

APPENDIX II - DEFINITIONS*

Age

Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 15, 2001). This variable is derived from date of birth.

Age at Immigration

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.

Bedrooms

Refers to all rooms designed and furnished as bedrooms and used mainly for sleeping purposes, even though the use may be occasional (e.g. spare bedroom).

Block

A block is an area bounded on all sides by roads and/or boundaries of standard geographic areas. Blocks cover all the territory of Canada. The block is the smallest geographic area for which population and dwelling counts are disseminated.

Census Family

Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex. Children in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

Citizenship

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).

Class of Worker

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 15, 2001) if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000, 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.

Condition of Dwelling

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

Dissemination Area (DA)

The dissemination area (DA) is a small, relatively stable geographic unit composed of one or more blocks. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which all census data are disseminated. DAs cover all the territory of Canada.

Economic Family

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

Employed (in Reference Week)

Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001):

- (a) Did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in 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.

Enumeration Area (EA)

An enumeration area is the geographic area canvassed by one census representative. An EA is composed of one or more adjacent blocks. EAs cover all the territory of Canada. Enumeration areas are only used for census data collection. The dissemination area (DA) replaces the EA as a basic unit for dissemination.

Ethnic Origin

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent's ancestors belong.

Experienced Labour Force

Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), were employed or unemployed who worked for pay or in self-employment since January 1, 2000.

$$\text{Experienced Labour Force} = \text{Employed} + (\text{Unemployed who last worked in 2000}) \\ + (\text{Unemployed who last worked in 2001})$$

The **experienced labour force** can also be derived by excluding from the labour force those unemployed persons 15 years of age and over who have never worked or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2000 only.

Federal Electoral District (FED)

A federal electoral district is an area represented by a member of the House of Commons. The federal electoral district boundaries used for the 2001 Census are based on the 1996 Representation Order.

Fertility

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

Full-time or Part-time Weeks Worked in 2000

Refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2000. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2000 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.

Gross Rent

Refers to the proportion of average monthly 2000 total household income, which is spent on owner's major payments (in the case of owner-occupied dwellings) or on gross rent (in the case of tenant-occupied dwellings).

Highest Level of Schooling

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

Home Language

Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the census.

Immigrant Population

Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada.

Income: Average, Median and Standard Error

Average Income

Average income refers to the weighted mean total income of a group of income units (individuals, families or households). Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of individuals (e.g. males 45 to 54 years of age) by the number of individuals **with income** in that group.

Median Income

The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e. the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g. males 45 to 54 years of age) **with income** in that group.

Standard Error of Average Income

Refers to the estimated standard error of average income for an income size distribution. If interpreted as shown below, it serves as a rough indicator of the precision of the corresponding estimate of average income. For about 68% of the samples which could be selected from the sample frame, the difference between the sample estimate of average income and the corresponding figure based on complete enumeration would be less than one standard error. For about 95% of the possible samples, the difference would be less than two standard errors and, in about 99% of the samples, the difference would be approximately two and one half standard errors.

Income: Census Family Total Income

The total income of a census family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

Income: Composition of Income

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

Income: Employment Income

Refers to a person 15 years of age and over who received wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income during calendar year 2000.

Income: Household Income

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

Income: Incidence of Low Income

The incidence of low income is the proportion or percentage of economic families or unattached individuals in a given classification below the low income cut-offs. These incidence rates are calculated from unrounded estimates of economic families and unattached individuals 15 years of age and over.

Income: Income Status

Refers to the position of an economic family or an unattached individual 15 years of age and over in relation to Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (LICOs).

Income: Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs)

Income levels at which families or unattached individuals spend 20 percentage points more than average on food, shelter and clothing.

Income: Total Income

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

Industry (based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System [NAICS])

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 15, 2001), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs were required to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 2001 industry data are produced according to the 1997 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, 99 subsectors and 300 industry groups. The criteria used to create these categories are similarity of input structures, labour skills or production processes used by the establishment. For further

information on the classification, see *North American Industry Classification System, Canada, 1997*, Catalogue No. 12-501-XPE.

Inexperienced Labour Force (in Reference Week)

The inexperienced labour force consists of unemployed persons who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001), had never worked for pay or in self-employment, or who had last worked for pay or in self-employment prior to January 1, 2000 only.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inexperienced labour force} = & \text{(Unemployed who last worked before January 1, 2000)} \\ & + \\ & \text{(Unemployed who never worked)} \end{aligned}$$

Institutional Resident

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

Knowledge of Non-official Languages

Refers to languages, other than English or French, in which the respondent can conduct a conversation.

Knowledge of Official Languages

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

Labour Force Activity (in Reference Week)

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 15, 2001). Respondents were classified as either employed, or **unemployed**, or as **not in the labour force**. The **labour force** includes the **employed** and the **unemployed**.

Landed Immigrant Status

Refers to people who have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Marital Status (Legal)

Refers to the legal conjugal status of a person.

Never legally married (single)

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

Legally married (and not separated)

Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. In 2001 and 1996, Aboriginal people married according to traditional customs were instructed to report themselves as legally married.

Separated, but still legally married

Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce.

Divorced

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

Widowed

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

Mobility Status-Place of Residence 1-Year Ago

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence one year earlier. A person is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists. Otherwise, a person is 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**.

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

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

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, but in the same census subdivision (CSD) as the one they lived in one year earlier.

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

Mobility Status-Place of Residence 5 Years Ago

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

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

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

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

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

Non-immigrant Population

Refers to people who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most were born in Canada, a small number of them were born outside Canada to Canadian parents.

Non-permanent Resident

Refers to people from another country who had an employment authorization, a student authorization, or a Minister's permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the census, and family members living here with them.

Not in the Labour Force (in Reference Week)

Refers to persons who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and 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.

Occupation (based on the 2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics [NOC.S 2001])

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 15, 2001), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they Worked the most hours.

The 2001 occupation data are classified according to the 2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC.S 2001). 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.

For information on the NOC.S 2001, see the National *Occupational Classification for Statistics, 2001*, Catalogue No. 12-583-XPE.

Occupied Private Dwelling

Refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day. Unless otherwise specified, all data in housing products are for occupied private dwellings, rather

than for unoccupied private dwellings or dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents.

Owner's Major Payments

Refers to the total average monthly payments made by owner households to secure shelter.

Owner's Major Payments or Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income

Refers to the proportion of average monthly 2000 total household income, which is spent on owner's major payments (in the case of owner-occupied dwellings) or on gross rent (in the case of tenant-occupied dwellings).

Participation Rate (in Reference Week)

Refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Period of Construction

Refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed.

Period of Immigration

Refers to ranges of years based on the year of immigration question. Year of immigration refers to the year in which landed immigrant status was first obtained.

Place of Birth

Refers to specific provinces or territories for respondents who were born in Canada, or to specific countries if born outside Canada.

Place of Work

Refers to the place of work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2000. 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, 2000, 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, 2000 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, traveling salespersons, independent truck drivers, etc.

Worked at the address specified below. 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. Respondents are asked to provide the street address, city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve, province/territory and postal code of their workplace. If the full street address was not known, the name of the building or nearest street intersection could be substituted.

Presence of Children

Refers to the number of children in private households by age groups.

Private Dwelling

Refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else. The dwelling must meet the two conditions necessary for year-round occupancy:

- (a) a source of heat or power (as evidenced by chimneys, power lines, oil or gas pipes or meters, generators, woodpiles, electric lights, heating pumps, solar heating panels, etc.);
- (b) an enclosed space that provides shelter from the elements (as evidenced by complete and enclosed walls and roof, and by doors and windows that provide protection from wind, rain and snow).

The census classifies private dwellings into regular **private dwellings and** occupied **marginal dwellings**. Regular private dwellings are further classified into three major groups: **occupied dwellings** (occupied by usual residents), dwellings **occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents** and **unoccupied dwellings**. Marginal dwellings are classified as occupied by usual residents or by foreign and/or temporary residents. Marginal dwellings that were unoccupied on Census Day are not counted in the housing stock.

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.

Religion

Refers to specific religious denominations, groups or bodies, as well as to sects, cults, or other religiously defined communities or systems of belief.

Rooms

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.

School Attendance

Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at school, college or university during the nine-month period between September 2000 and May 15, 2001. Attendance is counted only for courses, which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Sex

Refers to the gender of the respondent.

Tenure

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.

Total Labour Force (in Reference Week)

Refers to persons who were either **employed** or **unemployed** during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).

Labour force = Employed + Unemployed

Unemployed (in Reference Week)

Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), 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.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001). The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week prior to enumeration.

Value of Dwelling

Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

Work Activity in 2000

Refers to the number of weeks in which a person worked for pay or in self-employment in 2000 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 49-52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2000 for pay or in self-employment.