



Aboriginal Identity

Introduction

This profile provides information about the population with Aboriginal identity living in [Calgary](#). Information on demographics, housing, education, employment, language, families, and income is included.

“[Aboriginal identity](#)” refers to people who self-identified as an Aboriginal person on the 2011 National Household Survey. This includes people who said they were First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or a member of a First Nation or Indian band. Throughout this profile, information on the Aboriginal identity population is displayed in red and information on Calgary overall is displayed in grey. Calgary figures refer to all persons living in Calgary, including the Aboriginal identity population.

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Snapshot

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 28,905 Aboriginal identity persons living in Calgary in 2011, representing 2.7 per cent of the population 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 per cent of Aboriginal identity children in Calgary were living in a lone parent family.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calgary’s Aboriginal population is young (median age of 28, with 44 per cent of the population younger than age 25). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close to one-third of the Aboriginal identity population (27 per cent) had no high school certificate or other diploma or degree. 	

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD), 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) Census Profile, 2011.

Geography

Throughout this profile the [Calgary census sub-division](#) (Calgary CSD) level of geography is used, which is equivalent to the Calgary city limit. Unless otherwise noted, the figures in this fact sheet are for the Calgary CSD.

Data sources

Data for this profile comes from two main sources: the 2011 Census of Canada and the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), both from Statistics Canada. The 2011 Census of Canada was a mandatory questionnaire that went to all Canadians and **provided population counts** and basic demographic characteristics of the total population. The 2011 NHS was a voluntary survey that replaced the long-form census. The NHS questionnaire was sent to a sample of about 1 in 3 Canadian private households and **provided population estimates** for detailed socio-economic information about the population in private households. For comparison, the Census **count** of persons in Calgary CSD was 1,096,833. The NHS **estimate** of persons in private households in Calgary CSD (excludes persons living in [collective dwellings](#) such as seniors residences, nursing homes, and hospitals), was 1,082,230. The difference between the two populations was 14,603 or 1.3 per cent.

The Census did not contain questions about Aboriginal identity or status and as such, information about the Aboriginal identity population in particular cannot be drawn from the Census database, and instead comes from the NHS database. While some of the variables included in this profile are typically reported **as counts** in the Census of Canada, the figures for the Aboriginal identity population were drawn from the NHS database **as estimates**.

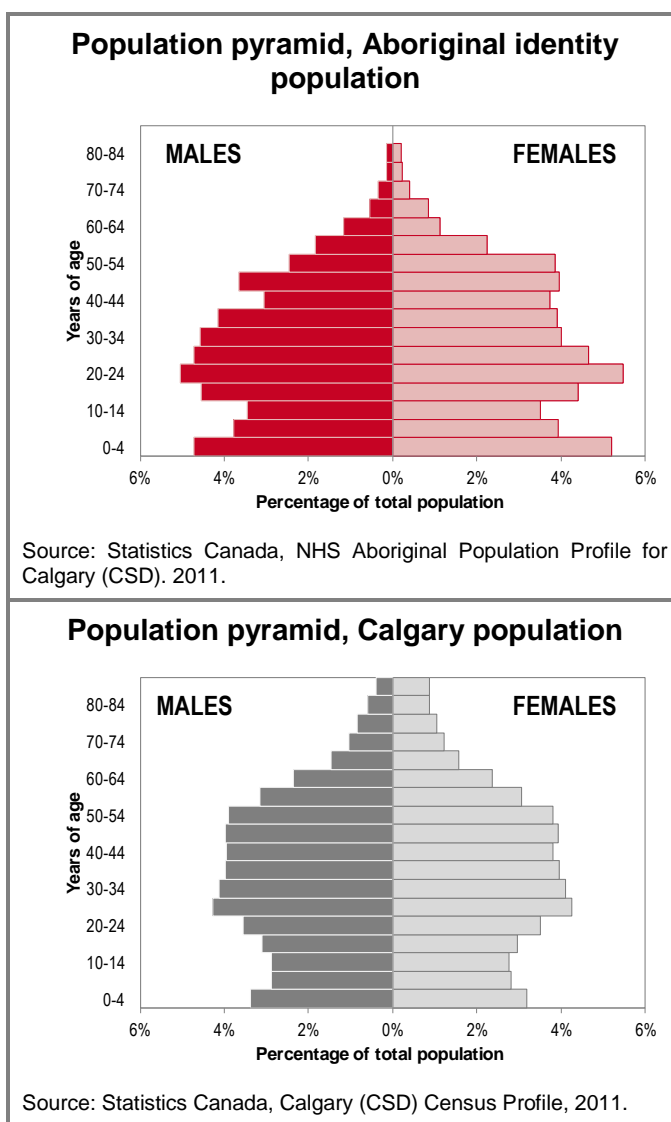
Throughout this document, the same [data quality](#) advice that applies to the NHS data also applies to the Census data. If you have any questions about how to use or interpret the information in this profile, please refer to the [notes](#) section at the back of the profile or email socialresearch@calgary.ca.

The full citations for the major data sources used are indicated below, along with their corresponding concise citations (in bold) which will be used throughout this document:

- Statistics Canada. 2012. Calgary, Alberta (Code 4806016 - CSD) (table). Census Profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-XWE. Ottawa. Released October 24, 2012.
→ **Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) Census Profile, 2011.**
- Statistics Canada. 2013. Calgary, CY, Alberta (Code 4806016 - CSD) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013.
→ **Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.**
- Statistics Canada. 2013. National Household Survey Aboriginal Population Profile. 2011 National Household Survey
→ **Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011.**

Demographics

- There were 28,905 [Aboriginal identity](#) persons in Calgary in 2011.
 - 51 per cent (14,645) were Métis, 44 per cent were First Nations (12,855), one per cent was Inuk (235), one per cent had multiple Aboriginal identities (155), and three per cent (1,005) identified with an Aboriginal identity not included elsewhere.
 - Persons with Aboriginal identity accounted for 2.7% of Calgary's total population.
- Among the First Nations population, 71 per cent (9,085) reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian.
- The Aboriginal identity population in Calgary is relatively young compared to the overall population.
 - Almost half (44 per cent) were under 25 years old (versus 31 per cent for Calgary as a whole).
 - Only three per cent of the Aboriginal identity population were [seniors](#) (age 65+), compared to 10 per cent for Calgary as a whole.
 - The [median age](#) for the Aboriginal identity population in Calgary was 28 years. This was more than eight years younger than the median age of the overall Calgary population (36.4 years).



Population by age and sex

- For the Aboriginal identity population and the overall Calgary population, this table gives the total number of people in each age group; the numbers are also broken down for males and females in each age group.

Total population	Aboriginal identity (NHS estimate)			Calgary (Census count)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	28,905*	13,965	14,945	1,096,830*	547,475	549,360
0-4 years	2,865	1,365	1,500	72,010	37,105	34,900
5-9 years	2,230	1,095	1,135	62,440	31,700	30,745
10-14 years	2,010	1,000	1,015	61,965	31,645	30,325
15-19 years	2,585	1,315	1,275	66,600	34,175	32,430
20-24 years	3,035	1,455	1,580	77,550	38,980	38,565
25-29 years	2,715	1,365	1,345	93,360	46,835	46,530
30-34 years	2,470	1,320	1,155	90,355	45,230	45,125
35-39 years	2,320	1,200	1,125	86,965	43,620	43,345
40-44 years	1,960	880	1,080	85,185	43,350	41,830
45-49 years	2,190	1,055	1,140	86,705	43,585	43,120
50-54 years	1,820	710	1,115	84,530	42,755	41,775
55-59 years	1,185	530	650	68,350	34,705	33,640
60-64 years	655	335	320	51,630	25,770	25,860
65-69 years	400	155	245	33,370	16,150	17,215
70-74 years	215	100	115	24,990	11,475	13,515
75-79 years	105	40	65	20,815	9,325	11,490
80-84 years	100	40	60	16,085	6,600	9,485
85 years+	35	0	0	13,925	4,475	9,450
Median age	28	27.7	28.3	36.4	35.9	36.8

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011. Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) Census Profile, 2011.

*For Calgary, age and sex data was gathered through the Census instrument and the figures reflect the total population; for the Aboriginal identity population, data is from the NHS and reflects the population in private households (i.e. institutional residents are not included).

Family

Marital status

- Among people aged years 15 and over, less than half of the Aboriginal identity population (44 per cent) was married or living with a common-law partner, compared to 58 per cent for Calgary as a whole.
 - Among people who were married or living common-law, a larger share of the Aboriginal identity population (18 per cent) was living with a common-law partner, compared to eight per cent for Calgary overall.
 - More than half of the Aboriginal identity population (56 percent) was not married or living with a common-law partner, compared to 42 percent for Calgary overall.

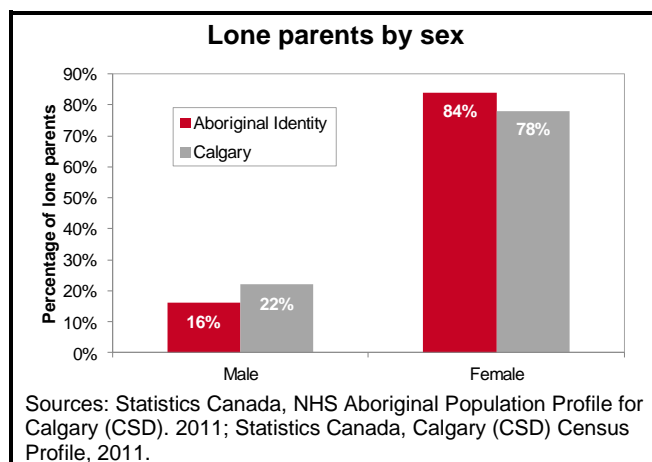
	Aboriginal identity (NHS estimate)		Calgary (census count)	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total population 15+	21,795*	100%	900,415*	100%
Married or living with a common-law partner	9,695	44%	520,395	58%
<i>Married (and not separated)</i>	5,845	27%	445,155	49%
<i>Living common law</i>	3,850	18%	75,240	8%
Not married and not living with a common-law partner	12,100	56%	380,020	42%
<i>Single (never legally married)</i>	9,450	43%	265,405	29%
<i>Separated</i>	760	3%	21,400	2%
<i>Divorced</i>	1,495	7%	57,735	6%
<i>Widowed</i>	390	2%	35,480	4%

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011. Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) Census Profile, 2011.

*For Calgary, data was gathered through the Census instrument and the figures reflect the total population 15 years and over; for the Aboriginal identity population, data is from the NHS and reflects the population 15 years and over in private households (i.e. institutional residents are not included).

Lone parents by sex

- Among the Aboriginal identity population there were 1,985 lone parents.
 - 84 per cent of these lone parents (1,665) were female, and 16 per cent were male.
 - For Calgary as a whole, there were 43,070 lone parents, of which 78 per cent were female and 22 per cent were male.



Children

- Just over half of Aboriginal identity [children](#) living in [census families](#) (52 per cent, 5,495) were children of both spouses/partners in their family.
 - Nine per cent (975) were children of only one spouse or partner in their family (i.e. stepchildren).
 - 37 percent (3,935) were children living in lone parent families.
 - Two per cent (185) were grandchildren living with grandparents, with no parents present.
 - Note that comparable data for Calgary overall is not available.

	Aboriginal identity (NHS estimate)	
	Number	Per cent
Children in census families	10,590	100%
Sons and daughters of both spouses/partners in a couple, excluding stepchildren	975	52%
Sons and daughters of only one spouse/partner in a couple (stepchildren)	5,495	9%
Sons and daughters of lone parents	3,935	37%
Grandchildren living with grandparent(s) with no parents present	185	2%

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011.

Housing

Renting or owning

- A larger share of [Aboriginal households](#) were renters (46 per cent) compared to Calgary as a whole (28 per cent).

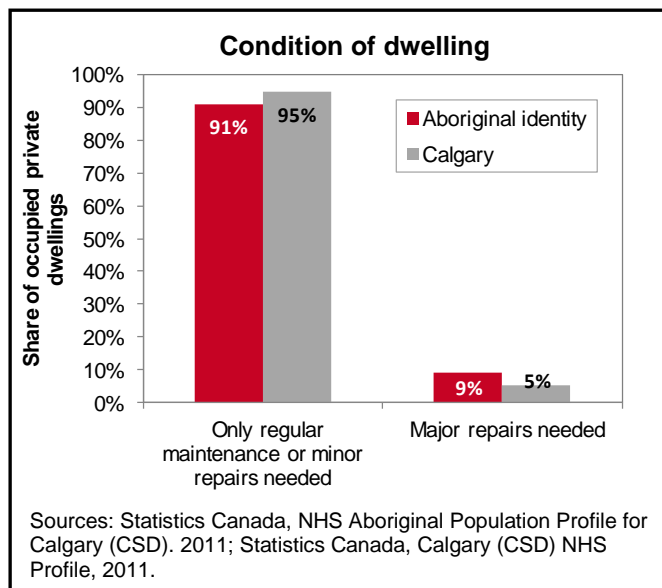
	Aboriginal identity		Calgary	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total number of private households by tenure	15,325	100%	423,415	100%
Owner households	8,230	54%	306,740	72%
Renter households	7,090	46%	116,675	28%

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.

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

Condition of dwelling

- Over 90 per cent of dwellings (for all households generally and Aboriginal households specifically) needed only regular maintenance.
- A larger share of the Aboriginal identity population (nine per cent) lived in dwellings that needed major repairs, compared the the Calgary population overall (five per cent).



Treaty 7 housing and Metis Capital housing

- [Treaty 7 Urban Indian Housing Authority](#), [Métis Capital Housing Corporation](#), and [Métis Calgary Family Services](#) provide quality, affordable and appropriate rental housing for low and moderate-income Métis and Aboriginal families in urban centres, including Calgary.
 - Combined, these organizations provided 294 housing units in Calgary, as of March 2016.
- In addition to these units, Aboriginal families in need of housing can apply to other housing providers, like the [Calgary Housing Company](#).

	Units	
	Number	Per cent
Treaty 7 housing and Métis housing	294	100%
Métis Urban Housing Corporation (subsidized)	195	66%
Métis Capital Housing Corporation (not subsidized)	35	12%
Rainbow Lodge Permanent Supportive Housing Program	30	10%
Treaty 7 Urban Indian Housing Authority	34	12%

Source: Treaty 7 Urban Indian Housing Authority, Métis Capital Housing Corporation, and Métis Calgary Family Services, 2016.

Housing suitability

- [Housing suitability](#) assesses the number of bedrooms a household requires based on the age, sex and relationships among household members.
 - A household is deemed to be living in suitable accommodations if its dwelling has enough bedrooms as calculated using the [National Occupancy Standard](#).
- Although more than 90 per cent of private households were living in suitable housing in 2011, a slightly higher proportion of Aboriginal households (7 per cent) were living in housing that was not suitable, as compared to Calgary households overall (5 per cent).

	Aboriginal identity		Calgary	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total number of private households by housing suitability	15,325	100%	423,415	100%
Suitable	14,210	93%	400,930	95%
Not suitable	1,115	7%	22,490	5%

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.

Housing affordability

- [Housing affordability](#) refers to the percentage of income a household spends on shelter. Households are considered to be overspending on shelter when they spend 30 per cent or more of their [total income](#) on shelter.
- In 2011, the proportion of Aboriginal households overspending on shelter was 32 per cent – seven percentage points higher than the proportion of Calgary households overspending on shelter.

	Aboriginal identity		Calgary	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total number of owner and tenant households with income	15,320	100%	422,315	100%
Households spending 30% or more of total income on shelter	4,950	32%	107,020	25%

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.

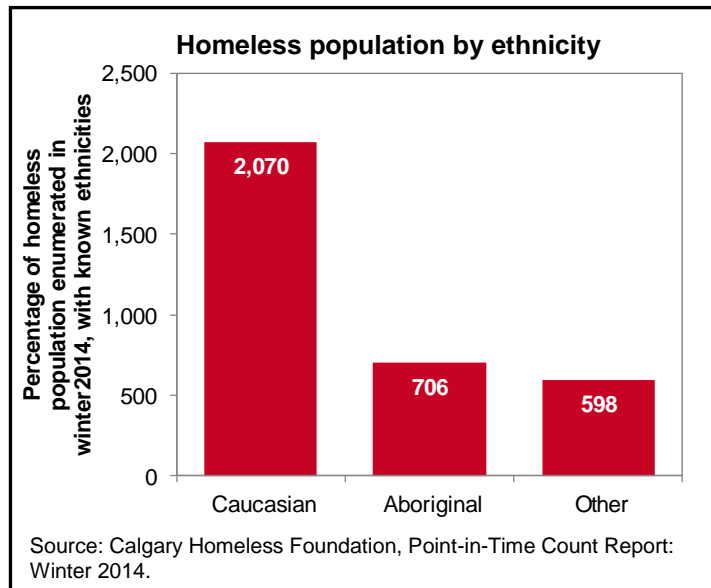
- Among both owners and renters, the proportion of **Aboriginal households** which overspent on shelter was higher than the proportion of Calgary households overall.

	Aboriginal identity	Calgary
	Per cent	Per cent
Owner households spending 30% or more of total income on shelter	24%	20%
Renter households with income spending 30% or more of total income on shelter	42%	39%

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.

Homelessness

- Aboriginal people were overrepresented in the Calgary Homeless Foundation [Point-in-Time Count Report: Winter 2014](#).
 - 3,533 homeless people were identified in winter 2014; 21 per cent of the homeless population was Aboriginal (706 individuals) – yet in 2011, only 2.7 per cent of the Calgary population overall had an Aboriginal identity.



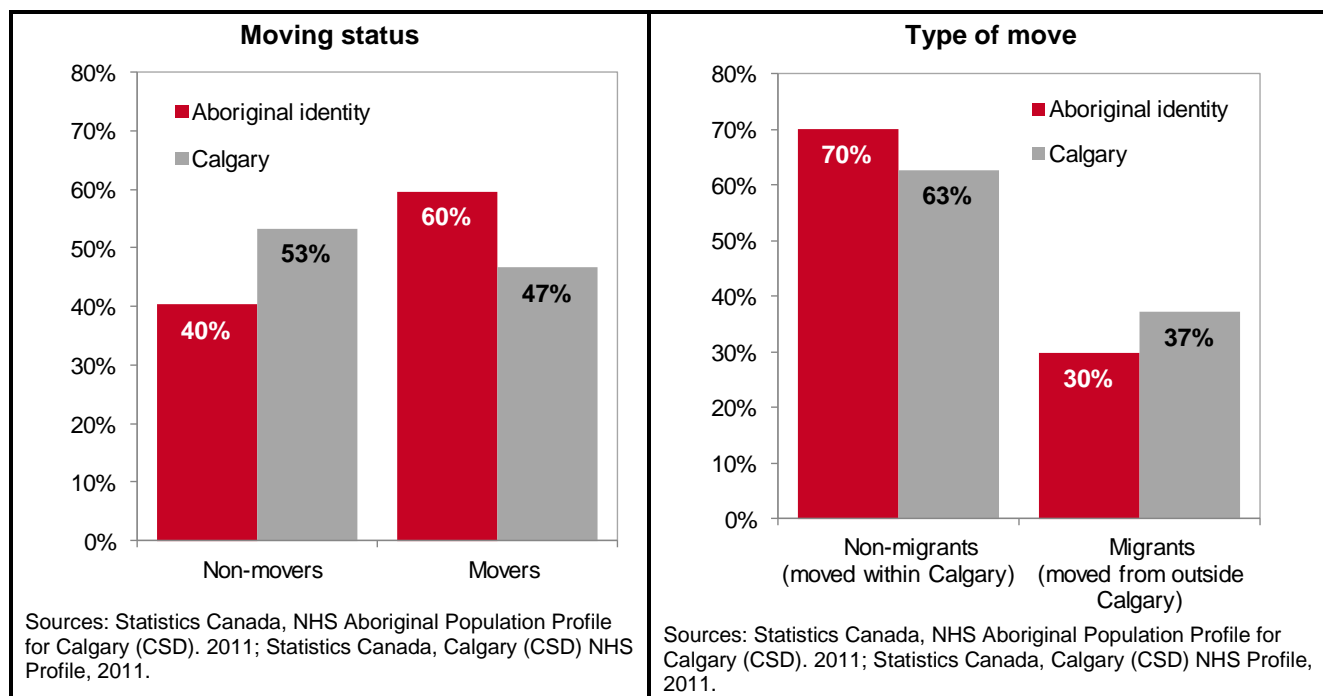
- In 2014, women were generally underrepresented in the homeless population, but Aboriginal women were overrepresented relative to other ethnicities.
 - Of the total **homeless** population enumerated in winter 2014, 25 per cent were women (859 individuals); however, 34 per cent of the female homeless population identified as Aboriginal.
- Persons who identified as Aboriginal were over-represented in the population of rough sleepers. Rough sleepers are individuals who do not access shelters on a regular basis but primarily sleep outside.
 - In winter 2014, almost half of people who slept rough in Calgary were Aboriginal (48 per cent).
 - Of Aboriginal rough sleepers, 30 per cent were women; 11 per cent of Caucasian rough sleepers were women.

Moving

- Between 2006 and 2011, 60 per cent of the Aboriginal identity population moved to a different home, compared to 47 per cent of the overall Calgary population.
 - Over the same five-year period, a smaller share of the Aboriginal identity population stayed in the same home (40 per cent) compared to Calgary overall (53 per cent).
 - Of the Aboriginal identity population who moved to a different home, 70 per cent moved within Calgary, compared to 63 per cent of the Calgary overall population (see glossary: non-migrants); 30 per cent of the Aboriginal identity population who moved did so from outside Calgary, compared to 37 percent for the Calgary population as a whole (see glossary: migrants).

	Aboriginal identity		Calgary	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Population aged five years and over in private households	26,040	100%	1,009,895	100%
Non-movers	10,490	40%	538,875	53%
Movers	15,545	60%	471,025	47%
<i>Moved within Calgary ("non-migrants")</i>	<i>10,895</i>	<i>70%</i>	<i>295,265</i>	<i>63%</i>
<i>Moved from outside Calgary ("migrants")</i>	<i>4,650</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>175,760</i>	<i>37%</i>

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.



Aboriginal identity population by Calgary community

- The presence of the Aboriginal identity population within a community can be measured according to the number of individuals, or as a percentage of the total population of that community.
- The tables below provides the top 10 Calgary communities using these two different methods. Some communities appear on both lists.
 - For example, Ogden is ranked fourth by the absolute number of Aboriginal identity persons in the community, and eighth by the percentage of the population that has Aboriginal identity.
- Other communities only appear in the top 10 on one of the lists.
 - For example, Greenwood/Greenbriar is ranked first on the percentage list, however the absolute number of Aboriginal identity persons in that community is small, and so it does not appear on the number list.

Number of Aboriginal identity persons, top 10 communities		
Rank	Community	Number
1	Huntington Hills	920
2	Bowness	770
3	Penbrooke Meadows	645
4	Ogden	635
5	Dover	560
6	Forest Lawn	555
7	Falconridge	520
8	Erin Woods	480
9	Albert Park/Radisson Heights	475
10	Marlborough Park	470

Per cent Aboriginal identity persons, top 10 communities		
Rank	Community	Per cent
1	Greenwood/Greenbriar	11%
2	Rosemont	9%
3	Shepard Industrial	8%
4	Scarboro	8%
5	Forest Lawn	8%
6	Albert Park/Radisson Heights	8%
7	Penbrooke Meadows	8%
8	Ogden	7%
9	Rutland Park	7%
10	Bowness	7%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2015. Semi-custom profile for custom geography based on the 2011 National Household Survey profile. Accessed using the Community Data Program.

Language

Mother tongue

- A **mother tongue** is a language the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the survey respondent at the time the data was collected.
 - The majority of the Aboriginal identity population (95 per cent) had English as a mother tongue, compared to 71 per cent of the Calgary total population that had English as a mother tongue.
 - One percent of the Aboriginal identity population said that a selected Aboriginal language was their mother tongue.

	Aboriginal identity (NHS estimate)		Calgary (census count)	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Population in private households (single responses)	28,600	100%	1,061,960	100%
English	27,225	95%	752,525	71%
French	740	3%	16,900	2%
Aboriginal languages	195	1%	395	<1%
Other non-official languages	440	2%	292,145	28%

Sources: Statistics Canada. 2011. Target Group Profile of the Aboriginal Identity Population, 2011 Census variables based on 2011 NHS database. Accessed using the Community Data Program; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) Census Profile, 2011.

Knowledge of official languages

- This refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither English nor French.
 - In 2011, the vast majority of the Aboriginal identity population had knowledge of an official language. Ninety-three per cent had knowledge of English. Seven per cent of the Aboriginal identity population had knowledge of both English and French – the same share as for Calgary overall.

	Aboriginal identity (NHS estimate)		Calgary (census count)	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	28,905	100%	1,087,405	100%
English only	26,905	93%	979,520	90%
French only	0	0%	1,005	<1%
English and French	1,965	7%	81,455	7%
Neither English nor French	25	<1%	25,425	2%

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) Census Profile, 2011.

Non-official languages spoken

- This refers to languages other than English or French in which the respondent can conduct a conversation.
- Blackfoot had the largest number of speakers of the Aboriginal languages. 525 Calgarians could conduct a conversation in Blackfoot, of which 520 identified as Aboriginal.
- Cree languages were spoken by 410 Calgarians, of which 350 identified as Aboriginal. This means that approximately 60 Cree language speakers did not identify as Aboriginal.

	Aboriginal identity		Calgary	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total population in private households by non-official languages spoken	1,850	100%	355,945	100%
Aboriginal languages	1,075	58%	1,160	0.3%
<i>Blackfoot</i>	520	48%	525	45%
<i>Cree languages</i>	350	33%	410	35%
<i>Ojibway</i>	50	5%	50	4%
<i>Stoney</i>	45	4%	45	4%
<i>Other Aboriginal languages</i>	120	11%	145	13%
Non-Aboriginal languages	805	44%	354,855	99.7%

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.

Note: Cree languages include the following categories: Cree not otherwise specified (which refers to those who reported 'Cree'), Swampy Cree, Plains Cree, Woods Cree and a category labelled 'Cree not included elsewhere' (which includes Moose Cree Northern East Cree and Southern East Cree).

Note: The category 'Non-official languages spoken' represents the sum of single language responses and multiple language responses received in the National Household Survey; hence this total is greater than the total population.

Education

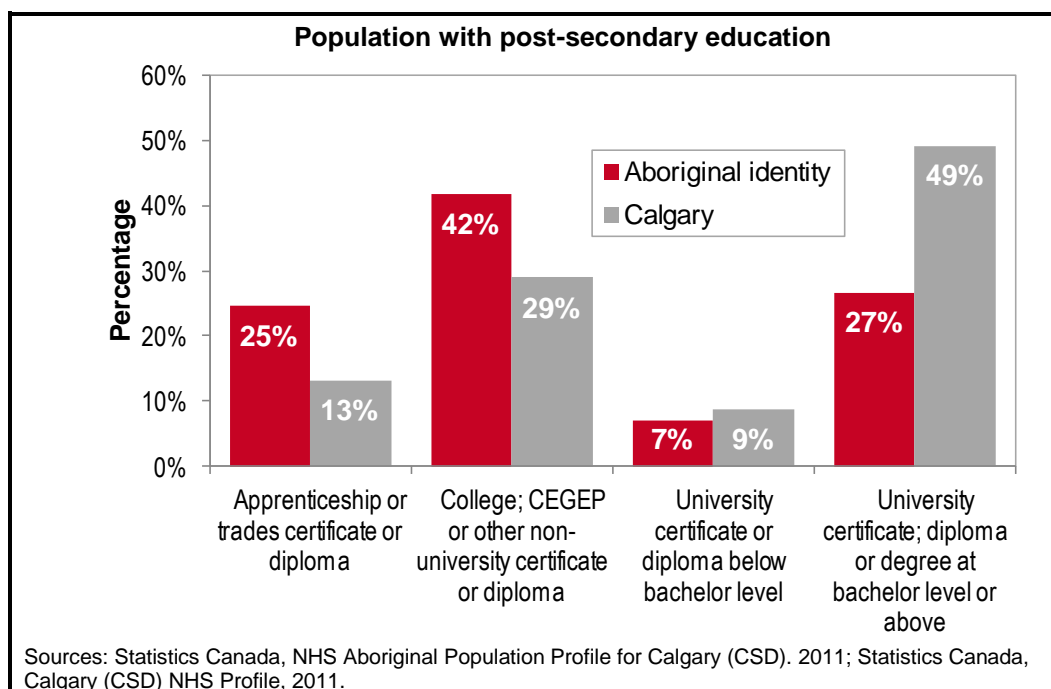
Highest certificate, diploma or degree completed

- In 2011, 27 per cent of the Aboriginal identity population had no certificate, diploma or degree, while for Calgary as a whole this proportion was 15 per cent.
- A smaller proportion of the Aboriginal identity population had a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree (44 per cent) compared to the Calgary population overall (60 per cent).

	Aboriginal identity		Calgary	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Population age 15+ in private households	21,790	100%	885,845	100%
No certificate, diploma or degree	5,885	27%	132,870	15%
High school diploma or equivalent	6,380	29%	218,615	25%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	9,530	44%	534,365	60%

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.

- The chart below shows the breakdown of just the proportion of the population with post-secondary education.
 - A relatively larger share of the Aboriginal identity population with post-secondary education had college or apprenticeship / trades education when compared to the Calgary population overall.



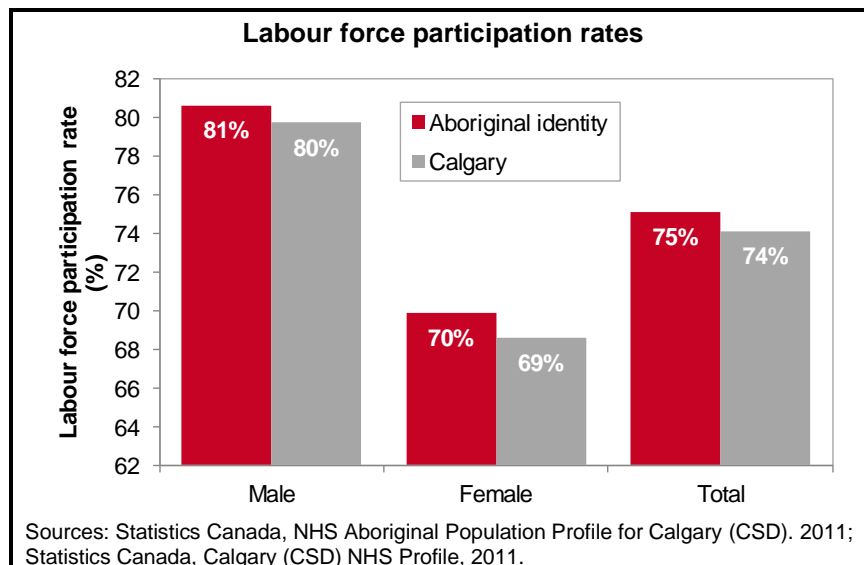
Employment

Labour force status

- The labour force includes all employed and unemployed persons. Those who are not employed and who are not actively seeking work (including retirees, full-time parents, etc.) are not in the labour force.
- Among people aged 15 years and over, 75 per cent of the Aboriginal identity population was in the [labour force](#), which is slightly higher than for the Calgary population overall (74 per cent).
 - Labour force participation rates for Aboriginal identity males and females were both slightly higher than for the overall Calgary population.
 - Among those in the labour force, most people were employed – 89 percent among the Aboriginal identity population, and 94 percent for the Calgary population overall.

	Aboriginal identity population				Calgary			
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes	
			#	%			#	%
Population 15 years+ in private households	10,505	11,290	21,795	100%	440,880	444,965	885,845	100%
In the labour force	8,470	7,895	16,360	75%	351,360	305,185	656,545	74%
<i>Employed</i>	7,695	6,845	14,545	89%	330,790	286,250	617,040	94%
<i>Unemployed</i>	770	1,050	1,815	11%	20,570	18,935	39,505	6%
Not in the labour force	2,035	3,395	5,435	25%	89,525	139,780	229,305	26%
Labour force participation rate (%)	80.6	69.9	75.1		79.7	68.6	74.1	

Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.



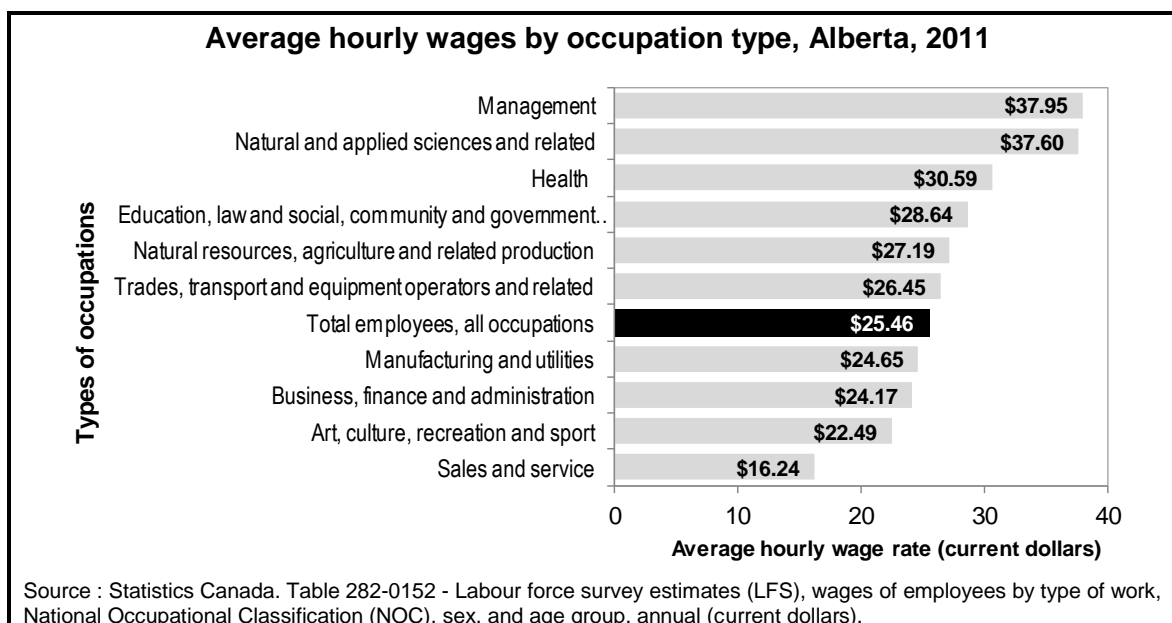
Occupation of employment

- Just under half of Aboriginal identity persons (48 per cent) were employed in sales, service, and trades occupations.

	Aboriginal identity		Calgary	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Labour force population aged 15 years and over, all occupations	15,725	100%	646,465	100%
Sales and service occupations	3,915	25%	143,640	22%
Trades; transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,675	23%	88,890	14%
Business; finance and administration occupations	2,800	18%	122,555	19%
Occupations in education; law and social; community and government services	1,495	10%	63,930	10%
Management occupations	1,230	8%	72,585	11%
Other occupations	2,610	17%	154,865	24%

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD), 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.

- The average hourly wage varies according to the type of job (“occupation”) a person has.
 - For Alberta as a whole in 2011, Sales and Service occupations had an average wage of just over \$16 per hour, which was the lowest among all occupational types
 - Trades occupations had an average wage of just over \$26 per hour, which was slightly above the average wage for all occupations.



Full- or part-time work status

- Of those who worked in 2010, the breakdown between [full- and part-time work status](#) was practically identical between the Aboriginal identity population and Calgaryans overall.

	Aboriginal identity		Calgary	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Worked in 2010	15,115	100%	626,035	100%
Worked full-time	12,450	82%	515,425	82%
Worked part-time	2,670	18%	110,610	18%

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.

Income

- The following income information was collected through the 2011 National Household Survey, however respondents were asked to provide income information for the 2010 calendar year.
- [Total income](#) means income from all sources including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income, and any other money income. [Median income](#) means the dollar amount where one half of incomes for the population are above and one half are below.

Individual income

- In 2010, the [median total individual income](#) for Aboriginal identity individuals was \$29,691, or roughly \$8,000 less than for Calgary individuals overall.
- Similarly, median incomes of male and female individuals with Aboriginal identity were approximately \$10,000 and \$6,000 less (respectively) than the male and female median incomes for Calgary individuals.

	Aboriginal identity	Calgary
Median total individual income of population aged 15 years and over with income	\$29,691	\$37,697
Male	\$35,264	\$45,781
Female	\$24,433	\$30,516

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.

Household income

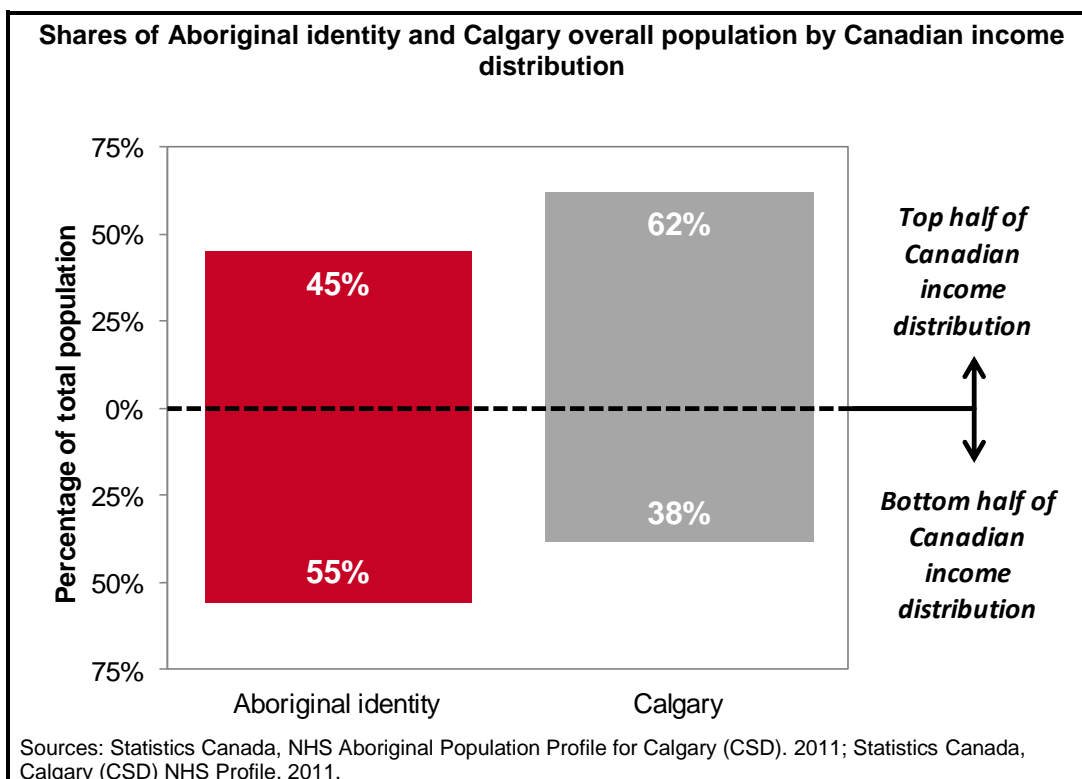
- Household total income is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.
- An [Aboriginal household](#) is a household where one spouse, common-law partner, or lone parent self-identifies as an Aboriginal person; or, it is where at least half of the members self-identify as Aboriginal people.
- For Aboriginal households, median household total income was \$69,378 in 2010; for Calgary household income was nearly \$12,000 higher, at \$81,256.

	Aboriginal identity	Calgary
Median total household income of private households	\$69,378	\$81,256

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.

Income distribution

- For Canada as a whole, the top half of the income distribution includes the 50 per cent of the population with incomes higher than the midpoint (the median), and likewise, the bottom half of the income distribution includes the 50 per cent of the population with incomes lower than the midpoint.
 - 55 per cent of the Aboriginal identity population had an [adjusted after-tax income](#) in the bottom half of the Canadian income distribution and 45 per cent of the population was in the top half. This suggests the Aboriginal identity population had relatively lower incomes than Canada as a whole.
 - In contrast, 38 per cent of Calgary's overall population was in the bottom half of the Canadian income distribution, while 62 per cent was in the top half. This suggests that Calgary overall has relatively higher incomes than Canada as a whole.



Low income

- [Low-income measure after-tax](#) (LIM-AT) refers to a dollar threshold that defines low-income. The threshold for LIM-AT is 50 per cent of the [median income](#) of households, after household size is taken into account. Households with an income under this threshold are considered to be in low income.
- In 2010, the prevalence of [low-income](#) among the Aboriginal identity population, at 22 per cent, was eleven percentage points higher than the general Calgary population (11 per cent). This means that a considerably higher share of the Aboriginal identity population is low-income relative to Calgary overall.
- See also notes on [LIM thresholds](#) and Statistics Canada transition [from Low Income Cut-Off Before-Tax to Low-Income Measure After-Tax](#).

	Aboriginal identity		Calgary	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Population in private households	28,905	100%	1,082,230	100%
In low income based on LIM-AT	6,270	22%	118,325	11%
<i>Less than 18 years</i>	2,405	38%	32,045	27%
<i>18 to 64 years</i>	3,760	60%	78,435	66%
<i>65 years and over</i>	110	5%	7,840	7%

Sources: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profile for Calgary (CSD). 2011; Statistics Canada, Calgary (CSD) NHS Profile, 2011.

Notes and sources

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

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

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

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

Data Sources

The information in this profile comes from a number of sources including the 2011 Census of Canada and the 2011 National Household Survey. Additional information about these two main data sources is provided below.

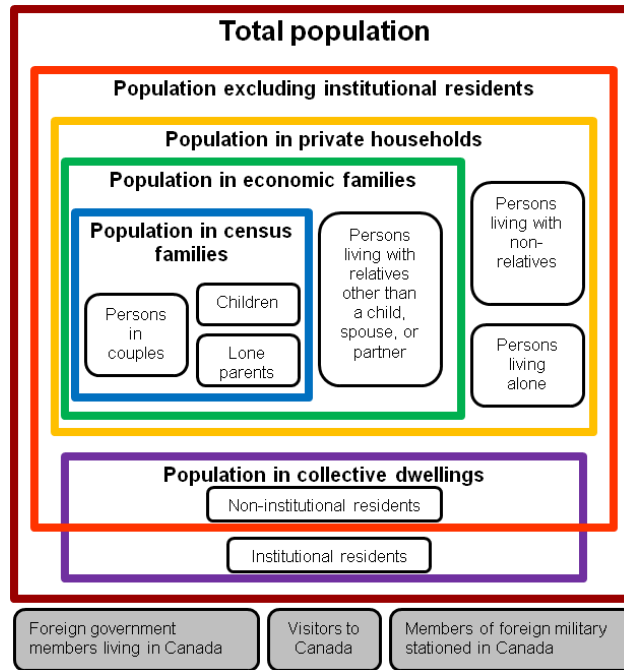
2011 Census of Canada

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.

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.

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



Data sources summary

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

Data quality

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 household	Refers to either a non-family household in which at least 50 per cent of household members self-identified as Aboriginal people, or a family household that meets at least one of two criteria: (a) at least one married spouse, common-law partner, or lone parent self-identified as an Aboriginal person; or (b) at least 50 per cent of household members self-identified as Aboriginal people.
Aboriginal identity	Refers to whether the person reported being an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or being a Registered or Treaty Indian (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada) and/or being 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 .
Calgary (census subdivision)	Refers to the Calgary census subdivision (CSD), as defined by Statistics Canada and is equivalent to the Calgary city limit. Unless otherwise noted, the figures in this fact sheet are for the Calgary CSD.
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.
Children	Refers to blood, step, or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their married spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. Sons or daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parents. Excludes foster children.
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.
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	Refers to a set of living quarters in which a person or a group of persons reside or could reside.
Employment reference week	Refers to the week to which respondents refer when answering employment-related questions. For the 2011 NHS, the employment reference week was Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011.
Employment status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed refers to a person who, during the employment reference week, did paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. Also includes persons who did unpaid family work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household. Also includes persons who had a job but were not a work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute. Does not include persons who had a job to start at a future date. • Unemployed refers to a person who, during the employment reference week was without paid work or without self-employment work and was available for work and either, had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks, was on temporary lay-off and expected to return to his or her job, or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.
Full-time or part-time work status	Refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2010. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2010 were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

Homeless	Refers to those who do not have safe, affordable, appropriate, permanent housing to which they can return whenever they choose. In the Calgary Homeless Foundation's Point-in-Time Count Report, only individuals classified as "absolute homeless," were able to be included (i.e. individuals living in the street with no physical shelter of their own, including those who spend their nights in emergency shelters, short-term supportive housing, or staying in systems and institutions, such as remand or hospital with no fixed address to which to return upon discharge).
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.
Housing affordability	Refers to the proportion of average monthly total household income which is spent on shelter-related expenses during the income reference year . Those expenses include the monthly rent (for tenants) or the mortgage payment, property taxes and condominium fees (for owners) and the costs of electricity, heat, municipal services, etc. The percentage is calculated by dividing the total shelter-related expenses by the household's total monthly income and multiplying the result by 100.
Housing 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	Refers to whether a household rents or owns their dwelling. <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 cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative.

Income reference year	Refers to the year to which respondents refer when answering income-related questions. The NHS income reference year is the calendar year prior to the census/NHS reference day . For the 2011 NHS, the income reference year was January 1 to December 31, 2010.
Income status	Refers to the position of a person in relation to low income measure after-tax (LIM-AT) during the income reference year . Members of a household all share the same income status.
Income, after tax	Refers to total income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income and takes into account taxes paid, exemptions, deductions, and non-refundable tax credits.
Income, before tax	Refers to total income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income before any taxes have been taken into account.
Knowledge of official languages	Refers to whether a person has the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither English nor French.
Labour force participation rate	The total labour force divided by the total population aged 15 years and over, expressed as a percentage.
Labour force status	<p>Labour force refers to persons who, during the employment reference week were either employed or unemployed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the labour force refers to persons who, during the week of May 1 – 7, 2011, were either employed or unemployed. • Not in the labour force refers to persons who were neither employed nor unemployed during the week of May 1 – 7, 2011.
Language spoken most often at home	Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual.
Low income measure after-tax (LIM-AT)	Refers to a dollar threshold that defines low income as half of the median adjusted after-tax income of Canadian households, where “adjusted” indicates that the number of people in a household is taken into account. Persons whose income falls below this amount are considered to be in low income based on LIM-AT. The NHS LIM-AT threshold for a one person household in 2010 was \$19,460.
Lone parent	Refers to mothers or fathers, with no married spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.

Marital status	<p>Refers to the marital status of the person, taking into account his/her common-law status. Possible marital statuses are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common-law: Refers to a person who is living with another person as a couple but who is not legally married to that person. Includes persons living with same and opposite sex partners. • Divorced: Refers to a person who has obtained a legal divorce and who has not remarried. Persons living common-law are not included in this category. • Married: Refers to a person who is legally married and has not separated or obtained a divorce, and whose spouse is living. Includes persons married to same and opposite sex spouses. • Separated: Refers to a person who is married but who no longer lives with his/her spouse (for any reason other than illness, work or school) and who has not obtained a divorce. Persons living common-law are not included in this category. • Single: A person who has never married or a person whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried. Persons living common-law are not included in this category. • Widowed: A person who has lost his/her spouse through death and who has not remarried. Persons living common-law are not included in this category.
Median age	<p>Refers to the age at which half the population is older, and half the population is younger.</p>
Median income	<p>Refers to the middle dollar value where half of the population earns more and half of the population earns less.</p>
Mobility status	<p>A number of terms refer to whether a person lived in the same residence on the census/NHS reference day as they did on the same date one or five years earlier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-mover: Refers to a person who has not moved to a new residence. • Mover: Refers to a person who has moved from one residence to another <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Non-migrant: Refers to a person who did move but remained in Calgary. ○ Migrant: Refers to a person who moved to Calgary from a different city, town, village, or Indian reserve. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal migrant: Refers to a person who moved to Calgary from a different city, town, village, or Indian reserve within Canada. ▪ External migrant: Refers to a person who moved to Calgary from a different country.
Mother tongue	<p>Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned two languages at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school.</p>

Population in private households	Refers to all persons who occupy private dwellings. Excludes persons who occupy collective dwellings.
Private dwelling	Refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else.
Private household	Refers to a person or a group of persons who occupy a private dwelling.
Seniors	Persons aged 65 and over.
Shelter-cost-to-income ratio	See: Housing Affordability .
Total income	Refers to income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income during the income reference year .
Total population	Includes Canadian citizens and landed immigrants whose usual place of residence is Canada. Also includes refugee claimants, holders of work and study permits, Canadian citizens and landed immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant or government vessels, and Canadian citizens away from Canada on military or diplomatic business. Total population excludes government representatives and military members of other countries and residents of other countries visiting Canada.
