Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Grenada Guadeloupe Haiti Jamaica Martinique Montserrat Netherlands Antilles Puerto Rico St. Christopher and Nevis St. Lucia

Appendix A1

PLACE OF BIRTH VALUES ON THE 1986 CENSUS RETRIEVAL DATA BASE -- continued

Major groupings	Place of birth values
Caribbean and Bermuda --concluded	St. Vincent and the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands Virgin Islands (British) Virgin Islands (U.S.A.) Bermuda
South America	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Falkland Islands French Guiana Guyana Paraguay Peru Suriname Uruguay Venezuela
Europe Western Europe	Austria Belgium France Liechtenstein Luxembourg Monaco Netherlands Switzerland West Germany
Eastern Europe	Bulgaria Czechoslovakia East Germany Hungary Poland Romania U.S.S.R.

Appendix A1

PLACE OF BIRTH VALUES ON THE 1986 CENSUS RETRIEVAL DATA BASE – continued

Major groupings	Place of birth values
Northern Europe	Republic of Ireland (Eire) United Kingdom
Scandinavia	Denmark Finland Iceland Norway Sweden
Southern Europe	Albania Andorra Cyprus Gibraltar Greece Italy Malta Portugal San Marino Spain Vatican City State Yugoslavia
Africa	
Western Africa	Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone St. Helena and Ascension Togo
Eastern Africa	Burundi Comoros Djibouti, Republic of Ethiopia

Appendix A1

PLACE OF BIRTH VALUES ON THE 1986 CENSUS RETRIEVAL DATA BASE - continued

Major groupings	Place of birth values
Eastern Africa - concluded	Kenya Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Mayotte Mozambique Reunion Rwanda Seychelles Somali Democratic Republic Tanzania Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe
Northern Africa	Algeria Egypt Libya Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara (D.S.A.R.)
Central Africa	Angola Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Sao Tome and Principe Zaire
Southern Africa	Botswana Lesotho Namibia South Africa, Republic of Swaziland
Asia	
Western Asia	Afghanistan Turkey
Middle East	Bahrain Iran Iraq

Appendix A1

PLACE OF BIRTH VALUES ON THE 1986 CENSUS RETRIEVAL DATA BASE – continued

Major groupings	Place of birth values
Middle East—Concluded	Israel Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia Syria United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Eastern Asia	China, People's Democratic Republic of Hong Kong Japan Korea, North Korea, South Macao Mongolia Taiwan
South East Asia	Brunei Burma Indonesia Kampuchea Laos Malaysia Philippines Singapore Thailand Viet Nam
Southern Asia	Bangladesh Bhutan India Maldives, Republic of Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka
Oceania	American Samoa Australia

Appendix A1

PLACE OF BIRTH VALUES ON THE 1986 CENSUS RETRIEVAL DATA BASE -- concluded

Major groupings

Place of birth values

Oceania -- Concluded

Belau, Republic of
Cook Islands
Fiji
French Polynesia
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Federated States of
Nauru
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Pitcairn Island
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuata
Wallis and Futuna
Western Samoa

Other

Other

CITIZENSHIP VALUES ON THE 1986 CENSUS RETRIEVAL DATA BASE

Major categories

Citizenship values

Canadian Citizenship

Canada by birth

Canada by birth

**Canada by birth and Country of birth
(other than Canada)**

Canada by birth and Other country

**Canada by birth, Country of birth and
Other country**

Canada by naturalization

Canada by naturalization

**Canada by naturalization and Country
of birth (other than Canada)**

**Canada by naturalization and Other
country**

**Canada by naturalization, Country of
birth and Other country**

Citizenship other than Canadian

Country of birth (other than Canada)

Other country

Country of birth and Other country

Note: Citizenship of "Other country" includes citizenship of country other than country of birth and stateless persons.

IMMIGRATION VALUES ON THE 1986 CENSUS RETRIEVAL DATA BASE

Year of Immigration	Individual years between 1865 and 1986. Only the first five months of 1986 are included since the Census was held on June 3, 1986.
Period of Immigration	Groupings of year of immigration values, as specified by the user.
Age at Immigration	Individual ages between 0 and 121.

Appendix B

**1986 CENSUS PRODUCTS WITH STATISTICS ON PLACE OF BIRTH,
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION****Print Products****Nation Series****Ethnicity, Immigration and Citizenship (catalogue No. 93-109)**

Table 5A: Non-immigrant population by place of birth and sex, for Canada, provinces and territories, 1986 Census

Table 5B: Immigrant population by place of birth and sex, for Canada, provinces and territories, 1986 Census

Table 6A: Non-immigrant population by place of birth and sex, showing age groups, for Canada, provinces and territories, 1986 Census

Table 6B: Immigrant population by place of birth and sex, showing age groups, for Canada, provinces and territories, 1986 Census

Table 7: Population by citizenship and sex, showing period of immigration, for Canada, provinces and territories, 1986 Census

Table 8: Immigrant population by place of birth and sex, for Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 and 1986 Censuses

Total Income: Individuals (catalogue No. 93-114)

Table 8: Population 15 years and over by sex, period of immigration and 1985 income groups, for Canada, provinces and territories, 1986 Census

Family Income: Census Families (catalogue No. 93-117)

Table 8: Census families in private households by period of immigration of husband/parent, showing 1985 family income groups for Canada, provinces and territories, 1986 Census

Household Income: Private Households (catalogue No. 93-119)

Table 6: Private households by selected characteristics of household maintainer and 1985 household income groups, for Canada, provinces and territories, 1986 Census

1986 CENSUS PRODUCTS WITH STATISTICS ON PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Print Products – continued

Dimension Series

Profile of Ethnic Groups (catalogue No. 93–154)

This publication profiles 76 selected ethnic groups. For each group, single and multiple origins are shown by selected demographic, social and economic characteristics, such as place of birth, citizenship, period of immigration and age at immigration. The level of geography is Canada only.

Profile of the Immigrant Population (catalogue No. 93–155)

Table 1: Selected characteristics of the non-immigrant and of the immigrant population by period of immigration, for Canada, 1986 Census

Tables 2 through 13 provide similar data for each of the provinces and territories, 1986 Census.

Census Metropolitan Areas (catalogue No. 93–156)

Table 10: Immigrant population by selected places of birth, showing period of immigration by sex, for census metropolitan areas, 1986 Census

Canadians and Their Occupations: A Profile (catalogue No. 93–157)

This publication presents data for approximately 200 selected detailed occupations by sex showing a range of demographic, economic and socio-cultural characteristics, including ethnic origin and period of immigration, for Canada.

Profile Series

This series includes place of birth, citizenship, period of immigration and age at immigration data, as well as information on a wide range of other census variables. Data are presented for a variety of subprovincial areas: Census Divisions and Subdivisions (94–101 to 94–124), Federal Electoral Districts (94–125, 94–126, 94–133 and 94–134), Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations (94–127 and 94–128), Census-tracted Centres (Census Tracts and Component Subdivisions) (95–101 to 95–174), Urban and Rural Areas (94–129 and 94–130) and Labour Force Survey Economic Regions (94–131). Data for profiles are also available in machine-readable form.

Appendix B

**1986 CENSUS PRODUCTS WITH STATISTICS ON PLACE OF BIRTH,
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION**

Print Products – continued**Focus on Canada Series****Ethnic Diversity in Canada (Catalogue No. 98-132)**

This study reviews the changing ethnic profile of Canada and the distribution of major ethnic groups. It examines the applicability of cultural mosaic and melting pot concepts to the Canadian situation. The role played by immigration is incorporated into the analysis.

Metropolitan Atlas Series

A series of 12 publications covering Canada's major census metropolitan areas combine maps, graphs and text to present the 1986 Census data in an easy-to-understand format. Information on the immigrant population is included as well as a number of other key demographic, housing, social and economic themes. Maps summarize these complex statistics and pinpoint areas of concentration, facilitate comparisons and reveal changing patterns – helping us to better understand the cities we live in. Information is included for the following 12 large urban centres:

St. John's	(Cat. No. 98-101)
Halifax	(Cat. No. 98-102)
Québec	(Cat. No. 98-103)
Montréal	(Cat. No. 98-104)
Ottawa-Hull	(Cat. No. 98-105)
Toronto	(Cat. No. 98-106)
Hamilton	(Cat. No. 98-107)
Winnipeg	(Cat. No. 98-108)
Regina	(Cat. No. 98-109)
Calgary	(Cat. No. 98-110)
Edmonton	(Cat. No. 98-111)
Vancouver	(Cat. No. 98-112)

1986 CENSUS PRODUCTS WITH STATISTICS ON PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Non-Print Products

Basic Summary Tables

This series is designed to meet the needs of users who wish to study the characteristics of small areas. Tables provide information on a variety of census variables. The following immigration tables are available:

EC86B02	Population by place of birth (20) and sex (3)
EC86B03	Immigrant population by period of immigration (7), sex (3) and age at immigration (4).
EC86B04	Population by citizenship (11) and sex (3).

The tables are produced for the following four geographic levels: (i) enumeration areas and federal electoral districts; (ii) census subdivisions (municipalities) and census divisions (counties); (iii) census tracts and provincial census tracts; (iv) Canada, provinces, territories and census metropolitan areas.

Data for the basic summary tables are available in machine-readable form to facilitate aggregation and manipulation.

For further information, contact the Electronic Data Dissemination Division, (613) 951-8200.

Custom Products

While many tabulations are available from the planned output program, census tabulations can also be customized to individual users' needs. A range of products is offered, from predetermined basic data tabulations available for user-selected geographic areas, to complete custom tabulations which are developed to the exact requirements of the client. The products thus offer, on a cost-recovery basis, varying levels of flexibility in content, geography, and medium.

For more information, users should contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office or contact the Census Custom Products Service, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6, telephone (613) 951-9534.

Appendix C

COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Newfoundland	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia
New Brunswick	New Brunswick	New Brunswick
Quebec	Quebec	Quebec
Ontario	Ontario	Ontario
Manitoba	Manitoba	Manitoba
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan
Alberta	Alberta	Alberta
British Columbia	British Columbia	British Columbia
Yukon	Yukon	Yukon
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories
United States of America	United States of America	United States of America
Anguilla	Anguilla	Other British (West Indies)
Antigua	Antigua	Other British (West Indies)
Bahamas	Bahamas	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Barbados	Barbados	Barbados
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands	Other West Indies
Cuba	Cuba	Cuba
Dominica	Dominica	Other West Indies
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
Grenada	Grenada	Other British (West Indies)
Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe	Other West Indies
Haiti	Haiti	Haiti
Jamaica	Jamaica	Jamaica
Martinique	Martinique	Other West Indies
Montserrat	Montserrat	Other British (West Indies)
Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands Antilles	Other West Indies
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico
St. Christopher and Nevis	St. Kitts, Nevis	Other British (West Indies)
St. Lucia	St. Lucia	Other British (West Indies)
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	St. Vincent	Other British (West Indies)
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands	Other West Indies
Virgin Islands (British)	Virgin Islands (British)	Other British (West Indies)
Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)	Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)	Other West Indies
Belize	Belize	Other British (Central America)
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Central America
El Salvador	El Salvador	Central America

Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Appendix C

COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Guatemala	Guatemala	Central America
Honduras	Honduras	Central America
Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Central America
Panama	Panama, Panama(Canal Zone)	Central America
Argentina	Argentina	Argentina
Bolivia	Bolivia	Other South America
Brazil	Brazil	Brazil
Chile	Chile	Other South America
Colombia	Colombia	Other South America
Ecuador	Ecuador	Other South America
Falkland Islands	Falkland Islands	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
French Guiana	French Guiana	Other South America
Guyana	Guyana	Guyana
Paraguay	Paraguay	Other South America
Peru	Peru	Other South America
Suriname	Surinam	Other South America
Uruguay	Uruguay	Other South America
Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela
Andorra	Andorra	Other Southern Europe
Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
France	France	France
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	Other Western Europe
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
Republic of Ireland (Eire)	Eire	Republic of Ireland
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
West Germany	West Germany	Germany
Austria	Austria	Austria
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
East Germany	East Germany	Germany
Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
Albania	Albania	Albania
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Greece	Greece	Greece
Poland	Poland	Poland

Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Appendix C

COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Romania	Romania	Romania
Turkey	Turkey	Turkey
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Cyprus	Cyprus	Other Asia
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Other Southern Europe
Italy	Italy	Italy
Malta	Malta	Malta
Monaco	Monaco	Other Southern Europe
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
San Marino	San Marino	Italy
Spain	Spain	Spain
Vatican City State	Vatican City State	Not included
Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
Finland	Finland	Finland
Iceland	Iceland	Iceland
Norway	Norway	Norway
Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Bahrain	Bahrain	Other Asia
Egypt	Egypt	United Arab Republic
Iran	Iran	Iran
Iraq	Iraq	Other Asia
Israel	Israel	Israel
Jordan	Jordan	Other Asia
Kuwait	Kuwait	Other Asia
Lebanon	Lebanon	Lebanon
Libya	Libya	Libya
Oman	Oman	Other Asia
Qatar	Qatar	Other Asia
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Other Asia
Syria	Syria	Syria
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	Not included
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	Other Asia
Yemen Arab Republic	Yemen Arab Republic	United Arab Republic

Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Appendix C

COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Other Asia
Mongolia	Mongolia	Other Asia
China, People's Democratic Republic of	China, People's Republic of	China
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Japan	Japan	Japan
Korea, North	Korea, North	Other Asia
Korea, South	Korea, South	Other Asia
Macao	China, People's Republic of	China
Taiwan	Taiwan	China
Brunei	Brunei	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Burma	Burma	Other Asia
Indonesia	Indonesia	Other Asia
Kampuchea	Kampuchea (Cambodia)	Other Asia
Laos	Laos	Other Asia
Malaysia	Malaysia	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
Singapore	Singapore	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Thailand	Thailand	Other Asia
Viet Nam	Vietnam	Other Asia
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Not included
Bhutan	Bhutan	Other Asia
India	India	India
Maldives, Republic of	Maldives, Republic of	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Nepal	Nepal	Other Asia
Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Ceylon
Algeria	Algeria	Algeria
Mauritania	Mauritania	Other Africa
Morocco	Morocco	Morocco
Tunisia	Tunisia	Tunisia
Western Sahara (D.S.A.R.)	Western Sahara	Not included

Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Appendix C

COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Burundi	Burundi	Other Africa
Central African Republic	Central African Republic (Empire)	Other Africa
Chad	Chad	Other Africa
Congo	Congo	Other Africa
Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	Not included
Gabon	Gabon	Other Africa
Rwanda	Rwanda	Other Africa
Zaire	Zaire	Other Africa
Zambia	Zambia	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Burkina Faso	Upper Volta	Other Africa
Benin	Benin	Other Africa
Cameroon	Cameroon	Other Africa
Cape Verde Islands	Cape Verde Islands	Other
Gambia	Gambia	Other British (Africa)
Ghana	Ghana	Other British (Africa)
Guinea	Guinea	Other Africa
Guinea – Bissau	Guinea – Bissau	Other Africa
Ivory Coast	Ivory Coast	Other Africa
Liberia	Liberia	Other Africa
Mali	Mali	Other Africa
Niger	Niger	Nigeria
Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Other
Senegal	Senegal	Other Africa
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Other British (Africa)
Togo	Togo	Other Africa
Angola	Angola	Other Africa
Botswana	Botswana	Other British (Africa)
Lesotho	Lesotho	Other British (Africa)
Namibia	South West Africa	Other Africa
South Africa, Republic of	South Africa, Republic of	South Africa, Republic of
Swaziland	Swaziland	Other British (Africa)
Comoros	Comoros	Other
Djibouti, Republic of	Djibouti, Republic of	Not included
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Other Africa
Kenya	Kenya	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Madagascar	Madagascar	Other Africa
Malawi	Malawi	Other British (Africa)
Mauritius	Mauritius	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies

Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Appendix C


COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Mayotte	Mayotte	Other
Mozambique	Mozambique	Other Africa
Reunion	Other, n.e.s., n.o.s.	Other
Seychelles	Seychelles	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Somali Democratic Republic	Somalia	Other Africa
Sudan	Sudan	Other Africa
Tanzania	Tanzania	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Uganda	Uganda	East Africa (Commonwealth)
American Samoa	United States of America	United States of America
Australia	Australia	Australia
Belau, Republic of	Not included	Not included
Cook Islands	New Zealand	Other Australia (Commonwealth)
Fiji	Fiji	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
French Polynesia	Other, n.e.s., n.o.s.	Other
Kiribati	Gilbert Islands	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Marshall Islands	Other, n.e.s., n.o.s.	Other Asia
Micronesia, Federated States of	Not included	Not included
Nauru	Nauru	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
New Caledonia	New Caledonia	Other
New Zealand	New Zealand	Other Australia (Commonwealth)
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Pitcairn Island	Pitcairn	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Tonga	Tonga	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Tuvalu	Tuvalu	Not included
Vanuatu	New Hebrides	Other
Wallis and Futuna	Not included	Not included
Western Samoa	Western Samoa	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Bermuda	Bermuda	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Greenland	Denmark	Denmark
St. Helena and Ascension	St. Helena	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
St. Pierre and Miquelon	St. Pierre and Miquelon	Other
Other	Other, n.e.s., n.o.s.	Other

Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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