

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure Project

Derived Household ID

Definition: The derived household id was generated by sorting all the individuals within an extract by the CCRIUID and then assigning a sequential number. Each unique household ID got a derived ID. This was added to give a sequential number that was consistent by CCRIUID location throughout the extract.

Source: HOUSEHOLD_ID

Codes: None

Remarks: Derived variables were added for the extract to provide added clarity and consistency throughout the extract.

HOUSEHOLD_ID

Definition: This number identifies a household within a census year and university centre.

Source: System generated during Sample Point selection.

Regenerated using HOUSEHOLD_NUMBER

Codes: None

Remarks: This was the fourth of the basic keys used to identify individuals in the CCRI Database.

The original Household ID, as generated during Sample Point Selection and Data Entry, was not useful in accurately identifying a household within a dwelling. To correct this, the Id was regenerated using the data entered HOUSEHOLD_NUMBER . The new generated Id became the extracted Household ID.

HOUSEHOLD_NUMBER

Definition: Refers to the number of the household enumerated in the enumeration subdistrict. The first household enumerated was numbered "1," the second "2," and so on.

Source: Census Question

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure Project

Derived Household ID

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	2				
1921	2	2	2		
1931	2	2	2		
1941	3	3	2		
1951				4	4

Codes: Numeric value.

Remarks: None

Census Guides

1911	
2. Family household or institution	
A. Census Question	Family, household or institution.
B. Question Number	Column 2 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	HOUSEHOLD_NUMBER
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	1 488 353
F. Statistical unit	The family
G. Targeted Population	The head of each family, household, or institution.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>71. Numbered in order of visitation. In columns 1 and 2 the dwelling house and the family, household or institution will be numbered in the order of visitation, and as in the same house there may be one or more families or households the number under the two heads of the schedule will not necessarily correspond.</p> <p>76. Family, household or institution. In column 2 the families or households should be numbered in the order in which they are enumerated, entering the number opposite the head of the family as shown in the Sample Schedule.</p> <p>77. Family. In the restricted sense of the term a family consists of parents with sons and daughters in a living and housekeeping community, but for Census purposes it may include other relatives and servants, and every such community which has its housekeeping entirely to itself</p>

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure Project
Derived Household ID

	<p>should be returned as a separate family.</p> <p>78. Household. A household may include all persons in a housekeeping community, whether related by ties of blood or not, but usually with one of their number occupying the position of head. All the occupants and employees of a hotel or lodging house, if that is their usual place of abode, make up for the Census purposes a single household. See Instruction No. 54.</p> <p>54. Habitual home or place of abode. The Census and Statistics Act provides that the population shall be enumerated under the <i>de jure</i> system. The literal meaning of the term <i>de jure</i> is "by right of law," "legally," or "rightfully," but the term has no legal meaning. For the purpose of a Census the home of any person shall mean the habitual place of abode of that person,--that is to say where the person usually sleeps or dwells,--where his fixed home is. See Instructions 5 and 64, and the "Absent-from-Home" Cards.</p> <p>79. Institution. An institution household includes such establishments as hospitals, poorhouses, asylums for the insane, prisons, penitentiaries, schools of learning, military barracks, homes for the aged, homes of refuge, etc. The officials, attendants, servants and inmates of an institution who live in the institution building or group of buildings form one family and must be recorded in the order mentioned, and the name of the institution is to be written in column 1. But where an officer or other employee does not live in the institution he will be enumerated with his family if he lives with them.</p>
I. Remarks	
1921	
2. Family, household, or institution	
A. Census Question	Family, household or institution.
B. Question Number	Column 2 of Forms 1A, 1B, and 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	HOUSEHOLD_NUMBER
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	2 001 512
F. Statistical unit	The family
G. Targeted Population	The Head of each family.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	59. Columns 1 and 2 numbered in order of visitation. In columns 1 and 2 the dwelling house and the family,

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure Project
Derived Household ID

	<p>household, or institution will be numbered in the order of visitation. As in the same house there may be one or more families or households the numbering under the two heads of the schedule will not necessarily correspond.</p> <p>64. Family, household or institution. In column 2 the families or households should be numbered in the order in which they are enumerated, entering the number opposite the head of the family. (See 59)</p> <p>65. Family. In the restricted sense of the term a family consists of parents with sons and daughters in a living and housekeeping community, but for Census purposes it may include other relatives and servants, and every such community which has its housekeeping entirely to itself should be returned as a separate family. It should be noted, however, that two or more families may occupy the same dwelling house without living together.</p> <p>66. Household. A household may include all persons in a housekeeping community, whether related by ties of blood or not, but usually with one of their number occupying the position of head. All the occupants and employees of a hotel or lodging house, if that is their usual place of abode, make up for Census purposes a single household. See Instruction No 43.</p> <p>67. Institution. An institution household includes such establishments as hospitals, poorhouses, asylums for the insane, prisons, penitentiaries, schools of learning, military barracks, homes for the aged, homes of refuge, etc. The officials, attendants, servants and inmates of an institution who live in the institution building or group of buildings form one family and must be recorded in the order mentioned, and the name of the institution is to be written in column 1. But where an officer or other employee does not live in the institution he will be enumerated with his family if he lives with them.</p> <p>68. Persons living alone. The Census family may consist of a single person. Thus a clerk in a store who regularly sleeps there is to be returned as a family and the store as his dwelling house. See Instruction No. 60.</p>
I. Remarks	

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure Project
Derived Household ID

1931	
2. Family, household, or institution	
A. Census Question	Family, household or institution
B. Question Number	2 on Schedule 1-A and 1-B
C. Variable(s) and Codes	HOUSEHOLD_NUMBER
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2 275 171
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	The head of each household.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>74. Column 2: Number of Family, household or institution in order of visitation. In Column 2 the families or household should be numbered in the order in which they are enumerated entering the number opposite the head of the family. As in the same house there may be one or more families or households the numbers will not necessarily correspond with the dwelling house. For example, if there are four families in dwelling house number "1" consequently in dwelling house number "2" the first family visited will be family number "5". (See Specimen Schedule.)</p> <p>75. Family defined. In a restricted sense of the term a family consists of parents with sons and daughters in a living and housekeeping community. For census purposes it has a somewhat different application from what it has in popular usage. It means a group of persons living together in the same dwelling house. The persons constituting this group may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together forming one household they should be considered as one family. Thus a servant who sleeps in the house or on the premises should be included with the members of the family for which he or she works. Again, a boarder or lodger should be included with the members of the family with which he lodges; but a person who boards in one place and lodges or rooms in another should be returned as a member of the family at the place where he lodges or rooms.</p> <p>76. It should be noted, however, that two or more families may occupy the same dwelling house without living together. If they occupy separate portions of the dwelling house and their housekeeping is entirely separate, they should be returned as separate families and the number of rooms occupied by each family reported in Column 9. (See</p>

	<p>Instruction 99.)</p> <p>77. Families in apartment houses or flats. In an apartment or a tenement house or flat there will be as many families as there are separate occupied apartments, or tenements or flats.</p> <p>78. Boarding-house families. All the occupants and employees of a boarding house or lodging house, if that is their usual place of abode, make up, for census purposes, a single family.</p> <p>79. Families in hotels. All the persons returned from a hotel should likewise be counted as a single "family," except that where a family of two or more members (as a husband and wife, or a mother and daughter) occupies permanent quarters in a hotel (or an apartment hotel) it should be returned as a separate and distinct family, leaving the "hotel family" as made up principally of individuals having no other family relations.</p> <p>80. Institutional families. The officials and inmates of an institution who lives in the institution building or buildings form one family. But any officers or employees who sleep in detached houses or separate dwellings containing no inmates should be returned as separate families.⁸¹ Persons living alone. The census family may likewise consist of a single person. Thus, an employee in a store who regularly sleeps there is to be returned as a family and the store as his dwelling place or a person occupying a house or apartment alone is also to be returned as a family.</p> <p>99. Column 9: Rooms occupied by this family. Enter in Column 9 the number of rooms occupied by this family for living purposes. The entry must be made in the line opposite the head of the house. In the cases of a hotel or boarding house the total number of rooms in the house should be entered opposite the head of said hotel or boarding house. If, however, a family occupies permanent quarters in a hotel or boarding house for living purposes, the number of rooms occupied by it for exclusive family purposes should be entered in Column 9 on the line opposite the name of the head of the family, and the number of rooms thus occupied as a private residence deducted from the total number of hotel rooms used for general purposes. For example if a hotel contains 100</p>
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Canadian Century Research Infrastructure Project
Derived Household ID

	rooms and a private family occupies permanently 10 rooms the number 10 will be entered opposite the head of the private family and the number 90 opposite the name of the head of the hotel family. (See Instruction 79.)
I. Remarks	
1941	
3. or 2. Household	
A. Census Question	Household.
B. Question Number	3 on schedule 1A and 1B; 2 on schedule 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	HOUSEHOLD_NUMBER
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	2 706 089
F. Statistical unit	The household.
G. Targeted Population	The head of each household.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>72. (1) Number of household in order of visitation. Each household shall be numbered in order of visitation in column 3, according to the order in which enumerated. The first household visited shall be numbered "1," the second "2" and so on until the enumeration of the sub-district is completed. The number shall always be entered opposite the name of the first person enumerated in each household, who in every case will be the head of that household. (See Instruction 81 (1)); and shall not be repeated for other persons in the household.</p> <p>(2) "Household" defined. A household consists of a person or group of persons living in one housekeeping community. The persons constituting this group may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together with common housekeeping arrangements, they constitute a household. Thus a servant who sleeps on the premises, such a maid, a chore boy, a hired man, etc., is included in the household for which he or she works. Similarly a boarder or lodger belongs to the households where he or she sleeps.</p> <p>(3) It should be carefully noted, that two or more households may occupy the same dwelling. If they occupy separate portions of the dwelling and their housekeeping is entirely separate (separate tables), they shall be numbered as separate households and entries for each shall be made in Columns 7 to 10 inclusive which describe the home. (See Specimen Schedule, page 1, line 4.) In deciding what constitutes a household the factor of blood or legal</p>

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure Project
Derived Household ID

	<p>relationship should be disregarded completely, as the question to be settled is whether or not there are separate housekeeping arrangements.</p> <p>(4) Households in apartments and flats. Dwellings consisting of apartments or flats, etc., are generally too compact to permit of their occupancy by more than one household, but nevertheless there are apartments and flats so occupied, and they should not be missed by the Enumerator.</p> <p>(5) Households in lodging-houses. The occupants of a lodging-house generally form a single household. There are cases, however, of people living in lodging-houses who belong to housekeeping communities separate from the general household community, and they should be returned as belonging to separate households.</p> <p>(6) Households in hotels. Most people in a hotel belong to the general hotel housekeeping community and all such people are therefore returned as belonging to one hotel household. There are, however, persons living in hotels and particularly apartment hotels who belong to housekeeping communities separate from the general hotel community, and they should be returned as so belonging to separate households.</p> <p>(7) Households in institutions. Most of the officials and inmates of an institution belong to one general housekeeping community within the institution, and are therefore entered as one household. But where officers or employees live in separate quarters carrying on their own housekeeping they are to be entered accordingly as separate households. (For definition of "institution" see instruction 67 (4) (a).)</p> <p>(8) Persons living alone. It will be seen from the definition of a household given above that a single person may comprise a household. Any person living alone, in an apartment, single house, flat, etc., or an employee living in a store, bank, etc., is to be entered as a separate household.</p>
I. Remarks	

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure Project
Derived Household ID

1951	
4. Household Number	
A. Census Question	Address (Street and Number, or Township, Parish, Concession, etc.; Name of City, Town, Village, or Rural Municipality; If this is an institution or hotel, etc., enter its name on the above line).
B. Question Number	4 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	HOUSEHOLD_NUMBER
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	This must be the same as the dwelling or household number in Column II of the Visitation Record. Be sure that each person in the household is given the same household number. Be sure also to place a mark in each of the three columns. For example, the twenty-seventh household would be marked 0-2-7.
I. Remarks	