

APPENDIX I - TECHNICAL NOTES*

Confidentiality and Random Rounding

The random rounding method is based on established probabilities. It involves rounding every figure on a table (including totals) randomly up or down to the nearest multiple of 5, or in some cases, 10. This technique provides strong protection against direct, residual or negative disclosure, without adding significant error to the Census data.

A data table is always associated with a geographic area. Published data depends on the variable and the number of people. There are different thresholds for different cases:

- 250 people if the table contains income data, and if the table also contains place-of-residence data, at least ten private households;
- 40 people in all other cases

Starting with the 2001 Census, households and their associated population and dwelling counts are geographically referenced to the block at the time of collection. Only population and dwelling counts are disseminated by the block (with the dissemination area being the smallest standard geographic area for which characteristic data are disseminated). To ensure confidentiality, population counts are adjusted for blocks having a population of less than 15.

Sampling and Weighting

The 2001 Census data were collected either on a 100% basis, which included all households, or on a sample basis. The majority of the information in this report was collected on a 20% sample basis and weighted up to compensate for sampling. On most Indian Reserves and remote areas, all data were collected on a 100% basis.

For any geographic area, the weighted population, household, dwelling or family total or subtotal may differ from that shown in reports containing data collected on a 100% basis. Such variation (in addition to the effect of random rounding) will be due to sampling.

Population Counts Based on Usual Residence

The Census enumerates the entire Canadian population, which consists of Canadian citizens (by birth and by naturalization), landed immigrants, and non-permanent residents together with family members who live with them. Non-permanent residents are persons living in Canada who have a Minister's permit, a student or employment authorization, or are claiming refugee status, and family members living with them.

The Census also counts Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who are temporarily outside the country on Census day. This includes federal and provincial government employees working outside Canada. Canadian embassy staff posted to other countries, members of the Canadian Armed Forces stationed abroad, and all Canadian crewmembers of

merchant vessels. Because people outside the country are enumerated, the Census of Canada is considered a modified de jure census.

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. Moreover, for some Indian Reserves or Indian Settlements, the quality of the enumeration was considered inadequate. These geographic areas (a total of one in Saskatchewan) are referred to as incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements.

Data for these incompletely enumerated areas are not available. The impact of the missing data is very small for higher-level geographic areas. However, the impact is more significant for those smaller areas in which the affected reserves and settlements are located.

*Derived from a number of Statistics Canada documents