

definitions¹

Source: Statistics Canada Census Dictionary 2001

INCOME AND MARITAL STATUS

Average Family Income

Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of families (e.g., husband & wife families with working wives) by the number of families in that group, whether or not they reported income.

Earnings or Employment Income

Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2000 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Marital Status

Refers to the conjugal status of the person as in:

- (a) married
- (b) common law
- (c) separated but still legally married
- (d) divorced
- (e) widowed
- (f) never married (single)

FAMILIES

Census Family

Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners), or a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling.

ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE

Ethnic Origin

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent's ancestors belong. Respondents were asked to specify as many groups as applicable.

¹ Definitions are not provided for all variables, as many variables are self-explanatory based on their name.

Mother Tongue

Refers to the first language learned at home during childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census.

Home Language

Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home at the time of the Census.

Non Official Languages

Refers to languages, other than French or English, in which the respondent can conduct a conversation.

Visible Minority

Under the *Employment Equity Act* members of visible minorities are persons, other than Aboriginal persons, who are not white in race or colour.

EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION

Highest Level of Schooling

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary (high) school attended, or to the highest year of university or college education completed. University education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than college education. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

Occupations

Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (Census Day, May 15, 2001), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

In Labour Force

Refers to the labour market activity of the population 20 years of age and over in the week prior to Census Day².

² 1996 Census data presented in the last Profiles was based on Statistics Canada's collection of labour market activity of the population age 15 years and older.

Employed

Persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week prior to Census Day:

- a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice
- b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons

Unemployed

Persons 15 years of age and older, excluding institutional residents, who during the week prior to Census Day, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:

- a) had actively looked for 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.

Not in Labour Force

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over who, in the week prior to Census Day, were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability. Institutional residents are excluded.

Participation Rate

Refers to the labour force in the week prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Employment Rate

Refers to the number of persons employed in the week prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and older, excluding institutional residents.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week prior to Census Day. Data are available for the population 15 years of age and over excluding institutional residents.

MOBILITY AND TRANSPORTATION

Mobility Status: 1 year and 5 year

Refers to the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA³) where the person usually resided one year or five years prior to Census Day.

- a) Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier
- b) Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided five years earlier
- c) Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, but in the same census subdivision (CSD) as the one they lived in five years earlier
- d) Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD five years earlier (internal migrants) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier (external migrants)

Mode of Transportation

Refers to the mode of transportation to work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2000.

CHILD CARE AND SENIOR CARE

Hours Spent Looking After Children Without Pay

Refers to the number of hours persons spent looking after children without pay. It includes hours spent providing unpaid child care for members of one's own household, for other family members outside the household, for friends or neighbours or for other family members outside the household in the week prior to Census Day. Data are for persons 15 years of age or older, excluding institutional residents.

Hours Spent Providing Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors

Refers to the number of hours persons spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors of one's own household, to other senior family members outside the household, and to friends or neighbours in the week prior to Census Day. Data are for persons 15 years of age or older, excluding institutional residents. Seniors include all persons aged 65 years and over and some individuals close to age 65 who suffer from age-related infirmities.

³ A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is defined as a very large urban area (known as the urban core), together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. London's CMA includes the Cities of London and St. Thomas and the Townships of Central Elgin, Middlesex Centre, Southwold, Strathroy-Caradoc and Thames Centre.