MUNICIPAL CENSUS
TRAINING MANUAL

Guidelines in Conducting a Municipal Census

Alberta

FINANCE
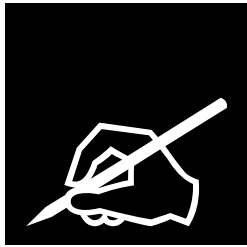
Preface

The procedures outlined in this manual constitute general standard practices used in conducting a census of population, and are intended as guidelines only. For information regarding the prescribed authority, for filing official population counts as specified under the Municipal Government Act, please contact Municipal Affairs at (780) 427-2225.

Table of Contents

Authority for Conducting a Municipal Census

The authority for conducting a municipal census is contained in the *Municipal Government Act* and the *Determination of Population Regulation.*

Section 57 of the *Municipal Government Act* (MGA) provides the authority for municipalities to conduct a census. Section 6 of the MGA provides that a municipality has natural person powers, except to the extent that they are limited by any enactment.

The *Determination of Population Regulation*, defines official census and usual residence, and provides the time frame to conduct an official census and submit the results to the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

A municipality wishing to conduct a census must keep in mind that the regulation requires only a count of usual residents. If the municipality decides to collect information in addition to a resident count, it should consider the relevant provisions of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FOIP), particularly those relating to the collection, use, and protection of personal information.

Please see the following page for more information on FOIP.

Municipalities are encouraged to consult with their own legal counsel about the authority and the type of information they would like to collect prior to conducting a census to ensure that their plan will be consistent with the MGA and the FOIP Act.

Municipalities should also be aware that the legislative provisions about census may change and the municipalities should ensure that they are always working with the updated legislation.

For further information about the *Municipal Government Act*, please call:

Alberta Municipal Affairs
Phone: (780) 427-2225

Applying FOIP When Conducting a Municipal Census

A municipality is a "local governing body" under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy (FOIP) Act* as defined in section 1(1)(I) of the *Act*. As a public body subject to the *Act*, municipalities must collect, use, disclose, protect, retain and dispose of personal information, including census information, only in accordance with the *Act*.

Section 57 of the *Municipal Govern-ment Act* authorizes municipalities to conduct a census. However, the authority to collect personal information for the purposes of a census is found in section 33 (c) of the *FOIP Act*. This section authorizes public bodies to collect personal information which is directly related to, and necessary for, an operating program or activity of the municipality. Municipalities should first determine what kinds of personal information they need for future planning purposes or for operating certain programs or services, and then only collect the necessary information. For example, if a municipality is only doing a population (head) count for the purposes of obtaining a municipal grant, it would not need to collect employment or educational information about residents. However, if it is determining whether a new school or recreation facility needs to be built, or future transportation needs, it may need to collect information on gender, dates or birth, family structure, type of employment, etc.

The FOIP Act provides that municipalities should:

1. Collect only the information that they will need and use for authorized operating programs;
2. Use and disclose information only for those purposes for which it was collected; and,
3. Safeguard the information they collect and retain.

For further information about the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, please call:

Alberta Government Services
Phone: (780) 422-7848
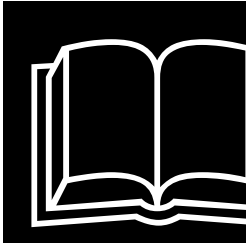
Introduction

The *Municipal Census Training Manual* provides a step-by-step guide for census taking at the municipal level. The first sections of the Manual describe the role of the enumerator, the enumerator's materials, the methods for covering urban and rural enumeration areas, interviewing procedures, filling out the census forms, and preparing various types of census profiles. The final section of the Manual provides a set of additional census questions. A copy of the sample census form and other census materials and documents follow in the appendices.

The purpose of this manual is to assist census coordinators and enumerators to achieve consistency in policies, procedures, processes, and forms relating to census. Consistent municipal censuses will:

☒ Provide municipal head counts for years other than the Census of Canada;
☒ Enable efficient and cost effective data collection
☒ Meet the specific needs of individual communities.

The methodologies, terms, and techniques for census taking described in this manual have been developed by Alberta Finance, Statistics for provincial use. The s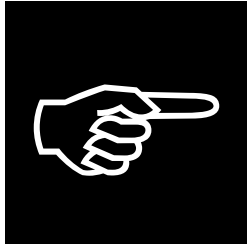tatistical concepts and principles reflected in the manual are based on those recognized by Statistics Canada and other statistical agencies.

For further information on census methodologies, terms, and techniques, please call:

Alberta Finance, Statistics
(780) 427-3099

The Role
of the Enumerator

When conducting a census, the role of the enumerator is an important and responsible one. A successful census could not be attained without intelligent, conscientious, and well-prepared enumerators obtaining accurate and complete information. Some guidelines for taking a successful census are outlined below.

Your Responsibilities

As an enumerator, you will work under a coordinator who will be assigned one or more enumeration areas and will be responsible for collecting the required information on <u>all</u> bona fide residents of that area. This will involve responsibilities which include:

☒ becoming familiar with your area;
☒ knowing how to systematically enumerate your area;
☒ knowing who is eligible to be counted;
☒ knowing how to complete the census form accurately; and,
☒ completing your enumeration area within the time prescribed by the census coordinator.

Confidentiality

All information obtained during the enumeration must be kept confidential (see sample in Appendix A, Census Enumerator's Oath of Office). This should be impressed upon respondents who show their concern. In such cases, the letter of introduction, which identifies the enumerator as an official census taker and assures the confidentiality of all information collected, should be shown to the respondent (see sample in Appendix B, Letter of Introduction). Do not leave completed census forms where other individuals may see them. Refer any requests for information to your coordinator.

Your Approach

It is imperative that you be courteous, tactful, dignified, and appropriately dressed during the enumeration. A friendly approach and the tactful presentation of questions will help achieve a more cooperative and informative interview. Should the respondent become uncooperative or unpleasant, politely leave and refer the case to your census coordinator.

Your Routine

During the census period, enumerating is a full-time job. However, your work hours may have to be adjusted to the times that people are most likely to be home. On the other hand, try not to

interfere at inconvenient times such as lunch or dinner hours. Enumeration hours will be set by the municipality, but are often between 10:00am and 9:00pm. Call-backs, however, should be made whenever the resident can be located.

Assistance From Your Census Coordinator

Always remember that your census coordinator is there to assist you should any problems arise during enumeration. In the early stages of enumeration, some coordinators find it very beneficial to review a small sample of completed census forms. For example, the first ten forms completed by each enumerator might be reviewed by the coordinator. In this way, any problems can be identified and clarified before the census gets too far underway.

The procedures taken and the work pattern established will be determined by each coordinator. However, the primary role of the coordinator is to guide the enumerator in census procedures. Never hesitate to ask for assistance.
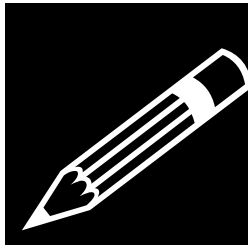
The Enumerator's Materials

At an instructional meeting held prior to the census, you will be supplied with a package of materials for enumerating. If you find that any item is missing, contact your census coordinator.
Your materials may include:

- ☒ an official letter of introduction
- ☒ an official instruction manual
- ☒ an enumeration area census map
- ☒ census forms and clipboard, OR
- ☒ electronic device/laptop
- ☒ a response category card
- ☒ a cover sheet for identifying information to be returned with the completed census forms
- ☒ forms for recording call-backs
- ☒ enumerator call-back cards
- ☒ pencils and paper clips
- ☒ an identification badge
- ☒ a list of municipality codes

The Enumeration Area

The Enumeration Area Census Map

The enumeration area census map is one of your essential tools for conducting the census. Study your map carefully to become thoroughly familiar with your enumeration area. The map assigned to you has the area identifiers outlined and numbered. In urban areas, these identifiers include lot and block numbers as well as the enumeration area number. For rural areas, the quarter section, section, township, range, west of meridian, and enumeration area numbers are generally shown on the map. Other identifiers or landmarks may also be shown to assist in finding specific locations. A small sample map appears on page 15 for urban enumeration, and page 7 for rural enumeration areas.

It is essential that no part of your area, and no person living there is overlooked. Always inquire whether there are adjacent dwellings. Do not overlook the possibility of caretakers' quarters in commercial buildings, and other structures which are non-residential. In addition, there may be motels, tourist camps, trailer camps, or types of institutions such as nursing homes, jails and so on, that must be included if they house permanent residents.

In summary, study your area map with care, and investigate all places within your area where people live or might be living.

Method of Covering Your Area

Block Enumeration

In enumerating a block, it is most important that a consistent direction is maintained. Be careful not to miss houses situated back from the street or in lanes. The order or specific direction might be set up by the census coordinator.

The procedures for covering urban and rural areas are discussed below:

(i) Urban Coverage. Cover your area on a block-by-block basis in a systematic fashion. For example, start in the north-east corner of a block, enumerate that block in a clockwise direction, then carry on to the next block and continue you enumeration using this method. This will prevent you from going back and forth across the street and losing track of the dwellings you have enumerated and those not enumerated. However, blocks are laid out in different ways and this system does not apply in every case.

The important point involves selecting the most efficient system for your particular area ensuring that no dwellings are left out or enumerated twice. It is also suggested that, after you enumerate each dwelling, you place a "X" on the lot of your map. This will help you to know where you have enumerated, and will assist you in locating your call-backs. An "X" should also be placed on lots containing no dwelling units. (see Figure 2, Urban Enumeration Area Example, page 15).

(ii) Rural Coverage. Cover your area in a systematic fashion, quarter section by quarter section. There are 36 sections in a township (see Figure 1, Township Showing Section Numbering Sequence). Beginning with the lowest numbered section in a township, take one quarter of this section at a time. If the quarter section is comprised of a farmstead, mark the appropriate location of the principal dwelling on your map using the number (1). If there are other farmstead dwellings where people live (such as cottages or trailers), mark their location in the quarter section using successive numbers - (2), (3), etc.

If the quarter section is subdivided, use a similar method to locate each dwelling systematically. For example, mark the first dwelling you encounter as number (1) on your map, then number the remaining dwellings in the quarter section successively in the order in which they appear. When you start in the next quarter section, start your

numbering system over again with dwelling number (1). It is also advisable to mark any other landmarks on your map that can serve as identifiers. This will prevent you from losing track of the dwellings you have and have not enumerated and also assist you in finding call-back locations.

Note that rural coverage may be modified depending on the population density of the area, such as, large residential subdivisions and hamlets. In these cases, it may be more appropriate to cover the area on a block-by-block basis as described under urban coverage.

FIGURE 1 TOWNSHIP SHOWING SECTION NUMBERING SEQUENCE

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	NW NE 1 SW SE
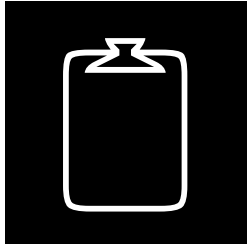
Interviewing Procedures

Once you are familiar with your map, your area, and how to cover your area efficiently and completely, you are ready to approach the dwellings and their household members. In preparation for this step, the following procedures may be of assistance.

Where to Interview

Generally, it will accelerate the enumeration process if the interview is conducted at the door of the occupant's home. You may turn down an invitation to enter the house by saying that all you need are a few questions answered concerning the household members. However, enumerators have pointed out that, in some instances, you may improve rapport during the interview by accepting an invitation to enter the dwelling. What is important here is that you maintain control of the interview situation and do not allow it to become too time consuming. The particular situation, as well as inclement weather, will determine the appropriate course of action to take during the interview.

Whom to Interview

The person you interview must be an adult of 18 years of age or older who is a resident and who can answer the questions accurately. If a child answers the door when you call, ask to speak to an adult. Also, avoid interviewing before a group other than the family unit. Point out that replies to census questions are confidential and that you would like to speak to the person alone.

The Interview

When an adult is available, introduce yourself, then begin the interview. It is advised that an introductory statement be practised so that you can say it automatically and smoothly. This will greatly boost your interviewing confidence as well as the cooperation of the person you are interviewing.

Unusual Situations

Procedures for dealing with some unusual situations which might arise are discussed below:

1. Refusal to Give Information

Interview refusals may occur as a municipal census is voluntary. If the occupant of the dwelling is reluctant to give information, show him your letter of introduction. This letter identifies you as an official census enumerator, explains the purpose of the census and the importance of complete coverage, and assures confidentiality of individual responses. If the person still refuses, politely leave. Note the refusal at the top of the census form, list the dwelling on the call-back form, and report the situation to your census coordinator. If the situation is pursued further and an interview is obtained, be sure that the original census form is voided.

2. Language Difficulties

If you encounter language difficulties with a householder, check to see if another member of the household can assist you. Perhaps you can return in the evening when others are at home. If you cannot make yourself understood, try to determine the language spoken and list the house for a call-back. Ask your coordinator for an interpreter to accompany you on your return visit. The respondent should be informed that persons who act as interpreters must also take the oath of secrecy to ensure the confidentiality of census information.

3. Population Counts of Collective Dwellings

In the case of hotels, institutions such as hospitals, nursing homes, jails, and other collective dwellings, the institutional or appropriate official should be consulted to determine the number of full-time residents who should be included in the census.

> **Collective dwellings include:**
> - hotels
> - senior citizen lodges
> - nursing homes
> - hospices
> - Hospitals
> - construction/work camp sites
> - Prisons
> - penitentiaries
> - Hutterite colonies

In the case of institutions, include all patients or inmates who have been full-time or permanent residents for six months or more. For these residents, you need only record the dwelling type (name the collective dwelling in the address portion), the total number of residents, and the name, age and sex of each patient or inmate. If any members of the staff live in the institution and do not have a separate residence outside the institution grounds include them (check the guidelines of whom to include and not include on pages 20 and 21). Record all information on these resident employees.

These are structures where people stay for long periods of time (six months or more), or live permanently as they have no other permanent home.

In the case of hotel populations, persons staying temporarily at hotels who have a permanent or usual home elsewhere are not recorded. Hotel residents and employees who have no permanent home elsewhere are to be counted as the usual residents (see page 21). Record all the information on these people.

If more than one form is necessary to list all staff or all patients or inmates, (i.e., if there are more than ten), repeat the same form number on each form and clip them together.

4. Dual Residence (e.g. Vacation Homes)

The bona fide resident for Alberta is determined by the Municipal Government Act which states that "in the event of a person maintaining a residence in more than one municipality he shall be required to select one residence as his permanent or usual home." Following this procedure, if you encounter a person who has more than one residence, either within one municipality or in two or more different municipalities, determine which is his permanent or usual residence, i.e., the one where he lives for most of the year or considers to be his home. If it is the residence you are presently enumerating, include the person as a resident there. If the dwelling you are enumerating is a temporary residence, for example a vacation home, do not record the person as a resident there, but the dwelling itself is recorded.

5. Armed Forces

Members of the Canadian Armed Forces in Canada are included with the barracks or military camp population where they are stationed, unless they sleep outside the camp or barracks as lodgers or with their families. Civilians who sleep regularly in the camp or barracks are also included with the camp/barracks population.

6. Servants and Other Employees

Household servants, nannies, labourers or other employees are to be counted with the households of their employers only if they sleep on the premises.

7. No Permanent Home

Persons having no permanent home are to be counted as residents living within the municipality.

Call-Backs

Call-backs are the additional calls you have to make to obtain all the census information required after you were unable to find a suitable person to interview at home on the first call or if the respondent is unable to provide complete information for all residents.

If call-backs are not managed effectively and kept to a minimum, completing the enumeration of your area will be delayed. It is essential that you minimize this problem with careful planning and skillful use of alternative reliable sources. When you are unable to find someone at home, leave an Enumerator Calling Card in a prominent place where it will be noticed and record the dwelling on your Call-back Form (see sample in Appendix C, Call-back Card and Call-back Form). Make two more attempts to contact the person so that your calls cover different times (i.e. morning, afternoon, evening, or weekend periods).

In cases where the respondent cannot answer all the questions for residents who are not at home, ask him/her when the other residents are likely to be home and arrange a call-back, either in person or by telephone, to complete these questions at that time.

Having too many call-backs ahead of you should be avoided. Most call-backs can be resolved in the evenings. Always make sure you keep appointments you have made and do not schedule more call-backs than you can cover in one evening.

When you clear the call-back by enumeration, note this on your call-back form, and complete the census form using standard enumeration procedures. Place an X on your enumerator map to signify that the household has been enumerated.

If the call-back becomes a problem in that several attempts fail to produce the required information, it should be turned over to your coordinator.

To summarize, the call-back procedures are as follows:
- *Leave Enumerator Calling Card in prominent place and record dwelling address on Call-back Form.*
- *Call-back at different times, i.e., morning, afternoon, evening, or weekend periods.*
- *Try to contact respondent and arrange a convenient time for a call-back.*
- *Keep on top of your call-backs.*
- *Always keep appointments.*
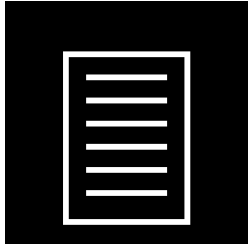
Completing the Census Form: General Points

This section lists some general points on method and techniques for completing the census form.

Be Accurate

Read the instructions carefully to make sure that you are asking questions as instructed and obtaining the required information. **Do not guess at any information; record only what you are given**.

Print Clearly

Someone else is going to have to interpret the information that you have gathered, so it is vital that the forms are legible.

Code Carefully

Be sure to select and enter the code numbers of response categories with care to eliminate confusion and error and place only one digit in each box. Coding should be right justified - that is, adjust the position of the numbers so that the numbers are entered in boxes on the right hand side and any blank box is filled with a zero. For example, 8 would be entered: 008; 38 would be entered: 038; and 138 would be entered: 138.

Check Blank Spaces

Generally, you may leave a blank space only when you are not able to obtain information from the respondent - either because he/she does not know the answer or refuses to answer. In all other cases, all spaces should be filled. If data entry operators are used, they will be entering this information only as they see it on the forms. Thus, it is very important that you fill in all information. After completing the interview, recheck the form to make sure that you have not left blank spaces or boxes by mistake.

Do Not Destroy Forms

Every census form must be accounted for. If you make errors and must begin again, simply write VOID across the form. Return it to your coordinator.

Return All Census Forms

Return completed census forms to your coordinator as requested. When you have completed your enumeration, all census forms are to be returned, including completed, voided and unused forms. This is especially important if the form number is pre-printed on the census form.
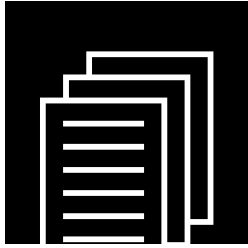
Completing the Census Form: Specific Points

The census form is divided into four profiles, with an optional section for questions customized by and for the municipality. The four profiles are: Geographic, Demographic, Household, and Employment.

The Geographic and Demographic profiles contain the core information needed to complete the municipal information requirements.

The Household and Employment profiles contain supplementary questions which many municipalities and government departments and agencies have found to be very useful, and may be asked if the municipality so desires.

The Optional category allows municipalities to ask questions specific to their local interests.

While reading the following instructions on how to complete specific profiles, you may find it useful to refer to Appendix F, Standard Census Form.

Geographic Profile

The Geographic Profile is one of the most important pieces of information collected during the census process for the following reasons:

1) it identifies the location of each dwelling within the municipality;
2) it identifies the different dwelling types and distribution of dwellings within the municipality;
3) it ties other census data to a geographic reference; and
4) it helps to confirm complete coverage of the census in the municipality.

The Geographic Profile is illustrated in the top half of the Standard Census Form.

The majority of the Geographic Profile can be completed by the enumerator either at the municipal office or from a visual inspection at the specific location being enumerated, prior to the census interview of the occupants.

Each item of the Geographic Profile is discussed below:

1. Type and Name of Municipality
The type (i.e. village, town, city, municipal district, county, etc.) and name of the municipality is necessary for identification purposes for the processing agency.

2. Census Date
The census date is required for determining who can be enumerated and to establish statistical data at a specific

point in time. One date (usually the first day of enumerating) is chosen, and all questions asked are referenced to this date.

3. Municipality Code

The code is necessary to separate and identify the data belonging to a municipality. If it is not already pre-printed, enter the municipality code in boxes 1 through 3 in the upper right hand corner of the form (see Appendix H for the appropriate code for your municipality).

4. Form Number

Each dwelling unit you enumerate must have its own unique form number. The form numbers for the entire municipality must be done sequentially. This task is usually the responsibility of the census coordinator. Enter the form number in boxes 4 through 9 in the upper right hand corner of the form.

For dwellings with more than 10 persons, repeat the same form number in boxes 4 through 9 on the second and subsequent forms. For example, when enumerating a nursing home, be sure that all forms required to list the residents are given the same form number. On the other hand, apartments in an apartment block are considered separate units and each unit is given a unique form number.

5. Address

The address portion of the census form is utilized in both urban and rural censuses. In either case, record the appropriate address information before commencing the interview.

For urban addresses, record the street name or number and house number on the line provided. Note also the appropriate apartment (suite) number where applicable. If there is any question about the address, check with the residents during the interview. In rural cases, if no house and street number are evident on the dwelling, record the colour of the house, the approximate location, or whatever else might act as a useful identification method for you. This will ensure differentiation from other dwellings and assist you in finding call-back locations.

6. Enumeration Area

For the purposes of the census, smaller areas within the municipality may be established to collect and analyze information for a variety of planning applications. These areas are called enumeration areas and can be used in both urban and rural municipalities.

The enumeration area number is provided by your census coordinator and is marked on your enumeration area census map. Enter the appropriate number in boxes 10 - 12.
e.g. enumeration area 9 is shown as 009
e.g. enumeration area 10 is shown as 010

FIGURE 2 URBAN ENUMERATION AREA EXAMPLE
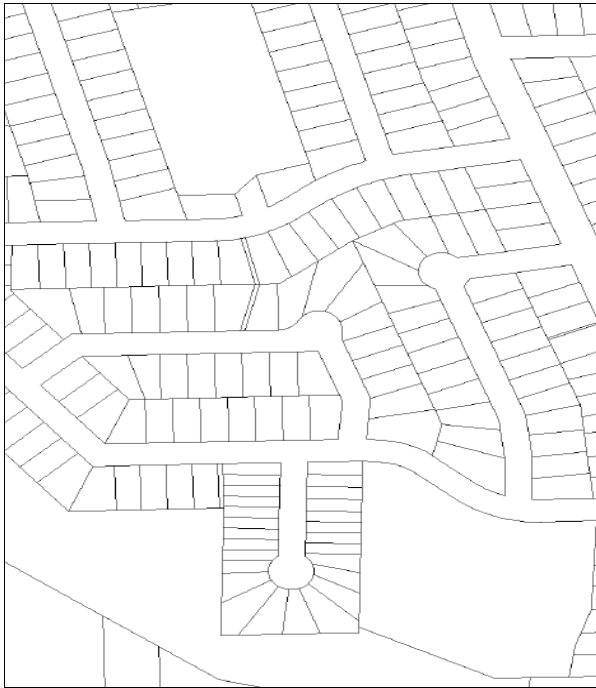
7. For Rural Use Only

The shaded area marked "FOR RURAL USE ONLY" is for recording the legal land description (quarter section, section, township, range, west of meridian) and the dwelling location (farm, country residential parcel, hamlet, mobile home park or other location). Some of this information will be outlined on your enumeration area census map, but in all cases confirm the information with the resident. The instructions on how to complete this portion of your census form follow in the next column.

a) Quarter Section

The quarter section boundaries within a section are outlined on your enumeration area census map. Enter the appropriate number of the quarter

section in box 13:

1 = N.E.	3 = S.W.	5 = River Lot
2 = S.E.	4 = N.W.	

In some municipalities you will find Hudson Bay Reserves, which do not conform to regular land measures, such as quarter section. These lots should be coded 5 in box 13.

b) Section

The sections, from 1 to 36 in each township, are outlined on your enumeration area census map. In most cases, the section number is also provided on the map. If not, you can determine the section number by looking at the adjacent section number and checking the diagram on your map. Enter the appropriate section number in boxes 14 and 15. Begin enumerating in the lowest numbered section and remember to right justify the codes, such as 7 which will be coded 07.

c) Township

A township is a strip of land 6 miles long, running north to south. In Alberta, the township numbers extend from 1 to 126.

The townships are outlined and numbered on your enumeration area census map. You may have to estimate the township number for the river lot locations. Enter the appropriate township number in boxes 16 - 18.

d) Range

A range is a strip of land 6 miles wide, running from east to west. In Alberta, the range numbers extend from 1 to 29.

The range numbers are provided on your enumerator area census map or are available from your coordinator. You may have to estimate the range number for the river lot locations. Enter the appropriate range number in boxes 19 and 20.

e) West of Meridian
All parts of Alberta fall west of either the 4th, 5th, or 6th meridian. Enter the appropriate meridian number (either 4, 5, or 6) in box 21.

f) Dwelling Location
Dwelling location refers to the type of rural location where the dwelling is situated. This information enables analysis of the nature of rural population change, and where those changes are occurring. In many cases, you will be able to determine the appropriate dwelling location from your map. This is especially true for major country residential subdivisions and hamlets. In other instances, you may have to ask the resident:

Is this dwelling located on a farm or a country residential parcel?

You may have to probe further, asking the size of the land parcel, and/or whether the land is used to produce the major source of household income. Enter the appropriate dwelling location code, 1 through 5 as described in the following list, in box 22.

---

1   Farm
- a parcel larger than 20 acres; or
- a parcel between 1 and 20 acres if it is used to produce the major source of income

2   Country Residential Parcel
- generally less than 20 acres, but can be larger
- primarily used for residential purposes, although some may conduct a business not related to agriculture from their home or land

3   Hamlet
- a small unincorporated area containing 5 or more permanently occupied dwellings and locally known by a specific name

4   Mobile Home Park
- a site designed to accommodate mobile homes under leasehold tenure
- if mobile homes are located in a hamlet, code the dwelling location as (3) hamlet

5   Other
- includes dwellings located on some other form of land allotment, such as a Hutterite colony, summer cottage, construction camps, armed forces bases, etc.

---

8. Dwelling Type
Dwelling type information data is used for many studies regarding housing policies and programs. A dwelling is defined as a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance from the outside, or from a common hallway, parking garage, or stairway inside the building. This entrance should <u>not</u> be through someone else's living quarters. For example, a room or a suite of room accessible only through the kitchen of another person's living quarters would not be considered a separate dwelling

unit. A separate census form must be completed for each separate dwelling unit.

Circle the number on the form which appropriately describes the dwelling type and enter the code in boxes 23 and 24. The following codes and descriptions will help you to determine the appropriate type of dwelling to select.

You will find a picture guide of these structures in Appendix G.

01 Single Detached
A structure with one dwelling only, completely separated by open space on all sides from all other structures, except its own garage or shed.

02 Suite in Single Detached
A structure built as a single dwelling but in which a portion of the dwelling, such as the basement or upper storey, has been converted into a suite as another separate dwelling. To be defined as a separate dwelling, the suite must have a private entrance from outside, or from a common hallway inside. For example, if the suite entrance is through the living quarters of the other dwelling, the whole structure is defined as only one single dwelling, and all occupants are recorded under the same form number as one household.

03 Duplex Unit
A structure designed to contain two separate dwellings, one on top of the other or one beside the other or back to

front, separated by open space from all other structures. All duplex types - upper and lower or side-by-side or back to front, must have a private entrance, from outside or from a common hallway inside, to be defined as a duplex.

04 Quadruplex/Triplex
A quadruplex is a structure divided vertically and/or horizontally into four separate dwelling units each of which shares two common walls or floor/ceiling. The quadruplex may consist of either two units above and two below, or four corner units grouped in a square.
A triplex is a structure consisting of three dwelling units, at least one of which is on a different level than the other two.

Both the quadruplex and triplex must have private entrances to each unit and be separated by open space from all other structures.

05 Row (Town) House
A row house is a single attached dwelling unit in a row of three or more dwellings that share common walls extending from ground to roof and in which there are no other dwellings either above or below it.

06 Apartment
An apartment consists of multiple dwelling units located on two or more levels and sharing a common entrance. This category also includes more than one suite or flat within a non-residential structure, such as a school or store.

07 Single Dwelling Attached to a Non-residential Structure

This category includes a single dwelling unit, suite, or flat located either above or at ground level in a non-residential structure, such as a store, church, etc.

08 Mobile Home

A single dwelling designed and constructed to be transported (by road) on its own chassis to a site and placed on blocks, posts, or a prepared pad. It should be capable of being moved to a new location. Recreational vehicles, motor homes, travel trailers, and camper trailers, if used as permanent residences, should be included under *Category 09 Other Movable Dwellings*

09 Other Movable Dwellings

Other movable dwellings, other than mobile homes, can be used as permanent residences and are also capable of being moved on short notice, such as tents, motor homes, recreational vehicles, travel trailers, renovated railroad cars or school buses and houseboats.

10 Collective Dwellings

Collective dwellings are structures designed to fulfill a particular function where people stay for long periods of time (six months or more), or live permanently having no other permanent home.

Included in this category are:
- nursing homes
- prisons
- senior citizen homes
- penitentiaries
- hospices
- reformatories
- hospitals
- Hutterite colonies
- YMCA/YWCA
- work camp sites
- group homes
- hotels
- Convents/dwellings for religious organization
- homes for orphans, soldiers, the blind/deaf/mute, physically/mentally challenged

The collective dwellings listed above do not fit any of the other nine dwelling type categories. When considering whether a dwelling is a collective one or not, the important point to remember is the type of dwelling structure. For example, a rooming-house or private home for foster children is recorded according to dwelling structure, and thus would be *Category 01 Single Detached*.

There is also a distinction between types of senior citizens' homes. Homes for the elderly that provide some degree of care or special service such as dining facilities are included as 10 Collective Dwellings. Self-contained units, even if government operated or subsidized, fall under *Category 06 Apartment*.

A similar example may occur in Hutterite colonies. In some cases they exist as collective dwellings, but others are designed as separate self-contained units.

9. Dwelling Is:

Information as to whether dwellings are owned, rented, non-permanent/ seasonal, vacant, or under construction provides important data on vacancy rates, home ownership, and other characteristics of the housing market. In conjunction with data on dwelling structure, this information contributes to decisions regarding the types of dwellings, services, and financing that may be needed by the municipality. If the dwelling is occupied, you must first determine if the residents are permanent and, if so, whether the dwelling is owned or rented. To do this, ask the following questions:

Is this your permanent residence?
If yes, is the dwelling owned or rented?

Circle the appropriate number opposite the category which describes the status of the dwelling and enter that number in box 25 on the form. The response categories and their descriptions are as follows:

---

1   Owned

- owned dwellings and property; or
- dwellings in the process of being bought; or
- owned dwellings situated on rented or leased land; or
- condominium units, whether registered or unregistered. For census purposes, a condominium is a multi-unit complex in which the dwellings are owned individually while land is held in joint ownership with others

2   Rented

- includes dwellings where rent is paid; or
- where no cash rent is paid; or
- dwellings where a reduced rent is paid; or
- dwellings that are part of a cooperative. For census purposes, all members in a cooperative jointly own and occupy their dwelling units under a lease/rental agreement

3   Non-Permanent/Seasonal

- dwellings occupied only at certain time periods in the year, such as summer homes and cottages; or
- dwellings that house construction crews for seasonal work

4   Vacant

- dwellings that are not occupied at the time of the census date; and
- dwellings that are not seasonal or non-permanent

5   Under Construction

- dwellings that are not completed and not occupied;
- does not include those dwellings receiving renovations or additions. These types should be recorded as 1 Owned or 2 Rented

---

If the response is 3, 4, or 5, this concludes the interview and no further information is required for the census form. If the response is 1 or 2, please continue the interview.

10. Usual Number of Residents

The primary purpose for conducting the census is to produce a total population count. That count provides the basis for calculating per capita provincial grants for municipalities. To obtain the number of residents usually present, ask the question:

What is the number of usual residents contained in this dwelling on _____? (census date)

Respondents may be uncertain as to whom to include as "usual" residents. The following guidelines should be used when deciding who should be included, so that the accuracy of the census will be maintained.

The Population Universe

"...(T)he population counts for a community include all Canadian citizens, landed immigrants, and non-permanent residents whose usual place of residence is in that community, regardless of where they happen to be on Census Day. The counts also include all Canadian citizens, landed immigrants and non-permanent residents who are staying in the community (at the time of the census) and have no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada."

(1996 Census Handbook)

Definitions Related to the Inclusion and Exclusion of Residents and Non-Residents:

Canadian Citizen
- a person who is a citizen of Canada by birth or naturalization

Landed Immigrant
- a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities

Non-permanent Resident
- a person who holds a student or employment authorization, a Minister's permit, or is a refugee claimant at the time of the Census

Shadow Population
- any person who is present in a community on a "regular" basis, and has a residence elsewhere may be considered to be part of the shadow population. This person resides in the community for a given period of time, but does not consider this to be their permanent residence. **These persons are not included unless specifically authorized.**
- Examples: work camps and seasonal workers

National Parks

In National Parks (i.e. Banff) persons with a declared permanent residence elsewhere who are employed on a seasonal basis by an established business in a National Park are inluded in the census count.

Include as Usual Residents:

- all persons who usually live here, even if they are temporarily away (such as on a business trip or at school), such as college/university students who have not established a permanent residence;
- any persons staying or visiting here who have no other usual home;
- unmarried persons who have a home elsewhere but stay in this dwelling most of the week while working;
- hotel residents and employees who have no permanent home elsewhere;
- any persons who usually live here but are now in an institution (such as a hospital or correctional institution), if they have been there for less than six months (when enumerating an institution the reverse applies - these persons are not included);
- infants born before or on the census date;
- deceased persons who were alive on the census date; and
- *National Parks only*: persons with a declared permanent residence elsewhere who are employed on a seasonal basis by an established business in a National Park.

Do Not Include as Usual Residents:

Temporary Residents of a Community

Persons who have a residence elsewhere and who have lived, or will be living in the community for less than six months. For example, people who own summer cottages and live there for only two months of the year are considered temporary residents of that community.

- temporary residents (those who are in the community for less than six months);
- visitors and those who have a residence elsewhere;
- shadow populations (see definition on page 20)
- college/university students who have a permanent home elsewhere;
- persons who are now in an institution and have been there for the past six months or longer, (when enumerating an institution the reverse applies - these persons are included);
- infants born after the census date;
- persons permanently away in the Armed Forces;
- unmarried sons or daughters who live elsewhere most of the week while working, even if they return home on the weekends;
- persons living within the boundaries of Indian reserves; and
- persons living at temporary residences, such as vacation homes.

Enter the total "usual" number of residents in boxes 26 - 28 and justify to the right hand side (e.g. 004).

Demographic Profile

The Demographic Profile provides information necessary for many studies and activities that are demanded by population growth, such as housing, education facilities, recreation facilities, land use planning, economic development, and market studies for commercial functions or leisure activities.

The Demographic Profile is located on the bottom half of the Municipal Census Form.

1. Number
List every member of the dwelling unit in sequential order, as this helps to provide a quick check against the total number of residents coded in boxes 26 - 28. If there are more than 10 persons in the dwelling, enter 1 at the bottom of column 30 to indicate person number 10. Continue on an unnumbered census form and enter 1 at the top of column 30 to indicate person number 11. Continue in the same manner for more than 20 persons, etc. Do not skip any lines.

2. Sex
Sex-specific information is essential in any population analyses. It helps to indicate demographic changes in our society and, when used with other characteristics, is an important criterion in research and planning.

Ask::

Is Person ___ male or female?

Enter the appropriate code, from the descriptions in block 1 at the bottom of the census form, in column 31 for each person listed:

    1   if male; or
    2   if female.

*Do not use M for male or F for female.

3. Age
Information on age is needed to help the community plan for its needs. These needs include such things as schools, day care facilities, recreation facilities, housing requirements, and seniors' attractions; as well as to assess the community's changing needs. Other characteristics of the population, such as employment, family type (e.g. single parent, 2-parent families), and family size are much more meaningful when studied in conjunction with age. To obtain information about a person's age, ask the following question:

In what age category does Person ___belong in?

Enter the age code in columns 32 - 33 The age categories are coded as follows:

0-4 years	01	35-44 years	06
5-9 years	02	45-54 years	07
10-17 years	03	55-64 years	08
18-24 years	04	65-74 years	09
25-34 years	05	75 & over	10

You may experience some reluctance or even refusals to answer this question. Explain to the respondent the importance of collecting age data by referring to the explanation above. You may also reaffirm the confidentiality of the data. If the respondent still refuses to answer this question, do not persist. Leave the columns blank and proceed to the next question.
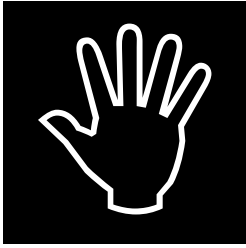
Optional Sections
on the Census Form

Optional Questions

The following section outlines optional questions that may be addressed in addition to the required information discussed in the previous section. Optional sections available on the standard census form include: Household Profile, Employment Profile, and Optional Categories. Questions pertaining to marital status, education levels, and number of bedrooms may be asked using the Optional Categories section.

Household Profile

The Household Profile contains questions to help determine:

- family structure types;
- family mobility;
- migration patterns within the province; and
- the need for social and manpower programs.

The Household Profile is the second section on the bottom half of the Municipal Census Form. This is an optional profile. The set of questions pertaining to it will only be asked if the municipality so desires it.

For the questions in the Household Profile, you can use the Response Category Card on which are listed the codes for each of the questions (see Appendix D). The Response Category Card is used to assist the respondent with questions that are more difficult to answer, i.e. questions that may be sensitive or those that have a greater number of answer categories to consider. Simply hand the respondent the card and ask which number represents the appropriate answer. Then record the number given opposite that person's name/number.

1. Relationship to Person 1
The relationships between household members provides information on the composition of households. This information is needed and used by municipal and provincial agencies, and by private industry to plan social programs, to identify future needs for

housing and community services, and to identify consumer markets for a variety of products.

In order to determine family structure, it is necessary to choose an anchor person in each household, called "**Person 1**," and to define all other occupants in relation to that person. Person 1 should be either the husband or wife in any married or common-law relationship, or the parent where one parent only lives with a never-married child. In cases where none of these apply, Person 1 can be any adult member of the household.

The following questions need not be asked if you already know the family structure of the household. If, for example, the respondent has told you his/her name and his/her spouse's and children's names, identifying them as such, you may simply code the respondent as Person 1 (in column 34), the spouse as 2, and the children as 3.

If you are at all uncertain of these facts, however, you must proceed with the questions below.

Is there a married or common-law couple living here?

(If yes, ask): Please choose one of the couple as "Person 1".
(If no, ask): Is there one parent with a child living here?
(If yes, ask): Who is it? We will call this parent "Person 1".
(If no, ask): Please choose one of the adult members of this household whom we can refer to as "Person 1".

Enter 1 in column 34 next to Person 1.

To identify the relationship of other household members to Person 1, ask the following:

Please tell me what relationship Person __ is to Person 1.

Say each person listed and enter the appropriate code in column 34, as listed in block 3 at the bottom of the form. The response categories and their descriptions are as follows:

---

1   Person 1
- the person being interviewed, usually the head of the household

2   Spouse
- the husband or wife, including common-law partner or same-sex partner of Person 1

3   Child/Stepchild
- the sons or daughters of Person 1; or
- the children of Person 2 if from a different relationship; or
- the stepchildren, adopted children, or children of a common-law partner

4   Parent
- parents of Person 1

5   Brother/Sister
- brother or sister, including step-brother or step-sister, of Person 1

6   In-law
- includes mother or father in-law, or bother or sister in-law

7   Other Relative
- includes persons such as uncles, aunts, cousins, grandparents, and so on.

8   Non-Related
- not related to Person 1 by blood, marriage, adoption or common-law (e.g. employee, roommate, foster child, wards, and guardianship children not related by blood, marriage, adoption, or common-law)

If there are one or more members of the household whose relationship to Person 1 is not described in the code categories listed, choose either "*Other relative*" of Person 1 (code 7) or "*Non-related to Person 1*" (code 8).

Example: Anne and John Smith are a married couple living in a single dwelling with their children Rob and Janet, John's mother Mary Smith, and a lodger, Bob Johnson. Anne has been chosen as Person 1 so she is coded 1. John is coded 2 (spouse of Person 1), Rob and Janet are coded 3 (children of Person 1), Mary is coded 6 (mother-in-law of Person 1), and Bob is coded 8 (non-related).

2.   Length of Residence in this Municipality

This information is an important measure of the stability or mobility of a population. In conjunction with other population characteristics, such as age, employment status, and family composition, the information helps to assess what changes are needed with respect to various municipal services and programs.

To obtain the length of residence which, for census purposes, refers only to the duration of the current uninterrupted residency in the municipality, ask the following:

How long has _____ lived in this municipality?

Say each person listed and enter the appropriate code, listed in block 4 at the bottom of the form, in column 35.

The response categories and their descriptions are on the following page:

1   Less Than 1 Year
- lived in the municipality for less than 1 year

2   One to Less Than 2 Years
- lived in the municipality for at least 1 year, but less than 2 years

3   Two to Less Than 5 Years
- lived in the municipality for at least 2 years but less than 5 years

4   Five Years or More
- lived in the municipality for at least 5 years or more

*Do not confuse the actual number of years with the code for the number of years.

3. Previous Residence

Information on migration is an important component in studies of population growth and composition changes. It indicates the responsiveness of the population to changing economic and social conditions. Migration is also a key variable in population estimates and projections. As well as being used to determine population grants, population forecasts are required for policy decisions in determining program needs for housing, education, employment, and social services.

Ask this question only for those persons that have lived in this municipality for less than 5 years (i.e. if the answer to Length of Residence was code 1, 2 or 3):

If you have lived in this municipality less than 5 years, where was your previous residence?

Enter the appropriate code, as listed in

block 5 at the bottom of the form, in column 36.

The response categories and their descriptions are as follows:
If column 36 is coded 1, then enter the

1   if they lived in another municipality in Alberta

2   if they lived in another province or territory in Canada

3   if they lived outside Canada

4   if they lived in the municipality for 5 years or more, or have always lived here (since birth)

appropriate municipality code, found in Appendix H, in columns 37 - 39. For all other codes in column 36 (i.e. 2, 3, or 9), enter 999 in columns 37 - 39.

If it is too time-consuming during the interview to find the municipality codes (Appendix H) from the list provided, write in the name of the municipality and fill in the codes at a later time (i.e. at the end of the day or half-day of enumerating).

Employment Profile

The Employment Profile contains questions pertaining to certain employment characteristics of the municipality. From this information, it is possible to:

- determine the size of the labour force;
- determine the participation and unemployment rates in the municipality;
- identify the number of employment linkages between municipalities;
- identify the need for transportation improvements based on employment locations; and
- develop and evaluate manpower programs.

The Employment Profile is the third section on the bottom half of the Municipal Census Form. This profile is a non-mandatory profile and, as such, the questions relating to it will be asked only if the municipality so desires.

1. Employment Status

This question is necessary to obtain information for studies of labour resources and labour markets in a municipality. The degree of labour force participation by members of the household provides data useful in determining the need for special services, location of new schools, and new subdivisions. Information on the availability of manpower resources is used by industrial organizations for relocation or expansion planning. Information about persons not currently at work is also important in the analysis of seasonal employment, and thus is useful in identifying geographic areas that could be assisted by development programs.

To obtain the employment status for each member of the household, hand the respondent the response card, found in Appendix D, and ask this question for each person:

Please tell me Person __'s employment status as of ____ (Census date).

Say each person listed and write the appropriate code opposite that person's number in column 40. The response categories are listed in block 6 at the bottom of the form and are also described in the box below:

1   Full-Time
- working 30 hours or more each week

2   Part-Time
- working less than 30 hours each week

3   Seasonal
- employed full-time as of the census date, but only for a short time period or part of the year because of annual events, climate, crop cycles, holidays, and vacation periods

4   Unemployed/Seeking Employment
- persons who are currently without a job and actively looking for work

5   Homemaker
- over 15 years of age, engaged in domestic occupation, not otherwise employed full or part-time or seeking other employment

6   Retired
- retired from full-time or part-time work

7   Other, Over 15
- persons who do not fit any of the above six categories such as full-time volunteer workers, persons on extended leave, strike or locked out, persons waiting to start a job or laid off but not seeking work, etc., and students over 15 years of age, but not employed in full or part-time work

8   Under 15
- those persons under 15 years of age

Each person is recorded in one category only. Remember that the question is concerned with labour force activities.

Full- and part-time employment refers to a job or business, not including unpaid housework or other unpaid work around the home. Include any of the following:
a) working for wages, salary, tips or commission;
b) working in your own business, farm or professional practice; and
c) working without pay in a family farm or business.

2. Employment Location

Detailed information concerning the relationship between where people live and where they work helps transportation planners determine the need for local and regional transportation networks and facilities for the future, based on projected travel patterns.

Ask for employment location only for those persons that are employed full-time, part-time or seasonal (that is if you coded 1, 2, or 3 in the previous question). For all other persons whom you coded 4 - 9 in the previous question, code 9 in column 41.

Where does Person __ work?

Persons who have more than one job in more than one location must specify their primary work location, or if they have equal part-time jobs, they must select and specify one job location.
Enter the appropriate code, as listed in the following box, in column 41.

There are two coding parts to this question. The first identifies generally where the person is working. The response categories and their descriptions are as follows:

1	*Another Alberta Municipality*
•	a different municipality than where the person resides
2	*In This Municipality*
•	working in the same municipality where the person resides, but not at own residence
3	*At Own Residence*
•	working out of the person's home
4	*No "Usual Place"*
•	working in different locations, such as travelling salesmen, rig workers, musicians, etc.
5	*Outside Alberta*
•	working outside the Province or Country
9	*Not Applicable*
•	employment status is not 1 full-time, 2 part-time, or 3 seasonal

The second part specifically identifies where the person is working within the province or municipality. Follow the instructions listed in the box below to correctly code columns 42 - 44.

If column 41 is:	Then enter in columns 42-44:
1	▪the code for the Alberta municipality named
2	▪ the enumeration area code, if so instructed by your coordinator, otherwise 999
3	▪ the enumeration area code, if so instructed, otherwise 999
4	▪ 999
5	▪ 999
9	▪ 999

If you do not have time during the interview to find the appropriate municipality code from the list provided, write in the name of the municipality and code it later (see Appendix H).

Optional Categories

This section on the municipal census form allows columns 45 - 50 to be used by the municipality to obtain information on:

- specific matter of interest to the municipality in the areas of, for example, transportation, recreation, or municipal services; and
- demographic, housing, or employment aspects that were either obtained from previous censuses, or in addition to this form.

The Optional Category is the last section of the bottom half of the Municipal Census Form. The columns should be used consecutively; do not leave blanks in between questions.

Some suggestions for information that could be collected using this category, together with the recommended coding structure and some descriptions, are contained in Appendix E. These are only suggestions and municipalities are encouraged to focus on the questions pertaining to their specific data requirements.

1. Type of Industry
Information on the number of people working in each of the many classes of industry is essential to a meaningful analysis of the economic and industrial growth of the municipality and the utilization of manpower resources. When related to industry growth, trends can be plotted so that training/support programs and activities can be planned in anticipation of future needs on a municipal and regional basis.

Ask the question only for those persons employed full-time, part-time, or seasonal, and were coded 1, 2, or 3 under Employment Status. Code 99 for those persons coded 4 through 9 in Employment status.

Hand the respondent the optional response category card (found in Appendix E) on which are listed the 18 codes for Type of Industry, then ask:

Which number describes the type of business, industry, or service in which Person ___ (works?

Say each employed person and enter the appropriate code opposite that person's number in the column numbers as instructed by your coordinator. Persons with two or more jobs should select the job in which they work the most hours.

Enter 01 for those employed in agriculture or related industries. This may include livestock; crop farms; fruits; vegetables; greenhouse/nursery products; crop dusting; harvesting, threshing and bailing services; farm animal breeding services; and veterinary services.

Enter 02 for those employed in all phases of the forestry industry.

Enter 03 for those employed in fishing/trapping.

Enter 04 for those employed in mining, quarrying oil, and gas extraction (i.e. contract drilling). This may include metal mines; non-metal mines including coal; crude oil and natural gas industry; contract drilling; stone quarries; sand and gravel pits.

Enter 05 for those employed in oil/gas and petro-chemical manufacturing. This category includes refined petroleum product industries, agricultural chemicals (i.e. fertilizer), plastics, pharmaceutical industry, paints, cleaning products and lubricants.

Enter 06 for those employed in non-petro-chemical manufacturing. This category may include those persons employed in the manufacture of food; beverages; tobacco products; rubber products; textiles; clothing; wood (prefabricated wood building; wooden kitchen cabinets; plywood; particle board; etc.); furniture; paper; metals (steel pipe; tubing; fabricated structured products; wire; machine shop; etc.).

Enter 07 for those employed in construction. This category may include the building, developing and general contracting industries; highways, streets, bridges; excavating and grading; fencing; precast concrete installation; structural steel erection; plumbing, heating and air conditioning mechanical work; electrical work; interior and finishing work; etc.

Enter 08 for those employed in transportation. This may include air transport; railway; water (ship charters, harbour operation, etc.); truck (general freight; moving and storage; forest products trucking); public passenger transit and taxi systems.

Enter 09 for those employed in communication/utilities. This category may include radio and television broadcasting; telecommunications; postal and courier services; electric power systems; gas distribution systems; water systems.

Enter 10 for those employed in wholesale/retail trade. This includes the wholesale distribution of farm products; petroleum products; food, beverages, drugs, and tobacco; apparel and dry goods; household goods; motor vehicles, parts and accessories; metals, hardware, plumbing, heating and building materials; machinery, equipment and supplies. This also includes the retail distribution of food, beverages, and drugs; shoes, apparel; fabric and yarn; household furniture, appliances and furnishings; automotive vehicles, parts, accessories, sales and services; general retail (department stores).

Enter 11 for those employed in finance, insurance, and real estate. Include those employed in banks, trust companies and credit unions; loans and credit card companies; investment and mortgage companies; health and life insurers; brokers; insurance and real estate agencies.

Enter 12 for those employed in business/personal/other services. This category includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services more to the business community than to the general public. Included in this major group are employment agencies and personnel suppliers; computer services; accounting and bookkeeping services; advertising services; architectural, engineering and other scientific services; lawyer and notary services; management consulting services; and business services not elsewhere classified.

Enter 13 for those employed in government and public administration. If a category of type of industry more specific than government can be determined, use the more specific category. For example, postal workers are coded with communication and utilities (09) and Edmonton Transit employees or municipal school bus drivers are coded with transportation (08).

Enter 14 for those employed in education. This category includes those persons employed in elementary and secondary education; post-secondary non-university education; university; library services; museums and archives; as well as any other educational services.

Enter 15 for those people working in health and social services such as: hospitals; nursing homes, homes for the mentally disabled, alcohol and drug addicts, and single mothers; public health clinics; ambulances; child day care and nursery school; offices of physicians, surgeons and dentists; medical and health laboratories; social workers and so on.

Enter 16 for those employed in accommodation, food, and beverage services. Include those persons employed in hotels, motels, campgrounds and travel trailer parks; restaurants, take-out food services, caterers; taverns, bars and night clubs.

Enter 17 for those employed in some other industry. These may include those employed in amusement and recreational services (motion picture theatres; sound studios; golf courses; ski facilities; amusement park; coin-operated amusement services; bowling alleys); personal and household services (beauty and barber shops; laundry; cleaners; funeral services; shoe repair); machinery and equipment rental; auto and truck rental; photographers; repair services.

Enter 99 for those who are not employed full-time, part-time, or seasonal. Code 99 those who are unemployed but seeking work, even though you may know the type of work they seek.

2. Type of Occupation

Information on the types of occupations which employ a population is important for the analysis of economic growth, the development of diversification strategies, and the utilization of manpower resources. Education, training, and support programs can be planned in advance, given the future needs of the municipality and region. Provincial and federal grant programs often require this type of data before municipalities can receive funding for which they are eligible.

Ask this question only for those persons employed full-time, part-time, or seasonal, and were coded 1, 2, or 3 in Employment Status. Code 99 for those persons coded 4 through 9 in Employment Status.

Hand the respondent the optional response category card (See Appendix E) on which are listed the 21 codes for Type of Occupation, then ask:

Which number describes the type of occupation in which _____ works?

Say each employed person and enter the appropriate code opposite that person's name in the column numbers as instructed by your coordinator. Persons with two or more jobs in different occupations should select the one where they work the most hours.

Enter 01 for those employed in managerial, administrative, and related occupations.
Enter 02 for persons employed in the field of natural sciences, engineering and mathematics.
Enter 03 for persons employed in occupations related to religion.
Enter 04 for persons in the teaching field.
Enter 05 for those employed in the area of medicine and health.
Enter 06 for occupations that are related to the artistic, literary, and recreational fields.
Enter 07 for persons employed in clerical and related occupations.
Enter 08 for persons employed in sales.
Enter 09 for those employed in the various service occupations. Include those employed in protective services (police, forest fire workers, correctional staff, courts, and municipal fire fighters).
Enter 10 for persons employed in farming, horticulture, and animal husbandry.
Enter 11 for persons working in fields related to fishing and trapping activities.
Enter 12 for persons employed in forestry and logging occupations.
Enter 13 for mining and quarry occupations. This includes oil and gas field employment.
Enter 14 for those persons employed in processing.
Enter 15 for those persons employed in machinery.
Enter 16 for occupations related to product fabrication, assembling, and repair.
Enter 17 for occupations involved with all aspects of the construction/trades field.
Enter 18 for those persons who operate all types of transports equipment.
Enter 19 for those persons employed in the materials handling field.
Enter 20 for occupations not classified elsewhere.
Enter 99 for responses that are not applicable.

---

3. Marital Status

Information on marital status is important in the development of programs related to family structure and growth, such as housing and educational facilities, and for the studies in social and economic problems relating to particular segments of the population such as single-parent homes, working mothers, the unattached elderly, etc.

Using the optional response category card (see Appendix E) which lists the 5 codes for marital status, ask:

Using this card, please tell me the marital status of each of these people.

Say each person listed and enter the appropriate code opposite to that person's name in the column instructed by your coordinator. Code 5 (*Never Married*) automatically for children aged 0 - 14 years.

The response categories and their descriptions are as follows:

1   Married (Including Common-Law)
- the person has a husband or wife who, on census day, is living, even if temporarily living apart (i.e. one is employed away from home, hospitalized, etc.) but not if they are actually separated by choice or have obtained a divorce; or
- persons living in a common-law relationship, regardless of their legal status (separated, divorced, etc.); or
- Same-sex partners living together in a common-law relationship or married (defined by the *Adult Interdependent Relationships Act*)

2   Separated
- person separated from his/her spouse due to causes such as desertion or marriage breakdown, or because he/she no longer wants to live with his/her spouse, provided that no divorce has been obtained

3   Divorced
- person has a legal divorce (i.e. obtained the decree absolute) and has not remarried

4   Widowed
- person's spouse has died and he/she has not remarried

5   Never Married
- person has never married and is not in a common-law relationship

Marriages that have been annulled are not counted as marriages.

4. Highest Education Level Attained
Upgrading of skills and other educational programs are based on a municipality's need for them. Information on educational attainment is used to justify this type of funding. As well, levels of income can be estimated for a municipality given information on the education level of its population.

Hand the respondent the optional response category card (see Appendix E) which lists the 8 codes for the highest education level attained, then ask:

Which number represents the highest level of education for Person __ ?

Say each person and enter the appropriate code opposite that person's number in the column number as instructed by your coordinator.

Enter 1 for attendance or completion of Kindergarten through to Grade 8.
Enter 2 for those who have some high school.
Enter 3 for those who have obtained a high school diploma.
Enter 4 for those who have attended, but not completed college accreditation. This includes attendance at a bible college.
Enter 5 for those who have received their college or technical certificate/diploma.
Enter 6 for those who have had some university.
Enter 7 for those who hold a university degree.
Enter 9 for all other responses that are not applicable.

5. Number of Bedrooms
Information on the number of bedrooms in houses across Alberta when combined with data on the number of persons in households as well as shelter costs, provide another dimension for measuring the economic situation of Alberta families, and, in particular, for measuring crowding and the quality of life. To obtain information on the number of bedrooms, ask the respondent the following question:

How many bedrooms does this dwelling have?

Enter **1** for one bedroom.
Enter **2** for two bedrooms.
Enter **3** for three bedrooms.
Enter **4** for four or more bedrooms.
Enter **9** for no bedrooms.

6. Conditions of Occupancy

Many people live in dwellings which are geared to income, age, health status, or membership in a religious organization. This question helps to separate those housing units from the general housing market whose occupancy is restricted due to certain criteria. Thus, this information is important when considering development proposals, including location and amenities, for certain segments of the population.

Hand the respondent the optional response category card (see Appendix E) which lists the 9 codes to describe the conditions of occupancy, then ask:

Enter **1** for occupancy that is related to age.
Enter **2** for occupancy based on income.
Enter **3** for student status occupancy.
Enter **4** for single parent.
Enter **5** for membership in an organization to justify occupancy.
Enter **6** when occupancy is related to employment.
Enter **7** when occupancy is based on medical reasons, such as in the case of the handicapped.
Enter **8** when conditions of occupancy are related to some other criterion, such as women's or youth shelters.
Enter **9** when there are no special conditions necessary to qualify for occupancy in the dwelling.

Which number describes the condition of occupancy for this dwelling?

7. Previous Residence (by Province)

Certain Alberta municipalities have significant proportions of their population from other provinces. When combined with other demographic, household, and employment information, a better community profile can be determined.

Ask this question only of those persons whose previous residence was given as another province (code 2 in column 36). Hand the respondent the optional response category card (found in Appendix E), then ask:

What province did Person___ last reside in before moving into this municipality?

Say each person and enter the appropriate code in the column numbers as instructed by your coordinator.

8. Mode of Travel to Work

Enter **01** if they lived in Newfoundland.
Enter **02** if they lived on Prince Edward Island.
Enter **03** if they lived in Nova Scotia.
Enter **04** if they lived in New Brunswick.
Enter **05** if they lived in Quebec.
Enter **06** if they lived in Ontario.
Enter **07** if they lived in Manitoba.
Enter **08** if they lived in Saskatchewan.
Enter **09** if they lived in British Columbia.
Enter **10** if they lived in the Yukon.
Enter **11** if they lived in the Northwest Territories.
Enter **12** if they lived in Nunavut.
Enter **99** if they did not previously live in another province.

Information on mode of travel to work is essential to help establish municipal transportation policies, by determining in part the need for various transportation forms and networks in the municipality.

Ask this question only of those persons who are employed full-time, part-time, or seasonal (codes 1, 2, or 3 in column 40). Hand the respondent the category response card (found in Appendix E) which lists the 6 codes for Mode of Travel to Work, then ask:

What is the most frequent mode of travel to work for Person __?

Say each person listed and enter the appropriate code in the column number as instructed by your coordinator.

Enter 1 if the most frequent mode of travel to work is their own vehicle.
Enter 2 if they use a car pool.
Enter 3 if they use public transit.
Enter 4 if they use a bicycle.
Enter 5 if they walk.
Enter 9 if none of the above is applicable.
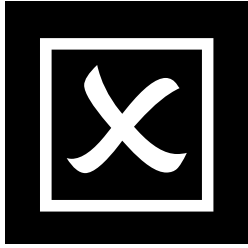
Summary of Enumeration Procedures

1   Check your enumerator's kit to ensure that all materials are included.

2   Read your instruction manual carefully before beginning the enumeration.

3   Study your enumeration area census map thoroughly to familiarize yourself with the layout of your area and how to cover it systematically.

4   When enumerating, fill out the portion of the form above the question, "Dwelling is:" before knocking on the door. However, you may need to confirm some of this information with the respondent.

5   When conducting the interview, be courteous, tactful, and professional at all times and in all situations.

6   During the interview, complete the remainder of the census form. Note in particular: who is eligible to be counted; whom to select as the respondent and as Person 1; that all household members are accounted for; the appropriate wording of questions to obtain the required information; and the appropriate code for answer categories.

7   Be accurate and complete in your collection of information.

8   If you find that residents of a particular dwelling are temporarily away, leave your call-back card and follow the call-back procedures outlined on page 11.

9   Record every dwelling in your area whether owned, rented, non-permanent/seasonal, vacant or under construction (unless it is not habitable or is derelict).

10 Report to you coordinator as instructed, usually once daily.

11 Return completed census forms to your coordinator on the specified dates.

12 Return all materials to your coordinator at the completion of the census, including voided or unused census forms.
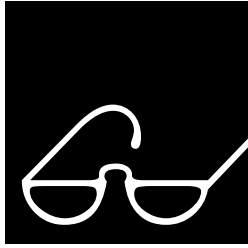
References

Alberta Bureau of Statistics. <u>Alberta Municipal Census - Enumerator's Manual</u>.
   Edmonton: Alberta Bureau of Statistics, March 1991.

Alberta Municipal Affairs. <u>2005 Municipal Codes</u>. Edmonton: (website).
      www.municipalaffairs.gov.ab.ca/mahoume/ms/municipal_codes.cfm

Alberta Treasury, Statistics. <u>Alberta Municipal Census – Enumerators' Manual</u>.
   Edmonton: Queen's Printer, February 2000.

Statistics Canada. <u>1996 Census Dictionary</u>. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1997.

Statistics Canada. <u>1996 Census Handbook</u>. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1997.

Appendices

Appendix A — Census Enumerator's Oath of Office

I, the undersigned _____ of

_____

    (Residence)   (City of Residence)

appointed Census Enumerator for _____

                                        (Name of Municipality)

in the Province of Alberta, do swear or solemnly affirm that I will act faithfully in my capacity as Census Enumerator without partiality, fear, favour or affection; that I will not, without due authority, disclose or make known any information that comes to my knowledge by reason of my activities as a Census Enumerator; that I will carry out the census of the area to which I have been assigned, to the best of my ability and in accordance with the instructions which I have received.

                                So help me God.
                                (Omit if affirmed)

_____

                      CENSUS ENUMERATOR

Sworn (or affirmed) before me

at _____, Province of Alberta, this

_____ day of _____

20____ .

_____

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the
Province of Alberta

Sample

Re: Municipal Census

This letter introduces _____ who is an official

Municipal Census Enumerator for the Municipality of _____.

This Municipal Census is taken under the authority of the Municipal Government Act. The census collects information pertaining to the residents of a Municipality at a specific point in time to enable government, other agencies and organizations to plan for the future.

The enumerators involved in the census have sworn to an oath of secrecy. All information collected will be kept confidential and used only for the production of aggregated statistics. Your responses will remain anonymous - names will not be associated with the questionnaire responses.

Your co-operation in providing the required information is essential for completing a successful census and is greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Chief Administrator Officer

Sample

Call-Back Card

<u>**Notice of Municipal Census Enumerator's Call**</u>

This is to advise you that a municipal census enumerator

called on _____ (date).

I will return on _____ (day),

_____ (date) morning / afternoon / evening.

If another time will be more suitable, please

telephone _____ (name) at _____-_____.

Thank you.

Sample

Appendix C

Call-Back Form

Enumerator:_____

Address	Phone	Date of	Call-Back	Remarks

3. RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON 1

1. Person 1
2. Spouse of Person 1
3. Child/Stepchild (Son or Daughter) of Person 1
4. Parent (Mother or Father) of Person 1
5. Brother or Sister (Sibling) of Person 1
6. In-Law(s) of Person 1
7. Other Relative
8. Non-Related

4. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MUNICIPALITY

1. Less than 1 year
2. One to less than 2 years
3. Two to less than 5 years
4. Five years or more

5. PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

1. Another Alberta Municipality
2. Another Province in Canada
3. Outside Canada
9. Not applicable/Always lived here

Side 2

6. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

1. Employed Full-Time
2. Employed Part-Time
3. Seasonal
4. Unemployed, Seeking Work
5. Homemaker
6. Retired
7. Other, Over 15
9. Under 15 Years of Age

7. EMPLOYMENT LOCATION

1. Another Alberta Municipality
2. In This Municipality (Not at Own Residence)
3. At Own Residence
4. No "Usual Place"
5. Outside Alberta
9. Not Applicable

Appendix E   Optional Response Category Card

Type of Industry	01. Agriculture
	02. Forestry
	03. Fishing/Trapping
	04. Mining/Quarry
	05. Oil/Gas
	06. Manufacturing
	07. Construction
	08. Transportation
	09. Communication/Utilities
	10. Wholesale/Retail Trade
	11. Finance/Insurance/Real Estate
	12. Business/Personal Services
	13. Government/Public Administration
	14. Education
	15. Health/Social Services
	16. Accommodation/Food/Beverage
	17. Other
	99. Not Applicable

Type of Occupation	01. Managerial, Administrative & Related
	02. Natural Sciences, Engineering & Mathematics
	03. Religion
	04. Teaching & Related
	05. Medicine & Health
	06. Artistic, Literary, Leisure, Recreational & Related
	07. Clerical & Related
	08. Sales
	09. Service Occupations
	10. Farming, Horticultural & Animal Husbandry
	11. Fishing, Trapping & Related
	12. Forestry & Logging
	13. Mining & Quarry Including Oil & Gas Field Occupations
	14. Processing
	15. Machining & Related
	16. Product Fabricating, Assembling & Repairing
	17. Construction Trades
	18. Transport Equipment Operating
	19. Material Handling & Related
	20. Occupations Not Classified Elsewhere
	99. Not Applicable

Marital Status	1. Married (including Common Law)
	2. Separated
	3. Divorced
	4. Widowed
	5. Never Married (Single)

Appendix E   Optional Response Category Card

Highest Education Level
Attained
1. Grade K - 8
2. Some High School
3. High School Diploma
4. Some College/Technical School
5. College/Technical School Certificate/Diploma
6. Some University
7. University Degree
9. Not Applicable

Number of Bedrooms
1. One Bedroom
2. Two Bedrooms
3. Three Bedrooms
4. Four or More Bedrooms
9. No Bedrooms

Conditions of Occupancy
1. Age
2. Income
3. Student
4. Single Parent
5. Membership (e.g. Religious Organization)
6. Occupation/Employer
7. Medical Reasons (e.g. disabled)
8. Other (e.g. Women's or Youth Shelter)
9. None

Previous Residence
(**by Province)**
01. Newfoundland
02. Prince Edward Island
03. Nova Scotia
04. New Brunswick
05. Quebec
06. Ontario
07. Manitoba
08. Saskatchewan
09. British Columbia
10. Yukon
11. Northwest Territories
12. Nunavut
99. Not Applicable

Mode of Travel to Work
1. Own Vehicle (including motorcycles)
2. Car/Truck pool
3. Public Transit
4. Bicycle
5. Walk
9. Not Applicable

MUNICIPAL CENSUS

MUNICIPALITY CODE

1	2	3
4		
7	8	9
10	11	12

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY _____

FORM NUMBER

CENSUS DATE _____

ADDRESS _____

ENUMERATION AREA

FOR RURAL USE ONLY

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
¼ SECTION	SECTION		TOWNSHIP			RANGE		

WEST OF MERIDIAN

DWELLING LOCATION

1) FARM
2) ACREAGE
3) HAMLET
4) MOBILE HOME PARK
5) OTHER

22

DWELLING TYPE

23 24

01) SINGLE DETACHED
02) SUITE IN SINGLE DETACHED
03) DUPLEX UNIT
04) QUADRUPLEX / TRIPLEX
05) ROW (TOWN) HOUSE
06) APARTMENT
07) SINGLE DWELLING ATTACHED TO A NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING
08) MOBILE HOME
09) OTHER MOVABLE DWELLING
10) COLLECTIVE DWELLING

DWELLING IS

25

1) OWNED
2) RENTED
3) NON-PERMANENT/SEASONAL
4) VACANT
5) UNDER CONSTRUCTION

USUAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTS

26	27	28

Number	Resident Descriptor	Sex	Age	Rel'p	Res.	Prev. Res.	Name of Previous Residence	Municipal Code	Empl. Stat.	Loc.	Employment Location	Municipal Code	1	2	3	4	5	6
															Optional			
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
0																		
29 30		31	32 33	34	35	36		37 38	39 40	41		42 43	44	45	46	47	48 49	50

SEX (31)

1 Male
2 Female

AGE (32-33)

01 0-4 years
02 5-9 years
03 10-17 years
04 18-24 years
05 25-34 years
06 35-44 years
07 45-54 years
08 55-64 years
09 65-74 years
10 75 & over

RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON 1 (34)

1 Person 1
2 Spouse of Person 1
3 Child/Stepchild
4 Parent
5 Brother/Sister
6 In-law of Person 1
7 Other Relative
8 Non-related

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MUNICIPALITY (35)

1 Less Than One Year
2 One to Less Than 2 Years
3 Two to Less Than 5 Years
4 Five Years or More

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE (36)
(If 35 is 1, 2, or 3)

1 Another Alberta Municipality
2 Another Province/Territory
3 Outside Canada
4 NA / Always lived here

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (40)

1 Full-time
2 Part-time
3 Seasonal
4 Unemployed
5 Homemaker
6 Retired
7 Other
9 Under 15 Yrs

MUNICIPAL CODE is 999 if outside Alberta

Developed by: Alberta Finance, Statistics
August, 2002

SINGLE-DETACHED HOUSE

APARTMENT IN A BUILDING THAT
HAS FEWER THAN FIVE STOREYS

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE

OTHER SINGLE-ATTACHED HOUSE

ROW HOUSE

MOBILE HOME

APARTMENT OR FLAT IN A
DETACHED DUPLEX

OTHER MOVABLE DWELLING

APARTMENT IN A BUILDING THAT
HAS FIVE OR MORE STOREYS

CITIES	CODE	TOWNS	CODE	TOWNS	CODE
AIRDRIE	3	DRUMHELLER	532	SEXSMITH	281
BROOKS	43	ECKVILLE	95	SLAVE LAKE	284
CALGARY	46	EDSON	100	SMOKY LAKE	285
CAMROSE	48	ELK POINT	101	SPIRIT RIVER	289
COLD LAKE	525	FAIRVIEW	106	ST. PAUL	293
EDMONTON	98	FALHER	108	STAVELY	297
FORT SASKATCHEWAN	117	FORT MACLEOD	115	STETTLER	298
GRANDE PRAIRIE	132	FOX CREEK	119	STONY PLAIN	301
LEDUC	200	GIBBONS	124	STRATHMORE	303
LETHBRIDGE	203	GRANDE CACHE	131	SUNDRE	307
LLOYDMINSTER	206	GRANUM	135	SWAN HILLS	309
MEDICINE HAT	217	GRIMSHAW	137	SYLVAN LAKE	310
RED DEER	262	HANNA	141	TABER	311
SPRUCE GROVE	291	HARDISTY	143	THREE HILLS	316
ST. ALBERT	292	HIGH LEVEL	146	TOFIELD	318
WETASKIWIN	347	HIGH PRAIRIE	147	TROCHU	320
		HIGH RIVER	148	TURNER VALLEY	321
TOWNS	**CODE**	HINTON	151	TWO HILLS	322
		INNISFAIL	180	VALLEYVIEW	325
ATHABASCA	11	IRRICANA	183	VAUXHALL	326
BANFF	387	KILLAM	188	VEGREVILLE	327
BARRHEAD	14	LAC LA BICHE	192	VERMILION	328
BASHAW	16	LACOMBE	194	VIKING	331
BASSANO	17	LAMONT	197	VULCAN	333
BEAUMONT	19	LEGAL	202	WAINWRIGHT	335
BEAVERLODGE	21	MAGRATH	211	WEMBLEY	343
BENTLEY	24	MANNING	212	WESTLOCK	345
BLACK DIAMOND	30	MAYERTHORPE	215	WHITECOURT	350
BLACKFALDS	31	MCLENNAN	216		
BON ACCORD	34	MILK RIVER	218	**VILLAGES**	**CODE**
BONNYVILLE	35	MILLET	219	ACME	2
BOWDEN	40	MORINVILLE	224	ALBERTA BEACH	4
BOW ISLAND	39	MUNDARE	227	ALIX	5
BRUDERHEIM	44	NANTON	232	ALLIANCE	6
CALMAR	47	OKOTOKS	238	AMISK	7
CANMORE	50	OLDS	239	ANDREW	8
CARDSTON	52	ONOWAY	240	ARROWWOOD	10
CARSTAIRS	56	OYEN	241	BARNWELL	363
CASTOR	58	PEACE RIVER	247	BARONS	13
CHESTERMERE	356	PENHOLD	248	BAWLF	18
CLARESHOLM	65	PICTURE BUTTE	249	BEISEKER	22
COALDALE	69	PINCHER CREEK	250	BERWYN	25
COALHURST	360	PONOKA	254	BIG VALLEY	27
COCHRANE	70	PROVOST	257	BITTERN LAKE	29
CORONATION	75	RAINBOW LAKE	260	BOTHA	38
CROSSFIELD	79	RAYMOND	261	BOYLE	41
CROWSNEST PASS	361	REDCLIFF	264	BRETON	42
DAYSLAND	82	REDWATER	265	CARBON	51
DEVON	86	RIMBEY	266	CARMANGAY	54
DIDSBURY	88	ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE	268	CAROLINE	55
DRAYTON VALLEY	91	SEDGEWICK	280	CEREAL	60

VILLAGES	CODE	VILLAGES	CODE	SUMMER VILLAGES	CODE
CHAMPION	61	NEW SAREPTA	234	PELICAN NARROWS	362
CHAUVIN	62	NOBLEFORD	236	POINT ALISON	253
CHIPMAN	64	PARADISE VALLEY	244	POPLAR BAY	256
CLIVE	66	ROCKYFORD	270	ROCHON SANDS	267
CLYDE	68	ROSALIND	271	ROSS HAVEN	273
CONSORT	73	ROSEMARY	272	SANDY BEACH	277
COUTTS	76	RYCROFT	275	SEBA BEACH	279
COWLEY	77	RYLEY	276	SILVER BEACH	282
CREMONA	78	SANGUDO	278	SILVER SANDS	283
CZAR	81	SPRING LAKE	99	SOUTH BAPTISTE	369
DELBURNE	83	STANDARD	295	SOUTH VIEW	288
DELIA	84	STIRLING	300	SUNBREAKER COVE	388
DERWENT	85	STROME	304	SUNDANCE BEACH	306
DEWBERRY	87	THORHILD	313	SUNRISE BEACH	386
DONALDA	89	THORSBY	315	SUNSET BEACH	357
DONNELLY	90	TILLEY	317	SUNSET POINT	308
DUCHESS	93	VETERAN	330	VAL QUENTIN	324
EDBERG	96	VILNA	332	WAIPAROUS	380
EDGERTON	97	WABAMUN	364	WEST BAPTISTE	370
ELNORA	102	WARBURG	338	WEST COVE	344
EMPRESS	103	WARNER	339	WHISPERING HILLS	371
FERINTOSH	109	WARSPITE	341	WHITE GULL	372
FOREMOST	112	WASKATENAU	342	WHITE SANDS	365
FORESTBURG	113	WILLINGDON	352	YELLOWSTONE	354
GADSBY	121	YOUNGSTOWN	355		
GALAHAD	122			**MUNICIPAL**	
GIROUXVILLE	125	**SUMMER VILLAGES**	**CODE**	**DISTRICT**	**CODE**
GLENDON	127	ARGENTIA BEACH	9	ACADIA NO. 34	1
GLENWOOD	128	BETULA BEACH	26	ATHABASCA NO. 12	12
HALKIRK	140	BIRCHCLIFF	28	BARRHEAD NO. 11	15
HAY LAKES	144	BIRCH COVE	384	BEAVER COUNTY	20
HEISLER	145	BONDISS	367	BIG LAKES, M.D. OF	506
HILL SPRING	149	BONNYVILLE BEACH.	37	BIGHORN NO. 8	382
HINES CREEK	150	BURNSTICK LAKE	414	BIRCH HILLS COUNTY	502
HOLDEN	152	CASTLE ISLAND	57	BONNYVILLE NO. 87	36
HUGHENDEN	153	CRYSTAL SPRINGS	80	BRAZEAU COUNTY	383
HUSSAR	154	GHOST LAKE	123	CAMROSE COUNTY	49
HYTHE	155	GOLDEN DAYS	129	CARDSTON COUNTY	53
INNISFREE	181	GRANDVIEW	134	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	504
IRMA	182	GULL LAKE	138	CLEARWATER COUNTY	377
KINUSO	189	HALF MOON BAY	358	CYPRESS COUNTY	376
KITSCOTY	190	HORSESHOE BAY	375	FAIRVIEW NO. 136	107
LINDEN	205	ISLAND LAKE	185	FLAGSTAFF COUNTY	110
LOMOND	207	ISLAND LAKE SOUTH	368	FOOTHILLS NO. 31	111
LONGVIEW	208	ITASKA BEACH	186	FORTY MILE NO. 8	118
LOUGHEED	209	JARVIS BAY	379	GRANDE PRAIRIE NO. 1	133
MANNVILLE	213	KAPASIWIN	187	GREENVIEW NO. 16	481
MARWAYNE	214	LAKEVIEW	196	KNEEHILL COUNTY	191
MILO	220	LARKSPUR	378	LACOMBE COUNTY	195
MINBURN	221	MA-ME-O BEACH	210	LAC STE. ANNE COUNTY	193
MORRIN	225	MEWATHA BEACH	359	LAKELAND COUNTY	538
MUNSON	228	NAKAMUN PARK	230	LAMONT COUNTY	198
MYRNAM	229	NORGLEWOLD	237	LEDUC COUNTY	201
NAMPA	231	NORRIS BEACH	385	LESSER SLAVE RIVER	507
NEW NORWAY	233	PARKLAND BEACH	374	LETHBRIDGE, COUNTY of	204

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT	CODE	IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS	CODE	SPECIALIZED MUNICIPALITY	CODE
MINBURN NO. 27	222	I.D. NO. 4 (WATERTON)	159	JASPER, MUNICIPALITY of	418
MOUNTAIN VIEW COUNTY	226	I.D. NO. 9 (BANFF)	164	MACKENZIE NO. 23, MD of	505
NEWELL NO. 4	235	I.D. NO. 12 (JASPER PARK)	167	REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	
NORTHERN LIGHTS NO. 22	511	I.D. NO. 13 (ELK ISLAND)	168	OF WOOD BUFFALO	508
NORTHERN SUNRISE COUNTY	496	I.D. NO. 24 (WOOD BUFFALO)	179	STRATHCONA COUNTY	302
OPPORTUNITY NO. 17	512	I.D. NO. 25 (WILLMORE WILDERNESS)	479		
PAINTEARTH NO. 18	243	KANANASKIS I.D	373	OTHER	CODE
PARKLAND COUNTY	245			TOWNSITE OF REDWOOD MEADOWS	462
PEACE NO. 135	246				
PINCHER CREEK NO. 9	251	SPECIAL AREAS	CODE		
PONOKA COUNTY	255	SPECIAL AREAS (2,3,4)	142		
PROVOST NO. 52	258				
RANCHLAND NO. 66	501				
RED DEER COUNTY	263				
ROCKY VIEW NO. 44	269				
SADDLE HILLS COUNTY	503				
SMOKY LAKE COUNTY	286				
SMOKY RIVER NO. 130	287				
SPIRIT RIVER NO. 133	290				
ST. PAUL NO. 19	294				
STARLAND COUNTY	296				
STETTLER NO. 6	299				
STURGEON COUNTY	305				
TABER, M.D. OF	312				
THORHILD NO. 7	314				
TWO HILLS NO. 21	323				
VERMILION RIVER NO. 24	329				
VULCAN COUNTY	334				
WAINWRIGHT NO. 61	336				
WARNER NO. 5	340				
WESTLOCK COUNTY	346				
WETASKIWIN NO. 10	348				
WHEATLAND COUNTY	349				
WILLOW CREEK NO. 26	353				
WOODLANDS COUNTY	480				
YELLOWHEAD COUNTY	482				

Index