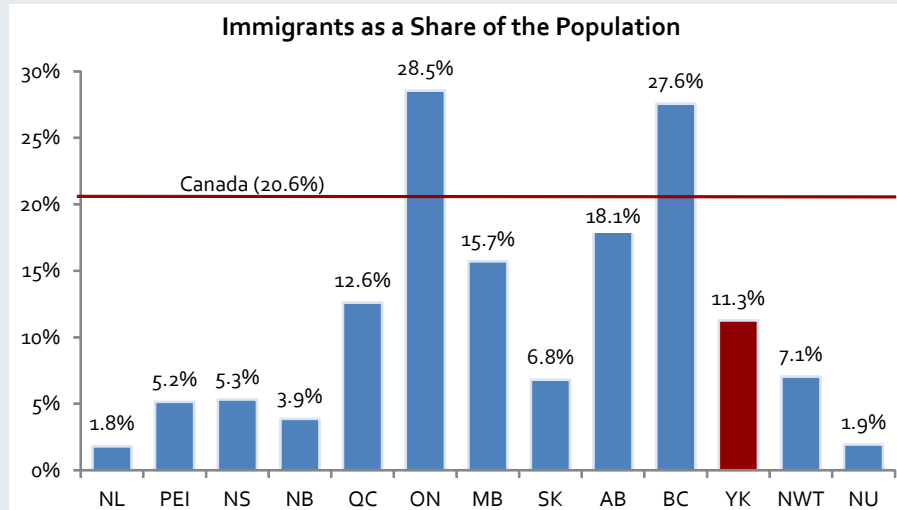


Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity 2011 National Household Survey



Highlights

- According to the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), of Yukon's population of 33,320, 87.7% were Canadian-born (non-immigrants), 11.3% were foreign-born (immigrants), and 1.0% were non-permanent residents.
- Of the immigrants living in Yukon in 2011, 895, or 23.8%, were very recent immigrants (immigrated to Canada between 2006 and 2011).
- The most common countries of birth of immigrants living in Yukon were: the United Kingdom (accounting for 15.9% of the immigrant population), the Philippines (15.0%), and the United States (13.2%).
- The majority of non-immigrants (45.4%), immigrants (50.2%) and non-permanent residents (61.8%) in Yukon were between 25 and 54 years of age.
- The most frequently reported ethnic origins in Yukon, either alone or with other origins were English, Scottish and Irish.
- Overall, 6.1% of all Yukoners identified themselves as a member of a visible minority group. Together, the three largest visible minority groups living in Yukon – Filipino, Chinese and South Asian – represented 71.1% of all visible minorities in the territory, or 4.3% of the total Yukon population.
- At 50.1%, Yukon had the lowest proportion of its total population reporting a religious affiliation in Canada.
- Of those who reported a religious affiliation, 92.2% identified themselves as Christians and 2.4% reported being affiliated with Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality.



Note: Throughout this publication, figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. For more information, please see notes on page 8.

Related Publications and Data Products

From the Yukon Bureau of Statistics:

- 2011 Census: http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Census_2011_Summary.pdf
- Aboriginal Peoples
- Education, Labour, Mobility and Migration
- Income and Housing
- Population and Dwelling Counts: <http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2011PopulationDwellings.pdf>

From Statistics Canada:

- NHS Profiles for Yukon, Whitehorse and other census subdivisions: <http://bit.ly/HTI5HA>
- NHS Focus on Geography Series: <http://bit.ly/14gAtn8>
- NHS Aboriginal Population Profiles for Yukon, Whitehorse, settlements and Indian band areas: <http://bit.ly/17W9Av4>

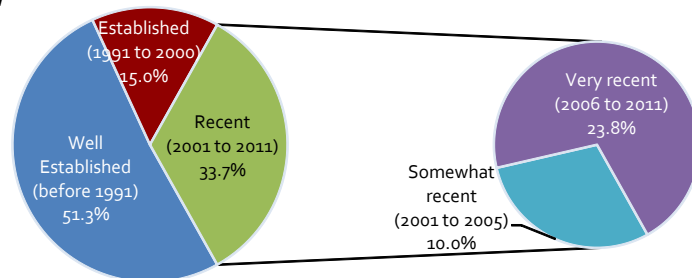
Immigration and Citizenship

Immigrant Status, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011

	Total Population	Non-Immigrants	Immigrants	Non-Permanent Residents	Non-Immigrants	Immigrants	Non-Permanent Residents
Canada	32,852,320	25,720,175	6,775,765	356,380	78.3%	20.6%	1.1%
Newfoundland and Labrador	507,265	496,405	9,165	1,705	97.9%	1.8%	0.3%
Prince Edward Island	137,375	129,385	7,085	905	94.2%	5.2%	0.7%
Nova Scotia	906,175	851,035	48,275	6,865	93.9%	5.3%	0.8%
New Brunswick	735,835	704,235	28,465	3,130	95.7%	3.9%	0.4%
Quebec	7,732,520	6,690,535	974,895	67,095	86.5%	12.6%	0.9%
Ontario	12,651,790	8,906,005	3,611,365	134,425	70.4%	28.5%	1.1%
Manitoba	1,174,345	981,205	184,500	8,640	83.6%	15.7%	0.7%
Saskatchewan	1,008,760	931,715	68,775	8,275	92.4%	6.8%	0.8%
Alberta	3,567,975	2,864,245	644,115	59,625	80.3%	18.1%	1.7%
British Columbia	4,324,455	3,067,590	1,191,875	64,995	70.9%	27.6%	1.5%
Northwest Territories	40,800	37,590	2,880	335	92.1%	7.1%	0.8%
Nunavut	31,700	31,025	615	60	97.9%	1.9%	0.2%
Yukon	33,320	29,230	3,755	340	87.7%	11.3%	1.0%

- In 2011, Yukon had an immigrant population of 3,755, representing 11.3% of the total population. This was well below the national average of 20.6%.
- With 1.0% of Yukon's population being non-permanent residents, this was the fourth highest of the provinces and territories, after Alberta (1.7%), British Columbia (1.5%) and Ontario (1.1%).
- Between 2001 and 2011, of the people who immigrated to Canada, 1,265 were settled in Yukon in 2011. Of those, 895, or 70.8%, immigrated in the last five years (between 2006 and 2011).
- Despite the majority of Yukon immigrants (63.8%) being Canadian citizens, the proportion was the third lowest among the provinces and territories, after Prince Edward Island (54.5%) and Saskatchewan (55.3%).
- The longer an immigrant lived in Canada, the more likely they were to be Canadian citizens. Of Yukon immigrants, those who were:
 - Well established (immigrated to Canada before 1991), 88.1% held Canadian citizenship;
 - Established (immigrated between 1991 and 2000), 85.0% held Canadian citizenship; and
 - Recent (immigrated to Canada between 2001 and 2011), 17.8% held Canadian citizenship.

Immigrants by Period of Immigration, Yukon, 2011



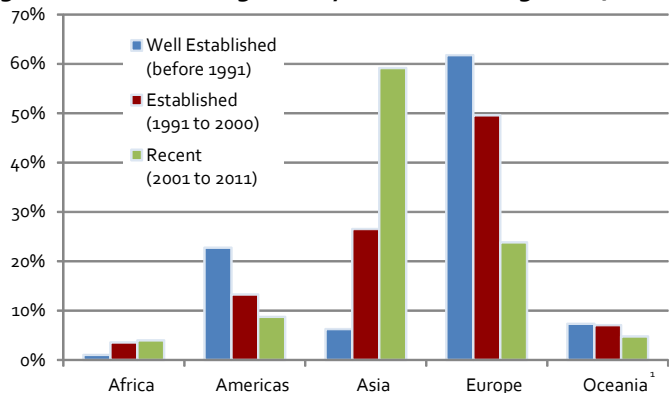
Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration by Citizenship, Yukon, 2011

	Total Population	Canadian Citizens	Not Canadian Citizens	Canadian Citizens	Not Canadian Citizens
Total	33,320	31,620	1,700	94.9%	5.1%
Non-immigrants	29,225	29,230	0	100.0%	0.0%
Immigrants	3,755	2,395	1,360	63.8%	36.2%
Well Established (before 1991)	1,930	1,700	230	88.1%	11.9%
Established (1991 to 2000)	565	480	85	85.0%	15.0%
Recent (2001 to 2011)	1,265	225	1,040	17.8%	82.2%
Somewhat recent (2001 to 2005)	375	200	175	53.3%	46.7%
Very recent (2006 to 2011)	895	25	870	2.8%	97.2%
Non-permanent residents	340	0	335	0.0%	100.0%

- Of the immigrants in Yukon who held Canadian citizenship, very recent immigrants (immigrated to Canada between 2006 and 2011) most commonly held multiple citizenships (60.0%). In contrast, only 17.9% well established immigrants (immigrated before 1991) were citizens of both Canada and at least one other country.
- Only 1.2% of Canadian citizens by birth living in Yukon held multiple citizenships, compared to 23.5% of Canadian citizens by naturalization living in Yukon.

Immigrants by Country of Birth

Region of Birth of Immigrants by Period of Immigration, Yukon



¹Includes countries such as Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Papua New Guinea.

- Yukon’s immigrant population reported 33 countries as their places of birth in the 2011 NHS.
- On a regional basis, Europe was Yukon’s largest source of immigrants overall. However, of those who immigrated very recently (between 2006 and 2011), Asia was the largest region of birth.
- Among all very recent (2006 and 2011) immigrants living in Yukon, 63.5% were born in Asia. This proportion was up substantially from the percentage of Asian immigrants who arrived in Canada between 2001 and 2006 (48.0%). In contrast, Yukon immigrants born in Asia accounted for 6.3% of the Yukon immigrant population who settled in Canada prior to 1991.

- Prior to the 1990s, immigrants born in European countries, such as the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and France accounted for the majority of the source countries of immigrants in Yukon. In 2011, 61.8% of the immigrants who were living in Yukon and who reported coming to Canada prior to 1991 were from a European country.

Top Five Places of Birth of Immigrants in Yukon by Period of Immigration, 2011

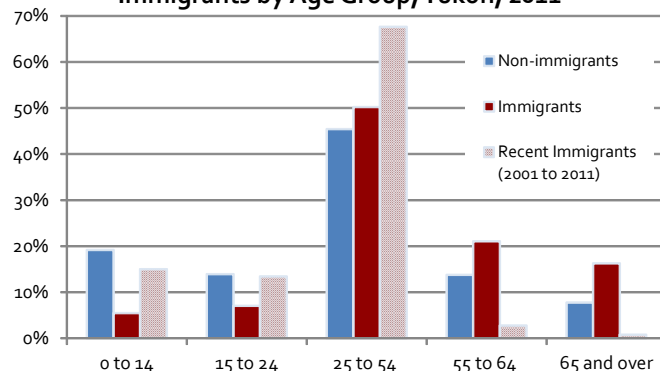
Rank	All Immigrants	Well Established (before 1991)	Established (1991 to 2000)	Recent (2001 to 2011)	Somewhat recent (2001 to 2005)	Very recent (2006 to 2011)
1	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Poland	Philippines	Taiwan	Philippines
2	Philippines	United States	Germany	Germany	Philippines	Germany
3	United States	Germany	United States	China	United Kingdom	India
4	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland	India	China	France
5	Netherlands	Australia	Philippines	France	Australia	United States

- Overall, the leading country of birth of immigrants in Yukon in 2011 was the United Kingdom. However, of those who immigrated recently (between 2001 and 2011), the Philippines was the leading country.
- In 2011, 560 Yukoners, or 15.0% of all immigrants, were born in the Philippines.

Immigrants by Age Group

- Much like the rest of Canada, the majority of Yukon’s immigrants were between 25 and 54 years of age.
- Of recent (2001 to 2011) immigrants, 67.6% were of core working age (25 and 54 years). In comparison, 45.4% of the Canadian-born population in Yukon were in this age group.
- Immigrant children (aged 14 and under) who arrived in Canada and settled in Yukon in the last five years, accounted for 16.2% of the very recent immigrant population, another 14.0% of very recent immigrants were between 15 and 24.
- Immigrants aged 25 to 54 made up the majority (50.2%) of immigrants for all periods of immigration. However, the largest proportion of well-established immigrants, were in the 55 to 64 age group (36.5%), followed by the 25 to 54 (33.2%), and the 65 and over (29.3%) age groups.

Distribution of Non-immigrants, Immigrants and Recent Immigrants by Age Group, Yukon, 2011



Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Percentage by Age Group, Yukon, 2011

	Total	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 54	55 to 64	65+
Total	33,320	17.5%	13.3%	46.1%	14.5%	8.6%
Non-immigrants	29,225	19.2%	13.9%	45.4%	13.8%	7.8%
Immigrants	3,755	5.5%	7.1%	50.2%	21.0%	16.2%
Well Established (before 1991)	1,930	...	0.8%	33.2%	36.5%	29.3%
Established (1991 to 2000)	565	...	14.2%	67.3%	9.7%	5.3%
Recent (2001 to 2011)	1,265	15.0%	13.4%	67.6%	2.8%	0.8%
Somewhat recent (2001 to 2005)	375	12.0%	10.7%	70.7%	6.7%	0.0%
Very recent (2006 to 2011)	895	16.2%	14.0%	66.5%	1.7%	0.0%
Non-permanent residents	340	5.9%	25.0%	61.8%	5.9%	0.0%

- Of the total Yukon population, aged 65 and over, 78.8% were non-immigrants and 21.2% were immigrants. Of the immigrants in this age group, the majority (92.6%) were well-established (immigrated before 1991).

Ethnic Origin

- Yukoners reported 74 ethnic origins in the 2011 National Household Survey; 41.2% reported one ethnic origin and 58.8% reported more than one origin.
- The regional ethnic origins most often reported in Yukon, either alone or with other origins¹ were:
 - European (73.8%);
 - North American Aboriginal² (24.2%);
 - Other North American, including Canadian (23.7%); and
 - Asian (6.6%).
- This compared to the top regional ethnic origins reported nationally, either alone or with other origins¹ of:
 - European (61.4%);
 - Other North American, including Canadian (33.7%);
 - Asian (15.3%); and
 - North American Aboriginal² (5.6%).
- In total, 8,050 Yukoners reported North American Aboriginal origins², either alone or with other origins¹. Of those:
 - 90.4% reported First Nations (North American Indian);
 - 10.4% Métis; and
 - 3.4% Inuit
- Of the Yukoners who reported a single ethnic origin, the highest percentage (25.3%) were First Nations (North American Indian). Among the people who reported multiple ethnic origins¹, 41.5% were English, 39.0% Scottish, 34.7% Irish, and 23.3% were Canadian.

Top 10 Ethnic Origins, Yukon, 2011

Rank	Total Responses	Count	% of Total ¹
Total: Single and multiple response ¹		33,320	100.0%
1	English	9,480	28.5%
2	Scottish	8,340	25.0%
3	Irish	7,315	22.0%
4	First Nations ²	7,280	21.8%
5	Canadian	7,255	21.8%
6	German	5,210	15.6%
7	French	4,380	13.1%
8	Ukrainian	1,810	5.4%
9	Dutch	1,470	4.4%
10	Norwegian	1,385	4.2%

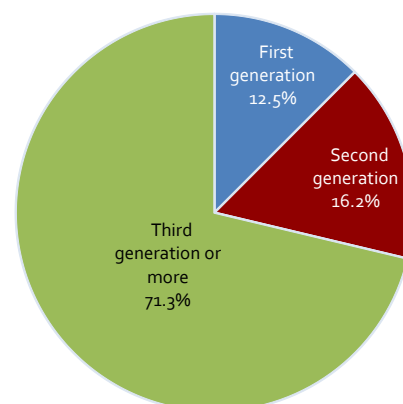
¹ Percent distributions may sum to greater than 100, as total responses are displayed which include both single and multiple responses. Therefore, individuals who reported multiple ethnic origins are counted more than once; e.g. if someone reported English and Irish, their response would appear in both places.

² North American Aboriginal origins, including First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, and Inuit, are not comparable with Aboriginal Identity population counts. Identity is related to self-identification as an Aboriginal, while ethnic origin relates to the respondent's ancestry.

Generation Status¹

- According to the 2011 NHS, 12.5% of Yukoners were first generation Canadians, 16.2% were second generation and 71.3% were third generation or more.
- The majority (68.3%) of the first generation Canadians living in Yukon reported a single ethnic origin. The top ethnic origins, either alone or in combination with other origins, reported by the first generation were English, German and Filipino.
- The proportion of the second generation Canadians (i.e. Canadian-born children of immigrants) living in Yukon who reported multiple ethnic origins, at 65.2%, was higher than that of the first generation (31.7%). The most frequently reported ethnic origins of the second generation, either alone or with other origins were English, Scottish and German.
- Of individuals who were at least third generation Canadians living in Yukon, 62.1% reported more than one ethnic origin. In 2011, the most common ethnic origins, either alone or in combination with other origins, reported by this group were English, Scottish and First Nations (North American Indian).
- Overall, very few (6.1%) Yukoners reported being a member of a visible minority group. However, of those who reported to be a visible minority, the majority (67.7%) were first generation, while only a minority (6.9%) were third generation or more, and the balance (25.4%) were second generation.
- Nationally, 69.3% of visible minorities were first generation Canadians, 27.1% were second generation, and 3.5% were third generation or more.

Generation Status¹, Yukon, 2011



Visible Minorities by Generation Status¹, Yukon, 2011

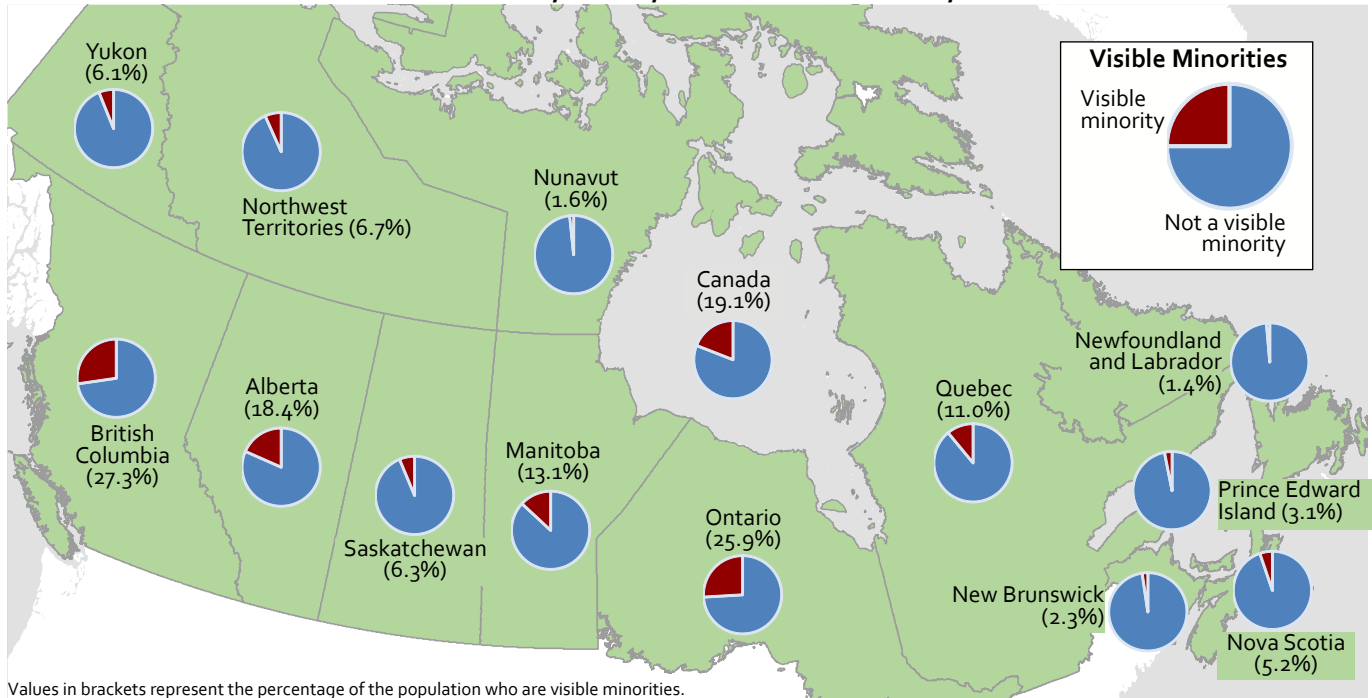
	Total Population	Not a visible minority	Visible minority	Not a visible minority	Visible minority
Total	33,320	31,295	2,025	93.9%	6.1%
First Generation	4,160	2,795	1,370	67.2%	32.9%
Second Generation	5,410	4,895	515	90.5%	9.5%
Third Generation or more	23,750	23,615	140	99.4%	0.6%

- Overall, 19.1% of Canadians reported being a visible minority; the highest proportion reported in British Columbia (27.3%) and the lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador (1.4%).

¹ Generation status refers to whether or not the person or the person's parents were born in Canada. For a more detailed definition, see page 8 of this publication.

Visible Minorities

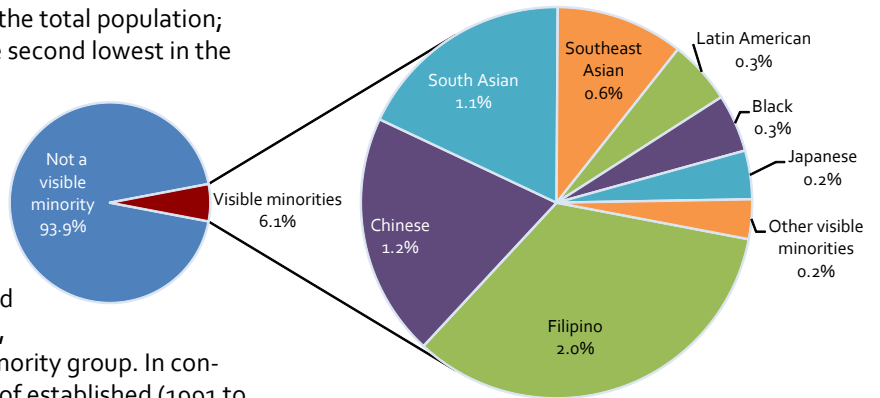
Visible Minorities, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011



Values in brackets represent the percentage of the population who are visible minorities.

- According to the 2011 NHS, 2,025 Yukoners identified themselves as a visible minority, accounting for 6.1% of the total population; outside the maritime provinces, this was the second lowest in the country. Nationally, visible minorities comprised 19.1% of the Canadian population.
- Of the visible minorities living in Yukon, 33.3% were Filipinos, 19.8% Chinese, 17.8% South Asian and 10.4% were Southeast Asian.
- Among very recent immigrants (immigrated to Canada between 2006 and 2011) in Yukon, 72.6% identified as belonging to a visible minority group. In contrast, visible minorities made up only 31.9% of established (1991 to 2000) immigrants, and 8.8% of well-established (before 1991) immigrants.

Visible Minorities, Yukon, 2011



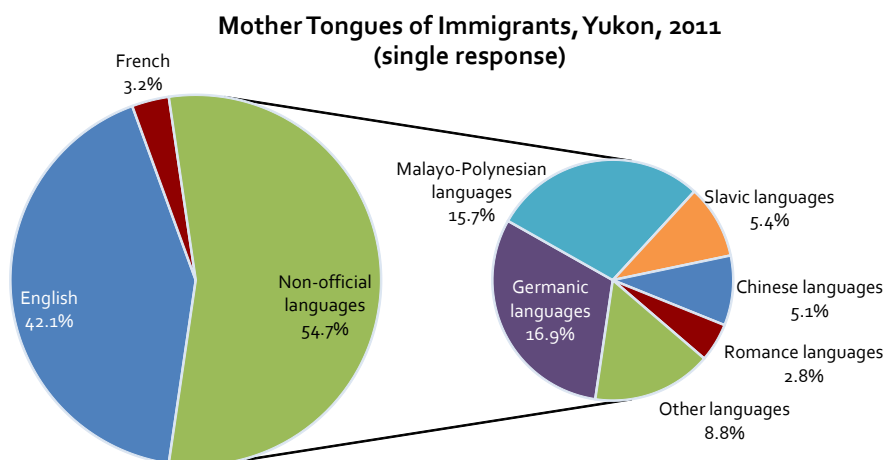
Visible Minorities by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Yukon, 2011

	Total Population	Not a visible minority	Visible minority	Not a visible minority	Visible minority	Filipino	Chinese	South Asian	Other visible minorities
Total	33,325	31,295	2,025	93.9%	6.1%	33.3%	19.8%	18.0%	27.4%
Non-immigrants	29,230	28,580	650	97.8%	2.2%	11.5%	30.8%	16.2%	39.2%
Immigrants	3,755	2,585	1,170	68.8%	31.2%	45.7%	17.1%	12.8%	21.4%
Well Established (before 1991)	1,925	1,760	170	91.4%	8.8%	0.0%	20.6%	11.8%	23.5%
Established (1991 to 2000)	565	390	180	69.0%	31.9%	30.6%	13.9%	13.9%	33.3%
Recent (2001 to 2011)	1,265	440	825	34.8%	65.2%	56.4%	15.2%	11.5%	15.2%
Somewhat recent (2001 to 2005)	370	200	175	54.1%	47.3%	22.9%	54.3%	8.6%	0.0%
Very recent (2006 to 2011)	895	240	650	26.8%	72.6%	64.6%	5.4%	12.3%	16.9%
Non-permanent residents	340	130	205	38.2%	60.3%	31.7%	0.0%	51.2%	4.9%

- Of the 2,025 Yukoners who identified themselves as a visible minority, 650, or 32.1% were Canadian-born. Among Yukon's largest visible minority groups, 11.1% of Filipinos, 50.0% of Chinese and 28.8% of South Asians were born in Canada.
- Throughout Canada (except in the other two territories), the visible minority population was younger than the overall population. The median age of visible minorities in Yukon was younger than any other province or territory at 29.2 years. This was 9.8 years younger than the Yukon population as a whole.

Languages

- In addition to English and French, the 2011 NHS estimated 26 languages as mother tongues in Yukon.
- In 2011, a majority (98.7%) of the 3,755 immigrants in Yukon reported one mother tongue. The remaining small proportion, 1.5%, reported multiple mother tongues.
- Of the immigrant population who reported a single mother tongue, 42.1% reported that their only mother tongue was English, another 3.2% reported French as their single mother tongue, and 54.7% reported a non-official language as their only mother tongue.
- Among the immigrants whose mother tongue was a non-official language, Malayo-Polynesian languages were the most common family of languages reported.
- Of those who reported Malayo-Polynesian languages, the largest proportion (72.4%) reported Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) as their mother tongue, followed by Bisayan languages (15.5%) and Fijian (6.9%). In total, the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages was reported by 15.7% of the foreign-born population with a single mother tongue.
- Overall, the most frequently reported mother tongue (single response) among Yukon immigrants was German, followed closely by Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino).



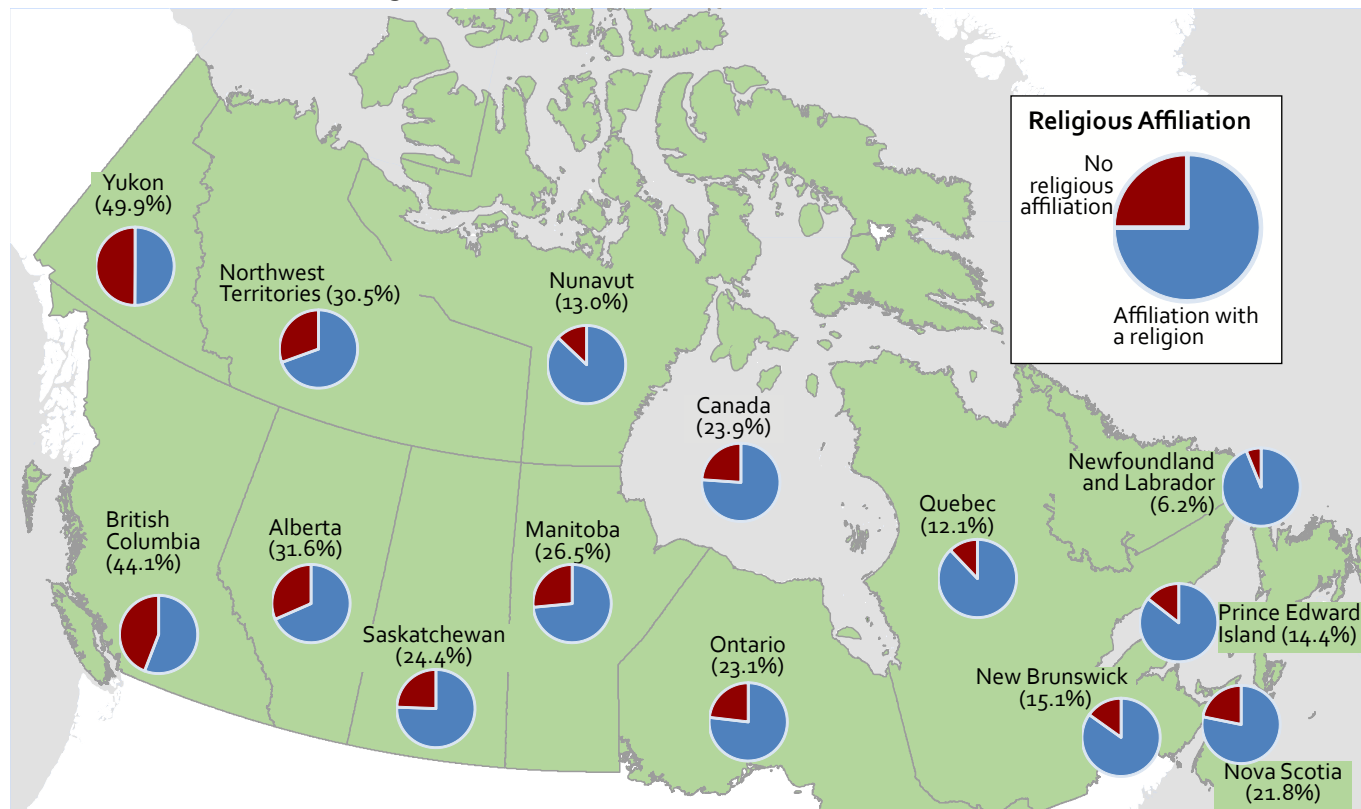
Top Five Non-Official Mother Tongues (single response) of Immigrants by Period of Immigration, Yukon, 2011

Rank	All Immigrants	Well Established (before 1991)	Established (1991 to 2000)	Recent (2001 to 2011)	Somewhat recent (2001 to 2005)	Very recent (2006 to 2011)
1	German 490	German 260	German 120	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) 355	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) 40	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) 315
2	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) 420	Dutch 85	Polish 75	German 115	German 35	Bisayan languages 85
3	Dutch 110	Czech 30	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) 50	Bisayan languages 85	Chinese, n.o.s. 25	German 80
4	Polish 95	Hungarian 10	Russian 15	Chinese, n.o.s. 45	Vietnamese 20	Spanish 50
5	Bisayan languages 90	Cantonese 10	Spanish 10	Panjabi (Punjabi) 45	Russian 15	Panjabi (Punjabi) 40

- According to the 2011 NHS, the majority (59.0%) of the foreign-born population in Yukon could conduct a conversation in one or more non-official languages, compared to 9.4% of non-immigrants and 15.7% of the total Yukon population.
- Among all immigrants in Yukon:
 - 49.8% reported that they were able to converse in English and one or more non-official language(s);
 - 6.9% in English and French and one or more non-official language(s); and
 - 2.3% reported that they were only able to converse in a non-official language.
- Overall, a very small minority (2.3%) of the Yukon foreign-born population reported being unable to converse in either of Canada's official languages. Of the immigrants in Yukon who knew neither English nor French, almost all (76.5%) were very recent immigrants (immigrated to Canada between 2001 and 2011). Conversely, all well established immigrants (immigrated to Canada before 1991) were able to converse in one or both official languages.

Religions

Religious Affiliation, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011



Values in brackets represent the percentage of the population in private households who have no religious affiliation.

- According to the 2011 NHS, more Yukoners, than in any other province or territory, reported having no religious affiliation. Overall, 49.9% of Yukoners reported having no religious affiliation, while 50.1% said they were affiliated with a religion.
- The most frequently reported religious affiliation in Yukon was Christianity, being reported by 46.2% of Yukoners, or 92.2% of those who reported a religious affiliation. The second most frequently reported was Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality, being reported by 2.4% of Yukoners with a religious affiliation.
- Of those who reported Christian religious affiliation, the most common denominations were Roman Catholic (39.6%), Anglican (17.8%) and United Church (9.6%).
- In Yukon, 2,350 immigrants, or 62.6% of the immigrant population reported having a religious affiliation; of those, 88.7% identified themselves as Christian, 3.6% Buddhist, 2.6% Hindu and 2.3% as Sikh.

Religious Affiliation by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Yukon, 2011

	Total	Christian	Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim or Sikh	Other affiliation	No religious affiliation	Christian	Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim or Sikh	Other affiliation	No religious affiliation
Total	33,320	15,380	585	720	16,630	46.2%	1.8%	2.2%	49.9%
Non-immigrants	29,225	13,155	240	685	15,125	45.0%	0.8%	2.3%	51.8%
Immigrants	3,755	2,085	230	30	1,405	55.5%	6.1%	0.8%	37.4%
Well Established (before 1991)	1,930	1,025	0	10	840	53.1%	0.0%	0.5%	43.5%
Established (1991 to 2000)	565	265	55	0	230	46.9%	9.7%	0.0%	40.7%
Recent (2001 to 2011)	1,265	800	110	0	345	63.2%	8.7%	0.0%	27.3%
Somewhat recent (2001 to 2005)	375	180	15	0	170	48.0%	4.0%	0.0%	45.3%
Very recent (2006 to 2011)	895	620	95	0	175	69.3%	10.6%	0.0%	19.6%
Non-permanent residents	335	135	95	0	100	40.3%	28.4%	0.0%	29.9%

- Although Christianity is still the most common religious affiliation among immigrants in Yukon, regardless of period of immigration, the number of immigrants who identify as Buddhists, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are growing, especially among recent (2001 to 2011) immigrants.
- Having no religious affiliation is more common among well established (before 1991) immigrants (43.5%) than among recent (2001 to 2011) immigrants (27.3%).

Concepts and Definitions

Ethnic origin: refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors. An ancestor is someone from whom a person is descended and is usually more distant than a grandparent.

Generation status: refers to whether or not the person or the person's parents were born in Canada. It identifies persons as being first generation, second generation or third generation or more.

First generation includes persons who were born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or have ever been, immigrants to Canada.

Second generation includes persons who were born in Canada and have at least one parent born outside Canada. For the most part, these are the children of immigrants.

Third generation or more includes persons who were born in Canada with both parents born in Canada.

Immigrant: refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. A landed immigrant/permanent resident is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Non-immigrant: refers to a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth.

Non-permanent resident: refers to a person from another country who has a work or study permit, or who is a refugee claimant, and any non-Canadian-born family member living in Canada with them.

Religion: refers to the person's self-identification as having a connection or affiliation with any religious denomination, group, body, sect, cult or other religiously defined community or system of belief. Religion is not limited to formal membership in a religious organization or group. Persons without a religious connection or affiliation can self-identify as atheist, agnostic or humanist, or can provide another applicable response.

Visible minority: refers to persons, other than Aboriginal persons, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.

About the 2011 National Household Survey

Between May and August 2011, Statistics Canada conducted the National Household Survey (NHS) in the provinces and territories for the first time. The NHS was designed to collect information about the demographic, social and economic characteristics from a random sample of 4.5 million Canadian households; approximately 30% of all private dwellings in Canada. Participation in the survey was voluntary.

As with any voluntary survey, non-response bias may affect the quality of data estimates. The risk of non-response bias rises as response rates drop, as non-respondents may have different characteristics than the respondents. To mitigate this, Statistics Canada weighted data from the sample to accurately represent the NHS's target population. An indicator of data quality is the global non-response rate (GNR).

The GNR combines non-response (i.e. households did not respond to the NHS at all) and partial non-response (i.e. some questions on the NHS were not responded to) into a single value. A smaller GNR indicates lower non-response bias. Where the GNR was 50% or more, Statistics Canada suppressed data. Overall, Yukon's GNR was 29.9%; however the GNR of individual Yukon communities varied from 12.5% to 62.2%.

Differences may exist between NHS estimates and 2011 Census counts for common characteristics (e.g. population, mother tongue, etc.). Where differences do exist, preference should be given to the 2011 Census.

Although the NHS was introduced as a replacement for the long form census questionnaire, caution must be used when comparing NHS estimates to previous censuses, despite content similarities.

All figures presented in this publication were subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding. Under this method, all figures, including totals, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5. Totals and individual values are randomly rounded independently, meaning that some differences between the displayed total and the sum of the rounded data may exist in various tabulations, and minor differences can occasionally be expected between tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated based on rounded figures, may not add to 100%. Users should be aware of possible data distortions when aggregating rounded data.

Users are cautioned to consult the reference materials provided by Statistics Canada to ensure appropriate use and analyses of NHS data: <http://bit.ly/1gYhIHT>.

For more information, see the National Household Survey User Guide: <http://bit.ly/1oqvgyS>.

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