

## **About the data: Demographic composition, socioeconomic status, language, immigration, and ethno-racial diversity**

The following definitions were taken in whole, or in part, from: Statistics Canada. 2007. *2006 Census Dictionary*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE. Ottawa, Ontario. February 14. Available at: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

### **Demographic Composition**

**Total Population** – The population universe of the 2006 Census encompasses both household and institutional populations and includes the following groups:

Canadian citizens (by birth or naturalization) and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;

Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;

Canadian citizens and landed immigrants at sea or in port abroad merchant vessels under Canadian registry;

Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and members of their families living with them;

Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold student authorizations (student visas or student permits) and members of their families living with them;

Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold employment authorizations (or work permits) and members of their families living with them;

Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions) and members of their families living with them.

**% 19 and under** – Percent of the total population (see above) that is aged 19 or under. Age of individuals was determined as age at last birthday as of the census reference date, May 16, 2006.

**% 65 and over** – Percent of the total population (see above) that is aged 65 or older. Age of individuals determined, same as above.

**% Living alone** – Percent of the population in private households (excludes collective dwellings) that are living alone.

**% Aged 65+ living alone** - Percent of the population aged 65 years and over in private households (excludes collective dwellings) that are living alone.

**% Lone parent families** – Percent of Census Families with children (see definition below) that are lone parent families. Lone parent families are composed of a mother or a father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.

**Census Family with children** – Refers to a married couple, a couple living common-law 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” in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

**% 1 year mobility in population** – Percent of the non-institutional population, aged 1 year or older residing in Canada, that lived at a different address on May 16, 2005, one year prior to Census Day.

### **Socioeconomic Status**

**Median household income (before-tax) \$** - The median of the weighted total before-tax income of households in 2005. This variable excluded institutional populations.

**Median household income (after-tax) \$** - The median of the weighted total after-tax income of households in 2005. This variable excluded institutional populations.

**% Families-Incidence of low income (before-tax)** - Percent of economic families<sup>1</sup> who spend 20% more of their before-tax income than average on food, shelter and clothing. The cut-off is determined using national family expenditure data, last updated in 1992, and adjusted for community size, family size, and yearly changes in the consumer price index.

**% Families-Incidence of low income (after-tax)** - Percent of economic families who spend 20% more of their after-tax income than average on food, shelter and clothing. The cut-off is determined using national family expenditure data, last updated in 1992, and adjusted for community size, family size, and yearly changes in the consumer price index.

**% Individuals-Incidence of low income (before-tax)** – A derived statistic providing the percent of the population in private households (combining persons in economic families and unattached individuals 15 years

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<sup>1</sup> 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. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. For 2006, foster children are included.

of age and over) who spend 20% more of their before-tax income than average on food, shelter and clothing.

**% Individuals-Incidence of low income (after-tax)** – A derived statistic providing the percent of the population in private households (combining persons in economic families and unattached individuals 15 years of age and over) who spend 20% more of their after-tax income than average on food, shelter and clothing.

**% Rented dwellings** – Percent of private households (dwellings) that are rented.

**Unemployment rate** – Percent of the labour force (non-institutional population, aged 15 or over) that was unemployed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). Unemployed is defined as without paid work or without self-employment work despite being available for work and either: had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

**% Not in labour force** - Percent of non-institutional persons, aged 15 or 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, 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.

**% Less than high school education** – Percent of the total, non-institutional population, aged 25-64 or over, who did not obtain their secondary school graduation certificate, diploma or degree.

**% With a University degree** - Percent of the total, non-institutional population, aged 25-64 or over, who reported receiving a “University certificate or degree” at the bachelor level or higher as their highest level of education.

## **Diversity**

**% No knowledge of English/French** – Percent of the total, non-institutional population without the ability to conduct a conversation in either English or French. In 2006, the following instructions were provided to respondents in the *2006 Census Guide*:

Mark **English** or **French** only if the person can carry on a conversation of some length on various topics in that language.

For a child who has not yet learned to speak: report the language(s) that the child is learning to speak at home: English, French, both, or neither.

**% Recent immigrants-within 5 years** – Percent of persons, excluding institutional residents, who were first granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities within the 5 years prior to Census.

**% Recent immigrants-within 10 years** - Percent of persons, excluding institutional residents, who were first granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities within the 10 years prior to Census.

**% Immigrants** - Percent of persons, excluding institutional residents, who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

**% Visible minority** – Percent of the total, non-institutional population that identifies themselves as non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour, excluding Aboriginal persons. This definition is derived from the Employment Equity Act.

**Top 3 Home Languages for non-English speaking households** – Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home, in a non-English speaking household, by the individual at the time of the census. This variable was derived by ranking the languages reported most frequently (by the largest number of people) and reporting the top 3 ranked languages. This variable excludes institutional populations.