Statistics Statistique
Canada Canada

Special Surveys Program

Programme des enquêtes spéciales

CURRENT POPULATION PROFILE

1280

MICRODATA DOCUMENTATION

Canada

CURRENT POPULATION PROFILE
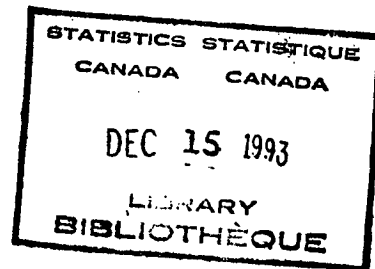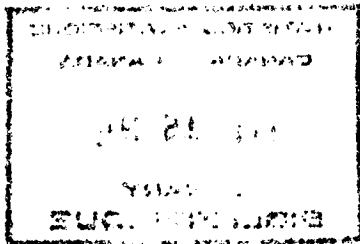
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MICRODATA DOCUMENTATION

1980 CURRENT POPULATION PROFILE

MICRODATA DOCUMENTATION AND USERS GUIDE

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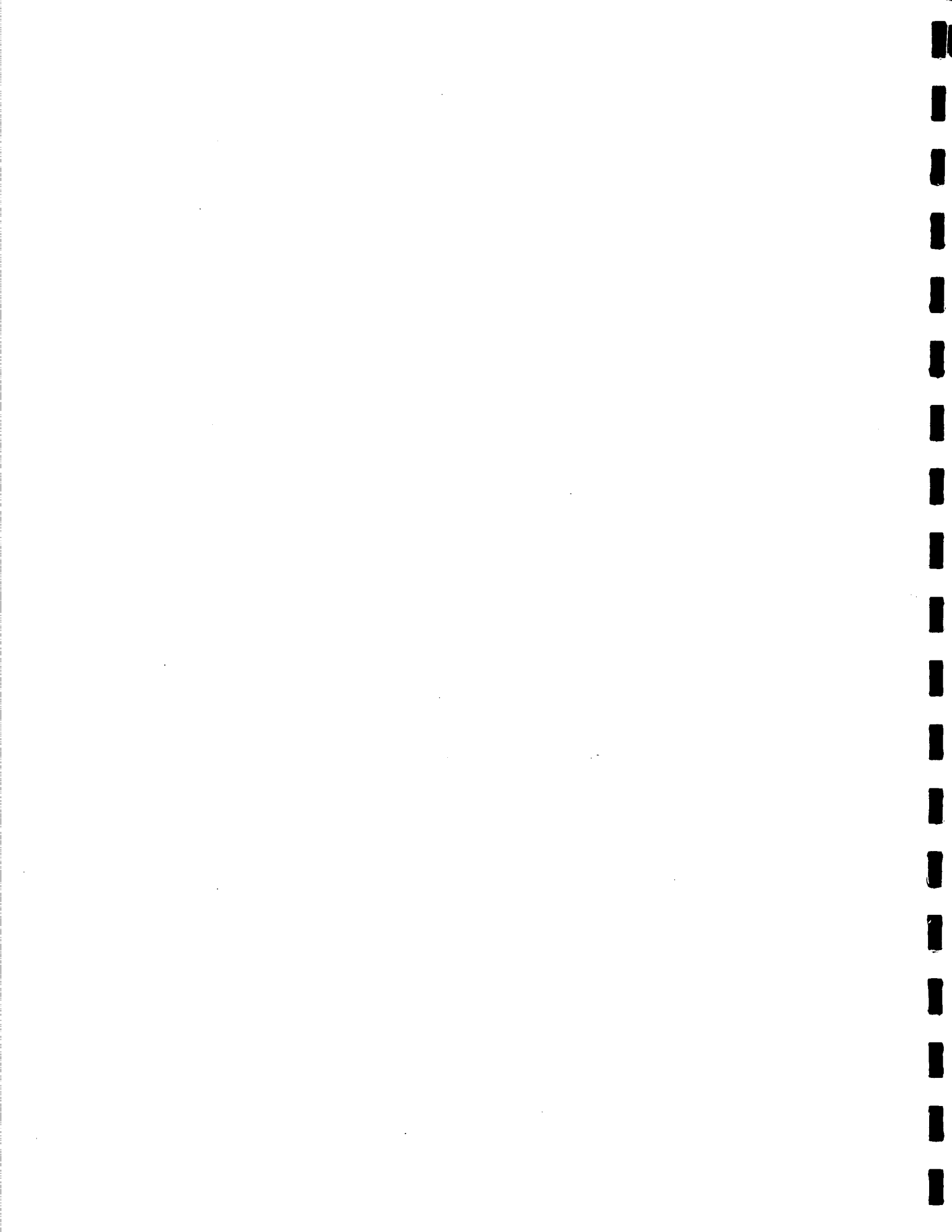
1. Introduction

The attached package was designed to enable interested users to access and manipulate the microdata file for the 1980 Current Population Profile. Although this package contains sufficient detail to satisfy most questions, further information may be obtained from the following:

> Planning Secretariat
> Advanced Education and Manpower
> Government of Alberta
> 10th Floor East, Devonian Building
> 11160 Jasper Avenue
> Edmonton, Alberta
> T5K OL1
> Attention: Dr. William H. Wong
> Telephone (403) 427-8501

> Research and Planning Branch
> Ministry of Labour
> Government of British Columbia
> 3rd Floor
> 880 Douglas Street
> Victoria, British Columbia
> V8V 1X4
> Attention: Mr. Patrick Stanton
> Telephone (604) 387-5071

Users are asked to respect the Statistics Canada release, rounding and weighting policies outlined in this package. Questions regarding the application of these guidelines may be directed to:

> Special Surveys Group
> Operations Branch
> Social Statistics Field
> Statistics Canada
> Station C-7 3rd Floor
> Jean Talon Building
> Tunney's Pasture
> Ottawa, Ontario
> Canada K1A OT6
> Attention: Mr. T. Scott Murray Telephone (613) 990-5717

2. __Survey Objectives__

The Current Population Profile was conducted as a supplement
to the December 1980 Labour Force Survey. Its primary objective
was to identify and characterize recent in-migrants to Alberta
and British Columbia. Recent in-migrants were defined as those
persons 15 years of age and over who had moved to the province
in or since June 1 1976.and who were still residents of Alberta or
British Columbia during the week of December 8-14, 1980.

.3. __Population__

The target population for which estimates can be generated is the
civilian, non-institutional population of Alberta and/or British
Columbia (excluding residents of Indian reserves) 15 years of age
and over.

4. __Survey Design__

This section provides a brief overview of the methodology of the LFS,
highlighting those aspects of the design felt to be of general interest
to users. A detailed description of the methodology is available in the
Statistics Canada publication entitled __Methodology of the Canadian Labour__
__Force Survey 1976__ (Catalogue #71-526)

The LFS is a stratified multi-stage area sample which is based upon infor-
mation from the 1971 Census of Canada. Basically, the sample consists of
three main parts: self-representing units (SRU's), non-self-representing
units (NSRU's) and special areas. Each of these parts is discussed separa-
tely below, following a brief discussion of the stratification.
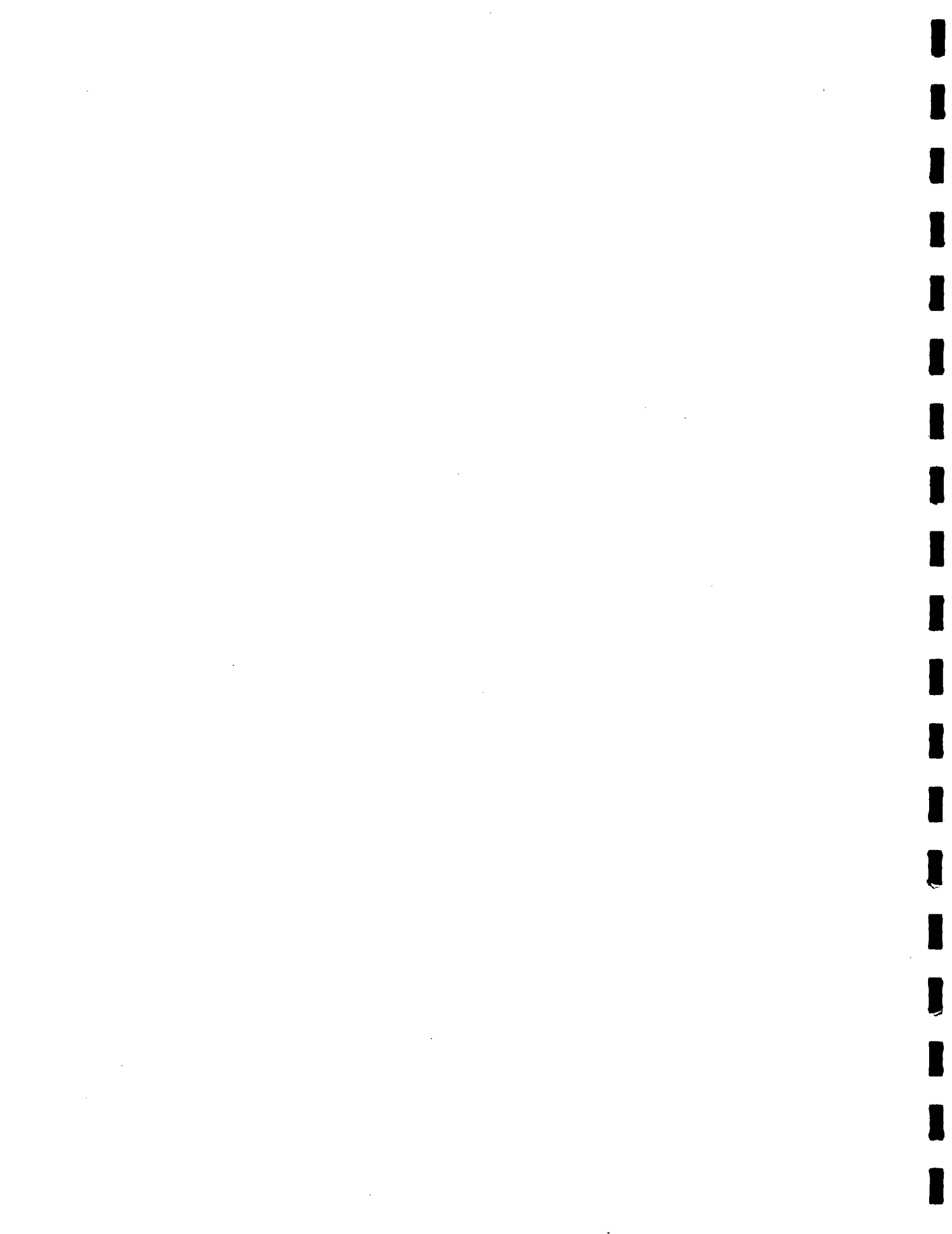
4.1 Stratification

Stratification in an area frame is basically a process of classifying (usually compact) area units into certain collections called strata. Though the main advantage of stratified sampling is the possible increase in efficiency per unit cost in estimating the population characteristics, stratification also introduces considerable flexibility in the sense that, depending upon the information available, sampling and estimation procedures may differ from stratum to stratum. Further, in a continuous survey like the LFS, stratification provides an added flexibility of updating or redesigning the sample of a specified stratum or groups of strata, without affecting the design in the remaining strata.

Each of the ten provinces in Canada is divided into a number of economic regions (ER's). An ER has areas of similar economic structure formed on the basis of recent information and is stable over a period of time.

These ERs are treated as primary strata and further stratification is carried out within the self-representing and non-self-representing parts independently in each ER.

4.2 Self-Representing Units (SRUs)

These cities whose population exceeds a certain predetermined value, this value varying from region to region (1). Some cities with population less than this lower limit are also classified as SRUs, in cases where they possess unique labour force characteristics. Within all SRUs the sample is selected independently so that each of them is represented in the survey by a sample of its own population and hence the name "self-representing".

The larger SRUs are subdivided into subunits, the subunit size ranging from 1,000 to 12,000 dwellings. These subunits are classified as built-up, fringe or combinations of built-up and fringe, depending upon potential for future growth. This classification helps to ensure geographic representativeness, as households in core areas of larger cities are likely to have different labour force characteristics than those in fringe areas.

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(1) For example, SRUs in Ontario and Québec are generally cities whose 1971 population exceeded 24,000 persons whereas in the prairies, the population criterion is 15,000 persons.

Within each subunit a sample of clusters (normally a city block or block face) is selected by a sampling procedure known as the random group method. Clusters are randomized and assigned to groups and then within each group a cluster is selected with probability proportional to the number of dwellings contained in it. Generally six clusters (and in some cases 12 clusters) are selected from each subunit.

The second and final stage of selection in the SRUs is the systematic selection of dwellings within selected clusters. This is done by first obtaining a listing of the dwellings in each cluster and then performing the selection. On average, approximately 5-6 dwellings are selected from a cluster.

In the 17 largest self-representing units a special selection is made of large apartment buildings (30 or more units and 5 or more stories) to improve the representativeness of the sample and to reduce the variance of the sample estimates. The sampling procedure for the apartment sample is similar to that of the regular sample, each apartment building constituting a cluster.

4.3   Non-Self-Representing Units (NSRUs)
The NSRUs are the areas outside the SRUs containing rural portions and small urban centers. Before discussing the selection stages used in the NSRUs it is necessary to briefly describe below how these areas are stratified.

4.3.1   Stratification within NSRUs
As mentioned earlier, the NSRU part of each economic region (ER) is further subdivided into a number of strata, based upon the following requirements:

(i) The stratification variables should be related to the variables under study. In this case the stratification is intended specifically for the LFS, therefore, the stratification variables should be related to the characteristics of the labour force.

(ii) The characteristics should be stable over time in order to retain the efficiency of stratification for a longer period of time.
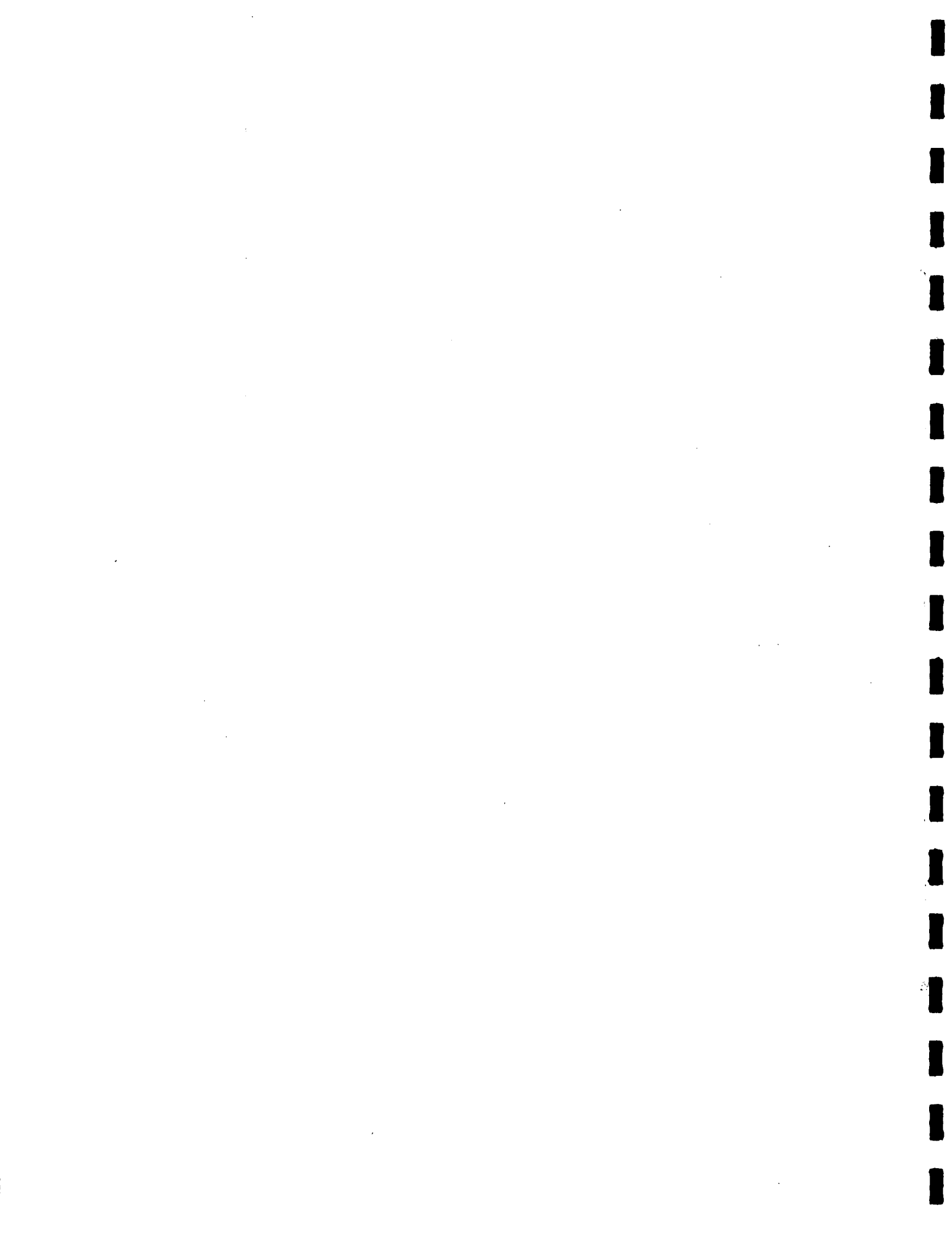
(iii) The number of persons having the characteristics should vary from area to area within the ER making meaningful the concept of similar and dissimilar areas with respect to the characteristics.

(iv) The number of persons having the characteristic should account for a sizeable proportion of the ER population.

Following these guidelines, the proportions of the labour force employed by industry as reported by the 1971 census were decided upon as the stratification groups for each ER. The seven categories considered for this purpose are: agriculture, forestry or fishing, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and services. Of these seven, the three best fulfilling requirements (iii) and (iv) above were used as stratification variables for and ER.

Within each stratum in an ER, the NSRU sample is selected as described in the sub-sections following.

4.3.2 Primary Sampling Unit (PSUs)

First, each stratum of an NSRU within an economic region is delineated into a number of primary sampling units (PSUs). The delineation was done in such a way that resulting PSUs represent the stratum within which they are located with respect to important labour force characteristics and with respect to the urban-rural population split of the stratum (according to 1971 census figures). Generally between 10 and 20 PSUs are created in a stratum, each averaging between 2,000 and 2,500 population.
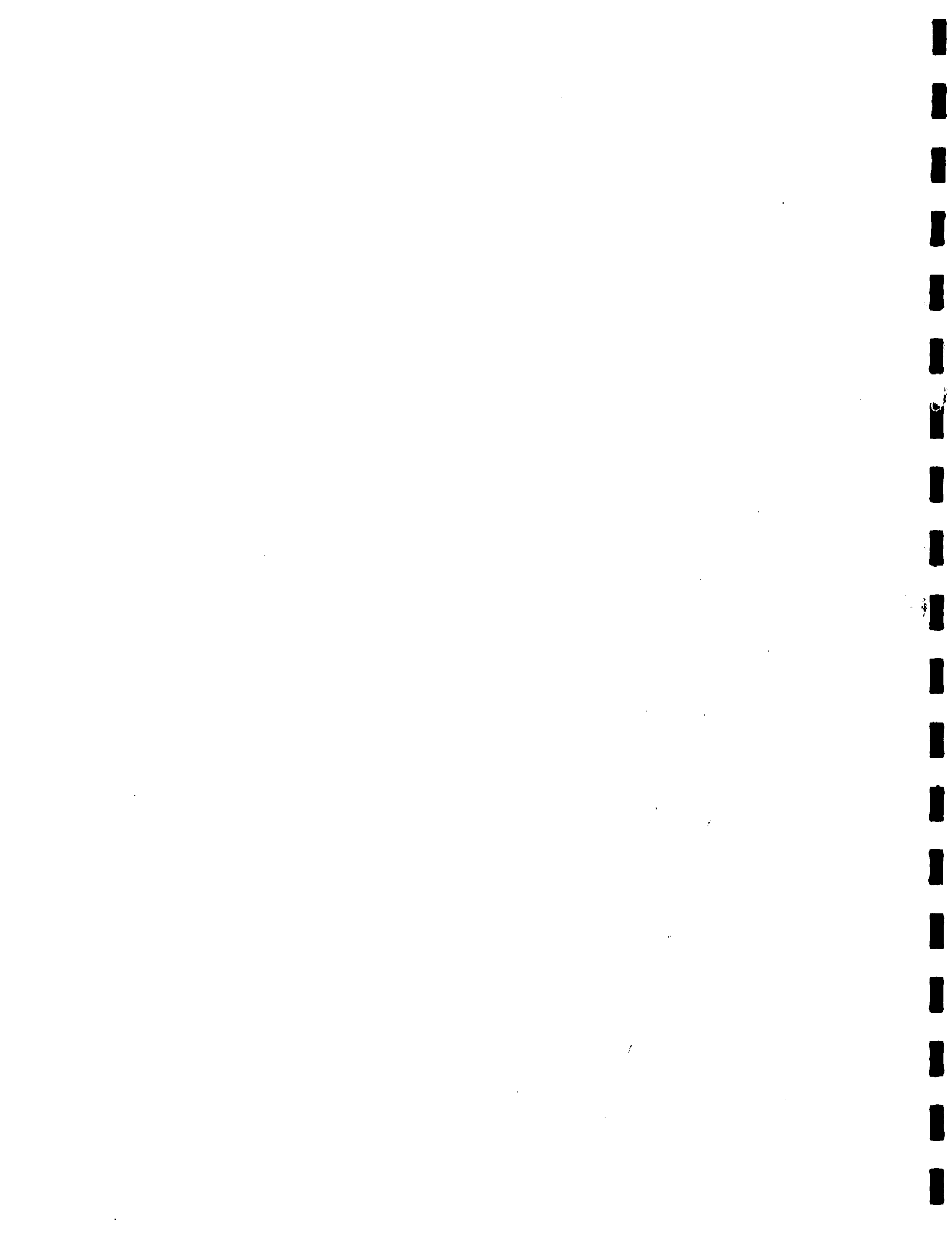
4.3.3 Clusters

Each urban center located within a selected PSU is further sub-divided into a number of clusters, a cluster being a well-defined area with boundaries recognizable both on the maps and in the field; they consist of somewhere between 2 and 50 households. A number of clusters is then selected from each group using systematic sampling with probability proportional to the number of households contained in it. A similar procedure is used to define and select clusters in the rural groups of a selected PSU.

4.4 Special Areas

In addition to the SRU's, a small proportion of the LFS population is found in institutions such as hospitals, schools, hotels, on military establishments, in remote areas, etc. Because the labour force characteristics of people in these institutions are unique and because some of these areas are not regularly accessible to LFS interviewers they are handled by the special area frame, which for sampling purposes is divided into the following four strata: military establishments, hospitals, other institutions and remote areas. It may be noted that only the civilian population living on military establishments is included in the survey and that, in the case of institutions, inmates of the institutions are not included in the survey.

The special areas are sampled in three stages. The first stage units correspond to census enumeration areas and are selected systematically with probability proportional to size, the eligible labour force population as of the 1971 census being the size measure. Subsequent stages of sampling are clusters and households, as described earlier.

4.5 Sample Rotation

Each household in the LFS sample remains in the sample for a period of six consecutive months. After the sixth month, the household "rotates out" of the sample and is replaced by a new household. A one-sixth of the sample is rotated out in this manner each month and a new sixth is brought in to replace it. This rotation, as it is called, is done primarily to minimize
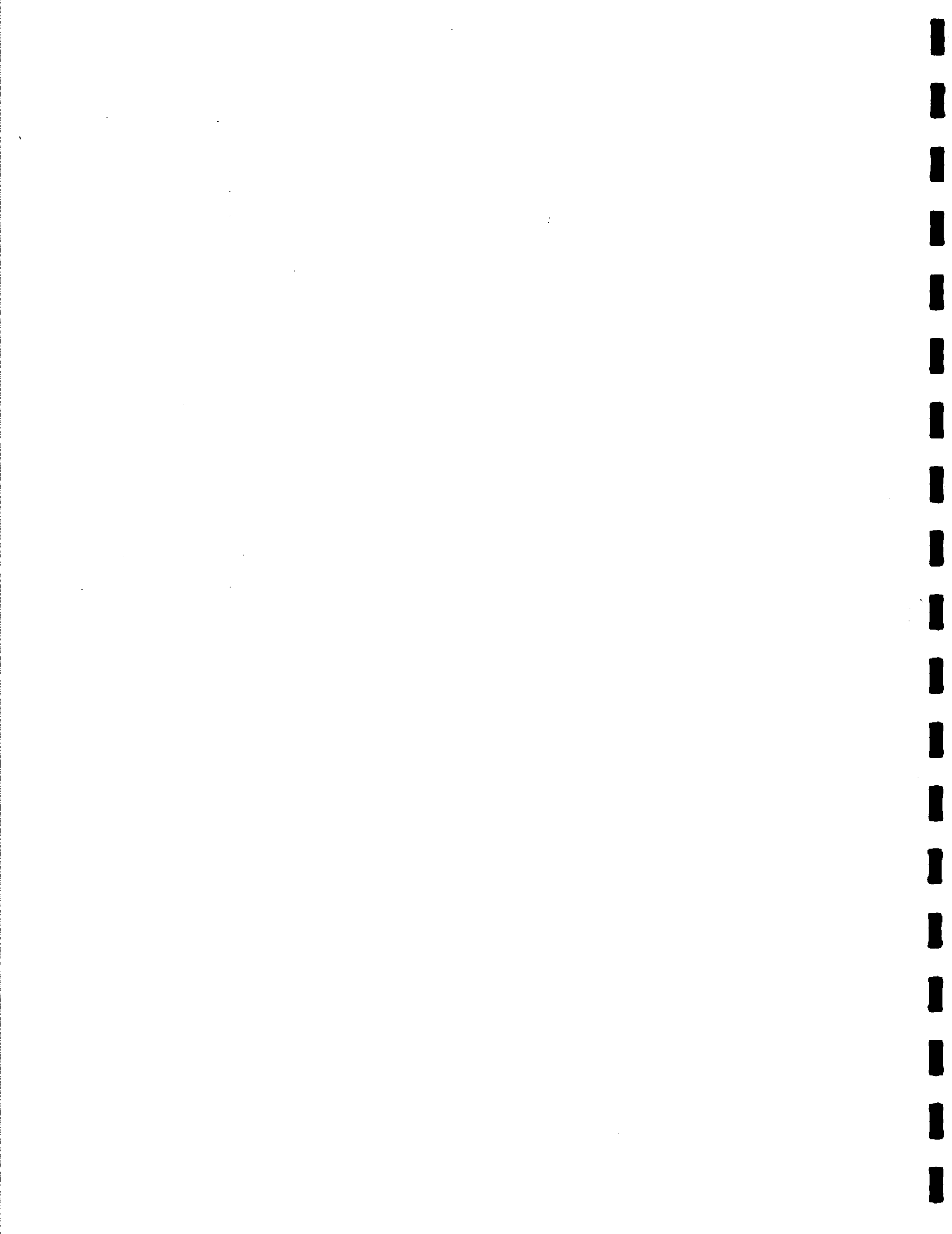
the non-response that might occur if respondents were asked to remain in
the survey for a longer period of time. The 1980 Current Population Profile
Survey was conducted using Rotation Groups one to five in the December 1980
Labour Force Survey.

5. Collection

The interviewing was done using the regular interviewing procedures of the
Labour Force Survey. Data was collected during the week of December 15-21
1980. Most of the Labour Force variables relate to the reference week of
December 8-14, 1980.

6. Processing

Data entry was completed in the Statistics Canada Regional Offices using
the mini computers situated there. Following capture, the data was subjected
to validation, edit and correction procedures.

Partial non-response to the CPP was identified by subjecting the raw data
to an exhaustive computer edit. Because of the small number of records
involved missing or inconsistent data was flagged rather than imputed.

Table 1 presents the partial non-response rates for selected questions.
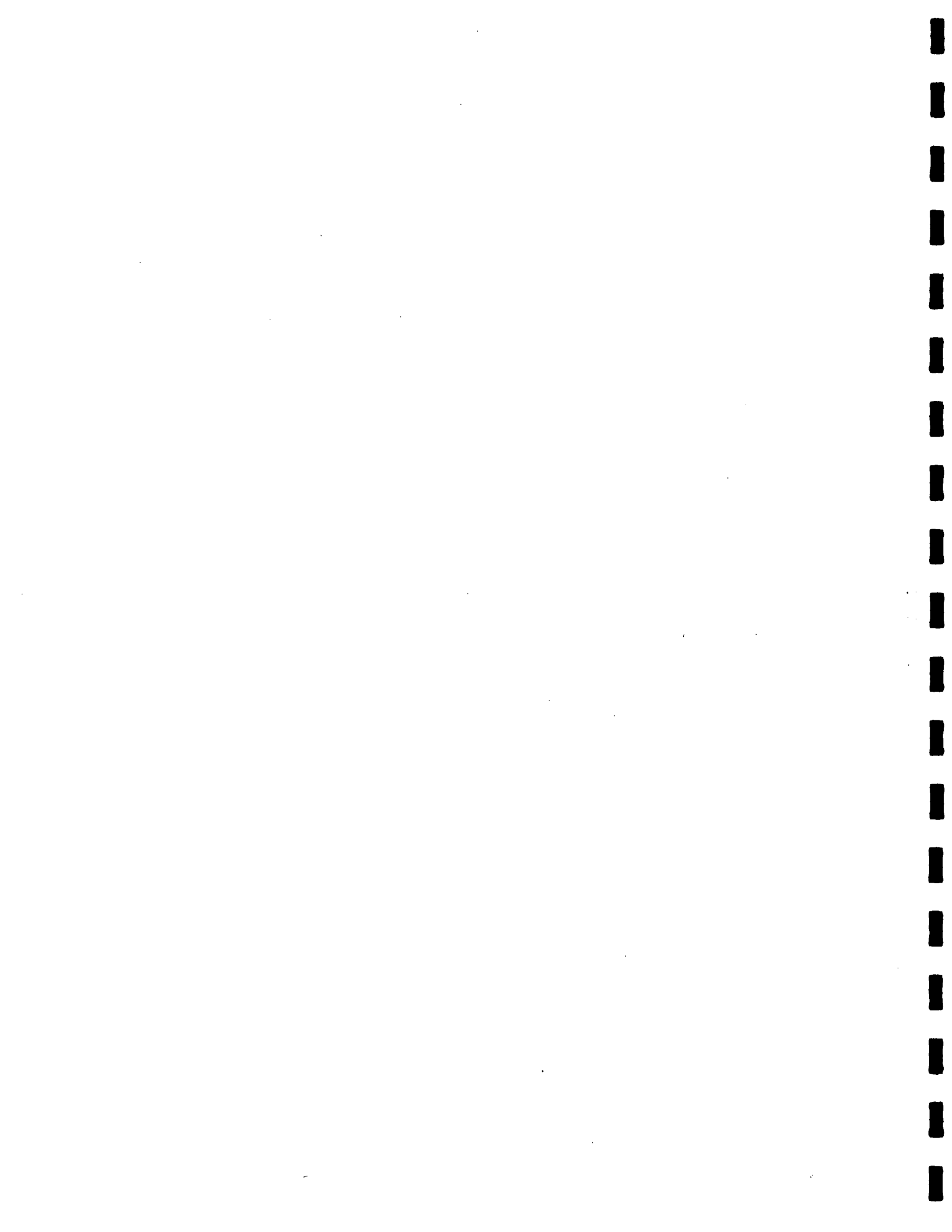
Data Output

The Economic Characteristics staff of Statistics Canada is presently
undertaking an analysis of the data with the intention of publishing
the results in The Labour Force, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001.

8.   Estimation

8.1   Introduction

The principle behind the estimation procedure in a probability
sample such as the LFS is that each person in the sample "repre-
sents", beside himself or herself, several other persons not in
the sample. For example, in a simple random sample of 2%, each
person in the sample represents 50 persons in the population.
This could be achieved by producing 50 duplicates of each record
in the sample and then proceeding to compile any aggregates or
cross-classifications which would now refer to the entire popu-
lation and would represent the estimates for the corresponding
quantities in the population as obtained from the 2% sample.

For the LFS the file created for tabulation purposes contains one
record per selected person in the sample. Each record contains all
labour force and demographic characteristics concerning selected
individuals. Instead of physically duplicating the sample records,
an overall weighting factor is entered on each record. The weighting
factor refers to the number of times a particular record should be
duplicated. For example, if the number of persons employed in manufac-
turing is to be estimated, this is done by selecting the records refer-
ring to those persons in the sample employed in manufacturing and sum-
ming the weights entered on these records.
In a probability sample, the sample design itself determines weights
which may be used to produce unbiased estimates. Each record may be
weighted by the inverse of the probability of selecting the person to
whom the record refers (in the example of the 2% random sample this pro-
bability would be 0.02 for each person and so the records could be weighted
by 1/0.02 = 50). This may be called the simple estimate.
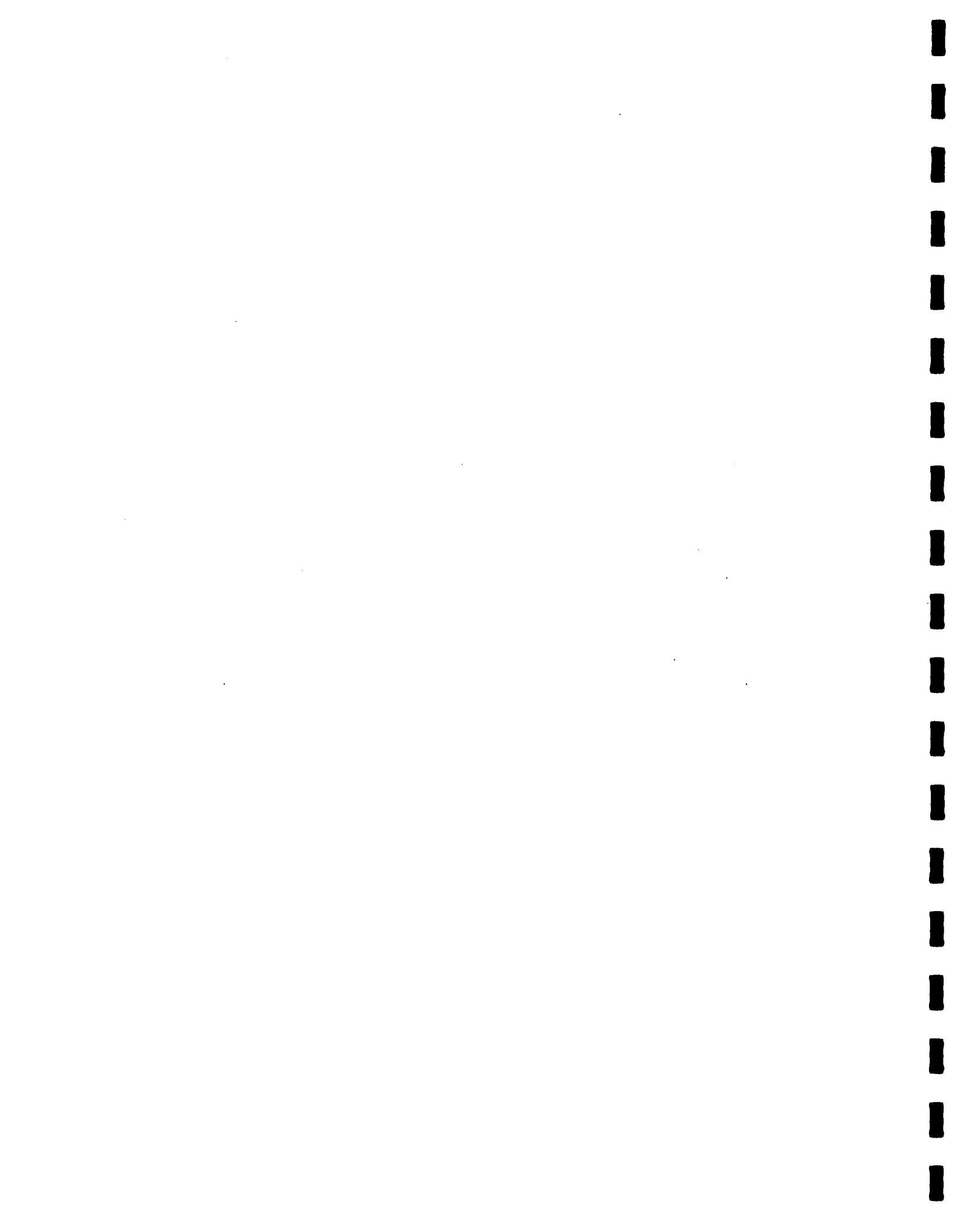
Frequently we come across situations where objective information on certain relevant characteristics for the same universe is available from sources other than the survey itself. There are several estimation methods which utilize such auxiliary information in order to increase the reliability of the estimate. Ratio estimation is one of the most prevalent techniques of utilizing relevant information external to the survey. The main principle of ratio estimation may be summarized as follows: suppose that simple estimates of aggregates are produced for certain classifications of the population (e.g., for age-sex groups or for the population in rural and urban areas, etc.) utilizing the simple estimating procedure described above. Assume also that reliable estimates or actual counts are available by aggregates from sources outside the survey for the same classifications of the population. One may then compare the estimates derived from the survey with those obtained from outside sources. The estimates from the outside sources are divided by the simple estimates for each classifications and the weights of the records in each classification are adjusted by multiplying the weights by this factor. After the adjustment of the weights the estimated aggregates will now agree with the estimate from the independent source for each classification. Ratio estimation is quite simple as compared for other methods of using external information and at the same time results in increased efficiency. The choice of external information is however, very crucial to the procedure as its leads to higher efficiency only if such information is highly correlated with the characteristics of interest in the survey.

8.2   LFS Weights
In the LFS, the final weight attached to each record is the product of five factors. These are the basic weight, rural-urban-factor, balancing factor for non-response, cluster subweight and province-age-sex adjustment (ratio estimate). Each of these is described below.

8.2.1 Basic Weight
The sample design itself determines a set of basic weights to be applied to each record referring to persons in the sample. this is called the basic weighting factor. The sample design is such that within the same province and same type of area

(NSRU, SRU or special area), the basic weights are identical
(except where specified) for each record (person) in the sample
and are equal to the inverse of the sampling ratio. If data
on all sampled households are available then the simple estimate
is derived by applying the basic weights to each record in the
sample.

8.2.2 Rural-urban Factor

Each primary sampling unit in the NSRU is composed of rural and
urban areas, and the proportion of population belonging to the
area differs from province to province and also from stratum to
stratum within each province. Information concerning the total
population in rural and urban areas is available from the 1971
Census for each PSU (whether it is in the same sample or not) as
well as for each province. Using the selected PSUs only, and
dividing their 1971 rural or urban population by the known probabi-
lity of selection, a "simple estimate" of the 1971 rural or urban
population is obtained for each province. Comparison, by province,
with the actual 1971 rural or urban census counts indicates whether
the selected PSUs over or under represent the respective areas. The
ratio of the actual rural-urban counts is divided by the corresponding
estimates. These two factors are computed for each province and are
used in the form of ratio estimates. These two factors are computed
for each province at the time of the selection of the PSUs and are
entered on each sample record according to the appropriate area of
that province. Changes in these factors are incorporated at the
time of PSU rotations.

8.2.3 Balancing Factor for Non-Response

Some non-response is virtually certain to occur in any survey of
human populations whether it is because there is no one at home
during the enumeration or for some other reason. In the LFS each
month, the sample design completely specifies the households that
are to be interviewed during interview week. Each interviewer is
assigned a set of households and is given firm instructions to make

every effort to interview these households. If, in spite of
all attempts by the interviewer, certain households remain non-
respondent, then the interviewer is asked to provide a reason
for non-response for each of these households. Non-interviews
fall into two basic categories:

> (a)   non respondent households (Codes N,R,T,K,L,A,Z)
>
> (b)   Vacant or non-existent dwellings (Codes V,S,C,B,D)

The definitions of the non-interview codes and their algebraic
definitions are presented below:

Interview/Non-Interview Classifications

Category	Code	Explanation
Interview	X	Completed interview - LFS questionnaire completed for all eligible members of the household.
	E	Partial interview - LFS questionnaire completed for some, but not all, eligible members of the household.
Non-Response	T	Household temporarily absent
	N	No one at home
	R	Refusal
	K	No interview due to circumstances within the household (e.g. sickness, death, language problems)
	A	No interviewer available
	L	No interview due to weather conditions
	Z	"No Shows" - survey forms arrived too late for processing or were lost in in the mail.
Vacant	V	Vacant dwellings
	S	Vacant seasonal dwellings
	C	Dwelling under construction
	B	Usual place of residence elsewhere, military or embassy personnel
Non-existent	D	Dwelling was demolished, removed converted into business premises or listed in error.

Let $N(\ )$ = no. of dwellings/households with response to status

Then, interviews = $n(X) - n(E)$

non-response = $n(T) - n(N) - n(R) - n(K) - n(A) - n(A9) - n(L) - n(Z)$

vacants = $n(V) - n(S) - n(C) - n(B)$

non-existent dwellings = $n(D)$

(i) actual no. of households = interviews - non-response

(ii) selected no of dwellings = actual no of households - cants
- non-existent dwellings

(iii) overall non-response rate = $\dfrac{\text{non-response}}{\text{actual no of households}} \times 100\%$

(iv) R rate = $\dfrac{n(R)}{\text{actual no. of households}} \times 100\%$

(similar definitions for T rate, N rate and A rate, etc.)

REVISED LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
RESPONSE REPORT
12 80

R.O. B.R.	DWGS LOG	HHLDS MEN	RESPONSE/REPONSE TOTAL	X	E	NON RESPONSE / NON REPONSE TOTAL	R	N	T	A9	A	L	K	Z	VOIDS / VIDES TOTAL	V	S	C	B	D	ERRS ?
11 11	2,854	2,491	2,398 96.3	2396 96.2	2 .1	93 3.7	21 .8	35 1.4	31 1.2	0 .0	0 .0	0 .0	6 .2	0 .0	363	253	54	39	15	2	0
12 12	9,229	6,172	7,634 95.9	7815 95.6	19 .2	338 4.1	106 1.3	114 1.4	87 1.1	0 .0	0 .0	11 .1	20 .2	0 .0	1,057	666	255	33	93	10	0
13 13	7,461	6,503	6,296 96.8	6290 96.7	6 .1	207 3.2	84 1.3	74 1.1	41 .6	0 .0	0 .0	0 .0	8 .1	0 .0	958	341	520	13	60	4	0
14 14	2,745	2,375	2,296 96.7	2286 96.3	10 .4	79 3.3	31 1.3	12 .5	24 1.0	0 .0	0 .0	1 .0	11 .5	0 .0	370	149	197	5	21	0	0
15 15	7,625	6,862	6,619 96.5	6603 96.2	16 .2	243 3.5	99 1.4	69 1.0	59 .9	0 .0	0 .0	1 .0	14 .2	1 .0	763	401	273	10	74	5	0
16 16	8,321	7,270	7,016 96.5	7007 96.4	9 .1	254 3.5	36 1.2	71 1.0	84 1.2	0 .0	0 .0	1 .0	12 .2	0 .0	1,051	913	58	12	62	6	0
17 17	8,127	7,408	7,146 96.5	7129 95.2	17 .2	262 3.5	83 1.1	72 1.0	63 1.1	0 .0	0 .0	0 .0	24 .3	0 .0	719	556	54	33	70	6	0
18 18	5,799	5,246	4,984 95.0	4976 94.9	8 .2	262 5.0	103 2.0	55 1.0	86 1.6	0 .0	0 .0	3 .1	15 .3	0 .0	553	413	50	17	61	4	0
TOTAL	52,161	46,327	44,589 96.2	44502 96.1	87 .2	1,738 3.8	613 1.3	502 1.1	495 1.1	0 .0	0 .0	17 .0	110 .2	1 .0	5,834	3692	1469	160	476	37	0

In certain types of non-response such as "no one at home", "refusal to answer questions", or a "temporarily absent household" if the previous month's responses are available, then records are copied with suitable transformations being applied to certain fields and the response status is changed to that of the previous month. For estimation purposes these house-holds are treated in the same way as any other responding household. These records are then flagged so that records will not be copied for more than one consecutive month.

To compensate for other types of non-response, such as "no call made due to weather conditions," "no interviewer available", or newly rotated households which are non-respondent for a second consecutive month, the "interviewed" households have their weight increased by a balancing factor. Balancing is carried out within each balancing unit.

In the NSR areas, each sampled PSU is divided into two balancing units (a-urban and b-rural parts) and in the SRUs each subunit is a balancing unit. For each balancing unit the number of households which should have been interviewed is divided by the number actually interviewed or imputed for on the basis of last month's records, and this ratio (the balancing factor) is then entered on each sample record in that balancing unit. This ratio is based on the assumption that the households that have been interviewed represent the characteristics of the household that should have been interviewed. However, if this assumption is not true the estimates will be biased and the bias will increase with a higher rate of non-response. The exact magnitude of bias introduced by the adjustment for non-response is impossible to calculate. Consequently, rather than depending entirely on the adjustments for non-response, every effort is made to reduce it in the field.

•8.2.4   Cluster Subweight

Each interviewer is assigned a specific set of households to enumerate during the interview week of each month. In the NSRU's each PSU is designed to yield an expected take suitable to make up an interviewer assignment, while the SRU assignments are formed from contiguous subunits taking into account the expected sample take at the design stage.
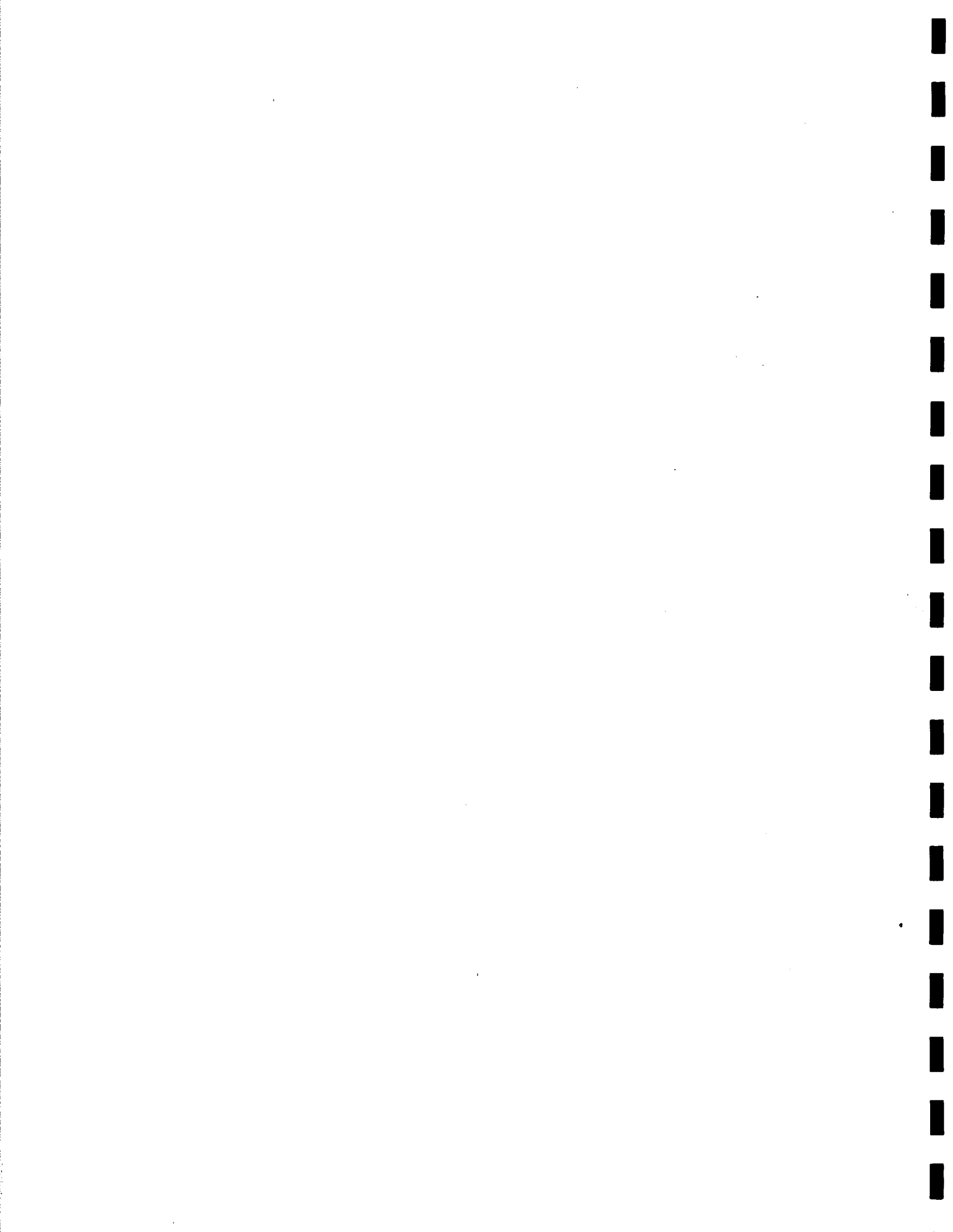
Further, each cluster has been designed to yield a sample take of two to
three or four to six households respectively in NSRU or SRU areas. The
actual take is fairly robust against departure from these figures when
growth is moderate; indeed, each 100% increase in the number of households
listed in a cluster versus design count results in an increase of only two
to six households. Thus, substantial growth can be withstood in an isolated
cluster before the additional take presents a field problem. If growth takes
place in more than one cluster in an assignment, then the cumulative effect
of smaller increases may create a problem. In clusters where substantial
growth has taken, place, sub-sampling may be resorted to as a means of avoiding
disruptions in field operations. Rather than enumerate all of the households
which should be selected, the inverse sampling ratio of the cluster is modified,
say to k times its orignal value, which results in only 1 out of every k originally
selected households being selected. The records for these households are then
weighted by an additional factor equal to k, as each of these records represent
k times as many records as was expected by design.

8.2.5 Age-Sex Adjustment

By applying the previously described four weighting factors, a valid estimate
could be derived for any aggregates for which information was obtained during
the enumeration. In particular, estimates of the total number of persons are
produced in each of the ten provinces in each of 40-age-sex groups. Independent
estimates are available monthly for the totals in these 400 province-age-sex
classes, by projecting forward the 1976 Census counts. In each class the in-
dependent estimate is divided by the simple estimate and this ratio is called
the province-age-sex factor (ratio estimate). This factor is entered on all
records belonging to the appropriate class.

8.2.6 Final Weight

The final weight for each record is the product of the five factors described
above. In the final tabulations the estimated aggregate of each classification
is obtained by summing the final weights of those records which indicate the
presence of the characteristics. For example, to obtain the estimated aggregate
of unemployed, the final weights of those records that indicate "unemployment"
are summed.
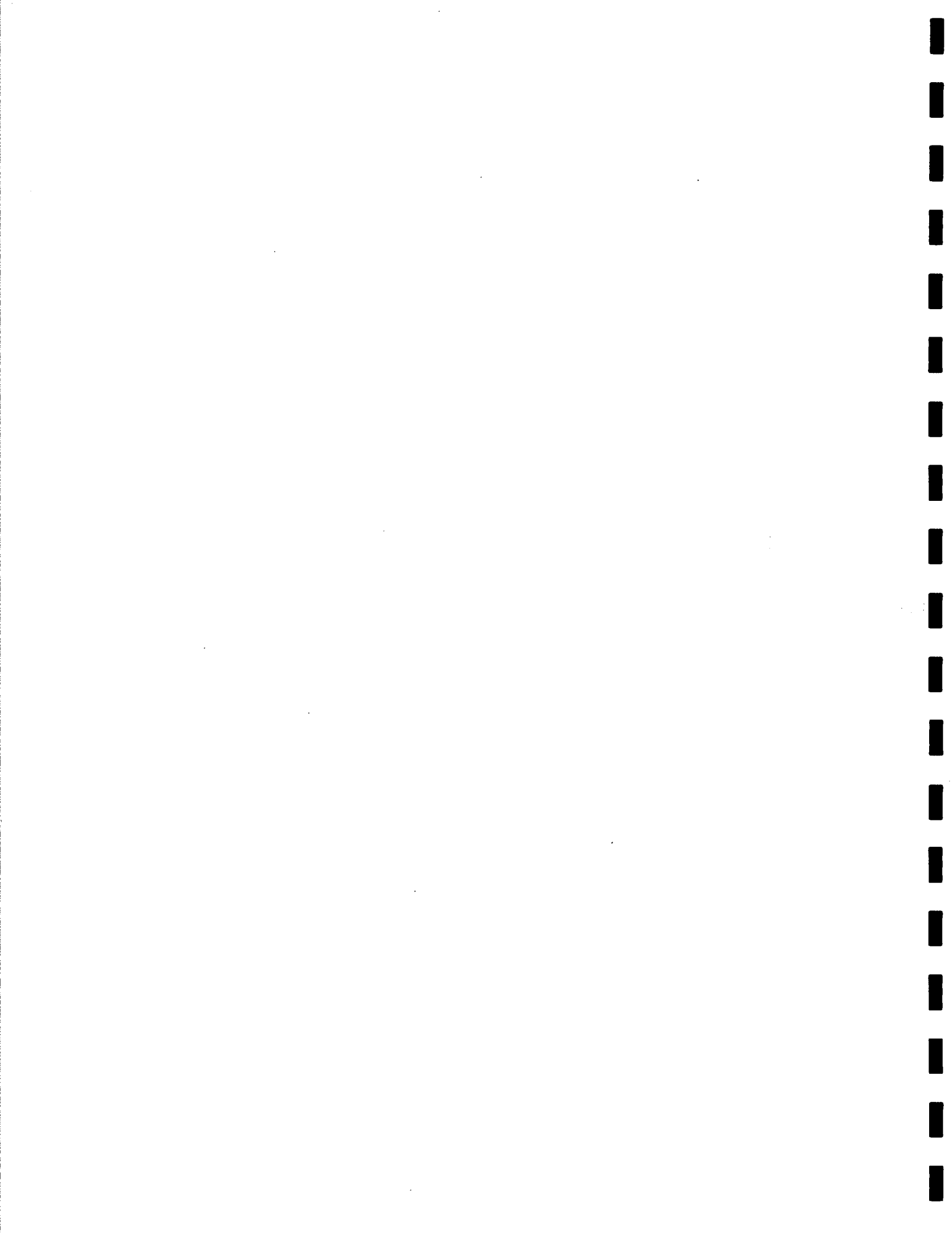
8.3 Supplementary Survey Weighting

The principles of the calculation of weights for the LFS itself and for supplementary surveys are identical. However, modifications are usually necessary for two reasons:

(1) The supplement is often conducted using only a sub-sample of the full LFS (eg., Rotation Groups 1 to 5 in the case of the CPP)

(2) The non-response of the LFS and the supplement differ. For example, a household may answer the LFS but refuse the supplement. A more common situation is when the household cannot be interviewed at all, but the LFS data can be "imputed" from previous month's data. This shows up as a "response" to the LFS and a "non-response" to the supplement. Table 2 details non-interviews to the CPP by type.

Table 2 Non-interviews to the CPP by type

	Persons	%
Target Population		
Respondents		
Non Respondents		
LFS Imputations -E		
-N		
-R		
-T		
F06 Refusals		

The methods usually adopted to account for these differences are, respectively:

(1) adjust the LFS subweight (the product of the first four factors in the LFS weight) by the appropriate "sample reduction" factor. For example when 5 out of 6 rotation groups are interviewed for the supplement, multiply all weights by 1.2

(2) rebalance the LFS subweight to account for the (additional) non-response to the supplement. The adjustment factor usually used is

$$\frac{\text{number of persons expected to be enumerated}}{\text{number of persons actually enumerated}}$$

The balancing units used for the supplement are ideally the same as those for the LFS, although if the amount of sub-sampling is substantial balancing units must be collapsed (ie., combined).

For further documentation concerning estimation procedures for LFS supplements users may contact:

> Special Surveys Section
> Census and Household Survey Methods Division
> Statistics Canada
> Jean Talon Bldg.
> 3rd Floor, Area C
> Tunney's Pasture
> Ottawa, Ontario
> K1A 0T6
> Attention: Mr. D. Royce
> Telephone (613) 996-5717
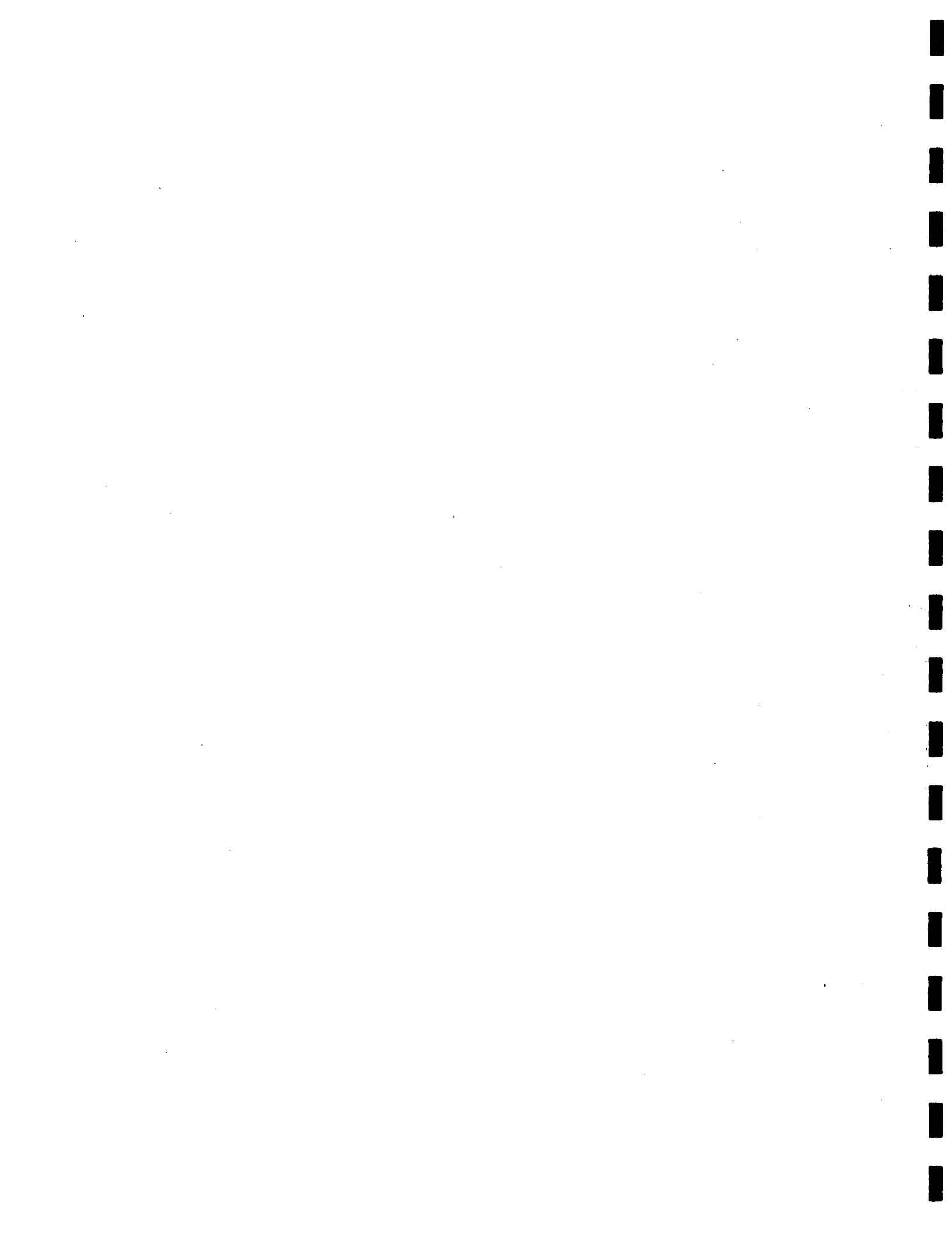
| C U R R E N T | P O P U L A T I O N | P R O F I L E | | M I C R O |

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
1	6	1-6			Identification number
1	1	7			Province
				8	Alberta
				9	British Columbia
3	1	8			Sex
				1	Male
				2	Female
4	1	9			Marital Status
				1	married
				2	single
				3	other
5	1	10			Relationship to Head
				1	Head
				2	Spouse
				3	son/daughter
				4	parent (in law)
				5	son/daughter in law
				6	other relative

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
6	1	11			Age Group.
				1	15 - 16 years
				2	17 - 19 years
				3	20 - 24 years
				4	25 - 34 years
				5	35 - 44 years
				6	45 - 54 years
				7	55 - 64 years
				8	65 - 69 years
				9	70 years and over
7	1	12			Present Education Attainment
				1	none or elementary
				2	High School (some or complete)
				3	some post secondary
				4	post-secondary certificate or diploma
				5	university degree
8	1	13			Activity in Reference Week
				1	At work
				2	Not at work, has a job
				3	Not at work, no job
				4	permanently unable to work

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
9	1	14			Reasons for part-time work
				1	Personal or family responsibilities
				2	going to school
				3	could only find part-time work
				4	did not want full-time work
				5	other reasons
10	1	15			Looked for work in past
					6 months
				1	Yes
				2	No
				3	Not Applicable
11	1	16			Looked for work in past
					4 weeks
				1	Yes
				2	No
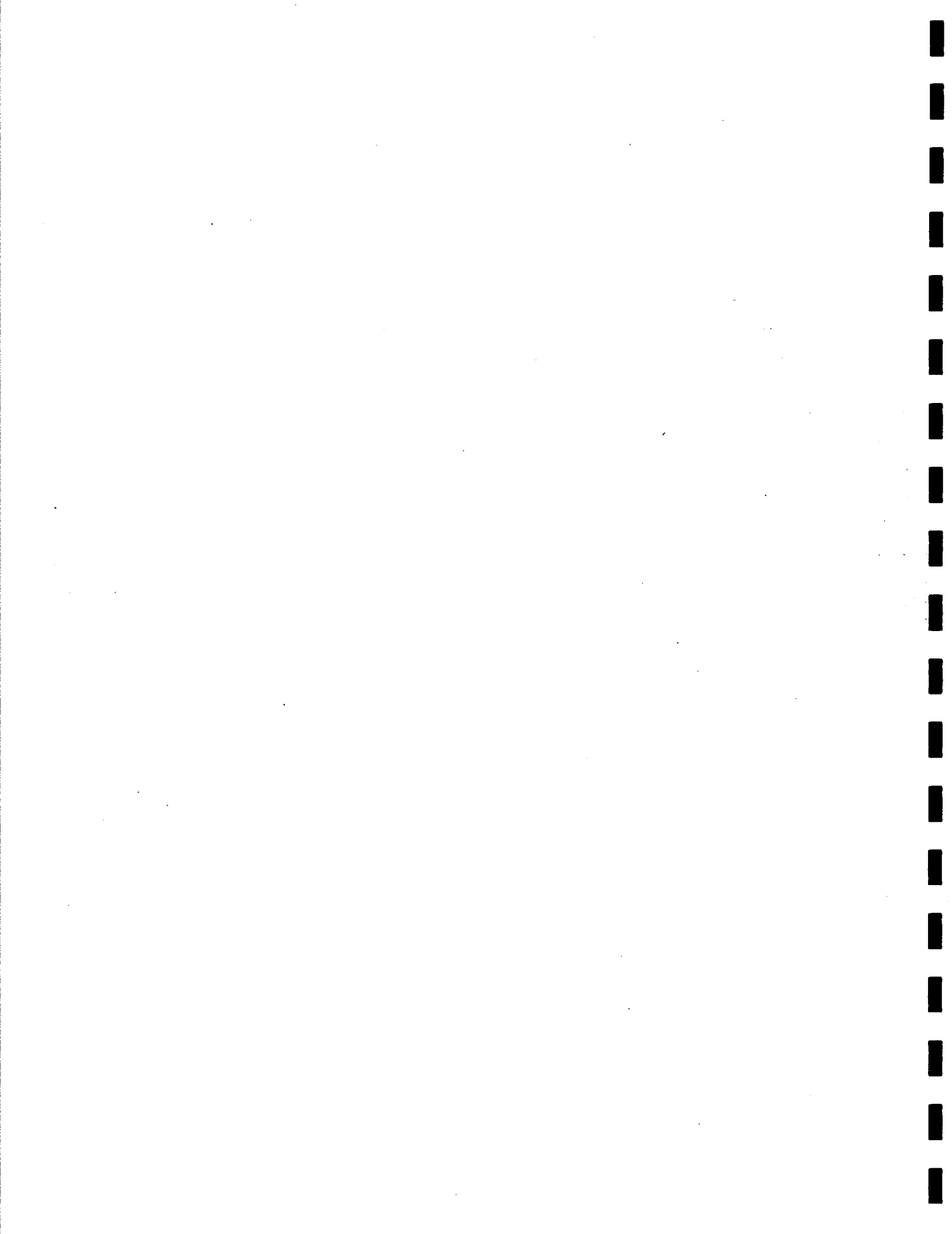
FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
12	1	17			Reason for leaving last job
				1	Illness or disability
				2	personal or family responsibility
				3	going to school
				4	lost job or laid off
				5	retired
				6	other reasons
				7	last worked more than 5 years ago
				8	never worked
				9	no reason
				0	Blank
13	1	18			Activity before starting to look for work
				1	working
				2	keeping house
				3	school
				4	other
				0	Blank
14	2	19-20			Weeks looking for work
				01-39	Number of weeks
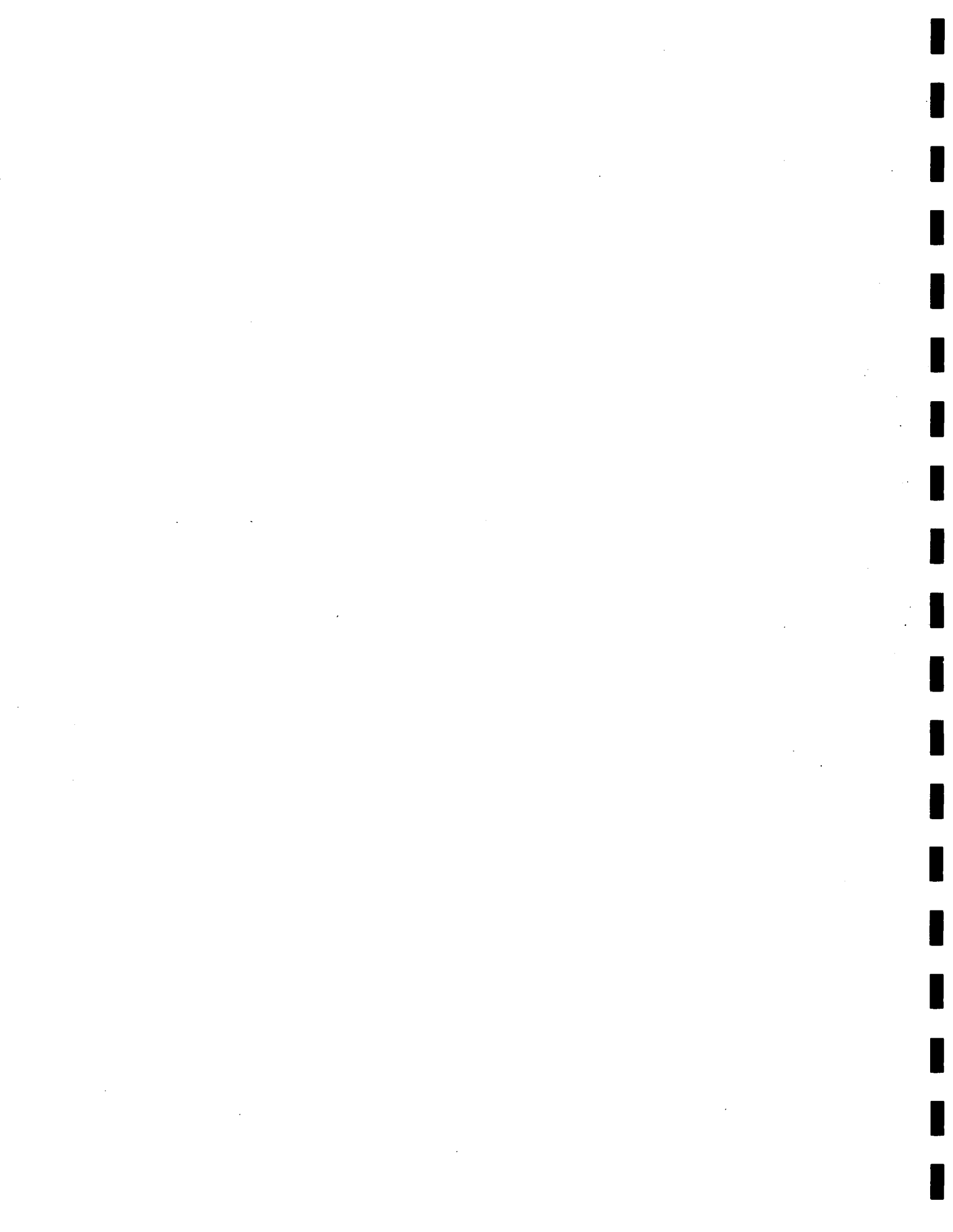
FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
15	1	21			Type of Work Sought
				1	full-time, permanent
				2	full-time, temporary
				3	part-time, permanent
				4	part-time, temporary
				0	Blank
16	1	22			Reasons for not looking in reference week
				1	illness or personal responsibilities
				2	at school
				3	no longer interested or found job
				4	awaiting recall or reply
				5	believes no work available
				6	other reasons
				0	Blank
17	1	23			Availability for work
				1	Not available: going to school
				2	Not available: other reasons
				3	available
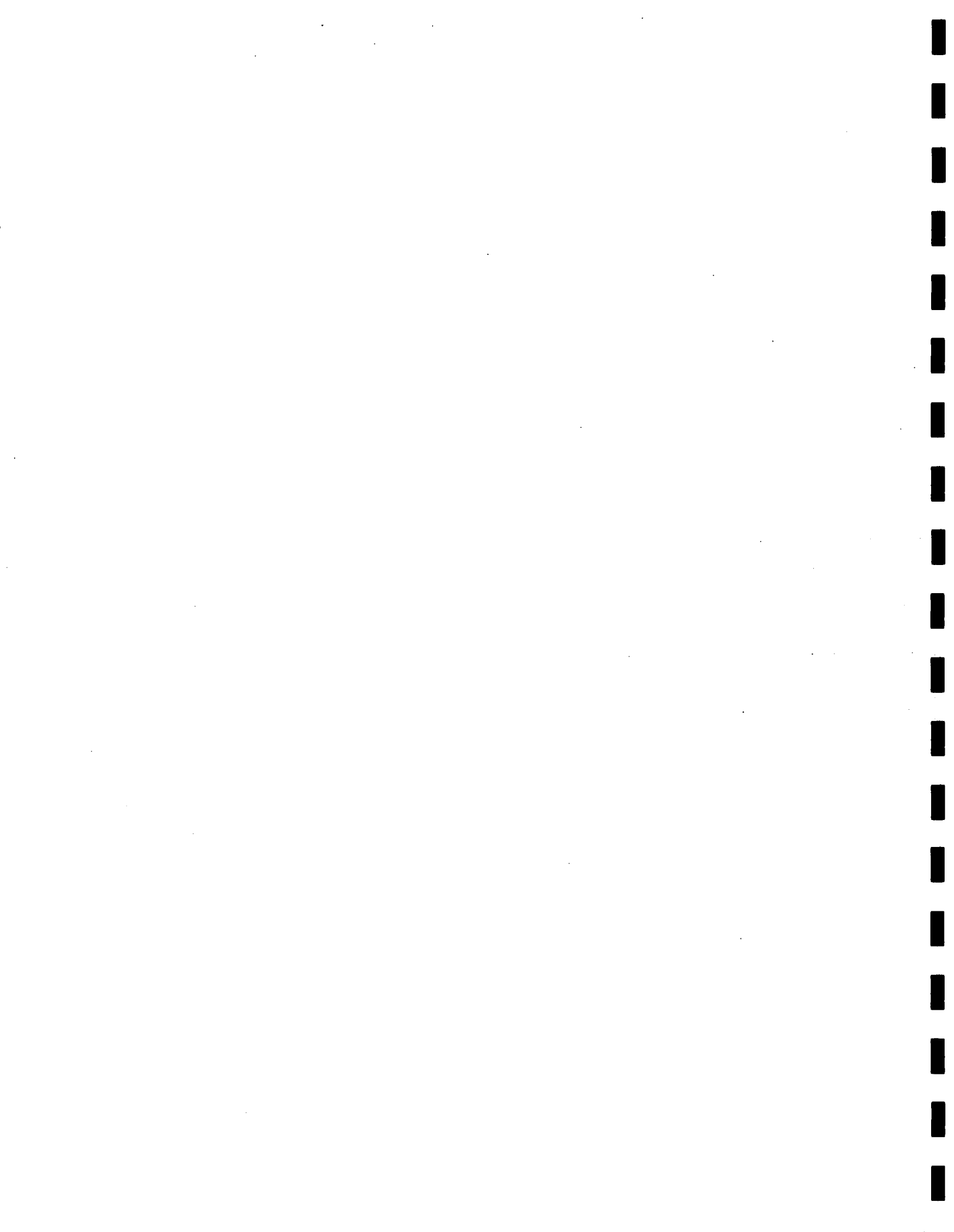
FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
18	1	24			school enrollment
				1	Not enrolled
				2	primary or secondary
				3	university, full-time
				4	university, part-time
				5	community college, full-time
				6	community college, part time
				7	other, full-time
				8	other, part-time
19	1	25			Changed or found job
					since last month
				1	Yes
				2	No
20	1	26			Type of job (present or previous)
				1	Full time
				2	Part-time
				3	Not applicable
21	1	27			Labour Force Status (present)
				1	employed
				2	unemployed
				3	not in labour force.

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
22	1	28			Class of worker
				1	paid, private
				2	paid, government / business
				3	paid, government / non-business
				4	employer
				5	own account
				6	unpaid family worker
				7	never worked
				8	residual
23	2	29-30			Industry (present)
				01	Agriculture
				02	other primary
				03	manufacturing, durables
				04	manufacturing, non-durables
				05	construction
				06	transportation, etc
				07	wholesale trade
				08	retail trade
				09	finance, etc.
				10	community services
				11	personal services
				12	business & miscellaneous services
				13	public administration
				14	never worked
				15	last worked >5 years ago

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
24	2	31-32			Occupation (present)
				01	managerial
				02	professional
				03	teaching
				04	medicine
				05	clerical
				06	sales
				07	services
				08	primary occupations
				09	mining, processing, machining
				10	fabrication
				11	construction
				12	transportation, materials handling,
					other crafts
				13	never worked
				14	last worked > 5 years age
25	2	33-34			Duration of unemployment
				00	not applicable
				01-	
				53	number of weeks

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
26	1	35			Job Tenure
				1	1-6 months
				2	7-12 months
				3	1-5 years
				4	6-10 years
				5	11-20 years
				6	over 20 years
27	1	36			Duration of joblessness
				1	0-1 month
				2	1-3 months
				3	4-6 months
				4	7-12 months
				5	13-24 months
				6	2-5 years
				7	6-10 years
				8	over 10 years
28	1	37			Duration of previous job
				1	Never worked
				2	1-3 months
				3	4-6 months
				4	7-12 months
				5	1-5 years
				6	over 10 years
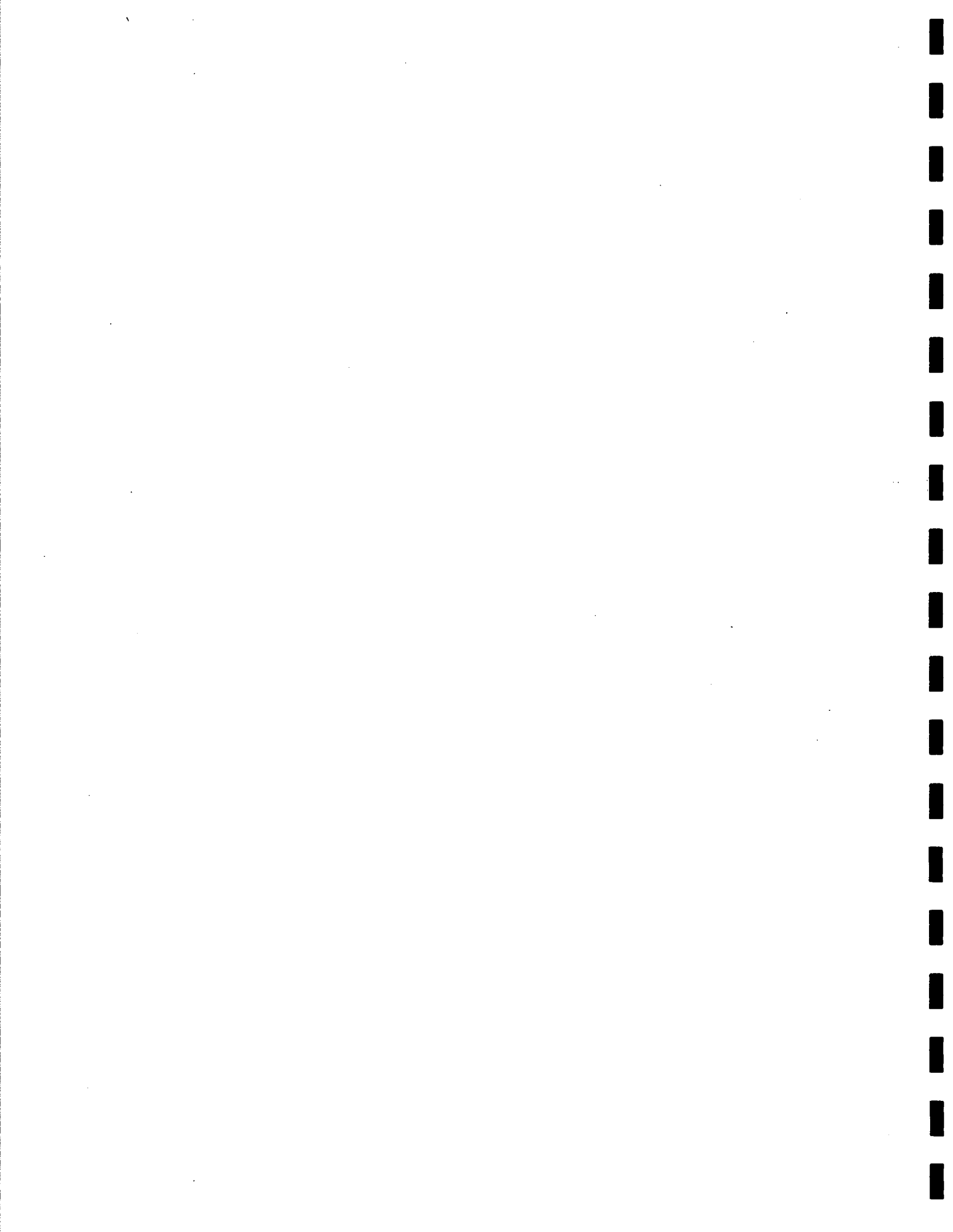
FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
29	9	38-46			Final Weight. (xxxxx.xxxx)
30	1	47	10		Mother Tongue.
				1	English
				2	French
				3	Other
				9	Not Stated
31	1	48	11		Language of the Home
				1	English
				2	French
				3	Other
				9	Not Stated.
32	1	49	12		Proficiency in English/French
				1	English only
				2	French only
				3	Both English & French
				4	Neither English or French
				9	Not Stated
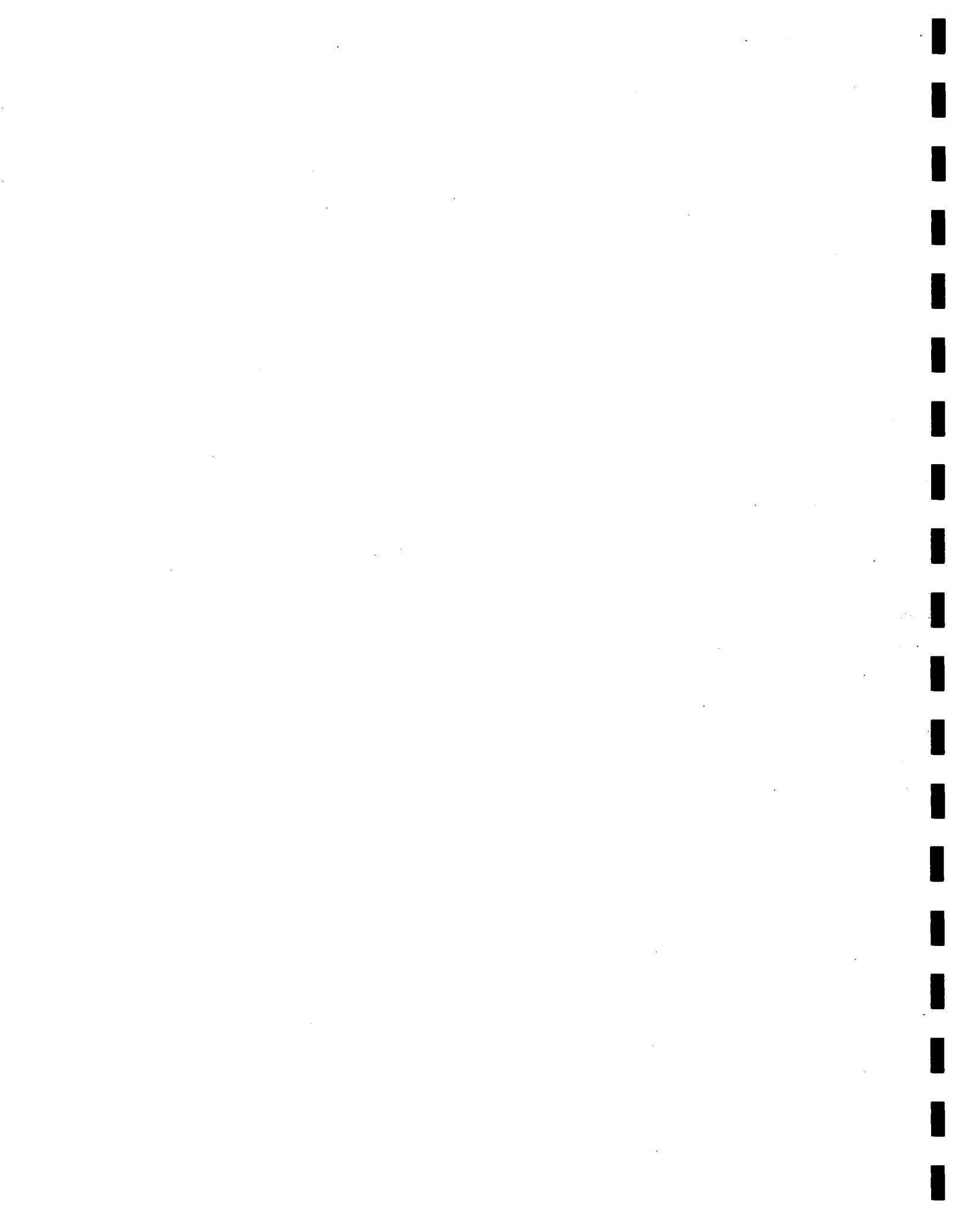
FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
33	1	50	13		Attendance at a community college in this province?
				1	Yes
				2	No
				Ø	Blank
34	1	51	14		Attendance at community college Full/Part time)
				1	Full time
				2	Part time
				3	Both full & part time
				9	Non Response
				Ø	Blank
35	1	52	15		Number of years of community college attendance in province
				1	
				2	
				3	
				4	
				5	5 or more years
				9	Non response
				Ø	Blank

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
36	1	53	16		Certificate or diploma (community college)
				1	Yes
				2	No
				9	Non response
				0	Blank
37	1	54	17		Attendance at university in this province
				1	Yes
				2	No
				0	Blank
38	1	55	18		Attendance at university full/part time
				1	Full time
				2	Part time
				3	Both full & part time
				9	Non response
				0	Blank
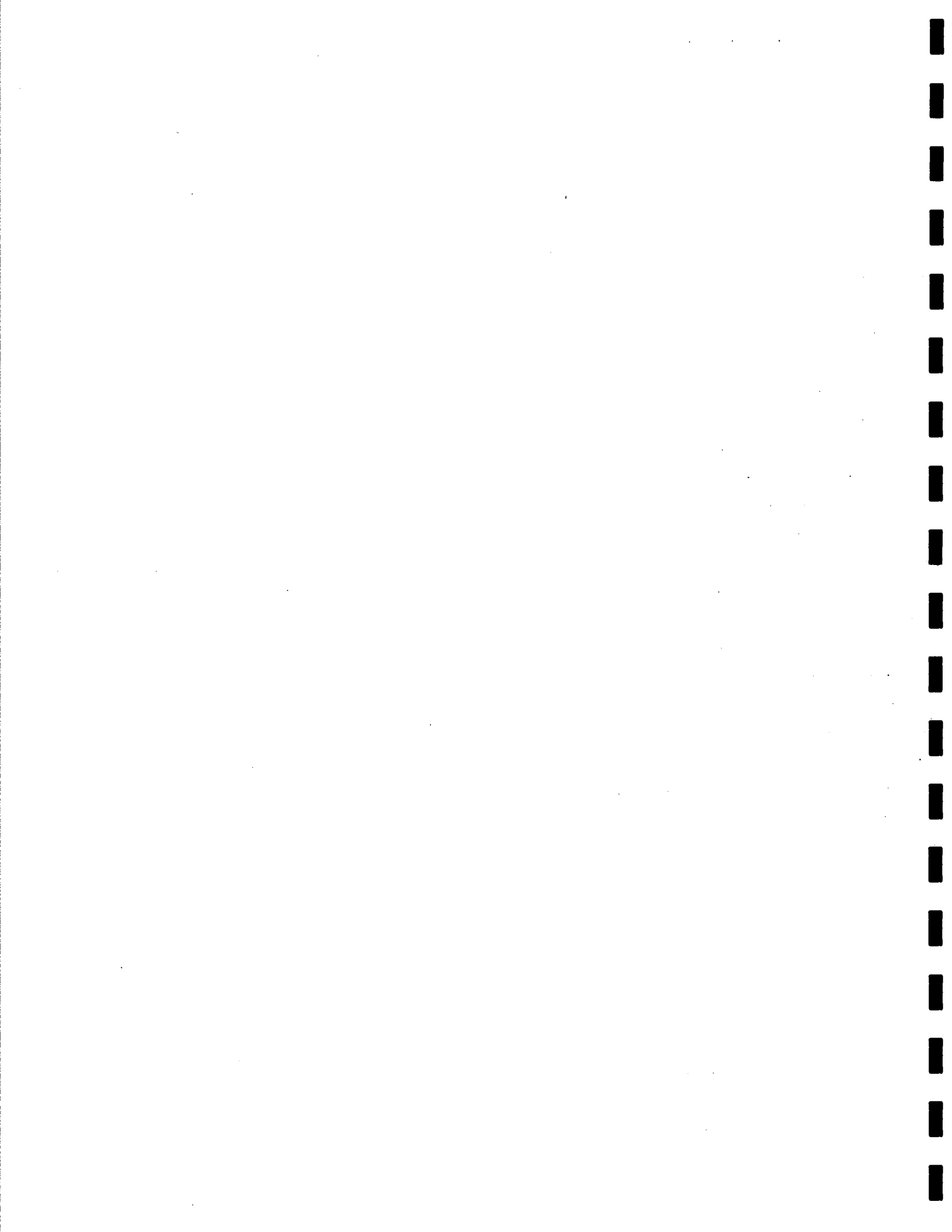
FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
39	1	56	19		Number of years of university attendance in province
				1	
				2	
				3	
				4	
				5	
				6	
				7	
				8	8 or more years
				9	Non response
				0	Blank
40	1	57	20		Degree (university)
				1	Yes
				2	No
				9	Non response
				0	Blank
41	1	58	21		Always lived in this province
				1	Yes
				2	No

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
42	2	59-60	22		Province of Birth
				10	Newfoundland
				11	Prince Edward Island
				12	Nova Scotia
				13	New Brunswick
				24	Quebec
				35	Ontario
				46	Manitoba
				47	Saskatchewan
				48	Alberta
				59	British Columbia
				60	Yukon
				61	Northwest Territories
				90	U.S.A
				91	Other country
				99	Non response
				bb	Blank
43	2	61-62			Year of move to province
				00-80	Year of move
				99	Non response
				bb	Blank
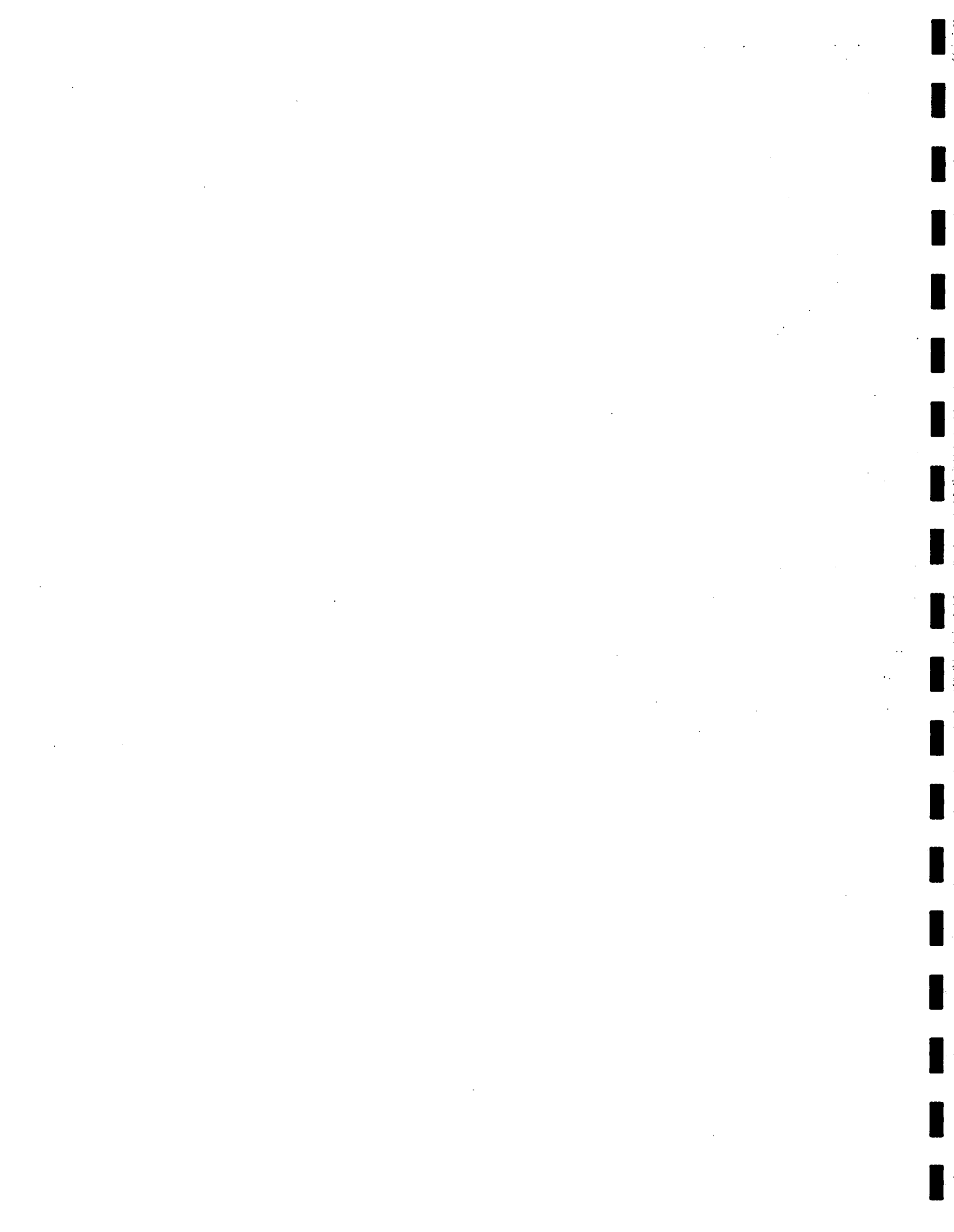
FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
44	1	63			Migration Status
				1	Non recent migrant (before c676)
				2	Recent migrant (0676 or after)
				3	Moved between 0671 and 0576.
				0	Non migrant
45	2	64-65			Province before move.
				10	Newfoundland
				11	Prince Edward Island
				12	Nova Scotia
				13	New Brunswick
				24	Quebec
				35	Ontario
				46	Manitoba
				47	Saskatchewan
				48	Alberta
				59	British Columbia
				60	Yukon
				60	Northwest Territories
				90	USA
				91	Other country
				99	Non response
				00	Blank
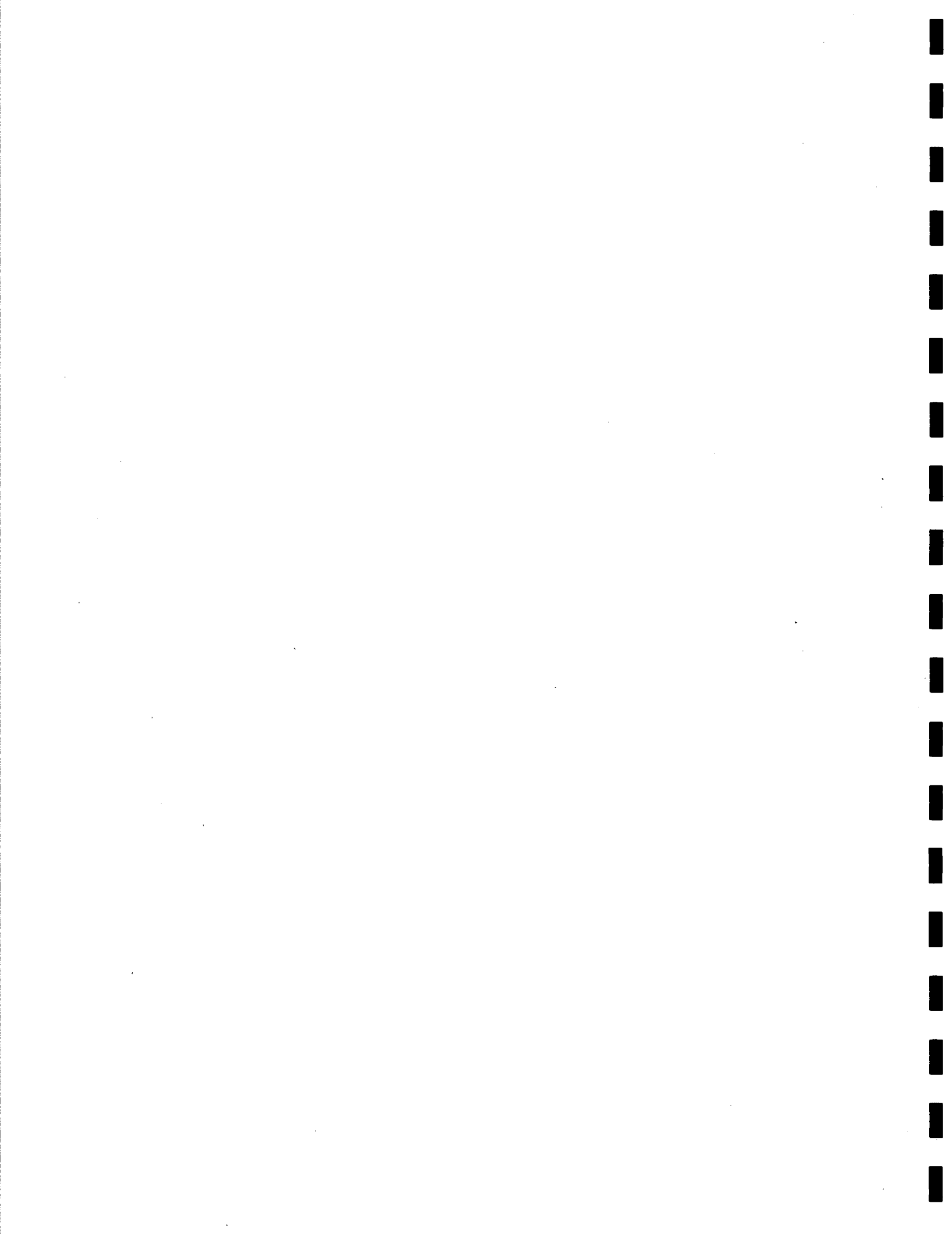
FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
46	1	66	25		Main reason for move
				1	Transfer by employer
				2	To accept job/work
				3	To look for job/work
				4	Spouse/parent moved to prov
				5	Go to school
				6	To live close to family/friends
				7	Retirement
				8	Health/climate/scenery
				0	Other reason
				9	Non response
				∅	Blank
47	1	67	26		Education attainment before
					moving
				1	No post-secondary
				2	Some post-secondary
				3	Post secondary completed -
					certificate or diploma
				4	Post secondary completed -
					degree
				9	Non-response
				∅	Blank

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
48	1	68	28A		For one month before moving Work?
				1	Yes
				2	No
				0	Blank
49	1	69	28B		Look for Work?
				1	Yes
				2	No
				9	Non Response
				0	Blank
50	1	70	28C		Future start?
				1	Yes
				2	No
				9	Non Response
				0	Blank
51	1	71	28D		Full time Student
				1	Yes
				2	No
				9	Non response
				0	Blank
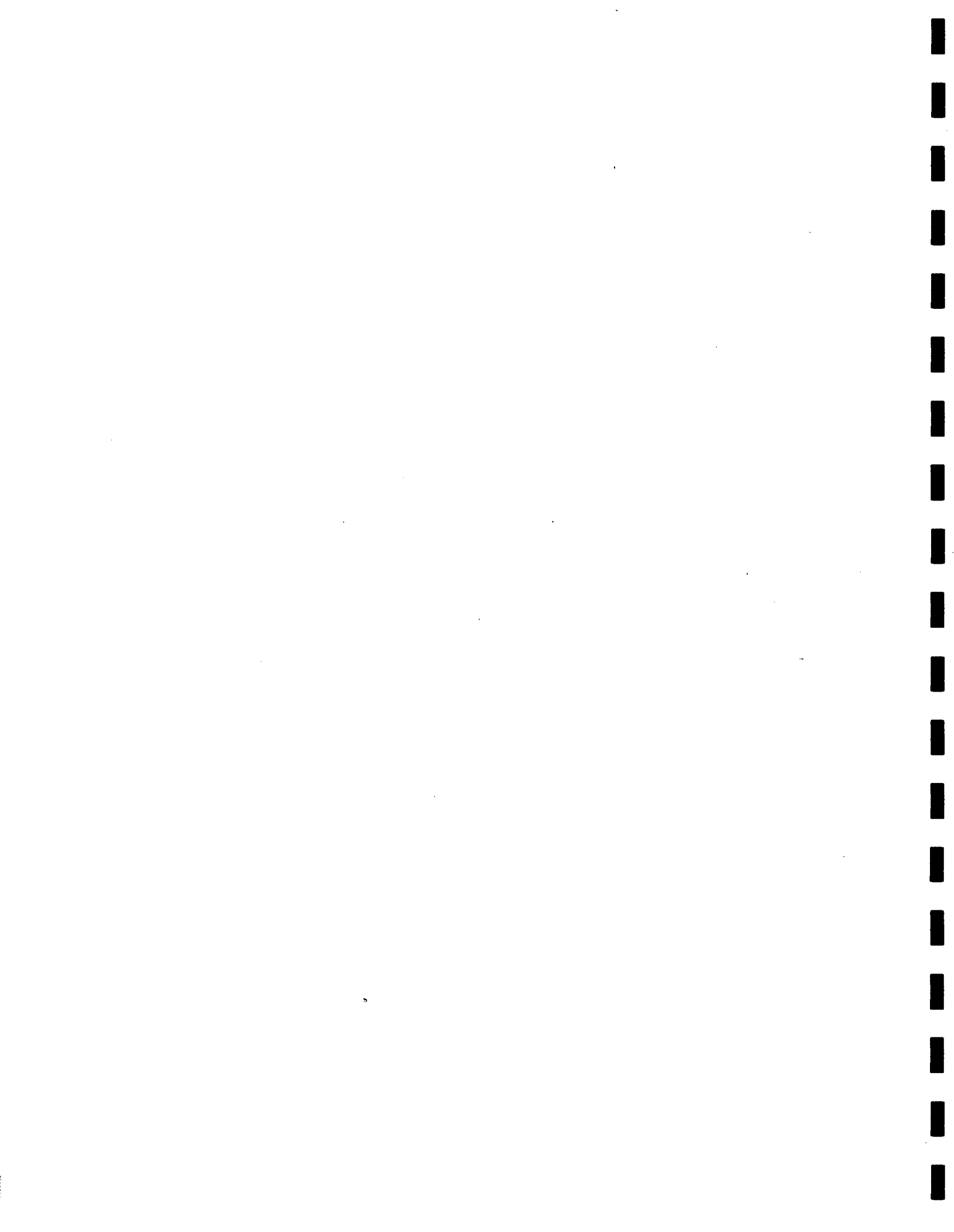
FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
52	1	72	25DV		Labour Force status before moving
				1	Employed
				2	Unemployed
				3	Not in Labour Force
				5	Labour Force Status undetermined
				Ø	Blank
53	2	73-74	31		Industry code (previous job)
				01	agriculture
				02	other primary
				03	manufacturing, durables
				04	manufacturing, non-durables
				05	construction
				06	transportation, etc
				07	wholesale trade
				08	retail trade
				09	finance, etc
				10	community services
				11	personal services
				12	business & miscellaneous services
				13	public administration
				98	never worked before moving
				99	Non Response
				ØØ	Blank
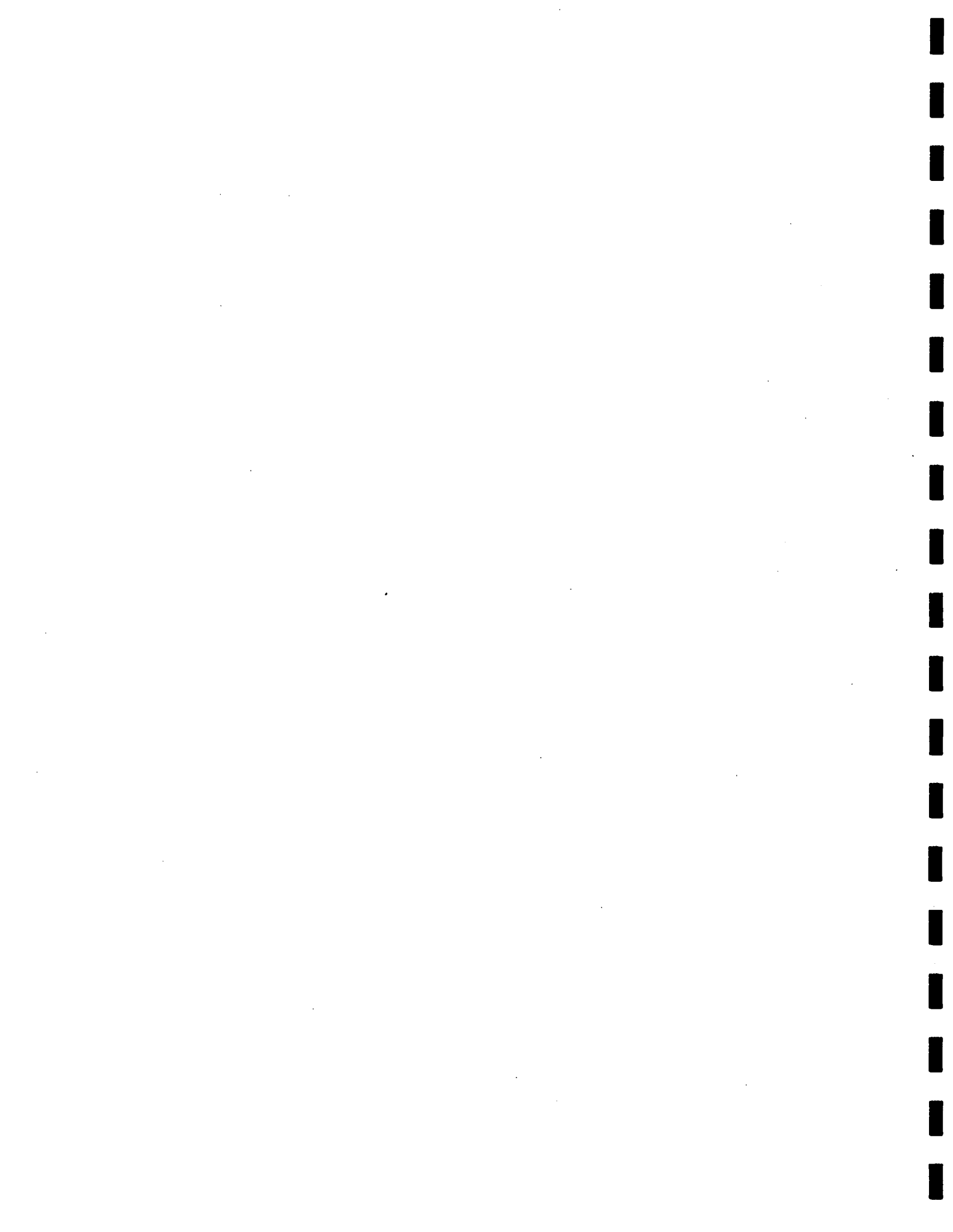
FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
54	2	75-76	32		Occupation code (previous job)
				01	managerial
				02	professional
				03	teaching
				04	medicine
				05	clerical
				06	sales
				07	services
				08	primary occupations
				09	mining, processing, machining
				10	fabrication
				11	construction
				12	transportation materials handling, other crafts
				98	never worked before moving
				99	non response
				00	Blank
55	1	77	33		Recoded hours of work (previous job)
				1	01-29 hours (part-time)
				2	30-98 hours (full-time)
				9	Non response
				0	Blank

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
56	1	7,8	34A		For one month after moving... Work?
				1	Yes
				2	No
				0	Blank
57	1	79	34B		Look for work?
				1	Yes
				2	No
				9	Non response
				0	Blank
58	1	80	34C		Future start?
				1	Yes
				2	No
				9	Non response
				0	Blank
59	1	81	34D		Full-time Student
				1	Yes
				2	No
				9	Non-response
				0	Blank

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
60	1	82	34IN'		Labour Force Status (job after moving)
				1	Employed
				2	Unemployed
				3	Not in Labour Force
				5	LFS not determined
				0	Blank
61	2	83-84	37		Industry code (job after moving)
				01	agriculture
				02	other primary
				03	manufacturing, durable
				04	manufacturing, non-durable
				05	construction
				06	transportation, etc
				07	wholesale trade
				08	retail trade
				09	finance, etc
				10	community services
				11	personal services
				12	business & miscellaneous services
				13	public administration
				98	didn't work after moving
				99	non response
				00	Blank

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
62	2	85-86	38		Occupation code (job after moving)
				01	managerial
				02	professional
				03	teaching
				04	medicine
				05	clerical
				06	sales
				07	services
				08	primary occupations
				09	mining, processing, machining
				10	fabrication
				11	construction
				12	transportation, materials handling, other crafts
				98	never worked after moving
				99	non-response
				00	Blank
63	1	87			Recoded hours of work (job after moving)
				1	01-29 hours (part-time)
				2	30-98 hours (full-time)
				9	Non-response
				0	Blank

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
64	1	83			Industry change flag
				1	Yes changed industry
				2	No did not change industry
				9	Non response
				Ø	Blank
65	1	89			Occupation change flag
				1	Yes changed occupation
				2	No did not change occupation
				9	Non response
				Ø	Blank
66	2	90-91			Duration without work before moving
				00	None
				01-97	Number of months
				98	98 or more months
				ØØ	Blank
				99	Non response
67	2	92-93			Duration without work after moving
				00	None
				01-49	Number of months
				50	50 or more months
				99	Non response
				ØØ	Blank

Docket No **2**

HRD page · line No **5** **6** Given name Survey date **3** Mo Yr

Assignment No **4** Surname **7**

1 FORM NO. **06**

10. WHAT IS THE LANGUAGE ... FIRST LEARNED IN CHILDHOOD AND STILL UNDERSTANDS?

☐ *Enter code*

11. WHAT LANGUAGE DOES ... SPEAK MOST OFTEN AT HOME?

☐ *Enter code*

12. CAN ... SPEAK ENGLISH OR FRENCH WELL ENOUGH TO CONDUCT A CONVERSATION?

English only .... 1 ○
French only .... 2 ○
Both English and French .... 3 ○
Neither English nor French .... 4 ○

13. HAS ... (EVER) ATTENDED A COMMUNITY COLLEGE OR AN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THIS PROVINCE?

Yes 1 ○   No 2 ○ *Go to 17*

14. WAS ... ENROLLED AS A FULL-TIME OR A PART-TIME STUDENT?

Full-time 1 ○   Part-time 2 ○   Both 3 ○

15. HOW MANY YEARS IN TOTAL HAS ... ATTENDED A COMMUNITY COLLEGE OR AN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THIS PROVINCE?

☐ Number of years

16. DID ... RECEIVE A CERTIFICATE OR A DIPLOMA FOR THIS EDUCATION?

Yes 1 ○   No 2 ○

17. HAS ... (EVER) ATTENDED A UNIVERSITY IN THIS PROVINCE?

Yes 1 ○   No 2 ○ *Go to 21*

18. WAS ... ENROLLED AS A FULL-TIME OR A PART-TIME STUDENT?

Full-time 1 ○   Part-time 2 ○   Both 3 ○

19. HOW MANY YEARS IN TOTAL HAS ... ATTENDED A UNIVERSITY IN THIS PROVINCE?

☐☐ Number of years

20. DID ... RECEIVE A DEGREE FOR THIS EDUCATION?

Yes 1 ○   No 2 ○

21. HAS ... ALWAYS LIVED IN THIS PROVINCE?

Yes 1 ○ *END*   No 2 ○

22. IN WHAT PROVINCE, TERRITORY OR COUNTRY (IF OUTSIDE CANADA) WAS ... BORN?

☐☐ *Enter code*

ITEMS 23 TO 39 REFER TO ... 'S MOST RECENT MOVE TO THIS PROVINCE.

23. WHEN DID ... MOVE TO THIS PROVINCE?

☐☐ | ☐ Mo. Yr. If month unknown enter — — in month

24. IN WHICH PROVINCE, TERRITORY OR COUNTRY (IF OUTSIDE CANADA) DID ... LIVE JUST BEFORE MOVING TO THIS PROVINCE?

☐☐ *Enter code*

25. WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON THAT ... MOVED TO THIS PROVINCE?

☐ *Enter code*

26. WHAT WAS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ... SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED **BEFORE** MOVING TO THIS PROVINCE?

No post secondary .... 1 ○
Some post secondary .... 2 ○
Post secondary completed · certificate or diploma .... 3 ○
Post secondary completed · degree .... 4 ○

27. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

• If before | 0,6,7,6 | in item 23 .... 1 ○ *END*
• Otherwise .... 2 ○ *Go to 28*

OVER FOR ITEMS 28 · 39

NOTES

99 ☐☐ Item no
99 ☐☐
99 ☐☐
99 ☐☐

O 8-3400-53. 29-9-80 B102514

28. DURING THE ONE MONTH PERIOD PRIOR TO ... 'S MOVE TO THIS PROVINCE, DID ...

A. DO ANY WORK AT ANY TIME?

Yes ^{1}◯ *Go to D*   No ^{2}◯

B. LOOK FOR WORK AT ANY TIME?

Yes ^{3}◯ *Go to D*   No ^{4}◯

C. HAVE A JOB TO START AT A DEFINITE DATE IN THE FUTURE?

Yes ^{5}◯   No ^{6}◯

D. ATTEND A SCHOOL AS A FULL-TIME STUDENT?

Yes ^{7}◯   No ^{8}◯

34. DURING THE ONE MONTH PERIOD AFTER MOVING TO THIS PROVINCE, DID ...

A. DO ANY WORK AT ANY TIME?

Yes ^{1}◯ *Go to D*   No ^{2}◯

B. LOOK FOR WORK AT ANY TIME?

Yes ^{3}◯ *Go to D*   No ^{4}◯

C. HAVE A JOB TO START AT A DEFINITE DATE IN THE FUTURE?

Yes ^{5}◯   No ^{6}◯

D. ATTEND A SCHOOL AS A FULL-TIME STUDENT?

Yes ^{7}◯   No ^{8}◯

---

29. FOR WHOM DID ... LAST WORK BEFORE MOVING TO THIS PROVINCE?

▶ Never worked before moving to this province .... ^{1}◯ *Go to 34*

OR ▶ _____

35. FOR WHOM DID ... FIRST WORK AFTER MOVING TO THIS PROVINCE?

▶ SAME AS ITEM 72 ON F05 .... ^{1}◯ *Go to 38*

OR ▶ Didn't work after moving to this province .... ^{2}◯ *END*

OR ▶ _____

---

30. WHEN DID ... LAST WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?

Mo.	Yr.

If month unknown enter — — in month

36. WHEN DID ... START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER?

Mo.	Yr.

If month unknown enter — — in month

---

31. WHAT KIND OF A BUSINESS, INDUSTRY OR SERVICE WAS THIS?

Office use only

_____

_____

37. WHAT KIND OF A BUSINESS, INDUSTRY OR SERVICE WAS THIS?

Office use only

_____

_____

---

32. WHAT KIND OF WORK WAS ... DOING?

Office use only

_____

_____

38. WHAT KIND OF WORK WAS ... DOING?

Office use only

_____

_____

---

33. HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DID ... USUALLY WORK AT THIS JOB?

39. HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DID ... USUALLY WORK AT THIS JOB?

Canadä