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# 2021 Census Public Use Microdata File (PUMF)

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## Hierarchical File

Documentation and User guide



2021

CENSUS • RECENSEMENT



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Canada A small red and white Canadian flag graphic is positioned at the top right of the word Canada.

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## Introduction

The *2021 Hierarchical Census public use microdata file (PUMF)* contains 149,789 private households with a total of 361,915 individual records, representing 1% of the population in private households in private occupied dwellings in Canada. These records were drawn from a sample of one quarter of the Canadian population (sample data from questionnaire 2A-L). The 2021 PUMF contains 101 variables. Of these, 80 variables, or 79%, come from the individual universe and 21 variables, or 21%, are drawn from the family, household and dwelling universes. In addition, the file contains four unique record identifiers (ID), an individual weighting factor and 16 replicate weights for the purpose of estimating sampling variability. The file does not include people living in institutions; Canadian citizens living temporarily in other countries; full-time members of the Canadian Forces stationed outside Canada; persons living in institutional collective dwellings such as hospitals, nursing homes and penitentiaries; and persons living in non-institutional collective dwellings such as work camps, hotels and motels, and student residences.

This user guide is divided into five chapters: Chapter 1 defines the census universes that can be studied using the Hierarchical File (PUMF). Chapter 2 contains the record layout, an indispensable tool for using the file. Chapter 3 defines and provides detailed information about the variables available for analysis in the PUMF dataset. Chapters 4 and 5 respectively deal with the sampling method and factors affecting data quality and reliability.

Data users requiring more details on the concepts and definitions of census variables can consult the *2021 Census Dictionary*, online at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>.

## Census reference products and materials

### 1. Response rates

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/response-rates-eng.cfm>

The collection response rate for the 2021 Census long form is 97.4%. This rate is slightly lower than the response rate of the 2016 Census long form of 97.8%.

### 2. Census Dictionary

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

The Census Dictionary is a reference document which contains detailed definitions of Census of Population concepts, variables, and geographic terms, as well as historical information.

By referring to the Census Dictionary, both beginner and intermediate data users will gain a better understanding of the data and how to compare variables between census years.

### 3. Reference guides

The reference guides provide information that enables users to effectively use, apply and interpret data from the 2021 Census of Population. Each guide contains definitions and explanations of concepts, classifications, data quality and comparability to other sources. Additional information is included for specific variables to help general users better understand the concepts and questions used in the Census.

Commuting Reference Guide

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/011/98-500-x2021011-eng.cfm>

**Education Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/013/98-500-x2021013-eng.cfm>

**Ethnic or Cultural Origin Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/008/98-500-x2021008-eng.cfm>

**Families, Households and Marital Status Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/002/98-500-x2021002-eng.cfm>

**Housing Characteristics Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/005/98-500-x2021005-eng.cfm>

**Indigenous Peoples Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/009/98-500-x2021009-eng.cfm>

**Income Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/004/98-500-x2021004-eng.cfm>

**Labour Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/012/98-500-x2021012-eng.cfm>

**Languages Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/003/98-500-x2021003-eng.cfm>

**Mobility and Migration Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/010/98-500-x2021010-eng.cfm>

**Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/007/98-500-x2021007-eng.cfm>

**Religion Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/016/98-500-x2021016-eng.cfm>

**Type of Dwelling Reference Guide**

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/001/98-500-x2021001-eng.cfm>

## Visible Minority and Population Group Reference Guide

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/006/98-500-x2021006-eng.cfm>

### 4. Other reference products and materials

Guide to the Census of Population, 2021

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-304/index-eng.cfm>

2021 Census questionnaires and reporting guides

<https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvInstrumentList&Id=1283315>

Incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/iers-repd-eng.cfm>

For a complete list of reference products and materials regarding the 2021 Census, please see the following: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/index-eng.cfm>

## PUMF considerations

### 1. Data confidentiality

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

#### a. Reduced level of detail

The smallest geographic unit in the 2021 PUMF is the census metropolitan area (CMA). Data at the scale of geographic areas smaller than CMAs are not provided for this product. Also, the user will find that this product contains only information on the largest census metropolitan areas and the provinces. The Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are grouped under the term 'Northern Canada.' Furthermore, the data have been aggregated in such a way as to preserve confidentiality while, at the same time, providing as much detail as possible in order to maintain the analytical value of the file. For example, the data on ethnic origin do not indicate "Inuit", but the more general category "North American Indigenous origins." This category also includes other indigenous origins, such as "Métis."

#### b. Data not available

For some records, the codes for certain variables were changed to indicate '**Not available**', so as to ensure non-disclosure of individual respondent identity and characteristics. Users should be aware of the existence of this category when producing statistical tables as this may result in counts that are smaller than published counts.

#### c. Lower and upper income limits

The PUMF contains lower and upper income limits. Thus, the data on total income and sources of income are adjusted proportionally. Lower and upper limits are also applied to certain dwelling variables such as 'value of dwelling.'

#### **d. Rounding**

For all quantitative variables, the data are rounded to base 100, 1,000 or 10,000.

#### **e. Perturbation**

For confidentiality purposes and in order to protect the identity of respondents, data for certain same-gender couples has been perturbed. Estimates produced at the national level will be of higher quality than those produced for lower levels of geography.

### **2. Content changes**

The content in the 2021 PUMF is mostly the same as that of the 2016 PUMF. However, some variables have been adjusted, revised, or added to reflect changes made to the content of the 2021 Census of Population.

Changes include:

- The addition of:
  - Gender of person (binary) (GENDER) - replaces SEX
  - Religion: Aggregated responses (RELG) - not asked in quinquennial census
  - Language: Eligibility for instruction in the minority official language (LI\_ELIG\_OML\_U18)
  - Labour: Job permanency (JOBPERM)
  - Income: COVID-19 – Emergency and recovery benefits of economic families for all persons (EFCOVID\_ERB)
  - Shelter-cost-to-income ratio, groups (STIR\_GRP) - based on rounded values in file: Income, shelter cost
  - Housing core need indicator (HCORENEED\_IND)
- Classification updates to:
  - NAICS - Labour: Industry sectors (based on the North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] Canada 2017 Version 3.0)
  - NOC - Labour: Broad Occupational Category (based on the National Occupational Classification [NOC] 2021 version 1.0)
  - CIP - Education: Major field of study, primary groupings (based on CIP Canada 2021)
  - Market basket measure variables base updated to 2018 from 2008

Variables included in the 2021 PUMF with supporting information can be found in Chapter 3.

## Chapter 1 – Universes

### **Private household:**

Refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad. Household members who are temporarily absent (e.g., temporarily residing elsewhere) on May 11, 2021, are considered as part of their usual household. Every person is a member of one and only one household.

### **Private dwelling occupied by usual residents**

Refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside the building or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on May 11, 2021.

The number of private households is equal to the number of occupied private dwellings in the 2021, 2016, 2011, 2006, 2001, 1996, 1991, 1986, 1981 and 1976 censuses (see the definition '[Private dwelling occupied by usual residents](#)' in the Census Dictionary).

### **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 union, adoption or a foster relationship. A couple may be of opposite or same gender.

### **Census family:**

Refers to a married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a parent of any marital status in a one-parent family 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 gender.

For additional information regarding the universes above, please refer to the [Guide to the Census of Population, 2021](#).

**Basic counts of different units in hierarchical PUMF, 2021**

<b>Universe</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>PUMF unweighted records count</b>	<b>PUMF weighted estimates</b>	<b>Census weighted estimates</b>
Persons in private households	All records	361,951	36,328,477	36,328,475
Private households	PRIHM = 1	149,789	15,034,101	14,978,940
Persons not in an economic family	EF_RP = 3	59,084	5,929,731	5,916,895
Persons in an economic family	EF_RP = 1 or EF_RP = 2	302,831	30,398,746	30,411,580
Economic families	EF_RP = 1	101,143	10,152,349	10,113,100
Persons not in a census family	CF_RP = 3	68,287	6,853,756	6,847,855
Persons in a census family	CF_RP = 1 or CF_RP = 2	293,628	29,474,721	29,480,625
Census families	CF_RP = 1	102,636	10,302,372	10,259,915

## Chapter 2 – Record layout

### Demography

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
6	2	33-34	Num	AGEGRP	Age
32	1	96	Num	GENDER	Gender of person (binary)
65	1	150	Num	MARSTH	Marital status (de facto)

### Mobility

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
66	1	151	Num	MOB1	Mobility 1: Mobility Status - Place of residence 1 year ago (2020)
67	1	152	Num	MOB5	Mobility 5: Mobility Status - Place of residence 5 years ago (2016)
82	2	179-180	Num	PR1	Mobility 1: Province or territory of residence 1 year ago (2020)
83	2	181-182	Num	PR5	Mobility 5: Province or territory of residence 5 years ago (2016)

### Indigenous population

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
5	1	32	Num	ABOID	Indigenous: Indigenous identity - Detailed
10	1	39	Num	BFNMEMB	Indigenous: Membership in a First Nation or Indian band
90	1	190	Num	REGIND	Indigenous: Registered or Treaty Indian status

### Ethnic or cultural origin and visible minority/population group

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
28	2	84-85	Num	ETHDER	Ethnic or cultural origin: Aggregated responses
102	1	229	Num	VISMIN	Visible minority

### Religion

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
91	2	191-192	Num	RELIG	Religion: Aggregated responses

### Language

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
30	1	94	Num	FOL	Language: First official language spoken
38	1	112	Num	HLMOSTEN	Language: Language spoken most often at home - English component
39	1	113	Num	HLMOSTFR	Language: Language spoken most often at home - French component
40	2	114-115	Num	HLMOSTNO	Language: Language spoken most often at home - First write-in component
41	1	116	Num	HLREGEN	Language: Other language(s) spoken regularly at home - English component
42	1	117	Num	HLREGFR	Language: Other language(s) spoken regularly at home - French component
43	1	118	Num	HLREGNO	Language: Other language(s) spoken regularly at home - First write-in component
48	1	131	Num	KOL	Language: Knowledge of official languages
50	1	134	Num	LI_ELIG_OML_U18	Language: Eligibility for instruction in the minority official language
59	1	144	Num	LWMOSTEN	Language: Language used most often at work - English component
60	1	145	Num	LWMOSTFR	Language: Language used most often at work - French component
61	1	146	Num	LWMOSTNO	Language: Language used most often at work - First write-in component
62	1	147	Num	LWREGEN	Language: Other language(s) used regularly at work - English component
63	1	148	Num	LWREGFR	Language: Other language(s) used regularly at work - French component
64	1	149	Num	LWREGNO	Language: Other language(s) used regularly at work - First write-in component
70	1	162	Num	MTNEN	Language: Mother tongue - English component
71	1	163	Num	MTNFR	Language: Mother tongue - French component
72	2	164-165	Num	MTNNO	Language: Mother Tongue - First write-in component
75	2	170-171	Num	NOL	Language: Knowledge of non-official languages - First write-in component

### Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
7	2	35-36	Num	AGEIMM	Immigration: Age at Immigration
16	1	48	Num	CITIZEN	Citizenship: Citizenship status and type – Summary
17	1	49	Num	CITOOTH	Citizenship: Other country of citizenship
33	1	97	Num	GENSTAT	Generation status: Detailed
45	1	121	Num	IMMSTAT	Immigration: Immigrant status
77	1	173	Num	POB	Place of birth of person
78	1	174	Num	POBPAR1	Place of birth of parent 1
79	1	175	Num	POBPAR2	Place of birth of parent 2
105	1	233	Num	YRIM	Immigration: Year of immigration

### Education

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
8	1	37	Num	ATTSCH	Education: School attendance
15	2	46-47	Num	CIP2021	Education: Major field of study, primary groupings (based on CIP Canada 2021)
36	2	109-110	Num	HDGREE	Education: Highest certificate, diploma or degree
53	1	137	Num	LOC_ST_RES	Education: Location of study compared with province or territory of residence - Summary
54	2	138-139	Num	LOCSTUD	Education: Location of study
95	2	200-201	Num	SSGRAD	Education: Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate

### Labour market activities

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
20	1	54	Num	COW	Labour: Class of worker
31	1	95	Num	FPTWK	Labour: Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2020
44	2	119-120	Num	HRSWRK	Labour: Hours worked for pay or in self-employment
47	1	130	Num	JOBPERM	Labour: Job permanency
49	2	132-133	Num	LFACT	Labour: Labour force status - Detailed
58	1	143	Num	LSTWRK	Labour: When last worked for pay or in self-employment
73	2	166-167	Num	NAICS	Labour: Industry sectors (based on the North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] Canada 2017 version 3.0)
74	2	168-169	Num	NOC21	Labour: Broad Occupational Category (based on the National Occupational Classification [NOC] 2021 version 1.0)
103	1	230	Num	WKSWRK	Labour: Weeks worked during the reference year
104	2	231-232	Num	WRKACT	Labour: Work activity during the reference year

### Commuting

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
21	1	55	Num	DIST	Commuting: Distance (straight-line) from home to work
68	1	153	Num	MODE	Commuting: Main mode of commuting
80	1	176	Num	POWST	Commuting: Place of work status
86	1	185	Num	PWDUR	Commuting: Commuting duration
87	1	186	Num	PWLEAVE	Commuting: Time leaving for work
88	1	187	Num	PWOCC	Commuting: Commuting vehicle occupancy
89	2	188-189	Num	PWPR	Commuting: Place of work province

**Income**

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
24	8	58-65	Num	EFCOVID_ERB	Income: COVID-19 – Emergency and recovery benefits of economic families for all persons
25	2	66-67	Num	EFDECILE	Income: National economic family after-tax income decile for all persons
26	8	68-75	Num	EFDIMBM_2018	Income: Disposable income for 2018-base MBM of economic family for all persons
27	8	76-83	Num	EMPIN	Income: Employment income
34	8	98-105	Num	GTRFS	Income: Government transfers
46	8	122-129	Num	INCTAX	Income: Income taxes
51	1	135	Num	LICO_AT	Income: Low-income status based on LICO-AT
52	1	136	Num	LICO_BT	Income: Low-income status based on LICO-BT
55	1	140	Num	LOLIMA	Income: Low-income status based on LIM-AT
56	1	141	Num	LOLIMB	Income: Low-income status based on LIM-BT
57	1	142	Num	LOMBM_2018	Income: Low-income status based on 2018-base MBM
69	8	154-161	Num	MRKINC	Income: Market income
99	8	205-212	Num	TOTINC	Income: Total income
100	8	213-220	Num	TOTINC_AT	Income: After-tax income

**Families and family composition**

Field	Size	Position	Type	MNEMONIC	Title
12	1	42	Num	CF_RP	Census family reference person
13	2	43-44	Num	CFSTAT	Household living arrangements of person
14	1	45	Num	CFSTRUCT	Census family structure
23	1	57	Num	EF_RP	Economic family reference person

**Households**

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
37	1	111	Num	HHMAINP	Person responsible for household payments
85	1	184	Num	PRIHM	Primary household maintainer

**Dwelling: Housing and shelter cost**

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
9	1	38	Num	BEDRM	Bedrooms
11	2	40-41	Num	BUILT	Period of construction
19	1	53	Num	CONDO	Condominium status
22	1	56	Num	DTYPE	Structural type of dwelling
29	8	86-93	Num	FCOND	Condominium fees
35	3	106-108	Num	HCORENEED_IND	Housing core need indicator
76	1	172	Num	NOS	Housing suitability
84	1	183	Num	PRESMORTG	Mortgage, presence of
92	1	193	Num	REPAIR	Dwelling condition
93	2	194-195	Num	ROOM	Rooms
94	4	196-199	Num	SHELCO	Shelter cost
96	1	202	Num	STIR_GRP	Shelter-cost-to-income ratio, groups
97	1	203	Num	SUBSIDY	Subsidized housing
98	1	204	Num	TENUR	Tenure
101	8	221-228	Num	Value	Value (owner estimated)

**Geography**

<b>Field</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Title</b>
18	3	50-52	Num	CMA	Census metropolitan area or census agglomeration of current residence (2021)
81	2	177-178	Num	PR	Province or territory of current residence (2021)

**Identifier**

<b>Field</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Title</b>
3	8	14-21	Num	CF_ID	Census Family unique identifier
2	7	7-13	Num	EF_ID	Economic Family unique identifier
1	6	1-6	Num	HH_ID	Household unique identifier
4	10	22-31	Num	PP_ID	Person unique identifier

**Weighting**

<b>Field</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Title</b>
106	16	234-249	Num	WEIGHT	Individuals weighting factor
107	16	250-265	Num	WT1	Replicate PUMF weight
108	16	266-281	Num	WT2	Replicate PUMF weight
109	16	282-297	Num	WT3	Replicate PUMF weight
110	16	298-313	Num	WT4	Replicate PUMF weight
111	16	314-329	Num	WT5	Replicate PUMF weight
112	16	330-345	Num	WT6	Replicate PUMF weight
113	16	346-361	Num	WT7	Replicate PUMF weight
114	16	362-377	Num	WT8	Replicate PUMF weight
115	16	378-393	Num	WT9	Replicate PUMF weight
116	16	394-409	Num	WT10	Replicate PUMF weight
117	16	410-425	Num	WT11	Replicate PUMF weight
118	16	426-441	Num	WT12	Replicate PUMF weight
119	16	442-457	Num	WT13	Replicate PUMF weight
120	16	458-473	Num	WT14	Replicate PUMF weight
121	16	474-489	Num	WT15	Replicate PUMF weight
122	16	490-505	Num	WT16	Replicate PUMF weight

## Chapter 3 – Variable descriptions

### Demography

**AGEGRP - Age** Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 6 **Size:** 2 **Position:** 33-34

**Description:** Age in completed years.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	0 to 9 years	33,996	3,412,488	
2	10 to 14 years	17,804	1,787,132	
3	15 to 19 years	16,925	1,698,885	
4	20 to 24 years	18,766	1,883,713	
5	25 to 29 years	21,402	2,148,347	
6	30 to 34 years	23,251	2,334,050	
7	35 to 39 years	22,816	2,290,352	
8	40 to 44 years	21,604	2,168,474	
9	45 to 49 years	20,984	2,106,251	
10	50 to 54 years	21,589	2,166,998	
11	55 to 64 years	49,103	4,928,316	
12	65 to 74 years	38,160	3,829,733	
13	75 years and over	24,607	2,469,532	
88	Not available	30,908	3,104,207	
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

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**GENDER - Gender of person (binary)** Qualitative

**Field:** 32 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 96

**Description:** Gender of person (binary). This variable is new for 2021.

#### CAUTION

Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In

these cases, individuals in the category “non-binary persons” are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the “+” symbol.

**Man+**: This category includes men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons.

**Woman+**: This category includes women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Woman+	179,613	18,028,879	
2	Man+	174,861	17,552,030	
8	Not available	7,441	747,568	
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

#### MARSTH - Marital status (de facto)

Qualitative

**Field:** 65                    **Size:** 1                    **Position:** 150

**Description:** Marital status (de facto).

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Never married (not living common law)	143,247	14,378,887	
2	Married	134,476	13,501,250	
3	Living common law	38,767	3,888,555	
4	Separated, divorced or widowed (not living common law)	39,847	3,999,516	
8	Not available	5,578	560,269	
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**Mobility**

**MOB1 - Mobility 1 : Mobility Status - Place of residence 1 year ago  
(2020)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 66**Size:** 1**Position:** 151

**Description:** Mobility 1 : Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 11, 2021, in relation to the place of residence on the same date one year earlier. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian Reserve. Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian Reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	Non-movers	310,187	31,135,470 Same dwelling
2	Non-migrants	23,396	2,348,733 Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
3	Different CSD, same census division	3,389	340,271
4	Different CD, same province	7,539	756,444
5	Interprovincial migrants	1,931	193,887 Different province
6	External migrants	1,996	200,376 Outside Canada
8	Not available	13,477	1,353,296
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**MOB5 - Mobility 5 : Mobility Status - Place of residence 5 years ago  
(2016)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 67**Size:** 1**Position:** 152

**Description:** Mobility 5 : Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 11, 2021, in relation to the place of residence on the same date five years earlier. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian Reserve. Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian Reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	Non-movers	209,335	21,012,130 Same dwelling
2	Non-migrants	57,153	5,737,588 Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
3	Different CSD, same census division	18,672	1,874,584
4	Different CD, same province	32,489	3,259,930
5	Interprovincial migrants	9,375	941,495 Different province
6	External migrants	16,772	1,683,851 Outside Canada
9	Not applicable	18,119	1,818,898
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**PR1 - Mobility 1 : Province or territory of residence 1 year ago (2020)**

Qualitative

Field: 82 Size: 2 Position: 179-180

**Description:** Mobility 1 : Refers to the person's usual province or territory of residence on May 11, 2020 one year prior to the reference day, May 11, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
10	Newfoundland and Labrador	4,784	479,261
11	Prince Edward Island	1,360	136,707
12	Nova Scotia	8,978	897,598
13	New Brunswick	7,200	721,141
24	Quebec	80,244	8,033,420
35	Ontario	134,560	13,512,140
46	Manitoba	12,137	1,225,350
47	Saskatchewan	10,173	1,021,662
48	Alberta	39,702	3,993,760
59	British Columbia	46,287	4,650,973
70	Northern Canada	1,017	102,793 Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

88	Not available	15,473	1,553,672
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

**PR5 - Mobility 5 : Province or territory of residence 5 years ago (2016)** Qualitative

**Field:** 83      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 181-182

**Description:** Mobility 5 : Refers to the person's usual province or territory of residence on May 11, 2016, five years prior to the reference day, May 11, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
10	Newfoundland and Labrador	4,807	481,624
11	Prince Edward Island	1,292	129,857
12	Nova Scotia	8,518	851,740
13	New Brunswick	6,931	694,248
24	Quebec	75,612	7,569,947
35	Ontario	125,538	12,606,072
46	Manitoba	11,746	1,185,626
47	Saskatchewan	10,175	1,021,927
48	Alberta	38,027	3,824,968
59	British Columbia	43,309	4,351,755
70	Northern Canada	1,069	107,964 Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
99	Not applicable	34,891	3,502,749
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

## Indigenous population

### ABOID - Indigenous: Indigenous identity - Detailed

Qualitative

**Field:** 5

**Size:** 1

**Position:** 32

**Description:** Indigenous identity refers to whether the person identified with the Indigenous peoples of Canada. This includes those who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit), and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada (referred to here as Indigenous peoples) are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, Section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

'Indigenous identity' is derived from three component variables: Indigenous group, Registered or Treaty Indian status, and Membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain reserves and settlements in the Census of Population. For historical comparisons, Indigenous data can be adjusted using the adjustment for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements variables so that only the reserves and settlements that participated in all comparison years are included when comparing data. Users should also be aware that minor changes can occur each census cycle to the definition of residence on or off reserve. Most notably, the 2006 Census on-reserve definition included a collection of northern communities that were removed from the 2011 National Household Survey definition.

For more information on Indigenous variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Indigenous Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021 and the Indigenous Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
1	First Nations (North American Indian)	10,390	1,043,904
2	Métis	6,242	627,354
3	Inuk (Inuit)	668	67,240
4	Multiple Indigenous responses	313	31,450
5	Indigenous responses not included elsewhere	304	30,506
6	Non-Indigenous identity	343,998	34,528,023
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**BFNMEMB - Indigenous: Membership in a First Nation or Indian band** Qualitative**Field:** 10**Size:** 1**Position:** 39

**Description:** This variable provides estimates of whether or not the respondent is a member of a First Nation or Indian band.

Membership in a First Nation or Indian band refers to whether or not a person is a member of a First Nation or Indian band. Historically, the Indian Act defined a band as a body of First Nations people for whose collective use and benefit lands have been set apart or money is held by the Crown, or who have been declared to be a band for the purpose of the Indian Act. Many bands have elected to call themselves a First Nation and have changed their name accordingly. With the 1985 amendment to the Indian Act of Canada (Bill C-31), many First Nations exercised the right to establish their own membership code, whereby it was not always necessary for a member to be a Registered Indian according to the Indian Act. Additionally, some First Nations have negotiated self-government agreements and are no longer governed by the Indian Act.

Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain reserves and settlements in the Census of Population. For historical comparisons, Indigenous data can be adjusted using the adjustment for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements variables so that only the reserves and settlements that participated in all comparison years are included when comparing data. Users should also be aware that minor changes can occur each census cycle to the definition of residence on or off reserve. Most notably, the 2006 Census on-reserve definition included a collection of northern communities that were removed from the 2011 National Household Survey definition.

For more information on Indigenous variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Indigenous Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021 and the Indigenous Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
0	Not a member of a First Nation or Indian band	354,230	35,556,084
1	Member of a First Nation or Indian band	7,685	772,393
<b>Total</b>		<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>

**REGIND - Indigenous: Registered or Treaty Indian status** Qualitative**Field:** 90**Size:** 1**Position:** 190

**Description:** Registered or Treaty Indian status refers to whether or not a person is a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act of Canada.

Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.

Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain reserves and settlements in the Census of Population. For historical comparisons, Indigenous data can be adjusted using the adjustment for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements variables so that only the reserves and settlements that participated in all comparison years are included when comparing data. Users should also be aware that minor changes can occur each census cycle to the definition of residence on or off reserve. Most notably, the 2006 Census on-reserve definition included a collection of northern communities that were removed from the 2011 National Household Survey definition.

For more information on Indigenous variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Indigenous Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021 and the Indigenous Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	353,802	35,513,123
1	Registered or Treaty Indian	8,113	815,354
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

## Ethnic or cultural origin and visible minority/population group

### ETHDER - Ethnic or cultural origin: Aggregated responses

Qualitative

**Field:** 28      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 84-85

**Description:** "Ethnic or cultural origin" refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors. Ancestors may have Indigenous origins, origins that refer to different countries, or other origins that may not refer to different countries.

For more information on ethnic or cultural origin variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Ethnic or Cultural Origin Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	North American Indigenous origins	8,488	852,784	Includes single responses of North American Indigenous origins (see Appendix C)
2	Other North American origins	57,983	5,812,050	Includes single responses of other North American origins (see Appendix C)
3	British Isles origins	26,684	2,678,978	Includes single responses of British Isles origins - (see Appendix C)
4	French origins	15,009	1,503,658	Includes single responses of French origins (see Appendix C)
5	Other European origins	36,385	3,653,750	Includes single responses of other European origins (i.e., excluding British Isles and French origins) - (see Appendix C)
6	Asian origins	63,509	6,378,169	Includes single responses of Asian origins - (see Appendix C)
7	Other single origins	17,876	1,793,684	Includes single responses of all other ethnic or cultural origins - (see Appendix C)
8	Multiple ethnic or cultural origins	125,510	12,603,787	Includes all multiple responses
88	Not available	10,471	1,051,617	
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

**VISMIN - Visible minority**

Qualitative

**Field:** 102**Size:** 1**Position:** 229

**Description:** "Visible minority" refers to whether a person is a visible minority as defined by the Employment Equity Act. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

For more information on visible minority variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Visible Minority and Population Group Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	<b>Includes</b>
0	Not a visible minority	260,648	26,159,300	Includes respondents who reported 'Yes' to Question 24 (Indigenous group) as well as respondents who were not considered to be members of a visible minority group
1	Visible minority	90,796	9,117,560	
8	Not available	10,471	1,051,617	
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

## Religion

### RELIG - Religion: Aggregated responses

Qualitative

**Field:** 91

**Size:** 2

**Position:** 191-192

**Description:** "Religion" refers to the person's self-identification as having a connection or affiliation with any religious denomination, group, body, or other religiously defined community or system of belief.

For more information on religion variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Religion Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

See Appendix E: Religions disseminated in 2021, 2011, and 2001

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
1	Buddhist	2,865	287,704
2	Catholic	104,824	10,513,848
3	Other Christian	79,926	8,025,819
4	Hindu	7,472	750,401
5	Jewish	2,845	285,537
6	Muslim	14,873	1,492,847
7	Sikh	6,780	681,259
8	Other religions and spiritual traditions	2,164	217,389
9	No religion and secular perspectives	119,401	11,988,326
88	Not available	20,765	2,085,347
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

## Language

### FOL - Language: First official language spoken

Qualitative

**Field:** 30**Size:** 1**Position:** 94**Description:**

"First official language spoken" refers to the first official language (English or French) spoken by the person.

"First official language spoken" is derived from the questions on knowledge of official languages (Question 8), language spoken most often at home (Question 9 b)) and mother tongue (Question 10).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	English	272,982	27,420,224	
2	French	77,388	7,749,881	
3	English and French	4,857	486,734	
4	Neither English nor French	5,562	558,580	
8	Not available	1,126	113,058	
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

### HLMOSTEN - Language: Language spoken most often at home - English component

Qualitative

**Field:** 38**Size:** 1**Position:** 112**Description:**

This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported English as their language spoken most often at home. This is a component variable which represents one possible response to the home language question (Question 9b)).

"Language spoken most often at home" refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as "spoken most often at home" if the languages are spoken equally often.

For a person who lives alone, the language spoken most often at home is the language in which they feel most comfortable. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this is the language spoken most often to the child at home. Where more than one language is spoken to the child, the language spoken most often at home is the language spoken most often. If more than one language is spoken equally often, then these languages are included here.

Since 2001, the census has measured three home language concepts: all languages spoken at home, the language spoken most often at home and other languages spoken regularly at home. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.

In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 9a)) asked for all languages spoken on a regular basis at home. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they speak most often at home (Question 9b)). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they speak most often at home and then asked for any other languages spoken on a regular basis at home.

The variable name has changed for 2021. In the 2016 Census, refer to the variable HLAEN (Language: Home language (part A) - English component).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report English as the language spoken most often at home	116,881	11,716,681	
1	True - Respondent reported English as the language spoken most often at home	245,034	24,611,796	
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

**HLMOSTFR - Language: Language spoken most often at home - French component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 39                    **Size:** 1                    **Position:** 113

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported French as their language spoken most often at home. This is a component variable which represents one possible response to the home language question (Question 9b)).

"Language spoken most often at home" refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as "spoken most often at home" if the languages are spoken equally often.

For a person who lives alone, the language spoken most often at home is the language in which they feel most comfortable. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this is the language spoken most often to the child at home. Where more than one language is spoken to the child, the language spoken most often at home is the language spoken most often. If

more than one language is spoken equally often, then these languages are included here.

Since 2001, the census has measured three home language concepts: all languages spoken at home, the language spoken most often at home and other languages spoken regularly at home. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.

In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 9a) asked for all languages spoken on a regular basis at home. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they speak most often at home (Question 9b). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they speak most often at home and then asked for any other languages spoken on a regular basis at home.

The variable name has changed for 2021. In the 2016 Census, refer to the variable HLAFR (Language: Home language (part A) - French component).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report French as the language spoken most often at home	288,335	28,960,710	
1	True - Respondent reported French as the language spoken most often at home	73,580	7,367,767	
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

**HLMOSTNO - Language: Language spoken most often at home - First write-in component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 40      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 114-115

**Description:** This variable refers to the first of four possible non-official languages reported by the respondent to the question on language spoken most often at home (Question 9b), regardless of whether they also reported having “English”, “French” or both “English and French” as the language most often at home. In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language, but reported only “English”, “French” or both “English and French” as the language most often at home, are included in the category “No non-official language”.

“Language spoken most often at home” refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as “spoken most often at home” if the languages are spoken equally often.

For a person who lives alone, the language spoken most often at home is the language in which they feel most comfortable. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this is the language spoken most often to the child at home. Where more than one language is spoken to the child, the language spoken most often at home is the language spoken most often. If more than one language is spoken equally often, then these languages are included here.

Since 2001, the census has measured three home language concepts: all languages spoken at home, the language spoken most often at home and other languages spoken regularly at home. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.

In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 9a) asked for all languages spoken on a regular basis at home. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they speak most often at home (Question 9b). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they speak most often at home and then asked for any other languages spoken on a regular basis at home.

The variable name has changed for 2021. In the 2016 Census, refer to the variable HLANO (Language: Home language (part A) - First write-in component).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
1	No non-official language	284,446	28,548,842
2	Chinese languages	9,628	967,044 Includes responses from Chinese languages - (see Appendix B)
3	Spanish	3,641	365,321
4	Italian	1,054	105,749
5	German	600	60,326
6	Arabic	3,708	371,932
7	Punjabi (Panjabi)	5,357	538,307
8	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	3,301	331,830
9	Portuguese	1,212	121,664
10	All other languages	23,137	2,323,218 See Appendix B
88	Not available	25,831	2,594,245
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

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**HLREGEN - Language: Other language(s) spoken regularly at home - English component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 41**Size:** 1**Position:** 116

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported English as the other language spoken regularly at home. This is a component variable which represents one possible response derived from the home language questions (Questions 9a) and 9b)).

“Other language(s) spoken regularly at home” refers to the language(s), if any, that the person speaks at home on a regular basis at the time of data collection, other than the language(s) they speak most often at home.

Since 2001, the census has measured three home language concepts: all languages spoken at home, the language spoken most often at home and other languages spoken regularly at home. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.

In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 9a)) asked for all languages spoken on a regular basis at home. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they speak most often at home (Question 9b)). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they speak most often at home and then asked for any other languages spoken on a regular basis at home.

In 2021, the data for other languages spoken regularly at home are derived from questions 9a) and 9b); prior to 2021, this was a direct variable. In the 2016 census, refer to the variable HLBEN (Language: Home language (part B) - English component).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report English as the other language spoken at home on a regular basis	338,795	34,007,351	
1	True - Respondent reported English as the other language spoken at home on a regular basis	23,120	2,321,126	
<b>Total</b>		<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>	

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**HLREGFR - Language: Other language(s) spoken regularly at home - French component**

Qualitative

**Field:**

42

**Size:**

1

**Position:** 117

**Description:**

This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported French as the other language spoken regularly at home. This is a component variable which represents one possible response to the home language questions (Questions 9a) and 9b)).

"Other language(s) spoken regularly at home" refers to the language(s), if any, that the person speaks at home on a regular basis at the time of data collection, other than the language(s) they speak most often at home.

Since 2001, the census has measured three home language concepts: all languages spoken at home, the language spoken most often at home and other languages spoken regularly at home. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.

In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 9a)) asked for all languages spoken on a regular basis at home. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they speak most often at home (Question 9b)). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they speak most often at home and then asked for any other languages spoken on a regular basis at home.

In 2021, the data for other languages spoken regularly at home are derived from questions 9a) and 9b); prior to 2021, this was a direct variable. In the 2016 census, refer to the variable HLBFR (Language: Home language (part B) - French component).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	False - Respondent did not report French as the other language spoken at home on a regular basis	353,920	35,526,721
1	True - Respondent reported French as the other language spoken at home on a regular basis	7,995	801,756
<b>Total</b>		<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>

**HLREGNO - Language: Other language(s) spoken regularly at home -  
First write-in component**

Qualitative

**Field:**

43

**Size:**

1

**Position:** 118

**Description:**

This variable refers to the first of four possible non-official languages reported by the respondent as the other language spoken regularly at home (Question 9a) and 9b)), regardless of whether they also reported having “English”, “French” or both “English and French” as the other language spoken regularly at home. In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language, but reported only “English”, “French”, both “English and French” or “None” as the other language spoken regularly at home, are included in the category “False”.

“Other language(s) spoken regularly at home” refers to the language(s), if any, that the person speaks at home on a regular basis at the time of data collection, other than the language(s) they speak most often at home.

Since 2001, the census has measured three home language concepts: all languages spoken at home, the language spoken most often at home and other languages spoken regularly at home. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.

In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 9a)) asked for all languages spoken on a regular basis at home. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they speak most often at home (Question 9b)). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they speak most often at home and then asked for any other languages spoken on a regular basis at home.

In 2021, the data for other languages spoken regularly at home are derived from questions 9a) and 9b); prior to 2021, this was a direct variable. In the 2016 census, refer to the variable HLBNO (Language: Home language (part B) - First write-in component).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	False - Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	333,636	33,488,669
1	True - Respondent reported a non-official language as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	28,279	2,839,808
<b>Total</b>		<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>

**KOL - Language: Knowledge of official languages** Qualitative**Field:** 48 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 131

**Description:** "Knowledge of official languages" refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	English only	246,808	24,793,445
2	French only	39,607	3,965,246
3	English and French	64,447	6,460,006
4	Neither English nor French	5,689	571,333
8	Not available	5,364	538,447
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**LI\_ELIG\_OML\_U18 - Language: Eligibility for instruction in the minority official language** Qualitative**Field:** 50 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 134

**Description:** Eligibility for instruction in the minority official language indicates whether persons younger than 18 years of age on December 31, 2020 are eligible for instruction at the primary and secondary levels in English in Quebec or in French in Canada outside Quebec, based on their province of residence and pursuant to the criteria set out in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The code "Eligible child" means that the person was younger than 18 years of age on December 31, 2020 and is eligible for instruction in the minority official language of their province or territory of residence. The code "Child not eligible" means that the person was younger than 18 years of age on December 31, 2020 and is not eligible. While the code "Not applicable (Born before 2003)" means that the person was 18 years or older on December 31, 2020.

Eligibility for instruction in the minority official language is derived from the responses to the questions on language of instruction (questions 12 to 17), mother tongue (question 10), date of birth (question 4), relationship between household members (to Person 1 or, in the case of children, to Person 1 and Person 2) (question 7) and the province or territory of residence. To be considered eligible for instruction in the minority official language, a person younger than 18 years of age on December 31, 2020 must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Lives outside Quebec with a parent (father or mother) whose mother tongue is French;
2. Lives with a parent (father or mother) who received their primary schooling in Canada in the minority official language of their province or territory of residence;
3. Received or is receiving primary or secondary schooling in Canada in the minority official language of their province or territory of residence;
4. Lives with a brother or sister who received or is receiving primary or secondary schooling in Canada in the minority official language of their province or territory of residence.

A parent (father or mother) is a person who lives with their child and reported being the parent of that child on question 7, which asks for the relationship between household members and Person 1.

A parent is considered to have French as their mother tongue if they reported that French was the first language they learned and still understood, either as a single response or with one or more other language(s).

Persons in the same household are considered to be brothers or sisters if they have at least one parent in common or, if there are no parents present, they reported being brothers or sisters on question 7 which asks for the relationships between household members and Person 1.

A person is considered to have received or be receiving schooling in the minority official language in Canada if they reported at least one year of schooling in that language in the question on the number of years of schooling (question 15 and 17).

More information on the variables related to instruction in the minority official language, including definitions, concepts and classifications, the questions from which they are derived and data quality can be found in the Instruction in the Minority Official Language Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021, and the Minority language educational rights: Technical report on changes for the 2021 Census.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	Child not eligible	70,438	7,071,544
1	Eligible child	8,780	880,841
9	Not applicable	282,697	28,376,091 Born before 2003
	<b>Total</b>	<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>

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**LWMOSTEN - Language: Language used most often at work - English component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 59

**Size:** 1

**Position:** 144

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported English as their language used most often at work. This is a component variable which represents one possible response to the work language question (Question 50b)).

"Language used most often at work" refers to the language the person uses most often at work. A person can report more than one language as "used most often at work" if the languages are used equally often.

Since 2001, the census has measured three language of work concepts: all languages used at work, the language used most often at work, and other languages used regularly at work. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.

In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 50 a)) asked for all languages used on a regular basis at work. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they use most often at work (Question 50 b)). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they used most often at work and then asked for any other languages used on a regular basis at work.

The variable name has changed for 2021. In the 2016 Census, refer to the variable LWAEN (Language: Language of work (part A) - English component).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2020

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	False - Respondent did not report English as the language used most often at work	43,059	4,312,221
1	True - Respondent reported English as the language used most often at work	162,948	16,366,631
9	Not applicable	155,908	15,649,626 Persons who did not work since January 1, 2020 and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**LWMOSTFR - Language: Language used most often at work - French component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 60

**Size:** 1

**Position:** 145

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported French as their language used most often at work. This is a component variable which represents one possible response to the work language question (Question 50b)).

"Language used most often at work" refers to the language the person uses most often at work. A person can report more than one language as "used most often at work" if the languages are used equally often.

Since 2001, the census has measured three language of work concepts: all languages used at work, the language used most often at work, and other languages used regularly at work. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.

In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 50 a)) asked for all languages used on a regular basis at work. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they use most often at work (Question 50 b)). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they used most often at work and then asked for any other languages used on a regular basis at work.

The variable name has changed for 2021. In the 2016 Census, refer to the variable LWAFR (Language: Language of work (part A) - French component).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2020

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	<b>Includes</b>
0	False - Respondent did not report French as the language used most often at work	162,851	16,357,755	
1	True - Respondent reported French as the language used most often at work	43,156	4,321,096	
9	Not applicable	155,908	15,649,626	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2020 and all persons aged less than 15 years
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**LWMOSTNO - Language: Language used most often at work - First write-in component**

Qualitative

**Field:**

61

**Size:**

1

**Position:** 146**Description:**

This variable refers to the first of four possible non-official languages reported by the respondent to the question on language used most often at work (Question 50b), regardless of whether they also reported having "English", "French" or both "English and French" as the language most often at work. In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language, but reported only "English", "French" or both "English and French" as the language most often at work, are included in the category "False".

"Language used most often at work" refers to the language the person uses most often at work. A person can report more than one language as "used most often at work" if the languages are used equally often.

Since 2001, the census has measured three language of work concepts: all languages used at work, the language used most often at work, and other languages used regularly at work. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.

In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 50 a)) asked for all languages used on a regular basis at work. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they use most often at work (Question 50 b)). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they used most often at work and then asked for any other languages used on a regular basis at work.

The variable name has changed for 2021. In the 2016 Census, refer to the variable LWANO (Language: Language used at work (part A) - First write-in component).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2020

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	False - Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language used most often at work	201,414	20,217,553
1	True - Respondent reported a non-official language as the language used most often at work	4,593	461,299

9	Not applicable	155,908	15,649,626	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2020 and all persons aged less than 15 years
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**LWREGEN - Language: Other language(s) used regularly at work - English component** Qualitative

**Field:** 62      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 147

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported English as the other language used regularly at work. This is a component variable which represents one possible response derived from the work language questions (Questions 50a) and 50b)).

"Other language(s) used regularly at work" refers to the languages, if any, that the person uses in their job on a regular basis, other than the languages or languages they use most often at work.

Since 2001, the census has measured three language of work concepts: all languages used at work, the language used most often at work, and other languages used regularly at work. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.

In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 50 a)) asked for all languages used on a regular basis at work. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they use most often at work (Question 50 b)). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they used most often at work and then asked for any other languages used on a regular basis at work.

In 2021, the data for other languages used regularly at work are derived from questions 50a) and 50b); prior to 2021, this was a direct variable. In the 2016 census, refer to the variable LWBEN (Language: Language of work (part B) - English component).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2020

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	False - Respondent did not report English as the other language used at work on a regular basis	196,628	19,739,249

1	True - Respondent reported English as the other language used at work on a regular basis	9,379	939,603
9	Not applicable	155,908	15,649,626 Persons who did not work since January 1, 2020 and all persons aged less than 15 years
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

**LWREGFR - Language: Other language(s) used regularly at work - French component** Qualitative

**Field:** 63      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 148

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported French as the other language used regularly at work. This is a component variable which represents one possible response to the work language questions (Questions 50a) and 50b)).

"Other language(s) used regularly at work" refers to the languages, if any, that the person uses in their job on a regular basis, other than the languages or languages they use most often at work.

Since 2001, the census has measured three language of work concepts: all languages used at work, the language used most often at work, and other languages used regularly at work. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.

In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 50 a)) asked for all languages used on a regular basis at work. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they use most often at work (Question 50 b)). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they used most often at work and then asked for any other languages used on a regular basis at work.

In 2021, the data for other languages used regularly at work are derived from questions 50a) and 50b); prior to 2021, this was a direct variable. In the 2016 census, refer to the variable LWBFR (Language: Language of work (part B) - French component).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2020

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	False - Respondent did not report French as the other language used at work on a regular basis	199,728	20,049,356
1	True - Respondent reported French as the other language used at work on a regular basis	6,279	629,495
9	Not applicable	155,908	15,649,626 Persons who did not work since January 1, 2020 and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>

**LWREGNO - Language: Other language(s) used regularly at work - First write-in component**

Qualitative

<b>Field:</b> 64	<b>Size:</b> 1	<b>Position:</b> 149
<b>Description:</b>	This variable refers to the first of four possible non-official languages reported by the respondent as the other language used regularly at work (Question 50a) and 50b), regardless of whether they also reported having “English”, “French”, or both “English and French” as the other language used regularly at work. In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language, but reported only “English”, “French”, both “English and French” or “None” as the other language used regularly at work, are included in the category “False”.  “Other language(s) used regularly at work” refers to the languages, if any, that the person uses in their job on a regular basis, other than the languages or languages they use most often at work.	
		Since 2001, the census has measured three language of work concepts: all languages used at work, the language used most often at work, and other languages used regularly at work. While the concepts themselves remain intact, both the way in which the question is asked and the process to obtain the variables have changed for the 2021 Census.
		In 2021, the first part of the question (Question 50 a)) asked for all languages used on a regular basis at work. Those who did not report English only or French only were asked which language they use most often at work (Question 50 b)). This is different from the 2016 Census, which first asked respondents to report the language they used most often at work and then asked for any other languages used on a regular basis at work.
		In 2021, the data for other languages used regularly at work are derived from questions 50a) and 50b); prior to 2021, this was a direct variable. In the 2016 census, refer to the variable LWBNO (Language: Language used at work (part B) - First write-in component).
		For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications,

the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2020

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language used on a regular basis at work	201,651	20,241,432	
1	True - Respondent reported a non-official language as the language used on a regular basis at work	4,356	437,420	
9	Not applicable	155,908	15,649,626	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2020 and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>	

#### MTNEN - Language: Mother tongue - English component Qualitative

**Field:** 70                    **Size:** 1                    **Position:** 162

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported English as their mother tongue. This is a component variable which represents one possible response to the mother tongue question (Question 10).

"Mother tongue" refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned more than one language the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has more than one mother tongue only if they learned these languages at the same time, and still understands them. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has more than one mother tongue only if these languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns these languages at the same time.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	False - Respondent did not report English as mother tongue	150,211	15,064,349
1	True - Respondent reported English as mother tongue	211,704	21,264,128
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**MTNFR - Language: Mother tongue - French component** Qualitative

**Field:** 71      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 163

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported French as their mother tongue. This is a component variable which represents one possible response to the mother tongue question (Question 10).

"Mother tongue" refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned more than one language the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has more than one mother tongue only if they learned these languages at the same time, and still understands them. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has more than one mother tongue only if these languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns these languages at the same time.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	False - Respondent did not report French as mother tongue	286,363	28,761,759
1	True - Respondent reported French as mother tongue	75,552	7,566,718
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**MTNNO - Language: Mother Tongue - First write-in component** Qualitative

**Field:** 72      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 164-165

**Description:** This variable refers to the first of four possible non-official languages reported by the respondent to the mother tongue question (Question 10), regardless of whether they also reported having “English”, “French”, or both “English and French” as a mother tongue. In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language, but reported only “English”, “French”, or both “English and French” as a mother tongue, are included in the category “No non-official language”.

“Mother tongue” refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned more than one language the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has more than one mother tongue only if they learned these languages at the same time, and still understands them. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has more than one mother tongue only if these languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns these languages at the same time.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	No non-official language	259,370	26,030,764	
2	Chinese languages	12,149	1,220,277	Includes responses from Chinese languages - (see Appendix B)
3	Spanish	5,126	514,350	
4	Italian	3,250	326,112	
5	German	2,250	226,138	
6	Arabic	5,191	520,665	
7	Punjabi (Panjabi)	6,173	620,276	
8	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	4,649	467,301	
9	Portuguese	2,149	215,729	
10	All other single languages	35,777	3,592,619	See Appendix B

88	Not available	25,831	2,594,245
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

**NOL - Language: Knowledge of non-official languages - First write-in component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 75      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 170-171

**Description:** This variable refers to the first of four possible non-official languages reported by the respondent to the question on knowledge of non-official languages (Question 22). In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language are included in the category "No non-official language".

"Knowledge of non-official languages" refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in a language other than English or French. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home. The number of languages that can be reported may vary between surveys, depending on the objectives of the survey.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	No non-official language	249,687	25,059,387	
2	Chinese languages	10,958	1,100,622	Includes single responses of any of the Chinese languages - (see Appendix B)
3	Spanish	8,193	821,904	Includes single responses of Spanish
4	Italian	4,035	404,870	Includes single responses of Italian
5	German	2,526	253,829	Includes single responses of German
6	Arabic	5,993	601,091	Includes single responses of Arabic
7	Punjabi (Panjabi)	4,940	496,388	Includes single responses of Panjabi (Panjabi)
8	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	4,733	475,744	Includes single responses of Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)

9	Portuguese	2,260	226,884	Includes single responses of Portuguese
10	All other single languages	33,966	3,410,682	See Appendix B
11	Respondents with multiples non-official languages	16,282	1,634,986	Includes two or more non-official languages
88	Not available	18,342	1,842,090	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>	

## Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

### AGEIMM - Immigration: Age at Immigration

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 7

**Size:** 2

**Position:** 35-36

**Description:** "Age at immigration" refers to the age at which an immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status.

"Immigrant" refers to a person who is, or who has ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident. Such a person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this group. In the 2021 Census of Population, "Immigrant" includes immigrants who were admitted to Canada on or prior to May 11, 2021.

The variable AGEIMM (Immigration: Age at Immigration) indicates both immigrant status and age at immigration. Age at immigration is derived from the respondent's date of birth (Question 4) and year of immigration obtained from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's (IRCC) administrative records.

Users should note that comparisons of data for specific ages of immigration over time or between surveys can be affected by a number of factors, for example emigration and mortality among the immigrant population, survey methodology, respondent reporting patterns and increased use of administrative data.

For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
1	0 to 9 years	13,640	1,369,640
2	10 to 14 years	6,094	611,950
3	15 to 19 years	6,083	610,842
4	20 to 24 years	8,789	882,543
5	25 to 29 years	12,359	1,240,973
6	30 to 34 years	10,667	1,071,076
7	35 to 39 years	7,493	752,358
8	40 to 44 years	4,648	466,761

9	45 to 49 years	2,719	273,053	
10	50 to 54 years	1,631	163,793	
11	55 to 64 years	1,927	193,519	
12	65 years and over	922	92,594	
88	Not available	10,939	1,098,699	
99	Not applicable	274,004	27,500,674	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

**CITIZEN - Citizenship: Citizenship status and type - Summary**

Qualitative

**Field:**

16

**Size:**

1

**Position:**

48

**Description:**

This variable provides a summary of citizenship status and type of Canadian citizenship.

It is derived from responses to the citizenship question (Question 21a).

"Citizenship" refers to the country where the person has citizenship. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization.

For more information on citizenship variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Canadian citizens by birth	266,651	26,762,669	Canadian citizens by birth only; Canadian citizens by birth and at least one other country
2	Canadian citizens by naturalization	57,495	5,773,163	Canadian citizens by naturalization only; Canadian citizens by naturalization and at least one other country
3	Not a Canadian citizen	26,830	2,693,946	Citizens of one or more other countries only; persons who are stateless
8	Not available	10,939	1,098,699	
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

**CITOTH - Citizenship: Other country of citizenship** Qualitative
**Field:** 17**Size:** 1**Position:** 49

**Description:** "Citizenship" refers to the country where the person has citizenship. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization.

In the citizenship question (21 a), respondents could have reported Canadian citizenship by checking one of the two following categories: "Yes, a Canadian citizen by birth" or "Yes, a Canadian citizen by naturalization". Information on Canadian citizenship is not included in the variable CitOth1. To obtain estimates for Canadian citizenship, use the variable: Citizen (Citizenship: Citizenship status and type – Summary).

Respondents who indicated no country of citizenship other than Canada are included in the counts for "No other country of citizenship".

Respondents who reported one country of citizenship, other than Canada, are included in the count for that country.

Respondents who reported two countries of citizenship, other than Canada, are included in the count for "Other single and multiple citizenships other than Canadian".

For more information on citizenship variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	United States of America	3,252	326,519	Citizenship of the United States of America only; Citizenship of the United States of America and of Canada
2	Europe	14,716	1,477,173	Citizenship of a single country in Europe only; citizenship of a single country in Europe and of Canada
3	Asia	25,262	2,537,088	Citizenship of a single country in Asia only; citizenship of a single country in Asia and of Canada
4	Other single and multiple citizenships other than Canadian	14,678	1,472,726	Citizenship of a single country in Americas (except the United States), in Africa or in Oceania only; Citizenship of a single country in Americas (with the exception of the United States), in

				Africa or in Oceania and of Canada; persons who are stateless; persons who reported multiple citizenships.
5	No other country of citizenship	285,355	28,641,710	Canadian citizenship only
8	Not available	18,652	1,873,261	
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**GENSTAT - Generation status: Detailed**

Qualitative

**Field:** 33      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 97

**Description:** "Generation status" refers to whether or not the person or the person's parents were born in Canada.

Generation status is derived from responses to questions concerning the person's place of birth and the places of birth of their parents.

It identifies persons as being first generation, second generation or third generation or more.

For more information on generation status variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	First generation	82,718	8,305,665	
2	Second generation - All parents born outside Canada	33,314	3,345,237	
3	Second generation - One parent born in Canada and one parent born outside Canada	25,449	2,555,608	
4	Third generation or more	201,782	20,248,706	
8	Not available	18,652	1,873,261	
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**IMMSTAT - Immigration: Immigrant status** Qualitative**Field:** 45 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 121

**Description:** "Immigrant status" refers to whether the person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident.

In 2021, for the first time, immigrant status was obtained from administrative files provided by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) through record linkage.

"Non-immigrant" includes persons who are Canadian citizens by birth.

"Immigrant" includes persons who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category. In the 2021 Census of Population, "Immigrant" includes immigrants who were admitted in Canada on or prior to May 11, 2021.

"Non-permanent resident" includes persons from another country with a usual place of residence in Canada and who have a work or study permit or who have claimed refugee status (asylum claimants). Family members living with work or study permit holders are also included, unless these family members are already Canadian citizens, landed immigrants or permanent residents.

For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
1	Non-immigrants	266,651	26,762,669
2	Immigrants	76,972	7,729,103
3	Non-permanent residents	7,353	738,006
8	Not available	10,939	1,098,699
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**POB - Place of birth of person** Qualitative**Field:** 77 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 173

**Description:** "Place of birth" refers to the name of the geographic location where the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth.

In the 2021 Census of Population, the geographic location refers to the name of the province, territory or country in which the person was born. It refers to a province or territory if the person was born in Canada. It refers to a country or area of interest if the person was born outside Canada.

For more information on place of birth variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
1	Canada	260,545	26,149,551
2	United States of America	2,751	276,232
3	Europe	19,453	1,953,026 See Appendix A: Europe
4	Asia	42,529	4,271,555 See Appendix A: Asia
5	Other	17,985	1,804,852
8	Not available	18,652	1,873,261
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

#### POBPAR1 - Place of birth of parent 1

Qualitative

**Field:** 78                    **Size:** 1                    **Position:** 174

**Description:** The variable POBPAR1 (Place of birth of parent 1) refers to one of two responses to the place of birth of parents question. For the place of birth of the other parent refer to POBPAR2 (Place of birth of parent 2).

"Place of birth of parent" refers to the name of the geographic location where the father, mother or parent of the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth.

In the 2021 Census of Population, the geographic location refers to the name of the country or area of interest in which the father, mother or parent of the person was born.

For more information on place of birth variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	Canada	227,421	22,823,360
2	United States of America	2,131	214,017
3	Europe	32,427	3,255,907 See Appendix A: Europe
4	Asia	56,610	5,685,865 See Appendix A: Asia
5	Other	24,674	2,476,067
8	Not available	18,652	1,873,261
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

#### POBPAR2 - Place of birth of parent 2

Qualitative

**Field:** 79                    **Size:** 1                    **Position:** 175

**Description:** The variable POBPAR2 (Place of birth of parent 2) refers to one of two responses to the place of birth of parents question. For the place of birth of the other parent refer to POBPAR1 (Place of birth of parent 1).

"Place of birth of parent" refers to the name of the geographic location where the father, mother or parent of the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth.

In the 2021 Census of Population, the geographic location refers to the name of the country or area of interest in which the father, mother or parent of the person was born.

For more information on place of birth variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	Canada	205,715	20,643,563
2	United States of America	5,592	561,549
3	Europe	45,421	4,560,967 See Appendix A: Europe
4	Asia	58,748	5,900,592 See Appendix A: Asia
5	Other	27,787	2,788,545

8	Not available	18,652	1,873,261
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

**YRIM - Immigration: Year of immigration** Qualitative

**Field:** 105      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 233

**Description:** This variable shows both immigrant status and year of immigration by single years. It is derived from responses to the citizenship question (Question 21 a), and the variables immigrant status and year of immigration obtained by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). Before 2021, immigrant status and year of immigration was asked on the census questionnaire.

Typically, single years of immigration are collapsed to form larger categories of five or ten years to derive the variable period of immigration.

"Year of immigration" refers to the year in which the immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status.

"Immigrant status" refers to whether the person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident.

"Immigrant" refers to a person who is, or who has ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident. Such a person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this group. In the 2021 Census of Population, "Immigrant" includes immigrants who were admitted to Canada on or prior to May 11, 2021.

Users should note that comparisons of individual years of immigration over time or between surveys can be affected by a number of factors, for example, emigration and mortality among the immigrant population, survey methodology, respondent reporting patterns and increased use of administrative data.

For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
1	Before 1980	15,220	1,528,287
2	1980 to 1990	8,974	901,099

3	1991 to 2000	14,348	1,440,727
4	2001 to 2005	8,624	865,934
5	2006 to 2010	9,206	924,436
6	2011 to 2015	9,948	998,999
7	2016 to 2021	10,740	1,078,459
8	Not available	10,939	1,098,699
9	Not applicable	273,916	27,491,835 Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
	<b>Total</b>	<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>

## Education

### ATTSCHE - Education: School attendance

Qualitative

**Field:**

8

**Size:**

1

**Position:** 37

**Description:**

This variable refers to whether a person attended, either full-time or part-time, any accredited educational institution or program at any time during the nine-month period between September 2020 and May 11, 2021. The person may have attended more than one educational institution or have been enrolled in more than one program.

Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree from an educational institution or program such as an elementary school, high school (secondary school), trade school, registered apprenticeship program (in-class portion), college, CEGEP or university. Educational institutions also include seminaries, schools of nursing, private business schools, polytechnics, institutes of technology, vocational schools, and schools for people who are deaf or blind. It includes both public and private institutions. Attendance includes participation in courses or programs offered over the Internet, through correspondence and by other non-traditional methods of delivery.

Attendance does not include training received from an employer unless it could be used as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree from an accredited educational institution. A person is considered to have attended an educational institution if they were enrolled during the reference period but were absent, for example, due to illness.

This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

In 2021, the school attendance question on the electronic questionnaire was improved by initially displaying the responses "Yes" or "No" to whether a person attended school and by only displaying the categories of the school attended (e.g., high school, college, university) if "Yes" was selected. The question was also reworded in English from "has this person attended..." to "was this person attending...." This notably improved data quality by increasing the chance of respondents correctly interpreting the question as asking whether the respondent had attended school since the September preceding the census, rather than asking whether the respondent ever attended school. Specifically, the problem of older adults erroneously reporting high school attendance was resolved by this improvement.

Because of this change and its impacts, it is recommended that data users avoid comparing school attendance data for older adults with previous censuses and use caution when making comparisons for younger adults.

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	Did not attend school	234,865	23,573,707	

1	Attended school	32,160	3,227,687
8	Not available	35,616	3,576,793
9	Not applicable	59,274	5,950,291 Persons less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**CIP2021 - Education: Major field of study, primary groupings (based on CIP Canada 2021)** Qualitative

**Field:** 15                    **Size:** 2                    **Position:** 46-47

**Description:** 'Major field of study' refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. This variable applies to the population aged 15 years and over in private households, with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. It uses the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2021 'primary groupings.'

The CIP2021 variables should be used for analyzing data from the 2021 Census of Population without comparison to other years. For historical comparisons with other years (2016 and/or 2011), use the CIP2011 variables. The CIP2021 variables and CIP2011 variables should not be used in the same tables.

At the most detailed level, the CIP Canada 2021 consists of 2,119 instructional program classes represented by six-digit codes (variable CIP2021). Related instructional program classes can be grouped into 454 subseries (four-digit codes, variable CIP2021\_4) which can be grouped again to form 50 series (two-digit codes, variable CIP2021\_2). There is also a variant of CIP Canada 2021 that consists of 13 primary groupings, 12 of which are used for the 2021 Census of Population (variable CIP2021\_PRIM). The category which includes courses in personal improvement and leisure is not used. There is also a variant of CIP Canada 2021 that can be used to examine or compare the STEM fields of study (science, technology, engineering and mathematics and computer sciences) and the Bbase fields of study (non-STEM; e.g. business, health, humanities, arts, social and behavioural sciences, education); variables CIP2021\_STEM and CIP2021\_STEM\_SUM are used to analyze this.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Some series and their subcomponents are not used in the CIP variables: series 21, 32 to 37 and 53.

For more information on the CIP classification, please see  
<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/concepts/classification>

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	01 Education	10,694	1,073,325
2	02 Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	5,898	591,911
3	03 Humanities	8,506	853,694
4	04 Social and behavioural sciences and law	19,199	1,927,122
5	05 Business, management and public administration	35,847	3,597,686
6	06 Physical and life sciences and technologies	6,493	651,769
7	07 Mathematics, computer and information sciences	7,463	749,045
8	08 Architecture, engineering, and related trades	33,586	3,371,014
9	09 Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	3,858	387,287
10	10 Health and related fields	23,241	2,332,989
11	11 Personal, protective and transportation services	9,322	935,407
12	12 Other	0	0
13	No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	125,127	12,560,675
88	Not available	13,407	1,346,260
99	Not applicable	59,274	5,950,291 Persons less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>

**HDGREE - Education: Highest certificate, diploma or degree**

Qualitative

**Field:** 36**Size:** 2**Position:** 109-110

**Description:** Highest certificate, diploma or degree is the classification used in the census to measure the broader concept of 'Educational attainment.' This variable refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed and is derived from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported.

The general hierarchy used in deriving this variable (high school, trades, college, university) is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education. At the detailed level, someone who has completed one type of certificate, diploma or degree will not necessarily have completed the credentials listed below it in the hierarchy. For example, a person with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma may not have completed a high school certificate or diploma, nor does an individual with a 'master's degree' necessarily have a 'university certificate or diploma above bachelor level.' Although the hierarchy may not fit all programs perfectly, it gives a general measure of educational attainment.

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	No certificate, diploma or degree	41,192	4,133,907
2	High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate	70,800	7,107,554
3	Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma	13,504	1,353,826
4	Apprenticeship certificate	11,146	1,118,825
5	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	51,729	5,192,123
6	University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	7,817	784,541
7	Bachelor's degree	46,766	4,694,632
8	University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	24,071	2,415,986
88	Not available	35,616	3,576,793
99	Not applicable	59,274	5,950,291 Persons less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>

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**LOC\_ST\_RES - Education: Location of study compared with province or territory of residence - Summary**

Qualitative

**Field:** 53                    **Size:** 1                    **Position:** 137

**Description:** This is a summary variable that indicates whether the 'Location of study' of the person's highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree was the same province or territory where the person lived at the time of the 2021 Census of Population, a different Canadian

province or territory or outside Canada.

'Location of study' indicates the province or territory (in Canada) or country (outside Canada) of the institution from which the highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree was obtained. It refers to the location of the institution granting the certificate, diploma or degree, not the location of the person at the time they obtained the qualification.

This variable is derived from 'Location of study' and 'Province or territory of current residence'.

This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Same as province or territory of residence	120,878	12,130,098	
2	Different than province or territory of residence	16,392	1,646,128	
3	Outside Canada	30,838	3,096,571	
8	Not available	5,288	531,166	
9	Not applicable	188,519	18,924,514	Persons aged less than 15 years, persons aged 15 years and over with no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

#### LOCSTUD - Education: Location of study

Qualitative

**Field:** 54                    **Size:** 2                    **Position:** 138-139

**Description:** This variable indicates the province or territory (in Canada) or country (outside Canada) of the institution from which the highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree was obtained. It refers to the location of the institution granting the certificate, diploma or degree, not the location of the person at the time they obtained the qualification.

This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

Countries outside Canada are classified according to the Standard Classification of Countries and Areas of Interest (SCCAI) 2019. A variant of this classification allows the countries to be

aggregated into 19 geographical sub-regions and 6 geographical macro-regions. Respondents were asked to report location of study based on the geographic boundaries in effect as of May 2021.

For more information on the SCCAI 2019 classification and notes related to specific country names refer to:

<https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1252103>

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	Atlantic	10,629	1,064,763
2	Quebec	37,069	3,711,738
3	Ontario	52,233	5,244,934
4	Prairies	22,418	2,255,458
5	British Columbia	14,815	1,488,617
6	Northern Canada	106	10,716
7	United States of America	3,531	354,602
8	Other Americas	2,241	224,893 Americas – excludes United States
9	Europe	7,119	714,625
10	Eastern Asia	3,768	378,451
11	Southeast and Southern Asia	9,493	953,718
12	Other countries and regions	4,686	470,283 Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East, Oceania, and Other
88	Not available	5,288	531,166
99	Not applicable	188,519	18,924,514 Persons aged less than 15 years, persons aged 15 years and over with no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree
<b>Total</b>		<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>

**SSGRAD - Education: Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate**

Qualitative

**Field:** 95

**Size:** 2

**Position:** 200-201

**Description:** This variable refers to whether or not a person has completed a secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate. High school equivalency certificates include the successful completion of a high school equivalency test such as the General Educational Development (GED) test, or obtaining an Adult Basic Education (ABE) certificate where it is equivalent to the completion of secondary school.

If other educational qualifications above high school are held, this variable also indicates the highest additional certificate, diploma or degree.

For this variable, persons who obtained trades qualifications from secondary-level vocational training programs in the province of Quebec, such as the Diplôme d'études professionnelles / Diploma of Vocational Studies (DEP / DVS), are included in the category 'apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma'.

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	No high school diploma or equivalency certificate, no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	41,192	4,133,907	
2	No high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	3,942	395,486	
3	No high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	1,459	146,522	
4	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	70,800	7,107,554	
5	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	20,708	2,077,165	

6	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	50,270	5,045,600
7	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with university certificate or diploma below bachelor level	7,817	784,541
8	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with bachelor's degree	46,766	4,694,632
9	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with university certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	24,071	2,415,986
88	Not available	35,616	3,576,793
99	Not applicable	59,274	5,950,291 Persons less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>

## Labour market activities

**COW - Labour: Class of worker**

Qualitative

**Field:**

20

**Size:** 1**Position:** 54

**Description:** Class of worker refers to whether a person is an employee or is self-employed. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021. However, if persons did not work during the reference week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2020, the class of worker is based on the longest held job during that period. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours. The self-employed include persons with or without a business, as well as unpaid family workers.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked at some time between January 2020 and the Census Reference week

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Employee	171,282	17,192,443	
2	Self-employed, without paid help	19,424	1,950,024	Incorporated and unincorporated
3	Self-employed, with paid help	8,306	833,837	Incorporated and unincorporated
4	Unpaid family worker	703	70,590	
8	Not available	10,939	1,098,717	
9	Not applicable	151,261	15,182,866	Worked before 2020 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

**FPTWK - Labour: Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2020**

Qualitative

**Field:**

31

**Size:** 1**Position:** 95

**Description:** This variable refers to whether weeks worked in all jobs held in 2020 were full-time or part-time for persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked for pay or in self-employment. All jobs worked in 2020, even if only for a few hours, were included. Therefore, persons with a part-time job (less than 30 hours per week) for part of the year and a full-time job (30 hours or more per week) for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households, who worked for pay or in self-employment during the reference year

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	Worked mainly full-time weeks in 2020	150,231	15,079,661
2	Worked mainly part-time weeks in 2020	41,189	4,134,691
9	Not applicable	170,495	17,114,125 Persons who worked in 2021 only, worked before 2020 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**HRSWRK - Labour: Hours worked for pay or in self-employment** Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 44      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 119-120

**Description:** This variable refers to the actual number of hours that persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021. This includes hours worked for wages, salaries, tips, commissions, piece-rate payments and payments 'in kind' (payments in goods or services rather than money). Hours worked in one's own business, farm or professional practice or hours worked without pay in a family business, farm or professional practice, owned or operated by a relative living in the same household are also included.

Excluded are hours during which the respondent was absent, with or without pay, due to illness, vacation or other reasons.

Note: Persons who reported no (zero) hours worked during the reference week are included when calculating the mean or median for the number of hours worked during the reference week.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	No hours of work	138,848	13,936,713
1	1 to 9 hours of work	6,434	645,933
2	10 to 19 hours of work	10,276	1,031,464
3	20 to 29 hours of work	14,028	1,408,181
4	30 to 37 hours of work	29,063	2,916,121
5	38 to 40 hours of work	74,308	7,459,556
6	41 to 49 hours of work	11,370	1,141,404

7	50 to 59 hours of work	9,805	984,371
8	60 to 69 hours of work	4,764	478,334
9	70 to 79 hours of work	1,735	174,209
10	80 hours or more of work	2,010	201,899
99	Not applicable	59,274	5,950,291 Persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**JOBPERM - Labour: Job permanency**

Qualitative

**Field:** 47      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 130

**Description:** Job permanency refers to the classification of paid jobs as either permanent or temporary for persons aged 15 years and over in private households that were paid employees.

The variable usually relates to the individual's job held during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021. However, if persons did not work during the reference week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2020 , the job permanency is based on the longest held job during that period. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The position can be either permanent (no fixed end date), fixed-term (one year or more) or casual, seasonal or short-term (less than one year).

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, that were paid employees since January 1, 2020

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
1	Other employment - unpaid, self employed	28,433	2,854,451
2	Employee - Permanent position	138,607	13,912,943
3	Employee - Fixed term (1 year or more) / Casual, seasonal or short-term position (less than 1 year)	32,675	3,279,500
8	Not available	10,939	1,098,717
9	Not applicable	151,261	15,182,866 Did not work in 2020 and 2021 and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**LFACT - Labour: Labour force status - Detailed**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 49**Size:** 2**Position:** 132-133

**Description:** This variable refers to whether a person was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021.

This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

The Labour force status categories are derived from the responses to the following questions on the census questionnaire:

- Hours worked for pay or in self-employment (Question 38)
- On temporary lay-off or absent from job or business (Question 39)
- New job to start in four weeks or less from reference week (Question 40)
- Looked for paid work in past four weeks (full-or part-time work) (Question 41)
- Reasons unable to start a job (Question 42)
- When last worked for pay or in self-employment (Question 43)

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	Employed - Worked in reference week	163,793	16,441,473	
2	Employed - Absent in reference week	9,083	911,655	
3	Unemployed - Temporary layoff - Did not look for work	4,092	410,800	
4	Unemployed - Temporary layoff - Looked for full-time work	3,103	311,484	
5	Unemployed - Temporary layoff - Looked for part-time work	937	94,064	
6	Unemployed - New job - Did not look for work	1,276	128,023	
7	Unemployed - New job - Looked for full-time work	1,014	101,815	
8	Unemployed - New job - Looked for part-time work	427	42,866	
9	Unemployed - Looked for full-time work	6,047	607,120	
10	Unemployed - Looked for part-time work	3,009	302,092	

11	Not in the labour force - Last worked in 2021	8,879	891,290
12	Not in the labour force - Last worked in 2020	9,191	922,489
13	Not in the labour force - Last worked before 2020	67,934	6,818,405
14	Not in the labour force - Never worked	23,856	2,394,610
99	Not applicable	59,274	5,950,291 Persons less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**LSTWRK - Labour: When last worked for pay or in self-employment** Qualitative

**Field:** 58      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 143

**Description:** This variable is intended for the population aged 15 years and over in private households. Refers to the year or period in which persons last worked for pay or in self-employment, even if only for a few days.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Last worked before 2020	71,646	7,191,073	
2	Last worked in 2020	20,189	2,026,460	
3	Last worked in 2021	185,818	18,652,392	
4	Never worked	24,988	2,508,262	
9	Not applicable	59,274	5,950,291 Persons less than 15 years of age	
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

**NAICS - Labour: Industry sectors (based on the North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] Canada 2017 Version 3.0)** Qualitative

**Field:** 73      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 166-167

**Description:** Industry sectors (2 digit code) refers to a generally homogeneous group of economic producing units, primarily engaged in a specific set of activities. An activity is a particular method of combining goods and services inputs, labour and capital to produce one or more goods and/or services (products). In most cases, the activities that define an industry are homogeneous with respect to the production processes used.

This variable is reported for the population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2020. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2020, the information relates to the job held the longest during that period. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

For more information on the North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] Canada 2017 version 3.0, please see

<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects/standard/naics/2017/v3/index>

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked at some time between January 2020 and the Census Reference week

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Agriculture and other resource based industries	7,039	706,825	Includes sectors 11, 21 and 22
2	Construction	12,536	1,258,464	
3	Manufacturing	13,208	1,325,251	
4	Wholesale trade	4,964	498,229	
5	Retail trade	18,681	1,874,881	
6	Finance and real estate	9,938	997,602	Includes sectors 52 and 53
7	Health care and social assistance	21,721	2,180,046	
8	Educational services	12,741	1,278,789	
9	Business services	35,117	3,524,944	Includes sectors 48, 51, 54, 55 and 56
10	Public administration	10,274	1,031,108	
11	Other services	22,795	2,288,078	Includes sectors 71, 72 and 81
88	Not available	36,993	3,714,634	
99	Not applicable	155,908	15,649,626	Worked before 2020 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

**NOC21 - Labour: Broad Occupational Category (based on the National Occupational Classification [NOC] 2021 version 1.0)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 74

**Size:** 2

**Position:** 168-169

**Description:** Broad Occupational Category (1 digit code) refers to the kind of work performed in a job, a job being all the tasks carried out by a particular worker to complete his or her duties. An occupation is a set of jobs that are sufficiently similar in work performed.

Kind of work is described in terms of tasks, duties and responsibilities, often including factors such as materials processed or used, the industrial processes used, the equipment used, and the products or services provided. Occupations are generally homogeneous with respect to skill type and skill level.

This variable applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2020. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2020, the information relates to the job held the longest during that period. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

For more information on the National Occupational Classification [NOC] 2021 version 1.0, please see <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects/standard/noc/2021/indexV1>

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked at some time between January 2020 and the Census Reference week

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	0 Legislative and senior management occupations	2,039	204,585
2	1 Business, finance and administration occupations	30,256	3,036,836
3	2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	13,752	1,380,322
4	3 Health occupations	12,653	1,269,926
5	4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	20,929	2,100,633
6	5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	5,115	513,346
7	6 Sales and service occupations	42,604	4,276,129
8	7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	29,311	2,942,274

9	8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	4,176	419,310
10	9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	6,853	687,697
88	Not available	38,319	3,847,793
99	Not applicable	155,908	15,649,626 Worked before 2020 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**WKSWRK - Labour: Weeks worked during the reference year** Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 103      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 230

**Description:** This variable refers to the number of weeks during the reference year in which persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours.

This variable includes weeks of paid vacation, weeks on sick leave with pay and weeks in which training was paid for by the employer and persons who reported no (zero) weeks worked during the reference year.

Respondents were instructed to enter 52 weeks if they were paid for a full year even though they worked less than a year (for example, a school teacher paid on a 12-month basis).

Note: Persons who reported no (zero) weeks worked during the reference year are included when calculating the mean or median for the number of weeks worked during the year.

For the 2021 Census, the reference year is 2020 for this variable.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
0	None - worked in 2021 only	14,587	1,464,500
1	1 to 9 weeks in 2020	12,061	1,210,661
2	10 to 19 weeks in 2020	16,236	1,629,679
3	20 to 29 weeks in 2020	15,609	1,566,741
4	30 to 39 weeks in 2020	13,239	1,328,902
5	40 to 48 weeks in 2020	21,866	2,194,727
6	49 to 52 weeks in 2020	112,409	11,283,643

9	Not applicable	155,908	15,649,626	Worked before 2020 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**WRKACT - Labour: Work activity during the reference year** Qualitative

**Field:** 104      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 231-232

**Description:** This variable refers to whether or not a person 15 years or over in private household, worked during the reference year. For those who did work, this refers to the number of weeks in which the person worked for pay or in self-employment during the reference year at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week).

For the 2021 Census, the reference year is 2020 for this variable.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
1	Worked before 2020 or never worked	96,634	9,699,335
2	Worked in 2021 only	14,587	1,464,500
3	Worked 1 to 13 weeks full time	10,585	1,062,422
4	Worked 1 to 13 weeks part time	10,671	1,071,206
5	Worked 14 to 26 weeks full time	11,303	1,134,462
6	Worked 14 to 26 weeks part time	9,190	922,482
7	Worked 27 to 39 weeks full time	10,001	1,003,852
8	Worked 27 to 39 weeks part time	5,395	541,558
9	Worked 40 to 48 weeks full time	16,705	1,676,648
10	Worked 40 to 48 weeks part time	5,161	518,079
11	Worked 49 to 52 weeks full time	101,637	10,202,276
12	Worked 49 to 52 weeks part time	10,772	1,081,366
99	Not applicable	59,274	5,950,291 Persons less than 15 years of age
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

## Commuting

### DIST - Commuting: Distance (straight-line) from home to work

Qualitative

**Field:** 21

**Size:** 1

**Position:** 55

**Description:** 'Distance (straight-line) from home to work refers to the straight-line distance, in kilometres, between a person's residence and his or her usual place of work. This variable applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work.'

Locations of workplace are coded to a geographic point location. This geographic point location is a blockface, dissemination block, dissemination area or census subdivision representative point. The distance from home to work is calculated as the straight-line distance between the residential block representative point and the workplace location representative point. In most cases, this underestimates the distance travelled to work because workers seldom have a route that minimizes the distance they travel (such as a straight line) between their home and workplace.

The workplace location for persons working outside the areas covered by census metropolitan areas or census agglomerations is, in the majority of cases, coded to a blockface or a dissemination block, based on detailed address information provided by respondents. However, some cases in these areas outside of census metropolitan areas were either (1) coded to a specific 'business district block' within the census subdivision of work, or (2) a single representative point in the largest dissemination block within the census subdivision of work. These two coding methods can affect the calculated distance from home to work for some areas outside of census metropolitan areas or census agglomerations, particularly for the group of records where the largest dissemination block was used.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
1	Less than 5 km	40,880	4,103,433
2	5 to 9.9 km	21,223	2,130,234
3	10 to 14.9 km	12,904	1,295,190
4	15 to 19.9 km	8,187	821,617
5	20 to 24.9 km	5,064	508,197
6	25 to 29.9 km	3,317	332,883
7	Greater or equal to 30 km	10,073	1,011,068
8	Not available	12,044	1,209,411

9	Not applicable	248,223	24,916,445	Worked before 2020 or never worked or worked at home or no fixed workplace or worked outside Canada and all persons aged less than 15 years
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**MODE - Commuting: Main mode of commuting** Qualitative

**Field:** 68      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 153

**Description:** 'Main mode of commuting' refers to the main mode of transportation a person uses to travel to their place of work. This variable applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address.

Persons who used more than one mode of commuting were asked to identify the single mode they used for most of the travel distance. As a result, the question provides data on the main mode of commuting. The question does not measure the seasonal variation in mode of commuting or trips made for purposes other than the commute to work.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Bicycle	1,352	135,704	
2	Car, truck or van - as a driver	100,945	10,132,641	
3	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	213	21,371	
4	Other method	2,588	259,826	
5	Car, truck or van - as a passenger	8,286	831,916	
6	Public transit	9,975	1,001,106	
7	Walked	6,875	690,100	
9	Not applicable	231,681	23,255,813	Worked before 2020 or never worked or worked at home or worked outside Canada and all persons aged less than 15 years
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**POWST - Commuting: Place of work status** Qualitative

**Field:** 80 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 176

**Description:** 'Place of work status' refers to whether a person worked at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed workplace address, or worked at a specific address (usual place of work). This variable applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	Worked at home	39,550	3,969,985	
2	No fixed workplace	19,347	1,942,295	
3	Worked outside Canada	287	28,816	
4	Worked in census subdivision (municipality) of residence	61,032	6,126,930	
5	Worked in a different census subdivision (municipality) within the census division (county) of residence	22,125	2,221,151	
6	Worked in a different census division (county)	17,914	1,796,665	
7	Worked in a different province or territory	577	57,875	
8	Not available	12,044	1,209,411	
9	Not applicable	189,039	18,975,349	Worked before 2020 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

**PWDUR - Commuting: Commuting duration** Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 86 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 185

**Description:** 'Commuting duration' refers to the length of time, in minutes, usually required by a person to travel to their place of work. This variable applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	Less than 15 minutes	39,234	3,938,138
2	Between 15 and 29 minutes	42,612	4,277,294
3	Between 30 and 44 minutes	22,500	2,258,439
4	Between 45 and 59 minutes	8,324	835,416
5	60 minutes and over	8,325	835,629
8	Not available	12,044	1,209,411
9	Not applicable	228,876	22,974,151 Worked before 2020 or never worked or worked at home or worked outside Canada and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**PWLEAVE - Commuting: Time leaving for work** Both qualitative and quantitative

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

**Description:** 'Time leaving for work in hours and minutes' refers to the time of day, in hours and minutes, at which a person usually leaves to go to their place of work. This variable applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	9,411	944,587
2	6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	22,494	2,257,840
3	7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	34,364	3,449,026
4	8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	27,195	2,729,983
5	9:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m.	25,144	2,524,268
6	4:00 p.m. to 4:59 a.m.	11,626	1,166,960

9	Not applicable	231,681	23,255,813	Worked before 2020 or never worked or worked at home or worked outside Canada and all persons aged less than 15 years
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**PWOCC - Commuting: Commuting vehicle occupancy**

Qualitative

**Field:**

88

**Size:**

1

**Position:** 187**Description:**

'Commuting vehicle occupancy' refers to the usual number of commuters in a car, truck, or van used by the person to travel to work. This variable applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address and who reported travelling by car, truck or van as a driver or as a passenger.

**Reported for:**

Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address and who reported travelling by car, truck or van as a driver or as a passenger

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	1 worker	99,723	10,010,031	
2	2 workers	7,887	791,822	
3	3 or more workers	1,621	162,703	
9	Not applicable	252,684	25,363,920	Worked before 2020 or never worked or worked at home or worked outside Canada or did not report "car, truck or van as a driver/passenger" and all persons aged less than 15 years
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**PWPR - Commuting: Place of work province**

Qualitative

**Field:**

89

**Size:**

2

**Position:** 188-189**Description:**

Refers to the place of work province or territory. This variable applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work or working from home. For respondents who declared they 'Worked at home', their place of work province or territory corresponds to their place of residence province or territory.

Note: Respondents who declared they 'Worked outside Canada' or declared having 'No fixed workplace address' (such as bus drivers or truck drivers) are not included in the population of interest of this variable.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, with a job or absent from their job or business during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, and who reported having a usual place of work or working from home

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
10	Newfoundland and Labrador	1,590	159,286
11	Prince Edward Island	558	56,091
12	Nova Scotia	3,427	342,615
13	New Brunswick	2,703	270,726
24	Quebec	34,496	3,453,477
35	Ontario	53,865	5,408,928
46	Manitoba	4,816	486,235
47	Saskatchewan	4,109	412,662
48	Alberta	16,077	1,617,251
59	British Columbia	19,154	1,924,617
70	Northern Canada	403	40,716 Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
88	Not available	12,044	1,209,411
99	Not applicable	208,673	20,946,460 Worked before 2020 or never worked or reported no fixed workplace or worked outside Canada and all persons aged less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		<b>361,915</b>	<b>36,328,477</b>

**Income**

**EFCOVID\_ERB - Income: COVID-19 – Emergency and recovery benefits of economic families for all persons** Quantitative

**Field:** 24      **Size:** 8      **Position:** 58-65

**Description:** COVID-19 – Emergency and recovery benefits of economic families for all persons. The COVID-19 – Emergency and recovery benefits of an economic family is the sum of the COVID-19 – Emergency and recovery benefits of all members of that family. For a person not in an economic family, this variable contains the COVID-19 – Emergency and recovery benefits of that individual.

COVID-19 – Emergency and recovery benefits refers to the sum of benefits from all federal programs intended to provide financial support to individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the public health measures implemented to minimize the spread of the virus. It includes:

- COVID-19 - Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB)
- COVID-19 - Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB)
- COVID-19 - Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (CRCB)
- COVID-19 - Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CRSB)
- COVID-19 - Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB)

For the 2021 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2020.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2020. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

**EFDECILE - Income: National economic family after-tax income decile for all persons** Qualitative

**Field:** 25      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 66-67

**Description:** This variable provides the decile rank of the economic family or person not in an economic family. Using data from the 2021 short-form Census, the decile cut-points are determined based on the Canadian distribution of the adjusted after-tax income of economic families for all persons in private households.

Code 1 represents the lowest income decile and 10 represents the highest income decile.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	In bottom decile	36,457	3,659,325
2	In second decile	35,587	3,571,735
3	In third decile	36,196	3,632,592
4	In fourth decile	36,182	3,631,303
5	In fifth decile	36,368	3,650,166
6	In sixth decile	36,129	3,626,450
7	In seventh decile	36,080	3,621,584
8	In eighth decile	36,299	3,643,972
9	In ninth decile	36,155	3,629,915
10	In top decile	36,398	3,654,998
88	Not available	64	6,437
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**EFDIMBM\_2018 - Income: Disposable income for 2018-base MBM of economic family for all persons**

Quantitative

**Field:** 26**Size:** 8**Position:** 68-75

**Description:** The disposable income for the MBM is the amount of income available to an economic family or a person not in an economic family to purchase goods and services. It is derived by deducting income taxes and non-discretionary spending for the MBM from total income, and then adding to it a value called the Tenure Type Adjustment (TTA) for homeowners without a mortgage, homeowners with a mortgage and subsidized renters.

This measure combines both the Market Basket Measure (MBM) and the Northern Market Basket Measure (MBM-N).

This variable contains the dollar amount unadjusted for family size.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

**EMPIN - Income: Employment income** Quantitative**Field:** 27      **Size:** 8      **Position:** 76-83

**Description:** Refers to all income received as wages, salaries and commission from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.

For 2021 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2020.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2020. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

**GTRFS - Income: Government transfers** Quantitative**Field:** 34      **Size:** 8      **Position:** 98-105

**Description:** Refers to all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes:

- Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor
- retirement, disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance and Québec parental insurance plan
- child benefits from federal and provincial programs
- social assistance benefits
- workers' compensation benefits
- Canada workers benefit (CWB)
- Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit
- Other income from government sources

For the 2021 Census, this includes various benefits from new and existing federal, provincial and territorial government income programs intended to provide financial support to individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the public health measures implemented to minimize the spread of the virus.

For the 2021 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2020.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2020. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**INCTAX - Income: Income taxes** Quantitative

**Field:** 46 **Size:** 8 **Position:** 122-129

**Description:** Income taxes on income received during the reference period. It is the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes also include health care premiums and Yukon First Nations Tax in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

For 2021 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2020.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2020. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**LICO\_AT - Income: Low-income status based on LICO-AT** Qualitative

**Field:** 51 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 135

**Description:** Refers to the income situation of a person in relation to the Low-income cut-offs, after-tax (LICO-AT). Persons with income that is below this low-income line are considered to be in low income.

The value 9 stands for not applicable and is applied to those living in areas where this low-income concept is not applicable, (i.e. the territories).

Caution should be used when applying low-income concepts to certain geographic areas or to certain populations. The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing), economies based on sharing and consumption from own production (such as products from hunting, farming or fishing), differences in cost of living and expenditure patterns, challenges in collection such as non-response and incomplete enumeration of reserves must be considered when interpreting low-income statistics.

This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons in low income or to classify the

population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that is below the low-income line.

**Reported for:** Economic families and persons not in economic families aged 15 years and over in private households where low-income concepts are applicable

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	Not in low income	341,784	34,306,865	
1	In low income	18,926	1,899,822	
8	Not available	52	5,224	
9	Not applicable	1,153	116,566	Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

#### LICO\_BT - Income: Low-income status based on LICO-BT Qualitative

**Field:** 52                    **Size:** 1                    **Position:** 136

**Description:** Refers to the income situation of a person in relation to the Low-income cut-offs, before-tax (LICO-BT). Persons with income that is below this low-income line are considered to be in low income.

The value 9 stands for not applicable and is applied to those living in areas where this low-income concept is not applicable, (i.e. the territories).

Caution should be used when applying low-income concepts to certain geographic areas or to certain populations. The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing), economies based on sharing and consumption from own production (such as products from hunting, farming or fishing), differences in cost of living and expenditure patterns, challenges in collection such as non-response and incomplete enumeration of reserves must be considered when interpreting low-income statistics.

This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons in low income or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that is below the low-income line.

**Reported for:** Economic families and persons not in economic families aged 15 years and over in private households where low-income concepts are applicable

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	Not in low income	332,644	33,389,401	
1	In low income	28,066	2,817,286	

8	Not available	52	5,224	
9	Not applicable	1,153	116,566	Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**LOLIMA - Income: Low-income status based on LIM-AT**

Qualitative

**Field:** 55      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 140

**Description:** Refers to the income situation of a person in relation to the Low-income measure, after-tax (LIM-AT). Persons with income that is below this low-income line are considered to be in low income.

Using data from the 2021 Census of Population, the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of adjusted household after-tax income, multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is computed from all persons in private households. When the unadjusted after-tax income of household pertaining to a person falls below the threshold applicable to the person based on household size, the person is considered to be in low income according to LIM-AT.

This variable is not directly comparable to variable LoLIMA in previous censuses. Prior to the 2021 Census, the LIM thresholds and the LIM low income statistics were derived and reported for the population residing outside of the territories and off reserve only.

This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons in low income or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the population in private households that is below the low-income line.

Caution should be used when applying low-income concepts to certain geographic areas or to certain populations. The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing), economies based on sharing and consumption from own production (such as products from hunting, farming or fishing), differences in cost of living and expenditure patterns, challenges in collection such as non-response and incomplete enumeration of reserves must be considered when interpreting low-income statistics.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
0	Not in low income	321,730	32,295,148
1	In low income	40,121	4,026,892
8	Not available	64	6,437
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

**LOLIMB - Income: Low-income status based on LIM-BT** Qualitative**Field:** 56 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 141

**Description:** Refers to the income situation of a person in relation to the Low-income measure, before-tax (LIM-BT). Persons with income that is below this low-income line are considered to be in low income.

Using data from the 2021 Census of Population, the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of adjusted household total income, multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is computed from all persons in private households. When the unadjusted total income of household pertaining to a person falls below the threshold applicable to the person based on household size, the person is considered to be in low income according to LIM-BT.

This variable is not directly comparable to variable LoLIMB in previous censuses. Prior to the 2021 Census, the LIM thresholds and the LIM low income statistics were derived and reported for the population residing outside of the territories and off reserve only.

This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons in low income or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the population in private households that is below the low-income line.

Caution should be used when applying low-income concepts to certain geographic areas or to certain populations. The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing), economies based on sharing and consumption from own production (such as products from hunting, farming or fishing), differences in cost of living and expenditure patterns, challenges in collection such as non-response and incomplete enumeration of reserves must be considered when interpreting low-income statistics.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
0	Not in low income	310,432	31,161,192
1	In low income	51,419	5,160,848
8	Not available	64	6,437
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**LOMBM\_2018 - Income: Low-income status based on 2018-base MBM** Qualitative**Field:** 57 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 142

**Description:** This measure combines both the Market Basket Measure (MBM) and the Northern Market Basket Measure (MBM-N). The MBM is applicable only in the provinces, excluding reserves. The MBM-N is applicable only in the territories, excluding reserves.

The Market Basket Measure (MBM) refers to Canada's official measure of poverty based on

the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living developed by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). The MBM thresholds represent the costs of specified qualities and quantities of food, clothing, shelter, transportation and other necessities for a reference family of two adults and two children. The square root of economic family size is the equivalence scale used to adjust the MBM thresholds for other family sizes. This adjustment for different family sizes reflects the fact that an economic family's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases.

The Northern Market Basket Measure (MBM-N), developed by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) and Statistics Canada in partnership with territorial governments and national Indigenous organizations, refers to the measure of low income based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living in the territories. The threshold represents the costs of specified qualities and quantities of food, clothing, transportation, shelter and other expenses for the reference family of the MBM-N. For Yukon and the Northwest Territories, the reference family composes two adults and two children. For Nunavut, the reference family consists of five people (two adults and three children). The square root of economic family size is the equivalence scale used to adjust the Northern MBM thresholds for other family sizes.

For some families in Nunavut, the threshold includes an additional component called the inuusiqattiarluk component. This additional component is only applied to those families that have at least one person with Indigenous identity. The Northern MBM data for Nunavut reflects the methodology as described in the discussion paper 'Construction of a Northern Market Basket Measure of poverty for Nunavut' released on June 21, 2023.

The income measure used to compare against the MBM thresholds is the disposable income for the MBM (EfDIMBM\_2018). Persons with income that is below this low-income line are considered to be in poverty.

Caution should be used when applying low-income concepts to certain geographic areas or to certain populations. The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing), economies based on sharing and consumption from own production (such as product from hunting, farming or fishing), differences in cost of living and expenditure patterns, challenges in collection such as non-response and incomplete enumeration of reserves must be considered when interpreting low-income statistics.

This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons in poverty or to classify the population. The poverty rate is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that is below the MBM thresholds.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
0	Not in poverty	331,584	33,283,256
1	In poverty	30,267	3,038,784

8	Not available	64	6,437
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

**MRKINC - Income: Market income** Quantitative**Field:** 69      **Size:** 8      **Position:** 154-161

**Description:** Refers to the sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

For 2021 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2020.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2020. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

**TOTINC - Income: Total income** Quantitative**Field:** 99      **Size:** 8      **Position:** 205-212

**Description:** Total income refers to receipts from certain sources (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind), before income taxes and deductions, during the reference period. The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

- employment income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities)
- income from investment sources, such as dividends and interest on bonds, accounts, guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds
- income from employer and personal pension sources, such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)
- other regular cash income, such as child support payments received, spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships
- income from government sources, such as social assistance, child benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, Old Age Security benefits, COVID-19 benefits, Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

- one-time receipts, such as lottery winnings, gambling winnings, cash inheritances, lump sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals
- capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income
- employer's contributions to registered pension plans, Canada Pension Plan, Quebec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance
- voluntary inter-household transfers, imputed rent, goods and services produced for barter, and goods produced for own consumption.

For the 2021 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2020.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2020. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

**TOTINC\_AT - Income: After-tax income** Quantitative

**Field:** 100                    **Size:** 8                    **Position:** 213-220

**Description:** After-tax income refers to total income less income taxes during the reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

For 2021 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2020.

See variables TotInc and IncTax.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2020. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

## Families and family composition

### CF\_RP - Census family reference person

Qualitative

**Field:**

12

**Size:**

1

**Position:**

42

**Description:**

Census family reference person. There is one reference person per family. In a couple census family, with or without children, the spouse or partner who is listed first on the questionnaire is the reference person. In a one-parent census family, the parent is the reference person.

**Reported for:**

Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	Census family reference person	102,636	10,302,372	
2	Other census family member	190,992	19,172,349	
3	Person not in a census family	68,287	6,853,756	
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

### CFSTAT - Household living arrangements of person

Qualitative

**Field:**

13

**Size:**

2

**Position:**

43-44

**Description:**

Household living arrangements of person, simple version.

**Reported for:**

Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	Married spouse or common-law partner without children	85,278	8,559,191	
2	Married spouse or common-law partner with children	84,951	8,528,010	
3	Parent in a one-parent family	16,410	1,647,132	
4	Child of a couple	78,695	7,900,134	
5	Child of a parent in a one-parent family	25,096	2,519,045	
6	Person living alone	43,953	4,410,678	
7	Person not in a census family, living with non-relatives only	13,946	1,400,047	In a census family household or in a non-census family household
8	Person not in a census family, living with relatives	8,008	803,972	In a census family household or in a non-census family household

88	Not available	5,578	560,269
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

**CFSTRUCT - Census family structure** Qualitative**Field:** 14 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 45**Description:** Census family structure, simple version.**Reported for:** Persons in census families

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Couple without children	85,278	8,559,191	
2	Couple with children	163,646	16,428,144	
3	One-parent family	41,506	4,166,177	
8	Not available	5,578	560,269	
9	Not applicable	65,907	6,614,696	Persons not in census families
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**EF\_RP - Economic family reference person** Qualitative**Field:** 23 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 57**Description:** Economic family reference person. There is one reference person per family. The reference person is the first married spouse, common-law partner or parent listed in one of the census families within the economic family, or if there is no census family, it is the economic family member aged 15 or older who is listed first on the questionnaire (after reordering of persons in the household according to variable PERSNO).**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Economic family reference person	101,143	10,152,349	
2	Economic family member other than the reference person	201,688	20,246,397	
3	Person not in an economic family	59,084	5,929,731	
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

## Households

### HHMAINP - Person responsible for household payments

Qualitative

**Field:**

37

**Size:**

1

**Position:**

111

**Description:**

This variable indicates whether the person is or is not a household maintainer. All household maintainers are assigned a maintainer number which is determined by the order in which the respondent lists the persons on the questionnaire.

In order for a person identified as being responsible for the household payments to be considered as a household maintainer, that person must be 15 years of age or older and be related to Person 1 in terms other than as an employee (or as an employee's family member).

Note: The first household maintainer is also known as the primary household maintainer, PRIHM.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
0	Person is not responsible for household payments	69,748	7,001,841
1	Person is responsible for household payments	232,893	23,376,345
9	Not applicable	59,274	5,950,291
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

### PRIHM - Primary household maintainer

Qualitative

**Field:**

85

**Size:**

1

**Position:**

184

**Description:**

This variable identifies the first person in the household identified as being a household maintainer. In the case of a household where two or more people are listed as household maintainers, the first person listed is chosen as the main household maintainer.

The order of the persons in a household is determined by the order in which the respondent lists the persons on the questionnaire. Generally, an adult is listed first followed, if applicable, by that person's spouse or common-law partner and by their children. The order does not necessarily correspond to the proportion of household payments made by the person.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
0	Person is not primary household maintainer	212,126	21,294,376

1	Person is primary household maintainer	149,789	15,034,101
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

**Dwelling: Housing and shelter cost****BEDRM - Bedrooms** Both qualitative and quantitative**Field:** 9      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 38

**Description:** Refers to rooms in a private dwelling that are designed mainly for sleeping purposes even if they are now used for other purposes, such as guest rooms and television rooms. Also included are rooms used as bedrooms now, even if they were not originally built as bedrooms, such as bedrooms in a finished basement. Bedrooms exclude rooms designed for another use during the day such as dining rooms and living rooms even if they may be used for sleeping purposes at night. By definition, one-room private dwellings such as bachelor or studio apartments have zero bedrooms.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	No bedroom	1,830	183,724
1	1 bedroom	28,778	2,888,183
2	2 bedrooms	72,744	7,300,254
3	3 bedrooms	128,677	12,915,711
4	4 bedrooms	88,018	8,836,321
5	5 bedrooms or more	41,491	4,166,423
8	Not available	377	37,861
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**BUILT - Period of construction** Qualitative**Field:** 11      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 40-41

**Description:** Refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed. This refers to the period in which the building was originally built, not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	1945 or before	31,571	3,168,070
2	1946 to 1960	35,422	3,554,800
3	1961 to 1970	38,481	3,862,062
4	1971 to 1980	57,594	5,781,184

5	1981 to 1990	48,159	4,833,807
6	1991 to 1995	22,880	2,296,638
7	1996 to 2000	22,834	2,292,467
8	2001 to 2005	26,874	2,698,014
9	2006 to 2010	27,589	2,769,729
10	2011 to 2015	25,163	2,526,551
11	2016 to 2021	24,803	2,490,391
88	Not available	545	54,764
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**CONDO - Condominium status** Qualitative

**Field:** 19 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 53

**Description:** Refers to whether the private dwelling is part of a condominium development. A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land and common elements are held in joint ownership with others.

Dwellings that are in the process of becoming registered condominiums are included as condominiums.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
0	Not condominium	318,620	31,981,872
1	Condominium	43,070	4,324,005
8	Not available	225	22,600
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**DTYPE - Structural type of dwelling** Qualitative

**Field:** 22 **Size:** 1 **Position:** 56

**Description:** Structural type of dwelling. This represents the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single-detached house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	Single-detached house	215,091	21,592,905	
2	Apartment	96,347	9,667,699	Apartment or flat in a duplex, apartment in a building that has five or more storeys, apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys
3	Other dwelling	50,097	5,029,704	Semi-detached house, row house, other single-attached house, mobile home, other movable dwelling
8	Not available	380	38,168	
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

<b>FCOND - Condominium fees</b>	Quantitative
<b>Field:</b> 29	<b>Size:</b> 8 <b>Position:</b> 86-93
<b>Description:</b>	Refers to monthly payments for maintenance, replacement of common elements and various condominium services.
	This variable is reported for private households in owner-occupied dwellings that are not located on an agricultural operation operated by a member of the household; the dwelling must also be part of a condominium.
	Value ranges from 1 to the maximum amount on the file.
	The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to tenant-occupied dwelling, owner-occupied dwelling not part of a condominium, dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, farm dwelling.
	Otherwise, this variable is always positive and is a rounded value of the monthly payments. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.
<b>Reported for:</b>	Persons in private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings which form part of a condominium development

<b>HCORENEED_IND - Housing core need indicator</b>	Both qualitative and quantitative
<b>Field:</b> 35	<b>Size:</b> 3 <b>Position:</b> 106-108
<b>Description:</b>	A household is in core housing need if its housing fails to meet at least one of three standards established for housing adequacy, suitability, and affordability, and if its income

before taxes is at or below the appropriate community-and-bedroom-specific income threshold.

**Reported for:** Private households in non-farm dwellings

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
0	Not in core need	321,549	32,274,611
100	In core need	26,867	2,698,123
888	Not available	13,499	1,355,743
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

#### NOS - Housing suitability

Qualitative

**Field:** 76                    **Size:** 1                    **Position:** 172

**Description:** Refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS); that is, whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. A household is deemed to be living in suitable accommodations if its dwelling has enough bedrooms, as calculated using the NOS.

Housing suitability and the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) were developed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) through consultations with provincial housing agencies.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
0	Not suitable	34,635	3,477,799
1	Suitable	327,280	32,850,678
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

#### PRESMORTG - Mortgage, presence of

Qualitative

**Field:** 84                    **Size:** 1                    **Position:** 183

**Description:** Refers to whether an owner household makes regular mortgage or loan payments for their dwelling.

This variable is reported for private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households in owner-occupied private dwellings

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	Without mortgage	85,051	8,537,513
1	With mortgage	174,307	17,497,530
8	Not available	45	4,527
9	Not applicable	102,512	10,288,906 Rented dwelling, 'dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band' and farm dwelling
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**REPAIR - Dwelling condition** Qualitative

**Field:** 92      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 193

**Description:** Refers to whether the dwelling is in need of repairs. This does not include desirable remodeling or additions.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	Regular maintenance needed	247,283	24,822,345
2	Minor repairs are needed	92,247	9,259,122
3	Major repairs needed	22,385	2,247,011
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**ROOM - Rooms** Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 93      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 194-195

**Description:** Refers to enclosed areas within a private dwelling which are finished and suitable for year round living. The number of rooms in a private dwelling includes kitchens, bedrooms and finished rooms in the attic or basement. The number of rooms in a private dwelling excludes bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes. Partially divided rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g., L-shaped dining-room and living-room arrangements).

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
1	1 room	1,280	128,493

2	2 rooms	9,673	971,203
3	3 rooms	26,584	2,668,611
4	4 rooms	44,534	4,469,384
5	5 rooms	53,831	5,403,031
6	6 rooms	51,088	5,128,562
7	7 rooms	48,612	4,879,640
8	8 rooms	45,433	4,560,613
9	9 rooms	29,992	3,010,610
10	10 rooms	25,572	2,566,929
11	11 rooms or more	25,316	2,541,400
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**SHELCO - Shelter cost**

Quantitative

**Field:** 94**Size:** 4**Position:** 196-199

**Description:** Shelter cost refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households that own or rent their dwelling.

Shelter costs for owner households include, where applicable, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.

For renter households, shelter costs include, where applicable, the rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.

Shelter costs for households living in a dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band include, where applicable, include the monthly use or occupancy payment, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.

This variable is reported for private households in owner or tenant occupied dwellings that are not located on an agricultural operation operated by a member of the household.

Value ranges from 0 to the maximum amount on the file.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

**STIR\_GRP - Shelter-cost-to-income ratio, groups**

Qualitative

**Field:** 96**Size:** 1**Position:** 202**Description:** Classification of shelter-cost-to-income ratio by groups.

Shelter-cost-to-income ratio refers to the proportion of average total income of household which is spent on shelter costs.

The shelter-cost-to-income ratio is calculated by dividing the average monthly shelter costs by the average monthly total household income and multiplying the result by 100.

This variable is calculated for private households living in owned or rented dwellings who reported a total household income greater than zero. This variable is calculated for private households living in a dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band who reported a total household income greater than zero. Households in dwellings located on an agricultural operation operated by a member of the household are excluded.

**Reported for:** Private households in non-farm dwellings

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	Less than 30%	297,551	29,866,086
1	30% or more	63,210	6,346,515
9	Not applicable	1,154	115,876
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**SUBSIDY - Subsidized housing**

Qualitative

**Field:** 97**Size:** 1**Position:** 203**Description:** Refers to whether a renter household lives in a dwelling that is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.

This variable is reported for private households in tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households in tenant-occupied private dwellings

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted Includes</b>
0	Not subsidized	90,974	9,130,361
1	Subsidized	10,538	1,058,078
8	Not available	1,045	104,995

9	Not applicable	259,358	26,035,043	Owned farm dwelling, Owner-occupied dwelling and dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477	

**TENUR - Tenure** Qualitative**Field:** 98      **Size:** 1      **Position:** 204

**Description:** Refers to whether the household owns or rents their private dwelling. The private dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium. A household is considered to own their dwelling if some member of the household owns the dwelling even if it is not fully paid for, for example if there is a mortgage or some other claim on it. A household is considered to rent their dwelling if no member of the household owns the dwelling. A household is considered to rent that dwelling even if the dwelling is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative.

For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on Indian reserves or settlements does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category, households living in a dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, has been created and is available as a category in this classification.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted Includes
1	Owner	259,358	26,035,043
2	Renter; or Dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band	102,512	10,288,906
8	Not available	45	4,527
	<b>Total</b>	361,915	36,328,477

**VALUE - Value (owner estimated)** Quantitative**Field:** 101      **Size:** 8      **Position:** 221-228

**Description:** Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the asset were to be sold.

In the context of dwelling, it refers to the value of the entire dwelling, including the value of the land it is on and of any other structure, such as a garage, which is on the property. If the dwelling is located in a building which contains several dwellings, or a combination of residential and business premises, all of which the household owns, the value is estimated as a portion of the market value that applies only to the dwelling in which the household resides.

This variable is reported for owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

The amount ranges from 1 to the maximum amount on the file.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable. Otherwise, this variable is always positive and each member of a dwelling is assigned the same value. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households in owner-occupied private dwellings

## Geography

**CMA - Census metropolitan area or census agglomeration of current residence (2021)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 18      **Size:** 3      **Position:** 50-52

**Description:** Refers to the census metropolitan area (CMA), census agglomeration (CA), or non-CMA/CA of current residence (on May 11, 2021).

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
462	Montréal	41,978	4,202,493	
535	Toronto	61,094	6,134,913	
825	Calgary	14,589	1,467,583	
835	Edmonton	13,880	1,396,261	
933	Vancouver	25,884	2,600,855	
999	Other census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations and other geographies	204,490	20,526,372	Persons not living in selected census metropolitan areas
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477	

**PR - Province or territory of current residence (2021)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 81      **Size:** 2      **Position:** 177-178

**Description:** Refers to the province or territory of current residence (on May 11, 2021).

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
10	Newfoundland and Labrador	5,012	502,098	
11	Prince Edward Island	1,497	150,482	
12	Nova Scotia	9,561	955,857	
13	New Brunswick	7,580	759,195	
24	Quebec	82,992	8,308,479	
35	Ontario	139,734	14,031,754	
46	Manitoba	12,947	1,307,187	

47	Saskatchewan	10,985	1,103,201
48	Alberta	41,530	4,177,717
59	British Columbia	48,924	4,915,941
70	Northern Canada	1,153	116,566 Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
<b>Total</b>		361,915	36,328,477

**Identifier**

**CF\_ID - Census Family unique identifier** Identification

**Field:** 3                   **Size:** 8                   **Position:** 14-21

**Description:** Census Family unique identifier

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**EF\_ID - Economic Family unique identifier** Identification

**Field:** 2                   **Size:** 7                   **Position:** 7-13

**Description:** Economic Family unique identifier

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**HH\_ID - Household unique identifier** Identification

**Field:** 1                   **Size:** 6                   **Position:** 1-6

**Description:** Household unique identifier

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**PP\_ID - Person unique identifier** Identification

**Field:** 4                   **Size:** 10                   **Position:** 22-31

**Description:** Person unique identifier

**Weighting**

<b>WEIGHT - Individuals weighting factor</b>	Weight
<b>Field:</b> 106	<b>Size:</b> 16
<b>Description:</b>	Individuals weighting factor
<hr/>	
<b>WT1 - Replicate PUMF weight</b>	Weight
<b>Field:</b> 107	<b>Size:</b> 16
<b>Description:</b>	Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.
<hr/>	
<b>WT2 - Replicate PUMF weight</b>	Weight
<b>Field:</b> 108	<b>Size:</b> 16
<b>Description:</b>	Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.
<hr/>	
<b>WT3 - Replicate PUMF weight</b>	Weight
<b>Field:</b> 109	<b>Size:</b> 16
<b>Description:</b>	Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.
<hr/>	
<b>WT4 - Replicate PUMF weight</b>	Weight
<b>Field:</b> 110	<b>Size:</b> 16
<b>Description:</b>	Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.
<hr/>	
<b>WT5 - Replicate PUMF weight</b>	Weight
<b>Field:</b> 111	<b>Size:</b> 16
<b>Description:</b>	Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.
<hr/>	
<b>WT6 - Replicate PUMF weight</b>	Weight
<b>Field:</b> 112	<b>Size:</b> 16
<b>Description:</b>	Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

**WT7 - Replicate PUMF weight** Weight

**Field:** 113                   **Size:** 16                   **Position:** 346-361

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

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**WT8 - Replicate PUMF weight** Weight

**Field:** 114                   **Size:** 16                   **Position:** 362-377

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

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**WT9 - Replicate PUMF weight** Weight

**Field:** 115                   **Size:** 16                   **Position:** 378-393

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

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**WT10 - Replicate PUMF weight** Weight

**Field:** 116                   **Size:** 16                   **Position:** 394-409

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

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**WT11 - Replicate PUMF weight** Weight

**Field:** 117                   **Size:** 16                   **Position:** 410-425

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

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**WT12 - Replicate PUMF weight** Weight

**Field:** 118                   **Size:** 16                   **Position:** 426-441

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

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**WT13 - Replicate PUMF weight** Weight

**Field:** 119                   **Size:** 16                   **Position:** 442-457

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

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**WT14 - Replicate PUMF weight** Weight**Field:** 120      **Size:** 16      **Position:** 458-473**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

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**WT15 - Replicate PUMF weight** Weight**Field:** 121      **Size:** 16      **Position:** 474-489**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

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**WT16 - Replicate PUMF weight** Weight**Field:** 122      **Size:** 16      **Position:** 490-505**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

## **Chapter 4 – Sampling method, estimation and data quality**

This chapter provides notes on sampling, estimation and quality of the data related to the Hierarchical Public Use Microdata File (PUMF). It includes the following sections:

- A. Sampling method
- B. Estimation
- C. Data reliability

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

### **A Sampling method**

#### **A.1 Target population**

The target population of the Hierarchical PUMF is the same as the target population for the 2021 Census long-form. It represents the entire population who lived in Canada on the survey's reference date. Specifically, the 2021 Census long-form questionnaire targeted the total population usually living in Canada in private dwellings, in the provinces and territories. The target population includes persons who live on Indigenous reserves and in other Indigenous settlements, permanent residents, non-permanent residents such as refugee claimants, holders of work or study permits, and members of their families living with them. The reference date for the 2021 Census long-form is May 11, 2021.

Excluded from the target population are residents of incompletely enumerated Indigenous reserves, persons living in collective dwellings, Canadian citizens living abroad, and full-time members of the Canadian Forces stationed outside Canada. Also excluded are foreign residents such as representatives of a foreign government assigned to an embassy, high commission or other diplomatic mission in Canada, members of the armed forces of another country stationed in Canada, and residents of another country who are visiting Canada temporarily.

#### **A.2 Sample design**

The sample for the Hierarchical PUMF was selected using a two-phase sampling plan applied to the sample of census long-form responding households. For the first phase, the sample of census long-form respondents was split into three parts, each representative of the country as a whole. Those parts were used as a survey frame to select the different census long-form PUMF samples. The first frame was used to select the Individuals File records. The second frame was used to select the Hierarchical File records. The third frame was used to select records for a public use microdata file intended to do international comparisons. In the second phase, the records for the Hierarchical PUMF were selected from the second of the three frames. The Hierarchical PUMF sample size represents 1% of households in the target population, which is 361,915 individuals in 149,789 households.

##### **A.2.a Sampling starting point: Census long-form respondent households**

The Hierarchical File sample is drawn from the census long-form selected households that are part of the target population and responded to the survey. The sample was selected using a single phase plan. Approximately one in four households were selected for the long-form sample. The final response rate for the 2021 Census long-form was 95.7%, slightly lower than the 96.9% response rate observed in 2016.

Final census long-form weights vary between 1 and 20. For a responding household, this weight indicates the number of Canadian households it represents. Similarly, this weight also indicates for a person in a responding household the number of Canadian individuals it represents.

### **A.2.b First phase of sampling**

To select the first phase sample for the Hierarchical File, the census long-form responding households were sorted by province or territory of residence, number of usual residents in the household, census metropolitan area, census division, census tract and dissemination area. Following this sorting, responding households were systematically split into three parts.

This is equivalent to drawing a systematic sample of the households answering the long-form questionnaire. In order for the selected households to represent the entire target population, their weight was recalculated by dividing the final weight of the detailed questionnaire by the first-phase sampling fraction.

### **A.2.c Second phase of sampling**

In the second phase of sampling, a sample of households was drawn from the first-phase sample using a systematic sample design with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the size in question is the weight resulting from the first phase. The goal was to have a self-weighting (i.e., equal weight) sample comprising 1% of the target population. A self-weighting sample is desirable because it gives a uniform representation of the target population.

To select the sample, the records are first sorted according to certain variables to ensure a good representation of the target population. These variables are:

1. Province or territory of residence;
2. Census metropolitan area;
3. Urban-rural indicator;
4. Household size;
5. Census family reference person indicator (CF\_RP);
6. Age: 0 to 15 years old, 16 to 35 years old, 36 to 65 years old and 66 years old or older;
7. Visible minority indicator;
8. Ethnicity: British, French, other Canadian North American, European, Asian, multiple origins, other simple origins;
9. Labour force indicator;
10. Highest level of education.

The sample is selected systematically with a sampling interval of 100.01 and a random start between 0 and 100.01. The probability of selecting a household is proportional to its selection weighting factor determined during the first phase of sampling.

Once the complete sample is drawn, the final weight of the Hierarchical File (the 'WEIGHT' variable) is calculated for each individual in the sample. It is equal to the individual's first phase weight divided by the second phase selection probability. Individuals selected then have a weight of about 100 on the file (the exact weights vary from province to province due to a small adjustment so that the sum of all weight factors of the selected records corresponds to the published number of individuals from the target universe). The sample size is 1% of the population and the file contains 149,789 households including a total of 361,915 records.

## B Estimation

### B.1 Weighting

The microdata file contains a record for each unit selected in the PUMF sample. A certain number of characteristics (described in Chapter 1) are given for each record. Each of these records represents a number of other individuals in the target population of the census long-form that are not in the PUMF sample. This is reflected in the estimation process variable called 'WEIGHT,' which is the weighting factor for each individual unit. It is the number of units in the population represented by each selected unit in the sample. The WEIGHT value may be the same or different from one selected unit to another, depending on the province of residence.

To obtain estimates that describe the population, the weighting factor must be used. For example, to estimate the number of persons who speak Chinese at home in Canada, it is necessary to sum WEIGHT for all records having this characteristic on the file. Results based on this strategy are called 'weighted estimation results' or simply 'weighted results'.

**Note:** Users must refrain from publishing unweighted estimates and from conducting analyses based on unweighted data from the file because the unweighted results do not represent the population but only describe the sample. They must also make sure to exclude values of study variables that are not applicable or not available from their calculations because those values might be considered as valid observed values by the statistical software when they are not. For example, values such as 99,999,999 or 88,888,888 for a numeric (or quantitative) variable would be interpreted as valid observed values but should be considered as nominal values indicating these values are not usable in estimation.

Because of the methodology used to protect the confidentiality of respondents, some variables are not available for some individuals. ***For a number of variables, the overall number of records impacted is not negligible, which can compromise the quality of estimates produced with the PUMF.***

### B.2 Usual estimators

The microdata file contains two types of variables: numeric (or quantitative) variables, such as income, and nominal (or qualitative) variables, such as mother tongue. There are several common estimators used for the two types of variables. They are presented in the next sections.

#### B.2.a Nominal or qualitative variables

##### B.2.a.1 Estimator of a total

At the sample level, a total for one geographical area is obtained by counting the records that have the characteristics sought in the area. This unweighted total may be used to study the sample, but not the population.

The total at the population level is estimated by summing the weight of the records that have the characteristics sought in the area. This weighted sample total is a proper estimate of the population total.

##### Example 1:

The goal is to estimate the total number of individuals living in the Edmonton census metropolitan area (CMA) who were living in British Columbia 5 years ago.

First, we identify the records that satisfy the conditions CMA = 835, PR5 = 59 on the file. We accordingly obtain a total of 183 records that satisfy the condition. Secondly, we estimate the population total by summing up the 'WEIGHT' of the 183 records. The estimate of the population total is 18,409.

### **B.2.a.2 Estimator of a proportion**

A proportion can be defined as a ratio of two totals, where the numerator is a total on a subset of the individuals targeted by the denominator.

A weighted estimate of a proportion is obtained by estimating both the numerator total and the denominator total and by calculating the ratio of the two quantities. Note that the denominator may represent all the individuals in a geographic area or a subset of the individuals within a geographic area.

#### **Example 2:**

In this example, the denominator targets all individuals in a geographic area.

We want to estimate the proportion of immigrants among the individuals living in the Montréal CMA. First, we identify the records that satisfy the condition IMMSTAT = 2 and CMA = 462 on the file, as well as the records that satisfy the condition CMA = 462. Second, we calculate the two corresponding weighted totals. Finally, the ratio of the two totals is the estimated proportion of immigrants among the individuals living in the Montréal CMA.

The estimated proportion is  $960,672.89/4,202,493.39 = 0.2286$ , which means that around 23% of the individuals in the Montréal CMA are immigrants.

#### **Example 3:**

In this example, the denominator targets a subset of the records in a geographic area.

We want to estimate, out of all rented households in the Vancouver CMA, the proportion whose shelter cost is less than or equal to \$1,000. In this case, the numerator is the weighted total of records satisfying the condition CMA = 933, TENUR = 2, SHELCO <= 1000 and PRIHM = 1 (to select households). The denominator is the weighted total of records satisfying CMA = 933, TENUR = 2 and PRIHM = 1.

We obtain  $88,222.47/394,087.17 = 0.2239$ , which means approximately 22.39% of rented households in Vancouver have a shelter cost of less than or equal to \$1,000.

### **B.2.a.3 Estimator of a ratio**

In this section, we are interested in estimating the ratio of two quantities, which could be two totals or two proportions. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the estimated totals to appear respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other. To estimate the ratio of two proportions, obtain the estimated proportions to be used respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other.

## **B.2.b Numeric or quantitative variables**

### **B.2.b.1 Estimator of a total**

At the sample level, a total of a numeric variable for a given area is obtained by summing up the values of the variable for records that have the characteristics sought in the area of interest. The estimated total at the population level is obtained by multiplying ‘WEIGHT’ with the value of the variable of interest for each record in the area and by summing up the result of the product. If estimation of a population total for a subset of individuals within an area is sought, all calculations must be restricted to the individuals who are in this subset.

### **B.2.b.2 Estimator of an average**

To estimate the average of a variable in a given geographic area, ‘WEIGHT’ is multiplied by the given value of the variable for the sample records that belong to the area, the results are totalled, and the total is divided by the sum of the ‘WEIGHT’ values for the sample units in the area. If estimation of the average of a variable

for a subset of the individuals in a given area is sought, it is necessary to multiply 'WEIGHT' by the given value of the variable for the sample records that belong to the subset in question, total the results and divide this total by the sum of the 'WEIGHT' values for the sample units that are in the subset.

#### **Example 4:**

We want to estimate the average total income of census families in Quebec. In the calculation of the numerator, only census family members are kept (i.e. we exclude records with CF\_RP =3) where TOTINC is not '88888888' or '99999999', in the province of Quebec (PR = 24). Then, TOTINC is summed up within each census family (i.e. having the same CF\_ID). The 'WEIGHT' is then multiplied by the census family income. Lastly, sum all census family incomes. To estimate the average, the numerator (or estimated total income) is divided by the sum of 'WEIGHT' for census families satisfying the same condition in Quebec (i.e. for PR, TOTINC, CF\_ID and CF\_RP).

The result obtained is:  $\$269,165,824,429/2,323,195 = \$115,860$ , which means the average total income of census families in Quebec is around \$115,860.

#### **B.2.b.3 Estimator of a ratio**

A ratio can be defined as the division of two amounts, which could be two totals or two averages. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the estimated totals to appear respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other. To estimate the ratio of two averages, obtain the estimated averages to be used respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other.

### **C Data reliability**

Since the microdata file is a sample of 'units' among the census long-form respondents, there is not necessarily perfect agreement between the estimates established from the microdata file and the results based on the population as a whole. Any observed difference is attributable to two types of intrinsic errors: sampling error and non-sampling error.

#### **C.1 Sampling error**

The sampling error is an error attributable to the fact that only a sample of the population is used to produce the estimates. Different samples would have yielded different estimates. These differences are represented by the sampling variability. The procedure for estimating the sampling variability is described in the next section.

#### **C.2 Estimation of the sampling variability**

A frequently used measure to determine the degree of variability due to sampling is the standard error. This is simply defined as the square root of the variance of the estimator.

The sample design must be taken into account in computing the sampling error. The microdata file does not contain all the necessary information on the design to estimate this sampling error. Instead, we propose using an approximate method called the 'dependent random groups method,' which is described in detail in Chapter 2 of the book *Introduction to Variance Estimation*<sup>1</sup>. The method is easy to apply, however one of its drawbacks is that it tends to overestimate the sampling error for small estimates, resulting in a conservative procedure for testing significant differences. Added for 2021 is a Fay adjustment that is applied to the method to address issues of empty domains within groups.

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

The principle of the method is as follows.

The PUMF sample is divided into 16 non-independent random groups (or non-overlapping random groups). Each group is representative of the population but is about 16 times smaller than the full sample. These groups can be identified using the replicate weighting factors WT1, WT2 ..., WT16 on the microdata file.

Using each of the replicate weighting factors, it is possible to compute 16 group estimates. The sampling error is estimated based on these 16 estimates.

The targeted estimate must first be obtained as in Section B.2 using all records in the sample. Then, the following calculations are required:

- (1) Calculate the same estimate based on each of the 16 groups, i.e., using each of the 16 replicate weighting factors instead of 'WEIGHT'. The estimates are usually different but are all based on the same sampling design. Since the original sample was broken down into 16 groups, the number of records in each group is limited and some groups may be empty with respect to certain characteristics. In this case, use zero as the estimate for the group. To account for some groups being empty, for 2021, an adjustment factor has been applied to the replicate weights. As applying this adjustment factor to the replicate weights will provide an initial under-estimation of the variance, another adjustment is used in (4) to compensate for it.
- (2) Calculate the average of the 16 estimates.
- (3) Calculate the sum of the squared deviations between the group estimates and the average obtained in (2).
- (4) Divide the number obtained in (3) by 35 and<sup>2</sup> extract the square root of the result. The result is an estimate of the standard error of the targeted estimate.
- (5) If desired, divide the number obtained in (4) by the targeted estimate. The result is the coefficient of variation.
- (6) One can calculate a confidence interval that would be accurate 19 times out of 20 by subtracting 2 times the standard error from the targeted estimate for the lower bound and by adding 2 times the standard error to the targeted estimate for the upper bound.

#### **Example 5:**

We want to find the standard error of the estimate obtained in example 1. We have already estimated that there are 18 409 individuals living in the Edmonton CMA who were living in British Columbia 5 years ago. The different estimates by group are:

Group 1	22,443	Group 9	17,525
Group 2	16,911	Group 10	18,140
Group 3	18,755	Group 11	19,369
Group 4	16,296	Group 12	16,911
Group 5	15,681	Group 13	19,369
Group 6	12,608	Group 14	24,286
Group 7	18,140	Group 15	18,755
Group 8	20,599	Group 16	18,755

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<sup>2</sup> This value (35) is calculated from  $(240/35)*(1/240)$ , where 240/35 is a variance adjustment factor used to compensate for under-estimation incurred by the weight perturbation when calculating the replicate weights. The 1/240 comes from 16 multiplied by 15, or the number of groups multiplied by one less than the number of groups.

The average of these 16 estimates is 18,409. The squared deviations are:

Group 1	16,270,078	Group 9	780,669
Group 2	2,244,607	Group 10	72,311
Group 3	119,535	Group 11	922,340
Group 4	4,464,126	Group 12	2,244,607
Group 5	7,439,226	Group 13	922,340
Group 6	33,648,439	Group 14	34,545,692
Group 7	72,311	Group 15	119,535
Group 8	4,794,692	Group 16	119,535

The sum of the squared deviations is 108,780,043. Dividing this number by 35 and extracting the square root gives us 1,763. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 1,763. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (14,883, 21,935).

#### **Example 6:**

We want to find the standard error of the estimate obtained in example 2. We found that 22.86% of the individuals in the Montréal CMA are immigrants.

Group 1	23.04%	Group 9	22.51%
Group 2	22.39%	Group 10	22.39%
Group 3	23.12%	Group 11	22.20%
Group 4	22.72%	Group 12	22.51%
Group 5	23.00%	Group 13	22.71%
Group 6	22.80%	Group 14	23.23%
Group 7	22.87%	Group 15	23.23%
Group 8	23.51%	Group 16	23.53%

The average of these 16 estimates is 22.86%.

The squared deviations are:

Group 1	0.0003%	Group 9	0.0012%
Group 2	0.0022%	Group 10	0.0022%
Group 3	0.0007%	Group 11	0.0044%
Group 4	0.0002%	Group 12	0.0012%
Group 5	0.0002%	Group 13	0.0002%
Group 6	0.0000%	Group 14	0.0013%
Group 7	0.0000%	Group 15	0.0014%
Group 8	0.0042%	Group 16	0.0044%

The sum of the squared deviations is 0.0241%. Dividing this number by 35 and extracting the square root gives us 0.26%. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 0.26%. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (22.33%, 23.38%).

#### **Example 7:**

We want to find the standard error of the estimate obtained in example 3. We found that 22.39% of rented households in Vancouver have a shelter cost less than or equal to \$1,000. The different estimates by group are:

Group 1	22.65%	Group 9	20.77%
Group 2	23.60%	Group 10	21.72%
Group 3	21.99%	Group 11	22.16%
Group 4	21.21%	Group 12	21.70%
Group 5	21.39%	Group 13	22.26%
Group 6	22.92%	Group 14	23.84%
Group 7	23.29%	Group 15	22.11%
Group 8	24.42%	Group 16	22.17%

The average of these 16 estimates is 22.39%.

The squared deviations are:

Group 1	0.0007%	Group 9	0.0262%
Group 2	0.0148%	Group 10	0.0044%
Group 3	0.0016%	Group 11	0.0005%
Group 4	0.0139%	Group 12	0.0047%
Group 5	0.0100%	Group 13	0.0002%
Group 6	0.0029%	Group 14	0.0212%
Group 7	0.0081%	Group 15	0.0008%
Group 8	0.0412%	Group 16	0.0005%

The sum of the squared deviations is 0.1516%. Dividing this number by 35 and extracting the square root gives us 0.66%. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 0.66%. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (21.07%, 23.70%).

#### Example 8:

We want to find the standard error of the estimate obtained in example 4. We found that the average total income of census families in Quebec is around \$115,860. The different estimates by group are:

Group 1	115,307	Group 9	114,610
Group 2	114,492	Group 10	116,734
Group 3	118,146	Group 11	115,131
Group 4	115,281	Group 12	115,991
Group 5	117,319	Group 13	115,254
Group 6	115,221	Group 14	115,614
Group 7	115,243	Group 15	116,140
Group 8	117,265	Group 16	116,013

The average of these 16 estimates is \$115,860.

The squared deviations are:

Group 1	306,315	Group 9	1,562,911
Group 2	1,870,742	Group 10	763,254
Group 3	5,226,738	Group 11	530,917
Group 4	335,063	Group 12	17,039
Group 5	2,128,907	Group 13	367,522
Group 6	408,794	Group 14	60,339
Group 7	380,526	Group 15	78,160
Group 8	1,974,552	Group 16	23,334

The sum of the squared deviations is 16,035,113 . Dividing this number by 35 and extracting the square root gives us 677. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 677. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (114,506, 117,214).

### C.3 Generic SAS code to produce standard errors

We will give an example of a SAS code for producing estimates of standard error. Assume that you want to create a multi-dimensional data table for which you wish to obtain standard error estimates for the estimates found in each cell. For example, say you want to have a table giving the average total income of persons whose income is not nil, broken down by gender and *de facto* marital status.

We first read in the data from the PUMF flat file 'data\_donnees.dat' and save variables GENDER, MARSTH, TOTINC, WEIGHT, WT1, ..., WT16 in a SAS data set called ORIGINAL:

```

FILENAME orig "C:\data_donnees.dat";
DATA ORIGINAL;
INFILE orig LRECL=505 ;
INPUT
  WEIGHT 234-249
  WT1 250-265
  WT2 266-281
  WT3 282-297
  WT4 298-313
  WT5 314-329
  WT6 330-345
  WT7 346-361
  WT8 362-377
  WT9 378-393
  WT10 394-409
  WT11 410-425
  WT12 426-441
  WT13 442-457
  WT14 458-473
  WT15 474-489
  WT16 490-505
  MARSTH 150
  GENDER 96
  TOTINC 205-212
;
RUN;

```

Next, we obtain average total income estimates for each combination of MARSTH and GENDER using PROC MEANS. We use the WHERE statement to limit our source records to only those in our desired sub-population:

- Gender is available (GENDER ^= 8);
- Marital status is available (MARSTH ^= 8); and
- total income is available and non-zero (TOTINC NOT IN(0,88888888,99999999)).

```

PROC MEANS data = ORIGINAL NWAY NOPRINT;
  WHERE MARSTH ^= 8 AND GENDER ^= 8 AND TOTINC NOT IN (0,88888888,99999999);
  VAR TOTINC;
  WEIGHT WEIGHT;
  CLASS MARSTH GENDER;
  OUTPUT OUT=ESTIMATES(DROP = _TYPE_ _FREQ_) MEAN = TOTINC_MEAN;
RUN;

```

Next, we calculate estimates of average total income for each of the 16 replicate weights using a macro:

```
%MACRO get_group_estimates;
/*For each of the 16 replicate weights:*/
%DO i=1 %TO 16;
    /*obtain estimates of the mean total income*/
    PROC MEANS DATA = ORIGINAL NWAY NOPRINT;
        WHERE MARSTH ^= 8 AND GENDER ^= 8 AND TOTINC NOT IN
(0,88888888,99999999);
        VAR TOTINC;
        CLASS MARSTH GENDER;
        WEIGHT wt&i;
        OUTPUT OUT=GROUP&i(DROP = _TYPE_ _FREQ_) MEAN = TOT_MEAN&i;
    RUN;
    /*add them to the ESTIMATES table produced in the previous step*/
    DATA ESTIMATES;
        MERGE ESTIMATES GROUP&i;
        BY MARSTH GENDER;
    RUN;
%END;
%MEND;

%get_group_estimates;
```

Once we have the estimates for each group, we can obtain standard error estimates using a data step:

```
DATA DISPERSION;
SET ESTIMATES;
/*We create two arrays, one containing the group estimates we created in the last step, and one to
contain squared differences;
ARRAY EST {16} TOT_MEAN1 - TOT_MEAN16;
ARRAY SQ_DIFF {16} DIFF1 - DIFF16;
/*We use the first array to calculate the overall mean of the replicate weight estimates;
OVERALL_MEAN = MEAN(OF EST{*});
/*Then we calculate the squared differences and store them in the second array;
DO i = 1 TO 16;
    SQ_DIFF{i} = (EST{i} - OVERALL_MEAN)**2;
END;
/*We calculate the variance using the dependent random groups formula;
GROUPS_VARIANCE_EST = SUM(OF SQ_DIFF{*}) / 35;
/*The standard error is the square root of the variance;
STDERR = SQRT(GROUPS_VARIANCE_EST);
/*and a confidence interval;
LOWER = TOTINC_MEAN - 2 * STDERR;
UPPER = TOTINC_MEAN + 2 * STDERR;

KEEP MARSTH GENDER TOTINC_MEAN STDERR LOWER UPPER;
RUN;
```

The following PRINT procedure yields Table 1 provided the formats have been loaded in SAS beforehand:

```
PROC PRINT DATA=DISPERSION NOOBS LABEL;
VAR MARSTH GENDER TOTINC_MEAN STDERR LOWER UPPER;
```

```

LABEL TOTINC_MEAN = "Estimated total average income" STDERR = "Estimated Standard
Error" LOWER = "95% CI Lower Bound" UPPER = "95% CI Upper Bound";
FORMAT MARSTH MARSTH. GENDER GENDER. TOTINC_MEAN dollar8.0 LOWER dollar8.0
UPPER dollar8.0;
RUN;

```

**Table 1: Estimated total average income of persons with an income by marital status and gender**

Marital Status	Gender	Estimated total average income (\$)	Estimated Standard Error (\$)	95% CI Lower Bound (\$)	95% CI Upper Bound (\$)
Never Married	Women+	36,800	182	36,436	37,165
Never Married	Men+	38,257	247	37,762	38,751
Married	Women+	50,340	155	50,030	50,650
Married	Men+	79,104	526	78,052	80,155
Common Law	Women+	53,029	262	52,506	53,553
Common Law	Men+	69,260	520	68,220	70,300
Separated, Divorced or Widowed	Women+	48,119	296	47,528	48,710
Separated, Divorced or Widowed	Men+	60,061	562	58,936	61,185

#### C.4 Sample Stata code to produce standard error

We will give an example of a Stata code for producing standard errors. Assume that you want to create a multi-dimensional data table for which you wish to obtain a standard error for the estimates found in each cell. For example, you want to have a table giving the average total income of persons whose income is not nil, broken down by marital status and gender. Note that the following code was tested on STATA v17.0

```

*Clear STATA file from your computer memory;
drop _all
* The following line should contain the complete path and name of your raw data file
local dat_name "C:\data_donnees.dat"
* The following line should contain the path to your output '.dta' file
local dta_name "C:\data_donnees.dta"
* The following line should contain the path to the data dictionary file
local dct_name "C:\data_donnees.dct"
infile using "'dct_name'", using("dat_name") clear
* Exclude records where marital status is not available;
keep if marsth != 8
* Exclude records where gender is not available;
keep if gender != 8
* Only keep people who have income;
keep if totinc != 99999999 & totinc != 88888888 & totinc != 0
describe, short
* Calculate the weighted total income for each record;
generate t_inc = weight * totinc
gen t_wt1 = wt1 * totinc
gen t_wt2 = wt2 * totinc
gen t_wt3 = wt3 * totinc
gen t_wt4 = wt4 * totinc
gen t_wt5 = wt5 * totinc
gen t_wt6 = wt6 * totinc
gen t_wt7 = wt7 * totinc
gen t_wt8 = wt8 * totinc

```

```

gen t_wt9 = wt9 * totinc
gen t_wt10 = wt10 * totinc
gen t_wt11 = wt11 * totinc
gen t_wt12 = wt12 * totinc
gen t_wt13 = wt13 * totinc
gen t_wt14 = wt14 * totinc
gen t_wt15 = wt15 * totinc
gen t_wt16 = wt16 * totinc
* Sum the weighted total income by MARSTH and GENDER;
collapse (sum) weight wt1 wt2 wt3 wt4 wt5 wt6 wt7 wt8 wt9 wt10 wt11 wt12 wt13 wt14 wt15
wt16 t_inc t_wt1 t_wt2 t_wt3 t_wt4 t_wt5 t_wt6 t_wt7 t_wt8 t_wt9 t_wt10 t_wt11 t_wt12 t_wt13
t_wt14 t_wt15 t_wt16, by (marsth gender)
* The file now contains only 8 records;
* Calculate the mean total income for each group;
generate est_t = t_inc / weight if weight != 0
generate est_t1 = t_wt1 / wt1 if wt1 != 0
generate est_t2 = t_wt2 / wt2 if wt2 != 0
generate est_t3 = t_wt3 / wt3 if wt3 != 0
generate est_t4 = t_wt4 / wt4 if wt4 != 0
generate est_t5 = t_wt5 / wt5 if wt5 != 0
generate est_t6 = t_wt6 / wt6 if wt6 != 0
generate est_t7 = t_wt7 / wt7 if wt7 != 0
generate est_t8 = t_wt8 / wt8 if wt8 != 0
generate est_t9 = t_wt9 / wt9 if wt9 != 0
generate est_t10 = t_wt10 / wt10 if wt10 != 0
generate est_t11 = t_wt11 / wt11 if wt11 != 0
generate est_t12 = t_wt12 / wt12 if wt12 != 0
generate est_t13 = t_wt13 / wt13 if wt13 != 0
generate est_t14 = t_wt14 / wt14 if wt14 != 0
generate est_t15 = t_wt15 / wt15 if wt15 != 0
generate est_t16 = t_wt16 / wt16 if wt16 != 0
* Set the average to zero for groups with zero weights;
replace est_t = 0 if est_t == .
replace est_t1 = 0 if est_t1 == .
replace est_t2 = 0 if est_t2 == .
replace est_t3 = 0 if est_t3 == .
replace est_t4 = 0 if est_t4 == .
replace est_t5 = 0 if est_t5 == .
replace est_t6 = 0 if est_t6 == .
replace est_t7 = 0 if est_t7 == .
replace est_t8 = 0 if est_t8 == .
replace est_t9 = 0 if est_t9 == .
replace est_t10 = 0 if est_t10 == .
replace est_t11 = 0 if est_t11 == .
replace est_t12 = 0 if est_t12 == .
replace est_t13 = 0 if est_t13 == .
replace est_t14 = 0 if est_t14 == .
replace est_t15 = 0 if est_t15 == .
replace est_t16 = 0 if est_t16 == .
* Compute the mean estimation;
gen est_t1_t16 = ( est_t1 + est_t2 + est_t3 + est_t4 + est_t5 + est_t6 + est_t7 + est_t8 +
est_t9 + est_t10 + est_t11 + est_t12 + est_t13 + est_t14 + est_t15 + est_t16 ) / 16
* and the variance;
gen dev = ((est_t1 - est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t2 - est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t3 - est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t4
- est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t5 - est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t6 - est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t7 - est_t1_t16)^2 +

```

```
(est_t8 - est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t9 - est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t10 - est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t11 -
est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t12 - est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t13 - est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t14 - est_t1_t16)^2
+ (est_t15 - est_t1_t16)^2 + (est_t16 - est_t1_t16)^2) / 35
* The standard deviation is;
  gen se_t = sqrt( dev )
* Present the results;
  list marsh gender est_t se_t, clean noobs
```

### C.5 Non-sampling error

Sampling error is only one of the components of a survey's total error. Non-sampling error may also contribute to the total error. This type of error is introduced, for example, when non-response of a household is observed (non-response error), when there are reporting errors (response error), when a person is missed or counted more than once (coverage error), or at the time of coding, data capture or imputation (processing error). The estimation of sampling variability presented in the preceding sections takes into account the sampling error. It does not reflect inaccuracies present in the PUMF due to non-sampling errors.

## Chapter 5 – Other factors affecting data reliability

### A Adjustments to geographic areas

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

Web version: <https://geosuite.statcan.gc.ca/geosuite/en/index>

Downloadable version: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/geo/aip-pia/attribute-attribs/index2021-eng.cfm?year=2021>

### B Household size

To protect the confidentiality of respondents in this microdata file, procedures were applied to guard against the possibility of associating a large household size with an identifiable individual. As a result, the number of records (persons) per household has been limited to seven; therefore, any household size of seven should be interpreted as being a household of size 'seven or more.' Household person records in excess of seven were omitted from the dataset. Also, users should be aware that this record suppression may impact the size of the economic families and census families residing within these households. In some rare cases, contrary to their respective definitions, this record suppression has created census families and economic families containing one individual.

### C Population counts based on usual place of residence

The population counts shown here for a particular area represent the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on May 11, 2021. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on May 11, 2021 and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as persons considered as 'non-permanent residents' (see Section D below). In most areas, there is little difference between the number of usual residents and the number of people staying in the area on May 11, 2021. For certain places, however, such as tourist or vacation areas, or areas including large work camps, the number of people staying in the area at any particular time could significantly exceed the number of usual residents shown here.

### D Non-permanent residents

A **non-permanent resident** refers to a person from another country with a usual place of residence in Canada and who has a work or study permit or who has claimed refugee status (asylum claimant). Family members living with work or study permit holders are also included, unless these family members are already Canadian citizens or landed immigrants or permanent residents.

New for 2021, an additional variable on non-permanent resident type is integrated into the census for non-permanent residents who have arrived in Canada since 1980.

Non-permanent resident type refers to whether the non-permanent resident is an asylum claimant or holds a valid work and/or study permit between January 1 and May 11, 2021.

Asylum claimants are derived first to identify those who have claimed refugee status regardless of subsequent permits, because asylum claimants can hold a work or study permit. The asylum claimant category includes non-permanent residents who have applied for refugee protection status in Canada and

are awaiting a decision on their claim from the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. Refugee protection is provided to a person in accordance with the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act. This category also includes protected persons who have not been admitted as permanent residents.

Non-permanent residents who have a work permit only, study permit only or both a work and a study permit are derived next. Other non-permanent residents such as those with temporary resident permits and dependents are included in the other non-permanent resident type category. The variable of non-permanent resident type allows further understanding of the conditions under which non-permanent residents have been granted the right to live in Canada temporarily and their characteristics.

The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the census facilitates comparisons with provincial and territorial statistics (marriages, divorces, births and deaths), which include this population and provide information for planning services, such as health care, education and employment programs. Although every attempt has been made to enumerate non-permanent residents, factors such as language difficulties and the reluctance to complete a government form or to understand the need to participate may have affected estimates of this population.

For additional information, please refer to the [Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021 \(statcan.gc.ca\)](https://www.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/subject/immigration-referenc-guide-census-population-2021/98-500-X2021007), catalogue number 98-500-X2021007.

## **E Sub-populations**

### **E.1 Band housing and farm dwellings**

In order to protect the confidentiality of data in the 2021 Public Use Microdata File (PUMF), the 'Rented' and 'Band housing' categories have been combined as in the 2016 Census and 2011 NHS PUMFs. Furthermore, shelter cost data for individuals living in Band housing or farm dwellings have been imputed to prevent inadvertent disclosure of individual information.

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

## **F North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada 2017 Version 3.0**

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has been developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. However, Statistics Canada has created 5 cannabis industries that are unique to NAICS Canada 2017 Version 3.0.

The 2021 industry data can be tabulated for a number of populations, among which the most frequently used are:

- (a) the employed;
- (b) the experienced labour force - persons who were either employed or unemployed in the reference week but who had worked since January 1, 2020;
- (c) those who have worked since January 1, 2020, regardless of whether or not they were in the labour force in the reference week.

The remaining components of the labour force, unemployed persons who worked prior to January 1, 2020, or who never worked, are shown in the data under the category 'Not applicable.'

Coding of responses to the industry questions was done, where possible, using a pre-coded list of establishments to ensure uniformity with the NAICS codes assigned to the same establishments by other

Statistics Canada surveys.

Comparable industry information based on NAICS 2017 is also available from the Labour Force Survey.

For more information on the NAICS 2017, see [North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\) Canada 2017 Version 3.0 \(statcan.gc.ca\)](https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/census/naics/2017), Catalogue no. 12-501-X.

## **G Occupation**

The 2021 Census occupation data were coded to the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021.

The publication of the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021 is the thirtieth anniversary of the standard occupational classification system and it introduces a major structural change. The NOC 2021 Version 1.0 overhauls the "Skill Level" structure by introducing a new categorization representing the degree of Training, Education, Experience and Responsibilities (TEER) required for an occupation. The NOC 2021 Version 1.0 also introduces a new 5-digit hierarchical structure, compared to a 4-digit hierarchical structure in the previous versions of the classification. The NOC has been developed and maintained as part of a collaborative partnership between Employment and Social Development Canada and Statistics Canada. This revision is extensive; the last structural revision was NOC 2011.

For more information on NOC 2021, please see [National Occupational Classification \(NOC\) 2021 Version 1.0 \(statcan.gc.ca\)](https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/census/noc/2021).

The 2021 Census occupation data can be tabulated for a number of populations, among which the most frequently used are:

- (a) the employed
- (b) the experienced labour force – persons who were either employed or unemployed in the reference week, but who had worked since January 1, 2020
- (c) those who have worked since January 1, 2020, regardless of whether or not they were in the labour force in the reference week.

The remaining components of the labour force, unemployed persons who worked prior to January 1, 2020, or who never worked, are shown in the data under the category 'Not applicable.'

## **H Income**

### **H.1 Income data**

In 2021, administrative data were the sole source of income information for the Census Program. Using administrative data not only reduced response burden, but also increased the quality and quantity of income data available. Information on individuals' income was compiled for the population aged 15 and over. Income variables were constructed using various files from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). Information on 92.4% of the population aged 15 and over was linked with a CRA administrative file.

With such a high linkage rate, confidentiality measures must be applied to the PUMF. All users should be aware of the rounding method and extreme value replacement technique described in the following section.

Income statistics produced from the long-form questionnaire sample are subject to sampling variability. Although this variability can be quite small for large population groups, its effects cannot be ignored in the case of very small population subgroups in a region or in a particular category. This is because, all other things being equal, the larger the sample size, the smaller the error. The users of this microdata file are strongly advised to exercise caution in interpreting statistics on relatively small totals.

The majority of the income concepts covered by the 2021 Census can also be found in the 2016 Census.

For more information about the comparability and quality of income data, please refer to the [Income Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021 \(statcan.gc.ca\)](#), Catalogue no. 98-500-X2021004.

## **H.2 Rounding and adjustment of extreme values for income and shelter costs**

In planning this microdata file, it was deemed essential that the procedures used make it impossible to identify an individual in the population from their income or from any other quantitative data. To do this, income and shelter costs for the individuals selected to be part of this microdata file were subjected to the following rounding and extreme values adjustment procedures. These procedures minimize the impact on quality. They have been applied at the dwelling level for SHELCO, VALUE and FCOND, at the economic family unit level for the EFDIMBM and EFCOVID\_ERB variables, and at the individual level for the other income variables.

First, since a very large portion of the incomes in the file are from tax files, all values for these variables require rounding. FCOND was rounded to base 50, GTRFS, EFCOVID\_ERB, and SHELCO to base 100, EFDIMBM, EMPIN,INCTAX, MRKINC, TOTINC, and TOTINC\_AT to base 1,000, and finally, VALUE was rounded to base 10,000. Furthermore, any value greater than 100,000 was rounded to base 10,000. If a value higher than 0 would have been rounded to 0 through the random procedure, the value 1 was assigned instead. Similarly, when a value lower than 0 would have been rounded to 0, the value -1 was assigned. This was done to maintain the applicability condition for income sources and to preserve the same number of negative, null and positive values before and after random rounding. Since the random rounding was done independently by variable, some relations between income sources are no longer valid. However, this rounding technique maintains the statistical nature of the data.

Second, large income and shelter cost variables were top-coded to eliminate all possibility of disclosure. Values for shelter costs (FCOND, SHELCO and VALUE) were top-coded when they were higher than a threshold. This threshold is the weighted 90th percentile for a household's geographical region rounded down using the rounding bases given in the previous paragraph. The replacement value for the top-coded values was set to the weighted average of the top-coded values for the geographical region. The thresholds and the replacement values were calculated from the set of all Census long-form respondents. Thus, calculating the weighted sum of all values of a particular variable in a given geographical region yields a sum comparable to the sum one would obtain if no top-coding had been done on the data. For income, values higher than the rounded down 99th weighted percentile for an individual's respective area and gender were top-coded, with the exception of EFDIMBM and EFCOVID\_ERB. For EFDIMBM, the 98<sup>th</sup> weighted percentile was used instead and values were top coded by region as well as by whether it was an economic family or a person not in an economic family. EFCOVID\_ERB was top-coded to the weighted 99.5<sup>th</sup> percentile by geography. Some supplementary top-coding was necessary to eliminate the possibility of residual disclosure. Also, some negative values, i.e., those lower than a threshold, were bottom-coded using the standard method. The replacement value is the threshold.

Tables 1A to 1I below indicate the top-coding thresholds and the replacement values used in top-coding large values.

Table 2 compares the number of recipients and the median and average income received by source at the individual level.

Table 3 provides total income and after-tax income distributional statistics with various levels of hierarchical aggregation (household, economic family and census family) for Canada-level estimates.

**Table 1A Condominium fees (FCOND), shelter cost (SHELCO) and value of dwelling (VALUE)**

<b>Geography</b>	<b>FCOND</b>		<b>SHELCO</b>		<b>VALUE</b>	
	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Top-code</b>	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Top-code</b>	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Top-code</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	500	1,189	1,900	2,494	400,000	566,503
Prince Edward Island	600	1,011	1,800	2,352	500,000	744,335
Nova Scotia	650	864	1,900	2,522	520,000	774,007
New Brunswick	550	997	1,600	2,157	360,000	518,346
Montréal (CMA)	500	874	2,100	2,859	800,000	1,227,409
Québec (other)	450	745	1,600	2,129	450,000	661,494
Toronto (CMA)	1,000	1,408	3,400	4,559	1,800,000	2,684,905
Ontario (other)	700	929	2,500	3,257	1,000,000	1,506,886
Manitoba	550	834	2,000	2,600	530,000	727,495
Saskatchewan	500	732	2,200	2,852	550,000	767,306
Calgary (CMA)	600	834	2,800	3,650	800,000	1,239,952
Edmonton (CMA)	600	808	2,700	3,428	650,000	943,543
Alberta (other)	600	785	2,500	3,269	650,000	955,768
Vancouver (CMA)	600	851	3,400	4,817	2,200,000	3,507,931
British Columbia (other)	500	657	2,600	3,439	1,200,000	1,808,309
Yukon, North West Territories and Nunavut	650	868	2,800	3,490	750,000	956,322

**Table 1B Total income (TOTINC)**

Geography	Women+		Men+	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	150,000	256,670	240,000	394,321
Prince Edward Island	140,000	214,614	210,000	351,794
Nova Scotia	150,000	229,981	230,000	411,632
New Brunswick	140,000	219,663	210,000	368,829
Montréal (CMA)	190,000	326,565	310,000	696,196
Québec (other)	150,000	229,642	200,000	361,024
Toronto (CMA)	240,000	452,570	430,000	1,010,169
Ontario (other)	180,000	293,714	270,000	541,697
Manitoba	150,000	243,474	240,000	530,074
Saskatchewan	160,000	238,057	240,000	429,995
Calgary (CMA)	240,000	446,237	460,000	1,039,418
Edmonton (CMA)	190,000	298,861	310,000	598,508
Alberta (other)	180,000	300,758	280,000	466,796
Vancouver (CMA)	210,000	371,924	350,000	779,288
British Columbia (other)	160,000	259,960	250,000	443,057
Yukon, North West Territories and Nunavut	210,000	309,745	240,000	393,391

**Table 1C Market income (MRKINC)**

Geography	Women+		Men+	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	160,000	281,184	260,000	435,129
Prince Edward Island	140,000	214,451	220,000	362,708
Nova Scotia	160,000	247,224	240,000	431,289
New Brunswick	140,000	222,621	210,000	372,420
Montréal (CMA)	190,000	329,050	320,000	719,331
Québec (other)	150,000	233,033	210,000	383,271
Toronto (CMA)	250,000	476,122	450,000	1,058,630
Ontario (other)	180,000	296,204	280,000	569,787
Manitoba	160,000	263,904	250,000	563,613
Saskatchewan	170,000	256,703	250,000	451,432
Calgary (CMA)	250,000	471,918	480,000	1,081,807
Edmonton (CMA)	190,000	300,548	320,000	622,753
Alberta (other)	180,000	303,146	290,000	494,247
Vancouver (CMA)	220,000	394,181	370,000	835,173
British Columbia (other)	170,000	282,177	260,000	466,123
Yukon, North West Territories and Nunavut	210,000	310,715	250,000	422,709

**Table 1D Employment income (EMPIN)**

Geography	Women+		Men+	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	160,000	262,413	250,000	399,302
Prince Edward Island	130,000	196,324	190,000	300,579
Nova Scotia	140,000	207,064	220,000	393,801
New Brunswick	140,000	204,710	200,000	327,975
Montréal (CMA)	180,000	292,229	290,000	640,593
Québec (other)	150,000	218,074	190,000	325,306
Toronto (CMA)	240,000	438,125	420,000	949,122
Ontario (other)	170,000	270,821	250,000	494,184
Manitoba	150,000	230,811	230,000	493,744
Saskatchewan	150,000	203,032	230,000	387,424
Calgary (CMA)	230,000	387,823	420,000	897,502
Edmonton (CMA)	170,000	248,627	280,000	495,146
Alberta (other)	170,000	237,657	260,000	391,344
Vancouver (CMA)	200,000	336,106	340,000	708,109
British Columbia (other)	150,000	223,011	230,000	385,822
Yukon, North West Territories and Nunavut	190,000	267,410	230,000	342,091

**Table 1E Total government transfers (GTRFS)**

Geography	Women+		Men+	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	40,900	49,641	39,900	49,168
Prince Edward Island	40,300	48,389	36,200	41,817
Nova Scotia	40,000	47,994	37,900	45,717
New Brunswick	38,900	45,716	37,000	44,301
Montréal (CMA)	45,300	54,207	36,100	42,880
Québec (other)	44,500	53,220	37,700	45,340
Toronto (CMA)	41,800	50,776	34,000	41,738
Ontario (other)	43,300	53,095	35,900	46,342
Manitoba	43,000	53,986	33,200	41,179
Saskatchewan	44,800	54,190	35,600	42,792
Calgary (CMA)	40,200	48,519	35,000	43,823
Edmonton (CMA)	42,600	52,581	36,700	47,729
Alberta (other)	42,700	51,218	37,500	48,480
Vancouver (CMA)	37,500	45,674	36,400	45,400
British Columbia (other)	40,600	49,732	39,800	52,327
Yukon, North West Territories and Nunavut	50,500	60,236	38,200	48,626

**Table 1F Income tax (INCTAX)**

<b>Geography</b>	<b>Women+</b>		<b>Men+</b>	
	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Top-Code</b>	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Top-Code</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	54,000	119,313	94,000	188,957
Prince Edward Island	45,000	81,120	78,000	153,082
Nova Scotia	54,000	103,635	95,000	221,471
New Brunswick	45,000	86,831	74,000	162,493
Montréal (CMA)	74,000	150,060	140,000	368,669
Québec (other)	51,000	94,877	81,000	181,949
Toronto (CMA)	100,000	235,904	210,000	549,193
Ontario (other)	59,000	126,377	100,000	243,987
Manitoba	53,000	111,799	100,000	256,661
Saskatchewan	50,000	91,147	89,000	201,905
Calgary (CMA)	87,000	201,348	190,000	464,072
Edmonton (CMA)	58,000	117,672	110,000	255,428
Alberta (other)	56,000	120,729	100,000	207,855
Vancouver (CMA)	80,000	196,654	160,000	431,046
British Columbia (other)	51,000	120,595	91,000	220,187
Yukon, North West Territories and Nunavut	63,000	105,904	83,000	168,525

**Table 1G After-tax income (TOTINC\_AT)**

<b>Geography</b>	<b>Women+</b>		<b>Men+</b>	
	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Top-Code</b>	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Top-Code</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	110,000	168,763	160,000	241,583
Prince Edward Island	100,000	140,460	150,000	242,269
Nova Scotia	110,000	154,852	160,000	256,609
New Brunswick	100,000	143,689	150,000	241,172
Montréal (CMA)	130,000	207,750	190,000	383,781
Québec (other)	110,000	156,615	140,000	228,418
Toronto (CMA)	160,000	269,687	260,000	568,115
Ontario (other)	130,000	193,338	190,000	356,210
Manitoba	110,000	163,967	160,000	324,539
Saskatchewan	120,000	169,815	170,000	276,319
Calgary (CMA)	170,000	287,571	300,000	650,392
Edmonton (CMA)	140,000	205,164	220,000	398,666
Alberta (other)	130,000	203,714	200,000	312,032
Vancouver (CMA)	150,000	237,310	230,000	465,348
British Columbia (other)	130,000	194,262	180,000	285,105
Yukon, North West Territories and Nunavut	160,000	220,927	180,000	269,639

**Table 1H Disposable income for market basket measure (EFDIMBM)**

<b>Geography</b>	<b>Economic families</b>		<b>Individuals not in economic families</b>	
	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Top-Code</b>	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Top-Code</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	210,000	301,850	95,000	135,984
Prince Edward Island	200,000	290,542	79,000	108,129
Nova Scotia	200,000	285,350	86,000	132,751
New Brunswick	190,000	273,660	85,000	125,234
Montréal (CMA)	240,000	416,623	99,000	171,895
Québec (other)	190,000	273,716	83,000	127,128
Toronto (CMA)	330,000	616,197	130,000	231,212
Ontario (other)	250,000	378,808	100,000	181,466
Manitoba	220,000	372,784	95,000	158,214
Saskatchewan	230,000	326,759	100,000	164,008
Calgary (CMA)	340,000	631,411	150,000	289,458
Edmonton (CMA)	280,000	434,582	120,000	189,294
Alberta (other)	250,000	371,751	130,000	195,926
Vancouver (CMA)	300,000	517,364	130,000	217,139
British Columbia (other)	240,000	345,899	100,000	154,174
Yukon, North West Territories and Nunavut	280,000	363,830	140,000	189,289

**Table 1I COVID-19 – Emergency and recovery benefits of economic families (EFCOVD\_ERB)**

<b>Geography</b>	<b>Economic families</b>		<b>Individuals not in economic families</b>	
	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Top-Code</b>	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Top-Code</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	40,500	50,199	20,000	20,500
Prince Edward Island	40,000	48,940	20,000	20,500
Nova Scotia	43,700	52,811	20,000	20,547
New Brunswick	42,000	51,694	20,000	20,544
Montréal (CMA)	51,000	59,937	20,000	20,842
Québec (other)	40,000	48,619	20,000	20,697
Toronto (CMA)	62,000	73,144	20,000	21,068
Ontario (other)	50,000	59,459	20,000	20,661
Manitoba	53,000	64,595	20,500	21,000
Saskatchewan	53,000	63,412	20,500	21,796
Calgary (CMA)	56,000	66,509	20,000	20,680
Edmonton (CMA)	54,000	64,436	20,000	20,837
Alberta (other)	48,500	58,566	20,000	20,691
Vancouver (CMA)	55,500	65,009	20,000	20,904
British Columbia (other)	44,000	53,080	20,000	20,701
Yukon, North West Territories and Nunavut	66,000	75,012	20,500	21,000

**Table 2 Comparison of individual income statistics for persons in private households, Census long form and Hierarchical PUMF**

	PUMF estimates	Census long form estimates	% Difference
<b>Persons in private households</b>	36,328,477	36,328,477	0.0%
<b>Count with total income</b>	29,269,382	29,242,933	0.1%
Median total income	41,000	41,063	-0.2%
Average total income	54,946	54,452	0.9%
<b>Count with market income</b>	26,120,888	26,047,020	0.3%
Median market income	35,000	35,351	-1.0%
Average market income	50,798	50,243	1.1%
<b>Count with employment income</b>	21,167,093	21,127,688	0.2%
Median employment income	37,000	37,391	-1.1%
Average employment income	50,302	50,276	0.1%
<b>Count with total government transfer payments</b>	25,436,777	25,397,567	0.2%
Median total government transfer payments	9,700	9,727	-0.3%
Average total government transfer payments	11,189	11,169	0.2%
<b>Count with income tax paid</b>	21,708,124	21,636,985	0.3%
Median income tax paid	7,000	6,563	6.7%
Average income tax paid	12,906	12,871	0.3%
<b>Count with after-tax income</b>	29,282,334	29,257,324	0.1%
Median after-tax income	37,000	36,979	0.1%
Average after-tax income	45,146	44,907	0.5%

**Table 3 Comparison of income statistics for various aggregate units in private households, Census long form and Hierarchical PUMF**

	PUMF Estimates	Census long form estimates	% Difference
<b>Private households</b>	15,034,101	14,978,941	0.4%
Median household total income	84,000	83,524	0.6%
Average household total income	106,972	106,306	0.6%
Median after-tax income of households	73,000	73,220	-0.3%
Average after-tax income of households	87,933	87,714	0.2%
<b>Economic families</b>	10,152,349	10,113,099	0.4%
Median economic family income	105,000	105,265	-0.3%
Average economic family income	129,579	128,524	0.8%
Median after-tax income of economic families	91,000	91,265	-0.3%
Average after-tax income of economic families	106,063	105,597	0.4%
<b>Persons not in economic families aged 15 years or over</b>	5,929,731	5,916,895	0.2%
Median total income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families	39,000	38,902	0.3%
Average total income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families	50,137	50,222	-0.2%
Median after-tax income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families	35,000	35,163	-0.5%
Average after-tax income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families	41,997	42,221	-0.5%
<b>Census families</b>	10,302,372	10,259,914	0.4%
Median census family income	101,000	100,849	0.1%
Average census family income	124,792	123,757	0.8%
Median after-tax income of census families	88,000	87,696	0.3%
Average after-tax income of census families	101,949	101,492	0.4%
<b>Persons not in census families aged 15 years and over</b>	6,853,756	6,847,854	0.1%
Median census family income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families	38,000	37,291	1.9%
Average census family income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families	48,341	48,393	-0.1%
Median after-tax income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families	34,000	33,975	0.1%
Average after-tax income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families	40,708	40,887	-0.4%

## Appendix A

### Places of birth disseminated in the 2021 Census of Population

The classification used to disseminate data for the variables on place of birth of person and place of birth of parents is based on the Standard Classification of [Countries and Areas of Interest for Social Statistics - SCCAI 2019](#). For additional information on the changes to country names and codes since 1970, please refer to the [Current and historical countries and areas of interest](#).

- **Inside Canada**
  - Newfoundland and Labrador
  - Prince Edward Island
  - Nova Scotia
  - New Brunswick
  - Quebec
  - Ontario
  - Manitoba
  - Saskatchewan
  - Alberta
  - British Columbia
  - Yukon
  - Northwest Territories
  - Nunavut
- **Outside Canada**
  - **Americas**
    - **North America**
      - Greenland
      - Saint Pierre and Miquelon
      - United States of America
    - **Central America**
      - Belize
      - Costa Rica
      - El Salvador
      - Guatemala
      - Honduras
      - Mexico
      - Nicaragua
      - Panama
    - **Caribbean and Bermuda**
      - Anguilla
      - Antigua and Barbuda
      - Aruba
      - Bahamas
      - Barbados
      - Bermuda
      - Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
      - Cayman Islands
      - Cuba
      - Curaçao
      - Dominica
      - Dominican Republic

- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- Martinique
- Montserrat
- Puerto Rico
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Martin (French part)
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Virgin Islands, British
- Virgin Islands, United States
- **South America**
  - Argentina
  - Bolivia<sup>1</sup>
  - Brazil
  - Chile
  - Colombia
  - Ecuador
  - Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
  - French Guiana
  - Guyana
  - Paraguay
  - Peru
  - South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
  - Suriname
  - Uruguay
  - Venezuela<sup>2</sup>
- **Europe**
  - **Western Europe**
    - Austria
    - Belgium
    - France
    - Germany
    - Liechtenstein
    - Luxembourg
    - Monaco
    - Netherlands
    - Switzerland
  - **Eastern Europe**
    - Belarus
    - Bulgaria
    - Czechia
    - Estonia

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<sup>1</sup> The official name of Bolivia is Plurinational State of Bolivia.

<sup>2</sup> The official name of Venezuela is Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.



- Cabo Verde
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Liberia
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Togo
- **Eastern Africa**
  - Burundi
  - Comoros
  - Djibouti
  - Eritrea
  - Ethiopia
  - Kenya
  - Madagascar
  - Malawi
  - Mauritius
  - Mayotte
  - Mozambique
  - Réunion
  - Rwanda
  - Seychelles
  - Somalia
  - South Sudan
  - Tanzania<sup>8</sup>
  - Uganda
  - Zambia
  - Zimbabwe
- **Northern Africa**
  - Algeria
  - Egypt
  - Libya
  - Morocco
  - Sudan<sup>9</sup>
  - Tunisia
  - Western Sahara
- **Central Africa**
  - Angola
  - Cameroon
  - Central African Republic
  - Chad

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<sup>8</sup> The official name of Tanzania is United Republic of Tanzania.

<sup>9</sup> The full name of Sudan is the Republic of the Sudan.

- Congo, Democratic Republic of the
- Congo, Republic of the
- Equatorial Guinea
- Gabon
- Sao Tome and Principe
- **Southern Africa**
  - Botswana
  - Eswatini
  - Lesotho
  - Namibia
  - South Africa, Republic of
- **Asia**
  - **West Central Asia and the Middle East**
    - Afghanistan
    - Armenia
    - Azerbaijan
    - Bahrain
    - Cyprus
    - Georgia
    - Iran<sup>10</sup>
    - Iraq
    - Israel
    - Jordan
    - Kazakhstan
    - Kuwait
    - Kyrgyzstan
    - Lebanon
    - Oman
    - Qatar
    - Saudi Arabia
    - Syria<sup>11</sup>
    - Tajikistan
    - Turkey
    - Turkmenistan
    - United Arab Emirates
    - Uzbekistan
    - West Bank and Gaza Strip<sup>12</sup>
    - Yemen
  - **Eastern Asia**
    - China<sup>13</sup>
    - Hong Kong<sup>14</sup>
    - Japan
    - Korea, North<sup>15</sup>
    - Korea, South<sup>16</sup>

<sup>10</sup> The official name of Iran is Islamic Republic of Iran.

<sup>11</sup> The official name of Syria is Syrian Arab Republic.

<sup>12</sup> West Bank and Gaza Strip are the territories referred to in the Declaration of Principles, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1993. Includes responses of Palestine.

<sup>13</sup> China excludes Hong Kong and Macao.

<sup>14</sup> The full name of Hong Kong is the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.

<sup>15</sup> The official name of North Korea is Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

<sup>16</sup> The official name of South Korea is Republic of Korea.

- Macao<sup>17</sup>
- Mongolia
- Taiwan,
- **Southeast Asia**
  - Brunei Darussalam
  - Cambodia
  - Indonesia
  - Laos<sup>18</sup>
  - Malaysia
  - Myanmar
  - Philippines
  - Singapore
  - Thailand
  - Timor-Leste
  - Viet Nam
- **Southern Asia**
  - Bangladesh
  - Bhutan
  - British Indian Ocean Territory
  - India
  - Maldives
  - Nepal
  - Pakistan
  - Sri Lanka
- **Oceania**
  - American Samoa
  - Australia
  - Christmas Island
  - Cocos (Keeling) Islands
  - Cook Islands
  - Fiji
  - French Polynesia
  - Guam
  - Kiribati
  - Marshall Islands
  - Micronesia, Federated States of
  - Nauru
  - New Caledonia
  - New Zealand
  - Niue
  - Norfolk Island
  - Northern Mariana Islands
  - Palau
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Pitcairn
  - Samoa
  - Solomon Islands
  - Tokelau
  - Tonga

<sup>17</sup> The full name of Macao is Macao Special Administrative Region of China.

<sup>18</sup> The official name of Laos is Lao People's Democratic Republic.

- Tuvalu
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Vanuatu
- Wallis and Futuna
- **Antarctica and Adjacent Islands**
  - Antarctica
  - Bouvet Island
  - French Southern Territories
  - Heard Island and McDonald Islands

## Appendix B

### Mother tongue, home language and language of work, classifications from 2021, 2016 and 2011

Changes have been made to the language classification used in Statistics Canada data products. In this appendix, the 2016 and 2011 classifications are matched to the 2021 classification.

The individual language categories and the language family categories disseminated in 2021 Census data products do not always exist or match those present in 2016 and 2011. In most cases though, the corresponding language family total can be calculated for past years by adding all specific language categories of a language family. For example, the 2021 language family 'Cree languages' did not exist in 2016 and 2011, however, the total for this language family can still be calculated for 2016 and 2011 by adding up the 2021 languages listed within this language family.

## Appendix B

### Mother tongue, home language and language of work, classifications from 2021, 2016 and 2011

2021 Classification	2016 Classification	2011 Classification
Official languages	Official languages	Official languages
English	English	English
French	French	French
Non-official languages	Non-official languages	Non-official languages
Indigenous languages <sup>1</sup>	Aboriginal languages	Aboriginal languages
Algonquian languages	Algonquian languages	Algonquian languages
Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Blackfoot
Cree-Innu languages <sup>2</sup>	Cree-Montagnais languages	Not available
Atikamekw	Atikamekw	Atikamekw
Cree languages	Not available	Not available
Ililimowin (Moose Cree) <sup>2</sup>	Moose Cree	Not available
Inu Ayimun (Southern East Cree) <sup>2</sup>	Southern East Cree	Not available
Iiyiw-Ayimiwin (Northern East Cree) <sup>2</sup>	Northern East Cree	Not available
Nehinawewin (Swampy Cree) <sup>1</sup>	Swampy Cree	Swampy Cree
Nehiyawewin (Plains Cree) <sup>1</sup>	Plains Cree	Plains Cree
Nihithawiwin (Woods Cree) <sup>1</sup>	Woods Cree	Woods Cree
Cree, n.o.s.	Cree, n.o.s.	Cree, n.o.s.
Innu (Montagnais) <sup>1</sup>	Montagnais (Innu) <sup>3</sup>	Innu/Montagnais
Naskapi	Naskapi	Naskapi
Eastern Algonquian languages	Eastern Algonquian languages	Not available
Mi'kmaq	Mi'kmaq	Mi'kmaq
Wolastoqewi (Malecite) <sup>1</sup>	Malecite	Malecite
Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	Not available
Anicinabemowin (Algonquin) <sup>1</sup>	Algonquin	Algonquin
Oji-Cree	Oji-Cree	Oji-Cree

Ojibway languages	Ojibway <sup>4</sup>	Ojibway <sup>5</sup>
Anishinaabemowin (Chippewa)	Not available	Not available
Daawaamwin (Odawa) <sup>2</sup>	Ottawa (Odawa)	Not available
Saulteau (Western Ojibway)	Not available	Not available
Ojibway, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Algonquian languages, n.i.e.	Algonquian languages, n.i.e.	Algonquian languages, n.i.e.
Athabaskan languages	Athabaskan languages <sup>3</sup>	Athapaskan languages
Northern Athabaskan languages	Northern Athabaskan languages	Not available
Dakelh (Carrier) <sup>1</sup>	Carrier	Carrier
Dane-zaa (Beaver) <sup>1</sup>	Beaver	Beaver
Dene, n.o.s. <sup>1</sup>	Dene	Dene
Gwich'in	Gwich'in	Gwich'in
Slavey-Hare languages	Slavey-Hare languages	Not available
Deh Gah Ghotie Zhatie (South Slavey) <sup>1</sup>	South Slavey	South Slavey
Satuotine Yati (North Slavey) <sup>1</sup>	North Slavey (Hare)	North Slavey (Hare)
Slavey, n.o.s.	Slavey, n.o.s.	Slavey, n.o.s.
Tahltan languages	Tahltan languages	Not available
Kaska (Nahani)	Kaska (Nahani)	Kaska (Nahani)
Tahltan	Tahltan	Tahltan
Tlicho (Dogrib) <sup>1</sup>	Dogrib (Tlicho) <sup>3</sup>	Tlicho (Dogrib)
Tse'khene (Sekani) <sup>1</sup>	Sekani	Sekani
Tsilhqot'in (Chilcotin) <sup>1</sup>	Chilcotin	Chilcotin
Tsuu T'ina (Sarsi) <sup>1</sup>	Sarsi (Sarcee) <sup>3</sup>	Sarcee
Tutchone languages	Tutchone languages <sup>6</sup>	Not available
Northern Tutchone	Northern Tutchone	Northern Tutchone
Southern Tutchone	Southern Tutchone	Southern Tutchone
Tutchone, n.o.s.	Not available	Tutchone, n.o.s.
Wetsuwet'en-Babine <sup>1</sup>	Babine (Wetsuwet'en)	Wetsuweten
Tlingit <sup>7</sup>	Tlingit	Tlingit
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e.	Athabaskan languages, n.i.e. <sup>3</sup>	Athapaskan languages, n.i.e.
Haida	Haida	Haida
Inuktut (Inuit) languages <sup>1</sup>	Inuit languages	Inuit languages
Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	Not available
Inuinnaqtun	Inuinnaqtun	Inuinnaqtun
Inuvialuktun	Inuvialuktun	Inuvialuktun
Inuktut	Inuktut	Inuktut
Inuktut (Inuit) languages, n.i.e. <sup>1</sup>	Inuit languages, n.i.e.	Inuit languages, n.i.e.
Iroquoian languages	Iroquoian languages	Iroquoian languages
Cayuga	Cayuga	Cayuga

Mohawk	Mohawk	Mohawk
Oneida	Oneida	Oneida
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.
Ktunaxa (Kutenai) <sup>1</sup>	Kutenai	Kutenai
Michif	Michif	Michif
Salish languages <sup>8</sup>	Salish languages	Salish languages
Halkomelem	Halkomelem	Halkomelem
Lillooet	Lillooet	Lillooet
Ntlakapamux (Thompson) <sup>1</sup>	Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	Thompson (Ntlakapamux)
Secwepemctsin (Shuswap) <sup>1</sup>	Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)
Squamish	Squamish	Squamish
Straits	Straits	Straits
Syilx (Okanagan) <sup>1</sup>	Okanagan	Okanagan
Salish languages, n.i.e.	Salish languages, n.i.e.	Salish languages, n.i.e.
Siouan languages	Siouan languages	Siouan languages
Assiniboine	Not available	Not available
Dakota	Dakota	Dakota
Stoney	Stoney	Stoney
Siouan languages, n.i.e.	Siouan languages, n.i.e.	Siouan languages, n.i.e.
Tsimshian languages	Tsimshian languages	Tsimshian languages
Gitxsan (Gitksan)	Gitxsan (Gitksan) <sup>3</sup>	Gitksan
Nisga'a	Nisga'a	Nisga'a
Tsimshian	Tsimshian	Tsimshian
Wakashan languages	Wakashan languages	Wakashan languages
Haisla	Haisla	Haisla
Heiltsuk	Heiltsuk	Heiltsuk
Kwak'wala (Kwakiutl) <sup>1</sup>	Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka) <sup>3</sup>	Nootka (Nuu-chah-nulth)
Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	Wakashan languages, n.i.e.
Indigenous languages, n.i.e. <sup>3</sup>	Not available	Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.
Indigenous languages, n.o.s. <sup>2</sup>	Aboriginal languages, n.o.s. <sup>9</sup>	Not available
Non-Indigenous languages <sup>1</sup>	Non-Aboriginal languages	Non-Aboriginal languages
Adyghe	Not available	Not available
Afro-Asiatic languages <sup>10</sup>	Afro-Asiatic languages	Afro-Asiatic languages
Berber languages	Berber languages <sup>3</sup>	Berber languages (Kabyle)
Kabyle	Kabyle	Not available
Tachelhit	Not available	Not available
Tamasheq	Not available	Not available
Tamazight	Not available	Not available
Tarifit	Not available	Not available
Tumzabt	Not available	Not available

Berber languages, n.i.e.	Berber languages, n.i.e.	Not available
Chadic languages	Not available	Not available
Hausa	Not available	Not available
Mina	Not available	Not available
Coptic	Not available	Not available
Cushitic languages	Cushitic languages	Cushitic languages
Afar	Not available	Not available
Bilen	Bilen	Not available
Oromo	Oromo	Oromo
Saho	Not available	Not available
Sidamo	Not available	Not available
Somali	Somali	Somali
Cushitic languages, n.i.e.	Cushitic languages, n.i.e.	Not available
Semitic languages	Semitic languages	Semitic languages
Amharic	Amharic	Amharic
Arabic	Arabic	Arabic
Aramaic languages	Not available	Not available
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	Not available
Chaldean Neo-Aramaic	Chaldean Neo-Aramaic	Not available
Aramaic, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Harari	Harari	Not available
Hassaniyya	Not available	Not available
Hebrew	Hebrew	Hebrew
Maltese	Maltese	Maltese
Tigré	Not available	Not available
Tigrigna	Tigrigna	Tigrigna
Semitic languages, n.i.e.	Semitic languages, n.i.e.	Semitic languages, n.i.e.
Austro-Asiatic languages	Austro-Asiatic languages	Austro-Asiatic languages
Khmer (Cambodian)	Khmer (Cambodian)	Khmer (Cambodian)
Mon	Not available	Not available
Pacoh	Not available	Not available
Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.	Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.	Not available
Austronesian languages	Austronesian languages <sup>3</sup>	Malayo-Polynesian languages
Aceh	Not available	Not available
Aklanon	Not available	Not available
Amganad Ifugao	Not available	Not available
Bikol	Bikol	Bikol
Bisaya, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Bolinao	Not available	Not available
Bontok	Not available	Not available

Brunei Bisaya	Not available	Not available
Cebuano	Cebuano	Not available
Fijian	Fijian	Fijian
Haeke	Not available	Not available
Hiligaynon	Hiligaynon	Not available
Ibaloi	Not available	Not available
Ibanag	Not available	Not available
Ilocano	Ilocano	Ilocano
Indonesian	Not available	Not available
Itawit	Not available	Not available
Ivatan	Not available	Not available
Jarai	Not available	Not available
Javanese	Not available	Not available
Kalinga	Not available	Not available
Kankanaey	Not available	Not available
Kinaray-a	Not available	Not available
Malagasy languages <sup>1</sup>	Malagasy	Malagasy
Merina	Not available	Not available
Malagasy, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Malay	Malay	Malay
Mandar	Not available	Not available
Maori	Not available	Not available
Masbatenyo	Not available	Not available
Pampangan (Kapampangan, Pampango)	Pampangan (Kapampangan, Pampango) <sup>3</sup>	Pampango
Pangasinan	Pangasinan	Pangasinan
Roma	Not available	Not available
Sabah Bisaya	Not available	Not available
Samoan	Not available	Not available
Surigaonon	Not available	Not available
Tae'	Not available	Not available
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)
Tami	Not available	Not available
Tausug	Not available	Not available
Tongan	Not available	Not available
Tuwali Ifugao	Not available	Not available
Waray-Waray	Waray-Waray	Not available
Yogad	Not available	Not available
Austronesian languages, n.i.e.	Austronesian languages, n.i.e. <sup>3</sup>	Malayo-Polynesian languages, n.i.e.
Burushaski	Not available	Not available
Cariban languages	Not available	Not available

Creole languages	Creole languages <sup>3</sup>	Creoles
Chavacano	Not available	Not available
Ghanaian Pidgin English	Not available	Not available
Guyanese English Creole	Not available	Not available
Haitian Creole	Haitian Creole	Not available
Jamaican English Creole	Not available	Not available
Krio	Not available	Not available
Morisyen	Not available	Not available
Papiamentu	Not available	Not available
Réunion French Creole	Not available	Not available
Saint Lucian French Creole	Not available	Not available
Sango	Not available	Not available
Seychelles French Creole	Not available	Not available
Creole, n.o.s.	Creole, n.o.s.	Not available
Creole languages, n.i.e.	Creole languages, n.i.e.	Not available
Dravidian languages	Dravidian languages	Dravidian languages
Kannada	Kannada	Kannada
Kodava	Not available	Not available
Kurux	Not available	Not available
Malayalam	Malayalam	Malayalam
Tamil	Tamil	Tamil
Telugu	Telugu	Telugu
Tulu	Not available	Not available
Dravidian languages, n.i.e.	Dravidian languages, n.i.e.	Dravidian languages, n.i.e.
Georgian	Georgian	Georgian
Hmong-Mien languages	Hmong-Mien languages	Not available
Iu Mien	Not available	Not available
Sinicized Miao	Not available	Not available
Indo-European languages	Indo-European languages	Not available
Albanian	Albanian	Albanian
Armenian	Armenian	Armenian
Balto-Slavic languages	Balto-Slavic languages	Not available
Baltic languages	Baltic languages	Baltic languages
Latvian	Latvian	Latvian
Lithuanian	Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Slavic languages	Slavic languages	Slavic languages
Belarusian <sup>1</sup>	Belarusian <sup>3</sup>	Belarusian (Byelorussian)
Bulgarian	Bulgarian	Bulgarian
Czech	Czech	Czech
Kashubian	Not available	Not available
Macedonian	Macedonian	Macedonian

Polish	Polish	Polish
Russian	Russian	Russian
Rusyn	Not available	Not available
Serbo-Croatian	Not available	Not available
Bosnian	Bosnian	Bosnian
Croatian	Croatian	Croatian
Montenegrin	Not available	Not available
Serbian	Serbian	Serbian
Serbo-Croatian, n.o.s. <sup>1</sup>	Serbo-Croatian	Serbo-Croatian
Slovak	Slovak	Slovak
Slovene (Slovenian)	Slovene (Slovenian) <sup>3</sup>	Slovenian
Ukrainian	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Slavic languages, n.i.e.	Slavic languages, n.i.e.	Slavic languages, n.i.e.
Celtic languages	Celtic languages <sup>11</sup>	Celtic languages <sup>12</sup>
Breton	Not available	Not available
Irish	Not available	Not available
Scottish Gaelic	Scottish Gaelic	Gaelic languages
Welsh	Welsh	Welsh
Gaelic, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Germanic languages	Germanic languages	Germanic languages
Frisian languages	Not available	Not available
Frisian	Frisian	Frisian
Saterfriesisch	Not available	Not available
High German languages	Not available	Not available
German <sup>13</sup>	German	German
Hutterisch <sup>13</sup>	Not available	Not available
Luxemburgish	Not available	Not available
Pennsylvania German <sup>13</sup>	Not available	Not available
Swabian <sup>13</sup>	Not available	Not available
Swiss German <sup>13</sup>	Not available	Not available
Tyrolian, n.o.s. <sup>13</sup>	Not available	Not available
Yiddish	Yiddish	Yiddish
Low Saxon-Low Franconian languages	Not available	Not available
Afrikaans	Afrikaans	Afrikaans
Dutch	Dutch	Dutch
Low German, n.o.s. <sup>13</sup>	Not available	Not available
Low Saxon <sup>13</sup>	Not available	Not available
Plautdietsch <sup>13</sup>	Not available	Not available
Vlaams (Flemish)	Vlaams (Flemish) <sup>3</sup>	Flemish
Scandinavian languages	Not available	Not available
Danish	Danish	Danish

Icelandic	Icelandic	Icelandic
Norwegian	Norwegian	Norwegian
Swedish	Swedish	Swedish
Scots	Not available	Not available
Germanic languages, n.i.e.	Germanic languages, n.i.e.	Germanic languages, n.i.e.
Greek	Greek	Greek
Indo-Iranian languages	Indo-Iranian languages	Indo-Iranian languages
Indo-Aryan languages	Indo-Aryan languages	Indo-Aryan languages
Assamese	Not available	Not available
Bengali	Bengali	Bengali
Bhojpuri	Not available	Not available
Bishnupuriya	Not available	Not available
Chakma	Not available	Not available
Dogri	Not available	Not available
Fiji Hindi	Not available	Not available
Garhwali	Not available	Not available
Gujarati	Gujarati	Gujarati
Haryanvi	Not available	Not available
Hindi	Hindi	Hindi
Hindko	Not available	Not available
Kacchi	Not available	Not available
Kashmiri	Kashmiri	Not available
Khowar	Not available	Not available
Konkani	Konkani	Konkani
Maithili	Not available	Not available
Marathi	Marathi	Marathi
Marwari	Not available	Not available
Memoni	Not available	Not available
Nepali	Nepali	Nepali
Oadki	Not available	Not available
Oriya languages <sup>2</sup>	Oriya (Odia)	Not available
Odia	Not available	Not available
Oriya, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Pahari	Not available	Not available
Pahari-Potwari	Not available	Not available
Pashai	Not available	Not available
Punjabi (Panjabi)	Punjabi (Panjabi) <sup>3</sup>	Punjabi (Panjabi)
Rajasthani	Not available	Not available
Rohingya	Not available	Not available
Romani	Not available	Not available
Saraiki	Not available	Not available

Saurashtra	Not available	Not available
Sindhi	Sindhi	Sindhi
Sinhala (Sinhalese)	Sinhala (Sinhalese)	Sinhala (Sinhalese)
Sylheti	Not available	Not available
Urdu	Urdu	Urdu
Iranian languages	Iranian languages	Iranian languages
Baluchi	Not available	Not available
Gilaki	Not available	Not available
Hazaragi	Not available	Not available
Kurdish	Kurdish	Kurdish
Lari	Not available	Not available
Parsi	Not available	Not available
Pashto	Pashto	Pashto
Persian languages <sup>1</sup>	Persian (Farsi)	Persian (Farsi)
Dari	Not available	Not available
Iranian Persian	Not available	Not available
Persian (Farsi), n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Shughni	Not available	Not available
Tajik	Not available	Not available
Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.	Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.	Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.
Italic (Romance) languages	Italic (Romance) languages <sup>3</sup>	Romance languages
Catalan	Catalan	Catalan
Friulian	Not available	Not available
Galician	Not available	Not available
Italian	Italian	Italian
Latin	Not available	Not available
Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese
Romanian	Romanian	Romanian
Romansch	Not available	Not available
Sicilian	Not available	Not available
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
Venetian	Not available	Not available
Italic (Romance) languages, n.i.e.	Italic (Romance) languages, n.i.e. <sup>3</sup>	Romance languages, n.i.e.
Indo-European languages, n.i.e.	Not available	Not available
Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
Korean	Korean	Korean
Mayan languages	Not available	Not available
Mongolian	Mongolian	Mongolian
Nakh-Daghestanian languages	Not available	Not available
Chechen	Not available	Not available

Nakh-Daghestanian languages, n.i.e.	Not available	Not available
Niger-Congo languages	Niger-Congo languages	Niger-Congo languages
Akan (Twi)	Akan (Twi)	Akan (Twi)
Anyin	Not available	Not available
Bamanankan	Bamanankan	Bamanankan
Bamun	Not available	Not available
Bangala	Not available	Not available
Baoulé	Not available	Not available
Bassa	Not available	Not available
Beembe	Not available	Not available
Bemba	Not available	Not available
Bembe	Not available	Not available
Bete	Not available	Not available
Bisa	Not available	Not available
Bulu	Not available	Not available
Chichewa	Not available	Not available
Chiga	Not available	Not available
Comorian	Not available	Not available
Cwi Bwamu	Not available	Not available
Dagbani	Not available	Not available
Dan	Not available	Not available
Dangme	Not available	Not available
Duala	Not available	Not available
Edo	Edo	Edo
Efik	Not available	Not available
Ekegusii	Not available	Not available
Esan	Not available	Not available
Etsako	Not available	Not available
Éwé	Ewe	Ewe
Ewondo	Not available	Not available
Fang	Not available	Not available
Fe'fe'	Not available	Not available
Fon	Not available	Not available
Fulah (Pular, Pulaar, Fulfulde)	Fulah (Pular, Pulaar, Fulfulde)	Not available
Fuliiru	Not available	Not available
Ga	Ga	Ga
Ganda	Ganda	Ganda
Ghomálá'	Not available	Not available
Gikuyu	Not available	Not available
Gun	Not available	Not available
Herero	Not available	Not available

Ibibio	Not available	Not available
Idoma	Not available	Not available
Igala	Not available	Not available
Igbo	Igbo	Igbo
Ijaw, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Ika	Not available	Not available
Isekiri	Not available	Not available
Isoko	Not available	Not available
Jahanka	Not available	Not available
Jola-Fonyi	Not available	Not available
Jula	Not available	Not available
Kabiyè	Not available	Not available
Kamba	Not available	Not available
Khana	Not available	Not available
Kikongo, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)	Kinyarwanda (Rwanda) <sup>3</sup>	Rwanda (Kinyarwanda)
Kpelle	Not available	Not available
Lingala	Lingala	Lingala
Luba-Kasai	Not available	Not available
Mandingo	Not available	Not available
Mandinka	Not available	Not available
Medumba	Not available	Not available
Mende	Not available	Not available
Meta'	Not available	Not available
Mòoré	Not available	Not available
Mwani	Not available	Not available
Nda'nda'	Not available	Not available
Ndebele	Not available	Not available
Ngiemboon	Not available	Not available
Ngwe	Not available	Not available
Nyankore	Not available	Not available
Nzema	Not available	Not available
Rundi (Kirundi)	Rundi (Kirundi)	Rundi (Kirundi)
Sénoufo	Not available	Not available
Serer, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Shona	Shona	Shona
Soga	Not available	Not available
Soninke	Not available	Not available
Sotho-Tswana languages	Not available	Not available
Setswana	Not available	Not available
Southern Sotho	Not available	Not available

Sotho, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Southern Dagaare	Not available	Not available
Southern Kisi	Not available	Not available
Susu	Not available	Not available
Swahili	Swahili	Swahili
Swati	Not available	Not available
Tem	Not available	Not available
Tetela	Not available	Not available
Tonga	Not available	Not available
Tooro	Not available	Not available
Tumbuka	Not available	Not available
Ukwanzi-Aboh-Ndoni	Not available	Not available
Urhobo	Not available	Not available
Wojenaka	Not available	Not available
Wolof	Wolof	Wolof
Xhosa	Not available	Not available
Yemba	Not available	Not available
Yoruba	Yoruba	Not available
Zande	Not available	Not available
Zulu	Not available	Not available
Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.	Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.	Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.
Nilo-Saharan languages	Nilo-Saharan languages	Not available
Acholi	Not available	Not available
Anuak	Not available	Not available
Ateso	Not available	Not available
Bari	Not available	Not available
Dair	Not available	Not available
Dazaga	Not available	Not available
Dholuo	Not available	Not available
Didinga	Not available	Not available
Dinka	Dinka	Not available
Kabba	Not available	Not available
Kakwa	Not available	Not available
Kuku	Not available	Not available
Kunama	Not available	Not available
Mabaan	Not available	Not available
Mandari	Not available	Not available
Masalit	Not available	Not available
Nuer	Not available	Not available
Shilluk	Not available	Not available
Uduk	Not available	Not available

Zaghawa	Not available	Not available
Zarma	Not available	Not available
Nilo-Saharan languages, n.i.e.	Nilo-Saharan languages, n.i.e.	Not available
African, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Pidgin languages	Not available	Not available
Quechua	Not available	Not available
Sign languages	Sign languages <sup>3</sup>	Non-verbal languages
American Sign Language	American Sign Language	American Sign Language
Quebec Sign Language	Quebec Sign Language	Quebec Sign Language
Sign languages, n.i.e.	Sign languages, n.i.e.	Sign languages, n.i.e.
Sino-Tibetan languages	Sino-Tibetan languages	Sino-Tibetan languages
Chinese languages <sup>14</sup>	Chinese languages	Chinese languages
Gan	Not available	Not available
Hakka	Hakka	Hakka
Huizhou	Not available	Not available
Mandarin	Mandarin	Mandarin
Min Dong	Min Dong	Not available
Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese)	Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese) <sup>15</sup>	Not available
Pu-Xian	Not available	Not available
Wu (Shanghainese)	Wu (Shanghainese) <sup>3</sup>	Shanghainese
Xiang	Not available	Not available
Yue (Cantonese) <sup>1</sup>	Cantonese	Cantonese
Chinese, n.o.s.	Chinese, n.o.s.	Chinese, n.o.s. <sup>16</sup>
Tibeto-Burman languages <sup>14</sup>	Tibeto-Burman languages	Not available
Burmese	Burmese	Burmese
Dzongkha	Not available	Not available
Eastern Kayah	Not available	Not available
Jingpho	Not available	Not available
Kuki-Chin languages	Not available	Not available
Falam	Not available	Not available
Hakha	Not available	Not available
Mizo	Not available	Not available
Chin, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Karenic languages	Karenic languages	Not available
Pwo Eastern Karen	Not available	Not available
S'gaw Karen	Not available	Not available
Karen, n.o.s.	Not available	Not available
Newar	Not available	Not available
Tamang	Not available	Not available
Tibetan	Tibetan	Tibetan languages <sup>17</sup>
Tshangla	Not available	Not available

Sino-Tibetan languages, n.i.e.	Not available	Not available
Tai-Kadai languages	Tai-Kadai languages <sup>3</sup>	Tai languages
Canto	Not available	Not available
Lao	Lao	Lao
Shan	Not available	Not available
Thai	Thai	Thai
Tai-Kadai languages, n.i.e.	Tai-Kadai languages, n.i.e.	Not available
Trans-New Guinea languages	Not available	Not available
Turkic languages	Turkic languages	Turkic languages
Azerbaijani	Azerbaijani	Azerbaijani
Kazakh	Not available	Not available
Kyrgyz	Not available	Not available
Tatar	Not available	Not available
Turkish	Turkish	Turkish
Turkmen	Not available	Not available
Uyghur	Uyghur	Not available
Uzbek	Uzbek	Not available
Yakut	Not available	Not available
Turkic languages, n.i.e.	Turkic languages, n.i.e.	Turkic languages, n.i.e.
Uralic languages	Uralic languages <sup>3</sup>	Finno-Ugric languages
Estonian	Estonian	Estonian
Finnish	Finnish	Finnish
Hungarian	Hungarian	Hungarian
Other languages, n.i.e.	Other languages, n.i.e. <sup>18</sup>	Other languages

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

1. Name change only: content remains the same as in 2011 and 2016.
2. Name change only: content remains the same as in 2016.
3. Name change only: content remains the same as in 2011.
4. This category is equivalent to Anishinaabemowin (Chippewa), Saulteau (Western Ojibway) and Ojibway, n.o.s. in 2021.
5. This category is equivalent to Anishinaabemowin (Chippewa), Daawaamwin (Odawa), Saulteau (Western Ojibway) and Ojibway, n.o.s. in 2021.
6. This category is equivalent to Northern Tutchone, Southern Tutchone, and Tutchone, n.o.s. in 2011.
7. Tlingit is included under Athabaskan languages for 2021, but the content remains the same as in 2011 and 2016.
8. Comox (available in 2016) is not available in 2021. Corresponding responses are included in Salish languages, n.i.e.
9. Responses of Aboriginal languages, n.i.e. are included in their corresponding Aboriginal language family n.i.e. category.
10. Responses of Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e. are included in new languages or in their corresponding Afro-Asiatic language family n.i.e. category.
11. In 2016, Irish (Irish Gaelic) was included in the Celtic languages, n.i.e. category.
12. In 2011, a Celtic languages, n.i.e. category was included. Responses of Scottish Gaelic and Irish (Irish Gaelic) were included in Gaelic languages.
13. German, Hutterisch, Low German, n.o.s., Low Saxon, Pennsylvania German, Plautdietsch, Swabian, Swiss German and Tyrolian, n.o.s. were included in German in 2011 and 2016.
14. Responses of Chinese Languages, n.i.e. and Tibeto-Burman languages, n.i.e. are included in Sino-Tibetan languages, n.i.e.

15. Chaochow (Teochow), Fukien, and Taiwanese were separate categories in 2011.
16. This category is equivalent to Chinese, n.o.s. and Chinese languages, n.i.e. in 2016.
17. This category is equivalent to Tibetan and Karenic languages in 2016.
18. This category is equivalent to Other languages, and African languages, n.i.e. in 2011.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

## Appendix C

### Ethnic or cultural origins disseminated in 2021, 2016 and 2011

2021 Census	2016 Census	2011 National Household Survey
<b>North American origins</b>		
North American, n.o.s. <sup>1</sup>	Other North American origins, n.i.e.	Other North American origins, n.i.e.
<b>North American Indigenous origins</b>		
North American Indigenous, n.o.s. <sup>2</sup>	First Nations ancestry, n.i.e.	First Nations (North American Indian)
<b>First Nations (North American Indian) origins</b>		
First Nations (North American Indian), n.o.s. <sup>3</sup>	First Nations ancestry, n.i.e.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Abenaki	Abenaki	First Nations (North American Indian)
<b>Anishinaabe origins</b>		
Anishinaabe, n.o.s. <sup>4</sup>	Anishinaabe, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Algonquin	Algonquin	First Nations (North American Indian)
Odawa	Odawa	First Nations (North American Indian)
Ojibway	Ojibway	First Nations (North American Indian)
Oji-Cree	Oji-Cree	First Nations (North American Indian)
Potawatomi	Potawatomi	First Nations (North American Indian)
Saulteaux	Saulteaux	First Nations (North American Indian)
Anishinaabe origins, n.i.e. <sup>5</sup>	Anishinaabe, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Apache	Apache	First Nations (North American Indian)
Atikamekw	Atikamekw	First Nations (North American Indian)
<b>Blackfoot origins</b>		
Blackfoot, n.o.s. <sup>6</sup>	Blackfoot, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Blood (Kainai)	Blood (Kainai)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Piikani	Blackfoot, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Siksika	Blackfoot, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Blackfoot origins, n.i.e. <sup>7</sup>	Blackfoot, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Cherokee	Cherokee	First Nations (North American Indian)
Cheyenne	First Nations ancestry, n.i.e.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Choctaw	First Nations ancestry, n.i.e.	First Nations (North American Indian)
<b>Cree origins</b>		
Cree, n.o.s. <sup>8</sup>	Cree	First Nations (North American Indian)
Moose Cree	Cree	First Nations (North American Indian)
Plains Cree	Cree	First Nations (North American Indian)
Swampy Cree	Cree	First Nations (North American Indian)
Woodland Cree	Cree	First Nations (North American Indian)
Cree origins, n.i.e. <sup>9</sup>	Cree	First Nations (North American Indian)
Delaware (Lenape)	Delaware (Lenape)	First Nations (North American Indian)
<b>Dene origins</b>		

Dene, n.o.s. <sup>10</sup>	Dene, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Beaver (Dunne-za)	Beaver (Dunne-za)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Carrier (Dakelh)	Carrier (Dakelh)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Chilcotin (Tsilhqot'in)	Chilcotin (Tsilhqot'in)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Chipewyan (Denesuline)	Chipewyan (Denesuline)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Dene Tha' (Slavey)	Dene Tha (Slavey)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Gwich'in	Gwich'in	First Nations (North American Indian)
Kaska	Kaska	First Nations (North American Indian)
Sahtú (North Slavey)	Sahtu (North Slavey)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Tahltan	Tahltan	First Nations (North American Indian)
Tlicho (Dogrib)	Tlicho (Dogrib)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Tlingit	Tlingit	First Nations (North American Indian)
Tse'khene (Sekani)	Sekani	First Nations (North American Indian)
Tsuut'ina (Sarcee)	Tsuu T'ina (Sarcee)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Tutchone	Tutchone, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Wet'suwet'en	Wet'suwet'en	First Nations (North American Indian)
Dene origins, n.i.e. <sup>11</sup>	Dene, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Gitxsan	Gitxsan	First Nations (North American Indian)
Haida	Haida	First Nations (North American Indian)
Haisla	Haisla	First Nations (North American Indian)
Heiltsuk	Heiltsuk	First Nations (North American Indian)
Huron (Wendat)	Huron (Wendat)	First Nations (North American Indian)
<b>Innu origins</b>		
Innu/Montagnais, n.o.s. <sup>12</sup>	Innu/Montagnais	First Nations (North American Indian)
Naskapi	Naskapi	First Nations (North American Indian)
<b>Iroquoian (Haudenosaunee) origins</b>		
Iroquois (Haudenosaunee), n.o.s. <sup>13</sup>	Iroquois, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Cayuga	Cayuga	First Nations (North American Indian)
Mohawk	Mohawk	First Nations (North American Indian)
Oneida	Oneida	First Nations (North American Indian)
Tuscarora	Iroquois, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Iroquoian (Haudenosaunee) origins, n.i.e. <sup>14</sup>	Iroquois, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)
Ktunaxa (Kutenai)	Ktunaxa (Kutenai)	First Nations (North American Indian)
<b>Kwakwaka'wakw origins</b>		
Kwakwaka'wakw, n.o.s. <sup>15</sup>	Kwakwaka'wakw (Kwakiutl)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Kwakiutl	Kwakwaka'wakw (Kwakiutl)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Laich-kwil-tach	Kwakwaka'wakw (Kwakiutl)	First Nations (North American Indian)
'Namgis	Kwakwaka'wakw (Kwakiutl)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Quatsino	Kwakwaka'wakw (Kwakiutl)	First Nations (North American Indian)

n.i.e. <sup>16</sup>	Kwakwəka'wakw origins,	Kwakwaka'wakw (Kwakiutl)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Maliseet	Maliseet	First Nations (North American Indian)	
<b>Mi'kmaq origins</b>			
Mi'kmaq, n.o.s. <sup>17</sup>	Mi'kmaq	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Qalipu Mi'kmaq	Mi'kmaq	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Navajo	Navajo	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Nisga'a	Nisga'a	First Nations (North American Indian)	
<b>Nuu-chah-nulth origins</b>			
Nuu-chah-nulth, n.o.s. <sup>18</sup>	Nuu-chah-nulth	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Ahousaht	Nuu-chah-nulth	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Ditidaht	Nuu-chah-nulth	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Tla-o-qui-aht	Nuu-chah-nulth	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Tseshaht	Nuu-chah-nulth	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Nuu-chah-nulth origins, n.i.e. <sup>19</sup>	Nuu-chah-nulth	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Nuxalk	Nuxalk	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Passamaquoddy	First Nations ancestry, n.i.e.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
<b>Salish origins</b>			
Salish, n.o.s. <sup>20</sup>	Salish, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
<b>Coast Salish origins</b>			
Coast Salish, n.o.s. <sup>21</sup>	Salish, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Chemainus (Stz'uminus)	Salish, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Cowichan	Cowichan	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Homalco	Salish, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Musqueam	Musqueam	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Penelakut	Salish, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Shíshálh (Sechelt)	Sechelt (Shishalh)	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Snuneymuxw	Salish, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Squamish	Squamish	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Stó:lō	Sto:lo	First Nations (North American Indian)	
WSÁNEĆ (Saanich)	Salish, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Coast Salish origins, n.i.e. <sup>22</sup>	Salish, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
<b>Interior Salish origins</b>			
Interior Salish, n.o.s. <sup>23</sup>	Salish, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Nlaka'pamux (Thompson)	Nlaka'pamux (Thompson)	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Okanagan (Syilx)	Okanagan (Syilx)	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Secwepemc (Shuswap)	Secwepemc (Shuswap)	First Nations (North American Indian)	
St'at'imc (Lillooet)	St'at'imc (Lillooet)	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Interior Salish origins, n.i.e. <sup>24</sup>	Salish, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
<b>Siouan origins</b>			
Sioux, n.o.s. <sup>25</sup>	Sioux, n.o.s.	First Nations (North American Indian)	
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	First Nations (North American Indian)	

Dakota	Dakota	First Nations (North American Indian)
Lakota	Lakota	First Nations (North American Indian)
Stoney (Nakoda)	Stoney (Nakoda)	First Nations (North American Indian)
Tsimshian	Tsimshian	First Nations (North American Indian)
Wuikinuxv	First Nations ancestry, n.i.e.	First Nations (North American Indian)
First Nations (North American Indian) origins, n.i.e. <sup>26</sup>	First Nations ancestry, n.i.e.	First Nations (North American Indian)
<b>Inuit origins</b>		
Inuit, n.o.s. <sup>27</sup>	Inuit	Inuit
Inuvialuit	Inuit	Inuit
Inuit origins, n.i.e. <sup>28</sup>	Inuit	Inuit
Métis	Métis	Métis
<b>Other North American origins</b>		
Acadian	Acadian	Acadian
African American	American, Other African origins, n.i.e.	American, Other African origins, n.i.e.
African Canadian	Canadian, Other African origins, n.i.e.	Canadian, Other African origins, n.i.e.
African Nova Scotian	Nova Scotian, Other African origins, n.i.e.	Nova Scotian, Other African origins, n.i.e.
Albertan	Canadian	Canadian
American	American	American
British Columbian	Canadian	Canadian
Canadian	Canadian	Canadian
Cape Bretoner	Nova Scotian	Nova Scotian
Franco Ontarian	French, Ontarian	French, Ontarian
French Canadian	Canadian, French	Canadian, French
Gaspesian	Québécois	Québécois
Manitoban	Canadian	Canadian
New Brunswicker	New Brunswicker	New Brunswicker
Newfoundlander	Newfoundlander	Newfoundlander
Nova Scotian	Nova Scotian	Nova Scotian
Ontarian	Ontarian	Ontarian
Pennsylvania Dutch	German	German
Prince Edward Islander	Other North American origins, n.i.e.	Other North American origins, n.i.e.
Québécois	Québécois	Québécois
Saskatchewanian	Other North American origins, n.i.e.	Other North American origins, n.i.e.
United Empire Loyalist	British Isles origins, n.i.e.	British Isles origins, n.i.e.
Other North American origins, n.i.e. <sup>29</sup>	Other North American origins, n.i.e.	Other North American origins, n.i.e.
<b>European origins</b>		
European, n.o.s. <sup>30</sup>	Other European origins, n.i.e.	Other European origins, n.i.e.
<b>British Isles origins</b>		
British Isles, n.o.s. <sup>31</sup>	British Isles origins, n.i.e.	British Isles origins, n.i.e.

Channel Islander	Channel Islander	Channel Islander
Cornish	Cornish	Cornish
English	English	English
Irish	Irish	Irish
Manx	Manx	Manx
Northern Irish	Irish	Irish
Orcadian	Scottish	Scottish
Scottish	Scottish	Scottish
Ulster Scot	Irish, Scottish	Irish, Scottish
Welsh	Welsh	Welsh
British Isles origins, n.i.e. <sup>32</sup>	British Isles origins, n.i.e.	British Isles origins, n.i.e.
<b>French origins</b>		
French, n.o.s. <sup>33</sup>	French	French
Alsatian	Alsatian	Alsatian
Breton	Breton	Breton
Corsican	Corsican	Western European origins, n.i.e.
Norman	French	French
French origins, n.i.e. <sup>34</sup>	French	French
<b>Other Western European origins</b>		
Western European, n.o.s. <sup>35</sup>	Western European origins, n.i.e.	Western European origins, n.i.e.
Austrian	Austrian	Austrian
Bavarian	Bavarian	German
Belgian	Belgian	Belgian
Dutch	Dutch	Dutch
Flemish	Flemish	Flemish
Frisian	Frisian	Frisian
German	German	German
Luxembourger	Luxembourger	Luxembourger
Swiss	Swiss	Swiss
Walloon	Belgian	Belgian
Other Western European origins, n.i.e. <sup>36</sup>	Western European origins, n.i.e.	Western European origins, n.i.e.
<b>Other Northern European origins</b>		
Northern European, n.o.s. <sup>37</sup>	Northern European origins, n.i.e.	Northern European origins, n.i.e.
Danish	Danish	Danish
Finnish	Finnish	Finnish
Icelandic	Icelandic	Icelandic
Norwegian	Norwegian	Norwegian
Sami	Northern European origins, n.i.e.	Northern European origins, n.i.e.
Swedish	Swedish	Swedish
Other Northern European origins, n.i.e. <sup>38</sup>	Northern European origins, n.i.e.	Northern European origins, n.i.e.

<b>Southern European origins</b>		
Southern European, n.o.s. <sup>39</sup>	Southern European origins, n.i.e.	Southern European origins, n.i.e.
Azorean	Portuguese	Portuguese
Basque	Basque	Basque
Catalan	Catalan	Spanish
Galician	Spanish	Spanish
Greek	Greek	Greek
Italian	Italian	Italian
Maltese	Maltese	Maltese
Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese
Sicilian	Sicilian	Sicilian
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
Southern European origins, n.i.e. <sup>40</sup>	Southern European origins, n.i.e.	Southern European origins, n.i.e.
<b>Southeast European origins</b>		
Southeast European, n.o.s. <sup>41</sup>	Southern European origins, n.i.e.	Southern European origins, n.i.e.
Albanian	Albanian	Albanian
Bosniak	Bosnian	Bosnian
Bosnian	Bosnian	Bosnian
Bulgarian	Bulgarian	Bulgarian
Croatian	Croatian	Croatian
Kosovar	Kosovar	Kosovar
Macedonian	Macedonian	Macedonian
Moldovan	Moldovan	Moldovan
Montenegrin	Montenegrin	Montenegrin
Romanian	Romanian	Romanian
Serbian	Serbian	Serbian
Slovenian	Slovenian	Slovenian
Transylvanian	Romanian	Romanian
Yugoslavian, n.o.s. <sup>42</sup>	Yugoslavian, n.o.s.	Yugoslavian, n.o.s.
Southeast European origins, n.i.e. <sup>43</sup>	Southern European origins, n.i.e.	Southern European origins, n.i.e.
<b>Eastern European origins</b>		
Eastern European, n.o.s. <sup>44</sup>	Eastern European origins, n.i.e.	Eastern European origins, n.i.e.
Bohemian	Czech	Czech
Byelorussian	Byelorussian	Byelorussian
Czech	Czech	Czech
Czechoslovakian, n.o.s. <sup>45</sup>	Czechoslovakian, n.o.s.	Czechoslovakian, n.o.s.
Estonian	Estonian	Estonian
Hungarian	Hungarian	Hungarian
Kashubian	Polish	Polish
Latvian	Latvian	Latvian
Lithuanian	Lithuanian	Lithuanian

Polish	Polish	Polish
Russian	Russian	Russian
Ruthenian	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Slovak	Slovak	Slovak
Ukrainian	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Eastern European origins, n.i.e. <sup>46</sup>	Eastern European origins, n.i.e.	Eastern European origins, n.i.e.
<b>Other European origins</b>		
Celtic, n.o.s. <sup>47</sup>	British Isles origins, n.i.e.	British Isles origins, n.i.e.
Roma	Roma (Gypsy)	Roma (Gypsy)
Slavic, n.o.s. <sup>48</sup>	Slavic, n.o.s.	Slavic, n.o.s.
Other European origins, n.i.e. <sup>49</sup>	Other European origins, n.i.e.	Other European origins, n.i.e.
<b>Caribbean origins</b>		
Caribbean, n.o.s. <sup>50</sup>	Caribbean origins, n.i.e.	Caribbean origins, n.i.e.
African Caribbean	Caribbean origins, n.i.e., Other African origins, n.i.e.	Caribbean origins, n.i.e., Other African origins, n.i.e.
Antiguan	Antiguan	Antiguan
Aruban	Caribbean origins, n.i.e.	Caribbean origins, n.i.e.
Bahamian	Bahamian	Bahamian
Barbadian	Barbadian	Barbadian
Bermudian	Bermudan	Bermudan
Carib	Carib	Carib
Cuban	Cuban	Cuban
Dominica Islander	Dominican	Dominican
Dominican	Dominican	Dominican
Grenadian	Grenadian	Grenadian
Guadeloupean	Guadeloupean	Caribbean origins, n.i.e.
Haitian	Haitian	Haitian
Indo-Caribbean	Caribbean origins, n.i.e., East Indian	Caribbean origins, n.i.e., East Indian
Jamaican	Jamaican	Jamaican
Kittitian/Nevisian	Kittitian/Nevisian	Kittitian/Nevisian
Maroon	Caribbean origins, n.i.e.	Caribbean origins, n.i.e.
Martinican	Martinican	Martinican
Montserratian	Montserratian	Montserratian
Puerto Rican	Puerto Rican	Puerto Rican
St. Lucian	St. Lucian	St. Lucian
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	Trinidadian/Tobagonian	Trinidadian/Tobagonian
Vincentian	Vincentian/Grenadinian	Vincentian/Grenadinian
West Indian, n.o.s. <sup>51</sup>	West Indian, n.o.s.	West Indian, n.o.s.
Caribbean origins, n.i.e. <sup>52</sup>	Caribbean origins, n.i.e.	Caribbean origins, n.i.e.
<b>Latin, Central and South American origins</b>		
Latin, Central or South American, n.o.s. <sup>53</sup>	Latin, Central and South American origins, n.i.e.	Latin, Central and South American origins, n.i.e.

Arawak	Arawak	Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Maya)
Argentinian	Argentinian	Argentinian
Belizean	Belizean	Belizean
Bolivian	Bolivian	Bolivian
Brazilian	Brazilian	Brazilian
Chilean	Chilean	Chilean
Colombian	Colombian	Colombian
Costa Rican	Costa Rican	Costa Rican
Ecuadorian	Ecuadorian	Ecuadorian
Guatemalan	Guatemalan	Guatemalan
Guyanese	Guyanese	Guyanese
Hispanic, n.o.s. <sup>54</sup>	Hispanic	Hispanic
Honduran	Honduran	Honduran
Indigenous origins from Latin, Central and South America, n.i.e. <sup>55</sup>	Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Arawak and Maya)	Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Maya)
Indo-Guyanese	East Indian, Guyanese	East Indian, Guyanese
Mapuche	Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Arawak and Maya)	Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Maya)
Mayan	Maya	Maya
Mexican	Mexican	Mexican
Nicaraguan	Nicaraguan	Nicaraguan
Panamanian	Panamanian	Panamanian
Paraguayan	Paraguayan	Paraguayan
Peruvian	Peruvian	Peruvian
Pipil	Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Arawak and Maya)	Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Maya)
Quechua	Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Arawak and Maya)	Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Maya)
Salvadorean	Salvadorean	Salvadorean
Surinamese	Latin, Central and South American origins, n.i.e.	Latin, Central and South American origins, n.i.e.
Uruguayan	Uruguayan	Uruguayan
Venezuelan	Venezuelan	Venezuelan
Latin, Central and South American origins, n.i.e. <sup>56</sup>	Latin, Central and South American origins, n.i.e.	Latin, Central and South American origins, n.i.e.
<b>African origins</b>		
African, n.o.s. <sup>57</sup>	Other African origins, n.i.e.	Other African origins, n.i.e.
<b>Central and West African origins</b>		
Central or West African, n.o.s. <sup>58</sup>	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Akan, n.o.s. <sup>59</sup>	Akan	Akan
Angolan	Angolan	Angolan
Ashanti	Ashanti	Ashanti
Bambara	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.

Bamileke	Cameroonian	Cameroonian
Baoulé	Akan	Akan
Beninese	Beninese	Beninese
Burkinabe	Burkinabe	Burkinabe
Cameroonian	Cameroonian	Cameroonian
Cape Verdean	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Central African	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Chadian	Chadian	Chadian
Congolese	Congolese	Congolese
Edo	Edo	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Esan	Edo	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Ewe	Ewe	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Fante	Akan	Akan
Fulani	Peulh	Peulh
Ga-Adangbe	Ewe	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Gabonese	Gabonese	Gabonese
Gambian	Gambian	Gambian
Ghanaian	Ghanaian	Ghanaian
Guinean	Guinean	Guinean
Hausa	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Igbo	Ibo	Ibo
Ivorian	Ivorian	Ivorian
Liberian	Liberian	Liberian
Luba	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Malian	Malian	Malian
Malinké	Malinké	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Mauritanian	Maure	Maure
Mossi	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Nigerian	Nigerian	Nigerian
Nigerien	Nigerian	Nigerian
Senegalese	Senegalese	Senegalese
Serer	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Sierra Leonean	Sierra Leonean	Sierra Leonean
Soninke	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Togolese	Togolese	Togolese
Wolof	Wolof	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
Yoruba	Yoruba	Yoruba

Central and West African origins, n.i.e. <sup>60</sup>	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.	Central and West African origins, n.i.e.
<b>North African origins</b>		
North African, n.o.s. <sup>61</sup>	North African origins, n.i.e.	North African origins, n.i.e.
Algerian	Algerian	Algerian
Berber	Berber	Berber
Dinka	Dinka	Dinka
Egyptian	Egyptian	Egyptian
Kabyle	Berber	Berber
Libyan	Libyan	Libyan
Moroccan	Moroccan	Moroccan
Sudanese	Sudanese	Sudanese
Tunisian	Tunisian	Tunisian
North African origins, n.i.e. <sup>62</sup>	North African origins, n.i.e.	North African origins, n.i.e.
<b>Southern and East African origins</b>		
Southern or East African, n.o.s. <sup>63</sup>	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Afar	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Afrikaner	Afrikaner	Afrikaner
Amhara	Amhara	Amhara
Bantu, n.o.s. <sup>64</sup>	Bantu, n.o.s.	Bantu, n.o.s.
Burundian	Burundian	Burundian
Djiboutian	Djiboutian	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Eritrean	Eritrean	Eritrean
Ethiopian	Ethiopian	Ethiopian
Harari	Harari	Harari
Hutu	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Kenyan	Kenyan	Kenyan
Kikuyu	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Luo	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Malagasy	Malagasy	Malagasy
Malawian	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Mauritian	Mauritian	Mauritian
Mozambican	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Namibian	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Ndebele	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Nubian	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.

Oromo	Oromo	Oromo
Réunionnais	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Rwandan	Rwandan	Rwandan
Seychellois	Seychellois	Seychellois
Shona	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Somali	Somali	Somali
South African	South African	South African
South Sudanese	Sudanese	Sudanese
Swahili	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Tanzanian	Tanzanian	Tanzanian
Tigrinya	Tigrian	Tigrian
Tswana (Batswana)	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Tutsi	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
Ugandan	Ugandan	Ugandan
Zambian	Zambian	Zambian
Zimbabwean	Zimbabwean	Zimbabwean
Zulu	Zulu	Zulu
Southern and East African origins, n.i.e. <sup>65</sup>	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.	Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.
African origins, n.i.e. <sup>66</sup>	Other African origins, n.i.e.	Other African origins, n.i.e.
<b>Asian origins</b>		
Asian, n.o.s. <sup>67</sup>	Other Asian origins, n.i.e.	Other Asian origins, n.i.e.
<b>West and Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins</b>		
West or Central Asian or Middle Eastern, n.o.s. <sup>68</sup>	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.
Afghan	Afghan	Afghan
Armenian	Armenian	Armenian
Assyrian	Assyrian	Assyrian
Azerbaijani	Azerbaijani	Azerbaijani
Baloch	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.
Circassian	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.
Cypriot	Cypriot	Cypriot
Georgian	Georgian	Georgian
Greek Cypriot	Cypriot, Greek	Cypriot, Greek
Hazara	Hazara	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.
Iranian	Iranian	Iranian
Iraqi	Iraqi	Iraqi
Israeli	Israeli	Israeli

Jordanian	Jordanian	Jordanian
Kazakh	Kazakh	Kazakh
Kurdish	Kurd	Kurd
Kuwaiti	Kuwaiti	Kuwaiti
Kyrgyz	Kyrgyz	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.
Lebanese	Lebanese	Lebanese
Omani	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.
Palestinian	Palestinian	Palestinian
Pashtun	Pashtun	Pashtun
Persian	Iranian	Iranian
Saudi Arabian	Saudi Arabian	Saudi Arabian
Syrian	Syrian	Syrian
Tajik	Tajik	Tajik
Tatar	Tatar	Tatar
Turkish	Turk	Turk
Turkmen	Turkmen	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.
Uyghur	Uighur	Uighur
Uzbek	Uzbek	Uzbek
Yemeni	Yemeni	Yemeni
West and Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e. <sup>69</sup>	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.
<b>South Asian origins</b>		
South Asian, n.o.s. <sup>70</sup>	South Asian origins, n.i.e.	South Asian origins, n.i.e.
Anglo-Indian	British Isles and East Indian	British Isles and East Indian
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
Bengali	Bengali	Bengali
Bhutanese	Bhutanese	South Asian origins, n.i.e.
Goan	Goan	Goan
Gujarati	Gujarati	Gujarati
Indian (India)	East Indian	East Indian
Jatt	South Asian origins, n.i.e.	South Asian origins, n.i.e.
Kashmiri	Kashmiri	Kashmiri
Maharashtrian	East Indian	East Indian
Malayali	East Indian	East Indian
Nepali	Nepali	Nepali
Pakistani	Pakistani	Pakistani
Punjabi	Punjabi	Punjabi
Sindhi	Pakistani	Pakistani
Sinhalese	Sinhalese	Sinhalese
Sri Lankan	Sri Lankan	Sri Lankan

Tamil	Tamil	Tamil
Telugu	South Asian origins, n.i.e.	South Asian origins, n.i.e.
South Asian origins, n.i.e. <sup>71</sup>	South Asian origins, n.i.e.	South Asian origins, n.i.e.
<b>East and Southeast Asian origins</b>		
East or Southeast Asian, n.o.s. <sup>72</sup>	East and Southeast Asian origins, n.i.e.	East and Southeast Asian origins, n.i.e.
Bruneian	East and Southeast Asian origins, n.i.e.	East and Southeast Asian origins, n.i.e.
Burmese	Burmese	Burmese
Cambodian (Khmer)	Cambodian (Khmer)	Cambodian (Khmer)
Chin	Burmese	Burmese
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Filipino	Filipino	Filipino
Hmong	Hmong	Hmong
Hong Konger	Chinese	Chinese
Igorot	Filipino	Filipino
Ilocano	Filipino	Filipino
Indonesian	Indonesian	Indonesian
Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
Javanese	Indonesian	Indonesian
Karen	Karen	East and Southeast Asian origins, n.i.e.
Korean	Korean	Korean
Laotian	Laotian	Laotian
Malay	Malaysian	Malaysian
Malaysian	Malaysian	Malaysian
Mongolian	Mongolian	Mongolian
Singaporean	Singaporean	Singaporean
Taiwanese	Taiwanese	Taiwanese
Thai	Thai	Thai
Tibetan	Tibetan	Tibetan
Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
East and Southeast Asian origins, n.i.e. <sup>73</sup>	East and Southeast Asian origins, n.i.e.	East and Southeast Asian origins, n.i.e.
Asian origins, n.i.e. <sup>74</sup>	Other Asian origins, n.i.e.	Other Asian origins, n.i.e.
<b>Oceanian origins</b>		
Oceanian, n.o.s. <sup>75</sup>	Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e.	Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e.
<b>Pacific Islands origins</b>		
Pacific Islander, n.o.s. <sup>76</sup>	Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e.	Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e.
Fijian	Fijian	Fijian
Hawaiian	Hawaiian	Hawaiian
Indo-Fijian	Fijian and East Indian	Fijian and East Indian
Polynesian, n.o.s. <sup>77</sup>	Polynesian, n.o.s.	Polynesian, n.o.s.

Samoan	Samoan	Samoan
Tongan	Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e.	Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e.
Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e. <sup>78</sup>	Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e.	Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e.
<b>Other Oceanian origins</b>		
Australian	Australian	Australian
Maori	Maori	Maori
New Zealander	New Zealander	New Zealander
Other Oceanian origins, n.i.e. <sup>79</sup>	Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e.	Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e.
<b>Other ethnic and cultural origins</b>		
Amish	German	German
Arab, n.o.s. <sup>80</sup>	Arab, n.o.s.	Arab, n.o.s.
Black, n.o.s. <sup>81</sup>	Black, n.o.s.	Black, n.o.s.
Buddhist	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.
Caucasian (White), n.o.s. <sup>82</sup>	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.
Chaldean	Iraqi	Iraqi
Christian, n.i.e. <sup>83</sup>	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.
Coptic	Coptic	Coptic
Creole, n.o.s. <sup>84</sup>	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.
Doukhobor	Russian	Russian
Eurasian, n.o.s. <sup>85</sup>	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.
Hindu	East Indian	East Indian
Huguenot	French	French
Hutterite	German	German
Jewish	Jewish	Jewish
Mennonite	German	German
Muslim	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.
Sikh	Punjabi	Punjabi
Yazidi	Kurd	Kurd
Zoroastrian	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.
Other ethnic and cultural origins, n.i.e. <sup>86</sup>	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.	Not applicable. Responses were assigned to various other categories during processing.

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

1. This category includes responses indicating North American origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "North American").
2. This category includes responses indicating North American Indigenous origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Aboriginal," "Indigenous").
3. This category includes responses indicating First Nations (North American Indian) origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "First Nations," "North American Indian").
4. This category includes responses indicating Anishinaabe origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Anishinaabe").
5. This category includes specific Anishinaabe origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Mississauga," "Nipissing").
6. This category includes responses indicating Blackfoot origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Blackfoot").
7. This category includes specific Blackfoot origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Blackfeet").
8. This category includes responses indicating Cree origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Cree").
9. This category includes specific Cree origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Northern Quebec Cree," "James Bay Cree").
10. This category includes responses indicating Dene origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Dene").
11. This category includes specific Dene origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Athabaskan," "Tagish").
12. This category includes responses indicating Innu origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Innu," "Montagnais").
13. This category includes responses indicating Iroquoian (Haudenosaunee) origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Iroquois," "Haudenosaunee").
14. This category includes specific Iroquoian (Haudenosaunee) origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Onondaga," "Seneca").
15. This category includes responses indicating Kwakwaka'wakw origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Kwakwaka'wakw").
16. This category includes specific Kwakwaka'wakw origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Gwa'sala," "Nakwaxda'xw").
17. This category includes responses indicating Mi'kmaq origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Mi'kmaq").
18. This category includes responses indicating Nuu-chah-nulth origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Nuu-chah-nulth").
19. This category includes specific Nuu-chah-nulth origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Hesquiaht," "Huu-ay-aht").
20. This category includes responses indicating Salish origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Salish").
21. This category includes responses indicating Coast Salish origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Coast Salish").
22. This category includes specific Coast Salish origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Halalt," "Malahat").
23. This category includes responses indicating Interior Salish origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Interior Salish").
24. This category includes specific Interior Salish origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Sinixt").
25. This category includes responses indicating Sioux origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Sioux").
26. This category includes specific First Nations (North American Indian) origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Crow," "Nez Perce").
27. This category includes responses indicating Inuit origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Inuit").
28. This category includes specific Inuit origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Copper Inuit," "Labrador Inuit").
29. This category includes specific North American origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Greenlandic," "Maritimer").
30. This category includes responses indicating European origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "European").
31. This category includes responses indicating British Isles origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "British," "United Kingdom").
32. This category includes specific British Isles origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Gaelic").
33. This category includes responses indicating French origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "French").
34. This category includes specific French origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Burgundian," "Picard").
35. This category includes responses indicating Western European origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Western European").
36. This category includes specific Western European origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Liechtensteiner").

37. This category includes responses indicating Northern European origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Northern European," "Scandinavian").
38. This category includes specific Northern European origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Faroese").
39. This category includes responses indicating Southern European origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Southern European").
40. This category includes specific Southern European origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Andorran," "Gibraltarian").
41. This category includes responses indicating Southeast European origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Southeast European").
42. This category includes responses indicating Yugoslavian origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Yugoslavian").
43. This category includes specific Southeast European origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Balkan," "Illyrian").
44. This category includes responses indicating Eastern European origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Eastern European").
45. This category includes responses indicating Czechoslovakian origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Czechoslovakian").
46. This category includes specific Eastern European origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Baltic," "Moravian").
47. This category includes responses indicating Celtic origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Celtic").
48. This category includes responses indicating Slavic origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Slavic").
49. This category includes specific European origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Central European").
50. This category includes responses indicating Caribbean origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Caribbean").
51. This category includes responses indicating West Indian origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "West Indian").
52. This category includes specific Caribbean origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Anguillan," "Caymanian").
53. This category includes responses indicating Latin, Central or South American origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Latin American," "South American").
54. This category includes responses indicating Hispanic origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Hispanic").
55. This category includes specific Indigenous origins from Latin, Central and South America, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Aztec," "Inca").
56. This category includes specific Latin, Central and South American origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "French Guianese").
57. This category includes responses indicating African origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "African").
58. This category includes responses indicating Central or West African origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Central African," "West African").
59. This category includes responses indicating Akan origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Akan").
60. This category includes specific Central and West African origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Saint Helenian").
61. This category includes responses indicating North African origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "North African").
62. This category includes specific North African origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Masalit," "Nuba").
63. This category includes responses indicating Southern or East African origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "East African").
64. This category includes responses indicating Bantu origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Bantu").
65. This category includes specific Southern and East African origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Comorian," "Swazi").
66. This category includes specific African origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Sub-Saharan African").
67. This category includes responses indicating Asian origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Asian").
68. This category includes responses indicating West or Central Asian or Middle Eastern origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Central Asian," "Middle Eastern," "West Asian").
69. This category includes specific West and Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Bahraini," "Turkish Cypriot").
70. This category includes responses indicating South Asian origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "South Asian").
71. This category includes specific South Asian origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Konkani," "Newar").
72. This category includes responses indicating East or Southeast Asian origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "East Asian," "Southeast Asian").

73. This category includes specific East and Southeast Asian origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Peranakan," "Rohingya").
74. This category includes specific Asian origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "North Asian," "Sherpa").
75. This category includes responses indicating Oceanian origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Oceanian").
76. This category includes responses indicating Pacific Islander origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Pacific Islander").
77. This category includes responses indicating Polynesian origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Polynesian").
78. This category includes specific Pacific Islands origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Chamorro," "Tahitian").
79. This category includes specific Oceanian origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Austronesian," "Indigenous Australian").
80. This category includes responses indicating Arab origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Arab").
81. This category includes responses indicating Black origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Black").
82. This category includes responses indicating Caucasian (White) origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Caucasian").
83. This category includes responses indicating Christian origins, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Christian," "Baptist," "Catholic").
84. This category includes responses indicating Creole origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Creole").
85. This category includes responses indicating Eurasian origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Eurasian").
86. This category includes other ethnic and cultural origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Mediterranean," "Pagan").

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2021 and 2016, and 2011 National Household Survey.

## Appendix D

### Countries of citizenship disseminated in the 2021 Census of Population

The classification used to disseminate data for the variable on countries of citizenship is based on the [Classification of Country of Citizenship 2021](#).

- **Canada**
  - Canada, by birth
  - Canada, by naturalization
- **Other countries of citizenship**
  - Afghanistan
  - Albania
  - Algeria
  - Andorra
  - Angola
  - Antigua and Barbuda
  - Argentina
  - Armenia
  - Australia<sup>19</sup>
  - Austria
  - Azerbaijan
  - Bahamas
  - Bahrain
  - Bangladesh
  - Barbados
  - Belarus
  - Belgium
  - Belize
  - Benin
  - Bhutan
  - Bolivia<sup>20</sup>
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Botswana
  - Brazil
  - Brunei Darussalam
  - Bulgaria
  - Burkina Faso
  - Burundi
  - Cabo Verde
  - Cambodia
  - Cameroon
  - Central African Republic
  - Chad
  - Chile
  - China, People's Republic of<sup>21</sup>
  - Colombia
  - Comoros
  - Congo, Democratic Republic of the
  - Congo, Republic of the
  - Costa Rica
  - Côte d'Ivoire

<sup>19</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of Australia. This includes responses of 'Cocos (Keeling) Islands,' 'Christmas Island' and 'Norfolk Island.'

<sup>20</sup> The official name of Bolivia is Plurinational State of Bolivia.

<sup>21</sup> Includes responses of 'People's Republic of China,' 'Macao' and 'Hong Kong.' Macao and Hong Kong are special administrative regions of China.

- Croatia
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Denmark<sup>22</sup>
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Eswatini
- Estonia
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Finland<sup>23</sup>
- France<sup>24</sup>
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Holy See (Vatican City State)
- Honduras
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran<sup>25</sup>
- Iraq
- Ireland<sup>26</sup>
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati

<sup>22</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of Denmark. This includes responses such as 'Faroe Islands' and 'Greenland.'

<sup>23</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of Finland. This includes responses such as 'Åland Islands.'

<sup>24</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of France. This includes responses such as 'French Polynesia,' 'French Guiana,' 'Guadeloupe,' 'Martinique,' 'Mayotte,' 'New Caledonia,' 'Réunion,' 'Saint Barthélemy,' 'Saint Martin (French part),' 'Saint Pierre and Miquelon,' 'Wallis and Futuna' and 'French dependency.'

<sup>25</sup> The official name of Iran is Islamic Republic of Iran.

<sup>26</sup> Ireland is also referred to as Republic of Ireland.

- Korea, North<sup>27</sup>
- Korea, South<sup>28</sup>
- Kosovo<sup>29</sup>
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos<sup>30</sup>
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Micronesia, Federated States of
- Moldova<sup>31</sup>
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands<sup>32</sup>
- New Zealand<sup>33</sup>
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- North Macedonia
- Norway<sup>34</sup>
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay

<sup>27</sup> The official name of North Korea is Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

<sup>28</sup> The official name of South Korea is Republic of Korea.

<sup>29</sup> The official name of Kosovo is Republic of Kosovo.

<sup>30</sup> The official name of Laos is Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>31</sup> The official name of Moldova is Republic of Moldova.

<sup>32</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of Netherlands. This includes responses such as 'Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba,' 'Aruba,' 'Curaçao' and 'Sint Maarten (Dutch part).'

<sup>33</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of New Zealand. This includes responses such as 'Cook Islands,' 'Niue' and 'Tokelau.'

<sup>34</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of Norway. This includes responses such as 'Svalbard and Jan Mayen.'

- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Qatar
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Rwanda
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Samoa
- San Marino
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia<sup>35</sup>
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa, Republic of
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan<sup>36</sup>
- Suriname
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria<sup>37</sup>
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania<sup>38</sup>
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom—British citizen<sup>39</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Serbia: excludes response of 'Kosovo.'

<sup>36</sup> The full name of Sudan is the Republic of the Sudan.

<sup>37</sup> The official name of Syria is Syrian Arab Republic.

<sup>38</sup> The official name of Tanzania is United Republic of Tanzania.

<sup>39</sup> This includes responses such as 'British,' 'British citizen,' 'Britain,' 'Scotland,' 'Wales,' 'Northern Ireland,' 'Isle of Man,' 'Guernsey,' 'Jersey,' 'Sark' and 'Channel Islands.' The official name of United Kingdom is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- United Kingdom—dependencies and other<sup>40</sup>
- United States of America<sup>41</sup>
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela<sup>42</sup>
- Viet Nam
- West Bank and Gaza Strip<sup>43</sup>
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- Stateless<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of the United Kingdom. This includes responses such as 'Anguilla,' 'Bermuda,' 'British Indian Ocean Territory,' 'Cayman Islands,' 'Falkland Islands (Malvinas),' 'Gibraltar,' 'Montserrat,' 'Pitcairn,' 'Saint Helena,' 'Turks and Caicos Islands,' 'British Virgin Islands,' 'British dependency' and 'British Overseas citizenship.' This excludes responses of 'Scotland,' 'Wales,' 'Northern Ireland,' 'Isle of Man,' 'Guernsey,' 'Jersey,' 'Sark' and 'Channel Islands.' The official name of United Kingdom is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

<sup>41</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of the United States of America. This includes responses such as 'American Samoa,' 'Guam,' 'Northern Mariana Islands,' 'Puerto Rico,' 'United States Minor Outlying Islands,' 'Virgin Islands,' 'United States' and 'American dependency.'

<sup>42</sup> The official name of Venezuela is Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

<sup>43</sup> This includes responses such as 'West Bank,' 'Gaza Strip' and 'Palestine.' West Bank and Gaza Strip are the territories referred to in the Declaration of Principles, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1993.

<sup>44</sup> Includes responses of 'Stateless' and 'Western Sahara.'

## Appendix E

### Religions disseminated in 2021, 2011 and 2001

<b>2021 Census</b>	<b>2011 National Household Survey</b>	<b>2001 Census</b>
<b>Buddhist</b>		
Buddhist, n.o.s. <sup>1</sup>	Buddhist	Buddhist
<b>Mahayana Buddhist</b>		
Mahayana Buddhist, n.o.s. <sup>2</sup>	Buddhist	Buddhist
Zen Buddhist	Buddhist	Buddhist
Mahayana Buddhist, n.i.e. <sup>3</sup>	Buddhist	Buddhist
Theravada Buddhist	Buddhist	Buddhist
Tibetan Buddhist	Buddhist	Buddhist
Buddhist, n.i.e. <sup>4</sup>	Buddhist	Buddhist
<b>Christian</b>		
Christian, n.o.s. <sup>5</sup>	Christian, n.i.e.	Christian, n.o.s.
<b>Anabaptist</b>		
Anabaptist, n.o.s. <sup>6</sup>	Mennonite	Anabaptist
<b>Amish</b>		
Amish, n.o.s. <sup>7</sup>	Amish	Amish
Old Order Amish	Amish	Amish
Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean)	Apostolic Christian Church	Apostolic Christian Church
Be in Christ Church of Canada	Brethren in Christ	Brethren in Christ
<b>Mennonite</b>		
Mennonite, n.o.s. <sup>8</sup>	Mennonite	Mennonite
Evangelical Mennonite Conference	Mennonite	Mennonite
Evangelical Mennonite Mission Conference	Mennonite	Mennonite
Fellowship of Evangelical Bible Churches	Mennonite	Mennonite
Holdeman Mennonite	Mennonite	Mennonite
Mennonite Brethren	Mennonite	Mennonite
Mennonite Church Canada	Mennonite	Mennonite
Old Colony Mennonite	Mennonite	Mennonite
Old Order Mennonite	Mennonite	Mennonite
Mennonite, n.i.e. <sup>9</sup>	Mennonite	Mennonite
Anabaptist, n.i.e. <sup>10</sup>	Mennonite	Mennonite
<b>Anglican</b>		
Anglican, n.o.s. <sup>11</sup>	Anglican	Anglican
Anglican Catholic Church	Anglican	Anglican
Anglican Church of Canada	Anglican	Anglican
Anglican Network in Canada	Anglican	Anglican

Anglican, n.i.e. <sup>12</sup>	Anglican	Anglican
<b>Baptist</b>		
Baptist, n.o.s. <sup>13</sup>	Baptist	Baptist
Association of Evangelical Baptist Churches in Quebec	Baptist	Baptist
Baptist General Conference of Canada	Baptist	Baptist
Canadian Baptists of Atlantic Canada	Baptist	Baptist
Canadian Baptists of Ontario and Quebec	Baptist	Baptist
Canadian Baptists of Western Canada	Baptist	Baptist
Canadian National Baptist Convention	Baptist	Baptist
Fellowship of Evangelical Baptist Churches (The Fellowship)	Baptist	Baptist
Independent Baptist	Baptist	Baptist
North American Baptist Conference	Baptist	Baptist
Baptist, n.i.e. <sup>14</sup>	Baptist	Baptist
<b>Catholic</b>		
<b>Eastern Catholic</b>		
Eastern Catholic, n.o.s. <sup>15</sup>	Catholic, n.i.e.	Greek or Byzantine Catholic
Armenian Catholic	Catholic, n.i.e.	Armenian Catholic
Chaldean Catholic	Assyrian Chaldean Catholic	Chaldean Catholic
Coptic Catholic	Catholic, n.i.e.	Eastern Catholic, n.i.e.
Maronite Catholic	Maronite	Maronite
Melkite Greek Catholic	Melkite	Melkite
Ukrainian Greek Catholic	Ukrainian Catholic	Ukrainian Catholic
Syriac Catholic	Catholic, n.i.e.	Syrian Catholic
Eastern Catholic, n.i.e. <sup>16</sup>	Catholic, n.i.e.	Eastern Catholic, n.i.e.
Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic
<b>Other Catholic denominations</b>		
Community Catholic Church of Canada	Catholic, n.i.e.	Other Catholic
Catholic, n.i.e. <sup>17</sup>	Catholic, n.i.e.	Other Catholic
<b>Christian Orthodox</b>		
Christian Orthodox, n.o.s. <sup>18</sup>	Christian Orthodox, n.i.e.	Orthodox, n.o.s.
<b>Eastern Orthodox</b>		
Eastern Orthodox, n.o.s. <sup>19</sup>	Christian Orthodox, n.i.e.	Orthodox, n.o.s.
Albanian Orthodox	Christian Orthodox, n.i.e.	Other Orthodox
Antiochian Orthodox	Antiochian Orthodox	Antiochian Orthodox Christian
Bulgarian Orthodox	Bulgarian Orthodox	Bulgarian Orthodox
Greek Orthodox	Greek Orthodox	Greek Orthodox
Macedonian Orthodox	Macedonian Orthodox	Macedonian Orthodox

Romanian Orthodox	Romanian Orthodox	Romanian Orthodox
Russian Orthodox	Russian Orthodox	Russian Orthodox
Serbian Orthodox	Serbian Orthodox	Serbian Orthodox
Ukrainian Orthodox	Ukrainian Orthodox	Ukrainian Orthodox
Eastern Orthodox, n.i.e. <sup>20</sup>	Christian Orthodox, n.i.e.	Other Orthodox
<b>Oriental Orthodox</b>		
Oriental Orthodox, n.o.s. <sup>21</sup>	Christian Orthodox, n.i.e.	Orthodox, n.o.s.
Armenian Orthodox	Armenian Orthodox/Apostolic	Armenian Apostolic, Armenian Orthodox
Coptic Orthodox	Coptic Orthodox	Coptic Orthodox
Eritrean Orthodox	Christian Orthodox, n.i.e.	Other Orthodox
Ethiopian Orthodox	Ethiopian Orthodox	Ethiopian Orthodox
Syriac Orthodox	Syrian/Syriac Orthodox	Antiochian Orthodox Christian
Oriental Orthodox, n.i.e. <sup>22</sup>	Christian Orthodox, n.i.e.	Other Orthodox
Christian Orthodox, n.i.e. <sup>23</sup>	Christian Orthodox, n.i.e.	Other Orthodox
Jehovah's Witness	Jehovah's Witness	Jehovah's Witnesses
<b>Latter Day Saints</b>		
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon)	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Community of Christ	Community of Christ	Reorganized Church of Latter-day Saints
Latter Day Saints, n.i.e. <sup>24</sup>	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
<b>Lutheran</b>		
Lutheran, n.o.s. <sup>25</sup>	Lutheran	Lutheran
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada	Lutheran	Lutheran
Lutheran Church-Canada	Lutheran	Lutheran
Lutheran, n.i.e. <sup>26</sup>	Lutheran	Lutheran
<b>Methodist and Wesleyan (Holiness)</b>		
Methodist, n.o.s. <sup>27</sup>	Methodist, n.i.e.	Methodist, n.i.e.
Canadian Church of God Ministries	Methodist, n.i.e.	Methodist, n.i.e.
Church of the Nazarene	Church of the Nazarene	Church of the Nazarene
Evangelical Missionary Church	Evangelical Missionary Church	Evangelical Missionary Church
Free Methodist Church	Free Methodist	Free Methodist
Salvation Army	Salvation Army	Salvation Army
United Methodist Church	Methodist, n.i.e.	Methodist, n.i.e.
Wesleyan Church	Wesleyan	Wesleyan
Methodist and Wesleyan (Holiness), n.i.e. <sup>28</sup>	Methodist, n.i.e.	Methodist, n.i.e.
<b>Pentecostal and other Charismatic</b>		
<b>Pentecostal</b>		
Pentecostal, n.o.s. <sup>29</sup>	Pentecostal	Pentecostal

Apostolic Church of Pentecost	Pentecostal	Pentecostal
Apostolic Faith Church	Pentecostal	Pentecostal
Canadian Assemblies of God	Pentecostal	Pentecostal
Fellowship of Christian Assemblies	Pentecostal	Christian Assembly
Foursquare Gospel Church	Pentecostal	Pentecostal
Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada	Pentecostal	Pentecostal
United Pentecostal Church International	Pentecostal	Pentecostal
Pentecostal, n.i.e. <sup>30</sup>	Pentecostal	Pentecostal
<b>Other Charismatic</b>		
Charismatic, n.o.s. <sup>31</sup>	Charismatic	Charismatic Renewal
Catch the Fire/Partners in Harvest	Christian, n.i.e.	Other Christian
Victory Churches	Christian, n.i.e.	Other Christian
Vineyard	Vineyard Christian Fellowship	Vineyard Christian Fellowship
Charismatic, n.i.e. <sup>32</sup>	Christian, n.i.e.	Other Christian
<b>Presbyterian</b>		
Presbyterian, n.o.s. <sup>33</sup>	Presbyterian	Presbyterian
Presbyterian Church in Canada	Presbyterian	Presbyterian
Presbyterian, n.i.e. <sup>34</sup>	Presbyterian	Presbyterian
<b>Reformed</b>		
Reformed, n.o.s. <sup>35</sup>	Dutch Reformed Church	Dutch Reformed Church
Canadian Reformed Church	Canadian Reformed Church	Canadian and American Reformed Church
Christian Reformed Church	Christian Reformed Church	Christian Reformed Church
Free Reformed Church	Free Reformed Church	Canadian and American Reformed Church
Netherlands Reformed	Netherlands Reformed	Dutch Reformed Church
Reformed Church in America	Reformed, n.i.e.	Canadian and American Reformed Church
United Reformed Church	United Reformed Church	Reformed, n.i.e.
Reformed, n.i.e. <sup>36</sup>	Reformed, n.i.e.	Reformed, n.i.e.
United Church	United Church	United Church
<b>Other Christian and Christian-related traditions</b>		
Apostolic, n.o.s. <sup>37</sup>	Christian, n.i.e.	Apostolic, n.o.s.
Associated Gospel Churches	Associated Gospel	Associated Gospel
Brethren, n.o.s. <sup>38</sup>	Brethren in Christ	Brethren in Christ
Calvinist, n.o.s. <sup>39</sup>	Christian, n.i.e.	Presbyterian
Christadelphian	Christadelphian	Christadelphian
Christian and Missionary Alliance	Christian and Missionary Alliance	Christian and Missionary Alliance
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	Churches of Christ/Christian Churches	Church of Christ, Disciples
Christian or Plymouth Brethren	Christian or Plymouth Brethren	Christian or Plymouth Brethren

Christian Science	Christian, n.i.e.	Other Christian
Church of God (Armstrong)	Church of God	Church of God, n.o.s.
Church of God, n.o.s. <sup>40</sup>	Church of God	Church of God, n.o.s.
Church of God (Seventh Day)	Church of God	Adventist, Seventh-day
Churches of Christ	Churches of Christ/Christian Churches	Churches of Christ, Disciples
Congregational Christian Churches in Canada	Christian Congregational	Christian Congregation
Congregational, n.o.s. <sup>41</sup>	Christian Congregational	Christian Congregation
Doukhobor	Doukhobor	Doukhobors
Evangelical, n.o.s. <sup>42</sup>	Evangelical, n.o.s.	Evangelical n.o.s.
Evangelical Covenant Church	Christian, n.i.e.	Other Christian
Evangelical Free Church	Evangelical Free Church	Evangelical Free Church
Grace Communion International	Grace Communion International	Worldwide Church of God
Iglesia ni Cristo	Iglesia ni Cristo	Iglesia ni Cristo
Interdenominational Christian	Interdenominational Christian	Interdenominational
Marthomite (Mar Thoma Church)	Christian, n.i.e.	Other Christian
Messianic Jewish	Christian, n.i.e.	Jewish
Mission de l'Esprit Saint	Mission de l'Esprit Saint	Mission de l'Esprit Saint
Moravian Church	Moravian	Moravian
New Apostolic Church	New Apostolic	New Apostolic
Non-denominational Christian	Non-denominational Christian	Non-denominational
Protestant, n.o.s. <sup>43</sup>	Protestant, n.o.s.	Protestant, n.o.s.
Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)	Quaker	Quakers
Seventh-day Adventist	Seventh-day Adventist	Adventist, Seventh-day
Swedenborgian (New Church)	Swedenborgian (New Church)	Swedenborgian (New Church)
Other Christian and Christian-related traditions, n.i.e. <sup>44</sup>	Christian, n.i.e.	Other Christian
<b>Hindu</b>		
Hindu, n.o.s. <sup>45</sup>	Hindu	Hindu
Hindu, n.i.e. <sup>46</sup>	Hindu	Hindu
<b>Jewish</b>		
Jewish, n.o.s. <sup>47</sup>	Jewish	Jewish
Conservative Jewish	Jewish	Jewish
<b>Orthodox Jewish</b>		
Orthodox Jewish, n.o.s. <sup>48</sup>	Jewish	Jewish
Orthodox Jewish, n.i.e. <sup>49</sup>	Jewish	Jewish
Reform Jewish	Jewish	Jewish
Secular Jewish	Jewish	Jewish
Traditional Sephardic Jewish	Jewish	Jewish
Jewish, n.i.e. <sup>50</sup>	Jewish	Jewish
<b>Muslim</b>		
Muslim, n.o.s. <sup>51</sup>	Muslim	Muslim, n.i.e.

Ahmadi Muslim	Muslim	Ahmadiyya
<b>Shi'a Muslim</b>		
Shi'a Muslim, n.o.s. <sup>52</sup>	Muslim	Shi'a, n.i.e.
Twelver/Itha' Ash'ari Muslim	Muslim	Muslim, n.i.e.
Ismaili Muslim	Muslim	Ismaili
Shi'a Muslim, n.i.e. <sup>53</sup>	Muslim	Shi'a, n.i.e.
Sunni Muslim	Muslim	Muslim, n.i.e.
Muslim, n.i.e. <sup>54</sup>	Muslim	Muslim, n.i.e.
<b>Sikh</b>		
Sikh, n.o.s. <sup>55</sup>	Sikh	Sikh
Ravidassia	Sikh	Sikh
Sikh, n.i.e. <sup>56</sup>	Sikh	Sikh
<b>Traditional (North American Indigenous) spirituality</b>		
Traditional (North American Indigenous) spirituality, n.o.s. <sup>57</sup>	Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality	Aboriginal spirituality
Indian Shaker Church	Christian, n.i.e.	Aboriginal spirituality
Longhouse	Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality	Aboriginal spirituality
Midewiwin	Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality	Aboriginal spirituality
Traditional (North American Indigenous) spirituality, n.i.e. <sup>58</sup>	Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality	Aboriginal spirituality
<b>Other religions and spiritual traditions</b>		
Animist	Other religions, n.i.e.	Other religions, n.i.e.
Baha'i	Baha'i	Baha'i
<b>Chinese religions and spiritual traditions</b>		
Ancestor veneration	Other religions, n.i.e.	Eastern religions, n.i.e.
Confucian	Other religions, n.i.e.	Eastern religions, n.i.e.
Taoist	Taoist	Taoist
Chinese religions and spiritual traditions, n.i.e. <sup>59</sup>	Other religions, n.i.e.	Eastern religions, n.i.e.
Druze	Muslim	Druze
ECKist	Eckankar	Eckankar
Gnostic	Gnostic	Gnostic
Jain	Jain	Jains
<b>Japanese religions and spiritual traditions</b>		
Shinto	Shinto	Shinto
Japanese religions and spiritual traditions, n.i.e. <sup>60</sup>	Other religions, n.i.e.	Eastern religions, n.i.e.
Multi-faith, n.o.s. <sup>61</sup>	Other religions, n.i.e.	Personal faith
New Age	New Age	New Age
New Thought-Unity-Religious Science	New Thought-Unity-Religious Science	Unity - New Thought - Pantheist
<b>Pagan beliefs and spiritual traditions</b>		

Pagan, n.o.s. <sup>62</sup>	Pagan, n.i.e.	Pagan
Druidic	Pagan, n.i.e.	Pagan
Neopagan	Pagan, n.i.e.	Pagan
Wiccan	Wiccan	Wicca
Pagan beliefs and spiritual traditions, n.i.e. <sup>63</sup>	Pagan, n.i.e.	Pagan
Pantheist, n.o.s. <sup>64</sup>	Pantheist	Unity - New Thought - Pantheist
Personal faith or spiritual beliefs, n.o.s. <sup>65</sup>	Other religions, n.i.e.	Personal faith
Rastafarian	Rastafarian	Rastafarian
Satanist	Satanist	Satanist
Scientologist	Scientologist	Scientology
Shamanist	Other religions, n.i.e.	Other religions, n.i.e.
Spiritualist	Spiritualist	Spiritualist
Theist, n.o.s. <sup>66</sup>	Other religions, n.i.e.	Unity - New Thought - Pantheist
Unitarian/Unitarian Universalist	Unitarian	Unitarian
Zoroastrian	Zoroastrian	Zoroastrian
Other religions or spiritual traditions, n.i.e. <sup>67</sup>	Other religions, n.i.e.	Other religions, n.i.e.
<b>No religion and secular perspectives</b>		
No religion	No religion	No religion
<b>Secular perspectives</b>		
Secular perspectives, n.o.s. <sup>68</sup>	No religious affiliation, n.i.e.	Other, n.i.e.
Agnostic	Agnostic	Agnostic
Atheist	Atheist	Atheist
Humanist	Humanist	Humanist
Secular perspectives, n.i.e. <sup>69</sup>	No religious affiliation, n.i.e.	Other, n.i.e.

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

1. This category includes responses of "Buddhist," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Buddhist," "Buddhism").
2. This category includes responses of "Mahayana Buddhist," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Mahayana Buddhist," "Mahayana Buddhism").
3. This category includes responses of specific Mahayana Buddhist groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Chan Buddhist," "Korean Buddhist").
4. This category includes responses of specific Buddhist groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Vajrayana Buddhist").
5. This category includes responses of "Christian," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Christian," "Christianity")
6. This category includes responses of "Anabaptist," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Anabaptist").
7. This category includes responses of "Amish," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Amish").
8. This category includes responses of "Mennonite," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Mennonite").
9. This category includes responses of specific Mennonite groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Nationwide Fellowship Churches [Mennonite]").
10. This category includes responses of specific Anabaptist groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Hutterite").

11. This category includes responses of "Anglican," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Anglican," "Church of England").
12. This category includes responses of specific Anglican groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Church of Ireland").
13. This category includes responses of "Baptist," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Baptist").
14. This category includes responses of specific Baptist groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Association of Regular Baptist Churches," "Sovereign Grace Fellowship," "Union of French Baptist Churches in Canada").
15. This category includes responses of "Eastern Catholic," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Eastern Catholic," "Greek Catholic").
16. This category includes responses of specific Eastern Catholic groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Syro Malankara Catholic").
17. This category includes responses of specific Catholic groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Polish National Catholic Church").
18. This category includes responses of "Christian Orthodox," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Christian Orthodox").
19. This category includes responses of "Eastern Orthodox," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Eastern Orthodox," "Orthodox Catholic").
20. This category includes responses of specific Eastern Orthodox groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Estonian Orthodox," "Orthodox Church in America").
21. This category includes responses of "Oriental Orthodox," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Oriental Orthodox").
22. This category includes responses of specific Oriental Orthodox groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Malankara Orthodox," "Malabar Independent Syrian Church").
23. This category includes responses of specific Christian Orthodox groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Assyrian Church of the East").
24. This category includes responses of specific Latter Day Saints groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Remnant Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints").
25. This category includes responses of "Lutheran," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Lutheran").
26. This category includes responses of specific Lutheran groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Canadian Association of Lutheran Congregations," "Laestadian Lutheran").
27. This category includes responses of "Methodist," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Methodist").
28. This category includes responses of specific Methodist and Wesleyan (Holiness) groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "African Methodist Episcopal Church," "British Methodist Episcopal Church").
29. This category includes responses of "Pentecostal," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Pentecostal").
30. This category includes responses of specific Pentecostal groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Apostolic Church in Canada," "Church of God in Christ," "Church of God of Prophecy").
31. This category includes responses of "Charismatic," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Charismatic").
32. This category includes responses of specific Charismatic groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Calvary Chapel," "Open Bible Faith Fellowship").
33. This category includes responses of "Presbyterian," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Church of Scotland," "Presbyterian").
34. This category includes responses of specific Presbyterian groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Free Church of Scotland," "Presbyterian Church in America").
35. This category includes responses of "Reformed," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Dutch Reformed," "Reformed").
36. This category includes responses of specific Reformed groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Hungarian Reformed Church," "Heritage Reformed Congregations").
37. This category includes responses of "Apostolic," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Apostolic").
38. This category includes responses of "Brethren," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Brethren").
39. This category includes responses of "Calvinist," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Calvinist").
40. This category includes responses of "Church of God," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Church of God").

41. This category includes responses of "Congregational," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Congregational").
42. This category includes responses of "Evangelical," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Born again Christian," "Evangelical," "Evangelical Christian").
43. This category includes responses of "Protestant," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Protestant," "Protestant Christian").
44. This category includes responses of specific Christian groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Brunstad Christian Church," "Metropolitan Community Church").
45. This category includes responses of "Hindu," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Hindu," "Hinduism").
46. This category includes responses of specific Hindu groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Shaivism," "Vaishnavism").
47. This category includes responses of "Jewish," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Jewish," "Judaism").
48. This category includes responses of "Orthodox Jewish," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Orthodox Jewish," "Orthodox Judaism").
49. This category includes responses of specific Orthodox Jewish groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Hasidic Jewish," "Modern Orthodox Jewish").
50. This category includes responses of specific Jewish groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Reconstructionist Jewish," "Noahide").
51. This category includes responses of "Muslim," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Islam," "Muslim").
52. This category includes responses of "Shi'a Muslim," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Shi'a Muslim").
53. This category includes responses of specific Shi'a Muslim groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Alevi," "Zaidi").
54. This category includes responses of specific Muslim groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Ibadi Muslim," "Sufi Muslim").
55. This category includes responses of "Sikh," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Sikh," "Sikhism").
56. This category includes responses of specific Sikh groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Nirankari," "Sikh Dharma International").
57. This category includes responses indicating beliefs in traditional (Indigenous) spirituality, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Traditional Indigenous spirituality," "Indigenous").
58. This category includes responses of specific traditional Indigenous spiritual groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Blackfoot traditions," "Native American Church").
59. This category includes responses of specific Chinese religions and spiritual groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Falun Gong," "Yiguandao").
60. This category includes responses of specific Japanese religions and spiritual groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Konkokyo," "Tenrikyo").
61. This category includes responses indicating connection or affiliation with multiple religions or spiritual groups, denominations or traditions, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Multi-faith," "Multiple religions").
62. This category includes responses of "Pagan," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Pagan").
63. This category includes responses of specific Pagan groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Mother Earth," "Gaia").
64. This category includes responses of "Pantheist," not otherwise specified (e.g., "Pantheist").
65. This category includes responses indicating personal faith or spiritual beliefs, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Personal faith," "Spiritual").
66. This category includes responses indicating the belief in God, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Theist," "Believe in God").
67. This category includes responses of other religions or spiritual groups, denominations or traditions, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Caodaist," "Mandaean," "Raelian," "Self Realization Fellowship").
68. This category includes responses indicating secular beliefs or perspectives, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Secular").
69. This category includes specific responses indicating secular beliefs or perspectives, not included elsewhere (e.g., "Evolutionist," "Nihilist").

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2021 and 2001, and 2011 National Household Survey.

## Appendix F

### Query examples

The following examples assume the user has read the file into a SAS dataset: H\_PUMF from a library: PUMFHier.

Ex: Libname PUMFHier 'c:\PUMF\' ;

#### Census family

##### Number of census families

The following example depicts the selection of census families and the province in which the family resides. A data table named **CFExample1** is created in the **PUMFHier** library. Because all members of a same census family share a **Census family identifier** (CF\_ID), the condition WHERE CF\_RP = 1 is applied. This selection criteria is used because there is only one **Census family reference person** (CF\_RP = 1) per census family, thus ensuring the selection of the correct number of census families.

```
PROC SQL;
  CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.CFExample1 AS
    SELECT PR,
      (COUNT(CF_ID)) AS CensusFamily_count
    FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF
    WHERE CF_RP = 1
    GROUP BY PR;
QUIT;
```

The following table shows the number of census families by province, as selected in table **CFExample1** (counts are unweighted):

Region	Number of census families
10	1,554
11	432
12	2,810
13	2,264
24	23,206
35	39,739
46	3,597
47	3,095
48	11,628
59	13,999
70	312

### Number of children less than 25 years of age per census family

The following example depicts the selection of census families and derives the number of children aged less than 25 years old per census family. For this example, a table named **CFExample2** is created in the **PUMFHier** library. It is populated by selecting the **Census family identifier** (CF\_ID) and counting the number of **Person identifiers** (PP\_ID) within the CF\_ID (group by CF\_ID) who correspond to the definition of a census family child under the age of 25. A census family child is defined as an individual with a **Household living arrangements of person, simple version** value of 4 or 5 (see codebook for textual correspondence) and to meet the age criteria of the query, **Age groups** less than 5 (agegrp < 5) is utilized.

```
PROC SQL;
CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.CFExample2 AS
SELECT CF_ID,
       (COUNT(PP_ID)) AS Number_of_kids
  FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF
 WHERE (CFStat BETWEEN 4 AND 5) and agegrp < 5
 GROUP BY Number_of_kids;
QUIT;
```

The following counts for number of children aged less than 25 years per census family can be produced from table **CFExample2** (counts are unweighted):

Number of children aged < 25 in census family	Count of families
1	18,619
2	18,734
3	5,398
4	1,134
5	359
6	20

### Economic families

#### Selection of economic families

The following example depicts the selection of economic families. A data table named **EFExample1** is created in the **PUMFHier** library. Because all members of a same economic family share an **Economic family identifier** (EF\_ID) the condition WHERE EF\_RP = 1 is applied. This selection criteria is used because there is only one **Economic family reference person** (EF\_RP = 1) per economic family, thus ensuring the selection of the correct number of economic families.

```

PROC SQL;
CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.EFExample1 AS
  SELECT EF_ID
    FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF
   WHERE EF_RP = 1;
QUIT;

```

The preceding query will produce table **EFExample1** with the following number of economic families (count is unweighted).

**Count of economic families: 101,143**

### Total income per economic families

This example depicts the aggregation of a quantitative variable within an economic family. A table named **EFExample2** is created in the **PUMFHier** library. The total income of each member of the economic family is summed to create the economic family total income. This is achieved by applying the sum function to **Total income of individual** (SUM(TotInc)) and grouping the results by **Economic family identifier** (group by EF\_ID). Please note that when aggregating economic family data, one must restrict their selection to only include persons in an economic family, i.e., EF\_RP of 1 or 2 (EF\_RP in (1, 2)). Also, it is very important to exclude the 'not available' (in this case 88888888) and 'not applicable' (in this case 99999999) categories when applying arithmetic or statistics to quantitative income and housing variables.

```

PROC SQL;
CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.EFExample2 AS
  SELECT EF_ID,
         (SUM(TotInc)) AS SUM_of_TotInc
    FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF
   WHERE EF_RP in (1,2) AND TotInc NOT IN
         (88888888, 99999999)
  GROUP BY EF_ID;
QUIT;

```

The following mean value for economic family total income can be obtained from table **EFExample2** (economic families' total income where the income is not available or not applicable for all family members is excluded from the calculation, statistic is unweighted).

**Mean economic family total income = \$129,781**

## Households

### Selection of households

The following example depicts the selection of private households and their province. A data table named **HHExample1** is created in the **PUMFHier** library. Because all persons residing in the same household share the same **Household identifier** (HH\_ID), the condition WHERE PRIHM = 1 is applied. This selection criteria is used because there is only one primary household Maintainer (PRIHM = 1) per household and all households have a primary household maintainer.

```

PROC SQL;
CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.HHExample1 AS
  SELECT PR,

```

```

(COUNT(PRIHM) ) AS Household_count
FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF
WHERE PRIHM = 1
GROUP BY PR;
QUIT;

```

The following table shows the number of households by province, as selected in table HHExample1 (counts are unweighted):

Region	Household count
10	2,232
11	644
12	42,82
13	3,379
24	37,512
35	54,916
46	5,175
47	4,497
48	16,318
59	20,410
70	424

### Number of Persons responsible for household payments

The following example is a query which counts the number of persons responsible for household payments within a household. A data table named **HHExample2** is created in the **PUMFHier** library. The query selects the **Household identifier** (HH\_ID) and counts (count(HHMAINP)) all records where the variable **Persons responsible for household payments** is equal to 1 (HHMAINP = 1). The group by **Household identifier** clause (group by HH\_ID) ensures that the count is applied to each distinct household.

```

PROC SQL;
CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.HHExample2 AS
SELECT HH_ID,
(COUNT(HHMAINP)) AS Num_Maintain
FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF
WHERE HHMAINP = 1
GROUP BY HH_ID;
QUIT;

```

The following counts for number of persons responsible for household payments can be produced from table HHExample2 (counts are unweighted):

<b>Number of persons responsible for household payments</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
1	76,726
2	66,181
3	4,634
4	1,605
5	448
6	122
7	73

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- |   |                |
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