

***Finding Data on Women: A Guide to the Major
Data Sources at Statistics Canada***

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FOREWORD

The idea for this Guide originated from Status of Women Canada's consultations with its constituents during the Spring of 1996. Women's groups, researchers, research organizations, equality-seeking groups and other consultation participants expressed the need for information on existing statistics and data sources that they could use in their work on the advancement of women's equality.

Policy analysts and decision-makers have echoed this request. Following the federal government's commitment to gender-based analysis in 1995, all federal departments and agencies are required to analyze their policies and legislation to take into account their differing impact on women and men. Consequently, there is a growing need for gender-specific data and for information on where to find it.

As its title suggests, this Guide focuses on the data sources at Statistics Canada, the major Canadian provider of gender-specific data. Readers will not find any data or statistics *per se*. What they will find is information on how and where to find data and statistics on a wide range of economic, social and legal issues related to gender equality. Demographics, housing and wealth, family status and living arrangements, paid and unpaid work, income, health and well-being, and violence and the justice system are among the many topics covered in this Guide. Given the diversity among women in Canada, readers will find information as to the existing data sources on Aboriginal women, immigrant women, visible minority women, and women with disabilities. For other groups of women, including lesbians, no national statistical data are available at present.

This Guide is intended as a reference tool for data users of all kinds, from interested individuals to grassroots action researchers, from policy analysts to veteran regression analysts. The Guide indicates how to find the major surveys, analytical articles, monographs and other Statistics Canada data sources. For those less familiar with Statistics Canada data, it includes a general overview of different ways that data are published and disseminated. In addition to up-to-date information on the array of existing data on women over time, it describes some of Statistics Canada's new initiatives in areas such as unpaid work and economic wealth. It includes bibliographical sources, contact names and other resources for those interested in further research and information.

We hope that women's groups, researchers, policy analysts and decision-makers, community organizations, advocacy groups, and other interested women and men will find, in this Guide, a helpful starting point for their work.

Research Directorate

Status of Women Canada
March 1998

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This document was produced by Statistics Canada for Status of Women Canada to give women's groups, organizations, policy analysts, and other data users a comprehensive overview of the scope and diversity of data available on Canadian women, as well as an indication of the ways in which these data can be used. While not exhaustive, the report highlights the wealth of information on women that Statistics Canada collects and disseminates.

The report features a number of sections that will be useful to readers and data users. Besides a discussion of major social surveys and data sources (Section 2), it contains a description, by general topic, of the data available (Section 3).

Appendix A is a glossary of the statistical terms used. The bibliography in Appendix B includes all the publications discussed, whereas Appendix E lists their current prices. In addition, Appendix C lists the data sources and surveys, with a contact name or unit, and a phone number.

This document also presents a description and outline of Statistics Canada's Web site, (Appendix G) including a site map, links to current data and new releases, and links to other sites.

Appendix H is a table summarizing the major Statistics Canada data sources on women. In it, the surveys and data sources are described in terms of the general topics that they cover. For example, the table shows that all the surveys include questions on age and marital status, but that only the Census, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, and two cycles of the General Social Survey currently cover common-law status. Similarly, it shows which surveys include questions on labour force status, income, alcohol use, smoking, and so on. This summary may be used in conjunction with the other sections of the guide. People wishing to locate information on women living with low incomes, for example, should consult the table in Appendix H for data sources on income, and then Section 2 for a more complete description of the survey or data source. Section 3 would amplify the information and suggest publications and other material to consult. Similarly, users wanting information on women's education or health should consult the table, and then the appropriate section to locate and obtain the data sets that interest them. *Women in Canada*, Catalogue 89-503-XPE, which was produced by Statistics Canada for Status of Women Canada in 1995, contains many examples of how these data can be used.

Appendix F lists the dates for the release of data from the 1996 Census of Population. These releases will be featured in *The Daily* on Statistics Canada's Web site, and some data from the release will be available free of charge from this source.

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This report was prepared by Marcia Almey of the Target Groups Analysis Project. The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Monique Hickey and Fiona MacDonald in the preparation of this document, as well as the insightful suggestions of Sarah Bélanger of Status of Women Canada, Marg Stewart of the National Library, and all those at Statistics Canada who reviewed and commented on the report. Finally, she especially wishes to express her appreciation to the librarians at Statistics Canada for all their help and patience.

SECTION 1

HOW STATISTICS CANADA MAKES DATA AVAILABLE

By law, Statistics Canada collects information on “the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic, and general activities and condition of the people.” Taken together, these fields provide a wealth of information that portrays the activities and situations of women in Canada. There are many surveys and databases within the Agency that relate to the lives of women. A publication such as this can only provide an overview of the scope and diversity of these data sources.

Statistics Canada is committed to ensuring that its statistical information is broadly available to the general public. In fact, the *Statistics Act* that established the Agency specifically requires it “to collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information.” To meet this mandate, Statistics Canada works closely with the press and electronic media, as well as other users, to disseminate data as widely as possible.

Statistics Canada releases statistical information in a variety of formats, both print and electronic. While, in almost all cases, there is a cost for these products, a broad range of information is available free of charge. Print publications, for example, can range in cost from around \$5 to close to several hundred dollars, but most are available for consultation free of charge, in public, university, and government libraries. In many cases, they can also be borrowed by library members.

Print publications

Annual and occasional publications

Until recently, print publications were the most widely used method of disseminating data. In fact, Statistics Canada produces over 200 publications each year. Some print publications are part of a regularly scheduled series, while others are occasional. Regularly scheduled publications incorporate and present data from monthly, annual, or biennial surveys; those that are occasional appear at relatively irregular intervals, or are produced as need arises.

Earnings of Men and Women, Catalogue 13-217, for example, is a publication that each year presents results from the annual Survey of Consumer Finances. Occasional publications include those produced by the Target Groups Analysis Project, such as *Women in Canada*, *A Portrait of Seniors in Canada*, *Women in the Labour Force*, *A Profile of the Métis*, and *A Portrait of Persons with Disabilities*.

Statistics Canada publications range from the purely descriptive to the analytical. Descriptive publications are those that present data in tabular form or charts with relatively little explanation or discussion. *Earnings of Men and Women*, along with the other Survey of Consumer Finances publications, falls into this category. While also including tables and charts, analytical publications concentrate on discussing the data, and highlighting long-term trends and significance. *Women in Canada* and *Women in the Labour Force* are examples of this genre.

Periodicals

Statistics Canada produces several leading periodicals that contain articles with detailed analyses of published and unpublished data on topics of current policy interest.

Canadian Social Trends, Catalogue 11-008-XPB, presents articles that discuss the social, economic, and demographic changes affecting the lives of Canadians. Each quarterly issue contains a table listing major social indicators for the past eight years, such as birth, divorce, death and crime rates, women's participation rate in the paid labour force, women's full-time earnings as a percentage of men's, and, by sex, the percentage of deaths due to cancer and cardiovascular disease. Its audience includes educators, people in business and the non-profit sector, policy-makers, the media, and the general public.

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Catalogue 75-001-XPB, is a quarterly that contains articles that bring together and analyse a wide range of labour and income data. Each issue also includes a section devoted to new products, surveys, research projects, and conferences, as well as more than 50 up-to-date labour and income statistical indicators, by province. Twice a year, it features a supplement that reviews recent labour market trends, while the winter issue contains an annually updated index of published articles.

Health Reports, Catalogue 82-003-XPB, another quarterly, includes analytical feature articles and key statistics on health issues. It also includes a list of recently released databases and publications, and highlights of newly released data, as well as directions on how to obtain specialized publications and custom data services directly from Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division.

Education Quarterly Review, Catalogue 81-003-XPB, provides statistical data and analysis through a combination of articles and summary statistics. Descriptions of data releases and new survey developments are included, as are data and statistical analyses from elementary, secondary, post-secondary, and adult education and training levels. It has featured articles on access to education; education and the labour market; learning and skill development; financial investment in education; education indicators and outcome measures; and education data sources.

Juristat, Catalogue 85-002-XPE, contains a series of reports that provide detailed statistics and analysis on a variety of topics and issues concerning the justice system.

In addition, the monthly *Canadian Economic Observer*, Catalogue 11-010-XPB, publishes feature articles, as well as a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces, and the major industrial nations.

Electronic products and services

While Statistics Canada is continuing to produce print publications, it is increasingly moving to new, electronic methods of making data available. These include computer diskettes and tapes, CD-ROMs, and online access services, including the Internet. The prices for these products vary considerably depending on the nature of the product. To access them, or to obtain further information, users should contact Statistics Canada's Regional Offices.

Direct online connections

Statistics Canada has made some of its statistics available online. The Agency offers two online access routes to its electronic databases that feature similar information, but differ in their service levels and access methods. The Web site provides the basic option, with no subscription fees, extras, or data manipulation capability. StatsCan Online, on the other hand, is a premier service that entails subscription charges, greater security, and other extra features.

The Internet

At www.statcan.ca, Statistics Canada has established a Web site to distribute information and data. This site is easy to navigate and search, and it provides a wealth of information about Canada and Canadians (see Appendix G). Some of the statistics are free, although the rest entail a charge. It includes the following information:

- Canadian Dimensions, a free database of summary statistics;
- CANSIM (see below) and the Canadian International Merchandise Trade databases; there is a charge to download data from both these databases;
- BiblioNet, the Web site of Statistics Canada's Library and Information Centre, described below;
- 1996 Census information;
- Labour Force Survey and Consumer Price Index data;
- *The Daily*, Statistics Canada's official release bulletin.

The Daily

The Daily is published electronically every weekday at 8:30 a.m. EST, and contains highlights and analysis of new information releases, as well as weekly and monthly schedules of upcoming major data releases. All new Statistics Canada data, publications, and products are announced in *The Daily*. It is available at no cost at the Web site, as well as through the online service.

CANSIM

CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System) is a database of information on the social and economic life of Canada. It contains 700,000 social and economic indicators structured as time series that can be used in calculations to derive new data such as averages and rates of change. Such data are often used to help predict future trends based on past trends.

BiblioNet and BiblioCat

BiblioNet is the Web site of Statistics Canada's Library and Information Centre. It features BiblioCat, the library's online public access catalogue, which is updated daily to include new releases. It covers:

- Statistics Canada's print products, including some historical Census publications;
- Statistics Canada's public use microdata files;

- Statistics Canada's CD-ROM and diskette products;
- statistical publications from around the world, including those of selected international organizations;
- a periodical and monograph collection focusing on the social sciences, mathematics and statistics.

Publications are available via inter-library loan or can be consulted on-site.

StatsCan Online

Statistics Canada's online service, StatsCan Online, also features CANSIM, as well as *The Daily* and other important information sources such as the Canadian International Merchandise Trade database. Compared to the Web site, it is geared to more intensive data users. Subscribers are charged a one-time registration fee, along with a monthly service charge. Unlimited support from the Help line is included in the package. Subscriptions include online account information, extensive data manipulation capability, immediate support from the Help line, volume discounts, and the ability to save retrieval specifications for future use.

Microdata files

Microdata files contain unaggregated records of individual responses to surveys that have been carefully screened to ensure complete confidentiality. These selected data sets have been assembled to be used on users' own computer systems, along with the necessary documentation. Microdata files, either on diskette or CD-ROM, are now available for many Statistics Canada surveys, including the Census, the General Social Survey, and the National Population Health Survey. In all cases, the cost depends on the size and complexity of the file.

CD-ROMs

Statistics Canada has made many databases available on CD-ROM. These include many major survey results, detailed historical labour force statistics, Census information, and CANSIM, as well as agricultural, trade and corporate ownership information. The cost of CD-ROMs depends on the size and complexity of the file.

Data Liberation Initiative

The Data Liberation Initiative (DLI) provides academic institutions with affordable access to Statistics Canada data files and databases for teaching and research. The DLI is a cooperative effort among the Humanities and Social Science Federation of Canada, the Canadian Association of Research Libraries, the Canadian Association of Public Data Users, the Canadian Association of Small University Libraries, Statistics Canada, and other government departments. It was approved as a five-year pilot in 1996.

Under the DLI, universities are able to acquire data for a set annual fee, eliminating the need for *ad hoc* consortia and grant-funded purchases. Previously, university libraries purchased some data files from Statistics Canada, while individual professors also bought data when their research budgets permitted, although, under the terms of Statistics Canada's licensing agreement, they were prohibited from sharing with colleagues or students.

With the DLI, all products are acquired at an institutional level, making timely information available to all students and professors. The use of the files is limited to instruction and scholarly research, and they may not be used for commercial purposes. Access to the files is limited to members of the student body, faculty, and staff of participating institutions.

Among the data files included in the DLI are public-use microdata files and databases from the General Social Survey, the Census, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, CANSIM, and trade statistics. They do not replace print products. Custom tabulations and other special products are not included.

Special requests

Finally, Statistics Canada produces data in response to user requests, on a cost-recovery basis. These data requests are developed to meet user specifications and are presented in whatever medium the client wants: computer print-outs, diskettes, paper copy, publications, and so on. The cost depends on the medium, type, and complexity of the data, as well the time required to fulfill the request. Costs can range from under \$100 to several thousand dollars.

SECTION 2

MAJOR SOCIAL DATA SOURCES AND SURVEYS

This section outlines the major surveys and databases at Statistics Canada in terms of their relevance to the situation of women and to the description of Canadian society as a whole. The social data sources are summarized under a series of headings such as background, periodicity, geography available, major variables, and sample size. A brief explanation of these headings is included here; for further information, see the Glossary, Appendix A.

The “background” paragraphs describe the general purpose of the survey, the uses to which the data can be put, and the relevance of that particular survey to programs at Statistics Canada and to other government programs and initiatives. For example, it is mentioned that the data from the Family Expenditure and the Food Expenditures Surveys are used to monitor and update the weights used in the computation of the Consumer Price Index, the measure of inflation most commonly used in Canada.

The section under “survey type” describes the methodology of each survey, cross-sectional or longitudinal. Cross-sectional surveys, such as the Census, collect data from a population at a single point in time. However, several major new surveys at Statistics Canada are “longitudinal,” in that they follow the same individuals over a period of time. These new surveys include the National Population Health Survey and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

“Periodicity” refers to the frequency with which a survey is carried out. This may be monthly, annually, or, as in the case of the Census, every five years.

The section under “geography available” describes the level of geography for which survey data are available. Since statistical records are grouped or aggregated to protect respondents’ privacy and confidentiality, data are available in many cases only for the provinces/territories and for Canada as a whole.

This is different from “coverage.” In a population survey, coverage refers to the area from which data are collected. This may be all of Canada, as in the case of the Census, or a portion. The Labour Force Survey, for example, covers the 10 provinces, but not Indian reserves or the two territories.

CENSUS OF POPULATION

Background

The Census of Population collects data from all Canadians and is the major source of statistical information in the country. It is required by law in order to define federal electoral districts and to determine representation in the House of Commons. It is also used to calculate federal transfer payments to the provinces.

The Census collects basic demographic information, such as age, sex, marital and common-law status, and mother tongue from all residents of Canada. More detailed social, cultural and economic information is collected from a 20% sample of the population. The information includes population; family and living arrangements; immigrants; home language and other language characteristics; ethnic groups; Aboriginal persons; education; household activities (1996 Census only); labour force activities; income; and housing.

The Census provides the benchmark against which many surveys are developed and measured. Because it covers all Canadians, it provides comprehensive baseline data on the age, sex, and geographic location of the population. This information is used in the design and weighting of sample surveys, as well as in the assessment of their accuracy and data quality.

In addition, the Census is one of the few sources of data for small areas, such as cities, towns, villages and even postal codes. It is also the main source for comprehensive information on relatively small population groups such as Aboriginal women or visible minority groups. Comparable data are available in electronic format for some previous Census questions (from as far back as 1971); in some cases, comparable historical information is available for even earlier periods.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

The Census is conducted every five years. Post-Confederation Censuses were taken every 10 years starting in 1871, until 1956, when the shorter Census was introduced. Starting in 1986, the mid-decade Censuses have been almost as large and comprehensive as the decennial ones.

Coverage

The Census covers all Canadians, throughout the country and living abroad. Its purpose is to collect data on all inhabitants of Canada.

Major variables

The Census provides a broad range of data that can be linked to sex as a variable. These include:

- age
- legal marital status
- common-law status
- living arrangements
- fertility
- mother tongue
- home language
- knowledge of official languages
- knowledge of non-official languages
- ethnic origin
- visible minority status
- Aboriginal status
- place of birth
- country of citizenship
- period or year of immigration
- age at immigration
- school attendance
- educational attainment
- major field of study
- place of residence 1 year ago
- place of residence 5 years ago
- household activities (1996 Census only)
- labour force activity
- industry
- occupation
- income from all sources
- housing information.

Geography available

Data from the Census are available for Canada, the provinces and territories, Census Metropolitan Areas, other cities, towns and villages, and for areas as small as postal codes. For data on subpopulations such as visible minority women or female lone parents, the level of geographic coverage would depend on the number of respondents in that geographic area and the need to protect their privacy.

Publications

An extensive range of publications was produced from the 1991 Census. Among them were:

- *Age, Sex and Marital Status*, Catalogue 93-310-XPB;
- *Families: Number, Type and Structure*, Catalogue 93-312-XPB;
- *Dwellings and Households*, Catalogue 93-311-XPB;
- *Labour Force Activity*, Catalogue 93-324-XPB;
- *Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children*, Catalogue 93-325-XPB;
- *Housing Costs and Other Characteristics of Canadian Households*, Catalogue 93-330-XPB.

These are just a few examples. See the Bibliography for others that are discussed in this Guide.

While most of these are descriptive documents with many tables of comprehensive data, the Focus on Canada series features a number of more analytical publications that contain data disaggregated by sex. These include:

- *Families in Canada*, Catalogue 96-307-XPE;
- *Canadians on the Move*, Catalogue 96-309-XPE;
- *Canada's Changing Immigrant Population*, Catalogue 96-311-XPE;
- *Profile of Canada's Seniors*, Catalogue 96-312-XPE.

Fewer print products will be produced from the 1996 Census, since most of the data will be released in electronic format.

Other dissemination media

Besides paper publications, the Census dissemination program includes public use microdata files, as well as other electronic products on CD-ROM and diskette. A limited amount of data from the 1996 Census will be available free of charge through Statistics Canada's Web site, www.statcan.ca. Special tabulations can also be ordered on a cost-recovery basis.

Contact

For further information on Census products and services, contact Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres: in the National Capital Region, (613) 951-8116; elsewhere, toll-free, 1-800-267-6677. Federal government clients should contact Census Customer Services in Ottawa at (613) 951-9532.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Background

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the primary data source on the labour market and the labour market activities of Canadians. It collects information on labour force activity; full- and part-time paid work; unemployment; educational attainment; family composition; industry; occupation; and class of worker, as well as age and sex. The LFS supports the analysis of the participation of women in the labour force, in terms of their educational attainment, marital status, and age of children at home. It also provides information on the employment patterns of women by industry and occupation, as well as unemployment rates by age and full/part-time status.

The Labour Force Survey includes:

- labour force status by age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, and family status, including total population, number of people in the paid labour force, number of unemployed persons, participation rate, unemployment rate, and employment rate;
- labour force characteristics of women in families by age of youngest child and labour force status of husband (if present), including information on full- and part-time employment;
- industry, occupation, and class of worker, by sex;
- labour force characteristics of students aged 15 to 24, by sex;
- full- and part-time employment, by sex and age;
- number of hours worked, by sex;
- average days lost per worker, by sex, age, industry and occupation;
- reasons for part-time paid work, by age and sex;
- multiple job-holders and job tenure;
- duration of unemployment;
- persons not in the labour force, by reason for leaving last job.

Most of these data were published in *Labour Force Annual Averages*, Catalogue 71-220-XPB, which was discontinued in paper format after the 1996 edition. The information is now available on CD-ROM.

In January 1997, the LFS began collecting data on respondents' hourly and weekly wage rates, union status, job permanency, and number of fellow employees (that is, the size of the firm or organization where they work); this information can be used to analyse the earnings gap between women and men.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

Monthly, with annual averages produced at the end of each calendar year. The LFS has been in effect for over 50 years. Comparable historical monthly and annual data are available from 1976.

Coverage and sample size

About 52,000 households, involving some 96,000 respondents, aged 15 and over. People living in the two territories, on Indian reserves, full-time members of the regular armed forces, and the residents of institutions are not included.

Geography available

Data are produced for Canada, the provinces, Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Economic Regions.

Publications

Consistent historical data to 1976 are presented in *Historical Labour Force Statistics*, Catalogue 71-201-XPB, an annual publication. Analytical articles are published in *Labour Force Update*, Catalogue 71-005-XPB.

Although the publication, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, Catalogue 71-220-XPB was discontinued in paper format after the 1996 edition, the information it contained is now available in more detail on CD-ROM.

The new LFS questionnaire and a revised *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (January 1997)* are included in the *1996 Labour Force Historical Review* on CD-ROM and on the Statistics Canada Web site under Concepts, Definitions and Methods. *The Guide to Labour Force Survey Data*, Catalogue 71-528-XPB, that had been previously published, has, with the labour force redesign in 1996 and 1997, been somewhat superseded.

Other dissemination media

Analytical articles and CD-ROMs. Custom tabulations are available on request and can be received in electronic format on diskette or through the Internet. A key data series is also available on CANSIM.

Contact

Marc Levesque at (613) 951-2793.

SURVEY OF WORK ARRANGEMENTS

Background

The Survey of Work Arrangements (SWA) is designed to collect information on the working conditions of paid workers. Conducted as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey, it provides information on topics such as work schedules, flextime, and home-based work, and can be used to compare the working lives and arrangements of women and men. It was first conducted in 1991, and repeated in an enhanced and expanded form in November 1995, in cooperation with Human Resources Development Canada.

For paid workers, the 1995 SWA provides much of the same information that was covered in the 1991 survey. It includes issues such as days and hours of work; the degree of control workers have over their schedules; who usually works some or all of the time at home, and why; the number of people who work paid overtime and how they are compensated for it; permanent and temporary job holders; and the number of people who hold down two jobs and why they do so.

In addition, the 1995 survey collected information on topics not covered in the previous survey: firm size; employee benefits; unpaid overtime; and preference for fewer or more hours of work.

The 1995 SWA also included the self-employed, who were not covered in the previous survey. For them, it provides information on days of paid work; the number of employees they had in the reference week; home-based work; and reasons for self-employment. All the information is available by sex, and depending on quality constraints, by age groups, marital status, number of children at home, and educational attainment.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

The SWA is not a regularly scheduled survey.

Coverage and sample size

The SWA includes only people aged 15 to 69, and excludes those in the two territories, in military barracks, on Indian reserves, and in institutions. The sample size is approximately 26,000 respondents.

Geography available

Published data are available for Canada and the provinces. Tabulations for smaller areas such as Census Metropolitan Areas and Economic Regions can be produced, subject to quality and confidentiality constraints.

Publications

A publication entitled *Work Arrangements in the 90s*, Catalogue 71-535-MPB97008, will be released in early 1998. In addition, the Winter 1997 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* features three analytical articles on the survey: “The Redistribution of Overtime Hours,” “Regional Disparities and Non-permanent Employment,” and “Working More? Less? What Do Workers Prefer?” Of the three, only the latter includes tables in which the data are broken down by sex.

Other dissemination media

Microdata files and custom tabulations.

Contact

Michael Sivyer, Special Surveys Dissemination and User Support, at (613) 951-4598.

SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES

Background

The Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) provides data on the incomes of individuals and families (economic or “extended” families, as well as Census or “nuclear” families). The SCF collects comprehensive income data by source and amount, and all the information is linked to the Labour Force Survey, creating a database containing comprehensive income, demographic and labour characteristics. The SCF can produce tabulations on income for individuals and families by age, sex, educational attainment, labour force status, occupation, and type of family (e.g., lone-parent families and two-parent families). The data can be used to determine average and median incomes, income distributions and quintile shares, and the impact of transfer payments and income taxes. High profile data include average family income, earnings of men and women and female/male earnings ratios, and low income rates for persons (e.g., children and the elderly) and for families.

In future, the SCF will be merged with the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics to form the Income and Labour Dynamics Survey.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

The SCF is conducted annually in April as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. Comparable data are available from 1980 on.

Coverage and sample size

The SCF includes only people aged 15 and over, and excludes those in the two territories, in military barracks, on Indian reserves, and in institutions. The sample size is approximately 34,000 households, covering about 61,000 respondents.

Geography available

Published data are available for Canada and the provinces. Tabulations for smaller areas such as Census Metropolitan Areas and Economic Regions can be produced, subject to quality and confidentiality constraints.

Publications

All the publications from the annual SCF are primarily descriptive, with extensive tables of data. However, each publication opens with a highlights section that outlines trends and changes from the previous survey year.

- *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, Catalogue 13-207-XPB, presents averages, medians, and income distributions by income groupings, and by demographic and labour force characteristics, for families, unattached individuals, and all individuals aged 15 and over with income. It also includes historical data by selected family types (e.g., two-parent and lone-parent families) and estimates of individuals and families below Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs).
- *Family Incomes: Census Families*, Catalogue 13-208-XPB, presents estimates similar to those in the above publication, but on a Census-family basis. (*Income Distributions by Size*, Catalogue 13-207, presents estimates using the broader "economic family" definition.)
- *Characteristics of Dual-Earner Families*, Catalogue 13-215-XPB, contains historical information on the increasing contribution of spouses to family incomes.
- *Earnings of Men and Women*, Catalogue 13-217-XPB, presents male and female average and median earnings, as well as distributions by earnings groups and by demographic and labour characteristics.
- *Low Income Persons*, Catalogue 13-569-XPB, presents provincial details on individuals living in families below the Low Income Cut-offs, by age group and sex.

Other dissemination media

Microdata files and custom tabulations.

Contact

Household Surveys Data Dissemination Unit at (613) 951-7355, or toll-free: 1-888-297-7355.

Family Expenditure Survey

Background

The Family Expenditure Survey (FAMEX) collects information from households across Canada about their expenditures during the previous calendar year. The data relate household expenditure to household income and other household characteristics, and are used to monitor and update the weights used in the computation of the Consumer Price Index.

FAMEX data permit comparisons over time and between provinces and Census Metropolitan Areas. It should be noted, however, that most of the household expenditures cannot be attributed to individuals in the household.

The FAMEX survey covers household expenditures by type of expenditure, family type, and income. As well, it collects information from all household members on their age, sex, marital status, occupation, and relationship to the household reference person. Additional data are collected only from the reference person and spouse: mother tongue, country of birth, immigration arrival year, and educational attainment.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

Most family expenditure surveys have been conducted approximately every two years; however, the previous FAMEX survey covered the 1992 calendar year, while the current survey covers 1996. Starting in 1998, it will be called the Survey of Household Spending.

Coverage and sample size

In 1992, the sample included about 10,500 households in all 10 provinces, as well as households in Whitehorse and Yellowknife. Only four of the previous FAMEX surveys have been national, covering smaller urban and rural areas: 1969, 1978, 1982 and 1986. The 1996 survey is also national in scope. The FAMEX surveys conducted in other years covered only selected cities.

Geography available

Depending on the coverage of the survey, Canada, the provinces and Census Metropolitan Areas.

Publications

- *Family Expenditure in Canada*, Catalogue 62-555-XPB, is primarily a descriptive publication, with introductory “Highlights” and analytical sections. A “User’s Guide,” definitions, and technical notes are included at the end. The tables present data on expenditures by household income, by province, by size of household, by tenure, dwelling characteristics, and household composition (one-person, by age and sex; married-couple, by age of husband and number of children), and by employment status of spouse.

Other dissemination media

Diskettes, computer readable tape, and custom tabulations.

Contact

Household Surveys Data Dissemination Unit at (613) 951-7355, or toll-free: 1-888-297-7355.

FOOD EXPENDITURE SURVEY

Background

The Food Expenditure Survey collects data from households across Canada about their expenditures on food during the year. This information is used to monitor and periodically update the weights used in the computation of the Consumer Price Index. In addition, the survey information links food expenditure data to other variables such as income and household type to provide the basis for market analysis and nutrition studies.

The Food Expenditure Survey can provide data on expenditure patterns on food by household type and size, family type, age of head, tenure, employment status of spouse, and income. It also provides information on the allocation of food purchases by type of store, and on food eaten away from home. It should be noted that the expenditures can be attributed only to the household, and not to individuals in the household.

The survey collects information from all household members on their age, sex, marital status, occupation, and relationship to the household reference person. Additional data are collected only from the reference person and spouse: mother tongue, country of birth, immigration arrival year, and educational attainment.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

The Food Expenditure Survey covers the same reference period as the Family Expenditure Survey and has the same periodicity. In the past, it was conducted approximately every two years, but the most recent survey was for 1992 and the next one will refer to the 1996 calendar year.

Coverage and sample size

In 1992, the sample included about 11,000 private households in all 10 provinces, as well as households in Whitehorse and Yellowknife. The sample was divided into monthly subsamples to evenly distribute data collection over the entire calendar year.

Food Expenditure Surveys have varied in their geographic coverage. While the 1992 survey was national, the coverage for most of the surveys has been restricted to selected cities. In fact, only three of the previous surveys have been national, covering smaller urban and rural areas: 1969, 1982 and 1986. The 1996 survey is also national in scope.

Geography available

Depending on the coverage of the survey, Canada, the provinces and Census Metropolitan Areas.

Publications

- *Family Food Expenditure in Canada*, Catalogue 62-554-XPB, is a descriptive publication that includes highlights and analytical sections, as well as tables presenting data for expenditures.

Other dissemination media

Diskettes, computer readable tape, and custom tabulations.

Contact

Household Surveys Data Dissemination Unit at (613) 951-7355, or toll-free: 1-888-297-7355.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth

Background

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) is the first Canada-wide longitudinal survey about children. It follows a representative sample of children over time, collecting information at two-year intervals. For the most part, the NLSCY is conducted in the children's households, with them and their parents. Teachers and principals are also surveyed about these children.

The NLSCY collects information on children and their families, education, health, development, behaviour, friends, and activities. Data can be disaggregated by sex. The first cycle of data was collected in late 1994 and early 1995, and the second cycle, with some modifications, was in the field in late 1996 and early 1997.

Survey type

Longitudinal.

Periodicity

The survey is in the field every two years.

Coverage and sample size

The sample is national in scope, with about 25,000 children, ranging in age from newborn to 11 years for the first cycle, and up to 13 years for the second cycle. Children in institutions and on Indian reserves are not included.

Geography available

Canada and the provinces/territories, and in some cases, Census Metropolitan Areas. Data for Census Metropolitan Areas and other smaller areas would depend on confidentiality and quality constraints.

Publications

Some data from the first cycle of the NLSCY have been published in *Growing Up in Canada*, Catalogue 89-550-MPE, jointly published by Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada. As well, in *Canadian Social Trends*, the Winter 1997 issue includes "The Social Context of School for Young Children," while the Spring 1997 issue is almost entirely devoted to papers analysing selected topics from NLSCY findings. None of these articles include data broken down by sex.

Other dissemination media

More comprehensive data are available on CD-ROM, and users can also request custom tabulations.

Contact

Michael Sivyver, Special Surveys Dissemination and User Support, at (613) 951-4598.

General Social Survey

Background

The General Social Survey (GSS) was initiated in 1985 to fill in gaps in the national statistical system with respect to data on socio-economic trends. The GSS has two principal objectives: to gather data with a degree of regularity on social trends in order to monitor changes in Canadian society over time, and to provide information on specific policy issues of current or emerging interest.

The GSS is conducted in cycles, with key topics repeated every five years. It includes three components: a classification component which remains relatively constant from cycle to cycle and includes variables such as age, sex, marital status, place of birth, income, and education; a core content component which monitors long-term social trends and includes topics such as social support, time use, health, personal risk, the family, paid and unpaid work, and education; and, generally, a focus component, sponsored by clients, which provides information dealing with a specific policy or social problem. Among the focus topics covered by the GSS cycles to date are language, victim services, alcohol and drug use, tobacco use, the effects of tobacco smoke, and transition into retirement.

Microdata files have been produced from all the GSS surveys. In addition, GSS data can be obtained by special request. All GSS data are available, by sex, for Canada and the provinces.

Methodology

All GSS cycles are national, cross-sectional surveys that cover approximately 10,000 households, with one respondent per household. The sample size is generally large enough to allow extensive analysis at the national level, some analysis at the regional level, and more limited analyses at the provincial level.

The GSS is a continuing program with a single survey cycle each year.

Health (Cycle 1)

The first cycle of the GSS, Health, was conducted in 1985. It collected information on the health status of the population and on social support for the elderly. Its core content covered short- and long-term disability, well-being, height and weight, health problems, smoking, alcohol use, physical activity, sleep and use of health-care services. The focus content, addressed to people aged 55 and over only, included potential support networks, support received and given, and social activities.

Besides a microdata file, an analytical publication, *Health and Social Support, 1985*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE85001, was produced from the first cycle.

Time Use, Social Mobility and Language (Cycle 2)

The core content of Cycle 2, conducted in 1986, covered the topics of daily activities done on one's own or with others, inter- and intra-generational mobility, and personal well-being. The focus content surveyed language knowledge and use.

The survey included questions on time spent on paid and unpaid work, volunteer activities, leisure, educational pursuits, and personal care. A diary was used for respondents to keep track of their activities over a 24 hour day.

All the data are available by sex, marital status, family composition, and labour force status. The data permit the analysis of time spent on a wide range of activities, by women and men, in terms of their age, family status, labour force status, and number of children present.

The output from the Time Use, Social Mobility and Language includes a microdata file and two analytical publications, *Where Does Time Go?* Catalogue 11-612-MPE91004, and *Ups and Downs on the Ladder of Success: Social Mobility in Canada*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91005.

Personal Risk (Cycle 3)

The third cycle of the GSS in 1988, on Personal Risk, covered exposure to accidents and crime, with a focus content on services to victims of crime. The survey collected information on the number of times respondents had been involved in an accident or crime incident, the kind of accident or crime incident, and their attitudes to various components of the judicial system, awareness of victim services, and perception of risk with regard to accidents and crime incidents.

As well as a microdata file, two analytical publications were produced from the third cycle: *Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91004, and *Accidents in Canada*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91003.

Work and Education (Cycle 4)

The fourth cycle of the GSS, in 1989, targeted paid work and education. Three main themes underlie this content: work and education in the service economy; new technologies and human resources; and emerging trends in education and work. A small module was included that covered knowledge of, and attitudes to, science and technology. Respondents were asked questions about their educational attainment, future educational intentions, and employment experience.

Two publications were produced analysing data from the fourth cycle: *Quality of Work in the Service Sector*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE92006, and *Human Resource Challenges of Education, Computers and Retirement*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE92007.

Family and Friends (Cycle 5)

The core content of the fifth cycle of the GSS, in 1990, concentrated on respondents' family, friends, and their relationships and interactions. The content drew heavily on an earlier survey, the 1984 Family History Survey, for birth and marriage/cohabitation history questions, and the social support sections of the first GSS cycle in 1985, Health and Social Support. Some comparisons are possible with both of these earlier surveys. Family and Friends collected information on: the availability and frequency of contact with parents, brothers and sisters, children and friends; children, and their living arrangements; fertility intentions; marriage and common-law history; division of labour in the household; and social support.

A microdata file and an analytical publication, *Family and Friends*, Catalogue 11-612- MPE94009, were produced from the fifth cycle.

Health (Cycle 6)

Most of the core content of the sixth cycle, on Health, in 1991, repeated that of the 1985 Cycle 1, Health and Social Support, and this marked the first time that a GSS core subject area was repeated. In addition, much of the sixth cycle core content was originally included in the much earlier Canada Health Survey (1978-79). The three surveys can be used to measure changes in health status over time.

The focus content covered flu vaccinations, emotional health measures, and a health state classification system. To compensate for seasonal variation, data collection for this survey took place over a 12-month period. This marked the first time that the GSS survey-taking was spread out over a full calendar year. This approach has been continued in the subsequent GSS cycles.

The survey on Health collected information on chronic conditions, short- and long-term disability, severity of pain, contacts with health-care professionals, physical condition and activity, sleep, smoking, alcohol use, psychological and physical well-being, and measures of satisfaction.

There was one analytical publication produced from the sixth cycle, *Health Status of Canadians*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE94008.

Time Use of Canadians (Cycle 7)

The core content for the seventh cycle in 1992 was again Time Use, first covered in the 1986 Time Use, Social Mobility and Language Survey. The diary approach used in the earlier survey was repeated, and the coding of activities was expanded. A particular objective of the seventh cycle was the measurement of unpaid work, including domestic work, child care, and volunteer work. Also included were questions to measure participation in sport and cultural activities. Data collection once more was spread over 12 months.

Because of changes in coding, some comparisons are not possible between the 1992 and 1986 surveys, although every effort was made to make them as consistent as possible.

The publication, *As Time Goes By... Time Use of Canadians*, Catalogue 89-544-XPB, analyses the results of Cycle 7.

Personal Risk (Cycle 8)

The eighth cycle of the GSS in 1993 marked the first repeat of the core content on personal risk first covered in the third cycle in 1988. It included both accidents and criminal victimizations (people who were victims of crimes as defined by the *Criminal Code*). One important application of data on personal risk is to measure the incidence of accidents and criminal victimizations in order to complement the official reported data for these incidents.

The focus content for Cycle 8 was alcohol and drug use, which can be analysed in relation to the core content of personal risk. The section on alcohol and drug use was also intended as an update to earlier surveys on this topic.

No full-scale publication was produced from this survey on Personal Risk, although a number of issues of *Juristat* analysed aspects of its results:

- *Trends in Criminal Victimization: 1988-1993*, Vol. 14, No. 13;
- *Urban/Rural Criminal Victimization in Canada*, Vol. 14, No. 17;
- *Public Perceptions of Crime*, Vol. 15, No. 1;
- *Risk of Personal and Household Victimization: Canada, 1993*, Vol. 15, No. 2;
- *Victims' Use of Police and Social Services*, Vol. 15, No. 6;
- *Fear and Personal Safety*, Vol. 15, No. 9.

In addition, an analytical article entitled “Accidents in Canada, 1988 and 1993,” was published in *Health Reports*, Volume 7, No. 2. Information on the data from the alcohol and drug use component of Personal Risk is available from the Health Promotion Directorate of Health Canada.

Education, Work and Retirement (Cycle 9)

The core content for the ninth cycle in 1994 was again education, paid work and retirement, first covered in the 1989 survey, Work and Education. The focus content covered the transition into retirement and post-retirement activities.

Although the core content is the same in both the 1994 and 1989 surveys, there are differences between the two cycles. Cycle 9, for example, focuses more on quality of life after retirement. As well, the 1994 questionnaire has two additional sections: social origins (first covered in Cycle 2, Time Use, Social Mobility and Language) and work interruptions.

Besides a microdata file, an analytical publication was produced from this survey, *Canada's Changing Retirement Patterns: Findings from the General Social Survey*, Catalogue 89-546- XPE.

Family (Cycle 10)

The tenth cycle of the GSS in 1995 marked the first repeat of the core content of Cycle 5, Family and Friends, in 1990. Again, there are differences between the two surveys. For example, the 1995 survey, Family, focuses more than Cycle 5 on the respondent's family history before age 15, as well as obtaining a comprehensive history of all the respondent's children. The social support and social networks component of the earlier survey, Family and Friends, are now addressed in a separate survey, Social Support, Cycle 11, which is described in detail in Section 4 of this Guide. As well, Cycle 10 has two new sections: paid work interruptions, and values and attitudes.

Cycle 10, Family, collected information data on family and marital history (marriage and common-law relationships), joint custody arrangements, the departure of a child, family origins, fertility intentions, and values and attitudes towards certain areas of family life. At the national and provincial level, it provides data on family status and living arrangements that are more recent than the Census. This survey also collected considerable information on step or reconstituted families, representing the first national statistics on this topic, as these data are not collected in the Census.

While no publication will appear on the results of this survey, a number of analytical articles focusing on women have appeared in *Canadian Social Trends*. Among these are “Attitudes toward Women, Work and Family,” Autumn 1997, and “Moving in Together: The Formation of First Common-law Unions,” Winter 1997.

Contact

For additional information on the GSS, contact Jennifer Hubbard, at the GSS Dissemination Office, (613) 951-2545. Publications can be ordered by calling toll-free, 1-800-267-6677, or by fax (613) 951-1584.

National Population Health Survey

Background

The National Population Health Survey (NPHS) collects information on the health of the Canadian population. It is designed to collect data on the economic, social, demographic, occupational and environmental correlates of health. It replaces and supersedes earlier cross-sectional surveys on health status, use of health services, and smoking and alcohol use.

The NPHS includes questions on health status, chronic conditions, functional ability, activity restriction, health-care utilization, use of medication (both prescription and over-the-counter), alcohol and tobacco use, social support, and physical activities. It also includes questions on the frequency of health promotion and monitoring activities, such as mammograms and Pap tests.

Like the General Social Survey, the NPHS includes both core and focus contents. While the core content does not change, the focus questions may vary from cycle to cycle. In 1996, for example, the focus content covered access to services, including regular physical examinations, blood pressure tests, mammograms, dental visits, eye examinations and flu shots. In 1994, the focus was on psycho-social factors that influence health, such as stress, self-esteem, mastery and sense of coherence.

As well, other federal departments or provincial governments may sponsor additional samples or extra questions in the survey. All content is reviewed by an advisory committee with representatives from each province and territory, as well as Health Canada.

Survey type

Longitudinal.

Periodicity

The survey is in the field every two years. It collects cross-sectional data, as well as longitudinal information, from a panel of individuals over time. The first cycle of data collection was in 1994.

Coverage and sample size

The NPHS is national in scope. It includes both the residents of private households and those in institutions. Proxy responses, that is, answers given on behalf of the institutional resident by family members or health-care professionals, are accepted for the institutions survey. For the households component, some limited information is collected from all household members, while one person, aged 12 or over, is randomly selected for a more in-depth interview. The results of the in-depth interview are processed into the Health file, while the data from the questions administered to all household members are stored in the General file.

The private household component does not include the populations on Indian reserves, Canadian Forces Bases, and in some remote areas in Ontario and Quebec. Separate surveys were conducted to cover the two territories.

The sample size for the households component is 20,000 households, with each province allocated a minimum sample of 1,200 households. For the survey dealing with the residents of health-care institutions, the sample size was 2,600 people.

Geography available

At the national and provincial level, and for some health regions.

Publications

- Several articles and papers in *Health Reports* and *Canadian Social Trends*;
- *National Population Health Survey Overview, 1994-95*, Catalogue 82-567-XPB, presents data on the population in private households on a number of key topics: health status, including self-rated health, chronic conditions and pain, injuries, long-term activity limitation, and depression; health risk factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption, weight, and leisure time physical activity; and use of health-care facilities, such as contact with health-care professionals, use of prescription and over-the-counter medications, and alternative medicine. It also includes an article on the health of immigrants.

Other dissemination media

A microdata file of data which includes both the Health and the General files from the first cycle of the households component of the NPHS is available on diskette and CD-ROM. For the institutions component, the microdata file is on diskette only. Special tabulations on both surveys can also be requested.

Contact

Health Statistics Division: National Enquiry Line, toll-free, at 1-800-236-1136; or Client Custom Services at (613) 951-1746.

Health Promotion Survey

Background

The Health Promotion Survey (HPS) is conducted on behalf of Health Canada to evaluate its programs and to provide current information about the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of Canadians with respect to health. Among the topics included in the survey are perceptions of health; blood pressure and cholesterol; alcohol use; smoking; exercise; nutrition; dental health; workplace health and safety; environmental health; and sexually transmitted diseases.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

The HPS was conducted in 1985 and 1990. In 1986, a similar survey was conducted for Montreal only. For 1996, the HPS was integrated into the National Population Health Survey and released as part of the 1996 National Population Health Survey data release.

Coverage and sample size

In 1985 and 1990, the HPS was a national survey conducted by telephone, using random digit dialing. In 1990, approximately 13,000 respondents completed interviews.

Geography available

For the national surveys, data are available for Canada and the provinces.

Publications

A publication based on the 1990 HPS is available free of charge from Health Canada. It is entitled *Canada's Health Promotion Survey, 1990: Technical Report*.

Other dissemination media

Microdata files are available for all three surveys.

Contact

Michael Sivyer, Special Surveys Dissemination and User Support, at (613) 951-4598.

Survey on Ageing and Independence

Background

The Survey on Ageing and Independence was developed for Health and Welfare Canada to measure a number of characteristics of the seniors of today and tomorrow. The survey included people aged 45 to 64, and 65 and over, and collected information on the factors considered important to maintaining independence as people age.

The survey questionnaire gathered information on activities and indicators such as retirement and main activity; labour characteristics and retirement preparation; physical and social activities; well-being; social support; mobility; accidents and safety; housing characteristics; and income and financial security.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

The Survey of Ageing and Independence was conducted one time only, in September 1991.

Coverage and sample size

This was a national survey conducted by telephone. It included about 20,000 respondents, aged 45 and over.

Geography available

Data are available for Canada and the provinces. Data for smaller geographic areas may be obtained depending on quality and confidentiality constraints.

Publications

A publication, *Ageing and Independence: Overview of a National Survey*, is available free of charge from Health Canada.

Other dissemination media

A microdata file is available.

Contact

Michael Sivyer, Special Surveys Dissemination and User Support, at (613) 951-4598.

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

Background

The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) is a household survey designed to capture changes in the economic well-being of individuals and families over time, as well as the determinants of their well-being. It covers topics such as the nature and pattern of labour market activities; work experience; job characteristics; jobless spells; absences from paid work; employer attributes; personal income; receipt of benefits from Employment Insurance, Worker's Compensation, and social assistance; educational activity and attainment; demographic, household, and family information; ethno-cultural characteristics; activity limitation; and geography and geographic mobility.

SLID portrays the changes in people's labour force experience and movement over time. It provides information on family changes and labour force transitions, such as family formation and dissolution, changes in family size, job loss, school-leaving or graduation, integration into the labour market, length of job search, duration of employment, and changes in income.

The data collected by SLID provide an opportunity to analyse labour market and income changes over time in terms of age, sex, geography, household and family size, household and family composition and relationships, mother tongue, immigrant status, educational attainment and training.

Individuals selected for the survey are interviewed annually for six years to collect information about their labour market experiences, income, and family circumstances. In order to obtain complete information on families and produce more reliable cross-sectional data, people who live with the original respondents at any time during the six years are also interviewed.

In future, the SLID will be merged with the Survey of Consumer Finances to form the Income and Labour Dynamics Survey.

Survey type

Longitudinal.

Periodicity

The SLID survey is conducted annually, with a split-interview format: labour topics are covered in January, and income topics in May. Both sets of questions refer to the previous year.

Coverage and sample size

The target population for SLID is all persons living in Canada, except for the two territories, the population on Indian reserves, the residents of institutions, and full-time members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. The sample is drawn from the Labour Force Survey. For 1993, the first reference year of the survey, the sample numbered about 15,000 households, comprising about 31,000 adults aged 15 and over (some information is collected about children under age 15). A second six-year panel was introduced in 1996, effectively doubling the sample size.

Geography available

Canada and the provinces, although custom tabulations can be produced for smaller or client-specified areas.

Publications

- An analytical publication, *Dynamics of Labour and Income*, Catalogue 75-201-XPE;
- A quarterly bulletin, *Dynamics*, Catalogue 75-002-XPB;
- A series of working papers, under the Product Registration Number 75F0002M.

Other dissemination media

An annual microdata file is available on CD-ROM, Product Registration Number 75M0001XCB. Data files are provided in either ASCII format or in Beyond 20/20 Browser software. Custom tabulations are also available.

Contact

Household Surveys Data Dissemination Unit at (613) 951-7355, or toll-free: 1-888-297-7355.

Canadian Institute for Health Information

Background

The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) plays a critical role in the development of Canada's health information system. CIHI is a federally chartered, independent, non-profit organization that brings together programs, functions and activities from the Hospital Medical Records Institute, Health Canada, and Statistics Canada. It operates from its head office in Ottawa and offices in Toronto, Vancouver, and Edmonton.

Its primary functions include:

- collecting, processing and maintaining a comprehensive and growing number of health databases and registries, covering health human resources, health services, and health expenditures;
- setting national standards for financial, statistical and clinical data as well as standards for health informatics technology; and
- producing value-added analysis from its information holdings.

CIHI is a leader in the standardization, collection, analysis and sharing of health information. In this role, it develops and maintains a number of products and services which together help to establish sound health policy, manage the Canadian health system effectively, and improve the awareness of factors affecting good health. Among its activities, the Institute manages extensive data holdings, including databases and registries on health expenditures, services and professionals.

CIHI data holdings include Discharge Abstract Database, Hospital Mental Health Database, Hospital Morbidity Database, National Physicians Database, Health Personnel Database, and National Health Expenditures Database. Statistics Canada transferred data collection activities for the Therapeutic Abortions Database to CIHI in 1995.

Contact

For further information on CIHI, contact the head office in Ottawa at (613) 241-7860, or visit their Web site: www.cihi.ca.

Small Area and Administrative Data Division

Background

Statistics Canada's Small Area and Administrative Data Division (SAADD) receives individual taxfiler information from Revenue Canada and processes it to produce aggregated data for small areas. It also creates Census family data from that of individuals.

The data cover all the response categories of the tax form, including sex; age; geographic location; sources of income, employment, investment and total income; Employment Insurance Benefits; charitable donations, and Registered Retirement Pension Plan (RRSP) contributions.

Periodicity

SAADD produces annual data based on tax records.

Coverage and sample size

The data are national and include all taxfilers in Canada. The individuals files cover about 70% of the population, while the Census family files include more than 96% of all Canadians.

Geography available

Most data are available for small areas, including areas as small as a postal walk.

Publications

None.

Other dissemination media

All the data are produced in electronic format. Clients may specify the medium, such as diskette or CD-ROM, as well as the software (e.g., Excel or Lotus).

Contact

SAADD Client Services at (613) 951-9720.

Centre for Education Statistics

Background

The Centre for Education Statistics carries out a comprehensive program of education statistics and analysis. Its core program is based on administrative data collected from provincial and territorial ministries of education, and, in some cases, directly from educational institutions. The surveys cover all schools, trade schools, colleges and universities, and provide information on students and teachers by sex.

The statistics on students and teachers provide great flexibility for cross-classifying data for research and analytical purposes. The information on students varies by level of education but generally includes age, school attended, registration status (full-time, part-time), subject of study, geographic information for mobility analysis, and progress through the program. Successful completion of the program is flagged and, as a result, graduation statistics can be cross-classified by the other variables. In addition, data on teachers are available: age, citizenship, country of birth, immigration status, subject taught, experience/tenure, qualifications, geographic information, and salary.

The Centre also conducts a number of sample surveys, most of which are sponsored and funded by Human Resources Development Canada. They are designed to obtain information related to specific issues that cannot be addressed by administrative data. All provide a breakdown of respondents by sex.

- The School Leavers Survey is designed to investigate the reasons for leaving school, subsequent school/work patterns, and the transition from school to paid work. Young people aged 18-20 were surveyed in 1991, and then four years later, about two-thirds were re-interviewed in the 1995 School Leavers Follow-up Survey.

The survey collected demographic and geographic information, as well as labour force and education/training status. Further work in this area will be referred to as Youth In Transition Surveys.

- The National Graduates Survey investigates transitions into the labour force of graduates of post-secondary programs. It is a sample survey of graduates of universities, colleges and trade schools to explore their transitions from school to paid work. The graduating classes of 1982, 1986, and 1990 were surveyed two and five years after graduation. The 1995 class was surveyed in 1997, and will be surveyed again in 2000, after five years. The survey collected demographic and geographic information as well as labour force/training status. In addition, information is available on the qualification obtained, subject of specialization, satisfaction with education program, and relationship of job and education.
- The Adult Education and Training Survey (AETS) determines the incidence of adult participation in education and training activities. It is a periodical survey, last conducted in 1992, that is fielded as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. It provides information on adults taking credit and non-credit programs, courses, seminars, workshops or tutorials during the previous calendar year.

Publications

- *Education in Canada*, Catalogue 81-229-XPB, is an annual compendium of statistics on education that summarizes information on institutions, students, graduates, teachers and finance for all levels of education. It includes enrolments by age and sex, for the provinces and territories. The data are displayed by level of education: elementary, secondary, trade and vocational programs, post-secondary, community colleges, undergraduate and graduate, and full-time and part-time status. This publication provides 10-year time series at the Canada level and five-year time series for the provinces or territories. Census population counts are also given to provide a context for the enrolment figures.
- *After High School, the First Years*, Catalogue 81-581-XPB, contains the results of the 1995 School Leavers Survey.
- The results of the National Graduates Survey have been released in a series of publications referenced by the graduating class, for example: *The Class of 1982*, and *The Class of 1982 Revisited*.
- *Guide to Data on Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada*, Catalogue 81F0004GPB, lists and describes the main sources of data on these levels of education. It also contains a summary of data sources which presents and compares their main features.
- Further information on the Adult Education and Training Survey, as well as other data sources on adult education and training, is included in *Guide to Statistics Canada Information and Data Sources on Adult Education and Training*, Catalogue 81-580-XPB.

Other dissemination media

Education in Canada and *Education Quarterly Review* are available through Statistics Canada's Web site, www.statcan.ca. There is a charge for accessing them.

After High School, the First Years, Catalogue 81-581-XPB, is also available on the Internet: <http://www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca>.

Contact

For further information, contact the Data Dissemination Office at (613) 951-1503.

SECTION 3

DATA ON WOMEN: GENERAL TOPICS

In this section, the major data sources and analyses are presented according to key social and economic topics. The data are organized by overall subject matter, such as health and well-being, education and training, and work. In general, it follows the outline used in *Women in Canada*, Catalogue 89-503E, with some modifications to incorporate new approaches and initiatives. While most of these topics are related, it is convenient for discussion purposes to organize them into separate issues.

Each topic focuses on the most significant sources for the data; these are the surveys and data sources that were covered in Section 2. The discussion examines many aspects of these sources and how they differ in their approaches. As well, it outlines the key publications on each topic, and specifies whether they are descriptive or analytical. Finally, each sub-section concludes with a list and brief description of relevant recent analytical articles.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

In some respects, the most important and basic function of a national statistical agency is to obtain reliable counts of the size of the population. Statistics Canada and its predecessor agencies have been conducting censuses and producing population counts since well before Confederation. In fact, the first modern census in the world was conducted by the Intendant of New France, Jean Talon, in 1666.

The topic of population and demography now includes issues such as estimates of the size of the population; breakdowns by sex and age; geographic distribution; projections of future population growth; the ageing of the population; mobility and migration; and language knowledge and use. In general, these data are based on the five-year Census of Population. This, however, is supplemented by information from administrative records and from sample surveys. For example, questions on one-year and five-year mobility are asked in the long form of the Census; between Censuses, estimates on mobility are derived partly from records obtained from the federal and provincial governments.

All population estimates are based on the Census, adjusted for net undercoverage. Between Censuses, Statistics Canada's Demography Division produces postcensal population estimates which are revised after each Census. Counts from the 1996 Census were released in April 1997. As well, population estimates based on the 1996 Census counts adjusted for net undercoverage will be released in September 1998.

- Revised Intercensal Population and Family Estimates, July 1, 1971-1991, Catalogue 91-537-XPB, gives historical population figures.¹ It presents population counts by sex, marital status, and single years of age, for Canada, the provinces and territories. It also includes estimates of the number of husband-wife and female and male headed lone-parent families, by 10-year age groups, for 1986 and 1991.

The revised population estimates differ somewhat from previously published Census figures and intercensal estimates. They give men increased demographic weight, slightly increasing their share of the total population. This is a result of the fact that young men are more likely than other population groups not to be counted in the Census.

- Annual data on the age structure of the population are published in *Annual Demographic Statistics*, Catalogue 91-213-XPB. The publication provides population estimates by sex, marital status, and five-year age groups for Canada, the provinces and territories, Census Metropolitan Areas, and Census Divisions. Data for other geographic areas are not included; they can, however, be obtained on a cost-recoverable basis.

In addition, the publication presents data on: Census families, including family structure and age groups of children, for Canada and the provinces; husband-wife families by age of husband and age of wife; and lone-parent families by sex and age group of parent. Annual vital statistics such as births, deaths, marriages and divorces, and population projections for Canada, the provinces and territories to 2001, by age and sex, are also included.

- Population change is highlighted in *Population Dynamics in Canada*, Catalogue 96-305-XPE. This analytical report discusses some of the fundamental demographic changes that have influenced the well-being of Canadians in recent years: marriage and divorce trends; imbalance in numbers of men and women; the ageing population; and changing population growth patterns across Canada.

- *Growing Old in Canada*, Catalogue 96-321-MPE96001, is a monograph based on the 1991 Census, that addresses issues related to the ageing of the population, including its geographic, health and physical limitation dimensions. It projects the senior population, along with the disabled and institutionalized components, to the year 2011. Data is available by sex.

Population projections

- More comprehensive population projections, based on four different growth scenarios, can be found in *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1993-2016*, Catalogue 91-520-XPB. This publication also includes quinquennial population projections, by sex and five-year age groups, for Canada, to the year 2041. Similarly, projections of the number of Census families and households can be found in *Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1994-2016*, Catalogue 91-522-XPB. Both of these are occasional publications.

1996 Census results on the age and sex of the population were released on July 29, 1997, while information on mobility and migration will be available in April 1998. Postcensal estimates can be retrieved through CANSIM.

Urban/rural distribution

- Data from the 1991 Census on the urban/rural distribution of the population, by sex, are published in *Profile of Urban and Rural Areas: Part A*, Catalogue 93-339-XPB, and *Profile of Urban and Rural Areas: Part B*, Catalogue 93-340-XPB. More recent information on this topic, based on postcensal estimates, can be obtained for a fee from Statistics Canada's Demography Division.

Part A includes demographic data from the Census short questionnaire, while Part B of this two-volume set presents more comprehensive social and economic data from the long questionnaire.

Mobility and migration

- *Mobility and Migration*, Catalogue 93-322-XPB, presents data from the 1991 Census derived from the questions on place of residence one year and five years ago. It shows migration streams by origin and destination, and shows levels of in, out, and net migration. The tables include data on the social and economic characteristics of migrants: age, sex, educational attainment, labour force activity, occupation and industry.
- The publication *Annual Demographic Statistics*, mentioned above, also includes estimates of migration. It includes historical data on immigrants, emigrants, and returning Canadians, as well as estimates on interprovincial migration. This publication also includes vital statistics and information on international, interprovincial and intraprovincial migration, for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Subdivisions. Although these data are not broken down by age and sex, they can be obtained by special request.

- *Canadians on the Move*, Catalogue 96-309-XPE, is an analytical publication that uses 1991 Census data to analyse the demographics, ethnicity, education level, and language of people who are moving. It also studies in and out migration from a geographical perspective, at both the provincial and city levels. The last chapter discusses the impact of, and reasons for, the mobility of Canadians. Some of the tables, charts and discussions are presented by sex.

Language knowledge and use

Because of its ability to provide data for small geographic areas or for smaller population groups, the Census is the source for the most comprehensive data on language knowledge and use. On the other hand, some language issues that are not contained in the Census, such as language of education, or of paid work, have been addressed in sample surveys like the General Social Survey, most notably Cycle 2 on Time Use, Social Mobility and Language. In addition, sample surveys such as the General Social Survey, which can ask an extended series of questions on a single topic, can provide a more focused and specialized study of these topics. Data on these issues are available by special request.

Finally, many surveys contain a question on mother tongue that enables analysts and researchers to study topics such as income, expenditures, or health in terms of both sex and language. For further information, see the table in Appendix H.

Three publications on language were produced from the 1991 Census:

- *Home Language and Mother Tongue*, Catalogue 93-317-XPB, presents data on home language by sex for Canada, the provinces/territories, and Census Metropolitan Areas. The information on mother tongue is displayed by sex and age, for Canada and the provinces/territories.
- *Knowledge of Languages*, Catalogue 93-318-XPB, contains information on knowledge of official and unofficial languages, by sex, for Canada, the provinces/territories, and Census Metropolitan Areas. The data on knowledge of official languages are also presented in terms of respondents' mother tongues and home languages.
- *Languages in Canada*, Catalogue 96-313-XPE, is an analytical publication produced in the Focus on Canada series. It examines the demographics of language groups and the factors that have an impact on their size and growth. It also focuses on the use and knowledge of various languages. This publication, however, does not contain data broken down by sex.

Analytical articles

A number of papers have been published that deal with population, mobility, and language issues. Canada's future population is discussed in several articles in *Canadian Social Trends*: "Canada's Population: Charting into the 21st Century" in the Autumn 1996 issue; "Population Aging: Baby Boomers into the 21st Century," Summer 1993; "Population Projections for Census Metropolitan Areas: 1995 to 2000," Winter 1996; "Older Canadians on the Move," Spring 1998. In addition, "Two by Two? Sex Ratios of Unattached Canadians" appeared in Spring 1994. All except those on population projections and the mobility of seniors feature data disaggregated by sex.

Language issues are also in *Canadian Social Trends*: "Allophone Immigrants: Language Choices in the Home," in the Winter 1994 issue; and "Non Parlo Ne Inglese, Ne Francese: I Can't Speak English or French," Winter 1993. Neither of these articles include tables broken down by sex.

Contacts

For further information on population estimates and rural/urban distributions, contact Lise Champagne at (613) 951-2320. Questions regarding projections should be directed to Lucette Dell'Oso (613) 951-2304, mobility to Edward Shin, (613) 951-2284, and language to Brian Harrison (613) 951-3776.

FAMILY STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Information on families has been collected in the Canadian Census since before Confederation. The general definition of a family used by Statistics Canada is a now-married or common-law couple with or without children of either or both spouses, or a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling.

Statistics Canada currently delineates two types of families: Census families and economic families. Census families are defined as a now-married couple (with or without never-married sons and/or daughters of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (again with or without never-married sons and/or daughters of either or both partners), or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one never-married son or daughter living in the same dwelling. This definition roughly corresponds to the concept of a nuclear family. The difference between this definition and the generic one above is that the Census family concept restricts the definition of a family to parent(s) with never-married children living with them. Married or formerly married children (for example, separated or divorced) living with their parent(s) are not considered part of Census families.

Economic family is a more inclusive concept than Census family because it also includes members of an extended family living in the same household. It 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. This definition may include more people than the nuclear family concept.

Both the Census family and economic family concepts pertain to couples of the opposite sex. Same-sex couples are not included as no reliable data are currently available.

The concept of household differs from that of a family in that it refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling. It may consist of a family group (Census family) with or without other non-family persons, or two or more families sharing a dwelling, or groups of unrelated persons, or one person living alone.

Family status refers to the family situation of an individual: whether she or he is living with a partner (now-married or common-law), and whether there are children present. Marital status indicates whether a person is married or living common-law, while legal marital status refers to their legal conjugal status. (In other words, one or both of the partners in a common-law union could be legally married and separated from someone else. Since 1981, this type of detail has been available from the Census.)

Marital and family status

There are two main sources of information on the living arrangements and marital and family status of women: the Census and the General Social Survey. The Census provides comprehensive cross-sectional socio-economic data for small areas and for population sub-groups, while the General Social Survey supplies in-depth information on topics such as social support, family history, and step families. In addition, information on families is also available from some of the longitudinal surveys: the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics and the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth. The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics collects data on economic families. While the primary focus of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth is on children, they are seen in the context of their families and households, and these relationships can be reconstructed from the data files.

For the 1991 Census, there are three primary descriptive publications:

- *Age, Sex and Marital Status*, Catalogue 93-310, provides information on the legal marital status of the population, although more recent estimates are available in *Annual Demographic Statistics*, Catalogue 91-213. The Census publication includes data on the legal marital status of people living common-law in Canada, the provinces/territories, and in Census Metropolitan Areas. This information is not available from a more recent source.
- *Families: Number, Type and Structure*, Catalogue 93-312, contains considerable information on the family status of women, with the data presented at the national and provincial/territorial levels. It includes: living arrangements; Census families by the number of never-married sons and daughters living at home; family size; Census families by the age groups of never-married sons and daughters; and data on now-married, common-law and lone-parent families, including legal marital status. Other or more comprehensive information from the Census on family status can be obtained on a cost-recoverable basis. 1996 Census data on this topic were released in October 1997.
- *Families: Social and Economic Characteristics*, Catalogue 93-320, profiles Census families in private households in terms of the tenure and structural type of their dwelling. It also includes data on the immigrant status, educational attainment, mother tongue, home language, and labour force participation of spouses and lone parents. 1996 Census information on this topic will be released in June 1998.

Two analytical reports on family life were produced from the 1991 Census Focus on Canada series:

- *Families in Canada*, Catalogue 96-307-XPE, illustrates the dramatic changes in family structure that have occurred in recent decades. It reviews definitions of the family, and contrasts current data with data from previous Censuses. As well, it analyses family size and structure, composition, living arrangements, and economic well-being, and concludes with a discussion of the family in the future.
- *Children and Youth: An Overview*, Catalogue 96-320-XPE, examines the living arrangements, education, and cultural and economic conditions of young people. It looks at children of two-parent and lone-parent families, children living alone, and teenaged parents. It also examines the level of schooling, field of study, employment, unemployment and income of youth. Most of the data are presented by sex.

Family transitions

In recent years, Statistics Canada has identified a number of gaps in the data that it produces. One of these is information on changes and transitions in family life: births and deaths; marriage; children leaving home; divorce; separation; the addition of other family members; and new family formation. The development of thematic and longitudinal surveys has helped close these gaps. These new surveys include the General Social Survey, and longitudinal surveys like the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics and the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth.

The General Social Survey on Family and Friends (Cycle 5, 1990) and Family (Cycle 10, 1995) focused on family history and transitions.

- *Family and Friends*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE94009, in the General Social Survey analysis series, reports on the results of Cycle 5. It discusses union formation and dissolution, children and fertility intentions, living arrangements and satisfaction, household division of labour and social support, and contact with family and friends. It also studies the family structures and dynamics of older Canadians, those aged 45-64 and 65 and over. Almost all the tabulations are by sex. In addition, it includes some comparisons with the 1984 Family History Survey.
- The first data from Family, Cycle 10, were published in *The Daily* on June 19, 1996, as “Canadian families: diversity and change.” A fact sheet, “Canadian families: diversity and change,” Catalogue 12F0061XPE, is also available free of charge from the General Social Survey Dissemination Office.
- *Growing Up in Canada*, Catalogue 89-550-MPE, contains some of the first analyses of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth. Several of the papers in this report cover family transitions, lone-parent families and step families. Other topics covered include: the temperament of infants and environmental factors; the effect of parenting practices; and children’s aggressive behaviour.

Data are also available from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics on family changes and transitions over time:

- *Dynamics of Labour and Income*, Catalogue 75-201-XPE, 1994 report, includes an analytical article entitled “Following Life Events” which looks at marital history, the age of mothers at first birth, number of children, and the duration of marriages and common-law unions.
- *Dynamics*, Vol. 5, No. 1, discusses the first release of longitudinal data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. The feature article is “Life Events: How Families Change.” The data in this issue were also featured in *The Daily* on April 11, 1996.
- The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics also has a series of standard tabulations on “Family change: joining, unjoining and rejoining.” Users must specify the number and levels of geography they want, and the costs are dependant on these. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Household Surveys Data Dissemination Unit.
- One of the research papers, Catalogue 75F0002MPE96011, describes technical aspects of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics collection of data on families. It also indicates how family data can be analysed longitudinally.

Finally, the Census is one of the major sources of information on lone parents. The 1991 Census data on lone-parent families, by sex of head, are presented in the publications mentioned above. While data on court-settled custody arrangements are published in *Divorces*, Catalogue 84-213-XPB (see below), no data are available on non-custodial parents.

Vital statistics

Vital statistics refers to data on births, stillbirths, marriages, and the number and causes of death. Divorce statistics are sometimes included in this term. All vital events, except divorce, are required by law to be reported to provincial or territorial registrars of vital statistics. Statistics Canada has been compiling, analysing, and publishing national information on vital statistics since 1921. Since 1969, the Agency has also received divorce data from Justice Canada. The publications related to family formation and dissolution include the following:

- *Marriages*, Catalogue 84-212-XPB, lists, by year, the number of marriages, the marriage rate, the average age at first marriage of both women and men, and the marital status of brides and bridegrooms.
- *Divorces*, Catalogue 84-213-XPB, includes, by year, the number of divorces and the divorce rate, as well as information on custody arrangements decided in court.

Both publications contain national, provincial and territorial data. (Both these publications will be discontinued after the 1995 reference year, and the information will be included in the forthcoming *Compendium of Health and Vital Statistics*.)

- *Selected Marriage Statistics, 1921-1990*, Catalogue 82-552-XPB, is a compilation of historical data relating to selected marriage data, for Canada, the provinces and territories. It includes numbers and rates of marriages, marriages by month, age-specific marriage rates, marriages by age and marital status, and average and median age of bride and bridegroom at marriage.
- *The Decline of Marriage in Canada, 1981-1991*, Catalogue 84-536-XPB, traces the evolution of the institution of marriage in Canadian society over the 10-year period. It includes the proportion of marriages ending in divorce and the average duration of lifetime spent in each marital status.

Analytical articles

Family issues have been covered in a number of recent articles in *Canadian Social Trends*. For example, "Living with relatives," a comprehensive discussion and analysis of 1991 Census data on living arrangements that was published in the Autumn 1996 issue; "Emotional Support and Family Contacts of Older Canadians," in the Spring 1993 issue; "Seniors 75+: Living Arrangements and Lifestyles," Autumn 1993; "Births Outside Marriage: A Growing Alternative," Summer 1994; "Changes in Family Living," Summer 1993; "Common-law Unions: The Quebec Difference," Summer 1994; "Leaving the Nest? The Impact of Family Structure," Autumn 1995; "Marriage in Canada: Changing Beliefs and Behaviours, 1600-1900," Summer 1994; and "Canadian Attitudes to Divorce," Spring 1998. Almost all these articles include analyses by sex.

The Spring 1997 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* contains a number of papers on the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, adapted from *Growing Up in Canada*, Catalogue 89-550-MPE. The articles include "Overview of Children and Their Families," "Parenting Style Makes a Difference," "Problems of Children in Lone-Mother Families," and "Children in Step Families."

Population in institutions

The most complete information on the institutional population comes from the Census. Data from the 1996 Census are scheduled for release in June 1998. For 1991, the information is contained in *Dwellings and Households*, Catalogue 93-311-XPB. This publication provides data on the number, sex and age group of people living in institutions, by type of institution. It also includes counts of institutional staff by type of institution. These data are available for Canada, the provinces and territories.

While the Census data include persons living in hospitals and health-care facilities, more recent and comprehensive data on this population and its health status are covered in the National Population Health Survey.

HOUSING AND WEALTH

Under the heading of housing and wealth are grouped topics such as household maintainer(s), affordability of housing, home ownership and status of mortgage, and ownership of household amenities, as well as other assets and indicators of wealth. Information on these topics is available from both the quinquennial Census and the annual Household Facilities and Equipment Survey.

The term “household maintainer” refers to the person or persons in the household who pay the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity, etc., for the dwelling. Primary household maintainer refers, if applicable, to the person primarily responsible for paying the shelter expenses for the dwelling.

As used by Statistics Canada, housing affordability indicates the proportion of average monthly total household income which is spent on the owner’s major payments (in the case of owner-occupied dwellings) or on gross rent (in the case of tenant-occupied dwellings). To be affordable, shelter costs must be 30% or less of total household income.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) uses Statistics Canada housing information, and expands upon it by introducing the concept of core housing need. Core housing need refers to households living below one or more of today’s standards for housing adequacy, affordability, or suitability, and whose total household income is insufficient to afford rental housing that does meet standards. CMHC uses the same 30% shelter cost-to-income ratio as Statistics Canada. For further information on CMHC’s housing research, contact the Canadian Housing Information Centre at 1-800-668-2642.

Statistics Canada’s housing data are available at both the household and individual level, depending on the survey and type of household. For example, the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey is conducted at the household level. However, it is possible to obtain data on the sex of the reference person, and separate two-partner and single-person households. Similarly, in the Census, data can be analysed in terms of the sex of the household maintainer and the number of persons in the household. It is also possible to obtain data on household members who are not principal maintainers, although this can only be done by special request.

Housing and housing affordability

The Census collects information on tenure, need for repairs, structural type of dwelling, number of rooms, number of bedrooms, period of construction, housing affordability, and household maintainer(s). Data from the 1996 Census on this topic will be released in June 1998.

The 1991 Census data on housing were published in the following publications.

- *Dwellings and Households*, Catalogue 93-311-XPB, provides information on household size and the structural type and tenure of occupied private dwellings, as well as historical data on the population in private households and Census families. It also includes data on primary household maintainers, by sex and age. The data are available at the national, provincial or territorial level and, in some cases, for Census Metropolitan Areas.

- *Occupied Private Dwellings*, Catalogue 93-314-XPB, presents information on the characteristics of these dwellings, including tenure, structural type, period of construction, number of rooms and bedrooms, condition and estimated value. All the tables include Canada, the provinces/territories, and Census Metropolitan Areas. This publication does not include data on the dwelling occupants.
- *Housing Costs and Other Characteristics of Canadian Households*, Catalogue 93-330-XPB, profiles private households in Canada and the provinces/territories by household income, showing the number of rooms per household and per person, along with tenure, structural type and period of construction. The publication provides information on indicators of housing affordability such as owners' major payments and gross rent as a percentage of income. One of the tables presents these characteristics by the sex and age group of the principal household maintainer. Some tables also include data for Census Metropolitan Areas.

Other unpublished Census data on housing can be obtained for small areas and for populations such as ethnic groups, female lone parents, or visible minority women, by age group. All user requests would entail a charge.

- The Household Facilities and Equipment Survey covers tenure, need for repairs, number of rooms per dwelling and per person, period of construction, and dwelling type. These data are presented in *Housing Facilities and Equipment*, Catalogue 64-202-XPB; this publication does not include information on the residents of households.

Household equipment and facilities

The Household Facilities and Equipment Survey collects data that are not included in the Census. These include principal heating equipment and heating fuel, and ownership of household facilities and amenities, ranging from telephones, radios, televisions, stoves and refrigerators to microwaves, video cassette recorders, home computers and Internet access.

- *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics*, Catalogue 13-218-XPB, presents data from the Household Income, Facilities and Equipment database that links the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey information to the Survey of Consumer Finances. In it, the housing and household facilities data are broken down by income groups and by household types, including one-person households, two-parent families with children under age 18, and single-parent families with children under age 18. The housing data include tenure, household size, type of dwelling, need for repairs, number of rooms and measures of crowding. While this publication provides statistics by age of household head, no data are provided by sex. Unpublished information can be obtained on a cost-recoverable basis, depending on confidentiality and quality constraints. Measures of housing affordability may also be available upon request.

Measures of wealth

Statistics Canada has conducted a number of asset and debt surveys to capture detailed information on the holdings and liabilities of individuals and families. The last survey occurred in 1984. Although the information from this survey is still available, its results are dated, as Canadian society and the economy have changed considerably since that time. To reflect these changes and to obtain more recent information on the wealth, assets and debts of Canadians, the Agency is proposing to conduct a revised and enhanced Asset and Debt Survey. This proposal is now in the development stage, and is discussed in Section 4 of this Guide. The following will review the asset and debts surveys conducted in the past.

Previous asset and debt surveys

From 1955 to 1984, Statistics Canada collected asset and debt data on six separate occasions, using the Survey of Consumer Finances. Over time, these surveys broadened in coverage from non-farm private households to all private households in Canada. As well, the category of assets they covered gradually expanded. The 1955 survey focused mainly on liquid asset holdings; by 1984, coverage had increased to include holdings of fixed and longer-term assets. The 1977 survey was the last to include a separate sample of high wealth individuals. This was done to improve the estimates of income and wealth at the upper end of the spectrum. This technique was not continued in the 1984 survey. While information on participation in pension plans was collected in previous surveys, the value of these pensions was never part of the publicly released documentation.

The last asset and debt survey was conducted as a supplement to the May 1984 Survey of Consumer Finances. The sample was selected from the Labour Force Survey sampling frame. About 72% of the 14,000 sample family units provided the data on which estimates of wealth were based. In addition to the information collected from the Labour Force Survey, all family members aged 15 and over were asked to provide information on their income, and asset and debt position. The survey was conducted by trained interviewers, who attempted to contact the person most knowledgeable about the family's financial affairs.

The income data collected were for the year 1983, whereas the asset and debt detail was reported as of the time of the survey, May 1984. The data, published in *The Distribution of Wealth in Canada*, Catalogue 13-580-XPB, presented information for economic families and unattached individuals. Geographic detail was provided for five economic regions.

Analytical articles

Canadian Social Trends has published some articles on housing. These include: "Condominium Living," Summer 1996; "Housing Affordability Problems Among Renters" and "Housing Tenure Trends," Spring 1995.

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The topic of women's health and well-being encompasses a broad range of issues: estimates of life expectancy, births and therapeutic abortions, disease, number and causes of death, health risks, physical exercise, mental health, and leisure activities. In general, this information comes from two primary sources: vital statistics received from provincial and other sources; and population-based surveys. While most of these data are produced by Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division, there are other important sources of information. For example, statistics on AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases are available from Health Canada; the National Cancer Institute produces Canadian Cancer Statistics. Similarly, Statistics Canada does not collect information on new reproductive technologies; information on this topic is, however, included in *Proceed with Care*, the final report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy is one of the most widely used indicators of the health of the population. Estimates of life expectancy by sex and age are produced by Statistics Canada every five years, after a Census. There are several publications on this topic, with data by sex and age for Canada and the provinces, but not in all cases for the two territories:

- The current publication, *Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, 1990-1992*, Catalogue 84-537-XPB, was produced after the 1991 Census;
- The annual *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada*, Catalogue 91-209-XPE, regularly publishes information on this topic;
- *Longevity and Historical Life Tables: 1921-1981*, Catalogue 89-506-XPB, contains historical information;
- Projections of estimated life expectancy appeared in *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories: 1993-2011*, Catalogue 91-520.

Births and deaths

Data on births and deaths from vital statistics and administrative records provide key indicators of health. The following descriptive publications present information on these topics:

- *General Summary of Vital Statistics*, Catalogue 84F0001-XPB, provides an annual summary of vital statistics on live births, stillbirths, infant deaths, deaths, and marriages, for Canada, the provinces/territories, counties, Census divisions, districts and urban places.
- *Births and Deaths*, Catalogue 84-210-XPB, is in two parts. Part 1 provides the numbers and rates of live births and stillbirths of at least 20 weeks gestation; fertility rates; live births by age of mother and order of live birth; male and female birth weights by age of mother and gestation period at the time of birth; and live births by Census division and counties. Part 2 presents the numbers and rates of deaths by marital status, age and sex; infant, neonatal, postnatal and perinatal deaths; maternal deaths; and stillbirths of at least 20 weeks gestation at the time of birth, for Canada, the provinces and territories. This publication will be discontinued after the 1995 reference year, and the information in it will be included in the forthcoming *Compendium of Health and Vital Statistics*.

- *Selected Birth and Fertility Statistics, 1921-1990*, Catalogue 82-553-XPB, is an occasional publication that is a compilation of historical data on selected birth and fertility statistics for Canada, the provinces and territories. It includes the numbers and rates of live births; fertility rates; births and birth rates by age of mother and order of live birth; and birthweights of newborns.
- *Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, Canada, 1974-1993*, Catalogue 82-568-XPB, is an occasional publication that provides annual estimates of pregnancies and rates for Canada, the provinces and territories. It includes numbers and rates of pregnancy outcomes as live births, abortions and fetal loss for these areas over the 18 years. For areas with available information, it presents age-specific numbers and rates of pregnancies and outcomes.
- *Causes of Death*, Catalogue 84-208-XPB, presents the number of deaths categorized by the International Classification of Diseases. Injuries and the causes of death are shown by sex for the provinces/territories and by sex and age group for Canada.
- *Mortality – Summary Causes*, Catalogue 84-209-XPB, publishes annual information on the causes of death, including infant and perinatal mortality, and death rates by age and sex. Standardized death rates and a summary of vital statistics are also given. All data are presented at the national and provincial/territorial levels.
- *Selected Mortality Statistics, Canada, 1921-1990*, Catalogue 82-548-XPB, is a compilation of historical data relating to the demographic aspects of death data for Canada, the provinces and territories. Major topics include the numbers and rates of deaths; age-specific and age-standardized death rates; mean and median age of decedents; deaths by age, sex, and marital status; natural increase of the population and rates; and life expectancy.
- *Selected Infant Mortality and Related Statistics, Canada, 1921-1990*, Catalogue 82-549-XPB, is a compilation of historical data on the demographic aspects of infant deaths, maternal deaths, and stillbirths. It includes infant and perinatal deaths and rates, maternal deaths and rates, and stillbirth numbers and rates, for Canada, the provinces and territories.

Cancer

- *Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1997*, Catalogue 82F0008XPE, is a special 10-year anniversary edition that represents a collaborative effort among Statistics Canada, the National Cancer Institute of Canada, Health Canada, the Canadian Cancer Society, and provincial/territorial cancer registries. This monograph contains estimates of cancer incidence and mortality for 1997, historical (actual and estimated) data from 1969 to 1997, and selected indicators on the burden of cancer. It features a comparison of the burden of cancer in Canada in 1997 to that reported in the first edition in 1987.
- *Cancer Incidence in Canada, 1969-1993*, Catalogue 82-566-XPB, consolidates in standard formats the most current cancer incidence data available at Statistics Canada, and presents historical data never before published at this level of detail at the national level. It can be used to develop and evaluate cancer intervention programs, and to plan health services.

Therapeutic abortions

Data collection for the Therapeutic Abortions Survey, starting with the 1995 data year, has been transferred to the Canadian Institute for Health Information. Statistics Canada, however, will continue to publish annual statistics from this survey.

- *Therapeutic Abortions*, Catalogue 82-219-XPB, is an annual publication on the therapeutic abortions performed in Canada that includes some medical and demographic characteristics, such as age and area of residence, on the women obtaining abortions. It also provides information about the legal abortions obtained by Canadian residents as reported by some of the states in the United States.
- *Selected Therapeutic Abortion Statistics, 1970-1991*, Catalogue 82-550-XPB, is a compilation of historical data related to selected therapeutic abortion statistics from 1970-1991 for Canada, the provinces and territories. It includes numbers and rates of therapeutic abortions; age specific abortion rates; teenage abortion rates; counts of abortions and rates from abortion clinics in Canada; counts of legal abortions from selected American states, especially along the Canada/United States border; and selected demographic and medical characteristics of the Canadian women who obtained abortions in Canada.

Health risks

Current health research suggests that a wide range of factors affect health and well-being, including weight, exercise and physical activity, nutrition, smoking, and alcohol consumption, as well as other environmental and socio-economic factors such as social contacts. Some of these issues are included in the General Social Survey, while others are addressed in the National Population Health Survey and earlier health surveys.

Statistics Canada has conducted a number of surveys on smoking habits and alcohol consumption. The most recent and comprehensive is the National Population Health Survey. Some national data from it were presented, by sex, in *National Population Health Survey Overview, 1994-95*, Catalogue 82-567-XPB. The information on alcohol use was also disaggregated by age, as well as sex. More detailed information from the National Population Health Survey on smoking and alcohol use among both residents of private households and people in institutions is available by special request or from the microdata files.

Several cycles of the General Social Survey have also collected data on these topics, and these are listed in the table in Appendix H. Information from Health and Social Support (Cycle 1) and Health (Cycle 6) were published by age and sex in *Health and Social Support*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE85001, and *Health Status of Canadians*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE94008, respectively. Data analysing the presence of alcohol in accidents were displayed by sex in *Accidents in Canada*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91003. Other data from the General Social Survey on smoking and alcohol use can be obtained by special request.

In addition, Statistics Canada's Special Surveys Division has fielded a number of surveys on these topics. Recent examples include:

- Survey of Smoking in Canada, 1994;
- Canada Alcohol and Drug Survey, 1994;

- Youth Smoking Survey, 1994.

Data from these surveys, by sex and age, are available in microdata files or by special request. For further information contact Special Surveys Dissemination and User Support, at (613) 951-4598.

Mental health

Mental health is one of the topics addressed in the private households component of the National Population Health Survey. The questions cover: work stress; general stress, including ongoing problems, recent life events and childhood and adult traumas; self-esteem and mental health. Some data from these questions, on the prevalence of depression by sex and household income, were published in *National Population Health Survey Overview, 1994-95*, Catalogue 82-567-XPB, but for the most part the data can be accessed only through the microdata file or by special request.

Although less comprehensively, the General Social Survey has also covered aspects of mental health. Several cycles have included questions on satisfaction, happiness, or emotional well-being. These are: Cycle 1, Health and Social Support; Cycle 2, Time Use, Social Mobility and Language; Cycle 5, Family and Friends; Cycle 6, Health; Cycle 9, Education, Work and Retirement; and Cycle 10, Family. While some information is included in *Health and Social Support*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE85001, and *Health Status of Canadians*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE94008, for the most part the data are available only by special request.

In addition, Cycle 7, Time Use of Canadians, contains questions on time stress, perceptions of time, and the “time crunch.” These data are published by age and sex in *As Time Goes By... Time Use of Canadians*, Catalogue 89-544-XPB.

Finally, Statistics Canada collects information on the medical and demographic characteristics of psychiatric patients discharged from psychiatric and general hospitals during the fiscal year. This information was formerly published in *Mental Health Statistics*, Catalogue 83-245-XPB. Although this publication has been discontinued, the information is still available from the Health Statistics Division.

Analytical articles

A number of articles in *Health Reports* have used National Population Health Survey data to focus on issues of health and well-being, analysed by sex. To date, they have included: “Older Residents of Health Care Institutions,” in Volume 7, No. 3; “Depression,” “A Healthy Outlook,” “The Health of Canada’s Immigrants in 1994-95,” and “Chronic Pain” in Volume 7, No. 4; “Reaching Smokers with Lower Educational Attainment” in Volume 8, No. 2; and “Chronic Conditions, Physical Limitations and Dependency among Seniors Living in the Community” and “Trends in Mammography Utilization, 1981 to 1994” in Volume 8, No. 3.

Mental health issues have been covered in both *Canadian Social Trends* and in *Health Reports*. Articles on dementia among seniors appeared in *Canadian Social Trends* (Summer 1997) and *Health Reports*, Volume 8, No. 2 (Autumn 1996). *Health Reports* also published “Depression: An Undertreated Disorder?” in Volume 8, No. 4. All contain data disaggregated by sex.

As well, "You Wear It Well: Health of Older Workers," in the Autumn 1996 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* analysed results, disaggregated by sex, from the 1994 cycle of the National Population Health Survey.

Canadian Social Trends has featured several papers on smoking, alcohol consumption and other lifestyle topics: "Alcohol Use and Its Consequences," Autumn 1995; "Drug Use Among Senior Canadians," Summer 1994; "Youth Smoking in Canada," Winter 1996; "Sport Participation in Canada," Spring 1995.

Health Reports has published articles on women's health issues. Questions related to breast cancer were dealt with in three articles, "Trends in Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality," in Volume 8, No. 2, "Who Doesn't Get a Mammogram," Volume 9, No. 1, and "Trends in Mammography Utilization, 1981 to 1994" in Volume 8, No. 3. As well, "Characteristics of Women on Hormone Replacement Therapy" and "The Risks of Childbearing at Older Ages" appeared in Volume 9, No. 2. For further information, consult the subject index that appears annually in the Spring issue.

Canadian Social Trends has published other articles on aspects of health. Cancer was dealt with in three papers: "Changes in Cancer Incidence and Mortality," and "Trends in Mortality from Smoking-related Cancers, 1950 to 1991," Winter 1995; and "Breast Cancer and Mammography," Spring 1998.

Canadian Social Trends has also published numerous articles of interest to women: "Trends in Low Birth Weight," Spring 1993; "Fifteen Years of AIDS in Canada," Summer 1996; "Health Facts from the 1994 National Population Health Survey," Spring 1996; "Healthy Pregnancies and Healthy Babies," Spring 1997; "Causes of Death: How the Sexes Differ," Summer 1996; and "What Influences People's Plans to Have Children?" Spring 1998. Almost all these articles include data analysed by sex.

Perspectives on Labour and Income has published several papers related to health and workplace issues: "A Job to Die For," Summer 1996; "Tired Workers," Summer 1995; and "Perceptions of Workplace Hazards," Spring 1994. All present data broken down by sex.

LEISURE

Recreation

There are two main sources of information on leisure time and physical activities: the National Population Health Survey and the General Social Survey. The private households component of the National Population Health Survey covers type and frequency of physical activity and time devoted to it. A physical activity index has been derived from the data. Some of this information, disaggregated by age and sex, was included in *National Population Health Survey Overview, 1994-95*, Catalogue 82-567-XPB; more detailed data can be obtained from the microdata file or by special request.

The General Social Survey also included these types of questions in the two surveys on health. Analytical information on the levels of physical activity, by age, sex and region, was published in *Health and Social Support*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE85001, and in *Health Status of Canadians*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE94008; unpublished data can be obtained by special request.

Furthermore, the two General Social Survey cycles on Time Use, Cycles 2 and 7, covered time spent on recreation and physical activities, as well as other leisure pursuits. Considerable information on average time spent on these activities, by age, sex, and other characteristics (for example, labour force status) are presented in *Where Does Time Go?*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91004, and *As Time Goes By... Time Use of Canadians*, Catalogue 89-544.

Travel

Women's domestic and international travel is covered in two publications:

- *Domestic Travel, Canadians Travelling in Canada*, Catalogue 87-504-XPB, contains data and analytical text on purpose of trip, activities, mode of transportation, length of stay, origin and destination, and expenditures. The information on travellers is presented by sex, marital status, educational attainment and occupation. Information by sex and age can be obtained by special request.
- *International Travel, Travel Between Canada and Other Countries*, Catalogue 66-201-XPB, provides a profile of international travellers by province/country of residence, area of destination, mode of transportation, purpose, length of stay, expenditures, age group, and sex. While the data are not published by age and sex, this information can be obtained by special request.

Religious activities

Religious affiliation and activities are covered in both the decennial Census and the General Social Survey. The Census question asks respondents to specify a denomination or religion even if they are not currently a practising member of that group.

- *Religions in Canada*, Catalogue 93-319, presents data from the 1991 Census on religious affiliation, by sex, age, schooling, ethnic origin, mother tongue, immigration status, and labour force activity. The data are published for Canada, the provinces/territories, and in some cases, for Census Metropolitan Areas.

Every cycle of the General Social Survey has included questions on both religious affiliation and frequency of attendance at religious services or meetings. For the most part, this information has not been published.

In addition, the two General Social Survey surveys on Time Use have covered time spent on religious activities. While some of the data from the 1986 survey, Time Use, Social Mobility and Language, appeared, disaggregated by age and sex, in *Where Does Time Go?*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91004, no data have been published from the 1992 survey, Time Use of Canadians. All unpublished General Social Survey data, however, can be accessed by special request.

Canadian Social Trends has featured the paper “The Persistence of Christian Religious Identification in Canada,” in its Spring 1997 issue.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

This topic includes educational attainment, school attendance, continuing education, literacy, and the life-long development of skills. It also includes the matching of skills, education and training to meet current and future job and labour-market needs. There are, within Statistics Canada, four major sources of data on the education of women: the Centre for Education Statistics; Census of Population; Labour Force Survey; and some cycles of the General Social Survey. Each source produces data from a different perspective and to meet differing needs. The Centre for Education Statistics produces data from sample surveys and administrative records, such as school and university registrations, while the other data are drawn solely from population surveys. As well, the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth has an education component in its survey of children.

Educational attainment and school attendance

The Census contains six education questions, which are asked of people aged 15 and over: school attendance, highest grade of elementary or secondary school, years of university and of non-university, degrees obtained, and major field of study. Highest level of education is derived from these data. 1996 data for all the Census education questions will be released in mid-April 1998.

- *Educational Attainment and School Attendance*, Catalogue 93-328-XPB, provides comprehensive information from the 1991 Census, by sex and age groups, for Canada and the provinces/territories, on highest level of schooling, and full and part-time school attendance. It also gives summary historical data on educational attainment, by sex and age groups, from 1951 to 1991. The data on school attendance are cross-classified by characteristics such as highest level of schooling and labour force activity. Data for smaller areas or for population subgroups are available by special request.

The Labour Force Survey also collects information on educational attainment. It provides estimates of the population, aged 15 and over, by educational attainment and labour force activity, including employment and unemployment rates.

- *Labour Force Annual Averages*, Catalogue 71-220-XPB, presents figures broken down by sex or by broad age groups for Canada, although no age and sex breakdowns are provided for the provinces. However, more comprehensive age and sex breakdowns are available, depending on sample size and quality constraints. These figures permit the analysis of women's labour force status in terms of their level of schooling. The publication also includes data on the labour force status of students aged 15-24. This information supports analyses of the labour force activity of students and non-students.

Field of study

A question on major field of study or training was first asked in the 1986 Census and repeated in the 1991 and 1996 Censuses. It refers only to graduates of postsecondary education.

- *Major Fields of Study of Postsecondary Graduates*, Catalogue 93-329-XPB, contains data for the 1991 Census, along with some 1986 data, that provide comprehensive information on the major fields of study or training of university, trades and other non-university graduates, by sex and age groups, for Canada and the provinces/territories.

- In addition, the Centre for Education Statistics has information on the field of study of students by sex and level of education, which appear in Education in Canada, Catalogue 81-229-XPB. However, these figures refer to students currently enrolled, and not, as in the Census, to all graduates. They are also less comprehensive in terms of geography than those provided by the Census.

Education data from the General Social Survey

As discussed in Section 2, two cycles of the General Social Survey, Work, Education and Retirement, in 1994, and Education and Work, in 1989, explore past, current and future educational pursuits, and are designed to identify trends in educational, labour market and retirement activities throughout the life cycle.

The major topics covered are educational attainment, field of study, current studies (or reason for not continuing in school), the level towards which the respondent is working, activities after completion of education, education plans, province, and language of education.

- *Human Resource Challenges of Education, Computers and Retirement*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE92007, analysed 1989 data from the Education and Work cycle in terms of employment and human resources. The tables are cross-classified by age and sex.

Unpublished information can be obtained by special request. All the data are available by sex and age group. Among the other variables are marital status, family structure, personal and household income, sources of income, language, religion and physical limitations.

The two cycles on Time Use also have an educational component. For example, they collect information on how people spend their time over a seven-day week in labour market, educational and personal activities. In terms of education, they provide information on the amount of time invested in courses, type of courses taken (career or personal), full and part-time attendance, duration of studies, number of occurrences of educational activities and so on. They also contain many other variables, such as marital status, age group, family structure, language, personal and household income, number of children living at home and age of youngest child. The surveys permit the analysis of educational activities in the context of other activities and type of time use.

- *Where Does Time Go?*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91004, contains a section on education, with tables by age and sex, and in some cases, by family status. Unpublished information from the two surveys on time spent in educational activities can be obtained by special request.

Adult education and training

- The Census publication on school attendance, *Educational Attainment and School Attendance*, Catalogue 93-328-XPB, provides information on adults attending school. No information is provided on the types of schooling; this can be obtained by special request. More detailed information is available, by request, from the Adult Education and Training Survey.
- For further information, see *Guide to Statistics Canada Information and Data Sources on Adult Education and Training*, Catalogue 81-580-XPB.

Literacy

In recent years, Statistics Canada has conducted two major surveys on literacy levels: Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities (LSUDA), in 1989; and the International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS), in 1994. Several analytical publications and articles were produced, as well as microdata files. While most of the tables in the publications are not broken down by sex, this information can be obtained by special request.

- *Adult Literacy in Canada: Results of a National Study*, Catalogue 89-525-XPE, analyses the 1989 Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities results;
- *Literacy, Economy and Society*, Catalogue 89-545-XPE, presents comparative international data from the International Adult Literacy Survey;
- *Literacy Skills of Canadian Youth*, Catalogue 89-552-MPE, and *Reading the Future: A Portrait of Literacy in Canada*, Catalogue 89-551-XPE, presents results of the Canadian aspect of the International Adult Literacy Survey.

Analytical papers

Many articles on education issues have been published in Statistics Canada's periodicals. The premier vehicle is *Education Quarterly Review*, Catalogue 81-003-XPB, although analytical papers on education have also appeared in other Statistics Canada quarterlies. For example, *Canadian Social Trends* has featured articles such as "Education of Women in Canada," Winter 1995; "International Students in Canada," Summer 1996; "Distance Education: Beyond Correspondence Courses," Spring 1996; and "Adult Literacy in Canada, the United States and Germany," Winter 1996. These last two papers do not contain sex-disaggregated data.

Perspectives on Labour and Income has also published papers on education. For example, the Autumn 1995 issue included "Employment Prospects for High School Graduates" and "Labour Market Outcomes for University Co-op Graduates," while "International Survey on Adult Literacy" and "The Marginally Literate Workforce" were published in the Summer 1996 issue. "Facing the Future: Adults Who Go Back to School" was published in Autumn 1997. Of these papers, just those on international students, employment prospects for high school graduates, and adults who go back to school include analyses by sex.

WORK

This topic includes women's paid and unpaid work. The paid work component encompasses the labour force participation of women, their employment and unemployment levels, full and part-time paid work, and occupation and industry. This aspect of women's working lives is closely related to their educational levels and family status. The subject of unpaid work is also related to these variables. It includes time spent on housework, child care, volunteer activities, and care and assistance to seniors, as well as the valuation of unpaid work.

Data on women's work come from four sources: Labour Force Survey; Census of Population; Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics; and General Social Survey.

Labour force participation, employment and unemployment

The most current statistics on women and their labour force status and activity comes from the Labour Force Survey. The Labour Force Survey produces estimates of labour force participation rates, paid full and part-time employment, and unemployment of women and men, by age, marital and family status, and educational attainment. Although most of this information is published in *Labour Force Annual Averages*, Catalogue 71-220-XPB, more detailed data can be obtained by special request. The data are also available on CD-ROM.

The five-year Census covers much of the same information. While less current than the Labour Force Survey, the Census is more comprehensive in that it can provide data for the two territories, small geographic areas, and for smaller population groups such as Aboriginal or immigrant women. In many cases, it can also support analyses of these groups by age and geography. In addition, the Census database permits the linkage of variables such as sex and labour force activity with all other Census questions, e.g., marital and family status, housing, mother tongue, ethnic origin, immigration and visible minority status, school attendance, educational attainment, and income. 1996 Census data on labour force status and paid work will be available in mid-March 1998.

Several publications on labour force activity were produced from the 1991 Census. All are for the population aged 15 and over, by sex.

- *Labour Force Activity*, Catalogue 93-324-XPB, profiles labour force status, by five-year age groups, and by marital status, for Canada and the provinces/territories. Historical figures from 1971 to 1991 are included. As well, data are given on type of paid work activity during 1990: duration, and full and part-time status.
- *Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children*, Catalogue 93-325-XPB, includes figures on the 1991 labour force status of women, by marital status, selected age groups, and the presence of children, for Canada, and the provinces/territories. However, the tables included in this publication represent only a fraction of the data on this topic that can be retrieved from the Census. For example, analysts may request more comprehensive or different data on women's age groups, or more detail on the age and number of children.

- Information on the labour force, by detailed industry and class of worker, for Canada and the provinces/territories, for 1986 and 1991, can be found in *Industry and Class of Worker*, Catalogue 93-326-XPB. Similarly, comprehensive data on the labour force by occupation and sex are in *Occupation*, Catalogue 93-327-XPB.
- Two analytical publications were published in the Focus on Canada series, *Female Baby Boomers: A Generation at Work*, Catalogue 96-315-XPE, and *The Self-Employed*, Catalogue 96-316-XPE. Both include tables and charts broken down by sex.
- *Place of Work*, Catalogue 93-323-XPB, presents information on the place of work of the employed labour force, by place of residence, for Census subdivisions in Census Metropolitan Areas. This information is used by transportation planners.

The 1996 Census included a question on mode of transportation to work, last asked in 1971. These data will also be released in mid-March 1998.

Underemployment

The incidence of involuntary part-time work is used as an indicator of the amount of unutilized labour supply, or “underemployment.” This information is derived from the Labour Force Survey questions on reasons for part-time work: people who are working less than 30 hours a week because they are unable to find full-time work are considered to be involuntary part-timers. For further information, see the Summer 1997 issue of *Labour Force Update*, Catalogue 71-005-XPB, which is devoted to the topic of hours of work. In addition, the Autumn 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* featured an article on this topic, with data broken down by sex.

The questions on reasons for part-time work were revised during 1996 to improve the measurement of underemployment.² The new questions were introduced gradually during the latter half of the year, and as a result there is a break in the time series. The new time series started in January 1997.

Data on involuntary part-timers are also available from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics and the two General Social Survey cycles on Work, in 1989 and 1994. They can be retrieved from the microdata files or by special request.

Underemployment can also mean under-utilization, or a mismatch, of skills. The National Graduates Survey compared graduates’ jobs and educational backgrounds, and the results were published in the series, *The Class of ...* The two Work cycles of the General Social Survey also contained questions on this issue, as well as on union membership. Data from Education, Work and Retirement, the Cycle 9, in 1994, were analysed, by sex, in “I Feel Overqualified for My Job,” published in the Winter 1997 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*.

Unionization

Data on union membership are now collected in the Labour Force Survey. The first release of this information was announced in *The Daily* on August 28, 1997, and an historical article, “A Statistical Portrait of the Trade Union Movement,” with data disaggregated by sex, appeared in the Winter 1997 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. Data on union membership can also be retrieved from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics and the two Work surveys of the General Social Survey.

Information on unions by industry, and their members by sex, was published up to 1992 in *Calura: Labour Unions*, Catalogue 71-202-XPB. In the intervening years, these statistics have been published by Human Resources Development Canada.

Work-related mobility

Work-related mobility refers to a move or moves made by workers for employment reasons, such as starting a new job or a receiving a promotion.

Work-related mobility can be defined using Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics data. Questions on moves and reasons for them were also included in the two General Social Survey cycles on Family, in 1990 and 1985. This information can also be retrieved from the microdata files or by special request.

Non-standard work

Non-standard work refers to non-traditional or atypical work arrangements. These include shift work, flexible schedules, home-based paid work, temporary or contract jobs, paid overtime, own-account self-employment (that is, without paid employees), and multiple job-holding.

Information on non-standard work can be obtained from a number of Statistics Canada sources. The Survey of Work Arrangements, last done in November 1995, focuses on this topic. As well, data on non-standard work are covered in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Finally, because the Census includes a question on place of work, it can be used to derive considerable data on people working for pay at home.

Maternity benefits and parental-adoption leave

Statistics on maternity benefits and parental-adoption leave come from Employment Insurance statistics, and are now available on CANSIM. The data on parental-adoption leave are not broken down by sex, although this can be obtained by special request. This information was formerly published in the monthly, *Unemployment Insurance Statistics*, Catalogue 73-001-XPB, which was discontinued at the end of 1995. In addition, data on this topic can be retrieved from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

Retirement

The primary database on retired people is the General Social Survey, especially Cycle 9, Work, Education and Retirement, which focused on quality of life after retirement and on post-retirement activities. The survey asked people about their quality of life and their post-retirement activity: jobs held since retirement, reason for return to the labour market, and working conditions.

- *Canada's Changing Retirement Patterns: Findings from the General Social Survey*, Catalogue 89-546-XPE, is an analytical publication that discusses the retirement component of the survey. It describes the socio-demographic profile of retired people; retirement age; returning to paid work after retirement; and the financial status of retirees. Most of the tables are presented by sex; some also include age groups.

Unpaid work and time use

At present, the main sources of information on unpaid work are the time use, social support, and other focus components of the General Social Survey. However, in 1996, the Census for the first time featured questions on household activities: unpaid housework, yard work, or home maintenance; unpaid child care; and unpaid care or assistance to seniors. Data from these questions will be released in March 1998.

As well, until 1996, no information was collected in the Labour Force Survey, or other labour market surveys on women who are not in the paid labour force, and whose main activity is keeping house, as these surveys did not include questions on housework or other unpaid work. Nonetheless, starting with the 1996 data, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics collects information on the major activity of respondents during the year, and “keeping house” is one of the possible responses. This will facilitate a study of this population, even though no information is available from the survey on time spent on unpaid work.

And finally, it should be noted that considerable work has been done within the System of National Accounts on the measurement and valuation of unpaid work. See Section 4 of this Guide for more details.

Two cycles of the General Social Survey, Cycle 7 in 1992, and Cycle 2 in 1986, focused on time use. They collected information on respondents’ activities over a 24-hour period, and produced measures of time spent on unpaid work, including domestic work, child care, and volunteer activities, as well as participation in sport and cultural activities.

The data from the two surveys are available by age and sex, and include marital status, number of children living at home, age of youngest child, and main activity: employed (full- and part-time); unemployed; retired; keeping house.

- *As Time Goes By...*, Catalogue 89-544-XPB, analysed the 1992 data in terms of age groups and stages in the life cycle. Almost all the charts and tables present the data by sex. Where appropriate, they include marital, family and employment status.
- *Where Does Time Go?*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91004, presented similar information from the 1986 survey.

Analytical articles

Statistics Canada’s periodicals have featured many articles on women’s work. For example, as already mentioned, *Education Quarterly Review* has published several papers linking educational attainment and school attendance and training to labour market experience. In addition, *Canadian Social Trends* has frequently presented papers on work and labour force experience: “Women, Men and Work” and “Working Mothers,” Spring 1995; “Their Own Boss: The Self-employed in Canada,” Summer 1995; “Women in the Workplace,” Spring 1993; “Canadians Working at Home,” Spring 1996; “Measuring and Valuing Households’ Unpaid Work,” and “Retirement in the 90s,” Autumn 1996; “Working Arrangements and Time Stress,” Winter 1996; and, in the Autumn 1997 issue, “Changes in Women’s Work Continuity,” and “Attitudes to Women, Work and Family.” All include data broken down by sex.

Perspectives on Labour and Income is devoted to paid work, earnings, and income issues. The following are examples of articles that have appeared in recent issues: "Work Absences and Compensation," Autumn 1996; "Job Sharing" and "Measuring the Age of Retirement," Summer 1997; "Women Entrepreneurs" and "Unionized Workers," Spring 1996; "Non-standard Work on the Rise," Winter 1995; "Involuntary Part-timers," Autumn 1994; "Left Behind: Lone Mothers in the Labour Market" and "Declining Female Labour Force Participation," Summer 1994; "Balancing Work and Family Responsibilities," Spring 1994; "Women in Non-traditional Occupations" and "Adult Women's Participation Rate at a Standstill," Autumn 1995; "Work-related Sexual Harassment," Winter 1994; "Work Arrangements: 1995 Overview," Spring 1997; and "Non-permanent Paid Work," Autumn 1997. All, except the paper on job sharing, present data by sex. For further information on the articles published in *Perspectives*, see the index published annually in the Winter issue.

Statistics Canada has a new analytical quarterly, *Labour Force Update*, Catalogue 71-005-XPB. The first issue focused on young people (aged 15-24) and the labour market, with some of the tables and charts presented by sex. Future issues will be devoted to topics such as number of hours worked, and earnings.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

This topic includes earnings and other sources of income, total income, family incomes by type, the ratio of female-to-male earnings, and people with low incomes. Cross-sectional data on these issues come from the Census of Population and the Survey of Consumer Finances, while longitudinal data are now available from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

While some of the Census and Survey of Consumer Finances data are published, more detailed information can be obtained by special request. Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics data can be retrieved from the microdata file.

Income by source

All three surveys collect information on the different sources of income, as well as total income. In general, these sources of income include:

- wages and salaries;
- self-employment income;
- government transfer payments, including Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, federal child tax benefits, and other income from government sources;
- investment income;
- other income, including retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities.

The incomes of women and men can be analysed in terms of their age, geographic location, education, labour force status, and occupation, as well as reliance on government transfer payments.

1991 Census data on total income for individuals and families are published in the following publications.

- *Selected Income Statistics*, Catalogue 93-331-XPB, provides income statistics for individuals, Census families, and households for 1985 and 1990 in constant (1990) dollars. It includes both total income and employment income for people aged 15 and over by sex, age groups, work activity, and marital status, for Canada, provinces/territories, and Census Metropolitan Areas.
- *Employment Income by Occupation*, Catalogue 93-332-XPB, presents average employment income for 1985 and 1990 in constant (1990) dollars by comprehensive occupation and work activity, by sex, for Canada, the provinces and territories.

Census information on sources of income can be obtained by special request. 1996 Census data on income will be released in mid-May 1998.

- *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, Catalogue 13-207-XPB, contains Survey of Consumer Finances data on total income and sources of income, for economic families and unattached individuals.

Family incomes

There are four descriptive publications on family incomes.

- *Family Incomes: Census Families*, Catalogue 13-208-XPB, provides annual Survey of Consumer Finances data on the income of Census families, by type (two parent and lone-parent), and by the age and sex of the family head.³ It also includes similar information on people not in families.
- *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, Catalogue 13-207-XPB, from the Survey of Consumer Finances, presents similar information for economic families and unattached individuals.
- *Characteristics of Dual-Earner Families*, Catalogue 13-215-XPB, focuses on husband-wife economic families in which both partners are earners. It covers the increase in the incidence of dual-earner families and the contribution of female partners to family incomes. It also contains data on the composition of income of husband-wife families, by earning status of spouses.
- *Selected Income Statistics*, Catalogue 99-331-XPB, provides 1991 Census data on total family incomes for Census families, including husband-wife, and female and male-led lone-parent families.

Based on the 1991 Census, an analytical study on family incomes was published in the Focus on Canada series:

- *Family Income in Canada*, Catalogue 96-318-XPE, traces changes in Census family incomes and purchasing power between 1970 and 1990, highlighting the impact of the recession of the early 1980s. It examines the incomes of husband-wife families in terms of the changing work and education profiles of spouses, and studies the impact of paid work and age patterns on the incomes of lone-parent families. The study concludes with an examination of changes in regional disparities in family incomes.

A new analytical report has been published on income after separation:

- *Family Income after Separation*, Catalogue 13-588-MPB97005, looks at after-tax income and family composition, before and after separation. This study concentrates on legally married couples with children who separated between 1987 and 1993.

Female-male earnings ratio

The most current information on the female-male earnings ratio comes from the Survey of Consumer Finances:

- *Earnings of Men and Women*, Catalogue 13-217-XPB, is an annual publication that provides male and female average and median earnings for full-time, full-year workers and for all workers, by age, marital and family status, educational attainment, occupation, and job tenure. It contains an analytical introduction, as well as historical data.

While 1991 Census information on this topic can be derived from *Employment Income by Occupation*, Catalogue 93-332-XPB, the data were analysed in a Focus on Canada study:

- *Earnings of Canadians*, Catalogue 96-317-XPE, discusses earnings by sex, age, marital status, education, major field of study, work activity, and selected occupations. It covers the differences between male and female earnings since 1985, as well as the changes between 1970 and 1990 in overall earnings across provinces.

Finally, an analytical paper has been published in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics research series:

- *The Wage Gap between Men and Women*, Catalogue 75F0002MPE95014, analyses the wage gap in terms of education level, field of specialization, years of work experience, and hours worked.
- This issue was also discussed in “Male-female Earnings Gap among Recent University Graduates,” in the Summer 1990 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. The paper presented an analysis of the National Graduates Survey of 1984 and the Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey conducted in 1987.

RRSPs and pensions

Registered pension plans are covered in three publications. All three present data in terms of the sex of contributors, as well as the total dollar amount of contributions.

- *Pension Plans in Canada*, Catalogue 74-401-XPB, includes information on contributors to employer-sponsored registered pensions plans, by sex and province. It also contains data on eligibility conditions, retirement ages, and recipients of benefits. The 1994 version of this publication was not produced, as the information contained in it was incorporated into the following publication.
- *Canada's Retirement Income Programs: A Statistical Overview*, Catalogue 74-507-XPB, covers Old Age Security, Canada/Quebec Pension Plans, employer-sponsored registered pensions plans, and registered retirement income plans (RRSPs). It discusses the development of these programs and provides data from 1983-84 to 1993-94.
- *Retirement Savings Through RPPs and RRSPs: 1991 to 1995*, Catalogue 74F0002XPB, is a new publication produced from data supplied by Revenue Canada. It supplies information on the age, sex and income of people who did and did not contribute to these programs.

A number of recent articles in *Perspectives on Labour and Income* have discussed RRSPs: “RRSP Withdrawals Revisited” and “RRSP Rollovers,” Winter 1996; “RRSP Participation – the Sooner the Better” and “Low Incomes and RRSPs,” Spring 1997. All include analyses by sex.

People with low incomes

Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs) identify individuals and families who live in straitened circumstances. Although the LICOs are often referred to as poverty lines, they do not have an officially recognized status, nor does Statistics Canada promote their use as poverty lines. The cut-offs are determined from an analysis of Family Expenditure Survey data and are set at income levels where families spend, on average, 20% more on food, shelter, and clothing than the average family. The LICOs vary by family and community size.

Data on people living with low incomes can be found in two Survey of Consumer Finances publications:

- *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, Catalogue 13-207-XPB, presents historical data on the incidence of low income for all individuals, by age and sex, unattached persons, and for families, by type.

- *Low Income Persons*, Catalogue 13-569-XPB, presents historical information and provincial detail on all persons and on individuals living in families below the LICOs, by age group and sex. It contains data on children under 16 and 18 years of age, by family type (including female-headed lone-parent families), and on seniors, by sex, as well as on all people aged 18-64.

As well, from the Census:

- *Selected Income Statistics*, Catalogue 93-331-XPB, contains a table on the incidence of low income, for 1985 and 1990, among economic families, by type; unattached individuals, by sex; and people in private households, by age groups, for Canada, the provinces/territories, and for Census Metropolitan Areas.

Expenditures

The only source of information on the expenditures of women is the Family Expenditure and the Food Expenditure Surveys. The most recent data are for 1992; information from the 1996 surveys was released in December 1997. Both surveys provide information on expenditures by type in the context of household income, family type, size, and age of head. The data can be analysed in terms of comparisons over time and between family and household types. For example, the size and type of expenditures of two-spouse families can be compared to those of lone-parent families or those of women living alone. Comparisons are also possible between the expenditures of male and female-headed lone-parent families, or by age of household reference person.

Recent articles

Both *Canadian Social Trends* and *Perspectives on Labour and Income* have published papers on these topics. Examples from *Canadian Social Trends* include: "Government Sponsored Income Security Programs for Seniors," Spring 1996; and "Children in Low-income Families," Autumn 1996; from *Perspectives on Labour and Income*: "Spending Patterns of Couples without Children," Summer 1994; "Are Service Jobs Low-paying," Spring 1996; "Transfer Payments to Families with Children" and "Dual-pensioner Families," Autumn 1996; "Family Income after Separation," Summer 1997; and "Women as Main Wage-earners," Winter 1995.

WOMEN, VIOLENCE AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), part of Statistics Canada, is responsible for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on many aspects of the Canadian justice system. It collects data on a wide range of topics, including several aspects of victimization that are of particular interest to women, such as spousal assault and criminal harassment. As used by Statistics Canada, victimization refers to the number of women and men who have been victims of crimes as defined by the *Criminal Code* of Canada.

The CCJS produces many publications, including reports on crime incidents reported to the police, by sex of victims and offenders; reports on adult and youth courts; adult correctional services; legal aid; as well as municipal police strengths, by sex.

- *Canadian Crime Statistics*, Catalogue 85-205-XPE, provides an annual summary of criminal incidents reported by police agencies. It includes information for Canada and the provinces/territories, on violent crime, property crime, other *Criminal Code* offences, drug offences, and federal and provincial statutes. Some of the tables give information by age, and all the tables are broken down by sex. In addition, comprehensive data are presented from a sample of police departments for female victims of violent crime, by type of offence, age categories of victim, and relationship of accused to victim.
- *Family Violence in Canada*, Catalogue 89-541-XPE, published in 1994, brings together information from Statistics Canada and non-Statistics Canada sources to profile all aspects of family violence: wife assault, senior abuse, child abuse, and homicides. All the tables are broken down by sex, and some are available by age group.
- *Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases*, Catalogue 85-538-XPE, an occasional report, focuses on police and court statistics on the incidence of sexual assault reported to police. It provides a descriptive portrait of the criminal justice response to reports of sexual assault.
- *Juristat*, Catalogue 85-002, is a series of reports that provide comprehensive statistics and analysis on a variety of topics and issues concerning the justice system. Annual issues of *Juristat* are produced on crime statistics, homicide, impaired driving and other topics such as youth custody and youth courts. Additional issues of *Juristat* are produced on current topics of interest. Some examples:
 - *Street Prostitution in Canada*, Vol. 17, No. 2;
 - *Criminal Harassment*, Vol. 16, No. 12, on stalking;
- *Children and Youths as Victims of Violent Crimes*, Vol. 15, No. 15;
 - *Fear and Personal Safety*, Vol. 15, No. 9;
 - *Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey*, Vol. 14, No. 9;
 - *Spousal Homicide*, Vol. 14, No. 8;
 - *Gender Differences Among Victims of Violent Crime*, Vol. 12, No. 21.

The CCJS collaborates with the General Social Survey to conduct surveys on personal, household and criminal victimization. The results have been published in issues of *Juristat*. One example of these studies was the Violence Against Women Survey, conducted in 1993.

Violence Against Women Survey

The Violence Against Women Survey, funded by Health Canada under the Family Violence Initiative, was the first national survey to collect data on male violence against women. Approximately 12,300 women aged 18 and over were randomly selected, contacted by telephone, and asked about their perceptions of personal safety and their experiences of physical and sexual violence since the age of 16. The types of violence experienced by women were divided into three categories: wife assault, sexual assault and physical assault. The results were published in a special edition of *The Daily*, several issues of *Juristat*, and a dedicated issue of the *Canadian Journal of Criminology*, as well as in articles in *Canadian Social Trends* and *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. A book was also published, *Dangerous Domains: Violence Against Women in Canada* (Nelson Canada, 1996), by Holly Johnson, an analyst with CCJS.

Transition Home Survey

Under the Family Violence Initiative, Statistics Canada conducts the Transition Home Survey, a survey of all known transition homes and shelters. To date, three cycles have been conducted, with the next cycle scheduled for 1997-98. Thereafter, the survey will be conducted on a biennial basis. Its purpose is to collect both benchmark and trend data regarding facility operations, annual admissions, services to non-residents and profile information on the women and children who are transition home residents.

Approximately 450 transition homes, second stage houses, family resource centres, safe homes, satellite units, and emergency shelters are included in the survey.

The results have been published in *The Daily*, *Health Reports*, and *Family Violence in Canada*.

Analytical papers

Canadian Social Trends has featured several articles on justice issues: "Wife Assault in Canada," Autumn 1994; "Women Assaulted by Strangers," Spring 1995; "Canada's Shelters for Abused Women," Autumn 1994; and "Stalking: Criminal Harassment in Canada," Autumn 1997. *Perspectives on Labour and Income* published "Work-related Sexual Harassment" in the Winter 1994 issue.

DIVERSITY

Under the general heading of diversity are grouped data on female immigrants, women who are members of a visible minority, Aboriginal women, and women with disabilities. Although there are other sources of information within Statistics Canada, the Census is the main resource for data on immigrants and visible minorities. For Aboriginal women and women with disabilities, the Census database is supplemented by the extensive information collected by postcensal surveys designed to study a specific population in a concentrated fashion. These use screening questions on the Census to identify the population of interest, and then target them with an intensive follow-up survey. The resulting data can be linked to the Census to produce an extensive database.

Women in Canada, Catalogue 89-503-XPE, contains chapters on these groups, with extensive analyses and discussions of much of the available data. Each of these chapters is described below.

Immigrant women⁴

1991 Census data on immigrants appear in two main publications.

- *Immigration and Citizenship*, Catalogue 93-316-XPB, is a descriptive publication that provides data on the immigrant population by period of immigration, citizenship, and age at immigration; and on the non-immigrant, immigrant, and non-permanent resident population by place of birth and age. All of the tables are presented by sex, for Canada, and the provinces/territories; in some cases, data are also given for Census Metropolitan Areas.
- *Canada's Changing Immigrant Population*, Catalogue 96-311-XPE, in the Focus on Canada series, analyses the changing composition of the immigrant population, and discusses older and more recent immigrants, and non-permanent residents in terms of age, fertility, ethnic origin, education, and labour force participation. Most of the tables and charts are presented by sex.

As well, data on immigrants appear in several other publications:

- *Women in Canada*, Catalogue 89-503-XPE, includes a comprehensive chapter that integrates, analyses, and summarizes Statistics Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada information on immigrant women. It discusses demographic trends, historical immigrant flows, information on class of immigrant, country of origin, period of immigration, citizenship, geographic location within Canada, family status, immigrant seniors, fertility rates, knowledge of official languages, educational attainment, employment patterns, occupation, unemployment, income and earnings, low incomes, and transfer payments.
- *Families: Social and Economic Characteristics*, Catalogue 93-320-XPB, contains information on the family characteristics of immigrants.
- *National Population Health Survey Overview, 1994-95*, Catalogue 82-567-XPB, contains a chapter on immigrant health.

Many other Statistics Canada sample surveys and databases collect information on immigration status; data can be retrieved from them, subject to confidentiality and data quality constraints. These surveys include: General Social Survey; Survey of Consumer Finances; Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics; Household Facilities and Equipment Survey; Family Expenditure Survey; Food Expenditure Survey; National Population Health Survey; and the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth. Data on immigrants and non-permanent residents can also be obtained from the Centre for Education Statistics.

Finally, the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB), contains information on immigrants based on tax records. The IMDB is derived from administrative records, and is a file of linked immigrant and tax records going back to 1980. It contains data on immigrant characteristics at landing, as well as earnings, geographic location, and demographic data for each year in which an immigrant filed a tax return. The data include class of immigrant, country of origin, age, sex, language ability, education, intended occupation, earnings and income, labour market activity and unemployment, industry, self-employment, and inter-urban mobility.

Women in a visible minority

The Census serves as the main source of data on visible minorities. Until 1996, the Census did not include a direct question that would identify visible minorities. Instead, more indirect means were used to determine whether persons are, or are likely to be, in a visible minority in Canada. The data were derived using a multi-step process.

As part of the administration of the *Employment Equity Act*, several sub-groups were identified as visible minorities in Canada: Blacks; Indo-Pakistani (now referred to as South Asians); Chinese; Japanese; Korean; Filipino; Southeast Asian; West Asian and Arab; and Other (Latin Americans, Indonesian or Pacific Islanders).

- *Collecting Census Data on Canada's Visible Minority Population: A Historical Perspective*, Catalogue 89F0031MPE, reviews how the data were derived; it discusses the questions used to obtain information on this population and the definitions employed to derive the counts. It also includes an analysis of the data.
- *Profile of Visible Minorities* is a series of descriptive publications that provides an overview of the subgroups, by sex, that comprise the visible minority groups. Separate monographs are published for each region: Atlantic Provinces, Catalogue 89F0032XPB; Quebec, Catalogue 89F0033XPB; Ontario, Catalogue 89F0034XPB; Prairies, Catalogue 89F0035XPB; British Columbia, Catalogue 89F0036XPB. It presents a statistical portrait in terms of all the Census variables, including age distribution, marital status, language characteristics, immigration status, mobility, fertility, labour force status, industry, occupation, and income levels. The same data are also given for all visible minority persons, people who are not members of a visible minority, and the total population.
- At the national level, much of these data are summarized and analysed in the "Women in a Visible Minority" chapter of *Women in Canada*, Catalogue 89-503-XPE. It discusses demographic trends and describes visible minority women in terms of their ethnic origins, immigration status, geographic location within Canada, family status, birth rates, highest level of schooling and field of study, employment patterns, occupation, unemployment, income and earnings, incidence of low income, and income from transfer payments.

- *Projections of Visible Minority Population Groups, Canada, Provinces and Regions, 1991-2016*, Catalogue 91-541-XPE, presents projections by age and sex, based on three different growth scenarios, for eight visible minority sub-groups, as well as for all visible minority groups.

Aboriginal women

The Census and the postcensal Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) are the main sources for data on Aboriginal women. The 1991 Census question on ethnic or cultural origins provided information on the number of persons who reported North American Indian, Métis or Inuit origins, either as a single response or in combination with other origins. In addition, the Census collected information on the number of persons who were registered Indians as defined by the *Indian Act*, and on their Band or First Nation affiliation.

Following the Census, the APS surveyed a sample of respondents who reported Aboriginal origins and/or that they were registered under the *Indian Act*. This large-scale survey, developed in consultation with organizations representing Aboriginal peoples, was designed to provide a wide range of detailed information about employment, education, language, culture, housing and other characteristics of persons who identified with their Aboriginal origins.

Aboriginal data from the 1991 Census are contained in the following descriptive publications:

- *Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census Subdivision and Census Metropolitan Areas*, Catalogue 94-326-XPB, describes the population who reported Aboriginal origins by registration and band membership. The tables are not laid out by sex.
- *Age and Sex*, Catalogue 94-327-XPB, presents data from both the Census and the APS, for Canada, the provinces/territories, and for selected Census Metropolitan Areas. Several of the tables are broken down by sex and age group.
- In *Women in Canada*, Catalogue 89-503-XPE, the chapter on Aboriginal women summarizes Census and other data in terms of population and geography, home language, life expectancy, incidence of tuberculosis, family status, fertility rates, educational attainment, employment and occupation, unemployment, earnings, incidence of low income, and income from transfer payments.

Information and data from the Aboriginal People's Survey are presented in several publications.

- *User's Guide to 1991 Aboriginal Data*, Catalogue 89F0028GPE, is a comprehensive guide that informs users about the different types of Aboriginal data from the Census and APS.
- *Aboriginal Peoples Survey – General Information and Highlights*, Catalogue 89F0030XPB, provides a summary of the social and economic data from the survey, including housing conditions, health, employment history, schooling, mobility, and use of Aboriginal languages.
- *Age and Sex*, Catalogue 94-327-XPB, presents data from both the Census and the APS, for Canada, the provinces/territories, and for selected Census Metropolitan Areas. Several of the tables are broken down by sex and age group.

- *Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues*, Catalogue 89-533-XPB, *Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility*, Catalogue 89-534-XPB, and *1-Disability, 2-Housing*, Catalogue 89-535-XPB; most of the data in these publications are not broken down by sex.
- *A Profile of the Métis*, Catalogue 89-547-XPE, provides an overview of the population that identifies itself as Métis. It analyses their socio-economic situation in terms of their demographic characteristics, family status, culture, education, labour force characteristics, income, housing, and health. Comparison data are also given for the non-Aboriginal, North American Indian and Inuit populations. Most of the data are disaggregated by sex.

Women with disabilities

The most current information on women and men with disabilities in private households and institutions comes from the National Population Health Survey. Summary data on this topic were published in *National Population Health Survey Overview, 1994-95*, Catalogue 82-567-XPB; more detailed information can be accessed from the microdata file or by special request.

Previously, these data came from the postcensal Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS). First conducted after the 1986 Census and repeated in 1991, HALS was designed to collect data for a national database on disability. It collected data on:

- the nature and severity of disabilities;
- the barriers that persons with disabilities face in household tasks, employment, education, accommodation, transportation, finances, and recreation and lifestyles;
- the use of, and need for, assistive devices;
- the out-of-pocket expenses related to disabilities.

While there are some differences between the 1986 and 1991 HALS, the two surveys are, for the most part, comparable.

From the 1986 HALS, some data, by sex, were published in:

- *Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada*, Catalogue 82-602-XPB, a descriptive publication with tables;
- *A Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada*, Catalogue 98-126-XPB, an analytical overview.

From the 1991 HALS:

- *User's Guide to the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey*, Catalogue 82F0011GPB, includes information on the background, content, and methodology of the survey, as well as a detailed discussion of the differences between the 1986 and 1991 versions of HALS.
- *Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics*, Catalogue 82-554-XPB, provides information on people aged 15-64 with and without disabilities residing in households, for Canada, the provinces/territories, and selected Census Metropolitan Areas. It also includes data on the barriers in employment faced by persons with disabilities. Most of the tables include breakdowns by sex.

- *Selected Characteristics of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Households*, Catalogue 82-555-XPB, covers education, employment, economic characteristics, accommodation, transportation, technical aids and services, everyday activities, recreation and lifestyles. The data are presented for Canada, the provinces/territories, and selected Census Metropolitan Areas and are, in most cases, disaggregated by sex. It also includes age and sex breakdowns for the total population (with and without disabilities) and for persons with disabilities living in households and institutions.
- *Women in Canada*, Catalogue 89-503-XPE, also includes an analytic chapter on women with disabilities, using the 1991 HALS data. It describes them in terms of severity of disability, residential and family status, local and long-distance transportation requirements, educational attainment, employment, unemployment, and income.

Recent articles

A number of recent analytical articles have focused on issues related to diversity. From *Canadian Social Trends*: “Allophone Immigrants: Language Choices in the Home,” Winter 1994; “Canada’s Refugee Flows: Gender Inequality,” Spring 1994; “The Chinese in Canada,” Winter 1995; “Visible Minorities: A Diverse Group,” and “Immigrants in Quebec,” Summer 1995; “Vancouver’s Diverse and Growing Population,” and “Employment of People with Disabilities,” Autumn 1995; “International Students in Canada,” and “Projections of Visible Minority Groups, 1991 to 2016,” Summer 1996; “Projections of People with Work Disabilities,” Autumn 1996; and “Language and Culture of the Métis People,” Winter 1996. Of these, only “Employment of People with Disabilities” and “The Chinese in Canada” present gender-disaggregated data.

Perspectives on Labour and Income published “Canada’s Newest Workers” in the Spring 1995 issue and “The Diversity of Managers” in Winter 1996.

Health Reports published “The Health of Canada’s Immigrants in 1994-95,” Volume 7, No. 4.

As well, *Health Reports* has featured research articles on immigrant health, by sex. For example, “Health Expectancy by Immigrant Class, 1986 and 1991” was published in Volume 8, No. 3.

SECTION 4

NEW RESEARCH AND INITIATIVES

Statistics Canada has initiated new research and analysis in two key areas of interest to women: the measurement and valuation of unpaid work, and the extent of social support.

A new survey on volunteering, giving and participating is planned. As well, a new survey of assets and debts is being proposed.

This section describes these four new initiatives.

MEASUREMENT AND VALUATION OF UNPAID WORK

Statistics Canada has long recognized the importance of the unpaid work done by Canadians. In fact, it is a world leader in this field. For many years, the Agency has generated through its System of National Accounts estimates of the value of non-market activities performed in the home. The estimates on the volume and value of household work were published in 1978, 1985, 1992 and 1994. The 1994 article placed the 1992 value of household work estimates at between 31% and 46% of Gross Domestic Product.

- Further information on these estimates is available in *Estimating the Value of Household Work in Canada, 1971*, Catalogue 13-566-XPB; *The Value of Household Work in Canada, 1981*, Catalogue 11-003-XPB; “The Value of Household Work in Canada, 1986,” *Canadian Economic Observer*, June 1992; and *The Value of Household Work in Canada, 1992*, Catalogue 13-001-XPB.

More recent work has refined the existing measures with a view to exploring how the volume and value of household work and formal and informal work has changed over time.

- See *Households' Unpaid Work: Measurement and Valuation*, Catalogue 13-603-MPE95003.

During the 1980s, a number of specialized surveys dealing with particular aspects of unpaid work were conducted as supplements to the monthly Labour Force Survey. These surveys supplied data on selected elements of unpaid work and enabled Statistics Canada to refine its measurement techniques and build on the earlier work. The first of these, the Family History Survey, was conducted in 1984. In 1987, a comprehensive survey was conducted to find out more about the volunteer work undertaken by Canadians. This was followed in 1988 by a long and extensive child care survey.

- See *Introductory Report, Canadian National Child Care Study*, Catalogue 89-526-XPE, and *Giving Freely*, Catalogue 71-535-MPB89004.
- In 1993, Statistics Canada and Status of Women Canada organized an international conference on the measurement and valuation of unpaid work. The conference provided a forum for the exchange of ideas on this topic, as well as discussion and analysis of the conceptual, methodological and definitional issues involved. The proceedings were published in *International Conference on the Measurement and Valuation of Unpaid Work: Proceedings*, Catalogue 89-532-XPE.

The General Social Survey has provided a rich source of data on unpaid work. In the 1985 General Social Survey, the health and social support module examined the relationship between Canadians' health status and their family and friend supports. A similar enquiry on family and friends was conducted in the 1990 General Social Survey; it examined social support networks and the question of whom people turn to for help under various circumstances. Both of these surveys broke new ground in the field of unpaid work by distinguishing between those exchanges of assistance that occurred within the same household and those which involved individuals in different households.

- Additional information is available in *Family and Friendship Ties Among Canada's Seniors: An Introductory Report of Findings from the General Social Survey*, Catalogue 89-508-XPB and *Caring Communities: Proceedings of the Symposium on Social Supports*, Catalogue 89-514-XPB.

The 1986 and 1992 time use components of the General Social Survey provided estimates of the number of people who engage in various types of unpaid household work and the number of hours they spend in specific activities.

- The 1986 survey results were reported in *Where Does Time Go?*, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91004, and the 1992 results in *As Time Goes By... Time Use of Canadians*, Catalogue 89-544. The next General Social Survey cycle on time use is scheduled for 1998.

As well, several other studies have gathered further information on unpaid work. For example, the 1991 postcensal Health and Activity Limitation Survey collected data on the unpaid support given to, and provided by, disabled persons in Canada.

The Census question on unpaid work

The consultations on the content of the 1996 Census indicated a strong demand for the inclusion of a question on unpaid work. Statistics Canada embarked on an extensive research and testing program that included focus groups and test questions developed with the assistance of an interdepartmental committee. The departments and agencies consulted included Status of Women Canada, the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, the Farm Women's Bureau of Agriculture Canada, the Voluntary Action Secretariat of Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada and the National Advisory Council on Aging of Health and Welfare Canada.

As a result of the work of the interdepartmental committee and the testing program, three new questions were included in the 1996 Census: unpaid housework, yard work or home maintenance; unpaid child care; and unpaid care or assistance to seniors. It is expected that these new questions will provide information relevant to a number of labour market and social issues, as well as respond to the concerns and data needs of several women's organizations, community groups, and others involved in unpaid work issues. The first data will be released in March 1998.

The Total Work Accounts System

The Total Work Accounts System represents another new initiative in this area. The program integrates the paid and unpaid work done by the same individuals to address the challenge faced by many Canadians in balancing their paid and unpaid responsibilities. Data for 1992 have been generated and will be used to support projects covering a wide variety of fields of public concern, e.g., child care, patterns of use of time in health promotional activities, inter-group differences regarding time spent in acquiring new skills and knowledge, patterns of total work over the life courses of men and women, time use while doing paid work, and unpaid work of economic value done by groups with low levels of participation in paid labour markets.

- *Dimensions of Job-Family Tension*, Catalogue 89-540-XPE, draws upon several national surveys and the new Total Work Accounts System. Among the findings are results that point to three areas in which current employer policies may need to be reviewed. First, men's stake in, and their significant contributions to, family-caring work need greater recognition. Second, there is important family-caring work beyond child care that needs to be more fully acknowledged. Third, the links between work for pay or profit and family-caring work among persons who currently do not have paid employment need to be better understood. For, example, some people have quit jobs while others are reluctant to search diligently for employment because of their family responsibilities.

Future data on unpaid work

Additional work will be undertaken within the System of National Accounts to enhance and further develop estimates of the value of household production (not just household work).

- More information is available in *The Value of Household Production in Canada, 1981, 1986*, National Accounts and Environment Division, Discussion Paper, April 1993 and *The Statistics Canada Total Work Accounts System*, 1996, Catalogue 89-549-XPE.

This is an essential step towards the development of a set of accounts which will closely parallel the existing System of National Accounts.

As well, Statistics Canada will continue to develop and enhance existing time use surveys. The next General Social Survey on time use, Cycle 12, is scheduled for 1998. In addition, the new survey on volunteering, giving and participating, in late 1997, will provide an important source of new data.

Estimates of the value of unpaid work are still under development, and this may result in figures being revised, possibly substantially, as more refined estimation techniques are developed and adapted. This, however, is no different from long-standing practices in other areas. For example, the System of National Accounts evolved over a period of many years and current estimates are revised several times as more complete data become available.

SOCIAL SUPPORT

Within Statistics Canada, work is proceeding on research on social and community support. Social support refers to the help given and received by family members, neighbours, community members, and other individuals.

Most of this work has been done through the General Social Survey. The eleventh cycle, conducted in 1996, is the first to have social support as its core content. While previous General Social Survey cycles (1, Health and Social Support, and 6, Health) had included questions on social support, Cycle 11, Social Support, covers the topic in greater depth. As well, Cycle 11 contains questions on health indicators and tobacco use.

The objectives of the survey on social support (General Social Survey, Cycle 11) are:

- to determine the nature of the help received and provided;
- to understand the dynamic between an individual's social network and help received and provided;
- to identify unmet needs and the reasons for the needs.

The 1996 General Social Survey centres on help given or received during temporary difficult times or out of necessity due to long-term health problems or physical limitations in daily activities either inside or outside the household.

The help-received questions collect information on the respondent's temporary difficult times and they develop a roster of persons and/or organizations who assisted the respondent in his/her everyday activities due to the respondent's long-term health or physical limitations. Questions relating to four major groups of activities of daily living are asked to establish the help roster. They are :

- child care;
- meal preparation and clean up; house cleaning; laundry and sewing; house maintenance and outside work;
- shopping for groceries or other necessities; transportation; banking and bill paying;
- personal care.

Also, persons and/or organizations giving care such as checking up or providing emotional support were added to the roster, although there was no comprehensive follow-up.

In an analogous fashion, the help-given questions collect information on the temporary difficult times of the people the respondent helped and developed or added to the roster, and persons and/or organizations whom the respondent assisted due to the receiver's long-term health or physical limitations. Information was collected for the four major groups of activities of daily living, as well as checking-up and emotional support.

Content of General Social Survey, Cycle 11 on social support

The following briefly summarizes Social Support, General Social Survey, Cycle 11:

- Section A covered demographic information for persons who did not live in the household but who assisted the respondent due to the respondent's long-term health or physical limitations.
- Section B collected information on persons/organizations who assisted the respondent due to the respondent's long-term health or physical limitations. Data were gathered on each of the eight instrumental activities of daily living, for each person and/or organization on the roster, on the amount of time spent providing assistance, their relationship to the respondent, any other activities with which they may have assisted, who was the primary care giver, and if the primary care giver received help in order to assist the respondent.
- Section C covered the eight instrumental activities of daily living to determine if the assistance received by the respondent meet the respondent's needs.
- Section D asked for demographic information on non-household members/organizations listed on the roster whom the respondent assisted due to the receiver's long-term health or physical limitations.
- Section E collected information on the persons and/or organizations whom the respondent assisted due to the receiver's long-term health or physical limitations. Data were gathered on each of the eight instrumental activities of daily living, for each person and/or organization on the roster, on the amount of time spent providing assistance, the relationship to the respondent of the person who arranged for assistance, any other activities with which the respondent may have assisted, if the respondent was the primary caregiver, and if the respondent, as primary care giver, received help in order to assist.
- Section F asked the respondent how assisting others impacted on his/her everyday life.
- Section G was designed to gather information on the respondent's social network, i.e. family and all other persons the respondent felt close to emotionally.
- Section H focused on the respondent's participation in paid and unpaid work, as well as his/her level of education.
- Section I pertained to the respondent's day-to-day health and use of tobacco.
- Section J covered the respondent's sociodemographic characteristics such as language, religion, state of health and income, as well as information on the respondent's spouse/partner's activity, where applicable.
- Section K asked for information that would permit a longitudinal follow-up of the respondent.

Sample size

The target population for the survey on social support (Cycle 11) was all persons aged 15 and over in private households in the 10 provinces. Responses were obtained from 12,756 respondents. This included a national over-sample of approximately 1,250 seniors aged 65 and over and 700 seniors over-sampled from the province of Quebec.

Data availability

A microdata file is now available. As well, an analytical paper, "Canada's Caregivers," with data broken down by sex, was published in the Winter 1997 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*.

Contact

For further information contact Jennifer Hubbard at (613) 951-2545.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF VOLUNTEERING, GIVING AND PARTICIPATING

Background

Statistics Canada, under contract to a national consortium of non-governmental and government organizations, conducted the National Survey of Volunteering, Giving and Participating (NSVGP) as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey in November 1997. The survey was designed to be a modified and expanded version of the Volunteer Activity Survey (VAS) conducted in November 1987. In addition, the NSVGP was intended as a major step in developing an ongoing statistical program that will be a key component in providing a comprehensive, expanding knowledge base on the non-profit or civic sector.

This sector, sometimes called the “civic” or “third” sector, comprises charitable organizations, volunteer groups, professional associations, unions, hospitals, universities, and other non-governmental organizations. With its increased importance and visibility in recent years, a strong need to measure and understand it has developed. To meet this need, the Kahanoff Foundation of Calgary has funded a multi-year research initiative to support Statistics Canada in establishing a formal knowledge base about it. The purpose of this initiative is to develop systematic and comprehensive knowledge of the individuals, activities and organizations that constitute this significant sector of Canadian society.

Purpose

While the NSVGP will replicate much of the 1987 Volunteer Activity Survey, it will expand the scope of the earlier survey. Besides voluntary behaviour, it will cover both formal and informal charitable giving, along with a set of measures of social and civic participation. The survey will be designed to have the capacity to provide comprehensive cross-sectional information as well as to identify significant trends over time. It is intended to provide data that will be comparable as far as possible with that from other countries, such as the U.S., the U.K., Australia, France, and Germany.

The NSVGP will provide information to meet the needs of a wide range of users: organizations, managers, foundations and fundraisers within the sector; government analysts and policy-makers; social science researchers; the general public, as well as the media. Among the topics it covers are the following:

- What kind of people volunteer? How much time do they volunteer? Who donates? (This may help identify ways of increasing volunteering and charitable giving.)
- What are the major determinants of giving, volunteering, and participating? Why do these people do it? What distinguishes high donors/volunteers from low and non-donors/volunteers? What are the childhood and family antecedents of giving and volunteering?
- What factors affect the mode or form in which people choose to donate or volunteer? Do certain kinds of people tend to be attracted to certain kinds of organizations? If so, why, and with what consequences?
- What significant trends are visible in giving, volunteering, and participating? Why are they occurring? What are their implications?

- How much variation exists in the incidence and forms of volunteering, giving and participating across regions and communities in Canada? What factors are correlated with these variations? What may be the consequences of this variability for social programs, or for charitable and voluntary organizations?
- What is the content and distribution of Canadians' attitudes and opinions toward the charitable and voluntary sector? What factors mold these views?
- How does giving, volunteering, and participating vary across the life-cycle and across generations?
- What bearing does contributory behaviour have on well-being?
- What are the links between employment status and history, and giving and volunteering?

Milestones

- End of June 1997 – pilot test.
- End of November 1997 – survey in the field.
 - February 1999 (estimated) – release of data. Statistics Canada will announce the results in *The Daily* at the same time that the consortium funding the project releases a printed compendium with a analytic overview of the survey. A microdata file will also be available at this time.

Contact

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Asset and Debt Survey

Background

As indicated in the section on housing and wealth, the last Asset and Debt Survey (ADS) was conducted in the mid-1980s, and the information it collected is now out of date. Many changes have taken place in Canada since that time. These changes include:

- increase in non-standard paid work arrangements;
- ageing population, and changing retirement patterns;
- flattening in the growth of dual-earner families;
- expansion in the proportion of households owning mutual funds and investing in Registered Retirement Savings Plans;
- historically low interest rates and inflation;
- sharp increase in the number of lone-parent families;
- a recession in the early 1990s.

Taken together, these changes suggest that the distribution and composition of wealth in Canada has probably changed quite dramatically since 1984.

Purpose

Statistics Canada is proposing to conduct a revised and enhanced ADS to measure the asset and debt holdings of families and unattached individuals. The main objectives of the new survey would be to:

- provide a description of the nature and types of assets and debts held by individuals and families, including changes in the composition of assets and debts over the past few decades;
- determine the manner in which wealth is distributed among the Canadian population;
- develop a profile of Canadians holding different types of assets and debts;
- examine the changes in asset and debt holdings over the life-cycle;
- assess the future consumption capabilities of Canadians and their potential financial vulnerability, particularly if facing unforeseen events such as a reduction in income;
- assess the extent to which individuals' current assets will provide them with an income in retirement;
- further study the relationship between income and wealth;
- provide information on the extent to which assets are being, or could be, transferred from one generation to the next.

Milestones

- End of October 1997 – content of survey frozen.

- May-June 1998 – data collection.
- April 1999 – first release of data.

It is anticipated that the output of the survey will consist of a number of analytical articles, tables and a publication, microdata files, and a custom tabulation service.

Contact

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF STATISTICAL TERMS

Administrative records

Administrative records are created by all levels of government, institutions (such as schools and hospitals), and other non-governmental organizations in the course of administering their programs. They can, for example, include taxation and health records, school enrolments, and motor vehicle registrations. Several types of administrative records are forwarded to Statistics Canada for statistical use. Such usage is less costly than surveys, and imposes no additional response burden on the population.

Census

A census is a statistical survey that aims to study an entire population. All members of the population are surveyed.

Census Division

Census Division (CD) is the general term applied to areas established by provincial law which are intermediate geographic areas between the municipality (Census Subdivision) and the province level. CDs represent counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and other types of provincially legislated areas.

In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, provincial law does not provide for these administrative geographic areas. Therefore, CDs have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with these provinces for the dissemination of statistical data. In the Yukon, the CD is equivalent to the entire territory.

Census family

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

Census Metropolitan Area

A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is a very large urban area (known as the urban core) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous Census.

Census Subdivision

Census Subdivision (CSD) is the general term applying to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories). In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, the term also describes geographic areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as equivalents of municipalities for the dissemination of statistical data.

Common-law union

As defined by the Census, a common-law couple is a union consisting of a male and female living together as husband and wife, without being legally married. Treated as a married couple in most Census statistics, common-law status was not measured in Censuses prior to 1981.

Condition of dwelling

Refers to whether, in the judgement of the respondent, the dwelling requires any repairs (excluding desirable remodelling or additions). Dwellings that have defective plumbing or electrical wiring or that need structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings are considered to be in need of major repairs. Dwellings needing minor repairs include those that have loose or missing floor tiles, bricks or shingles, or defective steps.

Coverage

In a population survey, coverage refers to the target population or geographical area that is being studied. This may be all Canadians, as in the Census, or a portion; the Labour Force Survey, for example, covers only people aged 15 and over in the 10 provinces, but not Indian reserves or the two territories.

Cross-sectional survey

This is a survey in which data are collected from the population at a single point in time. The Census is an example of this type of survey.

Economic family

Refers to members of an nuclear and/or extended family living in the same household. An economic family is 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. This definition may include more people than the nuclear family concept.

Economic Region

As used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), Economic Regions are geographical areas of more or less homogeneous economic structure that have been established in consultation with the provinces. They are revised every 10 years when the survey sample is redesigned and are generally composed of several Census Divisions within a province. In the case of Prince Edward Island, the province constitutes one Economic Region. The LFS Economic Regions are used in the dissemination of subprovincial data by Statistics Canada.

Employed

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any paid work at all, or had a job but were not at work due to: own illness or disability; personal or family responsibilities; labour dispute; vacation; or other reason not specified above. Note: In terms of labour force statistics, work means any work for pay or profit, including self-employment. It also includes unpaid family work which contributes directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned by a related household member.

Employed full-time

A person is considered to be employed full-time if his or her usual hours at the main or sole paying job are at least 30 hours per week. Note: prior to 1996, full- and part-time had been defined according to usual hours at all jobs, and those who considered their paid work schedule of less than 30 hours per week to be full-time work were classified as full-time workers. In January 1966, the definition was revised.

Employed part-time

A person is considered to be employed part-time if his or her usual hours at the main or sole paying job are less than 30 hours per week. Note: prior to 1996, full- and part-time had been defined according to usual hours at all jobs, and those who considered their paid work schedule of less than 30 hours per week to be full-time work were classified as fulltime workers. In January 1966, the definition was revised.

Employment rate

The employment rate, or percentage employed, represents the number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over.

Family

A family is a now-married or common-law couple with or without children of either or both spouses, or a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling.

Geography available

Describes the level of geography for which survey data are available. Since statistical records are grouped or aggregated to protect respondents' privacy and confidentiality, survey data are available in many cases only for the provinces, territories and all of Canada.

Home language

Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the respondent at the time of the Census or the survey.

Household

Household refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling. It may consist of a family group (Census family) with or without other non-family persons, or two or more families sharing a dwelling, of groups of unrelated persons, or one person living alone.

Household maintainer

Refers to the person or persons in the household who pay the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity, etc., for the dwelling. Primary household maintainer refers, if applicable, to the person primarily responsible for paying the shelter expenses for the dwelling.

Housing affordability

Refers to the proportion of average monthly total household income that is spent on the owner's major payments (in the case of owner-occupied dwellings) or on gross rent (in the case of tenant-occupied dwellings). To be affordable, shelter costs must be 30% or less of total household income.

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

The labour force is composed of those members of the civilian non-institutional population aged 15 and over who, during the reference week, were either employed or unemployed.

Labour force participation rate

Represents the number of persons working or looking for work (that is, the total labour force) expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over, excluding institutional residents.

Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs)

The Low Income Cut-off for an individual or a family of a given size living in a community of a given population is the income level at which, on average, 20% more is spent on food, shelter and clothing than by the average family.

Longitudinal survey

A survey in which data on the same individuals are collected for more than one time period.

Marital status

Indicates the conjugal status, that is, whether single, married, widowed or divorced.

Married: includes persons who are legally married, legally married and separated, and person living in common-law unions.

Single: includes persons who have never been married and all person under 15 years of age.

Microdata files

Microdata files contain unaggregated records of individual responses to surveys which have been carefully screened to ensure complete confidentiality. These selected data sets have been assembled to be used on users' own computer systems, along with the necessary documentation.

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 "movers," a further distinction is made between non-migrants and migrants. This difference is called migration status.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address but in the same Census Subdivision (CSD) that they occupied 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 classed as a mover and this categorization is called Mobility Status (5 Years Ago). Within the category "mover," a further distinction is made between non-migrants and migrants; this difference is called migration status. The same distinctions apply as in Place of Residence 1 Year Ago.

Mother tongue

Mother tongue is the language that an individual first learned at home in childhood and still understands.

Net undercoverage

This is a term that is used in technical studies that evaluate Census data. It refers to the difference between undercoverage and overcoverage, that is, the number of people who should have been enumerated in the Census and were not, minus those who should not have been counted or who were counted more than once.

Non-family persons

Refers to household members who do not belong to a Census family. A person living alone is always a non-family person; non-family persons may share a household.

Non-permanent residents

Non-permanent residents include refugee claimants (but not those already accorded convention refugee status), people residing in Canada on student or employment authorizations, those with Minister's permits, and their dependants.

Non-standard work

Non-standard work refers to non-traditional or atypical work arrangements. These include shift work, flexible schedules, home-based paid work, temporary or contract jobs, paid overtime, own-account self-employment (i.e., without paid employees), and multiple job-holding.

Not in the labour force

Those people in the civilian non-institutional population aged 15 and over who, during the reference week, were neither employed or unemployed.

Overcoverage

A term used in technical studies of Census data. It is the number of persons who should not have been counted in the Census or who were counted more than once.

Periodicity

The periodicity of a survey refers to the frequency with which it is scheduled and conducted. Surveys can be carried out on a monthly, annual, or less frequent basis.

Postcensal survey

A postcensal survey is a survey designed to study a specific population in a concentrated fashion. It uses screening questions on the Census to identify the population of interest, and then targets them with an intensive follow-up survey. The resulting data can be linked to the Census to produce an extensive database.

Representative sample

A representative sample is one that accurately reflects the characteristics of the population from which it is drawn. This allows valid generalizations of results from the sample to the whole population.

Sample survey

A sample survey studies a portion of a population in order to draw inferences about the entire population. A sample survey is much less costly than a Census.

Shelter costs

Refers to either a tenant's gross rent or an owner's major payments.

Gross rent is the total average monthly payments paid by tenant households to secure shelter. They include cash rent and any expenditures for utilities where they are paid separately.

Owner's major payments are the total average monthly payments made by owner households to secure shelter. Along with payments for mortgage principal and interest, condominium fees, if applicable, and property taxes, they include expenditures on all fuels (oil, gas, coal, wood, or other fuels), electricity, water, and other municipal services.

Step family

Defined by research literature as a family in which at least one of the children in the household is from a previous relationship of one of the parents.

Structural type of dwelling

Refers to the structural characteristics of the dwelling and/or the dwelling configuration, i.e., whether the dwelling is a detached single house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.

Tenure

Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling.

Time series

A time series is a set (or series) of numerical values of a particular variable listed in chronological order, e.g., historical information on women's labour force participation.

Undercoverage

A term used in technical studies of Census data. It is the number of persons not enumerated in the Census who should have been.

Underemployment

Underemployment usually refers to the amount of unutilized labour supply, i.e., the number of people who are involuntarily working part-time. However, in some cases, researchers use underemployment to mean an underutilization, or a mismatch, of skills, or a perceived discrepancy between graduates' education and training and the skills required by their jobs.

Unemployed

The unemployed are people who, during the reference week: 1) were without paid work, and who had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work; 2) were on layoff but were available for work; or 3) had a new job to start in four weeks or less from the reference week, and were available for work.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Value of dwelling

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

Variable

A characteristic that shows variation from observation to observation, e.g., the number of children in each family in a study of families.

Visible minority

Persons in a visible minority in Canada are defined under the employment equity legislation as persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-white in colour or non-Caucasian in race.

Vital statistics

Refers to statistics on births, stillbirths, marriages, and the number and causes of death. Divorce statistics are sometimes included in this term. All vital events, except divorce, are required by law to be reported to provincial or territorial registrars of vital statistics. Divorce statistics are compiled from data maintained by the federal Department of Justice.

Weighting

Refers to the process by which sample survey data are converted to numbers representative of the total population.

Work-related mobility

Refers to a move or moves made by workers for employment reasons, such as starting a new job or a receiving a promotion.

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Literacy Skills of Canadian Youth, Catalogue 89-552-MPE
Literacy, Economy and Society, Catalogue 89-545-XPE
Major Fields of Study of Postsecondary Graduates, Catalogue 93-329-XPB
Reading the Future: A Portrait of Literacy in Canada, Catalogue 89-551-XPE

Work

As Time Goes By...Time Use of Canadians, Catalogue 89-544-XPE

Calura: Labour Unions, Catalogue 71-202-XPB (discontinued)

Canada's Changing Retirement Patterns: Findings from the General Social Survey, Catalogue 89-546-XPE

Canadian National Child Care Study: Introductory Report, Catalogue 89-526-XPE

Dimensions of Job-Family Tension, Catalogue 89-540-XPE

Dynamics of Labour and Income, Catalogue 75-201-XPE

Estimating the Value of Household Work in Canada, 1971, Catalogue 13-566-XPB

Female Baby Boomers: A Generation at Work, Catalogue 96-315-XPE

Giving Freely, Catalogue 71-535-MPB89004

Guide to Labour Force Survey Data, Catalogue 71-528-XPB, 1992

Historical Labour Force Statistics, Catalogue 71-201-XPB

Households' Unpaid Work: Measurement and Valuation, Catalogue 13-603-MPE95003

International Conference on the Measurement and Valuation of Unpaid Work: Proceedings, Catalogue 89-532-XPE

Labour Force Activity, Catalogue 93-324-XPB

Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children, Catalogue 93-325-XPB

Labour Force Annual Averages, Catalogue 71-220-XPB (discontinued after the 1996 edition)

Industry and Class of Worker, Catalogue 93-326-XPB

Occupation, Catalogue 93-327-XPB

Place of Work, Catalogue 93-323-XPB

Quality of Work in the Service Sector, Catalogue 11-612-MPE92006

The Self-Employed, Catalogue 96-316-XPE

The Statistics Canada Total Work Accounts System, 1996, Catalogue 89-549-XPE

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, Catalogue 73-001-XPB (discontinued)

The Value of Household Work in Canada, 1981, Catalogue 11-003-XPB

The Value of Household Work in Canada, 1992, Catalogue 13-001-XPB

Where Does Time Go?, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91004

Women in the Labour Force, 1994 edition, Catalogue 75-507-XPE

Work Arrangements in the 90s, Catalogue 71-535-MPB97008

Income and expenditures

Canada's Retirement Income Programs: A Statistical Overview, Catalogue 74-507-XPB

Characteristics of Dual-Earner Families, Catalogue 13-215-XPB

Earnings of Canadians, Catalogue 96-317-XPE

Earnings of Men and Women, Catalogue 13-217-XPB

Employment Income by Occupation, Catalogue 93-332-XPB
Family Food Expenditure in Canada, Catalogue 62-554-XPB
Family Expenditure in Canada, Catalogue 62-555-XPB
Family Income after Separation, Catalogue 13-588-MPB
Family Income in Canada, Catalogue 96-318-XPE
Family Incomes: Census Families, Catalogue 13-208-XPB
Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Catalogue 13-207-XPB
Low Income Persons, Catalogue 13-569-XPB
Pension Plans in Canada, Catalogue 74-401-XPB
Retirement Savings Through RPPs and RRSPs: 1991 to 1995, Catalogue 74F0002XPB
Selected Income Statistics, Catalogue 93-331-XPB
The Wage Gap between Men and Women, Catalogue 75F0002MPE95014

Justice system and victimization

Accidents in Canada, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91003
Canadian Crime Statistics, Catalogue 85-205-XPE
Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, Catalogue 85-538-XPE
Family Violence in Canada, Catalogue 89-541-XPE
Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91004

Diversity

1-Disability, 2-Housing, Catalogue 89-535-XPB
Aboriginal Peoples Survey - General Information and Highlights, Catalogue 89F0030XPB
Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics, Catalogue 82-554-XPB
Age and Sex, Catalogue 94-327-XPB
Canada's Changing Retirement Patterns: Findings from the General Social Survey, Catalogue 89-546-XPE.
Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census Subdivision and Census Metropolitan Areas, Catalogue 94-326-XPB
Canada's Changing Immigrant Population, Catalogue 96-311-XPE
Collecting Census Data on Canada's Visible Minority Population: A Historical Perspective, Catalogue 89F0031MPE
Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada, Catalogue 82-602-XPB

Immigration and Citizenship, Catalogue 93-316-XPB
Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues, Catalogue 89-533-XPB
A Portrait of Persons with Disabilities, Catalogue 89-542-XPE
A Profile of the Métis, Catalogue 89-547-XPE
A Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada, Catalogue 98-126-XPB
Profile of Visible Minorities – Atlantic Provinces, Catalogue 89F0032XPB
Profile of Visible Minorities – Quebec, Catalogue 89F0033XPB
Profile of Visible Minorities – Ontario, Catalogue 89F0034XPB
Profile of Visible Minorities – Prairies, Catalogue 89F0035XPB
Profile of Visible Minorities – British Columbia, Catalogue 89F0036XPB
Projections of Visible Minority Population Groups, Canada, Provinces and Regions, 1991-2016,
Catalogue 91-541-XPE
Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility, Catalogue 89-534-XPB
Selected Characteristics of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Households, Catalogue 82-555-
XPB
User's Guide to 1991 Aboriginal Data, Catalogue 89F0028GPE
User's Guide to the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Catalogue 82F0011GPB

Social support

Caring Communities: Proceedings of the Symposium on Social Supports, Catalogue 89-514-
XPB
Family and Friends, Catalogue 11-612-MPE94009
*Family and Friendship Ties Among Canada's Seniors: An Introductory Report of Findings from
the General Social Survey*, Catalogue 89-508-XPB

Social mobility

Ups and Downs on the Ladder of Success: Social Mobility in Canada, Catalogue 11-612-
MPE91005

Electronic publications:

The Daily [online], Catalogue 11-001-XIE. 1996. Available from Internet: <http://www.statcan.ca:80/Daily/English/970612/d970612.htm>
Guide to the Labour Force Survey [online]. Rev. 1997. Available from Internet:
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Subjects/Labour/Survey/labour.htm>

Non-Statistics Canada publications

Ageing and Independence: Overview of a National Survey. Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1993.

Canada. Proceed with Care: Final Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies. Ottawa: The Commission, 1993.

Canadian Cancer Statistics. Toronto: Canadian Cancer Society, 1997.

Core Housing Need in Canada. Ottawa: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 1991.

Canada's Health Promotion Survey, 1990: Technical Report. Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1993.

Johnson, Holly. *Dangerous Domains: Violence Against Women in Canada.* Scarborough Ontario: Nelson Canada, 1996.

Statistics Canada Data Sources on Immigrant Women. Ottawa: Status of Women Canada, 1997.

APPENDIX C
LIST OF STATISTICS CANADA CONTACTS

Survey/Data Source Name Phone Number

**Census of Population Statistics Canada's Regional
Reference Centres:**

1-800-267-6677	National enquiries	Toll-free:
8116	National Capital Region	(613) 951-
Customer Services	Federal government clients	Census
9532		(613) 951-
Labour Force Survey 2793	Marc Levesque	(613) 951-
Survey of Work Arrangements National Longitudinal Survey of 4598 Children and Youth Health Promotion Survey Survey of Ageing and Independence	Michael Sivyver, Special Surveys Dissemination and User Support	(613) 951-
Survey of Consumer Finances 7355	Household Surveys Data Dissemination	(613) 951-
Household Equipment and 1-888-297-7355 Facilities Survey Family Expenditure Survey Food Expenditure Survey Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics	Unit	Toll-free:

	Survey/Data Source Phone Number	Name
General Social Survey 2545	Jennifer Hubbard, GSS Dissemination Office	(613) 951-
Target Groups Analysis Project 9293	Marcia Almey	(613) 951-
Centre for Education Statistics 1503	Data Dissemination Office	(613) 951-
Longitudinal Immigration Database 0875	Mike Nagrodski	(613) 951-
Population estimates, rural/urban 2320 distributions	Lise Champagne	(613) 951-
Population projections 2304	Lucette Dell'Oso	(613) 951-
Mobility 2284	Edward Shin	(613) 951-
Language 3776	Brian Harrison	(613) 951-
Health Statistics Division 1136	National Enquiry Line	1-800-263-
National Population Health Survey 1746	Client Custom Services	(613) 951-
Small Area and Administrative Data 9720 Division	Client Services	(613) 951-
National Survey of Volunteering, 8217	Paul Reed	(613) 951-

Giving and Participating

Asset and Debt Survey
0793

Karen Maser

(613) 951-

APPENDIX D
LIST OF ACRONYMS

The following is an alphabetical list of the acronyms used in this publication:

ADS	Asset and Debt Survey
AETS	Adult Education and Training Survey
APS	Aboriginal Peoples Survey
CANSIM System	Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management
CCJS	Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read Only Memory
CIHI	Canadian Institute for Health Information
CMA	Census Metropolitan Area
CSD	Census Subdivision
DLI	Data Liberation Initiative
FAMEX	Family Expenditure Survey
GSS	General Social Survey
HALS	Health and Activity Limitation Survey
HFE	Household Facilities and Equipment Survey
HIFE	Household Income, Facilities and Equipment
HPS	Health Promotion Survey
IALS	International Adult Literacy Survey
IMDB	Longitudinal Immigration Database
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LICOs	Low Income Cut-offs
LSUDA	Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities
NLSCY	National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth
NPHS	National Population Health Survey
NSVGP Participating	National Survey of Volunteering, Giving and
RRSP	Registered Retirement Savings Plan
SAADD	Small Area and Administrative Data Division
SCF	Survey of Consumer Finances

SLID

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

SWA

Survey of Work Arrangements

VAS

Volunteer Activity Survey

APPENDIX E

COST OF STATISTICS CANADA PRODUCTS

The following includes only those publications and other products that are referenced in this Guide. Readers should note that some of these products are available in more than one format, e.g., paper, diskette, microfiche, or on the Internet, and that it is impossible to include them all here. In addition, the range of Statistics Canada products is constantly expanding and evolving as new data or products are released.

For more comprehensive or current information, consult the Statistics Canada Regional Offices, or the Catalogue which is included under Products and Services at Statistics Canada's Web site, www.statcan.ca.

Periodicals and bulletins:

Canadian Social Trends, Catalogue 11-008-XPE, \$11 per issue; \$36 a year.

Canadian Economic Observer, Catalogue 11-010-XPB, \$23/issue; \$227/year.

Dynamics, Catalogue 75-002-XPB, free.

Education Quarterly Review, Catalogue 81-003-XPB, \$21/issue; \$68/year.

Health Reports, Catalogue 82-003-XPB, \$35/issue; \$116/year.

Juristat, Catalogue 85-002-XPE, \$10/issue; \$93/year.

Labour Force Update, Catalogue 71-005-XPB, \$29/issue; \$96/year.

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Catalogue 75-001-XPE, \$18/issue; \$58/year.

Monographs:

1-Disability, 2-Housing, Catalogue 89-535-XPB, \$48

Aboriginal Peoples Survey - General Information and Highlights, Catalogue 89F0030XPB, free

Accidents in Canada, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91003, \$40.

Adult Literacy in Canada: Results of a National Study, Catalogue 89-525-XPE, \$35.

Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics, Catalogue 82-554-XPB, \$60.

Age and Sex, Catalogue 94-327-XPB, \$30.

Age, Sex and Marital Status, Catalogue 93-310-XPB, \$40.

Annual Demographic Statistics, Catalogue 91-213-XPB, \$67.

As Time Goes By...Time Use of Canadians, Catalogue 89-544-XPE, \$40.

Births and Deaths, Catalogue 84-210-XPB, \$35.

Calura: Labour Unions, Catalogue 71-202-XPB (discontinued), \$36.

Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census Subdivision and Census Metropolitan Areas, Catalogue 94-326-XPB, \$25.

Canada's Changing Immigrant Population, Catalogue 96-311-XPE, \$14.95.

Canada's Changing Retirement Patterns: Findings from the General Social Survey, Catalogue 89-546-XPE, \$37.

Canada's Retirement Income Programs: A Statistical Overview, Catalogue 74-507-XPB, \$54.

Canadian Crime Statistics, Catalogue 85-205-XPE, \$42.

Canadian National Child Care Study: Introductory Report, Catalogue 89-526-XPE, \$25.

Canadians on the Move, Catalogue 96-309-XPE, \$14.95.

Cancer Incidence in Canada, 1969-1993, Catalogue 82-566-XPB, \$42.

Caring Communities: Proceedings of the Symposium on Social Supports, Catalogue 89-514-XPB, \$43.

Causes of Death, Catalogue 84-208-XPB, \$60.

Characteristics of Dual-Earner Families, Catalogue 13-215-XPB, \$28.

Children and Youth: An Overview, Catalogue 96-320-XPE, \$14.95.

Collecting Census Data on Canada's Visible Minority Population: A Historical Perspective, Catalogue 89F0031MPE, \$25.

Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, Catalogue 85-538-XPE, \$35.

Compendium of Health and Vital Statistics (forthcoming; catalogue number and price not yet determined.)

Deaths, Catalogue 84-211-XPB. (discontinued and replaced by *Births and Deaths*, Catalogue 84-210-XPB), \$20.

The Decline of Marriage in Canada, 1981-1991, Catalogue 84-536-XPB, \$36.

Dimensions of Job-Family Tension, Catalogue 89-540-XPE, \$24.95.

The Distribution of Wealth in Canada, Catalogue 13-580-XPB, \$25.

Divorces, Catalogue 84-213-XPB (discontinued after the 1995 reference year, and replaced by the forthcoming *Compendium of Health and Vital Statistics*), \$30.

Domestic Travel, Canadians Travelling in Canada, Catalogue 87-504-XPB, \$35.

Dwellings and Households, Catalogue 93-311-XPB, \$40.

Dynamics of Labour and Income, Catalogue 75-201-XPE, \$39.

Earnings of Canadians, Catalogue 96-317-XPE, \$14.95

Earnings of Men and Women, Catalogue 13-217-XPB, \$28.

Educational Attainment and School Attendance, Catalogue 93-328-XPB, \$40.

Education in Canada, Catalogue 81-229-XPB, \$51.

Employment Income by Occupation, Catalogue 93-332-XPB, \$40.

Estimating the Value of Household Work in Canada, 1971, Catalogue 13-566-XPB, \$1.05.

Families in Canada, Catalogue 96-307-XPE, \$14.95.

Families: Number, Type and Structure, Catalogue 93-312-XPB, \$40.

Family and Friends, Catalogue 11-612-MPE94009, \$40.

Family and Friendship Ties Among Canada's Seniors: An Introductory Report of Findings from the General Social Survey, Catalogue 89-508-XPB, \$20.

Family Food Expenditure in Canada, Catalogue 62-554-XPB, \$50.

Family Expenditure in Canada, Catalogue 62-555-XPB, \$60.

Family Income after Separation, Catalogue 13-588-MPB, \$33.

Family Income in Canada, Catalogue 96-318-XPE, \$14.95.

Family Incomes: Census Families, Catalogue 13-208-XPB, \$28.

Family Violence in Canada, Catalogue 89-541-XPE, \$35.

Female Baby Boomers: A Generation at Work, Catalogue 96-315-XPE, \$14.95.

General Summary of Vital Statistics, 84F0001-XPB, \$30.

Giving Freely, Catalogue 71-535-MPB89004, \$40.

Growing Old in Canada, Catalogue 96-321-MPE96001, \$39.95.

Growing Up in Canada, Catalogue 89-550-MPE, \$25.

Guide to Data on Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada, Catalogue 81F0004GPB, free.

Guide to Labour Force Survey Data, Catalogue 71-528-XPB, 1992, \$45.

Guide to Statistics Canada Information and Data Sources on Adult Education and Training, Catalogue 81-580-XPB, \$10.

Health and Social Support, Catalogue 11-612-MPE85001, out of print.

Health Status of Canadians, Catalogue 11-612-MPE94008, \$40.

Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada, Catalogue 82-602-XPB, \$25.

Historical Labour Force Statistics, Catalogue 71-201-XPB, \$110.

Home Language and Mother Tongue, Catalogue 93-317-XPB, out of print.

Household Facilities and Equipment, Catalogue 64-202-XPB, \$31.

Households' Unpaid Work: Measurement and Valuation, Catalogue 13-603-MPE95003, \$38.

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, Catalogue 13-218-XPB, \$37.

Housing Costs and Other Characteristics of Canadian Households, Catalogue 93-330-XPB, \$40.

Human Resource Challenges of Education, Computers and Retirement, Catalogue 11-612-MPE92007, \$40.

Immigration and Citizenship, Catalogue 93-316-XPB, \$40.

Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Catalogue 13-207-XPB, \$47.

Industry and Class of Worker, Catalogue 93-326-XPB, \$40.

International Conference on the Measurement and Valuation of Unpaid Work: Proceedings, Catalogue 89-532-XPE, \$40.

International Travel, Travel between Canada and other Countries, Catalogue 66-201-XPB, \$42.

Knowledge of Languages, Catalogue 93-318-XPB, \$40.

Labour Force Activity, Catalogue 93-324-XPB, \$40.

Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children, Catalogue 93-325-XPB, \$40.

Labour Force Annual Averages, Catalogue 71-220-XPB (discontinued after the 1996 edition), \$59.

Languages in Canada, Catalogue 96-313-XPE, \$14.95.

Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues, Catalogue 89-533-XPB, \$45.

Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, 1990-1992, Catalogue 84-537-XPB, \$40.

Literacy Skills of Canadian Youth, Catalogue 89-552-MPE, \$10.

Literacy, Economy and Society, Catalogue 89-545-XPE, \$50.

Longevity and Historical Life Tables: 1921-1981, Catalogue 89-506-XPB (discontinued), \$20.

Low Income Persons, Catalogue 13-569-XPB, \$30.

Major Fields of Study of Postsecondary Graduates, Catalogue 93-329-XPB, \$40.

Marriages, Catalogue 84-212-XPB (discontinued after the 1995 reference year, and replaced by the forthcoming *Compendium of Health and Vital Statistics*), \$30.

Mental Health Statistics, Catalogue 83-245-XPB (discontinued), \$40.

Mobility and Migration, Catalogue 93-322-XPB, \$40.

Mortality – Summary List of Causes, Catalogue 84-209-XPB, \$30.

National Population Health Survey Overview, 1994-95, Catalogue 82-567-XPB, \$10.

Occupation, Catalogue 93-327-XPB, \$40.

Occupied Private Dwellings, Catalogue 93-314-XPB, \$40.

Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91004, \$38.

Place of Work, Catalogue 93-323-XPB, \$40.

Pension Plans in Canada, Catalogue 74-401-XPB, \$41.

Population Dynamics in Canada, Catalogue 96-305-XPE, \$14.95.

Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1993-2016, Catalogue 91-520-XPB, \$50.

A Portrait of Persons with Disabilities, Catalogue 89-542-XPE, \$40.

A Portrait of Seniors in Canada, Catalogue 89-519-XPE, \$40.

A Profile of the Métis, Catalogue 89-547-XPE, \$37.

A Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada, Catalogue 98-126-XPB, \$10.

Profile of Urban and Rural Areas: Part A, Catalogue 93-339-XPB, \$40.

Profile of Urban and Rural Areas: Part B, Catalogue 93-340-XPB, \$55.

Profile of Visible Minorities – Atlantic Provinces, Catalogue 89F0032XPB, \$150.

Profile of Visible Minorities – Quebec, Catalogue 89F0033XPB, \$150.

Profile of Visible Minorities – Ontario, Catalogue 89F0034XPB, \$150.

Profile of Visible Minorities – Prairies, Catalogue 89F0035XPB, \$150.

Profile of Visible Minorities – British Columbia, Catalogue 89F0036XPB, \$150.

Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1994-2016, Catalogue 91-522-XPB, \$45.

Projections of Visible Minority Population Groups, Canada, Provinces and Regions, 1991-2016, Catalogue 91-541-XPE, \$35.

Quality of Work in the Service Sector, Catalogue 11-612-MPE92006, \$40.

Reading the Future: A Portrait of Literacy in Canada, Catalogue 89-551-XPE, \$49.

Religions in Canada, Catalogue 93-319-XPB, \$40.

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, Catalogue 91-209-XPE, \$30.

Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, Canada, 1974-1993, Catalogue 82-568-XPB, \$32.

Retirement Savings Through RPPs and RRSPs: 1991 to 1995, Catalogue 74F0002XPB, \$43.

The Statistics Canada Total Work Accounts System, 1996, Catalogue 89-549-XPE, \$48.

Revised Intercensal Population and Family Estimates, July 1, 1971-1991, Catalogue 91-537-XPB, \$100.

Selected Birth and Fertility Statistics, 1921-1990, Catalogue 82-553-XPB, \$40.

Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility, Catalogue 89-534-XPB, \$60.

Selected Characteristics of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Households, Catalogue 82-555-XPB, \$60.

Selected Income Statistics, Catalogue 93-331-XPB, \$40.

Selected Infant Mortality and Related Statistics, Canada, 1921-1990, Catalogue 82-549-XPB, \$40.

Selected Marriage Statistics, 1921-1990, Catalogue 82-552-XPB, \$40.

Selected Mortality Statistics, Canada, 1921-1990, Catalogue 82-548-XPB, \$40.

Selected Therapeutic Abortion Statistics, 1970-1991, Catalogue 82-550-XPB, \$40.

The Self-Employed, Catalogue 96-316-XPE, \$14.95.

Therapeutic Abortions, Catalogue 82-219-XPB, \$30.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, Catalogue 73-001-XPB (discontinued), \$16.

User's Guide to 1991 Aboriginal Data, Catalogue 89F0028GPE, free.

Ups and Downs on the Ladder of Success: Social Mobility in Canada, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91005, \$40.

User's Guide to the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Catalogue 82F0011GPB, free.

The Value of Household Work in Canada, 1981, Catalogue 11-003-XPB, out of print.

The Value of Household Work in Canada, 1992, Catalogue 13-001-XPB, \$44.

The Wage Gap between Men and Women, Catalogue 75F0002MPE95014, free.

Where Does Time Go?, Catalogue 11-612-MPE91004, \$40.

Women in Canada: A Statistical Report, Catalogue 89-503-XPE, \$49.

Women in the Labour Force, 1994 edition, Catalogue 75-507-XPE, \$40.

Work Arrangements in the 90s, Catalogue 71-535-MPB97008, \$53.

Electronic publications:

The Daily [online], Catalogue 11-001-XIE. 1996. Available from Internet: <http://www.statcan.ca:80/Daily/English/970612/d970612.htm>, free.

Guide to the Labour Force Survey [online]. Rev. 1997. Available from Internet: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/Subjects/Labour/Survey/labour.htm>, free.

APPENDIX F

1996 CENSUS OF POPULATION RELEASE DATES

Population and dwelling counts	April 15, 1997
Age and sex	July 1, 1997
Marital status/common law Families	October 14, 1997
Immigration and citizenship	November 4, 1997
Mother tongue Home languages Official and non-official languages	December 2, 1997
Aboriginal	January 13, 1998
Ethnic origin Visible minorities	February 17, 1998
Labour activities Occupation and industry Household activity Place of work Mode of transportation	March 17, 1998
Education Mobility and migration	April 14, 1998
Sources of income Family and household income	May 12, 1998
Families: social and economic characteristics Occupied private dwellings Housing costs	June 9, 1998

SURVEY DESCRIPTION	CENSUS OF POPULATION	FAMILY (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY- CYCLE 10)	WORK, EDUCATION & RETIRE- MENT (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY- CYCLE 9)	PERSONAL RISK (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY- CYCLE 8)	TIME USE (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY- CYCLE 7)	HEALTH (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY- CYCLE 6)	FAMILY & FRIENDS (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY- CYCLE 5)	EDUCATION & WORK (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY- CYCLE 4)	PERSONAL RISK (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY- CYCLE 3)	SOCIAL ACTIVITIES & LANGUAGE USE (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY- CYCLE 2)	HEALTH & SOCIAL SUPPORT (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY- CYCLE 1)
4. Health											
Health status		X	X	X	X	X			X		X
Smoking		X				X					X
Activity limitation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Alcohol use				X		X			X		X
Contact with health-care professionals						X					X
5. Education											
Highest level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
School attendance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Time invested		X			X					X	
Field of study	X		X					X			
6. Labour force participation / Unpaid work											
Labour force status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Class of worker	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Multiple job holder			X		X			X			

Unpaid work	X	X			X					X	X
SURVEY DESCRIPTION	CENSUS OF POPULATION	FAMILY (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY-CYCLE 10)	WORK, EDUCATION & RETIREMENT (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY-CYCLE 9)	PERSONAL RISK (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY-CYCLE 8)	TIME USE (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY-CYCLE 7)	HEALTH (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY-CYCLE 6)	FAMILY & FRIENDS (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY-CYCLE 5)	EDUCATION & WORK (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY-CYCLE 4)	PERSONAL RISK (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY-CYCLE 3)	SOCIAL ACTIVITIES & LANGUAGE USE (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY-CYCLE 2)	HEALTH & SOCIAL SUPPORT (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY-CYCLE 1)
7. Income and expenditures											
Sources of income	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Total income	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Expenditures											
8. Justice system / Victimization											
Personal risk				X					X		
Victimization				X					X		
9. Cultural											
Place of birth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Immigrant status	X									X	
Period / Year of Immigration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Citizenship	X										
Ethnic origin	X					X			X	X	X
Mother tongue	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Home language	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Religion	(1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10.Other						X	X	X	X	X	
Social support		X					X				X
Family history		X					X				

¹ Religion has been asked only in the decennial censuses.

SURVEY DESCRIPTION	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	NATIONAL POPULATION HEALTH SURVEY	FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY	FOOD EXPENDITURE SURVEY	SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES	SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS	NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH	HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES & EQUIPMENT SURVEY HOUSEHOLD INCOME, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT
Periodicity	Monthly	Biennial	4 year cycle	5 year Cycle	Annual	Annual	Biennial	Annual
Reference period	Previous Month	1994	1992	1992	1995	1996	1994	1995
Target population								
Sample size	52,000 hhlds	22,600 respondents	10,500 hhlds	11,000 hhlds	34,000 hhlds	31,000 hhlds	16,000 hhlds	35,000 hhlds
Lowest geographic level	Census agglomerations	Provinces	Provinces	Provinces	Provinces / CMAs	Provinces	Provinces	Provinces / CMAs
VARIABLES								
1. Demographic								
Age	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marital status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Common-law status						X		
2. Family								
Family status / Living arrangements								
Number of people in household	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Relationship to reference person	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Number of children present	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ages of children	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Step family						X	X	
3. Housing / Household facilities								
Tenure		X	X		X	X	X	X
Housing costs			X					X
Housing affordability								X
Ownership of facilities	X		X					X

VARIABLES	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	NATIONAL POPULATION HEALTH SURVEY	FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY	FOOD EXPENDITURE SURVEY	SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES	SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS	NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH	HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES & EQUIPMENT SURVEY / HOUSEHOLD INCOME, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT
4. Health								
Health status		X					X	
Smoking		X					X	
Alcohol use		X					X	
Activity limitation		X				X	X	
Contact with health-care professionals		X					X	
5. Education								
Highest level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
School attendance	X	X			X	X	X	X
Time invested						X		
Field of study						X		
6. Labour force participation / Unpaid work								
Labour force status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Industry	X	X			X	X	X	X
Class of worker	X				X	X	X	X
Multiple job holder	X				X	X	X	
Unpaid work						X		

VARIABLES	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	NATIONAL POPULATION HEALTH SURVEY	FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY	FOOD EXPENDITURE SURVEY	SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES	SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS	NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH	HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES & EQUIPMENT SURVEY/ HOUSEHOLD INCOME, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT
7. Income and expenditures								
Sources of income	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Total income		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Expenditures			X	X				
8. Justice system/ Victimization								
Personal risk								
Victimization								
9. Cultural								
Place of birth		X	X	X		X	X	
Immigrant status		X			X	X		X
Period Year of Immigration		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Citizenship							X	
Ethnic origin		X				X	X	
Mother tongue		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Home language								
Religion							X	
10. Other								
Social support		X					X	
Family history						X	X	

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