Measuring Rural Community Vitality

A FACT-FINDER'S GUIDE TO LOCAL & REGIONAL DATA:

How To Find National Statistics

RURAL ONTARIO INSTITUTE

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Acknowledgements

Contents

1. Introduction

The **objective** of this Guide is to document the data from federal agencies that are available for geographic areas within a province – some of these areas are relatively small, lower-tier municipal geographies and others are larger economic regions.

This publication is one component of the Rural Ontario Institute's project on [Measuring Rural Community Vitality](#) and this Guide supplements the [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) Fact Sheet series that draw on the data described herein.

There are many reasons to seek information at a regional or community level. For example:

- Local governments and political officials need to track trends and to benchmark their municipalities against their peers to rationalize infrastructure planning, investment decisions and to set strategic priorities.
- Business operators want demographic, income and spending information to understand the local market and to develop their business plans.
- Non-profit social service organizations need to design programs and allocate resources to meet the specific needs in their local area.
- Analysts and researchers want to compare data across different communities to discern differences or to identify trends.

All of these examples showcase the need for a solid understanding of the availability of data over different geographic scales and over various time periods. This Guide is designed to address this need. The focus is on data made available by Statistics Canada and other federal agencies. We believe it will be most useful for those who are not already steeped in the world of data or those who are planning a new study that involves subject areas with which they are not familiar.

For many involved in problem-solving or community development processes at the local level, the determination of the need for information will begin with a number of considerations, such as:

1. What do we already know or think we know about the issue at hand? How much of this local knowledge is anecdotal or intuitive? How many of our assumptions about the issue are verifiable/quantifiable?
2. Does another local organization already have the information we need? Are they willing to share it?
3. Is it worthwhile to collect local "primary" information[1] directly from local residents or can we source it from other statistically sound "secondary" sources so we can compare our situation over time and with other communities similar to ourselves?
4. If we can get the information we need from Statistics Canada or other agencies, is the information recent enough? Is it a special custom tabulation that we have to pay for (and wait for) or is it now available in a format we can use?
5. Does our local organization have the capacity to analyze these data?

Clearly many day-to-day decisions do not require a thorough, systematic approach. Intuition or a gut feel might often be sufficient to decide on low consequence, inexpensive matters, e.g., whether to promote an event through print or radio. Special custom tabulations and/or comparative analysis might only be warranted if the decisions and plans that hinge on having better information available are significant enough to justify the effort. For example, building a new residential long-term care facility likely warrants a thorough demographic analysis of the living arrangements, ages, incomes and health status of the local population, whereas introducing a new seniors' day program might be based on a needs assessment flowing from a discussion with other local service providers.

Sourcing secondary data (i.e., data collected by someone else) may not always be the most helpful way to answer key questions and other strategies should be considered. A search for statistical community data may not be required. For example, the need for a teen suicide prevention program might be ascertained by interviewing local stakeholders or key informants. The librarian in your local library is a specialist in undertaking a search for

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[1] "Primary" data refers to data collected by the individual or the organization. "Secondary" data refers to data collected by someone else.

answers to all sorts of questions and can help track down other relevant reports and studies that may have explored the very questions now on the table.

This Guide focuses on sources of data that are available from Canadian federal departments and agencies. People studying or making decisions about local and regional populations may also wish to review data available from provincial ministries and agencies. Examples in Ontario include the annual municipal Financial Information Return data, the Open Data Catalogue of the Government of Ontario, regional tourism profiles or analyses performed by Workforce Planning Boards, Public Health Units or the Local Health Integration Networks. Likewise, upper-tier municipal planning departments often prepare neighbourhood population projections and demographic analyses that are publicly available.

This Guide is **organized by data source,** as it was determined to be the simplest way to organize and to present the information in a way that was easily understandable. Some users would likely have benefitted from a list of data sources organized by topic, such as all databases with data on the employment rate of youth. Unfortunately, there are too many possible topics or topic combinations to create a concise and understandable document. As a compromise, this Guide provides a (summarized) list of the socio-economic characteristics (or "variables") that are available from each data source[2].

Appendix A: Geographic definitions describes the sub-provincial geographic delineations that are discussed in this Guide.

The basic building block is the ***census subdivision*** (CSD) which is an incorporated town or incorporated municipality (or an "equivalent" geographic area) (see Appendix A: Geographic definitions for an exact definition). Most datasets do not provide data for communities, localities, neighbourhoods, etc., that may exist within a CSD. Typically, only the Census of Population data (and the 2011 National Household Survey) provide data for localities within a CSD (namely, "dissemination areas," "population centres," "designated places" and "census tracts").

As noted above, some users will want to "compare the data for a given locality with the data for a comparable locality." Appendix A: Geographic definitions suggests some ways to group CSDs into peer groups that users may choose for showing data for a given CSD in comparison to a "peer" group of CSDs.

Some federal agencies will provide **micro-data** (i.e., the data observations for each individual, family or business) to researchers who want to generate their own analysis. There are various was to access micro-data from Statistics Canada including access to the 2011 National Household Survey micro-data. Researchers at a university should investigate the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI) and start with the DLI Survival Guide. Note that to preserve confidentiality, many public-use micro-data files will remove the identifiers for the sub-provincial geography. Thus, analysts interested in sub-provincial geographic analysis need to first verify which, if any, mechanism to access micro-data will provide sub-provincial geographic codes. However, larger universities have a Statistics Canada Research Data Centre on their campus where, if the researcher provides a project proposal that is acceptable, the researcher can access selected micro-data sets that include all the (geographic and other) variables that are on the Statistics Canada Masterfile. There is a helpful summary at Statistics Canada. (2012) **Workshop on Micro Data and Micro Data Access at Statistics Canada** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, unpublished paper).

Finally, some federal agencies will provide **user-defined tabulations** for a fee. As a data user, you have the option to request the data for a special geography (e.g., a watershed or a tourism region, etc.), you have the option to define a variable that can be calculated from the data on the questionnaire (e.g., household income per capita or Employment Insurance benefits as a percent of household income, etc.) and you have the option to select only persons/households with certain characteristics (e.g., households with two or more members with a university degree or households with two or more individuals reporting Employment Insurance benefits in the previous year, etc.). To request a special tabulation for Statistics Canada data, you may contact an account

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[2] One option for researchers searching for a given variable is to use the Ontario Data Documentation, Extraction Service and Infrastructure (ODESI) which is a digital repository for social science data, including data from Statistics Canada's Data Liberation Initiative (DLI) as well as a range of public opinion polls. The metadata are openly available to anyone – specifically, a search for a variable such as "part-time work" or "farm" will show which surveys carry the given variable.

executive with the advisory services group in the Statistics Canada office in your region. The Ontario office for Statistics Canada's Advisory Services is located at the Arthur Meighen Building, 5th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1M4. The toll-free number is 1-800-263-1136. Alternatively, a request from anywhere in Canada can be submitted to STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca. Statistics Canada will provide a price quote for preparing the special tabulation. You can expect some helpful back-and-forth communication with Statistics Canada in order to ensure that the data being tabulated is actually answering the question you want answered.

Communities and community organizations are also encouraged to investigate the **other options** available to them from joining the "Community Data Program" which is hosted by the Canadian Council on Social Development. Specifically, communities can join an existing consortium or form a new consortium. There are a number of consortia in Ontario. Members combine their resources to pay for special tabulations from Statistics Canada and other agencies. For example, they provide data for selected census divisions tabulated from the Labour Force Survey. Examples of how some communities have used the data are shown as "Community Snapshots." There is also a "Community Analytics" service to help members organize and analyse the data. There is a list of the 768 data tables (as of August 22, 2016) available to members of the Community Data Program. Some of these data sets are also available in the public domain and can be found by an internet search.

There are private organizations/companies that assemble available data (and they sometimes collect their own data) that can be accessed by individuals or communities for a fee. Professional associations such as the Economic Developers Council of Ontario or the Ontario Professional Planners Institute may be able to help you find a suitable private organization/consultant, if you decide to pursue that option.

You are encouraged to **start with the Census of Population** because most data for sub-provincial areas is derived from the respective Censuses of Population. And given that the census has a common structure of geographic units, analysts are encouraged to refer to the dictionary for the given census period for exact details. For each census, the dictionary defines each of the variables that were enumerated on the census and defines each of the geographic units for which data may be tabulated:

Statistics Canada. (2012) **2011 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301).

Statistics Canada. (2013) **2011 National Household Survey Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 99-000).

Statistics Canada. (2007) **2006 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-566)

Statistics Canada. (2002) **2001 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-378)

Statistics Canada. (1999) **1996 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-351).

Population counts and the number of occupied dwellings can be accessed via the GeoSuite database for recent census periods.

Statistics Canada. (2012) **GeoSuite: 2011 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-150))

Statistics Canada. (2007) **GeoSuite: 2006 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-150)

Statistics Canada. (2002) **GeoSuite: 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB).

Quick Census Overview

Most sub-provincial data will come from the Census of Population (and the National Household Survey in 2011).

To see the census data for an individual geographic area:
   a) for the 2011 Census of Population short-form variables, go to Census Profiles;
   b) for the 2011 National Household Survey variables, go to National Household Survey Profiles, 2011;
   c) for the 2006 Census of Population (short-form and long-form) variables, go to 2006 Community Profiles;
   d) for the 2001 Census of Population (short-form and long-form) variables, go to 2001 Community Profiles.

You can access all published tabulations for each census from 1991 to 2011 via the Census of Population Program Datasets where:
   1. the top-left hand drop-down menu called "Change survey" allows you to select each Census of Population from 2011 back to 1991 plus the 2011 National Household Survey;
   2. the next box allows you to select a "topic" which will show all the tables with data on this topic for the census period identified in #1, above;
   3. the next box allows you to select a level or type of geographic area (as defined in Appendix A: Geographic definitions); and
   4. the final box allows you to select a specific variable.

For each choice, a list of tables will be presented which can be downloaded (as CSV files or as Beyond 20/20 files) or shown on your screen in an HTML format. See Appendix D: Hints for manipulating and downloading Statistics Canada tables for some hints for manipulating and downloading Statistics Canada tables.

Table 1: Summary of federal data

Data source (with sub-provincial data)	Sub-provincial geographic units (as defined in Appendix A)	Overview of major data items
Statistics Canada: Quinquennial data (every five years)		
Census of Population: short-form	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) (over 100,000 inhabitants,), Census agglomerations (CA) (10,000 - 99,999 inhabitants), Economic Regions (ER), Census Divisions (CD), Census Subdivisions (CSD), Population centres, rural areas	Population count, sex, age, marital status, language, number of dwellings, type of family (e.g. lone-parent family, etc.)
Census of Population: long-form (and 2011 National Household Survey)	CMA, CA, ER, CD CSD, Population centres, rural areas	Labour force activity, type of firm of employment ("industry"), type of job ("occupation"), level of educational attainment, immigrant status, ethnicity, quality of housing, Aboriginal Identity, commuting to work, mobility and migration and income by source
Aboriginal Peoples Survey	CMA, CA, CD, CSD, Population centres, rural areas	Census (and NHS) data plus experience regarding education and employment
Census of Agriculture	Census Agricultural Areas (CAR), CD, Census Consolidated Subdivisions (CCS)	For operators: age, sex, amount of work on and off the holding plus acres of each crop, number of livestock and poultry, number and value of machines, gross value of farm revenue, expense by item plus, in 2011, selected management practices (such as no till and rotational grazing), use of irrigation, presence of some organic production, presence of a succession plan, presence of direct selling to consumers, etc.
Statistics Canada: Annual data		
Annual Demographic Estimates for sub-provincial areas	CMA, CA, ER, CD, CSD	Population count by age and sex plus components of population change (i.e., births, deaths, immigration, emigration, in-migrants, out-migrants)
Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File)	CMA, CA	Number of individuals by age and sex showing income by source plus data on families, seniors, RRSP contributors, savers, investors, charitable donors, high and low income taxfilers plus profiles of economic dependency and levels of labour income
Agriculture Taxfiler Data Program	CAR (by special request)	Revenue by source and exenses by item by size and type of enteprise plus farm and off-farm income of operators
Field Crop Reporting Series	CAR	Acres of major crops
Canadian Income Survey	Selected CMAs, CAs, ERs, by special request	Income by source and number of individuals and families by size class of income
Survey of Household Spending	Canada level by size of population centre	Household expenditure by item
Canada Community Health Survey (CCHS)	Health regions within provinces	Detailed data on health service utilization and health outcomes
Stillbirth database and birth-related indicators	CMAs, Health regions	Infant and perinatal morality plus low and high birth weight data
General Social Survey (GSS)	By special request	Major themes (e.g., caregiving, families, time use, social identity, volunteering and victimization) are rotated on an (about) five-year basis
Justice Statistics	Each police service within each province	Police-reported crime statistics
Radio and Television Broadcasting Survey	Selected CMAs	Revenue, expenses, number of employees, number of stations
Residential Telephone Service Survey	Selected CMAs (accessible only via analysis of a Public Use Microdata File)	Number of and types of telephones and if none, reason for no telephone
Construction Union Wage Rates Index	CMA	Level and changes over time in the collective agreement hourly rates
Consumer Price Index for selected cities	Selected cities	Index of price change over time, index of price differences between cities, index of price of new housing
Monthly traffic for each airport	Most airports	Movement of people and goods
Residential property values	CMA	Residential property values at current market price
Agricultural Water Survey	Drainage areas	Water use and current irrigation methods and practices
Canadian Business Counts	ER, CD, CSD (by special request)	Count of number of enterprises by size class of level of employment by type of industry (North American Industry Classification System)
Survey on Financing and Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises	For Canada, an urban<>rural split and for Ontario, a Northern<>Southern split	Kind of financing used, recent attempts to obtain new financing, barriers to growth, financial position, characteristics of ownership, involvement in innovation
Statistics Canada: Monthly data		
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	ER, CMA/CA vs Non-CMA/CA areas, Population centres vs rural areas	Number employed, number unemployed, number out of the labour force and their characteristics (age, sex, level of educational attainment, immigrant status, Aboriginal Identity, etc.)
Employment Insurance Beneficiaries	CMAs, CAs, Metropolitan Influencez Zones outside CMA/CA areas, Census Divisions	Number of Employment Insurance Beneficiaries by age and sex
Building Permits	ERs, CMAs, Areas over and under 10,000 inhabitants (CD by special request)	Number and value of building permits by type of structure
Other federal government departments		
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (formerly, Citizenship and Immigration Canada)	CMA, CA, Non-CMA/CA areas, CD	Number of admissions of permanent residents by age and sex
Canada Revenue Agency	CD, CSD (with a code indicating delineation as part of a CMA or CA or Metropolitan Influence Zone)	Number of taxfilers by size class of income and income by source
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	CMA, CA, Non-CMA/CA areas	Number of housing starts
Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (formerly, Industry Canada)	Community Information Database (CID) with maps and tables and census data by CSD	Major variables from the Census of Population

2. Statistics Canada: Quinquennial data (every five years)

a) Census of Population: short-form

The objective of the short-form Census of Population is to get a baseline count of all residents in Canada on Census Day and their demographic characteristics (age, sex, marital status, type of dwelling and language).

The reference period is Census Day (May 10, 2016 for the 2016 Census of Population; May 10, 2011 for the 2011 Census of Population; May 16, 2006 for the 2006 Census of Population).

The Census of Population (short-form) is enumerated for every resident of Canada every five years.

For the 2016 Census of Population (short-form), the population count and dwelling count will be published on February 8, 2017; data on population by age and sex and the type of dwelling will be published on May 3, 2017; and data on the number of families and households, data on marital status and data on language will be published on August 2, 2017.

To see the questions enumerated to the respondents, see "2016 Census questions and the reasons why they are asked (short-form questionnaire)."

The exact questions for the 2011 Census of Population can be seen on the questionnaire (short-form: Form 2A) and the exact questions for the 2006 Census population can be seen on the questionnaire.

To see the list and definitions of data/variables on the database, see:

Statistics Canada. (2012) **2011 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301)

Statistics Canada. (2013) **2011 National Household Survey Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 99-000)

Statistics Canada. (2007) **2006 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-566)

Statistics Canada. (2002) **2001 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-378)

Statistics Canada. (1999) **1996 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-351).

By reviewing the data items/variables available on the database, analysts can see the type of variables that have been calculated/coded for statistical purposes (such as the type of family structure (e.g., female-head lone-parent family)).

To see the census data for an individual geographic area:

    a) for the 2011 Census of Population short-form variables, go to Census Profiles;
    b) for the 2011 National Household Survey variables, go to National Household Survey Profiles, 2011;
    c) for the 2006 Census of Population (short-form and long-form) variables, 2006 Community Profiles;
    d) for the 2001 Census of Population (short-form and long-form) variables, 2001 Community Profiles.

Data for the 2011 Census of Population (short-form) for each census subdivision (CSD) (defined in Appendix A: Geographic definitions) are published as Census Profiles. These profiles are also a good way for analysts to review the major set of data items/variables that exist on the database.

Data on the 2011 population count for various geographic areas can be downloaded from here. Other data (age, sex, marital status, families, households, language) for various geographic areas can also be downloaded from here.

The boundaries of dissemination areas (DAs) are shown in maps for the 2011 census within CMAs and CAs. Population counts and dwelling counts for 2011 DAs are available here and data for 2006 are available here.

Dissemination blocks (defined in Appendix A: Geographic definitions) are the smallest geographic areas for which the census publishes (only) population counts and dwelling counts. Data for 2011 and 2006 are available here. Note that the definition of the data in each column in this dataset is specified in any accompanying document (Table 4.1 in the reference guide) that is part of the download at this site.

To download the cross-classified tabulations for each census for all geographic areas in Canada (as defined in Appendix A: Geographic definitions), go to the Census of Population Program Datasets where:

1. the top-left hand drop-down menu called "Change survey" allows you to select each Census of Population from 2011 back to 1991 plus the 2011 National Household Survey;
2. the next box allows you to select a "topic" which will show all the tables with data on this topic for the census period identified in #1, above;
3. the next box allows you to select a level or type of geographic area (as defined in Appendix A: Geographic definitions); and
4. the final box allows you to select a specific variable.

For each choice, a list of tables will be presented which can be downloaded (as CSV files or as Beyond 20/20 files) or can be shown on your screen in an HTML format.

b) Census of Population: long-form

The objective of the long-form Census of Population is to obtain more detailed socio-economic data for individuals, families and households. In 2011, the long-form census was replaced by the voluntary National Household Survey.

The census reference period is Census Day (May 10, 2016 for the 2016 Census of Population; May 10, 2011 for the 2011 Census of Population; May 16, 2006 for the 2006 Census of Population). Some data refer to the week prior to Census Day (e.g., labour force activity). Some data refer to the period since January 1 of the previous year (e.g., type of firm ("industry") and type of job ("occupation") for most recent job for those who were unemployed in the week prior to the census). Some data refer to the previous calendar year (e.g., level of income of each household member).

The Census of Population (long-form) was enumerated for a one-fifth sample of households in 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006. In 2011, the long-form census was replaced by a voluntary National Household Survey that was distributed to a one-third sample of households. In 2016, the compulsory long-form census was re-instated and was enumerated for a one-quarter sample of households.

The 2016 Census of Population (long-form) data on income will be published on September 13, 2017; data on immigrants, ethnicity, housing and Aboriginal peoples will be published on October 25, 2017; and data on education, employment, commuting, language of work and mobility and migration will be published on November 29, 2017.

The major topics covered by the 2016 Census of Population (long-form) include labour force activity, type of firm of employment ("industry"), type of job ("occupation"), level of educational attainment, immigrant status, ethnicity, quality of housing, Aboriginal Identity, commuting to work, mobility and migration and income by source.

To see the questions enumerated to the respondents for the 2016 long-form census, refer to the 2016 Census of Population questionnaire. For data collected by the 2011 National Household Survey, refer to the questionnaire.

See also:

Statistics Canada. (2013) **National Household Survey, 2011: User Guide** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 99-001-X2011001).

For the data collected by the 2006 Census of Population long-form, refer to the questionnaire.

To see the list and definitions of data/variables on the database for the 2011 NHS, see
Statistics Canada. (2013) **2011 National Household Survey Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 99-000).

See also

Statistics Canada. (2013) **Education Reference Guide: National Household Survey, 2011** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 99-012-X2011006).

For earlier periods, see:

Statistics Canada. (2007) **2006 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-566).

Statistics Canada. (2002) **2001 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-378)

Statistics Canada. (1999) **1996 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-351)

By reviewing the data items/variables available on the database, analysts can see the type of variables that have been calculated/coded for statistical purposes (such as the type of work/job of an individual that is coded to an occupation category).

Data for each census subdivision are published as 2011 National Household Survey Profiles.

Note that data have been released only for census subdivisions with an adequate response rate. See:

Statistics Canada. (2013) **National Household Survey, 2011: Final Response Rates by Census Subdivision** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada).

In addition, there is a wide selection of cross-classified tables from the 2011 National Household Survey.

c) Aboriginal Peoples Survey

The purpose of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) is to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada in order to identify the needs of Aboriginal people and to focus on issues such as education, employment, health, language, income, housing and mobility.

The sample for the 2012 APS was drawn from individuals who reported an Aboriginal Identity or an Aboriginal ancestry on the 2011 National Household Survey.

Early surveys were conducted following the census in each of 2006, 2001 and 1991. Data from each survey were linked to the data already provided by the respondents on the long-form questionnaire of the Census of Population (or the 2011 National Household Survey).

In the 2012 APS, more than 50,000 individuals with Aboriginal identity or Aboriginal ancestry in the 2011 National Household Survey were sampled.

Data from the 2012 APS were published on November 25, 2013.

The 2012 APS focussed on various aspects of the experience of respondents in the educational system and the respondent's experience with respect to employment.

The 2012 APS questionnaire is available by clicking here.

For each respondent, the 2012 database includes all variables from the 2012 APS plus all variables from the 2011 National Household Survey.

For data from the APS, go to Statistics Canada's CANSIM database and search for "Aboriginal." CANSIM tables from the APS are shown in tables 576-0001 to 576-0014, 577-0001 to 577-0013 and 578-0001 to 0004. This search will also show other data for Aboriginal people (in most cases, only the Aboriginal population off-reserve).

In addition, data on Aboriginals (both on-reserve and off-reserve) from the 2011 National Household Survey are shown here and data from the 2006 long-form questionnaire is available here.

d) Census of Agriculture

The objective of the [Census of Agriculture](link) is to enumerate all agricultural production. The Census of Agriculture is enumerated for every holding in Canada with some agricultural production intended for sale and thus includes all sizes of holdings (from the very small to the very large).

Since 1971, Statistics Canada's Agriculture-Population Linkage program has linked the Census of Agriculture questionnaire with the long-form Census of Population questionnaire (and, in 2011, to the National Household Survey questionnaire). This provides a detailed look at the socio-economic characteristics of operators of agricultural holdings plus characteristics of the operator's family.

For most variables, the reference period is Census Day (May 10, 2016 for the 2016 Census of Population; May 10, 2011 for the 2011 Census of Population; May 16, 2006 for the 2006 Census of Population). Some variables (e.g., gross revenue and expenditure data) are enumerated for the previous calendar year (or for the most recent fiscal year for operations using accrual accounting).

Typically, the Census of Agriculture has been published one year after the census day. The 2016 Census of Agriculture is scheduled to be published on May 10, 2017.

The Agriculture-Population Linkage data are published after the final release of the data on the long-form Census of Population – typically about 30 months after census day.

The Census of Agriculture covers the characteristics of the operator/operators on the holding. Up to three partners may be enumerated and they report age, sex, amount of work on the holding and amount of work off the holding.

Agriculture variables include the number of hectares of each crop or other type of land use (e.g., pastureland), number of livestock and poultry on the holding, gross value of farm revenue, farm expenses by item, plus selected other variables. The 2016 Census of Agriculture included questions on selected management practices (such as no till and rotational grazing), use of irrigation, presence of some organic production, number and value of various types of machinery and equipment, presence of a succession plan, presence of direct selling to consumers and the presence of renewable energy production for sale, etc.

To see the data enumerated in each census, review the questionnaire for each year of the Census of Agriculture.

In addition to the variables enumerated on the questionnaire, the Census of Agriculture database includes a calculated value of livestock capital and thus an estimated total value of farm capital (land, buildings, machinery and livestock). The database also includes an assigned code for the major type of farm enterprise (based on the expected value of gross revenue that could be generated by each type of production on the holding), such as wheat, dairy, tree fruits, etc.

Results from the [2011 Census of Agriculture](link) have been published in three sets of data tables. Specifically:

1. Census of Agriculture variables for provinces, census agricultural regions, census divisions and census consolidated subdivisions are available in CANSIM Tables 004-0200 to 004-0242;
2. A historical view of Census of Agriculture variables by province is available in CANSIM Tables 004-0001 to 004-0017;

3. 2011 data from the Agriculture-Population Linkage of the Census of Agriculture questionnaire and the National Household Survey questionnaire for each operator of an agricultural holding are available in CANSIM Tables 004-0100 to 004-0129.

The equivalent set of tables is available for the 2006 Census of Agriculture and for the 2001 Census of Agriculture. For 2006 and for 2001 data, when you click on your choice of the groups of tables (#1 or #2 or #3 above), then click on "data tables" on the left-hand menu in order to see the selection of tables that are available.

Agriculture and Agri-food Canada have assigned or interpolated data from the Census of Agriculture to sub-provincial geographic areas representing ecozones, drainage areas and sub-drainage areas. Data from the Census of Agriculture for 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011 have been interpolated to these geographic units.

3. Statistics Canada: Annual data

e) Annual Demographic Estimates for sub-provincial areas

The aim of the annual sub-provincial demographic estimates program is to estimate the population by age and sex and, in addition, to estimate the size of each component of population change (births, deaths, migration within Canada, immigration and emigration) to population change in each sub-provincial area. Demographic estimates are adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

The annual reference period for the estimated count of population is July 1 and the estimates of the components of population change refer to the period of July 1 to June 30.

The various sources of data used to prepare the population estimates are outlined in Statistics Canada. (2016) **Population and Family Estimation Methods at Statistics Canada** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-528-X ISBN 978-1-100-23160-0). Section 8.4 explains the methodology for estimating annual population levels for each census subdivision. The CSD estimates are available upon request to STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca.

The following variables are published for each CMA and for each census division:

Total population by sex
Total population by age
Births by sex
Deaths by sex
Number of immigrant arrivals to this census division/CMA
Number of emigrant departures from this census division/CMA
Number of internal migrants TO this census division/CMA from another province
Number of internal migrants TO this census division/CMA from another census division/CMA in this province
Number of internal migrants FROM this census division/CMA to another province
Number of internal migrants FROM this census division/CMA to another census division/CMA in this province

The demographic estimates are typically published in February of the following year.

For annual data by census division,
a. estimates of the population count by sex and single year of age are available in CANSIM Table 051-0062, annual, since 2001; and
b. estimates of each component of population change are available in CANSIM Table 051-0063, annual, since 2001.

For annual data for each Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) (where the sum for CMAs in a province can be subtracted from the provincial totals to get an estimate for non-CMA areas),

a. estimates of the population count by sex and single year of age are available in CANSIM Table 051-0056, annual, since 2001; and
b. estimates of each component of population change are available in CANSIM Table 051-0057, annual, since 2001.

Highlights, data tables and maps of the major findings are published as Statistics Canada. (annual) **Annual Demographic Estimates: Sub-provincial Areas** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-214).

f) Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File)

The Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File) (T1FF) is conducted for the development and dissemination of annual small area socio-economic data for Canadians and their families. These data, which are collected primarily from income tax returns submitted to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), provide income and demographic information for sub-provincial geographic areas – specifically for each Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and for each Census Agglomeration (CA) and for the non-CMA/CA areas within each province.

These data are used by municipal, provincial and federal government departments to evaluate programs and support policy recommendations. Data are used in business and educational fields to learn more about the markets targeted. Academics and researchers use the data for analyses of socio-economic conditions to provide detailed information on income by source for individuals and for families.

These data cover most persons who completed a T1 tax return for the year of reference (as a few late filers are missed in these data) or those who received CCTB (Canada Child Tax Benefits), their non-filing spouses (including wage and salary information from the T4 file), their non-filing children identified from three sources (the CCTB file, the births files, and an historical file) and filing children who reported the same address as their parent. Development of small area family data is based on the census family concept. The census family concept groups individuals either in a census family (parent(s) and children living at the same address) or identifies them as persons not in census families.

The preliminary annual release of T1FF data contains only data relating to individuals (details are shown in Appendix C: Data derived from taxfiler statistics (published for each Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and for each Census Agglomeration (CA) and for Non-CMA/CA areas within each province)) and are released about 13 months after the end of the calendar year:

    Canadian taxfilers: 1 table is available
    RRSP contributors: 1 table is available
    RRSP contribution limits: 1 table is available
    Canadian savers: 1 table is available
    Canadian investors: 1 table is available
    Canadian investment income: 1 table is available
    Canadian capital gains: 1 table is available
    Charitable donors: 3 tables are available

These data constitute the Financial Data and Charitable Donations statistical program that includes a user guide in HTML or in PDF.

The final annual release of T1FF data includes data relating to "census" families (as defined in Appendix B: Definition of selected variables) (details are shown in Appendix C: Data derived from taxfiler statistics (published for each Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and for each Census Agglomeration (CA) and for Non-CMA/CA areas within each province)) and are released about 18 months after the end of the calendar year):

    Family data: 12 tables are available
    Seniors: 4 tables are available
    Neighbourhood income and demographics (individual data): 7 tables are available
    Economic dependency profile: 2 tables are available (one for families and one for individuals)

Labour income profile: 2 tables are available (one for families and one for individuals)
High-income taxfilers: 2 tables are available
Low-income taxfilers: 1 table is available

See Appendix C: Data derived from taxfiler statistics (published for each Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and for each Census Agglomeration (CA) and for Non-CMA/CA areas within each province) for a list of the tables on the Statistics Canada CANSIM database – specifically for data shown for each Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and for each Census Agglomeration (CA) and for Non-CMA/CA areas in each province. Alternatively, go to CANSIM and search for "111*" and "204*".

Data tables are available on a cost-recovery basis upon request for other levels of census geography and for user-defined regions. Clients can also request their own derived variables if the variables in the standard tables do not meet their needs.

For details, see:

Statistics Canada. (2016) **Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File): Family Data - User's Guide** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Product No. 13C0016).

Statistics Canada. (2016) **Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File): Senior Data - User's Guide** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Product No. 89C0022).

Statistics Canada. (20165) **Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File): Individual Data - User's Guide** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Product No. 13C0015).

In addition to the cross-section data from the T1FF program, there is a Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD) that is generated from the linkage of micro-data over time in order to tabulate the number of individuals with various income trajectories over time. Five tables are published on the CANSIM database (search for "204*") that show, for example, the number of individuals with low-income for two, three, four or five5 consecutive years. These five tables are also described in Appendix C: Data derived from taxfiler statistics (published for each Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and for each Census Agglomeration (CA) and for Non-CMA/CA areas within each province). The LAD data dictionary is available in HTML and in PDF.

g) Agriculture Taxfiler Data Program

The Agriculture Taxfiler Data Program (ATDP) samples unincorporated and incorporated taxfiler records annually to estimate a range of financial agricultural variables, including detailed revenues and expenses of farms and off-farm income of operators and farm families. The ATDP has collected and published data for each year since 1999. For statistical purposes, the estimates presented cover both unincorporated farms and communal farming organizations with total farm operating revenues equal to or greater than $10,000 as well as incorporated farms with total farm operating revenues of $25,000 and over.

For the 2014 taxation year, the number of useable records included about 137,300 records (132,500 unincorporated farms and 4,800 incorporated farms).

Preliminary data on farm operating revenues and expenses are typically published 12 months after the end of the reference year and final data are typically published 15 months after the end of the reference year.

Average total income of farm families operating a single unincorporated farm with gross revenue of $10,000 or more are typically published 25 months after the end of the reference year.

Average total income of farm operators involved in one or more unincorporated farms (with gross operating revenues of $10,000 or more) or incorporated farms (with gross operating revenues of $25,000 or more) are typically published 20 months after the end of the reference year.

Data are drawn from the income tax form completed by each taxfiler plus Form T2042 that is completed by each individual who operates an agricultural holding (on own account or as a partner in a partnership enterprise) or the corporate income tax form that is filed by all corporations.

Only taxfilers with enterprises with gross farm revenue of $10,000 or more are included in the database.

The data includes the revenue for each type of product that is sold, the expenditure for each type of farm expenditure, plus the income from each off-farm source by the taxfiler with some farm revenue.

For details, see Statistics Canada. (2011) **Whole Farm Database Reference Manual: 2011** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture Division, Catalogue no. 21F0005GPE).

Data on farm taxfilers is published only at the level of Canada and the provinces on the Statistics Canada's CANSIM database. However, tabulations may be requested at the level of a Census Agricultural Region (CAR), as defined in Appendix A: Geographic definitions, by contacting STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca.

h) Field Crop Reporting Series

The purpose of the series of field crop reporting surveys is to obtain information on grains and other field crops stored on farms (March, July and December Farm surveys), seeded area (all surveys except December Farm survey), harvested area, expected yield and production of field crops (July and November Farm surveys).

The approximate sample size at the Canada level for each of the five surveys is approximately 11,500 farms in March, approximately 24,500 farms in June, approximately 13,000 farms in July, approximately 26,400 farms in November and approximately 8,600 farms in December.

The data for each Census Agricultural Region[3] (CAR), as defined in Appendix A: Geographic definitions, are published in CANSIM Table 001-0071 in mid-February in the year after the crop is harvested.

i) Canadian Income Survey

The primary objective of the Canadian Income Survey (CIS) is to provide information on the income and income sources of Canadians, along with their individual and household characteristics. The data collected in the CIS is combined with Labour Force Survey and tax data.

For details, see Statistics Canada. (2014) **Note to Users of Data from the 2012 Canadian Income Survey** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-513).

The first year of data for the CIS covers the 2012 calendar year. The CIS replaced the cancelled Survey of Labour, Income and Dynamics (SLID) which was a micro-longitudinal sample of households.

The sample collects data from about 33,000 households.

Results of the 2013 Canadian Income Survey were published on December 17, 2015.

Data collected include variables enumerated on the survey questionnaire plus data from the Labour Force Survey and from taxfiler records.

The database gathers information on labour market activity, school attendance, disability, support payments, child care expenses, inter-household transfers, personal income, and characteristics and costs of housing. This content is supplemented with information on individual and household characteristics (e.g. age, educational

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[3] For Ontario, the sub-provincial data are published for Census Agriculture Regions (CARs) which correspond to the five Government of Ontario regions: Northern, Eastern, Central, Western and Southern. For some small areas in Quebec and British Columbia, data are published for regions that do not correspond to CARs.

attainment, main job characteristics, family type), as well as geographic details (e.g. province, census metropolitan area (CMA)) from the Labour Force Survey. Tax data for income and income sources are also combined with the survey data.

Data up to 2013 are available on Statistics Canada's CANSIM database in tables 206-0011, 206-0021, 206-0031, 206-0032, 206-0033, 206-0041, 206-0042, 206-0091, 206-0092 and 206-0093. All tables show data for Canada and the provinces and four tables also show data for 8 larger CMAs.

Users may request special tabulations for user-defined areas (from mailto: STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca). For example, the following FactSheets published by the Rural Ontario Institute in their series of Focus on Rural Ontario show data for metro (i.e. CMA) areas and for non-metro (i.e., non-CMA) areas and for selected economic regions:

Non-metro income: levels and trends (Vol. 3, No. 16, 2015)
Non-metro incidence of low income (Vol. 3, No. 17, 2015)
Non-metro low income gap (Vol. 3, No. 18, 2015)
Non-metro income inequality (Vol. 3, No. 19, 2015)
Appendix Charts: Income levels and trends in non-metro Ontario

j) Survey of Household Spending (SHS)

The main purpose of the Survey of Household Spending is to obtain detailed information about household spending as well as limited information on dwelling characteristics and household equipment. For details, see the User Guide.

The sample of the 2014 Survey of Household Spending consisted of 17,109 households.

Data for 2014 were published in February 2016

The SHS primarily collects detailed information on household expenditures. It also collects information about the annual income of household members (from personal income tax data), demographic characteristics of the household, certain dwelling characteristics (e.g., type, age and tenure) and certain information on household equipment (e.g., electronics and communications equipment). The survey is conducted annually in the 10 provinces and usually every other year in the territories.

The data that was enumerated can be seen by reviewing the questionnaire.

Published data can be viewed by going Statistics Canada's CANSIM database and searching for "SHS." Most tables show data for Canada and provinces but one table shows data at the Canada level disaggregated by "size of area of residence," classified as:

- Population centres 1,000,000 and over;
- Population centres 500,000 to 999,999;
- Population centres 250,000 to 499,999;
- Population centres 100,000 to 249,999;
- Population centres 30,000 to 99,999;
- Population centre 1,000 to 29,999;
- Rural (i.e. population outside population centres of 1,000 or more).

Researchers at universities can access a micro-data file at a Statistics Canada Research Data Centre.

k) Canada Community Health Survey (CCHS)

The central objective of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is to gather health-related data at the sub-provincial levels of geography (health region or combined health regions).

The CCHS is a cross-sectional survey that collects information related to health status, health care utilization and health determinants for the Canadian population. It relies upon a large sample of respondents and is designed to provide reliable estimates at the health region level every two years.

The CCHS has the following objectives:
- to support health surveillance programs by providing health data at the national, provincial and intra-provincial levels; and
- to provide a single data source for health research on small populations and rare characteristics.

To provide reliable estimates at the health region (HR) level, a sample of 130,000 respondents is required on a two-year basis: 120,000 respondents to cover the population aged 18 and over and 10,000 respondents to cover the population aged 12 to 17 years.

CCHS content is comprised of three components:
- core content is asked of all respondents;
- an annual core content remains relatively stable over time; and
- other common modules are asked for one or two years and alternate from year to year.

Optional content is chosen by individual health regions and is usually coordinated at the provincial level. In addition, rapid response modules are enumerated for cost-recovery projects.

In 2016, the core questions covered were:

- Aboriginal group
- Citizenship
- First official language spoken
- Geographic location
- Immigrant status

- Mother tongue
- Perceived health
- Sex
- Year of immigration

For the complete list of questions enumerated for each year, click here and select a year and then scroll down to select "questionnaire and reporting guide". For example, in the 2016 survey, the topics covered were:

- Age of respondent (ANC1)
- Main activity (MAC)
- General health (GEN)
- Height and weight - self reported (HWT)
- Chronic conditions (CCC)
- Health utility index (HUI)
- Activities of daily living (ADL)
- Injuries (INJ)
- Oral health (OHT)
- Dental care (DEN)
- Changes made to improve health (CIH)
- Sleep (SLP)
- Fruit and vegetable consumption (FVC)
- Food choices (FDC)
- Canada's Food Guide use (FGU)
- Smoking (SMK)
- Smoking - stages of change (SCH)
- Smoking cessation methods (SCA)
- Tobacco products alternatives (TAL)
- Nicotine dependence (NDE)
- Exposure to second hand smoke (ETS)
- Alcohol use (ALC)
- Alcohol use during the past week (ALW)
- Medication use (MED)

- Drug use methods (DRM)
- Drug use (DRG)
- Problem gambling (CPG)
- Physical activities - adults 18 years and older (PAA)
- Physical activities for youth (PAY)
- Use of protective equipment (UPE)
- Sun safety behaviours (SSB)
- Sedentary activities (SAC)
- Sexual behaviours (SXB)
- Maternal experiences (MEX)
- Smoking during maternal experience (MXS)
- Alcohol use during maternal experience (MXA)
- Driving and safety (DRV)
- Flu shots (FLU)
- Physical check-up (PCU)
- Blood pressure check (BPC)
- Pap smear test (PAP)
- Mammography (MAM)
- Prostate cancer screening (PSA)
- Colorectal cancer screening (CCS)
- Spirometry (SPI)
- Diabetes care (DIA)

- Eye examinations (EYX)
- Consultations about mental health (CMH)
- Satisfaction with life (SWL)
- Depression (DEP)
- Suicidal thoughts and attempts (SUI)
- Work stress (WST)
- Sources of stress (STS)
- Social provisions (SPS)
- Primary health care (PHC)
- Medical Doctor Attachment (MDA)
- Contacts with health professionals - part 1 (CHP)
- Patient satisfaction - community-based care (PSC)

- Patient experiences (PEX)
- Access to health care services (ACC)
- Waiting times (WTM)
- Home care services (HMC)
- Unmet health care needs (UCN)
- Labour force (LBF)
- Loss of productivity (LOP)
- Socio-demographic characteristics (SDC)
- Person most knowledgeable about household situation (PMK)
- Health insurance coverage (INS)
- Food security (FSC)

To view the published data, go to Statistics Canada's CANSIM database and search for "105*" (as the table numbers for all tables generated from the CCHS will start with "105"). In addition, other data tabulated for health regions can be found by searching for "health regions." Note that health regions are assigned a "degree of rurality" (see Appendix A: Geographic definitions) and some CANSIM tables compare the given health region with health regions in their degree of rurality "peer group."

There are maps showing health outcomes for 2009/2010 by health region.

l) Stillbirth database and birth–related indicators

The stillbirth database is an administrative survey that collects demographic information annually from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all stillbirths (fetal deaths) in Canada.

Sub-provincial data are available in the following CANSIM Tables:

CANSIM Table 102-4306 Infant and perinatal mortality, by sex, three-year average, Canada, provinces, territories, census metropolitan areas and metropolitan influence zones.

CANSIM Table102-4305 Infant and perinatal mortality, by sex, three-year average, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions and peer groups.

CANSIM Table 102-0008 Perinatal mortality, by sex, Canada, provinces, territories and health regions.

CANSIM Table 102-0703 Perinatal mortality, by sex, five-year average, Canada and Inuit regions.

CANSIM Table 102-0208 Perinatal mortality, by sex, three-year average, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions and peer groups.

In addition, for births, see:

CANSIM Table 102-4317: Birth-related indicators (low and high birth weight, small and large for gestational age, pre-term births), by sex, three-year average, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions and peer groups for 2000/2002, 2005/2007 and 2010/2012.

CANSIM Table102-4318: Birth-related indicators (low and high birth weight, small and large for gestational age, pre-term births), by sex, three-year average, Canada, provinces, territories, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations and metropolitan influence zones for 2000/2002, 2005/2007 and 2010/2012.

m) General Social Survey (GSS)

Since 1985, Statistics Canada's General Social Survey (GSS) has consisted of a series of independent, annual, cross-sectional surveys, each covering one topic in-depth. The overall objectives of the program are to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in the living conditions and well-being of Canadians and to provide information on specific social policy issues.

Selected themes (such as caregiving, families, time use, social identity, volunteering and victimization) are enumerated over a rotation of (about) five years. In addition to data related to the given theme, each survey

collects comprehensive socio-demographic information such as age, sex, education, religion, ethnicity, income, etc.

To review the questionnaire, click here and click on "G" and scroll down to General Social Survey.

For an overview, see Statistics Canada. (2013) **General Social Survey: An Overview, 2013** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 899F015).

The sample size has been about 25,000 individuals, 15 years of age and over.

Generally, the data from a given General Social Survey become available for special request by analysts about one year after the end of the reference year. The best way to see results from the GSS is to go to the home page of Statistics Canada and click on "Information for analysts and researchers" and then search for "GSS" or General Social Survey or any topic of interest (e.g. victimization, sense of belonging, etc.). Also go the Canadian Research Data Centres home page and in the top right-hand corner, search the site (be sure to check "search the site") for "General Social Survey" or "victimization", etc.

A few variables are published for Canada and provinces on Statistics Canada's CANSIM database. Search for "General Social Survey."

Due to the relatively small sample size, sub-provincial data are problematic. For Ontario, the following Fact Sheets, published by the Rural Ontario Institute in their series of Focus on Rural Ontario, present data for metro (i.e. CMA) areas and for non-metro (i.e., non-CMA) areas:

> Volunteering in non-metro Ontario (Vol. 3, No. 20, 2015)
> Why individuals volunteer (Vol. 3, No. 21, 2015)
> Charitable giving in non-metro Ontario (Vol. 3, No. 22, 2015)
> Why individuals donate (Vol. 3, No. 23, 2015)
> Appendix Charts: Volunteering and Charitable Giving in Non-metro Ontario

n) Justice Statistics[4]

Statistics Canada's Homicide Survey has collected detailed data on homicide in Canada. The survey has collected police-reported data on the characteristics of all murder incidents, victims and accused persons since 1961 and all homicides (including murder, manslaughter and infanticide) since 1974.

Data for each CMA are reported in:

CANSIM Table 253-0004 Homicide survey, number and rates (per 100,000 population) of homicide victims, by census metropolitan area (CMA), annual, since 1981.

The objective of the Police Administration Survey is to collect baseline information on police personnel and expenditures to enable detection of historical trends as well as permit comparisons at the provincial/territorial and municipal levels. Respondents provide the number of police officers employed by the service (full-time equivalents), categorized by rank (senior officers, non-commissioned officers, and constables) and by sex. Information on hirings, departures and eligibility to retire is provided, as are data on the years of service, age, level of education at time of hire and Aboriginal and visible minority status of police officers and the official and non-official languages they speak. Police services also report their number of civilian employees, categorized by job type and by sex. Other questions collect data on operating expenditures broken down into salaries/wages, benefits and other operating expenditures. Data from this survey also provide information on total expenditures on policing and the number of officers in each province and in Canada as a whole, as well as the number of officers per 100,000 population.

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[4] As stated clearly in this section, these data are police-reported data. Not all "incidents" are reported to police. For data on "victimization" as reported by individuals, refer to the General Social Survey.

The [Uniform Crime Reporting Survey](#) was designed to measure the incidence of crime in Canadian society and its characteristics. The data reflect reported crime that has been substantiated by police. Information collected by the survey includes the number of criminal incidents, the clearance status of those incidents and persons-charged information. The survey produces a continuous historical record of crime and traffic statistics reported by every police agency in Canada since 1962. In 1988, a new version of the survey was created and is since referred to as the "incident-based" survey, in which microdata on characteristics of incidents, victims and accused are captured.

Sub-provincial data are available from the following [CANSIM](#) tables:

CANSIM Table 252-0051 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, by province and by CMA, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0052 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by province and by CMA, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0075 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Atlantic provinces, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0076 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Quebec, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0077 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Ontario, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0078 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Manitoba, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0079 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Saskatchewan, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0080 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Alberta, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0081 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, British Columbia, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0082 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Territories, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0083 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by police service, Atlantic provinces, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0084 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by police service, Quebec, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0085 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by police service, Ontario, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0086 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by police service, Manitoba, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0087 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by police service, Saskatchewan, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0088 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by police service, Alberta, annual, starting 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0089 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by police service, British Columbia, annual since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0090 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by police service, Territories, annual, since 1998

CANSIM Table 252-0091 Police-reported hate crime, by police service, annual, since 2012

CANSIM Table 254-0004 Police personnel and selected crime statistics, municipal police services, annual, since 2000

CANSIM Table 254-0006 Police officers by rank and gender, municipal police services, annual, since 2000.

o) Radio and Television Broadcasting Survey

The objective of the [Annual Radio and Television Survey](#) is to measure the financial performance of conventional radio and television broadcasters and the economic contribution of this sector to the Canadian economy. The principal outputs of the survey are revenue, expenses and operating statistics at the establishment level (individual radio or television undertaking). The level of detail collected varies with the size (in terms of gross revenues) of the enterprise.

Data refer to the broadcasting fiscal year (September 1st to August 31st). Annual data are available from 2000 to 2015.

The questionnaire collects data from all organizations licensed by the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission to operate private, public and non-commercial radio or television programming undertakings.

In addition to the provincial data, the only other geographic groups for which data are published are:
- the aggregated data across the top CMAs (Montreal, Ottawa-Gatineau, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver);
- the aggregate data for all CMAs; and
- the aggregate data for non-CMA areas.

See CANSIM Table 357-0002 Radio broadcasting industry, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), Canada, provinces, territories and selected census metropolitan areas, annual, since 1976.

p) Residential Telephone Service Survey

The **Residential Telephone Service Survey** (RTSS) has been conducted since the fall of 1996 in order to monitor residential phone penetration rates. With the increased popularity of cellular phones, the focus of the survey has switched to the types of telephone service used by households.
The survey determines if the respondents have a telephone line in their residence. If they do not have a telephone line, information is collected as to the reasons why. Information is also collected on the income characteristics of the selected households.

The survey is biannual and is conducted as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (LFS). A sample of approximately 44,000 respondents is used for this survey (five out of six rotation groups).

A microdata file is prepared biannually and contains the variables from the survey, plus geographical variables from the LFS (province and census metropolitan area). No other variables from the LFS are added to the file.

q) Construction Union Wage Rates Index

The Construction Union Wage Rate data measures monthly level and changes over time in the collective agreement hourly rates, where they exist, for 16 trades engaged in building construction in 22 metropolitan areas.

Monthly wage rates since January 1971 are reported by unions for carpenters, crane operators, cement finishers, electricians, labourers, plumbers, reinforcing steel erectors, structural steel erectors, sheet metal workers, heavy equipment operators, bricklayers, painters, plasterers, roofers, truck drivers, insulators, crane operators (Calgary and Edmonton only), group 1A, up to 50 tonnes and heavy equipment operators (Calgary and Edmonton only), group 1C, up to 6 tonnes.

Monthly data for each CMA in Canada are published as follows:

CANSIM Table 327-0003 Construction union wage rates
CANSIM Table 327-0045 Construction union wage rate index

r) Consumer Price Index for selected cities

A monthly index of price change, but not price levels, has been published for provinces and territories, for the capital city of each province and territory plus a few other larger cities in:
CANSIM Table 326-0020 Consumer Price Index, monthly, since January 1985.

Also, for selected cities, there is an index for selected items of the price differential for each city compared to the average for all cities in the index published in:
CANSIM Table 326-0015 Inter-city indexes of price differentials of consumer goods and services, annual (index, combined city average=100), since 2000.

An index, relative the level in 2007, for the price of new housing for selected cities is published in:
CANSIM Table 327-0046 New housing price index, monthly since January, 1981 (index, 2007=100).

s) Monthly traffic for each airport

The statistical program for Aircraft Movements collects data on aircraft movements in Canada. The data are used by Transport Canada and NAV CANADA for measuring the workload of air traffic controllers, aircraft activity on air routes and runway utilization. The information is also used for airport planning and improvements.

The Airport Activity Survey is one of a set of surveys measuring the movement of people and goods for both Canadian and foreign air carriers operating in Canada.

Data for each airport on number of flights and number of passengers have been published monthly since January 1997 and annually since 1997 in CANSIM Tables 401-003 to 401-0040 plus tables 401-0044, 401-0045, 401-0056 and 401-0057.

t) Residential property values

The Property Values Program produces residential property value estimates by province and territory, as well as by Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). This data series represents residential property values at current market price, by reference year. This includes all taxable and exempt properties.
A summary of the results for 2013 were published on August 30, 2016 in Statistics Canada's "The Daily" and the data by CMA are published as:
CANSIM Table 026-0018 Residential property values, by province, territory and census metropolitan area (CMA), annual since 2005.

u) Agricultural Water Survey

The objective of the Agricultural Water Survey is to gather information on irrigation water use, irrigation methods and practices, and sources and quality of water used for agricultural purposes on Canadian farms.

Data have been collected for the years 2010, 2012 and 2014.

The respondents were drawn from a list of 7,937 agricultural holdings reporting irrigation on the 2011 Census of Agriculture.

The 2014 results for each province and for 13 drainage regions were published on September 9, 2015 at which time a summary of the findings were published in Statistics Canada "The Daily." On this page, you may click on "previous releases" to see a summary of results of previous surveys. Also on this page, click on CANSIM tables to take you the relevant tables (CANSIM Tables 153-0134 to 153-0144) where 7 of the 11 tables show data by draining regions.

The questionnaire requested respondents to report the area of each crop that was irrigated and the irrigation methods.

v) Canadian Business Counts

Statistics Canada's Business Register aims to maintain an up-to-date complete list of business establishments in Canada in order to provide the sample frame for on-going Statistics Canada business surveys.

For more information, see Statistics Canada. (2016) **Definitions and Concepts used in the Business Register** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada).

Data are published showing the number of business establishments for June and December of each year. Statistics Canada cautions against comparing the number of business counts over time due to on-going improvements/changes to the database over time.

The Business Register covers 100% of business establishments in Canada with employees. There is also a count of businesses with "indeterminate" employees – generally, enterprises with no employees (but the method of identifying "no employees" has changed over time – thus, refer to the reference items noted above).

Semi-annual updates are published (about) 6 weeks after the end of the reference month.

The count of the number of establishments is published for:
• each size class of number of employees; and
• each industry sector (using 6-digit NAICS – North American Industry Classification System).

For data for Canada, provinces and territories, go to Statistics Canada's CANSIM database and search for "business counts."

Data users may request the data for CMAs, CAs, census divisions and census subdivisions. For sub-provincial data, users should read the documentation and then request a quote for the cost of special tabulation by contacting the Business Register Dissemination Unit, Statistical Registers and Geography Division, Statistics Canada at statcan.brd-information-dre-information.statcan@canada.ca

w) Survey on Financing and Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises

The Survey on Financing and Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises is designed to determine the kinds of financing used by small and medium enterprises and to collect information on the recent attempts to obtain new financing. The survey questionnaire also collects information on barriers to growth, the financial position of small and medium enterprises, the characteristics of ownership and the extent to which the enterprise is involved in innovation and intellectual property.

The survey has been conducted in 1999, 2000, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2011 and 2014.

A summary of results were published on November 27, 2015 in Statistics Canada's The Daily. See also the summary and data published by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada.

For Ontario, there is a disaggregation for northern Ontario and southern Ontario. At the Canada level, there is a disaggregation for rural and for urban.

x) Other business-related data

Statistics Canada's Job Vacancy and Wage Survey has been publishing data since the first quarter of 2015. One CANSIM table provides data by economic region on the number of job vacancies and the offered wage for job vacancies for each occupation:

CANSIM Table 285-0003 Job Vacancy and Wage Survey (JVWS), job vacancies and average offered hourly wage by economic region and detailed National Occupational Classification (NOC), unadjusted for seasonality, quarterly, First Quarter of 2015 to date

In general, sub-provincial tabulations of business data are not available due to the risk of residual disclosure when comparing a table prepared for researcher "A" with a table prepared for researcher "B".

As noted in the introduction, there are micro-data bases which analysts can access for research purposes. In particularly, see the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research (CDER).

Also see:

Statistics Canada. (2012) **Workshop on Micro Data and Micro Data Access at Statistics Canada** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, unpublished paper.

Baldwin, John R., W. Mark Brown and Tara Vinodrai. (2001) **Dynamics of the Canadian Manufacturing Sector in Metropolitan and Rural Areas** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Analytic Studies Branch Research Paper No. 169, Catalogue no. 11F0019MIE00169).

Kanagarajah, Sri (2006) **Business Dynamics in Canada, 2003** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 61-534).

Also, Statistics Canada has generated experimental estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for each Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in Canada (and the non-CMA estimates can be generated as a residual). See:

Brown, Mark and Luke Rispoli. (2014) **Metropolitan Gross Domestic Product: Experimental Estimates, 2001 to 2009** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-626-X — No. 042).

4. Statistics Canada: Monthly data

y) Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The objective of the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) is to classify the working-age population (i.e. the population 15 years and over) into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed and not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive statistics for these individuals.

Data are collected for the LFS reference week, which is normally the week containing the15th day of the month.

In 2016, the survey collected data for each individual (15 years of age and over) in about 56,000 households each month. Excluded from the survey are persons living on reserves and other Aboriginal settlements in the provinces; full-time members of the Canadian Forces and the institutionalized population. These groups together represent an exclusion of approximately 2% of the population aged 15 and over.

The data are published about 3 weeks after the reference week of the survey.

Data items (variables): summary

- Employment
- Unemployment
- Age
- Sex
- Educational attainment
- Full- or part-time employment status
- Usual and actual hours of work
- Employee hourly and weekly wages
- Industry of current or most recent job
- Occupation of current or most recent job
- Class of worker (employee, self-employed, unpaid family worker)
- Public/private sector
- Union status
- Overtime hours, paid or unpaid
- Permanent/temporary work
- Workplace and firm size

- School attendance (full- or part-time and type of institution)
- Summer employment or unemployment for returning students
- Hours of work lost, by reason
- Job tenure
- Duration of unemployment
- Methods of job search and type of job sought
- Reasons for working part time
- Discouraged workers
- Involuntary part-timers
- Multiple jobholders
- Retirement age
- Supplementary measures of unemployment
- Immigrant
- Aboriginal off reserve

The questions enumerated to respondents are shown at page 66 in Statistics Canada. (2016) **Guide to the Labour Force Survey: 2016**. (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-543). Also, this guide provides a list of the variables and the definition of the variables that are on the database.

Two sets of sub-provincial data are published by the LFS:
- Data for each economic region (as defined in Appendix A); and
- Data for CMA/CA areas ("larger urban centres") and non-CMA/CA areas ("rural and small town areas") and within each of these two groups, data are presented for
  - Residents in population centres (formerly, "census urban" areas); and
  - Residents outside population centres ("census rural" areas) (as defined in Appendix A).

Data for economic regions (both annual data and monthly data, published as the average for the three previous months) can be access by going to Statistics Canada's CANSIM database and searching for "economic region" to

find four LFS tables and search for "economic regions" to find another two LFS tables. Scroll down to the LFS tables with CANSIM numbers that start with "282".

A subtotal for non-metropolitan areas (i.e. outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), as defined in Appendix A: Geographic definitions) may be generated by subtracting the data for all CMAs within a province from the provincial total. For data on CMAs on the CANSIM database, search for "census metropolitan area" and also search for "census metropolitan areas" and scroll down to the LFS tables with CANSIM numbers that start with "282".

For data for CMA/CA areas and non-CMA/CA areas, go to CANSIM and search for "rural" and scroll down to find the four LFS tables with CANSIM numbers that start with "282".

A complete list of the LFS CANSIM tables is shown in Statistics Canada. (2016) **Guide to the Labour Force Survey: 2016** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-543).

For a monthly summary of the published data, see Statistics Canada. (monthly) **Labour Force Information** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-001-XWE).

In order to meet particular analytical needs, the survey provides a custom tabulation service on a cost-recovery basis (contact STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca). A public use microdata file is also available for clients wishing to do their own data extractions and analyses but sub-provincial geographic indicators are very limited.

z) Employment Insurance Beneficiaries

Statistics Canada's data program for statistics on Employment Insurance Beneficiaries reports on the operation of the Employment Insurance Program and provides complementary labour market statistics at the national and provincial level, as well as for sub-provincial areas. The statistics released include the number of beneficiaries, types of benefits, benefit payments, the number of claims, as well as the number of disqualifications and disentitlements. Estimates are also produced by detailed age and for 140 occupation groups. These statistics are not usually covered by other Statistics Canada surveys.

The reference period for the number of Employment Insurance Beneficiaries corresponds to the reference week of the Labour Force Survey, which is typically the week containing the 15th day of the month. The reference period for dollars claimed is the entire month.

The tabulations are based on a census of administrative data. Thus, there is no sampling variability. However, changes in the data may occur, from time to time, due to changes to the employment insurance program or administrative procedures. A list of recent changes is available on the Service Canada web site.

The main variables included in the tables are:

Age
Sex
Number reporting: Total income benefits
Number reporting: Regular benefits
Number reporting: Training benefits
Number reporting: Job creation benefits
Number reporting: Self-employment benefits
Number reporting: Sickness benefits
Number reporting: Maternity benefits
Number reporting: Retirement benefits
Number reporting: Work sharing benefits
Number reporting: Adoption benefits
Number reporting: Parental benefits
Number reporting: Compassionate benefits

Number reporting: Regular benefits, seasonally adjusted
Dollar value: Initial and renewal claims (received, allowed and total)
Dollar value: Initial claims (received, allowed and total)
Dollar value: Renewal claims (received, allowed and total)
Dollar value: Initial and renewal claims, seasonally adjusted (received, allowed and total)
Number reporting: Regular benefits without reported earnings

The **Guide to Employment Insurance Statistics** provides a list of the variables and their definition that are on the database.

The data are usually published seven weeks after the end of the reference month. Note that data are subject to revision. The data for the current month and for the previous month are preliminary and the data for the preceding month are updated/revised based on updated/current information. Also, an annual revision is undertaken each spring.

For published data, go to Statistics Canada's CANSIM database and search for "employment insurance" and scroll down to see the 13 tables with a CANSIM number starting with "276". {A search for "E.I." will show 5 tables and a search for "EI" will show 8 tables.}.

There are two tables by CMA:

CANSIM Table 276-0033 Employment Insurance program (EI), beneficiaries by province, census metropolitan category (CMA, CA and Metropolitan Influenced Zone in Non-CMA/CA areas), total and regular income benefits, declared earnings, sex and age, monthly, since January, 1997
CANSIM Table 276-0034 Employment Insurance program (EI), beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits by province and census metropolitan category (CMA, CA and Metropolitan Influenced Zone in Non-CMA/CA areas), seasonally adjusted, monthly, since January, 1997

and there is one table by census division:

CANSIM Table 276-0035 Employment Insurance Program (EI), beneficiaries by province, census division, total and regular income benefits, declared earnings, sex and age, monthly (Persons), since January, 1997

aa) Building Permits

The monthly Building Permits Survey collects data on the value of permits issued by Canadian municipalities for both residential and non-residential buildings. The data are published about two months after the reference month.

For the monthly data and for detailed definitions of each variable, see Statistics Canada. (monthly) **Building Permits** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 64-001).

Note that data for the previous month may be revised if late reports are received or if coding errors are found and all data are subject to an annual revision for other late reports and for changes to the calculation for seasonal adjustment.

For data published by province, go to Statistics Canada's CANSIM and search for "permits" and scroll down to see the nine tables with a CANSIM number starting with "026".

The CANSIM tables with sub-provincial data are:

CANSIM Table 026-0001 Building permits, residential values and number of units, by type of dwelling, by province and Census Metropolitan Area, monthly, since January, 1957
CANSIM Table 026-0002 Building permits, dwelling units by type of dwelling, by province and area (over and under 10,000 inhabitants), monthly (Units), since January, 1978
CANSIM Table 026-0003 Building permits, values by activity sector, by province and Census Metropolitan Area, monthly (Dollars), since January, 1948
CANSIM Table 026-0004 Building permits, values by activity sector, by province and area (over and under 10,000 inhabitants), monthly (Dollars), since January, 1978
CANSIM Table 026-0006 Building permits, by type of structure, seasonally adjusted, by province, Census Metropolitan Area and area (over and under 10,000 inhabitants), monthly (Dollars), since January, 1977
CANSIM Table 026-0007 Building permits, dwelling units by type of structure and value by activity sector, by province and economic regions, monthly, since January, 1976
CANSIM Table 026-00016 Investment in non-residential building construction, by type of building, by province and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), quarterly (Dollars), since March, 1997
CANSIM Table 026-00018 Residential property values, by province, territory and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), annual (Dollars), since 2005

Data by census division are available via a special request to:
STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca.

bb) Retail Trade Survey

The Retail Trade Survey collects the monthly level of sales for retail trade enterprises. The only published sub-provincial data are:

CANSIM Table 080-0020 Retail trade sales by major group of retail enterprise (as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)), by province and, since January, 2004, for Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

5. Other federal government departments

cc) Government of Canada Open Data Portal

The Government of Canada Open Data Portal is continuing to expand. Searching for sub-provincial data is a tad frustrating; however, try some keywords. For example, a search for "Index of Quality of Life" will lead you to a page where you can download maps of various aspects of quality of life that are based largely, but not solely, on data from the 1996 long-form Census of Population.

dd) Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (formerly Citizenship and Immigration Canada)

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada have published sub-provincial data at the Government of Canada Open Data Portal. Search for IRCC and 21+ dataset will be identified. The following datasets have sub-provincial data.

Under the heading of **Permanent Resident Admissions,** the tables with sub-provincial data are:

Title on website: Permanent resident admission by province or territory and urban area
⇨ longer title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0005_E: Admissions of Permanent Residents for each CMA and each CA and Non-CMA/CA areas (within each province) of Intended Destination, Quarterly, since Q1 2014

Title on website: Permanent Residents by Census Metropolitan Area
⇨ longer title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0011_E: Admissions of Permanent Residents for each CMA and each CA and Non-CMA/CA areas (within each province) of Intended Destination, Annual, since 2006

Title on website: Permanent Residents by Census Division (Summary)
⇨ longer title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0012_E: Admissions of Permanent Residents by Census Division of Intended Destination, Annual, since 2006

Title on website: Permanent Residents by Census Metropolitan Area and Immigration Category
⇨ longer title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0013_E: Admissions of Permanent Residents by Immigrant Category for each CMA and each CA and Non-CMA/CA areas (within each province) of Intended Destination, Annual, since 2006

Title on website: Permanent Residents by Census Division and Immigration Category
⇨ longer title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0014_E: Admissions of Permanent Residents by Immigration Category by Census Division of Intended Destination, Annual, since 2006

Title on website: Permanent Residents by Census Metropolitan Area and Age Group
⇨ longer title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0015_E: Admissions of Permanent Residents by Age for each CMA and each CA and Non-CMA/CA areas (within each province) of Intended Destination, Annual, since 2006

Title on website: Permanent Residents by Census Division and Age Group
⇨ longer title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0016_E: Admissions of Permanent Residents by Age by Census Division of Intended Destination, Annual, since 2006

Title on website: Permanent Residents by Census Metropolitan Area and Country of Citizenship
⇨ longer title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0017_E: Admissions of Permanent Residents by Country of Citizenship for each CMA and each CA and Non-CMA/CA areas (within each province) of Intended Destination, Annual, since 2006

Title on website: Permanent Residents by Census Division and Country of Citizenship
- ⇨ longer title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0018_E: Admissions of Permanent Residents by Country of Citizenship by Census Division of Intended Destination, Annual, since 2006

Title on website: Permanent Residents by Census Metropolitan Area and Country of Birth
- ⇨ longer title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0019_E: Admissions of Permanent Residents by County of Birth for each CMA and each CA and Non-CMA/CA areas (within each province) of Intended Destination, Annual, since 2006

Title on website: Permanent Residents by Census Division and Country of Birth
- ⇨ longer title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0020_E: Admissions of Permanent Residents by County of Birth by Census Division of Intended Destination, Annual, since 2006

Under the heading of **Temporary Foreign Workers,** the table with sub-provincial data is:

Title on website: TFWP by Province / Territory and CMA
- ⇨ longer title: IRCC_TFW_00014: Number of Temporary Foreign Worker work permit holders by year in which permit(s) became effective for each CMA and each CA and Non-CMA/CA areas (within each province) of Intended Destination, Annual, since 2004

Under the heading of **International Students,** the table with sub-provincial data is:

Title on website: Study Permit Holders by Province/Territory and CMA
- ⇨ longer title: IRCC_IS_0008_E: Number of Study Permit Holders by Province/Territory and for each CMA and each CA and Non-CMA/CA areas (within each province) of Intended Destination and Year in which Permit(s) became effective, Annual since 2004 and January-March, 2016.

ee) Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada

Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada has developed a **Community Well-being Index** for all census subdivisions in Canada

The index of community well-being is designed to address four main objectives:

i.   to provide a systematic, reliable summary measure of socio-economic well-being for nearly all Canadian communities;
ii. to illustrate variations in well-being across First Nations and Inuit communities and how it compares to that of other Canadian communities;
iii. to allow for well-being to be tracked over time; and
iv. to be able to be combined with other data to facilitate a wide variety of research on the factors associated with well-being.

The community well-being index is calculated for 2011 using data from the 2011 National Household Survey and for earlier census periods using the long-form census data.

The overall index is based on four component scores: an income score, an education score, a housing score and a labour force activity score, as explained in the methodology report. The methodology report explains that the index calculated for 2006 and 2011 is different from the calculation for earlier years because of changes to the methods of calculation, leading to a revision of all Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community scores. Because of these modifications, the CWB index for 2006 and 2011 is not comparable to previous releases.

For the 2011 community well-being index calculated for each Ontario census subdivision, click here.

Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada also provides annual population data for each First Nations community in Canada. See Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence 2014.

There is a profile of each First Nations community including the list of elected officials, the annual size of federal funding and data from the 2011 Census and the National Household Survey based on the total population enumerated within the Census Subdivisions (communities) affiliated to this First Nation. There is a First Nation Profiles Interactive Map and an Inuit Communities Map.

ff) Canada Revenue Agency

The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) publishes tabulations of Individual Tax Statistics by Area (previously called "locality code statistics") derived from individual income tax returns. An explanation of the data available for each locality in Canada is available for the period 2010 to date and for the period 2002 to 2009.

After clicking on one of the links noted above, then click on the year for which you wish to retrieve data and you will see that data are provided for census divisions and census subdivisions. Each census subdivision (CSD) also has a three-digit code to indicate whether it is delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), a Census Agglomeration (CA) or a Metropolitan Influenced Zone (for CSDs outside CMA/CA areas) and thus users can combine these CSDs in order to generate data for each CMA, each CA and each MIZ zone within a province. Also, the definitions of each income category are documented.

The Canada Revenue Agency also publishes the GST/HST Incremental Federal Rebate for Municipalities Report showing the amount paid to each municipality (or each municipal agency).

In addition, one can obtain sub-provincial information on charitable organizations by reviewing the information on the CRA webpage on "How to get information about a charity." You can search online for individual charities or you can request data files for analysis. One example of a study using these data is:

Friesen, Arthur, Alessandro Alasia and Ray D. Bollman. (2010) **The social economy across the rural to urban gradient: Evidence from registered charities."** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 92, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=21-601-MIE).

gg) Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) publishes data on **housing starts** for each Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and for each Census Agglomeration (CA) and subtotal for "all other areas" at the CMHC housing market information portal where there is also a helpful (and short!) tutorial.

For monthly data on housing starts for each CMA and for each CA, see:

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). (monthly) **Monthly Housing Statistics** (Ottawa: CMHC).

For annual data on housing starts for each CMA and each CA and for "all other areas", see:

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). (annual) **Canadian Housing Statistics** (Ottawa: CMHC).

Also see the report on the methodology for the survey of housing starts and completions.

For monthly updates of these data, go to the following CANSIM tables:

CANSIM Table 027-0001 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in centres 10,000 and over, Canada, provinces, selected census metropolitan areas, monthly (Units), since January, 1948
CANSIM Table 027-0006 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in large urban areas, annual (Units), since 1965
CANSIM Table 027-0008 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions, all areas, quarterly (Units), since March 1948
CANSIM Table 027-0009 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions, all areas, annual (Units), since 1955
CANSIM Table 027-0011 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, vacancy rates, apartment structures of six units and over, privately initiated in census metropolitan areas, annual (Rate), since 1971
CANSIM Table 027-0012 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, vacancy rates, apartment structures of six units and over, privately initiated in urban centres of 50,000 and over, annual (Rate),since 1974
CANSIM Table 027-0013 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, vacancy rates, apartment structures of six units and over, privately initiated in urban centres of 10,000 to 49,999, annual (Rate), since 1988
CANSIM Table 027-0015 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, conventional mortgage lending rate, 5-year term, monthly (Percent), since January, 1951

CANSIM Table 027-0018 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, preliminary housing starts in urban centres of 10,000 and over, monthly (Units), since February, 1999

CANSIM Table 027-0020 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, preliminary housing starts in census metropolitan areas, monthly (Units), since February, 1999

CANSIM Table 027-0034 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, by type of dwelling and market type in centres 10,000 and over, Canada, provinces, census metropolitan areas and large census agglomerations, monthly (Units), since January, 1988

CANSIM Table 027-0035 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, vacancy rates, row and apartment structures of three units and over, privately initiated in census metropolitan areas, weighted average, annual (Rate), since 1992

CANSIM Table 027-0036 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, vacancy rates, row and apartment structures of three units and over, privately initiated in census agglomerations of 50,000 and over, weighted average, annual (Rate), since 1992

CANSIM Table 027-0037 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, vacancy rates, row and apartment structures of three units and over, privately initiated in census agglomerations of 10,000 to 49,999 and cities, weighted average, annual (Rate), since 1989

CANSIM Table 027-0038 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, absorptions and unabsorbed inventory, newly completed dwellings, by type of dwelling unit in census metropolitan areas, monthly (Units), since June, 1988

CANSIM Table 027-0039 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, absorptions and unabsorbed inventory, newly completed dwellings, by type of dwelling unit in census agglomerations of 50,000 and over, monthly (Units), since June, 1988

CANSIM Table 027-0040 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, average rents for areas with a population of 10,000 and over, annual (Dollars), since 1987 to 2015

CANSIM Table 027-0041 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in all centres of 50,000 and over for Canada and provinces, monthly (Units), since June, 1988

CANSIM Table 027-0042 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, by type of dwelling unit and market type in all centres of 50,000 and over for Canada and provinces, monthly (Units), since June, 1988

CANSIM Table 027-0043 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing under construction in all centres 50,000 and over for Canada, provinces and selected census metropolitan areas, monthly (Units), since June, 1988

CANSIM Table 027-0044 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in all centres of 10,000 and over for Canada and provinces, quarterly (Units), since March, 1959

CANSIM Table 027-0045 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, by type of dwelling unit and market type in all centres of 10,000 and over for Canada and provinces, quarterly (Units), since September, 1988

CANSIM Table 027-0046 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in census agglomerations of 10,000 to 49,999, quarterly (Units), since September, 1988

CANSIM Table 027-0047 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing under construction in all centres 10,000 and over for Canada, provinces and selected census metropolitan areas, quarterly (Units), since March, 1962

CANSIM Table 027-0048 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in selected census metropolitan areas, monthly (Units), since January, 1972

CANSIM Table 027-0049 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in selected census metropolitan areas, annual (Units), since 1961

CANSIM Table 027-0050 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in large urban areas, monthly (Units), since January, 1972

CANSIM Table 027-0051 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts in all centres 10,000 and over, Canada, provinces, and census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, monthly (Units), since January, 1990

CANSIM Table 027-0052 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts in all centres 10,000 and over, Canada, provinces, and census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, quarterly (Units), since March, 1990

CANSIM Table 027-0053 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts in all centres 10,000 and over, Canada, provinces, and census metropolitan areas, 6-month moving average, monthly (Units), since June, 1990

CANSIM Table 027-0054 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all areas, Canada and provinces, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, monthly (Units), since January, 1990

CANSIM Table 027-0055 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all areas, Canada and provinces, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, quarterly (Units), since March, 1990

CANSIM Table 027-0056 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all areas, Canada and provinces, 6-month moving average, monthly (Units), since June, 1990

CANSIM Table 027-0057 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all rural areas, Canada and provinces, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, monthly (Units), since January, 1990

CANSIM Table 027-0058 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all rural areas, Canada and provinces, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, quarterly (Units), since March, 1990

CANSIM Table 027-0059 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all rural areas, Canada and provinces, 6-month moving average, monthly (Units), since June, 1990

CANSIM Table 027-0060 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, newly completed and unoccupied housing in selected census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations of 50,000 and over, monthly (Units), since January, 1992

There is also a CMHC Senior's Housing Report for Ontario for 2014, 2015 and 2016.

hh) Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (formerly, Industry Canada)

The Community Information Database (CID) is a free internet-based resource developed to provide communities, researchers, and governments with access to consistent and reliable socio-economic and demographic data and information for all communities across Canada.

From the home page, you have three options:

   a. "Start mapping" in order to generate your own thematic map;
   b. "Get data" in order to access and download the data on the database; and
   c. "Generate a community profile" in order to generate a statistical profile for a census subdivision that you specify; plus
   d. "Help / support" provides tutorials on how to pursue the above objectives.

The CID was developed by the Government of Canada's former Rural Secretariat in collaboration with the provinces and territories, other government departments, and community groups. At present, the CID is managed by the federal department of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (formerly, Industry Canada) due to their interest in Official Language Minority Communities (OLMC). For their reports, search for OLMC.

Hence, the updates of the 2011 data on the CID have a focus on OLMCs.

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada also publishes the count of bankruptcies (insolvencies) and proposals which are available monthly by Forward Sortation Area (defined in Appendix A: Geographic definitions). A "bankruptcy" is the state of a consumer or business that has made an assignment in bankruptcy or against whom a bankruptcy order has been made. A "proposal" is an offer to creditors to settle debts under conditions other than the existing terms. A proposal is a formal agreement under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act.

ii) Environment and Climate Change Canada

Environment and Climate Change Canada publishes the percent distribution of boil water advisories Drinking Water Advisories by community size. See also Data Sources and Methods for Drinking Water Advisories.

The most recent data for the Municipal Water and Wastewater Survey is for 2009. The survey has since been discontinued. Data for each municipality that responded to the 2009 survey is available. The variables are explained and the link to the data for each municipality is provided in:

Environment Canada. (2011) **Municipal Water and Wastewater Survey – MWWS: Variable Description Document for the 2009 Water Use Summary Database** (Ottawa: Environment Canada, Sustainable Water Management Division) (https://www.pdffiller.com/en/project/77649580.htm?f_hash=13be12&reload=true).

Environment Canada. (2011) **2011 Municipal Water Use Report: Municipal Water Use 2009 Statistics** (Ottawa: Environment Canada, Sustainable Water Management Division). (https://ec.gc.ca/Publications/B77CE4D0-80D4-4FEB-AFFA-0201BE6FB37B/2011-Municipal-Water-Use-Report-2009-Stats_Eng.pdf).

For one report using these data, see:

Hardie, David and Alessandro Alasia. (2008) "Domestic water use: the relevance of rurality in quantity consumed and perceived quality." **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 7, No. 5 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. no. 21-006-XIE).

jj) Natural Resources Canada

The Atlas of Canada is one source of sub-provincial information. Examples include a map of forest-reliant communities in 1996 a map of agriculture-reliant communities in 2001, a map of mining-reliant communities in 2001, a map of fishery-reliant communities in 2001 and a map of all resource-reliant communities in 2001.

kk) Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC)

Sub-provincial data published by ESDC at the Government of Canada [Open Government Open Data Portal](#) includes (search for both TFW and ESDC):

Title on website: Number of approved TFW positions by urban area
- ⇨ longer title: 2016_Q2-Table_02_e: Number or Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) positions on positive Labour Market Impact Assessments (LMIAs), for each population centre (formerly, census urban area) and by Province/Territory, Quarterly, since Q1 2015.

Title on website: Number of approved TFW positions by economic region
- ➜ longer title: 2016_Q2_Table03_e: Number of Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) positions on positive Labour Market Impact Assessments (LMIAs), by Statistics Canada's Economic Region and by Province/Territory

Title on website: Employers who have requested a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) and were issued a positive LMIA between June 20 and December 31, 2014 inclusively, by business location
- ⇨ longer title: Positive_Employers_EN: Name and address of firms who have requested a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) and were issued a positive LMIA between June 20 and December 31, 2014 inclusively.

Title on website: Employers who were issued a positive Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) in 2015, by business location
- ⇨ longer title: Positive_Employers_EN: Name and address of firms who have requested a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) and were issued a positive LMIA in 2015

Title on website: Employers who have requested a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) and were issued a negative LMIA between June 20 and December 31, 2014 inclusively, by business location
- ⇨ longer title: Negative_Employers_EN: Name and address of firms who have requested a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) and were issued a negative LMIA between June 20 and December 31, 2014.

Title on website: Employers who were issued a negative Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) in 2015, by business location
- ⇨ longer title: Negative_Employers_EN: Name and address of firms who have requested a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) and were issued a negative LMIA in 2015.

ESDC also prepares an annual [Shelter Capacity Report](#) that provides statistics regarding the capacity of emergency homeless shelters in Canada. The number of shelter facilities and the number of permanent beds are reported for each province and territory, as well as by community. In addition, brief overviews of Transitional Housing facilities and Violence Against Women shelters are provided in the appendices.

6. Appendix A: Geographic definitions

Statistics Canada maintains a **Standard Geographical Classification** (SGC) for categorizing and enumerating the census geographic units of Canada. Each geographic area receives a unique numeric code ranging from 1 to 10 digits, which extend telescopically to refer to increasingly small areas.

Data for each geographic group are available in the GeoSuite product for the given census year:

Statistics Canada. (2012) **GeoSuite: 2011 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-150)

Statistics Canada. (2007) **GeoSuite: 2006 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-150)

Statistics Canada. (2002) **GeoSuite: 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB)

The text below will attempt to define each geographic unit within the hierarchy of Statistics Canada's geographic classification (see Appendix Figure A1).

The **census subdivision** **(CSD)** is the basic building block for many geographic classifications in the Statistics Canada standard geographic classification. A CSD is the general term for incorporated municipalities or incorporated towns or cities (as determined by provincial/territorial legislation) or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (e.g., Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories).

Other small geographic areas include:

- A **dissemination block** (DB) is an area bounded on all sides by roads and/or boundaries of standard geographic areas. The dissemination block is the smallest geographic area for which population and dwelling counts are disseminated, as this information is derived from the short-form Census of Population questionnaire which is enumerated to 100% of the population. Dissemination blocks cover all the territory of Canada.

- A **dissemination area** (DA) is a small area composed of one or more neighbouring dissemination blocks, with a population of 400 to 700 persons. All of Canada is divided into dissemination areas. DAs are delineated within CSDs and within census tracts. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which all socio-economic census data are disseminated, as these data are generated from a sample of the population (from the long-form Census of Population questionnaire and from the 2001 National Household Survey (NHS). DAs cover all the territory of Canada. For maps of DAs outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs), click here. For maps of DAs within CMAs and CAs, click here.

- A **census tract** **(CT)** is a small and relatively stable area with a population between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and are delineated within census metropolitan areas and in census agglomerations that have a core population of 50,000 or more. A census tract may extend across a CSD boundary.

- A **population centre** (formerly, a census urban area) is a built-up area with a population of at least 1,000 and no fewer than 400 persons per square kilometre. A boundary of a delineated population centre may cross the boundary of a CSD.

- A (census) **rural area** covers all the population living outside population centres.

A **census division** **(CD)** is a group of neighbouring municipalities (i.e., a group of CSDs) joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For example, a census division might correspond to a county, to a *municipalité régionale de comté* or a regional district. In other provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province/territory level and the municipality (census subdivision).

Appendix Figure A1. Hierarchy of standard geographic units for the 2011 Census of Population
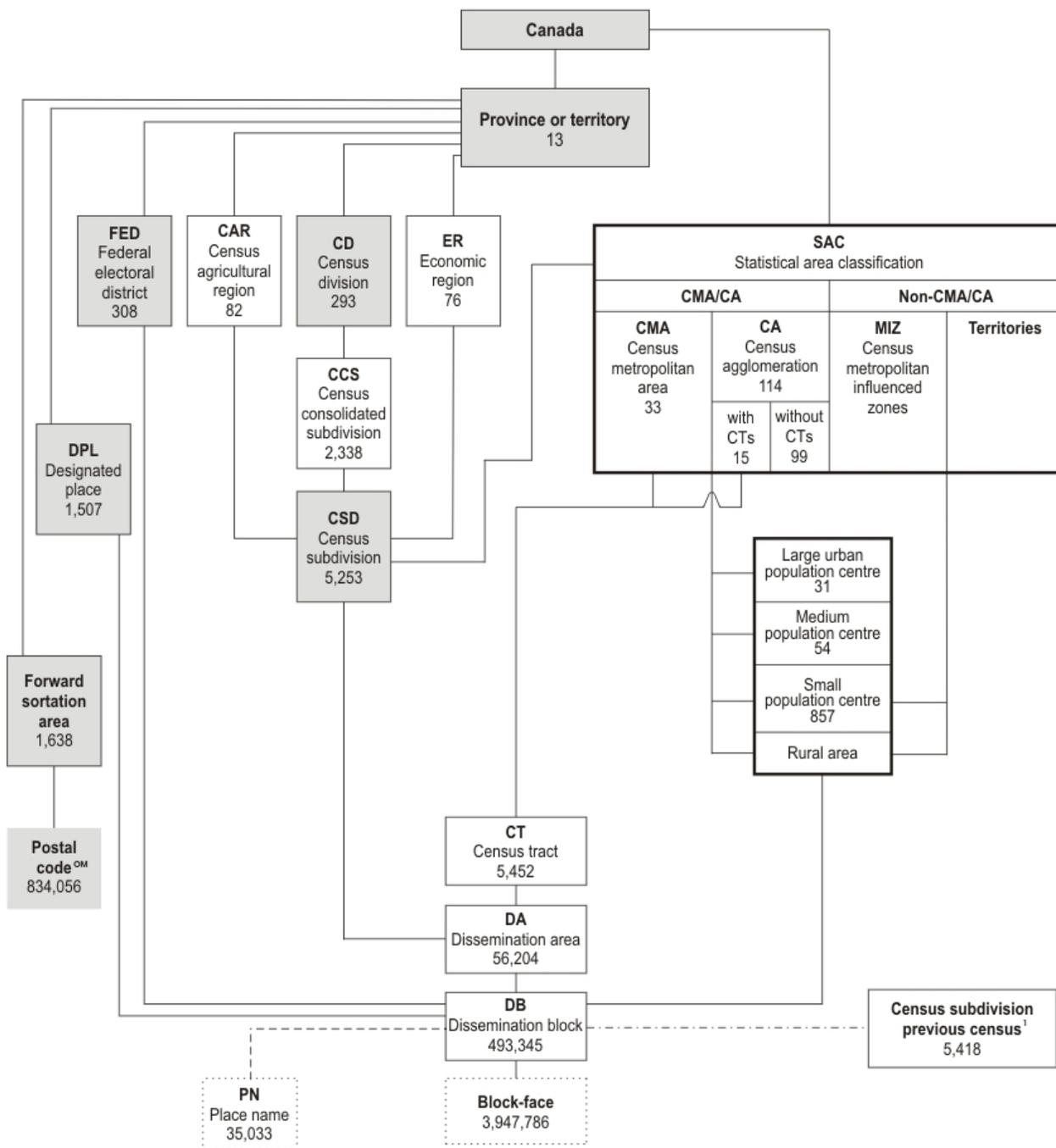
1. A best fit linkage is created between the previous census CSDs and the current census dissemination blocks to facilitate historical data retrieval.

Legend:
- Administrative area
- Statistical area
- Polygon
- Representative point
- Best fit linkage
- Linkage using point-in-polygon process

Source: Statistics Canada (2011) **Census Dictionary, census year 2011** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301-X2011001), p. 67.

Various ways of grouping census divisions into 'peer' groups have been proposed.

For example, the **Focus on Rural Ontario** Fact Sheets have delineated three types or groups of census divisions (CDs):
- Metro CDs have all of their component CSDs delineated as part of a CMA;
- Partially-non-metro CDs have some component CSDs delineated as part of a CMA and some CSDs are not part of a CMA; and
- Non-metro CDs have all of their component CSDs being classified outside a CMA.

See "Overview of Ontario's rural geography" (June, 2013). Note that the term "Non-metro CDs" refers to a subset of areas that would be included in non-metro or non-CMA areas as denoted below.

Alternative groupings of census divisions are:
- the OECD regional classification where:
  - Predominantly rural regions are census divisions with 50% of more their population living in a rural community;
  - Intermediate regions are census divisions with 15 to 49% of their population living in a rural community;
  - Predominantly urban regions are census divisions with less than 15% of their population living in a rural community; and
  - a rural community is, in the case of Canada, a census consolidated subdivision, with a population density of 150 or more inhabitants per square kilometre.
- the Beale classification (designed for the USA by long-time USDA demographer Calvin Beale) with 10 categories based on the share of the regional population living in population centres of 2,500 or more and the adjacency of the region to a metro centre.

For detailed definitions, see

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) **"Definitions of Rural". Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin**   Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 21-006-XIE).

and for provincial detail, see

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002) **Definitions of Rural** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61, Cat. No. 21-601-MIE).

The coding of each CSD and each CD for most geographic groups defined in this appendix plus population counts for recent census periods are available upon request to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net.

Importantly, geographic units delineated to any of the above groupings constitute a peer group that analysts may wish to use for comparing any particular geographic unit to a peer group.

Economic regions (ERs) are established at each decennial sample redesign in consultation with the provinces. The regions generally correspond to regions used by the province for administrative and statistical purposes. The ERs coincide with the official sub-provincial Regions (SPRs) defined by Standards Division in consultation with the provinces, for use in dissemination of sub-provincial data by Statistics Canada. The boundaries in current use are based on 2001 Census geography. With the exception of British Columbia, the boundaries of these regions were unchanged or only slightly modified from previous definitions, and it was possible to revise associated data published by the Labour Force Survey back to 1987 to provide historical continuity. Economic regions in British Columbia, however, were completely modified in 1995, and historical revisions were not possible. Maps of Economic Regions are available here.

For Ontario, the economic regions consist of the following census divisions:

3510 Ottawa: Census Divisions 01 Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties, 02 Prescott and Russell United Counties, 06 Ottawa Division, 07 Leeds and Grenville United Counties and 09 Lanark County.

3515 Kingston - Pembroke: Census Divisions 10 Frontenac Management board, 11 Lennox and Addington County, 12 Hastings County, 13 Prince Edward Division and 47 Renfrew County.

3520 Muskoka - Kawarthas: Census Divisions 14 Northumberland County, 15 Peterborough County, 16 Kawartha Lakes Division, 44 Muskoka District Municipality and 46 Haliburton County.

3530 Toronto: Census Divisions 18 Durham Regional Municipality, 19 York Regional Municipality, 20 Toronto Division, 21 Peel Regional Municipality and 24 Halton Regional Municipality (excluding city of Burlington).

3540 Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie: Census Divisions 22 Dufferin County, 23 Wellington County, 30 Waterloo Regional Municipality and 43 Simcoe County.

3550 Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula: Census Divisions 24 Halton Regional Municipality (city of Burlington only), 25 Hamilton Division, 26 Niagara Regional Municipality, 28 Haldimand-Norfolk Division and 29 Brant Division.

3560 London: Census Divisions 32 Oxford County, 34 Elgin County and 39 Middlesex County.

3570 Windsor - Sarnia: Census Divisions 36 Chatham-Kent Division, 37 Essex County and 38 Lambton County.

3580 Stratford - Bruce Peninsula: Census Divisions 31 Perth County, 40 Huron County, 41 Bruce County and 42 Grey County.

3590 Northeast: Census Divisions 48 Nipissing District, 49 Parry Sound District, 51 Manitoulin District, 52 Sudbury District, 53 Greater Sudbury Division, 54 Timiskaming District, 56 Cochrane District and 57 Algoma District.

3595 Northwest: Census Divisions 58 Thunder Bay District, 59 Rainy River District and 60 Kenora District.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core population of 50,000 or more with a total population of 100,000 or more. (Prior to 2006, the urban core threshold was 100,000.) Many analysts use the term "metro" when referring to CMAs.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core population of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if there was less than 100,000 in the urban core – due to the different definition of a CMA in 2001). Many analysts use the term "non-metro" when referring to non-CMA areas.

Larger urban centres (LUCs) comprise CMAs plus CAs.

Both CMAs and CAs include the total population of neighbouring census subdivisions (CSDs) (i.e., incorporated towns and municipalities) where more than 50% of the employed residents commute (i.e., a measure of social-economic integration) to the urban core of a specific CMA or CA.

Rural and small town (RST) areas are non-CMA/CA areas. RST areas are divided into five types of zones based on the degree of influence (i.e., commuting) to any LUC. These zones are Census **M**etropolitan and Census Agglomerated **I**nfluenced **Z**ones (MIZs). MIZ zones are defined as follows:
- **Strong MIZ** includes CSDs where at least 30% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA;
- **Moderate MIZ** includes CSDs where 5% to less than 30% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA;
- **Weak MIZ** includes CSDs where more than zero but less than 5% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA;
- **No MIZ** includes CSDs where none of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA (or the number of employed residents is less than 40); and
- **RST Territories** refers to the non-CMA/CA parts of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (i.e. the areas outside the CAs of Whitehorse and Yellowknife).

Note that du Plessis[5] (et al.) stated:

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[5] du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) **"Definitions of Rural"**. **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 21-006-XIE).

> *if we were to recommend one definition as a starting point or benchmark for understanding Canada's rural population, it would be the **"rural and small town"** definition. This is the population living in towns and municipalities outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres (i.e. outside the commuting zone of centres with population of 10,000 or more) (p. 1).*

Health regions are administrative areas defined by the provincial ministries of health. Maps showing the boundaries of each health region are available here. An up-to-date correspondence of health regions with Statistics Canada geography is available here.

Health regions have been assigned to peer groups via an algorithm that assembles health regions with similar characteristics into 'peer groups.' In defining the peer groups, data from the 2006 Census of Population were used to examine the socio-demographic profiles of Canada's health regions using a cluster analysis technique. Health variables were deliberately not used in the delineation of health regions into peer groups. In total, 24 socio-demographic variables were used to delineate the 10 peer groups identified by letters A through J. Rural<>urban geographic intensities were a major feature in the classification. Peer groups are useful in the analysis of health regions where important differences may be detected by comparing a given health region with others within the peer group.

Finally, most of the above geographic units may be delineated as part of a functional economic area (FEA). An FEA is important for discussions of economic development initiatives because an FEA, by definition, means that all the geographic units within an FEA function together as a regional economy. The typical indicator is that there is a lot of commuting within the FEA but very little commuting into or out of the FEA. Thus, any private or public economic investment in the area is available to and/or shared by everyone in the region. On the flip side, any failed economic initiative in the FEA has a ripple impact on everyone within the FEA. One Canada-wide suggestion for FEAs was delineated by

Munro, Anne, Alessandro Alasia and Ray D. Bollman. (2011) "Self-contained labour areas: A proposed delineation and classification by degree of rurality." **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 8, No. 8 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-006-XIE)).

Appendix Table A7 in the Munro et al. (2011) document provides the coding of which CSD is delineated to which self-contained labour area. A copy of the delineation for all CSDs in Canada is available from RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net.

One proposed set of FEAs for the Prairie Provinces has been proposed by

Stabler, Jack C. and M. Rose Olfert. (2002) **Functional Economic Areas of the Canadian Prairie Region** (Ottawa: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada).

and for a proposed delineation of FEAs in the Atlantic Provinces, see

Simms, Alvin, David Freshwater and Jamie Ward. (2013) **A Typology of Functional Regions in Atlantic Canada** (St. John's: Memorial University of Newfoundland, The Leslie Harris Centre for Regional Policy and Development).

Some analysts may wish to classify geographic units to watersheds using the Standard Drainage Area Classification (SDAC).

Statistics Canada data are published for Federal Electoral Districts. Maps are available as Federal Electoral District reference maps.

As defined by the Canada Post Corporation, a **Forward Sortation Area** (FSA) designates the geographical area corresponding to the first three characters in a Canadian postal code. All postal codes that start with the same three characters – for example, K1A – are together considered an FSA. For details on the use of FSAs in the 2006 Census of Population, click here.

7. Appendix B: Definition of selected variables

The definitions of most of the variables in this Guide can be found in one of the following documents:

Statistics Canada. (2012) **2011 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301).

Statistics Canada. (2013) **2011 National Household Survey Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 99-000).

Statistics Canada. (2016) **Guide to the Labour Force Survey: 2016**. (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-543).

In this appendix, we summarize the definition of some of the major variables.

Census family: Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common-law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child. A couple may be of opposite sex or same sex.

Employee: refers to a person who works for others.

Experienced labour force: For the National Household Survey, this refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1st to Saturday, May 7th, 2011, were employed plus, if the individual was unemployed (i.e. looking for work during that week), it includes all individuals who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2010 or 2011. The experienced labour force variable is frequently used when tabulating occupation, industry and class of worker data. For respondents not currently employed, the data on industry, occupation and class of worker are collected for the job of longest duration since January 1, 2010.

Industry: is assigned for individuals aged 15 years and over in private households, who worked since January 1st of the previous year. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held during the week reference week. However, if the person did not work during the reference week but had worked at some time since January 1st of the previous year, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. The "industry" refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked (i.e., a lawyer employed by a manufacturing firm is classified to the manufacturing industry). The 2011 National Household Survey industry data are produced according to the NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) for 2007. The NAICS provides enhanced industry comparability among the three North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) trading partners (Canada, United States and Mexico). This classification consists of a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of industries structured into 20 sectors, 102 subsectors and 324 industry groups. The criteria used to create these categories are similarity of input structures, labour skills or production processes used by the establishment.

Immigrant: refers to a person born outside Canada and is a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. This person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Note that non-permanent residents (such as temporary foreign workers and students) are not included as immigrants.

Labour force: On the National Household Survey, refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1st to Saturday, May 7th, 2011, were either employed or unemployed. Thus, the labour force = number employed + number unemployed.

Labour Force Survey (LFS): provides monthly estimates of employment and unemployment that are among the most timely and important measures of performance of the Canadian economy. The main objective of the LFS is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups – the employed, the unemployed, and those not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these. These data are used by different levels of government for evaluating and planning employment programs in Canada. The data are also used by labour market analysts, economists, consultants, planners, forecasters and academics in both

the private and public sectors, and the media. For a monthly summary of the published data, see Statistics Canada. (monthly) **Labour Force Information** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-001-XWE).

Migrants: include:
- internal migrants who moved from a different census subdivision (i.e., incorporated city, town, township, village or equivalent, such as Local Government District or Indian Reserve, etc.) within Canada;
- external migrants which are persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

For an example of the details for defining the migrants in the previous 5 years, click here.

Mover: refers to a person who lived in a different residence on the reference day, compared to (in the case of 5-year mobility in the 2011 National Household Survey, the place of residence on May 10, 2011) compared to five years before (May 10, 2006). There are different types of 'movers':
- people who moved within the same city or town (i.e., movers who are non-migrants),
- people who moved to a different city or town (internal migrants, i.e., internal to Canada); and
- people who came from another country to live in Canada (external migrants).

For an example of the details for defining the movers in the previous 5 years, click here.

Self-employed: refers to persons whose job consisted mainly of operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership. This includes: operating a farm, whether the land is rented or owned; working on a freelance or contract basis to do a job (e.g., architects, private duty nurses); operating a direct distributorship selling and delivering products such as cosmetics, newspapers, brushes and cleaning products; and fishing with own equipment or with equipment in which the person has a share. The business can be incorporated or unincorporated. Self-employed persons include those with and those without paid help. Also included among the self-employed are unpaid family workers. They are persons who work without pay in a business, farm or professional practice owned and operated by another family member living in the same dwelling.

Unemployed: On the National Household Survey,, refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1st to Saturday, May 7th, 2011, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:
(a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
(b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
(c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment rate: On the National Household Survey, refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1st to Saturday, May 7th, 2011. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

The definitions include above are drawn from:
Statistics Canada. (2012) **2011 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301).
Statistics Canada. (2013) **2011 National Household Survey Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 99-000).
Statistics Canada. (2016) **Guide to the Labour Force Survey: 2016**. (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-543).

8. Appendix C: Data derived from taxfiler statistics (published for each Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and for each Census Agglomeration (CA) and for Non-CMA/CA areas within each province)

CANSIM 111-0001 Summary of charitable donors, annual	
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Variables (for each geographic unit for each year)**
Ontario	Number of taxfilers
Cornwall, Ontario	Number of donors
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Average age of donors (years)
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Average donations, donors aged 0 to 24 years (dollars)
Brockville, Ontario	Average donations, donors aged 25 to 34 years (dollars)
Pembroke, Ontario	Average donations, donors aged 35 to 44 years (dollars)
Petawawa, Ontario	Average donations, donors aged 45 to 54 years (dollars)
Kingston, Ontario	Average donations, donors aged 55 to 64 years (dollars)
Belleville, Ontario	Average donations, donors aged 65 years and over (dollars)
Cobourg, Ontario	Total charitable donations (dollars x 1,000)
Port Hope, Ontario	Median donations (dollars)
Peterborough, Ontario	Median total income of donors (dollars)
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	75th percentile total income of donors (dollars)
Centre Wellington, Ontario	
Oshawa, Ontario	
Ingersoll, Ontario	
Toronto, Ontario	
Hamilton, Ontario	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	
Brantford, Ontario	
Woodstock, Ontario	
Tillsonburg, Ontario	
Norfolk, Ontario	
Guelph, Ontario	
Stratford, Ontario	
London, Ontario	
Chatham-Kent, Ontario	
Leamington, Ontario	
Windsor, Ontario	
Sarnia, Ontario	
Owen Sound, Ontario	
Collingwood , Ontario	
Barrie, Ontario	
Orillia, Ontario	
Midland, Ontario	
North Bay, Ontario	
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	
Elliot Lake, Ontario	
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario	
Timmins, Ontario	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	
Thunder Bay, Ontario	
Kenora, Ontario	
Non CMA-CA, Ontario	

CANSIM 111-0002 Charitable donors by age and sex, annual	
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Variables (for each geographic unit for each year)**
Ontario	Number of taxfilers
Cornwall, Ontario	Percentage of male taxfilers
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Percentage of female taxfilers
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Number of donors
Brockville, Ontario	Percentage of male donors
Pembroke, Ontario	Percentage of female donors
Petawawa, Ontario	Percentage of donors aged 0 to 24 years
Kingston, Ontario	Percentage of donors aged 25 to 34 years
Belleville, Ontario	Percentage of donors aged 35 to 44 years
Cobourg, Ontario	Percentage of donors aged 45 to 54 years
Port Hope, Ontario	Percentage of donors aged 55 to 64 years
Peterborough, Ontario	Percentage of donors aged 65 years and over
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	Total median donations (dollars)
Centre Wellington, Ontario	Median donation, males (dollars)
Oshawa, Ontario	Median donation, females (dollars)
Ingersoll, Ontario	Total charitable donations (dollars x 1,000)
Toronto, Ontario	Charitable donations, males (dollars x 1,000)
Hamilton, Ontario	Charitable donations, females (dollars x 1,000)
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	
Brantford, Ontario	
Woodstock, Ontario	
Tillsonburg, Ontario	
Norfolk, Ontario	
Guelph, Ontario	
Stratford, Ontario	
London, Ontario	
Chatham-Kent, Ontario	
Leamington, Ontario	
Windsor, Ontario	
Sarnia, Ontario	
Owen Sound, Ontario	
Collingwood , Ontario	
Barrie, Ontario	
Orillia, Ontario	
Midland, Ontario	
North Bay, Ontario	
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	
Elliot Lake, Ontario	
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario	
Timmins, Ontario	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	
Thunder Bay, Ontario	
Kenora, Ontario	
Non CMA-CA, Ontario	

CANSIM 111-0003 Charitable donors by income group, annual	
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Variables (for each geographic unit for each year)**
Ontario	Number of taxfilers
Cornwall, Ontario	Number of charitable donors
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Percent of donors with total income of less than $20,000
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Percent of donors with total income between $20,000 and $39,999
Brockville, Ontario	Percent of donors with total income between $40,000 and $59,999
Pembroke, Ontario	Percent of donors with total income between $60,000 and $79,999
Petawawa, Ontario	Percent of donors with total income of $80,000 or more
Kingston, Ontario	Total charitable donations (dollars x 1,000)
Belleville, Ontario	Percent of donations reported, donors' total income of less than $20,000
Cobourg, Ontario	Percent of donations reported, donors' total income between $20,000 and $39,999
Port Hope, Ontario	Percent of donations reported, donors' total income between $40,000 and $59,999
Peterborough, Ontario	Percent of donations reported, donors' total income between $60,000 and $79,999
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	Percent of donations reported, donors' total income of $80,000 or more
Centre Wellington, Ontario	
Oshawa, Ontario	
Ingersoll, Ontario	
Toronto, Ontario	
Hamilton, Ontario	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	
Brantford, Ontario	
Woodstock, Ontario	
Tillsonburg, Ontario	
Norfolk, Ontario	
Guelph, Ontario	
Stratford, Ontario	
London, Ontario	
Chatham-Kent, Ontario	
Leamington, Ontario	
Windsor, Ontario	
Sarnia, Ontario	
Owen Sound, Ontario	
Collingwood , Ontario	
Barrie, Ontario	
Orillia, Ontario	
Midland, Ontario	
North Bay, Ontario	
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	
Elliot Lake, Ontario	
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario	
Timmins, Ontario	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	
Thunder Bay, Ontario	
Kenora, Ontario	
Non CMA-CA, Ontario	

CANSIM 111-0004 Neighbourhood income and demographics, summary table, annual	
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Variables (for each geographic unit for each year)**
Ontario	Number of taxfilers
Cornwall, Ontario	5-year percent change of taxfilers
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Percentage of taxfilers aged 0 to 24 years
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Percentage of taxfilers aged 25 to 44 years
Brockville, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers aged 45 to 64 years
Pembroke, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers aged 65 years and over
Petawawa, Ontario	Average age of taxfilers (years)
Kingston, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers female
Belleville, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers married
Cobourg, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers in apartments
Port Hope, Ontario	Number of persons
Peterborough, Ontario	5-year percent change of persons
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	Percentage of persons aged 0 to 24 years
Centre Wellington, Ontario	Percentage of persons aged 25 to 44 years
Oshawa, Ontario	Percentage of persons aged 45 to 64 years
Ingersoll, Ontario	Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over
Toronto, Ontario	Average age of persons (years)
Hamilton, Ontario	Percentage of persons female
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	Percentage of persons married
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	Percentage of persons in apartments
Brantford, Ontario	Number of persons with total income
Woodstock, Ontario	Percentage of persons with total income $15000 and over
Tillsonburg, Ontario	Percentage of persons with total income $25000 and over
Norfolk, Ontario	Percentage of persons with total income $35000 and over
Guelph, Ontario	Percentage of persons with total income $50000 and over
Stratford, Ontario	Percentage of persons with total income $75000 and over
London, Ontario	Percentage of persons with total income $100000 and over
Chatham-Kent, Ontario	Median total income males (dollars)
Leamington, Ontario	Median total income females (dollars)
Windsor, Ontario	Median total income both sexes (dollars)
Sarnia, Ontario	Canadian index of median total income
Owen Sound, Ontario	Provincial index of median total income
Collingwood , Ontario	5-year percent change of median total income
Barrie, Ontario	Number of persons reporting employment income and/or Employment Insurance
Orillia, Ontario	Percentage of females reporting employment income and/or Employment Insurance
Midland, Ontario	Percentage of persons with labour income receiving Employment Insurance
North Bay, Ontario	Median employment income males (dollars)
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	Median employment income females (dollars)
Elliot Lake, Ontario	Median employment income both sexes (dollars)
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario	Number of persons reporting Canada Child Tax Benefits
Timmins, Ontario	Amount for persons reporting Canada Child Tax Benefits (Dollars) (x 1,000)
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	
Thunder Bay, Ontario	
Kenora, Ontario	
Non CMA-CA, Ontario	

CANSIM 111-0005 Neighbourhood income and demographics, taxfilers and dependents, by sex, by marital status and age group, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification groups: Sex	Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
Ontario	Both sexes	Total taxfilers and dependants, all marital statuses
Cornwall, Ontario	Males	Single, taxfilers and dependants
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Females	Married, taxfilers and dependants
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part		Common law, taxfilers and dependants
Brockville, Ontario		Separated or divorced, taxfilers and dependants
Pembroke, Ontario		Widowers/widows, taxfilers and dependants
Petawawa, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants, under age 15 years
Kingston, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 15 to 19 years
Belleville, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 20 to 24 years
Cobourg, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 25 to 29 years
Port Hope, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 30 to 34 years
Peterborough, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 35 to 39 years
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 40 to 44 years
Centre Wellington, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 45 to 49 years
Oshawa, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 50 to 54 years
Ingersoll, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 55 to 59 years
Toronto, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 60 to 64 years
Hamilton, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 65 to 74 years
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario		Taxfilers and dependants aged 75 years and over
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario		Total percentage of taxfilers and dependants, all age groups
Brantford, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants under age 15 years
Woodstock, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 15 to 19 years
Tillsonburg, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 20 to 24 years
Norfolk, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 25 to 29 years
Guelph, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 30 to 34 years
Stratford, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 35 to 39 years
London, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 40 to 44 years
Chatham-Kent, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 45 to 49 years
Leamington, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 50 to 54 years
Windsor, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 55 to 59 years
Sarnia, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 60 to 64 years
Owen Sound, Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 65 to 74 years
Collingwood , Ontario		Percentage of taxfilers and dependants aged 75 years and over
Barrie, Ontario		Average age of taxfilers and dependants (years)
Orillia, Ontario		
Midland, Ontario		
North Bay, Ontario		
Greater Sudbury, Ontario		
Elliot Lake, Ontario		
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario		
Timmins, Ontario		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario		
Thunder Bay, Ontario		
Kenora, Ontario		
Non CMA-CA, Ontario		

CANSIM 111-0006 Neighbourhood income and demographics, taxfilers and dependents, by sex and single year of age, annual			
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification groups:**		**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
	Sex	**Single year of age**	
Ontario	Both sexes	Total all ages	Number of taxfilers and dependents
Cornwall, Ontario	Males	0 years (under 1 year)	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Females	1 year	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part		2 years	
Brockville, Ontario		3 years	
Pembroke, Ontario		4 years	
Petawawa, Ontario		5 years	
Kingston, Ontario		6 years	
Belleville, Ontario		7 years	
Cobourg, Ontario		8 years	
Port Hope, Ontario		9 years	
Peterborough, Ontario		10 years	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario		11 years	
Centre Wellington, Ontario		12 years	
Oshawa, Ontario		13 years	
Ingersoll, Ontario		14 years	
Toronto, Ontario		15 years	
Hamilton, Ontario		16 years	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario		17 years	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario		18 years	
Brantford, Ontario		19 years	
Woodstock, Ontario		20 years	
Tillsonburg, Ontario		21 years	
Norfolk, Ontario		22 years	
Guelph, Ontario		23 years	
Stratford, Ontario		24 years	
London, Ontario		25 years	
Chatham-Kent, Ontario		26 years	
Leamington, Ontario		27 years	
Windsor, Ontario		28 years	
Sarnia, Ontario		29 years	
Owen Sound, Ontario		30 years	
Collingwood , Ontario		31 years	
Barrie, Ontario		32 years	
Orillia, Ontario		33 years	
Midland, Ontario		. . .	
North Bay, Ontario		92 years	
Greater Sudbury, Ontario		93 years	
Elliot Lake, Ontario		94 years	
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario		95 years	
Timmins, Ontario		96 years	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario		97 years	
Thunder Bay, Ontario		98 years	
Kenora, Ontario		99 years	
Non CMA-CA, Ontario		100 years and over	

CANSIM 111-0007 Neighbourhood income and demographics, taxfilers and dependents with income, by source of income, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification groups:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Sex	**Source of income**	

Ontario
  Cornwall, Ontario
  Hawkesbury, Ontario part
  Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part
  Brockville, Ontario
  Pembroke, Ontario
  Petawawa, Ontario
  Kingston, Ontario
  Belleville, Ontario
  Cobourg, Ontario
  Port Hope, Ontario
  Peterborough, Ontario
  Kawartha Lakes, Ontario
  Centre Wellington, Ontario
  Oshawa, Ontario
  Ingersoll, Ontario
  Toronto, Ontario
  Hamilton, Ontario
  St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario
  Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario
  Brantford, Ontario
  Woodstock, Ontario
  Tillsonburg, Ontario
  Norfolk, Ontario
  Guelph, Ontario
  Stratford, Ontario
  London, Ontario
  Chatham-Kent, Ontario
  Leamington, Ontario
  Windsor, Ontario
  Sarnia, Ontario
  Owen Sound, Ontario
  Collingwood , Ontario
  Barrie, Ontario
  Orillia, Ontario
  Midland, Ontario
  North Bay, Ontario
  Greater Sudbury, Ontario
  Elliot Lake, Ontario
  Temiskaming Shores, Ontario
  Timmins, Ontario
  Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
  Thunder Bay, Ontario
  Kenora, Ontario
  Non CMA-CA, Ontario
	Both sexes
	Males
	Females
		Total income
		Total employment income
		  Wages, salaries and commissions
		  Self-employment
		Investment income
		Total government transfers
		  Employment Insurance
		  Old Age Security (OAS) and net federal supplements
		  Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP)
		  Canada Child Tax Benefit
		  Goods and Services Tax Credit (GST) and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit (HST)
		  Workers' Compensation
		  Social Assistance
		  Provincial Refundable Tax Credits and Family Benefits
		  Other government transfers
		Private pensions
		Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP)
		Other income
			Number of taxfilers and dependents with each source income
			Amount of income from each source (Dollars) (x 1,000)

CANSIM 111-0008 Neighbourhood income and demographics, taxfilers and dependents with income by total income, sex and age group, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification groups:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Sex	**Age group**	
Ontario	Both sexes	All age groups	Total persons with income
Cornwall, Ontario	Males	0 to 24 years	Persons with income under $5,000
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Females	25 to 34 years	Persons with income of $5,000 and over
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part		35 to 44 years	Persons with income of $10,000 and over
Brockville, Ontario		45 to 54 years	Persons with income of $15,000 and over
Pembroke, Ontario		55 to 64 years	Persons with income of $20,000 and over
Petawawa, Ontario		65 years and over	Persons with income of $25,000 and over
Kingston, Ontario		65 to 74 years	Persons with income of $35,000 and over
Belleville, Ontario		75 years and over	Persons with income of $50,000 and over
Cobourg, Ontario			Persons with income of $75,000 and over
Port Hope, Ontario			Persons with income of $100,000 and over
Peterborough, Ontario			Persons with income of $150,000 and over
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario			Persons with income of $200,000 and over
Centre Wellington, Ontario			Persons with income of $250,000 and over
Oshawa, Ontario			Median total income (dollars)
Ingersoll, Ontario			5-year percent change of median income
Toronto, Ontario			
Hamilton, Ontario			
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario			
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario			
Brantford, Ontario			
Woodstock, Ontario			
Tillsonburg, Ontario			
Norfolk, Ontario			
Guelph, Ontario			
Stratford, Ontario			
London, Ontario			
Chatham-Kent, Ontario			
Leamington, Ontario			
Windsor, Ontario			
Sarnia, Ontario			
Owen Sound, Ontario			
Collingwood , Ontario			
Barrie, Ontario			
Orillia, Ontario			
Midland, Ontario			
North Bay, Ontario			
Greater Sudbury, Ontario			
Elliot Lake, Ontario			
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario			
Timmins, Ontario			
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario			
Thunder Bay, Ontario			
Kenora, Ontario			
Non CMA-CA, Ontario			

CANSIM 111-0009 Family characteristics, summary, annual	
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Variables (for each geographic unit for each year)**
Ontario	Total taxfilers
Cornwall, Ontario	Total taxfilers and dependants, all age groups
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Taxfilers and dependants, under age 15 years
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Taxfilers and dependants aged 15 to 64 years
Brockville, Ontario	Taxfilers and dependants aged 65 years and over
Pembroke, Ontario	Total families
Petawawa, Ontario	Couple families
Kingston, Ontario	Lone-parent families
Belleville, Ontario	Median total income, all families (dollars)
Cobourg, Ontario	Per capita income, all families (dollars)
Port Hope, Ontario	Median total income of persons with income, all families (dollars)
Peterborough, Ontario	Median total income, couple families (dollars)
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	Per capita income, couple families (dollars)
Centre Wellington, Ontario	Median total income of persons with income, couple families (dollars)
Oshawa, Ontario	Median total income, lone-parent families (dollars)
Ingersoll, Ontario	Per capita income, lone-parent families (dollars)
Toronto, Ontario	Median total income of persons with income, lone-parent families (dollars)
Hamilton, Ontario	Total persons in families
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	Persons in couple families
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	Persons in lone-parent families
Brantford, Ontario	Persons not in census families
Woodstock, Ontario	Median total income, persons not in census families (dollars)
Tillsonburg, Ontario	Per capita income, persons not in census families (dollars)
Norfolk, Ontario	Median total income of persons not in census families with income (dollars)
Guelph, Ontario	Families with employment income
Stratford, Ontario	Median employment income of families (dollars)
London, Ontario	Persons not in census families with employment income
Chatham-Kent, Ontario	Median employment income of persons not in census families (dollars)
Leamington, Ontario	Dual-earner couple families
Windsor, Ontario	Median employment income of dual-earner couple families (dollars)
Sarnia, Ontario	Single-earner-male couple families
Owen Sound, Ontario	Median employment income of single-earner-male couple families (dollars)
Collingwood , Ontario	Single-earner-female couple families
Barrie, Ontario	Median employment income of single-earner-female couple families (dollars)
Orillia, Ontario	Families with government transfers
Midland, Ontario	Average government transfers to families (dollars)
North Bay, Ontario	Median government transfers to families (dollars)
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	Persons not in census families with government transfers
Elliot Lake, Ontario	Average government transfers to persons not in census families (dollars)
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario	Median government transfers to persons not in census families (dollars)
Timmins, Ontario	Families with labour income
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	Families receiving Employment Insurance benefits
Thunder Bay, Ontario	Average Employment Insurance benefits received by families (dollars)
Kenora, Ontario	Median Employment Insurance benefits received by families (dollars)
Non CMA-CA, Ontario	Persons not in census families with labour income
	Persons not in census families receiving Employment Insurance benefits
	Average Employment Insurance benefits received by persons not in census families (dollars)
	Median Employment Insurance benefits received by persons not in census families

CANSIM 111-0010 Family characteristics by family type and age group, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group: Age group	Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
Ontario	Total all age groups	Parents in couple families
Cornwall, Ontario	0 to 4 years	Children in couple families
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	5 to 9 years	Parents in lone-parent families
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	10 to 14 years	Children in lone-parent families
Brockville, Ontario	15 to 19 years	Persons not in census families
Pembroke, Ontario	20 to 24 years	
Petawawa, Ontario	25 to 29 years	
Kingston, Ontario	30 to 34 years	
Belleville, Ontario	35 to 39 years	
Cobourg, Ontario	40 to 44 years	
Port Hope, Ontario	45 to 49 years	
Peterborough, Ontario	50 to 54 years	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	55 to 59 years	
Centre Wellington, Ontario	60 to 64 years	
Oshawa, Ontario	65 to 69 years	
Ingersoll, Ontario	70 to 74 years	
Toronto, Ontario	75 to 79 years	
Hamilton, Ontario	80 to 84 years	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	85 years and over	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	Total percentage of all age groups	
Brantford, Ontario		
Woodstock, Ontario		
Tillsonburg, Ontario		
Norfolk, Ontario		
Guelph, Ontario		
Stratford, Ontario		
London, Ontario		
Chatham-Kent, Ontario		
Leamington, Ontario		
Windsor, Ontario		
Sarnia, Ontario		
Owen Sound, Ontario		
Collingwood , Ontario		
Barrie, Ontario		
Orillia, Ontario		
Midland, Ontario		
North Bay, Ontario		
Greater Sudbury, Ontario		
Elliot Lake, Ontario		
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario		
Timmins, Ontario		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario		
Thunder Bay, Ontario		
Kenora, Ontario		
Non CMA-CA, Ontario		

CANSIM 111-0011 Family characteristics by family type, family composition and characteristics pf parents, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:			Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Family type	Parent characteristics	Family composition	
Ontario	All families	All parental age groups	Families with or without children	Number of families
Cornwall, Ontario	Couple families	Older parent aged 0 to 24 years	Families with no children	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Lone-parent families	Older parent aged 25 to 34 years	Families with 1 child	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Male lone-parent families	Older parent aged 35 to 44 years	Families with 2 children	
Brockville, Ontario	Female lone-parent families	Older parent aged 45 to 54 years	Families with 3 or more children	
Pembroke, Ontario		Older parent aged 55 to 64 years	Average family size	
Petawawa, Ontario		Older parent aged 65 years and over	Average size of families with children	
Kingston, Ontario		Median total income (dollars)		
Belleville, Ontario				
Cobourg, Ontario				
Port Hope, Ontario				
Peterborough, Ontario				
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario				
Centre Wellington, Ontario				
Oshawa, Ontario				
Ingersoll, Ontario				
Toronto, Ontario				
Hamilton, Ontario				
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario				
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario				
Brantford, Ontario				
Woodstock, Ontario				
Tillsonburg, Ontario				
Norfolk, Ontario				
Guelph, Ontario				
Stratford, Ontario				
London, Ontario				
Chatham-Kent, Ontario				
Leamington, Ontario				
Windsor, Ontario				
Sarnia, Ontario				
Owen Sound, Ontario				
Collingwood , Ontario				
Barrie, Ontario				
Orillia, Ontario				
Midland, Ontario				
North Bay, Ontario				
Greater Sudbury, Ontario				
Elliot Lake, Ontario				
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario				
Timmins, Ontario				
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario				
Thunder Bay, Ontario				
Kenora, Ontario				
Non CMA-CA, Ontario				

CANSIM 111-0012 Family characteristics by family type, age of older adult and family income annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:			Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Family type	Age of older adult	Family income	

Ontario
    Cornwall, Ontario
    Hawkesbury, Ontario part
    Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part
    Brockville, Ontario
    Pembroke, Ontario
    Petawawa, Ontario
    Kingston, Ontario
    Belleville, Ontario
    Cobourg, Ontario
    Port Hope, Ontario
    Peterborough, Ontario
    Kawartha Lakes, Ontario
    Centre Wellington, Ontario
    Oshawa, Ontario
    Ingersoll, Ontario
    Toronto, Ontario
    Hamilton, Ontario
    St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario
    Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario
    Brantford, Ontario
    Woodstock, Ontario
    Tillsonburg, Ontario
    Norfolk, Ontario
    Guelph, Ontario
    Stratford, Ontario
    London, Ontario
    Chatham-Kent, Ontario
    Leamington, Ontario
    Windsor, Ontario
    Sarnia, Ontario
    Owen Sound, Ontario
    Collingwood , Ontario
    Barrie, Ontario
    Orillia, Ontario
    Midland, Ontario
    North Bay, Ontario
    Greater Sudbury, Ontario
    Elliot Lake, Ontario
    Temiskaming Shores, Ontario
    Timmins, Ontario
    Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
    Thunder Bay, Ontario
    Kenora, Ontario
    Non CMA-CA, Ontario
	Couple families
	Lone-parent families
	Persons not in census families
		Total all ages
		0 to 24 years
		25 to 34 years
		35 to 44 years
		45 to 54 years
		55 to 64 years
		65 years and over
		Median total income (dollars)
			Total all income groups
			Under $5,000
			$5,000 and over
			Under $10,000
			$10,000 and over
			$15,000 and over
			$20,000 and over
			$25,000 and over
			$30,000 and over
			$35,000 and over
			$40,000 and over
			$45,000 and over
			$50,000 and over
			$60,000 and over
			$70,000 and over
			$75,000 and over
			$80,000 and over
			$90,000 and over
			$100,000 and over
			$150,000 and over
			$200,000 and over
			$250,000 and over
			Median total income (dollars)
				Number of families

CANSIM 111-0013 Family characteristics by family type, family composition and family income annual				
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:**			**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
	Family type	**Family composition**	**Family income group**	
Ontario Cornwall, Ontario Hawkesbury, Ontario part Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part Brockville, Ontario Pembroke, Ontario Petawawa, Ontario Kingston, Ontario Belleville, Ontario Cobourg, Ontario Port Hope, Ontario Peterborough, Ontario Kawartha Lakes, Ontario Centre Wellington, Ontario Oshawa, Ontario Ingersoll, Ontario Toronto, Ontario Hamilton, Ontario St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario Brantford, Ontario Woodstock, Ontario Tillsonburg, Ontario Norfolk, Ontario Guelph, Ontario Stratford, Ontario London, Ontario Chatham-Kent, Ontario Leamington, Ontario Windsor, Ontario Sarnia, Ontario Owen Sound, Ontario Collingwood , Ontario Barrie, Ontario Orillia, Ontario Midland, Ontario North Bay, Ontario Greater Sudbury, Ontario Elliot Lake, Ontario Temiskaming Shores, Ontario Timmins, Ontario Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario Thunder Bay, Ontario Kenora, Ontario Non CMA-CA, Ontario	Couple families Lone-parent families	Families with or without children Families with no children Families with 1 child Families with 2 children Families with 3 or more children	Total all income groups Under $5,000 $5,000 and over Under $10,000 $10,000 and over $15,000 and over $20,000 and over $25,000 and over $30,000 and over $35,000 and over $40,000 and over $45,000 and over $50,000 and over $60,000 and over $70,000 and over $75,000 and over $80,000 and over $90,000 and over $100,000 and over $150,000 and over $200,000 and over $250,000 and over Median total income (dollars)	Number of families

CANSIM 111-0014 Family characteristics by family type and sources of income, annual

| Geographic units (for Ontario) | Classification group: | | Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year) |
	Family type	Source of income	
Ontario	Couple families	Total income	Number of families
Cornwall, Ontario	Lone-parent families	Total employment income	Amount of income (dollars)
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Persons not in census families	Wages, salaries and commissions	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part		Self-employment	
Brockville, Ontario		Farm and fish self-employment income	
Pembroke, Ontario		Other self-employment income	
Petawawa, Ontario		Investment income	
Kingston, Ontario		Total government transfers	
Belleville, Ontario		Employment Insurance	
Cobourg, Ontario		Old Age Security (OAS) and net federal supplements	
Port Hope, Ontario		Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP)	
Peterborough, Ontario		Canada Child Tax Benefit	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario		Goods and Services Tax Credit (GST) and Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) Credit	
Centre Wellington, Ontario		Workers' Compensation	
Oshawa, Ontario		Social Assistance	
Ingersoll, Ontario		Provincial Refundable Tax Credits and Family Benefits	
Toronto, Ontario		Other government transfers	
Hamilton, Ontario		Private pensions	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario		Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP)	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario		Other income	
Brantford, Ontario			
Woodstock, Ontario			
Tillsonburg, Ontario			
Norfolk, Ontario			
Guelph, Ontario			
Stratford, Ontario			
London, Ontario			
Chatham-Kent, Ontario			
Leamington, Ontario			
Windsor, Ontario			
Sarnia, Ontario			
Owen Sound, Ontario			
Collingwood , Ontario			
Barrie, Ontario			
Orillia, Ontario			
Midland, Ontario			
North Bay, Ontario			
Greater Sudbury, Ontario			
Elliot Lake, Ontario			
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario			
Timmins, Ontario			
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario			
Thunder Bay, Ontario			
Kenora, Ontario			
Non CMA-CA, Ontario			

CANSIM 111-0015 Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), byfamily type and family type composition, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:			Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Family type	Family composition	Low Income Measure	
Ontario	All family types	Family types with or without children	Before-tax income	Number in family type
Cornwall, Ontario	Couple families	Family types with no children	After-tax income	Number of persons
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Lone-parent families	Family types with 1 child		Number of children aged 0 to 17 years
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Persons not in census families	Family types with 2 children		Number of persons aged 65 years and over
Brockville, Ontario	All low income family types	Family types with 3 or more children		Median total family income (dollars)
Pembroke, Ontario	Low income couple families			
Petawawa, Ontario	Low income lone-parent families			
Kingston, Ontario	Low income persons not in census families			
Belleville, Ontario				
Cobourg, Ontario				
Port Hope, Ontario				
Peterborough, Ontario				
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario				
Centre Wellington, Ontario				
Oshawa, Ontario				
Ingersoll, Ontario				
Toronto, Ontario				
Hamilton, Ontario				
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario				
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario				
Brantford, Ontario				
Woodstock, Ontario				
Tillsonburg, Ontario				
Norfolk, Ontario				
Guelph, Ontario				
Stratford, Ontario				
London, Ontario				
Chatham-Kent, Ontario				
Leamington, Ontario				
Windsor, Ontario				
Sarnia, Ontario				
Owen Sound, Ontario				
Collingwood , Ontario				
Barrie, Ontario				
Orillia, Ontario				
Midland, Ontario				
North Bay, Ontario				
Greater Sudbury, Ontario				
Elliot Lake, Ontario				
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario				
Timmins, Ontario				
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario				
Thunder Bay, Ontario				
Kenora, Ontario				
Non CMA-CA, Ontario				

CANSIM 111-0016 Family characteristics, economic dependency profile, by family type and source of income, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Source of income	Family type	
Ontario	Source of incom	Couple families	Count of individuals / families
Cornwall, Ontario	Total employment income	Male partners in couple families	Number of persons or families
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Total government transfers	Female partners in couple families	Amount of income (x 1,000)
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Employment Insurance	Children in couple families	Average amount of income
Brockville, Ontario	Old Age Security (OAS) and net federal supplements	Lone-parent families	Median amount of income
Pembroke, Ontario	Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP)	Parents in lone-parent families	Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR)
Petawawa, Ontario	Canada Child Tax Benefit	Children in lone-parent families	Provincial index of the Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR)
Kingston, Ontario	Goods and Services Tax Credit (GST) and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit (HST)	Persons not in census families	Canadian index of the Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR)
Belleville, Ontario	Workers' Compensation		
Cobourg, Ontario	Social Assistance		
Port Hope, Ontario	Provincial Refundable Tax Credits and Family Benefits		
Peterborough, Ontario	Other government transfers		
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	Private pensions		
Centre Wellington, Ontario			
Oshawa, Ontario			
Ingersoll, Ontario			
Toronto, Ontario			
Hamilton, Ontario			
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario			
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario			
Brantford, Ontario			
Woodstock, Ontario			
Tillsonburg, Ontario			
Norfolk, Ontario			
Guelph, Ontario			
Stratford, Ontario			
London, Ontario			
Chatham-Kent, Ontario			
Leamington, Ontario			
Windsor, Ontario			
Sarnia, Ontario			
Owen Sound, Ontario			
Collingwood , Ontario			
Barrie, Ontario			
Orillia, Ontario			
Midland, Ontario			
North Bay, Ontario			
Greater Sudbury, Ontario			
Elliot Lake, Ontario			
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario			
Timmins, Ontario			
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario			
Thunder Bay, Ontario			
Kenora, Ontario			
Non CMA-CA, Ontario			

CANSIM 111-0017 Family characteristics, labour income profile, by family type, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group: Family type	Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year): Labour Income Profile
Ontario	Couple families	Total number of persons or families
Cornwall, Ontario	Male partners in couple families	Number of persons or families with total income
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Female partners in couple families	Total income of persons or families with total income (dollars x 1,000)
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Children in couple families	Median total income of persons or families with total income (dollars)
Brockville, Ontario	Lone-parent families	Provincial index of median total income of persons or families with total income
Pembroke, Ontario	Parents in lone-parent families	Canadian index of median total income of persons or families with total income
Petawawa, Ontario	Children in lone-parent families	Number of persons or families with labour income
Kingston, Ontario	Persons not in census families	Total labour income of persons or families with labour income (dollars x 1,000)
Belleville, Ontario		Number of persons or families with employment income
Cobourg, Ontario		Total employment income of persons or families with employment income (dollars x 1,000)
Port Hope, Ontario		Median employment income of persons or families with employment income (dollars)
Peterborough, Ontario		Provincial index of median employment income of persons or families with employment income
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario		Canadian index of median employment income of persons or families with employment income
Centre Wellington, Ontario		Number of persons or families with income from wages salaries and commissions
Oshawa, Ontario		Total wages salaries and commissions of persons or families with income from wages salaries and commissions (dollars x 1,000)
Ingersoll, Ontario		Number of persons or families with self-employment income
Toronto, Ontario		Total self-employment income of persons or families with self-employment income (dollars x 1,000)
Hamilton, Ontario		Number of persons or families with Employment Insurance
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario		Total Employment Insurance of persons or families with Employment Insurance (dollars x 1,000)
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario		Employment Insurance Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) of persons or families with Employment Insurance
Brantford, Ontario		Provincial index of Employment Insurance Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) of persons or families with Employment Insurance
Woodstock, Ontario		Canadian index of Employment Insurance Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) of persons of families with Employment Insurance
Tillsonburg, Ontario		
Norfolk, Ontario		
Guelph, Ontario		
Stratford, Ontario		
London, Ontario		
Chatham-Kent, Ontario		
Leamington, Ontario		
Windsor, Ontario		
Sarnia, Ontario		
Owen Sound, Ontario		
Collingwood , Ontario		
Barrie, Ontario		
Orillia, Ontario		
Midland, Ontario		
North Bay, Ontario		
Greater Sudbury, Ontario		
Elliot Lake, Ontario		
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario		
Timmins, Ontario		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario		
Thunder Bay, Ontario		
Kenora, Ontario		
Non CMA-CA, Ontario		

CANSIM 111-0018 Family characteristics, labour characteristics, by sex and age group, annual			
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:**		**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
	Sex	**Age group**	
Ontario	Both sexes	All age groups	Total labour income
Cornwall, Ontario	Males	15 to 19 years	Labour participation rate
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Females	20 to 24 years	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part		25 to 29 years	
Brockville, Ontario		30 to 34 years	
Pembroke, Ontario		35 to 39 years	
Petawawa, Ontario		40 to 44 years	
Kingston, Ontario		45 to 49 years	
Belleville, Ontario		50 to 54 years	
Cobourg, Ontario		55 to 59 years	
Port Hope, Ontario		60 to 64 years	
Peterborough, Ontario		65 years and over	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario			
Centre Wellington, Ontario			
Oshawa, Ontario			
Ingersoll, Ontario			
Toronto, Ontario			
Hamilton, Ontario			
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario			
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario			
Brantford, Ontario			
Woodstock, Ontario			
Tillsonburg, Ontario			
Norfolk, Ontario			
Guelph, Ontario			
Stratford, Ontario			
London, Ontario			
Chatham-Kent, Ontario			
Leamington, Ontario			
Windsor, Ontario			
Sarnia, Ontario			
Owen Sound, Ontario			
Collingwood , Ontario			
Barrie, Ontario			
Orillia, Ontario			
Midland, Ontario			
North Bay, Ontario			
Greater Sudbury, Ontario			
Elliot Lake, Ontario			
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario			
Timmins, Ontario			
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario			
Thunder Bay, Ontario			
Kenora, Ontario			
Non CMA-CA, Ontario			

CANSIM 111-0019 Family characteristics, persons receiving Employment Insurance , by sex and age gropu annual			
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:**		**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
	Sex	**Age group**	
Ontario Cornwall, Ontario Hawkesbury, Ontario part Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part Brockville, Ontario Pembroke, Ontario Petawawa, Ontario Kingston, Ontario Belleville, Ontario Cobourg, Ontario Port Hope, Ontario Peterborough, Ontario Kawartha Lakes, Ontario Centre Wellington, Ontario Oshawa, Ontario Ingersoll, Ontario Toronto, Ontario Hamilton, Ontario St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario Brantford, Ontario Woodstock, Ontario Tillsonburg, Ontario Norfolk, Ontario Guelph, Ontario Stratford, Ontario London, Ontario Chatham-Kent, Ontario Leamington, Ontario Windsor, Ontario Sarnia, Ontario Owen Sound, Ontario Collingwood , Ontario Barrie, Ontario Orillia, Ontario Midland, Ontario North Bay, Ontario Greater Sudbury, Ontario Elliot Lake, Ontario Temiskaming Shores, Ontario Timmins, Ontario Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario Thunder Bay, Ontario Kenora, Ontario Non CMA-CA, Ontario	Both sexes Males Females	All age groups 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 29 years 30 to 34 years 35 to 39 years 40 to 44 years 45 to 49 years 50 to 54 years 55 to 59 years 60 to 64 years 65 years and over	Number receiving Employment Insurance

CANSIM 111-0020 Family characteristics, singe-earner and dual-earner families, by number of children, annual			
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:**		**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
	Family type	**Family type composition**	
Ontario Cornwall, Ontario Hawkesbury, Ontario part Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part Brockville, Ontario Pembroke, Ontario Petawawa, Ontario Kingston, Ontario Belleville, Ontario Cobourg, Ontario Port Hope, Ontario Peterborough, Ontario Kawartha Lakes, Ontario Centre Wellington, Ontario Oshawa, Ontario Ingersoll, Ontario Toronto, Ontario Hamilton, Ontario St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario Brantford, Ontario Woodstock, Ontario Tillsonburg, Ontario Norfolk, Ontario Guelph, Ontario Stratford, Ontario London, Ontario Chatham-Kent, Ontario Leamington, Ontario Windsor, Ontario Sarnia, Ontario Owen Sound, Ontario Collingwood , Ontario Barrie, Ontario Orillia, Ontario Midland, Ontario North Bay, Ontario Greater Sudbury, Ontario Elliot Lake, Ontario Temiskaming Shores, Ontario Timmins, Ontario Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario Thunder Bay, Ontario Kenora, Ontario Non CMA-CA, Ontario	Single-earner-male couple families Single-earner-female couple families Dual-earner couple families Lone-parent families	Family types with or without children Family types with no children Family types with 1 child Family types with 2 children Family types with 3 or more children	Number of families Total employment income (x 1,000) Median employment income

CANSIM 111-0021 Family characteristcs, husband-wife families, by wife's contribution to husband-wife employment income, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Type of husband-wife family	Wife's contribution ot husband-wife employment income	
Ontario Cornwall, Ontario Hawkesbury, Ontario part Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part Brockville, Ontario Pembroke, Ontario Petawawa, Ontario Kingston, Ontario Belleville, Ontario Cobourg, Ontario Port Hope, Ontario Peterborough, Ontario Kawartha Lakes, Ontario Centre Wellington, Ontario Oshawa, Ontario Ingersoll, Ontario Toronto, Ontario Hamilton, Ontario St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario Brantford, Ontario Woodstock, Ontario Tillsonburg, Ontario Norfolk, Ontario Guelph, Ontario Stratford, Ontario London, Ontario Chatham-Kent, Ontario Leamington, Ontario Windsor, Ontario Sarnia, Ontario Owen Sound, Ontario Collingwood , Ontario Barrie, Ontario Orillia, Ontario Midland, Ontario North Bay, Ontario Greater Sudbury, Ontario Elliot Lake, Ontario Temiskaming Shores, Ontario Timmins, Ontario Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario Thunder Bay, Ontario Kenora, Ontario Non CMA-CA, Ontario	Total husband-wife families Husband-wife families with no children Husband-wife families with 1 child Husband-wife families with 2 children Husband-wife families with 3 or more children Husband-wife families with wives aged 0 to 24 years Husband-wife families with wives aged 25 to 34 years Husband-wife families with wives aged 35 to 44 years Husband-wife families with wives aged 45 to 54 years Husband-wife families with wives aged 55 to 64 years Husband-wife families with wives aged 65 years and over Husband-wife families with employment income of $1 to $19,999 Husband-wife families with employment income of $20,000 to $39,999 Husband-wife families with employment income of $40,000 to $59,999 Husband-wife families with employment income of $60,000 or more	Number of husband-wife families with employment income Average contribution of the wife to husband-wife family employment income (dollars) Median contribution of the wife to husband-wife family employment income (dollars) Husband-wife families where the wife contributes 0% of employment income Husband-wife families where the wife contributes 1% to 25% of employment income Husband-wife families where the wife contributes 26% to 50% of employment income Husband-wife families where the wife contributes 51% to 75% of employment income Husband-wife families where the wife contributes 76% to 99% of employment income Husband-wife families where the wife contributes 100% of employment income	Number

CANSIM 111-0022 Family characteristics, families with children, by age of children, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Type of family with children	Type of family by age of children	
Ontario Cornwall, Ontario Hawkesbury, Ontario part Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part Brockville, Ontario Pembroke, Ontario Petawawa, Ontario Kingston, Ontario Belleville, Ontario Cobourg, Ontario Port Hope, Ontario Peterborough, Ontario Kawartha Lakes, Ontario Centre Wellington, Ontario Oshawa, Ontario Ingersoll, Ontario Toronto, Ontario Hamilton, Ontario St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario Brantford, Ontario Woodstock, Ontario Tillsonburg, Ontario Norfolk, Ontario Guelph, Ontario Stratford, Ontario London, Ontario Chatham-Kent, Ontario Leamington, Ontario Windsor, Ontario Sarnia, Ontario Owen Sound, Ontario Collingwood , Ontario Barrie, Ontario Orillia, Ontario Midland, Ontario North Bay, Ontario Greater Sudbury, Ontario Elliot Lake, Ontario Temiskaming Shores, Ontario Timmins, Ontario Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario Thunder Bay, Ontario Kenora, Ontario Non CMA-CA, Ontario	All families with children Couple families with children Lone-parent families with children Total children in all families Children in couple families Children in lone-parent families	All age groups of children All children aged 17 years and under All children aged 5 years and under All children aged 6 to 14 years All children aged 15 to 17 years Some children aged 5 years and under and some children aged 6 to 14 years Some children aged 5 years and under and some children aged 15 to 17 years Some children aged 6 to 14 years and some children aged 15 to 17 years Some children aged 5 years and under, some children aged 6 to 14 years and some children aged 15 to 17 years Some children aged 17 years and under and some children aged 18 years and over All children aged 18 years and over	Number

CANSIM 111-0023 (data was only published up to 2006)

CANSIM 111-0024 Labour income profile of taxfilers, by sex, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Sex	Labour income profile	
Ontario	Both sexes	Number of taxfilers with total income	Number
Cornwall, Ontario	Male	Total income of taxfilers with total income (x 1,000)	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Female	Median total income of taxfilers with total income	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part		Provincial index of median total income of taxfilers with total income	
Brockville, Ontario		Canadian index of median total income of taxfilers with total income	
Pembroke, Ontario		Number of taxfilers with labour income	
Petawawa, Ontario		5-year percent change of taxfilers with labour income	
Kingston, Ontario		Total labour income of taxfilers with labour income (x 1,000)	
Belleville, Ontario		Number of taxfilers with employment income	
Cobourg, Ontario		5-year percent change of taxfilers with employment income	
Port Hope, Ontario		Total employment income of taxfilers with employment income (x 1,000)	
Peterborough, Ontario		Median employment income of taxfilers with employment income	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario		Provincial index of median employment income of taxfilers with employment income	
Centre Wellington, Ontario		Canadian index of median employment income of taxfilers with employment income	
Oshawa, Ontario		5-year percent change of median employment income of taxfilers with employment income	
Ingersoll, Ontario		Number of taxfilers with wages, salaries and commissions	
Toronto, Ontario		5-year percent change of taxfilers with wages, salaries and commissions	
Hamilton, Ontario		Total wages, salaries and commissions of taxfilers with wages, salaries and commissions (x 1,000)	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario		Number of taxfilers with self-employment income	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario		5-year percent change of taxfilers with self-employment income	
Brantford, Ontario		Total self-employment income of taxfilers with self-employment income (x 1,000)	
Woodstock, Ontario		Number of taxfilers with wages, salaries and commissions only	
Tillsonburg, Ontario		5-year percent change of taxfilers with wages, salaries and commissions only	
Norfolk, Ontario		Total wages, salaries and commissions of taxfilers with wages, salaries and commissions only (x 1,000)	
Guelph, Ontario		Number of taxfilers with self-employment income only	
Stratford, Ontario		5-year percent change of taxfilers with self-employment income only	
London, Ontario		Total self-employment income of taxfilers with self-employment income only (x 1,000)	
Chatham-Kent, Ontario		Number of taxfilers with wages, salaries, commissions and self-employment income	
Leamington, Ontario		5-year percent change of taxfilers with wages, salaries, commissions and self-employment income	
Windsor, Ontario		Total wages, salaries, commissions and self-employment income of taxfilers with wages, salaries, commissions and self-employment income (x 1,000)	
Sarnia, Ontario		Number of taxfilers with Employment Insurance	
Owen Sound, Ontario		5-year percent change of taxfilers with Employment Insurance	
Collingwood , Ontario		Total Employment Insurance of taxfilers with Employment Insurance (x 1,000)	
Barrie, Ontario		Employment Insurance Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) of taxfilers with Employment Insurance	
Orillia, Ontario		Provincial index of Employment Insurance Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) of taxfilers with Employment Insurance	
Midland, Ontario		Canadian index of Employment Insurance Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) of taxfilers with Employment Insurance	
North Bay, Ontario			
Greater Sudbury, Ontario			
Elliot Lake, Ontario			
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario			
Timmins, Ontario			
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario			
Thunder Bay, Ontario			
Kenora, Ontario			
Non CMA-CA, Ontario			

CANSIM 111-0025 Economic dependency profile, by sex, taxfilers and income, and source of income, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Sex	Source of income	
Ontario	Both sexes	Total employment income	Number of taxfilers
Cornwall, Ontario	Male	Total government transfers	Amount of income (dollars x 1,000)
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Female	Employment Insurance	Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR)
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part		Old Age Security (OAS) and net federal supplements	Provincial index of the Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR)
Brockville, Ontario		Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP)	Canadian index of the Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR)
Pembroke, Ontario		Canada Child Tax Benefit	
Petawawa, Ontario		Goods and Services Tax Credit (GST) and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit (HST)	
Kingston, Ontario		Workers' Compensation	
Belleville, Ontario		Social Assistance	
Cobourg, Ontario		Provincial Refundable Tax Credits and Family Benefits	
Port Hope, Ontario		Other government transfers	
Peterborough, Ontario		Private pensions	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario			
Centre Wellington, Ontario			
Oshawa, Ontario			
Ingersoll, Ontario			
Toronto, Ontario			
Hamilton, Ontario			
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario			
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario			
Brantford, Ontario			
Woodstock, Ontario			
Tillsonburg, Ontario			
Norfolk, Ontario			
Guelph, Ontario			
Stratford, Ontario			
London, Ontario			
Chatham-Kent, Ontario			
Leamington, Ontario			
Windsor, Ontario			
Sarnia, Ontario			
Owen Sound, Ontario			
Collingwood , Ontario			
Barrie, Ontario			
Orillia, Ontario			
Midland, Ontario			
North Bay, Ontario			
Greater Sudbury, Ontario			
Elliot Lake, Ontario			
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario			
Timmins, Ontario			
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario			
Thunder Bay, Ontario			
Kenora, Ontario			
Non CMA-CA, Ontario			

CANSIM 111-0026 Neighourhood income and demographics, taxfilers and dependents by six, income tax, deductions and benefits, annual			
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:**		**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
	Sex	**Income taxes paid and tax deductions (e.g. insurance premiums paid)**	

Ontario
  Cornwall, Ontario
  Hawkesbury, Ontario part
  Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part
  Brockville, Ontario
  Pembroke, Ontario
  Petawawa, Ontario
  Kingston, Ontario
  Belleville, Ontario
  Cobourg, Ontario
  Port Hope, Ontario
  Peterborough, Ontario
  Kawartha Lakes, Ontario
  Centre Wellington, Ontario
  Oshawa, Ontario
  Ingersoll, Ontario
  Toronto, Ontario
  Hamilton, Ontario
  St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario
  Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario
  Brantford, Ontario
  Woodstock, Ontario
  Tillsonburg, Ontario
  Norfolk, Ontario
  Guelph, Ontario
  Stratford, Ontario
  London, Ontario
  Chatham-Kent, Ontario
  Leamington, Ontario
  Windsor, Ontario
  Sarnia, Ontario
  Owen Sound, Ontario
  Collingwood , Ontario
  Barrie, Ontario
  Orillia, Ontario
  Midland, Ontario
  North Bay, Ontario
  Greater Sudbury, Ontario
  Elliot Lake, Ontario
  Temiskaming Shores, Ontario
  Timmins, Ontario
  Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
  Thunder Bay, Ontario
  Kenora, Ontario
  Non CMA-CA, Ontario
	Both sexes
	Male
	Female
		Total income
		Total income taxes paid
		  Federal taxes
		  Provincial taxes
		  Abatement
		Capital gains received
		Employment Insurance premiums
		Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) premiums
		Registered pension plan premiums
		Annual union, professional or like dues
		Employment Insurance benefits
		Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) benefits
			Number of taxfilers and dependents
			Dollar amount claimed on income tax form

CANSIM 111-0027 (not published after 2010)	

CANSIM 111-0028 (not published after 2010)	

CANSIM 111-0029 (not published after 2010)	

CANSIM 111-0030 (not published after 2010)	

CANSIM 111-0031 (not published after 2010)	

CANSIM 111-0032 Seniors' characteristics, by family type and age of oldest individual, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Family type	**Age of oldest individual**	
Ontario	Total families and persons not in census families	Total all ages	Number
Cornwall, Ontario	Couple families	0 to 54 years	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Couple families with children	55 years and over	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Couple families without children	60 years and over	
Brockville, Ontario	Lone-parent families	65 years and over	
Pembroke, Ontario	Persons not in census families	70 years and over	
Petawawa, Ontario	Couple families with children and lone-parent families	75 years and over	
Kingston, Ontario	Couple families without children and persons not in census families	85 years and over	
Belleville, Ontario			
Cobourg, Ontario			
Port Hope, Ontario			
Peterborough, Ontario			
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario			
Centre Wellington, Ontario			
Oshawa, Ontario			
Ingersoll, Ontario			
Toronto, Ontario			
Hamilton, Ontario			
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario			
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario			
Brantford, Ontario			
Woodstock, Ontario			
Tillsonburg, Ontario			
Norfolk, Ontario			
Guelph, Ontario			
Stratford, Ontario			
London, Ontario			
Chatham-Kent, Ontario			
Leamington, Ontario			
Windsor, Ontario			
Sarnia, Ontario			
Owen Sound, Ontario			
Collingwood , Ontario			
Barrie, Ontario			
Orillia, Ontario			
Midland, Ontario			
North Bay, Ontario			
Greater Sudbury, Ontario			
Elliot Lake, Ontario			
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario			
Timmins, Ontario			
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario			
Thunder Bay, Ontario			
Kenora, Ontario			
Non CMA-CA, Ontario			

CANSIM 111-0033 Seniors' characteristics, by family type, sex and age group, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Family type	Age group of individual	
Ontario	Total families and persons not in census families	Total all ages, senior families and non-senior families	Number of individuals
Cornwall, Ontario	Couple families	All ages, senior families	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Lone-parent families and persons not in census families	0 to 54 years	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Couple families without children	55 years and over	
Brockville, Ontario	Lone-parent families	60 years and over	
Pembroke, Ontario	Persons not in census families	65 years and over	
Petawawa, Ontario	Couple families with children and lone-parent families	70 years and over	
Kingston, Ontario	Couple families without children and persons not in census families	75 years and over	
Belleville, Ontario		85 years and over	
Cobourg, Ontario		All ages, non-senior families	
Port Hope, Ontario			
Peterborough, Ontario			
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario			
Centre Wellington, Ontario			
Oshawa, Ontario			
Ingersoll, Ontario			
Toronto, Ontario			
Hamilton, Ontario			
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario			
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario			
Brantford, Ontario			
Woodstock, Ontario			
Tillsonburg, Ontario			
Norfolk, Ontario			
Guelph, Ontario			
Stratford, Ontario			
London, Ontario			
Chatham-Kent, Ontario			
Leamington, Ontario			
Windsor, Ontario			
Sarnia, Ontario			
Owen Sound, Ontario			
Collingwood , Ontario			
Barrie, Ontario			
Orillia, Ontario			
Midland, Ontario			
North Bay, Ontario			
Greater Sudbury, Ontario			
Elliot Lake, Ontario			
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario			
Timmins, Ontario			
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario			
Thunder Bay, Ontario			
Kenora, Ontario			
Non CMA-CA, Ontario			

CANSIM 111-0034 Seniors' characteristics by family type, age of oldest individual and source of income, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:			Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Family type	Age of oldest individual	Source of income	
Ontario	Total families and persons not in census families	Total all ages	Total income	Number in family type
Cornwall, Ontario	Couple families	0 to 34 years	Total employment income	Amount of income (x 1,000)
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Lone-parent families and persons not in census families	35 to 54 years	Wages, salaries and commissions	Median total income
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part		55 to 64 years	Self-employment	
Brockville, Ontario		65 to 74 years	Investment income	
Pembroke, Ontario		65 years and over	Old Age Security (OAS) and net federal supplements	
Petawawa, Ontario		75 years and over	Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP)	
Kingston, Ontario			Private pensions	
Belleville, Ontario			Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP)	
Cobourg, Ontario			Other income	
Port Hope, Ontario				
Peterborough, Ontario				
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario				
Centre Wellington, Ontario				
Oshawa, Ontario				
Ingersoll, Ontario				
Toronto, Ontario				
Hamilton, Ontario				
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario				
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario				
Brantford, Ontario				
Woodstock, Ontario				
Tillsonburg, Ontario				
Norfolk, Ontario				
Guelph, Ontario				
Stratford, Ontario				
London, Ontario				
Chatham-Kent, Ontario				
Leamington, Ontario				
Windsor, Ontario				
Sarnia, Ontario				
Owen Sound, Ontario				
Collingwood , Ontario				
Barrie, Ontario				
Orillia, Ontario				
Midland, Ontario				
North Bay, Ontario				
Greater Sudbury, Ontario				
Elliot Lake, Ontario				
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario				
Timmins, Ontario				
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario				
Thunder Bay, Ontario				
Kenora, Ontario				
Non CMA-CA, Ontario				

CANSIM 111-0035 Seniors' characteristics, by age group and source of income, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Age group	**Source of income**	
Ontario	Total all ages	Total income	Number of seniors
Cornwall, Ontario	0 to 34 years	Total employment income	Amount of income (x 1,000)
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	35 to 54 years	Wages, salaries and commissions	Median total income
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	55 to 64 years	Self-employment	
Brockville, Ontario	65 to 74 years	Investment income	
Pembroke, Ontario	65 years and over	Total government transfers	
Petawawa, Ontario	75 years and over	Employment Insurance	
Kingston, Ontario		Old Age Security (OAS) and net federal supplements	
Belleville, Ontario		Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP)	
Cobourg, Ontario		Canada Child Tax Benefit	
Port Hope, Ontario		Goods and Services Tax Credit (GST) and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit (HST)	
Peterborough, Ontario		Workers' Compensation	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario		Social Assistance	
Centre Wellington, Ontario		Provincial Refundable Tax Credits and Family Benefits	
Oshawa, Ontario		Other government transfers	
Ingersoll, Ontario		Private pensions	
Toronto, Ontario		Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP)	
Hamilton, Ontario		Other income	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario			
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario			
Brantford, Ontario			
Woodstock, Ontario			
Tillsonburg, Ontario			
Norfolk, Ontario			
Guelph, Ontario			
Stratford, Ontario			
London, Ontario			
Chatham-Kent, Ontario			
Leamington, Ontario			
Windsor, Ontario			
Sarnia, Ontario			
Owen Sound, Ontario			
Collingwood , Ontario			
Barrie, Ontario			
Orillia, Ontario			
Midland, Ontario			
North Bay, Ontario			
Greater Sudbury, Ontario			
Elliot Lake, Ontario			
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario			
Timmins, Ontario			
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario			
Thunder Bay, Ontario			
Kenora, Ontario			
Non CMA-CA, Ontario			

CANSIM 111-0036 Canadian savers, by savers characteristics, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group: Saver's characteristics	Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
Ontario	Total savers (number)	Number
Cornwall, Ontario	Percentage of male savers	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Percentage of female savers	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Average age of savers (years)	
Brockville, Ontario	Percentage of savers aged 0 to 24 years	
Pembroke, Ontario	Percentage of savers aged 25 to 34 years	
Petawawa, Ontario	Percentage of savers aged 35 to 44 years	
Kingston, Ontario	Percentage of savers aged 45 to 54 years	
Belleville, Ontario	Percentage of savers aged 55 to 64 years	
Cobourg, Ontario	Percentage of savers aged 65 years and over	
Port Hope, Ontario	Median total income of savers (dollars)	
Peterborough, Ontario	Percentage of savers with total income of less than $20,000	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	Percentage of savers with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Centre Wellington, Ontario	Percentage of savers with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
Oshawa, Ontario	Percentage of savers with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
Ingersoll, Ontario	Percentage of savers with total income of $80,000 or more	
Toronto, Ontario	Total interest income of savers (dollars x 1,000)	
Hamilton, Ontario	Median interest income of savers (dollars)	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	Median interest income, male savers (dollars)	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	Median interest income, female savers (dollars)	
Brantford, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, male savers	
Woodstock, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, female savers	
Tillsonburg, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, savers aged 0 to 24 years	
Norfolk, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, savers aged 25 to 34 years	
Guelph, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, savers aged 35 to 44 years	
Stratford, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, savers aged 45 to 54 years	
London, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, savers aged 55 to 64 years	
Chatham-Kent, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, savers aged 65 years and over	
Leamington, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, savers with total income of less than $20,000	
Windsor, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, savers with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Sarnia, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, savers with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
Owen Sound, Ontario	Percentage of interest income, savers with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
Collingwood , Ontario	Percentage of interest income, savers with total income of $80,000 or more	
Barrie, Ontario		
Orillia, Ontario		
Midland, Ontario		
North Bay, Ontario		
Greater Sudbury, Ontario		
Elliot Lake, Ontario		
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario		
Timmins, Ontario		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario		
Thunder Bay, Ontario		
Kenora, Ontario		
Non CMA-CA, Ontario		

CANSIM 111-0037 Canadian investors, by investors' characteristics, annual		
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:** **Investors' characteristics**	**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
Ontario	Total investors (number)	Number
Cornwall, Ontario	Percentage of male investors	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Percentage of female investors	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Average age of investors (years)	
Brockville, Ontario	Percentage of investors aged 0 to 24 years	
Pembroke, Ontario	Percentage of investors aged 25 to 34 years	
Petawawa, Ontario	Percentage of investors aged 35 to 44 years	
Kingston, Ontario	Percentage of investors aged 45 to 54 years	
Belleville, Ontario	Percentage of investors aged 55 to 64 years	
Cobourg, Ontario	Percentage of investors aged 65 years and over	
Port Hope, Ontario	Median total income of investors (dollars)	
Peterborough, Ontario	Percentage of investors with total income of less than $20,000	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	Percentage of investors with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Centre Wellington, Ontario	Percentage of investors with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
Oshawa, Ontario	Percentage of investors with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
Ingersoll, Ontario	Percentage of investors with total income of $80,000 or more	
Toronto, Ontario	Total investment income of investors (dollars x 1,000)	
Hamilton, Ontario	Percentage of investment income from dividends	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	Median investment income of investors (dollars)	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	Median investment income, male investors (dollars)	
Brantford, Ontario	Median investment income, female investors (dollars)	
Woodstock, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, male investors	
Tillsonburg, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, female investors	
Norfolk, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, investors aged 0 to 24 years	
Guelph, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, investors aged 25 to 34 years	
Stratford, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, investors aged 35 to 44 years	
London, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, investors aged 45 to 54 years	
Chatham-Kent, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, investors aged 55 to 64 years	
Leamington, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, investors aged 65 years and over	
Windsor, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, investors with total income of less than $20,000	
Sarnia, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, investors with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Owen Sound, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, investors with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
Collingwood , Ontario	Percentage of investment income, investors with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
Barrie, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, investors with total income of $80,000 or more	
Orillia, Ontario		
Midland, Ontario		
North Bay, Ontario		
Greater Sudbury, Ontario		
Elliot Lake, Ontario		
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario		
Timmins, Ontario		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario		
Thunder Bay, Ontario		
Kenora, Ontario		
Non CMA-CA, Ontario		

CANSIM 111-0038 Canadian investment income, by characteristics of taxfilers with investment income, annual		
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:**	**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
	Characteristics of taxfilers with investment income	
Ontario	Total taxfilers with investment income (number)	Number
Cornwall, Ontario	Percentage of male taxfilers with investment income	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Percentage of female taxfilers with investment income	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Average age of taxfilers with investment income (years)	
Brockville, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with investment income aged 0 to 24 years	
Pembroke, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with investment income aged 25 to 34 years	
Petawawa, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with investment income aged 35 to 44 years	
Kingston, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with investment income aged 45 to 54 years	
Belleville, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with investment income aged 55 to 64 years	
Cobourg, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with investment income aged 65 years and over	
Port Hope, Ontario	Median total income of taxfilers with investment income (dollars)	
Peterborough, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with investment income with total income of less than $20,000	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with investment income with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Centre Wellington, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with investment income with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
Oshawa, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with investment income with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
Ingersoll, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with investment income with total income of $80,000 or more	
Toronto, Ontario	Total investment income of taxfilers with investment income (dollars x 1,000)	
Hamilton, Ontario	Median investment income of taxfilers with investment income (dollars)	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	Median investment income, male taxfilers with investment income (dollars)	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	Median investment income, female taxfilers with investment income (dollars)	
Brantford, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, male taxfilers with investment income	
Woodstock, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, female taxfilers with investment income	
Tillsonburg, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, taxfilers with investment income aged 0 to 24 years	
Norfolk, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, taxfilers with investment income aged 25 to 34 years	
Guelph, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, taxfilers with investment income aged 35 to 44 years	
Stratford, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, taxfilers with investment income aged 45 to 54 years	
London, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, taxfilers with investment income aged 55 to 64 years	
Chatham-Kent, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, taxfilers with investment income aged 65 years and over	
Leamington, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, taxfilers with total income of less than $20,000	
Windsor, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, taxfilers with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Sarnia, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, taxfilers with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
Owen Sound, Ontario	Percentage of investment income, taxfilers with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
Collingwood , Ontario	Percentage of investment income, taxfilers with total income of $80,000 or more	
Barrie, Ontario		
Orillia, Ontario		
Midland, Ontario		
North Bay, Ontario		
Greater Sudbury, Ontario		
Elliot Lake, Ontario		
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario		
Timmins, Ontario		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario		
Thunder Bay, Ontario		
Kenora, Ontario		
Non CMA-CA, Ontario		

CANSIM 111-0039 Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) contributions, by contributor characteristics, annual		
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:** **Characteristics of taxfilers with Registered Retirement Savings Accounts**	**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
Ontario	Number of taxfilers	Number
Cornwall, Ontario	Percentage of male taxfilers	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Percentage of female taxfilers	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Total RRSP contributors (number)	
Brockville, Ontario	Percentage of male RRSP contributors	
Pembroke, Ontario	Percentage of female RRSP contributors	
Petawawa, Ontario	Average age of RRSP contributors (years)	
Kingston, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributors aged 0 to 24 years	
Belleville, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributors aged 25 to 34 years	
Cobourg, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributors aged 35 to 44 years	
Port Hope, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributors aged 45 to 54 years	
Peterborough, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributors aged 55 to 64 years	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributors aged 65 years and over	
Centre Wellington, Ontario	Median employment income of RRSP contributors (dollars)	
Oshawa, Ontario	75th percentile employment income of RRSP contributors (dollars)	
Ingersoll, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributors with total income of less than $20,000	
Toronto, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributors with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Hamilton, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributors with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributors with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributors with total income of $80,000 or more	
Brantford, Ontario	Total RRSP contributions (dollars x 1,000)	
Woodstock, Ontario	Median RRSP contributions (dollars)	
Tillsonburg, Ontario	Median RRSP contribution, male contributors (dollars)	
Norfolk, Ontario	Median RRSP contribution, female contributors (dollars)	
Guelph, Ontario	Percentage of total RRSP contributions, male contributors	
Stratford, Ontario	Percentage of total RRSP contributions, female contributors	
London, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributions, contributors aged 0 to 24 years	
Chatham-Kent, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributions, contributors aged 25 to 34 years	
Leamington, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributions, contributors aged 35 to 44 years	
Windsor, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributions, contributors aged 45 to 54 years	
Sarnia, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributions, contributors aged 55 to 64 years	
Owen Sound, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributions, contributors aged 65 years and over	
Collingwood , Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributions, contributors with total income of less than $20,000	
Barrie, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributions, contributors with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Orillia, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributions, contributors with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
Midland, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributions, contributors with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
North Bay, Ontario	Percentage of RRSP contributions, contributors with total income of $80,000 or more	
Greater Sudbury, Ontario		
Elliot Lake, Ontario		
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario		
Timmins, Ontario		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario		
Thunder Bay, Ontario		
Kenora, Ontario		
Non CMA-CA, Ontario		

CANSIM 111-0040 Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) room, annual		
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:**	**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
	Registered Retirement Savings Plan "room" for additional contributions	
Ontario	Total RRSP room (dollars x 1,000)	Number
Cornwall, Ontario	Total unused RRSP room (dollars x 1,000)	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Total new RRSP room (dollars x 1,000)	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Number of persons with RRSP room	
Brockville, Ontario	Number of persons with unused RRSP room	
Pembroke, Ontario	Number of persons with new RRSP room	
Petawawa, Ontario	Average age of persons with new RRSP room (years)	
Kingston, Ontario	Percentage of females with new RRSP room	
Belleville, Ontario	Median earned income of persons with new RRSP room (dollars)	
Cobourg, Ontario	Average new RRSP Room (dollars)	
Port Hope, Ontario	Percentage of persons with new RRSP room between $500 and $2,399	
Peterborough, Ontario	Percentage of persons with new RRSP room between $2,400 and $4,699	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	Percentage of persons with new RRSP room between $4,700 and $7,799	
Centre Wellington, Ontario	Percentage of persons with new RRSP room between $7,800 and $12,999	
Oshawa, Ontario	Percentage of persons with new RRSP room of $13,000 or more	
Ingersoll, Ontario		
Toronto, Ontario		
Hamilton, Ontario		
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario		
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario		
Brantford, Ontario		
Woodstock, Ontario		
Tillsonburg, Ontario		
Norfolk, Ontario		
Guelph, Ontario		
Stratford, Ontario		
London, Ontario		
Chatham-Kent, Ontario		
Leamington, Ontario		
Windsor, Ontario		
Sarnia, Ontario		
Owen Sound, Ontario		
Collingwood , Ontario		
Barrie, Ontario		
Orillia, Ontario		
Midland, Ontario		
North Bay, Ontario		
Greater Sudbury, Ontario		
Elliot Lake, Ontario		
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario		
Timmins, Ontario		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario		
Thunder Bay, Ontario		
Kenora, Ontario		
Non CMA-CA, Ontario		

CANSIM 111-0041 Summary characteristics of Canadian taxfilers, annual		
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:**	**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
	Characteristics of Canadian taxfilers	
Ontario	Number of taxfilers	Number
Cornwall, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers reporting in French	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Average age of taxfilers (years)	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Percentage of taxfilers aged 0 to 24 years	
Brockville, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers aged 25 to 34 years	
Pembroke, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers aged 35 to 44 years	
Petawawa, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers aged 45 to 54 years	
Kingston, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers aged 55 to 64 years	
Belleville, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers aged 65 years and over	
Cobourg, Ontario	Total income of taxfilers (dollars x 1,000)	
Port Hope, Ontario	Median employment income of taxfilers (dollars)	
Peterborough, Ontario	75th percentile employment income of taxfilers (dollars)	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario	Median total income of taxfilers (dollars)	
Centre Wellington, Ontario	75th percentile total income of taxfilers (dollars)	
Oshawa, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with total income of less than $20,000	
Ingersoll, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Toronto, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
Hamilton, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with total income of $80,000 or more	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	Percentage of aggregate total income reported by taxfilers with total income of less than $20,000	
Brantford, Ontario	Percentage of aggregate total income reported by taxfilers with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Woodstock, Ontario	Percentage of aggregate total income reported by taxfilers with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
Tillsonburg, Ontario	Percentage of aggregate total income reported by taxfilers with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
Norfolk, Ontario	Percentage of aggregate total income reported by taxfilers with total income of $80,000 or more	
Guelph, Ontario		
Stratford, Ontario		
London, Ontario		
Chatham-Kent, Ontario		
Leamington, Ontario		
Windsor, Ontario		
Sarnia, Ontario		
Owen Sound, Ontario		
Collingwood , Ontario		
Barrie, Ontario		
Orillia, Ontario		
Midland, Ontario		
North Bay, Ontario		
Greater Sudbury, Ontario		
Elliot Lake, Ontario		
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario		
Timmins, Ontario		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario		
Thunder Bay, Ontario		
Kenora, Ontario		
Non CMA-CA, Ontario		

CANSIM 111-0042 Canadian capital gains, by characteristics of taxfilers with capital gains, annual		
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:**	**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
	Characteristics of taxfilers with capital gains	
Ontario	Total taxfilers with capital gains (number)	Number
Cornwall, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with capital gains with total income of less than $20,000	
Hawkesbury, Ontario part	Percentage of taxfilers with capital gains with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	Percentage of taxfilers with capital gains with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
Brockville, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with capital gains with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
Pembroke, Ontario	Percentage of taxfilers with capital gains with total income of $80,000 or more	
Petawawa, Ontario	Total capital gains of taxfilers with capital gains (dollars x 1,000)	
Kingston, Ontario	Percentage of capital gains, taxfilers with total income of less than $20,000	
Belleville, Ontario	Percentage of capital gains, taxfilers with total income between $20,000 and $39,999	
Cobourg, Ontario	Percentage of capital gains, taxfilers with total income between $40,000 and $59,999	
Port Hope, Ontario	Percentage of capital gains, taxfilers with total income between $60,000 and $79,999	
Peterborough, Ontario	Percentage of capital gains, taxfilers with total income of $80,000 or more	
Kawartha Lakes, Ontario		
Centre Wellington, Ontario		
Oshawa, Ontario		
Ingersoll, Ontario		
Toronto, Ontario		
Hamilton, Ontario		
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario		
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario		
Brantford, Ontario		
Woodstock, Ontario		
Tillsonburg, Ontario		
Norfolk, Ontario		
Guelph, Ontario		
Stratford, Ontario		
London, Ontario		
Chatham-Kent, Ontario		
Leamington, Ontario		
Windsor, Ontario		
Sarnia, Ontario		
Owen Sound, Ontario		
Collingwood , Ontario		
Barrie, Ontario		
Orillia, Ontario		
Midland, Ontario		
North Bay, Ontario		
Greater Sudbury, Ontario		
Elliot Lake, Ontario		
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario		
Timmins, Ontario		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario		
Thunder Bay, Ontario		
Kenora, Ontario		
Non CMA-CA, Ontario		

CANSIM 111-0043 Neighbourhood income and demographics, taxfilers and dependents with after-tax income, by sex and age group, annual				
Geographic units (for Ontario)	**Classification group:**			**Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)**
	Sex	**Age group**	**Persons with after-tax income**	
Ontario Cornwall, Ontario Hawkesbury, Ontario part Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part Brockville, Ontario Pembroke, Ontario Petawawa, Ontario Kingston, Ontario Belleville, Ontario Cobourg, Ontario Port Hope, Ontario Peterborough, Ontario Kawartha Lakes, Ontario Centre Wellington, Ontario Oshawa, Ontario Ingersoll, Ontario Toronto, Ontario Hamilton, Ontario St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario Brantford, Ontario Woodstock, Ontario Tillsonburg, Ontario Norfolk, Ontario Guelph, Ontario Stratford, Ontario London, Ontario Chatham-Kent, Ontario Leamington, Ontario Windsor, Ontario Sarnia, Ontario Owen Sound, Ontario Collingwood , Ontario Barrie, Ontario Orillia, Ontario Midland, Ontario North Bay, Ontario Greater Sudbury, Ontario Elliot Lake, Ontario Temiskaming Shores, Ontario Timmins, Ontario Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario Thunder Bay, Ontario Kenora, Ontario Non CMA-CA, Ontario	Both sexes Males Females	All age groups 0 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over 65 to 74 years 75 years and over	Total persons with after-tax income Persons with after-tax income under $5,000 Persons with after-tax income of $5,000 and over Persons with after-tax income of $10,000 and over Persons with after-tax income of $15,000 and over Persons with after-tax income of $20,000 and over Persons with after-tax income of $25,000 and over Persons with after-tax income of $35,000 and over Persons with after-tax income of $50,000 and over Persons with after-tax income of $75,000 and over Persons with after-tax income of $100,000 and over Persons with after-tax income of $150,000 and over Persons with after-tax income of $200,000 and over Persons with after-tax income of $250,000 and over Median after-tax income (dollars) 5-year percent change of median after-tax income	Number

CANSIM 111-0044 Neighbourhood income and demographics, taxfilers and dependents with income, by sex, age group, income taxes paid and after-tax income, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:			Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Sex	**Age group**	**Income and Income tax paid**	
Ontario 　Cornwall, Ontario 　Hawkesbury, Ontario part 　Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part 　Brockville, Ontario 　Pembroke, Ontario 　Petawawa, Ontario 　Kingston, Ontario 　Belleville, Ontario 　Cobourg, Ontario 　Port Hope, Ontario 　Peterborough, Ontario 　Kawartha Lakes, Ontario 　Centre Wellington, Ontario 　Oshawa, Ontario 　Ingersoll, Ontario 　Toronto, Ontario 　Hamilton, Ontario 　St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario 　Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario 　Brantford, Ontario 　Woodstock, Ontario 　Tillsonburg, Ontario 　Norfolk, Ontario 　Guelph, Ontario 　Stratford, Ontario 　London, Ontario 　Chatham-Kent, Ontario 　Leamington, Ontario 　Windsor, Ontario 　Sarnia, Ontario 　Owen Sound, Ontario 　Collingwood , Ontario 　Barrie, Ontario 　Orillia, Ontario 　Midland, Ontario 　North Bay, Ontario 　Greater Sudbury, Ontario 　Elliot Lake, Ontario 　Temiskaming Shores, Ontario 　Timmins, Ontario 　Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario 　Thunder Bay, Ontario 　Kenora, Ontario 　Non CMA-CA, Ontario	Both sexes Males Females	All age groups 0 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over	Before-tax income Income taxes paid After-tax income	Number of taxfilers and dependents Amount of income ($,000)

CANSIM 204-0001 High income trends of tax filers in Canada, provinces, territories and census metropolitan areas (CMAs), national thresholds, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Income concepts	Income groups	
Ontario Greater Sudbury, Ontario Hamilton, Ontario Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario London, Ontario Oshawa, Ontario Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario Thunder Bay, Ontario Toronto, Ontario Windsor, Ontario	Market income Total income After tax income Market income with capital gains Total income with capital gains After tax income with capital gains	Top 0.01 percent income group Top 0.1 percent income group Top 1 percent income group Top 5 percent income group Top 10 percent income group Top 50 percent income group Bottom 99 percent income group Bottom 95 percent income group Bottom 90 percent income group Bottom 50 percent income group All tax filers	Threshold value (current dollars) Number of tax filers (persons) Percentage males Percentage females Percentage married or in common-law relationship Percentage married or in common-law relationship males Percentage married or in common-law relationship females Median age (years) Median income (current dollars) Average income (current dollars) Share of income Share of income males Share of income females Median federal and provincial or territorial income taxes paid (current dollars) Average federal and provincial or territorial income taxes paid (current dollars) Share of federal and provincial or territorial income taxes paid Percentage of income from wages and salaries Percentage of income from wages and salaries males Percentage of income from wages and salaries females Percentage in the same quantile last year Percentage in the same quantile five years ago Percentage in top 5 percentiles last year Percentage in top 5 percentiles five years ago Percentage in top 5 percentiles at least once during the preceding five-year period Percentage always in top 5 percentiles during the preceding five-year period

CANSIM 204-0002 High income trends of tax filers in Canada, provinces and census metropolitan areas (CMAs), specific geographic area thresholds, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Income concepts	Income groups	
Ontario Greater Sudbury, Ontario Hamilton, Ontario Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario London, Ontario Oshawa, Ontario Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario Thunder Bay, Ontario Toronto, Ontario Windsor, Ontario	Market income Total income After tax income Market income with capital gains Total income with capital gains After tax income with capital gains	Top 0.01 percent income group Top 0.1 percent income group Top 1 percent income group Top 5 percent income group Top 10 percent income group Top 50 percent income group Bottom 99 percent income group Bottom 95 percent income group Bottom 90 percent income group Bottom 50 percent income group All tax filers	Threshold value (current dollars) Number of tax filers (persons) Percentage males Percentage females Percentage married or in common-law relationship Percentage married or in common-law relationship males Percentage married or in common-law relationship females Median age (years) Median income (current dollars) Average income (current dollars) Share of income Share of income males Share of income females Median federal and provincial or territorial income taxes paid (current dollars) Average federal and provincial or territorial income taxes paid (current dollars) Share of federal and provincial or territorial income taxes paid Percentage of income from wages and salaries Percentage of income from wages and salaries males Percentage of income from wages and salaries females Percentage in the same quantile last year Percentage in the same quantile five years ago Percentage in top 5 percentiles last year Percentage in top 5 percentiles five years ago Percentage in top 5 percentiles at least once during the preceding five-year period Percentage always in top 5 percentiles during the preceding five-year period

CANSIM 204-0101 Low income entry and exit rates of taxfilers in Canada, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), All Census Agglomerations (CAs) and non-CMA/CA areas, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Selected characteristics	Low income threshold	
Ontario Greater Sudbury, Ontario Hamilton, Ontario Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario London, Ontario Oshawa, Ontario Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario Thunder Bay, Ontario Toronto, Ontario Windsor, Ontario	Both sexes Males Females Total, 18 years and over 18 to 24 years 25 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and above All census family types Taxfilers living in couple families Taxfilers living in couple families with at least one child under 17 years Taxfilers living in couple families, no children or children 17 years and above Taxfilers living in single-parent families Taxfilers living in single-parent families with at least one child under 17 years Taxfilers living in single-parent families, children 17 years and above Taxfilers not in census family Total, immigrant and Canadian-born Canadian-born Immigrant taxfilers landed in Canada in 1980 or after Immigrant taxfilers lived in Canada for 0 to 5 years Immigrant taxfilers lived in Canada for 6 to 10 years Immigrant taxfilers lived in Canada for more than 10 years	Variable low income measure (LIM) Low income measure (LIM) fixed in 2002	Low income entry rate (percnet) Low income exit rate (percent) Low income immobility rate (percnet) Low income resistance rate (percent) Taxfilers in low income first year (persons) Taxfilers in low income second year (persons) Taxfilers entering low income in second year (persons) Taxfilers exiting low income in second year (persons) Taxfilers in low income first and second year (persons) Taxfilers not in low income first and second year (persons) Number of taxfilers in first and second year (persons)

CANSIM 204-0102 Low income persistence rates of taxfilers in Canada, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), All Census Agglomerations (CAs) and non-CMA/CA areas, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:			Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Selected charac	Years in low income	Low income threshold	
Ontario	Both sexes	0 years in low income	Variable low income measure (LIM)	Percent of taxfilers in low income
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	Males	1 year in low income	Low income measure (LIM) fixed in 2002	Number of taxfilers in low income (persons)
Hamilton, Ontario	Females	2 years in low income		
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	Total, 18 years and over	3 years in low income		
London, Ontario	18 to 24 years	4 years in low income		
Oshawa, Ontario	25 to 54 years	5 years in low income		
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	55 to 64 years	6 years in low income		
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	65 years and above	7 years in low income		
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	Total, immigrant and Canadian-born	8 years in low income		
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	Canadian-born			
Thunder Bay, Ontario	Immigrant taxfilers landed in Canada in 1980 or after			
Toronto, Ontario	Immigrant taxfilers lived in Canada for 0 to 5 years			
Windsor, Ontario	Immigrant taxfilers lived in Canada for 6 to 10 years			
	Immigrant taxfilers lived in Canada for more than 10 years			

CANSIM 204-0103 Low income duration of taxfilers in Canada, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), All Census Agglomerations (CAs) and non-CMA/CA areas, annual

Geographic units (for Ontario)	Classification group:		Variables (for each geographic unit for each classification group for each year)
	Selected characteristics	Low income threshold	
Ontario	Both sexes	Variable low income measure (LIM)	One-year low income exit rate (percent)
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	Males	Low income measure (LIM) fixed in 2002	Two-year low income exit rate (percent)
Hamilton, Ontario	Females		Three-year low income exit rate (percent)
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	Total, 18 years and over		Four-year low income exit rate (percent)
London, Ontario	18 to 24 years		Five-year low income exit rate (percent)
Oshawa, Ontario	25 to 54 years		Six-year low income exit rate (percent)
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	55 to 64 years		Percentage of low income spells lasting one year or longer
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	65 years and above		Percentage of low income spells lasting two years or longer
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	Total, immigrant and Canadian-born		Percentage of low income spells lasting three years or longer
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	Canadian-born		Percentage of low income spells lasting four years or longer
Thunder Bay, Ontario	Immigrant taxfilers landed in Canada in 1980 or after		Percentage of low income spells lasting five years or longer
Toronto, Ontario	Immigrant taxfilers lived in Canada for 0 to 5 years		Percentage of low income spells lasting six years or longer
Windsor, Ontario	Immigrant taxfilers lived in Canada for 6 to 10 years		Number of low income spells
	Immigrant taxfilers lived in Canada for more than 10 years		Average length of low income spells (years)
			Number of taxfilers in low income one or more years (persons)
			Low income spells with a one-year duration
			Low income spells with a two-year duration
			Low income spells with a three-year duration
			Low income spells with a four-year duration
			Low income spells with a five-year duration
			Low income spells with a six-year duration
			Low income spells with a seven-year duration
			Low income spells completed in one year
			Low income spells completed in two years
			Low income spells completed in three years
			Low income spells completed in four years
			Low income spells completed in five years
			Low income spells completed in six years
			Percentage of low income spells not completed

9. Appendix D: Hints for manipulating and downloading Statistics Canada tables

CANSIM tables[6]
Almost all[7] of Statistics Canada data are published on their CANSIM database (CANSIM is an acronym for Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System). Many sections in this guide have recommended specific searches of the CANSIM database.

To illustrate the "hints" in this appendix, let us use the monthly data on EI beneficiaries by census division:

CANSIM Table 276-0035 Employment Insurance Program (EI), beneficiaries by province, census division, total and regular income benefits, declared earnings, sex and age, monthly (Persons), since January, 1997

Click on CANSIM and search for "276-0035" and this table will open on your screen[8].

The first thing one should do is to scroll to the bottom and read the footnotes which will provide the exact definitions of items in the table. The date in the bottom right-hand corner indicates the date of the last update of this table.

The second recommended step is to click on the box at the top labelled "Add/Remove data" which will show:
- the geographic units in the dataset;
- the variables in the dataset; and
- the time period covered by the data.

As an illustrative exercise we will look at the benefits received by individuals by age group in the census division of Nipissing, Ontario. In this case (and in most CANSIM tables) when you click on "Add/Remove data", the first box is "Step One: Select Geography." For this exercise, click on the check mark to unselect Canada and scroll down and select the census division of Nipissing, Ontario. It is number 3548 which means Province 35 Census Division 48 and note that the census divisions are listed in numeric order.

In general, if there is a check mark for a selection, click on it to unselect it, if desired. If there is no check mark, you click on the box to select it, if desired.

The second box is "Step Two: Select beneficiary detail." Let us use the default of both "All types of benefits" and "Regular benefits."

The third box is "Step Three: Select Sex." Let us use the default of "Both sexes."

The fourth box is "Step Four: Select Age Group." Note the number of different age groups available to the user. Let us select each of the three age groups (15-24, 25-54, 55 and over) and keep the check mark for total of 15 years and over.

The fifth box is "Step Five: Select the time frame." Note here the length of time that data are available. Let us start in "January, 1997" and then select the latest month for which data are available.

The sixth box is "Step Six: Select the screen output format" (such as the choice of "time" as a row or column on your screen"). Let us keep the default of time as columns.

The last, and most important, is to scroll to the bottom and select "Step Seven" and select "Apply." You always need to click "Apply" whenever you want to change the settings, or it will revert to the original table. When you click "Apply" it will take you to the revised table.

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[6] Alternatively, or in addition, a search of YouTube for CANSIM will provide some helpful tutorials.
[7] The exception is the Census of Population data. Census of Population data are most quickly accessed using the links reviewed in the "Quick Census Overview" in the Introduction to this Guide.
[8] If you had searched on "Employment Insurance" or "EI" or "E.I.", you would have got a list of tables and then when you clicked on the title of your choice, the table would open on your screen.

On my screen, I see the months across the top and the age categories on the left. I see for January, 1997 that there were 2,560 individuals who were classified in the group receiving "All types of income benefits" and 2,290 individuals received "Regular benefits." When I scroll to the right, the data for July, 2016 (which was the most recent month when I prepared this section on September 24, 2016) showed 2,770 individuals classified in the group of "All types of income benefits" and 2,110 individuals who received "Regular benefits." (Note the footnote that indicates the data for the current and previous month are subject to revision due to ongoing updates in the EI database.)

Some users who want specific pieces of information will find that using the option of "Add/Remove data" will allow you to immediately see the exact data for which they are searching.

If you wish to manipulate the data further (calculating moving percentages in each age group, for example), you need to download the specific data on your screen. One way to do this, is to scroll up and select "Download" which would allow you to save this table in the present format as a *.csv file (which can be manipulated in Excel).

Other users may wish to download the complete dataset and look for patterns/structures/trends in the data. Analysts using CANSIM tables should, in my view, almost always download tables as Beyond 20/20 tables as this provides the most flexibility to create a format for your tables that you can then export to an Excel table for calculating trends, percent change, percent distributions and for the preparation of charts and tables for your report.

The Beyond 20/20 software may be downloaded at no charge from the Statistics Canada website by clicking here. Note that the look-and-feel of this version of Beyond 20/20 may be different than for other applications – such as the Community Information Database.

Using BEYOND 20/20[9]

Let us start over. Open the CANSIM Table 276-0035 on your screen.

Click on the "Download" option tab at the top, scroll down to "Option 2: Download entire table", and then "Select the file format" of "Beyond 20/20" and then click on "Download entire table." (Other options are available). On the next screen, click "Download file from CANSIM (IVT version 3862.6kb)" and save to the location where you want the file to be stored.

A double click on any *.ivt file should cause it to open immediately if you have Beyond 20/20 installed on your computer. When I open CANSIM Table 276-0035 as a Beyond 20/20 file, I see that data for the months are in the columns and I see data for age groups are in the rows. In the top row, 15 years of age and over, you will see 1,013,340 individuals in January, 1997 who, by reading the boxes at the top, have:
- Geography: Canada;
- Beneficiary detail classification: All types of income beneficiaries; and
- Sex: Both sexes.

Here are some features of Beyond 20/20:
- Note that there are very few explanatory footnotes – which is to emphasize the importance of reading the footnotes in CANSIM before you start downloading a Beyond 20/20 file.
- In the Beyond 20/20 table, you can switch the columns and the rows by, say, putting your cursor on "Date" and dragging it to cover "Age group".
- Similarly, you can switch the "Geography" in the top left-hand corner with a row or a column by dragging the "Geography" box to cover "Date" or "Age group."
- If you highlight the box in the upper-right, which is "Sex" in this case, then if you move to the box in the row above which also says "Sex," you can scroll forward through the data by clicking on the right arrow and you can scroll backward through the data by clicking on the left arrow.
- Sometimes, if there are subcategories (as for "Geography"), the scroll gets locked within a subcategory (such as a province, and thus the clicking causes scrolling only within a province). If this happens, go to

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[9] Alternatively, or in addition, search YouTube for Beyond 20/20.

the *black* box labelled "Geography" and click on the arrow in the black box to change the level of the geography.

- You can create two columns on the left by dragging, say, the "Geography" box and place it over the vertical line between the "Age group" column and the "January, 1972" column and when this vertical line is highlighted in dark black, then take your finger off the cursor. The "Geography" column will now be inserted to show "15 years and over" (which is the first data item in "Age group") disaggregated into each unit of "Geography".
- Also, you may drag "Geography" and highlight the line below the name of the months in order to see the data for each geographic unit for each given month.
- After determining your preferred set of rows and columns, the "print" function will print everything as you see it on your screen. By choosing "File", then "Save As", then "List File of Type" and choosing "Excel", you can export the table, as you see it on your screen, to an Excel file.
- My computer only allows a fixed number of columns in an Excel file; you will need to check the limits for yours.
- If you block a set of columns (say, January, 2015 to December, 2015) by holding down the "shift" key and clicking on "January, 2015" and then clicking on "December, 2015", then
  - o the print function will only print these highlighted columns; and
  - o the "save as" "Excel" will only save the highlighted columns (which I use to keep the number of columns to be downloaded to be less than the allowable maximum).
- This is the list of hints for Beyond 20/20 that I find most useful. There are many other features worth investigating. For example, if you highlight one row or column and click the "Display chart" icon along the top (the icon is an image of a bar graph), then you get a quick chart of the level and trend of the highlighted variable.

Finding Statistics Canada Data
The discussion above was based on going directly to CANSIM.

One can enter the Statistics Canada website in various ways, including searching for a table using Google.

Every day Statistics Canada publishes "The Daily" which announces the publication of all data and studies published on that given day. You can view "The Daily" each day at 8:30am Eastern time by going to the Statistics Canada home page and clicking on *"The Daily."* If you wish, you can subscribe for daily announcements of what is published in "The Daily."

For each item published on a given day, clicking on "continue reading" will take you to the highlights of the data released that day on that topic[10]. Clicking each of the boxes will be instructive/helpful. For example, there is a box at the top labelled "CANSIM tables" which will take you to the list of tables that have been updated on the given day. However, all the text, including "notes to readers", provides information not available by going directly to the CANSIM tables.

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[10] The "continue reading" option on the home page of "The Daily" is only there for "today's" releases. To get to the highlights page for something published on an earlier day, search "The Daily" (by using the "magnifying glass" icon) for a topic of your choice (e.g. "immigration" or "census divisions", etc.).