Derived Age in Years

Definition: Age in the CCRI database was split between two columns, Age Amount and Age Unit. In order to harmonize these two variables this particular column was generated. The Age amount was multiplied or divided based on the expected unit (Years) and the corresponding Age Unit. For instance 4 months would be divided by 12 to arrive at 0.333 years. An age of zero results when the source columns do not have valid values available. In the extract a zero derived age has been replaced with the code 99999001 (Blank).

Source: AGE_AMOUNT and AGE_UNIT

Codes: None

Remarks: None

Age Amount

Definition: Numeric value given to measure the respondent's age. This value precedes the AGE_UNIT in the "Age" column.

Source: Census question.

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable. Click on the question number of the chosen schedule to view more details.

	Schedule 1a Question no:	Schedule 1b Question no:	Schedule 1c Question no:	Schedule 2 Question no:	Schedule 2a Question no:
1911	10				
1921	14	14	7		
1931	14	14	7		
1941	14	14	7		
1951				6	6

Codes:

Range of values: single years 0 to 120

90000001 "Newborn"
90000002 "Infant"
90000003 "Baby"
99999001 "Blank"
99999002 "Damaged"
99999003 "Illegible"
99999004 "In Error"
99999005 "Suspicious"
99999006 "Missing -- Mandatory Field"
99999007 "Not Applicable"
99999008 "Not Mapped"
99999009 "Correction"
99999010 "Suggestion"
99999011 "Unknown - Suggestion"
99999012 "Multiple Response - Suggestion"
99999901 "None"
99999902 "Not Given"
99999903 "Unknown"
99999904 "Invalid Value"
99999999 "Uncodable"

Age Unit

Definition: The unit of time used to measure the respondent's age (i.e. years, months, weeks, days). Next to the numeric value (AGE_AMOUNT) given in the "Age" column, a descriptive value was entered.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable. Click on the question number of the chosen schedule to view more details.

Question Number:

	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	10				
1921	14	14	7		
1931	14	14	7		
1941	14	14	7		
1951				6	6

Codes:

1 "Day"
2 "Week"
3 "Month"
4 "Year"
99999001 "Blank"
99999002 "Damaged"
99999003 "Illegible"
99999004 "In Error"
99999005 "Suspicious"
99999006 "Missing -- Mandatory Field"
99999007 "Not Applicable"
99999008 "Not Mapped"
99999009 "Correction"
99999010 "Suggestion"
99999011 "Unknown - Suggestion"
99999012 "Multiple Response - Suggestion"
99999901 "None"
99999902 "Not Given"
99999903 "Unknown"
99999904 "Invalid Value"
99999999 "Uncodable"

Census Guides

1911	
10. Age at last birthday	
A. Census Question	Age at last birthday.
B. Question Number	10 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	AGE_AMOUNT and AGE_UNIT
D. Reference Point	Person's last birthday prior to census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	7, 206, 648
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	**88. Age last birthday.** Make the entry for age at last birthday in column 10. The age of a person if over one year will be the age in completed years at the last birthday prior to June 1 1911, but in the case of a child not one year old on June 1 1911 the age should be given in completed months expressed as twelfths of a year. Thus, the age of a child one month old should be expressed as 1/12, two months 2/12, three months 3/12, four months 4/12, etc. If a child is not a month old the age should be expressed in days, as 5 days, 10 days, as the case may be. The age of a child who is just one year old on June 2 or any other near date following June 1 1911 should be expressed as 11/12, because that is its age in completed months on June 1st, the day of the Census. In the case of young children it is very important that the enumerator should obtain this information and carefully record it.
I. Remarks	With the "Age" question, two pieces of data were recorded in a single cell. The first piece of data represented a numeric time value (e.g. 5, 15, 25), and the second piece of data represented the time unit (e.g. years, months, weeks). Thus, a response in a cell for one individual could be recorded by the enumerator as "25 years," while a response for another individual could be recorded as "5 months." The CCRI microdata database acomodates the two pieces of data by creating separate variables. The AGE_AMOUNT variable captures the number (e.g. 16), while the AGE_UNIT variable captures the time unit (e.g. years).

1921	
14. or 7. Age at last birthday	
A. Census Question	Age at last birthday.
B. Question Number	Column 14 of Forms 1A and 1B; Column 7 of Form 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	AGE_AMOUNT and AGE_UNIT and DERIVED_AGE_IN_YEARS
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	8 788 483
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	**83.** Make the entry for age at last birthday in column 14. The age of a person if over one year will be the age in completed years at the last birthday prior to June 1, 1921, but in the case of a child not one year old on June 1, 1921, the age should be given in completed months expressed as twelfths of a year. Thus, the age of a child one month old should be expressed as 1/12, two months 2/12, three months 3/12, four months 4/12, etc. If a child is not a month old the age should be expressed in days, as 5 days, 10 days, as the case may be. The age of a child who is just one year old on June 2 or any other near date following June 1, 1921, should be expressed as 11/12, because that is its age in completed months on June 1, the day of the Census. **In the case of young children it is very important that the enumerator should obtain this information and carefully record it.**
I. Remarks	With the "Age" question, two pieces of data were recorded in a single cell. The first piece of data represented a numeric time value (e.g. 5, 15, 25), and the second piece of data represented the time unit (e.g. years, months, weeks). Thus, a response in a cell for one individual could be recorded by the enumerator as "25 years," while a response for another individual could be recorded as "5 months." The CCRI microdata database acomodates the two pieces of data by creating separate variables. The AGE_AMOUNT variable captures the number (e.g. 16), while the AGE_UNIT variable captures the time unit (e.g. years).

1941	
14. or 7. Age at last birthday	
A. Census Question	Age at last birthday.
B. Question Number	14 on schedules 1A and 1B; 7 on schedule 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	AGE_AMOUNT and AGE_UNIT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	11, 506, 655
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	84. Column 14.—Age at last birthday. (1) Person over one year. The age of every person one year or older at midnight of June 1, 1941, is to be enumerated in completed years at his or her last birthday prior to June 1, 1941. (2) Child under one year. For a child under one year at midnight, June 1, 1941, enter the age in this column in completed months expressed as twelfths of a year. The Enumerator shall first find out the date of birth of the infant and then enter its age in accordance with the following table: Child's date of birth — Completed months — Entry in C.14 Between May 2, 1941, and June 1, 1941 (inclusive) — 0 — 0/12 Between April 2, 1941, and May 1, 1941 (inclusive) — 1 — 1/12 Between March 2, 1941, and April 1, 1941 (inclusive) — 2 — 2/12 Between February 2, 1941, and March 1, 1941 (inclusive) — 3 — 3/12 Between January 2, 1941, and February 1, 1941 (inclusive) — 4 — 4/12 Between December 2, 1940, and January 1, 1941 (inclusive) — 5 — 5/12 Between November 2, 1940, and December 1, 1940 (inclusive) — 6 — 6/12 Between October 2, 1940, and November 1, 1940 (inclusive) — 7 — 7/12 Between September 2, 1940, and October 1, 1940 (inclusive) — 8 — 8/12 Between August 2, 1940, and September 1, 1940 (inclusive) — 9 — 9/12

	Between July 2, 1940, and August 1, 1940 (inclusive) 10 10/12 Between June 2, 1940, and July 1, 1940 (inclusive) 11 11/12 (3) Age in round numbers. Studies of past censuses tend to indicate that there is a concentration of ages around round numbers, like 30, 35, 40, etc. This is due to the fact that many persons have a tendency to report their age in round numbers when that is not their exact age. For this reason, when an age is given as ending in “0” or “5”, the person must be asked if that is the exact age. However, if it is impossible to get the exact age, enter the approximate age rather than return the age as unknown.
I. Remarks	With the "Age" question, two pieces of data were recorded in a single cell. The first piece of data represented a numeric time value (e.g. 5, 15, 25), and the second piece of data represented the time unit (e.g. years, months, weeks). Thus, a response in a cell for one individual could be recorded by the enumerator as "25 years," while a response for another individual could be recorded as "5 months." The CCRI microdata database acomodates the two pieces of data by creating separate variables. The AGE_AMOUNT variable captures the number (e.g. 16), while the AGE_UNIT variable captures the time unit (e.g. years).

1951	
6. Age	
A. Census Question	Age at last birthday
B. Question Number	6 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	AGE_AMOUNT and AGE_UNIT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1951.
E. Total Target Population	14, 009, 429
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	Some persons have a tendency to report their ages in round numbers. What is wanted is the person's *exact* age at last birthday.
I. Remarks	