

# Calgary Immigration Data, Summer 2019

Prepared by

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and

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**Revised 2019 October 1** 

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Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada





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## Calgary Immigration Data, Summer 2019

## Introduction

A scan of the research to find local data on immigrants and immigration was undertaken in the summer of 2019 to provide an evidence base for future communications made by CLIP, the Calgary Local Immigration Partnership. Since the findings may be used for different purposes, where data was available for both the Census Subdivision (CSD), for the city of Calgary proper, and the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), which includes the larger catchment area around the city, data for both are provided. Where local data is not available, some relevant provincial data is provided.

Part 1 of the report presents administrative data from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) available as open data from the IRCC iCARE database. It includes data on annual settlement service provision, the number of clients who are Syrian refugees or resettled refugees, as well as data on permanent residents and refugees. Other administrative data from IRCC that is not included in the iCARE database is also provided on express entry candidates and temporary residents who are permit holders.

Part 2 provides a variety of facts about immigrants in Calgary related to labour force participation, income, unemployment, and underemployment. It also includes provincial data related to caseloads for Income Support and Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH), compared to the number of immigrant taxfilers receiving social assistance in Calgary from all federal or provincial sources. This section also presents information on immigrants living in social housing in Calgary, as well as immigrants experiencing homelessness. Finally, data are provided on immigrant entrepreneurship and volunteerism.

Appendix A contains historical data by immigration category, age, country of birth, and country of citizenship.

## Part 1. IRCC Administrative Data

## iCARE Data

The majority of available iCARE data is at the provincial level.

#### **Annual Settlement Service Provision**

Percentages cannot be shown for the different time periods in Table 1 since the data shows all services accessed, not unique clients served. Since a client can receive multiple services at one time and during multiple reporting periods, the total number of clients shown is higher than the total count of unique clients.

Table 1. Alberta Settlement Service Clients, by Service Type, April 2015 – June 2019

Service Type	April 2015 – March 2016	April 2016 – March 2017	April 2017 – March 2018	April 2018 – March 2019	April 2019 – June 2019	April 2015 – June 2019
Needs Assessment and Referrals	30,225	30,460	35,260	35,710	12,425	103,190
Employment Related Services	8,800	9,920	10,450	11,975	4,360	34,235
Information and Orientation Services	38,085	39,610	42,440	45,345	21,160	110,280
Community Connections	9,980	11,460	11,845	12,585	5,510	32,385
Language Assessment	12,320	11,955	10,630	11,190	3,080	46,040
Language Training	16,830	18,320	17,235	17,180	11,020	40,730
All Other Immigration	815	840	920	880	405	2,040
Immigration Category Not Stated	440	405	1,040	1,785	1,015	3,815
Total – Alberta	61,065	62,495	66,355	69,270	35,965	160,615

Source: IRCC, June 30, 2019. CLIP compilation of raw IRCC data to totals by service type.

#### Notes:

- Values are rounded to the closest multiple of five to prevent individuals from being identified. As a result, data may not sum to the total indicated.
- Data excludes Resettlement Assistance Program (RAP).
- The table contains data entered by Service Provider Organizations (SPOs) through June 30, 2019. Data reflects reporting by SPOs at the time of the tabulation. Reports for the same period and produced at different times may contain slightly different data. This occurs due to on-going data entry by SPOs, resulting in changes to counts. IRCC is actively reviewing data quality and integrity.

## Settlement Service Clients - Syrian Refugees

Table 2. Syrian Refugee Service Clients by Immigration Category, Calgary CMA, Nov. 4, 2015 – June 30, 2019

Calgary CMA	Blended Sponsorship Refugees	Government Assisted Refugees	Privately Sponsored Refugees	Total
Number	130	1,015	1,065	2,210
Percent	5.9%	45.9%	48.2%	100.0%

Source: IRCC, June 30, 2019.

#### Notes:

- CMA = Census Metropolitan Area.
- Values are rounded to the closest multiple of five to prevent individuals from being identified. As a result, data may not sum to the total indicated.
- Data is for preliminary estimates and is subject to change.
- Syrian refugees include persons processed under Canada's Syrian refugee settlement commitment.
- Data excludes RAP.
- The table contains data entered by SPOs up until the end of June 30, 2019.
- Data reflects reporting by SPOs at the time of the tabulation. Reports for the same period and produced at different times
  may contain slightly different data. This occurs due to on-going data entry by SPOs, resulting in changes to counts. IRCC
  is actively reviewing data quality and integrity.

## Settlement Service Clients - Resettled Refugees

Table 3. Resettled Refugees Settlement Service Clients by Immigration Category, Calgary CMA, January 2015 – June 2019

Calgary CMA	Blended Sponsorship Refugees	Government Assisted Refugees	Privately Sponsored Refugees	Total
Number	340	5,680	9,395	15,420
Percent	2.2%	36.8%	60.9%	100.0%

Source: IRCC, June 30, 2019.

#### Notes:

- CMA = Census Metropolitan Area.
- Values are rounded to the closest multiple of five to prevent individuals from being identified. As a result, data may not sum to the total indicated.
- Data is for preliminary estimates and is subject to change.
- Syrian refugees include persons processed under Canada's Syrian refugee settlement commitment.
- Data excludes RAP.
- The table contains data entered by SPOs up until the end of June 30, 2019.
- Data reflects reporting by SPOs at the time of the tabulation. Reports for the same period and produced at different times
  may contain slightly different data. This occurs due to on-going data entry by SPOs, resulting in changes to counts. IRCC
  is actively reviewing data quality and integrity.

## **Immigrant Admission Data**

Appendix A contains historical data by immigration category, age, country of birth, and country of citizenship.

## Admission Data – Permanent Residents

Table 4. Admission of Permanent Residents to Calgary, January 2015 – April 2019

Geography	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (January-April)	Total
Calgary CSD	21,205	20,900	17,375	18,515	5,400	83,395
Calgary CMA	21,700	21,430	17,880	18,950	7,500	87,460

Source: IRCC, May 31, 2019.

- CMA = Census Metropolitan Area (city and surrounding area). CSD = Census Subdivision Area (city proper).
- Data is preliminary and subject to change.

## Admission Data - Refugees

Table 5. Admission of Syrian Refugees under Canada's Syrian Refugee Resettlement Commitment, by Immigration Category, November 4, 2015 – June 30, 2019

Calgary CMA	Blended Sponsorship Refugees	Government Assisted Refugees	Privately Sponsored Refugees	Total
Number	120	950	1,095	2,170
Percent	5.5%	43.8%	50.5%	100.0%

Source: IRCC, June 30, 2019.

#### Notes:

- Values are rounded to the closest multiple of five to prevent individuals from being identified. As a result, data may not sum to the total indicated.
- Data is preliminary and subject to change.
- Syrian refugees include persons processed under Canada's Syrian refugee resettlement commitment.

Table 6. Admission of Resettled Refugees, by Immigration Category, January 2015 – April 2019

Calgary CMA	Blended Sponsorship Refugees	Government Assisted Refugees	Privately Sponsored Refugees	Total
Number	210	2,335	5,575	8,120
Percent	2.6%	28.8%	68.7%	100.0%

Source: IRCC, April 30, 2019.

#### Notes:

- Values are rounded to the closest multiple of five to prevent individuals from being identified. As a result, data may not sum to the total indicated.
- Data is preliminary and subject to change.
- Resettled refugees include those who arrived in Canada as part of the Government of Canada's Refugee and Humanitarian Resettlement Program.

#### Other IRCC Administrative Data

Data on asylum claimants is not available for the Calgary CMA or the Calgary CSD.

## **Express Entry Candidates**

Table 7. Express Entry Candidates Invited to Apply and Who Applied for Permanent Residency, Calgary CMA, 2015 – May 2019

Candidate Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	January- May 2019
Canadian Experience Class	1,435	1,160	1,455	825	220
Federal Skilled Trades	435	160	20	25	
Federal Skilled Workers	1,005	605	1,485	1,770	670
Provincial Nominee Program	0		15	40	65
Total – Calgary CMA	2,875	1,925	2,975	2,660	955

Source: IRCC, May 31, 2019.

#### Notes:

- All values between 0 and 5 are shown as "--". This is done to prevent individuals from being identified when IRCC data is compiled and compared to other publicly available statistics. All other values are rounded to the closest multiple of five for the same reason; as a result of rounding, data may not sum to the totals indicated.
- Data are preliminary and subject to change.
- The Express Entry system determined which program foreign nationals qualify for based on the information they provide, and awards them points under the Comprehensive Ranking System for their ability to successfully enter the Canadian work force (e.g., age, education, official language proficiency and work experience).

## Temporary Residents Who are Permit Holders

Table 8. International Mobility Program Work Permit Holders under Post-Graduate Employment, by Year in Which Permits Became Effective, Calgary CMA, 2015 – May 2019

Geography	2015	2016	2017	2018	January- May 2019
Calgary CMA	1,205	1,505	1,720	1,685	575

Source: IRCC, May 31, 2019.

#### Notes:

- All values between 0 and 5 are shown as "--". This is done to prevent individuals from being identified when IRCC data is compiled and compared to other publicly available statistics. All other Values are rounded to the closest multiple of five for the same reason; as a result of rounding, data may not sum to the totals indicated.
- Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Table 9. International Mobility Program Work Permit Holders under Post-Graduate Employment on December 31, Calgary CMA, 2015-2018

Geography	2015	2016	2017	2018
Calgary CMA	3,445	3,435	3,395	3,500

Source: IRCC, Dec 31, 2018.

#### Notes:

- All values between 0 and 5 are shown as "--". This is done to prevent individuals from being identified when IRCC data is compiled and compared to other publicly available statistics. All other values are rounded to the closest multiple of five for the same reason; as a result of rounding, data may not sum to the totals indicated.
- Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Table 10. Study Permit Holders, Calgary CMA, 2015 – August 2018

Geography	2015	2016	2017	January-August 2018
Calgary CMA	10,985	11,375	12,485	12,680

Source: IRCC, August 31, 2018.

- All values between 0 and 5 are shown as "--". This is done to prevent individuals from being identified when IRCC data is compiled and compared to other publicly available statistics. All other values are rounded to the closest multiple of five for the same reason; as a result of rounding, data may not sum to the totals indicated.
- Data is preliminary and subject to change.

## Part 2. Facts about Immigrants in Calgary

## Immigrants are Participating in Calgary's Labour Force

Among the population in the Calgary CMA aged 15 and older, 74.2% of recent immigrants participated in the labour force, compared to 73.3% of the total population. Overall, labour force participation rates are very comparable across groups.

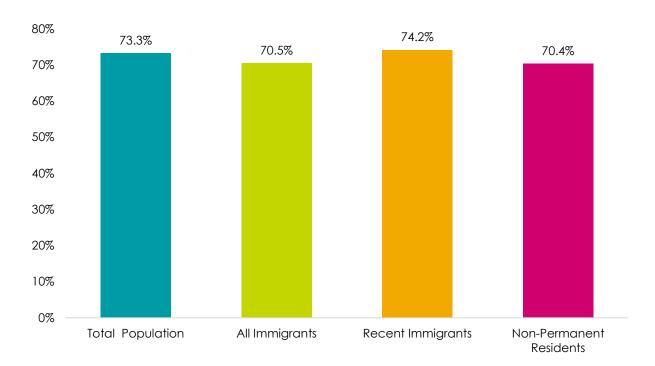


Figure 1. Labour Force Participation Rate, Calgary CMA, 2016 Census

Source: PNT LIPs Dashboard. Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Canada. Custom Table.

- "Recent immigrants" refers to immigrants who came to Canada up to five years prior to a given census year. For the 2016 census, recent immigrants are landed immigrants who arrived in Canada between January 1, 2011 and census day, which was May 10, 2016.
- "Non-permanent residents" refers to persons from another country who have a work permit, a study permit, or who are refugee claimants or asylum seekers. Note that IRCC uses the term "temporary resident" while Statistics Canada uses the term "non-permanent resident."
- In the PNT LIPs Dashboard, Calgary data is for the Calgary CMA.

Similarly, as shown in Figure 2, among the population in the Calgary CSD (city proper) aged 15 and older, 77.6% of immigrants who arrived in Canada between 2006 and 2010 and 74.1% of immigrants who arrived between 2011 and 2016 participated in the labour force. This is comparable to the labour force participation rate of non-immigrants (Canadian born), at 74.8%.

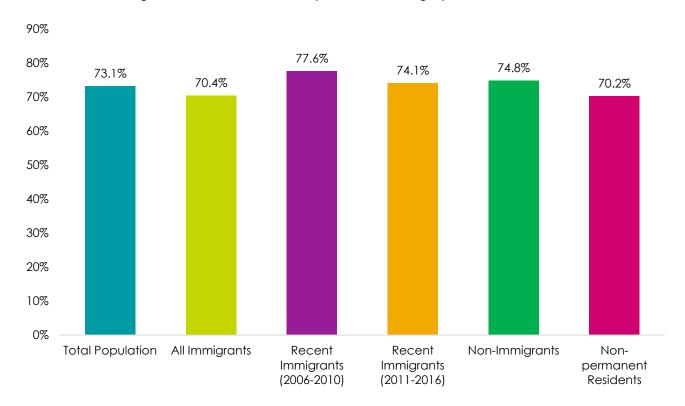


Figure 2. Labour Force Participation Rate, Calgary CSD, 2016 Census

<u>Source</u>: Community Data Program, November 5, 2018. Labour Force Status (8), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Age Groups (13), Admission Category and Applicant Type (8) and Period of Immigration (13), for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, 2016 Census.

- "Total population" refers to persons aged 15 years and over who were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.
- "Immigrants" includes persons who are, or who have ever been landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category.
- In the 2016 Census of population, "immigrants" includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.
- "Non-immigrants" includes persons who are Canadian citizens by birth.
- "Non-permanent residents" includes persons from another country who have a work or study permit, or who are refugee claimants, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them.

## Labour Force Participation Rates of Recent Immigrants

Figure 3 shows the labour force participation rates of recent immigrants, by admission category.

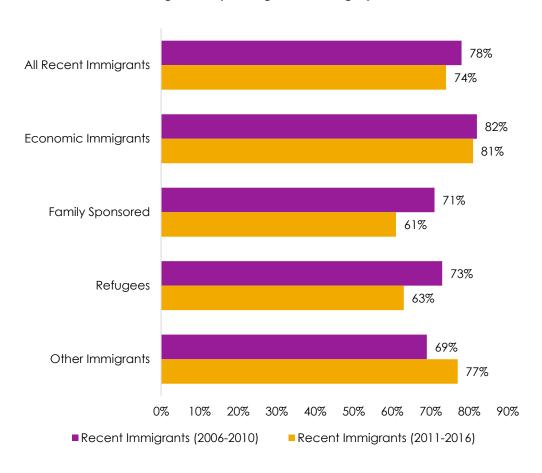


Figure 3. Labour Force Participation Rates of Recent Immigrants, by Immigration Category, 2016

<u>Source</u>: Community Data Program, Mar 3, 2019. Selected Language, Labour Force, Education, Income and Mobility Status Characteristics (73), Admission Category and Applicant Type (13), Period of Immigration (15) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Census Divisions and Aggregate Dissemination Areas, 2016 Census.

- "Immigrants" includes persons who are, or who have ever been landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category.
- In the 2016 Census of population, "immigrants" includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.

## Immigrants Earn Less than the General Population

As shown in Figure 4, all immigrants in the Calgary CMA earned less than the total population. It is unknown whether or not these differences are statistically significant.

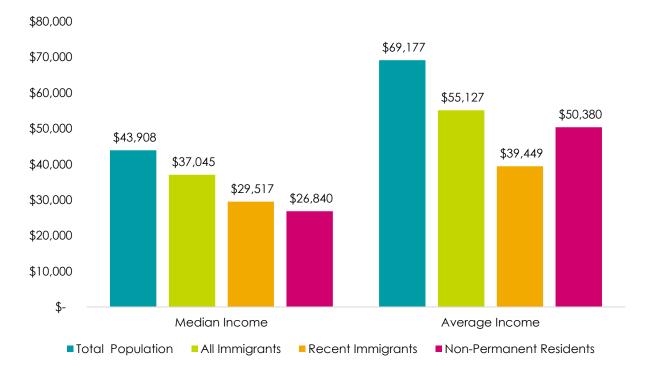


Figure 4. Median and Average Total Income, Calgary CMA, 2016 Census

Source: PNT LIPs Dashboard. Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Canada. Custom Table.

- "Recent immigrants" refers to immigrants who came to Canada up to five years prior to a given census year. For the 2016 census, recent immigrants are landed immigrants who arrived in Canada between January 1, 2011 and census day, which was May 10, 2016.
- "Non-permanent residents" refers to persons from another country who have a work permit, a study permit, or who are refugee claimants or asylum seekers. Note that IRCC uses the term "temporary resident" while Statistics Canada uses the term "non-permanent resident."
- In the PNT LIPs Dashboard, Calgary data is for the Calgary CMA.

Similarly, as shown in Figure 5, in the Calgary CSD (the city proper), immigrants earned less than both the total population and, more specifically, non-immigrants (Canadian born), both before and after taxes. However, immigrants who have been in Canada longer earned more than more recent immigrants.

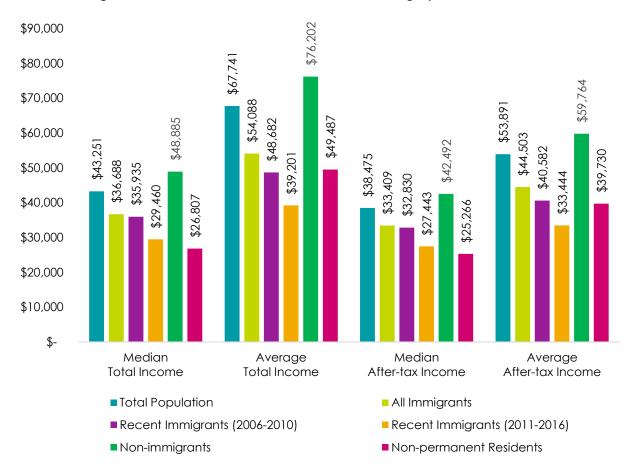


Figure 5. Total Income and After-Tax Income, Calgary CSD, 2016 Census

<u>Source</u>: Community Data Program. Income in 2015 (16), Highest certificate, diploma or degree (11), Age groups (11), Sex (3) and Immigrant status and period of immigration (6), for the Population 15 Years and Over in Private Households, 2016 Census.

- "Immigrants" includes persons who are, or who have ever been landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category.
- In the 2016 Census of Population, "Immigrants" includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.
- "Non-immigrants" includes persons who are Canadian citizens by birth.
- "Total income" refers to the sum of certain incomes (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:
  - Statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons, private households, census families and economic families;
  - Statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises, companies, establishments and locations; and
  - Statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.
  - In the context of persons, total income refers to receipts from certain sources, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

## **Immigrants have Higher Unemployment Rates**

## **Unemployment Rate, 2016 Census**

As shown in Figure 6, immigrants have higher unemployment rates than the total population in the Calgary CMA, regardless of their time in Canada.

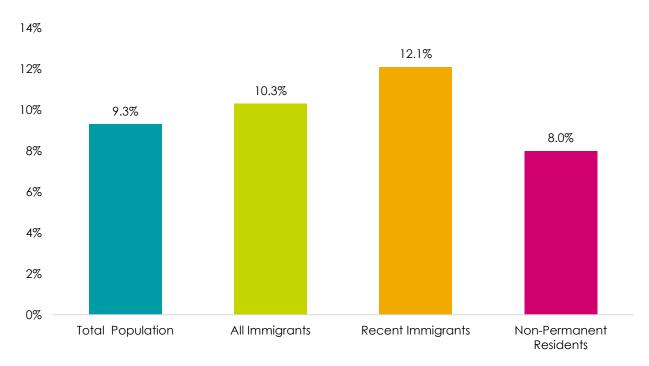


Figure 6. Unemployment Rate, Calgary CMA, 2016 Census

Source: PNT LIPs Dashboard. Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Canada. Custom Table.

- "Recent immigrants" refers to immigrants who came to Canada up to five years prior to a given census year. For the 2016 census, recent immigrants are landed immigrants who arrived in Canada between January 1, 2011 and census day, which was May 10, 2016.
- "Non-permanent residents" refers to persons from another country who have a work permit, a study permit, or who are refugee claimants or asylum seekers. Note that IRCC uses the term "temporary resident" while Statistics Canada uses the term "non-permanent resident."
- In the PNT LIPs Dashboard, Calgary data is for the Calgary CMA.

Similarly, immigrants had a higher unemployment rate than both the total population and, more specifically, non-immigrants (Canadian born) in the Calgary CSD. More recent immigrants had an even higher unemployment rate than those who had been in Canada longer. However, it is not known if these differences are statistically significant.

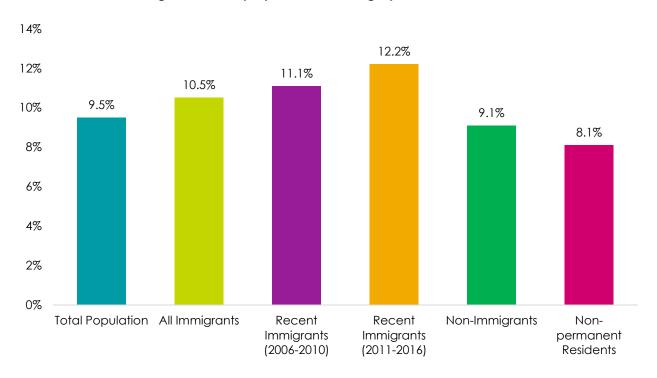


Figure 7. Unemployment Rate, Calgary CSD, 2016 Census

<u>Source</u>: Community Data Program, November 5, 2018. Labour Force Status (8), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Age Groups (13), Admission Category and Applicant Type (8) and Period of Immigration (13), for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, 2016 Census.

- "Total population" refers to persons aged 15 years and over who were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.
- "Immigrants" includes persons who are, or who have ever been landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category.
- In the 2016 Census of population, "immigrants" includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.
- "Non-immigrants" includes persons who are Canadian citizens by birth.
- "Non-permanent residents" includes persons from another country who have a work or study permit, or who are refugee claimants, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them.

## Unemployment Rate, 2018

Recent unemployment data for Alberta confirms what was observed in Calgary during the 2016 census. The most recent immigrants have a higher unemployment rate than immigrants who have been in Canada longer, as well as those born in Canada. Figure 8 also shows that the recent unemployment rate in the Calgary CMA is greater than for the province as a whole, although that gap appears to be closing.

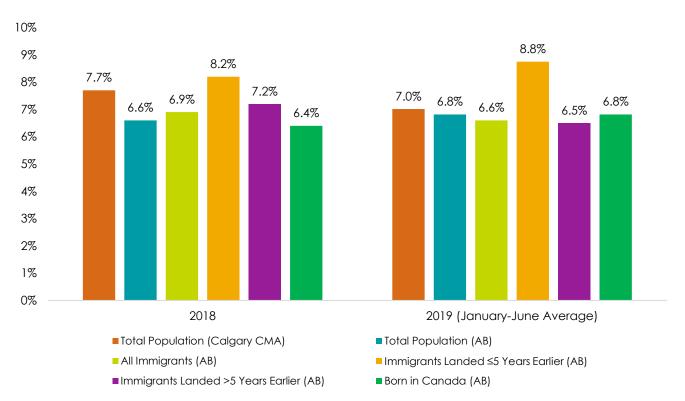


Figure 8. Unemployment Rate, 2018 (Annual) and January-June 2019 (Average, Seasonally Unadjusted), Calgary CMA and Alberta

#### Sources:

- Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0096-01 Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, annual.
- Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0294-01 Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, last 5 months.
- Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0083-01 Labour force characteristics by immigrant status, annual.
- Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0082-01 Labour force characteristics by immigrant status, three-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality.

- The sum of "All Immigrants" and "Born in Canada" do not add up to the "Total Population." Included in the total are Canadian citizens born outside Canada and non-permanent residents.
- "Landed Immigrants" refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents (persons from another country who live in Canada and have a work or study permit, or are claiming refugee status, as well as family members living here with them, are not landed immigrants.

## **Immigrants are Underemployed**

The majority of data on underemployment is not available at the local level.

The following are available statistics highlighting the prevalence of underemployment among immigrants in comparison with the general population:

- Among university degree holders, more than half of recent immigrants (i.e., those in Canada for 10 years or less) were overqualified. Fifty-two percent of recent immigrants with a university degree have worked in a job requiring only high school education at some point. This was among twice the proportion of their Canadianborn counterparts, at 28% (Statistics Canada, 2018, The Dynamics of Overqualification: Canada's Underemployed University Graduates).
- Raising the employment rate of immigrant workers to the level of non-immigrants would result in approximately 370,000 more people working in Canada (TD Economics, 2012, Knocking Down Barriers Faced by New Immigrants to Canada: Fitting the Pieces Together).
- The estimated increase in earnings if the skills of newcomers to Canada were compensated appropriately is about \$31 billion (RBC Economics, 2011, Immigrant Labour Market Outcomes in Canada).

## Immigrants and Income Support (Alberta Works)

Data for immigrants receiving Income Support benefits in Calgary is not available. However, as shown in Figure 9, the volume of all Income Support caseloads is available for both Alberta (for fiscal years 2006-07 to 2018-19) and for the Calgary Service Delivery Region (for fiscal year 2018-19 only).

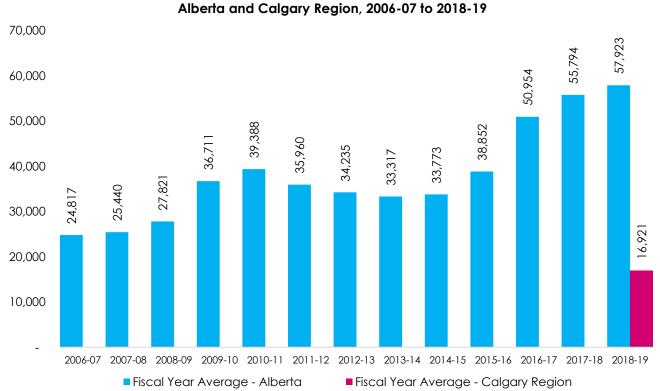


Figure 9. Average Income Support Caseloads by Fiscal Year,
Alberta and Calgary Region, 2006-07 to 2018-19

<u>Source</u>: Government of Alberta Open Data, Income Support Caseload, Alberta. CLIP compilation of monthly data to fiscal year average for fiscal years 2006-07 to 2009-10.

#### Notes:

- The Alberta Official Statistic describes the monthly Income Support caseload in Alberta, including two client groups: those expected to work and those who have barriers to full employment. Income Support provides financial benefits to individuals and families who do not have the resources to meet their basic needs, like food, clothing and shelter.
- The caseload is defined as the number of households categorized as Expected to Work or with Barriers to Full Employment during a specific reporting period. Most commonly, this is reported as the average volume for a specific period of time (e.g. annually). The composition of the caseload is made up of single individuals, lone-parent families, couples with children, and couples without children.
- In April 2018, a breakdown of the number of caseloads by Social Services Regions was added. The Calgary Region is the geographic area identified by the Ministry of Community and Social Services as one of its Service Delivery Regions.

## Immigrant Taxfilers on Social Assistance in Alberta

Considering the Income Support caseload for Alberta shown above, Figure 10 shows the number of immigrant taxfilers in Alberta who received social assistance of any kind from both federal and provincial programs, by year of admission to Canada. A very small proportion of immigrant tax filers received social assistance, compared to overall Income Support caseloads for Alberta and the Calgary Region. In addition, the number of immigrant taxfilers receiving social assistance decreased as their length of time in Canada increased.

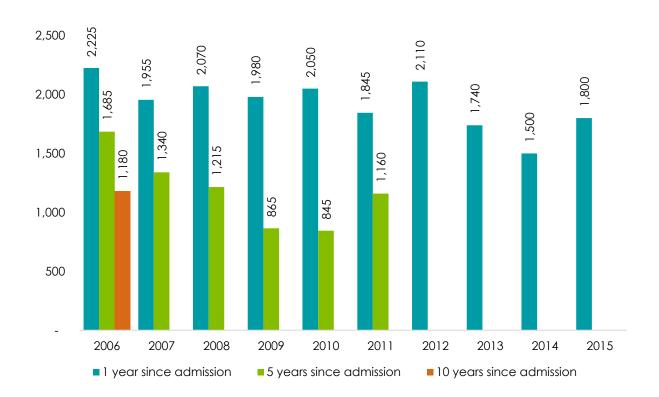


Figure 10. Number of Immigrant Taxfilers on Social Assistance in Alberta, from All Sources, by Admission Year, 2006-2015

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 43-10-0015-01 Mobility and income of immigrant taxfilers by birth area and admission year.

#### Notes:

• Social assistance consists of family level financial assistance/benefits provided by federal and/or provincial programs.

## Immigrants and Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH)

Data for immigrants receiving Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) in Calgary is not available. However, as shown in Figure 11, the volume of AISH caseloads is available for both Alberta (for fiscal years 2008-09 to 2018-19) and for the Calgary Service Delivery Region (for fiscal year 2018-19 only).

Referring back to Figure 10, the number of immigrant taxfilers in Alberta who received social assistance of any kind from both federal and provincial programs is shown by year of admission to Canada. A very small proportion of immigrant tax filers received social assistance, compared to overall AISH caseloads. As well, the number of immigrant taxfilers receiving social assistance decreased as their length of time in Canada increased.

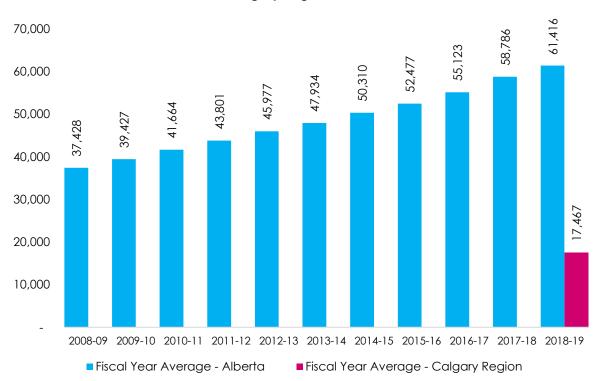


Figure 11. Average AISH Caseload by Fiscal Year, Alberta and Calgary Region, 2008-09 to 2018-19

<u>Source</u>: Government of Alberta Open Data, Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) Caseload, Alberta. CLIP compilation of monthly data to fiscal year average for fiscal years 2006-07 to 2009-10.

- The Alberta Official Statistic describes the monthly AISH caseload in Alberta. The AISH program provides financial and health benefits to eligible adult Albertans with a permanent medical condition that prevents them from earning a living. Depending on an individual's situation, some AISH benefits may also be provided for a spouse or partner and dependent children. Caseloads are reported as the actual volume each month and by the Alberta government's fiscal year.
- In April 2018, a breakdown of the number of caseloads by Social Services Regions was added. The Calgary Region is the geographic area identified by the Ministry of Community and Social Services as one of its Service Delivery Regions.

## Social Housing and Homelessness

## **Immigrants Living in Subsidized Housing**

As shown in Figure 12, among all Calgarians living in subsidized housing, 60% were Canadian-born, 37% were immigrants, and 3% were non-permanent residents. Among immigrants living in subsidized housing, slightly over half were recent immigrants who arrived in Canada between 2006 and 2016.

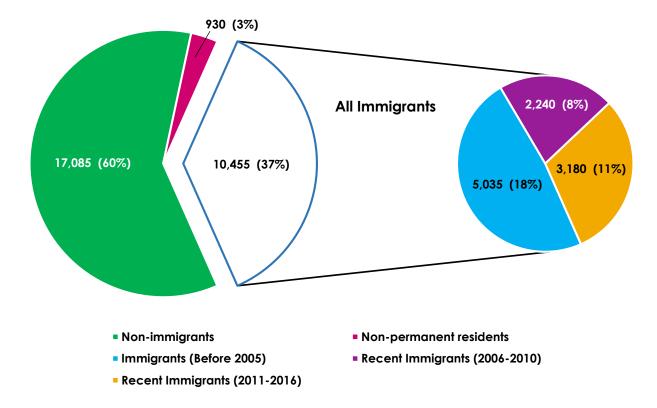


Figure 12. Population in Subsidized Housing, Calgary CSD, 2016

Source: Community Data Program. Target group profile of population in subsidized housing, Census, 2016.

- "Subsidized housing" refers to whether a renter household lives in a dwelling that is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, Government Assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements, and housing allowances.
- "Non-immigrants" includes persons who are Canadian citizens by birth.
- "Non-permanent residents" includes persons from another country who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them.

## **Immigrants Experiencing Homelessness**

The most recent and comprehensive information on homelessness in Alberta was collected in April 2018 to coordinate with the Government of Canada's Homelessness Partnering Strategy's "Everyone Counts 2018" initiative. A total of 5,735 people experiencing homelessness in Alberta were counted during the 2018 point-intime count. Data from the technical report for Alberta's Seven Cities is shown below. Very few homeless people across the province reported they were born outside of Canada. Similarly, the migration chart shows that only one percent of homeless people in Calgary reported they migrated from another country.

Immigration and Migration Survey responses were used to calculate the immigration and migration rates. A very small number (14) indicated that they had come to Canada as an immigrant or refugee in the past five years, representing just 1% of the total valid responses to this question. The percentage increases to 2% for arrivals in the past 10 years, and 9% for all arrivals regardless of year. The data is insufficient for city breakdown. FIGURE 6: SURVEY - IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES AS A PERCENT OF THE VALID RESPONSES IN 2018 (ALBERTA-WIDE) 92% 5% 2% 1% NO Yes, Immigrant Yes, Refugee Yes, Refugee Claimant Migration is defined as individuals who moved to their respective city in the past year. Migration was highest among the homeless population in Red Deer and Lethbridge where almost 55% of migrants for both cities reported arriving within the past year. The city with the lowest share of recent arrivals within their homeless population in 2018 was Edmonton at 23%. Figure 7 shows the proportion of people arriving from other communities within Alberta (intraprovincial migration) and the proportion of people arriving from other provinces in Canada (interprovincial migration), within the past FIGURE 7: SURVEY - MIGRANTS (NEW TO THE CITY IN THE PAST YEAR) AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MIGRANTS **ENUMERATED IN 2018** 50% 47% 43% 32% 22% 19% 18% 7% 1596 1296 9%10% 0% 0% 0% 096 0% ALBERTA Calgary Edmonton Fort Grande Lethbridge Medicine Red Deer McMurray Interprovincial
 Intraprovincial ■ Other Country \*Insufficient survey data; use with caution

Figure 13. Immigrants and Homelessness in Alberta, 2018

<u>Source</u>: Turner Strategies. 2018. 2018 Point-in-Time Homeless Count: Summary (p. 1); and Technical Report (p. 26). See <a href="https://www.7cities.cg/7-cities-pit-count">https://www.7cities.cg/7-cities-pit-count</a>.

There is limited additional data on homelessness among immigrants. However, Calgary's 2015 Updated Plan to End Homelessness reported immigration status among families who used Calgary's two family homeless shelters, Brenda's House and Inn from the Cold, from 2012 to 2014. As shown in Figure 14, of 76% of homeless families were Canadian citizens (although whether or not they were born in Canada ids not stated), 11% were permanent residents, 5% were refugee claimants, and 3% were refugees.

Figure 14. Families Who Used Brenda's House and Inn from the Cold, 2012-2014

#### **FAMILIES**

Though most people who experience homelessness present as single, the proportion of families enumerated in homeless counts has increased significantly. A total of 211 families were enumerated in the October 2014 Homeless Count – representing an increase of 11% since the 2008 count (190 families).

Data from the two family shelters Brenda's House and Inn from the Cold sheds further light on family homelessness. About one third of the families were very new to Calgary: 35% (104) had arrived within the last 3 months. Data from 2012-14 showed the following patterns for the 569 unique families who used these two shelters over that period:

- · 401 families (70%) had transitional shelter stays averaging one month
- 45 families (8%) had episodic shelter stays of approximately 3 months, over two separate episodes
- 123 families (22%) had chronic shelter stays of approximately 5 months

Notably, data from this period suggests that almost half (47%) of the families were Aboriginal and a notable percentage (22%) were visible minorities and immigrants.

Ethnicity	Immigration Status
Aboriginal: 268 (47%)	Canadian Citizen: 432 (76%)
African/ Caribbean: 123 (22%)	Permanent Resident: 60 (11%)
Caucasian: 120 (21%)	Refugee Claimant: 27 (5%)
Other: 58 (10%)	Refugee: 16 (3%)

<u>Source</u>: Calgary Homeless Foundation. 2015. Calgary's Updated Plan to End Homelessness (p. 24). See <a href="https://www.ihearthomeyyc.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Updated-Plan-to-End-Homelessness-in-Calgary.pdf">https://www.ihearthomeyyc.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Updated-Plan-to-End-Homelessness-in-Calgary.pdf</a>

#### **Immigrants are Entrepreneurs**

Data for immigrant business ownership is only available for Canada.

The Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD) provides microdata for studying the role of immigrant entrepreneurs. This Statistics Canada database is available for researchers only and can be accessed via the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research.

Some 2010 statistics on immigrant business ownership in Canada finds that:

 While the business ownership rates of immigrants were low immediately after their admission to Canada, after four to eight years in Canada, they surpass those of their Canadian-born counterparts. Among private incorporated firms, immigrant-owned businesses tend to be smaller than those owned by non-immigrants, resulting in a lower job creation rate among incorporated businesses.

- Among immigrant owners of private incorporated businesses, those in the economic class accounted for the largest share, followed by those in the family class.
- Business class immigrants have the highest propensity for business ownership. However, as they constitute
  only a small proportion of all immigrants, they accounted for very little of all immigrant business ownership
  and job creation in 2010.
- Immigrant-owned private incorporated companies had a higher level of net job creation per firm than those owned by their Canadian-born counterparts. These companies were also more likely to be high-growth firms. This was most likely because immigrant-owned companies were younger and more dynamic in job creation.

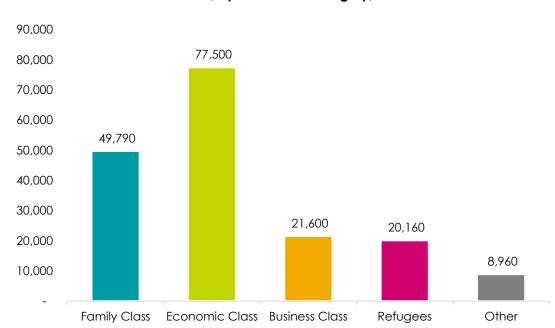


Figure 15. Privately Incorporated Immigrant Business Owners, by Admission Category, 2010

<u>Source</u>: Statistics Canada. 2010. Immigration, Business Ownership and Employment in Canada.

## Notes:

• "Immigrants" refers to all immigrants who have entered Canada since 1980.

In 2010, immigrants owned a total of 144,360 private incorporated businesses, which is about 22% of the total number owned by non-immigrants. The majority of immigrant-owned businesses were small in size.

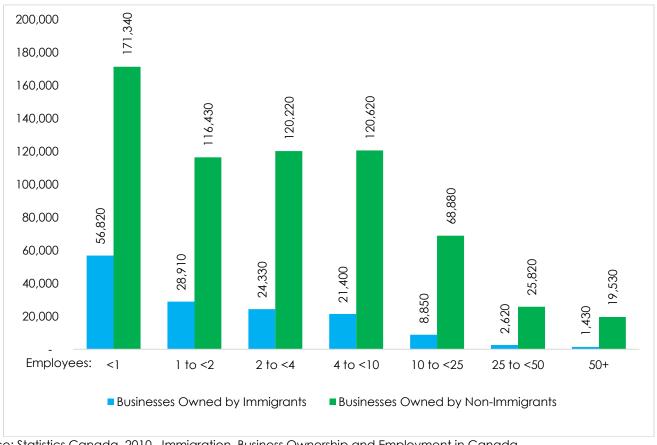


Figure 16. Privately Incorporated Businesses, by Number of Employees, 2010

Source: Statistics Canada. 2010. Immigration, Business Ownership and Employment in Canada.

- "Immigrants" refers to all immigrants who have entered Canada since 1980.
- "Non-Immigrants" refers to the Canadian-born population and to immigrants who entered Canada prior to 1980.
- "Firm size" is calculated based on the number of employees expressed in average labour units.

As with privately incorporated businesses (see Figure 15), immigrants in the economic class were also more likely to be self-employed, followed by family class immigrants, as shown in Figure 17.

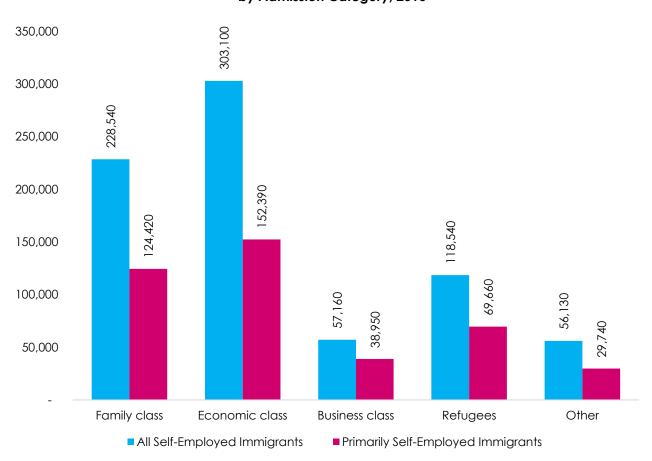


Figure 17. Unincorporated Self-Employed Immigrants, by Admission Category, 2010

Source: Statistics Canada. 2010. Immigration, Business Ownership and Employment in Canada.

#### Notes:

- "Immigrants" refers to all self-employed immigrants who have entered Canada since 1980.
- "Primarily self-employed" refers to immigrants who have self-employment as primary activity.

## **Immigrants are Volunteers**

Data for immigrant volunteers is only available for Canada.

Immigrants are less likely to volunteer than their Canadian-born counterparts. However, when they do volunteer, immigrants average the same number of volunteer hours as Canadians (Statistics Canada. 2015. Results from the General Social Survey – Volunteering in Canada, 2004 to 2013).

## Appendix A: Historical Permanent Resident Admission Data

## Historical Data – Admission Category

Table 11. Admission of Permanent Residents to the Calgary CMA, by Admission Category, 2006 – April 2016

Immigration Category	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Family class	3,695	3,640	3,765	4,005	3,775	3,530	4,445	5,535	4,695	4,705	1,920
Economic immigrants	6,605	6,255	8,025	8,360	11,005	9,895	10,935	10,485	13,155	15,005	5,240
Refugees	1,295	1,110	980	1,100	1,075	1,320	1,030	1,325	1,305	1,650	1,605
Other immigrants	235	250	285	270	260	320	405	275	385	345	75
Total – Calgary CMA	11,830	11,250	13,055	13,730	16,115	15,065	16,815	17,620	19,540	21,700	8,845

Source: IRCC, May 31, 2016.

#### Notes:

- Due to privacy considerations, the figures in this table have been subjected to rounding. Under this method, all figures in the table are rounded either up or down to multiples of five, and all values between 0 and 5 are shown as "--". As a result of this rounding, data may not add up to the totals indicated.
- Data for 2015 and 2016 are preliminary estimates and are subject to change. For 2006-2014, these are updated numbers and different from those of [IRCC's] Facts and Figures 2014.

## Historical Data – Age

Table 12. Admission of Permanent Residents to the Calgary CMA, by Age, 2006 – April 2016

Age	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
<15	2,575	2,425	2,895	2,860	3,725	3,455	3,575	3,550	3,755	4,495	2,120
15-29	3,330	3,345	3,720	4,100	4,275	4,000	4,290	4,250	5,255	5,810	2,330
30-44	4,200	3,915	4,515	4,685	5,950	5,610	6,170	6,180	7,790	8,705	3,400
45-59	1,115	1,135	1,395	1,445	1,545	1,335	1,535	1,840	1,760	1,835	640
60-74	530	375	470	540	550	565	1,065	1,545	850	750	305
75+	85	55	60	95	65	95	180	255	130	105	50
Not stated	0			0	5				0	0	
Total – Calgary CMA	11,830	11,250	13,055	13,730	16,115	15,065	16,815	17,620	19,540	21,700	8,845

Source: IRCC, May 31, 2016.

#### **Notes**

- Due to privacy considerations, the figures in this table have been subjected to rounding. Under this method, all figures in the table are rounded either up or down to multiples of 5 and all values between 0 and 5 are shown as "--". As a result of this rounding, data may not add up to the totals indicated.
- Data for 2015 and 2016 are preliminary estimates and are subject to change. For 2006-2014, these are updated numbers and different from those of [IRCC's] Facts and Figures 2014.

## Historical Data – Country of Birth

Table 13. Admission of Permanent Residents to the Calgary CMA, by Country of Birth, 2006 – April 2016

Country of Birth	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Afghanistan	105	110	125	75	50	85	160	100	65	80	30
Albania	20	20	25	40	25	20	30	30	40	40	20
Algeria	15	30	45	60	55	25	20	30	20	25	5
Angola	5			5				10			
Antigua and Barbuda			0	0	0		0			5	0
Argentina	25	15	15	20	5	20	25	30	25	25	15
Armenia			10		5	5	5	5		5	10
Aruba	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0
Australia	75	60	55	50	55	60	90	90	100	155	60
Austria		10	5	5	5	0		10		5	
Azerbaijan	20	20	10	20	25	25	45	10	10	10	10
Azores	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands, The		0		0	0					5	
Bahrain	5		5			15	15	10	5		
Bangladesh	130	135	135	115	245	125	115	195	175	220	90
Barbados				5		0			5		
Belarus	10	25	10	15	10	10	15	15	10	20	10
Belgium	5	15	5		15	10	15	5	10	5	5
Belize	0	5	5	0	5			5	5		
Benin, Peoples Republic of					0		0	0	0	0	0
Bermuda				0		0	0	0			
Bhutan				30	10	75	10	5	10	15	0
Bolivia	10	10	10	50	40	15	15		5		10
Bosnia- Herzegovina	15	10	10	10	15	5	15	15	15	25	10
Botswana, Republic of		0	5		10	5	10	15	10	5	
Brazil	50	80	100	140	130	70	80	90	100	130	35
Brunei			5				0	5	0	5	0
Bulgaria	70	30	75	30	30	15	25	25	25	15	5
Burkina-Faso		0	0	0	0	0		0			0
Burundi	25	10	5	20	15	15	20	10	10	20	

Country of Birth	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Cambodia	30	25	15	25	15	5	15	20	20	15	10
Cameroon, Federal Republic of	15	20	40	20	50	55	60	70	100	60	15
Other country of birth					0	0		0			
Cape Verde Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cayman Islands			0	0	0	0					0
Central African Republic	0		0	0		0	0	0	0		0
Chad, Republic of		10		5						0	0
Chile	25	25	20	25	25	15	20	20	20	35	10
China, People's Republic of	1,585	1,135	1,085	1,160	1,150	1,105	1,595	1,680	1,055	845	330
Colombia	335	265	350	200	190	140	180	220	185	125	65
Commonwe alth of the Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	50	20	30	40	10	30	25	65	50	45	20
Congo, People's Republic of the	10		5				5			0	
Costa Rica	5	10	5		10	5	10	15	10	15	5
Croatia			10	10		5	10	5	15	35	30
Cuba	20	35	25	35	25	25	30	20	35	20	10
Cyprus		0				0			0	0	
Czech Republic	5	10	5	5	15	15	15	10	15	30	10
Czechoslova kia		0	0		0	0	0				
Denmark		5	5	5	5		5		10	5	
Djibouti, Republic of	0		0			0		0			0
Dominica	0			0	0	0		0	0		0
Dominican Republic	-	10	15	10	15	30	25	10	10	10	
Ecuador	15	5	20	5	20	10	20	25	20	10	
Egypt	70	70	165	125	195	170	265	175	180	210	65
El Salvador	15	20	45	25	65	30	30	45	45	40	20
Eritrea	35	45	75	85	105	125	180	230	170	210	135

Country of Birth	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Estonia	0	0	I						5		
Ethiopia	185	160	205	235	335	420	350	355	265	260	110
Fiji	20	30	30	30	45	30	25	25	45	30	15
Finland	5	10		5				5	10		
France	20	25	35	50	35	30	35	55	75	65	30
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
French Polynesia		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gabon Republic		0			0	0	0				
Gambia	0				5						
Georgia	0	5	10	5	5	5	25	15	5	20	
Germany	60	60	120	145	145	155	100	80	110	100	35
Ghana	20	15	60	30	60	45	70	45	70	40	25
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece		5				5	5	10	15	25	10
Grenada			0	5							0
Guadeloupe		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	10	5	5	5	25	5	25	15	20	25	5
Guinea, Republic of		10					5	10	20		
Guinea- Bissau		0	0	0		0	0				
Guyana	5			5	10	10	5		10	10	
Haiti			10		35	35	50	40	35	15	10
Honduras	5		10	10	5		15	10	15	10	
Hong Kong	50	50	60	55	45	40	70	75	50	55	30
Hungary	15	15	15	25	15	30	30	25	35	80	25
Iceland	0	0	0		0	0		5	0	0	
India	1,650	1,520	1,720	1,905	2,405	2,200	2,370	2,605	3,540	3,505	1,300
Indonesia, Republic of	35	35	30	35	45	30	40	30	45	30	20
Iran	245	230	210	195	255	235	310	495	695	525	150
Iraq	70	95	105	325	285	315	165	260	175	265	60
Ireland, Republic of	20	15	30	35	35	40	55	60	165	285	145
Israel	30	15	15	25	35	20	20	35	20	30	25
Italy	10	5	20	20	5	25	25	35	55	60	25
Ivory Coast, Republic of	5	10	10	15	15	5	15	15	10	10	5
Jamaica	40	25	70	55	80	75	75	105	120	165	40
Japan	75	80	85	65	70	70	95	70	75	55	10
Jordan	25	15	35	30	40	45	25	25	25	65	50
Kazakhstan	65	60	45	80	45	30	30	35	20	25	10
Kenya	55	50	35	50	85	120	115	70	85	50	20

Country of Birth	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Kiribati		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, People's Democratic Republic of	0	0	0	0			5		0		0
Korea, Republic of	235	270	355	370	250	265	415	395	475	370	120
Kosovo, Republic of		0		5	5	5	25	10	10	20	5
Kuwait	20	15	25	35	25	35	30	30	40	30	30
Kyrgyzstan	30	5	15	25	5		5	10	10	5	
Laos	0	5		10		0		5			0
Latvia	10				5		5	5	20	30	5
Lebanon	115	100	85	115	105	85	60	120	115	115	85
Lesotho	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Liberia		0	5			25					
Libya	25	20	15	30	35	30	30	30	20	30	15
Lithuania		10					10	30	30	20	10
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Macau	5		0			0				5	0
Macedonia	5			10	5				10	5	
Madagascar					0	0		5			0
Madeira	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Malawi	0	0				5	0			0	0
Malaysia	30	40	60	65	60	75	35	35	65	50	25
Mali, Republic of					5		0		0		0
Malta	0	0	0				0	0		0	0
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Martinique	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Mauritania	5				0	0			5	5	
Mauritius	10	10		10	15	15	15	10	15	15	5
Mexico	90	100	115	160	245	245	385	300	570	425	165
Micronesia, Federated States of	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	40	40	30	45	60	50	35	45	40	30	20
Mongolia, People's Republic of	30	30	15	45	55	20	15	25	20	15	10
Montenegro, Republic of	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		
Morocco	20	25	20	45	50	30	40	20	25	25	10
Mozambique		0		0		0	0		0		0

Country of Birth	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Myanmar (Burma)	40	55	30	65	45	45	10	20	50	20	
Namibia	0		0			5			5	5	
Nepal	45	30	75	65	150	130	160	185	190	230	60
Netherlands Antilles, The	0	0	0			0	0		0	0	0
Netherlands, The	75	40	50	55	45	50	40	30	35	50	15
Nevis	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	20	20	30	30	35	15	35	30	30	25	20
Nicaragua	5	10	20	10	15	10	5	15	20		10
Niger, Republic of the			0	0	0	0				0	0
Nigeria	395	275	285	510	695	470	600	780	920	1,085	305
Norway	10	10		5	5	10	10	5	10	15	15
Country of birth not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	5			10	
Oman	10	5	10	5	15	5	10	15	5	20	10
Pakistan	915	940	825	560	490	610	860	1,230	880	1,245	480
Palestinian Authority (Gaza/West Bank)	15	10	10	10	15	25	10	5	15	10	5
Panama, Republic of				5							0
Papua New Guinea		0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0
Paraguay					5	0	0			0	0
Peru	45	35	50	125	70	30	40	40	60	45	15
Philippines	1,180	1,415	1,950	2,040	3,500	3,680	3,805	3,230	4,305	5,380	1,870
Pitcairn Island	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Poland	45	60	80	95	90	75	60	65	115	170	55
Portugal	5				5		5	10	15	10	5
Puerto Rico	0	0				0		0		0	0
Qatar	10	10	15	15	30	20	15	25	15	25	5
Reunion	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	195	185	120	95	125	100	105	105	85	120	35
Russia	180	170	160	205	165	125	105	180	110	105	45
Rwanda					10	10	15	5	10		0
Samoa, American	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Samoa, Independent State Of	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	45	30	75	55	75	70	75	80	80	105	50

Country of Birth	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Senegal			10	5				15	10	10	
Serbia and Montenegro	5	10	10	10	15	5	10	10		10	0
Serbia, Republic of	0					10	10	15	25	40	15
Sierra Leone		5	10			15	5	10	5	5	
Singapore	20	45	45	30	60	15	10	10	10	30	10
Slovak Republic	20	15	15	10	15	15	10	5	20	35	10
Slovenia	0		0		0	0		0			
Somalia, Democratic Republic of	30	35	25	45	85	70	55	65	75	45	20
South Africa, Republic of	80	65	100	95	105	85	115	100	115	140	55
South Sudan, Republic Of			0	0	0	0				5	
Spain	5	5	5	15	5	5	15	35	55	85	35
Sri Lanka	35	70	150	120	125	75	95	80	75	75	30
St. Kitts-Nevis	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
St. Lucia		0	10		10	5	10	10	10	35	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	5	10		5	10	5	5	10		10	
Sudan, Democratic Republic of	180	90	75	55	75	85	55	65	90	70	20
Surinam		0		0	0		0	0		0	0
Swaziland	0			0	0		0				0
Sweden	10	15	10	5	5	10	10	5	15	10	
Switzerland	10	10	15	15	15	20	10	10	5	10	
Syria	30	40	25	45	40	40	30	60	110	490	1,050
Taiwan	85	50	50	35	75	55	50	45	50	55	20
Tajikistan					5			5	10		0
Tanzania, United Republic of	20	10	20	15	15	25	25	15	10	40	10
Thailand	40	75	45	40	55	25	25	25	65	45	30
Tibet	0	0			0			0			0
Togo, Republic of			5	0				10	0		0
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago, Republic of	5	15	20	40	45	10	20	5	20	25	10
Tunisia	15	10	20	15	20	15	15	15	15	15	5
Turkey	40	25	40	40	30	35	25	25	30	40	20
Turkmenistan	5	10							0	0	

Country of Birth	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Turks and Caicos Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	10	10	15	20	5	15	10	40	25	10	5
Ukraine	65	70	70	120	115	90	55	85	115	110	55
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				20	25	20	15	15	30	60	20
United Arab Emirates	50	35	55	60	100	100	70	125	80	140	40
United Kingdom and Colonies	585	665	965	910	780	540	595	480	570	690	235
United States of America	390	405	490	445	440	505	485	500	555	575	220
Unites States Minor Outlying Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Uruguay	0	5		5	5				5		
Uzbekistan	15	5		10	35	5	10	20	10	10	
Venezuela	150	210	340	275	125	160	225	160	165	175	35
Vietnam	310	240	175	185	175	120	150	270	180	240	70
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0		0	0			0
Yemen		15	25	25	20	15	25	20	35	25	5
Yugoslavia	10		5		5			5		15	
Zambia				1	10	10		15		5	
Zimbabwe	40	45	45	55	50	40	45	55	35	30	
Total – Calgary CMA	11,830	11,250	13,055	13,730	16,115	15,065	16,815	17,620	19,540	21,700	8,845

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- Data for 2015 and 2016 are preliminary estimates and are subject to change. For 2006-2014, these are updated numbers and different from those of [IRCC's] Facts and Figures 2014.

## Historical Data – Country of Citizenship

Table 14. Admission of Permanent Residents to the Calgary CMA, by Country of Citizenship, 2006 – April 2016

Country of Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Afghanistan	110	135	140	80	60	105	185	125	85	85	30
Albania	20	20	25	40	25	20	30	30	40	45	20
Algeria	15	30	45	65	60	25	20	30	20	30	5
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Angola	5			5				5			
Antigua and Barbuda				0	0		0			5	0
Argentina	25	15	10	20	10	15	25	30	20	20	15
Armenia		0	10			5	5	5	0	10	10
Australia	85	70	70	60	75	60	100	100	115	170	70
Austria	5	10	5	5	5			5		5	
Azerbaijan	20	20	10	25	25	25	45	5	10	10	10
Bahama Islands, The	0	0			0					5	
Bahrain		0		0				0			0
Bangladesh	130	135	145	120	250	130	125	200	180	225	90
Barbados				10		0			10		
Belarus	5	20	10	20	5	10	15	15	10	15	
Belgium		15	10		20	5	10	5	5	5	10
Belize		10		0	5			5	5	5	
Benin, Peoples Republic of					0		0	0	0	0	0
Bhutan			0	45	10	105	15	10	15	15	0
Bolivia	10	10	15	50	40	15	10		5	0	10
Bosnia- Herzegovina	15	5	10	10	15	5	15	10	5	10	5
Botswana, Republic of		0	5		5		10	15	10		
Brazil	50	75	100	135	130	70	80	85	95	135	35
Brunei				0		0	0		0	0	0
Bulgaria	70	30	75	30	30	15	25	25	25	15	5
Burkina-Faso		0	0	0	0			0			0
Burundi	25	10		20	15	15	15	5	10	35	

Country of Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Cambodia	30	20	15	15	15		15	20	15	15	10
Cameroon, Federal Republic of	15	20	40	20	50	60	65	70	100	60	15
Other country of citizenship		0	0	0	0						0
Central African Republic	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Chad, Republic of		10	5	5			5			0	
Chile	25	25	20	25	20	10	20	15	20	40	10
China, People's Republic of	1,585	1,125	1,085	1,165	1,155	1,100	1,600	1,690	1,050	850	325
Colombia	335	265	350	195	185	135	175	215	185	120	60
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	55	20	35	40	10	30	30	75	50	40	20
Congo, People's Republic of the	10						5				
Costa Rica	5	10	10	5	10	5	10	15	10	15	5
Croatia			10	10		5	5	10	20	40	30
Cuba	20	35	25	30	25	20	30	20	35	20	10
Cyprus	0	0	0			0				0	
Czech Republic	5	10	5	10	15	10	15	10	10	30	15
Czechoslova kia		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark		5		5	5		10		10		
Djibouti, Republic of	0		0			0		0			0
Dominica	0		0		0	0		0	0		0
Dominican Republic		10	10	10	10	30	25	10	10	10	
Ecuador	15		20	5	20	10	20	25	20	10	
Egypt	65	60	180	135	215	195	290	220	205	255	85
El Salvador	15	20	45	25	60	30	30	45	45	35	20
Eritrea	45	70	85	100	130	155	215	325	235	265	165
Estonia	0	0		0					5		
Ethiopia	195	155	210	225	340	435	355	315	265	240	95
Fiji	20	25	30	30	45	30	25	25	45	30	15
Finland					5			10	10	5	0
France	20	30	35	55	30	35	30	65	80	70	35
Gabon Republic					0	0	0				

Country of Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Gambia	0				5						
Georgia	0	5	10	5	5	5	25	10	5	20	
Germany	60	50	115	145	155	155	100	70	120	90	35
Ghana	25	15	50	30	60	45	65	45	65	40	20
Greece		5					5	10	15	15	10
Grenada			0	5					0		0
Guatemala	10	5	5	5	20	5	25	15	20	25	5
Guinea, Republic of		10					10	10	20		
Guinea- Bissau		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Guyana	5				10	5	5		10	5	
Haiti			10		35	35	50	40	35	15	15
Honduras	5		10	10			20	10	15	10	
Hong Kong	35	45	35	35	25	25	50	55	35	30	25
Hungary	20	15	15	25	15	30	30	30	35	105	30
Iceland	0	0	0		0	0		10	0		0
India	1,660	1,530	1,740	1,920	2,445	2,240	2,395	2,625	3,460	3,405	1,270
Indonesia, Republic of	35	35	35	35	50	30	35	30	40	30	20
Iran	245	215	210	195	260	235	305	510	700	535	150
Iraq	75	100	115	345	285	325	170	280	180	275	60
Ireland, Republic of	20	15	30	30	30	35	55	65	170	300	165
Israel	55	55	25	55	85	35	45	80	20	40	25
Italy	15	5	15	20	10	30	30	35	70	70	30
Ivory Coast, Republic of		5	10	15	15	5	15	15	5	10	5
Jamaica	35	25	70	55	75	70	75	100	120	165	35
Japan	70	75	75	65	65	70	90	60	70	55	15
Jordan	35	25	60	40	45	65	45	40	40	65	20
Kazakhstan	60	50	35	75	35	30	20	30	15	25	5
Kenya	50	40	25	40	55	55	95	50	50	35	15
Korea, People's Democratic Republic of	0	0		0	0		5	0			0
Korea, Republic of	235	270	350	365	245	260	420	400	470	365	115
Kosovo, Republic of	0	0	0	10	5	5	20	15	10	20	5
Kuwait			10		0				0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	25		15	25			5	10	10	5	
Laos	0	5		5		0					0
Latvia	10			5	5		5	5	20	30	10
Lebanon	110	100	90	125	100	95	70	135	110	110	55

Country of Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liberia	5	0	5			30			5		
Libya	25	15	10	25	30	15	20	25	20	30	15
Lithuania		5					10	30	35	20	10
Luxembourg	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macau	0		0		0	0		0			0
Macedonia	5	5		10					10	5	
Madagascar					0	0					0
Malawi	0	0	0			5	0			0	0
Malaysia	25	40	55	55	55	65	35	30	60	40	20
Mali, Republic of				0	10	0	0		0		
Malta	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	5				0	0					
Mauritius	10			10	15	15	15	10	15	15	5
Mexico	85	105	120	160	250	250	385	305	570	425	155
Moldova	30	40	30	45	60	50	30	50	35	25	20
Mongolia, People's Republic of	15	20	10	30	50	20	15	25	15	20	10
Montenegro, Republic of	0	0		0	0			0	0		0
Morocco	20	25	25	45	50	30	40	20	30	25	5
Mozambique	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Myanmar (Burma)	65	100	35	75	55	55	15	25	50	25	
Namibia	0		0	0	0		0		5		
Nepal	45	30	70	50	140	95	145	185	175	220	60
Netherlands, The	80	40	55	50	45	60	40	45	40	55	15
New Zealand	25	25	30	45	60	25	40	35	30	30	25
Nicaragua	5	10	15	10	15	10	5	10	20		10
Niger, Republic of the			0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Nigeria	415	280	305	550	760	515	645	845	975	1,175	315
Norway	10	15		5			5			10	
Country of citizenship not stated	10	5			15	15	10	5	0	0	
Oman	0	0	0	0		0			0		0
Pakistan	945	940	850	580	545	665	905	1,270	940	1,335	515
Palestinian Authority (Gaza/West Bank)	30	15	15	10	15	30	10	20	20	30	15
Panama, Republic of	5										0

Country of Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Paraguay						0	0			0	0
Peru	50	35	45	125	65	30	40	40	55	45	10
Philippines	1,185	1,435	1,970	2,065	3,525	3,710	3,820	3,265	4,315	5,410	1,880
Poland	50	60	80	90	85	70	60	65	115	170	55
Portugal	5		-		10	5	10	15	15	15	10
Qatar	0	0			0	0	0			0	0
Romania	195	185	120	95	120	95	105	100	85	110	30
Russia	175	180	165	210	155	135	100	190	135	145	60
Rwanda	0			10	10	10	15	5	15	5	0
Saudi Arabia	5	5	5	10	5			10	10		
Senegal			5	5			5	15	10	10	
Serbia and Montenegro	15	15	10		10		10	5	0		0
Serbia, Republic of	0			10	10	15	20	20	35	60	20
Sierra Leone		5	10			10	10	5	5	5	0
Singapore	20	45	40	35	55	10	10	5	10	20	5
Slovak Republic	20	15	15	10	10	15	10	5	20	35	10
Slovenia	0		0		0	0		0			
Somalia, Democratic Republic of	35	40	30	55	105	100	55	90	85	60	25
South Africa, Republic of	75	70	100	85	100	75	115	90	80	120	50
South Sudan, Republic Of	0	0	0	0	0	0				10	
Spain	5	10	20	20	15	5	20	35	55	80	35
Sri Lanka	35	75	150	125	125	75	95	75	80	75	30
St. Kitts-Nevis	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
St. Lucia		0	10		10	5	10	10	10	35	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	5	10		5	10		5	10		10	
Stateless	15	10	25	20	25	25	10	15	135	160	45
Sudan, Democratic Republic of	185	95	70	60	80	80	40	35	70	45	10
Surinam		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	0			0	0		0			5	0
Sweden	10	10	10	5		5	15	10	20	15	
Switzerland	10	10	15	10	10	15	5	10	5	10	
Syria	30	30	25	35	35	45	35	55	115	515	1,130
Taiwan	85	50	55	40	70	55	45	45	50	55	20

Country of Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	January to April 2016
Tajikistan						0		5	10		0
Tanzania, United Republic of	15	15	20	10	10	30	25	15	10	25	
Thailand	20	30	35	30	40	20	20	20	60	45	25
Togo, Republic of			15					10	0		0
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago, Republic of	5	15	20	40	40	5	20	5	20	25	5
Tunisia	20	10	20	15	20	15	10	15	15	10	5
Turkey	40	25	40	35	35	35	25	20	30	35	10
Turkmenistan		5	0		5					0	
Uganda	-	10	10	l	1	10	1	10	10	-	1
Ukraine	55	55	70	105	105	85	45	70	115	110	50
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0				5	-1	5				
United Kingdom and Colonies	670	700	1,005	965	805	560	605	490	595	705	270
United States of America	420	425	530	485	465	530	525	540	605	605	250
Uruguay	0	5		5		0					
Uzbekistan	10		0	5	35			15	10	10	0
Venezuela	155	215	335	280	120	160	225	155	165	160	35
Vietnam	295	235	145	170	165	115	135	240	170	235	70
Yemen	5	15	25	25	20	15	25	25	40	30	5
Yugoslavia		0				0	0		0	0	
Zambia					10	10		5		5	0
Zimbabwe	30	45	40	50	50	35	45	45	30	25	
Total – Calgary CMA	11,830	11,250	13,055	13,730	16,115	15,065	16,815	17,620	19,540	21,700	8,845

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