

## 1996 Census Profile Notes

1. Based on 1996 boundaries.
  2. Effective for the 1991 and 1996 Census, non-permanent residents were enumerated and included in the total population counts.
  3. In 1996 Aboriginal people married according to traditional customs were considered to be legally married.
  4. Non-relatives may be present.
  5. These non-relatives must constitute a census family.
  6. Average calculated using the total population in private households and the total number of collective dwellings.
  7. Non-relatives may be present.
  8. These non-relatives must constitute a census family.
  9. Average calculated using the total number of never-married sons and daughters at home and the total number of families.
  10. Includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.
  11. Includes Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization.
  12. Includes persons born in a province other than the province of residence, as well as persons born outside Canada who have Canadian citizenship by birth.
  13. Refers to persons who, at the time of the census, held a student or employment authorization, Minister's permit, or who were refugee claimants, as well as family members living with them.
  14. Includes the first four months only of 1996.
  15. The 1996 Census asked both an ancestry and identity question for aboriginal status. This data is based on the identity question and is not directly comparable to previous census years.
  16. Includes those who identified themselves as registered Indians and/or Band members without self-reported Aboriginal response.
  17. The 1996 census question on Ethnic ancestry was a write-in response and is not directly comparable to previous census years.
  18. Includes persons who worked since January 1, 1995 and who were employed or unemployed in the reference week. Excludes those who have never worked or who last worked before 1995.
  19. Refers to Experienced Labour Force.
  20. Refers to persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift. Includes building and landscape contractors, independent truck drivers, salespersons, etc.
  21. Attendance at a school, university or college (between September 1995 and May 14, 1996) where only credited courses towards a certificate, diploma or degree are allowed.
  22. Refers to the possession of either a trades certificate or diploma, or other non-university certificate, regardless of whether other educational qualifications are held or not.
  23. Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address which they occupied one year earlier. A mover lived at a different address.
  24. Movers lived at different addresses but in the same census subdivision (**non-migrant mover**) than they lived in one year earlier.
  25. Migrant movers either lived in a different CSD one year earlier (**internal migrants**) or outside of Canada (**external migrants**).
  26. Total income received (by persons aged 15 and over) during the 1995 calendar year from wages and salaries (before deductions), net income from unincorporated business (non-farm), professional fees, and net farm self employment income.
  27. Worked full-time weeks of 30 hours or more per week, in 1995.
  28. Refers to persons with a part-time job for part of the year or a full-time job for another part of the year.
  29. Relative share of each income source expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income for that group or area. Due to rounding percentages may not add to 100%.
  30. In addition to footnote 26, also includes income received from Child Tax benefits; OAS and GIS; CPP or QPP; UI; other government sources; dividends, bonds, savings certificates, and other investment income; and retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs; other money income.
  31. The average income can be calculated by unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income by the number of individuals or census groups.
  32. Median income of a specific group is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves (below and above the median).
  33. Refers to two or more persons living in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.
  34. Refers to the position of an economic family or unattached individual in relation to Statistics Canada low income cut-offs (LICO).
  35. The incidence of low income is the percentage of a specific group below the low-income cut-offs.
  36. Band housing was created in 1991, replacing the "On Reserve" category in the 1986 census.
  37. Reserves with a population of less than 50 are not included in the "reserve totals".
- Indicates calculations not available.