



Measuring
Rural Community
Vitality



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



How to Find National Statistics

2021 UPDATE

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The Rural Ontario Institute welcomes feedback on the utility of this information resource and its value for those making reference to it. Considering the many links contained in the Guide, we anticipate that these will inevitably become outdated. If we are made aware of these and how the Guide is being used, we can consider updating it. Comments, testimonials, and questions about this Guide and its contents can be shared with the Rural Ontario Institute at info@ruralontarioinstitute.ca.



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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 areas are relatively small, lower-tier municipal geographies, and others are larger economic regions. The Guide aims to direct interested researchers, practitioners, residents, and students to data that are relevant for their interests and work.

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 peers to rationalize infrastructure planning, decide on investments, and 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 communities to discern differences or trends.

These examples show the need for a solid understanding of the data available for different geographic scales and time periods. This Guide strives to address this need and focuses on data provided 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 local problem-solving or community development processes, determining the need for information will begin with several 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" information¹ 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?

Many day-to-day decisions do not require a thorough, systematic approach. Intuition or a gut feel may 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 may only be needed 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 demographic analysis of the living arrangements, ages, incomes, and health status of the local population, while introducing a new seniors' day program might be based on a needs assessment flowing from a discussion with local service providers.

Sourcing secondary data (i.e., data collected by someone else) may not always be the ideal way to answer key questions, and other strategies should be considered. 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 may be skilled in searching for answers to all sorts of questions and in tracking down relevant reports and studies that have explored the 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 explore data from

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

provincial ministries and agencies. Examples in Ontario include the annual municipal [Financial Information Return](#) data, the Government of Ontario's [Open Data Catalogue](#), [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 this was determined to be the simplest way to organize and present information in an easily understandable way. Some users may have preferred a list of data sources organized by topic, (e.g., all databases with data on youth employment rates). Unfortunately, there are too many possible topics or topic combinations to create a concise and navigable document. To compromise, this Guide provides a (summarized) list of the socio-economic characteristics (or “variables”) that are available from each data source.²

While Appendix A: Geographic definitions provides greater detail on the geographic delineations discussed in this Guide, the basic building block is the **census subdivision (CSD)**. A CSD is an incorporated town or municipality, or an “equivalent” geographic area. 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 places 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 comparing data for a given CSD to a “peer” group of CSDs.

Some federal agencies provide **micro-data** (i.e., the data observations for individual persons, families, or businesses) to researchers who want to conduct their own analysis. There are various ways to [access micro-data](#) from Statistics Canada including access to the [2016 Census of Population micro-data](#). University researchers 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 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.

Finally, some federal agencies will provide **user-defined tabulations** for a fee. As a data user, you can request data for a special geography (e.g., a watershed or a tourism region, etc.), define a variable 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 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 from Statistics Canada, contact an account 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, you can submit a request 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 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”](#) hosted by the Canadian Council on Social Development. Communities can join an existing consortium or form a new consortium. There are several [consortia in Ontario](#). Members combine 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

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.

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 [1,244 data tables](#) (as of August 5, 2021) available to members of the Community Data Program. Some 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.

We encourage you to **start with the Census of Population** because most data for sub-provincial areas is derived from this Census. 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 each of the geographic units for which data may be tabulated:

Statistics Canada. (2018). [Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016](#). (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301).

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).

In addition, population counts and the number of occupied dwellings can be accessed via the GeoSuite database for recent census periods.

Statistics Canada. (2017). [GeoSuite: 2016 Census](#). (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-150).

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 following pages contain a collection of links to access Census of Population data and Table 1 summarizing the data contained in this Guide. From there, the Guide lists the data available in the order presented in Table 1, moving from [data collected every 5 years](#) to [data collected every year](#), then to [data collected every month](#), and finally [data collected by federal agencies other than Statistics Canada](#).

Quick Census Overview

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

To see census data for an individual geographic area:

- a) for the 2016 Census of Population community profiles, go to [Census Profiles, 2016 Census](#);
- b) for the 2011 Census of Population short-form variables, go to [Census Profiles](#);
- c) for the 2011 National Household Survey variables, go to [National Household Survey Profiles, 2011](#);
- d) for the 2006 Census of Population (short-form and long-form) variables, go to [2006 Community Profiles](#);
- e) 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 1981 to 2016 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 1981 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 C: Hints for manipulating and downloading Statistics Canada tables](#) for advice on working with Statistics Canada tables.

Table 1: Summary of Federal Data

Data Source (with sub-provincial data)	Sub-provincial geographic units (as defined in Appendix A)	Major data items
Statistics Canada: Quinquennial data (every five years)		
Census of Population: Short-form	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA; 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; 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 holding, acres of each crop, number of livestock/poultry, number/value of machines, gross value of farm revenue, expense by item; 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, 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; data on families, seniors, RRSP contributors, savers, investors, charitable donors, high & low income taxfilers; profiles of economic dependency and levels of labour income
Agriculture Taxfiler Data Program	CAR (by special request)	Revenue by source and expenses by item, by size and type of enterprise, 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 and 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 mortality 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) rotated on a roughly 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
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	CMA, CA, ER, CD, CSD (by special request)	Count of number of enterprises by size and type of industry (North American Industry Classification System)
Survey on Financing and Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises	For Canada, an urban-rural split; 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 Influenced Zones outside CMA/CA areas, Census Divisions	Number of Employment Insurance Beneficiaries by age and sex
Monthly traffic for each airport	Most airports	Movement of people and goods
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	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, income category, and income source
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	CMA, CA, Non-CMA/CA areas	Number of housing starts
Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada	Community Information Database (CID) with maps, 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 short-form [Census of Population](#) aims to get a baseline count of all residents in Canada and their demographic characteristics (age, sex, marital status, type of dwelling and language) on Census Day. The Census of Population (short-form) is enumerated for every resident of Canada every five years.

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).

To see the questions enumerated to the respondents in the 2021 Census of Population, see [“Census questions and the reasons why they are asked \(short-form questionnaire\).”](#)

The exact questions for the 2016 Census of Population can be seen on the [questionnaire](#), and the exact questions for the 2011 Census of Population can be seen on the [questionnaire \(short-form: Form 2A\)](#).

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

Statistics Canada. (2018). [Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016](#). (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301).

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 2016 Census of Population community profiles, go to [Census Profiles, 2016 Census](#);
- b) for the 2011 Census of Population short-form variables, go to [Census Profiles](#);
- c) for the 2011 National Household Survey variables, go to [National Household Survey Profiles, 2011](#);
- d) for the 2006 Census of Population (short-form and long-form) variables, [2006 Community Profiles](#);
- e) for the 2001 Census of Population (short-form and long-form) variables, [2001 Community Profiles](#).

Data for the 2016 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 2016 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. Maps showing the boundaries of DAs were not produced for the 2016 Census.

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 2016 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 2021 Census of Population (long-form) data will be published according to the [following schedule](#):

1. Feb. 9, 2022: Population and dwelling counts
2. Apr. 27, 2022: Age; Sex at birth and gender; Type of dwelling
3. July 13, 2022: Families, households, and marital status; Canadian military experience; Income
4. Aug. 17, 2022: Language
5. Sept. 21, 2022: Indigenous peoples; Housing
6. Oct. 26, 2022: Immigration, place of birth, and citizenship; Ethnocultural and religious diversity; Mobility and migration
7. Nov. 30, 2022: Education; Labour; Language of work; Commuting; Instruction in the official minority language.

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 & 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. (2020). [Guide to the Census of Population, 2016](#). (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-304-X2016001).

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 [2016 Census of Population Profiles](#).

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 their needs and to focus on issues such as education, employment, health, language, income, housing, and mobility.

The sample for the 2017 APS was drawn from individuals who reported an Aboriginal Identity or an Aboriginal ancestry on the 2016 Census of Population. Surveys were conducted following the Census in each of 2006, 2001 and 1991, and following the 2011 National Household Survey. Survey data 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). The 2017 APS questionnaire is available [here](#).

Findings from the 2017 and 2012 APS are [available online](#). For data from the APS, go to Statistics Canada's [database](#) and search for "Aboriginal." Tables from the APS are shown in tables 41-01-0001-01 to 41-01-0011-01 and in tables 41-10-0022-01 to 41-10-0039-01. 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 [Census of Agriculture](#) aims to enumerate all agricultural production. This Census is enumerated for every holding in Canada with some agricultural production intended for sale and thus includes all sizes of holdings (from very small to very large).

Since 1971, Statistics Canada's Agriculture-Population Linkage program has linked the Census of Agriculture questionnaire to 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 2021 Census of Agriculture results are scheduled to be published in May 2022. 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.

Agricultural 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, and 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 [Census of Agriculture](#) 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 [Statistics Canada Tables](#) 32-10-0403-01 to 32-10-0445-01;
2. A historical view of Census of Agriculture variables by province is available in [Statistics Canada Tables](#) 32-10-0152-01 to 32-10-0169-01;
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 [Statistics Canada Tables](#) 32-10-0170-01 to 32-10-0199-01.

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 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.

Some Census of Agriculture data is available for Ontarian geographies through the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), which publishes a set of [County Profiles](#). These cover several agricultural and food-related statistics for upper-, lower-, and single-tier municipalities. OMAFRA also publishes profiles for selected regions of Ontario, including profiles for standard regions (e.g., northern or eastern Ontario) and for specific economic areas (e.g., the Greater Golden Horseshoe).

3. Statistics Canada: Annual data

e) Annual Demographic Estimates: Sub-provincial Areas

The [sub-provincial demographic estimates program](#) aims to estimate the population by age and sex, and to estimate the size of each component of population change (births, deaths, migration within Canada, immigration and emigration) in sub-provincial areas. Demographic estimates are adjusted for census net under-coverage 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, in the [Statistics Canada Tables](#),

- a. estimates of the population count by sex and age are available in Table 17-10-0139-01; and
- b. estimates of each component of population change are available in Table 17-10-0140-01.

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), in the [Statistics Canada Tables](#),

- a. estimates of the population count by sex and single year of age are available in Table 17-10-135-01; and
- b. estimates of each component of population change are available in Table 17-10-136-01.

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 to develop and disseminate annual small-area socio-economic data for Canadians and their families. These data, 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 Census Agglomeration (CA), and for the non-CMA/CA areas within each province.

Municipal, provincial, and federal government departments use these data to evaluate programs and support policy recommendations. Data are used in business and educational fields to learn more about targeted markets. 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. Depending on the subject, these data are often available for CMAs, CAs, and non-CMA/CA areas.

The preliminary annual release of T1FF data contains only data relating to individuals. Data are released about 13 months after the end of the calendar year. To access available preliminary taxfiler data, visit the [Statistics Canada Database](#) and select “Income and Financial Data of Individuals, Preliminary T1 Family File” under “Survey or statistical program.” You can also search for “T1FF” or “T1 Family File.”

The preliminary annual release includes data on the following groups/topics:

Canadian taxfilers	Canadian investors	Charitable donors
RRSP contributors	Canadian investment income	
RRSP contribution limits	Canadian capital gains	

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). These data are released about 18 months after the end of the calendar year. To access available final taxfiler data, visit the [Statistics Canada Database](#) and select “Annual Income Estimate for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File)” under “Survey or statistical program.” You can also search for “T1FF” or “T1 Family File.”

The final annual release includes data on the following groups/topics:

Family data	Labour income profiles
Seniors	High-income taxfilers
Neighbourhood income and demographics	Low-income taxfilers
Economic dependency profiles	

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. (2016). [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. Nine tables are published on the [Statistics Canada Database](#) and can be found under “Longitudinal Administrative Databank” under “Survey or statistical program.” These tables cover topics including low- and high-income tax filers, income mobility, and effective tax rates. The LAD data dictionary is available in [HTML](#) and in [PDF](#).

g) Agriculture Taxation Data Program

The [Agriculture Taxation Data Program](#) (ATDP) samples unincorporated and incorporated taxfiler records annually to estimate 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 annual data since 1999. The data cover unincorporated farms and communal farming organizations with total farm operating revenues of at least \$10,000, as well as incorporated farms with total farm operating revenues of at least \$25,000.

Data are drawn from the income tax form completed by each taxfiler plus Form T2042 that is completed by everyone 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. 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.

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.

For years up to and including 2014, average total income of farm families operating a single unincorporated farm with gross revenue of \$10,000 or more were typically published 25 months after the end of the reference year. Similarly, 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) were typically published 20 months after the end of the reference year.

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 in the [Statistics Canada 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 Region³ (CAR), as defined in “Appendix A: Geographic definitions,” are published in [Statistics Canada Table](#) 32-10-0002-01 in mid-February in the year after the crop is harvested.

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.

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 CIS replaced the cancelled Survey of Labour, Income, and Dynamics (SLID) which was a micro-longitudinal sample of households. Data collected include the variables listed in 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, childcare 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 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. For further 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 sample collects data from about 33,000 households. Data up to 2019 can be found on the [Statistics Canada Database](#) by filtering for “Canadian Income Survey” under “Survey or statistical program” on the left of the page. All tables show data for Canada and the provinces, and some tables also show data for larger CMAs.

You can request special tabulations for user-defined areas by sending an e-mail to 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, for selected economic regions, and for census divisions and subdivisions:

[Average income by census division](#) (Vol. 5, No. 17, 2018)
[Average income by census subdivision](#) (Vol. 5, No. 18, 2018)
[Population in low income by census division](#) (Vol. 5, No. 19, 2018)
[Population in low income by census subdivision](#) (Vol. 5, No. 20, 2018)
[Children in low income by census division](#) (Vol. 5, No. 21, 2018)
[Children in low income by census subdivision](#) (Vol. 5, No. 22, 2018)
[Seniors in low income by census division](#) (Vol. 5, No. 23, 2018)
[Seniors in low income by census subdivision](#) (Vol. 5, No. 24, 2018)
[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 [Survey of Household Spending](#) aims 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 SHS collects detailed information on household expenditures. It also collects information about the annual income of household members (from personal income tax data), household demographic characteristics, certain dwelling characteristics (e.g., type, age, and tenure) and information on household equipment (e.g., electronics and communications equipment). The survey is conducted annually in each province 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 searching the [Statistics Canada Database](#) “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 [Canadian Community Health Survey](#) (CCHS) gathers 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 on health status, health care utilization, and health determinants for Canadians. It uses 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	Geographic location	Perceived health
Citizenship	Immigrant status	Sex
First official language spoken	Mother tongue	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)	Smoking cessation methods (SCA)
Main activity (MAC)	Tobacco products alternatives (TAL)
General health (GEN)	Nicotine dependence (NDE)
Height and weight—self reported (HWT)	Exposure to second-hand smoke (ETS)
Chronic conditions (CCC)	Alcohol use (ALC)
Health utility index (HUI)	Alcohol use during the past week (ALW)
Activities of daily living (ADL)	Medication use (MED)
Injuries (INJ)	Drug use methods (DRM)
Oral health (OHT)	Drug use (DRG)
Dental care (DEN)	Problem gambling (CPG)
Changes made to improve health (CIH)	Physical activities—adults 18 years and older (PAA)
Sleep (SLP)	Physical activities for youth (PAY)
Fruit and vegetable consumption (FVC)	Use of protective equipment (UPE)
Food choices (FDC)	Sun safety behaviours (SSB)
Canada's Food Guide use (FGU)	Sedentary activities (SAC)
Smoking (SMK)	Sexual behaviours (SXB)
Smoking—stages of change (SCH)	Maternal experiences (MEX)

Smoking during maternal experience (MXS)	Sources of stress (STS)
Alcohol use during maternal experience (MXA)	Social provisions (SPS)
Driving and safety (DRV)	Primary health care (PHC)
Flu shots (FLU)	Medical Doctor Attachment (MDA)
Physical check-up (PCU)	Contacts with health professionals—Part 1 (CHP)
Blood pressure check (BPC)	Patient satisfaction—community-based care (PSC)
Pap smear test (PAP)	Patient experiences (PEX)
Mammography (MAM)	Access to health care services (ACC)
Prostate cancer screening (PSA)	Waiting times (WTM)
Colorectal cancer screening (CCS)	Home care services (HMC)
Spirometry (SPI)	Unmet health care needs (UCN)
Diabetes care (DIA)	Labour force (LBF)
Eye examinations (EYX)	Loss of productivity (LOP)
Consultations about mental health (CMH)	Socio-demographic characteristics (SDC)
Satisfaction with life (SWL)	Person most knowledgeable about household situation (PMK)
Depression (DEP)	Health insurance coverage (INS)
Suicidal thoughts and attempts (SUI)	Food security (FSC)
Work stress (WST)	

To view the published data, search for “Canadian Community Health Survey” on the [Statistics Canada Database](#). 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 also [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.

Data can be found on the [Statistics Canada Database](#) by selecting “Vital Statistics – Stillbirth Database” under “Survey or statistical program.” Some data has been archived and is no longer updated.

Birth-related indicators can be accessed by selecting “Vital Statistics – Birth Database” under “Survey or statistical program” on the [Statistics Canada Database](#).

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 program’s objectives are to gather data on social trends to monitor changes in the living conditions and well-being of Canadians and to provide information on specific social policy issues. The sample size has been about 25,000 individuals, 15 years of age and over.

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 then click on “G” and scroll down to General Social Survey.

For an overview, see Statistics Canada. (2013). [General Social Survey: An Overview, 2019](#). (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 899F015).

Generally, the data from a given General Social Survey are 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 visit the [Statistics Canada Analysis Page](#) 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, click on “search the site” in the top right-hand corner, and search for “General Social Survey,” “victimization,” etc.

A few variables are published for Canada and provinces on the [Statistics Canada Database](#). Search for “General Social Survey.”

Due to the relatively small sample size, sub-provincial data are problematic. For Ontario, the [Rural Ontario Institute](#) published the following Fact Sheets in their [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) series, which 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 Statistics⁴

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 [Statistics Canada Table](#) 35-10-0071-01, Number and rate of homicide victims, by Census Metropolitan Areas. Additional data is available by selecting “Homicide Survey” under “Survey or statistical program” on the [Statistics Canada Database](#).

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. Data can be found by selecting “Police Administration Survey” under “Survey or statistical program” on the [Statistics Canada Database](#).

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 [Statistics Canada Tables](#):

Table 35-10-0177-01, Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, Canada, provinces, territories, and Census Metropolitan Areas

Table 35-10-0026-01, Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, Canada, provinces, territories, and Census Metropolitan Areas

Tables 35-10-0178-01 to 35-10-0185-01, Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, police services by province or region

Tables 35-10-0061-01 to 35-10-0064-01, 35-10-0186-01 to 35-10-0190-01, Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, police services by province or region

⁴ These data are police-reported data. Not all “incidents” are reported to police. For data on “victimization” reported by individuals, refer to the General Social Survey.

Table 35-10-0064-01, Police-reported hate crime, by police service

Table 35-10-0077-01, Police personnel and selected crime statistics, municipal police services

Table 35-10-0179-01, Police personnel by gender, municipal police services

o) Radio and Television Broadcasting Survey

The objective of the [Radio and Television Broadcasting 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.

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.

Data refer to the broadcasting fiscal year (September 1st to August 31st). Annual data are available from 2000 to 2020. Data for CMAs and non-CMA areas can be found in [Statistics Canada Table 22-10-0005-01](#), Radio broadcasting industry by operating field and financial detail.

p) Residential Telephone Service Survey

The [Residential Telephone Service Survey](#) (RTSS) has been conducted since the fall of 1996 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 Rate 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.

Data for each CMA in Canada are published in the following [Statistics Canada Tables](#):

Table 18-10-0139-01, Construction union wage rates, monthly

Table 18-10-0140-01, Construction union wage rate index, monthly

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 [Statistics Canada Table 18-10-0004-01](#), Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted.

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: [Statistics Canada Table 18-10-0003-01](#), Inter-city indexes of price differentials of consumer goods and services, annual.

An index, relative to the level in a set reference year, for the price of new housing for selected cities is published in [Statistics Canada Table 18-10-0205-01](#), New housing price index, monthly.

s) 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 [Statistics Canada Table 34-10-0013-01](#), Residential property values.

t) 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. The [questionnaire](#) asked respondents to report the area of each crop that was irrigated and the irrigation methods.

Data have been collected for the years 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018. Recent respondents have been drawn from a list of 8,457 agricultural holdings reporting irrigation on the 2016 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. Relevant tables are also available on the [Statistics Canada Database](#) under Tables 38-10-0239-01 to 38-10-0249-01.

u) Canadian Business Counts

Statistics Canada's [Business Register](#) aims to maintain an up-to-date complete list of business establishments in Canada to provide the sample frame for on-going Statistics Canada business surveys. Data are published showing the number of business establishments for June and December of each year. Statistics Canada cautions against comparing business counts over time due to ongoing improvements/changes to the database.

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).

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]).

Semi-annual updates are published (about) 6 weeks after the end of the reference month. For data for Canada, provinces, and territories, go to the [Statistics Canada Database](#) and search for "business counts."

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

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

v) 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, 2014, and 2017. A summary of results from 2014 were published on November 27, 2015 in Statistics Canada's [The Daily. Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada](#) publishes summaries and Excel files with data. 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.

w) Other business-related data

Statistics Canada's [Job Vacancy and Wage Survey](#) has been publishing data since the first quarter of 2015. Related data can be found in [Statistics Canada Table](#) 14-10-0356-01, Job vacancies and average offered hourly wage by occupation (broad occupational category), quarterly, unadjusted for seasonality.

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".

See also:

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).

Statistics Canada has also generated experimental estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for each Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in Canada, and the non-CMA estimates can be calculated as residuals within provinces. 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

x) 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 the 15th day of the month. The data are published about 3 weeks after the reference week of the survey.

In 2016, the survey collected data for individuals (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.

Data items (variables):

Employment	School attendance (full- or part-time, type of institution)
Unemployment	Summer employment or unemployment for returning students
Age	Hours of work lost, by reason
Sex	Job tenure
Educational attainment	Duration of unemployment
Full- or part-time employment status	Methods of job search and type of job sought
Usual and actual hours of work	Reasons for working part time
Employee hourly and weekly wages	Discouraged workers
Industry of current or most recent job	Involuntary part-timers
Occupation of current or most recent job	Multiple jobholders
Class of worker (employee, self-employed, unpaid family worker)	Retirement age
Public/private sector	Supplementary measures of unemployment
Union status	Immigrant
Overtime hours, paid or unpaid	Aboriginal off reserve
Permanent/temporary work	
Workplace and firm size	

The questions enumerated to respondents can be found in the Appendices of the annual [Guide to the Labour Force Survey](#). Also, these guides provide lists of the variables and definitions of the variables that are on the database.

LFS data can be found by selecting “Labour Force Survey” under “Survey or statistical program” on the [Statistics Canada Database](#). For sub-provincial data, filter for “Census metropolitan area” under “Geography.” Archived data for economic regions are available but are not being updated further. For a monthly summary of the published data, see Statistics Canada. (monthly). [Labour Force Information](#). (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-001-XWE).

For additional information, visit the annual [Guide to the Labour Force Survey](#).

To meet particular analytical needs, custom tabulation services are available 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.

y) Employment Insurance Statistics

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.

Employment Insurance Beneficiary statistics include:

- The number of beneficiaries;
- Types of benefits;
- Benefit payments;
- The number of claims;
- The number of disqualifications; and
- The number of 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.

Sub-provincial data can be found in the following [Statistics Canada Tables](#):

Table 14-10-0137-01, Employment insurance beneficiaries by census metropolitan category, monthly, unadjusted for seasonality

Table 14-10-0322-01, Employment insurance beneficiaries (regular benefits) by census metropolitan category, monthly, seasonally adjusted

Table 14-10-0323-01, Employment insurance beneficiaries by census division, monthly, unadjusted for seasonality

Table 14-10-0343-01, Employment Insurance beneficiaries by economic region, monthly, unadjusted for seasonality

Table 14-10-0344-01, Employment Insurance beneficiaries (regular benefits) by economic region, monthly, seasonally adjusted

Table 14-10-0346-01, Employment Insurance beneficiaries by economic region, monthly, unadjusted for seasonality

The main variables included in the tables are:

Age	Number reporting: Adoption benefits
Sex	Number reporting: Parental benefits
Number reporting: Total income benefits	Number reporting: Compassionate benefits
Number reporting: Regular benefits	Number reporting: Regular benefits, seasonally adjusted
Number reporting: Training benefits	Dollar value: Initial and renewal claims (received, allowed, and total)
Number reporting: Job creation benefits	Dollar value: Initial claims (received, allowed and total)
Number reporting: Self-employment benefits	Dollar value: Renewal claims (received, allowed and total)
Number reporting: Sickness benefits	Dollar value: Initial and renewal claims, seasonally adjusted (received, allowed and total)
Number reporting: Maternity benefits	Number reporting: Regular benefits without reported earnings
Number reporting: Retirement benefits	
Number reporting: Work sharing benefits	

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 the [Statistics Canada Database](#) and select “Employment Insurance Statistics – Monthly” under “Survey or statistical program.”

There are two [Statistics Canada Tables](#) by CMA and one by census division:

Table 14-10-0137-01, Employment insurance beneficiaries by census metropolitan category, month, unadjusted for seasonality

Table 14-10-0322-01, Employment insurance beneficiaries (regular benefits) by census metropolitan category, monthly, seasonally adjusted

Table 14-10-0323-01, Employment insurance beneficiaries by census division, monthly, unadjusted for seasonality

z) Aircraft Movement Statistics

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. These can be found by selecting "Aircraft Movement Statistics" under "Survey or statistical program" on the [Statistics Canada Database](#).

aa) Building Permits

The monthly [Building Permits Survey](#) collects data on the value of permits issued by Canadian municipalities for residential and non-residential buildings. 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, visit the [Statistics Canada Database](#) and select "Building Permits" under "Survey or statistical program." Tables with sub-provincial data include:

Table 34-01-0066-01, Building permits, by type of structure and type of work

Table 34-01-0066-02, Building permits, by type of structure and type of work, percentage change

For data by census division, submit 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. Published sub-provincial data include the following [Statistics Canada Tables](#):

Table 20-10-0008-01, Retail trade sales by province and territory

Table 20-10-0008-02, Retail trade sales by industry

Table 20-10-0008-03, Retail trade sales of motor vehicle and parts dealers, by industry

cc) Experimental Estimates for Business Openings and Closures

Statistics Canada publishes monthly experimental estimates for business openings and closures at the provincial and CMA level. These can be found in [Statistics Canada Table](#) 33-10-0270-01. Data are published roughly three months after the reference month.

While they are not perfect, estimates for non-metro portions of provinces can be calculated by subtracting the sum of the values for metropolitan areas in a province from the provincial total.

5. Other federal government departments

dd) 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.

ee) Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (formerly Citizenship and Immigration Canada) have published sub-provincial data at the [Government of Canada Open Data Portal](#). Search for “IRCC” and 41+ dataset will be identified. The following datasets have sub-provincial data.

Regarding **Permanent Residents**, tables with sub-provincial data include (but are not limited to):

Title on website: Admissions of Permanent Residents by Province/Territory and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Intended Destination

- ⇒ Alternate title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0003_E: Canada - Admissions of Permanent Residents by Province/Territory and Census Metropolitan Area of Intended Destination (2020 ranking), January 2015 - May 2021

Title on website: Admissions of Permanent Residents by Province/Territory, Census Division and Census Subdivision of Intended Destination

- ⇒ Alternate title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0012_E: Canada - Admissions of Permanent Residents by Province/Territory, Census Division and Census Subdivision of the Intended Destination (2020 ranking), January 2015 - May 2021

Title on website: Admissions of French-Speaking Permanent Residents within Canada (excluding Quebec) by Province/Territory and Census Metropolitan Area of Intended Destination (2020 ranking)

- ⇒ Alternate title: IRCC_PRadmiss_0016_E: Canada - Admissions of French-Speaking Permanent Residents within Canada (excluding Quebec) by Census Metropolitan Area of Intended Destination, January 2015 - May 2021

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

Title on website: TFWP by Province/Territory and CMA

- ⇒ Alternate title: IRCC_TFW_00014_E: Canada - Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) work permit holders by Intended Province/Territory and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Destination and Year in which Permit(s) became effective*, 2004-March 2016

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

Title on website: [ARCHIVED] Canada - Study permit holders by province/territory of intended destination and census metropolitan area (CMA)

- ⇒ Alternate title: IRCC_IS_0005_E: Canada - Study permit holders by province/territory of intended destination and census metropolitan area, January 2015 - August 2018

ff) 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 measure of socio-economic well-being for most 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 for a variety of research on 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 index is based on [data on four variables](#) from the Census of Population and the National Household Survey: income, education, housing, and labour force activity. The index for 2006 and 2011 is different from the calculation for earlier years due to changes to the calculation methods, leading to a revision of all Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community scores. Due to these modifications, the Canadian Well-being Index for 2006 and 2011 is not comparable to previous releases.

For the 2016 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 2019](#).

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](#).

gg) 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 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.

hh) 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 for each CA, 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, visit the following [Statistics Canada Tables](#):

Table 34-10-0143-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in centres 10,000 and over, Canada, provinces, selected census metropolitan areas

Table 34-10-0145-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, conventional mortgage lending rate, 5-year term

Table 34-10-0146-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, preliminary housing starts in urban centres of 10,000 and over

Table 34-10-0147-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, preliminary housing starts in census metropolitan areas

Table 34-10-0148-01, 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

Table 34-10-0149-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, absorptions and unabsorbed inventory, newly completed dwellings, by type of dwelling unit in census metropolitan areas

Table 34-10-0150-01, 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

Table 34-10-0151-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in all centres of 50,000 and over for Canada and provinces

Table 34-10-0152-01, 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

Table 34-10-0153-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing under construction in all centres 50,000 and over for Canada, provinces and selected census metropolitan areas

Table 34-10-0154-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in selected census metropolitan areas, monthly

Table 34-10-0155-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in large urban areas, monthly

Table 34-10-0156-01, 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

Table 34-10-0157-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts in all centres 10,000 and over, Canada, provinces, and census metropolitan areas, 6-month moving average

Table 34-10-0158-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all areas, Canada and provinces, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, monthly

Table 34-10-0159-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all areas, Canada and provinces, 6-month moving average

Table 34-10-0160-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all rural areas, Canada and provinces, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, monthly

Table 34-10-0161-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all rural areas, Canada and provinces, 6-month moving average

Table 34-10-0162-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, newly completed and unoccupied housing in selected census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations of 50,000 and over

Quarterly data can be found in the following [Statistics Canada Tables](#):

Table 34-10-0135-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions, all areas, quarterly

Table 34-10-0136-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in all centres of 10,000 and over for Canada and provinces

Table 34-10-0137-01, 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

Table 34-10-0138-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in census agglomerations of 10,000 to 49,999

Table 34-10-0139-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing under construction in all centres 10,000 and over for Canada, provinces and selected census metropolitan areas

Table 34-10-0140-01, 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

Table 34-10-0141-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all areas, Canada and provinces, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, quarterly

Table 34-10-0142-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, all rural areas, Canada and provinces, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, quarterly

Annual data is also available in the following [Statistics Canada Tables](#):

Table 34-10-0125-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in large urban areas, annual

Table 34-10-0126-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions, all areas

Table 34-10-0127-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, vacancy rates, apartment structures of six units and over, privately initiated in census metropolitan areas

Table 34-10-0128-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, vacancy rates, apartment structures of six units and over, privately initiated in urban centres of 50,000 and over

Table 34-10-0129-01, 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

Table 34-10-0130-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, vacancy rates, row and apartment structures of three units and over, privately initiated in census metropolitan areas, weighted average

Table 34-10-0131-01, 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

Table 34-10-0132-01, 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

Table 34-10-0133-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, average rents for areas with a population of 10,000 and over, annual

Table 34-10-0134-01, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in selected census metropolitan areas, annual

The CMHC also published a [Senior's Housing Report for Ontario](#) for 2020.

ii) 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 four options:

- "Indicators, maps, charts, and datatables" lets you display variables in several forms for Canadian communities;
- "Reports: get a dashboard on a custom area" lets you focus on a chosen Census Division or Census Subdivision;
- "Zoning overlays: display and compare" lets you compare differences between two geographic classifications; and
- "External data: upload and map" lets you upload and work with your own data within a specified geography. (You can download a sample file to understand how to format data for uploading.)

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.

jj) 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/22201821-MWWS20200920VarDoc20Water20Use20Summary20Database_EN_published2011pdf-MWWS-2009-VarDoc-Water-Use-Summary-.

Environment Canada. (2011). **2011 Municipal Water Use Report: Municipal Water Use 2009 Statistics**. (Ottawa: Environment Canada, Sustainable Water Management Division). <https://www.ec.gc.ca/doc/publications/eau-water/COM1454/index-eng.htm>.

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).

kk) 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.

II) 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 temporary foreign worker (TFW) positions on positive Labour Market Impact Assessments (LMIAs) by urban area and province/territory between 2013 and 2020

⇒ Alternate title: TFWP2020_Annual_Table_2_e: Number of Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) Positions on Positive Labour Market Impact Assessments (LMIAs) by Census subdivision (CSD) and Province/Territory

Title on website: Number of temporary foreign worker (TFW) positions on positive Labour Market Impact Assessments (LMIAs) by economic region and province/territory between 2013 and 2020

➔ Alternate title: TFWP2020_Annual_Table_3_e: Number of temporary foreign worker (TFW) positions on positive Labour Market Impact Assessments (LMIAs) by Statistics Canada economic region and province/territory

ESDC also prepares an annual [Shelter Capacity Report](#) that provides statistics regarding the capacity of emergency homeless shelters in Canada. The numbers of shelter facilities and 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.

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. (2017). [GeoSuite: 2016 Census](#). (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-150).

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).

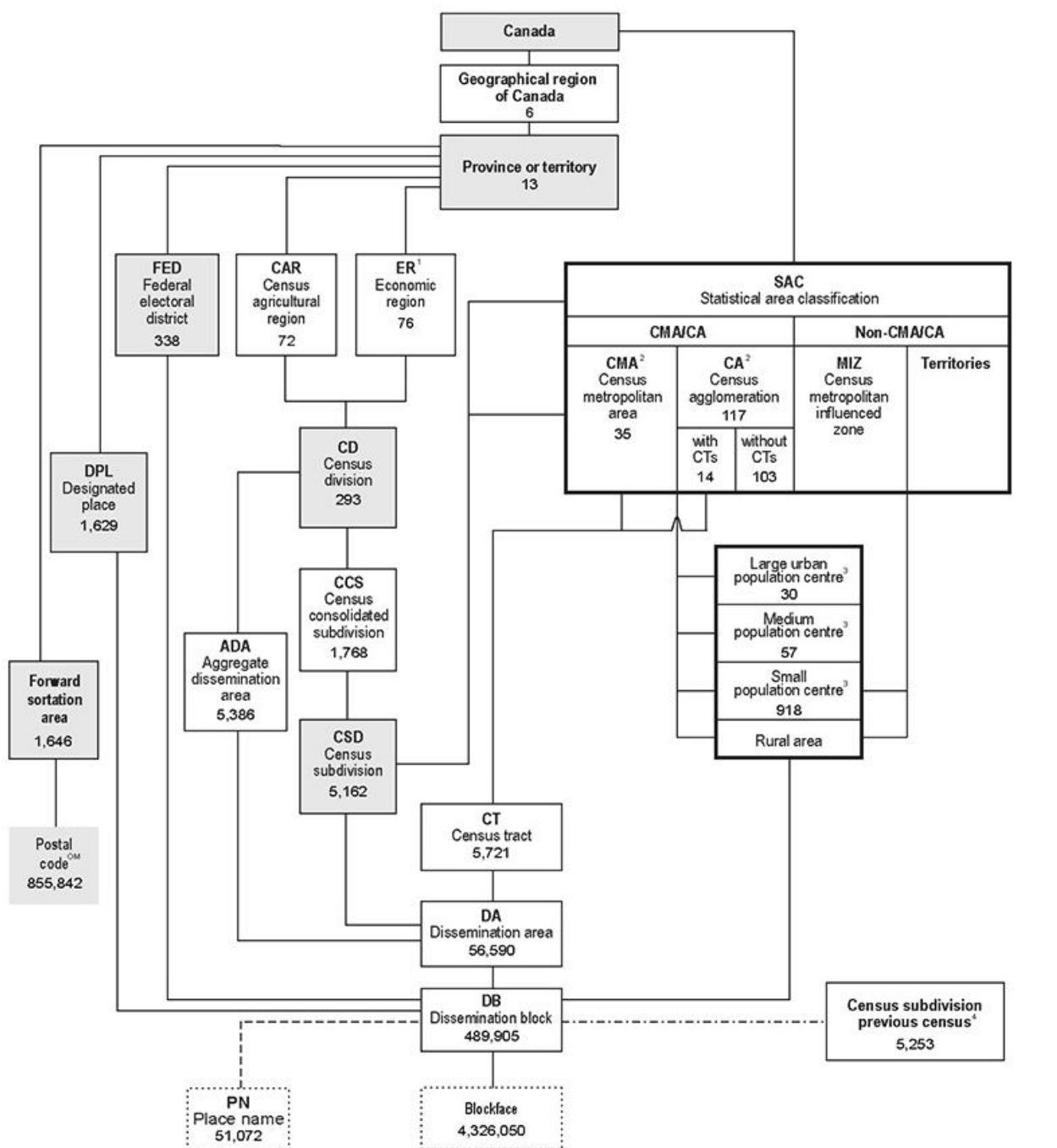
The [census subdivision \(CSD\)](#) is the basic building block for many geographic classifications in the Statistics Canada standard geographic classification. A CSD is the general term for incorporated municipalities or incorporated towns or cities (as determined by provincial/territorial legislation)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

Other small geographic areas include:

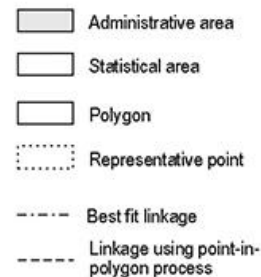
- A [dissemination block \(DB\)](#) is an area bounded on all sides by roads and/or boundaries of standard geographic areas. A DB is the smallest geographic area for which population and dwelling counts are disseminated, as this information is derived from the short-form Census of Population questionnaire which is enumerated to 100% of the population. DBs cover all the territory of Canada.
- A [dissemination area \(DA\)](#) is a small area with a population of 400 to 700 persons that is composed of one or more neighbouring DB. All of Canada is divided into DAs. 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. CTs 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, 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. CDs are intermediate geographic areas between the provinces/territories and the municipalities (CSDs).

Appendix Figure A1. Hierarchy of standard geographic areas for dissemination, 2016 Census of Population



1. Economic regions (ER) are composed of complete census divisions (CD) except for one CD in Ontario.
2. Some census metropolitan areas (CMA) and census agglomerations (CA) cross provincial boundaries.
3. Previous census population centres are used in the delineation of the current census CMAs and CAs; some population centres (POPCTR) cross provincial boundaries.
4. A best fit linkage is created between the census subdivisions (CSD) - previous census and the current census dissemination blocks (DB) to facilitate historical data retrieval.



Source: Statistics Canada. (2016). [Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016](#). (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301-X2016001), p. 309.

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 others 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
 - Predominantly rural regions: census divisions where over 50% the population lives in a rural community;
 - Intermediate regions: census divisions where 15 to 49% of the population lives in a rural community;
 - Predominantly urban regions: census divisions where under 15% of the population lives in a rural community; and
 - Rural communities: 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).

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).

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. Except for 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 for the 2016 Census of Population 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 City of Ottawa, 07 Leeds and Grenville United Counties, and 09 Lanark County.

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

3520 Muskoka-Kawarthas: Census Divisions 14 Northumberland County, 15 Peterborough County, 16 City of Kawartha Lakes, 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 24T 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 24H Halton Regional Municipality (City of Burlington only), 25 City of Hamilton, 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, 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 a 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 Metropolitan and Census Agglomerated Influenced Zones** (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 Plessis⁵ (et al.) stated:

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

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).

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 above document provides the delineation of CSD to self-contained labour areas for four self-contained labour areas. For a full delineation for all CSDs in Canada, contact the paper's authors.

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).

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](#).

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. (2018). [Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016](#). (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301).

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 above definitions 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).

Appendix C: Hints for manipulating and downloading Statistics Canada tables

Statistics Canada Tables

Statistics Canada publishes a wide variety of data through its [online database](#). Many of the tables available there were previously published on the CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System) database and can still be accessed by their table numbers under that system. This guide lists tables using the current table number system.

You can search the database by keyword to find all data related to a topic of your choice. In addition, on the left-hand side of the page, there are options to filter results in the following ways:

- By subject (e.g., data related to housing, transportation, etc.)
- By geography (e.g., data for provinces, for economic regions, etc.)
- By frequency (e.g., data updated monthly, annually, etc.)
- By survey or statistical program (e.g., data from the Census of Population, General Social Survey, etc.)

You can select multiple filters at the same time to retrieve specific results based on what you are seeking. (E.g., if desired, you can return all annual data related to agriculture and food at the province level.)

Manipulating and Downloading Data

Upon clicking on a data table, the system displays the table's contents in a default manner. Depending on the table, the system may only display part of the available data. For instance, it may show some of the most recent data, or it may omit data for smaller geographies.

If available, the "Add/Remove data" button at the top right of the table lets you adjust what is displayed and how it is shown. Often, you can change the areas for which to display data, the specific variables shown, and the timeframe to cover. Under "Customize Layout," you can change which variables to show as columns and which to show as rows. Clicking "Apply" will update the table with your specifications. Note that some tables have drop-down options at the top to allow you to select what is displayed.

The "Download" or "Download Options" button on the table's top right offers different ways to download the data. The most convenient option is likely to arrange the data as you would like on the screen and then "Download as displayed" to access a copy of the data in that form. If you are comfortable working with raw data, you can also download the entire table.

In many cases, the data is available in a Comma-Separated Value (.csv) format that can be accessed through Microsoft Excel and several other programs. Other forms are often available, such as .tab and .xml files. There may also be .ivt files which require Statistics Canada's Beyond 20/20 software to access. This 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 20/20⁶

A double click on any .ivt file should cause it to open immediately if you have Beyond 20/20 installed on your computer. Upon opening a file, the data will be arranged in a default way, with one or more variables in the rows and one or more in the columns.

Here are some features of Beyond 20/20:

- In the Beyond 20/20 table, you can switch the columns and the rows by clicking and dragging variable labels onto each other.
- You can also switch the variable in the top left-hand corner with a row or a column by dragging the top left variable to cover one of the other variables.

⁶ Other resources on using Beyond 20/20 can be found online, including on YouTube.

- If you highlight the box in the upper-right, then if you move to the box in the row above, 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 the *black* box labelled “Geography” and click on the arrow in the black box to change the geography level.
- 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 can drag “Geography” and highlight the line below the name of the months 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” -> “Save As” -> “List File of Type” -> “Excel” you can export the table as shown on the screen to an Excel file.
- Some computers only allow a fixed number of columns in an Excel file; you will need to check the limits for yours.
- If you select a block of columns—e.g., January 2015 to December 2015—by holding down the Shift key and clicking on “January 2015” and then clicking on “December 2015”, then
 - “Print” will only print these highlighted columns; and
 - “Save As” -> “Excel” will only save the highlighted columns (which can be used to keep the number of columns to download below the allowable maximum).
- This list of hints for Beyond 20/20 may be useful, but there are many other features worth investigating. For example, highlighting one row or column and clicking the “Display chart” icon along the top (the icon is an image of a bar graph) provides a quick chart of the level and trend of the highlighted variable.

Future Updates on Statistics Canada Data

Every day, Statistics Canada publishes “The Daily” which announces the publication of all data and studies published that 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.” These can also be customized to only alert you to new publications within a chosen topic.

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.⁷ Clicking each of the boxes will be instructive/helpful. For example, the “Tables” box at the top will display list of tables that have been updated that day. These news releases contain information and context not included in the tables themselves.

⁷ 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 next to the “The Daily” banner) for a topic of your choice (e.g., “immigration” or “census divisions”, etc.).

FeedBack

Your feedback is important to us, and we look forward to hearing about how you are using this Guide and whether there are ways to improve it.

Please get contact us at info@ruralontarioinstitute.ca to let us know:

What type of organization are you affiliated with?

Are you an employee, volunteer, or leader?

What type of data interests you most?

How have you used this Guide?

Is there anything missing from this Guide?

Are there ways that we could improve it?

For More Information

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