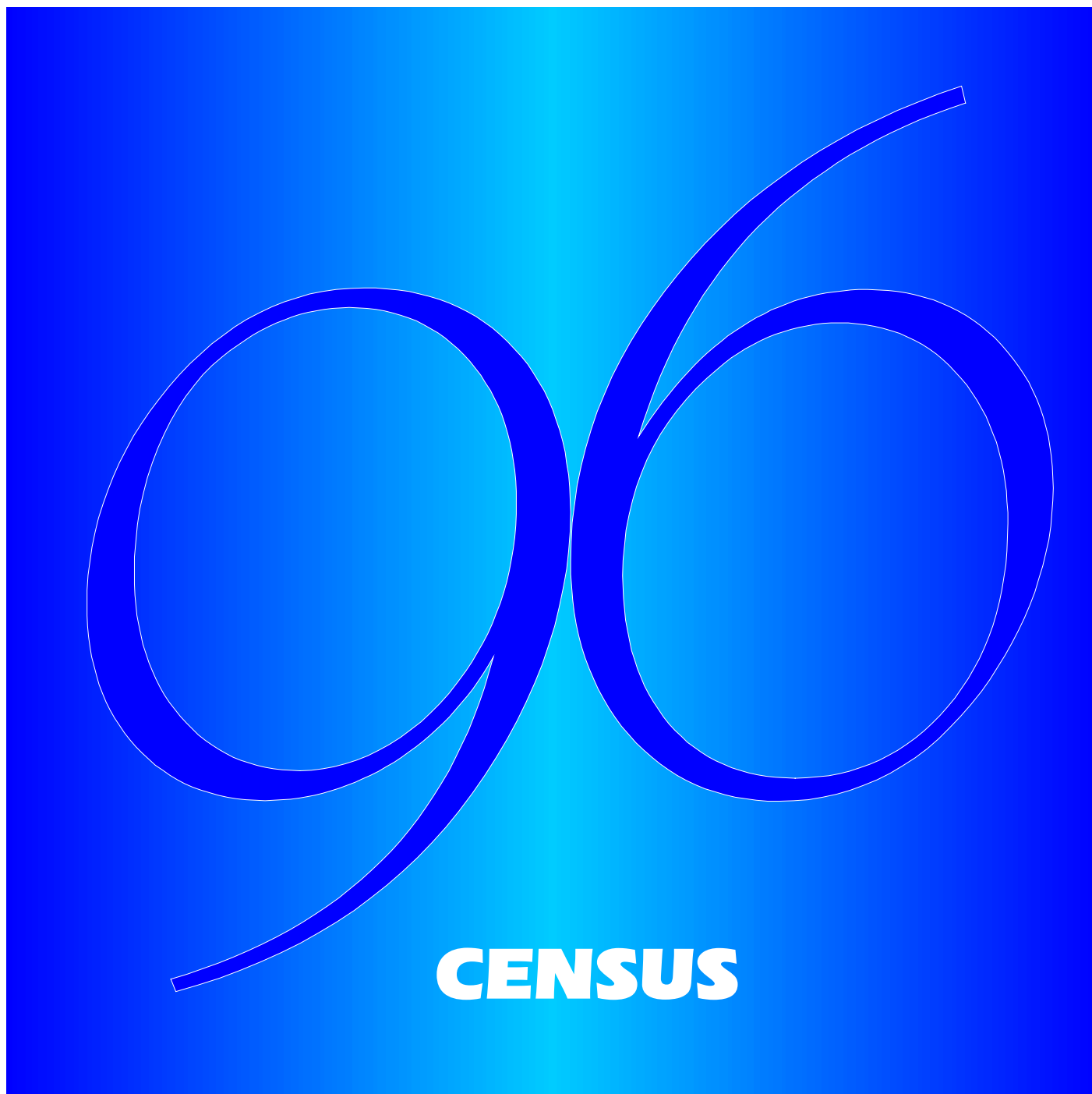




Catalogue No. 92-353-XIE

Age, Sex, Marital Status and Common-law Status

1996 Census Technical Reports



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Age, Sex, Marital Status and Common-law Status

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Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing cooperation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

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I. Introduction

The 1996 Census required the participation of the entire population of Canada, i.e. some 29 million people distributed over a territory of 9.2 million square kilometres. An endeavour of this magnitude represented a tremendous challenge. Although there are high quality standards governing the gathering and processing of the data, and in spite of efforts aimed at reducing non-response, for example through the use of communications, it is not possible to eliminate all errors. While this term does not necessarily imply any mistake as such, some element of error is bound to result in view of decisions to control census costs.

Statistics Canada must explain the methods and concepts used to collect and process its data and provide users with information about the quality of the data produced, as well as other data characteristics which might limit their usefulness or interpretation. This report is aimed at informing users about the complexity of the data and any difficulties that could affect their use. It explains the theoretical framework and definitions used to gather the data, and describe unusual circumstances that could affect data quality. Moreover, the report touches upon data capture, edit and imputation, and deals with the chronological comparability of the data.

This report deals with Age, Sex, Marital Status and Common-law Status. It has been prepared by Dawn Warner, with the support of staff from three divisions in Statistics Canada: Demography Division, Census Operations Division and Social Survey Methods Division.

Users will find additional information on census concepts, variables and geography in the *1996 Census Dictionary* (Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE), and an overview of the complete census process in the *1996 Census Handbook* (Catalogue No. 92-352-XPE).

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II. Data Collection and Coverage

For the 1996 Census, information was collected from residents from more than 11 million households both in Canada and temporarily outside Canada on Census Day. Data were collected on **every Canadian citizen (by birth and by naturalization), landed immigrant and non-permanent resident (together with family members who live with them in Canada) alive at midnight between May 13 and May 14, 1996. Newborns were to be included if they were born before midnight on May 13.** The data collection process consists of the drop-off and retrieval of approximately 11,500,000 questionnaires. These questionnaires are then edited to ensure they have been properly completed by Canadians all across the country.

A. General

1. Collection Methods

Two collection methods were used for the 1996 Census: self-enumeration and canvasser enumeration (interview). In self-enumeration areas, a questionnaire (Form 2A or Form 2B) was dropped off at approximately 98% of all households before Census Day (May 14, 1996). A member of each household was to complete the questionnaire on Census Day and mail it back. In 1996, a test was conducted in part of Ontario where questionnaires were mailed in/mailed back. This method was called Centralized Edit.

In 1996, roughly 2% of households were enumerated by interview: census representatives visited each household and completed a long form questionnaire (Form 2D) for those households during an interview. This method was used in remote and northern areas and on most Indian reserves. It was also used in the town centres of large urban areas, where residents are more difficult to enumerate. In addition, some remote northern areas were enumerated as early as in February and March of 1996. This advance census was carried out in areas where communities disperse in the spring and migrate to their hunting and fishing grounds.

2. Special Coverage Studies

Since 100% coverage is virtually impossible with such a large survey, a number of checks were performed on the data collected. These studies measure the extent of coverage errors that occur when dwellings or individuals are missed, incorrectly included or double-counted. These checks are the Vacancy Check, the Reverse Record Check and the Overcoverage Study. These studies will be discussed in more detail in the following chapters on Data Assimilation (Chapter III) and Data Evaluation (Chapter V).

B. Questionnaire and Instructions

Four types of questionnaires were used to collect 1996 Census data. Of these, 80% of the population used the 2A questionnaire and the remaining 20% of the population used 2B, 2C, and 2D questionnaires. Data for Age, Sex, Marital Status, and Common-law Status were collected from 100% of the population from questions three through six on all questionnaires.

1. Date of Birth

The data from this question were used to calculate the respondent's age as of Census day. The question format and instructions were the same as those used in 1991.

3. DATE OF BIRTH

Enter **day, month** and **year**.

Example: If this person was born on the 23rd of February 1954, enter

	Day	Month	Year	Day	Month	Year
	23	02	1954	15	--	1----

If exact date is not known, enter best estimate.

2. Sex

As in 1991, no instructions were given for this question. The layout of the question did change for 1996 in that the tick boxes were placed side-by-side in an attempt to minimize both respondent and data capture errors.

4. SEX

16 Male 17 Female

3. Marital Status

The layout and response categories for this question remained virtually unchanged from 1991. The only exception was the label for the 'Separated' response. In order to reduce respondent confusion or error, the label was changed from 'Legally married and separated' to 'Separated, but still legally married'.

5. MARITAL STATUS

Mark one circle only.

- 18 Legally married (and not separated)
- 19 Separated, but still legally married
- 20 Divorced
- 21 Widowed
- 22 Never married (single)

4. Common-law

For 1996, the question remained the same but, the definition was inserted immediately beside the question so that respondents would use the same frame of reference.

6. Is this person living with a **common-law** partner?

Common-law refers to two people who live together as husband and wife but who are not legally married to each other.

- 23 Yes
- 24 No

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III. Data Assimilation

Data Assimilation is the processing phase during which data from the census questionnaires are captured, edited and coded. The process includes the transformation of the questionnaire responses into machine-readable form in order to build a database that will lend itself to more sophisticated types of processing.

A. General

The three main components of data assimilation are:

1. Regional Processing (RP)

At this stage, RP staff ensured that information appearing on the questionnaires was suitable for key entry into the computer. This operation was conducted in Revenue Canada (RC). The data entry activity consisted of questionnaire data and enumeration area (EA) batch control cards being key entered at seven RC regional centres. A verification of keying accuracy was performed by rekeying data from a sample of questionnaires; a quality control was then performed by comparing the two sets of data.

2. Head Office Processing (HOP)

Head office processing was a combination of manual and automated operations designed to carry out structural edits on the census data and to process special enumeration returns. Included are returns for Canadian overseas and personnel aboard merchant, naval and coast guard vessels. HOP also processed coverage study returns such as Reverse Record Check (RRC), Vacancy Check (VC) and Overcoverage Study (OCS). In addition, HOP also prepared a data file containing the final population and dwelling counts.

3. Automated Coding (AC)

The automated coding operation converted written responses to the following questions on the Forms 2B, 2C and 2D:

- relationship to Person 1
- first language learned in childhood
- home language
- non-official languages
- place of birth
- citizenship
- ethnic origin (ancestry)
- population group
- Indian Band/First Nation
- major field of study
- place of residence 1 year ago
- place of residence 5 years ago
- place of work

The responses were matched against an automated reference file/classification structure containing a series of words or phrases and corresponding numerical codes. Specially trained coders and subject-matter experts reviewed all

unmatched responses (responses that could not be matched to a reference file/classification structure and therefore were not coded) and assigned the proper numerical code after examining responses from other questions and other members of the household. An analysis was conducted for each variable to ensure data quality objectives were maintained prior to transferring the records to edit and imputation.

B. Demographic Variables – Pre-processing

1. Head Office Processing (HOP) - Dispatch Process

In 1991, the HOP process contained a component referred to as Reformat. Within this component multiple, invalid, or non-responses to the Date of Birth, Sex, Marital Status, and Common-law Status questions were assigned specific codes to be dealt with in Edit and Imputation. Further, the Date of Birth response was separated into its components. For example, the response '30121933' would have been separated into four variables Day = 30, Month = 12, Decade = 193, and Year = 3. These data were used during Edit and Imputation and, at the end of Imputation, were used to calculate the respondent's final age (as of Census day).

In 1996, the Reformat process was updated and renamed Dispatch. The processing of Sex, Marital Status, and Common-law Status responses remained unchanged. However, major modifications occurred to the processing of Date of Birth responses; the most important being the pre-derivation of the Age variable. As in 1991, the Date of Birth responses were separated into components, but, additional processing occurred which resulted in the calculation of a non-final age. If the Decade or Year was missing or invalid, a code was inserted to indicate this and no age was calculated. This code was dealt with in Edit and Imputation. For those responses with only an invalid or missing Day or Month of Birth, the program randomly generated the missing data and calculated age. Therefore, a missing or invalid Day or Month of birth did not affect the calculation. The majority of responses (98%) contained sufficient data to calculate a preliminary age.

2. Automated Coding

For the 1996 Census, a decision was made to capture the write-ins for 2B, 2C, and 2D questionnaires only. This meant that the 2A write-in responses for the Relationship to Person 1 question were unavailable. The effect of this decision on Age, Sex, Marital Status, and Common-law Status processing will be discussed in Section IV - Edit and Imputation, Section V - Data Evaluation, and Section VI - Historical Comparability.

IV. Edit and Imputation

A. General

In the edit and imputation phase, errors due to respondents answering the questions incorrectly or incompletely, or errors generated during coding and data capture activities were identified and corrected. The result was a database which provides Canada's most detailed information about the population and its characteristics, ranging from nation to neighbourhood levels. In addition to the actual editing and imputation of the data, the final stage of processing also includes vacancy check adjustments and the imputation of the sampling weights for 2B variables.

B. Vacancy Check Adjustments

The vacancy check takes a sample of dwellings declared unoccupied during the collection process and returns to these dwellings to determine if, on Census Day, they were occupied, unoccupied or should not have been listed because they did not meet the definition of a census dwelling. If a dwelling was occupied, an estimation technique called "random additions" was applied to add households and persons to the census database. In the 1996 Census, 46,553 households and 87,753 persons were added to the database.

C. Weighting

Data on age, sex, marital status, common-law status, mother tongue and relationship to Person 1 are collected from all Canadians. However, the bulk of the information gathered in the census comes from a 20% sample of the population.

The weighting method produces fully representative estimates from the sample data. In 1996, weighting was done by a method known as calibration or regression estimation, which was developed for the 1991 Census. The calibration estimate starts with initial weights of approximately 5 and then adjusts them by the smallest possible amount needed for agreement between the sample estimates (e.g., number of males, number of people aged 15 to 19) and the actual population counts.

Weighting is the last processing stage before final production of the 1996 Census databases, on which all publications, tables and custom products are based.

D. Demographic Variables - Processing

For the remainder of this report, the term Demographic variables includes Age, Sex, Marital Status, Common-law Status, and Relationship to Person 1. As the variable Relationship to Person 1 was an integral part of the 1996 edits, this variable will be included in the description of changes to the various systems which also impacted on Age, Sex, Marital Status, and Common-law Status.

The changes in processing for Demographic variables began in Head Office Processing (see Section III) and touched on all sub-processes within Edit and Imputation (i.e. stratification, edit, and imputation). A description of the changes for each of the sub-processes follows.

1. STRATIFICATION

For both 1991 and 1996, one of the first steps was Stratification. This step was required in order to group households and individuals of similar characteristics together. These pools of data ensured that the imputation system was able to select a donor record, with geographic and household characteristics which most closely resembled the record requiring imputation, in the most efficient manner.

It is evident from a review of the stratification diagrams, that the process for 1996 was less complicated than that used for 1991. In 1991 there were 48 strata and in 1996 there were 29 strata. The largest changes occurred with the combining of Private and Mixed households, as well as, the reduction in the number of groupings from thirteen and over, to nine and over. The number of Overseas household groupings was also reduced and Collectives (except for Hutterite Colonies) were split between institutional and non-institutional. The only stratification that did not change for 1996 was the one used for Hutterite Colonies.

Private and Mixed households were combined to prevent some households from being assigned to the wrong group. As stratification took place before edit and imputation, some of the variables required to determine which group was appropriate were not finalized. As there were few differences between the groups and, as a more complex edit and imputation system was going to be used, the impact of that decision was minimized.

There was also a reduction in the number of donor pools from thirteen to nine, in the case of Private households, and seven to five, for Overseas households. This reduction resulted from analysis of 1991 data which indicated that if the donor pools were too small less than perfect donors (or no donors) were found resulting in the need for manual intervention.

The difference in the diagrams for collectives indicates a change in edit and imputation rather than stratification. Persons who resided in non-institutional collectives were processed differently than those who resided in institutions for 1996. However, the various collectives contained the same type of residents as they did in 1991.

On completion of stratification for 11 million households and 29 million people, the next step of editing the data began.

Figure 1. 1991 CENSUS PROCESSING OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
Stratification of Households

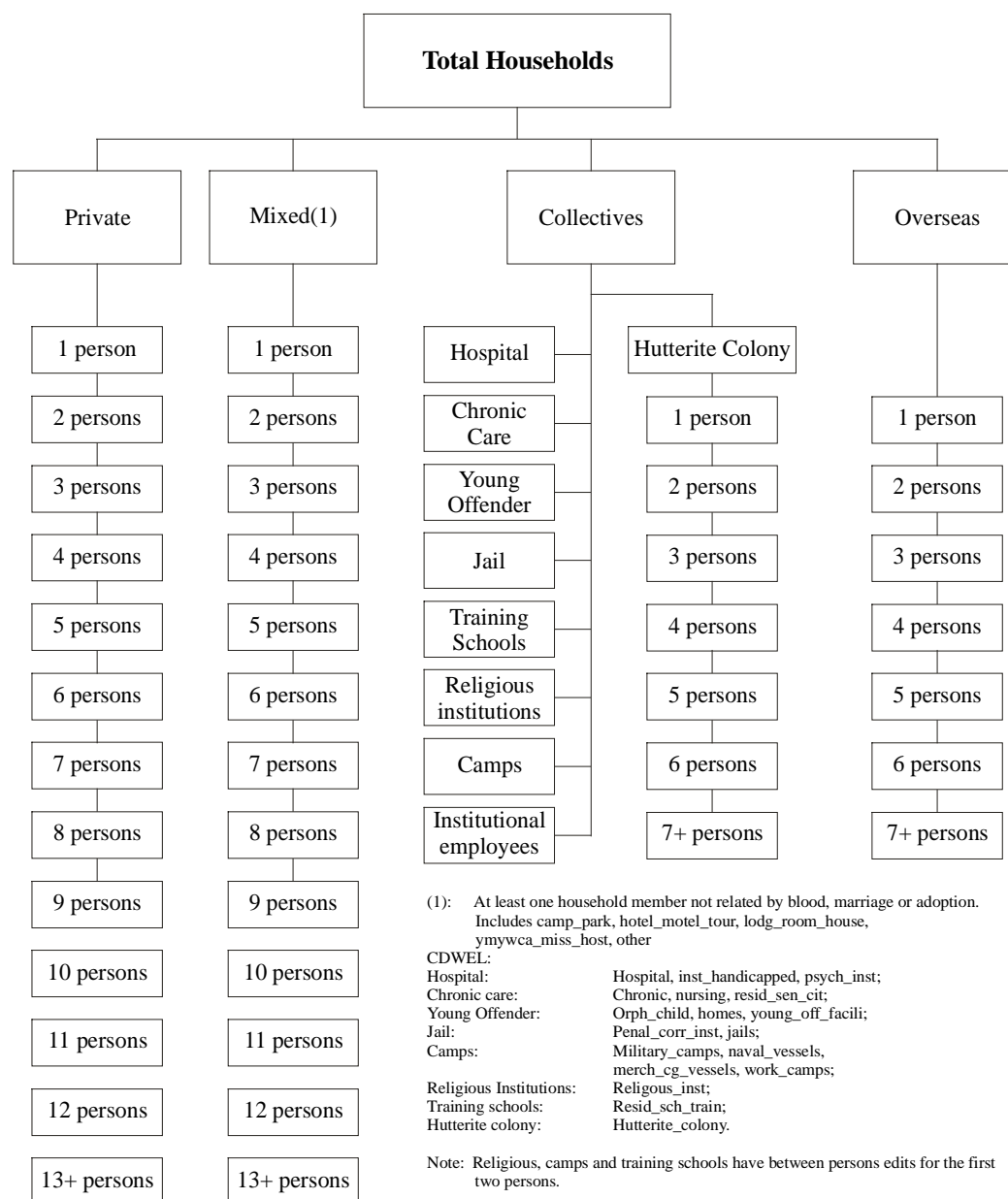
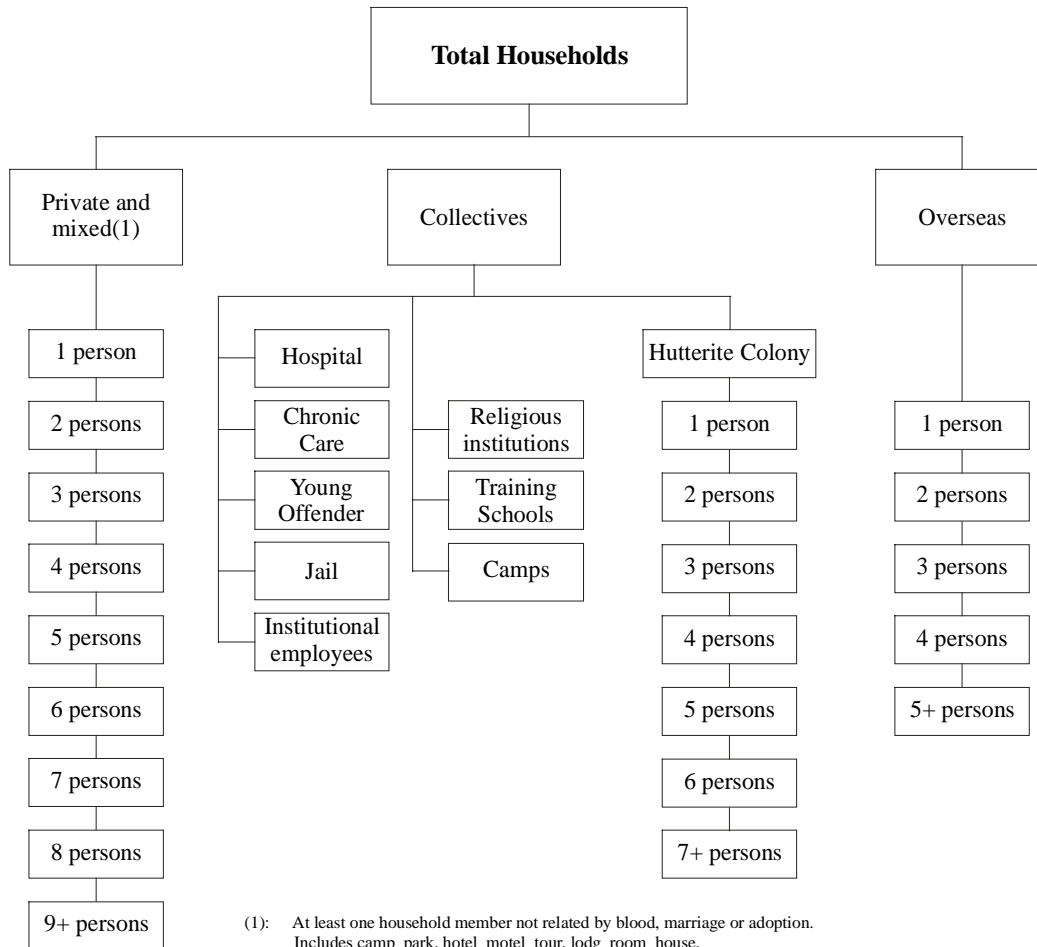


Figure 2. 1996 CENSUS PROCESSING OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
Stratification of Households



(1): At least one household member not related by blood, marriage or adoption.
 Includes camp_park, hotel_motel_tour, lodg_room_house,
 ymywca_miss_host, other

CDWEL:
 Hospital: Hospital, inst_handicapped, psych_inst;
 Chronic care: Chronic, nursing, resid_sen_cit;
 Young Offender: Orph_child, homes, young_off_facili;
 Jail: Penal_corr_inst, jails;
 Camps: Military_camps, naval_vessels,
 merch_cg_vessels, work_camps;
 Religious Institutions: Religous_inst;
 Training schools: Resid_sch_train;
 Hutterite colony: Hutterite_colony.

Note: Religious, camps and institutional employees schools have between persons
 edits for the first two persons.

2. EDIT AND IMPUTATION

As previously mentioned, write-in responses were not captured for 2A questionnaires. This decision created a requirement to have two processing streams. One processed all questionnaire types (i.e. 2A, 2B, 2C, and 2D) without the write-in responses to create 100% data. The other stream re-processed the raw 2B, 2C, and 2D questionnaires using the write-in responses to create the 20% data. As the 20% data contained many more possible relationships to Person 1, two sets of edits were created. One set contained the relationships listed on the questionnaires and was applied to the 100% data. The second set of edits contained many more relationships and was applied to the 20% data.

The 2A questionnaire data could not be processed without the 2B, 2C, and 2D questionnaire data as all records for the 100% data were required as possible donors to achieve the best imputation results. As well, the 20% data had to be processed without write-ins the first time so that they would be compatible with the data from the 2A questionnaire. The write-in responses for the 2B, 2C, and 2D questionnaires were placed in an 'Other Relationship' category before the 100% data processing began.

After being used in the 100% processing, the 20% raw data were processed using the more comprehensive set of edits. The two processing streams were maintained through imputation. An evaluation of both sets of 20% data can be found in the next chapter.

Except for the write-in responses, the editing and the imputation of the data proceeded in the same way for both streams. The following sections will explain these two processes and how they differ from the processing of the 1991 Census data.

A processing change from 1991 was the editing and imputation of the common-law data. The 1991 Census was the first time that common-law data had been collected from a direct question rather than derived from Relationship to Person 1 data. However, it was decided that this information would be used for internal analysis only and not used in the demographic edits for 1991. The common-law data used for 1991 dissemination was derived from the Relationship to Person 1 question. In 1996, the common-law data was processed as for all other demographic variables and the information released came from the direct question.

2.1 Edit

In 1991, the CANEDIT system was used to edit data for demographic variables. It used one set of conflict rules defined by analysts to determine whether each record had missing, invalid, or inconsistent responses. If there was a conflict, the record was modified by the imputation system.

CANEDIT had reached its limit with regards to the number of conflict rules and, as a result, for 1996, a new system was designed - New Imputation Methodology (NIM). As with CANEDIT, NIM used conflict rules to determine which records required imputation, however, for NIM, the rules were entered into decision-logic tables and the System for Producing Instructions from Directly Entered Requirements (SPIDER) was used to apply the edits.

One of the major differences between the two systems was that NIM allowed for both qualitative and numeric edits. Qualitative applies to the variables Sex, Marital Status, or Common-law. These variables have responses such as Male, Female, Single, Divorced, Yes, or No. Numeric applies to the Age variable. In 1991, CANEDIT could process only qualitative edits so, the numeric components of the Date of Birth question were transformed into qualitative responses. For example, the value 'DECAD_192' was derived from the numeric decades 1920 – 1929. These qualitative values were then used to edit the Age data. As NIM used the numeric single year of age, the results were more accurate than those of CANEDIT which could only edit between decades. See Appendix B for a list of the 1996 edit rules.

Before the edits could be applied in 1996, households went through a process whereby the potential 'couples' within each household were flagged. "A score is assigned to each possible pair of persons in the household based on the unimputed responses to all the demographic variables. The score given reflects the likelihood for the pair of being a real couple. The pairs with the highest scores are retained where a person can belong to only one potential couple." (1). This step allowed for more extensive editing of the data within couples using a minimum of edit rules.

Below is a sample household comprised of four persons.

Relationship	Year of Birth	Sex	Marital Status	Common-law
Person 1	1963	M	Legally Married	No
Spouse	1955	F	Legally Married	No
Son	1980	Blank	Single	No
Mother-in-law	1945	F	Legally Married	Yes

In the example shown above, the first two persons would be flagged as a couple. The first person's record (Person 1) has no missing, invalid, or inconsistent responses. The second person (Spouse) has an inconsistency between her Year of Birth response and the Year of Birth response of the Mother-in-law. The edit rules state that there must be at least 15 years difference between the two. The third person's response for Sex is missing. The fourth person's record has an invalid response. The conflict indicates that the person is legally married and living in a common-law union. As a result, this household would go on to imputation. Fortunately 98% of all 1996 questionnaires had no errors.

In 1991, a large number of the edits were used for basic family relationships. Other relationships such as Roommates and Employees etc. were subjected to minimal edits only. The use of decision-logic tables for the 1996 edits allowed the number of rules to increase significantly. This increase in the number of edit rules permitted all types of relationships to be thoroughly edited.

(1). Bankier, M., A-M. Houle, and M. Luc. "1996 Canadian Census Demographic Variables Imputation". Social Survey Methods Division, Statistics Canada. November 1997.

Another improvement was the use of two levels of edits. The SPIDER system was powerful enough to be able to process both Primary and Secondary edits in 1996. The ability to have two sets of edits allowed for the relaxation of some edits for the first pass. This meant that plausible records outside those considered as 'normal' were not modified, yet they were not used as donors during imputation. For example, if a record passed both sets of edits, that record could have been used as a donor during imputation. If a record passed the Primary edits but failed the Secondary edits, that record was not changed (outlier) and, was not used as a donor for imputation. If a record failed both the Primary and Secondary edits, responses were replaced during imputation so that the record would pass both sets of edits. All records for the Private stratum went through both Primary and Secondary edits.

Below is an example of a record that would have failed both the primary and secondary edits.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Response</u>
Relationship to Person One	Person 1
Age	22
Sex	Blank
Marital Status	Widow

This record would fail the Primary edits because of the non-response for the Sex variable. It then would fail the Secondary edits as there is a rule which states that it is a conflict if you are a widow and less than 24 years of age. Once all records for a particular Private stratum went through both Primary and Secondary edits, the imputation process would begin.

The wide variety of possible responses for those persons living in collectives made it impossible to distinguish between primary and secondary edits. Therefore the primary edits used for the private strata were modified and used to process records for collective and overseas strata.

2.2 Imputation

Both CANEDIT and NIM use 'Hot-deck Imputation'. The difference is that NIM adheres more closely to the following objectives:

1. The donor household should closely resemble the failed edit household
2. Imputed data should come from a single donor
3. Possible donor households should have an equal chance of being selected

Occasionally with CANEDIT, more than one donor was used or the donor may not have closely resembled the failed edit household. One of NIM's improvements was the ability to sort members of potential donor households to enhance the search for the closest match to the failed edit household. The closer the match between donor and recipient, the more likely that all the data to be imputed would come from a single donor.

Another improvement for NIM was that in performing the sort and match step, more than one potential donor may have been found. Each potential donor was rated and only those donors that minimized the number of imputation actions were selected for the final pool of potential donors. The final donor was then randomly selected. CANEDIT searched through potential donors selecting the 'best' match possible until the first 'perfect' donor was found. At that time the search would end. If no 'perfect' donor was found, the geographically nearest best match would be used. The number of donors searched was much smaller with CANEDIT than NIM.

An important difference between CANEDIT and NIM was the number of actual imputation actions implemented. CANEDIT used minimum change imputation; change only what was absolutely necessary in order to get the record to pass the edits. NIM minimized the number of imputation actions. That meant that more than the minimum number of responses may have been altered in order to end up with the most plausible series of imputation actions.

As the output from previous censuses was already of high quality, the new processing system NIM was designed to process more data more efficiently while maintaining the high quality output. Table 4.1 shows the percentage of data modified through CANEDIT in 1991, and, NIM in 1996. With either system, CANEDIT or NIM, the number of responses modified was small and spread across the country. A detailed evaluation of the data follows in Section V.

Table 4.1 Percentage of Data Modified Due to "Blank", "Invalid" or "Conflict" Responses by Variable and Census Year, Showing Canada and Regions, 1991 and 1996 Censuses (100% Data)

Variable	Canada	East	Quebec	Ontario	West	Outside Canada
percentage						
1991						
Decade of birth	1.7	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.4	2.8
Year of birth	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	2.6
Month of birth	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.6
Sex	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.4
Marital Status	2.3	1.4	2.4	2.6	1.9	4.2
1996						
Age	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.5
Sex	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.8
Marital Status	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	4.4
Common-law Status	5.9	4.9	5.7	6.2	5.8	8.6

3. FINALIZATION

Three additional steps were performed before the data could be considered as final. These steps required that imputation be complete. Of the three steps, only the derivation of Historical Marital Status was done in 1991.

- i). The finalization of the age components. If NIM had not changed the Age for a person, then the original components were copied into the final variables. If the Age had been changed but the original Day and Month were valid, they were retained and the appropriate birth year was calculated. If the Age had been imputed and all the original components were missing or invalid, then a calculation was made for each of the components based on the imputed Age. In this way as much of the original data was retained as possible and finalized components were available for processing of other Subject Matter data.
- ii). The finalization of the common-law variable. One of the guidelines determined before processing began was that it was not appropriate to have the common-law response equal to 'yes' if there was no partner present in the household. The above situation may have occurred as a result of imputation. For example, where a respondent had a blank or invalid response for the common-law question a response from a donor record would be used. During imputation no check was made to ensure that, if the donor response was 'yes', there was a common-law partner present in the household being imputed. Therefore, after imputation, changes based on household information were made in order to comply with the guidelines.
- iii). The derivation of the Historical Marital Status variable. This was accomplished by grouping those persons who indicated that they were legally married and those persons who indicated that they were living in a common-law union. They formed the value 'now married' for this variable.

With the finalization of these last three steps, the processing of the data was complete. The next section of this report describes the impact of the various processes on each variable and evaluates the outcome by comparing the data to other data sources.

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V. Data Evaluation

A. General

Throughout the census-taking process, every effort was made to ensure high-quality results. Rigorous quality standards were set for data collection and processing, and the Public Communications Program assisted in minimizing non-response. A Data Quality Measurement Program was established to provide users with information on the quality and limitations of census data.

Although considerable effort is made throughout the entire process to ensure high standards of data quality, resulting data are subject to a certain degree of inaccuracy. To assess the usefulness of census data for their purposes and to understand the risk involved in drawing conclusions or making decisions on these data, users should be aware of their inaccuracies and appreciate their origin and composition.

B. Demographic Data

Data evaluation begins the moment the questionnaire is received, and continues after the processing has ended. The data are evaluated to determine their reliability. Throughout this process such questions as: did respondents understand the questions; did the processing systems function correctly; and how does the resulting data compare to other data sources, are addressed.

New for 1996 is an evaluation of the differences in the Phase II 20% sample data (for demographic variables) when processed with and without write-ins for the relationship to Person 1 question. This evaluation became necessary as a result of the decision to exclude write-ins for the Phase I 100% data. The 2B, 2C, and 2D data were processed the first time as part of the 100% data, without write-ins for the relationship to Person 1 response. These responses were processed a second time using the write-in responses to create the 20% sample. As you will see from the evaluation, there were few differences when write-in responses were excluded from processing.

1. Comparison of 20% Data With and Without Write-in Responses

In order to evaluate the results from data processing with and without write-in responses, 2B respondents were selected and then their responses to the two phases were compared.

Figure 3 presents Age data. As the chart indicates, there were almost no differences between those data processed with write-in responses and those processed without. The data using write-in responses shifted respondents to the 0 – 4, 5 – 9 and 45 – 49 categories from the nine other categories. However, the total number of records shifted as a result of using write-in responses was slightly less than 270 or 0.004% of the total number of records processed.

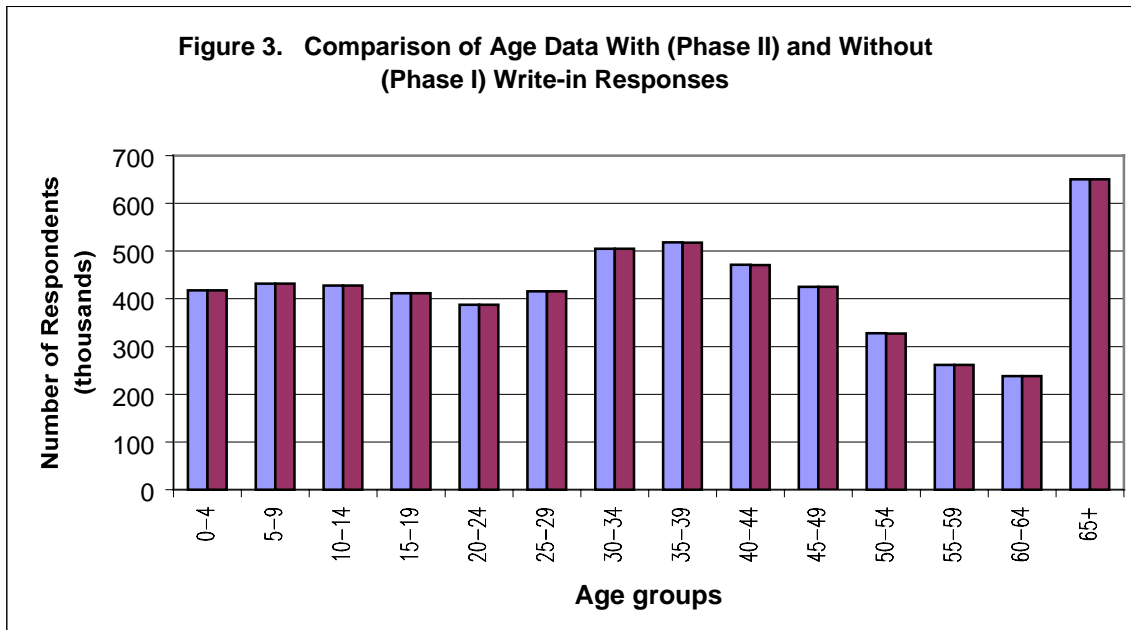


Figure 4 presents data from the responses to the Sex question. The difference of 37 responses is not visible in this chart and had no effect on the final data.

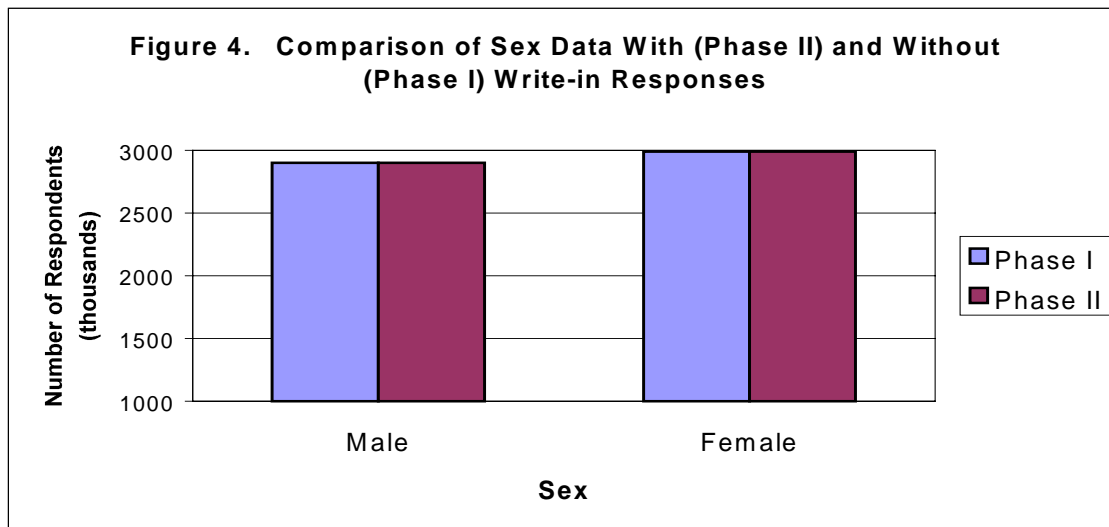
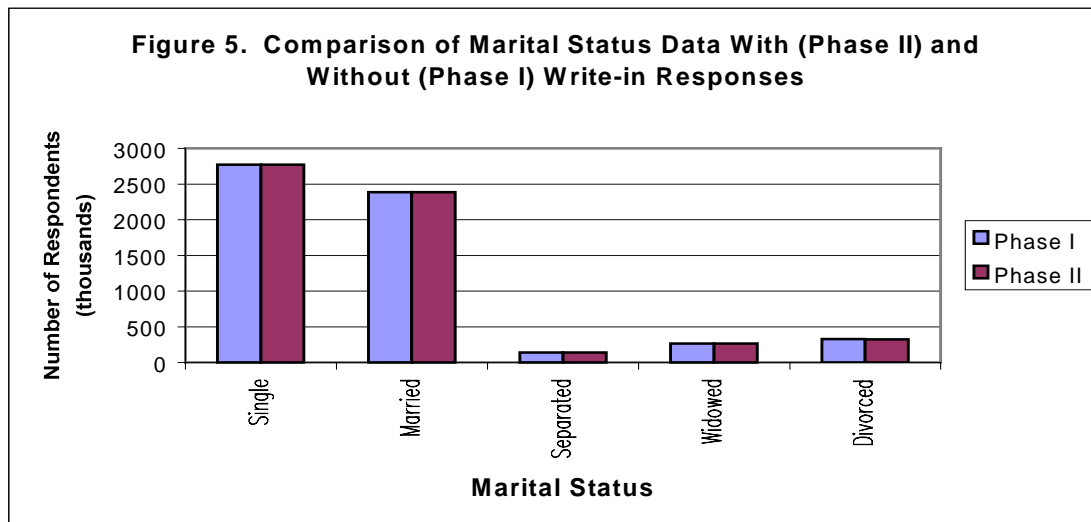
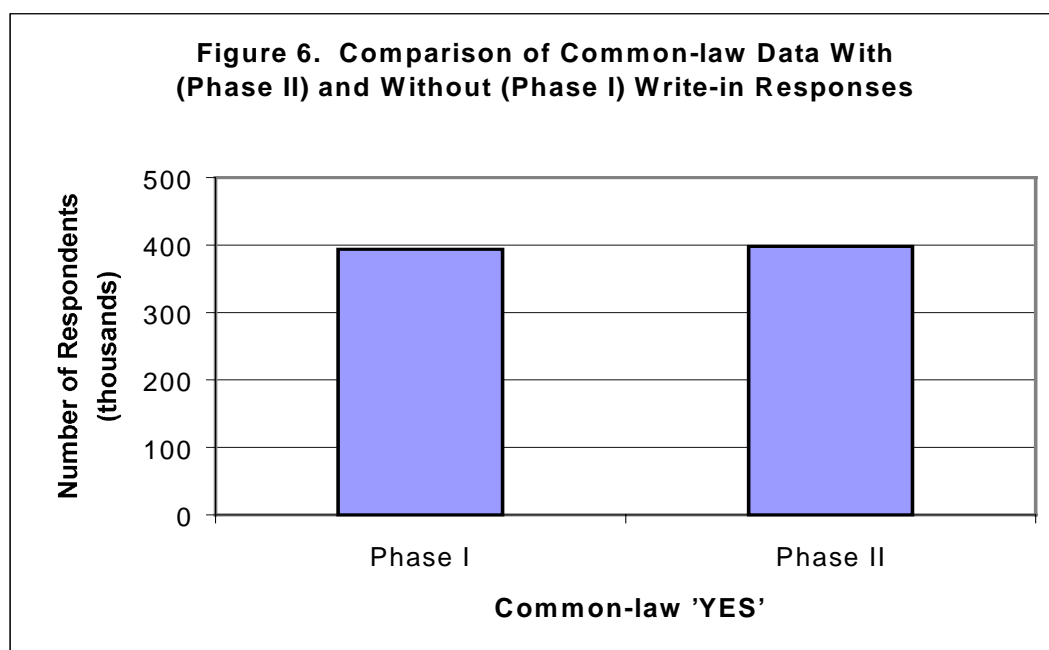


Figure 5 presents Marital Status results. There was a small shift of responses when write-ins were included. Slightly over 300 responses moved from ‘Separated’ in Phase I to ‘Single’ in Phase II and approximately 100 records shifted from ‘Divorced’ in Phase I to ‘Married’ or ‘Widowed’ in Phase II. Still, the number of records involved was less than 0.01% of the total number of responses.



The last figure in this series presents data for the Common-law question. Only the data for the ‘Yes’ response is shown. More responses shifted for this question than for the other demographic questions. When write-ins were included there was a shift of 3,980 responses from ‘No’ to ‘Yes’. This was a result of the increased number of common-law relationships that were answered by write-in responses (e.g. common-law partner of son or daughter). This shift in responses affected less than 0.07% of the total sample responses.



The ability to create the necessary edit rules and to control the imputation actions of these two data streams was made possible with the use of NIM. The data presented above show that the differences caused by the exclusion of write-in responses are very small. Therefore, those differences will not affect the evaluation of the 100% data that follows.

2. Evaluation of 100% Data

The sections that follow contain an evaluation of the 100% data for the Date of Birth, Sex, Marital Status, and Common-law Status questions. In order to be sure that Census data continue to be of high quality, they are compared to data from several sources. These sources, previous censuses, Vital Statistics, Demographic Estimates, and the 1995 General Social Survey (Cycle 10) have been proven through time to present data of consistently good quality.

2.1 Date of Birth

The Date of Birth question provides data on Day of Birth, Month of Birth, Year of Birth, and Age.

Table 5.1 Population Distribution by Month of Birth and Period, Showing the Percent for the 1971-1995 Vital Statistics Data and the Percent for the 1996 Census Data (20% Data), Canada

Month and Period	Vital Statistics for 1971 - 1995	1996 Census Data
	percentage	
January	7.99	7.92
February	7.64	7.64
March	8.73	8.71
April	8.61	8.60
May 1 - 13	3.72	3.75
From January 1 to May 13	36.68	36.62
May 14 - 31	5.15	5.11
June	8.50	8.49
July	8.70	8.65
August	8.49	8.45
September	8.51	8.54
October	8.25	8.25
November	7.78	7.83
December	7.94	8.06
From May 14 to December 31	63.32	63.38
Total	100.00	100.00

Note: 20% data was used for this table in order to include only those persons who were born in Canada.

Table 5.1 presents a distribution of the number of births by month, for 1971 to 1995 from Vital Statistics, and the distribution of 1996 Census month of birth data. The table is further split by period which corresponds to before and after Census day. For the period and months, 1996 Census data differ only slightly from Vital Statistics data.

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of 1996 Census data by province and period. The Vital Statistics data for Newfoundland may be somewhat less precise than Census data, and the small number of persons living in the Northwest Territories, make comparisons difficult. The other provinces and territory show comparable data.

Table 5.2 Population Distribution by Month of Birth and Period, Showing the Percent for the 1971-1995 Vital Statistics Data and the Percent for the 1996 Census Data (20% Data), Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census

Province/territory	January 1 to May 13		May 14 to December 31	
	Vital Statistics for 1971 - 1995	1996 Census Data	Vital Statistics for 1971 - 1995	1996 Census Data
		percentage		
Canada	36.7	36.6	63.3	63.4
Newfoundland	37.3	35.9	62.7	64.1
Prince Edward Island	36.7	37.4	63.4	62.6
Nova Scotia	36.7	36.6	63.3	63.4
New Brunswick	36.6	36.6	63.4	63.4
Quebec	37.2	36.8	62.8	63.2
Ontario	36.3	36.3	63.7	63.7
Manitoba	36.8	36.6	63.3	63.4
Saskatchewan	37.2	36.4	62.8	63.6
Alberta	37.0	37.0	63.0	63.0
British Columbia	36.5	36.7	63.5	63.3
Yukon Territory	36.6	36.9	63.5	63.1
Northwest Territories	37.0	36.9	63.0	63.1

Note: 20% data was used for this table in order to include only those persons who were born in Canada.

Year of Birth data is evaluated in Table 5.3. The 1996 Census population is distributed by year of birth and region. To aid in the evaluation, indexes are also presented. Indexes between 975 and 1025 are considered acceptable and are calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{births in year } x}{\text{births in year } x-2, x-1, x, x+1, x+2} * 5 * 1000$$

The indexes for years 1900 – 1911 are low because of high mortality for those persons 85 years and older. The table also shows the low number of births during both world wars (1917 to 1919 and 1944 to 1945), as well as the recovery periods and baby boom (1920 to 1921 and 1946 to 1965). The period of low fertility between 1966 and 1973 is also evident, as well as a slight increase in the number of births after 1988.

Table 5.3 Population Distribution by Year of Birth 1900 to 1996, Showing Canada(1) and Regions, 1996 Census (100% Data)

Birth year	Canada		East		Quebec		Ontario		West	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
1900	6,705	-	615	-	1,395	-	2,530	-	2,165	-
1901	8,640	-	810	-	1,810	-	3,310	-	2,715	-
1902	11,910	968.4	1,005	929.7	2,635	986.5	4,455	960.5	3,815	975.7
1903	15,120	961.6	1,350	987.6	3,265	944.7	5,730	972.0	4,780	954.7
1904	19,120	965.6	1,625	957.0	4,250	958.3	7,165	966.9	6,075	970.4
1905	23,825	974.2	2,045	972.4	5,320	964.5	8,815	968.4	7,650	988.9
1906	29,030	967.8	2,465	957.7	6,705	985.2	10,885	975.6	8,980	949.4
1907	35,190	978.1	3,030	966.8	8,040	977.9	12,920	971.1	11,195	989.0
1908	42,815	995.8	3,705	980.7	9,715	985.1	16,000	1,007.7	13,395	993.8
1909	49,030	976.3	4,425	995.3	11,330	980.1	17,900	970.3	15,375	975.3
1910	58,915	1,003.2	5,265	1,001.1	13,520	998.1	21,685	1,007.4	18,445	1,002.4
1911	65,145	965.6	5,805	957.9	15,195	974.7	23,735	964.3	20,410	962.5
1912	77,745	1,002.0	7,095	1,021.3	17,970	1,008.6	28,310	998.4	24,375	996.1
1913	86,510	998.8	7,710	995.2	19,935	998.0	31,440	994.7	27,420	1,004.9
1914	99,635	1,040.8	8,860	1,040.5	22,460	1,015.6	36,600	1,045.4	31,705	1,053.9
1915	104,045	1,007.4	9,265	1,009.5	24,315	1,006.2	37,945	1,008.7	32,525	1,006.3
1916	110,690	993.8	9,645	969.2	25,895	981.4	40,755	1,008.0	34,390	993.7
1917	115,535	972.4	10,410	978.1	28,225	996.7	41,340	955.6	35,565	971.9
1918	126,980	969.4	11,575	1,000.4	31,035	1,000.3	45,520	942.5	38,850	968.9
1919	136,815	951.5	12,320	983.7	32,120	938.3	50,740	949.4	41,645	955.3
1920	164,925	1,051.8	13,900	1,036.5	37,860	1,014.4	63,125	1,069.1	50,040	1,064.0
1921	174,690	1,035.5	14,415	1,029.6	41,915	1,043.4	66,485	1,031.4	51,875	1,035.9
1922	180,610	999.5	14,840	1,019.6	43,680	1,002.5	69,350	997.2	52,745	994.5
1923	186,490	990.2	14,525	972.0	45,280	981.2	72,605	998.7	54,080	991.5
1924	196,825	1,009.3	15,095	985.4	49,120	1,018.6	76,155	1,008.0	56,450	1,009.3
1925	203,035	1,008.7	15,845	1,016.3	50,740	1,006.9	78,885	1,011.8	57,570	1,004.2
1926	208,130	1,001.7	16,285	1,019.4	52,290	992.6	80,750	1,007.7	58,810	997.0
1927	211,915	996.2	16,205	992.3	54,525	1,004.6	81,445	995.7	59,740	990.1
1928	218,970	998.2	16,445	984.1	56,735	1,007.6	83,430	990.7	62,365	1,003.6
1929	221,600	985.8	16,870	984.7	57,085	980.8	84,455	983.5	63,195	993.7
1930	236,220	1,026.2	17,745	1,005.2	60,890	1,015.9	91,005	1,039.0	66,585	1,024.1
1931	235,275	1,010.3	18,395	1,022.2	61,775	1,019.0	89,030	1,004.5	66,080	1,006.7

Table 5.3 Population Distribution by Year of Birth 1900 to 1996, Showing Canada(1) and Regions, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Continued

Birth year	Canada		East		Quebec		Ontario		West	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
1932	238,930	1,013.6	18,810	1,025.4	63,210	1,028.7	90,045	1,005.0	66,870	1,008.1
1933	232,410	982.7	18,160	977.6	60,165	976.4	88,605	988.0	65,480	982.9
1934	235,735	988.2	18,610	987.6	61,205	989.1	89,285	985.2	66,635	991.6
1935	240,110	1,001.7	18,905	996.2	61,755	998.8	91,430	1,002.4	68,025	1,004.9
1936	245,570	1,002.5	19,735	1,011.3	63,075	997.3	93,780	1,007.2	68,985	998.7
1937	244,715	977.7	19,480	968.9	62,935	969.2	92,965	979.8	69,335	985.1
1938	258,605	1,002.9	20,845	1,005.9	67,265	998.5	98,110	1,008.9	72,390	998.1
1939	262,515	988.4	21,560	1,010.6	69,645	992.0	98,120	986.6	73,190	981.1
1940	277,890	997.9	21,995	979.4	73,910	994.6	103,260	995.9	78,725	1,008.8
1941	284,220	975.9	22,785	970.3	77,290	988.2	104,795	971.6	79,355	971.6
1942	309,210	1,014.8	25,105	1,024.3	83,445	1,012.9	114,130	1,015.8	86,530	1,012.4
1943	322,310	1,016.8	25,965	1,009.6	86,790	1,002.7	119,000	1,025.0	90,555	1,021.8
1944	329,915	973.5	26,695	963.9	90,475	988.8	120,570	967.0	92,175	970.2
1945	339,325	939.0	28,035	942.5	94,775	988.6	122,020	913.9	94,500	924.4
1946	393,690	1,036.8	32,675	1,037.5	102,030	1,021.8	147,720	1,053.1	111,265	1,029.5
1947	421,540	1,061.2	35,355	1,067.6	105,250	1,019.9	158,285	1,078.7	122,650	1,074.2
1948	414,045	999.1	34,715	1,004.5	106,750	1,005.6	152,790	995.8	119,790	996.0
1949	417,525	992.0	34,805	995.9	107,175	994.4	152,875	986.6	122,670	995.7
1950	425,355	998.4	35,250	999.4	109,585	1,000.9	155,530	997.2	124,985	997.2
1951	425,925	979.8	34,610	968.7	110,145	988.5	155,255	978.9	125,920	976.6
1952	447,415	999.7	36,975	1,013.5	113,770	992.0	163,380	1,003.6	133,300	998.0
1953	457,265	996.2	37,005	997.6	116,465	992.2	165,965	995.9	137,830	999.7
1954	481,710	1,019.5	38,580	1,013.8	123,460	1,025.4	173,875	1,013.5	145,790	1,023.2
1955	482,650	998.1	38,305	991.6	123,090	995.6	174,780	996.8	146,485	1,003.7
1956	493,430	1,000.8	39,400	1,010.5	125,215	991.8	179,765	1,003.4	149,045	1,002.8
1957	502,755	1,007.5	39,850	1,017.9	129,960	1,017.2	182,360	1,001.4	150,580	1,003.7
1958	504,615	995.7	38,815	983.6	129,545	1,002.7	185,020	993.0	151,240	996.3
1959	511,715	1,003.2	39,380	997.1	130,985	1,011.1	188,615	998.8	152,740	1,003.5
1960	521,430	1,018.4	39,865	1,010.4	130,285	1,011.2	195,875	1,023.8	155,415	1,020.0
1961	509,985	993.4	39,570	998.8	126,975	990.6	192,385	994.9	151,055	992.2
1962	512,230	1,003.2	39,640	1,003.9	126,445	998.5	194,740	1,003.9	151,395	1,006.1
1963	511,620	1,025.3	39,630	1,021.0	126,185	1,021.7	195,220	1,024.3	150,585	1,030.9
1964	497,670	1,030.3	38,720	1,025.3	123,310	1,034.0	191,720	1,035.5	143,910	1,021.7
1965	463,395	1,002.9	36,505	1,003.8	114,610	1,008.9	178,870	1,009.0	133,405	989.4
1966	430,200	978.0	34,330	988.0	105,720	984.9	165,175	978.6	124,975	969.0
1967	407,490	968.5	32,650	978.3	98,165	966.4	155,385	965.4	121,285	971.5
1968	400,525	980.0	31,535	969.6	94,925	975.5	152,805	980.7	121,265	985.6
1969	402,105	1,003.9	31,850	985.7	94,475	1,002.1	152,510	1,002.6	123,270	1,011.8
1970	403,125	1,020.5	32,250	996.6	93,265	1,012.3	153,210	1,024.2	124,400	1,028.6
1971	389,395	1,000.2	33,270	1,020.8	90,565	996.5	146,630	999.7	118,920	998.1
1972	379,965	988.3	32,890	1,002.4	87,430	968.8	142,775	990.6	116,865	996.6
1973	371,905	976.6	32,700	984.8	88,670	979.1	138,260	975.8	112,285	973.3
1974	377,840	994.0	32,940	984.2	91,305	994.1	139,750	997.8	113,840	992.0
1975	384,970	1,010.6	34,225	1,014.0	94,830	1,012.7	141,010	1,014.8	114,910	1,002.6
1976	385,930	1,005.8	34,585	1,018.0	96,980	1,016.8	138,490	998.3	115,870	1,002.0
1977	384,085	991.7	34,315	1,001.1	96,410	990.5	137,225	989.2	116,140	992.8
1978	385,755	987.1	33,805	986.9	97,375	988.4	137,165	984.4	117,410	989.4
1979	395,800	1,007.5	34,450	1,011.9	101,055	1,023.9	139,720	998.6	120,575	1,003.0
1980	402,315	1,016.9	34,115	1,005.9	100,755	1,025.7	144,120	1,020.3	123,330	1,008.8

Table 5.3 Population Distribution by Year of Birth 1900 to 1996, Showing Canada(1) and Regions, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Concluded

Birth year	Canada		East		Quebec		Ontario		West	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
1981	396,380	995.6	33,540	989.6	97,895	1,009.4	141,335	988.6	123,615	994.5
1982	397,990	996.9	33,660	1,000.7	94,060	989.7	143,930	994.1	126,330	1,004.5
1983	398,240	998.6	33,705	1,008.6	91,175	982.0	145,695	999.4	127,670	1,007.3
1984	401,260	1,007.5	33,155	1,002.2	91,330	1,006.5	148,875	1,011.7	127,905	1,004.8
1985	400,105	1,010.7	33,025	1,013.8	89,790	1,008.3	149,075	1,010.7	128,205	1,011.4
1986	393,750	998.4	31,870	994.2	87,335	987.6	148,195	1,003.4	126,350	1,001.3
1987	386,080	978.0	31,130	980.8	85,640	964.3	145,620	982.5	123,695	981.8
1988	390,645	983.8	31,100	986.6	88,045	972.1	146,715	982.8	124,790	992.8
1989	403,240	1,011.0	31,580	1,013.1	93,250	1,007.6	151,490	1,010.3	126,920	1,013.8
1990	411,635	1,026.4	31,930	1,034.8	98,605	1,042.7	154,380	1,023.0	126,725	1,016.1
1991	402,650	1,007.2	30,115	995.3	97,195	1,020.1	151,530	1,003.6	123,810	1,004.7
1992	397,055	1,005.5	29,550	1,004.3	95,740	1,013.0	150,445	1,004.1	121,310	1,001.5
1993	384,240	993.4	28,105	991.7	91,620	994.8	147,115	995.7	117,410	989.9
1994	378,865	-	27,415	-	89,390	-	145,650	-	116,410	-
1995	371,190	-	26,515	-	86,530	-	144,040	-	114,110	-
1996	131,390	-	9,385	-	31,030	-	50,130	-	40,845	-

(1). Does not include Canadians residing outside Canada.

As this century has progressed, the regional distributions have followed that of Canada, and each other, more closely. Within the past 10 years, the major differences between regions have been as a result of immigration and interprovincial migration. The provinces of Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia have benefited. On the other hand, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces have not been able to attract immigrants and have lost population through out-migration.

Table 5.4 Enumerated and Estimated Populations by Age Group, Showing Discrepancy by Sex, Canada, 1996 Census (100% Data)

Age group	1996 Census			Population Estimates (1)			Discrepancy (%) (2)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	28,846,760	14,170,025	14,676,735	29,144,087	14,362,198	14,781,889	-1.0	-1.3	-0.7
0-4	1,917,825	982,560	935,265	1,958,968	1,004,936	954,032	-2.1	-2.2	-2.0
5-9	1,990,015	1,019,290	970,725	1,971,414	1,007,998	963,416	0.9	1.1	0.8
10-14	1,993,440	1,023,360	970,075	1,972,885	1,010,929	961,956	1.0	1.2	0.8
15-19	1,959,120	1,003,355	955,770	1,967,313	1,008,467	958,846	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3
20-24	1,898,050	951,825	946,225	1,978,428	1,006,464	971,964	-4.1	-5.4	-2.6
25-29	2,030,675	1,005,280	1,025,395	2,074,856	1,038,598	1,036,258	-2.1	-3.2	-1.0
30-34	2,468,235	1,221,680	1,246,555	2,469,718	1,230,386	1,239,332	-0.1	-0.7	0.6
35-39	2,544,030	1,258,015	1,286,020	2,558,118	1,269,007	1,289,111	-0.6	-0.9	-0.2
40-44	2,317,670	1,144,995	1,172,680	2,329,963	1,153,221	1,176,742	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3
45-49	2,093,850	1,040,830	1,053,015	2,106,257	1,049,176	1,057,081	-0.6	-0.8	-0.4
50-54	1,616,545	806,685	809,860	1,646,540	822,059	824,481	-1.8	-1.9	-1.8
55-59	1,301,705	643,445	658,260	1,320,891	653,344	667,547	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4
60-64	1,187,750	580,870	606,875	1,196,132	585,182	610,950	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
65-69	1,105,945	523,070	582,875	1,115,733	529,664	586,069	-0.9	-1.2	-0.5
70-74	955,990	420,295	535,695	967,618	427,255	540,363	-1.2	-1.6	-0.9
75-79	678,245	276,930	401,315	694,955	285,182	409,773	-2.4	-2.9	-2.1
80-84	450,580	167,250	283,340	460,630	172,053	288,577	-2.2	-2.8	-1.8
85-89	227,835	72,830	155,005	236,356	76,726	159,630	-3.6	-5.1	-2.9
90+	109,235	27,450	81,785	117,312	31,551	85,761	-6.9	-13.0	-4.6

(1). These data have not been adjusted for net undercoverage.

(2). Calculated as follows: ((1996 census data – population estimates data) / estimates data) * 100

Source: Appendix Table A1.

The last table evaluating Date of Birth responses, Table 5.4, gives data by age group and sex for 1996 Census and Population Estimates. The table shows only minor discrepancies indicating a close correspondence between Census and Population Estimates data. There are, however, two areas of concern: the census undercoverage of persons 20-29 years of age and the counting of seniors.

The undercoverage problem of persons 20-29 years of age (especially males) has existed for some time. They are a very mobile group and, so, difficult to enumerate for the Census.

The problem concerning seniors' data stems from Census data processing. In 1991, there was a small inconsistency in the derivation of age components before Edit and Imputation and a tendency for CANEDIT to underimpute persons, especially males, over 85 years of age. In 1996, the pre-Edit and Imputation processing was revised, and with the use of NIM, the age problem was corrected. However, as the Population Estimates are based on 1991 Census data, we are now seeing the effects of the undercount of seniors in 1991 reflected in the latest Estimates data.

2.2 Sex

Sex ratios for previous censuses, Population Estimates, and current census data by five-year age groups are presented in Table 5.5. The sex ratio is defined as the ratio of males to females times 1000.

Table 5.5 Sex Ratios by Age Group, Showing Enumerated and Estimated Populations, and Discrepancy, Canada, 1976 - 1996 Censuses (100% Data)

Age group	Census					1996 Estimates(1)	Discrepancy
	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996		
Total	992	983	974	972	965	972	-6
0-4	1,054	1,052	1,051	1,048	1,051	1,053	-3
5-9	1,050	1,054	1,052	1,052	1,050	1,046	4
10-14	1,048	1,052	1,054	1,052	1,055	1,051	4
15-19	1,041	1,043	1,049	1,053	1,050	1,052	-2
20-24	998	1,004	1,009	1,009	1,006	1,035	-30
25-29	1,008	992	990	991	980	1,002	-22
30-34	1,022	1,004	984	987	980	993	-13
35-39	1,021	1,018	996	985	978	984	-6
40-44	1,030	1,017	1,009	998	976	980	-4
45-49	1,013	1,023	1,006	1,009	988	993	-4
50-54	954	1,000	1,005	1,002	996	997	-1
55-59	934	929	974	989	977	979	-1
60-64	928	894	892	946	957	958	-1
65-69	885	861	834	848	897	904	-6
70-74	826	799	783	775	785	791	-6
75+	653	623	604	602	591	599	-8

(1). According to Population Estimates, Demography Division

Ratios are quite close with the exception of those for 20-24 and 25-29 age groups. As previously indicated, there is a high rate of Census undercoverage for persons within these two age groups.

The discrepancy caused by the problem of undercoverage of young men has been evident since the 1986 Census. Discrepancies for the three censuses are very similar indicating that the problem has neither worsened nor improved.

On a provincial level, small numbers in Prince Edward Island explain the larger than average discrepancy. Data for the other provinces highlight the undercoverage problem for those persons 20-29 years of age.

Table 5.6 Comparison of Sex Ratios by Age Group, Showing Discrepancy Between Enumerated and Estimated Populations, by Province (1), 1996 Census (100% Data)

Age group	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
0-4	15	-15	-24	22	-11	3	-3	1	-10	-1
5-9	-9	-27	-14	1	3	6	-13	8	6	9
10-14	6	-35	21	6	6	0	-7	15	1	11
15-19	18	77	10	1	-3	-5	20	-25	4	-8
20-24	-32	-5	-57	-31	-32	-31	-39	-21	-25	-19
25-29	-73	-4	-61	-26	-21	-25	-11	24	-17	-13
30-34	-21	40	-19	-12	-3	-20	-8	21	-23	-10
35-39	-14	14	7	16	2	-17	-8	-1	-5	-2
40-44	-9	-6	10	3	3	-13	3	-10	10	-4
45-49	5	-47	-8	-12	0	-6	-13	-10	3	-3
50-54	-19	-21	-17	12	2	-1	4	-2	-7	1
55-59	-21	24	-5	1	2	-2	-4	2	-10	2
60-64	-2	20	2	-2	0	1	-1	-7	8	-13
65-69	-16	-58	3	3	-2	-12	-3	-9	11	-10
70-74	10	-32	4	-8	-4	-8	-14	3	-11	-7
75+	-56	12	-12	-8	-7	-12	-4	-1	-7	-7

(1). The Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are excluded because the small figures involved make comparisons difficult.

Source: Appendix Table A2.

2.3 Marital Status

Two forms of this variable are available from the 1996 Census. They are Legal Marital Status and Marital Status (Historical). Legal Marital Status data comes directly from the questionnaire. This data has been available since the 1991 Census. In this case, those persons living in common-law unions are placed in categories (except for 'married') according to their legal marital status. This data became available when the question on Common-law Status was included on the 1991 Census questionnaire. Marital Status (Historical) is a derived variable, and includes in the married category those persons who, on Census day, were living in a common-law union. This form of the variable can be compared to previous censuses and Population Estimates data.

The General Social Survey (GSS) is the only Canadian survey source that provides data on Legal Marital Status. The Cycle 10 results used in this report are not exactly comparable to the 1996 Census results. The 1995 GSS is a sample survey and Cycle 10 was run between January and December 1995. The target population was those persons 15 years and over and the survey excludes the Yukon and Northwest Territories and institutional residents. However, as the GSS is the only other source providing Legal Marital Status data, a comparison of the two will be useful.

When the populations excluded from the GSS data are also excluded from the Census data, the table shows few discrepancies. The exceptions to this are results for married and single persons at the Canada level. The discrepancies for these two categories have increased from the comparison made in 1991 and continue to affect the 30-39 age groups more than any other. The difference between the GSS data and the Census data with regards to those persons in the married and single categories are evident with both the unimputed and imputed census data. An explanation may be that GSS data are weighted using population estimates instead of the Census population counts, thus accounting for

undercoverage. Moreover, there is a sampling error associated with the survey results. When the 1991 adjustment rates for undercoverage are applied to 1996 Census data and the sampling error of the survey estimates taken into account, the results of the two sources are much closer.

Table 5.7 Difference (1) in Percentage Between Population Distribution from the GSS(2) and from the 1996 Census, by Age Group, Showing Legal Marital Status, Canada (Excluding Territories), 1996 Census (100% Data)

Age group	Single	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced
	percentage				
Total	1.69	-2.70	0.15	0.50	0.35
15 - 19	-0.55	0.41	0.07	0.07	0.01
20 - 24	2.27	-2.05	-0.16	-0.11	0.04
25 - 29	3.48	-2.99	0.06	-0.44	-0.12
30 - 34	4.53	-5.70	0.66	0.34	0.17
35 - 39	6.56	-7.49	0.07	0.58	0.28
40 - 44	1.57	-1.13	-0.80	1.18	-0.83
45 - 49	1.99	-4.40	0.68	1.38	0.34
50 - 54	2.27	-1.18	-0.62	-0.75	0.28
55 - 59	2.45	-2.44	0.16	1.11	-1.28
60 - 64	0.88	-3.28	1.82	0.66	-0.09
65 - 69	1.71	-1.85	-0.62	0.90	-0.15
70 - 74	2.80	-2.82	0.59	1.07	-1.64
75 - 79	2.60	1.32	1.34	-0.79	-4.46
80+	-2.18	-0.38	-0.09	1.28	1.38

(1). Calculated as follows: $((1996 \text{ census data} - \text{GSS data}) / \text{GSS data}) * 100$

(2). 1995 General Social Survey – Cycle 10.

A cohort is a group of persons who experience a significant life event (birth, marriage) during a specific period of time (month, year). An example of an age cohort would be all the persons born in 1925. Table 5.8 compares the percentage of persons for each age cohort who are in each of the marital statuses from one census to the next. Thus, a negative number indicates that for a particular age cohort there has been a decrease in the number of persons in a particular marital status category since the last census. The decrease is offset by an increase (as shown by a positive number) in other marital status categories.

This table shows a significant decrease in the number of single persons up to 35 years of age. After that there is a gradual decline. As persons leave the single category they move to married and then to widowed or divorced. The table shows that with the decline in the number of single persons, there is a corresponding increase in the number of married persons. The increase in the number of persons in the divorced category follows a pattern similar to that of the married category. The number of persons in the widowed group continually increases as more people enter this group than ever leave it through remarrying or entering a common-law union.

Table 5.8 Population Change of Age Group (j) in Census Year (m), Compared with Age Group (j-5) in Census Year (m-5), Showing Marital Status and Sex, Canada, 1981-1996 Censuses (100% Data)

Age cohort (1996)	Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	percentage									
25-29										
1981-1986	0.1	0.4	-1.2	-4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1986-1991	0.0	3.9	-17.3	-29.5	1,394.5	690.6	6.0	39.1	470.1	1,129.0
1991-1996	2.0	5.0	-35.3	-42.3	164.6	87.6	37.2	99.4	-40.5	331.2
30-34										
1981-1986	-4.3	-1.0	-23.0	-36.2	1,186.1	490.7	31.3	82.0	1,021.4	1,527.2
1986-1991	4.5	6.3	-39.7	-47.5	169.0	84.0	31.9	77.1	524.6	335.2
1991-1996	3.3	4.5	-33.9	-32.6	32.0	17.0	97.7	97.7	140.6	103.4
35-39										
1981-1986	-0.8	0.6	-45.4	-49.4	110.9	49.7	43.3	95.4	382.7	246.8
1986-1991	6.2	6.5	-34.9	-32.3	30.7	17.2	97.2	70.9	140.9	89.4
1991-1996	1.6	2.6	-21.6	-17.8	6.6	3.5	77.0	80.7	66.9	52.7
40-44										
1981-1986	0.0	0.8	-38.8	-32.7	16.3	6.3	82.2	66.8	94.4	78.9
1986-1991	4.6	4.4	-20.8	-15.9	8.6	4.9	73.7	58.2	62.1	43.9
1991-1996	1.0	1.9	-12.0	-8.5	0.5	-0.3	79.3	68.2	45.7	35.7
45-49										
1981-1986	-1.0	-0.2	-24.3	-17.5	1.3	-1.2	75.3	61.2	51.9	48.7
1986-1991	3.1	2.9	-11.3	-6.5	2.9	0.8	66.7	57.1	40.1	32.6
1991-1996	-0.1	0.8	-7.9	-4.1	-1.9	-2.4	69.6	64.5	33.4	23.7
50-54										
1981-1986	-1.4	-0.5	-12.8	-8.8	-2.2	-3.2	71.3	60.4	44.9	38.7
1986-1991	1.6	1.6	-7.0	-3.6	0.7	-1.3	59.9	56.1	26.0	23.8
1991-1996	-2.1	-0.8	-7.9	-4.4	-4.0	-4.6	65.2	58.0	22.9	15.7
55-59										
1981-1986	-2.2	-1.1	-9.6	-5.6	-3.4	-4.3	64.3	58.6	33.3	27.8
1986-1991	0.5	0.9	-5.9	-2.1	-0.4	-2.8	54.0	56.9	16.4	18.3
1991-1996	-3.0	-0.6	-7.9	-4.5	-4.7	-5.6	56.2	58.6	15.0	11.1
60-64										
1981-1986	-2.9	-1.2	-7.9	-4.5	-4.4	-5.3	58.4	58.2	26.8	21.3
1986-1991	-1.3	0.3	-7.6	-1.9	-2.1	-5.2	48.0	54.8	6.9	14.7
1991-1996	-4.5	-1.3	-9.6	-3.6	-6.3	-8.9	54.7	51.8	8.1	6.4

Table 5.8 Population Change of Age Group (j) in Census Year (m), Compared with Age Group (j-5) in Census Year (m-5), Showing Marital Status and Sex, Canada, 1981-1996 Censuses (100% Data) – Concluded

Age cohort (1996)	Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
percentage										
65-69										
1981-1986	-4.5	-2.0	-9.6	-4.8	-5.9	-7.8	49.5	52.7	15.9	15.3
1986-1991	-3.7	-0.8	-8.9	-1.9	-4.8	-9.1	45.0	48.4	0.0	9.8
1991-1996	-8.5	-3.6	-14.8	-6.1	-10.7	-14.4	43.1	39.0	-0.8	-0.2
70-74										
1981-1986	-6.7	-2.7	-12.4	-4.7	-8.2	-11.5	47.2	46.3	4.8	9.2
1986-1991	-7.2	-2.4	-13.1	-3.4	-9.0	-14.3	39.7	39.3	-5.8	3.8
1991-1996	-14.7	-7.7	-21.7	-9.5	-17.6	-23.0	31.1	26.6	-12.6	-9.8
75-79										
1981-1986	-10.3	-3.8	-16.4	-5.3	-12.4	-16.6	38.8	37.4	-5.0	2.0
1986-1991	-13.4	-6.9	-19.7	-7.7	-16.2	-23.1	30.7	25.5	-17.1	-8.1
1991-1996	-22.8	-13.3	-29.6	-14.6	-27.1	-34.1	16.7	12.4	-22.5	-17.0
80-84										
1981-1986	-16.9	-8.8	-22.9	-9.7	6.8	13.3	2.8	4.7	35.0	52.4
1986-1991	-22.2	-12.5	-28.1	-13.0	-44.8	-56.8	43.5	30.9	-55.1	-51.2
1991-1996	-33.8	-21.8	-37.6	-22.4	-40.0	-47.7	-1.2	-4.4	-33.4	-31.0
85-89										
1981-1986	-25.4	-14.7	-31.1	-15.3	-29.9	-36.8	12.3	8.0	-26.9	-20.9
1986-1991	-33.2	-21.2	-37.7	-21.4	-39.4	-47.2	-2.4	-5.6	-37.6	-28.6
1991-1996	-48.0	-34.5	-51.2	-35.9	-55.7	-62.4	-25.3	-24.9	-49.3	-41.2
90+										
1981-1986	-36.1	-23.1	-40.4	-23.4	-42.6	-49.6	-6.7	-8.5	-37.3	-27.7
1986-1991	-46.9	-33.9	-49.4	-34.0	-54.8	-60.9	-25.5	-25.7	-53.2	-40.9
1991-1996	-55.2	-36.2	-58.4	-36.0	-66.8	-72.6	-36.6	-30.4	-49.4	-47.2

Population Estimates data are used in Table 5.9. In this table the ratio of 1996 Census data to Population Estimates are presented by Marital Status and Sex. The majority of data correspond closely except for the ratios for those categories with small numbers, widowed and divorced. As well, there is a marked difference between Census data and Estimates data for single and married persons within the 15 – 24 age groups. These differences are caused by the method used to produce the 1996 Estimates data. The procedure used the 1991 Census historical marital status data and then added several components including the number of marriages. However, the components did not include common-law data which lead to an underestimation of married people, especially in Quebec. Conversely, there was an overestimation of single and divorced people.

Table 5.9 Ratio of Enumerated Population to Estimated Population, by Selected Age Groups, Showing Sex and Marital Status (1), Canada, 1996 Census (100% Data)

Age group	Men				Women			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Total	0.95	1.01	0.95	0.85	0.95	1.02	0.99	0.91
15-19	0.99	6.71	4.72	12.71	0.97	4.02	5.14	4.86
20-24	0.87	1.86	0.54	0.68	0.86	1.51	0.59	0.58
25-29	0.86	1.15	0.67	0.53	0.93	1.05	0.79	0.62
30-34	1.01	1.01	0.82	0.61	1.13	1.00	0.85	0.74
35-39	1.06	1.00	0.85	0.75	1.06	1.00	0.97	0.86
40-44	1.05	1.00	0.91	0.86	1.03	1.00	0.95	0.93
45-49	1.03	1.00	0.94	0.91	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.96
50-54	1.02	0.98	0.92	0.93	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.97
55-59	1.03	0.98	0.92	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.99
60-64	1.05	0.99	0.96	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.00
65-69	1.04	0.98	0.97	1.04	1.01	1.00	0.99	0.98
70-74	1.03	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.00	0.98	1.01	0.94
75-79	1.02	0.97	0.93	1.00	0.99	0.96	1.00	0.92

(1). Persons who have indicated that they are 'Separated' are included within the 'Married' category.

Source: Appendix Table A3.

2.4 Common- Law Status

The 1995 GSS and previous Census data will be used in this section on Common-law Unions. These data sources, with few exceptions, have compared closely to other 1996 Census data presented earlier in this report.

The 1996 Census counted 1,828,765 persons living in common-law unions, a 26% increase over the previous census. The number of persons living in common-law unions is still increasing, though at a decreasing rate. This slowing of the increase is partly a result of the fewer number of persons in the younger cohorts. For comparison purposes, the following three tables use the population in private households only. Table 5.10 shows the number of persons in common-law couples as a percentage of all persons in couples.

The Northwest Territories continued to have the largest percentage of persons in common-law couples followed by the Yukon Territory and Quebec. Between 1991 and 1996 there was an increase of 17.8% in the total number of couples in the Northwest Territories. However, 64.0% of that increase were persons in common-law couples. Similar increases occurred in the Yukon Territory and Quebec. In all other provinces, the proportion of persons in common-law couples to the total number of persons in couples continued to increase, although the increase has slowed.

**Table 5.10 Persons Living in Couples and Those Living in Common-law Unions by Province and Territory, 1986-1996
Censuses (100% Data)**

Province/territory	Living in Couples			Living in Common-law Unions			Common-law as a percentage of all couples		
	1986	1991	1996	1986	1991	1996	1986	1991	1996
Canada	11,781,650	12,823,305	13,509,895	974,085	1,452,350	1,827,285	8.27	11.33	13.53
Newfoundland	252,995	266,120	271,435	10,080	19,940	26,275	3.98	7.49	9.68
Prince Edward Island	56,220	59,190	61,715	2,625	4,070	5,520	4.67	6.88	8.94
Nova Scotia	401,360	424,110	430,095	26,410	40,275	47,925	6.58	9.50	11.14
New Brunswick	324,730	343,740	357,040	19,210	31,795	44,750	5.92	9.25	12.53
Quebec	3,000,275	3,231,810	3,303,280	377,370	613,990	798,595	12.58	19.00	24.18
Ontario	4,314,795	4,772,805	5,066,330	269,525	364,435	449,945	6.25	7.64	8.88
Manitoba	487,585	499,975	509,165	30,620	42,640	50,175	6.28	8.53	9.85
Saskatchewan	464,655	456,300	455,280	27,475	35,510	43,935	5.91	7.78	9.65
Alberta	1,090,815	1,174,310	1,261,615	90,310	119,930	142,990	8.28	10.21	11.33
British Columbia	1,359,495	1,561,450	1,755,165	115,310	171,285	205,400	8.48	10.97	11.70
Yukon Territory	9,925	12,140	13,615	1,970	2,830	3,675	19.85	23.31	26.99
Northwest Territories	18,805	21,360	25,170	3,175	5,660	8,100	16.88	26.50	32.18

Table 5.11 Persons Living in Couples and Those Living in Common-law Unions by Age Group, Canada, 1986-1996 Censuses (100% Data)

Age group	Living in Couples			Living in Common-law Unions			Common-law as a percentage of all couples		
	1986	1991	1996	1986	1991	1996	1986	1991	1996
Total	11,781,650	12,823,305	13,509,895	974,085	1,452,350	1,827,285	8.27	11.33	13.53
15-19	44,000	43,380	41,955	26,195	32,715	32,175	59.53	75.41	76.69
20-24	624,945	486,715	402,715	205,155	227,760	224,490	32.83	46.80	55.74
25-29	1,438,810	1,355,655	1,066,180	238,825	333,020	343,015	16.60	24.57	32.17
30-34	1,628,210	1,776,630	1,693,115	167,110	271,385	346,805	10.26	15.28	20.48
35-39	1,597,905	1,741,250	1,879,510	117,705	193,340	285,455	7.37	11.10	15.19
40-44	1,289,750	1,628,865	1,754,505	76,355	142,270	207,425	5.92	8.73	11.82
45-49	1,053,750	1,289,455	1,610,540	47,650	95,730	152,345	4.52	7.42	9.46
50-54	973,130	1,040,855	1,252,160	33,645	58,485	98,510	3.46	5.62	7.87
55-59	922,885	940,240	1,003,990	24,120	38,705	57,270	2.61	4.12	5.70
60-64	820,175	859,215	885,320	16,870	26,045	35,565	2.06	3.03	4.02
65+	1,388,090	1,661,050	1,919,905	20,450	32,885	44,225	1.47	1.98	2.30

Table 5.11 compares the total number of persons living in couples to those living in common-law unions. While there has been only a 5.4% increase in the total number of persons in couples since 1991, there has been a 25.8% increase in the number of persons in common-law couples. All age groups have seen an increase in the percentage of persons living in common-law couples between 1986 and 1991, and 1991 and 1996. However, the table also shows that the number of persons entering into common-law unions, while still increasing, is doing so at a slower pace than in the past.

Table 5.12 compares previous census data for Canada by age groups and sex. In looking at the rates, those persons who were 45-49 in 1986 accounted for the largest increase between 1986 and 1991. This group can be seen to move through each subsequent census creating the largest increase over the previous census for each subsequent age group. On the other hand, those who were 20-24 years of age in 1986 accounted for the largest drop or smallest increase of those persons living in common-law unions as they moved from census to census.

Table 5.12 Enumerated Population Living in Common-law Unions by Age Group, Showing Rate of Increase by Sex, Canada, 1986-1996 Censuses (100% Data)

Age group	Census						Rate (%)			
	1986		1991		1996		1986-1991		1991-1996	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	487,040	487,040	726,175	726,175	913,640	913,640	49	49	26	26
15-19	4,655	21,540	6,570	26,145	7,010	25,165	41	21	7	-4
20-24	81,645	123,515	89,230	138,535	86,480	138,010	9	12	-3	0
25-29	122,705	116,125	163,910	169,110	165,500	177,515	34	46	1	5
30-34	90,360	76,755	140,445	130,935	176,725	170,080	55	71	26	30
35-39	65,020	52,685	101,330	92,015	147,170	138,285	56	75	45	50
40-44	42,410	33,945	76,755	65,510	108,085	99,340	81	93	41	52
45-49	26,535	21,110	53,585	42,145	82,140	70,200	102	100	53	67
50-54	19,215	14,430	34,165	24,315	55,645	42,865	78	68	63	76
55-59	13,710	10,410	24,025	14,680	34,265	23,005	75	41	43	57
60-64	9,245	7,625	16,330	9,715	22,635	12,930	77	27	39	33
65+	11,555	8,895	19,825	13,065	27,980	16,250	71	47	41	24

While the rate of increase of men has been consistently larger than that of women for the 15-19 and 60-64 age groups, the opposite is true for women in almost every other age group. Men seem to enter into a common-law relationship at an older age than women and are more likely than women to seek a partner later in life if they are widowed or divorced.

An evaluation of Common-law data using both Census and GSS data is presented in Table 5.13. There are important differences between the populations considered in the GSS and the Census data. The GSS has a less restrictive definition than the Census. Thus, the GSS data includes same-sex partners (approximately 35,000 persons). As well, the GSS estimates are adjusted for undercoverage thus inflating the number of persons 20-34 years of age, and are subject to sampling error.

Table 5.13 Difference in Percentage Between Census Data and GSS(1) Common-law Estimates by Age Group, Showing Sex, Canada, 1996 Census (100% Data)

Age group	1996 Census Data		1995 GSS Data		% Difference (2)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	914,385	914,385	1,047,826	991,402	-1.38	1.38
15-19	7,025	25,195	9,551	34,792	-0.14	-0.75
20-24	86,570	138,115	108,733	189,593	-0.91	-4.02
25-29	165,580	177,630	215,940	205,171	-2.50	-1.27
30-34	176,840	170,175	220,684	175,408	-1.72	0.92
35-39	147,265	138,390	128,123	131,028	3.88	1.92
40-44	108,180	99,440	136,181	104,874	-1.17	0.30
45-49	82,215	70,285	72,649	69,740	2.06	0.65
50-54	55,710	42,915	65,832	43,588	-0.19	0.30
55-59	34,310	23,030	40,714	20,503	-0.13	0.45
60-64	22,680	12,950	7,419	8,115	1.77	0.60
65+	28,005	16,265	42,000	8,590	-0.95	0.91

(1). 1995 General Social Survey - Cycle 10.

(2). Calculated as follows: $((1996 \text{ census data} - \text{GSS data}) / \text{GSS data}) * 100$

3. Coverage Studies

The Census attempts to count all persons and households within Canada. However, coverage errors occurred as they have in previous censuses. In order to determine the extent of those errors, two data quality studies were conducted.

The Reverse Record Check was used to determine how many persons were missed in the census. A sample of persons was selected before the census took place. The census questionnaires were then checked to see if these persons were enumerated. The results were weighted to produce estimates of the number of persons missed.

The second study addressed the problem of overcoverage. The Overcoverage Study estimated the number of persons who were counted when they should not have been included or, were counted more than once. There were three components to this study:

1. An attempt was made to match all households on the census database against one another. A sample of the matches was verified against the questionnaires to confirm coverage.
2. All possible addresses for selected persons were verified in order to count the number of times they were enumerated.
3. A check is done of those persons who were enumerated in a collective, for example, a hospital, to see if they were also enumerated at the dwelling where they used to live.

The results of these three checks were combined and weighted to produce overcoverage counts.

The results of the two studies are used to produce net undercoverage results. Table 5.14 presents net undercoverage rates by province and sex. There continues to be a high error rate for the Territories.

Table 5.14 Estimated Net Undercoverage Rates (1) in 1996 Census, by Province, Showing Sex, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census (100% Data)

Province / territory	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Rate	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Rate	Standard error
	percentage					
Canada	2.45	0.10	3.20	0.14	1.72	0.13
Newfoundland	1.68	0.31	2.63	0.47	0.73	0.39
Prince Edward Island	0.85	0.31	1.44	0.47	0.27	0.37
Nova Scotia	2.24	0.28	3.44	0.45	1.08	0.34
New Brunswick	1.90	0.30	2.75	0.43	1.05	0.43
Quebec	1.61	0.19	2.21	0.27	1.02	0.26
Ontario	2.73	0.19	3.49	0.29	1.99	0.26
Manitoba	1.68	0.33	2.38	0.48	1.00	0.47
Saskatchewan	2.76	0.33	3.66	0.47	1.87	0.48
Alberta	2.40	0.26	2.88	0.41	1.92	0.31
British Columbia	3.70	0.25	4.66	0.40	2.75	0.31
Yukon Territory	3.28	0.53	4.70	0.86	1.70	0.57
Northwest Territories	4.49	0.49	5.51	0.73	3.38	0.66

(1). Preliminary estimates.

Table 5.15 shows estimated net undercoverage rates by age groups and sex. The table confirms the continuing problem of undercoverage for young adults, especially males as discussed previously in this report. The 20-34 age group accounted for approximately 50% of the total net undercoverage. This percentage has not changed since the 1991 Census.

Table 5.15 Estimated Net Undercoverage Rates (1) in 1996 Census, by Age Group, Showing Sex, Canada, 1996 Census (100% Data)

Age Group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Rate	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Rate	Standard error
	percentage					
Total	2.45	0.10	3.20	0.14	1.72	0.13
0-4	2.29	0.37	2.04	0.48	2.55	0.58
5-9	0.72	0.30	0.51	0.52	0.93	0.43
10-14	0.28	0.25	0.42	0.34	0.13	0.41
15-19	2.25	0.45	2.56	0.48	1.92	0.63
20-24	5.58	0.43	7.16	0.60	3.93	0.64
25-29	6.26	0.51	8.16	0.69	4.31	0.77
30-34	4.23	0.34	6.18	0.52	2.23	0.41
35-39	2.97	0.35	4.42	0.58	1.50	0.41
40-44	1.79	0.28	2.62	0.44	0.96	0.34
45-49	1.71	0.34	2.41	0.45	1.01	0.51
50-54	1.04	0.37	0.91	0.37	1.16	0.65
55-59	2.03	0.53	1.98	0.83	2.08	0.66
60-64	1.38	0.49	2.28	0.79	0.49	0.56
65-69	1.51	0.50	1.46	0.76	1.56	0.66
70-74	0.99	0.42	0.81	0.61	1.13	0.61
75-79	0.64	0.45	1.44	1.00	0.08	0.32
80-84	1.99	0.90	1.61	1.08	2.21	1.28
85+	0.41	0.91	1.79	1.70	-0.18	1.07

(1). Preliminary estimates.

VI. Historical Comparability

With each census, the questionnaire undergoes some modifications. These changes are instituted with the goal of reducing respondent and data capture errors. However, these changes may affect the historical comparability of the data produced by each question. What follows is a detailed description of the changes that have occurred, since 1971, to the questions on Date of Birth, Marital Status, and Common-law Status. There will be no discussion of the Sex question as no changes have occurred. Changes in coverage will also be discussed.

1. Date of Birth

As processing systems have become more sophisticated, more respondent data has been captured and used.

In 1971 and 1976, the question asked the respondent to check a tick box corresponding to the decade of birth, year of birth, and the birth period (Jan to May or June to Dec). Since 1981, the question has been asked in the form of a numeric write-in where the respondent has been asked to enter their day, month, and year of birth.

While the question remained the same, the method of processing the data for the 1996 Census has changed (see Chapter III). These processing changes to the date of birth question have not affected the Age data.

2. Marital Status

This question has undergone four changes since 1971. The changes in the response categories are shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Marital Status Categories in Census Questionnaires, 1971 to 1996

1996	1991	1986 and 1981	1976 and 1971
Legally married (and not separated)	Legally married (and not separated)	Now married (excluding separated)	Now married
Separated, but still legally married	Legally married and separated	Separated	Separated
Divorced	Divorced	Divorced	Divorced
Widowed	Widowed	Widowed	Widowed
Never married (single)	Never married (single)	Never married (single)	Single (never married)

In 1971 and 1976, the question title was 'Marital Status' and was accompanied by a direction to 'Fill one circle only'. In 1981 and 1986, a question was added before the instruction 'What is your marital status?'. In 1991, the question was dropped and the title of the question was changed to 'Legal Marital Status'. This was the first census where data was available on the legal marital status of a person. Until this census, respondents who were living in common-law unions were directed to respond with 'married'. In 1991, in addition to the direct variable, a derived variable was created which placed those persons who had indicated that they were living in a common-law union within the 'married' category. By doing this, data users are able to maintain an historical series of marital status data. In 1996, as a result of respondent testing, the question title reverted to 'Marital Status'. The creation of both marital status variables proceeded as in 1991.

3. Common-law Status

The 1981 questionnaire was the first instance where those persons living in common-law unions were given specific instructions on how to respond. As there was no question on common-law status, they were directed (in the guide) to respond to the marital status question as 'Now married (excluding separated)'. This caused confusion, as they were also divorced, widowed, or single. The number of persons living in common-law unions was derived from their responses to the Relationship to Person 1 and Marital Status questions.

In 1986, the questionnaire directed the common-law respondents to answer the marital status question with any other category but 'now married'. While this cleared the confusion of the previous census, it made it difficult to determine whom of those 'not married' were living in couples. Responses from the Relationship to Person 1 question helped but a more precise measure was required.

The 1991 census was the first time that a specific question on common-law status was asked. In conjunction with data from the Relationship to Person 1 question, those persons living in common-law unions were able to respond without the confusion of previous censuses. In order to ensure that data for common-law unions were of good quality, they were derived as they had been in the 1986 Census. After the 1991 Census, the captured data from this question was extensively analyzed to be sure that the results were comparable to other sources.

While the question did not change for the 1996 Census, a significant processing change took place. In 1991, the responses to the common-law question were not changed during imputation and the output from this question used for evaluation purposes. In 1996, with the use of NIM and a greater familiarity with the data, the common-law responses were imputed when required. This resulted in better quality data for all members of the household. The results were made public as with all other demographic variables.

Table 6.2 shows the changes that have occurred since 1971 for those living in common-law unions. The table shows that for 1996 there were no instructions in the guide related to this question. Instead, as part of the continuing effort to increase data quality, a definition was placed below the question on the questionnaire.

Table 6.2 Instructions to Respondents Living in Common-law Unions Regarding Their Reported Marital Status, 1971 to 1996

Census	Instructions
1996	No instructions given.
1991	If this person is living in a common-law relationship, choose the category in Question 5 which best describes this person's legal marital status.
1986	Persons in a common-law type of relationship should mark one of the boxes "Separated", "Divorced", "Widowed" or "Never married (single)".
1981	Couples living in a common-law type of arrangement are considered as "Now married (excluding separated)", regardless of their legal marital status.
1976	"Now married" includes persons living in a common-law type of relationship.
1971	Persons living in a common-law union should mark "Now married".

4. Non-permanent residents

Non-permanent residents include those persons who hold student or employment authorizations, a Minister's permit or, whom are refugee claimants, along with family members who reside with them in Canada. Before 1991, these persons were not included in the Census. As their numbers have increased, and so too their effect on the Canadian economy, it has become necessary to include them in the Census. However, this group has a higher than average undercoverage rate.

The number of non-permanent residents has decreased by 40% over the past five years to 166,715 persons. Even so, they account for 1.2% of the 20-34 age groups. In addition, the majority (54%) are single and of those, almost half are between the ages of 20 and 34.

Distributions by age, sex, and marital status will be affected in large urban areas in Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia where there are large concentrations of non-permanent residents.

Table 6.3 Percentage of Non-permanent Residents to Total Population by Age Groups, Showing Sex and Legal Marital Status, Canada, 1996 Census (100% Data)

Age group	Male					Female				
	Single	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced
	percentage									
Total	0.68	0.53	0.52	0.29	0.25	0.68	0.54	0.70	0.33	0.29
0-4	0.33	-	-	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	-
5-9	0.47	-	-	-	-	0.43	-	-	-	-
10-14	0.48	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	-
15-19	0.74	2.92	1.96	-	3.03	0.74	3.85	3.05	-	2.40
20-24	1.27	2.00	1.24	7.50	1.24	1.38	1.98	1.56	3.39	1.36
25-29	1.26	1.43	1.31	4.72	0.91	1.27	1.46	1.21	1.22	0.69
30-34	0.81	1.10	1.01	1.80	0.52	0.79	0.93	0.95	1.21	0.53
35-39	0.55	0.80	0.62	0.89	0.31	0.63	0.61	0.72	1.73	0.36
40-44	0.34	0.57	0.48	0.84	0.29	0.52	0.46	0.66	0.82	0.25
45-49	0.29	0.39	0.36	0.32	0.15	0.35	0.32	0.62	0.48	0.19
50-54	0.20	0.27	0.30	0.14	0.11	0.33	0.25	0.26	0.43	0.21
55-59	0.17	0.25	0.37	0.39	0.19	0.27	0.22	0.40	0.46	0.17
60-64	0.27	0.19	0.11	0.18	0.16	0.32	0.19	0.41	0.32	0.13
65-69	0.26	0.16	0.10	0.24	0.06	0.28	0.17	0.43	0.39	0.21
70-74	0.22	0.13	0.14	0.22	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.64	0.31	0.20
75-79	0.24	0.15	0.24	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.13	0.43	0.27	0.39
80-84	0.27	0.21	0.29	0.26	-	0.19	0.21	-	0.22	-
85-89	0.10	0.28	-	0.30	-	0.17	0.38	0.93	0.24	0.76
90+	0.23	0.24	-	0.36	-	0.18	0.51	-	0.30	-

5. Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements

In 1986 and 1991, enumeration was not permitted on some Indian reserves and settlements or it was interrupted before it was completed. In 1996, this situation continued. There were a total of 77 incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements. The data for these populations are therefore excluded from Census tabulations.

The impact of this missing data is small at the Canada level. It becomes more significant at smaller areas especially if they contain a reserve or settlement. A list of these reserves and settlements can be found in Appendix C.

VII. Conclusion

Over 11 million questionnaires were delivered and returned for the 1996 Census. Of the questionnaires received, approximately 98% were error-free. The low error rate combined with new and improved data processing programs has permitted the 1996 Census to continue to produce high quality data.

The questions that were asked for Date of Birth, Sex, Marital Status and Common-law Status have not changed since the 1991 Census. The same cannot be said of the methods used to process the data. New programs and technology along with revised procedures were used to process the demographic data for 1996.

The changes started with an improved stratification process. Better homogeneity with the various groups was an important element in the completely revised edit and imputation system. The improved edit system permitted more comprehensive and detailed edits to be applied to the Census data. The edited data was then processed through the new imputation system (New Imputation Methodology – NIM). With the use of new technology, NIM was able to review more donors and select the most appropriate imputation actions. The result was high quality demographic data.

Another processing change resulted from the decision not to capture Relationship to Person 1 write-in responses for the 80% of the population who responded on a 2A questionnaire. This decision required that two processing streams be used: one for the 2A questionnaires (without write-in responses) and a second stream for the remaining questionnaires. Analysis of the data from this two-stream approach indicate that there are few differences resulting from the exclusion (or inclusion) of write-in responses for the Relationship to Person 1 question.

The evaluation of the 1996 Census demographic data used the results of previous censuses, Vital Statistics, Population Estimates, and the 1995 General Social Survey. It confirmed that the new processing programs and procedures did not adversely affect data quality. The evaluation also corroborated trends identified in previous censuses.

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APPENDICES

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Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

The definitions of census terms variables and concepts are presented here as they appear in the *1996 Census Dictionary* (Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE). Users should refer to the *1996 Census Dictionary* for full definitions and additional remarks related to any concepts, such as information on direct and derived variables and their respective universe.

Age: Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 14, 1996). This variable is derived from date of birth

Birth Year: Refers to the year of birth, collected for the purpose of determining the person's age as of the census reference date. Persons who were unable to give the exact year of birth were asked to give the best possible estimate

Common-law: Common-law partners are two persons of opposite sex who are not legally married to each other but live together as husband and wife in the same dwelling

Legal Marital Status: Refers to the legal conjugal status of a person. Legally married (and not separated); Separated, but still legally married; Divorced; Widowed; Never married (single)

Marital Status: Refers to the conjugal status of a person. Married (including common-law); Separated; Divorced; Widowed; Never married (single)

Relationship to Person 1: Refers to the relationship of household members to the household reference person (Person 1). A person may be related to Person 1 through blood, marriage, common-law or adoption (e.g., husband or wife, common-law partner, son or daughter, father or mother) or unrelated (e.g., lodger, roommate, employee)

Sex: Refers to the gender of the respondent

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Appendix B – Edit Rules

1996 primary and secondary edit rules relating to Age, Sex, Marital Status and Common-law Status

PRIMARY EDITS

Within-person rules

An edit failure occurred if:

1. any of the variables sex, marital status, common-law status, or relationship to Person 1 were blank or invalid
2. Person 1 was not in the first position
3. a person other than the first person in the household reported that they were Person 1
4. Person 1's age was less than 15 years or more than 121 years
5. persons other than Person 1 reported an age of less than 0 years or more than 121 years
6. a person was reported with an adult relationship and was less than 15 years
7. a person reported a marital status of other than 'never married' and was less than 15 years
8. a person reported a common-law status of 'yes' and was less than 15 years
9. Person 2 is reported as Person 1's husband/wife but is reported as other than legally married
10. Person 2 is reported as Person 1's husband/wife and is reported as living common-law
11. Person 1's son (daughter)-in-law reported a marital status of 'never married' and a common-law status of 'no'
12. a person was reported as a spouse and was not married
13. a person was reported as legally married and his/her common-law status was 'yes'
14. a person was reported as a common-law partner and his/her common-law status was 'no'
15. a person was reported as a common-law partner and was reported as 'legally married (and not separated)'
16. a person other than Person 2 reported being the husband/wife or common-law partner of Person 1

Between-person rules

An edit failure occurred if:

1. Person 1's father and mother, were less than 15 years older than Person 1
2. only one parent of Person 1 was present in the household and he/she was less than 15 years older than Person 1
3. a person was reported as Person 1's father (mother)-in-law and he/she was younger than Person 1
4. the father-in-law and mother-in-law of Person 1, were less than 15 years older than the spouse (or common-law partner) of Person 1
5. only one parent of Person 1 was present in the household and he/she was less than 15 years older than the spouse (or common-law partner) of Person 1
6. a person was reported as Person 1's son (daughter)-in-law and he/she was older than Person 1
7. Person 1 and Person 1's spouse (or common-law partner) were less than 15 years older than Person 1's son (daughter)
8. no spouse (or common-law partner) of Person 1 was present in the household and Person 1 was less than 15 years older than his/her son (daughter)
9. the age of Person 1's spouse minus the age of Person 1's stepson/stepdaughter was less than 15 years
10. Person 1's parents were less than 15 years older than Person 1's brother (sister)

11. only one father (mother) was present in the household and that person was less than 15 years older than Person 1's brother (sister)
12. no spouse (or common-law partner) of Person 1 was present in the household and Person 1 was less than 30 years older than the grandchild
13. Person 1 and Person 1's spouse (or common-law partner) were less than 30 years older than Person 1's grandchild
14. no spouse (or common-law partner) of Person 1 was present in the household and a person was reported as a grandparent of Person 1 and was less than 30 years older than Person 1
15. Person 1's grandparent was less than 30 years older than Person 1 and Person 1's spouse (or common-law partner)
16. Person 1 was reported as not being married and Person 2 was reported as his/her spouse
17. Person 1's marital status was 'legally married (and not separated)' and Person 2 was reported as his/her common-law partner
18. Person 2 was reported as Person 1's common-law partner and Person 1 had a common-law status of 'no'
19. Person 2 was reported as Person 1's spouse and Person 1 had a common-law status equaled to 'yes'
20. Person 1 reported living common-law but Person 2 did not report being the common-law partner of Person 1
21. two persons were reported as Person 1's:
 - father and mother
 - step-father or step-mother
 - son (daughter) and son (daughter)-in-law
 - brother (sister) and brother (sister)-in-law
 - grandparents
 - brother (sister)-in-laws
 - father (mother)-in-laws
 - lodgers
 - lodger and spouse
 - roommates
 - roommate and spouse
 - employees
 - employee and spouse
 - other relatives
 - other relative and spouseand only one of the couple was reported as 'legally married (and not separated)'
22. two persons were reported as Person 1's:
 - son (daughter) and son (daughter)-in-law
 - brother (sister) and brother (sister)-in-law
 - father and mother
 - father (mother) and mother-in-law (father-in-law)
 - father (mother) and step-mother (step-father)
 - father (mother) and common-law partner
 - father-in-law (mother-in-law) and common-law partner
 - grandparents
 - brother (sister)-in-law and brother (sister)-in-law (or brother/sister or common-law partner of brother (sister)-in-law)
 - lodgers
 - lodger and spouse

-
- roommates
 - roommate and spouse
 - employees
 - employee and spouse
 - other relatives
 - other relative and spouse
23. and only one reported common-law status of 'yes'
two persons were reported as Person 1's:
- father and mother
 - son (daughter) and son (daughter)-in-law
 - brother (sister) and brother (sister)-in-law
 - grandparents
 - brother (sister)-in-laws
 - father (mother)-in-laws
 - lodgers
 - lodger and spouse
 - roommates
 - roommate and spouse
 - employees
 - employee and spouse
 - other relatives
 - other relative and spouse
24. and one was reported as not being married, as well as not living in a common-law union
two persons were reported as:
- person one and spouse (or common-law partner)
 - father and mother
 - son (daughter) and son (daughter)-in-law
 - brother (sister) and brother (sister)-in-law
 - grandparents
 - brother (sister)-in-law and brother (sister)-in-law (or bother/sister or common-law partner of brother (sister)-in-law)
 - father (mother)-in-laws
 - lodgers
 - lodger and spouse
 - roommates
 - roommate and spouse
 - employees
 - employee and spouse
 - other relatives
 - other relative and spouse
25. and were reported as being of the same sex
more than two parents, parents-in-law or grandparents were reported

SECONDARY EDITS

An edit failure occurred if:

1. a person was reported as 'widowed' and his/her age was less than 24 years
2. Person 1 was reported as 'female' and was more than 50 years older than her son (daughter)
3. Person 1's mother was reported as more than 50 years older than Person 1
4. the age difference between Person 1 and Person 1's brother (sister) was greater than 25 years
5. Person 1's female spouse (or common-law partner) was more than 50 years older than a son (daughter)
6. Person 1's female spouse (or common-law partner) was more than 50 years older than a stepson/stepdaughter
7. the age difference between Person 1's spouse (or common-law partner) and Person 1's brother (sister)-in-law was greater than 25 years
8. the age difference between Person 1's spouse (or common-law partner) and Person 1's mother (father)-in-law was greater than 50 years
9. the age of a brother(sister)-in-law minus the age of Person 1's spouse is greater than 20 years
10. the age of a nephew niece minus the age of Person 1 is greater than 20 years

Appendix C – Indian Reserves and Settlements

EAST

Buctouche 16
Eel Ground 2
Morell 2
Rocky Point 3
Scotchfort 4

QUEBEC

Akwesasne (partie)
Kahnawake 14
Kanesatake
Wendake

ONTARIO

Akwesasne (part)
Big Trout Lake
Chippewa of the Thames First Nation
Garden River 14
Golden Lake 39
Goulais Bay 15A
Gros Cap 49
Kenora 38B
Kettle Point 44
Mattagami 71
Munsee-Delaware Nation 1
New Credit (Part) 40A
New Credit (Part) 40A
Neyaashiinigming
Oneida 41
Osnaburgh 63 B
Osnaburgh 63A
Pic River 50
Rankin Location 15D
Rocky Bay 1
Sagamok
Savant Lake
Scugog 34
Seine River 23A
Seine River 23B
Shawanaga 17
Sheguiandah 24
Sheshegwaning 20

Six Nations (Part) 40
Six Nations (Part) 40
Thessalon 12
Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory
Wahta Mohawk Territory
West Bay 22
Whitefish Bay 32A
Whitefish Bay 33A
Whitefish Bay 34A

WEST

Anahim's Flat 1
Anahim's Meadow 2
Anahim's Meadow 2A
Big Head 124
Chuchuwayha 2
Coquitlam 1
Coquitlam 2
Dakota Tipi 1
Dead Point 5
Ermineskin 138
Esquimalt
Heart Lake 167
Jackhead 43
Little Buffalo
Lukseetsissum 9
Mount Currie 1
Mount Currie 2
Mount Currie 6
Mount Currie 8
Mount Currie 10
Nesuch 3
Pentledge 2
Pigeon Lake 138A
Quesnel 1
Saddle Lake 125
Samson 137
Samson 137A
South Saanich 1
Union Bay 4
Utikoomak Lake 155
Utikoomak Lake 155A

Appendix D

APPENDIX TABLES

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Table A1. Enumerated and Estimated Populations by Age Group, Showing Discrepancy by Sex, Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census (100% Data)

Age group	1996 Census			Population Estimates (1)			Discrepancy (%) (2)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Newfoundland									
Total	551,790	272,575	279,215	560,429	278,635	281,794	-1.5	-2.2	-0.9
0-4	30,640	15,795	14,840	31,913	16,339	15,574	-4.0	-3.3	-4.7
5-9	36,685	18,710	17,975	36,503	18,698	17,805	0.5	0.1	1.0
10-14	42,470	21,685	20,780	42,645	21,713	20,932	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7
15-19	45,635	23,185	22,455	44,513	22,418	22,095	2.5	3.4	1.6
20-24	42,735	21,560	21,175	46,123	23,630	22,493	-7.3	-8.8	-5.9
25-29	40,355	19,570	20,790	42,454	21,383	21,071	-4.9	-8.5	-1.3
30-34	44,685	21,590	23,095	44,739	21,869	22,870	-0.1	-1.3	1.0
35-39	46,230	22,535	23,690	46,493	22,840	23,653	-0.6	-1.3	0.2
40-44	45,465	22,460	23,000	46,205	22,929	23,276	-1.6	-2.0	-1.2
45-49	41,520	20,845	20,675	41,881	20,973	20,908	-0.9	-0.6	-1.1
50-54	31,370	15,775	15,590	32,137	16,310	15,827	-2.4	-3.3	-1.5
55-59	23,750	12,015	11,730	24,306	12,422	11,884	-2.3	-3.3	-1.3
60-64	20,785	10,450	10,330	20,703	10,421	10,282	0.4	0.3	0.5
65-69	18,475	8,940	9,535	18,511	9,036	9,475	-0.2	-1.1	0.6
70-74	15,720	7,375	8,350	15,754	7,344	8,410	-0.2	0.4	-0.7
75-79	12,260	5,335	6,930	12,280	5,339	6,941	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
80-84	7,850	3,050	4,800	7,948	3,126	4,822	-1.2	-2.4	-0.5
85-89	3,670	1,285	2,385	3,766	1,373	2,393	-2.5	-6.4	-0.3
90+	1,490	400	1,085	1,555	472	1,083	-4.2	-15.3	0.2
Prince Edward Island									
Total	134,560	66,065	68,495	135,526	66,569	68,957	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7
0-4	9,010	4,665	4,345	8,986	4,683	4,303	0.3	-0.4	1.0
5-9	9,920	4,995	4,930	9,944	5,071	4,873	-0.2	-1.5	1.2
10-14	10,170	5,155	5,015	10,065	5,185	4,880	1.0	-0.6	2.8
15-19	10,055	5,180	4,875	9,985	4,957	5,028	0.7	4.5	-3.0
20-24	9,335	4,750	4,590	9,683	4,936	4,747	-3.6	-3.8	-3.3
25-29	8,865	4,410	4,460	9,430	4,698	4,732	-6.0	-6.1	-5.7
30-34	10,500	5,165	5,335	10,651	5,128	5,523	-1.4	0.7	-3.4
35-39	10,700	5,215	5,485	10,766	5,206	5,560	-0.6	0.2	-1.3
40-44	10,055	5,060	5,000	9,820	4,954	4,866	2.4	2.1	2.8
45-49	9,840	4,850	4,990	9,653	4,871	4,782	1.9	-0.4	4.3
50-54	7,100	3,585	3,510	7,307	3,729	3,578	-2.8	-3.9	-1.9
55-59	6,040	3,030	3,010	5,990	2,969	3,021	0.8	2.1	-0.4
60-64	5,515	2,700	2,815	5,534	2,680	2,854	-0.3	0.7	-1.4
65-69	4,800	2,300	2,500	4,912	2,429	2,483	-2.3	-5.3	0.7
70-74	4,380	1,985	2,400	4,423	2,044	2,379	-1.0	-2.9	0.9
75-79	3,535	1,420	2,115	3,643	1,496	2,147	-3.0	-5.1	-1.5
80-84	2,605	950	1,655	2,589	904	1,685	0.6	5.1	-1.8
85-89	1,410	485	920	1,394	452	942	1.1	7.3	-2.3
90+	720	175	545	751	177	574	-4.1	-1.1	-5.1

Table A1. Enumerated and Estimated Populations by Age Group, Showing Discrepancy by Sex, Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Continued

Age group	1996 Census			Population Estimates (1)			Discrepancy (%) (2)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Nova Scotia									
Total	909,280	442,350	466,930	924,670	452,508	472,162	-1.7	-2.2	-1.1
0-4	55,855	28,560	27,300	56,360	29,141	27,219	-0.9	-2.0	0.3
5-9	61,990	31,625	30,365	62,345	32,010	30,335	-0.6	-1.2	0.1
10-14	62,260	31,925	30,330	62,938	31,958	30,980	-1.1	-0.1	-2.1
15-19	62,015	31,425	30,590	62,873	31,706	31,167	-1.4	-0.9	-1.9
20-24	61,660	30,535	31,125	65,478	33,346	32,132	-5.8	-8.4	-3.1
25-29	61,915	30,275	31,640	64,784	32,677	32,107	-4.4	-7.4	-1.5
30-34	75,980	37,190	38,790	76,712	37,922	38,790	-1.0	-1.9	0.0
35-39	77,895	38,035	39,860	79,395	38,617	40,778	-1.9	-1.5	-2.3
40-44	71,665	35,035	36,630	72,531	35,270	37,261	-1.2	-0.7	-1.7
45-49	67,540	33,535	34,005	68,116	33,959	34,157	-0.8	-1.2	-0.4
50-54	51,840	25,885	25,960	53,057	26,709	26,348	-2.3	-3.1	-1.5
55-59	41,910	20,725	21,185	42,471	21,053	21,418	-1.3	-1.6	-1.1
60-64	37,635	18,485	19,150	38,124	18,703	19,421	-1.3	-1.2	-1.4
65-69	34,105	15,850	18,265	34,250	15,882	18,368	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6
70-74	30,670	13,380	17,290	30,418	13,231	17,187	0.8	1.1	0.6
75-79	24,920	10,105	14,815	24,986	10,177	14,809	-0.3	-0.7	0.0
80-84	16,760	6,135	10,625	16,806	6,176	10,630	-0.3	-0.7	0.0
85-89	8,480	2,705	5,765	8,599	2,875	5,724	-1.4	-5.9	0.7
90+	4,185	945	3,240	4,427	1,096	3,331	-5.5	-13.8	-2.7
New Brunswick									
Total	738,135	362,935	375,200	737,913	363,305	374,608	0.0	-0.1	0.2
0-4	44,555	22,850	21,710	45,321	23,004	22,317	-1.7	-0.7	-2.7
5-9	48,540	25,025	23,515	47,847	24,651	23,196	1.4	1.5	1.4
10-14	51,510	26,325	25,180	50,764	25,878	24,886	1.5	1.7	1.2
15-19	53,225	27,265	25,960	52,200	26,729	25,471	2.0	2.0	1.9
20-24	52,745	26,375	26,370	54,987	27,912	27,075	-4.1	-5.5	-2.6
25-29	51,230	25,455	25,775	52,339	26,346	25,993	-2.1	-3.4	-0.8
30-34	61,450	30,310	31,140	59,952	29,758	30,194	2.5	1.9	3.1
35-39	62,805	31,145	31,660	61,567	30,276	31,291	2.0	2.9	1.2
40-44	59,815	29,505	30,315	59,396	29,256	30,140	0.7	0.9	0.6
45-49	55,340	27,725	27,610	55,373	27,903	27,470	-0.1	-0.6	0.5
50-54	41,190	20,940	20,250	41,473	20,964	20,509	-0.7	-0.1	-1.3
55-59	33,030	16,500	16,530	32,977	16,466	16,511	0.2	0.2	0.1
60-64	29,515	14,345	15,175	29,610	14,401	15,209	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2
65-69	26,800	12,520	14,280	27,260	12,710	14,550	-1.7	-1.5	-1.9
70-74	24,880	11,035	13,840	25,200	11,238	13,962	-1.3	-1.8	-0.9
75-79	18,870	7,835	11,040	18,925	7,914	11,011	-0.3	-1.0	0.3
80-84	12,850	4,865	7,985	12,841	4,859	7,982	0.1	0.1	0.0
85-89	6,575	2,130	4,445	6,750	2,185	4,565	-2.6	-2.5	-2.6
90+	3,210	800	2,405	3,131	855	2,276	2.5	-6.4	5.7

Table A1. Enumerated and Estimated Populations by Age Group, Showing Discrepancy by Sex, Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Continued

Age group	1996 Census			Population Estimates (1)			Discrepancy (%) (2)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Quebec									
Total	7,138,795	3,493,370	3,645,425	7,208,512	3,532,802	3,675,710	-1.0	-1.1	-0.8
0-4	455,420	232,180	223,240	460,606	236,060	224,546	-1.1	-1.6	-0.6
5-9	456,940	233,520	223,420	455,054	232,201	222,853	0.4	0.6	0.3
10-14	459,830	236,000	223,825	456,290	233,572	222,718	0.8	1.0	0.5
15-19	494,170	252,925	241,245	495,408	253,872	241,536	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1
20-24	453,810	228,385	225,430	467,010	238,650	228,360	-2.8	-4.3	-1.3
25-29	481,445	240,920	240,530	487,837	246,602	241,235	-1.3	-2.3	-0.3
30-34	609,940	305,055	304,880	605,929	303,521	302,408	0.7	0.5	0.8
35-39	648,405	322,195	326,210	650,427	322,898	327,529	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4
40-44	591,230	293,600	297,625	596,090	295,622	300,468	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9
45-49	534,820	264,985	269,835	540,631	267,877	272,754	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1
50-54	441,170	218,410	222,760	449,091	222,113	226,978	-1.8	-1.7	-1.9
55-59	341,290	167,180	174,110	347,345	169,947	177,398	-1.7	-1.6	-1.9
60-64	309,610	148,270	161,345	311,546	149,200	162,346	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
65-69	284,395	130,370	154,025	287,732	132,071	155,661	-1.2	-1.3	-1.1
70-74	235,280	100,560	134,720	240,743	103,200	137,543	-2.3	-2.6	-2.1
75-79	160,905	62,355	98,550	166,696	64,764	101,932	-3.5	-3.7	-3.3
80-84	103,970	35,750	68,215	107,453	37,358	70,095	-3.2	-4.3	-2.7
85-89	52,380	15,240	37,140	55,740	16,549	39,191	-6.0	-7.9	-5.2
90+	23,770	5,465	18,305	26,884	6,725	20,159	-11.6	-18.7	-9.2
Ontario									
Total	10,753,570	5,257,910	5,495,665	10,859,715	5,336,702	5,523,013	-1.0	-1.5	-0.5
0-4	734,170	376,730	357,445	746,432	382,497	363,935	-1.6	-1.5	-1.8
5-9	748,070	383,895	364,180	738,429	377,812	360,617	1.3	1.6	1.0
10-14	731,985	375,755	356,225	723,504	371,353	352,151	1.2	1.2	1.2
15-19	698,005	357,765	340,235	703,894	361,690	342,204	-0.8	-1.1	-0.6
20-24	703,475	351,805	351,670	728,279	369,741	358,538	-3.4	-4.9	-1.9
25-29	773,015	378,640	394,375	789,465	391,829	397,636	-2.1	-3.4	-0.8
30-34	944,030	464,855	479,170	948,043	471,625	476,418	-0.4	-1.4	0.6
35-39	937,475	459,950	477,530	946,269	468,357	477,912	-0.9	-1.8	-0.1
40-44	841,685	409,955	431,730	847,276	415,562	431,714	-0.7	-1.3	0.0
45-49	775,305	381,960	393,345	779,084	385,098	393,986	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2
50-54	592,465	294,025	298,440	604,273	300,099	304,174	-2.0	-2.0	-1.9
55-59	489,315	240,660	248,660	497,633	244,976	252,657	-1.7	-1.8	-1.6
60-64	450,475	219,335	231,140	454,169	221,042	233,127	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9
65-69	424,035	200,820	223,220	427,285	203,801	223,484	-0.8	-1.5	-0.1
70-74	369,430	161,680	207,755	372,237	163,821	208,416	-0.8	-1.3	-0.3
75-79	251,010	103,030	147,985	257,007	106,146	150,861	-2.3	-2.9	-1.9
80-84	164,715	61,280	103,430	167,503	62,776	104,727	-1.7	-2.4	-1.2
85-89	83,900	26,180	57,715	85,881	27,416	58,465	-2.3	-4.5	-1.3
90+	41,005	9,575	31,430	43,052	11,061	31,991	-4.8	-13.4	-1.8

Table A1. Enumerated and Estimated Populations by Age Group, Showing Discrepancy by Sex, Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Continued

Age group	1996 Census			Population Estimates (1)			Discrepancy (%) (2)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Manitoba									
Total	1,113,895	547,535	566,360	1,121,487	552,959	568,528	-0.7	-1.0	-0.4
0-4	80,720	41,275	39,450	82,437	42,215	40,222	-2.1	-2.2	-1.9
5-9	82,870	42,455	40,415	81,744	42,120	39,624	1.4	0.8	2.0
10-14	81,025	41,635	39,390	79,765	41,122	38,643	1.6	1.2	1.9
15-19	77,670	39,635	38,035	77,470	39,150	38,320	0.3	1.2	-0.7
20-24	76,115	38,465	37,650	79,320	40,827	38,493	-4.0	-5.8	-2.2
25-29	75,435	37,710	37,720	77,351	38,882	38,469	-2.5	-3.0	-1.9
30-34	89,140	44,395	44,745	89,583	44,790	44,793	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1
35-39	91,140	45,655	45,485	91,488	46,002	45,486	-0.4	-0.8	0.0
40-44	84,115	41,800	42,320	83,821	41,578	42,243	0.4	0.5	0.2
45-49	75,270	37,445	37,825	74,577	37,344	37,233	0.9	0.3	1.6
50-54	57,455	28,810	28,645	58,175	29,119	29,056	-1.2	-1.1	-1.4
55-59	47,025	23,195	23,825	47,401	23,426	23,975	-0.8	-1.0	-0.6
60-64	43,760	21,525	22,235	44,191	21,746	22,445	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9
65-69	41,995	19,720	22,270	42,386	19,938	22,448	-0.9	-1.1	-0.8
70-74	39,880	17,395	22,485	40,019	17,627	22,392	-0.3	-1.3	0.4
75-79	30,655	12,620	18,035	31,167	12,857	18,310	-1.6	-1.8	-1.5
80-84	22,130	8,370	13,765	22,558	8,576	13,982	-1.9	-2.4	-1.6
85-89	11,480	3,835	7,645	11,726	4,034	7,692	-2.1	-4.9	-0.6
90+	6,025	1,590	4,435	6,308	1,606	4,702	-4.5	-1.0	-5.7
Saskatchewan									
Total	990,235	489,430	500,810	1,003,805	496,158	507,647	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3
0-4	70,275	36,040	34,230	71,919	36,872	35,047	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3
5-9	78,020	39,880	38,140	78,788	40,126	38,662	-1.0	-0.6	-1.4
10-14	80,290	41,185	39,105	80,975	41,249	39,726	-0.8	-0.2	-1.6
15-19	76,595	39,320	37,275	75,697	39,304	36,393	1.2	0.0	2.4
20-24	64,755	32,675	32,090	68,768	35,051	33,717	-5.8	-6.8	-4.8
25-29	60,005	29,800	30,205	60,629	29,732	30,897	-1.0	0.2	-2.2
30-34	73,995	36,285	37,715	73,891	35,826	38,065	0.1	1.3	-0.9
35-39	79,125	39,490	39,640	80,262	40,067	40,195	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
40-44	73,160	37,020	36,140	74,437	37,838	36,599	-1.7	-2.2	-1.3
45-49	60,745	30,730	30,020	61,790	31,399	30,391	-1.7	-2.1	-1.2
50-54	46,695	23,425	23,265	47,476	23,844	23,632	-1.6	-1.8	-1.6
55-59	40,960	20,235	20,725	41,639	20,551	21,088	-1.6	-1.5	-1.7
60-64	39,995	19,815	20,180	40,254	20,018	20,236	-0.6	-1.0	-0.3
65-69	39,475	19,070	20,405	39,585	19,213	20,372	-0.3	-0.7	0.2
70-74	36,500	16,865	19,640	36,633	16,896	19,737	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5
75-79	30,150	12,795	17,355	30,563	13,059	17,504	-1.4	-2.0	-0.9
80-84	21,805	8,670	13,135	22,282	8,831	13,451	-2.1	-1.8	-2.3
85-89	11,715	4,255	7,455	11,783	4,207	7,576	-0.6	1.1	-1.6
90+	5,970	1,870	4,095	6,434	2,075	4,359	-7.2	-9.9	-6.1

Table A1. Enumerated and Estimated Populations by Age Group, Showing Discrepancy by Sex, Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Continued

Age group	1996 Census			Population Estimates (1)			Discrepancy (%) (2)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Alberta									
Total	2,696,825	1,348,300	1,348,525	2,738,579	1,372,575	1,366,004	-1.5	-1.8	-1.3
0-4	194,230	99,530	94,705	200,966	103,443	97,523	-3.4	-3.8	-2.9
5-9	210,140	107,870	102,265	208,245	106,615	101,630	0.9	1.2	0.6
10-14	210,120	107,725	102,395	210,070	107,637	102,433	0.0	0.1	0.0
15-19	191,445	98,190	93,255	194,341	99,505	94,836	-1.5	-1.3	-1.7
20-24	185,505	93,775	91,730	193,730	99,090	94,640	-4.2	-5.4	-3.1
25-29	198,760	99,460	99,295	205,670	103,770	101,900	-3.4	-4.2	-2.6
30-34	237,305	118,015	119,290	238,359	119,922	118,437	-0.4	-1.6	0.7
35-39	254,970	128,525	126,440	256,442	129,608	126,834	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3
40-44	224,820	114,435	110,385	227,817	115,383	112,434	-1.3	-0.8	-1.8
45-49	184,920	93,710	91,210	187,518	94,907	92,611	-1.4	-1.3	-1.5
50-54	134,755	68,210	66,550	137,912	70,056	67,856	-2.3	-2.6	-1.9
55-59	107,120	54,050	53,065	108,957	55,252	53,705	-1.7	-2.2	-1.2
60-64	95,835	47,995	47,845	96,536	48,161	48,375	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1
65-69	86,075	42,205	43,875	86,578	42,200	44,378	-0.6	0.0	-1.1
70-74	70,470	31,810	38,665	71,552	32,542	39,010	-1.5	-2.2	-0.9
75-79	50,920	21,485	29,435	52,427	22,208	30,219	-2.9	-3.3	-2.6
80-84	33,605	12,930	20,680	34,531	13,294	21,237	-2.7	-2.7	-2.6
85-89	17,180	5,885	11,300	17,764	6,103	11,661	-3.3	-3.6	-3.1
90+	8,645	2,510	6,135	9,164	2,879	6,285	-5.7	-12.8	-2.4
British Columbia									
Total	3,724,500	1,840,305	1,884,200	3,759,815	1,861,604	1,898,211	-0.9	-1.1	-0.7
0-4	233,030	119,845	113,185	244,058	125,590	118,468	-4.5	-4.6	-4.5
5-9	247,030	126,275	120,750	242,731	123,538	119,193	1.8	2.2	1.3
10-14	255,115	131,435	123,685	247,585	126,935	120,650	3.0	3.5	2.5
15-19	242,940	124,645	118,295	243,583	125,454	118,129	-0.3	-0.6	0.1
20-24	240,845	119,950	120,895	257,734	129,593	128,141	-6.6	-7.4	-5.7
25-29	271,245	134,905	136,340	276,986	138,650	138,336	-2.1	-2.7	-1.4
30-34	312,025	154,255	157,770	312,681	155,383	157,298	-0.2	-0.7	0.3
35-39	326,585	160,825	165,760	326,650	161,013	165,637	0.0	-0.1	0.1
40-44	308,195	152,170	156,020	305,237	151,034	154,203	1.0	0.8	1.2
45-49	282,215	141,665	140,545	281,498	141,551	139,947	0.3	0.1	0.4
50-54	208,395	105,285	103,105	211,621	106,851	104,770	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6
55-59	168,410	84,285	84,125	169,614	84,823	84,791	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8
60-64	152,630	76,865	75,765	153,385	77,737	75,648	-0.5	-1.1	0.2
65-69	144,420	70,515	73,905	145,608	71,486	74,122	-0.8	-1.4	-0.3
70-74	127,935	57,765	70,165	129,757	58,844	70,913	-1.4	-1.8	-1.1
75-79	94,490	39,675	54,820	96,819	41,019	55,800	-2.4	-3.3	-1.8
80-84	63,970	25,105	38,865	65,896	26,056	39,840	-2.9	-3.6	-2.4
85-89	30,885	10,750	20,135	32,850	11,470	21,380	-6.0	-6.3	-5.8
90+	14,150	4,095	10,060	15,522	4,577	10,945	-8.8	-10.5	-8.1

Table A1. Enumerated and Estimated Populations by Age Group, Showing Discrepancy by Sex, Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Concluded

Age group	1996 Census			Population Estimates (1)			Discrepancy (%) (2)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Yukon Territory									
Total	30,770	15,880	14,885	30,177	15,423	14,754	2.0	3.0	0.9
0-4	2,340	1,205	1,130	2,589	1,272	1,317	-9.6	-5.3	-14.2
5-9	2,500	1,345	1,160	2,220	1,237	983	12.6	8.7	18.0
10-14	2,550	1,295	1,250	2,386	1,212	1,174	6.9	6.8	6.5
15-19	2,020	1,080	945	2,184	1,102	1,082	-7.5	-2.0	-12.7
20-24	2,060	1,025	1,035	2,087	1,023	1,064	-1.3	0.2	-2.7
25-29	2,425	1,185	1,240	2,238	1,099	1,139	8.4	7.8	8.9
30-34	2,935	1,385	1,555	3,058	1,512	1,546	-4.0	-8.4	0.6
35-39	3,245	1,620	1,620	3,073	1,452	1,621	5.6	11.6	-0.1
40-44	3,100	1,605	1,495	2,911	1,470	1,441	6.5	9.2	3.7
45-49	2,555	1,340	1,215	2,571	1,273	1,298	-0.6	5.3	-6.4
50-54	1,735	995	740	1,768	1,011	757	-1.9	-1.6	-2.2
55-59	1,155	650	505	925	562	363	24.9	15.7	39.1
60-64	785	435	350	777	428	349	1.0	1.6	0.3
65-69	580	345	235	657	402	255	-11.7	-14.2	-7.8
70-74	360	190	165	415	233	182	-13.3	-18.5	-9.3
75-79	210	95	110	196	100	96	7.1	-5.0	14.6
80-84	130	55	70	61	10	51	113.1	450.0	37.3
85-89	65	25	40	30	15	15	116.7	66.7	166.7
90+	20	10	15	31	10	21	-35.5	0.0	-28.6
Northwest Territories									
Total	64,400	33,380	31,020	63,459	32,958	30,501	1.5	1.3	1.7
0-4	7,565	3,885	3,680	7,381	3,820	3,561	2.5	1.7	3.3
5-9	7,300	3,695	3,605	7,564	3,919	3,645	-3.5	-5.7	-1.1
10-14	6,135	3,245	2,885	5,898	3,115	2,783	4.0	4.2	3.7
15-19	5,345	2,740	2,600	5,165	2,580	2,585	3.5	6.2	0.6
20-24	5,005	2,535	2,470	5,229	2,665	2,564	-4.3	-4.9	-3.7
25-29	5,985	2,965	3,020	5,673	2,930	2,743	5.5	1.2	10.1
30-34	6,250	3,185	3,060	6,120	3,130	2,990	2.1	1.8	2.3
35-39	5,455	2,825	2,635	5,286	2,671	2,615	3.2	5.8	0.8
40-44	4,360	2,345	2,005	4,422	2,325	2,097	-1.4	0.9	-4.4
45-49	3,780	2,035	1,745	3,565	2,021	1,544	6.0	0.7	13.0
50-54	2,385	1,335	1,045	2,250	1,254	996	6.0	6.5	4.9
55-59	1,695	910	790	1,633	897	736	3.8	1.4	7.3
60-64	1,205	655	545	1,303	645	658	-7.5	1.6	-17.2
65-69	785	415	365	969	496	473	-19.0	-16.3	-22.8
70-74	480	255	225	467	235	232	2.8	8.5	-3.0
75-79	315	190	125	246	103	143	28.0	84.5	-12.6
80-84	190	85	105	162	87	75	17.3	-2.3	40.0
85-89	105	45	60	73	47	26	43.8	-4.3	130.8
90+	60	20	35	53	18	35	13.2	11.1	0.0

(1). These data have not been adjusted for net undercoverage.

(2). Calculated as follows: $((1996 \text{ census data} - \text{population estimates data}) / \text{estimates data}) * 100$

Table A2. Sex Ratios by Age Group and Province, Showing Discrepancy Between Census and Population Estimates Data , 1996 Census (100% Data)

Age group	1996 Census	1996 Estimates (1)	Discrepancy (2)
Newfoundland			
Total	976	997	-21
0-4	1,064	1,049	15
5-9	1,041	1,050	-9
10-14	1,044	1,037	6
15-19	1,033	1,015	18
20-24	1,018	1,051	-32
25-29	941	1,015	-73
30-34	935	956	-21
35-39	951	966	-14
40-44	977	985	-9
45-49	1,008	1,003	5
50-54	1,012	1,031	-19
55-59	1,024	1,045	-21
60-64	1,012	1,014	-2
65-69	938	954	-16
70-74	883	873	10
75+	663	718	-56
Prince Edward Island			
Total	965	966	-2
0-4	1,074	1,088	-15
5-9	1,013	1,041	-27
10-14	1,028	1,063	-35
15-19	1,063	986	77
20-24	1,035	1,040	-5
25-29	989	993	-4
30-34	968	928	40
35-39	951	936	14
40-44	1,012	1,018	-6
45-49	972	1,019	-47
50-54	1,021	1,042	-21
55-59	1,007	983	24
60-64	959	939	20
65-69	920	978	-58
70-74	827	859	-32
75+	579	566	12

Table A2 Sex Ratios by Age Group and Province, Showing Discrepancy Between Census and Population Estimates Data, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Continued

Age group	1996 Census	1996 Estimates (1)	Discrepancy (2)
Nova Scotia			
Total	947	972	-25
0-4	1,046	1,071	-24
5-9	1,041	1,055	-14
10-14	1,053	1,032	21
15-19	1,027	1,017	10
20-24	981	1,038	-57
25-29	957	1,018	-61
30-34	959	978	-19
35-39	954	947	7
40-44	956	947	10
45-49	986	994	-8
50-54	997	1,014	-17
55-59	978	983	-5
60-64	965	963	2
65-69	868	865	3
70-74	774	770	4
75+	577	589	-12
New Brunswick			
Total	967	971	-3
0-4	1,053	1,031	22
5-9	1,064	1,063	1
10-14	1,045	1,040	6
15-19	1,050	1,049	1
20-24	1,000	1,031	-31
25-29	988	1,014	-26
30-34	973	986	-12
35-39	984	968	16
40-44	973	971	3
45-49	1,004	1,016	-12
50-54	1,034	1,022	12
55-59	998	997	1
60-64	945	947	-2
65-69	877	874	3
70-74	797	805	-8
75+	604	612	-8

Table A2. Sex Ratios by Age Group and Province, Showing Discrepancy Between Census and Population Estimates Data, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Continued

Age group	1996 Census	1996 Estimates (1)	Discrepancy (2)
Quebec			
Total	958	1,000	-42
0-4	1,040	1,051	-11
5-9	1,045	1,042	3
10-14	1,054	1,049	6
15-19	1,048	1,051	-3
20-24	1,013	1,045	-32
25-29	1,002	1,022	-21
30-34	1,001	1,004	-3
35-39	988	986	2
40-44	986	984	3
45-49	982	982	0
50-54	980	979	2
55-59	960	958	2
60-64	919	919	0
65-69	846	848	-2
70-74	746	750	-4
75+	535	542	-7
Ontario			
Total	957	966	-10
0-4	1,054	1,051	3
5-9	1,054	1,048	6
10-14	1,055	1,055	0
15-19	1,052	1,057	-5
20-24	1,000	1,031	-31
25-29	960	985	-25
30-34	970	990	-20
35-39	963	980	-17
40-44	950	963	-13
45-49	971	977	-6
50-54	985	987	-1
55-59	968	970	-2
60-64	949	948	1
65-69	900	912	-12
70-74	778	786	-8
75+	587	599	-12

Table A2. Sex Ratios by Age Group and Province, Showing Discrepancy Between Census and Population Estimates Data, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Continued

Age group	1996 Census	1996 Estimates (1)	Discrepancy (2)
Manitoba			
Total	967	973	-6
0-4	1,046	1,050	-3
5-9	1,050	1,063	-13
10-14	1,057	1,064	-7
15-19	1,042	1,022	20
20-24	1,022	1,061	-39
25-29	1,000	1,011	-11
30-34	992	1,000	-8
35-39	1,004	1,011	-8
40-44	988	984	3
45-49	990	1,003	-13
50-54	1,006	1,002	4
55-59	974	977	-4
60-64	968	969	-1
65-69	885	888	-3
70-74	774	787	-14
75+	602	606	-4
Saskatchewan			
Total	977	977	0
0-4	1,053	1,052	1
5-9	1,046	1,038	8
10-14	1,053	1,038	15
15-19	1,055	1,080	-25
20-24	1,018	1,040	-21
25-29	987	962	24
30-34	962	941	21
35-39	996	997	-1
40-44	1,024	1,034	-10
45-49	1,024	1,033	-10
50-54	1,007	1,009	-2
55-59	976	975	2
60-64	982	989	-7
65-69	935	943	-9
70-74	859	856	3
75+	656	657	-1

Table A2. Sex Ratios by Age Group and Province, Showing Discrepancy Between Census and Population Estimates Data, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Concluded

Age group	1996 Census	1996 Estimates (1)	Discrepancy (2)
Alberta			
Total	1,000	1,005	-5
0-4	1,051	1,061	-10
5-9	1,055	1,049	6
10-14	1,052	1,051	1
15-19	1,053	1,049	4
20-24	1,022	1,047	-25
25-29	1,002	1,018	-17
30-34	989	1,013	-23
35-39	1,016	1,022	-5
40-44	1,037	1,026	10
45-49	1,027	1,025	3
50-54	1,025	1,032	-7
55-59	1,019	1,029	-10
60-64	1,003	996	8
65-69	962	951	11
70-74	823	834	-11
75+	634	641	-7
British Columbia			
Total	977	981	-4
0-4	1,059	1,060	-1
5-9	1,046	1,036	9
10-14	1,063	1,052	11
15-19	1,054	1,062	-8
20-24	992	1,011	-19
25-29	989	1,002	-13
30-34	978	988	-10
35-39	970	972	-2
40-44	975	979	-4
45-49	1,008	1,011	-3
50-54	1,021	1,020	1
55-59	1,002	1,000	2
60-64	1,015	1,028	-13
65-69	954	964	-10
70-74	823	830	-7
75+	643	650	-7

(1). According to Population Estimates, Demography Division.

(2). May be + or - 1 as a result of rounding of ratios.

Table A3. Ratio of Enumerated Population to Estimated Population, by Selected Age Groups, Showing Sex and Marital Status (1), Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census (100% Data)

Age group	Men				Women			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Newfoundland								
Total	0.92	1.01	0.97	0.87	0.93	1.02	0.98	0.91
15 - 19	1.03	115.00	-	-	0.99	26.05	-	5.00
20 - 24	0.84	2.74	-	0.57	0.81	1.92	0.77	1.10
25 - 29	0.77	1.12	0.71	0.61	0.90	1.05	0.70	0.70
30 - 34	0.97	1.01	0.74	0.59	1.16	1.00	0.62	0.76
35 - 39	1.05	0.98	0.89	0.86	0.99	1.01	0.91	0.91
40 - 44	1.02	0.98	0.76	0.84	1.03	0.99	0.89	0.91
45 - 49	1.01	1.00	0.89	0.95	1.00	0.99	0.91	0.98
50 - 54	1.00	0.96	1.16	0.97	0.94	0.99	0.92	0.99
55 - 59	1.05	0.96	0.94	0.96	1.04	0.98	0.97	1.06
60 - 64	1.13	0.99	0.93	1.10	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.00
65 - 69	1.04	0.99	0.94	0.99	1.06	1.01	1.00	0.95
70 - 74	1.06	0.99	1.05	0.96	1.06	1.01	0.96	0.89
75 - 79	1.11	1.00	0.96	1.10	1.08	0.96	1.02	0.83
Prince Edward Island								
Total	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.97	0.96	1.00	1.01	0.97
15 - 19	1.04	10.00	-	-	0.95	2.71	-	-
20 - 24	0.89	1.76	-	1.00	0.85	1.50	1.00	1.00
25 - 29	0.88	1.00	-	0.79	0.98	0.93	3.00	0.81
30 - 34	1.23	0.95	-	0.80	1.29	0.93	1.04	0.76
35 - 39	1.20	0.98	1.25	0.88	1.07	0.97	1.11	1.16
40 - 44	1.18	1.00	1.92	1.03	1.11	1.03	0.63	0.97
45 - 49	1.06	0.98	0.83	1.15	1.05	1.03	1.02	1.20
50 - 54	0.99	0.96	0.86	0.90	0.95	0.98	1.14	0.91
55 - 59	1.01	1.02	1.28	0.96	1.01	1.02	0.97	0.80
60 - 64	1.11	1.00	0.91	1.09	0.99	0.97	1.04	1.05
65 - 69	1.01	0.94	0.87	0.99	0.95	1.00	1.04	1.06
70 - 74	0.96	0.96	1.13	0.93	1.02	0.99	1.03	0.96
75 - 79	0.91	0.98	0.91	0.61	1.03	1.02	0.97	0.71
Nova Scotia								
Total	0.93	1.00	1.04	0.87	0.95	1.01	1.00	0.92
15 - 19	0.99	15.00	-	-	0.96	5.91	-	-
20 - 24	0.84	2.02	0.50	0.63	0.85	1.63	0.54	0.50
25 - 29	0.81	1.10	0.42	0.55	0.96	1.01	0.63	0.71
30 - 34	1.05	0.98	0.67	0.59	1.19	0.98	0.91	0.74
35 - 39	1.10	0.98	0.75	0.76	1.04	0.98	0.94	0.88
40 - 44	1.04	1.00	0.80	0.86	1.02	0.98	0.87	0.96
45 - 49	1.05	0.99	0.94	0.95	1.02	1.00	0.93	0.98
50 - 54	0.99	0.97	1.06	0.92	0.99	0.99	0.95	0.97
55 - 59	1.02	0.98	1.06	1.03	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.98
60 - 64	1.00	0.98	1.05	1.04	0.97	0.98	1.02	0.99
65 - 69	1.06	0.98	1.07	1.04	1.03	0.99	1.00	0.98
70 - 74	1.07	1.00	1.07	0.95	1.07	1.00	1.01	0.92
75 - 79	1.03	0.97	1.07	1.00	1.01	0.97	1.02	0.94

Table A3. Ratio of Enumerated Population to Estimated Population, by Selected Age Groups, Showing Sex and Marital Status (1), Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Continued

Age group	Men				Women			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
New Brunswick								
Total	0.95	1.03	0.98	0.88	0.94	1.04	1.01	0.88
15 - 19	1.01	11.50	-	-	0.99	5.58	-	-
20 - 24	0.85	1.98	1.00	0.79	0.81	1.68	0.50	0.49
25 - 29	0.80	1.18	0.77	0.50	0.87	1.08	0.90	0.55
30 - 34	1.06	1.03	0.45	0.57	1.19	1.03	0.92	0.69
35 - 39	1.10	1.03	0.96	0.75	1.09	1.01	0.98	0.86
40 - 44	1.08	1.00	1.01	0.94	1.05	1.01	0.99	0.94
45 - 49	1.01	1.00	0.88	0.90	1.02	1.01	1.04	0.93
50 - 54	1.06	1.00	0.82	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.94	0.95
55 - 59	1.04	1.00	0.89	1.01	0.98	1.00	1.02	0.97
60 - 64	1.04	0.99	1.02	1.09	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.97
65 - 69	1.05	0.97	1.08	1.06	1.03	0.98	0.98	0.95
70 - 74	1.00	0.98	0.96	1.02	1.06	0.96	1.02	1.00
75 - 79	1.11	0.97	1.02	1.11	0.99	0.96	1.04	0.92
Quebec								
Total	0.92	1.04	0.89	0.82	0.92	1.04	0.98	0.87
15 - 19	0.99	9.64	-	8.44	0.97	6.69	7.86	2.79
20 - 24	0.84	3.17	0.63	0.66	0.78	2.28	0.58	0.59
25 - 29	0.77	1.41	0.79	0.48	0.81	1.17	0.76	0.53
30 - 34	0.97	1.06	0.87	0.53	1.07	1.02	0.77	0.66
35 - 39	1.04	1.02	0.78	0.67	1.04	1.01	0.90	0.80
40 - 44	1.04	1.01	0.84	0.82	1.01	1.00	0.96	0.89
45 - 49	1.03	1.00	0.90	0.86	1.01	1.00	0.93	0.93
50 - 54	1.02	0.99	0.89	0.90	0.99	0.99	0.96	0.94
55 - 59	1.03	0.99	0.88	0.95	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97
60 - 64	1.04	0.99	0.90	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.98
65 - 69	1.04	0.99	0.94	1.01	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.94
70 - 74	1.01	0.98	0.92	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.89
75 - 79	1.04	0.98	0.85	0.94	0.99	0.96	0.97	0.84
Ontario								
Total	0.96	1.00	0.96	0.84	0.98	1.01	1.00	0.91
15 - 19	0.98	5.31	2.14	11.94	0.97	2.95	3.33	6.21
20 - 24	0.91	1.47	0.49	0.59	0.92	1.27	0.53	0.53
25 - 29	0.90	1.09	0.58	0.49	0.95	1.04	0.80	0.62
30 - 34	1.00	1.01	0.81	0.59	1.11	1.00	0.90	0.74
35 - 39	1.03	0.99	0.85	0.73	1.06	1.00	0.97	0.87
40 - 44	1.04	0.99	0.96	0.86	1.04	1.00	0.95	0.94
45 - 49	1.03	1.00	0.93	0.92	1.03	1.00	1.01	0.97
50 - 54	1.00	0.98	0.92	0.94	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.99
55 - 59	1.02	0.98	0.93	0.96	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.00
60 - 64	1.08	0.99	0.97	1.04	1.02	0.99	0.99	1.01
65 - 69	1.03	0.98	0.96	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.99
70 - 74	1.07	0.98	1.02	1.03	1.00	0.98	1.02	0.96
75 - 79	1.05	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.95	1.00	0.93

Table A3. Ratio of Enumerated Population to Estimated Population, by Selected Age Groups, Showing Sex and Marital Status (1), Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Continued

Age group	Men				Women			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Manitoba								
Total	0.96	1.01	1.01	0.88	0.95	1.02	1.01	0.89
15 - 19	1.00	9.82	-	15.00	0.96	3.43	-	-
20 - 24	0.86	1.80	0.31	1.06	0.85	1.44	0.63	0.66
25 - 29	0.89	1.08	0.38	0.63	0.94	1.02	0.76	0.66
30 - 34	1.05	0.99	0.67	0.70	1.09	1.00	0.91	0.76
35 - 39	1.05	0.99	1.03	0.80	1.06	1.00	1.08	0.87
40 - 44	1.05	1.01	0.89	0.86	1.05	1.01	1.01	0.88
45 - 49	1.03	1.00	1.02	0.94	1.08	1.02	0.96	0.95
50 - 54	1.08	0.99	1.03	0.90	1.07	0.99	0.98	0.93
55 - 59	1.08	0.98	0.94	1.03	1.03	0.99	1.01	0.99
60 - 64	1.03	0.98	0.98	1.03	1.04	0.99	1.00	0.97
65 - 69	1.05	0.98	1.04	0.96	0.97	1.00	0.99	0.94
70 - 74	1.08	0.97	1.05	0.98	1.00	0.99	1.04	0.90
75 - 79	1.02	0.97	1.01	1.14	0.98	0.96	1.01	0.92
Saskatchewan								
Total	0.95	1.01	0.96	0.86	0.94	1.01	1.00	0.88
15 - 19	0.99	26.36	-	10.00	0.98	6.88	5.00	-
20 - 24	0.82	2.15	0.63	0.69	0.79	1.57	0.50	0.57
25 - 29	0.94	1.08	0.75	0.54	0.99	0.99	1.06	0.63
30 - 34	1.16	0.99	1.84	0.62	1.16	0.98	0.79	0.72
35 - 39	1.03	0.99	1.06	0.79	1.08	0.99	0.98	0.85
40 - 44	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.87	0.98	1.00	0.92	0.92
45 - 49	1.02	0.98	0.74	0.92	1.02	0.99	1.05	0.96
50 - 54	1.06	0.99	0.84	0.85	1.05	0.99	0.96	0.96
55 - 59	1.00	0.99	0.94	0.92	1.06	0.98	1.01	0.95
60 - 64	1.01	0.99	0.95	1.04	1.03	1.00	1.00	0.96
65 - 69	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.06	1.03	1.01	0.97	0.97
70 - 74	1.02	1.00	0.97	1.04	0.99	0.99	1.01	0.97
75 - 79	1.00	0.98	0.96	1.09	0.98	0.97	1.01	1.00
Alberta								
Total	0.94	1.01	0.97	0.84	0.94	1.01	1.00	0.89
15 - 19	0.98	5.66	-	12.50	0.95	3.75	7.50	2.75
20 - 24	0.85	1.70	0.69	0.77	0.85	1.34	0.69	0.56
25 - 29	0.88	1.07	0.53	0.62	0.96	1.00	0.79	0.64
30 - 34	1.03	0.99	0.69	0.67	1.15	1.00	0.85	0.79
35 - 39	1.07	1.00	0.86	0.76	1.07	1.01	0.99	0.83
40 - 44	1.01	1.01	0.90	0.84	0.97	0.99	0.94	0.91
45 - 49	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.92
50 - 54	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.89	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.95
55 - 59	1.01	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.99	1.00	0.99
60 - 64	1.07	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.99
65 - 69	1.07	0.99	0.99	1.05	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99
70 - 74	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.98	1.01	0.96
75 - 79	0.96	0.97	0.97	1.01	0.96	0.95	1.00	0.92

Table A3. Ratio of Enumerated Population to Estimated Population, by Selected Age Groups, Showing Sex and Marital Status (1), Provinces and Territories, 1996 Census (100% Data) – Concluded

Age group	Men				Women			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
British Columbia								
Total	0.98	0.99	0.95	0.96	0.99	0.99	1.01	0.98
15 – 19	0.98	4.39	2.50	23.00	0.98	3.00	2.50	7.14
20 – 24	0.87	1.47	0.40	0.83	0.86	1.22	0.73	0.69
25 – 29	0.93	1.04	0.97	0.61	1.04	0.97	0.79	0.72
30 – 34	1.11	0.96	0.99	0.73	1.25	0.96	0.87	0.89
35 – 39	1.15	0.97	0.85	0.93	1.11	0.98	1.07	0.99
40 – 44	1.12	0.99	0.95	0.99	1.08	1.00	0.99	1.04
45 – 49	1.06	1.00	1.06	0.98	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.01
50 – 54	1.03	0.98	0.96	1.03	1.01	0.98	0.98	1.02
55 – 59	1.06	0.99	0.92	1.02	0.96	0.99	1.01	1.03
60 – 64	1.04	0.98	0.96	1.05	0.98	1.00	1.01	1.04
65 – 69	1.02	0.98	0.97	1.11	1.02	0.99	1.01	1.01
70 – 74	0.98	0.98	0.96	1.04	1.03	0.98	1.01	0.94
75 – 79	0.97	0.97	0.93	1.10	0.96	0.96	1.01	0.94
Yukon Territory								
Total	0.96	1.07	0.98	1.00	0.92	1.02	1.23	1.11
15 – 19	0.96	25.00	-	-	0.82	7.78	-	-
20 – 24	0.85	3.01	-	0.45	0.80	1.62	-	-
25 – 29	0.85	1.46	-	1.15	1.15	1.07	-	1.11
30 – 34	0.78	0.99	-	0.88	1.13	0.99	5.00	0.79
35 – 39	1.33	1.07	2.50	1.05	1.00	1.04	0.63	0.71
40 – 44	1.45	1.04	1.25	1.18	1.01	1.05	0.71	1.01
45 – 49	1.08	1.07	5.00	0.90	1.28	0.89	0.73	1.21
50 – 54	1.13	0.97	1.67	0.93	0.98	0.88	1.60	2.88
55 – 59	1.97	1.10	0.71	1.33	2.50	1.27	1.21	2.50
60 – 64	2.50	0.94	0.63	1.13	1.25	0.94	0.89	1.79
65 – 69	1.25	0.76	1.50	1.09	0.36	0.65	2.42	1.47
70 – 74	1.36	0.77	1.14	0.58	1.43	0.73	1.43	0.88
75 – 79	2.14	1.27	0.52	0.77	-	1.03	1.48	0.91
Northwest Territories								
Total	0.86	1.17	0.88	0.90	0.85	1.12	0.88	1.08
15 – 19	1.03	22.50	-	-	0.90	13.18	-	-
20 – 24	0.76	3.25	1.00	3.33	0.66	2.13	-	0.71
25 – 29	0.69	1.65	-	0.48	0.89	1.28	1.25	0.44
30 – 34	0.80	1.13	-	0.94	0.95	1.10	0.52	0.39
35 – 39	0.99	1.07	0.71	1.13	1.06	0.99	0.56	1.22
40 – 44	1.09	1.02	0.19	0.86	0.85	0.96	0.73	1.26
45 – 49	0.95	1.02	0.71	0.98	1.02	1.12	0.94	1.82
50 – 54	0.82	1.14	1.09	0.71	0.89	1.01	0.92	4.17
55 – 59	0.92	1.02	1.17	1.29	0.98	1.02	0.93	2.95
60 – 64	1.25	1.04	0.89	0.60	1.40	0.79	0.94	0.65
65 – 69	1.17	0.78	0.82	0.65	0.96	0.69	0.94	0.83
70 – 74	0.86	1.13	1.16	0.45	1.43	1.07	0.86	0.50
75 – 79	0.63	5.71	1.00	0.63	0.50	0.95	0.88	-

(1). Persons who have indicated that they are 'Separated' are included within the 'Married' category.

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Appendix E – Products and Services

Packaging census data so they are meaningful and accessible to clients, whether they are government decision-makers, policy analysts, librarians, marketing specialists, researchers, students, etc., is the key to ensuring the value of the data is maximized. There are several new product and service features for 1996.

1. Increased Accessibility Through Electronic Media

More clients asked for census materials to be available in electronic formats which can be used with personal computers. While some key printed products have been retained, more census data were produced on CD-ROM and on diskette. These formats contained Windows-based presentation and tabulation softwares to make the data easy to use. For the first time, clients were able to obtain information free of charge on the Internet through the Statistics Canada's Web site: <http://www.statcan.ca>.

2. Small Area Data Available Sooner

Census data at smaller levels of geography were made available much sooner than in previous years. On each release day, profile data were available for areas at the community levels (census subdivisions and census divisions) and, one month after their release, data for areas as small as census tracts, enumeration areas and forward sortation areas.

3. Census Tabulations Available by Postal Code

As part of the standard product line, basic summary tabulations and area profiles were available for forward sortation areas, which represent the first three characters of the postal code. Data for the full postal code can be obtained as a custom service, subject to confidentiality restrictions.

4. New Information Collected in 1996

For the first time, data will be published for unpaid household activities, place of work for all levels of geography, mode of transportation to work and population groups.

5. Improvement of Geography Products

Not only has the quality of many of the maps used for the release of census data been improved, a map series on federal electoral districts has been reintroduced. GeoRef, the Windows-based electronic tool which allows clients to explore the links between different levels of geography, has also been improved with the addition of enumeration area reference lists.

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