



IMMIGRANTS

IMMIGRANTS PROFILE

This profile provides information about [immigrants](#) living in [Calgary](#). The term “immigrant” refers to a person who was not born with Canadian citizenship and who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. It excludes temporary residents, such as those from other countries who have work or study permits or are refugee claimants. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived more recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not.

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2011 IMMIGRANTS IN CALGARY SNAPSHOT

Immigrants = ■ Calgary = ■

Population in private households:

298,820

1,082,230



Per cent of Calgary population living in private households that were [immigrants](#):

28%

Per cent with [post-secondary education](#):

63%



60%

Per cent [Canadian citizens](#):

71%



90%

Per cent who [spoke neither English nor](#)

[French](#):

6%

Tân'si
Nǐ hǎo
¡Hola!

2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile - Immigrants, 2011, National Household Survey and Census of Canada variables based on 2011 NHS database.

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

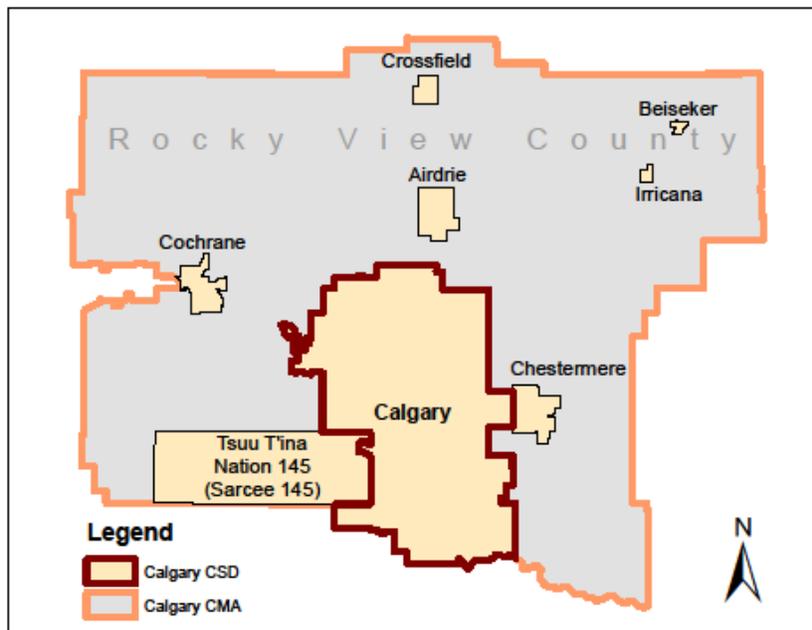
POPULATION

Throughout this profile, the immigrant population is displayed in red and the population of Calgary is displayed in grey. Please note, all persons living in Calgary, including immigrants, and included in the population of Calgary.

GEOGRAPHY

Throughout this profile, two geographies are used: the [Calgary Census Subdivision \(CSD\)](#) and the [Calgary Census Metropolitan Area \(CMA\)](#).

The CSD is equivalent to the Calgary city limit and is our preferred geography. Unless otherwise noted, the figures in this fact sheet are for the Calgary CSD. The CMA includes the greater Calgary area and is used when CSD level information is not available.



DATA SOURCES

Data for this profile comes from two sources: the 2011 Census of Canada and the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), both from Statistics Canada. The 2011 Census of Canada was a mandatory questionnaire that went to all Canadians and provides population *counts* and basic demographic characteristics of the total population. The 2011 NHS was a voluntary survey that replaced the long-form census. The NHS questionnaire was sent to a sample of about 1 in 3 Canadian private households and provides population *estimates* for detailed socio-economic information about the *population in private households*.

For comparison, the Census *count* of persons in Calgary CSD was 1,096,833. The NHS *estimate* of persons in private households in Calgary CSD (excludes persons living in [collective dwellings](#) such as seniors residences, nursing homes, and hospitals), was 1,082,230. The difference between the two populations was 14,603 or 1.3 per cent.

The Census did not contain questions about immigrant status and as such, information about immigrants in particular cannot be drawn from the Census database and instead comes from the NHS database. As such, while many of the variables included in this profile are typically reported as *counts* in the Census of Canada, the figures for the immigrant population were drawn from the NHS database as *estimates*. Throughout this document, the same [data quality](#) advice that applies to the NHS data also applies to the Census data. If you have any questions about how to use or interpret the information in this profile, please refer to the [notes](#) section at the back of the profile or email socialresearch@calgary.ca.

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

POPULATION

Number of persons by age and sex

In 2011, there were 298,820 immigrants living in Calgary. Of these immigrants, 49 per cent were male.

Immigrants (NHS estimate)			
	2011	Male	Female
Population in private households	298,820	145,815	153,010
0-4	2,570	1,290	1,280
5-9	7,705	3,820	3,885
10-14	11,875	6,050	5,820
15-19	13,430	7,270	6,155
20-24	14,395	7,130	7,270
25-29	19,950	9,000	10,955
30-34	25,615	11,680	13,935
35-39	31,875	15,160	16,710
40-44	33,370	16,660	16,705
45-49	31,315	15,535	15,780
50-54	25,420	12,485	12,930
55-59	21,800	11,030	10,775
60-64	18,965	9,585	9,380
65-69	13,040	6,485	6,550
70-74	10,275	4,900	5,385
75-79	7,835	3,860	3,980
80-84	5,770	2,545	3,225
85+	3,620	1,330	2,290

Calgary (census count)			
	2011	Male	Female
Total population	1,096,830	547,475	549,360
0-4	72,010	37,105	34,900
5-9	62,440	31,700	30,745
10-14	61,965	31,645	30,325
15-19	66,600	34,175	32,430
20-24	77,550	38,980	38,565
25-29	93,360	46,835	46,530
30-34	90,355	45,230	45,125
35-39	86,965	43,620	43,345
40-44	85,185	43,350	41,830
45-49	86,705	43,585	43,120
50-54	84,530	42,755	41,775
55-59	68,350	34,705	33,640
60-64	51,630	25,770	25,860
65-69	33,370	16,150	17,215
70-74	24,990	11,475	13,515
75-79	20,815	9,325	11,490
80-84	16,085	6,600	9,485
85+	13,925	4,475	9,450

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile - Immigrants, 2011, Census of Canada variables based on 2011 NHS database

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■

Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Living arrangements

In 2011, 85 per cent of Calgary immigrants lived in a census family, whereas 81 per cent of Calgarians overall lived in census families. Half of the immigrants not living in census families were living alone. Living alone can be an indicator of social isolation.

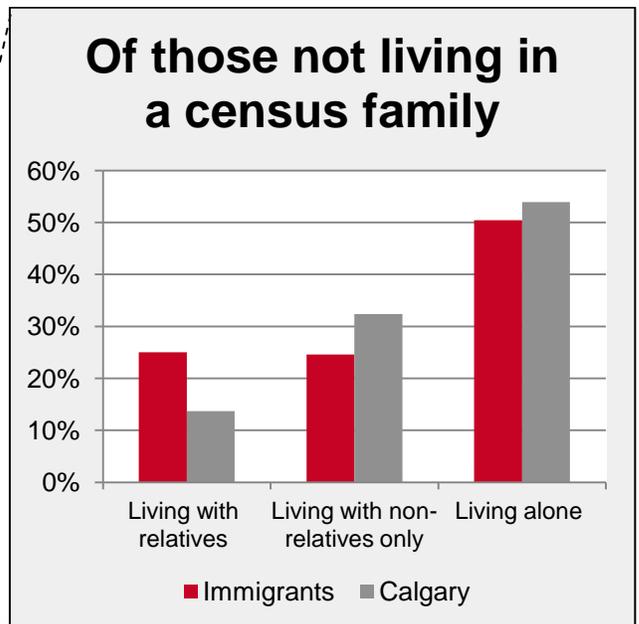
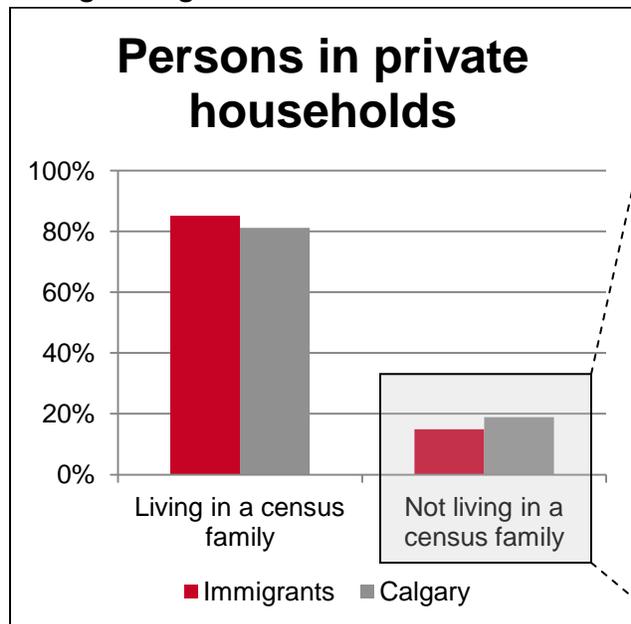
Immigrants (NHS estimate)		
	Number	Per cent
Persons in private households	298,820	100%
Not living in a census family	44,500	15%
<i>Living with relatives</i>	11,135	25%
<i>Living w/non-relatives</i>	10,935	25%
<i>Living alone</i>	22,430	50%
Living in a census family	254,325	85%

Calgary (census count)		
	Number	Per cent
Persons in private households	1,082,230	100%
Not living in a census family	203,895	19%
<i>Living with relatives</i>	27,930	14%
<i>Living w/non-relatives</i>	65,960	32%
<i>Living alone</i>	110,000	54%
Living in a census family	878,335	81%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile - Immigrants, 2011, Census of Canada variables based on 2011 NHS database

Definitions: A census family refers to a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children), or a lone parent family. A couple may be of same or opposite sex.

Living arrangements



Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile - Immigrants, 2011, Census of Canada variables based on 2011 NHS database

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Mobility status 5 years ago

Between 2006 and 2011, non-movers stayed in the same home and movers moved to a different home. Of movers, non-migrants moved within Calgary and migrants moved from outside of Calgary. Internal migrants moved within Canada and external migrants moved from outside of the country. The proportion of movers was somewhat higher among immigrants (52 per cent) than among the general Calgary population (47 per cent).

Immigrants		
	Number	Per cent
Population aged 5 years and over in private households	296,255	100%
Non-movers	142,790	48%
Movers	153,460	52%
<i>Non-migrants</i>	78,345	51%
<i>Migrants</i>	75,115	49%
Internal migrants	27,010	36%
External migrants	48,110	64%

Calgary		
	Number	Per cent
Population aged 5 years and over in private households	1,009,900	100%
Non-movers	538,875	53%
Movers	471,025	47%
<i>Non-migrants</i>	295,265	63%
<i>Migrants</i>	175,760	37%
Internal migrants	104,720	60%
External migrants	71,035	40%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

SENIORS

Persons 65 years and older in private households by living arrangements

In 2011, approximately four in 10 of Calgary's seniors were immigrants. Of immigrant seniors, about eight in 10 were living with relatives, either in a census family or in another arrangement. Just over seven in 10 (73 per cent) of Calgary seniors overall were living with relatives or in a census family.

Immigrants (NHS estimate)		
	Number	Per cent
Persons 65 years and over	40,545	100%
Not living in a census family	12,300	30%
<i>Living with relatives</i>	4,130	34%
<i>Living w/non-relatives</i>	535	4%
<i>Living alone</i>	7,635	62%
Living in a census family	28,245	70%

Calgary (census count)		
	Number	Per cent
Persons 65 years and over	99,830	100%
Not living in a census family	32,785	33%
<i>Living with relatives</i>	5,850	18%
<i>Living w/non-relatives</i>	2,170	7%
<i>Living alone</i>	24,760	76%
Living in a census family	67,050	67%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile - Immigrants, 2011, Census of Canada variables based on 2011 NHS database

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

HOUSING

The following housing information refers to “immigrant households,” that is, households in which at least one person is or ever has been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. In 2011, just over four in 10 Calgary households (42 per cent) were immigrant households. Due to the way the information was provided by Statistics Canada, the information is presented first for economic families and then for persons not in economic families.

Housing tenure

Homeownership rates were similar between immigrant economic family households and all economic family households in Calgary in 2011.

Immigrants			Calgary		
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Total number of economic family households with income	121,255	100%	Total number of economic family households with income	290,660	100%
Owner households	98,580	81%	Owner households	233,070	80%
Renter households	22,675	19%	Renter households	57,590	20%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, Community Poverty Project table 9A-EF, 2011

In 2011, the home ownership rate for immigrants not in economic families was three percentage points higher than the home ownership rate for the general Calgary population not in economic families.

Immigrants			Calgary		
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Total persons not in economic families with income	32,710	100%	Total persons not in economic families with income	175,800	100%
Owner households	18,770	57%	Owner households	94,775	54%
Renter households	13,940	43%	Renter households	81,020	46%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, Community Poverty Project table 9A-UI, 2011

Note: Statistics Canada states that the 2011 NHS estimate of the number of homeowners is higher than expected and should be interpreted with caution. (Statistics Canada, 2013. *Housing Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011*. Catalogue no. 99-014-X2011007).

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

HOUSING (continued)

Housing affordability (shelter-cost-to-income ratio)

Housing affordability refers to the percentage of income a household spends on shelter. Households are considered to be overspending on shelter when they spend 30 per cent or more of their total income on shelter.

In 2011, the proportion of immigrant households overspending on shelter was 23 per cent, or three percentage points higher than the proportion of Calgary households overall overspending.

Immigrants		
	Number	Per cent
Total number of economic family households with income	121,255	100%
Households spending 30% or more of total income on shelter	27,535	23%

Calgary		
	Number	Per cent
Total number of economic family households with income	290,660	100%
Households spending 30% or more of total income on shelter	57,105	20%

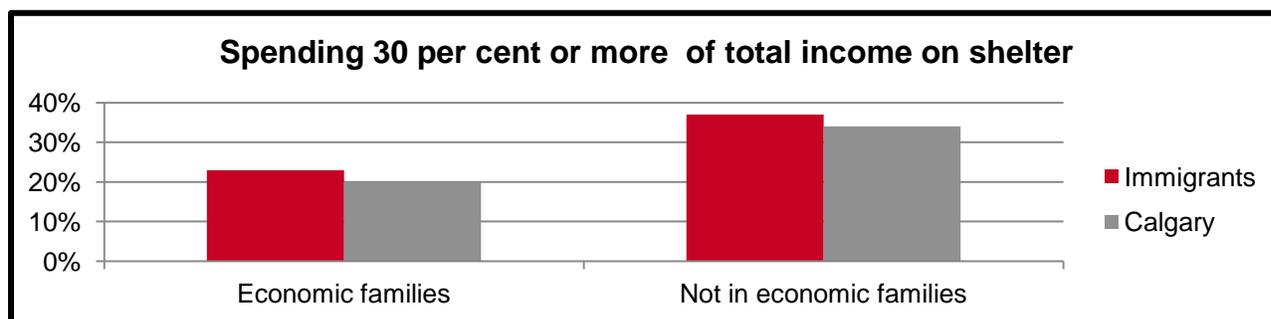
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, Community Poverty Project table 9A-EF, 2011

Similar to economic family households, the rate of immigrants not in economic families overspending on shelter was three percentage points higher than the general Calgary population not in economic families.

Immigrants		
	Number	Per cent
Total persons not in economic families with income	32,710	100%
Households spending 30% or more of total income on shelter	11,945	37%

Calgary		
	Number	Per cent
Total persons not in economic families with income	175,800	100%
Households spending 30% or more of total income on shelter	59,400	34%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, Community Poverty Project table 9A-UI, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, Community Poverty Project table 9A-EF, 2011

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

HOUSING (continued)

Housing affordability for households by tenure

In 2011, 33 per cent of immigrant economic family households who were renting their homes also overspent on shelter. This was similar to the proportion of Calgary economic family renter households who were overspending on shelter overall (33 per cent).

However, the proportion of immigrant economic family households who owned their homes and overspent on shelter (20 per cent) was four percentage points higher than the proportion of Calgary economic family owner households generally who were overspending on shelter (16 per cent).

Immigrants		Calgary	
	Per cent		Per cent
Owner economic family households with income spending 30% or more total income on shelter	20%	Owner economic family households with income spending 30% or more total income on shelter	16%
Renter economic family households with income spending 30% or more of total income on shelter	33%	Renter economic family households with income spending 30% or more of total income on shelter	33%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, Community Poverty Project table 9A-EF, 2011

Both renter and owner immigrants not in economic families were slightly more likely than Calgarians not in economic families to be spending 30 per cent or more of their total income on shelter.

Immigrants		Calgary	
	Per cent		Per cent
Owners not in economic families with income spending 30% or more total income on shelter	32%	Owners not in economic families with income spending 30% or more total income on shelter	29%
Renters not in economic families with income spending 30% or more of total income on shelter	42%	Renters not in economic families with income spending 30% or more of total income on shelter	40%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, Community Poverty Project table 9A-UI, 2011

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

LANGUAGES

Knowledge of official languages

In 2011, a large majority of immigrants (94 per cent) had knowledge of one or both of Canada's official languages. Six per cent of Calgary immigrants and two per cent of Calgarians overall did not have a knowledge of English or French.

Immigrants (NHS estimate)		
	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	298,820	100%
English	263,765	88%
French	350	0%
English and French	16,725	6%
Neither English nor French*	17,985	6%

Calgary (census count)		
	Number	Per cent
Population excluding institutional residents	1,087,405	100%
English	979,520	90%
French	1,005	0%
English and French	81,455	8%
Neither English nor French*	25,425	2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile - Immigrants, 2011, Census of Canada variables based on 2011 NHS database

Language spoken most often at home

A large proportion (47 per cent) of immigrants spoke a non-official language most often at home in 2011. Some languages, such as Punjabi, were spoken most often at home by both immigrants and non-immigrants. Other languages, such as Tagalog, were primarily spoken most often at home by immigrants. Note: immigrants are included in the total Calgary census count, meaning the approximate number of non-immigrants can be inferred by subtracting immigrants from Calgary.

Immigrants (NHS estimate)		
	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	298,820	100%
English	128,800	43%
French	1,445	0%
Non-official language	140,935	47%
Top 5		
<i>Punjabi</i>	15,675	11%
<i>Chinese, n.o.s.</i>	14,240	10%
<i>Tagalog</i>	14,085	10%
<i>Cantonese</i>	12,615	9%
<i>Spanish</i>	10,975	8%
Multiple languages	27,645	9%

Calgary (census count)		
	Number	Per cent
Population excluding institutional residents	1,087,400	100%
English	857,565	79%
French	6,730	1%
Non-official language	173,595	16%
Top 5		
<i>Punjabi</i>	21,370	12%
<i>Chinese, n.o.s.</i>	17,690	10%
<i>Tagalog</i>	14,510	8%
<i>Cantonese</i>	14,400	8%
<i>Spanish</i>	14,285	8%
Multiple languages	49,510	5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile - Immigrants, 2011, Census of Canada variables based on 2011 NHS database
 n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
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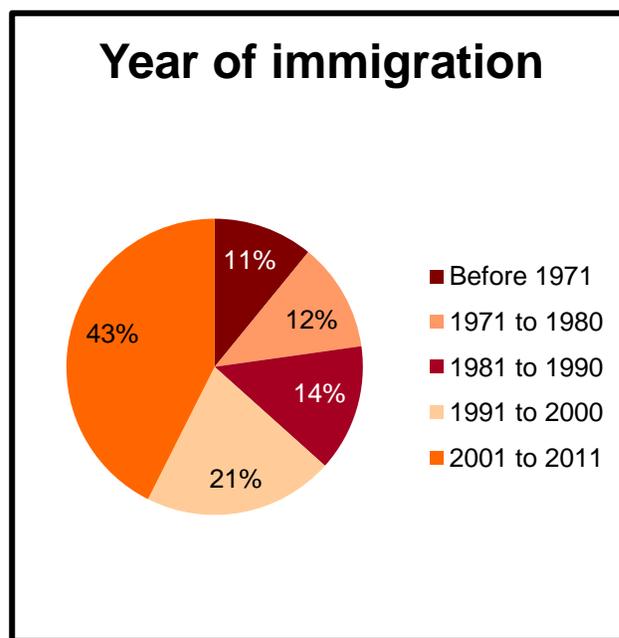
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Year of immigration

In 2011, nearly half of the immigrants living in Calgary immigrated between 2001 and 2011.

Non-permanent residents accounted for only two per cent of the Calgary population.

Immigration status		
	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	1,082,230	100%
Non-immigrants	760,940	70%
Immigrants	298,820	28%
<i>Before 1971</i>	32,125	11%
<i>1971 to 1980</i>	35,165	12%
<i>1981 to 1990</i>	40,530	14%
<i>1991 to 2000</i>	62,985	21%
<i>2001 to 2011</i>	128,025	43%
2001 to 2005	59,625	20%
2006 to 2011	68,400	23%
Non-permanent residents	22,465	2%



Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

Immigrants by community

The following tables rank Calgary communities by the highest number, and the largest percentage of immigrants. Taradale, Saddle Ridge, Monterey Park, and Whitehorn appear on both lists because in 2011 they had a large population of immigrants and a large percentage of the community population was made up of immigrants.

Number of immigrants, top 10 communities		
Rank	Community	Number
1	Taradale	8,875
2	Panorama Hills	8,785
3	Saddle Ridge	7,645
4	Evergreen	7,570
5	Martindale	6,735
6	Edgemont	6,520
7	Beltline	5,950
8	Monterey Park	5,395
9	Whitehorn	5,285
10	Coventry Hills	4,600

Per cent immigrants, top 10 communities*		
Rank	Community	Per cent
1	Chinatown	83%
2	Saddle Ridge	57%
3	Taradale	55%
4	Coral Springs	52%
5	Skyview Ranch	52%
6	Sherwood	52%
7	Monterey Park	52%
8	Martindale	50%
9	Hamptons	47%
10	Whitehorn	45%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

*In 2011, Legacy was a new community which, according to the NHS, had a population of 150, of which 75 were immigrants.

However, since the time the NHS was conducted, the population of Legacy has grown to 1,303 (Calgary Civic Census, 2015). Legacy will be excluded from the per cent immigrants ranking until after the 2016 NHS results are available as the characteristics of this new population are not yet known.

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION (continued)

Citizenship

Citizenship refers to the legal citizenship status of a person. Immigrants, by definition, were not born Canadian citizens but after a period of at least three years, landed immigrants/permanent residents may choose to apply for Canadian citizenship. In 2011, a majority of immigrants (71 per cent) were Canadian citizens. Overall, nine in 10 Calgarians (90 per cent) were Canadian citizens.

Immigrants		
	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	298,820	100%
Canadian citizens	213,345	71%
Not Canadian citizens	85,475	29%

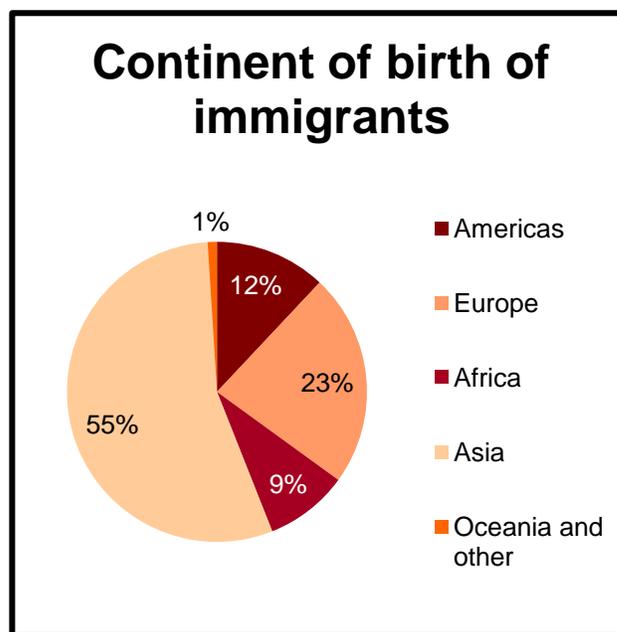
Calgary		
	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	1,082,230	100%
Canadian citizens	974,285	90%
Not Canadian citizens	107,945	10%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

Place of birth of immigrants (Calgary CSD)

In 2011, of the top five countries of birth of Calgary immigrants, four countries (Philippines, India, China, and Vietnam) were located in Asia.

Immigrants		
	Number	Per cent
Immigrants in private households	298,820	100%
By continent		
Americas	34,720	12%
Europe	68,720	23%
Africa	26,165	9%
Asia	165,665	55%
Oceania and other	3,555	1%
By country		
Top 5		
Philippines	33,060	11%
India	30,120	10%
China	29,495	10%
United Kingdom	21,905	7%
Viet Nam	14,030	5%



Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

Note: Statistics Canada states that the 2011 NHS estimate of the number of persons born in the Philippines is higher than expected and should be interpreted with caution (Statistics Canada, 2013. *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011*. Catalogue no. 99-010-XWE2011008).

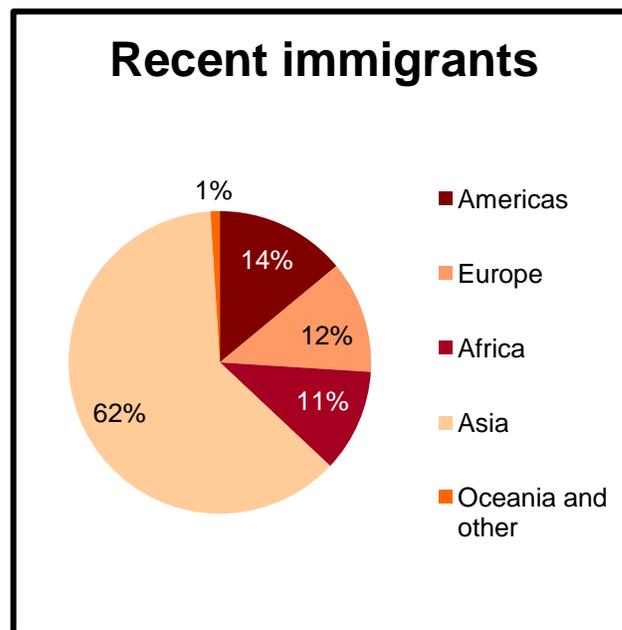
Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION (continued)

Continent of birth of recent immigrants (immigrated between 2006 and 2011)

In 2011, there were 68,400 recent immigrants living in Calgary. Recent immigrants immigrated to Canada in the five years prior to census day (between 2006 and 2011).

Immigrants		
	Number	Per cent
Recent immigrants in private households	68,400	100%
By continent		
Americas	9,450	14%
Europe	8,350	12%
Africa	7,555	11%
Asia	42,380	62%
Oceania and other	670	1%
By country		
Philippines	12,740	19%
India	8,520	12%
China	5,970	9%
Pakistan	3,545	5%
United Kingdom	2,715	4%



Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

Note: Statistics Canada states that the 2011 NHS estimate of the number of recent immigrants is lower than expected and should be interpreted with caution (Statistics Canada, 2013. *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011*. Catalogue no. 99-010-XWE2011008).

Generation status of Calgary population

In 2011, just under half of Calgary's total population (48 per cent) had been in Canada for three generations or more. Three in 10 Calgarians (30 per cent) were born outside of Canada and two in 10 Calgarians (22 per cent) had at least one parent born outside Canada.

Calgary		
	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	1,082,230	100%
First generation	325,540	30%
Second generation	235,720	22%
Third generation or more	520,970	48%

Definitions: First generation includes those who were born outside Canada. Second generation includes those who were born in Canada with at least one parent born outside Canada. Third generation or more includes those who were born in Canada with both parents born in Canada. Most, but not all first generation Canadians are immigrants to Canada. A smaller number of first generation Canadians are non-permanent residents and a few were Canadian citizens by birth born outside Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■ Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

POPULATION DIVERSITY

Visible minority

In Calgary in 2011, seven in 10 immigrants (70 per cent) were visible minorities. This means that a majority of, but not all, immigrants were persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who were non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour. Overall, 30 per cent of Calgarians were visible minorities, including over 115,000 non-immigrants.

Immigrants		
	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	298,820	100%
Visible minority	210,180	70%
Not a visible minority	88,640	30%

Calgary		
	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	1,082,230	100%
Visible minority	325,385	30%
Not a visible minority	756,840	70%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

Definitions: Visible minority includes persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.

Religion

In 2011, just more than two in 10 immigrants (22 per cent) reported no religious affiliation, compared to just over three in 10 Calgarians overall (32 per cent). Of those who reported religious affiliation, almost two in three immigrants (63 per cent) identified as Christian compared to about eight in 10 Calgarians with religious affiliation (81 per cent). The proportion of immigrants with religious affiliation identifying as Buddhist, Muslim, Sikh, or Hindu was approximately double that of the general Calgary population with religious affiliation.

Immigrants		
	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	298,820	100%
With religious affiliation	232,675	78%
<i>Buddhist</i>	14,650	6%
<i>Christian</i>	147,240	63%
<i>Hindu</i>	12,765	5%
<i>Jewish</i>	1,710	1%
<i>Muslim</i>	36,725	16%
<i>Sikh</i>	17,890	8%
<i>Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality</i>	65	0%
<i>Other religions</i>	1,630	1%
No religious affiliation	66,145	22%

Calgary		
	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	1,082,235	100%
With religious affiliation	732,405	68%
<i>Buddhist</i>	22,380	3%
<i>Christian</i>	594,270	81%
<i>Hindu</i>	17,410	2%
<i>Jewish</i>	5,995	1%
<i>Muslim</i>	56,780	8%
<i>Sikh</i>	28,565	4%
<i>Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality</i>	915	0%
<i>Other religions</i>	6,090	1%
No religious affiliation	349,830	32%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT

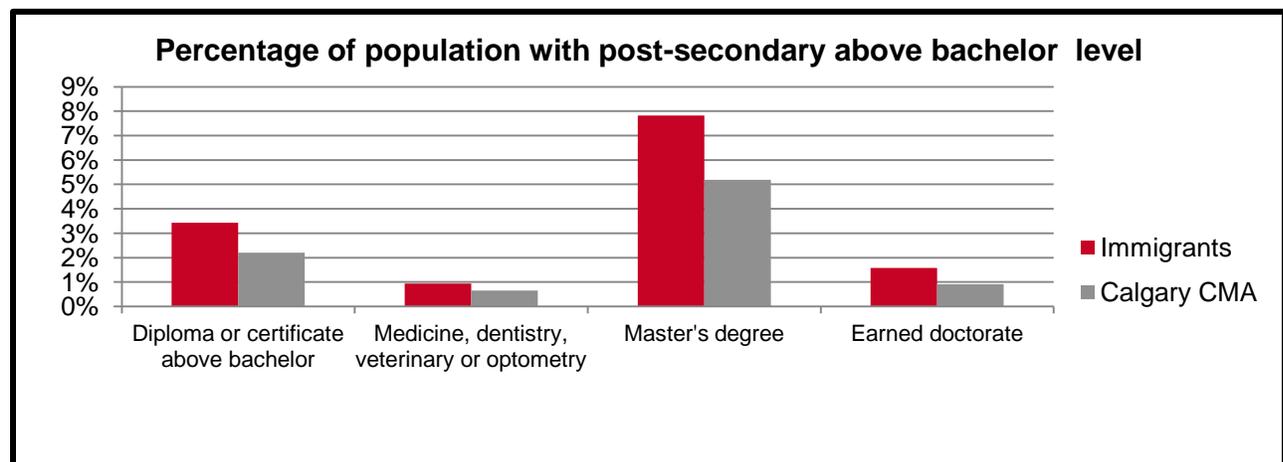
Highest certificate, diploma or degree completed (Calgary CMA)

In 2011, the differences in education between the immigrant population and the total Calgary population were small. The most pronounced difference between the populations was with certificates and degrees above a bachelor level. Nine per cent of Calgary's population overall had a certificate or degree above the bachelor level, compared to 14 per cent of immigrants.

Immigrants		
	Number	Per cent
Population aged 15 years and over	290,755	100%
No certificate, diploma or degree	47,175	16%
High school diploma or equivalent	61,765	21%
Certificate or diploma below bachelor (includes trades)	81,920	28%
Bachelor's degree	59,830	21%
University certificate above bachelor level	9,985	3%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	2,740	1%
Master's degree	22,750	8%
Earned doctorate	4,590	2%

Calgary CMA		
	Number	Per cent
Population aged 15 years and over	976,570	100%
No certificate, diploma or degree	146,835	15%
High school diploma or equivalent	243,310	25%
Certificate or diploma below bachelor (includes trades)	304,945	31%
Bachelor's degree	194,185	20%
University certificate above bachelor level	21,480	2%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	6,320	1%
Master's degree	50,640	5%
Earned doctorate	8,865	1%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, Table 99-010-X2011040, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, Table 99-010-X2011040, 2011

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT

Labour force status of persons aged 15 years and older

In 2011, the labour force participation of immigrants was four percentage points lower than the Calgary population overall. Of those in the labour force, employment rates were similar between immigrants and Calgary's general population.

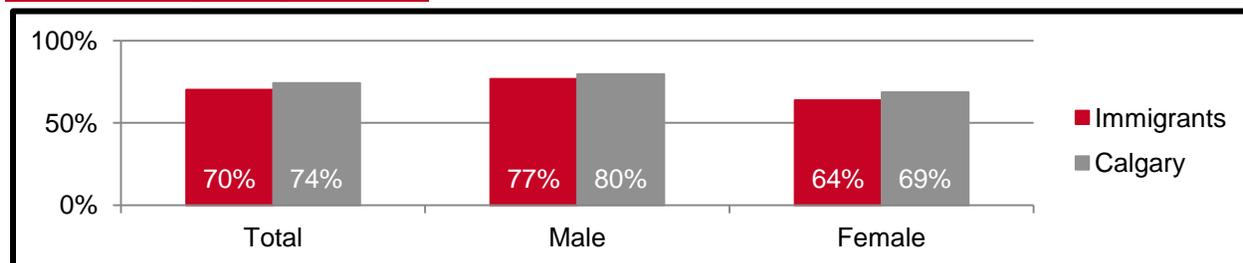
Immigrants				
	Male	Female	Total	Per cent
Population aged 15 years and over	134,655	142,025	276,675	100%
In the labour force	103,415	90,665	194,080	70%
<i>Employed</i>	97,585	83,950	181,530	94%
<i>Unemployed</i>	5,835	6,715	12,550	6%
Not in the labour force	31,240	51,355	82,600	30%
Labour force participation rate	77%	64%	70%	

Calgary				
	Male	Female	Total	Per cent
Population aged 15 years and over	440,885	444,965	885,845	100%
In the labour force	351,360	305,185	656,545	74%
<i>Employed</i>	330,795	286,255	617,040	94%
<i>Unemployed</i>	20,565	18,935	39,500	6%
Not in the labour force	89,525	139,780	229,305	26%
Labour force participation rate	80%	69%	74%	

Definitions: The employment reference week was May 1 to May 7, 2011. Employed refers to persons who worked during the reference week at a job or family business including those not at work due to illness, vacation, or other circumstances. Unemployed refers to persons who looked for work or were on temporary lay-off during the reference week. In the labour force refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed. Not in the labour force refers to persons who were neither employed nor unemployed. Labour force participation rate is the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who were in the labour force.

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

Labour force participation rate



Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Full- or part-time work status

Full- and part-time work status of persons in the labour force was similar between immigrants and Calgarians overall during the 2010 calendar year.

Immigrants			Calgary		
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Labour force aged 15 years and over	194,080	100%	Labour force aged 15 years and over	656,545	100%
Did not work in 2010	11,555	6%	Did not work in 2010	30,510	5%
Worked in 2010	182,530	94%	Worked in 2010	626,035	95%
<i>Worked full-time</i>	151,805	83%	<i>Worked full-time</i>	515,420	82%
<i>Worked part-time</i>	30,720	17%	<i>Worked part-time</i>	110,615	18%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

INCOME

The income information in this population profile comes from the 2011 National Household Survey. Though the information from the NHS was collected in 2011, respondents were asked to provide income information for the 2010 calendar year.

Median total individual income before-tax in 2010

In 2010, the median individual income for immigrants was \$32,449, or roughly \$5,000 less than the general Calgary population. Similarly, median incomes of male and female immigrants were approximately \$5,000 less than the male and female median incomes for the general Calgary population.

Immigrants		Calgary	
Median total individual income of population aged 15 years and over with income	\$32,449	Median total individual income of population aged 15 years and over with income	\$37,697
<i>Male</i>	\$40,038	<i>Male</i>	\$45,781
<i>Female</i>	\$25,950	<i>Female</i>	\$30,516

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

Definition: Total income includes income from all sources including employment, government programs, pensions, and investments. Median income refers to the dollar amount where one half of incomes for the population are above the line and one half are below.

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

INCOME (continued)

Median employment income in 2010 (Calgary CMA)

Employment income refers to income from wages and salaries, income from a business and/or professional practice, and income from farm self-employment income. In 2010, the median employment income Calgary immigrants was \$38,187, or \$3,809 less than the median employment income for Calgarians overall.

Immigrants		Calgary CMA	
Median employment income of population 15 years and over with employment income	\$38,187	Median employment income of population 15 years and over with employment income	\$41,996
<i>Male</i>	\$45,310	<i>Male</i>	\$50,023
<i>Female</i>	\$31,686	<i>Female</i>	\$35,020

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, Table 99-010-X2011039, 2011

Median employment income by highest certificate, diploma or degree (Calgary CMA)

When split by the individual's highest certificate, diploma or degree, the biggest difference between the employment income of immigrants and the general Calgary population was between those with a university certificate, diploma, or degree at bachelor level or above. In 2010, the median employment earnings of immigrants with a university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above were \$49,940. For the general Calgary population with a university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above, the median employment earnings were \$60,130, or a difference of more than \$10,000.

In contrast, immigrants with no certificate had median employment income almost \$3,000 higher than the general Calgary population with no certificate.

Immigrants		Calgary CMA	
Median employment income of population aged 15 years and over	\$38,187	Median income of population aged 15 years and over	\$41,996
No certificate	\$24,478	No certificate	\$21,758
High school diploma	\$27,923	High school diploma	\$29,957
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	\$44,757	Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	\$51,680
<i>University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above</i>	<i>\$49,940</i>	<i>University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above</i>	<i>\$60,130</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, Table 99-010-X2011039, 2011

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

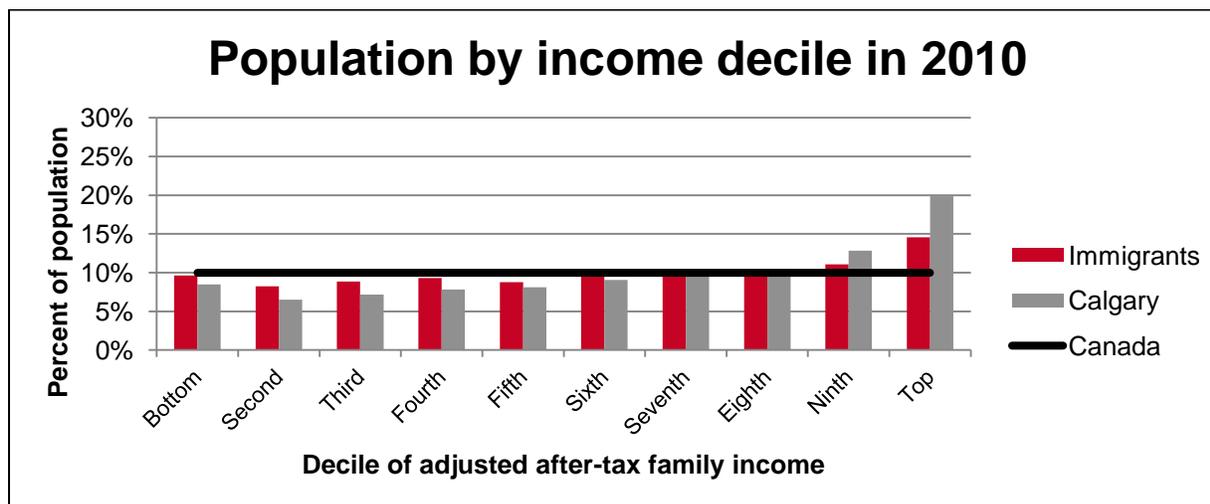
INCOME (continued)

Total population by decile of adjusted after-tax family income in 2010

To produce the income deciles, the *Canadian* population in private households is sorted according to its adjusted after-tax family income and then divided into 10 equal groups, each containing 10 per cent of the *Canadian population*. In 2010, Calgary had a high level of representation in the higher income deciles, with 62 per cent of the population falling into the top half of the Canadian distribution. In contrast, the distribution of immigrants was closer to that of the Canadian distribution, with 55 per cent in the top half of the Canadian distribution.

Immigrants			Calgary		
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Population in private households	298,820	100%	Population in private households	1,082,230	100%
<i>Bottom decile</i>	28,800	10%	<i>Bottom decile</i>	91,640	8%
<i>Second decile</i>	24,620	8%	<i>Second decile</i>	70,585	7%
<i>Third decile</i>	26,405	9%	<i>Third decile</i>	77,490	7%
<i>Fourth decile</i>	27,795	9%	<i>Fourth decile</i>	84,845	8%
<i>Fifth decile</i>	26,175	9%	<i>Fifth decile</i>	87,705	8%
<i>Sixth decile</i>	28,825	10%	<i>Sixth decile</i>	98,050	9%
<i>Seventh decile</i>	29,115	10%	<i>Seventh decile</i>	104,965	10%
<i>Eighth decile</i>	30,485	10%	<i>Eighth decile</i>	113,195	10%
<i>Ninth decile</i>	33,130	11%	<i>Ninth decile</i>	138,925	13%
<i>Top decile</i>	43,465	15%	<i>Top decile</i>	214,840	20%
In bottom half of the Canadian distribution	133,790	45%	In bottom half of the Canadian distribution	412,265	38%
In top half of the Canadian distribution	165,030	55%	In top half of the Canadian distribution	669,970	62%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

Immigrants (excludes non-permanent residents) = ■
Calgary (includes all Calgarians, including immigrants)= ■

INCOME (continued)

Income status in 2010 based on Low-Income Measure After-Tax (LIM-AT)

In 2010, the prevalence of low-income among immigrants was three percentage points higher than the general Calgary population, at 14 per cent.

Immigrants			Calgary		
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Population in private households	298,820	100%	Population in private households	1,082,235	100%
In low income based on LIM-AT	40,740	14%	In low income based on LIM-AT	118,325	11%
<i>Less than 18 years</i>	7,180	18%	<i>Less than 18 years</i>	32,050	27%
<i>18 to 64 years</i>	29,870	73%	<i>18 to 64 years</i>	78,435	66%
<i>65 years and over</i>	3,695	9%	<i>65 years and over</i>	7,840	7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile – Immigrants, National Household Survey, 2011

2010 NHS LIM-AT Thresholds			
Household size	Dollar amount	Household size	Dollar amount
1 person	\$19,460	5 persons	\$43,514
2 persons	\$27,521	6 persons	\$47,667
3 persons	\$33,706	7 persons	\$51,486
4 persons	\$38,920		

Source: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/table-tableau/t-3-2-eng.cfm>

Definition: Low-income measure after-tax (LIM-AT) refers to a dollar threshold that defines low-income as half of median adjusted after-tax income of households. Households with an income under this threshold are considered to be in low income.

From LICO-BT to LIM-AT: Previously, Statistics Canada reported low-income from the Census of Canada using the Low Income Cut-Off Before-Tax (LICO-BT). Starting with the 2011 NHS, Statistics Canada has transitioned to reporting low-income using the Low-Income Measure After-Tax (LIM-AT).

These two measures of low-income represent very different things:

- LICO-BT: Persons in households under the dollar threshold are likely to spend a high proportion of their *before-tax* income on necessities
- LIM-AT: Persons in economic families under the dollar threshold have an *after-tax* income below half of the median of the distribution

Due to the differences between the previous and current method, low-income figures from the 2011 NHS are not comparable to low-income information from previous censuses.

NOTES & SOURCES

The definitions in this profile are adapted from Statistics Canada Census Dictionary ([98-301-X2011001](#)) and National Household Survey Dictionary ([99-000-X2011001](#)).

Each table in this profile starts from a particular base population. Some items relate to the total population and some to a subset. For example, the “Number of Persons by Age and Sex” table refers to the total population whereas the “Living Arrangements” table refers only to the population in private households. The relationship between the populations is illustrated (right) and terms related to the different populations can be found in the [glossary](#).

Throughout this document, the population is identified and the full population figure is provided as the first row of the related table. Please note, the population of immigrants is identified by the label “immigrants” throughout this document.

The immigrant population is also included the “Calgary” population figures.

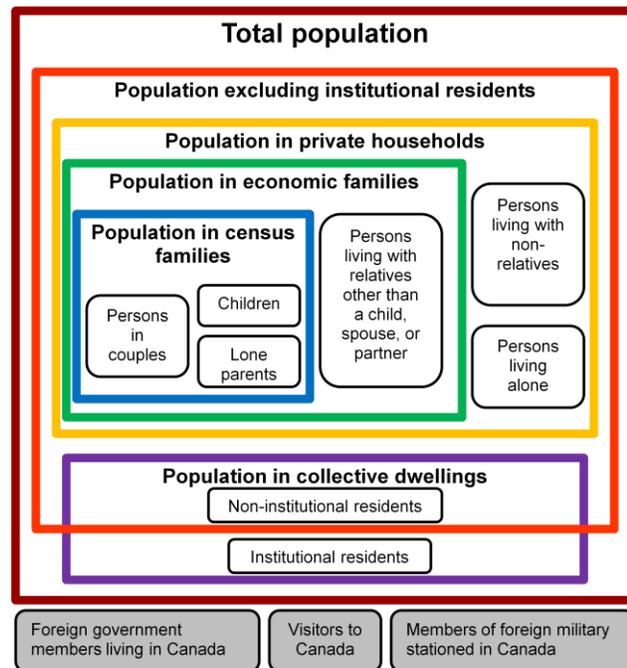
In both the original data from Statistics Canada and in the compilation of this document, total values may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100 per cent.

Data Sources

The following data sources were used to compile this profile. All information from both the 2011 Census of Canada and 2011 national Household Survey was accessed using the Community Data Program.

2011 Census of Canada

The Census of Canada is administered nationally by Statistics Canada and in the past was composed of mandatory short- and long-form questionnaires. In 2011, the Census of Canada was collected through only a mandatory short-form containing questions on population, number and type of dwellings, basic demographics (including age and sex), marital status, language, as well as families and households.



Populations (adapted from Statistics Canada 2011 Census Dictionary, 98-301-X2011001)

2011 National Household Survey

The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) is a voluntary survey that was conducted on the same day as the 2011 Census of Canada. While the NHS questionnaire was similar to the mandatory long-form census used in previous years, the methodological change from a mandatory survey to a voluntary survey is substantial. As such, the NHS should be considered as a new and different survey from previous censuses.

Despite its limitations, the National Household Survey is the largest survey conducted in Canada and it provides the most detailed snapshot of socio-cultural and economic information that is available at the neighbourhood or community level.

Data sources summary

	Census of Canada	National Household Survey
Frequency	Every five years	Initial collection
Year included in profile	2011	2011
Administrator	Statistics Canada	Statistics Canada
Profile year data collected	Short-form fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Number and type of dwellings • Basic demographics (including age and sex) • Marital status • Language • Families and households 	NHS fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity limitations • Ethnic diversity and immigration • Aboriginal Peoples • Mobility and migration • Education • Labour, place of work and commuting to work • Income and earnings • Housing and shelter costs

DATA QUALITY

The following guidance applies to this to the data in this profile:

Some people did not respond to the NHS and this affects its quality. Responding to the NHS was voluntary and some households that received the survey did not participate. When a high percentage of households do not respond, this can lead to non-response bias because certain population groups (e.g. recent immigrants, Aboriginal persons, and low-income households) are less likely to participate in voluntary surveys than the general population. This means the survey results may not reflect the characteristics of the actual population.

The Global Non-Response Rate (GNR) shows the NHS data quality of an area. The Global Non-Response Rate (GNR) refers to the percentage of households in a geographic area that had the opportunity to participate in the NHS but chose not to answer some or all of the questions. The GNR is the main quality indicator for the NHS. A higher GNR indicates it is more likely that the NHS estimates do not represent the actual population. Statistics Canada does not publish information for any geographic area with a GNR of 50 per cent or more. The GNR for Calgary was 23 per cent.

Global Non-response Rate (GNR): 23.0%
--

NHS data should not be compared with previous censuses. Statistics Canada advises caution when comparing estimates from the NHS with previous long-form census data. This is because the methodology of the NHS is different from previous censuses and it is not possible to know with certainty whether differences between the NHS and previous censuses are the result of an actual change or non-response bias.

NHS data may be less reliable for smaller geographic areas and population groups. All NHS data may be affected by some data quality and availability issues. Specifically, smaller population groups or geographic areas are at greater risk that the NHS data does not reflect the actual population.

Population estimates of some specific population groups should be interpreted with caution. The NHS population estimates were checked against other data sources and Statistics Canada has reported inconsistencies for some items. We have included notes throughout this document about known issues identified by Statistics Canada. These inconsistencies apply to all geographical levels but the risk of error increases for smaller geographies (such as wards and communities).

The definitions of specific variables can change over time and should be reviewed. A [glossary](#) is provided at the end of this document for reference. More detailed definitions can be found Statistics Canada Census Dictionary ([98-301-X2011001](#)) and National Household Survey Dictionary ([99-000-X2011001](#)).

Statistics Canada advises caution when comparing the 2011 Census language data with that of previous Censuses because changes in response patterns to mother tongue and home language have been observed. These changes may be related to modifications made in the placement and context of these questions in the survey.

In some cases major changes to a geographical boundary (for example 2006 and 2013 Ward boundaries) may mean that direct comparisons over time are not possible. This guidance applies to the Calgary Civic Census, the Census of Canada, and the National Household survey.

Low-income numbers and rates are reported differently in the 2011 NHS than in previous censuses. The number and percentage of people in low income were previously reported using the Low Income Cut-Off Before Tax (LICO-BT) and are now reported using the Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT). Because the measure of low income has changed, 2011 NHS low income population numbers and rates are not comparable to previous censuses or other data sets.

From LICO-BT to LIM-AT: Previously, Statistics Canada reported low-income from the Census of Canada using the Low Income Cut-Off Before-Tax (LICO-BT). Starting with the 2011 NHS, Statistics Canada has transitioned to reporting low-income using the Low-Income Measure After-Tax (LIM-AT). These two measures of low-income represent very different things:

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- LIM-AT: Persons in economic families under the dollar threshold have an *after-tax* income below half of the median of the distribution

Due to the differences between the previous and current method, low-income figures from the 2011 NHS are not comparable to low-income information from previous censuses.

2010 NHS LIM-AT Thresholds			
Household size	Dollar amount	Household size	Dollar amount
1 person	\$19,460	5 persons	\$43,514
2 persons	\$27,521	6 persons	\$47,667
3 persons	\$33,706	7 persons	\$51,486
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Source: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/table-tableau/t-3-2-eng.cfm>

GLOSSARY

The definitions in this glossary are adapted from Statistics Canada Census Dictionary ([98-301-X2011001](#)) and National Household Survey Dictionary ([99-000-X2011001](#)).

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Adjusted after-tax family income	Refers to after-tax family income during the income reference year that has been adjusted to account for household size . Adjustments for household size reflects the fact that a household's needs increase as the number of members increase, although not necessarily by the same proportion per additional member. For the NHS, this adjustment is calculated by dividing the household income by the square root of the household size and assigning this income to each person in the household.
Age	Refers to the age at last birthday before the census/NHS reference day .
Calgary (census subdivision)	Refers to the Calgary census subdivision (CSD), as defined by Statistics Canada and is equivalent to the Calgary city limit. Unless otherwise noted, the figures in this fact sheet are for the Calgary CSD.
Calgary census metropolitan area (CMA)	The Calgary census metropolitan area (CMA) includes the greater Calgary area and is used when CSD level information is not available. The Calgary CMA includes Calgary , Airdrie, Rocky View County, Cochrane, Chestermere, Crossfield, Tsuu T'ina Nation 145, Irricana, and Beiseker.
Census family	Refers to a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children), or a lone parent family. A couple may be of same or opposite sex.
Census/NHS reference day	A survey's reference date is the date to which respondents refer when answering the questions. The reference date of the Census and NHS is May 10, 2011.
Change of residence	See Mobility Status .
Citizenship	Refers to the legal citizenship status of a person. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian citizen includes person who are dual citizens of Canada and another country. • Not a Canadian citizen refers to persons who were born outside Canada and have not become Canadian citizens.
Collective dwelling	Refers to a dwelling of a commercial, institutional or communal nature. Examples of institutional and non-institutional collective dwellings are given below.
Collective dwelling, institutional	Includes hospitals, nursing homes, group homes, shelters, jails and correctional facilities.
Collective dwelling, non-institutional	Includes residences for senior citizens, staff residences, lodging and rooming houses, hotels, motels, tourist establishments, campgrounds, school residences, work camps, religious establishments, and military bases.

Dwelling	Refers to a set of living quarters in which a person or a group of persons reside or could reside.
Economic family	Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law, adoption or a foster relationship.
Employment income	Refers to total income received by persons aged 15 years and over during calendar year 2010 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.
Employment reference week	Refers to the week to which respondents refer when answering employment-related questions. For the 2011 NHS, the employment reference week was Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011.
Employment status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed refers to a person who, during the employment reference week, did paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. Also includes persons who did unpaid family work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household. Also includes persons who had a job but were not a work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute. Does not include persons who had a job to start at a future date. • Unemployed refers to a person who, during the employment reference week was without paid work or without self-employment work and was available for work and either, had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks, was on temporary lay-off and expected to return to his or her job, or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less. <p>Number of employed persons is also reported in the Calgary Civic Census.</p>
Full-time or part-time work status	Refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2010. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2010 were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.
Generation status	Refers to whether or not a person's parents were born in Canada. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First generation refers to a person who was born outside Canada. • Second generation refers to a person who was born in Canada with at least one parent born outside Canada. • Third generation or more refers to a person who was born in Canada with both parents born in Canada.

Highest certificate, diploma or degree completed	Refers to the highest level of education <i>completed</i> based on a hierarchy which relates to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom. For more detailed definitions of the types of certificates, diplomas, and degrees, please refer to the National Household Survey Dictionary (99-000-X2011001).
Household	Refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a census family, with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Every person is a member of one and only one household.
Household size	Refers to the number of persons occupying a private dwelling.
Housing affordability	Refers to the proportion of average monthly total household income which is spent on shelter-related expenses during the income reference year . Those expenses include the monthly rent (for tenants) or the mortgage payment, property taxes and condominium fees (for owners) and the costs of electricity, heat, municipal services, etc. The percentage is calculated by dividing the total shelter-related expenses by the household's total monthly income and multiplying the result by 100.
Housing tenure	<p>Refers to whether a household rents or owns their dwelling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner refers to a household if some member of the household owns the dwelling even if it is not fully paid for, for example if there is a mortgage or some other claim to it. • Renter refers to a household if no member of the household owns the dwelling, even if the dwelling is provided without case rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative. <p>Housing tenure is also reported in the Calgary Civic Census.</p>

Immigrant status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigrant refers to a person who is or ever has been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived more recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recent immigrant refers to persons who are immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1, 2006 and May 10, 2011. • Non-immigrant refers to a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth. • Non-permanent resident refers to a person from another country who has a work or study permit or who is a refugee claimant, and any non-Canadian-born family member living in Canada with them. • Year of immigration refers to the year in which the immigrant first obtained his or her landed immigrant/permanent resident status.
Income decile	The income decile group provides a rough ranking of the economic situation of a person based on his or her relative position in the economic families adjusted after-tax income distribution. The population in private households for Canada is sorted according to its adjusted after-tax income and then divided into 10 equal groups each containing 10 per cent of the population.
Income reference year	Refers to the year to which respondents refer when answering income-related questions. The NHS income reference year is the calendar year prior to the census/NHS reference day . For the 2011 NHS, the income reference year was January 1 to December 31, 2010.
Income status	Refers to the position of a person in relation to low income measure after-tax (LIM-AT) during the income reference year . Members of a household all share the same income status.
Income, after tax	Refers to total income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income and takes into account taxes paid, exemptions, deductions, and non-refundable tax credits.
Income, before tax	Refers to total income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income before any taxes have been taken into account.
Knowledge of official languages	Refers to whether a person has the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither English nor French.
Labour force participation rate	The total labour force divided by the total population aged 15 years and over, expressed as a percentage.

Labour force status	<p>Labour force refers to persons who, during the employment reference week were either employed or unemployed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the labour force refers to persons who, during the week of May 1 – 7, 2011, were either employed or unemployed. • Not in the labour force refers to persons who were neither employed nor unemployed during the week of May 1 – 7, 2011.
Language spoken most often at home	Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual.
Low income measure after-tax (LIM-AT)	Refers to a dollar threshold that defines low income as half of the median adjusted after-tax income of Canadian households, where “adjusted” indicates that the number of people in a household is taken into account. Persons whose income falls below this amount are considered to be in low income based on LIM-AT. The NHS LIM-AT threshold for a one person household in 2010 was \$19,460.
Median income	Refers to the middle dollar value where half of the population earns more and half of the population earns less.
Mobility status	<p>A number of terms refer to whether a person lived in the same residence on the census/NHS reference day as they did on the same date one or five years earlier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-mover: Refers to a person who has not moved to a new residence. • Mover: Refers to a person who has moved from one residence to another <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Non-migrant: Refers to a person who did move but remained in Calgary. ○ Migrant: Refers to a person who moved to Calgary from a different city, town, village, or Indian reserve. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal migrant: Refers to a person who moved to Calgary from a different city, town, village, or Indian reserve within Canada. ▪ External migrant: Refers to a person who moved to Calgary from a different country.
Persons not in census families	Refers to persons who are not married, living with a partner, or living with a child. Includes persons living with relatives other than their spouse, partner, or child, persons living with non-relatives, persons living alone, and persons living in collective dwellings.
Persons not in economic families	Refers to persons who are not living in the same dwelling as other persons who are related to them by blood, marriage, common-law, adoption or a foster relationship. Includes persons living with non-relatives, persons living alone, and persons living in collective dwellings.

Place of birth	Refers to the country in which the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to boundaries current at the time the data are collected, not the boundaries at the time of birth. For a breakdown of the countries included in each continent, please refer to the National Household Survey Dictionary (99-000-X2011001).
Population in private households	Refers to all persons who occupy private dwellings. Excludes persons who occupy collective dwellings.
Private dwelling	Refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else.
Private household	Refers to a person or a group of persons who occupy a private dwelling.
Religion	Refers to the person's self-identification as having a connection or affiliation with any religious denomination, group, body, sect, cult or other religiously defined community or system of belief. Religion is not limited to formal membership in a religious organization or group.
Seniors	Persons aged 65 and over.
Shelter-cost-to-income ratio	See Housing Affordability .
Total income	Refers to income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income during the income reference year .
Total population	Includes Canadian citizens and landed immigrants whose usual place of residence is Canada. Also includes refugee claimants, holders of work and study permits, Canadian citizens and landed immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant or government vessels, and Canadian citizens away from Canada on military or diplomatic business. Total population excludes government representatives and military members of other countries and residents of other countries visiting Canada.
Visible minority	Refers to persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.