



Aboriginal identity: People who identify with at least one Aboriginal group (i.e., North American Indian, Métis or Inuit), who are Treaty Indians, Registered Indians as defined by the *Indian Act*, or who are members of an Indian band or First Nation.

Allophones: People whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

Anglophones: People whose mother tongue is English.

Assault levels 1 to 3: Level 1 or common assault includes behaviours such as pushing, slapping and punching, but does not involve a weapon or any serious injury. Assault levels 2 and 3, or major assault, include aggravated assault and assault with a weapon to cause bodily harm.

Balance of international payments: Covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents. It includes the current account and the capital and financial account. The current account covers transactions on goods, services, investment income and current transfers. The capital and financial account is mainly composed of transactions in financial instruments.

Balance of payments (BOP): See Balance of international payments.

Body Mass Index (BMI): Measure of an individual's weight in relation to his or her height. BMI is highly correlated with body fat and is widely used to indicate health risks. BMI is classified into six categories, each representing a different level of risk: 'Underweight' is less than 18.5 BMI; 'Normal weight' is from 18.5 to 24.9 BMI; 'Overweight' is from 25.0 to 29.9 BMI; 'Obese Class I' is from 30.0 to 34.9 BMI; 'Obese Class II' is from 35.0 to 39.9 BMI; and 'Obese Class III' is greater than or equal to 40.0 BMI.

Building permit: Permit required in most jurisdictions for new construction, adding onto pre-existing structures and, in some cases, major renovations.

Canada Pension Plan (CPP): Contributory, earnings-related social insurance program that provides a stable and dependable pension that can be built on for retirement. It also provides people and their dependants with basic financial protection in the event of disability or death.

CANSIM (Canadian Socioeconomic Information Management System): Database that enables users to track trends in virtually every aspect of Canadian life. It contains over 26 million time series (observations for a subject at regular intervals).

Capital investment: Includes all expenditures on buildings, engineering construction and machinery and equipment.

Census: Survey that includes all units in a population (people, events, businesses, etc.).

Census agglomeration (CA): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CA must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

Census Division (CD): Group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For example, a census division might correspond to a county, or a regional district. In other provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in co-operation with these provinces and territories.

Census family: Married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

Census metropolitan area (CMA): Area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core. The CMA must have a population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core.

Census of Agriculture: Survey conducted by Statistics Canada every five years to produce data on the agriculture industry.

Census of Population: Survey conducted every five years to produce data on the population and dwelling counts for Canada, each province and territory, and smaller geographic units such as cities or districts within cities.

Constant dollars: Dollars of a particular base year that are not adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): Measure of the percentage change over time in the average cost of a large basket of goods and services purchased by Canadians. The items contained in the basket are divided into eight broader categories: food, shelter, household operations and furnishings, clothing and footwear, transportation, recreation, education and reading, and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. The quantity and quality of the items in the basket are held constant. As a result, changes in the cost of the basket are due to pure price

movements and not to changes in the basket's composition.

Core Consumer Price Index: A variant of the CPI that excludes eight of its most volatile components: fruit, vegetables, gasoline, fuel oil, natural gas, mortgage interest, intercity transportation, and tobacco products. These fluctuating components are found within the broader taxonomy of the consumer index, which includes food, shelter and transportation. The core index also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. See Consumer Price Index.

Core public administration (CPA): The group of federal public servants who work for the Treasury Board Secretariat of Canada.

Crude oil: Naturally occurring liquid mixture of hydrocarbons; liquid petroleum. The liquid hydrocarbons may be mixed with natural gas, carbon dioxide, saltwater, sulphur compounds and sand. Most of these substances are separated from the liquid hydrocarbons at processing facilities near the producing field.

Employment: People who, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer–employee relationship, or self-employment (also includes unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household); or had a job, but were not at work because of factors such as own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation, labour dispute or other reasons. Excludes people on layoff, between casual jobs, and those with a job to start at a future date. See *also* Unemployment and Labour force.

Employment rate: Refers to the number of people employed, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and older.

Ethnic origin: Ethnic or cultural group(s) to which an individual's ancestors belong.

Exchange rate: Value of the Canadian dollar against the currencies of other countries.

Farm Input Price Index (FIPI): Measures the annual price movement of specific farm inputs at the farm gate; that is, the annual price movement of the goods and services that comprise basic agricultural overhead costs. The specific farm inputs are building and fencing, machinery and motor vehicles, crop production, animal production, supplies and services, hired farm labour, property taxes, interest and farm rent.

Farm Product Price Index (FPPI): Measures the change through time in prices received for agricultural commodities at the first transaction point. These agricultural commodities include both crops and livestock and animal products, including grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, fruit, vegetables, potatoes, cattle and calves, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

Fertility rate: Number of live births occurring in a given time period relative to the number of women of childbearing age.

Francophones: People whose mother tongue is French.

Full-time equivalent (FTE): A measure of employees or jobs based on a standard work week or year. Thus, an employee who works for half a year, or half the week all year, has a full-time equivalence of 0.5.

G8: Top eight industrialized countries in the world: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

General government: Administrative part of governments. Excludes units that deliver services, such as schools and hospitals.

General Social Survey (GSS): Statistics Canada survey that gathers data on social trends to monitor changes in the living conditions and well-being of Canadians over time and to provide information on specific social policy issues of current or emerging interest.

Generation status: Indicates for how many generations a person and their family have been in Canada. It is derived from place of birth of respondent, the place of birth of the father and the place of birth of the mother and further, it only pertains to the population aged 15 and older. People are defined as either 'first generation,' 'second generation' or 'third generation or more,' which are defined as follows. First generation refers to people born outside of Canada. Second generation refers to people born in Canada with at least one parent born outside of Canada. Third generation and more refers to people who were born in Canada and whose parents were both born in Canada.

Goods-producing sector: Sector of the economy that is composed of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining, oil and gas extraction; utilities (electric power, gas and water); construction; and manufacturing.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs): A group of gases that trap heat in the atmosphere by reflecting solar energy back toward the surface of the Earth. The most significant greenhouse gases produced by economic activities are carbon dioxide (CO²), methane (CH⁴), nitrous oxide (N²O) and chlorofluorocarbons (CFC).

Gross domestic product (GDP): Total unduplicated value of goods and services produced in the economic territory of a country or region during a given period. GDP can be measured in three ways: 1) as total income earned in current production; 2) as total final sales of current production; or 3) as total net values added in current production.

Heritage institutions: Institutions whose purpose is to acquire, preserve, study, interpret and make accessible to the public, for its instruction and enjoyment, objects, specimens, documents, buildings and land areas of educational and cultural value, including artistic, scientific, historical, natural and technological material.

Home language: Language spoken most often at home.

Homicide: A homicide occurs when a person directly or indirectly, by any means, causes the death of a human being. Homicide is either culpable (murder, manslaughter or infanticide) or non-culpable (not an offence and, therefore, not included in the Homicide Survey). Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide and accidental or justifiable homicide (e.g., self-defence) are not included.

Household maintainer status: Refers to whether or not a person residing in the household is responsible for paying the rent, the mortgage, the taxes, the electricity or other services or utilities. Where a number of people may contribute to the payments, more than one person in the household may be identified as a household maintainer.

Industrial production utilization rate: The ratio of an industry's actual output to its estimated potential output.

Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI): Measures price changes for major commodities sold by Canadian manufacturers.

Inflation: Upward movement in the average level of prices or a persistent rise in the average price of goods and services; affects cost of living. The most widely used measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Information and communications technology (ICT): Any products or services provided by the telecommunications industry, including cellphones, personal computers, telephones and Internet and cable services.

Intellectual property: Form of creative endeavour that can be protected through a trademark, patent, copyright, industrial design or integrated circuit topography.

Interprovincial migration: Movement from one province to another involving a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province is an out-migrant with reference to the province of origin, and an in-migrant with reference to the province of destination.

Labour force: Civilian, non-institutional population aged 15 and older who, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, were employed or unemployed. See *also* Employment and Unemployment.

Labour productivity: Real output per hours worked.

Low income cut-offs (LICOs): Income thresholds below which families will devote a larger share of income to food, shelter and clothing than the average family would. To reflect differences in the costs of necessities among different community and family sizes, LICOs are defined for five categories of community size and seven of family size.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

(MEPI): Measures price changes for machinery and equipment purchases, relative to the gross annual accumulation of wealth as represented by the purchase of new machinery and the development and expansion of infrastructure.

Median: Value of the middle number of a series ranked in order of size.

Mortality rate: Number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 population.

Mother tongue: First language an individual learns at home and still understands.

Multiple visible minority: Respondent who reports more than one visible minority group as ethnic origin (e.g., “Black” and “South Asian”).

Natural gas: Gaseous petroleum consisting primarily of methane with lesser amounts of (in order of abundance) ethane, propane, butane and pentane, and heavier hydrocarbons, as well as non-energy components such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and water.

Natural gas liquids: Natural gas liquids are those hydrocarbon components in natural gas recovered from raw natural gas by processing through extraction plants, or recovered from field separators or other gathering facilities. These liquids include propane, butanes, ethane and pentanes plus.

New Housing Price Index (NHPI): Measures price changes for contractors’ selling prices of new residential houses.

Non-contributory registered pension plan: A pension plan in which all required contributions are made by the employer.

North American Industry Classification

System (NAICS): Industry classification system developed to provide common definitions of the industrial structures of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Its hierarchical structure is composed of sectors (two-digit code), subsectors (three-digit code), industry groups (four-digit code), and industries (five-digit code).

Obese: See Body Mass Index.

Off-reserve: Aboriginal people not living on a reserve.

Operating expense: Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, intermediate purchases, capital consumption allowances and net indirect taxes on factors of production.

Operating revenue: Revenue from the sales of goods and services; rental and operating lease revenue; and revenue from commissions, franchise fees and royalties.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): A group of 30 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. The OECD produces internationally agreed upon instruments, decisions and recommendations to promote rules of the game in areas where multilateral agreement is necessary for individual countries to make progress in a globalized economy.

Overweight: See Body Mass Index.

Participation rate: Represents the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Per capita: For each person or per person.

Petajoule: A unit of energy equalling 1,015 joules. A joule is a unit of energy equal to the work done when a force of one newton acts through a distance of one metre.

Petroleum products: End result of the petroleum refining process. They include fuels like gasoline, aviation fuel, diesel and heating oil; products such as solvents and lubricants; and raw materials for manufacturing petrochemicals.

Population density: Number of people per square kilometre.

Profit margin: The difference between the cost of buying or producing something and the price for which it is sold.

Public sector: Public administration at the federal, provincial or municipal levels of government, as well as Crown corporations, liquor control boards and other government institutions such as schools (including universities), hospitals and public libraries.

Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI): Measures price changes for the purchase of raw materials by Canadian industry. The term 'raw material' refers either to a commodity that is sold for the first time after being extracted from nature, or a substitutable recycled product (e.g., metal scrap).

Registered Pension Plan (RPP): Pension plans for employees sponsored by employers or unions and usually funded through contributions by both employees and employers. RPPs must satisfy certain conditions and be registered for the purposes of the federal *Income Tax Act*.

Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP):

Program that allows savings for retirement to grow tax free in a special savings plan registered by the Canada Revenue Agency. Contributions to RRSPs can be made up to December 31 of the year the contributor turns 69.

Rural area: Area of a country not falling into either the large urban or small urban categories. See also Small urban area.

Sandwich generation: Individuals caught between the often conflicting demands of caring for children and caring for seniors.

Services-producing sector: Sector of the economy composed of the following: trade; transportation and warehousing; finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing, and management of companies and enterprises; professional, scientific and technical services; information and cultural industries; arts, entertainment and recreation; administrative and support services; waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; public administration; and other services.

Small urban area: Urban area not part of a CMA that has a minimum population of 1,000 people and a population density of at least 400 people per square kilometre. See also Rural area.

Social assistance: Transfer payments (including refundable tax credits) to help individuals and families maintain a socially acceptable level of earnings.

Terms of trade: The price of exports relative to the price of imports.

Time stress: Measure of sleep deprivation used in the General Social Survey.

Tourism: The activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for less than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes.

Tourism industries: Industries that would cease to exist or would continue to exist only at significantly reduced levels of activity in the absence of tourism.

Trade surplus: Positive trade balance occurring when a country exports more goods than it imports.

Twenty-foot equivalent (TEU): Standard unit describing a ship's cargo carrying capacity or a shipping terminal's cargo handling capacity. A standard forty-foot (40x8x8 feet) container equals two TEUs (each 20x8x8).

Unemployment: People who, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, were on temporary layoff expecting recall and were available for work; were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work; or had a new job to start within four weeks from the reference week, and were available for work. *See also* Employment and Labour force.

Unemployment rate: Number of unemployed people, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, expressed as a percentage of the labour force (unemployed plus employed). The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, province, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Visible minority: People, other than Aboriginal people, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.

Visitors: People travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes. They are referred to as either tourists (those who stay overnight or longer in the place visited), or same-day visitors. *See also* Tourism.

