

REGIONAL PROFILE NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

General

These notes are designed to explain some of the concepts behind the terms used and to describe the methodology employed to derive the profiles.

- Aggregate data** The profiles are derived by combing community level data (RMs, towns, Reserves, etc.) into the regions. In some cases, this can cause difficulty if the information for a particular community is suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the statistics will not include that community. Suppression normally occurs only in smaller communities so the aggregate statistics are not significantly affected in the majority of cases.
- Random rounding** All information from the census except the total population has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of "5". When combined with the aggregating procedure described above, this can introduce small errors in the data. This also means that the sum of individual values may not equal the total and percentages do not necessarily add up to 100%.
- Reliability** The population, age, sex, and mother tongue of the census respondents is obtained for all residents of the province. All other characteristics are from the "long form" which is distributed to every fifth household (all households on Reserve). In effect this means that the majority of the statistics are based on a 20% sample of households and so can be considered as very reliable.
- There is a degree of "under-coverage" in the census that is typically 2% to 3% so not all individuals are counted. This affects the absolute counts but is thought to have little impact on the percentages and proportions.
- Notwithstanding the overall statistical reliability of the census data, all of the questions are based on responses by the individuals completing the questionnaire. The accuracy of the information they provide ultimately determines the quality of the data.
- Dates** The 1991, 2001, and 2006 censuses were conducted in May whereas the 1996 census was conducted in June. This may have a marginal impact on the data for recreational villages, employment, and agriculture.
- Theme maps** The information in the maps is aggregated to the RM level; it represents the characteristics of all residents of the RM including those who live in communities within that RM. The only exceptions to this rule are the cities of Regina and Saskatoon which are shaded separately from their respective RMs. The North (the Northern Administrative District or Census Division #18) is treated as a single "RM".

Themes 1 and 2: Population, Age, and Sex

The population counts include all persons whose “usual place of residence” is in the community at the time of the census. Specifically included are the so-called “non-permanent residents”, namely those who are 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. Foreign residents and their family members are, however, excluded.

The census measures two kinds of population – the population living in collective or institutional dwellings and the population living in private dwellings. Institutional dwellings include, for example, jails and prisons, special care homes for seniors and the disabled, Hutterite colonies, and hotels. Only the population and age are collected for individuals living in collective dwellings. All other statistics – education, employment, family structure, Aboriginal identity, etc. – apply only to the population in private dwellings.

The population figures in Section 1 and Section 2 cover the entire population. The figures in the other sections of the profile refer only to those living in private dwellings.

The community types - city, town, village, etc. - refer to the legal status of the community and are not related to their size. Residents of communities smaller than 50 persons are typically included in the RM in which they reside.

Theme 3: Housing and Family Structure

Statistics about households and family structures are complicated by the different conceptual models of what makes up a “family” and by the variety of living arrangements present in today’s society.

A “family” is defined as 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 the same sex. There is no necessity for the adults to be the biological parents of the children so families with adopted children or “blended” families are included in the definition. Persons not living in families are called “non-family” persons. This category includes “unattached individuals” – those living alone or with non-relatives – and persons living with relatives other than spouses or children.

A “household” is a person or group of persons (other than temporary or foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling. A “private dwelling” in turn is defined as 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. Apartments and most basement suites are therefore considered as separate dwellings.

When two or more “families” or a family and an unattached individual live in the same household, the household is considered as a “multi-family” household. This can occur, for example, when a grand parent is living with the family of one of their children or a lone parent is living in the parental household¹. In 2001, Statistics Canada redefined “lone parent families” to include families where a child was living with a single grandparent as well as a single parent.

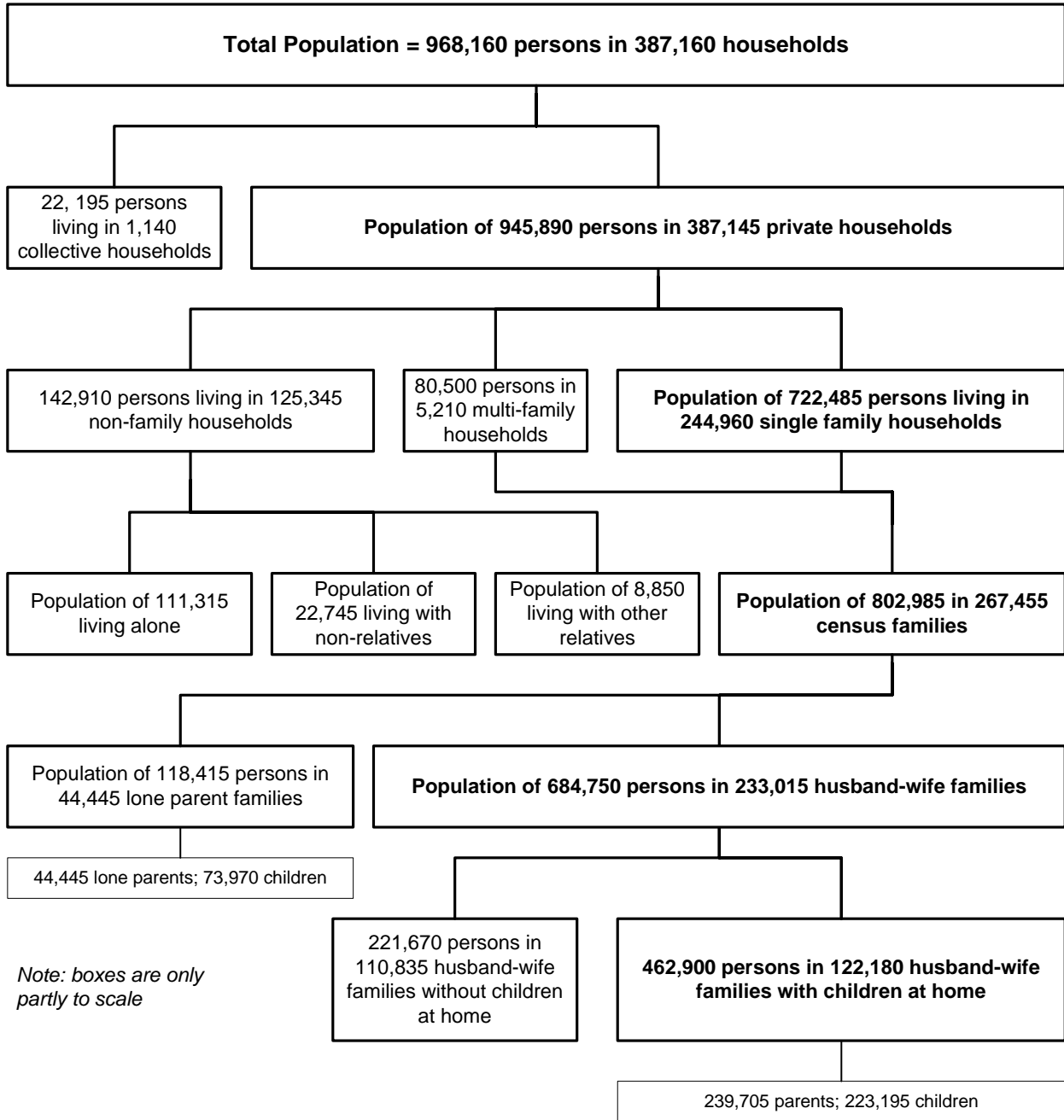
Most basement suites are considered as separate households whereas a “room and board” situation would be classified as a multi-family household, unless the extra person was a member of the immediate family. Extended family arrangements are typically multi-family households.

An “economic family” extends the concept of a “family” to include extended family members who tend to

¹ For the 1991 and 1996 censuses, the children had to be “never-married” sons and/or daughters but these persons could be of any age. Starting in the 2001 census, the concept of children includes sons and daughters who have been married, provided they do not have a spouse, common-law partner or child living in the household. As well, grandchildren in households with no parents present are now considered children in the census family of their grandparent(s).

act as an economic unit. An 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.

The various family categories are shown in the figure below with counts for Saskatchewan in 2006.



Other terms used in this section are described below.

Tenure	Household tenure refers to whether or not some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling, or whether the dwelling is band housing located on an Indian Reserve. A mortgage may or may not be present in owned dwellings.
Age	This refers to the period in which the building was originally built, not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions. Respondents were asked to indicate the period of construction, to the best of their knowledge.
Condition	The condition of the dwelling is based on responses to the question: "Is this dwelling in need of any repairs?". Possible responses were: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No, only regular maintenance is needed (painting, furnace cleaning, etc.)• Yes, minor repairs are needed (missing or loose floor tiles, or siding, etc.)• Yes, major repairs are needed (defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.) Respondents were asked not to include desirable remodelling or additions.

Theme 4: Aboriginal Population

The data in this section refer to Aboriginal identity which is a slightly different concept than Aboriginal origin. 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.

Over time, patterns in Aboriginal self-identification have changed so caution should be exercised in analyzing trends for Aboriginal people. In recent years, a growing number of people who had not previously identified with an Aboriginal group are now doing so. Changes in Aboriginal participation in the census over time also results in comparability issues. Only one Saskatchewan First Nation (Joseph Bighead with an on-Reserve population of 300 to 400) refused to participate in the 2006 census.

Theme 5: Mobility and Migration

All persons except those who are temporary residents are asked if they have Canadian citizenship. Those who hold Canadian citizenship along with citizenship in another country are considered as Canadian citizens.

People who were born outside of Canada but have been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently are considered as immigrants. The immigrant population includes a small number of persons born in Canada to non-citizens. The non-immigrant population includes all persons who are Canadian citizens by birth and most were born in Canada. "Non-permanent" residents are not considered as immigrants.

Regional data for citizenship and immigration do not include the population on Reserve. The Saskatchewan figures, however, include the on-Reserve population.

To measure mobility, the population 5 years of age and older are classified according to their residence in the previous census. Those who have moved are captured in the destination of their residence rather than the origin so we are measuring only migration into the region. The statistics measure “net” migration only – persons moving two or more times within the five-year period are classified according to their residence five years ago and their current residence so intermediate moves will be effectively ignored. The possible categories are:

Non-movers	These are people living at the same address as they were five years ago.
Moved within community	These are people living at a different address than five years ago but who are living in the same community – that is, in the same town/village/city or in the same RM or Reserve. Those who moved from the RM to a nearby town will be considered as moving within Saskatchewan.
Moved within Saskatchewan	These are people who have moved to a different community, perhaps nearby and perhaps at some distance but their previous residence was also in Saskatchewan.
Moved from another province	These are people who moved to Saskatchewan from another province within the last five years.
Moved from another country	These are people who moved to Saskatchewan from another country within the last five years.

Theme 6: Ethnicity, Culture, and Language

The information on ethnic origin is based on the question

“To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?”.

The question was preceded by the instruction

“While most people in Canada view themselves as Canadians, information on their ancestral origins has been collected since the 1901 Census to capture the changing composition of Canada’s diverse population. Therefore, this question refers to the origins of the person’s ancestors”

In spite of this, a significant proportion of respondents reported that they were “Canadian”.

Multiple responses were allowed – the tables show the number of single and multiple responses and the number of responses (both single and multiple) for ethnic groups that are the most common in Saskatchewan.

Prior to 2001, counts for the members of a visible minority group are derived from responses to the ethnic origin question. In 2001 and 2006, respondents were given a list of visible minority groups and asked if they were members. The list included:

Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino
Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian
Japanese	Korean		

Mother tongue is defined as the language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

The “Knowledge of Official Languages” section refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, French only, both English and French, or neither of the official languages of Canada. The data are based on responses to the question:

“Can this person speak English or French well enough to carry on a conversation?”

The home language refers to the language spoken most often at home.

Religious affiliation is measured every ten years so there are no data for 2006 and the most recent statistics are for 2001. Respondents were given a check box to indicate “no religious affiliation”. Religious affiliation is classified as Catholic (including both Roman and Ukrainian Catholic), Protestant, and “Other” which includes both Orthodox Christian affiliations such as Greek Orthodox and non-Christian religions such as Aboriginal spirituality, Muslim, Jewish, and Buddhist.

Theme 7: Educational Activity and Educational Attainment

Statistics Canada revised many of the educational concepts in the 2006 census so users should be careful in comparing 2006 results with results from 2001 and earlier.

The highest level of completed education refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or to the highest year of university or other non-university education completed. University education is considered to be a “higher” level of schooling than other non-university education. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification. Apprentices who have completed their program are counted under certificate and diploma, even if they did not complete grade 12.

In 2001, the regional data (but not the provincial data) refers to persons 20 years of age or older; in prior years and in 2006 it was based on the population 15 years of age or older. Consequently, some of the 1996 to 2001 increase in the number of persons with less than grade 12 will be artificial as will some of the decline from 2001 to 2006.

The field of study classifies the main subject area of the person’s highest degree, certificate or diploma after high school. This refers to the subject in which the person obtained the most advanced degree, certificate or diploma that he or she holds at the post-secondary level.

Theme 8: Employment

Each adult (defined as persons 15 years of age or older) is classified according to their labour force status into one of three categories, depending on their activity in the week prior to the census.

Employed	This includes persons who did any work at all for pay or profit. Employed persons can be self-employed or the so-called “unpaid family workers”, namely those who work without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice. Those who were absent from their job or business because of a vacation, illness, labour dispute, or other reason are still considered as employed. Persons with two or more simultaneous jobs are counted only once.
Unemployed	This includes persons who were not employed but who had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work.
Not in the labour force	This is the remaining population, that is, those who were neither employed nor unemployed.

Additional employment and labour force variables used in the profile are described below. Where an individual has more than one job, the census questions direct them to describe the job at which they work the most hours. For farmers with off-farm employment, this can vary depending on the time of year.

Employment rate This is the percentage of the adult population (15 and older) that is employed. While more useful than the unemployment rate, it is affected by the number of seniors in the population. A higher number of seniors typically means a lower employment rate because relatively few seniors are employed.

Employees vs. self-employed An employed person is classified as an employee if they work mainly for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rates, or payments in goods or services rather than money. Persons who work mainly for themselves, with or without paid help, operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership, are considered as self-employed.

Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member.

Experienced labour force These are persons who are either currently employed or who had been employed since January 2005. Those not currently employed were asked to describe their most recent job.

Industry data are based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). NAICS was created against the background of the North American Free Trade Agreement. It is designed to provide common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries (the United States, Canada and Mexico) and a common statistical framework to facilitate analysis of the three economies. Businesses which operate in more than one category are classified according to their main source of revenue.

The 2001 and 2006 censuses use the NAICS classification scheme whereas previous census surveys used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). The results in comparability issues when employment is compared between the most recent periods and previous years. The table below shows how the categories used in the regional profile are defined.

Comparison of SIC and NAIC used in the profiles

Profile category	Includes in 1991 and 1996 (SIC)		Includes in 2001 and 2006 (NAIC)	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	A	Agriculture	11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping
	B	Fishing and trapping		
	C	Logging and forestry		
Mining, oil and gas, utilities	D	Mining, oil and gas, quarrying	21	Mining, oil and gas extraction
			22	Utilities
Construction	F	Construction	23	Construction
Manufacturing	E	Manufacturing	31-33	Manufacturing
Wholesale/retail trade	I	Wholesale trade	41	Wholesale trade
	J	Retail trade	44-45	Retail trade
Finance, insurance, real estate	K	Finance and insurance	52	Finance and insurance
	L	Real estate operators and insurance agents	53	Real estate and leasing
Business services	M	Business services	54	Professional, scientific, and technical services
			55-56	Management of companies, administrative and other services
Accommodation and food services	Q	Accommodation and food services	72	Accommodation and food services
Other private sector services	G	Transportation and warehousing	48-49	Transportation and warehousing
	H	Communication and other utilities	51, 71	Information, culture, recreation
	R	Personal and household services	81	Personal and household services
Education services	O	Education services	61	Education services
Health care and social assistance	P	Health and social services	62	Health care and social assistance
Public administration	N	Public administration	91	Public administration

The industry categories used in this profile are as follows.

Agriculture/ forestry	This category includes grain and cattle farming, market gardens, intensive livestock operations, and services related to agriculture such as crop spraying, custom harvesters, seed cleaning, and animal breeding services. Logging and forestry, fishing, and trapping are also included in this category.
Other primary	This category includes oil and gas exploration and production, mining, contract drilling, and utilities. Only water, natural gas, and electricity generation and distribution are considered as utilities. Telecommunications is included in the "Information, culture, and recreation" group.
Manufacturing	<p>Manufacturing establishments take raw materials and transform them into finished products, in the sense that they are ready to be used or consumed, or semi-finished products, in the sense of becoming a raw material for an establishment to use in further manufacturing. Manufacturing establishments may own the materials which they transform or they may transform materials owned by other establishments.</p> <p>Certain activities involving the transformation of goods are classified in other sectors. Some examples are crop drying, logging, and various activities conducted by retailers, such as meat cutting and the assembly of products such as bicycles and computers.</p> <p>In Saskatchewan, this category includes traditional manufacturing activities as well as food processing (meat processing plants and grain milling). Oil refineries are also considered as manufacturing establishments.</p>
Construction	This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in constructing, repairing and renovating buildings and engineering works, and in subdividing and developing land. These establishments may operate on their own account or under contract to other establishments. They may produce complete projects or subcontract work to other establishments.
Retail trade	This category includes establishments that sell merchandise (not services) to the general public. Non-store retailers are included in this category as well.
Wholesale trade	The wholesaling process is generally an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise; many wholesalers are therefore organized to sell merchandise in large quantities to retailers, and business and institutional clients. However, some wholesalers, in particular those that supply non-consumer capital goods, sell merchandise in single units to final users. Farm machinery dealers and lumber yards are considered as wholesale establishments.
Finance, insurance, and real estate	This category includes both deposit-taking financial institutions such as banks and credit unions as well as financial management firms. Insurance companies, insurance agencies, and real estate agencies are also included.
Business services	These kinds of establishments provide services to businesses. The category includes, for example, management and computer consulting firms, law offices, accounting services, architectural, and engineering services. Also included are head offices and companies that provide waste management or cleaning services to buildings.

Accommodation and food services	These are establishments primarily engaged in providing accommodation services such as hotels, motels, vacation farms, and campgrounds or food and beverage services such as lounges, restaurants, and catering services.
Health and social assistance	Health and social services includes establishments that are involved in the delivery of health services such as hospitals, physicians or dentists offices, or ambulances or social services such as special care homes, child care services, or services for those with a disability.
Education service	Education services include elementary and secondary education, post-secondary institutions and private vocational schools.
Public administration	Public includes all levels of government – federal, provincial, town, municipal, and First Nation – but does not include government enterprises such as crown corporations.
Other private sector services	This is a residual category that includes the remaining commercial services sectors of the economy. It includes the following industry groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transportation and warehousing - trucking, couriers, rail transportation, pipelines, and grain handling, e.g. • personal and household services - hair care, funeral homes, and lawn care services, e.g. • information, culture, recreation - casinos, theatre companies, amusement parks, the media, telecommunications, museums, eg.

The occupation groups used in this profile are listed below with some samples of each.

Management occupations	Legislators, administrative services managers, managers in engineering/architecture/science/information systems, sales, marketing, and advertising managers, retail trade managers, facility operation and maintenance managers
Business, finance, administrative	Auditors, accountants, investment professionals, human resource professional, secretaries, office equipment operators, finance and insurance clerks, library clerks.
Natural/applied sciences & related	Engineers, biologists, computer system analysts, electronics technicians, land surveyors, agriculture inspectors, pilots, construction inspectors, user support technicians
Health occupations	Physicians, dentists, nurses, dental assistants, opticians, medical diagnostic technicians, emergency medical technicians
Social science, education, government, religion	Teachers, social workers, Ministers of religion, probation officers, policy researchers, early childhood educators, employment counsellors, recreation supervisors, social services workers, economic development officers and researchers
Art, culture, recreation, sport	Librarians, writers and editors, musicians, actors, painters, graphic arts technicians, broadcasting technicians, athletes, coaches, and referees
Sales and service	This is a large category which includes retail sales clerks, cashiers, insurance agents, cooks, waiters, bartenders, kitchen helpers, police and firefighters, cleaners, and child care workers.

Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	Construction trades (electrician, carpenter, lineman, etc.) and equipment operators (graders, cranes, highway workers), truck, taxi, and delivery drivers, as well as their helpers.
Occupations unique to the primary industry	In Saskatchewan this is largely farmers although mine workers, logging workers, and oil and gas drilling are included.
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing utilities	These are occupations that are unique to the manufacturing and processing sector such as machine operators, assemblers, inspectors, and process operators. Labourers are included.

Theme 9: Income

All income variables refer to the year prior to the census, that is, for the calendar year 2005 in the case of the 2006 census. These figures are not adjusted for inflation. To adjust for inflation, the rates of inflation for the relevant periods (as measured by the Saskatchewan Consumer Price Index) are:

- 13.7% between 1990 and 1995;
- 9.2% between 1995 and 2000; and
- 13.3% between 2000 and 2005.

Income Sources Personal income is divided into three categories. Employment income includes gross income before deductions from paid employment including tips, commissions and bonuses. Net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income is included as employment income.

Examples of government transfer income are the Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from Canada Pension Plan, Employment Insurance, the Child Tax Benefit, the GST credit, social assistance, and workers' compensation.

Income not specified above is considered as "other" and includes, for example, dividends, interest, other investment income, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad, non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, and severance pay.

Household Household income is the sum of all income for individuals in the household. Household income is affected by both the level of individual incomes in the household and the number of people in the household.

Individual Individual income is income received by the individual. Those with no income are included in the calculation of the averages.

Full-time full-year Employment income is most comparable when income over the course of the year is compared across groups with a similar number of hours worked. The term full-year full-time workers refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49-52 weeks (mostly full time) for pay or in self-employment. All others are considered as part-time or part-year.

Average value of owner-occupied dwellings This refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold. It is calculated only for those who own their own house, apartment, or mobile home and does not include dwellings on Reserve. It excludes dwellings on farms because of the difficulty of distinguishing the home's value from the value of the land.

Low Income The number of individuals or households considered to be "low income" is based on the Low Income Cutoff or LICO. The LICO is an income inequality measure designed to measure the percentage of families or individuals who spend 20% more than average on food, shelter and clothing. Some examples of the LICO in 2005 are:

- \$16,270 for an individual living alone in an urban area with a population under 30,000;
- \$21,890 for a family of three living in a rural area; and
- \$22,280 for a two-person household in Regina or Saskatoon.

An individual is considered to be below the LICO if the household or family in which they live has income below the LICO.

The difficulty in defining shelter costs on Reserve means that Reserve residents are not included in the low income statistics.

Theme 10: Agriculture

Agriculture statistics are based on a separate survey - the Census of Agriculture - conducted at the same time as the general census.

A farm was defined as an agricultural operation that produces at least one of the following products intended for sale:

- crops (hay, field crops, tree fruits or nuts, berries or grapes, vegetables, seed);
- livestock (cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, game animals, other livestock);
- poultry (hens, chickens, turkeys, chicks, game birds, other poultry);
- animal products (milk or cream, eggs, wool, furs, meat); or
- other agricultural products (Christmas trees, greenhouse or nursery products, mushrooms, sod, honey, maple syrup products).

The statistics are published only for "census farms", defined as those with gross revenue in the previous year of \$2,500 or more. This is designed to remove "hobby farms" from the statistics.

The 1991 definition excluded commercial poultry hatcheries and operations that produced only Christmas trees.

Many agricultural operations are composed of numerous parcels of land in a number of locations. These different locations are often situated in several RMs. In these situations, the "headquarters rule" assigns all data collected for the agricultural operation to the geographic area where the farm headquarters is located.

The census of agriculture is not conducted in the North.

Some of the other terms used in this section are defined below.

Farm capital The value of farm capital includes the value of all farmland, buildings, farm machinery and equipment (including passenger vehicles used in the farm business), and livestock and poultry. Respondents report the value of their land, buildings, farm machinery and equipment as of census day. Values for livestock and poultry inventories reported in the census are calculated using data on average farm prices for the various types of livestock and poultry. Farm capital does not include the value of crops in the field or in storage, or farm inputs on hand, such as fertilizer and seed.

Farm operator	These are persons responsible for the day-to-day management decisions made in the operation of a farm or agricultural operation. Up to three farm operators could be reported per farm.
Gross receipts	Gross receipts include cash received in the year prior to the census including government support programs. Rebates on expenditures are normally considered as a reduction in expenditures rather than as a source of revenue.