

Microdata User Guide
Survey on Ageing and Independence
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THE SURVEY ON AGEING AND INDEPENDENCE

Microdata User's Guide

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Background
- 3.0 Survey Objectives
- 4.0 Survey Design
 - 4.1 Population Coverage
 - 4.2 Sample Design
 - 4.3 Sample Size
 - 4.4 Sample Rotation
 - 4.5 Sample Design Modification
- 5.0 Data Collection Methodology
 - 5.1 Questionnaire Design
 - 5.2 Tests
 - 5.3 Interviewing
 - 5.4 Response Rate
- 6.0 Data Processing
 - 6.1 Data Capture
 - 6.2 Editing
 - 6.3 Weighting

- 7.0 Sampling Error
 - 7.1 Coefficients of Variation for Categorical Estimates
 - 7.2 Coefficients of Variation for Quantitative Estimates
 - 7.3 Confidence Limits

- 8.0 Non-sampling Error
 - 8.1 Total Non-response
 - 8.2 Partial Non-response
 - 8.3 Other Sources of Non-sampling Error

- 9.0 Publication and Release Guidelines
 - 9.1 Rounding Guidelines
 - 9.2 Sample Weighting Guidelines
 - 9.3 Sampling Variability Guidelines
 - 9.4 Guidelines for Statistical Analysis

Appendices

- A. Survey Instrument Design
- B. Questionnaire
- C. Weighting Procedures
- D. Notes on Interpretation of the Record Layout
- E. Record Layout
- F. Sampling Variability Tables
- G. Preliminary Survey Results

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Survey on Ageing and Independence was conducted by Statistics Canada in collaboration with Health and Welfare Canada, the Seniors Secretariat, Fitness and Amateur Sport, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Veterans Affairs Canada, the Department of the Secretary of State and Communications Canada. This manual has been produced to facilitate the manipulation of the microdata file of the survey results. Any questions about the data set or its use should be directed to:

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IT IS IMPORTANT FOR USERS TO BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT BEFORE PUBLISHING OR OTHERWISE RELEASING ANY ESTIMATES DERIVED FROM THE MICRODATA FILE OF THE SURVEY ON AGEING AND INDEPENDENCE.

2.0 BACKGROUND

In the Fall of 1990, the Planning and Policy Branch of Health and Welfare Canada, representing various federal departments, commissioned Statistics Canada to undertake the development of a national survey to measure the contributors to the quality of life and independence of today's and tomorrow's seniors in Canada. The first phase of the study consisted of a feasibility report (Darcovich and Montigny, 1991) examining the data requirements and the survey options in terms of appropriate sample sizes, sampling and data collection methodologies and attendant costs for a national household survey on ageing and independence. The feasibility study was completed in January 1991.

The second phase was the development and the testing of the survey instruments. The initial work in the development of the survey questionnaire was done with the assistance of CARNET (the Canadian Aging Research NETwork). The survey questionnaire was designed along CARNET's proposed conceptual model (see Appendix A) that suggests that:

Independent living in later life is influenced by three major factors: physical and mental well-being, social life and income. These factors are shaped in turn by life course experiences such as education and work history. Other characteristics such as age, gender and marital status and area of residence also contribute to determining life circumstances.

The final phase of the study was the conduct of a national survey in September 1991, some aspects of which are documented in this report.

The present document summarizes the survey concepts and operations. Additional technical detail is presented in the appendices to this document.

3.0 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the survey was to measure contributors to the quality of life and independent living. The measurement of these contributors was done by examining a broad range of characteristics of today's seniors as well as the characteristics of those who are currently preparing for their older years. Translated into specific data requirements, it was determined that the final database should provide:

- national level estimates on today's seniors concerning their health, social and economic situations for the following age groups: 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80 or over;
- national level estimates on tomorrow's seniors on characteristics related to their planning choices and preparations with regard to ageing for the following age groups 45-49, 50-54, 55-59 and 60-64;
- estimates reflecting the above data requirements on today's and tomorrow's seniors by aggregated age groups at regional and, where possible, at provincial levels.

4.0 SURVEY DESIGN

Since the Survey on Ageing and Independence was administered to a sub-sample of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample, its sample design is closely tied to that of the LFS. The LFS design is described in Sections 4.1 to 4.4. Section 4.5 describes how the Survey on Ageing and Independence departed from the basic LFS design.

4.1 Population Coverage

The LFS is the largest continuing household survey in Canada whose sample consists of approximately 63,000 households per month across Canada. The LFS sample is representative of the civilian, non-institutionalized population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the survey's coverage are residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and residents of institutions. These groups together represent an exclusion of approximately 4% of the population aged 45 or over.

4.2 Sample Design

The LFS sample is based upon a stratified, multi-stage design employing probability sampling at all stages of the design. The design principles are the same for each province. A diagram summarizing the design stages is presented at the end of section 4.2.

4.2.1 Primary Stratification

Provinces are first stratified into economic regions - geographic areas of more or less homogeneous economic structure formed on the basis of federal provincial agreements and which are relatively stable over time.

These economic regions are treated as primary strata and further stratification is carried out within them.

4.2.2 Types of Areas

Economic regions are further disaggregated into 3 categories: self-representing areas (SRU's), non-self-representing areas (NSRU's) and special areas. SRU's are urban areas whose population tends to vary from province to province but generally exceeds 15,000 persons as of the 1981 census. In addition some areas which have

unique labour force characteristics are designated as SRU's. For the most part, SRU boundaries are coincident with delineations established for the Census.

All SRU's in each economic region are included in the survey and, as the name implies, each is represented by its own sample.

NSRU's are the areas lying outside the SRU's and they consist largely of small urban centres and rural areas. Although particular urban centres or rural areas within an NSRU may or may not be sampled, those portions of an NSRU which are sampled represent the NSRU.

A small proportion (approximately 1%) of the LFS population is found in institutions (for example, live-in staff of hospitals or schools or permanent residents of hotels or motels), on military bases (civilian personnel only) or in remote areas of provinces which are not readily accessible to LFS interviewers. For administrative purposes, this portion of the population is sampled separately through the special area frame. This portion of the sample is selected on a province-wide basis, without reference to the stratification used for SRU and NSRU areas.

4.2.3 Secondary Stratification

SRU areas are next individually delineated into design strata, which reflect areas of similar socio-economic status as identified in the 1981 Census. The extent of the stratification (i.e. number of strata) depends upon the size of the SRU.

In economic regions in which the NSRU population constitutes a significant proportion of the economic region population, the NSRU is next delineated into separate urban and rural strata. Within each of these strata, further stratification is used to reflect differences in terms of labour force characteristics.

In special areas, strata are formed on a province-wide basis. The strata reflect the main types of special groups in the population which require special administrative sampling procedures. These are: military establishments, institutions and remote areas.

4.2.4 Cluster Delineation and Selection

Within each of the secondary strata found in SRU areas, a number of geographically contiguous groups of dwellings, or clusters, are formed based upon a combination of 1981 Census counts or field enumeration. These clusters generally are coincident with city blocks or block faces. The selection of a sample of clusters (generally 6 or 12 clusters) from each of these secondary strata represents the first stage of sampling in SRU areas.

Within each of the secondary strata in NSRU areas, a number of large geographic areas are delineated in such a way that each one reflects the composition of the stratum within which it is located with respect to a number of socio-economic characteristics. Two or four of these areas, known as primary sampling units (or PSU's) are selected into the sample from each secondary stratum. Within each selected PSU, a number of smaller geographically contiguous groups of dwellings, or clusters, are then formed using well-defined physical features which are recognizable both on maps and in the field.

In special areas, census enumeration areas (geographic areas covered by individual enumerators for the Census) represent the first stage of selection. Within those selected, where necessary, geographically contiguous groups of dwellings or clusters are formed and the selection of a sample of these represents the second stage of sampling.

4.2.5 Dwelling Selection

In all three types of areas (SRU, NSRU and special areas) selected clusters are first visited by enumerators in the field and a listing of all private dwellings in the cluster is prepared. From the listing a sample of 6 dwellings (on average) is then selected. This represents the final stage of sampling.

In the 17 largest SRU's, a sample of apartments in large apartment buildings is selected from a separate register based upon information supplied by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The purpose of this is to ensure better representation of apartment dwellers in the sample as well as to minimize the effect of growth in clusters, due to construction of new apartment buildings.

4.2.6 Person Selection

Demographic information is obtained for all persons for whom the selected dwelling is the usual place of residence. LFS information is obtained for all civilian household members 15 years of age or older.

LFS - SAMPLE DESIGN

At every stage of sample design, probability sampling techniques are used to ensure that the sample is random yet representative of the intended population.

The sample design is similar for each province.

Each province consists of a number of economic regions - areas of similar economic structure formed on the basis of federal-provincial agreements.

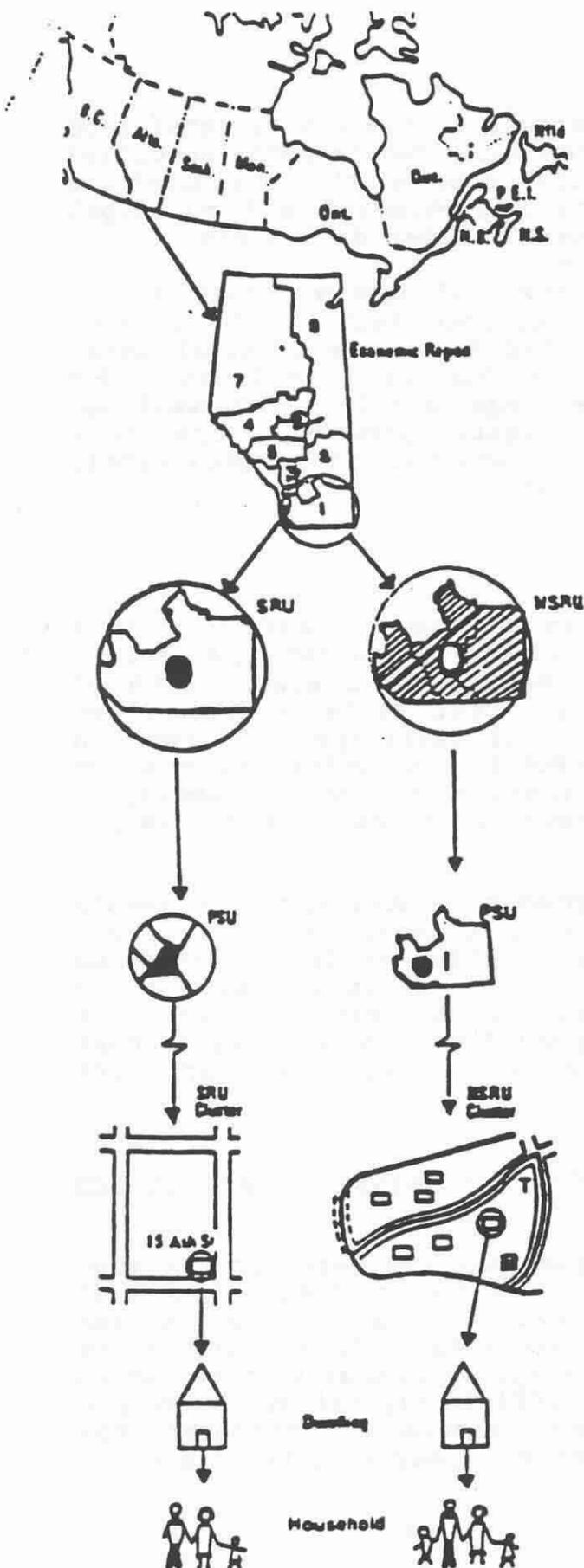
Each economic region is divided into Self-Representing Units (SRU's), Non-Self-Representing Unit (NSRU's) and special areas. SRU's are cities whose population generally exceeds 15,000 persons or whose unique characteristics demand their establishment as self-representing units. NSRU's are those areas lying outside the SRU's. Special Areas consist of military establishments, hospitals and other institutions and remote areas.

SRU's and NSRU's are delineated into Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) which are areas that can conveniently be visited by an interviewer. A sample of PSU's is selected.

Selected PSU's are then delineated into clusters of dwellings which correspond to block or block faces (in urban areas). A sample of the clusters is selected and all private dwellings in selected clusters are listed by field enumerators.

Within each selected cluster, a sample of dwellings is selected from the list of dwellings.

Within each selected dwelling, LFS information is obtained for each civilian household member 15 years of age or older.



4.3 Sample Size

The sample size of eligible persons in the LFS is determined so as to meet the statistical precision requirements specified for various labour force characteristics at the provincial and subprovincial level by federal, provincial and municipal governments as well as by a host of other data users.

The monthly LFS sample consists of approximately 73,000 dwellings. After excluding dwellings found to be vacant, dwellings demolished or converted to non-residential uses, dwellings containing ineligible persons, dwellings under construction, and seasonal dwellings, about 63,000 dwellings remain which are occupied by eligible persons. From these dwellings, LFS information is obtained for approximately 140,000 civilians aged 15 or over.

4.4 Sample Rotation

The LFS employs a panel design whereby the entire monthly sample of dwellings can be considered to consist of 6 panels, or rotation groups, of approximately equal size. Each of these panels can be considered by itself to be representative of the entire LFS population. All dwellings in a rotation group remain in the LFS sample for 6 consecutive months after which time they are replaced (rotated out of the sample) by a new panel of dwellings selected from the same or similar clusters.

This rotation pattern was adopted to ensure that the sample of dwellings constantly reflects changes in the current housing stock and to minimize any problems of the non-response or respondent burden that would occur if households were to remain in the sample for longer than 6 months. It also has the statistical advantage of providing a common sample base for short-term month-to-month comparisons of LFS characteristics.

4.5 Sample Design Modifications for the Survey on Ageing and Independence

The Survey on Ageing and Independence was based upon a sub-sample of former LFS respondents. A representative sample of 25,000 persons aged 45 or over across Canada was selected from the September 1990 - June 1991 Labour Force files. The use of former LFS respondents was advantageous in that information on persons' ages was available to efficiently tailor the sample to meet the specific survey requirements in particular, the desire to focus more of the sample on people in the older age groups.

Two constraints were observed in the selection of the sample for the survey. Firstly, only one person within a household was selected. Secondly, in those households containing at least one person aged 70 or over, one person from that age group was selected with certainty, in order to meet the targeted oversampling of the older age groups. To satisfy these constraints, and at the same time select a probability sub-sample that would meet the data requirements, the procedure below was followed.

Households were first sorted according to whether they contained anyone aged 70 years or older. In households containing people in this age group, one such person was selected. From the remaining households, one person aged 45 to 69 years was selected randomly. Records representing selected individuals were then sorted according to province and age and the required sample was then randomly selected within these categories according to targeted allocations.

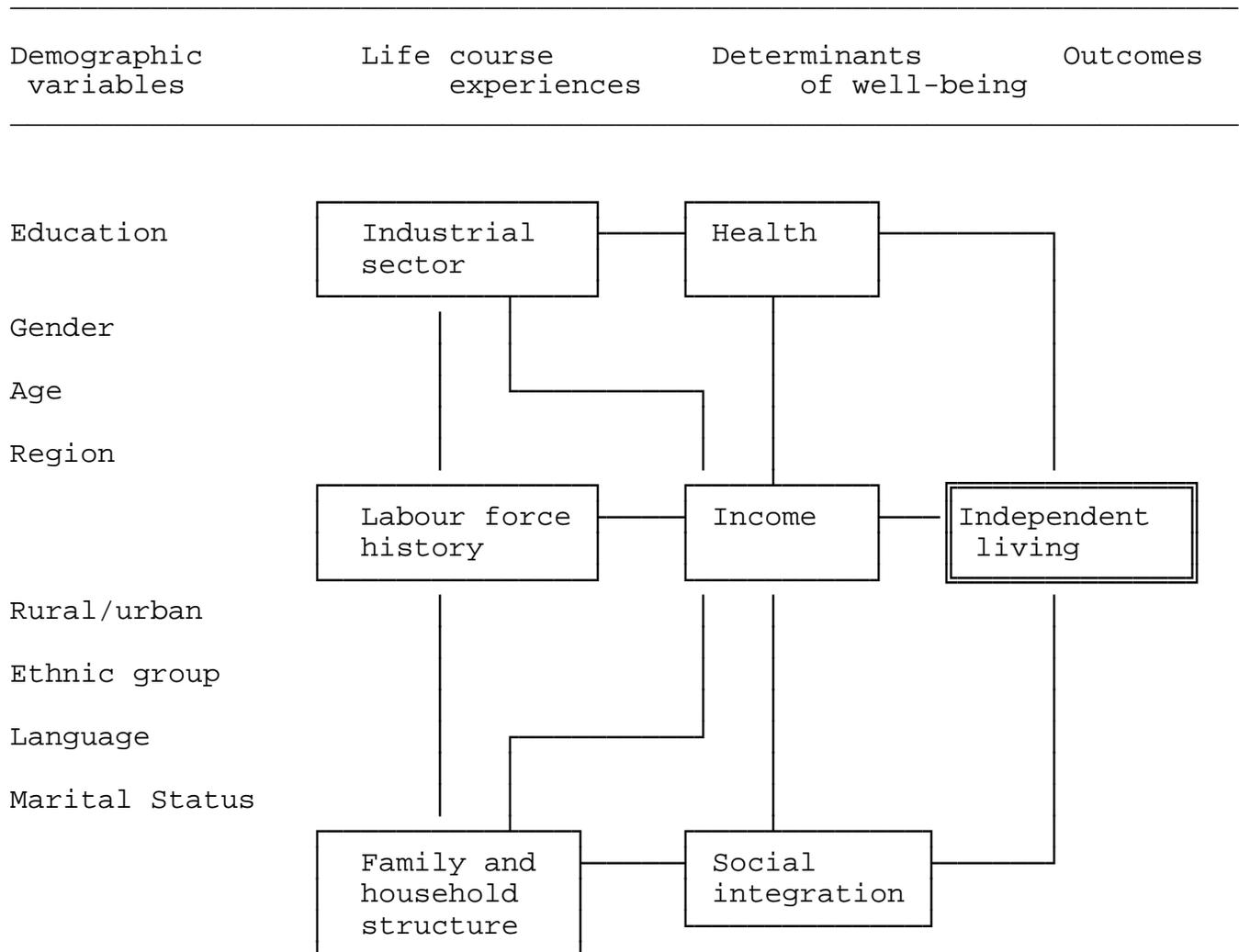
Sample Allocation by Province

Provinces	Number of Selected Persons
Canada	24,795
Newfoundland	1,335
Prince Edward Island	647
Nova Scotia	1,685
New Brunswick	1,512
Quebec	4,613
Ontario	5,505
Manitoba	1,864
Saskatchewan	1,791
Alberta	2,746
British Columbia	3,097

5.0 DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

5.1 Questionnaire design

The survey instruments were designed with the assistance of a group of researchers interested in ageing issues, collectively known as "CARNET" (the Canadian Aging Research NETWORK). The survey instruments were designed based on the following conceptual model "which describes the major factors which interact to influence the degree of independent living which a person can have in later life" (see Appendix A for a description of the model and the proposed approach to the design of the survey instrument by CARNET). The model can be depicted as follows:



In summary, the model indicates that independent living in later life is influenced by three major factors: health, income and social integration (see appendix A). These factors are shaped by life course experiences such as work history (labour force activity, lifetime industry and occupation) and family and household structure. Other characteristics such as education, gender, age, region of residence, ethnic group, language and marital status also influence life circumstances.

The questionnaire collected basic information on the following issues:

- retirement and main activity;
- labour characteristics and retirement preparation;
- physical and social activity;
- well-being;
- health;
- life events;
- social support networks, family and friends;
- mobility and travel;
- accidents and safety;
- living arrangements and housing characteristics;
- income;
- financial situation;
- satisfaction with life.

In addition to the questionnaire content, a number of LFS variables (such as industry, occupation, job tenure, household composition) were added to the Ageing and Independence survey microdata file (see appendix B). The LFS also collects information from renters (such as dwelling type, number of rooms in dwelling, rent paid and rent inclusions); this information was also added to the Ageing and Independence survey microdata file. The LFS information may, however, apply to collection period extending from six months to a year prior to the Ageing and Independence survey collection.

5.2 Tests

Two types of tests were conducted before launching collection for the main survey. One type consisted of a quality assessment of the questionnaire content and format by way of focus groups and in-depth interviews. The second type involved the actual conduct of telephone or personal interviews in order to test the collection procedures and the average duration of the interview.

In summary, Coopers and Lybrand Consultant Group was hired to conduct the quality assessment of the questionnaire. Their mandate was to assess respondents' understanding and comprehension of the questions, to assess their general reaction to the issues being discussed and to test the general flow of the questionnaire including the skip logic. This process involved in-depth interviews in Ottawa, as well as telephone interviews and focus groups in Halifax, Montreal, Renfrew, Toronto and Winnipeg.

The in-depth interviews were held in the participants' homes or location convenient to the participant. The interviewees completed the questionnaire as the interviewer read it to them, and commented on their understanding of the questions or responses. Each interview lasted approximately two hours.

All focus group participants completed the questionnaire by telephone one week prior to the session. During the telephone interviews, respondent behaviour (hesitation, need to repeat questions and categories, and comments) was coded. This coding identified problem areas in the questionnaire. The identified problem areas formed the basis of the focus group discussion. Each focus group was conducted by a trained moderator. The session lasted about two hours.

The collection procedure test involved the participation of two Statistics Canada Regional Offices: Montreal and Regina. In both offices, regular LFS interviewers were given a list of 100 pre-selected respondents chosen from rotates out from the LFS. They were to conduct the interviews with the selected respondents carefully noting the duration of the interview and all other potential problems with the questionnaire content or with the collection procedures.

5.3 Interviewing

The information collection period was the month of September 1991 and was carried out by Labour Force Survey interviewers. The collection was done by way of a 30-minute phone or face-to-face interview. An estimated 10% of the interviews were

conducted in the respondents' homes while the remainder were administered over the phone.

5.4 Response Rate

The Survey of Ageing and Independence response rate is defined as the number of individuals responding to the survey expressed as a percentage of all preselected individuals who should have responded.

The final response rates, by province, were as follows:

Province	Sample Allocated	Sample Attained	Response Rate
Newfoundland	1,335	1,070	80%
Prince Edward Island	647	647	85%
Nova Scotia	1,685	1,388	82%
New Brunswick	1,512	1,265	84%
Quebec	4,613	3,832	83%
Ontario	5,505	4,309	78%
Manitoba	1,864	1,495	80%
Saskatchewan	1,791	1,485	83%
Alberta	2,746	2,220	81%
British Columbia	3,097	2,459	79%
Canada	24,795	20,076	81%

Analysis of the non-respondents by age and gender reveals that there was no concentration of non-response in any of seven age groups, with the non-response rate varying between 16-19% in these groups. The only exception was for those 80 or over where 26% of the people in this age group did not respond. The main reasons for this non-response were because the interview was prevented by language problems or other unusual circumstances related to the respondent, or prevented by sickness or death.

6.0 DATA PROCESSING

6.1 Data Capture

The completed questionnaires were data captured in the Statistics Canada's Regional Offices. The data capture program allowed for a valid range of codes for each question and automatically followed the flow of the questionnaire. After data capture, an unedited version of all data-captured information was electronically transmitted to Ottawa for the creation of an initial computer file.

The coding of written entries such as occupation, industry or non pre-coded categories such as "other" country of birth or "other" ethnic origin were coded in Ottawa.

6.2 Editing

The first stage of survey processing involved editing all survey records according to prespecified edit rules to check for errors, gaps and inconsistencies in the survey data. Checks were made to ensure that numerical answers to certain questions fell within acceptable logical ranges. Checks were also made to ensure that portions of the questionnaire that were to be skipped in the interview because of a previous answer were in fact, skipped. Where errors or inconsistencies were found, the erroneous information was blanked out and replaced by a "not stated" response.

Editing was mostly "top-down" meaning that when a flow question was encountered, the flow pattern indicated by the response of that question was accepted as true.

6.3 Weighting

The principle behind estimation in a probability sample such as the LFS is that each person in the sample "represents", besides himself or herself, several other persons not in the sample. For example in a simple random sample of 2% of the population, each person represents 50 persons in the population.

The weighting phase is a step which calculates, for each record, what this number is and places it on the microdata file for each record. This weight must be used to derive estimates from the microdata file. For example, if the number of persons who are 45-49 years of age is to be estimated, it is done by selecting the records referring to persons with that characteristic and summing the weights of those records.

Details of the method used to calculate these sampling weights are presented in Appendix C.

7.0 SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates that can be derived from this survey are based on a sample of individuals. Somewhat different estimates might be 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 those resulting from a complete count taken under similar conditions is called the sampling error of the estimates.

Since it is an unavoidable fact that estimates from a sample survey are subject to sampling error, sound statistical practice calls for researchers to provide users with some indication of the magnitude of this sampling error. This section of the documentation outlines the measures of sampling error which Statistics Canada commonly uses and which it urges users producing estimates from this microdata file to also use.

The basis for measuring the potential size of sampling errors is the standard error of the estimates derived from survey results.

However, because of the large variety of estimates that can be produced from a survey such as this, the standard error of an estimate is usually expressed relative to the estimate to which it pertains. This resulting measure, known as the coefficient of variation 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.

For example, suppose that, based upon the survey results, one estimates that 9 percent (0.09) of persons aged 45 years or over have had an accident around the home in the previous twelve months to the survey and that this estimate is found to have a standard error of 0.0045. Then the coefficient of variation of the estimate is calculated as:

$$\left(\frac{0.0045}{0.09} \right) \times 100 \% = 5 \%$$

Before discussing how these measures can be obtained it is useful to describe the two main types of point estimates of population characteristics which can be generated from the microdata files for the Survey on Ageing and Independence.

(1) Categorical Estimates

Categorical estimates are estimates of the number, proportion or percentage of the surveyed population possessing certain characteristics or falling into some defined category. The number of persons aged 45 or over who are married or the proportion of Manitoba's population that consists of females 80 years old or over are examples of such estimates.

In this context, an estimate of the number of persons possessing a certain characteristic is referred to as an estimate of an aggregate.

These estimates are readily obtained by summing the weights of the records possessing the characteristic in question.

(2) Quantitative Estimates

Quantitative estimates are estimates of totals or of means, median and other measures of central tendency based upon some or all of the members of the surveyed population. They also specifically involve estimates of the form \hat{X}/\hat{Y} where \hat{X} is an estimate of surveyed population total and \hat{Y} is an estimate of the number of persons in the surveyed population contributing to that total.

An example of a quantitative estimate in this survey is the mean number of weeks worked in the past twelve months by Canadians aged 45 or over.

7.1 Coefficients of Variation for Categorical Estimates

In order to supply coefficients of variation which would be applicable to a wide variety of qualitative estimates produced from this microdata file and which could be readily accessed by the user, a set of 'look up' tables, referred to as Sampling Variability Tables, has been produced and included as Appendix F.

These coefficients of variation are derived using the variance formula for simple random sampling and incorporating a factor which reflects the multi-stage, clustered nature of the sample design. This factor, known as the design effect, has been determined by first calculating design effects for a wide range of characteristics and then choosing from among these a conservative value which will not give a false impression of high precision. Estimates of actual variance for specific

variables may be obtained from Statistics Canada on a cost-recovery basis.

The following rules should enable the user to determine the approximate coefficients of variation from the Sampling Variability Tables for estimates of the number, proportion or percentage of the surveyed population possessing a certain characteristic and for ratios and differences between estimates.

Rule 1: Estimates of Numbers Possessing a Characteristic (Aggregates)

The coefficient of variation depends only on the size of the estimate itself. On the Sampling Variability Table for the appropriate age group or geographic area, locate the estimated number in the left-most column of the table (headed "Numerator of Percentage") and follow the asterisks (if any) across to the first figure encountered. This figure is the approximate coefficient of variation.

Rule 2: Estimates of Proportions or Percentages Possessing a Characteristic

The coefficient of variation (cv) of an estimated proportion or percentage depends on both the size of the proportion or percentage and the size of the total upon which the proportion or percentage is based. Estimated proportions or percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerator of the proportion or percentage, particularly if the percentages are .5 (50%) or more. (Note that in the tables the cv's decline in value reading from left to right).

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

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

Rule 3: Estimates of Differences Between Aggregates or Percentages

The standard error of a difference between two estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of squares of each standard error considered separately. That is, the standard error of a difference ($\hat{d} = \hat{X}_1 - \hat{X}_2$) is:

$$\sigma_{\hat{d}} = \sqrt{(\hat{X}_1 \alpha_1)^2 + (\hat{X}_2 \alpha_2)^2}$$

where \hat{X}_1 is estimate 1, \hat{X}_2 is estimate 2, and α_1 and α_2 are the coefficients of variation of \hat{X}_1 and \hat{X}_2 respectively. The coefficients of variation of \hat{d} is given by $\sigma_{\hat{d}}/\hat{d}$. This formula is accurate for the difference between separate and uncorrelated estimates but is only approximate otherwise.

Rule 4: Estimates of 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 numerator is the number of males owning a dwelling.

In the case where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator, the standard error of the ratio of the two estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of squares of each standard error considered separately. That is, the standard error of a ratio ($\hat{R} = \hat{X}_1 / \hat{X}_2$) is:

$$\sigma_{\hat{R}} = \hat{R} \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}$$

where α_1 and α_2 are the coefficients of variation of \hat{X}_1 and \hat{X}_2 respectively.

The coefficient of variation of \hat{R} is given by $\sigma_{\hat{R}}/\hat{R}$. The formula will tend to overstate the error, if \hat{X}_1 and \hat{X}_2 are positively correlated and understate the error if \hat{X}_1 and \hat{X}_2 are negatively correlated.

Rule 5: Estimates of Differences of Ratios

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

The following two 'real life' examples are included to assist users in applying the foregoing rules.

Example 1

Suppose that a user estimates from the microdata file that 53,280 Canadian women aged 80 years or over are married. How does the user determine the coefficient of variation of this estimated total?

- (1) Refer to the table for the age group 80 or over.
- (2) The estimated aggregate, 53,280 does not appear in the left-hand column (the 'Numerator of Percentage' column), so it is necessary to use the figure closest to it, namely 55,000.
- (3) The coefficient of variation for an estimated aggregate is found by referring to the first non-asterisk entry on that row, namely, 6.2%.
- (4) So the approximate coefficient of variation of the estimated total is 6.2%.

Example 2

Suppose that the user estimates that 18% of women aged 80 years or over are married. This is the expression of the estimate obtained in Example 1 as a **percentage** of persons 80 years or over who indicated being female and married. How does the user determine the coefficient of variation of this estimated percentage?

- (1) Refer to the table for the age group 80 or over.
- (2) Because the estimate is a percentage which is based on a subset of the total population (i.e., women), it is necessary to use both the percentage (18%) and the numerator portion of the percentage (53,280) in determining the coefficient of variation.

- (3) The numerator, 53,280 does not appear in the left-hand column (the 'Numerator of Percentage' column) so it is necessary to use the figure closest to it, namely 55,000. Similarly, the percentage estimate does not appear as any of the column headings, so it is necessary to use the figure closest to it, namely, 20.0%.
- (4) The figure at the intersection of the row and column used, namely, 6.0% is the coefficient of variation to be used.
- (5) So the approximate coefficient of variation of the estimated percentage is 6.0%.

7.2 Coefficients of Variation for Quantitative Estimates

The major variables of interest in the Survey on Ageing and Independence are categorical in nature. For quantitative estimates, special tables would have to be produced upon request to determine their sampling error.

7.3 Confidence Limits

Although coefficients of variation are widely used, a more intuitively meaningful measure of sampling error is the confidence interval of an estimate. A confidence interval constitutes a statement on the level of confidence that the true value for the population lies within a specified range of values. For example a 95% confidence interval can be described as follows:

If sampling of the population is repeated indefinitely, each sample leading to a new confidence interval for an estimate, then in 95% of the samples the interval will cover the true population value.

Using the standard error of an estimate, confidence intervals for estimates may be obtained under the assumption that under repeated sampling of the population, the various estimates obtained for a population characteristic are normally distributed about the true population value. Under this assumption, 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 about 99 out 100 that the differences would be less than three standard errors. These different degrees of confidence are referred to as the confidence levels.

Confidence intervals for an estimate, \hat{X} , are generally expressed as two numbers, one below the estimate and one above the estimate, as $(\hat{X} - k, \hat{X} + k)$ where k is determined depending upon the level of confidence desired and the sampling error of the estimate.

Confidence intervals for an estimate can be calculated directly from the Sampling Variability Tables by first determining from the appropriate table the coefficient of variation of the estimate \hat{X} , and then using the following formula to convert to a confidence interval CI:

$$CI_x = (\hat{X} - t\hat{X}\alpha_{\hat{x}}, \hat{X} + t\hat{X}\alpha_{\hat{x}})$$

where $\alpha_{\hat{x}}$ is the determined coefficient of variation of \hat{X}

- t = 1 if a 68% confidence interval is desired
- t = 1.6 if a 90% confidence interval is desired
- t = 2 if a 95% confidence interval is desired
- t = 3 if a 99% confidence interval is desired

Example 3

A 95% confidence interval for the estimated proportion of women aged 80 years or over who are married (from Example 2 above) would be calculated as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X} &= 18\% \quad (\text{or expressed as a proportion} = .18) \\ t &= 2 \\ \alpha_{\hat{x}} &= 6.0\% \quad (.060 \text{ expressed as a proportion}) \end{aligned}$$

$$CI_x = \{.18 - (2)(.18)(.060), .18 + (2)(.18)(.060)\}$$

$$CI_x = \{.18 - .0216, .18 + .0216\}$$

$$CI_x = \{.1584, .2016\}$$

With 95% confidence it can be said that between 16% and 20% of women aged 80 years or over are married.

8.0 NON-SAMPLING ERROR

Errors which are not related to sampling may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaire and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulation of the data. These are all examples of non-sampling errors.

Over a large number of observations, randomly occurring errors will have little effect on estimates derived from the survey. However, errors occurring systematically will contribute to biases in the survey estimates. Considerable time and effort has been made to reduce non-sampling errors in the Survey of Ageing and Independence. Quality assurance measures have been implemented at each step of the data collection and processing cycle to monitor the quality of the data. These measures include the use of highly skilled interviewers, training of interviewers with respect to the Survey on Ageing and Independence procedures and questionnaires, observation of interviewers to detect problems of questionnaire design or misunderstanding of instructions, procedures to ensure that data capture errors are minimized and coding and edit quality checks to verify the processing logic. Despite these efforts non-sampling error is bound to have some impact on the Survey on Ageing and Independence estimates. The following section outlines the most likely sources of this error and its probable impact on the survey estimates.

8.1 Total Non-response

Total non-response can be a major source of non-sampling error in many surveys depending on the degree to which respondents and non-respondents differ with respect to characteristics of interest. In the Survey on Ageing and Independence total non-response occurred because the selected individual could not be contacted or the selected individual refused to participate in the survey. The non-response rate for the Survey on Ageing and Independence was approximately 20%. Analysis of the characteristics of Survey on Ageing and Independence non-respondents in any one age group suggest that they are not concentrated as any specific type of respondent, although the non-response rate is higher for those aged 80 years or over. Total non-response is handled by adjusting the sampling weight of responding individuals to compensate for missing individuals.

8.2 Partial Non-response

Partial non-response in the Survey on Ageing and Independence occurred if the respondent refused to answer a question or did not understand a question. Generally, the extent of partial non-response was small in the Survey on Ageing and Independence. As a result, it is unlikely that partial non-response contributed substantially to non-sampling error.

9.0 PUBLICATION AND RELEASE GUIDELINES

IT IS IMPORTANT FOR USERS TO BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE CONTENTS OF THIS SECTION BEFORE PUBLISHING OR OTHERWISE RELEASING ANY ESTIMATES DERIVED FROM THE MICRODATA FILE OF THE SURVEY ON AGEING AND INDEPENDENCE.

This section of the documentation outlines the guidelines to be adhered to by users publishing or otherwise releasing any data derived from the survey microdata file. With the aid of these guidelines, users of microdata 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 these established guidelines. This section consists basically of four sub-sections - the rounding guidelines, the sample weighting guidelines and the sampling variability guidelines and guidelines for statistical analysis.

9.1 Rounding Guidelines

In order that estimates for publication or other release derived from these microdata files will correspond to those produced by Statistics Canada, users are urged to adhere to the following guidelines regarding the rounding of such estimates.

- a) Estimates in the main body of a statistical table are to be rounded to the nearest thousand units using the normal rounding technique. 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, in normal rounding to the nearest 1000, if the last three digits are between 000 and 499, they are changed to 000 and the preceding digit (the thousands digit) is left unchanged. If the last digits are between 500 and 999 they are changed to 000 and the preceding digit is incremented by 1.
- b) 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 1000 units using normal rounding.

- c) Averages, proportions, rates and percentages are to be computed from unrounded components (i.e. numerators and/or denominators) and then are to be rounded themselves to one decimal using normal rounding. In normal rounding to a single digit, if the final 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 increased by 1.
- d) Sums and differences of aggregates or ratios are to be derived from their corresponding unrounded components and then are to be rounded themselves to the nearest 1000 units or the nearest one decimal using normal rounding.
- e) 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).
- f) Under no circumstances are unrounded estimates to be published or otherwise released by users. Unrounded estimates imply greater precision than actually exists.

9.2 Sample Weighting Guidelines for Tabulation

The sample design used for the Survey on Ageing and Independence was not self-weighting. When producing simple estimates, including the production of ordinary statistical tables, users must apply the sampling weights placed on the individual microdata tape records. Otherwise, the estimates derived from the microdata tapes cannot be considered to be representative of the survey population, and will not correspond to those produced by Statistics Canada.

Users should also note that some software packages, because of their treatment of the weight field, may not allow the generation of estimates that exactly match those available from Statistics Canada.

9.3 Sampling Variability Guidelines

Before releasing and/or publishing any estimate from these microdata tapes, users should determine its coefficient of variation and follow the guidelines below.

Sampling Variability Guidelines for The Survey on Ageing and Independence

Type of Estimate	cv (in %)	Guidelines
1. Unqualified	0.0 - 16.5	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release. Requires no special notation.
2. Qualified	16.6 - 25.0	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release but should be accompanied by a warning cautioning subsequent users of the high sampling variability associated with the estimates. Such estimates should be identified by the letter Q (or in some other similar fashion).
3. Confidential	25.1 - 33.3	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release only when sampling variabilities are obtained using an exact variance calculation procedure. Unless such variances are obtained, such estimates should be deleted and replaced by dashes (---) in statistical tables.
4. Not for release	(i) 33.4 or greater OR (ii) any estimate less than 4,000 (after rounding) regardless of cv	Estimates cannot be released in any form under any circumstances. In statistical tables, such estimates should be deleted and replaced by dashes (---).

Note: These sampling variability guidelines should be applied to rounded estimates.

9.4 Guidelines for Statistical Analysis

The Survey on Ageing and Independence is based upon a complex sample design, with stratification, multiple stages of selection, and unequal probabilities of selection of respondents. Using data from such complex surveys presents problems to analysts because the survey design and the selection probabilities affect the estimation and variance calculation procedures that should be used.

While many analysis procedures found in statistical packages allow weights to be used, the meaning or definition of the weight in these procedures differ from that which is appropriate in a sample survey framework, with the result that while in many cases the estimates produced by the packages are correct, the variances that are calculated are almost meaningless.

For many analysis techniques (for example linear regression, logistic regression, estimation of rates and proportions and analysis of variance), a method exists which can make the variances calculated by the standard packages more meaningful. If the weights on the datafile are rescaled so that the average weight is one (1), then the variances produced by the standard packages will be more reasonable; while they still will not take into account the stratification and clustering of the sample's design, they will take into account the unequal probabilities of selection. The rescaling can be accomplished by dividing each weight by the overall average weight before the analysis is conducted.

APPENDIX A
SURVEY INSTRUMENT DESIGN

SURVEY INSTRUMENT DESIGN, HEALTHY AGING SURVEY

A major thrust of government policy in Canada has been to promote the independence of seniors. This is evident, in advice to government provided in two recent reports from the National Advisory Council on Aging (NACA), *Understanding Seniors' Independence, Report no. 1: The barriers and suggestions for action (1989)*, and *Report no. 2: Coping Strategies (1990)*. It is also evident in actual policies such as the development of the Seniors' Independence Programme and the Seniors' Independence Research Program. Maintaining independence includes the maintenance of a life style which maximizes the choice or preference of the individual. For most elderly Canadians, the preference is to remain in their own homes and communities as long as possible; for others, it may mean maximizing control over life circumstances which make it impossible to maintain independent living. NACA suggests that, in such cases, "'Independent Living' ... refers to the subjective perception of being able to carry out life's activities within a normal community setting and of having access to choices about these activities" (NACA, 1990, p. 7). NACA has focused on the barriers to independent living, which are poor physical health, emotional or mental well-being, poor transportation and mobility, lack of community-based support services, problems with safety and security, housing, communication and information (NACA, 1989). In a more general sense, the past three decades of research in gerontology have established that there are two principal determinants of well-being in later life,

and a third significant, but less important determinant. The major determinants are health and wealth, while the third determinant is social integration.

Gerontologists have focused, many would say unduly, on the predictors of life satisfaction or morale in later life, taking life satisfaction as the sole indicator of well-being, and the same three sets of predictors have been found to be associated with life satisfaction. Our view is that life satisfaction is in some respects epiphenomenal, or at least secondary to the broader set of factors which we consider here as "independent living". If life satisfaction were added to the model, it would be seen as largely determined by independent living. For the present, a precise specification of independent living is not necessary, and the conception of NACA will suffice. This survey instrument, then, has been developed to gather information which will help us to better understand independent living in the elderly, and the antecedent conditions which make it possible for some to have more independence in later life than others.

The purpose of this document is to outline a model which describes the major factors which interact to influence the degree of independent living which a person can have in later life, and to discuss the measurement strategy employed by the CARNET instrument-development team. The model appears below. It includes antecedent socio-demographic concepts, concepts in three main areas describing "life course experiences", concepts in three dimensions of "determinants of well-being" in later life, and a major dependent

variable, "independent living". The plan to conduct a survey of persons aged 45 and over presents a unique opportunity to examine these factors in a theoretically sound way. It is literally a unique opportunity in having no precedent in Canadian survey research on age-related issues.

Limitations of Existing Research

As mentioned above, independent living is influenced primarily by health, income security (wealth), and social integration. Much existing research on aging has focused on the relationship between these dimensions in later life, as predictors of life satisfaction or, more rarely, of independent living. This research has two major deficits which we hope the survey can overcome:

(1) while the correlation between these variables can be demonstrated, the mechanisms or processes linking them are not well understood. For example, while the general pattern is for healthier people to be more likely than unhealthy people to maintain independence, many people with activity limitations and chronic illnesses maintain independence and high life satisfaction. We suggest that many social psychological processes, including managing and coping strategies and the ability to make use of social and technological resources affect the relationships between health, wealth and independence.

By social integration we refer to the individual's embeddedness in a web or social relations which give meaning to

life. Social integration is well-documented to be associated with morbidity and mortality (Berkman and Breslow, 1983), and it includes but extends beyond the area of social support. We will be concerned with the extent of social integration, feelings of security about social contacts, and their relationship to health, including mental health.

By independent living, we refer to the ability of the individual to maintain control over their life style in later life. This may involve living with others, or alone, but it refers to optimal freedom from dependency on others. People with disabilities or illnesses may nonetheless seek to maximize independent living, and they will be no doubt find it easier to do so if they have economic resources and are socially integrated.

(2) existing research virtually ignores the determinants of later-life health, wealth, and social integration. We view these three major sets of variables as affected by experiences over the course of adult life, many of which can be assessed through survey data from pre-retirees.

Three major sets of antecedent factors are postulated to be of importance. These are industrial sector, labour force history, and family and household structure. These factors in turn are interrelated. To some extent, factors such as industrial sector in which one works throughout adult life constrain health and wealth. Labour force history is shaped by industrial sector (e.g., seasonal work in some resource industries such as fishing and forestry).

Family structure also affects labour force history, especially for women. The relationships outlined in the model are postulated from our knowledge of the work, retirement and aging literatures; however, these literatures are sparse, particularly in the Canadian context. Thus, retirement has not been examined in any detail, in Canada, in a life course context. Income security is generally taken as an unexplained independent variable affecting other aspects of living in old age; yet we do not have a clear understanding of the ways in which labour force history contributes to a level of income security at retirement.

Our knowledge of aging, and the determinants of independence in later life, remain limited because of the problems just mentioned. It is our belief that the most fruitful research which could be conducted at this point would encompass four themes:

- (1) promoting independent living in later life
- (2) a life course perspective (later life experiences viewed as shaped by earlier experiences, constraints and choices).
- (3) active view of the individual who, living with constraints, nonetheless attempts to plan, manage and cope.
- (4) we live in a society which is increasingly emphasising technology and information. These offer potential to enhance independent living.

Broad Outlines of the Model

Each box in the model represents a general concept which may have several components and be measured by several variables. Like all models, this one simplifies in its abstraction (that is the purpose of any model). The appended model can be read both causally and temporally from left to right. In a general sense, life course

experiences are considered to influence the three major sets of determinants of well-being in later life. That is to say, the kind of life an individual had prior to the later years is the major factor shaping his or her experience towards the end of life. We can inquire about the factors of middle-aged, pre-retired persons which may be expected to influence the major immediate determinants of well-being in the future. The model thereby conforms to the principles of life course analysis, which are summed up in theme 2 above.

The life course factors shape, condition or cause one's later life health, income levels and degree of social integration. Thus, for example, whether one has private pension income after retirement may be influenced by job loss or the industrial sector in which one chose, or was able, to work (McDonald and Wanner, 1987; 1990).

A number of social demographic factors beyond the control of the individual limit choices and shape life course patterns. These include education, gender, region in which one lives, rural versus urban setting, ethnic group membership, linguistic community, veteran status and, not least, age. As with the life course variables, the social demographic variables also interact to a certain extent. For example, educational attainment is conditioned by age, gender and rural-urban status.

The survey instrument includes another set of measures, which we refer to as "Process Measures". These are included in conformity with themes 3 and 4, as noted above. They refer to social

psychological states and processes which, we suspect, intervene between the major variables outlined in the model. They have not been included in the model as diagrammed, because they are quite ubiquitous. These include planning, coping, resource provision, capacity and propensity to use technology, and other social psychological dimensions such as self-esteem and mastery. As an example, we are interested in planning for income security in retirement, as this forms a linkage between labour force history in the pre-retirement years and the level of income security at retirement, or several years into retirement. As another example, in keeping with theme 4 above, we are interested in the ways in which technology can be used by the disabled to promote independence, and in the limits that socioeconomic status place on the ability to acquire and use such technology. Thus, the identification of these processes may increase our understanding of the relationships between the major variables.

Two conceptual areas account for a great deal of the measures in this instrument, and this may warrant further comment. Retirement is a major age-related factor which affects independent living. For example, in Canada, the public income security system replaces only about 40% of the average industrial wage. The result is a severe drop in income if one compares the years immediately prior to and after retirement. Retirement, however, is not a simple event but a process (Freter, Kohli and Wolf, 1988). Moreover, it is often a joint process involving career timing decisions of spouses. One may or may not plan for retirement (Snell and Brown, 1987), but

the timing of many retirements is undoubtedly not determined precisely by the retiree. Societal economic conditions, plant downsizings and closings, individual health or the health of another family member may all intervene as causes of retirement. Retirement is the major immediate factor affecting income security in later life; and the manner in which one retires or is retired greatly influences the ways in which retirement is such a factor. Retirement as event, as process, as joint decision, as topic for planning, is therefore a critical aspect of the model developed by the CARNET team.

Health is the second major determinant of independent living in later life. During the process of instrument development, major discussions involving government officials and the CARNET team focused on the extent of detail concerning health which was required for this survey. Every effort was made to avoid duplication of existing surveys such as the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), the Health Promotion Survey, and the health aspects of the General Social Survey which dealt with health and social support issues. Health is a complex phenomenon which is partially contingent on diseases, partially related to physical disabilities or frailty, partially psychological and partially physical, partially negative and partially positive (well-being). Because health is a major determinant of independent living and, beyond that, a major "fact of life" in the daily lives of many of Canada's seniors, it simply cannot be measured without a quite complex strategy.

Such a strategy must include measures of subjective health, which has been shown in several studies (see Idler and Kasl, 1991) to be predictive of mortality as well as social interaction patterns.

The bulk of the measures in this survey are objective or behavioural. However, there are some subjective measures which we consider to be important. The potential discrepancy between objective and subjective reality may be important to note as a basis for public policy development. Objective reality need not always be measured in the survey in order to form part of an analysis. For example, life tables will give a good prediction of life expectancy for men or women of a given age. We ask subjective life expectancy. Regardless of one's objective life expectancy, planning for income security is likely to be affected by subjective life expectancy. Moreover, life satisfaction is likely to be higher for those who feel they have lived longer than they expected, even if they have not yet lived to the objective life expectancy for their birth cohort and gender.

Relationship of Interview Schedule to Model

The model was used as a check-list to ensure that measures were developed for every analytical component or block in it. Needless to say, because of the brevity of the planned interviews, no one variable is measured in great detail, but the CARNET instrument-development team considers that the measurement is adequate in regards to all concepts.

The survey instrument is divided into sections. The measures of specific variables do not always group so nicely, and the concrete measures for a given concept may appear in more than one section. This is because of considerations of flow, pacing, and maximization of rapport.

Several of the individual questions depart from customary Statistics Canada usage. For example, the coding categories for language and ethnicity, and the measurement of labour-force status, are not those used by Statistics Canada. The differences reflect the considered judgment of the CARNET team as to the best measures to guide policy-relevant research in this area.

It is assumed that many additional variables, both socio-demographic and concerning labour-force variables, will be gathered in the labour-force survey and linked to the interview data to be gathered through this instrument.

Analytical Possibilities

The relationships between the blocks of variables in this model can be examined with considerable intricacy, depending on the purpose of the inquiry. It will not be necessary to include all variables in many analyses. In fact, many useful analyses could be conducted with subgroups of the study population. For example, one may wish to ignore, for a specific analysis, how one came to have a given level of income security in retirement, but explore, for those in the sample who are retired only, the relationship between income levels, physical health, and use of technology to enhance

independent living.

The processes listed at the bottom of the model have been extensively measured in the instrument. Depending on one's analytical interests, variables describing these processes may be viewed as intervening between or interacting with variables which would appear in the major conceptual boxes of the model.

A major limitation of the study design is that it is a cross-sectional design. The model permits cross-sectional analyses, but also allows inferences to be made concerning the influence of early-life conditions, events or decisions on later-life conditions. Such inferences from cross-sectional data are always hazardous but can, with care, be made. They are less hazardous to the extent that they are grounded in sound theory.

Response alternatives have been simplified as much as possible to accommodate telephone interviewing. As a result, many variables are measured by dichotomies (e.g., agree/disagree, or yes/no), rather than by Likert Scales. In some instances, however, fully continuous variables are obtained. For example, we ask precise ages for subjective life expectancy, expected age of retirement (and spouse's retirement), and we ask exact number of weeks out of the labour force. Many of the dichotomized variables may be suitable for inclusion in scale construction. For example, it may be possible to develop a scale of "safety consciousness" by summing the seven yes-no items in that area (question 55). It is also possible to develop indices from diverse items. For example, the requirement for brevity, as well as some intellectual reservations,

prevented us from including a standard measure of "life events". However, by drawing together several items from different parts of the instrument (and the Labour Force Survey), it is possible to construct a measure of life events which would include work history, geographical moves, changes in marital status and health occurrences.

The instrument development team took as a first principle the desire to be able to compare results of this survey with the findings of similar surveys. Our tendency, therefore, was to use existing, standardized measures. This we sometimes did even if they were not, in our judgment, the best measures. An example would be the Bradburn measure of happiness (q. 46). This was selected, despite some limitations (see, e.g., Stacey and Gatz, 1991), because it has been used on some other major Canadian surveys, including the Canada Health Survey.

Interviewer Training

Ideally, face-to-face interviewer training should be used with this instrument. However, in the absence of such training, it is imperative that the interviewer manual include explicit recognition that some of the questions are worded in such a way as to be inconsistent with customary Statistics Canada policy. As we presume the interviewers will have experience on other Statistics Canada surveys, the potential for confusion exists. This is particularly possible in two areas: (a) the questions concerning retirement and labour force participation. We use the term "labour force

participation^m in a lay sense which is not identical to Statistics Canada or Labour Force Survey practice. (b) response alternatives in areas dealing with language and ethnicity. We use more fine-grained response alternatives than have been used in the past, as the finer distinctions are particularly relevant in this area.

Because of the importance of this area, the CARNET instrument development team is prepared, indeed, anxious, to review draft material for the Interviewer Guidebooks. Similarly, if scheduling permits, we would welcome the opportunity to participate in one or two of the focus group sessions during the pre-testing.

APPENDIX: THE INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT TEAM

The instrument was developed by CARNET: The Canadian Aging Research Network. The team consisted of:

Victor W. Marshall, Ph.D. Network Director, CARNET, and Professor of Behavioural Science, University of Toronto.

Alun Joseph, Ph.D., Dept. of Geography, University of Guelph, and a member of CARNET Research Group B.

P. Lynn McDonald, Ph.D., School of Social Work, University of Calgary, and an Adjunct Member of the CARNET Infrastructure.

Alex Segall, Ph.D., Dept. of Sociology, University of Manitoba, and a member of CARNET Research Group A.

Laurel Strain, Ph.D., Dept. of Sociology, University of Western Ontario, and a member of CARNET Research Group B.

Consultation was provided by Larry Branch, Ph.D., School of Medicine, Boston University. Staff assistance was provided by Barbara Payne, Joanne Daciuk and Marion Brandt of the CARNET Infrastructure.

The expertise provided by CARNET thus came from several disciplines and fields: sociology, psychology, geography, social work, community health. In addition, extensive advise was provided by Mr. Frank Fedyk of Health and Welfare Canada, Mr. Gilles Montigny of Statistics Canada, Joan Harvey for the Minister of State for Seniors, and Ms. Susan Morrison of Income Security Programs, Health and Welfare Canada.

The CARNET Team met formally as a whole twice, with additional

telecommunications. One meeting was held with the Ottawa participants. Numerous suggestions from various governmental offices were forwarded for consideration by the CARNET team. Three draft versions were reviewed by the contractor.

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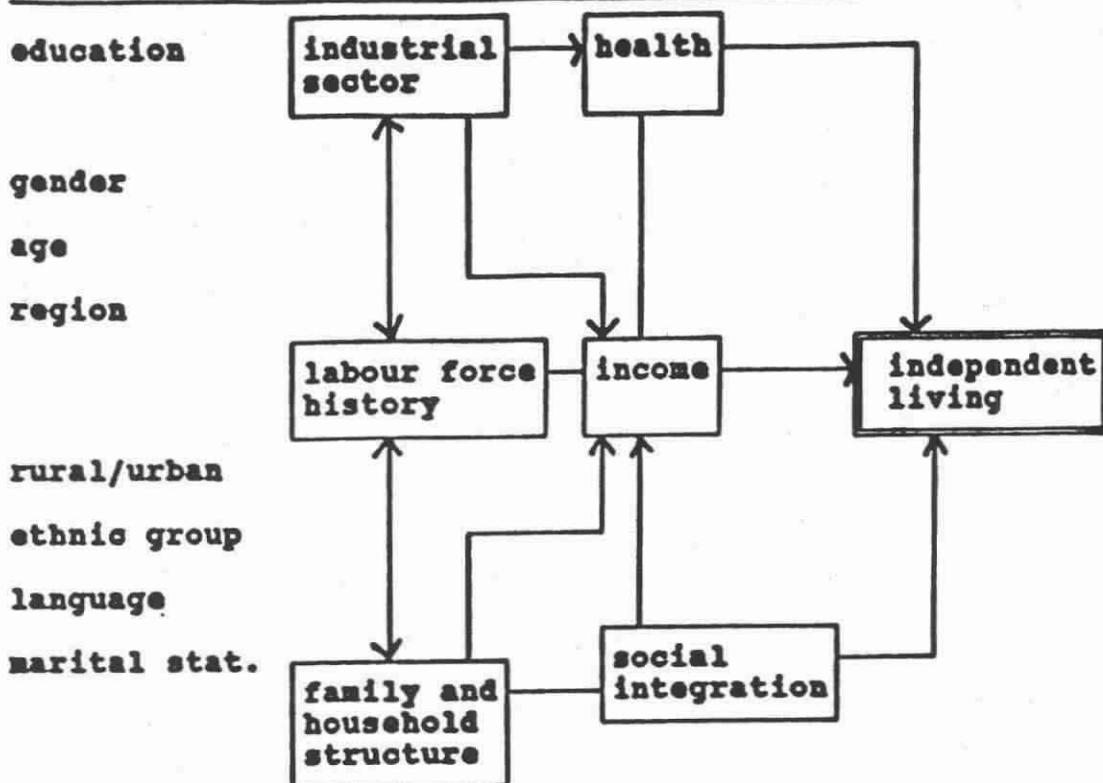
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demographic variables

life course experiences

determinants of well-being

outcomes



PROCESSES

- planning (emphasised for pre-retirees)
- managing and coping (emphasised for retirees)
- resource provision (emphasised for retirees)
- social psychological dimensions (all respondents)
- use of technology (all respondents)

APPENDIX B
QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX C

WEIGHTING PROCEDURES FOR THE
SURVEY ON AGEING AND INDEPENDENCE

APPENDIX C

Weighting Procedures for the Survey on Ageing and Independence

Since the Survey on Ageing and Independence used a subsample of the LFS sample, the derivation of weights for the survey records for the year is clearly tied to the weighting procedure used for the LFS. The LFS weighting procedure is briefly described below.

C.1 LFS Weighting

In the LFS, the final weight attached to each record is the product of the following factors: the basic weight, the cluster sub-weight, the balancing factor for non-response, the rural-urban factor and the province-age-sex ratio adjustment factor. Each is described below.

C.2 Basic Weight

In a probability sample, the sample design itself determines weights which must be used to produce unbiased estimates of the population. Each record must be weighted by the inverse of the probability of selecting the person to whom the record refers (in the example of a 2% simple random sample, this probability would be .02 for each person and the records must be weighted by $1/.02=50$). Because all eligible individuals in a dwelling are interviewed (directly or by proxy), this probability is essentially the same as the probability with which the dwelling is selected.

C.3 Cluster Sub-weight

The cluster delineation is such that the number of dwellings in the sample increases very slightly with moderate growth in the housing stock. Substantial growth can be tolerated in an isolated cluster before the additional sample represents a field collection problem.

However, if growth takes place in more than one cluster in an interviewer assignment, the cumulative effect of all increases may create a workload problem. In clusters where substantial growth has taken place, sub-sampling is used as a means of keeping interviewer assignments manageable. The cluster sub-weight represents the inverse of this sub-sampling ratio in clusters where sub-sampling has occurred.

C.4 Non-response

Notwithstanding the strict controls of the LFS, some non-response is inevitable, despite all the attempts made by the interviewers. The LFS non-response rate is approximately 5%. For certain types of non-response (household temporarily absent, refusal), data from a previous month's interview with the household if any, is brought forward and used as the current month's data for the household.

In other cases, non-response is compensated for by proportionally increasing the weights of responding households. The weight of each responding record is increased by the ratio of the number of households that should have been interviewed, divided by the number that were actually interviewed. This adjustment is done separately for geographic areas called balancing units. It is based on the assumption that the households that have been interviewed represent the characteristics of those that should have been interviewed. To the extent that this assumption is not true, the estimates will be somewhat biased.

C.5 Rural-urban Factor

In NSRUs without sufficient rural and urban population for explicit urban and rural strata to be formed, each primary sampling unit (PSU) is composed of both urban and rural parts. Information concerning the total population in rural and urban areas is available from the 1981 Census for each PSU as well as for each economic region (ER) in which explicit urban/rural stratification is not done. Comparison by ER with the actual 1981 rural or urban census counts indicates whether the selected PSUs over- or under-represent the respective areas. The ratio of actual rural-urban counts is divided by the corresponding estimates. These two factors are computed for each relevant ER at the time of selection of the PSUs and are entered on each sample record according to the appropriate area (rural or urban) of the NSRU. Changes in these factors are incorporated at the time of PSU rotations.

C.6 Subprovincial and Province-Age-Sex Adjustments

By applying the previously described four weighting factors, a valid estimate can be derived for any characteristic for which information is collected by the LFS. In particular, estimates are produced of the total number of persons 15+ in provincial economic regions and the 24 large metropolitan areas as well as of designated age-sex groups in each of the ten provinces.

Independent estimates are available monthly for each of these classes from projections based upon the 1986 Census counts. By using an interactive 'raking ratio' adjustment procedure, the weights derived to this point are adjusted by a multiplying factor to correspond to the independent estimate for the various classes. This factor is the ratio of the independent estimate to the survey estimate based upon the first four weighting factors. The effect of this final adjustment is to insure that basic provincial and total population counts for economic regions, and that age/sex distribution data published from the LFS correspond to other Statistics Canada data sources as well as to increase the precision of all estimates derived from the LFS.

C.7 Weighting for the Survey on Ageing and Independence

The principles behind the calculation of the weights for the Survey on Ageing and Independence are identical to those for the LFS. However, four adjustments are made to the LFS weights in order to derive a final weight for the individual records on the Ageing and Independence microdata file.

- (1) An adjustment to reflect the selection probabilities associated with the LFS sub-sample.
- (2) An adjustment to account for the additional non-response to the Survey on Ageing and Independence i.e., non-response to the Survey on Ageing and Independence for individuals who do respond to the LFS or for whom previous month's LFS data is brought forward.
- (3) A re-adjustment to account for independent province-age-sex projections, after the above adjustments are made.
- (4) A re-adjustment to account for independent economic region - census metropolitan area projections, after the above adjustments are made.

APPENDIX D

NOTES ON INTERPRETATION OF THE RECORD LAYOUT

APPENDIX D

Notes on Interpretation of the Record Layout for the Survey on Ageing and Independence

These notes should be read in conjunction with the record layout.

Users are cautioned that in some cases the cell numbers on the questionnaire and those on the record layout are not the same. In particular, Sections A through D of the questionnaire have been compressed into one set of derived variables. The fields obtained directly from the Labour Force Survey are found at the end of the record layout.

The variables RSTATUS (Field 13) and DVLABST (Field 14) are the variables which contain the flow (sub-population) data which bridges the questionnaire and the compressed version of the questionnaire (Sections A to D) contained in the file. RSTATUS is a flag which shows whether the respondent completed Section B (Retirement), C (Pre-retirement) or D (Will not retire). DVLABST indicates the respondent's labour market status. Note that retirement and labour market status are two quite separate concepts, for example, someone may work part-time for pay or profit, but consider themselves retired.

To maintain respondent confidentiality, certain fields have been suppressed on the file. The counts given on the record layout (unweighted and weighted) are for unsuppressed data, thus, estimates obtained from the file will match these counts only for unsuppressed fields. Any suppressed fields have been marked by notes on the record layout.

APPENDIX E
RECORD LAYOUT

APPENDIX F
SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Canada 45+

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	114.5	113.9	113.4	111.6	108.6	105.6	102.4	99.2	95.8	92.3	88.7	81.0	62.7	36.2
2	80.9	80.6	80.2	78.9	76.8	74.7	72.4	70.1	67.7	65.3	62.7	57.3	44.4	25.6
3	66.1	65.8	65.4	64.4	62.7	61.0	59.1	57.3	55.3	53.3	51.2	46.7	36.2	20.9
4	57.2	57.0	56.7	55.8	54.3	52.8	51.2	49.6	47.9	46.2	44.4	40.5	31.4	18.1
5	51.2	51.0	50.7	49.9	48.6	47.2	45.8	44.4	42.8	41.3	39.7	36.2	28.0	16.2
6	46.7	46.5	46.3	45.6	44.4	43.1	41.8	40.5	39.1	37.7	36.2	33.1	25.6	14.8
7	43.3	43.1	42.8	42.2	41.1	39.9	38.7	37.5	36.2	34.9	33.5	30.6	23.7	13.7
8	*****	40.3	40.1	39.5	38.4	37.3	36.2	35.1	33.9	32.6	31.4	28.6	22.2	12.8
9	*****	38.0	37.8	37.2	36.2	35.2	34.1	33.1	31.9	30.8	29.6	27.0	20.9	12.1
10	*****	36.0	35.8	35.3	34.4	33.4	32.4	31.4	30.3	29.2	28.0	25.6	19.8	11.5
11	*****	34.4	34.2	33.7	32.8	31.8	30.9	29.9	28.9	27.8	26.7	24.4	18.9	10.9
12	*****	32.9	32.7	32.2	31.4	30.5	29.6	28.6	27.7	26.7	25.6	23.4	18.1	10.5
13	*****	31.6	31.4	31.0	30.1	29.3	28.4	27.5	26.6	25.6	24.6	22.5	17.4	10.0
14	*****	30.5	30.3	29.8	29.0	28.2	27.4	26.5	25.6	24.7	23.7	21.6	16.8	9.7
15	*****	29.4	29.3	28.8	28.0	27.3	26.4	25.6	24.7	23.8	22.9	20.9	16.2	9.3
16	*****	28.5	28.3	27.9	27.2	26.4	25.6	24.8	24.0	23.1	22.2	20.2	15.7	9.1
17	*****	27.6	27.5	27.1	26.3	25.6	24.8	24.1	23.2	22.4	21.5	19.6	15.2	8.8
18	*****	26.9	26.7	26.3	25.6	24.9	24.1	23.4	22.6	21.8	20.9	19.1	14.8	8.5
19	*****	26.1	26.0	25.6	24.9	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.0	21.2	20.3	18.6	14.4	8.3
20	*****	25.5	25.3	25.0	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.2	21.4	20.6	19.8	18.1	14.0	8.1
21	*****	24.9	24.7	24.4	23.7	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.9	20.1	19.4	17.7	13.7	7.9
22	*****	24.3	24.2	23.8	23.2	22.5	21.8	21.1	20.4	19.7	18.9	17.3	13.4	7.7
23	*****	23.8	23.6	23.3	22.7	22.0	21.4	20.7	20.0	19.3	18.5	16.9	13.1	7.6
24	*****	23.3	23.1	22.8	22.2	21.6	20.9	20.2	19.6	18.8	18.1	16.5	12.8	7.4
25	*****	22.8	22.7	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.5	19.8	19.2	18.5	17.7	16.2	12.5	7.2
30	*****	20.8	20.7	20.4	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.2	14.8	11.5	6.6
35	*****	19.3	19.2	18.9	18.4	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1
40	*****	18.0	17.9	17.6	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.1	14.6	14.0	12.8	9.9	5.7
45	*****	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.2	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.2	12.1	9.3	5.4
50	*****	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.5	11.5	8.9	5.1
55	*****	15.4	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.4	12.0	10.9	8.5	4.9
60	*****	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.5	10.5	8.1	4.7
65	*****	14.1	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.0	7.8	4.5
70	*****	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3
75	*****	13.2	13.1	12.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.3	7.2	4.2
80	*****	*****	12.7	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.1	7.0	4.0
85	*****	*****	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.8	3.9
90	*****	*****	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8
95	*****	*****	11.6	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.3	6.4	3.7
100	*****	*****	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6
125	*****	*****	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2
150	*****	*****	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.1	3.0
200	*****	*****	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.7	4.4	2.6	

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

*** CONTINUES ***

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Canada 45+

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%
250	*****			7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.0	2.3
300	*****			6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.7	3.6	2.1
350	*****			6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.4	1.9
400	*****				5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.8
450	*****				5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.0	1.7
500	*****				4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.6	2.8	1.6
750	*****				4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.3	1.3
1000	*****					3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.1
1500	*****						2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.6	0.9
2000	*****								2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.8
3000	*****										1.6	1.5	1.1	0.7
4000	*****												1.0	0.6
5000	*****												0.9	0.5
6000	*****													0.5

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 45-64

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	132.0	131.4	130.8	128.7	125.3	121.8	118.1	114.4	110.5	106.5	102.3	93.4	72.3	41.8
2	93.4	92.9	92.5	91.0	88.6	86.1	83.5	80.9	78.1	75.3	72.3	66.0	51.2	29.5
3	76.2	75.9	75.5	74.3	72.3	70.3	68.2	66.0	63.8	61.5	59.1	53.9	41.8	24.1
4	66.0	65.7	65.4	64.4	62.7	60.9	59.1	57.2	55.3	53.2	51.2	46.7	36.2	20.9
5	*****	58.8	58.5	57.6	56.0	54.5	52.8	51.2	49.4	47.6	45.8	41.8	32.4	18.7
6	*****	53.7	53.4	52.6	51.2	49.7	48.2	46.7	45.1	43.5	41.8	38.1	29.5	17.1
7	*****	49.7	49.4	48.7	47.4	46.0	44.7	43.2	41.8	40.3	38.7	35.3	27.3	15.8
8	*****	46.5	46.2	45.5	44.3	43.1	41.8	40.4	39.1	37.7	36.2	33.0	25.6	14.8
9	*****	43.8	43.6	42.9	41.8	40.6	39.4	38.1	36.8	35.5	34.1	31.1	24.1	13.9
10	*****	41.6	41.3	40.7	39.6	38.5	37.4	36.2	34.9	33.7	32.4	29.5	22.9	13.2
11	*****	39.6	39.4	38.8	37.8	36.7	35.6	34.5	33.3	32.1	30.8	28.2	21.8	12.6
12	*****	37.9	37.7	37.2	36.2	35.2	34.1	33.0	31.9	30.7	29.5	27.0	20.9	12.1
13	*****	36.5	36.3	35.7	34.8	33.8	32.8	31.7	30.7	29.5	28.4	25.9	20.1	11.6
14	*****	35.1	34.9	34.4	33.5	32.5	31.6	30.6	29.5	28.5	27.3	25.0	19.3	11.2
15	*****	33.9	33.8	33.2	32.4	31.4	30.5	29.5	28.5	27.5	26.4	24.1	18.7	10.8
16	*****	32.9	32.7	32.2	31.3	30.4	29.5	28.6	27.6	26.6	25.6	23.3	18.1	10.4
17	*****	31.9	31.7	31.2	30.4	29.5	28.7	27.7	26.8	25.8	24.8	22.7	17.5	10.1
18	*****	31.0	30.8	30.3	29.5	28.7	27.8	27.0	26.0	25.1	24.1	22.0	17.1	9.8
19	*****	30.2	30.0	29.5	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.2	25.4	24.4	23.5	21.4	16.6	9.6
20	*****	29.4	29.2	28.8	28.0	27.2	26.4	25.6	24.7	23.8	22.9	20.9	16.2	9.3
21	*****	28.7	28.5	28.1	27.3	26.6	25.8	25.0	24.1	23.2	22.3	20.4	15.8	9.1
22	*****	28.0	27.9	27.4	26.7	26.0	25.2	24.4	23.6	22.7	21.8	19.9	15.4	8.9
23	*****	27.4	27.3	26.8	26.1	25.4	24.6	23.9	23.0	22.2	21.3	19.5	15.1	8.7
24	*****	26.8	26.7	26.3	25.6	24.9	24.1	23.3	22.6	21.7	20.9	19.1	14.8	8.5
25	*****	26.3	26.2	25.7	25.1	24.4	23.6	22.9	22.1	21.3	20.5	18.7	14.5	8.4
30	*****	24.0	23.9	23.5	22.9	22.2	21.6	20.9	20.2	19.4	18.7	17.1	13.2	7.6
35	*****	22.2	22.1	21.8	21.2	20.6	20.0	19.3	18.7	18.0	17.3	15.8	12.2	7.1
40	*****	20.8	20.7	20.4	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.8	16.2	14.8	11.4	6.6
45	*****	19.6	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.6	17.1	16.5	15.9	15.3	13.9	10.8	6.2
50	*****	*****	18.5	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.1	14.5	13.2	10.2	5.9
55	*****	*****	17.6	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.8	12.6	9.8	5.6
60	*****	*****	16.9	16.6	16.2	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.7	13.2	12.1	9.3	5.4
65	*****	*****	16.2	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2
70	*****	*****	15.6	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.2	8.6	5.0
75	*****	*****	15.1	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.4	4.8
80	*****	*****	14.6	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.4	10.4	8.1	4.7
85	*****	*****	14.2	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.1	7.8	4.5
90	*****	*****	13.8	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.8	9.8	7.6	4.4
95	*****	*****	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	9.6	7.4	4.3
100	*****	*****	*****	12.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.6	10.2	9.3	7.2	4.2
125	*****	*****	*****	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.4	6.5	3.7
150	*****	*****	*****	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	7.6	5.9	3.4
200	*****	*****	*****	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.1	3.0

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

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Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 45-64

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%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	5.9	4.6	2.6
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.2	2.4
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.2
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.7	3.6	2.1
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.4	2.0
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.2	1.9
750	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.6	1.5
1000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.3	1.3
1500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	0.9
2000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.1	1.6	0.9
3000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.3	0.8
4000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	0.7

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 65+

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	77.6	77.2	76.8	75.6	73.6	71.6	69.4	67.2	64.9	62.6	60.1	54.9	42.5	24.5
2	54.9	54.6	54.3	53.5	52.1	50.6	49.1	47.5	45.9	44.2	42.5	38.8	30.1	17.4
3	*****	44.6	44.4	43.7	42.5	41.3	40.1	38.8	37.5	36.1	34.7	31.7	24.5	14.2
4	*****	38.6	38.4	37.8	36.8	35.8	34.7	33.6	32.5	31.3	30.1	27.4	21.3	12.3
5	*****	34.5	34.4	33.8	32.9	32.0	31.0	30.1	29.0	28.0	26.9	24.5	19.0	11.0
6	*****	31.5	31.4	30.9	30.1	29.2	28.3	27.4	26.5	25.5	24.5	22.4	17.4	10.0
7	*****	29.2	29.0	28.6	27.8	27.0	26.2	25.4	24.5	23.6	22.7	20.7	16.1	9.3
8	*****	27.3	27.2	26.7	26.0	25.3	24.5	23.8	23.0	22.1	21.3	19.4	15.0	8.7
9	*****	25.7	25.6	25.2	24.5	23.9	23.1	22.4	21.6	20.9	20.0	18.3	14.2	8.2
10	*****	24.4	24.3	23.9	23.3	22.6	22.0	21.3	20.5	19.8	19.0	17.4	13.4	7.8
11	*****	23.3	23.2	22.8	22.2	21.6	20.9	20.3	19.6	18.9	18.1	16.5	12.8	7.4
12	*****	22.3	22.2	21.8	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.4	18.7	18.1	17.4	15.8	12.3	7.1
13	*****	21.4	21.3	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.7	15.2	11.8	6.8
14	*****	20.6	20.5	20.2	19.7	19.1	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.7	16.1	14.7	11.4	6.6
15	*****	19.9	19.8	19.5	19.0	18.5	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.6	14.2	11.0	6.3
16	*****	19.3	19.2	18.9	18.4	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1
17	*****	18.7	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.6	13.3	10.3	6.0
18	*****	18.2	18.1	17.8	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.9	10.0	5.8
19	*****	17.7	17.6	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.8	12.6	9.8	5.6
20	*****	17.3	17.2	16.9	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.4	12.3	9.5	5.5
21	*****	16.9	16.8	16.5	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.0	9.3	5.4
22	*****	16.5	16.4	16.1	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.7	9.1	5.2
23	*****	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.4	8.9	5.1
24	*****	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.2	8.7	5.0
25	*****	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.0	8.5	4.9
30	*****	*****	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.0	10.0	7.8	4.5
35	*****	*****	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.3	7.2	4.1
40	*****	*****	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9
45	*****	*****	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.2	6.3	3.7
50	*****	*****	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.8	6.0	3.5
55	*****	*****	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.4	5.7	3.3
60	*****	*****	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.1	5.5	3.2
65	*****	*****	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.8	5.3	3.0
70	*****	*****	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.6	5.1	2.9
75	*****	*****	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.3	4.9	2.8
80	*****	*****	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.1	4.8	2.7
85	*****	*****	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.0	4.6	2.7
90	*****	*****	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.8	4.5	2.6
95	*****	*****	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.4	2.5
100	*****	*****	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.5	4.3	2.5
125	*****	*****	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	3.8	2.2
150	*****	*****	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.5	2.0
200	*****	*****	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.0	1.7

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

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Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 65+

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%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.7	1.6
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.5	1.4
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.3	1.3
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.2
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.2
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.1
750	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.9
1000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.8
1500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.1	0.6	0.6
2000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	0.5	0.5

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 45-49

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	149.6	148.9	148.2	145.9	142.0	138.0	133.9	129.6	125.2	120.7	115.9	105.8	82.0	47.3
2	*****	105.3	104.8	103.2	100.4	97.6	94.7	91.7	88.5	85.3	82.0	74.8	58.0	33.5
3	*****	86.0	85.5	84.2	82.0	79.7	77.3	74.8	72.3	69.7	66.9	61.1	47.3	27.3
4	*****	74.5	74.1	72.9	71.0	69.0	66.9	64.8	62.6	60.3	58.0	52.9	41.0	23.7
5	*****	66.6	66.3	65.2	63.5	61.7	59.9	58.0	56.0	54.0	51.8	47.3	36.7	21.2
6	*****	60.8	60.5	59.6	58.0	56.3	54.7	52.9	51.1	49.3	47.3	43.2	33.5	19.3
7	*****	56.3	56.0	55.1	53.7	52.2	50.6	49.0	47.3	45.6	43.8	40.0	31.0	17.9
8	*****	52.7	52.4	51.6	50.2	48.8	47.3	45.8	44.3	42.7	41.0	37.4	29.0	16.7
9	*****	49.6	49.4	48.6	47.3	46.0	44.6	43.2	41.7	40.2	38.6	35.3	27.3	15.8
10	*****	47.1	46.9	46.1	44.9	43.6	42.3	41.0	39.6	38.2	36.7	33.5	25.9	15.0
11	*****	44.9	44.7	44.0	42.8	41.6	40.4	39.1	37.8	36.4	35.0	31.9	24.7	14.3
12	*****	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
13	*****	41.3	41.1	40.5	39.4	38.3	37.1	36.0	34.7	33.5	32.2	29.4	22.7	13.1
14	*****	39.8	39.6	39.0	37.9	36.9	35.8	34.6	33.5	32.3	31.0	28.3	21.9	12.6
15	*****	38.5	38.3	37.7	36.7	35.6	34.6	33.5	32.3	31.2	29.9	27.3	21.2	12.2
16	*****		37.0	36.5	35.5	34.5	33.5	32.4	31.3	30.2	29.0	26.5	20.5	11.8
17	*****		35.9	35.4	34.4	33.5	32.5	31.4	30.4	29.3	28.1	25.7	19.9	11.5
18	*****		34.9	34.4	33.5	32.5	31.6	30.6	29.5	28.4	27.3	24.9	19.3	11.2
19	*****		34.0	33.5	32.6	31.7	30.7	29.7	28.7	27.7	26.6	24.3	18.8	10.9
20	*****		33.1	32.6	31.8	30.9	29.9	29.0	28.0	27.0	25.9	23.7	18.3	10.6
21	*****		32.3	31.8	31.0	30.1	29.2	28.3	27.3	26.3	25.3	23.1	17.9	10.3
22	*****		31.6	31.1	30.3	29.4	28.5	27.6	26.7	25.7	24.7	22.6	17.5	10.1
23	*****		30.9	30.4	29.6	28.8	27.9	27.0	26.1	25.2	24.2	22.1	17.1	9.9
24	*****		30.2	29.8	29.0	28.2	27.3	26.5	25.6	24.6	23.7	21.6	16.7	9.7
25	*****		29.6	29.2	28.4	27.6	26.8	25.9	25.0	24.1	23.2	21.2	16.4	9.5
30	*****		27.1	26.6	25.9	25.2	24.4	23.7	22.9	22.0	21.2	19.3	15.0	8.6
35	*****		24.7	24.2	24.0	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.2	20.4	19.6	17.9	13.9	8.0
40	*****		23.1	22.5	21.8	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.1	18.3	16.7	13.0	7.5	
45	*****		21.7	21.2	20.6	20.0	19.3	18.7	18.0	17.3	15.8	12.2	7.1	
50	*****		20.6	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.4	15.0	11.6	6.7	
55	*****		19.7	19.1	18.6	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.3	11.1	6.4	
60	*****		18.8	18.3	17.8	17.3	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1	
65	*****		18.1	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.5	15.0	14.4	13.1	10.2	5.9	
70	*****		17.4	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.4	13.9	12.6	9.8	5.7	
75	*****		16.8	16.4	15.9	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.4	12.2	9.5	5.5	
80	*****			15.9	15.4	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.0	11.8	9.2	5.3	
85	*****			15.4	15.0	14.5	14.1	13.6	13.1	12.6	11.5	8.9	5.1	
90	*****			15.0	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.2	8.6	5.0	
95	*****			14.6	14.2	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	10.9	8.4	4.9	
100	*****			14.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7	
125	*****			12.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.3	4.2	
150	*****			11.6	11.3	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.6	6.7	3.9	
200	*****				9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.3	

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

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Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 45-49

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%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.1	4.7	2.7
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4	2.5
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.2
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.4	5.2	4.7	3.7	2.1
750	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.9	3.0	1.7
1000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.6	1.5

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 50-54

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	117.5	116.9	116.3	114.5	111.5	108.3	105.1	101.8	98.3	94.7	91.0	83.1	64.4	37.2
2	*****	82.7	82.3	81.0	78.8	76.6	74.3	72.0	69.5	67.0	64.4	58.8	45.5	26.3
3	*****	67.5	67.2	66.1	64.4	62.6	60.7	58.8	56.8	54.7	52.6	48.0	37.2	21.5
4	*****	58.5	58.2	57.3	55.7	54.2	52.6	50.9	49.2	47.4	45.5	41.5	32.2	18.6
5	*****	52.3	52.0	51.2	49.9	48.5	47.0	45.5	44.0	42.4	40.7	37.2	28.8	16.6
6	*****	47.7	47.5	46.8	45.5	44.2	42.9	41.5	40.1	38.7	37.2	33.9	26.3	15.2
7	*****	44.2	44.0	43.3	42.1	41.0	39.7	38.5	37.2	35.8	34.4	31.4	24.3	14.0
8	*****	41.3	41.1	40.5	39.4	38.3	37.2	36.0	34.8	33.5	32.2	29.4	22.8	13.1
9	*****	39.0	38.8	38.2	37.2	36.1	35.0	33.9	32.8	31.6	30.3	27.7	21.5	12.4
10	*****	37.0	36.8	36.2	35.3	34.3	33.2	32.2	31.1	30.0	28.8	26.3	20.4	11.8
11	*****	35.3	35.1	34.5	33.6	32.7	31.7	30.7	29.6	28.6	27.4	25.1	19.4	11.2
12	*****	33.8	33.6	33.1	32.2	31.3	30.3	29.4	28.4	27.4	26.3	24.0	18.6	10.7
13	*****	*****	32.3	31.8	30.9	30.0	29.2	28.2	27.3	26.3	25.2	23.0	17.9	10.3
14	*****	*****	31.1	30.6	29.8	29.0	28.1	27.2	26.3	25.3	24.3	22.2	17.2	9.9
15	*****	*****	30.0	29.6	28.8	28.0	27.1	26.3	25.4	24.5	23.5	21.5	16.6	9.6
16	*****	*****	29.1	28.6	27.9	27.1	26.3	25.4	24.6	23.7	22.8	20.8	16.1	9.3
17	*****	*****	28.2	27.8	27.0	26.3	25.5	24.7	23.8	23.0	22.1	20.2	15.6	9.0
18	*****	*****	27.4	27.0	26.3	25.5	24.8	24.0	23.2	22.3	21.5	19.6	15.2	8.8
19	*****	*****	26.7	26.3	25.6	24.9	24.1	23.3	22.6	21.7	20.9	19.1	14.8	8.5
20	*****	*****	26.0	25.6	24.9	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.0	21.2	20.4	18.6	14.4	8.3
21	*****	*****	25.4	25.0	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.2	21.5	20.7	19.9	18.1	14.0	8.1
22	*****	*****	24.8	24.4	23.8	23.1	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.4	17.7	13.7	7.9
23	*****	*****	24.3	23.9	23.2	22.6	21.9	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.0	17.3	13.4	7.7
24	*****	*****	23.7	23.4	22.8	22.1	21.5	20.8	20.1	19.3	18.6	17.0	13.1	7.6
25	*****	*****	*****	22.9	22.3	21.7	21.0	20.4	19.7	18.9	18.2	16.6	12.9	7.4
30	*****	*****	*****	20.9	20.4	19.8	19.2	18.6	18.0	17.3	16.6	15.2	11.8	6.8
35	*****	*****	*****	19.4	18.8	18.3	17.8	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.0	10.9	6.3
40	*****	*****	*****	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.5	15.0	14.4	13.1	10.2	5.9
45	*****	*****	*****	17.1	16.6	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.1	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.5
50	*****	*****	*****	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.9	11.8	9.1	5.3
55	*****	*****	*****	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.2	8.7	5.0
60	*****	*****	*****	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.8	10.7	8.3	4.8
65	*****	*****	*****	*****	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6
70	*****	*****	*****	*****	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.9	9.9	7.7	4.4
75	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.4	10.9	10.5	9.6	7.4	4.3
80	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.3	7.2	4.2
85	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0	4.0
90	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.8	3.9
95	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8
100	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.3	6.4	3.7
125	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.4	5.8	3.3
150	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	6.8	5.3	3.0
200	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.4	5.9	4.6	2.6

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

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Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 50-54

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%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.8	3.7	2.1
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.4	2.0
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.2	1.9
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.3	3.9	3.0	1.8
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.7	2.9	1.7
750	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.4	1.4
1000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.2

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 55-59

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	113.4	112.9	112.3	110.6	107.6	104.6	101.5	98.3	94.9	91.5	87.9	80.2	62.1	35.9
2	*****	79.8	79.4	78.2	76.1	74.0	71.8	69.5	67.1	64.7	62.1	56.7	43.9	25.4
3	*****	65.2	64.9	63.9	62.1	60.4	58.6	56.7	54.8	52.8	50.7	46.3	35.9	20.7
4	*****	56.4	56.2	55.3	53.8	52.3	50.7	49.1	47.5	45.7	43.9	40.1	31.1	17.9
5	*****	50.5	50.2	49.5	48.1	46.8	45.4	43.9	42.5	40.9	39.3	35.9	27.8	16.0
6	*****	46.1	45.9	45.2	43.9	42.7	41.4	40.1	38.8	37.3	35.9	32.8	25.4	14.6
7	*****	42.7	42.5	41.8	40.7	39.5	38.4	37.1	35.9	34.6	33.2	30.3	23.5	13.6
8	*****	39.9	39.7	39.1	38.1	37.0	35.9	34.7	33.6	32.3	31.1	28.4	22.0	12.7
9	*****	37.6	37.4	36.9	35.9	34.9	33.8	32.8	31.6	30.5	29.3	26.7	20.7	12.0
10	*****	35.7	35.5	35.0	34.0	33.1	32.1	31.1	30.0	28.9	27.8	25.4	19.7	11.3
11	*****	34.0	33.9	33.3	32.5	31.5	30.6	29.6	28.6	27.6	26.5	24.2	18.7	10.8
12	*****	*****	32.4	31.9	31.1	30.2	29.3	28.4	27.4	26.4	25.4	23.2	17.9	10.4
13	*****	*****	31.2	30.7	29.9	29.0	28.1	27.3	26.3	25.4	24.4	22.3	17.2	10.0
14	*****	*****	30.0	29.6	28.8	28.0	27.1	26.3	25.4	24.4	23.5	21.4	16.6	9.6
15	*****	*****	29.0	28.6	27.8	27.0	26.2	25.4	24.5	23.6	22.7	20.7	16.0	9.3
16	*****	*****	28.1	27.6	26.9	26.2	25.4	24.6	23.7	22.9	22.0	20.1	15.5	9.0
17	*****	*****	27.2	26.8	26.1	25.4	24.6	23.8	23.0	22.2	21.3	19.5	15.1	8.7
18	*****	*****	26.5	26.1	25.4	24.7	23.9	23.2	22.4	21.6	20.7	18.9	14.6	8.5
19	*****	*****	25.8	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	22.5	21.8	21.0	20.2	18.4	14.3	8.2
20	*****	*****	25.1	24.7	24.1	23.4	22.7	22.0	21.2	20.5	19.7	17.9	13.9	8.0
21	*****	*****	24.5	24.1	23.5	22.8	22.1	21.4	20.7	20.0	19.2	17.5	13.6	7.8
22	*****	*****	23.9	23.6	22.9	22.3	21.6	21.0	20.2	19.5	18.7	17.1	13.3	7.6
23	*****	*****	23.4	23.1	22.4	21.8	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.1	18.3	16.7	13.0	7.5
24	*****	*****	*****	22.6	22.0	21.4	20.7	20.1	19.4	18.7	17.9	16.4	12.7	7.3
25	*****	*****	*****	22.1	21.5	20.9	20.3	19.7	19.0	18.3	17.6	16.0	12.4	7.2
30	*****	*****	*****	20.2	19.7	19.1	18.5	17.9	17.3	16.7	16.0	14.6	11.3	6.6
35	*****	*****	*****	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.5	14.9	13.6	10.5	6.1
40	*****	*****	*****	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.5	13.9	12.7	9.8	5.7
45	*****	*****	*****	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.2	13.6	13.1	12.0	9.3	5.3
50	*****	*****	*****	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.8	5.1
55	*****	*****	*****	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.9	10.8	8.4	4.8
60	*****	*****	*****	*****	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.3	10.4	8.0	4.6
65	*****	*****	*****	*****	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.9	10.0	7.7	4.5
70	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	9.6	7.4	4.3
75	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.1	9.3	7.2	4.1
80	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.0	6.9	4.0
85	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9
90	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8
95	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.2	6.4	3.7
100	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.0	6.2	3.6
125	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2
150	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.1
200	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

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Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 55-59

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.1	3.9	2.3
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.6	3.6	2.1
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.3	1.9
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.8
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.1	3.8	2.9	1.7
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.6	2.8	1.6
750	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.3	1.3
1000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.1

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Agers 60-64

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	105.7	105.2	104.7	103.1	100.3	97.5	94.6	91.6	88.5	85.3	81.9	74.8	57.9	33.4
2	*****	74.4	74.0	72.9	70.9	68.9	66.9	64.8	62.6	60.3	57.9	52.9	41.0	23.6
3	*****	60.8	60.4	59.5	57.9	56.3	54.6	52.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	43.2	33.4	19.3
4	*****	52.6	52.3	51.5	50.2	48.8	47.3	45.8	44.2	42.6	41.0	37.4	29.0	16.7
5	*****	47.1	46.8	46.1	44.9	43.6	42.3	41.0	39.6	38.1	36.6	33.4	25.9	15.0
6	*****	43.0	42.7	42.1	41.0	39.8	38.6	37.4	36.1	34.8	33.4	30.5	23.6	13.7
7	*****	39.8	39.6	39.0	37.9	36.9	35.8	34.6	33.4	32.2	31.0	28.3	21.9	12.6
8	*****	37.2	37.0	36.4	35.5	34.5	33.4	32.4	31.3	30.1	29.0	26.4	20.5	11.8
9	*****	35.1	34.9	34.4	33.4	32.5	31.5	30.5	29.5	28.4	27.3	24.9	19.3	11.1
10	*****	33.3	33.1	32.6	31.7	30.8	29.9	29.0	28.0	27.0	25.9	23.6	18.3	10.6
11	*****	*****	31.6	31.1	30.3	29.4	28.5	27.6	26.7	25.7	24.7	22.5	17.5	10.1
12	*****	*****	30.2	29.8	29.0	28.1	27.3	26.4	25.5	24.6	23.6	21.6	16.7	9.7
13	*****	*****	29.0	28.6	27.8	27.0	26.2	25.4	24.5	23.6	22.7	20.7	16.1	9.3
14	*****	*****	28.0	27.5	26.8	26.1	25.3	24.5	23.6	22.8	21.9	20.0	15.5	8.9
15	*****	*****	27.0	26.6	25.9	25.2	24.4	23.6	22.8	22.0	21.2	19.3	15.0	8.6
16	*****	*****	26.2	25.8	25.1	24.4	23.6	22.9	22.1	21.3	20.5	18.7	14.5	8.4
17	*****	*****	25.4	25.0	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.2	21.5	20.7	19.9	18.1	14.0	8.1
18	*****	*****	24.7	24.3	23.6	23.0	22.3	21.6	20.9	20.1	19.3	17.6	13.7	7.9
19	*****	*****	24.0	23.6	23.0	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.3	19.6	18.8	17.2	13.3	7.7
20	*****	*****	23.4	23.0	22.4	21.8	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.1	18.3	16.7	13.0	7.5
21	*****	*****	22.8	22.5	21.9	21.3	20.6	20.0	19.3	18.6	17.9	16.3	12.6	7.3
22	*****	*****	*****	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.5	18.9	18.2	17.5	15.9	12.3	7.1
23	*****	*****	*****	21.5	20.9	20.3	19.7	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0
24	*****	*****	*****	21.0	20.5	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.4	16.7	15.3	11.8	6.8
25	*****	*****	*****	20.6	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.4	15.0	11.6	6.7
30	*****	*****	*****	18.8	18.3	17.8	17.3	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1
35	*****	*****	*****	17.4	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.4	13.8	12.6	9.8	5.7
40	*****	*****	*****	16.3	15.9	15.4	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.0	11.8	9.2	5.3
45	*****	*****	*****	15.4	15.0	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.1	8.6	5.0
50	*****	*****	*****	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7
55	*****	*****	*****	*****	13.5	13.1	12.8	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.1	7.8	4.5
60	*****	*****	*****	*****	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3
65	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.3	7.2	4.1
70	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.8	8.9	6.9	4.0
75	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.5	8.6	6.7	3.9
80	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.4	6.5	3.7
85	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6
90	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.6	7.9	6.1	3.5
95	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.4	7.7	5.9	3.4
100	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.3
125	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0
150	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.1	4.7	2.7
200	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

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Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 60-64

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%
250	*****							5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.7	3.7	2.1
300	*****							5.1	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.3	1.9	
350	*****							4.6	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.8		
400	*****							4.1	3.7	2.9	1.7			
450	*****							3.5	2.7	1.6				
500	*****							3.3	2.6	1.5				
750	*****							2.1	1.2					

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Agas 65-69

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	105.4	104.9	104.4	102.7	100.0	97.2	94.3	91.3	88.2	85.0	81.7	74.5	57.7	33.3
2	*****	74.2	73.8	72.7	70.7	68.7	66.7	64.6	62.4	60.1	57.7	52.7	40.8	23.6
3	*****	60.6	60.2	59.3	57.7	56.1	54.4	52.7	50.9	49.1	47.1	43.0	33.3	19.2
4	*****	52.4	52.2	51.4	50.0	48.6	47.1	45.6	44.1	42.5	40.8	37.3	28.9	16.7
5	*****	46.9	46.7	45.9	44.7	43.5	42.2	40.8	39.4	38.0	36.5	33.3	25.8	14.9
6	*****	42.8	42.6	41.9	40.8	39.7	38.5	37.3	36.0	34.7	33.3	30.4	23.6	13.6
7	*****	39.6	39.4	38.8	37.8	36.7	35.6	34.5	33.3	32.1	30.9	28.2	21.8	12.6
8	*****	37.1	36.9	36.3	35.4	34.4	33.3	32.3	31.2	30.0	28.9	26.4	20.4	11.8
9	*****	35.0	34.8	34.2	33.3	32.4	31.4	30.4	29.4	28.3	27.2	24.8	19.2	11.1
10	*****	33.2	33.0	32.5	31.6	30.7	29.8	28.9	27.9	26.9	25.8	23.6	18.3	10.5
11	*****	*****	31.5	31.0	30.2	29.3	28.4	27.5	26.6	25.6	24.6	22.5	17.4	10.1
12	*****	*****	30.1	29.7	28.9	28.1	27.2	26.4	25.5	24.5	23.6	21.5	16.7	9.6
13	*****	*****	28.9	28.5	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.3	24.5	23.6	22.6	20.7	16.0	9.2
14	*****	*****	27.9	27.5	26.7	26.0	25.2	24.4	23.6	22.7	21.8	19.9	15.4	8.9
15	*****	*****	26.9	26.5	25.8	25.1	24.3	23.6	22.8	21.9	21.1	19.2	14.9	8.6
16	*****	*****	26.1	25.7	25.0	24.3	23.6	22.8	22.0	21.2	20.4	18.6	14.4	8.3
17	*****	*****	25.3	24.9	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.1	21.4	20.6	19.8	18.1	14.0	8.1
18	*****	*****	24.6	24.2	23.6	22.9	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.0	19.2	17.6	13.6	7.9
19	*****	*****	23.9	23.6	22.9	22.3	21.6	20.9	20.2	19.5	18.7	17.1	13.2	7.6
20	*****	*****	23.3	23.0	22.4	21.7	21.1	20.4	19.7	19.0	18.3	16.7	12.9	7.5
21	*****	*****	*****	22.4	21.8	21.2	20.6	19.9	19.2	18.5	17.8	16.3	12.6	7.3
22	*****	*****	*****	21.9	21.3	20.7	20.1	19.5	18.8	18.1	17.4	15.9	12.3	7.1
23	*****	*****	*****	21.4	20.9	20.3	19.7	19.0	18.4	17.7	17.0	15.5	12.0	7.0
24	*****	*****	*****	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.2	18.6	18.0	17.3	16.7	15.2	11.8	6.8
25	*****	*****	*****	20.5	20.0	19.4	18.9	18.3	17.6	17.0	16.3	14.9	11.5	6.7
30	*****	*****	*****	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	13.6	10.5	6.1
35	*****	*****	*****	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.8	12.6	9.8	5.6
40	*****	*****	*****	16.2	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.9	11.8	9.1	5.3
45	*****	*****	*****	15.3	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.1	8.6	5.0
50	*****	*****	*****	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.2	4.7
55	*****	*****	*****	*****	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.1	7.8	4.5
60	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.5	9.6	7.5	4.3
65	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.2	4.1
70	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.0	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.8	8.9	6.9	4.0
75	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.4	8.6	6.7	3.8
80	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.3	6.5	3.7
85	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6
90	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.6	7.9	6.1	3.5
95	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.7	8.4	7.6	5.9	3.4
100	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.3
125	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0
150	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.1	4.7	2.7
200	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

*** CONTINUES ***

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 65-69

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.7	3.7	2.1
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.3	1.9
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.8
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.1	4.1	3.7	2.9	1.7
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.5	2.7	1.6
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.3	2.6	1.5
750	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.2

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 70-74

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	*****	74.8	74.5	73.3	71.4	69.3	67.3	65.1	62.9	60.6	58.3	53.2	41.2	23.8
2	*****	52.9	52.6	51.8	50.5	49.0	47.6	46.1	44.5	42.9	41.2	37.6	29.1	16.8
3	*****	43.2	43.0	42.3	41.2	40.0	38.8	37.6	36.3	35.0	33.6	30.7	23.8	13.7
4	*****	37.4	37.2	36.7	35.7	34.7	33.6	32.6	31.5	30.3	29.1	26.6	20.6	11.9
5	*****	33.5	33.3	32.8	31.9	31.0	30.1	29.1	28.1	27.1	26.1	23.8	18.4	10.6
6	*****	30.6	30.4	29.9	29.1	28.3	27.5	26.6	25.7	24.8	23.8	21.7	16.8	9.7
7	*****	28.3	28.1	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.4	24.6	23.8	22.9	22.0	20.1	15.6	9.0
8	*****	*****	26.3	25.9	25.2	24.5	23.8	23.0	22.2	21.4	20.6	18.8	14.6	8.4
9	*****	*****	24.8	24.4	23.8	23.1	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.4	17.7	13.7	7.9
10	*****	*****	23.5	23.2	22.6	21.9	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.2	18.4	16.8	13.0	7.5
11	*****	*****	22.4	22.1	21.5	20.9	20.3	19.6	19.0	18.3	17.6	16.0	12.4	7.2
12	*****	*****	21.5	21.2	20.6	20.0	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.5	16.8	15.4	11.9	6.9
13	*****	*****	20.7	20.3	19.8	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.8	16.2	14.8	11.4	6.6
14	*****	*****	19.9	19.6	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.6	14.2	11.0	6.4
15	*****	*****	19.2	18.9	18.4	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.7	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1
16	*****	*****	*****	18.3	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.6	13.3	10.3	5.9
17	*****	*****	*****	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.1	12.9	10.0	5.8
18	*****	*****	*****	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.3	13.7	12.5	9.7	5.6
19	*****	*****	*****	16.8	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.2	9.5	5.5
20	*****	*****	*****	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.0	11.9	9.2	5.3
21	*****	*****	*****	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2
22	*****	*****	*****	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.8	5.1
23	*****	*****	*****	15.3	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.1	8.6	5.0
24	*****	*****	*****	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	10.9	8.4	4.9
25	*****	*****	*****	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.7	10.6	8.2	4.8
30	*****	*****	*****	13.4	13.0	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3
35	*****	*****	*****	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.0	7.0	4.0
40	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.4	6.5	3.8
45	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.7	7.9	6.1	3.5
50	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.4
55	*****	*****	*****	*****	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2
60	*****	*****	*****	*****	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	6.9	5.3	3.1
65	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.1	3.0
70	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.4	4.9	2.8
75	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.1	4.8	2.7
80	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.9	4.6	2.7
85	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.8	4.5	2.6
90	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.6	4.3	2.5
95	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	4.2	2.4
100	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.1	2.4
125	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.8	3.7	2.1
150	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.3	3.4	1.9
200	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	2.9	1.7

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

*** CONTINUES ***

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 70-74

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%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.8	3.7	3.4	2.6	1.5
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.4	3.1	2.4	1.4	
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.8	2.2	1.3	
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.1	1.2	
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.9	1.1	
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.8	1.1	

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 75-79

Estimated Percentage

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	*****	49.5	49.3	48.5	47.2	45.9	44.5	43.1	41.7	40.1	38.6	35.2	27.3	15.7
2	*****	35.0	34.9	34.3	33.4	32.5	31.5	30.5	29.5	28.4	27.3	24.9	19.3	11.1
3	*****	28.6	28.5	28.0	27.3	26.5	25.7	24.9	24.1	23.2	22.3	20.3	15.7	9.1
4	*****	24.8	24.6	24.3	23.6	23.0	22.3	21.6	20.8	20.1	19.3	17.6	13.6	7.9
5	*****	22.2	22.0	21.7	21.1	20.5	19.9	19.3	18.6	18.0	17.2	15.7	12.2	7.0
6	*****	20.1	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.7	14.6	14.4	11.1	6.4
7	*****	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.6	13.3	13.3	10.3	6.0
8	*****	17.4	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.6	12.4	12.4	9.6	5.6
9	*****	16.4	16.2	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.9	11.7	11.7	9.1	5.2
10	*****	15.6	15.3	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.7	11.7	9.1	5.2
11	*****	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.6	11.6	10.6	10.6	8.2	4.7
12	*****	14.0	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	11.1	10.2	10.2	7.9	4.5
13	*****	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.7	9.8	9.8	7.6	4.4
14	*****	13.0	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	10.3	9.4	9.4	7.3	4.2
15	*****	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0	10.0	9.1	9.1	7.0	4.1
16	*****	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.6	8.8	8.8	6.8	3.9
17	*****	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.4	8.5	8.5	6.6	3.8
18	*****	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.3	6.4	3.7
19	*****	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.1	8.1	6.3	3.6
20	*****	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.6	7.9	7.9	6.1	3.5
21	*****	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.4	7.7	7.7	6.0	3.4
22	*****	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.2	8.2	7.5	7.5	5.8	3.4
23	*****	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.0	7.3	7.3	5.7	3.3
24	*****	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.2	7.2	5.6	3.2
25	*****	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.0	5.5	3.1
30	*****	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.0	2.9
35	*****	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.5	4.6	2.7
40	*****	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	4.3	2.5
45	*****	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	4.1	2.3
50	*****	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	3.9	2.2
55	*****	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	3.7	2.1
60	*****	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.5	2.0
65	*****	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.4	2.0
70	*****	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.3	1.9
75	*****	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.1	1.8
80	*****	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.0	1.8
85	*****	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.0	1.7
90	*****	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	2.9	1.7
95	*****	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.8	1.6
100	*****	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.7	1.6
125	*****	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.4	1.4
150	*****	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.3
200	*****	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.1									

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

*** CONTINUES ***

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 75-79

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%	
250	*****												2.2	1.7	1.0
300	*****													1.6	0.9
350	*****													1.5	0.8
400	*****														0.8
450	*****														0.7

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 80+

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	*****	49.4	49.1	48.4	47.1	45.7	44.4	43.0	41.5	40.0	38.4	35.1	27.2	15.7
2	*****	34.9	34.7	34.2	33.3	32.3	31.4	30.4	29.4	28.3	27.2	24.8	19.2	11.1
3	*****	28.5	28.4	27.9	27.2	26.4	25.6	24.8	24.0	23.1	22.2	20.3	15.7	9.1
4	*****	24.7	24.6	24.2	23.5	22.9	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.0	19.2	17.5	13.6	7.8
5	*****		22.0	21.6	21.1	20.5	19.8	19.2	18.6	17.9	17.2	15.7	12.2	7.0
6	*****		20.1	19.7	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.7	14.3	11.1	6.4
7	*****		18.6	18.3	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.2	15.7	15.1	14.5	13.3	10.3	5.9
8	*****		17.4	17.1	16.6	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.1	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.5
9	*****		16.4	16.1	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.7	9.1	5.2
10	*****			15.3	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.1	8.6	5.0
11	*****			14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7
12	*****			14.0	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.5	11.1	10.1	7.8	4.5
13	*****			13.4	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.7	9.7	7.5	4.4
14	*****			12.9	12.6	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.4	7.3	4.2
15	*****			12.5	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.1	7.0	4.1
16	*****			12.1	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.8	3.9
17	*****			11.7	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8
18	*****			11.4	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.3	6.4	3.7
19	*****			11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.0	6.2	3.6
20	*****			10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.6	7.8	6.1	3.5
21	*****			10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.4	7.7	5.9	3.4
22	*****			10.3	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.3
23	*****			10.1	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.3	5.7	3.3
24	*****				9.6	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.2	5.5	3.2
25	*****				9.4	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.0	5.4	3.1
30	*****				8.6	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9
35	*****				8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	5.9	4.6	2.7
40	*****				7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.5	4.3	2.5
45	*****				7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.2	4.1	2.3
50	*****					6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.0	3.8	2.2
55	*****					6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.7	3.7	2.1
60	*****					5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.0
65	*****					5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.4	1.9
70	*****					5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.2	1.9
75	*****						5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.1	1.8
80	*****						5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.0	1.8
85	*****						4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.8	2.9	1.7
90	*****						4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.7	2.9	1.7
95	*****							4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6	2.8	1.6
100	*****							4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.7	1.6
125	*****								3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.4	1.4
150	*****									3.3	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.3
200	*****											2.5	1.9	1.1

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

*** CONTINUES ***

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ages 80+

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%
250	*****												1.7	1.0
300	*****												1.6	0.9
350	*****													0.8
400	*****													0.8

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

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%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	49.8	49.6	48.8	47.5	46.2	44.8	43.4	41.9	40.4	38.8	35.4	27.4	15.8
2	*****		35.1	34.5	33.6	32.6	31.7	30.7	29.6	28.5	27.4	25.0	19.4	11.2
3	*****			28.2	27.4	26.7	25.9	25.0	24.2	23.3	22.4	20.4	15.8	9.1
4	*****			24.4	23.8	23.1	22.4	21.7	20.9	20.2	19.4	17.7	13.7	7.9
5	*****			21.8	21.2	20.6	20.0	19.4	18.7	18.1	17.3	15.8	12.3	7.1
6	*****			19.9	19.4	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.8	14.5	11.2	6.5
7	*****			18.4	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0
8	*****				16.8	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.7	12.5	9.7	5.6
9	*****				15.8	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	12.9	11.8	9.1	5.3
10	*****				15.0	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.2	8.7	5.0
11	*****				14.3	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.7	10.7	8.3	4.8
12	*****				13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6
13	*****				13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	9.8	7.6	4.4
14	*****				12.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.3	4.2
15	*****					11.9	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.1	7.1	4.1
16	*****					11.5	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.7	8.9	6.9	4.0
17	*****					11.2	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.4	8.6	6.7	3.8
18	*****					10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.3	6.5	3.7
19	*****					10.6	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6
20	*****					10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.7	7.9	6.1	3.5
21	*****					10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.5	7.7	6.0	3.5
22	*****					9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.5	5.8	3.4
23	*****						9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.4	5.7	3.3
24	*****						9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2
25	*****						9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.1	5.5	3.2
30	*****							7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.5	5.0	2.9
35	*****							7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.0	4.6	2.7
40	*****								6.6	6.4	6.1	5.6	4.3	2.5
45	*****									6.0	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4
50	*****									5.7	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.2
55	*****										5.2	4.8	3.7	2.1
60	*****											4.6	3.5	2.0
65	*****											4.4	3.4	2.0
70	*****											4.2	3.3	1.9
75	*****												3.2	1.8
80	*****												3.1	1.8
85	*****												3.0	1.7
90	*****												2.9	1.7
95	*****												2.8	1.6
100	*****												2.7	1.6
125	*****													1.4

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Prince Edward Island

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	*****			27.7	26.9	26.2	25.4	24.6	23.8	22.9	22.0	20.1	15.5	9.0
2	*****			19.0	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.5	14.2	11.0	9.0	6.3
3	*****			15.5	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2	5.2
4	*****				13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.0	10.0	7.8	4.5	4.5
5	*****				11.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.0	7.0	4.0	4.0
6	*****					10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.2	6.3	3.7	3.7
7	*****					9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	7.6	5.9	3.4	3.4
8	*****						8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.1	5.5	3.2	3.2
9	*****						8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0	3.0
10	*****							7.5	7.2	7.0	6.3	4.9	2.8	2.8
11	*****								7.2	6.9	6.6	6.1	4.7	2.7
12	*****									6.6	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6
13	*****									6.3	6.1	5.6	4.3	2.5
14	*****										5.9	5.4	4.2	2.4
15	*****											5.2	4.0	2.3
16	*****											5.0	3.9	2.2
17	*****											4.9	3.8	2.2
18	*****											4.7	3.7	2.1
19	*****												3.6	2.1
20	*****												3.5	2.0
21	*****												3.4	2.0
22	*****												3.3	1.9
23	*****												3.2	1.9
24	*****												3.2	1.8
25	*****												3.1	1.8
30	*****													1.6

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Nova Scotia

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	*****	59.4	59.1	58.2	56.7	55.1	53.4	51.7	50.0	48.2	46.3	42.2	32.7	18.9
2	*****	42.0	41.8	41.2	40.1	39.0	37.8	36.6	35.3	34.1	32.7	29.9	23.1	13.4
3	*****		34.1	33.6	32.7	31.8	30.9	29.9	28.9	27.8	26.7	24.4	18.9	10.9
4	*****		29.6	29.1	28.3	27.5	26.7	25.9	25.0	24.1	23.1	21.1	16.4	9.4
5	*****		26.5	26.0	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.1	22.4	21.5	20.7	18.9	14.6	8.4
6	*****			23.8	23.1	22.5	21.8	21.1	20.4	19.7	18.9	17.2	13.4	7.7
7	*****			22.0	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.6	18.9	18.2	17.5	16.0	12.4	7.1
8	*****			20.6	20.0	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.0	16.4	14.9	11.6	6.7
9	*****			19.4	18.9	18.4	17.8	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.4	14.1	10.9	6.3
10	*****			18.4	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.2	14.6	13.4	10.3	6.0
11	*****			17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.5	14.0	12.7	9.9	5.7
12	*****			16.8	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.2	9.4	5.5
13	*****			16.2	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.8	11.7	9.1	5.2
14	*****				15.1	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.7	5.0
15	*****				14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.9	10.9	8.4	4.9
16	*****				14.2	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7
17	*****				13.7	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6
18	*****				13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	10.9	10.0	7.7	4.5
19	*****				13.0	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3
20	*****				12.7	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.3	9.4	7.3	4.2
21	*****				12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.1	4.1
22	*****				12.1	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0	4.0
23	*****				11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.7	8.8	6.8	3.9
24	*****				11.6	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	8.6	6.7	3.9
25	*****				11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.4	6.5	3.8
30	*****					10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.7	6.0	3.4
35	*****					9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.1	5.5	3.2
40	*****						8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0
45	*****						8.0	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.3	4.9	2.8
50	*****						7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.0	4.6	2.7
55	*****							7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4	2.5
60	*****							6.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.2	2.4
65	*****							6.4	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.2	4.1	2.3
70	*****								6.0	5.8	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.3
75	*****								5.8	5.6	5.3	4.9	3.8	2.2
80	*****									5.4	5.2	4.7	3.7	2.1
85	*****									5.2	5.0	4.6	3.5	2.0
90	*****									5.1	4.9	4.5	3.4	2.0
95	*****										4.7	4.3	3.4	1.9
100	*****										4.6	4.2	3.3	1.9
125	*****											3.8	2.9	1.7
150	*****												2.7	1.5
200	*****													1.3

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

New Brunswick

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	*****	53.5	53.2	52.4	51.0	49.6	48.1	46.6	45.0	43.4	41.7	38.0	29.5	17.0
2	*****	37.8	37.6	37.1	36.1	35.1	34.0	32.9	31.8	30.7	29.5	26.9	20.8	12.0
3	*****		30.7	30.3	29.5	28.6	27.8	26.9	26.0	25.0	24.0	22.0	17.0	9.8
4	*****		26.6	26.2	25.5	24.8	24.0	23.3	22.5	21.7	20.8	19.0	14.7	8.5
5	*****			23.4	22.8	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.6	17.0	13.2	7.6
6	*****			21.4	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.7	17.0	15.5	12.0	6.9
7	*****			19.8	19.3	18.7	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.7	14.4	11.1	6.4
8	*****			18.5	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	15.9	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0
9	*****			17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.5	13.9	12.7	9.8	5.7
10	*****			16.6	16.1	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.0	9.3	5.4
11	*****				15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.6	11.5	8.9	5.1
12	*****				14.7	14.3	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.0	8.5	4.9
13	*****				14.1	13.8	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.6	10.5	8.2	4.7
14	*****				13.6	13.3	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.2	7.9	4.5
15	*****				13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	9.8	7.6	4.4
16	*****				12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.4	4.3
17	*****				12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.1	4.1
18	*****				12.0	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.0	6.9	4.0
19	*****				11.7	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.6	8.7	6.8	3.9
20	*****				11.4	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8
21	*****					10.8	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.3	6.4	3.7
22	*****					10.6	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6
23	*****					10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.7	7.9	6.1	3.5
24	*****					10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.8	6.0	3.5
25	*****					9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	7.6	5.9	3.4
30	*****					9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.4	3.1
35	*****						8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9
40	*****						7.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.0	4.7	2.7
45	*****							6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4	2.5
50	*****							6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.2	2.4
55	*****								6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.0	2.3
60	*****								5.8	5.6	5.4	4.9	3.8	2.2
65	*****									5.4	5.2	4.7	3.7	2.1
70	*****									5.2	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.0
75	*****										4.8	4.4	3.4	2.0
80	*****										4.7	4.3	3.3	1.9
85	*****											4.1	3.2	1.8
90	*****											4.0	3.1	1.8
95	*****											3.9	3.0	1.7
100	*****											3.8	2.9	1.7
125	*****												2.6	1.5
150	*****													1.4

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Quebec

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	126.8	126.3	125.6	123.7	120.4	117.0	113.5	109.9	106.2	102.3	98.3	89.7	69.5	40.1
2	*****	89.3	88.8	87.5	85.1	82.7	80.3	77.7	75.1	72.3	69.5	63.5	49.1	28.4
3	*****	72.9	72.5	71.4	69.5	67.5	65.5	63.5	61.3	59.1	56.8	51.8	40.1	23.2
4	*****	63.1	62.8	61.8	60.2	58.5	56.8	54.9	53.1	51.2	49.1	44.9	34.8	20.1
5	*****	56.5	56.2	55.3	53.8	52.3	50.8	49.1	47.5	45.8	44.0	40.1	31.1	17.9
6	*****	51.5	51.3	50.5	49.1	47.8	46.3	44.9	43.3	41.8	40.1	36.6	28.4	16.4
7	*****	47.7	47.5	46.7	45.5	44.2	42.9	41.5	40.1	38.7	37.2	33.9	26.3	15.2
8	*****	44.6	44.4	43.7	42.6	41.4	40.1	38.9	37.5	36.2	34.8	31.7	24.6	14.2
9	*****	42.1	41.9	41.2	40.1	39.0	37.8	36.6	35.4	34.1	32.8	29.9	23.2	13.4
10	*****	39.9	39.7	39.1	38.1	37.0	35.9	34.8	33.6	32.4	31.1	28.4	22.0	12.7
11	*****	38.1	37.9	37.3	36.3	35.3	34.2	33.1	32.0	30.8	29.6	27.1	21.0	12.1
12	*****	36.4	36.3	35.7	34.8	33.8	32.8	31.7	30.6	29.5	28.4	25.9	20.1	11.6
13	*****	35.0	34.8	34.3	33.4	32.4	31.5	30.5	29.4	28.4	27.3	24.9	19.3	11.1
14	*****	33.7	33.6	33.1	32.2	31.3	30.3	29.4	28.4	27.3	26.3	24.0	18.6	10.7
15	*****	32.6	32.4	31.9	31.1	30.2	29.3	28.4	27.4	26.4	25.4	23.2	17.9	10.4
16	*****	31.6	31.4	30.9	30.1	29.2	28.4	27.5	26.5	25.6	24.6	22.4	17.4	10.0
17	*****	30.6	30.5	30.0	29.2	28.4	27.5	26.7	25.8	24.8	23.8	21.8	16.9	9.7
18	*****	29.8	29.6	29.2	28.4	27.6	26.8	25.9	25.0	24.1	23.2	21.2	16.4	9.5
19	*****	29.0	28.8	28.4	27.6	26.8	26.0	25.2	24.4	23.5	22.6	20.6	15.9	9.2
20	*****	*****	28.1	27.7	26.9	26.2	25.4	24.6	23.7	22.9	22.0	20.1	15.5	9.0
21	*****	*****	27.4	27.0	26.3	25.5	24.8	24.0	23.2	22.3	21.5	19.6	15.2	8.8
22	*****	*****	26.8	26.4	25.7	24.9	24.2	23.4	22.6	21.8	21.0	19.1	14.8	8.6
23	*****	*****	26.2	25.8	25.1	24.4	23.7	22.9	22.1	21.3	20.5	18.7	14.5	8.4
24	*****	*****	25.6	25.2	24.6	23.9	23.2	22.4	21.7	20.9	20.1	18.3	14.2	8.2
25	*****	*****	25.1	24.7	24.1	23.4	22.7	22.0	21.2	20.5	19.7	17.9	13.9	8.0
30	*****	*****	22.9	22.6	22.0	21.4	20.7	20.1	19.4	18.7	17.9	16.4	12.7	7.3
35	*****	*****	21.2	20.9	20.3	19.8	19.2	18.6	17.9	17.3	16.6	15.2	11.7	6.8
40	*****	*****	19.6	19.6	19.0	18.5	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.5	14.2	11.0	6.3
45	*****	*****	18.4	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0	6.0
50	*****	*****	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.1	15.5	15.0	14.5	13.9	12.7	9.8	5.7	5.7
55	*****	*****	16.7	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.1	9.4	5.4	5.4
60	*****	*****	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2	5.2
65	*****	*****	15.3	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.1	8.6	5.0	5.0
70	*****	*****	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.7	10.7	8.3	4.8	4.8
75	*****	*****	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.4	10.4	8.0	4.6	4.6
80	*****	*****	13.8	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.0	10.0	7.8	4.5	4.5
85	*****	*****	13.4	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.7	9.7	7.5	4.4	4.4
90	*****	*****	13.0	12.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.3	4.2	4.2
95	*****	*****	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.1	4.1	4.1
100	*****	*****	*****	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.0	7.0	4.0	4.0
125	*****	*****	*****	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.0	6.2	3.6	3.6
150	*****	*****	*****	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.3	5.7	3.3	3.3
200	*****	*****	*****	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.3	4.9	2.8	2.8

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

*** CONTINUES ***

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Quebec

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%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4	2.5
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.0	2.3
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.8	3.7	2.1
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.5	2.0
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	1.9
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.8
750	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.6	3.3	2.5	1.5
1000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.2	1.3
1500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.0

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Ontario

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	143.0	142.4	141.6	139.5	135.7	131.9	128.0	123.9	119.7	115.4	110.8	101.2	78.4	45.2
2	101.1	100.7	100.2	98.6	96.0	93.3	90.5	87.6	84.7	81.6	78.4	71.5	55.4	32.0
3	*****	82.2	81.8	80.5	78.4	76.2	73.9	71.5	69.1	66.6	64.0	58.4	45.2	26.1
4	*****	71.2	70.8	69.7	67.9	66.0	64.0	62.0	59.9	57.7	55.4	50.6	39.2	22.6
5	*****	63.7	63.3	62.4	60.7	59.0	57.2	55.4	53.5	51.6	49.6	45.2	35.0	20.2
6	*****	58.1	57.8	56.9	55.4	53.9	52.2	50.6	48.9	47.1	45.2	41.3	32.0	18.5
7	*****	53.8	53.5	52.7	51.3	49.9	48.4	46.8	45.2	43.6	41.9	38.2	29.6	17.1
8	*****	50.3	50.1	49.3	48.0	46.6	45.2	43.8	42.3	40.8	39.2	35.8	27.7	16.0
9	*****	47.5	47.2	46.5	45.2	44.0	42.7	41.3	39.9	38.5	36.9	33.7	26.1	15.1
10	*****	45.0	44.8	44.1	42.9	41.7	40.5	39.2	37.9	36.5	35.0	32.0	24.8	14.3
11	*****	42.9	42.7	42.0	40.9	39.8	38.6	37.4	36.1	34.8	33.4	30.5	23.6	13.6
12	*****	41.1	40.9	40.3	39.2	38.1	36.9	35.8	34.6	33.3	32.0	29.2	22.6	13.1
13	*****	39.5	39.3	38.7	37.6	36.6	35.5	34.4	33.2	32.0	30.7	28.1	21.7	12.5
14	*****	38.0	37.9	37.3	36.3	35.3	34.2	33.1	32.0	30.8	29.6	27.0	20.9	12.1
15	*****	36.8	36.6	36.0	35.0	34.1	33.0	32.0	30.9	29.8	28.6	26.1	20.2	11.7
16	*****	35.6	35.4	34.9	33.9	33.0	32.0	31.0	29.9	28.8	27.7	25.3	19.6	11.3
17	*****	34.5	34.4	33.8	32.9	32.0	31.0	30.1	29.0	28.0	26.9	24.5	19.0	11.0
18	*****	33.6	33.4	32.9	32.0	31.1	30.2	29.2	28.2	27.2	26.1	23.8	18.5	10.7
19	*****	32.7	32.5	32.0	31.1	30.3	29.4	28.4	27.5	26.5	25.4	23.2	18.0	10.4
20	*****	31.8	31.7	31.2	30.4	29.5	28.6	27.7	26.8	25.8	24.8	22.6	17.5	10.1
21	*****	31.1	30.9	30.4	29.6	28.8	27.9	27.0	26.1	25.2	24.2	22.1	17.1	9.9
22	*****	30.4	30.2	29.7	28.9	28.1	27.3	26.4	25.5	24.6	23.6	21.6	16.7	9.6
23	*****	29.7	29.5	29.1	28.3	27.5	26.7	25.8	25.0	24.1	23.1	21.1	16.3	9.4
24	*****	29.1	28.9	28.5	27.7	26.9	26.1	25.3	24.4	23.5	22.6	20.7	16.0	9.2
25	*****	28.5	28.3	27.9	27.1	26.4	25.6	24.8	23.9	23.1	22.2	20.2	15.7	9.0
30	*****	*****	25.9	25.5	24.8	24.1	23.4	22.6	21.9	21.1	20.2	18.5	14.3	8.3
35	*****	*****	23.9	23.6	22.9	22.3	21.6	20.9	20.2	19.5	18.7	17.1	13.2	7.6
40	*****	*****	22.4	22.1	21.5	20.9	20.2	19.6	18.9	18.2	17.5	16.0	12.4	7.2
45	*****	*****	21.1	20.8	20.2	19.7	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.2	16.5	15.1	11.7	6.7
50	*****	*****	20.0	19.7	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.7	14.3	11.1	6.4
55	*****	*****	19.1	18.8	18.3	17.8	17.3	16.7	16.1	15.6	14.9	13.6	10.6	6.1
60	*****	*****	*****	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.3	13.1	10.1	5.8
65	*****	*****	*****	17.3	16.8	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.3	13.7	12.5	9.7	5.6
70	*****	*****	*****	16.7	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.2	12.1	9.4	5.4
75	*****	*****	*****	16.1	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.7	9.0	5.2
80	*****	*****	*****	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.8	5.1
85	*****	*****	*****	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.0	8.5	4.9
90	*****	*****	*****	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.7	10.7	8.3	4.8
95	*****	*****	*****	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.4	10.4	8.0	4.6
100	*****	*****	*****	13.9	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.5	11.1	10.1	7.8	4.5
125	*****	*****	*****	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0	4.0
150	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.3	6.4	3.7
200	*****	*****	*****	*****	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.2	5.5	3.2

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

*** CONTINUES ***

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

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%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.8	4.5	2.6
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.2	2.4
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.1	3.9	2.3
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.8	3.7	2.1
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.0
750	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.9	1.7
1000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.5	1.4
1500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.0	1.2
2000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.8	1.0

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

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%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%													
1	*****	65.4	65.1	64.1	62.4	60.6	58.8	56.9	55.0	53.0	50.9	46.5	36.0	20.8													
2	*****	46.3	46.0	45.3	44.1	42.9	41.6	40.3	38.9	37.5	36.0	32.9	25.5	14.7													
3	*****	37.8	37.6	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	32.9	31.8	30.6	29.4	26.8	20.8	12.0													
4	*****		32.5	32.0	31.2	30.3	29.4	28.5	27.5	26.5	25.5	23.2	18.0	10.4													
5	*****		29.1	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.3	25.5	24.6	23.7	22.8	20.8	16.1	9.3													
6	*****		26.6	26.2	25.5	24.7	24.0	23.2	22.5	21.6	20.8	19.0	14.7	8.5													
7	*****			24.2	23.6	22.9	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.0	19.3	17.6	13.6	7.9													
8	*****			22.7	22.1	21.4	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.7	18.0	16.4	12.7	7.4													
9	*****			21.4	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.0	18.3	17.7	17.0	15.5	12.0	6.9													
10	*****			20.3	19.7	19.2	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.1	14.7	11.4	6.6													
11	*****			19.3	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.0	10.9	6.3													
12	*****			18.5	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.9	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0													
13	*****			17.8	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.1	12.9	10.0	5.8													
14	*****			17.1	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.6													
15	*****			16.5	16.1	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.0	9.3	5.4													
16	*****			16.0	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.8	13.3	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2													
17	*****				15.1	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.7	5.0													
18	*****				14.7	14.3	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.0	8.5	4.9													
19	*****				14.3	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.7	10.7	8.3	4.8													
20	*****				13.9	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.4	10.4	8.1	4.6													
21	*****				13.6	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.1	7.9	4.5													
22	*****				13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	9.9	7.7	4.4													
23	*****				13.0	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3													
24	*****				12.7	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.4	4.2													
25	*****				12.5	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.3	7.2	4.2													
30	*****				11.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8													
35	*****					10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.6	7.9	6.1	3.5													
40	*****						9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.4	3.3													
45	*****							9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	3.1													
50	*****								8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	2.9													
55	*****									7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	2.8													
60	*****										7.6	7.4	7.1	2.7													
65	*****											7.1	6.8	2.6													
70	*****												6.8	2.5													
75	*****													6.6	2.4												
80	*****														6.4	2.3											
85	*****															6.0	2.3										
90	*****																5.8	2.2									
95	*****																	5.6	2.1								
100	*****																		5.4	2.1							
125	*****																			5.3	2.1						
150	*****																				5.1	2.1					
200	*****																					4.6	2.1				
	*****																						4.6	2.1			
	*****																							4.2	1.9		
	*****																								3.8	1.7	
	*****																									2.5	1.5

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

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Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

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%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
250	*****													1.3

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

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%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	63.4	63.1	62.1	60.5	58.8	57.0	55.2	53.3	51.4	49.4	45.1	34.9	20.2
2	*****	44.9	44.6	43.9	42.8	41.6	40.3	39.0	37.7	36.3	34.9	31.9	24.7	14.3
3	*****	*****	36.4	35.9	34.9	33.9	32.9	31.9	30.8	29.7	28.5	26.0	20.2	11.6
4	*****	*****	31.6	31.1	30.2	29.4	28.5	27.6	26.7	25.7	24.7	22.5	17.5	10.1
5	*****	*****	28.2	27.8	27.1	26.3	25.5	24.7	23.9	23.0	22.1	20.2	15.6	9.0
6	*****	*****	*****	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	22.5	21.8	21.0	20.2	18.4	14.3	8.2
7	*****	*****	*****	23.5	22.9	22.2	21.6	20.9	20.2	19.4	18.7	17.0	13.2	7.6
8	*****	*****	*****	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.5	18.9	18.2	17.5	15.9	12.3	7.1
9	*****	*****	*****	20.7	20.2	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.8	17.1	16.5	15.0	11.6	6.7
10	*****	*****	*****	19.7	19.1	18.6	18.0	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.3	11.0	6.4
11	*****	*****	*****	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.6	16.1	15.5	14.9	13.6	10.5	6.1
12	*****	*****	*****	17.9	17.5	17.0	16.5	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.3	13.0	10.1	5.8
13	*****	*****	*****	17.2	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.7	12.5	9.7	5.6
14	*****	*****	*****	16.6	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.7	13.2	12.0	9.3	5.4
15	*****	*****	*****	*****	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.6	9.0	5.2
16	*****	*****	*****	*****	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.9	12.3	11.3	8.7	5.0
17	*****	*****	*****	*****	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.0	10.9	8.5	4.9
18	*****	*****	*****	*****	14.3	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.8
19	*****	*****	*****	*****	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6
20	*****	*****	*****	*****	13.5	13.1	12.8	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.1	7.8	4.5
21	*****	*****	*****	*****	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	9.8	7.6	4.4
22	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.5	9.6	7.4	4.3
23	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.4	7.3	4.2
24	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.1	4.1
25	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0	4.0
30	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.2	6.4	3.7
35	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	7.6	5.9	3.4
40	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.1	5.5	3.2
45	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.4	6.7	5.2	3.0
50	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.4	4.9	2.9
55	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.1	4.7	2.7
60	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.5	2.6
65	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.6	4.3	2.5
70	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.2	2.4
75	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.0	2.3
80	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.3
85	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.9	3.8	2.2
90	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.4	5.2	4.8	3.7	2.1
95	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.3	5.1	4.6	3.6	2.1
100	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.5	2.0
125	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.0	3.1	1.8	
150	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.9	1.6	
200	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.5	1.4	

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

*** CONTINUES ***

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

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%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
250	*****													1.3

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

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%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	76.1	75.7	74.5	72.5	70.5	68.4	66.2	64.0	61.7	59.2	54.1	41.9	24.2
2	*****	53.8	53.5	52.7	51.3	49.9	48.4	46.8	45.2	43.6	41.9	38.2	29.6	17.1
3	*****	43.9	43.7	43.0	41.9	40.7	39.5	38.2	36.9	35.6	34.2	31.2	24.2	14.0
4	*****	38.0	37.9	37.3	36.3	35.3	34.2	33.1	32.0	30.8	29.6	27.0	20.9	12.1
5	*****	34.0	33.9	33.3	32.4	31.5	30.6	29.6	28.6	27.6	26.5	24.2	18.7	10.8
6	*****	*****	30.9	30.4	29.6	28.8	27.9	27.0	26.1	25.2	24.2	22.1	17.1	9.9
7	*****	*****	28.6	28.2	27.4	26.6	25.9	25.0	24.2	23.3	22.4	20.4	15.8	9.1
8	*****	*****	26.8	26.4	25.6	24.9	24.2	23.4	22.6	21.8	20.9	19.1	14.8	8.5
9	*****	*****	25.2	24.8	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.1	21.3	20.6	19.7	18.0	14.0	8.1
10	*****	*****	23.9	23.6	22.9	22.3	21.6	20.9	20.2	19.5	18.7	17.1	13.2	7.6
11	*****	*****	22.8	22.5	21.9	21.3	20.6	20.0	19.3	18.6	17.9	16.3	12.6	7.3
12	*****	*****	*****	21.5	20.9	20.4	19.7	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0
13	*****	*****	*****	20.7	20.1	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.7	17.1	16.4	15.0	11.6	6.7
14	*****	*****	*****	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.8	14.5	11.2	6.5
15	*****	*****	*****	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.9	15.3	14.0	10.8	6.2
16	*****	*****	*****	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.8	13.5	10.5	6.0
17	*****	*****	*****	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.5	15.0	14.4	13.1	10.2	5.9
18	*****	*****	*****	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.5	14.0	12.7	9.9	5.7
19	*****	*****	*****	17.1	16.6	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.1	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.5
20	*****	*****	*****	16.7	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.2	12.1	9.4	5.4
21	*****	*****	*****	16.3	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	12.9	11.8	9.1	5.3
22	*****	*****	*****	15.9	15.5	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.1	12.6	11.5	8.9	5.2
23	*****	*****	*****	15.5	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.7	5.0
24	*****	*****	*****	15.2	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.0	8.5	4.9
25	*****	*****	*****	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.4	4.8
30	*****	*****	*****	*****	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.8	9.9	7.6	4.4
35	*****	*****	*****	*****	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.1	7.1	4.1
40	*****	*****	*****	*****	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.4	8.5	6.6	3.8
45	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.1	6.2	3.6
50	*****	*****	*****	*****	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.7	8.4	7.6	5.9	3.4
55	*****	*****	*****	*****	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.3	5.6	3.3
60	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.0	5.4	3.1
65	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0
70	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.5	5.0	2.9
75	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.2	4.8	2.8
80	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.0	4.7	2.7
85	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.9	4.5	2.6
90	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4	2.5
95	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.5	4.3	2.5
100	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	4.2	2.4
125	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.8	2.2
150	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0
200	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.4	4.2	3.8	1.7

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

*** CONTINUES ***

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Alberta

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of
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%	
250	*****												3.4	2.6	1.5
300	*****													2.4	1.4
350	*****													2.2	1.3
400	*****													2.1	1.2
450	*****														1.1
500	*****														1.1

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

British Columbia

Estimated Percentage

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	*****	87.9	87.5	86.1	83.8	81.4	79.0	76.5	73.9	71.2	68.4	62.5	48.4	27.9
2	*****	62.2	61.8	60.9	59.3	57.6	55.9	54.1	52.3	50.4	48.4	44.2	34.2	19.8
3	*****	50.7	50.5	49.7	48.4	47.0	45.6	44.2	42.7	41.1	39.5	36.1	27.9	16.1
4	*****	43.9	43.7	43.1	41.9	40.7	39.5	38.3	37.0	35.6	34.2	31.2	24.2	14.0
5	*****	39.3	39.1	38.5	37.5	36.4	35.3	34.2	33.1	31.9	30.6	27.9	21.6	12.5
6	*****	35.9	35.7	35.2	34.2	33.3	32.3	31.2	30.2	29.1	27.9	25.5	19.8	11.4
7	*****	33.2	33.1	32.5	31.7	30.8	29.9	28.9	27.9	26.9	25.9	23.6	18.3	10.6
8	*****	31.1	30.9	30.4	29.6	28.8	27.9	27.0	26.1	25.2	24.2	22.1	17.1	9.9
9	*****	29.3	29.2	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.3	25.5	24.6	23.7	22.8	20.8	16.1	9.3
10	*****		27.7	27.2	26.5	25.8	25.0	24.2	23.4	22.5	21.6	19.8	15.3	8.8
11	*****		26.4	26.0	25.3	24.6	23.8	23.1	22.3	21.5	20.6	18.8	14.6	8.4
12	*****		25.2	24.9	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.1	21.3	20.6	19.8	18.0	14.0	8.1
13	*****		24.3	23.9	23.2	22.6	21.9	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.0	17.3	13.4	7.7
14	*****		23.4	23.0	22.4	21.8	21.1	20.4	19.8	19.0	18.3	16.7	12.9	7.5
15	*****		22.6	22.2	21.6	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.1	18.4	17.7	16.1	12.5	7.2
16	*****		21.9	21.5	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0
17	*****		21.2	20.9	20.3	19.8	19.2	18.6	17.9	17.3	16.6	15.2	11.7	6.8
18	*****		20.6	20.3	19.8	19.2	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.1	14.7	11.4	6.6
19	*****		20.1	19.8	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.6	17.0	16.3	15.7	14.3	11.1	6.4
20	*****			19.3	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.9	15.3	14.0	10.8	6.2
21	*****			18.8	18.3	17.8	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	13.6	10.6	6.1
22	*****			18.4	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.2	14.6	13.3	10.3	6.0
23	*****			18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.0	10.1	5.8
24	*****			17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.5	14.0	12.8	9.9	5.7
25	*****			17.2	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.2	13.7	12.5	9.7	5.6
30	*****			15.7	15.3	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.4	8.8	5.1
35	*****			14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7
40	*****			13.6	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.8	9.9	7.7	4.4
45	*****			12.8	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.3	7.2	4.2
50	*****				11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.7	8.8	6.8	4.0
55	*****				11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.4	6.5	3.8
60	*****				10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.1	6.2	3.6
65	*****				10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.7	6.0	3.5
70	*****				10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.3
75	*****				9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2
80	*****				9.4	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.0	5.4	3.1
85	*****				9.1	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	6.8	5.2	3.0
90	*****				8.8	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.1	2.9
95	*****				8.6	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9
100	*****					8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.2	4.8	2.8
125	*****					7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.6	4.3	2.5
150	*****						6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.0	2.3
200	*****							5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.4	2.0

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

*** CONTINUES ***

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

British Columbia

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.1	1.8
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.8	1.6
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.6	1.5
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.1	2.4	1.4
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.9	2.3	1.3
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.2	1.2
750	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.0

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Atlantic Provinces

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	*****	53.5	53.2	52.4	51.0	49.6	48.1	46.6	45.0	43.3	41.6	38.0	29.4	17.0
2	*****	37.8	37.6	37.1	36.1	35.1	34.0	32.9	31.8	30.7	29.4	26.9	20.8	12.0
3	*****	30.9	30.7	30.3	29.4	28.6	27.8	26.9	26.0	25.0	24.0	22.0	17.0	9.8
4	*****	26.7	26.6	26.2	25.5	24.8	24.0	23.3	22.5	21.7	20.8	19.0	14.7	8.5
5	*****	23.9	23.8	23.4	22.8	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.6	17.0	13.2	7.6
6	*****	21.8	21.7	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.7	17.0	15.5	12.0	6.9
7	*****	*****	20.1	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.7	14.4	11.1	6.4
8	*****	*****	18.8	18.5	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	15.9	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0
9	*****	*****	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.4	13.9	12.7	9.8	5.7
10	*****	*****	16.8	16.6	16.1	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.0	9.3	5.4
11	*****	*****	16.0	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.6	11.5	8.9	5.1
12	*****	*****	15.4	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.0	8.5	4.9
13	*****	*****	14.8	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.6	10.5	8.2	4.7
14	*****	*****	*****	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.2	7.9	4.5
15	*****	*****	*****	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	9.8	7.6	4.4
16	*****	*****	*****	13.1	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.4	4.3
17	*****	*****	*****	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.1	4.1
18	*****	*****	*****	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.0	6.9	4.0
19	*****	*****	*****	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.6	8.7	6.8	3.9
20	*****	*****	*****	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8
21	*****	*****	*****	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.3	6.4	3.7
22	*****	*****	*****	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6
23	*****	*****	*****	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.7	7.9	6.1	3.5
24	*****	*****	*****	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.8	6.0	3.5
25	*****	*****	*****	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	7.6	5.9	3.4
30	*****	*****	*****	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.4	3.1
35	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9
40	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.0	4.7	2.7
45	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4	2.5
50	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.2	2.4
55	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.0	2.3
60	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.9	3.8	2.2
65	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.7	3.7	2.1
70	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.0
75	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.4	2.0
80	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.3	1.9
85	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.2	1.8
90	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.8
95	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.0	1.7
100	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.8	2.9	1.7
125	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.6	1.5
150	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	1.4
200	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.2

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

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Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Atlantic Provinces

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.1
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.0
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.6	0.9
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.5	0.9
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.4	0.8
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	0.8

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Prairie Provinces

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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	67.9	67.6	67.3	66.2	64.5	62.6	60.8	58.8	56.9	54.8	52.6	48.0	37.2	21.5
2	*****	47.8	47.6	46.8	45.6	44.3	43.0	41.6	40.2	38.7	37.2	34.0	26.3	15.2
3	*****	39.0	38.8	38.2	37.2	36.2	35.1	34.0	32.8	31.6	30.4	27.7	21.5	12.4
4	*****	33.8	33.6	33.1	32.2	31.3	30.4	29.4	28.4	27.4	26.3	24.0	18.6	10.7
5	*****	30.2	30.1	29.6	28.8	28.0	27.2	26.3	25.4	24.5	23.5	21.5	16.6	9.6
6	*****	27.6	27.5	27.0	26.3	25.6	24.8	24.0	23.2	22.4	21.5	19.6	15.2	8.8
7	*****	25.6	25.4	25.0	24.4	23.7	23.0	22.2	21.5	20.7	19.9	18.2	14.1	8.1
8	*****	23.9	23.8	23.4	22.8	22.1	21.5	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.6	17.0	13.2	7.6
9	*****	22.5	22.4	22.1	21.5	20.9	20.3	19.6	19.0	18.3	17.5	16.0	12.4	7.2
10	*****	21.4	21.3	20.9	20.4	19.8	19.2	18.6	18.0	17.3	16.6	15.2	11.8	6.8
11	*****	20.4	20.3	20.0	19.4	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.9	14.5	11.2	6.5
12	*****	19.5	19.4	19.1	18.6	18.1	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	13.9	10.7	6.2
13	*****	*****	18.7	18.4	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.2	14.6	13.3	10.3	6.0
14	*****	*****	18.0	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.6	14.1	12.8	9.9	5.7
15	*****	*****	17.4	17.1	16.6	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.1	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.5
16	*****	*****	16.8	16.6	16.1	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.0	9.3	5.4
17	*****	*****	16.3	16.1	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.7	9.0	5.2
18	*****	*****	15.9	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.8	5.1
19	*****	*****	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.0	8.5	4.9
20	*****	*****	15.0	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.3	11.8	10.7	8.3	4.8
21	*****	*****	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.1	4.7
22	*****	*****	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6
23	*****	*****	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.0	10.0	7.8	4.5
24	*****	*****	13.7	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.7	9.8	7.6	4.4
25	*****	*****	*****	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.5	9.6	7.4	4.3
30	*****	*****	*****	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.8	3.9
35	*****	*****	*****	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6
40	*****	*****	*****	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	7.6	5.9	3.4
45	*****	*****	*****	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.2	5.5	3.2
50	*****	*****	*****	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	6.8	5.3	3.0
55	*****	*****	*****	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.5	5.0	2.9
60	*****	*****	*****	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.2	4.8	2.8
65	*****	*****	*****	*****	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.0	4.6	2.7
70	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.7	4.4	2.6
75	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.5	4.3	2.5
80	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.2	2.4
85	*****	*****	*****	*****	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.0	2.3
90	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.1	3.9	2.3
95	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.9	3.8	2.2
100	*****	*****	*****	*****	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.8	3.7	2.1
125	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.3	1.9
150	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.0	1.8
200	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.6	1.5

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

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Approximate Sampling Variability Tables

Survey on Ageing and Independence - September 1991

Prairie Provinces

Estimated Percentage

Numerator of 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%
250	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.4
300	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.2
350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.1
400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.7	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.1
450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.0
500	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.1	1.7	1.0
750	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1.4	0.8
1000	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	0.7

Notes: For correct usage of these tables refer to the Microdata Documentation

APPENDIX G

PRELIMINARY SURVEY RESULTS



AGEING AND INDEPENDENCE

Survey Highlights

In September 1991, Statistics Canada conducted a national survey designed to measure a broad range of characteristics that contribute to the quality of life and independence of today's and tomorrow's seniors. This first national survey on Ageing and Independence was sponsored by Health and Welfare Canada, the Seniors Secretariat, Fitness and Amateur Sport, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Veterans Affairs Canada, Secretary of State, and Communications Canada.

The Survey on Ageing and Independence consisted of 30 minute face-to-face or phone interviews administered to a representative sample of Canadians aged 45 and over. The sample of approximately 20,000 individuals was selected from respondents to the monthly Labour Force Survey. The sample included an equal representation of both tomorrow's seniors (i.e., those 45-64 years of age) and today's seniors (65 years old or over). Residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, residents of institutions, persons living on Indian reserves and members of the Armed Forces were not included in the survey as these populations are excluded from the Labour Force Survey coverage. The exclusion of institutions is particularly pertinent to this survey as an estimated 8% of Canadians in the 65 and older age group lived in institutions in 1991. For the population aged 80 or over, this percentage was estimated to be 24%.

The survey instruments were designed with the assistance of a group of researchers, interested in ageing issues, collectively known as "CARNET" (the Canadian Aging Research NETWORK). The survey followed a conceptual model based on the premise that independent living in later life is influenced by three major factors: physical and mental well-being, social life and income. These factors are shaped in turn by life-course experiences such as education and work history. Other characteristics such as age, gender, marital status and area of residence also influence life circumstances.

The survey questionnaire gathered basic information on a wide range of issues and events significant to older Canadians:

- retirement and main activity;
- labour characteristics and retirement preparations;
- physical and social activities;
- well-being;
- health;
- life events;
- social support networks, family and friends;
- mobility and travel;
- accidents and safety;
- living arrangements and housing characteristics;
- income;
- financial situation;
- satisfaction with life.



Individual demographic characteristics such as marital status, family structure, mother tongue and migration status were also collected to profile today's and tomorrow's seniors in Canada.

The following highlights present findings from some of the main themes of the survey. At the national level, the sample size permits the publication of estimates by gender for eight age groups: 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80 or over. Regional and provincial estimates can be tabulated for aggregated age groupings. A micro-data file is

available and enables detailed analysis of characteristics and issues related to independent living. A more complete reporting of findings of the survey is scheduled for publication in the Fall of 1992.

For additional information on the survey or the highlights, contact:

Gilles Montigny (613-951-9731) or
Nancy Darcovich (613-951-4585)
Household Surveys Division
Statistics Canada

DEMOGRAPHICS

The Survey on Ageing and Independence collected a range of demographic information, including marital status and province of residence as well as information on ethnicity, language(s) spoken, level of education and wartime service.

- Close to one-third of Canada's population, some 7.8 million, were aged 45 or over in 1991¹ with 19% (5.0 million) in the 45-64 age group and 11% (2.8 million) aged 65 or over (see Table 1). Newfoundland (with 9% of its population 65 years of age or over), Quebec (10%) and Alberta (8%) exhibited lower distributions of seniors than the other provinces. The share of seniors exceeded the national average in Manitoba (13%), Saskatchewan (13%) and British Columbia (12%).

Table 1 - Population distribution*, Canada and provinces

	Population all ages ('000)	Population 45-64 years ('000)	Population 65 or over ('000)	Percentage 65 or over
Canada	26,309	4,984	2,764	11%
Newfoundland	567	101	49	9%
Prince Edward Island	128	23	14	11%
Nova Scotia	875	163	98	11%
New Brunswick	712	126	78	11%
Quebec	6,712	1,328	661	10%
Ontario	9,745	1,901	1,040	11%
Manitoba	1,036	194	131	13%
Saskatchewan	950	164	125	13%
Alberta	2,455	398	193	8%
British Columbia	3,128	585	374	12%

Source: Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.

- * Excludes residents of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, residents of institutions, persons living on Indian Reserves and members of the Armed Forces.

¹ The survey population estimates were derived from population projections based on the 1986 Census.

- Women comprised the largest percentage of seniors at 57%. As illustrated by the sex ratio (males per 100 females), the predominance of women among seniors increased with age (see Table 2). In 1991, there were 85 men per 100 women in the age group 65-69 compared to 57 men per 100 women aged 80 or over.

Table 2 - Distribution of Canadians 65 years of age or over by gender showing sex ratio (males per 100 females)

	Male population ('000)	Female population ('000)	Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)
Total 65 or over	1,187	1,577	75
65-69	467	544	85
70-74	340	430	79
75-79	208	305	68
80 or over	172	298	57

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

- Among today's seniors, men were more likely to be married while women were more likely to be widowed (see Table 3). For instance for those aged 65-69, 82% of men were married compared to 53% of women. For older Canadians, men were again more likely to be married than women. Approximately two-thirds (68%) of men, compared to 18% of women, aged 80 or over were married. Conversely, over two-thirds (68%) of women aged 80 or over were widowed compared to less than one-quarter (23%) of men from that age group.

Table 3 - Percentage distribution of Canadians 65 years of age or over by marital status and gender

	Population ('000)	Married %	Widowed %	Other* %
65-69 Males	467	82%	6% (Q)	12%
65-69 Females	544	53%	34%	13%
70-74 Males	340	79%	11%	10%
70-74 Females	430	52%	39%	9%
75-79 Males	208	73%	16%	11%
75-79 Females	305	35%	55%	10%
80 or over Males	172	68%	23%	9%
80 or over Females	298	18%	68%	14%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

- * Includes "separated", "divorced", "single (never married)" and "not stated" to marital status question.
- (Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.

- As shown in Table 4, approximately 136,000 male seniors and 722,000 female seniors were widowed. Among senior men, recent widowers (less than 2 years) accounted for 23% while those who had been widowed over 20 years accounted for about 9% of that population. Among the women, recent widows made up 11% of the senior widowed while those who had been widowed over 20 years accounted for 21%.

Table 4 - Percentage distribution of widowed Canadians 65 years of age or over by length of time that they had been widowed

	Population* ('000)	Less than 2 Years %	3 - 5 Years %	6 - 10 Years %	11 - 20 Years %	More than 20 Years %
Males	136	23%	18%	24%	22%	9%(Q)
Females	722	11%	14%	23%	29%	21%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

- * Includes "not stated" number of years widowed.
- (Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The survey covered topics such as where Canadians were living, the characteristics of the family with whom they lived and the type of dwelling lived in; whether it was rented or owned and its state of repair. For property owners, information on resale market value and mortgages on the property was also collected.

- Living arrangements affect the well-being and independence of older Canadians. Of persons aged 45-64, close to one in 10 people lived in one person households. This ratio increased to three in 10 for people 65 or over (see Table 5).

Table 5 - Percentage distribution of Canadians 45 years of age or over by size of household

	45-64		65 or over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Population ('000)	2,474	2,510	1,187	1,577
Household size (number of persons)				
1 person	4%	7%	7%	24%
2 persons	18%	21%	29%	26%
3 persons	12%	11%	5%	4%
4 persons	9%	7%	(1)	(1)
5 persons or more	6%	5%	(1)	2%(Q)

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada*

(Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.

(1) The sampling variability associated with this estimate is too high for the estimate to be released.

- Among tomorrow's seniors, 78% owned their home while 18% rented. Amongst today's seniors however the percent owning their home was lower (64%) and a considerably larger proportion (29%) lived in rented accommodations (see Table 6).

Table 6 - Owning and renting of dwellings by Canadians 45 years of age or over

	Population ('000)	Owned %	Rented %	Other %
45-64	4,984	78%	18%	4%
65 or over	2,764	64%	29%	8%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada*

- Of Canadians aged 65 years or over, a higher percentage of men than women lived in dwellings which they (or their spouse or partner) owned. For increasingly older age groups, the percentage of women who rented their dwelling increased from 28% for those 65-69 years of age to 48% at ages 80 or over. The percentage of renters among men remained relatively constant at approximately 20% over all ages (see Table 7).

Table 7 - Owning and renting of dwellings by Canadians 65 years of age or over by gender

	Population ('000)	Owned %	Rented %	Other %
65-69				
Males	467	75%	18%	7%(Q)
Females	544	66%	28%	5%(Q)
70-74				
Males	340	74%	20%	6%(Q)
Females	430	62%	33%	4%(Q)
75-79				
Males	208	66%	26%	8%
Females	305	51%	38%	11%
80 or over				
Males	172	68%	22%	10%
Females	298	38%	48%	14%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada*

(Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.

- Canadians aged 45-64 were more likely to own a home than older Canadians were but were also more likely to have a mortgage. Of Canadian homeowners aged 45-64, 63% had their mortgage paid off compared to 91% of those 65 and older. Most homeowners pay off their mortgage as they near retirement age; 84% of homeowners aged 60-64 had paid off their mortgages compared to just under half (47%) of homeowners aged 45-49.

Table 8 - Status of mortgage for Canadian homeowners aged 45 years or over

	Homeowners* ('000)	Mortgage %	Mortgage paid off %
45-49	1,168	53%	47%
50-54	997	38%	61%
55-59	889	30%	68%
60-64	832	15%	84%
65 or over	1,755	8%	91%

Source: *Survey of Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada*

* Includes those who indicated "not knowing" and "not stated" to this question.

SOCIAL LIFE AND ACTIVITIES

This section of the questionnaire dealt with the respondents' activities and social lives. Information relating to both the types of activities in which respondents participated and their perceptions of the importance of these activities was collected.

- Approximately two-thirds of the survey population reported reading as a frequent activity (see Table 9 and Table 10). Walking,

watching TV, and having friends or relatives over were the next most commonly reported activities for both today's and tomorrow's seniors. Close to one in two Canadians aged 45 or over indicated doing these activities often. Among the very aged (80 or over) these activities remained the most frequent, along with going to clubs, church or a community centre.

Table 9 - Frequent activities* of Canadians 45 years of age or over

	45-64	65 or over
Population ('000)	4,984	2,764
Activity		
Read papers, magazines or books	67%	64%
Go for a walk	51%	49%
Watch TV	42%	50%
Have family or friends over	48%	47%
Go to visit friends or relatives	38%	34%
Go to clubs, church or a community centre	31%	39%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

* Activities that respondents reported doing often during a typical month.

Table 10 - Frequent activities* of Canadians 65 years of age or over

	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 or over
Population ('000)	1,011	770	513	470
Activity				
Read papers, magazines or books	66%	64%	63%	57%
Go for a walk	54%	52%	45%	35%
Watch TV	51%	49%	52%	50%
Have family or friends over	52%	49%	40%	38%
Go to visit friends or relatives	37%	38%	32%	24%
Go to clubs, church or a community centre	39%	41%	42%	36%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

* Activities that respondents reported doing often during a typical month.

- Travelling was also an important activity among ageing Canadians. When questioned about their travels over the past twelve months, 69% of Canadians aged 65-69 indicated having taken a trip lasting more than one day outside their city or municipality while 47% of the population 80 or over reported such a trip. Sixteen percent of Canadians 65-69 and 12% of Canadians 80 or over reported a holiday trip that lasted four weeks or more during the twelve months prior to the survey (see Table 11).

Table 11 - Percentage distribution of Canadians 45 years of age or over who took a trip outside their city or municipality that lasted more than one day during the twelve months prior to the survey

	Popu- lation ('000)	Percentage who travelled more than one day	Percentage who took a trip of 4 weeks or more
45-64	4,984	78%	11%
65 or over	2,764	62%	14%
65-69	1,011	69%	16%
70-74	770	63%	15%
75-79	513	58%	12%
80 or over	470	47%	12%

Source: Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.

HEALTH

The Survey on Ageing and Independence inquired about self-perceptions of physical and mental health. In addition, questions relating to stresses in peoples' lives and their mechanisms for coping with them were asked.

- Health status, physical activity and life experiences influence one's quality of life and independence. The majority of Canadians aged 45 or over perceived their health to be "good" or "excellent", but these positive reportings declined with age. Among those aged 80 or over, 57% reported their health as "good" or "excellent" compared to 84% of those aged 45-49 (see Table 12).

Table 12 - Self-assessment of health status of Canadians 45 years of age or over

	Population ('000)	Percentage who reported excellent or good health
45-49	1,504	84%
50-54	1,229	82%
55-59	1,157	75%
60-64	1,094	71%
65-69	1,011	65%
70-74	770	63%
75-79	513	60%
80 or over	470	57%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

- Canadians' perceptions about the adequacy of their physical activity followed an upward trend with age (see Table 13). As many as 35% of the 45-49 year-olds described their amount of physical activity to be "too little", compared to 20% among those 80 years or over. The majority of Canadians 45 years of age or older judged the amount of physical activity in their daily lives to be "adequate". Fifty-six percent of the 45-49 year-olds assessed their activity as being the right

amount while 70% of the very old had the same assessment.

Table 13 - Self-assessment of the amount of physical activity of Canadians 45 years of age or over

	Population* ('000)	Percentage who perceived doing the right amount of physical activity	Percentage who perceived doing too little physical activity
45-49	1,504	56%	35%
50-54	1,229	59%	31%
55-59	1,157	64%	24%
60-64	1,094	68%	22%
65-69	1,011	73%	19%
70-74	770	73%	18%
75-79	513	75%	17%
80 or over	470	70%	20%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

- * Includes those who reported "too much physical activity", those who "did not know" and "not stated" to this question.

- A significant number of Canadians aged 45 or over reported having experienced major life events, such as the death or serious illness of someone close, during the twelve months prior to the survey. With the exception of the death of a close friend, the occurrence of these events was evenly distributed across all age groups. For instance, 20% of those 45-64 indicated a death in the family had occurred in the twelve months prior to the survey compared to 24% for the 80 years or over age group. Similarly, 10% of those 45-64 indicated having suffered from a serious illness or injury while 13% of seniors reported a similar experience. In contrast, 33% of the 65 year-olds or over reported the death of a close friend compared to 23% of those 45-64 (see Table 14).

Table 14 - Major life events* experienced by Canadians 45 years of age or over during the 12 months prior to the survey

Major Life Events	45-64	65 or over	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 or over
Population** ('000)	4,984	2,764	1,011	770	513	470
Death in the family	20%	23%	21%	23%	24%	24%
Death of a close friend	23%	33%	32%	33%	34%	33%
Had a serious illness or injury	10%	13%	11%	13%	13%	16%
Family member or friend seriously ill or injured	23%	21%	20%	22%	20%	22%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

* Multiple responses were accepted.

** Includes "not stated" to occurrence of major life events in the twelve months prior to the survey.

- The occurrence of these four major life events can be a source of tension. Nearly half of Canadians aged 45 or over experienced a lot of stress due to one or more of such events having occurred in the twelve months prior to the survey (see Table 15).

- The most common methods by which people 45 years or over coped with stress from the previously-mentioned major life events were, in descending order, "just trying to accept it", "keeping busy", "praying or meditating" and "getting help from friends or relatives". These coping mechanisms were used in very similar proportions by both today's and tomorrow's seniors, with the exception of praying and meditating which 57% of the 45-64 year-olds practiced compared to 63% of seniors (see Table 16).

Table 15 - Presence of stress related to major life events* experienced by Canadians 45 years of age or over during the 12 months prior to the survey

	Population who reported major life events ('000)	Percent who reported a lot of stress associated with major life events
45-64	2,482	54%
65 or over	1,574	47%
65-69	551	45%
70-74	450	47%
75-75	296	50%
80 or over	277	49%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

* Refers to those 4 life events presented in Table 14.

Table 16 - Methods of coping with stress* of Canadians 45 years of age or over

	45-64	65 or over
Population ('000)	1,328	744
Coping Method		
Just trying to accept it	90%	90%
Keeping busy	86%	81%
Praying or meditating	57%	63%
Getting help from friends or relatives	58%	53%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

* Multiple responses were accepted.

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The social support section of the Survey queried respondents about their access to both formal and informal support networks. It captured the type of help that people gave and received, and the people or groups of people who they either helped or were helped by. The nature of these networks was investigated through questioning about close family members and friends.

- Regular assistance to others, either to household members or to those outside the home, was provided by all age groups. The type of assistance most often provided was emotional support, with 59% of people aged 45-64 and 45% of those aged 65 years or over reporting such assistance. Generally, the amount of regular assistance was quite consistent among the age groups, declining sharply however for those aged 80 or over (see Table 17).

Table 17 - Types of assistance regularly provided* by Canadians 45 years of age or over

	45-64	65 or over	65-69
Population ('000)	4,984	2,764	1,011
Emotional support	59%	45%	50%
Housework	45%	31%	36%
Babysitting	30%	20%	30%
Volunteer service	21%	20%	23%
	70-74	75-75	80 or over
Population ('000)	770	513	470
Emotional support	49%	40%	35%
Housework	33%	26%	19%
Babysitting	22%	11%	4%(Q)
Volunteer service	21%	18%	13%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

(Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.

* Multiple responses were accepted.

- The person to whom assistance was most often provided was one's spouse, as reported by 56% of those aged 45-64 and by 49% of those aged 65 years or over. Friends or neighbours were the next most frequently helped group at 44% for both those aged 45-64 and those aged 65 years or over (see Table 18).

Table 18 - Person or persons to whom assistance was provided* by Canadians 45 years of age or over

	45-64	65 or over
Population ('000)	3,929	1,912
Spouse/partner	56%	49%
Friend or neighbour	44%	44%
Daughter	41%	31%
Son	36%	25%
Volunteer group or organization	24%	26%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

* Multiple responses were accepted.

- One group of people from whom seniors receive social support or to whom they provide social support, is their network of friends and family. In the Survey on Ageing and Independence, close friends and family members were defined as those with whom one feels at ease, can talk to about private matters or can call on for help. Approximately 92% of seniors had one or more close friends or family members (see Table 19).

Table 19 - Close friends or close family members of Canadians 65 years of age or over

Population ('000)	2,764
No close friend or family member	8%
One close friend or family member	8%
Two or more close friends or family members	84%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

- Looking separately at close friends and excluding close family members, a slightly higher percentage of women reported having more close friends than did men. For example, in the 65-69 age group, 25% of women said that they had no close friends compared to 31% of men. However, the number of seniors with no close friends, men and women both, increased with age. In the 80 or over age group, 36% of women said that they had no close friends and 38% of men said the same (see Table 20).

Table 20 - Close friends (excluding family members) of Canadians 65 years of age or over

		Number of close friends			
		Population* ('000)	No friend	One friend	Two or more friends
65-69	Males	467	31%	9%(Q)	59%
	Females	544	25%	15%	60%
70-74	Males	340	31%	10%	58%
	Females	430	24%	17%	58%
75-79	Males	208	37%	8%	54%
	Females	305	29%	16%	55%
80 or over	Males	172	38%	14%	47%
	Females	298	36%	14%	49%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

* Includes "not stated" number of friends.

(Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.

- A senior's closest friend was usually a person of the same gender. Eighty-seven percent of senior men and 95% of senior women reported that their closest friend was of the same gender (see Table 21).

Table 21 - Gender of closest friend of Canadians 65 years of age or over

	Gender of closest friend		
	Population* ('000)	Male	Female
Males	796	87%	12%
Females	1,140	5%	95%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

* Includes "not stated" gender of closest friend.

- For the majority of seniors, both male and female, their closest friend lived within the same city or town. Of males, 15% had a closest friend living in another city or town. This figure was almost identical for females, at 16% (see Table 22).

Table 22 - Proximity of closest friend of Canadians 65 years of age or over

Proximity of closest friend	Males	Females
Population* ('000)	796	1,140
In same household	3%	2%(Q)
In same neighbourhood	39%	43%
In same city or town	42%	39%
In other city or town	15%	16%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

* Includes "not stated" proximity of closest friend.

(Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

Because the Survey on Ageing and Independence was conducted as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey, extensive data relating to labour force activity and employment characteristics was available from this source; for example, respondent's occupation and job tenure. This information was enhanced by survey information on peoples' perception of what their most important daily activity was.

- In September 1991, 94% of men aged 45-49 were either working at a job or business part-time or full-time or were looking for work. After that age, the participation rates (percent of the population in each age group who were either working or looking for work) for men declined sharply, down to 49% for the age group 60-64. Among men aged 65-69, 16% reported working full-time or part-time for pay or profit (see Table 23).

Table 23 - Labour force activity of male Canadians 45 years of age or over

	Population ('000)	Working full or part-time	Looking for work	Out of labour force
45-49	764	87%	7%(Q)	6%(Q)
50-54	612	87%	4%(Q)	9%
55-59	568	69%	9%	22%
60-64	529	43%	6%(Q)	51%
65-69	467	16%	-	84%
70-74	340	7%	-	92%
75-79	208	5%	-	95%
80 or over	172	5%(Q)	-	95%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

- (Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.

- In contrast, 77% of women aged 45-49 indicated that they were working or looking for work for pay or profit. As with men, the labour market participation of women declined sharply to only 24% for the age group 60-64. About 5% of women in the age group 65-69 reported working full-time or part-time for pay or profit (see Table 24).

Table 24 - Labour force activity of female Canadians 45 years of age or over

	Population ('000)	Working full or part-time	Looking for work	Out of labour force
45-49	740	68%	9%	23%
50-54	616	62%	5%(Q)	32%
55-59	589	46%	5%(Q)	49%
60-64	565	24%	(1)	74%
65-69	544	5%(Q)	-	95%
70-74	430	3%(Q)	-	97%
75-79	305	2%(Q)	-	98%
80 or over	298	-	-	100%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

- (Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.
- (1) The sampling variability associated with this estimate is too high for the estimate to be released.

RETIREMENT AND RETIREMENT PREPARATIONS/EXPECTATIONS

Questions referring to preparations for retirement were asked of people who had already retired and those who were planning for their retirement. Data on age of retirement (expected or actual), financial preparations for retirement, and reasons for retirement (expected or actual) were collected.

- The average age of retirement of retired Canadians aged 45 or over was close to 62 years. Those who had not yet retired stated, on average, that they expected to retire at this same age.
- In descending order, the three most probable reasons cited by non-retired persons as to why they would retire were: "wanting to stop working for pay", "having adequate retirement income", and "ill health". These same reasons were given by the retired population as their main reasons for retirement (see Table 25).
- Although 60% of non-retired men and 65% of non-retired women expected that they would retire because of a desire to stop working, approximately 10% less, that is 51% of men and 57% of women, did actually retire for that reason. Similarly, 48% of non-retired men and 43% of non-retired women expected that they would retire because they will have an adequate retirement income. However, only 36% and 27% respectively, actually retired for this reason (see Table 25).

Table 25 - Reasons why Canadians 45 years or over have retired or expect to retire*

	Retired		Expect to Retire	
	M	F	M	F
Population ('000)	1,102	792	1,947	1,408
Wanting to stop working	51%	57%	60%	65%
Adequate retirement income	36%	27%	48%	43%
Health	31%	28%	28%	34%
Mandatory retirement policies	20%	13%	20%	25%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

- * Respondents may have provided more than one reason for retirement.
- One in two seniors who retired from full-time work reported having made no active preparation for this event. Forty-one percent of Canadians aged 45-64 also indicated no active preparation for retirement. In contrast, close to one in five Canadians aged 45 or over took six years or more to prepare for retirement (see Table 26).

Table 26 - Number of years of active preparation of Canadians who have retired

	45-64	65 or over
Population* ('000)	471	1,423
No preparation	41%	50%
1-2 years of preparation	25%	20%
3-5 years of preparation	14%	10%
6 or more years of preparation	20%	18%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

- * Includes "not stated" to this question.

- Contributing to RRSP's, building up savings and avoiding debts were most often reported as the preparations made for retirement. Developing physical activities or other leisure activities or hobbies were also indicated by a substantial number of Canadians as preparations for retirement (see Table 27).

Table 27 - Retirement preparations of Canadians who have retired and of Canadians who expect to retire

	Retired	Expect to Retire
Population ('000)	1,894	3,356
Contributed to an RRSP	46%	63%
Built up savings	62%	59%
Paid off or avoided debts	58%	64%
Developed physical activities	24%	36%
Developed other leisure activities or hobbies	35%	37%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada*

- Over 70% of today's seniors believed that their income and investments will be able to satisfy their needs either adequately or very well in the future. Among tomorrow's seniors, 67% believed in the adequacy of their future income while 21% foresaw income difficulties (see Table 28).

Table 28 - Perception of future income adequacy of Canadians 45 years of age or over

	Population* ('000)	Very well or adequately	Not very well or totally inadequately
45-64	4,984	67%	21%
65 or over	2,764	72%	16%
65-69	1,011	70%	19%
70-74	770	72%	17%
75-79	513	71%	15%
80 or over	470	76%	10%

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

- * Includes those who reported "not knowing" the adequacy of their future income and the "not stated" responses to this question.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Economic well-being is measured by one's income and financial situation. Details on personal income (its sources and amount) as well as household income were asked. The financial situation was assessed through a combination of measures including investments, property ownership and the presence of debts.

- The main source of personal income for persons 65 years of age or over was pensions (public and

private). However, the type of pension received varied significantly by gender. Whereas a private retirement pension was the main source of personal income for 32% of men aged 65-69, only 9% of women received such a pension. Conversely, in this same age group, government pensions were the main personal income source for 71% of women compared to 41% of men (see Table 29).

Table 29 - Main personal income source of Canadians aged 65 years or over

	Population* ('000)	Government pensions**	Private retire- ment pensions	Work	Investment	Other***
65-69 Males	467	41%	32%	12%	6%(Q)	(1)
65-69 Females	544	71%	9%	(1)	8%	9%(Q)
70-74 Males	340	50%	25%	7%(Q)	10%	(1)
70-74 Females	430	74%	9%	(1)	7%	9%(Q)
75-79 Males	208	53%	26%	2%(Q)	8%	(1)
75-79 Females	305	73%	8%	(1)	6%	2%(Q)
80 or over Males	172	55%	20%	3%(Q)	12%	(1)
80 or over Females	298	68%	8%	(1)	12%	2%(Q)

Source: Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada

* Includes respondents who reported "no income" and those who indicated "not stated" to this question.

** Includes income from Old Age Security, guaranteed Income Supplement, Spouse's Allowance, Canada/Québec Pension plan.

*** Includes income from other government sources (such as Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Social Assistance, Worker's Compensation, disability insurance, family allowances, veteran's allowances), income from other family members or income from other sources (such as alimony, family inheritance, estate).

(Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.

(1) The sampling variability associated with this estimate is too high for the estimate to be released.

Table 30 - Personal income levels of Canadians aged 65 years or over

	Population* ('000)	< \$10,000**	\$10,000- 19,999	\$20,000- 39,999	≥ \$40,000
65-69 Males	376	18%	39%	41%	10%
65-69 Females	423	48%	35%	13%	(1)
70-74 Males	258	13%	44%	30%	13%
70-74 Females	335	46%	41%	12%	(1)
75-79 Males	153	16%	45%	31%	7%
75-79 Females	226	48%	38%	13%	(1)
80 or over Males	135	24%	39%	28%	8%
80 or over Females	206	46%	42%	10%	2%(Q)

Source: Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada

* Excludes those who didn't know, refused or had not stated their income.

** Includes those who reported "no income".

(Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.

(1) The sampling variability associated with this estimate is too high for the estimate to be released.

Table 31 - Household income levels of Canadians aged 65 years or over

		Population* ('000)	< \$10,000**	\$10,000- 19,999	\$20,000- 39,999	≥ \$40,000
65-69	Males	313	5%(Q)	29%	41%	25%
	Females	364	15%	36%	35%	14%
70-74	Males	211	6%(Q)	35%	42%	17%
	Females	286	19%	40%	31%	9%
75-79	Males	129	7%	43%	37%	13%
	Females	185	22%	45%	27%	6%
80 or over	Males	105	15%	36%	37%	12%
	Females	174	27%	45%	21%	7%

Source: Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada

* Excludes those who didn't know, refused or had not stated their income.

** Includes those who reported "no income"

(Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.

- In terms of amount of personal income, males over 65 years of age fared better than females. Forty-eight percent of women aged 65-69 earned under \$10,000 a year while only 18% of men aged 65-69 were in this income range. The percentage of women in this income bracket was 46% for ages 80 or over, compared to 24% for men aged 80 or over (see Table 30).
- Women 65 or over also fell into lower household income brackets than did men in this age group, although the discrepancy was not as pronounced as with personal income. In this case, 51% of women aged 65-69 lived in households with revenues under \$20,000 a year while only 34% of men in the same age group were in this income range. This gap was greatest for the oldest age group - 72% of women 80 or over were in this lowest household income range, compared to 51% of men (see Table 31).

- The majority of Canadians aged 45 years or over stated that their income and investments at the time of the survey satisfied their needs. Approximately three out of four said that their income and investments satisfied them "very well" or "adequately". This percentage varied little between age and gender groups (see Table 32).

Table 32- How well current income and investments satisfied the needs of Canadians aged 45 years or over

	45-64		65 or over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Population ('000)*	2,474	2,510	1,187	1,577
very well or adequately	75%	77%	82%	82%
not very well or totally inadequately	21%	20%	12%	13%

Source: Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.

* Includes "not stated" and "don't know" responses.

SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

- The vast majority of Canadians aged 45 years or over were satisfied with their life as a whole. This fact was true of both today's and tomorrow's seniors and between men and women (see Table 33).

Table 33 - How satisfied Canadians aged 45 years or over were with their life as a whole

	45-64		65 or over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Population *('000)	2,474	2,510	1,187	1,577
Very satisfied	46%	49%	49%	49%
Satisfied or somewhat satisfied	42%	41%	40%	41%
Dissatisfied or somewhat dissatisfied	5%	5%	4%	4%
Very dissatisfied	3%(Q)	3%(Q)	2%(Q)	2%(Q)

Source: *Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada*

* Includes "not stated" level of satisfaction.

(Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.