

# 1991 Census

## Data Documentation for the Profile Series - Part A

### Notes, Footnotes and Abbreviations

#### Note(s)

Comparison of the 1991 Census data with data from earlier censuses is affected by a change in the definition of the 1991 Census population. Persons in Canada on student authorizations, employment authorizations, Minister's permits, and as refugee claimants were enumerated in the 1991 Census but not in previous censuses. These persons are referred to as non-permanent residents. For further information, see the "Special Notes" section.

.. Figures not available.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

– Nil or zero.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

XXX Figures suppressed to protect confidentiality.

\*\* The median could not be calculated as it occurred in an open-ended class.

\* Land area is included in neighbouring census subdivision.

■ An error exists in the 1991 counts for this census subdivision (CSD). For further information, see the "Special Notes" section.

A Adjusted figure due to boundary change.

† Excludes Census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements. For further information, see the "Special Notes" section.

†† Incompletely enumerated Indian reserve or Indian settlement. For further information, see the "Special Notes" section.

◆ Data quality index showing a global non-response rate higher than or equal to 5% and lower than 25%.

◆◆ Data quality index showing a global non-response rate higher than or equal to 25%.

#### Footnote(s) which apply to Federal Electoral Districts and Enumeration Areas

- (1) For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on Indian reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories (i.e. "owned" and "rented"). Therefore, in 1991, a special category, "Band Housing", has been created. In 1986, dwellings on Indian reserves were all classified in the "On Reserve" category. Previous to 1986, dwellings on Indian reserves were classified as being owned or rented.
- (2) Includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.
- (3) Husband-wife families are comprised of families of now-married couples and families of common-law couples.
- (4) The average number of never-married sons and daughters at home per family is calculated using the total number of never-married sons and daughters at home and the total number of families.

#### Footnote(s) which apply to CMAs/CAs, CDs/CSDs and CTs

- (1) Based on 1991 area.
- (2) Refer to the note above on comparison of the 1991 Census data with data from earlier censuses.
- (3) For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on Indian reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories (i.e. "owned" and "rented"). Therefore, in 1991, a special category, "Band Housing", has been created. In 1986, dwellings on Indian reserves were all classified in the "On Reserve" category. Previous to 1986, dwellings on Indian reserves were classified as being owned or rented.

- (4) Includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.
- (5) Husband-wife families are comprised of families of now-married couples and families of common-law couples.
- (6) The average number of never-married sons and daughters at home per family is calculated using the total number of never-married sons and daughters at home and the total number of families.

#### **Footnote(s) which apply to Urban and Rural Areas**

- (1) For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on Indian reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories (i.e. "owned" and "rented"). Therefore, in 1991, a special category, "Band Housing", has been created. In 1986, dwellings on Indian reserves were all classified in the "On Reserve" category. Previous to 1986, dwellings on Indian reserves were classified as being owned or rented.
- (2) Includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.
- (3) Husband-wife families are comprised of families of now-married couples and families of common-law couples.
- (4) The average number of never-married sons and daughters at home per family is calculated using the total number of never-married sons and daughters at home and the total number of families.
- (5) The farm counts refer to farms where at least one operator was a resident. The operator counts are for all resident operators.
- (6) For Prince Edward Island, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories, there are no census metropolitan areas.

#### **Abbreviation(s)**

Nfld.	=	Newfoundland
P.E.I.	=	Prince Edward Island
N.S.	=	Nova Scotia
N.B.	=	New Brunswick
Que.	=	Quebec
Ont.	=	Ontario
Man.	=	Manitoba
Sask.	=	Saskatchewan
Alta.	=	Alberta
B.C.	=	British Columbia
Y.T.	=	Yukon Territory
N.W.T.	=	Northwest Territories

## Data Quality

### General

The 1991 Census was a large and complex undertaking and, while considerable effort was taken to ensure high standards throughout all collection and processing operations, the resulting estimates are inevitably subject to a certain degree of error. Users of census data should be aware such error exists, and have some appreciation of its main components, so that they can assess the usefulness of census data for their purposes and the risks involved in basing conclusions or decisions on these data.

Errors can arise at virtually every stage of the census process from the preparation of materials, through the listing of dwellings and data collection to processing. Some errors occur more or less at random, and when the individual responses are aggregated for a sufficiently large group, such errors tend to cancel out. For errors of this nature, the larger the group, the more accurate the corresponding estimate. It is for this reason that users are advised to be cautious when using small estimates. There are some errors, however, which might occur more systematically, and which result in "biased" estimates. Because the bias from such errors is persistent no matter how large the group for which responses are aggregated, and because bias is particularly difficult to measure, systematic errors are a more serious problem for most data users than the random errors referred to previously.

For census data in general, the principal types of error are as follows:

- **coverage errors**, which occur when dwellings and/or individuals are missed, incorrectly included or double counted;
- **non-response errors**, which result when responses cannot be obtained from a small number of households and/or individuals, because of extended absence or some other reason;
- **response errors**, which occur when the respondent, or sometimes the Census Representative, misunderstands a census question, and records an incorrect response;
- **processing errors**, which can occur at various steps including: **coding**, when "write-in" responses are transformed into numerical codes; **data capture**, when responses are transferred from the census questionnaire to computer tapes by key-entry operators; and **imputation** when a "valid", but not necessarily correct, response is inserted into a record by the computer to replace missing or "invalid" data ("valid" and "invalid" referring to whether or not the response is consistent with other information on the record);
- **sampling errors**, which apply only to the supplementary questions on the "long form" asked of a one-fifth sample of households, and which arise from the fact that the results for these questions, when weighted up to represent the whole population, inevitably differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained if these questions had been asked of all households.

The above types of error each have both random and systematic components. Usually, however, the systematic component of sampling error is very small in relation to its random component. For the other non-sampling errors, both random and systematic components may be significant.

### Coverage Errors

Coverage errors affect the accuracy of the census counts, that is the sizes of the various census universes: population, families, households and dwellings. While steps have been taken to correct certain identifiable errors, the final counts are still subject to some degree of error resulting from persons or dwellings being missed, incorrectly included in the census or double counted.

Missed dwellings or persons result in **undercoverage**. Dwellings can be missed because of misunderstanding of enumeration area (EA) boundaries, or because dwellings are hidden or appear uninhabitable. Persons can be missed when their dwelling is missed or classified as vacant, or when individual household members are omitted from the questionnaire because the respondent misinterprets the instructions on whom to include. Some individuals may be missed because they have no usual residence and did not spend census night in any dwelling.

Dwellings or persons that are incorrectly included or double counted result in **overcoverage**. Overcoverage of dwellings can occur when structures unfit for habitation are listed as dwellings, or when units which do not meet the census definition of a dwelling are listed separately instead of being treated as part of a larger dwelling. Double counting of dwellings can occur, for example, because of ambiguity over EA boundaries. Persons can be double counted because their dwelling is double counted or because the guidelines on whom to include on the questionnaire have been misunderstood. Occasionally, someone who is not in the census population universe, such as a foreign resident or a fictitious person, may, incorrectly, be enumerated in the census. On average, overcoverage is less likely to occur than undercoverage and, as a result, counts of dwellings and persons are likely to be slightly underestimated.

In 1991, four studies were undertaken to measure different aspects of coverage error. First, a sample of dwellings listed as vacant was revisited to verify that they really were vacant on Census Day. Adjustments have been made to the final census counts for households and persons missed because their dwelling was incorrectly classified as vacant. Second, a sample of persons enumerated as temporary residents was selected to verify whether or not they were enumerated at their usual place of residence. Based on this sample, estimates were obtained of the number of persons missed because they were temporarily absent from their usual place of residence. Corresponding adjustments were made to the final population counts. Despite these adjustments, the final counts are still subject to some undercoverage. For Canada as a whole and for each province and territory, the magnitude of this residual undercoverage in the 1991 Census is being measured by means of a special study known as the Reverse Record Check.

Undercoverage tends to be higher for certain segments of the population such as young adult males and recent immigrants. The fourth study, known as the Overcoverage Study, is designed to investigate overcoverage errors. The results of the Reverse Record Check and the Overcoverage Study, when taken together, furnish an estimate of net undercoverage.

### **Other Non-Sampling Errors**

While coverage errors affect the number of units in the various census universes, other errors affect the characteristics of those units.

Sometimes, it is not possible to obtain a complete response from a household, even though the dwelling was identified as occupied and a questionnaire dropped off. The household members may have been away throughout the census period or, in rare instances, the householder may have refused to complete the form. More frequently, the questionnaire is returned but information is missing for some questions or individuals. Considerable effort is devoted to ensure as complete a response as possible. Census representatives edit the questionnaires and follow up on missing information. The Census Representative's work is then checked by both a supervisor and a quality control technician. Despite this, at the end of the collection stage, a small number of responses is still missing. Although missing entries are eliminated during processing by replacing a missing value by the corresponding entry for a "similar" record, there remain some potential **non-response errors**. This is particularly serious if the non-respondents differ in some respects from the respondents, since this procedure will result in non-response bias.

Even when a response is obtained, it may not be entirely accurate. The respondent may have misinterpreted the question or may have guessed the answer, especially when answering on behalf of another, possibly absent, household member. Such errors are referred to as **response errors**. While response errors usually arise from inaccurate information provided by respondents, they can also result from mistakes by the Census Representative when completing certain parts of the questionnaire, such as structural type of dwelling, or when calling back to obtain a missing response.

Some of the questions on the census document require a written response. During processing, these "write-in" entries are given a numeric code. **Coding errors** can occur, especially when the code list is extensive (as with, for example, language, ethnic origin, industry and occupation), and when the written response is ambiguous, incomplete or difficult to read. Coding errors are controlled, though not completely eliminated, by verifying a sample of the codes and taking corrective action where necessary. For the first time in 1991, much of the coding was automated, partly in an effort to reduce the extent of coding errors.

The information on the questionnaires is key-entered onto a computer file. Two procedures are used to control the number of **data capture errors**. First, certain edits (such as range checks) are performed as the data are keyed. Second, a sample from each batch of documents is re-keyed and compared with the original entries. If there is more than a specified number of errors among the original entries, the whole batch is re-keyed.

Once the data have been captured, they are sent to Ottawa where they undergo a series of computer checks to identify missing or inconsistent responses. In the case of inconsistent responses, it has first to be decided which response is to be considered invalid. Invalid or missing responses must then be replaced by valid responses, that is, responses which are consistent with other data on the record. For a small proportion of cases, the correct response can be inferred from other data on the record. In most cases, however, this is not possible and a valid response is obtained from a "donor" record selected at random from among a group of consistent records which are similar to the invalid record in terms of a number of related characteristics. There is, of course, no guarantee that the imputed value will necessarily be the correct response for the individual concerned. However, provided the missing or invalid records are similar, on average, to the valid records, any **imputation errors** will more or less cancel out when results are tabulated for a sufficiently large geographic area or population subgroup.

Various studies are being carried out to evaluate the quality of the responses obtained in the 1991 Census. For each question, response rates and edit failure rates have been calculated. These can be useful in identifying the potential for non-response and other errors. Also, tabulations from the 1991 Census have been or will be compared with corresponding estimates from previous censuses, from sample surveys (such as the Labour Force Survey) and from various administrative records (such as birth registrations and municipal assessment records). Such comparisons can indicate potential quality problems or at least discrepancies between the sources.

In addition to these aggregate-level comparisons, there are some micromatch studies in progress, in which census responses are compared with another source of information at the individual record level. For certain "stable" characteristics (such as age, sex, mother tongue, place of birth), the responses obtained in the 1991 Census, for a sample of individuals, are being compared with those for the same individuals in the 1986 Census. Also, following the 1991 Census, a sample of persons was re-enumerated, primarily to determine overcoverage rates. At the same time, however, interviewers asked a series of detailed questions on language, ethnic origin and marital status; the responses will be compared with the corresponding census responses in order to identify, and hopefully understand, response errors.

### **Confidentiality and Random Rounding**

The figures shown in the tables have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as "**random rounding**". This is done to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures including totals are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of "5", and in some cases "10". While providing strong protection against disclosure, this technique does not add significant error to the census data. However, there are some consequences for the users. Since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individually rounded figures in distributions. Also, minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values in various census tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100. Percentage distributions and rates for the most part are based on

rounded data, while percentage changes and averages are based on unrounded data. It should also be noted that small cell counts may suffer a significant distortion as a result of random rounding. Individual data cells containing small numbers may lose their precision as a result.

Users should be aware of possible data distortions when they are aggregating these rounded data. Imprecisions as a result of rounding tend to cancel each other out when data cells are reaggregated. However, users can minimize these distortions by using, whenever possible, the appropriate subtotals when aggregating.

For those requiring maximum precision, the option exists to use custom tabulations. With custom products, aggregation is done using individual census database records. Random rounding occurs only after the data cells have been aggregated, thus minimizing any distortion.

In addition to random rounding, **area suppression** has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual responses.

**Area suppression** results in the deletion of all characteristic data for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. The extent to which data are suppressed depends upon the following factors:

- if the data are tabulated from the 100% database, suppression is based upon the total population;
- if the data are tabulated from the 20% sample database, suppression is based upon the non-institutional population;
- if the data contain an income distribution, those areas with populations below 250 persons are suppressed;
- if the data **do not** contain an income distribution, those areas with a population of less than 40 persons are suppressed.

In all cases, suppressed data are included in the appropriate higher aggregate subtotals and totals.

This technique is being implemented for all products involving subprovincial data (i.e. Profile series, basic summary tabulations, semi-custom and custom data products) collected on a 100% or 20% sample basis.

## Special Notes

### Population Counts Based on Usual Residence

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

### Non-permanent Residents

In 1991, for the first time, the census of population included both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who hold student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who are refugee claimants.

Prior to 1991, only permanent residents of Canada were included in the census. (The only exception to this was 1941.) Non-permanent residents were considered foreign residents and were not enumerated.

Today in Canada, non-permanent residents make up a growing segment of the population. Their presence can affect the demand for such government services as health care, schooling, employment programs and language training. The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the 1991 Census will also facilitate comparisons with provincial and territorial statistics (marriages, divorces, births and deaths) which include this population. In addition, the census definition is now closer to the United Nations' recommendation that long-term residents (persons living in a country for one year or longer) be enumerated.

Total population counts, as well as counts for all variables collected on a 100% basis, e.g., age, sex, mother tongue and marital status, will be affected by the change in the 1991 Census universe. Until immigration data are released, it will not be possible to know the extent to which differences in the counts are due to the inclusion of non-permanent residents or other factors. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 and previous censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents. These include the major metropolitan areas in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Although every attempt has been made to enumerate non-permanent residents, factors such as language difficulty and the reluctance to complete a government form or understand the need to participate may affect the enumeration of this population. Non-permanent residents can only be identified through the long questionnaire completed by 20% of Canadian households. An estimate of the size of this population group will not be known until the release of census data on immigration in December 1992.

### Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements

On some Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 1991 Census, enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed. Moreover, some Indian reserves and Indian settlements were enumerated late or the quality of the collected data was

considered inadequate. These geographic areas (a total of 78) are called incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements.

Data for 1991 are therefore not available for the incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements and are not included in tabulations. Data for geographic areas containing one or more of these reserves and settlements are therefore noted accordingly. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for the affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g., percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. While for higher level geographic areas (Canada, provinces, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations) the impact of the missing data is very small, the impact can be significant for smaller areas, where the affected reserves and settlements account for a higher proportion of the population.

A list of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements along with Population and Occupied Private Dwelling Counts from the last two censuses (where available) has been compiled and is shown in Appendix 1.

### Comparability and Quality of Data on Mother Tongue

The mother tongue question reads as follows for the 1991 Census: "What is the language that this person **first learned** at home in **childhood and still understands?**" This phrasing is similar to that used for the 1986 Census, except for the insertion of the expression "at home". Furthermore, an instruction has been added in 1991 following the question: "If this person no longer understands the first language learned, indicate the second language learned". In 1986, this instruction was found in the guide which accompanied the questionnaire.

The short questionnaire (Form 2A) contains only one language question; the one on mother tongue. In 1991, it bore the title of **Language First Learned at Home in Childhood**. However, the long questionnaire (Form 2B) comprised four language-related questions. The title **Language** preceded these questions. The question on the mother tongue came last, following the two questions on the knowledge of official and non-official languages, and the question on language spoken most often at home. In 1986, the question on mother tongue (Question 6) preceded questions on the language spoken most often at home and on knowledge of the official languages (Questions 18 and 19).

In 1991, the boxes corresponding to the three most frequent non-official languages were deleted from the questionnaire. The only two check boxes were the ones referring to English and French; other language responses were recorded by means of a write-in answer space. For the first time, in 1991, these answers were coded using an automatic process.

An important change was made to the "Algonquian languages, n.i.e." category. This category contains the Oji-Cree language in 1991, which had been assigned to Cree or Ojibway in 1986.

The table shown below gives the main answer categories of the question on mother tongue. The complete data (100%), the data taken from the short questionnaire (distributed to 80% of households) and the data taken from the long questionnaire (distributed to 20% of households) are included. Some of the following figures are approximative.

	1981			1986			1991		
	100%	80%	20%	100%	80%	20%	100%	80%	20%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single response	97.5	97.5	97.8	96.2	96.1	96.6	97.3	97.0	98.8
English	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.6	59.9
French	25.2	25.2	25.2	24.3	24.3	24.3	23.8	23.8	24.1
Non official languages	12.1	12.0	12.2	11.3	11.2	11.6	13.0	12.6	14.8
Multiple response	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.8	3.9	3.4	2.7	3.0	1.2

The 1991 distributions show the notable difference between the data taken from the short form (80%) and the data taken from the long form (20%). The proportion of multiple responses was 3.0% and 1.2% respectively. This difference is probably due to the fact that in the first case, the question on the mother tongue was the only language question asked, while in the second case, other language questions were asked before the question on the mother tongue. Respondents would be less likely to report two or more mother tongues if they were first able to indicate their language proficiency. Accordingly, there was a higher proportion of single responses in the responses taken from the long form (20%); this increase applied to French and especially to non-official languages, while a decrease was noted for English. Part of this variation is probably linked to the inclusion of the new question on the knowledge of non-official languages.

Between 1981 and 1991, fluctuations were observed in the proportion of multiple responses on the short form (80%). This proportion rose from 2.5% to 3.9% between 1981 and 1986, and dropped back to 3.0% in 1991. These fluctuations are probably due to the modifications made to the questionnaire.

Time comparisons become a rather delicate issue due to the changes in certain aspects of the collection and processing of data on mother tongue from one census to the next. Therefore, users are advised to exercise caution when analysing historical trends.

### Structural Type of Dwelling

Movable dwellings, one category of structural type of dwellings, were suspected to be under-reported in the 1991 Census. This is thought to be due to the misclassification of a number of Mobile Homes as other structural types. For large geographic areas, this error is not expected to have a significant impact upon other dwelling categories because of the relatively large number of dwellings in that area. However, for small geographic areas, the impact may be more pronounced.

### Data Quality Index for Census Subdivisions and Enumeration Areas

In general, the census has been able to obtain accurate population and dwelling counts and to maintain high response rates to census questions for all geographic areas in Canada. However, some areas, mostly Indian reserves and Indian settlements, have registered very high non-response rates for some census questions despite the fact that accurate population and dwelling counts were obtained.

A data quality index based on a global non-response rate is given for some census subdivisions (CSDs), census tracts (CTs) and enumeration areas (EAs) to reflect this situation. The global non-response rate used for this data quality index T, is the percentage of required responses left unanswered by respondents. Only census questions for publication purposes are used in the calculation of the global non-response rate. The data quality index is expressed by a symbol indicating an interval for T:

- ◆:  $5\% \leq T < 25\%$ ;
- ◆◆:  $T \geq 25\%$ .

CSDs, CTs and EAs with no data quality index shown have a global non-response rate lower than 5%. Tabulations for which the data quality index is ◆ are to be used with caution. Only population and dwelling counts are released for the CSDs, CTs and EAs for which the data quality index is ◆◆. Because this non-response is a very localized phenomenon, the data that are not released at the CSD, CT and EA levels are still included in tabulations at all higher geographic levels. These tabulations are not subject to any particular note.

### Census Subdivision Data

In a few cases, errors have been found in the 1991 counts for certain census subdivisions. Due to operational constraints, it was not possible to make adjustments to the 1991 Census data shown in the tables for these individual areas. Data for the following census subdivisions are known to be in error at the time of printing. For these areas, the original and revised population and dwelling counts are shown.

#### Newfoundland

##### Division No.1, Subd. V, SUN, Newfoundland

1991 total population reads	180
should read	3
1991 private occupied dwellings read	47
should read	2

##### Trepassey, T, Newfoundland

1991 total population reads	1,198
should read	1,375
1991 private occupied dwellings read	338
should read	383

#### New Brunswick

##### Dufferin, PAR, New Brunswick

1991 total population reads	861
should read	480
1991 private occupied dwellings read	310
should read	179

##### Saint Stephen, PAR, New Brunswick

1991 total population reads	1,437
should read	1,818
1991 private occupied dwellings read	494
should read	625

##### Blissfield, PAR, New Brunswick

1991 total population reads	550
should read	647
1991 private occupied dwellings read	203
should read	236

##### Doaktown, VL, New Brunswick

1991 total population reads	1,090
should read	993
1991 private occupied dwellings read	420
should read	387

#### Quebec

##### Wemindji, TR, Quebec

1991 total population reads	0
should read	919

1991 private occupied dwellings read	0
should read	175

**Wemindji, VC, Quebec**

1991 total population reads	919
should read	0

1991 private occupied dwellings read	175
should read	0

**Côte-Saint-Luc, C, Quebec**

1991 total population reads	28,700
should read	29,955

1991 private occupied dwellings read	11,672
should read	12,564

**Hampstead, V, Quebec**

1991 total population reads	8,645
should read	7,219

1991 private occupied dwellings read	3,498
should read	2,549

**Montréal, V, Quebec**

1991 total population reads	1,017,666
should read	1,017,837

1991 private occupied dwellings read	464,880
should read	464,937

**Ontario**

**Moore, TP, Ontario**

1991 total population reads	10,664
should read	10,873

1991 private occupied dwellings read	3,564
should read	3,627

**Sarnia-Clearwater, C, Ontario**

1991 total population reads	74,376
should read	74,167

1991 private occupied dwellings read	28,500
should read	28,437

**Port McNicoll, VL, Ontario**

1991 total population reads	1,786
should read	1,829

1991 private occupied dwellings read	623
should read	653

**Tay, TP, Ontario**

1991 total population reads	7,017
should read	6,974

1991 private occupied dwellings read	2,665
should read	2,635

**York, C, Ontario**

1991 total population reads	140,525
should read	139,819

1991 private occupied dwellings read	56,335
should read	56,075

**North York, C, Ontario**

1991 total population reads	562,564
should read	563,270

1991 private occupied dwellings read	204,067
should read	204,327

**Manitoba**

**Fisher River 44, R, Manitoba**

1991 total population reads	441
should read	834

1991 private occupied dwellings read	115
should read	240

**Fisher River 44A, R, Manitoba**

1991 total population reads	409
should read	16

1991 private occupied dwellings read	128
should read	3

**Saskatchewan**

**Macklin, T, Saskatchewan**

1991 total population reads	1,105
should read	1,117

**Eye Hill No. 382, RM, Saskatchewan**

1991 total population reads	725
should read	713

**Division No. 18, Unorganized, UNO, Saskatchewan**

1991 total population reads	1,411
should read	1,447



1991 private occupied dwellings read	451
should read	461

**Weyakwin, NH, Saskatchewan**

1991 total population reads	203
should read	167

1991 private occupied dwellings read	75
should read	65

**Biggar, T, Saskatchewan**

1991 total population reads	2,322
should read	2,351

1991 private occupied dwellings read	967
should read	975

**Biggar No. 347, RM, Saskatchewan**

1991 total population reads	1,086
should read	1,057

1991 private occupied dwellings read	298
should read	290

**Vonda, T, Saskatchewan**

1991 total population reads	125
should read	267

1991 private occupied dwellings read	36
should read	114

**Grant No. 372, RM, Saskatchewan**

1991 total population reads	702
should read	560

1991 private occupied dwellings read	235
should read	157

**British Columbia**

**Greater Vancouver, Subd. A, SDR, British Columbia**

1991 total population reads	2,459
should read	2,463

1991 private occupied dwellings read	963
should read	965

**Port Moody, C, British Columbia**

1991 total population reads	17,712
should read	17,708

1991 private occupied dwellings read	6,201
should read	6,199

# 1991 Census

## Data Documentation for the Profile Series - Part B

### Notes, Footnotes and Abbreviations

#### Note(s)

Comparison of the 1991 Census data with data from earlier censuses is affected by a change in the definition of the 1991 Census population. Persons in Canada on student authorizations, employment authorizations, Minister's permits, and as refugee claimants were enumerated in the 1991 Census but not in previous censuses. These persons are referred to as non-permanent residents. For further information, see the "Special Notes" section.

.. Figures not available.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

– Nil or zero.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

XXX Figures suppressed to protect confidentiality.

\*\* The median could not be calculated as it occurred in an open-ended class.

\* Land area is included in neighbouring census subdivision.

■ An error exists in the 1991 counts for this census subdivision (CSD). For further information, see the "Special Notes" section.

A Adjusted figure due to boundary change.

† Excludes Census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements. For further information, see the "Special Notes" section.

¶ Incompletely enumerated Indian reserve or Indian settlement. For further information, see the "Special Notes" section.

◆ Data quality index showing a global non-response rate higher than or equal to 5% and lower than 25%.

◆◆ Data quality index showing a global non-response rate higher than or equal to 25%.

◇ Data quality index showing a global non-response rate for the housing questions which is higher than or equal to 25%. For further information, see the "Special Notes" section.

#### Footnote(s)

- (1) With the exception of line 1, all characteristics exclude institutional residents and are based on weighted sample data (20%). In some instances, due to weighting factors, it is possible for small areas to have an "estimated population excluding institutional residents" (line 2) higher than the "population including institutional residents" (line 1). For more detailed information, refer to "Count Discrepancies Between 100% Data and 20% Sample Data" and "Sampling and Weighting" sections of the text.
- (2) Indicates the number of respondents reporting knowledge of these non-official languages.
- (3) Includes the Polish National Catholic Church and Other Catholic.
- (4) "Other religions" includes Baha'i and other Eastern non-Christian, para-religious groups, and other, n.e.c.
- (5) Includes the single responses of French, Acadian and Québécois.
- (6) Includes the single responses of Welsh and Other British, n.i.e.
- (7) Includes the single responses of Inuit, Métis and North American Indian.
- (8) "Black" includes the single origins of Black, Ghanaian and African Black, n.i.e.
- (9) A multiple response occurs when a respondent provides two or more ethnic origins.

- (10) Includes Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization.
- (11) Includes persons born outside the province of residence as well as persons born outside Canada who have Canadian citizenship by birth and, therefore, will not have immigrated to Canada.
- (12) Excludes the United Kingdom.
- (13) "Other Asia" includes the Middle East and excludes India.
- (14) "Other" includes persons born in Canada who do not have Canadian citizenship by birth, but who do have a valid year of immigration.
- (15) Refers to persons who hold a student authorization, employment authorization or Minister's permit, or who are refugee claimants.
- (16) Includes the first five months only of 1991.
- (17) Population residing in Canada, excluding all persons in collective households and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada.
- (18) Includes "Never attended school or attended kindergarten only".
- (19) Refers to courses completed at postsecondary non-university institutions which normally require a secondary school graduation certificate or equivalent for entrance, AS WELL AS to other courses in related or like institutions (such as private trade schools or adult vocational centres) which may NOT require secondary school graduation for entrance.
- (20) Includes "Other non-university certificate or diploma" and "Trades certificate or diploma".
- (21) The term "Postsecondary" refers to all educational qualifications obtained other than secondary (high) school graduation certificate. This includes trades certificates, community college or CEGEP diplomas and all university qualifications.
- (22) For females 15 years and over in private households only.
- (23) The "Not applicable" category refers to unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1990. For these persons, the industry, occupation and class of worker questions did not apply (this category is also referred to as the "Inexperienced labour force").
- (24) Occupation major group and industry division totals include computer assignment of the "Not stated" categories. These assignments are based on selected socio-economic characteristics.
- (25) This category is also referred to as the "Experienced labour force".
- (26) Applies to owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings only.
- (27) Includes the first five months only of 1991.
- (28) Applies to tenant-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings only.
- (29) Includes households in tenant-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings with household income greater than \$0 in 1990 (i.e. excludes negative or zero household income).
- (30) Includes households in owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings with household income greater than \$0 in 1990 (i.e. excludes negative or zero household income).
- (31) Includes never-married sons and/or daughters in the labour force, if applicable.
- (32) Now-married couple families and common-law couple families together constitute husband-wife families.
- (33) Worked 49-52 weeks in 1990, mostly full time.
- (34) Worked 49-52 weeks in 1990, mostly part time, or worked less than 49 weeks.
- (35) Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
- (36) Includes loss.

(37) For persons with income.

(38) See text for universe covered and for definitions of concepts and terms.

(39) Calculations based on unrounded data.

**Abbreviation(s)**

Nfld. = Newfoundland

P.E.I. = Prince Edward Island

N.S. = Nova Scotia

N.B. = New Brunswick

Que. = Quebec

Ont. = Ontario

Man. = Manitoba

Sask. = Saskatchewan

Alta. = Alberta

B.C. = British Columbia

Y.T. = Yukon Territory

N.W.T. = Northwest Territories

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.