United Nations Statistics Division: Demographic Yearbook

Questionnaire on Metadata for Population and Housing Census

Reporting country: Canada

Population census date: May 10, 2016 Housing census date: May 10, 2016

A. General population census information

1. Census information

Type of census	
(a) Traditional census	\square
(b) Register based census	
(c) Combination	
(d) Other, please specify	

2. Type of population count and coverage

Type of population count	
(a) De facto / population present	
(b) De jure / usual resident population	\boxtimes
(c) Other, please specify	

Please specify whether the following population groups were enumerated in the census

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Nomads	\boxtimes		
(b) Persons living in areas to which access is difficult	\boxtimes		
(c) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country	\square		
(d) Civilian residents temporarily absent from the country	\square		

(e) Civilian residents who cross a frontier daily to work in another country			
(f) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country		\boxtimes	
(g) Civilian foreigners who do not cross a frontier daily and are in the country temporarily, including undocumented persons, or transients on ships in harbour at the time of the census			
(h) Civilian foreigners who cross a frontier daily to work in the country			
(i) Refugees	\square		

3. Estimated census completeness: Unknown as yet

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Estimated completeness:	Both sexes	Male	Female
(a) Gross under-enumeration (specify unit:			
(b) Gross over-enumeration (specify unit:			
(c) Net error (specify unit:			

Base denominator for this estimate is:	
(a) Enumerated population	
(b) Estimated "complete" population	
(c) Don't know	

Method(s) used in estimating completeness:	
(a) Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	
Date conducted:	
Size of sample (specify unit:):	
For total area:	
For urban areas:	

For rural areas:	
Population groups excluded:	
(b) Demographic analysis, please specify:	
(c) Other methods, please specify:	

4. Definition of urban/rural

The definition of urban areas for this census is:

Population Centres or urban areas have a population of at least 1,000 and a population density of 400 persons or more per square kilometre, based on population counts from the current Census of Population.

The definition of rural areas for this census is:

All areas outside population centres (urban areas) are classified as rural areas.

5. Definition of cities

The definition of a city proper for this census is:

Census subdivision (CSD) is the general term for municipalities (as determined by provincial/territorial legislation) or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (e.g., Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories). Municipal status is defined by laws in effect in each province and territory in Canada.

The definition of urban agglomeration for this census is:

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the core based on adjusted data from the previous Census of Population Program. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000 also based on data from the previous Census of Population Program. To be included in the CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core, as measured by commuting flows derived from data on place of work from the previous Census Program.

If the population of the core of a CA falls below 10,000, the CA is retired from the next census. However, once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if its total population declines below 100,000 or the population of its core falls below 50,000.

6. Definition of locality

The definition of a locality for this census is:

A Designated Place (DPL) is usually a small community that does not meet the criteria used to define municipalities or population centres (areas with a population of at least 1,000 and a density of 400 persons per square kilometre). Designated places are created by provinces and territories, in cooperation with Statistics Canada, to provide data for submunicipal areas

7. Definition of literacy

The definition of "literate" and "illiterate" for this census is:

Data on literacy is not collected in the 2016 Census.

8. Educational attainment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) for tabulating the population by educational attainment?

No.

If so, what revision?

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISCED (specify revision number)?

ISCED 1997.

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISCED (specify revision number).

B. Economic characteristics

1. Activity status

What is the lower age limit for the collection of information on activity status in this census?

15

Is there a maximum age limit for collection of information on activity status for this census?

No.

What reference period do you use to determine the economic activity of a person?

During the reference week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.

2. Definition of economically active population used in this census

Definition of economically active population	
(a) Usually active population	
(b) Currently active population	\boxtimes
(c) Other, please specify	

Are the following groups considered economically active in the national tabulations? If not, please indicate how they are classified:

Economic group	Yes	No
(a) contributing (unpaid) family workers	\boxtimes	
(b) unemployed persons including those never previously employed	\square	
(c) armed forces;	\square	
(d) part-time workers even though they may spend most time at non-gainful activities		
(e) domestic servants	\boxtimes	

3. Status in Employment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), for the classification of the Status in Employment in your country?

No.

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ICSE-93?

Conforms to the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).

If no, please point out the major deviations from ICSE-93.

4. Occupation

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Occupations (ISCO) for tabulating the employed population by occupation?

No.

If yes, what revision?

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISCO (specify revision number)?

Yes, ISCO 2008.

If no, point out the major deviations from ISCO (specify revision number).

5. Industry

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) for tabulating the employed population by industry?

No.

If so, what revision?

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISIC (specify revision number).

Yes, ISIC Rev. 4.

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISIC (specify revision number)..

C. Household characteristics

1. Definitions

General definition of a household for this census is:

The dwelling may be either a collective dwelling or a private dwelling. The household may consist of a family group such as a census family, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons or of a person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on reference day are considered part of their usual household.

General definition of a family nucleus for this census is:

'Census family' is the family nucleus and is defined as 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 lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

2. Head of household / reference member

Which one among the following options was used for the concept of head of household or reference person?

Please select one. Reference Person.

- a) Head of household
- b) Reference person
- c) Other

With regard to your answer to the previous question, please provide the definition that was used in the Census.

The reference person (person 1) is an adult aged 15 years or older.

D. Housing census characteristics

1. Housing information

What definition did you apply in this census for housing unit?

A dwelling/housing unit is defined as a set of living quarters in which a person or a group of persons resides or could reside.

What definition did you apply in this census for conventional dwelling?

'Private dwelling' or conventional dwelling 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. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of some other person or group of persons.

The dwelling must meet the two conditions necessary for year-round occupancy:

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

Dwellings that do not meet the conditions necessary for year-round occupancy are marginal dwellings. Private dwellings are classified into regular private dwellings and occupied marginal dwellings. Regular private dwellings are further classified into three major groups: occupied dwellings (occupied by usual residents), dwellings occupied solely by foreign residents and/or by temporarily present persons and unoccupied dwellings. Marginal dwellings are classified as occupied by usual residents or occupied solely by foreign residents and/or by temporarily present persons. Marginal dwellings that were unoccupied on May 10, 2016, are not counted in the housing stock.

Are vacant units included in the enumerated conventional dwellings?

Yes.

What definition did you apply in this census for room?

'Rooms' 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).

2. Definition of cities (as referred to in the Housing Census Questionnaire: City Data)

General definition of a city in the reporting country for this census

City 1 (Capital City) – Territory refers to:

City 2 – Territory refers to:

City 3 – Territory refers to:

City 4 – Territory refers to:

E. Bibliography of Population and Housing Statistics

Please list publications that contain results of your latest population census and your latest housing census:

http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm?HPA=1