



SENIORS

SENIORS PROFILE

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

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SENIORS IN CALGARY SNAPSHOT

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

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



Widowed marital status
in 2011:
25%
4%

Per cent living alone in 2011:

25%

10%

Per cent immigrants in 2011:

41%

28%

Per cent who spoke neither English nor French in 2011:

8%
Tân'si
Nǐ hǎo
¡Hola!
2%

Median total individual income
(before tax) in 2010:

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

Per cent owners in 2011:

83%

72%

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

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

POPULATION

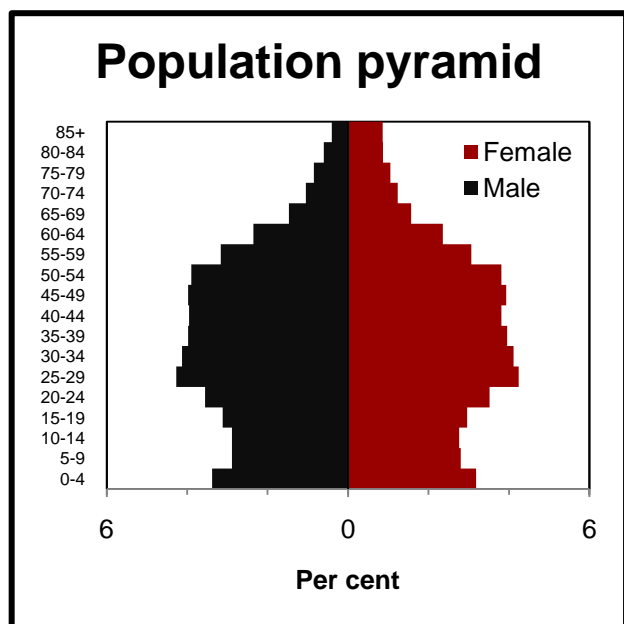
Population counts for seniors are available from the Census of Canada and the Calgary Civic Census. The Census of Canada was last conducted in 2011. The Calgary Civic Census provides more recent figures for population, to 2014, but with less detail about age and sex. As such, Census of Canada figures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

Population by age and sex (Census of Canada)

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

Population pyramid (Census of Canada)

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



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

Calgary Seniors = █ Calgary = █

POPULATION (continued)

Total population and growth (Calgary Civic Census)

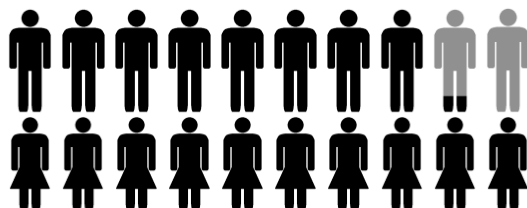
The senior population increased by 12.8 per cent between 2011 and 2014. This was a higher rate of growth than the Calgary total population, which was 9.6 per cent.

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

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

Calgary seniors (65+) sex ratio

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



Source: Calgary Civic Census, 2014.

Sex ratio by age group

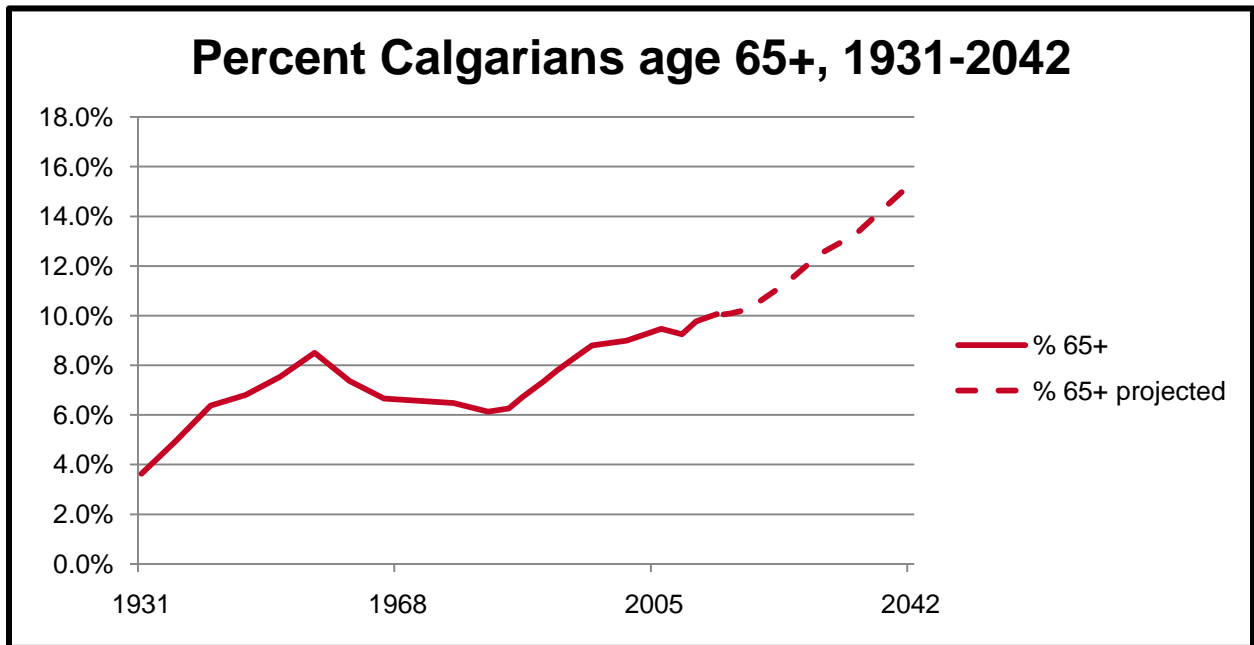
	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Total population	602,685	592,509	102:100
0 to 64 years	548,108	526,887	104:100
65 years and over	54,577	65,622	83:100
65-74 years	33,822	36,805	92:100
75 years and over	20,695	28,817	72:100

Source: Calgary Civic Census, 2014.

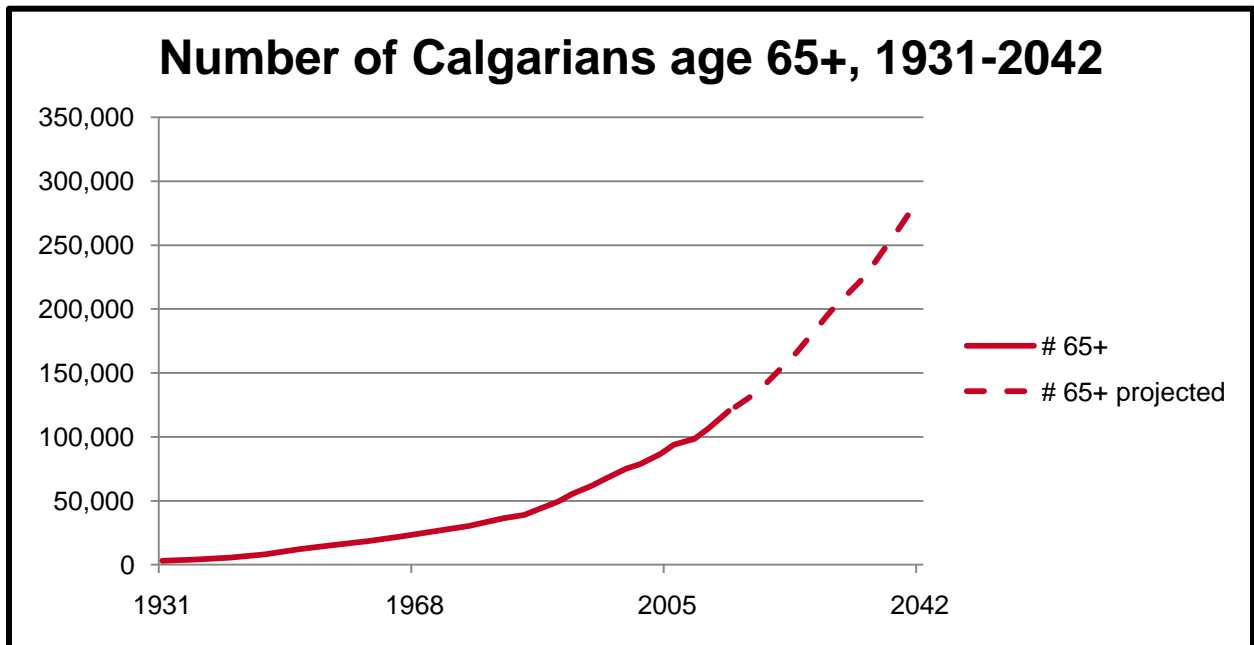
Population projections

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

POPULATION (continued)



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



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

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

Living arrangements of Calgary seniors

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

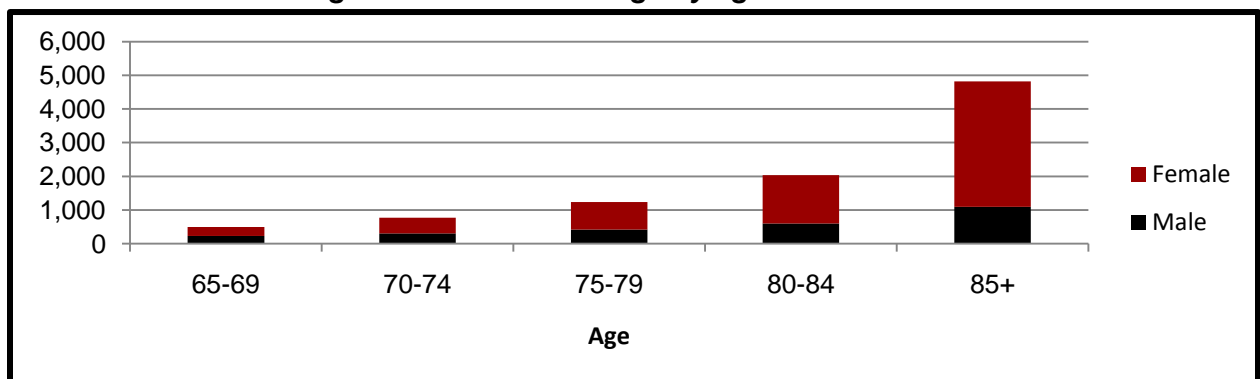
As people age, the proportion living in collective dwellings tends to increase. Of the 33,370 Calgarians aged 65-69 years, 495 lived in collective dwellings (two per cent). Of the 13,930 Calgarians aged 85 years or over, 4,820 lived in collective dwellings (35 per cent).

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

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

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

Number of seniors living in collective dwellings by age and sex



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

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Living arrangements of seniors in collective dwellings

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

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

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

Calgary		
	Number	Per cent
Total population in collective dwellings	14,475	100%
Non-institutional collective dwellings	5,050	35%
<i>Residences for senior citizens</i>	4,460	88%
<i>Temporary accommodations</i>	520	10%
<i>Religious establishments</i>	70	1%
Institutional collective dwellings	9,440	65%
<i>Hospitals</i>	55	1%
<i>Nursing homes</i>	5,210	55%
<i>Health care and related group homes and treatment centres</i>	1,345	14%
<i>Group homes for children and youth</i>	140	2%
<i>Correctional and penal institutions</i>	435	5%
<i>Shelters</i>	2,255	24%

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

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Living arrangements of seniors in private households

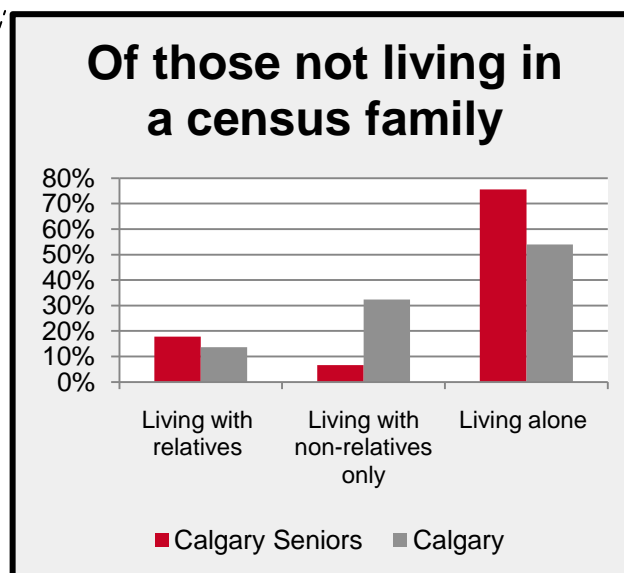
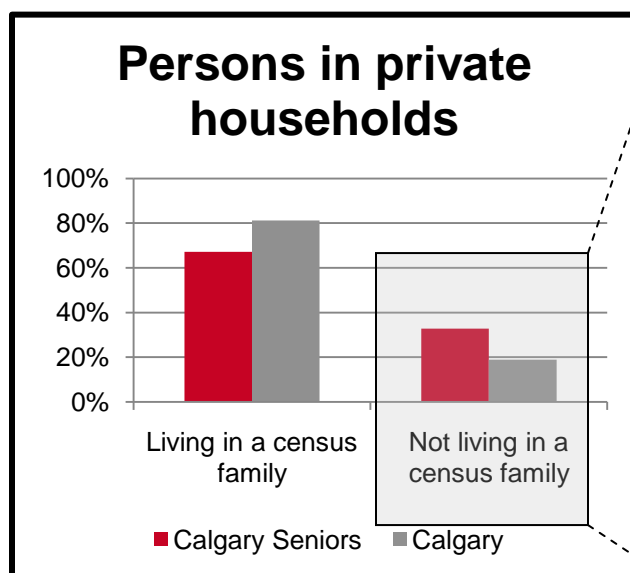
In 2011, 67 per cent of Calgary seniors lived in a census family whereas 81 per cent of Calgarians overall lived in census families. Many of the seniors not in census families were living alone. Living alone can be an indicator of social isolation. In 2011, approximately one in four Calgary seniors lived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

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

Calgary		
	Number	Per cent
Persons in private households	1,082,230	100%
Not living in a census family	203,890	19%
<i>Living with relatives</i>	27,930	14%
<i>Living w/non-relatives</i>	65,960	32%
<i>Living alone</i>	110,000	54%
Living in a census family	878,335	81%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

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



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Marital status

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

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

Grandchildren

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

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

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

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Mobility status

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

Mobility status five years ago

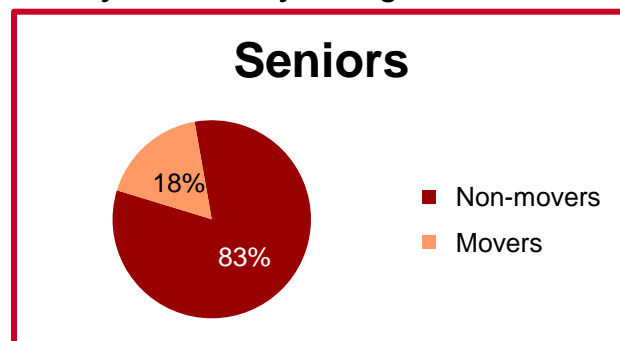
Calgary Seniors		
	Number	Per cent
Population aged 65 years and over in private households	98,630	100%
Non-movers	81,370	83%
Movers	17,265	18%
<i>Non-migrants</i>	12,445	72%
<i>Migrants</i>	4,820	28%
Internal migrants	3,300	68%
External migrants	1,525	32%

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

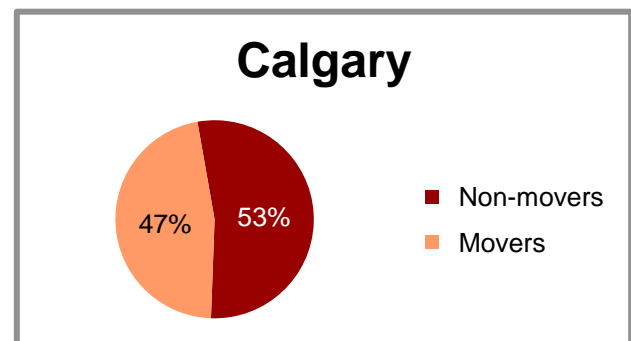
Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Definitions: during the time period listed, non-movers stayed in same home and movers moved to a different home. Of movers, non-migrants moved within Calgary and migrants moved from outside of Calgary. Internal migrants moved within Canada and external migrants moved from outside of the country.

Mobility status five years ago



Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.



LANGUAGES

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

Knowledge of official languages

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2011.

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

Mother tongue

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

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

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

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

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

LANGUAGES (Continued)

Home language

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

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

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

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

Non-official languages spoken

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

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

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

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

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

EDUCATION

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

Highest certificate, diploma or degree completed

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

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

Highest certificate, diploma or degree completed

Calgary Seniors		
	Number	Per cent
Population aged 65 years and over	98,635	100%
No certificate, diploma or degree	25,960	26%
High school diploma or equivalent	22,780	23%
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	49,895	51%
<i>Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma</i>	11,120	22%
<i>College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma</i>	15,245	31%
<i>University certificate or diploma below bachelor level</i>	5,305	11%
<i>University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above</i>	18,225	37%

Calgary		
	Number	Per cent
Population aged 15 years and over	885,845	100%
No certificate, diploma or degree	132,870	15%
High school diploma or equivalent	218,615	25%
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	534,365	60%
<i>Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma</i>	70,430	13%
<i>College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma</i>	154,530	29%
<i>University certificate or diploma below bachelor level</i>	46,705	9%
<i>University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above</i>	262,695	49%

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

EMPLOYMENT

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

Labour force participation

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

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

Labour force status of persons aged 15 years and older

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

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

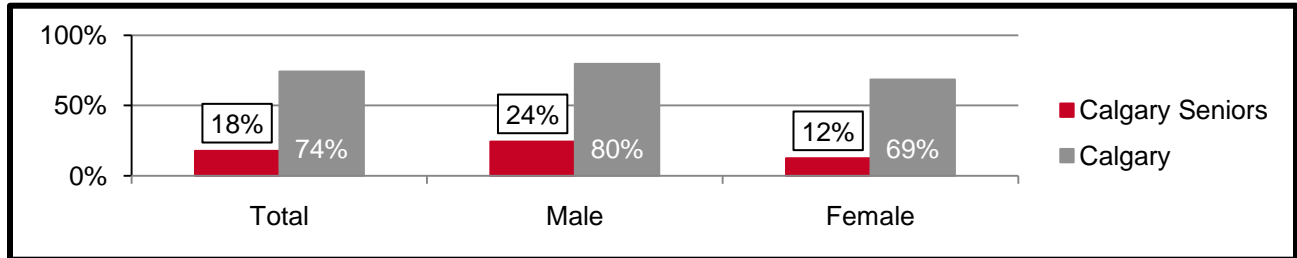
Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

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

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Labour force participation rate



Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Occupation

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

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

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

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Full-time or part-time work

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

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION, AND IDENTITY

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

Citizenship

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

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION, AND IDENTITY (continued)

Immigration by period of immigration

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

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

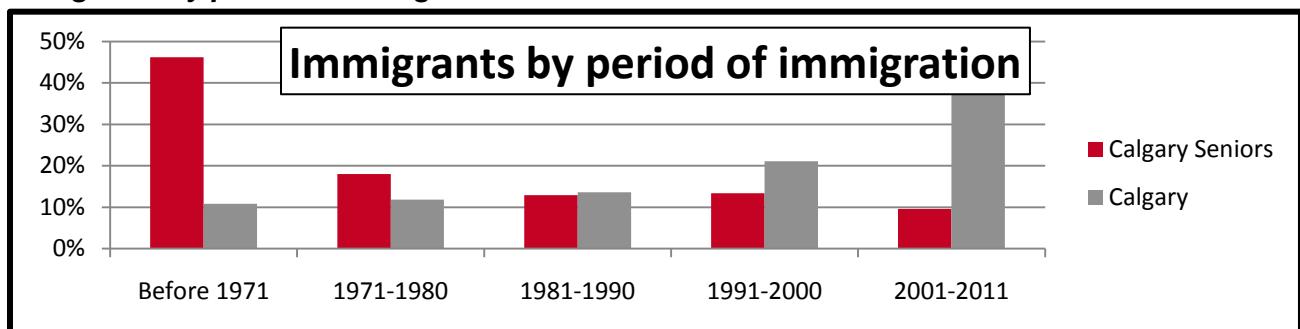
Note: keep in mind that many of immigrant seniors listed below were not seniors when they immigrated. For example, most seniors who immigrated prior to 1971 (40 years earlier) would have been under 65 years at the time of immigration.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

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

Immigrants by period of immigration



Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION, AND IDENTITY (continued)

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

Place of birth of immigrants

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Visible minority

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

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

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION, AND IDENTITY (continued)

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

Aboriginal identity

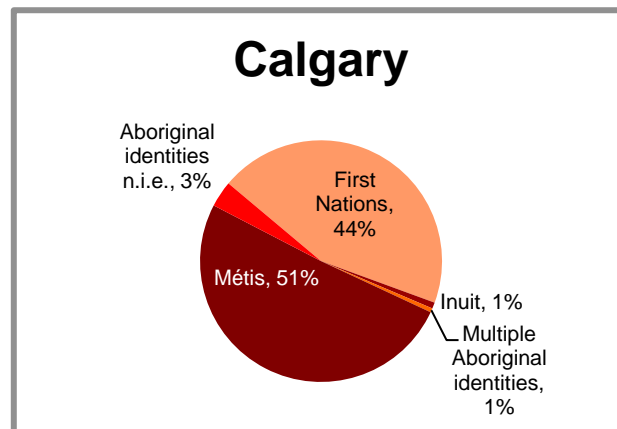
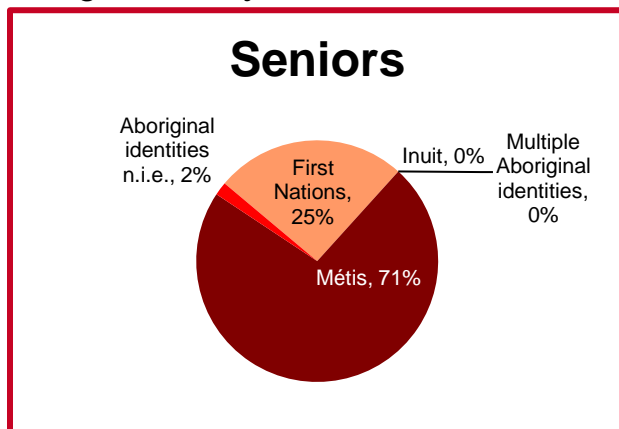
In 2011, three per cent of the Calgary population identified as Aboriginal while only one per cent of seniors identified as Aboriginal. Of seniors who identified as Aboriginal, seven in ten (71 per cent) identified as Métis.

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

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

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

Aboriginal identity



Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION, AND IDENTITY (continued)

Religion

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

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

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

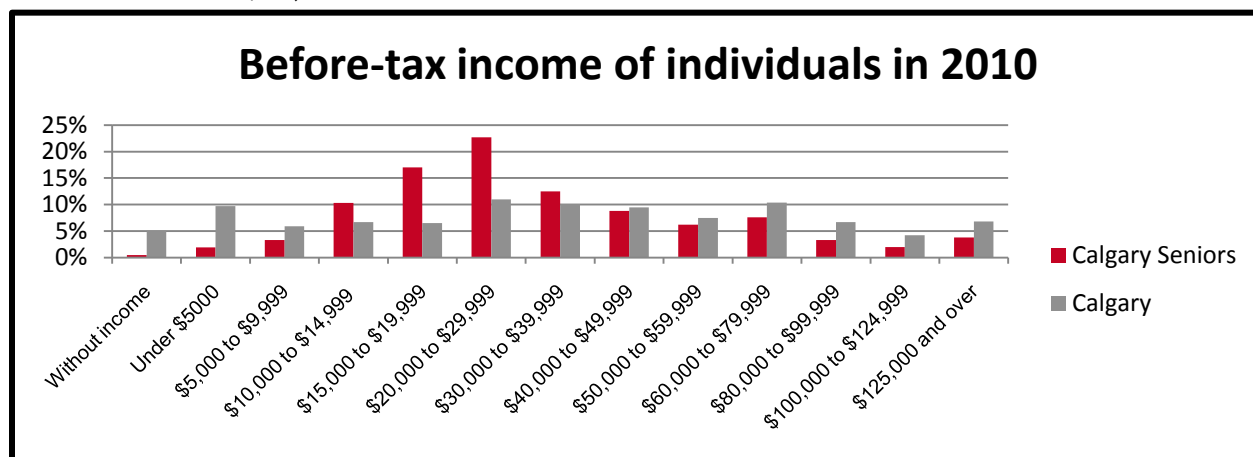
Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

INCOME

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

Before-tax income

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



Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

INCOME (continued)

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

Before-tax income in 2010

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

After-tax income

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

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

INCOME (continued)

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

After-tax income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Profile, 2011.

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

HOUSING

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

Population in private households by dwelling structure type

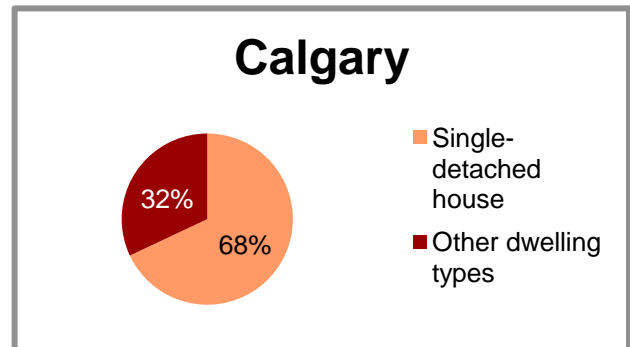
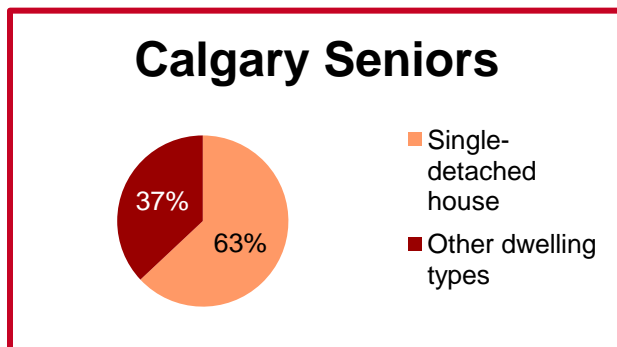
In 2011, the proportion of Calgary seniors living in single-detached houses was slightly lower than the general Calgary population. Sixty-three per cent of Calgary seniors and 68 per cent of Calgarians overall lived in single-detached houses in 2011. One in five seniors (20 per cent) lived in an apartment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

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

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

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

Dwelling types



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

HOUSING (continued)

Housing tenure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calgary Seniors = ■ Calgary = ■

HOUSING (continued)

Housing suitability

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

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

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

Source: National Household Survey, 2011 SF0108 TBL1G - Alberta

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

Condition of dwelling

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

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

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

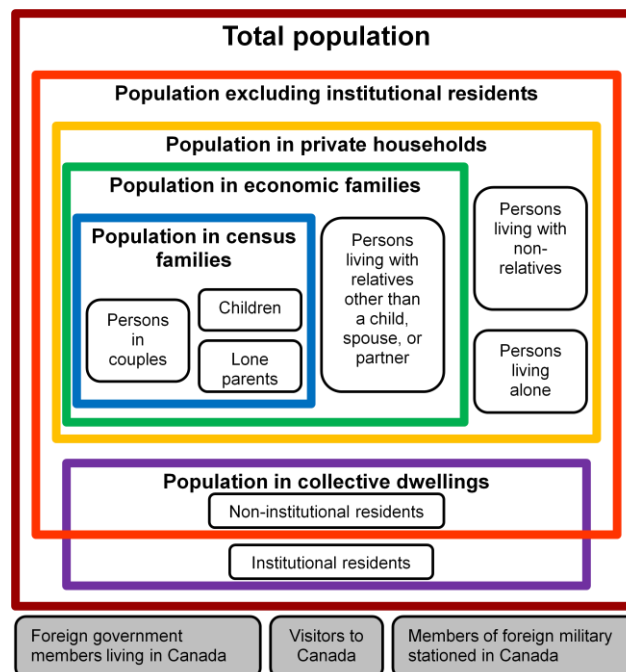
Source: National Household Survey, SF0108 TBL1G – Alberta, 2011.

NOTES

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

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

Throughout this document, the population is identified and the full population figure is provided as the first row of the related table. Please note, the population of seniors is identified by the label “Calgary seniors” throughout this document. The seniors population is also included the “Calgary” population figures.



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

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

DATA SOURCES

The following data sources were used to compile this profile.

2011 Census of Canada

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

2014 Calgary Civic Census

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

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

2011 National Household Survey

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

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

Data sources summary

	Calgary Civic Census	Census of Canada	National Household Survey
Frequency	Annual	Every five years	Initial collection
Year included in profile	2014	2011	2011
Administrator	The City of Calgary	Statistics Canada	Statistics Canada
Profile year data collected	Standard questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Number and type of dwellings Additional questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age and sex (every two to three years) • Transportation survey (every five years) • Mode of transportation (every three years) 	Short-form fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Number and type of dwellings • Basic demographics (including age and sex) • Marital status • Language • Families and households 	NHS fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity limitations • Ethnic diversity and immigration • Aboriginal Peoples • Mobility and migration • Education • Labour, place of work and commuting to work • Income and earnings • Housing and shelter costs
Not collected in profile year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs and cats (occasional) • Number of employed (every five years) 		

DATA QUALITY

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

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

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

Global Non-response Rate (GNR): 23.0%
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NHS data should not be compared with previous censuses. Statistics Canada advises caution when comparing estimates from the NHS with previous long-form census data. This is because the methodology of the NHS is different from previous censuses and it is not possible to know with certainty whether differences between the NHS and previous censuses are the result of an actual change or non-response bias.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

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Aboriginal identity	Refers to whether a person reported being at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Aboriginal person, that is First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) • A registered or Treaty Indian (as defined by the Indian Act of Canada) • A member of a First Nation or Indian band.
Adjusted after-tax family income	Refers to after-tax family income during the income reference year that has been adjusted to account for household size. Adjustments for household size reflects the fact that a household's needs increase as the number of members increase, although not necessarily by the same proportion per additional member. For the NHS, this adjustment is calculated by dividing the household income by the square root of the household size and assigning this income to each person in the household.
Age	Refers to the age at last birthday before the census/NHS reference day .
Average income	Refers to the dollar amount obtained by adding up the total income of all individuals aged 15 years and over who reported income for 2010 and dividing this sum by the number of individuals with income.
Calgary	Refers to the Calgary census subdivision (CSD), as defined by Statistics Canada.
Census family	Refers to a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children), or a lone parent family. A couple may be of same or opposite sex.
Census/NHS reference day	A survey's reference date is the date to which respondents refer when answering the questions. The reference date of the Census and NHS is May 10, 2011.
Change of residence	See Mobility Status .
Citizenship	Refers to the legal citizenship status of a person. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian citizen includes person who are dual citizens of Canada and another country. • Not a Canadian citizen refers to persons who were born outside Canada and have not become Canadian citizens.
Collective dwelling	Refers to a dwelling of a commercial, institutional or communal nature. Examples of institutional and non-institutional collective dwellings are given below.
Collective dwelling, institutional	Includes hospitals, nursing homes, group homes, shelters, jails and correctional facilities.

Collective dwelling, non-institutional	Includes residences for senior citizens, staff residences, lodging and rooming houses, hotels, motels, tourist establishments, campgrounds, school residences, work camps, religious establishments, and military bases.
Collective household	Refers to a person or a group of persons who occupy a collective dwelling.
Condition of dwelling	<p>Refers to whether the dwelling is in need of repairs. This does not include remodelling or additions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance needed includes dwellings where only regular maintenance such as painting or furnace cleaning is needed. • Minor repairs needed includes dwellings needing only minor repairs such as dwellings with missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles or defective steps, railing or siding. • Major repairs needed includes dwellings needing major repairs such as dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring and dwellings needing structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings.
Dwelling	<p>Refers to a set of living quarters in which a person or a group of persons reside or could reside.</p> <p>Structure types include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apartment, less than five storeys: Refers to a dwelling unit in a building that has fewer than five storeys. • Apartment, five or more storeys: Refers to a dwelling unit in a high-rise apartment building which has five or more storeys. • Duplex: Refers to one of two dwellings, located one above the other, may or more be attached to other dwellings or buildings. • Other dwelling: Includes mobile homes, movable dwellings, and other dwellings not included elsewhere. • Row house: One of three or more dwellings joined side by side (or occasionally side to back), such as a townhouse or garden home, but not having any other dwellings either above or below. • Semi-detached house: Refers to one of two dwellings attached side by side (or back to back) to each other, but not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A semi-detached dwelling has no dwellings either above or below it, and the two units have open space on all sides. • Single-detached house: A single dwelling not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A single-detached house has open space on all sides, and no dwellings either above it or below it.
Employment reference week	Refers to the week to which respondents refer when answering employment-related questions. For the 2011 NHS, the employment reference week was Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011.

Employment status

- **Employed** refers to a person who, during the [employment reference week](#), did paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. Also includes persons who did unpaid family work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household. Also includes persons who had a job but were not a work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute. Does not include persons who had a job to start at a future date.
- **Unemployed** refers to a person who, during the employment reference week was without paid work or without self-employment work and was available for work and either, had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks, was on temporary lay-off and expected to return to his or her job, or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

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

Generation status

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

- **First generation** refers to a person who was born outside Canada.
- **Second generation** refers to a person who was born in Canada with at least one parent born outside Canada.
- **Third generation or more** refers to a person who was born in Canada with both parents born in Canada.

Highest certificate, diploma or degree completed

Refers to the highest level of education *completed* based on a hierarchy which relates to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom. For more detailed definitions of the types of certificates, diplomas, and degrees, please refer to the National Household Survey Dictionary ([99-000-X2011001](#)).

Household

Refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a census family, with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Every person is a member of one and only one household.

Household size

Refers to the number of persons occupying a private dwelling.

Housing affordability (shelter-cost-to-income ratio)	Refers to the proportion of average monthly total household income which is spent on shelter-related expenses during the income reference year . Those expenses include the monthly rent (for tenants) or the mortgage payment, property taxes and condominium fees (for owners) and the costs of electricity, heat, municipal services, etc. The percentage is calculated by dividing the total shelter-related expenses by the household's total monthly income and multiplying the result by 100.
Housing suitability	Refers to whether a dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household (taking into consideration age, sex and relationship among household members) based on the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) that was developed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. A household is deemed to be living in suitable accommodation if its dwelling has enough bedrooms, as calculated using the NOS.
Housing tenure	<p>Refers to whether a household rents or owns their dwelling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner refers to a household if some member of the household owns the dwelling even if it is not fully paid for, for example if there is a mortgage or some other claim to it. • Renter refers to a household if no member of the household owns the dwelling, even if the dwelling is provided without case rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative. <p>Housing tenure is also reported in the Calgary Civic Census.</p>
Immigrant status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigrant refers to a person who is or ever has been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived more recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recent immigrant refers to persons who are immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1, 2006 and May 10, 2011. • Non-immigrant refers to a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth. • Non-permanent resident refers to a person from another country who has a work or study permit or who is a refugee claimant, and any non-Canadian-born family member living in Canada with them. • Year of immigration refers to the year in which the immigrant first obtained his or her landed immigrant/permanent resident status.
Income reference year	Refers to the year to which respondents refer when answering income-related questions. The NHS income reference year is the calendar year prior to the census/NHS reference day . For the 2011 NHS, the income reference year was January 1 to December 31, 2010.
Income status	Refers to the position of a person in relation to low income measure after-tax (LIM-AT) during the income reference year . Members of a household all share the same income status.

<i>Income, after tax</i>	Refers to total income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income and takes into account taxes paid, exemptions, deductions, and non-refundable tax credits.
<i>Income, before tax</i>	Refers to total income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income before any taxes have been taken into account.
<i>Knowledge of official languages</i>	Refers to whether a person has the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither English nor French.
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	The total labour force divided by the total population aged 15 years and over, expressed as a percentage.
<i>Labour force status</i>	<p>Labour force refers to persons who, during the employment reference week were either employed or unemployed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the labour force refers to persons who, during the week of May 1 – 7, 2011, were either employed or unemployed. • Not in the labour force refers to persons who were neither employed nor unemployed during the week of May 1 – 7, 2011.
<i>Language spoken most often at home</i>	Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual.
<i>Low income measure after-tax (LIM-AT)</i>	Refers to a dollar threshold that defines low income as half of the median adjusted after-tax income of Canadian households, where “adjusted” indicates that the number of people in a household is taken into account. Persons whose income falls below this amount are considered to be in low income based on LIM-AT. The NHS LIM-AT threshold for a one person household in 2010 was \$19,460.

Marital status Refers to the marital status of the person, taking into account his/her common-law status. Possible marital statuses are:

- **Common-law:** Refers to a person who is living with another person as a couple but who is not legally married to that person. Includes persons living with same and opposite sex partners.
- **Divorced:** Refers to a person who has obtained a legal divorce and who has not remarried. Persons living common-law are not included in this category.
- **Married:** Refers to a person who is legally married and has not separated or obtained a divorce, and whose spouse is living. Includes persons married to same and opposite sex spouses.
- **Separated:** Refers to a person who is married but who no longer lives with his/her spouse (for any reason other than illness, work or school) and who has not obtained a divorce. Persons living common-law are not included in this category.
- **Single:** A person who has never married or a person whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried. Persons living common-law are not included in this category.
- **Widowed:** A person who has lost his/her spouse through death and who has not remarried. Persons living common-law are not included in this category.

Median income Refers to the middle dollar value where half of the population earns more and half of the population earns less.

Mobility status A number of terms refer to whether a person lived in the same residence on the [census/NHS reference day](#) as they did on the same date one or five years earlier.

- **Non-mover:** Refers to a person who has not moved to a new residence.
- **Mover:** Refers to a person who has moved from one residence to another
 - **Non-migrant:** Refers to a person who did move but remained in [Calgary](#).
 - **Migrant:** Refers to a person who moved to Calgary from a different city, town, village, or Indian reserve.
 - **Internal migrant:** Refers to a person who moved to Calgary from a different city, town, village, or Indian reserve within Canada.
 - **External migrant:** Refers to a person who moved to Calgary from a different country.

Mother tongue Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual on May 10, 2011.

Non-official languages spoken Refers to languages, other than English or French, in which a person can conduct a conversation. This refers to their ability, not how often they speak the language.

Occupation	Refers to the kind of work performed by a person during the employment reference week , as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job.
Persons not in census families	Refers to persons who are not married, living with a partner, or living with a child. Includes persons living with relatives other than their spouse, partner, or child, persons living with non-relatives, persons living alone, and persons living in collective dwellings.
Place of birth	Refers to the country in which the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to boundaries current at the time the data are collected, not the boundaries at the time of birth. For a breakdown of the countries included in each continent, please refer to the National Household Survey Dictionary (99-000-X2011001).
Population in private households	Refers to all persons who occupy private dwellings. Excludes persons who occupy collective dwellings.
Primary household maintainer	The first person in the household identified as someone who pays the rent or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity bill, and so on, for the dwelling. The order of the persons in a household is determined by the order in which the respondent lists the persons on the questionnaire. Generally, an adult is listed first followed, if applicable, by that person's spouse or common-law partner and by their children. The order does not necessarily correspond to the proportion of the household payments made by the person.
Private dwelling	Refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else.
Private household	Refers to a person or a group of persons who occupy a private dwelling.
Religion	Refers to the person's self-identification as having a connection or affiliation with any religious denomination, group, body, sect, cult or other religiously defined community or system of belief. Religion is not limited to formal membership in a religious organization or group.
Seniors	Persons aged 65 and over.
Total income	Refers to income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income during the income reference year .

***Total
population***

Includes Canadian citizens and landed immigrants whose usual place of residence is Canada. Also includes refugee claimants, holders of work and study permits, Canadian citizens and landed immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant or government vessels, and Canadian citizens away from Canada on military or diplomatic business. Total population excludes government representatives and military members of other countries and residents of other countries visiting Canada.

***Visible
minority***

Refers to persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.