H E A L T H P R O M O T I O N S U R V E Y

M I C R O D A T A D O C U M E N T A T I O N

A N D

U S E R S G U I D E

JUNE, 1985

THE HEALTH PROMOTION SURVEY MICRODATA DOCUMENTATION AND USERS GUIDE

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1. INTRODUCTION

The attached package was designed to enable interested users to access and manipulate the microdata file for the 1985 Health Promotion Survey. Although the package contains detail sufficient to satisfy most questions, further information may be obtained from the following:

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OBJECTIVES

The Health Promotion Survey was conducted by Statistics Canada in June 1985, for the Department of Health and Welfare. The major objective of the survey was to collect information on the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of Canadians about health issues.

The Department of Health and Welfare were interested in collecting this information to assist them in planning programs to encourage Canadians to adopt and maintain healthy lifestyles. This was the first Health Promotion Survey to be conducted and was intended to provide baseline information on current attitudes and behaviors. It is planned that this survey will be repeated in approximately three years to evaluate programs initiated by Health and Welfare.

The major areas for which information was required were alcohol use, smoking, exercise, safety and nutrition.

POPULATION

The target population for the Health Promotion Survey was all persons 15 years of age or older living in Canada with the following two exceptions:

- 1. residents of the Northwest Territories;
- 2. full-time residents of institutions.

Because the sampling methodology used for the Health Promotion Survey was Random Digit Dialing, households (and thus persons living in households) that do not have telephones were obviously excluded from the surveyed population. This accounts for less than 3% of the total population. However, the survey estimates have been adjusted (weighted) to include persons without telephones.

SURVEY DESIGN

The Health Promotion Survey employed two different Random Digit Dialing sampling techniques. For the ten provinces, the Waksberg method was used. For the Yukon, the mehtod used was Elimination of Non-working banks.

4.1 The Ten Provinces

The Waksberg Method is a Random Digit Dialing sampling technique which significantly reduces the cost of a survey as compared to dialing telephone numbers completely at random. The method employs a two-stage sample design which increases the likelihood of contacting households. The following describes what was done for the Health Promotion Survey in the ten provinces.

First, a list of all telephone area code and existing prefix number combinations was obtained for the survey area (i.e., the ten provinces). An up-to-date listing of all such area code prefix combinations was obtained from AT & T in Kansas. To these all possible combinations of the next two digits were added (i.e., all possible banks of 100 consecutive numbers within existing area code - prefix combinations were identified). This resulted in a list of all the possible first eight digits of ten digit telephone numbers in the survey area. These eight digit numbers formed the first stage sampling units (i.e., were the Primary Sampling Units - PSUs).

First, a random selection was made of one of these eight digit numbers and then the final two digits were generated at random. This number (called a Primary number) was called to determine whether or not it reached a household. If it did not reach a household (i.e., the number was not assigned for use or was a business, institution, etc.), the number was dropped from further consideration. If it did reach a household, additional numbers referred to as a secondary numbers were generated within the same bank (i.e., numbers with the same first eight digits as the primary number). These numbers were also called to determine whether or not they reached a household.

Secondary numbers were generated on a continuing basis until (i) five additional households were reached in each

retained bank or (ii) the bank was exhausted or (iii) the survey period ended.

Primary numbers were generated continuously throughout the survey period in order to yield the required sample size within each province. An attempt was made to conduct an interview with all primary and secondary households reached.

This method is more efficient than 'pure' random digit dialing because there is a higher probability of reaching a household if the telephone number for that household is within a bank of numbers that contains at least one other household. For the Health Promotion Survey around 50% of the secondary numbers called reached a household, while only 16% of the primary numbers called reached a household.

4.2 The Yukon

For the Yukon, a list of all banks that contained at least one household (i.e., all working banks) was drawn up by the Yukon telephone company (North West Tel). The terminal two digits of telephone numbers were generated at random within these working banks. An attempt was made to conduct an interview for each telephone number that reached a household. Approximately 17% of the telephone numbers called reached a household.

5. COLLECTION

A screening document (see Section 10 - Selection Control Form HS-1) was used for each telephone number called for the Health Promotion Survey. The purpose of this document was to first determine whether or not the number called reached a household, and then if so, to list all household members. One household member 15 years of age or over was then selected at random. The Health Promotion Survey was then conducted with this selected person by telephone. If this selected person was not available to be interviewed at that time, an attempt was made to determine a convenient time to phone back to complete the interview. Because many of the survey questions were of an additudinal nature, all interviews had to be conducted with the selected respondent only; no proxy reporting was accepted.

Interviews were conducted from Statistics Canada's eight Regional Offices plus an additional office set up specifically for the Yukon component in Whitehorse, from June 3 - 21, 1985. In some offices, the 21st deadline was extended in order that more of the outstanding calls could be resolved.

All interviews were conducted between 8:30 AM and 9:30 PM local time during week days. Interviews were conducted on Saturday during the day as well.

PROCESSING

The following is an overview of the data processing steps for the survey.

6.1 Data Capture

Data capture was conducted in each of the regional offices and transmitted to Ottawa. The data capture operators entered the data directly from the questionnaires into a mini-computer. The data capture program allowed for a valid range of codes to be entered for each question and followed the flow-pattern of the questionnaire based on each entry. No editing was done to check for consistency between questions at the data entry stage. It was possible for operators to enter invalid data or to enter data that violated the skip patterns of the questionnaire, but only through the use of a specific override function after they had been alerted that the entry was incorrect.

6.2 Edit and Imputation

Following data capture, all survey records were subjected to an exhaustive computer edit. Partial non-response, flow pattern errors, and abnormally high or low responses were identified. Records with missing or incorrect data were assigned non-response codes or in some cases, imputed from other areas from the same questionnaire. The one exception to this was the selected person's age and sex. In some cases, these variables were imputed from another record (i.e., a donor record) on the Health Promotion Survey file.

7. DATA OUTPUT

Data from the survey are available either in the format of a microdata tape from Statistics Canada or through tabulations from Health and Welfare or Statistics Canada. The microdata file and associated documentation will be available for the price of \$500. Tabulations will be priced according to the cost of producing them.

ESTIMATION

The principle behind the estimation procedure when a probability sample is used, as was used for the Health Promotion Survey, is that each person selected in the sample 'represents', besides himself/herself, several other persons not in the sample. For example, in a simple random sample of 2% of the population, each person in the sample represents 50 persons in the population.

For the microdata file that was created for the Health Promotion Survey, there is one record for each person who responded to the survey. Each record contains demographic characteristics about the selected person as well as their health information. Instead of physically duplicating the sample records according to the number of persons the records represent, an overall weighting factor was placed on each record. The weighting factor refers to the number of times a particular record should be replicated to obtain population estimates. For example, if the number of persons who consider themselves to be in excellent health is to be estimated, this is done by selecting the records on the microdata file who reported that they were in excellent health and summing the weights on these records.

8.1 Weighting

A self-weighting sample design is one for which the weights for each unit in the sample are the same. For a two-stage sample design, this happens if the first stage units (i.e., the Primary Sampling Units) are selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling and a fixed number of units are selected within each selected Primary Sampling Unit with equal probability.

For the Health Promotion Survey, the households within each province were selected using this sampling scheme and thus, the sampled households within each province have identical weights. The first stage sampling units (i.e., the Primary Sampling Units) were banks of telephone numbers and the second stage units were actual telephone numbers corresponding to households within those banks. It should be noted that household weights differ from province to province because a different sampling rate was used for each province.

The following outlines the steps that were used in weighting the Health Promotion Survey records.

- In the first stage of weighting all households that were selected into the sample within a given province were assigned an identical weight.
- Secondly, the weights for households with more than one private telephone number were adjusted downwards to account for the fact that such households have a higher probability of being selected.
- 3) The weights for responding households (i.e., the records on the file) were adjusted upwards to account for non-responding households. This adjustment was done independently within CMA/NON-CMA geographical classifications within each province. Weights were also adjusted when fewer than the required number of telephone numbers were generated within an area because of the survey period ending. This adjustment is based on the assumption that the households that were interviewed represent the characteristics of those that should have been interviewed. To the extent that this is not true, the estimates produced will be somewhat biased.
- 4) A person weight was then calculated for each person who responded to the survey by multiplying the household weight for that person by the number of persons in the household who were eligible to be selected for the survey.
- 5) In the last stage of weighting, the person weights were ratio adjusted to agree with Census projected age-sex distributions. Census projected population counts were obtained for males and females within each province and the Yukon for the following seven age groups: 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65+. For each cf the resulting 154 classifications (11 X 2 X 7), the person weights for records within the classification were adjusted by multiplying by the following ratio:

projected census population count sum of the person weights of records in the prov-age-sex group

It should be noted that inmates of institutions were excluded from the Census projections becasue this group was not surveyed.

8.2 Weighting Policy

Users are cautioned against releasing unweighted tables or performing any analysis based on unweighted survey results. As was discussed in Section 8.1, there were several weight adjustments performed independently on records within each province. Sampling rates as well as non-response rates varied significantly from province to province. The overall sample size was 1150 within each province, with the exception of Alberta where an additional 2300 households were sampled in Edmonton. The table on the following page gives the responding sample size as well as the response rate for each province. The response rate is defined as the number of responding households divided by the total number of households attempted to be reached. If less than the 1150 households were contacted within an area because of the survey period ending, this was not counted as a non-response. However, if a telephone number was generated and at least some attempt was made to call this number, this was taken into account in the non-response rate calculation. Any numbers that could not be contacted throughout the survey period for which the phone company could give no information (i.e., 'ring-no-answers') were considered to be non-responding households.

HEALTH PROMOTION SURVEY

RESPONSE BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	RESPONDING SAMPLE	RESPONSE RATE
Newfoundland	855	81%
PEI	957	86%
Nova Scotia	943	88%
New Brunswick	980	87%
Quebec	853	83%
Ontario	779 -	71%
Manitoba	837	76%
Saskatchewan	776	78%
Alberta	2751	81%
British Columbia	918	82%
Ten Provinces	10649	81%
Yukon	690	80%

It is known that the non-respondents were more likely to be males and more likely to be younger (15-24). In the responding sample 43% of the persons were males, while in the overall population approximatley 49% are males. Therefore, it is clear that the sample counts cannot be considered to be representative of the survey target population unless the appropriate weights are applied. Unbiased estimates are only obtained with the application of the weights.

8.3 Types of Estimates

Two types of estimates are possible from the results of the Health Promotion Survey. These are qualitative estimates (estimates of counts or proportions of people possessing certain characteristics) and quantitative estimates (estimates of average amounts). It should be noted that the Health Promotion Survey data are almost exclusively qualitative in nature.

8.3.1 Qualitative Estimates

It should be kept in mind that the population surveyed are non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age or over living in one of the ten provinces or the Yukon. Qualitative estimates are estimates of the number or proportion of this surveyed population possessing certain characteristics. The number of women living in Ontario who feel that they have a stressful life is an example of this kind of estimate. These estimates are readily obtained by summing the final weights of the records possessing the characteristic in question.

8.3.2 Quantitative Estimates

A few variables on the Health Promotion Survey microdata file are quantitative in nature (e.g., height, weight and age). From these variables it is possible to obtain such estimates as the average weight of people with high blood pressure. These estimates are of the following ratio form:

est (average) =
$$\frac{X}{Y}$$

The numerator (X) is a quantitative estimate of the total of the variable of interest (weight in pounds). The denominator (Y) is the qualitative estimate of the number of participants (those having high blood pressure). The two estimates are derived independently and then divided. For the example given, X would be calculated by multiplying the final weights on records (referring to persons) reporting to have high blood pressure by the value given for weight in pounds and summing these products over all applicable records. The value Y would be calculated simply by summing the final weights of records reporting to have high blood pressure.

For further information on estimation or the weighting procedure that was used for the Health Promotion Survey, users may contact:

Client Services Special Surveys Division 2nd Floor, Main Building Tunney's Pasture Ottawa, ON K1A 0T6

Telephone: (613) 951-3321 or Toll Free: 1 800 461-9050

Fax: (613) 951-4527 Email: ssd@statcan.ca

9. RELEASE POLICY AND DATA RELIABILITY

It is important for users to become familiar with the contents of this section before publishing or otherwise releasing any estimates derived from the Health Promotion Survey microdata file.

This section of the documentation provides guidelines to be followed by users. With the aid of these guidelines, users of the microdata should be able to produce figures consistent with those produced by Statistics Canada and in conformance with the established policy for rounding and release. The guidelines can be broken into two broad sections - sampling variability and rounding 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 questionnaire, interviewers, supervisors, processing methods, etc. as those actually used. The difference between the estimates obtained from the sample and the results from a complete count taken under similar conditions is called the sampling error of the estimate.

Although the exact sampling error of the estimate, as defined above, cannot be measured from sample results alone (otherwise a survey would be unnecessary), it is possible to estimate a statistical measure of sampling error, the standard error, from the sample data. Using the standard error, 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 error, about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than two standard errors, and virtually with certainty that the differences would be less than three standard errors.

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 <u>coefficient of variation</u> of an estimate is obtained by dividing the

standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Before releasing and/or publishing any estimates from the micro-data file, users should determine whether the estimate is releasable based on the guidelines following:

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 acompanied by a warning of high sampling variability associated with the estimates. Such estimates should be identified by the letter G (or some other similar fashion).
3 Restricted	25.1 to 33.3%	Н	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release only when sampling variabilities are obtained using an exact variance calculation procedure. The estimates should be accompanied by a warning of high sampling variability associated with the estimates.

4. Not for (i) 33.4% or over Release

Estimates cannot be released in any form under any circumstances. In statistical tables, such estimates should be deleted.

9.2 Estimates of Variance

Variance estimation is described separately for qualitative and quantitative estimates.

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9.2.1 Sampling Variability for Qualitative Estimates

Derivation of sampling variabilities for each of the estimates which could be generated from the Health Promotion Survey 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 and are included in Section 11 (Crude Sampling Variability Tables). These tables have been produced using the coefficient of variation formula based on a simple random sample. the Health Promotion Survey estimates were made from a two stage cluster design, a factor called the design effect was introduced into the formula. This factor accounts for the slight increase in variance that results from using a 2 stage cluster design over a simple random sample. sampling variability is obtained using these tables, only estimates falling into the unqualified or qualified range (i.e., estimates with a coefficient of variation less than or equal to 25%) may be considered for release.

There are individual Crude Sampling Variability Tables for each of the ten provinces, the 10 provinces together, the Yukon, and Edmonton. The following rules should enable the user to determine approximate coefficients of variation for aggregates (totals), percentages, ratios, differences between totals or percentages, and differences between ratios (e.g. the difference between the percentage of women 65 years of age or over who feel there is something they could do to improve their physical health and the corresponding percentage for men 65 and over).

Rule 1 Estimates of Aggregates (Totals)

The coefficient of variation for totals depends only on the size of the estimated total itself. On the Crude Sampling Variability Table for the appropriate area, locate the estimated total (in thousands) in the left-most column of the table (headed 'Numerator of Percentage') and follow the asteristks across to the first figue encountered. This figure is the 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 group 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 Crude Sampling Variability Tables, the coefficients of variation drop in going form left to right.)

To estimate the coefficient of variation of a percentage, reference should be made to the percentage (across the top of the table) and to the numerator of the percentage, in thousands (down the left side of the table). The intersection of the appropriate row and column gives the appropriate 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.

In the case where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator, the coefficient of variation of the ratio of the 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:

$$R = \frac{X}{Y}$$

is

$$cv(R) = \sqrt{cv(X)^2 + cv(Y)^2}$$

This formula will tend to overstate the error if X and Y are positively correlated and understate the error if X and Y are negatively correlated.

Rule 4 Differences Between Totals or Percentages

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:

$$d = X - Y$$

 $sd(d) = \{X cv(X)\}^2 + \{Y cv(Y)\}^2$

The coefficient of variation of d is approximately

$$cv(d) = \frac{sd(d)}{d}$$

This formula is accurate for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics but is only approximate otherwise.

Rule 5 Differences of Ratios

In this case, Rules 3 and 4 are combined. The coefficients of variation for the two ratios are first determined using Rule 3, and then the coefficient of variation of their difference is found using Rule 4.

9.2.2 Sampling Variability for Quantitative Estimates

In order to provide variability estimates for quantitative (non-attribute) type variables, special tables would have to be produced. Since the variables on the Health Promotion Survey microdata file are primarily qualitative in nature, this has not been done. As a general rule, however, the coefficient of variation of a quantitative total from this file will be larger than the coefficient of variation of the corresponding qualitative estimates (i.e., the number of persons contributing to the quantitative estimate). If the corresponding qualitative estimate is not releasable, the quantitative total will not be.

9.3 Rounding Policy

In order that estimates for publications or any other data released from the Health Promotion Survey microdata file correspond to those produced by Statistics Canada or any others analyzing the data, users are urged to adhere to the following guidelines regarding the rounding of such estimates. It is unwise to release unrounded estimates, as they imply greater precision than actually exists.

9.3.1 Rounding Guidelines

- Estimates of of totals in the main body of a statistical table should be rounded to the nearest thousand using the normal rounding technique (see definition below).
- Marginal sub-totals and totals in statistical tables are to be derived from their corresponding unrounded components and then are to be rounded themselves to the nearest thousand units using normal rounding.
- Averages, proportions, rates and percentages are to be computed from unrounded components and then are to be rounded themselves to one decimal using normal rounding.
- 4. Sums and differences of aggregates and ratios are to be derived from corresponding unrounded components and then rounded to the nearest thousand units or the nearest one decimal using normal rounding.
- 5. In instances where due to technical or other limitations, a different rounding technique is used, which results in estimates being released which differ from the corresponding estimates produced by Statistics Canada, users are encouraged to note the reason for such differences in the released document.

9.3.2 Normal Rounding

In normal rounding, if the first or only digit to be dropped is 0 to 4, the last digit to be retained is not changed. If the first or only digit to be dropped is 5 to 9, the last digit to be retained is raised by one. For example, the number 8499 rounded to thousands would be 8 and the number 8500 rounded to thousands would be 9.

10. SURVEY DOCUMENTS

11. SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES

TEN PROVINCES

NUMERATOR O PERCENTAGE	F					ESTIMAT	ED PERCE	TAGE						
('000)	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	155.7	155.0	154.2	151.8	147.8	143.6	139.3	134.9	130.3	125.6	120.7	110.2	85.3	49.3
2	110.1	109.6	109.0	107.4	104.5	101.6	98.5	95.4	92.2	88.8	85.3	77.9	60.3	34.8
3	89.9	89.5	89.0	87.7	85.3	82.9	80.4	77.9	75.2	72.5	69.7	63.6	49.3	28.4
4	77.9	77.5	77.1	75.9	73.9	71.8	69.7	67.5	65.2	62.8	60.3	55.1	42.7	24.6
5	69.6	69.3	69.0	67.9	66.1	64.2	62.3	60.3	58.3	56.2	54.0	49.3	38.2	22.0
6	63.6	63.3	63.0	62.0	60.3	58.6	56.9	55.1	53.2	51.3	49.3	45.0	34.8	20.1
7	58.8	58.6	58.3	57.4	55.9	54.3	52.7	51.0	49.3	47.5	45.6	41.6	32.2	18.6
8	55.0	54.8	54.5	53.7	52.2	50.8	49.3	47.7	46.1	44.4	42.7	38.9	30.2	17.4
9	51.9	51.7	51.4	50.6	49.3	47.9	46.4	45.0	43.4	41.9	40.2	36.7	28.4	16.4
10	49.2	49.0	48.8	48.0	46.7	45.4	44.1	42.7	41.2	39.7	38.2	34.8	27.0	15.6
11	46.9	46.7	46.5	45.8	44.6	43.3	42.0	40.7	39.3	37.9	36.4	33.2	25.7	14.9
12	44.9	44.7	44.5	43.8	42.7	41.5	40.2	38.9	37.6	36.3	34.8	31.8	24.6	14.2
13	43.2	43.0	42.8	42.1	41.0	39.8	38.6	37.4	36.1	34.8	33.5	30.6	23.7	13.7
14	41.6	41.4	41.2	40.6	39.5	38.4	37.2	36.1	34.8	33.6	32.2	29.4	22.8	13.2
15	40.2	40.0	39.8	39.2	38.2	37.1	36.0	34.8	33.7	32.4	31.2	28.4	22.0	12.7
16	38.9	38.7	38.6	38.0	36.9	35.9	34.8	33.7	32.6	31.4	30.2	27.5	21.3	12.3
17	37.8	37.6	37.4	36.8	35.8	34.8	33.8	32.7	31.6	30.5	29.3	26.7	20.7	11.9
18	36.7	36.5	36.3	35.8	34.8	33.9	32.8	31.8	30.7	29.6	28.4	26.0	20.1	11.6
19	35.7	35.6	35.4	34.8	33.9	32.9	32.0	31.0	29.9	28.8	27.7	25.3	19.6	11.3
20	******	34.7	34.5	34.0	33.0	32.1	31.2	30.2	29.1	28.1	27.0	24.6	19.1	11.0
21	*****	33.8	33.7	33.1	32.2	31.3	30.4	29.4	28.4	27.4	26.3	24.0	18.6	10.7
22	*****	33.0	32.9	32.4	31.5	30.6	29.7	28.8	27.8	26.8	25.7	23.5	18.2	10.5
23	*****	32.3	32.2	31.7	30.8	29.9	29.1	28.1	27.2	26.2	25.2	23.0	17.8	10.3
24	*****	31.6	31.5	31.0	30.2	29.3	28.4	27.5	26.6	25.6	24.6	22.5	17.4	10.1
25	*****	31.0	30.8	30.4	29.6	28.7	27.9	27.0	26.1	25.1	24.1	22.0	17.1	9.9
30	*******	28.3	28.2	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.4	24.6	23.8	22.9	22.0	20.1	15.6	9.0
35 40	******	26.2 24.5 =	26.1	25.7	25.0	24.3	23.6	22.8	22.0	21.2	20.4	18.6	14.4	8.3
45	******	23.1	23.0	24.0 22.6	23.4	22.7	22.0	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.1	17.4	13.5	7.8
50	******	21.9	21.8	21.5	20.9	20.3	20.8 19.7	20.1	19.4	18.7 17.8	18.0	16.4	12.7	7.3
55	******	20.9	20.8	20.5	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.6	16.9	17.1 16.3	15.6 14.9	12.1	7.0 6.6
60	******	20.0	19.9	19.6	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.6	14.2	11.0	6.4
65	******	19.2	19.1	18.8	18.3	17.8	17.3	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1
70	******	18.5	18.4	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.6	15.0	14.4	13.2	10.2	5.9
75	******	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.0	14.5	13.9	12.7	9.9	5.7
80	******	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.5	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.0	13.5	12.3	9.5	5.5
85	*****	16.8	16.7	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.1	11.9	9.3	5.3
90	******	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2
95	******	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.8	5.1
100	******	15.5	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.0	8.5	4.9
125	*****	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.8	9.9	7.6	4.4
150	*****	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0	4.0
200	******	*****	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.8	6.0	3.5
250	******	*****	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.0	5.4	3.1
300	******	*****	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.4	4.9	2.8
350	******	*****	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.4	5.9	4.6	2.6
400	******	*****	*****	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	4.3	2.5
450	******			7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.0	2.3
500	*******	******	*****	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.9	3.8	2.2
750	******			5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.8
1000	******	******	*****	*****	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.7	1.6

1500	*********	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.3
2000	**********	*****	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.1
3000	*********	******	*****	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.9
4000	*********	*****	******	****	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.8
5000	**********	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.7
6000	**********	******	******	*****	*****	*****	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.6
7000	**********	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	****	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6
8000	************	*****	******	*****	*****	******	*****	****	1.2	1.0	0.6
9000	*********	*****	******	*****	******	*****	*****	****	1.2	0.9	0.5
10000	***********	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	******	*****	*****	0.9	0.5
12500	************	******	******	******	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	0.8	0.4
15000	***********	*****	******	******	*****	*****	*****	******	******	*****	0.4

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 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.

NEWFOUND LAND

NUMERATOR O	F					ESTIMATI	D PERCE	NTAGE						
PERCENTAGE														
('000')	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	******	80.0	79.6	78.3	76.2	74.1	71.9	69.6	67.2	64.8	62.3	56.8	44.0	25.4
2	*****	56.5	56.3	55.4	53.9	52.4	50.8	49.2	47.5	45.8	44.0	40.2	31.1	18.0
3	*****	46.2	45.9	45.2	44.0	42.8	41.5	40.2	38.8	37.4	35.9	32.8	25.4	14.7
4	*****	40.0	39.8	39.2	38.1	37.0	35.9	34.8	33.6	32.4	31.1	28.4	22.0	12.7
5	******		35.6	35.0	34.1	33.1	32.1	31.1	30.1	29.0	27.8	25.4	19.7	11.4
6	******		32.5	32.0	31.1	30.2	29.3	28.4	27.4	26.5	25.4	23.2	18.0	10.4
7	******		30.1	29.6	28.8	28.0	27.2	26.3	25.4	24.5	23.5	21.5	16.6	9.6
8	******		28.1	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.4	24.6	23.8	22.9	22.0	20.1	15.6	9.0
9	******			26.1	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.2	22.4	21.6	20.8	18.9	14.7	8.5
10	******			24.8	24.1	23.4	22.7	22.0	21.3	20.5	19.7	18.0	13.9	8.0
11	******	******	*****	23.6	23.0	22.3	21.7	21.0	20.3	19.5	18.8	17.1	13.3	7.7
12	******			22.6	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.7	18.0	16.4	12.7	7.3
13	*******			21.7	21.1	20.5	19.9	19.3	18.6	18.0	17.3	15.8	12.2	7.0
14	******			20.9	20.4	19.8	19.2	18.6	18.0	17.3	16.6	15.2	11.8	6.8
15	******			20.2	19.7	19.1	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.7	16.1	14.7	11.6	6.6
16	******			19.6	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.6	14.7	11.0	6.4
17	*******			19.0	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.3	15.7	15.1	13.8	10.7	6.2
18	******			18.5	18.0	17.5	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0
19	******			18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.0	10.1	5.8
20	******			17.5	17.0	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.0	14.5	13.9	12.7	9.8	5.7
21	******			17.1	16.6	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.1	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.5
22	*******				16.3	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.1	9.4	5.4
23	******				15.9	15.4	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.0	11.8	9.2	5.3
24	*******				15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	2000	5.2
25	*******				15.2	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.4				9.0	
30	******			202222222222	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	13.0 11.8	12.5 11.4	11.4	8.8	5.1
35	******				12.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0		10.4	8.0	4.6
40	******				12.1	11.7					10.5	9.6	7.4	4.3
45	******						11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.0	7.0	4.0
50	*******					11.0 10.5	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8
55	*******					1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.0	6.2	3.6
60	*****					10.0 9.6	9.7 9.3	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.4	7.7	5.9	3.4
65	******						8.9	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.3	5.7	3.3
70	*******							8.3	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.0	5.5	3.2
75	******						8.6	577.07	100000	7.7	7.4	6.8	5.3	3.0
80	******						8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.1	2.9
177.70							8.0	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.4	4.9	2.8
85	******							7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.2	4.8	2.8
90	******							7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.0	4.6	2.7
95	******							7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.5	2.6
100	******							7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4	2.5
125	*****								6.0	5.8	5.6	5.1	3.9	2.3
150	******										5.1	4.6	3.6	2.1
200	*****											4.0	3.1	1.8
250	******												2.8	1.6
300	*****													1.5
350	******	*****	******	******	******	******	******	******	******	*****	******	******	*****	1.4

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

- THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 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.

T.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

NUMERATOR OF	F					ESTIMATE	D PERCEN	TAGE						
PERCENTAGE														
('000)	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	********	****	36.1	35.6	34.6	33.6	32.6	31.6	30.5	29.4	28.3	25.8	20.0	11.5
2	*******	*****	*****	25.1	24.5	23.8	23.1	22.3	21.6	20.8	20.0	18.2	14.1	8.2
3	*******	******	*****	20.5	20.0	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.3	14.9	11.5	6.7
4	*******	******	****	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.1	12.9	10.0	5.8
5	*******	*****	******	*****	15.5	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.6	11.5	8.9	5.2
6	*******	*****	******	*****	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.2	4.7
7	********	******	******	*****	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.7	9.8	7.6	4.4
8	*******	******	******	*****	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.1	7.1	4.1
9	*******	******	******	*****	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.4	8.6	6.7	3.8
10	*******	******	******	*****	*****	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.2	6.3	3.6
11	*******	******	******	*****	*****	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.8	6.0	3.5
12	*******	******	******	*****	*****	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.4	5.8	3.3
13	*******	******	******	*****	*****	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.2	5.5	3.2
14	*******	******	******	*****	*****	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.3	3.1
15	*******	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0
16	******	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.4	5.0	2.9
17	*******	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.3	4.8	2.8
18	********	******	******	*****	******	*****	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.1	4.7	2.7
19	******	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	5.9	4.6	2.6
20	******	******	******	*****	*****	*******	*****	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6
21	*******	******	******	*****	*****	*******	*****	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.6	4.4	2.5
22	******							6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	4.3	2.5
23	******							6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.2	2.4
24	******								6.2	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4
25	*******								6.1	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.0	2.3
30	******									5.4	5.2	4.7	3.6	2.1
35	******									01010100000000	4.8	4.4	3.4	2.0
40	******											4.1	3.2	1.8
45	*****											3.8	3.0	1.7
50	******												2.8	1.6
55	******												2.7	1.6
60	*******	******	(*******										2.6	1.5
65	*****	******	(******				resonantino dell'interna		******			100.00000000000000000000000000000000000	2.5	1.4
70	******	*****	(*****	*****	******	******	******	******	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.4
75	******	******	(*******	*****	*******	******	*****	******	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.3
80	******	******	(****	*****	******	******	******	******	******	******	*****	******	*****	1.3
85	*******	******	***** **	******	*******	******	******	******	*******	******	*****	******	*****	1.3

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
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NOVA SCOTIA

NUMERATOR O						ESTIMAT	ED PERCEI	NTAGE						
('000)	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	******	97.5	97.0	95.6	93.0	90.4	87.7	84.9	82.0	79.0	75.9	69.3	53.7	31.0
2	*****	69.0	68.6	67.6	65.8	63.9	62.0	60.0	58.0	55.9	53.7	49.0	38.0	21.9
3	*****	56.3	56.0	55.2	53.7	52.2	50.6	49.0	47.4	45.6	43.8	40.0	31.0	17.9
4	******	48.8	48.5	47.8	46.5	45.2	43.8	42.5	41.0	39.5	38.0	34.7	26.8	15.5
5	*****	43.6	43.4	42.7	41.6	40.4	39.2	38.0	36.7	35.3	34.0	31.0	24.0	13.9
6	*****	39.8	39.6	39.0	38.0	36.9	35.8	34.7	33.5	32.3	31.0	28.3	21.9	12.7
7	******	*****	36.7	36.1	35.2	34.2	33.1	32.1	31.0	29.9	28.7	26.2	20.3	11.7
8	******	*****	34.3	33.8	32.9	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	27.9	26.8	24.5	19.0	11.0
9	******	*****	32.3	31.9	31.0	30.1	29.2	28.3	27.3	26.3	25.3	23.1	17.9	10.3
10	******	****	30.7	30.2	29.4	28.6	27.7	26.8	25.9	25.0	24.0	21.9	17.0	9.8
11	******	*****	29.3	28.8	28.0	27.3	26.4	25.6	24.7	23.8	22.9	20.9	16.2	9.3
12	*******	****	28.0	27.6	26.8	26.1	25.3	24.5	23.7	22.8	21.9	20.0	15.5	8.9
13	*******	****	26.9	26.5	25.8	25.1	24.3	23.5	22.7	21.9	21.1	19.2	14.9	8.6
14	******	******	*****	25.5	24.9	24.2	23.4	22.7	21.9	21.1	20.3	18.5	14.4	8.3
15	*******	******	****	24.7	24.0	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.2	20.4	19.6	17.9	13.9	8.0
16	******	******	*****	23.9	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.0	17.3	13.4	7.8
17	*****			23.2	22.6	21.9	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.2	18.4	16.8	13.0	7.5
18	******			22.5	21.9	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.3	18.6	17.9	16.3	12.7	7.3
19	******			21.9	21.3	20.7	20.1	19.5	18.8	18.1	17.4	15.9	12.3	7.1
20	******			21.4	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.0	18.3	17.7	17.0	15.5	12.0	6.9
21	******			20.9	20.3	19.7	19.1	18.5	17.9	17.2	16.6	15.1	11.7	6.8
22	******			20.4	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.2	14.8	11.4	6.6
23	*******			19.9	19.4	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.8	14.5	11.2	6.5
24	******			19.5	19.0	18.4	17.9	17.3	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.2	11.0	6.3
25	******			19.1	18.6	18.1	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	13.9	10.7	6.2
30	******			17.4	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.4	13.9	12.7	9.8	5.7
35	******				15.7	15.3	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.8	11.7	9.1	5.2
40	******				14.7	14.3	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.0	8.5	4.9
45	******				13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6
50 55	*******				13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.7	9.8	7.6	4.4
60	********				12.5 12.0	12.2 11.7	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	9.8	9.3	7.2	4.2
65	*******				11.5	11.7	10.9	11.0 10.5	10.6	9.8	9.4	8.9	6.9	4.0 3.8
70	********					10.8	10.5	10.5	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.3	6.4	3.7
75	********					10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.0	6.2	3.6
80	*******					10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.8	6.0	3.5
85	******					9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.4
90	*******					9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.3	5.7	3.3
95	********					9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.1	5.5	3.2
100	*******	******	******	******	*****	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.4	3.1
125	*******	******	******	******	******		7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.2	4.8	2.8
150	********	******	*****	******	(*******	******	*****	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4	2.5
200	*******	*****	*****	******	******	*****	******		5.8	5.6	5.4	4.9	3.8	2.2
250	*******	*****	*****	*****	******	******	*****	*****			4.8	4.4	3.4	2.0
300	*******	*****	*****	*****	******	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.0	3.1	1.8
350	*******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.9	1.7
400	*******	*****	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.7	1.6
450	*******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	******	*****	******	******	*****	*****	2.5	1.5
500	********	*****	*****	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.4

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 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.

NEW BRUNSWICK

NUMERATOR O						ESTIMATI	ED PERCE	NTAGE						
('000)	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	*****	85.5	85.1	83.8	81.6	79.3	76.9	74.4	71.9	69.3	66.6	60.8	47.1	27.2
2	*****	60.5	60.2	59.2	57.7	56.0	54.4	52.6	50.9	49.0	47.1	43.0	33.3	19.2
3	*****	49.4	49.1	48.4	47.1	45.8	44.4	43.0	41.5	40.0	38.4	35.1	27.2	15.7
4	*****	42.8	42.6	41.9	40.8	39.6	38.4	37.2	36.0	34.7	33.3	30.4	23.5	13.6
5	******	38.3	38.1	37.5	36.5	35.4	34.4	33.3	32.2	31.0	29.8	27.2	21.1	12.2
6	******	****	34.7	34.2	33.3	32.4	31.4	30.4	29.4	28.3	27.2	24.8	19.2	11.1
7	******	****	32.2	31.7	30.8	30.0	29.1	28.1	27.2	26.2	25.2	23.0	17.8	10.3
8	******	*****	30.1	29.6	28.8	28.0	27.2	26.3	25.4	24.5	23.5	21.5	16.6	9.6
9	******	****	28.4	27.9	27.2	26.4	25.6	24.8	24.0	23.1	22.2	20.3	15.7	9.1
10	*******	*****	26.9	26.5	25.8	25.1	24.3	23.5	22.7	21.9	21.1	19.2	14.9	8.6
11	******	*****	*****	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.2	22.4	21.7	20.9	20.1	18.3	14.2	8.2
12	*******	*****	*****	24.2	23.5	22.9	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.0	19.2	17.5	13.6	7.8
13	*******	******	*****	23.2	22.6	22.0	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.2	18.5	16.9	13.1	7.5
14	******			22.4	21.8	21.2	20.5	19.9	19.2	18.5	17.8	16.2	12.6	7.3
15	*******			21.6	21.1	20.5	19.9	19.2	18.6	17.9	17.2	15.7	12.2	7.0
16	******			20.9	20.4	19.8	19.2	18.6	18.0	17.3	16.6	15.2	11.8	6.8
17	******			20.3	19.8	19.2	18.6	18.1	17.4	16.8	16.2	14.7	11.4	6.6
18	******			19.7	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.5	17.0	16.3	15.7	14.3	11.1	6.4
19	******			19.2	18.7	18.2	17.6	17.1	16.5	15.9	15.3	13.9	10.8	6.2
20	*******			18.7	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.6	16.1	15.5	14.9	13.6	10.5	6.1
21	*******			18.3	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.2	15.7	15.1	14.5	13.3	10.3	5.9
22	******			17.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.3	14.8	14.2	13.0	10.0	5.8
23	******			17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.5	13.9	12.7	9.8	5.7
24	******			17.1	16.6	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.1	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.5
25	******			16.8	16.3	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.2	9.4	5.4
30	******				14.9	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.1	8.6	5.0
35	*******				13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6
40	******				12.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.5	9.6	7.4	4.3
45	*******				12.2	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.1	7.0	4.1
50 55	******				11.5	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.4	8.6	6.7	3.8
60	******					10.7 10.2	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.2	6.3	3.7
65	******					9.8	9.9 9.5	9.6 9.2	9.3 8.9	8.9 8.6	8.6	7.8 7.5	6.1 5.8	3.5
70	******					9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.3	5.6	3.2
75 75	******					9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.0	5.4	3.1
80	******					8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	6.8	5.3	3.0
85	******						8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.1	2.9
90	******						8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9
95	******						7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.2	4.8	2.8
100	******						7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.1	4.7	2.7
125	******							6.7	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.4	4.2	2.4
150	******							5.00	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.0	3.8	2.2
200	******										4.7	4.3	3.3	1.9
250	******	*****	*****	*****	******	*****	******	*****	*****	*****		3.8	3.0	1.7
300	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	*****		2.7	1.6
350	******	******	*****	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.5	1.5
400	******	*****	*****	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****		1.4
450	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.3

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 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.

NUMERATOR O	F					ESTIMAT	ED PERCEI	NTAGE						
PERCENTAGE														
('000)	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	281.1	279.8	278.4	274.1	266.8	259.3	251.5	243.6	235.3	226.7	217.8	198.9	154.0	88.9
2	198.8	197.9	196.9	193.8	188.7	183.3	177.9	172.2	166.4	160.3	154.0	140.6	108.9	62.9
3	162.3	161.6	160.7	158.3	154.0	149.7	145.2	140.6	135.8	130.9	125.8	114.8	88.9	51.3
4	140.5	139.9	139.2	137.1	133.4	129.6	125.8	121.8	117.6	113.4	108.9	99.4	77.0	44.5
5	125.7	125.1	124.5	122.6	119.3	116.0	112.5	108.9	105.2	101.4	97.4	88.9	68.9	39.8
6	******	114.2	113.7	111.9	108.9	105.9	102.7	99.4	96.1	92.6	88.9	81.2	62.9	36.3
7	******	105.8	105.2	103.6	100.8	98.0	95.1	92.1	88.9	85.7	82.3	75.2	58.2	33.6
8	******	98.9	98.4	96.9	94.3	91.7	88.9	86.1	83.2	80.2	77.0	70.3	54.5	31.4
9	******	93.3	92.8	91.4	88.9	86.4	83.8	81.2	78.4	75.6	72.6	66.3	51.3	29.6
10	*****	88.5	88 0	86.7	84.4	82.0	79.5	77.0	74.4	71.7	68.9	62.9	48.7	28.1
11	*****	84.4	83.9	82.6	80.4	78.2	75.8	73.4	70.9	68.4	65.7	60.0	46.4	26.8
12	*****	80.8	80.4	79.1	77.0	74.8	72.6	70.3	67.9	65.5	62.9	57.4	44.5	25.7
13	******	77.6	77.2	76.0	74.0	71.9	69.8	67.5	65.3	62.9	60.4	55.2	42.7	24.7
14	******	74.8	74.4	73.3	71.3	69.3	67.2	65.1	62.9	60.6	58.2	53.1	41.2	23.8
15	******	72.2	71.9	70.8	68.9	66.9	64.9	62.9	60.8	58.5	56.2	51.3	39.8	23.0
16	******	70.0	69.6	68.5	66.7	64.8	62.9	60.9	58.8	56.7	54.5	49.7	38.5	22.2
17 18	******	67.9 66.0	67.5 65.6	66.5	64.7 62.9	62.9 61.1	61.0 59.3	59.1 57.4	57.1 55.5	55.0	52.8 51.3	48.2	37.4	21.6
19	******	64.2	63.9	62.9	61.2	59.5	57.7	55.9	54.0	53.4 52.0	50.0	46.9 45.6	36.3 35.3	21.0
20	******	62.6	62.3	61.3	59.7	58.0	56.2	54.5	52.6	50.7	48.7	44.5	34.4	19.9
21	******	61.1	60.8	59.8	58.2	56.6	54.9	53.1	51.3	49.5	47.5	43.4	33.6	19.4
22	******	59.7	59.4	58.4	56.9	55.3	53.6	51.9	50.2	48.3	46.4	42.4	32.8	19.0
23	******	58.3	58.1	57.2	55.6	54.1	52.4	50.8	49.1	47.3	45.4	41.5	32.1	18.5
24	******	57.1	56.8	56.0	54.5	52.9	51.3	49.7	48.0	46.3	44.5	40.6	31.4	18.2
25	*****	56.0	55.7	54.8	53.4	51.9	50.3	48.7	47.1	45.3	43.6	39.8	30.8	17.8
30	******	51.1	50.8	50.0	48.7	47.3	45.9	44.5	43.0	41.4	39.8	36.3	28.1	16.2
35	******	47.3	47.1	46.3	45.1	43.8	42.5	41.2	39.8	38.3	36.8	33.6	26.0	15.0
40	*****	44.2	44.0	43.3	42.2	41.0	39.8	38.5	37.2	35.8	34.4	31.4	24.4	14.1
45	******	41.7	41.5	40.9	39.8	38.7	37.5	36.3	35.1	33.8	32.5	29.6	23.0	13.3
50	******	39.6	39.4	38.8	37.7	36.7	35.6	34.4	33.3	32.1	30.8	28.1	21.8	12.6
55	******	*****	37.5	37.0	36.0	35.0	33.9	32.8	31.7	30.6	29.4	26.8	20.8	12.0
60	******		35.9	35.4	34.4	33.5	32.5	31.4	30.4	29.3	28.1	25.7	19.9	11.5
65	******		34.5	34.0	33.1	32.2	31.2	30.2	29.2	28.1	27.0	24.7	19.1	11.0
70	******		33.3	32.8	31.9	31.0	30.1	29.1	28.1	27.1	26.0	23.8	18.4	10.6
75	******		32.1	31.7	30.8	29.9	29.0	28.1	27.2	26.2	25.2	23.0	17.8	10.3
80	******		31.1	30.6	29.8	29.0	28.1	27.2	26.3	25.3	24.4	22.2	17.2	9.9
85	******		30.2	29.7	28.9	28.1	27.3	26.4	25.5	24.6	23.6	21.6	16.7	9.6
90	******		29.3	28.9	28.1	27.3	26.5	25.7	24.8	23.9	23.0	21.0	16.2	9.4
95	******		28.6	28.1	27.4	26.6	25.8	25.0	24.1	23.3	22.3	20.4	15.8	9.1
100 125	*******		27.8	27.4	26.7 23.9	25.9	25.2	24.4	23.5	22.7	21.8 19.5	19.9 17.8	15.4	8.9
150	******			22.4	21.8	21.2	20.5	19.9	19.2	18.5	17.8	16.2	12.6	7.3
200	******			19.4	18.9	18.3	17.8	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.1	10.9	6.3
250	******			17.3	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.8	12.6	9.7	5.6
300	*****				15.4	15.0	14.5	14.1	13.6	13.1	12.6	11.5	8.9	5.1
350	******				14.3	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.8
400	******				13.3	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.9	9.9	7.7	4.4
450	******				12.6	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.4	7.3	4.2
500	******	*****	*****	****	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.7	8.9	6.9	4.0
750	******	*****	*****	*****		9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.3	5.6	3.2
1000	******	*****	******	******	******	*****	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.3	4.9	2.8

1500	***************************************	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.1	4.0	2.3
2000	***************************************	*****	*****	4.9	4.4	3.4	2.0
3000	**************************************	*****	******	******	****	2.8	1.6
4000	**************************************	*****	*****	******	*****	****	1.4

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 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.

ONTARIO

NUMERATOR C						ESTIMAT	ED PERCEN	NTAGE						
PERCENTAGE														
('000')	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	349.1	347.5	345.8	340.5	331.4	322.0	312.4	302.5	292.2	281.6	270.6	247.0	101 7	330 5
2	246.9	245.8	244.5	240.7	234.3	227.7	220.9	213.9	206.6	199.1			191.3	110.5
3	201.6	200.7	199.6	196.6	191.3	185.9	180.4	174.7	168.7		191.3	174.7	135.3	78.1
4	174.6	173.8	172.9	170.2	165.7	161.0	156.2	151.3	146.1	162.6	156.2	142.6	110.5	63.8
5	156.1	155.4	154.6	152.3	148.2	144.0	139.7	135.3	130.7	140.8 125.9	135.3	123.5	95.7	55.2
6	142.5	141.9	141.2	139.0	135.3	131.5	127.5	123.5	119.3	115.0	121.0	110.5	85.6	49.4
7	132.0	131.4	130.7	128.7	125.2	121.7	118.1	114.3	110.5	106.4	102.3	100.8 93.4	78.1 72.3	45.1
8	******	122.9	122.3	120.4	117.2	113.9	110.5	107.0	103.3	99.6	95.7	87.3	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	41.7
9	*****	115.8	115.3	113.5	110.5	107.3	104.1	100.8	97.4	93.9	90.2	82.3	67.6 63.8	39.1 36.8
10	*****	109.9	109.3	107.7	104.8	101.8	98.8	95.7	92.4	89.1	85.6	78.1	60.5	34.9
11	*****	104.8	104.3	102.7	99.9	97.1	94.2	91.2	88.1	84.9	81.6	74.5	57.7	33.3
12	*****	100.3	99.8	98.3	95.7	93.0	90.2	87.3	84.4	81.3	78.1	71.3	55.2	31.9
13	*****	96.4	95.9	94.4	91.9	89.3	86.7	83.9	81.1	78.1	75.0	68.5	53.1	30.6
14	*****	92.9	92.4	91.0	88.6	86.1	83.5	80.8	78.1	75.3	72.3	66.0	51.1	29.5
15	*****	89.7	89.3	87.9	85.6	83.2	80.7	78.1	75.5	72.7	69.9	63.8	49.4	28.5
16	*****	86.9	86.4	85.1	82.8	80.5	78.1	75.6	73.1	70.4	67.6	61.7	47.4	27.6
17	*****	84.3	83.9	82.6	80.4	78.1	75.8	73.4	70.9	68.3	65.6	59.9	46.4	26.8
18	******	81.9	81.5	80.2	78.1	75.9	73.6	71.3	68.9	66.4	63.8	58.2	45.1	26.0
19	******	79.7	79.3	78.1	76.0	73.9	71.7	69.4	67.0	64.6	62.1	56.7	43.9	25.3
20	*****	77.7	77.3	76.1	74.1	72.0	69.9	67.6	65.3	63.0	60.5	55.2	42.8	24.7
21	******	75.8	75.5	74.3	72.3	70.3	68.2	66.0	63.8	61.5	59.0	53.9	41.7	24.1
22	*****	74.1	73.7	72.6	70.6	68.7	66.6	64.5	62.3	60.0	57.7	52.7	40.8	23.5
23	******	72.5	72.1	71.0	69.1	67.1	65.1	63.1	60.9	58.7	56.4	51.5	39.9	23.0
24	*****	70.9	70.6	69.5	67.6	65.7	63.8	61.7	59.7	57.5	55.2	50.4	39.1	22.5
25	*****	69.5	69.2	68.1	66.3	64.4	62.5	60.5	58.4	56.3	54.1	49.4	38.3	22.1
30	*****	63.5	63.1	62.2	60.5	58.8	57.0	55.2	53.4	51.4	49.4	45.1	34.9	20.2
35	*****	58.7	58.4	57.5	56.0	54.4	52.8	51.1	49.4	47.6	45.7	41.7	32.3	18.7
40	******	55.0	54.7	53.8	52.4	50.9	49.4	47.8	46.2	44.5	42.8	39.1	30.3	17.5
45	******	51.8	51.5	50.8	49.4	48.0	46.6	45.1	43.6	42.0	40.3	36.8	28.5	16.5
50	*****	49.2	48.9	48.1	46.9	45.5	44.2	42.8	41.3	39.8	38.3	34.9	27.1	15.6
55	******	46.9	46.6	45.9	44.7	43.4	42.1	40.8	39.4	38.0	36.5	33.3	25.8	14.9
60	*****	44.9	44.6	44.0	42.8	41.6	40.3	39.1	37.7	36.4	34.9	31.9	24.7	14.3
65	*****	43.1	42.9	42.2	41.1	39.9	38.8	37.5	36.2	34.9	33.6	30.6	23.7	13.7
70	******	41.5	41.3	40.7	39.6	38.5	37.3	36.2	34.9	33.7	32.3	29.5	22.9	13.2
75	******		39.9	39.3	38.3	37.2	36.1	34.9	33.7	32.5	31.2	28.5	22.1	12.8
80	******	*****	38.7	38.1	37.0	36.0	34.9	33.8	32.7	31.5	30.3	27.6	21.4	12.3
85	*******	*****	37.5	36.9	35.9	34.9	33.9	32.8	31.7	30.5	29.3	26.8	20.8	12.0
90	*******	*****	36.4	35.9	34.9	33.9	32.9	31.9	30.8	29.7	28.5	26.0	20.2	11.6
95	******	*****	35.5	34.9	34.0	33.0	32.1	31.0	30.0	28.9	27.8	25.3	19.6	11.3
100	*******	*****	34.6	34.0	33.1	32.2	31.2	30.3	29.2	28.2	27.1	24.7	19.1	11.0
125	*******	*****	30.9	30.5	29.6	28.8	27.9	27.1	26.1	25.2	24.2	22.1	17.1	9.9
150	******	*****	*****	27.8	27.1	26.3	25.5	24.7	23.9	23.0	22.1	20.2	15.6	9.0
200	*******	*****	*****	24.1	23.4	22.8	22.1	21.4	20.7	19.9	19.1	17.5	13.5	7.8
250	******	*****	*****	21.5	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0
300	*******	*****	****	19.7	19.1	18.6	18.0	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.3	11.0	6.4
350	*******	*****	*****	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.1	14.5	13.2	10.2	5.9
400	******	*****	*****	*****	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.5	12.3	9.6	5.5
450	******	*****	*****	****	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.6	9.0	5.2
500	*******	*****	*****	*****	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.0	8.6	4.9
750	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0	4.0
1000	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.6	7.8	6.1	3.5
								7503050	0 8.37.37511	na.	127/25/20	18.30	1202020	

1500	***************************************	.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.4	4.9	2.9
2000	*************************************	**	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.5	4.3	2.5
3000	******************	****	*****	*******	****	4.5	3.5	2.0
4000	**********************************	****	*****	(******	******	****	3.0	1.7
5000	***********************************	****	*****	(******	******	******	*****	1.6
6000	***********************************	****	*****	******	******	******	*****	1.4

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 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.

MANITOBA

Color Colo	NUMERATOR OF	F					ESTIMATI	D PERCE	NTAGE						
NAMES		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%
NAMES	1	*****	112.6	112.0	110.3	107.3	104.3	101.2	98.0	94.7	91.2	87.6	80.0	62.0	35.8
3 минимини б. 6.0 64.7 63.7 62.0 60.2 58.4 56.6 54.7 52.7 50.6 46.2 35.8 20.7 4 минимини б. 6.3 50.0 55.1 53.7 52.2 50.6 49.0 47.3 45.6 43.8 40.0 31.0 17.9 5 минимини б. 6.0 46.7 45.0 43.8 40.0 46.6 45.3 43.8 40.0 33.6 37.2 35.8 32.7 16.0 6 минимини б. 6.0 45.7 45.0 43.8 40.0 46.6 45.3 43.8 40.3 36.6 37.2 35.8 32.7 25.3 14.6 6 минимини 4.6.0 46.7 45.7 45.0 43.8 40.6 33.4 30.0 35.8 32.7 35.8 32.7 25.3 14.6 6 минимини 4.6.0 46.7 45.7 45.0 43.8 40.6 33.4 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.2 23.4 13.5 33.8 минимини 4.6.5 42.3 41.7 40.6 39.4 33.2 37.0 35.8 33.5 33.5 33.1 30.2 23.4 13.5 33.8 33.7 33.7 33.6 33.6 35.8 32.7 31.0 22.1 41.5 6 9 миниминиминиминиминиминиминиминиминимин	2	*****	79.6	79.2	78.0	75.9	73.8		2000						
4 миниминия 50.3 50.0 \$5.1 \$5.7 \$2.2 \$50.6 \$49.0 \$47.3 \$45.6 \$43.8 \$40.0 \$31.0 \$17.9 \$ 5 миниминия 50.3 50.1 \$49.3 \$40.0 \$40.6 \$45.3 \$43.8 \$42.6 \$41.3 \$40.0 \$38.6 \$37.2 \$35.8 \$32.7 \$25.3 \$14.6 \$ 6 миниминия 40.0 \$45.7 \$45.0 \$43.8 \$42.6 \$41.3 \$40.0 \$38.6 \$37.2 \$35.8 \$32.7 \$25.3 \$14.6 \$ 7 миниминия 70.3 \$50.3 \$9.6 \$39.0 \$37.9 \$50.9 \$35.8 \$36.6 \$33.5 \$32.3 \$31.0 \$28.3 \$21.9 \$12.6 \$ 8 миниминиминиминиминиминининия 35.8 \$36.8 \$36.8 \$36.8 \$36.8 \$33.5 \$32.7 \$25.3 \$14.6 \$ 9 миниминиминиминимининининининининининин		******													
5 минимимим 50.3 50.1 49.3 40.0 46.6 45.3 43.8 42.6 41.3 40.0 33.6 37.2 35.8 32.7 25.3 14.6 7 минимимим 42.5 42.3 41.7 40.6 39.4 38.2 37.0 35.8 32.3 33.1 30.2 23.4 13.5 8 минимимим 39.6 39.0 37.9 36.9 35.8 34.6 33.1 22.9 26.7 20.7 11.9 10 минимимим 35.6 35.8 33.6 33.7 33.0 32.0 31.0 29.2 26.7 25.7 19.6 11.9 11 минимимимимимимимимимимимимимимимимимим	4	*****	56.3	56.0									77457 TO 579	No. of Control of Cont	
6 миниминим 46.0 45.7 45.0 43.8 42.6 41.3 40.0 38.6 37.2 35.8 32.7 25.3 14.6 7 1 минимини 42.5 42.3 41.7 40.6 39.4 38.2 37.0 38.8 34.6 33.5 32.3 31.0 28.3 21.9 12.6 8 миниминиминиминими 37.3 36.8 37.9 36.9 35.8 34.6 33.5 32.3 31.0 28.3 21.9 12.6 12.9 12.6 12.9 12.6 38.8 34.6 33.5 32.3 31.0 28.3 21.9 12.6 12.9 12.6 12.1 12.4 12.1 12.4 12.1 12.4 12.1 12.4 12.1 12.4 12.1 12.4 12.1 12.4 12.1 12.4 12.1 12.4 12.1 12.4 12.4	5	*****	50.3	50.1	49.3	48.0	46.6								
7 минимими 42.5 42.3 41.7 40.6 39.4 38.2 37.0 35.8 34.5 33.1 30.2 23.4 13.5 8 минимими 39.8 39.6 39.6 37.0 37.9 36.9 35.8 34.6 33.7 32.7 31.6 30.4 29.2 26.7 20.7 11.9 10.8 минимимимимимимимимимимимимимимимимимим	6	*****	46.0	45.7							-021				
8 МЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖЖ	7	******	42.5	42.3	41.7	40.6	39.4	38.2	DOCE 1925 TO						
9 мжжжжжжжжжжжжжж 37.3 36.8 35.8 34.8 33.7 32.7 31.6 30.4 29.2 26.7 20.7 11.9 10 мжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжж 33.8 33.2 32.0 31.0 29.9 28.8 27.7 25.3 19.6 11.3 11 мжжжжжжжжжжжжжжж 33.8 33.2 32.4 31.5 30.5 29.5 28.5 27.5 26.4 24.1 18.7 10.8 12 мжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжж 33.8 31.0 30.1 29.8 28.9 28.1 27.2 26.3 25.3 24.3 22.2 17.2 9.9 14 мжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжжж	8	******	39.8	39.6	39.0	37.9									
10 ************************************	9	******	*****	37.3	36.8	35.8	34.8	33.7							
11	10	******	*****	35.4	34.9	33.9	33.0	32.0	31.0	29.9	28.8	27.7			
13	11	******	*****	33.8	33.2	32.4	31.5	30.5	29.5	28.5	27.5				
14	12	******	*****	32.3	31.8	31.0	30.1	29.2	28.3	27.3	26.3	25.3	23.1	17.9	10.3
15	13	*****	*****	31.1	30.6	29.8	28.9	28.1	27.2	26.3	25.3	24.3	22.2	17.2	9.9
16	14	*******	*****	29.9	29.5	28.7	27.9	27.0	26.2	25.3	24.4	23.4	21.4	16.6	
17	15	*******	*****	28.9	28.5	27.7	26.9	26.1	25.3	24.4	23.6	22.6	20.7	16.0	9.2
18	16	******	*****	28.0	27.6	26.8	26.1	25.3	24.5	23.7	22.8	21.9	20.0	15.5	8.9
19	17	******	******	*****	26.7	26.0	25.3	24.5	23.8	23.0	22.1	21.3	19.4	15.0	8.7
20		******	******	*****	26.0	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.1	22.3	21.5	20.7	18.9	14.6	8.4
21		******	******	*****	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.2	22.5	21.7	20.9	20.1	18.4	14.2	8.2
22		******	*****	*****	24.7	24.0	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.2	20.4	19.6	17.9	13.9	8.0
23		******	*****	*****	24.1	23.4	22.8	22.1	21.4	20.7	19.9	19.1	17.5	13.5	7.8
24							22.2	21.6	20.9	20.2	19.4	18.7	17.1	13.2	7.6
25									20.4		19.0	18.3	16.7	12.9	7.5
######################################	77777								20.0	19.3	18.6	17.9	16.3	12.6	7.3
######################################							(m) (m) (m)	F-27 TI					16.0		7.2
40	1700														
45															
\$0														50000	
######################################						200000000000000000000000000000000000000					77.50				
60	0.000					5/2/2/14/201								V	1000
65	7.5														
70	(S) (A)														
**************************************													6.0.0		
80										THE RESERVE OF STREET			2.00		100000
85															
90									March Straight .						
95	550									-					
100															
125															
150								(-,-,-,-			2000		20,000		VIII. (1-10)
200	200000000000000000000000000000000000000							1000						(F) (F) (F)	
250	5000 PM										100	2			
300	1000000														
350 ************************************															P. Carlotte
400 ********** 4.0 3.1 1.8 450 ***********************************	350	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****				1000000
450 ************************************													(2.00)	25 (2000)	
	450	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	17.10.000	-	

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
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- (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.

SASKATCHEWAN

NUMERATOR O						ESTIMATE	ED PERCE	NTAGE						
('000)	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	*****	112.3	111.7	110.0	107.1	104.1	101.0	97.7	94.4	91.0	87.4	79.8	61.8	35.7
2	******	79.4	79.0	77.8	75.7	73.6	71.4	69.1	66.8	64.3	61.8	56.4	43.7	25.2
3	******	64.8	64.5	63.5	61.8	60.1	58.3	56.4	54.5	52.5	50.5	46.1	35.7	20.6
4	*****	56.2	55.9	55.0	53.5	52.0	50.5	48.9	47.2	45.5	43.7	39.9	30.9	17.8
5	******	50.2	50.0	49.2	47.9	46.5	45.1	43.7	42.2	40.7	39.1	35.7	27.6	16.0
6	******	45.8	45.6	44.9	43.7	42.5	41.2	39.9	38.6	37.1	35.7	32.6	25.2	14.6
7	*****	42.4	42.2	41.6	40.5	39.3	38.2	36.9	35.7	34.4	33.0	30.2	23.4	13.5
8	******		39.5	38.9	37.9	36.8	35.7	34.6	33.4	32.2	30.9	28.2	21.9	12.6
9	******		37.2	36.7	35.7	34.7	33.7	32.6	31.5	30.3	29.1	26.6	20.6	11.9
10	*****		35.3	34.8	33.9	32.9	31.9	30.9	29.9	28.8	27.6	25.2	19.5	11.3
11	******		33.7	33.2	32.3	31.4	30.4	29.5	28.5	27.4	26.4	24.1	18.6	10.8
12	*******		32.3	31.8	30.9	30.0	29.1	28.2	27.3	26.3	25.2	23.0	17.8	10.3
13	*******		31.0	30.5	29.7	28.9	28.0	27.1	26.2	25.2	24.2	22.1	17.1	9.9
14	*******		29.9	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.0	26.1	25.2	24.3	23.4	21.3	16.5	9.5
15	*******		28.8	28.4	27.6	26.9	26.1	25.2	24.4	23.5	22.6	20.6	16.0	9.2
16	*******			27.5	26.8	26.0	25.2	24.4	23.6	22.7	21.9	20.0	15.5	8.9
17	*******			26.7	26.0	25.2	24.5	23.7	22.9	22.1	21.2	19.4	15.0	8.7
18 19	*******			25.9	25.2 24.6	24.5	23.8	23.0	22.3	21.4	20.6	18.8	14.6	8.4
20	*******			24.6	23.9	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.7	20.3	19.5	17.8	13.8	8.0
21	*******			24.0	23.4	22.7	22.0	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.1	17.4	13.5	7.8
22	*******			23.5	22.8	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.6	17.0	13.2	7.6
23	*******			22.9	22.3	21.7	21.0	20.4	19.7	19.0	18.2	16.6	12.9	7.4
24	******			22.5	21.9	21.2	20.6	20.0	19.3	18.6	17.8	16.3	12.6	7.3
25	******			22.0	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.5	18.9	18.2	17.5	16.0	12.4	7.1
30	******	******	*****	20.1	19.5	19.0	18.4	17.8	17.2	16.6	16.0	14.6	11.3	6.5
35	******	******	*****	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.8	13.5	10.4	6.0
40	******	*****	*****	*****	16.9	16.5	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.4	13.8	12.6	9.8	5.6
45	******	******	******	*****	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.0	11.9	9.2	5.3
50	******	******	*****	*****	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.7	5.0
55	******	******	*****	*****	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.3	4.8
60	******	******	*****	*****	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6
65	******	******	******	*****	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.8	9.9	7.7	4.4
70	******				12.8	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.4	9.5	7.4	4.3
75	******				12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.1	4.1
80	******					11.6	11.3	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.8	8.9	6.9	4.0
85	******					11.3	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9
90	*******					11.0	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.4	6.5	3.8
95	******					10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.2	6.3	3.7
100	******					10.4	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.0	6.2	3.6
125 150	*******						9.0 8.2	8.7 8.0	8.4 7.7	8.1 7.4	7.8 7.1	7.1 6.5	5.5 5.0	2.9
200	********		ane american and a second						6.7	6.4	6.2	5.6	4.4	2.5
250	******									5.8	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.3
300	******										5.0	4.6	3.6	2.1
350	******											4.3	3.3	1.9
400	******											ar a	3.1	1.8
450	*******												2.9	1.7
500	*****												2.8	1.6

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
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ALBERTA

NUMERATOR O						ESTIMATI	ED PERCEI	NTAGE						
('000)	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	91.4	91.0	90.6	89.2	86.8	84.3	81.8	79.2	76.5	73.8	70.9	64.7	50.1	28.9
2	*****	64.4	64.0	63.0	61.4	59.6	57.9	56.0	54.1	52.1	50.1	45.7	35.4	20.5
3	*****	52.5	52.3	51.5	50.1	48.7	47.2	45.7	44.2	42.6	40.9	37.3	28.9	16.7
4	*****	45.5	45.3	44.6	43.4	42.2	40.9	39.6	38.3	36.9	35.4	32.3	25.1	14.5
5	******	40.7	40.5	39.9	38.8	37.7	36.6	35.4	34.2	33.0	31.7	28.9	22.4	12.9
6	*****	37.2	37.0	36.4	35.4	34.4	33.4	32.3	31.2	30.1	28.9	26.4	20.5	11.8
7	*****	34.4	34.2	33.7	32.8	31.9	30.9	29.9	28.9	27.9	26.8	24.4	18.9	10.9
8	******	32.2	32.0	31.5	30.7	29.8	28.9	28.0	27.1	26.1	25.1	22.9	17.7	10.2
9	*****	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
10	******	28.8	28.6	28.2	27.4	26.7	25.9	25.1	24.2	23.3	22.4	20.5	15.8	9.1
11	******	27.4	27.3	26.9	26.2	25.4	24.7	23.9	23.1	22.2	21.4	19.5	15.1	8.7
12	*****	26.3	26.1	25.7	25.1	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.1	21.3	20.5	18.7	14.5	8.4
13	*****	25.2	25.1	24.7	24.1	23.4	22.7	22.0	21.2	20.5	19.7	17.9	13.9	8.0
14	******	24.3	24.2	23.8	23.2	22.5	21.9	21.2	20.5	19.7	18.9	17.3	13.4	7.7
15	******	23.5	23.4	23.0	22.4	21.8	21.1	20.5	19.8	19.0	18.3	16.7	12.9	7.5
16	******	22.8	22.6	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.5	19.8	19.1	18.4	17.7	16.2	12.5	7.2
17	******	22.1	22.0	21.6	21.0	20.5	19.8	19.2	18.6	17.9	17.2	15.7	12.2	100000
18	*******		21.3	21.0	20.5	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.0	17.4 16.9	16.7 16.3	15.2	11.8 11.5	6.8
19	********		20.8	20.5	19.9	19.3	18.8 18.3	18.2	17.6 17.1	16.5	15.8	14.8 14.5	11.2	6.5
20 21	*******		20.2	19.9 19.5	19.4 18.9	18.4	17.9	17.7	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.1	10.9	6.3
22	********		19.3	19.5	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.7	15.7	15.1	13.8	10.7	6.2
23	*******		18.9	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.8	13.5	10.7	6.0
24	*******		18.5	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.1	14.5	13.2	10.2	5.9
25	*******		18.1	17.8	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.2	12.9	10.0	5.8
30	*******		16.5	16.3	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	12.9	11.8	9.1	5.3
35	*******		15.3	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.0	10.9	8.5	4.9
40	*******			14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6
45	********			13.3	12.9	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	9.6	7.5	4.3
50	*******			12.6	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.1	7.1	4.1
55	*******	******	*****	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.6	8.7	6.8	3.9
60	*******	******	*****	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.4	6.5	3.7
65	*******	******	*****	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.0	6.2	3.6
70	******	*****	*****	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.5	7.7	6.0	3.5
75	*******	******	****	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.3
80	*******	*****	*****	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2
85	******			9.7	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.0	5.4	3.1
90	******				9.1	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	6.8	5.3	3.0
95	******				8.9	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.6	5.1	3.0
100	*******				8.7	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.5	5.0	2.9
125	*******				7.8	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6
150	******				7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4
200	******					6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.6	3.5	2.0
250	*******					5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.2	1.8
300	******						4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.7	2.9	1.7
350	*******						4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.7	1.5
400	******							4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.5	1.4
450	*******								3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.4
500	******								3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.3
750	*******											2.4	1.8	1.1
1000	*****	*****	****	******	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	******	*****	*****	1.0	0.9

1500

0.7

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 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.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NUMERATOR O						ESTIMATI	ED PERCEI	NTAGE						
PERCENTAGE														
('000)	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	180.9	180.1	179.2	176.4	171.7	166.9	161.9	156.8	151.4	145.9	140.2	128.0	99.1	57.2
2	127.9	127.4	126.7	124.8	121.4	118.0	114.5	110.8	107.1	103.2	99.1	90.5	70.1	40.5
3	******	104.0	103.5	101.9	99.1	96.4	93.5	90.5	87.4	84.3	81.0	73.9	57.2	33.0
4	******	90.1	89.6	88.2	85.9	83.4	81.0	78.4	75.7	73.0	70.1	64.0	49.6	28.6
5	*****	80.5	80.1	78.9	76.8	74.6	72.4	70.1	67.7	65.3	62.7	57.2	44.3	25.6
6	******	73.5	73.2	72.0	70.1	68.1	66.1	64.0	61.8	59.6	57.2	52.3	40.5	23.4
7	*****	68.1	67.7	66.7	64.9	63.1	61.2	59.3	57.2	55.2	53.0	48.4	37.5	21.6
8	*****	63.7	63.4	62.4	60.7	59.0	57.2	55.4	53.5	51.6	49.6	45.3	35.1	20.2
9	*****	60.0	59.7	58.8	57.2	55.6	54.0	52.3	50.5	48.6	46.7	42.7	33.0	19.1
10	******	57.0	56.7	55.8	54.3	52.8	51.2	49.6	47.9	46.2	44.3	40.5	31.4	
11	*****	54.3	54.0	53.2	51.8	50.3	48.8	47.3	45.7	44.0	42.3	38.6	29.9	18.1 17.3
12	*****	52.0	51.7	50.9	49.6	48.2	46.7	45.3	43.7	42.1	40.5	36.9	28.6	16.5
13	******	50.0	49.7	48.9	47.6	46.3	44.9	43.5	42.0	40.5	38.9	35.5	27.5	
14	******	48.1	47.9	47.2	45.9	44.6	43.3	41.9	40.5	39.0	37.5	34.2	26.5	15.9 15.3
15	******	46.5	46.3	45.6	44.3	43.1	41.8	40.5	39.1	37.7	36.2	33.0	25.6	14.8
16	*****	45.0	44.8	44.1	42.9	41.7	40.5	39.2	37.9	36.5	35.1	32.0	24.8	14.3
17	******	43.7	43.5	42.8	41.6	40.5	39.3	38.0	36.7	35.4	34.0	31.0	24.0	13.9
18	******	42.5	42.2	41.6	40.5	39.3	38.2	36.9	35.7	34.4	33.0	30.2	23.4	13.5
19	******	41.3	41.1	40.5	39.4	38.3	37.1	36.0	34.7	33.5	32.2	29.4		
20	******	40.3	40.1	39.5	38.4	37.3	36.2	35.1	33.9	32.6	31.4	28.6	22.7	13.1
21	******	39.3	39 1	38.5	37.5	36.4	35.3	34.2	33.0	31.8	30.6	27.9	21.6	12.5
22	******	38.4	38.2	37.6	36.6	35.6	34.5	33.4	32.3	31.1		27.3		
23	*******		37.4	36.8	35.8	34.8	33.8	32.7	31.6	30.4	29.9		21.1	12.2
24	*******		36.6	36.0	35.1	34.1	33.0	32.7			29.2	26.7	20.7	11.9
25	******		35.8	35.3				120000000000000000000000000000000000000	30.9	29.8	28.6	26.1	20.2	11.7
30	*******		32.7	32.2	34.3	33.4	32.4 29.6	31.4	30.3	29.2	28.0	25.6	19.8	11.4
35	*******		30.3	29.8	29.0	28.2	27.4	28.6	27.7	26.6	25.6	23.4	18.1	10.5
40	*******		28.3	27.9	27.2	26.4		26.5	25.6	24.7	23.7	21.6	16.8	9.7
45	*******		26.7	26.3	25.6	24.9	25.6 24.1	24.8	22.6	23.1	22.2	20.2	15.7	9.1
50	******			25.0	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.2	21.4				14.8	8.5
55	*******			23.8	23.2	22.5				20.6	19.8	18.1	14.0	8.1
60	*******			22.8	22.2		21.8	21.1	20.4	19.7	18.9	17.3	13.4	7.7
65	******			21.9		21.5	20.9	20.2	19.6	18.8	18.1	16.5	12.8	7.4
70	*******			21.1	21.3	20.7 19.9	20.1 19.4	19.4 18.7	18.8	18.1 17.4	17.4 16.8	15.9 15.3	12.3	7.1
75	******			20.4	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9			11.9 11.4	6.8
80	*******			19.7	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9		16.2 15.7	14.8		6.6
85	******			19.1	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.5	16.4	16.3 15.8	15.2	13.9	11.1 10.8	6.4
90	******			18.6	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.8	13.5	10.5	6.2
95	*******			18.1	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.5	15.0	14.4	13.1	10.5	6.0 5.9
100	******			17.6	17.0	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.1	14.6	14.4	12.8	9.9	5.7
125	******				15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.5	11.4	8.9	5.1
150	*******				14.0	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.4	10.5	8.1	
200	*******				12.1	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.1	7.0	4.7 4.0
250	*******					10.6	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6
300	******					9.6	9.3	9.9	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.4	5.7	3.3
350	******						8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	6.8	5.7	3.1
400	******						8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9
450	*******						7.6	7.4	7.1	6.9				
500	******							7.0	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.0 5.7	4.7	2.7
750	******										5.1			2.6
1000	*******									5.3		4.7	3.6	2.1
1000	*******		~~~~	~~~~ ~~~	******	******	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA	*******	~~~~ ~~	ARARAR	4.0	3.1	1.8

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 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.

YUKON

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE	1 1					ESTIMATI	ED PERCEI	TAGE						
('000)	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	*******	*****	******	****	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	10.9	8.4	4.9
2	*******	******	******	*****	*****	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.7	5.9	3.4
3	*******	******	******	*****	*****	*****	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.3	4.9	2.8
4	********	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.2	2.4
5	*******	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.9	3.8	2.2
6	********	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	******	(******	******	*****	4.9	4.4	3.4	2.0
7	*******	*****	******	*****	*****	******	*****	(******	******	******	*****	4.1	3.2	1.8
8	********	*****	******	*****	*****	******	******	·*******	******	******	*****	3.8	3.0	1.7
9	********	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	(******	*****	******	******	*****	2.8	1.6
10	********	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	******	******	******	******	*******	*****	2.7	1.5
11	********	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	******	******	******	******	******	*****	2.5	1.5
12	*******	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	******	******	******	*****	(*******	******	*****	1.4
13	********	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	*****	******	******	******	(******	******	*****	1.3
14	********	*****	******	(****	*****	******	******	******	******	******	******	******	*****	1.3
15	********	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	******	(**** ***	******	******	******	******	*****	1.3

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 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.

EDMONTON

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE	F					ESTIMATI	ED PERCE	NTAGE						
(,000)	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%
_					RECEIVE									
1	******	58.0	57.7	56.8	55.3	53.8	52.1	50.5	48.8	47.0	45.2	41.2	31.9	18.4
2	*****	41.0	40.8	40.2	39.1	38.0	36.9	35.7	34.5	33.2	31.9	29.2	22.6	13.0
3	******	33.5	33.3	32.8	31.9	31.0	30.1	29.2	28.2	27.1	26.1	23.8	18.4	10.6
4	******	29.0	28.9	28.4	27.7	26.9	26.1	25.2	24.4	23.5	22.6	20.6	16.0	9.2
5 6	******	25.9	25.8	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	22.6	21.8	21.0	20.2	18.4	14.3	8.2
7	*******		23.6	23.2	22.6	21.9	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.2	18.4	16.8	13.0	7.5
8	******		21.8	21.5	20.9	20.3	19.7	19.1	18.4	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0
9	******		20.4	20.1	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.9	17.2	16.6	16.0	14.6	11.3	6.5
10	******		19.2	18.9	18.4	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.1	13.7	10.6	6.1
11	******		18.3	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.0	10.1	5.8
1000 100				17.1	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.6
12	*******			16.4	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.0	11.9	9.2	5.3
13	******			15.8	15.3	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.4	8.9	5.1
14	******			15.2	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.0	8.5	4.9
15	******			14.7	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.7	10.6	8.2	4.8
16	*******			14.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6
17	*****			13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.0	7.7	4.5
18 19	******			13.4	13.0	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3
20	******			13.0	12.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.3	4.2
21	*******			12.7	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.1	4.1
52	******			12.4	1000000	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0	4.0
23	*******			11.8	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.8	3.9
24	******			11.6	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.4	8.6	6.7	3.8
25	*******			11.6	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.4	6.5	3.8
30	******				10.1	10.8 9.8	9.5	10.1 9.2	9.8	9.4 8.6	9.0	8.2 7.5	6.4	3.7
35	*******				9.3	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.0	5.8 5.4	3.1
40	******				8.7	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.6 7.1	6.5	5.4	2.9
45	******				8.2	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.1	4.8	2.7
50	******				7.8	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.5	2.6
55	******					7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.6	4.3	2.5
60	******					6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4
65	******					6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.0	2.3
70	******					6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.9	3.8	2.2
75	******					6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.8	3.7	2.1
80	******					6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.6	3.6	2.1
85	*****						5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.5	2.0
90	*******						5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	3.4	1.9
95	******						5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	1.9
100	******						5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.2	1.8
125	*****							4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.9	1.6
150	*****							7.6.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.4	2.6	1.5
200	******										3.2	2.9	2.3	1.3
250	*******											2.6	2.0	1.2
300	********												1.8	1.1
350	******												1.7	1.0
400	********			CONTRACTOR OF THE		Wheel medium								0.9
450	******													0.9

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 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.

12. RECORD LAYOUT