2006 Census Public Use Microdata File (PUMF)

Individuals File

Documentation and User guide

Statistics Canada   Statistique Canada

Canada

Table of contents

List of tables

Introduction

The *2006 Census public use microdata file (PUMF) on individuals* contains 844,476 records, representing 2.7% of the Canadian population. These records were drawn from a sample of one-fifth of the Canadian population (sample data from questionnaire 2B). The 2006 PUMF includes 123 variables. Of these, 102 variables, or 83%, come from the individual universe and 21 variables, or 17%, are drawn from the family, household and dwelling universes. The file does not include people living in institutions.

This user guide is divided into four chapters: Chapter 1 contains the record layout, an indispensable tool for using the file. Chapter 2 describes the variables contained in the file and indicates, for each variable, the number of the question from which it comes. Chapters 3 and 4 respectively deal with the sampling method and factors affecting data quality and reliability.

Since the 1971 Census, Statistics Canada has traditionally produced three public use microdata files: The Individual File, the Family File and the Household and Dwelling File. To meet users' needs and allow international comparison of PUMFs, Statistics Canada has decided to produce two files for the 2006 Census: The Individual File and the Hierarchical File (summer 2010). The latter file will contain combined data from the family, household and dwelling universes.

Users wanting more details on the concepts and definitions of census variables can consult the *2006 Census Dictionary*, online at http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/english/census06/reference/dictionary/index.cfm. Other information on the 2006 Census may also be obtained by contacting Statistics Canada's regional reference centres, which are listed in the section entitled 'How to get help.'

A Important considerations

A.1 Data confidentiality

It is important for Statistics Canada to protect the confidential information that it collects. Owing to the very nature of a microdata file, various actions are taken to fulfil this commitment.

A.1.a Reduced level of detail

The smallest geographic unit in the 2006 PUMF is the census metropolitan area (CMA). Data at the scale of geographic areas smaller than CMAs are not provided for this product. Also, the user will find that this product contains only information on the largest census metropolitan areas and the provinces. Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are grouped under the term 'Northern Canada.'

Furthermore, the data have been aggregated in such a way as to preserve confidentiality while, at the same time, providing as much detail as possible in order to maintain the analytical value of the file. For example, the data on occupation do not indicate 'physician', but rather the more general category 'occupations in medicine and health.' This category also includes other medical occupations, such as 'nurse.'

A.1.b Data not available

For a few records, the codes for certain variables were changed to indicate **Not available**, so as to guarantee data confidentiality. Users must make sure to exclude them from their calculations.

A.1.c Lower and upper income limits

The PUMF contains lower and upper income limits. Thus, the data on total income and sources of income are adjusted proportionally.

B New features

The content of the 2006 PUMF is largely the same as that of the 2001 PUMF. However, various changes should be noted, resulting from new questions in the 2006 Census and more generally from improvement of the content of the file. Note that the 2006 PUMF does not contain, as in 2001, variables with two levels of content: more detailed content for Quebec, Ontario and the West and less detailed content for the Atlantic provinces and the territories. Because the duplication of variables did not entail an increase in content, duplicate variables were eliminated from the 2006 PUMF and replaced by a single variable with content for all of Canada.

B.1 Changes in the content of the 2006 Census questionnaire

New variables were inserted to reflect the content of the 2006 Census questionnaire.

- **Income.** For some respondents, Statistics Canada has income data obtained directly from Canada Revenue Agency. As a result, the 2006 PUMF now includes the variables 'after-tax income' and 'income tax paid.'

- **Schooling.** The 2B questionnaire for the 2006 Census contains two new questions on the location of study and the major field of study based on the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2000. The 2006 PUMF includes these new variables, which indicate, firstly, the province or territory (in Canada) or the country (outside Canada) where the highest certificate, diploma or degree was obtained and secondly, the major field of study.

- **Religion.** The question on religion was not asked in the 2006 Census.

B.2 Improvement of the content of the file

Change in the content of certain variables

- **Geography**. In 2006, four new census metropolitan area groupings were added: 'Brantford – Guelph – Barrie,' 'Kingston – Peterborough,' 'Kelowna – Abbotsford' and 'Moncton – Saint John.'

- **Ethnic origin.** The variable 'ethnic origins (EthDer),' derived from single responses and some multiple responses, includes six categories more than the 2001 variable ETHNI. The multiple response categories remain the same, but six single response categories were added for ethnic origins that showed a sizable increase in 2006.

- **Non-official languages.** The 2006 variable 'knowledge of non-official languages – derived – single responses and multiple responses' replaces the 15 'Knowledge of…'variables used in 2001. The 2006 version identifies 25 different single response categories and one multiple response category for non-official languages.

Other new variables in the 2006 PUMF

- **Labour market activities.** This variable (WrkAct) indicates the number of weeks in which persons worked for pay or in self-employment, in 2005 (see details in the section labour market activities).

- **Journey to work.** This section includes a new variable, province of work (PWPR). It represents the geographic location of the place of work of persons aged 15 and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2005 (see detailed definition in the section journey to work).

- **Visible minority.** The variable VisMinH (visible minority population, historical) is inserted in the 2006 PUMF.

- **Estimation.** In addition to the weighting variable (WEIGHT), the 2006 PUMF has eight weighting factors for replicates, for purposes of estimating sampling variability (WT1-WT8).

Chapter 1 – Record Layout

Geography

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
15	3	28-30	Num	CMA	Census metropolitan area
91	2	195-196	Num	PR	Province

Households

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
34	1	86	Num	HHCLASS	Private household indicator
37	1	91	Num	HHSIZE	Number of persons in household
38	1	92	Num	HHTYPE	Type of household
76	1	159	Num	NONCFINHH	Presence of persons not in census families in household
85	1	183	Num	PKIDHH	Presence of children in Census family households
94	1	201	Num	PRIHM	Primary household maintainer indicator

Families and Family Composition

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
8	1	12	Num	CFINEF	Number of census families in economic family
9	1	13	Num	CFSIZE	Number of persons in census family
10	2	14-15	Num	CFSTAT	Detailed Census family status and household living arrangements
22	1	45	Num	EFNOTCF	Presence of persons not in census families in economic family
23	1	46	Num	EFSIZE	Number of persons in economic family
80	1	178	Num	PKID0_1	Presence of children aged 0 to 1 in census family
81	1	179	Num	PKID15_24	Presence of children aged 15 to 24 in census family
82	1	180	Num	PKID2_5	Presence of children aged 2 to 5 in census family
83	1	181	Num	PKID25	Presence of children aged 25 and older in census family
84	1	182	Num	PKID6_14	Presence of children aged 6 to 14 in census family

Demography

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
2	2	2-3	Num	AGEGRP	Age groups
61	1	132	Num	MARST	Legal marital status
62	1	133	Num	MARSTH	Historical comparability indicator of marital status
101	1	222	Num	SEX	Sex

Place of Birth, Immigration and Citizenship

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
3	2	4-5	Num	AGEIMM	Age at immigration
13	1	25	Num	CITIZEN	Citizenship
14	2	26-27	Num	CITOTH	Citizenship other than Canadian
29	1	65	Num	GENSTAT	Generation status
46	1	103	Num	IMMSTAT	Immigrant status
86	2	184-185	Num	POB	Place of birth of respondent
87	1	186	Num	POBF	Place of birth of father
88	1	187	Num	POBM	Place of birth of mother
124	4	364-367	Num	YRIMM	Year of immigration

Visible Minority

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
110	2	250-251	Num	VISMIN	Visible minority population
111	2	252-253	Num	VISMINH	Historical visible minority population

Aboriginal Population

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
1	1	1	Num	ABOID	Aboriginal identity
5	1	7	Num	BFNMEMB	Band or First Nation membership
96	1	204	Num	REGIND	Registered or Treaty Indian

Ethnic Origin

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
26	2	61-62	Num	ETHDER	Derived single and selected multiple ethnic origins

Language

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
27	1	63	Num	FOL	First official language spoken
39	1	93	Num	HLAEN	Home language – English component – Part A
40	1	94	Num	HLAFR	Home language – French component – Part A
41	2	95-96	Num	HLANO	Home Language – Non-official language component – Part A
42	1	97	Num	HLBEN	Home language – English component – Part B
43	1	98	Num	HLBFR	Home language – French component – Part B
44	1	99	Num	HLBNO	Home language – Non-official language component – Part B
49	1	118	Num	KOL	Knowledge of official language
55	1	126	Num	LWAEN	Language of work – English component – Part A
56	1	127	Num	LWAFR	Language of work – French component – Part A
57	1	128	Num	LWANO	Language of work – Non-official language component – Part A
58	1	129	Num	LWBEN	Language of work – English component – Part B
59	1	130	Num	LWBFR	Language of work – French component – Part B
60	1	131	Num	LWBNO	Language of work – Non-official language component – Part B
69	1	147	Num	MTNEN	Mother tongue – English component
70	1	148	Num	MTNFR	Mother tongue – French component
71	2	149-150	Num	MTNNO	Mother tongue – Non-official language component
75	2	157-158	Num	NOL	Single and multiple responses to the non-official language question

Education

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
4	1	6	Num	ATTSCH	Attendance at school
12	2	23-24	Num	CIP	Major field of study (based on the CIP Canada 2000)
33	2	84-85	Num	HDGREE	Highest certificate, diploma or degree
53	2	123-124	Num	LOCSTUD	Location of study
63	2	134-135	Num	MFS	Major field of study (based on the MFS Classification – Historical)
102	2	223-224	Num	SSGRAD	High school graduation certificate or equivalent

Mobility

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
64	1	136	Num	MOB1	Mobility status – Place of residence 1 year ago
65	1	137	Num	MOB5	Mobility status – Place of residence 5 years ago
92	2	197-198	Num	PR1	Province of residence 1 year ago
93	2	199-200	Num	PR5	Province of residence 5 years ago

Journey to Work

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
19	1	40	Num	DIST	Commuting distance to work
66	1	138	Num	MODE	Mode of transportation to work
89	1	188	Num	POWST	Place of work status
95	2	202-203	Num	PWPR	Province of work

Labour Market Activities

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
17	1	32	Num	COW	Class of worker
28	1	64	Num	FPTWK	Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2005
45	3	100-102	Num	HRSWRK	Hours worked for pay or in self-employment
50	2	119-120	Num	LFACT	Labour force activity
54	1	125	Num	LSTWRK	When last worked for pay or in self-employment
72	2	151-152	Num	NAICS	Industry (based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System [NAICS 2002])
73	2	153-154	Num	NOCHRD	Occupation (Employment equity designations – based on the National Occupational Classification)

74	2	155-156	Num	NOCS	Occupation (based on the 2006 National Occupational Classification for Statistics [NOC-S 2006])
114	2	272-273	Num	WKSWRK	Weeks worked in 2005
115	2	274-275	Num	WRKACT	Work activity in 2005

Unpaid Work

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
106	1	240	Num	UPHWRK	Hours spent doing unpaid housework
107	1	241	Num	UPKID	Hours spent looking after children, without pay
108	1	242	Num	UPSR	Hours spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors

Income

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
6	2	8-9	Num	CFINC	Census family income groups
7	2	10-11	Num	CFINC_AT	Census family after-tax income groups
11	7	16-22	Num	CHDBN	Child benefits
18	7	33-39	Num	CQPPB	Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits
20	2	41-42	Num	EFINC	Economic family income groups
21	2	43-44	Num	EFINC_AT	Economic family after-tax income groups
24	7	47-53	Num	EICBN	Employment insurance benefits
25	7	54-60	Num	EMPIN	Employment income
30	7	66-72	Num	GOVTI	Other government income
32	7	77-83	Num	GTRFS	Total government transfer payments
35	2	87-88	Num	HHINC	Household income groups
36	2	89-90	Num	HHINC_AT	Household after-tax income groups
47	7	104-110	Num	INCTAX	Income tax paid
48	7	111-117	Num	INVST	Investment income
51	1	121	Num	LICO	Low income before tax status (Person)
52	1	122	Num	LICO_AT	Low income after-tax status (Person)
67	7	139-145	Num	MRKINC	Market income
68	1	146	Num	MSI	Major sources of income for census families
77	7	160-166	Num	OASGI	Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
79	7	171-177	Num	OTINC	Other money income
98	7	206-212	Num	RETIR	Retirement pensions
100	7	215-221	Num	SEMPI	Total self-employment income
104	7	226-232	Num	TOTINC	Total income of individual
105	7	233-239	Num	TOTINC_AT	Total after-tax income of individual
112	7	254-260	Num	WAGES	Wages and salary income

Dwelling: Housing and shelter cost

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
16	1	31	Num	CONDO	Tenure – Condominium
31	4	73-76	Num	GROSRT	Gross rent
78	4	167-170	Num	OMP	Owner's major payments (monthly)
97	1	205	Num	REPAIR	Condition of dwelling
99	2	213-214	Num	ROOM	Number of rooms
103	1	225	Num	TENUR	Tenure
109	7	243-249	Num	VALUE	Value of dwelling

Weighting

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
113	11	261-271	Num	WEIGHT	Individuals weighting factor
116	11	276-286	Num	WT1	Replicate PUMF weight
117	11	287-297	Num	WT2	Replicate PUMF weight
118	11	298-308	Num	WT3	Replicate PUMF weight
119	11	309-319	Num	WT4	Replicate PUMF weight
120	11	320-330	Num	WT5	Replicate PUMF weight
121	11	331-341	Num	WT6	Replicate PUMF weight
122	11	342-352	Num	WT7	Replicate PUMF weight
123	11	353-363	Num	WT8	Replicate PUMF weight

Identifier

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
90	6	189-194	Num	PPSORT	Unique record identifier

Chapter 2 – Variable Descriptions

Geography

CMA – Census metropolitan area

| **Field:** | 15 | **Size:** | 3 | **Position:** | 28-30 | **Type:** | Char |

Description:

Refers to the census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA) where current residence is located (2006). Please note that contrary to the variables CMA1 and CMA5, the variable CMA does not distinguish between the non-CMA/CA areas of the territories and those in the rest of the country. Users interested in making this distinction for comparability purposes may use the variable province of residence (PR).

Direct variable: Form 2B

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
205	Halifax	10,081	
399	Moncton – Saint John	6,675	Moncton and Saint John census metropolitan areas
421	Québec	19,002	
462	Montréal	96,925	
499	Sherbrooke – Trois-Rivières	8,679	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières census metropolitan areas
505	Ottawa – Gatineau	30,134	
532	Oshawa	8,955	
535	Toronto	137,290	
537	Hamilton	18,319	
539	St. Catharines – Niagara	10,524	
541	Kitchener	11,970	
555	London	12,172	
559	Windsor	8,606	
577	Brantford – Guelph – Barrie	11,444	Brantford, Guelph and Barrie census metropolitan areas
588	Kingston – Peterborough	7,171	Kingston and Peterborough census metropolitan areas
599	Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury – Thunder Bay	7,591	Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay census metropolitan areas
602	Winnipeg	18,464	
799	Regina – Saskatoon	11,457	Regina and Saskatoon census metropolitan areas
825	Calgary	28,916	
835	Edmonton	27,561	
933	Vancouver	56,529	
935	Victoria	8,856	
988	Kelowna – Abbotsford	8,645	Kelowna and Abbotsford census metropolitan areas
999	Other census metropolitan areas, Census Agglomerations and other geographies	278,510	Persons not living in selected census metropolitan areas
	Total	**844,476**	

Geography

PR – Province

Field: 91 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 195-196 **Type:** Char

Description:
Refers to the major political division of Canada where the current residence is located (on May 16, 2006).

Direct variable: Form 2B

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
10	Newfoundland and Labrador	13,526	
11	Prince Edward Island	3,618	
12	Nova Scotia	24,469	
13	New Brunswick	19,555	
24	Quebec	200,975	
35	Ontario	324,973	
46	Manitoba	30,642	
47	Saskatchewan	25,894	
48	Alberta	87,947	
59	British Columbia	110,179	
60	Northern Canada	2,698	Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
	Total	**844,476**	

HHCLASS – Private household indicator

Field: 34 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 86 **Type:** Num

Description:

Household: Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons not in a census family, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

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

Other Households Refers to a person or a group of persons who occupy a collective dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, or to a person or a group of persons residing together outside Canada on government, military or diplomatic postings.

Derived variable

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	Not a private household	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Private household	840,026	
	Total	**844,476**	

HHSIZE – Number of persons in household

Field: 37 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 91 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the number of persons in a private household.

Collective households and households outside Canada were not taken into account in the calculations used to establish household size.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	One person	90,187	
2	Two persons	225,705	
3	Three persons	160,443	
4	Four persons	202,134	
5	Five persons	100,219	
6	Six persons	36,958	
7	Seven or more persons	24,380	
9	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

Households

HHTYPE – Type of household

Field: 38 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 92 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the basic division of private households into family and non-family households. Family household refers to a household that contains at least one census family, that is, a married couple with or without children, or a couple living common-law with or without children, or a lone parent living with one or more children (lone-parent family). One-family household refers to a single census family (with or without other persons not in a census family) that occupies a private dwelling. Multiple-family household refers to a household in which two or more census families (with or without additional persons not in a census family) occupy the same private dwelling.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	One family, married couple	490,901	
2	One family, common-law couple	103,221	
3	One family, lone parent family	92,694	
4	More than one family	35,415	
5	Person living alone	90,187	
6	Two or more persons not in census families	27,608	
9	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

NONCFINHH – Presence of persons not in census families in household

Field: 76 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 159 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the presence of persons not in census families in the household.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	None	631,879	
1	One or more	208,147	
9	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

PKIDHH – Presence of children in Census family households

Field: 85 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 183 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the presence of children in census families in private households.

Children refer to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, the sons or daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s). When sons or daughters study or have a summer job elsewhere but return to live with their parent(s) during the year, these sons and daughters are considered members of the census family of their parent(s).

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	None	299,179	Persons of all ages who are in private households which do not contain a census family with children.
1	One or more	540,847	
9	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

PRIHM – Primary household maintainer indicator

Field: 94 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 201 **Type:** Num

Description:

The first person in the household identified as being the household maintainer.

This variable identifies the first household maintainer entered in Question H1.
Due to changes in questionnaire design and data capture, the method of identifying the primary household maintainer in 2006, 2001 and 1996 differs slightly from that of 1991. These changes may affect households where two or more persons contribute towards shelter expenses. As a result, the characteristics of the primary household maintainer in 2006, 2001 and 1996 may not be strictly comparable to those released in the 1991 Census. In the 1981 and 1986 censuses, only one person could be counted as being the household maintainer. Comparisons with the 2006, 2001, 1996 and 1991 censuses can be carried out using the Primary household maintainer variable.

Derived variable: Question H1

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	Person is not primary maintainer	503,560	
1	Person is primary maintainer	336,466	
9	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

Families and family composition

CFINEF – Number of census families in economic family

Field: 8 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 12 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the number of census families within the economic family.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Persons in economic families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	None	6,725	
1	One	682,881	
2	Two or more	33,435	
9	Not applicable	121,435	Persons not in economic families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

CFSIZE – Number of persons in census family

Field: 9 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 13 **Type:** Num

Description:

Number of persons in census family. Equals 1 for persons not in a census family.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Persons in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Person not living in a census family	134,353	Persons not living in a census family
2	Two persons	231,952	
3	Three persons	158,734	
4	Four persons	199,030	
5	Five persons	82,880	
6	Six persons	23,565	
7	Seven or more persons	9,512	
9	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

Families and family composition

CFSTAT – Detailed Census family status and household living arrangements

Field: 10   **Size:** 2   **Position:** 14-15   **Type:** Num

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

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Male, married spouse (Husband)	164,934	
2	Female, married spouse (Wife)	165,105	
3	Male – Common-law partner	37,524	
4	Female – Common-law partner	37,079	
5	Male parent in lone-parent family	7,724	
6	Female parent in lone-parent family	30,614	
7	Child of married couple	175,783	
8	Child of common-law couple	29,107	
9	Child in lone-parent family with male parent	10,829	
10	Child in lone-parent family with female parent	46,974	
11	Person not in a Census family but living with other relatives	17,368	
12	Person living alone	90,187	
13	Person living with non-relatives only	26,798	
99	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

EFNOTCF – Presence of persons not in census families in economic family

Field: 22   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 45   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the presence of persons not in census families in the economic family.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Persons in economic families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	None	674,276	
1	One or more	48,765	
9	Not applicable	121,435	Persons not in economic families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

EFSIZE – Number of persons in economic family

Field: 23   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 46   **Type:** Num

Description:
Number of people in economic family. Equals 1 for persons not in an economic family.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Person not in an economic family	116,985	Persons living alone or with non-relatives only
2	Two persons	216,270	
3	Three persons	154,452	
4	Four persons	198,697	
5	Five persons	96,252	
6	Six persons	35,174	
7	Seven or more persons	22,196	
9	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

PKID0_1 – Presence of children aged 0 to 1 in census family

Field: 80   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 178   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the presence of children aged 0 to 1 in the census family.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	None	640,355	
1	One or more	63,385	
8	Not available	1,933	
9	Not applicable	138,803	Persons not in census families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

Families and family composition

PKID15_24 – Presence of children aged 15 to 24 in census family

Field: 81 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 179 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the presence of children aged 15 to 24 in the census family.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	None	479,699	
1	One or more	224,041	
8	Not available	1,933	
9	Not applicable	138,803	Persons not in census families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

PKID2_5 – Presence of children aged 2 to 5 in census family

Field: 82 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 180 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the presence of children aged 2 to 5 in the census family.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	None	583,010	
1	One or more	120,730	
8	Not available	1,933	
9	Not applicable	138,803	Persons not in census families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

PKID25 – Presence of children aged 25 and older in census family

Field: 83 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 181 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the presence of children aged 25 and over in the census family.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	None	632,107	
1	One or more	71,633	
8	Not available	1,933	
9	Not applicable	138,803	Persons not in census families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

PKID6_14 – Presence of children aged 6 to 14 in census family

Field: 84 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 182 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the presence of children aged 6 to 14 in the census family.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	None	452,257	
1	One or more	251,483	
8	Not available	1,933	
9	Not applicable	138,803	Persons not in census families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

Demography

AGEGRP – Age groups

Field: 2   **Size:** 2   **Position:** 2-3   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 16, 2006). This variable is derived from date of birth.

Derived variable: Question 3

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	0 to 4 years	45,815	
2	5 to 6 years	18,869	
3	7 to 9 years	30,056	
4	10 to 11 years	21,910	
5	12 to 14 years	34,492	
6	15 to 17 years	35,128	
7	18 to 19 years	22,090	
8	20 to 24 years	55,920	
9	25 to 29 years	53,356	
10	30 to 34 years	54,559	
11	35 to 39 years	59,427	
12	40 to 44 years	70,380	
13	45 to 49 years	69,950	
14	50 to 54 years	63,340	
15	55 to 59 years	55,902	
16	60 to 64 years	42,618	
17	65 to 69 years	32,902	
18	70 to 74 years	27,797	
19	75 to 79 years	23,052	
20	80 to 84 years	15,724	
21	85 years and over	10,389	
88	Not available	800	
	Total	**844,476**	

MARST – Legal marital status

Field: 61   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 132   **Type:** Num

Description:
Legal marital status of the person. The categories are: Legally married (and not separated); Separated, but still legally married; Divorced; Widowed; Never legally married (single). In 2006, married same-sex spouses are included in the category 'Legally married (and not separated).'
Note: When comparing the census results to other Statistics Canada data sources, it appears there is a slight overestimation of persons aged 15, 16 and 17 who are recorded as married, common-law, separated, divorced or widowed. The data for those ages should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Direct variable: Question 4

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Divorced	55,848	
2	Legally married (and not separated)	335,552	
3	Separated, but still legally married	20,985	
4	Never legally married (single)	392,744	
5	Widowed	39,347	
	Total	**844,476**	

MARSTH – Historical comparability indicator of marital status

Field: 62   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 133   **Type:** Num

Description:

Marital status of the person – Historical. The categories are: Married or common-law; Separated; Divorced; Widowed; Never married (single). Since 2001, same-sex common-law partners are included in the category 'Married or common-law.' In 2006, same-sex married spouses are included in the category 'Married or common-law.' For legal marital status, use the legal marital status variable (MARST).

Note: When comparing the census results to other Statistics Canada data sources, it appears there is a slight overestimation of persons aged 15, 16 and 17 who are recorded as married, common-law, separated, divorced or widowed. The data for those ages should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Derived variable: Questions 4 and 5

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Divorced	38,917	
2	Now married or living in common-law	410,305	
3	Separated	17,498	
4	Never married (single)	340,378	
5	Widowed	37,378	
	Total	**844,476**	

SEX – Sex

Field: 101   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 222   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the gender of the respondent

Direct variable: Question 2

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Female	430,114	
2	Male	414,362	
	Total	**844,476**	

AGEIMM – Age at immigration

| **Field:** | 3 | **Size:** | 2 | **Position:** | 4-5 | **Type:** | Num |

Description:

Refers to the age at which the respondent first obtained landed immigrant status. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Age at immigration is calculated using the year of immigration, the year of birth, and an estimated month of immigration. Respondents who answered 'Yes' to the landed immigrant status question (Question 11) were asked to answer the year of immigration question (Question 12) by reporting the year in which they first obtained landed immigrant status. People who answered 'No' to Question 11 will not have gone through the immigration process and, thus, do not have a year of immigration or an age at immigration. These people are Canadian citizens by birth or non-permanent residents (people from another country who have a study or work permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the census, and family members living here with them). Age at immigration data are available since the 1981 Census. Censuses taken earlier than in 1981 had only periods of immigration, i.e., ranges of years, which made it impossible to calculate the age at immigration.

Derived variable: Questions 3 and 12

Reported for: Persons who are, or have been, landed immigrants, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	0 to 4 years	16,192	
2	5 to 9 years	15,437	
3	10 to 14 years	14,026	
4	15 to 19 years	15,748	
5	20 to 24 years	23,544	
6	25 to 29 years	25,238	
7	30 to 34 years	19,690	
8	35 to 39 years	13,361	
9	40 to 44 years	8,539	
10	45 to 49 years	4,997	
11	50 to 54 years	3,257	
12	55 to 59 years	2,577	
13	60 years and over	4,080	
88	Not available	195	
99	Not applicable	677,595	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
	Total	**844,476**	

CITIZEN – Citizenship

Field: 13   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 25   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to provide the name of the other country(ies).

Canadian citizens were asked to distinguish between Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization. Persons who were born outside Canada and who are Canadian citizens by birth were requested to report 'Canada, by birth'. In 2006, as in 1996 and 2001, a space was provided for a write-in response, as well as for the mark-in responses of 'Canada, by birth' and 'Canada, by naturalization'. Respondents could write in a country of citizenship other than Canada. Multiple responses to the citizenship question were also accepted. In the 1971 Census, respondents were asked to indicate specific countries of citizenship. In 1981, 1986 and 1991, the format of the question was changed. For those censuses, citizenship information for specific countries is available, but only for respondents who indicated the same country for their citizenship and their place of birth. Data for the 2006 Census, as in 1996 and 2001, will not be published for all countries of citizenship and dual citizenship. Unpublished data relating to persons who indicated dual citizenship are available upon special request, subject to restrictions imposed to ensure confidentiality.

Direct variable: Question 10

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Canada, by birth	669,297	Canada, by birth; Canada, by birth and other country(ies)
2	Canada, by naturalization	121,996	Canada, by naturalization; Canada, by naturalization and other country(ies)
3	Other country(ies)	40,475	Citizens of one or more countries other than Canada; persons who are stateless
8	Not available	12,708	
	Total	**844,476**	

CITOTH – Citizenship other than Canadian

| **Field:** | 14 | **Size:** | 2 | **Position:** | 26-27 | **Type:** | Num |

Description:

The census citizenship question refers not only to Canadian citizenship status but also to citizenships of countries other than Canada. In the 1991 citizenship question, two answer circles were provided for respondents to indicate if they were citizens of their country of birth and/or citizens of another country. In 1996, 2001 and 2006, these two answer circles were removed, and respondents were to write in the name(s) of the country(ies), other than Canada, where they held citizenship.

This new variable refers to citizenship(s) other than Canadian held by respondents, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status. For respondents who reported a single citizenship other than Canadian, countries of citizenship are shown separately, subject to confidentiality constraints. Responses of individuals who indicated multiple citizenships other than Canadian (e.g., France and Spain) are aggregated under the 'Multiple citizenships other than Canadian' code.

Direct variable: Question 10

Reported for: Total population, including non-permanent residents, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	United States of America	4,568	
2	Other America and Caribbean	6,190	
3	Western Europe	3,330	
4	Eastern Europe	4,246	
5	Northern Europe	5,953	
6	Southern Europe	4,499	
7	Africa	4,028	
8	West Central Asia and the Middle East	4,161	
9	Eastern Asia	8,887	
10	Southeast Asia	3,303	
11	Southern Asia	8,252	
12	Oceania and other	486	
13	Multiple citizenships other than Canadian	177	
88	Not available	12,703	
99	Not applicable	773,693	
	Total	**844,476**	

Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

GENSTAT – Generation status

Field: 29 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 65 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the generational status of a person, that is, '1st generation', '2nd generation' or '3rd generation or more.'

Generation status is derived from place of birth of respondent (Question 9), place of birth of father (Question 25 [a]) and place of birth of mother (Question 25 [b]). For more information on the place of birth questions in the 2006 Census, refer to the definitions of Place of birth of respondent, Place of birth of father and Place of birth of mother. Generation status includes three response categories, which are defined as follows: 1st generation: persons born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. Also included in the first generation are a small number of people born outside Canada to parents who are Canadian citizens by birth. In addition, the first generation includes people who are non-permanent residents (defined as people from another country in Canada on work or study permits or as refugee claimants, and any family members living with them in Canada). 2nd generation: persons born inside Canada with at least one parent born outside Canada. This includes (a) persons born in Canada with both parents born outside Canada and (b) persons born in Canada with one parent born in Canada and one parent born outside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well). 3rd generation or more: persons born inside Canada with both parents born inside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well).

Derived variable: Questions 9 and 25 (a) and 25 (b)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	First generation	165,174	
2	2nd generation, both parents born outside Canada	55,862	
3	2nd generation, one parent born outside Canada	52,416	
4	3rd generation, respondent born in Canada, both parents born in Canada	419,820	
8	Not available	34	
9	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

IMMSTAT – Immigrant status

Field: 46 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 103 **Type:** Num

Description:

Indicates whether the respondent is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident. Non-immigrants are persons who are Canadian citizens by birth. Immigrants are persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada (includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006). Non-permanent residents are persons from another country who, at the time of the census, held a work or study permit, or who were refugee claimants, as well as family members living with them in Canada.

Derived variable: Question 10 and 11

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Non-permanent residents	7,154	
2	Non-immigrants	670,441	
3	Immigrants	166,881	
	Total	**844,476**	

Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

POB – Place of birth of respondent

Field: 86   **Size:** 2   **Position:** 184-185   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the country where the respondent was born.

Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 16, 2006.
For example, respondents born in an area which, at the time of their birth, were part of the USSR but which is now part of Kazakhstan were asked to write 'Kazakhstan.'

Direct variable: Question 9

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Canada	668,523	
2	United States of America	7,985	
3	Central America	3,991	See appendix A: Central America
4	Jamaica	3,361	
5	Other Caribbean and Bermuda	5,577	See appendix A: Caribbean and Bermuda – excludes Jamaica
6	South America	7,197	See appendix A: South America
7	United Kingdom	16,356	
8	Germany	4,905	
9	Other Northern and Western Europe	9,027	See appendix A: Northern Europe – Excludes United Kingdom and Western Europe -Excludes Germany
10	Poland	4,628	
11	Other Eastern Europe	9,440	See appendix A: Eastern Europe – Excludes Poland
12	Italy	7,919	
13	Portugal	4,074	
14	Other Southern Europe	7,045	See appendix A: Southern Europe – excludes Italy and Portugal
15	Eastern Africa	3,664	See appendix A: Eastern Africa
16	Northern Africa	3,784	See appendix A: Northern Africa
17	Other Africa	3,348	See appendix A: Western, Central and Southern Africa
18	West Central Asia and the Middle East	10,478	See appendix A: West Central Asia and the Middle East
19	China, People's Republic of	13,450	
20	Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region	5,820	
21	Other Eastern Asia	6,179	See appendix A: Eastern Asia – excludes People's Republic of China and Hong Kong
22	Philippines	8,553	
23	Other Southeast Asia	7,104	See appendix A: Southeast Asia – excludes Philippines
24	India	12,231	
25	Pakistan	3,783	
26	Other Southern Asia	4,016	See appendix A: Southern Asia – excludes India and Pakistan
27	Oceania and others	1,633	See appendix A: Oceania also includes Greenland, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon and Other
88	Not available	405	
	Total	**844,476**	

Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

POBF – Place of birth of father

Field: 87 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 186 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the country where the respondent's father was born.

Respondents were asked to indicate the place of birth of their father according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 16, 2006. For example, a respondent whose father was born in an area which, at the time of his birth, was part of the USSR but which is now part of Kazakhstan was asked to write 'Kazakhstan.' The place of birth of respondent, place of birth of father and place of birth of mother questions on the census are used to derive Generation status.

Direct variable: Question 25 (a)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Canada	441,922	
2	United States of America	8,606	
3	Other Americas	19,236	See appendix A: Central America, Caribbean and Bermuda, as well as South America
4	Europe	116,894	See appendix A: Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Northern Europe and Southern Europe
5	Eastern Asia	26,526	See appendix A: Eastern Asia
6	Southeast and Southern Asia	33,744	See appendix A: Southeast Asia and Southern Asia
7	Other countries and regions	18,121	See appendix A: Western Africa, Eastern Africa, Northern Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East, Oceania, Other, Greenland and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon
8	Not available	28,257	
9	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

POBM – Place of birth of mother

Field: 88 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 187 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the country where the respondent's mother was born.

Respondents were asked to indicate the place of birth of their mother according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 16, 2006. For example, a respondent whose mother was born in an area which, at the time of her birth, was part of the USSR but which is now part of Kazakhstan was asked to write 'Kazakhstan.' The place of birth of respondent, place of birth of father and place of birth of mother questions on the census are used to derive Generation status.

Direct variable: Question 25 (b)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Canada	450,564	
2	United States of America	9,231	
3	Other Americas	19,204	See appendix A: Central America, Caribbean and Bermuda, as well as South America
4	Europe	108,321	See appendix A: Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Northern Europe and Southern Europe
5	Eastern Asia	26,075	See appendix A: Eastern Asia
6	Southeast and Southern Asia	33,974	See appendix A: Southeast Asia and Southern Asia
7	Other countries and regions	17,680	See appendix A: Western Africa, Eastern Africa, Northern Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East, Oceania, Other, Greenland and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon
8	Not available	28,257	
9	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

YRIMM – Year of immigration

Field: 124   **Size:** 4   **Position:** 364-367   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the year landed immigrant status was first obtained in Canada. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. This variable is used to derive a variable indicating immigrant status and period of immigration. Users should note that historical comparisons of individual years of immigration can be affected by a number of factors, for example emigration and mortality among the immigrant population, respondent reporting patterns and coverage of immigrants in the census.

Direct variable: Question 12

Reported for: Persons who are, or have been, landed immigrants, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	before 1950	3,804	
2	1950 to 1954	6,614	
3	1955 to 1959	8,130	
4	1960 to 1964	5,499	
5	1965 to 1969	11,636	
6	1970 to 1974	12,181	
7	1975 to 1979	10,749	
1980	1980	2,370	
1981	1981	1,689	
1982	1982	1,633	
1983	1983	1,210	
1984	1984	1,258	
1985	1985	1,352	
1986	1986	1,602	
1987	1987	2,200	
1988	1988	2,715	
1989	1989	3,726	
1990	1990	4,054	
1991	1991	3,459	
1992	1992	3,984	
1993	1993	4,162	
1994	1994	3,981	
1995	1995	3,932	
1996	1996	4,021	
1997	1997	3,818	
1998	1998	3,553	
1999	1999	3,951	
2000	2000	4,735	
2001	2001	5,598	
2002	2002	5,097	
2003	2003	4,698	
2004	2004	4,802	
2005	2005	4,894	
2006	2006	1,547	First four months of 2006 only
8888	Not available	18,227	
9999	Not applicable	677,595	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
	Total	**844,476**	

Visible minority

VISMIN – Visible minority population

| **Field:** | 110 | **Size:** | 2 | **Position:** | 250-251 | **Type:** | Num |

Description:
Refers to the visible minority group to which the respondent belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.' 'South Asian' includes, for example, East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc. 'Southeast Asian' includes, for example, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, etc. 'West Asian' includes, for example, Iranian, Afghan, etc. 'Visible minority, n.i.e.' includes respondents who reported a write-in response such as Guyanese, West Indian, Kurd, Tibetan, Polynesian, Pacific Islander, etc. 'Multiple visible minority' includes respondents who reported more than one visible minority group by checking two or more mark-in circles, e.g., 'Black' and 'South Asian.'

'Aboriginal self-reporting' includes respondents who reported 'Yes' to the Aboriginal identity question (Question 18): these respondents were not required to answer the Population Group question.

Direct variable: Question 19

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Chinese	32,865	
2	South Asian	34,077	
3	Black	21,045	
4	Filipino	10,857	
5	Latin American	7,740	
6	Southeast Asian	6,135	
7	Arab	6,622	
8	West Asian	3,727	
9	Korean	3,378	
10	Japanese	1,764	
11	Visible minority, n.i.e.	1,568	
12	Multiple visible minority	3,053	
13	Not a visible minority	707,681	Includes respondents who reported 'Yes' to the Aboriginal identity question (Question 18) as well as respondents who were not considered to be members of a visible minority group
88	Not available	3,964	
	Total	**844,476**	

Visible minority

VISMINH – Historical visible minority population

Field: 111 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 252-253 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the visible minority group to which the respondent belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.' VisMinH is a historical variable and should be used when comparing visible minority data from the 1996 Census with data from either the 2001 or 2006 censuses. VISMINH differs from the non-historical version of the variable (VISMIN) in that it includes a combined stub for 'Arab/West Asian', rather than separate stubs for these groups.

Before 1996, visible minority data were derived using Place of Birth, Ethnic Origin, Mother Tongue and, when available, Religion. Since 1996, a direct question has been asked. Precaution should therefore be taken when comparing data before 1996 with data from 1996 onwards as the collection tool for visible minority data has changed.

Direct variable: Question 19

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Chinese	32,865	
2	South Asian	34,077	
3	Black	21,045	
4	Filipino	10,857	
5	Latin American	7,740	
6	Southeast Asian	6,135	
7	Arab/West Asian	10,349	
8	Korean	3,378	
9	Japanese	1,764	
10	Visible minority, n.i.e.	1,568	
11	Multiple visible minority	3,053	
12	Not a visible minority	707,681	Includes respondents who reported 'Yes' to the Aboriginal identity question (Question 18) as well as respondents who were not considered to be members of a visible minority group.
88	Not available	3,964	
	Total	**844,476**	

ABOID – Aboriginal identity

Field: 1   **Size:**   1   **Position:**   1   **Type:**   Num

Description:

Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

In 1991 and previous censuses, the Aboriginal population was defined using the ethnic origin question (ancestry). The 1996 Census included a question on the individual's perception of his/her Aboriginal identity. The question used in the 2006 and 2001 censuses is the same as the one used in 1996.

Caution should be exercised in analyzing trends for Aboriginal peoples based on previous census data. Over time, patterns in Aboriginal self-identification have changed. In recent years, a growing number of people who had not previously identified with an Aboriginal group are now doing so. Changes in Aboriginal participation in the Census over time also result in comparability issues.

There are different ways to define the Aboriginal population in Canada. The 2006 Census also provides information on persons who reported at least one Aboriginal ancestry in the ethnic origin question. Depending on the application, data on either identity or ethnic origin/ancestry may be appropriate for defining the Aboriginal population.

Users should be aware that the counts for North American Indian single response are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements. The extent of the impact will depend on the geographic area under study. In 2006, a total of 22 Indian reserves and Indian settlements were incompletely enumerated by the census. The populations of these 22 communities are not included in the census counts.

Derived variable: Questions 18, 20 and 21

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	North American Indian single response	19,046	
2	Métis single response	10,591	
3	Inuit single response	1,398	
4	Multiple Aboriginal identity responses	198	
5	Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	696	Includes those who identified themselves as Registered Indians and/or band members without identifying themselves as North American Indian, Métis or Inuit in the Aboriginal identity question
6	Non-Aboriginal identity population	812,547	
	Total	**844,476**	

BFNMEMB – Band or First Nation membership

Field: 5   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 7   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to those persons who reported being a member of an Indian band or a First Nation of Canada.

In 1991, band membership was a subcomponent of Question 16 on Registered Indians. In the first part of this question, respondents were asked about registration status, while the second part of the question dealt with band membership. In 1996, one direct question was developed to collect data on band/First Nation membership.

Many Indian bands have elected to call themselves a First Nation and have changed their band name to reflect this. Also, with the 1985 amendment to the <i>Indian Act</i> of Canada (Bill C-31), many Indian bands exercised the right to establish their own membership code, whereby it was not always necessary for a band member to be a Registered Indian according to the <i>Indian Act</i>.

The 2006 Census used the same question as in 1996 and 2001

Direct variable: Question 20

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Not a member of an Indian band or First Nation	827,477	
2	Member of an Indian band or First Nation	16,999	
	Total	**844,476**	

REGIND – Registered or Treaty Indian

Field: 96   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 204   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to those persons who reported they were registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act and can prove descent from a band that signed a treaty.

Although there was a question in the 1991 Census on registration status, the layout of the 1996 question was somewhat different. In 1991, Question 16 on Registered Indians had two components. In the first part of the question, respondents were asked about their registration status, while the second part of the question dealt with band membership. The question used in 1996 asked only for registration or treaty status, while band membership was dealt with in a separate question. The wording of the question, starting in 1996, differs slightly from the one in previous censuses. Prior to 1996, the term 'treaty' was not included in the question. It was added in 1996 at the request of individuals from the Western provinces, where the term is more widely used. The 2006 Census question is the same as the one used in 1996 and 2001.

The Registered Indian counts in this data file may differ from the administrative counts maintained by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, with the most important causes of these differences being the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements as well as methodological and conceptual differences between the two sources.

Direct variable: Question 21

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Not a Registered Indian	827,412	
2	Registered Indian	17,064	
	Total	**844,476**	

Ethnic origin

ETHDER – Derived single and selected multiple ethnic origins

Field: 26 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 61-62 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable provides a distribution of the total population by single responses and selected multiple responses to the ethnic origin question (Question 17).
Due to the increasingly high proportion of respondents who report multiple origins in the census, it is recommended that this variable be used for only very specific purposes.
The abbreviation 'n.i.e.' means 'not included elsewhere.' The abbreviation 'n.o.s.' means 'not otherwise specified.' For additional information on issues related to the collection and dissemination of ethnic origin data, and on the comparability of ethnic origin data over time, refer to the Ethnic Origin Reference Guide, 2006 Census.

Derived variable

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Canadian	155,517	Includes single responses of Canadian
2	Provincial or regional origins	2,663	Includes single responses of Newfoundlander, Nova Scotian, Ontarian, Québécois and other provincial and regional groups
3	Aboriginal origins	16,856	Includes single responses of Inuit, Métis and North American Indian
4	French origins	33,881	Includes single responses of Acadian, French
5	English	37,109	Includes single responses of English
6	Irish	13,004	Includes single responses of Irish
7	Scottish	14,870	Includes single responses of Scottish
8	Welsh	523	Includes single responses of Welsh
9	Other British origins	2,159	Includes single responses of Cornish, Manx and British Isles n.i.e.
10	Jamaican	3,361	Includes single responses of Jamaican
11	Other Caribbean origins	5,123	Includes single responses of Caribbean origins (excluding Jamaican) – (see appendix C)
12	Latin, Central and South American origins	4,734	Includes single responses of Latin, Central and South American origins (see appendix C)
13	Dutch (Netherlands)	7,883	Includes single responses of Dutch (Netherlands)
14	German	17,675	Includes single responses of German
15	Other Western European origins	1,930	Includes single responses of Western European origins (excluding Dutch (Netherlands) and German) – (see appendix C)
16	Swedish	567	Includes single responses of Swedish
17	Norwegian	1,037	Includes single responses of Norwegian
18	Danish	645	Includes single responses of Danish
19	Finnish	626	Includes single responses of Finnish
20	Other Northern European origins	267	Includes single responses of Icelandic and Scandinavian n.i.e
21	Hungarian (Magyar)	1,930	Includes single responses of Hungarian (Magyar)
22	Polish	6,923	Includes single responses of Polish
23	Russian	2,184	Includes single responses of Russian
24	Ukrainian	7,964	Includes single responses of Ukrainian
25	Romanian	1,728	Includes single responses of Romanian

Ethnic origin

26	Other Eastern European origins	1,701	Includes single responses of Eastern European origins (excludes Hungarian (Magyar), Polish, Romanian, Russian and Ukrainian) – (see appendix C)
27	Greek	3,546	Includes single responses of Greek
28	Italian	19,785	Includes single responses of Italian
29	Portuguese	6,787	Includes single responses of Portuguese
30	Spanish	1,341	Includes single responses of Spanish
31	Other Southern European origins	5,790	Includes single responses of Southern European origins (excludes Greek, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish) – (see appendix C)
32	Jewish	3,442	Includes single responses of Jewish
33	African origins	6,346	Includes single responses of African origins (see appendix C)
34	Lebanese	2,259	Includes single responses of Lebanese
35	Other Arab origins	5,144	Includes single responses of Arab origins (excludes Lebanese) – (see appendix C)
36	West Asian origins	5,691	Includes single responses of West Asian origins – (see appendix C)
37	East Indian	20,844	Includes single responses of East Indian
38	Other South Asian origins	8,077	Includes single responses of South Asian origins (excludes East Indian) – (see appendix C)
39	Chinese	30,628	Includes single responses of Chinese
40	Filipino	8,400	Includes single responses of Filipino
41	Korean	3,155	Includes single responses of Korean
42	Vietnamese	3,010	Includes single responses of Vietnamese
43	Other East and Southeast Asian origins	2,756	Includes single responses of East and Southeast Asian origins (excludes Chinese, Filipino, Korean and Vietnamese) – (see appendix C)
44	All other single response origins	1,121	Includes single responses of American, Oceania origins (see appendix C), Basque, Gypsy (Roma), Slav (European), European, n.i.e.
45	Canadian, British, French and provincial origins only	140,081	Includes more than one of the following: British Isle origins and/or French origins and/or Other North American origins (excluding American) – (see appendix C)
46	Canadian, British, French and provincial and other origins only	135,446	Includes more than one of the following: British Isle origins and/or French origins and/or Other North American origins (excluding American) and other ethnic origins excluding Aboriginal – (see appendix C)
47	Aboriginal origins only	338	Includes more than one of the following: North American Indian and/or Métis and/or Inuit
48	Aboriginal and Canadian, British, French and provincial origins only	16,874	Includes more than one of the following: Aboriginal origins and British Isle origins and/or French origins and/or Other North American origins (excluding American) – (see appendix C)
49	Aboriginal and Canadian, British, French and provincial and other origins	8,000	Includes more than one of the following: Aboriginal origins and British Isle origins and/or French origins and/or Other North American origins (excluding American) and other ethnic origins – (see appendix C)

Ethnic origin

50	Aboriginal and other origins only	2,027	Includes more than one of the following: Aboriginal origins and Other origins, but excludes British Isle origins and French origins and Other North American origins (excluding American) – (see appendix C)
51	Other origins only	44,860	Includes multiples responses with no components of Aboriginal origins or British Isle origins or French origins or Other North American origins (excluding American) – (see appendix C)
88	Not available	15,868	
	Total	**844,476**	

Language

FOL – First official language spoken

Field: 27 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 63 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to a variable specified within the framework of the application of the Official Languages Act.

Derived variable: Questions 13, 15 (a) and 16

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	English	627,447	
2	French	194,538	
3	Both English and French	8,946	
4	Neither English nor French	13,545	
	Total	**844,476**	

HLAEN – Home language – English component – Part A

Field: 39 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 93 **Type:** Num

Description:

This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (English).

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report English as the language spoken most often at home	273,425	
1	True – Respondent reported English as the language spoken most often at home	571,051	
	Total	**844,476**	

HLAFR – Home language – French component – Part A

Field: 40 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 94 **Type:** Num

Description:

This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (French).

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report French as the language spoken most often at home	661,593	
1	True – Respondent reported French as the language spoken most often at home	182,883	
	Total	**844,476**	

Language

HLANO – Home Language – Non-official language component – Part A

Field: 41 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 95-96 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (First write-in). When comparing the census results to those of the 2001 Census, it appears that there is some overestimation of persons reporting Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in British Columbia and, as a result, also at the Canada level. Although it affects a relatively small population, it is best to apply caution when analysing the census data for Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in these geographies.

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No non-official language	738,031	
2	Aboriginal languages	3,766	Includes responses from Aboriginal languages – (See appendix B)
3	Italian	5,184	
4	Spanish	6,667	
5	Portuguese	3,139	
6	German	3,620	
7	Russian	2,700	
8	Polish	3,111	
9	Slavic languages	4,281	Includes responses from Slavic languages (excludes Russian and Polish) – (See appendix B)
10	Other European languages	5,204	Includes responses from Germanic languages (excludes German), Celtic languages, Baltic languages, Finno-Ugric languages, as well as Romanian, Greek and Romance languages, n.i.e. – (See appendix B)
11	Arabic	4,914	
12	Other Afro-Asiatic and African languages	2,474	Includes responses from Afro-Asiatic languages (excludes Arabic) and Niger-Congo languages, as well as African languages, n.i.e. – (See appendix B)
13	Panjabi (Punjabi)	8,498	
14	Other Indo-Iranian languages	11,546	Includes responses from Indo-Iranian languages (excludes Panjabi [Punjabi]) – (See appendix B)
15	Chinese languages	22,765	Includes responses from Chinese languages – (See appendix B)
16	Austro-Asiatic languages	3,584	Includes responses from Austro-Asiatic languages – (See appendix B)
17	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	4,513	
18	Other Eastern Asian and South East Asian languages	4,460	Includes responses from Tai languages, Malayo-Polynesian languages (excludes Tagalog [Pilipino, Filipino]), also includes Japanese, Korean, Tibetan languages and Sino-Tibetan languages n.i.e. – (See appendix B)
19	All other languages	6,019	Includes responses from Dravidian languages, Turkic languages, Armenian, Creoles, non-verbal languages and other languages – (See appendix B)

Language

	Total	844,476	

HLBEN – Home language – English component – Part B

Field: 42   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 97   **Type:** Num

Description:

This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (English).

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report English as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	795,273	
1	True – Respondent reported English as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	49,203	
	Total	844,476	

HLBFR – Home language – French component – Part B

Field: 43   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 98   **Type:** Num

Description:

This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (French).

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report French as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	825,981	
1	True – Respondent reported French as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	18,495	
	Total	844,476	

HLBNO – Home language – Non-official language component – Part B

Field:	44	**Size:**	1	**Position:**	99	**Type:**	Num

Description:

This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported. When comparing the census results to those of the 2001 Census, it appears that there is some overestimation of persons reporting Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in British Columbia and, as a result, also at the Canada level. Although it affects a relatively small population, it is best to apply caution when analysing the census data for Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in these geographies.

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	804,275	
1	True – Respondent reported a non-official language as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	40,201	
	Total	**844,476**	

KOL – Knowledge of official language

Field:	49	**Size:**	1	**Position:**	118	**Type:**	Num

Description:

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French or in none of the official languages of Canada

Direct variable: Question 13

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	English	571,778	
2	French	111,811	
3	Both English and French	147,000	
4	Neither English nor French	13,887	
	Total	**844,476**	

LWAEN – Language of work – English component – Part A

Field:	55	**Size:**	1	**Position:**	126	**Type:**	Num

Description:

Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the census, derived using part A of the Language of Work question (English).

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report English as the language used most often at work	455,337	
1	True – Respondent reported English as the language used most often at work	389,139	
	Total	**844,476**	

Language

LWAFR – Language of work – French component – Part A

Field: 56   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 127   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the census, derived using part A of the Language of Work question (French).

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report French as the language used most often at work	736,502	
1	True – Respondent reported French as the language used most often at work	107,974	
	Total	**844,476**	

LWANO – Language of work – Non-official language component – Part A

Field: 57   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 128   **Type:** Num

Description:

This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was used, the language used most often by the individual was to be reported. When comparing the census results to those of the 2001 Census, it appears that there is some overestimation of persons reporting Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in British Columbia and, as a result, also at the Canada level. Although it affects a relatively small population, it is best to apply caution when analysing the census data for Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in these geographies.

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language used most often at work	487,275	
1	True – Respondent reported a non-official language as the language used most often at work	10,133	
9	Not applicable	347,068	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

Language

LWBEN – Language of work – English component – Part B

Field: 58 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 129 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the language used on a regular basis at work by the individual at the time of the census, derived using part B of the Language of Work question (English).

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report English as the language used on a regular basis at work	811,077	
1	True – Respondent reported English as the language used on a regular basis at work	33,399	
	Total	**844,476**	

LWBFR – Language of work – French component – Part B

Field: 59 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 130 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the language used on a regular basis at work by the individual at the time of the census, derived using part B of the Language of Work question (French).

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report French as the language used on a regular basis at work	824,741	
1	True – Respondent reported French as the language used on a regular basis at work	19,735	
	Total	**844,476**	

LWBNO – Language of work – Non-official language component – Part B

Field: 60 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 131 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language used on a regular basis at work by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was used, the language used most often by the individual was to be reported. When comparing the census results to those of the 2001 Census, it appears that there is some overestimation of persons reporting Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in British Columbia and, as a result, also at the Canada level. Although it affects a relatively small population, it is best to apply caution when analysing the census data for Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in these geographies.

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language used on a regular basis at work	830,933	
1	True – Respondent reported a non-official language as the language used on a regular basis at work	13,543	
	Total	**844,476**	

Language

MTNEN – Mother tongue – English component

Field: 69   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 147   **Type:** Num

Description:

This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census (English).

Direct variable: Question 16

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report English as mother tongue	351,165	
1	True – Respondent reported English as mother tongue	493,311	
	Total	**844,476**	

MTNFR – Mother tongue – French component

Field: 70   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 148   **Type:** Num

Description:

This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census (French).

Direct variable: Question 16

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report French as mother tongue	656,104	
1	True – Respondent reported French as mother tongue	188,372	
	Total	**844,476**	

MTNNO – Mother tongue – Non-official language component

| **Field:** | 71 | **Size:** | 2 | **Position:** | 149-150 | **Type:** | Num |

Description:

This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census. When comparing the census results to those of the 2001 Census, it appears that there is some overestimation of persons reporting Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in British Columbia and, as a result, also at the Canada level. Although it affects a relatively small population, it is best to apply caution when analysing the census data for Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in these geographies.

Direct variable: Question 16

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

*NOTE: Scandinavian languages were excluded from the 'Other Germanic languages' category in order to maintain historical comparability with the 'Nertherlandic languages' category present in the 2001 and 1996 public use microdata file.

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No non-official language	670,650	
2	Aboriginal languages	6,143	Includes responses from Aboriginal languages – (See appendix B)
3	Arabic	7,714	
4	Chinese languages	27,961	Includes responses from Chinese languages – (See appendix B)
5	German	12,212	
6	Other Germanic Languages	4,549	Includes Germanic languages (excludes German and Scandinavian languages – see *note) – (See appendix B)
7	Greek	3,314	
8	Indo-Iranian Languages	15,433	Includes responses from Indo-Iranian languages (excludes Punjabi (Punjabi)) – (See appendix B)
9	Italian	12,722	
10	Polish	5,839	
11	Portuguese	6,248	
12	Panjabi (Punjabi)	10,331	
13	Spanish	9,769	
14	Ukrainian	3,829	
15	Austro-Asiatic languages	4,403	Includes responses from Austro-Asiatic languages – (See appendix B)
16	Other European languages	3,722	Includes responses from Celtic languages, Baltic languages, Scandinavian languages, as well as Romanian and Romance languages n.i.e – (See appendix B)
17	Russian	3,645	
18	Other Slavic Languages	6,618	Includes responses from Slavic languages (excludes Polish, Russian and Ukrainian) – (See appendix B)
19	Finno-Ugric Languages	2,989	Includes responses from Finno-Ugric languages – (See appendix B)
20	Other Afro-Asiatic languages	2,592	Includes responses from Afro-Asiatic languages (excludes Arabic) – (See appendix B)
21	Dravidian languages	3,885	Includes responses from Dravidian languages – (See appendix B)

Language

22	Other East – South East Asian languages	6,566	Includes responses from Tai languages, Malayo-Polynesian languages (excludes Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)), as well as Japanese, Korean, Tibetan languages and Sino-Tibetan languages n.i.e. – (See appendix B)
23	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	7,154	
24	Niger-Congo languages and other African languages	1,962	Includes responses from Niger-Congo languages and African languages, n.i.e. – (See appendix B)
25	All other languages	4,226	Includes responses from Turkic languages, non-verbal languages, as well as Armenian, Creoles and other languages – (See appendix B)
	Total	**844,476**	

Language

NOL – Single and multiple responses to the non-official language question

Field: 75 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 157-158 **Type:** Num

Description:
This is the same question as in 1991, 1996, and 2001. The non-official language data are based on the respondent's assessment of his or her ability to speak non-official languages. There are two spaces for reporting non-official languages in 2006; there were three spaces in 2001.

In 2006, the following instructions were provided to respondents in the 2006 Census Guide:

Report only those languages in which the person can carry on a conversation of some length on various topics.

For a child who has not yet learned to speak:

Report a language other than English or French that the child is learning to speak at home.

On the French version of all census forms, for all questions in the language module where there is a choice of response available, the order in which the choices appear was modified since 1996 in order to give precedence to the category 'French.' The questions on knowledge of official languages and non-official languages also reflect this change in the actual wording of the questions.

This question was asked for the first time in the 1991 Census. Appendix H provides a list of the non-official languages released in 2006, 2001, and 1996.

Direct variable: Question 14

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

*NOTE: Scandinavian languages were excluded from the 'Other Germanic languages' category in order to maintain historical comparability with the 'Nertherlandic languages' category present in the 2001 and 1996 public use microdata file.

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No non-official language	641,632	
2	Aboriginal languages	6,788	Includes single responses of any of the Aboriginal languages – (See appendix B)
3	Arabic	7,873	Includes single responses of Arabic
4	Chinese languages	27,627	Includes single responses of any of the Chinese languages – (See appendix B)
5	German	13,046	Includes single responses of German
6	Other Germanic languages	4,121	Includes Germanic languages (excludes German and Scandinavian languages – see *note) – (See appendix B)
7	Greek	3,207	Includes single responses of Greek
8	Other Indo-Iranian languages	14,645	Includes single responses of any of the Indo-Iranian languages (excludes Panjabi (Punjabi)) – (See appendix B)
9	Italian	15,251	Includes single responses of Italian
10	Polish	4,894	Includes single responses of Polish
11	Portuguese	6,115	Includes single responses of Portuguese
12	Panjabi (Punjabi)	7,620	Includes single responses of Panjabi (Punjabi)
13	Spanish	16,411	Includes single responses of Spanish
14	Ukrainian	3,093	Includes single responses of Ukrainian
15	Austro-Asiatic languages	3,859	Includes single responses of any of the Austro-Asiatic languages – (See appendix B)

16	Other European languages	2,915	Includes single responses of any of the Celtic languages, Baltic languages, Scandinavian languages, as well as Romanian and Romance languages n.i.e. – (See appendix B)
17	Russian	2,390	Includes single responses of Russian
18	Other Slavic languages	5,375	Includes single responses of any of the Slavic languages (excludes Polish, Russian and Ukrainian) – (See appendix B)
19	Finno-Ugric languages	2,225	Includes single responses of any of the Finno-Ugric languages – (See appendix B)
20	Other Afro-Asiatic languages	2,441	Includes single responses of any of the Afro-Asiatic languages (excludes Arabic) – (See appendix B)
21	Dravidian languages	3,481	Includes single responses of any of the Dravidian languages – (See appendix B)
22	Other East – South East Asian languages	5,850	Includes single responses of any of the Tai languages, Malayo-Polynesian languages (excludes Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)), as well as Japanese, Korean, Tibetan languages and Sino-Tibetan languages n.i.e. – (See appendix B)
23	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	7,028	Includes single responses of Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)
24	Niger-Congo languages and other African languages	1,674	Includes single responses of any of the Niger-Congo languages and African languages, n.i.e. – (See appendix B)
25	All other single languages	4,564	Includes single responses of any of the Turkic languages, non-verbal languages, as well as Armenian, Creoles and other languages – (See appendix B)
26	Respondents with multiples non-official languages	19,833	Includes two or more non-official languages
88	Not available	10,518	
	Total	**844,476**	

ATTSCH – Attendance at school

Field:	4	**Size:**	1	**Position:**	6	**Type:**	Num

Description:

Refers to attendance during the nine -month period between September 2005 and May 16, 2006. An individual's attendance could be either full time or part time (day or evening), even if the individual dropped out after registration. Attendance was counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree from a recognized educational institution (elementary or secondary school, the in-class portion of registered apprenticeship programs, trade schools, colleges, CEGEPs and universities). Recognized education institutions also included seminaries, schools of nursing, private business schools, private or public trade schools, institutes of technology, vocational schools, or schools for people who are deaf or blind. Attendance at school was not counted for training received from an employer unless it could be used as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree from a recognized educational institution.

Counts for those aged 15 to 19 attending school in the 2001 Census were lower than expected and not replicated in other sources. In 2006, changes to the questionnaire brought results for those aged 15 to 19 back in to line with censuses prior to 2001. While the results for those aged 20 to 44 are comparable over time, the 2006 Census overestimated school attendance for the population aged 45 years or over. As a result, it is recommended that the data on school attendance be used with caution and it is not recommended to compare data for the ages 45 and over from 2006 with previous censuses.

For more information, please see the Education Reference Guide, 2006 Census.

Direct variable: Question 32

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Did not attend school	567,765	
2	Attended school	125,541	Attendance can be full time or part time
9	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

CIP – Major field of study (based on the CIP Canada 2000)

Field: 12 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 23-24 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. The Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP Canada 2000) major field of study classification structure consists of 13 major categories or primary groupings, 12 of which are used for the census (the category which includes courses in personal development is not used). The 12 primary groupings are: education; visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; humanities; social and behavioural sciences and law; business, management and public administration; physical and life sciences and technologies; mathematics, computer and information sciences; architecture, engineering and related technologies; agriculture, natural resources and conservation; health, parks, recreation and fitness; personal, protective and transportation services; other.

The major field of study data in the 2006 Census were also recoded using the MFS classification that was used prior to the 2006 Census. Future censuses will present information coded to the CIP classification system only. For historical analysis, please use the Major field of study variable (MFS).

For more information, please see the Education Reference Guide, 2006 Census

Coded variable: Question 30

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Education	26,981	
2	Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	12,878	
3	Humanities	19,514	
4	Social and behavioural sciences and law	34,349	
5	Business, management and public administration	75,727	
6	Physical and life sciences and technologies	12,247	
7	Mathematics, computer and information sciences	15,332	
8	Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	78,609	
9	Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	7,846	
10	Health, parks, recreation and fitness	47,169	
11	Personal, protective and transportation services	21,160	
12	Other fields of study	54	
13	No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	341,440	
99	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

HDGREE – Highest certificate, diploma or degree

Field:	33		**Size:**	2	**Position:**	84-85	**Type:**	Num

Description:

Information indicating the person's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree. This is a derived variable obtained from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported. There is an implied hierarchy in this variable (secondary school graduation, registered apprenticeship and trades, college, university) which is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education. However, at the detailed level a registered apprenticeship graduate may not have completed a secondary school certificate or diploma, nor does an individual with a master's degree necessarily have a certificate or diploma above the bachelor's degree level. Therefore, although the sequence is more or less hierarchical, it is a general rather than an absolute gradient measure of academic achievement.

The questions on completed credentials changed significantly in 2006 compared to previous censuses (for a complete discussion of the changes, see the Education Reference Guide, Census 2006). Specifically, the 2006 Census included a unique question for each level of educational attainment, rather than including all levels as part of a single list (as was done in censuses prior to 2006). While most of the individual levels of educational attainment are found to be comparable historically, some changes observed over time are the result of changes to the questionnaire. Users should be aware that underreporting of high school completions contributed to elevated results for the less than high school category in censuses prior to 2006, as well as impacting the data for high school graduation. A change was made in the 2006 Census questionnaire to specifically include certification by a type of educational institution found only in Quebec, the 'centres de formation professionelle,' and this has influenced the data on trade certifications in Quebec. Users of the 'University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level' category should know that an unexpected increase in this category was noted compared to the 2001 Census. It is recommended that users not compare this category in 2006 with previous censuses. The college category and university categories at the bachelor's level and above are comparable over time.

For more information, please see the Education Reference Guide, 2006 Census.

Derived variable: Questions 26, 27, 28 and 29

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	None	164,223	
2	High school graduation certificate or equivalency certificate	177,216	
3	Other trades certificate or diploma	48,181	
4	Registered apprenticeship certificate	26,958	
5	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma from a program of 3 months to less than 1 year	15,764	
6	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma from a program of 1 year to 2 years	57,320	
7	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma from a program of more than 2 years	46,666	
8	University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	30,334	
9	Bachelor's degree	80,492	
10	University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	12,958	
11	Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	3,101	
12	Master's degree	23,356	
13	Earned doctorate degree	4,162	
88	Not available	2,575	
99	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

LOCSTUD – Location of study

Field: 53　　**Size:** 2　　**Position:** 123-124　　**Type:** Num

Description:
This variable indicates the province, territory (in Canada) or country (outside Canada) where the highest certificate, diploma or degree was obtained. It is only reported for individuals who had completed a certificate, diploma or degree above the secondary (high) school level.

Derived variable: Question 31

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Newfoundland and Labrador	5,796	
2	Prince Edward Island	1,306	
3	Nova Scotia	10,847	
4	New Brunswick	7,430	
5	Quebec	82,589	
6	Ontario	107,379	
7	Manitoba	11,189	
8	Saskatchewan	10,386	
9	Alberta	27,808	
10	British Columbia	31,119	
11	Northern Canada	381	
12	United States of America	7,906	
13	Other Americas	3,416	See appendix A: Central America, Caribbean and Bermuda, as well as South America
14	Europe	19,316	See appendix A: Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Northern Europe and Southern Europe
15	Eastern Asia	7,352	See appendix A: Eastern Asia
16	Southeast and Southern Asia	11,440	See appendix A: Southeast Asia and Southern Asia
17	Other countries and regions	6,206	See appendix A: Western Africa, Eastern Africa, Northern Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East, Oceania, Other, Greenland and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon
99	Not applicable	492,610	Persons less than 15 years of age, persons 15 years of age and over with no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree
	Total	**844,476**	

Education

MFS – Major field of study (based on the MFS Classification – Historical)

Field: 63 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 134-135 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary degree, certificate or diploma. The historical Major Field of Study (MFS) classification structure consists of 11 broad or major categories: educational, recreational and counselling services; fine and applied arts; humanities and related fields; social sciences and related fields ; commerce, management and business administration; agricultural, biological, nutritional and food sciences; engineering and applied sciences; applied science technologies and trades; health professions and related technologies; mathematics, computers and physical sciences; and no specialization. This structure is, in turn, subdivided into 110 'minor' classification categories and 449 'unit' groups. Note that for the 2006 PUMF, the last major category, 'No specialization,' was merged with 'Humanities and related fields' due to its negligible size relative to the other MFS categories.

Important note: For the first time with the 2006 Census, major field of study data were coded according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP Canada 2000).

The major field of study data in the 2006 Census were also recoded using the Major Field of Study classification (MFS) that was used prior to the 2006 Census. Future censuses will present information coded to the CIP classification system only.

We recommend that users not make historical comparisons between categories of the two classification systems on the basis of their labels. Even though some entries in the two classifications are similar, direct comparison would be inappropriate, given the much more detailed character of the new classification. An empirical concordance at the national level is available, allowing field-of-study comparisons over time. For more information, please see the 2006 Census Dictionary.

Users who select both MFS and CIP classifications for 2006 in their tables can expect to encounter small counts in MFS-CIP pairings of dissimilar fields of study. Such pairings are due to: (a) differing coding interpretations under the two classification systems of insufficiently specific write-ins, (b) differing strategies between classifications for the coding of joint major or multiple fields of study, (c) the use of separate data processing environments for CIP and MFS codes, (d) an acceptable level of coding error.

For more information on the Major Field of Study Classification, please refer to the following link : http://www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/classification-eng.htm

Derived variable: Question 30

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Educational, recreational and counselling services (001-046)	34,340	
2	Fine and applied arts (047-079)	19,515	
3	Humanities and related fields (080-124, 481)	23,854	
4	Social sciences and related fields (125-187)	35,586	
5	Commerce, management and business administration (188-220)	74,426	
6	Agricultural, biological, nutritional, and food sciences (221-266)	15,994	
7	Engineering and applied sciences (267-301)	18,553	
8	Applied science technologies and trades (302-369)	73,633	
9	Health professions and related technologies (370-441)	40,396	
10	Mathematics, computer and physical sciences (442-480)	13,931	
11	No postsecondary qualifications	341,440	
88	Not available	1,638	
99	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

SSGRAD – High school graduation certificate or equivalent

Field: 102   **Size:** 2   **Position:** 223-224   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the possession of a secondary (high) school graduation certificate or its equivalent, regardless of whether other educational qualifications are held or not. This variable separates the population into those persons with and those without a high school graduation certificate or its equivalent. It also provides information on any additional education that may have been completed by these two populations. The education questions in the census underwent significant changes in 2006 and, as a result, not all variables are historically comparable.

For the first time, the 2006 Census included an explicit question asking Canadians to report whether they had completed high school, with a separate category for completion of high school equivalencies. This change was made to address suspected underreporting of high school completions. In previous censuses, all levels of education were included in a single list, with many respondents reporting only their highest credential rather than all credentials earned.

In addition to the changes to the questionnaire, the secondary (high) school graduation variable was derived differently in 2006 than in 2001 with a focus on completed credentials. As a result of these changes, only the following categories in the 'high school certificate or equivalent' variable may be considered for comparison to previous censuses: 'No high school certificate or equivalent without further schooling' and 'With high school certificate or equivalent with a university degree' – from bachelor's degree to earned doctorate degree.

For more information, please see the Education Reference Guide, 2006 Census.

Derived variable: Questions 26, 27, 28 and 29

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No high school certificate or equivalency certificate without further schooling	164,224	
2	No high school certificate or equivalency certificate with registered apprenticeship or other trade certificate	18,006	
3	No high school certificate or equivalency certificate with college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate	5,170	
4	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate without further schooling	177,216	
5	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with registered apprenticeship or other trade certificate	57,298	
6	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate	114,970	
7	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with certificate below bachelor	30,476	
8	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with bachelor's degree	80,496	
9	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with certificate above bachelor	13,301	
10	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	3,755	
11	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with master's degree	23,550	
12	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with earned doctorate degree	4,844	
99	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

MOB1 – Mobility status – Place of residence 1 year ago

Field: 64 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 136 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence one year earlier. A person is classified as a non-mover if no difference exists. Otherwise, a person is classified as a mover and this categorization is called mobility status (1 year ago). Within the category of movers, a further distinction is made between non-migrants and migrants; this difference is called migration status.

Derived variable: Question 23

Reported for: Population 1 year of age and over residing in Canada, excluding institutional residents and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Non-movers	717,607	Same dwelling
2	Non-migrants	68,801	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
3	Different CSD, same census division	10,480	
4	Different CD, same province	21,785	
5	Interprovincial migrants	7,040	Different province
6	External migrants	7,981	Outside Canada
8	Not available	1,316	
9	Not applicable	9,466	Persons less than 1 year of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
	Total	**844,476**	

MOB5 – Mobility status – Place of residence 5 years ago

Field: 65 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 137 **Type:** Num

Description:

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

Derived variable: Question 24

Reported for: Population 5 years of age and over residing in Canada, excluding institutional residents and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Non-movers	471,913	Same dwelling
2	Non-migrants	175,933	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
3	Different CSD, same census division	28,712	
4	Different CD, same province	67,632	
5	Interprovincial migrants	23,005	Different province
6	External migrants	31,305	Outside Canada
9	Not applicable	45,976	Persons less than 5 years of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
	Total	**844,476**	

Mobility

PR1 – Province of residence 1 year ago

Field: 92 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 197-198 **Type:** Num

Description:
Mobility 1: Refers to the person's usual province or territory of residence on May 16, 2005, one year prior to Census Day. This concept applies to the mobility status (1 year ago) subuniverse only excluding persons under one year of age, institutional residents and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada

Direct variable: Question 23

Reported for: Population 1 year of age and over residing in Canada, excluding institutional residents and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
10	Lived in Newfoundland and Labrador 1 year ago	635	
11	Lived in Prince Edward Island 1 year ago	170	
12	Lived in Nova Scotia 1 year ago	1,021	
13	Lived in New Brunswick 1 year ago	983	
24	Lived in Quebec 1 year ago	8,964	
35	Lived in Ontario 1 year ago	13,828	
46	Lived in Manitoba 1 year ago	1,316	
47	Lived in Saskatchewan 1 year ago	1,442	
48	Lived in Alberta 1 year ago	4,529	
59	Lived in British Columbia 1 year ago	6,238	
60	Lived in Northern Canada 1 year ago	179	Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
88	Not available	1,316	
99	Not applicable	803,855	Non-movers, non-migrants, external migrants, persons less than 1 year of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
	Total	**844,476**	

PR5 – Province of residence 5 years ago

Field: 93   **Size:** 2   **Position:** 199-200   **Type:** Num

Description:
Mobility 5: Refers to the person's usual province or territory of residence on May 16, 2001, five years prior to Census Day. This concept applies to the mobility status (5 years ago) subuniverse only excluding persons under five years of age, institutional residents and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada

Direct variable: Question 24

Reported for: Population 5 years of age and over residing in Canada, excluding institutional residents and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
10	Lived in Newfoundland and Labrador 5 years ago	1,925	
11	Lived in Prince Edward Island 5 years ago	463	
12	Lived in Nova Scotia 5 years ago	2,990	
13	Lived in New Brunswick 5 years ago	2,884	
24	Lived in Quebec 5 years ago	28,629	
35	Lived in Ontario 5 years ago	43,643	
46	Lived in Manitoba 5 years ago	3,734	
47	Lived in Saskatchewan 5 years ago	4,136	
48	Lived in Alberta 5 years ago	12,306	
59	Lived in British Columbia 5 years ago	18,102	
60	Lived in Northern Canada 5 years ago	537	Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
99	Not applicable	725,127	Non-movers, non-migrants, external migrants, persons less than 1 year of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
	Total	**844,476**	

Journey to Work

DIST – Commuting distance to work

Field: 19 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 40 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the distance, in kilometres, between the respondent's residence and his or her usual workplace location. The variable relates to non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Derived variable: Question 46

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked at some time since January 1, 2005 at a usual workplace address, or had no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Distance less than 5 km	146,239	
2	Distance 5 to 9.9 km	90,044	
3	Distance 10 to 14.9 km	52,691	
4	Distance 15 to 19.9 km	33,082	
5	Distance 20 to 24.9 km	21,101	
6	Distance 25 to 29.9 km	13,865	
7	Distance greater than or equal to 30 km	45,113	
9	Not applicable	442,341	Persons who, since January 1, 2005, had not worked, all persons less than 15 years of age, persons who worked at home, outside Canada or had no fixed workplace address
	Total	**844,476**	

MODE – Mode of transportation to work

Field: 66 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 138 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the mode of transportation to work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. Persons who indicate in the place of work question that they either had no fixed workplace address, or specified a usual workplace address, are asked to identify the mode of transportation they usually use to commute from home to work. The variable usually relates to the individual's job in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Direct variable: Question 47

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked at some time since January 1, 2005 at a usual workplace address, or had no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Bicycle	6,449	
2	Car, truck, van as driver	320,792	
3	Motorcycle	658	
4	Other mode	4,474	
5	Car, truck, van as passenger	39,252	
6	Taxicab	1,090	
7	Public transit	52,634	
8	Walked	30,846	
9	Not applicable	388,281	Persons who, since January 1, 2005, had not worked, all persons less than 15 years of age and persons who work at home or outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

POWST – Place of work status

Field: 89   **Size:**   1   **Position:**   188   **Type:**   Num

Description:

Refers to the place of work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Respondent-completed responses

Worked at home – Persons whose job is located in the same building as their place of residence, persons who live and work on the same farm, building superintendents and teleworkers who spend most of their work week working at home.

Worked outside Canada – Persons who work at a location outside Canada. This can include diplomats, Armed Forces personnel and other persons enumerated abroad. This category also includes recent immigrants who may not currently be employed, but whose job of longest duration since January 1, 2005 was held outside Canada.

No fixed workplace address – Persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift. Such persons include building and landscape contractors, travelling salespersons, independent truck drivers, etc.

Usual place of work – Persons who are not included in the categories described above and who report to the same (usual) workplace location at the beginning of each shift are included here.

Usual place of work is split into four categories based on a comparison of the respondent's place of work and place of residence. The comparison covers all levels of the Standard Geographical Classification i.e. province, census division and census subdivision.

Derived variable: Question 46

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked at some time since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Worked at home	37,958	
2	No fixed address	54,032	
3	Worked outside Canada	2,418	
4	Worked in census subdivision (municipality) of residence	239,537	
5	Worked in a different census subdivision (municipality) within the census division (county) of residence	82,106	
6	Worked in a different census division (county)	74,952	
7	Worked in a different province	4,732	
8	Not available	1,673	
9	Not Applicable	347,068	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

PWPR – Province of work

Field: 95 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 202-203 **Type:** Num

Description:

Province of work refers to the geographic location of the workplace of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who have worked since January 1, 2005. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to census. However, if the person had not worked during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Derived variable: Question 46

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked at some time since January 1, 2005 at a usual workplace address, or had no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
10	Newfoundland and Labrador	6,077	
11	Prince Edward Island	1,908	
12	Nova Scotia	12,146	
13	New Brunswick	9,943	
24	Quebec	103,198	
35	Ontario	170,839	
46	Manitoba	15,896	
47	Saskatchewan	13,395	
48	Alberta	48,715	
59	British Columbia	55,631	
60	Northern Canada	1,537	Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
88	Not available	1,673	
99	Not applicable	403,518	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age, persons who worked outside Canada or had no fixed workplace address
	Total	**844,476**	

COW – Class of worker

Field: 17 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 32 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable classifies persons who reported a job into the following categories:

(a) persons who worked mainly for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rates, or payments 'in kind' (payments in goods or services rather than money);

(b) persons who worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help, operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership;

(c) persons who worked without pay in a family business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member; unpaid family work does not include unpaid housework, unpaid childcare, unpaid care to seniors and volunteer work.

The job reported was the one held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006) if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005, if the person was not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were asked to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Incorporation status:
Refers to the legal status of a business, farm or professional practice. It is directed at persons who were mainly self-employed, either with or without paid help in the job reported (i.e., their job in the week [Sunday to Saturday] prior to enumeration [May 16, 2006] or the one of longest duration since January 1, 2005). An incorporated business is a business, farm or professional practice that has been formed into a legal corporation, thus constituting a legal entity under either federal or provincial laws. An unincorporated business, farm or professional practice is not a separate legal entity, but may be a partnership, family business or owner-operated business.

The question on incorporation is often used in conjunction with class of worker data, since self-employed persons who reported their farm or business as incorporated can be included with paid workers in certain types of analysis.

Wage and salary earners:
Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 2005, and who indicated that in the job reported, they were working mainly for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rates or payments 'in kind' (payments in goods or services rather than money).

Self-employed:
Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 2005, and for whom the job reported consisted mainly of operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership.

Unpaid family workers (worked without pay for a relative in a family business, farm or professional practice):
Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked without regular money wages, for a relative who was a member of the same household. The job reported consisted mainly of tasks contributing to the operation of a business, farm or professional practice, owned or operated by the relative.

Derived variable: Questions 44 and 45

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Unpaid family workers – Worked without pay for a relative in a family business or farm	1,320	
2	Paid worker – Originally self-employed without paid help, incorporated	7,787	
3	Paid worker – Originally self-employed with paid help, incorporated	11,515	
4	Paid worker – Working for wages, salary, tips or commission	438,277	
5	Self-employed without paid help, not incorporated	26,079	

6	Self-employed with paid help, not incorporated	10,186	
8	Not available	2,244	
9	Not applicable	347,068	Persons who had not worked since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

FPTWK – Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2005

Field: 28 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 64 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2005. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2005 were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

Direct variable: Question 50

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Worked mainly full-time weeks in 2005	374,868	
2	Worked mainly part-time weeks in 2005	107,482	
9	Not applicable	362,126	Persons who worked in 2006 only, worked before 2005 or never worked and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

HRSWRK – Hours worked for pay or in self-employment

Field: 45 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 100-102 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the actual number of hours that persons worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). This includes hours worked for wages, salaries, tips, commissions, piece-rate payments or payments 'in kind' (payments in goods or services rather than money). Hours worked in one's own business, farm or professional practice or hours worked without pay in a family business, farm or professional practice, owned or operated by a relative living in the same household are also included.

Excluded are hours during which the respondent was absent, with or without pay, for part of the week because of illness, vacation, or other reasons.

Direct variable: Question 34

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable shows the number of hours of work reported (from 1 to 83 hours). The value 0 includes all persons who, in the week prior to enumeration, were unemployed, not in the labour force, or absent from their job. The value 98 represents the average hours of work reported for persons who reported 84 hours of work or more during the reference week. The value 999 stands for 'not applicable', and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age

LFACT – Labour force activity

Field:	50	Size:	2	Position:	119-120	Type:	Num

Description:
Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). Respondents were classified as 'Employed', 'Unemployed', or 'Not in the labour force.' The labour force includes the employed and the unemployed.

Employed
Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006):
(a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice;
(b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Unemployed
Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:
(a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
(b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
(c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Not in the labour force
Refers to persons who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Labour force
Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Labour force = Employed + Unemployed

Derived variable: Questions 34 to 38

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Employed – Worked in reference week	413,262	
2	Employed – Absent in reference week	19,455	
3	Unemployed – Temporary layoff – Did not look for work	4,313	
4	Unemployed – Temporary layoff – Looked for full-time work	3,511	
5	Unemployed – Temporary layoff – Looked for part-time work	348	
6	Unemployed – New job – Did not look for work	1,923	
7	Unemployed – New job – Looked for full-time work	2,602	
8	Unemployed – New job – Looked for part-time work	939	
9	Unemployed – Looked for full-time work	11,053	
10	Unemployed – Looked for part-time work	5,706	
11	Not in the labour force – Last worked in 2006	20,332	
12	Not in the labour force – Last worked in 2005	21,602	
13	Not in the labour force – Last worked before 2005	134,501	
14	Not in the labour force – Never worked	53,759	
99	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

LSTWRK – When last worked for pay or in self-employment

Field:	54	**Size:**	1	**Position:**	125	**Type:**	Num

Description:

Refers to the year or period in which persons last worked for pay or in self-employment, even if only for a few days.

Direct variable: Question 39

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Last worked before 2005	139,667	
2	Last worked in 2005	38,437	
3	Last worked in 2006	458,971	
4	Never worked	56,231	
9	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

NAICS – Industry (based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System [NAICS 2002])

Field:	72	**Size:**	2	**Position:**	151-152	**Type:**	Num

Description:

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were required to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 2006 Census industry data are produced according to the 2002 NAICS. The NAICS provides enhanced industry comparability among the three North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) trading partners (Canada, United States and Mexico). This classification consists of a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of industries structured into 20 sectors, 103 subsectors and 328 industry groups. The criteria used to create these categories are similar to input structures, labour skills or production processes used by the establishment. For further information on the classification, see North American Industry Classification System, Canada, 2002, Catalogue no.12-501-XPE.

Coded variable: Questions 40 and 41

Reported for: Population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (11)	15,317	
2	Mining and oil and gas extraction (21)	6,598	
3	Utilities (22)	3,460	
4	Construction (23)	30,949	
5	Manufacturing (31-33)	58,263	
6	Wholesale trade (41)	21,051	
7	Retail trade (44-45)	57,224	
8	Transportation and warehousing (48-49)	23,482	
9	Information and cultural industries (51)	11,834	
10	Finance and insurance (52)	19,671	
11	Real estate and rental and leasing (53)	8,538	
12	Professional, scientific and technical services (54)	32,509	
13	Management of companies and enterprises (55)	390	
14	Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services (56)	21,391	
15	Educational services (61)	34,365	
16	Health care and social assistance (62)	50,045	
17	Arts, entertainment and recreation (71)	10,522	
18	Accommodation and food services (72)	34,719	
19	Other services (except public administration) (81)	24,289	
20	Public administration (91)	28,917	
88	Not available	3,874	
99	Not applicable	347,068	Persons who had not worked since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

NOCHRD – Occupation (Employment equity designations – based on the National Occupational Classification)

Field: 73　　　　**Size:**　　2　　　　**Position:**　153-154　　　**Type:**　Num

Description:
Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Employment equity groups are defined on the basis of the National Occupational Classification (NOC). The NOC was developed and is maintained by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC). It has a similar structure to that of the National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), the classification used by Statistics Canada to disseminate occupation data. The two classifications have 520 unit groups, 140 minor groups and 10 broad categories in common. However, there are 47 major groups in the NOC–S and 26 major groups in the NOC. Occupation data from the 2006 Census are available according to both the NOC–S and the NOC structures.

Derived variable: Questions 42 and 43

Reported for: Population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Managers	45,854	Major groups 00-09
2	Professionals	79,089	Major groups 11, 21, 31, 41, 51
3	Semi-professionals and technicians	40,511	Major groups 22, 32, 42, 52
4	Supervisors	18,806	Minor groups 121, 621, 721, 722, 821, 822, 825, 921, 922
5	Administrative and senior clerical personnel	25,093	Minor groups 122-124
6	Skilled sales and service personnel	20,149	Minor groups 622-627
7	Skilled crafts and trades workers	39,556	Major group 73
8	Clerical personnel	49,026	Minor groups 723-729, 823, 824, 826, 923
9	Intermediate sales and service personnel	57,568	Major group 14
10	Semi-skilled manual workers	49,228	Major groups 34, 64
11	Other sales and service personnel	47,519	Major groups 74, 84, 94, 95
12	Other manual workers	18,998	Major group 66
88	Not available	6,011	Major groups 76, 86, 96
99	Not applicable	347,068	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

NOCS – Occupation (based on the 2006 National Occupational Classification for Statistics [NOC-S 2006])

Field: 74   **Size:** 2   **Position:** 155-156   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 2006 Census occupation data are classified according to the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC-S 2006). This classification is composed of four levels of aggregation. There are 10 broad occupational categories containing 47 major groups that are further subdivided into 140 minor groups. At the most detailed level, there are 520 occupation unit groups. Occupation unit groups are formed on the basis of the education, training, or skill level required to enter the job, as well as the kind of work performed, as determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation.

Coded variable: Questions 42 and 43

Reported for: Population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Senior management occupations (A0)	5,729	
2	Other management occupations (A1, A2, A3)	40,125	
3	Professional occupations in business and finance (B0)	11,931	
4	Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations (B1, B2, B3)	25,093	
5	Clerical occupations and clerical supervisors (B4, B5)	51,657	
6	Occupations in natural and applied sciences (C0, C1)	31,723	
7	Professional occupations in health, registered nurses and supervisors (D0, D1)	13,277	
8	Technical, assisting and related occupations in health (D2, D3)	13,584	
9	Occupations in social science, government services and religion (E0, E2)	21,713	
10	Teachers and professors (E1)	19,612	
11	Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (F0, F1)	15,136	
12	Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers (G1)	9,831	
13	Retail trade supervisors, salespersons, sales clerks and cashiers (G2, G3, G011)	34,152	
14	Chefs and cooks, supervisors, and other occupations in food and beverage service (G4, G5, G012)	16,396	
15	Occupations in protective services (G6)	7,894	
16	Childcare and home support workers (G8)	7,901	
17	Service supervisors, occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport and sales and service occupations, n.e.c. (G7, G9, G013, G014, G015, G016)	45,400	
18	Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation (H0)	3,179	
19	Construction trades (H1)	12,400	
20	Other trades occupations (H2, H3, H4, H5)	25,580	
21	Transport and equipment operators (H6, H7)	19,284	
22	Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations (H8)	11,915	
23	Occupations unique to primary industries (I0, I1, I2)	19,109	
24	Supervisors, machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing (J0, J1, J2)	20,979	

25	Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities (J3)	7,797	
88	Not available	6,011	
99	Not applicable	347,068	Persons who had not worked since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

WKSWRK – Weeks worked in 2005

Field: 114   **Size:** 2   **Position:** 272-273   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the number of weeks in 2005 during which persons worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours. It includes weeks of paid vacation, weeks on sick leave with pay, and all weeks in which training was paid for by the employer.

Direct variable: Question 49

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable shows the actual number of weeks (from 1 to 52 weeks) worked in 2005. The value 0 includes persons who worked in 2006 only. The value 99 stands for 'Not applicable', and it is applied to persons who worked before 2005 only or who never worked, and to all persons less than 15 years of age.

WRKACT – Work activity in 2005

Field: 115   **Size:** 2   **Position:** 274-275   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the number of weeks in which a person worked for pay or in self-employment in 2005 at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (1 to 29 hours per week).

The term 'full-year full-time workers' refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2005 for pay or in self-employment.

Derived variable: Questions 39, 49 and 50

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Didn't work in 2005, worked before 2005 or never worked	195,898	
2	Didn't work in 2005, worked in 2006	15,058	
3	Worked 1-13 weeks full time	14,633	
4	Worked 1-13 weeks part time	20,122	
5	Worked 14-26 weeks full time	25,170	
6	Worked 14-26 weeks part time	20,355	
7	Worked 27-39 weeks full time	21,923	
8	Worked 27-39 weeks part time	12,367	
9	Worked 40-48 weeks full time	53,774	
10	Worked 40-48 weeks part time	16,355	
11	Worked 49-52 weeks full time	259,368	
12	Worked 49-52 weeks part time	38,283	
99	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

UPHWRK – Hours spent doing unpaid housework

Field: 106   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 240   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the number of hours persons spent doing unpaid housework, yard work or home maintenance in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). It includes hours spent doing unpaid housework for members of one's own household, for other family members outside the household, and for friends or neighbours.

Unpaid housework does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

Direct variable: Question 33 (a)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No hours of housework	66,928	
2	Less than 5 hours of housework	167,348	
3	5 to 14 hours of housework	224,009	
4	15 to 29 hours of housework	138,375	
5	30 to 59 hours of housework	69,544	
6	60 hours or more of housework	27,102	
9	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

UPKID – Hours spent looking after children, without pay

Field: 107   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 241   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the number of hours persons spent looking after children without pay. It includes hours spent providing unpaid child care for members of one's own household, for other family members outside the household, for friends or neighbours in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Unpaid child care does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

Direct variable: Question 33 (b)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No hours of child care	432,712	
2	Less than 5 hours of child care	65,967	
3	5 to 14 hours of child care	65,691	
4	15 to 29 hours of child care	46,590	
5	30 to 59 hours of child care	35,788	
6	60 hours or more of child care	46,558	
9	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

Unpaid Work

UPSR – Hours spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors

Field: 108   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 242   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the number of hours persons spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors of one's own household, to other senior family members outside the household, and to friends or neighbours in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Unpaid care or assistance to seniors does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, religious organization, charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

Direct variable: Question 33 (c)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No hours of care to seniors	565,622	
2	Less than 5 hours of care to seniors	78,976	
3	5 to 9 hours of care to seniors	27,489	
4	10 to 19 hours of care to seniors	10,401	
5	20 or more hours of care to seniors	10,818	
9	Not applicable	151,170	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**844,476**	

Income

CFINC – Census family income groups

Field: 6   **Size:** 2   **Position:** 8-9   **Type:** Num

Description:
Census family income for all persons in census families. The total income of a census family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

Derived variable

Reported for: Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Under $2,000	4,784	
2	$ 2,000 to $ 4,999	3,650	
3	$ 5,000 to $ 6,999	3,965	
4	$ 7,000 to $ 9,999	5,448	
5	$ 10,000 to $ 11,999	4,389	
6	$ 12,000 to $ 14,999	9,042	
7	$ 15,000 to $ 16,999	6,532	
8	$ 17,000 to $ 19,999	11,415	
9	$ 20,000 to $ 24,999	25,119	
10	$ 25,000 to $ 29,999	29,638	
11	$ 30,000 to $ 34,999	31,217	
12	$ 35,000 to $ 39,999	35,009	
13	$ 40,000 to $ 44,999	34,489	
14	$ 45,000 to $ 49,999	32,904	
15	$ 50,000 to $ 54,999	32,953	
16	$ 55,000 to $ 59,999	31,622	
17	$ 60,000 to $ 64,999	31,695	
18	$ 65,000 to $ 69,999	30,600	
19	$ 70,000 to $ 74,999	29,115	
20	$ 75,000 to $ 79,999	27,686	
21	$ 80,000 to $ 89,999	50,740	
22	$ 90,000 to $ 99,999	43,922	
23	$ 100,000 to $ 124,999	79,171	
24	$ 125,000 to $ 149,999	44,465	
25	$ 150,000 to $ 174,999	24,529	
26	$175,000 to $199,999	12,975	
27	$200,000 to $249,999	12,102	
28	$250,000 and over	16,140	
88	Not available	357	
99	Not applicable	138,803	Persons not in census families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

Income

CFINC_AT – Census family after-tax income groups

Field: 7 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 10-11 **Type:** Num

Description:
After-tax income of census families. The after-tax income of a census family is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that family.

Derived variable

Reported for: Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Under $2,000	5,108	
2	$ 2,000 to $ 4,999	3,719	
3	$ 5,000 to $ 6,999	3,972	
4	$ 7,000 to $ 9,999	5,569	
5	$ 10,000 to $ 11,999	4,441	
6	$ 12,000 to $ 14,999	9,233	
7	$ 15,000 to $ 16,999	6,701	
8	$ 17,000 to $ 19,999	11,827	
9	$ 20,000 to $ 24,999	26,798	
10	$ 25,000 to $ 29,999	33,691	
11	$ 30,000 to $ 34,999	40,004	
12	$ 35,000 to $ 39,999	44,493	
13	$ 40,000 to $ 44,999	43,548	
14	$ 45,000 to $ 49,999	42,348	
15	$ 50,000 to $ 54,999	41,840	
16	$ 55,000 to $ 59,999	40,114	
17	$ 60,000 to $ 64,999	38,302	
18	$ 65,000 to $ 69,999	35,550	
19	$ 70,000 to $ 74,999	32,942	
20	$ 75,000 to $ 79,999	30,011	
21	$ 80,000 to $ 89,999	50,688	
22	$ 90,000 to $ 99,999	39,048	
23	$ 100,000 to $ 124,999	58,261	
24	$ 125,000 to $ 149,999	26,169	
25	$ 150,000 to $ 199,999	17,849	
26	$ 200,000 and over	13,090	
88	Not available	357	
99	Not applicable	138,803	Persons not in census families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

CHDBN – Child benefits

Field: 11 **Size:** 7 **Position:** 16-22 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to payments received under the Canada child tax benefit program during calendar year 2005 by parents with dependent children less than 18 years of age. Limited information was available for respondents who allowed use of their income tax data on these benefits. For these persons, these benefits were calculated and assigned, where applicable, to one of the parents in the census family on the basis of information on children in the family and the family income. Included with the Canada child tax benefit is the National child benefit supplement (NCBS) for low-income families with children. The NCBS is the federal contribution to the National child benefit (NCB), a joint initiative of federal, provincial and territorial governments. Also included are child disability benefits and earned income supplements provided by certain provinces and territories.

Direct variable: Question 52 (d)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1.

CQPPB – Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits

Field: 18 **Size:** 7 **Position:** 33-39 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to benefits received during calendar year 2005 from the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan (for example, retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions). Does not include lump-sum death benefits.

Direct variable: Question 52 (f)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1.

Income

EFINC – Economic family income groups

Field: 20   **Size:** 2   **Position:** 41-42   **Type:** Num

Description:

Economic family income for all persons in economic families. The total income of an economic family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

Derived variable

Reported for: Persons in economic families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Under $2,000	4,187	
2	$ 2,000 to $ 4,999	2,874	
3	$ 5,000 to $ 6,999	3,394	
4	$ 7,000 to $ 9,999	4,704	
5	$ 10,000 to $ 11,999	3,904	
6	$ 12,000 to $ 14,999	7,970	
7	$ 15,000 to $ 16,999	5,911	
8	$ 17,000 to $ 19,999	10,507	
9	$ 20,000 to $ 24,999	23,001	
10	$ 25,000 to $ 29,999	28,084	
11	$ 30,000 to $ 34,999	30,093	
12	$ 35,000 to $ 39,999	33,745	
13	$ 40,000 to $ 44,999	34,039	
14	$ 45,000 to $ 49,999	33,003	
15	$ 50,000 to $ 54,999	33,217	
16	$ 55,000 to $ 59,999	32,286	
17	$ 60,000 to $ 64,999	32,419	
18	$ 65,000 to $ 69,999	31,423	
19	$ 70,000 to $ 74,999	30,014	
20	$ 75,000 to $ 79,999	28,905	
21	$ 80,000 to $ 89,999	53,364	
22	$ 90,000 to $ 99,999	46,966	
23	$ 100,000 to $ 124,999	85,854	
24	$ 125,000 to $ 149,999	49,250	
25	$ 150,000 to $ 174,999	27,753	
26	$175,000 to $199,999	14,830	
27	$200,000 to $249,999	13,766	
28	$250,000 and over	17,213	
88	Not available	365	
99	Not applicable	121,435	Persons not in economic families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

EFINC_AT – Economic family after-tax income groups

| **Field:** | 21 | **Size:** | 2 | **Position:** | 43-44 | **Type:** | Num |

Description:

After-tax income of economic families for all persons. The after-tax income of an economic family is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that family.

Derived variable

Reported for: Persons in economic families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Under $2,000	4,497	
2	$ 2,000 to $ 4,999	2,941	
3	$ 5,000 to $ 6,999	3,409	
4	$ 7,000 to $ 9,999	4,814	
5	$ 10,000 to $ 11,999	3,962	
6	$ 12,000 to $ 14,999	8,157	
7	$ 15,000 to $ 16,999	6,067	
8	$ 17,000 to $ 19,999	10,922	
9	$ 20,000 to $ 24,999	24,541	
10	$ 25,000 to $ 29,999	31,871	
11	$ 30,000 to $ 34,999	38,337	
12	$ 35,000 to $ 39,999	43,061	
13	$ 40,000 to $ 44,999	42,943	
14	$ 45,000 to $ 49,999	42,327	
15	$ 50,000 to $ 54,999	42,391	
16	$ 55,000 to $ 59,999	41,037	
17	$ 60,000 to $ 64,999	39,340	
18	$ 65,000 to $ 69,999	37,128	
19	$ 70,000 to $ 74,999	34,474	
20	$ 75,000 to $ 79,999	31,833	
21	$ 80,000 to $ 89,999	54,577	
22	$ 90,000 to $ 99,999	42,799	
23	$ 100,000 to $ 124,999	65,381	
24	$ 125,000 to $ 149,999	30,466	
25	$ 150,000 to $ 199,999	21,178	
26	$ 200,000 and over	14,223	
88	Not available	365	
99	Not applicable	121,435	Persons not in economic families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

EICBN – Employment insurance benefits

| **Field:** | 24 | **Size:** | 7 | **Position:** | 47-53 | **Type:** | Num |

Description:
Refers to total employment insurance benefits received during calendar year 2005, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishers received under the federal employment insurance program.

Direct variable: Question 52 (g)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1.

EMPIN – Employment income

| **Field:** | 25 | **Size:** | 7 | **Position:** | 54-60 | **Type:** | Num |

Description:
Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Derived variable: Questions 52 (a), (b) and (c)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

GOVTI – Other government income

| **Field:** | 30 | **Size:** | 7 | **Position:** | 66-72 | **Type:** | Num |

Description:
Refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (child benefits, old age security pensions and guaranteed income supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits and employment insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal programs during the calendar year 2005. This source includes social assistance payments received by persons in need, such as mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable to work, elderly individuals, the blind and persons with disabilities. Included are provincial income supplement payments to seniors and provincial payments to help offset accommodation costs. Also included are other transfer payments, such as payments received from training programs sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans, and workers' compensation. Additionally, refundable provincial tax credits and refunds of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), Quebec Sales Tax (QST), Saskatchewan Sales Tax Credit (SSTC) or Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) received in 2005 are included.

Direct variable: Question 52 (h)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1.

GTRFS – Total government transfer payments

Field: 32   **Size:** 7   **Position:** 77-83   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to total income from all transfer payments received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during calendar year 2005. This variable is derived by summing the amounts reported in: the old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement, allowance and allowance for the survivor benefits, from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits, from employment insurance, child benefits and other income from government sources.

Derived variable based upon responses to Question 52 (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1.

Income

HHINC – Household income groups

Field: 35   **Size:** 2   **Position:** 87-88   **Type:** Num

Description:
The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

Derived variable

Reported for: Persons in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Under $2,000	7,661	
2	$ 2,000 to $ 4,999	4,276	
3	$ 5,000 to $ 6,999	5,250	
4	$ 7,000 to $ 9,999	9,448	
5	$ 10,000 to $ 11,999	6,944	
6	$ 12,000 to $ 14,999	15,218	
7	$ 15,000 to $ 16,999	11,925	
8	$ 17,000 to $ 19,999	18,350	
9	$ 20,000 to $ 24,999	31,738	
10	$ 25,000 to $ 29,999	36,129	
11	$ 30,000 to $ 34,999	38,252	
12	$ 35,000 to $ 39,999	40,529	
13	$ 40,000 to $ 44,999	40,106	
14	$ 45,000 to $ 49,999	38,548	
15	$ 50,000 to $ 54,999	37,819	
16	$ 55,000 to $ 59,999	36,565	
17	$ 60,000 to $ 64,999	36,341	
18	$ 65,000 to $ 69,999	34,663	
19	$ 70,000 to $ 74,999	32,675	
20	$ 75,000 to $ 79,999	31,389	
21	$ 80,000 to $ 89,999	57,110	
22	$ 90,000 to $ 99,999	49,709	
23	$ 100,000 to $ 124,999	90,381	
24	$ 125,000 to $ 149,999	51,547	
25	$ 150,000 to $ 174,999	29,064	
26	$175,000 to $199,999	15,527	
27	$200,000 to $249,999	14,476	
28	$250,000 and over	17,865	
88	Not available	521	
99	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

Income

HHINC_AT – Household after-tax income groups

Field: 36 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 89-90 **Type:** Num

Description:
The after-tax income of households for all persons is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that household.

Derived variable

Reported for: Persons in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Under $2,000	8,055	
2	$ 2,000 to $ 4,999	4,381	
3	$ 5,000 to $ 6,999	5,299	
4	$ 7,000 to $ 9,999	9,621	
5	$ 10,000 to $ 11,999	7,116	
6	$ 12,000 to $ 14,999	15,823	
7	$ 15,000 to $ 16,999	12,678	
8	$ 17,000 to $ 19,999	20,166	
9	$ 20,000 to $ 24,999	35,371	
10	$ 25,000 to $ 29,999	42,708	
11	$ 30,000 to $ 34,999	47,257	
12	$ 35,000 to $ 39,999	50,622	
13	$ 40,000 to $ 44,999	49,238	
14	$ 45,000 to $ 49,999	47,662	
15	$ 50,000 to $ 54,999	46,952	
16	$ 55,000 to $ 59,999	44,765	
17	$ 60,000 to $ 64,999	42,415	
18	$ 65,000 to $ 69,999	39,635	
19	$ 70,000 to $ 74,999	36,633	
20	$ 75,000 to $ 79,999	33,519	
21	$ 80,000 to $ 89,999	57,269	
22	$ 90,000 to $ 99,999	44,858	
23	$ 100,000 to $ 124,999	68,503	
24	$ 125,000 to $ 149,999	31,900	
25	$ 150,000 to $ 199,999	22,197	
26	$ 200,000 and over	14,862	
88	Not available	521	
99	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

INCTAX – Income tax paid

Field: 47   **Size:** 7   **Position:** 104-110   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to all federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid on 2005 income. Federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid refer to taxes on income, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non-refundable tax credits and the Quebec abatement. These data are obtained from the income tax files for persons who allowed access to their income tax data and from direct responses on the questionnaire for others.

Direct variable: Question 52

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount paid by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

INVST – Investment income

Field: 48   **Size:** 7   **Position:** 111-117   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to interest received during calendar year 2005 from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures, and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources, such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies. Does not include capital gains or losses.

Direct variable: Question 52 (i)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

Income

LICO – Low income before tax status (Person)

Field: 51   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 121   **Type:** Num

Description:

The code values for this variable indicate the position of each member of an economic family and each person not in an economic family in relation to Statistics Canada's low income before tax cut-offs (LICO_BT). The prevalence of low income is the proportion or percentage of economic families or persons not in economic families 15 years of age and over (or population in private households) in a given classification below the low income before tax cut-offs. These prevalence rates are calculated from rounded estimates of economic families and persons not in economic families 15 years of age and over (or population in private households).

Derived variable

Reported for: Persons in economic families and persons not in economic families 15 years of age and over in private households, excluding persons living in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Member of a non-low income economic family or non-low income person 15 years of age and over not in an economic family	706,502	
2	Member of a low income economic family or low income person 15 years of age and over not in an economic family	131,928	
8	Not available	3	
9	Not applicable	6,043	Economic families and persons not in economic families who are not covered by the low income concept
	Total	**844,476**	

LICO_AT – Low income after-tax status (Person)

Field: 52   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 122   **Type:** Num

Description:

The code values for this variable indicate the position of each member of an economic family and each person not in an economic family in relation to Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (LICO_AT). The prevalence of low income is the proportion or percentage of economic families or persons not in economic families 15 years of age and over (or population in private households) in a given classification below the low income cut-offs. These prevalence rates are calculated from rounded estimates of economic families and persons not in economic families 15 years of age and over (or population in private households).

Derived variable

Reported for: Persons in economic families and persons not in economic families 15 years of age and over in private households, excluding persons living in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Member of a non-low income economic family or non-low income person 15 years of age and over not in an economic family	740,455	
2	Member of a low income economic family or low income person 15 years of age and over not in an economic family	97,975	
8	Not available	3	
9	Not applicable	6,043	Economic families and persons not in economic families who are not covered by the low income concept
	Total	**844,476**	

Income

MRKINC – Market income

Field: 67   **Size:** 7   **Position:** 139-145   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the sum of employment income (wages and salaries, net farm income and net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice), investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities (including those from RRSPs and RRIFs) and other money income. It is equivalent to total income before tax minus all government transfers and is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

Derived variable based upon responses to Question 52 (a) to (c) and (i) to (k)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

MSI – Major sources of income for census families

Field: 68   **Size:** 1   **Position:** 146   **Type:** Num

Description:

The major source of income of census families refers to that component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of a Census family. Various combinations of income sources can be used to derive this classification. For example, at the most detailed level, the income sources are combined into five components: wages and salaries, self-employment income (farm and non-farm), government transfer payments, investment income, and other income. The absolute values for these components are compared, and the largest one is designated as the major source of income.

Derived variable

Reported for: Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Wages and salaries	513,525	
2	Self-employment income	37,305	
3	Government transfers or no income	102,282	
4	Investment income	11,031	
5	Other income	41,173	
8	Not available	357	
9	Not applicable, person not in a Census family or no family information	138,803	Persons not in census families and persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

Income

OASGI – Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement

Field: 77   **Size:** 7   **Position:** 160-166   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to old age security pensions and guaranteed income supplements paid to persons 65 years of age and over, and to the allowance or allowance for the survivor paid to 60 to 64 year-old spouses, old age security recipients or widow(er)s by the federal government during the calendar year 2005.

Direct variable: Question 52 (e)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1.

OTINC – Other money income

Field: 79   **Size:** 7   **Position:** 171-177   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 2005 and not reported in any of the other ten sources listed on the questionnaire. For example, severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists' project grants are included.

Direct variable: Question 52 (k)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

RETIR – Retirement pensions

Field: 98   **Size:** 7   **Position:** 206-212   **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to all regular income received by the respondent during calendar year 2005 as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF), a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed-term annuity, or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of over contributions.

Direct variable: Question 52 (j)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

SEMPI – Total self-employment income

Field:	100	**Size:**	7	**Position:**	215-221	**Type:**	Num	

Description:

Total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as net farm income from self-employment, or net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice.

Derived variable: Questions 52 (b) and (c)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

TOTINC – Total income of individual

Field:	104	**Size:**	7	**Position:**	226-232	**Type:**	Num

Description:

Refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries (total); net farm income; net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; child benefits; old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement; benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from employment insurance; other income from government sources; dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs; other money income.

Direct variable: Question 52

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

TOTINC_AT – Total after-tax income of individual

Field:	105	**Size:**	7	**Position:**	233-239	**Type:**	Num

Description:

Refers to total income minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for calendar year 2005. Total income refers to income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income. Federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid refer to taxes on income, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non-refundable tax credits and the Quebec abatement. These taxes are obtained from the income tax files for persons who allowed access to their income tax data and from direct responses on the questionnaire for others.

Derived variable: Question 52

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

Income

WAGES – Wages and salary income

Field: 112   **Size:** 7   **Position:** 254-260   **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions and employment insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, supplementary unemployment benefits from an employer or union as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 2005. Other employment income such as taxable benefits, research grants and royalties are included.

Direct variable: Question 52 (a)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

Dwelling: Housing and shelter cost

CONDO – Tenure – Condominium

Field: 16 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 31 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to whether or not the dwelling is part of a registered condominium.

A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land is held in joint ownership with others.
Note: In 1986, the variable Tenure – Condominium did not include dwellings on reserves.

Direct variable: Question H8 (e)

Reported for: Population in private households in owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	Not a condominium	565,679	
1	Condominium	46,364	
8	Not available	2,960	
9	Not applicable	229,473	Persons who are farm operators living in a farm dwelling, persons in band housing, persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada and persons in tenant-occupied dwellings
	Total	844,476	

GROSRT – Gross rent

Field: 31 **Size:** 4 **Position:** 73-76 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the total average monthly payments paid by tenant households to secure shelter. Gross rent includes payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services, and cash rent. Tenant-occupied private non-farm dwellings.

Derived variable: Questions H6 (a), (b), (c) and H7

Reported for: Population in private households in tenant-occupied private non-farm dwellings

The value 8,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to persons in collective households, overseas households, farm dwellings, and owner-occupied dwellings. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded amount paid by tenant-occupied households. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

OMP – Owner's major payments (monthly)

Field: 78 **Size:** 4 **Position:** 167-170 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the total average monthly payments made by owner households to secure shelter. Owner's major payments include payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services, monthly mortgage payments, property taxes (municipal and school) and, for 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006, condominium fees. Owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings.

Derived variable: Questions H6 (a), (b), (c), H8 (a), (c) and (f)

Reported for: Population in private households in owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings

The value 8,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to persons in collective households, overseas households, farm dwellings, tenant-occupied dwellings and band-owned dwellings. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded amount paid by owner households. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

Dwelling: Housing and shelter cost

REPAIR – Condition of dwelling

Field: 97 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 205 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to whether, in the judgement of the respondent, the dwelling requires any repairs (excluding desirable remodelling or additions).

Regular maintenance refers to painting, furnace cleaning, etc. Minor repairs refer to the repair of missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, railing or siding, etc. Major repairs refer to the repair of defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc. Note: In 1961, the responses for the question on the condition of dwelling were: that the dwelling was in good condition, was in need of minor repairs or was in need of major repairs.

Direct variable: Question H5

Reported for: Population in private dwellings occupied by usual residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Only regular maintenance needed	541,254	
2	Minor repairs needed	234,708	
3	Major repairs needed	64,064	
9	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

ROOM – Number of rooms

Field: 99 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 213-214 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the number of rooms in a dwelling. A room is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living.

Partially divided L-shaped rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g., L-shaped dining-room and living-room arrangements). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

Direct variable: Question H3 (a)

Reported for: Population in private dwellings occupied by usual residents

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	One room	3,863	
2	Two rooms	8,084	
3	Three rooms	42,013	
4	Four rooms	90,197	
5	Five rooms	123,038	
6	Six rooms	123,251	
7	Seven rooms	119,157	
8	Eight rooms	119,312	
9	Nine rooms	78,182	
10	Ten rooms	67,834	
11	Eleven or more rooms	65,095	
99	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

Dwelling: Housing and shelter cost

TENUR – Tenure

Field: 103 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 225 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling, or whether the dwelling is band housing (on an Indian reserve or settlement).

A dwelling is classified as 'owned' even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it. The dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium (whether registered or unregistered).

A dwelling is classified as 'rented' even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative. For census purposes, in a cooperative, all members jointly own the cooperative and occupy their dwelling units under a lease agreement.

For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category 'band housing' has been created for 1991 census products. Band housing also appears in the 1996 and 2001 Census products.

Notes:

1. In some publications or through special tabulations, it is possible to obtain comparable data for 1986 and 1991 by grouping together the data referring to Indian reserves or settlements.

2. In 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981, dwellings on Indian reserves were classified as being 'owned' or 'rented'.

Direct variable: Question H2

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Owned (with or without mortgage)	619,498	
2	Rented (for cash, other) or Band housing	217,077	
8	Not available	3,451	
9	Not applicable	4,450	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**844,476**	

VALUE – Value of dwelling

Field: 109 **Size:** 7 **Position:** 243-249 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold. Owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings.

Direct variable: Question H8 (d)

Reported for: Population in private households in owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to persons in collective households, overseas households, farm dwellings, tenant-occupied dwellings and band-owned dwellings. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

WEIGHT – Individuals weighting factor

Field:	113	**Size:**	11	**Position:**	261-271	**Type:**	Num

Description:

WT1 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field:	116	**Size:**	11	**Position:**	276-286	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT2 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field:	117	**Size:**	11	**Position:**	287-297	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT3 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field:	118	**Size:**	11	**Position:**	298-308	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT4 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field:	119	**Size:**	11	**Position:**	309-319	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT5 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field:	120	**Size:**	11	**Position:**	320-330	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT6 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field:	121	**Size:**	11	**Position:**	331-341	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT7 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field:	122	**Size:**	11	**Position:**	342-352	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT8 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 123 **Size:** 11 **Position:** 353-363 **Type:** Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

PPSORT – Unique record identifier

Field: 90 **Size:** 6 **Position:** 189-194 **Type:** Num

Description:

Identifier

Chapter 3 Sampling method and data quality

This chapter provides notes on the sampling method and the quality of the data related to the file. It includes the following sections:

    A. Sampling method

    B. Estimation

    C. Data reliability

In Section A, the target population is defined, and the way in which the sample was selected is explained. Section B covers the concept of weighting and briefly describes the usual estimators. Finally, Section C explains how to estimate sampling error and provides the guidelines for disseminating estimates.

A Sampling method

A.1 Target population

The target population in the file includes all Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who have a usual place of residence in Canada or who are abroad, either on a military base or on a diplomatic mission. The file also includes data on non-permanent residents of Canada, that is, persons who hold a student authorization or an employment authorization or a minister's permit, or who are refugee claimants, and members of their family living with them.

The file excludes the following population groups: institutional residents, residents of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements, and foreign residents (foreign diplomats, members of the armed forces of another country stationed in Canada and residents of another country temporarily visiting Canada).

A.2 Sampling plan

The microdata sample for individuals is selected using a three-phase sampling plan. The first sampling phase consists of the sample of one-fifth of the population (20% sample data). This is a cluster sample. It consists of all households who completed the long questionnaire in the census. This sample was divided into two parts representative of Canada in order to create two sampling frames used to select the microdata samples. The first frame was used to select microdata from the individuals file. The second frame was used to select microdata from the hierarchical file. The third phase consisted in selecting records from the individuals file. The final sample represents 2.7% of the target universe.

A.2.a First phase of sampling

In the 2006 Census, four out of five households were enumerated using a short questionnaire consisting of six questions of a demographic and linguistic nature. The remaining households received a questionnaire containing, in addition to the six questions on the short questionnaire, 45 other questions (some divided into sub-questions) covering a wide range of topics. These questions were supplemented by eight other questions on housing.

The first phase of sampling for the microdata file on individuals is the sampling of households that completed the long census questionnaire. This first phase of sampling is divided into two strata: the first (stratum consisting of canvasser areas) includes all households enumerated on Indian reserves and northern parts of Canada. (All households in these areas had to complete a long questionnaire by way of an in-home interview.) The second stratum consists of the sample of households (one household in five) selected systematically to respond to the long questionnaire. Each household is given a weighting factor by the census. This weighting factor ranges between 1 and 25, and is not necessarily a whole number.

Each household may thus represent a number of Canadian households. Only records that belong to the target population are included in the first-phase sample.

A.2.b Second phase of sampling

To create the sampling frame for the sample of individuals, the households in the first-phase sample were divided into two portions. These households were then sorted by province of residence, type of household (private or collective), number of usual residents in household and dissemination area. After this sorting, households were separated according to rank parity.

A.2.c Third phase of sampling

The third phase of sampling is the selection of the sample of individuals. This sample was drawn from one of the portions created in the second phase. It was selected in proportion to the first-phase weighting factors, which were then doubled to take into account the division of the file into two portions.

Since the objective is to have a self-weighted sample making up 2.7% of the target universe, individuals are selected systematically, in proportion to twice their weighting factor, with a sampling interval of 37. It is important to note that the final result is not a self-weighted sample. This is explained in Section A. 2. (c) below.

Before the sample is selected, the records are sorted according to certain variables to ensure that the sample is properly representative. These variables are:

1. province or territory of residence

2. urban/rural indicator

3. private/collective indicator

4. the person's gender

5. the following age groupings: between 0 and 15, between 16 and 35, between 36 and 65, and 66 and over

6. the following groupings of ethnic origins: all multiple origins, British origins, French origins, other Canadian origins, other European origins, Asian origins, and all other origins.

The sample is selected systematically using a sampling interval of 37 and a random start between 1 and 37. The probability of selecting a record is proportional to twice its selection weighting factor determined during the first phase of sampling. To be more precise, the weighting factor of the first individual in the database is doubled, and this figure is added to the random start. The sum obtained is compared to the sampling interval; if it is at least as large as the latter, the individual is selected; otherwise, we move on to the next individual, doubling of his or her weighting factor and adding it to the previous sum. The result is again compared to the sampling interval. When an individual is selected, we subtract the sampling interval from the cumulative total before selecting another individual. The sample size is equal to 2.7% of the target population. The file contains 844,476 records. So that the sum of all weighting factors of selected records would yield the published number of individuals in the target universe, we made a slight adjustment. As a result, each record has a weighting factor of 36.99457415.

B Estimation

B.1 Weighting

The microdata file contains a record for each selected unit in the sample. Each record contains a certain number of characteristics or variables described in Chapter 2. Therefore, each of these units represents, on average, many other units that are not part of the sample. To represent all these other units in the estimation process, the file contains a variable called 'WEIGHT' (weighting factor for individuals), which corresponds to the number of units (including the selected unit) represented by each record in the file. WEIGHT still has the same value: 36.99457415.

The weighting factor therefore indicates the number of times a record must be repeated to obtain population estimates. For example, to estimate the number of persons who speak Chinese at home in Canada in the target universe, it is necessary to total the weighting factors of all records belonging to this category in the file.

Note: Users must refrain from publishing unweighted tables and from conducting analyses based on unweighted data from the microdata file. They must also make sure to exclude from their calculations all values that are unavailable or not applicable.

B.2 Usual estimators

The microdata file contains two types of variables: numeric variables such as income, and nominal variables such as mother tongue. The estimators often used for the two types of variables are:

B.2.a Nominal or qualitative variables

B.2.a.1 Total

At the sample level, a total for one area is obtained by counting the 'units' that have the characteristics sought in the area.

The total at the population level is obtained by summing the weighting factors of all the records having the characteristic(s) sought in the area.

Example 1:

The object is to estimate the total number of women aged 25 and over, living in Edmonton, and whose highest level of schooling was a master's degree or a doctorate. We need to find the number of records in the file for which: CMA = 835, SEX = 1, (AGEGRP ≥ 9 and AGEGRP ^= 88) and HDGREE = 12 or 13 and total the WEIGHT variable over all these records. We accordingly obtain a total of 370 records that meet all of these conditions. Consequently, the result is 13,688.

B.2.a.2 Proportion

A proportion can be defined as the ratio of two totals. The estimate of a proportion is obtained by first calculating the total number of 'units' in the sample that have the characteristic(s) sought and then dividing it by the total number of sample units on which we want to base the estimate. Note that the denominator may represent all the individuals in a geographic area or a subset of individuals within a geographic area.

Example 2:

We want to estimate the proportion of individuals living in the Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA) who are immigrants. In this case, the total in the numerator is the sum of the weighting factors of records in the sample for which the immigrant status indicator is 'immigrant' in the Montréal CMA; in other words, WEIGHT is totalled for the records for which: IMMSTAT = 3 and CMA = 462. This number is then divided by the total in the denominator, which is the number of individuals in the Montréal CMA, that is, by the sum of WEIGHT for records such that CMA = 462. This yields the following proportion:

$$738,671 / 3,585,699 = 0.2060$$

meaning that just over 20% of the individuals in the Montréal CMA are immigrants. Thus, in this example, the total in the denominator is based on the total number of individuals in a geographic area.

Example 3:

We want to estimate the following proportion: out of all males aged 20 to 44 living in the Vancouver CMA, the proportion whose legal marital status is 'divorced.' In this case, the total in the numerator is the number of individuals living in the Vancouver CMA who are male, aged 20 to 44 and divorced, that is, the sum of the WEIGHT variable for records for which: CMA = 933, SEX = 2, 8 ≤ AGEGRP ≤ 12 and MARST = 1. This total is then divided by the denominator, which is the sum of WEIGHT for all individuals residing in the Vancouver CMA who are male and aged 20 to 44, that is, the sum of WEIGHT for records for which CMA = 933, SEX = 2, 8 ≤ AGEGRP ≤ 12. From this we obtain:

$$12,800 / 380,859 = 0.0336$$

meaning that approximately 3.4% of males aged 20 to 44 in Vancouver are divorced. Thus, in this example, the total in the denominator is based on a subset of records in a geographic area.

B.2.a.3 Ratio

The estimate of a ratio can be defined as the ratio of two totals or two proportions. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the totals to appear respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other. To estimate the ratio of two proportions, simply obtain the proportions to be used respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other.

B.2.b Numeric or quantitative variables

B.2.b.1 Total

At the population level, a total for one area or for a subset of individuals within an area is obtained by first identifying the records targeted by the area or by the subset. WEIGHT is then multiplied by the value of the variable for each unit, and the results are totalled.

B.2.b.2 Average

To estimate the average of a variable in a given geographic area, WEIGHT is multiplied by the given value of the variable for the sample records that belong to the area, the results are totalled, and the total is divided by the sum of the WEIGHT values for the sample units in the area. It is possible that we will want to estimate the average of a variable for a subset of individuals in a given area. In this case, it is necessary to multiply WEIGHT by the given value of the variable for the sample records that belong to the subset in question, total the results and divide this total by the sum of the WEIGHT values for the sample units that are in the same subset.

Example 4:

We want to estimate the average total income of women aged 15 years and over living in Ontario who have an income. In the numerator, WEIGHT is multiplied by the value of the 'total income' variable (TOTINC ^= 8,888,888, TOTINC ^= 9,999,999, TOTINC ^= 0) for each female individual (SEX = 1) aged 15 or over (AGEGRP ≥ 6, AGEGRP ^= 88) in the province of Ontario (PR = 35); the results are then totalled, and the total is divided by the sum of WEIGHT for female individuals 15 years of age and over in Ontario, that is, for all records in the file for which SEX = 1 (AGEGRP ≥ 6, AGRGRP ^= 88) and PR = 35. The result obtained is:

$$\$146{,}041{,}760{,}309 \ / \ 4{,}789{,}688 = \$30{,}490.87$$

meaning that the average total income of women aged 15 and over living in Ontario who have an income is around $30,490.

B.2.b.3 Ratio

The estimate of a ratio may be defined as the ratio of two totals or two averages. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the totals to appear respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other. To estimate the ratio of two averages, simply obtain the averages to be used respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other.

C Data reliability

As the microdata file covers a sample of 'units' in the census sample, there is not necessarily complete agreement between the estimates established from the file and the results based on the population as a whole. The observed difference is attributable to two types of intrinsic errors: sampling errors and non-sampling errors.

C.1 Sampling error

The sampling error is an error attributable to the fact that the study covers only a fraction of the population. Different samples would have yielded different estimates. In general, these differences are represented by the sampling variability. The procedure for estimating the sampling variability is described in the next section.

C.2 Estimation of the sampling variability

The 'coefficient of variation' is a measure frequently used to determine the degree of sampling variability. This is simply the relationship of the standard error of an estimate to the value of that estimate or, in other words, the standard error expressed as a percentage of the targeted estimate.

The sampling plan must be taken into account in computing the sampling error. The Individuals File does not contain all the necessary information. In order to estimate this sampling error, we propose an approximate method called the 'random groups method.' This method, which is described in detail in Chapter 2 of the book *Introduction to Variance Estimation*,[1] is easy to apply. One of its features is that it tends to overestimate the sampling error for small estimates. This results in a conservative procedure for testing significant differences.

The principle is as follows: the sample was divided into eight replicates, each representative of the sample. These replicates or portions are defined by their weighting factors, WT1, WT2, … , WT8, for example, the fourth replicate is the set of records for which WT4 is greater than 0. The values for a given

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1. Wolter, K. M., *Introduction to Variance Estimation*, Springer Series in Statistics, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1985.

replicate weighting factor is 0 if the record is not part of the replicate for this factor or 8 * WEIGHT (eight times the value of the weighting factor).

After calculating the desired estimate with all records as in Section B.2, the following calculations are required:

1. Recalculate the same estimates but this time based only on the different replicates. This yields eight different estimates based on the same concept.

2. Calculate the average of the eight estimates. When the estimate is based on a limited number of records, some replicates may be empty. In this case, assign the value 0.

3. Calculate the sum of the squared deviations between the estimates for the replicates and the average obtained in (2).

4. Divide the number obtained in (3) by 56 and extract the square root of the result. The number resulting from this operation is an estimate of the standard error of the targeted estimate.

5. Divide the number obtained in (4) by the targeted estimate. The result is the coefficient of variation.

6. One can calculate a confidence interval that would be accurate 19 times out of 20 by removing the standard error twice from the targeted estimation for the lower bound and by adding the standard error twice to the targeted estimation for the upper bound.

Example 5:

We want to find the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in example 1. We found that there were 13,688 women aged 25 years and over living in Edmonton, for whom the highest level of schooling attained is a master's degree or a doctorate. The different estimates by replicate are:

Replicate 1:	12,726
Replicate 2:	15,094
Replicate 3:	10,358
Replicate 4:	13,910
Replicate 5:	15,686
Replicate 6:	10,358
Replicate 7:	14,798
Replicate 8:	16,574

The average of these eight estimates is 13,688.

The squared deviations are:

Replicate 1:	925,444
Replicate 2:	1,976,836
Replicate 3:	11,088,900
Replicate 4:	49,284
Replicate 5:	3,992,004
Replicate 6:	11,088,900
Replicate 7:	1,232,100
Replicate 8:	8,328,996

The sum of the squared deviations is 4,835,308. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us 294. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 294, which gives a coefficient of variation of 2.15%. A confidence interval 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (13,100, 14,276).

Example 6:

We want to find the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in example 2. We found that 20% of the individuals in the Montréal CMA are immigrants.

Replicate 1:   20.35%

Replicate 2:   20.82%

Replicate 3:   20.50%

Replicate 4:   20.70%

Replicate 5:   20.86%

Replicate 6:   20.74%

Replicate 7:   20.31%

Replicate 8:   20.52%

The average of these eight estimates is 20.60%.

The squared deviations are:

Replicate 1:   0.0006%

Replicate 2:   0.0005%

Replicate 3:   0.0001%

Replicate 4:   0.0001%

Replicate 5:   0.0007%

Replicate 6:   0.0002%

Replicate 7:   0.0008%

Replicate 8:   0.0001%

The sum of the squared deviations is 0.0031%. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us 0.07%. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 0.07%, which gives a coefficient of variation of 0.36%. A confidence interval 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (20.45%, 20.75%).

Example 7:

We want to find the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in example 3. We found that 3.4% of males aged 20 to 44 in Vancouver are divorced. The different estimates by replicate are:

Replicate 1:   3.56%

Replicate 2:   3.21%

Replicate 3:   3.16%

Replicate 4:   3.67%

Replicate 5:   3.41%

Replicate 6:   2.99%

Replicate 7:   3.60%

Replicate 8:   3.30%

The average of these eight estimates is 3.36%.

The squared deviations are:

Replicate 1:   0.0004%

Replicate 2:	0.0002%
Replicate 3:	0.0004%
Replicate 4:	0.0009%
Replicate 5:	0.0000%
Replicate 6:	0.0014%
Replicate 7:	0.0006%
Replicate 8:	0.0000%

The sum of the squared deviations is 0.0040%. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us 0.08%. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 0.08%, which gives a coefficient of variation of 2.51%. A confidence interval 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (3.23%, 3.57%).

Example 8:

We want to find the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in example 4. We found that the average total income of females aged 15 and over living in Ontario who have income is around $30,490. The different estimates by replicate are:

Replicate 1:	$30,705
Replicate 2:	$30,648
Replicate 3:	$30,442
Replicate 4:	$30,198
Replicate 5:	$30,810
Replicate 6:	$30,257
Replicate 7:	$30,838
Replicate 8:	$30,030

The average of these eight estimates is $30,491.

The squared deviations are:

Réplique 1 :	45,902
Réplique 2 :	24,779
Réplique 3 :	2,387
Réplique 4 :	86,165
Réplique 5 :	101,768
Réplique 6 :	54,835
Réplique 7 :	120,689
Réplique 8 :	212,987

The sum of the squared deviations is 649,512. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us 107.70. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 107.70, which gives a coefficient of variation of 0.35%. A confidence interval 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (30,275, 30,705).

C.3 Generic SAS code to produce coefficients of variation

We will give an example of a SAS code for producing coefficients of variation. Assume that you want to create a multi-dimensional data table for which you wish to obtain a coefficient of variation for the

estimates found in each cell. For example, you want to have a table giving the average total income of single persons whose income is not nil, broken down by visible minority status and sex.

Assume that you have read the 'individu.dat' file and saved variables SEX, MARST, TOTINC, VISMIN, WEIGHT, WT1, … , WT8 in an SAS data set called ORIGINAL.

FILENAME orig 'individu.dat';

DATA ORIGINAL;

       INFILE orig;

       INPUT SEX 222-222

               MARST 132-132

               TOTINC 226-232

               VISMIN 250-251

               WEIGHT 261-271

               WT1 276-286

               WT2 287-297

               WT3 298-308

               WT4 309-319

               WT5 320-330

               WT6 331-341

               WT7 342-352

               WT8 353-363;

RUN;

The ORIGINAL file contains 844,476 records. Eliminate all records for persons who are not single.

DATA SINGLE;

       SET ORIGINAL;

       IF MARST = 4;

RUN;

The SINGLE file contains 392,744 records. Eliminate all records for persons for whom visible minority status is not available (VISMIN = 88).

 DATA SINGLE_VISMIN_NOT_88;

       SET SINGLE;

       IF VISMIN ^= 88;

RUN;

The file SINGLE_VISMIN_NOT_88 now contains 391,497 records. Eliminate all records for persons for whom total income is not applicable (TOTINC = 9,999,999), or whose income is not available (TOTINC = 8,888,888) or is nil (TOTINC = 0).

DATA SINGLE_VISMIN_NOT_88_INCOME;

       SET SINGLE_VISMIN_NOT_88;

       IF TOTINC ^= 9999999 AND TOTINC ^= 88888888 AND TOTINC ^= 0;

RUN;

The file SINGLE_VISMIN_NOT_88_INCOME contains 216,734 records. To have a table with VISMIN cross-tabulated by SEX, you must sort the resulting file by VISMIN and SEX and follow the processing by group.

PROC SORT DATA = SINGLE_VISMIN_NOT_88_INCOME;

      BY VISMIN SEX;

RUN;

To obtain the desired estimates, it is necessary to create the weighted sums of total income from the records.

DATA WEIGHTED_SUM;

      SET SINGLE_VISMIN_NOT_88_INCOME;

      T_INC = WEIGHT * TOTINC;

      T_WT1 = WT1 * TOTINC;

      T_WT2 = WT2 * TOTINC;

      T_WT3 = WT3 * TOTINC;

      T_WT4 = WT4 * TOTINC;

      T_WT5 = WT5 * TOTINC;

      T_WT6 = WT6 * TOTINC;

      T_WT7 = WT7 * TOTINC;

      T_WT8 = WT8 * TOTINC;

RUN;

The file still has 216,734 records. Now it is necessary to sum all these variables in addition to the sums of the weighting factors, by group.

PROC MEANS NOPRINT DATA = WEIGHTED_SUM;

      BY VISMIN SEX;

      VAR T_INC WEIGHT T_WT1 – T_WT8 WT1 – WT8;

      OUTPUT OUT = WEIGHTED_SUM_STATS SUM = SUM_T_INC SUM_WEIGHT

      SUM_T_WT1 – SUM_T_WT8 SUM_WT1 – SUM_WT8

RUN;

The WEIGHTED_SUM_STATS file now contains 26 records (one record per cross-tabulation of VISMIN and SEX). Now, calculate the deviations.

DATA DISPERSION;

      SET WEIGHTED_SUM_STATS;

      /* Targeted estimate */

      EST_T = 0;

      IF SUM_WEIGHT ^= 0

      THEN EST_T = ROUND(SUM_TOTINC_TOTAL / SUM_WEIGHT, 1);

      /* Estimates used to calculate the coefficient of variation */

      EST_T1 = 0; EST_T2 = 0; EST_T3 = 0; EST_T4 = 0; EST_T5 = 0; EST_T6 = 0; EST_T7 = 0;

      EST_T8 = 0;

```
IF SUM_WT1 ^= 0 THEN EST_T1 = SUM_T_WT1 / SUM_WT1;
IF SUM_WT2 ^= 0 THEN EST_T2 = SUM_T_WT2 / SUM_WT2;
IF SUM_WT3 ^= 0 THEN EST_T3 = SUM_T_WT3 / SUM_WT3;
IF SUM_WT4 ^= 0 THEN EST_T4 = SUM_T_WT4 / SUM_WT4;
IF SUM_WT5 ^= 0 THEN EST_T5 = SUM_T_WT5 / SUM_WT5;
IF SUM_WT6 ^= 0 THEN EST_T6 = SUM_T_WT6 / SUM_WT6;
IF SUM_WT7 ^= 0 THEN EST_T7 = SUM_T_WT7 / SUM_WT7;
IF SUM_WT8 ^= 0 THEN EST_T8 = SUM_T_WT8 / SUM_WT8;
EST_T1_T8 = ( EST_T1 + EST_T2 + EST_T3 + EST_T4 + EST_T5 + EST_T6 + EST_T7 + EST_T8 ) / 8;
/* Calculation of squared deviations */
DEV = ( (EST_T1 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 + (EST_T2 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 +
(EST_T3 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 + (EST_T4 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 +
(EST_T5 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 + (EST_T6 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 +
(EST_T7 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 + (EST_T8 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 ) / 56;
/* Calculation of the coefficient of variation */
CV_T = 0;
IF EST_T ^= 0
THEN CV_T = SQRT( DEV ) / EST_T;
KEEP VISMIN SEX EST_T CV_T;
RUN;
```

This yields the following table:

Table 1 Average total income of single persons with an income by visible minority and sex

VISMIN	Sex	Estimate	CV (%)
Chinese	Female	$20,314	1.16%
Chinese	Male	$24,020	2.05%
South Asian	Female	$18,204	2.42%
South Asian	Male	$21,098	2.58%
Black	Female	$20,664	1.81%
Black	Male	$20,739	2.40%
Filipino	Female	$22,469	1.37%
Filipino	Male	$22,134	3.48%
Latin American	Female	$16,163	3.19%
Latin American	Male	$19,925	2.53%
Southeast Asian	Female	$19,237	5.50%
Southeast Asian	Male	$21,522	2.96%
Arab	Femme	$16,132	5.70%
Arab	Male	$19,443	6.29%
West Asian	Female	$14,763	8.95%
West Asian	Male	$19,456	9.47%
Korean	Female	$15,198	11.09%
Korean	Male	$12,121	9.49%
Japanese	Female	$23,899	5.65%
Japanese	Male	$27,905	11.61%
Other visible minority	Female	$19,087	4.63%
Other visible minority	Male	$23,610	7.38%
Multiple visible minority	Female	$21,425	3.65%
Multiple visible minority	Male	$22,830	11.87%
Not a visible minority	Female	$23,388	0.53%
Not a visible minority	Male	$28,391	0.35%

Table 2 Guidelines for releasing estimates

Category	Alphabetic code	Coefficient of variation (%)	Recommendation
Unrestricted	A B C D E	0.0 – 1.0 1.0 – 2.5 2.5 – 5.0 5.0 – 10.0 10.0 – 16.5	The estimates may be included in a general release without restriction. The letter A indicates that the estimate is very reliable. The letter B indicates that the estimate is reliable, but less so than one from category A, and so on.
Restricted	F G	16.5 – 25.0 25.0 – 33.3	The estimates are sufficiently reliable for specific purposes, but must be used with caution. When these estimates are used, it is preferable to point out that their sampling variability is higher.
Not to be released		Over 33.3	If the value obtained is lower than the value shown in column G, it is preferable not to release these estimates. It is recommended that they be removed from the statistical tables.

C.4 Sample Stata code to produce coefficients of variation

We will give an example of a Stata code for producing coefficients of variation. Assume that you want to create a multi-dimensional data table for which you wish to obtain a coefficient of variation for the estimates found in each cell. For example, you want to have a table giving the average total income of single persons whose income is not nil, broken down by visible minority status and sex.

```
#delimit ;
* Read in the original data file;
infix  MARST 132-132
      WEIGHT 261-271
      WT1 276-286
      WT2 287-297
      WT3 298-308
      WT4 309-319
      WT5 320-330
      WT6 331-341
      WT7 342-352
      WT8 353-363
      VISMIN 250-251
      SEX 222-222
      TOTINC 226-232
  using "c:\individu.dat", clear;
* Only keep people who are single;
keep if MARST == 4 ;
* Exclude records where visible minority status is not available;
keep if VISMIN != 88 ;
* Only keep people who have income;
keep if TOTINC != 9999999 & TOTINC != 8888888 & TOTINC != 0 ;
* There are 208,337 observations left;
describe, short;
* Calculate the weighted total income for each record;
generate T_INC = WEIGHT * TOTINC;
gen T_WT1 = WT1 * TOTINC;
gen T_WT2 = WT2 * TOTINC;
gen T_WT3 = WT3 * TOTINC;
gen T_WT4 = WT4 * TOTINC;
gen T_WT5 = WT5 * TOTINC;
gen T_WT6 = WT6 * TOTINC;
gen T_WT7 = WT7 * TOTINC;
gen T_WT8 = WT8 * TOTINC;
* Sum the weighted total income by VISMIN and SEX;
collapse (sum) WEIGHT WT1 WT2 WT3 WT4 WT5 WT6 WT7 WT8 T_INC T_WT1 T_WT2 T_WT3
T_WT4 T_WT5 T_WT6 T_WT7 T_WT8, by (VISMIN SEX);
* The file now contains only 28 records (one record for each VISMIN and SEX combination);
* Calculate the mean total income for each replicate;
generate EST_T  = T_INC / WEIGHT if WEIGHT != 0;
generate EST_T1 = T_WT1 / WT1 if WT1 != 0;
generate EST_T2 = T_WT2 / WT2 if WT2 != 0;
generate EST_T3 = T_WT3 / WT3 if WT3 != 0;
generate EST_T4 = T_WT4 / WT4 if WT4 != 0;
generate EST_T5 = T_WT5 / WT5 if WT5 != 0;
generate EST_T6 = T_WT6 / WT6 if WT6 != 0;
generate EST_T7 = T_WT7 / WT7 if WT7 != 0;
generate EST_T8 = T_WT8 / WT8 if WT8 != 0;
* Set the average to zero for replicates with zero weights;
```

```
replace EST_T = 0  if EST_T == .;
replace EST_T1 = 0 if EST_T1 == .;
replace EST_T2 = 0 if EST_T2 == .;
replace EST_T3 = 0 if EST_T3 == .;
replace EST_T4 = 0 if EST_T4 == .;
replace EST_T5 = 0 if EST_T5 == .;
replace EST_T6 = 0 if EST_T6 == .;
replace EST_T7 = 0 if EST_T7 == .;
replace EST_T8 = 0 if EST_T8 == .;
* Compute the mean estimation;
gen EST_T1_T8 = ( EST_T1 + EST_T2 + EST_T3 + EST_T4 + EST_T5 + EST_T6 + EST_T7 + EST_T8
) / 8;
* and the variance;
gen DEV = ( (EST_T1 - EST_T1_T8 )^2 + (EST_T2 - EST_T1_T8 )^2 + (EST_T3 - EST_T1_T8 )^2 +
(EST_T4 - EST_T1_T8 )^2 + (EST_T5 - EST_T1_T8)^2 + (EST_T6 - EST_T1_T8 )^2 + (EST_T7 -
EST_T1_T8 )^2 + (EST_T8 - EST_T1_T8 )^2 ) / 56;
* The coefficient of variation is ;
gen CV_T = sqrt( DEV ) / EST_T;
* Present the results;

list  VISMIN  SEX EST_T CV_T, clean noobs;
```

C.5 Non-sampling error

Sampling error is only one of the components of a survey's total error. Non-sampling error may also contribute to the total error. This type of error is introduced, for example, when imputing data referring to cases of non-response or of obvious reporting errors (response error), when a person is missed or counted more than once (coverage error), or at the time of coding or data capture (processing error). Furthermore, some measures, such as changing the codes of a few variables to 'Not available' for certain records are necessary to comply with the confidentiality criteria. Measurements of sampling variability studied in the preceding sections take into account only observed variability in census data. Therefore, they do not reflect inaccuracies introduced into the census data and the sample by non-sampling error, and by measures taken to meet the confidentiality criteria.

Chapter 4 Other factors affecting data reliability

A Adjustments to Geographic Areas

Users should be aware that the limits of census geographic areas are subject to change from one census to the next. Therefore, when using data from two or more censuses, users must be aware of, and take into consideration, any changes to the geographic boundaries and/or the conceptual definition of the areas being compared. Users wishing to obtain additional information in this regard should refer to the following electronic reference tool: *GeoSuite, 2006 Census*, Catalogue no. 92-150-XCB.

B Population counts based on usual place of residence

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

C Non-permanent residents

Data on the population of non-permanent residents in Canada are derived from the answers given to the questions on citizenship and landed immigrant status. Non-permanent residents are persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth (Question 10) and who answered 'No' to the question on landed immigrant status (Question 11).

In all population censuses since 1991, both permanent and non-permanent residents were enumerated. Non-permanent residents are persons who held an employment authorization or a student authorization or were refugee claimants at the time of the census. Family members living with them were also included in the non-permanent resident category.

In the 1991, 1996 and 2001 censuses, non-permanent residents also included persons having a ministerial permit; this permit was eliminated by Citizenship and Immigration Canada before the 2006 Census.

Before 1991, only permanent residents of Canada were included in the census. Non-permanent residents were considered foreign residents and were not enumerated. (The 1941 Census is the only exception.)

Today in Canada, non-permanent residents make up a significant segment of the population, especially in several census metropolitan areas. Their presence can affect the demand for such government services as health care, education, employment programs and language training. The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the census facilitates comparisons with provincial and territorial statistics (marriages, divorces, births and deaths) which include this population. Furthermore, enumerating non-permanent residents enables Canada to better reflect the United Nations (UN) recommendation that long-term residents (persons living in a country for more than one year) should be enumerated in the census.

According to the 1996 Census, there were 166,715 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing 0.6% of the total population. There were more non-permanent residents in Canada at the time of the 2001 Census: 198,640 non-permanent residents or 0.7% of the total population. The 2006 Census enumerated 265,356 non-permanent residents, constituting 0.8% of the total population. The number of non-permanent residents has grown steadily from one census to another.

It should be noted, however, that while every attempt has been made to enumerate non-permanent residents, factors such as language barriers, reluctance to complete a government form or difficulty understanding the need to participate may have affected the enumeration of this population and resulted in undercounting.

D Comparability of data on self-reported Aboriginal population

In the 1991 Census and previous censuses, the Aboriginal population was determined using the ethnic origin question, based primarily on the ancestry dimension. Again in 1996, respondents could report their Aboriginal ethnic origin or ancestry. However, a new question was included in the questionnaire for the 1996 Census. That question, which concerned self-reporting of Aboriginal ancestry, enabled respondents who identified with at least one Aboriginal group (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) to define themselves as 'Aboriginal.' The same question was asked in the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

It is important to note that the 2001 and 2006 data on the self-reported Aboriginal population are **not** comparable with either the 1991, 1996, 2001 or 2006 ethnic origin or ancestry figures. The concepts underlying these figures are very different. For example, some persons who have Aboriginal ancestors do not see themselves as Aboriginal (and vice versa).

E Indian identity

In order to protect the confidentiality of data in the 2006 Public Use Microdata File (PUMF), the 'Rented' and 'Band housing' categories have been combined as in the 1996 and 1991 PUMFs. Furthermore, gross rent data for individuals living in Band housing have been imputed to prevent inadvertent disclosure of individual information.

Users should use caution when using housing and shelter cost data for analyses focused entirely or largely on the Aboriginal population.

F Standard industrial classification, 2002

The NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) 2002 is a revision of the NAICS 1997. Industry data in the 2001 Census were produced using the NAICS 1997. To compare the industry coded to the NAICS 2002 with data coded to the NAICS 1997, use the Industry (historical) variable. See the *2006 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE.

The 2006 data on industry can be totalled for various populations, of which the most often used are:

(a) employed

(b) experienced labour force – persons who were either employed or unemployed during the reference week but who had worked since January 1, 2005

(c) persons having worked since January 1, 2005, regardless of whether they had been part of the labour force during the reference week.

The other members of the labour force, namely unemployed persons having worked before January 1, 2005 or who have never worked, are classified in the category 'Industry – Not applicable.'

Insofar as possible, responses given to questions on industry were coded using a precoded list of establishments, to ensure uniformity with the NAICS codes assigned to the same establishments in other Statistics Canada surveys.

A comparison of industry data according to the NAICS 2002 is also available from the Labour Force Survey. For more information about the LFS, please consult the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*,

catalogue No. 71-543-G. For further information about census data on labour force activity, please contact the census labour market analysts.

G Occupation

The *National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC–S 2006)* is a minor update to the NOC–S 2001 used in classifying data from the 2001 Census. The purpose of this update was to add new occupation titles that had come into use in the intervening years. No structural change was made. Data from the NOC–S 2006 are directly comparable with 2001 Census data drawn from the NOC–S 2001.

Occupational data from the 1991 and 1996 censuses were produced using the Standard Occupational *Classification (SOC) 1991*. To compare the occupational data coded to the NOC–S 2006 with data coded to the SOC 1991, it is necessary to use the Occupation (historical) variable.

Occupational data drawn from the 2006 Census can be totalled for various populations, of which the most often used are:

(a) employed

(b) experienced labour force – persons who were either employed or unemployed during the reference week but who had worked since January 1, 2005

(c) persons having worked since January 1, 2005, regardless of whether they had been part of the labour force during the reference week.

The other members of the labour force, namely unemployed persons having worked before January 1, 2005 or who have never worked, are classified in the category 'Occupation – Not applicable.'

If the respondent did not indicate his or her occupation or provide enough details to allow coding, a computer-generated NOC–S 2006 code was assigned based on other economic and demographic information provided by the respondent.

Human Resources and Social Development Canada classifies occupational data according to the *National Occupational Classification 2006 (NOC 2006)*. The structure of this classification is similar to that of the *National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC–S 2006).* These two classifications share 520 unit groups, 140 sub-groups and 10 major categories. The sub-groups make up respectively 47 major groups in the NOC–S 2006 and 26 major groups in the NOC 2006. Occupational data from the 2006 Census can be obtained coded both to the NOC–S 2006 and to the NOC 2006.

H Income

H.1 Income data

The 2006 Census collected income information from all individuals 15 years and over in private households and from non-institutional residents of collective households. The family and household income statistics shown for individuals in this file are for those in private households only.

Census income statistics are subject to sampling variability. Although such sampling variability may be quite small for large population groups, its effects cannot be ignored in the case of very small subgroups of population in an area or in a particular category. This is because, all other things being equal, the larger the sample size, the smaller the error. For this reason, published income data for areas below the provincial level, where the non-institutional population was less than 250 or the number of households was less than 40, have been suppressed. The users of this microdata file are strongly advised to exercise caution in the interpretation of statistics based on relatively small totals.

In 2006, for the first time Canadians had the option of granting permission to retrieve income information directly from their tax records. This reduced respondent burden and improved the quality of the income data. Those who did not select this option were required to provide the income information on the paper form or via the Internet. This change, as well as the modified privacy protection methods described in the

next section reduce substantially the direct comparability of some estimates derived from the 2001 and 2006 PUMF.

All users should be aware of the rounding and replacement of extreme values described in the following section. Users interested in comparisons between censuses are advised to consult the section on Data quality in the *Income and Earnings Reference Guide, 2006 Census Catalogue no.* 97-563-GWE2006003 (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/income-revenu-eng.cfm).

H.2 Rounding and adjustment of high incomes, shelter costs and losses

In planning this microdata file, it was deemed essential to utilize procedures to guard against the possibility of associating a particular income with an identifiable individual, family or household. To accomplish this, the incomes of individuals selected for this microdata file were subjected to the following rounding and adjustment procedure.

Income and shelter costs values were rounded and top coded to reinforce the confidentiality of the data. The method however minimized the impact on quality.

First, since a large portion of all income sources are from taxation files, it was necessary to round all values. Some were randomly rounded with a base of 100, they are INVST, RETIR, CHDBN, CQPPB, GOVTI, GTRFS, OASGI and EICBN; the others with a base of 1,000, they are TOTINC, WAGES, SEMPI, OTINC, TOTINC_AT, EMPIN, INCTAX, MRKINC. Moreover, if a value of any source was higher than 100,000, the rounding base used was 10,000. If a value was rounded to 0, the value 1 was assigned in order to maintain the applicability condition for income sources. Since the rounding was random, some relations within income sources are no longer valid. However, this rounding technique maintains the statistical nature of the data. The rounding base for the VALUE values was set to 10,000, and to 100 for the variables OMP and RENT.

Second, large income sources and shelter costs were top coded to eliminate all possibility of disclosure. The values greater than the 90th percentile in each geographical region of shelter costs values were top coded. They are VALUE, OMP and RENT. The top code was set to the average of the top coded values within every geographic region. Thus, if one sums all values of a variable in a geographic area, one obtains the same sum as if no top coding was done on the data. For income sources, the same technique was used but only with values exceeding the 99th percentile and has taken into account the gender of the person. Some supplementary top coding was necessary to eliminate the possibility of residual disclosure. Also, some negative values were down coded using the standard method, that is the negative values lower than a threshold were down coded. The down coded value is the threshold.

The number of records affected by this procedure and its impact on individual income are summarized in the following Tables 1A-K, 2 and 3.

Table 1 provides a description of the limits imposed by confidentiality considerations.

Tables 2 and 3 provide comparative assessments of estimates from the Census master file and the Public Use Microdata File.

Table 2 provides the number of recipients and aggregate income received by source and Table 3 provides employment income distributional statistics by all geographies available on the Public Use Microdata File.

Table 1 Percentage distribution of individuals 15 years of age and over, with income, by 2005 income size groups, Canada, Census and PUMF (Individuals), 2006 Census

Table 1A Value of dwelling, rent and owner's major payment (occupied private dwellings)

Geography	VALUE		GROSRT		OMP	
	Threshold	Average	Threshold	Average	Threshold	Average
10999 - Newfoundland and Labrador	200,000	326,381	866	1,141	1,325	1,760
11999 - Prince Edward Island	240,000	428,597	900	1,092	1,429	1,972
12999 - Nova Scotia	225,000	400,022	850	1,068	1,237	1,715
12205 - Halifax	350,000	529,941	1,165	1,488	1,808	2,388
13399 - Moncton, St John	200,000	308,685	850	1,180	1,241	1,737
13999 - New Brunswick	230,000	353,646	890	1,118	1,498	1,978
24999 - Quebec	200,000	298,915	725	1,005	1,191	1,675
24421 - Québec City	250,000	347,802	870	1,169	1,416	1,897
24462 - Montréal	400,000	608,953	983	1,319	1,766	2,360
24499 - Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières	240,000	356,719	765	1,044	1,312	1,828
24505 - Gatineau	300,000	412,957	963	1,217	1,662	2,130
35999 - Ontario	350,000	556,638	1,047	1,287	1,700	2,228
35505 - Ottawa	450,000	655,173	1,400	1,745	2,166	2,729
35532 - Oshawa	400,000	591,457	1,358	1,705	2,200	2,636
35535 - Toronto	650,000	1,090,022	1,500	1,880	2,491	3,176
35537 - Hamilton	450,000	667,564	1,216	1,526	2,133	2,720
35539 - St.Catherines – Niagara	350,000	531,358	1,156	1,420	1,816	2,328
35541 - Kitchener	400,000	597,158	1,208	1,466	2,016	2,489
35555 - London	350,000	510,757	1,127	1,391	1,901	2,453
35559 - Windsor	335,000	538,950	1,133	1,424	1,900	2,423
35577 - Kingston, Peterborough	400,000	582,044	1,345	1,598	2,016	2,489
35588 - Brantford, Guelph, Barrie	375,000	572,201	1,200	1,466	1,825	2,313
35599 - Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Thunder Bay	250,000	370,761	1,000	1,221	1,636	2,118
46999 - Manitoba	229,000	367,411	797	1,238	1,275	1,767
46602 - Winnipeg	280,000	412,005	936	1,203	1,572	2,117
47999 - Saskatchewan	200,000	337,203	860	1,220	1,264	1,740
47799 - Regina, Saskatoon	270,000	410,338	1,020	1,306	1,616	2,118
48999 - Alberta	410,000	690,205	1,275	1,678	1,812	2,358
48825 - Calgary	600,000	944,727	1,408	1,751	2,058	2,652
48835 - Edmonton	400,000	586,005	1,235	1,506	1,883	2,361
59999 - British Columbia	475,000	819,013	1,100	1,413	1,641	2,172
59933 - Vancouver	900,000	1,388,169	1,600	2,052	2,537	3,246
59935 - Victoria	750,000	1,133,508	1,416	1,781	2,237	2,848
59988 - Kelowna, Abbotsford	590,000	1,058,117	1,425	1,754	2,129	2,683
60999 - North Canada	345,000	522,615	1,125	1,352	1,653	2,119

Table 1B Total income of individual

Geography	Men		Women	
	Threshold	Topcode	Threshold	Topcode
10999 - Newfoundland and Labrador	147,952	267,943	84,540	124,797
11999 - Prince Edward Island	132,011	255,637	86,026	122,588
12999 - Nova Scotia	127,659	228,786	80,943	116,450
12205 - Halifax	204,124	372,760	109,985	161,380
13399 - Moncton, St John	127,000	218,325	78,649	117,927
13999 - New Brunswick	168,549	309,748	94,138	148,385
24999 - Quebec	132,716	246,077	81,467	126,723
24421 - Québec City	187,096	336,971	100,260	152,786
24462 - Montréal	222,249	456,564	116,549	197,999
24499 - Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières	161,186	271,310	87,475	142,380
24505 - Gatineau	161,665	275,443	108,739	150,441
35999 - Ontario	162,845	314,157	97,054	152,770
35505 - Ottawa	251,734	501,436	140,032	233,279
35532 - Oshawa	193,630	360,196	108,620	155,079
35535 - Toronto	341,005	866,341	152,486	314,422
35537 - Hamilton	247,140	537,094	121,855	204,779
35539 - St.Catherines – Niagara	169,087	335,787	100,000	150,423
35541 - Kitchener	235,655	540,818	110,218	187,598
35555 - London	225,181	511,722	109,237	182,802
35559 - Windsor	197,912	377,737	108,455	174,851
35577 - Kingston, Peterborough	196,509	376,334	106,530	164,919
35588 - Brantford, Guelph, Barrie	206,200	368,417	108,700	169,763
35599 - Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Thunder Bay	166,317	317,969	100,524	150,544
46999 - Manitoba	113,357	195,468	80,117	111,979
46602 - Winnipeg	193,606	409,568	104,186	178,010
47999 - Saskatchewan	127,337	233,921	81,325	122,291
47799 - Regina, Saskatoon	205,889	477,881	105,801	163,979
48999 - Alberta	210,365	497,743	105,699	192,134
48825 - Calgary	470,489	1,285,586	161,844	321,743
48835 - Edmonton	248,122	607,402	116,089	203,963
59999 - British Columbia	149,004	292,441	91,769	144,926
59933 - Vancouver	253,191	592,486	126,000	225,954
59935 - Victoria	200,000	482,550	116,188	189,995
59988 - Kelowna, Abbotsford	182,855	349,239	103,115	176,200
60999 - North Canada	160,000	308,422	110,367	151,010

Table 1C Wages and salary income

Geography	Men		Women	
	Threshold	Topcode	Threshold	Topcode
10999 - Newfoundland and Labrador	141,563	251,294	84,510	116,273
11999 - Prince Edward Island	119,537	240,717	84,094	113,032
12999 - Nova Scotia	122,318	222,021	78,947	100,313
12205 - Halifax	178,505	346,859	100,040	138,740
13399 - Moncton, St John	120,000	205,849	79,736	114,145
13999 - New Brunswick	160,739	258,799	88,503	128,622
24999 - Quebec	117,241	191,542	80,245	105,099
24421 - Québec City	143,911	232,871	96,240	129,435
24462 - Montréal	195,366	398,753	109,669	167,375
24499 - Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières	129,440	209,840	83,255	109,569
24505 - Gatineau	142,581	224,935	103,913	132,472
35999 - Ontario	150,000	288,650	95,189	137,399
35505 - Ottawa	223,054	457,960	130,000	200,297
35532 - Oshawa	185,980	343,391	106,363	145,989
35535 - Toronto	325,074	845,891	147,164	281,247
35537 - Hamilton	230,285	498,276	114,666	186,385
35539 - St.Catherines – Niagara	150,000	317,525	97,365	141,948
35541 - Kitchener	209,613	519,197	106,131	165,187
35555 - London	178,699	342,877	101,152	152,810
35559 - Windsor	179,662	347,860	107,062	174,976
35577 - Kingston, Peterborough	179,008	338,013	102,006	149,382
35588 - Brantford, Guelph, Barrie	164,338	315,569	100,713	138,356
35599 - Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Thunder Bay	146,996	257,542	98,320	131,172
46999 - Manitoba	113,799	188,440	81,907	106,977
46602 - Winnipeg	176,211	385,871	99,908	151,963
47999 - Saskatchewan	125,685	241,523	80,000	114,907
47799 - Regina, Saskatoon	187,211	448,543	97,210	144,111
48999 - Alberta	208,027	518,618	102,849	186,672
48825 - Calgary	460,515	1,226,490	154,921	306,076
48835 - Edmonton	234,000	607,289	107,766	178,881
59999 - British Columbia	143,905	293,897	88,000	129,487
59933 - Vancouver	249,000	566,235	120,000	200,888
59935 - Victoria	181,497	511,674	102,873	152,166
59988 - Kelowna, Abbotsford	182,753	348,655	99,612	159,233
60999 - North Canada	130,000	249,593	102,685	136,433

Table 1D Investment income

Geography	Men		Women	
	Threshold	Topcode	Threshold	Topcode
10999 - Newfoundland and Labrador	41,225	97,179	32,666	64,520
11999 - Prince Edward Island	51,130	95,287	40,192	70,259
12999 - Nova Scotia	57,334	117,610	47,532	98,217
12205 - Halifax	83,497	173,360	73,005	109,455
13399 - Moncton, St John	47,722	88,415	31,911	72,974
13999 - New Brunswick	55,065	125,871	39,446	79,259
24999 - Quebec	58,114	162,122	30,184	68,644
24421 - Québec City	80,125	316,084	30,692	60,208
24462 - Montréal	80,162	232,776	44,000	116,820
24499 - Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières	65,018	161,089	30,114	60,311
24505 - Gatineau	60,192	128,109	31,073	81,222
35999 - Ontario	55,000	123,602	39,830	80,360
35505 - Ottawa	70,600	208,414	52,045	107,868
35532 - Oshawa	47,496	97,755	36,550	65,119
35535 - Toronto	79,388	297,779	58,386	162,018
35537 - Hamilton	63,500	217,517	47,041	101,367
35539 - St.Catherines – Niagara	51,215	114,350	34,364	63,945
35541 - Kitchener	67,000	181,866	52,539	112,404
35555 - London	65,876	438,212	39,881	71,964
35559 - Windsor	50,535	109,529	39,231	67,253
35577 - Kingston, Peterborough	60,168	138,236	44,616	85,715
35588 - Brantford, Guelph, Barrie	60,000	150,512	47,583	90,494
35599 - Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Thunder Bay	50,490	106,054	36,060	70,751
46999 - Manitoba	37,570	78,604	31,836	53,367
46602 - Winnipeg	58,053	149,072	38,721	109,146
47999 - Saskatchewan	53,854	106,198	40,000	73,152
47799 - Regina, Saskatoon	69,736	171,434	51,347	88,209
48999 - Alberta	91,571	184,494	59,648	116,211
48825 - Calgary	140,000	504,595	70,500	153,926
48835 - Edmonton	97,022	259,597	50,454	110,895
59999 - British Columbia	56,060	124,826	48,000	90,579
59933 - Vancouver	78,000	276,845	60,630	141,079
59935 - Victoria	81,209	193,012	62,910	140,181
59988 - Kelowna, Abbotsford	72,000	157,438	53,841	122,709
60999 - North Canada	80,125	158,160	51,137	76,975

Table 1E Other money income

Geography	Men		Women	
	Threshold	Topcode	Threshold	Topcode
10999 - Newfoundland and Labrador	42,065	83,351	32,245	53,462
11999 - Prince Edward Island	39,045	62,161	32,337	68,334
12999 - Nova Scotia	36,975	59,922	30,073	47,327
12205 - Halifax	46,974	108,375	39,760	78,671
13399 - Moncton, St John	52,389	123,467	31,999	52,624
13999 - New Brunswick	46,500	156,371	40,207	60,996
24999 - Quebec	34,000	65,515	25,444	41,300
24421 - Québec City	39,917	75,111	31,808	52,039
24462 - Montréal	49,138	110,571	38,912	70,079
24499 - Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières	33,592	54,541	30,000	50,053
24505 - Gatineau	40,133	76,433	34,507	50,936
35999 - Ontario	41,148	91,338	31,365	56,865
35505 - Ottawa	61,167	121,890	48,000	106,176
35532 - Oshawa	51,632	94,345	40,527	78,178
35535 - Toronto	73,379	223,526	52,000	125,145
35537 - Hamilton	63,572	177,972	40,419	72,025
35539 - St.Catherines – Niagara	44,344	81,947	33,600	56,382
35541 - Kitchener	44,778	102,367	36,000	63,706
35555 - London	42,858	86,997	34,800	62,310
35559 - Windsor	43,664	76,725	37,577	54,184
35577 - Kingston, Peterborough	53,021	130,391	37,246	57,148
35588 - Brantford, Guelph, Barrie	42,566	81,971	35,969	58,644
35599 - Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Thunder Bay	47,750	106,938	32,529	51,432
46999 - Manitoba	26,185	53,081	21,892	47,045
46602 - Winnipeg	42,495	108,492	33,575	62,427
47999 - Saskatchewan	37,500	70,445	21,952	46,346
47799 - Regina, Saskatoon	52,000	125,737	36,316	56,549
48999 - Alberta	42,562	95,013	30,000	66,905
48825 - Calgary	44,778	171,527	50,517	113,422
48835 - Edmonton	49,455	97,606	33,126	60,839
59999 - British Columbia	49,500	117,255	31,730	59,372
59933 - Vancouver	52,494	167,787	45,453	76,502
59935 - Victoria	45,000	103,850	43,776	89,214
59988 - Kelowna, Abbotsford	41,977	72,489	38,555	64,342
60999 - North Canada	48,000	79,414	50,000	83,404

Table 1F Total self employment income

Geography	Men		Women	
	Threshold	Topcode	Threshold	Topcode
10999 - Newfoundland And Labrador	240,521	337,631	150,915	210,916
11999 - Prince Edward Island	160,000	272,033	66,574	110,906
12999 - Nova Scotia	145,275	228,219	102,508	144,994
12205 - Halifax	239,041	353,805	149,255	199,172
13399 - Moncton, St John	166,893	236,643	87,187	156,670
13999 - New Brunswick	295,146	452,686	157,448	217,589
24999 - Quebec	232,621	362,655	169,009	258,798
24421 - Québec City	334,854	486,736	216,875	294,832
24462 - Montréal	325,145	550,551	198,134	296,658
24499 - Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières	268,166	359,967	177,905	268,471
24505 - Gatineau	268,038	421,970	39,558	90,221
35999 - Ontario	210,449	348,590	121,659	197,120
35505 - Ottawa	72,530	180,867	200,315	323,539
35532 - Oshawa	255,183	386,097	121,930	181,459
35535 - Toronto	400,000	720,406	199,675	382,985
35537 - Hamilton	320,877	483,795	198,047	296,287
35539 - St.Catherines – Niagara	272,938	373,643	97,050	174,104
35541 - Kitchener	324,810	481,539	132,898	239,311
35555 - London	370,672	589,649	202,242	309,083
35559 - Windsor	317,203	508,512	149,780	261,152
35577 - Kingston, Peterborough	268,192	429,935	139,626	207,544
35588 - Brantford, Guelph, Barrie	296,549	413,565	165,417	252,103
35599 - Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Thunder Bay	365,609	508,807	165,762	278,134
46999 - Manitoba	118,473	224,044	63,333	121,535
46602 - Winnipeg	246,979	383,976	141,804	199,745
47999 - Saskatchewan	102,480	190,524	60,191	112,341
47799 - Regina, Saskatoon	261,048	465,519	126,039	212,451
48999 - Alberta	132,087	266,426	79,390	127,242
48825 - Calgary	324,810	750,554	125,921	249,626
48835 - Edmonton	216,688	336,297	133,131	237,712
59999 - British Columbia	144,416	233,589	94,057	168,656
59933 - Vancouver	220,396	414,378	131,512	226,866
59935 - Victoria	171,444	271,581	106,500	165,509
59988 - Kelowna, Abbotsford	162,462	268,354	87,393	148,514
60999 - North Canada	220,000	465,918	114,799	127,985

Table 1G Employment income

Geography	Men		Women	
	Threshold	Topcode	Threshold	Topcode
10999 - Newfoundland And Labrador	158,455	285,243	87,955	131,430
11999 - Prince Edward Island	129,138	262,080	84,776	115,454
12999 - Nova Scotia	126,707	232,667	80,331	107,022
12205 - Halifax	197,949	363,703	104,659	150,460
13399 - Moncton, St John	128,240	219,201	81,369	120,369
13999 - New Brunswick	172,704	293,238	94,320	145,951
24999 - Quebec	132,602	232,902	84,561	131,059
24421 - Québec City	188,003	298,719	106,702	160,789
24462 - Montréal	225,473	441,509	120,000	191,228
24499 - Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières	162,390	265,386	92,492	150,759
24505 - Gatineau	161,654	271,517	113,323	149,871
35999 - Ontario	165,000	317,265	97,778	150,343
35505 - Ottawa	251,775	490,117	141,329	227,511
35532 - Oshawa	196,403	363,589	109,447	154,134
35535 - Toronto	360,472	872,522	156,346	306,763
35537 - Hamilton	252,608	524,519	123,458	207,896
35539 - St.Catherines – Niagara	175,763	350,431	98,765	148,878
35541 - Kitchener	235,656	542,407	110,163	177,809
35555 - London	228,188	422,931	110,275	185,313
35559 - Windsor	203,881	391,914	111,225	190,164
35577 - Kingston, Peterborough	200,265	370,412	105,490	162,493
35588 - Brantford, Guelph, Barrie	206,613	370,584	107,980	161,445
35599 - Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Thunder Bay	172,209	320,101	100,722	150,014
46999 - Manitoba	118,407	207,114	82,889	111,921
46602 - Winnipeg	199,354	406,556	103,000	163,284
47999 - Saskatchewan	128,598	243,899	80,275	120,578
47799 - Regina, Saskatoon	200,329	480,808	100,822	159,059
48999 - Alberta	207,604	506,943	103,169	185,850
48825 - Calgary	456,083	1,202,476	158,136	310,136
48835 - Edmonton	243,244	599,116	111,501	192,788
59999 - British Columbia	149,004	296,125	90,106	139,903
59933 - Vancouver	256,190	570,801	125,000	214,351
59935 - Victoria	187,909	496,099	106,851	159,271
59988 - Kelowna, Abbotsford	185,592	349,620	100,000	162,715
60999 - North Canada	150,000	295,462	105,381	138,652

Table 1H Income tax paid

Geography	Men		Women	
	Threshold	Topcode	Threshold	Topcode
10999 - Newfoundland And Labrador	59,383	119,893	27,453	51,229
11999 - Prince Edward Island	45,883	109,180	26,578	48,385
12999 - Nova Scotia	44,378	97,121	24,592	43,031
12205 - Halifax	81,844	97,121	36,175	61,764
13399 - Moncton, St John	45,362	89,704	23,591	44,278
13999 - New Brunswick	65,212	136,604	30,217	57,302
24999 - Quebec	51,766	110,139	26,101	52,015
24421 - Québec City	75,437	151,221	34,015	60,015
24462 - Montréal	101,447	222,454	42,752	85,950
24499 - Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières	61,700	121,252	28,205	55,657
24505 - Gatineau	62,718	138,015	36,622	54,770
35999 - Ontario	60,189	136,348	29,581	63,629
35505 - Ottawa	102,212	222,585	49,172	98,528
35532 - Oshawa	71,878	150,209	33,437	57,155
35535 - Toronto	161,087	424,713	62,832	150,860
35537 - Hamilton	102,711	241,004	41,268	90,331
35539 - St.Catherines – Niagara	61,942	144,879	29,427	56,021
35541 - Kitchener	92,125	236,926	35,339	77,407
35555 - London	89,554	224,801	35,319	71,397
35559 - Windsor	73,480	164,593	31,529	70,026
35577 - Kingston, Peterborough	73,235	169,854	33,697	69,687
35588 - Brantford, Guelph, Barrie	80,902	161,574	35,810	64,463
35599 - Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Thunder Bay	64,024	137,481	30,075	54,579
46999 - Manitoba	45,940	96,008	24,795	40,786
46602 - Winnipeg	79,402	185,126	33,828	74,912
47999 - Saskatchewan	44,928	108,123	24,587	47,863
47799 - Regina, Saskatoon	74,755	194,898	32,899	61,252
48999 - Alberta	70,402	202,319	32,415	76,094
48825 - Calgary	178,600	503,364	55,102	130,314
48835 - Edmonton	87,011	239,618	34,851	72,700
59999 - British Columbia	50,711	124,111	26,998	62,452
59933 - Vancouver	104,105	275,151	43,853	103,382
59935 - Victoria	74,719	215,806	38,238	79,319
59988 - Kelowna, Abbotsford	65,458	141,124	30,890	71,113
60999 - North Canada	52,000	104,866	27,000	40,981

Table 1I Market income

Geography	Men		Women	
	Threshold	Topcode	Threshold	Topcode
10999 - Newfoundland and Labrador	157,820	287,333	89,000	134,170
11999 - Prince Edward Island	138,338	264,598	86,774	126,348
12999 - Nova Scotia	131,000	241,041	83,200	122,550
12205 - Halifax	210,192	383,835	112,501	165,130
13399 - Moncton, St John	135,819	230,364	81,440	125,555
13999 - New Brunswick	174,952	322,025	96,529	155,158
24999 - Quebec	138,918	258,795	83,669	134,067
24421 - Québec City	193,191	348,211	103,824	158,314
24462 - Montréal	233,554	480,880	121,361	209,504
24499 - Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières	164,719	281,948	89,855	150,373
24505 - Gatineau	166,155	284,998	113,323	154,799
35999 - Ontario	168,316	327,902	99,000	158,531
35505 - Ottawa	262,000	519,461	143,968	241,960
35532 - Oshawa	198,955	370,479	110,891	159,549
35535 - Toronto	363,614	918,603	161,399	336,800
35537 - Hamilton	257,034	558,921	125,137	214,021
35539 - St.Catherines – Niagara	174,903	349,318	100,610	154,652
35541 - Kitchener	239,559	559,098	112,201	194,164
35555 - London	236,371	535,276	112,504	190,362
35559 - Windsor	205,000	394,777	112,090	183,863
35577 - Kingston, Peterborough	202,104	386,681	108,550	169,869
35588 - Brantford, Guelph, Barrie	211,395	383,734	112,812	174,775
35599 - Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Thunder Bay	174,013	330,945	103,373	154,670
46999 - Manitoba	117,000	205,903	81,589	116,388
46602 - Winnipeg	201,596	425,957	106,838	184,781
47999 - Saskatchewan	131,949	250,156	84,543	129,108
47799 - Regina, Saskatoon	209,749	494,309	107,238	167,612
48999 - Alberta	217,790	522,850	109,078	202,835
48825 - Calgary	486,465	1,324,542	166,414	334,165
48835 - Edmonton	259,574	629,698	119,312	211,785
59999 - British Columbia	153,160	308,750	93,900	151,526
59933 - Vancouver	263,929	624,807	131,183	236,739
59935 - Victoria	209,775	506,007	117,660	195,286
59988 - Kelowna, Abbotsford	188,381	360,842	105,887	182,273
60999 - North Canada	164,108	319,817	111,991	154,673

Table 1J Retirement pensions

Geography	Men		Women	
	Threshold	Topcode	Threshold	Topcode
10999 - Newfoundland And Labrador	62,397	78,356	50,405	74,165
11999 - Prince Edward Island	74,312	97,106	54,975	68,257
12999 - Ns	67,231	92,637	50,226	74,763
12205 - Halifax	88,922	129,259	61,683	96,447
13399 - Moncton, St John	69,490	87,009	52,883	64,988
13999 - New Brunswick	71,922	123,038	55,975	111,079
24999 - Quebec	61,803	82,242	48,336	68,348
24421 - Québec City	74,124	92,867	55,253	73,388
24462 - Montréal	88,605	139,428	60,430	103,778
24499 - Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières	70,157	98,122	48,050	93,634
24505 - Gatineau	82,156	113,291	52,861	64,104
35999 - Ontario	76,208	106,531	57,649	84,627
35505 - Ottawa	104,967	145,238	74,627	111,107
35532 - Oshawa	74,571	87,163	60,732	84,355
35535 - Toronto	107,612	180,378	72,972	140,745
35537 - Hamilton	84,676	136,637	62,948	93,380
35539 - St.Catherines – Niagara	76,547	95,230	64,002	102,164
35541 - Kitchener	88,937	115,242	57,714	85,696
35555 - London	84,694	114,942	57,219	109,488
35559 - Windsor	77,290	92,717	63,675	81,592
35577 - Kingston, Peterborough	76,838	94,470	59,214	78,730
35588 - Brantford, Guelph, Barrie	102,514	124,662	60,788	97,145
35599 - Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Thunder Bay	72,229	85,389	55,838	76,078
46999 - Manitoba	56,184	70,662	42,985	73,997
46602 - Winnipeg	74,209	100,206	54,693	88,247
47999 - Saskatchewan	56,594	88,247	44,460	70,188
47799 - Regina, Saskatoon	82,552	140,429	56,286	75,580
48999 - Alberta	68,206	95,923	45,600	63,979
48825 - Calgary	108,364	156,317	62,653	106,156
48835 - Edmonton	80,229	101,581	56,723	106,546
59999 - British Columbia	73,000	105,671	53,628	80,322
59933 - Vancouver	99,119	145,563	61,195	93,973
59935 - Victoria	99,808	134,924	70,000	109,499
59988 - Kelowna, Abbotsford	75,436	100,691	51,300	84,418
60999 - North Canada	40,698	48,372	36,508	53,818

Table 1K Total after-tax income of individual

Geography	Men		Women	
	Threshold	Topcode	Threshold	Topcode
10999 - Newfoundland and Labrador	100,832	169,809	64,418	87,191
11999 - Prince Edward Island	96,702	167,924	65,534	122,418
12999 - Nova Scotia	94,885	154,539	63,337	88,494
12205 - Halifax	137,406	231,359	82,239	114,596
13399 - Moncton, St John	93,807	147,682	61,523	87,390
13999 - New Brunswick	115,866	195,577	71,169	104,996
24999 - Quebec	93,254	160,975	64,668	93,426
24421 - Québec City	120,660	207,847	76,464	107,480
24462 - Montréal	142,992	276,850	86,279	136,562
24499 - Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières	107,191	171,183	69,081	103,449
24505 - Gatineau	109,081	168,357	80,376	105,796
35999 - Ontario	115,158	207,699	74,942	110,566
35505 - Ottawa	167,430	320,083	101,303	157,260
35532 - Oshawa	132,460	232,467	81,963	111,272
35535 - Toronto	218,985	534,669	109,024	207,461
35537 - Hamilton	164,645	337,171	89,950	140,105
35539 - St.Catherines – Niagara	121,446	219,117	76,587	110,087
35541 - Kitchener	158,402	343,569	83,618	130,590
35555 - London	152,264	326,256	82,872	128,825
35559 - Windsor	146,914	250,605	87,235	129,857
35577 - Kingston, Peterborough	132,686	236,728	80,150	116,152
35588 - Brantford, Guelph, Barrie	141,275	235,273	82,384	119,976
35599 - Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Thunder Bay	119,860	204,822	77,139	109,553
46999 - Manitoba	84,262	136,458	65,450	89,614
46602 - Winnipeg	133,323	256,989	78,262	122,603
47999 - Saskatchewan	95,038	162,412	65,769	93,937
47799 - Regina, Saskatoon	145,504	318,202	80,231	117,702
48999 - Alberta	153,974	344,288	83,643	142,492
48825 - Calgary	328,302	881,484	121,325	229,661
48835 - Edmonton	177,498	409,571	90,099	149,994
59999 - British Columbia	110,953	200,534	73,449	108,910
59933 - Vancouver	171,578	385,119	95,094	157,998
59935 - Victoria	138,136	314,242	88,242	138,550
59988 - Kelowna, Abbotsford	133,536	236,635	81,121	129,440
60999 - North Canada	121,796	221,969	86,196	117,354

Table 2 Comparison of estimates by income source, Canada, census and PUMF (individuals), 2005

	Published data[1]	
	Number of persons reporting the source of income	Aggregate amount ($'000)
Total income	24,423,160	866,977,494
Market income	21,850,130	771,160,974
Employment income	18,201,265	660,719,643
Wages and salaries	16,758,420	613,393,241
Self-employment income	2,658,860	47,326,336
Investment income	8,162,010	37,629,112
Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities	3,293,360	56,958,309
Other money income	3,767,420	15,853,894
Government transfers	15,460,115	95,816,618
Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplement	3,817,595	25,963,562
Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits	4,869,205	29,051,021
Child benefits	3,569,400	11,323,644
Employment Insurance benefits	2,255,215	12,018,421
Other income from government sources	9,497,900	17,459,993
Taxes paid	16,526,435	153,622,155
After-tax income	24,418,610	713,355,409

	Calculated with PUMF	
	Number of persons reporting the source of income	Aggregate amount ($'000)
Total income	24,403,878	898,676,855
Market income	21,836,195	810,186,230
Employment income	18,183,721	672,584,923
Wages and salaries	16,755,694	617,715,517
Self-employment income	2,648,035	53,121,822
Investment income	8,152,420	37,731,706
Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities	3,296,697	57,000,588
Other money income	3,773,854	15,812,197
Government transfers	15,184,608	95,375,641
Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplement	3,819,061	25,962,592
Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits	4,856,611	28,979,060
Child benefits	3,538,864	11,327,513
Employment Insurance benefits	2,248,197	11,995,302
Other income from government sources	9,140,508	17,110,797
Taxes paid	16,521,481	153,578,111
After-tax income	24,391,263	731,267,560

	Percentage differences between published data and PUMF	
	Number of persons reporting the source of income	**Aggregate amount**
Total income	-0.08%	3.66%
Market income	-0.06%	5.06%
Employment income	-0.10%	1.80%
Wages and salaries	-0.02%	0.70%
Self-employment income	-0.41%	12.25%
Investment income	-0.12%	0.27%
Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities	0.10%	0.07%
Other money income	0.17%	-0.26%
Government transfers	-1.78%	-0.46%
Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplement	0.04%	0.00%
Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits	-0.26%	-0.25%
Child benefits	-0.86%	0.03%
Employment Insurance benefits	-0.31%	-0.19%
Other income from government sources	-3.76%	-2.00%
Taxes paid	-0.03%	-0.03%
After-tax income	-0.11%	2.51%

1. Adapted from number reporting and aggregate amount reported for each source of income (32) and selected income, demographic, labour force, educational and cultural characteristics (109) for the population 15 years and over of Canada, provinces, territories, 2005 - 20% Sample data - Catalogue No: 97-563-XCB2006009.

Table 3 Comparison of employment income estimates, by PUMF geographies, census and PUMF (individuals), 2005

Geographic region	Published data			
	Count	Aggregate Amount ($)	Median Income ($)	Average Income ($)
Canada	18,201,265	660,719,627	26,850	36,301
Newfoundland and Labrador	271,250	7,595,666	18,086	28,002
Prince Edward Island	80,675	2,063,033	19,459	25,574
Nova Scotia	508,305	15,227,713	22,608	29,958
Halifax CMA	224,805	7,811,451	27,219	34,748
Other Nova Scotia	283,500	7,416,264	19,713	26,160
New Brunswick	409,085	11,598,640	21,534	28,353
Moncton CMA – Saint John CMA	143,830	4,572,123	25,033	31,788
Other New Brunswick	265,255	7,026,519	19,823	26,490
Quebec	4,225,880	137,930,142	25,464	32,639
Québec CMA	422,450	14,368,289	28,192	34,012
Montréal CMA	2,051,455	72,069,967	26,731	35,131
Sherbrooke CMA – Trois-Rivières CMA	179,535	5,468,518	24,205	30,459
Ottawa – Gatineau CMA (Quebec part)	167,460	6,342,497	32,403	37,875
Other Quebec	1,404,980	39,680,703	22,616	28,243
Ontario	6,991,670	275,377,406	29,335	39,386
Ottawa – Gatineau CMA (Ontario part)	501,455	22,129,042	34,461	44,130
Oshawa CMA	195,535	7,940,163	33,863	40,606
Toronto CMA	2,936,690	127,503,675	30,350	43,417
Hamilton CMA	395,440	15,662,785	30,186	39,609
St. Catharines – Niagara CMA	222,130	7,265,853	24,750	32,709
Kitchener CMA	275,425	10,724,479	30,719	38,938
London CMA	268,015	9,739,064	28,727	36,338
Windsor CMA	180,335	7,027,466	30,060	38,969
Brantford CMA – Guelph CMA – Barrie CMA	255,320	9,434,293	30,031	36,952
Kingston CMA – Peterborough CMA	152,715	5,220,396	25,548	34,184
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury CMA – Thunder Bay CMA	158,260	5,607,519	27,466	35,432
Other Ontario	1,450,360	47,122,680	24,995	32,490
Manitoba	650,410	20,369,228	24,484	31,318
Winnipeg CMA	412,160	13,955,790	26,624	33,861
Other Manitoba	238,255	6,413,429	20,615	26,918
Saskatchewan	553,655	17,037,838	23,025	30,773
Regina CMA – Saskatoon CMA	260,265	9,148,703	27,300	35,152
Other Saskatchewan	293,390	7,888,975	19,657	26,889
Alberta	2,058,650	87,367,435	29,738	42,439
Calgary CMA	697,245	34,116,627	31,572	48,931
Edmonton CMA	651,840	26,339,003	30,115	40,407
Other Alberta	709,565	26,911,601	26,778	37,927
British Columbia	2,392,805	83,696,040	25,722	34,978
Vancouver CMA	1,242,245	46,741,778	27,596	37,627
Victoria CMA	200,100	6,983,051	26,329	34,899
Kelowna CMA – Abbotsford CMA	185,585	5,898,871	24,056	31,785
Other British Columbia	764,870	24,072,161	23,355	31,472
Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	58,875	2,456,555	33,851	41,721

Geographic region	Calculated with PUMF			
	Count	Aggregate amount ($)	Median Income ($)	Average Income ($)
Canada	18,183,721	672,584,923	27,000	36,988
Newfoundland and Labrador	269,542	7,642,765	18,000	28,355
Prince Edward Island	79,390	2,120,126	19,000	26,705
Nova Scotia	507,603	15,255,988	22,000	30,055
Halifax CMA	224,187	7,803,187	27,000	34,807
Other Nova Scotia	283,415	7,452,802	20,000	26,296
New Brunswick	412,379	12,157,249	22,000	29,481
Moncton CMA – Saint John CMA	145,574	4,789,879	25,000	32,903
Other New Brunswick	266,805	7,367,370	20,000	27,613
Quebec	4,227,481	140,300,142	25,000	33,188
Québec CMA	420,184	14,558,597	28,000	34,648
Montréal CMA	2,047,872	73,207,682	27,000	35,748
Sherbrooke CMA – Trois-Rivières CMA	179,165	5,496,260	24,000	30,677
Ottawa – Gatineau CMA (Quebec part)	171,544	6,574,488	32,000	38,325
Other Quebec	1,408,716	40,463,114	23,000	28,723
Ontario	6,982,911	281,615,079	29,000	40,329
Ottawa – Gatineau CMA (Ontario part)	496,763	22,323,765	35,000	44,938
Oshawa CMA	193,186	8,045,826	34,000	41,648
Toronto CMA	2,945,693	131,398,948	30,000	44,607
Hamilton CMA	392,771	16,055,023	31,000	40,876
St. Catharines – Niagara CMA	223,817	7,390,825	25,000	33,022
Kitchener CMA	271,133	10,920,394	31,000	40,277
London CMA	264,659	9,780,236	29,000	36,954
Windsor CMA	179,572	7,405,279	31,000	41,239
Brantford CMA – Guelph CMA – Barrie CMA	255,780	9,691,824	31,000	37,891
Kingston CMA – Peterborough CMA	153,527	5,452,439	26,000	35,514
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury CMA – Thunder Bay CMA	157,412	5,702,232	29,000	36,225
Other Ontario	1,448,597	47,448,288	25,000	32,755
Manitoba	648,330	20,907,816	24,000	32,249
Winnipeg CMA	408,161	14,367,250	27,000	35,200
Other Manitoba	240,169	6,540,566	20,000	27,233
Saskatchewan	553,772	17,255,259	23,000	31,160
Regina CMA – Saskatoon CMA	260,035	9,266,570	28,000	35,636
Other Saskatchewan	293,737	7,988,689	19,000	27,197
Alberta	2,055,382	88,258,570	30,000	42,940
Calgary CMA	694,388	34,769,032	32,000	50,071
Edmonton CMA	647,183	26,227,013	30,000	40,525
Other Alberta	713,810	27,262,526	27,000	38,193
British Columbia	2,388,629	84,621,721	26,000	35,427
Vancouver CMA	1,234,139	46,800,788	27,000	37,922
Victoria CMA	204,284	7,299,443	26,000	35,732
Kelowna CMA – Abbotsford CMA	186,527	6,256,908	25,000	33,544
Other British Columbia	763,679	24,264,582	24,000	31,773
Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	58,303	2,450,208	33,000	42,025

Geographic region	Percentage Differences			
	Count	Aggregate Amount	Median Income	Average Income
Canada	-0.1%	1.8%	0.6%	1.9%
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.6%	0.6%	-0.5%	1.3%
Prince Edward Island	-1.6%	2.8%	-2.4%	4.4%
Nova Scotia	-0.1%	0.2%	-2.7%	0.3%
Halifax CMA	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.8%	0.2%
Other Nova Scotia	0.0%	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%
New Brunswick	0.8%	4.8%	2.2%	4.0%
Moncton CMA – Saint John CMA	1.2%	4.8%	-0.1%	3.5%
Other New Brunswick	0.6%	4.9%	0.9%	4.2%
Quebec	0.0%	1.7%	-1.8%	1.7%
Québec CMA	-0.5%	1.3%	-0.7%	1.9%
Montréal CMA	-0.2%	1.6%	1.0%	1.8%
Sherbrooke CMA – Trois-Rivières CMA	-0.2%	0.5%	-0.8%	0.7%
Ottawa – Gatineau CMA (Quebec part)	2.4%	3.7%	-1.2%	1.2%
Other Quebec	0.3%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%
Ontario	-0.1%	2.3%	-1.1%	2.4%
Ottawa – Gatineau CMA (Ontario part)	-0.9%	0.9%	1.6%	1.8%
Oshawa CMA	-1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	2.6%
Toronto CMA	0.3%	3.1%	-1.2%	2.7%
Hamilton CMA	-0.7%	2.5%	2.7%	3.2%
St. Catharines – Niagara CMA	0.8%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%
Kitchener CMA	-1.6%	1.8%	0.9%	3.4%
London CMA	-1.3%	0.4%	1.0%	1.7%
Windsor CMA	-0.4%	5.4%	3.1%	5.8%
Brantford CMA – Guelph CMA – Barrie CMA	0.2%	2.7%	3.2%	2.5%
Kingston CMA – Peterborough CMA	0.5%	4.4%	1.8%	3.9%
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury CMA – Thunder Bay CMA	-0.5%	1.7%	5.6%	2.2%
Other Ontario	-0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%
Manitoba	-0.3%	2.6%	-2.0%	3.0%
Winnipeg CMA	-1.0%	2.9%	1.4%	4.0%
Other Manitoba	0.8%	2.0%	-3.0%	1.2%
Saskatchewan	0.0%	1.3%	-0.1%	1.3%
Regina CMA – Saskatoon CMA	-0.1%	1.3%	2.6%	1.4%
Other Saskatchewan	0.1%	1.3%	-3.3%	1.1%
Alberta	-0.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%
Calgary CMA	-0.4%	1.9%	1.4%	2.3%
Edmonton CMA	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.3%
Other Alberta	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%
British Columbia	-0.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%
Vancouver CMA	-0.7%	0.1%	-2.2%	0.8%
Victoria CMA	2.1%	4.5%	-1.2%	2.4%
Kelowna CMA – Abbotsford CMA	0.5%	6.1%	3.9%	5.5%
Other British Columbia	-0.2%	0.8%	2.8%	1.0%
Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	-1.0%	-0.3%	-2.5%	0.7%

Notes:

1. When the geographic region corresponds, the statistics correspond to those in Presence of Employment Income (10), Age Groups (5A) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over – Catalogue No. 97-563-X2006066. For the other geographic regions, the statistics were calculated with the master Census file.

2. This column was produced from the master Census file. Data for Canada and the provinces can be retrieved from Number Reporting and Aggregate Amount Reported for Each Source of Income (32) and Selected Income, Demographic, Labour Force, Educational and Cultural Characteristics (109) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, 2005 – 20% Sample Data – Catalogue No: 97-563-XCB2006009

Appendix A
Comparison of places of birth disseminated in 2006, 2001 and 1996, and 2006 locations of study

Canada		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Newfoundland and Labrador[1]	Newfoundland and Labrador[1]	Newfoundland
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia
New Brunswick	New Brunswick	New Brunswick
Quebec	Quebec	Quebec
Ontario	Ontario	Ontario
Manitoba	Manitoba	Manitoba
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan
Alberta	Alberta	Alberta
British Columbia	British Columbia	British Columbia
Yukon Territory	Yukon Territory	Yukon Territory
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories
Nunavut[2]	Nunavut[2]	Northwest Territories
1. Formerly known as Newfoundland.		
2. Formerly part of the Northwest Territories.		
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.		

North America		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Greenland	Greenland	Greenland
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon	Saint-Pierre and Miquelon	Saint-Pierre and Miquelon
United States of America	United States	United States

Central America		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Belize	Belize	Belize
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica
El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador
Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala
Honduras	Honduras	Honduras
Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
Panama	Panama	Panama

Caribbean and Bermuda		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Anguilla	Anguilla	Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda[1]	Antigua and Barbuda[1]	Antigua and Barbuda[1]
Aruba	Aruba	Aruba
Bahamas	Bahamas	Bahamas
Barbados	Barbados	Barbados
Bermuda	Bermuda	Bermuda
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands

Cuba	Cuba	Cuba
Dominica	Dominica	Dominica
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
Grenada	Grenada	Grenada
Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe
Haiti	Haiti	Haiti
Jamaica	Jamaica	Jamaica
Martinique	Martinique	Martinique
Montserrat	Montserrat	Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands, British	Virgin Islands, British	Virgin Islands, British
Virgin Islands, U.S.	Virgin Islands, U.S.	Virgin Islands, U.S.

1. Formerly known as Antigua.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

South America		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Argentina	Argentina	Argentina
Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia
Brazil	Brazil	Brazil
Chile	Chile	Chile
Colombia	Colombia	Colombia
Ecuador	Ecuador	Ecuador
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
French Guiana	French Guiana	French Guiana
Guyana	Guyana	Guyana
Paraguay	Paraguay	Paraguay
Peru	Peru	Peru
Suriname	Suriname	Suriname
Uruguay	Uruguay	Uruguay
Venezuela[1]	Venezuela[1]	Venezuela[1]

1. The official name is the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuala.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Europe – Western Europe		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Austria	Austria	Austria
Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
France	France	France
Germany	Germany	Germany
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Monaco	Monaco	Monaco
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands

| Switzerland | Switzerland | Switzerland |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Europe – Eastern Europe		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, former[1]	Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, former[1]	Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, former[1]
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia
Czechoslovakia, n.o.s.[2]	Czechoslovakia, n.i.e.[2]	Czechoslovakia, n.i.e.[2]
Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
Poland	Poland	Poland
Romania	Romania	Romania
USSR, former (European component)[3]	USSR, former (European component)[3]	USSR, former (European component)[3]
Baltic Republics, former Soviet	Baltic Republics, former Soviet	Baltic Republics, former Soviet
Estonia	Estonia	Estonia
Latvia	Latvia	Latvia
Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania
Eastern Europe Republics, former Soviet	Eastern Europe Republics, former Soviet	Eastern Europe Republics, former Soviet
Belarus	Belarus	Belarus
Moldova, Republic of	Moldova, Republic of	Moldova, Republic of
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	Russian Federation
Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukraine
USSR, n.o.s.[4]	URSS, n.i.e.[4]	URSS, n.i.e.[4]

1. In 1993, the Czech and Slovak Republic became two separate countries: the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
2. The abbreviation 'n.o.s.' means 'not otherwise specified'. Includes persons who reported 'Czechoslovakia'. In 2006, the 2001 designation 'n.i.e.' ('not included elsewhere') was replaced with 'n.o.s.' to be consistent with the classifications used in other census variables.
3. The Asian components of the former USSR are shown separately under the heading 'West Central Asia and the Middle East'.
4. The abbreviation 'n.o.s.' means 'not otherwise specified'. Includes persons who reported 'USSR'. In 2006, the 2001 designation 'n.i.e.' ('not included elsewhere') was replaced with 'n.o.s.' to be consistent with the classifications used in other census variables.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Europe – Northern Europe		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Ireland (Eire)	Ireland, Republic of (Eire)	Ireland, Republic of (Eire)
Scandinavia	Scandinavia	Scandinavia
Denmark[1]	Denmark[1]	Denmark[1]
Finland	Finland	Finland
Iceland	Iceland	Iceland
Norway[2]	Norway[2]	Norway[2]
Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
United Kingdom[3]	United Kingdom[3]	United Kingdom[3]

1. Includes Faroe Islands.

2. Includes Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.
3. The official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Europe – Southern Europe		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Albania	Albania	Albania
Andorra	Andorra	Andorra
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Greece	Greece	Greece
Holy See (Vatican City)	Vatican City State	Vatican City State
Italy	Italy	Italy
Malta	Malta	Malta
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
San Marino	San Marino	San Marino
Spain	Spain	Spain
Yugoslavia, former[1]	Yugoslavia, former[1]	Yugoslavia, former[1]
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia	Croatia	Croatia
Macedonia[2]	Macedonia[2]	Macedonia[2]
Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia
Serbia and Montenegro	Yugoslavia[3]	Yugoslavia[3]
Yugoslavia, n.o.s.[4]	Yugoslavia[3]	Yugoslavia[3]

1. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was formerly comprised of the six republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia. In 1991, Croatia and Slovenia declared their independence from Yugoslavia, followed by Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia in 1992. The remaining two republics of Serbia and Montenegro formed a new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1992 and in 2003 became Serbia and Montenegro.
2. The official name is the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
3. Includes persons who reported 'Yugoslavia', whether they referred to the former or the new republic of the same name.
4. The abbreviation 'n.o.s.' means 'not otherwise specified'. Includes persons who reported 'Yugoslavia'.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Africa – Western Africa		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Benin	Benin	Benin
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
Cape Verde	Cape Verde	Cape Verde
Côte d'Ivoire[1]	Côte d'Ivoire[1]	Côte d'Ivoire[1]
Gambia	Gambia	Gambia
Ghana	Ghana	Ghana
Guinea	Guinea	Guinea
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau
Liberia	Liberia	Liberia
Mali	Mali	Mali
Mauritania	Mauritania	Mauritania
Niger	Niger	Niger
Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria

Saint Helena[2]	Saint Helena[2]	Saint Helena[2]
Senegal	Senegal	Senegal
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Togo	Togo	Togo

  1. Also known as Ivory Coast.

  2. Also known as Saint Helena and Ascension.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Africa – Eastern Africa		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Burundi	Burundi	Burundi
Comoros	Comoros	Comoros
Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti
Eritrea	Eritrea	Eritrea
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Kenya	Kenya	Kenya
Madagascar	Madagascar	Madagascar
Malawi	Malawi	Malawi
Mauritius	Mauritius	Mauritius
Mayotte	Mayotte	Mayotte
Mozambique	Mozambique	Mozambique
Réunion	Réunion	Réunion
Rwanda	Rwanda	Rwanda
Seychelles	Seychelles	Seychelles
Somalia	Somalia	Somalia
Tanzania, United Republic of	Tanzania, United Republic of	Tanzania, United Republic of
Uganda	Uganda	Uganda
Zambia	Zambia	Zambia
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe

Africa – Northern Africa		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Algeria	Algeria	Algeria
Egypt	Egypt	Egypt
Libya[1]	Libya[1]	Libya[1]
Morocco	Morocco	Morocco
Sudan	Sudan	Sudan
Tunisia	Tunisia	Tunisia
Western Sahara	Western Sahara	Western Sahara

  1. The official name is Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Africa – Central Africa		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Angola	Angola	Angola
Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic
Chad	Chad	Chad
Congo, Democratic Republic of the[1]	Congo, The Democratic Republic of[1]	Zaire
Congo, Republic of the	Congo, Republic of the	Congo

Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea
Gabon	Gabon	Gabon
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe

1. Formerly known as Zaire.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Africa – Southern Africa		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Botswana	Botswana	Botswana
Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho
Namibia	Namibia	Namibia
South Africa, Republic of	South Africa, Republic of	South Africa, Republic of
Swaziland	Swaziland	Swaziland

Asia – West Central Asia and the Middle East		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan
Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus
Iran[1]	Iran[1]	Iran[1]
Middle East	Middle East	Middle East
Bahrain	Bahrain	Bahrain
Iraq	Iraq	Iraq
Israel	Israel	Israel
Jordan	Jordan	Jordan
Kuwait	Kuwait	Kuwait
Lebanon	Lebanon	Lebanon
Oman	Oman	Oman
Palestine/West Bank/Gaza Strip[2]	Palestine/West Bank/Gaza Strip[2]	Palestine/West Bank/Gaza Strip[2]
Qatar	Qatar	Qatar
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia
Syria[3]	Syria[3]	Syria[3]
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates
Yemen	Yemen	Yemen
Turkey	Turkey	Turkey
USSR, former (Asian component)[4]	USSR, former (Asian component)[4]	USSR, former (Asian component)[4]
Central Asian Republics, former Soviet	Central Asian Republics, former Soviet	Central Asian Republics, former Soviet
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Tajikistan
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan
Transcaucasian Republics, former Soviet	Transcaucasian Republics, former Soviet	Transcaucasian Republics, former Soviet
Armenia	Armenia	Armenia
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan
Georgia	Georgia	Georgia

1. The official name is Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. Palestine refers to pre-1948 British mandate Palestine. West Bank and Gaza Strip are the territories referred to in the Declaration of Principles, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1993. However, since responses to the census are self-reported, it is not clear that responses of 'Palestine', 'Gaza Strip' or 'West Bank' were in reference to these territories as defined.
3. The official name is the Syrian Arab Republic.

4. The European components of the former USSR are shown separately under the heading 'Eastern Europe'.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Asia – Eastern Asia		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
China, and special administrative regions[1]	China, and special administrative regions[1]	Not applicable
China, People's Republic of	China, People's Republic of	China, People's Republic of
Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Macau, Special Administrative Region	Macau	Macau
Japan	Japan	Japan
Korea, North[2]	Korea, North[2]	Korea, North[2]
Korea, South[3]	Korea, South[3]	Korea, South[3]
Mongolia	Mongolia	Mongolia
Taiwan	Taiwan	Taiwan

1. Includes persons born in Hong Kong and Macau since the handover to the People's Republic of China on July 1, 1997 and December 20, 1999 respectively.
2. The official name is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
3. The official name is the Republic if Korea.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Asia – Southeast Asia		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia[1]	Cambodia[1]	Cambodia[1]
East Timor[2]	East Timor[2]	Indonesia
Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia
Laos[3]	Laos[3]	Laos[3]
Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia
Myanmar[4]	Myanmar[4]	Myanmar[4]
Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore
Thailand	Thailand	Thailand
Viet Nam[5]	Viet Nam5	Viet Nam[5]

1. Formerly known as Kampuchea.
2. Formerly part of Indonesia. The official name is the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.
3. The official name is the Lao People's Democratic Republic.
4. Formerly known as Burma.
5. The official name is the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Asia – Southern Asia		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bangladesh
Bhutan	Bhutan	Bhutan
India	India	India
Maldives	Maldives	Maldives
Nepal	Nepal	Nepal
Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.		

Oceania		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
American Samoa	American Samoa	American Samoa
Australia[1]	Australia[1]	Australia[1]
Cook Islands	Cook Islands	Cook Islands
Fiji	Fiji	Fiji
French Polynesia	French Polynesia	French Polynesia
Guam	Guam	Guam
Kiribati	Kiribati	Kiribati
Marshall Islands	Marshall Islands	Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Federated States of	Micronesia, Federated States of	Micronesia, Federated States of,
Nauru	Nauru	Nauru
New Caledonia	New Caledonia	New Caledonia
New Zealand[2]	New Zealand[2]	New Zealand[2]
Palau[3]	Palau[3]	Palau[3]
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea
Pitcairn	Pitcairn	Pitcairn
Samoa[4]	Samoa[4]	Samoa[4]
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands
Tonga	Tonga	Tonga
Tuvalu	Tuvalu	Tuvalu
Vanuatu	Vanuatu	Vanuatu
Wallis and Futuna	Wallis and Futuna	Wallis and Futuna
1. Includes Norfolk Island.		
2. Includes Niue and Tokelau.		
3. Formerly known as Republic of Belau.		
4. Formerly known as Western Samoa.		
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.		

Other		
2006 Census	**2001 Census**	**1996 Census**
Other[1]	Other[1]	Other[1]
1. Includes places of birth not classified elsewhere. Principally includes those born at sea.		

Appendix B
Mother tongue, home language and language of work: classifications from 2006, 2001 and 1996

Changes have been made in the language classification used in our products. In this appendix, the 2006, 2001, and 1996 classifications are compared.

Please note that in the second part of the questions on home language and language of work, the respondent had the option of marking the 'No' circle to indicate that there was no other language used on a regular basis.

The individual categories used in 2006 do not always match those used in 2001 and 1996. In most cases, however, the corresponding number can be obtained by adding all members of the language family.

Mother tongue, home language and language of work: classifications from 2006, 2001 and 1996		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
English	English	English
French	French	French
Non-official languages	Non-official languages	Non-official languages
Aboriginal languages	Aboriginal languages	Aboriginal languages
Algonquian languages	Algonquian languages	Algonquian languages
Algonquin	Algonquin	Algonquin
Atikamekw [1]	Attikamekw [2]	Attikamek
Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Blackfoot
Cree	Cree	Cree
Malecite	Malecite	Malecite
Mi'kmaq[1]	Micmac	Micmac
Montagnais-Naskapi	Montagnais-Naskapi	Montagnais-Naskapi
Ojibway	Ojibway	Ojibway
Oji-Cree	Oji-Cree	Oji-Cree
Algonquian languages, n.i.e.	Algonquian languages, n.i.e.	Algonquian languages, n.i.e.
Athapaskan languages	Athapaskan languages	Athapaskan languages
Carrier	Carrier	Carrier
Chilcotin	Chilcotin	Chilcotin
Chipewyan	Chipewyan	Chipewyan
Dene	Dene	Dene
Dogrib	Dogrib	Dogrib
Kutchin-Gwich'in (Loucheux)	Kutchin-Gwich'in (Loucheux)	Kutchin-Gwich'in (Loucheux)
North Slave (Hare)	North Slave (Hare)	North Slave (Hare)
South Slave	South Slave	South Slave
Athapaskan languages, n.i.e.	Athapaskan languages, n.i.e.	Athapaskan languages, n.i.e.
Haida	Haida	Haida
Iroquoian languages	Iroquoian languages	Iroquoian languages
Mohawk	Mohawk	Mohawk
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.
Kutenai	Kutenai	Kutenai
Salish languages	Salish languages	Salish languages
Shuswap	Shuswap	Shuswap
Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	Thompson (Ntlakapamux)
Salish languages, n.i.e.	Salish languages, n.i.e.	Salish languages, n.i.e.
Siouan languages	Siouan languages	Siouan languages
(Dakota/Sioux)	Dakota/Sioux	Dakota/Sioux
Tlingit	Tlingit	Tlingit

Tsimshian languages	Tsimshian languages	Tsimshian languages
Gitksan	Gitksan	Gitksan
Nisga'a [1]	Nishga	Nishga
Tsimshian	Tsimshian	Tsimshian
Wakashan languages	Wakashan languages	Wakashan languages
Nootka	Nootka	Nootka
Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	Wakashan languages, n.i.e.
Inuktitut [1]	Inuktitut (Eskimo)	Inuktitut (Eskimo)
Inuinnaqtun	Not available	Not available
Inuktitut, n.i.e.	Not available	Not available
Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.	Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.	Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.
Romance languages	Romance languages	Romance languages
Italian	Italian	Italian
Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese
Romanian	Romanian	Romanian
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
Romance languages, n.i.e.	Romance languages, n.i.e.	Romance languages, n.i.e.
Germanic languages	Germanic languages	Germanic languages
Not available	Netherlandic languages	Netherlandic languages
Dutch	Dutch	Dutch
Flemish	Flemish	Flemish
Frisian	Frisian	Frisian
German	German	German
Yiddish	Yiddish	Yiddish
Scandinavian languages	Scandinavian languages	Scandinavian languages
Danish	Danish	Danish
Icelandic	Icelandic	Icelandic
Norwegian	Norwegian	Norwegian
Swedish	Swedish	Swedish
Germanic languages, n.i.e.	Germanic languages, n.i.e.	Germanic languages, n.i.e.
Celtic languages	Celtic languages	Celtic languages
Gaelic languages	Gaelic languages	Gaelic languages
Welsh	Welsh	Welsh
Celtic languages, n.i.e.	Celtic languages, n.i.e.	Celtic languages, n.i.e.
Slavic languages	Slavic languages	Slavic languages
Belarusan (Byelorussian) [1]	Byelorussian	Byelorussian
Bosnian	Not available	Not available
Bulgarian	Bulgarian	Bulgarian
Croatian	Croatian	Croatian
Czech	Czech	Czech
Macedonian	Macedonian	Macedonian
Polish	Polish	Polish
Russian	Russian	Russian
Serbian	Serbian	Serbian
Serbo-Croatian	Serbo-Croatian	Serbo-Croatian
Slovak	Slovak	Slovak
Slovenian	Slovenian	Slovenian
Ukrainian	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Slavic languages, n.i.e.	Slavic languages, n.i.e.	Slavic languages, n.i.e.
Baltic languages	Baltic languages	Baltic languages
Latvian [1]	Latvian (Lettish)	Latvian (Lettish)
Lithuanian	Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Finno-Ugric languages	Finno-Ugric languages	Finno-Ugric languages
Estonian	Estonian	Estonian

Finnish	Finnish	Finnish
Hungarian	Hungarian	Hungarian
Greek	Greek	Greek
Armenian	Armenian	Armenian
Turkic languages	Turkic languages	Turkic languages
Azerbaijani	Not available	Not available
Turkish	Turkish	Turkish
Turkic languages, n.i.e.	Turkic languages, n.i.e.	Turkic languages, n.i.e.
Afro-Asiatic languages	Not available	Not available
Berber languages (Kabyle)	Not available	Not available
Cushitic languages	Not available	Not available
Oromo	Not available	Not available
Somali [4]	…	…
Semitic languages	Semitic languages	Semitic languages
Amharic	Amharic	Amharic
Arabic	Arabic	Arabic
Hebrew	Hebrew	Hebrew
Maltese	Maltese	Maltese
…	Somali	Somali
Tigrigna [1]	Tigringa	Tigringa
Semitic languages, n.i.e.	Semitic languages, n.i.e.	Semitic languages, n.i.e.
Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.	Not available	Not available
Indo-Iranian languages	Indo-Iranian languages	Indo-Iranian languages
Indo-Aryan languages	Not available	Not available
Bengali	Bengali	Bengali
Gujarati	Gujarati	Gujarati
Hindi	Hindi	Hindi
Konkani	Konkani	Konkani
Marathi	Marathi	Marathi
Panjabi (Punjabi) [1]	Punjabi	Punjabi
Sindhi	Sindhi	Sindhi
Sinhala (Sinhalese) [1]	Sinhalese	Sinhalese
Urdu	Urdu	Urdu
Iranian languages	Not available	Not available
Kurdish	Kurdish	Kurdish
Pashto	Pashto	Pashto
Persian (Farsi)	Persian (Farsi)	Persian (Farsi)
Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.	Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.	Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.
Dravidian languages	Dravidian languages	Dravidian languages
Kannada	Kannada	Kannada
Malayalam	Malayalam	Malayalam
Tamil	Tamil	Tamil
Telugu	Telugu	Telugu
Dravidian languages, n.i.e.	Dravidian languages, n.i.e.	Dravidian languages, n.i.e.
Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
Korean	Korean	Korean
Sino-Tibetan languages	Sino-Tibetan languages	Sino-Tibetan languages
Chinese languages [1]	Chinese	Chinese
Cantonese	Cantonese	Not available
Chaochow (Teochow)	Not available	Not available
Fukien	Not available	Not available
Hakka	Hakka	Not available
Mandarin	Mandarin	Not available
Shanghainese	Not available	Not available

Taiwanese	Not available	Not available
Chinese, n.o.s.	Chinese, n.o.s. [3]	Not available
Tibetan languages	Not available	Not available
Sino-Tibetan languages, n.i.e.	Sino-Tibetan languages, n.i.e.	Sino-Tibetan languages, n.i.e.
Tai languages	Tai languages	Tai languages
Lao	Lao	Lao
Thai	Thai	Thai
Austro-Asiatic languages	Austro-Asiatic languages	Austro-Asiatic languages
Khmer (Cambodian)	Khmer (Cambodian)	Khmer (Cambodian)
Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
Not available	Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.	Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.
Malayo-Polynesian languages	Malayo-Polynesian languages	Malayo-Polynesian languages
Bisayan languages	Not available	Not available
Ilocano	Not available	Not available
Malay [1]	Malay-Bahasa	Malay-Bahasa
Pampango	Not available	Not available
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) [1]	Tagalog (Pilipino)	Tagalog (Pilipino)
Malayo-Polynesian languages, n.i.e.	Malayo-Polynesian languages, n.i.e.	Malayo-Polynesian languages, n.i.e.
Not available	Asiatic languages, n.i.e.	Asiatic languages, n.i.e.
Niger-Congo languages	Niger-Congo languages	Niger-Congo languages
Akan (Twi) [1]	Twi	Twi
Bantu languages	Bantu languages	Bantu languages
Lingala	Not available	Not available
Rundi (Kirundi)	Not available	Not available
Rwanda (Kinyarwanda)	Not available	Not available
Shona	Not available	Not available
Swahili	Swahili	Swahili
Bantu languages, n.i.e.	Bantu languages, n.i.e.	Bantu languages, n.i.e.
Edo	Not available	Not available
Igbo	Not available	Not available
Wolof	Not available	Not available
Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.	Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.	Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.
African languages, n.i.e.	African languages, n.i.e.	African languages, n.i.e.
Creoles	Creoles	Creoles
Non-verbal languages	Not available	Not available
American Sign Language	Not available	Not available
Quebec Sign Language	Not available	Not available
Sign languages, n.i.e.	Not available	Not available
Other languages	Other languages	Other languages

Notes:

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

... = Somali is being re-classified and placed under Cushitic languages in 2006.

1. Spelling change only: content remains the same as in 2001.
2. Spelling change only: content remains the same as in 1996.
3. Anyone responding 'Chinese', with no other precision, along with other dialects, n.o.s.
4. Somali is being re-classified and placed under Cushitic languages in 2006.

Appendix C
Comparison of ethnic origins disseminated in 2006, 2001 and 1996

British Isles origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Cornish	British, n.i.e.	British, n.i.e.
English	English	English
Irish	Irish	Irish
Manx	British, n.i.e.	British, n.i.e.
Scottish	Scottish	Scottish
Welsh	Welsh	Welsh
British Isles, n.i.e.	British, n.i.e.	British, n.i.e.
Notes: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere n.o.s. = not otherwise specified **Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.		

French origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Acadian	Acadian	Acadian
French	French	French
Notes: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere n.o.s. = not otherwise specified **Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.		

Aboriginal origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Inuit	Inuit	Inuit
Métis	Métis	Métis
North American Indian	North American Indian	North American Indian
Notes: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere n.o.s. = not otherwise specified **Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.		

Other North American origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
American	American	American
Canadian	Canadian	Canadian
Newfoundlander	Newfoundlander	Canadian
Nova Scotian	Other provincial or regional groups	Canadian
Ontarian	Other provincial or regional groups	Canadian
Québécois	Québécois	Québécois
Other provincial or regional groups	Other provincial or regional groups	Canadian
Notes: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere n.o.s. = not otherwise specified		

Caribbean origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Antiguan	Antiguan	Antiguan
Bahamian	Bahamian	Bahamian
Barbadian	Barbadian	Barbadian
Bermudan	Bermudan	Bermudan
Carib	Carib	Caribbean, n.i.e.
Cuban	Cuban	Cuban
Dominican, n.o.s.	Dominican, n.o.s.	Caribbean, n.i.e.
Grenadian	Grenadian	Grenadian
Guyanese	Guyanese	Guyanese
Haitian	Haitian	Haitian
Jamaican	Jamaican	Jamaican
Kittitian/Nevisian	Kittitian/Nevisian	Kittitian/Nevisian
Martinican	Martinique	Caribbean, n.i.e.
Montserratan	Caribbean, n.i.e.	Caribbean, n.i.e.
Puerto Rican	Puerto Rican	Caribbean, n.i.e.
St. Lucian	St. Lucian	St. Lucian
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	Trinidadian/Tobagonian	Trinidadian/Tobagonian
Vincentian/Grenadinian	Vincentian/Grenadinian	Vincentian/Grenadinian
West Indian	West Indian	West Indian
Caribbean, n.i.e.	Caribbean, n.i.e.	Caribbean, n.i.e.

Notes:
  n.i.e. = not included elsewhere
  n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Latin, Central and South American origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Aboriginal from Central/South America	Central/South American Indian	Central/South American Indian
Argentinian	Argentinian	Argentinian
Belizean	Belizean	Caribbean, n.i.e.
Bolivian	Bolivian	Latin/Central/South American, n.i.e.
Brazilian	Brazilian	Brazilian
Chilean	Chilean	Chilean
Colombian	Colombian	Colombian
Costa Rican	Costa Rican	Costa Rican
Ecuadorian	Ecuadorian	Ecuadorian
Guatemalan	Guatemalan	Guatemalan
Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic
Honduran	Honduran	Honduran
Maya	Maya	Central/South American Indian
Mexican	Mexican	Mexican
Nicaraguan	Nicaraguan	Nicaraguan
Panamanian	Panamanian	Panamanian
Paraguayan	Paraguayan	Paraguayan
Peruvian	Peruvian	Peruvian
Salvadorean	Salvadorean	Salvadorean
Uruguayan	Uruguayan	Uruguayan

Venezuelan	Venezuelan	Venezuelan
Latin, Central or South American, n.i.e.	Latin/Central/South American, n.i.e.	Latin/Central/South American, n.i.e.

Notes:

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

European origins: Western European origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Austrian	Austrian	Austrian
Belgian	Belgian	Belgian
Dutch (Netherlands)	Dutch (Netherlands)	Dutch (Netherlands)
Flemish	Flemish	Flemish
Frisian	Frisian	Frisian
German	German	German
Luxembourger	Luxembourger	Luxembourger
Swiss	Swiss	Swiss

Notes:

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

European origins: Northern European origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Finnish	Finnish	Finnish
Scandinavian origins		
Danish	Danish	Danish
Icelandic	Icelandic	Icelandic
Norwegian	Norwegian	Norwegian
Swedish	Swedish	Swedish
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	Scandinavian, n.i.e.	Scandinavian, n.i.e.

Notes:

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

European origins: Eastern European origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Baltic origins		
Estonian	Estonian	Estonian
Latvian	Latvian	Latvian
Lithuanian	Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Byelorussian		
Byelorussian	Byelorussian	Byelorussian
Czech and Slovak origins		
Czech	Czech	Czech
Czechoslovakian	Czechoslovakian	Czechoslovakian
Slovak	Slovak	Slovak
Other Eastern European origins		
Hungarian (Magyar)	Hungarian (Magyar)	Hungarian (Magyar)

Polish	Polish	Polish
Romanian	Romanian	Romanian
Russian	Russian	Russian
Ukrainian	Ukrainian	Ukrainian

Notes:

 n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

 n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

European origins: Southern European origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Albanian	Albanian	Albanian
Bosnian	Bosnian	Bosnian
Bulgarian	Bulgarian	Bulgarian
Croatian	Croatian	Croatian
Cypriot	Cypriot	Cypriot
Greek	Greek	Greek
Italian	Italian	Italian
Kosovar	Kosovar	Albanian
Macedonian	Macedonian	Macedonian
Maltese	Maltese	Maltese
Montenegrin	Montenegrin	Yugoslav, n.i.e.
Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese
Serbian	Serbian	Serbian
Sicilian	Sicilian	Italian
Slovenian	Slovenian	Slovenian
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	Yugoslav, n.i.e.	Yugoslav, n.i.e.

Notes:

 n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

 n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

European origins: Other European origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Basque	Basque	Basque
Gypsy (Roma)	Gypsy (Roma)	Gypsy (Roma)
Jewish	Jewish	Jewish
Slav (European)	Slav (European)	Slav (European)
European, n.i.e.	European, n.i.e.	European, n.i.e.

Notes:

 n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

 n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

African origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Afrikaner	Afrikaner	South African
Akan	Akan	Ghanaian
Amhara	Ethiopian	Ethiopian
Angolan	Angolan	African (Black), n.i.e.

Ashanti	Ashanti	Ghanaian
Bantu	African (Black), n.i.e.	African (Black), n.i.e.
Black[1,2]	Black[1,2]	Black[1]
Burundian	Burundian	Burundian
Cameroonian	Cameroonian	African (Black), n.i.e.
Chadian	African (Black), n.i.e.	African (Black), n.i.e.
Congolese (Zairian)[3]	Zairian[3]	Zairian
Congolese n.o.s.[3]	Congolese n.o.s.[3]	African (Black), n.i.e.
Dinka	African (Black), n.i.e.	African (Black), n.i.e.
East African	East African	East African
Eritrean	Eritrean	Eritrean
Ethiopian	Ethiopian	Ethiopian
Gabonese	African (Black), n.i.e.	African (Black), n.i.e.
Gambian	African (Black), n.i.e.	African (Black), n.i.e.
Ghanaian	Ghanaian	Ghanaian
Guinean, n.o.s.	Guinean, n.o.s.	African (Black), n.i.e.
Harari	Ethiopian	Ethiopian
Ibo	Ibo	Nigerian
Ivorian	Ivoirean	African (Black), n.i.e.
Kenyan	Kenyan	Kenyan
Malagasy	Malagasy	Other African, n.i.e.
Malian	Malian	African (Black), n.i.e.
Mauritian	Mauritian	Mauritian
Nigerian	Nigerian	Nigerian
Oromo	Oromo	Ethiopian
Peulh	African (Black), n.i.e.	African (Black), n.i.e.
Rwandan	Rwandan	Rwandan
Senegalese	Senegalese	African (Black), n.i.e.
Seychellois	Seychellois	Other African, n.i.e.
Sierra Leonean	Sierra Leonean	African (Black), n.i.e.
Somali	Somali	Somali
South African	South African	South African
Sudanese	Sudanese	Sudanese
Tanzanian	Tanzanian	Tanzanian
Tigrian	Ethiopian	Ethiopian
Togolese	Togolese	African (Black), n.i.e.
Ugandan	Ugandan	Ugandan
Yoruba	Yoruba	Nigerian
Zambian	African (Black), n.i.e.	African (Black), n.i.e.
Zimbabwean	Zimbabwean	African (Black), n.i.e.
Zulu	African (Black), n.i.e.	African (Black), n.i.e.
African (Black), n.i.e.[2]	African (Black), n.i.e.;African, n.i.e. [2]	Other African, n.i.e.

Notes:

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

1. Some respondents may choose to provide very specific ethnic origins in the census, while other respondents may choose to give more general responses. This means that two respondents with the same ethnic ancestry could have different response patterns and thus could be counted as having different ethnic origins. For example, one respondent may report 'East Indian' ethnic origin while another respondent, with a similar ancestral background, may report 'Punjabi' or 'South Asian' origins; one respondent may report 'Black' while another, similar respondent, may report 'Ghanaian' or 'African.' As a result, ethnic origin data are very fluid, and counts for certain origins, such as 'East Indian' and 'Black,' may seem lower than initially expected. Users who wish to obtain broader response counts may wish to combine data for one or more ethnic origins together or use counts for ethnic categories such as 'South Asian origins' or 'African origins.'

(Please Note:, however, that 'African origins' should not be considered equivalent to the 'Black' population group or visible minority status, as there are persons reporting African origins who report a population group or visible minority status other than Black. Conversely, many people report a population group or visible minority status of Black and do not report having African origins. For information on population group and visible minority population in the 2006 Census, refer to the appropriate definitions in this publication.)

2. In the 2006 Census, the 2001 ethnic origins 'African (Black), n.i.e.' and 'African, n.i.e.' were combined into one aggregate group: 'African, n.i.e.' Prior to the 2006 Census, the ethnic group 'African (Black), n.i.e.' included general 'African' responses as well as responses of 'African Black' (as provided on one line of the census questionnaire) and African origins not included elsewhere. In 2006, the group 'African, n.i.e.' includes general 'African' responses as well as responses indicating African origins not included elsewhere. A response of 'African Black' provided on one line of the 2006 questionnaire was considered to be a multiple response and was counted in both 'Black' and in 'African, n.i.e.', an approach consistent with the treatment of multiple responses of 'African' and 'Black' written over more than one line of the census questionnaire in 2001 and in previous censuses.

3. Due to changes in census processing procedures, the counts for 'Congolese (Zairian)' in 2006 and 'Zairian' in 2001 are not directly comparable. The counts for 'Congolese, n.o.s.' in 2006 and 2001 are also not directly comparable. Users who wish to analyse changes in the reporting of these origins over time should combine counts for 'Congolese (Zairian)' and 'Congolese, n.o.s.' in 2006 and compare those to the combined counts for 'Zairian' and 'Congolese, n.o.s.' in 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Arab origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Egyptian	Egyptian	Egyptian
Iraqi	Iraqi	Iraqi
Jordanian	Jordanian	Jordanian
Kuwaiti	Kuwaiti	Arab, n.i.e.
Lebanese	Lebanese	Lebanese
Libyan	Libyan	Arab, n.i.e.
Maghrebi origins		
Algerian	Algerian	Algerian
Berber	Berber	Berber
Moroccan	Moroccan	Moroccan
Tunisian	Tunisian	Tunisian
Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Maghrebi, n.i.e.
Other Arab origins		
Palestinian	Palestinian	Palestinian
Saudi Arabian	Saudi Arabian	Arab, n.i.e.
Syrian	Syrian	Syrian
Yemeni	Yemeni	Arab, n.i.e.
Arab, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Notes:		

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere
n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

West Asian origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Afghan	Afghan	Afghan
Armenian	Armenian	Armenian
Assyrian	Assyrian	Arab, n.i.e.
Azerbaijani	Azerbaijani	West Asian, n.i.e.
Georgian	Georgian	Russian
Iranian	Iranian	Iranian
Israeli	Israeli	Israeli
Kurd	Kurd	Kurd
Pashtun	Pashtun	Afghan
Tatar	Tatar	Afghan
Turk	Turk	Turk
West Asian, n.i.e.	West Asian, n.i.e.	West Asian, n.i.e.

Notes:

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

South Asian origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
Bengali	Bengali	Bengali
East Indian[1]	East Indian[1]	East Indian[1]
Goan	Goan	Goan
Gujarati	Gujarati	Gujarati
Kashmiri	Kashmiri	South Asian, n.i.e.
Nepali	Nepali	South Asian, n.i.e.
Pakistani	Pakistani	Pakistani
Punjabi	Punjabi	Punjabi
Sinhalese	Sinhalese	Sinhalese
Sri Lankan	Sri Lankan	Sri Lankan
Tamil	Tamil	Tamil
South Asian, n.i.e.	South Asian, n.i.e.	South Asian, n.i.e.

Notes:

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

1. Some respondents may choose to provide very specific ethnic origins in the census, while other respondents may choose to give more general responses. This means that two respondents with the same ethnic ancestry could have different response patterns and thus could be counted as having different ethnic origins. For example, one respondent may report 'East Indian' ethnic origin while another respondent, with a similar ancestral background, may report 'Punjabi' or 'South Asian' origins; one respondent may report 'Black' while another, similar respondent, may report 'Ghanaian' or 'African.' As a result, ethnic origin data are very fluid, and counts for certain origins, such as 'East Indian' and 'Black,' may seem lower than initially expected. Users who wish to obtain broader response counts may wish to combine data for one or more ethnic origins together or use counts for ethnic categories such as 'South Asian origins' or 'African origins.' (Please Note:, however, that 'African origins' should not be considered equivalent to the 'Black' population group or visible minority status, as there are persons reporting African origins who report a population group or visible minority status other than Black. Conver

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

East and Southeast Asian origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Burmese	Burmese	Burmese
Cambodian	Cambodian	Cambodian
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Filipino	Filipino	Filipino
Hmong	Hmong	East/Southeast Asian, n.i.e.
Indonesian	Indonesian	Indonesian
Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
Khmer	Khmer	Cambodian
Korean	Korean	Korean
Laotian	Laotian	Laotian
Malaysian	Malaysian	Malay
Mongolian	Mongolian	Mongolian
Singaporean	East/Southeast Asian, n.i.e.	East/Southeast Asian, n.i.e.
Taiwanese	Taiwanese	Taiwanese
Thai	Thai	Thai
Tibetan	Tibetan	Tibetan
Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
East or Southeast Asian, n.i.e.	East/Southeast Asian, n.i.e.	East/Southeast Asian, n.i.e.
Asian, n.o.s.	Asian, n.o.s.	Asian, n.i.e.

Notes:

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Oceania origins		
2006 Classification	**2001 Classification**	**1996 Classification**
Australian	Australian	Australian
New Zealander	New Zealander	New Zealander
Pacific Islands origins		
Fijian	Fijian	Fijian
Hawaiian	Hawaiian	Polynesian
Maori	Maori	Polynesian
Polynesian	Polynesian	Polynesian
Samoan	Polynesian	Polynesian
Pacific Islander, n.i.e.	Pacific Islander, n.i.e.	Pacific Islander, n.i.e.

Notes:

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses.

Reference guides and technical reports

For further information on census definitions, concepts and questions, PUMF users are asked to consult the reference guides and technical reports on the 2006 Census at http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/index-eng.cfm.

Statistics Canada. *Families Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97 553-GWE2006003.

Statistics Canada. *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-557-GWE2006003**.**

Statistics Canada. *Languages Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-555-GWE2006003**.**

Statistics Canada. *Journey to Work Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-561-GWE2006003**.**

Statistics Canada. *Housing and Dwelling Characteristics Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-554-GWE2006003**.**

Statistics Canada. Visible *Minority Population and Population Group Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-562-GWE2006003**.**

Statistics Canada. *Mobility and Migration Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-556-GWE2006003**.**

Statistics Canada. *Ethnic Origin Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-562-GWE2006025**.**

Statistics Canada. *Income and Earnings Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-563-GWE2006003**.**

Statistics Canada. *Education Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-560-GWE2006003**.**

Statistics Canada. *Labour Market Activity and Unpaid Work Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-559-GWE2006003**.**

Statistics Canada. *Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 92-569-XWE**.**

How to get help

Regional reference centres

The Advisory Services Division of Statistics Canada provides an information dissemination network across the country through eight regional reference centres.

Advisory services can help you identify your informational needs, identify sources of available data, consolidate and integrate data from different sources, develop profiles, provide analysis of highlights or tendencies and, finally, provide training on products, services, Statistics Canada concepts and the use of statistical data.

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