



SENIORS

SENIORS PROFILE

This profile provides information about [seniors](#) (aged 65 years and older) living in Calgary.

| Table of contents | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Population | 2 | Employment | 13 | Notes | 25 |
| Living arrangements | 5 | Citizenship, immigration, and identity | 15 | Data sources | 25 |
| Languages | 10 | Income | 19 | Data quality | 27 |
| Education | 12 | Housing | 22 | Glossary | 29 |

SENIORS IN CALGARY SNAPSHOT

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

Total population
in 2011:
109,190
1,096,830




Widowed marital status
in 2011:
25%
4%

Per cent living alone in 2011:

25%

10%

Per cent immigrants in 2011:

41%

28%

Per cent who spoke neither
English nor French in 2011:

8%
Tân'si
Nĩ hǎo
¡Hola!
2%

Median total individual income
(before tax) in 2010:

\$26,659
\$\$\$
\$37,697

Per cent owners in 2011:

83%

72%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011 and Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

POPULATION

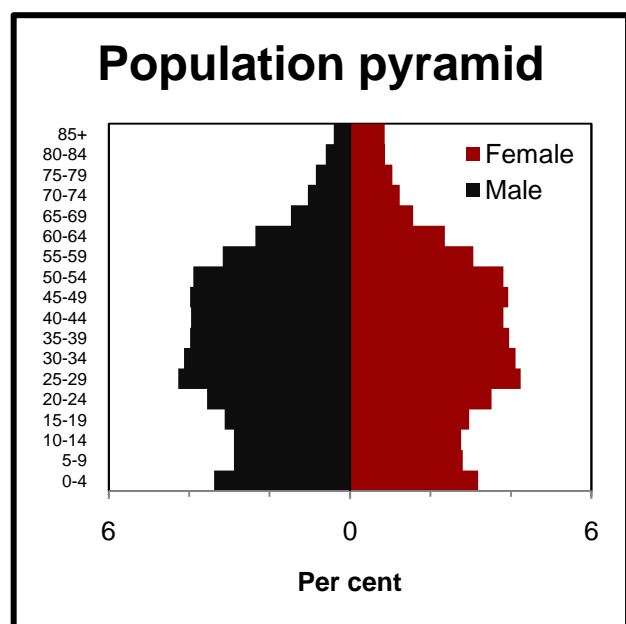
Population counts for seniors are available from the Census of Canada and the Calgary Civic Census. The Census of Canada was last conducted in 2011. The Calgary Civic Census provides more recent figures for population, to 2014, but with less detail about age and sex. As such, Census of Canada figures are presented first with a full breakdown of age and sex. Calgary Civic Census figures follow and include population projections.

Population by age and sex (Census of Canada)

In 2011, there were 109,190 seniors aged 65 and over in Calgary. Of these seniors, 13,930 were 85 years and over. Overall, 10.0 per cent of Calgarians were seniors. This is a slight increase from 2006, when 9.6 per cent of Calgarians were 65 years or over. Ten per cent of Calgarians are 65 years or older compared with 11 per cent of Albertans, and 15 per cent of Canadians.

Population pyramid (Census of Canada)

The population pyramid shows the breakdown of the Calgary population in 2011 by age and sex. In 2011, the majority of Calgary's population was between 25 and 54 years of age. In the oldest age groups, females outnumbered males.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

| Calgary Population by Age and Sex | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Age | 2011 | Male | Female |
| Total population | 1,096,830 | 547,470 | 549,360 |
| 0-4 | 72,010 | 37,110 | 34,900 |
| 5-9 | 62,440 | 31,695 | 30,745 |
| 10-14 | 61,970 | 31,645 | 30,325 |
| 15-19 | 66,600 | 34,175 | 32,425 |
| 20-24 | 77,550 | 38,980 | 38,570 |
| 25-29 | 93,365 | 46,830 | 46,530 |
| 30-34 | 90,350 | 45,230 | 45,125 |
| 35-39 | 86,965 | 43,620 | 43,350 |
| 40-44 | 85,185 | 43,350 | 41,830 |
| 45-49 | 86,705 | 43,580 | 43,120 |
| 50-54 | 84,535 | 42,755 | 41,780 |
| 55-59 | 68,345 | 34,705 | 33,640 |
| 60-64 | 51,630 | 25,770 | 25,860 |
| 65-69 | 33,370 | 16,155 | 17,215 |
| 70-74 | 24,990 | 11,475 | 13,515 |
| 75-79 | 20,815 | 9,325 | 11,490 |
| 80-84 | 16,085 | 6,595 | 9,485 |
| 85-89 | 9,110 | 3,180 | 5,925 |
| 90-94 | 3,795 | 1,085 | 2,710 |
| 95-99 | 900 | 180 | 720 |
| 100+ | 125 | 20 | 105 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

POPULATION (continued)

Total population and growth (Calgary Civic Census)

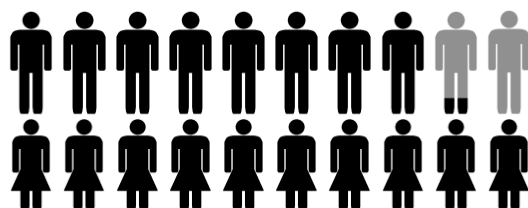
The senior population increased by 12.8 per cent between 2011 and 2014. This was a higher rate of growth than the Calgary total population, which was 9.6 per cent.

| Total population and growth | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | 2004 | 2006 | 2009 | 2011 | 2014 | % Change 2004-2014 |
| Total population | 933,495 | 991,759 | 1,065,455 | 1,090,936 | 1,195,194 | 28.0% |
| Age 0-64 | 846,896 | 897,900 | 966,883 | 984,421 | 1,074,995 | 26.9% |
| Age 65+ | 86,599 | 93,859 | 98,572 | 106,515 | 120,199 | 38.8% |

Source: The City of Calgary, Civic Census Results, 2014.

Calgary seniors (65+) sex ratio

The sex ratio of Calgary seniors in 2014, was 83:100. This means that for every 100 female seniors there were only approximately 83 male seniors.



Source: Calgary Civic Census, 2014.

Sex ratio by age group

| | Male | Female | Sex ratio |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total population | 602,685 | 592,509 | 102:100 |
| 0 to 64 years | 548,108 | 526,887 | 104:100 |
| 65 years and over | 54,577 | 65,622 | 83:100 |
| 65-74 years | 33,822 | 36,805 | 92:100 |
| 75 years and over | 20,695 | 28,817 | 72:100 |

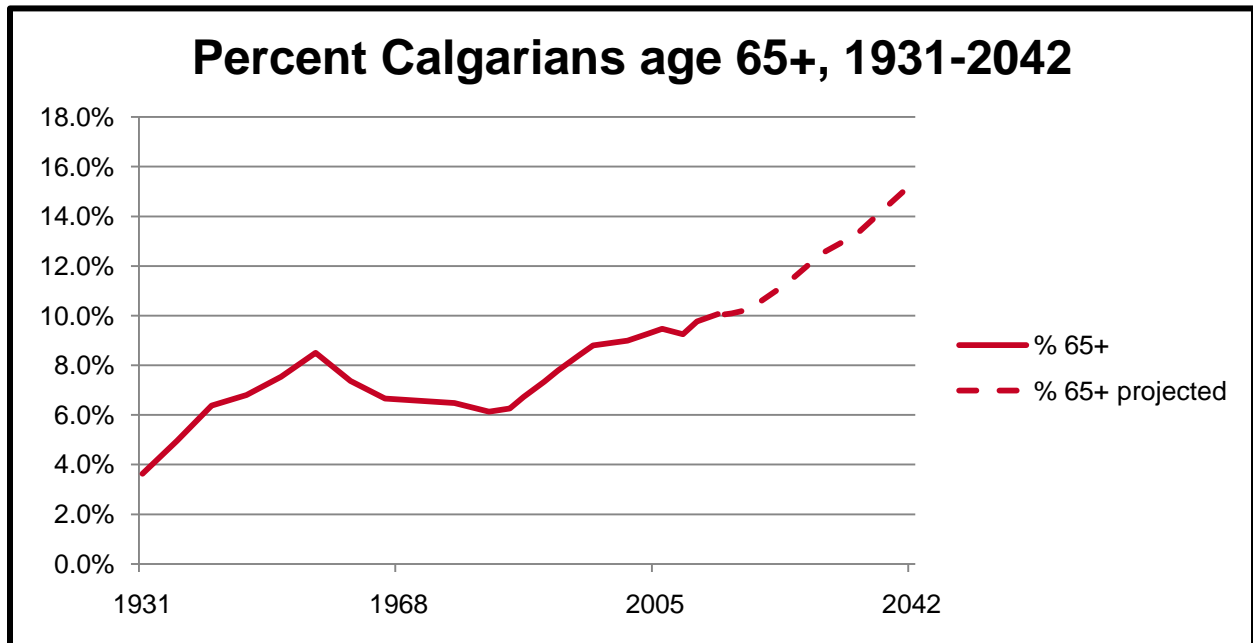
Source: Calgary Civic Census, 2014.

Population projections

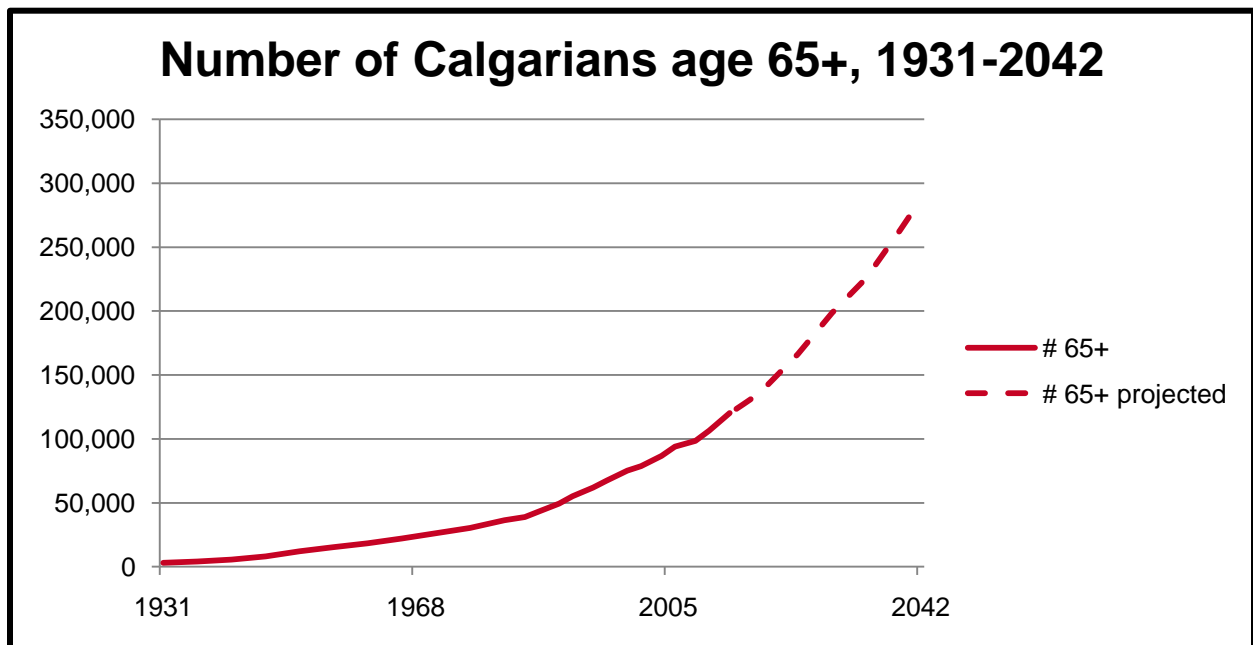
In 2014, Calgary's population was 1,195,194 and 10 per cent of Calgarians were seniors. By 2042, Calgary's total population is projected to be 1,875,616, and 15 per cent are expected to be seniors. This represents an anticipated growth of 167,025 seniors to a population of 287,224.

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

POPULATION (continued)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1931-1981; City of Calgary, City of Calgary Civic Census 1984 - 2014; City of Calgary, Corporate Economics Population Projections 2014 - 2042.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1931-1981; City of Calgary, City of Calgary Civic Census 1984 - 2014; City of Calgary, Corporate Economics Population Projections 2014 - 2042.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The living arrangement information presented below is taken from the 2011 Census of Canada.

Living arrangements of Calgary seniors

In 2011, the majority (91 per cent) of seniors lived in private households. Nine per cent of seniors lived in collective dwellings. Collective dwellings are commercial, institutional, or communal dwellings and include hospitals, nursing homes, and residences for seniors.

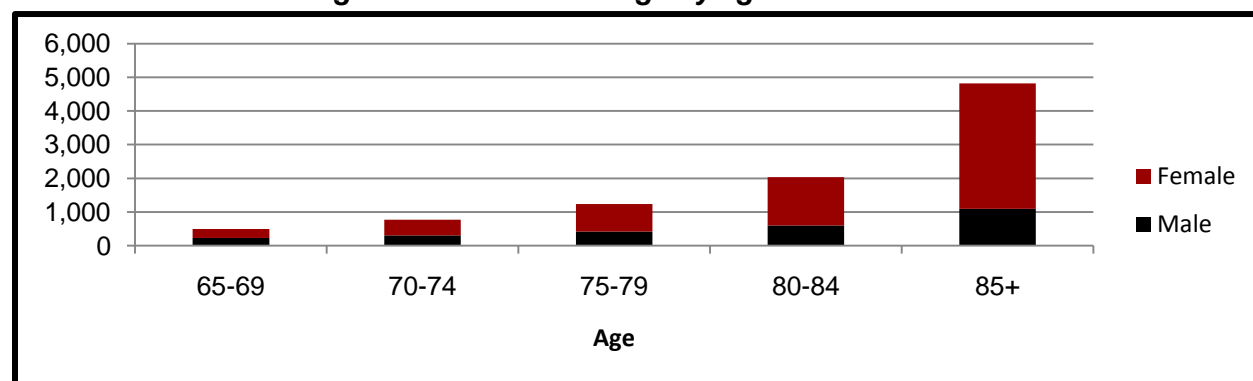
As people age, the proportion living in collective dwellings tends to increase. Of the 33,370 Calgarians aged 65-69 years, 495 lived in collective dwellings (two per cent). Of the 13,930 Calgarians aged 85 years or over, 4,820 lived in collective dwellings (35 per cent).

In collective dwellings, senior women outnumbered senior men. Amongst those living in collective dwellings 85 years and over this was particularly pronounced, with only 29 males for every 100 females.

| Living arrangements of Calgary Seniors | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Per cent |
| Total senior population | 48,025 | 61,165 | 109,190 | 100% |
| Senior population in private households | 45,370 | 54,465 | 99,830 | 91% |
| Senior population in collective dwellings | 2,650 | 6,700 | 9,360 | 9% |
| 65-69 years | 230 | 265 | 495 | 5% |
| 70-74 years | 305 | 470 | 775 | 8% |
| 75-79 years | 420 | 815 | 1,240 | 13% |
| 80-84 years | 600 | 1,430 | 2,030 | 22% |
| 85 years and over | 1,095 | 3,720 | 4,820 | 51% |

Source: Census of Canada, 98-313-XCB2011024, 2011.

Number of seniors living in collective dwellings by age and sex



Source: Census of Canada, 98-313-XCB2011024, 2011.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Living arrangements of seniors in collective dwellings

Compared to the general Calgary population, seniors were overrepresented in collective dwellings in 2011. While only 10 per cent of all Calgarians were seniors, 65 per cent of the population in collective dwellings were seniors. Most of the seniors living in non-institutional collective dwellings lived in residences for senior citizens (98 per cent) and most of those in institutional collective dwellings lived in nursing homes (96 per cent).

A larger proportion of older seniors lived in institutional collective dwellings than younger seniors. Of those seniors living in collective dwellings, 47 per cent of those aged 65-74 lived in institutions, compared to 58 per cent of those aged 85 and over.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Total population in collective dwellings | 9,360 | 100% |
| Non-institutional collective dwellings | 4,380 | 47% |
| <i>Residences for senior citizens</i> | 4,300 | 98% |
| <i>Temporary accommodations</i> | 35 | 1% |
| <i>Religious establishments</i> | 45 | 1% |
| Institutional collective dwellings | 4,995 | 53% |
| <i>Hospitals</i> | 30 | 1% |
| <i>Nursing homes</i> | 4,790 | 96% |
| <i>Health care and related group homes and treatment centres</i> | 85 | 2% |
| <i>Group homes for children and youth</i> | 0 | 0% |
| <i>Correctional and penal institutions</i> | 5 | 0% |
| <i>Shelters</i> | 85 | 2% |

| Calgary | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Total population in collective dwellings | 14,475 | 100% |
| Non-institutional collective dwellings | 5,050 | 35% |
| <i>Residences for senior citizens</i> | 4,460 | 88% |
| <i>Temporary accommodations</i> | 520 | 10% |
| <i>Religious establishments</i> | 70 | 1% |
| Institutional collective dwellings | 9,440 | 65% |
| <i>Hospitals</i> | 55 | 1% |
| <i>Nursing homes</i> | 5,210 | 55% |
| <i>Health care and related group homes and treatment centres</i> | 1,345 | 14% |
| <i>Group homes for children and youth</i> | 140 | 2% |
| <i>Correctional and penal institutions</i> | 435 | 5% |
| <i>Shelters</i> | 2255 | 24% |

Source: Census of Canada, 98-313-XCB2011024, 2011.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Living arrangements of seniors in private households

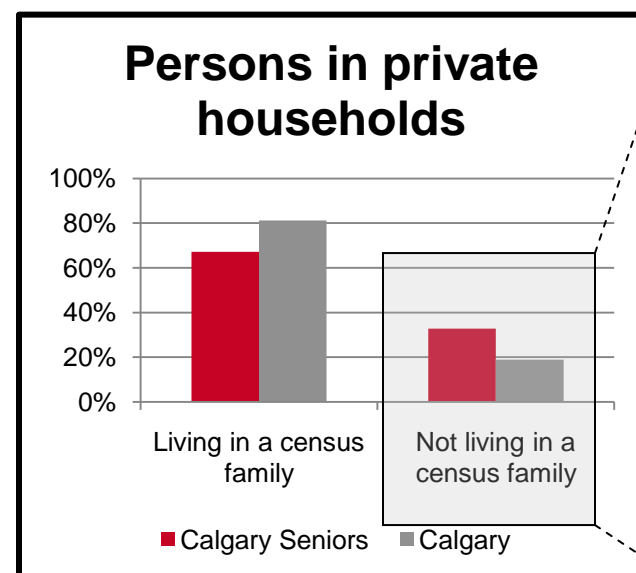
In 2011, 67 per cent of Calgary seniors lived in a census family whereas 81 per cent of Calgarians overall lived in census families. Many of the seniors not in census families were living alone. Living alone can be an indicator of social isolation. In 2011, approximately one in four Calgary seniors lived alone compared with only one in 10 Calgarians. Of seniors living alone, more than three in 10 (72 per cent) are women.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Persons in private households | 99,830 | 100% |
| Not living in census families | 32,785 | 33% |
| <i>Living with relatives</i> | 5,850 | 18% |
| <i>Living w/non-relatives</i> | 2,175 | 7% |
| <i>Living alone</i> | 24,760 | 76% |
| Living in a census family | 67,050 | 67% |

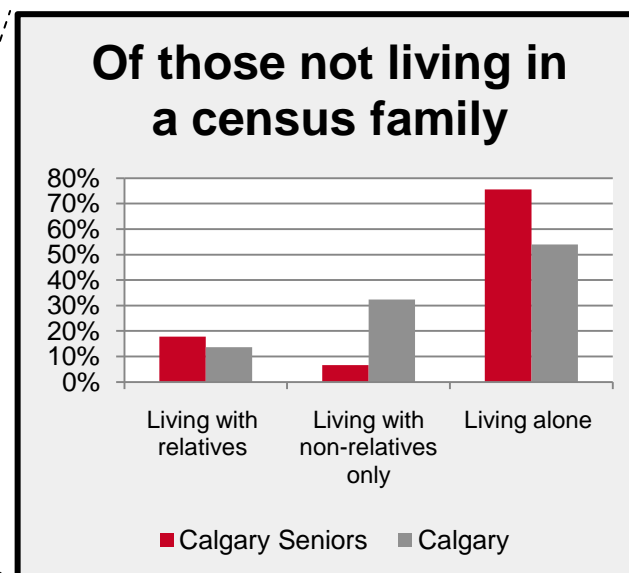
Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

| Calgary | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Persons in private households | 1,082,230 | 100% |
| Not living in a census family | 203,890 | 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% |

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.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.



LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Marital status

In 2011, the percentage of Calgary seniors who were married or common-law was similar to the percentage for the total population aged 15 and over, at just under 60 per cent. Of those not living with a spouse or common-law partner, Calgarians overall were most likely to be single, whereas Calgary seniors were most likely to be widowed.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population aged 65+ | 109,185 | 100% |
| Married/common-law | 64,320 | 59% |
| <i>Married</i> | 62,200 | 97% |
| <i>Common-law</i> | 2,125 | 3% |
| Not living with spouse or common-law partner | 44,865 | 41% |
| <i>Single</i> | 4,095 | 9% |
| <i>Separated</i> | 2,015 | 4% |
| <i>Divorced</i> | 10,985 | 24% |
| <i>Widowed</i> | 27,765 | 62% |

| Calgary | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population aged 15+ | 900,415 | 100% |
| Married/common-law | 520,395 | 58% |
| <i>Married</i> | 445,155 | 86% |
| <i>Common-law</i> | 75,240 | 14% |
| Not living with spouse or common-law partner | 380,020 | 42% |
| <i>Single</i> | 265,405 | 70% |
| <i>Separated</i> | 21,400 | 6% |
| <i>Divorced</i> | 57,735 | 15% |
| <i>Widowed</i> | 35,480 | 9% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

Grandchildren

Statistics Canada defines grandchildren as children “living in the same household as their grandparent(s) with no parents present.” Information about the grandparents is not available. As such, it is not possible to know how many grandparents are present in Calgary and how many of those grandparents are seniors.

| Grandchildren | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Total grandchildren | Living with grandparent couple | Living with one grandparent |
| Total grandchildren | 1,755 | 875 | 880 |
| 0 to 17 years | 830 | 475 | 360 |
| <i>0 to 4 years</i> | 155 | 90 | 65 |
| <i>5 to 9 years</i> | 240 | 130 | 110 |
| <i>10 to 14 years</i> | 245 | 150 | 100 |
| <i>15 to 17 years</i> | 185 | 100 | 90 |
| 18 years and over | 915 | 405 | 510 |

Source: Census of Canada, 98-312-X2011036, 2011.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Mobility status

Mobility status refers to whether a person has moved to a new home in the reference period (the five year period from 2006-2011, in this case). A much smaller proportion of seniors moved to a new home in the five years prior to the Census of Canada than Calgarians generally. Additionally, seniors that had moved were less likely to have moved from outside of Calgary or Canada.

Mobility status five years ago

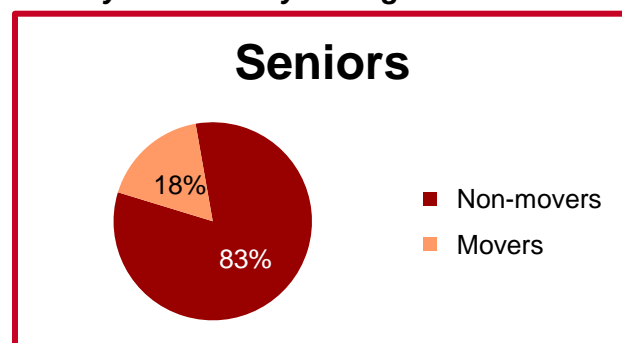
| Calgary Seniors | | |
|---|--------|----------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population aged 65 years and over in private households | 98,630 | 100% |
| Non-movers | 81,370 | 83% |
| Movers | 17,265 | 18% |
| Non-migrants | 12,445 | 72% |
| Migrants | 4,820 | 28% |
| Internal migrants | 3,300 | 68% |
| External migrants | 1,525 | 32% |

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

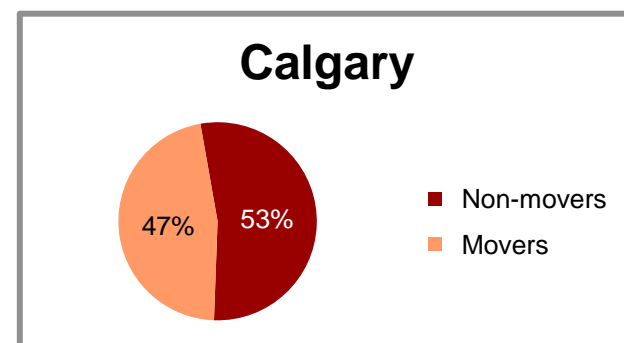
Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Definitions: during the time period listed, non-movers stayed in 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.

Mobility status five years ago



Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.



LANGUAGES

The language information in this section is from the 2011 Census of Canada and the 2011 National Household Survey.

Knowledge of official languages

In 2011, 91 per cent of seniors could conduct a conversation in at least one of Canada's official languages. Being unable to conduct a conversation in an official language is an indicator of social isolation. A larger proportion of seniors than Calgarians overall (eight per cent versus two per cent) were unable to conduct a conversation in English or French.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population excluding institutional residents | 104,205 | 100% |
| English | 90,610 | 87% |
| French | 105 | 0% |
| English and French | 4,650 | 4% |
| Neither English nor French | 8,840 | 8% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

| Calgary | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|
| | 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% |

Mother tongue

Mother tongue is the language a person learned in childhood and still understands. In 2011, a larger proportion of seniors reported a mother tongue other than English or French when compared with the Calgary population (34 per cent of seniors compared to 27 per cent of

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population excluding institutional residents | 104,200 | 100% |
| English | 66,005 | 63% |
| French | 2,025 | 2% |
| Non-official language | 34,550 | 34% |
| Top 5 | | |
| German | 4,820 | 14% |
| Chinese, n.o.s. | 3,595 | 10% |
| Cantonese | 2,890 | 8% |
| Punjabi | 2,795 | 8% |
| Italian | 1,655 | 5% |
| Multiple languages | 1,620 | 2% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

| Calgary | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population excluding institutional residents | 1,087,400 | 100% |
| English | 752,525 | 69% |
| French | 16,900 | 2% |
| Non-official language | 292,540 | 27% |
| Top 5 | | |
| Punjabi | 27,330 | 9% |
| Chinese, n.o.s. | 26,565 | 9% |
| Tagalog | 25,685 | 9% |
| Spanish | 21,875 | 8% |
| Cantonese | 19,925 | 7% |
| Multiple languages | 25,445 | 2% |

LANGUAGES (Continued)

Home language

Home language refers to the language spoken most often at home. A slightly larger proportion of seniors than Calgarians reported a home language other than English or French (19 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively). Three per cent of seniors reported multiple home languages, compared with five per cent of Calgarians.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|--|---------|----------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population excluding institutional residents | 104,200 | 100% |
| English | 81,135 | 78% |
| French | 440 | 0% |
| Non-official language | 19,320 | 19% |
| Top 5 | | |
| Chinese, n.o.s. | 3,020 | 16% |
| Cantonese | 2,945 | 15% |
| Punjabi | 2,510 | 13% |
| Tagalog | 1,060 | 5% |
| Italian | 990 | 5% |
| Multiple languages | 3,300 | 3% |

| Calgary | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| | 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 | | |
| Punjabi | 21,370 | 12% |
| Chinese, n.o.s. | 17,690 | 10% |
| Tagalog | 14,510 | 8% |
| Cantonese | 14,400 | 8% |
| Spanish | 14,285 | 8% |
| Multiple languages | 49,510 | 5% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.
n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Non-official languages spoken

The table below shows the top five non-official languages in which seniors and all Calgarians could conduct a conversation. This refers to their ability, not how often they speak the language.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 98,630 | 100% |
| Top 5 | | |
| German | 5,440 | 6% |
| Chinese, n.o.s. | 3,630 | 4% |
| Cantonese | 3,300 | 3% |
| Punjabi | 2,895 | 3% |
| Tagalog | 2,015 | 2% |

| Calgary | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 1,082,230 | 100% |
| Top 5 | | |
| Spanish | 38,435 | 4% |
| Tagalog | 37,970 | 4% |
| Punjabi | 34,085 | 3% |
| Chinese, n.o.s. | 26,455 | 2% |
| Cantonese | 25,330 | 2% |

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.
n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

EDUCATION

The education information presented in this section comes from the 2011 National Household Survey.

Highest certificate, diploma or degree completed

In 2011, approximately one in four seniors (26 per cent) had no certificate, diploma or degree, compared to 15 per cent of Calgarians overall.

The per cent of seniors and Calgarians 15 years and over with a high school diploma or equivalent as their highest educational credential was approximately equal, at 23 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. Seniors were less likely than those aged 15 and over to have completed a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree. In particular, approximately one in five (18 per cent) of Calgary seniors completed a university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above, whereas approximately three in 10 (30 per cent) of Calgarians aged 15 or over held that credential.

Highest certificate, diploma or degree completed

| Calgary Seniors | | | Calgary | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|---|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent | | Number | Per cent |
| Population aged 65 years and over | 98,635 | 100% | Population aged 15 years and over | 885,845 | 100% |
| No certificate, diploma or degree | 25,960 | 26% | No certificate, diploma or degree | 132,870 | 15% |
| High school diploma or equivalent | 22,780 | 23% | High school diploma or equivalent | 218,615 | 25% |
| Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree | 49,895 | 51% | Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree | 534,365 | 60% |
| <i>Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma</i> | <i>11,120</i> | <i>22%</i> | <i>Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma</i> | <i>70,430</i> | <i>13%</i> |
| <i>College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma</i> | <i>15,245</i> | <i>31%</i> | <i>College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma</i> | <i>154,530</i> | <i>29%</i> |
| <i>University certificate or diploma below bachelor level</i> | <i>5,305</i> | <i>11%</i> | <i>University certificate or diploma below bachelor level</i> | <i>46,705</i> | <i>9%</i> |
| <i>University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above</i> | <i>18,225</i> | <i>37%</i> | <i>University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above</i> | <i>262,695</i> | <i>49%</i> |

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

EMPLOYMENT

The following employment information was gathered from the 2011 National Household Survey.

Labour force participation

In 2011, seniors in Calgary were much less likely than the general Calgary population (15 years and over) to be in the labour force. Approximately one in five seniors (18 per cent) were in the labour force, contrasted with three in four (74 per cent) Calgarians aged 15 years and over.

Of seniors in the labour force, 855, or five per cent, were unemployed during the employment reference week in 2011. This unemployment rate is similar to the unemployment rate of Calgarians aged 15 years and over, which was six per cent.

Labour force status of persons aged 15 years and older

| Calgary Seniors | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Per cent |
| Population aged 65 years and over | 44,505 | 54,125 | 98,635 | 100% |
| In the labour force | 10,895 | 6,730 | 17,625 | 18% |
| <i>Employed</i> | 10,340 | 6,425 | 16,770 | 95% |
| <i>Unemployed</i> | 550 | 305 | 855 | 5% |
| Not in the labour force | 33,615 | 47,395 | 81,010 | 82% |
| Labour force participation rate | 24% | 12% | 18% | |

| 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% | |

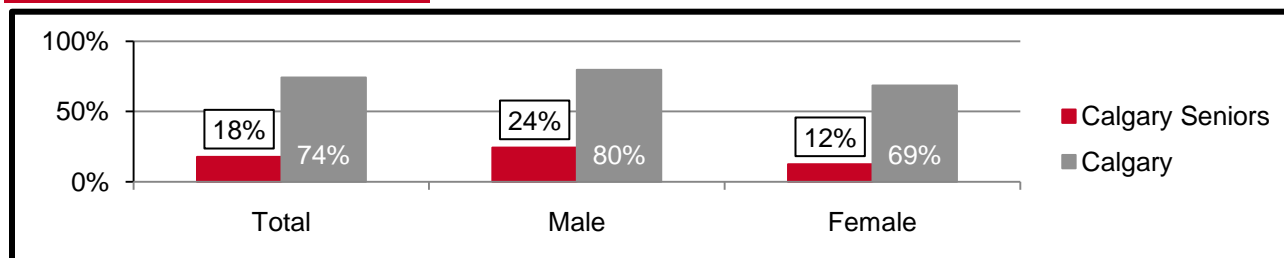
Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

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.

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Labour force participation rate



Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Occupation

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Total labour force population aged 65 years and over | 17,625 | 100% |
| Occupation – not applicable | 255 | 1% |
| All occupations | 17,365 | 99% |
| Management | 2,365 | 14% |
| Business, finance and administration | 3,575 | 21% |
| Natural and applied sciences | 1,520 | 9% |
| Health | 735 | 4% |
| Education, law and social, community and government services | 2,025 | 12% |
| Art, culture, recreation, and sport | 505 | 3% |
| Sales and service | 4,415 | 25% |
| Trades, transport and equipment operators | 1,805 | 10% |
| Natural resources and agriculture | 205 | 1% |
| Manufacturing and utilities | 230 | 1% |

| Calgary | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Total labour force population aged 15 years and over | 656,545 | 100% |
| Occupation – not applicable | 10,080 | 2% |
| All occupations | 646,465 | 98% |
| Management | 72,585 | 11% |
| Business, finance and administration | 122,555 | 19% |
| Natural and applied sciences | 77,990 | 12% |
| Health | 36,665 | 6% |
| Education, law and social, community and government services | 63,925 | 10% |
| Art, culture, recreation, and sport | 16,400 | 3% |
| Sales and service | 143,645 | 22% |
| Trades, transport and equipment operators | 88,890 | 14% |
| Natural resources and agriculture | 8,715 | 1% |
| Manufacturing and utilities | 15,090 | 2% |

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Full-time or part-time work

As noted above, approximately one in five seniors (18 per cent) were in the labour force (employed or unemployed) in 2011. In contrast, about three in four Calgarians (74 per cent) were in the labour force. Of those in the labour force, Calgary seniors were less likely to have worked full-time (30 hours or more per week) than Calgarians overall.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Total labour force aged 15 years and over | 17,625 | 100% |
| Did not work in 2010 | 975 | 6% |
| Worked in 2010 | 16,650 | 94% |
| <i>Worked full-time</i> | 9,855 | 59% |
| <i>Worked part-time</i> | 6,800 | 41% |

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

| Calgary | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Total labour force aged 15 years and over | 656,545 | 100% |
| Did not work in 2010 | 30,510 | 5% |
| Worked in 2010 | 626,035 | 95% |
| <i>Worked full-time</i> | 515,420 | 82% |
| <i>Worked part-time</i> | 110,615 | 18% |

CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION, AND IDENTITY

Citizenship, immigration, and identity information from the 2011 National Household Survey is presented in the following section.

Citizenship

In 2011, a greater proportion of Calgary seniors were Canadian citizens than the general Calgarian population (94 per cent of seniors compared to 90 per cent of Calgarians). Approximately one in 16 seniors (6 per cent) was not a Canadian citizen, compared with one in ten Calgarians (10 per cent).

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 98,630 | 100% |
| Canadian citizens | 93,090 | 94% |
| Not Canadian citizens | 5,540 | 6% |

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

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

CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION, AND IDENTITY (continued)

Immigration by period of immigration

In 2011, 41 per cent of seniors were **immigrants**, compared with 28 per cent of Calgarians. The majority of seniors immigrated before 1981, with comparatively few of Calgary's seniors immigrating since 2001.

Very few (410) seniors were non-permanent residents in 2011. Non-permanent residents are people who are not citizens and are not landed immigrants. This includes refugee claimants, visitors, and people on work or study permits.

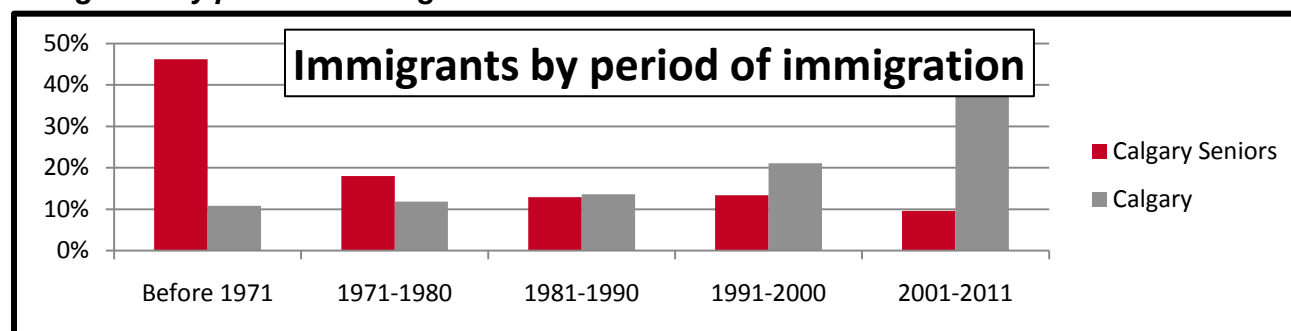
Note: keep in mind that many of immigrant seniors listed below were not seniors when they immigrated. For example, most seniors who immigrated prior to 1971 (40 years earlier) would have been under 65 years at the time of immigration.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 98,635 | 100% |
| Non-immigrants | 57,675 | 58% |
| Immigrants | 40,545 | 41% |
| Before 1971 | 18,715 | 46% |
| 1971 to 1980 | 7,290 | 18% |
| 1981 to 1990 | 5,250 | 13% |
| 1991 to 2000 | 5,420 | 13% |
| 2001 to 2005 | 2,100 | 5% |
| 2006 to 2011 | 1,780 | 4% |
| Non-permanent residents | 410 | 0% |

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

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

Immigrants by period of immigration



Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION, AND IDENTITY (continued)

In 2011, the proportion of immigrant seniors born in Europe was larger than immigrant Calgarians generally (46 per cent versus 23 per cent). When compared with the general Calgary immigrant population, a smaller proportion of immigrant seniors were born in Africa (four per cent compared to nine per cent), Asia (40 per cent compared to 55 per cent), and the Americas (eight per cent compared to 12 per cent).

Place of birth of immigrants

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Immigrants in private households | 40,545 | 100% |
| By continent | | |
| Americas | 3,235 | 8% |
| Europe | 18,615 | 46% |
| Africa | 1,800 | 4% |
| Asia | 16,395 | 40% |
| Oceania and other | 505 | 1% |
| By country | | |
| Top 5 United Kingdom | 5,865 | 14% |
| China | 5,350 | 13% |
| India | 3,745 | 9% |
| Germany | 2,250 | 6% |
| Philippines | 2,060 | 5% |

| Calgary | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Immigrants in private households | 298,820 | 100% |
| By continent | | |
| Americas | 34,720 | 12% |
| Europe | 68,720 | 23% |
| Africa | 26,160 | 9% |
| Asia | 165,665 | 55% |
| Oceania and other | 3,555 | 1% |
| By country | | |
| Top 5 Philippines | 33,060 | 11% |
| India | 30,115 | 10% |
| China | 29,495 | 10% |
| United Kingdom | 21,905 | 7% |
| Vietnam | 14,035 | 5% |

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Visible minority

In 2011, one in five seniors (20 per cent) was a visible minority, compared to three in 10 Calgarians (30 per cent). Though fewer seniors are visible minorities than Calgarians generally, the proportion of immigrants amongst seniors is higher than the general population. This is likely due to the larger proportion of senior immigrants that originated in Europe.

Note: immigrants may or may not be visible minorities, depending on their place of birth and/or ethnic origin. Visible minority persons may or may not be immigrants.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 98,635 | 100% |
| Visible minority | 20,215 | 20% |
| Not a visible minority | 78,420 | 80% |

| 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, NHS Profile, 2011.

CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION, AND IDENTITY (continued)

Definitions: Aboriginal identity includes persons who reported at least one of the following: being First Nations, Métis, or Inuk; being a Registered or Treaty Indian; being a member of a First Nation or Indian Band. Visible minority includes persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.

Aboriginal identity

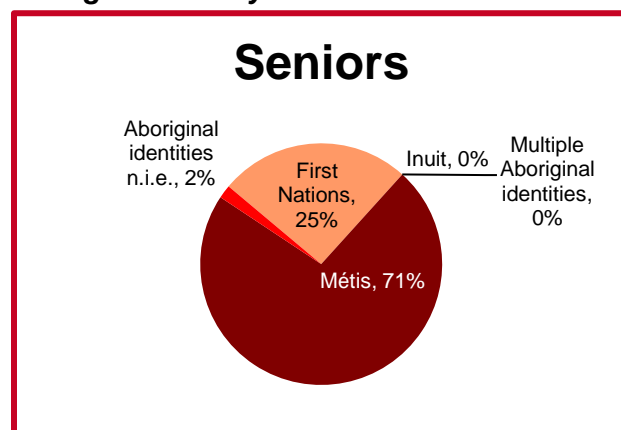
In 2011, three per cent of the Calgary population identified as Aboriginal while only one per cent of seniors identified as Aboriginal. Of seniors who identified as Aboriginal, seven in ten (71 per cent) identified as Métis.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 98,635 | 100% |
| Aboriginal identity | 855 | 1% |
| <i>First Nations (North American Indian)</i> | 215 | 25% |
| <i>Métis</i> | 610 | 71% |
| <i>Inuk (Inuit)</i> | 0 | 0% |
| <i>Multiple Aboriginal identities</i> | 0 | 0% |
| <i>Aboriginal identities n.i.e.</i> | 15 | 2% |
| Non-Aboriginal identity | 97,780 | 99% |

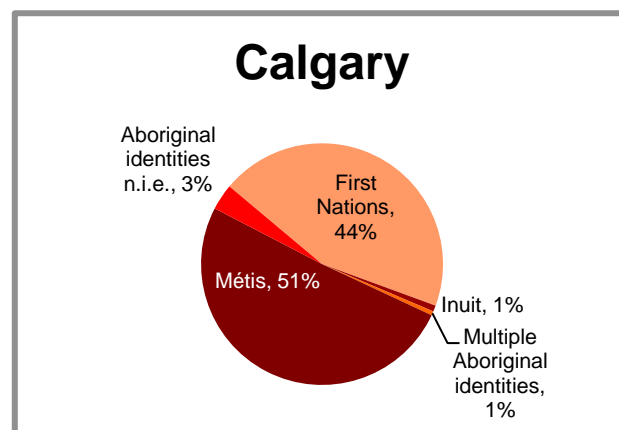
Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.
n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

| Calgary | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 1,082,230 | 100% |
| Aboriginal identity | 28,905 | 3% |
| <i>First Nations (North American Indian)</i> | 12,855 | 44% |
| <i>Métis</i> | 14,645 | 51% |
| <i>Inuk (Inuit)</i> | 235 | 1% |
| <i>Multiple Aboriginal identities</i> | 160 | 1% |
| <i>Aboriginal identities n.i.e.</i> | 1,010 | 3% |
| Non-Aboriginal identity | 1,053,330 | 97% |

Aboriginal identity



Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.



Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION, AND IDENTITY (continued)

Religion

In 2011, Calgary seniors were more likely than the general population to report a religious affiliation. Just over four in five seniors (82 per cent) reported a religious affiliation compared to 68 per cent of Calgarians generally.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 98,635 | 100% |
| With religious affiliation | 80,560 | 82% |
| Top 3 | | |
| Christian | 70,630 | 88% |
| Sikh | 2,590 | 3% |
| Muslim | 2,375 | 3% |
| No religious affiliation | 18,075 | 18% |

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

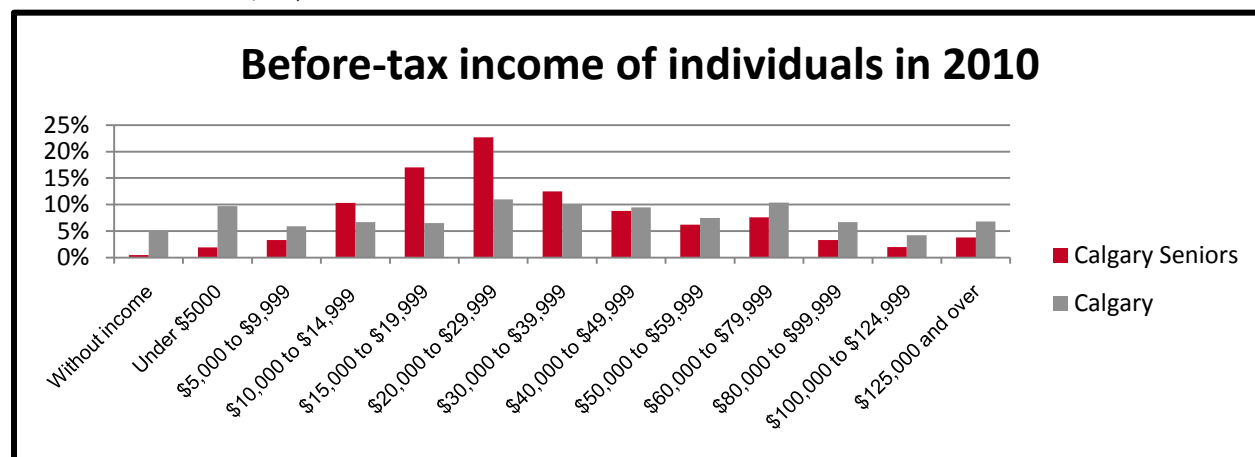
| Calgary | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 1,082,235 | 100% |
| With religious affiliation | 732,405 | 68% |
| Top 3 | | |
| Christian | 594,270 | 81% |
| Muslim | 56,780 | 8% |
| Sikh | 28,565 | 4% |
| No religious affiliation | 349,830 | 32% |

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.

Before-tax income

In 2010, the median income of seniors was \$26,659. This was \$11,038 lower than the Calgary median income of \$37,697.



Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

INCOME (continued)

Almost all Calgary seniors had some income in 2010. 480 seniors (less than one per cent) were without income, compared with 44,440 (five per cent) of Calgarians aged 15 and over. Though most seniors have had some income, their median and average incomes were lower than the general Calgary population and they were overrepresented in the low-middle income range.

Before-tax income in 2010

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households aged 65+ | 98,635 | 100% |
| Without income | 480 | 0% |
| With income | 98,155 | 100% |
| <i>Under \$5000</i> | 1,915 | 2% |
| <i>\$5,000 to \$9,000</i> | 3,295 | 3% |
| <i>\$10,000 to \$14,999</i> | 10,120 | 10% |
| <i>\$15,000 to \$19,999</i> | 16,800 | 17% |
| <i>\$20,000 to \$29,999</i> | 22,370 | 23% |
| <i>\$30,000 to \$39,999</i> | 12,310 | 13% |
| <i>\$40,000 to \$49,999</i> | 8,720 | 9% |
| <i>\$50,000 to \$59,999</i> | 6,090 | 6% |
| <i>\$60,000 to \$79,999</i> | 7,515 | 8% |
| <i>\$80,000 to \$99,999</i> | 3,295 | 3% |
| <i>\$100,000 to \$124,999</i> | 1,955 | 2% |
| <i>\$125,000 and over</i> | 3,770 | 4% |
| Median income | \$26,659 | |
| Average income | \$44,164 | |

| Calgary | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households aged 15+ | 885,850 | 100% |
| Without income | 44,440 | 5% |
| With income | 841,405 | 95% |
| <i>Under \$5000</i> | 85,905 | 10% |
| <i>\$5,000 to \$9,000</i> | 51,830 | 6% |
| <i>\$10,000 to \$14,999</i> | 59,225 | 7% |
| <i>\$15,000 to \$19,999</i> | 57,615 | 7% |
| <i>\$20,000 to \$29,999</i> | 97,335 | 12% |
| <i>\$30,000 to \$39,999</i> | 89,225 | 11% |
| <i>\$40,000 to \$49,999</i> | 84,200 | 10% |
| <i>\$50,000 to \$59,999</i> | 66,615 | 8% |
| <i>\$60,000 to \$79,999</i> | 92,485 | 11% |
| <i>\$80,000 to \$99,999</i> | 59,575 | 7% |
| <i>\$100,000 to \$124,999</i> | 37,305 | 4% |
| <i>\$125,000 and over</i> | 60,100 | 7% |
| Median income | \$37,697 | |
| Average income | \$55,203 | |

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

After-tax income

Like before-tax income, after-tax income also includes income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income. Unlike before-tax income, after-tax income also takes into account taxes paid, exemptions, deductions, and non-refundable tax credits. After-tax income is used to calculate the [Low Income Measure After-Tax](#) (below) and reflects the reduced spending power of households after income taxes are paid.

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

INCOME (continued)

After taxes are taken into account, Calgary seniors are somewhat better off than before taxes when compared to Calgary as a whole. The median before-tax income of seniors was about 71 per cent of Calgarian median. However, after taxes are taken into account, the Calgary seniors' median income is about 75 per cent of the Calgarian median.

After-tax income

| Calgary Seniors | |
|--|-----------------|
| Median after-tax income of population aged 65 years and over | \$25,487 |
| Male | \$32,999 |
| Female | \$21,385 |
| Average after-tax income of population aged 65 years and over | \$37,857 |
| Male | \$48,606 |
| Female | \$28,996 |

Source: National Household Survey, 99-014-x2011040, 2011.

| Calgary | |
|--|-----------------|
| Median after-tax income of population aged 15 years and over | \$33,816 |
| Male | \$39,956 |
| Female | \$28,200 |
| Average after-tax income of population aged 15 years and over | \$44,906 |
| Male | \$54,687 |
| Female | \$35,094 |

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

While seniors had lower average and median incomes than Calgarians in 2010, a smaller proportion of seniors were in low income. Eight per cent of seniors (7,840) were in low income, versus 11 per cent Calgarians (118,325).

| Calgary Seniors | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 44,510 | 54,130 | 98,635 | 100% |
| In low income based on LIM-AT | 2,335 | 5,505 | 7,840 | 8% |
| Low income prevalence based on LIM-AT | 5% | 10% | 8% | |

| Calgary | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 541,045 | 541,185 | 1,082,235 | 100% |
| In low income based on LIM-AT | 56,510 | 61,815 | 118,325 | 11% |
| Low income prevalence based on LIM-AT | 10% | 11% | 11% | |

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

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.

HOUSING

The sources of the housing information presented in this profile are the 2011 Census of Canada and the 2011 National Household Survey.

Population in private households by dwelling structure type

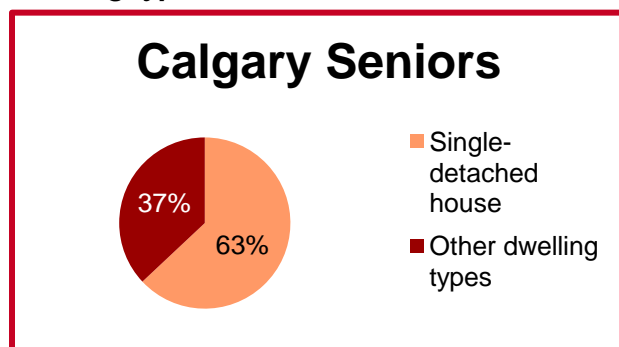
In 2011, the proportion of Calgary seniors living in single-detached houses was slightly lower than the general Calgary population. Sixty-three per cent of Calgary seniors and 68 per cent of Calgarians overall lived in single-detached houses in 2011. One in five seniors (20 per cent) lived in an apartment compared to 14 per cent of Calgarians.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 99,835 | 100% |
| <u>Single-detached house</u> | 62,970 | 63% |
| <u>Semi-detached house or duplex</u> | 9,390 | 9% |
| <i>Semi-detached</i> | 6,955 | 74% |
| <i>Duplex</i> | 2,435 | 26% |
| <u>Row house</u> | 6,820 | 7% |
| <u>Apartment</u> | 19,725 | 20% |
| <i>Less than five storeys</i> | 13,210 | 67% |
| <i>Five storeys or more</i> | 6,515 | 33% |
| <u>Other dwelling</u> | 920 | 1% |

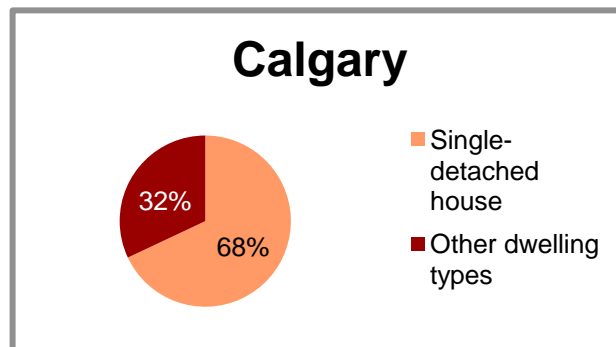
Source: Census of Canada, 98-313-XCB2011028, 2011.

| Calgary | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Population in private households | 1,082,230 | 100% |
| Single-detached house | 740,440 | 68% |
| Semi-detached house or duplex | 100,910 | 9% |
| <i>Semi-detached</i> | 63,030 | 62% |
| <i>Duplex</i> | 37,880 | 38% |
| Row house | 85,900 | 8% |
| Apartment | 151,005 | 14% |
| <i>Less than five storeys</i> | 105,220 | 70% |
| <i>Five storeys or more</i> | 45,785 | 30% |
| Other dwelling | 3,975 | 0% |

Dwelling types



Source: Census of Canada, 98-313-XCB2011028, 2011.



HOUSING (continued)

Housing tenure

In 2011, more than four in five households with a senior primary household maintainer (83 per cent) owned their home compared to 72 per cent of private Calgary households overall. Owner households with a senior primary household maintainer were much less likely to have a mortgage than Calgary owner households generally.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Total number of private households | 62,310 | 100% |
| Owner households | 51,650 | 83% |
| <i>With mortgage</i> | 12,965 | 25% |
| <i>Without mortgage</i> | 38,690 | 75% |
| Renter households | 10,665 | 17% |

Source: National Household Survey, EO2194 Custom3 DA , 2011.

| Calgary | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Total number of private households | 423,375 | 100% |
| Owner households | 306,700 | 72% |
| <i>With mortgage</i> | 198,285 | 65% |
| <i>Without mortgage</i> | 108,420 | 35% |
| Renter households | 116,675 | 28% |

Note: Statistics Canada states that the 2011 NHS estimate of the number of homeowners in Alberta 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).

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

Households should spend less than 30 per cent of their income on housing to be considered affordable. Of the 62,345 households in Calgary with a senior primary household maintainer, 23 per cent (14,365) were overspending in 2011.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Private households | 62,345 | 100% |
| Households spending less than 30% of total income on shelter | 47,935 | 77% |
| Households spending 30% or more of total income on shelter | 14,365 | 23% |

Source: National Household Survey, SF0108 TBL1G - Alberta, 2011.

| Calgary | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Private households | 423,420 | 100% |
| Households spending less than 30% of total income on shelter | 315,295 | 74% |
| Households spending 30% or more of total income on shelter | 107,020 | 25% |

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

HOUSING (continued)

Housing suitability

In 2011, housing for two per cent of households with a senior primary household maintainer was considered not suitable because it did not have enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. Five per cent of housing for Calgarians overall was considered unsuitable.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Private households | 62,345 | 100% |
| Suitable | 61,390 | 98% |
| Not suitable | 955 | 2% |

Source: National Household Survey, 2011 SF0108 TBL1G - Alberta

| Calgary | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Private households | 423,420 | 100% |
| Suitable | 400,925 | 95% |
| Not suitable | 22,490 | 5% |

Definition: Housing suitability refers to whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms according to the National Occupancy Standard. Housing that is suitable has enough bedrooms when taking into account the age, sex, and relationships among household members. Housing that is not suitable does not have enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household.

Condition of dwelling

In 2011, about one in 20 homes in Calgary required major repairs. The proportion was similar for households with a senior primary household maintainer.

| Calgary Seniors | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Occupied private dwellings | 62,345 | 100% |
| <u>Regular maintenance or minor repairs needed</u> | 59,180 | 95% |
| <u>Major repairs needed</u> | 3,175 | 5% |

Source: National Household Survey, SF0108 TBL1G – Alberta, 2011.

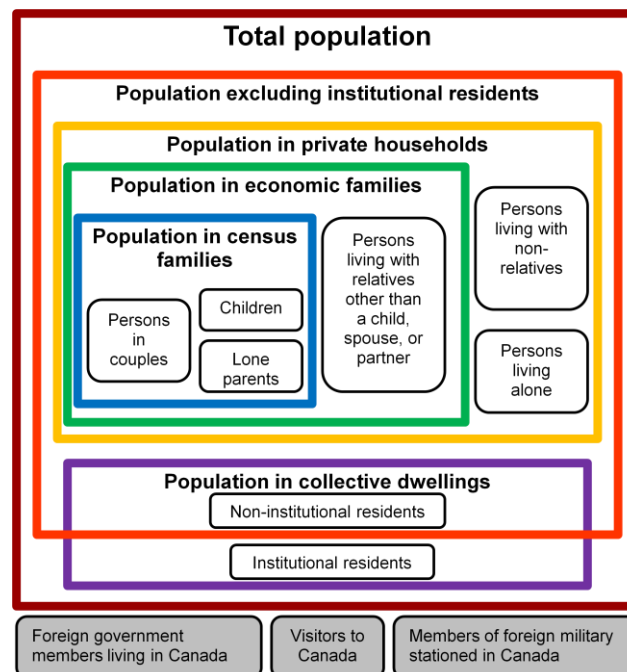
| Calgary | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per cent |
| Occupied private dwellings | 423,415 | 100% |
| Regular maintenance or minor repairs needed | 401,150 | 95% |
| Major repairs needed | 22,265 | 5% |

NOTES

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 seniors is identified by the label “Calgary seniors” throughout this document. The seniors population is also included the “Calgary” population figures.



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

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.

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.

2014 Calgary Civic Census

The Calgary Civic Census is an annual official count of dwelling units and population that lives in those units. This count of dwellings and residents may also include enumeration and other supplementary questions. As a population count, the results of the Calgary Civic Census are considered highly reliable.

In 2004, 2006, 2009, 2011 and 2014, the Calgary Civic Census also included age characteristics. As such, it is possible to report on the population count of seniors from those years. The Calgary Civic Census provides only two age bands for seniors: 65-74 and 75+.

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

| | Calgary Civic Census | Census of Canada | National Household Survey |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Frequency | Annual | Every five years | Initial collection |
| Year included in profile | 2014 | 2011 | 2011 |
| Administrator | The City of Calgary | Statistics Canada | Statistics Canada |
| Profile year data collected | Standard questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Number and type of dwellings Additional questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age and sex (every two to three years) • Transportation survey (every five years) • Mode of transportation (every three years) | 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 |
| Not collected in profile year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs and cats (occasional) • Number of employed (every five years) | | |

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. However, the smaller the population group or geographic area, the greater the 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:

- 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.

| 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>

GLOSSARY

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

Glossary contents

| | | | |
|---|----|--|----|
| Aboriginal identity..... | 30 | Income reference year | 33 |
| Adjusted after-tax family income | 30 | Income status..... | 33 |
| Age | 30 | Income, after tax | 34 |
| Average income | 30 | Income, before tax | 34 |
| Calgary | 30 | Knowledge of official languages | 34 |
| Census family | 30 | Labour force participation rate..... | 34 |
| Census/NHS reference day..... | 30 | Labour force status | 34 |
| Change of residence | 30 | Language spoken most often at home | 34 |
| Citizenship | 30 | Low income measure after-tax (LIM-AT) .. | 34 |
| Collective dwelling | 30 | Marital status..... | 35 |
| Collective dwelling, institutional..... | 30 | Median income..... | 35 |
| Collective dwelling, non-institutional..... | 31 | Mobility status | 35 |
| Collective household | 31 | Mother tongue | 35 |
| Condition of dwelling | 31 | Non-official languages spoken | 35 |
| Dwelling | 31 | Occupation..... | 36 |
| Employment reference week..... | 31 | Persons not in census families | 36 |
| Employment status | 32 | Place of birth | 36 |
| Generation status..... | 32 | Population in private households..... | 36 |
| Highest certificate, diploma or degree completed | 32 | Primary household maintainer | 36 |
| Household..... | 32 | Private dwelling | 36 |
| Household size | 32 | Private household | 36 |
| Housing affordability (shelter-cost-to-income ratio) | 33 | Religion | 36 |
| Housing suitability | 33 | Seniors..... | 36 |
| Housing tenure..... | 33 | Total income | 36 |
| Immigrant status | 33 | Total population..... | 37 |
| | | Visible minority | 37 |

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| Aboriginal identity | <p>Refers to whether a person reported being at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Aboriginal person, that is First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) • A registered or Treaty Indian (as defined by the Indian Act of Canada) • A member of a First Nation or Indian band. |
| Adjusted after-tax family income | <p>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.</p> |
| Age | <p>Refers to the age at last birthday before the census/NHS reference day.</p> |
| Average income | <p>Refers to the dollar amount obtained by adding up the total income of all individuals aged 15 years and over who reported income for 2010 and dividing this sum by the number of individuals with income.</p> |
| Calgary | <p>Refers to the Calgary census subdivision (CSD), as defined by Statistics Canada.</p> |
| Census family | <p>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.</p> |
| Census/NHS reference day | <p>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.</p> |
| Change of residence | <p>See Mobility Status.</p> |
| Citizenship | <p>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.</p> <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 | <p>Refers to a dwelling of a commercial, institutional or communal nature. Examples of institutional and non-institutional collective dwellings are given below.</p> |
| Collective dwelling, institutional | <p>Includes hospitals, nursing homes, group homes, shelters, jails and correctional facilities.</p> |

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| 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. |
| Collective household | Refers to a person or a group of persons who occupy a collective dwelling. |
| Condition of dwelling | <p>Refers to whether the dwelling is in need of repairs. This does not include remodelling or additions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance needed includes dwellings where only regular maintenance such as painting or furnace cleaning is needed. • Minor repairs needed includes dwellings needing only minor repairs such as dwellings with missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles or defective steps, railing or siding. • Major repairs needed includes dwellings needing major repairs such as dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring and dwellings needing structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings. |
| Dwelling | <p>Refers to a set of living quarters in which a person or a group of persons reside or could reside.</p> <p>Structure types include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apartment, less than five storeys: Refers to a dwelling unit in a building that has fewer than five storeys. • Apartment, five or more storeys: Refers to a dwelling unit in a high-rise apartment building which has five or more storeys. • Duplex: Refers to one of two dwellings, located one above the other, may or more be attached to other dwellings or buildings. • Other dwelling: Includes mobile homes, movable dwellings, and other dwellings not included elsewhere. • Row house: One of three or more dwellings joined side by side (or occasionally side to back), such as a townhouse or garden home, but not having any other dwellings either above or below. • Semi-detached house: Refers to one of two dwellings attached side by side (or back to back) to each other, but not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A semi-detached dwelling has no dwellings either above or below it, and the two units have open space on all sides. • Single-detached house: A single dwelling not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A single-detached house has open space on all sides, and no dwellings either above it or below it. |
| 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

- **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.

Number of employed persons is also reported in the [Calgary Civic Census](#).

Generation status

Refers to whether or not a person's parents were born in Canada.

- **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 *completed* 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.

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| <i>Housing affordability (shelter-cost-to-income ratio)</i> | 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. |
| <i>Housing suitability</i> | Refers to whether a dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household (taking into consideration age, sex and relationship among household members) based on the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) that was developed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. A household is deemed to be living in suitable accommodation if its dwelling has enough bedrooms, as calculated using the NOS. |
| <i>Housing tenure</i> | <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> |
| <i>Immigrant status</i> | <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. |
| <i>Income reference year</i> | 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. |
| <i>Income status</i> | 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. |

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| <i>Income, after tax</i> | 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. |
| <i>Income, before tax</i> | 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. |
| <i>Knowledge of official languages</i> | 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. |
| <i>Labour force participation rate</i> | The total labour force divided by the total population aged 15 years and over, expressed as a percentage. |
| <i>Labour force status</i> | <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. |
| <i>Language spoken most often at home</i> | Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual. |
| <i>Low income measure after-tax (LIM-AT)</i> | 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. |

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| Marital status | <p>Refers to the marital status of the person, taking into account his/her common-law status. Possible marital statuses are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common-law: Refers to a person who is living with another person as a couple but who is not legally married to that person. Includes persons living with same and opposite sex partners. • Divorced: Refers to a person who has obtained a legal divorce and who has not remarried. Persons living common-law are not included in this category. • Married: Refers to a person who is legally married and has not separated or obtained a divorce, and whose spouse is living. Includes persons married to same and opposite sex spouses. • Separated: Refers to a person who is married but who no longer lives with his/her spouse (for any reason other than illness, work or school) and who has not obtained a divorce. Persons living common-law are not included in this category. • Single: A person who has never married or a person whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried. Persons living common-law are not included in this category. • Widowed: A person who has lost his/her spouse through death and who has not remarried. Persons living common-law are not included in this category. |
| Median income | <p>Refers to the middle dollar value where half of the population earns more and half of the population earns less.</p> |
| 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. |
| Mother tongue | <p>Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual on May 10, 2011.</p> |
| Non-official languages spoken | <p>Refers to languages, other than English or French, in which a person can conduct a conversation. This refers to their ability, not how often they speak the language.</p> |

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|---|---|
| Occupation | Refers to the kind of work performed by a person during the employment reference week , as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Primary household maintainer | The first person in the household identified as someone who pays the rent or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity bill, and so on, for the dwelling. The order of the persons in a household is determined by the order in which the respondent lists the persons on the questionnaire. Generally, an adult is listed first followed, if applicable, by that person's spouse or common-law partner and by their children. The order does not necessarily correspond to the proportion of the household payments made by the person. |
| 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. |
| 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.