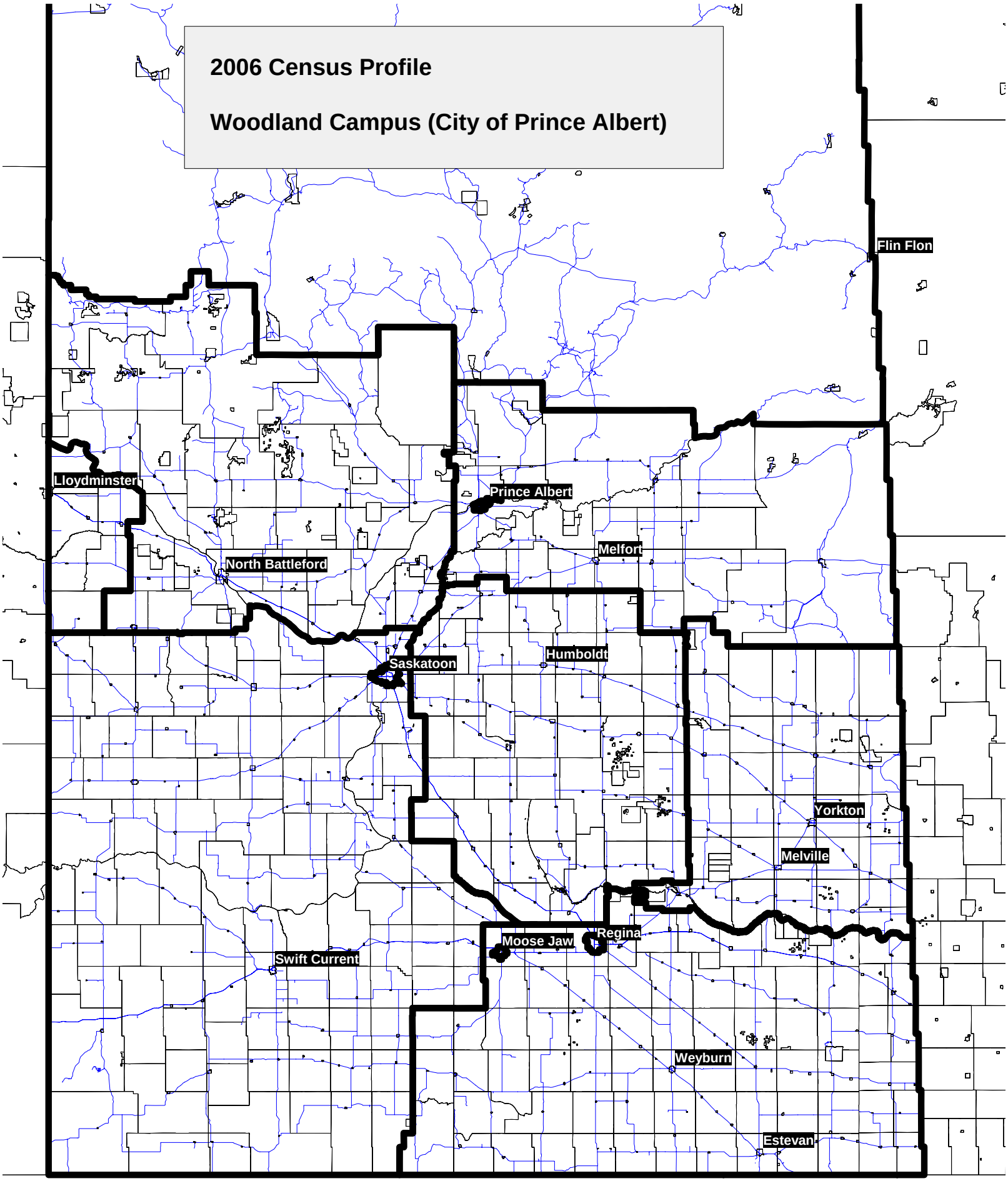
2006 Census Profile

Woodland Campus (City of Prince Albert)



Regional Profile

Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

Contents

Topics

Reference Map

1: Population

2: Age and Sex

3: Housing and Family Structure

4: Aboriginal Identity

5: Mobility and Migration

6: Ethnicity, Culture, and Language

7: Education

8: Employment

9: Income

10: Notes and Definitions

Compiled August 2009

Regional Profile

Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

Theme 1: Population

	Counts					
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Total Population						
Saskatchewan	968,310	1,009,615	988,930	990,240	978,935	968,157
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)	31,380	33,749	34,219	34,777	34,291	34,138
Average Annual Increase		1981-86	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001	2001-06
Saskatchewan	...	0.8%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)	...	1.5%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%
1981=100						
Saskatchewan	100.0	104.3	102.1	102.3	101.1	100.0
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)	100.0	107.5	109.0	110.8	109.3	108.8
Population by Community Type						
Saskatchewan						
Urban areas*	522,057	570,491	580,182	589,875	593,197	600,776
Towns/villages	193,797	196,872	184,088	178,690	170,794	159,771
Rural municipalities	206,536	197,027	176,235	163,876	153,414	140,601
Indian Reserves	20,334	19,821	21,478	26,544	29,415	31,933
North**	25,586	25,404	26,947	31,255	32,115	34,067
Total	968,310	1,009,615	988,930	990,240	978,935	968,157

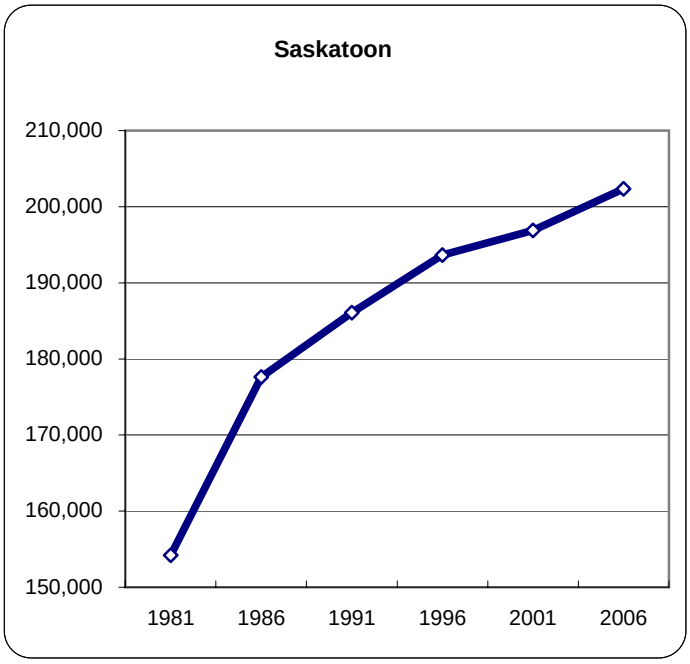
	Percent of Total Population					
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Distribution of Population						
Saskatchewan						
Urban areas*	54%	57%	59%	60%	61%	62%
Towns/villages	20%	19%	19%	18%	17%	17%
Rural municipalities	21%	20%	18%	17%	16%	15%
Indian Reserves	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
North**	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

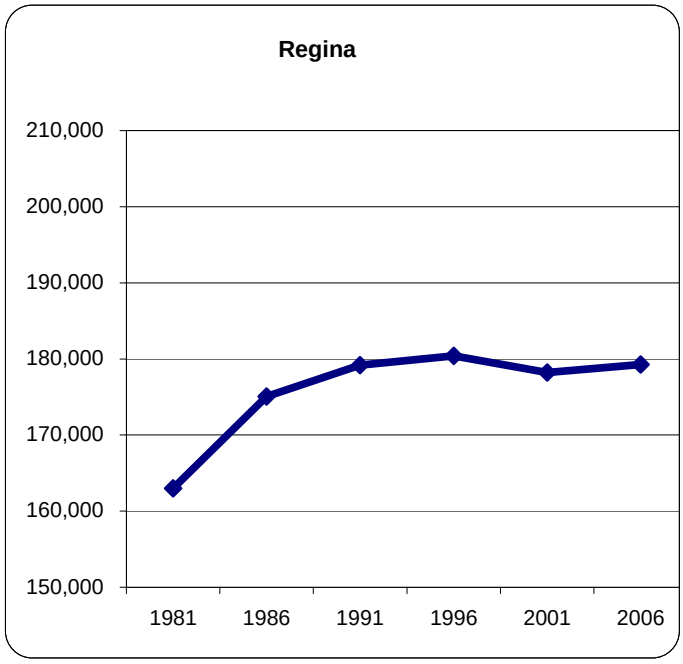
** Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Estevan, Humboldt, Melfort, Melville, North Battleford, Swift Current, Weyburn Yorkton, and the Saskatchewan portion of Lloydminster. Includes surrounding "bedroom communities".*

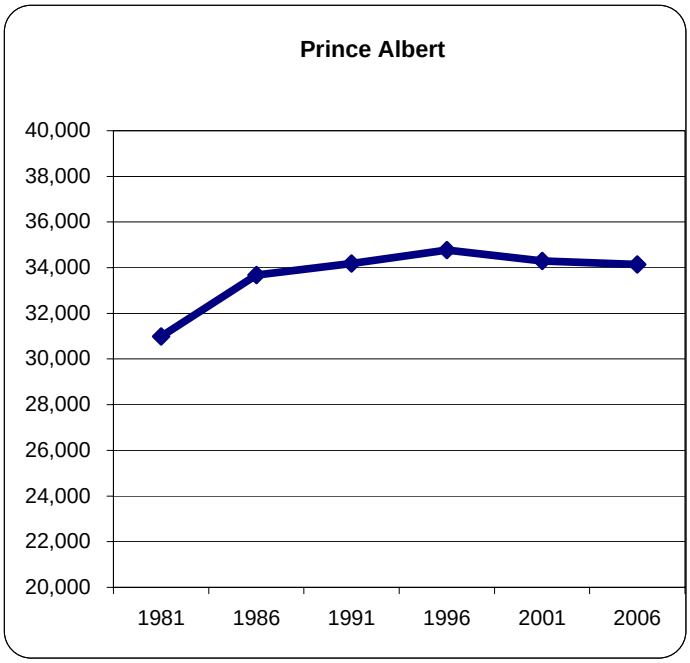
*** Census Division #18, also called the Northern Administration District, including towns/villages and Reserves*

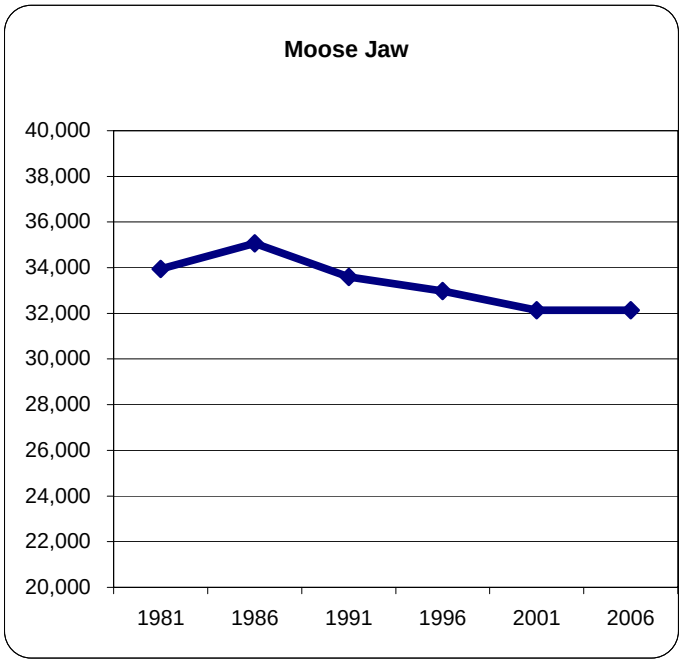
	Counts					
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Population of Larger Communities						
Saskatoon	154,217	177,641	186,067	193,653	196,861	202,340
Regina	162,986	175,064	179,183	180,404	178,225	179,246
Prince Albert	30,995	33,686	34,181	34,777	34,291	34,138
Moose Jaw	33,943	35,073	33,593	32,973	32,131	32,132

Population of Larger Communities, 1981 to 2006

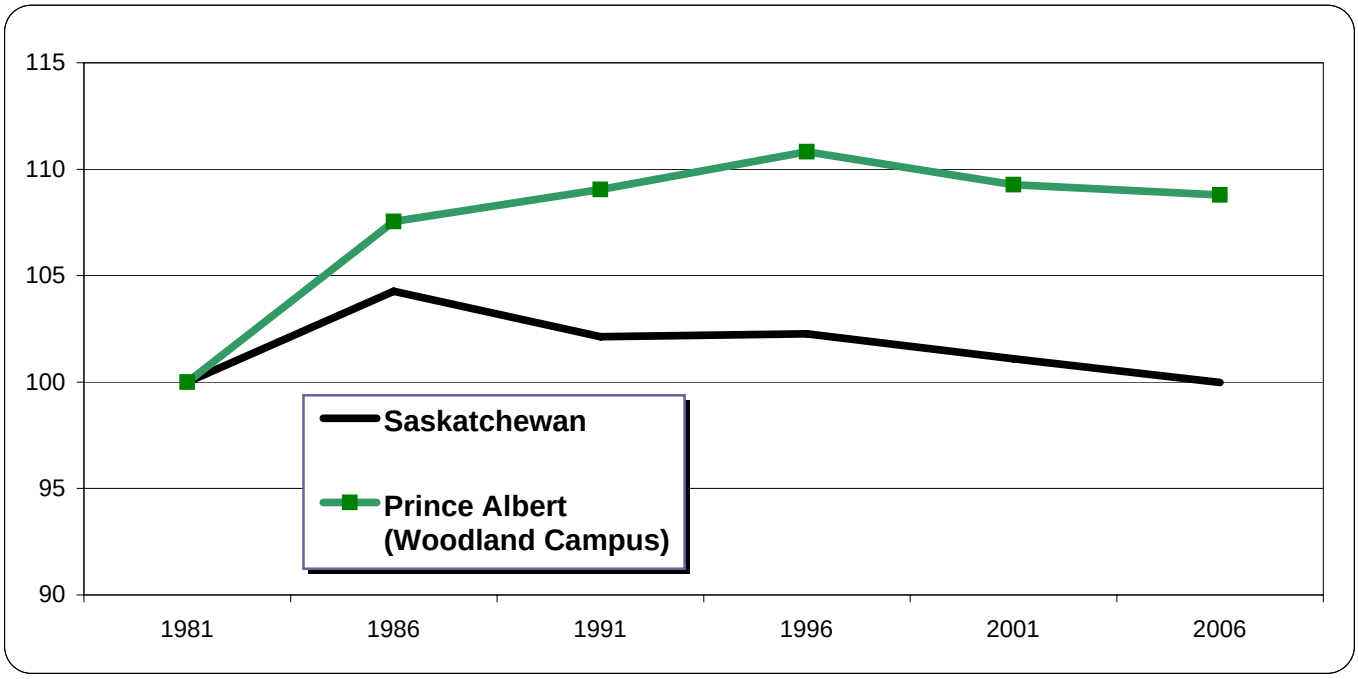








Population Growth Relative to Saskatchewan



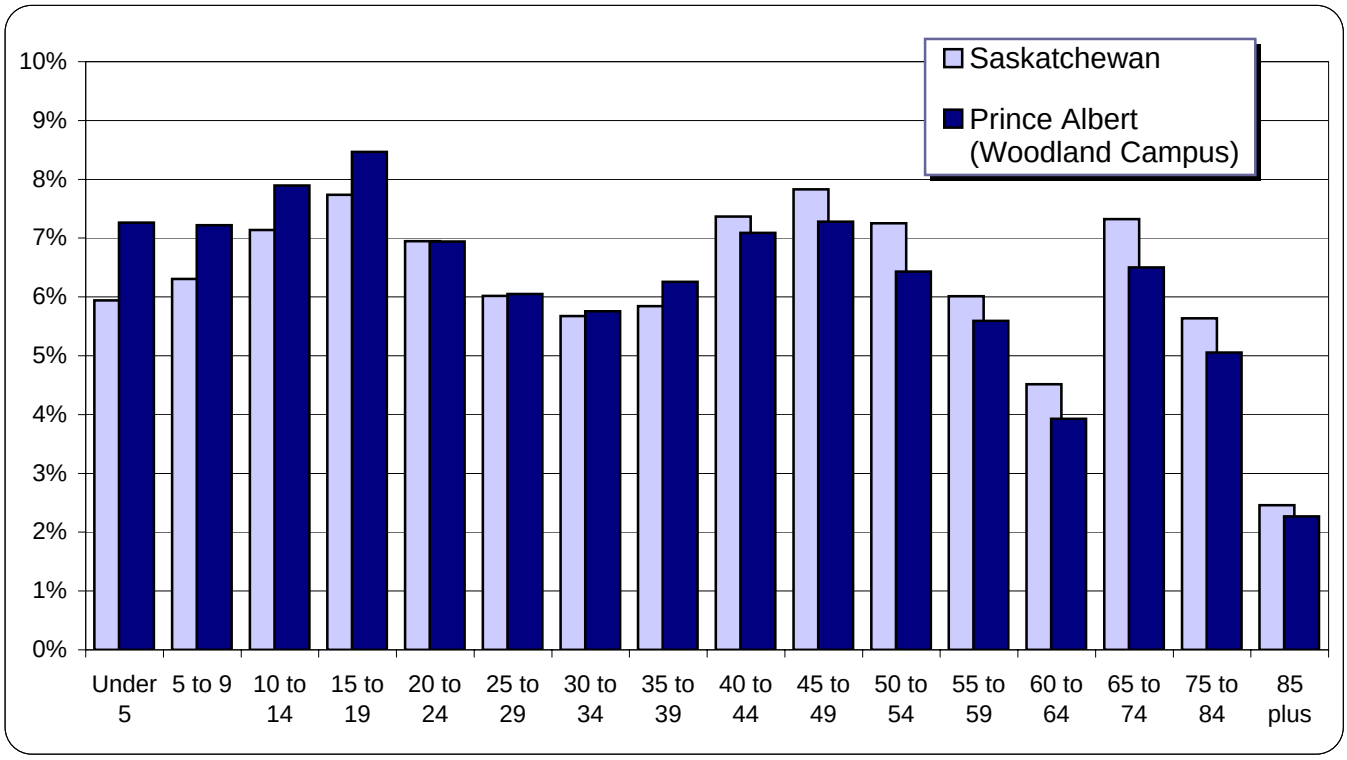
Regional Profile

Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

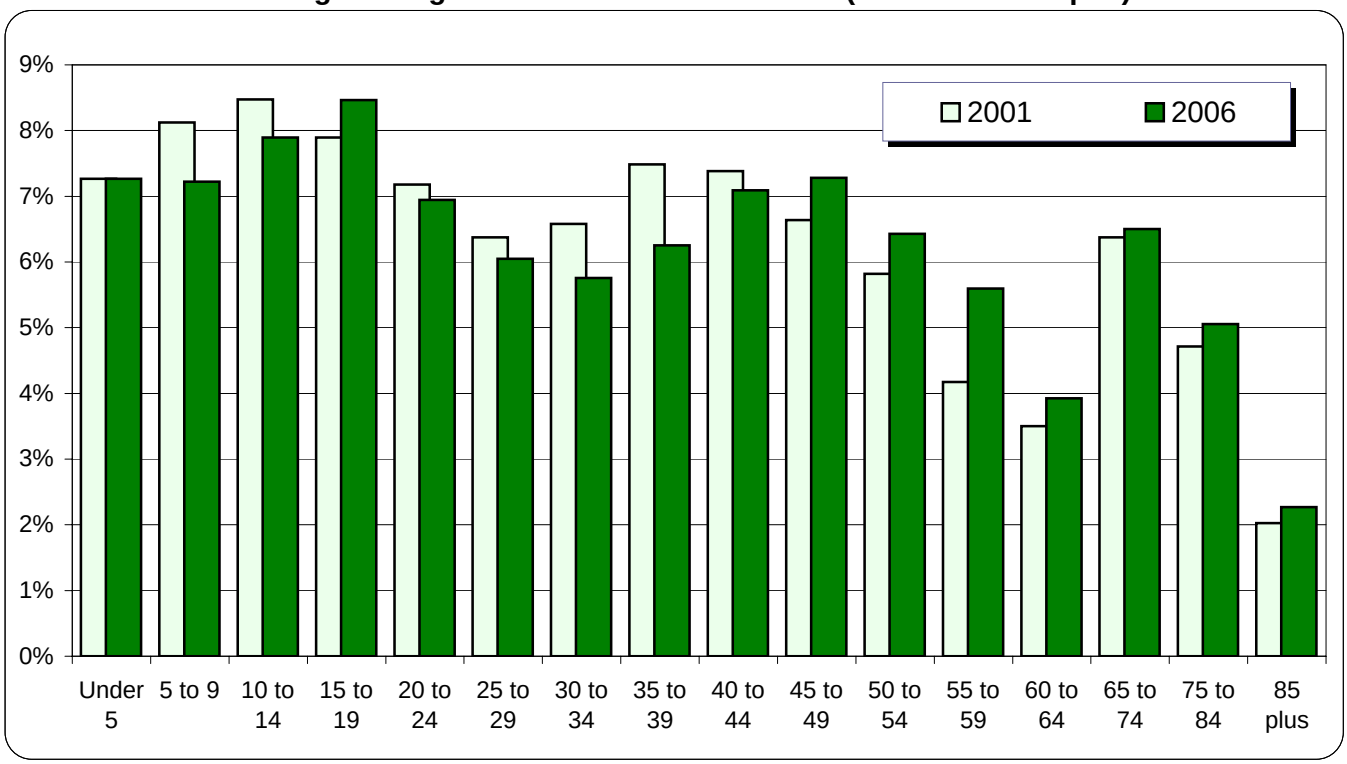
Theme 2: Population by Age and Gender

	Counts				Share of Total			
	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991	1996	2001	2006
Saskatchewan								
Men	490,780	489,430	481,755	475,325	49.6%	49.4%	49.2%	49.1%
Women	498,150	500,815	497,180	492,920	50.4%	50.6%	50.8%	50.9%
Total	988,930	990,240	978,935	968,155	100%	100%	100%	100%
Under 5	78,170	70,275	60,940	57,495	7.9%	7.1%	6.2%	5.9%
5 to 9	81,250	78,020	69,330	61,065	8.2%	7.9%	7.1%	6.3%
10 to 14	78,045	80,290	76,960	69,135	7.9%	8.1%	7.9%	7.1%
15 to 19	73,145	76,595	78,315	74,900	7.4%	7.7%	8.0%	7.7%
20 to 24	64,485	64,755	65,925	67,245	6.5%	6.5%	6.7%	6.9%
25 to 29	76,285	60,005	57,330	58,245	7.7%	6.1%	5.9%	6.0%
30 to 34	81,655	73,995	57,800	54,935	8.3%	7.5%	5.9%	5.7%
35 to 39	75,880	79,125	72,125	56,555	7.7%	8.0%	7.4%	5.8%
40 to 44	63,170	73,160	77,205	71,320	6.4%	7.4%	7.9%	7.4%
45 to 49	48,690	60,745	71,410	75,785	4.9%	6.1%	7.3%	7.8%
50 to 54	42,820	46,690	59,470	70,230	4.3%	4.7%	6.1%	7.3%
55 to 59	42,350	40,960	45,245	58,225	4.3%	4.1%	4.6%	6.0%
60 to 64	43,055	40,000	39,315	43,710	4.4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.5%
65 to 74	77,375	75,975	72,585	70,885	7.8%	7.7%	7.4%	7.3%
75 to 84	47,820	51,950	53,890	54,595	4.8%	5.2%	5.5%	5.6%
85 plus	14,730	17,680	21,090	23,820	1.5%	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%
Total	988,930	990,240	978,935	968,155	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)								
Men	16,375	16,520	16,325	15,970	47.9%	47.5%	47.6%	46.8%
Women	17,805	18,255	17,965	18,165	52.1%	52.5%	52.4%	53.2%
Total	34,180	34,780	34,290	34,135	100%	100%	100%	100%
Under 5	3,120	3,060	2,490	2,480	9.1%	8.8%	7.3%	7.3%
5 to 9	2,950	3,055	2,785	2,465	8.6%	8.8%	8.1%	7.2%
10 to 14	2,775	2,710	2,905	2,695	8.1%	7.8%	8.5%	7.9%
15 to 19	2,605	2,840	2,705	2,890	7.6%	8.2%	7.9%	8.5%
20 to 24	2,495	2,450	2,460	2,370	7.3%	7.0%	7.2%	6.9%
25 to 29	2,845	2,395	2,185	2,065	8.3%	6.9%	6.4%	6.0%
30 to 34	2,830	2,670	2,255	1,965	8.3%	7.7%	6.6%	5.8%
35 to 39	2,550	2,690	2,565	2,135	7.5%	7.7%	7.5%	6.3%
40 to 44	2,225	2,420	2,530	2,420	6.5%	7.0%	7.4%	7.1%
45 to 49	1,650	2,105	2,275	2,485	4.8%	6.1%	6.6%	7.3%
50 to 54	1,420	1,500	1,995	2,195	4.2%	4.3%	5.8%	6.4%
55 to 59	1,270	1,335	1,430	1,910	3.7%	3.8%	4.2%	5.6%
60 to 64	1,260	1,160	1,200	1,340	3.7%	3.3%	3.5%	3.9%
65 to 74	}	2,195	2,185	2,220	}	6.3%	6.4%	6.5%
75 to 84	} 4,190	1,595	1,615	1,725	} 12.3%	4.6%	4.7%	5.1%
85 plus	}	590	695	775	}	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%
Total	34,185	34,770	34,275	34,135	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Age Distribution in 2006



Changes in Age Distribution: Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)



Regional Profile

Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

Theme 3: Housing and Family Structures

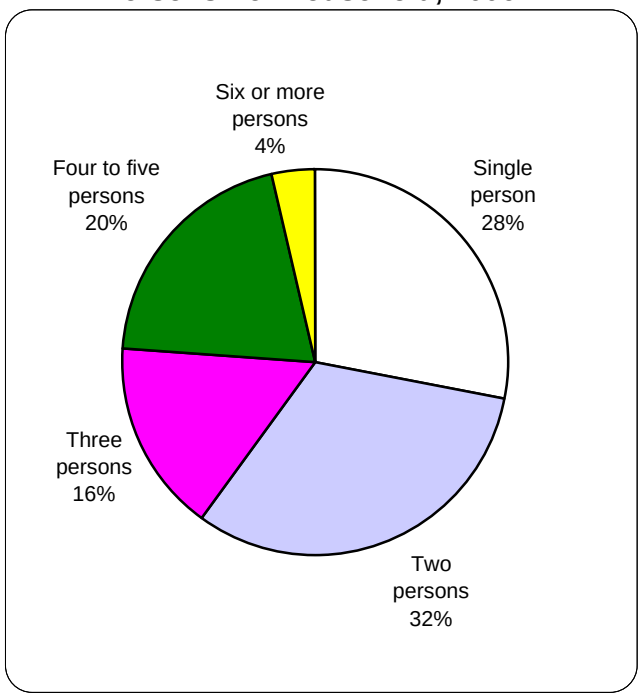
	Saskatchewan				Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)			
	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991	1996	2001	2006
Persons in private households	969,393	970,270	956,715	945,965	33,715	34,140	33,350	33,370
Occupied Private Dwellings	363,149	372,820	379,680	387,160	12,405	12,875	13,010	13,240
Persons per household	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Household Size								
Single person	92,390	98,860	105,220	111,315	...	3,325	3,570	3,700
Two persons	113,975	119,735	127,265	136,095	...	3,790	4,030	4,245
Three persons	53,660	53,420	53,400	52,930	...	2,140	2,055	2,120
Four to five persons	87,860	85,775	80,330	74,920	...	3,090	2,850	2,690
Six or more persons	15,265	15,025	13,465	11,880	...	525	500	490
Total number of households	363,150	372,820	379,675	387,145	...	12,870	13,005	13,245
Household Composition								
Non-family households	107,290	114,515	118,820	125,345	...	3,830	4,015	4,125
Single family households	254,195	256,270	256,375	244,955	...	8,900	8,765	8,825
Multi-family households*	1,670	2,030	4,480	16,835	...	145	230	290
Total number of households	363,150	372,820	379,675	387,140	...	12,875	13,010	13,240
Family Structures								
Married husband-wife families								
With children	124,755	116,925	108,400	98,750	...	3,620	3,280	3,095
Without children	85,185	86,365	89,895	95,410	...	2,485	2,560	2,560
Total	209,940	203,295	198,300	194,160	...	6,100	5,835	5,655
Common law husband-wife families								
With children	8,290	11,505	11,890	13,430	...	620	630	650
Without children	9,100	10,660	13,360	15,425	...	420	485	460
Total	17,385	22,160	25,250	28,855	...	1,045	1,115	1,110
Married and common law husband-wife families								
With children	133,040	128,430	120,290	112,180	...	4,240	3,910	3,745
Without children	94,285	97,030	103,260	110,835	...	2,905	3,045	3,020
Total	227,325	225,460	223,550	223,015		7,145	6,950	6,765
Lone parent families	30,240	34,930	42,065	44,440	...	2,050	2,275	2,655
Number of families	257,575	260,390	265,620	267,455	...	9,190	9,225	9,420
Marital Status								
Single, never married	212,550	229,490	243,580	256,450	...	8,780	9,255	9,880
Married, common-law	431,370	413,410	404,175	396,495	...	12,350	11,870	11,580
Widowed, separated, divorced	107,540	118,750	123,950	127,520	...	4,835	4,980	5,035
Total population 15 & older	751,460	761,650	771,710	780,465	...	25,955	26,110	26,495
Seniors Living Arrangements								
In family situation**	78,315	82,430	83,610	88,480	...	2,300	2,400	2,485
With other relatives	6,035	5,130	3,805	1,085	...	160	135	105
Alone	41,495	45,115	47,175	46,710	...	1,490	1,465	1,510
With non-relatives only	2,145	1,870	1,600	1,310	...	50	80	115
Total number of seniors	128,020	134,555	136,190	137,585	...	4,000	4,080	4,215
Children Living at Home								
Under 6	89,260	80,861	73,428	67,275	...	3,625	2,995	2,945
6 to 14	137,480	137,289	129,602	115,810	...	4,800	5,080	4,585
15 to 17	40,990	44,440	45,645	44,135	...	1,545	1,565	1,760
18 to 24	44,610	48,300	49,650	50,635	...	1,780	1,595	1,760
25 & older	16,460	17,330	18,355	19,305	...	565	545	850
Total children at home	328,800	328,220	316,680	297,165	...	12,325	11,780	11,900

** In 2006, includes single family households with an additional person. Prior to 2006 included only households with two or more families.*
*** with spouse, a parent in a lone-parent family, or as a child living with one or more parents*

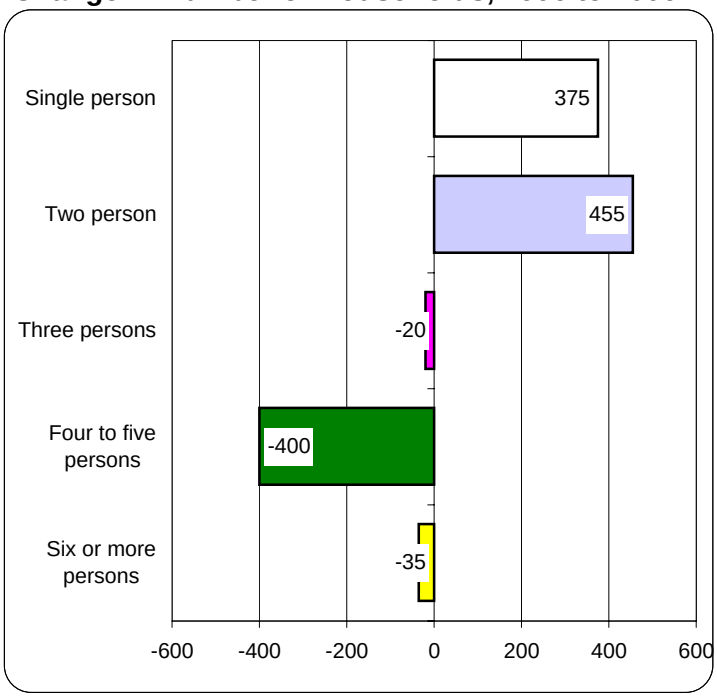
	Saskatchewan				Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)			
	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991	1996	2001	2006
Occupied Private Dwellings	**363,149**	**372,820**	**379,680**	**387,160**	**12,405**	**12,875**	**13,010**	**13,240**
Rooms per dwelling	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.6
Bedrooms per dwelling	...	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Housing: Year Constructed								
before 1946	66,640	62,075	58,690	53,415	1,795	1,765	1,810	1,775
1946 to 1960	66,040	67,020	64,295	61,530	2,395	2,395	2,480	2,350
1961 to 1970	67,395	68,095	66,930	64,770	2,510	2,415	2,375	2,640
1971 to 1980	93,200	94,250	93,960	89,975	3,335	3,545	3,330	3,125
1981 to 1990	69,870	68,355	65,760	67,145	2,370	2,360	2,215	2,300
1991 to 2000	...	13,025	30,040	31,460	...	385	795	710
2001 to 2006	...	...	...	18,830	...	...	...	335
Total dwellings	363,150	372,820	379,680	387,145	12,405	12,865	13,005	13,235
Tenure								
Owned	253,755	256,440	268,785	277,860	7,080	7,315	7,870	7,965
Rented	104,055	108,945	101,815	99,125	5,325	5,560	5,140	5,275
Band Housing	5,340	7,435	9,070	10,160	0	0	0	0
Total dwellings	363,150	372,820	379,680	387,145	12,405	12,875	13,010	13,240
Dwelling Type								
Single-detached house	275,935	281,430	288,075	287,650	...	8,295	8,795	8,760
Row, duplex, or other house	20,525	21,495	21,695	31,940	...	1,350	1,085	1,100
Apartment	57,260	62,755	63,015	60,785	...	3,230	3,130	3,370
Movable dwelling	9,425	7,130	6,900	6,770	...	0	0	10
Total dwellings	363,145	372,810	379,685	387,145	...	12,875	13,010	13,240
Condition of dwelling								
Regular maintenance only	232,160	223,750	221,065	223,490	8,495	8,090	8,055	7,900
Needs minor repairs	98,220	115,010	119,410	122,915	3,095	3,675	3,940	4,245
Needs major repairs	32,765	34,060	39,200	40,735	815	1,110	1,015	1,090
Total dwellings	363,145	372,820	379,680	387,145	12,405	12,875	13,010	13,235

Number and Size of Households: Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

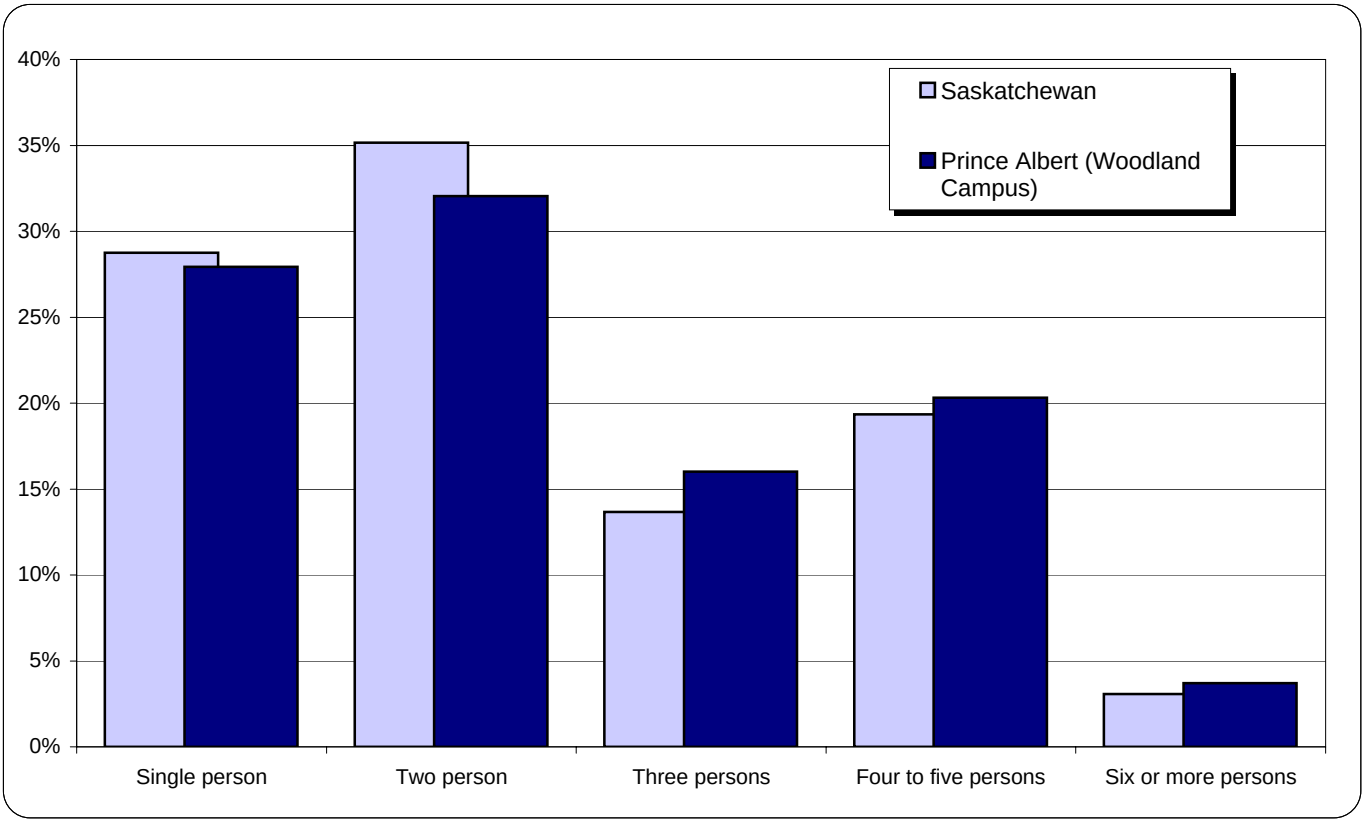
Persons Per Household, 2006



Change in Number of Households, 1996 to 2006

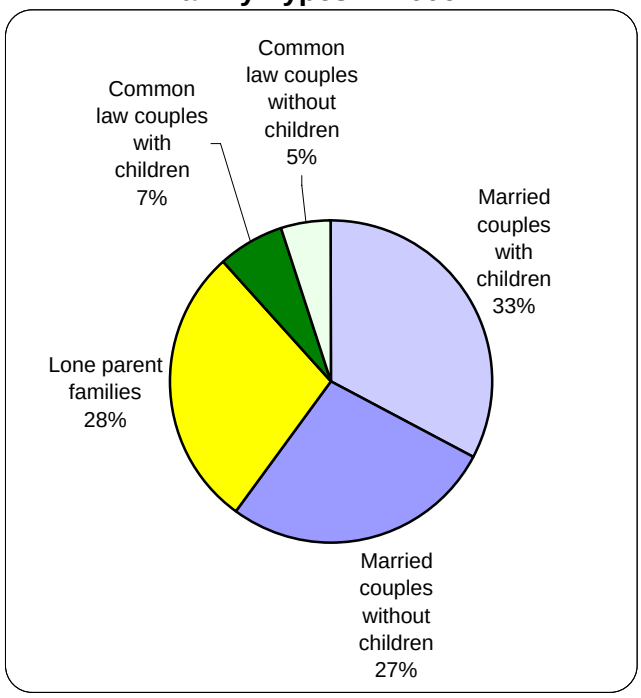


Distributions of Household Size, 2006

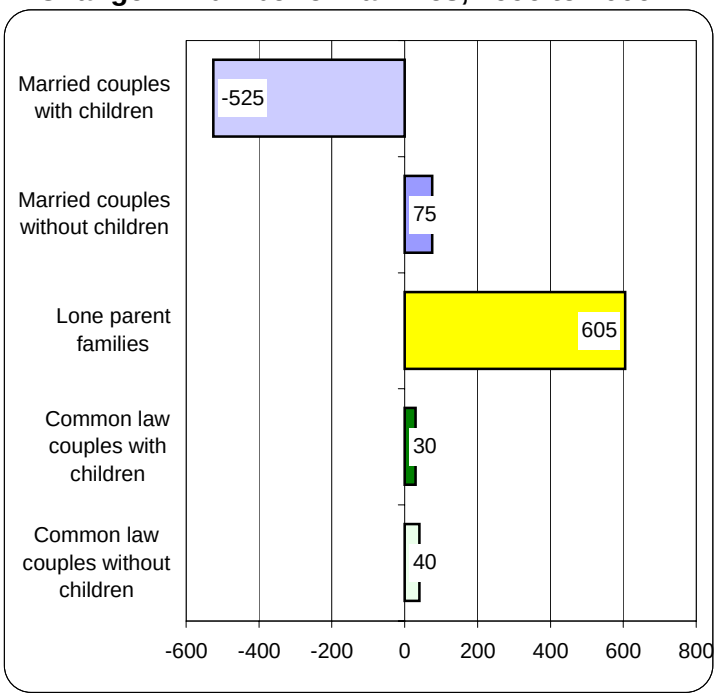


Family Types: Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

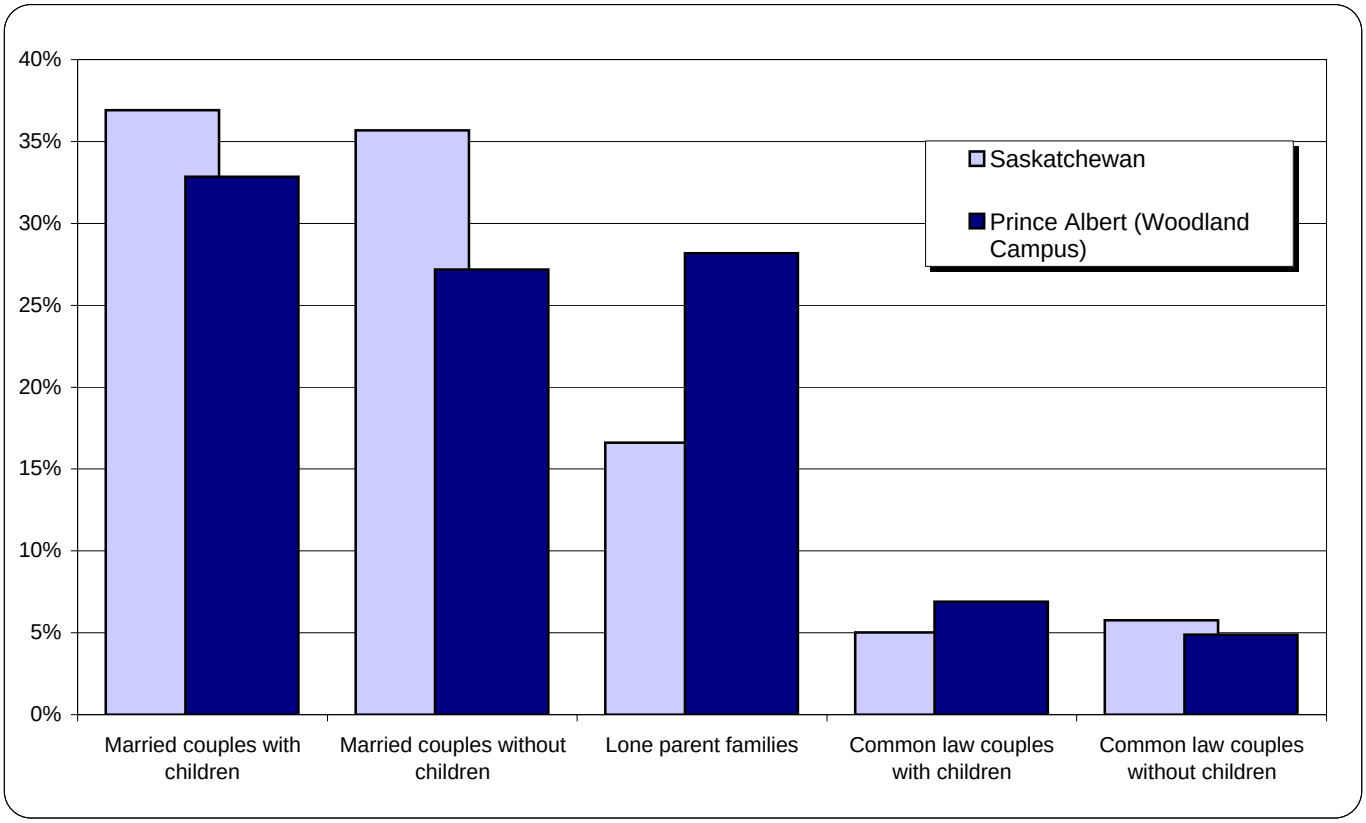
Family Types in 2006



Change in Number of Families, 1996 to 2006

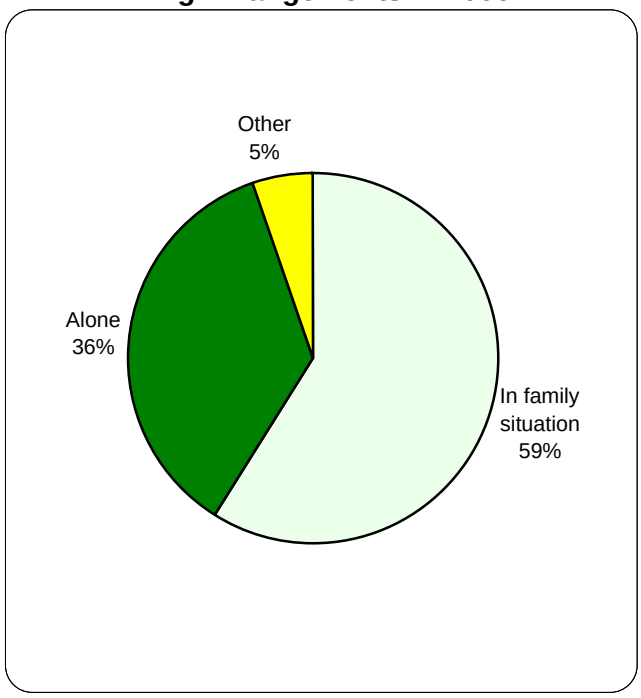


Distributions of Family Types in 2006

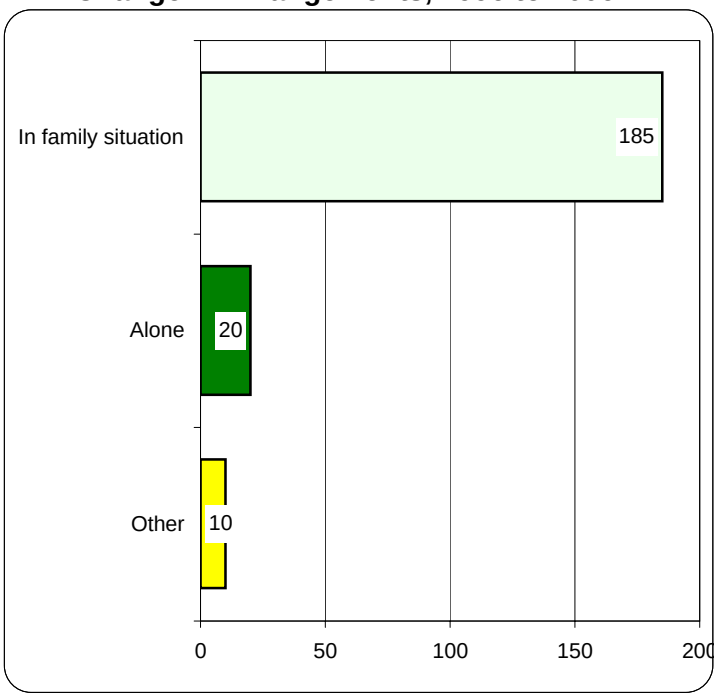


Living Arrangements for Seniors (ages 65 & older): Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

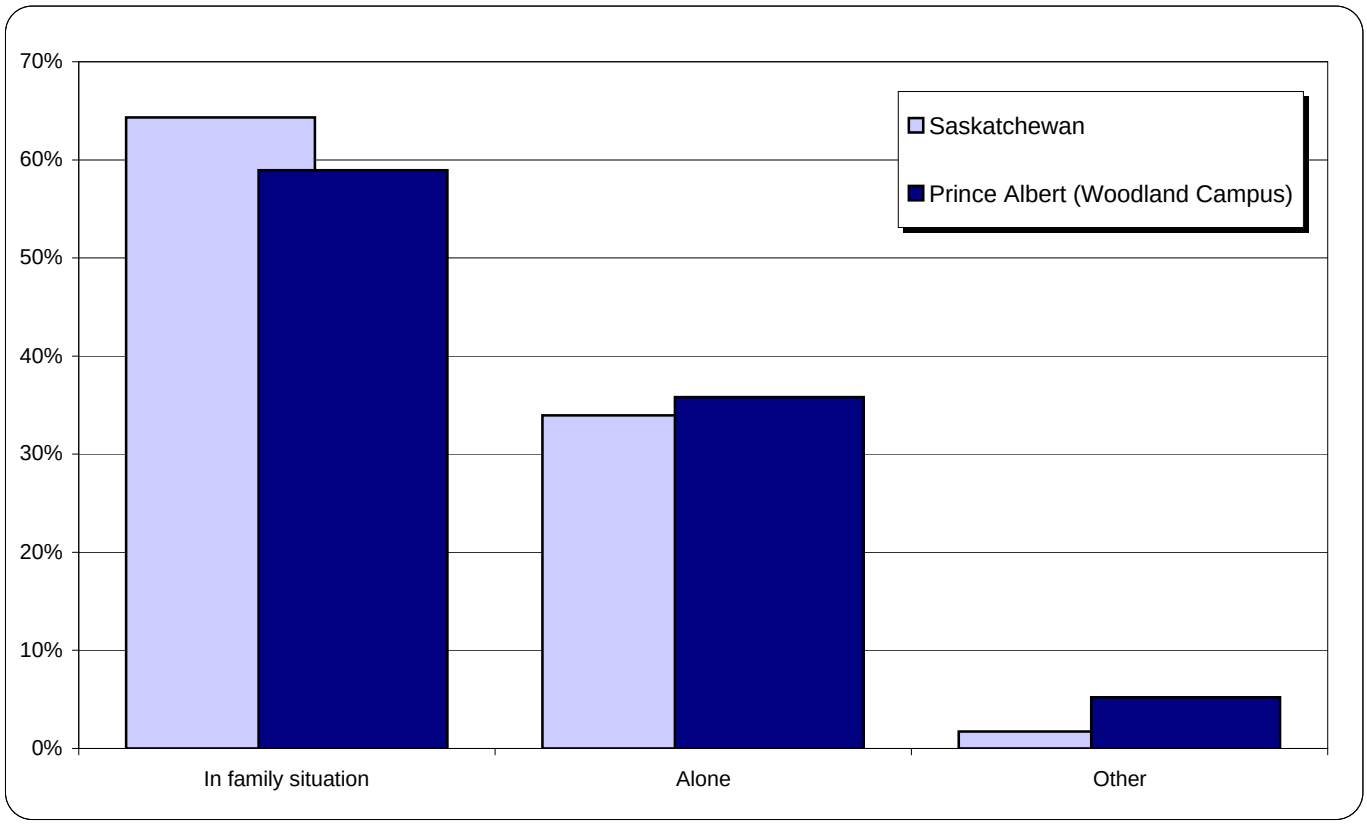
Living Arrangements in 2006



Change in Arrangements, 1996 to 2006

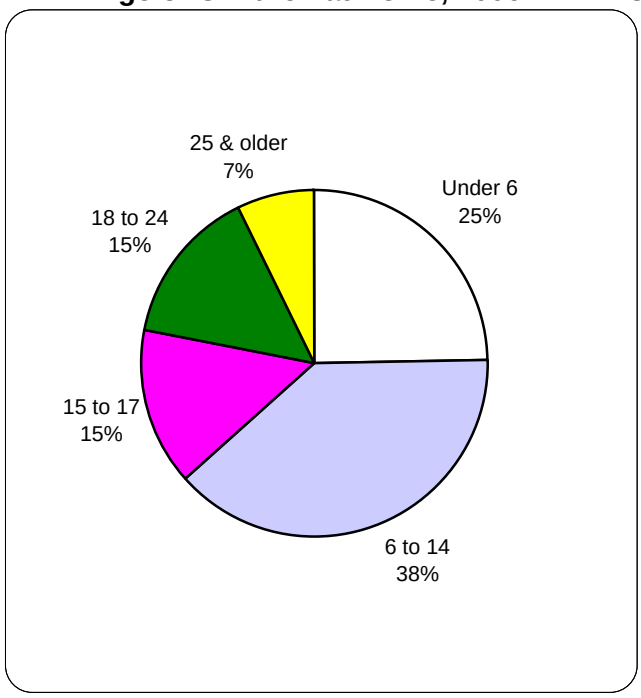


Seniors Living Arrangements in 2006

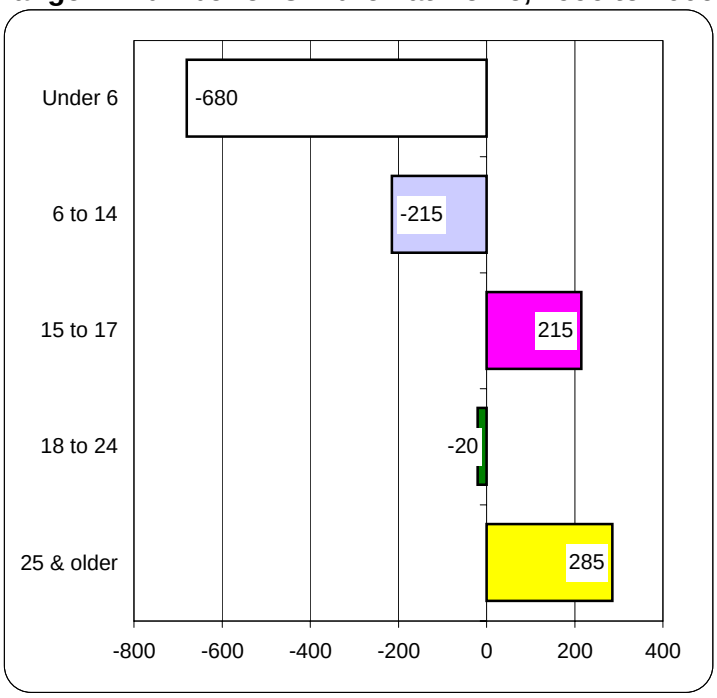


Age of Children Living at Home: Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

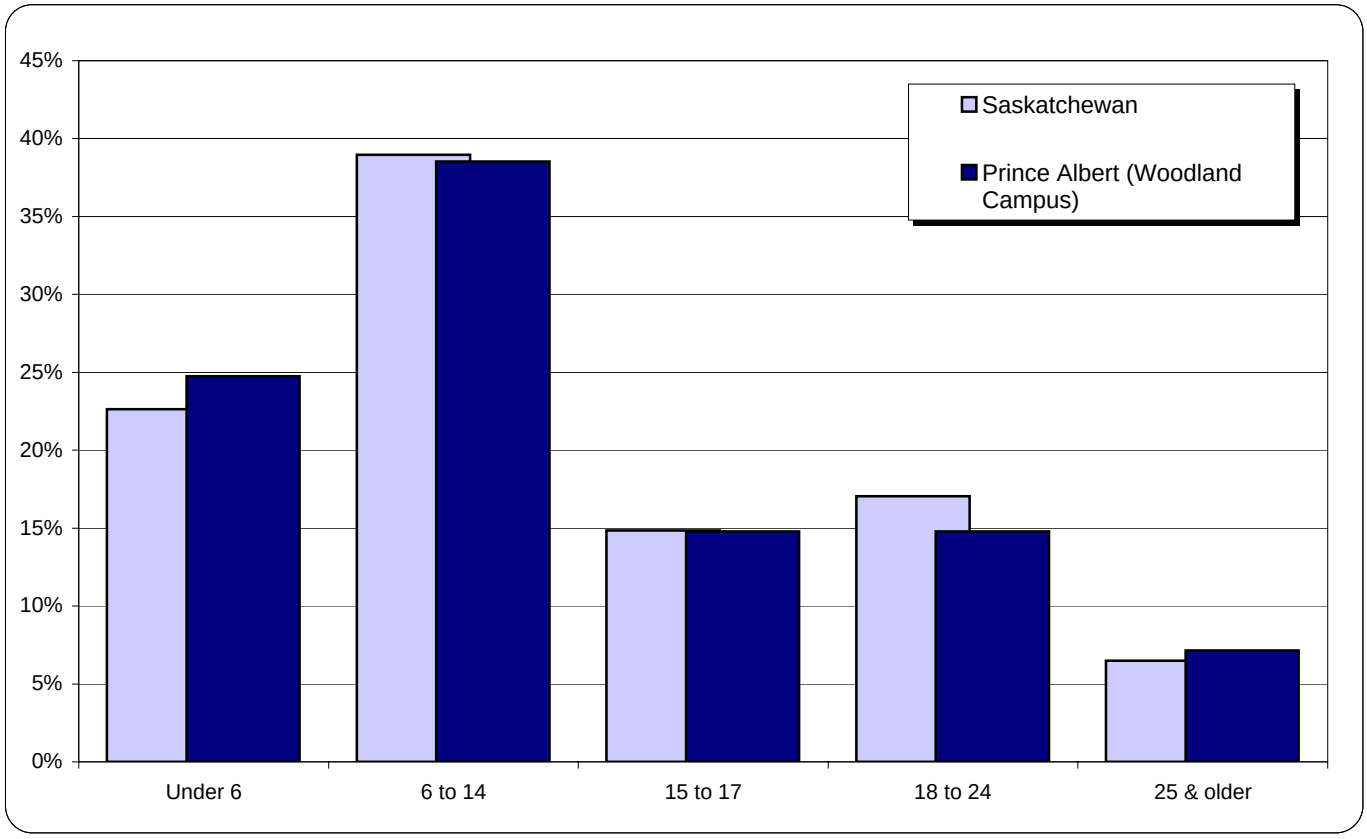
Age of Children at Home, 2006



Change in Number of Children at Home, 1996 to 2006

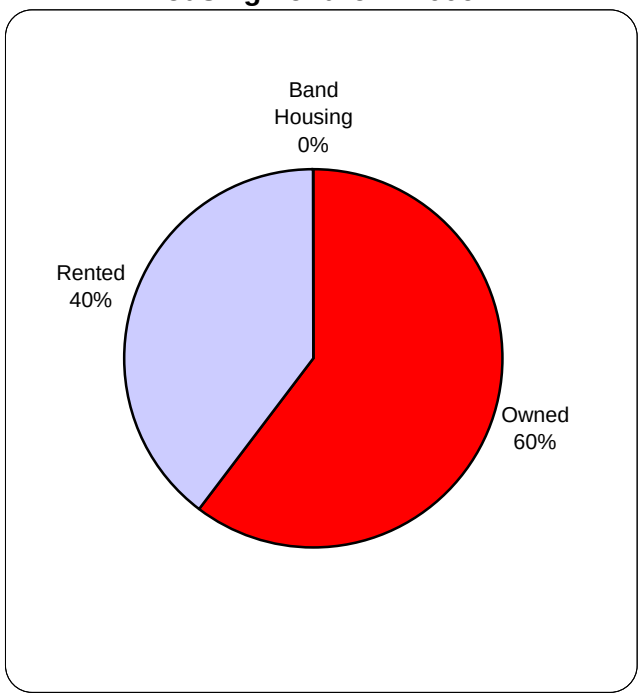


Age of Children Living at Home, 2006

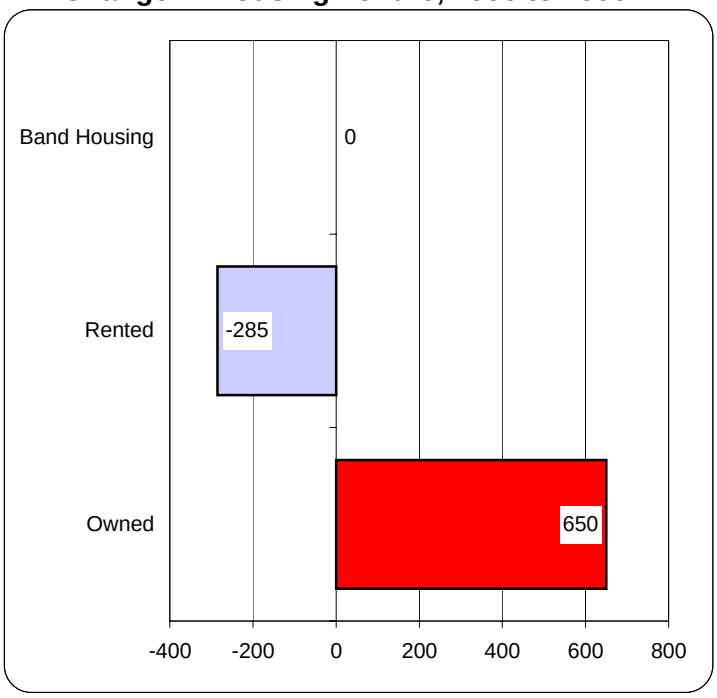


Housing Tenure: Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

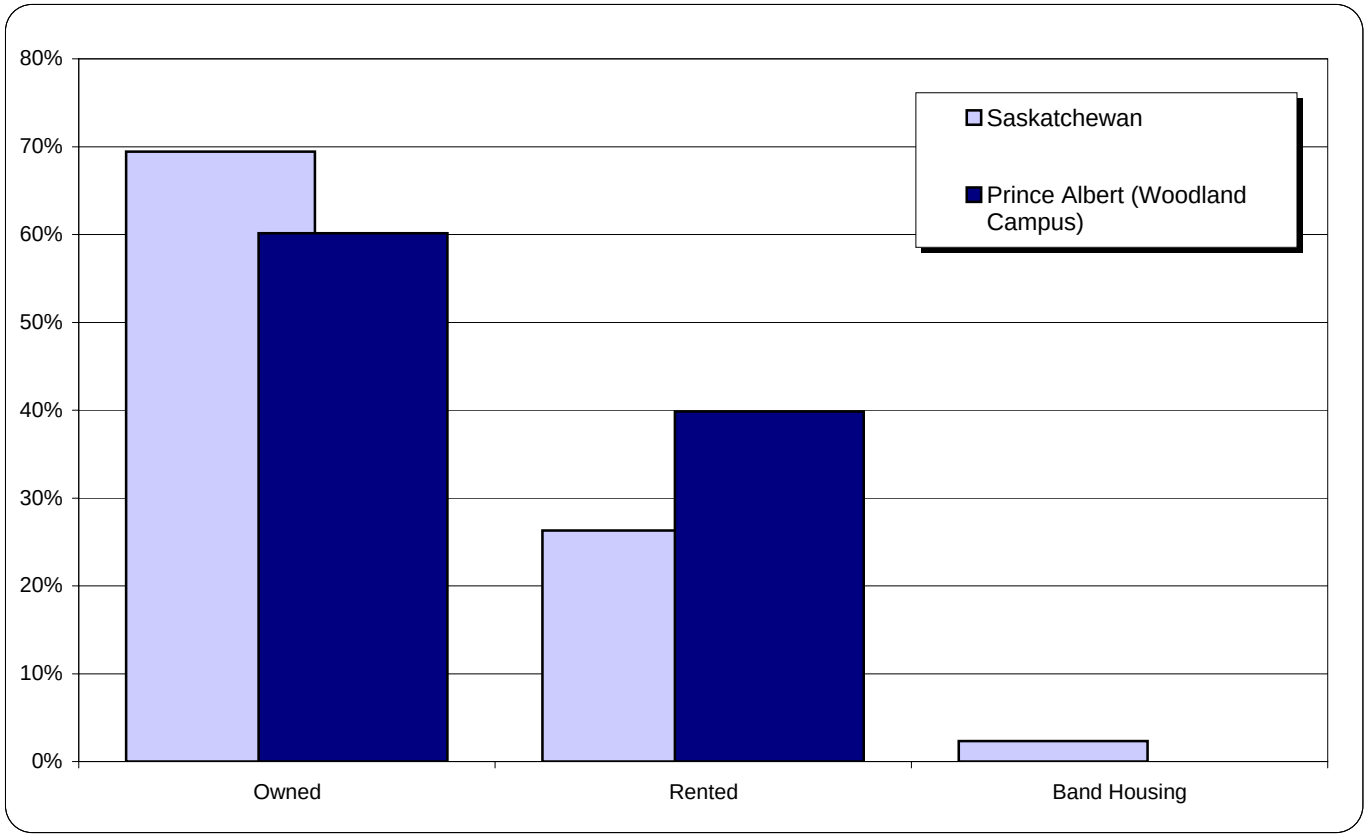
Housing Tenure in 2006



Change in Housing Tenure, 1996 to 2006

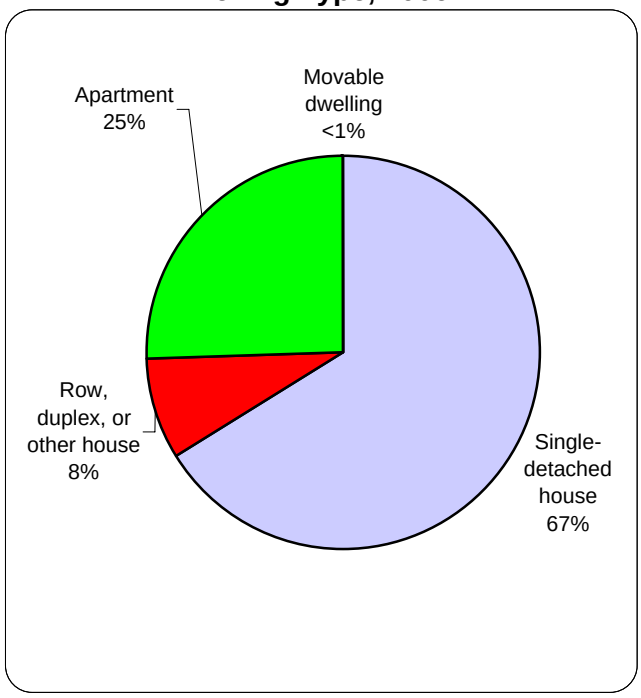


Household Tenure in 2006

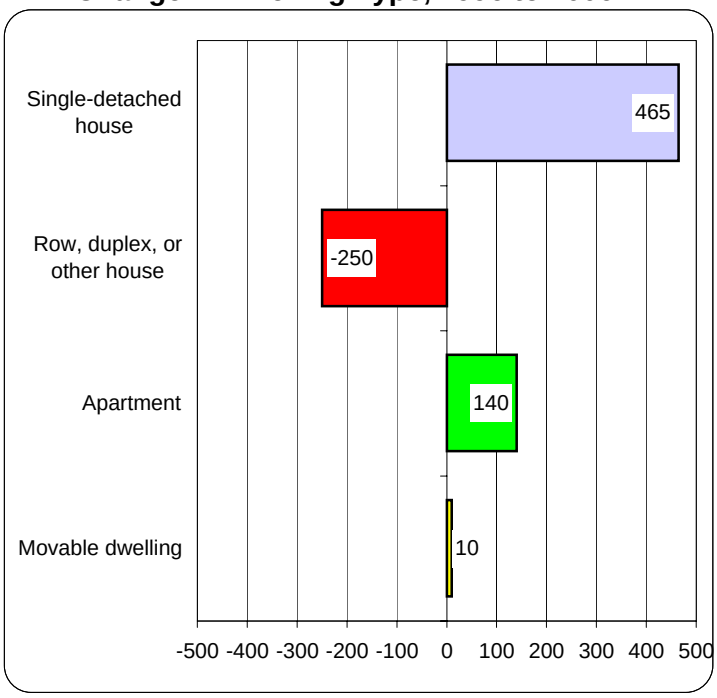


Type of Dwelling: Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

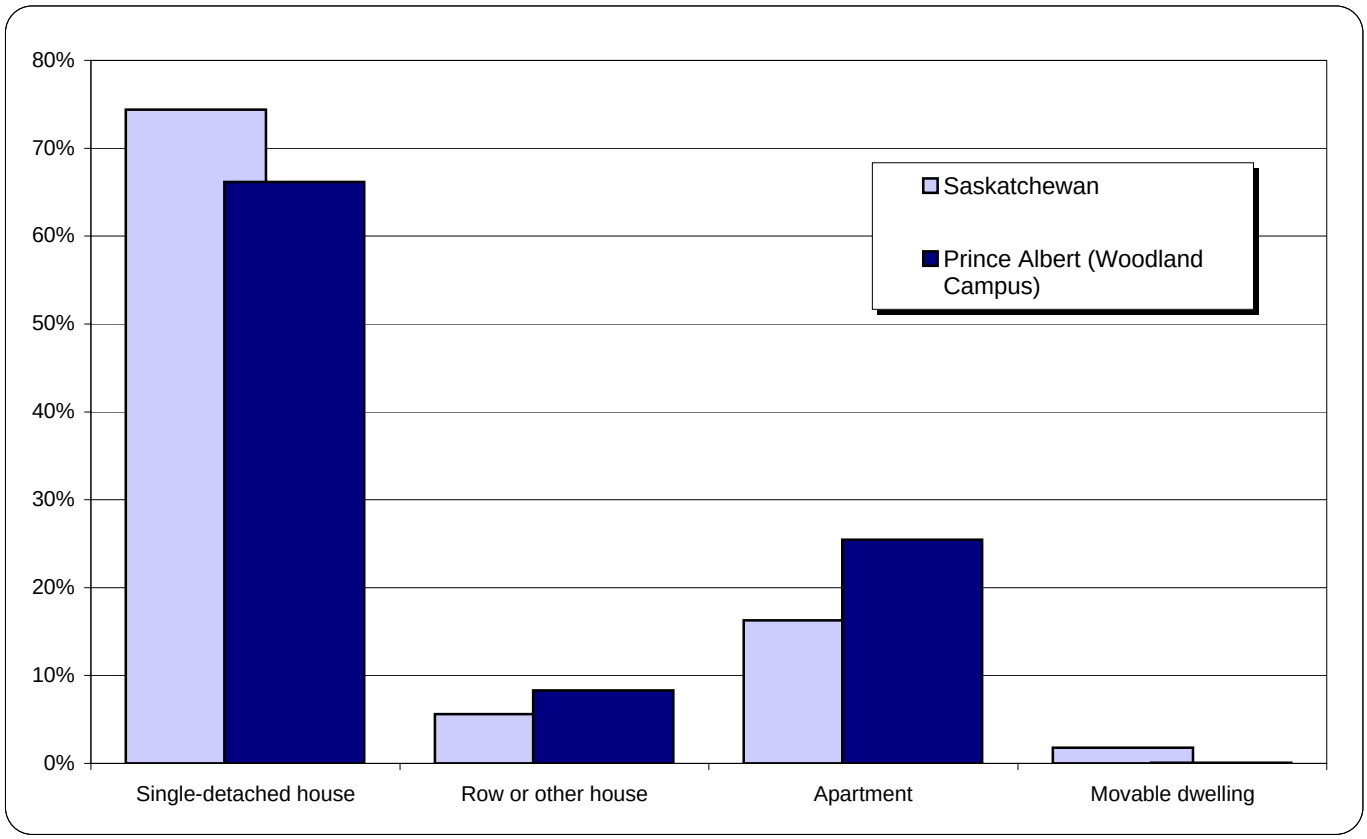
Dwelling Type, 2006



Change in Dwelling Type, 1996 to 2006

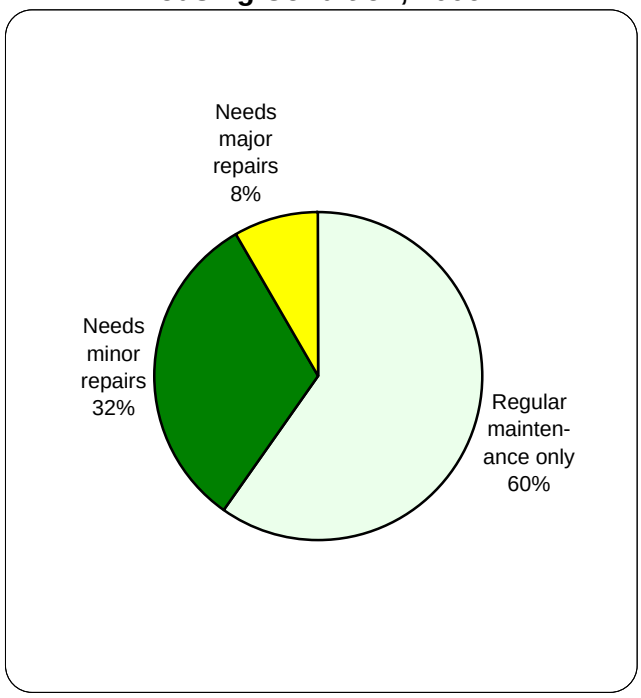


Dwelling Type in 2006

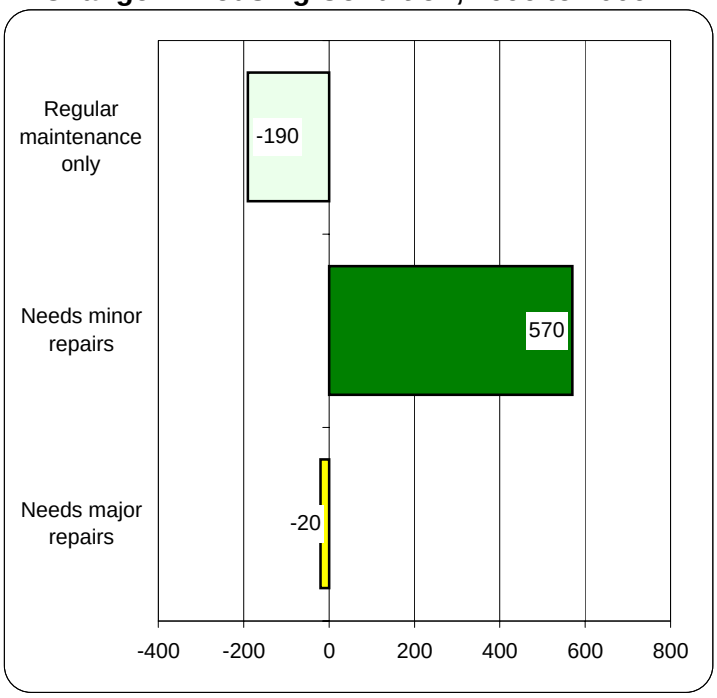


Housing Condition: Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

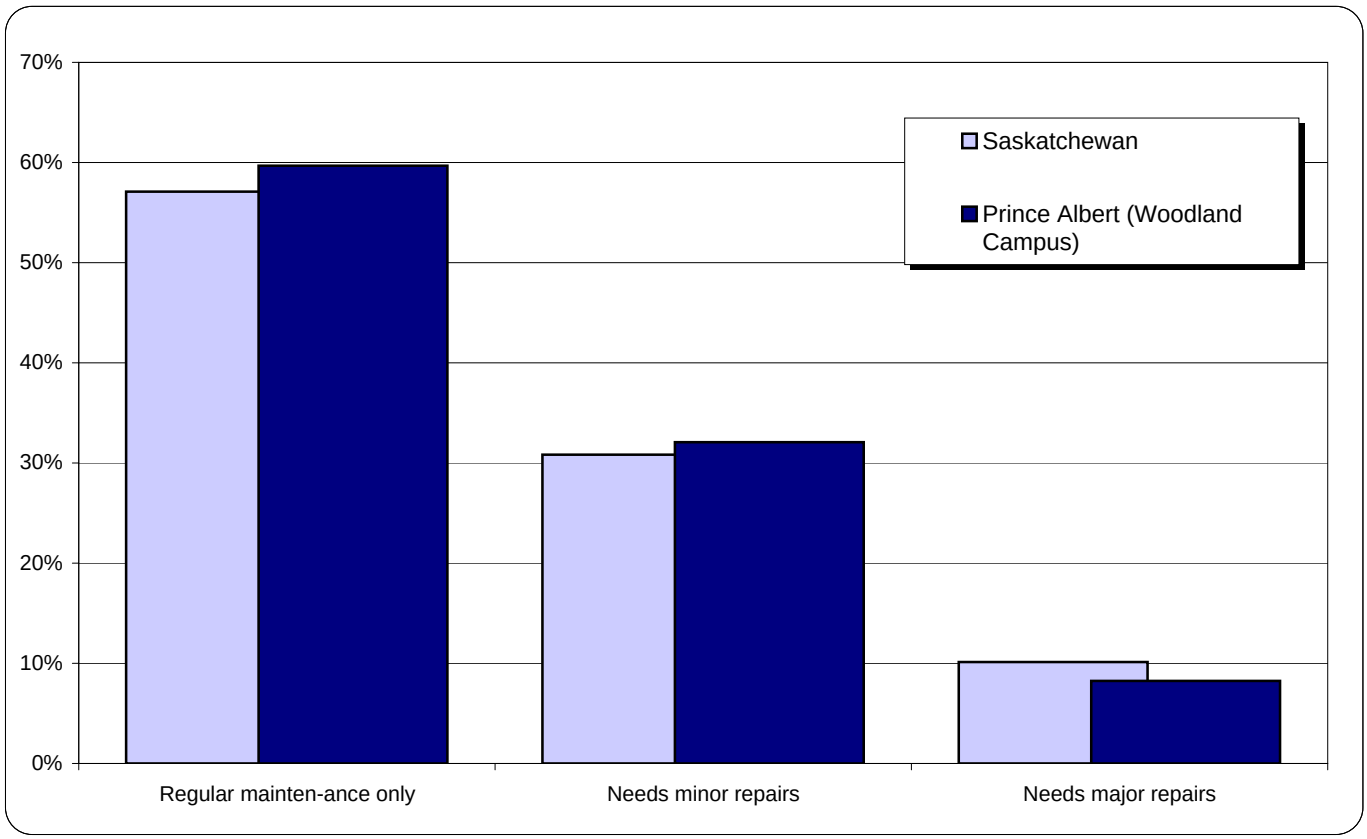
Housing Condition, 2006



Change in Housing Condition, 1996 to 2006



Housing Condition in 2006



Regional Profile

Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

Theme 4: Aboriginal Identity Population

Prince Albert (Woodland Campus) — Theme: Aboriginal Population

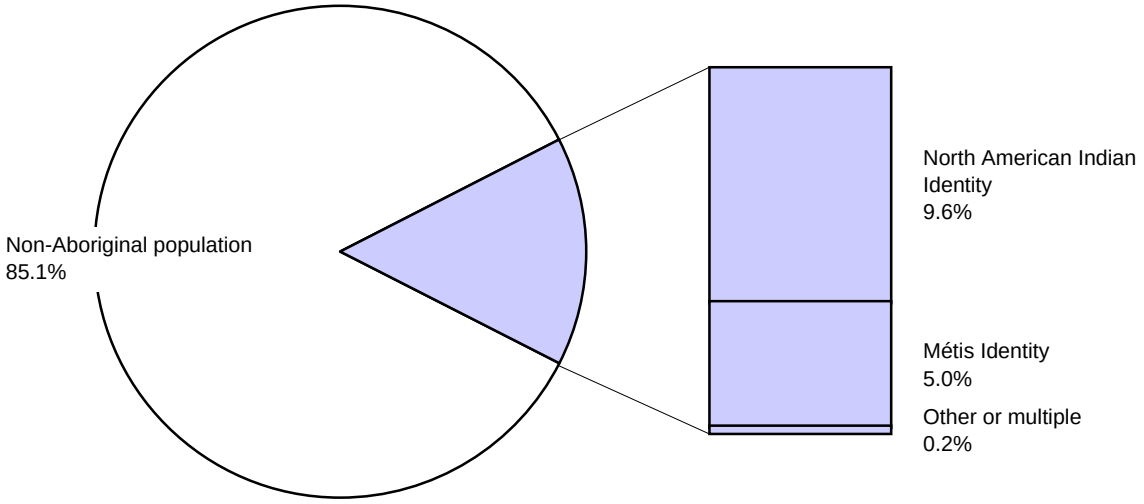
	Counts			Share of Total		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
Saskatchewan						
Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal total	976,615	963,155	953,850	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-Aboriginal population	865,370	832,960	811,960	88.6%	86.5%	85.1%
Aboriginal population*						
North American Indian Identity	72,830	83,745	91,400	7.5%	8.7%	9.6%
Métis Identity	35,855	43,695	48,115	3.7%	4.5%	5.0%
Other or multiple	2,560	2,750	2,375	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Total Aboriginal	111,245	130,190	141,890	11.4%	13.5%	14.9%
Aboriginal Population by Residence						
Urban areas**	46,920	57,165	62,150	43%	44%	44%
Towns/villages	8,400	11,125	12,190	8%	9%	9%
Rural municipalities	4,365	6,260	6,605	4%	5%	5%
Indian Reserves	25,960	28,835	29,660	24%	22%	21%
North***	24,700	26,690	29,085	22%	21%	21%
Total	110,345	130,075	139,690	100%	100%	100%
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)						
Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal total	34,240	33,430	33,445	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-Aboriginal population	25,050	23,245	21,310	73.2%	69.5%	63.7%
Aboriginal population*						
North American Indian Identity	4,355	4,955	6,130	12.7%	14.8%	18.3%
Métis Identity	4,555	4,950	5,835	13.3%	14.8%	17.4%
Other or multiple	280	280	170	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%
Total Aboriginal	9,190	10,185	12,135	26.8%	30.5%	36.3%

** Those who reported that they were members of a First Nation, Registered, or Treaty Indians but do not identify with an Aboriginal group are classified in the "other" Aboriginal identity category.*

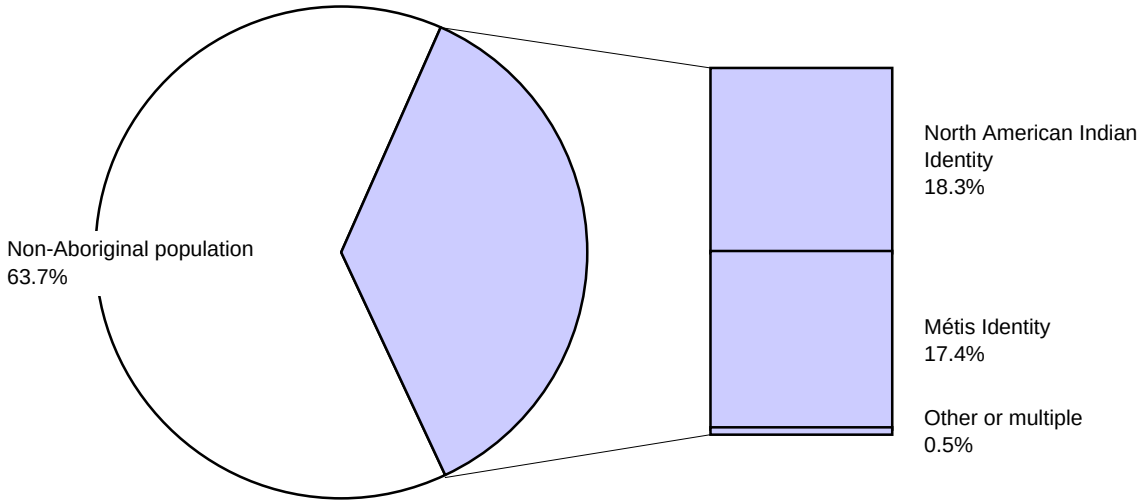
*** Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Estevan, Humboldt, Melfort, Melville, North Battleford, Swift Current, Weyburn Yorkton, and the Saskatchewan portion of Lloydminster. Includes surrounding "bedroom communities".*

**** Census Division #18, also called the Northern Administration District, including towns/villages and Reserves*

Aboriginal Population in Saskatchewan, 2006



Aboriginal Population in Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)



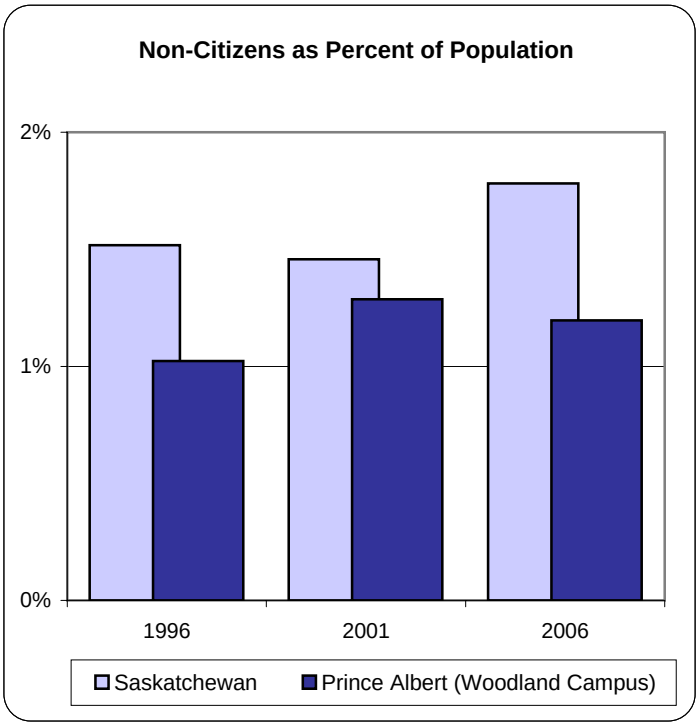
Regional Profile

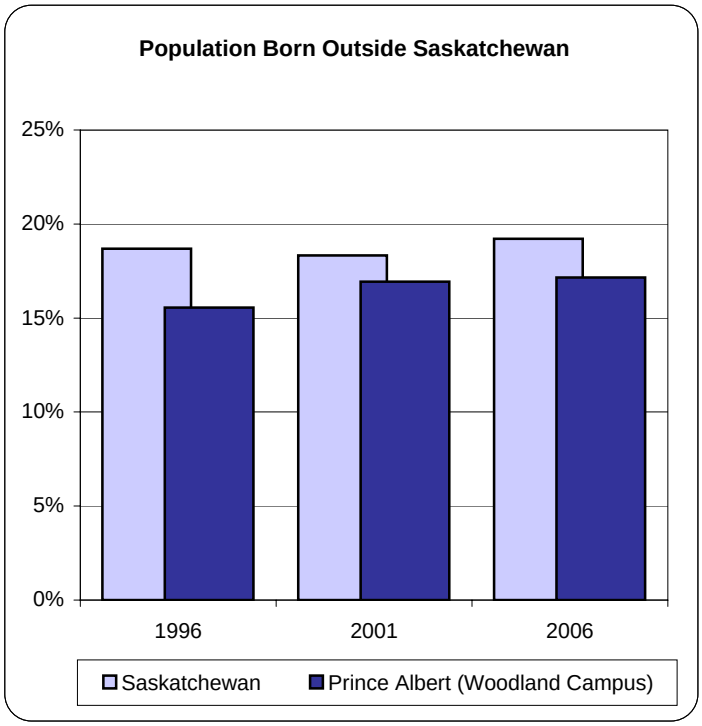
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

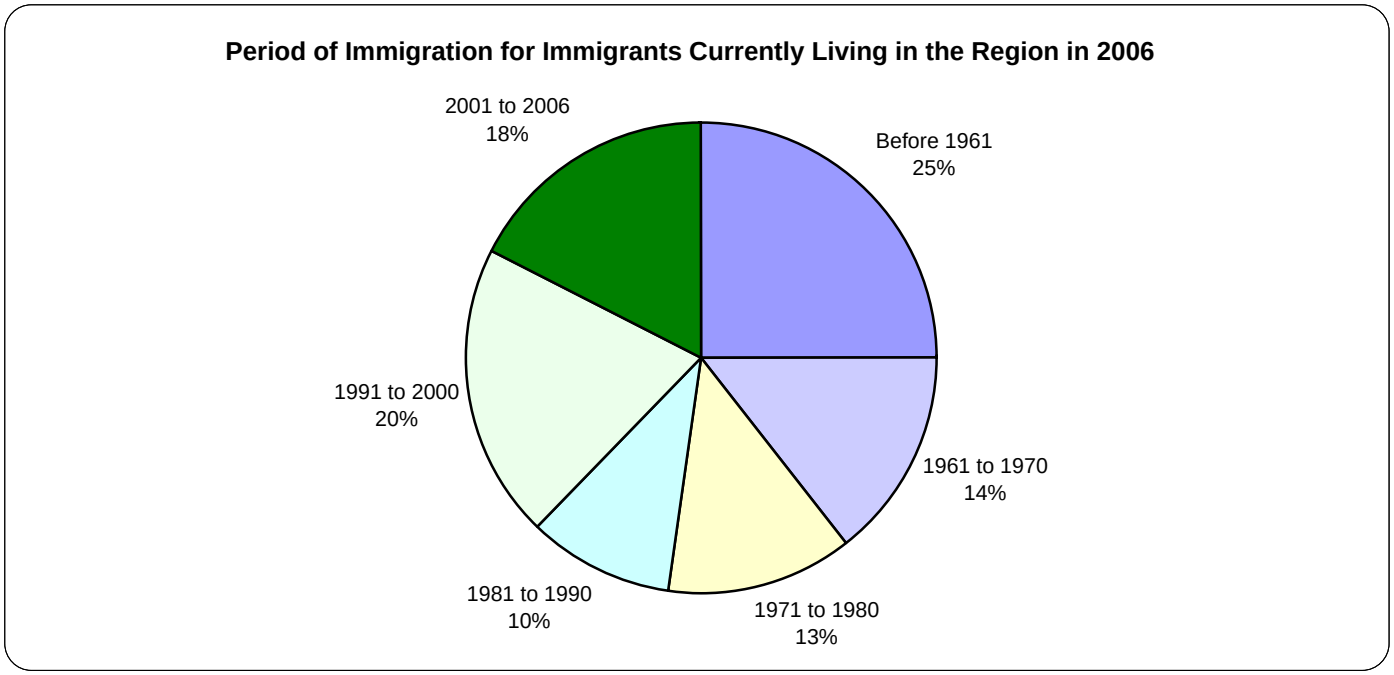
Theme 5: Immigration and Mobility

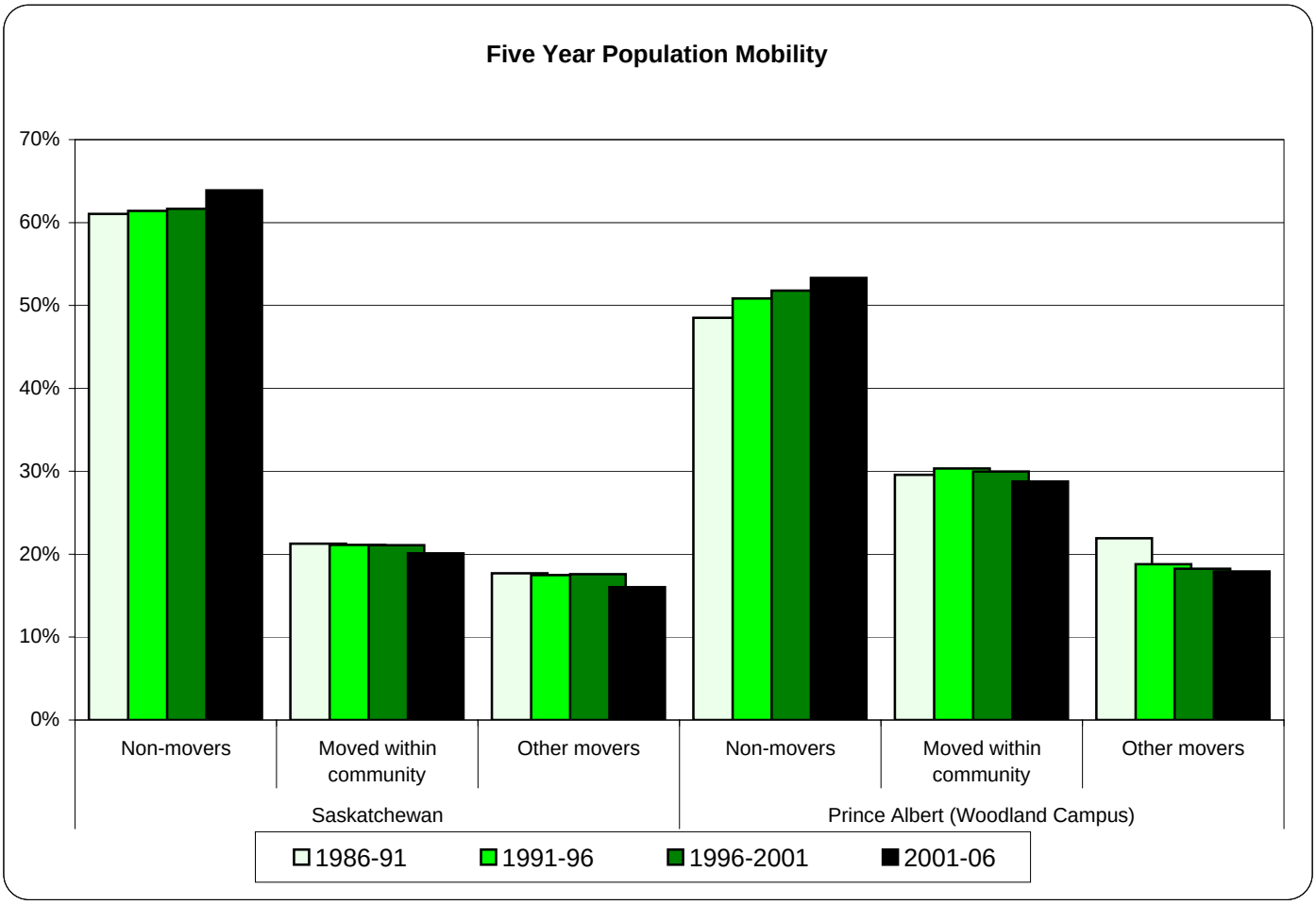
	Saskatchewan				Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)			
	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991	1996	2001	2006
Total Population								
Citizenship								
Not Canadian Citizens	15,800	14,815	14,035	16,995	...	350	430	400
Canadian Citizens	960,235	961,800	949,115	936,850	...	33,895	33,005	33,045
Total Population	976,035	976,615	963,150	953,850	...	34,245	33,430	33,445
Place of Birth								
Non-permanent residents	2,875	2,610	3,105	4,610	...	15	110	80
Saskatchewan	790,870	794,125	786,635	770,580	...	28,915	27,770	27,710
Other Canadian	124,480	127,565	125,585	130,495	...	3,795	4,330	4,195
Other country	57,815	52,315	47,825	48,155	...	1,515	1,225	1,460
Total Population	976,040	976,615	963,150	953,845	...	34,240	33,430	33,445
Immigrant Population by Period of Immigration								
Before 1961	27,840	19,560	14,325	11,155	...	655	405	365
1961 to 1970	7,710	7,065	6,725	5,600	...	275	230	210
1971 to 1980	11,620	9,490	7,835	7,440	...	250	155	185
1981 to 1990	10,645	8,440	7,570	6,420	...	180	175	145
1991 to 2000	0	7,755	11,365	9,450	...	145	250	295
2001 to 2006	0	0	0	8,095	...	...	...	255
Total number of immigrants	57,815	52,310	47,820	48,160	...	1,515	1,225	1,460
Immigrant Population by Age at Immigration								
Under 5 years	9,575	8,035	6,250	5,890	...	235	170	180
5 to 24 years*	18,410	15,270	13,125	20,585	...	465	360	645
25 years or older*	29,825	29,010	28,445	21,680	...	815	690	630
Total number of immigrants	57,815	52,315	47,825	48,160	...	1,515	1,220	1,455
Immigration Status of Adults								
First generation	...	...	49,135	50,235	...	...	1,270	1,445
Second generation	...	...	163,795	139,115	...	...	4,665	4,015
Third generation or more	...	...	542,595	576,875	...	...	19,280	20,365
Total population 15 & older	...	...	755,520	766,230	...	...	25,215	25,825
Population 5 years and older								
Same address as five years ago	544,015	556,690	556,015	572,870	14,750	15,860	15,985	16,500
Moved in the past five years								
Within community	189,405	191,375	190,220	180,195	8,995	9,465	9,255	8,905
Within Saskatchewan	111,015	101,060	106,740	92,485	4,955	4,235	3,895	4,005
From other provinces	38,220	47,520	42,605	38,925	1,485	1,420	1,495	1,185
From other countries	8,595	9,710	9,315	12,125	225	210	245	355
Total population	891,250	906,355	901,905	896,615	30,410	31,190	30,875	30,950

** 5 to 19 and 20 or older prior to 2006*


Non-Citizens as Percent of Population
2%
1%
0%
1996
2001
2006
Saskatchewan
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)


Population Born Outside Saskatchewan
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
1996
2001
2006
Saskatchewan
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)


Period of Immigration for Immigrants Currently Living in the Region in 2006
2001 to 2006
18%
Before 1961
25%
1991 to 2000
20%
1961 to 1970
14%
1981 to 1990
10%
1971 to 1980
13%


Five Year Population Mobility
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Non-movers
Moved within community
Other movers
Non-movers
Moved within community
Other movers
Saskatchewan
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)
1986-91
1991-96
1996-2001
2001-06

Regional Profile

Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

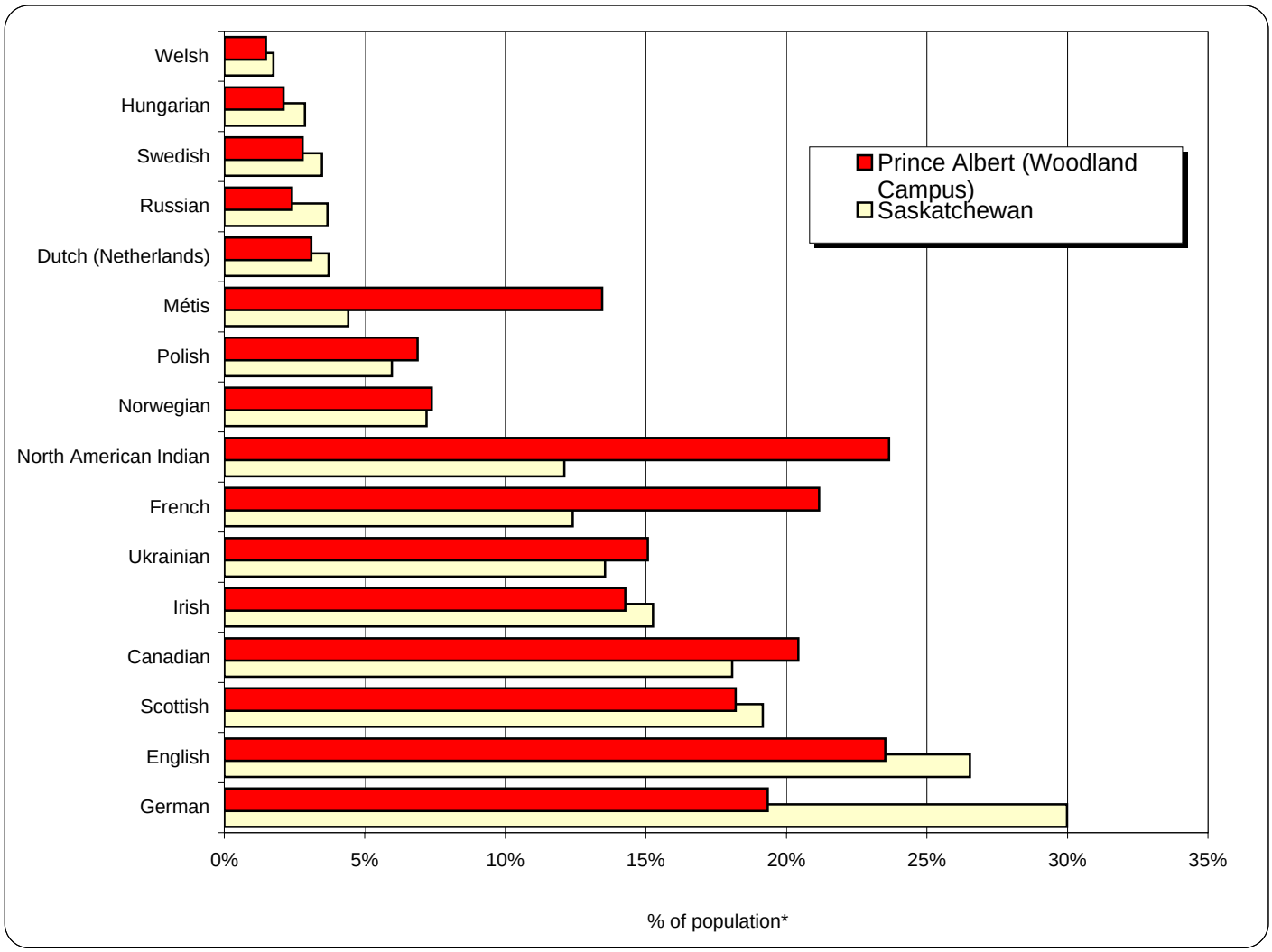
Theme 6: Ethnicity, Language, and Religion

	Saskatchewan				Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)			
	Counts			Percent	Counts			Percent
	1996	2001	2006	in 2006	1996	2001	2006	in 2006
Most Common Ethnic Origins (single or multiple)*								
German	283,140	275,060	286,040	30%	6,590	5,975	6,465	19%
English	211,965	235,715	253,105	27%	9,415	7,835	7,865	24%
Scottish	261,470	172,300	182,785	19%	6,560	5,670	6,085	18%
Canadian	178,170	240,535	172,365	18%	6,985	8,570	6,830	20%
Irish	143,430	139,205	145,475	15%	4,690	4,420	4,770	14%
Ukrainian	125,395	121,735	129,265	14%	5,070	5,070	5,040	15%
French	114,750	109,800	118,200	12%	7,085	5,460	7,080	21%
North American Indian	91,445	102,285	115,365	12%	6,115	6,395	7,910	24%
Norwegian	60,615	60,510	68,655	7%	2,345	2,030	2,470	7%
Polish	50,545	51,445	56,855	6%	2,215	2,160	2,300	7%
Métis	32,485	40,110	42,100	4%	3,945	4,260	4,495	13%
Dutch (Netherlands)	35,305	32,300	35,375	4%	1,150	1,085	1,035	3%
Russian	25,420	27,695	35,050	4%	445	630	805	2%
Swedish	30,775	29,900	33,135	3%	1,235	980	930	3%
Hungarian	24,200	24,340	27,395	3%	815	685	705	2%
Welsh	14,510	13,935	16,640	2%	415	410	495	1%
Visible Minority Membership								
Member of visible minority group	26,945	27,580	33,900	3.6%	485	610	885	2.6%
Not a member	949,670	935,570	919,950	96.4%	33,755	32,820	32,560	97.4%
Total population	976,615	963,150	953,845	100%	34,240	33,430	33,445	100.0%
Mother tongue								
English only	816,955	817,955	811,730	85.1%	28,760	28,475	28,610	85.5%
French only	19,075	17,780	16,060	1.7%	1,345	1,190	1,040	3.1%
Non-official languages	126,785	117,770	118,465	12.4%	3,410	3,405	3,520	10.5%
Multiple responses	13,800	9,650	7,600	0.8%	725	365	270	0.8%
Total population	976,615	963,150	953,850	100%	34,245	33,435	33,445	100.0%
Knowledge of Official Languages								
English only	920,555	910,645	902,650	94.6%	31,495	30,870	30,815	92.1%
French only	345	360	485	0.1%	0	20	0	0.0%
Neither	4,945	3,150	3,260	0.3%	65	40	65	0.2%
Both (Bilingual)	50,770	49,000	47,450	5.0%	2,680	2,500	2,565	7.7%
Total population	976,615	963,150	953,850	100%	34,240	33,430	33,445	100.0%
Home Language								
English only	917,065	912,390	897,130	94.1%	32,560	30,635	31,980	95.6%
Other responses	59,550	50,760	56,720	5.9%	1,680	2,795	1,465	4.4%
Total population	976,615	963,150	953,850	100%	34,240	33,430	33,445	100.0%

	Saskatchewan				Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)			
	Counts		Change :	Percent	Counts		Change :	Percent
	1991	2001	1991-2001	in 2001	1991	2001	1991-2001	in 2001
Religious Affiliation								
Catholic	316,930	305,390	-4%	32%	13,050	11,865	-9%	35%
Protestant	521,680	449,200	-14%	47%	15,985	14,090	-12%	42%
Other	30,200	57,110	89%	6%	830	2,375	186%	7%
No religious affiliation	107,225	151,450	41%	16%	3,850	5,100	32%	15%
Total population	976,035	963,150	-1%	100%	33,715	33,430	-1%	100%

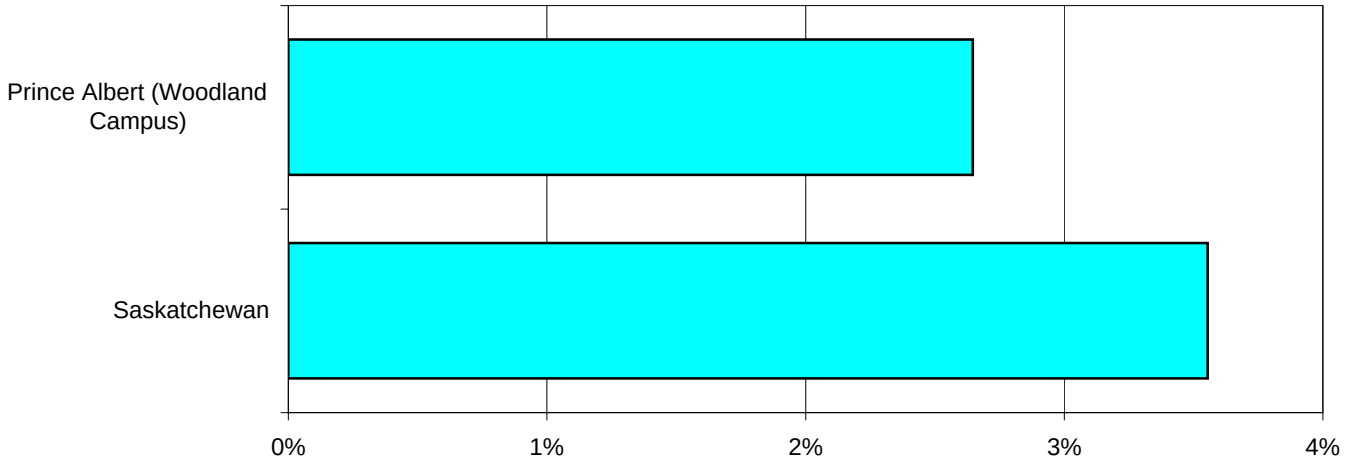
** percentages total more than 100% because of multiple responses.*

Ethnic Origin in 2006: Single and Multiple Responses Combined

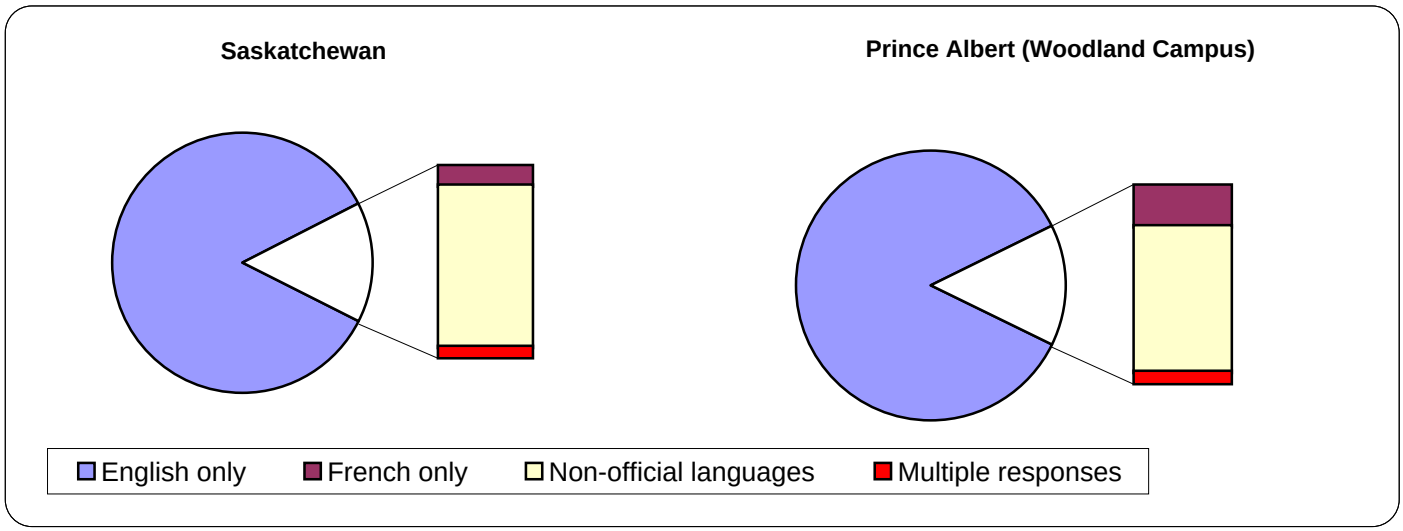


** percentages total more than 100% because of multiple responses.*

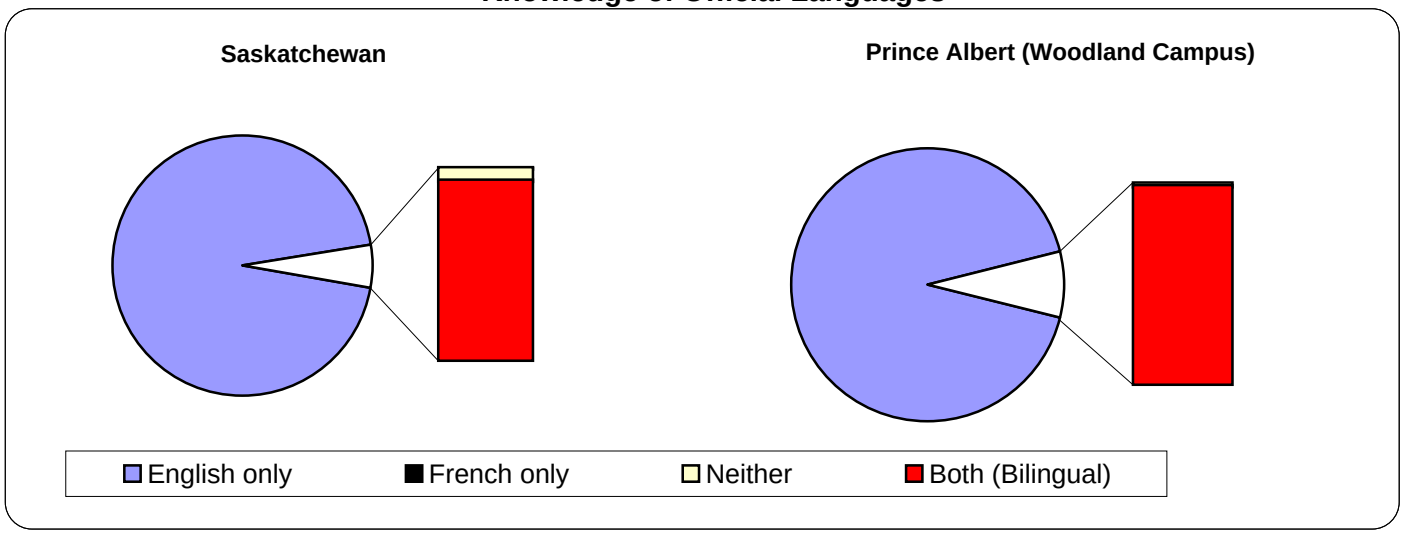
Percent of Population who are Members of a Visible Minority Group



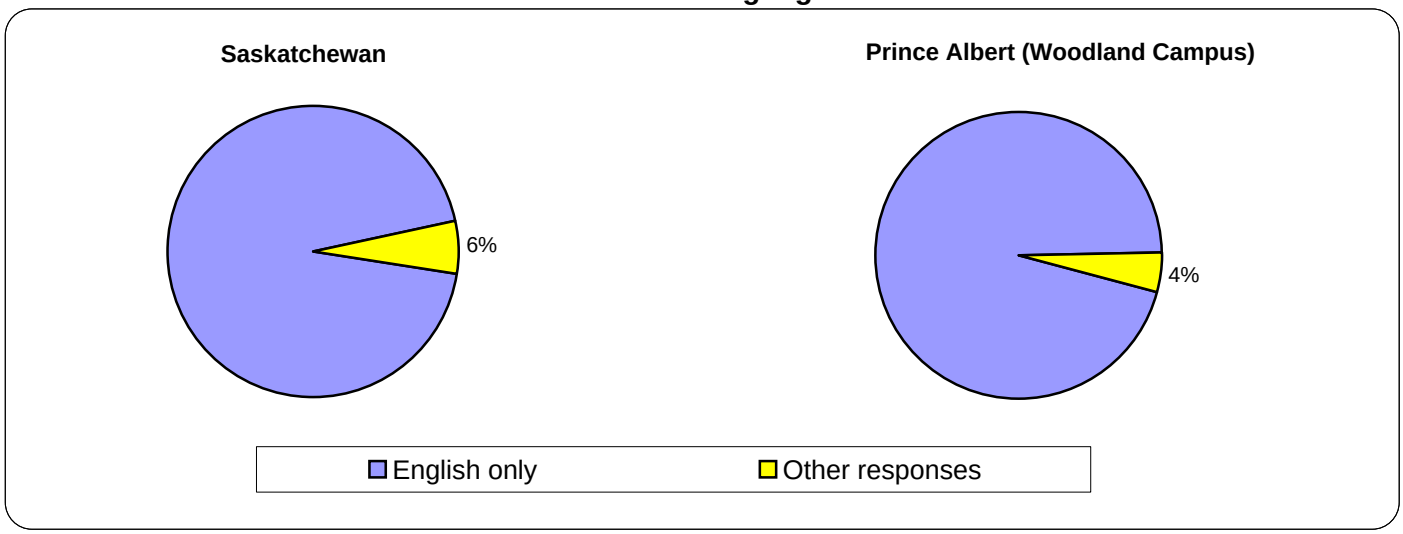
Mother Tongue



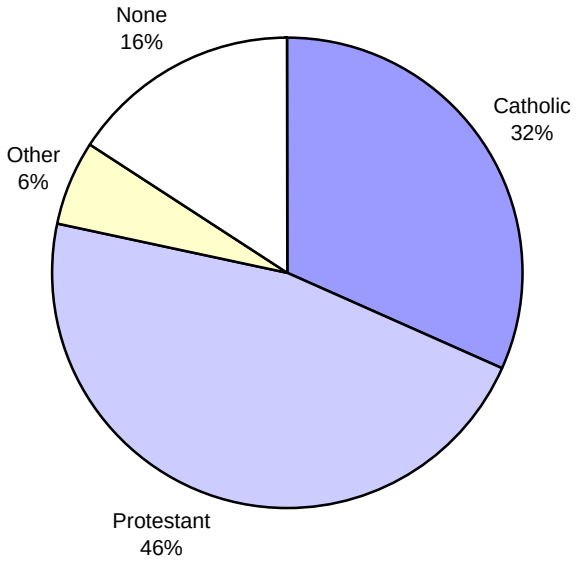
Knowledge of Official Languages



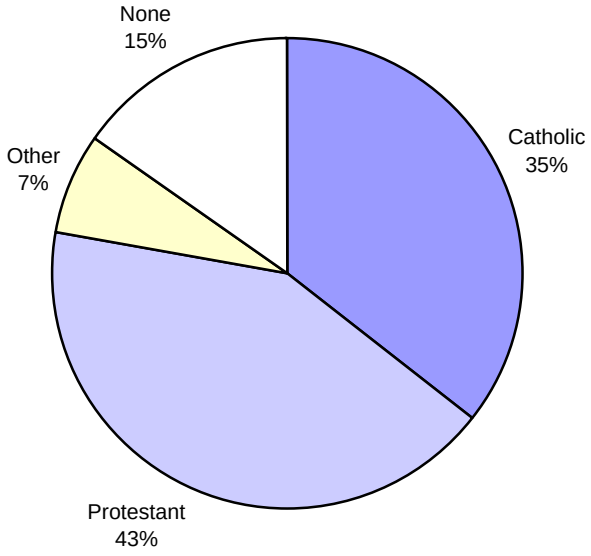
Home Language



Religious Affiliation, Saskatchewan, 2001



Religious Affiliation, Prince Albert (Woodland Campus), 2001



Regional Profile

Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

Theme 7: Education

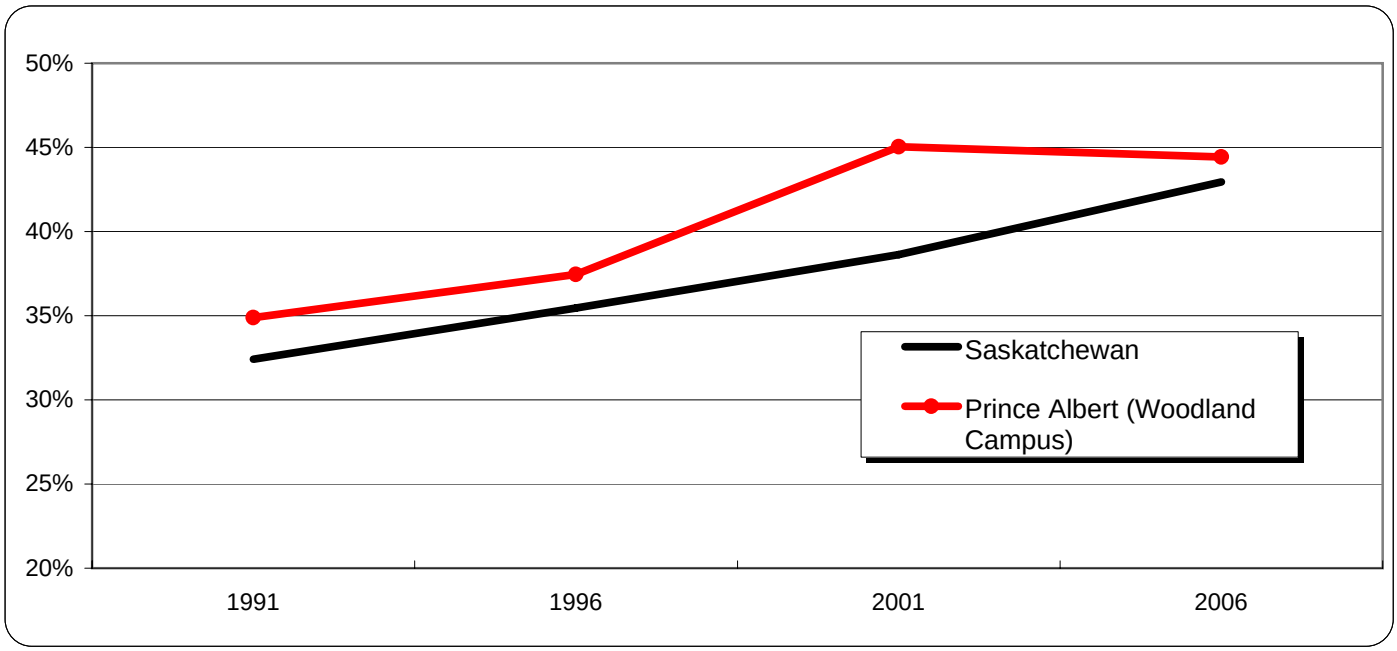
	Saskatchewan Total							
	Counts				Percent Distribution			
	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991	1996	2001	2006
Highest Level of Completed Education for Adults* 15 Years and Older								
Less than grade 12	337,905	322,390	297,520	231,730	46%	43%	39%	30%
Grade 12, some post-secondary**	161,385	160,500	166,170	205,495	22%	21%	22%	27%
Certificate or diploma	155,075	169,830	187,095	230,255	21%	23%	25%	30%
University degree	84,315	95,405	104,735	98,755	11%	13%	14%	13%
Total	738,680	748,135	755,525	766,230	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)							
	Counts				Percent Distribution			
	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991	1996	2001	2006
Highest Level of Completed Education for Adults* 15 Years and Older								
Less than grade 12	10,970	10,395	7,655	7,990	44%	41%	34%	31%
Grade 12, some post-secondary**	5,265	5,510	4,760	6,360	21%	22%	21%	25%
Certificate or diploma	6,700	7,215	7,430	8,335	27%	28%	33%	32%
University degree	1,995	2,310	2,745	3,140	8%	9%	12%	12%
Total	24,930	25,430	22,590	25,825	100%	100%	100%	100%

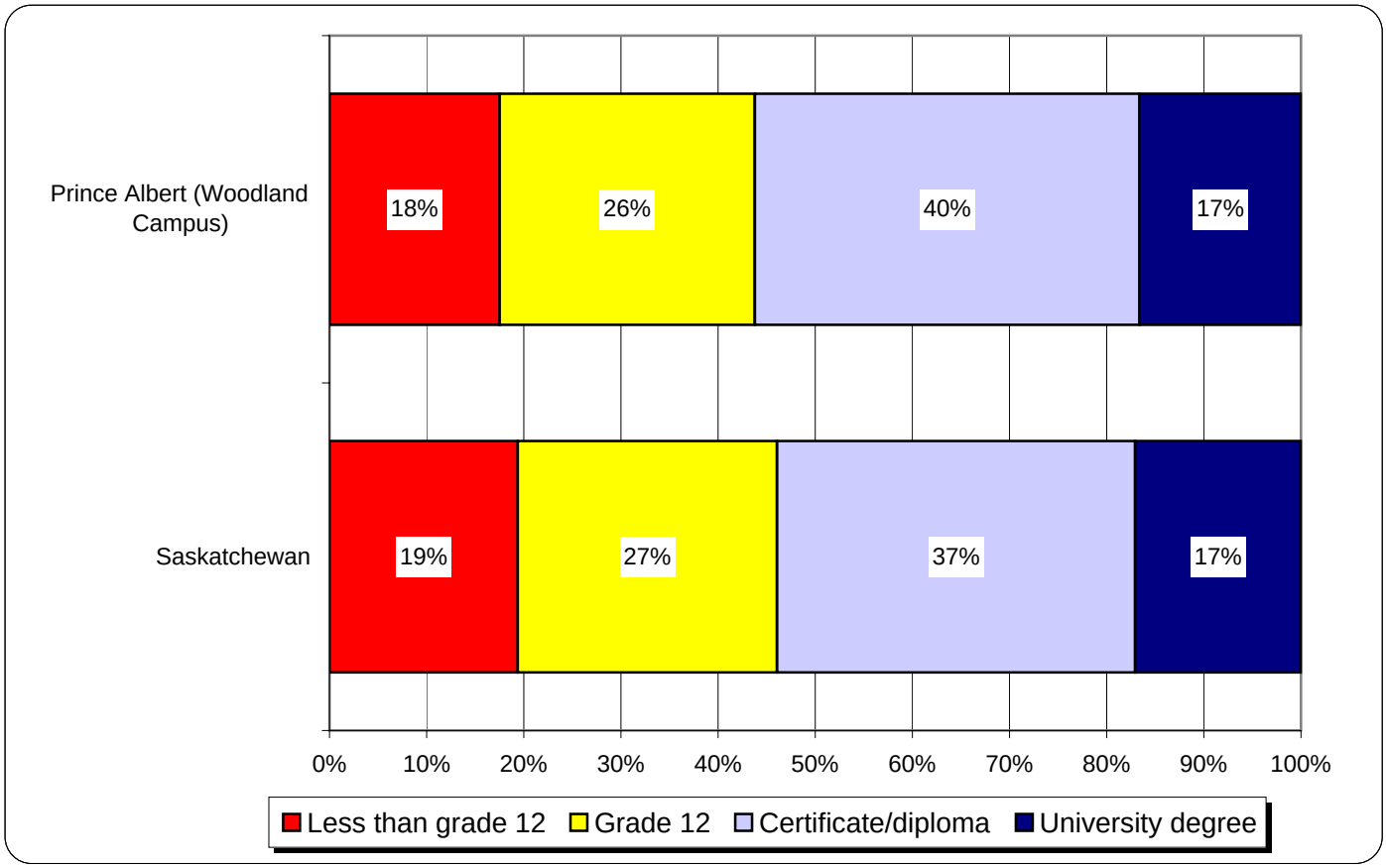
** 20 & older in 2001*
*** definitional change in 2006*

	Saskatchewan		Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)	
	2006	Percent in 2006	2006	Percent in 2006
Highest Level of Completed Education, 25 to 64 years				
Less than grade 12	94,100	19%	2,860	18%
Grade 12	129,560	27%	4,290	26%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	66,345	14%	2,360	14%
Non-university certificate or diploma	89,620	18%	3,465	21%
University certificate or diploma	23,135	5%	640	4%
Bachelor's degree	59,720	12%	2,090	13%
Graduate degree	23,065	5%	620	4%
Total	485,555	100%	16,325	100%
Location of Study for Post Secondary Graduates 25 to 64				
Atlantic	2,165	0.8%	35	0.4%
Quebec	1,415	0.5%	55	0.6%
Ontario	7,915	3.0%	280	3.1%
Manitoba	7,810	3.0%	170	1.9%
Saskatchewan	205,015	78.3%	7,460	81.4%
Alberta	18,285	7.0%	560	6.1%
B.C.	4,505	1.7%	145	1.6%
Northern Territories	130	0.0%	0	0.0%
Outside Canada	14,640	5.6%	470	5.1%
Total	261,900	100.0%	9,170	100.0%
Field of Study for Post Secondary Graduates, 25 to 64 Years				
Business, management and public administration	54,585	21%	1,870	20%
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	54,585	21%	1,695	18%
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	45,100	17%	1,620	18%
Education	31,365	12%	1,185	13%
Social and behavioural sciences and law	17,395	7%	805	9%
Personal, protective and transportation services	18,020	7%	975	11%
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	10,730	4%	320	3%
Humanities	9,650	4%	240	3%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	8,175	3%	235	3%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	6,575	3%	120	1%
Visual and performing arts, communications technologies	5,685	2%	105	1%
Other fields of study	40	0%	0	0%
Total	261,900	100%	9,170	100%

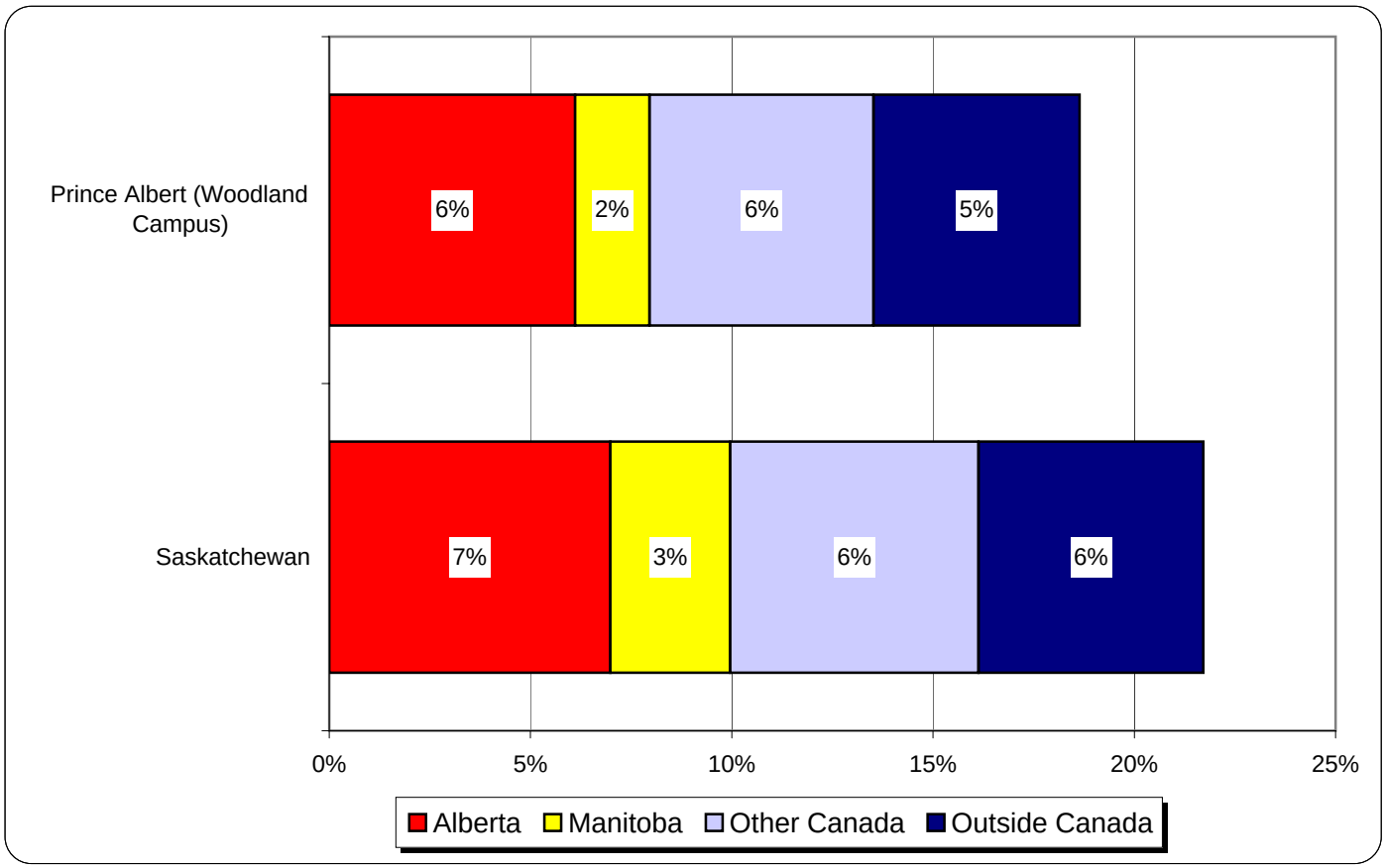
Percent of Adults with a Completed Post-Secondary Education



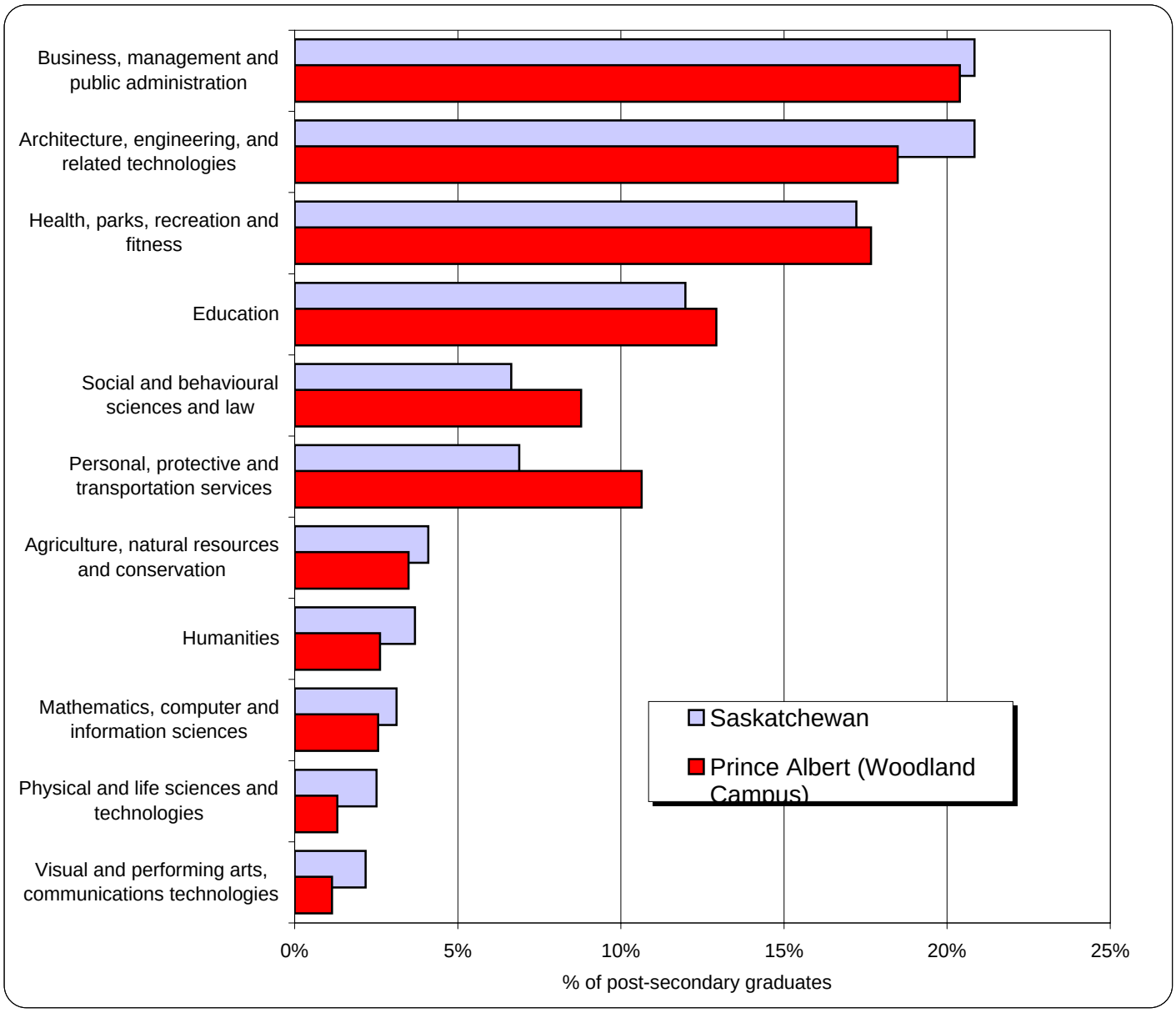
Completed Education, Population 25 to 64 years, 2006



Location of Study for Post-Secondary Graduates, 25 to 64 Years, 2006
(excluding Saskatchewan graduates)



Field of Study for Post-Secondary Graduates, 25 to 64 Years, 2006



Regional Profile

Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

Theme 8: Labour Force and Employment

	Counts				Average annual change		
	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006
Adult Population (15 & older)							
Saskatchewan							
Employed	470,475	467,285	479,740	494,900	-0.1%	0.5%	0.6%
Unemployed	35,820	36,215	32,505	29,405	0.2%	-2.1%	-2.0%
In the labour force	506,300	503,500	512,240	524,305	-0.1%	0.3%	0.5%
Not in the labour force	232,380	244,630	243,280	241,930	1.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Adult population	738,680	748,135	755,520	766,230	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Employment rate	63.7%	62.4%	63.5%	64.6%			
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)							
Employed	14,575	14,845	15,165	15,310	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Unemployed	1,795	1,825	1,495	1,530	0.3%	-3.9%	0.5%
In the labour force	16,370	16,670	16,660	16,840	0.4%	-0.0%	0.2%
Not in the labour force	8,565	8,755	8,555	8,985	0.4%	-0.5%	1.0%
Adult population	24,935	25,425	25,215	25,825	0.4%	-0.2%	0.5%
Employment rate	58.5%	58.4%	60.1%	59.3%			
Youth Population (15 to 24 years)							
Saskatchewan							
Employed	79,740	78,555	81,910	83,595	-0.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Unemployed	11,150	13,080	11,855	10,720	3.2%	-1.9%	-2.0%
In the labour force	90,895	91,630	93,770	94,315	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%
Not in the labour force	46,710	49,565	49,085	47,375	1.2%	-0.2%	-0.7%
Youth Population	137,605	141,190	142,850	141,690	0.5%	0.2%	-0.2%
Employment rate	57.9%	55.6%	57.3%	59.0%			
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)							
Employed	2,690	2,810	2,720	2,810	0.9%	-0.6%	0.7%
Unemployed	570	610	645	505	1.4%	1.1%	-4.8%
In the labour force	3,260	3,420	3,365	3,315	1.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Not in the labour force	1,825	1,810	1,665	1,915	-0.2%	-1.7%	2.8%
Youth Population	5,085	5,230	5,030	5,230	0.6%	-0.8%	0.8%
Employment rate	52.9%	53.7%	54.1%	53.7%			
Adult Population (25 years & older)							
Saskatchewan							
Employed	390,735	388,730	397,830	411,305	-0.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Unemployed	24,670	23,135	20,650	18,685	-1.3%	-2.2%	-2.0%
In the labour force	415,405	411,870	418,470	429,985	-0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Not in the labour force	185,670	195,065	194,195	194,555	1.0%	-0.1%	0.0%
Adult population	601,075	606,945	612,670	624,545	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Employment rate	65.0%	64.0%	64.9%	65.9%			0%
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)							
Employed	11,885	12,035	12,445	12,500	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%
Unemployed	1,225	1,215	850	1,025	-0.2%	-6.9%	-3.6%
In the labour force	13,110	13,250	13,295	13,525	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Not in the labour force	6,740	6,945	6,890	7,070	0.6%	-0.2%	0.2%
Adult population	19,850	20,195	20,185	20,595	0.3%	-0.0%	0.2%
Employment rate	59.9%	59.6%	61.7%	60.7%			

	Counts				Average annual change		
	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006
Experienced Labour Force* by Class							
Saskatchewan							
Employees	395,395	389,080	404,360	430,030	-0.3%	0.8%	1.2%
Self employed without paid help	64,050	66,035	63,375	56,310	0.6%	-0.8%	-2.3%
Self employed with paid help	28,950	31,480	29,685	27,095	1.7%	-1.2%	-1.8%
Unpaid family workers	11,475	6,840	6,600	4,050	-9.8%	-0.7%	-9.3%
Total	499,865	493,430	504,015	517,475	-0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)							
Employees	...	14,755	14,980	15,230	...	0.3%	0.3%
Self employed without paid help	...	820	640	720	...	-4.8%	2.4%
Self employed with paid help	...	600	620	550	...	0.7%	-2.4%
Unpaid family workers	...	20	35	15	...	11.8%	-15.6%
Total	...	16,195	16,275	16,510	...	0.1%	0.3%
Experienced Labour Force* by Industry Group (see note on page 8.7)							
Saskatchewan							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	93,185	80,560	72,735	60,210	-2.9%	-2.0%	-3.7%
Mining, oil and gas, utilities	12,000	12,035	19,335	24,095	0.1%	9.9%	4.5%
Construction	25,770	24,465	27,235	29,940	-1.0%	2.2%	1.9%
Manufacturing	26,990	31,240	29,380	29,870	3.0%	-1.2%	0.3%
Wholesale trade	20,805	23,060	19,720	19,100	2.1%	-3.1%	-0.6%
Retail trade	58,865	56,990	53,705	56,730	-0.6%	-1.2%	1.1%
Finance, insurance, real estate	22,750	22,725	25,290	25,280	-0.0%	2.2%	-0.0%
Business services	16,125	16,885	29,870	34,110	0.9%	12.1%	2.7%
Accommodation and food services	31,520	34,065	34,805	34,580	1.6%	0.4%	-0.1%
Other private sector services	68,130	70,575	68,465	71,530	0.7%	-0.6%	0.9%
Education services	37,640	36,815	36,580	40,315	-0.4%	-0.1%	2.0%
Health care and social assistance	48,815	53,270	55,630	58,405	1.8%	0.9%	1.0%
Public administration	37,260	30,740	31,275	33,315	-3.8%	0.3%	1.3%
Total	499,870	493,430	504,020	517,480	-0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	540	565	355	300	0.9%	-8.9%	-3.3%
Mining, oil and gas, utilities	160	120	250	510	-5.6%	15.8%	15.3%
Construction	985	880	850	995	-2.2%	-0.7%	3.2%
Manufacturing	1,210	1,080	1,075	760	-2.2%	-0.1%	-6.7%
Wholesale trade	580	565	470	540	-0.5%	-3.6%	2.8%
Retail trade	2,395	2,345	2,420	2,380	-0.4%	0.6%	-0.3%
Finance, insurance, real estate	650	640	620	720	-0.3%	-0.6%	3.0%
Business services	570	525	825	760	-1.6%	9.5%	-1.6%
Accommodation and food services	1,415	1,405	1,515	1,440	-0.1%	1.5%	-1.0%
Other private sector services	2,375	2,555	2,375	2,415	1.5%	-1.5%	0.3%
Education services	1,525	1,480	1,295	1,370	-0.6%	-2.6%	1.1%
Health care and social assistance	1,880	2,270	2,395	2,360	3.8%	1.1%	-0.3%
Public administration	1,780	1,770	1,830	1,965	-0.1%	0.7%	1.4%
Total	16,065	16,200	16,275	16,515	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%

** employed at the time of the census or in the previous eighteen months*

	Counts				Average annual change		
	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006
Experienced Labour Force* by Occupation Group							
Saskatchewan							
Management occupations	40,505	34,235	42,625	41,595	-3.3%	4.5%	-0.5%
Business, finance, administrative	75,195	77,820	74,710	80,525	0.7%	-0.8%	1.5%
Natural/applied sciences & related	15,325	15,210	19,525	21,765	-0.2%	5.1%	2.2%
Health occupations	27,465	26,890	29,815	32,210	-0.4%	2.1%	1.6%
Social science, education, government, religion	31,185	32,145	38,835	42,840	0.6%	3.9%	2.0%
Art, culture, recreation, sport	9,715	9,955	10,210	10,955	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%
Sales clerks and cashiers		24,430	24,525	27,630		0.1%	2.4%
Chefs, cooks, servers	117,320	20,240	18,520	16,995	-7.0%	-1.8%	-1.7%
Other sales and service**		81,545	75,210	75,975		-1.6%	0.2%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	70,540	69,270	74,540	83,245	-0.4%	1.5%	2.2%
Occupations unique to primary industry	97,265	82,835	79,955	67,660	-3.2%	-0.7%	-3.3%
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing utilities	15,360	18,855	15,545	16,075	4.2%	-3.8%	0.7%
Total	499,870	493,435	504,020	517,480	-0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)							
Management occupations	...	1,000	1,505	1,195	...	8.5%	-4.5%
Business, finance, administrative	...	2,790	2,360	2,500	...	-3.3%	1.2%
Natural/applied sciences & related	...	540	610	540	...	2.5%	-2.4%
Health occupations	...	900	1,195	1,270	...	5.8%	1.2%
Social science, education, government, religion	...	1,615	2,035	2,050	...	4.7%	0.1%
Art, culture, recreation, sport	...	395	345	235	...	-2.7%	-7.4%
Sales clerks and cashiers	...	1,090	1,125	1,315	...	0.6%	3.2%
Chefs, cooks, servers	...	800	695	665	...	-2.8%	-0.9%
Other sales and service**	...	3,650	3,425	3,455	...	-1.3%	0.2%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	...	2,200	2,120	2,390	...	-0.7%	2.4%
Occupations unique to primary industry	...	585	325	465	...	-11.1%	7.4%
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing, utilities	...	625	540	425	...	-2.9%	-4.7%
Total	...	16,195	16,275	16,510	...	0.1%	0.3%

** employed at the time of the census or in the previous eighteen months*
*** other than sales clerks, cashiers, chefs, cooks, servers*

Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

Theme: **Employment**

	Counts				Average annual change		
	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006
Employment by Work Location							
Saskatchewan							
At home	105,340	89,600	86,500	69,650	-3.2%	-0.7%	-4.2%
In community	269,865	251,590	259,070	265,680	-1.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Different community	80,115	91,665	93,435	110,540	2.7%	0.4%	3.4%
No fixed workplace	5,155	34,430	40,730	49,025	46.2%	3.4%	3.8%
Total	460,475	467,285	479,735	494,900	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)							
At home	...	780	555	690	...	-6.6%	4.5%
In community	...	11,185	11,880	11,595	...	1.2%	-0.5%
Different community	...	1,800	1,785	1,820	...	-0.2%	0.4%
No fixed workplace	...	1,080	940	1,205	...	-2.7%	5.1%
Total	...	14,845	15,160	15,310	...	0.4%	0.2%
Employment by Commuting Mode*							
Saskatchewan							
Private vehicle (drive or passenger	...	319,390	338,715	367,080	...	1.2%	1.6%
Walk or bicycle	...	41,555	38,890	40,755	...	-1.3%	0.9%
Other	...	15,900	14,760	16,375	...	-1.5%	2.1%
Total	...	376,845	392,365	424,210	...	0.8%	1.6%
Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)							
Private vehicle (drive or passenger	...	12,295	12,815	12,695	...	0.8%	-0.2%
Walk or bicycle	...	1,225	1,275	1,285	...	0.8%	0.2%
Other	...	510	490	610	...	-0.8%	4.5%
Total	...	14,030	14,580	14,590	...	0.8%	0.0%

** excluding those working at home; "other" includes public transit, motorcycle, taxicab*

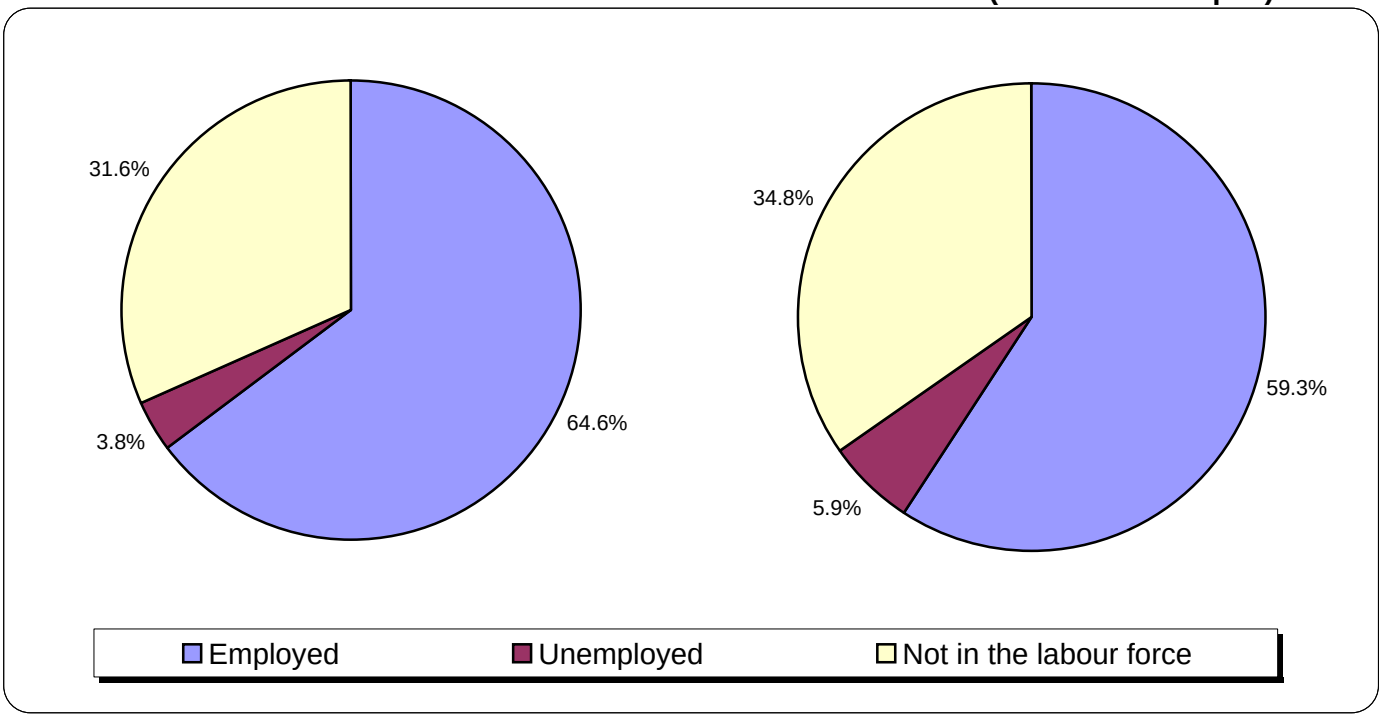
Notes re: Industry Breakdown

Because of changes from SIC to NAICS, the industry groupings are not strictly comparable from 1996 to 2001. The following groupings were used for the tables.

	1991 & 1996 (SIC)	2001 & 2006 (NAIC)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	A,B,C	11
Mining, oil and gas, utilities	D	21,22
Construction	F	23
Manufacturing	E	31-33
Wholesale/retail trade	I,J	41,44-45
Finance, insurance, real estate	K,L	52,53
Business services	M	54-56
Accommodation and food services	Q	72
Other private sector services	G,H,R	48,49,51,71,81
Education services	O	61
Health care and social assistance	P	62
Public administration	N	91

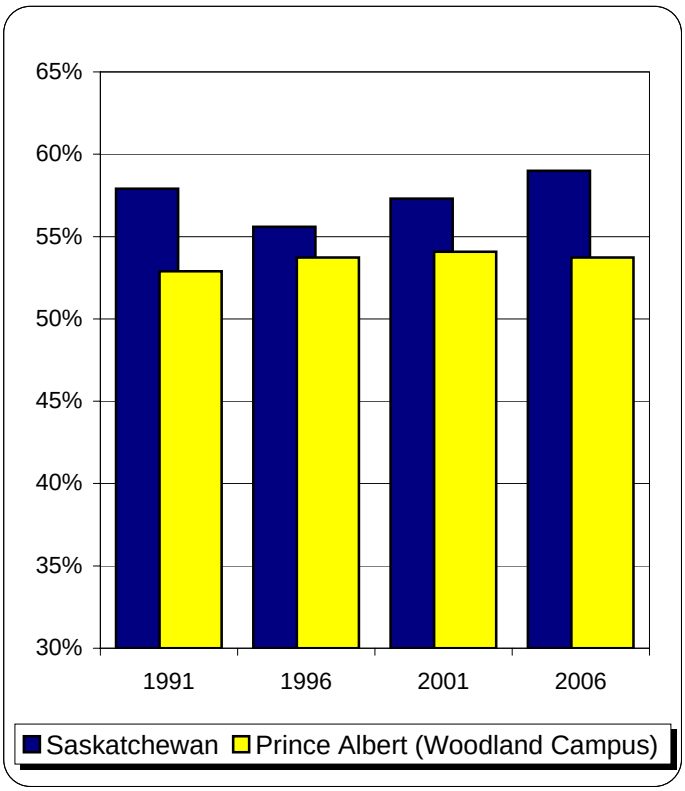
Labour Force Activity in May 2006 (15 & older)

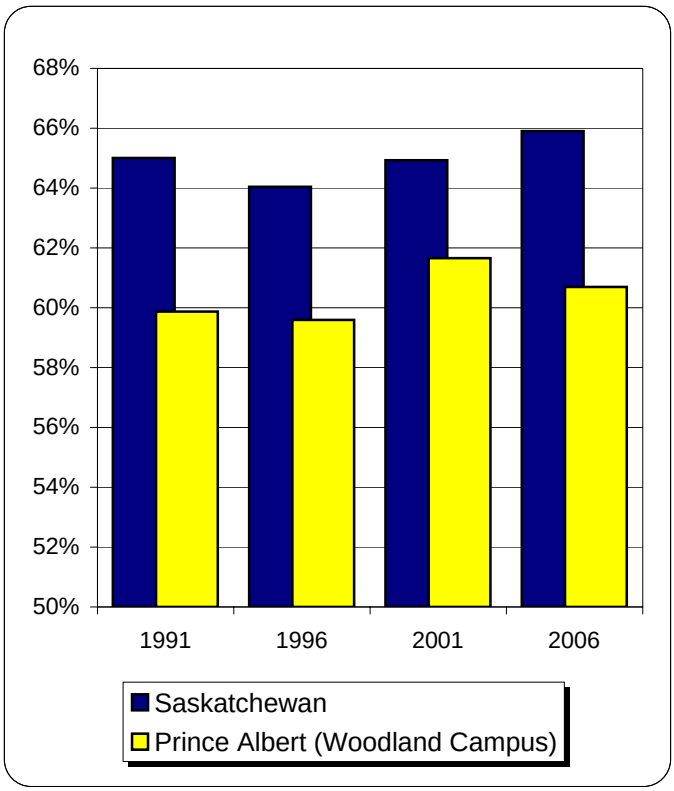
Saskatchewan **Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)**



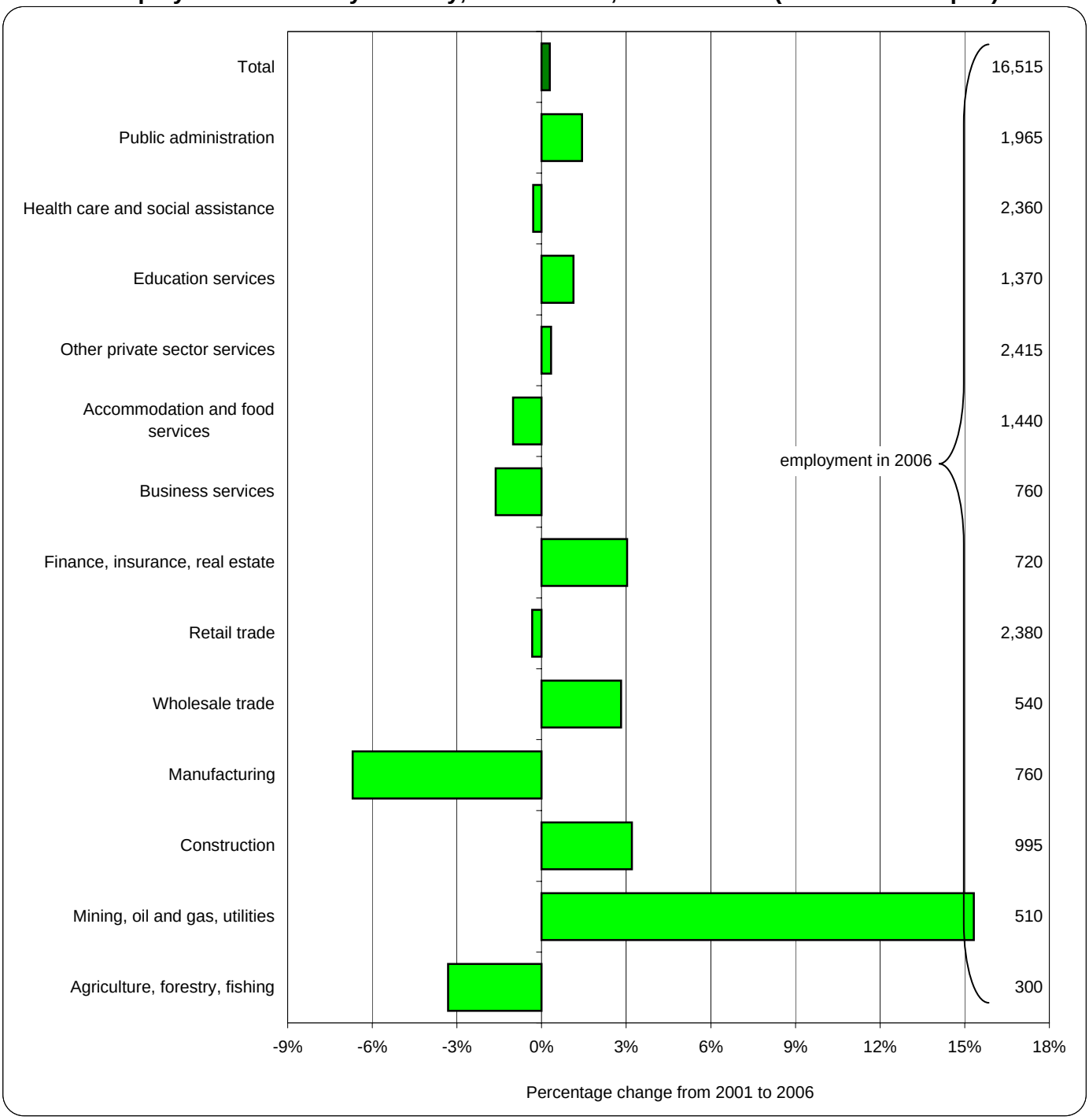
Employment Rates

Population 15 to 24 Years **Population 25 and Older**

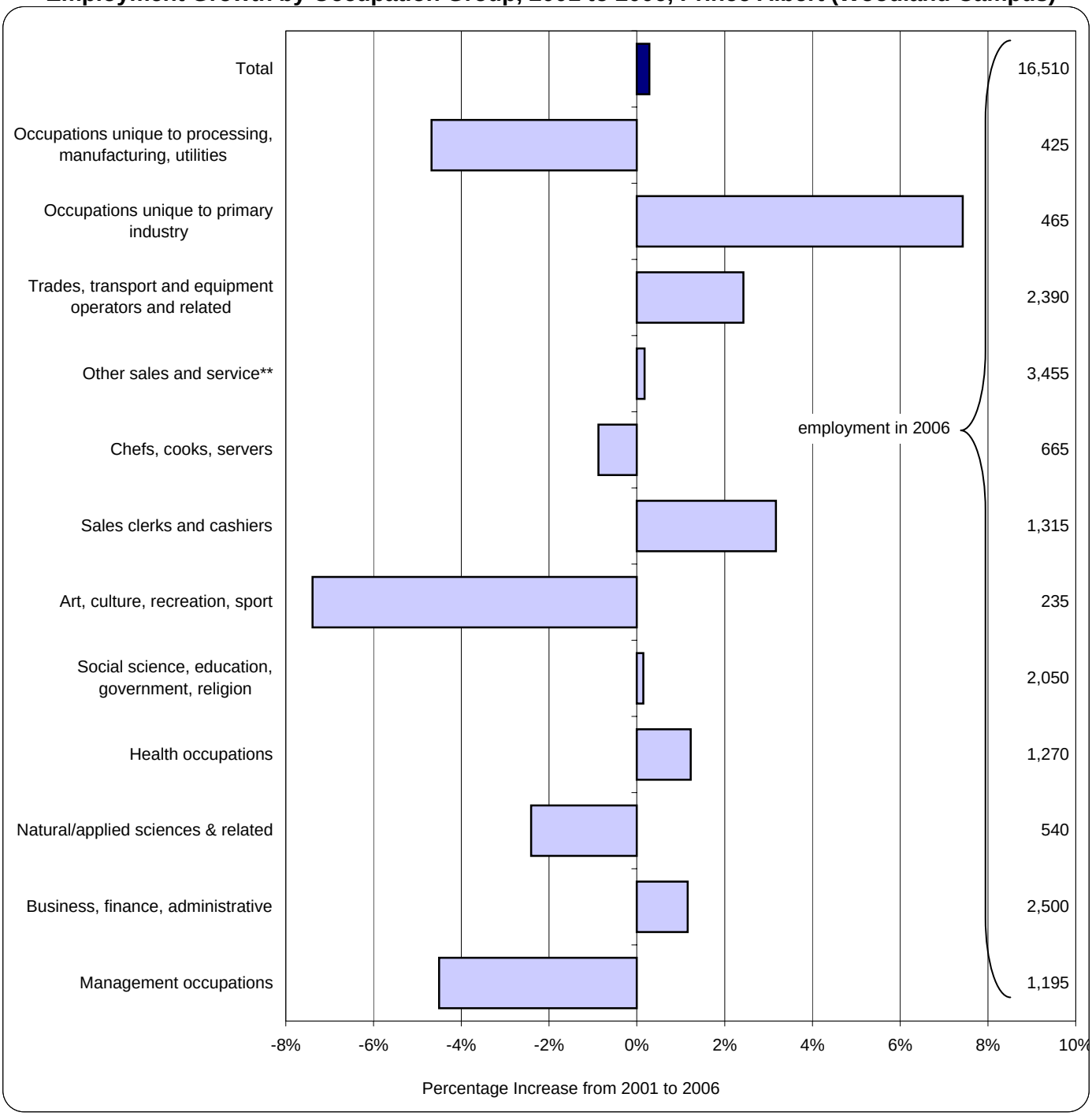




Employment Growth by Industry, 2001 to 2006, Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)



Employment Growth by Occupation Group, 2001 to 2006, Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)



Regional Profile

Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)

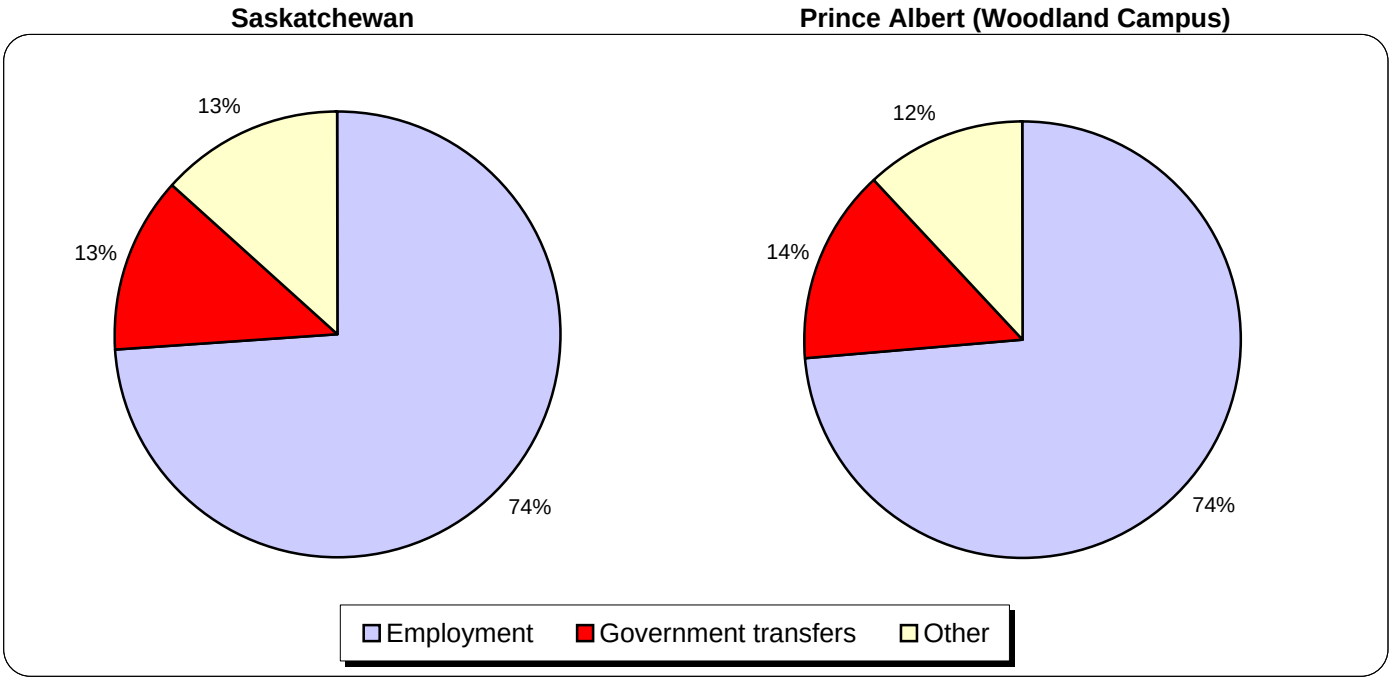
Theme 9: Personal and Household Income

	Saskatchewan Averages				Prince Albert (Woodland Campus)			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
Aggregate income ($ millions)	$14,186	$15,940	$18,655	$23,018	$480	$547	$638	$751
Sources of Income								
Employment	73%	72%	74%	74%	75%	71%	75%	74%
Government transfers	14%	16%	15%	13%	15%	17%	15%	14%
Other	13%	12%	12%	13%	11%	12%	10%	12%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Household Incomes								
Number of households	363,150	372,815	379,680	387,145	12,405	12,875	13,010	13,235
Average income	$38,700	$42,685	$49,068	$59,455	$38,665	$42,449	$49,011	$56,759
Individual Incomes								
Adults (15+) with income	687,405	707,155	722,765	728,960	22,845	24,120	24,045	24,385
Average income	$20,637	$22,541	$25,811	$31,616	$21,276	$22,722	$26,564	$30,874
Employment Income among Adults (15 & older)								
Number								
Full time, full-year	261,300	258,015	270,995	286,895	8,260	8,060	8,435	9,110
Part time or part-year	243,065	241,835	263,360	232,710	8,110	8,500	8,215	7,655
Total*	504,365	520,915	534,355	553,655	16,370	17,195	17,230	17,695
Average employment income								
Full time, full-year	$27,867	$31,402	$35,252	$42,298	$31,257	$34,335	$37,512	$43,473
Part time or part-year	$11,913	$13,225	$15,853	$19,693	$12,335	$12,231	$18,795	$19,475
Total	$20,178	$22,084	$25,691	$30,773	$21,883	$22,550	$27,682	$31,274
Average employment income, men								
Full time, full-year	$31,385	$35,289	$39,495	$47,125	$36,463	$40,355	$43,511	$50,603
Part time or part-year	$14,645	$16,096	$18,665	$23,869	$15,995	$15,067	$22,659	$23,148
Total	$24,503	$26,702	$30,608	$36,495	$27,823	$27,997	$33,603	$37,625
Average employment income, women								
Full time, full-year	$21,989	$25,227	$28,961	$35,667	$23,740	$26,495	$30,208	$35,517
Part time or part-year	$9,494	$10,698	$13,483	$16,167	$9,464	$9,826	$15,618	$16,399
Total	$14,884	$16,643	$20,185	$24,534	$15,553	$16,821	$21,820	$25,130
Incidence of Low Income**								
Living in economic families	14.5%	14.3%	11.9%	10.2%	20.9%	22.4%	19.6%	18.8%
Unattached individuals	32.5%	38.4%	36.3%	33.4%	45.8%	45.2%	43.3%	41.0%
All persons	17.6%	18.3%	16.0%	14.4%	25.5%	27.0%	24.8%	23.5%
Household Income Distribution								
Under $10,000	8%	8%	7%	6%	10%	10%	8%	6%
$10,000 - $19,999	22%	19%	16%	13%	22%	20%	17%	15%
$20,000 - $29,999	17%	15%	14%	12%	15%	14%	14%	13%
$30,000 - $39,999	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%	12%	12%
$40,000 - $49,999	12%	12%	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%
$50,000 - $59,999	9%	9%	10%	8%	10%	9%	9%	7%
$60,000 - $69,999	6%	7%	8%	8%	7%	8%	7%	7%
$70,000 - $79,999	12%	5%	6%	6%	13%	5%	6%	6%
$80,000 - $89,999		4%	5%	5%		4%	4%	6%
$90,000 - $99,999		2%	3%	4%		3%	4%	4%
$100,000 and over		5%	9%	15%		5%	9%	14%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average market value of owned non-farm, non-Reserve dwellings	$67,965	$75,230	$93,065	$132,111	...	$76,152	$99,464	$121,816

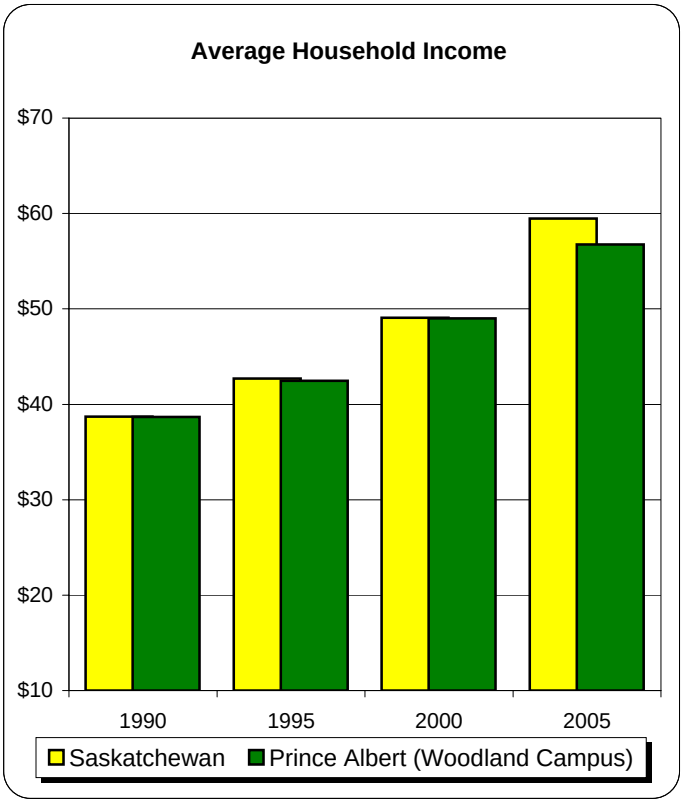
* total includes those with employment income who reported that they did not work

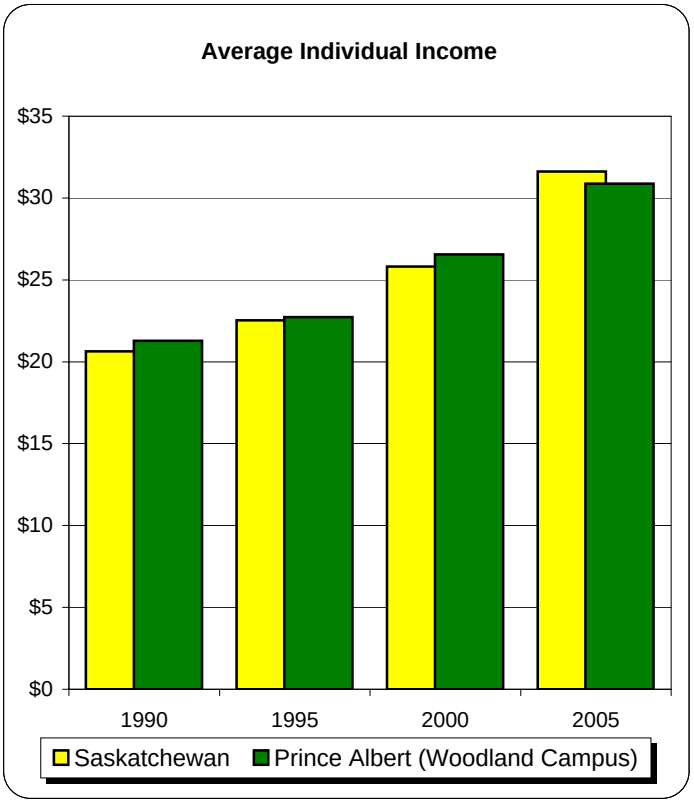
** percent of families or persons living in households with before-tax income below the Low Income Cutoff (LICO).

Sources of Personal Income in 2005

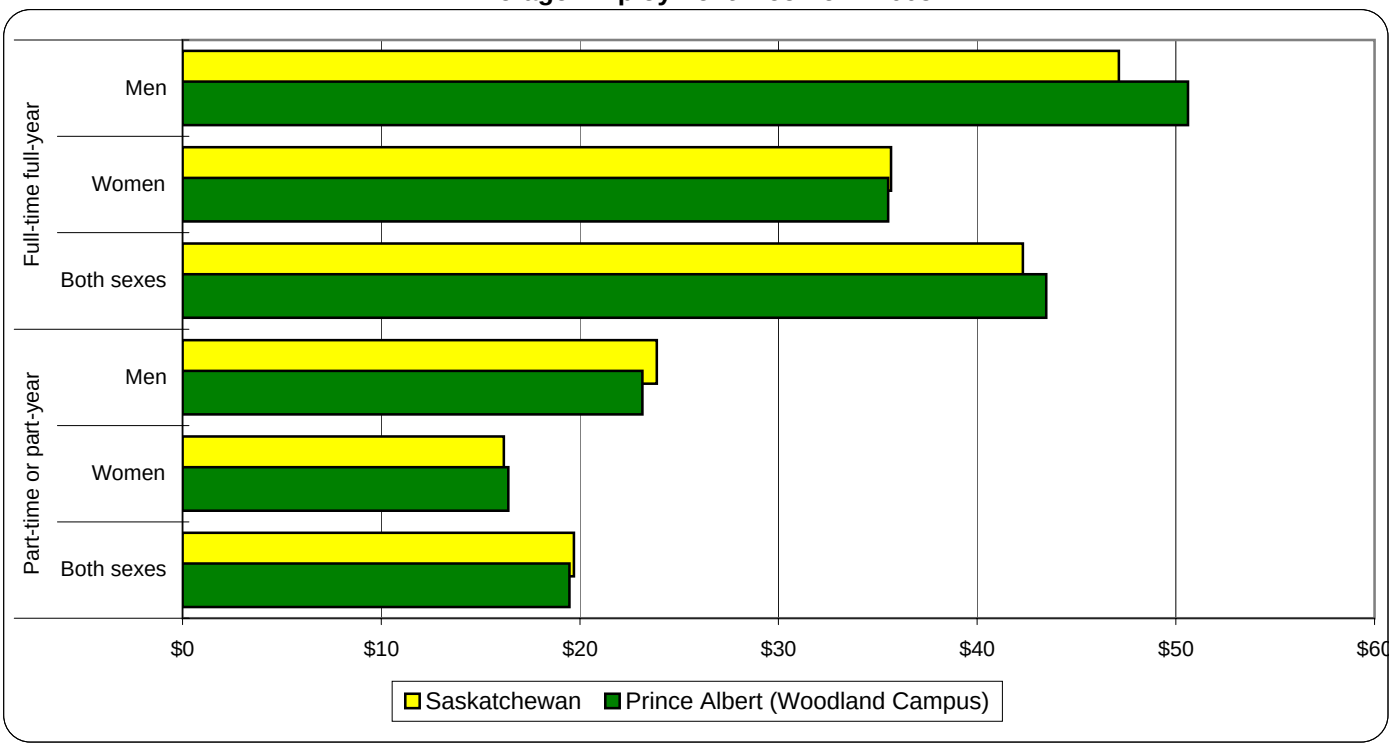


Average Incomes (among those reporting at least some income)

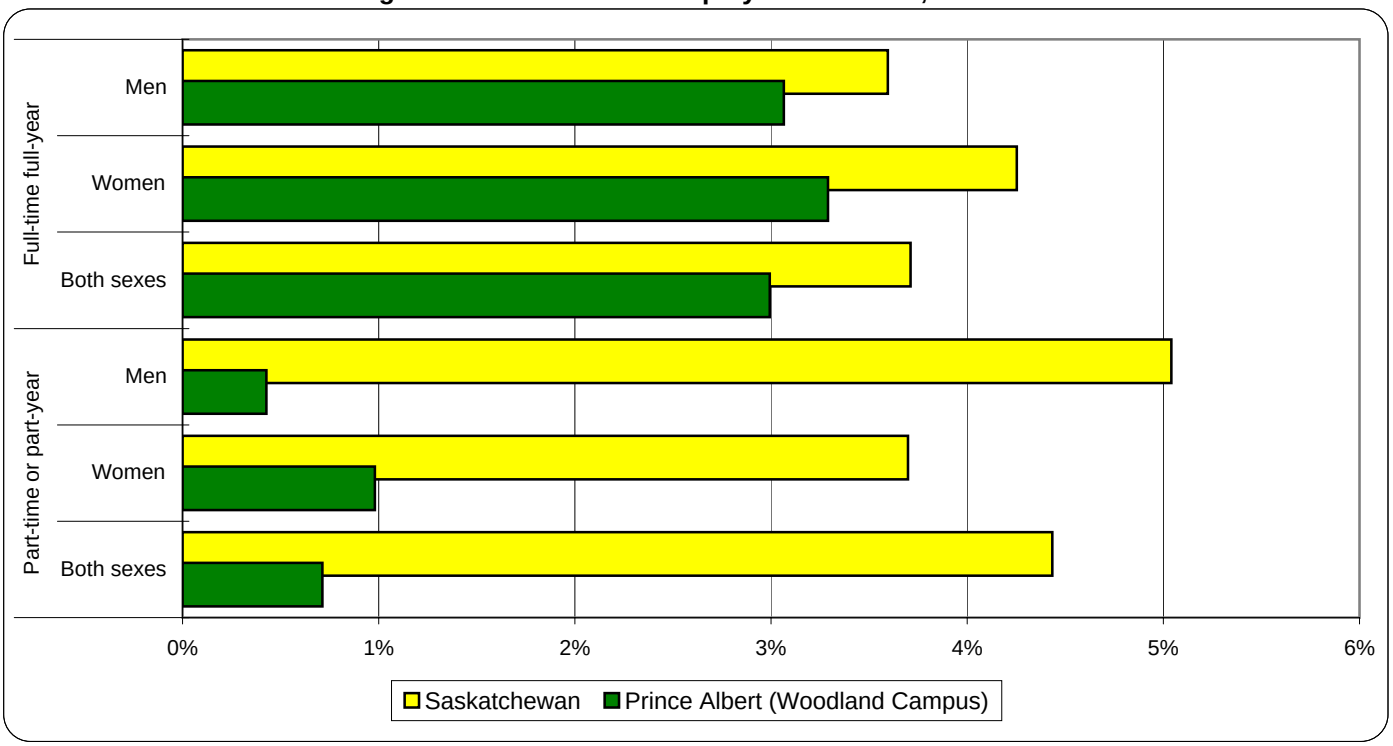




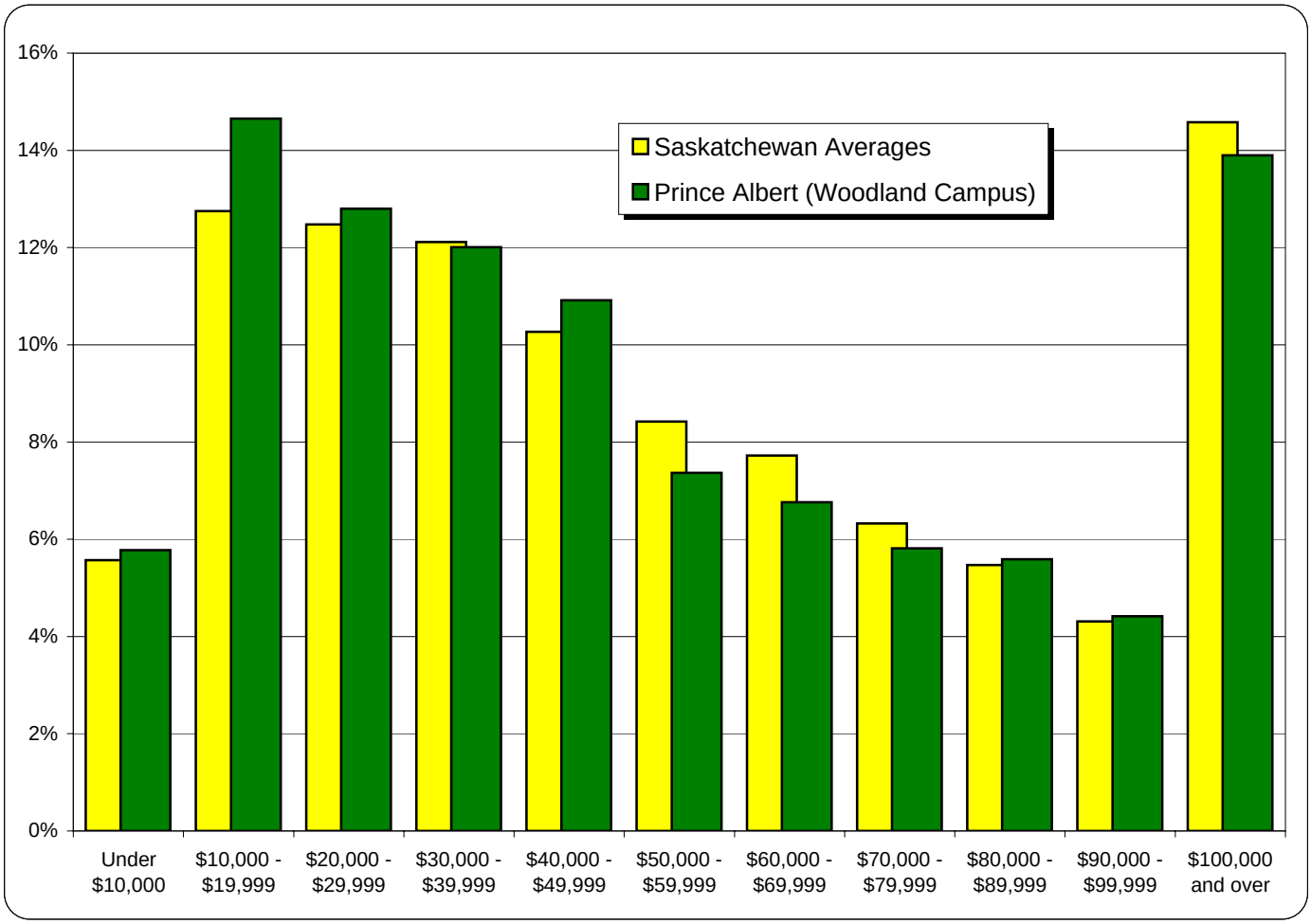
Average Employment Income in 2005



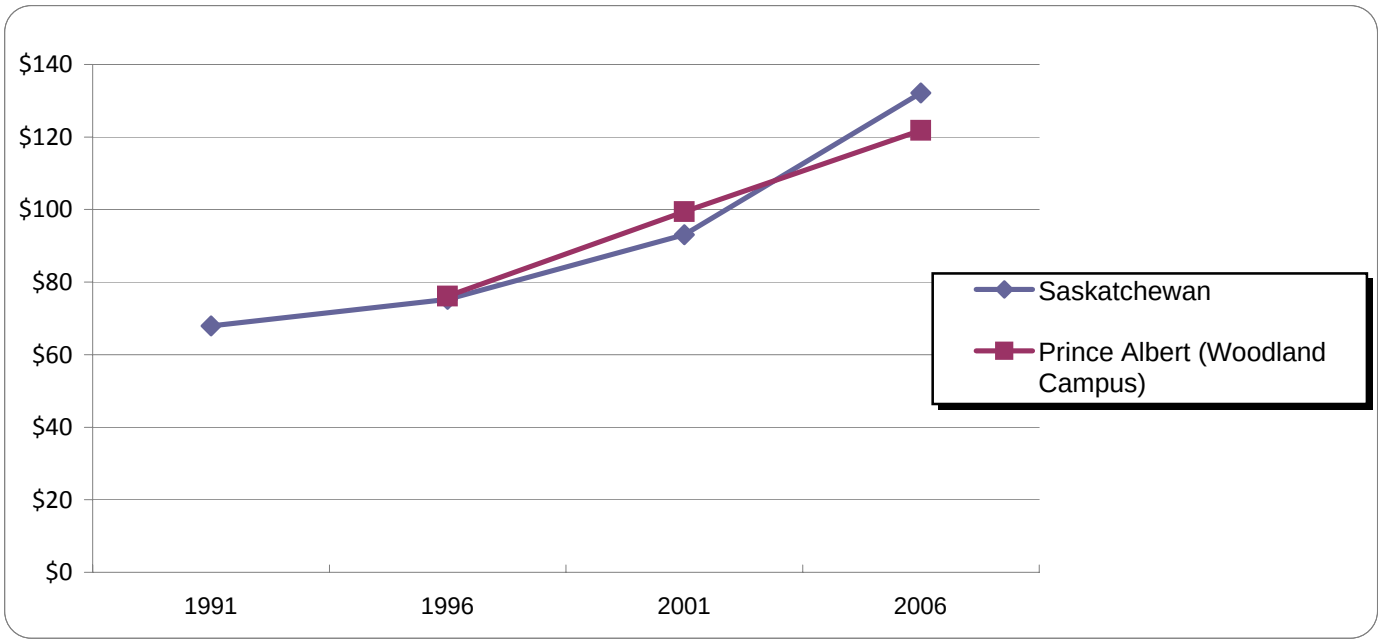
Average Annual Increase in Employment Income, 2000 to 2005



Distribution of Household Incomes in 2005



Estimated Market Value of Owner-Occupied Non-Reserve Non-Farm Dwellings



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 develop the database.

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 for smaller communities so the 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 in the province 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. The response rate on the Clearwater River Déné in particular was poor in 2006. 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 census surveys are normally conducted in May but the 1996 census was conducted in June. This may have a marginal impact on the data for recreational villages, employment, and agriculture.

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 the group of 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 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 household[1].

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.

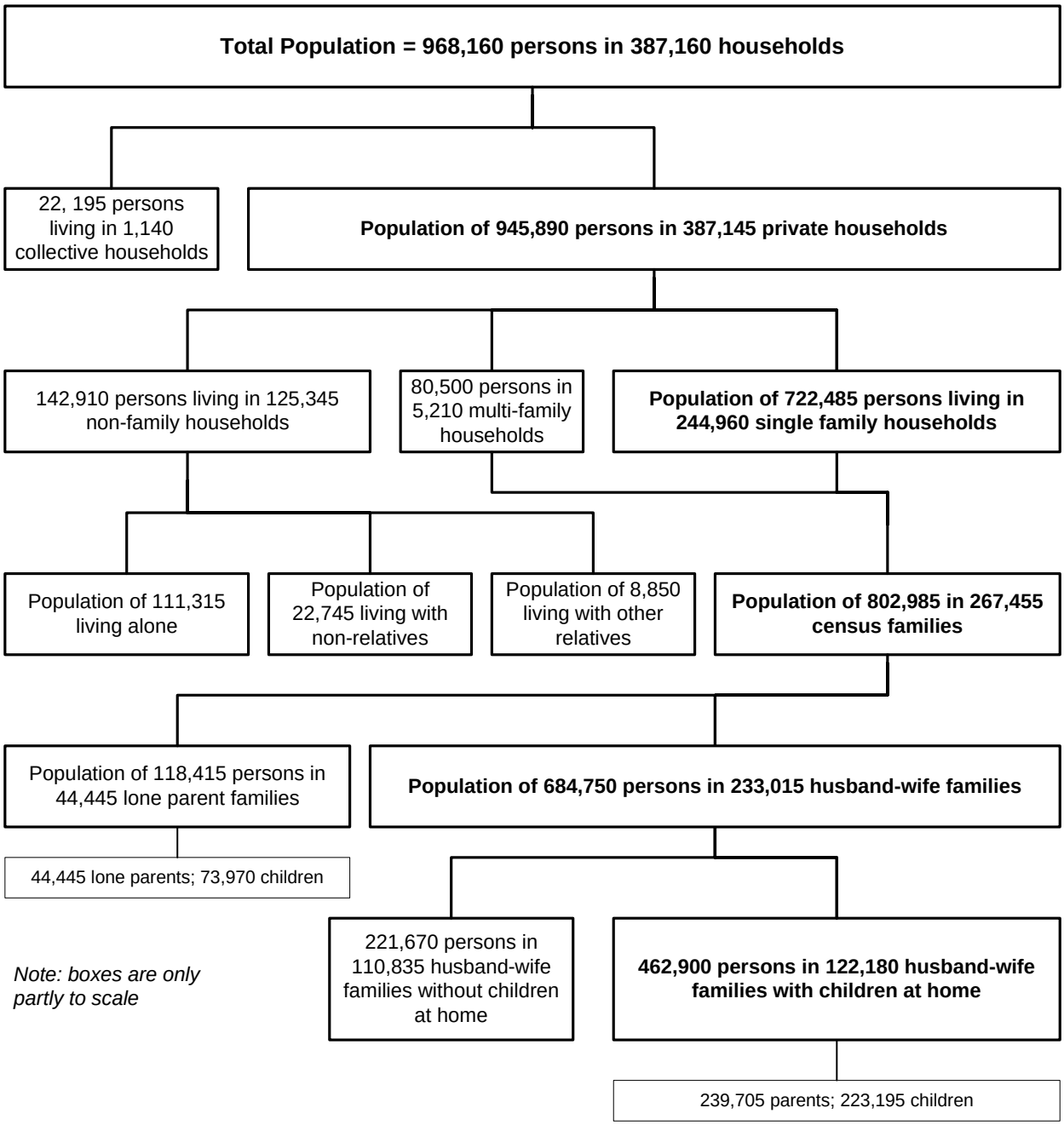
An "economic family" extends the concept of a "family" to include extended family members who tend to

---

[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.

Condition — The condition of the dwelling is based on responses to the question: "Is this dwelling in need of any repairs?". Possible responses were:

- 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 2001 and 2006 censuses.

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.

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 are 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 people live at a different address than they did five years ago but are in the same community – that is, the same town/village/city or in the same RM or Reserve. Persons who moved from the RM to a nearby town will be considered as moving within Saskatchewan.
Moved within Saskatchewan	These people 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	Persons who moved to Saskatchewan from another province within the last five years are in this category.
Moved from another country	Persons who moved to Saskatchewan from another country within the last five years are in this category.

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 <u>still understood</u> 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, in French only, in both English and French, or in 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. Respondents were given a check box to indicate “no religious affiliation”. Religious affiliation is classified as Catholic (including both Roman and Ukranian 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

Educational activity refers to the academic year prior to the census. The respondent would be considered as attending school if they were enrolled on a full-time or part-time basis in the school year prior to the census. Educational institutions include elementary and secondary schools, private schools, correspondence schools, universities and technical colleges. On-the-job training and courses taken for leisure, recreation or personal interest are excluded.

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. Individuals with a trade certificate are considered as having completed a post-secondary education even if they have not completed grade 12.

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

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 in the prior eighteen months. 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 census surveys used the NAICS classification scheme whereas previous census surveys used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). The results in comparability issues when employment is compared over time. 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/ fishing	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.
Mining, oil/gas, utilities	This category includes oil and gas exploration and production, mining, contract drilling and exploration, 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	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. 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. 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.
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 care 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. • 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 not 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.

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:

- $16,273 for an individual living alone in an urban area with a population under 30,000;
- $21,891 for a family of three living in a rural area; and
- $22,276 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.