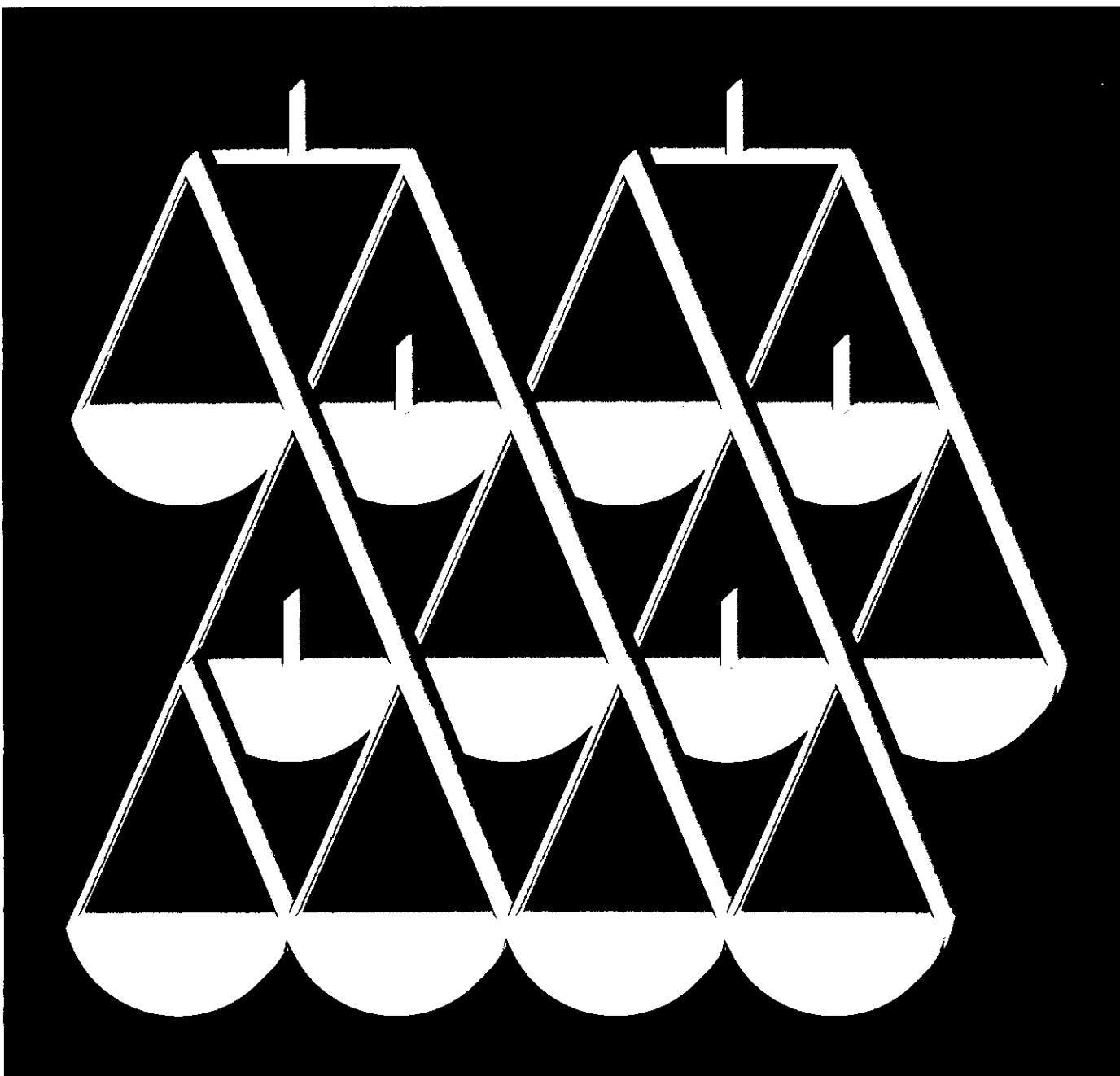
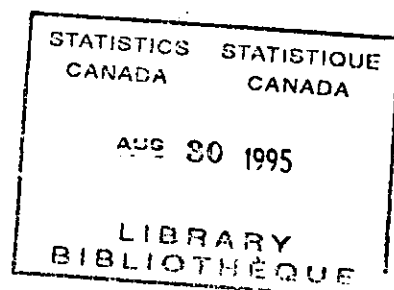


Employment Equity Data Program

PROFILE OF VISIBLE MINORITIES: DOCUMENTATION PACKAGE





Statistics Canada
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division

PROFILE OF VISIBLE MINORITIES: DOCUMENTATION PACKAGE

Prepared by Statistics Canada for the
Interdepartmental Working Group on
Employment Equity Data

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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August 1995

Price: Canada

Paper 89F0032XPB - Atlantic - \$150
Paper 89F0033XPB - Quebec - \$150
Paper 89F0034XPB - Ontario - \$150
Paper 89F0035XPB - Prairies - \$150
Paper 89F0036XPB - British Columbia and territories - \$150
Diskette 89F0037XDB - Canada, provinces and territories - \$250

Price: U.S. and Other countries

As above but in US dollars.

Ottawa

Français au verso

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INTRODUCTION

On August 13, 1986 the *Employment Equity Act* was proclaimed with the objective of achieving equality in the workplace by ensuring that ability and qualifications are the only criteria for employment opportunities, benefits and advancement. More specifically, its intention was to correct disadvantages experienced by four designated groups: women, persons in a visible minority in Canada (visible minorities), Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities. This profile, which was developed to help meet the growing need for data on these designated groups, provides information on visible minorities.

All characteristics in this profile have been tabulated from the 1991 20% Census database. Included are basic demographic information such as age, sex and marital status as well as more detailed socio-economic information including schooling, labour force, occupation, industry and income characteristics.

This profile has been produced for Canada, the provinces and territories and the 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Data on the total Canadian population, the total visible minority population, each of the visible minority subgroups and on the non-visible minority/non-Aboriginal population are included.

DEFINITION OF VISIBLE MINORITIES

Background

The *Employment Equity Regulations* that accompany the *Employment Equity Act* define visible minorities as persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are "*non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour*".

The Census of Population serves as the main source of employment equity data on visible minorities. As in 1981 and 1986, the 1991 Census did not include questions which would enable the direct identification of visible minorities (i.e., there were no questions on race or colour and no questions which specifically asked individuals if they belong to a visible minority group). Hence, more indirect means were used to determine whether persons are or are likely to be in a visible minority in Canada.

The 1991 Approach

The 1991 approach to deriving the visible minority population used a multi-step process. The basic strategy was to assign persons to the visible minority population in steps, looking first at responses to the ethnic origin/ancestry question. The approach then used the place of birth variable for assignment, followed by mother tongue. Once persons were assigned to the visible minority population, they did not go any further in the derivation process (i.e., they were only counted once).

The subgroups¹ that comprise the visible minority population played an integral part in the derivation process in that the criteria for inclusion in the population were specified at the subgroup level. Hence persons were assigned to a specific visible minority subgroup at the time of derivation. The total visible

¹ Note that subgroup information is not required under the *Employment Equity Act* or its regulations.

minority population was then determined by summing the subgroup counts. These subgroups² are as follows:

| |
|-------------------------|
| Blacks |
| South Asians* |
| Chinese |
| Koreans |
| Japanese |
| South East Asians |
| Filipinos |
| Other Pacific Islanders |
| West Asian and Arabs |
| Latin Americans |

* This subgroup was formerly referred to as "Indo-Pakistanis"

Step one

Step one of the process assigned persons to the visible minority population based solely on their response to the ethnic origin question. In the 1991 Census, this question³ was as follows:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>ETHNIC ORIGIN</p> <p>15. To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?</p> <p>Mark or specify as many as applicable.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>See Guide.</p> <p>Examples of other ethnic or cultural groups are: Portuguese, Greek, Indian from India, Pakistani, Filipino, Vietnamese, Japanese, Lebanese, Haitian, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">▶</p> | <p>08 <input type="radio"/> French</p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/> English</p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> German</p> <p>11 <input type="radio"/> Scottish</p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/> Italian</p> <p>13 <input type="radio"/> Irish</p> <p>14 <input type="radio"/> Ukrainian</p> <p>15 <input type="radio"/> Chinese</p> <p>16 <input type="radio"/> Dutch (Netherlands)</p> <p>17 <input type="radio"/> Jewish</p> <p>18 <input type="radio"/> Polish</p> <p>19 <input type="radio"/> Black</p> <p>20 <input type="radio"/> North American Indian</p> <p>21 <input type="radio"/> Métis</p> <p>22 <input type="radio"/> Inuit/Eskimo</p> <p>Other ethnic or cultural group(s) - Specify</p> <p>23 <input type="text"/></p> <p>24 <input type="text"/></p> |
|---|--|

² The visible minority subgroups were introduced in the *Employment Equity Technical Reference Papers*, Employment and Immigration, 1987.

³ The ethnic origin question was included on the Census questionnaire completed by one in five households (i.e. 20% sample).

The ethnic origins included were those which either matched or were components of the ten visible minority subgroups listed above. A complete list of the ethnic origins is provided at the end of this section. Step one also included an assessment of religion responses in order to assign persons to a specific visible minority subgroup. It is worthy of note that religion was not used to bring persons into the visible minority population; rather it was used to assign persons to the appropriate subgroup. This first step identified 94% of the visible minority population.

As the ethnic origin question permits the reporting of more than one origin, multiple responses had to be addressed in the derivation process. In situations where one of the responses was among the categories identified as part of the visible minority population and the other(s) were not, respondents were assigned to the visible minority group. For example, a person who reported ethnic origins of Japanese and German were included in the visible minority count; more specifically in the Japanese subgroup. To deal with multiple responses involving two or more visible minority subgroups, a category designated as multiple visible minority responses was included. Persons with ethnic origin combinations such as Black and Chinese were put in this group.

Step two

Experience from earlier censuses has shown that ethnic origin on its own may not give an accurate count of the total visible minority population in Canada. Analysis of ethnic origin responses by the place of birth variable revealed a tendency for some persons among the foreign-born population to report English or French as their ethnic origin. Persons born in Haiti, for example, tended to report French as their ethnic origin and would therefore not be identified as being in a visible minority group based on ethnic origin alone.

Step two sought first to identify countries of birth of persons likely to be in a visible minority and then to make decisions as to whether or not these persons were to be included considering their response to the ethnic origin question. Persons born in one of the identified countries who may have reported an origin such as English/British, French or Dutch as a result of their having emigrated to Canada from a former British, French or Dutch colony were included. Persons who are not likely to be in a visible minority (e.g. reported origins of Polish, German, Ukrainian, etc.) even though they reported one of the identified birthplaces were not included.

This step identified a further 5% of the visible minority population.

| PLACE OF BIRTH | |
|---|--|
| 11. Where was this person born? ■ <i>Mark or specify one only, according to present boundaries.</i> | |
| <div><div><div>In Canada</div><div>15 <input type="radio"/> Nfld. 21 <input type="radio"/> Man. 16 <input type="radio"/> P.E.I. 22 <input type="radio"/> Sask. 17 <input type="radio"/> N.S. 23 <input type="radio"/> Alta. 18 <input type="radio"/> N.B. 24 <input type="radio"/> B.C. 19 <input type="radio"/> Que. 25 <input type="radio"/> Yukon 20 <input type="radio"/> Ont. 26 <input type="radio"/> N.W.T.</div></div><div><div>Outside Canada</div><div>27 <input type="radio"/> United Kingdom 28 <input type="radio"/> Italy 29 <input type="radio"/> U.S.A. 30 <input type="radio"/> West Germany 31 <input type="radio"/> East Germany 32 <input type="radio"/> Poland Other - Specify</div></div><div>33 <input type="text"/></div></div> | |

Step three

Step three in the process involved examining responses to the mother tongue question, the rationale being that persons who reported certain mother tongues (e.g. Hindi) are likely to be in a visible minority, regardless of their reported ethnic origin or place of birth. This step screened in under 1% of the visible minority population.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10. What is the language that this person first learned at home in childhood and still understands? ■ If this person no longer understands the first language learned, indicate the second language learned. | 12 <input type="radio"/> English 13 <input type="radio"/> French Other - Specify 14 <input type="text"/> |
|---|---|

Step four

The last step of the derivation process attempted to identify a small number of persons who may be in a visible minority in Canada but had not been screened in via the first three steps, because of the "residual" coding of the ethnic origin variable. For data publication purposes, Statistics Canada aggregates origins for which there are only a small number of reported cases into such categories as "Other African

n.i.e. (not included elsewhere)", "Other Caribbean n.i.e.", etc.. Some of these aggregated origins are likely associated with persons in a visible minority and most persons with such origins were assigned to the population before reaching this step. There were, however, a small number of individuals not yet screened in. For example, persons who reported an ethnic origin of "Other African n.i.e.", Canada as their birthplace and English as their mother tongue would not have been included in the population through steps one to three. Step four assigned such persons to the population. As with step three, this last step screened in less than 1% of the visible minority population.

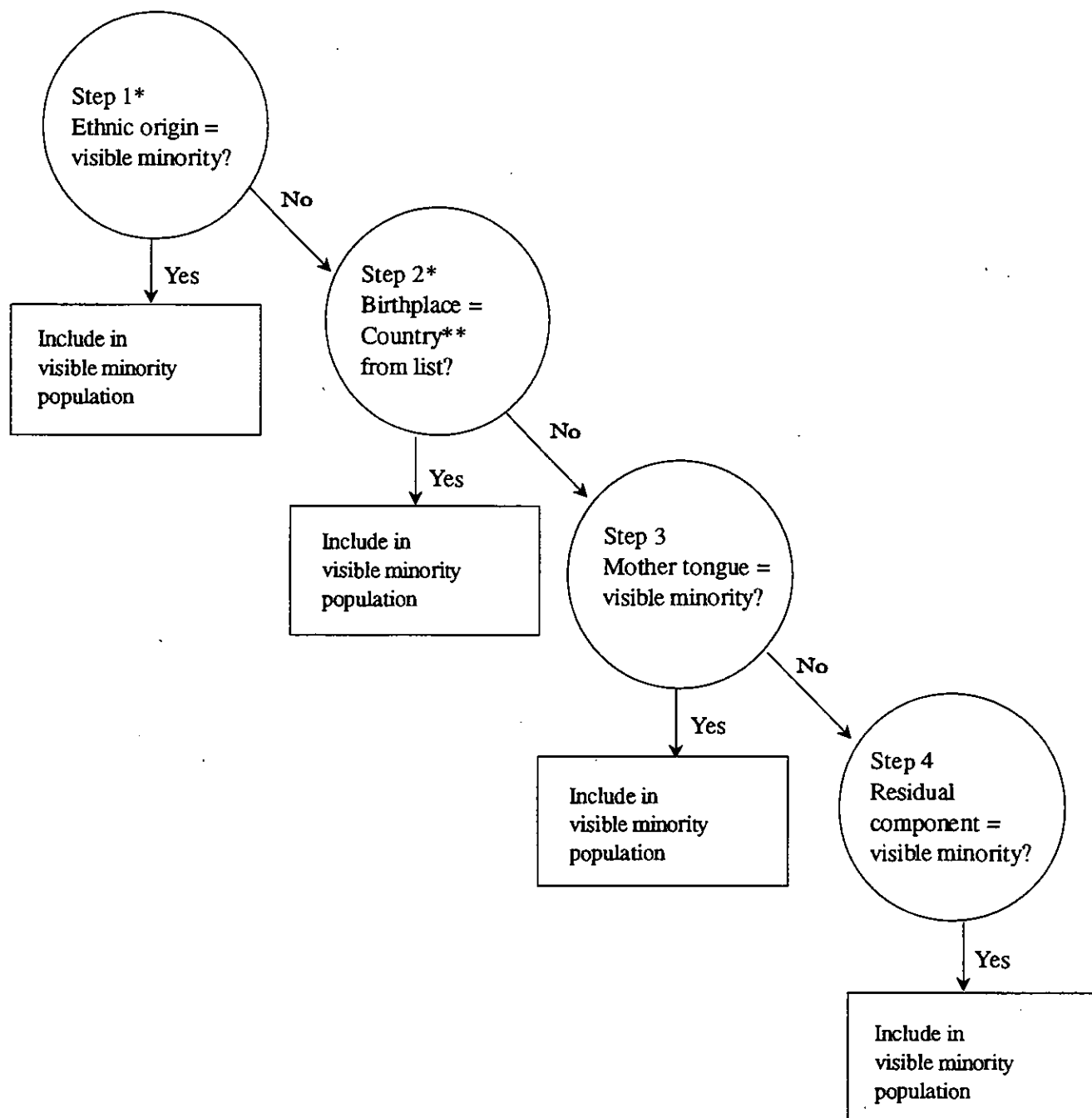
The flow chart on the following page summarizes the 1991 approach.

Multiple Responses - Visible Minorities And Aboriginal Peoples

Through the ethnic origin question, it was possible for persons to report belonging to both the visible minority and Aboriginal peoples populations. Hence, a decision had to be made regarding the handling of such responses. To avoid giving preferential treatment to one group, the option taken was to include these persons in the total counts of both designated groups.

In 1991, **23,575** persons were included in the count for both visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples.

The 1991 Approach to Defining the Visible Minority Population



Note: Once persons were assigned to the visible minority population, they did not go any further in the derivation process.

* These two steps also included a component that used the religion variable for subgroup assignment. This component did not bring persons into the visible minority population but rather used religion to assign persons to the appropriate subgroup.

** Persons born in one of the countries on the list who reported a European origin rather than English/British, French or Dutch were not included.

The Visible Minority Subgroup Definitions

The following provides the detailed inclusions for each of the visible minority subgroups.

The Black Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons whose ethnic origin was Black, African Black, Barbadian, Ethiopian, Ghanaian, Haitian, or Somalian
- persons whose reported ethnic origin was Guyanese, Trinidadian/Tobagonian, Jamaican, "Other Caribbean n.i.e." or "West Indian n.i.e." whose religion was not Hinduism or Islam

Step 2

Included:

- persons who reported English (as a single response), Other Latin/Central/South American or "Other African n.i.e." as their ethnic origin and place of birth as Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands, or the British or U.S. Virgin Islands
- persons who were born in Guadeloupe, Haiti, Martinique or French Guiana whose reported ethnic origin was French (as a single response) or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Aruba or Netherlands Antilles whose ethnic origin was Dutch or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons whose place of birth was Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Zambia or Zimbabwe and whose ethnic origin was English (as a single response) or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles or Togo whose ethnic origin was French (as a single response) or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique or Sao Tome and Principe with an ethnic origin of Portuguese or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Comoros Islands, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Namibia, Rep. of Djibouti, St. Helena and Ascension, Somalia (Dem Rep), Sudan or Zaire whose ethnic origin was "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Suriname, Guyana, Trinidad/Tobago, Jamaica, Grenada, Tanzania, Uganda or Kenya whose religion was not Hinduism or Islam

- persons born in South Africa⁴ whose religion was not Hinduism or Islam and whose mother tongue was not Other Germanic, Dutch or English

Step 3

Included:

- persons whose mother tongue was Creole, Swahili, Other Bantu, Other Niger-Congo or Other African

Step 4

Included:

- persons whose ethnic origin was "Other African n.i.e." and whose place of birth was not South Africa

The South Asian Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons who reported the following ethnic origins: Bengali, Punjabi, Tamil, Sinhalese, "East Indian n.i.e.", "Bangladeshi n.i.e.", "Pakistani n.i.e." or Sri Lankan.
- persons whose reported ethnic origin was Guyanese, Trinidadian/Tobagonian, Jamaican, "Other Caribbean n.i.e.", "West Indian n.i.e." or Fijian whose religion was Hinduism or Islam

Step 2

Included:

- persons born in Bangladesh, India, Mauritius, Mayotte, Pakistan, Republic of Maldives or Sri Lanka with ethnic origin "Other Asian n.i.e."
- persons born in Suriname, Guyana, Trinidad/Tobago, Jamaica, Grenada, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya or Fiji whose religion was Hinduism or Islam
- persons born in South Africa whose religion was Hinduism or Islam

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Bengali, Sinhalese, Gujarati, Hindi, Other Dravidian, Sindhi, Tamil, Urdu, Punjabi, Marathi, Telugu or "Other Indo-Iranian n.i.e."

4

Persons born in South Africa may be categorized as Black, White, Asian, etc.. In an effort to ensure the appropriate assignment of such persons, religion and mother tongue were used. Persons reporting a religion of Hinduism or Islam were assumed to have origins in India. Those whose mother tongue was a European language (including Afrikaans) were assumed to be White and therefore were excluded from the visible minority population. The residual population was assigned to the Black sub-group.

Step 4

Included:

- persons whose ethnic origin was "Other Asian n.i.e."

The Chinese Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons whose reported ethnic origin was Chinese

Step 2

Included:

- persons whose place of birth was Macao and whose ethnic origin was either Portuguese or "Other Asian n.i.e."
- persons born in Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Mongolia or Taiwan whose ethnic origin was "Other Asian n.i.e."

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Chinese or Sino-Tibetan

The Korean Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons who reported an ethnic origin of Korean

Step 2

Included:

- persons whose place of birth was North or South Korea and whose ethnic origin was "Other Asian n.i.e."

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Korean

The Japanese Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons who reported their ethnic origin as Japanese

Step 2

Included:

- persons whose place of birth was Japan and whose ethnic origin was "Other Asian n.i.e."

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Japanese

The Southeast Asian Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons reporting the following write-in ethnic responses: Vietnamese, Burmese, Cambodian (Kampuchean), Laotian, Thai, Malay or Indonesian

Step 2

Included:

- persons who were born in Indonesia whose ethnic origin was Dutch (as a single response) or "Other Asian n.i.e."
- persons born in Union of Myanmar (Burma), Kampuchea (Cambodia), Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand or Vietnam whose ethnic origin was "Other Asian n.i.e."

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Khmer, Lao, Malayalam, Malay-Bahasa, Thai, Vietnamese or Austro-Asiatic

The Filipino Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons with a reported ethnic origin of Filipino

Step 2

Included:

- persons with a place of birth of the Philippines and an ethnic origin "Other Asian n.i.e."

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Filipino/Tagalog

The Other Pacific Islanders Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons who reported their ethnic origin as Polynesian
- persons of Fijian origin whose religion was not Hinduism or Islam

Step 2

Included:

- persons who were born in Tonga or Vanuatu whose ethnic origin was English (as a single response)
- persons born in French Polynesia, New Caledonia or Reunion with a French ethnic origin (single response)
- persons whose place of birth was Fiji and whose religion was not Hinduism or Islam

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Other Malayo-Polynesian

The West Asian and Arab Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons with an ethnic origin of Afghan, "Arab n.i.e.", Egyptian, Kurdish, Armenian, Iranian, Iraqi, Lebanese, "Maghrebi n.i.e.", Moroccan, Palestinian, Syrian, Turk or "West Asian n.i.e."

Step 2

Included:

- persons with a place of birth of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Bahrain, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates or Western Sahara (D.S.A.R.) and an ethnic origin of "Other Asian n.i.e." or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Israel whose religion was not Jewish

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Arabic, Pashto, Armenian, Persian (Farsi), Turkish, "Turkish n.i.e.", Kurdish or Baluchi

The Latin American Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons reporting their ethnic origin as Brazilian, Colombian, Cuban, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Hispanic, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Peruvian or Salvadorean

Step 2

Included:

- persons with a place of birth of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico or Venezuela and an ethnic origin of Spanish or "Other Latin/Central/South American n.i.e."
- persons born in Brazil whose ethnic origin was Portuguese or "Other Latin/ Central/South American n.i.e."

Step 4

Included:

- persons with an ethnic origin of "Other Latin/Central/South American n.i.e." whose place of birth was not Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, or Uruguay

COMPARISON OF THE 1986 AND 1991 APPROACHES TO DERIVING THE VISIBLE MINORITY POPULATION

The 1991 approach to defining the visible minority population follows that used in 1986. The following differences are worthy of note:

1. There were slight changes to the 1991 ethnic origin question as compared to the 1986 question.

Minor changes were made to the order of the mark boxes. As well, the question was changed from asking about "you and your ancestors" to "this person's ancestors". A note to clearly explain that the purpose of the question was to measure the ancestral origins of the Canadian population was included, and Lebanese and Haitian were added as examples of what might be reported as write-ins. Space for two write-in responses was allotted, down from three in the 1986 Census.
2. The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the population covered by the 1991 Census had some effect on the size of the visible minority population. There were 223,410 non-permanent residents counted in the 1991 Census of whom 155,710 were members of a visible minority group.
3. Refinements were made to the subgroup inclusions to make use of knowledge gained in previous censuses.

4. The religion variable was used in subgroup assignment in 1991. Information on religion was not collected in 1986; hence, the variable was not available for use in the derivation process.

VARIABLES SPECIFIC TO EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

Employment Equity Occupational Groups Under SOC

The unit group occupations from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) (approximately 500) have been regrouped into 12 occupational groups by Human Resources Development Canada. These groups were developed to correspond to the occupational structure within companies and to measure the representation and career movements of designated group members over time. The regrouping of unit group occupations into the 12 occupational groups is based on several criteria: nature and scope of duties and responsibilities, education, type of work and specific vocational preparation.

To obtain more information on the 12 occupational groups, contact the Senior Occupational Analyst of the Data Development and Systems Analysis Directorate of Human Resources Development Canada at (819) 953-7515.

Structure of the 1990 Employment Equity Occupational Groups Under NOC

The 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) has become outdated, and Human Resources Development Canada, in cooperation with Statistics Canada, has developed a new National Occupational Classification (NOC) system to replace the 1980 SOC. The NOC classifies occupations on the basis of **skill level** and **skill type**. Hence, this new method of classification provides homogeneous occupational unit groups which enhances the ability to track mobility patterns of designated groups.

Since the Employment Equity Occupational Classification system was based on the 1980 SOC, the impact of NOC implementation for the Employment Equity program had to be considered. Accordingly, 14 NOC based categories were created for reporting under the *Employment Equity Act*.

Should you require any assistance or additional information, you may contact the Senior Occupational Analyst of the Data Development and Systems Analysis Directorate of Human Resources Development Canada at (819) 953-7515.

Population Who Worked in 1990 or 1991

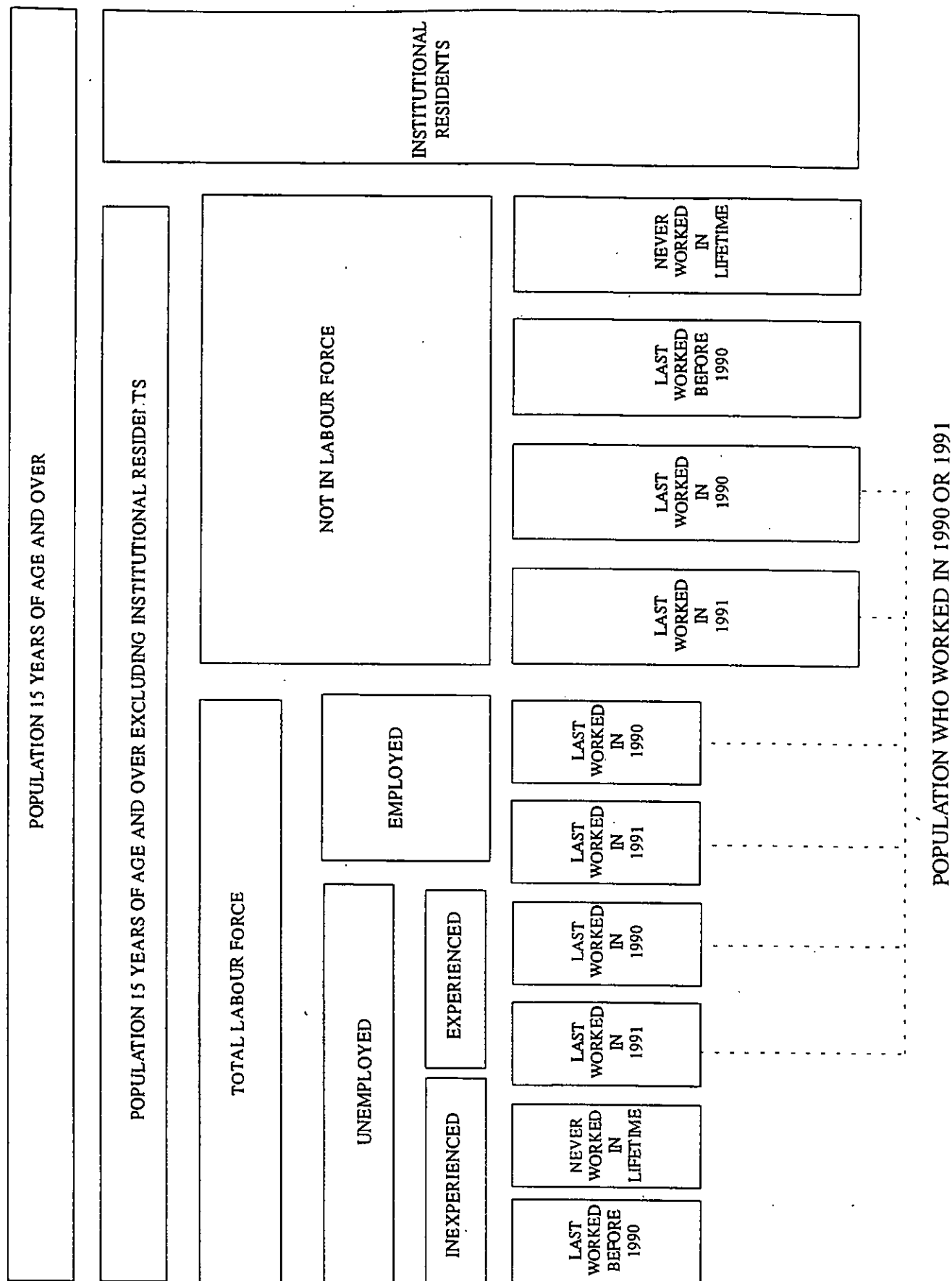
The occupation and industry data are presented for the population who worked in 1990 or 1991. This extended reference period was used so that information about occupation and industry could be shown not only for the experienced labour force but also for those people who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991 but were no longer in the labour force during the reference week. Visible minorities experience greater mobility in and out of the labour force. A one week reference period for occupation and industry data does not take into account the people who are qualified and potentially

available for work but who have dropped out of the labour force. The diagram on the next page shows population and labour force activity components.

Labour Force Activity Data

Most of the labour force activity data presented in this profile, as in all Statistics Canada publications, are based on the labour market activity of the working age population (15 years and over) in the reference week (the week prior to Census day). For employment equity purposes the labour force activity data also include a component for the population who worked in 1990 or 1991.

Population and Labour Force Activity Components, 1991 Census of Canada



DEFINITIONS OF CENSUS VARIABLES

Age

Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, June 4, 1991). This variable is derived from the date of birth question which asks day, month and year of birth. Persons who were unable to give the exact date of birth were asked to give the best possible estimate.

Age at Immigration

Refers to the age at which the respondent first obtained landed immigrant status. A landed immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities.

Census Family

Refers to a now-married couple (with or without never married sons and/or daughters of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (again with or without never-married sons and/or daughters of either or both partners), or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one never-married son or daughter living in the same dwelling.

Census Family Status

Refers to the classification of the population according to whether or not they are members of a census family.

Family persons refer to household members who belong to a census family. They, in turn, are further classified as follows:

Husband and wife refer to persons of opposite sex who are legally married to each other and living in the same dwelling.

Common-law partners are two persons of opposite sex who are not legally married to each other but live together as husband and wife in the same dwelling.

Lone parent refers to a mother or father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more never-married sons and/or daughters.

Never-married sons and/or daughters refers to blood, step-, or adopted sons and daughters who have never married (regardless of age) and are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s). Sons and daughters who are currently or were previously married, or who are living common-law, are not considered to be members of their parent(s)' census family even if they are living in the same dwelling.

In addition, those never-married sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of their parent(s)' census family.

Non-family persons refer to household members who do not belong to a census family. They may be related to Person 1 (the household reference person) (e.g., Person 1's divorced brother, brother-in-law, cousin, grandparent) or unrelated (e.g., lodger, room-mate, employee). A person living alone is always a non-family person.

Census Family Structure

Refers to the classification of census families into **families of now married couples** (with or without never married sons or daughters of either or both spouses), **families of common-law couples** (with or without never-married sons or daughters of either or both partners) and **lone-parent families** by sex of parent.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)

The general concept of a census metropolitan area (CMA) is one of a very large urban area, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area.

A CMA is delineated around an urban area (called the urbanized core and having a population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census). Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained in the program even if its population subsequently declines.

Smaller urban areas, centred on urbanized cores of a population of at least 10,000, are included in the census agglomeration (CA) program.

Citizenship

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are the citizens of more than one country were instructed to indicate this fact.

Class of Worker

This variable classifies persons who reported a job into those who (i) worked mainly for someone else for wages, salaries, commissions or payments "in kind", (ii) worked without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member, (iii) worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help. The job reported was the one held in the week prior to enumeration if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 1990, if the person was not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Note: Self-employed persons in incorporated companies in 1971 and 1981 Census publications are normally included in the paid worker category to permit comparisons with surveys of establishments

and the System of National Accounts. In 1991 and 1986 Census publications, where space permits, self-employed persons whose farms or businesses were incorporated are shown separately.

Economic Family

Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.

Employed

Refers to persons who, during the week prior to June 4, 1991:

- (a) did any work at all excluding housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work; or
- (b) were absent from their job or business because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons.

Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Fertility

Refers to the number of children ever born alive to women aged 15 years and over.

Full-time or Part-time Weeks Worked in 1990

Refers to persons who worked in 1990. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 1990 were full weeks (30 hours or more per week) of work or not. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over who worked in 1990, excluding institutional residents.

Highest Level of Schooling

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be above other non-university. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

Home Language

Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census.

Immigrant Population

Refers to persons who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities. For further information on the immigrant population, see Figures 6A and 6B in the 1991 Census Dictionary (Catalogue No. 92-301E).

Income: Average, Median and Standard Error

Average Income

Average income refers to the weighted mean total income of a group of income units (individuals, families or households) and is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of the group (e.g., males, 45-54 years of age, female lone-parent families, one person households) by the number of units in that group.

In the case of individuals, average income is calculated only for individuals with income (positive or negative). In all other cases, both with and without income units are included in the calculation.

This concept and procedure applies to total income, employment income, wages and salaries and any other component of income.

Median Income

The median income of a specified group of income units is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e. the incomes of the first half of the income units are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. In the case of individuals, median income is calculated only for individuals with income (positive or negative). In all other cases, both with and without income units are included in the calculation.

This concept and procedure applies to total income, employment income, wages and salaries and any other component of income.

Standard Error of Average Income

Refers to the estimated standard error of average income. It is an estimate of the error introduced into these data due to the fact that they are collected only from a one in five random sample of households. When using these figures, the user can be reasonably certain that the true value of the average income (i.e. the value that would have been obtained had sampling not been used) lies within plus or minus twice the standard error and virtually certain that it lies within plus or minus three times the standard error. These estimates of standard error do not include the effects of certain types of response error or systematic or coverage errors.

Income: Composition of Income

The composition of the total income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate income of that group or area.

For the profile series three groups of sources are used; employment income, which includes wages and salaries and income from farm and non-farm self employment; government transfer payments which includes all transfers or payments received from any level of government and covered as a separate income source; other income which includes investment income, retirement pensions and other money income. See "Sources of Income" for each income source description.

Income: Employment Income

Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during the calendar year 1990 as wages and salaries, net income from unincorporated non-farm business and/or professional practice and net farm self-employment income.

Income: Sources of Income

All persons 15 years of age and over were asked to report their total money income from the following sources during the calendar year 1990:

(a) Wages and Salaries

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, unemployment insurance, etc. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, as well as all types of casual earnings in the 1990 calendar year. The value of taxable allowances and benefits provided by employers, such as free lodging and free automobile use, is excluded.

(b) Net Income from Unincorporated Non-farm Business and/or Professional Practice

Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 1990 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of a partnership, only the respondent's share was to be reported. Also included is net income from persons babysitting in their own homes, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as from freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

(c) Net Farm Self-employment Income

Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 1990 from the operation of a farm, either on own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was to be reported. Also included are advance, supplementary or assistance payments to farmers by federal or provincial governments. However, the value of income "in kind", such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

(d) Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement

Refers to Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements paid to persons 65 years of age and over, and Spouses' Allowances paid to 60 to 64 year-old spouses of Old Age Security recipients by the federal government only during the calendar year 1990. Also included are Extended Spouses' Allowances paid to 60 to 64 year-old widows/widowers.

(e) Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan

Refers to benefits received in calendar year 1990 under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, e.g., retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions. Does not include lump-sum death benefits.

(f) Family Allowances

Refers to total allowances paid in calendar year 1990 by the federal and provincial governments in respect of dependent children under 18 years of age. For Quebec residents, "Allowances for children less than 6 years of age" and "Allowances for newborn children" are included. These allowances, though not collected directly from respondents, were calculated and included in the income of one of the parents.

(g) Federal Child Tax Credits

Refers to federal Child Tax Credits paid in calendar year 1990 by the federal government in respect of dependent children under 18 years of age. These credits, though not collected directly from respondents, were calculated and included in the income of one of the parents.

(h) Benefits from Unemployment Insurance

Refers to total Unemployment Insurance benefits received in calendar year 1990, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for sickness, maternity, fishing, work sharing, retraining and retirement received under the Federal Unemployment Insurance Program.

(i) Other Income from Government Sources

Refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (Family Allowances, Federal Child Tax Credits, Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial or municipal programs in calendar year 1990. This source includes social assistance payments received by persons in need, such as mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable to work, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities. Included are provincial income supplement payments to seniors to supplement the Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement and provincial payments to seniors to help offset accommodation costs. Also included are other transfer payments such as benefits under the Canadian Jobs Strategy, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans and workers' compensation. Additionally, any amounts received in 1990 for refundable Provincial Tax Credits, Federal Sales Tax Credits and the Federal Goods and Services Tax Credits are included.

(j) Dividends and Interest on Bonds, Deposits and Savings Certificates and Other Investment Income

Refers to interest received in calendar year 1990 from deposits in banks, trust companies, co-operatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign stocks. Also included is other investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

(k) Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1990 as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a registered retirement income fund or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widows or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP or refunds of over contributions.

(l) Other Money Income

Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 1990 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic

support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (except dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties and strike pay.

Receipts Not Counted as Income

Gambling gains and losses, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property or personal belongings, income tax refunds, loans received, loans repaid to an individual as the lender, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates of property taxes and other taxes, and refunds of pension contributions were excluded as was all income "in kind" such as free meals, living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Income: Total Income

Refers to the total money income received from the following sources during the calendar year 1990 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- Total wages and salaries
- Net income from unincorporated non-farm business and/or professional practice
- Net farm self-employment income
- Family Allowances
- Federal Child Tax Credits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- Benefits from Unemployment Insurance
- Other income from government sources
- Dividends and interest on bonds, deposits, savings certificates and other investment income
- Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
- Other money income

Industry (Based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification)

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked, as indicated by the name of the employer and the kind of business, industry or service. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over (excluding institutional residents) who worked in 1990 or 1991.

Census industry data based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) have three levels of aggregation of which only the highest level is included in this profile (18 divisions).

Direct comparisons can be made between 1991 and 1986 Census industry data based on the 1980 SIC.

Direct comparisons of 1991 and 1986 data with industry data from the 1981 and 1971 Censuses are possible, based on the 1970 SIC. For further information, refer to the definition of Labour: Industry (Based on 1970 Standard Industrial Classification) in the 1991 Census Dictionary (Catalogue No. 92-301E).

Institutional Resident

Refers to a resident of an "institutional" collective dwelling, other than staff members and their families. "Institutional" collective dwellings are children's group homes and orphanages, nursing homes, chronic care hospitals, residences for senior citizens, hospitals, psychiatric institutions, treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped, correctional and penal institutions, young offenders' facilities and jails.

Knowledge of Official Languages

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French or in neither of the official languages of Canada.

The official language data are based on respondent assessment of his or her ability to speak the two official languages.

Labour Force Activity

Refers to the labour market activity of the working age population who, in the week prior to June 4, 1991, were **employed** or **unemployed**. The remainder of the working age population is classified as **not in labour force**. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Landed Immigrant Status (see Immigrant Population)

Refers to persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth, but who have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities.

The landed immigrant status question, in conjunction with the citizenship question, permits census data users to identify the non-immigrant population, the immigrant population and non-permanent residents. For more information on these populations, refer to Figures 6A and 6B in the 1991 Census Dictionary (Catalogue No. 92-301E).

Major Field of Study (MFS)

Refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary degree, certificate or diploma. The major field of study classification structure consists of 10 broad or major categories: educational, recreational and counselling services; fine and applied arts; humanities and related fields; social sciences and related fields; commerce, management and business administration; agricultural and biological sciences/technologies; engineering and applied sciences; engineering and

applied science technologies and trades; health professions, sciences and technologies; and mathematics and physical sciences.

Marital Status (Legal)

Refers to the conjugal status of a person.

Legally married (and not separated) - Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained.

Legally married and separated - Persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together, but have not obtained a divorce.

Divorced - Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.

Widowed - Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

Never married (single) - Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried.

Mobility Status - Place of Residence 1 Year Ago

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence one year earlier. A person is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists; otherwise, a person is classed as a **mover** and this categorization is called Mobility Status (1 Year Ago). Within the category **movers**, a further distinction is made between **intraprovincial movers**, **interprovincial migrants** and **external migrants**.

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address which they occupied one year earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided one year earlier.

Intraprovincial movers are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address but in the same province/territory that they occupied one year earlier.

Interprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different province/territory one year earlier.

External migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living outside Canada one year earlier.

Mobility Status - Place of Residence 5 Years Ago

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence five years earlier. A person is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists; otherwise, a person is classed as a **mover** and this categorization is called Mobility Status (5 Years Ago). Within the category **movers**, a further distinction is made between **non-migrants** and **migrants**; this difference is called migration status.

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address which they occupied five years earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided five years earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address but in the same census subdivision (CSD) that they occupied five years earlier.

Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD five years earlier (**internal migrants**) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier (**external migrants**).

Internal migrants are further divided into two categories:

Intraprovincial migrants, who moved to a different CSD within the same province, and

Interprovincial migrants, who moved to another province.

External migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living outside Canada five years earlier.

Mother Tongue

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Non-immigrant Population

Refers to persons who are Canadian citizens by birth. For further information on the non-immigrant population, see Figures 6A and 6B in the **1991 Census Dictionary** (Catalogue No. 92-301E).

Non-permanent Residents

Refers to persons who hold a student authorization, employment authorization, Minister's permit or who are refugee claimants. For further information on this population, refer to the "Special Notes" section and to Figures 6A and 6B in the **1991 Census Dictionary** (Catalogue No. 92-301E).

Not in the Labour Force

Refers to those persons who, in the week prior to enumeration, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply their labour services under conditions existing in the labour market. It includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but who were not available to start work in the reference week, as well as persons who did not work, did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less, were not on temporary lay-off or did not look for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Occupation (Based on 1980 Standard Occupational Classification)

See definitions in: **VARIABLES SPECIFIC TO EMPLOYMENT EQUITY**

Occupation (Based on the 1990 National Occupational Classification)

See definitions in: **VARIABLES SPECIFIC TO EMPLOYMENT EQUITY**

Participation Rate

Refers to the total labour force (in reference week) expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Period of Immigration

Refers to groupings of years derived from the year of immigration question.

Place of Birth

Refers to specific provinces or territories if born in Canada, or to specific countries if born outside Canada. Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to boundaries in existence on Census Day, June 4, 1991.

Place of Work

Refers to the usual place of work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who have worked since January 1, 1990. The variables usually relate to the individual's job in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person had not worked in that week but had worked since January 1, 1990, the information relates to the job held the longest during that period.

Respondents were to check the "Worked at home", "Worked outside Canada" or "Worked at address specified below" box. Explanations follow.

Worked at home - Includes those persons whose location of employment is in the same building as their place of residence and those persons living and working on the same farm.

Worked outside Canada - Includes diplomats, Armed Forces personnel and others enumerated abroad, recent immigrants not currently employed whose job of longest duration since January 1, 1990 was outside Canada, and other persons who indicated that they worked outside Canada.

Worked at the address specified below - This response was to be checked off by persons whose place of work did not fall in either the "Worked at home" or "Worked outside Canada" categories. In addition, the full address of the place of work was to be reported. If the full address was not known, the name of the building or street intersection could be substituted. Persons who did not work in one area but who reported regularly to a headquarters were to give the address of the local headquarters or depot. Persons with no fixed or usual place of work were asked to write in "No usual place".

Presence of Children

The presence of children variable classifies females 15 years and over in private households into those with children at home and those with no children at home. Females with children at home are then further classified on the basis of the age groups of their children. The term "children" refers to all blood, step-, or adopted sons and daughters, who have never married, regardless of age, in census families (in private households), who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s). Sons and daughters who are currently or were previously married, or who are living common-law, are not considered to be members of their parent(s)' census family, even if they are living in the same dwelling.

Private Household

Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.

School Attendance

Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at school, college or university during the nine-month period between September 1990 and June 4, 1991. Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Sex

Refers to the gender of the respondent.

In Labour Force

Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to enumeration (June 4, 1991). Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Unemployed

Refers to persons who, during the week prior to enumeration (June 4, 1991):

- (a) were without work, actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work;
or
- (b) were on lay-off and expected to return to their job and were available for work; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less and were available for work.

Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force (in reference week). The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number of unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Work Activity in 1990

Refers to the number of weeks in which a person worked in 1990 and whether these weeks worked were full-time or part-time. Individuals who worked 49 to 52 weeks, mostly full-time, are classified as full-year, full-time workers.

SAMPLING AND WEIGHTING

The 1991 Census data were collected either on a 100% basis (i.e. for all households) or on a sample basis (i.e. from only a random sample of households) with data weighted to provide estimates of the entire population. The information in this report was collected on a 20% sample basis and weighted up to compensate for sampling. All table headings are noted accordingly. Note that, on most Indian reserves and remote areas, all data were collected on a 100% basis.

For any given geographic area, the weighted population, household, dwelling or family total or subtotal may differ from that shown in reports containing data collected on a 100% basis. Such variation (in addition to the effect of random rounding) will be due to sampling.

DATA QUALITY

General

The 1991 Census was a large and complex undertaking and, while considerable effort was taken to ensure high standards throughout all collection and processing operations, the resulting estimates

are inevitably subject to a certain degree of error. Users of census data should be aware such error exists, and have some appreciation of its main components, so that they can assess the usefulness of census data for their purposes and the risks involved in basing conclusions or decisions on these data.

Errors can arise at virtually every stage of the census process from the preparation of materials, through the listing of dwellings and data collection to processing. Some errors occur more or less at random, and when the individual responses are aggregated for a sufficiently large group, such errors tend to cancel out. For errors of this nature, the larger the group, the more accurate the corresponding estimate. It is for this reason that users are advised to be cautious when using small estimates. There are some errors, however, which might occur more systematically, and which result in "biased" estimates. Because the bias from such errors is persistent no matter how large the group for which responses are aggregated, and because bias is particularly difficult to measure, systematic errors are a more serious problem for most data users than the random errors referred to previously.

For census data in general, the principal types of error are as follows:

- **coverage errors**, which occur when dwellings and/or individuals are missed, incorrectly included or double counted;
- **non-response errors**, which result when responses cannot be obtained from a small number of households and/or individuals, because of extended absence or some other reason;
- **response errors**, which occur when the respondent, or sometimes the Census Representative, misunderstands a census question, and records an incorrect response;
- **processing errors**, which can occur at various steps including: **coding**, when "write-in" responses are transformed into numerical codes; **data capture**, when responses are transferred from the census questionnaire to computer tapes by key-entry operators; and **imputation**, when a "valid", but not necessarily correct, response is inserted into a record by the computer to replace missing or "invalid" data ("valid" and "invalid" referring to whether or not the response is consistent with other information on the record);
- **sampling errors**, which apply only to the supplementary questions on the "long form" asked of a one-fifth sample of households and which arise from the fact that the results for these questions, when weighted up to represent the whole population, inevitably differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained if these questions had been asked of all households.

The above types of error each have both random and systematic components. Usually, however, the systematic component of sampling error is very small in relation to its random component. For the other non-sampling errors, both random and systematic components may be significant.

Coverage Errors

Coverage errors affect the accuracy of the census counts, that is the sizes of the various census universes: population, families, households and dwellings. While steps have been taken to correct certain identifiable

errors, the final counts are still subject to some degree of error resulting from persons or dwellings being missed, incorrectly included in the census or double counted.

Missed dwellings or persons result in **undercoverage**. Dwellings can be missed because of misunderstanding of enumeration area (EA) boundaries, or because dwellings are hidden or appear uninhabitable. Persons can be missed when their dwelling is missed or classified as vacant, or when individual household members are omitted from the questionnaire because the respondent misinterprets the instructions on whom to include. Some individuals may be missed because they have no usual residence and did not spend census night in any dwelling.

Dwellings or persons that are incorrectly included or double counted result in **overcoverage**. Overcoverage of dwellings can occur when structures unfit for habitation are listed as dwellings, or when units which do not meet the census definition of a dwelling are listed separately instead of being treated as part of a larger dwelling. Double counting of dwellings can occur, for example, because of ambiguity over EA boundaries. Persons can be double counted because their dwelling is double counted or because the guidelines on whom to include on the questionnaire have been misunderstood.

Occasionally, someone who is not in the census population universe, such as a foreign resident or a fictitious person, may, incorrectly, be enumerated in the census. On average, overcoverage is less likely to occur than undercoverage and, as a result, counts of dwellings and persons are likely to be slightly underestimated.

In 1991, four studies were undertaken to measure different aspects of coverage error. First, a sample of dwellings listed as vacant was revisited to verify that they really were vacant on Census Day. Adjustments have been made to the final census counts for households and persons missed because their dwelling was incorrectly classified as vacant.

Second, a sample of persons enumerated as temporary residents was selected to verify whether or not they were enumerated at their usual place of residence. Based on this sample, estimates were obtained of the number of persons missed because they were temporarily absent from their usual place of residence. Corresponding adjustments were made to the final population counts. Despite these adjustments, the final counts are still subject to some undercoverage. For Canada as a whole and for each province and territory, the magnitude of this residual undercoverage in the 1991 Census is being measured by means of a third study known as the Reverse Record Check. Undercoverage tends to be higher for certain segments of the population such as young adult males and recent immigrants.

The fourth study, known as the Overcoverage Study, is designed to investigate overcoverage errors. The results of the Reverse Record Check and the Overcoverage Study, when taken together, furnish an estimate of net undercoverage.

Other Non-Sampling Errors

While coverage errors affect the number of units in the various census universes, other errors affect the characteristics of those units.

Sometimes, it is not possible to obtain a complete response from a household, even though the dwelling was identified as occupied and a questionnaire dropped off. The household members may have been away throughout the census period or, in rare instances, the householder may have refused to complete the form. More frequently, the questionnaire is returned but information is missing for some questions or individuals. Considerable effort is devoted to ensure as complete a response as possible. Census representatives edit the questionnaires and follow up on missing information. The Census representative's work is then checked by both a supervisor and a quality control technician. Despite this, at the end of the collection stage, a small number of responses is still missing. Although missing entries are eliminated during processing by replacing a missing value by the corresponding entry for a "similar" record, there remain some potential **non-response errors**. This is particularly serious if the non-respondents differ in some respects from the respondents, since this procedure will result in **non-response bias**.

Even when a response is obtained, it may not be entirely accurate. The respondent may have misinterpreted the question or may have guessed the answer, especially when answering on behalf of another, possibly absent, household member. Such errors are referred to as **response errors**.

While response errors usually arise from inaccurate information provided by respondents, they can also result from mistakes by the Census Representative when completing certain parts of the questionnaire, such as structural type of dwelling, or when calling back to obtain a missing response.

Some of the questions on the census document require a written response. During processing, these "write-in" entries are given a numeric code. **Coding errors** can occur, especially when the code list is extensive (as with, for example, language, ethnic origin, industry and occupation), and when the written response is ambiguous, incomplete or difficult to read. Coding errors are controlled, though not completely eliminated, by verifying a sample of the codes and taking corrective action where necessary. For the first time in 1991, much of the coding was automated, partly in an effort to reduce the extent of coding errors.

The information on the questionnaires is key-entered onto a computer file. Two procedures are used to control the number of **data capture errors**. First, certain edits (such as range checks) are performed as the data are keyed. Second, a sample from each batch of documents is rekeyed and compared with the original entries. If there is more than a specified number of errors among the original entries, the whole batch is rekeyed.

Once the data have been captured, they are sent to Ottawa where they undergo a series of computer checks to identify missing or inconsistent responses. In the case of inconsistent responses, it has first to be decided which response is to be considered invalid. Invalid or missing responses must then be replaced by valid responses, that is, responses which are consistent with other data on the record. For a small proportion of cases, the correct response can be inferred from other data on the record.

In most cases, however, this is not possible and a valid response is obtained from a "donor" record selected at random from among a group of consistent records which are similar to the invalid record in terms of a number of related characteristics. There is, of course, no guarantee that the imputed value will necessarily be the correct response for the individual concerned. However, provided the missing or invalid records are similar, on average, to the valid records, any **imputation errors** will more or less cancel out when results are tabulated for a sufficiently large geographic area or population subgroup.

Various studies are being carried out to evaluate the quality of the responses obtained in the 1991 Census. For each question, response rates and edit failure rates have been calculated. These can be useful in identifying the potential for non-response and other errors. Also, tabulations from the 1991 Census have been or will be compared with corresponding estimates from previous censuses, from sample surveys (such as the Labour Force Survey) and from various administrative records (such as birth registrations and municipal assessment records). Such comparisons can indicate potential quality problems or at least discrepancies between the sources.

In addition to these aggregate-level comparisons, there are some micromatch studies in progress, in which census responses are compared with another source of information at the individual record level. For certain "stable" characteristics (such as age, sex, mother tongue, place of birth), the responses obtained in the 1991 Census, for a sample of individuals, are being compared with those for the same individuals in the 1986 Census. Also, following the 1991 Census, a sample of persons was re-enumerated, primarily to determine overcoverage rates. At the same time, however, interviewers asked a series of detailed questions on language, ethnic origin and marital status; the responses will be compared with the corresponding census responses in order to identify, and hopefully understand, response errors.

Sampling Errors

Estimates obtained by weighting up responses collected on a sample basis are subject to error due to the fact that the distribution of characteristics within the sample will not usually be identical to the distribution of characteristics within the population from which the sample has been selected.

The potential error introduced by sampling will vary according to the relative scarcity of the characteristics in the population. For large cell values, the potential error due to sampling, as a proportion of the cell value, will be relatively small. For small cell values, this potential error, as a proportion of the cell value, will be relatively large.

The potential error due to sampling is usually expressed in terms of the so-called "standard error". This is the square root of the average, taken over all possible samples of the same size and design, of the squared deviation of the sample estimate from the value for the total population.

Users wishing to determine the approximate error due to sampling for any given cell of data, based upon the 20% sample, should choose the standard error value corresponding to the cell value that is closest to the value of the given cell in the census tabulation. When using the obtained standard error value, in general the user can be reasonably certain that, for the enumerated population, the true value (discounting all forms of error other than sampling) lies within plus or minus three times the standard error (e.g., for a cell value of 1,000, the range would be $(1,000 - (3 \times 65))$ to $(1,000 + (3 \times 65))$).

The standard errors given in the table above will not apply to population or universe (persons, households, dwellings or families) totals or subtotals for the geographic area under consideration (see Sampling and Weighting). The effect of sampling for these cells can be determined by comparison with a corresponding 100% publication.

The table below provides approximate measures of the standard error due to sampling. These measures are intended as a general guide only.

Table: Approximate Standard Error Due to Sampling for 1991 Census Sample Data

| Cell Value | Approximate Standard Error |
|------------|----------------------------|
| 50 or less | 15 |
| 100 | 20 |
| 200 | 30 |
| 500 | 45 |
| 1,000 | 65 |
| 2,000 | 90 |
| 5,000 | 140 |
| 10,000 | 200 |
| 20,000 | 280 |
| 50,000 | 450 |
| 100,000 | 630 |
| 500,000 | 1,400 |

The effect of the particular sample design and weighting procedure used in the 1991 Census will vary, however, from one characteristic to another and from one geographic area to another. The standard error values in the table may, therefore, understate or overstate the error due to sampling.

For further information on the quality of census data, contact the Social Survey Methods Division at Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0T6 (613) 951-6940.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND RANDOM ROUNDING

The figures shown in the tables have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as "**random rounding**". This is done to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures including totals are randomly rounded either up or down to a base "10" for counts of less than 10 and to base "5" for counts of 10 or more. While providing strong protection against disclosure, this technique does not add significant error to the census data. However, there are some consequences for the users. Since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individually rounded figures in distributions. Also, minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values in various census tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100. Percentage distributions and rates for

the most part are based on rounded data, while percentage changes and averages are based on unrounded data. It should also be noted that small cell counts may suffer a significant distortion as a result of random rounding. Individual data cells containing small numbers may lose their precision as a result.

Users should be aware of possible data distortions when they are aggregating these rounded data. Imprecisions as a result of rounding tend to cancel each other out when data cells are reaggregated. However, users can minimize these distortions by using, whenever possible, the appropriate subtotals when aggregating.

For those requiring maximum precision, the option exists to use custom tabulations. With custom products, aggregation is done using individual census database records. Random rounding occurs only after the data cells have been aggregated, thus minimizing any distortion.

In addition to random rounding, **area suppression** has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual responses.

Area suppression results in the deletion of all characteristic data for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. The extent to which data are suppressed depends upon the following factors:

- All areas with a visible minority (or subgroup) population of less than 40 before random rounding are suppressed.
- All areas with a total visible minority (or subgroup) population of less than 250 will have all corresponding income data suppressed.

In all cases, suppressed data are included in the appropriate higher aggregate subtotals and totals.

SPECIAL NOTES

Population Counts Based on Usual Residence

The population counts shown here for a particular area represent the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered "non-permanent residents" (see note on this group). In most areas, there is little difference between the number of usual residents and the number of people staying in the area on Census Day. For certain places, however, such as tourist or vacation areas, or those including large work camps, the number of people staying in the area at any particular time could significantly exceed the number of usual residents shown here.

Non-permanent Residents

In 1991, for the first time, the census of population included both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who hold student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who are refugee claimants.

Prior to 1991, only permanent residents of Canada were included in the census. (The only exception to this was 1941.) Non-permanent residents were considered foreign residents and were not enumerated.

Today in Canada, non-permanent residents make up a growing segment of the population. Their presence can affect the demand for such government services as health care, schooling and employment programs. The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the 1991 Census will also facilitate comparisons with provincial and territorial statistics (marriages, divorces, births and deaths) which include this population. In addition, the census definition is now closer to the United Nations' recommendation that long-term residents (persons living in a country for one year or longer) be enumerated.

Total population counts, as well as counts for all variables, will be affected by this change in the 1991 Census universe. According to the 1991 Census, there were 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1% of the total population. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 and previous censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents. These include the major metropolitan areas of Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec.

Although every attempt was made to enumerate non-permanent residents, the completeness of enumeration of this population was below that achieved for permanent residents. Factors such as language difficulty and a reluctance to complete a government form or understand the need to participate, may have affected the enumeration of non-permanent residents and resulted in undercounting.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements

On some Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 1991 Census, enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed. Moreover, some Indian reserves and Indian settlements were enumerated late or the quality of the collected data was considered inadequate. These geographic areas (a total of 78) are called incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements.

Data for 1991 are therefore not available for the incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements and are not included in tabulations. Data for geographic areas containing one or more of these reserves and settlements are noted accordingly. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for the affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g., percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. While for higher level geographic areas (Canada, provinces, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations) the impact of the missing data is very small, the impact can be significant for smaller areas, where the affected reserves and settlements account for a higher proportion of the population.

A list of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements along with Population and Occupied Private Dwelling Counts from the last two censuses (where available) has been compiled and is shown in Appendix 1.

Home Language and Mother Tongue

For the 1991 Census, the question on language spoken at home read as follows: "What language does this person speak **most often** at home?" The expression **most often** replaced the term "usually" which had been used in 1981 and in 1986. The instruction accompanying the question ("If more than one language,

which language do you speak most often?") was suppressed in 1991. As for the question on mother tongue, it was expressed in the following terms: "What is the language that this person **first learned** at home **in childhood** and **still understands**?" This wording is similar to that used for the 1986 Census, except for the insertion of the expression "at home". Furthermore, an instruction was added in 1991 following the question: "If this person no longer understands the first language learned, indicate the second language learned". In 1986, this instruction was found in the guide which accompanied the questionnaire.

The short questionnaire (2A) of the 1991 Census, which was completed by four households in five, contained only one language question, that is the one on mother tongue. This question bore the title **Language First Learned at Home in Childhood**. The question on home language appeared on the long questionnaire (2B) which was given to one household in five. This questionnaire contained four language questions.

The title **Language** preceded these questions. The question on home language appeared after the two questions on knowledge of languages (official and non-official) and preceded the question on mother tongue. In 1986, the question on the language spoken at home (Question 18) came before the one on the knowledge of the official languages (Question 19), but it appeared well after the question on the mother tongue (Question 6).

Changes to the collection and processing of data affect figures for both mother tongue and home language. First of all, in 1991, the boxes corresponding to the three most frequent non-official languages were deleted from the questionnaire. The only two check boxes were the ones referring to English and French; other language responses were recorded by means of a write-in answer space. Up to two of these write-in responses could be processed. For the first time, in 1991, these answers were coded using an automatic process. Among other things, this reduced the time needed for coding and solved the problem of classification that affected certain language categories such as Aboriginal and Indo-Iranian languages (refer to the section entitled **Special Notes** in the 1986 publication **Language: Part 1**, catalogue number 93-102).

The number of non-responses to the question on the language spoken at home remained stable between the 1986 and 1991 censuses (315,000 individuals). As for the proportion of non-responses, it went from 1.3% to 1.2%. Except for the Yukon, provincial and territorial rates have decreased between 1986 and 1991.

In the case of mother tongue and home language, a notable increase took place for single answers from 1986 to 1991. This was accompanied, of course, by a substantial decrease in the number and proportion of multiple responses. These changes are probably largely attributable to the order in which the language questions appeared on the long questionnaire. Respondents would have less of a tendency to declare more than one language for the answer categories relating to language most often spoken at home and mother tongue if they could first indicate their language knowledge.

In 1991, statistics on mother tongue which were taken from the long questionnaire sometimes presented significant differences in relation to the data taken from the short questionnaire. For more information concerning this matter, consult the **Content Considerations** section of the publication **Mother Tongue: 20% Sample Data**, catalogue number 93-333.

Time comparisons become a rather delicate issue due to the changes in certain aspects of the collection and processing of data on mother tongue and home language from one census to the next. Therefore, users are advised to exercise caution when analysing trends.

The table that follows gives the main response categories of the questions on mother tongue and home language. Statistics are taken from the long questionnaire (distributed to 20% of households).

| | Mother Tongue | | | Home Language | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 |
| Total population | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Single responses | 97.8 | 96.6 | 98.8 | 97.8 | 95.4 | 98.2 |
| English | 60.4 | 60.6 | 59.9 | 66.9 | 66.3 | 67.5 |
| French | 25.2 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 23.2 | 23.0 |
| Non-official languages | 12.2 | 11.6 | 14.8 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 7.7 |
| Multiple responses | 2.2 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 1.8 |

Median Calculation

The procedure to estimate medians has been changed from that used in previous censuses and in the initial release of income data from the 1991 Census, specifically Catalogue 93-331, **Selected Income Statistics**. The new procedure employs a much larger number of income groups and provides a more accurate estimate of the median value. For this reason, medians calculated using the new method will differ slightly from those previously published or from those calculated from distributions shown in a publication.

Income Data

Average income, median income and standard error of average income of the population 15 years and over are calculated for persons with income only, but are calculated for all census families and private households whether or not they reported any income. Aggregate income calculated from these data should be used with caution as averages were calculated prior to rounding. Medians have been calculated from unpublished grouped data.

Income size distributions by various characteristics for the population 15 years and over, census families, non-family persons, economic families, unattached individuals and private households in Canada, provinces, territories and CMA's are published in separate reports.

Census income statistics are subject to sampling variability. Although such sampling variability may be quite small for large population groups, its effects cannot be ignored in the case of very small subgroups of population in an area or in a particular category. This is because, all other things being equal, the smaller the sample size, the larger the error. For this reason, income data for areas, where the Visible Minority population was below 250 have been suppressed.

Number of Weeks Worked

The data for the 40-48 and 49-52 weeks worked categories for 1990 must be interpreted with caution because some respondents tend to exclude paid leaves of absence (due to vacation or for other reasons) from their work weeks, when in fact such leaves of absence should be included. As a result, the 49-52 week category may be understated.

Labour Force Activity

The census labour force activity concepts have not changed between 1986 and 1991. However, the processing of the data was modified, causing some differences. In the 1991 Census, a question on school attendance was asked. This question was not asked in 1986. It was used to edit the labour force activity variable, specifically unemployment. Consequently, the processing differences affect the unemployed population and are mostly concentrated among the 15-19 age group. The table below indicates the magnitude of the effect upon the data, at the Canada level.

Labour Force Activity, 1991 Census of Canada

| Canada | 1991 Census (as published in 1991) | 1991 Census (using 1986 processing) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Labour force 15 years and over | 14,474,940 | 14,535,850 |
| Employed | 13,005,505 | 13,005,500 |
| Unemployed | 1,469,440 | 1,530,350 |
| Not in the labour force | 6,829,795 | 6,768,885 |
| Labour force 15-19 years | 904,370 | 948,260 |
| Employed | 766,260 | 766,260 |
| Unemployed | 138,110 | 182,005 |
| Not in the labour force | 967,865 | 923,965 |
| Labour force 20 years and over | 13,570,575 | 13,587,590 |
| Employed | 12,239,240 | 12,239,245 |
| Unemployed | 1,331,330 | 1,348,350 |
| Not in the labour force | 5,861,940 | 5,844,925 |

Limitations in Using Place of Work Data

Comparability of 1991 Place of Work Data with Those of Previous Censuses

Although the overall design of the Place of Work question has changed between censuses (e.g. reordering the mark-off boxes and write-in response), the basic data available have remained generally consistent and comparable. However, users must be careful in comparing historical data, because of changes in the definition of the 1991 Census population and data limitations described as follows.

Universe and Sample Design

In 1971, the CSD level data were taken from a 33.3% sample compared to the 20% samples used in the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. The 20% sample data were then weighted up to provide estimates for the entire population. In the case of the 1991 Census, the place-of-work universe contained over 3,000,000 persons weighted up to over 15,000,000 persons.

Improved instructions during 1981 and 1991 Censuses lowered the number of "uncodable responses". A write-in box for a place-of-work postal code was added to the 1986 and 1991 Census questionnaires.

Annexations, incorporations and amalgamations of municipalities could create some difficulties when comparing the spatial units and structures which change over time.

Response and Coding Problems

The place-of-work question was slightly modified between censuses to improve the quality of coding. This was done, in part, to compensate for the problem of "**central city overstatement**", where respondents would give the name of the central city within a metropolitan area as their place of work when the actual place of work was located in another municipality within the metropolitan area (e.g., Toronto was stated, when Scarborough was the actual place of work).

This resulted in a sometimes high overstatement of central cities and simultaneous understatement in other municipalities within a given metropolitan area.

Imputation Methodology

In 1971, those respondents who gave inaccurate or incomplete information, or no information at all, were assigned to the category "**not stated**". This "**not stated**" category also included partial responses, such as a province or province/census division code.

In 1981 and 1991, this "**not stated**" category no longer existed at the CSD level. Seven-digit Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) codes were assigned to affected records through an edit and imputation program. Characteristics of a "**not stated**" record were matched with those of a donor record.

No Usual Place of Work

Data for the **No usual place of work** category found within the Nation Series and the Profile Series are not strictly comparable because of differences in processing the data. In the Nation Series, **No usual place of work** was counted only if a municipality name was given by the respondent and that municipality was within the same census metropolitan area in which the respondent lived. In the Profile Series, **No usual place of work** was counted if the respondent wrote **No usual place of work** in the space reserved for the workplace address, regardless of whether a municipality name was given or not. As such, the Profile Series contains a higher count of "**no usual place of work**" than the Nation Series publication.

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of census products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

The staff of the Regional Reference Centres provides consultative and research services in addition to providing after-sales service and support, including seminars and workshops on the use of Statistics Canada information.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and E-STAT. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll-free numbers for regional users outside local calling areas. Call, write, fax or visit the nearest Regional Reference Centre for more information.

Atlantic Region

Advisory Services Statistics Canada Viking Building,
3rd Floor Crosbie Road,
St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3P2

Advisory Services Statistics, Canada North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street,
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3M3

Local calls: (902) 426-5331 Toll-free service: 1-800-565-7192
Fax number: (902) 426-9538

Quebec Region

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 200 René Lévesque Blvd.
W. Guy Favreau Complex Suite 412, East Tower
Montréal, Québec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: (514) 283-5725 Toll-free service: 1-800-361-2831
Fax number: (514) 283-9350

National Capital Region

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR), Statistics Canada,
R.H. Coats Building Lobby Tunney's Pasture,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

Local calls: (613) 951-8116 If outside the local calling area,
please dial the toll-free number for your province.
Fax number: (613) 951-0581

Ontario Region

Advisory Services, Statistics Canada,
Arthur Meighen Building, 10th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East,
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M4

Local calls: (416) 973-6586 Toll-free service: 1-800-263-1136
Fax number: (416) 973-7475

Prairie Region

Advisory Services, Statistics Canada,
MacDonald Building, Suite 300344, Edmonton Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 3L9

Local calls: (204) 983-4020 Toll-free service: 1-800-542-3404
Fax number: (204) 983-7543

Advisory Services, Statistics Canada, Avord Tower,
9th Floor, 2002 Victoria Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0R7

Local calls: (306) 780-5405 Toll-free service: 1-800-667-7164
Fax number: (306) 780-5403

Advisory Services, Statistics Canada, Park Square,
8th Floor, 10001 Bellamy Hill,
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027 Toll-free service: 1-800-282-3907
N.W.T.- Call collect: 1-403-495-3028
Fax number: (403) 495-5318

Advisory Services, Statistics Canada, First Street Plaza,
Room 401138-4th Avenue South East,
Calgary, Alberta T2G 4Z6

Local calls: (403) 292-6717 Toll-free service: 1-800-472-9708
Fax number: (403) 292-4958

Pacific Region

Advisory Services, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre,
Suite 440F757 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3C9

Local calls: (604) 666-3691

Toll-free service: 1-800-663-1551(except Atlin, B.C.)

Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Fax number: (604) 666-4863

Telecommunications Device Access for the Hearing-impaired
1-800-363-7629

Toll free order only line (Canada and USA) 1-800-267-6677

OTHER STATISTICS CANADA PRODUCTS AND PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY DESIGNATED GROUPS

Catalogue 94-325 Profile of Canada's Aboriginal Population

Product Numbers:

| | |
|------------|---|
| 75F0001XDB | 1991 Employment Equity Data Report (SOC) (diskette format - Browser software) |
| 75F0004XDE | 1991 Employment Equity Data Report (SOC) (diskette format - XV software) |
| 75F0009XDB | 1991 Employment Equity Data Report (NOC) (diskette format - XV software) |
| 89F0038XPB | Profile of Persons with Disabilities (Limited at Work/Perception) (paper format) |
| 89F0038XDB | Profile of Persons with Disabilities (Limited at Work/Perception) (diskette format - XV software) |
| 89F0031MPE | Collecting Data on Canada's Visible Minority Population: A Historical Perspective |
| 89F0029XPE | Bibliographic Employment Equity Database |

FOOTNOTES

- (1) All characteristics exclude institutional residents and are based on weighted sample data (20%).
- (2) Includes Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization.
- (3) Includes persons born outside the province of residence as well as persons born outside Canada who have Canadian citizenship by birth and, therefore, will not have immigrated to Canada.
- (4) Excludes the United Kingdom.
- (5) "Other Asia" includes the Middle East and excludes India.
- (6) "Other" includes persons born in Canada who do not have Canadian citizenship by birth, but who do have a valid year of immigration.
- (7) Refers to persons who hold a student authorization, employment authorization or Minister's permit, or who are refugee claimants.
- (8) Includes the first five months only of 1991.
- (9) Population residing in Canada, excluding all persons in collective households and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada.
- (10) Includes "Never attended school or attended kindergarten only".
- (11) Refers to courses completed at postsecondary non-university institutions which normally require a secondary school graduation certificate or equivalent for entrance, AS WELL AS to other courses in related or like institutions (such as private trade schools or adult vocational centres) which may not require secondary school graduation for entrance.
- (12) Includes "Other non-university certificate or diploma" and "Trades certificate or diploma".
- (13) The term "Postsecondary" refers to all educational qualifications obtained other than secondary (high) school graduation certificate. This includes trades certificates, community college or CEGEP diplomas and all university qualifications.
- (14) For females 15 years and over in private households only.
- (15) Occupation major group and industry division totals include computer assignment of the "Not stated" categories. These assignments are based on selected socio-economic characteristics.
- (16) Worked 49-52 weeks in 1990, mostly full-time.

- (17) Worked 49-52 weeks in 1990, mostly part-time, or worked less than 49 weeks.
- (18) Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
- (19) Includes loses.
- (20) For persons with income.

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|--------|---|--------------------------|
| Nfld. | - | Newfoundland |
| P.E.I. | - | Prince Edward Island |
| N.S. | - | Nova Scotia |
| N.B. | - | New Brunswick |
| Que. | - | Quebec |
| Ont. | - | Ontario |
| Man. | - | Manitoba |
| Sask. | - | Saskatchewan |
| Alta. | - | Alberta |
| B.C. | - | British Columbia |
| Y.T. | - | Yukon Territory |
| N.W.T. | - | Northwest Territories |
| n.e.c. | - | not elsewhere classified |
| n.i.e. | - | not included elsewhere |

**Appendix 1. Non-permanent Residents by Province, Territory and Census Metropolitan Area,
1991 Census - 20% Sample Data**

| Province, territory and census metropolitan area | Total population | Non-permanent residents | % of total population |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Canada† | 26,994,045 | 223,410 | 0.8 |
| Newfoundland | 563,935 | 835 | 0.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 128,100 | 125 | 0.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 890,950 | 1,705 | 0.2 |
| New Brunswick† | 716,495 | 1,355 | 0.2 |
| Quebec† | 6,810,300 | 43,970 | 0.6 |
| Ontario† | 9,977,055 | 126,160 | 1.3 |
| Manitoba† | 1,079,395 | 4,025 | 0.4 |
| Saskatchewan† | 976,040 | 2,875 | 0.3 |
| Alberta† | 2,519,185 | 14,085 | 0.6 |
| British Columbia† | 3,247,505 | 28,035 | 0.9 |
| Yukon Territory† | 27,660 | 90 | 0.3 |
| Northwest Territories | 57,430 | 150 | 0.3 |
| Census Metropolitan Area | | | |
| Calgary | 748,215 | 5,375 | 0.7 |
| Chicoutimi-Jonquière | 159,600 | 105 | 0.1 |
| Edmonton | 832,155 | 5,900 | 0.7 |
| Halifax | 317,630 | 1,055 | 0.3 |
| Hamilton | 593,800 | 4,505 | 0.8 |
| Kitchener | 353,110 | 2,680 | 0.8 |
| London | 376,720 | 2,215 | 0.6 |
| Montréal† | 3,091,115 | 40,050 | 1.3 |
| Oshawa | 238,025 | 875 | 0.4 |
| Ottawa - Hull | 912,095 | 7,285 | 0.8 |
| Québec† | 637,755 | 1,200 | 0.2 |
| Regina | 189,445 | 615 | 0.3 |
| Saskatoon | 207,830 | 1,200 | 0.6 |
| Sherbrooke | 136,710 | 475 | 0.3 |
| St. Catherines-Niagara | 359,990 | 1,700 | 0.5 |
| St. John's | 169,810 | 580 | 0.3 |
| Saint John | 123,605 | 155 | 0.1 |
| Sudbury | 156,120 | 205 | 0.1 |
| Thunder Bay | 122,860 | 235 | 0.2 |
| Toronto | 3,863,110 | 98,105 | 2.5 |
| Trois-Rivière | 134,890 | 135 | 0.1 |
| Vancouver | 1,584,115 | 22,340 | 1.4 |
| Victoria† | 283,630 | 1,350 | 0.5 |
| Windsor | 259,295 | 2,220 | 0.9 |
| Winnipeg | 645,610 | 3,225 | 0.5 |

† Excludes Census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or settlements. For further information, see the "Special Notes" section.

