

Calgary's Migrants

Origins, destinations, profiles

June 2007

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INTRODUCTION

This report examines trends of intraprovincial, interprovincial, and international migration for the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area. The study focuses on three distinct topics: (Part I) Calgary's current migrant situation, by type of migration, (Part II) the origins and destinations of Calgary's migrants, by type of migration and based on the 2004/2005 tax filing year and (Part III) an analysis of Calgary's permanent and temporary international migrants in 2005.

HIGHLIGHTS

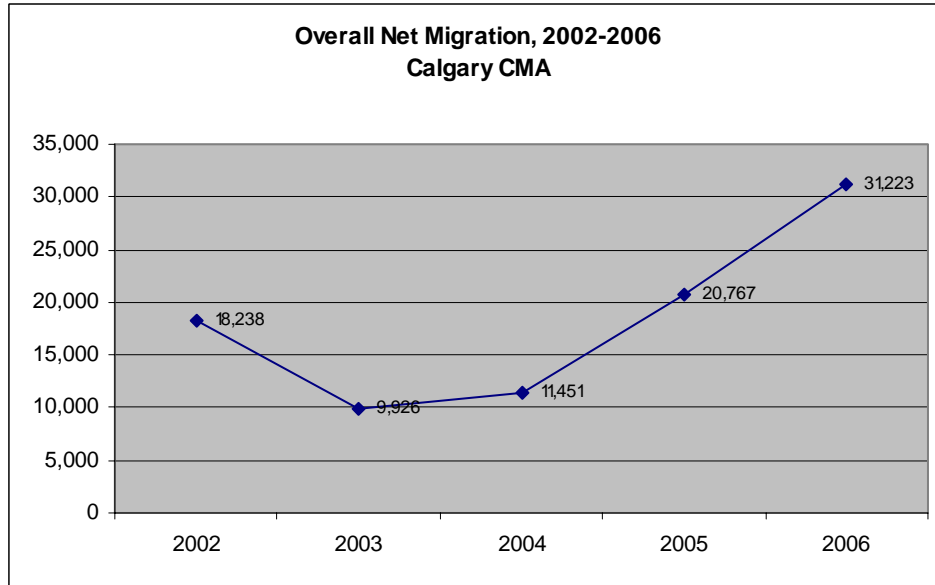
- Calgary's net overall migration has grown by more than 10,000 over the past year – from approximately 21,000 in 2005 to more than 31,000 in 2006. It also experienced a total net gain of 92,000 migrants over the past 5 years (2002-2006) and 182,000 over the past 10 years (1997-2006).
- Relative to their respective populations, Calgary boasts the highest number of net overall migrants among major Canadian Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) in Canada in 2006 (28.2 migrants per 1,000 population).
- Net interprovincial migration is the largest contributor to Calgary's population growth through migration – in the 2004/2005 tax filing year, the greatest number of Calgary net interprovincial migrants hailed from the cities of Toronto, Winnipeg and Non-CMA Saskatchewan and the provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
- International migrants to Canada and Calgary can be either Permanent Residents or temporary residents, such as Temporary Foreign Workers or Foreign Students.
- Calgary received the greatest number of permanent residents from the countries of China, India and the Philippines in 2005.
- Most new Permanent Residents come to Canada and Calgary as entrants in the Economic Immigrant Class. Of the 11,186 new Permanent Residents that came to Calgary in 2005, 6,719 of these were Economic Immigrants.
- The Economic Immigrant Class of Permanent Residents is made up of both Principal Applicants (who are screened for their potential to contribute to Canada's economy) and their Spouses and Dependents (who are not screened in this manner), with the majority (60.6%) of these Economic Immigrants being the Spouses and Dependents. Thus, Principal Applicant Economic Immigrants constitute 39.4% of Canada's Economic Immigrants and 23.5% of total Permanent Residents.
- On average, Permanent Residents and Economic Immigrants are balanced in terms of gender, have high levels of education, and in the majority of cases, have the ability to communicate in at least one of Canada's official languages. These averages, however, mask large differences in the gender balance, educational attainments, and language ability of the Principal Applicant Economic Immigrants and their Spouses and Dependents. Significantly more Principal Applicants than Spouses and Dependents:
 - are male;
 - speak one or both of Canada's official languages; and
 - have completed post-secondary education.These differences mean that Economic Immigrants should not be treated as a homogenous group and this in turn has implications with respect to the ways in which we support these newcomers to Canada.

- 3,645 Temporary Foreign Workers came to Calgary in 2005 and are accordingly a significant group of international migrants to Calgary.
- The occupations of Temporary Foreign Workers are, in general, not the same occupations as those with the highest expected growth rates.
- There is little overlap between the top source countries of Permanent Residents and those of Temporary Foreign Workers.

PART I: CALGARY'S CURRENT MIGRATION SITUATION

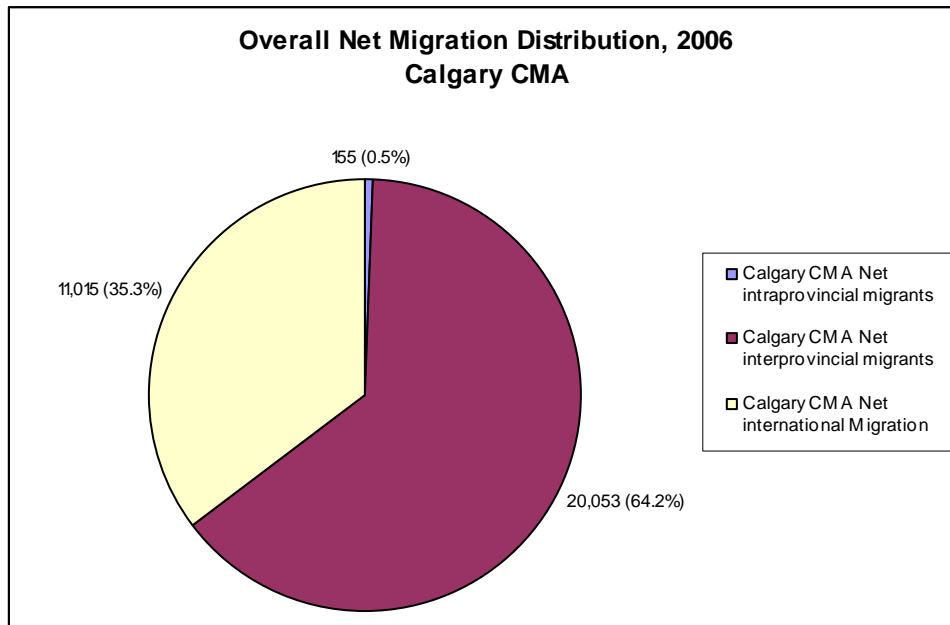
OVERALL NET MIGRATION

Calgary's net overall migration has grown by more than 10,000 over the past year - from 20,767 in 2005 to 31,223 in 2006. Moreover, the Calgary CMA has experienced a net gain of 91,605 migrants over the past 5 years (2002-2006) and 181,791 migrants over the past 10 years (1997-2006).



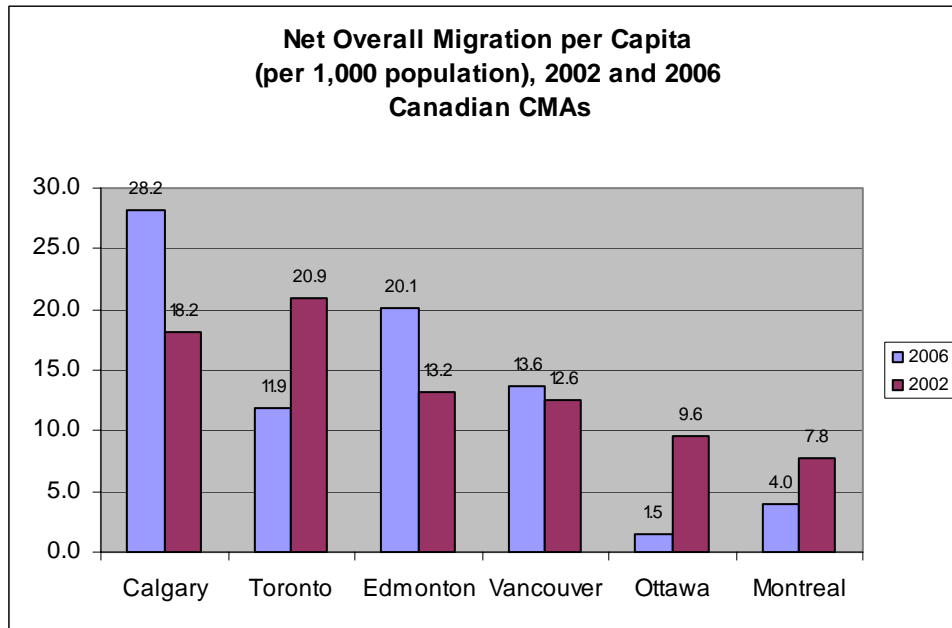
Source: Statistics Canada (ASIST Database)

Net interprovincial migration is the largest contributor to Calgary's population growth through migration, as it represents nearly 65% of the overall net migration in 2006, or 20,053 migrants.



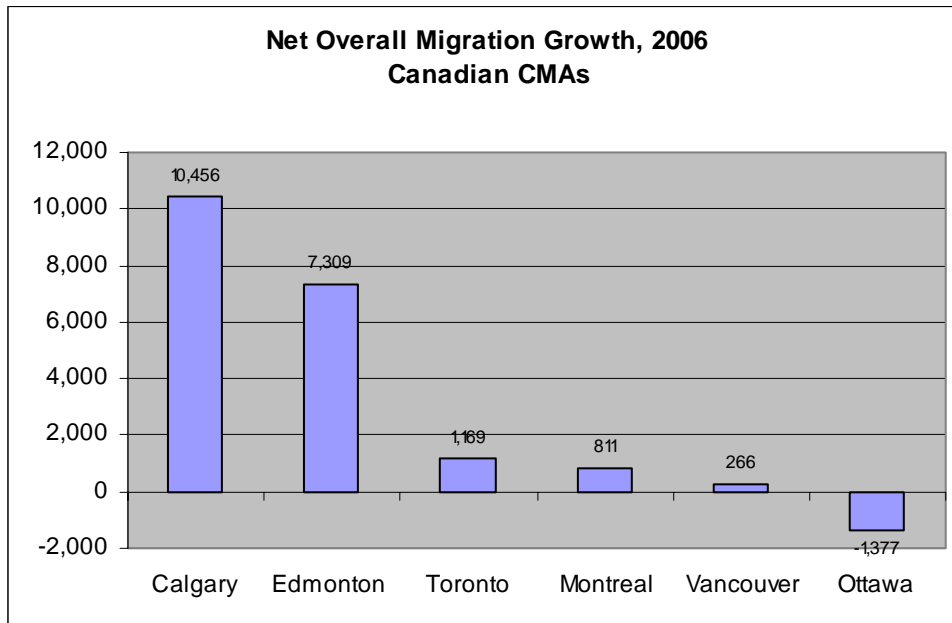
Source: Statistics Canada (ASIST Database)

Relative to their respective populations, the Calgary CMA boasts the highest number of net overall migrants per capita of all major urban centers in 2006, at 28.2 migrants per 1,000 population.



Source: Statistics Canada (ASIST Database)

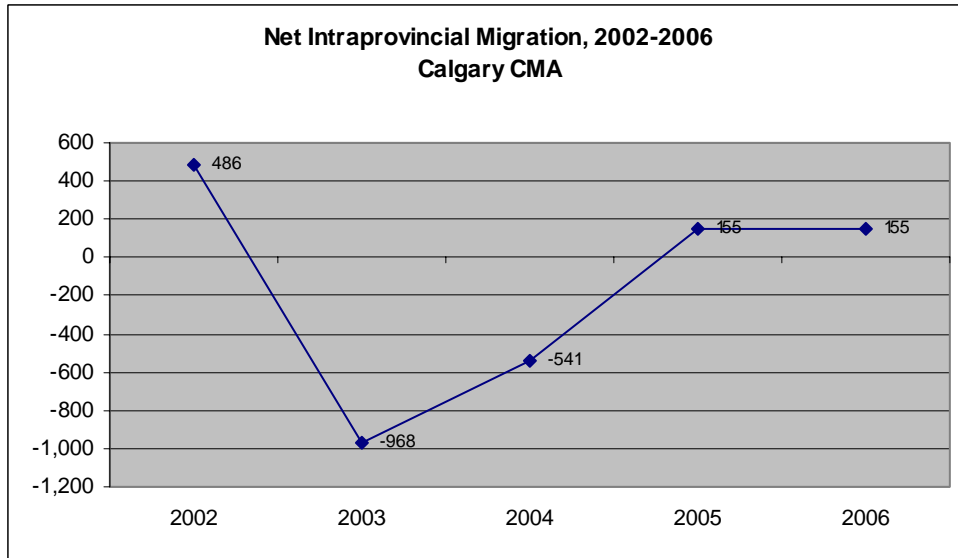
Calgary leads the country in net overall migration growth with an increase of 10,456 net migrants from 2005-2006, or 50.3%.



Source: Statistics Canada (ASIST Database)

NET INTRAPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

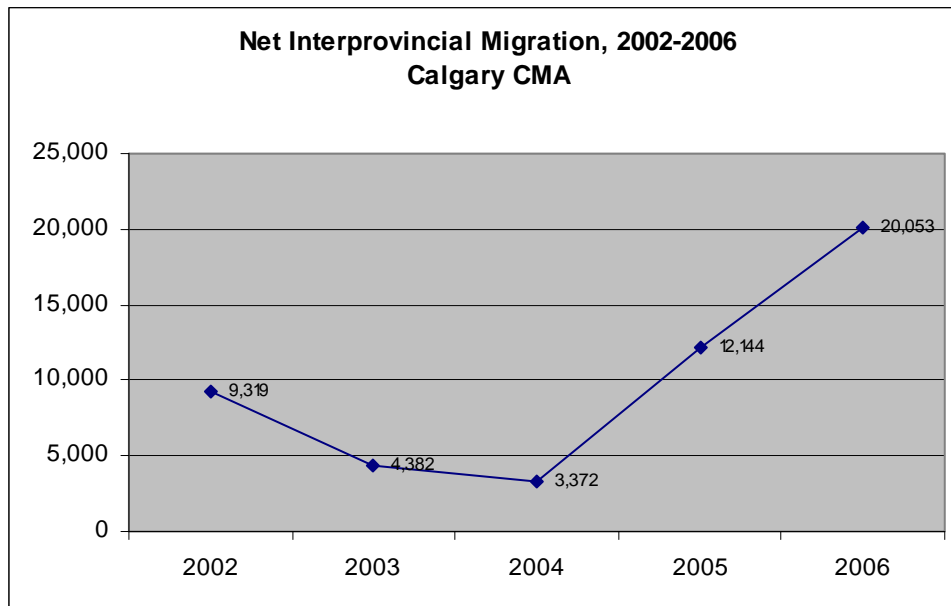
Net Intraprovincial Migration in the Calgary CMA stabilized in 2006 at 155 migrants, where Calgary saw a net increase in Edmontonians but suffered a loss to the non-CMA areas of Alberta. (Detailed in Part II of this report)



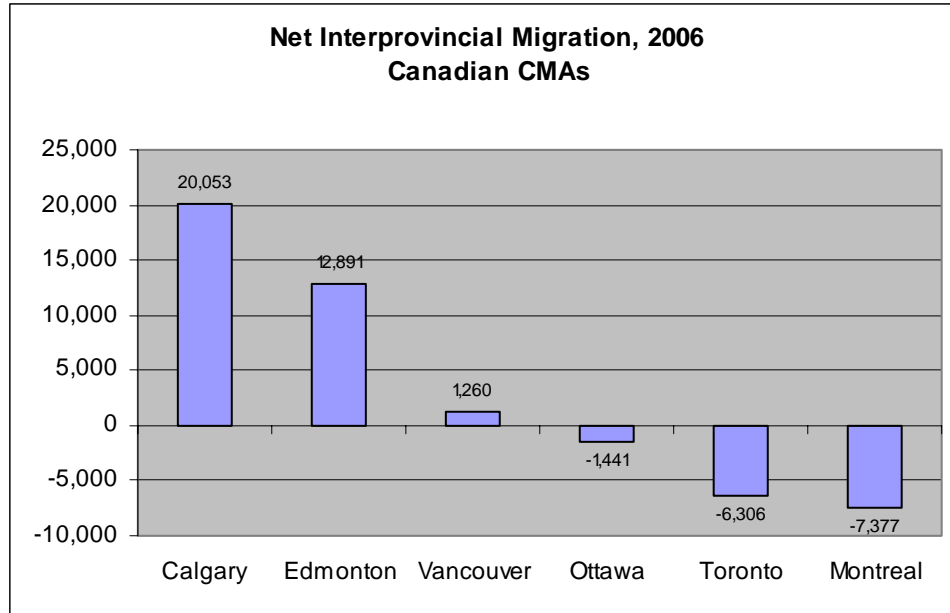
Source: Statistics Canada (ASIST Database)

NET INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

Calgary is experiencing the highest net interprovincial migration in Canada with 20,053 migrants in 2006 - an increase of 7,909 migrants from 2005, or 65.1%.

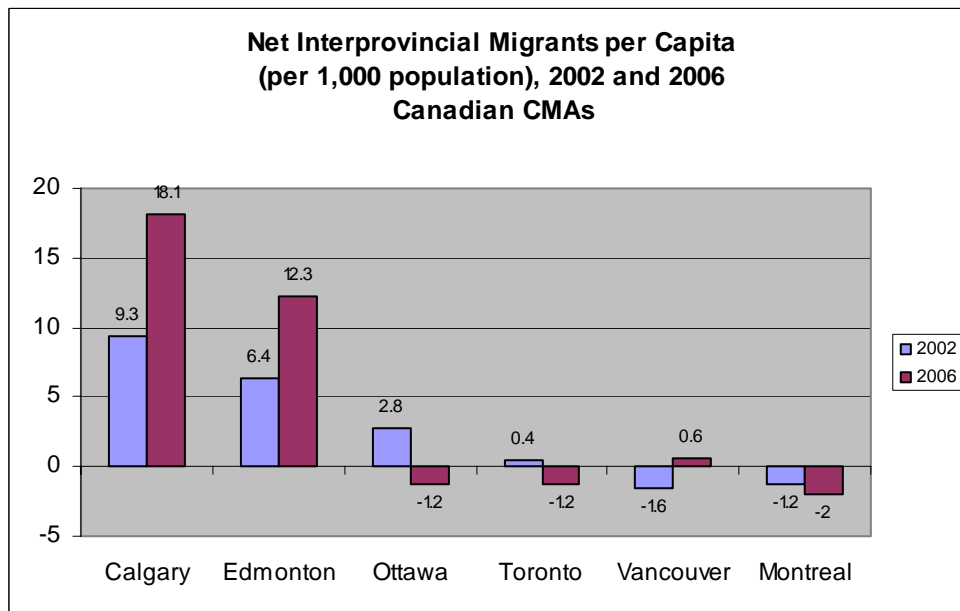


Source: Statistics Canada (ASIST Database)



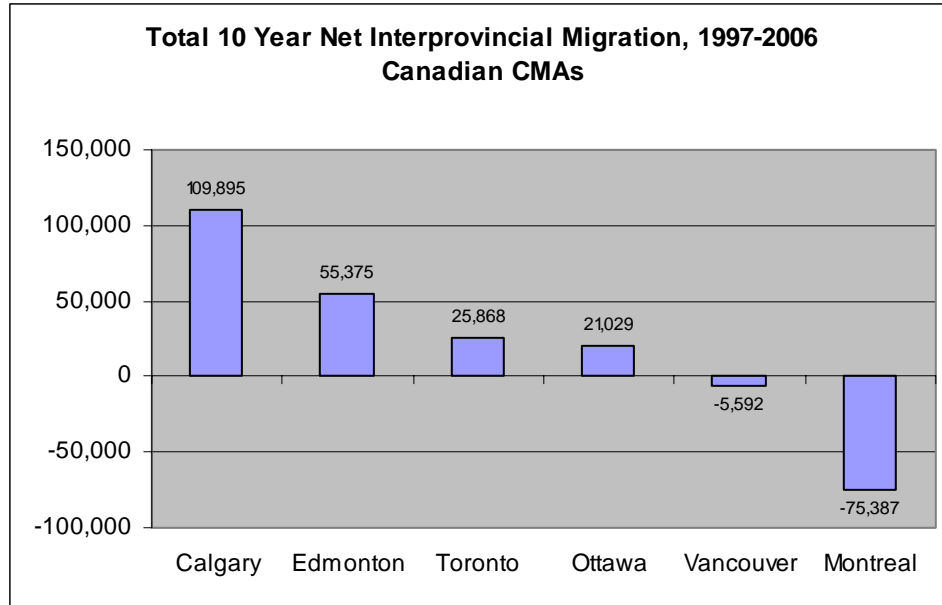
Source: Statistics Canada (ASIST Database)

Calgary also leads other major Canadian urban centers, relative to their respective populations, in net interprovincial migrants per capita in 2002 and 2006, at 9.3 and 18.1 migrants per 1,000 population, respectively. Calgary's net interprovincial migration represents nearly 65% of the city's overall net migration in 2006.



Source: Statistics Canada (ASIST Database)

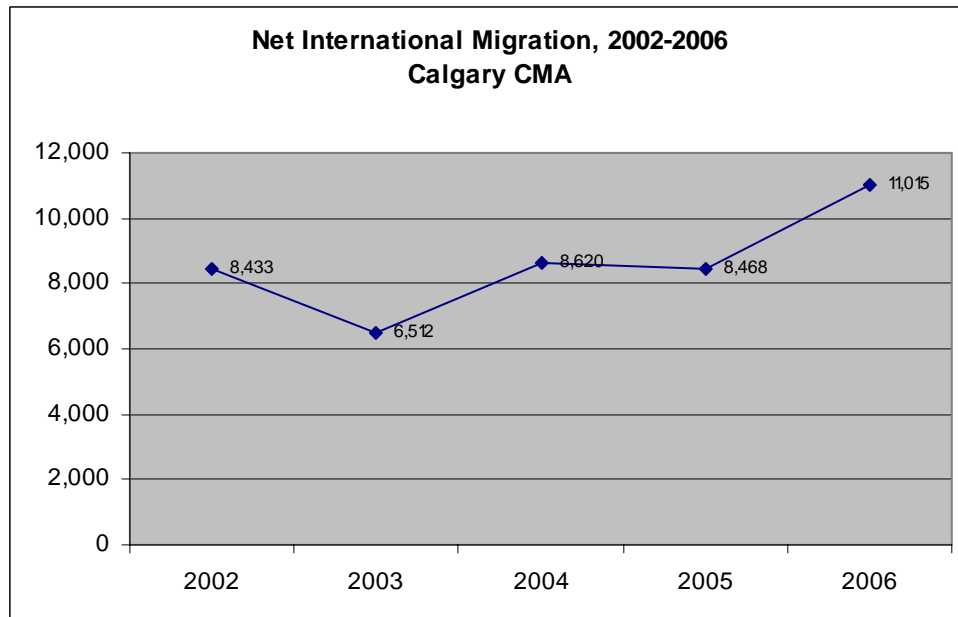
The city maintained its lead in the number of net interprovincial migrants over the past 10 years – an impressive 109,895 migrants from 1997-2006, equal to an annual average of 10,990 over the same period.



Source: Statistics Canada (ASIST Database)

NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

On a per capita basis, Calgary is third only to Toronto and Montreal in regards to net international migration, at 9.9 migrants per 1,000 population. The Calgary CMA has experienced strong increases in net international migration since 2003, including an increase of 30.1% from 2005 to 2006, or 2,547 migrants.



Source: Statistics Canada (ASIST Database)

PART II: MOBILITY OF CALGARY'S MIGRANTS (Based on the 2004/2005 Tax Filing Year)

OVERALL MIGRATION

Interprovincial migration was the largest contributor to Calgary's net overall migration in the 2004/2005 tax filing year, representing 55.5% of the total. Following closely was net international migration, making up 43.8% Calgary's net migration.

CALGARY CMA OVERALL MIGRATION			
2004/2005			
Migration Type	In	Out	Net
Intraprovincial Migration	15,610	15,455	155
Interprovincial Migration	28,680	16,536	12,144
International Migration	11,899	2,310	9,589
Overall Migration	56,189	34,301	21,888

Source: Statistics Canada

Between 2000/2001 and 2004/2005, Calgary experienced a net gain of 78,615 migrants. More than half of this net gain (51.7%) was young people aged 0-24 years.

CALGARY CMA OVERALL MIGRATION BY AGE						
5 Year Total (2000/2001-2004/2005)						
Age Range	In		Out		Net	
	Number	Distribution	Number	Distribution	Number	Distribution
0-17 years	51,657	20.5%	35,489	20.5%	16,168	20.6%
18-24 years	53,426	21.2%	29,003	16.7%	24,423	31.1%
25-44 years	107,755	42.8%	74,094	42.7%	33,661	42.8%
45-64 years	28,989	11.5%	27,237	15.7%	1,752	2.2%
65+ years	10,132	4.0%	7,521	4.3%	2,611	3.3%
TOTAL	251,959	100.0%	173,344	100.0%	78,615	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada

INTRAPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

Over the 2004/2005 tax filing year, Calgary gained in Edmonton migrants while losing to Alberta's non-CMA areas. The Calgary CMA experienced a net increase in migration from Edmonton of 884 migrants, and a net decrease of 729 migrants with regards to Alberta's non-CMA regions.

CALGARY CMA INTRAPROVINCIAL MIGRATION, BY CMA AND NON-CMA				
2004/2005				
CMA (Census Metropolitan Area) and Non CMA Geographies	Province	In	Out	Net
Edmonton	Alberta	4,774	3,890	884
Non CMA ALTA	Alberta	10,836	11,565	-729
TOTAL		15,610	15,455	155

Source: Statistics Canada

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION, BY PROVINCE

In 2004/2005, Calgary saw the greatest positive net inflow of Canadian migrants from Ontario (4,408), Saskatchewan (2,157) and Manitoba (1,649). During the same period, on a per capita basis (per 1,000 population), the leading source provinces/ territories for Calgary's net interprovincial migration were the Northwest Territories (3.0), Saskatchewan (2.2) and Manitoba (1.4).

CALGARY CMA INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION, BY PROVINCE					
2004/2005					
Province	In	Out	Net	Net per 1,000 Population*	Rate
Ontario	8,219	3,811	4,408	0.4	
Saskatchewan	3,666	1,509	2,157	2.2	
Manitoba	2,593	944	1,649	1.4	
British Columbia	9,061	8,118	943	0.2	
Quebec	1,593	694	899	0.1	
Nova Scotia	1,422	567	855	0.9	
Newfoundland and Labrador	791	282	509	1.0	
New Brunswick	753	337	416	0.6	
Prince Edward Island	227	91	136	1.0	
Northwest Territories	236	107	129	3.0	
Yukon Territory	86	54	32	1.0	
Nunavut	33	22	11	0.4	
TOTAL	28,680	16,536	12,144		

*Population per respective province

Source: Statistics Canada

Over the 5 year span of the 2000/2001 to 2004/2005 tax filing years, Saskatchewan (8,845), B.C. (8,461) and Ontario (7,235) were the largest contributors to Calgary's net interprovincial migration.

CALGARY CMA INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION, BY PROVINCE			
5 Year Total (2000/2001-2004/2005)			
Province	In	Out	Net
Saskatchewan	17,340	8,495	8,845
British Columbia	46,394	37,933	8,461
Ontario	29,337	22,102	7,235
Manitoba	11,092	5,615	5,477
Quebec	5,544	3,808	1,736
Nova Scotia	5,186	3,674	1,512
New Brunswick	3,074	1,984	1,090
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,866	1,847	1,019
Prince Edward Island	851	536	315
Northwest Territories	969	718	251
Yukon Territory	434	324	110
Nunavut	135	115	20
TOTAL	123,222	87,151	36,071

Source: Statistics Canada

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION, BY CMA AND NON-CMA

In 2004/2005, Calgary saw the greatest positive inflow of Canadian migrants from Toronto (2,099), Winnipeg (1,212) and Non-CMA Saskatchewan (898).

During the same period, on a per capita basis (per 1,000 population), the leading source CMAs and Non-CMAs for Calgary's net migration were Regina (3.1), the Non-CMA Northwest Territories (3.0), Saskatoon (2.7) and Thunder Bay (1.8).

CALGARY CMA INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION, BY CMA AND NON-CMA					
2004-2005					
CMA (Census Metropolitan Area) and Non CMA Geographies	Province	In	Out	Net	Net Rate per 1000 Population*
Toronto	Ontario	3,721	1,622	2,099	0.4
Winnipeg	Manitoba	1,820	608	1,212	1.7
Non CMA Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	1,573	675	898	1.6
Non CMA Ontario**	Ontario	1,578	789	789	0.3
Montréal	Quebec	1,163	438	725	0.2
Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	1,143	499	644	2.7
Vancouver	British Columbia	3,396	2,753	643	0.3
Regina	Saskatchewan	950	335	615	3.1
Halifax	Nova Scotia	826	264	562	1.5
Non CMA Manitoba	Manitoba	773	336	437	0.9
Ottawa-Gatineau**	Ontario	888	494	394	0.3
Non CMA British Columbia	British Columbia	4,644	4,342	302	0.2
Non CMA New Brunswick	New Brunswick	565	266	299	0.5
Non CMA Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia	596	303	293	0.5
Non CMA Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador	421	150	271	0.8
St. John's	Newfoundland and Labrador	370	132	238	1.3
Thunder Bay	Ontario	294	70	224	1.8
London	Ontario	360	188	172	0.4
Windsor	Ontario	238	85	153	0.5
Non CMA Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	227	91	136	1.0
Non CMA Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories	236	107	129	3.0
Hamilton	Ontario	339	216	123	0.2
St. Catharines - Niagara	Ontario	190	70	120	0.3
Saint John	New Brunswick	188	71	117	0.9
Kitchener	Ontario	269	153	116	0.3
Abbotsford	British Columbia	347	232	115	0.7
Non CMA Quebec**	Quebec	216	122	94	0.0
Oshawa	Ontario	146	73	73	0.2
Greater Sudbury	Ontario	111	40	71	0.4
Kingston	Ontario	143	80	63	0.4
Québec	Quebec	92	43	49	0.1
Non CMA Yukon	Yukon	86	54	32	1.0
Sherbrooke	Quebec	47	15	32	0.2
Trois-Rivières	Quebec	17	5	12	0.1
Non CMA Nunavut	Nunavut	33	22	11	0.4
Saguenay	Quebec	0	2	-2	0.0
Victoria	British Columbia	674	791	-117	-0.4
TOTAL		28,680	16,536	12,144	

* Population per respective CMA and Non-CMA

** estimates, as Ottawa-Gatineau's has been classified under the province of Ontario for the purposes of calculating the Non-CMA population for Ontario and Quebec (population is a component in the per capita calculation)

Source: Statistics Canada

Over the 5 year period of 2000/2001 to 2004/2005, British Columbia's non-CMA areas (5,102), Winnipeg (4,180), Vancouver (3,226) and Non-CMA Saskatchewan (3,036) were the largest contributing CMAs and non-CMAs to Calgary's net interprovincial migration.

CALGARY CMA INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION, BY CMA AND NON-CMA				
5 Year Total (2000/2001-2004/2005)				
CMA (Census Metropolitan Area) and Non CMA Geographies	Province	In	Out	Net
Non CMA British Columbia	British Columbia	24,853	19,751	5,102
Winnipeg	Manitoba	7,819	3,639	4,180
Vancouver	British Columbia	16,704	13,478	3,226
Non CMA Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	6,866	3,830	3,036
Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	5,684	2,702	2,982
Regina	Saskatchewan	4,790	1,963	2,827
Toronto	Ontario	11,727	8,929	2,798
Non CMA Ontario*	Ontario	6,533	4,803	1,730
Montréal	Quebec	3,941	2,559	1,382
Non CMA Manitoba	Manitoba	3,273	1,976	1,297
Non CMA New Brunswick	New Brunswick	2,377	1,463	914
Non CMA Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia	2,563	1,752	811
Halifax	Nova Scotia	2,623	1,922	701
Thunder Bay	Ontario	1,047	404	643
Non CMA Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador	1,533	967	566
Ottawa-Gatineau*	Ontario	3,409	2,888	521
London	Ontario	1,478	986	492
St. John's	Newfoundland and Labrador	1,333	880	453
Abbotsford	British Columbia	1,391	954	437
Non CMA Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	851	536	315
Non CMA Quebec*	Quebec	881	608	273
Non CMA Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories	969	718	251
St. Catharines – Niagara	Ontario	716	494	222
Windsor	Ontario	735	542	193
Saint John	New Brunswick	697	521	176
Greater Sudbury	Ontario	393	238	155
Kitchener	Ontario	998	877	121
Kingston	Ontario	531	411	120
Non CMA Yukon	Yukon	434	324	110
Québec	Quebec	364	255	109
Oshawa	Ontario	506	425	81
Hamilton	Ontario	1,458	1,391	67
Sherbrooke	Quebec	97	62	35
Trois-Rivières	Quebec	52	25	27
Non CMA Nunavut	Nunavut	135	115	20
Saguenay	Quebec	15	13	2
Victoria	British Columbia	3,446	3,750	-304
TOTAL		123,222	87,151	36,071

Source: Statistics Canada

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

In 2004/2005, over 400% more international migrants moved in to Calgary than out of Calgary.

CALGARY CMA INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION		
2004-2005		
In	Out	Net
11,899	2,310	9,589

Source: Statistics Canada

According to Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 11,186 permanent residents were destined for Calgary in 2005. The countries that represented the greatest contributions were China (2,012), India (1,419) and the Philippines (1,383).

For a detailed listing of source countries that make up Calgary's permanent residency population, see Table 3, attached.

PART III: CALGARY'S PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

The purpose of this analysis is to further understanding of the backgrounds and demographic nature of permanent and temporary international migrants to Canada, Alberta, and Calgary.¹

PERMANENT RESIDENTS

Permanent Residents (PRs) are individuals granted permanent resident status in Canada. There are four basic categories of permanent residents under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, including the Family Class, Economic Immigrants, Refugees and Other. This report is concerned particularly with Economic Immigrants (EIs), those individuals granted permanent residence status based on their skills and potential contribution to the Canadian economy. These include Skilled Workers, Business Immigrants, Provincial Nominees, and Live-in Caregivers (Principal Applicants), together with their Spouses and Dependents.

- In 2005, 262,236 PRs were granted permanent resident status in Canada, and of these, 11,186 (or 4.3% of the total PRs) indicated Calgary as their intended destination. As such, Calgary attracted a greater share of PRs than its overall representation in the total population of Canada for that year at 3.3%.
- The majority of PRs (59.6%) enter Canada as EIs. The relative majority of EIs to all PRs is slightly more pronounced when PRs destined for Calgary are considered, as this class represents 60.1% of Calgary PRs, and consists of 6,719 EIs (see Table 1, attached in Appendix to Part III).
- Key differences exist between the mix of nationalities of PRs destined for Calgary and PRs destined for Canada as a whole (see Table 2):
 - The top four source countries for PRs to both Canada and Calgary are China, India, the Philippines and Pakistan, however the relative dominance of these nationalities is more pronounced in PRs destined for Calgary, making up 50.2% of the total Calgary PRs, compared to 40.6% of PRs coming to Canada.
 - In particular, PRs from the Philippines more strongly dominate the PR flow to Calgary than to Canada, comprising 12.4% of PRs to Calgary and 6.7% of PRs to Canada.
 - Of the remaining 6 of the top 10 source countries for PRs coming to Calgary and Canada, three countries appear as top PR sources in both jurisdictions: United Kingdom, United States and Colombia. South Korea, Iran and France are dominant enough to appear as top source countries for PRs to Canada but not to Calgary, whereas Nigeria, Russia and Sudan are top PR sources for those destined to Calgary but not Canada. Each of these countries contain a share of the PR population of between 1% and 5%.

¹ Data presented here represents figures recorded for the year 2005, unless otherwise noted.

- When Calgary EIs are considered against Calgary PRs, additional characteristics can be noted:
 - The relative dominance of Chinese and Filipino EIs destined for Calgary is even more pronounced than for PRs destined here – Chinese EIs account for fully one quarter of all EIs destined to Calgary.
 - The lion’s share (71.2%) of Calgary’s EIs came from the top 10 source countries.
 - EIs from the United Kingdom are a more dominant source for EIs to Calgary than the percentage of British PRs to overall Calgary PRs would otherwise suggest.
 - The opposite is true of EIs from India and Pakistan, who make up a lesser share of EIs to Calgary than their shares of PRs to overall Calgary PRs.
 - Individuals from the United States, Russia, South Korea, and Nigeria remain as top countries for both EIs and PRs to Calgary, albeit with marginally different levels of relative importance.
 - Colombia appears as a top source country for PRs destined to Calgary, but not as a top source country for EIs. Conversely, Venezuela is the 10th most important source for Calgarian EIs, but does not appear as a top source country for PRs overall.

Demographic Characteristics of PRs (all figures refer to Canadian PRs)²

- Overall, there is a balance between male and female PRs and EIs.
- The dominant age cohort for PRs is 25 – 44, and this is similar when only EIs are considered.
- Approximately 63.5%³ of EIs and 64.1% of all PRs have the ability to communicate in one or both of Canada’s official languages (see Table 7, attached).
- EIs entering Canada have generally obtained higher levels of education than PRs considered as a whole, however, the most common educational attainment for PRs is a Bachelor’s Degree.

Demographic Characteristics of EIs – Principal Applicants and Spouses/Dependents (all figures refer to Canadian EIs)

- The aggregate demographic figures for EIs, however, hide vast differences between the characteristics of the Principal Applicants in this category and their Spouses and Dependents:
 - Spouses and Dependents make up a larger share (60.6%) of EIs of immigrants than the Principal Applicants (39.4%) (see Table 4, attached).
 - Most (68.6%) Principal Applicants are male, and most (59.2%) Spouses and Dependents are female (see Table 5, attached).
 - 92.9% of Principal Applicants have completed some form of post-secondary education (with 49.3% holding a Bachelor’s degree), however considerably fewer of their Spouses and Dependents have; 59.2% have completed some form of post-secondary education (Note, however, that this proportion is higher than the proportion of the Canadian-born population that has completed post-secondary education) (see Table 6, attached).
 - 82.9% of the Principal Applicants can speak either or both of Canada’s official languages. Only 50.8% of their Spouses and Dependents have the same ability (see Table 7, attached).

² Note that detailed demographic information is not available for Principal Applicants & Spouses and Dependents for the Calgary or Alberta regions in particular.

³ This represents the sum of Principal Applicants and Spouse/Dependent figures presented in Table 7.

Implications re: Differences between Principal Applicants and Spouses/Dependents

The differences in the education and language abilities of the Principal Applicants (who are screened by immigration authorities for their employability) and their Spouses and Dependents (who are not screened for employability) have significant implications for those interested in recruiting and supporting immigrants in Canada. As noted above, Principal Applicants represented only 39.1% of EIs (and only 23.5% of all PRs) to Canada in 2005. Thus, there are a large number of EIs (the Spouses and Dependents) that are not specifically selected for entry into Canada based on their readiness to enter the labour market or otherwise participate in our economy. They also have language challenges and potentially lower levels of education than the Principal Applicants. For this reason, these Spouses and Dependents may require different settlement support than the Principal Applicants to fully integrate into Canada and achieve economic success as individuals in their own right.

Employment Support

There is continual concern in Canada regarding reports that PR labour market outcomes fall short of a Canadian-born resident's experiences in terms of employment, unemployment, and labour force participation rates, as well as PRs' ability to find employment in their chosen occupations.⁴ Daniel Hiebert of the Vancouver Centre of Excellence recently summarized the main theories attempting to explain PRs lower levels of success in the labour market (compared to Canadians or compared to previous generations of new Canadians) to include the following:⁵

- 1) The Canadian labour market does not fully accept new PRs by potentially not recognizing their work experience, skills, education or credentials. Additionally, some discrimination may take place against new PRs.
- 2) Many PRs may not be prepared to enter the Canadian labour market. They may lack language skills, higher levels of education or work experience.

While some combination of these factors likely influences the labour market outcomes of all EIs -- and for that matter, all PRs, the relative importance of these factors likely differs between EI Principal Applicants and their Spouses and Dependents, due to the differences between the characteristics of these groups discussed above. While Principal Applicants are more likely to encounter the effects of the labour market's inability to fully utilize their skills, a lack of labour market readiness is more likely to affect many Spouses and Dependents. This in turn suggests that settlement support efforts should be directed in different ways to Principal Applicants and their Spouses and Dependents.

Although they typically have better language skills and are more highly educated than their Spouses and Dependents, Principal Applicants could use assistance in addressing labour market challenges with respect to obtaining employment in their chosen occupations. Programs designed to ease credential recognition, promote cultural understanding and the value of new Canadians in the workplace and other such supports would likely be most helpful to this group.

Alternatively, many Spouses and Dependents would benefit from programs designed to increase their labour market readiness, such as language and other training. Additionally, the preponderance of female Spouses and Dependents suggests that providing support that is needed by women generally to enter and remain in the labour force (such as child care or other family support, for example) would be key to their chances of economic success. Studies have suggested, however, that the single biggest predictor of economic success for new PRs in Canada is related to their ability to communicate in Canada's official

⁴ See for example, "Provincial Labour Shortage Bewildering to Newcomers", Calgary Herald, February 25, 2006; "What a Waste", Calgary Sun, February 18, 2007; The Canadian Labour Market at a Glance, 2005, Statistics Canada – Catalogue No. 71-222.

⁵ Daniel Hiebert provides a full summary of these theories in his paper: "Beyond the Polemics: The Economic Outcomes of Canadian Immigration", Vancouver Centre of Excellence, Research on Immigration and Integration in the Metropolis, Working Paper Series, No. 06-15, September 2006.

languages, and that providing strong settlement support including language training can have a significant impact on PRs economic success.⁶

Data Dissemination

The future of Canadian population, and therefore economic, growth rests on immigration. In this regard the availability of detailed, timely and municipally based immigration data will be vital in making informed immigration-related decisions to support future population growth.

Policy decisions, immigration practices, and settlement support would all be aided by the provision of more detailed and timely information with respect to PRs. In particular, the collection and publication of data with respect to PRs by their entry class (Economic/Family/Refugee) and applicant type (Principal Applicant/Spouse & Dependent) would be particularly informative for these purposes. Currently, the majority of employment data related to PRs is based upon Census data which does not track differences among immigrant classes and applicant types, and other sources of information on immigrant labour force outcomes that do address the issue of entry class⁷ contain data sets too small to compare to the overall Canadian population. Issues also arise with respect to the timeliness of the information provided by these sources as studies and their related data are released only occasionally. A regularly published, broad-based data set accounting for the information noted above could do much to further understanding of Canada's new PR population.

TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS

Temporary Foreign Workers (TFWs) are a class of temporary resident immigrants in Canada primarily to work, who intend to be here temporarily (at the time they enter the country) and have been granted a work permit. This category of temporary resident does not include foreign students, notwithstanding the fact that many foreign students may be granted permission to work in Canada.

- TFWs were a significant group of international migrants to Calgary in 2005. The 3,645 new TFWs represented an additional pool of new labour over half the size of the group of new EIs destined for Calgary that same year, and made up 0.5% of Calgary's overall labour force that year (see Table 8, attached).
- The composition of top source countries for TFWs is relatively similar for both Canada and Calgary, however, the relative importance of the countries varies slightly. The United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the Philippines are relatively more important source countries in Calgary than in Canada, whereas Mexico, Japan and France are less so. New Zealand is an important source of workers in Calgary, but not in Canada as a whole, and Jamaica is an important source in Canada overall, but not in Calgary (see Table 8, attached).
- Top source countries for TFWs are the same in Alberta as a whole and Calgary in particular, however, there are some differences in the relative importance of the countries. The United States is a more dominant source country for Alberta than for Calgary, accounting for 35% of all TFWs to the province, but only 22.6% of workers in Calgary. Australia and the Philippines are a more dominant source of Calgary's TFWs than Alberta's.
- TFWs from the top source countries dominate Canada's, Alberta's and Calgary's flows of TFWs, accounting in each case for more than three quarters of these flows.

⁶ Daniel Hiebert.

⁷ Daniel Hiebert provides a summary of the sources of data on this subject.

- Significantly more men than women enter as TFWs, however the gender mix of TFWs in Calgary is slightly more balanced than in Canada as a whole, being 62.1% male compared to 67.0% of Canadian TFWs (see Table 9, attached).

Occupational Patterns for TFWs in Alberta⁸

- TFW's are not recruited exclusively for a single or even a small handful of occupations in the province.
 - 23% of TFWs hold an "Open Employment Authorization" – this is the single largest "occupation" for TFWs in Alberta.
 - Top named occupations for TFWs vary widely in terms of skill level and type of job. Management Consultants, Nannies and Live-in Caregivers, and General Farm Workers all hold top 10 positions in terms of engaging TFWs (see Table 10, attached).
- However, many top occupations are dominated by workers from a single or small handful of source countries. For example, 89.6% of Management Consultants are from the United States and 81.5% of Nannies and Live-in Caregivers hail from the Philippines.
 - Many occupations are dominated by the Top 5 source countries for that occupation, even where workers are slightly more dispersed through nationalities. For example, 85.7% of Mechanical Engineers and 100% of Labourers in Food, Beverage & Tobacco come from one of the top 5 source countries in those occupations (see Table 11, attached).
 - Some occupations are more widely dispersed in terms of TFWs' nationalities. The top 5 source countries together account for only 60.8% of temporary foreign University Professors and only 45.0% of Post-Secondary Teaching Assistants (see Table 12, attached).
- By contrast, workers from most top TFW source countries work in a wide variety of occupations. For the United States, Germany, and Switzerland, the top 5 occupations together account for less than 40% of their TFWs and the top 10 occupations together make up the occupations for less than 55% of workers.⁹ Likewise, 85.7% of Australian TFWs hold an Open Employment Authorization, which could account for many different occupations (see Table 13).
 - Some countries prove exceptions to the above. For example, the top 5 occupations for Filipino TFWs account for 92.1% of these workers, and all TFWs from El Salvador perform just three occupations, with 98.3% working as Labourers in Food, Beverage & Tobacco.

Comparison between TFW Supply and Demand for Workers in Alberta

TFWs are not necessarily being directed or recruited to those occupations with the greatest current or expected shortages in Alberta. Only three occupations, Truck Drivers, General Farm Workers, and Labourers in Food, Beverage and Tobacco were found in both the Top 20 occupations for TFWs and the

⁸ While little demographic detail has been made available for Temporary Foreign Workers in Alberta, we have obtained data related to occupational patterns to be presented here. All figures refer to 2005 flows of new entrants as TFWs to Alberta. No occupational data is available for the Calgary region in particular.

⁹ Note that these figures include some workers having an "Open Employment Authorization" as one of the top 5 occupations.

Top 50 occupations by vacancy rates for Alberta in 2005.¹⁰ Only one top TFW occupation, General Farm Workers, appears in the Top 10 occupations in demand, as predicted by employment growth in the Calgary region.¹¹

This suggests that the TFW program is not necessarily being used by employers in the areas with the highest job demand in Alberta and Calgary. This could be due to the inability of employers to demonstrate need for temporary foreign workers in these occupations, a lack of awareness of the availability of labour elsewhere able to meet this demand, a lack of awareness of the TFW Program, or a possible unwillingness to use TFWs for high need occupations. It seems likely that there is considerable room to work with industry with respect to this matter.

COMPARISON OF TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS AND PERMANENT RESIDENTS

- There are wide variations in the propensity of certain nationalities to come to Canada and Calgary temporarily or permanently, resulting in vastly different ethnic compositions of our temporary foreign workforce and our population of new PRs.
 - Source countries for TFWs are dominated by English-speaking countries but this dominance is less prevalent in source countries for PRs.
 - For example, while China is a large source of new PRs and EIs, it does not appear as a top 10 source country for TFWs in Canada, Alberta, or Calgary. This is also true of Pakistan, Colombia, South Korea, Nigeria, Russia and Venezuela.
 - Australia and New Zealand provide many TFWs to Canada and especially to Calgary, but these countries are not top source countries for new PRs.

FOREIGN STUDENTS

- Foreign students coming to Calgary come from generally the same countries as those coming to Canada as a whole, however, their relative ranking differs somewhat.
 - Students from South Korea make up a larger share of foreign students in Calgary than in Canada (30.9% to 21.8%). The United Kingdom also makes up relatively more foreign students in Calgary than in Canada as a whole.
 - China and the United States are relatively less dominant, and France and India are not top source countries in Calgary, though they are in Canada.
- The gender mix of foreign students is relatively balanced and does not differ significantly in Calgary from that found in Canada as a whole.
- Most foreign students come here to study at the university level.

¹⁰ Alberta Human Resources and Employment, Data Development and Evaluation Branch, Top 50 Occupations in Alberta by Vacancy Rate (Reliability Code A Only) (from 2005 Alberta Wage and Salary Survey).

¹¹ Alberta Human Resources and Employment, Projected Employment by Occupation NOC 140*: Calgary Region, July 20, 2006.

Sources: Citizenship and Immigration Canada: Facts and Figures: Immigration Overview, Permanent and Temporary Residents, and Tables prepared at the request of CED, February 2007; City of Calgary, Calgary and Region Socio-Economic Outlook 2006 – 2016; Alberta Human Resources and Employment: An Overview of Immigration to Alberta, 2004; Alberta Employment Industry and Immigration, Tables provided to CED, February, 2007; Calgary Economic Development, Calgary Economic Report, 2006 Review, Fourth Quarter, 2006; Alberta Human Resources and Employment, Projected Employment by Occupation NOC 140*: Calgary Region.

GLOSSARY

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA

These areas that are defined by Statistics Canada are formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a large urban area (known as the urban core). The census population count of the urban core must be at least 100,000 to form a census metropolitan area (CMA) and adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the urban core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

Non-Census Metropolitan Area

These are areas other than those designated as Census Metropolitan Areas.

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

The movement between the Calgary CMA and other areas in different provinces.

Calculation of Net Interprovincial Migration:

$$\text{Net Interprovincial Migration} = \text{Interprovincial In-Migration} - \text{Interprovincial Out-Migration}$$

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

The movement between the Calgary CMA and other areas in different provinces.

Calculation of Net International Migration:

$$\text{Net International Migration} = \text{Immigrants} + \text{Returning Emigrants} + \text{Net Non-Permanent Residents} - (\text{Emigrants} + \text{Net Temporary Emigrants})$$

INTRAPROVINCIAL MIGRATION (ALSO KNOWN AS INTERCITY MIGRATION)

The movement between the Calgary CMA and other areas within the same province.

Calculation of Net Intraprovincial Migration:

$$\text{Net Intraprovincial Migration} = \text{Intraprovincial In-Migration} - \text{Intraprovincial Out-Migration}$$

(OVERALL) MIGRATION

The sum of net intraprovincial, net interprovincial and net international migration.

Calculation of Net Overall Migration

$$\text{Overall Net Migration} = \text{Net Intraprovincial Migration} + \text{Net Interprovincial Migration} + \text{Net International Migration}$$

APPENDIX

(TABLES 1-14)

TABLE 1 – PERMANENT RESIDENTS (PRs) AND ECONOMIC IMMIGRANTS (EIs) ¹² , CALGARY CMA AND CANADA				
2005				
	Number of PRs	Calgary's Share of Canada Total	Number of EIs	Calgary's Share of Canada Total
Canada	262,236		156,310	59.6%
Calgary	11,186	4.3%	6,719	60.1%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts & Figures, 2005.

TABLE 2 – TOP SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR PERMANENT RESIDENTS (PRs) AND ECONOMIC IMMIGRANTS (EIs), CALGARY CMA AND CANADA						
2005						
	Canada	Number of PRs	Distribution (%)	Calgary	Number of PRs	Distribution (%)
	All	262,236		All	11,186	
1	China	42,291	16.1%	China	2,012	18.0%
2	India	33,146	12.6%	India	1,419	12.7%
3	Philippines	17,525	6.7%	Philippines	1,383	12.4%
4	Pakistan	13,576	5.2%	Pakistan	806	7.2%
5	United States	9,262	3.5%	British Citizen	495	4.4%
6	Colombia	6,031	2.3%	United States	373	3.3%
7	United Kingdom	5,865	2.2%	Colombia	285	2.5%
8	Korea, Republic of	5,819	2.2%	Nigeria	249	2.2%
9	Iran	5,502	2.1%	Russia	247	2.2%
10	France	5,430	2.1%	Sudan	206	1.8%
	Top 4 countries	106,538	40.6%	Top 4 countries	5,620	50.2%
	Top 10 countries	144,447	55.1%	Top 10 countries	7,475	66.8%
	Canada	Number of EIs	Distribution (%)	Calgary	Number of EIs	Distribution (%)
	All	156,310		All	6,719	
1	China	30,499	19.5%	China	1,709	25.4%
2	India	19,407	12.4%	Philippines	1,044	15.5%
3	Philippines	13,787	8.8%	India	508	7.6%
4	Pakistan	7,575	4.8%	United Kingdom	421	6.3%
5	France	4,904	3.1%	Pakistan	347	5.2%
6	Korea, Republic of	4,835	3.1%	Russia	177	2.6%
7	Romania	4,296	2.7%	Korea, Republic of	161	2.4%
8	United Kingdom	3,979	2.5%	Nigeria	155	2.3%
9	Iran	3,843	2.5%	United States	143	2.1%
10	United States	3,804	2.4%	Venezuela	121	1.8%
	Top 4 countries	71,268	45.6%	Top 4 countries	3,682	54.8%
	Top 10 countries	96,929	62.0%	Top 10 countries	4,786	71.2%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts & Figures, 2005; Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Tables prepared at the request of CED, February 2007.

¹² Economic Immigrants are a classification of Permanent Residents.

TABLE 3 – DETAILED SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR PERMANENT RESIDENTS (PRs), CALGARY CMA

2005					
Country of Citizenship	PRs	Country of Citizenship	PRs	Country of Citizenship	PRs
Total	11,186	Brazil	25	Turkmenistan	5
China, People's Republic of	2,012	Mongolia, People's Republic of	24	Ivory Coast, Republic of	4
India	1,419	France	23	Slovenia	4
Philippines	1,383	Thailand	23	Honduras	4
Pakistan	806	Georgia	22	Portugal	4
British Citizen	495	Algeria	22	Laos	4
United States of America	373	Argentina	22	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4
Colombia	285	United Kingdom and Colonies	22	Australia NES	3
Nigeria	249	Cambodia	22	Burundi	3
Russia	247	Tanzania, United Republic of	21	Mauritania	3
Sudan, Democratic Republic of	206	Moldova	21	St. Lucia	3
Korea, Republic of	204	Chile	20	Unknown	3
Afghanistan	197	Jamaica	19	Tadjikistan	3
Ethiopia	172	Cuba	18	Bolivia	3
Venezuela	146	Bosnia-Hercegovina	17	Lithuania	3
Romania	144	Libya	17	Barbados	3
Vietnam, Socialist Republic of	143	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	16	Austria	3
Iran	122	Armenia	16	Macao SAR	2
Mexico	110	Ecuador	15	Guyana	2
Iraq	106	Fiji	15	Chad, Republic of	2
Bangladesh	89	Kyrgyzstan	15	Yemen, Republic of	2
Lebanon	82	Sweden	14	Panama, Republic of	2
Kazakhstan	79	El Salvador	14	Congo, People's Republic of the	2
Australia	74	Cameroon, Federal Republic of	14	Finland	2
British National Overseas	70	Stateless	14	Uruguay	2
Ukraine	66	Trinidad and Tobago, Republic of	13	Luxembourg	2
South Africa, Republic of	65	Czech Republic	13	United Arab Emirates	2
Netherlands, The	61	Belarus	12	Iceland	1
Bulgaria	60	Jordan	12	Gambia	1
Albania	53	Sierra Leone	11	Guinea-Bissau	1
Peru	51	Switzerland	11	Mali, Republic of	1
Japan	50	Italy	10	Benin, Peoples Republic of	1
Nepal	46	Mauritius	9	Denmark	1
Israel	46	Azerbaijan	9	Djibouti, Republic of	1
Syria	46	Uganda	8	Brunei	1
Taiwan	45	Serbia and Montenegro	8	Antigua and Barbuda	1
Ghana	44	Yugoslavia	8	Surinam	1
Germany, Federal Republic of	41	Uzbekistan	8	British Dependent Territories Citizen	1
Egypt	41	Liberia	8	Saudi Arabia	1
Sri Lanka	40	Myanmar (Burma)	7	Qatar	1
Kenya	39	Morocco	7	Guatemala	1
Poland	38	Belgium	7	Dominican Republic	1
Hong Kong SAR	37	FYR Macedonia	7	Belize	1
Somalia, Democratic Republic of	36	Angola	7	Paraguay	1
Eritrea	34	Ireland, Republic of	7	Latvia	0
Turkey	33	Tunisia	6	Madagascar	0
Hungary	32	Spain	6	Norway	0
New Zealand	32	Greece	6	Gabon Republic	0
Indonesia, Republic of	31	Haiti	6	Guinea, Republic of	0
Singapore	31	Croatia	6	Grenada	0
Zimbabwe	30	Costa Rica	5	Senegal	0
Malaysia	26	Nicaragua	5	Niger, Republic of the	0
Slovak Republic	25	Palestinian Authority (Gaza/West Bank)	5	Togo, Republic of	0

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Table prepared at the request of CED, July 2007.

TABLE 4 – ECONOMIC IMMIGRANTS (EIs) BY TYPE, CANADA		
2005		
	Number	Distribution (%)
All	156,310	
Principal Applicants	61,614	39.4%
Spouse/Dependent	94,696	60.6%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts & Figures, 2005.

TABLE 5 – ECONOMIC IMMIGRANTS (EIs) BY GENDER, CANADA				
2005				
	Male		Female	
	Number	Distribution (%)	Number	Distribution (%)
Principal Applicants	42,253	68.6%	19,361	31.4%
Spouse/Dependent	38,652	40.8%	56,044	59.2%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts & Figures, 2005.

TABLE 6 – ECONOMIC IMMIGRANTS (EIs), 15 YEARS AND OLDER, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, CANADA										
2005										
	0-9 yrs		10-12 yrs		13+ yrs		Trade Certificate		Non-univ. dipl.	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Principal Applicants	732	1.2%	1,444	2.3%	2,162	3.5%	1,975	3.2%	6,377	10.4%
Spouse/Dependent	8,196	15.1%	8,664	16.0%	5,266	9.7%	2,264	4.2%	5,968	11.0%
	Bachelor's		Masters		Doctorate		Post-Secondary Completion		13 and below	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Principal Applicants	30,389	49.4%	15,743	25.6%	2,748	4.5%	57,232	93.0%	4,338	7.0%
Spouse/Dependent	17,537	32.4%	5,587	10.3%	694	1.3%	32,050	59.2%	22,126	40.8%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts & Figures, 2005.

TABLE 7 – ECONOMIC IMMIGRANTS (EIs) & PERMANENT RESIDENTS (PRs) BY LANGUAGE ABILITY, CANADA										
2005										
	English		French		Both		Neither		Either/Both	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Principal Applicants	36,214	58.8%	2,493	4.0%	12,366	20.1%	10,541	17.1%	51,073	82.9%
Spouse/Dependent	38,388	40.5%	3,602	3.8%	6,143	6.5%	46,563	49.2%	48,133	50.8%
PRs	133,035	50.7%	12,061	4.6%	23,007	8.8%	94,123	35.9%	168,103	64.1%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts & Figures, 2005.

TABLE 8 – TOP SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS (TFWs), CALGARY CMA, ALBERTA AND CANADA

2005									
	Canada	Number	Distribution (%)	Alberta	Number	Distribution (%)	Calgary	Number	Distribution (%)
	All	99,141		All	12,736		All	3,645	
1	United States	16,332	16.5%	United States	4,463	35.0%	United States	825	22.6%
2	Mexico	12,610	12.7%	Australia	1,146	9.0%	Australia	409	11.2%
3	France	7,263	7.3%	England	1,123	8.8%	United Kingdom	385	10.6%
4	United Kingdom	7,582	7.6%	Philippines	901	7.1%	Philippines	309	8.5%
5	Australia	7,048	7.1%	Mexico	677	5.3%	Mexico	210	5.8%
6	Jamaica	6,138	6.2%	Germany	505	4.0%	Japan	161	4.4%
7	Philippines	6,028	6.1%	Japan	401	3.1%	New Zealand	136	3.7%
8	Japan	5,883	5.9%	New Zealand	337	2.6%	India	133	3.6%
9	India	3,273	3.3%	India	278	2.2%	Germany	132	3.6%
10	Germany	2,602	2.6%	France	221	1.7%	France	90	2.5%
	Top 10 countries	74,759	75.4%	Top 10 countries	10,052	78.9%	Top 10 countries	2,790	76.5%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts & Figures, 2005, and tables prepared at the request of CED, February 2007.

TABLE 9 – TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS (TFWs)BY GENDER, CALGARY CMA AND CANADA				
2005				
	Male		Female	
	Number	Distribution (%)	Number	Distribution (%)
Canada	66,403	67.0%	32,732	33.0%
Calgary	2,265	62.1%	1,380	37.9%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts & Figures, 2005, and tables prepared at the request of CED, February 2007.

TABLE 10 – TOP OCCUPATIONS FOR TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS (TFWs), ALBERTA			
2005			
Rank	Occupation	Number	Distribution (%)
	All Occupations	12,736	
1	Open Employment Authorization	2,893	23%
2	Management Consultants	833	7%
3	Nannies and Live-in Caregivers	660	5%
4	General Farm Workers	589	5%
5	Musicians	266	2%
6	University Professors	240	2%
7	Mechanical Engineers	237	2%
8	Labourers In Food, Beverage & Tobacco	233	2%
9	Babysitters	232	2%
10	Post-secondary Teaching Assistants	189	1%
	Top 10 Occupations	6,372	50%

Source: AEII – Tables provided to CED, February 2007.

TABLE 11 – TOP SOURCE COUNTRIES BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS FOR TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS (TFWs), ALBERTA (Where Top Source Country(ies) Dominate Distribution*)						
2005						
Occupation	# TFWs	% of Overall TFWs	Rank	Country	# TFW	% of Occupation
All TFWs	12,736					
Management Consultants	833	6.5%	1	U.S.A.	746	89.6%
			2	England	12	1.4%
			3	Australia	6	0.7%
			4	Germany	6	0.7%
			5	Mexico	3	0.4%
				Top 5 Countries	773	92.8%
Nannies and Live-in Caregivers	660	5.2%	1	Philippines	538	81.5%
			2	Saudi Arabia	35	5.3%
			3	Singapore	27	4.1%
			4	Taiwan	25	3.8%
			5	China	5	0.8%
				Top 5 Countries	630	95.5%
Mechanical Engineers	237	1.9%	1	U.S.A.	151	63.7%
			2	England	35	14.8%
			3	Germany	6	2.5%
			4	Venezuela	6	2.5%
			5	Netherland	5	2.1%
				Top 5 Countries	203	85.7%
Labourers in Food, Beverage & Tobacco	233	1.8%	1	El Salvador	118	50.6%
			2	Philippines	110	47.2%
			3	Ukraine	3	1.3%
			4	Japan	1	0.4%
			5	Dominican Rep.	1	0.4%
				Top 5 Countries	233	100.0%

Source: Tables provided to CED by AEII, February 2007.

Note that #'s representing unknown countries have been excluded.

*Account for 75% or more of distribution

TABLE 12 – TOP SOURCE COUNTRIES BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS FOR TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS (TFWs), ALBERTA (Where Top Source Countries Do Not Dominate Distribution*)						
2005						
Occupation	# TFWs	% of Overall TFWs	Rank	Country	# TFW	% of Occupation
All TFWs	12,736					
University Professors	240	1.9%	1	U.S.A.	59	24.6%
			2	China	48	20.0%
			3	Japan	14	5.8%
			4	Germany	13	5.4%
			5	India	12	5.0%
				Top 5 Countries	146	60.8%
Post-secondary Teaching Assistants	189	1.5%	1	China	26	13.8%
			2	India	16	8.5%
			3	Germany	15	7.9%
			4	Japan	14	7.4%
			5	England	14	7.4%
				Top 5 Countries	85	45.0%

Source: Tables provided to CED by AEII, February 2007.

Note that #'s representing unknown countries have been excluded.

*Account for 75% or less of distribution

TABLE 13 – TOP OCCUPATIONS BY SELECTED SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS (TFWs), ALBERTA

2005							
Rank	Country	# TFWs	% Overall TFWs	Rank	Occupation	# TFWs	% of Country
	All Countries	12,746					
1	U.S.A	4,463	35.0%	1	Management Consultants	746	16.7%
				2	Open Employment Authorization	369	8.3%
				3	Musicians	204	4.6%
				4	Mechanical Engineers	151	3.4%
				5	Athletes	118	2.6%
				6	Computer Systems Analysts	116	2.6%
				7	Insulators	111	2.5%
				8	Chemical Engineers	110	2.5%
				9	Electrical and Electronics Engineers	96	2.2%
				10	Actors	79	1.8%
					Top 5 Occupations	1,588	35.6%
	Top 10 Occupations	2,100	47.1%				
2	Australia	1,146	9.0%	1	Open Employment Authorization	982	85.7%
				2	Program Leaders and Instructors In Recreation	23	2.0%
				3	General Farm Workers	18	1.6%
				4	Management Consultants	6	0.5%
				5	College and Other Vocational Instructors	6	0.5%
				6	Film, Television & Radio Producers	5	0.4%
				7	Specialists In Clinical Medicine	5	0.4%
				8	Elementary School and Kindergarten Teachers	5	0.4%
				9	Drafting Technologists	4	0.3%
				10	University Professors	3	0.3%
					Top 5 Occupations	1,035	90.3%
	Top 10 Occupations	1,057	92.2%				
6	Germany	505	4.0%	1	Open Employment Authorization	109	16.1%
				2	Cabinetmakers	32	4.7%
				3	Carpenters	24	3.5%

				4	Actors	17	2.5%
				5	Post-secondary Research Assistants	16	2.4%
				6	General Farm Workers	15	2.2%
				7	Post-secondary Teaching Assistants	15	2.2%
				8	Cement Finishers	14	2.1%
				9	University Professors	13	1.9%
				10	Community and Social Service Workers	11	1.6%
					Top 5 Occupations	198	39.2%
					Top 10 Occupations	266	52.7%
17	Switzerland	92	0.7%	1	General Farm Workers	9	9.8%
				2	Open Employment Authorization	7	7.6%
				3	Carpenters	6	6.5%
				4	Cooks	5	5.4%
				5	Butchers and Meat Cutters, Retail	5	5.4%
				6	Program Leaders and Instructors In Recreation	4	4.3%
				7	Motor Vehicle Mechanics & Technicians	3	3.3%
				8	Customer Service Clerks In Retail Establish	3	3.3%
				9	Kitchen Helpers	3	3.3%
				10	Mechanical Engineers	2	2.2%
					Top 5 Occupations	32	34.8%
					Top 10 Occupations	47	51.1%

Source: Tables provided to CED by AEII, February 2007.

Note that #'s representing unknown countries have been excluded

TABLE 14 – FOREIGN STUDENTS BY COUNTRY, CALGARY CMA AND CANADA

2005						
	Canada	Number	Distribution (%)	Calgary	Number	Distribution (%)
	All	57,481		All	2,049	
1	Korea, Republic of	12,505	21.8%	Korea, Republic of	634	30.9%
2	China	6,996	12.2%	Japan	166	8.1%
3	Japan	4,648	8.1%	China	165	8.1%
4	United States	3,743	6.5%	United Kingdom	107	5.2%
5	France	3,563	6.2%	Mexico	91	4.4%
6	Mexico	2,281	4.0%	United States	85	4.1%
7	India	1,907	3.3%	Iran	84	4.1%
8	Germany	1,851	3.2%	Taiwan	73	3.6%
9	Taiwan	1,703	3.0%	Germany	61	3.0%
10	United Kingdom	1,278	2.2%	Hong Kong	38	1.9%
	Top 10 countries	40,475	70.4%	Top 10 countries	1,504	73.4%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts & Figures, 2005, and tables prepared at the request of CED, February 2007.

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