

## Centre City Community Profile




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### The Calgary Centre City

The Centre City is a large regional planning area that includes six community districts at the heart of Calgary. While it is useful to consider the Centre City as an integrated regional community, it is also important to understand the variations *within* the area.

This community profile helps to illustrate the diverse make-up and pressures experienced by the six Centre City community districts. It also combines these data for the Centre City region and compares it to Calgary as a whole. These data provide important baseline facts about the Centre City that will help to inform both short- and long-term planning, design, and development strategies for the area.

**Table 1. Centre City Facts**

Community Districts	Aldermen	Location
Beltline (formerly Connaught and Victoria Park)  Chinatown  Downtown Commercial Core  Downtown East Village  Downtown West End  Eau Claire  Note: Where amalgamated data for the Beltline is not available, information is provided for the previously separate communities of Connaught and Victoria Park.	Druh Farrell    Madeleine King  	

The Calgary Centre City Community Profile provides data for the following:<sup>1</sup>

- **Population** – total population, population mobility, and population by age
- **Household Composition** – household type, family type, marital status, families with children, children living at home, and indicators of social isolation
- **Education** – youth population by school attendance and adult population by educational attainment level
- **Income and Employment** – median household income, persons in low-income households, income from government transfer payments, labour force participation and unemployment rates, and labour force participation by the top ten industries
- **Housing** – occupied private dwellings by structure type and by tenure, renter households overspending on shelter, occupied private dwellings in need of major repair, and non-market housing, and
- **Diversity** – population diversity, immigrant population by year of immigration, immigrant population by the top ten birth countries, total population by mother tongue and by language spoken at home, and total population by religion.

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<sup>1</sup> In 2004, the communities of Connaught and Victoria Park joined together to form a single community district called the Beltline. Throughout this report, where amalgamated data for the Beltline is not available, data are provided for the previously separate communities of Connaught and Victoria Park.

## Population

This sections presents information on the total population of the Centre City, population mobility in the area, and the age distribution of the population.

### A Note about Population Data

Although the population of Calgary is enumerated every year through the Civic Census, detailed information about the population is not always collected. To learn more about the resident population, employment, housing, and other relevant issues, we rely on the Canada Census, which is undertaken every five years. The last Canada Census was conducted in 2001, with findings released in 2003. This is the best detailed information available and remains 'static' for research and planning purposes until 2006 census data are released in 2008.

This constraint means that we are not able to provide fully up-to-date information about areas undergoing rapid change. For example, at the time of the last Canada Census in 2001, the Civic Census reported that 510 residents were living in the Downtown West End. The residential development that has taken place since then has resulted in a dramatic increase in population, which reached 1,750 residents in 2005. This growth is not reflected in any of the 2001 Canada Census information contained in this profile. While the use of static census data is a normal practice, it is acknowledged that the lack of current data for rapidly changing communities may be frustrating for some readers.

## Total Population

The 2001 Canada Census reports that Centre City communities had a total population of 27,005, which was **3.1 percent of the population of Calgary** as a whole (871,140).

Total population can be examined for smaller intervals through the Civic Census. As shown in Table 2, the population of the Centre City has not grown as quickly as the total population of Calgary, holding steady at 3.3 percent of the city total from 2000 through 2002, and dropping slightly to 3.2 percent of the city population in 2003 through 2005.

The total population of the Centre City grew by 6.5 percent between 2000 and 2005, which was just over half of the 11.1 percent growth rate experienced for Calgary as a whole. Within the Centre City, however, there was considerable variation in population growth and decline. Both the Beltline and Chinatown experienced population decline between 2000 and 2005, losing 6.2 and 2.6 percent of their respective populations.

In sharp contrast, the Downtown West End experienced astounding population growth of 346.4 percent from 2000 through 2005, due to new residential development in the area. The East Village also had a significantly higher population growth rate than Calgary as a whole, at 63.3 versus 11.1 percent.

**Table 2. Total Population, 2000-2005**

Calgary Centre City Communities	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 2000-2005
Beltline <sup>1</sup>	17,448	17,562	17,395	17,230	16,119	16,360	-6.2%
Chinatown	1,281	1,222	1,256	1,246	1,199	1,248	-2.6%
Downtown Commercial Core	6,558	6,638	6,780	6,879	6,944	7,229	10.2%
Downtown East Village	1,322	1,303	1,853	1,794	2,080	2,159	63.3%
Downtown West End	392	510	1,030	1,232	1,789	1,750	346.4%
Eau Claire	1,424	1,390	1,463	1,504	1,568	1,528	7.3%
Calgary Centre City	28,425	28,625	29,777	29,885	29,699	30,274	6.5%
Calgary	860,749	876,519	904,987	922,315	933,495	956,078	11.1%
<i>Centre City Population as a Percent of Total</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	
<i>Source:</i> City of Calgary (2005 <i>b</i> ; 2004 <i>b</i> ; 2003; 2002; 2001; 2000), Civic Census.							

## Population Mobility

The population mobility rate shows the proportion of individuals (aged one and older) living in private dwellings, who had moved at least once in the five-year period preceding the Canada Census. Population mobility can reflect community instability or community growth. Communities with a high percentage of renters tend to experience greater population mobility, lower incomes, lower educational attainment, and lower average ages than other communities. For example, 68.5 percent of the total population of all *low-income individuals* (aged one and older) in Calgary who were living in private dwellings in 2001 moved at least once in the five-year period preceding the Canada Census (Statistics Canada, 2003b).

**Table 3. Population Mobility, 2001**

Calgary Centre City Communities	Total Population Aged One and Older	Persons Aged One and Older who Moved between 1996 and 2001	
		Number	Percent
Chinatown	1,195	285	23.8%
Connaught	11,865	4,370	36.8%
Downtown Commercial Core	6,270	2,345	37.4%
Downtown East Village	1,025	290	28.3%
Downtown West End	570	305	53.5%
Eau Claire	1,355	320	23.6%
Victoria Park	4,580	1,570	34.3%
Calgary Centre City	26,860	9,485	35.3%
Calgary	860,665	166,240	19.3%
Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.			

As shown in Table 3, compared to the city as a whole with its population mobility rate of 19.3 percent, all the communities in the Centre City have much higher than average population mobility rates, ranging from just under 24 percent for Chinatown and Eau Claire to over 53 percent for the Downtown West End.

## Population by Age

Understanding the age distribution of a community district or regional community is important because it helps planners, businesses, and service providers anticipate and plan for the age-related needs of the population in a particular area.

**Table 4. Age Distribution, 2004<sup>1</sup>**

Age	Beltline		Chinatown		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>All Ages</i>	<i>16,119</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>1,199</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>6,944</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>2,080</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>1,789</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>1,568</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>29,699</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>933,495</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
0-4	279	1.7%	33	2.8%	121	1.7%	8	0.4%	29	1.6%	52	3.3%	522	1.8%	53,137	5.7%
5-14	408	2.5%	50	4.2%	174	2.5%	8	0.4%	26	1.5%	35	2.2%	701	2.4%	118,292	12.7%
<i>0-14</i>	<i>687</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>3.1%</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>1,223</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>171,429</i>	<i>18.4%</i>
15-19	386	2.4%	22	1.8%	211	3.0%	74	3.6%	114	6.4%	30	1.9%	837	2.8%	63,232	6.8%
20-24	1,986	12.3%	32	2.7%	1,027	15.4%	152	7.3%	220	12.3%	73	4.7%	3,535	11.9%	72,989	7.8%
25-34	5,645	35.0%	96	8.0%	2,165	31.2%	391	18.8%	504	28.2%	191	12.2%	8,992	30.3%	153,956	16.5%
35-44	2,960	18.4%	135	11.3%	1,093	15.7%	300	14.4%	307	17.2%	260	16.6%	5,055	17.0%	167,810	18.0%
45-54	1,906	11.8%	106	8.8%	749	10.8%	238	11.4%	284	15.9%	355	22.6%	3,638	12.2%	141,737	15.2%
55-64	1,034	6.4%	76	6.3%	541	7.8%	353	17.0%	185	10.3%	277	17.7%	2,466	8.3%	75,743	8.1%
<i>25-64</i>	<i>11,545</i>	<i>71.6%</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>34.4%</i>	<i>4,548</i>	<i>65.5%</i>	<i>1,282</i>	<i>61.6%</i>	<i>1,280</i>	<i>71.6%</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>69.1%</i>	<i>20,151</i>	<i>67.8%</i>	<i>539,246</i>	<i>57.8%</i>
65-74	852	5.3%	177	14.8%	434	6.3%	346	16.6%	74	4.1%	207	13.2%	2,090	7.0%	48,956	5.2%
75+	663	4.1%	472	39.4%	384	5.5%	210	10.1%	46	2.6%	88	5.6%	1,863	6.3%	37,643	4.0%
<i>65+</i>	<i>1,515</i>	<i>9.4%</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>54.2%</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>11.8%</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>26.7%</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>6.7%</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>18.8%</i>	<i>3,953</i>	<i>13.3%</i>	<i>86,599</i>	<i>9.2%</i>

Source: City of Calgary (2004b), Civic Census.

1 Age distribution for the Civic Census is not available for 2005.

According to the 2004 Civic Census, a total of 29,699 individuals lived in the Centre City in 2004, which was 3.2 percent of Calgary's total population of 933,495 (see Table 2). Table 4 shows the distribution of the Centre City population by age.

As shown in Table 4, there are relatively few children under the age of 15 living in the Centre City. In 2004, 18.4 percent of Calgary's total population was under the age of 15, compared to only 4.2 percent of the Centre City population. The Downtown East Village has the lowest proportion of pre-school and school-aged children in the Centre City, at less than 1 percent of the total community population. In contrast, 30.3 percent of the population in the Centre City is comprised of young adults (defined as those aged 25 to 34). This is almost double the 16.5 percent of the population of young adults living in Calgary as a whole.

There is also a greater proportion of seniors (aged 65 and older) living in the Centre City than in Calgary as a whole, at 13.3 versus 9.2 percent. This is most evident in Chinatown, with seniors making up 54.2 percent of its population, but is also true of the Downtown East Village and Eau Claire, which have a seniors' population of 26.7 and 18.8 percent respectively.

## Household Composition

This section provides information on household type, family type, marital status, families with children, children living at home, and indicators of social isolation.

### Household Type

Statistics Canada (2003a) defines "family persons" as those living in households comprised of at least one *census family*, that is, a married couple with or without children, a same or opposite sex couple living common-law with or without children, or a lone parent living with one or more children.

For Statistics Canada (2003a), "non-family persons" are defined as those living in households made up of either one person living alone in a private dwelling or a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling but who do not constitute a census family.

**Table 5. Persons in Private Households by Household Type, 2001**

Household Type	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>All Persons</i>	1,205	100.0%	11,895	100.0%	6,260	100.0%	900	100.0%	570	100.0%	1,315	100.0%	4,375	100.0%	26,520	100.0%	869,835	100.0%
Total Family Persons	795	66.0%	5,270	44.3%	2,420	38.7%	240	26.7%	280	49.1%	915	69.6%	1,675	38.3%	11,575	43.7%	715,425	82.2%
Total Non-Family Persons	415	34.4%	6,630	55.7%	3,835	61.3%	665	73.9%	290	50.9%	400	30.4%	2,705	61.8%	14,940	56.3%	154,410	17.8%
<i>Total Non-Family Persons</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>6,630</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>3,835</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>2,705</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>14,940</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>154,410</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Living with Relatives	10	2.4%	445	6.7%	130	3.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	3.8%	175	6.5%	775	5.2%	19,775	12.8%
Living with Non-Relatives	30	7.2%	1,945	29.3%	890	23.2%	25	3.8%	75	25.9%	50	12.5%	755	27.9%	3,770	25.2%	55,470	35.9%
Living Alone	375	90.4%	4,235	63.9%	2,810	73.3%	635	95.5%	215	74.1%	335	83.8%	1,770	65.4%	10,375	69.4%	79,165	51.3%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

The proportion of persons in private households (described throughout this document as “all persons”) who are living in census families<sup>2</sup> in the Centre City is almost half that of Calgary as a whole, at 43.7 versus 82.2 percent. Chinatown and Eau Claire, however, have a much higher proportion of persons living in census families than in other area communities, at 66.0 and 69.6 percent respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada defines “family persons” as those living in households comprised of at least one *census family*, that is, a married couple with or without children, a same or opposite sex couple living common-law with or without children, or a lone parent living with one or more children

Among all non-family persons in the Centre City, 69.4 percent are living alone, versus 51.3 percent in Calgary overall. The proportion of those living alone is significantly higher in the Downtown East Village (95.5 percent), Chinatown (90.4 percent), and Eau Claire (83.8 percent), which may partly be due to the significantly higher than average proportion of seniors who are living in these communities (see Table 4).

## Family Type

**Table 6. Census Families in Private Households by Family Type, 2001**

Family Type	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Total Census Families</i>	335	100.0%	2,275	100.0%	1,075	100.0%	115	100.0%	135	100.0%	400	100.0%	715	100.0%	5,050	100.0%	238,705	100.0%
Married Couples	305	91.0%	1,250	55.0%	625	58.1%	65	56.5%	85	63.0%	285	71.3%	395	55.2%	3,010	59.6%	174,540	73.1%
Common-Law Couples	10	3.0%	750	33.0%	310	28.8%	45	39.1%	35	25.9%	30	7.5%	235	32.9%	1,415	28.0%	28,035	11.7%
Lone Parent Families	20	6.0%	270	11.9%	135	12.6%	10	8.7%	15	11.1%	85	21.3%	80	11.2%	615	12.2%	36,135	15.1%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

Among census families living in the Centre City, there is a lower proportion of married couples than in Calgary overall, at 59.6 versus 73.1 percent respectively. There is also a smaller proportion of lone-parent families in the Centre City than in Calgary as a whole, at 12.2 versus 15.1 percent. Only Eau Claire has a higher than average proportion of lone-parent families, at 21.3 percent. In contrast, the proportion of common-law couples in the Centre City (28.0 percent) is more than double that for Calgary as a whole (11.7 percent). Data on same sex couples is not available by community district.



## Marital Status

**Table 7. Population Aged 15 and Older by Marital Status, 2001**

Marital Status	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Total Population Aged 15+</i>	1,110	100.0%	11,355	100.0%	6,120	100.0%	1,010	100.0%	565	100.0%	1,255	100.0%	4,390	100.0%	25,805	100.0%	701,740	100.0%
Never Legally Married	140	12.6%	6,585	58.0%	3,380	55.2%	305	30.2%	270	47.8%	385	30.7%	2,615	59.6%	13,680	53.0%	244,140	34.8%
Married	655	59.0%	2,690	23.7%	1,370	22.4%	145	14.4%	170	30.1%	610	48.6%	880	20.0%	6,520	25.3%	353,370	50.4%
Separated	15	1.4%	400	3.5%	270	4.4%	110	10.9%	20	3.5%	55	4.4%	135	3.1%	1,005	3.9%	20,940	3.0%
Divorced	25	2.3%	1,275	11.2%	815	13.3%	270	26.7%	100	17.7%	130	10.4%	485	11.0%	3,100	12.0%	56,205	8.0%
Widowed	275	24.8%	400	3.5%	275	4.5%	180	17.8%	0	0.0%	75	6.0%	275	6.3%	1,480	5.7%	27,085	3.9%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

There is a greater proportion of single persons in the Centre City who have never been married than there is in Calgary as a whole, at 53.0 versus 34.8 percent respectively. Only one-quarter of Centre City residents are legally married (25.3 percent) compared with half of all Calgarians (50.4 percent). Chinatown and Eau Claire are the only Centre City communities where the proportion of married persons is greater than the proportion of never married individuals.

The Centre City also has a slightly higher proportion of divorced individuals than Calgary overall, at 12.0 versus 8.0 percent of the population. The Downtown East Village has the highest proportion of divorced persons in the Centre City, at 26.7 percent. There is also a larger proportion of widowed persons in the Centre City (5.7 percent) than in Calgary as a whole (3.9 percent). This difference is much more pronounced in Chinatown, where 24.8 percent of the population is widowed. This finding is not surprising given that over half the population of Chinatown (54.2 percent) is aged 65 and older and fully 39.4 percent of the population is aged 75 or older (see Table 4).

## Families with Children

**Table 8. Census Families with Children in Private Households, 2001**

Calgary Centre City Communities	All Families with Children of Any Age Living in the Home	Lone-Parent Families with Children of Any Age Living in the Home	
		Number	Percent
Chinatown	115	20	17.4%
Connaught	730	270	37.0%
Downtown Commercial Core	300	135	45.0%
Downtown East Village	10	10	100.0%
Downtown West End	25	15	60.0%
Eau Claire	150	85	56.7%
Victoria Park	225	80	35.6%
Calgary Centre City	1,555	615	39.5%
Calgary	152,705	36,135	23.7%
Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.			

Although there are relatively few families with children living in the Centre City, 39.5 percent of those who live in the area are headed by lone parents, compared with 23.7 percent for Calgary as a whole.<sup>3</sup> Although the *proportion* of lone-parent families in some communities is high, it is important to note that the absolute *number* of families is very small. For example, in 2001, fully 100 percent of families with children living in the Downtown East Village were headed by lone parents but this was only 10 families in total. Similarly, while only 17.4 percent of all families with children living in Chinatown were headed by lone parents, this consisted of 20 families in total, double the number in the Downtown East Village but again a very small number.

<sup>3</sup> Note that Statistics Canada uses “random rounding” to protect confidentiality in the Canada Census data. This can be especially apparent when examining smaller data sets such as the population covered in this and the next table. The result is that table totals may be slightly off and, in some cases, percentages will total slightly more or less than 100 percent.

## Children Living at Home

**Table 9. Number of Children Living at Home by Age, 2001**

Age Group	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Census Families	335	100.0%	2,275	100.0%	1,075	100.0%	115	100.0%	135	100.0%	400	100.0%	715	100.0%	5,050	100.0%	238,705	100.0%
<i>All Children</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>2,095</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>274,145</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
0-5	15	11.1%	240	24.1%	110	27.5%	0	0.0%	10	50.0%	50	25.0%	105	31.8%	530	25.3%	63,860	23.3%
6-14	80	59.3%	320	32.2%	80	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	45	22.5%	100	30.3%	625	29.8%	103,990	37.9%
<i>0-14</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>70.4%</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>56.3%</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>47.5%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>50.0%</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>47.5%</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>62.1%</i>	<i>1,155</i>	<i>55.1%</i>	<i>167,850</i>	<i>61.2%</i>
15-17	10	7.4%	75	7.5%	65	16.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	7.5%	25	7.6%	190	9.1%	33,885	12.4%
18-24	15	11.1%	240	24.1%	80	20.0%	0	0.0%	15	75.0%	70	35.0%	45	13.6%	465	22.2%	49,405	18.0%
<i>15-24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>18.5%</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>31.6%</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>36.3%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>75.0%</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>42.5%</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>21.2%</i>	<i>655</i>	<i>31.3%</i>	<i>83,290</i>	<i>30.4%</i>
25+	20	14.8%	115	11.6%	70	17.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	10.0%	55	16.7%	280	13.4%	23,005	8.4%
Average Number of Children per Census Family	0.4		0.4		0.4		0.1		0.1		0.5		0.5		0.4		1.1	

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

In all of the Centre City communities, the average number of children living at home is less than half that of the Calgary average (1.1 per family household). In terms of absolute numbers, there are very few children living in the Centre City. In 2001, for example, there were only 15 children of any age living at home in the Downtown East Village and only 25 children living in the Downtown West End. Of the 2,095 children living at home in the Centre City in 2001, however, 55.1 percent of them (1,155 children) were less than 15 years of age.

As noted in the analysis for Table 4, which was based on 2004 Civic Census, there are now 1,223 children under the age of 15 living in the Centre City, a marginal overall increase in this population group since 2001, when 1,155 children lived in the area. During this time period, three communities saw an increase in the number of children residing there – the Downtown Commercial Core (from 190 to 295), the Downtown East Village (from 0 to 16), and the Downtown West End (from 10 to 55). In contrast, the three remaining Centre City communities experienced a decline in the number of children – the Beltline (from a combined 765 in Connaught and Victoria Park to 687), Chinatown (from 95 to 83), and Eau Claire (from 95 to 87).

These data help to illustrate the value of planning on a regional scale. Despite some marked changes within discrete Centre City communities, the total number of pre-school and school-aged children in the Centre City increased only marginally between 2001 and 2004.

## Indicators of Social Isolation

While there is no definitive measure of social isolation, a number of different indicators can be used as proxies. Table 10 identifies three of these – the proportion of the total population who live alone, the proportion of seniors who live alone, and the proportion of persons who speak neither official language.

As shown in Table 10, a high proportion of residents in all Centre City communities are at risk of experiencing social isolation. The proportion of the population living alone in the Centre City is much greater than for Calgary as a whole, at 39.1 versus 9.1 percent. This risk factor exists in all Centre City communities, with the proportion of residents who live alone ranging from 25.5 percent in Eau Claire, to 44.9 percent in the Downtown Commercial Core, to fully 70.6 percent in the Downtown East Village.

The proportion of seniors who live alone in the Centre City is even greater, at 62.8 percent, compared with the 26.3 percent of seniors who live alone in Calgary as a whole. This raises an interesting issue with respect to access to local government services and to information and communications technology. The City of Calgary's annual Web Measurements Program Telephone Survey has consistently shown that seniors are significantly less likely than others to contact the City for information and services, and are also less likely to have access to the Internet (leading to what is called the 'digital divide').<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> These demographic predictors also apply to Calgarians living in low-income households and to those with lower education levels (Howells, 2005).

In addition, the proportion of persons in the Centre City who speak neither English nor French, while low, is also more than twice the average for Calgary as a whole, at 4.1 versus 1.8 percent. However, this is mostly due to the high percentage of persons in Chinatown who are without official language capabilities (57.4 percent).

**Table 10. Indicators of Social Isolation**

Isolation Factors	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>All Persons</i>	1,205	100.0%	11,895	100.0%	6,260	100.0%	900	100.0%	570	100.0%	1,315	100.0%	4,375	100.0%	26,520	100.0%	869,835	100.0%
Persons Living Alone	375	31.1%	4,235	35.6%	2,810	44.9%	635	70.6%	215	37.7%	335	25.5%	1,770	40.5%	10,375	39.1%	79,165	9.1%
<i>All Persons Aged 65+</i>	595	100%	1080	100%	745	100%	460	100%	50	100%	255	100%	520	100%	3705	100%	75,595	100%
Persons Aged 65+ Living Alone	290	48.7%	615	56.9%	515	69.1%	410	89.1%	0	0.0%	75	29.4%	420	80.8%	2,325	62.8%	19,855	26.3%
<i>All Persons</i>	1,205	100.0%	11,895	100.0%	6,260	100.0%	900	100.0%	570	100.0%	1,315	100.0%	4,375	100.0%	26,520	100.0%	869,835	100.0%
Persons Who Speak Neither English nor French	695	57.4%	105	0.9%	145	2.3%	40	3.9%	10	1.8%	30	2.2%	90	2.0%	1,115	4.1%	15,890	1.8%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

## Education

This section provides information on school attendance by young people (aged 15-24) who live in the Centre City and on the educational attainment level of adults (aged 20 and older) who live in the Centre City and who are not attending school. Educational attainment is determined by identifying the highest level of education achieved by persons aged 20 or older who are not attending school on either a full-time or part-time basis.

### School Attendance

**Table 11. School Attendance among Persons Aged 15-24, 2001**

School Attendance	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>All Persons Aged 15-24</i>	40	100.0%	1,975	100.0%	975	100.0%	40	100.0%	95	100.0%	130	100.0%	745	100.0%	4,000	100.0%	125,510	100.0%
Not Attending School	15	37.5%	1,145	58.0%	530	54.4%	35	87.5%	40	42.1%	50	38.5%	400	38.5%	2,215	55.4%	52,255	41.6%
Attending School Part-Time	0	0.0%	255	12.9%	115	11.8%	0	0.0%	20	21.1%	15	11.5%	75	11.5%	480	12.0%	10,525	8.4%
Attending School Full-Time	20	50.0%	575	29.1%	325	33.3%	10	25.0%	40	42.1%	60	46.2%	275	46.2%	1,305	32.6%	62,730	50.0%
<i>Source:</i> Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.																		

Only 32.6 percent of young people aged 15 to 24 who are living in the Centre City attend school full-time, compared with 50.0 percent of young people in Calgary as a whole. However, a greater proportion of youth in the Centre City attend school part-time than do youth in the city overall, at 12.0 versus 8.4 percent.

## Educational Attainment

**Table 12. Highest Level of Education among Persons Aged 20 and Older who are Not Attending School, 2001**

Highest Level of Education	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>All Non-Students Aged 20+</i>	1,090	100.0%	11,050	100.0%	5,975	100.0%	1,000	100.0%	565	100.0%	1,200	100.0%	4,225	100.0%	25,105	100.0%	642,735	100.0%
Less than High School	665	61.0%	1,485	13.4%	1,015	17.0%	440	44.0%	20	3.5%	210	17.5%	1,060	25.1%	4,895	19.5%	129,145	20.1%
High School Graduation	60	5.5%	1,030	9.3%	475	7.9%	150	15.0%	45	8.0%	90	7.5%	370	8.8%	2,220	8.8%	68,195	10.6%
Trades	20	1.8%	1,085	9.8%	705	11.8%	105	10.5%	30	5.3%	95	7.9%	530	12.5%	2,570	10.2%	75,300	11.7%
College	85	7.8%	2,890	26.2%	1,355	22.7%	135	13.5%	175	31.0%	225	18.8%	770	18.2%	5,635	22.4%	160,380	25.0%
University, No Degree	30	2.8%	1,195	10.8%	625	10.5%	75	7.5%	45	8.0%	100	8.3%	465	11.0%	2,535	10.1%	59,010	9.2%
University, with Degree	230	21.1%	3,365	30.5%	1,790	30.0%	100	10.0%	240	42.5%	480	40.0%	1,030	24.4%	7,235	28.8%	150,710	23.4%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

The proportion of the population with a university degree is higher in the Centre City than in Calgary overall, at 28.8 versus 23.4 percent. Only Chinatown and the Downtown East Village have proportionally fewer university graduates than the city average (at 21.1 and 10.0 percent respectively). At the other end of the educational attainment spectrum, the percentage of the population in the Centre City with less than high school education is almost equal to the city average, at 19.5 versus 20.1 percent. Only two Centre City communities have significantly higher percentages of persons with less than high school education than the Calgary average – Chinatown (61.0 percent) and the Downtown East Village (44.0 percent).

## Income and Employment

This section provides information on median household income by community district, persons in low-income households, income received from government transfer payments, labour force participation and unemployment rates among youth and adults, and labour force participation by the top 10 industries.

### Household Income

**Table 13. Median Household Income by Community District, 1995 and 2000**

Calgary Centre City Communities	Median Household Income, 1995 <sup>1</sup>		Median Household Income, 2000		Percent Change, 1995 to 2000
	Median Income	Difference from City Median	Median Income	Difference from City Median	
Chinatown	\$14,505	-\$36,760	\$16,174	-\$41,705	11.5%
Connaught	\$31,127	-\$20,138	\$38,960	-\$18,919	25.2%
Downtown Commercial Core	\$22,706	-\$28,559	\$28,658	-\$29,221	26.2%
Downtown East Village	\$15,524	-\$35,741	\$16,334	-\$41,545	5.2%
Downtown West End	\$26,224	-\$25,041	\$47,964	-\$9,915	82.9%
Eau Claire	\$47,452	-\$3,813	\$80,210	\$22,331	82.9%
Victoria Park	\$23,524	-\$27,741	\$28,843	-\$29,036	22.6%
Calgary Centre City <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Calgary	\$51,265	\$0	\$57,879	\$0	12.9%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

1 Income data for 1995 has been adjusted to 2000 dollars.

2 Data for median household income is not available from Statistics Canada for the Centre City communities and cannot be "averaged" from the data for individual community districts.



In 1995, median household income for Calgary was \$51,265 but was lower in all Centre City community districts, ranging from \$14,505 in Chinatown to \$47,452 in Eau Claire. By 2000, median income for Calgary had grown by 12.9 percent to \$57,879. In contrast, Centre City communities experienced wide variation in the growth of median household income, ranging from a mere 5.2 percent in the Downtown East Village (from \$15,524 to \$16,334) to fully 82.9 percent in Eau Claire (from \$47,452 to \$80,210). Despite these increases, median household income for the Centre City communities in 2000, with the exception of Eau Claire, was lower than for Calgary overall, ranging from \$9,915 less than the city median in the Downtown West End, to \$29,221 less in the Downtown Commercial Core, to \$41,705 less in Chinatown.

### Persons in Low-Income Households

Although Canada does not have an official poverty line, Statistics Canada's Low-Income Cut-Offs (LICOs) have become the most widely used measure of poverty in Canada. As defined by Statistics Canada (2004: 6) "a LICO is an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than an average family would."

LICOs are derived from an analysis of 1992 Family Expenditures Survey data, which found that 34.7 percent of total income was spent on basic necessities. As shown in Table 14 for the years 1995 and 2000, income, family size, and community size are all considered in establishing LICOs, which are adjusted for inflation based on the Consumer Price Index.

Although Calgary has one of the highest standards of living in the country, Statistics Canada (2003*b*) estimates that 14.8 percent of Calgary residents (129,100 people) were living below the low-income cut-off level in the year 2000, based on pre-tax LICOs.

This low-income population includes 15.3 percent of all children aged 17 or less, 65.6 percent of children living in female-headed lone-parent families, 16.7 percent of all seniors, and 44.2 percent of unattached seniors.

**Table 14. Low-Income Cut-Offs for 1995 and 2000 for Canadian Cities with a Population Greater than 500,000**

Size of Family Unit	Pre-Tax LICOs, 1995	Pre-Tax LICOs, 2000
1 person	\$16,874	\$18,371
2 persons	\$21,092	\$22,964
3 persons	\$26,232	\$28,560
4 persons	\$31,753	\$34,572
5 persons	\$35,494	\$38,646
6 persons	\$39,236	\$42,719
7 or more persons	\$42,978	\$46,793

Source: Statistics Canada (2004: 21; 24).

**Table 15. Persons Living in Low-Income Households, 1995 and 2000**

Calgary Centre City Communities	Persons in Private Households, 1995			Persons in Private Households, 2000		
	All Persons	Persons in Low-Income Households		All Persons	Persons in Low-Income Households	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Chinatown	1,430	1,015	71.0%	1,205	685	56.8%
Connaught	11,140	4,440	39.9%	11,895	3,100	26.1%
Downtown Commercial Core	6,375	3,275	51.4%	6,260	2,300	36.7%
Downtown East Village	725	535	73.8%	900	560	62.2%
Downtown West End	435	195	44.8%	570	145	25.4%
Eau Claire	835	225	26.9%	1,315	285	21.7%
Victoria Park	4,395	2,350	53.5%	4,375	1,500	34.3%
Calgary Centre City	25,335	12,035	47.5%	26,520	8,575	32.3%
Calgary	760,225	156,375	20.6%	869,835	129,105	14.8%
Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.						

Low-income households are identified using pre-tax Low-Income Cut-Offs for the years 1995 and 2000, as reported in the Canada Census for the years 1996 and 2001. The percentage of persons living in low-income households decreased in all Centre City communities between 1995 and 2000 (from 47.5 to 32.3 percent), as it did for Calgary as a whole (dropping from 20.6 percent to 14.8 percent). However, in the year 2000, the proportion of people living in low-income households in the Centre City was more than twice that of Calgary as a whole, at 32.3 versus 14.8 percent. More than half of the population of Chinatown and the Downtown East Village were living in low-income households in the year 2000, at 56.8 and 62.2 percent respectively. Although Eau Claire had the lowest proportion of persons living in low-income households in 2000, at 21.7 percent, this is still significantly higher than the city average of 14.8 percent. Of note, City research has consistently shown that persons with low income are significantly less likely than others to contact the City of Calgary for information and services, and are also less likely to have access to the Internet (Howells, 2005).

A total of 6.6 percent of all persons in Calgary that are living in *low-income households* live in Centre City communities. This is twice the proportion of the total population that was living in the Centre City (3.1 percent) at the time of the last Canada Census in 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2003a).

## **Income from Government Transfers**

While income received from government transfers is intended to cover basic needs, it is generally less than what could be earned in the labour market. Therefore, when examining income levels, it is important to consider the proportion of the population that is receiving transfer payments as a means to help explain variations in low income within communities.

### ***Provincial AISH and Income Supports Payments***

In Alberta, the provincial benefit Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) provides financial and health benefits for adult Albertans who have a permanent disability that severely impairs their ability to earn a living. The benefit level depends on a person's income from all sources, as well as their assets. The maximum financial benefit available through AISH is \$950 per month.

Similarly, the Alberta Works program Income Supports provides financial benefits to individuals and families who do not have the resources to meet their basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. People may qualify for Income Supports if they find themselves in one of the following situations:

- People who have difficulty working because of a chronic mental or physical health problem or because of multiple barriers to employment – classified as Not Expected to Work
- People who are looking for work, working, or unable to work in the short-term – classified as Expected to Work, and
- People who need academic upgrading or training so they can obtain employment – classified as Learners.

The level of assistance varies depending on each individual's situation including other financial resources, ability to work, and the number of children in the family. For example, a single person who is looking for work would receive \$402 a month, while a two-parent family with three children under 12 years of age would receive \$1,126 a month if the parents are looking for work, plus \$324 a month from the federal National Child Benefit Supplement. Other supplementary benefits may provide additional funds for costs related to looking for work, caring for children, or medically required dietary needs.

**Table 16. Persons Receiving Income from AISH or Income Supports, March 2005**

Calgary Centre City Communities	2005 Population	Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped		Income Supports	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Beltline	16,360	396	2.4%	249	1.5%
Chinatown	1,248	21	1.7%	13	1.0%
Downtown Commercial Core	7,229	617	8.5%	103	1.4%
Downtown East Village	2,159	222	10.3%	188	8.7%
Downtown West End	1,750	82	4.7%	10	0.6%
Eau Claire	1,528	10	0.7%	10	0.7%
Calgary Centre City	13,914	1,343	9.7%	558	4.0%
Calgary	956,078	11,249	1.2%	11,661	1.2%

*Source:* City of Calgary (2005*b*), Civic Census; Alberta Corporate Service Centre (2005).

In March 2005, approximately 9.7 percent of Centre City residents received Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) as a means of income support, compared with only 1.2 percent of Calgarians overall. The proportion of the population who is receiving AISH benefits was highest in the Downtown East Village and the Downtown Commercial Core (at 10.3 and 8.5 percent respectively), which may have service delivery implications for severely handicapped individuals living in those communities. The Centre City communities with the lowest proportion of AISH recipients are Eau Claire and Chinatown (at 0.7 and 1.7 percent respectively), both of which are near the city average.

The proportion of Income Supports recipients living in the Centre City (4.0 percent of the population) is also higher than for Calgary overall (1.2 percent). The proportion of persons receiving Income Supports is highest in the Downtown East Village (8.7 percent). The Centre City communities with the lowest proportion of Income Supports recipients are the Downtown West End (0.6 percent), Eau Claire (0.7 percent), and Chinatown (1.0 percent), all of which are below the city average.

The Alberta Corporate Service Centre (2005) reports that, in March 2005, a total of 61 children living in the Centre City were dependant on Income Support recipients and a further 11 children were dependant on AISH recipients. The Alberta Corporate Service Centre (2005) also reports that, in March 2005, 11.9 percent of *all* AISH recipients in Calgary and 4.8 percent of *all* Income Supports recipients in Calgary lived in Centre City communities, which is higher than might be expected since only 3.1 percent of Calgary's total population lives in the Centre City.

### ***Federal Pension Benefits***

Old Age Security (OAS) is a monthly benefit available to most Canadians aged 65 or older. Income is not a determining factor for eligibility. OAS pensioners pay federal and provincial income tax, and higher income pensioners have part or all of their benefit clawed back through the tax system.

In contrast, the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) is a monthly benefit paid to individuals who receive full or partial OAS benefits and who have little or no other income. Full and partial GIS may be paid to those who are eligible but income cannot exceed certain limits.

Since GIS is a supplement paid to lower-income seniors who receive OAS, the number of seniors who receive GIS payments compared to all seniors who receive OAS benefits can be used as an indicator of the proportion of seniors with very low income.

As shown in Table 17, in June 2004, fully 59.9 percent of seniors living in Centre City communities who received Old Age Security benefits also received full or partial benefits under the Guaranteed Income Supplement. This is almost twice the rate for the city as a whole (31.9 percent) and indicates that many seniors with very low income are living in the Centre City.

As confirmed by Social Development Canada (2005), 7.6 percent of *all* GIS recipients in Calgary lived in Centre City communities in June 2004, although the area was home to only 3.2 percent of the total city population that year (City of Calgary, 2004*b*). This may have service delivery implications for the kinds of supports that may be needed by very low income seniors who make the Centre City their home.

**Table 17. Federal Pension Benefits, June 2004**

Calgary Centre City Communities	Recipients of OAS Only	Recipients of OAS and Partial GIS	Recipients of OAS and Full GIS	Recipients of OAS and Any GIS	Recipients of OAS with or without Any GIS	Proportion of All OAS Recipients Also Receiving Any GIS
Chinatown	14	319	95	414	428	96.7%
Connaught	593	314	24	338	931	36.3%
Downtown Commercial Core	271	349	64	413	684	60.4%
Downtown East Village	58	329	51	380	438	86.8%
Downtown West End	50	14	0	14	64	21.9%
Eau Claire	164	47	2	49	213	23.0%
Victoria Park	125	266	32	298	423	70.4%
Calgary Centre City	1,275	1,638	268	1,906	3,181	59.9%
Calgary	53,609	22,322	2,856	25,178	78,787	31.9%
Source: Social Development Canada (2005).						

Within the Centre City, the highest proportion of seniors with very low income is in Chinatown (96.7 percent) and the Downtown East Village (86.8 percent). The Downtown West End and Eau Claire have the lowest proportion of seniors with very low income, at 21.9 and 23.0 percent respectively. Nonetheless, over one-fifth of all seniors in these two communities have very low income.

## Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates

For Statistics Canada, labour force participation and unemployment refer to a person's work status during the week prior to the census. It is not possible to differentiate full-time work from part-time work from these data.

**Table 18. Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates for Youth and Adults, 2001**

Calgary Centre City Communities	Youth Aged 15-24					Adults Aged 25 and Older				
	All Persons Aged 15-24	Labour Force Participation		Unemployment		All Persons Aged 25+	Labour Force Participation		Unemployment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Chinatown	45	20	44.4%	0	0.0%	1,070	390	36.4%	30	7.7%
Connaught	1,975	1,700	86.1%	95	5.6%	9,380	7,480	79.7%	355	4.7%
Downtown Commercial Core	975	750	76.9%	45	6.0%	5,145	3,660	71.1%	255	7.0%
Downtown East Village	45	30	66.7%	0	0.0%	965	260	26.9%	30	11.5%
Downtown West End	95	70	73.7%	0	0.0%	470	370	78.7%	25	6.8%
Eau Claire	125	80	64.0%	15	18.8%	1,125	715	63.6%	35	4.9%
Victoria Park	750	600	80.0%	60	10.0%	3,640	2,775	76.2%	240	8.6%
Calgary Centre City	4,010	3,250	81.0%	215	6.6%	21,795	15,650	71.8%	970	6.2%
Calgary	125,510	91,165	72.6%	9,170	10.1%	576,235	434,700	75.4%	17,270	4.0%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

Labour force participation among young people living in Centre City communities was very good at the time of the 2001 Canada Census, with a youth labour force participation rate of 81.0 percent and a youth unemployment rate of 6.6 percent. This compares favourably to Calgary as a whole, which had a youth labour force participation rate of 72.6 percent and a youth unemployment rate of 10.1 percent. For adults aged 25 and older living in the Centre City, the labour force participation rate was 71.8 percent, compared to 75.4 percent for all of Calgary. Similarly, the adult unemployment rate in the Centre City was 6.2 percent, compared to 4.0 percent for Calgary as a whole.

Adult labour force participation was much more varied within Centre City community districts, however. It was especially low in Chinatown (36.4 percent) and in the Downtown East Village (26.9 percent). This means that a considerable segment of the population in these two communities was neither working nor actively looking for work.

The age distribution of the population in Chinatown helps to explain why the labour force participation rate in the community was low. According to 2004 Civic Census data, 54.2 percent of the population was aged 65 or older and therefore had reached retirement age (see Table 4).

The age distribution of the population does not explain the findings for the Downtown East Village, however. According to the 2004 Civic Census, fully 61.6 percent of community residents are in their primary working years (aged 25 to 64), as shown in Table 4.

In addition to low educational attainment levels relative to other Centre City communities, another factor affecting adult labour force participation among residents of the Downtown East Village may be disability status. Of the 2,159 residents living in the community in 2005, 222 of them (10.3 percent) received Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped in March 2005 and 188 others (8.7 percent) received Income Supports (see Table 16). The disproportionately high number of residents who receive government income transfers, many because they are unable to work, may also help to explain the low labour force participation rate in the community.

Another factor affecting both communities may be that they have significantly higher percentages of persons with less than high school education than Calgary as a whole, at 61.0 percent for Chinatown and 44.0 percent for the Downtown East Village (see Table 12).

As previously noted for the case of seniors living alone and for persons with low income, The City of Calgary's annual Web Measurements Program Telephone Survey has consistently shown that persons with low levels of educational attainment are significantly less likely than others to contact the City of Calgary for information and services, and are also less likely to have access to the Internet (Howells, 2005).

This combination of demographic predictors is important. We know that seniors, Calgarians living in low income households, and citizens with low levels of education are less likely to *ask* for needed supports. They are also less *able* to seek assistance because of their limited access to the Internet, which is fast becoming a dominant source of information and referrals.

This may have profound service delivery implications for the Centre City, since area communities have higher than average proportions of seniors, persons with low income, and persons with low education attainment levels. One consequence may be that the availability of information and services is simply not enough and that concerted outreach efforts are required to ensure these citizens are made aware of and can receive the supports they may need.



## Work Activity for Youth and Adults

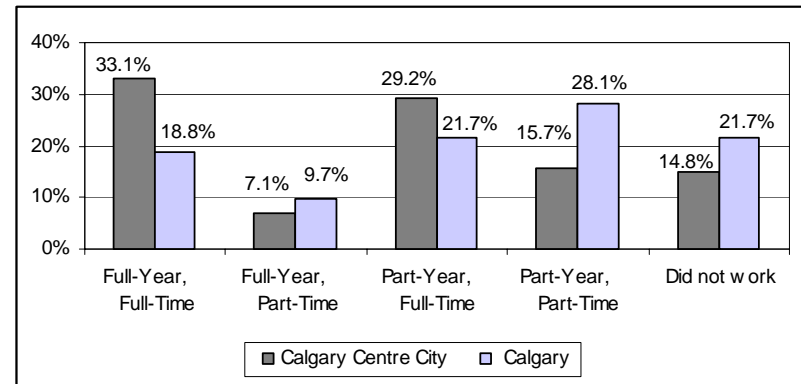
Some *limited* data on work activity is also available from the 2001 Canada Census. Work activity refers to the number of weeks in which a person worked for pay or in self-employment in the year 2000 at all jobs held, and whether these weeks were mostly full-time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part-time (1 to 29 hours per week). We can therefore examine:

- Full-year, full-time work activity (working 49 to 52 weeks during 2000, for 30 or more hours per week)
- Full-year, part-time work activity (working 49 to 52 weeks during 2000, for 1 to 29 hours per week)
- Part-year, full-time work activity (working less than 49 weeks during 2000, for 30 hours or more per week)
- Part-year, part-time work activity (working less than 49 weeks during 2000, for 1 to 29 hours per week), and
- No work activity during the year 2000.

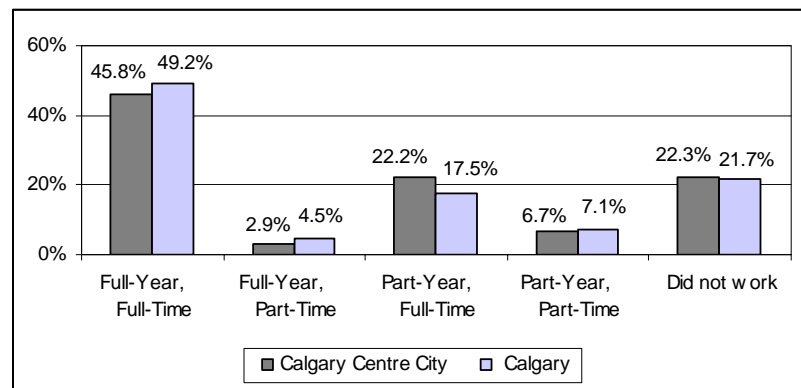
The limitation is that work activity data are provided by Census Tract and data are not available for Census Tract 42.00, which includes the eastern portions of Chinatown, the Downtown West End, and the Beltline, as well as all of the Downtown East Village. Thus, we are only able to capture work activity for approximately 82 percent of the youth population (aged 15 to 24) and 78 percent of the adult population (aged 25 and older) living in the Centre City. Due to this limitation, the findings shown in the following two charts should be interpreted with caution.

The following two figures provide an approximate sense of work activity during the year 2000 for about 80 percent of youth and adults living in the Centre City.

**Figure 1. Work Activity for Youth Aged 15 to 24, 2000**



**Figure 2. Work Activity for Adults Aged 25 and Older, 2000**



## Labour Force Participation by the Top Ten Industries

**Table 19. Labour Force Participation for Persons Aged 15 and Older by the Top Ten Industries for Calgary, 2001**

Labour Force Participation by the Top Ten Industries for Calgary	Centre City		Calgary	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>All Industries</i>	<i>18,710</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>521,675</i>	<i>100%</i>
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,270	17.5%	57,495	11.0%
Retail trade	1,450	7.7%	56,845	10.9%
Manufacturing	1,390	7.4%	45,660	8.8%
Healthcare and social assistance	1,095	5.9%	42,810	8.2%
Construction	970	5.2%	36,725	7.0%
Accommodation and food services	2,085	11.1%	36,710	7.0%
Transportation and warehousing	960	5.1%	31,945	6.1%
Educational services	550	2.9%	30,880	5.9%
Wholesale trade	730	3.9%	26,070	5.0%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1,055	5.6%	25,590	4.9%
<i>Top 10 Calgary Industries</i>	<i>13,555</i>	<i>72.4%</i>	<i>390,730</i>	<i>74.9%</i>
Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.				

The top ten industries employing Calgarians are shown in Table 19. Together, these ten industries employ 74.9 percent of Calgary's working population but only 72.4 percent of employed Centre City residents. A significant proportion of Centre City residents are employed in the higher paid *professional, scientific and technical services* sector (17.5 percent versus 11.0 percent for Calgary overall), the top ranked industry in Calgary. However, proportionally fewer Centre City residents are employed in the *retail trade* (7.7 versus 10.9 percent) or *manufacturing* (7.4 versus 8.8 percent), the second and third ranked Calgary industries. There is also a large proportion of the Centre City population who works in the typically lower paying *accommodation and food services* sector (11.1 percent versus 7.0 percent for Calgary overall).

**Table 20. Labour Force Participation for Persons Aged 15 and Older by the Top Ten Industries for the Centre City, 2001**

Labour Force Participation by the Top Ten Industries for the Centre City	Centre City		Calgary	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>All Industries</i>	18,710	100%	521,675	100%
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,270	17.5%	57,495	11.0%
Accommodation and food services	2,085	11.1%	36,710	7.0%
Retail trade	1,450	7.7%	56,845	10.9%
Manufacturing	1,390	7.4%	45,660	8.8%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	1,180	6.3%	22,885	4.4%
Healthcare and social assistance	1,095	5.9%	42,810	8.2%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1,055	5.6%	25,590	4.9%
Construction	970	5.2%	36,725	7.0%
Transportation and warehousing	960	5.1%	31,945	6.1%
Finance and insurance	925	4.9%	21,830	4.2%
<i>Top 10 Centre City Industries</i>	<i>14,380</i>	<i>76.9%</i>	<i>378,495</i>	<i>72.6%</i>
<u>Source:</u> Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.				

When the top ten industries that employ Centre City residents are examined, a different pattern emerges. Together, these ten industries employ 76.9 percent of the Centre City's working population but only 72.6 percent of employed Calgary residents. The top three industries employing Centre City residents are *professional, scientific and technical services*; *accommodation and food services*; and the *retail trade*. Two new industries emerge on the top ten list of employers of Centre City residents – *administrative and support, waste management and remediation services*<sup>5</sup> and *finance and insurance* – whereas *educational services* and the *wholesale trade* no longer appear among the top ten industries employing Centre City residents.

<sup>5</sup> Intuitively, *administrative and support services* and *waste management and remediation services* would seem to be two distinct industries. However, they are analyzed as a single industrial sector by Statistics Canada (2003a.).

## Housing

This section provides information on occupied private dwellings by structure type and tenure, renter households that are overspending on shelter, occupied private dwellings that are in need of major repair, and non-market housing.<sup>6</sup>

### Private Dwellings by Structure Type

**Table 21. Occupied Private Dwellings by Structure Type, 2001**

Calgary Centre City Communities	All Occupied Private Dwellings	Single Detached		Semi- Detached		Row House		Apartment or Detached Duplex		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Chinatown	715	10	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	705	98.6%	0	0.0%
Connaught	7,580	90	1.2%	0	0.0%	210	2.8%	7,275	96.0%	10	0.1%
Downtown Commercial Core	4,335	10	0.2%	10	0.2%	15	0.3%	4,295	99.1%	0	0.0%
Downtown East Village	755	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	750	99.3%	0	0.0%
Downtown West End	380	25	6.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	355	93.4%	0	0.0%
Eau Claire	755	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	1.3%	740	98.0%	0	0.0%
Victoria Park	2,885	80	2.8%	10	0.3%	15	0.5%	2,780	96.4%	0	0.0%
Calgary Centre City	17,405	215	1.2%	20	0.1%	250	1.4%	16,900	97.1%	10	0.1%
Calgary	332,955	198,395	59.6%	20,705	6.2%	30,945	9.3%	81,165	24.4%	1,750	0.5%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

<sup>6</sup> Note that Statistics Canada uses “random rounding” to protect confidentiality in the Canada Census data. This can be especially apparent when examining smaller data sets such as the population covered in the tables in this section. The result is that table totals may be slightly off and, in some cases, percentages will total slightly more or less than 100 percent.

At the time of the last Canada Census in 2001, there were 17,405 occupied private dwellings in the Centre City but the mix of housing types in the area is markedly different than for Calgary as a whole. Fully 97.1 percent of all occupied private dwellings in Centre City communities are classified as *apartments or detached duplexes*, compared with only 24.4 percent for Calgary overall. In 2001, the Centre City provided over one-fifth (20.8 percent) of all of this form of housing stock found in Calgary, although it is home to only 3.1 percent of the city's total population (Statistics Canada, 2003a). Because of this, merely 1.2 percent of occupied private dwellings in the Centre City are single detached homes, while 59.6 percent of all private dwellings in Calgary are of this type. This has important implications for future development in the Centre City since the area currently provides over one-fifth of all apartments or detached duplexes in the city.

### Private Dwellings by Tenure

**Table 22. Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure, 2001**

Calgary Centre City Communities	All Occupied Private Dwellings	Owner Occupied		Renter Occupied		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Average Monthly Rent, 2001 <sup>1</sup>
Chinatown	715	100	14.0%	615	86.0%	\$479
Connaught	7,585	1,675	22.1%	5,910	77.9%	\$712
Downtown Commercial Core	4,335	245	5.7%	4,090	94.3%	\$637
Downtown East Village	760	20	2.6%	735	96.7%	\$474
Downtown West End	380	175	46.1%	205	53.9%	\$771
Eau Claire	750	465	62.0%	290	38.7%	\$804
Victoria Park	2,885	545	18.9%	2,340	81.1%	\$610
Calgary Centre City	17,410	3,225	18.5%	14,185	81.5%	\$654
Calgary	332,955	230,820	69.3%	102,135	30.7%	\$765

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

<sup>1</sup> For Statistics Canada (2003a), *average gross rent* refers to "average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by tenant households. Gross rent includes the monthly rent and the costs of electricity, heat and municipal services" for all "tenant-occupied, non-farm, non-reserve dwellings."

As shown in Table 22, 81.5 percent of private dwellings in Centre City communities were occupied by renters in 2001, versus 30.7 percent for Calgary as a whole. Similarly, the proportion of owner occupied dwellings in the Centre City was only 18.5 percent, compared to 69.3 percent for Calgary overall. The high proportion of renters helps to explain the high population mobility rate of Centre City residents (see Table 3). In 2001, the Downtown Commercial Core and the Downtown East Village had very low proportions of owner occupied dwellings, at 5.7 and 2.6 percent respectively. In contrast, Eau Claire and the Downtown West End had much higher than average rates of owner occupancy, at 62.0 and 46.1 percent respectively. Given that 98.0 percent of all private dwellings in Eau Claire and 93.4 percent of dwellings in the Downtown West End are classified as ‘apartments or detached duplexes’ (see Table 21) and that owner occupied dwellings make up 62.0 and 46.1 percent of private dwellings in these two communities respectively (see Table 22), the majority of owner occupied dwellings in these communities are likely condominium apartments. Table 23 examines home ownership rates over time, as reported in the Civic Census.

**Table 23. Home Ownership Rates, 1998, 2001 and 2004**

Calgary Centre City Communities	All Occupied Dwellings			All Owner Occupied Dwellings						Percent Change 1998-2004
	1998	2001	2004	1998		2001		2004		
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Beltline <sup>1</sup>	10,441	10,609	10,209	1,458	14.0%	2,007	18.9%	2,542	24.9%	10.9%
Chinatown	737	726	724	60	8.1%	75	10.3%	114	15.8%	7.7%
Downtown Commercial Core	4,528	4,411	4,261	140	3.1%	184	4.2%	169	3.9%	0.8%
Downtown East Village	665	660	822	3	0.5%	3	0.5%	99	12.0%	11.5%
Downtown West End	279	336	1,082	77	27.6%	137	40.8%	556	51.4%	23.8%
Eau Claire	654	851	942	337	51.5%	486	57.1%	556	59.0%	7.5%
Centre City	17,304	17,593	18,040	2,075	12.0%	2,892	16.4%	4,036	22.4%	10.4%
City of Calgary	309,224	332,540	358,972	201,593	65.2%	201,593	68.4%	255,490	71.2%	6.0%
Source: City of Calgary (2004b; 2001; 1998), Civic Census.										
1 Data for Connaught and Victoria Park have been combined for both 1998 and 2001 to enable an approximate comparison to 2004 data collected for the Beltline.										

As shown in Table 23, the Civic Census shows a jump in home ownership rates over the six-year period from 1998 to 2004 for the city as a whole (6.0 percent), and an even greater increase for communities in the Centre City (10.4 percent).

The fewest owner occupied dwellings in the Centre City in 2004 were located in the Downtown East Village, with 99 units, whereas the Beltline had the most, with 2,542 units, which is over half of the total number of owner occupied dwellings in the Centre City.

The Downtown Commercial Core saw the smallest overall increase in home ownership during the period (0.8 percent), rising from 140 owner occupied dwellings in 1998, to 184 in 2001, and dropping slightly to 169 units in 2004.

The Downtown West End has seen the largest increase in home ownership, from 77 owner occupied dwellings in 1998, to 137 in 2001, and more than quadrupling to 556 in 2004, for an overall increase of 23.8 percent during that six-year period.

With the residential development taking place in Centre City communities, much of it in the form of condominium apartments, the rate of home ownership in 2005 is likely even higher than reported here and will continue to grow. The growing interest in building new apartment style condominiums (and converting existing rental apartments into individually owned condominiums) has significant implications for the city as a whole and will require careful planning of Centre City development into the future.

While new construction of apartment style condominiums in the Centre City can facilitate a desirable increase in population density, it neither preserves nor adds to the proportion of rental apartment units in the area, which currently provide a significant 20.8 percent of this type of housing stock in Calgary. As a result, both short- and long-term strategies may be needed to ensure that the currently available rental housing stock in the Centre City is preserved and that the overall proportion of rental housing in the area is increased to ensure current residents are not displaced and that individuals and families with a range of incomes have adequate access to affordable rental housing in the Centre City.

### **Homelessness in Calgary**

For The City of Calgary (2004a), homeless persons are considered to be “those who do not have a permanent residence to which they can return whenever they so choose.” The City conducted its seventh *Biennial Count of Homeless Persons* on May 12, 2004. A total of 43 facilities providing emergency and/or transitional shelter for the homeless were surveyed, as were seven service agencies (hospitals, jail, social services, and Calgary Transit). In addition, 123 trained volunteer street enumerators canvassed 46 geographic zones in Calgary.

Of the 2,597 homeless people enumerated in 2004, fully 2,440 of them (94.0 percent) stayed in facilities. Service agencies identified another 30 homeless persons (1.2 percent). A total of 127 people were enumerated on the streets (4.9 percent), none of whom were aged 12 and under or aged 65 and older. Data on homeless persons are not reported by community district.

## Renter Households that are Overspending on Shelter

Households that are overspending on shelter may be at risk of homelessness. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) has developed some widely used guidelines for the maximum amounts that should be spent on shelter costs. This maximum was originally 25 percent of gross household income, “based on the generally accepted underwriting practice of one week’s wages out of four for housing.” Currently, the standard is that no more than 30 percent of *gross household income* should be spent on rent, which includes “rent and payments for utilities (water, fuel, and electricity) where they are paid separately from rent” (CMHC, 1991: 4).

As shown in Table 24, the proportion of *renters* spending more than 30 percent of gross household income on shelter in 2001 was almost identical for the Centre City and for Calgary, at 36.6 and 36.4 percent each. However, within the Centre City, a significantly greater percentage of renters were overspending on shelter in the Downtown West End, Chinatown, and the Downtown Commercial Core, at 53.7, 49.6, and 40.7 percent respectively. Each of these communities has a much higher percentage of persons living in low-income households than the rest of Calgary (see Table 15). In contrast, the Downtown East Village, with the highest proportion of persons living in low-income households in the Centre City in 2001, at 63.4 percent (see Table 15), and the highest proportion of renter households, at 96.7 percent (see Table 22), had only 38.8 percent of renter households that were overspending on shelter, which is much lower than might be expected.

This is partly because three apartment buildings in the community provide non-market (subsidized) housing for residents, primarily seniors, who pay rent geared to income and are therefore not overspending on shelter.

**Table 24. Renter Households Overspending on Shelter, 2001**

Calgary Centre City Communities	Total Number of Tenant Households	Renter Households Spending More than 30 Percent of Gross Household Income on Shelter Costs	
		Number	Percent
Chinatown	615	305	49.6%
Connaught	5,910	1,865	31.6%
Downtown Commercial Core	4,090	1,665	40.7%
Downtown East Village	735	285	38.8%
Downtown West End	205	110	53.7%
Eau Claire	285	95	33.3%
Victoria Park	2,340	860	36.8%
Calgary Centre City	14,180	5,185	36.6%
Calgary	102,125	37,215	36.4%
<u>Source:</u> Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.			



## Housing in Need of Major Repair

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (1991: 3) reports that as recently as the early 1970s, *housing adequacy* was defined as a dwelling that possessed basic plumbing facilities, specifically hot and cold running water, inside toilets, and installed baths or showers. By 1982, the proportion of dwellings in Canada that lacked these basic plumbing facilities dropped from 9.4 to 1.6 percent. A measure of the “need for repair” was then introduced to assess dwellings “with, for example, damp walls and ceilings, crumbling foundations, rotting porches and steps, or corroded pipes.”

This newer definition of *housing adequacy* states that, in addition to having all basic plumbing facilities, dwellings should “need only regular maintenance or at most minor repairs.” In the Canada Census, Statistics Canada asks householders to indicate if their dwelling is in need of regular maintenance, minor repairs, or major repairs, and provides detailed examples of each so that respondents can properly assess their dwellings.

As shown in Table 25, only 6.7 percent of all Centre City households report that they live in a dwelling that is in need of major repair, which is only marginally higher than the 5.6 percent of all Calgary households with the same concern. In 2001, the area with the largest percentage of households that reported living in dwellings in need of major repairs was Victoria Park (the eastern portion of the Beltline), at 12.5 percent.

**Table 25. Private Dwellings in Need of Major Repair, 2001**

Calgary Centre City Communities	Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings	Occupied Private Dwellings in Need of Major Repair	
		Number	Percent
Chinatown	715	10	1.4%
Connaught	7,585	455	6.0%
Downtown Commercial Core	4,335	270	6.2%
Downtown East Village	760	10	1.3%
Downtown West End	380	10	2.6%
Eau Claire	750	45	6.0%
Victoria Park	2,885	360	12.5%
Calgary Centre City	17,410	1,160	6.7%
Calgary	332,955	18,560	5.6%
<i>Source:</i> Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.			

## Non-Market (Subsidized) Housing in Calgary

In July 2002, City Council approved the following definition of *affordable housing* (City of Calgary, 2002), which incorporates income data from the 2001 Canada Census (Statistics Canada, 2003a):

Affordable housing adequately suits the needs of low- and moderate-income households at costs *below* those generally found in the Calgary market. It may take a number of forms that exist along a continuum – from emergency shelters, to transitional housing, to non-market rental (also known as social or subsidized housing), to formal and informal rental, and ending with affordable home ownership.

In *The Calgary Community Plan 2004-2008: Building Paths Out of Homelessness*, the Calgary Homeless Foundation (2003a: 10) states that non-market housing “provides long-term, stable and affordable housing options for households unable to afford market housing in Calgary. The extent and focus of associated support services are matched to the needs of individual tenants.”

As part of its efforts to create an affordable housing development strategy for Calgary, The City of Calgary (2005a) conducted a survey of the supply of non-market housing units in the city (data are current to January 2005), including those managed by Calgary Housing Company, which is the major supplier of non-market housing in the city. Table 26 summarizes the findings for the Centre City as a whole and for Calgary overall. Data are not available by community district.

**Table 26. Non-Market Housing in Calgary, 2005**

Housing Category	Calgary		Centre City	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>All Private Dwellings Units</i>	<i>395,779</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>21,019</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
All Non-Market Housing Units	13,596	3.4%	2,315	11.0%
<i>All Non-Market Housing Units</i>	<i>13,596</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>2,315</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Calgary Housing Company Units	6,182	45.5%	530	22.9%
Non-Market Housing for Seniors	5,804	42.7%	1,769	76.4%
All Other Non-Market Units	1,610	11.8%	16	0.7%

*Source:* City of Calgary (2005a), Survey of Non-Market Housing; (2005b), Civic Census.

Non-market housing stock makes up only 3.4 percent of all private dwellings in Calgary,<sup>7</sup> but accounts for 11.0 percent of all private dwellings in the Centre City. The subsidized housing units managed by Calgary Housing Company provide 45.5 percent of non-market units in the city, while subsidized housing for seniors constitutes 42.7 percent of the city total. In contrast, in the Centre City, Calgary Housing Company provides only 22.9 percent of the subsidized housing stock, whereas 76.4 percent of subsidized housing units are provided for seniors.

<sup>7</sup> A total of 34,650 renter households in Calgary are in need of affordable housing because they have low income (less than \$38,000 per year) and are spending more than 30 percent of gross household income on shelter. This is 34.1 percent of all renter households in Calgary (City of Calgary, 2004c: 3).

## Diversity

This section provides information on population diversity, immigrant population by year of immigration, immigrant population by the top ten birth countries for Calgary and for the Centre City, total population by mother tongue, total population by the dominant language spoken at home, and total population by religion.

### Population Diversity

**Table 27. Population Diversity, 2001**

Calgary Centre City Communities	Aboriginal Population <sup>1</sup>		Immigrant Population		Visible Minority Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Chinatown	0	0.0%	1,115	92.1%	1,175	97.5%
Connaught	260	2.2%	3,540	29.7%	2,085	17.5%
Downtown Commercial Core	155	2.5%	2,240	35.4%	1,915	30.3%
Downtown East Village	55	5.4%	315	30.7%	205	20.0%
Downtown West End	25	4.4%	115	20.2%	120	21.1%
Eau Claire	10	0.7%	445	32.7%	405	29.8%
Victoria Park	115	2.5%	1,215	26.4%	835	18.1%
Calgary Centre City	620	2.3%	8,985	33.3%	6,740	25.0%
Calgary	19,760	2.3%	190,140	21.8%	162,905	18.7%
<u>Source:</u> Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.						
1 For Statistics Canada, the Aboriginal population includes those who reported at least one Aboriginal origin (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) for the ethnic origin question on the Canada Census and/or reported they were registered under the Indian Act of Canada.						

In 2001, the proportion of the population that is Aboriginal was the same for the Centre City as it was for Calgary overall, at 2.3 percent of the total population. A slightly higher percentage of Aboriginal persons were living in the Downtown East Village and the Downtown West End, at 5.5 and 4.4 percent respectively. No Aboriginal persons lived in Chinatown and only 10 lived in Eau Claire.

In contrast, the proportion of the population comprised of immigrants was notably higher in the Centre City than in Calgary as a whole, at 33.3 versus 21.8 percent. In Chinatown, 92.1 percent of the population reported that they are immigrants and the proportion of the population who reported that they are members of a visible minority was even higher, at 97.5 percent. Overall, however, the percentage of the population in the Centre City who are members of a visible minority was 25.0 percent, somewhat less than the percentage of immigrants (33.0 percent) but still significantly higher than the proportion of the population of Calgary who reported they were members of a visible minority (18.7 percent).

### **Immigrant Population by Year of Immigration**

As shown in Table 28, the proportion of recent immigrants living in the Centre City is almost twice that of the Calgary average. More than one third of immigrants living in Centre City communities (35.5 percent) arrived in Canada during the five-year period preceding the last Canada Census, compared with 18.7 percent for Calgary overall.

Many new immigrants first settle in the Beltline (40.4 percent in Connaught and 32.9 percent in Victoria Park), as well as in the Downtown West End (33.3 percent) and Chinatown (28.4 percent). For immigrants who have been in Canada for longer periods of time, a smaller proportion of them live in the Centre City: 16.9 percent of those arriving between 1991 and 1995; 17.0 percent of those arriving during the 10 years between 1981 and 1990; 14.8 percent of those arriving from 1971 to 1980; only 7.2 percent of those arriving from 1961 to 1970; and 9.0 percent of those arriving in Canada prior to 1961.

There is significant variation in Centre City communities, however. For example, the community with the highest proportion of immigrants who arrived between 1991 and 1995 is the Downtown West End (20.8 percent). The highest proportion of Centre City residents who immigrated between 1981 and 1990 live in the Downtown East Village (28.6 percent) and Chinatown (27.9 percent). The communities with the highest proportion of immigrants who arrived between 1971 and 1980 are the Downtown West End (25.0 percent) and Chinatown (23.0 percent).

Among immigrants who arrived between 1961 and 1970, the Downtown West End has the highest proportion (11.2 percent), whereas Eau Claire has the highest proportion of immigrants who arrived prior to 1961 (21.3 percent). In all of the above examples and for each time frame, the percentage of immigrants living in the Centre City exceeds that for Calgary as a whole.

**Table 28. Immigrant Population by Year of Immigration, 2001**

Calgary Centre City Communities	Total Immigrant Population	Before 1961		1961-1970		1971-1980		1981-1990		1991-1995		1996-2001	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chinatown	1,110	70	6.3%	20	1.8%	255	23.0%	310	27.9%	140	12.6%	315	28.4%
Connaught	3,540	355	10.0%	235	6.6%	410	11.6%	510	14.4%	610	17.2%	1,430	40.4%
Downtown Commercial Core	2,235	105	4.7%	250	11.2%	325	14.5%	285	12.8%	415	18.6%	860	38.5%
Downtown East Village	315	55	17.5%	30	9.5%	60	19.0%	90	28.6%	40	12.7%	45	14.3%
Downtown West End	120	10	8.3%	10	8.3%	30	25.0%	15	12.5%	25	20.8%	40	33.3%
Eau Claire	445	95	21.3%	40	9.0%	80	18.0%	60	13.5%	75	16.9%	100	22.5%
Victoria Park	1,215	120	9.9%	65	5.3%	165	13.6%	255	21.0%	210	17.3%	400	32.9%
Calgary Centre City	8,980	810	9.0%	650	7.2%	1,325	14.8%	1,525	17.0%	1,515	16.9%	3,190	35.5%
Calgary	190,140	22,560	11.9%	19,785	10.4%	39,300	20.7%	41,025	21.6%	31,985	16.8%	35,480	18.7%
Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.													

### Immigrant Population by Country of Birth

The next two tables provide information on the immigrant population by country of birth. Table 29 presents the proportion of immigrants by the top ten birth countries for Calgary as a whole. Table 30 shows the top ten birth countries for Centre City immigrants. Some interesting differences emerge.

**Table 29. Immigrant Population by the Top 10 Birth Countries for Calgary, 2001**

Top 10 Countries of Birth for Calgary Residents	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total Immigrant Population</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8,985</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>190,140</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
United Kingdom	0	0.0%	300	8.5%	215	9.6%	15	4.8%	15	13.0%	50	11.2%	115	9.5%	710	7.9%	23,155	12.2%
China	900	80.7%	150	4.2%	155	6.9%	30	9.5%	10	8.7%	50	11.2%	65	5.3%	1,360	15.1%	14,695	7.7%
India	0	0.0%	55	1.6%	100	4.5%	20	6.3%	0	0.0%	20	4.5%	20	2.1%	220	2.4%	12,805	6.7%
Philippines	0	0.0%	235	6.6%	225	10.0%	15	4.8%	10	8.7%	0	0.0%	180	14.8%	665	7.4%	12,120	6.4%
Vietnam	60	5.4%	55	1.6%	55	2.5%	10	3.2%	0	0.0%	25	5.6%	55	4.5%	260	2.9%	11,665	6.1%
<b>Top Five Countries</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>86.1%</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>3215</b>	<b>35.7%</b>	<b>74,440</b>	<b>39.1%</b>
Hong Kong	95	8.5%	60	1.7%	70	3.1%	20	6.3%	0	0.0%	45	10.1%	0	0.0%	290	3.2%	10,685	5.6%
United States	0	0.0%	110	3.1%	65	2.9%	10	3.2%	10	8.7%	35	7.9%	25	2.1%	255	2.8%	9,235	4.9%
Germany	0	0.0%	100	2.8%	55	2.5%	15	4.8%	0	0.0%	35	7.9%	30	2.5%	235	2.6%	6,595	3.5%
Poland	0	0.0%	190	5.4%	80	3.6%	10	3.2%	0	0.0%	10	2.2%	55	4.5%	345	3.8%	6,490	3.4%
Italy	0	0.0%	20	0.6%	20	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	2.2%	0	0.0%	50	0.6%	4,625	2.4%
<b>Top Ten Countries</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>94.6%</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>62.8%</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>112,070</b>	<b>58.9%</b>
Other	60	5.4%	2,265	64.0%	1,200	53.6%	170	54.0%	70	60.9%	165	37.1%	670	55.1%	4,595	51.1%	78,070	41.1%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

**Table 30. Immigrant Population by the Top 10 Birth Countries for the Centre City, 2001**

Top 10 Countries of Birth for Centre City Residents	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Total Immigrant Population</i>	<i>1,115</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>3,540</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>2,240</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>1,215</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>8,985</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>190,140</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
China	900	80.7%	150	4.2%	155	6.9%	30	9.5%	10	8.7%	50	11.2%	65	5.3%	1,360	15.1%	14,695	7.7%
United Kingdom	0	0.0%	300	8.5%	215	9.6%	15	4.8%	15	13.0%	50	11.2%	115	9.5%	710	7.9%	23,155	12.2%
Philippines	0	0.0%	235	6.6%	225	10.0%	15	4.8%	10	8.7%	0	0.0%	180	14.8%	665	7.4%	12,120	6.4%
Poland	0	0.0%	190	5.4%	80	3.6%	10	3.2%	0	0.0%	10	2.2%	55	4.5%	345	3.8%	6,490	3.4%
Hong Kong	95	8.5%	60	1.7%	70	3.1%	20	6.3%	0	0.0%	45	10.1%	0	0.0%	290	3.2%	10,685	5.6%
<i>Top Five Countries</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>89.2%</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>26.4%</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>33.2%</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>28.6%</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>30.4%</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>34.7%</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>34.1%</i>	<i>3,370</i>	<i>37.4%</i>	<i>67,145</i>	<i>35.3%</i>
Yugoslavia	0	0.0%	235	6.6%	30	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	265	2.9%	1,930	1.0%
Vietnam	60	5.4%	55	1.6%	55	2.5%	10	3.2%	0	0.0%	25	5.6%	55	4.5%	260	2.9%	11,665	6.1%
United States	0	0.0%	110	3.1%	65	2.9%	10	3.2%	10	8.7%	35	7.9%	25	2.1%	255	2.8%	9,235	4.9%
Germany	0	0.0%	100	2.8%	55	2.5%	15	4.8%	0	0.0%	35	7.9%	30	2.5%	235	2.6%	6,595	3.5%
Korea	0	0.0%	35	1.0%	120	5.4%	20	6.3%	10	8.7%	30	6.7%	10	0.8%	225	2.5%	2,850	1.5%
<i>Top Ten Countries</i>	<i>1,055</i>	<i>94.6%</i>	<i>1,470</i>	<i>41.5%</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>47.8%</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>46.1%</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>47.8%</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>62.8%</i>	<i>535</i>	<i>44.0%</i>	<i>4,610</i>	<i>51.1%</i>	<i>99,420</i>	<i>52.3%</i>
Other	45	4.0%	1,580	44.6%	835	37.3%	135	42.9%	60	52.2%	80	18.0%	510	42.0%	3,245	36.1%	90,720	47.7%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

Table 29 shows that the top ten birth countries among Calgary immigrants account for 48.7 percent of the immigrant population in the Centre City, versus 58.9 percent of Calgary's immigrant population overall. The top five birth countries among Calgary immigrants are the United Kingdom, China, India, the Philippines, and Vietnam. These are the countries of origin for 35.7 percent of Centre City immigrants and 39.1 percent of all Calgary immigrants. The top source country for immigrants to Calgary is the United Kingdom, at 12.2 percent, whereas, among the top ten source countries for Calgary overall, the top source country for Centre City immigrants is China, at 15.1 percent. A majority of the immigrants who live in Chinatown are from China (80.7 percent). Immigrants born in India and Vietnam form much smaller proportions of Centre City immigrants than for Calgary overall (at 2.4 and 2.9 percent versus 6.7 and 6.1 percent respectively).

In contrast, Table 30 shows that when the top ten source countries for immigrants are listed for Centre City communities, two new countries emerge – Yugoslavia and Korea – while India and Italy no longer appear. With the addition of these two source countries 51.1 percent of immigrants in the Centre City are accounted for, which compares to 52.3 percent for Calgary as a whole. The vast majority of immigrants from Yugoslavia who live in the Centre City make their home in Connaught (the west end of the Beltline), whereas Korean immigrants are dispersed throughout all Centre City communities except Chinatown.

The top five birth countries among immigrants living in the Centre City are China, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Poland, and Hong Kong, which is a different mix than the top five countries for Calgary overall (the United Kingdom, China, India, the Philippines, and Vietnam). The top source country for Centre City immigrants is China, at 15.1 percent, which is almost double the 7.7 percent of immigrants from China living in Calgary overall. In the Centre City, China is followed by the United Kingdom and the Philippines as dominant source countries, accounting for 7.9 and 7.4 percent of the immigrant population respectively.

### **Total Population by Mother Tongue**

For Statistics Canada (2003a), *mother tongue* refers to the first language that was learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census. English and French are the only languages that appear as choices in the census. All other languages needed to be specified by the respondent.

Table 31 shows the proportion of the population who indicate their mother tongue is English or French, as well as the proportion of the population whose mother tongue is among the top ten other languages first learned and still understood by Centre City residents.



**Table 31. Total Population by Mother Tongue (English, French and Top Ten Other Languages for Centre City Residents), 2001**

Mother Tongue	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Total Population by Mother Tongue<sup>1</sup></i>	1,205	100.0%	11,915	100.0%	6,320	100.0%	1,025	100.0%	570	100.0%	1,355	100.0%	4,605	100.0%	26,995	100.0%	871,140	100.0%
English	40	3.3%	8,335	70.0%	4,070	64.4%	690	67.3%	435	76.3%	865	63.8%	3,330	72.3%	17,768	65.8%	671,985	77.1%
French	0	0.0%	240	2.0%	145	2.3%	15	1.5%	10	1.8%	40	3.0%	120	2.6%	570	2.1%	13,725	1.6%
<i>Total Top Ten Other Tongues</i>	1,160	96.3%	3,135	26.3%	2,000	31.6%	315	30.7%	115	20.2%	395	29.2%	1,125	24.4%	8,247	30.6%	173,425	19.9%
Cantonese	730	60.6%	65	0.5%	95	1.5%	25	2.4%	15	2.6%	55	4.1%	15	0.3%	1,001	3.7%	14,115	1.6%
Chinese <sup>2</sup>	150	12.4%	185	1.6%	140	2.2%	25	2.4%	0	0.0%	60	4.4%	50	1.1%	610	2.3%	23,945	2.7%
Tagalog / Pilipino	0	0.0%	170	1.4%	195	3.1%	15	1.5%	10	1.8%	10	0.7%	130	2.8%	530	2.0%	8,935	1.0%
Serbo-Croatian	0	0.0%	375	3.1%	35	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	70	1.5%	480	1.8%	1,835	0.2%
Spanish	0	0.0%	190	1.6%	125	2.0%	10	1.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.7%	75	1.6%	410	1.5%	9,170	1.1%
Korean	0	0.0%	50	0.4%	230	3.6%	20	2.0%	10	1.8%	35	2.6%	45	1.0%	390	1.4%	3,145	0.4%
Polish	0	0.0%	220	1.8%	85	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.7%	50	1.1%	365	1.4%	7,330	0.8%
Mandarin	230	19.1%	45	0.4%	45	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25	0.5%	345	1.3%	3,175	0.4%
German	0	0.0%	130	1.1%	55	0.9%	25	2.4%	0	0.0%	60	4.4%	60	1.3%	330	1.2%	13,085	1.5%
Arabic	0	0.0%	125	1.0%	100	1.6%	0	0.0%	10	1.8%	10	0.7%	35	0.8%	280	1.0%	7,405	0.9%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

1 The "total population by mother tongue" is not the total population of the area. It includes only the portion of the population who reports their mother tongue is English, French, or one of the top ten other languages first learned and still understood by Centre City residents.

2 Here, "Chinese" refers to Chinese languages other than Cantonese, Mandarin, and Hakka.

The percentage of the population with English as their mother tongue was lower in Centre City communities than in Calgary as a whole, at 65.8 versus 77.1 percent. However, the proportion of the population in the Centre City with French as their mother tongue was 2.1 percent, slightly higher than the 1.6 percent reported for Calgary overall. No residents of Chinatown reported French as their mother tongue and only 3.3 percent reported their mother tongue was English.

The proportion of the Centre City population with a non-official language as their mother tongue is 30.6 percent, compared with 19.9 percent for Calgary as a whole. This parallels the findings that 33.3 percent of Centre City residents are immigrants, versus 21.8 percent of Calgary residents overall (see Table 27). Among the top ten non-official languages reported by Centre City residents as their mother tongue, the greatest proportion of Centre City residents speak Cantonese (3.7 percent), Chinese languages other than Cantonese, Mandarin or Hakka (2.3 percent), Tagalog/Pilipino (2.0 percent), and Serbo-Croatian (1.8 percent).

Residents of Chinatown identified Chinese languages as their mother tongue much more frequently than residents of other Centre City communities, indicating Cantonese (60.6 percent), Mandarin (19.1 percent), and other Chinese languages (12.4 percent) as the community's top three mother tongues.

In Eau Claire, German was identified as the mother tongue of 4.4 percent of residents, followed by Cantonese and other Chinese languages, each at 4.1 percent. The Downtown East Village shares these three languages as the top three non-official language mother tongues identified by area residents, each of which was reported by 2.4 percent of the population. Cantonese is the dominant non-official language reported as a mother tongue by Downtown West end residents (2.6 percent), whereas Korean holds that place among residents of the Downtown Commercial Core (3.6 percent), and Serbo-Croatian does among residents of Connaught on the west end of the Beltline (3.1 percent). On the east end of the Beltline, Tagalog/Pilipino was the dominant non-official language mother tongue listed by residents of Victoria Park (2.8 percent).

### **Languages Spoken at Home**

For Statistics Canada (2003a), *home language* refers to the language that is spoken most often on a regular basis at home at the time of the census. Table 32 shows the top ten home languages spoken by Centre City residents.

**Table 32. Total Population by Home Language (English, French and Top Ten Other Languages for Centre City Residents), 2001**

Home Language	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Total Population by Home Language</i>	1,205	100.0%	11,915	100.0%	6,320	100.0%	1,025	100.0%	570	100.0%	1,355	100.0%	4,605	100.0%	26,995	100.0%	871,140	100.0%
English	35	2.9%	9,125	76.6%	4,495	71.1%	830	80.6%	460	80.7%	1,020	75.3%	3,580	77.8%	19,549	72.4%	708,935	81.4%
French	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	10	0.0%	1,625	0.2%
<i>Total Top Ten Other Languages</i>	1,000	83.0%	995	8.4%	605	9.6%	95	9.2%	25	4.4%	125	9.2%	320	7.0%	3,166	11.7%	55,630	6.4%
Cantonese	655	54.4%	20	0.2%	45	0.7%	25	2.4%	0	0.0%	30	2.2%	20	0.4%	795	2.9%	7,820	0.9%
Chinese <sup>1</sup>	125	10.4%	110	0.9%	55	0.9%	10	1.0%	10	1.8%	25	1.8%	35	0.8%	370	1.4%	10,675	1.2%
Mandarin	130	10.8%	35	0.3%	10	0.2%	10	1.0%	0	0.0%	15	1.1%	15	0.3%	215	0.8%	1,480	0.2%
Polish	0	0.0%	100	0.8%	35	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.7%	10	0.2%	155	0.6%	1,620	0.2%
Korean	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	105	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	1.1%	20	0.4%	140	0.5%	1,590	0.2%
Serbo-Croatian	0	0.0%	120	1.0%	10	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	140	0.5%	690	0.1%
Persian / Farsi	0	0.0%	100	0.8%	30	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	130	0.5%	920	0.1%
Russian	0	0.0%	60	0.5%	10	0.2%	0	0.0%	10	1.8%	0	0.0%	45	1.0%	125	0.5%	1,245	0.1%
Tagalog / Pilipino	0	0.0%	45	0.4%	45	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	100	0.4%	1,915	0.2%
Urdu	0	0.0%	25	0.2%	45	0.7%	20	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	90	0.3%	1,585	0.2%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

1 Here, "Chinese" refers to Chinese languages other than Cantonese, Mandarin, and Hakka.

English is the language spoken at home on a regular basis by 72.4 percent of the Centre City population, compared to 81.4 percent of Calgary residents overall. French is virtually non-existent as the home language of residents of either the Centre City or Calgary (at 0.0 and 0.2 percent respectively).

Among the top ten non-official languages spoken at home by Centre City residents, Cantonese ranks first, at 2.9 percent, which is notably higher than the 0.9 percent of the total population of Calgary who report Cantonese as their home language. This is followed by Chinese languages other than Cantonese, Mandarin, or Hakka, at 1.4 percent, which is closer to the 1.2 percent reported for Calgary as a whole.

Residents of Chinatown identified a Chinese language as their home language more frequently than residents of other Centre City communities, indicating Cantonese (54.4 percent), Mandarin (10.8 percent), and other Chinese languages (10.4 percent) as the community's top three home languages. This is the same ranking reported for mother tongue (see Table 31).

The remaining eight non-official languages spoken at home by Centre City residents are each spoken by less than one percent of the population, ranging from a low of 0.3 percent for Urdu to a high of 0.8 percent for Mandarin. Despite the small numbers, all eight of these home languages are spoken by a greater proportion of Centre City residents than by Calgarians overall.

When comparing mother tongues to home languages, some interesting differences emerge. Although Spanish, German, and Arabic are among the top ten non-official languages identified as mother tongues of Centre City residents (see Table 31), none of these are among the top ten non-official languages spoken at home. Replacing them as more prevalent home languages spoken by Centre City residents are Persian/Farsi, Russian, and Urdu.

### **Total Population by Religion**

For Statistics Canada (2003a), *religion* refers to specific religious denominations, groups or bodies, as well as to sects, cults, or other religiously defined communities or systems of belief. Census respondents are asked to report a specific denomination or group, even if they are not practicing members of that group. Persons who had no connection or affiliation with any religious group or denomination are asked to select "no religion." However, if respondents consider terms such as *atheist* or *agnostic* to be applicable to them, they are asked to write them in. Table 10 shows the top ten religious affiliations reported by Centre City residents during the last Canada Census in 2001.

**Table 33. Top Ten Religious Affiliations of Centre City Residents, 2001**

Religious Affiliation	Chinatown		Connaught		Downtown Commercial Core		Downtown East Village		Downtown West End		Eau Claire		Victoria Park		Calgary Centre City		Calgary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Total Population by Top 10 Affiliations</i>	1,210	100.0%	11,920	100.0%	6,320	100.0%	1,030	100.0%	570	100.0%	1,360	100.0%	4,605	100.0%	27,015	100.0%	271,140	100.0%
No Religion	725	59.9%	3,770	31.6%	1,840	29.1%	215	20.9%	95	16.7%	305	22.4%	1,405	30.5%	8,355	30.9%	214,170	24.6%
Roman Catholic	55	4.5%	2,915	24.5%	1,555	24.6%	210	20.4%	160	28.1%	285	21.0%	1,375	29.9%	6,556	24.3%	226,480	26.0%
United Church	0	0.0%	895	7.5%	430	6.8%	160	15.5%	90	15.8%	210	15.4%	275	6.0%	2,061	7.6%	104,175	12.0%
Christian <sup>1</sup>	205	16.9%	465	3.9%	350	5.5%	45	4.4%	30	5.3%	80	5.9%	310	6.7%	1,485	5.5%	37,165	4.3%
Muslim	0	0.0%	660	5.5%	365	5.8%	85	8.3%	25	4.4%	60	4.4%	180	3.9%	1,375	5.1%	25,660	2.9%
Anglican	0	0.0%	520	4.4%	290	4.6%	65	6.3%	25	4.4%	100	7.4%	195	4.2%	1,195	4.4%	56,125	6.4%
Protestant <sup>2</sup>	0	0.0%	340	2.9%	300	4.7%	80	7.8%	10	1.8%	60	4.4%	200	4.3%	990	3.7%	24,045	2.8%
Lutheran	0	0.0%	390	3.3%	155	2.5%	35	3.4%	15	2.6%	30	2.2%	70	1.5%	695	2.6%	30,320	3.5%
Orthodox <sup>3</sup>	0	0.0%	385	3.2%	155	2.5%	0	0.0%	10	1.8%	20	1.5%	80	1.7%	650	2.4%	4,000	0.5%
Buddhist	195	16.1%	165	1.4%	100	1.6%	10	1.0%	25	4.4%	35	2.6%	40	0.9%	570	2.1%	16,410	1.9%

Source: Statistics Canada (2003a), 2001 Census of Canada.

1 Includes only those persons who identify themselves as *Christian, Apostolic, Born-again Christian, or Evangelical*.

2 Includes only those persons who identify themselves as *Protestant*.

3 Includes only those persons who identify themselves as *Orthodox, Armenian Apostolic, Bulgarian Orthodox, Ethiopian Orthodox, or Macedonian Orthodox*.

When religious affiliation is examined by the top ten affiliations for the Centre City, the largest proportion of residents report having no religion, at 30.9 versus 24.6 percent for Calgary overall. Chinatown has the greatest proportion of people reporting they have no religious affiliation (59.9 percent), whereas the Downtown West End has the lowest proportion (16.7 percent).

The greatest proportion of Centre City residents reporting a specific religious affiliation is among those who are Roman Catholic, at 24.3 percent of the population, which is close to the 26.0 percent reported for Calgary overall. Of note, a very small proportion of Chinatown residents report Roman Catholic affiliation (4.5 percent). However, Chinatown has a high proportion of residents who report they are Buddhist, at 16.1 percent, compared to 2.4 percent for the Centre City as a whole and only 0.5 percent for Calgary overall.

The second highest proportion of Centre City residents reporting a specific religious affiliation is among those who are affiliated with the United Church, at 7.6 percent of the population, which is lower than the 12.0 percent reported for Calgary overall. Communities with the highest proportion of residents with United Church affiliation live in the Downtown West End, Downtown East Village, and Eau Claire, at 15.8, 15.5 and 15.4 percent respectively. Chinatown has no residents who reported United Church affiliation.

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## Additional Information

A separate report, *Centre City Asset and Event Mapping*, provides data by community district, census tract, and for the Centre City as a whole. It includes information on businesses and services located in the Centre City, indicators of civic participation, as well as crime statistics and information on fire events and emergency medical responses. The report can be found on The City of Calgary website at [www.calgary.ca](http://www.calgary.ca). Go to the “A to Z” directory and select “Centre City” then choose “Centre City Social Plan.”

For more information about the Centre City Plan, visit the project homepage on The City of Calgary website at [www.calgary.ca/centrecity](http://www.calgary.ca/centrecity) or, from the “A to Z” directory at [www.calgary.ca](http://www.calgary.ca), select “Centre City.”

Individual community profiles for all community districts in Calgary can be found on The City of Calgary website at [www.calgary.ca](http://www.calgary.ca). Go to the “A to Z” directory and select “Community Social Statistics,” which will take you to the web page where this information is available.

The following websites also present information at the community district level on residential property taxes, crime, community associations, and area facilities:

- The City of Calgary compiles information on property values and taxes by community district. This information can be found on The City of Calgary website at [www.calgary.ca](http://www.calgary.ca). Go to the “A to Z” directory and select “Assessment (Property).”
- The Calgary Police Service compiles crime statistics by community district. This information can be found at [www.calgarypolice.ca/facts/frame1.html](http://www.calgarypolice.ca/facts/frame1.html).
- The Federation of Calgary Communities provides a brief description of each community district in the city, including community association information such as contact numbers, facilities, and programs. This information can be found on the Federation website at [www.calgarycommunities.com](http://www.calgarycommunities.com).

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