



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et
Immigration Canada

RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Calgary

A Comparative Profile Based
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics

For additional copies, please visit our website:

Internet: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/research/papers/menu-recent.html>

All rights reserved. No part of this information (publication or product) may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system, without prior written permission of the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5 or copyright.droitdauteur@pwgsc.gc.ca.

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, 2005.

Cat. no. MP22-20E/7-2005E-PDF
ISBN 0-662-39072-5

Aussi disponible en français sous le titre *Les immigrants récents des régions métropolitaines : Calgary – un profil comparatif d'après le recensement de 2001*.

**RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN
METROPOLITAN AREAS**

Calgary

**A Comparative Profile
Based on the 2001 Census**

**Prepared by
Strategic Research and Statistics
in collaboration with Informetrica Limited**

April 2005

Table of Contents

FOREWORD	VII
HIGHLIGHTS	X
PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS	1
<i>197,400 immigrants in the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>A stable share of the population</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Nearly one-half of immigrants landed after 1985</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>An increasing share of Alberta's immigrants</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>91,900 recent immigrants—10% of the Calgary CMA population</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Four out of five eligible recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens</i>	<i>4</i>
PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?	6
ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION	6
<i>Asian countries of birth are predominant</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Calgary's share of Canada's recent immigrants varies by country of birth</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>High share of economic immigrants among very recent landings</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Religions changing with countries of origin</i>	<i>9</i>
AGE AND GENDER	10
<i>Nearly one-half of very recent immigrants are working-age adults 25 to 44</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>More women than men</i>	<i>12</i>
LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION	13
<i>Nine in ten very recent immigrants speak English or French</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Nearly two in three very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>High level of education among very recent immigrants</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Recent immigrants add to Calgary's pool of scientists and engineers</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Recent immigrants more likely to attend school</i>	<i>19</i>
PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS	20
FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS	20
<i>Older recent immigrants more likely to be living with relatives</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families</i>	<i>21</i>
FAMILIES	23
<i>One in seven families is a recent immigrant family</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Older recent immigrant families have more children living at home</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Majority of recent immigrants married to other recent immigrants</i>	<i>26</i>
HOUSEHOLDS	27
<i>One in nine households is a recent immigrant household</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Recent immigrant households more likely to be larger than a nuclear family</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Recent immigrant households tend to be large</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>More care of children</i>	<i>30</i>
PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY	31
PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET	31
<i>Labour force participation lower the more recent the arrival</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Pattern of adjustment similar for most levels of education</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Knowledge of English important for labour force participation</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Unemployment not uncommon during initial years</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Share of men and women with jobs increases with length of stay</i>	<i>44</i>
THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS	46
<i>Part-time jobs more common for very recent immigrants aged 25 to 64</i>	<i>46</i>

<i>Many recent immigrants in sales and service and processing occupations.....</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Many very recent immigrants in manufacturing and hospitality sectors.....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrants lower.....</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Education of recent immigrants not fully utilized.....</i>	<i>55</i>
PART E: INCOME.....	57
SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME	57
<i>Sources of income vary by time in Canada.....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Average income higher for immigrants who have been in Canada longer.....</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Earnings of recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time lower.....</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Transfer payments a larger share of income of households of non-seniors</i>	<i>60</i>
THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME	61
<i>Personal income reaches parity and similar distribution with longer stay</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Distribution of household income becomes very similar</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Low income twice as common among very recent immigrants</i>	<i>64</i>
PART F: HOUSING.....	67
<i>Crowded accommodations more common for recent immigrants.....</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Large households likely to have crowded accommodations.....</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>One-quarter of recent immigrant households face high housing cost.....</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Housing of very recent immigrants in good state of repair</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Home ownership equally common among recent immigrants.....</i>	<i>71</i>
GLOSSARY.....	72

List of Tables

Table A-1:	Immigrants, Canadian-born and total population, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta, and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001	1
Table A-2:	Immigrants by period of immigration, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)	3
Table A-3:	Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 2001	4
Table A-4:	Acquisition of Canadian citizenship by country of birth, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	5
Table B-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration—top ten countries of birth, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	6
Table B-2:	Recent immigrants in Canada by country of birth and percentage residing in Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	7
Table B-3:	Recent immigrants by period of immigration—landings by immigration category, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 1986-2000 (number and percentage distribution)	8
Table B-4:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—religious affiliation, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	9
Table B-5:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	10
Table B-6:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	12
Table B-7:	Very recent immigrants (immigrated 1996-2001)—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	13
Table B-8:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	16
Table B-9:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—25 years of age and over, with no high school diploma or with post-secondary diploma or degree—by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)	17
Table B-10:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, with post-secondary diploma or degree—major field of study, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	18
Table B-11:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)	19
Table C-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—living arrangements, by age, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	20
Table C-2:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—living with relatives in nuclear or extended family, by age, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	22
Table C-3:	Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—family structure, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	23
Table C-4:	Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	25
Table C-5:	Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—couples in common-law relationships, by age of older spouse, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	26
Table C-6:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	27
Table C-7:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	28
Table C-8:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	29
Table C-9:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—reporting unpaid care of children or elders, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)	30

Table D-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)	31
Table D-2:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	32
Table D-3:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number).....	34
Table D-4:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by level of education and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	35
Table D-5:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of English and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number).....	37
Table D-6:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by knowledge of English and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	38
Table D-7:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)	39
Table D-8:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	39
Table D-9:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number).....	40
Table D-10:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by level of education and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	41
Table D-11:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of English and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number).....	42
Table D-12:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by knowledge of English and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	43
Table D-13:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)	44
Table D-14:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—employment rates, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	45
Table D-15:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, employed mostly part-time—age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number).....	46
Table D-16:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—percentage of employed working mostly part-time, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000	47
Table D-17:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	48
Table D-18:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	51
Table D-19:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	53
Table D-20:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	55
Table E-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—sources of income, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage).....	58
Table E-2:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over with income—average income and sources of average income, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000	59
Table E-3:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, employed mostly full-time—average earnings from wages and salaries, and earnings as percentage of overall average, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000	60

Table E-4:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—percentage of households receiving transfers, average amount of government transfer payments, and transfers as a share of income, by age of older parent in family or oldest person in non-family household, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000	61
Table E-5:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—income levels, by gender (number and percentage distribution) and average income, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000	62
Table E-6:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000	63
Table E-7:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below the median, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage).....	65
Table E-8:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below one-half of the median, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage).....	66
Table F-1:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	67
Table F-2:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, by size of household, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution).....	68
Table F-3:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—cost of accommodations as a share of household income, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage distribution).....	69
Table F-4:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—period of construction of household dwelling, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution).....	70
Table F-5:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—quality of housing, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution).....	70

List of Figures

Figure A-1: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001	2
Figure A-2: Immigrants residing in Calgary Census Metropolitan Area as a percentage of Canada's and Alberta's immigrant population, by period of immigration, 2001	3
Figure B-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, by age, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)	11
Figure B-2: Immigrants by period of immigration—15 years of age and over—use of a foreign language at home, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)	14
Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	21
Figure C-2: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)	24
Figure C-3: Recent immigrant families—family structure showing immigrant status of spouses, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)	26
Figure D-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	33
Figure D-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by level of education and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	36
Figure D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution) ...	49
Figure D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)	52
Figure D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)	54
Figure D-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—25 to 64 years of age—percentage of employed university graduates with jobs requiring university education, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	56
Figure E-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage with family or individual income below the median and below one-half of the median, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000	64
Figure F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—home ownership by household type, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)	71

FOREWORD

Canada's immigration policy has various objectives that include meeting labour market needs, family reunification, and humanitarian goals. Policies have changed over time and so has the background of new immigrants to Canada. Since the categories through which immigrants are admitted are not identified in the census, this report does not relate the experience of immigrants to their immigration category. However, Canada's immigration policies, along with socio-economic and cultural conditions in countries of origin and in Canada, have an impact on the background and circumstances of recent immigrants as described in this report.

This document presents a profile of recent immigrants—persons who immigrated (that is, who became permanent residents or “landed”) after 1985—living in the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area at the time of the 2001 Census of Population. It provides information, derived from the census, on the origin and background of immigrants, the structure of their families and households, their participation in the economy, their incomes and their housing situations. Unless otherwise indicated, all data presented in the tables and figures accompanying this report originate from Statistics Canada's 2001 Census of Population.

To assist the reader in interpreting the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants, comparisons are made throughout this document with earlier immigrants—those who landed before 1986—and with persons born in Canada. As well, recent immigrants have been subdivided into two groups: immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period and “very recent immigrants” who landed after 1995 and before the census date of May 15, 2001. Grouping immigrants by period of landing is useful in various ways, facilitating, for example, our understanding of who the very recent (1996-2001) immigrants are, where they come from, how they adjust to their new country and how quickly and in what ways they begin to participate in the economy. The attributes and economic outcomes of the other cohort of recent immigrants, those who landed during the 1986-1995 period, are of interest for the same reasons, and they also tell us about the adjustment of immigrants to Canadian society and the economy.

This profile also presents data on earlier immigrants. This is intended not so much as a second profile, but rather as an indication of the likely future circumstances of recent immigrants. There is no guarantee, of course, that recent immigrants will assume the same place in Canada's society and economy as have earlier generations of immigrants. There have been changes in the characteristics of immigrants over time. The Canadian population, society and economy have evolved as well. This profile, however, indicates there is also a good deal of continuity in the characteristics of immigrants, and it shows that recent immigrants are making a place for themselves in this country. There are strong indications that the relative economic conditions of recent immigrants will improve as their length of stay in Canada increases.

This profile of recent immigrants in Calgary follows a format similar to that of profiles produced earlier based on the 1996 Census and the 1991 Census. This makes it possible to compare the characteristics and circumstances of immigrant groups with the same length of stay at different points in time. Such comparisons are made in this profile, but only in the text accompanying the many charts and tables. Those interested in a more in-depth comparison can retrieve the 1996 profile from Citizenship and Immigration Canada's website (www.cic.gc.ca). Some care is required when comparing the findings reported in the 2001 and 1996 Census

profiles. In each profile, immigrants are grouped by length of stay in Canada as of the date of the Census: up to 5 years; from 5 to 15 years; and more than 15 years. However, when comparing the very recent immigrant populations from the 2001 and 1996 Censuses, one is comparing two almost entirely different groups of people. When comparing those who landed 5 to 15 years ago, about one-half of the people—those who landed from 1986 to 1990—are the same, and the other half—those who landed from 1991 to 1995 were very recent immigrants in 1996. When comparing earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born, one needs to be aware that most of the people in these groups are the same people, who are five years older in the most recent census. Similar comments apply to a comparison of the present profile with that based on the 1991 Census.

Readers are advised that there are many possible reasons behind the differences featured in any display in this document: for example, the background of immigrants, the experience of immigration, Canada's immigration policy. One important source of difference is age structure. There are more adults between the ages of 25 and 44 and fewer children among recent immigrants than there are among those born in Canada. The share of children among the Canadian-born includes children born in Canada to immigrant parents. Earlier immigrants on average are considerably older than recent immigrants and the Canadian-born. Age structure is examined in this profile, and where differences in age are important, information is provided separately for age groups. However, readers are advised that differences in age can be a significant factor even when age is not explicitly addressed.

The main body of this document comprises six parts, each consisting of a number of tables and figures with accompanying text.

- Part A sketches the broad picture: the number of immigrants and recent immigrants and the size of the population in 2001 and in previous years; changes over time; and comparisons with the province and the country as a whole. Acquisition of Canadian citizenship is also examined.
- Part B gives the background of recent immigrants: their countries of birth, languages, religion, age, gender and education.
- Part C describes the families and households of recent immigrants.
- Part D examines participation in the labour market and job characteristics.
- Part E reports on the sources and level of income, the income distribution and the incidence of low income.
- Part F looks at housing conditions.

The report also includes a Highlights section that summarizes the information presented in the report. A Glossary follows the main body of the report to provide definitions and technical details about the data. For additional information concerning census definitions and terms, please refer to Statistics Canada's *2001 Census Dictionary* (Catalogue Number 92-378-XPE).

In the telegram style used in the headings, all comparative statements refer to recent immigrants (immigrants who landed between 1986 and 2001) or very recent immigrants (immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001) and the Canadian-born. For example, the heading "fewer children among recent immigrants" means that children under 15 years of age make up a smaller proportion of the 1986-2001 immigrant population than of the Canadian-born. Similarly, the heading "fewer children among very recent immigrants" means that children

under 15 years of age make up a smaller proportion of the 1996-2001 immigrant population in comparison to the Canadian-born.

The text describes and comments on the data displayed in the figures and tables. The text does not always quote the precise numbers in the tables, but states them in an approximate or rounded manner. For instance, “41%” may be described as “two-fifths” or “two in five.” As well, whereas the tables and figures display information for two groups—immigrants who landed from 1986 to 1995 and very recent immigrants who landed from 1996 to 2001—the text often refers to these jointly as “recent immigrants.”

Almost all tables in the report give the number and percentage distributions or other percentages like labour force participation and unemployment rates, as this type of presentation is most convenient for comparisons among population groups. Numbers of people are rounded to the nearest 100 or the nearest 10 and as a rule no decimals are shown for percentages. Percentage shares may not add to 100% because of rounding.

This profile of recent immigrants living in the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area is one of a series of thirteen profiles for major urban centres where the overwhelming majority of recent immigrants live. Each of the thirteen profiles highlights a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). A CMA is a large urban core with a population of 100,000 or more, together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration. The thirteen CMAs included in the series of profiles are Halifax, Québec, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

An additional profile of recent immigrants in Canada covers the same material as the profiles for the urban centres. In addition, the profile describes the geographic dispersion of recent immigrants within Canada and the origins of immigrants in different parts of the country. The report also provides a comparison of the characteristics and circumstances of immigrants in six areas of residence in Canada defined by the size and location of the recent immigrant population. The six areas include Canada’s three largest cities—Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal—each with more than 250,000 recent immigrants; the five second-tier immigrant destinations of Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Hamilton, and Ottawa grouped together—each with 40,000 to 100,000 recent immigrants; the five third-tier immigrant destinations of Victoria, Saskatoon, Regina, Québec, and Halifax grouped together—each with 5,000 to 15,000 recent immigrants; and the rest of Canada.

HIGHLIGHTS

Very recent immigrants—a snapshot

- Very recent immigrants, those who landed after or on January 1, 1996 and were living in Calgary on May 15, 2001, are quite different in some respects from the groups that preceded them. More of them come from South Asia. Many have university degrees, a higher proportion than among the other immigrant cohorts or among persons born in Canada. Nine in ten reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. Thanks to these qualities and a strong labour market, very recent immigrants reported more jobs and higher incomes in the 2001 Census than immigrants who landed in the first half of the 1990s reported in the 1996 Census.

Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)

- In 2001, there were 91,900 recent immigrants in Calgary, 3.7% of all recent immigrants living in Canada. These recent immigrants, who landed after 1985, accounted for slightly less than one-half of immigrants in Calgary and 10% of the population of the metropolitan area. In this document, the term “recent immigrants” refers to immigrants who became permanent residents or “landed” after 1985 and who were living in the country on May 15, 2001, when Canada’s Census of Population was held. Very recent immigrants are immigrants who landed after 1995.
- Four out of five immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 had become Canadian citizens by May 2001.

Who are the recent immigrants? (Part B)

- Recent immigrants to Calgary come from all over the world. Asian origins are prominent among immigrants who landed after 1995. The share of very recent immigrants from China (excluding Hong Kong), the largest source country, is 11%; India is second with 10% of recent immigrants, followed by the Philippines with 9%. Pakistan and South Korea have become more important sources of immigrants to Calgary in the second half of the 1990s.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that among very recent immigrants, 60% entered as economic immigrants, and 30% entered through the family class.
- Recent immigrants are changing the religious landscape of Calgary, as Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs are numerous among them. The Muslim share of immigrants has increased most and reached 17% of very recent immigrants.
- Nearly one-half of very recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age. In Calgary’s Canadian-born population, this group accounts for one-third.
- Nine out of ten very recent immigrants 15 years of age and older reported (in May 2001) that they were able to conduct a conversation in English or French. Six in ten very recent

immigrants 15 years of age and older reported using a language in the home other than English or French.

- The level of education of very recent immigrants in Calgary is high compared to that of the Canadian-born, with three out of four in the 25-44 age group having a post-secondary diploma or degree.

Families and households (Part C)

- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to live with relatives, and they are twice as likely to live in extended families. Only 8% of very recent immigrants 65 years of age and over live alone, compared to three in ten of their Canadian-born counterparts.
- Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to have children at home, in particular when the oldest member of the family is 45 years of age or older. There are fewer lone-parent families among recent immigrant families than among Canadian-born families.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 11% of households in Calgary. Two in five of these recent immigrant households have at least one member who immigrated after 1995.
- Households of recent immigrants are much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of extended families or more than one family. They also tend to be larger, with close to one-half consisting of four or more persons, compared to one-quarter of Canadian-born households with four or more persons.

Participation in the economy (Part D)

- The more recent their arrival, the lower the labour force participation rate and the higher the unemployment rate of immigrants. Earlier immigrants participate in the labour force at more or less the same rates as the Canadian-born.
- This pattern of increasing convergence to the Canadian-born with longer stay in Canada occurs across all age and gender groups and across all but the lowest level of education. The disparities between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are smaller for men than for women.
- Lack of knowledge of English is a major barrier to labour force participation. However, it accounts for only a small part of the disparity in labour force participation of very recent immigrants, as lack of knowledge of English is rare.
- Labour force participation was higher and unemployment lower in 2001 than in 1996. The Canadian-born and all cohorts of immigrants showed gains across the age spectrum. The gains were larger for women than for men and for the young and old compared to the prime labour force age group of 25 to 44 years. Immigrants who landed in the five years before the 2001 Census showed significant gains compared to their counterparts in the 1996 Census.

- In comparison to the Canadian-born, recent immigrants were more likely to be employed in processing occupations and sales and services occupations and less likely to be employed in administrative occupations and management and social occupations.
- Recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to work in the manufacturing sector and in hospitality and other services industries. A smaller share of recent immigrants than the Canadian-born held jobs in construction and transportation industries and the public sector.
- While jobs of recent immigrants require a relatively low level of skill, the very recent cohort held jobs with higher skill requirements than their predecessors did in 1996.

Income (Part E)

- On average, among persons reporting income for the year 2000, the income of very recent immigrants was about three-fifths the income of the Canadian-born, while those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period had income close to two-thirds of that of the Canadian-born. A smaller proportion of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born have income from employment.
- The average income of very recent immigrants in the year 2000 was almost 50% higher than for the comparable cohort in 1995.
- As a share of income of households in the 25 to 64 age group, transfer payments from government were twice as large for recent immigrant households as for Canadian-born households.
- Three in ten very recent immigrants are in a low-income situation, twice as large a share as for the Canadian-born.

Housing (Part F)

- In Calgary, 15% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions—that is, have one person or more per room—compared to 2% of Canadian-born households. Among households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants, the incidence of crowding is 22%.
- One in four recent immigrant households spends more than 30% of their income on shelter, compared to one in five Canadian-born households.
- The state of repair of the housing stock among recent immigrants is comparable to that among the Canadian-born.
- Home ownership is as common among recent immigrant households as among households of the Canadian-born.

PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

197,400 immigrants in the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area

According to the 2001 Census of Population, there were 197,400 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Calgary (that is, the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area or Calgary for short) in 2001. The immigrant population in Calgary has increased substantially over the 15 years ending in 2001. The Canadian-born population has grown at almost the same pace. Over the period of 1986 to 2001, the number of immigrants living in Calgary increased by 59,100 or 43%. In comparison, Calgary's Canadian-born population increased by 210,700 or 40%. Immigrants accounted for 21% of Calgary's total population growth between 1986 and 2001.

Table A-1: Immigrants, Canadian-born and total population, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta, and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001

	Census of Population			Change					
	1986	1996	2001	1986-1996		1996-2001		1986-2001	
Calgary									
Immigrants	138,300	170,900	197,400	32,600	24%	26,500	16%	59,100	43%
Canadian-born	527,600	640,500	738,300	112,900	21%	97,800	15%	210,700	40%
Population	665,900	816,000	943,300	150,100	23%	127,300	16%	277,400	42%
Alberta									
Immigrants	368,800	405,100	438,300	36,300	10%	33,200	8%	69,500	19%
Canadian-born	1,971,500	2,253,000	2,485,500	281,500	14%	232,500	10%	514,000	26%
Population	2,340,300	2,669,200	2,941,200	328,900	14%	272,000	10%	600,900	26%
Canada									
Immigrants	3,908,200	4,971,100	5,448,500	1,062,900	27%	477,400	10%	1,540,300	39%
Canadian-born	21,113,900	23,390,300	23,991,900	2,276,400	11%	601,600	3%	2,878,000	14%
Population	25,022,000	28,528,100	29,639,000	3,506,100	14%	1,110,900	4%	4,617,000	18%

Note: In Table A-1, population totals for 1996 and 2001 include non-permanent residents as well as immigrants and the Canadian-born. Non-permanent residents are not included in Table A-1 for 1986 nor are they included in any population figures elsewhere in this report.

Calgary's immigrant population has grown at a faster pace than the immigrant population in Alberta and Canada. To take the most recent five-year period as an example, between 1996 and 2001 the number of immigrants in Calgary increased by 26,500 or 16%. By comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Canada increased by 477,400 or 10% during the same five years.

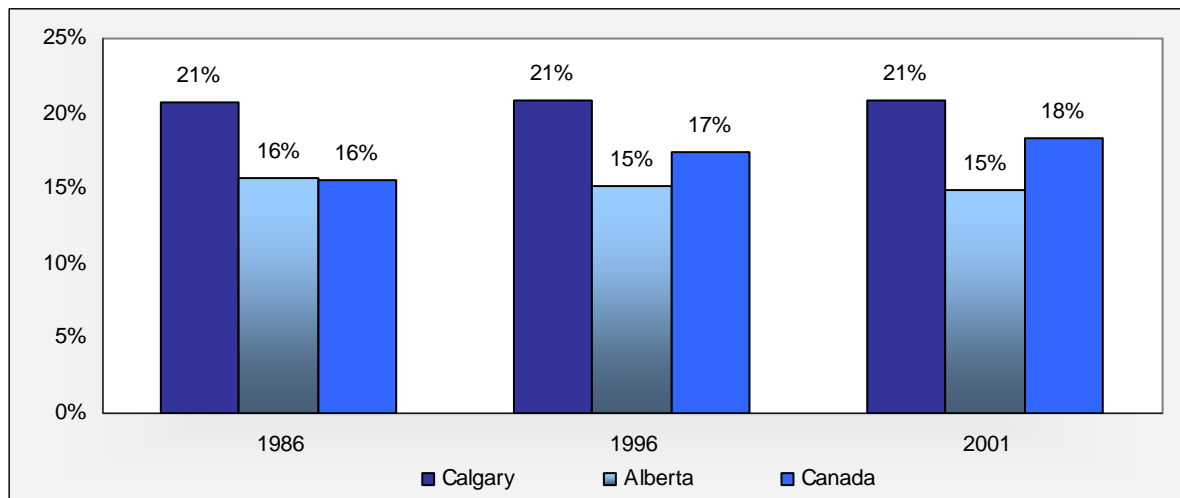
In 2001, Calgary was the place of residence of 3.2% of the population of Canada, up from 2.7% in 1986. As well, the city was home to 3.6% of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants, compared to 3.5% fifteen years earlier. Calgary's share of the country's 24 million Canadian-born persons increased to 3.1% in 2001 from 2.5% in 1986.

In 2001, Calgary's share of Alberta's population was 32%, up from 29% fifteen years earlier, its share of the province's immigrants was 45% compared to 38% in 1986, and its share of the province's Canadian-born population was 30% compared to 27% in 1986.

A stable share of the population

The proportion of Calgary's population consisting of immigrants has remained fairly constant between 1986 and 2001. In 2001, as in 1986, immigrants represented 21% of the population. The proportion of immigrants in the population of Alberta has also been constant, while the immigrant population of Canada has increased as a proportion of the total population since 1986. The proportion of immigrants in Calgary's population is somewhat higher than the proportion in the country overall.

Figure A-1: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001



Nearly one-half of immigrants landed after 1985

Many of Calgary's immigrants have lived in Canada for a long time. Of the 197,400 immigrants living in Calgary in 2001, 53% had landed in Canada more than 15 years earlier. When compared with the immigrant population living in Alberta and in all of Canada, Calgary's immigrant population is of a slightly more recent vintage. As many as 47% of Calgary's immigrants landed in Canada after 1985. In Alberta, 41% of immigrants landed after 1985, and for Canada the share is 46%. Moreover, 18% of immigrants living in Calgary in 2001 landed after 1995, compared to 15% in the province of Alberta and 18% in Canada.

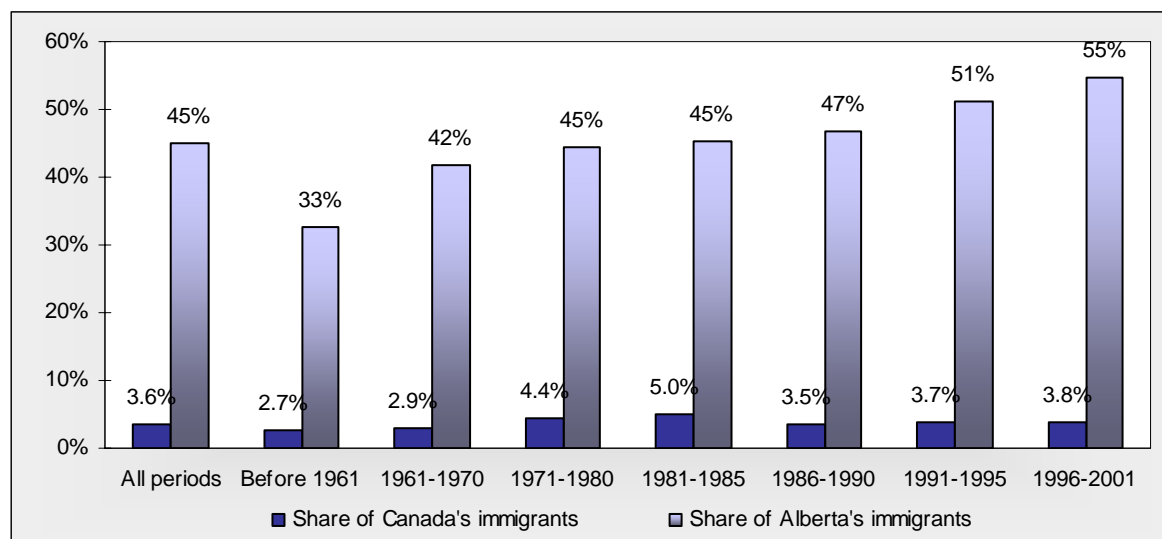
Table A-2: Immigrants by period of immigration, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)

Period of immigration	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Before 1961	24,100	12%	74,000	17%	894,500	16%
1961-1970	21,400	11%	51,000	12%	745,600	14%
1971-1980	41,000	21%	92,000	21%	936,300	17%
1981-1985	19,000	10%	42,100	10%	380,300	7%
Earlier immigrants	105,500	53%	259,100	59%	2,956,600	54%
1986-1990	23,100	12%	49,400	11%	661,200	12%
1991-1995	32,500	16%	63,400	14%	867,400	16%
1996-2001	36,400	18%	66,600	15%	963,300	18%
Recent immigrants	91,900	47%	179,300	41%	2,491,900	46%
Total	197,400	100%	438,300	100%	5,448,500	100%

An increasing share of Alberta's immigrants

In 2001, 3.6% of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants were living in Calgary. Calgary's share of Canada's immigrants varies according to the period of immigration. It has a smaller share of immigrants who landed before the 1970s and a larger share of immigrants who landed during the 1970s and early 1980s.

Figure A-2: Immigrants residing in Calgary Census Metropolitan Area as a percentage of Canada's and Alberta's immigrant population, by period of immigration, 2001



In 2001, 45% of Alberta's immigrants lived in Calgary. More than one-half of very recent immigrants in Alberta lived in Calgary, compared to about one-third of Alberta's immigrant population who landed before 1961.

91,900 recent immigrants—10% of the Calgary CMA population

In 2001, there were 91,900 recent immigrants (defined as those who landed in Canada after 1985) living in Calgary, representing 10% of Calgary's total population. The share of recent immigrants in Calgary's population is high in comparison to the proportion of recent immigrants in the populations of Alberta and Canada. In 1996, post-1985 immigrants accounted for 6% of Alberta's and 8% of Canada's populations, respectively.

In Calgary, very recent immigrants—those who came to Canada in the 1996 to 2001 period—numbered 36,400 and represented 4% of the total population of Calgary. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants numbered close to one million, representing 3% of the population.

Table A-3: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 2001

Period of immigration	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
1986-1990	23,100	2%	49,400	2%	661,200	2%
1991-1995	32,500	3%	63,400	2%	867,400	3%
1996-2001	36,400	4%	66,600	2%	963,300	3%
Immigrated 1986-2001	91,900	10%	179,300	6%	2,491,900	8%
Immigrated before 1986	105,500	11%	259,000	9%	2,956,600	10%
All immigrants	197,400	21%	438,300	15%	5,448,500	19%

Four out of five eligible recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens

By 2001, a large majority of Calgary's immigrants who landed in Canada from 1986 to 1995—80%—had become Canadian citizens. Immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 from most countries are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70% to close to 100%. More than 90% of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period from Hong Kong, Lebanon and China (among the top countries of birth for Calgary) had obtained Canadian citizenship by 2001. Between 70% and 90% of those from the Philippines, Viet Nam, Poland and El Salvador had done the same. (See Table B-1 for the top ten countries of birth.)

A significant share of immigrants from a number of European and other countries are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated to Canada from these countries during the 1986-1995 period is less than 70%, the lowest being 29% for Australia.

Immigrants from these countries may want to keep open the option of returning to their country of birth or, for Europeans, retaining the right to settle in any member state of the European Union. Depending on policies in countries of birth, people may not be able to retain their original nationality if they become Canadian citizens. As well, children born in Canada while the immigrant parents are still citizens of their country of birth may be citizens of that country, but not if their parents have become Canadian citizens.

Today, there are more and more people who live in more than one country over the course of their working lives. To work in Canada, they may become landed immigrants but they may not have the intention of becoming Canadian citizens and may never do so.

Overall, however, the rate at which recent immigrants become citizens of Canada is not changing. The large majority of immigrants who remain in Canada clearly continue to opt for Canadian citizenship. A total of 80% of immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had become Canadian citizens by that date—the same percentage as five years earlier at the time of the 1996 Census. Of earlier immigrants, 88% had acquired Canadian citizenship.

One in eight immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship was more common among recent than earlier immigrants. Among Calgary’s immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986, one in ten reported dual citizenship in 2001. The incidence of dual citizenship among immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before the census was lower in 2001 (12%) than in 1996 (18%).

Table A-4: Acquisition of Canadian citizenship by country of birth, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

More than 90 percent of Calgary's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Calgary's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-quarter of Calgary's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship:
Laos Syria Afghanistan Russian Federation Bangladesh Hong Kong Kenya Lebanon Iraq Somalia Peru Egypt Iran China, People's Republic of Ethiopia	Australia Japan Netherlands Italy Jamaica Guyana Chile Germany United States United Kingdom Mexico Portugal Ireland, Republic of India South Korea	Syria Egypt Hungary Poland Bangladesh Romania Ireland, Republic of Yugoslavia Lebanon
Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship) Immigrated before 1986 Immigrated 1986-1995	88% 80%	Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship Immigrated before 1986 Immigrated 1986-1995 10% 12%

Note: Countries of birth are listed in order of highest rate of Canadian citizenship in column 1, lowest rate of Canadian citizenship in column 2, and highest rate of dual citizenship in column 3. Citizenship refers to a person’s legal citizenship status, as reported in the 2001 Census. In Canada, there is a residence requirement of three years before Canadian citizenship can be acquired. As a result, many immigrants who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001 were not yet eligible for Canadian citizenship at the time the census was carried out in 2001. For this reason, this group is not considered here. Instead, the table focuses on persons who immigrated between 1986 and 1995.

PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

Asian countries of birth are predominant

Calgary's immigrants come from all over the world and represent a diversity of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Over the past several decades there has been a considerable change in the source countries of immigrants. In 2001, for example, there were 36,400 residents of Calgary who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was China, accounting for 11% of these new permanent residents to Canada (15% if persons born in Hong Kong are included), followed by India, which supplied 10%. The ten most common countries of birth—China, India, the Philippines, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, South Korea, the United States, Hong Kong, Afghanistan and the Russian Federation—accounted for 57% of very recent immigrants to Calgary.

Table B-1: Immigrants by period of immigration—top ten countries of birth, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

All immigrants			Immigrated before 1986		
		Share			Share
1 United Kingdom	25,420	13%	1 United Kingdom	21,190	20%
2 China, People's Republic of	14,760	7%	2 United States	6,680	6%
3 India	12,950	7%	3 Germany	6,480	6%
4 Philippines	12,210	6%	4 Viet Nam	6,240	6%
5 Viet Nam	11,770	6%	5 China, People's Republic of	5,840	6%
6 Hong Kong	10,720	5%	6 Italy	4,570	4%
7 United States	10,210	5%	7 India	4,490	4%
8 Germany	7,270	4%	8 Hong Kong	4,260	4%
9 Poland	6,730	3%	9 Netherlands	4,010	4%
10 Yugoslavia, Former	5,200	3%	10 Philippines	3,370	3%
Top ten countries	117,240	59%	Top ten countries	67,130	64%
All other countries	80,170	41%	All other countries	38,350	36%
Total	197,410	100%	Total	105,480	100%

Immigrated 1986-1995			Immigrated 1996-2001		
		Share			Share
1 Philippines	5,530	10%	1 China, People's Republic of	4,070	11%
2 Hong Kong	5,210	9%	2 India	3,600	10%
3 India	4,860	9%	3 Philippines	3,310	9%
4 China, People's Republic of	4,850	9%	4 Pakistan	1,780	5%
5 Viet Nam	4,850	9%	5 United Kingdom	1,610	4%
6 Poland	3,310	6%	6 South Korea	1,590	4%
7 United Kingdom	2,640	5%	7 United States	1,550	4%
8 United States	1,970	4%	8 Hong Kong	1,280	4%
9 Lebanon	1,300	2%	9 Afghanistan	920	3%
10 El Salvador	1,240	2%	10 Russian Federation	890	2%
Top ten countries	35,760	64%	Top ten countries	20,600	57%
All other countries	19,790	36%	All other countries	15,790	43%
Total	55,550	100%	Total	36,390	100%

Among Calgary's earlier immigrants—those arriving in Canada before 1986—the United Kingdom and the United States were the most common countries of birth, accounting for 26% of this group.

In general, the birth origins of Calgary's immigrant population vary in relation to the period of immigration. European birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1950s, the 1960s and, to a lesser extent, the 1970s, and Asian birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1980s and 1990s.

Calgary's share of Canada's recent immigrants varies by country of birth

For some immigrant groups, Calgary is a preferred destination. For example, of the 11,100 Fiji-born individuals who immigrated since 1986 and were living in Canada in 2001, 900 or 8.1% were living in Calgary. Calgary is also home to a large share of recent immigrants from Viet Nam, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Kingdom. On average, 3.7% of recent immigrants chose Calgary as their place of residence. Calgary is home to approximately the same share of all immigrants and a somewhat smaller share of the Canadian-born population of Canada.

Table B-2: Recent immigrants in Canada by country of birth and percentage residing in Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Calgary	Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Calgary
Fiji	11,100	8.1%	Egypt	17,000	3.7%
Viet Nam	72,300	7.6%	Lebanon	43,900	3.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,200	6.5%	All recent immigrants	2,491,900	3.7%
United Kingdom	69,700	6.1%	All immigrants	5,448,500	3.6%
South Africa, Republic of	19,900	6.0%	Guatemala	10,600	3.5%
Afghanistan	20,700	5.6%	Yugoslavia	35,900	3.5%
Philippines	161,100	5.5%	Germany	22,800	3.5%
Colombia	10,200	5.1%	Romania	43,200	3.2%
Croatia	11,400	5.0%	Total population	29,639,000	3.2%
Ethiopia	12,100	4.9%	All Canadian-born	23,991,900	3.1%
United States	73,900	4.8%	Ghana	13,400	2.5%
El Salvador	29,700	4.6%	Ukraine	25,500	2.3%
South Korea	51,000	4.5%	Peru	12,600	2.2%
Malaysia	12,300	4.4%	Mexico	24,600	2.2%
India	197,700	4.3%	Syria	10,300	2.1%
Pakistan	64,000	4.3%	Bangladesh	19,900	2.1%
Poland	91,100	4.0%	Iran	61,600	2.0%
Iraq	22,300	4.0%	Taiwan	60,500	1.9%
Russian Federation	35,900	3.9%	Somalia	18,200	1.8%
Hong Kong	168,800	3.8%	Jamaica	48,800	1.6%
China, People's Republic of	236,900	3.8%	Trinidad and Tobago	28,800	1.3%

Note: Table B-2 lists all countries that are the place of birth of at least 10,000 recent immigrants living in Canada in 2001, with Calgary's share being 1% or more.

High share of economic immigrants among very recent landings

Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that the number of immigrants who reported Calgary as their destination when they landed in Canada increased by 8,600 between the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s and decreased by 3,300 in the second half of the 1990s. The decline was concentrated in the family and refugee classes, whereas the number of economic immigrants increased. Three-fifths of very recent immigrants destined for Calgary entered through the economic category.

Within the family class, the number of spouses increased slightly over the three five-year periods and now amounts to more than one-half of this category. The number of other relatives—parents and grandparents, sons and daughters, fiancés—fell sharply from about 10,900 during the 1991-1995 period to 4,700 during the 1996-2000 period.

As for refugees, both government-assisted and privately-sponsored refugees declined in number. More than three thousand government-sponsored refugees went to Calgary during the 1986-1990 period, and only one-half of that number in each of the following two periods. Five hundred privately-sponsored refugees entered in the second half of the 1990s, a small fraction of the 2,800 who entered in the second half of the 1980s. The other refugee categories, refugees landed in Canada and refugee dependants, increased from negligible amounts to about the same level as privately-sponsored refugees.

Skilled workers and their dependants account for the lion's share of economic immigrants, and the flow of these new entrants destined for Calgary increased steadily throughout the 15-year period 1986-2000.

Table B-3: Recent immigrants by period of immigration—landings by immigration category, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 1986-2000 (number and percentage distribution)

	1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2000	
Family class	12,000	40%	17,000	43%	10,700	30%
Economic immigrants	11,600	38%	17,100	43%	20,900	59%
Refugees	6,300	21%	4,400	11%	3,600	10%
Other immigrants	300	1%	1,000	3%	100	0%
Total	30,200	100%	39,600	100%	35,300	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2002* (data set).

Note: The 2001 Census did not ask immigrants about the immigration categories through which they were admitted to Canada. The information in Table B-3 was obtained from records at Citizenship and Immigration Canada and pertains to the time of landing. Immigration categories are described in the Glossary.

Religions changing with countries of origin

While nearly one in two very recent immigrants is a Christian, Muslims and Sikhs account for larger shares among recent immigrants than among earlier immigrants. Buddhists and Hindus combined make up 7% of very recent immigrants, the same share as among earlier immigrants. Among the Canadian-born, none of these four religions claims the affiliation of more than 1% of the population.

One in four Canadian-born are Roman Catholic, whereas over 20% of recent immigrants are of the Roman Catholic faith. The share of very recent immigrants who are Roman Catholics has decreased by 7% compared to those who immigrated before 1986, and that of Protestants fell by more than one-half to 12%.

Table B-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—religious affiliation, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Roman Catholic	187,050	25%	54,400	28%	30,160	29%	16,180	29%	8,070	22%
Protestant	291,710	40%	41,440	21%	30,120	29%	6,800	12%	4,500	12%
Orthodox Christian	5,440	1%	5,680	3%	1,840	2%	1,500	3%	2,310	6%
Other Christian	33,270	5%	9,380	5%	3,980	4%	2,980	5%	2,410	7%
Muslim	7,380	1%	17,710	9%	6,060	6%	5,390	10%	6,270	17%
Buddhist	5,210	1%	11,210	6%	5,560	5%	4,510	8%	1,150	3%
Hindu	1,870	0%	5,130	3%	1,880	2%	1,890	3%	1,370	4%
Sikh	4,480	1%	8,660	4%	2,660	3%	3,760	7%	2,240	6%
Other	12,530	2%	3,360	2%	1,880	2%	900	2%	550	2%
No religion	189,400	26%	40,490	21%	21,290	20%	11,650	21%	7,560	21%
Total	738,310	100%	197,410	100%	105,470	100%	55,550	100%	36,390	100%

Note: Religions are listed in order of their share of the population of Canada, from highest to lowest, with Christian religions grouped together.

AGE AND GENDER

Nearly one-half of very recent immigrants are working-age adults 25 to 44

The age distribution of the very recent immigrant population (those landing between 1996 and 2001) is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population in Calgary, with a larger proportion of persons aged 25 to 44 and proportionally fewer adults 45 years of age and over. In 2001, nearly one-half of Calgary's very recent immigrant population were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared to one-third of the Canadian-born. Adults aged 45 and over accounted for 17% of the very recent immigrant population compared with 27% for the Canadian-born. One-fifth of Calgary's very recent immigrants were children under 15 years of age.

Table B-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	85,230	56,480	124,580	72,080	28,150	366,510
Immigrants	5,550	8,670	38,130	32,720	16,280	101,340
Immigrated before 1986	0	1,480	14,550	23,870	13,070	52,960
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,810	4,380	14,350	6,430	2,530	29,490
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,740	2,810	9,240	2,430	670	18,890
Men						
Canadian-born	89,430	59,940	128,700	71,920	21,830	371,810
Immigrants	5,670	9,130	35,020	32,750	13,520	96,080
Immigrated before 1986	0	1,520	15,030	24,670	11,290	52,510
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,690	4,950	12,180	5,470	1,790	26,070
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,980	2,670	7,810	2,610	440	17,510
Total						
Canadian-born	174,650	116,420	253,280	144,000	49,980	738,310
Immigrants	11,210	17,800	73,150	65,460	29,790	197,410
Immigrated before 1986	0	3,000	29,580	48,530	24,360	105,480
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,500	9,320	26,530	11,890	4,330	55,550
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,720	5,480	17,050	5,040	1,110	36,390
Percentage Distribution						
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	24%	16%	34%	20%	7%	100%
Immigrants	6%	9%	37%	33%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	0%	3%	28%	46%	23%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	17%	48%	21%	8%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	21%	15%	47%	14%	3%	100%
Total population	20%	14%	35%	22%	9%	100%

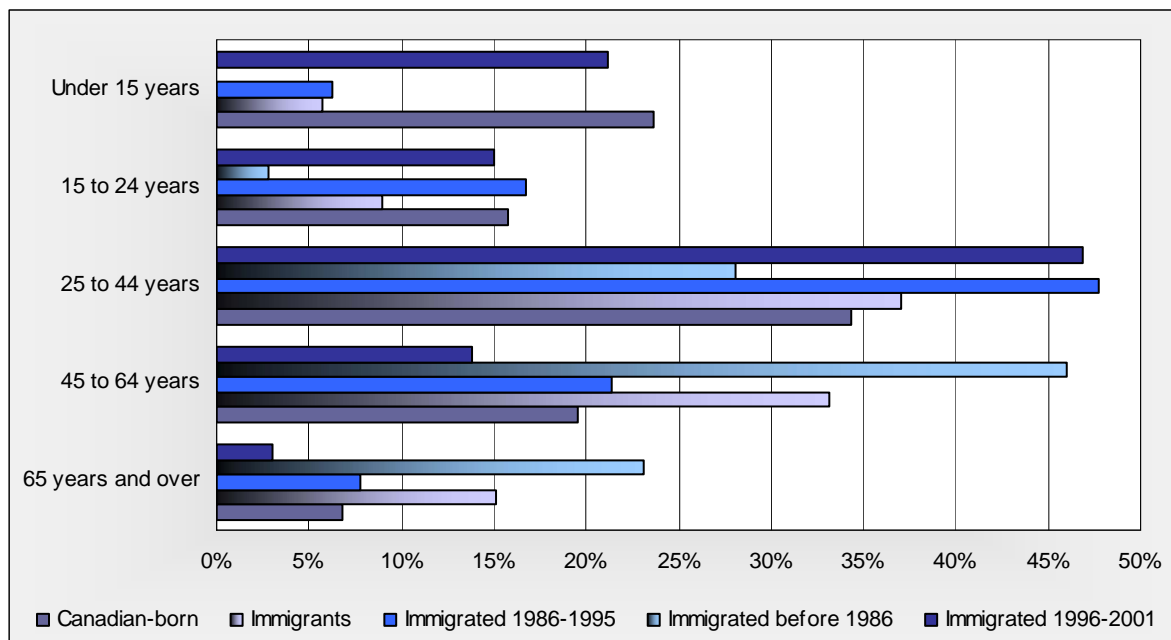
These differences in age structure are to some degree a result of how we define immigrants and the Canadian-born. The immigrant population grows older like the Canadian population but does not renew itself in the same way, as children born in Canada to immigrants are not

considered immigrants. Thus, there are no persons under 15 years of age among immigrants who landed before 1986, and the older age groups are over-represented among these earlier immigrants. By the same token, the share of children among the Canadian-born is large as it includes children born in Canada to immigrant parents.

The age structure of very recent immigrants closely resembles age at landing. Immigrants tend to arrive in Canada during their prime working-age years. This was the case among immigrants who landed more than 30 years ago, and it is still the case today. It is therefore not surprising that a large share of very recent immigrants were in the 25 to 44 age group.

Many of the characteristics and circumstances described in this profile vary with age. Differences between immigrants or groups of immigrants and the Canadian-born often are at least in part a reflection of differences in the age structure.

Figure B-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, by age, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



More women than men

The proportion of women in the recent immigrant population in Calgary is similar to but, at 52% to 53%, slightly higher than that of the Canadian-born population.

Table B-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	49%	49%	49%	50%	56%	50%
Immigrants	49%	49%	52%	50%	55%	51%
Immigrated before 1986	-	49%	49%	49%	54%	50%
Immigrated 1986-1995	52%	47%	54%	54%	58%	53%
Immigrated 1996-2001	48%	51%	54%	48%	61%	52%

There are 4,800 more women than men among the 92,000 recent immigrants in Calgary. The number of women is particularly high among recent immigrants from the Philippines (2,200 more women than men out of 8,800 recent immigrants) and Japan (130 more women than men out of 260 recent immigrants).

As women on average live longer than men, they make up a large share of persons 65 years of age and over. But the higher proportion of women among recent immigrants is not related to age. For instance, two-thirds of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 from the Philippines are women. Many of them have obtained permanent resident status after a period of employment as live-in caregivers.

At the opposite end of the spectrum of the gender mix are Ghana, Italy and Afghanistan. Fifty-seven percent or more of recent immigrants from these countries are men. Men outnumber women by 130 among the 340 recent immigrants from Ghana, and by 160 among the 1,170 recent immigrants from Afghanistan.

The gender balance, by country of origin, has not changed greatly since 1996.

LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

Nine in ten very recent immigrants speak English or French

A large majority of Calgary's immigrants 15 years of age and over reported being able to carry on a conversation in at least one of Canada's two official languages. Even among very recent immigrants, who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, nine in ten (93% of men and 87% of women) reported being able to speak an official language in May 2001. Only one in ten of these very recent immigrants could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages was somewhat greater among earlier immigrants—96% of those who immigrated before 1986 indicated they were able to speak an official language.

Table B-7: Very recent immigrants (immigrated 1996-2001)—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	English only		French only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Women										
15 to 24 years	2,540	90%	30	1%	90	3%	170	6%	2,820	100%
25 to 44 years	8,020	87%	30	0%	510	5%	690	7%	9,240	100%
45 to 64 years	1,640	68%	-	0%	80	3%	710	29%	2,430	100%
65 years and over	320	47%	-	0%	10	1%	350	52%	670	100%
15 years and over	12,510	83%	50	0%	680	4%	1,910	13%	15,150	100%
Men										
15 to 24 years	2,430	91%	10	0%	130	5%	110	4%	2,670	100%
25 to 44 years	7,000	90%	20	0%	570	7%	230	3%	7,810	100%
45 to 64 years	2,100	81%	-	0%	130	5%	370	14%	2,600	100%
65 years and over	190	42%	-	0%	10	2%	250	57%	440	100%
15 years and over	11,720	87%	30	0%	840	6%	950	7%	13,530	100%
Total										
15 to 24 years	4,970	91%	30	1%	220	4%	270	5%	5,480	100%
25 to 44 years	15,020	88%	50	0%	1,080	6%	920	5%	17,050	100%
45 to 64 years	3,750	74%	10	0%	200	4%	1,090	22%	5,040	100%
65 years and over	510	46%	-	0%	20	2%	590	53%	1,120	100%
15 years and over	24,220	84%	90	0%	1,520	5%	2,860	10%	28,680	100%

The proportion of Calgary's immigrants able to carry on a conversation in English or French decreases with age. Among immigrants under age 45 who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, almost all are able to speak an official language, and there is little difference between men and women in this regard. Among those aged 45 to 64, however, the percentage that can speak English or French is lower, and more so for women than men. For seniors aged 65 and over, having conversational ability in English or French is least likely, with the percentage being lower for men than for women.

Ability to converse in either or both official languages has improved with the very recent immigrant cohort: 5% more men and 5% more women had this ability in 2001 compared to a similar cohort (those who landed within the five years prior to the census) in 1996. This may

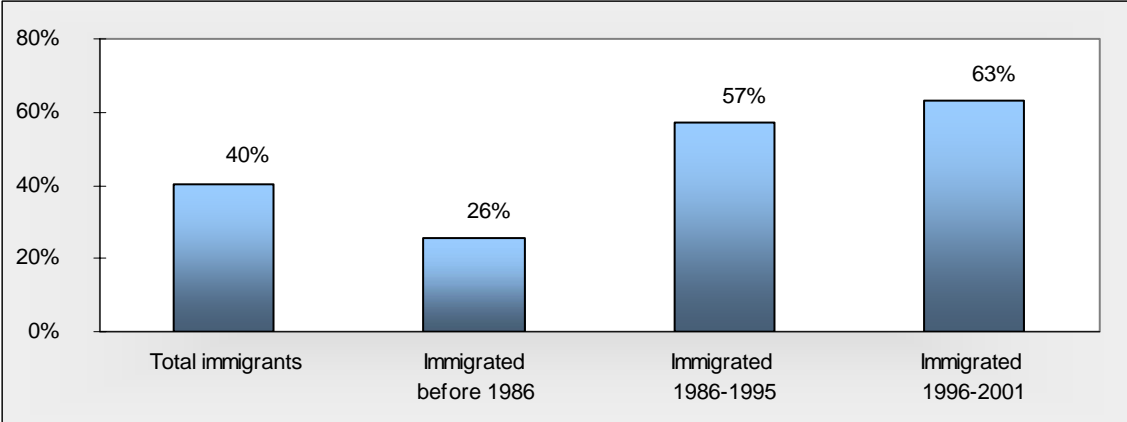
reflect changes in countries of origin, the increase in the number of economic immigrants and perhaps also greater awareness among immigrants before and after arrival of the need to speak Canada's languages.

Nearly two in three very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home

For the majority of Calgary's recent immigrants, the language spoken most often at home is one other than English or French. Nearly two in three immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001 most often speak a foreign language in their homes.

The use of a foreign language is also high among other immigrant cohorts. About six in ten of those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995 and one-quarter of those who immigrated prior to 1986 most often speak a foreign language at home.

Figure B-2: Immigrants by period of immigration—15 years of age and over—use of a foreign language at home, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)



The use of foreign languages in the home among very recent immigrants was not as high in 2001 as in 1996, when 67% of immigrants who landed in the previous five-year period reported use of a foreign language in the home. Among those who had lived in Canada from 5 to 15 years, 57% commonly used a foreign language in 2001, compared to 52% of the comparable cohort in 1996.

High level of education among very recent immigrants

The share of immigrants with a minimal education is at least twice as large as the share of the Canadian-born with a minimal education. The latter are more likely than immigrants to have some high school and more likely than recent immigrants to have a college or trade diploma. Very recent immigrants, however, boast a significant number of university graduates. This high proportion of university graduates is most likely a result of immigrant selection policy. A large proportion of very recent immigrants have entered as economic immigrants, and for them, education is an important admission criterion.

When education levels are compared among age groups, the younger generation has a much higher level of education than older groups, whether born inside or outside Canada. Over six in ten Canadian-born persons under 45 years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree (62% of men and 63% of women), compared to less than one-half of men age 65 and over and one-third of women age 65 and over. A similar difference in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants.

Fully three-quarters of men aged 25 to 44 who immigrated during the 1996-2001 period have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to three in five Canadian-born men. The shares of women with a post-secondary diploma or degree are similar.

As for persons of 45 to 64 years of age, the education level of very recently immigrated men is the same as that of Canadian-born men, while women in the very recent immigrant cohort have less schooling than their Canadian-born counterparts.

Table B-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	5,590	66,940	67,840	87,100	53,820	281,280
Immigrants	12,360	18,060	19,820	25,510	20,050	95,790
Immigrated before 1986	7,330	10,260	10,210	15,690	9,490	52,970
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,760	5,480	6,550	6,590	5,310	27,690
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,280	2,330	3,060	3,240	5,260	15,150
Men						
Canadian-born	6,590	68,260	63,040	85,100	59,400	282,390
Immigrants	7,360	16,610	16,000	26,280	24,160	90,410
Immigrated before 1986	4,480	8,540	7,960	18,110	13,410	52,510
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,160	5,570	5,700	5,710	5,260	24,380
Immigrated 1996-2001	720	2,510	2,350	2,460	5,500	13,530
Total						
Canadian-born	12,180	135,200	130,880	172,190	113,220	563,670
Immigrants	19,730	34,670	35,820	51,780	44,210	186,200
Immigrated before 1986	11,810	18,790	18,170	33,810	22,900	105,460
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,910	11,050	12,250	12,290	10,560	52,060
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,000	4,830	5,410	5,690	10,750	28,680
Percentage distribution						
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	2%	24%	24%	31%	19%	100%
Immigrants	13%	19%	21%	27%	21%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	14%	19%	19%	30%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	14%	20%	24%	24%	19%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	8%	15%	20%	21%	35%	100%
Men						
Canadian-born	2%	24%	22%	30%	21%	100%
Immigrants	8%	18%	18%	29%	27%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	9%	16%	15%	34%	26%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	23%	23%	23%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	19%	17%	18%	41%	100%
Total						
Canadian-born	2%	24%	23%	31%	20%	100%
Immigrants	11%	19%	19%	28%	24%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	11%	18%	17%	32%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	11%	21%	24%	24%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7%	17%	19%	20%	37%	100%

Table B-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—25 years of age and over, with no high school diploma or with post-secondary diploma or degree—by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)

	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
Women						
Canadian-born	18,290	16,420	13,840	78,840	40,540	9,740
Immigrants	7,460	9,780	10,300	23,130	16,730	3,680
Immigrated before 1986	2,780	6,570	8,010	8,600	12,720	3,210
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,510	2,330	1,900	7,880	2,900	290
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,170	880	390	6,650	1,120	190
Men						
Canadian-born	22,680	15,260	9,340	80,020	44,980	9,560
Immigrants	7,180	6,690	6,140	21,600	21,490	5,920
Immigrated before 1986	3,220	4,740	4,800	8,950	16,790	5,350
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,060	1,350	1,160	6,810	3,060	400
Immigrated 1996-2001	920	620	190	5,850	1,650	170
Total						
Canadian-born	40,980	31,670	23,160	158,860	85,520	19,300
Immigrants	14,650	16,460	16,440	44,730	38,210	9,600
Immigrated before 1986	5,990	11,300	12,810	17,550	29,490	8,570
Immigrated 1986-1995	6,580	3,680	3,050	14,680	5,960	680
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,080	1,500	580	12,500	2,770	360

	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
Women						
Canadian-born	15%	23%	49%	63%	56%	35%
Immigrants	20%	30%	63%	61%	51%	23%
Immigrated before 1986	19%	28%	61%	59%	53%	25%
Immigrated 1986-1995	24%	36%	75%	55%	45%	11%
Immigrated 1996-2001	13%	36%	58%	72%	46%	28%
Men						
Canadian-born	18%	21%	43%	62%	63%	44%
Immigrants	21%	20%	45%	62%	66%	44%
Immigrated before 1986	21%	19%	42%	60%	68%	47%
Immigrated 1986-1995	25%	25%	65%	56%	56%	22%
Immigrated 1996-2001	12%	24%	44%	75%	63%	39%
Total						
Canadian-born	16%	22%	46%	63%	59%	39%
Immigrants	20%	25%	55%	61%	58%	32%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	23%	53%	59%	61%	35%
Immigrated 1986-1995	25%	31%	71%	55%	50%	16%
Immigrated 1996-2001	12%	30%	52%	73%	55%	32%

Recent immigrants add to Calgary's pool of scientists and engineers

Seven out of every ten men who immigrated after 1985 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades. This compares to between five and six in ten Canadian-born men. Among women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, more than one in four very recent immigrants has studied some physical science, engineering and trades, twice as large a share as of Canadian-born women with similar education levels.

Table B-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, with post-secondary diploma or degree—major field of study, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Physical sciences, engineering and trades		Social sciences, education and arts		Commerce, management and business administration		Health professions and related technologies		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	18,910	13%	55,510	40%	41,650	30%	24,360	17%	140,420	100%
Immigrants	8,850	19%	16,430	36%	12,690	28%	7,470	16%	45,430	100%
Immigrated before 1986	2,480	21%	4,170	35%	3,450	29%	1,760	15%	11,850	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,950	16%	9,180	37%	7,570	30%	4,400	18%	25,090	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,410	28%	3,080	36%	1,670	20%	1,310	15%	8,460	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	80,810	56%	31,690	22%	26,510	18%	5,190	4%	144,180	100%
Immigrants	32,420	64%	8,410	17%	7,340	15%	2,110	4%	50,270	100%
Immigrated before 1986	6,890	63%	1,860	17%	1,720	16%	480	4%	10,940	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	20,050	64%	5,430	17%	4,690	15%	1,270	4%	31,430	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5,480	69%	1,150	15%	930	12%	370	5%	7,920	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	99,720	35%	87,200	31%	68,150	24%	29,550	10%	284,610	100%
Immigrants	41,270	43%	24,850	26%	20,020	21%	9,580	10%	95,710	100%
Immigrated before 1986	9,360	41%	6,020	26%	5,160	23%	2,240	10%	22,780	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	24,010	42%	14,600	26%	12,260	22%	5,660	10%	56,530	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,890	48%	4,220	26%	2,600	16%	1,680	10%	16,380	100%

By contrast, recent immigrants are represented in smaller proportions than the Canadian-born in the social sciences, education and arts (measured as a group) and commerce, management and business administration (measured as a group). The several immigrant cohorts and the Canadian-born are more alike with respect to the proportions that specialized in health professions and technologies. The educational choices of very recent immigrants are much the same as in 1996.

Recent immigrants more likely to attend school

Very recent immigrants are relatively likely to be in school. School attendance is about twice as high for this group as for the Canadian-born in both the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups.

School attendance, of course, is much higher in the youngest age group, persons of 15 to 24 years of age, than in older age groups. Here we find a higher rate for men who immigrated very recently than for the Canadian-born and about the same rate for very recent immigrant women and Canadian-born women. The latter is just as noteworthy as the former, as educational participation of young Canadian-born women is very high by international standards. School attendance is also high among young earlier immigrants.

By and large, school attendance rates were similar to those in 1996.

Table B-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
Women						
Canadian-born	33,710	17,390	3,840	60%	14%	5%
Immigrants	5,660	6,300	1,770	65%	17%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	880	1,850	1,130	59%	13%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,090	2,120	360	71%	15%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,690	2,340	280	60%	25%	11%
Men						
Canadian-born	32,800	15,510	2,600	55%	12%	4%
Immigrants	6,060	5,440	1,290	66%	16%	4%
Immigrated before 1986	880	1,930	800	58%	13%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,380	1,610	290	68%	13%	5%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,810	1,910	200	68%	24%	8%
Total						
Canadian-born	66,510	32,890	6,440	57%	13%	4%
Immigrants	11,720	11,740	3,070	66%	16%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	1,760	3,770	1,930	59%	13%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6,460	3,720	650	69%	14%	5%
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,510	4,250	480	64%	25%	9%

PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Older recent immigrants more likely to be living with relatives

Very few recent immigrants live alone. Like the Canadian-born population, a large majority of recent immigrants live in households with at least two people, and in most cases, these are people with whom they are related by blood, marriage or adoption. In fact, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live with relatives. This difference is seen in all age groups, but it is most notable among people aged 65 and over. Among Canadian-born seniors in Calgary, seven in ten live with relatives, while three in ten live alone. By comparison, nine out of ten very recent immigrants aged 65 and over live with relatives, while only one in ten lives alone. In part, these figures probably reflect a difference in the average age of recent immigrant seniors and Canadian-born seniors.

Table C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—living arrangements, by age, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

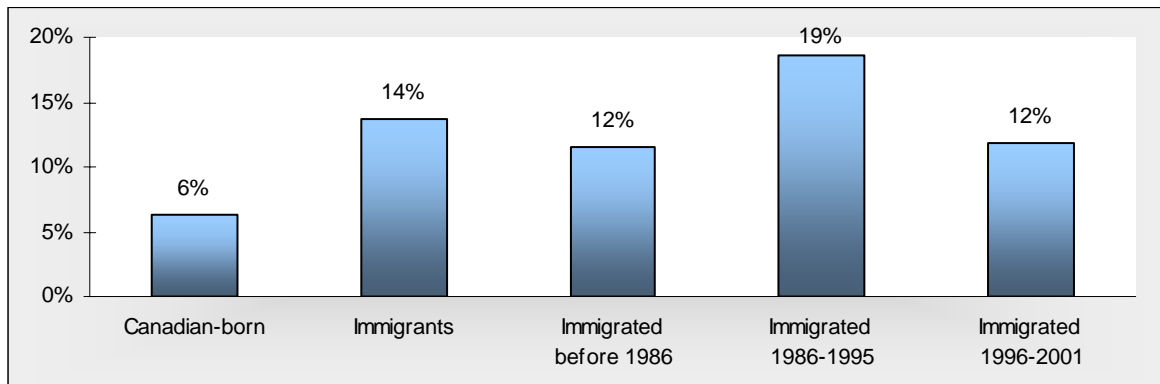
	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages (including 0-14 years)										
Living alone	65,180	9%	16,120	8%	12,360	12%	2,480	4%	1,280	4%
Living with non-relatives only	50,700	7%	7,440	4%	3,700	4%	2,020	4%	1,730	5%
Living with relatives	621,220	84%	173,640	88%	89,310	85%	51,020	92%	33,320	92%
15-24 years										
Living alone	3,830	3%	390	2%	120	4%	160	2%	110	2%
Living with non-relatives only	16,050	14%	1,080	6%	330	11%	440	5%	320	6%
Living with relatives	96,310	83%	16,320	92%	2,550	85%	8,700	94%	5,070	92%
25-44 years										
Living alone	28,470	11%	4,420	6%	2,100	7%	1,320	5%	990	6%
Living with non-relatives only	26,440	10%	4,340	6%	1,840	6%	1,270	5%	1,240	7%
Living with relatives	198,000	78%	64,340	88%	25,650	87%	23,940	90%	14,780	87%
45-64 years										
Living alone	18,540	13%	5,000	8%	4,310	9%	600	5%	100	2%
Living with non-relatives only	6,030	4%	1,470	2%	1,160	2%	230	2%	90	2%
Living with relatives	119,090	83%	58,910	90%	43,010	89%	11,050	93%	4,860	96%
65 years and over										
Living alone	14,350	29%	6,320	21%	5,840	24%	400	9%	90	8%
Living with non-relatives only	1,090	2%	500	2%	390	2%	80	2%	20	1%
Living with relatives	34,420	69%	22,930	77%	18,100	74%	3,840	89%	1,000	91%

Note: For definitions of living arrangements and related concepts, see the Glossary.

Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families

Recent immigrants are similar to Canadian-born individuals in that most live in nuclear families, with no relatives other than the immediate members of the nuclear family. But unlike the Canadian-born population, recent immigrants are more likely to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only 6% are part of an extended family. The proportion of very recent immigrants in that kind of arrangement is twice as large: one in eight.

Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001



Note: For definitions of extended and nuclear families, see the Glossary. Whereas Table C-1 includes all persons, Figure C-1 and Table C-2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in “non-family” households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section.

Older recent immigrants are most likely to live in an extended family. Three in ten of very recent immigrants aged 65 and over live in extended families, compared to less than one in ten Canadian-born seniors. Older recent immigrants living in extended families are most often related to someone within a nuclear family and are not members of the nuclear family itself.

Table C-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian- born—living with relatives in nuclear or extended family, by age, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages										
Nuclear family	571,840	92%	147,170	85%	77,390	87%	40,840	80%	28,950	87%
Extended family	38,860	6%	23,740	14%	10,330	12%	9,470	19%	3,940	12%
Under 15 years										
Nuclear family	162,300	94%	10,120	91%	-	-	3,140	90%	6,980	91%
Extended family	10,840	6%	1,000	9%	-	-	350	10%	650	9%
15-24 years										
Nuclear family	86,680	90%	13,410	82%	2,140	84%	7,100	81%	4,180	83%
Extended family	6,900	7%	2,540	16%	350	14%	1,450	17%	740	15%
25-44 years										
Nuclear family	182,500	92%	54,370	84%	22,100	86%	19,260	80%	13,020	88%
Extended family	11,070	6%	8,910	14%	3,090	12%	4,310	18%	1,510	10%
45-64 years										
Nuclear family	110,210	93%	51,510	87%	38,440	89%	8,990	81%	4,090	84%
Extended family	7,160	6%	6,840	12%	4,170	10%	1,950	18%	740	15%
65 years and over										
Nuclear family	30,160	88%	17,770	77%	14,740	81%	2,360	62%	680	68%
Extended family	2,900	8%	4,460	19%	2,710	15%	1,420	37%	310	31%

Note: For definitions of extended and nuclear families, see the Glossary. Whereas Table C-1 includes all persons, Figure C-1 and Table C-2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in “non-family” households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section. Consequently, the percentages in Table C-2 do not add to 100%.

FAMILIES

One in seven families is a recent immigrant family

In Calgary in 2001, there were 91,900 recent immigrants who had landed in Canada between 1986 and 2001. A large majority of these immigrants—79,500 or 86%—were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents or children. One in seven families in Calgary is a recent immigrant family—that is, a family in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. In Canada as a whole, one in nine families is a recent immigrant family.

Most of the recent immigrant families consist of married or common-law couples, while 9% are lone-parent families. Among Canadian-born families, 16% are lone-parent families, while 84% are married or common-law couples.

When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, families of seniors are seen to have a composition different from the general pattern. Lone-parent families are more common among recent immigrant families and less common among the families of Canadian-born seniors.

Table C-3: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—family structure, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
All families (including 15-24 years)				
Couples with or without children	140,140	85%	31,340	91%
Lone-parent families	25,660	15%	3,080	9%
Total number of families	165,800	100%	34,420	100%
25-44 years				
Couples with or without children	68,920	83%	18,990	93%
Lone-parent families	13,980	17%	1,530	7%
Total number of families	82,900	100%	20,510	100%
45-64 years				
Couples with or without children	51,890	85%	9,640	90%
Lone-parent families	8,820	15%	1,080	10%
Total number of families	60,710	100%	10,720	100%
65 years and over				
Couples with or without children	15,840	90%	2,310	85%
Lone-parent families	1,840	10%	420	15%
Total number of families	17,680	100%	2,730	100%

Note: For definitions of family and other related concepts, see the Glossary. Since the 1996 Census there have been changes to the definition of family.

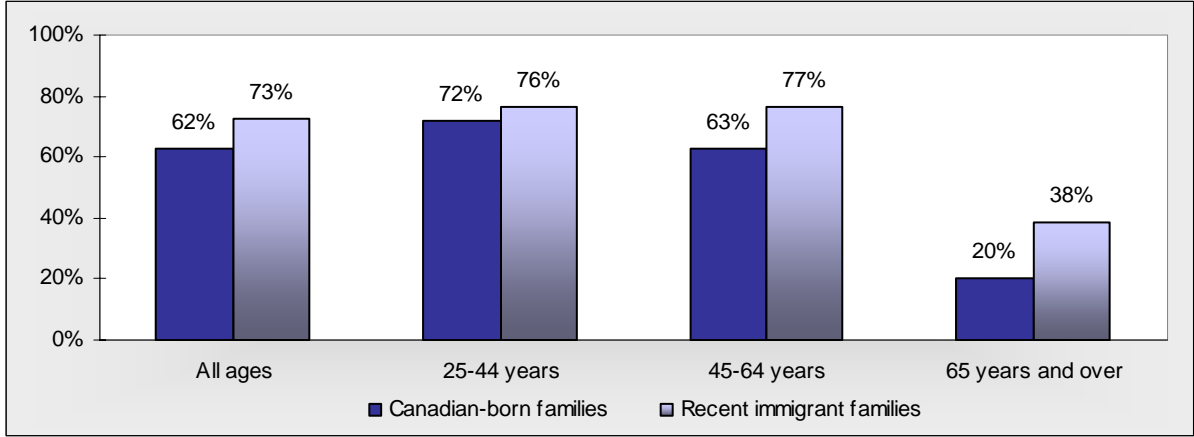
Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home

One difference between recent immigrant and Canadian-born families is in the proportion of families with children at home. More than seven in ten recent immigrant families have at least one child of any age living at home. By comparison, just over six in ten Canadian-born families have children at home.

This difference occurs mainly among families whose oldest member is 45 years of age or older. Among young families, the proportion of those with children living at home is similar for recent immigrant and Canadian-born families. However, nearly two in five recent immigrant families of seniors have children in the home, compared to only one in five Canadian-born families.

The higher proportion of older recent immigrant families with children living at home could be due to a greater likelihood that older children stay longer in the parental home, as well as possible differences in the timing of childbirth and level of fertility. Some of the children in older immigrant families may be adults living with and possibly supporting one or two aging parents.

Figure C-2: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)



Older recent immigrant families have more children living at home

Recent immigrant families with children are somewhat more likely to have more than two children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. As many as 19% of recent immigrant families with children have three or more children, compared to 17% of Canadian-born families.

Table C-4: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

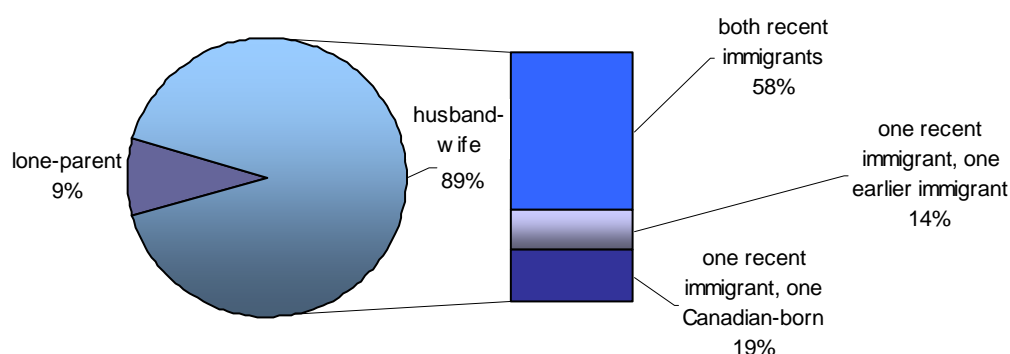
	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages (including 15-24 years)				
One child	42,360	41%	9,640	38%
Two children	43,800	42%	10,670	43%
Three or more children	17,410	17%	4,780	19%
25-44 years				
One child	20,510	34%	5,930	38%
Two children	27,660	46%	6,930	44%
Three or more children	11,580	19%	2,810	18%
45-64 years				
One child	17,190	45%	2,890	35%
Two children	15,380	40%	3,480	42%
Three or more children	5,730	15%	1,850	23%
65 years and over				
One child	3,170	88%	700	67%
Two children	410	11%	240	23%
Three or more children	50	1%	110	11%

The share of young families with three or more children is the same for Canadian-born families and recent immigrant families, one in five. However, nearly one-quarter of recent immigrant families whose older spouse or lone parent is 45 to 64 years old have more than two children, compared to 15% of Canadian-born families. Among the oldest recent immigrant families, 11% have three or more children living at home, compared to only 1% of Canadian-born families.

Majority of recent immigrants married to other recent immigrants

The majority of the 34,400 recent immigrant families consist of a recently immigrated husband married to or living common-law with a recently immigrated wife, with or without children. An additional 14% of families have a recently immigrated spouse and a spouse who immigrated before 1986. One in five recent immigrant families has a recent immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse. This type of family structure is a little more common in Calgary than in Canada, where one in seven recent immigrants is paired with a Canadian-born spouse.

Figure C-3: Recent immigrant families—family structure showing immigrant status of spouses, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, more than four in ten consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C-3).

When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Just 2% of recent immigrant couples live common-law, compared to 16% of Canadian-born couples. Even among younger couples, where common-law relationships are the clear preference of the Canadian-born, relatively few recent immigrant couples have chosen this option.

Table C-5: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—couples in common-law relationships, by age of older spouse, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages	23,050	16%	370	2%
15-24 years	2,500	71%	40	25%
25-44 years	15,080	22%	260	2%
45-64 years	4,980	10%	70	1%
65 years and over	490	3%	10	1%

The low incidence of common-law relationships is in part a result of immigration law, which, prior to the introduction of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA)* in June 2002, did not recognize common-law relationships.

HOUSEHOLDS

One in nine households is a recent immigrant household

In 2001, there were 39,700 recent immigrant households—households in which at least one member 15 years of age or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 11% of the total number of households in Calgary.

Nearly two out of five recent immigrant households, or 16,090 in total, have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. For a little less than half of these households, all members are very recent immigrants. The remaining 8,420 households consist of very recent immigrants living together with other persons. In 60% of these households, the other persons are immigrants who landed before 1996, in 33% they are Canadian-born and in 7% of these households they are both Canadian-born and immigrants who landed prior to 1996.

Seven out of ten households in Calgary are comprised only of Canadian-born persons. Nineteen percent of all households include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants.

Table C-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born	248,580	70%
Earlier immigrants	66,330	19%
Recent immigrants	39,700	11%
1986-1995 immigrants	23,610	7%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	8,420	2%
1996-2001 immigrants only	7,670	2%
All households	356,380	100%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

Recent immigrant households more likely to be larger than a nuclear family

A recent immigrant household is much more likely than a Canadian-born household to consist of one or more families. The large majority of recent immigrant households are family households, compared to just two out of three Canadian-born households.

One in three Canadian-born households is a non-family household, and most of these consist of a person living alone. Among more recent immigrant households, persons living alone are rarer.

Most households consist of a nuclear family—that is, a couple with or without children or a lone parent with one or more children. Immigrant households, except for households of very recent immigrants with others, are somewhat more likely to consist of just a nuclear family than Canadian-born households.

A significant proportion of recent immigrant households consist of a nuclear family living with other persons. In most of these “expanded-family” households, the non-family person or persons are related to the family. Expanded-family households occur much less frequently among the Canadian-born.

Table C-7: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	162,560	147,510	13,210	1,840	65,170	20,840
Earlier immigrants	50,830	45,210	4,560	1,070	12,350	3,160
Recent immigrants	33,550	25,220	5,030	3,300	3,760	2,390
1986-1995 immigrants	19,830	15,370	3,000	1,470	2,480	1,310
1996-2001 immigrants with others	7,660	4,290	1,660	1,710	0	760
1996-2001 immigrants only	6,070	5,590	360	130	1,290	310
All households	248,040	218,950	22,850	6,240	81,800	26,530

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	65%	59%	5%	1%	26%	8%
Earlier immigrants	77%	68%	7%	2%	19%	5%
Recent immigrants	85%	64%	13%	8%	9%	6%
1986-1995 immigrants	84%	65%	13%	6%	10%	6%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	91%	51%	20%	20%	0%	9%
1996-2001 immigrants only	79%	73%	5%	2%	17%	4%
All households	70%	61%	6%	2%	23%	7%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

Households of recent immigrants are also much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of two or more families. These families may be related to each other, as for example a married couple living with the family of one of their children. Multiple family households are most common among households combining very recent immigrants with other persons. Many recent immigrants live in households that are different from the standard nuclear family.

Recent immigrant households tend to be large

Recent immigrant households are more likely to be large in size than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. One of every two recent immigrant households has one to three members, compared to three out of four Canadian-born households. The proportion of households with four or more members is twice as large among recent immigrant households as among Canadian-born households.

Table C-8: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

Households	Number of persons in household			Total
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	189,050	54,390	5,150	248,580
Earlier immigrants	46,820	17,330	2,170	66,320
Recent immigrants	20,800	14,390	4,520	39,710
1986-1995 immigrants	12,060	9,230	2,340	23,620
1996-2001 immigrants with others	4,170	2,530	1,710	8,410
1996-2001 immigrants only	4,580	2,640	460	7,680
All households	257,970	86,510	11,910	356,380

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated average size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	76%	22%	2%	2.5
Earlier immigrants	71%	26%	3%	2.8
Recent immigrants	52%	36%	11%	3.6
1986-1995 immigrants	51%	39%	10%	3.6
1996-2001 immigrants with others	50%	30%	20%	4.0
1996-2001 immigrants only	60%	34%	6%	3.2
All households	72%	24%	3%	2.7

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary. Average size of household is estimated assuming an average of 4.5 for households with four or five members and an average of 7 for households with six or more members. For households with one, two or three members, the actual size of household was used in the calculation.

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Households where very recent immigrants live together with other persons are the most likely of all households to be large, with one in five of such households having six or more members. The share of equally large households among Canadian-born households is only 2%.

More care of children

The proportion of recent immigrants 15 years of age or over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is significantly higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons in the same category. On the other hand, the proportion of recent immigrants spending time on a regular basis to look after elder persons, while also higher, is more comparable to the proportion of Canadian-born persons caring regularly for elder persons.

The difference in time spent on care of children may reflect the fact that recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to have children living at home and, if so, more likely to have two or more children.

Table C-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—reporting unpaid care of children or elders, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)

	Care of			
	Children		Elders	
Women				
Canadian-born	113,470	31%	47,460	13%
Immigrants	43,430	43%	18,170	18%
Immigrated before 1986	21,340	40%	10,930	21%
Immigrated 1986-1995	14,110	48%	4,900	17%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,990	42%	2,350	12%
Men				
Canadian-born	93,010	25%	33,130	9%
Immigrants	34,580	36%	13,110	14%
Immigrated before 1986	18,260	35%	8,150	16%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,290	39%	3,390	13%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6,030	34%	1,570	9%
Total				
Canadian-born	206,480	28%	80,590	11%
Immigrants	78,010	40%	31,280	16%
Immigrated before 1986	39,600	38%	19,080	18%
Immigrated 1986-1995	24,400	44%	8,290	15%
Immigrated 1996-2001	14,020	39%	3,910	11%

PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Labour force participation lower the more recent the arrival

Very recent immigrants are not as active in the labour market as the Canadian-born. The difference in labour force participation between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is 14% for women and 10% for men. Labour force participation of immigrants who have been in Canada for a longer period of time is more similar to that of the Canadian-born. A pattern of adjustment to and an increasing involvement of immigrants in the Canadian labour market with longer stay are evident in all three age groups, for both men and women. Earlier immigrant women in the 45 to 64 age group do not quite reach the level of participation of the Canadian-born, but those aged 25 to 44 have fully caught up. Young persons who immigrated before 1986 are more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born of the same age. This last group accounts for only a very small portion of earlier immigrants.

Table D-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	41,190	105,110	53,680	199,980
Immigrants	5,550	29,810	22,520	57,870
Immigrated before 1986	1,230	12,170	16,680	30,080
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,840	11,150	4,350	18,330
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,470	6,490	1,500	9,460
Men				
Canadian-born	45,360	122,350	63,330	231,030
Immigrants	5,780	32,140	28,460	66,370
Immigrated before 1986	1,200	14,100	21,630	36,920
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,120	11,200	4,720	19,040
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,450	6,840	2,110	10,400
Total				
Canadian-born	86,550	227,450	117,010	431,010
Immigrants	11,320	61,950	50,980	124,240
Immigrated before 1986	2,430	26,270	38,320	67,020
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,970	22,350	9,060	37,370
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,920	13,330	3,610	19,860

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

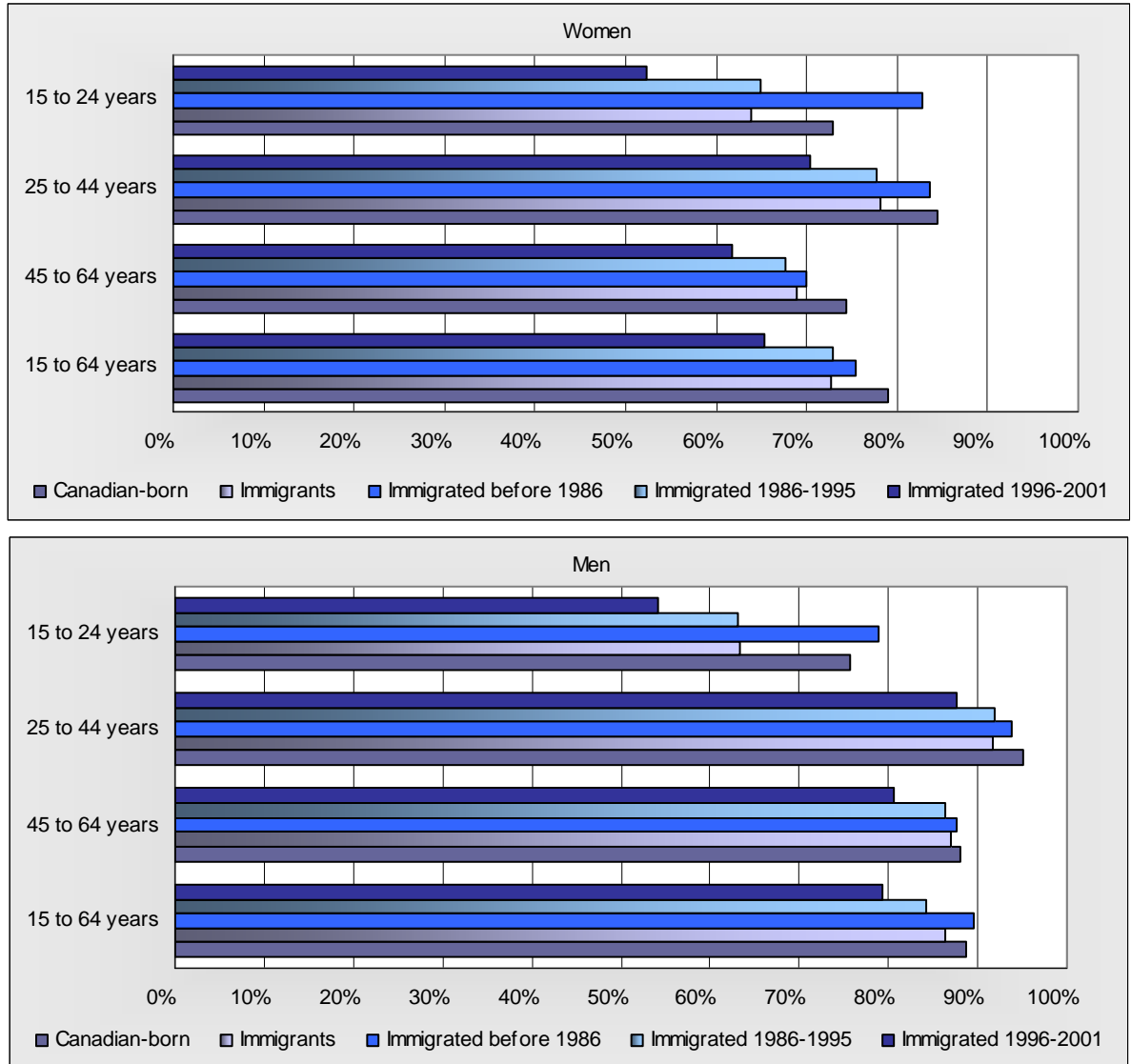
Table D-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	73%	84%	74%	79%	199,980
Immigrants	64%	78%	69%	73%	57,870
Immigrated before 1986	83%	84%	70%	75%	30,080
Immigrated 1986-1995	65%	78%	68%	73%	18,330
Immigrated 1996-2001	52%	70%	62%	65%	9,460
Men					
Canadian-born	76%	95%	88%	89%	231,030
Immigrants	63%	92%	87%	86%	66,370
Immigrated before 1986	79%	94%	88%	90%	36,920
Immigrated 1986-1995	63%	92%	86%	84%	19,040
Immigrated 1996-2001	54%	88%	81%	79%	10,400
Total					
Canadian-born	74%	90%	81%	84%	431,010
Immigrants	64%	85%	78%	79%	124,240
Immigrated before 1986	81%	89%	79%	83%	67,020
Immigrated 1986-1995	64%	84%	76%	78%	37,370
Immigrated 1996-2001	53%	78%	72%	72%	19,860

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Labour force participation was generally higher for most cohorts in the 2001 Census than in the 1996 Census. The young and old age cohorts showed greater gains than the middle age cohorts. Participation increased most among the very recent immigrant cohort: by four percentage points for very recent immigrant women, compared to one percentage point for other female groups, and three percentage points for very recent immigrant men, compared to zero to two percentage points for other male groups. Older very recent immigrants, both male and female, saw substantial gains.

Figure D-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001



Note: Figures D-1 and D-2 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Pattern of adjustment similar for most levels of education

Generally speaking, the higher the level of education, the greater the proportion of people who participate in the labour market. This observation holds for the Canadian-born as well as for all three cohorts of immigrants, with one major exception: men who immigrated after 1985 and who at the time of the 2001 Census had only attended elementary school had a higher participation rate than those with some high school.

Table D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	1,070	36,140	51,430	66,770	44,560	199,980
Immigrants	3,150	8,920	12,680	17,930	15,200	57,870
Immigrated before 1986	1,450	4,610	6,380	10,480	7,190	30,080
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,260	3,170	4,490	5,160	4,270	18,330
Immigrated 1996-2001	450	1,160	1,810	2,320	3,750	9,460
Men						
Canadian-born	2,560	47,600	54,420	74,170	52,280	231,030
Immigrants	3,010	10,490	12,310	20,440	20,110	66,370
Immigrated before 1986	1,450	5,460	6,120	13,190	10,670	36,920
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,120	3,650	4,460	5,150	4,680	19,040
Immigrated 1996-2001	430	1,390	1,730	2,090	4,770	10,400
Total						
Canadian-born	3,640	83,750	105,850	140,950	96,830	431,010
Immigrants	6,160	19,420	24,980	38,370	35,320	124,240
Immigrated before 1986	2,920	10,050	12,510	23,660	17,850	67,020
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,360	6,820	8,940	10,290	8,960	37,370
Immigrated 1996-2001	870	2,550	3,540	4,400	8,520	19,860

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Table D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by level of education and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

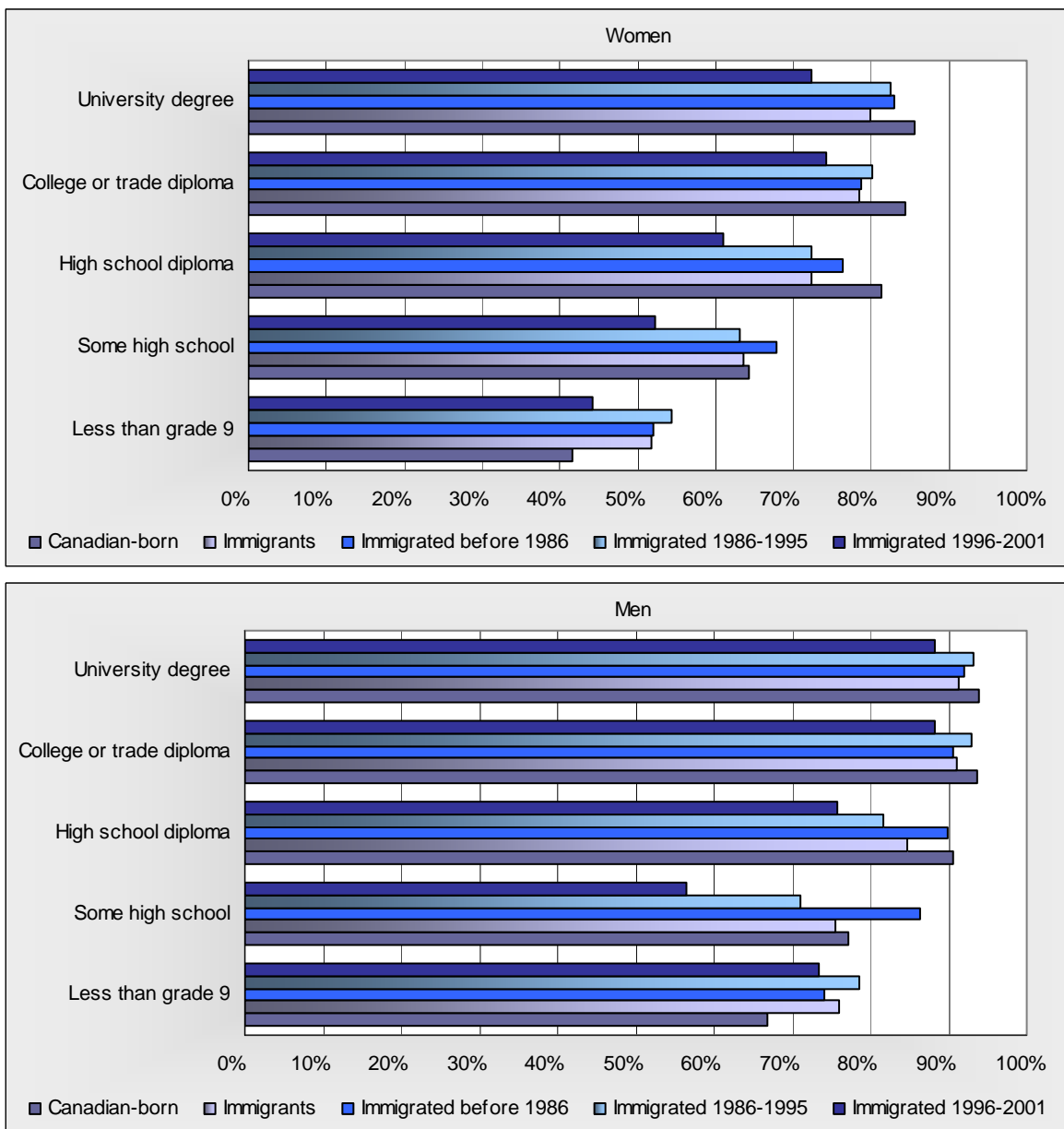
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	42%	64%	81%	84%	86%	79%
Immigrants	52%	64%	72%	78%	80%	73%
Immigrated before 1986	52%	68%	76%	79%	83%	75%
Immigrated 1986-1995	54%	63%	72%	80%	83%	73%
Immigrated 1996-2001	44%	52%	61%	74%	72%	65%
Men						
Canadian-born	67%	77%	91%	94%	94%	89%
Immigrants	76%	76%	85%	91%	91%	86%
Immigrated before 1986	74%	86%	90%	91%	92%	90%
Immigrated 1986-1995	79%	71%	82%	93%	93%	84%
Immigrated 1996-2001	74%	57%	76%	88%	88%	79%
Total						
Canadian-born	57%	71%	86%	89%	90%	84%
Immigrants	61%	70%	78%	85%	86%	79%
Immigrated before 1986	62%	77%	83%	85%	88%	83%
Immigrated 1986-1995	63%	67%	77%	86%	88%	78%
Immigrated 1996-2001	55%	54%	67%	80%	80%	72%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

As well, immigrants with little schooling, even very recent immigrants, are equally or more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born with a low level of education. But at all other education levels there was a common pattern of relatively low participation rates for very recently landed immigrants and convergence to the rates of the Canadian-born for earlier cohorts.

Participation rates have generally increased since 1996. Recent immigrant women with post-secondary credentials and recent immigrant men and women without a high school diploma showed relatively larger gains, in the order of three percentage points. The higher labour force participation of very recent immigrants in 2000 compared to 1995—three percentage points for men and four percentage points for women—derives both from higher participation across the spectrum of education levels and an increase in the share of persons with post-secondary training.

Figure D-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by level of education and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001



Note: Figures D-1 and D-2 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Knowledge of English important for labour force participation

Most immigrants report that they have knowledge of either English or French when they immigrate to Canada. As reported at the time of the 2001 Census, the large majority of both men and women who immigrated during the 1990s and settled in Calgary have knowledge of English. Those who do not report having knowledge of English are not nearly as active in the labour market as those who do.

Table D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of English and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)

	Population	Labour force		Total
	No English	No English	English	
Women				
Canadian-born	-	-	199,870	199,980
Immigrants	4,440	2,170	55,710	57,870
Immigrated before 1986	910	470	29,590	30,080
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,910	910	17,430	18,330
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,610	780	8,680	9,460
Men				
Canadian-born	-	-	230,940	231,030
Immigrants	2,440	1,810	64,540	66,370
Immigrated before 1986	570	450	36,490	36,920
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,110	890	18,160	19,040
Immigrated 1996-2001	730	490	9,920	10,400
Total				
Canadian-born	-	-	430,810	431,010
Immigrants	6,880	3,980	120,260	124,240
Immigrated before 1986	1,490	930	66,080	67,020
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,030	1,800	35,580	37,370
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,360	1,290	18,600	19,860

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Table D-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by knowledge of English and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	Population share	Labour force participation rate		
	No English	No English	English	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	-	-	79%	79%
Immigrants	6%	49%	74%	73%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	52%	76%	75%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	48%	75%	73%
Immigrated 1996-2001	11%	48%	67%	65%
Men				
Canadian-born	-	-	89%	89%
Immigrants	3%	74%	87%	86%
Immigrated before 1986	1%	79%	90%	90%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5%	80%	85%	84%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	67%	80%	79%
Total				
Canadian-born	-	-	84%	84%
Immigrants	4%	58%	80%	79%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	62%	83%	83%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	60%	80%	78%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9%	55%	74%	72%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Unemployment not uncommon during initial years

Immigrants who are in their initial years in Calgary are more likely to experience unemployment than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, very recently immigrated men in Calgary experienced unemployment rates from 6% to 9%, depending on their age group, and women experienced rates of 7% to 10%, depending on their age group. Unemployment is significantly lower among persons who immigrated before 1996, except in the 15-24 age group.

Table D-7: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	3,730	4,230	1,750	9,700
Immigrants	540	1,810	860	3,210
Immigrated before 1986	90	470	560	1,110
Immigrated 1986-1995	330	700	210	1,230
Immigrated 1996-2001	130	630	100	860
Men				
Canadian-born	4,810	4,370	2,130	11,300
Immigrants	740	1,470	1,010	3,220
Immigrated before 1986	160	450	650	1,250
Immigrated 1986-1995	460	500	230	1,190
Immigrated 1996-2001	140	530	140	800
Total				
Canadian-born	8,530	8,590	3,880	20,990
Immigrants	1,280	3,280	1,870	6,420
Immigrated before 1986	240	920	1,210	2,370
Immigrated 1986-1995	780	1,210	430	2,420
Immigrated 1996-2001	270	1,160	230	1,650

Table D-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	9%	4%	3%	5%
Immigrants	10%	6%	4%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	7%	4%	3%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	11%	6%	5%	7%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9%	10%	7%	9%
Men				
Canadian-born	11%	4%	3%	5%
Immigrants	13%	5%	4%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	13%	3%	3%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15%	4%	5%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9%	8%	6%	8%
Total				
Canadian-born	10%	4%	3%	5%
Immigrants	11%	5%	4%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	10%	4%	3%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	13%	5%	5%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9%	9%	6%	8%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Table D-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	100	2,520	2,750	2,690	1,630	9,700
Immigrants	190	570	770	780	900	3,210
Immigrated before 1986	70	210	290	380	230	1,110
Immigrated 1986-1995	100	270	380	230	260	1,230
Immigrated 1996-2001	50	110	120	180	430	860
Men						
Canadian-born	200	3,600	3,110	2,740	1,650	11,300
Immigrants	190	600	770	830	850	3,220
Immigrated before 1986	90	200	290	450	240	1,250
Immigrated 1986-1995	80	300	390	240	200	1,190
Immigrated 1996-2001	20	120	110	150	410	800
Total						
Canadian-born	290	6,120	5,870	5,440	3,280	20,990
Immigrants	380	1,180	1,530	1,600	1,750	6,420
Immigrated before 1986	160	400	550	820	460	2,370
Immigrated 1986-1995	170	540	760	470	470	2,420
Immigrated 1996-2001	60	220	230	320	840	1,650

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

The unemployment rate among various age and gender cohorts was generally lower in 2001 than in 1996, mostly by one or two percentage points.

Generally, earlier immigrant cohorts have lower unemployment rates than more recent immigrant cohorts in Calgary at all levels of education. For instance, men who immigrated after 1995 and who have a university degree have an unemployment rate of 9%. The rate drops to 4% for men who landed between 1986 and 1995 and 2% for earlier male immigrants. This pattern does not hold for recent immigrant women with a high school diploma and recent immigrant men with a high school education or less. In these education groups, very recent immigrants have lower unemployment rates than earlier immigrants with the same levels of education.

Table D-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by level of education and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	9%	7%	5%	4%	4%	5%
Immigrants	6%	6%	6%	4%	6%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	8%	8%	4%	6%	7%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10%	10%	7%	8%	11%	9%
Men						
Canadian-born	8%	8%	6%	4%	3%	5%
Immigrants	6%	6%	6%	4%	4%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	6%	4%	5%	3%	2%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	8%	9%	5%	4%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	3%	8%	6%	7%	9%	8%
Total						
Canadian-born	8%	7%	6%	4%	3%	5%
Immigrants	6%	6%	6%	4%	5%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	8%	9%	5%	5%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	9%	7%	7%	10%	8%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Recent immigrant women experience more unemployment than recent immigrant men, irrespective of their education level. The gap between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is also slightly larger for women than for men at any level of education.

Table D-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of English and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)

	Labour force		Unemployed	Total
	No English	No English	English	
Women				
Canadian-born	-	-	9,680	9,700
Immigrants	2,170	140	3,060	3,210
Immigrated before 1986	470	20	1,090	1,110
Immigrated 1986-1995	910	70	1,170	1,230
Immigrated 1996-2001	780	50	820	860
Men				
Canadian-born	-	-	11,280	11,300
Immigrants	1,810	120	3,100	3,220
Immigrated before 1986	450	30	1,240	1,250
Immigrated 1986-1995	890	80	1,120	1,190
Immigrated 1996-2001	490	30	770	800
Total				
Canadian-born	-	-	20,980	20,990
Immigrants	3,980	260	6,170	6,420
Immigrated before 1986	930	50	2,330	2,370
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,800	140	2,270	2,420
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,290	80	1,580	1,650

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

All cohorts except recent immigrant men with a high school diploma had the same or lower unemployment rates in 2001 than in 1996. The unemployment rate declined noticeably for recent and very recent immigrant women at all levels of education as well as for very recent immigrant men with an elementary education.

Table D-12: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by knowledge of English and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	Share of labour force		Unemployment rate	
	No English	No English	English	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	-	-	5%	5%
Immigrants	4%	6%	5%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	4%	4%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5%	7%	7%	7%
Immigrated 1996-2001	8%	6%	9%	9%
Men				
Canadian-born	-	-	5%	5%
Immigrants	3%	7%	5%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	1%	7%	3%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5%	8%	6%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	6%	8%	8%
Total				
Canadian-born	-	-	5%	5%
Immigrants	3%	7%	5%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	1%	5%	4%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5%	8%	6%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	6%	8%	8%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Recent immigrants who report knowledge of English are about as likely to be unemployed as those who do not report knowledge of English.

Share of men and women with jobs increases with length of stay

Six in ten very recent immigrant women aged 15 to 64 are employed, compared to three in four Canadian-born women. For men the difference is smaller: nearly three in four very recent immigrants are employed compared to more than eight in ten Canadian-born men. As shown in the previous pages, these differences in employment rates reflect mainly differences in labour force participation rates.

Table D-13: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	37,470	100,880	51,930	190,280
Immigrants	5,010	28,000	21,660	54,670
Immigrated before 1986	1,160	11,700	16,120	28,970
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,520	10,450	4,140	17,100
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,340	5,860	1,400	8,600
Men				
Canadian-born	40,560	117,980	61,200	219,740
Immigrants	5,040	30,670	27,450	63,150
Immigrated before 1986	1,050	13,650	20,990	35,690
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,670	10,700	4,490	17,860
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,320	6,320	1,970	9,610
Total				
Canadian-born	78,020	218,860	113,130	410,010
Immigrants	10,040	58,670	49,110	117,810
Immigrated before 1986	2,200	25,350	37,100	64,640
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,190	21,150	8,630	34,960
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,660	12,180	3,380	18,210

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Table D-14: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—employment rates, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	66%	81%	72%	75%	190,280
Immigrants	58%	73%	66%	69%	54,670
Immigrated before 1986	78%	80%	68%	73%	28,970
Immigrated 1986-1995	57%	73%	64%	68%	17,100
Immigrated 1996-2001	48%	63%	58%	59%	8,600
Men					
Canadian-born	68%	92%	85%	84%	219,740
Immigrants	55%	88%	84%	82%	63,150
Immigrated before 1986	69%	91%	85%	87%	35,690
Immigrated 1986-1995	54%	88%	82%	79%	17,860
Immigrated 1996-2001	49%	81%	75%	73%	9,610
Total					
Canadian-born	67%	86%	79%	80%	410,010
Immigrants	56%	80%	75%	75%	117,810
Immigrated before 1986	73%	86%	76%	80%	64,640
Immigrated 1986-1995	56%	80%	73%	73%	34,960
Immigrated 1996-2001	48%	71%	67%	66%	18,210

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Among immigrants who landed before 1986, employment is more common than among the more recently landed. For men and women aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64, the employment rate of immigrants who landed before 1986 is zero to four percentage points lower than the employment rate of the Canadian-born.

In 2001, the share of people with jobs was the same or higher among all cohorts than in 1996. The changes were greater for the younger and older cohorts than for those at prime working age; most immigrant cohorts experienced a greater change than the Canadian-born experienced. Older very recent immigrants, both men and women, saw the greatest gains, with growth of 11 and 18 percentage points respectively, compared with zero to eight percentage points in all other categories.

THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS

Part-time jobs more common for very recent immigrants aged 25 to 64

The proportion of employed persons who work part-time varies considerably by age and gender, both for immigrants and the Canadian-born. Half of employed young adults work part-time. Between one-fifth to one-third of employed immigrant women aged 25 to 64 (varying by cohort) work part-time, compared to one-quarter of employed Canadian-born women. In contrast, 5% to 11% of employed immigrant men aged 25 to 64 (varying by cohort) and 5% of employed Canadian-born men work part-time.

Table D-15: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, employed mostly part-time—age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number)

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	23,910	25,740	13,760	63,400
Immigrants	3,180	6,770	5,710	15,650
Immigrated before 1986	690	2,790	4,330	7,800
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,900	2,630	930	5,460
Immigrated 1996-1999	590	1,360	450	2,400
Men				
Canadian-born	21,390	6,060	4,020	31,470
Immigrants	2,940	1,870	1,950	6,750
Immigrated before 1986	450	740	1,440	2,620
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,810	720	330	2,850
Immigrated 1996-1999	690	410	180	1,280
Total				
Canadian-born	45,290	31,800	17,780	94,870
Immigrants	6,110	8,650	7,640	22,400
Immigrated before 1986	1,140	3,540	5,760	10,440
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,690	3,350	1,260	8,290
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,280	1,770	630	3,670

Note: Tables D-15 and D-16 do not include immigrants who landed in 2000 or 2001. Only persons who landed before 2000 are included among immigrants and very recent immigrants. Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 2000.

Table D-16: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—percentage of employed working mostly part-time, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	53%	23%	24%	30%
Immigrants	58%	23%	24%	27%
Immigrated before 1986	53%	22%	25%	25%
Immigrated 1986-1995	63%	22%	21%	28%
Immigrated 1996-1999	51%	27%	34%	32%
Men				
Canadian-born	44%	5%	6%	13%
Immigrants	49%	6%	7%	10%
Immigrated before 1986	34%	5%	7%	7%
Immigrated 1986-1995	52%	6%	7%	15%
Immigrated 1996-1999	55%	8%	11%	16%
Total				
Canadian-born	48%	14%	15%	21%
Immigrants	53%	14%	15%	18%
Immigrated before 1986	44%	13%	15%	15%
Immigrated 1986-1995	57%	14%	14%	21%
Immigrated 1996-1999	54%	18%	21%	24%

Note: Tables D-15 and D-16 do not include immigrants who landed in 2000 or 2001. Only persons who landed before 2000 are included among immigrants and very recent immigrants. Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 2000.

Part-time employment is more common for very recent immigrants of either gender and aged 25 to 44 or 45 to 64 than for other population groups, but this is not so for those aged 15 to 24.

The prevalence of part-time employment was somewhat lower in 2001 than in 1996 for the 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 age groups. The very recent immigrant young male cohort saw an increase in part-time employment in 2001, as compared to 1996.

Many recent immigrants in sales and service and processing occupations

Employed immigrant women are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in sales and service and processing jobs. One in three employed recent immigrant women work in sales and service jobs, compared to two in ten Canadian-born women. For recent immigrant men, processing occupations are an important area of employment, but the share of jobs in sales and service occupations is only slightly higher than for the Canadian-born. By contrast, administrative, management and social occupations, which are favoured by the Canadian-born, account for a smaller share of the jobs of earlier and recent immigrants.

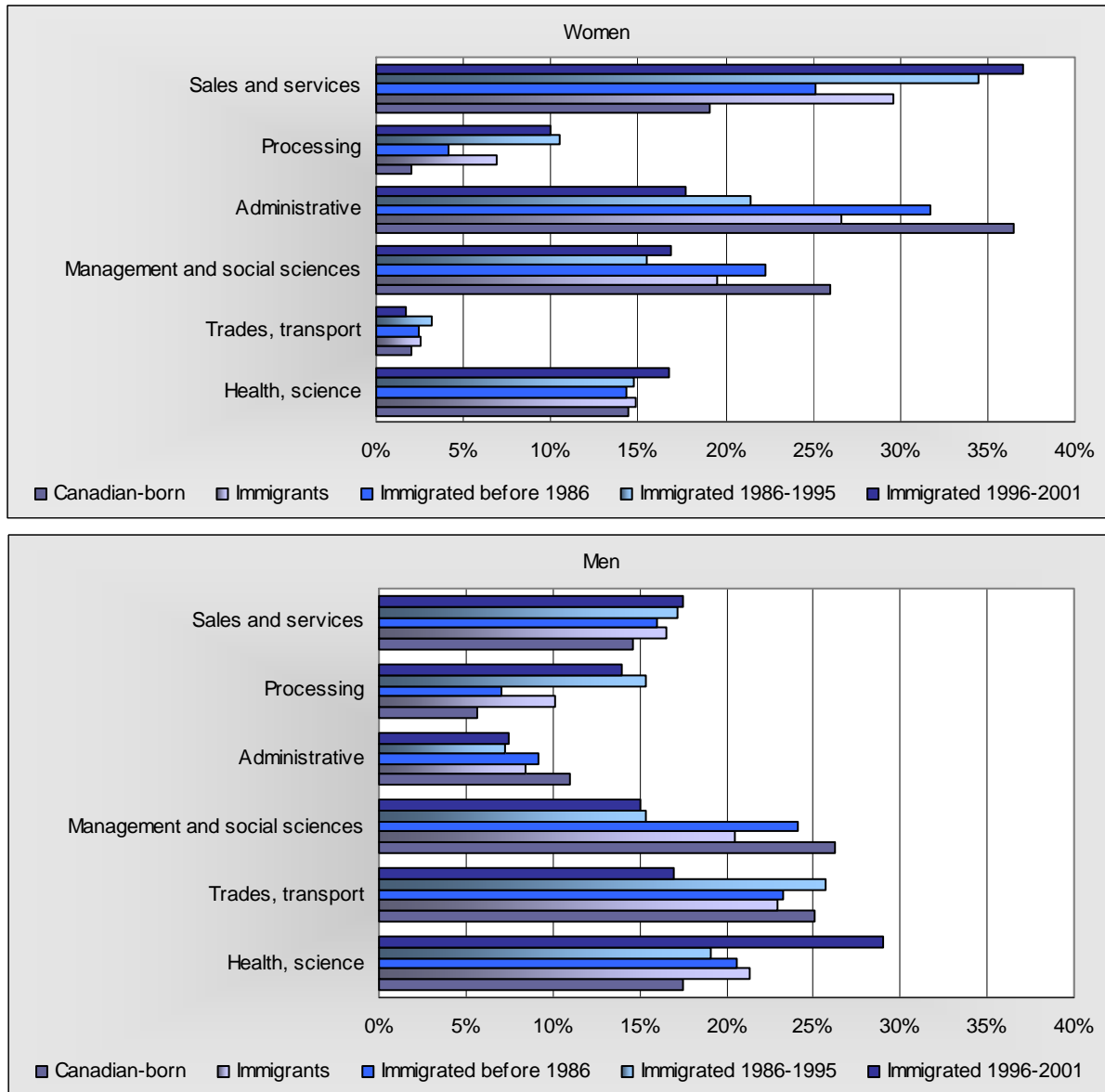
Table D-17: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	29,140	3,110	55,720	39,760	3,130	21,970	152,810
Immigrants	14,700	3,420	13,230	9,710	1,260	7,360	49,660
Immigrated before 1986	6,990	1,160	8,820	6,200	670	3,980	27,810
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,030	1,540	3,120	2,270	470	2,160	14,590
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,690	730	1,290	1,230	120	1,220	7,260
Men							
Canadian-born	26,110	10,170	19,680	47,030	44,890	31,320	179,180
Immigrants	9,620	5,910	4,900	11,920	13,360	12,420	58,110
Immigrated before 1986	5,550	2,420	3,180	8,340	8,050	7,120	34,640
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,620	2,340	1,110	2,340	3,900	2,910	15,190
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,460	1,160	620	1,250	1,410	2,410	8,300
Total							
Canadian-born	55,240	13,270	75,390	86,770	48,030	53,280	331,990
Immigrants	24,310	9,320	18,120	21,630	14,620	19,780	107,770
Immigrated before 1986	12,530	3,580	11,990	14,540	8,720	11,100	62,440
Immigrated 1986-1995	7,650	3,870	4,220	4,600	4,370	5,060	29,780
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,150	1,880	1,900	2,480	1,530	3,620	15,550

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Canadian-born	19%	2%	36%	26%	2%	14%	100%
Immigrants	30%	7%	27%	20%	3%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	25%	4%	32%	22%	2%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	34%	11%	21%	16%	3%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	37%	10%	18%	17%	2%	17%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	15%	6%	11%	26%	25%	17%	100%
Immigrants	17%	10%	8%	21%	23%	21%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	16%	7%	9%	24%	23%	21%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	17%	15%	7%	15%	26%	19%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	18%	14%	7%	15%	17%	29%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	17%	4%	23%	26%	14%	16%	100%
Immigrants	23%	9%	17%	20%	14%	18%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	6%	19%	23%	14%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	26%	13%	14%	15%	15%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	27%	12%	12%	16%	10%	23%	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Figure D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

The distribution of occupations of very recent immigrants is quite similar to that of earlier cohorts, with a few exceptions: a higher proportion of very recent immigrants than earlier immigrants work in health and science fields, especially among male immigrants, and a much lower proportion work in trades and transport occupations. The proportion of very recent immigrants employed in health and science fields is also significantly higher than the proportion of the Canadian-born in these fields. This is something specific to the latest cohort, as five years

earlier in the 1996 Census the prevalence of health and science occupations among employed immigrants was quite similar across all cohorts, including very recent immigrants.

Compared to 1996, sales and service and processing occupations have become much less important as a source of employment for the very recent immigrant cohort in 2001, with declines of 18% for women and 13% for men. Health and science occupations and management and social occupations became more important for the very recent immigrant cohort.

Many very recent immigrants in manufacturing and hospitality sectors

In Calgary, relative to the Canadian-born, a large proportion of employed recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 work in manufacturing industries and in hospitality and other services industries. By contrast, the construction and transportation industries and the public sector account for a smaller share of jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

Compared to 1996, employment in business services industries and the public sector among the very recent immigrant cohort is more prevalent, and employment in hospitality and other services industries is less prevalent.

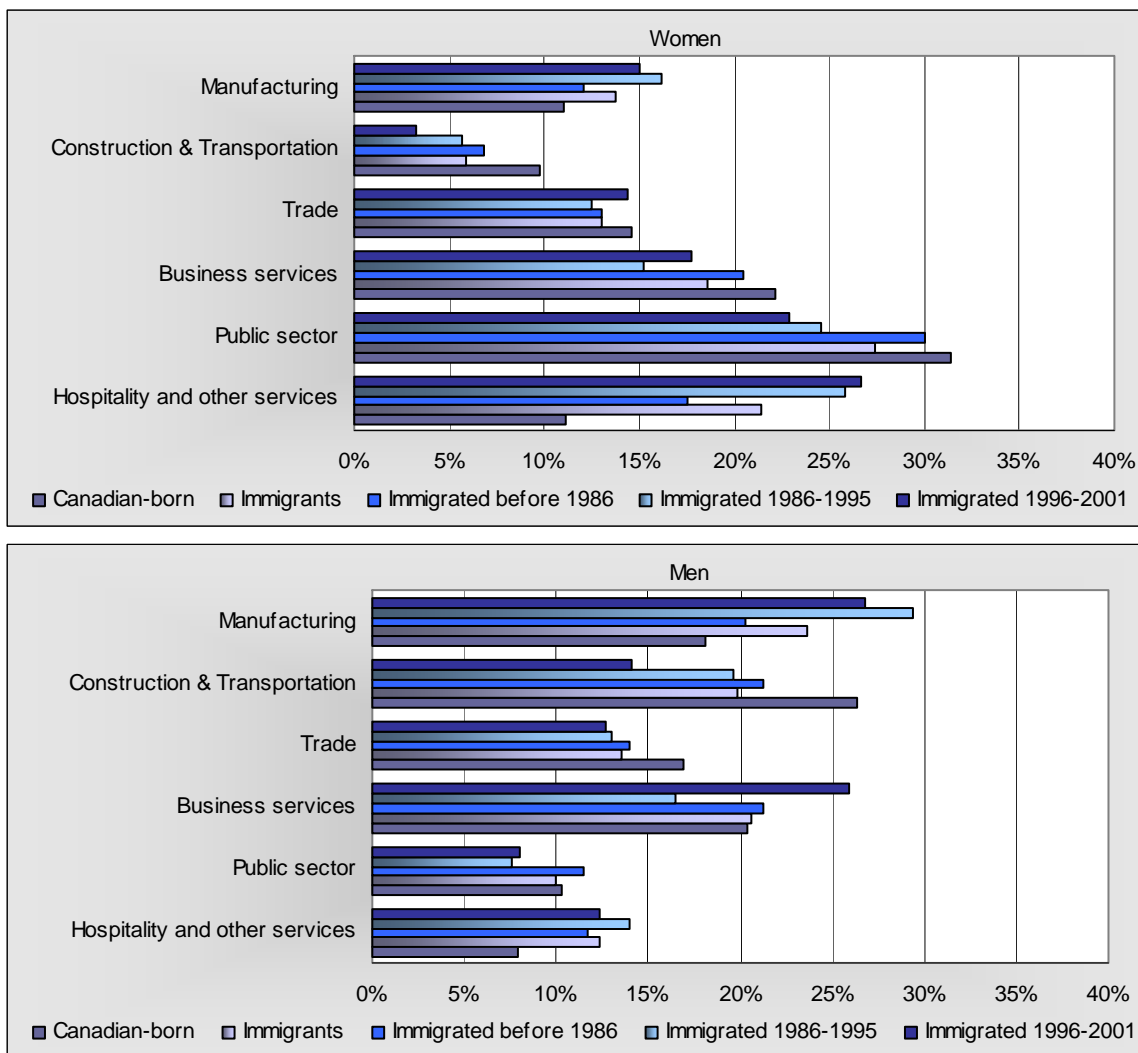
Table D-18: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	16,800	14,930	22,310	33,810	47,940	17,040	152,820
Immigrants	6,830	2,920	6,490	9,220	13,600	10,610	49,660
Immigrated before 1986	3,370	1,890	3,640	5,700	8,350	4,890	27,820
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,360	820	1,820	2,220	3,590	3,770	14,590
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,090	240	1,050	1,290	1,670	1,940	7,270
Men							
Canadian-born	32,440	47,190	30,400	36,590	18,460	14,090	179,180
Immigrants	13,750	11,520	7,880	11,980	5,790	7,210	58,110
Immigrated before 1986	7,040	7,380	4,860	7,360	3,980	4,050	34,630
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,470	2,990	1,980	2,500	1,150	2,130	15,190
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,220	1,170	1,060	2,150	670	1,030	8,290
Total							
Canadian-born	49,240	62,130	52,720	70,420	66,380	31,120	331,990
Immigrants	20,590	14,440	14,360	21,190	19,380	17,810	107,770
Immigrated before 1986	10,460	9,240	8,490	13,030	12,300	8,960	62,450
Immigrated 1986-1995	6,830	3,800	3,800	4,710	4,750	5,900	29,780
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,320	1,410	2,090	3,430	2,350	2,970	15,550

	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	11%	10%	15%	22%	31%	11%	100%
Immigrants	14%	6%	13%	19%	27%	21%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	12%	7%	13%	20%	30%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16%	6%	12%	15%	25%	26%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	15%	3%	14%	18%	23%	27%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	18%	26%	17%	20%	10%	8%	100%
Immigrants	24%	20%	14%	21%	10%	12%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	21%	14%	21%	11%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	29%	20%	13%	16%	8%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	27%	14%	13%	26%	8%	12%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	15%	19%	16%	21%	20%	9%	100%
Immigrants	19%	13%	13%	20%	18%	17%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	17%	15%	14%	21%	20%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	23%	13%	13%	16%	16%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	21%	9%	13%	22%	15%	19%	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Figure D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrants lower

The jobs of recent immigrants require lower skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born. One in three jobs of Canadian-born women requires the highest level of skill, a university education. For immigrant women who landed after 1995, only one in four jobs requires a university education. There is a larger gap for women than for men between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born in the skill requirements of their jobs.

Table D-19: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

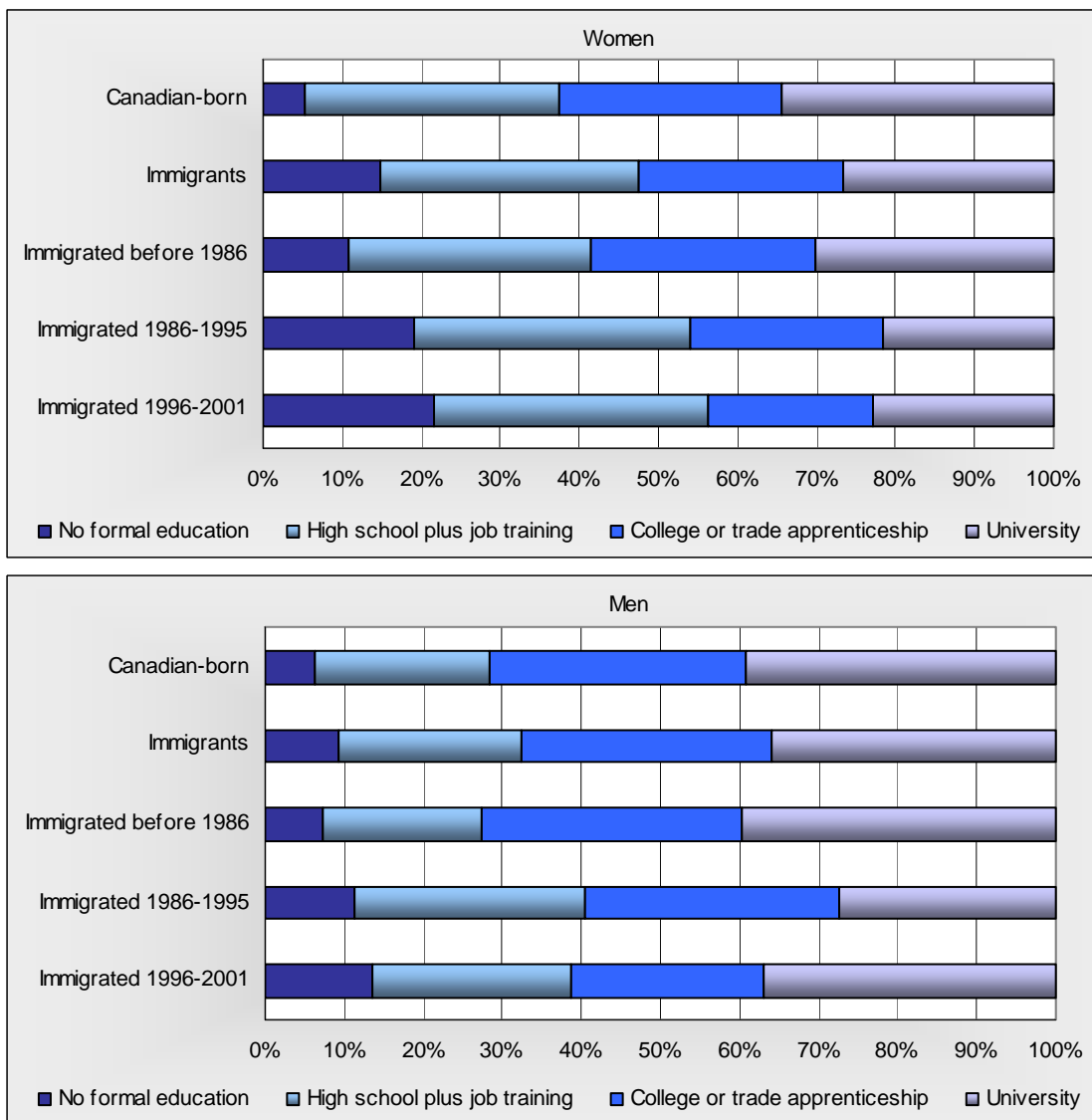
	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	8,250	5%	48,990	32%	43,010	28%	52,590	34%	152,820	100%
Immigrants	7,360	15%	16,170	33%	12,950	26%	13,190	27%	49,660	100%
Immigrated before 1986	3,000	11%	8,570	31%	7,880	28%	8,390	30%	27,820	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,780	19%	5,100	35%	3,550	24%	3,160	22%	14,590	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,580	22%	2,510	35%	1,520	21%	1,660	23%	7,270	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	11,330	6%	39,470	22%	58,100	32%	70,270	39%	179,180	100%
Immigrants	5,380	9%	13,440	23%	18,360	32%	20,930	36%	58,110	100%
Immigrated before 1986	2,550	7%	6,910	20%	11,470	33%	13,710	40%	34,630	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,710	11%	4,430	29%	4,880	32%	4,170	27%	15,190	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,120	14%	2,100	25%	2,020	24%	3,060	37%	8,290	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	19,570	6%	88,460	27%	101,110	30%	122,850	37%	331,990	100%
Immigrants	12,730	12%	29,600	27%	31,320	29%	34,120	32%	107,770	100%
Immigrated before 1986	5,540	9%	15,470	25%	19,350	31%	22,080	35%	62,450	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,500	15%	9,530	32%	8,430	28%	7,320	25%	29,770	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,700	17%	4,600	30%	3,540	23%	4,720	30%	15,550	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

For both men and women, the skill requirement of jobs of immigrants who landed before 1986 is closer to that of the Canadian-born. The jobs of very recent immigrants and those of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period have similar skill requirements.

Compared to 1996, the very recent immigrant cohort has jobs with higher skill requirements. The proportion of very recent immigrants with jobs requiring college, trade or university level education was more than 10 percentage points higher in 2001 than in 1996, for both men and women.

Figure D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

The information presented in Table D-19 does not directly indicate whether the skills of recent immigrants are fully or less than fully employed in the economy. To determine this, one has to compare the skill levels of jobs of employed recent immigrants with the level of education of employed recent immigrants. This is done in Table D-20 for persons holding a university degree.

Education of recent immigrants not fully utilized

The jobs of recent immigrants with a university degree do not require the same level of skill as the jobs of Canadian-born persons with a university degree. About seven in ten employed Canadian-born women with a university degree have a job requiring a university degree. But less than four in ten employed women with university degrees who immigrated after 1995 have a job that requires a university degree. As for men with a university degree, three in four Canadian-born men but only six in ten very recent immigrant men have a job requiring a university education.

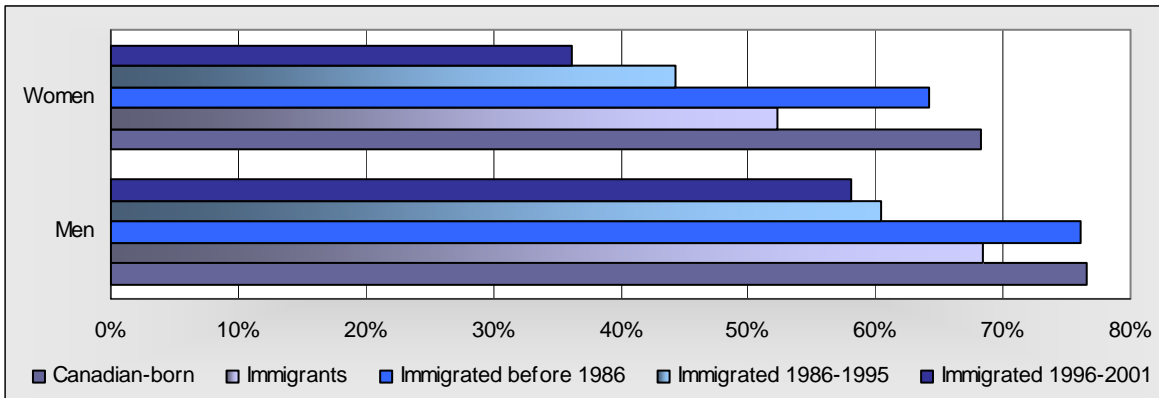
The skill requirements of jobs of university graduates were higher in 2001 than in 1996, mainly in the form of a shift from jobs requiring no formal education or a high school diploma to jobs requiring a college or trade apprenticeship or a university education. For Canadian-born men and women, the shift was four percentage points; immigrants who had been in the country more than 15 years or from 5 to 15 years experienced a larger shift of four to eight points for men and two to three points for women. For immigrants who landed in the five years before the census, the shift from jobs requiring high school or less to jobs requiring college or trade apprenticeships or more was approximately four percentage points for men and seven percentage points for women.

Table D-20: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	480	1%	5,090	13%	6,960	18%	26,960	68%	39,480	100%
Immigrants	830	6%	2,940	21%	2,780	20%	7,150	52%	13,680	100%
Immigrated before 1986	170	2%	1,040	16%	1,200	18%	4,300	64%	6,700	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	270	7%	940	24%	910	24%	1,700	44%	3,820	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	380	12%	970	31%	670	21%	1,140	36%	3,150	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	680	1%	3,580	7%	7,030	15%	37,000	77%	48,300	100%
Immigrants	650	3%	2,220	12%	3,130	17%	12,970	68%	18,970	100%
Immigrated before 1986	240	2%	790	8%	1,440	14%	7,850	76%	10,320	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	140	3%	670	15%	910	21%	2,620	60%	4,330	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	280	6%	750	17%	790	18%	2,510	58%	4,330	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	1,150	1%	8,680	10%	14,000	16%	63,960	73%	87,790	100%
Immigrants	1,460	4%	5,140	16%	5,920	18%	20,120	62%	32,630	100%
Immigrated before 1986	400	2%	1,820	11%	2,640	15%	12,150	71%	17,020	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	410	5%	1,600	20%	1,830	22%	4,320	53%	8,140	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	660	9%	1,720	23%	1,460	20%	3,650	49%	7,480	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Figure D-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—25 to 64 years of age—percentage of employed university graduates with jobs requiring university education, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001



Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME

Sources of income vary by time in Canada

Nearly eight in ten Canadian-born women and nine in ten Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in the year 2000. A larger share of the Canadian-born than immigrants had income from employment. For immigrants who landed before 1986, the proportion with earnings was lower than that of the Canadian-born and other immigrant cohorts. The smaller share of recent immigrants with employment income reflects lower participation in the workforce.

The share of persons with employment income generally was higher in 2000 than in 1995, with the exception of the earlier immigrant cohorts and Canadian-born women (about seven percentage points higher for very recent immigrants and four percentage points higher for those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period).

The incidence of zero income was extremely low for all immigrant groups and the Canadian-born, primarily because almost everyone received transfer payments from the government.

Recent immigrants were much less likely to have other private income—for example, income from investments or pension plans—in comparison to the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. The proportion of persons in the very recent immigrant cohort with private income has generally decreased since 1995.

The fact that 95% of persons receive transfer payments from government is something unique to the province of Alberta. The almost universal presence of transfer payments is also something new. It may reflect the "Alberta advantage" initiatives implemented by the provincial government, including an increase of family tax benefits, energy cost rebates and special educational programs for employment insurance recipients, trades people and immigrant women.

Table E-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—sources of income, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)

	No income		Employment income		Other private income		Government transfers		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	5,640	2%	215,480	77%	88,280	31%	263,580	94%	281,290	100%
Immigrants	990	1%	60,230	66%	28,720	31%	88,520	97%	91,520	100%
Immigrated before 1986	140	0%	32,760	62%	20,690	39%	51,680	98%	52,960	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	560	2%	19,740	71%	5,960	22%	26,550	96%	27,690	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	300	3%	7,730	71%	2,080	19%	10,300	95%	10,870	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	5,180	2%	242,950	86%	74,880	27%	262,350	93%	282,390	100%
Immigrants	790	1%	67,890	78%	25,250	29%	82,690	95%	86,600	100%
Immigrated before 1986	20	0%	39,740	76%	19,160	36%	50,600	96%	52,510	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	520	2%	20,060	82%	4,230	17%	22,970	94%	24,380	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	250	3%	8,100	83%	1,870	19%	9,130	94%	9,710	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	10,820	2%	458,440	81%	163,150	29%	525,930	93%	563,670	100%
Immigrants	1,770	1%	128,130	72%	53,980	30%	171,190	96%	178,110	100%
Immigrated before 1986	160	0%	72,510	69%	39,840	38%	102,270	97%	105,470	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,070	2%	39,800	76%	10,190	20%	49,510	95%	52,060	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	550	3%	15,830	77%	3,950	19%	19,420	94%	20,590	100%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. A person may have income from one, two or all three sources. The three sources are defined in the Glossary.

Average income higher for immigrants who have been in Canada longer

The average income of immigrants in the year 2000 was four-fifths of that of the Canadian-born. Those who immigrated before 1986 had nearly the same income as the Canadian-born. For very recent immigrants, average income was about three-fifths of that of the Canadian-born. And those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period had average income close to two-thirds of the level of the Canadian-born.

Compared to 1995, average income of very recent immigrants increased more than that of other cohorts, by more than one-half for men and two-fifths for women. For other cohorts, the change was in the order of one-fifth.

The average income of women was less than three-fifths of that of men.

Table E-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over with income —average income and sources of average income, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Sources of average income				Total
	Average income of persons with income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	
Women					
Canadian-born	\$26,870	80%	11%	10%	100%
Immigrants	\$22,770	72%	12%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$26,430	69%	15%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$18,450	78%	7%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$15,590	79%	7%	14%	100%
Men					
Canadian-born	\$47,790	86%	10%	4%	100%
Immigrants	\$40,010	82%	10%	8%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$46,570	79%	13%	8%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$29,910	89%	4%	6%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$29,100	91%	4%	5%	100%
Total					
Canadian-born	\$37,360	84%	10%	6%	100%
Immigrants	\$31,160	78%	11%	11%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$36,470	75%	13%	11%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$23,810	85%	5%	10%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$21,960	87%	5%	9%	100%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year.

Earnings from employment account for the bulk of income of all groups. Among recent immigrant women as compared to Canadian-born women, earnings from employment make up a slightly smaller proportion of income, with the opposite pattern holding true for recent immigrant men as compared to Canadian-born men.

Compared to 1995, employment income generally accounted for a somewhat larger share of income, and other private income and government transfer payments each declined as a share of income. The very recent male immigrant cohort experienced the largest increase in the share of income derived from employment, eight percentage points, offset by a decline in the share of government transfer payments of six percentage points. For other cohorts the change was in the order of two percentage points.

Earnings of recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time lower

The wages and salaries earned by recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 2000 are below the Calgary average. Earlier immigrants had average incomes slightly higher than the Canadian-born.

Table E-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, employed mostly full-time—average earnings from wages and salaries, and earnings as percentage of overall average, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Percentage of overall average	
	Amount	
Canadian-born	\$45,110	103%
Immigrants	\$39,130	89%
Immigrated before 1986	\$45,420	104%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$30,830	70%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$29,380	67%
All who worked mostly full-time	\$43,780	100%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year.

The relative level of wages and salaries of very recent immigrants, at 67% of the average, was higher than in 1995 by 14 percentage points. Their average earnings were rather close to the wages of the earlier cohorts. Those who had been in the country from 5 to 15 years, however, had a lower relative earnings level than their counterparts in the previous census.

Transfer payments a larger share of income of households of non-seniors

In the year 2000, virtually all households in Calgary received government transfer payments. The transfer payments received by recent immigrant households were higher than those received by Canadian-born households, both in dollar terms and relative to income.

Transfer payments vary considerably with the age of the oldest person in the household, and so do differences between recent immigrant, earlier immigrant and Canadian-born households. Recent immigrant households of the very young receive more or less the same amounts as their Canadian-born and earlier immigrant counterparts, while households of persons aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 received substantially larger amounts than the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.

Transfer payments to households without seniors generally reflect benefits of Employment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance, or other programs. Included in these transfer payments are tax credits such as the Canada Child Benefit, GST tax credits and tax credits from the Government of Alberta. The larger amounts of transfer payments for recent immigrant households of persons 25 to 64 years old may have to do with the larger average number of children in families and with differences in labour market participation and unemployment reviewed in Part D. That transfer payments from government make up a larger part of income than for their Canadian-born and earlier immigrant counterparts also reflects their lower incomes.

Almost all households with persons 65 years of age and over received government transfer payments—Old Age Security, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, or Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits. Recent immigrant households of seniors on average received about the same amount in transfer payments as earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born, but households

consisting only of immigrants who landed very recently received much less. Very recent immigrants are not entitled to Old Age Security and have not built up large credits under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan.

Table E-4: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—percentage of households receiving transfers, average amount of government transfer payments, and transfers as a share of income, by age of older parent in family or oldest person in non-family household, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	Total
Share of households receiving government transfer payments					
Canadian-born households	99%	99%	99%	100%	99%
Earlier immigrant households	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Recent immigrant households	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1996-1999 immigrants only	95%	100%	100%	98%	100%
Average amount of transfer per receiving household					
Canadian-born households	\$1,900	\$2,400	\$2,900	\$17,200	\$4,600
Earlier immigrant households	\$2,300	\$3,100	\$3,500	\$18,000	\$7,300
Recent immigrant households	\$1,800	\$4,000	\$4,700	\$17,600	\$5,500
1986-1995 immigrants	\$1,900	\$4,100	\$4,400	\$18,000	\$5,600
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	\$2,300	\$3,900	\$6,100	\$18,400	\$6,200
1996-1999 immigrants only	\$800	\$3,800	\$4,700	\$11,500	\$4,400
Transfers as a share of income, all households					
Canadian-born households	6%	3%	3%	33%	6%
Earlier immigrant households	6%	4%	4%	34%	10%
Recent immigrant households	6%	6%	7%	29%	9%
1986-1995 immigrants	6%	6%	6%	32%	8%
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	6%	6%	7%	21%	8%
1996-1999 immigrants only	5%	8%	8%	30%	9%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Personal income reaches parity and similar distribution with longer stay

Of very recent immigrants, nearly five out of ten women and three out of ten men reported no income or income of less than \$10,000 in 2000.

Recent immigrants are underrepresented at the high end of the income scale. The share of recently immigrated men with incomes of \$50,000 and over is about one-half of that of the Canadian-born, while the share of recently immigrated women with incomes of \$50,000 and over is about one-third of that of the Canadian-born. The proportion with incomes of \$50,000 and over is the same among earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Table E-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—income levels, by gender (number and percentage distribution) and average income, by gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	
Women							
Canadian-born	5,640	73,330	103,080	63,090	36,150	281,280	
Immigrants	980	25,360	41,860	15,260	8,020	91,530	
Immigrated before 1986	140	11,130	24,810	10,680	6,200	52,970	
Immigrated 1986-1995	560	9,480	12,650	3,590	1,410	27,680	
Immigrated 1996-1999	290	4,750	4,400	1,000	420	10,880	
Men							
Canadian-born	5,180	45,460	71,720	71,540	88,510	282,390	
Immigrants	780	13,180	29,600	21,500	21,520	86,590	
Immigrated before 1986	20	4,940	17,120	13,990	16,440	52,510	
Immigrated 1986-1995	520	5,740	8,780	5,650	3,690	24,380	
Immigrated 1996-1999	250	2,510	3,700	1,860	1,400	9,710	
Total							
Canadian-born	10,820	118,790	174,800	134,620	124,660	563,670	
Immigrants	1,770	38,550	71,490	36,780	29,530	178,110	
Immigrated before 1986	160	16,060	41,950	24,680	22,620	105,470	
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,070	15,230	21,440	9,240	5,090	52,060	
Immigrated 1996-1999	550	7,270	8,100	2,870	1,820	20,590	
Percentage Distribution							
	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	Average income
Women							
Canadian-born	2%	26%	37%	22%	13%	100%	\$26,330
Immigrants	1%	28%	46%	17%	9%	100%	\$22,530
Immigrated before 1986	0%	21%	47%	20%	12%	100%	\$26,360
Immigrated 1986-1995	2%	34%	46%	13%	5%	100%	\$18,090
Immigrated 1996-1999	3%	44%	40%	9%	4%	100%	\$15,170
Men							
Canadian-born	2%	16%	25%	25%	31%	100%	\$46,910
Immigrants	1%	15%	34%	25%	25%	100%	\$39,650
Immigrated before 1986	0%	9%	33%	27%	31%	100%	\$46,550
Immigrated 1986-1995	2%	24%	36%	23%	15%	100%	\$29,280
Immigrated 1996-1999	3%	26%	38%	19%	14%	100%	\$28,330
Total							
Canadian-born	2%	21%	31%	24%	22%	100%	\$36,640
Immigrants	1%	22%	40%	21%	17%	100%	\$30,850
Immigrated before 1986	0%	15%	40%	23%	21%	100%	\$36,410
Immigrated 1986-1995	2%	29%	41%	18%	10%	100%	\$23,320
Immigrated 1996-1999	3%	35%	39%	14%	9%	100%	\$21,380

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year.

Distribution of household income becomes very similar

In 2000, recent immigrant households had an average income of \$63,600 or 85% of the income of Canadian-born households. Unlike the situation in Canada as a whole, incomes of very recent immigrant households in Calgary are substantially lower than those of Canadian-born households. The income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants is 57% of the income of households of the Canadian-born.

Table E-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

Households	\$0 to	\$20,000 to	\$40,000 to	\$60,000 to	\$80,000	Total	Average income
	\$19,999	\$39,999	\$59,999	\$79,999	and over		
Canadian-born	28,930 12%	47,600 19%	49,300 20%	41,790 17%	80,970 33%	248,580 100%	\$75,040
Earlier immigrants	7,360 11%	12,850 19%	11,840 18%	10,540 16%	23,760 36%	66,330 100%	\$76,520
Recent immigrants	4,460 16%	6,800 19%	7,730 22%	6,300 17%	9,430 26%	34,710 100%	\$66,010
1986-1995 immigrants	2,920 12%	4,290 18%	5,280 22%	4,450 19%	6,690 28%	23,620 100%	\$68,040
1996-1999 immigrants with others	350 9%	870 16%	1,320 25%	1,080 19%	1,870 31%	5,490 100%	\$73,450
1996-1999 immigrants only	1,190 33%	1,650 26%	1,140 17%	770 11%	880 12%	5,610 100%	\$73,450
All households	43,080 12%	68,410 19%	70,020 20%	59,320 17%	115,550 32%	356,380 100%	\$74,040

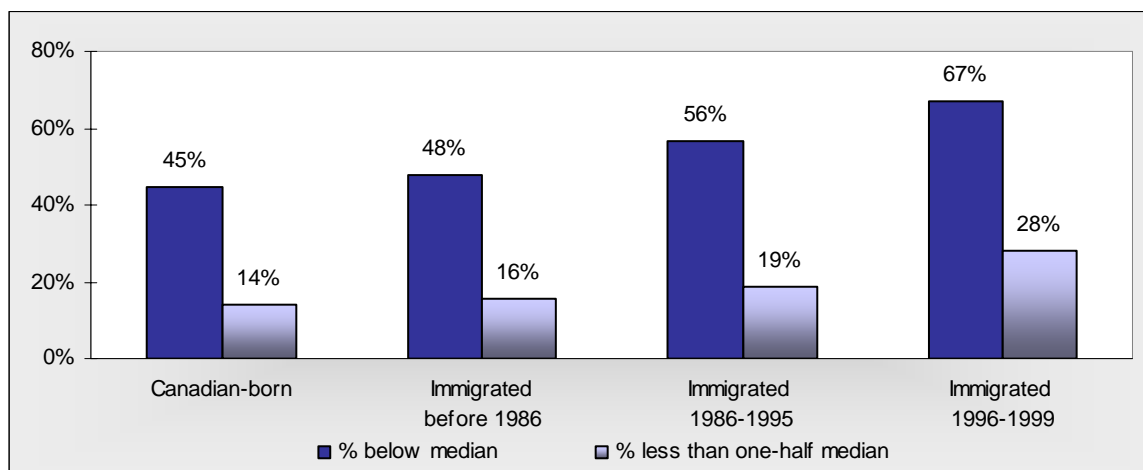
Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

One-third of households consisting of only very recent immigrants have income of less than \$20,000, in spite of their large size. In households that combine very recent immigrants with other persons, their relatively high income may be a result of their large size and the fact that the other members of the household have lived in Canada for more than five years and are more likely to be earners.

Low income twice as common among very recent immigrants

Recent immigrants are more likely than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born to live in families with incomes that fall below the median family income or, if they do not live in families, to have income below the median for unattached individuals. They are also more likely to have or live in families with incomes that fall below one-half of the median income—that is, to have low income. The percentage of immigrants with income in the bottom half or quarter of the income distribution declines in relation to the length of stay in Canada of the cohort.

Figure E-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage with family or individual income below the median and below one-half of the median, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000



Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all figures in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. For a definition of median income and details about the calculations, see the Glossary.

The share of very recent immigrants whose family or individual income is below one-half of the median income is twice as large as that of the Canadian-born. The proportion of very recent immigrants with income below the median is also much higher, with two out of three finding themselves in this situation. Although earlier immigrant households have higher average income than Canadian-born households (Table E-6), a slightly larger proportion of earlier immigrants find themselves below the median or one-half the median income.

The proportion of individuals with income below the median varies with age and, to a lesser extent, gender. For the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the highest incidence of incomes that are below the median is found among seniors. But this is not so for very recent immigrants, among whom incomes below the median are more common for younger age groups. Persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period occupy a middle ground.

In all age and gender groups except women and men 65 years of age and over, the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is higher among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born. This difference is most pronounced for people of working age, from 25 to 64 years old.

Nearly three out of ten immigrants who landed between 1996 and 1999 have low income or live in families with low income—that is, income below one-half of the median. This share is twice as large as for the Canadian-born. The difference in the incidence of low income between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is smallest for seniors. Recently immigrated women 25 to 64 years of age are more likely than their male counterparts to have low income.

Table E-7: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below the median, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	42,080	49%	28,310	50%	81,940	42%	19,120	68%	171,450	47%
Immigrants	2,780	65%	4,580	59%	34,300	51%	10,870	67%	52,530	55%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	660	44%	16,840	44%	9,100	70%	26,600	50%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,040	57%	2,560	58%	11,980	58%	1,430	57%	17,010	58%
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,740	71%	1,360	70%	5,490	66%	340	61%	8,930	67%
Men										
Canadian-born	43,610	49%	26,520	44%	74,110	37%	14,090	65%	158,320	43%
Immigrants	2,820	65%	4,860	58%	29,980	46%	8,900	66%	46,530	51%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	710	47%	15,540	39%	7,690	68%	23,920	46%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,030	61%	2,810	57%	9,500	54%	1,010	56%	14,340	55%
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,790	67%	1,340	69%	4,950	67%	210	63%	8,270	67%
Total										
Canadian-born	85,690	49%	54,830	47%	156,040	39%	33,210	67%	329,770	45%
Immigrants	5,590	65%	9,430	58%	64,280	49%	19,770	67%	99,050	53%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	1,370	46%	32,370	41%	16,790	69%	50,520	48%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,070	59%	5,370	58%	21,470	56%	2,440	57%	31,350	56%
Immigrated 1996-1999	3,520	69%	2,700	69%	10,440	66%	550	62%	17,190	67%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. For a definition of median income and details about the calculations, see the Glossary.

Table E-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below one-half of the median, by age and gender, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	12,660	15%	11,830	21%	25,300	13%	4,500	16%	54,290	15%
Immigrants	1,080	25%	2,000	26%	11,810	18%	3,400	21%	18,290	19%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	250	17%	5,550	14%	2,810	21%	8,590	16%
Immigrated 1986-1995	350	19%	980	22%	4,100	20%	480	19%	5,920	20%
Immigrated 1996-1999	730	30%	770	39%	2,170	26%	120	21%	3,780	28%
Men										
Canadian-born	13,100	15%	10,100	17%	19,900	10%	4,250	20%	47,340	13%
Immigrants	1,180	27%	1,910	23%	9,160	14%	3,710	28%	15,930	18%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	320	21%	4,480	11%	3,170	28%	7,950	15%
Immigrated 1986-1995	410	24%	950	19%	2,790	16%	460	25%	4,600	18%
Immigrated 1996-1999	770	29%	640	33%	1,890	25%	80	25%	3,380	27%
Total										
Canadian-born	25,760	15%	21,920	19%	45,200	11%	8,750	18%	101,620	14%
Immigrants	2,260	26%	3,900	24%	20,970	16%	7,100	24%	34,210	18%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	570	19%	10,030	13%	5,980	25%	16,540	16%
Immigrated 1986-1995	760	22%	1,930	21%	6,890	18%	930	22%	10,520	19%
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,500	29%	1,400	36%	4,060	26%	200	22%	7,160	28%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. For a definition of median income and details about the calculations, see the Glossary.

PART F: HOUSING

Crowded accommodations more common for recent immigrants

In Calgary, the number of persons per room in recent immigrant households is well above the overall average. As many as 15% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions (that is, there are more persons than rooms in the home). The incidence of crowding is even higher among households consisting only of very recent immigrants. By contrast, crowding is very rare among households of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.

Table F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
Households					
Canadian-born	172,650	62,600	8,600	4,730	248,580
Earlier immigrants	44,110	17,390	3,070	1,770	66,330
Recent immigrants	13,410	15,220	5,220	5,870	39,700
1986-1995 immigrants	8,830	9,300	2,910	2,580	23,620
1996-2001 immigrants with others	2,430	3,190	1,210	1,600	8,420
1996-2001 immigrants only	2,140	2,740	1,110	1,690	7,670
All households	231,080	95,700	17,000	12,600	356,380

	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
Households					
Canadian-born	69%	25%	3%	2%	100%
Earlier immigrants	66%	26%	5%	3%	100%
Recent immigrants	34%	38%	13%	15%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	37%	39%	12%	11%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	29%	38%	14%	19%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	28%	36%	14%	22%	100%
All households	65%	27%	5%	4%	100%

Note: The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household, crowding and related concepts, see the Glossary.

Large households likely to have crowded accommodations

Crowding is related to size of household. The larger the household, the greater the chance that there are more persons than rooms in the dwelling. This pattern is found among households of the Canadian-born as well as immigrants, despite the fact that there is much less crowding in households of the Canadian-born than in households of recent immigrants.

Table F-2: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, by size of household, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

Size of household	Few er than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
1 to 3 persons					
Canadian-born	153,190	31,520	2,280	2,050	189,050
Earlier immigrants	38,520	7,150	600	560	46,820
Recent immigrants	11,280	6,790	1,280	1,470	20,800
1986-1995 immigrants	7,420	3,530	560	570	12,060
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	2,050	1,630	260	270	4,170
1996-2001 immigrants only	1,840	1,640	460	650	4,580
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	19,150	28,680	4,780	1,780	54,390
Earlier immigrants	5,470	9,410	1,710	750	17,330
Recent immigrants	2,090	7,540	2,480	2,300	14,390
1986-1995 immigrants	1,390	5,250	1,470	1,130	9,230
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	410	1,270	450	430	2,530
1996-2001 immigrants only	300	1,030	550	760	2,640
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	310	2,410	1,540	900	5,150
Earlier immigrants	110	820	770	470	2,170
Recent immigrants	20	910	1,490	2,100	4,520
1986-1995 immigrants	20	540	890	890	2,340
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	0	300	500	930	1,710
1996-2001 immigrants only	0	80	100	280	460

Size of household	Few er than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
1 to 3 persons					
Canadian-born	81%	17%	1%	1%	100%
Earlier immigrants	82%	15%	1%	1%	100%
Recent immigrants	54%	33%	6%	7%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	62%	29%	5%	5%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	49%	39%	6%	6%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	40%	36%	10%	14%	100%
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	35%	53%	9%	3%	100%
Earlier immigrants	32%	54%	10%	4%	100%
Recent immigrants	15%	52%	17%	16%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	15%	57%	16%	12%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	16%	50%	18%	17%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	11%	39%	21%	29%	100%
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	6%	47%	30%	17%	100%
Earlier immigrants	5%	38%	35%	22%	100%
Recent immigrants	0%	20%	33%	47%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	1%	23%	38%	38%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	0%	17%	29%	54%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	0%	16%	21%	61%	100%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household, crowding and related concepts, see the Glossary.

As shown earlier, households of immigrants who landed before 1986 are similar to the households of the Canadian-born in size. They also have accommodations that are similar in size to that of the Canadian-born.

One-quarter of recent immigrant households face high housing cost

One in four recent immigrant households and nearly two in five households made up exclusively of immigrants who landed in Canada between 1996 and 1999 and were living in Calgary in the year 2000 spend more than 30% of their income on accommodations. For one in five of the latter households the cost of accommodations exceeds 50% of income. Of Canadian-born households, only one in five have housing costs in excess of 30% of income.

Table F-3: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—cost of accommodations as a share of household income, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage distribution)

Households	Cost of accommodations					
	Less than 30%		30% to 50%		50% or more	
Canadian-born	192,750	78%	33,400	13%	20,910	8%
Earlier immigrants	54,010	81%	7,750	12%	4,290	6%
Recent immigrants	25,270	73%	5,330	15%	4,010	12%
1986-1995 immigrants	17,520	74%	3,460	15%	2,560	11%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	4,300	78%	770	14%	390	7%
1996-1999 immigrants only	3,450	61%	1,100	20%	1,060	19%
All households	275,440	77%	47,540	13%	30,890	9%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary. Totals do not add to 100% due to some non-reporting households.

Housing costs of more than 30% of income are considered burdensome, and households facing that level of cost generally have low incomes. Many households of recently landed immigrants have low incomes and try to keep the cost of accommodations down by choosing small quarters and making their households large. But often this is not enough to bring housing costs down to less than 30% of income.

Housing of very recent immigrants in good state of repair

The dwellings of households of immigrants who landed after 1985 have been more recently built than the houses of the Canadian-born.

Table F-4: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—period of construction of household dwelling, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

Households	Period of construction					
	Before 1971		1971-1990		1991-2001	
Canadian-born	83,850	34%	107,650	43%	57,090	23%
Earlier immigrants	19,760	30%	31,290	47%	15,290	23%
Recent immigrants	7,900	20%	20,780	52%	11,010	28%
1986-1995 immigrants	4,440	19%	12,330	52%	6,840	29%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	1,720	20%	4,310	51%	2,390	28%
1996-2001 immigrants only	1,750	23%	4,140	54%	1,790	23%
All households	111,900	31%	160,570	45%	83,900	24%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

The state of repair of the housing stock of both recent immigrants and earlier immigrants is marginally better than that of the Canadian-born. This suggests that, although crowding and the cost of housing is clearly a challenge for many recent immigrants, they tend not to resort to sub-standard accommodations.

Table F-5: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—quality of housing, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

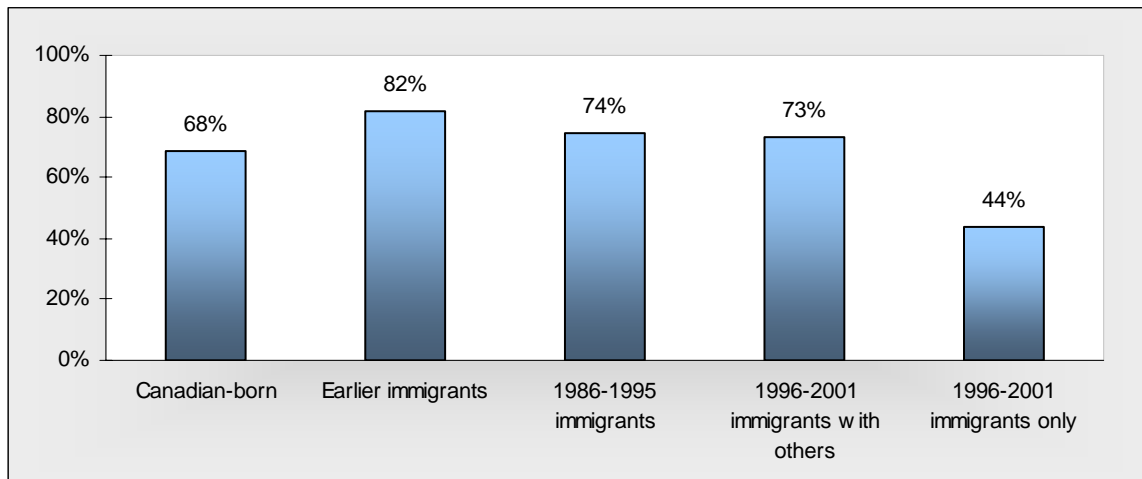
Households	Quality of housing					
	Regular maintenance		Minor repairs		Major repairs	
Canadian-born	174,400	70%	59,660	24%	14,510	6%
Earlier immigrants	47,980	72%	14,990	23%	3,370	5%
Recent immigrants	29,260	74%	8,550	22%	1,900	5%
1986-1995 immigrants	17,390	74%	5,070	21%	1,160	5%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	6,130	73%	1,880	22%	410	5%
1996-2001 immigrants only	5,740	75%	1,600	21%	330	4%
All households	253,100	71%	83,440	23%	19,850	6%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

Home ownership equally common among recent immigrants

Less than one-half of the households consisting exclusively of immigrants who landed during the 1996-2001 period own their homes, but among other recent immigrant households, nearly three in four own their homes. This compares to over two-thirds of Canadian-born households and four out of five households of earlier immigrants who own their homes. Recent immigrant households living in Calgary are much more likely to own their homes than recent immigrant households in all of Canada.

Figure F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—home ownership by household type, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)



Note: For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

GLOSSARY

This Glossary gives terms, definitions and categories according to Statistics Canada's *2001 Census Handbook* (Catalogue Number 92-379-XIE). Immigration categories are as defined by Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Items are presented in alphabetical order.

Census Metropolitan Area

A **census metropolitan area** (CMA) consists of a large urban core with a population of at least 100,000 together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. The Calgary CMA has the same boundaries in 2001 as in 1996. Along with the City of Calgary, this CMA includes: Airdrie, Beiseker, Chestermere, Cochrane, Crossfield, Irricana, Rocky View No. 44, and the Tsuu T'ina Nation 145 (Sarcee 145). Throughout this profile, the Calgary CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Calgary.

Crowding

Housing is defined as **crowded** if the number of persons living in the dwelling—the size of the household—is equal to or larger than the number of rooms. Housing is defined as crowded when there is more than one person per room. A room is defined as an enclosed area within a dwelling that is suitable for year-round living: a living room, bedroom, kitchen, or a finished room in attic or basement. Bathrooms, halls, vestibules and spaces used solely for business purposes are not counted as rooms.

Families

The **census family** was defined in the 1996 Census as married couples (with or without never-married children), common-law couples (with or without never-married children), or lone parents of any marital status with at least one never-married child living in the same dwelling. In the 2001 Census, the definition of census family has been amended so that it now also includes two persons living in a same-sex common-law relationship (with or without children).

For the 1996 Census, children in a census family had to be "never-married" in order to be included as part of the census family. Under the new definition for the 2001 Census, previously married children are now included in the census family as long as they are not living with their spouse, common-law partner, or are a parent living with child.

Under the 2001 Census definition of census family, a grandchild living in a three-generation household where the parent is never-married, will now be considered as a child in the parent's census family (provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law partner, or child). For the 1996 Census, census family was defined as the two older generations, with both grandparent and parent being treated as one census family.

A grandchild living in the same household as the grandparents, where no parent is present, is now considered to be a child in the grandparents' census family (provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law partner, or is a parent living with child). Under the previous census, such a grandchild would not have been considered a member of any census family.

It is estimated that these last three changes to the definition of "child" will, together, result in a 1% increase in the number of total census families, and in a 6% increase in the number of lone-parent families. The effect of the inclusion of same-sex couples is unknown.

When families are grouped by "**age of family**", the age is determined by the age of the oldest member (in other words, the age of the lone parent or the older of the two spouses).

A **recent immigrant family** is either a lone-parent family in which the parent is a recent immigrant, or a husband-wife family in which either or both spouses are recent immigrants. Some recent immigrant families came to Canada as married couples, while others formed conjugal unions after arrival. Because the census only asks people to report marital status at the time of the census, it is not known if people married before or after coming to Canada. Similarly, it is not possible to determine whether recent immigrants became lone parents before or after arrival in Canada.

The majority of recently immigrated children are members of recent immigrant families. However, some are members of earlier immigrant families (if parents immigrated before 1986 and the children later followed) or Canadian-born families (if the children were adopted, for instance).

Canadian-born families are defined as families in which the lone parent or both spouses were born in Canada.

Households

A household is a person or group of persons sharing living accommodations.

In a **recent immigrant household**, one or more of the members aged 15 years or over is a recent immigrant, having immigrated to Canada between 1986 and 2001. All recent immigrants 15 years of age or over are members of recent immigrant households. Recent immigrant households are subdivided by period of landing in the same way as individuals. A household with one or more persons 15 years of age or over who immigrated during 1996-2001 is a very recent immigrant household. If all persons 15 years of age and over immigrated during the 1996-2001 period, the household is called a "very recent immigrants only" household. If there are members 15 years of age and over who belong to other groups, the household is called "very recent (1996-2001) immigrants with others". The "others" are immigrants who landed before 1996, Canadian-born persons or both.

A **Canadian-born household** is a household in which all members aged 15 years or over were born in Canada.

An **earlier immigrant household** includes one or more persons who immigrated in or before 1985 and does not include any persons who immigrated after 1985. Many earlier immigrant households include Canadian-born persons, including children born in Canada who have passed the age of 14 years.

Immigration categories

Under Canada's immigration policy there are three major categories of immigration. These categories correspond broadly to the economic, family reunification and humanitarian or protection objectives of the Immigration Act. Hence, persons entering the country as immigrants or refugees have different reasons to do so and accordingly are likely to face different challenges and opportunities after landing in Canada.

Immigrants entering through the **economic category** are persons who have actively sought to settle in Canada and have presumably prepared themselves for the transition. They are selected as individuals and may be accompanied by a spouse and dependants. Only the selected immigrants are assessed against criteria designed to maximize the probability of success in the labour market or in business. Spouses and dependants in this category are not screened against selection criteria but are nevertheless part of the family unit who shared in the decision to move and participated in the preparations for transition. Less than one-half of the economic category are screened against selection criteria.

The **family class** category is made up of individuals who are joining family members already established in Canada. These immigrants are not assessed against labour market criteria. They are, however, sponsored by a relative in Canada who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and who has taken the responsibility of providing support for their settlement. Hence, those in the family reunification category are less likely than their counterparts in the economic category to have moved for economic reasons.

The **refugee category** is made up of Convention refugees and other refugees who are deemed to require protection or relief. These persons may not have wanted to leave their country of origin and may not have had the opportunity to prepare for moving to Canada. Refugees are expected to take longer to adjust to their new environment and their economic achievements may be modest compared to those of immigrants in the economic category.

Immigrants may also be admitted, in smaller numbers, through special categories or programs established for humanitarian or public policy reasons. These **other immigrants** include retired persons, Post-Determination Refugee Claimants in Canada and persons landed through the Deferred Removal Order Class and the Backlog Clearance program.

Industries

Industries are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), as follows:

Manufacturing	Manufacturing Primary industries
Construction and Transportation	Construction Transportation and storage
Trade	Communications Wholesale trade Retail trade
Business services	Finance Insurance

	Real estate operators and insurance
	Business services
Public sector	Government services
	Education
	Health services
Hospitality and other services	Accommodation
	Food and beverage services
	Other services

Labour Force Activity

Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001). Respondents were classified as either employed, or unemployed, or as not in the labour force. The labour force includes the employed and the unemployed.

The participation rate for a particular group is the total labour force in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, in that group. The employment rate for a particular group is the number employed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over in that group. The unemployment rate for a particular group is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week prior to enumeration.

Living arrangements

Living arrangements refer to the composition of the household a person belongs to. The most common type of living arrangement is the "**nuclear family**" household defined as a lone parent living with children, or a husband-wife family with or without children living at home. An "**extended family**" results from the addition of aunts, uncles, grandparents, grandchildren, or other relatives, to a nuclear family.

Major field of study

Major field of study refers to the predominant area of learning or training of a person's highest post-secondary diploma or degree. Ten major areas of study have been grouped as follows:

Physical sciences, engineering and trades:

Engineering and applied science technologies and trades

Engineering and applied sciences

Mathematics and physical sciences

Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies

Social sciences, education, and arts:

Social sciences and related fields

Educational, recreational and counselling services

Humanities and related fields

Fine and applied arts

Commerce, management and business administration

Health professions, sciences and technologies

The data pertain only to persons who have a post-secondary (trade or college) certificate or diploma, or a university degree.

Median income

Median income is the middle income when incomes, including zero and negative incomes, are ordered by size, from high to low. One-half of incomes are higher, one-half are lower. The percentage of persons with income below one-half of the median income is not fixed but depends on how incomes are distributed.

Determination of whether income is **below the median** is performed separately for persons in families and for unattached persons. For people living in families, the family income is compared to the median family income. For unattached or non-family persons—much smaller in number, particularly among recent immigrants—individual income is compared to the median income of all non-family persons. The number of persons with income below the median are added and divided into the total of the two groups. Unattached children under 15 years of age are not included as no income data are available, but children in families are included. The proportion of persons with income **below one-half of the median** is determined by the same method.

As family size is not considered in these calculations, and as larger families are likely to have higher income (but not necessarily higher income per member of the family), the number of persons in the total population living in families with income below the median is less than 50%. The proportion of persons living in families with income below one-half of the median is less than 20%.

Median income is determined for each CMA and for non-CMA areas by province or territory. The number of persons with income below the median income and below one-half of the median income is then determined for these same areas. These numbers are summed over all areas to arrive at totals for all of Canada.

Occupations

Occupations are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) as follows:

Sales and services	Sales and service occupations
Processing	Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities Occupations unique to primary industry
Administrative	Business, finance and administrative occupations
Management and social sciences	Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport Management occupations
Trades, transport	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
Health, science	Health occupations Natural and applied sciences and related occupations

School attendance

School attendance refers to either part-time or full-time attendance at school, college or university during the eight-month period between September 2000 and May 15, 2001. Attendance is counted only for courses that could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Skill level of job

Level 1: Short work demonstration; no formal education required

Level 2: Secondary school plus a period of specific job training

Level 3: College level education or trade apprenticeship required

Level 4: University education required

Sources of income

Employment income: consisting of wages and salaries or income from self-employment

Other private income: consisting of investment income (mainly interest and dividends), retirement income and income from all other private sources

Transfers from government: including Unemployment Insurance benefits, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Old Age Security benefits and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and other benefits such as workers' compensation and social assistance. Also included are the Child Tax Benefit, refunds of the Goods and Services Tax, and provincial tax credits

World regions

The 2001 Census reports the country of birth for respondents, which may be different than the country of residence prior to immigration. The countries have been grouped as follows (within each world region):

World region	Countries of birth
East Asia	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan
South-East Asia and Pacific	Philippines, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Fiji, Cambodia, Australia, Laos
South and Central Asia	India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan
Western Asia and Middle East	Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Israel, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia
Africa	South Africa, Somalia, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania
Eastern Europe	Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, countries formerly part of the USSR not separately listed, Belarus, Macedonia, Czechoslovakia, Moldova, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Slovenia.

Western Europe	Portugal, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Greece, Ireland, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Malta, Iceland
United Kingdom	
Latin America	El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia, Chile, Argentina
Caribbean	Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, Barbados
United States	
