



ENVIRONICS

A N A L Y T I C S

**Technical Documentation
Demographic Estimates and Projections 2010**

Demographic Estimates & Projections 2010

February, 2010

Source

Environics Analytics, Statistics Canada, The Centre for Spatial Economics (C₄SE), Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Purpose

Environics Analytics has created Demographic Estimates & Projections (DEP) for an extensive set of variables at the small area level. We release estimated numbers for the current year (2010) and projections for 2013, 2015 and 2020. In addition there is the estimation of numbers for a 5 year period before the current year. For 2010 this year is 2005. The estimates for 5 years ago uses the same advanced modelling techniques as the other estimates and projections.

Created by an innovative methodology and supplemented by government estimates, economic data like building permits and immigration statistics, DEP features authoritative estimates for a multitude of variables. We rely on the best practices of econometric forecasting based on the work of our partner The Centre for Spatial Economics along with demographic forecasting and geospatial estimates and projections overseen by our Chief Demographer Dr. Doug Norris and our Chief Methodologist Dr. Tony Lea together with Senior Demographic Methodologist Robert Dominico and Research Analyst Peter Miron.

Comparability Over Time

It is very common practice for data suppliers to produce new estimated and projected data annually. In this process there is very often new reliable data from the past (e.g. from 2007 or 2010 etc.) that are used to estimate the numbers. In addition, often new or improved estimation methods are used that differ from the past year or years. Because of this, it is **not recommended** that data users compare numbers (relating to any given year) from our 2010 released data with numbers that were produced in 2009 or earlier or later years. If one did this then one might discover that the numbers go up or down for any geographic area "unexpectedly", and that, in fact, the differences are due only to different ingredients or different algorithms used in the two years.

In each release of EA's DEP data, we release numbers that are produced using the same ingredients and methods and these numbers can be legitimately compared. There are "trend reports" that show these results. In almost all cases, EA does annual estimates for these data for the period 2006 to 2020 rather than just for the subset of years that are 'publicly' released.

If you wish to compare 2009 estimates with 2010 estimates (and we acknowledge that this may be helpful in some situations) these should be done using estimates produced in the 2010 vintage release of DEP. EA does have the 2009 series numbers in the 2010 vintage DEP for all variables in DEP (except possibly for income distributions). If you feel you need to examine these numbers for comparison, please do not use the old 2009 vintage numbers from DEP 2009. Rather, please call us at EA and we will help you with data that exists but was not formally released.

Changes From Our Last DEP

For DEP 2010 we had Statistics Canada's estimates data for CDs and CSDs for the years 2006 through 2008 on the 2006 census geographic areas. This was very helpful data in establishing higher level allocations and for starting trends re future growth. For DEP 2009 we only had CD level data on the 2001 census geography (as well as the new census data at small geographical areas). We know that some of the trends changed for CSDs and by implication for smaller areas and that in all cases the more recent estimates are better because they have more information and more recent information embedded in them.

In addition we changed two other processes in DEP this last year. We used more information intensive and detailed definitions of neighbourhood future growth capacity. We took into account the types and

ages of dwellings already in a neighbourhood and the existing density to decide whether the neighbourhood was effectively full. Further we developed a new process for detecting if any neighbourhoods were at or approaching the newly estimated capacity. The new process used up-to-date areal imagery and better land use data. We also acted more strongly in not assigning growth if there was a high probability of a small area being full.

Levels of Geography and Years for Data Release

This document relates to Environics Analytics' 2010 vintage Demographic Estimates and Projections (DEP) for census and census-type demographic and socioeconomic variables. These are created for every level of 2006 "census geography" down to the Dissemination Area. They are also available for all but the smallest (FSALDU) levels of postal areas nationally. They can be linked to FSALDUs expressed as percentages, averages, etc. via EA's Enhanced Postal Code Conversion File. "Estimates" are for the periods between the Canadian Census 2006 and the present. "Projections" are for beyond the present. EA projects its variables every year out from 2010 to 10 years from the present. However, EA releases only the following years as part its off-the-shelf offering:

- a) current year estimates (2010)
- b) 5 years before the current year (2005)
- c) 3 years beyond the current year (2013)
- d) 5 years beyond the current year (2015)
- e) 10 years beyond the current year (2020)

This year is the third year that we have also undertaken estimates for 5 years back from the current year – this year being 2005. This is a convention that we will continue in future releases that will create an historical estimate that uses the same general methods of the other years, thereby creating a 'comparable' historical value.

In DEP we actually project each year from the last census out 10 years beyond the year of DEP - even though we have a subset of years that are part of our standard release package. If clients require years that are not part of the package, these data can be assembled. Clients should ask their sales representative.

Centre for Spatial Economics

As part of our DEP process, EA retained the services of the Centre for Spatial Economics (C₄SE) and Tom McCormack, its President and Principal of Strategic Projections Inc., to undertake estimates and projections of all key base variables at the level of the census subdivision (CSD) and above for all of Canada from the present year (2010) to the year 2020. These variables included population and households, labour force variables, immigrants by country of origin, average household incomes. In the past we also received CSD level household income distributions; but now do these on our own. With few exceptions, EA used the C₄SE projections as the target in undertaking small area estimates and projections, and so, except where specifically noted EA's DEP variable values are consistent with those of C₄SE.

Census Coverage Error Adjustments

These estimates and projections have as a goal the adjustment of the census base year numbers for the census undercount, and sometimes overcount, factor (the net coverage error) that is known to exist. Thus, all of the EA estimates and projections factor in this adjustment. This means that **these numbers are not comparable with census data** – which has not been similarly "corrected". The correction was first estimated and projected, based on information released by Statistics Canada, by C₄SE at the CSD level using a process that "controlled them up to" more reliable statistical estimates at the CD and provincial levels. The coverage error factors were then estimated for the DA level by EA using proprietary methods. They were controlled up to the CSD level. This means that the aggregation of the DAs in any CSD has been designed and computed so that it matches the CSD level estimate done in advance.

Raking

The expression raking or raked is used below. This is a technical term in statistical analysis. It refers to a process of systematically adjusting numbers for the value of a variable defined for constituent areas, or other "subsets", so that these numbers add up to a prior estimate or projection (considered to be more reliable) for a larger area or set containing all of those constituent areas/subsets. The expression "controlled up to" is a synonym for "raked to" as in "... EA's DA level estimates for these variables were then controlled up to the CSD level numbers from C₄SE". Raking is necessary to ensure that all estimates and projections are consistent and add up in a logical manner.

Sprinkling

Sprinkling is the name given to a process of creating integer (count) data when it was derived first in a non-integer format. In general most of DEP is first done in non-integer format as this is much more straightforward. Then the counts are sprinkled to create the final deliverable. Sprinkling is more than rounding because sprinkling requires that the final data set numbers being sprinkled sum to exactly the right control total (for the higher level of geography). It also must often add up the other way too - to themes that are more general (persons as opposed to females). We have developed a very good sprinkling algorithm that is used in all cases. The process used rounds up (down) those records that have the highest (lowest) decimals and are also the most likely to have a higher (lower) next integer value.

Overview of Variables in the 2010 DEP Release

The following is an overview of the variables that have been estimated and projected in this 2010 release of Environics Analytics demographic data, and some high level notes on methodology.

1. HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION

a. Definition

1. A household is a private dwelling occupied by one or more persons.
2. The population universe includes all persons whose usual place of residence is in Canada. This includes citizens, persons with landed immigrant status, and non-permanent residents such as students, persons with work permits and refugee claimants. This group is referred to as total population. In addition to total population we also worked with subset base population called "population in private households" - see b.3 below. We also refer to this group as the "household population". It is important to pay attention to which of these bases is used – as failure to do so may result in errors of analysis.
3. Estimates and projections of population are derived from a wide range of data including household estimates discussed above, the average household size from the 2006 Census and temporal trends in these rates, population estimates and projections for Census Subdivisions from C₄SE and Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Statistics for provinces and census divisions

b. Methodological Issues

1. The reference counts for estimates and projections at the DA level come from households from the 2006 Census adjusted for the census "undercount" or what is more appropriately called "the net coverage error" as there are no more recent data trends that can be used here. Net coverage error is an estimate done by Statistics Canada of the number of persons not enumerated or enumerated more than once. Statistics Canada released estimates of the net coverage errors at the national, provincial, census division (CD) and CMA levels and these served as the basis for our coverage error estimates for 2006. The EA household estimates were controlled to the EA proprietary C₄SE 2006 estimates by age and sex at the CSD level. Henceforth the coverage error correction was simply continued.

2. Estimates and projections of households are derived from the base year counts using a proprietary methodology with inputs from Census data, patterns of household and population change at the Dissemination Area level, Census Tract, and Census Subdivision levels, and population and household estimates and projections for Census Subdivisions from C₄SE. Proprietary data and methods were used to identify small geographical areas of growth/decline and how much growth/decline was occurring.
3. Household population and 'collective' dwellings population. The total population has two high level subgroups: population in private households ("household population" henceforth) and population in collective dwellings ("collective dwellings population" or simply "collective population"). Collective dwellings include work camps, residential religious institutions, hospitals, some seniors' homes with more collective services, rooming houses, prisons, and university residences, among others. Note that the census collects very little information on the collective population.

c. Benchmarks

"Total population" and "household population" are two common bases, benchmarks, or universes for other population-based variable groups. Household population as indicated above refers to population in private households. Topics relating to population in EA's DEP are based on either total population or household population. These two bases have both been used by EA because some data was produced by Statistics Canada on one base and not the other. We will state which base was used in each case.

1. The total population and household population bases or universes have a number of sub-universes.
2. Population 15 or over refers to all persons in the total population universe who are in this age group derived from the five year age groups distribution.
3. Household population 15 or over was derived from "total population" 15 or over less a specified percentage of the collective dwellings population designed to estimate the collective population 15 or over. The percentage was derived from census data and trends over time in the age and sex of persons in collective dwellings.

d. 2001-2006 Walkover

The 2009 and later-vintage DEP is released for 2006 census geography. Changes in population and households counts for 2001 to 2006 were used as part of our whole estimates and projections process and therefore all of the 2001 census inputs were rebased or walked over to 2006 census geography at the DA level. This was done using a carefully constructed DA2001 to DA2006 proprietary correspondence files created by EA.

For more information on the walkover process see the supplementary document called **"Walkover Methodology for Census 2001 to/from Census 2006"** which is available from Tom Montpool.

2. POPULATION BY SEX, BY AGE AND BY AGE AND SEX

- a. The universe for these variables is total population. The variables are estimated counts by sex, by five year age groups up to 85 or over, and by both sex and age. Total population was obtained by adding both sexes over all age groups. The 2006 census age and sex distributions were used as the initial distributions. Census subdivision age and sex estimates and projections from C₄SE were used as the main control for DA level distributions. C₄SE took into account both macroeconomic growth factors and demographic trends in undertaking its population estimates and projections. The base economic model was a full econometric model of the Canadian economy specified by province. The base demographic model was a cohort survival model with birth rates, age-specific death rates, survival probabilities, and in- and out-migration – with all of them disaggregated spatially. Households were subsequently derived using household headship rates relating to prior population estimates or projections.

- b. Median ages for total population, females and males represent the middle value of the distribution and are calculated from five year age cohorts. They are expressed in a commonly expected format of age in years to one decimal place.

3. MOTHER TONGUE

- a. Mother tongue is the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual. The universe for these variables is household population.
- b. Variables include 44 single response languages or multiple responses for English and French. Multiple responses occur when persons have indicated that they have two or more languages, for example English and French or Spanish and Italian. All responses other than those listed are included in the other languages category.
- c. The 2006 census mother tongue distribution was used to start the series and then the annualized rate of change between the DA mother tongue language numbers for the 2001 census and the 2006 census were used to generate the subsequent estimates and projections.

4. IMMIGRANT STATUS AND PLACE OF BIRTH

- a. The universe for these variables is total household population.
- b. This variable is first sub-divided into immigrants and non-immigrants; each of these is then divided into specified sub-groups. Within non-immigrants are: born in province of residence and born outside province of residence. For immigrants 49 countries of place a birth are given. All other countries are grouped under "other countries". The 2006 census immigrant status by place of birth was used for the initial distribution. Subsequent years were projected using trends input from C₄SE for immigrants at the CSD level and changes in immigrants at the DA and CSD level between the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

5. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

- a. The variables here relate to the highest certificate diploma or degree completed. There are 6 education attainment variables and they include: none, high school, college certificate or diploma and university degree. The universe for these variables is household population 15 years or older and the variables give information on the highest level of schooling attained by individuals. (Note that in the 2001 census the base was household population age 20 plus).
- b. The 2006 Census highest level of schooling distributions at the DA level were used as the initial distribution. A series of proprietary models based on multinomial logit models was used to project these distributions forward in time.

6. LEGAL MARITAL STATUS

- a. A person's conjugal status under the law. This includes married and not married – with the latter in 4 groups. Persons in common-law relationships are not dealt with as "common-law" in this theme because there is no such class. In this theme people who are not currently married are assigned their legal marital status which must fall in one of these 4 classes (since they are not legally married): never married, separated, widowed or divorced. The common-law status of people is dealt with under the common-law theme below.
- b. The universe for (legal) marital status is total population 15 years or over.
- c. The variables here are legally married, single (never married), separated, widowed or divorced

7. COMMON-LAW STATUS

- a. Living in Common-law is defined as two people of the opposite sex, or of the same sex, who live together as a couple, but who are not legally married to each other.
- b. The universe for common-law status is total population 15 years or over.

- c. The 2006 census percentage distribution over the classes was used for 2006. Other years beyond 2006 were projected based on analyses of trends estimated by EA.
- d. The variables here are living "in common-law", and "not in common-law", relationships.

8. CENSUS FAMILIES BY STRUCTURE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Note: Also see the next header (9) for these family variables transformed onto the household universe.

- a. The universe for Census Families by Structure and Number of Children is census families in private households. A census family is defined as a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living in 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. A couple living in common-law may be of opposite or same sex.
- b. Married couples and common-law couples are added together to create couple families.
- c. Children in a census family are never married sons or daughters living at home, children previously married and now living at home (with one or more parents) with no spouse or common-law partner, and grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.
- d. Family population is the total number of persons in census families.
- e. Average children per census family is the total number of children living at home divided by the total number of census families.
- f. The universe for families by structure and number of children is census families in private households.
- g. The variables in this set include these variables relating to census families: Without Children at Home; With Children at Home; and this 'children at home' group broken into 1 Child; 2 Children; and 3 or More Children. This set of 5 variables exists for each of these groups:
 - Couple families
 - Married couple
 - Common-law couples
 - Lone parent families
 - Female headed
 - Male headed

The set ends with the variable - number of family persons.

9. CENSUS FAMILIES BY STRUCTURE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN TRANSFORMED ONTO THE HOUSEHOLD UNIVERSE

This set of variables is a special recalibration of the set of census family based variables described in the last heading. For details on the variables involved please see heading number 8. Since the variables here were derived first on the family universe the methods of section 8 had to be applied first.

Explanation of the Need for a Household Universe Version

For most general marketing and targeting applications this 'householded' version of the data will be the appropriate one to use. The reason for the adjustment is that for many purposes, or even most purposes, the reference denominator for target marketing is households. Families' counts differ from households and are frequently very different. There are two reasons for the difference:

1. single persons living alone are households but not families, and are not family households

2. some households have more than one family living in them – multiple family households.

The universe for this variable is census family households (see also topic 22).

If one wished to target "couple families with children" (or female headed lone parent families with 2 children) and wanted to compute key statistics it is important to be aware that there are two approaches, one normally inappropriate. If one had a list of names and addresses or all points on a map representing census **families** then families is the best benchmark or denominator. One should compute the target group divided by total census families or a subset of families. In this was a DA with 100 census families and 20 in the target would get a "penetration rate" of 20%. This relates to all census families and it does not deal with the issue that this DA may have only 80 households. But it is uncommon for marketers to have a reference list or map of families. Normally, marketers are looking for target groups of families amongst all households. Indeed, much software in marketing makes things seemingly "simple" for marketers by assuming that the reference denominator is households and not families.

In the situation in which marketers are going to be using family based variables as if the counts related to "households" as opposed to "families" then it is helpful to have **the families data adjusted or rebased to a household universe**. This means that the adjustment process had to deal with multiple family households.

Let us make an example database:

100 families

80 households

60 households of single family households

10 households of multi-family households

10 households of non-family households (e.g. singles)

70 family households (60 with single families and 10 with multiple families)

The analysis has to take 100 **families** and transform them into 70 **family households**. 60 of these have been transformed already - because they are already single family households. Some judgment is required here about how we should transform the aggregated families in the multifamily households. The example data above will be used in further discussion below.

The variables in this section that we have created are simply the adjusted versions of the counts under the family variable heading 8 (above). In a situation in which there are no multifamily households the numbers (counts) will be the same as in the previous unadjusted family data

For more on the topic of transforming the family universe data here to a household universe please see the supplementary document entitled "**Transforming Family Universe Data to the Household Universe**" which is available from Tom Montpool. It has a more detailed example and explains the methodology that was used.

10. LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

- a. Labour Force refers to persons aged 15 years or over who were either employed or are unemployed. Unemployed persons are defined as those who have no paid work at present but are actively seeking employment. Persons with no paid work who are not actively looking are considered to be "not in the labour force" (as opposed to unemployed).
- b. For these estimates and projections the participation rate is defined as the persons in labour force divided by household population 15 or over.
- c. The universe that EA used for labour force is household population 15 years or over. Census variables for labour force data are published for a slightly larger universe of persons 15 years or over "who are not in institutions". For methodological reasons the EA universe for estimates and projections additionally excludes persons who reside in non-institutional collective dwellings.

- d. Variables include: persons in the labour force, the labour force participation rate, and the unemployment rate.

11. HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINERS - BY AGE

- a. The universe for Household Maintainers by Age is private households. The maintainer is a person or persons in the household who pay the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity, etc., for the dwelling. There can be more than one maintainer of course. For maintainer by age the age of the "primary maintainer" is used.
- b. Median age for household maintainer represents the middle value of the distribution and is calculated from 10 year age cohort age distributions. It is expressed in a commonly used format of age in years to one decimal point.
- c. The 2006 census distribution for ages of household maintainers was used as the base and C₄SE estimates and projections were used for post 2006 years in a relative manner.

12. HOUSEHOLDS - BY SIZE

- a. The universes for "households by size" are private households and "persons in private households". Household size refers to the number of persons occupying a private household.
- b. Variables for households by size include: households with one person, households with two persons, households with 3 persons, households with four or five persons and households with 6 or more persons.
- c. The 2006 census percentage distribution was used for all year's estimates and projections as there are no more recent data trends that can be used here.
- d. The final step in the creation of households by size at the DA level was to make minor adjustments to enforce a control that the distribution of households over the size classes was perfectly consistent with average persons per household estimates undertaken in an earlier step.

13. STRUCTURAL TYPE OF DWELLING

- a. The universe for Structural Type of Dwelling is total occupied private dwellings (also referred to as "private households").
- b. The variables included here are: occupied private dwellings (usually referred to as dwellings) by classes of structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single-detached house, a single attached house, a row house, a duplex, an 'other single attached house', an apartment in a building with 5 or more storeys, an apartment in a building with less than 5 storeys, or a mobile home.
- c. The 2006 census percentage distribution was used for all years' estimates and projections as there are no more recent data trends that can be used here.

14. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- a. The universe for Income is private households.
- b. The variables included here are households by income classes of \$10,000 ranges, up to the class \$100,000 plus, average household income, median household income, and aggregate household income. Other variables were created but not included in this release. A very significant effort was made to ensure that the very best assumptions and rigour were used in this estimation and projection exercise because income estimates are so important to most users. Starting four years ago we released these income projections in two types of units: in "nominal or current dollars" and also in "constant or real dollars". Nominal or current dollars have not been adjusted for inflation. Dollars that have been adjusted for inflation are called constant or real dollars. While current dollars reflect the face value of a dollar for the year in question, constant dollars reflect the purchasing power of that dollar according to a base year's value. The base year for constant dollars is 2005. A separate document is available ("**Constant Dollars Versus Current**

Dollars") for those wishing a more detailed description of the difference between these concepts and an indication of when to use each. entitled Constant Dollars Versus Current Dollars can be obtained through your EA account representative from Tom Montpool.

- c. Average household incomes were estimated first. A set of control total estimates of average household incomes were undertaken at the CSD level by C₄SE using an econometric/demographic model. First, the 2005 incomes (the incomes released in the 2006 census) of those CSDs that had been suppressed by Statistics Canada were estimated based on using other unsuppressed income-related variables and taking into account incomes of unsuppressed similar neighbours. The 2005 incomes of many DAs suppressed were estimated using similar methods. Special algorithms were then used to project the average household incomes of DAs and the income distributions forward one year at a time so that areas with the types of household most likely to enjoy faster and more consistent increases in incomes had their income grow faster. This dynamism was tempered by exploiting relationships found in past trends, and ultimately tempered by raking the DA level averages in a non-linear manner to the CSD average household incomes from C₄SE.
- d. Aggregate household incomes were computed after average household incomes by simply multiplying the projected number of households by the projected average household incomes at the DA level. For other levels of geography, the DA aggregate income value is summed up, divided by the appropriate household count and rounded to create the higher level averages.
 1. The initial DA level averages are unrounded (e.g. they have decimal places - cents). It is unreasonable to release such seemingly precise data so the release database has integerized values. The DA aggregates could also have been calculated using the unrounded averages but this would result in numbers that 'don't make sense' to clients who would naturally take the rounded households and the rounded average and get a result that didn't match the released aggregate.
- e. Income distributions are done for the following 11 classes: under \$10,000, \$10,000 to \$19,999, \$20,000 to \$29,999, \$30,000 to \$39,999, \$40,000 to \$49,999, \$50,000 to \$59,999, \$60,000 to \$69,999, \$70,000 to \$79,999, \$80,000 to \$89,999, \$90,000 to \$99,999, and \$100,000 and over. Adjusting income distributions is a very complex process. Income distributions were projected after the average household incomes were projected. The projection series went from 2005 through 2020. If the base year (2005) household income distributions were suppressed they were first estimated following the estimation of the average household incomes where applicable. Different multivariate statistical methods were used for these tasks. For both the average household incomes and household income distributions, after the missing data was estimated, a time series approach was implemented to project change in both the average and distributional characteristics of the household incomes from higher levels of geography to lower levels, hierarchically. As a key ingredient we used C₄SE's average household income projections for all CSDs to 2020. Then, a time series projection was applied to the average household income of the DAs such that DA means were consistent with CSD means. Then we did projections of income distributions for CSDs using non-linear categorical statistical predictive models so that the implied means of the distributions were consistent with the previously projected CSD means. Finally, we projected the DA income distributions so that the distributions were consistent with previously projected means and the CSD distributions so that they added up to the CSD projections in each year. The DA income distributions were projected within a large non-linear mathematical programming system which ensured that all constraints were satisfied and maintained the shape of the past income distribution while nudging it towards a new appropriate equilibrium and softened temporal distortions.
- f. In previous releases the difficulty of the optimization-based projection task limited EA estimates of income distributions to the current year and the 5 year projection. However, this limitation was overcome in the 2009 and subsequent releases which includes incomes distributions for all

release years including 2005. Income distributions for other years are available by special request only.

15. HOURS SPENT LOOKING AFTER CHILDREN – BY SEX

- a. The universe for Hours Spent Looking after Children is household population.
- b. The variables included are persons by number of hours spent looking after children, without pay.
- c. The 2006 census percentage distribution was used for all years.

16. HOURS SPENT CARING FOR SENIORS – BY SEX

- a. The universe for Hours Spent Caring for Seniors is household population.
- b. The variables included give persons by number of hours spent caring for seniors, without pay.
- c. The 2006 census percentage distribution was used for all years.

17. VISIBLE MINORITY

- a. The universe for Visible Minority is household population.
- b. The variables include the thirteen major visible minority groups defined by Statistics Canada. One of the classes is having no visible minority.
- c. The 2006 census percentage distribution was used to start the series. Then the annualized rate of change between the DA visible minority numbers for the 2001 census and the 2006 census were used to generate the subsequent estimates and projections.

18. OCCUPATION

- a. The universe for Occupation is total labour force.
- b. The variables include the major Occupational groups from National Occupation Classification (NOC) and a not applicable classification for persons in the labour force with no occupation.
- c. The 2006 census percentage distribution was used for all years.

19. PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLING

- a. The universe for Period of Construction of Dwelling is occupied private dwellings.
- b. The variables include construction time periods from before 1946 to post 2006.
- c. The 2006 census distribution was used as the base for DEP 2010, and used for 2006. Subsequent years include special estimates for the group "post 2006" based on additional data.

20. TRAVEL TO WORK

- a. The universe for Travel to Work in DEP 2010 is the special travel to work labour force. This is the reference to folks who have a regular place of work that is not at home and includes persons like sales persons who work out of their cars. In the past – up to DEP 2010 the universe here was total labour force.
- b. Variables include the different modes of transportation to work such as car, public transit, etc.
- c. The 2006 census percentage distribution for travel to work was used for all years.

21. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT HOME

- a. The universe for Number of Children At Home is total children.
- b. Children in a census family are never married sons or daughters living at home, children previously married and now living at home (with one or more parents) with no spouse or common-law partner, and grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents

present. Variables include number of children at home by various age groups of children, and average number of children per census family.

- c. The 2006 census distribution is used and there is a reconciliation done to ensure agreement with the previously projected count of children in the family data.

22. HOUSEHOLDS BY FAMILY TYPE

- a. The universe for Households by Family Type is occupied private dwellings (also known as 'private households')
- b. The variables include family households (single family and multiple family) and non-family households.
- c. The 2006 census percentage distribution in conjunction with 2006 census family counts was used as the starting point for each year.

23. TENURE OF DWELLING

- a. The universe for Tenure of Dwelling is occupied private dwellings.
- b. The variables include owned, rented and band housing.
- c. The 2006 census percentage distribution was used for all years.

Data File Format

Each variable begins with either an 'E' for Estimate or 'P' for Projection. Estimates are provided for the year 2010 and for 5 years earlier - for 2005. Projections are provided for 2013, 2015, and 2020. So, E05TOTPOP and E10TOTPOP are Estimated 2005 and 2010 Total Populations. P13TOTPOP, P15TOTPOP, and P20TOTPOP are Projected Total Populations for 2013, 2015, and 2020. Roll-up tables are provided for all standard geographies. The following geographies are provided:

Value	Description
CAN	Canada
CMACA	Census Metropolitan Area
CMACT	Census Tract
PR	Province
PRCD	Census Division
PRCDCSD	Census Subdivision
PRCDDA	Dissemination Area
FSA1209	Forward Sortation Area (December 2009)
<i>*PRFED03</i>	<i>Federal Electoral District</i>
<i>*PRCDCCS</i>	<i>Census Consolidated Subdivision</i>
<i>*PRER</i>	<i>Economic Region</i>
<i>*SAC</i>	<i>Statistical Area</i>

**values in italics are available upon request*

Data File Structure

For each level of geographic detail there are tables for the year of data in question. Due to constraints imposed by most database software, each geographic level for each year has 2 separate tables. The first field in every table is the appropriate standard geographic code. The naming convention is as follows:

DEP10_[YR]_[GEO]_[PT] [YR] = Year of Estimate or Projection
 [GEO] = Geographic Level (see chart)
 [PT] = Part identifier (1 or 2)

Variables

The list of variables is available as an Excel file – "DEP 2010 - Variables.xls".

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