

GLOSSARY

Question 5	Aboriginal education, youth, and community capacity	Refers to education programs, enrollments, and attainment of Aboriginal Canadians; Also refers to issues affecting Aboriginal youth such as health, addictions and criminal justice. Community capacity refers to the capacity of the people in aboriginal communities to participate in actions based on community interests, both as individuals and through groups, organisations and networks.
	Bio-diversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
	Business scale	Scale refers to the size of a business as measured by such characteristics as the number of employees, capital investment, sales and the number of locations.
	Climate change	All forms of climatic inconstancy (i.e., any differences between long-term statistics of the meteorological elements calculated for different periods but relating to the same area) regardless of their statistical nature or physical causes.
	Competitiveness	Ability or skill of an individual or group, as well as a country, region, business network or sector to make better use of economic factors than its rivals (countries, foreign sectors or companies).
	Demographic trends	Demographic trends refer to the changes in a population over time. This includes both distributions and trends of values within a demographic variable of interest.
	Global economic restructuring	This refers to the global transference of wealth, power and prestige resulting from major changes in economic and political activity.
	Global governance	Global governance or world governance is the political interaction of transnational actors aimed at solving problems that affect more than one state or region when there is no power of enforcing compliance.
	Global security	The adoption of a broader approach to national and global security, brought about by international concern over such issues as the environment, population growth and the availability of critical resources, is a clear factor of stability.

Global stability	The ability of the world to resist change or deterioration in financial, economic, environmental, social and political structures.
Innovation	The creation of better or more effective products, processes, services, technologies, or ideas that are accepted by markets, governments, and society.
Labour market	The environment in which wages are determined. Since there is a supply of labour and a demand for labour, there exist the two main conditions required for a market, in which the price of labour (wages) is determined, as are prices in other markets.
Life-cycle assessment	A technique to assess environmental impacts associated with all the stages of a product's life from-cradle-to-grave.
Market access for Canadian goods and services	Activities and initiatives concerning the flow of Canadian goods and services through such activities as negotiations at the multilateral, bilateral and regional levels.
Pluralism	A state of society in which members of diverse ethnic, racial, religious, or social groups maintain an autonomous participation in and development of their traditional culture or special interest within the confines of a common civilization.
Skills and competency	<p>Skill is usually understood as an ability to do something well, either manually, mentally, or both. The term skill usually means actual competence that has been acquired by training, schooling, or practice.</p> <p>Competency is the ability to do something successfully or efficiently. The state or quality of being adequately or well qualified.</p>
Social innovation	Social Innovation refers to new ideas that resolve existing social, cultural, economic and environmental challenges for the benefit of people and planet.
Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Question 7	ABORIGINAL PEOPLES	The Aboriginal peoples of Canada, as defined by the Constitution Act, 1982, comprise the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.
	Aboriginal society and community	Aboriginal peoples' activities including information on demographic, social and economic characteristics.
	Business and finance	Business and finance information relating to Canada's Aboriginal population. This may include taxation information.
	Education, literacy and skills	Education and skills related to Canada's Aboriginal population, including educational attainment, field of study, education outcomes, literacy, technology use, and residential schooling.
	Health and well-being	The health of Aboriginal people and communities in Canada, including self-rated health, chronic conditions, well-being, health expectancy, accessibility to health providers and services, traditional healers, and environmental health.
	Households, housing and environment	Aboriginal housing conditions, house features, crowding, unmet shelter needs, and environmental issues such as safe drinking water.
	Justice issues	The nature and extent of crime and the administration of civil and criminal justice in Canada for the Aboriginal population, including information on adult criminal courts, corrections, crime reporting, victim services, children and youth, and violence against Aboriginal women.
	Languages and cultures	Aboriginal population and language characteristics such as home language, mother tongue; ability to speak or understand an Aboriginal language, the strength and vitality of Aboriginal languages and factors associated with perpetuating and revitalizing these languages. These languages reflect distinctive histories, cultures and identities linked to family, community, the land and traditional knowledge. For many First Nation, Inuit and Métis people, these languages are at the very core of their identity.
	Population characteristics	Aboriginal population and demographic characteristics, including age, sex, and locations where Aboriginal people reside.
	Work, income and spending	Measures of labour market activity, such as employment, characteristics of jobs held, and unemployment, as well as individual and family income by source, and spending in Aboriginal households.

Question
8

**AGRICULTURE,
AQUACULTURE,
FISHING AND
FORESTRY**

Agriculture is comprised of activities related primarily to growing crops, raising animals, and related support activities. Aquaculture involves cultivating freshwater and saltwater populations under controlled conditions. Fishing refers to the commercial catching or taking of finfish, shellfish, and other marine animals from their natural habitats. Forestry refers to growing and harvesting timber on a long production cycle (of ten years or more).

Agricultural commodities	Refers to commodities produced by the agriculture sector including grain crops, oil seeds, pulses, fruit, vegetables, nuts, greenhouse and nursery production, and animal production including cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep, goats and fur bearing animals.
Agricultural labour input	Labour input from the farm operator and hired labour to produce agricultural commodities.
Agricultural monetary statistics	Statistics pertaining to farm income, expenditures, prices, capital/finance and balance sheets.
Agricultural structures	Buildings and structures associated with farming and the agricultural industry.
Agro-industry (including food production and safety)	Post-harvest activities involved in the transformation, preservation, grading and inspection and preparation of agricultural production for intermediary or final consumption and trade.
Crops and horticulture	Production of field crops (e.g., wheat, hay, barley), vegetables, fruits, greenhouse and nursery products, and honey and maple products.
Farm finances	Measures of the financial viability of Canadian farms, such as farm expenses, receipts, prices, assets and liabilities, off-farm income, financial structure by farm type and revenue class, capital investment, and capital sales.
Farms and farm operators	Farm types, farm size, distribution of farms, age and sex of farm operators, and agriculture–population linkage data.
Fisheries	All activities connected with propagation, cultivation and exploitation of fishes in inland or marine waters, as also the management of fish resources.
Food and nutrition	Food consumption, food prices, nutrition, and supply and demand. Information on the food industry, processing, employment, productivity, and trade is also available.

Forest and forest product statistics	Includes statistics on the harvesting of logs and the production of forestry nursery stock and the gathering of forest products.
Forest resource assessment and forest fire	Assessments of the nation's forests from the point of view of their definition, maintenance and restoration of desired forests; Assessment of forest loss due to forest fires.
Government expenditure	Expenditures by all levels of government on behalf primary agriculture and the agro-industry including subsidies, stabilization payments, shared insurance payments and capital grants and contributions.
Land use and environmental practices	Land use, farm environmental initiatives, farm environmental practices, manure management, commercial fertilizer practices, pesticide application practices, and soil and water management practices.
Livestock, animal production and aquaculture	Hogs, sheep, cattle, dairy, poultry and eggs, frozen and chilled meats, alternative livestock, fur, and aquaculture.
Organic farming and organic food	A form of agriculture that relies on techniques such as crop rotation, green manure, compost and biological pest control to maintain soil productivity and control pests on a farm. Organic foods are those that are produced using methods that do not involve modern synthetic inputs such as pesticides and chemical fertilizers or genetically engineered ingredients.
Product source and use tables	Also known as supply disposition or utilization tables; they are used to summarize commodity supply and its disposition into such various categories e.g. sales, trade, ending inventory etc.
Trade in agricultural products	The selling (exports) and buying (imports) of agricultural commodities in an international context.
Trade in aquaculture products	The selling (exports) and buying (imports) of aquaculture commodities in an international context.
Trade in fishing products	The selling (exports) and buying (imports) of fishing commodities in an international context.
Trade in forest products	The selling (exports) and buying (imports) of forest commodities in an international context.

Question
9

**BUSINESS,
CONSUMER AND
PROPERTY
SERVICES**

	Business services includes advertising agencies and accountants; consumer services includes hotels, beauty salons, restaurants, and funeral homes.
Accommodation and food	Travel agencies and tour operators, as well as the hospitality industry (i.e., hotels, motor hotels, resorts, restaurants, food service contractors, caterers, mobile food services, and drinking places).
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Performers and performing arts companies (actors/actresses, singers, dancers, musical groups, artists, athletes, and other entertainers); spectator sports; golf courses and country clubs; skiing facilities; fitness and recreational sports centres; marinas; bowling centres; all other amusement and recreation industries; and heritage institutions.
Information and culture	Publishing (i.e., newspapers, periodicals, books, software); motion pictures; video and sound recording (i.e., motion picture and video production, post-production and distribution, and record production); computer systems design; data processing; and Internet service providers.
Personal services	Barber shops, beauty salons, unisex hair salons, funeral homes, cemeteries and crematoria, coin-operated laundries and dry cleaners, dry cleaning and laundry services, linen and uniform supply, pet care, photofinishing, one-hour photofinishing, parking lots, and garages.
Professional, scientific and technical services	Legal, accounting, bookkeeping, architecture, engineering, employment, advertising, design, computer systems, and consulting services.
Rental and leasing and real estate	Lessors, real estate agents and brokers, real estate property managers, and real estate appraisers. Also includes: automotive rental and leasing; consumer electronics and appliance rental; consumer goods rental (i.e., formal wear and costume rental, videotape and digital videodisc rental, general rental centres); commercial and industrial machinery; and equipment rental and leasing.
Repair and maintenance	Automotive repair and maintenance (i.e., exhaust system repair, automotive body, paint and interior repair, glass replacement, and car washes), electronic and precision equipment repair, commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair, and home and garden equipment repair.

Question
10

**BUSINESS
PERFORMANCE
AND OWNERSHIP**

Includes information sources that describe the nationality of corporate ownership in Canada, and analytical studies that explore different aspects of the business and corporate landscape.

Business adaptation and adjustment	How business activity responds to structural or regulatory forces—for example, how manufacturing industries have responded to the free trade agreements, and whether Canadian and U.S. prices have been moving in unison over time.
Business cycles	Changes in business activity over time as the economy undergoes cycles of growth and contraction.
Business ownership	Corporate ownership in Canada, including the control of individual companies and groups of inter-related companies, and the extent to which Canadian companies are foreign-owned or -controlled. Also includes reports describing the activities of foreign-controlled businesses operating in Canada and Canadian-owned businesses operating abroad.
Corporate taxation	Provincial and federal corporate taxes, and the reconciliation of accounting profit to taxable income
Current conditions	Current trends in the economy, focusing on aspects such as Gross Domestic Product, employment, inflation, and trade.
Entry, exit, mergers and growth	The incidence of business entry and exit, and the relationship between competition and economic performance. Statistics on new-firm survival and reports examining how competitive restructuring contributes to growth are examples.
Financial statements and performance	Financial data prepared by incorporated businesses on their financial position and performance, such as statistics on revenue or profit growth, profit margins, debt to equity, and return on equity. These data include items from the balance sheet, the income statement and the statement of changes in financial position, and information that describes an industry or a firm's performance for a specific period using financial data.
Regional and urban profiles	Business conditions in Canada's provinces, major urban areas, and rural areas. Examples are reports examining the growth of information technology employment and corporate head offices in different urban areas.
Small and medium-sized businesses	Characteristics and financing activities of small and medium-sized businesses, including balance sheets and investment activities, sources of financing, credit amounts authorized, credit amounts outstanding, types of financing instruments, and studies examining the economic importance of small firms.

Question
11

**CHILDREN AND
YOUTH**

Information on Canada's infants, children, teens, adolescents, students, and young adults. Topics include child care arrangements, crime, education, health, immigration, labour, low income, risk behaviours and violence.

- Child care The care of children by parents and others and its impact on family and work. Includes topics such as unpaid time spent looking after children, child care needs and arrangements, household spending on child care, parental leave and work arrangements, and the impact of child care on child development.
- Child development and behaviour Children's cognitive, physical, social, and emotional development, and influences on that development, such as the prenatal environment, parents and family, early childhood care and education, school, and community. Outcomes such as identification of children at risk, school-readiness, behaviour problems (such as bullying and other aggression), and pro-social behaviour are also discussed.
- Crime and justice The incidence of youth crime in Canadian society; appearances, charges, and cases in youth courts; sentencing outcomes; youth in correctional services; and criminal victimization of youth.
- Education Knowledge and skills development among children and youth, including access to and participation in formal education and training activities, levels of student achievement, educational attainment and literacy, and education outcomes.
- Health and well-being Children's and youths' health, chronic health conditions, disability, and limitations in day-to-day activities. Activity limitations include hearing, vision, communication and speaking, mobility, dexterity, learning, developmental, emotional, or psychological conditions.
- Also included are difficulties children, youth, and their families face, such as use of health services and assistive devices. Measurement of physical and mental health as well as the prevention and detection of disease are described.
- Immigrant children and youth Information on the characteristics and behaviours of children and youth who are themselves immigrants, as well as the characteristics and behaviours of children and youth who were born in Canada but who are living in 'immigrant families' or households.

Labour market activities	Youths' and students' labour market activities and characteristics, including full- and part-time employment and unemployment. Student transitions between education, training and work, the relationship between programs of study and the employment subsequently obtained, job and career satisfaction rates of underemployment and unemployment, and returning to school for further education or training are included.
Low income families	The number and percentage of children and youth in low-income families, persistence of low income among children and youth, and their transitions into and out of low-income situations.
Risk behaviours	Adolescent behaviours, their predictors and the impact of these behaviours on healthy development. Self-perceived health, teen pregnancy, educational achievement, school failure, aggression, delinquency, mental health problems, substance use, smoking, drinking, depression, suicide, self-harm, and injury are included, as are protective factors such as physical activity, self-esteem, and family and peer relationships.
Violence among children and youth	The nature and extent of violence in Canada in which children and youth are victims, witnesses, or offenders.

Question
12

CONSTRUCTION

The construction sector creates the physical foundation—the houses, apartments, and office buildings—in which we live and work. It also creates infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and pipelines.

Construction materials	Production of construction materials such as softwood, plywood, steel pipe, and cement.
Machinery and equipment	Investment intentions, actual investments, or capital expenditures on machinery and equipment having a life of more than one year. Topics include private and public investments, depreciation, and value of stock for aircrafts, turbines, boilers, and construction equipment.
Non-residential building construction	Construction intentions, investments, or capital expenditures, depreciation, and stock for non-residential buildings. Topics include non-residential permits issued, private and public investments, values of depreciation, and the value of stock for hospitals, offices, plants, and shopping malls.
Non-residential engineering construction	Construction intentions, investments, or capital expenditures, depreciation, and stock for engineering structures. Topics include private and public investments, as well as value of depreciation and value of stock for pipelines, roads, bridges, and communications towers.
Residential construction	Construction intentions, actual construction, investments, depreciation, and stock for the residential sector. Topics include: residential permits issued, measured by number of dwellings and value; starts and completions of dwellings; investment data; depreciation; and value of the stock of residential buildings.

Question
13

CRIME AND JUSTICE

The nature and extent of crime and the administration of criminal and civil justice in Canada.

Civil courts and family law

Child and spousal support payments information from provincial and territorial maintenance enforcement programs.

Convictions

A formal declaration that someone is guilty of a criminal offense, made by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court.

Correctional services

The nature and case characteristics of adults and youth in correctional services, trends in correctional populations, and alternative measures cases in youth corrections.

Crimes and offences

Information on the incidence and characteristics of crime in Canadian society.

Criminal courts

Appearances, charges, and cases in adult criminal and youth courts, as well as sentencing outcomes.

Family violence

The nature and extent of family violence in Canada, including spousal violence, child abuse, and abuse against seniors.

Illicit drug production

The growing or manufacture of illegal drugs.

Justice system -
Operation and
spending

The human resources and costs associated with delivering police, criminal prosecution, court, and correctional services in Canada.

Legal aid

Revenue, expenditure, personnel, and caseload statistics associated with the delivery and administration of legal aid in Canada.

Prison population

The total number of people incarcerated (held in prisons) including those who have been convicted and await trials and sentencing hearings.

Safety

The control of recognized hazards to achieve an acceptable level of risk. Can include a wide range condition of being protected against: physical, social, spiritual, financial, political, emotional, occupational, psychological, educational or other types or consequences of failure, damage, error, accidents, harm or any other event which could be considered non-desirable.

Drug trafficking and use

Buying, selling, distribution and consumption/utilization of illegal drugs.

Victims and victimization

Criminal victimization in Canada, associated risk factors, direct services available to crime victims, and criminal injuries compensation or financial benefit programs.

Question 14	CULTURE AND LEISURE	Information on creative artistic activities and the goods and services produced by these activities; the preservation of cultural heritage; and personal activities not required for paid work, studies, or family or social obligations.
	Culture labour force	The culture sector labour force refers to those working in culture industries regardless of occupation but not those working in culture occupations outside of culture industries. The contributions of volunteer workers are excluded.
	Economic contribution of culture	The economic contribution of the culture sector to the employment rate, Gross Domestic Product, and other measures of Canada's economy.
	Film and video	The Canadian film industry: productions; employment; the financial health of film, video and audio-visual distribution and videocassette wholesaling film, video and audio-visual production and post- production operations; and attendance, operations, employment, and financial data on motion picture and drive-in theatres.
	Government spending on culture	Funding of culture programs and institutions by all levels of government, including libraries, heritage activities, performing arts, literary arts, visual arts and crafts, broadcasting, film, and video.
	Leisure activities and spending on leisure activities	Participation in and spending on activities such as: reading books; watching television; going to the movies; photography; crafts; attending performing arts events; downloading music; using the Internet; listening to the radio; visiting museums, galleries, parks and heritage sites; painting for pleasure; acting in theatrical productions; playing musical instruments; and volunteering for culture organizations. Spending on culture goods and services includes admissions to movie theatres, live performing arts events, museums, and fairs, as well as the amount spent on magazines and books, cablevision and satellite services, and videos and DVDs.
	Museums, historic sites, archives and other heritage institutions	Public and privately owned heritage institutions, whose purpose is to acquire, preserve, study, interpret, and make accessible to the public objects, specimens, documents, buildings, and land areas of educational and cultural value, such as museums, art galleries, archives, observatories, aquariums, zoos, botanical gardens, historic sites, and nature parks. Similar for-profit businesses are also included.

Performing and visual arts	<p>Information on performing arts includes attendance, performances, touring, employment, and financial data on performing arts companies, such as: theatre, music theatre, and dinner theatre; professional orchestras; ensembles; popular music groups; individual artists and choirs; classical and contemporary dance; opera companies; and other performing companies such as circuses, ice skating shows, and variety shows.</p> <p>Information on visual arts includes original visual arts and crafts such as: paintings, drawings, and pastels executed entirely by hand; original engravings, prints, and lithographs; and original sculptures and statuary are also included.</p>
Publishing	Books, newspapers, and periodicals published in Canada. For books, sources of revenue, expenses (including cost of sales), types of books, Canadian or foreign authorship, language of books, exports, and number of copies sold are included.
Sound recording	Sales, expenditures, employment, and outputs of record production firms, integrated production and distribution companies, sound recording studios, other sound recording services, and music publishers in Canada.
Sports	Attendance at and participation in sports, by socio-demographic characteristics, other time-use characteristics, and province. Data on spending on sporting events and equipment are also available.
Television viewing and radio listening	Canadians' use of radio and television, such as: television viewing by signal source and content, by type of program, and by age and sex; radio listening by province, format (type of program), audience category, education level, and occupation.
Trade in culture goods and services	International trade in culture goods and services. Culture goods include books, magazines, newspapers, postcards, calendars, films, videos, DVDs, sheet music, compact discs, cassettes, vinyl LPs, paintings (original and reproductions), photographs, sculptures, ornaments and figurines, architectural plans, designs and drawings, advertising materials, museum exhibits, coin and stamp collections, and antiques. Culture services include copyrights, trademarks, performances, broadcasts, design services, and services of performing artists, authors, composers, or sculptors.
Unpaid work	Activities (work) performed by a person spent doing housework, maintaining the house or doing yard work without getting paid for doing so.
Work-life balance	A broad concept referring to an appropriate prioritizing between "work" (career and ambition) on the one hand and "life" (Health, pleasure, leisure, family and spiritual development) on the other.

Question **EARTH SCIENCES**
15

Scientific activities in such areas as; geology (mineralogy and petrology, geochemistry, geomorphology, paleontology, stratigraphy, structural geology, engineering geology and sedimentology), physical geography, geophysics and geodesy, soil science, hydrology, glaciology, and atmospheric sciences (including meteorology, climatology, atmospheric chemistry and atmospheric physics).

Canada's north The vast northernmost region of Canada variously defined by geography and politics. Politically, the term refers to the three territories of Canada: Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.

Climate change All forms of climatic inconstancy (i.e., any differences between long-term statistics of the meteorological elements calculated for different periods but relating to the same area) regardless of their statistical nature or physical causes.

Mapping Refers to creation of maps and is often used instead of cartography; also refers to activities related to geospatial data collection.

Natural hazards Any event or force of nature that has catastrophic consequences, such as avalanche, earthquake, flood, forest fire, hurricane, lightning, tornado, tsunami, and volcanic eruption.

Water Generally refers to resources that are sources of water that are useful or potentially useful for various activities including agricultural, industrial, household, recreational and environmental activities.

Question
16

**ECONOMY AND
ECONOMIC
ACCOUNTS**

The economic accounts provide up-to-date portraits of national, provincial, and territorial economies and their structures, based on an integrated, internationally recognized set of economic accounting concepts.

Banking and
insurance

The banking industry consists of financial institutions and financial intermediaries that accept deposits and channel those deposits into lending activities, either directly or through capital markets. The insurance industry provides a form of risk management primarily used to hedge against the risk of a contingent, uncertain loss.

Business tools,
resources and
statistics

Tools and information aimed at helping Canadian companies get established and function in an ever-changing environment. Resources include programs and information for new businesses.

Company directories

Directories (lists, profiles, databases) of companies that are importers, exporters, by geography and industrial sector.

Consumer
information

The tools and products available from government departments that answer many common consumer questions, including those on important issues such as debt, identity theft, fraud and cellphone plans.

Economic and
market
research/statistics

Refers to statistical and other profile information on a wide range of topics including goods and service producers, bankruptcies, receiverships, productivity, competitiveness, trade, worker skills, and small businesses.

Electronic commerce

Refers to the buying and selling of products or services over electronic systems such as the Internet and other computer networks. It also includes the entire online process of developing, marketing, selling, delivering, servicing and paying for products and services. Also involves electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems.

Entrepreneurship

Refers to the process of owning or managing of a business enterprise to earn money through risk and initiative.

Environmental,
resource and
sustainability

Refers to the long-term maintenance of responsibility, which has environmental, economic, and social dimensions, and encompasses the concept of stewardship, the responsible management of resource use.

Financial and wealth accounts	The Financial Flow Accounts (FFA) show financial activity (acquisition of financial assets and the incurrence of liabilities); the National Balance Sheet Accounts (NBSA) provide period-end measures of non-financial and financial assets, liabilities, and net worth arising from economic and financial activity as well as from changes in the prices of assets/liabilities. The NBSA and the FFA are the two components of the Financial and Wealth Accounts.
Globalization	Refers to the increasingly global relationships of culture, people and economic activity. Most often, it refers to economics: the global distribution of the production of goods and services, through reduction of barriers to international trade such as tariffs, export fees, and import quotas.
Government financial statistics	Elements of government finance such as employment and remuneration, revenues and expenditures, balance sheets, government business enterprises, and classification of public sector entities.
Gross domestic product	The total value of the goods and services produced in Canada or in a province or territory, often referred to as a global measure of economic activity.
Income and expenditure	Incomes earned in current economic production and final sales of current production, for the four sectors of the economy: personal, business, government, and non-resident. Corporate profits, wages and salaries, personal expenditures on goods and services, exports, and imports, are examples. Provides the measure of Gross Domestic Product, from both the expenditure and income sides.
Infrastructure	The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons.
Innovation, research, science and technology	<p>Innovation: the creation of better or more effective products, processes, services, technologies, or ideas that are accepted by markets, governments, and society.</p> <p>Research: The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.</p> <p>Science is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe.</p> <p>Technology is the making, usage, and knowledge of tools, machines, techniques, crafts, systems or methods of organization in order to solve a problem or perform a specific function.</p>

Input-output accounts	The structure of the Canadian provincial and territorial economies. The input–output accounts measure production and use of goods by industry and by commodity. Information about final demand categories is also presented. The provincial accounts add the trade flows between the provinces and abroad. The current measure of Gross Domestic Product by industry is also available.
Intellectual property	A term referring to a number of distinct types of creations of the mind for which a set of exclusive rights are recognized—and the corresponding fields of law. This includes such things as copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial design rights and trade secrets.
International trade and balance of international payments	International trade is the exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories. The balance of payments (BOP) is the method countries use to monitor all international monetary transactions at a specific period of time e.g., quarterly or annual.
Labour	Human activity that provides the goods or services in an economy; the services performed by workers for wages as distinguished from those rendered by entrepreneurs for profits. In the context of the Economic Accounts, the labour component measures the services derived from the labour.
Leading indicators	A broad measure of emerging economic trends, used to anticipate the onset of the start and the end of recessions a few months in advance.
Monetary policy	Control of the banking and monetary system by a government in the pursuit of stability in the value of the currency, to avoid an adverse balance of payments, to attain full employment or other objectives.
Not-for-profit organizations	Refers to an organization that uses surplus revenues to achieve its goals rather than to distribute them as profit or dividends.
Productivity accounts	Labour and multifactor productivity data, as well as related variables such as unit labour costs. Information on the course of labour productivity growth in Canada, Canada–U.S. productivity comparisons, and measurement by industry is also presented.

Radio, spectrum and telecommunications	<p>Radio is the transmission of signals through free space by modulation of electromagnetic waves with frequencies below those of visible light.</p> <p>Radio spectrum refers to the part of the electromagnetic spectrum corresponding to radio frequencies.</p> <p>Telecommunication is the transmission of information over significant distances to communicate. This includes such technologies as telephones, radio and microwave communications, as well as fiber optics and their associated electronics, plus the use of the orbiting satellites and the Internet. Also includes wireless communication.</p>
Regional and rural development	<p>Involves a focus on building stronger economies and communities in rural Canada and certain regions through employment, investment and infrastructure.</p>
Regulations and standards	<p>Regulations are administrative legislation that constitutes or constrains rights and allocates responsibilities. A standard is an agreed, repeatable way of doing something. They generally consist of published documents that contains a technical specification or other precise criteria designed to be used consistently as a rule, guideline, or definition.</p>
Tourism account	<p>Expenditures and employment generated by tourism activities in Canada. Detailed measurements by type of expenditures (such as transportation and accommodation), by the origin of the demand (Canadian or non-resident travellers), and by industry, are provided.</p>
Youth initiatives	<p>Initiatives aimed at youth aged 13-29 in response to such issues as youth disengagement, violence, crime, poverty and alienation among at-risk youth.</p>

Question
17

**EDUCATION,
TRAINING,
LEARNING OR
SKILLS**

Information on activities whose purpose is to develop knowledge, skills, understanding, and values.

Adult education and training, vocational training and lifelong learning

Education received after the initial cycle of full-time formal education, which begins in childhood. Education is not a once-and-for-all experience, but rather a process that continues throughout the entire life cycle and responds to different requirements throughout the working and life cycles.

Education finance, expenditures, debts and grants

Revenues and expenditures related to education, including public expenditures on education, and revenues and expenditures of educational institutions, as well as personal and household savings, expenditures, and debts related to education.

Education indicators and participation

Statistical measures of education systems in Canada for policy makers, practitioners, and the general public to evaluate the performance of education systems across jurisdictions and over time.

Educational attainment

The highest level of schooling a person has completed at the elementary, secondary, or postsecondary level, including certificates, degrees, or diplomas obtained.

Educational institutions and systems

Educational institutions are defined as entities that provide instructional services to individuals or education-related services to individuals and other educational institutions.

Fields of study

The specific subject area of a program of study (e.g., medicine, economics, architecture, social work).

Literacy

The skills needed to use printed material encountered at work, at home, and in the community, such as reading, writing, numeracy, problem-solving, as well as computer literacy, and computer skills. The literacy level refers to the degree of expertise that is exhibited by an individual, group, country, etc., in these skills.

Outcomes and impact of education

Individuals' transitions between education, training, and work, such as the factors related to the successful completion, or non-completion, of a program of study; the relationship between programs of study and employment subsequently obtained; job and career satisfaction; rates of underemployment and unemployment; and returning to school for further education or training.

Students

Individuals enrolled in a course or program of study. Topics include access to and participation in education, students' characteristics, students' achievement, and programs of study.

Teachers and educators

Teaching staff, academic administrators, guidance counsellors, department heads, and supervisory staff working in educational institutions.

Question **ENERGY**
18

Information on the energy-producing and -consuming industries, as well as on specific forms of this resource.

Coal	Production, imports, exports, stocks, supply and disposition, and operating revenues for coal mines in Canada.
Crude oil and natural gas	Production and extraction of crude oil in Canada, including production statistics, final destination of crude oil, and the surplus and disposition of crude oil.
Efficiency	Energy efficiency is the percentage of total energy input to a piece of equipment or process that is consumed in useful work and not wasted as heat. Energy efficiency is the goal of efforts to reduce the amount of energy required to provide products and services.
Energy consumption and disposition	Includes energy production, trade, interprovincial movements, conversion, and consumption by fuel source for all sectors in Canada.
Government expenditure	Refers to expenditures by all levels of government in the form of tax, program and direct expenditure. In the context of energy, this can be aimed at development projects, subsidies to industry, conservation or the environment.
Nuclear and electric power	Electric power generation by nuclear process: electricity generation, installed generation capacity, fuel usage, and fuel costs. Also included hydro-electric power, fossil fuel, and other processes; their generation capabilities; and the transmission from generation facilities to distribution centres and end users.
Petroleum products	Supply of and demand for refined petroleum products in Canada, including refinery inputs, production, imports and exports, domestic sales, and inventory levels by province. Data by refined petroleum product are also included.
Pipelines	Natural gas and crude oil transmission and distribution to ultimate consumers through pipelines, including data on receipts and disposition of natural gas to the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.
Policy	A plan or course of action related to energy production and consumption, as for governments, political parties, or businesses, intended to influence and determine decisions, actions, and other matters.

Renewable energy	Energy which comes from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, and geothermal heat, which are renewable (naturally replenished).
Science and technology	Science is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe. Technology is the making, usage, and knowledge of tools, machines, techniques, crafts, systems or methods of organization in order to solve a problem or perform a specific function.
Trade in energy	Refers to the trade flows between Canada and other countries in natural gas, crude oil, or electricity.
Use and consumption	The utilization of economic goods (e.g.,energy) in the satisfaction of wants or in the process of production resulting chiefly in their destruction, deterioration, or transformation. Use refers to a profile of the ways in which the goods (energy) are used.

Question **ENVIRONMENT**
19

Information on Canada's environment and its relationship with human activity. Includes issues related to natural resources (e.g., energy and minerals, forests, water, land), air and climate, pollution, wastes and measures to protect the environment.

Air, climate, weather and meteorology	The use, changes to, and quality of the atmosphere. Examples are indicators of air quality and measures of climate change.
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Ecosystems	An ecosystem is a biological environment consisting of all the organisms living in a particular area, as well as all the nonliving (abiotic), physical components of the environment with which the organisms interact, such as air, soil, water and sunlight.
Environmental monitoring, protection and enforcement	Measures taken to reduce or prevent environmental impacts, including expenditures by industry and government.
Environmental quality	Information sources that describe the quality of the environment. Possible examples include indicators of water quality and information on the environmental impacts of human activities.
Expenditure for the protection of the environment	Refers to expenditures by all levels of government for activities aimed at protecting the environment. May refer to part of a statistical framework that describes environmental activities in monetary terms and organises these statistics into a full set of accounts, just like that of the national accounts.
Land use and cover	Land use is the human use of land. Land use involves the management and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as fields, pastures, and settlements. Land cover is the physical material at the surface of the earth. Land covers include grass, asphalt, trees, bare ground, water, etc.

Migratory birds, species at risk and wildlife	<p>Migratory birds are birds that migrate to other regions (generally North-South) on a regular seasonal basis in response to changes in food availability, habitat or weather.</p> <p>Species at risk means an extirpated (locally extinct) endangered or threatened species or a species of special concern.</p> <p>Wildlife includes all non-domesticated plants, animals and other organisms.</p>
Natural hazards	Any event or force of nature that has catastrophic consequences, such as avalanche, earthquake, flood, forest fire, hurricane, lightning, tornado, tsunami, and volcanic eruption.
Natural resources	Stocks, uses, and changes to Canada's natural resources, including energy and mineral resources, forests, water and land.
Pollution and waste	Pollution of air, water, and land, as well as waste production and management.
Science and technology	<p>Science is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe.</p> <p>Technology is the making, usage, and knowledge of tools, machines, techniques, crafts, systems or methods of organization in order to solve a problem or perform a specific function.</p>
Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Water and water management	<p>Water refers to resources that are sources of water that are useful or potentially useful for various activities including agricultural, industrial, household, recreational and environmental activities.</p> <p>Water management is the activity of planning, developing, distributing and managing the optimum use of water resources.</p>

Question
20

**ETHNIC DIVERSITY
AND IMMIGRATION**

Information on ethnic groups, visible minorities, the Canadian-born population, immigrants and non-permanent residents, and generation status in Canada (first generation, second generation, third generation or longer).

Citizenship The citizenship status of immigrants to Canada and the Canadian-born population. Includes information on the number of people who are Canadian citizens and the number of people who hold citizenships of other countries (including multiple citizenships).

Education, training and skills Education, training, and skills of immigrants and of foreign-born and Canadian-born ethnic groups, visible minorities, and population groups in Canada. Includes information on educational attainment, where individuals received their highest level of education, field of study, outcomes of education, literacy, technology use, and recognition of credentials.

Ethnic groups and generations in Canada Ethnic or cultural origins, ethnic ancestry, ethnic identity and generation status in Canada (first generation, second generation, third generation or longer).

Includes information on the population by ethnic origin, ethnic identity, and generation status, both for people born inside Canada and people born outside Canada. Statistics are available on the geographic location of specific groups; their use and knowledge of languages; immigration experiences (if applicable); citizenship; religion; family; civic participation; attitudes and values; social networks; education, training, and skills; labour market outcomes, incomes, and other subjects.

Health status and access to health care The health status of ethnic groups, visible minorities, and immigrants in Canada, including characteristics related to self-rated health, chronic conditions, well-being, health expectancy, access to health care providers and services, and environmental health.

Immigrants and non-permanent residents Information on the population in Canada by immigrant status: immigrants, non-permanent residents (persons in Canada on a Work Permit or Study Permit, refugee claimants, and family members living with them) and non-immigrants (Canadian citizens by birth).

Integration of newcomers Integration and adjustment of immigrants and their children to the economic, social, legal, and cultural life in Canada.

Labour market and income The degree of participation of immigrants and of Canadian-born and foreign-born visible minorities and ethnic groups in the Canadian labour market.

Includes their labour force participation rates; employment and unemployment rates; hours worked; as well as information on: work experience; employment and unemployment duration; hourly wages; annual earnings; family income; unionization rates; pension coverage; type of jobs held (e.g., by industry and occupation); income sources; use of government transfers; and risk of being in low income. Also includes the labour market outcomes of children of immigrants in Canada.

Visible minorities Includes general population characteristics of visible minorities and population groups in Canada as well as specific information on knowledge and use of languages; immigration and citizenship; religion; family; civic participation; attitudes, values, and social networks; perceived discrimination and unfair treatment; and hate-motivated crime.

Question
21

**FAMILIES,
HOUSEHOLDS AND
HOUSING**

Data and studies on households and housing as well as census families and economic families. A 'household' is a person or a group of people occupying the same dwelling.

Divorce and separation "Divorced" refers to persons who have obtained a legal divorce and have not remarried. Included is information on divorces and divorce indicators such as divorce rates. Separated refers to persons who are currently married but who are no longer living with their spouse and have not obtained a divorce.

Family history Family history refers to the family experiences of individuals over the course of their life. Includes family origins, parents and parent-substitutes, brothers and sisters, childhood living arrangements, leaving home, marital history and common-law union, biological, adopted, stepchildren, and fertility intentions.

Family types The formation and characteristics of family units and reproductive behaviour, including married and common-law couples (opposite-sex and same-sex, with and without children at home); lone-parent families; nuclear families; economic families; births; fertility patterns of women; adoptions; multi-generational families; blended families and stepfamilies; reasons for lone parenthood (divorce and separation, or widowhood); parental behaviour; child custody; children leaving; foster care; siblings; and kinship.

Homelessness An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence or has a nighttime residence that is a supervised shelter.

Household characteristics The number of persons in a household and household type (family or non-family households); tenure (owning or renting); the household maintainer (who pays the rent or mortgage); the number of persons per room; and shelter costs such as mortgage or rent payments, electricity, heating fuel, property taxes, and condominium fees.

Housing and dwelling characteristics The type of dwelling (single-detached house, apartment, row house, mobile home, etc.), the period of construction, the condition of the dwelling, the number of rooms and bedrooms, as well as the value of the dwelling. Also includes household facilities and equipment such as appliances; home computers; audio, video, and communication equipment; and vehicles.

Living arrangements of individuals Includes persons living alone, persons living with others such as family members and/or non-family persons (both related and/or unrelated), as well as living arrangements of seniors.

Marriage and common-law unions Legal marriages, marriage indicators, and common-law unions. A common-law union refers to two people of the opposite sex or of the same sex who live together as a couple but are not legally married to each other. Also includes male and female roles within families.

Question
22

**GOVERNMENT
SERVICES**

Information on government finance such as employment and remuneration, revenues and expenditures, balance sheets, the government business enterprises, and the classification of public sector entities.

Balance sheets	Describes the measure of government balance sheets. Includes information on financial assets, liabilities, and net financial worth—the excess of financial assets over liabilities—or, conversely, net financial debt, which is the excess of liabilities over financial assets.
Concepts and classifications	The boundaries of the public sector statistical universe and the standard accounting framework designed to produce statistical series for the public sector that are consistent and compatible. Examples are the Guide to the Public Sector of Canada and the Financial Management System manual.
Employment and remuneration	Measures of the total number of employees and corresponding wages and salaries of the work force employed by level of government.
Government business enterprises	Measures of government controlled entities that are engaged in commercial operations involving the sale of goods and services to the public, in the marketplace. Income, expenses, unappropriated surplus, assets, liabilities, and net worth of government-controlled business enterprises are included.
Monetary authorities	Selected information published by the Bank of Canada, such as interest rates and Canada's official international reserves.
Municipal government services	Services provided to residents of a municipality or city in exchange for the taxes which citizens pay; may include sanitation (both sewer and refuse), water, streets, schools, food inspection, fire department, police, ambulance, and other health department issues and transportation.
Provincial government services	Services provided to the residents of a province including property and civil rights, administration of justice, natural resources and the environment, education, health, and welfare.
Revenue and expenditures	Measures of budgetary and non-budgetary revenues and expenditures of government. Revenue sources are categorized as own-source tax, non-tax revenue, and transfers from other government sub-sectors. Expenditure functions are the principal purposes for which expenditures are made, such as health, education, and protection of persons and property.
Utilities	Systems for heating, ventilation and air-conditioning, electrical power generation and distribution, water purification, storage and distribution, sewage handling, treatment and disposal, fuel storage and handling and water heating.

According to the World Health Organization, "health is a complete state of mental, physical and social well-being, not only the absence of disease". These topics provide information on the health of the population, lifestyle and environmental factors affecting health, access to and use of health care services, and research into health topics.

Consumer product safety	Concerns consumer products that pose an unreasonable risk of fire, chemical exposure, electrical malfunction, or mechanical failure. Products that expose children to danger and injury are also a high priority.
Disability	Activity limitations experienced by individuals as a result of physical or mental conditions or health problems; the impact these limitations have on day-to-day life; help used or needed as a result of limitations, including specialized equipment and aids.
Diseases and health conditions	Diseases and health conditions such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, asthma, arthritis, high blood pressure, obesity and communicable diseases as well as information on injuries.
Drug and health products	Refers to products including prescription and non-prescription pharmaceuticals, disinfectants and sanitizers with disinfectant claims. Products to prevent disease, treat illness, and help improve health.
Environmental and workplace health	Environmental health refers to environmental factors that affect human health: air, noise, soil and water pollution, climate change, environmental contaminants, occupational health and safety, pest control and radiation. Workplace health (also known as occupational health) refers to the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations by preventing departures from health, controlling risks and the adaptation of work to people, and people to their jobs.
Food and nutrition	Refers to nutrition (also called nourishment or aliment) is the provision, to cells and organisms, of the materials necessary (in the form of food) to support life.

Health care services, resources and expenditure	Contact and experiences with the health care system including: doctors, dentists and other health professionals; access to health care; waiting times; patient satisfaction; unmet health care needs; barriers to accessing care; prescription drug use; residential care facilities; hospitalization; as well as use of alternative medicine and health services.
Life expectancy and deaths	Statistics and analysis on life expectancy, vital statistics and health expectancy measures, causes of death, death rate, infant mortality, mortality rate, and suicide.
Lifestyle and social conditions	Behaviours that influence health including: smoking, drinking, sexual activities, food choice, nutrition, physical activity, use of illicit drugs; social conditions that influence health such as: living and working conditions, sense of community and belonging, socio-economic influences.
Mental health and well-being	Information on mental well-being including: self-esteem, stress, depression and mental disorders.
Pregnancy and births	Births, birth rates, teenage pregnancy, pregnancy outcomes, induced abortions, and breast feeding.
Prevention and detection of disease	Information on various tests conducted to prevent or detect disease, including: flu shots, blood and urine tests, Pap smear tests, colonoscopies, and mammography screening. These tests are related to general health, nutritional status, oral health, cardiovascular health, and diabetes.
Science and research	Science is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe. Research refers to the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.

Question 24	INCOME, PENSIONS, SPENDING AND WEALTH	Statistics on income, spending, and wealth, which shed light on the financial well-being of Canadian individuals, families, and households.
	Household assets, debts and wealth	The assets, debts, and net worth (wealth) of Canadian families. Examples of assets are principal residence, vehicles, deposits, stocks, bonds, retirement assets (i.e., registered retirement savings plans, registered pension plans, and mutual funds), and registered education savings plans. Debts include mortgages, bank loans, student loans, credit cards, and lines of credit.
	Household, family and personal income	Statistics on the components of income (earnings, government transfer payments, pensions, and investments) and income concepts, including market income, total income, income after tax, and the disposable income of individuals, families, and households. Includes information about how the incomes of individuals and families change over time, and how family income changes across generations.
	Household spending and savings	How Canadian households spend their money and the extent to which they save. Includes information about spending on goods and services such as food, shelter, clothing, transportation, health care, recreation, culture, education, child care, tobacco, alcohol, and games of chance.
	Low income and inequality	Individuals and families living with low income in Canada, various provinces, or other geographical units (e.g., cities, small towns, and neighbourhoods). Also includes the gap between high- and low-income and/or wealth families, as well as the extent to which government transfers (such as child tax benefits, Old Age Security, and social assistance) and the tax system reduce the incidence of low-income and family-income inequality/disparity.
	Pension plans and funds and other retirement income programs	Retirement income programs, such as Old Age Security, registered pension plans (terms and membership), pension adjustment and registered retirement savings plans, trusteed pension funds (assets, income, and expenditure), retirement compensation arrangements (assets and membership), the Canada Pension Plan, and the Quebec Pension Plan.
	Personal and household taxation	Taxes that households and individuals pay, including sales taxes, income tax, property taxes, municipal taxes, provincial taxes, and federal taxes. Concepts of calculated statistics such as effective tax rates and marginal tax rates are also covered.

Question
25

**INFORMATION AND
COMMUNICATIONS
TECHNOLOGY**

Information and communications technology (ICT) represents a long list of goods and services, including older technologies, such as the telephone and television, and more recent ones, such as mobile phones and the Internet.

Business and
government internet
use

The penetration of e-commerce and the use of information and communications technologies by businesses and government.

Individual and
household internet use

Internet penetration, rates of use, and e-commerce by individuals and households.

Information and
communications
technology sector

The special aggregation of industries primarily engaged in producing goods or services, or supplying technologies, used to process, transmit, or receive information.

Telecommunications
industries

The revenues, expenses, employment, and use of the networks of telecommunications services and related industries. These industries include providers of fixed and mobile telephony, Internet access, satellite access, and similar services.

Television and radio
industries

Revenues, expenses, employment, and audiences of radio and television stations and networks, as well as the revenues, expenses, and employment of and subscriptions to the video and audio services of cable and satellite television operators.

Question
26

**INTERNATIONAL
TRADE**

Foreign trade measured by merchandise exports and imports of a country for a stated period, often one year.

Merchandise exports Goods grown, extracted, produced, or manufactured in Canada and subsequently sold abroad, referred to as 'domestic exports.' Also includes goods of foreign origin that have entered the country to be consumed but are subsequently sold to another country without any substantial transformation; these are called 're-exports.'

Merchandise imports Goods that have entered the country for consumption. Includes information on their value, quantities, mode of transport, province of clearance, and country of origin.

Service exports Sales of services from sellers that reside in Canada to clients that reside outside Canada, their value, the geographic area of the purchaser, and the affiliation of the exporter and purchaser. Purchases of goods by non-residents while they are visiting Canada are also included.

Service imports Sales of services from sellers that reside outside Canada to clients that reside in Canada, their value, the geographic area of the service provider, and the affiliation of the seller and importer. Purchases of goods by Canadian residents while they are travelling abroad are also included.

Trade patterns Topics on international trade (foreign trade) including free trade, trade with countries, trade by industry, trade by product, foreign control, and international markets.

	The labour market activities of the Canadian population, including: how many people are employed or unemployed; the unemployment rate; which industries or occupations people work in; the hours they work; commuting patterns; wage and non-wage benefits; job training; labour mobility; work absences; unionization; unpaid work; and other topics. Also includes geographic and demographic characteristics.
Commuting to work	Labour force characteristics by workplace locations, commuting flows between residence and work, commuting distance and time, as well as mode of transport to work.
Employment and unemployment	Labour market activities and characteristics of the employed or unemployed, including provincial and sub-provincial employment or unemployment levels, rates or trends, labour force status by age or gender, breakdowns between employees and the self-employed, public versus private sector employment, multiple job-holding, hiring, job creation, and duration of unemployment.
Employment insurance, social assistance and other transfers	Employment Insurance (EI) program information includes the number of beneficiaries, the type of benefits received, the number of people covered by province, the number of weeks paid, the average weekly EI payments, the duration of EI receipts, and the extent to which workers are repeat users of the program. Also includes social assistance and other government transfers (e.g., workers' compensation and child tax benefits) as well as their impact on workers' behaviour.
Foreign Credential recognition	Refers to the process of verifying that the education and job experience obtained in another country are equal to the standards established for Canadian workers.
Globalization and the labour market	The relationship between aspects of globalization such as trade liberalization, tariff reductions, offshoring, international competition, exchange rate movements, emergence of newly industrialized countries, and dimensions of the labour market, such as wages, employment, unionization, and pension coverage.
Hours of work and work arrangements	Workers' hours, days worked, job permanency, and work practices. Examples are usual or actual hours worked, full- and part-time schedules, paid or unpaid overtime, flex-time, shift and on-call work, work from home, seasonal, temporary or permanent jobs, innovative work practices such as teamwork or job rotation, and the availability of personal support or family services such as fitness and recreation services or child care.
Industries	Labour market activities and characteristics by industry. Examples are employment, wage, hours worked, age/gender differences, innovation, and organizational change by industry.

Job training and educational attainment	Aspects of employee skill, knowledge development, educational attainment, and student labour market activities. Includes training received by employees, workplace training practices and expenditure, employment by educational attainment, and employment rates of full-time students.
Labour mobility, turnover and work absences	Labour movement in the economy, including movements in employment within and between firms, industries, occupations, and between geographical areas; turnover rates; vacancy rates; quits; layoffs; job search; and work time lost to own illness or family reasons, or to industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts).
Non-wage benefits	Benefits associated with paid employment other than wages and salaries. Examples are employer-sponsored pension plans, dental, medical, and life insurance plans, leave entitlements, and payroll taxes such as employer contributions to the Employment Insurance program and the Canada/Quebec pension plans.
Occupations	Labour market activities by occupation or profession, including employment levels, wage or age/gender differences, worker satisfaction with job, and pay by occupation.
Unionization and industrial relations	Union membership and labour-management relations information, including union rates, grievance procedures, strikes and lockouts, as well as wage increases in collective agreements.
Unpaid work	Includes household work, such as housework, yardwork, maintenance and repair, shopping, and child care, as well as work assisting people or organizations that is done without pay and various forms of volunteering.
Wages, salaries and other earnings	Employment income such as hourly wages, weekly earnings, and self-employment income, as well as compensation practices such as bonuses, commissions, and profit-sharing plans. Also includes earnings inequality issues, such as earnings differences between groups of workers (men versus women, university graduates versus high school graduates, or immigrant versus native-born workers), as well as analysis on minimum-wage earners.
Work transitions and life stages	The transitions people make between stages of their lives, such as from high school to post-secondary education, from school to work, and into self-employment, cohabitation, home ownership, household formation and fertility, retirement, retirement age and post-retirement activities, and widowhood. Also includes women's transitions from home to the labour market, and back.

Workplace organization, innovation and performance

Work practices, organizational change, innovation, technology use, workplace performance, and business strategy. Includes the incidence of work organization practices, such as information sharing with employees; organizational change, such as re-engineering; incidence of innovation, such as new or improved products or processes; computer-based technology adoption or change; performance indicators, such as productivity, sales, and product quality; importance of workplace business strategy, such as undertaking research and development; and employer practices and impact on employee outcomes, such as the impact of firm size on employee earnings and hours worked.

Question **LANGUAGES**
28

The language composition of Canada, including information on English, French, Aboriginal, and other language groups living in Canada.

Aboriginal language groups	Mother tongue and retention of mother tongue by Aboriginal language groups, as well as factors affecting language retention. Information on knowledge of official languages and first official language spoken among Aboriginal language groups, as well as information on the use of Aboriginal languages in various contexts by Aboriginal language groups, is also included.
English language groups	English language groups in Canada, and their fertility, language transmission, age structure, immigration, intra- and interprovincial migration, language transfer, and exogamy.
French language groups	French language groups in Canada, and their fertility, language transmission, age structure, immigration, intra- and interprovincial migration, language transfer, and exogamy.
Knowledge of languages	Knowledge of Aboriginal languages, English, French, and other languages among the Canadian population, by various geographical levels.
Other language groups	Information on retention of mother tongue by language groups whose mother tongue is other than English or French is available, as are statistics on language use at home and at work, with family and with friends, and among immigrants and non-immigrants.
Use of languages	The use of Aboriginal languages, English, French, and other languages in different life contexts, such as at home, at work, and with family and friends.

Question
29

**MANUFACTURING
AND MINING**

The Canadian manufacturing sector covers 21 industry groups that produce goods for both industrial and consumer use.

Aboriginal participation in the minerals and metals sector	Refers to promoting and monitoring Aboriginal participation in minerals and metals mining activities throughout Canada. It also pertains to activities relating to knowledge, information, and tools for capacity-building and sound decision-making in Aboriginal communities; as well as to increasing their understanding of mining and its component parts.
Business and market information	Refers to information that promotes knowledge and understanding of the minerals and metals industry, highlight Canada's positive mineral investment climate, and foster efficient and competitive markets for minerals and metals domestically and internationally.
Chemicals, plastics and rubber	Manufacturers primarily engaged in manufacturing chemicals and chemical preparations from organic and inorganic raw materials, as well as manufacturers primarily engaged in making goods by processing raw rubber and plastics materials.
Food, beverage and tobacco	Manufacturers producing food for human or animal consumption, as well as beverages and tobacco products.
Machinery, computers and electronics	Manufacturers primarily engaged in making industrial and commercial machinery, computer peripheral equipment, communications equipment, and similar electronic products, including components for such products.
Materials technology	Refers an interdisciplinary field applying the properties of matter to various areas of science and engineering.
Mining and minerals technology	Refers of scientific and technological knowledge pertaining to mineral and metal resources including such things as sustainable development and use of mineral and metal resources.
Non-metallic mineral and metal production and exploration	Manufacturers primarily engaged in making non-metallic mineral products, smelting, and refining ferrous and non-ferrous metals from ore, pig, or scrap in blast or electric furnaces.
Non-metallic mineral and metal trade, use and prices	Refers to the trade (with other countries) utilization and prices for non-metallic minerals such as asbestos, lime, limestone, silica and potash. Use may refer to apparent use and reported use.

Other manufactured products	Manufacturers primarily engaged in making furniture, medical equipment and supplies, jewellery, sporting goods, toys, office supplies, and other products.
Petroleum and coal	Manufacturers primarily engaged in transforming crude petroleum and coal into intermediate and end products.
Textiles, clothing and leather	Manufacturers primarily engaged in making yarn or textile fabrics, or in finishing yarn, textile fabrics or clothing. Includes information on textile products, including clothing, as well as leather and allied products.
Transportation equipment	Manufacturers primarily engaged in making equipment for transporting people and goods.
Wood, paper and printing	Manufacturers primarily engaged in making wood, pulp, paper, and paper products. Printing and related support activities are also included.

Question
30

**POLITICAL AND
OTHER COMMUNITY
ACTIVITIES**

Refers to people's involvement with political and community organizations. Political and community involvement connects individuals with other people, organizations, and social institutions. It includes many different types of social and political participation such as volunteering, making donations, participating in sports and recreational activities, signing petitions, searching for political information, attending public meetings, contacting newspapers or politicians, or participating in a demonstration or march.

- Civil society Civil society is composed of the totality of many voluntary social relationships, civic and social organizations, and institutions that form the basis of a functioning society.
- Participation Participation is the process of taking part in different spheres of societal life: political, economic, social, cultural and others. Political participation refers to taking part in politics and political activities such as voting, involvement with political parties and other activities at all levels of society.
- Social capital In general it encompasses the norms and networks facilitating collective actions for mutual benefits. Refers to connections within and between social networks.
- Social dialogue Social dialogue represents all types of negotiation, consultation and information sharing among representatives of governments, social partners or between social partners on issues of common interests relating to economic and social policy.
- Trade union membership A trade union (also referred to as a labour union) is an organization of workers that have banded together to achieve common goals such as better working conditions and economic benefits.
- Voting turnout Voter turnout is the percentage of eligible voters who cast a ballot in an election.

Question
31

**POPULATION AND
DEMOGRAPHY**

Data and studies on human populations (for example, census, demographic estimates and projections), as well as the growth factors of those populations (births, deaths, and migrations). It also contains data and studies relating to causes and consequences of demographic changes, especially aging of the population.

Births and deaths Live births, stillbirths, fertility rates, pregnancies, abortions, deaths, causes of death, deaths in hospitals, mortality rates, and life expectancies.

Dwellings and buildings Roofed and walled structures for permanent use as housing for families (dwellings) or for other purposes.

Mobility and migration Where people living in Canada are moving to and from, both within and outside Canada, and who is moving in terms of age, sex, education, occupation, language, and other characteristics.

Population aging The process, causes, and consequences of the changes in the age structure of the population and the rising proportion of the population in older age groups.

Population changes Changes in population characteristics resulting from the interaction of births, deaths, and migration. Growth can be due to natural increase (more births than deaths) or net migration (the difference between in- and out-migration).

Population estimates and projection How the population is composed by age, sex, and region of residence at a given time. Also includes estimates of components of population change (births, deaths, and migration) at a point in time in the past, and population projections. Population projections are estimates for future years that are based on plausible population changes.

Question
32

**PRICES AND PRICE
INDEXES**

Changes in the price of items as well as the tracking of these movements through indexes such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Agriculture price indexes	Measures of changes in prices for agricultural products, or in prices paid by farmers.
Construction price indexes	Measures of changes in prices for construction—residential, non-residential, or engineering. Examples are the Non-residential Building Price Indexes, the Apartment Price Indexes, the New Housing Price Indexes, and the National Accounts deflators.
Consumer price indexes	Measures of changes in prices paid by consumers, such as the Consumer Price Index and the New Housing Price Indexes.
Education price indexes	Measures of changes in prices for education, such as school board expenditures, including teachers' salaries.
Industrial product price indexes	Measures of changes in prices for the outputs of Canadian industries, such as the Industrial Product Price Index and the Electricity Selling Price Indexes.
Intercity and international price comparisons	Measures of geographic price comparisons—price levels observed at the same time in different places. Examples are the Intercity Indexes of Retail Price Comparisons, the Foreign Service Post Allowances, the Isolated Post Allowances, and the Canada-U.S. Bilateral Purchasing Price Parities.
International merchandise trade price indexes	Measures of changes in prices for imports and exports, such as the International Merchandise Trade Price Indexes, and the export series in the Industrial Product Price Index.
Machinery and equipment price indexes	Measures of changes in prices for investment in machinery and equipment, such as the Machinery and Equipment Price Index and the National Accounts deflators.
Service price indexes	Measures of changes in prices for the service industries, such as consulting engineering services, software publishers, and accounting services.

Question
33

**RETAIL AND
WHOLESALE TRADE**

The retail industry is primarily engaged in selling consumer goods and related services to the general public.

Wholesale traders are essentially involved in the middle of the trading process, linking manufacturers to the marketplace.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Retail sales by type of product | National-level information on retail sales by type of product (commodity). Estimates of the distribution of the sales in retail outlets are broken down for more than 100 commodity groups. |
| Retail sales by type of store | Sales estimates of all goods purchased for resale, net of returns and discounts, by type of retail outlet. |
| Wholesale sales and inventories | Establishments primarily engaged in wholesaling merchandise and providing related logistics, marketing, and support services. Sales data represent the sale of all goods purchased for resale, net of returns and discounts. Inventory data reflect the book value of owned inventories at month-end that are intended for resale. Annual estimates of revenues, expenses, and inventories are also available. |

Question
34

**SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY**

Changes induced by scientific and technological progress are widespread and have major impacts on the economy and society. Statistical and analytical information is provided on activities such as research and development, innovation, advanced technology use, intellectual property, and on emerging technologies such as biotechnology and nanotechnology.

Biotechnology The use of living organisms or parts of living organisms in, for example, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, and environmental industries. Also includes development of biotechnology products and bio-products. The activities of businesses that use biotechnology are also included.

Human resources in science and technology Highly qualified personnel; knowledge workers; science and technology graduates; researchers and engineers; scientists; technicians; and research and development workers.

Innovation Activities involved in bringing new products to the market and introducing new processes into a firm. Analyses of commercialization, the use and planned use of new technologies, organizational change, and management practices are also included.

Research and development Scientific research and experimental development, including intellectual property management and technology transfer.

Question 35 **SENIORS**

Characteristics of seniors in Canada: topics include care and social support, victimization, health, living arrangements, income, time use, and retirement.

Care and social support Household help, personal care, and social and emotional support given and received by seniors.

Social support also includes close relationships with friends and family, frequency of social contact, time spent socializing, sense of community, and life satisfaction.

Elder abuse and victimization The nature and extent of physical and emotional abuse, both within and outside the family, that involves older Canadians as victims. Also includes perceptions of safety and crime.

Health and disability among seniors The health of individuals as they age, including health status, activity limitations, dependence and independence, as well as factors that may affect health, such as exercise and nutrition.

Housing and living arrangements How and with whom seniors live, aspects of independent living, and the type of help provided for seniors at home. Information on seniors owning their homes, affordable housing, the impact of inflation, residential care facilities, and institutions is also included.

Income, pensions and wealth The amounts and types of income, such as earnings, investment income, retirement income, other income, and government transfers received by seniors, as well as the number and percentage of seniors in low income. Persistence of low income among seniors and transitions of seniors into and out of low income are also covered. Assets, debts, and net worth (wealth) of seniors are also included.

Participating and volunteering The ways seniors support other individuals, family members, and their communities by donating to charity, volunteering their time informally and through formal organizations, and participating in civic organizations. Includes the nature of their activities, their motives for volunteering, the amount of time they spend volunteering, and the types of organizations for which they volunteer.

Work and retirement Labour market behaviour and attitudes of older Canadians. Employment of older workers, transitions to retirement (such as planning and preparation, age at retirement, reasons for retiring, and spousal influences), retirement income, and post-retirement employment (such as reasons for returning, work arrangements, occupations, and unemployment) are included.

Question 36	SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY	Characteristics of Canadian society, including topics such as family, immigration, rural trends, social networks, time use, and gender-related differences.
	Equity and inclusion	Perceived discrimination, representation, and equity (e.g., employment equity). Marginalization, poverty, social mobility, equity among social classes or groups, and social stratification are also included.
	Gender and special population groups	Gender refers to a range of characteristics used to distinguish between males and females, particularly in the cases of men and women and the masculine and feminine attributes assigned to them. Special populations refer to structural characteristics that define a population by fixed characteristics (i.e. gender, race, or ethnicity) or a developmental characteristic (age).
	Information society	This refers to a society where the creation, distribution, diffusion, uses, integration and manipulation of information is a significant economic, political, and cultural activity.
	Living conditions, poverty	Living conditions refers to the circumstances under which someone lives in a certain place. It may refer to housing, food supply, access to basic services and safety. Poverty generally refers to the lack of a certain amount of material possessions or money.
	Religion	The number and distribution of people belonging to religious denominations and faiths. Attendance at religious services, attitudes about the importance of one's religious beliefs and spirituality, charitable donations to religious institutions, and the activities of religious non-profit and voluntary organizations are also included.
	Rural Canada	The rural economy, rural population trends, migration, and changing patterns in rural communities including demography, health, education, manufacturing and labour, as well as households and families.
	Social networks and civic participation	Individuals' participation in social networks, organizations, and associations, as well as in the political process.

Time use and work-life balance	<p>The ways individuals use their time, including participating in and allotting time to a variety of activities. Includes the contexts of these activities such as social context, location, and modes of transport.</p> <p>Work-life balance is a broad concept referring to an appropriate prioritizing between "work" (career and ambition) on the one hand and "life" (Health, pleasure, leisure, family and spiritual development) on the other.</p>
Volunteering, donating and unpaid work	<p>How individuals give and receive help directly and through organizations. Includes caregiving, unpaid work, unpaid child care, charitable donations, social and emotional support, volunteering, and coaching.</p> <p>Unpaid work is activities performed by a person spent doing housework, maintaining the house or doing yard work without getting paid for doing so.</p>
Women and gender	<p>Includes social and economic differences and disparities between men and women in Canadian society, as well as associated issues such as family formation, child-bearing, child care, family violence and victimization, offenders, low income, pensions and wealth, participation in the work force, work arrangements, household work, unpaid work, and care giving.</p>

Question **TRANSPORTATION**
37

Information is available on: the financial health and performance of each industry; commodity origin and destination information by mode of transport; and data on the movement of people by air, rail, bus, and urban transit.

Energy consumption	Refers to the amount of energy in all forms consumed in the transportation of goods and people.
Enterprises	Transportation enterprises refer to businesses engaged in the transporting people from one location to another and goods to other businesses or to consumers.
Equipment	Refers to equipment for transporting people and goods.
Infrastructure	Refers to facilities and infrastructure to support all types of transportation activities including roads, railways, ports, canals and aviation for goods and people.
Passengers and freight transport	The movement of people, animals and goods from one location to another. Modes of transport include air, rail, road, water, cable, pipeline, and space.
Road traffic accidents	Traffic collisions (motor vehicle collision, motor vehicle accident, car accident, or car crash) where road vehicles collide with another vehicle, pedestrian, animal, road debris, or other geographical or architectural obstacle.
Safety	Transportation safety is the condition to which risks are managed to acceptable levels.
Traffic Flows	Traffic flows involve the interactions between vehicles, drivers, and infrastructure (including highways, signage, and traffic control devices). The aim of traffic flow studies is to understand and develop an optimal road network with efficient movement of traffic and minimal traffic congestion problems.
Transport sector trends	Statistical and analytic information on transportation including the automotive, aviation, aerospace, logistics, maritime, mass transit and railroad markets.
Transportation by air	Financial and/or traffic data for establishments/companies primarily engaged in for-hire, common-carrier transportation of people or goods using aircraft.

Transportation by rail	Financial and operational characteristics of establishments/companies primarily engaged in operating railways to transport goods or people.
Transportation by road	Road motor vehicles, used for personal transport or for the commercial movement of goods or people. Trucking, taxis and limousines, courier and local delivery, buses, and urban transit are included, as are profiles of the stocks of road motor vehicles, distances driven, and fuel used.
Transportation by water	Financial information and information on commodity origins and destinations of Canadian companies and international companies operating in Canada who transport passengers or goods by water.

Question
38

**TRAVEL AND
TOURISM**

Expenditures, employment, prices, and other socio-economic characteristics associated with tourism in and from Canada.

Domestic travel	Socio-economic variables related to travel by Canadian residents within Canada, such as expenditures, province of origin and destination, main purpose of trip, trip duration, activities, modes of transport used, and distance travelled.
International travel (inbound and outbound)	Socio-economic variables related to travel by foreigners in Canada and by Canadians outside Canada. Includes expenditures, port of entry and exit, country of origin and destination, main purpose of trip, trip duration, activities, and modes of transport used.
Tourism employment	The number of jobs in an industry generated by, or attributable to, tourism activities. Examples are employment in industries such as air transportation, accommodation, food and beverage, and recreation.
Tourism indicators	Indicators related to travel and tourism consumption, such as implicit price indexes for tourism demand, as well as economic indicators for businesses involved in travel and tourism, such as Gross Domestic Product, revenues, expenses, and prices.

Question
45

**Classified
Information**

Information is classified if its unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause injury to the national interest, with reference to specific provisions of the Access to Information Act or the Privacy Act.

Top secret If its compromise could reasonably be expected to cause *exceptionally grave injury* to the national interest.

Secret If its compromise could reasonably be expected to cause *serious injury* to the national interest.

Confidential If its compromise could reasonably be expected to cause injury to the national interest.

Protected information All information not classified as in the national interest but that could reasonably be expected to be exempt or excluded from access under the Access to Information Act or the Privacy Act is deemed to be sensitive and to require protection. Such information is protected and must be categorized based on the degree of potential injury (low: "Protected A"; medium: "Protected B", high: "Protected C").