

Statistics Statistique Canada

Census Field

Secteur du recensement

U S E R S U M M A R Y T A P E

SHORT FORM DEMOGRAPHIC FILE 1

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EXTERNAL DECIMAL

1971 CENSUS OF CANADA

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SECTION ... FILE CONTENT

SHORT FORM DEMOGRAPHIC FILE 1

(LEVEL 2)

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX (3)

TOTAL MALE FEMALE

TABLE 2

TOTAL POPULATION BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE (101) BY SEX (2)

MALES AGE - UNDER 1 YEAR YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS YEARS YEARS 10 **YEARS** 12 YEARS 13 14 15 YEARS YEARS YEARS 16 17 YEARS 98 YEARS YEARS - 99 - 100 YEARS AND OVER

```
FEMALES
AGE - UNDER 1 YEAR
- 1 YEAR
- 2 YEARS
- 3 YEARS
- 4 YEARS
- 5 YEARS
- 6 YEARS
- 6 YEARS
- 7 YEARS
- 8 YEARS
- 9 YEARS
- 10 YEARS
- 11 YEARS
- 11 YEARS
- 12 YEARS
- 13 YEARS
- 14 YEARS
- 15 YEARS
- 16 YEARS
- 17 YEARS
- 16 YEARS
- 17 YEARS
- 18 YEARS
- 18 YEARS
- 18 YEARS
- 19 YEARS
- 99 YEARS
- 99 YEARS
- 100 YEARS AND OVER
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SECTION .. FILE SPECIFICATIONS • • В

GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL: CENSUS TRACT/ AREA AGGREGATE (CT/AA)

FILE NAME: SHORT FORM DEMOGRAPHIC FILE 1

DATA SET NAME CHARACTER MODE : B1DEMB01 CHARACTER MODE : EXTERNAL DECIMAL LOGICAL RECORD LENGTH: 2,002 BLOCK SIZE : 4,004
BLOCKING FACTOR : 2
NUMBER OF RECORDS : 4,161
NUMBER OF TAPE REELS : =1 (9 TRACKS, 1600 B.P.I.)

=1 (9 TRACKS, =1 (7 TRACKS, 800 B.P.I.) 800 B.P.I.)

SEQUENCE:

1ST. AA'S NOT CORRESPONDING TO ANY CMA OR CA. 2ND. CMA'S AND CA'S WITH CT'S. 3RD. CA'S WITH NO CT'S.

- 1. AA'S ARE ASCENDING ORDER AND DO NOT HAVE ANY INFORMATION IN POSITION 15 TO 20.
- 2. CMA'S AND CA'S CIVIDED IN CT'S ARE IN ASCENDING ORDER AND THEIR RESPECTIVE AA'S ARE ALSO IN ASCENDING ORDER.
- 3. CA'S WITH NO CT'S ARE IN ASCENDING ORDER.

NOTE: CMA (001,026) AND SOME CA'S ARE UNIQUELY SUB-DIVIDED INTO CT'S REMAINING CA'S (CODE 051 TO 314) ARE NOT. HENCE, AGGREGATION OF CA'S BY AA'S WILL NOT NECESSARY INCLUDE THE COMPLETE CA.

SECTION C	••		EXP	LANA	rion c	F GEC	-STAS	REGIO TISTIC	AL	CODES	5					
	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	••••	• • • • •	• • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• •
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FIELD	• • • •	1		• • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	•••••	• • • • • •	•••	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • •	•••	•••	

CANADA'S POPULATION IS SPREAD OVER 10 PROVINCES AND 2 TERRITORIES; THE TERRITORIES BEING REGARDED AS EQUIVALENT TO THE PROVINCES. THE IDENTIFICATION OF A SINGLE PROVINCE REQUIRES THE CODE OF THE REGION OF CANADA (FIRST DIGIT) AND THEN THE CODE OF THE PROVINCE ITSELF (SECOND DIGIT).

THE 10 PROVINCES AND 2 TERRITORIES ARE REGROUPED INTO 6 REGIONS:

PROVINCE CODE	PROVI Name		REGION CODE	REGION Name	
10	NEWFOUNDLAN	ND	1	ATL ANT IC	
11	PRINCE EDWA	ARD ISLAND	1	ATLANT IC	
12	NOVA SCOTIA	4	1	ATLANTIC	
13	NEW BRUNSWI	[CK	1	ATLANTIC	
24	QUEBEC		2	QUEBEC	
35	ONTARIO		3	ONTARIO	
46	MANITOBA		4	WEST	
47	SASKATCHEWA	N	4	WEST	
48	ALBERTA		4	WEST	
59	BRITISH COL	LUMBIA	5	BRITISH COLUMBIA	
60	NORTH WEST	TERRITORIES	5 6	TERRITORIES	
61	YUKON		6	TERRITORIES	
	•••				
•		,			•
• FIELD	6	CE	NSUS METROF	POLITAN AREA	•
 POSITION 	15-17			GLOMERATION	•
•					•
•••••••	••••••	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •		• • •

CENSUS AGGLOMERATION:

STATISTICAL AREA HAVING AN URBAN CENTRE OF OVER 1,000 POPULATION WITH AN ADJACENT BUILT-UP AREA OF AT LEAST 1,000 POPULATION AND A MINIMUM DENSITY OF 1,000 PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE. THE LARGEST URBAN CENTRE AND ITS ADJACENT URBAN PART MUST BE IN TWO DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES AND CONSTITUTE A CONTINUOUS BUILT-UP AREA WITH NO SEPARATION GREATER THAN ONE MILE. THE POPULATION OF THE URBANIZED CORE MUST BE AT LEAST 2,000. AREAS WITH AN URBANIZED CORE OF 100,000 OR OVER ARE CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS. THE MAIN USE OF CA'S IS TO PROVIDE DATA FOR CLOSELY RELATED URBAN COMMUNITIES SEPARATED FROM EACH OTHER ONLY BY ADMINISTRATIVE LIMITS.

CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS ARE MADE UP OF COMPLETE MUNICIPALITIES IN ORDER TO ENSURE COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION. IT IS POSSIBLE, THEREFORE, THAT A CENSUS AGGLOMERATION MAY INCLUDE SOME RURAL POPULATION.

THERE ARE 87 CA'S, DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

MARITIMES, 17; QUEBEC, 32; ONTARIO, 22; WESTERN PROVINCES, 16.

VALID CODES:

032-315

SEE OFFICIAL CODES BELOW

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA:

MAIN LABOUR MARKET AREA OF A CONTINUOUS BUILT-UP AREA HAVING 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION. CMA'S ARE CREATED BY STATISTICS CANADA AND ARE USUALLY KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THEIR LARGEST CITY. THEY CONTAIN WHOLE MUNICIPALITIES (OR CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS).

THE MAIN LABOUR MARKET AREA CORRESPONDS TO A COMMUTING FIELD OR A ZONE WHERE A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO TRAVEL ON A DAILY BASIS TO WORK PLACES IN THE MAIN BUILT-UP AREA. A CMA COMPRISES: (1) MUNICIPALITIES COMPLETELY OR PARTLY INSIDE THE CONTINUOUS BUILT-UP AREA AND (2) MUNICIPALITIES LYING WITHIN A 20-MILE RADIUS OF THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINUOUS BUILT-UP AREA, IF (A) THE PERCENTAGE OF LABOUR FORCE IN PRIMARY ACTIVITIES IS SMALLER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, AND (B) THE PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION INCREASE FOR 1956-1966 IS LARGER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE 1966 CMA. WHEN ONLY (A) OR (B) IS MET, MUNICIPALITIES ARE INCLUDED IF THEY ARE ACCESSED BY A PROVINCIAL OR FEDERAL HIGHWAY.

THERE ARE 22 CMA'S EACH HAVING AN URBANIZED CORE, LARGEST CITY, REMAINDER AND FRINGE, URBAN AND RURAL PARTS.

VALID CODES:

BLANK OR 001-026 SEE OFFICIAL CODES BELOW

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA AND CENSUS AGGLOMERATION LIST

POPULATION

POPULATION

100,000 AND MORE

100,000 AND MORE

POPULATION POPULATION PAGE C3

	FUFULA	TON			POPUL	ATION
	50,000-	99,999			50,000-	-99,999
032 038 041 043 045 047		BRANTFORD ONT KINGSTON ONT OSHAWA ONT SARNIA ONT SHAWINIGAN QUE SYDNEY NS	•	037 040 042 044 046 048		GUELPH ONT MONCTON NB PETERBOROUGH ONT SAULT STE• MARIE ONT SHERBROOKE QUE TROIS-RIVIERES QUE
	25,000-4	19,999			25,000-	-49,999
051 053 055 058 062 065 072 074 078 083		BAIE-COMEAU QUE CHARLOTTETOWN PEI DRUMMONDVILLE QUE GRANBY QUE KAMLOOPS BC MEDICINE HAT ALTA PORT ALBERNI BC RIMOUSKI QUE ST-HYACINTHE QUE ST-JEROME QUE SYDNEY MINES NS TIMMINS ONT VALLEYFIELD QUE		052 054 057 061 063 067 071 073 075 077 079 081		BARRIE ONT CHILLIWACK BC FREDERICTON NB JOLIETTE QUE KELOWNA BC NANAIMO BC PRINCE GEORGE BC ROUYN QUE ST-JEAN QUE SOREL QUE THETFORD MINES QUE TRENTON ONT VICTORIAVILLE QUE
	10,000-2	24,999			10,000-	-24,999
102 105 110 115 118 123 129 134 137 141 148 155 160		ARNPRIOR ONT CAMPBELLTON NB COURTENAY BC FLIN FLON MAN HAILEYBURY ONT KENORA ONT LABRADOR CITY NFLD MAGOG QUE NEWCASTLE NB NEW HAMBURG ONT PEMBROKE ONT PRINCE RUPERT BC SMITHS FALLS ONT TERRACE BC TRURO NS WILLIAMS LAKE BC		103 108 112 116 119 124 126 133 135 135 154 157		ASBESTOS QUE COBOURG ONT DOLBEAU QUE GRAND FALLS NFLD HAWKESBURY ONT KENTVILLE NS LACHUTE QUE MIDLAND ONT NEW GLASGOW NS NORTH BATTLEFORD SASK PETAWAWA ONT ST-GEORGES QUE SUMMERSIDE PEI TRAIL BC VAL-D'OR QUE
	5,000-9	,999			5,000-	9,999
204 206 209 215 223 236		BEAUPRE QUE BLAIRMORE ALTA CASTLEGAR BC FERGUS DNT LA MALBAIE QUE ST• STEPHEN NB	•	208 213 220 232		CARBONEAR NFLD DONNACONA QUE HAPPY VALLEY NFLD PORT ELGIN ONT
	2,000-4	,999			2,000-	4,999
302 304 306 312 315		BEAUCEVILLE QUE DUNVILLE NFLD FORESTVILLE QUE PIERREVILLE QUE ROCK ISLAND QUE	•	305 309 314		EAST BROUGHTON STATION QUE HEBERTVILLE-STATION QUE PORTNEUF QUE

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•			•		•
•	FIELD	7	•		_
•	POSITION	18-20	•	CENSUS TRACT	
•			•		•
•					.

ALMOST ALL OF THE CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMA) AND CENSUS AGGLOMERA-TIONS (CA) OF 50,000 POPULATION OF MORE IN 1966 WERE SUBDIVIDED INTO CENSUS TRACTS IN 1971. CENSUS TRACTS ARE SMALL PERMANENT STATISTICAL AREAS DELINEATED BY STATISTICS CANADA ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

- •A POPULATION BETWEEN 2,500 AND 8,000 EXCEPT FOR TRACTS IN THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OR INSTITUTIONAL TRACTS WHICH MAY HAVE A LOWER POPULATION.
- •AN AREA THAT IS AS HOMOGENEOUS AS POSSIBLE IN TERMS OF ECONOMIC STATUS AND SOCIAL LIVING CONDITIONS.
- •BOUNDARIES THAT FOLLOW PERMANENT AND EASILY RECOGNIZED LINES ON THE GROUND.
- .AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, A COMPACT SHAPE.

THE BOUNDARIES ARE TO BE CHANGED AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE ALTHOUGH SOME MODIFICATIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE AND THE NUMBERING SYSTEM WAS COMPLETELY REVISED IN 1971. CONVERSION TABLES FOR THIS NEW NUMBERING SYSTEM ARE PUBLISHED IN THE CENSUS TRACT BULLETINS.

EACH CENSUS TRACT IS DEFINED BY A THREE DIGIT CMA/CA CODE AND A THREE DIGIT CT CODE. APPROXIMATELY 60 PERCENT OF CANADA'S POPULATION IS INCLUDED IN THE CENSUS TRACTS.

FIELD 11 POSITION 37		CASPER CONTROL FIELD
ALWAYS 1. THIS	CODE IS USED ONLY BY	CASPER SOFTWARE PACKAGE.
FIELD 15 POSITION 44-		AREA AGGREGATE

AREA AGGREGATES ARE SIMILAR IN PURPOSE TO CENSUS TRACTS BUT COVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY. THEY ARE DELINEATED BY THE SAME STANDARD AS THE CENSUS TRACTS. EACH PROVINCE IS SUBDIVIDED INTO AREA AGGREGATES WHICH DO NOT NECESSARILY CORRESPOND TO ANY OTHER BOUNDARIES. THEY ARE IDENTIFIED BY A FOUR DIGIT CODE CONSECUTIVELY NUMBERING THEM BY PROVINCE IN A SERPENTINE MANNER FROM BOTTOM TO TOP.

PAGE C5

ALL CENSUS TRACTS HAVE A COINCIDING AREA AGGREGATE WITH THE SAME BOUNDARIES BUT A DIFFERENT CODE NUMBER WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS:

THE CMA CHICOUTIMI-JONQUIERE (QUE.) AND THE CA'S MONCTON (N.B.), SHAWINIGAN (QUE.) AND SIDNEY (N.S.) HAVE NOT BEEN SUBDIVIDED INTO CT'S. THEREFORE, ON THE CT/AA TAPE, THEY HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE CT CODE 999 FOR THE TOTAL CMA/CA CONCERNED. HOWEVER EACH OF THESE URBAN CENTRES HAS BEEN SUBDIVIDED INTO SEVERAL AA'S. FOR EXAMPLE, CHICOUTIMI-JONQUIERE CONSISTS OF THE AA'S 2034 TO 2069 INCLUSIVE, BUT EACH OF THESE AA'S HAS THE CT CODE 999. NORMALLY, EACH CT CORRESPONDS TO A SINGLE AA.

IT SHOULD ALSO BE NOTED THAT THERE IS NO CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN AREA AGGREGATE BOUNDARIES AND CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS NOT SUBDIVIDED INTO CENSUS TRACTS.

FIELD 19
POSITION 51-58
DATA SET NAME

DATA SET NAME OF THE FILE.

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SECTION	• •	• •
•••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •
•	RANDOM ROUNDING	•

THE STATISTICS ACT STATES THAT NO EMPLOYEE OF STATISTICS CANADA *... SHALL DISCLOSE JR KNOWINGLY CAUSE TO BE DISCLOSED BY ANY MEANS, ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED UNDER THIS ACT IN SUCH A MANNER THAT IT IS POSSIBLE FROM SUCH DISCLOSURE TO RELATE THE PARTICULARS OBTAINED TO ANY INDIVIDUAL PERSON, BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION* (SECTION 16(1)(B), STATISTICS ACT 1970). THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW DATA STORAGE SYSTEMS AND FLEXIBLE, GENERALIZED RETRIEVAL SOFTWARE, AND THE SIZE OF THE 1971 CENSUS TABULATION AND PUBLICATION PROGRAM HAVE MADE IT DIFFICULT TO USE MANUAL METHODS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE STATISTICS ACT. THUS, A TECHNIQUE KNOWN AS *RANDOM ROUNDING* IS APPLIED AT THE FINAL STAGE OF TABULATIONS FOR ALL 1971 CENSUS TABULATIONS (INCLUDING USER SUMMARY TAPES). THE RANDOM ROUNDING IS ON A BASE 5 SO ALL FIGURES APPEARING IN TABULATIONS OR PUBLICATIONS WILL BE MULTIPLES OF 5. I.E., THE UNIT DIGIT IS EITHER *0.* OR *5.*

ALTHOUGH THE TABLES SUBJECTED TO RANDOM ROUNDING APPEAR SIMILAR TO TABLES WHOSE ENTRIES HAVE BEEN COVENTIONALLY ROUNDED. THE PROCESS IS DIFFERENT. IN RANDOM ROUNDING. THE DECISION AS TO WHETHER THE LAST DIGIT IN A NUMBER WILL BE ROUNDED UP OR DOWN (TO A ZERO OR A FIVE) IS DETERMINED BY CHANCE RATHER THAN BY RULES BASED ON THE VALUE OF THE NUMBER. THIS ASPECT OF THE PROCESS INTRODUCES SUFFICIENT UNCERTAINTY INTO THE LAST DIDIT OF THE NUMBER TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY PROTECTION AGAINST DIRECT AND RESIDUAL DISCLOSURE. IT IS THEREFORE IMPOSSIBLE TO ATTRIBUTE INFORMATION TO AN IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL DIRECTLY BY MANIPULATION OF SEVERAL TABLES. THE COUNT FOR ALL DATA CELLS (INCLUDING TOTALS) IS COMPUTED PRIDE TO ROUNDING AND CONSEQUENTLY THE TOTALS. (INDEPENDENTLY ROUNDED) MAY NOT EXACTLY AGREE WITH THE SUM OF ROUNDED ELEMENTS WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTALS. THE RANDOM FEATURE PREVENTS THE DERIVATION OF THE ORIGINAL FIGURES BY COMPARING TABLE CELLS WITH THE INDEPENDENT ROUNDED TOTALS AND ALSO MAKES THE SUM OF ROUNDED NUMBERS AN UNBIASED ESTIMATE OF THE SUM OF THE ORIGINAL NUMBERS.

THE PROBABILITY OF ROUNDING UP OR DOWN IS DETERMINED BY THE REMAINDER (R) DBTAINED WHEN THE NUMBER IS DIVIDED BY FIVE (5). THE PROBABILITY OF ROUNDING UP TO THE NEXT HIGHER MULTIPLE OF 5 IS R/5 AND THE PROBABILITY OF ROUNDING DOWN IS 1 - R/5. THE FOLLOWING PROBABILITIES APPLY WITH A BASE 5 ROUNDING:

LAST	DIGIT OF TRUE	COUNT	PROBABILITY UP	OF ROUNDING	
0 DR 1 OR 2 OR 3 DR 4 OR	5 7 8		0 • 2 • 4 • 6 • 8	0 • 8 • 6 • 4 • 2	

THIS PROCESS ENSURES THAT NO INDIVIDUAL DATA CELL DIFFERS FROM THE TRUE DRIGINAL COUNT BY MORE THAN 4. FOR EXAMPLE, A COMPUTED COUNT OF 486 WILL APPEAR IN A TABLE AS 485 WITH A PROBABILITY OF .8 AND AS 490 WITH A PROBABILITY OF .2.

OF CONCERN TO SOME USERS IS THAT SMALL CELL COUNTS MAY SUFFER A SIGNIFICANT DISTORTION AS A RESULT OF RANDOM ROUNDING AND THAT THIS WILL BE MAGNIFIED WHEN THESE SAME DATA CELLS ARE AGGREGATED. THIS DISTORTION IS THE PROTECTION AGAINST DISCLOSURE AND ALTHOUGH INDIVIDUAL DATA CELLS CONTAINING THESE SMALL NUMBERS MAY LOSE THEIR PRECISION, THEY DO NOT LOSE THEIR STATISTICAL VALUE AND AGGREGATIONS CAN BE USED WITH CONFIDENCE.

SINCE MANY APPLICATIONS OF CENSUS DATA INVOLVE USING SMALL BUILDING-BLOCKS (E.G. ENUMERATION AREAS OR CENSUS TRACTS) TO CREATE LARGER USER DEFINED AREAS, IT IS NECESSARY TO RE-AGGREGATE DATA WHICH HAVE BEEN ROUNDED. RE-AGGREGATION CAN BE IN TWO FORMS: THE FIRST, PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED, INVOLVES AGGREGATING SMALL GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS INTO LARGER AREAS; THE SECOND, AGGREGATING OR GROUPING RESPONSES TO A PARTICULAR QUESTION WITHIN A GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. FOR EXAMPLE, FOR ANY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, THE POPULATION FROM AGE 6 TO 16, INCLUSIVE, CAN BE AGGREGATED FROM SINGLE YEARS OF AGE COUNTS.

SINCE PROBABILITY IS INVOLVED IN ROUNDING, THE POTENTIAL ERROR ARISING FROM SUMMING A SERIES OF ROUNDED NUMBERS CAN BE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROBABILITY. THE EXPECTED VALUE OF THE ERROR, AND THE VARIANCE CAN BE PRECISELY STATED IN TERMS OF THE NUMBER OF DATA CELLS THAT WERE ADDED AND SUBTRACTED TO PRODUCE A TOTAL. IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THE SAME RELATIONSHIP APPLIES TO BOTH SUBTRACTION AND ADDITION.

WEIGHTING

INFORMATION DERIVED FROM THE LONG FORM (2B) WAS COLLECTED ON A 33 1/3% SAMPLE BASIS. THEREFORE, THE WEIGHTED POPULATION FOR A GIVEN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA MAY DIFFER FROM THAT SHOWN FOR DATA COLLECTED ON A 100% BASIS. THESE DISCREPANCIES DO NOT INDICATE ANY ERRORS IN THE PROCESSING AND PRODUCTION OF SAMPLE DATA, BUT REFLECT THE VARIABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH A SAMPLE AND ARE THE RESULT OF PROCEDURES USED TO WEIGHT THE SAMPLE TO OBTAIN ESTIMATES FROM THE TOTAL POPULATION. IN ALL INSTANCES THE TOTAL POPULATION (BUT NOT NECESSARILY THE INHERENT DISTRIBUTION) FOR CANADA, THE PROVINCES AND CENSUS DIVISIONS, FOR SAMPLE AND 100% DATA WILL COINCIDE, SINCE THE WEIGHTING FACTORS USED RESPECTED CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARIES. MINOR DIFFERENCES MAY OCCUR FOR VARIABLES USED AS CONTROLS IN THE WEIGHTING PROCESS, WITH SDMEWHAT GREATER DIFFERENCES FOR VARIABLES NOT USED AS CONTROLS.

WHEN DATA ARE COLLECTED ON A SAMPLE BASIS, IT IS NECESSARY TO ENSURE THAT STATISTICAL COMPENSATION IS MADE FOR ANY IRREGULARITIES WHICH MAY OCCUR IN THE COLLECTION PHASE. THE WEIGHTING SYSTEM USED IN THE 1971 CENSUS IS KNOWN AS THE RAKING RATIO ESTIMATION PROCEDURE (RREP) AND IS AN ITERATIVE PROCEDURE DESIGNED TO ENSURE THAT SAMPLE ESTIMATES FOR CERTAIN BASIC SUBGROUPS AGREE WITH THE CORRESPONDING POPULATION TOTALS. RATIO ESTIMATION IS A TECHNIQUE WHICH USES KNOWLEDGE OF SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ABOUT THE POPULATION BEING SAMPLED IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES MADE FROM THE SAMPLE. IN THE CASE OF THE CENSUS, THERE IS CONSIDERABLE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ABOUT THE TOTAL POPULATION FROM THE COMPLETE COUNT DATA. THE RREP TAKES MAXIMUM ADVANTAGE OF THIS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

TO TAKE AN OVER-SIMPLIFIED EXAMPLE, SUPPOSE ONE WISHES TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF MALES AGED 35-44 WITH AN INCOME IN EXCESS OF \$20,000. THE SIMPLEST WAY TO ESTIMATE THIS NUMBER WOULD BE TO COUNT HOW MANY SUCH PERSONS THERE WERE IN THE SAMPLE AND MULTIPLY BY 3 TO ALLOW FOR THE ONE IN THREE SAMPLE. HOWEVER, ONE CAN DO BETTER THAN THIS BY UTILISING THE KNOWN POPULATION TOTAL OF MALES AGED 35-44 OBTAINED FROM THE SHORT FORM DATA. A BETTER ESTIMATE WOULD BE

NUMBER OF MALES IN THE SAMPLE AGED 35-44 WITH INCOME \$20,000 -----NUMBER OF MALES IN THE SAMPLE, AGED 35-44

NUMBER OF MALES IN THE POPULATION AGED 35-44

IT CAN BE SHOWN THAT THIS ESTIMATOR IS MORE RELIABLE THAN THE SIMPLE DNE. THE SECOND ESTIMATOR ALLOWS FOR THE FACT THAT THE NUMBER OF MALES AGED 35-44 IN THE SAMPLE WILL NOT BE EXACTLY ONE THIRD OF THE NUMBER OF MALES AGED 35-44 IN THE POPULATION. THE RREP ENSURES THAT SAMPLE ESTIMATES AND THE POPULATION COUNTS AGREE ALMOST EXACTLY PRIOR TO THEIR TABULATION.

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SECTION ..

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

CHARACTERISTICS: 9 TRACK 9 TRACK 7 TRACK 1600 B.P.I. 800 B.P.I.

LABELS: IBM STANDARD IBM STANDARD OR UNLABELLED OR UNLABELLED OR UNLABELLED

DENSITY: 1600 B.P.I. 800 B.P.I. 556/800 B.P.I.

TRACK 8 DATA 8 DATA 6 DATA UTILISATION: 1 PARITY 1 PARITY 1 PARITY

RECORDING
LANGUAGE: EBCDIC EBCDIC BCD

DECIMAL
REPRESENTATION:
ZONED DECIMAL
PACKED DECIMAL
PACKED DECIMAL
PACKED DECIMAL
PACKED DECIMAL
PACKED DECIMAL
PACKED DECIMAL

SIGN
REPRESENTATION:
SIGNED NUMERIC WITH SIGN ON THE RIGHT SIDE. (USED WITH ALL COBOL. ASSEMBLER, PL1 BASED PROGRAMS). ONLY THE NEGATIVE VALUES ARE SIGNED.

INTERBLOCK GAP: 0.6 INCHES 0.6 INCHES 0.75 INCHES

LENGTH: 2400 FEET 2400 FEET 2400 FEET

TERMINDLOGY:

B.P.I. : BYTES PER INCH (1 BYTE = 8 BITS)

EBCDIC : EXTENDED BINARY-CODED-DECIMAL INTERCHANGE CODE

BCD : BINARY-CODED-DECIMAL

SECTION .. • • • • . . SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION • • FOR MORE INFORMATION. PLEASE CONSULT THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS: BRACKSTONE, G.J., THE 1971 CENSUS WEIGHTING PROCEDURES, STATISTICS CANADA, DECEMBER 1971. MURPHY, DR. E., THE RANDOM ROUNDING TECHNIQUE FOR GUARDING AGAINST ILLEGAL DISCLOSURE IN PUBLISHED CENSUS TABLES, STATISTICS CANADA, MAY 29TH, 1972. PHILLIPS, J.L., CONFIDENTIALITY PROCEDURES IN STATPAK VERSION 3, STATISTICS CANADA, APRIL 1972. PHILLIPS, J.L., SAFEGUARDING AGAINST DISCLOSURE IN STATPAK VERSION 3, STATISTICS CANADA, DECEMBER 1972. STINSON, J.G., EFFECTS OF RANDOM ROUNDING ON USER AGGREGATED DATA, STATISTICS CANADA, FEBRUARY 1973. THE CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC CODE: HIERARCHY AND DOCUMENTATION, PH-GEOG-2, STATISTICS CANADA. DICTIONARY OF THE 1971 CENSUS TERMS, CATALOGUE 12-540, STATISTICS CANADA. POPULATION AND HOUSING RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. PH-METH-2, STATISTICS CANADA. OFFICIAL LISTS, 1971 CENSUS: SERIES 1. PART 1A: ATLANTIC PROVINCES SERIES 1, PART 1B: QUEBEC
SERIES 1, PART 1C: ONTARIO
SERIES 1, PART 1D: WESTERN PROVINCES SERIES 1, PART 2: CENSUS TRACTS, METROPOLITAN AREAS CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS 1. PART 3: CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS
1. PART 4A: AREA AGGREGATES (ATLANTIC PROVINCES) SERIES SERIES SERIES 1. PART 4B: AREA AGGREGATES (QUEBEC) SERIES 1, PART 4C: AREA AGGREGATES (ONTARIO)
SERIES 1, PART 4D: AREA AGGREGATES (WESTERN PROVINCES)

FOR FURTHER DETAILS, CONTACT:

 SECTION .

RECORD DESCRIPTION

FIELD FIELD	NAME SIZE	POSITION	DESCRIPTION
1	2	1 - 2	PROVINCE
2	3	3 - 5	BLANK
3	3	6 - 8	BLANK
4	3	9 - 11	BLANK
5	3	12 - 14	BLANK
6	3	15 - 17	CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA AND CENSUS AGGLOMERATION
7	3	18 - 20	CENSUS TRACT
8	5	21 - 25	BLANK
9	6	26 - 31	BLANK
10	5	32 - 36	BLANK
11	1	37	CASPER CONTROL FIELD
12	2	38 - 39	BLANK
13	2	40 - 41	BLANK
14	2	42 - 43	BLANK
15	4	44 - 47	AREA AGGREGATE
16	1	48	BLANK
17	1	49	BLANK
18	1	50	BLANK
19	8	51 - 58	DATA SET NAME
20	1	59	BLANK
21	2	60 - 61	BLANK
22	2	62 - 63	BLANK

ABLE 7
1 64 71 - 78 -
70 77 48
PCPULAT TOT, MALI FEM,

TABLE

POPULATION

48

SINGLE

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