

ABE ENRICHMENT LEARNER ACTIVITIES 1 and 2

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ABE Enrichment LEARNER ACTIVITY 1:

Questions and Answers about the Census of Canada

Details on census collection

1.1 HELP IS AVAILABLE

How do I get a census form?

May 16, 2006 is Census Day for everyone living in Canada.

Between May 2 and May 16, a census form will arrive by mail or will be delivered by a census enumerator.

When do I fill in my census form?

You should fill in your form as soon as you get it.

There are two ways to complete the census form. One way is to complete and return it online at www.census2006.ca. The other way is to complete the paper form and return it by mail in the yellow envelope.

Fill in the form before you forget. If you forgot to fill in your form, do it right away. It's not too late.

It is important to count yourself in.

What is the Census Help Line (CHL)?

1 (877) 594-2006

The Census Help Line is a telephone service. The phone number for the Census Help Line is **1 (877) 594-2006**.

If you do not have a census form, you can phone the Census Help Line. A form will be sent to you.

The Census Help Line can help in other ways, too. If you do not understand the form, the operator can help you over the phone.

Tell the person at the Census Help Line that you would like help in your language. Be able to say the name of your language in English or French.

If the census taker who speaks your language is not available, they will call you back.

You will be asked for your telephone number in English or French.

What is a Census Help Centre?

You can take your form to the Census Help Centre and someone will help you fill it in. To find out if there is a Census Help Centre in your area, phone the Census Help Line.

Census Help Centres are usually only found in large cities.

If you go to a Census Help Centre, remember to take your census form with you.

1.2 EVERYONE IS INCLUDED

Who takes part in the census?

Everyone who is living in Canada on May 16th should be included on a census form.

This includes:

- Canadian citizens
- landed immigrants
- refugees and people claiming refugee status
- visa students (students from other countries)
- people with Minister's permits
- people with work permits

Who should I include on my census form?

1. Yourself.
2. Everyone else who usually lives in your dwelling on May 16, Census Day.

Here is a list of people who might live in your dwelling:

- your spouse
- children, including babies born before May 16, 2006
- parents
- grandparents
- other relatives (aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, nephews, etc.)
- roommates
- roomers or boarders (people who rent a room in your dwelling)
- students who are away at school (in boarding school, at university or college, etc.)
- someone who is in the hospital for a short time (less than 6 months)
- someone who is away on a vacation

Do not include people who have a home somewhere else in Canada and who usually live at another address.

What if I can't fill in the form by myself?

- You can call the Census Help Line and tell them that you need help.
- You can also go to the nearest Census Help Centre and they will help you.

Can I get information in another language?

Yes, you can call the Census Help Line at:

1 877 594-2006 to get information about the census in many languages, as well as English and French.

Information about the census will be sent to many organizations across Canada.

These include:

- immigrant and multicultural organizations
- educational institutions
- libraries
- ethnic newspapers

There might be an organization in your area that has information in your language.

My friends did not get a census form. What should they do?

They should call the **Census Help Line at 1 877 594-2006**.

They will be asked for their address so that a census form can be sent to them.

1.3 KIDS COUNT TOO

Are children and young people counted in the census?

Everyone is included in the census.

This includes everyone from newborn babies to the oldest people in the country.

Many young people move around a lot.

Many do not live at home.

They might stay with friends or relatives.

Young people are often missed in the census.

Young people should make sure that they are included on a census form where they usually live, or that they fill in their own form.

It is very important that everyone is included in the census.

Why is it important to be included?

The Government of Canada sends money to each province and territory.

This money is called a transfer payment.

A transfer payment is based on the number of people counted in a census.

It is important that everyone is counted.

The province or territory then gives money to each municipality (city, town, village).

Some transfer payments are used for health care and education.

1.4 HOW TO GET A CENSUS FORM

What is a roommate?

Sometimes, people who share an apartment or house are called roommates.

They often share the rent and other expenses.

Do I use the same census form as my roommate?

One census form is delivered to each dwelling.

Everyone who lives in that dwelling will be counted on that form.

If you want your own form you can call the **Census Help Line at 1 877 594-2006**.

If you need another form to count everyone in your household.

If your form does not have enough room for all the people living in your household, please call the Census Help Line.

Another form will be mailed to you.

I don't want my roommate to see my answers.

What can I do?

You can phone the Census Help Line for your own form.

You and your roommate can each fill in your own form, and return them separately.

This protects your private information.

What is private information?

This is information about you that you do not want other people to know.

You might not want other people to know how old you are.

You might not want other people to know what your income is.

If you want to keep your information private, you can ask for your own census form.

What does confidential mean?

Statistics Canada protects the personal information that it collects in the census.

Only certain employees of Statistics Canada can see it. No other person can see it. Not even a police officer, immigration officer or tax officer can see it.

Census employees have taken an oath of secrecy.
They have promised to protect your information and keep it secret.

All information collected in the census is confidential.
A law called the *Statistics Act* says that your census information must be protected and is confidential.

1.5 EVERY DWELLING COUNTS

What is a dwelling?

A dwelling is a place where people live.
A dwelling must have a separate entrance from the outside or from a door to a hallway that leads outside.

Sometimes, there are two dwellings in a house:

1. the main floor, and
2. a suite in the basement or upstairs.

Each of these dwellings should receive its own census form.

An apartment block with ten units receives ten census forms, one for each unit.

1.6 WHAT ARE STATISTICS?

Statistics are numbers that describe things.
We can use words to describe things, but sometimes numbers work better than words.

Here are some examples of statistics from the 2001 Census:

- The population of Canada in 2001 was 30,007,096.
- English was the mother tongue for 59% of Canada's population in 2001.
- French was the mother tongue for about 23% of the population in 2001.
- About 18% of the people said their mother tongue was neither English nor French in 2001.

It is important that the statistics are accurate.
If everyone is included in the census then the numbers will be accurate.

How are statistics used?

Statistics help us understand Canada and the people who live in this country better.

Example 1 – Pensions

In 1971, there were 1,744,410 people in Canada over age 65.

In 2001, there were more than 3,888,550 people over age 65 in Canada.

Many more people were receiving pensions in 2001 than in 1971.

Example 2 – Health care

(includes: doctors, nurses, hospitals, public health, etc.)

Each health region must plan for the people who live there.

People in different age groups need different kinds of health care.

- Babies and young children need immunization shots to protect them from childhood diseases.
- Young adults and workers sometimes need emergency health care if they are injured in an accident.
- Women go to doctors/mid-wives when they are having a baby.
- Older people often have different diseases than young people.

Example 3 – Transportation: travel to work

The census tells us how people get to work.

It tells us what kinds of transportation they use.

Some of us:

- drive to work in a car, truck or van
- ride to work as a passenger in a car, truck or van
- take public transit
- ride a bicycle
- take a taxi
- walk to work
- use another way to get to work (ferry, boat, motorcycle, etc.)

The people who plan roads, bus service, bicycle lanes, etc., use census information to help them.

ABE Enrichment LEARNER ACTIVITY 2: Reading Numbers, Tables and Bar Graphs

Basic tools for using and understanding data

2.1 WHAT THE CENSUS TELLS US

The answers from the census forms are made into **statistics***.

Statistics are numbers that describe people or things.

The census helps us understand life in Canada.

The census tells us how many people live in Canada.

This is called the **population*** of Canada.

The census also tells us how many people:

- live in each **province*** or **territory***
- were born in Canada
- were born in another country
- speak English
- speak French
- speak other languages

The census statistics are **published***.

That means they are put into books, as well as onto CD ROMs and the Internet.

Statistics from the census can be found in large libraries.

Some statistics are published on the Internet.

Look on the Statistics Canada's Web site at www.statcan.ca.

On the next page we will look at some census statistics.

Some of the statistics have very large numbers.

We will practice reading these numbers.

- * statistics (sta-tis-tiks)
- * population (pop-yu-lay-shun)
- * province (prah-vints)
- * territory (ter-ri-to-re)
- * published (pub-lisht)

2.2 READING LARGE NUMBERS

Hundreds

Statistics often have very large numbers.

If you can read a number in the hundreds, you can read any number.
An example of a number in the hundreds is 366 (**three hundred sixty-six**).

Below are the population numbers for five villages in Canada.

Population, Five Villages in Canada, 2001 Census	
	Population
Mayo, Yukon	366
Alert Bay, BC	583
White Fox, Saskatchewan	436
Gracefield, Quebec	615
Bath, New Brunswick	592

Read these populations as:

366 - three hundred sixty-six

583 - five hundred eighty-three

436 - four hundred thirty-six

615 - six hundred fifteen

592 - five hundred ninety-two

Thousands

Below is a list of six towns in Canada.

These towns each have more than one thousand people in them.

The comma (,) in each number tells us that there are one thousand or more people in each town.

The population for Fort MacLeod, Alberta is **two thousand, nine hundred ninety**.

Population, Six Towns in Canada, 2001 Census	
	Population
Fort MacLeod, Alberta	2,990
Selkirk, Manitoba	9,752
Wiarnton*, Ontario	2,349
Truro, Nova Scotia	11,457
Cornwall, Prince Edward Island	4,412
Deer Lake, Newfoundland	4,769



The next numbers in this list are:

9,752 nine thousand, seven hundred fifty-two

2,349 two thousand, three hundred forty-nine

11,457 eleven thousand, four hundred fifty-seven

4,412 four thousand, four hundred twelve

4,769 four thousand, seven hundred sixty-nine

*Wiarnton (wy-ar-ton)

Millions

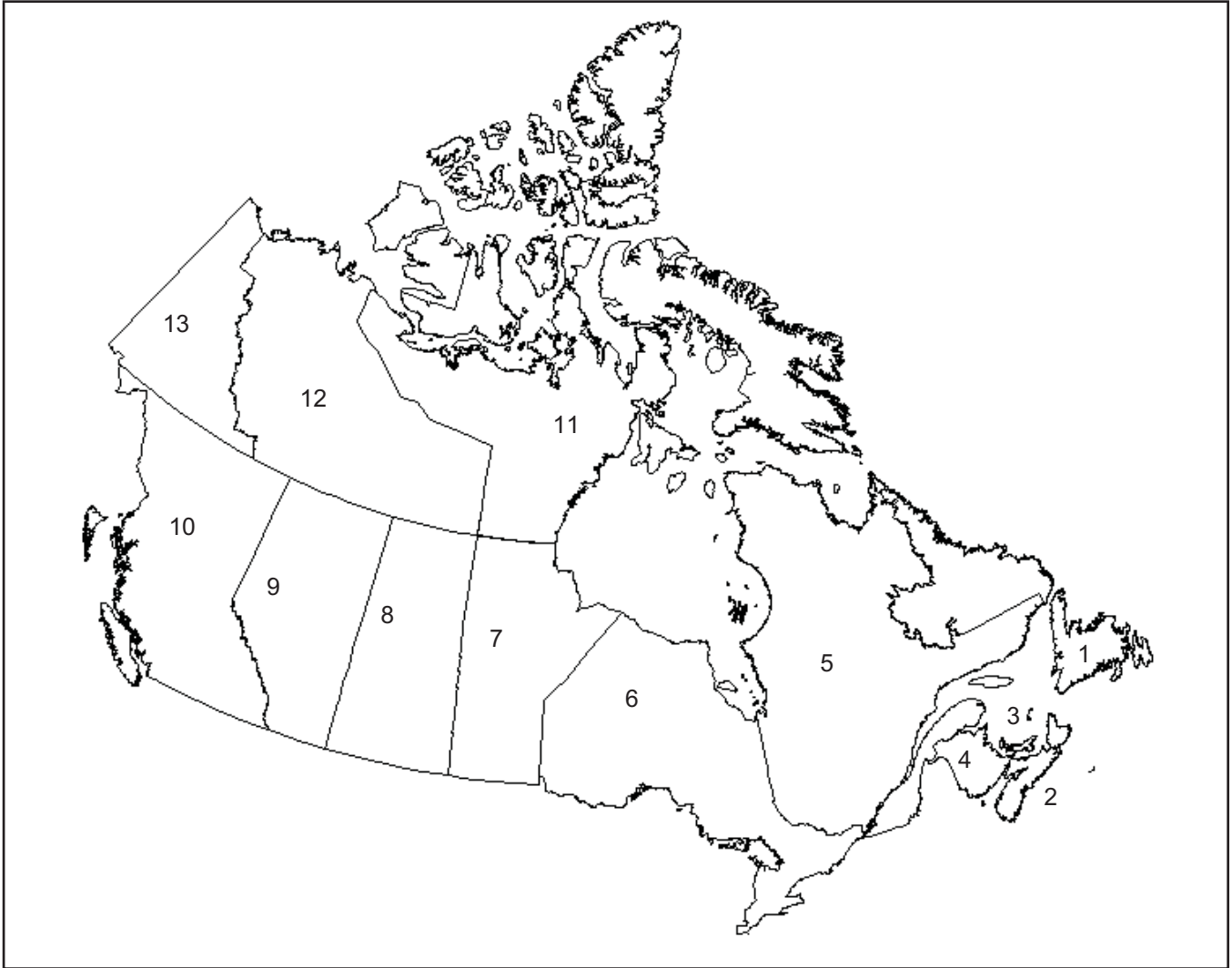


2.3 COMPARING POPULATIONS LISTED ON A TABLE

The population of Canada in 2001 was 30,007,096. Here is a list of the provinces and territories in Canada. Some of them had more than one million people in 2001.

Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, 2001 Census	
	Population
Canada	30,007,094
British Columbia	3,907,738
Alberta	2,974,807
Saskatchewan	978,933
Manitoba	1,119,583
Ontario	11,410,046
Québec	7,237,479
New Brunswick	729,498
Nova Scotia	908,007
Prince Edward Island	135,294
Newfoundland	512,930
Yukon	28,674
Northwest Territories	37,360
Nunavut	26,745

Canada's Provinces and Territories



2.4 IDENTIFYING CANADA'S PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Print the names of the provinces and territories. (Use the table in 2.3 if you need help.)

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

11 _____

12 _____

13 _____

2.5 THE PARTS OF A TABLE OF DATA

One way to show statistics is in a table.

A table is a good way to compare two or more things. The table below lists six towns and their populations.

When we read a table, it is important to look at:

- the title
- the subtitles
- the first column down the side, and
- the results

The **title** tells us what the table is about.

The title in the table below tells us:

- that the table is about population (number of people)
- that there are six towns represented
- that the source of the information is the 2001 Census

The **first column** tells us which towns are included in the table.

The **results** or **data** are also shown.

In this table the results are the number of people in each town.

The diagram shows a table with the following structure:

Population, Six Towns in Canada, 2001 Census	
	Population
Fort MacLeod, Alberta	2,990
Selkirk, Manitoba	9,752
Warton, Ontario	2,349
Truro, Nova Scotia	11,457
Cornwall, Prince Edward Island	4,412
Deer Lake, Newfoundland	4,769

Labels and their corresponding parts in the table:

- Title:** Points to the main title "Population, Six Towns in Canada, 2001 Census".
- Subtitle:** Points to the column header "Population".
- First column:** Points to the list of town names in the first column.
- Results (data):** Points to the population values in the second column.

2.6 READING RESULTS FROM A TABLE OF DATA

1. In what province is Truro ? _____
2. What town is in Manitoba? _____
3. What is the largest town in the table? _____
4. What is the smallest town? _____
5. In the table below, list the towns in order from largest to smallest.

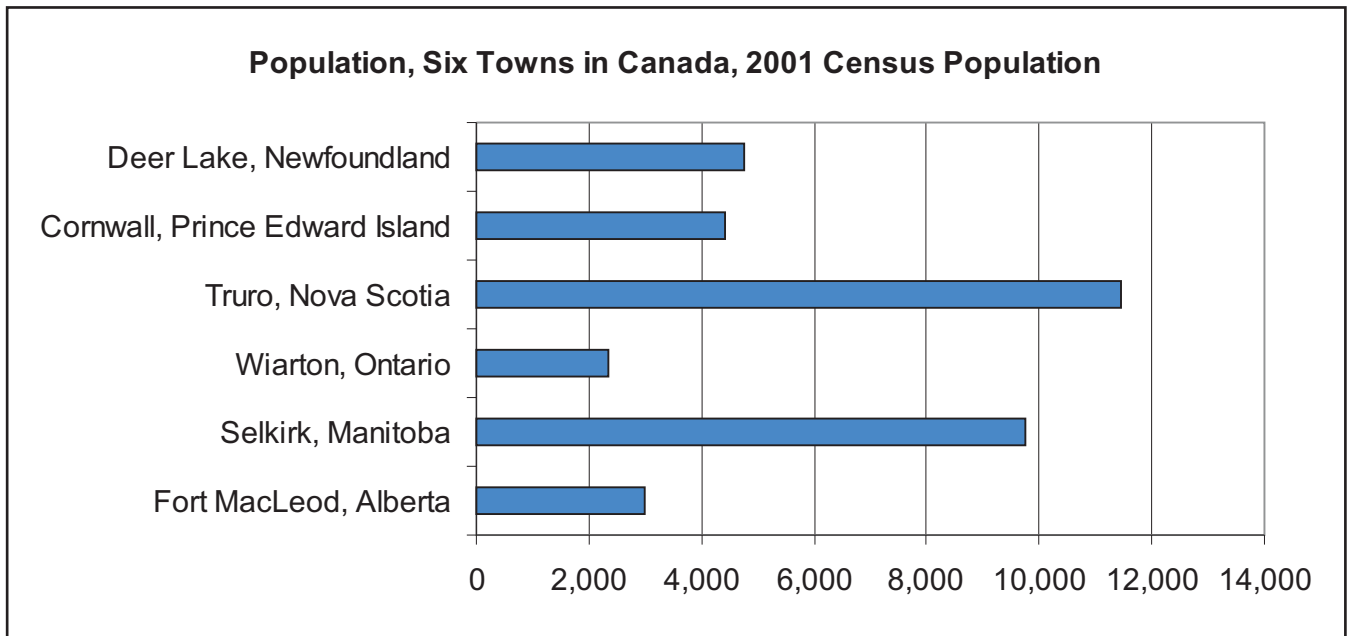
	Name of town	Population
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

2.7 READING A BAR GRAPH

One way to show statistics is in a table.
Another way to show statistics is in a graph.
A graph is a picture of the information.

Look at the graph below.
The population for each town is represented by a bar.
This is called a bar graph.

The information in the graph is the same as the information in the table.



Population, Six Towns in Canada, 2001 Census	
	Population
Deer Lake, Newfoundland	4,769
Cornwall, Prince Edward Island	4,412
Truro, Nova Scotia	11,457
Warton, Ontario	2,349
Selkirk, Manitoba	9,752
Fort MacLeod, Alberta	2,990

2.8 CONSTRUCTING A GRAPH USING DATA IN A TABLE

Population, Five Villages in Canada, 2001 Census	
	Population
Mayo, Yukon	366
Alert Bay, BC	583
White Fox, Saskatchewan	436
Gracefield, Quebec	615
Bath, New Brunswick	592

Draw a graph of the information in the table above.

Use the lines below as a guide.

Each vertical line will represent 100 people.

Remember to use a title and legends.

Census Day: May 16, 2006

