

## APPENDIX I – TECHNICAL NOTES

### Confidentiality and Random Rounding

With regards to Statistics Canada's dissemination rules for census data, to ensure that statistics do not reveal sensitive information, they may be made less precise or suppressed.

Census data tables are subjected to a confidentiality technique known as "random rounding" which provides strong protection against direct, residual or negative disclosure, without adding significant error. This method, based on established probabilities, involves rounding every figure on a table (including totals) randomly up or down to the nearest multiple of 5, or in some cases, 10. Since totals are rounded independently, differences between these and the sum of rounded cell data may exist. Similarly, minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values among various census tabulations. In addition, small cell counts may suffer a loss of precision as a result of random rounding.

A data table is always associated with a geographic area, viewed from the standpoint of the "place of residence", "place of work", or a combination of both. Area suppression is employed to remove all characteristic data for geographic areas with populations (the number of people who live and/or work in the area) below specified threshold levels.

### Sampling and Weighting

The 2001 Census data were collected either from 100% of the households or on a sample basis (i.e. from a random sample of one in five households) with the data weighted up to provide estimates for the entire population. (Note that, on Indian reserves and in remote areas, all data were collected on a 100% basis.) **The information contained in this report is based on a 20% weighted sample, thus the population, household, dwelling or family totals or subtotals shown here may differ from those in reports containing data collected on a 100% basis.**

### Population Universe

For the purposes of this report, the population is confined to adults aged 65 years and over as of the census reference date, May 15, 2001.

The Census enumerates the entire Canadian population, which consists of:

- Canadian citizens (by birth and naturalization) and landed immigrants who have a usual place of residence in Canada, are abroad (either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission), or are at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry; and
- non-permanent residents (persons from another country living in Canada who have a Minister's permit, a student or employment authorization, or are claiming refugee status), together with family members who live with them.

The population universe does not include foreign residents:

- persons who are government representatives or members of Armed Forces of another country (and members of their families living with them); or
- residents of another country visiting Canada temporarily (e.g. a foreign visitor here on vacation or business, with or without a visitor's permit).

### **Population Counts Based on Usual Residence**

In most cases, enumerating Canada's population at their usual place of residence (regardless of where they happened to be on Census day) is straightforward and, in most areas, there is little difference between the number of usual residents and the number of people staying in the area on Census Day. Problems can arise, however, when a person cannot be associated with a dwelling that fits the concept of usual place of residence or when a person is associated with more than one dwelling in Canada (see the specific rules for these cases under "Usual Place of Residence" in "Appendix II – Definitions"). For certain places such as tourist or vacation areas, or those containing large work camps or populations of post-secondary students, the number of people staying in the area at any particular time could significantly exceed the number of usual residents.

### **Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements**

On some Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2001 Census, enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed. Data are therefore not available for the incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements and are not included in tabulations. While for higher-level geographic areas (Canada, provinces, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations) the impact of the missing data is very small, it can be significant for smaller areas containing a larger proportion of the affected reserves and settlements. For Alberta specifically, three Indian reserves/settlements (Ermineskin 138, Little Buffalo, and Saddle Lake 125) were incompletely enumerated for the 2001 Census.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada's 2001 Census Handbook and 2001 Census Dictionary.