

THE  
1971  
CENSUS  
OF  
CANADA

an overview



REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION CANADA  
EXPANSION ÉCONOMIQUE RÉGIONALE CANADA

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

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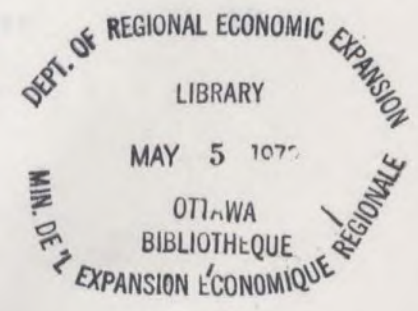
by

Govind B. Joshi

John N. Lauria

Francoise K. Pierre-Pierre

Information Development Unit  
Prepared for Internal Use Only



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## THE 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA: AN OVERVIEW

### Summary

The concepts and methodology of the 1971 Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture are discussed. While emphasis is placed on the more general aspects of the 1971 Census, an attempt is made to identify the problems associated with data collection on a large scale, particularly those with regard to coverage. The Census Data Dissemination Programme is also outlined.

This report is the first in a series discussing census information. Other reports will deal more specifically with the reliability and the availability of census data.

1. BACKGROUND OF THE 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA

- 1.1 The Census of Canada taken on June 1, 1971 was intended to be a complete and unduplicated "de jure" count of all Canadian residents alive at midnight, between May 31 and June 1, 1971, and living in Canada or serving outside Canada as members of the Canadian Armed Forces or the Canadian Diplomatic Corps or aboard Canadian Merchant Vessels.

Other Canadians absent from Canada for an extended period at the time of the Census were not considered as residents for census purposes.

- 1.2 Along with the Population Census, Censuses of Housing and Agriculture were carried out. It should be noted that the Census of Housing is in effect a census of dwellings, i.e. list and data related to the living quarters of individual households. In addition, a list of business establishments was created for a future Census of Merchandising. The Housing Census accounts for dwellings occupied or vacant on the Census Day. Included in the Agriculture Census are those farms with one or more acres of land and at least fifty dollars of sales of agricultural products during the past 12 months. The list of business establishments consists of wholesale, retail and service establishments and excludes manufacturing establishments.

- 1.3 There were two types of questionnaires of population and housing; a short questionnaire and a long questionnaire. In general, the members of every third household were asked to complete the long or 2B questionnaire, while the remaining two thirds completed the short or 2A questionnaire. Only one agriculture questionnaire was used in 1971 in place of the four used in 1961. As in previous censuses, questionnaires were available in both official languages.

2. COVERAGE

- 2.1 The degree to which any survey of this scope achieves its intended objective of enumerating the total population is affected by the degree of mobility of the group being surveyed at the reference period. In the case of the census the group being surveyed is all households and all individuals within households.

The Canadian population is highly mobile and because of this a certain percentage of the population will be absent from its usual place of residence on the reference date. For example: some households will be changing their usual place of residence and will not have left a forwarding address; some households will have gone on holidays; some individuals will have moved out of their households to form new households.

- 2.2 Although census procedures are traditionally geared to minimizing this undercount, an estimated 3% of the population has been missed in previous censuses. This undercount is usually heaviest for mobile groups such as males in the age group 15-24.
- 2.3 Enumerators are therefore instructed to make special efforts to list all dwellings and all individuals within dwellings. They are asked to call back up to three times if the questionnaires are not completed. They are trained to enquire from neighbours concerning temporarily absent households and to list, if possible, the names and relationships of the members of these households. However, hard core areas and the inner city still remain particularly difficult areas in which to identify dwellings and to count all individuals in them.

Remote areas where populations are somewhat nomadic (Eskimos, Indians, prospectors etc.) also remain difficult areas to enumerate completely.

- 2.4 Basement apartments, living quarters located at the rear of other dwellings or in business establishments are only a few examples of dwelling which are difficult to identify and which may therefore contribute to undercount. Similarly, isolated dwellings in rural areas may be missed.
- 2.5 The Census of Agriculture is subject to the same types of coverage errors as described above. In addition, the interpretation of the definition of an agricultural holding and the fact that some farm operators do not live on the farm contribute to both overcount and undercount.

Overcount because some small farms are erroneously classified as agricultural holdings or,

two enumerators (one canvassing the farm, the other the residence) could each get a questionnaire completed for the same farm. The reader should however note that there are procedures to eliminate duplicates and questionnaires completed for holdings which do not meet the definition.

Undercount because of the inability on the part of the enumerators to contact the farm operator or because the enumerators do not classify some small holdings as agricultural holdings and consequently do not leave agriculture questionnaires to be completed.

Although there is no firm data available at this time, it is probable that the undercount due to misclassification of small holdings will not significantly affect agriculture statistics, such as sales or acreage at the national level. However, such undercount may bias the agriculture statistics for small geographic areas.

- 2.6 After the 1971 Census, studies will be carried out to estimate the undercount and to attempt to identify the population sub-groups where underenumeration was highest.
- 2.7 Businesses operated in/from private dwellings, such as: beauty salons, dressmaking, tailoring, door-to-door selling, repairing and decorating are difficult to identify and list. This difficulty arises from the fact that there may be no visible signs of the existence of a business; enumerators are not instructed to ask about the presence of a business as a matter of course; and operators of such businesses might not volunteer this information. Other problem establishments include those which have postal addresses but no physical location, and small businesses located in high density business districts.
3. CONTENT OF QUESTIONNAIRES
  - 3.1 As mentioned previously there were two types of population and housing questionnaires. The short questionnaire consisted of six basic socio-demographic questions to be asked of each member of the household. Four questions on coverage followed to determine whether any usual member of the household was absent at the time of the

census or whether anyone was present that day who was not a usual member of that household. In addition, eight questions pertaining to the dwelling were asked. This form was also used to identify vacant dwellings.

- 3.2 The long questionnaire (2B) consisted of the same questions as the short questionnaire plus 12 questions on dwellings, four questions on owned dwellings or four questions on rented dwellings as applicable, 11 socio-demographic questions to be asked of all household members, 16 socio-economic questions to be asked of persons 15 years of age and over, a question on date of first marriage to be asked of men and women ever married, a question on the number of livebirths to be asked of women ever married and a question on wartime service to be asked of men 35 years of age or over.
- 3.3 On the agriculture questionnaire new items included questions on fruit tree acreage, on the use of fertilizers and on expenditures for fuel and oil, machine rental, custom work and contract work.
- 3.4 For a list of questions asked refer to: "Plans for the 1971 Census of Canada" (1). Appendix II below provides a list of codes which will be used in classifying socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics. These codes are subject to modification during processing.

#### 4. METHODOLOGY OF COLLECTION

- 4.1 In the 1971 Census approximately 97% of the total householders were asked to complete the questionnaire themselves while the remaining 3% were interviewed by Census Enumerators.
- 4.2 For the purpose of census-taking Canada was divided into 8 regions. Each region was divided into Census Commissioner Districts which were further divided into Enumeration Areas (EA's). Each EA represented the area assigned to an enumerator (called Census Representative in the 1971 Census). The size of the EA and the number of households in it varied according to the population density and the type of area. In general, the rural EA's had about 140 households (400 - 500 persons) while the urban EA's had approximately 180

households (600 - 800 persons). Large institutions such as hospitals, penitentiaries, etc. were designated as separate EA's.

#### 4.3 SELF-ENUMERATION AREAS

Beginning on May 25th, 1971, enumerators visited the households in their areas following pre-determined routes. In urban centres, blocks were numbered and enumerators were asked to visit these in sequence. They were required to start at a corner of a block and move in a clockwise direction returning to the starting point. In rural areas enumerators visited in such a manner as to reduce travelling time.

The enumerators listed each dwelling and determined the following:

- a. Whether the dwelling was occupied or vacant;
- b. Whether the dwelling was a private or a collective dwelling (collective dwellings and institutions were all enumerated on a long or 2B questionnaire);
- c. Whether the private dwelling was a non-sample or a sample dwelling (systematic sampling with a random start in each EA was used for private dwellings);
- d. Whether the householder wanted an English or a French questionnaire;
- e. Whether the household included non-family persons, such as lodgers, who might require individual census questionnaires (see Appendix I);
- f. Whether the dwelling was also on an agricultural holding (see Appendix I);
- g. Whether a business establishment was located on the premises.

At the end of the visit the enumerator listed the name of the head of the household and the number of persons living there, left the appropriate questionnaires and completed a business establishment form where required. This procedure is referred to as "drop-off".

Self-enumeration areas were further divided into two categories for retrieval of questionnaires; namely, "mail-back" and "pick-up" areas.

- 4.4 In mail-back areas enumerators left return envelopes with the householders to return the completed questionnaires by mail. These envelopes were pre-addressed to a box number for the commissioner responsible for that EA. The commissioner sorted the questionnaires and returned them to the respective enumerators for checking and follow-up.

The check, also known as "field edit", consisted of the following:

- a. Marking for follow-up those questionnaires which had a blank in any one of the circled questions (Q. 1, 7, 8, 9 and H2). These were important questions from the point of view of coverage;
- b. Marking for follow-up those questionnaires which had an incomplete response for any one of the underlined questions (Q. 2, 5, 6, 10, H1, H3, 20, 26, 31, 32, 36, 40). These questions were important in future assignments of missing data;
- c. Marking for follow-up those questionnaires with five or more blanks in the remaining questions (non-circled, non-underlined).

Marked questionnaires were followed-up either through a telephone contact or through a personal visit. Respondents who refused to supply information were informed of the legal obligation on their part to complete the questionnaire and of the oath of secrecy which binds Statistics-Canada employees to keep the information confidential.

It was left to the commissioner to collect the questionnaires from respondents who still refused. Before completion of his assignment the enumerator was to ascertain that all dwellings listed as vacant were not occupied on Census Day.

At the end of follow-up the enumerator passed his assignment to the commissioner. If the commissioner was satisfied that the enumerator had completed the assignment properly, it was then marked for field quality control inspection. This inspection was designed to ensure a minimum acceptable level of quality of data coming out of the data collection phase. Acceptance sampling procedures were used to draw a sample of questionnaires from each EA. If a predetermined number (or more) of questionnaires failed the quality control inspection, the enumerator's work was sent back to him as unsatisfactory and he was asked to complete the assignment before the next inspection.

If a large number of questionnaires failed the inspection the enumerator was discharged and his assignment was given to a special enumerator. This quality control procedure was the last opportunity for Statistics Canada to go back to the respondents and hence was considered crucial in ensuring quality of data.

When the enumerator's work passed the field quality control, it was sent to the Regional Office for processing.

In mail-back areas an additional procedure called "postal check" was carried out. Prior to Census Day enumerators completed a card for each dwelling where a questionnaire was dropped off. These cards were sent to the local post office where letter carriers checked them against the list of addresses in their postal walk. The letter carriers then prepared cards for those addresses missed by the enumerator. Enumerators visited the missed dwellings to determine whether or not they were occupied. If they were occupied enumerators completed a questionnaire.

- 4.5 In pick-up areas enumerators went back to collect the questionnaires. They were supposed to follow the same route taken during drop-off. This provided an additional opportunity to identify any missed dwelling. A field edit as described earlier was conducted on the spot. The rules for follow-up, for handling refusals and for quality control were the same as in mail-back areas.

4.6 CANVASSER OR NON-SELF-ENUMERATION AREAS

These areas contain about 3% of the total population. The enumerators completed the questionnaires as in previous censuses, i.e. by interviews. In large collective dwellings such as institutions and prisons, enumerators obtained as much information as possible from the inmates or from the administrative files.

4.7 RESPONSE VARIANCE STUDY

In order to estimate errors introduced by enumerators, a Response Variance study was carried out in a pre-selected sample of pairs of contiguous and homogeneous EA's. After drop-off, the enumerator assignments for these pairs of EA's were revised. One enumerator was asked to follow-up half the households (selected at random) in his own EA plus half the households (also selected at random) in the other EA. The other enumerator followed-up the remaining households in both EA's.

5. METHODOLOGY OF PROCESSING

5.1 In the 1971 Census more emphasis has been placed on automated processing than in previous censuses. The manual processing component thus becomes more of a housekeeping operation than a manipulation of data.

The questionnaires will be microfilmed and the films will be read by a special device called FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers). FOSDIC will transfer the data onto computer readable magnetic tapes. This microfilm and FOSDIC operation will be carried out in two stages as described in "Plans for the 1971 Census of Canada" (1).

5.2 Prior to microfilming, the questionnaires will have been subjected to office coding in order to convert the "write-in" responses to such questions as mother tongue, country of birth, occupation or income into machine readable marks. Agriculture documents will have been matched with their Population and Housing documents and coded for future linkage.

5.3 EDIT AND IMPUTATION

The tape files created as a result of micro-filming and FOSDIC reading will be subjected

to a series of computer programmes for editing and imputation. Rules for imputing missing data have been carefully designed to take advantage of correlations between variables and to ensure that imputations do not lead to inconsistencies within households and within individual records.

The microfilming, FOSDIC reading, editing and imputation procedures will be similar for both 2A and 2B questionnaires. However missing data for occupation, industry, place of work and migration will be left unspecified.

#### 5.4 ESTIMATION AND WEIGHTING PROCEDURES

Publication of all information related to the sample questions (those questions asked of one in three households) will be based on estimates derived from data collected on forms 2B. Generally speaking, the estimation procedures are as follows:

- a. The whole of Canada will be divided into a number of mutually exclusive weighting areas. Each weighting area will be composed of complete EA's and will contain approximately 4,500 population. No weighting area will cross over federal electoral district boundaries;
- b. Two cross-tabulations of certain basic characteristics will be compiled for each weighting area. The first of these will be derived from all households in that area. The second will include the same characteristics but will be derived from sample households;
- c. Using these two cross-tabulations, integer weights will be assigned to each individual and each household in the area. The procedure used to determine the weights is known as "The Raking-Ratio Estimation Procedure". This procedure takes the correlations between the sampled data and basic personal characteristics into account. It also reduces the variance of the weights. A separate set of weights employing similar procedures will be calculated for the Agriculture-Population linked file. Details of the method of weighting have been given in a Statistics Canada internal report "The Raking-Ratio

Estimation Procedure for the 1969 Trial Census" (3).

- d. These weights will be used to compile the tables from sample data in which each individual (or household) will be counted as many times as the corresponding weight.

As a result of such estimation some discrepancies can be expected if 100% and sample census figures are compared. However such differences should not significantly affect the use of the data.

#### 5.5 AGRICULTURE PROCESSING OPERATIONS

Agriculture processing operations will begin with a review of the questionnaires by a head office staff. Inconsistencies may be resolved by follow-up if necessary. Once all questionnaires have been manually edited the data will be transferred to magnetic tape by means of key-to-tape machines. The tape file will be subjected to an edit and imputation programme to ensure internal consistency of the data and will then be ready for tabulation.

- 5.6 The agriculture and population records for the farm operator and his household will be linked and will provide a large volume of information that has been previously unavailable. Information such as education, sources of income will be related to farm characteristics such as farm size, economic class, type and tenure.

#### 6. DATA RELIABILITY

- 6.1 The 1971 Census statistics are, like other socio-economic survey statistics, subject to many biases and errors such as coverage errors, response variance, response bias, time-lag bias and sampling errors.

Consequently, individual cells containing small numbers whether derived from full count or a sample may contain considerable error. It is hoped that the contribution of sampling to the error inherent in small numbers will be marginal. The user should exercise caution in interpreting and using small area statistics.

- 6.2 Studies such as Reverse Record Check, Response Variance, Agriculture Quality Check (AQC) and Labour Force Survey-Census Match will provide indications of the quality and reliability of the census data. In particular the Response Variance study will provide estimates of the total mean square error for different sizes of census estimates and for different characteristics at the regional level.

The Agriculture Quality Check (AQC) will also provide additional information on farm finance and farm capital expenditures.

7. CONFIDENTIALITY

The Statistics Act which requires Statistics Canada to conduct the national census also makes it unlawful to release information which may enable the identification of respondents.

The publication policies of Statistics Canada, for all information including census data, are derived from the interpretation of the Statistics Act. This Act was revised in 1971. The effects of this revision on the census publication programme are not yet known. However it is unlikely that the interpretation of the confidentiality clause will change significantly.

Thus to preserve the confidentiality of data, cells with small frequencies will be combined within an EA, or the results of one EA will be amalgamated with those of a neighbouring EA. EA summaries which are released for general use will be given only a small depth of cross-tabulation, such as rural (farm and non-farm) and urban, age by sex, and so forth. Further, certain estimates (income, cost of dwelling, rent of dwelling, etc.) will be presented as totals, means or medians.

However, for larger areas, e.g. county, metropolitan area, province and Canada, more detail will be available.

8. 1971 CENSUS DATA DISSEMINATION PROGRAMME

8.1 PRELIMINARY SERIES OF REPORTS

Beginning September 1971, Preliminary reports were issued containing counts for 5,000 or so incorporated municipalities. The population

figures in these bulletins were based on hand counts made in Regional Offices. They are "de facto" counts and do not include transfers of visitors to their usual place of residence nor counts of Canadians enumerated overseas.

## 8.2 FINAL COUNTS AND ADVANCE SERIES

Final census population figures ("de jure" counts) will be issued in February or March 1972 for Canada and the provinces.

The Advance series will contain final population counts for various geographical areas and distributions of basic characteristics for which there is widespread and urgent demand.

There will be 22 reports in this series. Nine reports relating to data collected on a 100% basis (from the 2A forms and the corresponding part of the 2B forms) will be released in the second or third quarter of 1972. The remaining thirteen relating to sample data (collected on 2B form) will be released in the fourth quarter of 1972.

## 8.3 VOLUME SERIES

In all, the Volume series will contain close to 170 reports. Statistics Canada will begin to publish those Volume reports containing 100% data in the second quarter of 1972 and probably all reports will be issued by the second quarter of 1973. Volume reports containing data derived from the sample will become available in the fourth quarter of 1972 and the bulk of them will be published in 1973. The more elaborate cross-classifications may extend into the first and second quarters of 1974.

A brochure will be available soon showing the expected publication date for each report in the Volume series.

## 8.4 CENSUS TRACT SERIES

These reports present basic population, housing, household, family and labour force characteristics for statistical areas or Census Tracts within each of 29 larger urban centres and metropolitan areas. Census Tract reports containing the 100% data will likely be released in the fourth quarter of 1972, while those containing sample data will become available in the second and third quarters of 1973.

8.5 SPECIAL SERIES

This series contains reports of special interest to certain groups but not of sufficient interest generally for inclusion in the regular Volume series. It is an open-ended series to which reports may be added from time to time as the need arises. These reports will provide more areal detail than is available in the Volume series and a number of them will focus on a specific population or variable in cross-tabulation detail not possible in the Volume publications.

8.6 PRINT-OUT AND MICRO-FORM

While publications of cross-classified data are restricted to Canada, the provinces and metropolitan areas, similar data will be tabulated for municipal subdivisions of 30,000 and over. Reproductions of computer print-outs containing these cross-classifications will be available to users on request subject to confidentiality constraints. Such data may also be provided in micro-form (micro-film or micro-fiche) to overcome storage problems associated with large volumes of computer print-outs.

8.7 SUMMARY TAPES

Machine-readable summarized data files for the 1971 Census will be made available at a variety of geographic levels.

At the first level, summaries for Enumeration Areas (EA's) will be released giving straight tabulations and simple cross-tabulations (such as age by sex and so forth). EA's of 10 or fewer households will be combined with a contiguous EA or with contiguous EA's before tabulation.

Second level summaries will be issued for Census Tracts and for Area Aggregates. These will consist of straight tabulations giving more detailed breakdowns than are available at the first level. In addition this file will also contain a number of cross-tabulations.

As in the past, cities with a population of 50,000 and over are divided into Census Tracts (standard statistical areas of 2,500 to 8,000

population). Area Aggregates are newly introduced for the 1971 Census and are planned to provide summaries for areas containing approximately 5,000 persons, on a Canada wide basis. Third level summaries for census divisions and counties and fourth level summaries for municipalities are also planned. Summaries for municipalities will be detailed in accordance with population size: all municipalities - level 1 detail; municipalities of 5,000 or more persons - level 2 detail; municipalities of 30,000 or more persons - level 3 detail.

#### 8.8 AVAILABILITY OF DATA FOR USER-SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

An additional feature of the 1971 Census dissemination programme is the availability of information for user-specified geographic areas subject to the usual confidentiality constraints. A special system for storage and retrieval of census information has been developed. This system is called the Geographically Referenced Data Storage and Retrieval system or GRDSR.

In larger urban centres every household will carry a 15-digit geographic coordinate (U.T.M. coordinates). These codes will vary from block face to block face (a block face is one-side of a street between consecutive intersections), but will be the same for all households on the same block face. The data are stored in a variable-oriented format rather than in a record-per-individual format. For any one of these larger urban centres the user can specify the geographic area on a map and specify the data he needs for that area. The retrieval programme will select the required data for individuals (or households) within the user-specified area and will compile the requested tables.

The system has been so designed that once the data is stored it will require only a map, delineating user-specified areas, and a statement of characteristics in a special format to meet the request. It is anticipated that data from 14 urban centres across Canada will be available through this system.

In summary this system provides the following advantages to the user:

- a. Availability of data for geographic areas

other than census administrative and statistical areas, e.g. EA's, Census Tracts;

- b. The possibility of obtaining more detailed information than by the aggregation of published statistics for small areas;
- c. Fast turn-around; and
- d. Lower costs.

In addition to the above, all EA's will be assigned a unique geographic coordinate corresponding to the population centroid. Data for individuals (or households) within an EA will be stored, cross-referenced to the EA coordinate, and can be retrieved in a manner similar to the one described above. A separate report describing the GRDSR system will be available.

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APPENDIX I

ENUMERATION FORMS USED IN THE 1971 CENSUS

Form 1 - Visitation Record (VR) - lists every dwelling and agricultural holding in an Enumeration Area (EA). It provides a check for the Census Representative and his supervisor and facilitates the sample selection.

Form 2A - Population and Housing Questionnaire - is used to enumerate 2/3 of all households in an Enumeration Area - also referred to as "short form".

Form 2B - Population and Housing Questionnaire - is used to enumerate 1/3 of all households in an Enumeration Area - also referred to as "long form".

Form 3 - Individual Census Questionnaire - is used to enumerate temporary residents and permanent residents who cannot be contacted or who wish to be enumerated in privacy e.g. roomers, lodgers, boarders - also referred to as an ICR or Individual Census Return. The information on an ICR is transferred to a machine-readable questionnaire prior to processing.

Form 6 - Agriculture Questionnaire - is used to enumerate agricultural holdings having one acre or more of land with \$50.00 or more of agricultural sales in the past twelve months.

Form 7 - Business Establishment Listing Form - is used to list each retail, wholesale or service establishment in an Enumeration Area.

DEFINITIONS

Agricultural Holding - one acre or more of land with \$50.00 or more of agricultural sales in the past 12 months.

Census Family - consists of husband and wife with or without unmarried children or a parent with an unmarried child (or children) living together. This includes adopted children, stepchildren, and guardianship children under 21 years of age.

Dwelling - is a set of living quarters which is structurally separate and has a private entrance, either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule, or stairway inside the building. The entrance must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else.

- a. Private dwelling - is a dwelling in which a family or other small group of individuals, or even one individual resides or could reside. Examples are a single house, an apartment unit or flat, a garden home, one section of a row house;
- b. Collective dwelling - is a dwelling in which a large number of persons are likely to reside. Included are hotels, motels, hospitals, staff residences, institutions, military camps, work camps, all jails and missions, and rooming or lodging-houses with 10 or more persons not related to the head of the household.

Enumeration Area - the Enumeration Area (EA) is the geographic area which is canvassed by an enumerator. Canada's 42,000 EA's are defined for administrative convenience, on the basis of the ability of an individual enumerator (or Census Representative) to cover the given territory, as below:

- a. Urban EA's - Estimated average of 180 households (600 to 800 population);
- b. Rural EA's - Estimated average of 140 households (400 to 500 population);
- c. Sparsely Populated Areas - Limited by distances to be covered or by special definition, such as Indian Reserves.

Some of these may be found to have zero population on Census Day.

EA boundaries can vary from census to census, but they are designed so as not to cross boundaries of such areas as Federal Electoral Districts, Counties or Census Divisions and Municipalities. However, not only will the areas of EA's vary considerably, but it is possible for low density EA's to surround high density EA's. Apartment buildings, institutions, hotels and camps and so on, may form individual EA's if their size warrants it.

Head of the Household - is usually the husband, in a group consisting of husband and wife with or without unmarried children; the parent, in a group consisting of parent and unmarried children; a parent or a married child in a group consisting of parent and married child with or without a family, depending on who is responsible for maintenance of the household; any person responsible for maintenance of the household in other groups of individuals.

Household - is a person, a family, or a group of persons occupying one dwelling. Each household must have one and only one head of household.

Lodging or Secondary Family - the head of the family is not the head of the household and may or may not be related to the head of the household by blood or marriage. There may be more than one secondary family in a household.

Primary Census Family - is the "census family" of the head of the household. A household may or may not have a primary census family.

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF CODES - 2A-2B QUESTIONNAIRES

QUESTION 5 - MOTHER TONGUE

QUESTION 17 - LANGUAGE OF THE HOME

ABBREVIATION USED:

N.o.s. - Not otherwise stated

Language	Mark or code		Language	Mark or code	
	Quest. 5	17		Quest. 5	17
English.....	*	*	Icelandic.....	25	25
French.....	*	*	Indo-Pakistani.....	26	26
German.....	*	*	Japanese.....	27	27
Italian.....	*	*	Lettish.....	30	30
Indian.....	05	*	Lithuanian.....	31	31
Magyar (Hungarian).....	06	*	Norwegian.....	32	32
Netherlands.....	07	*	Portuguese.....	33	33
Polish.....	10	*	Romanian.....	34	34
Ukrainian.....	11	*	Russian.....	35	35
Yiddish.....	12	*	Yugoslav, n.o.s. ....	36	36
Arabic.....	13	13	Slovak.....	37	37
Chinese.....	14	14	Spanish.....	40	40
Czech.....	15	15	Swedish.....	41	41
Danish.....	16	16	Welsh.....	42	42
Eskimo.....	17	17	Other.....	43	43
Estonian.....	20	20	Slovenian.....	71	71
Finnish.....	21	21	Croatian.....	72	72
Flemish.....	22	22	Serbian.....	73	73
Gaelic.....	23	23	Other Yugoslav.....	74	74
Greek.....	24	24			

\* Indicates a marking position provided on schedule.

QUESTION 11 - BIRTHPLACE

ABBREVIATIONS USED:

Cent. Amer.	-Central America	O.S. Amer.	-Other South America
Dom. Rep.	-Dominican Republic	O.S. Eur.	-Other Southern Europe
E. Afr. (Comm.)	-East Africa (Commonwealth)	O.W. Eur.	-Other Western Europe
O.A.	-Other Asia	O.W.I.	-Other West Indies
O. Afr.	-Other Africa	Rep. of Ire.	-Republic of Ireland
O. Austral.	-Other Australasia (Comm.) (Commonwealth)	Rep. of S. Afr.	-Republic of South Africa
O. Br.	-Other British	U.A.R.	-United Arab Republic
O.C. and B.D.	-Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies	U.K.	-United Kingdom
		U.S.A.	-United States of America
		U.S.S.R.	-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
		W.I.	-West Indies

Birthplace	Mark or code	Birthplace	Mark or code
Nfld. ....	*	Cuba .....	31
P.E.I. ....	*	Czechoslovakia .....	32
N.S. ....	*	Denmark .....	33
N.B. ....	*	Dom. Rep. ....	34
Que. ....	*	E. Afr. (Comm.) .....	35
Ont. ....	*	U.A.R. ....	36
Man. ....	*	Finland .....	37
Sask. ....	*	France .....	38
Alta. ....	*	Greece .....	39
B.C. ....	*	Guyana .....	40
Yukon .....	*	Haiti .....	41
N.W.T. ....	*	Hungary .....	42
U.K. ....	*	Iceland .....	43
Germany .....	*	India .....	44
Italy .....	*	Iran .....	45
Poland .....	*	Israel .....	46
Rep. of Ire. ....	*	Jamaica .....	47
U.S.A. ....	*	Japan .....	48
Albania .....	19	Lebanon .....	49
Algeria .....	20	Libya .....	50
Argentina .....	21	Luxembourg .....	51
Australia .....	22	Malta .....	52
Austria .....	23	Mexico .....	53
Barbados .....	24	Morocco .....	54
Belgium .....	25	Netherlands .....	55
Brazil .....	26	Nigeria .....	56
Bulgaria .....	27	Norway .....	57
Cent. Amer. ....	28	O. Afr. ....	58
Ceylon .....	29	O.A. ....	59
China .....	30	O. Austral. (Comm.) .....	60

\* Indicates a marking position provided on schedule.

QUESTION 11 - BIRTHPLACE  
(Concluded)

Birthplace	Mark or code	Birthplace	Mark or code
O.C. and B.D. ....	61	Romania .....	74
O. Br. (Africa).....	62	Rhodesia .....	75
O. Br. (Cent. Amer.)	63	Spain .....	76
O. Br. (W.I.) .....	64	Sweden .....	77
O.S. Amer. ....	65	Switzerland .....	78
O.S. Eur. ....	66	Syria .....	79
O.W. Eur. ....	67	Trinidad - Tobago ..	80
O.W.I. ....	68	Tunisia .....	81
Pakistan .....	69	Turkey .....	82
Philippines .....	70	U.S.S.R. ....	83
Portugal .....	71	Venezuela .....	84
Puerto Rico .....	72	Yugoslavia .....	85
Rep. of S. Afr.....	73	Other .....	86

QUESTION 14 - CITIZENSHIP

ABBREVIATIONS USED:

O.A.	-Other Asia	U.K.	-United Kingdom
U.A.R.	-United Arab Republic	U.S.S.R.	-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Country of citizenship	Mark or code	Country of citizenship	Mark or code
Canada .....	*	Mexico .....	25
U.K. ....	*	Netherlands .....	26
U.S.A. ....	*	New Zealand .....	27
African countries ..	04	Norway .....	28
Argentina .....	05	O.A. ....	29
Australia .....	06	Other Eastern Europe	30
Austria .....	07	Other South America .	31
Belgium .....	08	Other Southern Europe	32
Brazil .....	09	Other Western Europe	33
Central America ....	10	Pakistan .....	34
China .....	11	Poland .....	35
Czechoslovakia .....	12	Portugal .....	36
Denmark .....	13	Republic of Ireland .	37
U.A.R. ....	14	Republic of South Africa	38
Finland .....	15	Romania .....	39
France .....	16	Spain .....	40
Germany .....	17	Stateless .....	41
Greece .....	18	Sweden .....	42
Hungary .....	19	Switzerland .....	43
Iceland .....	20	U.S.S.R. ....	44
India .....	21	West Indies .....	45
Israel .....	22	Yugoslavia .....	46
Italy .....	23	Other .....	47
Japan .....	24		

\* Indicates a marking position provided on schedule

QUESTION 15 - ETHNIC GROUP

ABBREVIATION USED:

N.o.s. - Not otherwise stated

Ethnic group	Mark or code	Ethnic group	Mark or code
English .....	*	Hungarian .....	27
French .....	*	Icelandic .....	28
German .....	*	Japanese .....	29
Irish .....	*	Latvian .....	30
Italian .....	*	Lithuanian .....	31
Jewish .....	*	Negro .....	32
Native Indian (Band).	*	Other British Isles .	33
Native Indian (Non-Band)	*	Portuguese .....	34
Netherlands .....	*	Romanian .....	35
Norwegian .....	*	Russian .....	36
Polish .....	*	Slovak .....	37
Scottish .....	*	Spanish .....	38
Ukrainian .....	*	Swedish .....	39
Austrian .....	14	Syrian-Lebanese .....	40
Belgian .....	15	Unknown .....	41
Byelorussian .....	16	Welsh .....	42
Canadian .....	17	Yugoslav, n.o.s. ....	43
Chinese .....	18	Other .....	44
Czech .....	19	Other Asiatic .....	45
Danish .....	20	Other European .....	46
Indo-Pakistani .....	21	West Indian .....	47
Other East Indian ...	22	American .....	48
Eskimo .....	23	Slovenian .....	71
Estonian .....	24	Croatian .....	72
Finnish .....	25	Serbian .....	73
Greek .....	26	Other Yugoslav .....	74

\* Indicates a marking position provided on schedule.

QUESTION 16 - RELIGION

ABBREVIATION USED:

C. and M.A. - Christian and Missionary Alliance

Religion	Mark or code	Religion	Mark or code
Anglican	*	C. and M.A.	17
Baptist	*	Christian Reformed	18
Greek Orthodox	*	Christian Science	19
Jewish	*	Churches of Christ, Disciples	20
Lutheran	*	Church of the Nazarene	21
Mennonite	*	Confucian	22
Pentecostal	*	Doukhobor	23
Presbyterian	*	Free Methodist	25
Roman Catholic	*	Hutterite	26
Salvation Army	*	Jehovah's Witnesses	27
Ukrainian Catholic	*	Mormon	28
United Church	*	Plymouth Brethren	29
No Religion	*	Unitarian	30
Adventist	14	Other	31
Brethren in Christ	15		
Buddhist	16		

\* Indicates a marking position provided on schedule.

QUESTION 25 - VOCATIONAL OR APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

<u>Type of Course</u>	<u>Mark or Code</u>
Accounting and auditing .....	01
Business administration .....	02
Surveying .....	03
Drafting .....	04
Systems analysis and computer programming .....	05
Technology courses (architectural, engineering, mathematical and pure sciences, n.e.c.) .....	06
Social work and community services .....	07
Library, museum and archival sciences .....	08
Counselling, (educational and vocational) .....	09
Remaining courses in the social sciences and related fields .....	10
Course in religion .....	11
Courses for elementary and secondary school teaching .....	12
Courses for other teaching and instructing .....	13
Registered nursing and nursing assistant courses .....	14
Physical and occupational therapy .....	15
Medical and dental technology .....	16
Remaining courses in the health field .....	17
Fine and applied arts (non-apprenticeship courses) ....	18
Performing and audio-visual arts .....	19
Courses in writing, editing and journalism .....	20
Advertising .....	21
Sports and athletics .....	22
Typing, shorthand and secretarial science .....	23
Bookkeeping and accounting recording .....	24
Office machine operation (including computers) .....	25
Courses in claim adjusting .....	26
Remaining clerical courses .....	27
Salesmanship courses in insurance, real estate and securities .....	28
Merchandising and other salesmanship courses .....	29
Protective services .....	30
Chef training, commercial cooking .....	31
Hotel, motel and restaurant management .....	32
Funeral directing and embalming .....	33
Barbering and hairdressing .....	34
Laundering and dry cleaning .....	35
Remaining service occupation courses .....	36
Crop farming .....	37
Livestock farming .....	38
Horticulture and gardening .....	39
General farming (including irrigation) .....	40
Fishing, hunting and trapping .....	41
Forest conservation .....	42
Courses related to logging occupations .....	43

<u>Type of Course</u>	<u>Mark or code</u>
Mining and quarrying .....	44
Courses related to food processing and inspecting ....	45
Courses related to textile processing .....	46
Courses related to remaining processing occupations .....	47
Tool and die-making and machinists' courses .....	48
Welding .....	49
Sheet metal working .....	50
Other metal working, patternmaking and mould making .....	51
Remaining machining courses (metal, wood, glass, etc.) .....	53
Boat and shipbuilding courses .....	54
Air conditioning and refrigeration .....	55
Electrical equipment, installation and repair .....	56
Radio, television and other electronic equipment repair .....	57
Cabinetmaking .....	58
Garment making and repair .....	59
Shoemaking and repair .....	60
Upholstering .....	61
Power sewing .....	62
Courses related to rubber and plastic products, fabricating and repair .....	63
Auto body repair .....	64
Other auto mechanics and repair .....	65
Aircraft mechanics and repair .....	66
Heavy duty equipment, installation and repair .....	67
Office machine repair .....	68
Precision instruments, mechanics and repair .....	69
Watch, clock and jewellery making and repair .....	70
Small engine repair .....	71
Remaining manufacturing, fabricating, assembling and repairing .....	72
Courses related to excavating, grading and paving occupations .....	73
Lineman (hydro) .....	74
Lineman (telephone and telegraph) .....	75
Carpentry .....	76
Bricklaying and stone masonry .....	77
Plastering and lathing .....	78
Painting and decorating, paper-hanging .....	79
Pipe trades .....	80
Structural steel .....	81
Remaining courses in construction trades .....	82
Air transport operating courses .....	83
Ground support courses for air transport .....	84
Marine navigation .....	85
Marine engineering .....	86
Courses in motor transport operation .....	87

<u>Type of Course</u>	<u>Mark or code</u>
Remaining transport equipment operating course .....	88
Courses related to materials handling .....	89
Printing and bookbinding .....	90
Stationary engineering .....	91
Radio and television broadcasting equipment, operators' courses .....	92
Telecommunications (excluding radio and television (TV)) .....	93
Motion picture projection and sound recording courses .....	94
Photographic processing courses .....	95
Remaining courses related to equipment operation .....	96
Supervisory .....	98
Other courses (miscellaneous) .....	99

QUESTION 26 - "WHERE DID YOU LIVE 5 YEARS AGO, ON JUNE 1, 1966?"

QUESTION 38 - "WHERE DO YOU USUALLY WORK?"

Place Name Code Book for Migration and Place of Work Coding

5 digit code

Province	- digit 1
County or Census Subdivision	- digits 2 and 3
Municipality	- digits 4 and 5

QUESTION 35 - INDUSTRY

Standard Industrial Classification

Revised 1970

3 digit industry code

QUESTION 36 - OCCUPATION

Occupational Classification Manual

Census of Canada, 1971

based on

Canadian Classification and Dictionary

of Occupations

4 digit code

Major Group	- digits 1 and 2
Minor Group	- digit 3
Unit Group	- digit 4

