

APPENDIX I – TECHNICAL NOTES

Confidentiality and Random Rounding

With regards to Statistics Canada's dissemination rules for census data, to ensure that statistics do not reveal sensitive information, they may be made less precise or suppressed.

Census data tables are subjected to a confidentiality technique known as "random rounding" which provides strong protection against direct, residual or negative disclosure, without adding significant error. This method, based on established probabilities, involves rounding every figure on a table (including totals) randomly up or down to the nearest multiple of 5, or in some cases, 10. Since totals are rounded independently, differences between these and the sum of rounded cell data may exist. Similarly, minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values among various census tabulations. In addition, small cell counts may suffer a loss of precision as a result of random rounding.

A data table is always associated with a geographic area, viewed from the standpoint of the "place of residence", "place of work", or a combination of both. Area suppression is employed to remove all characteristic data for geographic areas with populations (the number of people who live and/or work in the area) below specified threshold levels.

Sampling and Weighting

The 2006 Census data were collected either from 100% of the households or on a sample basis (i.e. from a random sample of one in five households) with the data weighted up to provide estimates for the entire population. (Note that, on Indian reserves and in remote areas, all data were collected on a 100% basis.) **The information contained in this report is based on a 20% weighted sample, thus the population, household, dwelling or family totals or subtotals shown here may differ from those in reports containing data collected on a 100% basis.**

Population Universe

The Census enumerates the entire Canadian population, which consists of:

- Canadian citizens (by birth and naturalization) and landed immigrants who have a usual place of residence in Canada, are abroad (either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission), or are at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry; and
- non-permanent residents (persons from another country living in Canada who have a Minister's permit, a student or employment authorization, or are claiming refugee status), together with family members who live with them.

The population universe does not include foreign residents:

- persons who are government representatives or members of Armed Forces of another country (and members of their families living with them); or
- residents of another country visiting Canada temporarily (e.g. a foreign visitor here on vacation or business, with or without a visitor's permit).

Population Counts Based on Usual Residence

In most cases, enumerating Canada's population at their usual place of residence (regardless of where they happened to be on Census day) is straightforward and, in most areas, there is little difference between the number of usual residents and the number of people staying in the area on Census Day. Problems can arise, however, when a person cannot be associated with a dwelling that fits the concept of usual place of residence or when a person is associated with more than one dwelling in Canada (see the specific rules for these cases under "Usual Place of Residence" in "Appendix II – Definitions"). For certain places such as tourist or vacation areas, or those containing large work camps or populations of post-secondary students, the number of people staying in the area at any particular time could significantly exceed the number of usual residents.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements

On some Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2006 Census, enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed. Data are therefore not available for the incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements and are not included in tabulations. While for higher-level geographic areas (Canada, provinces, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations) the impact of the missing data is very small, it can be significant for smaller areas containing a larger proportion of the affected reserves and settlements. For Alberta specifically, three Indian reserves/settlements (Little Buffalo, Saddle Lake 125, and Tsuu T'ina Nation 145 (Sacree 145)) were incompletely enumerated for the 2006 Census.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada's 2006 Census Handbook and 2001 Census Dictionary.

APPENDIX II – DEFINITIONS

Aboriginal Identity

Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo), and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

Age

Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 16, 2006). This variable is derived from date of birth.

Bedrooms

Refers to all rooms designed and furnished as bedrooms and used mainly for sleeping purposes, even though the use may be occasional (e.g. spare bedroom). Rooms used for one purpose during the day and bedrooms at night (for example, a living room used as a bedroom during the night) are not included as bedrooms. By definition, one-room dwellings or bachelor apartments have zero bedrooms.

Census Division (CD)

The general term applied to areas that represent groupings of counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and other types of provincially legislated areas. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the municipality (census subdivision) and the province level. Currently, there are 19 census divisions in Alberta.

Census Family

Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners), or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex. Children are included if they are blood, step- or adopted (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling.

Census Subdivision (CSD)

The general term for municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories). Census subdivisions (CSDs) aggregate to census divisions (CDs) which, in turn, aggregate to province/territory.

Citizenship

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to provide the name of the other country(ies).

Condition of Dwelling

Refers to whether, in judgement of the respondent, the dwelling requires any repairs (excluding desirable remodelling or additions). **Regular maintenance** refers to painting, furnace cleaning, etc. **Minor repairs** refer to the repair of missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, railing or siding, etc. **Major repairs** refer to the repair of defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

Dissemination area (DA)

A dissemination area (DA) is a small, relatively stable geographic unit composed of one or more adjacent dissemination blocks. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which all census data are disseminated. DAs cover all the territory of Canada.

Economic Family

Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. By contrast, the census family concept requires that family members be either a spouse, common-law partner (of opposite or same sex), lone parent, or a child with a parent present. The concept of economic family may therefore refer to a larger group of persons than does the census family concept. For example, a widowed mother living with her married son and daughter-in-law would be treated as a non-family person under the definition of a census family. That same person would, however, be counted as a member of an economic family along with her son and daughter-in-law. Two or more related census families living together also constitute **one** economic family. Two or more brothers or sisters living together, apart from their parents, will form an economic family, but not a census family, since they do not meet the requirements for the latter. All census family persons are economic family persons.

Enumeration Area (EA)

The term 'enumeration area' (EA) is discontinued for the 2006 Census. The dissemination area (DA) replaced the EA as a basic unit for dissemination starting with the 2001 Census.

Ethnic Origin

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent's ancestors belong. An ancestor is someone from whom a person is descended and is usually more distant than a grandparent. Ancestry should not be confused with citizenship, nationality, or language.

Federal Electoral District (FED)

A federal electoral district is an area represented by a member of Parliament (MP) elected to the House of Commons. The federal electoral district boundaries used for the 2006 Census are based on the 2003 Representation Order. There are 28 FEDs in Alberta.

Home Language

Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the census.

Household Type

Refers to the basic division of private households into **family** and **non-family households**. **Family household** refers to a household that contains at least one census family, that is, a married couple with or without children, or a couple living common-law with or without children, or a lone parent living with one or more children (lone-parent family). **Non-family household** refers to either one person living alone in a private dwelling or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but who do not constitute a census family.

Immigrant Population

Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Institutional Resident

Refers to a resident of an "institutional" collective dwelling, other than staff members and their families. "Institutional" collective dwellings are general hospitals and hospitals with emergency, other hospitals and related institutions, nursing homes, residences for senior citizens, facilities for persons with a disability, establishments for delinquents and young offenders, establishments for children and minors, penal and correctional institutions, jails, shelters for persons lacking a fixed address, other shelters and lodging and rooming with assistance services.

In the 2006 Census, only basic data were collected for all residents of institutions (including staff members and their families): age, sex, marital status and mother tongue. Therefore, any tabulations containing other variables collected from the one-fifth sample of households will not include these persons.

Knowledge of Non-official Languages

Refers to languages, other than English or French, in which the respondent can conduct a conversation. The non-official language data are based on the respondent's assessment of his or her ability to speak non-official languages.

Knowledge of Official Languages

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither of the official languages of Canada. The official language data are based on the respondent's assessment of his or her ability to speak the two official languages.

Landed Immigrant Status

Refers to persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth, but who have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Marital Status (Legal)

Refers to the legal conjugal status of a person.

Never legally married (single)

Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried.

Legally married (and not separated)

Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Since 1996, Aboriginal people married according to traditional customs were instructed to report themselves as legally married. In 2006, legally married same-sex couples are included in this category.

Separated, but still legally married

Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce.

Divorced

Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.

Widowed

Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

Common-law Status

Refers to persons who live together as a couple but who are not legally married to each other. These persons can be of the opposite sex or of the same sex.

Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence one year earlier. This is reported for the population 1 year of age and over residing in Canada, excluding Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada. A person is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists. Otherwise, a person is classified as a **mover** and this categorization is called Mobility Status (1 Year Ago). Within the category of movers, a further distinction is made between **non-migrants** and **migrants**; this difference is called **migration status**.

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided one year earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided one year earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, **but** in the same census subdivision (CSD) as the one they lived in one year earlier.

Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD one year earlier (**internal migrants**) or who were living outside Canada one year earlier (**external migrants**).

Intraprovincial movers are internal migrants who, on Census Day, were living at a different address but in the same province/territory that they occupied one year earlier.

Interprovincial migrants are internal migrants who, on Census Day, were living in a different province/territory one year earlier.

Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence five years earlier. This is reported for the population 5 years of age and over residing in Canada, excluding Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada. (Detailed definitions are the same as “Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year ago”, but as mobility status 5 years ago.)

Non-Family Persons

Refers to unattached individuals and persons who live with relatives but are not part of a census family.

Non-Immigrant Population

Refers to people who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most were born in Canada, a small number of them were born outside Canada to Canadian parents.

Non-Permanent Resident

Refers to people from another country who had an employment authorization, a student authorization, or a Minister's permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the census, and family members living here with them.

Not in the Labour Force (in Reference Week)

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Occupied Private Dwelling

Refers to a private dwelling (a separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside) in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day. Unless otherwise specified, all data in housing products are for occupied private dwellings, rather than for unoccupied private dwellings or dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents. Note that the number of occupied private dwellings is equal to the number of private households.

Period of Immigration

Refers to the year in which landed immigrant status was first obtained, reported within ranges of years.

Place of Birth

Refers to specific provinces or territories for respondents who were born in Canada, or to specific countries if born outside Canada.

Presence of Children

Refers to the number of children in private households by age groups. The term “children” refers to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as to grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own sons and/or daughters, are not considered to be member of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s).

Private Dwelling

Refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else. The dwelling must meet the two conditions necessary for year-round occupancy:

- a) a source of heat or power (as evidenced by chimneys, power lines, oil or gas pipes or meters, generators, woodpiles, electric lights, heating pumps, solar heating panels, etc.);
- b) an enclosed space that provides shelter from the elements (as evidenced by complete and enclosed walls and roof, and by doors and windows that provide protection from wind, rain and snow).

The census classifies private dwellings into **regular private dwellings** and **occupied marginal dwellings**. Regular private dwellings are further classified into three major groups: **occupied dwellings** (occupied by usual residents), **dwellings occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents** and **unoccupied dwellings**. Marginal dwellings are classified as occupied by usual residents or by foreign and/or temporary residents. Marginal dwellings that were unoccupied on Census Day are not counted in the housing stock.

Private Household

Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of private households is equal to the number of occupied private dwellings.

Rooms

Refers to the number of rooms in a dwelling. A **room** is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living. Partially divided L-shaped rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g. L-shaped dining-room and living room arrangements). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

Sex

Refers to the gender of the respondent.

Structural Type of Dwelling

Refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling in a single-detached house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.

Single-detached house

A single dwelling not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). It has open space on all sides, and has no dwellings either above or below it.

Semi-detached house

One of two dwellings attached side by side (or back to front) to each other, but not to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). It has no dwellings either above or below it, and the two units together have open space on all sides.

Row house

One of three or more dwellings joined side by side (or occasionally side to back), such as a town house or garden home, but not having any other dwellings either above or below.

Apartment, detached duplex

One of two dwellings, located one above the other, but not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). The two units together have no other dwellings attached to the back, front, or sides, and have open space on all sides.

Apartment, five or more storeys

A dwelling unit in a high-rise apartment building which has five or more storeys.

Apartment, fewer than five storeys

A dwelling unit attached to other dwellings, commercial units or other non-residential space in a building that has fewer than five storeys.

Other single-attached house

A single dwelling that is attached to another building and that does not fall into any of the other categories, such as a single dwelling attached to a non-residential structure (e.g. a store or a church) or occasionally to another residential structure (e.g. an apartment building).

Movable dwelling

A single dwelling designed and constructed to be transported on its own chassis and capable of being moved to a new location on short notice (mobile home). It may be placed temporarily on a foundation, such as blocks, posts or a prepared pad. Other movable dwellings include a tent, recreational vehicle, travel trailer or houseboat.

Tenure

Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling, or whether the dwelling is Band housing (on an Indian reserve or settlement).

A dwelling is classified as "owned" even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it. The dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium (whether registered or unregistered).

A dwelling is classified as "rented" even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative. For census purposes, in a cooperative, all members jointly own the cooperative and occupy their dwelling units under a lease agreement.

Shelter occupancy on reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category, Band housing, has been created.

Usual Place of Residence

The dwelling in which a person lives most of the time, regardless of where they are found on Census Day.

Persons with more than one residence

In general, the usual place of residence is the place where a person spends the major part of the year. If the time spent at each residence is equal or the person is not sure which one to choose, the residence where he or she stayed overnight on Census Day (between May 15 and 16, 2006) should be considered as his or her usual place of residence.

However, there are two exceptions to this general rule:

- a) Sons or daughters who live somewhere else while attending school, but return to live with their parents part of the year, should consider the residence they share with their parents as their usual place of residence, even if they spend most of the year elsewhere.
- b) Husbands, wives or common-law partners who live away from their families while working, but return to their families regularly (for example, on weekends), should consider the residence they share with their spouse or partner as their usual place of residence, even if they spend most of the year elsewhere.

Persons in institutions (such as a hospital, a home for the aged, a prison or a correctional centre)

Persons with no other usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, or persons who have been in one or more institutions for a continuous period of six months or longer, are to be considered as usual residents of the institution.

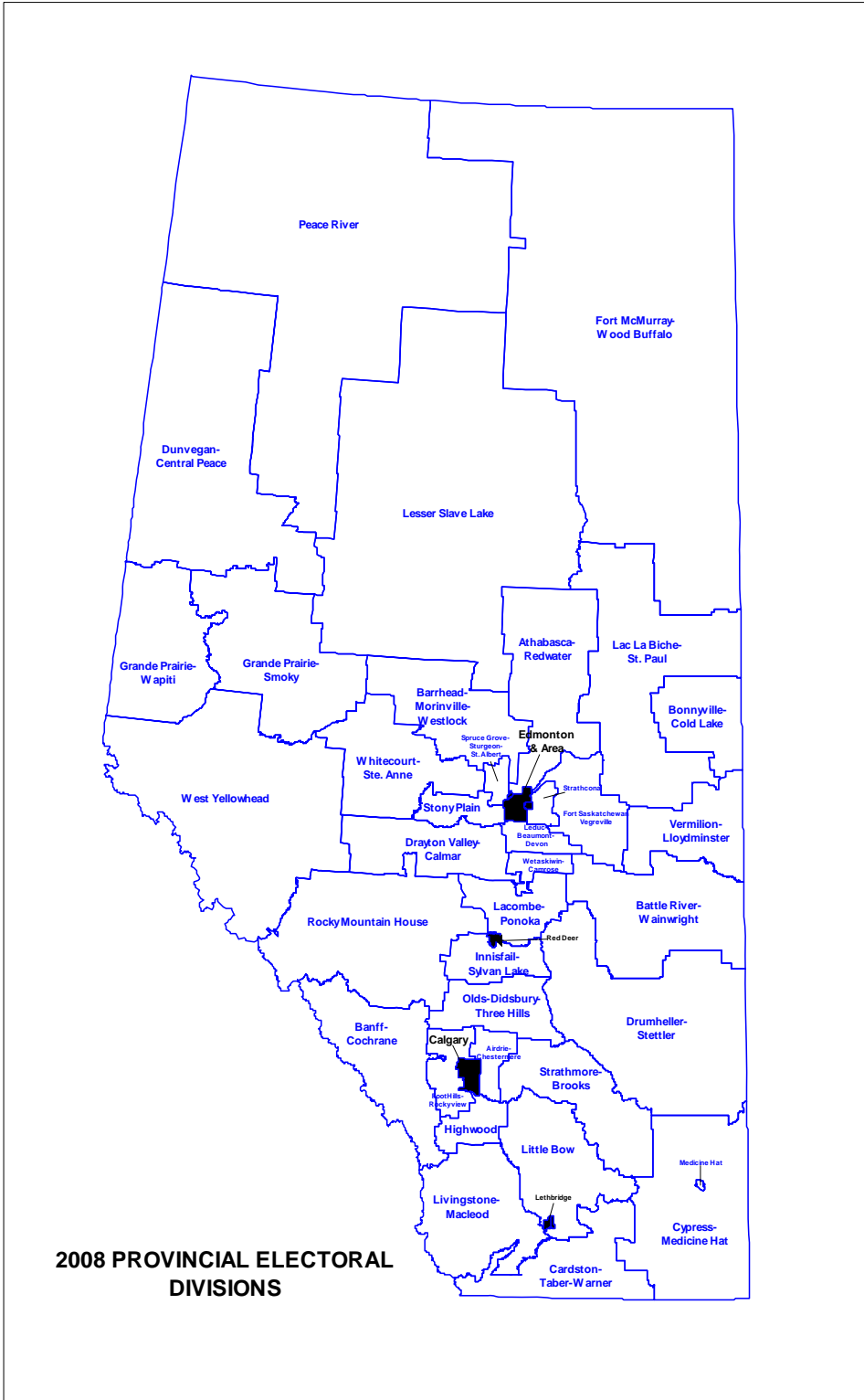
Residents with no usual place of residence

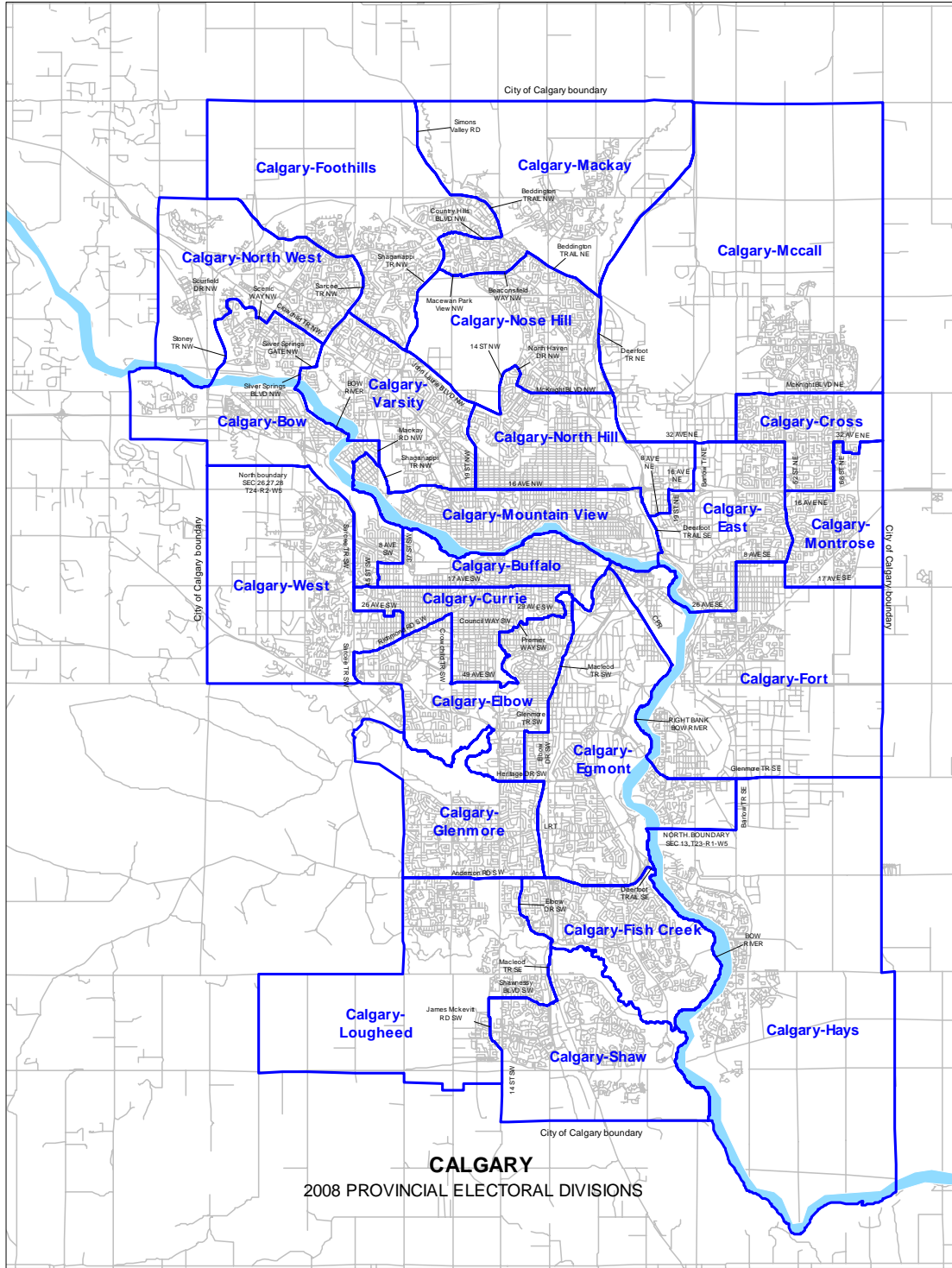
Residents who do not have a usual place of residence should be enumerated in the dwelling where they stayed overnight between May 15 and May 16, 2006.

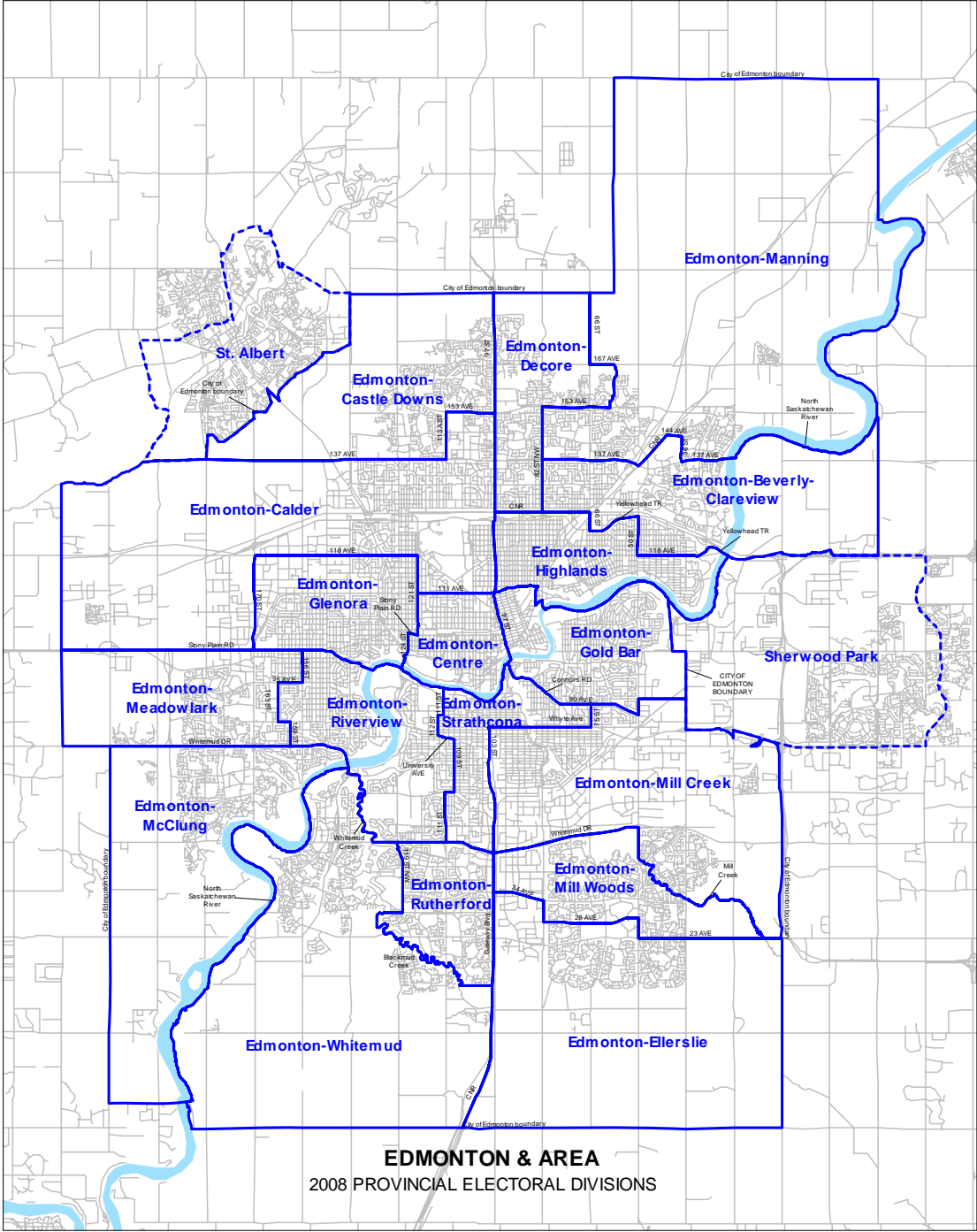
Persons residing outside Canada

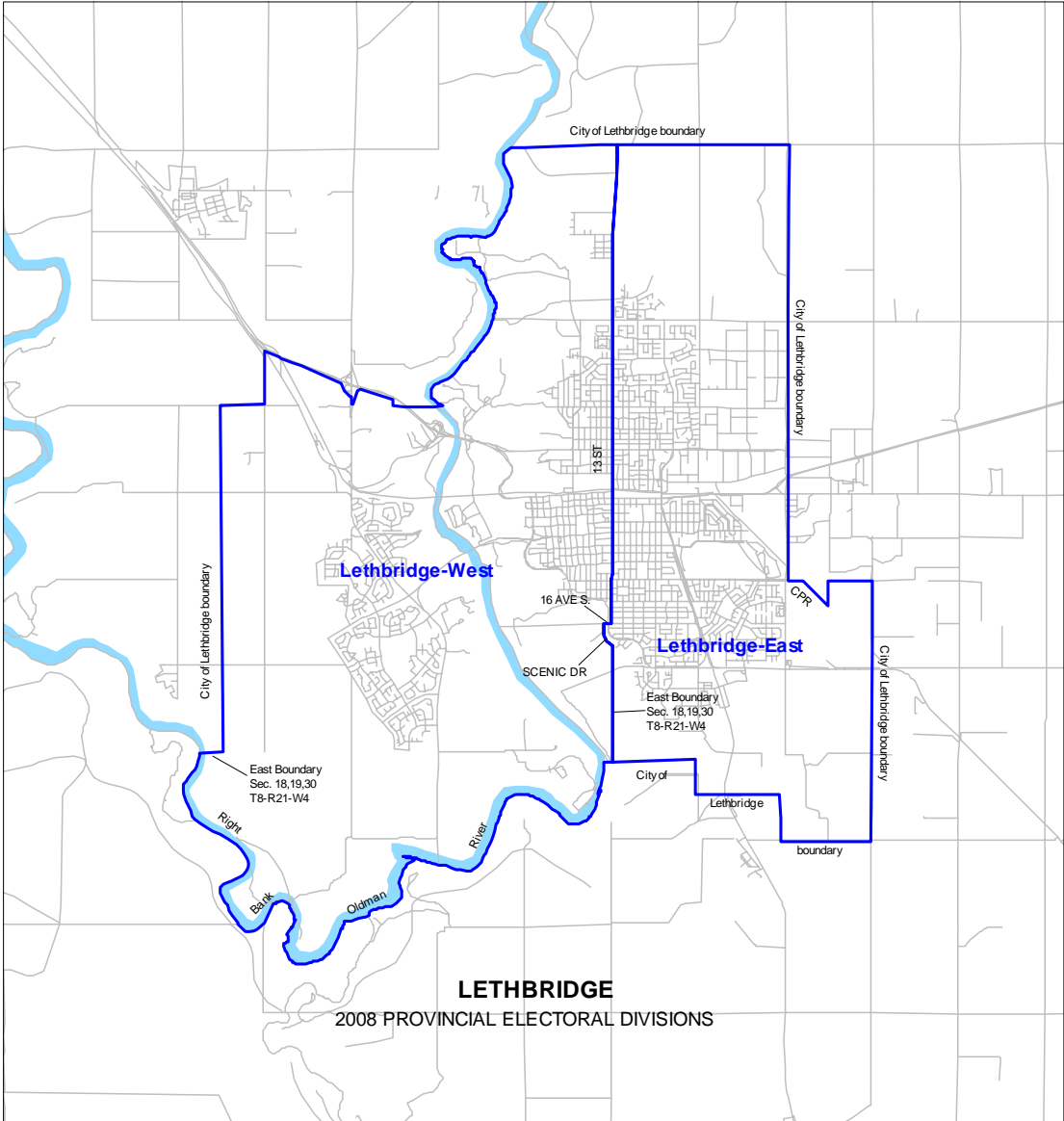
Persons residing outside Canada, who do not have a permanent place of residence within Canada occupied by one or more members of their family, were asked to provide the address they use for election purposes or their last permanent address within Canada. This information is then used to determine a geographic location for defining usual place of residence.

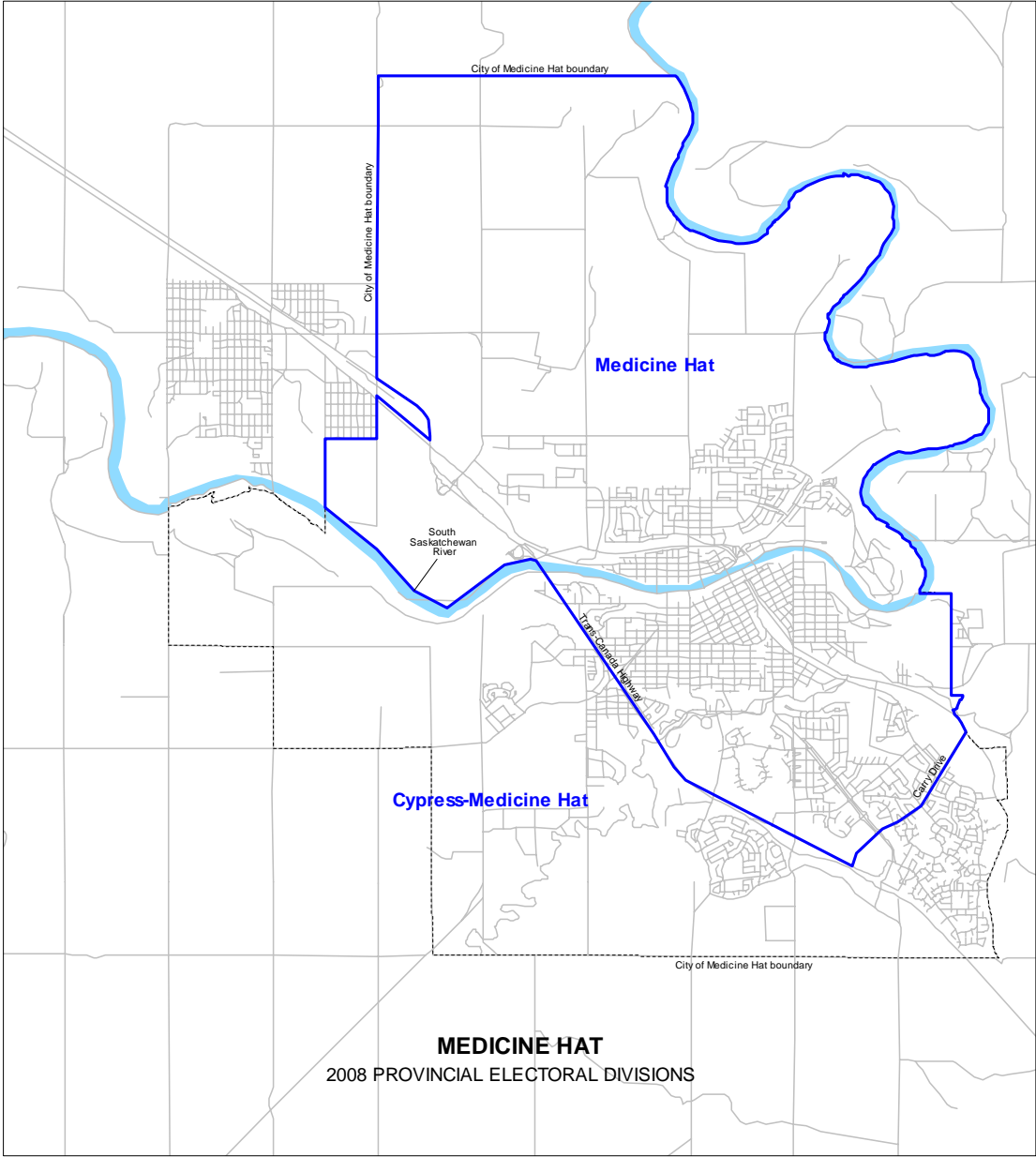
Source: Derived from Statistics Canada's 2006 Census Dictionary.











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