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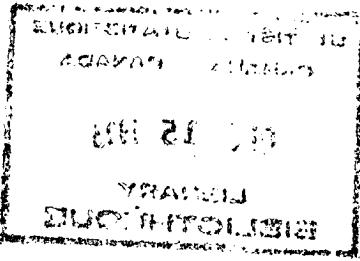
# Special Surveys Program

# Programme des enquêtes spéciales

CURRENT POPULATION PROFILE  
8409  
Microdata Documentation

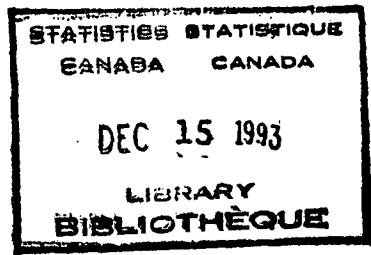
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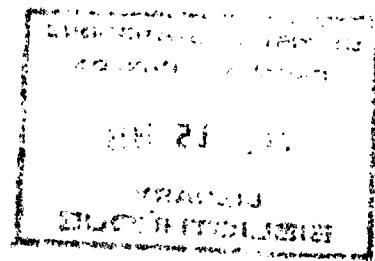


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CURRENT POPULATION PROFILE  
8409  
Microdata Documentation



Special Surveys Division  
Statistics Canada  
February 1985



CURRENT POPULATION PROFILE - 8409

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This package should enable analysts to access and manipulate the microdata file for the Current Population Profile 8409 (CPP). Any questions about the data set or its use should be directed to:

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Statistics Canada  
3rd Floor, Jean Talon Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0T6  
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## 2. SURVEY OBJECTIVES

This Current Population Profile was the third in a series of Labour Force Survey supplements designed to identify and profile interprovincial intercensal migrants. The first survey, conducted in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia in December 1980, identified persons who had moved their usual place of residence from another province, territory or country since June 1, 1976, the province, territory or country of origin, month and year and reason for the most recent move. The survey also included questions on language, educational attainment and labour force activity before and after the most recent move.

The second survey was conducted on a national basis in August 1982. This survey also included questions on language, educational attainment, and labour force activity before and after the most recent interprovincial or international move. Unlike the 1980 survey however, the 1982 survey collected the month, year, province of origin, and destination, for every interprovincial or international move made since the 1981 Census of Canada.

This, the third survey, was conducted nationally in September 1984.

In order to understand why it was necessary to conduct the Current Population Profiles it is useful to consider the other three sources of migration data used by Statistics Canada.

1. The Census questionnaires of 1961, 1971, 1976 and 1981 have allowed Statistics Canada to determine the number of people who have changed their province of residence since the previous Census. As a result, detailed information is available on the flows, volumes and characteristics of these five-year migrants.



2. Using the data from Health and Welfare Change of Address Notices that accompany the Family Allowance cheques, Statistics Canada is able to track monthly interprovincial migration. With these statistics we are able to arrive at migration figures that are representative of the general population. Note that this information source provides no data on the characteristics of migrants.
3. Recently, Statistics Canada has begun to use data from Revenue Canada's income tax returns to estimate interprovincial migration. Each income tax form contains a province of residence and so it is relatively easy to determine the number of those who have changed their province of residence from one year to the next. This number is then adjusted upward to account for non-income tax-filling dependents. Although this system provides good estimates of the volumes and flows of migration, it provides virtually no information on the characteristics of migrants.

Although these three sources supply important migration data, only the Current Population Profiles can provide missing data on the unique characteristics (i.e., age, sex, marital status, education, etc.) of intercensal migrants. Statistics Canada and Alberta Manpower provided financial support for the current study. The contact in Alberta Manpower is:

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Alberta Manpower  
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### 3. POPULATION

The CPP 8409 is representative of the working age population of Canada (15+) with the exception of inmates of institutions, full-time members of the armed forces, and residents of Indian reserves, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

### 4. SURVEY DESIGN

This section provides a brief overview of the methodology of the Labour Force Survey, highlighting those aspects of the design felt to be of general interest to users. A detailed description of the methodology is available in the Statistics Canada publication entitled Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey, 1976 (Catalogue No.71-526).

The LFS is a stratified multi-stage area sample which is based upon information from the 1971 Census of Canada. Basically, the sample consists of three main parts: self-representing units (SRU's), non-self-representing units (NSRU's) and special areas. Each of these parts is discussed separately below, following a brief discussion of the stratification.

#### 4.1 Stratification

Stratification in an area frame is basically a process of classifying (usually compact) area units into certain collections called strata. Through the main advantage of stratified sampling is the possible increase in efficiency per unit cost in estimating the population characteristics, stratification also introduces considerable flexibility in the sense that, depending upon the information available, sampling and estimation procedures may differ from stratum to stratum. Further, in a continuous survey like the LFS, stratification provides an added flexibility of updating or redesigning the sample of a specified stratum or groups of strata, without affecting the design in the remaining strata.

Each of the ten provinces in Canada is divided into a number of economic regions (ER's). An ER has areas of similar economic structure, based on recent information, and is stable over a period of time.

These ER's are treated as primary strata and further stratification is carried out within the self-representing and non-self-representing parts independently in each ER.

#### 4.2 Self-Representing Units (SRU's)

SRU's are those cities whose population exceeds a certain predetermined value, this value varying from region to region.<sup>1</sup> Some cities with population less than this lower limit are also classified as SRU's, in cases where they possess unique labour force characteristics. Within all SRU's the sample is selected independently so that each of them is represented in the survey by a sample of its own population and hence the name "self-representing".

The larger SRU's are subdivided into subunits, the subunit size ranging from 1,000 to 12,000 dwellings. These subunits are classified as built-up, fringe or combinations of built-up and fringe, depending upon potential for future growth. This classification helps to ensure geographic representativeness, as households in core areas of larger cities are likely to have

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<sup>1</sup> For example, SRU's in Ontario and Quebec are generally cities whose 1971 population exceeds 24,000 persons. In the Prairies, the population criterion is 15,000 persons.

different labour force characteristics than those in fringe areas.

Within each subunit a sample of clusters (normally a city block or block face) is selected by a sampling procedure known as the random group method. Clusters are randomized and assigned to groups and then within each group a cluster is selected with probability proportional to the number of dwellings contained in it. Generally six clusters (and in some cases 12 clusters) are selected from each subunit.

The second and final stage of selection in the SRU's is the systematic selection of dwellings within selected clusters. This is done by first obtaining a listing of the dwellings in each cluster and then performing the selection. On average, approximately 5-6 dwellings are selected from a cluster.

In the 17 largest self-representing units a special selection is made of large apartment buildings (30 or more units and 5 or more stories) to improve the representativeness of the sample and to reduce the variance of the sample estimates. The sampling procedure for the apartment sample is similar to that of the regular sample, each apartment building constituting a cluster.

#### 4.3 Non-Self-Representing Units (NSRU's)

The NSRU's are the areas outside the SRU's containing rural portions and small urban centers. Before discussing the selection stages used in the NSRU's it is necessary to briefly describe below how these areas are stratified.

##### 4.3.1 Stratification within NSRU's

As mentioned earlier, the NSRU part of each economic region (ER) is further subdivided into a number of strata, based upon the following requirements:

- (i) The stratification variables should be related to the variables under study. In this case the stratification is intended specifically for the LFS, therefore, the stratification variables should be related to the characteristics of the labour force.
- (ii) The characteristics should be stable over time in order to retain the efficiency of stratification for a longer period of time.
- (iii) The number of persons having the characteristics should vary from area to area within the ER making meaningful the concept of similar and dissimilar areas with respect to the characteristics.

- (iv) The number of persons having the characteristic should account for a sizeable proportion of the ER population.

Following these guidelines, the proportions of the labour force employed by industry as reported by the 1971 Census were decided upon as the stratification groups for each ER. The seven categories considered for this purpose are: agriculture, forestry or fishing, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and services. Of these seven, the three best fulfilling requirements (iii) and (iv) above were used as stratification variables for ER.

Within each stratum in an ER, the NSRU sample is selected as described in the following subsections.

#### 4.3.2 Primary Sampling Units (PSU's)

First, each stratum of an NSRU within an economic region is delineated into a number of primary sampling units (PSU's). The delineation was done in such a way that resulting PSU's represent the stratum within which they are located with respect to important labour force characteristics and with respect to the urban/rural population split of the stratum (according to 1971 Census figures). Generally between 10 and 20 PSU's are created in a stratum, each averaging between 2,000 and 2,500 population.

#### 4.3.3 Clusters

Each urban center located within a selected PSU is further sub-divided into a number of clusters, a cluster being a well-defined area with boundaries recognizable both on the maps and in the field; they consist of somewhere between 2 and 50 households. A number of clusters are then selected from each group using systematic sampling with probability proportional to the number of households contained in it. A similar procedure is used to define and select clusters in the rural groups of a selected PSU.

#### 4.4 Special Areas

In addition to the SRU's, a small proportion of the LFS population is found in institutions such as hospitals, schools, hotels, on military establishments, in remote areas, etc. Because the labour force characteristics of people in these areas/institutions are unique, and because some of these areas are not regularly accessible to LFS interviewers, they are handled by the special area frame, which for sampling purposes is divided into the following four strata: military establishments, hospitals, other institutions and remote areas. It may be noted that only the civilian population living on military establish-

ments is included in the survey, and that, in the case of institutions, inmates of the institutions are not included in the survey.

The special areas are sampled in three stages. The first stage units correspond to census enumeration areas, and are selected systematically with probability proportional to size, the eligible labour force population as of the 1971 Census being the size measure. Subsequent stages of sampling are clusters and households, as described earlier.

#### 4.5 Sample Rotation

Each household in the LFS sample remains in the sample for a period of six consecutive months. After the sixth month, the household "rotates out" of the sample and is replaced by a new household. One sixth of the sample is rotated out in this manner each month and a new sixth is brought in to replace it. This rotation, as it is called, is done primarily to minimize the non-response that might occur if respondents were asked to remain in the survey for a longer period of time. The CPP 8409 was conducted using all Rotation Groups in the September 1984 Labour Force Survey.

#### 5. COLLECTION

The interviewing was done using the regular interviewing procedures of the Labour Force Survey. Data were collected during the week of September 17-22, 1984. Most of the labour force variables relate to the reference week of September 10-16, 1984. Supplementary questions were completed for each person aged 15 years or over in the household.

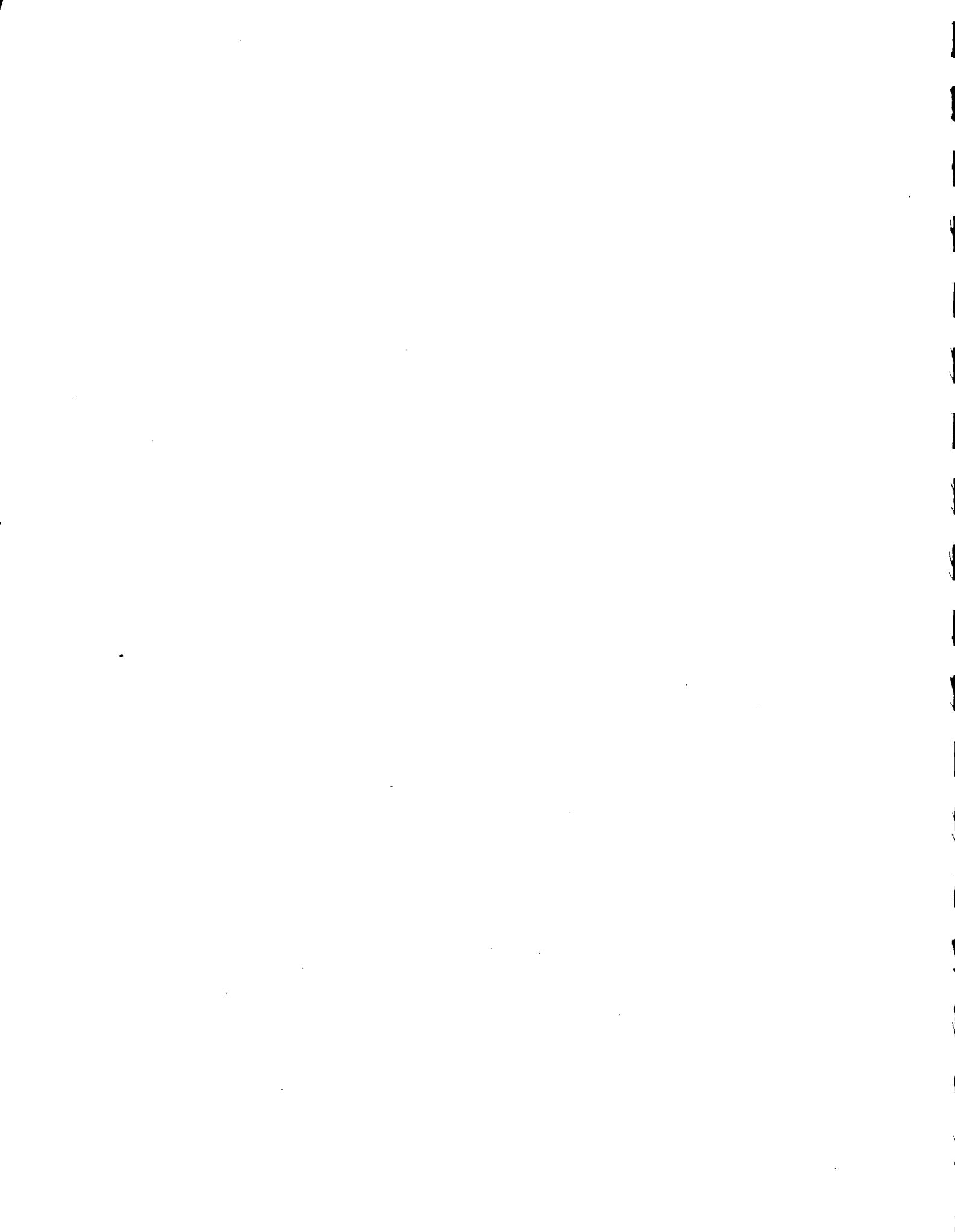
#### 6. PROCESSING

Data entry was completed in the Statistics Canada Regional Offices using the mini computers situated there. Following capture, the data were subjected to validation, edit and correction procedures.

Partial non-response to the CPP was identified by subjecting the raw data to an exhaustive computer edit. Records with missing or inconsistent data were imputed from similar records. Migration data for household members aged 00 to 14 was imputed from parental information with preference being given to the mother's immigration history.

#### 7. DATA OUTPUT

The Labour Force Activity Section of Statistics Canada is currently developing an article based on CPP data. This article will be published in a future issue of The Labour Force (Catalogue No.71-001).



## 8. ESTIMATES

### 8.1 Introduction

The principle behind the estimation procedure in a probability sample such as the LFS is that each person in the sample "represents", beside himself or herself, several other persons not in the sample. For example, in a simple random sample of 2%, each person in the sample represents 50 persons in the population. This could be achieved by producing 50 duplicates of each record in the sample, and then proceeding to compile any aggregates of cross-classifications which would now refer to the entire population, and would represent the estimates for the corresponding quantities in the population as obtained from the 2% sample.

For the LFS the file created for tabulation purposes contains one record per selected person in the sample. Each record contains all labour force and demographic characteristics concerning selected individuals. Instead of physically duplicating the sample records, an overall weighting factor is placed on each record. The weighting factor refers to the number of times a particular record should be duplicated. For example, if the number of persons employed in manufacturing is to be estimated, this is done by selecting the records referring to those persons in the sample employed in manufacturing and summing the weights entered on these records.

In a probability sample, the sample design itself determines weights which may be used to produce unbiased estimates. Each record may be weighted by the inverse of the probability of selecting the person to whom the record refers (in the example of the 2% random sample this probability would be  $0.02$  for each person and so the records could be weighted by  $1/0.02 = 50$ ). This may be called the simple estimate.

Frequently we come across situations where objective information on certain relevant characteristics for the same universe is available from sources other than the survey itself. There are several estimation methods which utilize such auxiliary information in order to increase the reliability of the estimate. Ratio estimation is one of the most prevalent techniques of utilizing relevant information external to the survey. The main principle of ratio estimation may be summarized as follows: suppose that simple estimates of aggregates are produced for certain classifications of the population (e.g. for age-sex groups or for the population in rural and urban areas, etc.) utilizing the simple estimating procedure described above. Assume also that reliable estimates or actual counts are available by aggregates from sources outside the survey for the same classifications of the population. One may then compare the estimates derived from the survey with those obtained from outside sources. The estimates from the outside sources are divided by the simple estimates for each

classification are adjusted by multiplying the weights by this factor. After the adjustment of the weights the estimated aggregates will now agree with the estimate from the independent source for each classification. Ratio estimation is quite simple as compared to other methods of using external information, and at the same time results in increased efficiency. The choice of external information is, however, very crucial to the procedure, as it leads to higher efficiency only if such information is highly correlated with the characteristics of interest in the survey.

## 8.2 LFS Weights

In the LFS, the final weight attached to each record is the product of five factors. These are the basic weight, rural-urban factor, balancing factor for non-response, cluster subweight and province age-sex adjustment (ratio estimate). Each of these is described below.

### 8.2.1 Basic Weight

The sample design itself determines a set of basic weights to be applied to each record referring to persons in the sample. This is called the basic weighting factor. The sample design is such that within the same province and same type of area (NSRU, SRU or special area), the basic weights are identical (except where specified) for each record (person) in the sample and are equal to the inverse of the sampling ratio. If data on all sampled households are available then the simple estimate is derived by applying the basic weights to each record in the sample.

### 8.2.2 Rural-Urban Factor

Each primary sampling unit in the NSRU is composed of rural and urban areas, and the proportion of population belonging to the area differs from province to province and also from stratum to stratum within each province. Information concerning the total population in rural and urban areas is available from the 1971 Census for each PSU as well as for each province. Using the selected PSU's only, and dividing their 1971 rural or urban population by the known probability of selection, a "simple estimate" of the 1971 rural or urban population is obtained for each province. Comparison by province with the actual 1971 rural or urban census counts indicates whether the selected PSU's over- or under-represent the respective areas. The ratio of the actual rural urban counts is divided by the corresponding estimates. These two factors are computed for each province and are used in the form of ratio estimates. These two factors are computed at the time of the selection of the PSU's and are entered on each sample record according to the appropriate area of that province. Changes in these factors are incorporated at the time of PSU rotations.

### 8.2.3 Balancing Factor for Non-response

Some non-response is virtually certain to occur in any survey of human populations whether it is because there is no one at home during the enumeration or for some other reason. In the LFS each month, the sample design completely specifies the households that are to be interviewed during interview week. Each interviewer is assigned a set of households and is given firm instructions to make every effort to interview these households. If, in spite of all attempts by the interviewer, certain households remain non-respondent, then the interviewer is asked to provide a reason for non-response for each of these households. Non-interviews fall into two basic categories:

- (a) non-respondent households (Codes N, R, T, K, L, A, Z)
- (b) Vacant or non-existent dwellings (Codes V, S, C, B, D)

The definitions of the non-interview codes and their algebraic definitions are presented below:

Let  $n(\quad)$  = no. of dwellings/households with response to status  
 Then, interviews =  $n(X) + n(E)$   
 non-response =  $n(T) + n(N) + n(R) + n(K) + n(A) + n(A9) +$   
 $n(L) + n(Z)$   
 vacants =  $n(V) + n(S) + n(C) + n(B)$

non-existent dwellings =  $n(D)$

- (i) actual no. of households = interviews + non-response
- (ii) selected no. of dwellings = actual no. of households +  
vacants + non-existent dwellings
- (iii) overall non-response rate =  $\frac{\text{non-response}}{\text{actual no. of households}} \times 100$
- (iv) refusal rate =  $\frac{n(R)}{\text{actual no. of households}} \times 100$

(similar definitions for T rate, N rate and A rate, etc.)

In certain types of non-response such as "no one at home", "refusal to answer questions", or a "temporarily absent household" if the previous month's responses are available, then records are copied with suitable transformations being applied to certain fields, and the response status is changed to that of the previous month. For estimation purposes these households are treated in the same way as any other responding household. These records are then flagged so that records will not be copied for more than one consecutive month.

To compensate for other types of non-response, such as "no call made due to weather conditions", "no interviewer available", newly rotated households which are non-respondent or households which are non-respondent for the second consecutive month, the "interviewed" households have their weight increased by a balancing factor. Balancing is carried out within each balancing unit.

In the NSR areas, each sampled PSU is divided into two balancing units (a-urban and b-rural parts), and in the SRU's each subunit is a balancing unit. For each balancing unit the number of households which should have been interviewed is divided by the number actually interviewed or imputed for on the basis of last month's records, and this ratio (the balancing factor) is then entered on each sample record in that balancing unit. This ratio is based on the assumption that the households that have been interviewed represent the characteristics of the households that should have been interviewed. However, if this assumption is not true, the estimates will be biased and the bias will increase with a higher rate of non-response. The exact magnitude of bias introduced by the adjustment for non-response is impossible to calculate. Consequently, rather than depending entirely on the adjustments for non-response, every effort is made to reduce it in the field.

#### 8.2.4 Cluster Subweight

Each interviewer is assigned a specific set of households to enumerate during the interview week of each month. In the NSRU's each PSU is designed to yield an expected take suitable to make up an interviewer assignment, while the SRU assignments are formed from contiguous sub-units taking into account the expected sample take at the design stage.

Further, each cluster has been designed to yield a sample take of two to three or four to six households respectively in NSRU or SRU areas. The actual take is fairly robust against departures from these figures when growth is moderate; indeed, each 100% increase in the number of households listed in a cluster versus design count results in an increase of only two to six households. Thus, substantial growth can be withstood in an isolated cluster before the additional take presents a field problem. If growth takes place in more than one cluster in an assignment, then the cumulative effect of smaller increases may create a problem.

**Table 1. Interview/Non-Interview Classifications**

Category	Code	Explanation
Interview	X	Completed interview - LFS questionnaire completed for all eligible members of the household.
	E	Partial interview - LFS questionnaire completed for some, but not all, eligible members of the household.
Non-Response	T	Household temporarily absent
	N	No one at home
	R	Refusal
	K	No interview due to circumstances within the household (e.g. sickness, death, language problems)
	A	No interviewer available
	L	No interview due to weather conditions
	Z	"No Shows" - survey forms arrived too late for processing or were lost in the mail.
Vacant	V	Vacant dwellings
	S	Vacant seasonal dwellings
	C	Dwelling under construction
	B	Usual place or residence elsewhere, military or embassy personnel
Non-existance	D	Dwelling was demolished, removed, converted into business premises or listed in error

In clusters where substantial growth has taken place, subsampling may be resorted to as a means of avoiding disruptions in field operations. Rather than enumerate all the households which should be selected, the inverse sampling ratio of the cluster is modified, say to  $k$  times its original value, which results in only 1 out of every  $k$  originally selected households being selected. The records for these households are then weighted by an additional factor equal to  $k$ , as each of these records represent  $k$  times as many records as was expected by design.

#### 8.2.5 Age-Sex Adjustment

By applying the previously described four weighting factors, a valid estimate could be derived for any aggregates for which information was obtained during the enumeration. In weighting, estimates of the total number of persons are produced in each of the ten provinces in each of 40 age-sex groups. Independent estimates are available monthly for the totals in these 400 province-age-sex classes, by projecting forward the 1976 Census counts. In each class the independent estimate is divided by sample estimate and this ratio is called the province-age-sex factor (ratio estimate). This factor is entered on all records belonging to the appropriate class.

#### 8.2.6 Final LFS Weight

The final weight for each record is the product of the five factors described above. In the final tabulations the estimated aggregate of each classification is obtained by summing the final weights of those records which indicate the presence of the characteristics. For example, to obtain the estimated aggregate of unemployed, the final weights of those records that indicate "unemployment" are summed.

### 8.3 Supplementary Survey Weighting

The principles of the calculation of weights for the LFS itself and for supplementary surveys are identical. Since the CPP used all LFS rotations and all missing data was imputed, the supplementary weight is identical to the LFS weight.

## 9. RELEASE POLICY AND DATA RELIABILITY

Users are required to apply the following guidelines before releasing any data derived from the CPP. With the aid of this policy, users of micro-data should be able to produce the same figures as those produced by Statistics Canada and, at the same time, will be able to develop currently unpublished figures in a manner consistent with the established policy for rounding and release of Labour Force Survey and Labour Force Supplementary Survey data. The guidelines can be broken into three sections - sampling variabilities policy, rounding policy and weighting policy.

### 9.1 Sampling Variability Policy

The estimates derived from this survey are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing methods, etc. as those actually used. The difference between the estimate obtained from the sample and the results from a complete count taken under similar conditions is called the sampling error of the estimate.

It is obvious that the sampling error of the estimate, as defined above, cannot be measured from sample results alone (otherwise a survey would be unnecessary). However, a statistical measure of sampling error, the standard deviation, can be estimated from the sample data themselves. Using the standard deviation, confidence intervals for estimates (ignoring the effects of non-sampling error) may be obtained under the assumption that the estimates are normally distributed about the true population value. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the true population value would be less than one standard deviation, about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than two standard deviations, and virtual certainty that the differences would be less than three standard deviations.

Because of the large variety of estimates that can be produced from a survey, the standard deviation is usually expressed relative to the estimate to which it pertains. The resulting measure, known as the coefficient of variation of an estimate, is obtained by dividing the standard deviation of the estimate by the estimate itself, and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Before releasing and/or publishing any estimates from this micro-data tape, users should determine its coefficient of variation and follow the guidelines below.

The publishability or other releasability of an estimate is governed by the coefficient of variation (cv) of the estimate. Table 2 summarizes the sampling variability policy.

**Table 2. Sampling Variability Policy**

Type of Estimate	Coefficient of Variation (in %)	Alphabetic Indicators	Policy Statement
1. Unqualified	0.0 to 0.5 0.6 to 1.0 1.1 to 2.5 2.6 to 5.0 5.1 to 10.0 10.1 to 16.5	A B C D E F	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release. No special notation is required, although the alphabetic indicators at left are suggested.
2. Qualified	16.6 to 25.0	G	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release but should be accompanied by a warning cautioning users of the high sampling variability associated with the estimates. Such estimates should be identified by the letter G (or in some other similar fashion).
3. Restricted	25.1 to 33.3	H	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release only when sampling variabilities are obtained using the Labour Force Survey variance calculation procedure.
4. Not for Release	(i) 33.4 (ii) any estimate of less than 4,000 (after rounding) regardless of cv.	J	Estimates cannot be released in any form under any circumstances. In statistical tables, such estimates should be deleted and

replaced by dashes  
(--).

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Note: The sampling variability policy should be applied to rounded estimates.

## 9.2 Where to Obtain Sampling Variabilities

Sampling variabilities may be obtained from two sources each of which is detailed below.

### 9.2.1 Actual Variance Estimates

Estimates of actual variance may be obtained on a special cost recovery basis. As noted in the preceding table use of actual variance estimates allows users to release estimates which fall into the restricted range.

### 9.2.2 Crude Sampling Variability Tables

Derivation of sampling variabilities for each of the estimates which could be generated from the CPP 8409 would be an extremely costly procedure, and for most users, an unnecessary one. Consequently, crude measures of sampling variability in the form of tables have been developed for use. However, only estimates falling into the unqualified or qualified range may be released when sampling variability is obtained in this manner.

#### How to Interpret the Crude Sampling Variability Tables

There are individual tables for each of the provinces. The following rules should enable the user to determine approximate coefficients of variation from the tables for aggregates (totals), percentages, ratios, differences, and differences of ratios based upon population attributes (e.g. the number of persons in the labour force). For non-attribute type variables (e.g. average age of the population), special sampling variability tables would have to be produced.

##### Rule 1: Estimates of Aggregates (totals)

The coefficient of variation depends only on the size of the estimated aggregate itself. Locate the estimated aggregate in the left-most column of the table (headed "Numerator of Percentage") and follow the asterisks across to the first figure encountered. This figure is the estimated coefficient of variation.

##### Rule 2: Estimates of Percentages

The coefficient of variation of an estimated percentage depends on the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. (Note that in the tables the cv's drop in going from left to right).

When the percentage is based upon the total survey population of the geographic area covered by the table, the cv of the percentage is the same as the cv of the numerator of the percentage. In this case, Rule 1 can be used.

When the percentage is based upon a subset of the total population (e.g. those in a particular age-sex group), reference should be made to the percentage (across the top of the table) and to the numerator of the percentage (down the left side of the table). The intersection of the appropriate row and column gives the coefficient of variation.

#### Rule 3: Ratios

In the case where the numerator is a subset of the denominator, the ratio should be converted to a percentage and Rule 2 applied. This would apply, for example, to the case where the denominator is the number of males and the number of employed males.

In the case where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator, the coefficient of variation of the ratio of two estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of squares of each coefficient of variation considered separately. That is, the coefficient of variation of a ratio.

$$R = X_1 / X_2$$

$$\text{is c.v. } (R) = \sqrt{V(x_1)^2 + V(x_2)^2}$$

where  $X_1$  is the numerator,  $X_2$  the denominator and  $V_{x1}$  and  $V_{x2}$  are the coefficients of variation of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  respectively. This formula will overstate the error when  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are negatively correlated. This formula would apply, for example, to the ratio of employed males to employed females in the population.

#### Rule 4: Differences

The standard deviation of a difference between two estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of squares of each standard deviation considered separately. That is, the standard deviation of a difference

$$\text{is } \sigma = \sqrt{(X_1 - V(x_1))^2 + (X_2 - V(x_2))^2}$$

where  $X_1$  is estimate 1,  $X_2$  is estimate 2, and  $V_{x1}$  and  $V_{x2}$  are the coefficients of variation  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  respectively. The coefficient of variation of  $d$  is given by  $\sigma/d$ . This formula is accurate for the difference between separate and

uncorrelated characteristics but is only approximate otherwise.

#### Rule 5: Difference of Ratios

In this case, Rules 3 and 4 are combined. The cv's the two ratios are first determined using Rule 3, and the cv of their difference is found using Rule 4.

#### 9.3 Rounding Policy

In order that estimates for publication or other release derived from this micro-data tape will correspond to those produced by Statistics Canada users are urged to adhere to the following guidelines regarding the rounding of such estimates. Under no circumstances should unrounded data be released.

#### Guidelines

- 1 - Estimates in the main body of a statistical table are to be rounded to the nearest thousand units using the normal rounding technique (see definitions below).
- 2 - Marginal sub-totals in statistical tables are to be derived from the corresponding unrounded components and then are to be rounded themselves to the nearest thousand units using normal rounding.
- 3 - Averages, proportions, rates and percentages are to be computed from components (i.e. numerators and/or denominators) which have been rounded to the nearest thousand units and then are to be rounded themselves to one decimal using normal rounding.
- 4 - Sums and differences of aggregates or ratios are to be derived from their corresponding components which have been rounded as described in 2 and 3 and then are to be rounded themselves to the nearest thousand units or the nearest one decimal using normal rounding.
- 5 - In instances where, due to technical or other limitations, a rounding technique other than normal rounding is used resulting in estimates to be published or otherwise released which differ from corresponding estimates published by Statistics Canada, users are urged to note the reason for such differences in the publication or release document(s).

Normal and best rounding, because of their basic similarity, are described together. Both adhere to the following rules: (1) when the digit(s) to be discarded is more than 1/2 then the preceding digit is increased by one. (The 1/2 referred to above is obtained by dividing the discarded digit(s) by 10 raised to the power of the number of discarded digits).

Using the number of 456.34545 we may illustrate both of these rules. Rounding this number of four significant digits we see that the digits to be discarded are less than 1/2 i.e.,  $4545/1000$  is less than 1/2. Hence the number becomes 456.3 when rounded to four significant digits. Rounding the same number of five significant digits would result in 456.35 since  $545/1000$  is more than 1/2.

Normal and best rounding differ only in their respective methods of treating the situation when the digit(s) to be discarded is exactly 1/2. With normal rounding the preceding number is increased by one. With best rounding the preceding number is increased by one if and only if, it results in an even number; otherwise it is left unchanged. (This commonly referred to as the "even digit rule" since in this particular instance, the last digit in the best rounded number is always even). Using the previous example, 456.34545 becomes 456.3455 when normal rounded to seven significant digits, but becomes 456.3454 best rounded.

#### 9.4 Weighting Policy

Users are cautioned against releasing unweighted tables or any analysis based on unweighted survey results. Since the Labour Force Survey is not a simple random sample it cannot be considered to be representative of the surveyed population until the appropriate weights are applied.



## **10. Survey Documents**





Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Docket no.

Survey date

2 [ ]

3 [ ]

P.S.U.

Group

Cluster

6 [ ]

## HOUSEHOLD RECORD DOCKET

CONFIDENTIAL  
when completed

1 FORM NO.

03

Assignment no.

Designated interviewer no.

4 [ ]

5 [ ]

No  1 or  
change

Your interviewer no.

Rot. no.

7 [ ]

Listing

8 [ ]

Mult.

Type of dwelling  
Enter code

Record time of every call on this household.

Mon.	:	:	:	:
Tues.	:	:	:	:
Wed.	:	:	:	:
Thur.	:	:	:	:
Fri.	:	:	:	:
Sat.	:	:	:	:

10 [ ]

## 12 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

Is this the first interview at this dwelling  
or a new household since last interview?Yes  1 Go to 13No  2 Go to 20

## SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW

20 • If personal interview  1 Go to 21

• Otherwise ask:

ARE YOU STILL LIVING IN THE SAME  
DWELLING AS LAST MONTH?Yes  2 Go to 21No  3 Personal visit  
required

## FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THIS HOUSEHOLD

13 WOULD YOU PREFER TO BE INTERVIEWED  
IN ENGLISH OR IN FRENCH?English  1French  2Either  3Neither  4

## 14 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

Language of interview:

English  1French  2Other  3

Go to 15

15 WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF ALL PERSONS NOW LIVING OR STAYING HERE WHO HAVE  
NO USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE ELSEWHERE?

Enter names in 32.

16 ARE THERE ANY PERSONS AWAY FROM THIS HOUSEHOLD ATTENDING SCHOOL,  
VISITING, TRAVELLING OR IN HOSPITAL WHO USUALLY LIVE HERE?Yes  1 Enter names in 32.No  217 DOES ANYONE ELSE LIVE HERE SUCH AS OTHER RELATIVES, ROOMERS, BOARDERS  
OR EMPLOYEES?Yes  1 Enter names in 32.No  2

COMPLETE 33 through 40 and go to 42

31	32	Names of household members	Age	Sex	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Membership	50 Answers to supplementary questions													
					M	S	F	R	H	Educ.	[1]	[2]	Ln	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		Given name												1												
2		Surname												2												
3		Given name												3												
4		Surname												4												
5		Given name												5												
6		Surname												6												
7		Given name												7												
8		Surname												8												

42 IS THIS DWELLING OWNED BY A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?

Yes  1 Go directly to FORMS 05 & 06No  2 Complete FORM 04

COMPLETE AT END OF INTERVIEW

43 FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

Telephone no.

[ ] - [ ]

Permission to interview  
by phone:Granted  3

{

Go to 44

Denied  4No telephone  1Telephone no. 2  refused

Go to 44

44 Determine and record the best time to call on this household.

[ ]

45 RESPONSE CODE

Month

[ ]

Code

[ ]

IF CODE "B"  
EXPLAIN IN NOTES

46

Was this interview  
conducted by  
telephone?Yes  1      No  2

47 Forms Control

Form	04	05	06
Printed			
Completed			

48

Ln Retain Item no.

NOTES

See over for additional NOTES.

[ ]

1 [ ]

2 [ ]

3 [ ]

4 [ ]

## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIAL when completed

1 FORM NO. 05

10 LAST WEEK, DID ... DO ANY WORK AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?

Yes  No  Go to 30PERMANENTLY unable to work  Go to 50

11 DID ... HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB OR BUSINESS LAST WEEK?

Yes  No  Go to 13

12 WAS THIS A RESULT OF CHANGING EMPLOYERS LAST WEEK?

Yes  No  Go to 13

13 HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES ... USUALLY WORK AT HIS/HER:

(Main) JOB? 

--	--

 If total  
30 or more  
Other jobs? 

--	--

 go to 15

14 WHAT IS THE REASON ... USUALLY WORKS LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK?

Enter code

15 LAST WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS OF OVERTIME OR EXTRA HOURS DID ... WORK?

(Include paid and unpaid time at all jobs) 

--	--

 If none enter 00 and go to 16

16 LAST WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS WAS AWAY FROM WORK FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER (HOLIDAY, VACATION, ILLNESS, LABOUR DISPUTE, ETC.)?

(From all jobs) 

--	--

 If none enter 00 and go to 18

17 WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR BEING AWAY FROM WORK?

Enter code

18 HOW MANY HOURS DID ... ACTUALLY WORK LAST WEEK AT HIS/HER:

(Main) JOB? 

--	--

  
Other jobs? 

--	--

19 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR ANOTHER JOB?

Yes  No  Go to 72

20 WHAT HAS ... DONE IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS TO FIND ANOTHER JOB?

Enter code(s) and go to 72

## DESCRIPTION OF MAIN JOB OR BUSINESS

72 FOR WHOM DID ... WORK? (Name of business, government dept. or agency, or person)

No  change  
or ► 

--	--

 Mo. Yr.  
or ► 

--	--

 Mo. Yr.

73 WHEN DID ... START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER?

No  change  
or ► 

--	--

 Mo. Yr.  
or ► 

--	--

 Mo. Yr.  
If month unknown enter -- in month

74 WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRY OR SERVICE WAS THIS? (Give full description e.g. paper-box manufacturing, retail shoe store, municipal government)

No  change  
or ► 

--	--

 Mo. Yr.  
or ► 

--	--

 Mo. Yr.

75 WHAT KIND OF WORK WAS ... DOING? (Give full description e.g. shoe salesperson, primary school teacher, invoice clerk)

No  change  
or ► 

--	--

 Mo. Yr.  
or ► 

--	--

 Mo. Yr.

76 Class of worker:

Main job: No  change  
or ► 

--	--

 Enter code77 Other job: No  change  
or ► 

--	--

 Enter code  
go to 80

Item no.	NOTES		See over for additional NOTES	
99				
99				
99				
99				

50 HAS ... EVER WORKED AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?

Yes  No  Go to 55

51 WHEN DID ... LAST WORK AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?

No  change  
or ► 

--	--

 Mo. Yr.  
or ► 

--	--

 Mo. Yr.  
If month unknown enter -- in month

52 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

(1) If 51 is before  
(2) If 51 is equal to  
or later than  
Mo. Yr.  
 go to 55  
 go to 53

53 DID ... USUALLY WORK 30 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK?

Full-time   
(30 or more hours per week)  
Part-time   
(less than 30 hours per week)

54 WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON WHY ... LEFT THAT JOB?

Enter code

55 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

• If "part-time" in 10  go to 80  
• Otherwise  go to 56

56 IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR WORK?

Yes  No  Go to 64

57 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, WHAT HAS ... DONE TO FIND WORK? (Mark all methods reported)

Nothing  Go to 62

• IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... DONE ANYTHING ELSE TO FIND WORK? (Mark all other methods reported)

For each method given ask:

• WHEN DID ... LAST \_\_\_\_\_? (Repeat method)

Checked with:	Method used	No. of weeks ago (excl. svy. week)	
PUBLIC employment AGENCY	<input type="radio"/> 2	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	
PRIVATE employment AGENCY	<input type="radio"/> 3	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	
UNION	<input type="radio"/> 4	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	
EMPLOYERS directly	<input type="radio"/> 5	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	
FRIENDS or relatives	<input type="radio"/> 6	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	
Placed or answered ADS	<input type="radio"/> 7	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	
LOOKED at job ADS	<input type="radio"/> 8	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	
OTHER Specify in NOTES	<input type="radio"/> 9	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	

58 UP TO THE END OF LAST WEEK, HOW MANY WEEKS HAS ... BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK? DO NOT COUNT WEEKS WHEN HE/SHE ALSO WORKED.

59 WHAT WAS ... MAIN ACTIVITY BEFORE HE/SHE STARTED TO LOOK FOR WORK?

Enter code

60 IS ... LOOKING FOR A JOB TO LAST MORE THAN 6 MONTHS?

Yes  No  (More than 6 months) (6 months or less)

61 IS ... LOOKING FOR A FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME JOB?

Full-time   
(30 or more hours per week)  
Part-time   
(less than 30 hours per week)

Go to 63

62 WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON WHY ... DID NOT LOOK FOR WORK LAST WEEK?

Enter code

63 WAS THERE ANY REASON WHY ... COULD NOT TAKE A JOB LAST WEEK?

Enter code

64 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

• If "No" (never worked) in 50  go to 80  
• If upper circle in 52 is marked  go to 80• Otherwise  go to 72

65 EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Mark 65, 66, up to 90)

80 LAST WEEK, WAS ... ATTENDING A SCHOOL, COLLEGE, OR UNIVERSITY?

Yes  No  Go to 90

81 WAS ... ENROLLED AS A FULL-TIME OR A PART-TIME STUDENT?

Full  Part 

82 WHAT KIND OF SCHOOL WAS THIS?

Enter code

83 INFORMATION SOURCE

84 HRD page-line No. of person providing the above information

Last interview 

--	--

 This interview 

--	--

**QUESTION CARD****1984 CURRENT POPULATION PROFILE  
ITEM 50 ON F03 - SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS AND CODES**

*Ask every applicable supplementary question for each person 15 years  
of age or over*

50	1. Has ... lived in any other province, territory or country since June 3, 1981?
D	If "YES" enter "1" in column 50D. If "NO" enter "2" in column 50D → END.

**THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO ...'S MOST RECENT MOVE TO**

*(province of interview)*

50	2. In which province, territory or country did ... live before moving here?
E F	Enter code in columns 50E and 50F.
	10 Newfoundland 11 Prince Edward Island 12 Nova Scotia 13 New Brunswick 24 Quebec 35 Ontario 46 Manitoba 47 Saskatchewan 48 Alberta 59 British Columbia 60 Yukon 61 Northwest Territories 90 USA 91 Other Country

50	3. When did ... (last) move from _____ ? (repeat answer from previous question)
G H I J	Enter month and year in columns 50G to 50J.

50	4. What was the main reason that ... moved to _____ ? (province of interview)
K	Enter code in column 50K.
	1 Transfer by employer 2 To accept a job/work 3 To look for a job/work 4 Spouse/parent moved to the province 5 To go to school 6 To live with, or close to, family/friend 7 Retirement 8 Health 9 Climate/scenery 0 Other

**FICHE-QUESTIONNAIRE****PROFIL ACTUEL DE LA POPULATION, 1984  
POSTE 50 SUR LA F03 - QUESTIONS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES ET CODES**

*Posez chaque question supplémentaire qui s'applique à toutes les personnes de 15 ans ou plus*

50	1. .... a-t-il (elle) demeuré dans une autre province, un autre territoire ou un autre pays depuis le 3 juin 1981?
D	<p style="text-align: right;">Si "OUI" inscrivez "1" à la colonne 50D.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Si "NON" inscrivez "2" à la colonne 50D → TERMINEZ ICI.</p>

**LES QUESTIONS QUI SUIVENT CONCERNENT LE PLUS RÉCENT DÉMÉNAGEMENT  
DE ... À \_\_\_\_\_**  
(province d'interview)

50	2. Dans quelle province, territoire ou pays ... demeurait-il (elle) avant de déménager ici?
E      F	<p style="text-align: right;">Inscrivez le code aux colonnes 50E et 50F.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">10 Terre-Neuve 11 île-du-Prince-Édouard 12 Nouvelle-Écosse 13 Nouveau-Brunswick 24 Québec 35 Ontario 46 Manitoba 47 Saskatchewan 48 Alberta 59 Colombie-Britannique 60 Yukon 61 Territoires du Nord-Ouest 90 États-Unis 91 Autre pays</p>

50	3. Quand ... a-t-il (elle) déménagé (la dernière fois) de _____ ?
G    H    I    J	<p style="text-align: right;">(répétez la réponse de la question précédente) Inscrivez le mois et l'année aux colonnes 50G à 50J.</p>

50	4. Quelle a été la principale raison du déménagement de ... au _____ ? (province d'interview)
K	<p style="text-align: right;">Inscrivez le code à la colonne 50K.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 Mutation par l'employeur 2 Pour accepter un travail/emploi 3 Pour trouver du travail/un emploi 4 Conjoint/parent déménagé dans la province 5 Pour fréquenter l'école 6 Pour demeurer avec la famille/des amis ou près de ceux-ci 7 Retraite 8 Maladie 9 Climat/environnement 0 Autre</p>

## **11. Record Description**



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

 Page 1 of 9

CURRENT POPULATION PROFILE MICRODATA FILE 8409

Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

M I C R O . M T H Y R

JOB Name – Nom du travail

M I C R O

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title – Titre	
1	6	1-6		RECORD NUMBER	
2	4	7-10		SURVEY DATE (MMYY)	
3	2	11-12		REGION & PROVINCE	
				10 Nfld.	35 Ontario
				11 PEI	46 Manitoba
				12 N.S.	47 Saskatchewan
				13 N.B.	48 Alberta
				24 Quebec	59 B.C.
4	1	13		SEX	1 MALE 2 FEMALE
5	1	14		MARITAL STATUS	
				1 Married	
				2 Single	
				3 Other	
6	1	15		RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY	
				1 Head	4 Parent (in-law)
				2 Spouse	5 Son/Daughter (in-law)
				3 Son/Daughter	6 Other Relative
7	1	16		AGE GROUP	
				1 15-16	6 45-54
				2 17-19	7 55-64
				3 20-24	8 65-69
				4 25-34	9 70+
				5 35-44	0 DO-14



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

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JOB Name – Nom du travail

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title – Titre
8	1	17		EDUCATION
				1 None or elementary
				2 High school (some or completed)
				3 Some post-secondary
				4 Post secondary certificate or diploma
				5 University degree
9	1	18		ACTIVITY IN REFERENCE WEEK
				1 At work
				2 Not at work, has a job
				3 Not at work, no job
				4 Permanently unable to work
10	1	19		MULTIPLE JOB HOLDER
				1 Yes
				2 No
11	2	20-21		TOTAL USUAL HOURS WORKED (00-65)
12	1	22		REASONS FOR PART-TIME WORK
				1 Personal or family responsibilities
				2 Going to school
				3 Could only find part-time work
				4 Did not want full-time work
				5 Other reasons
13	2	23-24		EXTRA HOURS WORKED (00-30)
14	2	25-26		HOURS LOST (00-41)

## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

 Page 3 of 9

Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name – Nom du travail

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title – Titre
15	1	27		REASONS FOR TIME LOSS
				1 illness or disability or personal
				2 bad weather
				3 labour dispute
				4 layoff
				5 lost job/new job
				6 vacation
				7 working short-time
				8 other
16	2	28-29		WEEKS UNTIL NEW JOB STARTS (00-13)
17	2	30-31		TOTAL ACTUAL HOURS WORKED (00-65)
18	1	32		WAGES OR SALARY FOR TIME OFF
				1 Yes
				2 No
19	2	33-34		WEEKS OF CONTINUOUS ABSENCE (01-18)
20	1	35		LOOKED FOR WORK IN PAST SIX MONTHS
				1 Yes      3 n/a
				2 No
21	1	36		LOOKED FOR WORK IN PAST FOUR WEEKS
				1 Yes
				2 No
22	4	37-40		METHODS USED
				37 contacted employers
				38 used public employment agency
				39 looked at ads
				40 used other methods? 1 Yes    2 No



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

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JOB Name – Nom du travail

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title – Titre
23	1	41		REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB
				1 illness or disability
				2 personal or family responsibilities
				3 going to school
				4 lost job or laid off
				5 retired
				6 other reasons
				7 last worked more than 5 years ago
				8 never worked
24	1	42		ACTIVITY BEFORE STARTED LOOKING FOR WORK
				1 working            3 school
				2 keeping house    4 other
25	2	43-44		WEEKS LOOKING FOR WORK (01-39)
26	1	45		TYPE OF WORK SOUGHT
				1 full-time, permanent
				2 full-time, temporary
				3 part-time, permanent
				4 part-time, temporary
27	1	46		REASON FOR NOT LOOKING IN REFERENCE WEEK
				1 illness or personal responsibilities
				2 at school
				3 no longer interested or found job
				4 awaiting recall or reply
				5 believes no work available
				6 other reasons
28	1	47		AVAILABILITY FOR WORK
				1 not available; going to school
				2 not available; other reasons
				3 available



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name – Nom du travail

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title – Titre
29	1	48		SCHOOL ENROLMENT
				1 not enrolled
				2 primary or secondary
				3 university, full-time
				4 university, part-time
				5 community college, full-time
				6 community college, part-time
				7 other, full-time
				8 other, part-time
30	1	49		CHANGED OR FOUND JOB SINCE LAST MONTH
				1 yes
				2 no
31	1	50		TYPE OF JOB (PRESENT OR PREVIOUS)
				1 full-time      3 n/a
				2 part-time
32	1	51		LABOUR FORCE STATUS
				1 employed      3 not in labour force
				2 unemployed
33	1	52		CLASS OF WORKER
				1 paid, private
				2 paid, government business
				3 paid, government non-business
				4 employer
				5 own account
				6 unpaid family worker
				7 never worked
				8 residue
34	2	53-54		INDUSTRY (SEE LAST PAGE)
35	2	55-56		OCCUPATION (SEE LAST PAGE)



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name – Nom du travail

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title – Titre							
36	2	57-58		DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (00-53)							
37	1	59		JOB TENURE							
				1	1-6 months	4	6-10 years				
				2	7-12 months	5	11-20 years				
				3	1-5 years	6	over 20 years				
38	1	60		DURATION OF JOBLESSNESS							
				1	0-1 month	5	13-24 months				
				2	1-3 months	6	2-5 years				
				3	4-6 months	7	6-10 years				
				4	7-12 months	8	over 10 years				
39	1	61		DURATION OF PREVIOUS JOB							
				1	never worked	4	7-12 months				
				2	1-3 months	5	1-5 years				
				3	4-6 months	6	over 5 years				
40	1	62		FLOWS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT							
				1	= job losers						
				2	= job leavers						
				3	= new entrants						
				4	= re-entrants - one year or less						
				5	= re-entrants - greater than 1 year						
41	9	63-71		FINAL WEIGHT (XXXXX.XXXX)							
42	4	72-75		SUPPLEMENTARY DATA							
43	1	76		AGE OF HEAD (GROUPED)							
				1	: 15-16	6	: 45-54				
				2	: 17-19	7	: 55-64				
				3	: 20-24	8	: 65-69				
				4	: 25-34	9	: 70+				
				5	: 35-44						

## RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre				
44	1	77		AGE OF SPOUSE (GROUPED)				
				0 : No spouse present	5 : 35-44			
				1 : 15-16	6 : 45-54			
				2 : 17-19	7 : 55-64			
				3 : 20-24	8 : 65-69			
				4 : 25-34	9 : 70+			
45	1	78		SIZE OF FAMILY (0-8 and 9+)				
46	1	79		NO. OF OWN CHILDREN AGES 0-2 YRS.				
				0 : 0 children	2 : 2 children			
				1 : 1 child	3 : 3 or more children			
47	1	80		NO. OF OWN CHILDREN AGES 3-5 YRS.				
				0 : 0 children	2 : 2 children			
				1 : 1 child	3 : 3 or more children			
48	1	81		NO. OF OWN CHILDREN AGES 6-15 YRS.				
				0 : 0 children	3 : 3 children			
				1 : 1 child	4 : 4 children			
				2 : 2 children	5 : 5 or more children			
49	1	82		NO. OF OWN CHILDREN AGES 16-24 YRS.				
				0 : 0 children	3 : 3 children			
				1 : 1 child	4 : 4 children			
				2 : 2 children	5 : 5 or more children			
50	1	83		NO. OF OTHER CHILDREN AGES 0-15 YRS.				
				0 : 0 children	2 : 2 children			
				1 : 1 child	3 : 3 or more children			
51	1	84		NO. OF OTHER CHILDREN AGES 16-24 YRS.				
				0 : 0 children	2 : 2 children			
				1 : 1 child	3 : 3 or more children			



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name – *Nom de l'ensemble de données*JOB Name – *Nom du travail*

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title – Titre
52	1	85		NO. OF CHILDREN AGES 16-24 ATTENDING SCHOOL
				0 : 0 children      5 : 5 children
				1 : 1 child      6 : 6 children
				2 : 2 children      7 : 7 children
				3 : 3 children      8 : 8 children
				4 : 4 children      9 : 9 or more children
53	1	86		LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF HEAD
				1 : employed full-time
				2 : employed part-time
				3 : unemployed
				4 : not in Labour Force
				5 : out of scope
54	1	87		LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF SPOUSE
				1 : employed full-time
				2 : employed part-time
				3 : unemployed
				4 : not in Labour Force
				5 : out of scope
55	1	88		NUMBER OF EMPLOYED FAMILY MEMBERS (0-8, 9+)
56	1	89		NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED FAMILY MEMBERS (0-8, 9+)
57	1	90		EDUCATION OF HEAD
				1 : 0-8 years
				2 : some secondary
				3 : some post-secondary
				4 : certificate of diploma
				5 : university degree

## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Page 9 of 9

Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name – Nom du travail

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title – Titre
58	1	91		EDUCATION OF SPOUSE
				1 : 0-8 years
				2 : some secondary
				3 : some post-secondary
				4 : certificate or diploma
				5 : university degree
59	2	92-93		OCCUPATION OF HEAD (SEE LAST PAGE 23 GROUPS)
60	2	94-95		OCCUPATION OF SPOUSE (SEE LAST PAGE 23 GROUPS)
				CPP Data
61	1	96		cpp q1 Has...lived in any other province territory or other country since june 3 1981?
				1 yes
				2 no (end)
62	2	97-98		cpp q2 In which province, territory or other country did...live before moving here?
				10 Newfoundland
				11 Prince Edward Island
				12 Nova Scotia
				13 New Brunswick
				24 Quebec
				35 Ontario
				46 Manitoba
				47 Saskatchewan
				48 Alberta
				59 British Columbia
				60 Yukon/Northwest Territories
				90 U.S.A.
				91 Other Country
				99 Not Applicable



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

**Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données**

**JOB Name - Nom du travail**

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
63	4	99-102		cpp Q3 When did...(last) move from (repeat answer in q2)
		99-100		01-84 year of move
				W not applicable
		101-102		01-12 month of move
				W not applicable
				NOTE: dates less than 0281 and greater than 1084 are invalid
64	1	103		cpp Q4 What was the main reason that ... moved to (province of interview)
				1 transfer by employer
				2 to accept a job/work
				3 to look for a job/work
				4 spouse/parent moved to the province
				5 to go to school
				6 to live with or close to family/friends
				7 retirement
				8 health
				9 climate/scenery
				0 other
				W not applicable
				B not stated
65	9	104-112		weight(nnnnn.nnnn)
66	10	113-122		ro dkt pgln (truncated prior to release)

## 12. Sampling Variability Tables



## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	CANADA										
	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE										
0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	
1	80.5	80.1	79.7	78.5	76.4	74.2	72.0	69.7	67.3	64.9	62.4
2	56.9	56.6	56.3	55.5	54.0	52.5	50.9	49.3	47.6	45.9	44.1
3	46.4	46.2	46.0	45.3	44.1	42.8	41.6	40.2	38.9	37.5	36.0
4	40.2	40.0	39.8	39.2	38.2	37.1	36.0	34.9	33.7	32.4	31.2
5	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.1	34.2	33.2	32.2	31.2	30.1	29.0	27.9
6	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.0	31.2	30.3	29.4	28.5	27.5	26.5	25.5
7	30.4	30.3	30.1	29.7	28.9	28.0	27.2	26.3	25.5	24.5	23.6
8	28.4	28.3	28.2	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.5	24.6	23.8	22.9	22.0
9	26.8	26.7	26.6	26.2	25.5	24.7	24.0	23.2	22.4	21.6	20.8
10	25.4	25.3	25.2	24.8	24.1	23.5	22.8	22.0	21.3	20.5	19.7
11	24.3	24.1	24.0	23.7	23.0	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.3	19.6	18.8
12	23.2	23.1	23.0	22.6	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.7	18.0
13	22.3	22.3	22.1	21.8	21.2	20.6	20.0	19.3	18.7	18.0	17.3
14	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.2	18.6	18.0	17.3	16.7
15	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.3	19.7	19.2	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.1
16	20.1	20.0	19.9	19.6	19.1	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.6
17	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.0	18.5	18.0	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.7	15.1
18	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.9	15.3	14.7
19	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.3
20	*****	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.5	13.9
21	*****	17.5	17.4	17.1	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.6
22	*****	17.1	17.0	16.7	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.3
23	*****	16.7	16.6	16.4	15.9	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.0
24	*****	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7
25	*****	15.9	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.0	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.4
30	*****	14.6	14.5	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.4
35	*****	13.5	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.5
40	*****	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9
45	*****	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3
50	*****	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.8
55	*****	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.4
60	*****	10.3	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.0
65	*****	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.7
70	*****	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5
75	*****	9.2	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.2
80	*****	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0
85	*****	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.8
90	*****	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7
95	*****	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.4
100	*****	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2
125	*****	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6
150	*****	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1
200	*****	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0
250	*****	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6
300	*****	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.3
350	*****	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0
400	*****	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8
450	*****	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.1
500	*****	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.0
750	*****	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8
1000	*****	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8

1500	*****	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.7
2000	*****	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	
3000	*****	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	
4000	*****	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4		
5000	*****	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4		
6000	*****	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3		
7000	*****	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3		
8000	*****	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3		
9000	*****	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3		
10000	*****	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3		
12500	*****	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3		
15000	*****	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00059
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00060  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00061  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00062
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00063  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00064  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00065

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

## NEWFOUNDLAND

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE (·000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE								
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%
1	40.0	39.2	38.2	37.1	36.0	34.9	33.7	32.5	31.2
2	28.3	26.2	27.7	26.2	25.5	24.6	23.6	22.9	22.0
3	23.1	23.0	22.7	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.7
4	20.0	19.9	19.6	19.1	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.2
5	17.8	17.5	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.5	13.9
6	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7
7	15.1	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.3	11.8
8	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0
9	13.1	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5
10	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.0
11	11.0	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.4	8.6
12	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.2
13	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.6	7.9
14	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1
15	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.3
16	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.1
17	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9
18	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7
19	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.5
20	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.4
21	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.2	4.8
22	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.1	4.7
23	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	5.9	4.6
24	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.5
25	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4
30	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.0
35	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.8	3.7
40	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.5
45	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	1.9
50	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.6
55	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.0	1.7
60	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.8	1.6
65	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	2.7	1.6
70	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.3
75	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.5
80	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.1
85	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.0
90	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.3	1.3
95	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.3	1.3	—
100	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.6	—
125	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.1	—
150	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	—
200	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	—
250	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	—
300	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	—
350	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	—

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056  
 (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057

- THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00059
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES,  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00060  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00061  
00062
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00063  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00064  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00065

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE										50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%			
1	28.9	28.4	27.7	26.9	26.1	25.3	24.4	23.5	22.6	20.6	16.0	9.2	9.2
2	20.1	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.9	17.3	16.6	16.0	14.6	11.3	11.3	6.5	6.5
3	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.0	11.9	9.2	9.2	5.3	5.3
4	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.3	8.0	8.0	4.6	4.6
5	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.1	4.1	4.1		
6	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.4	6.5	3.8	3.8		
7	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.8	6.0	3.5	3.5		
8	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.3	5.6	3.3	3.3		
9	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.9	5.3	5.3		
10	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.2	4.8	4.8		
11	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.0	4.6	2.8	2.8		
12	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.7	4.4	2.6	2.6		
13	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.7	4.4	2.6	2.6		
14	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.3	2.5	2.5		
15	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.1	2.4	2.4		
16	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.0	2.3	2.3		
17	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.0	2.3	2.3		
18	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.0	2.2	2.2		
19	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	2.2	2.2		
20	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.6	2.1	2.1		
21	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.3	1.9	1.9		
22	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.2	1.8	1.8		
23	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.0	1.7	1.7		
24	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.7	1.6	1.6		
25	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	1.5	1.5		
30	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.2		
35	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2		
40	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2		
45	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8		
50	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6		
55	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4		
60	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2		
65	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1		
70	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1		
75	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
80	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00056  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00057  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES,  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.



## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

## NOVA SCOTIA

NUMERATOR OF  
PERCENTAGE  
('000)

## ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE

	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	46.6	46.4	45.6	44.4	43.2	41.9	40.6	39.2	37.8	36.3	33.1	25.6	14.8	
2	32.9	32.8	32.3	31.4	30.5	29.6	28.7	27.7	26.7	25.6	23.4	16.1	10.5	
3	26.9	26.8	26.4	25.6	24.9	24.2	23.4	22.6	21.8	20.9	19.1	14.8	8.5	
4	23.3	23.2	22.8	22.2	21.6	20.9	20.3	19.6	18.9	18.1	16.6	12.6	7.4	
5	20.8	20.7	20.4	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.2	14.8	11.5	6.6	
6	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.8	13.5	10.5	6.0	
7	17.5	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.7	12.5	9.7	5.6		
8	16.4	16.1	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.9	13.3	12.8	11.7	9.1	5.2		
9	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.0	8.5	4.9		
10	14.4	14.0	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.9	11.5	10.5	8.1	4.7		
11	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.0	7.7	4.5		
12	13.2	12.8	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.5	9.6	7.4	4.3		
13	12.9	12.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.1	4.1	
14	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.7	8.8	6.9	4.0		
15	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.4	8.5	6.6	3.8			
16	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.3	6.4	3.7			
17	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.0	6.2	3.6		
18	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	6.0	3.5		
19	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	5.9	3.4		
20	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2			
21	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.1	5.5	3.2			
22	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.1	5.3	3.1			
23	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	6.8	5.2	3.0			
24	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	6.6	5.1	3.0			
25	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.0	4.7	2.7			
30	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.7	3.6	2.1	
35	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.7	3.6	2.1	
40	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.3	3.5	2.3	
45	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.8	2.2	
50	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.1	1.8		
55	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.0	1.7		
60	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.9	2.1	1.7			
65	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	1.6			
70	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.2		
75	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.0		
80	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.5	0.9	
85	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.4	0.8		
90	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.7		
95	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.0			
100	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.6	0.9			
125	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.5				
150	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4				
200	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2				
250	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0				
300	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9				
350	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8				
400	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7				
450	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6				
500	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5				

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00059
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00060  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00061  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00062  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00063  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00064

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

## NEW BRUNSWICK

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE									
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%
1	36.4	36.2	35.6	34.7	33.7	32.7	31.7	30.6	29.5	28.3
2	25.7	25.6	25.2	24.5	23.8	23.1	22.4	21.6	20.8	20.0
3	21.0	20.9	20.6	20.0	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.0	16.3
4	18.2	18.1	17.8	17.3	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.2
5	16.3	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7
6	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.6
7	13.7	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.0
8	12.6	12.3	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8
9	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	8.6
10	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.2
11	10.7	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.8
12	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.5	7.0
13	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2
14	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9
15	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7
16	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.5
17	8.6	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.3
18	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.1
19	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9
20	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.8
21	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7
22	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4
23	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.3
24	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0
25	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9
30	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.4
35	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2
40	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0
45	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8
50	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5
55	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0
60	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9
65	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8
70	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7
75	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6
80	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5
85	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4
90	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3
95	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2
100	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2
125	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8
150	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
200	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
250	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
300	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
350	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
400	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
450	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00059  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00060  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00061  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00062  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00063  
00064  
00065

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

QUEBEC

1500	*****	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.7
2000	*****	*****	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.6	
3000	*****	*****	*****	*****	0.9	0.5	
4000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	0.5	

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00059
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES,  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00060
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00061  
00062  
00063  
00064  
00065

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

## ONTARIO

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE									
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%
1	95.2	94.8	94.3	92.9	90.4	87.9	85.2	82.5	79.7	76.8
2	67.3	67.0	66.7	65.7	63.9	62.1	60.3	58.4	56.4	52.2
3	55.0	54.7	54.5	53.6	52.2	50.7	49.2	47.6	46.0	42.6
4	47.6	47.4	47.2	46.4	45.2	43.9	42.6	41.3	39.9	38.4
5	42.6	42.4	42.2	41.5	40.4	39.3	38.1	36.9	35.7	34.4
6	38.9	38.7	38.5	37.9	36.9	35.9	34.8	33.7	32.5	31.4
7	35.8	35.7	35.1	34.2	33.2	32.2	31.2	30.1	29.0	27.9
8	33.5	33.4	32.8	32.0	31.1	30.1	29.2	28.2	27.2	26.1
9	31.6	31.4	31.0	30.1	29.3	28.4	27.5	26.6	25.6	24.6
10	30.0	29.8	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.0	26.1	25.2	24.3	23.3
11	28.6	28.4	28.0	27.3	26.5	25.7	24.9	24.0	23.2	22.3
12	27.4	27.2	26.8	26.1	25.4	24.6	23.8	23.0	22.2	21.3
13	26.3	26.2	25.8	25.1	24.4	23.6	22.9	22.1	21.3	20.5
14	25.3	25.2	24.8	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.1	21.3	20.5	19.7
15	24.5	24.4	24.0	23.3	22.7	22.0	21.3	20.6	19.8	19.1
16	23.7	23.6	23.2	22.6	22.0	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.2	18.5
17	23.0	22.9	22.5	21.9	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.3	18.6	17.9
18	22.2	21.9	21.3	20.7	20.1	19.5	18.8	18.1	17.4	16.7
19	21.8	21.6	21.3	20.7	20.2	19.6	18.9	18.3	17.6	16.9
20	21.2	21.1	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.2	16.5
21	20.7	20.6	20.3	19.7	19.2	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.1
22	20.2	20.1	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.7
23	19.8	19.7	19.4	18.8	18.3	17.8	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.4
24	19.4	19.3	19.0	18.5	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.1
25	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.0	16.5	15.9	15.4	14.8
30	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.6	13.5	12.3
35	16.0	15.9	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.5
40	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.7
45	14.1	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0
50	13.4	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.4
55	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.4	9.9
60	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.5	9.0
65	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2
70	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.1
75	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.8
80	10.5	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.5
85	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.3
90	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.1
95	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.0
100	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.0
125	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.0
150	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	4.3
200	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.8	3.7
250	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.5
300	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.0
350	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	2.5
400	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.6
450	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.5
500	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.3	1.7
750	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1

1500	*****	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.8
2000	*****	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.7
3000	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.2	1.0	0.6	
4000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	0.8	0.5	
5000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	0.4	
6000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES,  
00060  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE  
00061  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN  
00063  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE  
00064  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.  
00065

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

## MANITOBA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE								
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%
1	55.6	55.5	54.7	53.2	51.7	50.2	48.6	46.9	45.2
2	39.5	39.3	38.7	37.6	36.6	35.5	34.4	33.2	32.0
3	32.2	32.1	31.6	30.7	29.9	29.0	28.1	27.1	26.1
4	27.9	27.8	27.3	26.6	25.9	25.1	24.3	23.5	22.6
5	24.8	24.6	24.5	23.8	23.1	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.2
6	22.0	22.7	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.5	19.8	19.2	18.5
7	21.1	21.0	20.7	20.1	19.5	19.0	18.4	17.7	17.0
8	19.6	19.3	18.6	18.3	17.7	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.4
9	18.5	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.1	14.5
10	17.6	17.3	16.8	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.3	13.7
11	16.7	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.2	13.6	13.1	12.5
12	16.0	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.5
13	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.5	12.1
14	14.6	14.6	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.6
15	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2
16	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9
17	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.2	11.6	11.4	11.0	10.5	9.9
18	12.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.6
19	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.4
20	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.1
21	11.9	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.5	8.9
22	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.5
23	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.3
24	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.1
25	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.7	8.1
30	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.2
35	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7
40	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.3
45	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.5
50	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.2
55	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.9
60	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.6
65	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.6
70	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.2
75	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.2
80	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.9
85	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.7
90	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.6
95	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.2
100	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.1	2.6
125	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.7
150	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.5
200	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1
250	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0
300	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0
350	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0
400	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0
450	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0
500	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-HOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00059  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00060  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00061  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00062  
00063  
00064  
00065

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

## SASKATCHEWAN

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE								
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%
1	50.3	50.0	49.2	47.9	46.6	45.2	43.8	42.3	40.7
2	35.5	35.4	34.8	33.9	32.9	32.0	30.9	29.9	28.0
3	29.0	28.9	28.4	27.7	26.9	26.1	25.3	24.4	23.5
4	25.0	25.0	24.6	24.0	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.1	20.4
5	22.5	22.4	22.0	21.4	20.6	20.2	19.6	18.9	18.2
6	20.5	20.4	20.1	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.9	17.3	16.6
7	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.5	16.0	15.4
8	17.7	17.7	17.4	16.9	16.5	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.4
9	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.0
10	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.4
11	15.1	14.8	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.3	11.8
12	14.4	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3
13	13.9	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9
14	13.4	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5
15	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.7
16	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.4
17	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.7
18	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0
19	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.8
20	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6
21	10.7	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.2
22	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.0
23	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9
24	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7
25	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6
30	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8
35	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.3
40	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.6
45	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2
50	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.9
55	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5
60	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.3
65	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.3
70	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2
75	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.7
80	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.6
85	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.5
90	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4
95	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.3
100	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.0
125	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6
150	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5
200	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
250	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
300	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
350	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
400	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
450	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
500	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00059
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00060  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00061  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00062
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00063  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00064  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00065

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

## ALBERTA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE									
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%
1 <b>83.0</b>	83.4	83.0	81.7	79.5	77.3	75.0	72.6	70.1	67.6	64.9
2 <b>59.0</b>	58.7	57.8	56.2	54.6	53.0	51.3	49.6	47.8	45.9	41.9
3 <b>48.2</b>	47.9	47.2	45.9	44.6	43.3	41.9	40.5	39.0	37.5	34.2
4 <b>41.7</b>	41.5	40.9	39.8	38.6	37.5	36.3	35.1	33.8	32.5	29.6
5 <b>37.3</b>	37.1	36.5	35.6	34.6	33.5	32.5	31.4	30.2	29.0	26.5
6 <b>34.1</b>	33.9	33.4	32.5	31.6	30.6	29.6	28.6	27.6	26.5	24.2
7 <b>31.5</b>	31.4	30.9	30.1	29.2	28.3	27.4	26.5	25.5	24.5	22.4
8 <b>29.5</b>	29.3	28.9	28.1	27.3	26.5	25.7	24.8	23.9	23.0	21.0
9 <b>27.8</b>	27.7	27.2	26.5	25.8	25.0	24.2	23.4	22.5	21.6	19.8
10 <b>26.4</b>	26.2	25.8	25.1	24.4	23.7	23.0	22.2	21.4	20.5	18.7
11 <b>25.1</b>	25.0	24.6	24.0	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.1	20.4	19.6	17.9
12 <b>24.1</b>	24.0	23.6	23.0	22.3	21.6	21.0	20.2	19.5	18.7	17.1
13 <b>23.1</b>	23.0	22.7	22.1	21.4	20.8	20.1	19.5	18.7	18.0	16.4
14 <b>22.3</b>	22.2	21.8	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.4	18.7	18.1	17.4	15.8
15 <b>21.5</b>	21.4	21.1	20.5	20.0	19.4	18.7	18.1	17.4	16.8	15.3
16 <b>20.9</b>	20.7	20.4	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.2	14.8
17 <b>20.2</b>	20.1	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.7	14.4
18 <b>19.6</b>	19.3	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.9	15.3	14.0	10.6
19 <b>19.0</b>	18.7	18.2	17.8	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	13.6	10.5
20 <b>18.6</b>	18.3	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.2	15.7	15.1	14.5	13.3	10.3
21 <b>18.1</b>	17.8	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.9	10.0
22 <b>17.7</b>	17.4	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.4	13.8	12.6	9.6
23 <b>17.3</b>	17.0	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.5	12.4	9.6
24 <b>16.9</b>	16.7	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.1	9.4
25 <b>16.6</b>	16.3	15.9	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.0	11.9	9.2
30 <b>15.2</b>	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.9	10.8	8.4
35 <b>13.8</b>	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	7.8
40 <b>12.9</b>	12.6	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.4	7.3	4.2
45 <b>12.2</b>	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.7	8.8	6.6	4.0
50 <b>11.6</b>	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.4	6.5	3.7
55 <b>11.0</b>	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.0	6.2	3.6
60 <b>10.5</b>	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.4	7.7	5.9	3.4
65 <b>10.1</b>	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.4	5.7	3.3
70 <b>9.6</b>	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	6.8	4.6
75 <b>9.4</b>	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	6.8	5.9	2.7
80 <b>9.1</b>	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	6.6	5.1	3.0
85 <b>8.9</b>	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9
90 <b>8.4</b>	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.2	4.8	2.8
95 <b>8.2</b>	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.8	4.7	2.7
100 <b>8.0</b>	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	4.6	2.7
125 <b>7.1</b>	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.1	2.4
150 <b>6.5</b>	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.6	2.2
200 <b>5.5</b>	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.7	1.9
250 <b>4.9</b>	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	1.7
300 <b>4.3</b>	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	1.6
350 <b>3.9</b>	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.5
400 <b>3.6</b>	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.3
450 <b>3.3</b>	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.2
500 <b>3.1</b>	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.2
750 <b>2.2</b>	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.8
1000 <b>1.5</b>	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6

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**NOTES:**

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00059  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00060  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00062  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00063  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00064  
00065

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE									
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%
1 73.5	73.1	72.6	71.6	69.7	67.8	65.7	63.7	61.5	59.3	56.9
2 51.9	51.4	50.7	49.3	47.9	46.5	45.0	43.5	41.9	40.3	52.0
3 42.2	42.0	41.4	40.3	39.1	38.0	36.7	35.5	34.2	32.9	36.7
4 36.6	36.4	35.6	34.9	33.9	32.9	31.8	30.7	29.6	28.5	30.0
5 32.7	32.5	32.0	31.2	30.3	29.4	28.5	27.5	26.5	25.5	23.2
6 29.9	29.7	29.2	28.5	27.7	26.8	26.0	25.1	24.2	23.2	13.4
7 27.6	27.5	27.1	26.4	25.6	24.8	24.1	23.2	22.4	21.5	11.6
8 25.9	25.7	25.3	24.7	24.0	23.2	22.5	21.7	20.9	20.1	20.1
9 24.4	24.3	23.9	23.2	22.6	21.9	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.0	18.0
10 23.1	23.0	22.7	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.7	18.0	16.4
11 22.0	21.9	21.6	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.2	18.5	17.9	17.2	12.7
12 21.1	21.0	20.7	20.1	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.8	17.1	16.4	15.7
13 20.3	20.2	19.9	19.3	18.8	18.2	17.7	17.1	16.4	15.6	15.0
14 19.5	19.4	19.1	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	13.9
15 18.9	18.8	18.5	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.9	15.3	14.7	13.4
16 18.3	18.2	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.2	13.0
17 17.7	17.6	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.8	12.6
18 17.2	17.1	16.9	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.4	12.9
19 16.8	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.1	11.9
20 16.4	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6
21 16.0	15.9	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3
22 15.6	15.5	15.3	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.1
23 15.2	15.1	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	10.8
24 14.9	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.6	10.6	9.2
25 14.6	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.4	10.4	9.0
30 13.3	13.1	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.3
35 12.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.6
40 11.5	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.2	6.4
45 10.7	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.7	6.0
50 10.1	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.3	7.0	5.4
55 9.7	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.0	5.1
60 9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.7	5.2
65 8.9	8.6	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.5	5.0
70 8.6	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.2	4.8
75 8.3	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.0	4.6
80 8.0	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.7	4.6
85 7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.5
90 7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	4.2
95 7.3	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.1
100 7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.9	2.7
125 6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	3.6	2.1
150 *****	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.5	1.9
200 *****	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	1.6
250 *****	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	1.5
300 *****	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.3
350 *****	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.0
400 *****	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	0.6
450 *****	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.2
500 *****	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.1
750 *****	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.7

1500

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1.0 0.6

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES,  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.  
00061  
00062  
00063  
00064  
00065

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION

## ATLANTIC REGION

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE (.000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE								
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%
1	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.2	39.2	38.1	36.9	35.8	34.5
2	29.0	28.9	28.5	27.7	26.9	26.1	25.3	24.4	23.5
3	23.7	23.6	23.2	22.6	22.0	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.2
4	20.5	20.4	20.1	19.6	19.0	18.5	17.9	17.3	16.6
5	18.4	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.9
6	16.0	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6
7	15.5	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.6
8	14.5	14.4	14.2	13.8	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.8
9	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1
10	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5
11	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0
12	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.6
13	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.6
14	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9
15	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6
16	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3
17	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8
18	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5
19	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3
20	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2
21	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0
22	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.8
23	8.5	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.7
24	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.5
25	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4
30	7.5	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8
35	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4
40	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1
45	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9
50	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4
55	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3
60	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1
65	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9
70	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8
75	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7
80	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5
85	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4
90	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2
95	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1
100	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0
125	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5
150	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3
200	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8
250	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
300	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
350	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
400	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
450	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
500	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
750	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
1000	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4

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\*\*\*\*\***NOTES:**

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00059
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES,  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00060  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00061
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00062  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00063  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00064  
00065

## **CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CPP SEPTEMBER 1984 ADULTS MIGRATION**

PRAIRIE REGION

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE												
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1 68.1	67.8	67.5	66.4	64.7	62.8	61.0	59.0	57.0	55.0	52.8	48.2	37.3	21.6
2 48.0	48.0	47.7	47.0	45.7	44.4	43.1	41.7	40.3	38.9	37.3	34.1	26.4	15.2
3 39.3	39.2	39.0	38.4	37.3	36.3	35.2	34.1	32.9	31.7	30.5	27.8	21.6	12.4
4 ***	33.9	33.7	33.2	32.3	31.4	30.5	29.5	28.5	27.5	26.4	24.1	18.7	10.8
5 ***	30.3	30.2	29.7	28.9	28.1	27.3	26.4	25.5	24.6	23.6	21.6	16.7	9.6
6 ***	27.7	27.5	27.1	26.4	25.7	24.9	24.1	23.3	22.4	21.6	19.7	15.2	8.8
7 ***	25.6	25.5	25.1	24.4	23.8	23.0	22.3	21.6	20.8	20.0	18.2	14.1	8.1
8 ***	24.0	23.9	23.5	22.9	22.2	21.6	20.9	20.2	19.4	18.7	17.0	13.2	7.6
9 ***	22.6	22.5	22.1	21.6	20.9	20.3	19.7	19.0	18.3	17.6	16.1	12.4	7.2
10 ***	21.4	21.3	21.0	20.4	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.0	17.4	16.7	15.2	11.6	6.8
11 ***	20.4	20.3	20.0	19.5	18.9	18.4	17.8	17.2	16.6	15.9	14.5	11.3	6.5
12 ***	19.6	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.6	17.0	16.5	15.9	15.2	13.9	10.8	6.2
13 ***	18.8	18.7	18.4	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.2	14.6	13.4	10.4	6.0
14 ***	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.2	14.7	14.1	12.9	10.0	5.8
15 ***	17.5	17.4	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.6
16 ***	16.9	16.6	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.7	13.2	12.0	11.5	9.3	5.4
17 ***	16.4	16.4	16.1	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.7	9.1	5.2
18 ***	16.0	15.9	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.4	11.4	8.8	5.1
19 ***	15.6	15.5	15.2	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.1	8.6	4.9
20 ***	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.3	4.8
21 ***	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.1	4.7
22 ***	14.5	14.4	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6
23 ***	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.0	7.8	4.5
24 ***	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	9.8	7.6	4.4
25 ***	13.6	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	9.6	7.5	4.3
30 ***	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.8	3.9
35 ***	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.1	7.3	5.6	3.6
40 ***	10.7	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.2	5.9	3.4
45 ***	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.5	7.2	5.6	3.2
50 ***	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.8	5.3	3.0
55 ***	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.0	2.9
60 ***	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.2	4.8	4.8	2.8
65 ***	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.2	2.3
70 ***	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.1	2.7
75 ***	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	2.6
80 ***	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	2.5
85 ***	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.8	2.4
90 ***	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	2.3
95 ***	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	2.3
100 ***	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	2.3
125 ***	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.0	1.8
150 ***	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	1.7
200 ***	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	1.7
250 ***	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	1.6
300 ***	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.5
350 ***	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.4
400 ***	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.3
450 ***	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2
500 ***	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2
750 ***	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.7
1000 ***	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2

1500	*****	1.2	1.0	0.6
2000	*****	0.8	0.6	0.5

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00056
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00057  
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00058  
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00059
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00060  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00061  
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00062
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00063  
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00064  
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00065

### **13. Technical Specifications**



CURRENT POPULATION PROFILE SURVEY MICRO FILE\* september 1984

Dataset Name - spec.cpp8409.micro

Volume Serial Number - 5465nt

Logical Record Length - 112

Blocksize - 11200

Density - 6250 bpi

\* contains the adults and children

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