

**FINDING DATA ON WOMEN: A GUIDE TO MAJOR
SOURCES AT STATISTICS CANADA**

By

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March, 2007

Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing in Publication

Finding data on women: a guide to major sources at Statistics Canada (2007).

Finding data on women [electronic resource] : a guide to major sources at Statistics Canada (2007).

Electronic monograph in PDF and HTML format.

Mode of access: World Wide Web.

Prepared for Status of Women Canada by Statistics Canada.

Issued also in French under title: À la recherche de données sur les femmes, les principales sources à Statistique Canada (2007).

Issued also in printed form.

1. Canada--Population--Statistics--Handbooks, manuals, etc.
 2. Canada--Social conditions--Statistics--Handbooks, manuals, etc.
 3. Women--Canada--Statistics--Handbooks, manuals, etc.
 4. Canada--Statistics--Handbooks, manuals, etc.
 5. Canada--Statistical services--Handbooks, manuals, etc.
 6. Statistics Canada--Handbooks, manuals, etc.
- I. Canada. Status of Women Canada.
II. Statistics Canada.

HQ1236.5.C3F56 2007

304.60971'021

C2007-980020-3

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Layout: PMF Editorial Services Inc. / PMF Services de rédaction inc.

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INTRODUCTION

This document was produced by Statistics Canada for Status of Women Canada to give policy analysts, women's groups, organizations, researchers and other data users a comprehensive overview of the scope and diversity of data available on Canadian women and men, 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 and men that Statistics Canada collects and disseminates. Together, data gathered by Statistics Canada present a picture of the broad range of roles and diversity of lives of women and men living in Canada today.

The first section of this document discusses the various formats in which data are made available, from periodicals and print publications to electronic versions and vehicles, including the Internet. The second section presents a summary of the major social data sources and surveys at Statistics Canada and describes their general purpose, periodicity, geography, available characteristics, and sample size. In all cases data from social data sources and surveys are available by sex. Contact information has been included for each survey or data source.

The third section includes a topic-by-topic discussion of the types of data, along with a discussion of the types of analysis for which the data can be used. The fourth section covers new initiatives and research on social data at Statistics Canada. The report concludes with a glossary of statistical terms defined in plain language.

This report is an initiative of the Research Directorate of Status of Women Canada and was prepared by Marcia Almey of the Target Groups Analysis Project of Statistics Canada. The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance and insightful suggestions of Jo Anne de Lepper of Status of Women Canada in the preparation of this document, as well as the help of all those at Statistics Canada who reviewed and commented on the report.

All questions about this report should be directed to the Target Groups Analysis Project (phone: (613) 951-9293; or fax: (613) 951-0387; or email: marcia.almey@statcan.ca).

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, and thus 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 its statistical information is broadly available to the general public. In fact, the *Statistics Act* which established the Agency specifically requires it “to collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information” To meet this mandate, the 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 electronic and print. In recent years the Agency has moved to making the vast majority of its products available in electronic format, in many cases free of charge. As of April 24, 2006, all HTML and PDF publications on Statistics Canada's website are available free of charge. This means that over 150 electronic publications for which fees were previously charged are now available at no cost.

Statistics Canada will continue to charge for print versions of publications and for other electronic products and services, such as CD-ROMs, specialized data tables, customized retrievals, and data from CANSIM.

All data releases and publications are announced in *The Daily*. The majority of publications are available in electronic format in HTML or PDF. As well, many of these publications can be obtained in print versions on demand and for these there is a charge which can range in cost up to over \$100. All printed publications, however, are available for consultation free of charge, in public, university, and government libraries. In many cases they can also be borrowed by library members.

Internet website

The primary portal for access to Statistics Canada information is its Internet website, www.statcan.ca. This site is easy to navigate and search, and it provides a wealth of information about Canada and Canadians. It includes the following information:

- *The Daily*, Statistics Canada's official news release is published every working day. It is the Agency's first line of communication with the media and the public, and it provides a comprehensive one-stop overview of new information, data analyses, products and services available from Statistics Canada;

- Summary tables, a comprehensive series of downloadable tables, updated regularly, dealing with the people, economy and governments of Canada;
- Community Profiles contains free information for all Canadian communities (cities, towns, villages, Indian reserves and Indian settlements, etc.), for counties or their equivalents and for metropolitan areas;
- CANSIM (see below) offers authoritative data on labour, manufacturing, investment, and international trade. With over 19 million time series, CANSIM allows users to track trends and extract data on virtually every aspect of Canadian life;
- The Census provides information about the demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics of the Canadian population;
- Downloadable publications and research documents that put Canadian socio-economic events in context;
- A full listing of Statistics Canada's products and services is available through the Online Catalogue, located under "Find statistics." Canadians can use the catalogue to locate what interests them and then order directly over the Internet.

The Daily

The Daily is published electronically every weekday, at 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time. It 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 releases, publications, and products are announced in *The Daily*. It is available at no cost at the website.

CANSIM

CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System) is a database of information on the social and economic life of Canada. It contains over 19 million 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. There is a charge for accessing CANSIM data, and the amount depends on the complexity of the data request.

BiblioNet and BiblioCat

BiblioNet, the website of the Statistics Canada library, has been made available on the web. 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 all 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 interlibrary loan or can be consulted on-site.

Print publications

Annual and occasional publications

Until fairly recently, print publications were the most widely used method of disseminating data. In the late 1990s, however, the Statistics Canada’s website became the principal dissemination vehicle for the Agency and all data are now released in electronic format. These include PDF and HTML files posted on the Internet, as well as diskettes and CD-ROMs. Publications are now available free in PDF and HTML through the website, while in most cases print versions of these publications can be obtained for a fee.

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.

Income in Canada, Catalogue 75-202, for example, is an annual publication that each year presents results from the annual Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Occasional publications include those produced by the Target Groups Analysis Project, such as *Women in Canada*.

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. *Income in Canada* falls into this category. While also including tables and charts, analytical publications concentrate on discussing the data, highlighting long-term trends and significance. *Women in Canada* is an example 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, presents articles that discuss the social, economic, and demographic changes affecting the lives of Canadians. Each 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. *Canadian Social Trends* publishes articles in electronic format every six weeks, as well as a print version of these articles twice a year. The print version costs \$39 a year.
- *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Catalogue 75-001, in monthly online and quarterly print versions, contains articles that bring together and analyze 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 a variety of labour and income statistical indicators. At the beginning of each year, it reviews recent labour market trends, and the winter print issue contains an annually updated index of published articles. The print version costs \$63 a year, while the online electronic one is free.
- *Health Reports*, Catalogue 82-003, a quarterly, contains "Research Articles" and "Health Matters," both of which are largely based on survey and administrative data from Health Statistics Division. "Research Articles" presents in-depth analysis, and "Health Matters" are shorter, descriptive reports. An annual subscription is \$63.00.
- *Education matters: insights on education, learning and training in Canada*, Catalogue 81-004, is a free bimonthly online periodical that provides information on education issues, indicators and analysis. It is aimed at teachers, students, parents, education associations, researchers and policy makers.
- *Juristat*, Catalogue 85-002, a series of reports that provide detailed statistics and analysis on a variety of topics and issues concerning the justice system. An annual subscription to the print version costs \$100.00.

In addition, the monthly *Canadian Economic Observer*, Catalogue 11-010, publishes feature articles, as well as a wide range of tables and graphs, on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces, and major industrial nations. It costs \$243 a year.

Other dissemination media

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. 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

CD-ROMs (Compact Disc Read Only Memory) are compact disc formats that can be used to hold text, graphics, or high-fidelity stereo sounds. Statistics Canada has made many datasets available on CD-ROM. These include many major survey results, detailed historical labour force statistics and Census information, 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 partnership between Canadian postsecondary institutions and Statistics Canada. It began as a pilot project in 1996 and became a permanent program in 2001.

Prior to the start of the DLI program Canadian universities and colleges had to purchase Statistics Canada data file by file. With the advent of the DLI participating postsecondary institutions pay an annual subscription fee that allows their faculty and students unlimited access to numerous Statistics Canada public use microdata files, databases and geographic files. Academic researchers now have affordable and equitable access to the most current statistics and other data, which gives them powerful tools to use in their analysis of Canadian society.

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.

Statistics Canada dissemination policy requires that all products be placed either in the DLI or the Depository Services Program. The DLI collection contains over 20,000 data and metadata files including files from the General Social Surveys, the Census, Income, Health, Justice, Education, Geography, trade and many other subject matter areas. They do not replace print products. Custom tabulations and other special products are not included.

Depository Services Program

The Depository Services Program (DSP) was established in 1927 as an essential link between the Canadian federal government and its clients -- the Canadian public, other governments, universities and businesses. Its primary objective is to ensure that Canadians have ready and equal access to federal government information. The DSP achieves this objective by supplying Canadian government publications to a network of more than 790 libraries in Canada and to another 147 institutions around the world.

Today, the DSP is an arrangement with some 680 public and academic libraries to house, catalogue and provide reference services for the federal government publications they acquire under the program. These depositories must make their DSP collections available to

all Canadians and for interlibrary loans. DSP also includes depositories such as the Library of Parliament, central libraries of the federal government departments, and press libraries.

Currently fifty-two full depository libraries automatically receive all Statistics Canada publications. Due to their special information mandates, the Library and Archives Canada and the Library of Parliament receive copies of every publication. The balance of the depository libraries are selective and choose only those publications that meet the needs of their clients.

Research Data Centres Program

The Research Data Centres (RDCs) provide researchers with access, in a secure university setting, to microdata from population and household surveys. The centres are staffed by Statistics Canada employees. They are operated under the provisions of the *Statistics Act* in accordance with all the confidentiality rules and are accessible only to researchers with approved projects who have been sworn in under the *Statistics Act* as “deemed employees.” The Research Data Centres are located throughout the country, so researchers do not need to travel to Ottawa to access Statistics Canada microdata.

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. All social data sources discussed here provide information disaggregated by sex. While some publications or articles may not include this breakdown, data by sex can be retrieved by request.

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 Survey of Household Spending are used to monitor and update the weights used in the computation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI); the CPI is 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 surveys at Statistics Canada are “longitudinal,” in that they follow the same individuals over a period of time. These 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, annual or, as is 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 all of Canada. In some cases data are available for smaller areas (for example, one or more Census Metropolitan Areas) than are listed here. That, however, would depend on confidentiality constraints, and cases such as these would have to be evaluated separately.

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 the three territories or Indian reserves. See the Glossary for more explanations of statistical terms.

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, along with other information, to calculate transfer payments from the federal government 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. This information includes population characteristics; family and living arrangements; sociocultural information such as citizenship, immigration status, ethnic origin, home language and other language characteristics, and visible minority and Aboriginal status; education; the presence of a disability, household activities; labour force participation and 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, neighbourhoods, 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 Census questions as far back as 1971; in some cases, comparable historical information is available for even earlier periods, to 1951 and beyond.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

The Census is conducted every five years. Post-Confederation Censuses were taken every 10 years starting in 1871, but with the introduction of a shorter Census in 1956, they now occur every five years. 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. These include:

- age
- legal marital status
- common-law status
- same-sex relationships (common-law and legally married)
- living arrangements
- mother tongue
- home language
- knowledge of official languages
- knowledge of other languages
- ethnic origin
- visible minority status
- Aboriginal status
- place of birth
- country of citizenship
- period or year of immigration
- age at immigration
- school attendance
- highest level of educational attainment
- major field of study
- location of highest degree, diploma or certificate completed
- place of residence 1 year ago
- place of residence 5 years ago
- household activities
- labour force activity
- industry
- occupation
- income from all sources
- income tax paid
- housing information.

The 2006 Census includes some new questions, as well as some that have been changed. These include questions on income from child benefits and income tax paid, along with a question on where individuals received their highest level of education.

Some of the questions on educational attainment and school attendance have been modified to provide more detailed data, while the question on same-sex relationships, first asked in 2001, has been revised to allow same-sex married couples to identify their relationship in the write-in field.

Geography available

Data from the Census are available for Canada, the provinces and territories, Federal Electoral Districts (FEDs), Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Census Agglomerations (CAs), 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

For the 2006 Census Statistics Canada is producing the following print publications:

- *A National Overview, Population and Dwelling Counts*;
- *Census Dictionary* (including content that was formerly available in the *Census Handbook*);
- *Profiles of Census Divisions and Subdivisions*;
- *Profiles of Census Tracts*.

Electronic media

Data from the Census are released in electronic format and through Statistics Canada's website, www.statcan.ca. Data from the Census are released in stages, by topic, and are announced in *The Daily*. The release dates for the 2006 Census of Population are listed in an appendix to this document.

Each release includes some analytical articles and access to numerous free statistical tables. Other census data are available for a fee and can be ordered through Statistics Canada. These include the public use microdata files and user-defined custom tabulations.

Contact

For further information on Census products and services, contact the National Contact Centre at 1-800-263-1136. Email: infostats@statcan.ca.

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 over time in the living conditions and well-being of Canadians; and to provide information on specific social policy issues of current or emerging interest.

The GSS is conducted in cycles, with key topics repeated about every five years. It includes three components: a classification component which remains relatively constant from cycle to cycle and includes socio-demographic 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, victimization, family history, and education, work and retirement; 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.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

The General Social Survey is a sample survey that is conducted annually.

Coverage and sample size

The GSS collects data over a twelve-month period from the population living in private households in the 10 provinces. For all cycles except Cycle 16 on Social Support and Aging, the target population was Canadians aged 15 and older. Cycle 16 sampled only persons aged 45 and older.

Until 1998, the sample size was approximately 10,000 persons. This was increased in 1999 to 25,000. With a sample of 25,000, basic estimates are available at both the national and provincial level. Depending on the survey topic, the increased sample size may also be sufficient to produce estimates for small population groups such as persons with disabilities, people in visible minorities and seniors. However, the sample size is not large enough to produce estimates for Aboriginal peoples.

Geography available

All GSS data are available, by sex, for Canada and the provinces.

Summary history of the GSS

GSS Cycle Topics	Date of GSS (Cycle No.)			
	1 st series of survey	2 nd series of survey	3 rd series of survey	4 th series of survey
Health	1985 (1)	1991 (6)		
Time Use	1986 (2)	1992 (7)	1998 (12)	2005 (19)
Victimization	1988 (3)	1993 (8)	1999 (13)	2004 (18)
Education, Work and Retirement	1989 (4)	1994 (9)	2000 (14)	
Family	1990 (5)	1995 (10)	2001 (15)	2006 (20)
Social Support	1985 (1)	1990 (5)	1996 (11)	2002 (16)
Access to and Use of Information Communication Technology	2000 (14)			
Social Support and Aging	2002 (16)			
Social Engagement	2003 (17)			

Publications and other dissemination media

Information and data from General Social Survey are available to all Canadians. For each survey dissemination activities begin with a data availability announcement in *The Daily*. A public use microdata file is produced for each survey, and the Statistics Canada flagship publication *Canadian Social Trends* features many interesting findings and articles based on analysis of GSS data. Special publications have also been produced for specific topics. Moreover, clients may request special tabulations that fit their specific needs by contacting the Client Services and Dissemination unit listed below.

Overview of the GSS

HEALTH - Cycle 1 (1985) and Cycle 6 (1991)

In Cycle 1, the core content on health 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. Focus content concentrated on the elderly, including potential support networks, support received and given, and social activities.

Cycle 1 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Health and Social Support	12M0001XDB	\$750
Public Use Microdata File – User’s Guide		\$50
Health and Social Support, 1985 (GSS Analysis Series)	11-612-MPE, no. 1	\$30
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE	\$11
Lifestyle Risks: Smoking and Drinking in Canada	Spring 1987	
Religious Affiliation in Canada	Autumn 1987	
Help Around the House: Support for Older Canadians	Autumn 1989	

Cycle 6 marked the first repeat of the GSS core subject areas. Most of the core content of Cycle 6 repeated that of Cycle 1 (1985). As well, much of the core content from the Canada Health Survey (1978-1979) was included. The three surveys can be used to measure changes in health status over time. Focus content was diffuse: flu vaccinations and emotional health measures sponsored by various divisions of Health and Welfare Canada and a health state classification system sponsored by the Analytical Studies Branch of Statistics Canada.

Cycle 6 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Health	12M0006XDB	\$750
Public Use Microdata File – User’s Guide		\$50
Health Status of Canadians (GSS Analysis Series)	11-612-MPE, no. 8	\$40
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE	\$11
Sleep Problems: Whom do They Affect?	Winter 1992	
Health and Socio-Economic Inequalities	Summer 1995	
Youth Smoking in Canada	Winter 1996	

TIME USE - Cycle 2 (1986), Cycle 7 (1992), Cycle 12 (1998) and Cycle 19 (2005)

In Cycle 2, the core content on time use and social mobility covered the topics of daily activities done on one’s own and with others, inter- and intra-generational mobility, and personal well-being. A diary was used for respondents to keep track of their activities over a 24-hour day.

Cycle 2 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Time Use, Social Mobility and Language Use	12M0002XDB	\$750
Public Use Microdata File – User’s Guide		\$50
Where Does Time Go? (GSS Analysis Series)	11-612-MPE, no. 4	\$40
Ups and Downs on the Ladder of Success: Social Mobility in Canada (GSS Analysis Series)	11-612-MPE, no. 5	\$40
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE	\$11
How Canadians Spend Their Day	Winter 1989	
Household Chores	Spring 1990	
Time Use of the Elderly	Summer 1990	
Sleep Patterns	Winter 1990	
Commuting Time	Winter 1990	

Core content for Cycle 7 was again time use, and the coding of activities was expanded. One of the main objectives of the cycle was the measurement of unpaid work, including domestic work, childcare and volunteer work. Also included were questions to measure participation in sport and cultural activities.

Cycle 7 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Time Use	12M0007XDB	\$750
Public Use Microdata File – User’s Guide		\$50
As Time Goes By... Time Use of Canadians	89-544-XPE	\$40
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE	\$11
Time Use of the Elderly	Summer 1990	
Time Use of Canadians in 1992	Autumn 1993	
Tempus Fugit... Are You Time Crunched?	Winter 1993	
Sport Participation in Canada	Spring 1995	
Measuring and Valuing Households’ Unpaid Work	Autumn 1996	
Working Arrangements and Time Stress	Winter 1996	
Canadian Television in Transition	Spring 1997	
The Leisurely Pursuit of Reading	Autumn 1997	

In Cycle 12, the content on time use was again repeated, with additional questions on activities related to helping other people. The data enable analysts to measure unpaid work, such as time spent doing work around the house, looking after children or taking care of elderly persons, as well as volunteer work. Indicators were developed to measure time crunch and quality of life. Participation in sports and cultural activities was also included in this cycle. For the first time, respondents were asked questions about satisfaction and life cycles.

While the Cycle 19 Time Use survey repeats content from earlier cycles, it includes new questions on transportation, sense of belonging, trust, and workplace health. The first data from this cycle were released in the summer of 2006. These included an analysis in *The Daily* (July 19, 2006) that focussed on paid and unpaid work by women and men. As well, it compared the results from the 2005 GSS Time Use survey with those of the 1986 one to highlight changes over a twenty-year period. At the same time, the article, “Converging sex roles” was published in the July 2006 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol.7, no. 7.

Three more analytical products were released based on Cycle 19:

- *Aging Well: Time Use Patterns of Older Canadians*, Catalogue 89-622-2006002, includes both sex and age breakdowns. It also compares time use data over time, using data from the 1992 and 1998 surveys;
- *The Time It Takes to Get to Work and Back*, Catalogue 89-622-2006001, which has no data on individual persons;
- And, finally, *The Internet: Is It Changing the Way Canadians Spend Their Time?* Catalogue 56F0004, No. 13, which includes limited breakdowns by sex.¹

Cycle 12 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Time Use	12M0012XCB	\$1,600
Public Use Microdata File – User’s Guide	12M0012GPE	\$75
Overview of the Time Use of Canadians in 1998	12F0080XIE	Free
Days of our lives: time use and transitions over the life course		
- Work, parenthood and the experience of time scarcity	89-584 –XIE no. 1	Free
- Transitions to union formation	89-584 –XIE no. 2	Free
- School, work and the school-work combination by young people	89-584 –XIE no. 3	Free
- The time of our lives: Juggling work and leisure over the life cycle	89-584 –XIE no. 4	Free
- The transition to retirement: When every day is Saturday	89-584 –XIE no. 5	Free
- Living longer, living better	89-584 –XIE no. 6	Free
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE/11-008-XIE	\$11/\$8
Traffic Report: Weekday Commuting Patterns	Spring 2000	
Being There: The Time Dual-earner Couples Spend With Their Children	Summer 2000	
A Family Affair: Children’s Participation in Sports	Autumn 2000	
Learning on Your Own	Spring 2001	
You Snooze, You Lose	Spring 2001	
Enjoying Work; An Effective Strategy in the Struggle to Juggle	Summer 2001	
Time of Our Lives	Winter 2001	
Drive to Excel: A Portrait of Canada’s Workaholics	Spring 2002	
No Time to Relax? How Full-time Workers Spend the Weekends	Summer 2002	
Time or Money? How High and Low Income Canadians Spend their Time	Summer 2002	
Time Alone	Autumn 2002	
Traumatic Life Events	Spring 2003	
Studying and Working: The Busy Lives of Students with Paid Employment	Spring 2003	
Unpaid Informal Caregiving	Autumn 2003	

PERSONAL RISK - Cycle 3 (1988), Cycle 8 (1993), VICTIMIZATION - Cycle 13 (1999) and Cycle 18 (2004)

The core content for Cycle 3 was personal risk, with primary emphasis on exposure to accidents and crime. The focus content, sponsored by the Department of Justice, was on services to victims of crime.

Cycle 3 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Personal Risk	12M0003XDB	\$750
Public Use Microdata File – User’s Guide		\$50
Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada (GSS Analysis Series)	11-612-MPE, no. 2	\$38
Accidents in Canada (GSS Analysis Series)	11-612-MPE, no. 3	\$40
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE	\$11
Household Property Crime	Spring 1990	
Perceptions of the Justice System	Winter 1990	

With Cycle 8 in 1993, the GSS again covered personal risk, including both accidents and criminal victimization. The focus content for Cycle 8 was alcohol and drug use, sponsored by the Health Promotion Directorate of Health Canada.

Cycle 8 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Personal Risk	12M0008XDB	\$1,500
Public Use Microdata File – User’s Guide		\$50
Tables in Victimization	12F0042XPE	\$40
Trends in Criminal Victimization: 1988-1993 (Juristat)	85-002-XPB, vol. 14, no. 13	\$5
Urban/Rural Criminal Victimization in Canada (Juristat)	85-002-XPB, vol. 14, no. 17	\$5
Public Perceptions of Crime (Juristat)	85-002-XPB, vol. 15, no. 1	\$5
Risk of Personal and Household Victimization: Canada, 1993 (Juristat)	85-002-XPB, vol. 15, no. 2	\$5
Victims’ Use of Police and Social Services (Juristat)	85-002-XPB, vol. 15, no. 6	\$5
Fear and Personal Safety (Juristat)	85-002-XPB, vol. 15, no. 9	\$5
Accidents in Canada 1988 and 1993 (Health Reports)	82-003-XPB, vol. 7, no. 2	\$35
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE	\$11
Violent Victimization	Summer 1990	
Accidents	Summer 1990	
School Leavers	Autumn 1993	
Seniors 75+: Living Arrangements and Lifestyles	Autumn 1993	
Alcohol Use and Its Consequences	Autumn 1995	

Cycle 13 of the GSS, conducted in 1999, was the third cycle that collected information on the nature and extent of criminal victimization in Canada. This cycle did not include questions on accidents, as this topic is now covered by the National Population Health Survey.

Focus content for Cycle 13 addressed two areas of emerging interest. First, the Solicitor General of Canada sponsored eight scenario questions aimed at measuring public perception toward alternatives to imprisonment. One scenario was randomly assigned to each

respondent. Second, the Interdepartmental Working Group on Family Violence sponsored modules on spousal violence and senior abuse. Respondents who disclosed spousal violence or senior abuse were asked to complete an abuse report, which provided details about the nature of the abuse.

Cycle 13 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Victimization	12M0013XCB	\$1,600
Public Use Microdata File – User’s Guide	12M0013GPE	\$75
Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile 2000	85-224-XIE	Free
Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile 2001	85-224-XIE	Free
Criminal Victimization in Canada, 1999 (Juristat)	85-002-XPE, vol. 20, no. 10	\$10
	85-002-XIE, vol. 20, no. 10	\$8
Public Attitudes Toward the Criminal Justice System (Juristat)	85-002-XPE, vol. 20, no. 12	\$10
	85-002-XIE, vol. 20, no. 12	\$8
Break and Enter, 1999 (Juristat)	85-002-XPE, vol. 20, no. 13	\$10
	85-002-XIE, vol. 20, no. 13	\$8
Children Witnessing Family Violence (Juristat)	85-002-XPE, vol. 21, no. 6	\$10
	85-002-XIE, vol. 21, no. 6	\$8
Spousal Violence After Marital Separation (Juristat)	85-002-XPE, vol. 21, no. 7	\$10
	85-002-XIE, vol. 21, no. 7	\$8
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series	85F0033MIE	Free
A Profile of Criminal Victimization: Results of the 1999 GSS	85-553-XIE	\$26
Overview: Personal Safety and Perceptions of Policing	85-554-XIE	Free
<i>Canadian Social Trends articles</i>	11-008-XPE/11-008-XIE	\$11/\$8
Is your community child friendly?	Winter 2002	
Family Violence Against Seniors	Spring 2003	

Cycle 18 of the GSS is the fourth cycle that collected information on the nature and extent of criminal victimization in Canada. The data were collected in 2004 and were released in July 2005. For this cycle, questions on senior abuse were dropped, along with the questions on public perception of alternatives to imprisonment. The new questions for this cycle cover topics such as the use of restraining orders, stalking, and social disorder.

Cycle 18 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Victimization	12M0018XCB (Nov. 2005)	\$2,140
Public Use Microdata File – User’s Guide	12M0018GPE (Nov. 2005)	\$75
Overview of Findings	85-565-XIE	Free
Overview: Personal Safety and Perceptions of the Criminal Justice System	85-566-XIE	Free
Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile 2005	85-224-XIE	Free

EDUCATION, WORK AND RETIREMENT - Cycle 4 (1989) and Cycle 9 (1994)

Three main themes underlie the content of Cycle 4: work and education in the service economy; new technologies and human resources; and emerging trends in education and work. A small module on knowledge and attitudes to science and technology was also included.

Cycle 4 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File - Education and Work	12M0004XDB	\$750
Public Use Microdata File - User's Guide		\$50
Quality of Work in the Service Sector (GSS Analysis Series)	11-612-MPE, no. 6	\$40
Human Resource Challenges of Education, Computers and Retirement (GSS Analysis Series)	11-612-MPE, no. 7	\$40
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE	\$11
Computer Literacy	Winter 1990	
Canadians and Retirement	Autumn 1992	

The core content for Cycle 9 was education, work and retirement. These were first covered in Cycle 4 in 1989. The focus content for Cycle 9 covered transition into retirement and post-retirement activities, as well as some questions on computer use. Also included were questions to measure social mobility, a topic covered in Cycle 2.

Cycle 9 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File - Education, Work and Retirement	12M0009XDB	\$1,500
Public Use Microdata File - User's Guide		\$50
Canada's Changing Retirement Patterns: Findings from the General Social Survey	89-546-XPE	\$37
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE	\$11
Preparing for the Information Highway: Information Technology in Canadian Households	Autumn 1995	
Retirement in the 90s: Retired Men in Canada	Autumn 1996	
Retirement in the 90s: Going Back to Work	Autumn 1996	
Everyday Technology: Are Canadians Using It?	Autumn 1997	
"I Feel Overqualified for My Job..."	Winter 1997	
The Impact of Family Structure on High School Completion	Spring 1998	

Some additional data on work-related issues can be found in Cycle 14, Access to and Use of Information Communication Technology; data on retirement issues were part of Cycle 16 on Social Support and Aging. Details on these cycles follow below.

FAMILY AND FRIENDS - Cycle 5 (1990), Cycle 10 (1995), FAMILY HISTORY - Cycle 15 (2001) and FAMILY TRANSITIONS - Cycle 20 (2006)

The core content for Cycle 5 concentrated on the respondent's family and friends, as well as their relationships and interactions. The content drew heavily on the 1984 Family History Survey for birth and marriage/cohabitation history questions and on the social support sections of GSS Cycle 1 (the 1985 survey). Some comparisons are possible with both of these earlier surveys.

Cycle 5 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File - Family and Friends	12M0005XDB	\$750
Public Use Microdata File - User's Guide		\$50
Family and Friends (GSS Analysis Series)	11-612-MPE, no. 9	\$40
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE	\$11
Leaving the Fold: Declining Church Attendance	Autumn 1991	
Common Law: A Growing Alternative	Winter 1991	
Food Banks	Spring 1992	
Canadians on the Move	Summer 1992	
Well-being of Older Canadians	Summer 1992	
Today's Extended Families	Winter 1992	
Emotional Support and Family Contacts of Older Canadians	Spring 1993	
Dual Earners: Who's Responsible for Housework?	Winter 1993	
Leaving the Nest? The Impact of Family Structure	Autumn 1995	

Cycle 10 focused on Canadian families. This topic, in conjunction with the theme relating to social support and social networks, was also covered in Cycle 5. More specifically, Cycle 10 collected data on family and marital history (marriage and common-law relationships), joint custody arrangements, child leaving, family origins, fertility intentions, values and attitudes towards certain areas of family life, and work interruptions. In addition to the core content, Cycle 10 included two focus themes: the effects of environmental tobacco smoke; and wartime service, which targeted persons aged 55 and over.

Cycle 15 covers much the same content as Cycle 10, with some sections revised and expanded. Information was gathered on family and marital history, children, family origins, fertility intentions, values and attitudes. Questions on custody and financial arrangements between the separated/ divorced parents were modified for Cycle 15. An education history section was developed for this cycle and questions on education from Cycle 10 were included. The work section was remodelled based on periods of work. Also, a set of questions on mobility was added to the "other characteristics" section of the questionnaire. Questions asked as part of the survey had a variety of reference periods, such as the past week, the past month, and the past year.

Cycle 10 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File - The Family	12M0010XDB	\$1,500
Public Use Microdata File - User's Guide	12M0010GPE	\$50
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE/11-008-XIE	\$11/\$8
Youth Smoking in Canada	Winter 1996	
Changes in Women's Work Continuity	Autumn 1997	
Attitudes Toward Women, Work and Family	Autumn 1997	
Moving in Together: The Formation of First Common-law Unions	Winter 1997	
Older Canadians on the Move	Spring 1998	
What Influences People's Plans to Have Children?	Spring 1998	
Exposure to Second-hand Smoke	Summer 1998	
Religious Observance, Marriage and Family	Autumn 1998	
Trends in Contraceptive Sterilization	Autumn 1998	
Under One Roof: Three Generations Living Together	Summer 1999	
Who Has a Third Child?	Summer 1999	
The Changing Face of Conjugal Relationships	Spring 2000	
Staying in Touch: Contact between Adults and Their Parents	Spring 2002	
Marital satisfaction during the retirement years	Spring 2005	

Cycle 15 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File - The Family	12M0015XCB	\$2,000
Public Use Microdata File - User's Guide	12M0015GPE	\$75
Family History	89-575-XIE	Free
Changing Conjugal Life in Canada	89-576-XIE	Free
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE/11-008-XIE	\$11/\$8
Pockets of belief: Religious attendance patterns in Canada	Spring 2003	
Couples living apart	Summer 2003	
Childfree by choice	Summer 2003	
Would you live common-law	Autumn 2003	
Across the generations: Grandparents and grandchildren	Winter 2003	
Marital satisfaction during the retirement years	Spring 2005	
Always the bridesmaid: People who don't expect to marry	Spring 2005	

The data for Cycle 20 were collected throughout 2006. This cycle focuses on young families and early life-course transitions. Along with data from previous family surveys that track the evolving structures of Canadian families, the new content will look at the challenges and transitions faced by young families, such as family formation, work/life balance, child care, and buying a first home. The anticipated date for the first release of the data is June 2007.

SOCIAL SUPPORT – Cycle 11 (1996) and SOCIAL SUPPORT AND AGING – Cycle 16 (2002)

The first (1985) and sixth cycles (1991) of the GSS had health as their core content. With the introduction of the National Population Health Survey in 1994, there was no longer a need to collect data in the health core subject area. This allowed for a new core to be introduced and social support was proposed. While social support was not a new topic for the GSS, Cycle 11 in 1996 represented an extensive expansion of the concept.

The objectives and scope of Cycle 11 were to understand the dynamic between an individual's social network and the help he or she received and provided, and to determine the nature of this help. A "social network" is comprised of an individual's spouse, family, close friends, neighbours, co-workers or any organizations (composed of either volunteers or paid employees) that this individual has contact with or is involved in. This cycle focused on help given or received either during either temporarily difficult times, or out of necessity due to long-term health or physical limitations in daily activities inside or outside the household.

Respondents were asked questions regarding help received or given in four groups of instrumental activities of daily living: child care; meal preparation and cleanup, house cleaning, laundry and sewing, house maintenance and outside work; shopping for groceries or other necessities, transportation, banking and bill paying; and personal care. Detailed information on episodic help due to temporarily difficult times was also collected.

Cycle 11 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Social and Community Support	12M0011XDB & XCB	\$1,500
Public Use Microdata File – User's Guide	12M0011GPE	\$75
Who Cares? Caregiving in the 1990s – Initial Data Release Tables, Canada or by Individual Province		\$50
Tobacco Use, Initial Data Release Tables, Canada and Provinces		\$40
Eldercare in Canada: Context, Content and Consequences	89-570-XPE	\$45
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE/11-008-XIE	\$11/\$8
Canada's Caregivers	Winter 1997	
Religious Observance, Marriage and Family	Autumn 1998	
Who Needs Short-Term Help?	Autumn 1998	
Exposure to Second-hand Smoke	Summer 1998	
At Work Despite a Chronic Health Problem	Spring 1999	
Under One Roof: Three Generations Living Together	Summer 1999	
Eldercare in Canada: Who Does How Much?	Autumn 1999	
Help Close at Hand: Relocating to Give or Receive Care	Winter 1999	

Cycle 16 of the GSS in 2002, on social support and aging, covered the topic of social support for the senior population. This was the second time that the GSS has collected information on social support. While data from the 1996 Cycle 11 GSS on social and community support focused on caregiving and receiving for the entire population, Cycle 16, unlike all other cycles of the GSS, sampled only respondents aged 45 and over. The sample was drawn from the much larger sample of respondents to the Canadian Community Health Survey. This cycle collected data on help provided to and received by people. As well, the

survey collected information on transitions to retirement and retirement planning, as well as other topics of concern to an older population.

While the main objective of Cycle 16 was to provide data on the aging population, the survey allows for detailed analysis of the characteristics of family and friends who provide care to seniors; the characteristics of seniors receiving formal and informal care; links to broader determinants of health (such as income, education and social networks); and people's retirement plans and experiences.

Cycle 16 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Social Support and Aging	12M0016XCB (Nov. 2005)	\$2,140
Public Use Microdata File – User's Guide	12M0016GPE (Nov., 2005)	\$75
Caring for an Aging Society	89-582-XIE	Free
Aging and Social Support – Tables	89-583-XIE	Free
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE/11-008-XIE	\$11/\$8
Looking after Seniors: Who does what for whom?	Autumn 2004	
You can't always get what you want: Retirement preferences and experiences	Winter 2004	
The Sandwich Generation	Summer 2005	
Elder care and the complexities of social networks	Summer 2005	
What Do Seniors Spend on Housing	Autumn 2005	
Preparing for Retirement	Autumn 2005	
What Makes Retirement Enjoyable	Autumn 2005	

ACCESS TO AND USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY - Cycle 14 (2000)

This was the first cycle of the GSS to collect detailed information on individuals' access to and usage of technology, specifically computers and the Internet. Two previous cycles (Cycle 4 and Cycle 9) included questions on computer use as part of the work and education topics. Since much of the work and education component is now covered by other surveys (particularly the Workplace and Employee Survey) and because there is considerable interest in the social impact of technology, Cycle 14 had a detailed focus on computer and Internet use.

Cycle 14 asked Canadians about their personal use of computers and the Internet, as well as the barriers preventing their use; the impact of technology on privacy; and, access to information. It also included questions on the social cohesion of families and communities.

The most important application of the data is to measure the nature and extent of computer and Internet use in Canada. This permits analysis of the social and economic implications resulting from technology use, as well as the impact of technology on communication, privacy, access to information and the social cohesion of families and communities.

Cycle 14 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File - Access to and Use of Information Communication Technology	12M0014XCB	\$1,600
Public Use Microdata File - User's Guide	12M0014GPE	\$75
Changing Our Ways: Why and How Canadians Use the Internet	56F0006XIE	Free
Overview: Access to and Use of Information Communication Technology	56-505-XIE	Free
Working With Computers (Perspectives on Labour and Income) Single article	75-001-XPE vol. 13, no. 2 75-001-XIE vol. 2, no. 5	\$18 \$5
Evolution of the Canadian Workplace: Work From Home (Perspectives on Labour and Income) Single article	75-001-XIE vol. 2, no. 9	\$5
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE/11-008-XIE	\$11/\$8
Kids and Teens on the Net	Autumn 2001	
Connected to the Internet, Still Connected to Life	Winter 2001	
Older Surfers	Winter 2001	
Wired Young Canadians	Winter 2001	
Learning Computer Skills	Spring 2002	
Better Things to Do or Dealt out of the Game	Summer 2002	
Vox Populi: Canadians who speak up	Autumn 2002	
Health Information on the Net	Autumn 2002	
I Still Feel Overqualified for my Job	Winter 2002	
Stress at Work	Autumn 2003	

SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT - CYCLE 17 (2003)

Cycle 17 in 2003 was the first cycle of the GSS to survey the topic of social engagement in Canada. The topics addressed included well-being, social participation, civic participation, trust and values. Although this is the first GSS cycle dedicated to this topic, questions on several sub-themes of social engagement have appeared in earlier cycles, including questions about contact with friends and relatives (Cycle 16, Cycle 15, Cycle 14, Cycle 11, Cycle 10); giving and receiving informal help (Cycles 16, Cycle 11); volunteering (Cycles 16, Cycle 14, Cycle 12, Cycle 9); voting and other political activity (Cycle 14).

Cycle 17 Products	Catalogue Number	Price
Public Use Microdata File – Social Engagement	12M0017XCB	\$2,140
Public Use Microdata File - User's Guide	12M0017GPE	\$75
Overview of Findings	89-598-XIE	Free
Social Engagement and Civic Participation: Are rural and small town populations really at an advantage? Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin, vol. 6, no. 4 (June 2005)	21-006-XIE	Free
<i>Canadian Social Trends</i> articles	11-008-XPE/11-008-XIE	\$11/\$8
Perceptions of Canadians: A sense of belonging, confidence and trust	Winter 2004	
Political Engagement of Young Canadians	Winter 2005	

GSS products and services

The General Social Survey data and information are available to all Canadians. Dissemination activities begin for each survey with a data availability announcement in *The Daily*. A public use microdata file is produced for each survey and the Statistics Canada flagship publication *Canadian Social Trends* (CST) features many interesting findings from the analysis. Special publications have also been produced for specific topics. Finally, clients may request special tabulations that fit their specific needs.

Contact

Client Services and Dissemination at (613) 951-5979; Fax: (613) 951-0387.
Email: sasd-dssea@statcan.ca.

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 is a long-term study of Canadian children that follows their development and well-being from birth to early adulthood. The NLSCY began in 1994 and is jointly conducted by Statistics Canada and Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC), formerly Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC).

The study is designed to collect information about factors influencing a child's social, emotional and behavioural development and to monitor the impact of these factors on the child's development over time. The survey 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. In addition, the children's teachers were surveyed for Cycles 1 through 5 and their school principals were surveyed for Cycles 1 through 4.

The NLSCY collects information on children and their families, their education, health, development, behaviour, friends, and activities. The first cycle of data was collected in late 1994 and early 1995 while the most recent data was collected in 2004-2005.

Survey type

The NLSCY is both a longitudinal and cross-sectional survey. As a result, several populations were targeted in the Cycle 6 sample.

- Cross-sectionally, the Cycle 6 sample represents all children who were 0 to 5 years old on January 1, 2005. For Cycle 6, the census of children living in the territories is restricted to 5-year-old children who attend kindergarten in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories;
- Longitudinally, there are three cohorts:
 - The first cohort represents all children who were 0 to 11 years old in 1994-1995. Those children are now 10 to 21 years old in Cycle 6.
 - The second cohort represents all children who were 0 to 1 years old in 2000-2001. Those children are now 10 to 21 years old in Cycle 6.
 - The third cohort represents all children who were 0 to 1 years old in 2002-2003. Those children are now 2 to 3 years old in Cycle 6.

Periodicity

The survey is in the field every two years.

Coverage and sample size

In Cycle 6, a representative sample of Canadian children aged 0 to 5 years from each of the provinces was surveyed for longitudinal and cross-sectional purposes. The cohort of children aged 10 to 21 years was surveyed for longitudinal purposes. In Cycle 6, the total sample size, excluding the North, was just over 26,000 children. The Northern cohort of children consisted of a census of 5-year-old children who were attending kindergarten in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Geography available

Canada and the provinces, and in some cases, for CMAs. Data for CMAs and other smaller areas would depend on confidentiality and quality constraints.

Publications

A series of online publications and products is available through Statistics Canada's website. A new research paper series called Children and Youth, Catalogue 89-599, uses the NLSCY as its main data source. Included in this series is a recently released paper, *Child Care in Canada*, Catalogue 89-599MIE2006003, which examines child-care arrangements over an eight-year period using NLSCY longitudinal data.

Canadian Social Trends (Catalogue 11-008) and *Health Reports* (Catalogue 82-003) have each published a number of articles based on data from the NLSCY. And many researchers working in the Research Data Centres have announced the release of NLSCY-based analyses in *The Daily*.

Other dissemination media

Users can request custom tabulations or work through Remote Data Access submissions. Researchers can also seek approval for access to the data in the Research Data Centres.

Contact

Client Services, Special Surveys Division (613) 951-3321 or toll free 1-800-461-9050.
Email: ssd@statcan.ca.

Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Background

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) provides data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada. Its aim is to identify the needs of Aboriginal people, focusing on issues such as health, language, employment, income, schooling, housing, and mobility. The survey is designed and implemented in partnership with national Aboriginal organizations.

The 2001 APS collected data on both adults and children. The adult questionnaire was administered to respondents aged 15 and over while the children's questionnaire was directed at children and youth under age 15. The adult questionnaire consisted of a core portion, which was administered to all Aboriginal participants, as well as a Métis component and an Arctic component.

Survey type

APS is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design.

Periodicity

APS was conducted as a postcensal survey following the 1991, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

Coverage and sample size

The population includes adults and children living in private dwellings in the 10 provinces and three territories who are North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or are a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada and/or are members of an Indian Band or First Nation and/or who have Aboriginal ancestry.

Collection for the 2001 APS was conducted in two phases: Phase I, which took place from October to December 2001, focused on the "Aboriginal identity population." This population is defined as all individuals who gave a positive answer to the Aboriginal identity in question 18 or Band/First Nation membership in question 20 or Registered Indian status in question 21 on the 2001 Census. Phase II, which took place from April to June 2002, focused on people who reported in question 17 that they had Aboriginal ancestry, but who did not report Aboriginal identity in question 18 or Band/First Nation membership in question 20 or Treaty or Registered Indian status in question 21. This population is referred to as the "Aboriginal origin only population." A small portion of the Aboriginal identity population was also covered in Phase II. Altogether, almost 100,000 respondents were included in the two phases of the survey.

Geography available

APS data are available at the national, provincial or territorial level, as well as for Census Metropolitan Areas and some Census Agglomerations (in this case, reserves), depending on data confidentiality constraints. Data are also available for the four main Inuit regions of the Arctic.

Publications

A number of publications have been released that include or use APS data. *Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001 – Initial Findings: Well-being of the non-reserve Aboriginal population*, Catalogue 89-589, and *A Portrait of Aboriginal Children Living in Non-reserve Areas: Results from the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey*, Catalogue 89-597, are available free through Statistics Canada's website. The research paper, *Aboriginal Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas, 1981 to 2001*, Catalogue 89-613, also free from the website, used APS data along with census data.

As well, data are available free of charge for a large number of communities in the *Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001: Community Profiles*, Catalogue 89-590.

Other dissemination media

Two public use microdata files have been produced from the 2001 APS, one on adult respondents to the survey, and a second one covering children and youth. Both can be obtained from Statistics Canada for a fee.

Special tabulations from the survey can be produced upon request.

Contact

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Canadian Community Health Survey

Background

The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) gathers data on the health of Canadians and the well-being of the health-care system. The primary objectives of the survey are to provide timely and reliable cross-sectional estimates of health determinants, health status and health-system utilization across Canada at sub-provincial levels of geography. The aim in developing the survey was to create a flexible survey instrument that could develop focused survey content for key data and deal with emerging health and health care issues as they arise, as well as meeting specific health-region data gaps.

The CCHS complements and amplifies the data collected through the National Population Health Survey (NPHS). In fact, at the time of Cycle 4 of the NPHS, in 2000-2001, the cross-sectional portion of the NPHS was discontinued and was instead folded into the CCHS. As a result, the NPHS now collects only longitudinal data whereas the CCHS is exclusively cross-sectional.

Data from the CCHS fulfil a number of requirements relating to health issues in Canada. These are:

- aid in the development of public policy;
- provide data for analytic studies that will assist in understanding the determinants of health;
- collect data on the economic, social, demographic, occupational and environmental correlates of health;
- increase the understanding of the relationship between health status and health care utilization.

The uniqueness of the CCHS arises from the regional nature of both content and survey implementation. These aspects allow for analysis of health data at a regional level across Canada. Federal and provincial departments of health and human resources, social service agencies, and government agencies use the information collected from the respondents to plan, implement and evaluate programs to improve health and the efficiency of health services. Non-profit health organizations and researchers in the academic fields use the information to aid in research to improve health. The media uses the results from the surveys to raise awareness about health, an issue of concern to all.

The CCHS has an unusual and quite flexible methodology. Each survey cycle consists of two components, a general survey, called “Point One (.1)” and a second focus survey, called “Point Two (.2).” The main surveys, the “Point Ones,” are intended for the 133 Health Regions in Canada and they cover different topics. In the general surveys, Health Regions can select which optional modules they want done in their area, although there is a small core demographic section and a small core content that is uniform across the country. In order to provide reliable data at the regional level, the sample sizes for the main surveys are quite large (around 130,000).

The focus surveys are national and they cover one topic in depth. These topics will change with each cycle. The sample sizes are much smaller than those for the Point Ones. In the first cycle of the CCHS, Cycle 1.2, the topic was mental health and well-being; the topic for Cycle 2.2 was nutrition. Further topics for future cycles are under discussion. Detailed information on the results of these surveys is available from Statistics Canada.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

Every two years.

Coverage and sample size

The general CCHS targets persons aged 12 years or older who are living in private dwellings in the 10 provinces and the three territories. Persons living on Indian reserves or Crown lands, residents of institutions, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and residents of certain remote regions are excluded from this survey. For the purposes of the CCHS, the country is divided into 133 Health Regions and the sample size is about 130,000 respondents. The focus CCHS 1.2 targets persons aged 15 or older who are living in private dwellings in the 10 provinces. The focus CCHS 2.2 targets persons all ages that are living in private dwellings in the 10 provinces. Focus surveys have a sample of about 30,000 respondents.

Geography available

At the national and provincial level, and Health Regions for the general survey; national and provincial for the focus survey.

Publications

- for each biennial release, an analytical article and selected tables are published in *The Daily*;
- several articles and papers have been published in *Health Reports* and *Canadian Social Trends*.

Other dissemination media

CANSIM tables are produced for cross-sectional cycles through the Health Indicators web page for free. Public use microdata files are available for free to all researchers working for non-profit organizations in the health field. Microdata files are available for free through the Data Liberation Initiative network. Access to the master files is available through the Research Data Centres program and the remote access service for free. Special tabulations are available on a cost recovery basis.

Contact

For information on content, methodology and remote access service: Data Access Unit: (613) 951-1653. Email: cchs-escc@statcan.ca

For custom tabulations and purchase of microdata: Health Statistics Division: National Enquiry Line at 1-800-263-1136; or Client Custom Services at (613) 951-1746. Email: HD-DS@statcan.ca

National Population Health Survey

Background

The National Population Health Survey (NPHS) collects information on the health of the Canadian population, along with related socio-demographic information. It is designed to collect data on the economic, social, demographic, occupational and environmental correlates of health. As originally conceived, it replaced and superseded earlier cross-sectional surveys on health status, use of health services, and smoking and alcohol use. The NPHS was composed of three components: the Households; Health Institutions; and North components.

The NPHS North component started in 1994-1995 and was conducted every two years. It ended after three cycles, that is, in 1998-1999. The North component was both cross-sectional and longitudinal in nature. For Cycle 3 (1998-1999), however, only a cross-

sectional dataset was released by Statistics Canada mainly because the longitudinal panel was very small due to non-response and tracing difficulties. Since 2000-2001 the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) has collected cross-sectional health data in the territories.

The Health Institutions component started in 1994-1995 and is conducted every two years. The first two cycles (1994-1995 and 1996-1997) were both cross-sectional and longitudinal. Beginning in Cycle 3 (1998-1999) the survey became strictly longitudinal.

The NPHS Health Institutions component data are primarily used to study prevalence and incidence of disease, to make projections and perform demographic trend analyses. The data are used by researchers and health professionals.

The Household component started in 1994-1995. The first three cycles (1994-1995, 1996-1997 and 1998-1999) were both cross-sectional and longitudinal. Beginning in Cycle 4 (2000-2001) the survey became strictly longitudinal (that is, collecting health information from the same individuals over time in each cycle).

For each cycle of the Household component, respondents are asked a common set of health questions. This allows analysis of changes in the health of the respondents over time. In addition to the common set of questions, the questionnaire can include focus content and supplements that change from cycle to cycle.

Health Canada and provincial ministries of health use NPHS longitudinal data to plan, implement and evaluate programs and health policies to improve health and the efficiency of health services. Non-profit health organizations and researchers in the academic fields use the information to move research ahead and to improve health. The media uses the results from the survey to raise awareness about various health issues.

Survey type

Longitudinal.

Periodicity

The survey is in the field every two years. It collects information from a panel of individuals over time.

Coverage and sample size

The NPHS is national in scope. The longitudinal sample includes 17,276 persons from all ages. These same persons will be interviewed every two years over a period of 18 years, that is, over 10 survey cycles.

Geography available

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

Publications

- several articles and papers using NPHS data have been published in *Health Reports* and *Canadian Social Trends*;
- in May 2005, the publication, *Healthy Aging*, in the series Healthy Today, Healthy Tomorrow: Findings from the National Population Health Survey, Catalogue 82-618-MWE2005004, was released. It contains articles dealing with the analysis of NPHS data;
- articles and papers have also been published in *...au courant*, Catalogue 82-005, a four-page newsletter that covers health issues in simplified technical language. The July 2005 issue featured an article on “Obesity: a growing issue.”

Other dissemination media

CANSIM tables are produced for cross-sectional and longitudinal cycles through the Health Indicators web page for free. Public use microdata files are available on a cost recovery basis, on diskette for NPHS Households cross-sectional cycle 1, and on CD-ROM for cross-sectional cycles 2 and 3. For the NPHS institutions component, the microdata file is on diskette only for cycle 1, and on CD-ROM for cycle 2. Microdata files are available for free through the Data Liberation Initiative network. Access to the master files of cross-sectional and longitudinal files are available through the Research Data Centres program and the remote access service for free. Special tabulations are available on a cost recovery basis.

Contact

For information on content, methodology and remote access service: Data Access Unit : (613) 951-1653. Email: nphs-ensp@statcan.ca .

For custom tabulations and purchase of microdata: Health Statistics Division: National Enquiry Line at 1-800-263-1136; or Client Custom Services at (613) 951-1746. Email: HD-DS@statcan.ca.

Canadian Institute for Health Information

Background

The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) provides essential statistics, information and analysis on the performance of the Canadian health system, the delivery of health care, and the status of Canadians' health. It is an independent, not-for-profit organization that tracks data in many areas, with the help of information supplied by hospitals, regional health authorities, medical practitioners and governments. CIHI's work is of value to provincial governments, regional health authorities and hospitals, the federal government, researchers, the media and associations representing health care professionals. It operates from its head office in Ottawa, as well as regional offices in Toronto, Montreal, Edmonton and Victoria.

CIHI:

- identifies and promotes national health indicators—measures such as life expectancy or what we spend on health per capita—that are used to compare health status and health-system performance and characteristics;
- coordinates and promotes the development and maintenance of national health information standards to ensure data is comparable;
- develops and manages databases and registries on health care services, health human resources, and health spending;
- examines the factors that determine good health;
- does analysis and special studies, and participates in research;
- publishes reports and disseminates health information while adhering to rigorous privacy guidelines; and
- coordinates and conducts education sessions and conferences.

CIHI manages extensive data holdings, including databases and registries on health expenditures, services and professionals. These include:

Health System Workforce Databases

- National Physician Database
- Registered Nurses Database
- Licensed Practical Nurses Database

- Registered Psychiatric Nurses Database
- Health Personnel Database
- Scott's Medical Database

Health System Spending Databases

- National Health Expenditure Database
- Canadian MIS Database
- OECD Health Database (Canadian Segment)

Health Services Databases

- Canadian Joint Replacement Registry
- Canadian Organ Replacement Register
- National Ambulatory Care Reporting System
- Discharge Abstract Database
- Hospital Morbidity Database
- Continuing Care Reporting System
- Home Care Reporting System
- Hospital Mental Health Database
- Ontario Mental Health Reporting System
- National Rehabilitation Reporting System
- National Trauma Registry
- Ontario Trauma Registry
- Therapeutic Abortions Database
- Medical Imaging Technologies Database
- National Prescription Drug Utilization Information System

Contact

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

Participation and Activity Limitation Survey

Background

The Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) collects information about children and adults whose everyday activities are limited because of a health-related condition or problem. PALS was developed to replace the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) which was conducted about persons with disabilities in 1986 and 1991.

The data collected by the survey are used to plan services and programs needed by persons with disabilities in order to participate fully in Canadian society. PALS is funded by Human Resources and Social Development Canada.

Survey type

PALS is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design.

Periodicity

Occasional. PALS was first conducted as a postcensal survey in 2001, following the model of HALS which was conducted after the censuses in 1986 and in 1991. PALS will once again be conducted after the 2006 Census.

Coverage and sample size

PALS includes all persons living in Canada who reported a disability to the Census questions on activity limitations. The population covered by the survey is people living in private and some collective households in the 10 provinces. The population living in the Aboriginal communities that were covered by the Aboriginal People Survey (APS), including all First Nations reserves, were excluded, along with people living in the three northern territories and residents of institutional collectives.

In addition, individuals living on military bases, Canadian Armed Forces vessels, merchant vessels and coast guard vessels, as well as campgrounds and parks were excluded for operational reasons.

PALS uses the census as a sampling frame to identify its target population. The 2001 Census questionnaire included two general questions on activity limitations and long-term disabilities. The 2001 PALS respondents were selected through the use of the census

information on age, geography and the responses to these two general questions. For 2001, the sample included just over 43,000 individual respondents.

Geography available

Data are available at the national and provincial level, depending on confidentiality constraints.

Publications

A number of electronic publications have been produced from the 2001 PALS survey. These include the article: *A profile of disability in Canada, 2001*, Catalogue 89-577; data tables: *A profile of disability in Canada, 2001 - Tables*, Catalogue 89-579; and the report *A new approach to disability data: Changes between the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) and the 2001 Participation and Limitation Survey (PALS)*, Catalogue 89-578.

Several other publications have been produced. These include: *Disability supports in Canada*, Catalogue 89-580 and *Disability supports in Canada - Tables*, Catalogue 89-581; *Children with Disabilities and their families*, Catalogue 89-585 and *Children with Disabilities and their families - Tables*, Catalogue 89-586; *Education, employment and income of adults with and without disabilities – Tables*, Catalogue 89-587. All the publications listed above are available free through Statistics Canada's website.

Finally, the report *Disability in Canada: A 2001 profile*, produced by Human Resources and Social Development Canada, is available on the website of the Office for Disability Issues: http://www.sdc.gc.ca/en/gateways/nav/top_nav/program/odi.shtml.

Other dissemination media

A public use microdata file can be obtained from Statistics Canada. Special tabulations are available for a fee.

Contact

Client Services and Dissemination: (613) 951-5979; Fax: (613) 951-0387.
Email: sasd-dssea@statcan.ca.

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 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;
- labour force characteristics of students aged 15-24;
- full- and part-time employment, by age;
- number of hours worked;
- average days lost per worker, by age, industry and occupation;
- multiple job-holders and job tenure;
- duration of unemployment;
- reasons for part-time paid work, by age and sex;
- persons not in the labour force² by reason for leaving last job.

In January 1997 the Labour Force Survey was expanded to include new topics. These include

- hourly and weekly wage rates;
- union status;
- job permanency;
- paid and unpaid overtime;

- number of fellow employees (that is, the size of the firm or organization where they work).

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 60 years. Comparable historical monthly and annual data are available in most cases from 1976.

Coverage and sample size

About 54,000 households, involving some 100,000 respondents aged 15 and over in both the provinces and territories, are included in the LFS. People living on Indian reserves and other Aboriginal settlements, full-time members of the regular armed forces, and the residents of institutions are not included. Together, these groups represent an exclusion of close to 2% of the population aged 15 and over.

Geography available

Data are produced for Canada, the provinces, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Census Agglomerations (CAs), and for Economic Regions. The results from the three territories are not included in the national estimates, but are published separately.

Publications

Data from the Labour Force Survey are released in *The Daily* in electronic format every month on a Friday at 7 AM Eastern Standard Time. The release includes the monthly publication, *Labour Force Information*, Catalogue 71-001, which is produced in HTML and PDF formats.

As well, at the beginning of every year, Statistics Canada releases a CD-ROM set, *Labour Force Historical Review*, Catalogue 71F0004XCB, which contains monthly and annual data for the previous year, along with consistent data going back, in most cases, to 1976.

The revised LFS questionnaire and a revised *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (January 1997) are included in the CD-ROM set and are also available on the Statistics Canada website under Concepts, Definitions and Methods.

Other dissemination media

Analytical articles are published in Statistics Canada's quarterlies. Custom tabulations are available on request and can be received in electronic format on diskette or through the Internet. Selected data series from the CD-ROM set are also available on CANSIM.

Contact

Labour Statistics Division Client Services at (613) 951-4090 or 1-886-873-8788.
Email: labour@statcan.ca.

Workplace and Employee Survey

Background

The Workplace and Employee Survey (WES) is designed to explore a broad range of issues relating to employers and their employees. It is a unique survey dealing with workplace and employee issues such as competitiveness, innovation, adoption of technology, organizational change, training and other human resource practices, business strategies and labour turnover in workplaces. For employees within these same workplaces WES is focused on wages, hours of work, work arrangements, use of technologies and training. As a longitudinal survey WES tracks employers over several years and their employees for two years in order to provide an understanding of the evolution of Canadian workplaces.

The survey aims to shed light on the relationships among competitiveness, innovation, technology use and human resource management on the employer side, and technology use, training, job stability and earnings on the employee side.

WES is unique in that it surveys both employers and employees, and in the fact that these are linked at the microdata level; employees are selected from within sampled workplaces. Thus, information from both the supply and demand sides of the labour market is available to enrich studies on either side of the market. WES is the first survey to combine detailed information on employers and their employees on such a broad scale in Canada.

To create the best conditions for growth in the knowledge-based economy, governments need to fine-tune their policies on education, training, innovation, labour adjustment, workplace practices, industrial relations and industry development. The results from the survey will help clarify many of these issues and will assist in policy development.

Survey type

WES is a sample survey with a longitudinal design.

Periodicity

Annual. There are two reference periods used for the WES. Questions concerning employment breakdown use the last pay period of March for the reference year, while other questions refer to the last 12-month period.

Coverage and sample size

The target population for the employer component is defined as all business locations operating in Canada that have paid employees in March of each year, with the exception of those in the three territories and those operating in agriculture, in fishing, hunting and trapping, religious organizations, the military and government.

The target population for the employee component is all employees working or on paid leave in March in the selected workplaces for whom the employer is required to complete a Canada Revenue Agency T4 form.

The sample size for the employer component of the survey is around 6,000 workplaces. For the component that surveys the employees of these establishments, the sample size has varied from year to year in the 17,000 to 23,000 range.

Geography available

Data are available primarily at the Canada level. Regional data are also available.

Publications

In 2002 Statistics Canada and Human Resources and Social Development Canada jointly published an analysis of WES data, *The “Who, What, When Where” of Sex Pay Differentials*, Catalogue 71-584, No. 4, in the Evolving Workplace Series. This product is available in electronic format at no charge on the Statistics Canada’s Internet site.

Other dissemination media

Microdata files are produced every year for the Research Data Centres³ Custom tabulations are available upon request for a fee, with the charge depending on the complexity of the request.

Contact

Labour Statistics Division Client Services at (613) 951-4090 or 1-886-873 8788.
Email: labour@statcan.ca.

Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating

Background

The Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (CSGVP) collects data on all dimensions of individual contributory behaviour, and is the most comprehensive survey of charitable giving, unpaid volunteering and participating in Canada in. Within the framework of the Voluntary Sector Initiative, it is directed by a partnership of federal government departments and voluntary sector organizations, including Human Resources and Social Development Canada, Heritage Canada, Health Canada, Volunteer Canada and Imagine Canada (previously the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy). Previously, this information was collected by the National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (NSGVP), a Labour Force Survey supplement in 1997 and 2000.

The objectives of the CSGVP are threefold:

- to collect national data to fill a void of information about individual contributory behaviours including volunteering, charitable giving and civic participation;
- to provide reliable and timely data to the System of National Accounts; and
- to inform both the public and voluntary sectors in policy and program decisions that relate to the charitable and volunteer sector.

Survey Type

The CSGVP is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design.

Periodicity

The CSGVP is conducted every three years, with data collection in 2004, 2007 and third year thereafter.

Coverage and sample size

The CSGVP is now conducted as a stand-alone survey program, with national geographic coverage and an expanded sample to improve cross-sectional estimates for smaller provinces, Census Metropolitan Areas and key sub-populations. The CSGVP was conducted in all provinces and the three territories in the fall of 2004. For the 2004 survey, the sample comprised around 30,000 respondents.

Geography available

Data are available for Canada, the provinces and some of the Census Metropolitan Areas.

Publications

The 2004 CSGVP results were released in June 2006. The release was announced in *The Daily*, and the publication, *Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, 2004*, Catalogue 71-542 was made available free from Statistics Canada's website in PDF format. Although some of the tables in this publication show break-downs by sex, more detailed information can be obtained by special request.

When the results of 2000 NSGVP were released, they included the report *Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating*, Catalogue 71-542, which is in electronic format at Statistics Canada website. It is also available in paper format, (Catalogue 71-542-XPE) for \$15.

Other dissemination media

A public use microdata file of the 2004 will be produced some time after the release. Special tabulations can be requested for a fee. The charge would depend on the complexity of the data request.

Contact

Client Services, Special Surveys Division (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355); fax: 613-951-3012 Email: ssd@statcan.ca.

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

Background

The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) is an important source for income data for Canadian families, households and individuals. It 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, social assistance and other government transfers; educational activity and attainment; demographic, household, and family information; ethno-cultural characteristics; activity limitation; and geography and geographic mobility. The survey's breadth of content combined with a relatively large sample makes it a unique and valuable data set.

Introduced in 1993, SLID provides an added dimension to traditional surveys on labour market activity and income: the changes experienced by individuals and families through time. Starting with reference year 1996, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) officially replaced the annual Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF). Though the income

content of the two surveys is similar, SLID adds a large selection of variables that capture transitions in Canadian jobs, income and family events. Many of the indicators that were previously published under the SCF program are now either included in the SLID CD-ROM or are available by special request.

As a longitudinal survey, SLID interviews the same people from one year to the next for a period of six years. The survey's longitudinal dimension allows evaluation of concurrent and often related events, such as the changes in people's labour force experience and movement over time. It provides information on family changes and labour force transitions, for example, 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. Data from SLID can yield greater insight on the nature and extent of poverty in Canada.

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.

Survey type

Sample survey with a cross-sectional design and a longitudinal follow-up.

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 those in the three territories, the population on Indian reserves, the residents of institutions, and full-time members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. The SLID sample is drawn from the LFS and is composed of two panels. Each panel consists of two LFS rotation groups and includes roughly 17,000 households. A panel is surveyed for a period of six consecutive years. A new panel is introduced every three years, so two panels always overlap.

Geography available

Canada, the provinces, and some of the larger Census Metropolitan Areas, although custom tabulations can be produced for smaller or client-specified areas, depending on confidentiality constraints.

Publications

- Data from SLID are released annually in *The Daily* in electronic format. The release includes the publication, *Income in Canada*, Catalogue 75-202, which is produced in HTML and PDF formats.
- A series of income research papers, under the Product Registration Number 75F0002M, is also available from Statistics Canada's website in HTML and PDF formats.

Other dissemination media

Selected data, including female-to-male earnings ratio, are available free-of-charge under "Summary tables" in Statistics Canada's website.

Analytical articles are published in Statistics Canada's quarterlies. The data are also available on CANSIM. A CD-ROM, *Income Trends in Canada*, Catalogue 13F0022XCB, can be purchased through the website. It includes comparable historical data going back to 1980.

Custom tabulations are available on request and can be received in electronic format on diskette or through the Internet.

Contact

Income Statistics Division Client Services at (613) 951-7355, or toll-free: 1-888-297-7355.
Email: income@statcan.ca

Survey of Household Spending

Background

The Survey of Household Spending (SHS) collects information from households across Canada about their expenditures during the previous calendar year. Information is also collected about dwelling characteristics as well as household equipment as of December 31 of the reference year. The survey is used by the System of National Accounts to calculate the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is also used, every five years, to monitor and update the weights used in the computation of the Consumer Price Index.

SHS data permit comparisons over time and between provinces and CMAs. It should be noted, however, that most of the household expenditures can not be attributed to individuals in the household.

The SHS survey covers household expenditures by type of expenditure, household type, and income. As well, it collects information from all household members on their age, sex, marital status, and relationship to the household reference person. Starting with the 2004 reference year, additional data are collected on education and disability.

Conducted since 1997, the Survey of Household Spending integrates most of the content of the Family Expenditure Survey (FAMEX) and the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey (HFE), which have been discontinued.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

The Survey of Household Spending is carried out annually across Canada in the 10 provinces. Data for the territories are available for 1997, 1998, 1999 and every second year thereafter, starting with 2001.

Coverage and sample size

The sample includes over 20,000 private households. The survey excludes households on Indian reserves and on crown lands, and it excludes members of the armed forces living in military camps. People living in institutions such as jails, chronic care homes, hospitals and nursing homes are also excluded.

Geography available

Depending on the coverage of the survey year, Canada, the provinces and CMAs and biennially for the three territories.

Publications

Spending Patterns in Canada, Catalogue 62-202, is available in HTML and PDF formats free of charge. It includes statistical highlights and key tables from the survey.

Other dissemination media

Standard shelf tables on both household expenditures and household facilities and equipment are available for a fee. Custom tabulations can be produced to meet the specifications of users. A microdata file is also produced.

Contact

Client Services, Income Statistics Division, at (613) 951-7355; toll-free at 1-888-297-7355 or at www.statcan.ca. Email: income@statcan.ca.

Food Expenditure Survey

Background

The Food Expenditure Survey collects data from households across Canada about their expenditures on food during the year. It is a periodic survey designed to supplement the Survey of Household Spending (SHS) by providing more detailed data on Canadians' spending on food commodities. Data from this survey, along with that from the SHS, are used to monitor and periodically update the weights used in the computation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In addition, the survey information links food expenditure data to other variables such as income group 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, age of reference person and other household members, size of area of residence, and by income group. It also provides information on the allocation of food purchases by type of store and by type of restaurant, on food purchased locally and on day trips, and on food purchased on trips overnight or longer. 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 reference persons on their age, sex, marital status, as well as the age category of spouse (if present). Respondents complete a diary detailing all their food purchases during the week.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

The Food Expenditure Survey is conducted on an occasional basis. The reference year for the last survey was 2001; the next one is planned for 2009.

Coverage and sample size

In 2001, the sample included about 11,000 weekly diary records from around 5,600 private responding households in all 10 provinces, as well as Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit. The sample was divided into monthly subsamples to evenly distribute data collection over the entire calendar year.

The Food Expenditure Survey is national in scope, and it covers about 98% of the population in the 10 provinces, as well as the three cities in the territories. While in the past Food Expenditure Surveys have varied in their geographic coverage, all of the most recent ones have been national.

Geography available

Canada, the regions and selected CMAs (Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Whitehorse, Yellowknife)

Publications

Food Expenditure in Canada, Catalogue 62-554, is available in HTML and PDF format free of charge. It includes statistical highlights and key tables from the survey.

Other dissemination media

Diskettes, computer readable tape, and custom tabulations.

Contact

Client Services, Income Statistics Division, at (613) 951-7355; toll-free at 1-888-297-7355 or at www.statcan.ca. Email: income@statcan.ca.

Survey of Financial Security

Background

From time to time, Statistics Canada conducts the Survey of Financial Security (SFS) to measure the net worth (wealth) of families and unattached individuals, that is, the value of their assets, minus their debt holdings. The SFS also includes information on income, education, and employment. The most recent SFS was done in 2005, while the previous one was in 1999.

The objectives of the SFS are:

- to provide a description of the nature and type of assets and debts held by Canadians, including the changes in the composition of assets and debts in the last decades;
- to determine the distribution of wealth among the Canadian population;
- to develop a profile of Canadians who have different types of assets and debts;
- to examine changes in assets and debts within a life cycle;

- to evaluate future consumption capacities and the potential financial vulnerability of Canadians;
- to evaluate the ability of assets held by Canadians to provide an income at retirement;
- to study the relationship between income and wealth;
- to provide information on the transfer of assets from one generation to another.

Survey type

Cross-sectional.

Periodicity

Occasional.

Coverage and sample size

The 2005 Survey of Financial Security included about 5,000 families, or around 10,000 individuals. It was carried out only in the provinces and does not include the territories. The survey also excludes people living on Indian reserves and crown lands.

Geography available

At the Canada level and depending on data quality, at the regional level as well.

Publications

Data from the 2005 survey will be released in the fall of 2006. The release will be announced in *The Daily*, and a free publication in HTML and PDF formats will be available online at that time.

Other dissemination media

To be determined.

Contact

Income Statistics Division Client Services at (613) 951-7355, or toll-free: 1-888-297-7355.
Email: income@statcan.ca.

Ethnic Diversity Survey

Background

In conjunction with Canadian Heritage, Statistics Canada developed and conducted the Ethnic Diversity Survey (EDS) to study the various dimensions of ethnicity and related issues of changing cultural diversity in Canada. The survey was conducted as a postcensal survey following the 2001 Census.

EDS had two primary objectives. First of all, to explore how people's backgrounds affect their participation in the social, economic and cultural life of Canada. Secondly, to provide information to better understand how Canadians of different ethnic backgrounds interpret and report their ethnicity.

The survey explored both the objective and subjective dimensions of ethnicity and asked questions about the respondent's ethnocultural background in order to understand how respondents choose or do not choose certain ethnic identifications or report certain ancestries.

The topics covered include ethnic ancestry, ethnic identity, place of birth, visible minority status, religious affiliation and participation, knowledge of languages, family background, family interaction, social networks, civic participation, interaction with society, attitudes, perceived discrimination, satisfaction with life, trust, and socio-economic activities.

Survey type

EDS is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design.

Periodicity

EDS was conducted on a one-time basis in 2002 following the 2001 Census of Population.

Coverage and sample size

The survey includes people aged 15 years or over living in private households in the 10 provinces. It does not include persons living in collective dwellings or on Indian reserves, persons declaring an Aboriginal origin or identity in the 2001 Census, or persons living in northern and remote areas.

The sample design for the EDS was complex. Respondents were selected on the basis of their responses to the questions on ethnic origin, place of birth, and place of birth of parents in the long questionnaire of the 2001 Census. The goal was to include sufficient representation of European and non-European origins, as well as persons of first, second and third (or more) immigrant generational status. The final sample included over 42,000 respondents.

Geography available

Data are available for Canada and the provinces, depending on confidentiality constraints.

Publications

Ethnic Diversity Survey: Portrait of a Multicultural Society, Catalogue 89-593

The publication is available in HTML and PDF versions free of charge at Statistics Canada's website

Other dissemination media

A public use microdata file can be obtained from Statistics Canada. As well, custom tabulations and other special requests can be ordered for a fee.

Contact

Client Services and Dissemination: (613) 951-5979; Fax: (613) 951-0387.

Email: sasd-dssea@statcan.ca

Small Area and Administrative Data Division

Background

Statistics Canada's Small Area and Administrative Data Division (SAADD) produces a wealth of income and demographic information on Canadians and their families. The division was formed to meet the increasing demand for data at smaller levels of geography. These data, taken primarily from personal income tax returns submitted by Canadians, represent an important tool for businesses and other institutions in both the private and public sectors. The data are a valuable tool for assessing the sociological and financial status of residents in a given geographic area.

SAADD receives individual taxfiler information from the Canada Revenue Agency and processes it to produce aggregated data for small areas. The data are the basis for 15 products based on both postal and census geographies. Data on individuals, families and seniors are available cross-sectionally or longitudinally, and can be requested for custom requirements.

The data cover most components 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. Demographic statistics are available for taxfilers and non-filing spouses and/or children. Income information is obtained from the taxfilers, for both themselves and their non-filing spouses. All income information, such as income sources and income distributions, can be obtained by sex.

The mandate of the Small Area and Administrative Data Division is to:

- exploit the potential of administrative records on individual Canadians for annual small area socio-economic data;
- to integrate administrative data with data from household surveys and the Census of Population through mathematical modelling procedures; and
- to integrate and market statistical products for small areas, using data from many Statistics Canada sources.

SAADD has developed three types of databanks: Financial; Family and Individual; and the Longitudinal Administrative Databank. The Financial databanks include information on the saving, investment and retirement planning habits of Canadians, while the Family and Individual Databanks cover everything from family types to the dependency of men and women on government transfers.

The Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD) contains longitudinal data on a 20% sample of taxfilers over a period of over 20 years. It includes more than 100 income and demographic variables such as employment income, self-employment income, RRSP contributions, support payments, age, sex and family composition. By following the same individuals over several years, the LAD is a powerful research tool for exploring the changes Canadians experience over time.

Periodicity

SAADD produces annual data based primarily on tax records.

Coverage and sample size

The data are national and include all taxfilers in Canada. Over 22 million records are processed each year to provide the most accurate data possible. In fact the information represents approximately 96% of the Canadian population.

Geography available

Data are available for over 29,000 postal areas, some census areas, provinces, territories and Canada. For postal geography, data are available for postal walks, forward sortation areas,⁴ rural postal codes, cities, and more.

In addition to the standard geography, clients may also specify user-defined areas. These may include branch service or school catchment areas, specific neighbourhoods or almost any other region. User-defined areas could include any combination of standard areas or combination of postal codes. These areas are formed by providing SAADD with the related postal codes.

Publications

SAADD produces two publications—available free of charge from Statistics Canada’s website.

- *Neighbourhood Insights: Your guide to the statistical information packages available from the Small Area and Administrative Data Division*, Catalogue 17-507. The guide provides descriptions of the various databanks, the geographic availability and the pricing structure. The guide also contains sample statistical tables showing data for Canada.
- *Longitudinal Administrative Data Dictionary*, Catalogue 12-585. The dictionary contains a complete description for each of the income and demographic variables in the LAD, including name, acronym, definition, source, historical availability and historical continuity.

Other dissemination media

The Daily announcement of the release of new data includes free summary data for subprovincial areas such as Census Metropolitan Areas. All the data are produced on a cost-recovery basis in electronic format.

Contact

Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745;
Email: saadinfo@statcan.ca.

Centre for Education Statistics

The mandate of Centre for Education Statistics is to carry out a comprehensive program of education statistics and analysis, and to ensure that accurate and relevant information concerning education is available to governments at all levels, administrators and Canadian public. Its core program is based on administrative data collected from provincial or 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, graduates, 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), and subject of study. 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 full-time university teachers are available: age, citizenship, country of birth, immigration status, subject taught, experience/tenure, qualifications, geographic information, and salary. At the elementary/secondary level data on teachers includes sex, age group and full-time/part-time teaching status.

The Centre also conducts a number of sample surveys, most of which are sponsored and funded by Human Resources and Skills 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 Youth in Transition Survey (YITS) is a biennial longitudinal survey undertaken jointly by Statistics Canada and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. It is designed to examine the major transitions in the lives of youth, particularly between education, training and work. The survey follows two cohorts of young people, those who were aged 15 in 2001 and those aged 18 to 20.
- The Youth in Transition Survey is conducted in conjunction with the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA is an international study, developed by the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which aims to assess whether students approaching the end of compulsory education have acquired the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. PISA gathers cross-sectional data, and uses a new sample of 15 year-olds for each cycle of the survey. PISA assessments take place every three years and focus on three domains: reading literacy, mathematical literacy and scientific literacy. An international dataset, which includes Canadian data and full documentation for this dataset, can be found under www.pisa.oecd.org.
- National Graduates Survey investigates transitions into the labour force of graduates of postsecondary programs. It is a sample survey of graduates of universities, colleges and trade schools designed to explore their transitions from school to paid work. This survey was designed to determine such factors as: the extent to which graduates of postsecondary programs had been successful in obtaining employment since graduation; the relationship between the graduates' programs of study and the employment subsequently obtained; the graduates' job and career satisfaction; the rates of under-employment and unemployment; the type of employment obtained related to career expectations and qualification requirements; and the influence of postsecondary education on occupational achievement. Each graduating class is interviewed twice: two years after graduation (National Graduates Survey) and five years after graduation (Follow-up Survey of Graduates). This is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design and a longitudinal follow-up.
- Adult Education and Training Survey (AETS) is Canada's most comprehensive source of data on individual participation in formal adult education and training. It is the only Canadian survey to collect detailed information about the skill development efforts of the entire adult Canadian population. The survey, which is conducted on an occasional basis as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey, determines the incidence of adult participation in education and training activities. It provides information on adults taking credit and non-credit programs, courses, seminars, workshops or tutorials during the previous calendar year.

- The International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey (IALSS) is the Canadian component of the Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey (ALL), a seven-country initiative which is conducted on an occasional basis. The main purpose of the survey is to assess respondents' proficiency along four skill domains: prose and document literacy, numeracy and problem-solving. In every country nationally representative samples of adults aged 16-65 were interviewed and tested at home, using the same psychometric test to measure prose and document literacy as well as numeracy and problem-solving skills. In Canada, the survey population was expanded to provide information on respondents over the age of 65.

Publications

- *Guide to Data on Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada*, Catalogue 81F0004, an occasional publication that 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. It is available free in PDF and HTML formats at Statistics Canada's web site, www.statcan.ca.
- *Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program*, Catalogue 81-582. This is a biennial electronic publication that presents statistical indicators of education in Canada covering various aspects of the elementary, secondary and postsecondary education, such as enrolment, graduation and human resources, as well as the financing of the education systems in Canada. The Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program, or PCEIP, is a joint venture of Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education of Canada.
- *Measuring up: Canadian results of the OECD PISA study*, Catalogue 81-590, is available free in electronic format from Statistics Canada's web site. It provides an assessment of the performance of Canadian 15-year-olds in mathematics, reading, science and problem solving.

Other dissemination media

Data are available upon request in paper or electronic format. As well, the Centre produces a series of analytical papers entitled, *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics – Research Papers*, Catalogue 81-595. These are available in electronic format on the Statistics Canada website under “Analytical studies.” Recent issues have included:

- *Salary and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 2005/2006: Preliminary Report*, July 2006;
- *Educational Outcomes at Age 19 Associated with Reading Ability at Age 15*, June 2006;
- *Factors Affecting the Repayment of Student Loans*, March 2006; and

- *Participation in Postsecondary Education: Evidence from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics*, October 2005.

These studies include some breakdowns by sex, as appropriate to the topic.

Contact

For further information, contact Client Services for the Centre for Education Statistics at (613) 951-7608, or toll-free at 1-800-307-3382. Email: education@statcan.ca

SECTION 3: DATA ON WOMEN: GENERAL TOPICS

Introduction

This section looks at the major topics covered by social data. It is 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*, 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 domains.

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 and electronic products 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. Unless otherwise noted, all Statistics Canada publications, articles, papers, and studies are in electronic format – HTML and/or PDF – and that they can be accessed through the website, www.statcan.ca.

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 domains such as estimates of the size of the population; breakdowns by sex and age; geographic distribution; projections of future population growth; the aging 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 government.

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 2006 Census will be released in March (draft) 2007. As well, population estimates based on the 2006 Census counts adjusted for net undercoverage will be released in September 2008.

Population estimates adjusted for net undercoverage are considered a more accurate measure of the size of a population than census counts. While Statistics Canada makes every effort in

the census to count every person in the country, it is inevitable that some people will be missed and that some may be counted twice. Studies are conducted after every census to evaluate the accuracy of the counts and to enable estimates of the net undercoverage. These then provide the bases for the final estimates.

The revised population estimates differ somewhat from previously published census figures. They give men a higher 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.

Information on the demographic characteristics of the Canadian population can be found in several sections of the Statistics Canada website.

- Many free tables on population and demography are included under “Summary tables” in Statistics Canada’s website. These include data on demographic characteristics, language use and mobility, as well as some population projections.
- CANSIM includes historical data on the population going back to 1921. Data from 1921 to 1971 are included in Table 051-0026 and from 1971 to the most recent are in Table 051-0001.
- CANSIM also includes population projections by age and sex for Canada to 2056 and for the provinces to 2031. These projections are based on several different scenarios of population growth.
- The publication, *Annual Demographic Statistics*, Catalogue 91-213, which presented annual data on the age structure of the population, is being discontinued in paper format. It will be replaced by a CD-ROM containing the same information. As well, this publication will be available free from Statistics Canada’s website in HTML and in PDF versions. This publication provides population estimates by age, sex and marital status for Canada, the provinces and territories, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Census Divisions (CDs) and Economic Regions (ERs). 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; 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 are also included. All of these data can also be found in CANSIM.

Population projections

- Comprehensive population projections, based on several different growth scenarios, can be found in *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, Catalogue 91-520. This publication includes annual population projections, by sex and five-year

age groups, for Canada to the year 2056, and for the provinces and territories to 2031. The information is also available in HTML and PDF versions which can be accessed through the Statistics Canada website, as well as on a CD-ROM. The data are also available in CANSIM.

Mobility and migration

- Data on mobility are derived from the census questions on place of residence one year and five years ago (See Glossary). The tables include data on the social and economic characteristics of migrants: age, sex, educational attainment, labour force activity, occupation and industry. Data are available under “Summary tables” on the website and under census information by topic.
- Data on in-, out- and net-migration, by age and sex, can be retrieved from CANSIM. The data are available by province and territory, CMAs, CDs and ERs.
- The publication, *Annual Demographic Statistics*, mentioned above, also includes estimates of migration. It includes historical data on immigrants and emigrants, as well as estimates on interprovincial migration. This publication also includes vital statistics and information on international, interprovincial and intraprovincial migration, for Canada, provinces, territories, CMAs, CDs and ERs. Although these data are not broken down by age and sex, they can be obtained by special request.

Language knowledge and use

The Census of Canada is the most comprehensive in the world in its coverage of language topics. It includes several questions on language. The short form, completed by all Canadians, contains the question on mother tongue, while the long form includes six additional language questions: knowledge of official languages, knowledge of non-official languages, home language (two questions) and language of work (also two questions). Because of its ability to provide data for small geographic areas and for smaller population groups, the census is the source for most of the data on language knowledge and use. On the other hand, some language issues that are not included in the Census, such as language of education, have been addressed in sample surveys like the General Social Survey, most notably Cycle 2 in 1986 on Time Use, Social Mobility and Language. In addition, sample surveys such as the GSS, which can ask an extended series of questions on a single topic, can provide a more focussed and specialized study of these topics. Data on these issues are available by special request.

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

A new survey has been developed on official language minorities, the Survey on the Vitality of Official-language Minorities, conducted in the fall of 2006, is the first survey that will

specifically pertain to Canada's official language minorities, namely English speakers in Quebec and French speakers outside Quebec. For more information, see the fourth section of this document dealing with new research and initiatives.

Data on language from the census are available in electronic format from Statistics Canada's website. Several tables are included in the "Summary tables" section, while others can be accessed under census topics.

Analytical articles

A number of articles and papers have been published that deal with population, mobility, and language issues. Recent issues of *Canadian Social Trends* have included several articles dealing with population and migration: "Becoming Canadian: Intent, Process and Outcome" (issue no.76), "South Asians in Canada: Unity through Diversity" (no.78), "Ethnocultural diversity in Canada: Prospects for 2017" (no. 79), and "Passing on the ancestral language" (no. 80). Unfortunately, none of these articles included data broken down by sex. The *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada: 2003 and 2004*, Catalogue 91-209, included the paper "Fertility of Visible Minority Women in Canada."

For further information on population estimates, projections and demographic issues in general, contact Demography Division Client Services at (613) 951-2320; fax: (613) 951-2307. The toll-free telephone number is 1-866-767-5611.

Family status and living arrangements

Information on families has been collected in Canadian Census since before Confederation. The general definition of a family used by the Agency is a now-married or common-law same- or opposite-sex 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 married couple and the children, if any, of either or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either or both partners; or, a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own spouse or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

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. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Foster children are included.

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, of groups of unrelated persons, or of 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 GSS supplies in-depth information on topics such as social support, family history, and step- and blended 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. SLID collects data on economic families. While the primary focus of the NLSCY is on children, they are seen in the context of their families and households, and these relationships can be reconstructed from the data files.

Data on census and economic families from the 2001 Census were released in electronic format through Statistics Canada's website. It is anticipated that 2006 Census data on families will be available in similar format in September 2007 (draft).

Family transitions

Over the past few 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 GSS surveys on Family and Friends (Cycle 5, 1990), Family (Cycle 10, 1995), Family History (Cycle 15, 2001) and Family Transitions (Cycle 20, 2006) focussed on family history and transitions.

- *Family and Friends*, Catalogue 11-612, no. 9, in the GSS 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.”
- Two publications were produced using data from Family History, Cycle 15. Both are available free from Statistics Canada’s website: a “descriptive” publication, *Family History*, Catalogue 89-575; and the analytical *Changing Conjugal Life in Canada*, Catalogue 89-576.
- Several articles have been published in *Canadian Social Trends* using GSS data on families. Among the more recent have been “When is junior moving out? Transitions from the parental home to independence,” in the August 1, 2006 issue, based on data from Cycle 15: “Marital satisfaction during the retirement years” in the Spring 2005 issue, which used data from Cycles 10 and 15; and “Always the bridesmaid: people who don’t expect to marry,” again in the Spring 2005 issue, using data from Cycle 15.

Data from National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth have been used in an extensive publishing program.

- Within Statistics Canada, the Children and Youth Research Paper Series, Catalogue 89-599 has included three papers to date: *Child Care in Canada*, *Youth Depressive Symptoms and Changes in Relationships with Parents*, and *Aggressive Behaviour Outcomes for Young Children: Change in Parenting Environment Predicts Change in Behaviour*. Of these, only the article on depressive symptoms uses data broken down by sex.
- The Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series, Catalogue 11F0019, published *Income and the Outcomes of Children* in May 2006 and *Intergenerational Impact of Immigrants’ Selection and Assimilation on Health Outcomes of Children* in April 2005.
- *Canadian Social Trends* published “Kids witnessing family violence” in the Summer 2004 issue and the May 2004 *Health Reports*, vol.15 No. 3, included “Alcohol and drug use in early adolescence,” based on NLSCY data.

Outside of Statistics Canada, a number of organizations have used NLSCY results. These include:

- Human Resources and Social Development Canada. The studies that they have funded are listed at www.hrsdc.gc.ca/en/cs/sp/sdc/pkrf/page00.shtml.

- the Canadian Institute of Health Information (www.cihi.ca) and the Canadian Council on Social Development (www.ccsd.ca) have also made extensive use of these data.

Data are also available from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics on family changes and transitions over time. For example, a paper entitled *Profiles and transitions of groups at risk of social exclusion: lone parents*, was published in 2002 by what was then Human Resources and Development Canada.

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:

- *Marriages*, Catalogue 84-212, 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, 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 are announced in *The Daily* and are available free through Statistics Canada's website.
- *Selected Marriage Statistics, 1921-1990*, Catalogue 82-552, 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, traces the evolution of the institution of marriage in Canadian society over the ten-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, "Till death do us part? The risk of first and second marriage dissolution" in the issue of June 28, 2006. As well, the Spring 2005 issue included "Always the bridesmaid: people who don't expect to marry," and "The sandwich generation," while the Autumn 2003 issue contained "Would you live common-law"

and “May-December: Canadians in age-discrepant relationships.” All these articles include analyses by sex.

Population in institutions

The most complete information on the institutional population comes from the census. Data from the 2006 Census are scheduled for release in September 2007 (draft). For 2001, the information was released through Statistics Canada’s website. The tables include data on the number, sex and age group of people living in institutions, by type of institution. They also include 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, homeownership and status of mortgage, ownership of household amenities and net worth, as well as other assets and indicators of wealth. Information on these topics is available from the census and the annual Survey of Household Spending (SHS), as well as from the Survey of Financial Security, which is conducted on an occasional basis.

The term “household maintainer” refers to the person or persons in the household who pay the rent or mortgage, taxes, electricity and other utilities, and so on, 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 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 which 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 Survey of Household Spending is conducted at the household level. However, it is possible to obtain data on the

sex of the reference person, and separate out 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). The 2001 Census data on housing were released in electronic format through the website. Data from the 2006 Census on this topic will be released in September 2007 (draft).

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 SHS covers tenure, need for repairs, number of rooms per dwelling and per person, period of construction, and dwelling type.

Household equipment and facilities

The SHS, however, 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, DVD players, cell phones, home computers and Internet access. Electronic summary-level tables on housing characteristics and ownership of facilities are released through Statistics Canada's website on the day that the release is announced in *The Daily*.

Measures of wealth

Statistics Canada has from time to time conducted a number of asset and debt surveys to capture detailed information on the holdings and liabilities of individuals and families. The most recent survey was done in 2005 and the results will be released in November 2006. The survey provides a measure of the net worth (wealth) of families and unattached individuals, that is, the value of their assets, minus their debt holdings. It also includes information on income, education, and employment.

The SFS provides a comprehensive picture of the net worth of Canadians. Information is collected on the value of all major financial and non-financial assets and on the money owing on mortgages, vehicles, credit cards, student loans and other debts. Net worth is defined as the value of these assets, less the debts. Data are available for families, by type, and for unattached individuals.

Analytical articles

The Winter 2005 edition of *Canadian Social Trends* published “The housing transitions of seniors,” while the Autumn 2005 issue included “What do seniors spend on housing?” *Perspectives on Labour and Income* published “Shifts in spending patterns of older Canadians” in March 2006, as well as an article on the housing costs of elderly families in the Autumn 2004 issue.

Family units are the focus for several papers analysing data from the Survey of Financial Security. These include *The wealth position of immigrant families in Canada*, in the Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series, Catalogue 11F0019; and “Wealth inequality by province,” in the September 2004 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*.

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, determinants of health, 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 HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections are available from the Public Health Agency of Canada, and the National Cancer Institute produces *Canadian Cancer Statistics*. Similarly, Statistics Canada does not collect information on new reproductive technologies; information on this topic is included in *Proceed with Care*, the final report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies.

While Statistics Canada publishes many specialized publications on health-related topics, a great many tables are available in electronic format under “Summary tables” on the website.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy is one of the most widely used indicators of the health of the population. Estimates of average 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 by age for Canada and the provinces, but not in all cases for the territories:

- the current publication, *Life Tables, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000-2002*, Catalogue 84-537 was produced after the 2001 Census;
- the annual *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada*, Catalogue 91-209, regularly publishes information on this topic;

- Catalogue 89-506, *Longevity and Historical Life Tables: 1921-1981*, contains historical information;
- projections of estimated life expectancy appeared in Catalogue 91-520, *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories: 2005-2031*.

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 by Local Area*, Catalogue 84F0001, 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. Starting with the 2003 reference year it will be free electronic publication.
- *Births*, Catalogue 84F0210, is a semi-annual publication that is available through Statistics Canada's website. It consists of two volumes per data year. Volume 1 reports on live births and Volume 2 reports on fetal deaths or stillbirths. It includes birth rates, live births by age of mother and birth order, male and female birth weights and multiple births.
- *Pregnancy Outcomes*, Catalogue 82-224, an annual publication that brings together statistics on live births, induced abortions, and fetal loss (stillbirths and miscarriages) to provide comprehensive data on outcomes of pregnancy.
- *Deaths*, Catalogue 84F0211, an annual publication that contains the numbers of deaths and death rates by marital status, age and sex for Canada, the provinces and territories. Also presented are data on infant, neonatal, post-neonatal and perinatal deaths; deaths in hospital; and deaths subject to autopsy.
- Catalogue 84-208-XPB, *Causes of Death*, 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.
- Catalogue 84F0209, *Mortality, Summary Causes*, 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.

Cancer

- *Cancer Statistics*, Catalogue 84-601, presents current and historical cancer incidence and cancer survival statistics in Canada, as well as links to the Cancer Record and Canadian Cancer Registry (CCR) procedures manuals.
- *Cancer Incidence in Canada*, Catalogue 82-231, presents that tables provide information on the number of new cases and rates of cancer tumours and patients from 1992 onwards by five-year age-groups and sex for all Canadian provinces and territories as well as information on the primary sites of cancer.
- *Cancer Survival Statistics*, Catalogue 82-226, includes tables that provide site-specific five-year observed and relative survival estimates for cases diagnosed from 1992 onwards. In addition to age-specific and age-standardized national (excluding Quebec) estimates, all ages (15 to 99 years) and age-standardized provincial estimates are available.

Induced abortions

Statistics Canada publishes annual statistics on induced abortions.

- Catalogue 82-223, *Induced Abortion Statistics*, provides annual data on induced abortions performed in Canada on Canadian and non-Canadian residents. Where applicable, data on induced abortions on Canadian women in selected American states are also included.
- *Selected Therapeutic Abortion Statistics, 1970-1991*, Catalogue 82-550, is a discontinued print publication that compiles 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 states, especially along the Canada - United States border; and selected demographic and medical characteristics of the Canadian women who obtained abortions in Canada.

Determinants of health

Current health research suggests that a wide range of factors affect health and well-being, including personal health practices such as weight, exercise and physical activity, nutrition, smoking, and alcohol consumption, as well as other environmental and socio-economic factors such as education, literacy, employment and working conditions, income and social contacts. Most of these issues are addressed in the Canadian Community Health Survey and in the National Population Health Survey, while others are covered in the General Social Survey.

While over the years Statistics Canada has conducted a number of surveys on smoking habits and alcohol consumption, these topics are now covered in the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) and before that in the National Population Health Survey (NPHS). The topic of mental health and well-being was covered in the first “focus” survey of the CCHS; as well, the second of these dealt with nutrition.

- *Health Indicators*, Catalogue 82-221, a semi-annual publication, includes over 80 indicators that measure the health of the Canadian population and the effectiveness of the health care system. It provides comparable information at the health region and provincial/territorial levels. Most of these data are also available in CANSIM.

Mental health

While the general (“Point One”) surveys of the Canadian Community Health Survey usually include some questions related to mental health, that topic was addressed in depth in the first focus survey of the CCHS in 2002. The 2002 CCHS covered issues such as stress; distress; psychological well-being; depression; mania; panic disorder; alcohol use and dependence; illicit drug use and dependence; pathological gambling and eating disorders. Some data were published in *Health Indicators*, mentioned above.

Although less comprehensively, the GSS has also covered aspects of mental health. Several cycles⁵ have included questions on satisfaction, happiness, or emotional well-being. While some information is included in *Health and Social Support*, Catalogue 11-612, and *Health Status of Canadians*, Catalogue 11-612, for the most part the data are available only by special request.

In addition, Cycles 7 and 12 on the time use of Canadians contains questions on time stress, perceptions of time, and the “time crunch.” Data from Cycle 7 are published by age and sex in Catalogue 89-544, *As Time Goes By...Time Use of Canadians* and from Cycle 12 in *Days of Our Lives: Time Use and Transitions Over the Life Course*, Catalogue 89-584.

Information on the medical and demographic characteristics of psychiatric patients discharged from psychiatric and general hospitals is available from the Canadian Institute for Health Information (www.cihi.ca).

Analytical articles

- *Health Reports*, Catalogue 82-003, is devoted to papers and articles analysing health data. For example, vol. 17, no. 3 examined the issue of obesity in children, youth and adults.
- Volume 17, No. 2 included “Survival from cancer – up-to-date predictions using period analysis” and the October 2004 issue contained “Shorter hospital stays for breast cancer.”

- *Health Reports*, Vol. 17, no. 2, also contained “Medication use among pregnant women,” comparing medication use among pregnant women with that of their non-pregnant contemporaries.
- The Volume 17, No. 4, issue of *Health Reports* included two articles using data from the 2002 Canadian Community Health Survey which focussed on health and well-being: “Unhappy on the job” and “Stress and depression in the employed population.”
- *Healthy Today, Healthy Tomorrow? Findings from the National Population Health Survey*, Catalogue 82-618, Vol. 1, No. 4, featured an article on healthy aging that identifies the determinants of healthy aging between 1994-1995 and 2002-2003 among middle-aged adults and seniors. Volume 1, No. 3 in this series contained a paper on obesity.
- Since 2000, Statistics Canada has produced an annual report on population health, *How Healthy are Canadians?* This is released as a year-end supplement to *Health Reports*. Recent issues have included papers on the health of seniors such as “Healthy living among seniors” and “Predictors of death among seniors”; alcohol and illicit drug dependence; bipolar disorder; health issues among children and adolescents; and health issues among immigrants.

Leisure

Recreation

There are two main sources of recent cross-sectional information on leisure time and physical activities: the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) and the General Social Survey. CCHS 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, is included in *Health Indicators*, and is also available in CANSIM; more detailed data can be obtained from the microdata file or by special request.

The General Social Surveys on Time Use, Cycles 2, 7, 12 and 19, covered time spent on recreation and physical activities, as well as other leisure pursuits. The analytical publication based on the most recent cycle, *The Internet: Is It Changing the Way Canadians Spend Their Time?* discussed recreational activities and how they were affected by heavy Internet use; unfortunately, most of the tables in it are not broken down by sex.

Travel

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

- *Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic Travel*, Catalogue 87-212, contains data and analytic 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. Additional information by sex and age can be obtained by special request.

- *International Travel*, Catalogue 66-201, 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 many of the tabulations 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 GSS. The Census question asks respondents to specify a denomination or religion even if they are not currently a practising member of that group. The 2001 questionnaire included a space for respondents to mark if they had no religion.

- Some data on religious affiliation from the 2001 Census was published in electronic format for Canada, the provinces/territories, and for the CMAs. Additional information can be obtained by special request.

Every cycle of the GSS 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 GSS surveys on Time Use have covered time spent on religious activities. While the publication, *The Internet: Is It Changing the Way Canadians Spend Their Time?* covers time spent at places of worship, the tables are not broken down by sex. Unpublished GSS data, however, can be accessed by special request.

Analytical articles

- The article, *A visit to Canada's countryside: rural tourism* was published as part of the series Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin in July 2005. It does not include data broken down by sex.
- *Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating*, Catalogue 71-542, discusses volunteering for and giving to religious organizations.
- "Who's religious?" in the Summer 2006 issue of Canadian Social Trends examines private religious practices that people did on their own such as prayer, meditation, worship and reading of sacred texts at home or some other location. It uses data from the GSS and from the Ethnic Diversity Survey.
- "Pockets of belief: religious attendance patterns in Canada" in the Spring 2003 issue of Canadian Social Trends examines the factors that influence the level of religious

attendance, including demographics, immigration patterns and the cultural history of a region. All three of the above articles contain some data by sex.

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 NLSCY has an education component in its survey of children.

Educational Attainment and School Attendance

The 2006 Census contains seven education questions which are asked of people aged 15 and over: school attendance, completion of secondary school, completion of apprenticeship or trades program, completion of college, CEGEP or other non-university studies, university degree, diploma or certificates obtained, major field of study, and geographic location where the highest degree, certificate or diploma was obtained. From these data highest level of educational attainment is derived. 2006 data for all the Census education questions will be released in March (draft) 2008.

There have been several changes made to the education portion of the 2006 Census. For example, information is no longer collected on number of years of elementary or secondary school. Instead, the focus is on more detailed information on completed qualifications, especially for postsecondary non-university education.

As well, the question on school attendance no longer asks about full-or part-time status. Questionnaire testing indicated that with the variety of attendance patterns now available, it was difficult for respondents to fit themselves into these response categories. The question now deals with the type of school attended. Finally, as mentioned above, the 2006 Census contains a new question on location of highest level of education.

- 2001 Census data on education were released electronically through the Statistics Canada website. The same procedure will apply to the 2006 data.

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.

- Historical and current data from the Labour Force Survey on educational attainment can be found in CANSIM and on the LFS CD-ROM, *Labour Force Historical Review*.
- Several free electronic tables using both census and LFS data on education can be found under “Summary tables” on the Statistics Canada website.

Field of study

A question on major field of study was first asked in the 1986 Census and repeated in every census since then. It covers only graduates of postsecondary education and refers to the subject of their highest certificate, diploma or degree. For the 2006 Census, the wording of the question was slightly changed. In addition, the coding of responses has changed and that may affect historical comparability.

In addition, the Centre for Education Statistics has information on the field of study of students by sex and level of education. New data releases are announced in *The Daily*, and summary electronic tables are included. The data are also in CANSIM. It should be noted that 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.

The Centre for Education Statistics publishes two online periodicals that cover education data, including new releases and analytical publications.

- *Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program*. Some of the information is broken down by sex.
- *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada* publishes analytical articles, including many with sex breakdowns.

Education data from the General Social Survey

As discussed above, two cycles of the GSS, Work, Education and Retirement, in 1994, and Education and Work, in 1989, explored past, current and future educational pursuits, and were designed to identify trends in educational, labour market and retirement activities throughout the life cycle. As well, Cycle 15 on Family History included a component on education history.

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 four 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.

- Catalogue 89-584, No. 3, *School, work and the school-work combination by young people* uses data from the 1998 Time Use survey. The data are broken by sex.

Unpublished information from the two surveys on time spent in educational activities can be obtained by special request.

Adult education and training

The 2001 Census data on school attendance can be used to get information on adults attending school in the previous nine months. In 2001 information was collected on type of attendance, full-time or part-time. Information was not collected on the type of school attended. The 2006 Census, in contrast, will provide more detailed information on type of school attended but does not gather information on full-time or part-time attendance over the nine months. As well, attendance information is available, by request, from the Adult Education and Training Survey. For further information contact the Centre for Education Statistics.

Literacy

In recent years, Statistics Canada has conducted three 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 and 2003, in conjunction with the other member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 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.

- *Building on our Competencies: Canadian Results of the International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey*, Catalogue 89-617, analyses the 2003 survey results;
- International Adult Literacy Survey, Catalogue 89-552, is a series of publications that appear on an irregular basis that analyse data from the IALS. Recent issues have included *Human Capital and Canadian Provincial Standards of Living* and a paper entitled *The Effect of Literacy on Immigrant Earnings*.

Analytical papers

Over the years Statistics Canada has published many articles dealing with issues in education. These have appeared in *Education Matters*, *Canadian Social Trends*, *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, as well as in other journals or series.

- Recent articles in *Education Matters* include “Trends in registered apprenticeship training in Canada,” June 2006; “Literacy skills among Canada’s immigrant population,” February 2006; “Students in the labour market,” April 2006; and “Recent trends in adult education and training,” December 2004. These articles have some breakdowns by sex.
- “The rising profile of women academics” appeared in the February 2005 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*.
- *Canadian Social Trends* published “Aiming high: Educational aspirations of visible minority immigrant youth” in December 2005.
- Recent editions of the Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series included *Participation in adult schooling and its earnings impact in Canada* in March 2006; *Postsecondary field of study and the Canadian labour market outcomes of immigrants and non-immigrants* in October 2004.

Paid and unpaid work

This topic includes women’s paid and unpaid work, and 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 topics. It includes time spent on housework, childcare, volunteer activities and care and assistance to seniors, as well as the valuation of unpaid work.

Data on women’s work come from five sources: Labour Force Survey; Census of Population; Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics; Workplace and Employee Survey; 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 LFS produces estimates of the 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. Much of this information is available free under “Summary tables” in the Statistics Canada website. More detailed data can be found in CANSIM and on the LFS CD-ROM, *Labour Force Historical Review*.

The five-year Census covers much of the same information. While less current than the LFS, the Census is more comprehensive in that it can provide data for the three territories, small geographic areas, and for smaller population groups such as aboriginal or immigrant women.⁶ 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, for example, marital and family status, housing, mother tongue, ethnic origin, immigration and visible minority status, school attendance, educational attainment, and income. 2001 Census data on the labour market activities of women and men were released in electronic format through Statistics Canada's website. 2006 Census data on labour force status and paid work will be available in a similar format in March 2008 (draft). All these data are available by sex.

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 LFS 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

The questions on reasons for part-time⁷ work were revised during 1996 to improve the measurement of underemployment. 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 SLID and the two GSS cycles on Work, in 1989 and 1994. They can be retrieved from the microdata files or by special request.

Underemployment can also mean underutilization, or a mismatch, of skills. The National Graduates Survey which is conducted on an occasional basis allows analysts to compare graduates' jobs and educational backgrounds. The results are published in the series, *The Class of ...*. The two Work cycles of the GSS also contained questions on this issue, as well as on union membership.

- "Class of 2000: How are they faring two years later?" was published in *Education Matters* in June 2004 and in May 2005 the series Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics - Research Papers published *Manitoba Postsecondary Graduates from the Class of 2000: How Did They Fare?* Both of these papers contain limited breakdowns by sex.
- *The Dynamics of Overqualification: Canada's Underemployed University Graduates*, Catalogue 11-621, was published in the Analysis in Brief Series in April 2006. "I still feel overqualified for my job" appeared in *Canadian Social Trends* in December 2002 and "Overqualified? Recent graduates and the needs of their employers" came out in *Education Matters* in November 2000. All three have data disaggregated by sex.

Unionization

Data on union membership are now collected in the LFS. 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 SLID and the two Work surveys of the GSS.

Information on unions by industry, and their members by sex, was published up to 1992 in *Calura: Labour Unions*, Catalogue 71-202. Since that time, these statistics were published by the former Labour Canada, now Human Resources and Social Development Canada. Statistics Canada has published a number of articles and papers dealing with unions and unionization:

- In *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, “Union wage premium” in December 2002; “The union movement in transition” in September 2004; “Diverging trends in unionization,” June 2005; “Collective bargaining priorities,” September 2005; and “Increased work stoppages” in August 2006.

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 receiving a promotion. The Workplace and Employee Survey (WES) collects information on this topic.

Work-related mobility can be defined using SLID data. Questions on moves and reasons for them were also included in GSS surveys on Family and Family History, in 1985, 1990, 2001 and 2006. This information can 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 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, including the monthly Labour Force Survey and Workplace and Employee Survey. The Survey of Work Arrangements, last done in November 1995, focuses on this topic. As well, data on non-standard work are covered in SLID. Finally, because the census includes a question on place of work, it can be used to derive considerable data on people working at home.

- “Duration on non-standard employment” was published in *Perspectives on Labour and Income* in March 2005 and in September 2005 *Perspectives* contained “Whither the workweek?”

- *Workplace and Employee Compendium*, Catalogue 71-585, covers the annual data from WES. Unfortunately, the information is not broken down by sex.
- In the Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series, *Work Hours Instability in Canada* was published in March 2006.

Maternity benefits and parental-adoption leave

Statistics on maternity benefits and parental-adoption leave come from Employment Insurance Statistics, and are now published under “Summary tables” in the Statistics Canada website. These data are also available on CANSIM. Data by sex on the EI beneficiaries are available at the provincial level. However, the data on benefits-payment data parental-adoption leave are not broken down by sex, although this can be obtained by special request. An electronic uncatalogued publication on Employment Insurance Statistics is available upon request. Data on this topic can also be retrieved from SLID.

A special maternity supplement was added the Employment Insurance Coverage Survey (EICS, an annual supplement to the Labour Force Survey) to help monitor the effect of the extended parental benefit program, which began December 31, 2000.

- Two articles on the impact of changes in parental leave were published in the summer 2003 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*: “New maternity and parental benefits” and “Benefiting from extended parental leave.”
- The Winter 2003 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* included “Parental leave: more time off for baby.”

Retirement

The primary database on retired people is the General Social Survey, especially Cycle 9 (1994), Work, Education and Retirement, and Cycle 16 (2002) on Social Support and Aging. Cycle 9 focused on quality of life after retirement and on post-retirement activities, while Cycle 16 asked about transitions to retirement, planning for it and the actual experience of being retired. The Labour Force Survey also collects information on average and median retirement age.

A number of recent articles have dealt with the experience of retirement. All use data from the GSS and have limited breakdowns by sex:

- in *Canadian Social Trends*, “Preparing for retirement” appeared in the Autumn 2005 issue, while “Marital satisfaction during the retirement years came out in the Spring of 2005. The latter includes more detailed tables by sex;
- *Perspectives on Labour and Income* published “Job strain and retirement” in September 2005 and “Post-retirement employment” in December 2005;

- also in *Perspectives* in February 2004, “The near-retirement rate” discusses women and men who are within 10 years of the median retirement age.

Unpaid work, household activities and time use

The main sources of information on unpaid work are the time use, social support, and other focus components of the General Social Survey. As well, starting in 1996, the long form of the census has included questions on time spent on household activities: unpaid housework, yard work, or home maintenance; unpaid child care; and unpaid care or assistance to seniors. In general, data from the GSS provides a more detailed portrait of the time spent by women and men in unpaid work.

As well, until 1996, no information was collected in the LFS 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. However, the LFS does collect labour market information on unpaid family workers -- that is persons who work without pay on a farm or in a business or professional practice owned and operated by another family member living in the same dwelling. These unpaid family workers are included within the self-employment category but are also published separately.

Since 1996 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics has collected data on the major activity of respondents during the year, and “keeping house” is one of the possible responses. This facilitates 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.

While four cycles of the GSS have focused on time use, the most recent was Cycle 19 in 2005. These surveys 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 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.

- *Aging Well: Time Use Patterns of Older Canadians*, Catalogue 89-622-2006002, traces historical changes in time use data by comparing the results from Cycle 19 in 2005 with those of Cycle 7 (1992) and Cycle 12 (1998).

Analytical articles on paid and unpaid work

Statistics Canada periodicals have featured many articles on women's work. For example, as already mentioned, the July 2006 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* included the article, "Converging gender roles," that used data from the 2005 Time Use GSS survey. As well, an article on "Unpaid informal caregiving" appeared in the Autumn 2003 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, while the Spring 2004 edition featured "The feminization of work."

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 living with low-income. Cross-sectional data on these issues come from both the Census of Population and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). As well, longitudinal data are available from SLID.

Annual data from SLID are published in *Income in Canada*, Catalogue 75-202, which is available in HTML and PDF format from Statistics Canada's website. This publication contains limited breakdowns by sex.

As well, several tables on income from both SLID and the census are included under "Summary tables" on the Statistics Canada website. Data on income are also available on CANSIM. Finally, more detailed information can be obtained by special request. SLID data can also be retrieved from the microdata file.

Income by source

Both the census and SLID collect information on the different sources of income, as well as total income. In general, these sources include:

- wages and salaries;
- self-employment income;
- government transfer payments, including Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, social assistance, Old Age Security, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and other income from government sources;
- investment income;
- retirement income, and other income.

Annual data from SLID on income by source for families and individuals by sex and age can be retrieved from CANSIM.

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

2001 Census data on income for individuals and families were published in electronic format on Statistics Canada's website. Income data from the 2006 Census will be released in similar fashion in May 2008 (draft).

Family incomes

Data on the income of families by family type for Canada and the provinces are published in *Income in Canada*. The types of families included are lone-parent families by sex, elderly families and non-elderly families such as married couples, two-parent families with children, and married couples living with other relatives. Unattached individuals by sex and age are also listed. Similar data are available under "Summary tables" on the website. More detailed data on this topic can be found in CANSIM.

Female-male earnings ratio

The most current information on the female-male earnings ratio comes from SLID and is published under "Summary tables" on the website. The data are annual and they are available for all earners and for only those who worked full-time during the year. Several tables on this subject can also be found in CANSIM.

Data on earnings by sex are also available from the census. While census data are less current than those from SLID, they can be much more detailed and they allow comparison by variables such as detailed occupation, industry, location and educational attainment, as well as various language and ethnocultural characteristics.

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 74-508, which is published on an occasional basis, includes information on contributors to employer-sponsored registered pension plans, by sex and province. It also includes information on type of plan, public and private sector, funding arrangement, employee/employer contribution formula, benefit method and annual contributions made to a registered pension plan. The most recent version of this publication is in HTML, with downloadable tables in Excel.
- *Canada's Retirement Income Programs*, Catalogue 74-507, presents extensive historical, up-to-date and detailed information covering the following topics: Old Age Security programs, registered pension plans (RPPs), registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs),

trusteed pension funds, pension adjustment (PA), retirement compensation arrangements (RCAs), Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP).

- *Retirement Savings Through RPPs and RRSPs*, Catalogue 74C0003, is produced from data supplied by Revenue Canada. It supplies information on the age, sex and incomes of people who did and did not contribute to these programs.

People with low incomes

Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs (LICO) 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 Survey of Household Spending 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.

In general, data on low income are produced for individuals by age and sex; for people by family type; and for the families themselves, by type.

Data on people living with low incomes come from the five-year census and from SLID. The census data is available in electronic format on the website, while data from SLID appear in the annual publication, *Income in Canada*. As well, there are several tables on low income from both the census and from SLID under "Summary tables" on the website. SLID data are also in CANSIM. Finally, more detailed data can be obtained by special request.

Expenditures

The only source of information on the expenditures of women is the annual Survey of Household Spending (SHS) and the Food Expenditure Survey, which is conducted on an occasional basis. The most recent data for the latter are for 2001. Both surveys provide information on expenditures by type in the context of household income, size, and age of major income earner. The data can be analysed in terms of comparisons over time and between household types.

Recent articles

Both *Canadian Social Trends* and *Perspectives on Labour and Income* have published papers on these topics. Recent examples from *Canadian Social Trends*: "What do seniors spend on housing, Autumn 2005; from *Perspectives on Labour and Income*: "Wives as primary breadwinners," August 2006, "Education and earnings," June 2006, "Education and income of lone parents," March 2006, "Shifts in spending patterns of older Canadians," March 2006, "Escaping low earnings" June 2005, "Out-of-pocket spending on prescription drugs," Winter 2005. Almost all of these studies contain data disaggregated by sex.

In the Analysis in Brief Series, *Death of a Spouse: The Impact on Income for Senior Men and Women*, Catalogue 11-621-200646, July 2006. *Low-paid Employment and Moving Up: A Closer Look at Full-time, Full-year Workers*, Catalogue 75F0002004009, was published in the Income Research Paper Series. In the Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series, *Why Did Employment and Earnings Rise Among Lone Mothers during the 1980s and 1990s?* Catalogue 11F001920066282, *Low-paid Work and Economically Vulnerable Families over the Last Two Decades*, Catalogue 11F00192005248, and *Income and the Outcomes of Children*, mentioned above, in the same series.

Finally, there have been a number of studies dealing with the differences in earnings between women and men. These include:

- *The Evolution of the Gender Earnings Gap amongst Canadian University Graduates*, Catalogue 11F0019-2004235, November 2004, in the Analytical Studies Branch Research Papers Series;
- *The “Who, What, When and Where” of Gender Pay Differentials*, in the Evolving Workplace Series, Catalogue 71-584-2002004, June 2002;
- *The Persistent Gap: New Evidence on the Canadian Gender Wage Gap*, Catalogue 11F0019-2001157, January 2001, in the Analytical Studies Branch Research Papers Series;
- And, also in the Analytical Studies Branch Research Papers Series, *Wives, Mothers and Wages: Does Timing Matter?* Catalogue 11F0019-2002186, May 2002.

Women, violence and the justice system

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), a division of Statistics Canada, provides information to the justice community and the public on the nature and extent of crime and the administration of criminal and civil justice in Canada.

The Centre collects administrative data by gender from the police, criminal and civil courts, and corrections sectors, and carries out surveys on victim service agencies in Canada and shelters for abused women and children. In addition, every five years, the CCJS collaborates with the Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division (SASD) to conduct the General Social Survey on victimization (GSS), a survey that captures information on spousal violence, personal and household victimization, fear of crime and perceptions of the justice system.

Using these data sources, the CCJS undertakes analyses and produces a variety of publications focusing on; the extent and nature of self-reported criminal victimization in Canada; the extent and nature of crime incidents reported to the police; charges and cases completed in provincial/territorial adult and youth courts; counts and admissions of persons in the provincial/territorial correctional system. Findings are most commonly published

through the following series/annual reports: *Juristat*; *Family violence in Canada*; Crime and justice research paper series; and CCJS Profile series.

- *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 *Juristats* are produced on: crime statistics, homicide incidents, adult and youth court statistics, and adult and youth corrections populations. In addition, special *Juristats* are published each year that cover current areas of interest, such as: Victimization and offending among the Aboriginal population in Canada; Criminal victimization in Canada; Children and youth as victims of violent crime; Sexual offences in Canada; Children witnessing family violence; and Trends in drug offences and the role of alcohol and drugs in crime
- *Family Violence in Canada, A Statistical Profile*, Catalogue 85-224, is an annual report that provides the most current data on the nature and extent of family violence in Canada, as well as trends over time. Each year the report has a different focus. For example, the 2006 report examined the history of persons who have had repeat contact with police for charges related to spousal violence over a 10-year time frame. In addition, the report presents current statistics on the nature and extent of spousal violence, family violence against children and youth, older adults (65+) and family-related homicides.

Crime and Justice Research Paper Series, Catalogue 85-561, is a series that undertakes in-depth analysis of CCJS and other Statistics Canada surveys that have links to justice issues. All projects are selected on the basis of their relevance to criminal justice policy and/or the academic community and promise to contribute substantially to knowledge, research and policy in the justice area. These projects help CCJS to become more involved in public policy debates around crime and the criminal justice system through publishing the results of specific research. Some examples of recent research papers include: *Neighbourhood Characteristics and the Distribution of Crime on the Island of Montréal*; *Court Careers of a Canadian Birth Cohort*; *Exploring Crime Patterns in Canada*; and *Neighbourhood Characteristics and the Distribution of Crime in Winnipeg*. In addition, two papers, *Childhood Aggression and Exposure to Violence in the Home* and *An Examination of Sex Differences in Delinquency*, were released in June 2003.

- CCJS Profile series, Catalogue 85F0033, provides analysis on a variety of topics and issues concerning victimization, offending and public perceptions of crime and the justice system. The profiles primarily draw on results from the General Social Survey on victimization. Where applicable, they also incorporate information from other data sources, such as the Census of the Population and the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. Examples of topics explored through this series include: victimization and offending in Canada's territories, Canadians' use of crime prevention measures and victimization of older Canadians.

Transition Home Survey

The Transition Home Survey (THS) collects data on a biennial basis on residential services for abused women and their children during the previous 12 months. It also provides a one-day snapshot of the clientele being served on a specific date. It is a census of residential facilities providing services to battered women and their children. The THS is distributed across Canada to all transition homes, second stage housing facilities, safe home networks, women's emergency centres, general emergency shelters, family resource centres and other residential agencies serving women victims of family violence. The results of the THS have been published in *Juristat*, *The Daily*, *Health Reports*, and *Family Violence in Canada, A Statistical Report*.

Victim Services Survey

The Victim Services Survey (VSS) collects data on a biennial basis on the agencies that provided services to primary and secondary victims of crime during the previous 12 months of operation. The survey also collects information on the clientele being served on a specific date as well as annual information from criminal injuries compensation /financial benefits programs for victims of crime. The Victim Services Survey is distributed across Canada to all system-based, police-based, court-based and community-based victim services, sexual assault centres and provincial / territorial financial benefits programs for victims of crime. The results have been published in *Juristat*.

Analytical papers

While *Canadian Social Trends* has featured articles on justice issues such as, in the Spring 2003 issue, "Family violence against seniors," the main sources for analytical articles on justice and victimization issues are *Juristat* and the Crime and Justice Research Papers Series, as mentioned above.

Diversity

Under this general heading are grouped data on female immigrants, women in a visible minority, Aboriginal women, women in same-sex relationships, and women with disabilities. Although there are other sources of information within Statistics Canada, the primary database for most of these populations is the census, which can provide reliable data on relatively small population groups because of its size and range. In *Women in Canada 2005*, Catalogue 89-503, there are chapters on all these groups except for same-sex couples, with extensive analyses and discussions of much of the available data. Each of these chapters is described below.

As mentioned, 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.

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.

Immigrant women

2001 Census data on immigrants, by sex, were published in electronic format on the Statistics Canada website. The results from the 2006 Census are scheduled to be released in similar format in December 2007 (draft).

Women in Canada 2005 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, knowledge of official languages, educational attainment, employment patterns, occupation, unemployment, income and earnings, low incomes, and transfer payments.

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 the General Social Survey, SLID, NPHS, CCHS and the NLSCY.

The Labour Force has recently added a question on immigration status. While data from this question are not yet available, it is anticipated that labour market information on immigrants from the LFS will be released by the middle of 2007.

The Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating now includes a question on immigration status. In fact, in the publication from the 2004 survey, *Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, 2004* data are broken down by immigrant/non-immigrant status, but not by sex. In 2006, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) added a question on immigrant status. The data are being evaluated and it is expected that labour market information by immigration status should be available in early 2007.

As well, starting in 2001, Statistics Canada launched a new project on immigrants, the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC). This short-term survey focuses on how new immigrants adjust to life in Canada and the factors that facilitate or hinder this adjustment. The survey covers language proficiency, housing, education, foreign credential recognition, employment, health, values and attitudes, the development and use of social networks, income, and perceptions of settlement in Canada. It involves a longitudinal design with immigrants being interviewed at three different times: at six months, two years, and four years after landing in Canada. The data for the first two waves were made available in October 2005. For further information, contact Special Surveys Division Client Services.

Finally, the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) contains information on immigrants based on records from Citizenship and Immigration Canada and tax files. The IMDB is derived from administrative records, and is updated every year. It goes 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 tax information variables such as geographic location, earnings, and sources of income allow studies over time on the labour market behaviour of different categories of immigrants, as well as their interprovincial and inter-urban migration. For further information contact Client Services, Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.

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. Starting with the 1996 Census, a direct question was asked in the long form that is completed by every fifth household in the country. The response categories are those listed in the *Employment Equity Act*.

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; Other (Latin Americans, Indonesian or Pacific Islanders).

2001 Census data on people in a visible minority, by sex, were published in electronic format on the Statistics Canada website. The results from the 2006 Census are scheduled to be released in similar format in April 2008 (draft).

At the national level, much of these data are summarized and analysed in the “Women in a Visible Minority” chapter of *Women in Canada 2005*. It discusses demographic trends and describes visible minority women in terms of their ethnic origins, immigration status, geographic location within Canada, family status, highest level of schooling and field of study, employment patterns, occupation, unemployment, income and earnings, incidence of low income, and income from transfer payments.

Several of the larger sample surveys, such as the GSS, also collect data on women and men in a visible minority. As with data on immigrants, however, the data are not normally published and any requests for their release would have to be assessed individually.

Aboriginal women

The census and the postcensal Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) are the main sources for data on Aboriginal women. The 2001 and 2006 Censuses included four ways to describe the Aboriginal population: Aboriginal ancestry or origin; Aboriginal identity; Registered, Status or Treaty Indian; and Indian Band or First Nation membership. Aboriginal ancestry refers to the ethnic or cultural origin of a person's ancestors, an ancestor usually being more distant than a grandparent. Aboriginal identity is an indicator of a person's affiliation with an Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. As well, people were asked whether they were members of an Indian Band or First Nation, and whether they were a Treaty Indian or Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada*.

Following the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, the APS surveyed a sample of respondents who reported Aboriginal ancestry, Aboriginal identity and/or that they were registered under the Indian Act. This large-scale survey, developed in partnership with national 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.

2001 Census data on Aboriginal peoples, by sex, were published in electronic format on the Statistics Canada website. The first release of data from the 2006 Census is scheduled for release in similar format in January 2008 (draft).

Women in Canada 2005 includes an analytic chapter on Aboriginal women that summarizes census and other data in terms of population and geography, knowledge of Aboriginal languages, life expectancy, family status, fertility rates, spousal violence, educational attainment, employment and occupation, unemployment, income, and incidence of low income.

Information and data from the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey are presented in several electronic publications from the Statistics Canada website. Similar publications will be produced from the 2006 APS.

The Labour Force Survey has started collecting labour market information on Aboriginal peoples in the four western provinces. While the data have not been published by Statistics Canada, they are available from each of these provinces' websites. Starting in January 2007 the LFS will extend this question to all provinces. It is not expected, however, that this information will be published until early 2008.

Female same-sex couples

Starting in 2001 Census, women and men living in same-sex relationships could identify themselves and be counted in the census. Those who so identified were counted as being same-sex common-law partners. With the passage of legislation in 2005 legalizing same-sex marriage in Canada, it has become possible for same-sex couples to identify as either

married or common law. The 2006 Census counts both types of relationships, as well as those of opposite sex couples. Canada is one of only a few countries in the world that include these relationships in the national census.

Because this was a new area for data collection and as a result there are no benchmark data with which to compare the census results, it was very difficult in 2001 to assess the quality of the data. It is, however, assumed within Statistics Canada that the counts that were obtained represented an underestimate of the true number of common-law same-sex couples in Canada at that time.

While data from the 2001 Census on same-sex couples were published electronically on the Statistics Canada website, to date no analytical studies have been published using the data. For 2006, administrative records of same-sex marriages are available and these should permit a better assessment of data quality on this topic. Data from the 2006 Census, by sex, will be released in September 2007 (draft) and published electronically on the website at that time.

In addition, there are several sample surveys conducted by Statistics Canada that allow the identification of same-sex couples. In all cases, though, as mentioned above, any publication of the data or request would have to be assessed for quality and for confidentiality. In the General Social Survey, for example, respondents have been able to indicate that they are in a same-sex relationship in most of the surveys since Cycle 10 in 1995 on Family History. The data have not been published, however, due to the small numbers involved and the resulting high risk to confidentiality.

Women with disabilities

The most current information on women and men with disabilities comes from the 2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS). Information and data from the 2001 PALS are presented in several electronic publications from the Statistics Canada website. Similar publications will be produced from the 2006 survey.

Women in Canada also included an analytic chapter on women with disabilities, using the 2001 PALS data. Statistics were presented on severity of disability, family status, educational attainment, employment, occupation, unemployment, income, and local travel requirements.

As well, a number of social sample surveys include questions related to disability and activity limitations. These include the National Population Health Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey, as well as the General Social Survey. As indicated above, most of these data are not published and requests would have to be examined on a case by case basis to ensure confidentiality and data quality.

Recent articles

A number of recent analytical articles and papers have focussed on issues related to diversity. From *Canadian Social Trends*: “Aiming high: Educational aspirations of visible minority immigrant youth,” Winter 2005; “Passing on the ancestral language,” Spring 2006; “The changing health of immigrants” and “South Asians in Canada: Unity through diversity,” Fall 2005; “Chinese Canadians: Enriching the cultural mosaic” and “I am Canadian,” Spring 2005.

In *Health Reports*: “Obesity, overweight and ethnicity,” June 2005; and “Suicide in Canada’s immigrant population,” March 2004.

Perspectives on Labour and Income has published several articles disability, health and work: “Disability of the workplace” and “Aging, health and work,” Spring 2006; and “On sick leave,” Summer 2006.

In the Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: *Who Goes? The Direct and Indirect Effects of Family Background on Access to Postsecondary Education*, January 2005; *Ethnic Neighbourhoods and Male Immigrant Earnings Growth: 1981 Through 1996*, February 2005; *The Deteriorating Economic Welfare of Immigrants and Possible Causes: Update 2005* and *The Initial Destinations and Redistribution of Canada’s Major Immigrant Groups: Changes over the Past Two Decades*, June 2005; and *Intergenerational Earnings Mobility Among Children of Canadian Immigrants*, October 2005. These studies have limited breakdowns by sex.

Recent studies on Aboriginal peoples include: “Off-reserve Aboriginal Internet users,” In *Canadian Social Trends*, Winter 2004; “Non-fatal injuries among Aboriginal Canadians,” *Health Reports*, March 2005; “Aboriginal peoples in Canada’s urban area: Narrowing the Education Gap,” *Education Matters*, September 2005; “Victimization and offending among the Aboriginal Population in Canada,” *Juristat*, June 2006, mentioned above; *The Importance of Functional Literacy: Reading and Math Skills and Labour Market Outcomes of High School Drop-outs* in the Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series; and *Aboriginal Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas, 1981-2001*, Catalogue 89-613-2005008, June 2005.

Female lone parents

As with the case of the other groups discussed above, the best source of information on female and male lone parents is the census simply because of its size and range. Family status data is gathered in the census on all people living in a private household in Canada and that means there is reliable information on lone parents, as well as people living in other types of families, for quite small geographic areas and for relatively small populations. Data on lone-parent families, by sex of family head, can be retrieved for areas such as Federal Electoral Districts, municipal ridings and in large densely populated cities, for even smaller areas. As well, the census allows users to cross-tabulate information on lone-parent families with all other variables in the census, such as age, number of children in the home, mobility,

ethnic origin, immigration status, place of birth, household activities, labour market activities, housing and income.

There are, however, other sample surveys which provide information that can complement and extend the information from the census. The General Social Survey (GSS) has conducted several cycles dealing with family and family history, and the information that they provide allows users and researchers to better understand the family history and background of female and male lone parents. Similarly, the GSS cycles on social support can give a picture of the support of various kinds given to and from lone parents. As well, the Time Use cycles of the GSS allow researchers to compare the time spent on paid and unpaid work by female lone parents, with that of mothers living with a partner.

Other surveys also provide information on various aspects of the lives of female lone parents. The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), for example, gives estimates of the number of lone parents, by sex, who are living with low incomes. And because it is a longitudinal survey, it can provide an understanding of the paths in and out of low-income situations. The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, which focuses on children, gathers information on their family situation. The Labour Force Survey has data on the labour market status of lone parents and if they are employees (that is, not self-employed) their hourly and weekly wages, by sex. In fact, because all social surveys collect information on the people living in a household and their inter-relationship, it is possible, in most cases, to derive information on lone parents, by sex.

Senior women

As with lone parents, the census is the best source of data on senior women living in private households. As well, the census has information on women and men living in institutions by type of institution. Using census data, users can get data on female and male seniors living in institutions by type (religious, penal, seniors' residences, hospital, nursing home, and so on) and by age.

Other data from surveys, however, can complement and enrich data from the census. For example, the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) collects information on the health of people living in health-related institutions. As a longitudinal survey, the NPHS also provides a picture of the changing health status of people as they age. The Canadian Community Health Survey has information on the health of seniors living in the community. SLID can provide a picture of the changes in the economic situation of people when they retire. The Labour Force Survey has information on seniors and their labour market activities. The GSS has time use and social support data on seniors. In fact, all social surveys at Statistics Canada gather information on people by age and in almost all cases it is possible to retrieve data on senior women and men from them.

SECTION 4: NEW RESEARCH AND INITIATIVES

Statistics Canada frequently initiates new surveys and research in fields of interest to women. Knowledge gaps are identified through ongoing consultations with governments at all levels, businesses, non-governmental organizations, academics and other data users.

This section covers some of these new initiatives. These include Survey on the Vitality of Official Language Minorities, the Aboriginal Children's Survey and the Canadian Health Measures Survey, as well as plans for future cycles of the General Social Survey.

Survey on the Vitality of Official-language Minorities

Introduction

In the spring of 2003, the government of Canada presented an Action Plan for Official Languages. Included in the five-year plan were a number of specific objectives in high-priority areas: education, community development and service to the public. The Action Plan's objectives are intended to enhance the vitality of the English and French linguistic minority communities and to support and assist their development.

The Action Plan will be reviewed in 2007. To obtain an overview of the current situation of francophone and anglophone minorities in areas such as family life, education, health, early childhood and language use in the public sphere, Statistics Canada was approached about conducting a postcensal Survey on the Vitality of Official-language Minorities (SVOLM).

Survey objectives and information needs

The survey has two main objectives. First, it will collect information about areas that are high priorities for official-language minority communities, such as education, health, justice and economic development. Second, it will produce information that will assist various departments and agencies in policy development and program implementation.

The information collected by the survey will not only shed light on the situation of official-language minorities relative to their demographic, social, economic and cultural capital, but also offer a better understanding of their practices and their linguistic life. It will improve understanding of the linguistic trajectory of members of official-language minority communities from early childhood to adulthood, the language dynamics in exogamous families, the motivations behind parents' transmission of their mother tongue to their children and their choice of school system. In addition, the survey will collect statistics on the various areas related to language use in the public sphere, such as minority language access to health care, government services, retail and wholesale businesses, professional and non-professional associations, and the workplace. These statistics will provide information about whether members of official-language minority communities are able to live their lives in their own language.

Questionnaire development

The survey will be administered to a sample of adults (aged 18 and over) and to parents belonging to the province's official-language minority for a sample of children (aged under 18). Wherever possible, to facilitate comparison the questions that make up the various modules will be taken from other Statistics Canada surveys or other surveys on official languages.

The questionnaire content reflects the information needs of a number of federal government partners. The final content was determined based on results of a series of qualitative tests and a pilot test. The pilot test was used to evaluate the questions and their consistency, as well as the format of the questionnaire.

Conducting the survey

The survey is being conducted in the fall following the 2006 Census. The survey's target population will consist of two groups: persons under age 18 in households where at least one parent belongs to the official language minority; and persons aged 18 and over who belong to the official language minority in the 10 provinces and in the three territories together.⁸

Persons living in collective dwellings, institutions and on Indian reserves are excluded.

Respondents to the Survey on the Vitality of Official-language Minorities were selected mainly from people who completed the long questionnaire in the 2006 Census, based on answers to the questions on mother tongue, knowledge of official languages and language spoken most often at home. This ensures that the survey covers all people belonging to an official-language minority.

The sample size is just over 50,000. This is broken down into two parts: children and adults.

Survey content

The SVOLM has a modular form. The topics covered correspond to the following modules:

- Demographic, linguistic and cultural information of the respondent;
- Demographic characteristics of household members and linguistic characteristics of the spouse and of the selected child;
- Demographic, linguistic and cultural information of respondent's parents;
- Linguistic, cultural and social information of the child's parents;
- Respondent's language skills;
- Respondent's schooling;

- Linguistic trajectories from childhood to adulthood;
- Sense of identity and belonging and subjective vitality;
- Life experience of the child: early childhood and school environment;
- Access to health care services in the language of the minority;
- Civic participation, volunteering and social support;
- Language used in the public sphere;
- Linguistic practices in leisure activities;
- Geographic mobility;
- Economic activity;
- Linguistic practices at work;
- Income

The modules directed at children will differ in part from those for the adult population.

Planned completion and release of data

It is expected that results from the SVOLM will be released in the fall of 2007. The data will be announced in *The Daily*.

Contact

For further information, contact Demography Division Client Services.

Canadian Health Measures Survey

Introduction

Policy makers, provincial health departments, researchers and health professionals from many fields have expressed a need for a national, comprehensive source of accurate health measures to assist them in assessing the health needs of all Canadians.

To address longstanding limitations within Canada's health information system, Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada have supported Statistics Canada in obtaining funding for a "direct measures" health survey. This support was announced in the 2003 federal budget as part of an extension of the Health Information Roadmap Initiative.

The Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS) will collect key information relevant to the health of Canadians by means of direct physical measurements such as blood pressure, height, weight and physical fitness. As part of the CHMS, a clinical oral health examination will help to evaluate the association of oral health with major health concerns such as diabetes and respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. In addition, the survey will collect blood and urine samples to test for infectious diseases, nutrition and environment markers.

Through household questionnaires, the CHMS will gather information related to nutrition, smoking habits, alcohol use, medical history, current health status, sexual behaviour, lifestyle and physical activity, the environment and housing characteristics, as well as demographic and socioeconomic variables.

All this valuable information will create national baseline data on the extent of such major health concerns as obesity, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, exposure to infectious diseases, and exposure to environmental contaminants. In addition, the survey will provide clues about illness and the extent to which many diseases may be undiagnosed among Canadians. The CHMS will serve to ascertain relationships among disease risk factors and health status based on direct measures. It will also provide a platform to explore emerging public health issues and new measurement technologies.

Historical background and international experiences

Over the past 35 years, there have been several Canadian surveys that have collected direct physical measures:

- Nutrition Canada Survey (1970-72)
- Canada Health Survey (1978)
- Canadian Heart Health Surveys (1988-92)
- Canadian Study of Health and Aging (1992)
- Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2 (2004)

As well, many countries have a long history of surveys including direct physical measures that have led to important findings. In the United States, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) has helped develop the standard growth charts for children, thereby allowing doctors and parents to better understand the developmental health and well-being of children. The American survey's biggest impact was probably its findings about the link between high cholesterol and heart disease in the 1960s. The same survey also gave the first evidence that Americans had too much lead in their blood, lead contamination being related to learning disabilities and other health problems. This pushed the government to phase out the use of lead as an additive in gasoline.

In Australia, a similar survey conducted from 1999 to 2001 found that, for every known case of diabetes, there was one undiagnosed case. It found that nearly 1 million Australians over the age of 25 have diabetes. In New Zealand, the 1996-97 health and nutrition surveys have shown three key nutrition problems in population: obesity, food security and calcium inadequacy.

As a result of these surveys which measure physical characteristics, both the Australian and New Zealand governments made important changes in the health education, planning and policies.

Survey content

Canada is currently relying on self-reported information, isolated clinical studies and U.S. data to make estimates on the health status of Canadians. The CHMS will collect health information that cannot be otherwise captured about Canadians or that may be inaccurately reported through self-report questionnaires or health care records. Hospital and medical records do provide data, but only on those who have received or are undergoing treatment, or on those who seek medical advice regularly.

The CHMS will overcome these data gaps by collecting physical measures from a random sample of the Canadian population, thereby including individuals at varying levels of health who may or may not seek medical treatment. By examining such a cross-section of the population, the CHMS will strive to provide an estimate of the number of Canadians who show signs of a previously-undetected illness, or who may be unaware that they have a condition.

A list of high-priority variables to be measured in the CHMS and the exact survey content were determined through consultations with various stakeholders.

The following are some of the measures that the CHMS includes:

Physical measures:

- Anthropometry (standing height, sitting height, weight, waist circumference, hip circumference, skinfolds)
- Cardiovascular fitness (blood pressure, modified Canadian Aerobic Fitness Test)
- Musculoskeletal fitness (hand grip strength, sit and reach test, partial curl-ups)
- Physical activity (accelerometry)
- Lung function (spirometry)
- Oral health (clinical oral examination)

Blood measures:

- Nutritional status (e.g., folate, calcium)
- Metabolic syndrome (e.g., indicators of pre-diabetes)
- Cardiovascular disease (e.g., lipid profile)
- Environmental exposure (e.g., lead, mercury)
- Infectious disease markers (e.g., hepatitis)

Urine measures:

- Indicators of kidney disease (e.g., microalbumin, creatinine)
- Environmental exposure (e.g., cotinine, pesticides)
- Nutritional markers (e.g., iodine)

The CHMS plan is to store biological samples for further analyses of measures at a later date. The CHMS team is working closely with the Health Canada Research Ethics Board and the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada in order to address privacy issues and to implement proper laboratory procedures.

Survey operations

The CHMS will collect measures from approximately 5,000 people representing around 97% of the Canadian population aged 6 to 79. Survey development and testing are underway. Survey collection is scheduled to begin in early 2007 and to continue for 24 months. Initial data dissemination is planned for late 2009. Although funding for the CHMS is one time only, it is hoped that the survey will become an ongoing part of Canada's health information system.

The data collection logistics are still in development. Collection will include a combination of a personal interview using a computer-assisted interviewing method and a visit to a mobile clinic specifically designed for the survey for the physical measures.

The CHMS will collect data in 15 sites across the country. The collection sites will be located in five provinces: New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The CHMS mobile clinic will stay in each site for six to eight weeks collecting direct measures from approximately 350 respondents per site.

Pre-test of the survey

A successful test of the CHMS was conducted in the fall of 2004. The objectives of the pre-test—to determine logistics, cost, time required to conduct all aspects of the survey, procedures, participation rates, and so—were met with success. The lessons learned from the pre-test of the survey are now being applied to the actual survey.

The participation rate in the pre-test was considered satisfactory by Statistics Canada. Respondents of all ages agreed to participate in the selected direct measures (physical and biological tests), with more than 90% of those who attended the clinic agreeing both to the physical measures and to give blood and urine samples. The experience gained in the pre-test should result in an even better response to the survey as the CHMS goes into the field in 2007.

The pre-test survey data cannot provide any statistical inferences about the Canadian population, but the data did provide interesting information about the sample population.

One such finding of the pre-test was that self-reported measures are not as accurate as direct measures. For example:

- For body mass index (BMI), 20% of respondents were misclassified: the most common reclassifications for adults were from normal to overweight, and from overweight to obese. Height was reported accurately, but weight was under-reported by all age groups.
- For hypertension, nearly one-fifth of respondents were hypertensive. Of those, less than half were actually aware that they had high blood pressure.

The overall lessons learned are that Canadians seem interested in, and supportive of, a survey of this nature, and that the CHMS will be able to yield quality data on the health status of the Canadian population. This is good news, given that the CHMS represents a wealth of new information for public health professionals and researchers.

For more information

For more information on the CHMS, contact one of the Statistics Canada Regional Offices or email: chms-ecms@statcan.ca.

Maternity Experiences Survey

Introduction

The Maternity Experiences Survey (MES) is a national postcensal survey that will gather information about the pregnancy, birth and early parenthood experiences of Canadian mothers who have recently given birth. The survey is a key activity of the Public Health Agency of Canada's Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System.

Besides the Public Health Agency of Canada, data collected will be of interest to women, women's groups and other advocacy groups; health professional organizations and their members such as associations of nurses or midwives; public health professionals and policy makers at all levels of government; and people involved in health, social and community services

The information gathered by the survey will help gain a better understanding of the types of support and services required by pregnant women and new mothers. In the light of survey results, policy makers will be able to evaluate existing policies and recommend new measures to improve the health and well being of pregnant women, new mothers and infants in Canada.

Background

The survey is being conducted in the fall of 2006 following the Census of Population. The sample was selected using demographic information collected during the Census. The Maternity Experiences Survey will be the first national survey devoted to this topic in Canada,

although similar surveys have been done using mail-out/mail-back data collection in England, Wales, Scotland and Australia. Response rates in all three of these postal surveys were quite high, reflecting women's interest in this subject and their willingness to participate in this kind of survey. In the United States, internet, mail and telephone interview methods have been used to conduct similar maternity surveys.

A successful pilot test for MES was conducted in the fall of 2005. Both the respondents and the interviewers found the survey important and interesting.

Survey objectives

The purpose of the MES is to collect data on the knowledge, support, attitudes and practices of mothers for their most recent pregnancies resulting in live births. The ultimate goal is to gain information that could help improve the health and well-being of pregnant women, mothers and infants in Canada.

The survey is designed to provide information on factors affecting women's experiences during pregnancy, childbirth and early parenthood, such as:

- what information pregnant women and mothers are receiving on pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum issues;
- the level of stress and support pregnant women and mothers are experiencing;
- pregnancy, labour, birth and postpartum practices and experiences;
- quality, satisfaction with and availability of health care services as well as mothers' access to care;
- socio-demographic information.

Information obtained from this survey will allow for and contribute to provincial- and territorial-level discussions on improvements in care for women and their families during this period of their lives.

Survey sample

The MES main survey will rely on demographic data gathered in the 2006 Census of Population to build its survey frame. A sample of approximately 8,500 respondents in all the provinces and territories will be selected. Respondents must be new mothers, with babies between 5 and 10 months (between 8 and 13 months for those living in the territories).

Respondents for the MES will be chosen randomly based on demographic data gathered in the 2006 Census.

Conducting the survey

The Maternity Experiences Survey is being conducted in later 2006. A trained female interviewer, employed by Statistics Canada, will administer the questionnaire using computer-assisted telephone interviewing method. The duration of the interview is expected to be approximately 45 minutes. Interviews are not to be conducted through a proxy, due to the personal nature of this survey.

The results of the survey will be made public towards the end of 2007 or in the beginning of 2008.

For further information

Background information on the Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System and the Maternity Experiences Survey may be found at:

http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/rhs-ssg/mes-eem_e.html

Additional information about the Maternity Experiences Survey can be found on the Statistics Canada website under “Information for survey participants.”

Contact

Special Surveys Division Client Services.

Aboriginal Children’s Survey

Introduction

The Aboriginal Children’s Survey (ACS) is postcensal survey designed to provide a picture of the early childhood development of First Nations/North American Indian, Inuit and Métis children under the age of six.

Background

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) has been conducted by Statistics Canada, in partnership with Human Resources and Social Development Canada, since 1994. It collects information on the motor development, emotional health, social knowledge and cognitive skills of Canadian children and provides a powerful tool for policy makers, communities and the public to understand the factors that contribute to positive outcomes among children.

There is, however, a lack of data on the development and well-being of young Aboriginal children as there are not enough Aboriginal children in the NLSCY sample to provide a meaningful picture of how these children are developing. The Aboriginal Children’s Survey

(ACS) is intended to address, in part, this data gap. Statistics Canada and Human Resources and Social Development Canada are partners in this initiative.

Target Population

The survey collects information on North American Indian/First Nations, Inuit and Métis children under the age of six, living in private dwellings in the 10 provinces and three territories.

The sample of about 17,000 was selected from the 2006 Census. The ACS is planned to be repeated every five years with a different sample of children.

Data Collection

Data collection is taking place between October 2006 and January 2007. Telephone interviews are being conducted in the 10 provinces, Yukon and Yellowknife. In the rest of the Territories and in the four Inuit regions, personal interviews are being conducted. A paper questionnaire is used to record the responses for both the telephone and the in-person interviews.

Survey Development and Content

The survey was developed by Statistics Canada and Aboriginal advisors from across the country and is being conducted in partnership with Human Resources and Social Development Canada. A unique process was used involving direct participation of parents, front-line workers, early childhood educators, researchers, various Aboriginal organizations and others. A Technical Advisory Group (TAG), consisting of specialists in Aboriginal early childhood development, was established to provide guidance on the development of the survey.

Based on recommendations from the TAG, the survey in 2006 is holistic in nature and collects information on a wide range of topics, including child's health, sleep, nutrition, development, nurturing, child care, school, language, behaviour, and activities. Since a child's environment is important to his or her development and well-being, some information is collected on the child's parent(s) or guardian(s) and their neighbourhood or community.

Data Dissemination

Data are expected to be available to the public in the fall of 2008. Dissemination plans are being developed in collaboration with Aboriginal people and other data users.

Contact

Special Surveys Division Client Services.

Planned Future Cycles of the General Social Survey

Cycle 21: Family, Social Support and Retirement

Cycle 21 will concentrate on aging and retirement. With the first wave of the baby-boom generation approaching retirement, this topic has been identified as particularly important for government and this survey has been designed to address critical information needs for policy makers in this area. Taking a life course perspective, the survey asks respondents about key events in their personal histories that may be related to such issues as family history, care-receiving and care-giving arrangements, retirement timing, returning to work after retirement, health, housing choices and living arrangements, social support (family and friend networks), and financial security.

In 2005/2006, the 2007 GSS was developed. A pilot test for this cycle was and conducted in July 2006. The full survey will be in the field during 2007, and the results should be made available to the public during the summer of 2008. The target population for this cycle will be people aged 45 and older.

Cycle 22: Social Engagement

Cycle 22 of the General Social Survey in 2008 returns to the topic of Social Engagement, first introduced as an entire cycle topic in the 2003 GSS, Cycle 17. In 2003 the Social Engagement survey collected comprehensive information on a wide range of activities in which Canadians were engaged. These activities included social contacts with family, friends and neighbours; their involvement in formal organizations, political activities and religious services; their level of trust in people and in public institutions; and how they described their sense of belonging to Canada, their province and their community. Cycle 22 will further explore the impact of social networks on how Canadians cope with events or transitions through the life course.

This cycle of the GSS will be conducted in 2008 and the results should be available by the middle of 2009.

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 married couple and the children, if any, of either or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either or both partners; or, a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own spouse or child living in the dwelling.

Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

Census agglomeration

A census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more municipalities centred on a large urban area (known as an urban core) in which the adjacent municipalities are linked by a

high degree of integration with the central urban area as measured by commuting flows. The census population count for a CA ranges from 10,000 to 99,999.

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 terms also describe 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 which have defective plumbing or electrical wiring or which need structural repairs to walls, floors or ceiling 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 the two territories or Native reserves.

Cross-sectional survey

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 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. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Foster children are included.

By definition, all persons who are members of a census family are also members of an economic family. Examples of the broader concept of economic family include the following: two co-resident census families who are related to one another are considered one economic family; co-resident siblings who are not members of a census family are considered as one economic family; and, nieces or nephews living with aunts or uncles are considered one economic family.

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 work⁹ 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.

Employed full-time

A person is considered to be employed full-time if his or her usual hours at the main or sole job are at least 30 hours per week. (See Note below.)

Employed part-time

A person is considered to be employed part-time if his or her usual hours at the main or sole 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 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.

Forward sortation area

A forward sortation area (FSA) is identified by the first three characters of an urban postal code. It refers to all residential addresses covered by the first three characters of a postal code in a particular urban area. This term is used only for urban areas.

Geography available

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

Health region

Refers to administrative areas defined by the provincial ministries of health. For complete Canadian coverage, each of the northern territories also represents a health region. The boundaries and number of health regions change over time, reflecting shifts in the conditions and demography of each province. In 2005, there were a total of 124 health regions.

Health region peer groups

In order to effectively compare health regions with similar socio-economic characteristics, health regions across the country have been grouped into "peer groups." There are currently nine peer groups.

Home Language

Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census.

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 of one person living alone.

Household Maintainer(s)

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

HyperText

Electronic text that contains links to other electronic documents or files. Hypertext is read using a web browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox.

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

A mark-up language used to format documents for publishing on the World Wide Web.

Language: 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 persons under 15 years of age.

Markup language

A language that has codes for specifying layout and styling (such as boldface and italics) within an electronic document. Widely used markup languages include HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XML (Extensible Markup Language).

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

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

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address but in the same census subdivision (CSD) 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 5: 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 which 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 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 work, temporary or contract jobs, paid overtime, own-account self-employment (that is, 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 (for example, non-Canadians) 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 on a less frequent basis.

Portable Document Format (PDF)

A format developed by Adobe Systems that allows users to put information into documents that can be universally viewed, read and shared on computers. PDF documents can be viewed by using the Adobe Acrobat Reader which is available for downloading free of charge from Adobe's web site (www.adobe.com).

Postal walk

Postal walk refers to a letter-carrier route in urban areas and is an aggregation of urban residential postal codes allocated to a letter carrier route. It represents the finest level for which data can be produced, depending on confidentiality.

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 sample 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.

Research Data Centres

The Research Data Centre (RDC) program is part of an initiative by Statistics Canada, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and university consortia to help strengthen Canada's social research capacity and to support the policy research community. The RDCs are located in universities across the country to provide researchers with access to microdata from population and household surveys. The centres are staffed by Statistics Canada employees. They are operated under the provisions of the *Statistics Act* in accordance with all the confidentiality rules and are accessible only to researchers with approved projects who have been sworn in under the *Statistics Act* as “deemed employees.”

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 tenant' gross rent or 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 and/or dwelling configuration, that is, 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 set (or series) of numerical values of a particular variable listed in chronological order, for example, 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

The term “underemployment” usually refers to the amount of unutilized labour supply, that is, the number of people who are involuntarily working part-time. However, in some cases, researchers use “underemployment” to mean an under-utilization, 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, for example, 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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Participation in Postsecondary Education: Evidence from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, Catalogue 81-595-2005036

Salary and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 2005/2006: Preliminary Report, Catalogue 81-595-2006046

School, work and the school-work combination by young people, Catalogue 89-584, No. 3

Paid and unpaid work

Calura: Labour Unions, Catalogue 71-202

Labour Force Historical Review, Catalogue 71F0004XCB (CD-ROM set)

Labour Force Information, Catalogue 71-001

The Canadian Labour Market at a Glance, Catalogue 71-222

The Time It Takes to Get to Work and Back, Catalogue 89-622-2006001

Work Hours Instability in Canada, Catalogue 11F0019-2006278

Workplace and Employee Compendium, Catalogue 71-585

Leisure and time use

Aging Well: Time Use Patterns of Older Canadians, Catalogue 89-622-2006002

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

A visit to Canada's countryside: rural tourism, Catalogue 21-006-2005005

Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic Travel, Catalogue 87-212

Days of Our Lives: Time Use and Transitions Over the Life Course, Catalogue 89-584.

International Travel, Catalogue 66-201

The Internet: Is It Changing the Way Canadians Spend Their Time? Catalogue 56F0004, No. 13

Income and expenditures

- Canada's Retirement Income Programs*, Catalogue 74-507
Death of a Spouse: The Impact on Income for Senior Men and Women, Catalogue 11-621-200646
Food Expenditure in Canada, Catalogue 62-554
Income in Canada, Catalogue 75-202
Income Trends in Canada, Catalogue 13F0022XCB (CD-ROM)
Low-paid Work and Economically Vulnerable Families over the Last Two Decades, Catalogue 11F0019-2005248
Pension Plans in Canada, Catalogue 74-508
Retirement Savings Through RPPs and RRSPs, Catalogue 74C0003
Spending Patterns in Canada, Catalogue 62-202
The Evolution of the Gender Earnings Gap amongst Canadian University Graduates, Catalogue 11F0019-2004235
The Persistent Gap: New Evidence on the Canadian Gender Wage Gap, Catalogue 11F0019-2001157
The "Who, What, When Where" of Sex Pay Differentials, Catalogue 71-584, No. 4
Why Did Employment and Earnings Rise Among Lone Mothers during the 1980s and 1990s? Catalogue 11F0019-20066282
Wives, Mothers and Wages: Does Timing Matter? Catalogue 11F00192002186

Justice system and victimization

- An Examination of Sex Differences in Delinquency*, Catalogue 85-561-2003001
Childhood Aggression and Exposure to Violence in the Home, Catalogue 85-561-2003002
Court Careers of a Canadian Birth Cohort, Catalogue 85-561-2005006
Exploring Crime Patterns in Canada, Catalogue 85-561-2005005
Family Violence in Canada, A Statistical Profile, Catalogue 85-224
Neighbourhood Characteristics and the Distribution of Crime on the Island of Montréal, Catalogue 85-561-2006007
Neighbourhood Characteristics and the Distribution of Crime in Winnipeg, Catalogue 85-561-2004004

Diversity

Aboriginal women

- Aboriginal Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas, 1981 to 2001*, Catalogue 89-613-2005008
Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001: Community Profiles, Catalogue 89-590
Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001 – Initial Findings: Well-being of the non-reserve Aboriginal population, Catalogue 89-589
A Portrait of Aboriginal Children Living in Non-reserve Areas: Results from the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, Catalogue 89-597

The Importance of Functional Literacy: Reading and Math Skills and Labour Market Outcomes of High School Drop-outs, Catalogue 11F0019-2006275

Women with disabilities

A new approach to disability data: Changes between the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) and the 2001 Participation and Limitation Survey (PALS), Catalogue 89-578.

A profile of disability in Canada, 2001, Catalogue 89-577

A profile of disability in Canada, 2001 - Tables, Catalogue 89-579

Children with Disabilities and their families, Catalogue 89-585

Children with Disabilities and their families - Tables, Catalogue 89-586

Disability supports in Canada, Catalogue 89-580

Disability supports in Canada - Tables, Catalogue 89-581

Education, employment and income of adults with and without disabilities – Tables, Catalogue 89-587

Women in a visible minority

Ethnic Diversity Survey: Portrait of a Multicultural Society, Catalogue 89-593

Immigrant women

Ethnic Neighbourhoods and Male Immigrant Earnings Growth: 1981 Through 1996, Catalogue 11F0019-2005241

Intergenerational Impact of Immigrants' Selection and Assimilation on Health Outcomes of Children, Catalogue 11F0019-2005247

The Deteriorating Economic Welfare of Immigrants and Possible Causes: Update 2005, Catalogue 11F0019-2005262

The Effect of Literacy on Immigrant Earnings, Catalogue 89-552-2004012

The Initial Destinations and Redistribution of Canada's Major Immigrant Groups: Changes over the Past Two Decades, Catalogue 11F0019-2005254

The wealth position of immigrant families in Canada, Catalogue 11F0019-2003197

Who Goes? The Direct and Indirect Effects of Family Background on Access to Postsecondary Education, Catalogue 11F0019-2005237

Social support

Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, Catalogue 71-542

Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, 2004, Catalogue 71-542

Social mobility

Intergenerational Earnings Mobility among the Children of Canadian Immigrants,
Catalogue 11F00192005267

Low-paid Employment and Moving Up: A Closer Look at Full-time, Full-year Workers,
Catalogue 75F00022004009

Non-Statistics Canada publications

Disability in Canada: A 2001 profile. Gatineau: Human Resources and Social Development
Canada, 2003

Profiles and transitions of groups at risk of social exclusion: lone parents, Gatineau: Human
Resources and Social Development Canada, 2002

APPENDIX C: LIST OF STATISTICS CANADA CONTACTS

Survey/Data Source	Contact	Phone Number	Fax Number	Email Address
Statistics Canada	National Inquiries Line	Toll-free: 1-800-263-1136; National Capital Region: 613-951-8116	Toll-free: 1-877-287-4369; National Capital Region: 613-951-0581	infostats@statcan.ca
Census of Population	National Contact Centre	Toll-free: 1-800-263-1136; National Capital Region: 613-951-8116	Toll-free: 1-877-287-4369; National Capital Region: 613-951-0581	infostats@statcan.ca
Population and Demographic Statistics	Demography Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-866-767-5611; National Capital Region: 613-951-2320	613-951-2307	demography@statcan.ca
General Social Survey	Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division, Client Services and Dissemination	613-951-5979	613-951-0387	sasd-dssea@statcan.ca
National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth	Special Surveys Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-800-461-9050; National Capital Region: 613-951-3321		ssd@statcan.ca
Aboriginal Peoples Survey	Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division, Client Services and Dissemination	613-951-5979	613-951-0387	sasd-dssea@statcan.ca
Canadian Community Health Survey	Health Statistics Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-800-263-1136; National Capital Region: 613-951-1746		HD-DS@statcan.ca
National Population Health Survey	Health Statistics Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-800-263-1136; National Capital Region: 613-951-1746		HD-DS@statcan.ca
Participation and Activity Limitation Survey	Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division, Client Services and Dissemination	613-951-5979	613-951-0387	sasd-dssea@statcan.ca
Labour Force Survey	Labour Statistics Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-886-873-8788; National Capital Region: 613-951-4090		labour@statcan.ca
Workplace and Employee Survey	Labour Statistics Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-886-873-8788; National Capital Region: 613-951-4090		labour@statcan.ca

Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating	Special Surveys Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-800-461-9050; National Capital Region: 613-951-3321		ssd@statcan.ca
Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics	Income Statistics Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-888-297-7355; National Capital Region: 613-951-7355		income@statcan.ca
Survey of Household Spending	Income Statistics Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-888-297-7355; National Capital Region: 613-951-7355		income@statcan.ca
Food Expenditure Survey	Income Statistics Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-888-297-7355; National Capital Region: 613-951-7355		income@statcan.ca
Survey of Financial Security	Income Statistics Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-888-297-7355; National Capital Region: 613-951-7355		income@statcan.ca
Ethnic Diversity Survey	Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division, Client Services and Dissemination	613-951-5979	613-951-0387	sasd-dssea@statcan.ca
Small Area and Administrative Data Division	SAADD, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-866-8443; National Capital Region: 613-951-9720	Toll-free: 1-866-652-8444; National Capital Region: 613-951-4745	saadinfo@statcan.ca
Centre for Education Statistics	Centre for Education Statistics, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-800-307-3382; National Capital Region: 613-951-7608		education@statcan.ca
Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada	Special Surveys Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-800-461-9050; National Capital Region: 613-951-3321		ssd@statcan.ca
Longitudinal Immigration Database	Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division, Client Services and Dissemination	613-951-5979	613-951-0387	sasd-dssea@statcan.ca
Survey on the Vitality of Official-language Minorities	Demography Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-866-767-5611; National Capital Region: 613-951-2320	613-951-2307	demography@statcan.ca
Canadian Health Measures Survey	Health Statistics Division, Client Services (with support of Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada)	Toll-free: 1-800-263-1136; National Capital Region: 613-951-8116	Toll-free: 1-877-287-4369; National Capital Region: 613-951-0581	chms-ecms@statcan.ca.

Maternity Experiences Survey	Special Surveys Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-800-461-9050; National Capital Region: 613-951-3321		ssd@statcan.ca
Aboriginal Children's Survey	Special Surveys Division, Client Services	Toll-free: 1-800-461-9050; National Capital Region: 613-951-3321		ssd@statcan.ca

APPENDIX D: LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

ACS	Aboriginal Children's Survey
AETS	Adult Education and Training Survey
ALL	Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey
APS	Aboriginal Peoples Survey
CA	Census agglomeration
CANSIM	Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System
CCHS	Canadian Community Health Survey
CCJS	Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
CD	Census Division
CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read Only Memory
CHMS	Canadian Health Measures Survey
CIHI	Canadian Institute for Health Information
CMA	Census Metropolitan Area
CMHC	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSD	Census Subdivision
CSGVP	Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating
CST	<i>Canadian Social Trends</i>
DLI	Data Liberation Initiative
EDS	Ethnic Diversity Survey
ER	Economic Region
FAMEX	Family Expenditure Survey
FED	Federal Electoral District
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSS	General Social Survey
HALS	Health and Activity Limitation Survey
HFE	Household Facilities and Equipment Survey
HRDC	Human Resources Development Canada
HRSDC	Human Resources and Social Development Canada
IALSS	International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey
IMDB	Longitudinal Immigration Database
LAD	Longitudinal Administrative Databank
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LICOs	Low Income Cut-offs
LSIC	Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada
LSUDA	Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities
MES	Maternity Experiences Survey
NLSCY	National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth
NPHS	National Population Health Survey
NSVGP	National Survey of Volunteering, Giving and Participating
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

PALS	Participation and Activity Limitation Survey
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
RRSP	Registered Retirement Savings Plan
SAADD	Small Area and Administrative Data Division
SCF	Survey of Consumer Finances
SFS	Survey of Financial Security
SHS	Survey of Household Spending
SLID	Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics
SVOLM	Survey on the Vitality of Official-language Minorities
THS	Transition Home Survey
WES	Workplace and Employee Survey
YITS	Youth in Transition Survey

APPENDIX E 2006 CENSUS OF POPULATION RELEASE DATES

- Release no. 1: Tuesday March 13, 2007**
 - Population and dwelling counts

- Release no. 2: Tuesday July 17, 2007**
 - Age and sex

- Release no. 3: Wednesday September 12, 2007**
 - Marital status
 - Common-law status
 - Families
 - Households
 - Housing and dwelling characteristics

- Release no. 4: Tuesday December 4, 2007**
 - Language
 - Immigration
 - Citizenship
 - Mobility and migration

- Release no. 5: Tuesday January 15, 2008**
 - Aboriginal peoples

- Release no. 6: Tuesday March 4, 2008**
 - Labour market activity
 - Industry
 - Occupation
 - Education
 - Language of work
 - Place of work
 - Mode of transportation

- Release no. 7: Wednesday April 2, 2008**
 - Ethnic origin
 - Visible minorities

- Release no. 8: Thursday May 1, 2008**
 - Income
 - Earnings
 - Shelter costs

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF SURVEY DESCRIPTIONS

	Census of Population	Family Transitions	Time Use	Victimization	Social Engagement
Survey Description		Cycle 20	Cycle 19	Cycle 18	Cycle 17
Periodicity	Quinquennial	Quinquennial	Occasional	Quinquennial	Occasional
Reference period	2006	2006	2005	2004	2003
Target population Sample size	Total pop./1 in every 5 households	25,000 respondents	19,600 respondents	24,000 respondents	25,000 respondents
Lowest geographic level	Postal code	Some CMAs/ provinces	Some CMAs/ provinces	Some CMAs/ provinces	Some CMAs/ provinces
Variables					
1. Demographic					
Age	x	x	x	x	x
Marital status	x	x	x	x	x
Common-law status	x	x	x	x	x
Same-sex couple	x	x	x	x	
2. Family					
Family status/Living arrangements	x	x	x	x	x
No. of people in household	x	x	x	x	x
Relationship to reference person	x	x	x	x	x
No. of children present	x	x	x	x	x
Ages of children	x	x	x	x	x
Step family	x	x	x	x	x
3. Aboriginal status	x	x		x	
4. Housing/Household facilities					
Tenure	x	x	x	x	x
Housing costs	x				
Housing affordability	x				
Ownership of facilities					
5. Health					
Health status		x	x	x	x
Smoking					
Activity limitation	x	x	x	x	x
Alcohol use				x	
Contact with health-care professionals		x			

	Census of Population	Family Transitions	Time Use	Victimization	Social Engagement
Variables					
6. Education					
Highest level	x	x	x	x	x
School attendance	x	x	x	x	x
Time invested		x			
Field of study	x				
7. Labour force participation/Unpaid work					
Labour force status	x	x	x	x	x
Occupation	x	x	x	x	x
Industry	x	x	x	x	x
Class of worker	x	x	x		x
Multiple job holder					
Unpaid work	x	x	x	x	x
8. Income and expenditures					
Sources of income	x	x	x	x	x
Total income	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditures					
9. Justice system/Victimization					
Personal risk				x	
Victimization				x	
10. Ethno-cultural					
Place of birth	x	x	x	x	x
Immigration status	x	x	x	x	x
Period/year of immigration	x	x	x	x	x
Citizenship	x	x	x	x	x
Ethnic origin	x	x			x
Visible minority status	x	x			
Mother tongue	x	x	x	x	x
Home language		x	x	x	x
Religion	¹	x	x	x	x
11. Other					
Social support		x			x
Family history		x			

¹ The question on religious affiliation is usually asked only in the decennial censuses.

	Social Support and Aging	Family History	Access/Use of Info. Technology	Victimization	Time Use
Survey Description	Cycle 16	Cycle 15	Cycle 14	Cycle 13	Cycle 12
Periodicity	Occasional	Quinquennial	Occasional	Quinquennial	Occasional
Reference period	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Target population Sample size	25,000 respondents	24,000 respondents	25,000 respondents	26,000 respondents	11,000 respondents
Lowest geographic level	Some CMAs/ provinces	Some CMAs/ provinces	Some CMAs/ provinces	Some CMAs/ provinces	Provinces
Variables					
1. Demographic					
Age	x	x	x	x	x
Marital status	x	x	x	x	x
Common-law status	x	x	x	x	x
Same-sex couple					
2. Family					
Family status/Living arrangements	x	x	x	x	x
No. of people in household	x	x	x	x	x
Relationship to reference person	x	x	x	x	x
No. of children present	x	x	x	x	x
Ages of children	x	x	x	x	x
Step family	x	x	x	x	x
3. Aboriginal status				x	
4. Housing/Household facilities					
Tenure	x		x	x	x
Housing costs					
Housing affordability					
Ownership of facilities					
5. Health					
Health status	x		x	x	x
Smoking					
Activity limitation	x		x	x	
Alcohol use				x	
Contact with health-care professionals					

	Social Support and Aging	Family History	Access/Use of Info. Technology	Victimization	Time Use
Variables					
6. Education					
Highest level	X	X	X	X	X
School attendance	X	X	X	X	X
Time invested					
Field of study					
7. Labour force participation/Unpaid work					
Labour force status	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation	X	X	X	X	X
Industry	X	X	X	X	X
Class of worker	X	X	X	X	X
Multiple job holder					
Unpaid work	X	X	X	X	X
8. Income and expenditures					
Sources of income	X	X	X	X	X
Total income	X	X	X	X	X
Expenditures					
9. Justice system/Victimization					
Personal risk				X	
Victimization				X	
10. Ethno-cultural					
Place of birth	X	X	X	X	X
Immigration status	X	X	X	X	X
Period/year of immigration	X	X	X	X	X
Citizenship	X	X	X	X	X
Ethnic origin			X		X
Visible minority status				X	
Mother tongue	X	X	X	X	X
Home language	X	X	X	X	X
Religion	X	X	X	X	X
11. Other					
Social support	X		X		X
Family history		X			

	Social Support	Family	Education, Work & Retirement	Personal Risk	Time Use
Survey Description	Cycle 11	Cycle 10	Cycle 9	Cycle 8	Cycle 7
Periodicity	Occasional	Quinquennial	Occasional	Quinquennial	Occasional
Reference period	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
Target population Sample size	13,000 respondents	10,700 respondents	11,900 respondents	10,400 respondents	9,800 respondents
Lowest geographic level	Provinces	Provinces	Provinces	Provinces	Provinces
Variables					
1. Demographic					
Age	x	x	x	x	x
Marital status	x	x	x	x	x
Common-law status	x	x	x		
Same-sex couple					
2. Family					
Family status/Living arrangements	x	x	x	x	x
No. of people in household	x	x	x	x	x
Relationship to reference person	x	x	x	x	x
No. of children present	x	x	x	x	x
Ages of children	x	x	x	x	x
Step family	x	x			
3. Aboriginal status					
4. Housing/Household facilities					
Tenure	x	x	x	x	x
Housing costs					
Housing affordability					
Ownership of facilities					
5. Health					
Health status	x	x	x	x	x
Smoking	x	x			
Activity limitation	x	x	x	x	x
Alcohol use				x	
Contact with health-care professionals					

	Social Support	Family	Education, Work & Retirement	Personal Risk	Time Use
Variables					
6. Education					
Highest level	x	x	x	x	x
School attendance	x	x	x	x	x
Time invested		x			x
Field of study			x		
7. Labour force participation/Unpaid work					
Labour force status	x	x	x	x	x
Occupation	x	x	x	x	x
Industry	x	x	x	x	x
Class of worker	x	x	x	x	x
Multiple job holder			x		x
Unpaid work	x	x	x		x
8. Income and expenditures					
Sources of income	x	x	x		
Total income	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditures					
9. Justice system/Victimization					
Personal risk				x	
Victimization				x	
10. Ethno-cultural					
Place of birth	x	x	x	x	x
Immigration status	x	x	x	x	x
Period/year of immigration	x	x	x	x	x
Citizenship	x	x	x	x	x
Ethnic origin	x				
Visible minority status					
Mother tongue	x	x	x	x	x
Home language	x	x	x	x	x
Religion	x	x	x	x	x
11. Other					
Social support	x	x			
Family history		x			

	Health	Family & Friends	Education, Work & Retirement	Personal Risk	Time Use, Social Mobility & Language
Survey Description	Cycle 6	Cycle 5	Cycle 4	Cycle 3	Cycle 2
Periodicity	Quinquennial	Quinquennial	Occasional	Quinquennial	Quinquennial
Reference period	1991	1990	1989	1988	1986
Target population Sample size	12,000 respondents	13,500 respondents	9,300 respondents	10,000 respondents	16,400 respondents
Lowest geographic level	Provinces	Provinces	Provinces	Provinces	Provinces
Variables					
1. Demographic					
Age	x	x	x	x	x
Marital status	x	x	x	x	x
Common-law status		x			
Same-sex couple					
2. Family					
Family status/Living arrangements	x	x	x	x	x
No. of people in household	x	x	x	x	x
Relationship to reference person	x	x	x	x	x
No. of children present	x	x	x	x	x
Ages of children	x	x	x	x	x
Step family		x			
3. Aboriginal status	x				
4. Housing/Household facilities					
Tenure	x	x	x	x	x
Housing costs					
Housing affordability					
Ownership of facilities					
5. Health					
Health status	x			x	
Smoking	x				
Activity limitation	x	x	x		
Alcohol use	x			x	
Contact with health-care professionals	x				

	Health	Family & Friends	Education, Work & Retirement	Personal Risk	Time Use, Social Mobility & Language
Variables					
6. Education					
Highest level	x	x	x	x	x
School attendance	x	x	x		
Time invested					x
Field of study				x	
7. Labour force participation/Unpaid work					
Labour force status	x	x	x	x	x
Occupation	x	x	x	x	x
Industry	x	x	x	x	x
Class of worker	x		x	x	x
Multiple job holder			x		
Unpaid work		x			x
8. Income and expenditures					
Sources of income	x	x	x	x	x
Total income	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditures					
9. Justice system/Victimization					
Personal risk				x	
Victimization				x	
10. Ethno-cultural					
Place of birth	x	x	x	x	x
Immigration status					x
Period/year of immigration	x	x	x	x	x
Citizenship					
Ethnic origin	x		x	x	x
Visible minority status					
Mother tongue	x	x	x	x	x
Home language	x	x	x	x	x
Religion	x	x	x	x	x
11. Other					
Social support		x			
Family history		x			

	Health & Social Support	National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth	Aboriginal Peoples Survey	Canadian Community Health Survey	National Population Health Survey
Survey Description	Cycle 1				
Periodicity	Quinquennial	Biennial	Occasional	Biennial	Biennial
Reference period	1985	2006	2006	2005	2004
Target population Sample size	11,200 respondents	26,000 children	61,000 respondents	130,000 respondents	17,300 respondents
Lowest geographic level	Provinces	Some CMAs/ provinces	CMAs/Inuit communities	Health regions/ provinces	Some health regions/ provinces
Variables					
1. Demographic					
Age	x	x	x	x	x
Marital status	x	x	x	x	x
Common-law status		x	x	x	x
Same-sex couple		x	x	x	x
2. Family					
Family status/Living arrangements		x	x	x	x
No. of people in household	x	x	x	x	x
Relationship to reference person	x	x	x	x	x
No. of children present	x	x		x	x
Ages of children	x	x		x	x
Step family		x		x	x
3. Aboriginal status		x	x	x	x
4. Housing/Household facilities					
Tenure	x	x	x		x
Housing costs			x		
Housing affordability			x		
Ownership of facilities			x		
5. Health					
Health status	x	x	x	x	x
Smoking	x	x	x	x	x
Activity limitation	x	x	x	x	x
Alcohol use	x	x	x	x	x
Contact with health-care professionals	x	x	x	x	x

	Health & Social Support	National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth	Aboriginal Peoples Survey	Canadian Community Health Survey	National Population Health Survey
Variables					
6. Education					
Highest level	X	X	X	X	X
School attendance	X	X	X	X	X
Time invested					
Field of study			X		
7. Labour force participation/Unpaid work					
Labour force status	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation	X	X	X		X
Industry	X	X	X		X
Class of worker		X	X		
Multiple job holder		X		X	X
Unpaid work	X		X		
8. Income and expenditures					
Sources of income	X	X	X	X	X
Total income	X	X	X	X	X
Expenditures					
9. Justice system/Victimization					
Personal risk					
Victimization					
10. Ethno-cultural					
Place of birth		X	X	X	X
Immigration status		X		X	X
Period/year of immigration	X	X		X	X
Citizenship		X		X	X
Ethnic origin	X	X		X	X
Visible minority status		X		X	X
Mother tongue	X	X	X	X	X
Home language	X	X	X		
Religion	X				
11. Other					
Social support	X	X	X	X	X
Family history		X			

	Participation and Activity Limitation Survey	Labour Force Survey	Workplace and Employee Survey	Canada Survey of Giving/ Volunteer & Participation	Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics
Survey Description					
Periodicity	Occasional	Monthly	Annual	Every 3 years	Annual
Reference period	2006	Previous month	2005	2004	2005
Target population Sample size	43,000 respondents	100,000 respondents	6,000 workplaces 17,000-23,000 employees	22,000 respondents	30,000 households
Lowest geographic level	Provinces	Census agglomerations	Canada	Some CMAs/ provinces	Some CMAs/ provinces
Variables					
1. Demographic					
Age	x	x	x	x	x
Marital status	x	x	x	x	x
Common-law status					x
Same-sex couple					
2. Family					
Family status/Living arrangements	x	x			x
No. of people in household	x	x		x	x
Relationship to reference person	x	x			x
No. of children present	x	x	x	x	x
Ages of children	x	x	x	x	x
Step family					
3. Aboriginal status		x	x	x	x
4. Housing/Household facilities					
Tenure		x			x
Housing costs					x
Housing affordability					x
Ownership of facilities					
5. Health					
Health status	x			x	x
Smoking					
Activity limitation	x		x		x
Alcohol use	x	x			
Contact with health-care professionals	x	x			

	Participation and Activity Limitation Survey	Labour Force Survey	Workplace and Employee Survey	Canada Survey of Giving/Volunteer & Participation	Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics
Variables					
6. Education					
Highest level	x	x	x	x	x
School attendance	x	x		x	x
Time invested					
Field of study					x
7. Labour force participation/Unpaid work					
Labour force status	x	x	x	x	x
Occupation	x	x	x	x	x
Industry	x	x	x	x	x
Class of worker	x	x	x		x
Multiple job holder	x	x	x		x
Unpaid work	x	x		x	x
8. Income and expenditures					
Sources of income	x		x	x	x
Total income	x		x	x	x
Expenditures					
9. Justice system/Victimization					
Personal risk					
Victimization					
10. Ethno-cultural					
Place of birth			x	x	x
Immigration status		x		x	x
Period/year of immigration			x	x	x
Citizenship				x	
Ethnic origin			x	x	
Visible minority status			x		x
Mother tongue				x	x
Home language			x	x	
Religion				x	
11. Other					
Social support	x			x	
Family history					

	Survey of Household Spending	Food Expenditure Survey	Survey of Financial Security	Ethnic Diversity Survey
Survey Description				
Periodicity	Annual	Occasional	Occasional	Occasional
Reference period	2005	2001	2005	2002
Target population Sample size	20,000 households	5,600 households	5,000 households	42,000 respondents
Lowest geographic level	Provinces/ territories	Provinces	Provinces	Provinces
Variables				
1. Demographic				
Age	x	x	x	x
Marital status	x	x	x	x
Common-law status	x	x		x
Same-sex couple	x			x
2. Family				
Family status/Living arrangements	x	x	x	x
No. of people in household	x	x	x	x
Relationship to reference person	x	x	x	x
No. of children present	x	x	x	x
Ages of children	x	x	x	x
Step family				x
3. Aboriginal status				x
4. Housing/Household facilities				
Tenure	x			
Housing costs	x			
Housing affordability	x			
Ownership of facilities	x			
5. Health				
Health status				
Smoking		x		
Activity limitation	x		x	
Alcohol use		x		
Contact with health-care professionals		x		

	Survey of Household Spending	Food Expenditure Survey	Survey of Financial Security	Ethnic Diversity Survey
Variables				
6. Education				
Highest level	x		x	x
School attendance			x	x
Time invested				
Field of study				
7. Labour force participation/Unpaid work				
Labour force status	x		x	x
Occupation			x	x
Industry			x	x
Class of worker			x	x
Multiple job holder				
Unpaid work				x
8. Income and expenditures				
Sources of income	x		x	x
Total income	x	x	x	x
Expenditures	x	x	x	
9. Justice system/Victimization				
Personal risk				
Victimization				
10. Ethno-cultural				
Place of birth				x
Immigration status			x	x
Period/year of immigration			x	x
Citizenship			x	x
Ethnic origin				x
Visible minority status				x
Mother tongue			x	x
Home language				x
Religion				x
11. Other				
Social support				x
Family history				

ENDNOTES

¹ While there are still some sex differences in computer literacy and Internet use, new research suggests that age, income and the presence of children are far more influential factors in determining Internet use (*The Daily*, August 15, 2006).

² See Glossary.

³ See Glossary.

⁴ See Glossary.

⁵ 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; Cycle 10, Family; Cycles 12 and 19 on Time Use.

⁶ For more information on these topics see the section on “Diversity” below.

⁷ See Glossary for the revised definition of part-time work. Beginning in January 1997, all respondents who work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job are asked if they want to work more or less than 30 hours at a (single) job or business. For those who say they want to work 30 or more hours per week, the main reason for working less is collected. Responses include: own illness; personal or family responsibilities; going to school; personal preference; business conditions; could not find work with 30 or more hours; other.

⁸ In the territories, the small number of francophones makes the sampling fraction very high for the children. To avoid an over-heavy response burden for households in each of the territories, it was decided to combine the three territories together for the survey. However, when samples were selected, the relative share of the francophone population of each territory was taken into account.

⁹ 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.