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LIPs DASHBOARD DICTIONARY

BIRTHPLACE

- **Birth Country:** Refers to the name of the country where a person was born, as specified according to geographic boundaries at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth.
- **Born Outside of Canada / First Generation Canadian:** This includes immigrants and non-permanent residents, as well as a small number of non-immigrants who were born outside of Canada.

CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Census geographic areas that may be relevant to various LIPs include the following designations: Census Agglomeration (CA), Census Division (CD), Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), Census Subdivision (CSD), Designated Place (DPL), Population Centre (POPCTR), Province (PR or Prov), and Territory (Terr.). The most relevant of these are described below.

- **Census Agglomeration (CA) or Census Metropolitan Area (CMA):** A geographic area defined by Statistics Canada consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core.
- **Census Division (CD):** A geographic area defined by Statistics Canada consisting of a group of neighbouring municipalities such as counties or regional districts. These can include the following designations: District Municipality (DM), Municipal District (MD), Regional District (RD), Regional Municipality (RM), and United Counties (UC), among others.

- **Census Subdivision (CSD):** A geographic area defined by Statistics Canada consisting of a single municipality such as a city, village, or town. These can include the following designations: City (CY), District Municipality (DM), Hamlet (HAM), Improvement District (ID), Municipal District (MD), Municipality (MU), Regional Municipality (RGM), Rural Municipality (RM), Resort Village (RV), Specialized Municipality (SM), Town (T), Township (TP), and Village (VL), among many others.
- **Designated Place (DPL):** Designated places are created by provinces and territories in cooperation with Statistics Canada to denote a small community that does not meet the criteria used to define municipalities or population centres.
- **Improvement District (ID):** A type of census subdivision. In Alberta, Improvement Districts are municipal authorities originally formed by the Government of Alberta in sparsely populated areas where there was neither the population nor the tax base to support and finance a viable local government. The Government of Alberta manages all local government functions for the districts, including the levy and collection of taxes, unless a local council has been elected. There are eight improvement districts in Alberta, five of which are located within national parks (e.g., Banff ID No. 9). Two others are Alberta provincial parks (e.g., Kananaskis ID).
- **Population Centre (POPCTR or PC):** From 2016 on, a geographic area defined by Statistics Canada with a population of at least 1,000 and a population density of 400 persons or more per square kilometre, based on population counts from the current Census of Population. They are further divided into large urban, medium, or small population centres, which may use other census boundaries. All areas outside population centres are classified as rural areas. Together, population centres and rural areas cover all of Canada.
- **Specialized Municipality (SM):** A type of census subdivision. In Alberta, a specialized municipality can be formed without special Acts of the Legislature. This designation can allow urban and rural communities to coexist within a single municipal government. The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo is one of six specialized municipalities in Alberta.

CITIZENSHIP

- **Canadian Citizen:** This category includes persons who are citizens of Canada, as well as persons who are citizens of Canada and at least one other country.
- **Not a Canadian Citizen:** This category includes persons who are not citizens of Canada. They may be citizens of one or more other countries or they may be stateless.
- **Period of Immigration:** Refers to the time period when an immigrant first obtained status as a permanent resident (landed immigrant).

EDUCATION

- **Apprenticeship or Trades:** Includes receipt of a Certificate of Apprenticeship, Diploma of Apprenticeship, Certificate of Qualification, or Journey-person's designation in a trade. It also includes qualifications obtained from brief trade programs taken at community colleges, institutes of technology, vocational centres, and similar institutions.
- **College or CEGEP (Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel):** Includes certificates or diplomas obtained from a community college; a CEGEP (both general and technical); an institute of technology; a school of nursing; a private business school; a private or public trade school; or a vocational school.
- **Completed Post-Secondary Education:** Includes educational attainment above a high school certificate.
- **Educational Attainment:** Refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed.
- **High School or Equivalent:** Includes graduation from a secondary school or receipt of an equivalency certificate such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE).
- **Location of Post-Secondary Study:** Refers to the location of the institution from which the highest post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree was obtained. It does not refer to where the person lived at the time they were studying through the institution or when they obtained the qualification.

- **Post-Secondary Field of Study:** Refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest completed post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree.
- **University at Bachelor's Level or Above:** Includes degrees obtained through universities and other degree-granting institutions, including degree-granting colleges.
- **University below Bachelor's Level:** Includes university certificates or diplomas that are awarded for non-degree programs of study completed through a university. They are often connected with professional associations in fields such as accounting, banking, insurance, or public administration. The certificates and diplomas referred to in this category do not require a bachelor's degree as a prerequisite.

EMPLOYMENT

- **Employment Rate:** Refers to the number of persons employed in the week prior to census day, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and older. Employed persons were those who, during the reference week, did any work in the context of an employer-employee relationship or self-employment, or who had a job but were not at work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation, or a labour dispute. The reference week for the 2006 census was May 7-13; for the 2016 census, it was May 1-7.
- **Labour Force:** Refers to persons who, during the week prior to census day, were either employed or unemployed. The reference week for the 2006 census was May 7-13; for the 2016 census, it was May 1-7.
- **Labour Force Participation Rate:** Refers to the labour force (number of persons who were either employed or unemployed) in the week prior to census day, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and older. The reference week for the 2006 census was May 7-13; for the 2016 census, it was May 1-7.
- **Occupation:** An occupation is a set of jobs that are sufficiently similar in the work performed. Categories are based on the National Occupational Classification.

- **Unemployment Rate:** Refers to the number of persons who were unemployed in the week prior to census day, expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Unemployed persons were those who, during the reference week, were without paid work or without self-employment work but were available for work, and either had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks or were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job, or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less. The reference week for the 2006 census was May 7-13; for the 2016 census, it was May 1-7.
- **Worked Full Year, Full Time:** Refers to persons aged 15 years and older who, in the year prior to the census, worked a full year (49 weeks or more) and mostly full time (30 hours or more per week).
- **Worked Part Year and/or Part Time:** Refers to persons aged 15 years and older who, in the year prior to the census, worked a full year but mostly part time, a part year mostly full time, or a part year mostly part time. A *part year* is less than 49 weeks per year, *part time* is less than 30 hours per week, and *full time* is 30 hours or more per week.

HOUSING – INDICATORS

- **Housing Adequacy:** The indicator for housing *adequacy* is the dwelling condition, which refers to whether the dwelling is in need of major repairs. This includes dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and those needing structural repairs to walls, floors, or ceilings. It does not include desirable remodelling or additions.
- **Housing Affordability:** The indicator of housing *affordability* is the proportion of total household income that is spent on shelter costs, also referred to as the “shelter-cost-to-income ratio.” Housing is considered unaffordable for households that spend 30 per cent or more of their total average monthly income on shelter costs.
- **Housing Suitability:** The indicator for housing *suitability*, also known as “crowding,” refers to whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. This is an index that is calculated using the National Occupancy Standard for Canada.

HOUSING – STRUCTURE TYPE

- **High-Rise Apartment:** A dwelling unit in a multi-family building with five or more storeys.
- **Movable Dwelling:** A mobile home or other movable dwelling such as a houseboat, recreational vehicle, or railroad car.
- **Other Attached-Dwellings:** A catch-all category that refers to semi-detached houses (e.g., duplexes, triplexes, or fourplexes), row houses, apartments or flats within a duplex, and apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys.
- **Single Detached House:** A dwelling that is not attached to any other dwelling or structure except its own garage or shed. A single-detached house has open space on all sides and has no dwellings above or below it. A mobile home fixed permanently to a foundation is also classified as a single-detached house.

HOUSING – TENURE

- **Owner Household:** A household where some member of the household owns the dwelling the household lives in, even if the dwelling is not fully paid for (e.g., if there is a mortgage or some other claim on it).
- **Renter Household:** A household where no member of the household owns the dwelling in whole or in part. A household is considered to rent that dwelling even if the dwelling is provided without cash rent, at a reduced rent, or as part of a cooperative.

IMMIGRATION – ADMISSION CATEGORY

- **Admission Category:** This refers to the name of the immigration program under which an immigrant has, for the first time, been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. This is known as “permanent resident status.” In the 2016 Census of Population, data on admission category are available for immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1, 1980 and May 10, 2016.
- **Economic Immigrant:** An admission category that includes immigrants who have been selected to contribute to Canada’s economy through their ability to meet labour market needs, including specific provincial or territorial needs; to own, manage, or build a business; to make a substantial investment; or to create their own employment.

- **Family Class Immigrant:** An admission category that includes immigrants who were sponsored by a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and were granted permanent resident status on the basis of their relationship either as the spouse, partner, parent, grandparent, child, or other relative of this sponsor. The terms “immigrant sponsored by family” or “family reunification” are sometimes used to refer to this category.
- **Refugee:** An admission category that includes immigrants who were granted permanent resident status on the basis of a well-founded fear of returning to their home country, such as a fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or for political opinion (Geneva Convention refugees). It also includes persons who have been seriously and personally affected by civil war or armed conflict, or who have suffered a massive violation of human rights.

IMMIGRATION – IMMIGRANT STATUS

- **Immigrants / Permanent Residents / Landed Immigrants:** Refers to persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth but who have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Non-permanent or temporary residents, such as those from other countries who have work permits or study permits, as well as people who are refugee claimants, are not classified as immigrants.
- **Non-Permanent Residents / Temporary Residents:** Refers to persons from another country who have a work permit (e.g., temporary foreign workers), a study permit, or who are refugee claimants or asylum seekers. Note that Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada uses the term “temporary resident,” while Statistics Canada uses the term “non-permanent resident.”
- **Recent Immigrants:** Refers to immigrants who came to Canada up to five years prior to a given census year. For the 2006 census, recent immigrants are landed immigrants who arrived in Canada between January 1, 2001 and census day, which was May 16, 2006. 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.

- **Refugee Claimants / Asylum Seekers:** Refers to persons who claimed refugee status upon or after their arrival to Canada but who had not been granted permanent resident status at the time of the census. Asylum seekers are included in the “non-permanent resident” population and not in the immigrant population.

IMMIGRATION PARTNERSHIPS

- **Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC):** A federal government department that facilitates the arrival of immigrants, provides protection to refugees, and offers programming to help newcomers settle in Canada. IRCC supports Local Immigration Partnerships (LIPs) whether they are local, regional, remote, rural, or zonal immigration partnerships—as well as Réseaux en immigration francophone (RIFs)—through formal funding agreements made with each. IRCC has four administrative regions within which LIPs are based—the BC-Yukon, Prairies and Northern Territories (PNT), Ontario, and Atlantic regions. Although there are no LIPs in Quebec, provincial data is provided on the dashboard.
- **Local Immigration Partnership (LIP):** A cross-sectoral initiative in a local or regional area across Canada, which has a Contribution Agreement with Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada to “enhance collaboration, coordination, and strategic planning at the community level in order to foster more welcoming and inclusive communities, and improve settlement and integration outcomes.” Most LIPs have a governing Council, an Immigrant Advisory Table, and Working Groups consisting of partners that may include school boards, economic development agencies, colleges and universities, health services, cultural centers, and employment assistance services, as well as federal, provincial/territorial, and municipal governments.
- **Réseaux en immigration francophone (RIF):** Francophone immigration networks bring together front-line actors in Francophone and Acadian communities to attract, recruit, welcome, and integrate newcomers to the community. Network members and partners may include school boards, economic development agencies, colleges and universities, health services, cultural centers, employment assistance services, provincial/territorial governments, and municipalities. They also play a leading role in setting up francophone reception and settlement services that directly address the needs of French-speaking immigrants and their families.

INCOME

- **Before-Tax Income:** Refers to total income, before income taxes and deductions. Income sources include employment income; investment income; other regular cash income such as child support payments, alimony, and scholarships; and government transfers such as social assistance, Employment Insurance benefits, Canada Pension Plan payments, and so on. Income sources that are *excluded* from the total are one-time receipts such as lottery winnings, cash inheritances, insurance settlements, and withdrawals from TFSAs or RRSPs; capital gains; employer contributions to registered pension plans, Canada Pension Plan, Quebec Pension Plan, and Employment Insurance; as well as voluntary inter-household transfers, imputed rent, goods and services produced for barter, and goods produced for personal consumption.
- **Low Income:** For this project, *low income* is defined using the before-tax low-income cut-off (LICO-BT). The LICO-BT levels are income thresholds below which economic families or persons not in economic families would likely have devoted a larger share of their total income than average to the necessities of food, shelter, and clothing. When the total income of an economic family member or a person not in an economic family falls below the threshold, the person is considered to be in low income according to LICO-BT. The LICO levels are updated annually and vary depending on family size and the total population within the community of residence.
- **Median Individual Income:** The amount that divides the income distribution of individuals in Canada aged 15 years and older into two halves (i.e., the incomes of half of the people in that group are below the median, while those of the other half are above the median).
- **NOTE – INTERPRETATION OF INCOME DATA:** The income estimates for recent immigrants and non-permanent residents may be less reliable and not directly comparable to other population groups due to the unique circumstances related to how their income estimates are calculated. Please use caution when interpreting income data for these groups.

LANGUAGE

- **Home Language:** Refers to the language the person speaks most often at home.
- **Knowledge of English or French:** Refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both official languages, or in neither official language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.
- **Non-Official Languages:** Refers to languages other than English or French.
- **NOTE – DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 2006 AND 2016:** The charts for “Top Non-Official Home Languages” are based on the language spoken most often at home (other than English or French). The 2006 data is for the home languages of the *first generation population* (i.e., immigrants and non-permanent residents), while the 2016 data is for the home languages of *immigrants only* (i.e., does not include non-permanent residents).

MIGRATION

- **Did Not Move:** Refers to a person who has not moved to a new residence.
- **Mobility Status:** Refers to the status of a person with regard to their place of residence on the day of the census, compared to their place of residence on the same date five years earlier.
- **Moved Within Community:** Refers to a person who moved from one residence to another in the same census subdivision (i.e., in the same city, village, or town).
- **Moved Within Province:** Refers to a person who moved from one residence to another in the same province or territory (but outside the initial city, village, or town).
- **Moved Between Provinces:** Refers to a person who moved from one residence to another in a different province or territory.
- **Moved from Other Country:** Refers to a person who moved to Canada from a different country.

SOURCE DATA

- **2006 Dashboard Data:** Statistics Canada. 2006. Census of Population. Custom tabulations.
- **2016 Dashboard Data:** Statistics Canada. 2016. Census of Population. Custom tabulations.
- Government of Alberta. 2019. Improvement Districts – Overview. Website.
- Government of Alberta. 2019. Types of municipalities in Alberta. Website.
- Statistics Canada. 2017 (updated). Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016. Website.

DISCLAIMER

The **LIPdata.ca** dashboard uses data provided by Statistics Canada for Canada, the provinces and territories, and the standard or custom geographies needed for the four IRCC regions and all of the LIPs within them. Similarly, local data and information are generally provided by LIPs. While **LIPdata.ca** has supplied all of this information in good faith, it makes no representation, warranty, or condition (statutory, express, or implied) as to its accuracy; takes no responsibility for any errors or omissions which may be contained herein; and accepts no liability for any loss arising from any use or reliance on this website.

NOTES

Data for the LIPs Dashboard will be ordered in the spring of 2020. It will include data for updated boundaries for Calgary City CSD (currently CMA), Edmonton City CSD (currently CMA), Lloydminster AB-SK PC (currently AB-SK CA), Winnipeg City CSD (currently CMA), Regina City CSD (currently CMA), Saskatoon City CSD (currently CMA); new data for Medicine Hat City CSD and East Manitoba (semi-custom); and new data for all other provinces and territories, semi-custom IRCC regional boundaries, and for all other LIPs in Canada that were funded prior to 2020/2021. New boundary (shape) files will be ordered each spring, as needed. Once they have been received, data will be ordered (likely late spring each year). New or updated data will be added to the dashboard once it has been received and processed (likely in the fall of each year).