

The Canadian Century Research Infrastructure (CCRI)

A new foundation for the study of social, economic, cultural and political change.

CIQSS - QICSS
Presentation of Data Set Seminar

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Overview

- CCRI Infrastructure
 - CCRI data base
 - Primary Sources
 - Secondary Sources
 - Conceptual and technical aspects of data capturing
- 1921 micro data file
- CCRI Geography
- User Guide

Overview

- The CCRI is a five-year, multi-university, interdisciplinary project to develop a range of databases on the Canadian census of population for the 1911-1951 period.
- The CCRI databases are intended to be linkable to other databases that cover the periods from 1871 to 1901 and from 1971 to 2001.
- CCRI is supported by the Canada Foundation for Innovation, the Ontario Innovation Trust, the FCAR Funds (Quebec), the Harold Crabtree Foundation

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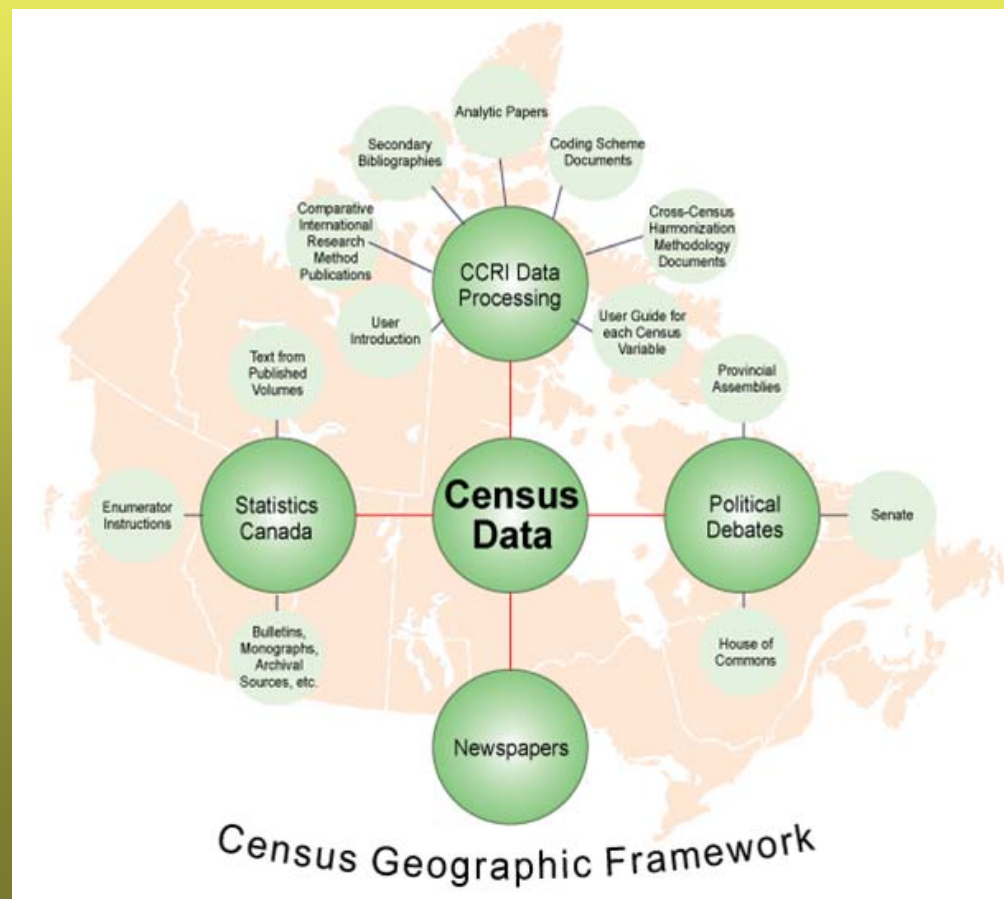
CCRI Partners

- Statistics Canada.
- Newfoundland & Labrador Statistics Agency
- Library and Archives of Canada;
- Institut de la statistique Québec;
- IBM Canada;

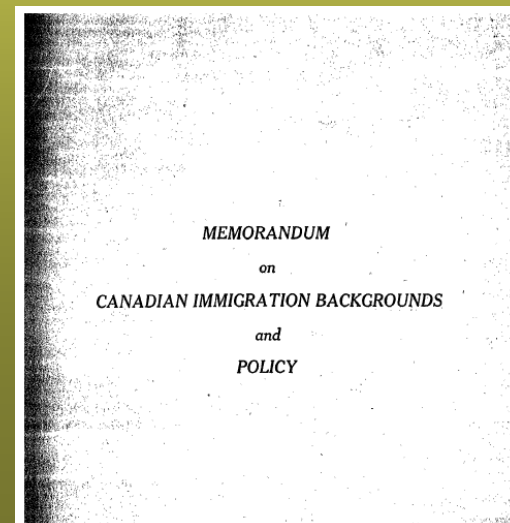
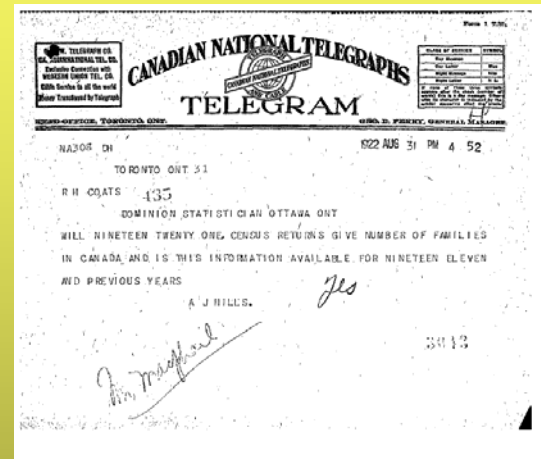
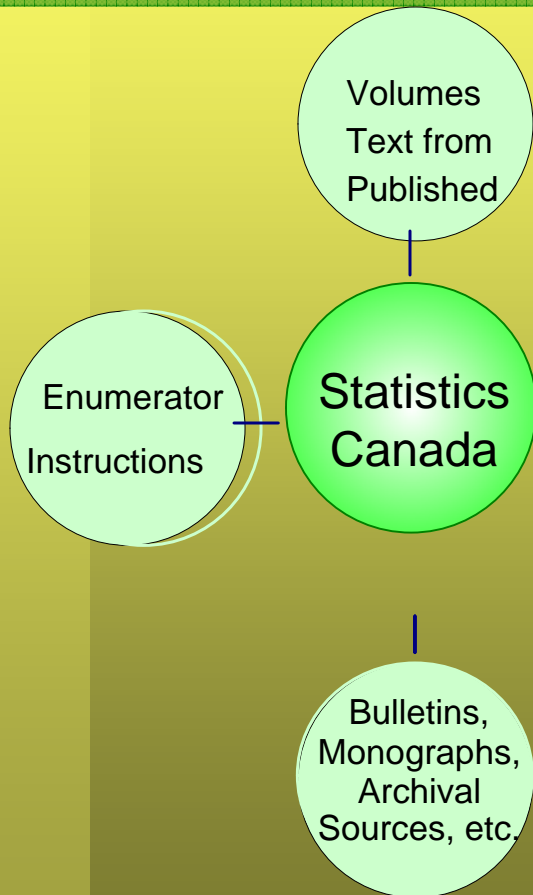
Objective

- Built micro data sets to allow research on the transformation of Canadian society from the late 19th century to the later 20th Century
- Built contextual data for systematic studies of the social context within which the census questions were constructed and within which answers were provided
- Allow analyses over time and across space

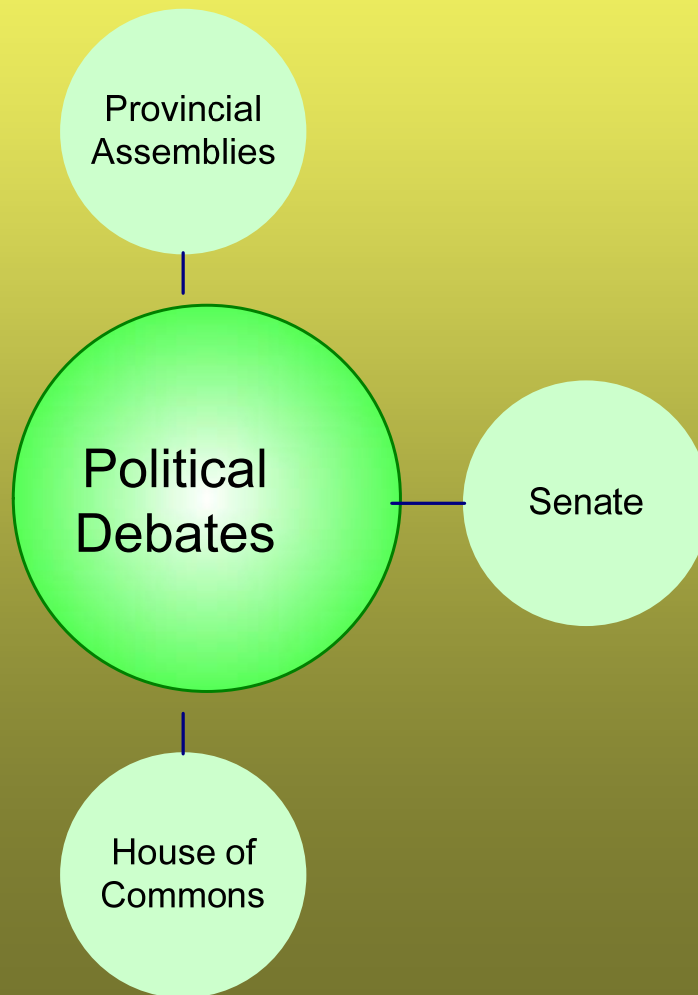
CCRI Database - Conceptual Organization



STC Administrative Records



Political Debates



Newspaper Coverage

The screenshot displays the IRCS/CCRI ContextData web application. The interface includes a navigation bar with the following elements:

- IRCS/CCRI ContextData (top left)
- IRCS/CCRI (top left of main content)
- Prototype User Layout (Filemaker 8 or 9 is required) (top center)
- ContextData (top right)
- À propos/ About... (left menu)
- Recherche en plein texte/ Full text search (center menu)
- Recherche élaborée/ Elaborate searching (right menu)

The main content area features a collage of historical newspaper clippings and advertisements related to the 1911 Canadian census:

- LES JOYEUSES DU REGENSEMENT** (No 3): A cartoon showing a woman reading a newspaper to a man.
- CENSUS ENUMERATORS GET INSTRUCTIONS IN THEIR WORK**: A news article snippet mentioning Commissioner McCauley and school children.
- Canadian Census Recording Pen Watermarks and Fountain Pen**: An advertisement for a pen, featuring a drawing of a man writing.
- LES DANGERS DU REGENSEMENT**: A cartoon depicting a woman being overwhelmed by census forms.
- L'APPROCHE DU REGENSEMENT**: A news article snippet with a line graph showing population growth from 1851 to 1911. The graph shows a steady increase from approximately 2,000,000 in 1851 to over 7,000,000 in 1911.

On the right side of the interface, there is a welcome message:

Bienvenue ►
Welcome ►

Below the welcome message is a text box with the following text:

Census in Context : Documenting and Understanding the Making of Early 20th Century Canadian Census

One of the central goals of the *Canadian Century Research Infrastructure* (CCRI) is to construct a series of contextual databases related to the making and taking of the Canadian decennial censuses during first half of the twentieth century. This "data on the data" will provide researchers with the evidence necessary to undertake informed and critical analysis of the making, taking and reception of the census within its historical context. While the microdata derived from census manuscripts will enable research into the hidden history of the individual lives of Canadians, the contextual data will make possible inquiries about the making and interpreting of that data and the challenges of the great enumerations of contemporary history.

At the bottom of the browser window, the address bar shows "100 Browse".

Newspaper Database Interface

The screenshot displays the IRCS/CCRI newspaper database interface. The top navigation bar includes 'À propos/ About...', 'Recherche en plein texte/ Full text search', and 'ContextData'. The search results page is titled 'Le mouvement démographique dans la province de Québec' and includes a summary of demographic statistics for the year 1921.

IRCS/CCRI *Prototype RDC/CDR* ContextData

À propos/ About... Recherche en plein texte/ Full text search Recherche élaborée/ Elaborate searching

2/11257

Source 1921
La Presse, 1921-05-14, p. 44

Date de publication Période Région
1921/05/14 - Québec

Spatialité Acteurs
Batiscan/ Viger
(Témiscouata)/ Saint-Gédéon (Lac Saint-Jean)/ Gracefield/ Saint-Maxime de Scott

Résumé
Le mouvement démographique dans la province de Québec

La tenue du recensement sert de prétexte à la publication des statistiques religieuses et municipales qui permettent de préciser le mouvement de population ainsi que la structure sociale et économique de certaines localités.

Transcription

LE MOUVEMENT DÉMOGRAPHIQUE DANS LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

Quelques statistiques qui nous permettront de prévoir les résultats du recensement.

VILLES ET CAMPAGNES

Nous continuons aujourd'hui, à publier les statistiques qui permettront de nous rendre compte du mouvement démographique dans notre province durant ces dernières années.

BATISCAN

La population de **Batiscan** a presque été stationnaire entre 1912 et 1920; elle a varié de 1 245, chiffre le plus bas, à 1 322, chiffre le plus élevé durant cette période.

On y comptait 6 Canadiens-Anglais; 2 Français et 1 Belge; les Canadiens-Français formaient le reste de la population.

La moyenne des catholiques communicants fut, durant ces 8 années, de 1 050, et la moyenne des non-communiants de 250.

On compte 7 protestants.

On a enregistré 48 naissances en 1913; 41 en 1914; 45 en 1915; 43 en 1916; 37 en 1919; 42 en 1918; 37 en 1919; 47 en 1920.

Il y a eu 19 mortalités en 1913; 16 en 1914; 17 en 1915; 29 en 1916; 37 en 1917; 34 en 1918; 17 en 1919; 34 en 1920.

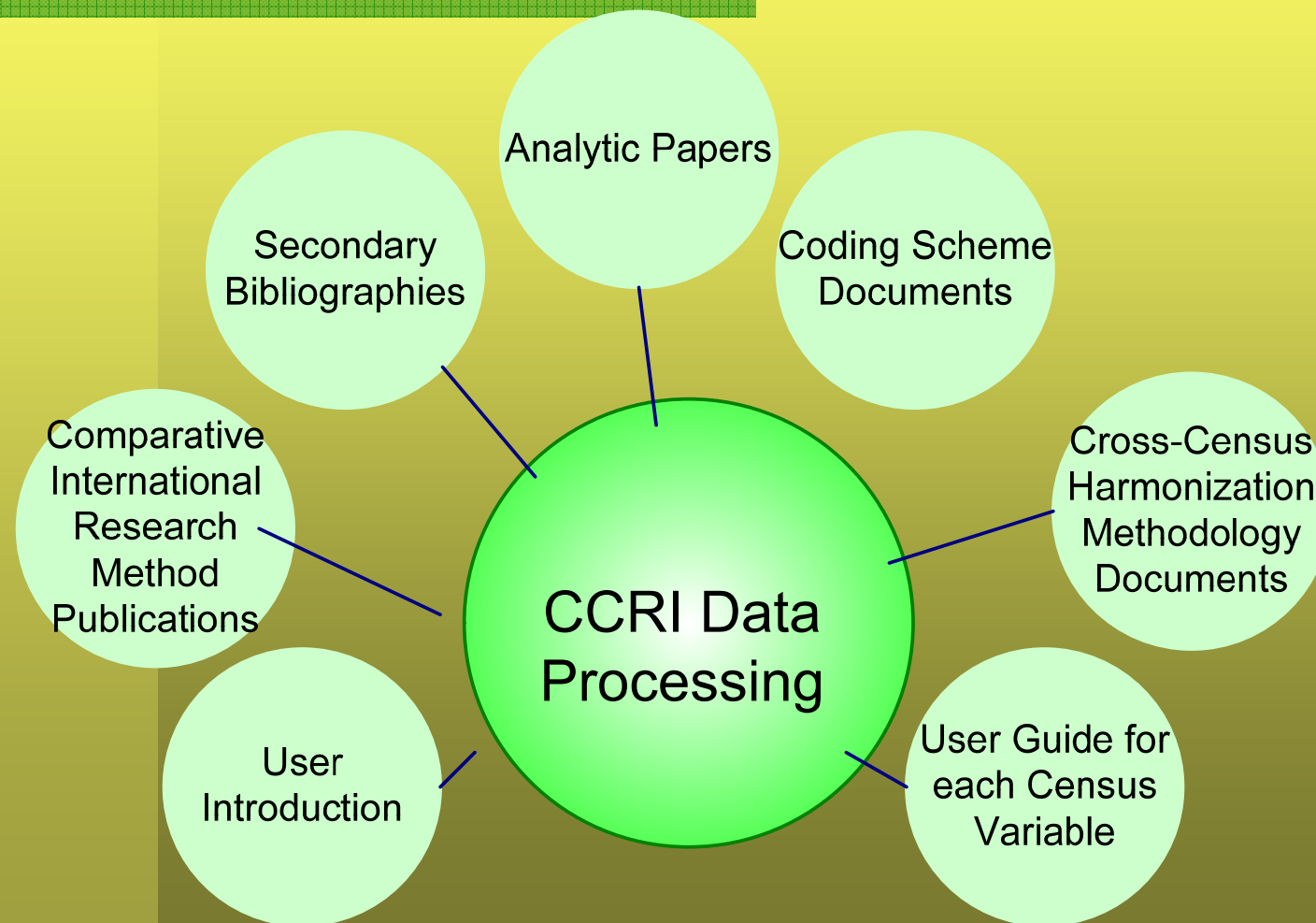
On a célébré 5 mariages en 1913; 12 en 1914; 6 en 1915; 7 en 1916; 6 en 1917; 6 en 1918; 8 en 1919; 21 en 1920.

La localité possède sur les rives de la rivière **Batiscan**, deux usines assez considérables. L'une appartient à la Compagnie «Price Bros» et fait du bois de commerce; elle a été établie en 1898; durant la période d'activité, les employés sont au nombre d'environ 100. L'autre appartient à la Compagnie «St-Maurice Lumber» on y fabrique principalement du bois de pulpe qui est expédié aux États-Unis. Depuis près de deux ans, la compagnie a fait l'acquisition d'une scierie, adjacente à son usine à pulpe, et qui sert aux besoins immédiats de cette dernière, mais pas à autre chose. L'établissement de l'usine remonte à 1886. Cette usine emploie en moyenne 50 hommes.

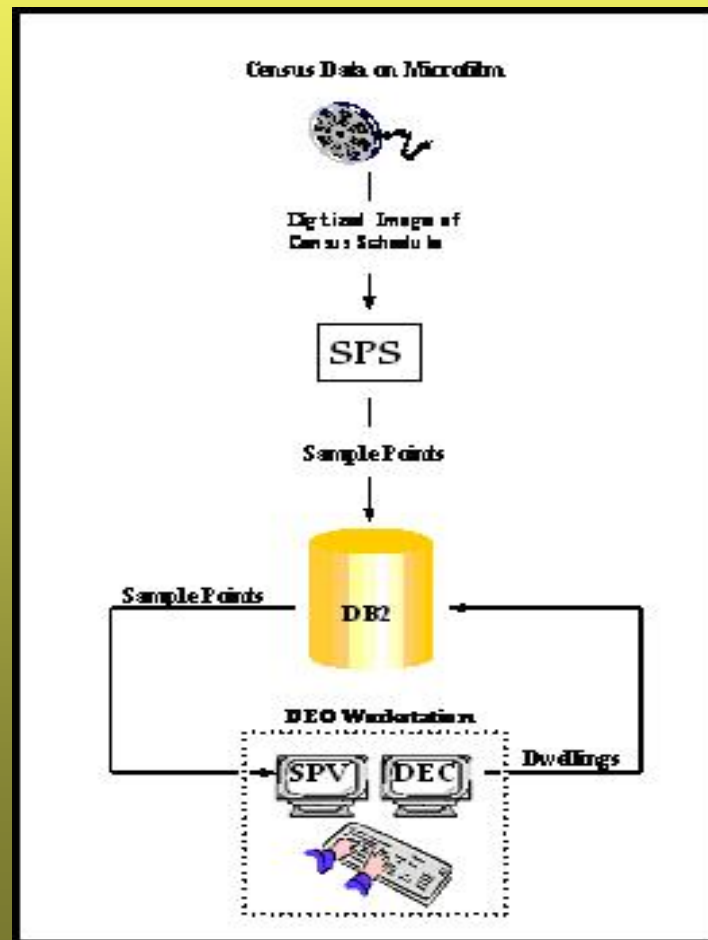
Micro Data

- 5 data sets 1911 to 1951
- Intended to be linked to allow queries across all census years
- Stored in DB2 database
- Delivered as flat files (csv) to the RDCs

CCRI Data Processing Documentation



Creating the Micro Data Base



Sampling and Data Entry Methodology

207

FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1911.

SCHEDULE } No. 1. { POPULATION
TABLEAU } { POPULATION

Province Saskatchewan District No. 1-207 S. District No. 1-207

Page 1 Nominal return of living persons by } Gordon Mc Russ
Dénombrement des vivants par }

NUMBERS IN THE ORDER OF VISIT		RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.								CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY AND RELIGION.					
Dwelling block	Family, household or institution.	Name of each person in family, household or institution.	Place of habitation. (Township or parish, city, town or village. Range or concession and lot or cadastral number if in township or parish. Street and house number if in city, town or village. Or other description.)	Sex.	Relationship to head of family or household.	Single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated.	Month of birth.	Year of birth.	Age at last birthday.	Country or place of birth. (If in Canada specify province or territory.)	Year of immigration if an immigrant.	Year of naturalization if formerly an alien.	Racial or tribal origin.	Nationality.	Religion.
NUMÉRODES DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES.		RÉSIDENCE ET RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS								CITOYENNETÉ, NATIONALITÉ ET RELIGION.					
Immeuble	Famille, ménage ou institution.	Nom de chaque personne dans la famille, le ménage ou l'institution.	Lieu de domicile. (Canton ou paroisse, cité, ville ou village. Range ou concession et lot ou No. de cadastre pour la cession ou la parcelle. Rue et No. de la maison pour la cité, la ville ou le village. Ou autres détails.)	Sexe.	Parenté avec le chef de la famille ou du ménage.	Célibataire, marié, veuf, divorcé ou séparé légalement.	Mois de naissance.	Année de naissance.	Âge au dernier anniversaire.	Pays ou lieu de naissance. (Si le lieu de naissance est le Canada, spécifier la province ou le territoire.)	Pour les immigrants, année d'immigration au Canada.	Pour les étrangers, année de naturalisation.	Origine selon la race ou la tribu.	Nationalité.	Religion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	1	Gordon James Long	5-3-3121	M	Head	M	July	47	62	Ontario			Scotch	Canadian	Presbyterian
2		Martha Long	5-3-3121	F	Wife	M	April	51	66	Ontario			Scotch	Canadian	Presbyterian
3		Mabel Adelaide	5-3-3121	F	Daughter	S	February	7 1/2	27	Ontario			Scotch	Canadian	Presbyterian
4	2	Gordon Alvin Gordon	5-3-3121	M	Head	M	October	7 1/2	26	Ontario			Scotch	Canadian	Presbyterian
5		Isabella	5-3-3121	F	Wife	M	May	7 1/2	37	Ontario			Irish	Canadian	Presbyterian
6		Charles Hamilton	5-3-3121	F	Daughter	S	August	19	29	Sask			Scotch	Canadian	Presbyterian
7		Alexander H. R.	5-3-3121	M	Son	S	February	1908	3	Sask			Scotch	Canadian	Presbyterian
8		Keith Christopher	5-3-3121	M	Servant	S	January	1885	26	England	1911		English	English	Anglican
9	3	Allsop William	6-3-3121	M	Head	M	June	1877	33	England	1903		English	Canadian	Anglican
10		James	6-3-3121	F	Wife	M	May	1845	36	England	1904		English	Canadian	Anglican
11		James Edward	6-3-3121	M	Son	S	October	1907	3	Sask			English	Canadian	Anglican

Sampling

- Basic Sample unit = census-defined dwelling
- 3 Levels of analyses
 - Individual records
 - Families or households
 - Dwellings
- Compatibility to existing historical samples
 - 1871 and 1901 national samples of Canada
 - IPUMS, Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota

Sampling Regular Dwellings

- 4% sample for 1921
- Cluster effects need to be taken into account

Sampling Large Dwellings

- Multi-Unit Large Dwellings
 - Apartment buildings
 - 31 or more residents
 - One identifiable street address
 - Two or more numbered family/household units
 - 1 in 5 of the units was selected
- Single Unit Large Dwelling
 - Institutions, hospitals, work camps, etc. with 31 or more individuals
 - 50 % or more of residents are unrelated persons
 - Every 10th individual was selected

Data Entry

1931 SPIDER - Sample Point Viewer

Page Number: 23 Province: NS District: 52 Sub-District: 20 Enumerator Given Names: James E Enumerator Last Name: Goodwin City, Town, or Township: Charlesville Form: C

Task Id: 189 Sample Point Id: 103 \\\ccriuof\G_1931_images\353\1911image.jpg Sample Point: 1 of 1

16	191	210	Hubbard	Thomas	Charlesville	m	Head	m
17				Lydia		w	Wife	
18				Irvin		m	son	
19				George		m	son	
20				Martin		m	son	

SPS Notes

1931 SPIDER - Data Entry

Tools: Notes Help

Completed

1- Name/Place/House 2- Personal/Birth/Immig. 3- Nat./Lang./Rel./Ed. 4- Occupation

Row	Notes	Page Number	Line Number	Dwelling house	Institution Name	Institution Type	Household or Institution	Title	Last Name	First Name	Relationship to Head	Family Number	Sex	Marital Status	Age	Units	Birth Country of Individual
				1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	
1		23	16	191			210		Hubbard	Thomas	Head	1	M	M		Y	
2		23	17	191			210		Hubbard	Lydia	Wife	1	F	M		Y	
3		23	18						Hubbard	Irvin	son	1				Y	
4			1														

Previous Highlight Next Highlight Delete Individual Delete Dwelling Issues (0) Save Finish

Data Processing

- Local verification
- Local Read and Edit
- Central standardization
 - “Nevr ben married” to “Never been married.” not “Unmarried”
- Central coding

Coding

- CCRI primary codes
- Compatible with existing code sets for historical data

- 900 "Sealer"
910 "Fishermen and oystermen"
920 "Garage laborers and car washers and greasers"
930 "Gardeners, except farm, and groundskeepers"
940 "Longshoremen and stevedores"
- 11403000 "Belgian"
11406000 "Belgian French"
11407000 "Belgian German"
11500000 "Luxembourgian"
11600000 "Swiss Origins"
11601000 "French Swiss"
11602000 "German Swiss"

The CCRI 1921 data set

- The 1921 Census
 - The taking of the 1921 Census
 - Form Types
 - “A” same set of 35 questions, 4 sub fields for address, mainly used in the West and the Prairies
 - “B” same set of 35 questions, 1 field for address, used for majority of the people
 - “C” 14 questions, remote areas, aboriginals, northern inhabitants

1921 Census Questions

- 1 Dwelling house
- 2 Family, household or institution
- 3 Name of each person in family, household or institution
- 4 Place of abode (...) Parish or township
- 5 Place of abode (...) Municipality
- 6 Home owned or rented
- 7 If rented, give rent paid per month
- 8 Class of house (See instructions)
- 9 Materials of construction (See instructions)
- 10 Rooms occupied by this family
- 11 Relationship to head of family or household
- 12 Sex
- 13 Single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated
- 14 Age at last birthday
- 15 Country or place of birth of this person and or parents of this person. If born in Canada give province. If Foreign born give Country. (See instructions) Person
- 16 Country or place of birth of this person and of parents of this person. If born in Canada give province. If Foreign born give Country. (See instructions) Father
- 16 Infirmities
- 17 Country or place of birth of this person and or parents of this person. If born in Canada give province. If Foreign born give Country. (See instructions) Mother
- 18 Year or immigration to Canada
- 19 Year of naturalization
- 20 Nationality (Country to which this person owes allegiance)
- 21 Racial or tribal origin
- 22 Can speak English
- 23 Can speak French
- 24 (Language other than English or French spoken as Mother tongue) Language commonly spoken
- 25 Religious body, Denomination or Community to which this person adheres or belongs
- 26 Can read
- 27 Can write
- 28 Months at school since Sept. 1, 1920
- 29 Chief occupation or trade (Be specific, give as definite information as possible)
- 30 Employer "E" Employee or Worker "W" Working on own account "O.A."
- 31 "a" If "Employer" state principal product
"b" If Employee" state where employed as "farm"
"cotton mill", "foundry" "grocery," etc.
"c" If on "own account" State nature of work
- 32 Total earnings in past 12 months (Since June 1, 1920)
- 33 If an employee, were out of work June first 1921
- 34 Number of weeks unemployed in the past 12 months (Since June 1, 1920)
- 35 Number of weeks unemployed since June 1st, 1920, because of illness

The CCRI 1921 data set

- The 1921 CCRI Variables
 - Census Variables
 - One variable per census question
 - complementary variables
 - Header variables
 - Derived Variables
 - To standardize units
 - ID variables for individuals, dwellings, households
 - Surname numbers
 - Data Base Variables

CCRI Geography



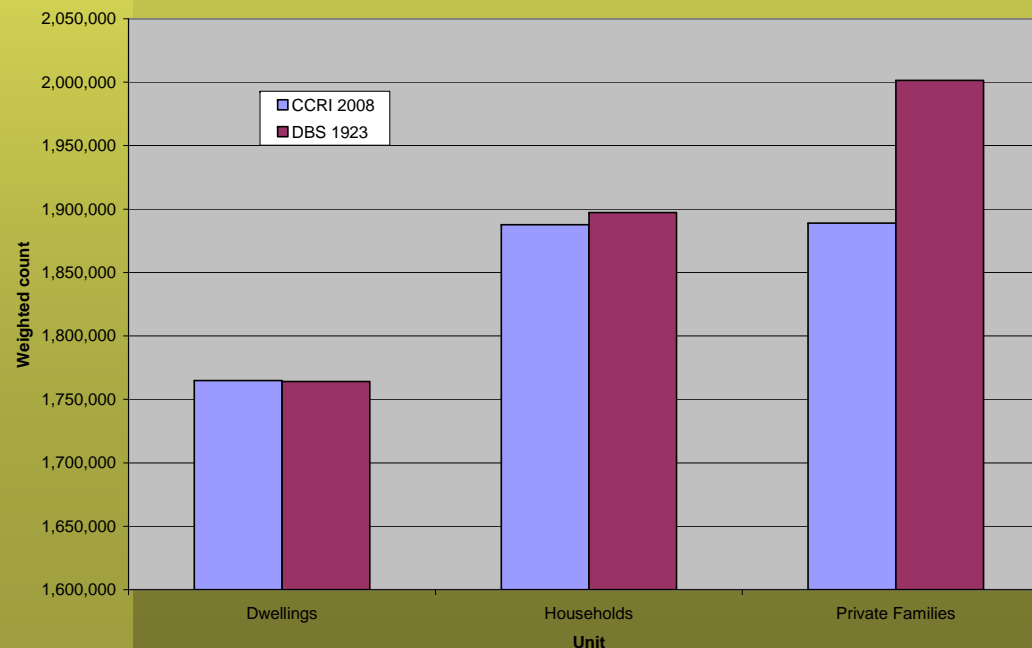
Certification

- To ensure data quality
- STC-CCRI collaboration to address issues related to unprecedented historic files
- CCRI data - aggregated data from published volumes

Population, Households, Dwellings

- Census Families (households) vs. Private Families

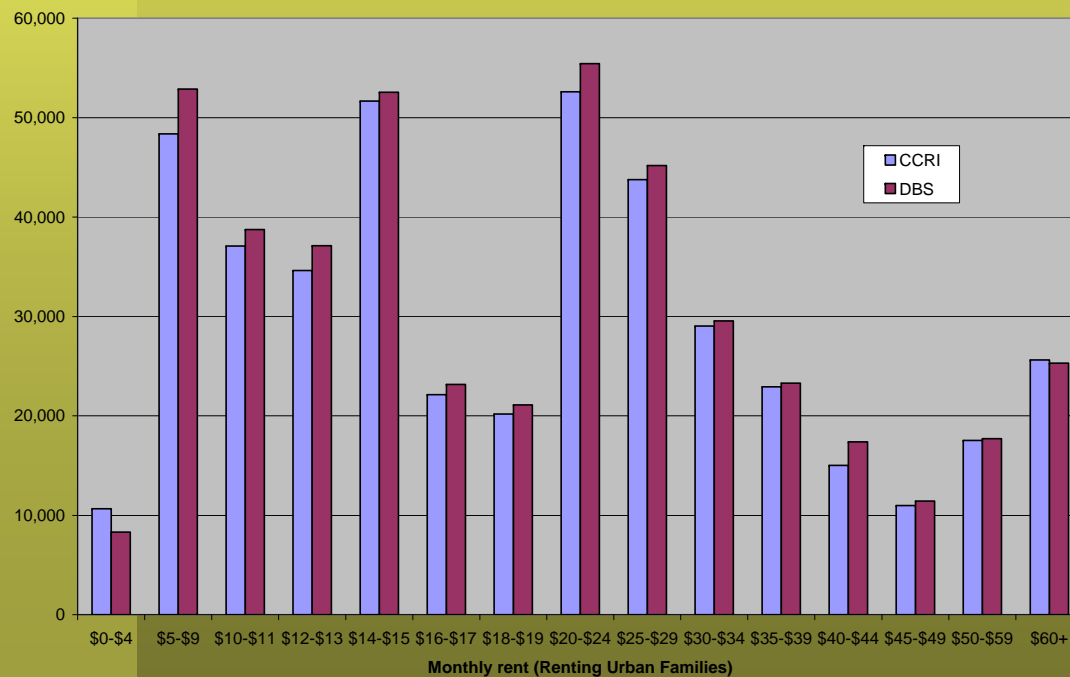
Comparison of data collected in the 1921 Census as published in the 1920s by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and as estimated from the CCRI sample



Population, Households, Dwellings

- Tenure, rent paid, class of house, materials, rooms occupied

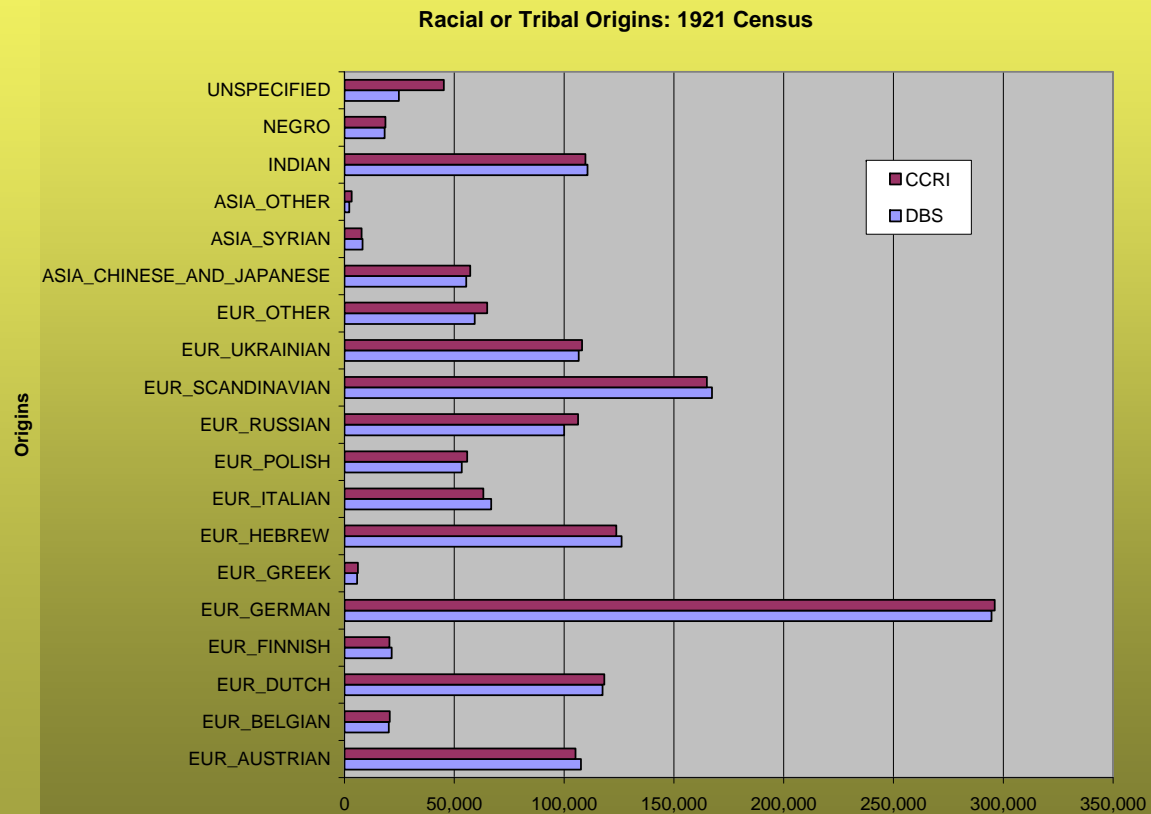
Rent paid per month at the 1921 Census of Canada: DBS published and CCRI compared



Country

- Place of birth of individual, its father and its mother
 - Borders before and after WW2
 - Low level of aggregation
- Nationality
 - One question, two variables: Respondent responses and DBS correction.
 - Hierarchical code set for country

Identity: Racial or Tribal Origin



The Race Question in the Media

CAN'T SAY RACE IS CANADIAN

'There is no 'Canadian' or 'American' race, according to the regulations set down for the taking of the most complete census of the Dominion's population ever recorded, which starts on June 1st. These two words indicate nationality only.' 'Who and what are we? Is there such a person as a Canadian? The Government of Canada says there is not.'
(Sudbury Star, 7 May 1921: 1)

LET US BE CANADIANS!

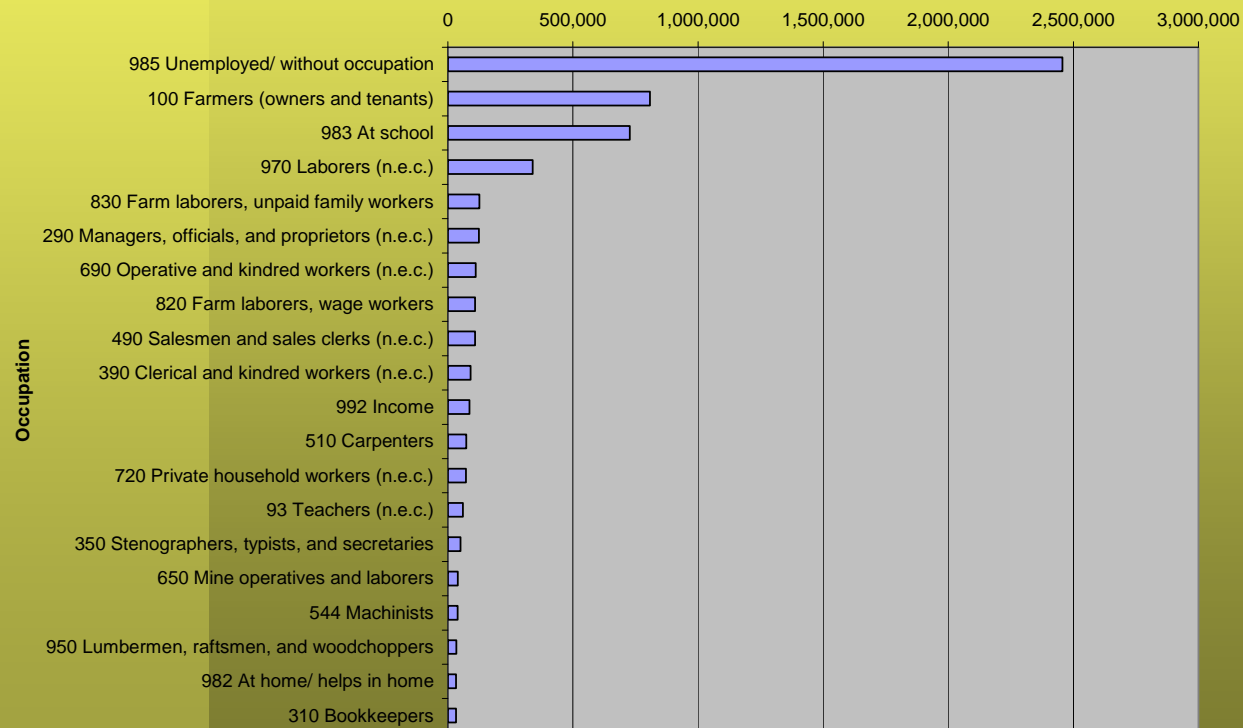
When the details of the recent census are published we shall, as on former occasions, discover that the only persons who are really entitled to be called Canadians are the hundred thousand Indians whose ancestors held the land when Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence almost four centuries ago. The people of Québec—two millions of whom have sprung from the hardy Norman stock that colonized the banks of the St. Lawrence and planted the French flag in the Mid-West of the continent from Duluth to the Gulf of Mexico in the hundred and fifty years that elapsed between the landing of Champlain and the capture of Québec—are still set down as French by racial origin. They have not been able to qualify as Canadians, although three centuries have passed since their remote ancestors left the valley of the Seine.

Identity: Language

- Form A&B: Other language spoken as a mother tongue
- Form C: Commonly spoken language
- Aboriginal Languages

Occupation, Place of Employment, Industry, Product

The 20 most common occupations for Canadians 10 years of age and over: 1921 Census
CCRI Sample





Canadian Century Research Infrastructure Infrastructure de recherche sur le Canada au 20e siècle

[Français](#)

WELCOME

OVERVIEW

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WELCOME

Welcome to the User's Guide



The CCRI represents an infrastructure that facilitates research on the transformation of Canadian society from the late-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. The CCRI is composed of two kinds of databases: those that contain microdata, namely, data created from Canadian census enumerations between 1911 to 1951, and those that contain contextual sources, namely the textual data used to situate the microdata in time and to enhance appropriate analysis of the microdata. Integral to these databases is a geographical framework constructed using a Geographic Information System created for the 1911-1951 period to enable the location, selection, aggregation, and analysis of census data.

Organization of the User's Guide

This user's guide is organized into four parts:

The Overview section provides general information concerning the project.

Understanding the Database section provides detailed information concerning the design and use of the CCRI database.

The Data Dictionary section contains detailed information concerning the database variables.

Resources and Documentation section provides supplementary information concerning CCRI data, documentation related to CCRI data, and additional resources.

Last Updated (Friday, 30 January 2009)

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Conclusion

- Future steps
- Maintain CCRI Infrastructure
- Develop dissemination systems
- Enhancement of the data by creating additional codesets, develop tools to further facilitate usage
- Link CCRI to other historical data bases

Thank You - Merci



www.canada.uottawa.ca/ccri/