

**ARCTICSTAT**  
**DATA CLASSIFICATION GUIDE**  
Modified 12-05-2008

**General rules:**

1. The ArcticStat base is regional (30 regions). Consequently, ArcticStat only contains tables, the data of which are compiled on a regional basis. There are two exceptions to this rule: 1) tables providing information about the distribution of the population on the territory – in municipalities, settlements, between the capital and the rest of the territory, between densely population regions and other regions, etc. – 2) tables containing data not compiled on a regional basis and which are only available via another geographical division of the territory.
2. The ArcticStat base is annual. ArcticStat only contains tables, the data of which are compiled on an annual basis. There is one exception to this rule: the tables containing data not compiled on an annual basis and which are only available via another time division.
3. In a thematic table, namely a table that deals with only one main indicator, each box, line or column is indexed. The information for which no sub-indicator is provided in ArcticStat is considered a bonus and therefore is not indexed.
4. In a composite table, namely a table that deals with two or more main indicators, each data set is indexed, but the information found in only one box, line or column is not (except when it involves the population density or information not available otherwise). The information for which no indicator or sub-indicator is provided in ArcticStat is considered a bonus and therefore is not indexed.
5. Generally, the original title of the table is respected but if it is imprecise, incomplete or when two tables have the same title, information is added to specify the table. This information may be a year, the name of the survey from which the table originates, etc. If the original table has no title, ArcticStat will create one that conveys, as simply and faithfully as possible, the table's main theme.
6. ArcticStat does not contain tables that come from a publication – bulletins, reports, articles – except for the following two exceptions: 1) the *Statistical Yearbook*, 2) any publication containing data not found elsewhere on the site of the agencies.

## **Classification of the indicators and sub-indicators used in ArcticStat**

### **Dwellings**

#### **Characteristics of Occupants**

Refers to the characteristics of individuals or households that occupy the dwelling: age, sex, civil status, worker status, type of family or household, income of the occupants, year in which they moved in, etc. This sub-indicator is qualitative; it does not deal with the number of occupants or the number of individuals who make up a household.

#### **Ethnicity**

Refers to the ethnic affiliation or the nationality or the immigrant status of the individuals who occupy the dwelling.

#### **Number of Occupants**

Refers to the number of individuals who live in the same dwelling or to the individual/room ratio. This sub-indicator is quantitative; it also includes the number of individuals who make up a household.

#### **Number of Rooms/Floor Space**

Refers to the number of rooms in a dwelling or its size measured in square feet or metres.

#### **Tenure Status**

Refers to the status of the occupants of the dwelling in terms of ownership: owner, tenant, etc. This sub-indicator does not include municipal or public housing.

#### **Type**

Refers to the type of dwelling: detached house, apartment, rooming house, social, municipal, public housing, etc. This sub-indicator also includes data dealing with the occupancy, the location and the condition of the dwellings. This sub-indicator is indexed even if the data only deal with one type of dwellings, except when it involves Private Dwellings, as the latter is not sufficiently discriminating.

#### **Year of Construction**

Refers to the year in which the dwelling was built.

### **Education**

#### **Accounts**

Refers to the costs related to education, all data combined, private or public sector.

#### **Age**

Refers to the breakdown of students or staff according to their age. This sub-indicator is not indexed for tables dealing with the population 25 years of age and over according to the level of schooling attained, or when the table deals with the population 3 years of age or 5 years of age and over; these age categories are not sufficiently discriminating.

#### **Educational Attainment**

Refers to the breakdown of students, staff or the population as a whole according to the highest level of schooling attained or completed.

#### **Enrolment/Drop-Out**

Refers to the number of enrolments or students or to the number of persons who drop out, whatever the level of education, the type of program or the type of school. This sub-indicator does not include data dealing with the number of classes, schools, courses or

teachers. The tables dealing with child day care data are indexed under Social Services in Health and Social Services.

**Ethnicity**

Refers to the ethnic affiliation or the nationality or the immigrant status of students or teachers. This sub-indicator also refers to any other information – number of enrolments, number of teachers, success rate, drop-out rate – related to ethnicity, nationality or immigrant status.

**Field of Study/Program**

Field of Study refers to the breakdown of students or staff in the different study programs: social studies, cabinet-making, electricity, language and literature, accounting, etc. Program refers to general, vocational or professional programs.

**Language**

Refers to the language of instruction or the language spoken by students or staff. This sub-indicator does not include language programs that are indexed under Field of Study/Program.

**Level of Education**

Refers to the level of instruction: preschool, elementary, secondary, etc. This sub-indicator is indexed when the table deals 1) with the current level of education for students, 2) the level of instruction for teachers and 3) the level of instruction offered for schools. This sub-indicator does not include the level of schooling attained, which are indexed under Educational Attainment. Nor is this sub-indicator indexed when the data found in the table refer to child day care data, which is indexed under Social Services in Health and Social Services.

**Sex**

Refers to the breakdown of students or staff according to their sex.

**Human Resources**

Refers to staff – teachers, directors, specialized staff, support staff – all data combined.

**Type of School/Ownership**

Type of School refers to the various types of schools regardless of the level of instruction offered: specialized schools, popular education, remote education, grammar schools, comprehensive school, etc. This sub-indicator also includes mode of teaching. Ownership refers to the ownership status of schools: private, public, municipal, county, state or other schools.

**Health/Social Services**

**Age**

Refers to the breakdown of patients, respondents or personnel according to their age. This sub-indicator is not indexed when the table contains data that correspond to one specific age group only.

**Sex**

Refers to the breakdown of patients, respondents or personnel according to their sex.

**Ethnicity**

Refers to the ethnical background, the nationality or the immigrant status of patients, respondents or personnel.

**Accounts**

Refers to the costs, investments or profits related to health, in the public or private sector. This sub-indicator also refers to benefits, the cost of drugs or transfer payments.

**Human Resources**

Refers to workers in the physical health sector (physicians, nurses, physiotherapists, radiologists, etc.), workers in the mental health sector (psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, etc.) and administrative and support staff (directors, administrators, secretaries, custodians, etc.). This sub-indicator also refers to volunteer work.

**Fertility/Abortion**

Refers to births, pre-natal care, nursing, weight at birth, number of pregnancies, multiple births, C-sections, fertility, fecundity, etc. This sub-indicator also refers to the number of abortions.

**Mortality**

Refers to deaths, causes of death and life expectancy.

**Risk Factors**

Refers to health determinants and risk factors: physical exercise, diet, stress, being overweight, obesity, use of a condom, alcohol or tobacco consumption, cholesterol, blood pressure, vulnerability to depression, suicidal thoughts, etc. This sub-indicator also refers to social contacts ("social support") as well as to the perception that individuals have of their state of health and their living conditions.

**Diseases/Disabilities**

Refers to physical and mental diseases as recognized by the WHO, as well as to physical and mental handicaps.

**Facilities**

Refers to the available supply of services and equipment: general hospital, children's hospital, psychiatric hospital, dental clinic, pharmacy, the number of beds/hospitals, etc., in the private or public sector.

**Medical Care**

Refers to the use of the services and the care provided: surgery, blood tests, dental care, home care, transportation by ambulance, sterilization, radiation, mammography, detoxification, consumption of drugs, etc. This sub-indicator also refers to the occupancy rate, admissions, patient satisfaction, waiting time and length of stay. This sub-indicator also comprises medical procedures associated with prevention or detection.

**Social Services**

Refers to the various types of insurance (health, disability, drug, etc.), pensions (old age, veterans, etc.), benefits (orphans, widows, etc.), parental leaves, tax benefits for children, etc. This sub-indicator also refers to the various types of social services or programs: family mediation, intervention with children, support when seeking employment, integration of immigrants, income supplement, home for seniors or people with a disability, low-income housing, childcare centre, etc.

## **Households and Families**

### **Age**

Refers to the age of the head of the household or family and the age of children. This sub-indicator is not indexed when the table contains data that correspond to one specific age group only.

### **Ethnicity**

Refers to the ethnic affiliation or the nationality or the immigrant status of the individuals who make up a household or a family.

### **Sex**

Refers to the sex of the head of the household or the family. This sub-indicator is also indexed to identify the tables containing data on families headed by women.

### **Size**

Refers to the number of persons per household or per family or to the average number of persons per household or per family. This sub-indicator is quantitative; it is not indexed if the table deals with the types of households without specifying the number of persons who live in each one.

### **Type**

Refers to the types of households: person living alone, married couple with or without children, single-parent family, etc. This sub-indicator is qualitative; it also refers to the relations between the members of the same household: children, spouses, brothers, sisters, parents, etc. Private Household, a type of household, is not indexed, for it is not sufficiently discriminating.

## **Labor Force**

This indicator is indexed without sub-indicators when the data are only total employee or total labor force figures.

### **Age**

Refers to the age of employees, unemployed persons, retired persons, volunteers, etc. This sub-indicator is not indexed when the table contains data that corresponds solely to the age group traditionally associated with the labor market, namely 15 years of age and over in Canada, 16-74 years of age in Norway, etc. Nor is this sub-indicator indexed when the age groups found in the table refer to the children of employees, unemployed persons, retired persons, etc.

### **Class of Worker**

Refers to employees according to whether they work full time or part time, whether they are salaried employees, self-employed workers, business owners, seasonal workers, contract workers, temporary workers, supernumerary employees, etc. This sub-indicator is more specific than Labor Status in that it only concerns persons who work.

### **Education**

Refers to the level of schooling attained or completed or the educational training of employees, unemployed persons, retired persons, etc. This sub-indicator is also indexed to identify the tables dealing with work/studies.

### **Ethnicity**

Refers to the ethnic affiliation or the nationality or the immigrant status of employees, unemployed persons, retired persons, etc.

**Industry/Agent**

Industry refers to the distribution of jobs, employees or unemployed persons in the various economic activities: agriculture, forestry, commerce, transportation, food service industry, education, health, etc. This sub-indicator is indexed regardless of the number of industries to which the table makes reference including only one, for example, the number of employees in tourism. Agent refers to the public administration, all levels combined: municipal, provincial, federal, etc.; and to businesses, all types combined: private, public, cooperatives, corporations, non-profit organizations, etc.

**Labor Status**

Refers to the status of an individual in relation to the labor market: unemployed person, retired person, volunteer, housewife, etc. This sub-indicator is not indexed when the data deal with employee figures.

**Occupation**

Refers to the distribution of jobs, employees or unemployed persons in the various types of jobs: manager, health care worker, store employee, teacher, mechanic, etc. This sub-indicator is indexed regardless of the number of occupations to which the table makes reference including only one, for example the number of physicians.

**Sex**

Refers to the breakdown of employees, unemployed persons, retired persons, volunteers, etc., according to their sex.

**Personal/Household Income****Age**

Refers to the age of individuals or that of the head of the household. This sub-indicator is not indexed when the table contains data that correspond to one specific age group only. Nor is this sub-indicator indexed when the age groups found in the table refer to the children in the households or the families.

**Education**

Refers to the income of individuals according to their level of schooling.

**Ethnicity**

Refers to the ethnic affiliation or the nationality or the immigrant status of the individuals or households.

**Households/Families**

Refers to the income of households or families.

**Industry/Occupation**

Refers to the income of individuals according to the type of industry in which they work or the type of job that they hold. This sub-indicator also includes incomes earned from jobs related to the public administration, all levels combined: municipal, provincial, federal, etc. and to businesses, all types combined: public, private, cooperatives, corporations, non-profit organizations, etc.

**Labor Status/Class of Worker**

Labor Status refers to the income of individuals according to whether they are employees, retirees, unemployed persons, volunteers, housewives, etc. Class of Worker refers to the income of individuals according to whether they work full time or part time, to whether

they are salaried employees, self-employed workers, business owners, seasonal workers, contract workers, temporary workers, supernumerary employees, etc.

**Person**

Refers to the income of individuals.

**Poverty Status**

Refers to the poverty status of individuals, households or families. This sub-indicator is not indexed if it is covered by only one line in a composite table.

**Sex**

Refers to the breakdown of individuals or heads of households according to their sex.

**Source**

Refers to the various sources of income of an individual, a family or a household: earnings, transfer income, interest, rent, business income, pension income etc. This sub-indicator is indexed even if the data concern only one source of income, which more often than not will be earnings.

**Population**

This indicator is indexed without sub-indicators when the data are only total population figures.

**Age**

Refers to the breakdown of individuals according to their age regardless of the unity of the age groups. This sub-indicator is not indexed when the table contains data that correspond to one specific age group only. Nor this sub-indicator is indexed when a table deals with the civil status of the population 15 years of age and over, as this age category is not sufficiently discriminating.

**Civil Status**

Refers to the breakdown of individuals according to their civil status: single, married, common law spouse, divorced, etc.

**Density**

Refers to the population density, namely the number of persons per square kilometer or per square mile.

**Ethnicity/Citizenship**

Refers to the breakdown of individuals according to their affiliation with an ethnic group or according to their citizenship. This sub-indicator also includes the breakdown of the population according to nationality or race.

**Geographic Origin**

Refers to the breakdown of the population according to the place of birth of individuals. This place may be a country or any other geographical division of the world, as well as the categories: born in, born out, place of birth, native, foreign born.

**Language**

Refers to the breakdown of individuals according to the language(s) understood, written, spoken and used.

**Mobility/Migration**

Refers to the tables dealing with population movements containing the following categories: internal migration, immigration, emigration, residence one year ago, moved, entered, year of entry, etc.

**Projection**

Refers to the changes in the size of the population. This sub-indicator is based on projected data and refers to the future. Only the year in which the data were produced is indexed.

**Religion**

Refers to the breakdown of individuals according to their religion including atheism.

**Sex**

Refers to the breakdown of individuals according to their sex.

**Territorial Subdivisions**

Refers to the breakdown of individuals – not that of households – on the territory: municipalities, settlements, capital and regions, densely populated regions and sparsely populated regions, etc. This sub-indicator is indexed even if the table deals with only one part of the territory.

**Regional Accounts****Economic Activity**

Refers to the breakdown of sectors, branches and industries that make up the economic activity of a country or a region. This sub-indicator also comprises the Four Pillars of Greenland.

**Gross Product**

Refers to the Gross Domestic Product of a country or a region. This sub-indicator comprises various calculations methods: revenue method, expenditure method, at the cost of factors, etc. various monetary bases: in constant money, in current money, etc. This sub-indicator also includes the Gross National Product.

**Output**

Refers to the value of production of industrial branches and sectors.

**Value Added**

Refers to the value added in the economy by industrial branches and sectors. This sub-indicator also includes the gross value added.

**Vital Statistics****Adoption**

Refers to the number of children adopted, whether officially or unofficially.

**Age**

Refers to the age of individuals in relation to vital statistics. This sub-indicator is not indexed when the table contains data that correspond to one specific age group only.

**Birth**

Refers to the total number of births and the fertility rate only. The tables dealing with any other birth data are indexed under Fertility/Abortion in Social and Social Services.

**Death**

Refers to the total number of deaths and life expectancy only. The tables dealing with causes of death are indexed under Mortality in Health and Social Services.

**Divorce and Separation**

Refers to the number of divorces or separations or to certain related characteristics: presence or absence of children, custody of children, etc. This sub-indicator also applies to all other possible causes of the dissolution of a union, a death for example.

**Ethnicity**

Refers to the ethnic affiliation or the nationality or the immigrant status of the individuals in relation to vital statistics.

**Marriage and Cohabitation**

Refers to the number of marriages or common law unions or to certain related characteristics: duration of the union, type of marriage, etc.

**Population Change**

Refers to changes in the size of the population. This sub-indicator is based on real data and refers to the past. It also comprises data dealing with increases and decreases of population. This sub-indicator is not indexed if it is covered by only one line in a composite table.

**Sex**

Refers to the sex of individuals in relation to vital statistics.