

## Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

### 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.

Census Years	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

#### Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Age at last birthday.
B. Question Number	10 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	AGE_AMOUNT 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

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	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).

### Census Guide, 1921

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 AGE_UNIT 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.

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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).
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### Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Age at last birthday.
B. Question Number	14 on schedules 1A and 1B; 7 on schedule 1-NWT.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	AGE_AMOUNT  AGE_UNIT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	10, 376, 786
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	104. Column 14: Age last birthday. The age of a person if over one year will be the age in completed years at the last birthday prior to June 1, 1931; but in the case of a child not one year old on June 1, 1931 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, 1931 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

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	<p>record it.</p> <p>105. Age in round numbers. <i>In many cases persons will report the age in round numbers like 30 or 45; "or about 30" or "about 45" when that is not the exact age. Therefore when an age ending in "0" or "5" is reported, the enumerator should inquire whether it is the exact age. If, however, it is impossible to get the exact age, enter the approximate age rather than return the age as unknown.</i></p>
I. Remarks	<p>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).</p>

### Census Guide, 1941

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 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	<p>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.</p> <p>(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</p>

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.

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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).
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### Census Guide, 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 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 <i>exact</i> age at last birthday.
I. Remarks	

#### 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"

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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"

Remarks: None

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### AGE\_FIRST\_MARRIAGE

Definition: Refers to the age of first marriage for all females enumerated whose marital status is Married, Widowed, Divorced, or Permanently separated.

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.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	15	15	15		
1951					

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Age at first marriage.
B. Question Number	15 on schedules 1A, 1B, and 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	AGE_FIRST_MARRIAGE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	5, 606, 119
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each female enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	85. Column 15.—Age at first marriage. In this column, enter the age (in complete years) at first marriage for each woman who is or has ever been married.
I. Remarks	

Codes:

99999001 "Blank"  
 99999002 "Damaged"  
 99999003 "Illegible"  
 99999004 "In Error"  
 99999005 "Suspicious"  
 99999006 "Missing -- Mandatory Field"  
 99999007 "Not Applicable"  
 99999008 "Not Mapped"



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99999009 "Correction"  
99999010 "Suggestion"  
99999011 "Unknown - Suggestion"  
99999012 "Multiple Response - Suggestion"  
99999901 "None"  
99999902 "Not Given"  
99999903 "Unknown"  
99999904 "Invalid Value"  
99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: None

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### 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.

Census Year s	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

#### Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Age at last birthday.
B. Question Number	10 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	AGE_AMOUNT 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,

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	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).

**Census Guide, 1921**

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 AGE_UNIT 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

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	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).

**Census Guide, 1931**

A. Census Question	Age at last birthday.
B. Question Number	14 on schedules 1A and 1B; 7 on schedule 1-NWT.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	AGE_AMOUNT AGE_UNIT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	10, 376, 786
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	104. Column 14: Age last birthday. The age of a person if over one year will be the age in completed years at the last birthday prior to June 1, 1931; but in the case of a child not one year old on June 1, 1931 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, 1931 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

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	<p>record it.</p> <p>105. Age in round numbers. <i>In many cases persons will report the age in round numbers like 30 or 45; "or about 30" or "about 45" when that is not the exact age. Therefore when an age ending in "0" or "5" is reported, the enumerator should inquire whether it is the exact age. If, however, it is impossible to get the exact age, enter the approximate age rather than return the age as unknown.</i></p>
I. Remarks	<p>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).</p>

Census Guide, 1941

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 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	<p>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.</p> <p>(2) Child under one year. For a child under one year at midnight, June 1, 1941, enter the age in this column in</p>

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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

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	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).

Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	Age at last birthday
B. Question Number	6 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	AGE_AMOUNT 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 <i>exact</i> age at last birthday.
I. Remarks	

Codes:

1 "Day"  
2 "Week"  
3 "Month"  
4 "Year"  
99999001 "Blank"  
99999002 "Damaged"  
99999003 "Illegible"  
99999004 "In Error"  
99999005 "Suspicious"  
99999006 "Missing -- Mandatory Field"

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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"



Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
BUILDING\_NUMBER

Definition: Refers to any structure or place in which one or more persons usually live. A building may contain only one dwelling unit as in a "single house" or two or more dwellings as in an "apartment house," in a "row" or "terrace" or in a "semi-detached" or "double house" or "duplex", or in a building containing flats, etc. In any case, regardless of the number of dwelling units, each structure counts as only one building and will be numbered accordingly. A building may also be a tent, a railway car, a store, a trailer or a "dug-out" in the ground, if used for human habitation.

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.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	1	1			
1951					

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Building.
B. Question Number	Column 1 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	BUILDING_NUMBER
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	2 573 155
F. Statistical unit	The building.
G. Targeted Population	The first person enumerated in each building.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	69. (1) Number of building in order of visitation. In Column 1 each building shall be numbered in order of visitation. The first building 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 building and shall not be repeated for other persons, dwellings, or households in the same building. But where an Enumerator comes back to a building previously partially enumerated, he shall enter the same building number again in order to identify the

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	people with the building in which they live. (See Specimen Schedule, page 1, lines 34 and 44.)
I. Remarks	

Codes: Numeric value

Remarks: None

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### CHILDREN\_BORN

**Definition:** Refers to the total number of children born to women who are or have been married ..... (Stillbirths were not to be included)

**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.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>		
1951					

#### Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Children born to this mother – total.
B. Question Number	16 on schedules 1A ,1B, and 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHILDREN_BORN
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	5, 606, 119
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each female enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	86. Column 16.—Total number of children born to this woman (exclusive of stillbirths). In this column, the Enumerator will enter the total number of children born alive to each woman for whom there is an entry in Column 15. This will include all children born to this woman whether in the present marriage or in a previous one. This will include all children who may have died since birth or who are now living elsewhere, as well as those now living with the mother. Enter "O" in this column for a woman who is or has been married and who has never borne children.
I. Remarks	

**Codes:**

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### CHILDREN\_BORN

90000001 "Adopted"  
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"

**Remarks:** Enumerators were told to enter information from married women only. However, many enumerators also entered information for single women. Consistent with CCRI's practice of entering what the enumerators provided, we have captured data for single women where available. Users of that information must discover for themselves the extent of coverage and any biases therein.

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### CHILDREN\_LIVING

Definition: Refers to the total number of living children born to women who are or have been married.

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.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	17	17	17		
1951					

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Children born to this mother – Number living on June 2, 1941.
B. Question Number	17 on schedules 1A , 1B, and 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHILDREN_LIVING
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	5, 606, 119
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each female enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	87. Number of children living. This inquiry is to be answered whenever entries have been made in columns 15 and 16. Of the total number of children born to each woman (as reported in Column 16) enter in Column 17 the number living on June 2, 1941.
I. Remarks	

Codes:

90000001 "Adopted"  
 99999001 "Blank"  
 99999002 "Damaged"  
 99999003 "Illegible"  
 99999004 "In Error"

## **Canadian Century Research Infrastructure**

### **CHILDREN\_LIVING**

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"

Remarks: Enumerators were told to enter information from married women only. However, many enumerators also entered information for single women. Consistent with CCRI's practice of entering what the enumerators provided, we have captured data for single women where available. Users of that information must discover for themselves the extent of coverage and any biases therein.

## Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

### DEPENDENTS

Definition: Used in 1941. The Enumerator marked 'D' after the relationship in the Relationship to Head question if the respondent stated they were dependent on the Head.

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.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	11	11			
1951					

#### Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Relationship to head of household.
B. Question Number	11 on schedules 1A and 1B; 4 on schedule 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RELATIONSHIP DEPENDENTS
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	<p>81. Column 11. Relationship to head of household.</p> <p>(1) Head of the household. For census purposes, there must be a head to each household. The name of the head shall be entered first when enumerating a household, and on the same line as the name, the word "head" shall be entered in Column 11.</p> <p>(2) Who should be reported as "head"? Enumerate as "head" the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. However, when husband and wife or parent and unmarried children live in the same household always report the husband as "head" rather than the wife, and the parent rather than the</p>

**Canadian Century Research Infrastructure**  
**DEPENDENTS**

	<p>unmarried child. When brothers and sisters comprise a household, usually the eldest will be reported as the "head". If several unrelated persons share housekeeping facilities on a partnership basis, enumerate one of them as "head" and the others as "partners".</p> <p>(3) Relationship to "head". Describe the other members of the household according to their relationship to the head as wife, son, daughter, father, mother, grandson, grandmother, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, partner, servant, employee, boarder, lodger, evacuee, refugee, etc.</p> <p>(4) Institutions and hotels. In an institution or hotel, enter as "head" the highest-ranking officer or employee in the main household. Entries in column 11 for other members of the institutional or hotel household will be their relationship to the institution or hotel, as officer, employee, inmate, patient, pupil, prisoner, etc.</p> <p>(5) Family. Occasionally, some members of a household will constitute a separate family from that of the head of the household. For example, the head of the household may have living with him, as part of the household, a married son and his wife and children. While these would be members of the same household, still they would form a separate family. In such cases, the Enumerator shall indicate such families by placing their members within brackets on the left of column 11. (See Specimen Schedule, page 1, lines 4 to 6.)</p> <p>(6) "Family" defined. A family consists of husband and wife (with or without children) or a parent with an unmarried child (or children) living together in the same housekeeping community.</p> <p>(7) Dependency on head. The Enumerator shall ask of every member of the household, whether or not this person is dependent on the head of the household for his or her maintenance. In the affirmative he shall enter the letter "D" in Column 11, after the relationship to the head.</p> <p>(8) "Dependant" defined. For census purposes, a</p>
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## Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

### DEPENDENTS

	dependant is a person who is wholly reliant or reliant to the extent of 50 per cent or more on the head of the household for his or her maintenance. Homemakers are not to be regarded as dependants.
I. Remarks	

Codes:

1 "Yes"  
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"

Remarks: None

## Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

### DWELLING\_NUMBER

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

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.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	1				
1921	1	1	1		
1931	1	1	1		
1941	2	2	1		
1951					

### Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Dwelling house.
B. Question Number	Column 1 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	DWELLING_NUMBER INSTITUTION_NAME INSTITUTION_TYPE
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	1 413 913
F. Statistical unit	The dwelling.
G. Targeted Population	The first person enumerated in every dwelling.
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>72. Dwelling house. Any structure which provides shelter for a human being is a house. It need not be a house in the usual sense of the word, but may be a room in a</p>

**Canadian Century Research Infrastructure**  
**DWELLING\_NUMBER**

	<p>factory, a store or office building, a railway car, or the like.</p> <p>73. Apartment house. An apartment house counts only as one house no matter how many entrances it may have or how many families it may contain, and it should be recorded by number only once in this column; and to provide against errors the enumerator will write opposite the record of the families living in the words "Apartment House." See Sample Schedule.</p> <p>74. Tenement house. A building with partition walls running through it from cellar to attic and making of each part what is usually known as a "whole house" and having a separate entrance to each part, counts for as many separate dwellings as there are separate front or principal entrances, but a two-apartment-house with one apartment over the other and a separate front door for each apartment counts only as one dwelling house.</p> <p>75. Numbering the dwelling houses. The first dwelling house enumerated should be numbered as ""1," the second as "2," and so on until the enumeration of the sub-district is completed. The number should always be entered opposite the name of the first person enumerated in each dwelling house, and should not be repeated for other persons in the same family, or for other families if it be an apartment house. See Sample Schedule.</p>
I. Remarks	

**Census Guide, 1921**

A. Census Question	Dwelling House
B. Question Number	Column 1 of schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	DWELLING_NUMBER INSTITUTION_NAME INSTITUTION_TYPE
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	1 764 129
F. Statistical unit	The Dwelling
G. Targeted Population	The first person enumerated in every dwelling.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	63. Numbering the dwelling houses. The first dwelling house enumerated should be numbered as "1," the

## Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

### DWELLING\_NUMBER

	<p>second as "2," and so on until the enumeration of the subdistrict is completed. The number should always be entered opposite the name of the first person enumerated in each dwelling house, and should not be repeated for other persons in the same family, or for other families if it be an apartment house.</p> <p>59. Columns 1 and 2 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. 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>
I. Remarks	

### Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Dwelling house
B. Question Number	1 on Schedule 1-A and 1-B
C. Variable(s) and Codes	DWELLING_NUMBER INSTITUTION_NAME INSTITUTION_TYPE_
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2 227 000
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	The first person enumerated in every dwelling.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>69. Column 1: Number of dwelling house in order of visitation. In Column one the dwelling house will be entered and numbered in order of visitation. The first dwelling house should be numbered as "1", the second as "2" and so on until the enumeration of the subdistrict is completed. The number should always be entered opposite the name of the first person enumerated in each dwelling house and should not be repeated for other persons or for other families living in the same dwelling house. (See Specimen Schedule.)</p> <p>70. Dwelling house defined. A dwelling house, for census purposes, is a place in which, at the time of the census, one or more persons regularly sleep. It need not be a house in the usual sense of the word, but may be a room</p>

	<p>in a factory, a store or office building, a boat, a tent, a railway car, or the like. A building containing apartments, or flats counts only as one dwelling house.</p> <p>71. Apartment House defined. A building like a tenement or apartment house counts only as one dwelling house no matter how many entrances it may have or how many families it may contain, and it should be recorded by number only once in Column 1. To provide against errors the enumerator will write in the margin of the schedule opposite the record of the families living in it the words "Apartment House". (See Instruction 94 and Specimen Schedule.)</p> <p>72. Flat defined. In some cities there are certain buildings in which several families live under a single roof but which differ from an apartment building, in that each dwelling (flat) has its own separate and independent entrance from the outside--usually, for those above the ground floor, by means of a stairway on the outside of the building. Families living in such buildings are said to occupy a "flat" and the building should be numbered only once in Column 1 of the Population Schedule in the same manner as an Apartment house. <i>To provide, however, for the proper listing of such buildings in the census, the enumerator will enter in the left hand margin of the schedule opposite the census record of the families occupying them the word "flat".</i> (See Specimen Schedule lines 20-33.) These flats from their individual character are sometimes considered separate dwellings and may be recognized by civic authorities, as such, by giving each "flat" a separate street number. While such a building is to be reported only once in Column I of the Population Schedule, the enumerator is directed to be particularly careful to enter in Column 4 the street number of each separate flat. He will inquire of each family the street number of the dwelling and enter the same in Column 4.</p> <p>73. Row or Terrace defined. A building with solid partition walls running through it from cellar to attic and making of each part what is usually known as a "whole house" and having a separate entrance to each part, counts for as many separate dwellings as there are separate front or</p>
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# Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

## DWELLING\_NUMBER

	principal entrances from the street level.
I. Remarks	

### Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Dwelling.
B. Question Number	2 on schedules 1A and 1B; 1 on schedule 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	DWELLING_NUMBER INSTITUTION_NAME INSTITUTION_TYPE
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	2 573 155
F. Statistical unit	The dwelling.
G. Targeted Population	The first person enumerated in every dwelling.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>70. (1) Number of dwelling in order of visitation. Each structurally separate dwelling unit shall be numbered in Column 2 according to the order in which it was enumerated. Thus, the first dwelling visited shall be numbered "1," the second "2," and so on until the last dwelling in the sub-district has been enumerated. The number shall always be entered opposite the first person enumerated in each dwelling and shall not be repeated for other persons in the same dwelling even though they may belong to a different household. (2) "Dwelling" defined. A dwelling is a structurally separate set of self-contained living premises having its own entrance from outside of the building containing it or from a common passage or stairway inside. The following will be counted as one dwelling:--</p> <p>(a) Each single house. The Enumerator must, however, bear in mind that what appears from the outside to be a single house may prove, upon further investigation, to have been divided into two or more structurally separated dwellings. In this case, as many dwellings should be counted as there are such units.</p> <p>(b) Each apartment or suite of rooms in an apartment house, "duplex" or "triplex."</p> <p>(c) Each flat in a building containing flats.</p>

**Canadian Century Research Infrastructure****DWELLING\_NUMBER**

	<p>(d) Each section (or so-called "house") of a "row" or "terrace."</p> <p>(e) Each half of a "semi-detached" or "double house". The enumerator must bear in mind that often what appears to be one-half of a "semi-detached" house or section of a "row" or "terrace" may have been divided into two or more self-contained dwellings. In such cases, each unit must be numbered in Column 2 as another dwelling.<sup>71</sup> On the other hand, it often happens that several rooms in a dwelling are equipped for "light housekeeping" and sublet to another household. These "light housekeeping" rooms do not constitute a structurally separate self-contained dwelling and should not be counted as such. They may be readily identified by the fact that the occupants have to share household facilities, such as bathroom or kitchen, with other households living in the house. The Enumerator shall not number these "light housekeeping" rooms separately in Column 2.</p> <p>Persons living either at the back or above business premises such as a laundry, a grocery store, etc., will be enumerated as living in a dwelling in a flat and will be so designated in Column 9.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes: Numeric value.

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
FAMILIES\_IN\_HOUSEHOLD

Definition: Refers to the number of families in the household.

Source: 1951 census forms 2 and 2A, box C.

Codes

1 "One Family (Head-Wife)"  
2 "One Family (Other)"  
3 "Two or more Families"  
4 "None"  
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"

Remarks: none



Definition: A sequence number within the dwellings that indicates to which family the respondent belongs.

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.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	11	11	4		
1941	11	11	4		
1951					

## Census Guide, 1931

### 11. Relationship to head

A. Census Question	Relationship to head of family or household.
B. Question Number	11 schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RELATIONSHIP
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	10, 376, 786
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	101. Column 11: Relationship to head of family or household. The head of the family or household, whether husband or father, widow or unmarried person of either sex, is to be designated by the word "Head" in Column 11, and the other members of the family as wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, partner, boarder, lodger, servant, etc., according to the relationship which the person bears to the head of the family. Persons in an institution may be designated as officer, inmate, patient, pupil, prisoner, etc., and in the case of the Chief Officer his title should be used

	as Warden, Superintendent, Principal, etc. If the husband and wife, the father and children, or mother and children are boarding they constitute a family and it should be indicated in this column with a bracket. (See Specimen Schedule lines 49, 50.)
I. Remarks	

## Census Guide, 1941

## 11. or 4. Relationship to head

A. Census Question	Relationship to head of household.
B. Question Number	11 on schedules 1A and 1B; 4 on schedule 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RELATIONSHIP DEPENDENTS
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	<p>81. Column 11. Relationship to head of household.</p> <p>(1) Head of the household. For census purposes, there must be a head to each household. The name of the head shall be entered first when enumerating a household, and on the same line as the name, the word "head" shall be entered in Column 11.</p> <p>(2) Who should be reported as "head"? Enumerate as "head" the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. However, when husband and wife or parent and unmarried children live in the same household always report the husband as "head" rather than the wife, and the parent rather than the unmarried child. When brothers and sisters comprise a household, usually the eldest will be reported as the "head". If several unrelated persons share housekeeping facilities on a partnership basis, enumerate one of them as "head" and the others as "partners".</p> <p>(3) Relationship to "head". Describe the other members of the household according to their relationship to the head as wife, son, daughter, father, mother, grandson,</p>

	<p>grandmother, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, partner, servant, employee, boarder, lodger, evacuee, refugee, etc.</p> <p>(4) Institutions and hotels. In an institution or hotel, enter as "head" the highest-ranking officer or employee in the main household. Entries in column 11 for other members of the institutional or hotel household will be their relationship to the institution or hotel, as officer, employee, inmate, patient, pupil, prisoner, etc.</p> <p>(5) Family. Occasionally, some members of a household will constitute a separate family from that of the head of the household. For example, the head of the household may have living with him, as part of the household, a married son and his wife and children. While these would be members of the same household, still they would form a separate family. In such cases, the Enumerator shall indicate such families by placing their members within brackets on the left of column 11. (See Specimen Schedule, page 1, lines 4 to 6.)</p> <p>(6) "Family" defined. A family consists of husband and wife (with or without children) or a parent with an unmarried child (or children) living together in the same housekeeping community.</p> <p>(7) Dependency on head. The Enumerator shall ask of every member of the household, whether or not this person is dependent on the head of the household for his or her maintenance. In the affirmative he shall enter the letter "D" in Column 11, after the relationship to the head.</p> <p>(8) "Dependant" defined. For census purposes, a dependant is a person who is wholly reliant or reliant to the extent of 50 per cent or more on the head of the household for his or her maintenance. Homemakers are not to be regarded as dependants.</p>
I. Remarks	

## Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

### FAMILY\_NUMBER

#### Codes:

- 1 "Primary"
- 2 "Secondary 1st"
- 3 "Secondary 2nd"
- 4 "Secondary 3rd"
- 5 "Secondary 4th"
- 6 "Secondary 5th"
- 7 "Secondary 6th"
- 8 "Secondary 7th"
- 9 "Secondary 8th"
- 10 "Non-Family"
- 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" Last Updated ( Thursday, 11 June 2009 )

Remarks: In 1931 and 1941 The enumerator was instructed to use brackets in the RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD field to identify family units within the dwelling. The CCRI data capture operators were instructed to use FAMILY NUMBER to record 'nested families'. By default all individuals belong to family #1. Members of a sub-family will have a family number greater than 1. For example, a head of household (a father), his spouse and all his children would have family number 1. If the members of his son's family were living in the same dwelling then the son, the son's wife, and the son's children would have a family number of 2.

## FIRST\_NAME

Definition: The first name of the respondent.

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.

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

## Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Name of each person in family, household or institution.
B. Question Number	3 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
D. Reference Point	As of 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	<p>80. Name of each person in family, household or institution. The members of the family or household in column 3 are to be entered in the following order, namely: Head first, wife second, then sons and daughters in the order of their ages, and lastly relatives, servants, boarders, lodgers or other persons living in the family or household. The persons in an institution may be described as officer, principal, inmate, patient, prisoner, pupil, etc.</p> <p>81. How to write names. The last name or surname is to be written first, then the given name in full. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line it should not be repeated. See Sample Schedule.</p>
I. Remarks	

## Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Name of each person in family, household or institution.
B. Question Number	Column 3 of Forms 1A, 1B, and 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
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	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>69. Column 3. Name of each person in family, household or institution. The names of every person whose usual place of abode on June 1, 1921, was with the family or in the dwelling house for which the enumeration is being made are to be entered in the following order, namely: Head first, wife second, then sons and daughters in the order of their ages, and lastly relatives, servants, boarders, lodgers or other persons living in the family or household. The persons in an institution may be described as officer, principal, inmate, patient, prisoner, pupil, etc.</p> <p>70. How to write names. The names or surname is to be written first, then the given name in full. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line it should not be repeated.</p>
I. Remarks	NOTE: To ensure that no individuals can be identified, confidentiality measures restrict the release of identifying details.

## Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Name of each person in family, household or institution.
B. Question Number	3 on Schedule 1-A and 1-B
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>82. Column 3: Name of each person in family, household or institution. The names of every person whose usual place of abode on June 1, 1931, was with the family or in the dwelling house for which the enumeration is being made are to be entered in the following order, namely: Head, first, wife, second, then sons and daughters in the order of their ages, and lastly, relatives, servants, boarders, lodgers or other persons living in the family or household. The persons in an institution may be described as officer, principal, inmate, patient, prisoner, pupil, etc.</p> <p>83. How to write names. The last name or surname is to be written first, then the given name in full. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line it should not be repeated.</p>
I. Remarks	

## Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Name Of each person in household. (Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initials if any). Include every person living at midnight on June 1, 1941. Omit children born after midnight June 1, 1941.
B. Question Number	Column 4 of Forms 1A and 1B; 3 of Form 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
D. Reference Point	As of midnight on June 1, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	11 506 655
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>73. (1) How to enter a person's name. The last name or surname is to be written first, then the given name commonly used followed or preceded by initials of other given names, such as: Smith, Richard J; Jones, C. Paul, etc. In the case of a new-born baby who has not yet been given a name, the entry "infant" shall be made. Where the surname is the same as on the line above, it should not be written again, but "ditto" marks should be entered instead. (See Specimen Schedule)</p> <p>(2) What names are to be listed? All persons living in the household i.e., all persons who regularly sleep there. Among persons to be included, are infants born before and persons who died after midnight of June 1, 1941. If there is in the household a person who has come to Canada from another country in 1939, 1940, or 1941, as a result of war conditions without the intention of making a permanent stay in Canada, though here for the duration of the war, such a person shall be enumerated as a member of the household and the Enumerator shall write the letter "x" after the year of immigration in column 22. This will include persons who are in Canada as refugees and evacuees for the duration of the war but not persons who are in Canada of official missions.</p> <p>The Enumerator shall not list the names of infants born after midnight of June 1, 1941, nor persons who died before this hour. Persons staying temporarily with the household who have a permanent residence elsewhere</p>



	<p>shall not be enumerated.</p> <p>(3) Before starting to list the persons, the Enumerator shall ascertain whether or not all the persons living in the dwelling form only one household or more than one. (See Instruction 72 (2) household defined.) If there is more than one household living in the dwelling, each one will be listed separately and given a separate number in column 3.</p> <p>(4) Order of listing. The names of the persons belonging to each household shall be listed one after the other in column 4 in the following order: Head of the household, wife of the head, unmarried children in order of age, married children with their families, other relatives, servants and other employees, boarders and lodgers and other persons belonging to the household. The Enumerator shall see that every such household has a number in column 3.</p> <p>(5) Persons in institutions. Names of persons belonging to the general institutional household shall be entered in the following order: head officer, employees, inmates, etc. Separate households in one institution, such as households consisting of an army officer and family living in special officers' quarters in barracks, or a doctor and his family living in special quarters provided by a hospital, etc., shall be entered separately from the general institutional household and given a separate number in column 3.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes: None

Remarks: The CCRI did not capture the name from the 1951 census.

## Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

### HABITATION

Definition: Refers to the house and street number (in cities, towns, and villages) or the parish or township (in rural areas) where the person usually resides.

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 have more details.

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

Codes: None

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
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

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.

Census Years	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

Census Guide, 1911

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</p>

	<p>community which has its housekeeping entirely to itself 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	

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	<p>59. Columns 1 and 2 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. 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</p>

	<p>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	

## Census Guide, 1931

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</p>

	<p>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 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.</p> <p>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</p>
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## HOUSEHOLD\_NUMBER

	<p>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 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.)</p>
I. Remarks	

## Census Guide, 1941

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</p>



	<p>(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 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</p>
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	<p>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	

## Census Guide, 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.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
HOUSEHOLD\_NUMBER

I. Remarks	
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Codes: Numeric value.

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
INDIV\_IN\_HOUSEHOLD

Definition: Refers to the number of individuals in the household being enumerated.

Source: 1951 census forms 2 and 2A, box A.

Codes: None

Remarks: nONE

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
INSTITUTION\_NAME

Definition: The name of the institution that occupied the dwelling in which the respondent resides.

Source: No consistent source: most often the name was found in the left margin, or written across the first few columns of the schedule.

Codes: None

Remarks: The institution name variable was only captured in 1921, 1931 and 1941.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
INSTITUTION\_TYPE

Definition: The type of institution that occupied the dwelling in which the respondent resides.

Source: No consistent source: most often the type of institution was extracted from the institution name, when it was provided. Occasionally the type of institution could be derived from the responses given in the RELATIONSHIP\_TO\_HEAD question (i.e. in hospitals the relationship to head "patient" was often given)

Codes:

100 "Criminal Justice Institution"  
101 "Prison"  
102 "Halfway House"  
103 "Reform school"  
104 "Workhouse"  
105 "Court House"  
200 "Medical or Charitable Institutions"  
201 "Hospital"  
203 "Hospital and Residence"  
204 "Hospice"  
205 "Sanatorium"  
206 "Asylum/Mental Hospital"  
207 "Shelter/Poorhouse/Refuge"  
208 "Nursing/Old Age Home"  
209 "Nurses' Residence"  
210 "Orphanage/Unwed Mother's Home"  
211 "Charitable Institution, n.s."  
212 "Aid Society, n.s."  
213 "Clinic"  
214 "Doctor's Residence"  
215 "Hospital and Orphanage "  
216 "Hospital Staff Quarters, n.s."  
217 "Preventorium"  
218 "Children's Hospital"  
219 "Infirmary"  
220 "Boys' Home"  
221 "Chalet"  
222 "Flat"  
223 "Children's Aid"  
224 "Blind Institute"  
225 "Religious Charity"  
226 "Veterans' Home"  
227 "Veterans' Hospital"  
228 "Girls' Home"  
229 "Health Service"

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INSTITUTION\_TYPE

230 "Institute for Epileptics"  
231 "Religious Hospital"  
232 "Counselling Centre"  
233 "Men's Home"  
300 "Religious Institution"  
301 "Archdiocese"  
302 "Seminary"  
303 "Convent"  
304 "Monastery"  
305 "Parish Home"  
306 "Presbytery"  
307 "Refectory"  
308 "Church House"  
309 "Manse"  
310 "Chapel"  
311 "Hotel Church"  
312 "Novitiate"  
313 "Mission"  
314 "Hutterite Colony"  
315 "Mennonite Colony"  
316 "Doukhobor Community"  
317 "Abbey"  
318 "Bible Institute"  
319 "Parish"  
320 "Religious Community"  
321 "Society"  
322 "Religious Institution, n.e.c"  
400 "Institution providing accommodation"  
401 "Barracks"  
402 "Work camp/Company Bunkhouse"  
403 "Tent Camp"  
404 "Section House"  
405 "Mess House"  
406 "YMCA/YWCA"  
407 "Rooming/Lodging/Boarding House"  
408 "Guesthouse"  
409 "Hotel"  
410 "Chateau"  
411 "Apartment Building"  
412 "Duplex"  
413 "Bunkhouse, n.s"  
414 "Home, n.s"  
415 "Fraternity House"  
416 "Navy Ship"

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INSTITUTION\_TYPE

417 "Other Ship or Boat"  
418 "Servants' Quarters"  
419 "Military Accommodation"  
420 "Hotel Staff Building"  
421 "Box cars/train cars"  
422 "Manor"  
423 "Military Base"  
424 "Dormitory"  
425 "Camp, n.s"  
426 "Department of National Defence"  
427 "RCAF Station"  
428 "Staff Residence"  
429 "Tourist Accommodations"  
430 "Colony"  
431 "Women's Residence"  
432 "Trailer Park"  
433 "Motel"  
434 "RCMP Station"  
435 "Fur Trade Post"  
500 "Educational Institution"  
501 "University"  
502 "College"  
503 "Jesuit College"  
504 "Theological College"  
505 "Agricultural College"  
506 "Academy"  
507 "Boarding School"  
508 "Convent School"  
509 "Residential School"  
510 "School, n.s"  
511 "Private School"  
512 "Public School"  
513 "Primary School"  
514 "Normal School"  
515 "Boys' School"  
516 "Girls' School"  
517 "Deaf School"  
518 "Religious Boarding School"  
519 "Nursing School"  
520 "Military Academy"  
521 "Secondary School"  
522 "Native School"  
523 "Medical School"  
524 "School for the Deaf and Blind"



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INSTITUTION\_TYPE

600 "Other Institution"  
601 "Experimental Farm"  
602 "Farm"  
603 "Native Reservation"  
605 "Institution, n.s"  
606 "Bank"  
607 "Club"  
608 "Nursery/Children's Day Care"  
609 "Métis Colony"  
610 "Dockyard"  
611 "Ranch"  
612 "Lighthouse"  
613 "Service Building"  
614 "Solarium"  
615 "Tavern"  
616 "Depot"  
617 "Transportation, n.e.c"  
618 "Mill"  
619 "Experimental Station"  
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"

Remarks: The institution type variable was only captured in 1921, 1931, and 1941.

## LAST\_NAME

Definition: The last name of the respondent.

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.

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

## Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Name of each person in family, household or institution.
B. Question Number	3 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
D. Reference Point	As of 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	<p>80. Name of each person in family, household or institution. The members of the family or household in column 3 are to be entered in the following order, namely: Head first, wife second, then sons and daughters in the order of their ages, and lastly relatives, servants, boarders, lodgers or other persons living in the family or household. The persons in an institution may be described as officer, principal, inmate, patient, prisoner, pupil, etc.</p> <p>81. How to write names. The last name or surname is to be written first, then the given name in full. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line it should not be repeated. See Sample Schedule.</p>
I. Remarks	

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
LAST\_NAME

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Name of each person in family, household or institution.
B. Question Number	Column 3 of Forms 1A, 1B, and 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
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	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>69. Column 3. Name of each person in family, household or institution. The names of every person whose usual place of abode on June 1, 1921, was with the family or in the dwelling house for which the enumeration is being made are to be entered in the following order, namely: Head first, wife second, then sons and daughters in the order of their ages, and lastly relatives, servants, boarders, lodgers or other persons living in the family or household. The persons in an institution may be described as officer, principal, inmate, patient, prisoner, pupil, etc.</p> <p>70. How to write names. The names or surname is to be written first, then the given name in full. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line it should not be repeated.</p>
I. Remarks	NOTE: To ensure that no individuals can be identified, confidentiality measures restrict the release of identifying details.

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Name of each person in family, household or institution.
B. Question Number	3 on Schedule 1-A and 1-B
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	
F. Statistical unit	The person.

G. Targeted Population	Every person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>82. Column 3: Name of each person in family, household or institution. The names of every person whose usual place of abode on June 1, 1931, was with the family or in the dwelling house for which the enumeration is being made are to be entered in the following order, namely: Head, first, wife, second, then sons and daughters in the order of their ages, and lastly, relatives, servants, boarders, lodgers or other persons living in the family or household. The persons in an institution may be described as officer, principal, inmate, patient, prisoner, pupil, etc.</p> <p>83. How to write names. The last name or surname is to be written first, then the given name in full. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line it should not be repeated.</p>
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Name Of each person in household. (Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initials if any). Include every person living at midnight on June 1, 1941. Omit children born after midnight June 1, 1941.
B. Question Number	Column 4 of Forms 1A and 1B; 3 of Form 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
D. Reference Point	As of midnight on June 1, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	11 506 655
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>73. (1) How to enter a person's name. The last name or surname is to be written first, then the given name commonly used followed or preceded by initials of other given names, such as: Smith, Richard J; Jones, C. Paul, etc. In the case of a new-born baby who has not yet been given a name, the entry "infant" shall be made. Where the surname is the same as on the line above, it should not be written again, but "ditto" marks should be entered instead.</p>

	<p>(See Specimen Schedule)</p> <p>(2) What names are to be listed? All persons living in the household i.e., all persons who regularly sleep there. Among persons to be included, are infants born before and persons who died after midnight of June 1, 1941. If there is in the household a person who has come to Canada from another country in 1939, 1940, or 1941, as a result of war conditions without the intention of making a permanent stay in Canada, though here for the duration of the war, such a person shall be enumerated as a member of the household and the Enumerator shall write the letter "x" after the year of immigration in column 22. This will include persons who are in Canada as refugees and evacuees for the duration of the war but not persons who are in Canada of official missions.</p> <p>The Enumerator shall not list the names of infants born after midnight of June 1, 1941, nor persons who died before this hour. Persons staying temporarily with the household who have a permanent residence elsewhere shall not be enumerated.</p> <p>(3) Before starting to list the persons, the Enumerator shall ascertain whether or not all the persons living in the dwelling form only one household or more than one. (See Instruction 72 (2) household defined.) If there is more than one household living in the dwelling, each one will be listed separately and given a separate number in column 3.</p> <p>(4) Order of listing. The names of the persons belonging to each household shall be listed one after the other in column 4 in the following order: Head of the household, wife of the head, unmarried children in order of age, married children with their families, other relatives, servants and other employees, boarders and lodgers and other persons belonging to the household. The Enumerator shall see that every such household has a number in column 3.</p> <p>(5) Persons in institutions. Names of persons belonging to the general institutional household shall be entered in the following order: head officer, employees, inmates,</p>
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	etc. Separate households in one institution, such as households consisting of an army officer and family living in special officers' quarters in barracks, or a doctor and his family living in special quarters provided by a hospital, etc., shall be entered separately from the general institutional household and given a separate number in column 3.
I. Remarks	

Codes: None

Remarks: The CCRI did not capture the name from the 1951 census.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
LEFT\_MARGIN\_ABSENT

Definition: Indicates whether or not the respondent resides in an absentee household.

Source: Margin of census schedule

Codes: None

Remarks: The enumerator was instructed to place an asterisk in the left margin, opposite the respondents name, if the respondent resides in an absentee household

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
LODGERS\_IN\_HOUSEHOLD

Definition: Refers to the number of lodgers in the household being enumerated.

Source: 1951 census forms 2 and 2A, box B.

Codes: None

Remarks: None



## MARITAL\_STATUS

Definition: Refers to the marital status, or conjugal condition, of the person enumerated. In census statistics the terms “married” “widowed”, or “divorced” refer to the “marital condition” of the population at the time the census was taken, so that a person who had been widowed or divorced but had remarried would be reported as “married.” Persons who are legally separated as to bed and board are included with the divorced.

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.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	7				
1921	13	13	6		
1931	13	13	6		
1941	13	13	6		
1951				7	7

## Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated.
B. Question Number	7 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	MARITAL_STATUS
D. Reference Point	As of 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	85. Conjugal condition. The description in column 7 will be given by the use of the initial letters, “S” for single person, “M” for married, “W” for widowed (man or woman), “D” for divorced and “L.S.” for legally separated. Persons separated only as to bed and board will be described as married.
I. Remarks	

## MARITAL\_STATUS

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated.
B. Question Number	Columns 13 of Forms 1A and 1B; Column 6 of Form 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	MARITAL_STATUS
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	13. The description in column 13 will be given by the use of the initial letters, "S" for single person, "M" for married, "W" for widowed (man or woman), "D" for divorced, and "L.S." for legally separated. Persons separated only as to bed and board will be described as married.
I. Remarks	<p>Margin of error. In the Fifth (1911) and Sixth (1921) Censuses, when the conjugal condition of persons of adult age was not reported on the Schedule, the record was compiled under the heading 'not stated', whereas, in the compilation relating to the Fourth and previous Censuses, there is no record of persons for whom the conjugal condition was not reported.</p> <p>There are other sources of error which should be taken into account, such as (1) incorrect replies given with intent to deceive; (2) men who have deserted their families may report themselves single or widowed; (3) the single (unmarried) mother may have reported herself as married, widowed, divorced or legally separated; (4) divorced persons may, in some instances, have been reported as being single, married or widowed.</p>

## MARITAL\_STATUS

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Single, married, widowed, divorced.
B. Question Number	13 on schedules 1A and 1B; 6 on schedule 1-NWT
C. Variable(s) and Codes	MARITAL_STATUS
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	10, 376, 786
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	103. Column 13: Conjugal condition. The description in Column 13 will be given by the use of the initial letters, "S" for single person, "M" for married, "W" for widowed (man or woman) and "D" for divorced. Married persons who are legally separated, not divorced, or separated only as to bed and board will be described as married by the letter "M."
I. Remarks	

## MARITAL\_STATUS

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Conjugal condition.
B. Question Number	13 on schedules 1A and 1B; 6 on schedule 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	MARITAL_STATUS
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	<p>83. Column 13.—Conjugal condition. (1) In this column, enter the conjugal condition of each person enumerated, using the following abbreviations:</p> <p>Single ..... "S"  Widowed ..... "W"  Married..... "M"  Divorced..... "D"  Permanently separated. "M.S."</p> <p>(2) Permanently separated. Enter "M.S." only for married persons who are permanently separated for domestic reasons though they are not divorced. Married men whose employment necessitates their living away from their families are to be enumerated as "Married" and the letter "M", not "M.S.", shall be entered in Column 13.</p>
I. Remarks	

## MARITAL\_STATUS

Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	Marital status.
B. Question Number	7 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	MARITAL_STATUS
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	Inquire of each person whether he or she was single, widowed, or divorced as of June 1, 1951. Note that the oval "married" is to be marked for each person whose spouse (husband or wife) is living, unless he or she has obtained a divorce.
I. Remarks	

Codes:

1 "Single"  
 2 "Married"  
 3 "Widowed"  
 4 "Divorced"  
 5 "Legally Separated"  
 6 "Permanently Separated"  
 7 "Separated, n.s"  
 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"

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MARITAL\_STATUS

Remarks: The terms “marital status” and “conjugal condition” were used interchangeably from 1911 to 1951. Note that the researcher must consider carefully the various enumerators’ instructions throughout the census years for this question. Each takes some interpretation regarding the answers “separated” and “legally separated”.

## Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

### MONTH\_OF\_BIRTH

Definition: Refers to the month of birth of each person enumerated.

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 have more details.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	8	8			
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

### Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Month of birth.
B. Question Number	8 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	MONTH_OF_BIRTH
D. Reference Point	As of 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	<b>86. Month of birth.</b> The month of birth of each person will be denoted in column 8 by writing the first syllable of the name of each month except in the case of May, June and July, which will be written in full.
I. Remarks	

### Codes

- 1 "January"
- 2 "February"
- 3 "March"
- 4 "April"
- 5 "May"
- 6 "June"
- 7 "July"
- 8 "August"
- 9 "September"

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MONTH\_OF\_BIRTH

10 "October"  
11 "November"  
12 "December"  
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"

Remarks: None



## Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

### RELATION\_TO\_HEAD\_OF\_FAMILY

Definition: Refers to the relationship of each individual to the head of the family.

Source:

1951 census forms 2 and 2A, box D.

#### Codes

- 1 "Head of Primary Family"
- 2 "Head of Related Family"
- 3 "Head of Non-Related Family"
- 4 "Wife"
- 5 "Unmarried Son or Daughter"
- 6 "Ward"
- 7 "Non-Family, Household Head"
- 8 "Non-Family, Other"
- 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"

Remarks: A family should not be confused with a household. For census purposes, there could be many families living within a single household.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
RELATIONSHIP

Definition: Refers to the relationship of each individual to the head of the household: wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, partner, boarder, lodger, servant, etc. The head refers to the husband, father, widow, or unmarried person of either sex. Persons in an institutions are designated as officer, inmate, patient, pupil, prisoner, etc., and in the case of the chief officer, the title is used, such as Warden, Superintendent, Principal, etc.

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.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	6				
1921	11	11	5		
1931	11	11	4		
1941	11	11	4		
1951				3	3

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Relationship to head of family or household.
B. Question Number	6 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RELATIONSHIP
D. Reference Point	As of 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	84. Relationship to head of family or household. The head of the family or household in column 6, whether husband or father, widow or unmarried person of either sex, is to be designated by the word "Head," and the other members of the family as wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, partner, boarder, lodger, servant, etc., according to the relationship which the person bears to the head of the family. Persons in an institution may be designated as officer, inmate, patient, pupil, prisoner, etc., and in the case of the chief officer his title should be used, as Warden, Superintendent, Principal, etc.
I. Remarks	

## RELATIONSHIP

## Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Relationship to head of family or household.
B. Question Number	Column 11 of Forms 1A and 1B; Column 5 of Form 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RELATIONSHIP
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	80. The head of the family or household, whether husband or father, widow or unmarried person of either sex, is to be designated by the word "Head," in column 11, and the other members of the family as wife father, mother, son, daughter, grandson daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, partner, boarder, lodger, servant, etc., according to the relationship which the person bears to the head of the family. Person in an institution may be designated as officer, inmate, patient, pupil, prisoner, etc., and in the case of the chief officer his title should be used, as Warden, Superintendent, Principal, etc.
I. Remarks	In 1921, unlike in previous censuses, persons in the same household but not related to the Head by blood or marriage were no longer considered part of the Private Family.

## Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Relationship to head of family or household.
B. Question Number	11 schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RELATIONSHIP
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	10, 376, 786
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	101. Column 11: Relationship to head of family or household. The head of the family or household, whether husband or father, widow or unmarried person of either sex, is to be designated by the word "Head" in Column 11, and the other members of the family as wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, partner, boarder, lodger, servant, etc., according to the relationship which the person bears to the head of the family. Persons in an institution may be designated as officer, inmate, patient, pupil, prisoner, etc., and in the case of the Chief Officer his title should be used

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RELATIONSHIP

	as Warden, Superintendent, Principal, etc. If the husband and wife, the father and children, or mother and children are boarding they constitute a family and it should be indicated in this column with a bracket. (See Specimen Schedule lines 49, 50.)
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Relationship to head of household.
B. Question Number	11 on schedules 1A and 1B; 4 on schedule 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RELATIONSHIP DEPENDENTS
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	<p>81. Column 11. Relationship to head of household.</p> <p>(1) Head of the household. For census purposes, there must be a head to each household. The name of the head shall be entered first when enumerating a household, and on the same line as the name, the word "head" shall be entered in Column 11.</p> <p>(2) Who should be reported as "head"? Enumerate as "head" the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. However, when husband and wife or parent and unmarried children live in the same household always report the husband as "head" rather than the wife, and the parent rather than the unmarried child. When brothers and sisters comprise a household, usually the eldest will be reported as the "head". If several unrelated persons share housekeeping facilities on a partnership basis, enumerate one of them as "head" and the others as "partners".</p> <p>(3) Relationship to "head". Describe the other members of the household according to their relationship to the head as wife, son, daughter, father, mother, grandson, grandmother, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, partner, servant, employee, boarder, lodger, evacuee, refugee, etc.</p>

	<p>(4) Institutions and hotels. In an institution or hotel, enter as “head” the highest-ranking officer or employee in the main household. Entries in column 11 for other members of the institutional or hotel household will be their relationship to the institution or hotel, as officer, employee, inmate, patient, pupil, prisoner, etc.</p> <p>(5) Family. Occasionally, some members of a household will constitute a separate family from that of the head of the household. For example, the head of the household may have living with him, as part of the household, a married son and his wife and children. While these would be members of the same household, still they would form a separate family. In such cases, the Enumerator shall indicate such families by placing their members within brackets on the left of column 11. (See Specimen Schedule, page 1, lines 4 to 6.)</p> <p>(6) “Family” defined. A family consists of husband and wife (with or without children) or a parent with an unmarried child (or children) living together in the same housekeeping community.</p> <p>(7) Dependency on head. The Enumerator shall ask of every member of the household, whether or not this person is dependent on the head of the household for his or her maintenance. In the affirmative he shall enter the letter “D” in Column 11, after the relationship to the head.</p> <p>(8) “Dependant” defined. For census purposes, a dependant is a person who is wholly reliant or reliant to the extent of 50 per cent or more on the head of the household for his or her maintenance. Homemakers are not to be regarded as dependants.</p>
I. Remarks	

A. Census Question	Relationship to head of household (as head, wife, son, daughter, ward, son-in-law, grandson, mother, uncle, niece, employee, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, lodger's daughter, inmate, etc.)
B. Question Number	3 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RELATIONSHIP
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	<p>For census purposes every household must have a head. In households consisting of husband and wife with or without children, the husband will be recorded as "head". In households consisting of one parents and an unmarried child or children, the parent will be recorded as "head". In households consisting of a parent and a married son (or daughter) and his (her) family, the "head" may be either the parent, or the son or son-in-law, depending upon which is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the household. In households consisting of brothers and sisters, one (usually the eldest) will be recorded as "head". In households consisting of a group of unrelated persons on equal footing, one will be selected arbitrarily as "head", and the others recorded as "partner". In hotel and institutional households the head will be the officer in charge, providing that he fulfills the residence requirements – otherwise a resident member of the staff. If the household consists entirely of guests, lodgers, patients, or inmates, one will be selected arbitrarily as "head".</p> <p>Be sure to record the true relationship of each person to the <i>head of the household</i>. This is essential to the correct classification of families. The wife of a married son must be shown as "daughter-in-law" – not "wife", and her children as "grandson" or "granddaughter". The families of lodgers or employees should be recorded as "lodger's wife", "employee's daughter", etc.</p>
I. Remarks	

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Codes

- 1 "Head"
- 2 "Spouse"
- 3 "Husband"
- 4 "Wife"
- 5 "Father"
- 6 "Step-father"
- 7 "Father, adopted"
- 8 "Father, foster"
- 9 "Mother"
- 10 "Step-mother"
- 11 "Mother, adopted"
- 12 "Mother, foster"
- 13 "Son"
- 14 "Step-son"
- 15 "Son, adopted"
- 16 "Son, foster"
- 17 "Son, illegitimate"
- 18 "Daughter"
- 19 "Step-daughter"
- 20 "Daughter, adopted"
- 21 "Daughter, foster"
- 22 "Daughter, illegitimate"
- 23 "Child"
- 24 "Step-child"
- 25 "Adopted child"
- 26 "Foster child"
- 27 "Grandfather"
- 28 "Step-Grandfather"
- 29 "Grandfather, adopted"
- 30 "Grandmother"
- 31 "Step-Grandmother"
- 32 "Grandmother, adopted"
- 33 "Grandson"
- 34 "Step-Grandson"
- 35 "Grandson, adopted"
- 36 "Grandson, illegitimate"
- 37 "Granddaughter"
- 38 "Step-Granddaughter"
- 39 "Granddaughter, adopted"
- 40 "Granddaughter, illegitimate"
- 41 "Grandchild"
- 42 "Brother"
- 43 "Half-brother"
- 44 "Step-brother"
- 45 "Brother, adopted"
- 46 "Brother, foster"

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47 "Sister"  
48 "Half-sister"  
49 "Step-sister"  
50 "Sister, adopted"  
51 "Sister, foster"  
52 "Twin"  
53 "Cousin"  
54 "Second Cousin"  
55 "Step-Cousin"  
56 "Cousin, foster"  
57 "Uncle"  
58 "Step-Uncle"  
59 "Aunt"  
60 "Step-Aunt"  
61 "Nephew"  
62 "Step-Nephew"  
63 "Nephew, adopted"  
64 "Niece"  
65 "Step-Niece"  
66 "Niece, adopted"  
67 "Great Nephew"  
68 "Great Niece"  
69 "Great-grandfather"  
70 "Great-grandmother"  
71 "Great Grandson"  
72 "Great Granddaughter"  
73 "Great Uncle"  
74 "Great Aunt"  
75 "Father-in-law"  
76 "Step-father-in-law"  
77 "Mother-in-law"  
78 "Step-mother-in-law"  
79 "Son-in-law"  
80 "Step-son-in-law"  
81 "Son-in-law, adopted"  
82 "Daughter-in-law"  
83 "Step-daughter-in-law"  
84 "Daughter-in-law, adopted"  
85 "Grandfather-in-law"  
86 "Grandmother-in-law"  
87 "Grandson-in-law"  
88 "Granddaughter-in-law"  
89 "Brother-in-law"  
90 "Sister-in-law"  
91 "Cousin-in-law"  
92 "Uncle-in-law"  
93 "Aunt-in-law"  
94 "Nephew-in-law"



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95 "Niece-in-law"  
96 "Co-Head"  
97 "Godfather"  
98 "Godmother"  
99 "Godson"  
100 "Goddaughter"  
101 "Parent"  
102 "Great Grandchild"  
103 "Grandparent"  
104 "Relative, n.e.c."  
105 "Single"  
106 "Household"  
107 "Child of Labourer"  
108 "Child, Illegitimate"  
109 "Dependant"  
110 "Other Adopted Relationship"  
111 "In-law, n.s."  
112 "Step Relative, n.s."  
113 "Foster, n.s."  
114 "Adopted, n.s."  
115 "Relative, n.s."  
116 "Widow"  
117 "Friend"  
118 "Guest"  
119 "Visitor"  
120 "Companion"  
121 "Bachelor"  
122 "Chief"  
123 "Boarder"  
124 "Spouse of boarder"  
125 "Parent of boarder"  
126 "Child of boarder"  
127 "Other relative of boarder"  
128 "Lodger"  
129 "School lodger"  
130 "Spouse of lodger"  
131 "Parent of lodger"  
132 "Child of lodger"  
133 "Other relative of lodger"  
134 "Roomer"  
135 "Relative of Roomer"  
136 "Landlady"  
137 "Landlord"  
138 "Tenant or Renter"  
139 "Relative of Landlord/Landlady"  
140 "Occupant"  
141 "Resident"  
142 "Roommate"

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143 "Partner"  
144 "Spouse of Partner"  
145 "Child of Partner"  
146 "Other Relative of Partner"  
147 "Colleague"  
148 "Relative of Colleague"  
149 "Associate"  
150 "Spinster"  
151 "Housekeeper"  
152 "Assistant Housekeeper"  
153 "Lady's Maid"  
154 "Parlor Maid"  
155 "Chambermaid"  
156 "Kitchen Maid"  
157 "Nursemaid"  
158 "Housemaid"  
159 "Table Maid"  
160 "Dress Maid"  
161 "Maid, n.e.c."  
162 "Widower"  
163 "Maid, n.s."  
164 "Coachman"  
165 "Stableman"  
166 "Assistant Gardener"  
167 "Landlord and Parent"  
168 "Footman"  
169 "Motor Guard"  
170 "Driver"  
171 "Chauffeur"  
172 "House Master"  
173 "Partner's Lodger/Boarder"  
174 "Son-in-law's Wife"  
175 "Spouse of Employee"  
184 "House Boy"  
185 "Governess"  
186 "Nanny"  
187 "House Mistress"  
188 "Housemaker"  
189 "Houseman"  
190 "Butler"  
191 "Manservant"  
192 "Valet"  
193 "Stablehand"  
194 "House Surgeon"  
195 "Steward"  
196 "Gardener"  
197 "Chief Steward"  
198 "Trimmer"

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199 "Handyman"  
200 "Hired Man"  
201 "Hired Woman"  
202 "Hired Boy"  
203 "Hired Girl"  
204 "Hired Help"  
205 "Hired Hand"  
209 "Assistant Mistress"  
210 "Mistress"  
215 "Master"  
216 "Staff Member"  
245 "Relative of Steward"  
246 "Servant, n.s."  
247 "Domestic employee, n.s "  
248 "Domestic employee, n.e.c"  
249 "Relative of Domestic Employee"  
250 "Farmer"  
251 "Farm Labourer"  
252 "Farm Assistant"  
253 "Farm Hand"  
254 "Farm Helper"  
255 "Farm Employee"  
256 "Farm Manager"  
257 "Farm Operator"  
258 "Farmer, Retired"  
260 "Farm Boy"  
261 "Farm Girl"  
262 "Ranch Worker"  
265 "Herder"  
270 "Spouse of Labourer"  
271 "Other Relative of Labourer"  
289 "Lady"  
290 "Gentleman"  
295 "Co-Boarder"  
296 "Co-Tenant"  
297 "Co-Worker"  
298 "Co-Adjustor"  
299 "Co-Owner"  
300 "Administrator"  
301 "Superintendent"  
302 "Superior"  
303 "Supervisor"  
304 "Manager"  
305 "Director"  
306 "Official"  
307 "Employer"  
308 "Relative of Official"  
309 "Chairman"

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310 "Assistant Superintendent"  
311 "Assistant Superior"  
312 "Assistant Supervisor"  
313 "Assistant Manager"  
314 "Assistant Director"  
315 "Owner"  
316 "Overseer"  
317 "Subordinate"  
318 "Contractor"  
319 "Disciplinarian"  
320 "Attendant"  
321 "Assistant Attendant"  
323 "Orderly"  
324 "Former Owner"  
325 "Assistant"  
326 "Lawyer"  
328 "Subject"  
329 "Orderly Clerk"  
330 "Caretaker"  
331 "Relative of Caretaker"  
332 "Janitor"  
333 "Relative of Janitor"  
334 "Assistant Janitor"  
335 "Cleaner"  
336 "Finisher"  
337 "Head Cleaner"  
338 "Child of Employee"  
339 "Child of Employer"  
340 "Carpenter"  
341 "Electrician"  
342 "Plumber"  
343 "Blacksmith"  
344 "Engineer"  
345 "Iron Worker"  
346 "Milliner"  
347 "Pipe Adjuster"  
348 "Plasterer"  
350 "Matron"  
351 "Assistant Matron"  
352 "Night Matron"  
353 "Deputy Matron"  
358 "Pauper"  
359 "Inmate's Spouse"  
360 "Inmate"  
361 "Invalid"  
362 "Inmate Employee"  
363 "Inmate Pupil"  
364 "Child of Inmate"

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365 "Nurse"  
366 "Assistant Nurse"  
367 "Nurse in training"  
368 "Floor Nurse"  
369 "Male Nurse"  
370 "Director/Directress of Nurses"  
371 "Nursing Sister"  
372 "Cook's Son"  
373 "Cook"  
374 "Assistant Cook"  
375 "Refectory Worker"  
376 "Pantryman"  
377 "Messboy"  
382 "Dietitian"  
383 "Assistant Dietitian"  
388 "Orphan's Cousin"  
389 "Orphan Lodger"  
390 "Orphan Boy"  
391 "Orphan Girl"  
392 "Orphan Child"  
393 "Ward"  
394 "Evacuee/Refugee"  
399 "Nursing Teacher"  
400 "Principal "  
401 "Teacher"  
402 "Vocational Instructor"  
403 "Instructor"  
404 "Professor"  
405 "Vice Principal"  
406 "School Inspector"  
407 "Regent"  
408 "Registrar"  
409 "Archivist"  
410 "Assistant Teacher"  
411 "Assistant Instructor"  
412 "Assistant Principal"  
424 "Dean"  
425 "Tutor"  
426 "Prefect"  
427 "Counsellor"  
428 "Treasurer"  
429 "Professeur"  
430 "Librarian"  
440 "Drifter"  
441 "Roamer"  
442 "Newcomer"  
443 "Stranger"  
444 "Emigrant"

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445 "Found Man"  
449 "Child of Student"  
450 "Student"  
451 "Pupil"  
452 "Scholar"  
453 "School Child"  
454 "Residential Student"  
501 "Priest"  
502 "Religious Brother"  
503 "Monk"  
504 "Brother in Religion"  
505 "Lay Brother"  
506 "Oblate Brother"  
507 "Missionary"  
508 "Jesuit"  
509 "Archbishop"  
510 "Pastor"  
511 "Minister"  
512 "Vicar"  
513 "Chaplain"  
514 "Clergyman"  
515 "Lay Father"  
516 "Preacher"  
517 "Abbot"  
518 "Rector"  
519 "Curate"  
520 "Seminarian"  
521 "Head Priest"  
522 "Relative of Priest"  
523 "Prior"  
524 "Assistant Priest"  
525 "Bishop"  
526 "Reverend"  
546 "Religious Student"  
547 "Private Sister"  
548 "Teaching Sister"  
549 "Religious Professor"  
550 "Nun"  
551 "Religious Sister"  
552 "Postulant"  
553 "Novice"  
554 "Sister in Religion"  
555 "Lay Sister"  
556 "Mother Superior"  
557 "Deaconess"  
558 "Religious Superior"  
559 "Religious Instructor"  
560 "Penitent"

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RELATIONSHIP

594 "Religious Employee"  
595 "Religious Invalid"  
596 "Religious Tenant"  
597 "Lay Person"  
598 "Religious, n.e.c."  
599 "Religious, n.s."  
600 "Officer Cadet"  
601 "Prison Warden"  
602 "Prisoner"  
603 "Convict"  
604 "Warden"  
605 "Watchman"  
606 "Guard"  
607 "Guardian"  
608 "Probationer"  
609 "Keeper"  
610 "Constable"  
611 "Police Officer"  
612 "Fireman"  
613 "Postmaster"  
614 "Fire Guard"  
615 "Inspector"  
645 "Signalman"  
646 "Major"  
647 "Leading Aircraftman"  
648 "Lieutenant"  
649 "Lance Corporal"  
650 "Non-commissioned Officer"  
651 "Officer"  
652 "Second Officer"  
653 "Assistant Officer"  
654 "Commandant"  
655 "Trooper"  
656 "Sapper"  
657 "Warrant Officer"  
658 "Gunner"  
659 "Captain"  
660 "Seaman"  
661 "Ensign"  
662 "Purser"  
663 "Ship's Mate"  
664 "Cadet"  
665 "Soldier"  
666 "Military, n.e.c."  
667 "Salvation Army Officer"  
668 "Staff Officer"  
669 "Corporal"  
670 "Subaltern"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
RELATIONSHIP

680 "Deckhand"  
700 "Trainee"  
701 "Doctor"  
702 "Surgeon"  
703 "Physician"  
704 "Medical Assistant"  
705 "Hospital Staff"  
715 "Pharmacist"  
716 "Assistant Pharmacist"  
717 "Laboratory Technician"  
718 "Surveyor"  
725 "Patient"  
726 "Hospital Patient"  
727 "Asylum Patient"  
728 "Hospital Boarder"  
746 "Wine Clerk"  
747 "Night Hostess"  
748 "Patron"  
749 "Washer"  
750 "Dishwasher"  
751 "Bartender"  
752 "Barmaid"  
753 "Bar Boy"  
754 "Waitress"  
755 "Waiter"  
756 "Concierge"  
757 "Bellhop"  
758 "Porter"  
759 "Hotel Help"  
760 "Accountant"  
761 "Bookkeeper"  
762 "Broker"  
763 "Entrepreneur"  
764 "Intern"  
765 "Office Employee"  
766 "Office Clerk"  
767 "Secretary"  
768 "Stenographer"  
769 "Messenger"  
770 "Office Boy"  
771 "Chief Clerk"  
775 "Bank Clerk"  
776 "Trader"  
777 "Telephone Operator"  
778 "Technician"  
779 "Operator's Assistant"  
780 "Provincial Secretary"  
781 "Printer"



Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
RELATIONSHIP

782 "Operator"  
783 "Bursar"  
784 "Bus Boy"  
800 "Butcher"  
805 "Baker"  
806 "Grocer"  
825 "Cashier"  
848 "Linen Sorter"  
849 "Tailor"  
850 "Dressmaker"  
851 "Seamstress"  
852 "Laundress"  
853 "Laundry Man"  
854 "Cobbler"  
855 "Jeweller"  
856 "Cheesemaker"  
857 "Hostler"  
858 "Checker"  
859 "Merchant"  
900 "Federal Government Employee"  
901 "Mayor"  
947 "Lobster Factory Employee"  
948 "Maintenance"  
949 "Machinist"  
950 "Foreman"  
951 "Foreman's Helper"  
954 "Member's Relative, n.e.c"  
955 "Member's Wife"  
956 "Member's Son"  
957 "Member's Daughter"  
958 "Mother, Unwed"  
959 "Motor Man"  
960 "Forester"  
961 "Logger"  
962 "Log Driver"  
963 "Lumberman"  
964 "Craftsman"  
965 "Miner"  
966 "Yardsman"  
967 "Railroad Employee"  
968 "Teamster"  
969 "Mill Worker"  
970 "Mechanic"  
971 "Truck Driver"  
972 "Traveller"  
973 "Repairer"  
974 "Sexton"  
975 "Brander"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
RELATIONSHIP

976 "Elevator Operator"  
977 "Stoker"  
978 "Community Member"  
979 "Golf Pro"  
980 "Musician"  
981 "Painter"  
982 "Photographer"  
983 "Choir Member"  
984 "Busker"  
985 "Hind Man"  
986 "Choreman"  
987 "Boiler"  
988 "Salesperson"  
989 "Agent"  
990 "Member"  
991 "Labourer"  
992 "Helper"  
993 "Worker"  
994 "Clerk"  
995 "Clerk, n.e.c"  
996 "Assistant, n.e.c"  
997 "Apprentice"  
998 "Relative of Employee"  
999 "Employee, n.s."  
1001 "Beau Fils"  
1002 "Beau Frere"  
1003 "Beau Pere"  
1004 "Beau Grandpere"  
1005 "Belle Fille "  
1006 "Belle Soeur"  
1007 "Belle Mere"  
1008 "Belle Grandmere"  
1009 "Beau Petit Fils"  
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"

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## RELATIONSHIP

99999904 "Invalid Value"

99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: For census purposes, every household from 1911 to 1951 must have had one single-person head.

	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	<u>6</u>				
1921	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>		
1931	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>		
1941	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>		
1951				<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
SEX

Definition: Refers to the recorded sex of a person.

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.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	5				
1921	12	12	4		
1931	12	12	5		
1941	12	12	5		
1951				5	5

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Sex
B. Question Number	5 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	SEX
D. Reference Point	As of 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	83. Sex. The sex in column 5 will be denoted by "M" for males and "F" for females.
I. Remarks	

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
SEX

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Sex
B. Question Number	Column 12 of Forms 1A and 1B; Column 4 of Form 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	SEX
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	81. The sex will be denoted by "M" for males and "F" for females.
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Sex.
B. Question Number	12 on Schedule 1-A, 1-B and 5 on Schedule 1-NWT.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	SEX
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	10, 376, 786
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	102. Column 12: Sex. The sex will be denoted by "M" for males and "F" for females.
I. Remarks	

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
SEX

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Sex.
B. Question Number	12 on Schedule 1A, 1B and 5 on Schedule 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	SEX
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	82. Column 12.—Sex. In this column, enter the letter "M" for each male and "F" for each female. Before making this entry, compare the name with the sex to avoid making the mistake of entering "F" opposite a masculine name, and vice versa.
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	Sex.
B. Question Number	5 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	SEX
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	None.
I. Remarks	

Codes

1 "Male"  
 2 "Female"  
 3 "Not recorded"  
 99999001 "Blank"  
 99999002 "Damaged"  
 99999003 "Illegible"  
 99999004 "In Error"  
 99999005 "Suspicious"  
 99999006 "Missing -- Mandatory Field"  
 99999007 "Not Applicable"  
 99999008 "Not Mapped"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure  
SEX

99999009 "Correction"  
99999010 "Suggestion"  
99999011 "Unknown - Suggestion"  
99999012 "Multiple Response - Suggestion"  
99999001 "None"  
99999002 "Not Given"  
99999003 "Unknown"  
99999004 "Invalid Value"  
99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: None

## TITLE

Definition: A civil, legal, religious or other title that was given as part of the respondent's name.

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.

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

## Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Name of each person in family, household or institution.
B. Question Number	3 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
D. Reference Point	As of 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	<p>80. Name of each person in family, household or institution. The members of the family or household in column 3 are to be entered in the following order, namely: Head first, wife second, then sons and daughters in the order of their ages, and lastly relatives, servants, boarders, lodgers or other persons living in the family or household. The persons in an institution may be described as officer, principal, inmate, patient, prisoner, pupil, etc.</p> <p>81. How to write names. The last name or surname is to be written first, then the given name in full. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line it should not be repeated. See Sample Schedule.</p>
I. Remarks	



## 3. Name of each person in family, household or institution

A. Census Question	Name of each person in family, household or institution.
B. Question Number	Column 3 of Forms 1A, 1B, and 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
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	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>69. Column 3. Name of each person in family, household or institution. The names of every person whose usual place of abode on June 1, 1921, was with the family or in the dwelling house for which the enumeration is being made are to be entered in the following order, namely: Head first, wife second, then sons and daughters in the order of their ages, and lastly relatives, servants, boarders, lodgers or other persons living in the family or household. The persons in an institution may be described as officer, principal, inmate, patient, prisoner, pupil, etc.</p> <p>70. How to write names. The names or surname is to be written first, then the given name in full. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line it should not be repeated.</p>
I. Remarks	NOTE: To ensure that no individuals can be identified, confidentiality measures restrict the release of identifying details.

## Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Name of each person in family, household or institution.
B. Question Number	3 on Schedule 1-A and 1-B
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>82. Column 3: Name of each person in family, household or institution. The names of every person whose usual place of abode on June 1, 1931, was with the family or in the dwelling house for which the enumeration is being made are to be entered in the following order, namely: Head, first, wife, second, then sons and daughters in the order of their ages, and lastly, relatives, servants, boarders, lodgers or other persons living in the family or household. The persons in an institution may be described as officer, principal, inmate, patient, prisoner, pupil, etc.</p> <p>83. How to write names. The last name or surname is to be written first, then the given name in full. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line it should not be repeated.</p>
I. Remarks	

## Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Name Of each person in household. (Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initials if any). Include every person living at midnight on June 1, 1941. Omit children born after midnight June 1, 1941.
B. Question Number	Column 4 of Forms 1A and 1B; 3 of Form 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME TITLE
D. Reference Point	As of midnight on June 1, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	11 506 655
F. Statistical unit	The person.

G. Targeted Population	Every person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>73. (1) How to enter a person's name. The last name or surname is to be written first, then the given name commonly used followed or preceded by initials of other given names, such as: Smith, Richard J; Jones, C. Paul, etc. In the case of a new-born baby who has not yet been given a name, the entry "infant" shall be made. Where the surname is the same as on the line above, it should not be written again, but "ditto" marks should be entered instead.</p> <p>(See Specimen Schedule)</p> <p>(2) What names are to be listed? All persons living in the household i.e., all persons who regularly sleep there. Among persons to be included, are infants born before and persons who died after midnight of June 1, 1941. If there is in the household a person who has come to Canada from another country in 1939, 1940, or 1941, as a result of war conditions without the intention of making a permanent stay in Canada, though here for the duration of the war, such a person shall be enumerated as a member of the household and the Enumerator shall write the letter "x" after the year of immigration in column 22. This will include persons who are in Canada as refugees and evacuees for the duration of the war but not persons who are in Canada on official missions.</p> <p>The Enumerator shall not list the names of infants born after midnight of June 1, 1941, nor persons who died before this hour. Persons staying temporarily with the household who have a permanent residence elsewhere shall not be enumerated.</p> <p>(3) Before starting to list the persons, the Enumerator shall ascertain whether or not all the persons living in the dwelling form only one household or more than one. (See Instruction 72 (2) household defined.) If there is more than one household living in the dwelling, each one will be listed separately and given a separate number in column 3.</p> <p>(4) Order of listing. The names of the persons belonging to each household shall be listed one after the other in column 4 in the following order: Head of the</p>

## TITLE

	<p>household, wife of the head, unmarried children in order of age, married children with their families, other relatives, servants and other employees, boarders and lodgers and other persons belonging to the household. The Enumerator shall see that every such household has a number in column 3.</p> <p>(5) Persons in institutions. Names of persons belonging to the general institutional household shall be entered in the following order: head officer, employees, inmates, etc. Separate households in one institution, such as households consisting of an army officer and family living in special officers' quarters in barracks, or a doctor and his family living in special quarters provided by a hospital, etc., shall be entered separately from the general institutional household and given a separate number in column 3.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes: None

Remarks: The CCRI did not capture the name from the 1951 census.

**Definition:** Indicates that the enumerated person was a “transient”. A transient person was considered an individual who had no fixed address. Homeless people plus sailors and recent immigrants may be included in this designation.

**Source:** Census schedule, Relationship to Head. Transients would appear on the census form immediately after a dwelling and appear to be part of the previous dwelling. However, the Relationship to Head would be one of the letters 'T' for Transient, 'I' for Immigrant or 'S' for Sailor.

### Codes

1 "No"  
2 "Yes"  
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"

**Remarks:** During the cleaning and coding process any individuals with 'T' or 'I' or 'S' in the Relationship column had a value of 'Y' generated and stored in a new column, TRANSIENT\_INDICATOR.

## Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

### YEAR\_OF\_BIRTH

Definition: Refers to the year of birth of each person enumerated.

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 have more details.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	9	9			
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

### Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Year of birth.
B. Question Number	9 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	YEAR_OF_BIRTH
D. Reference Point	As of 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	<b>87. Year of birth.</b> Column 9 calls for the year of birth of each person.
I. Remarks	

### Codes

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"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

YEAR\_OF\_BIRTH

99999012 "Multiple Response - Suggestion"

99999901 "None"

99999902 "Not Given"

99999903 "Unknown"

99999904 "Invalid Value"

99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: None