

Occupations of Migrants

August 2009

Introduction

Alberta Employment and Immigration (E&I) actively supports the integration of migrants through programs aimed at language development, employment training, and attracting people to the province. This report looks at the occupations migrants hold before and after moving to Alberta, their unemployment rates and their income. The purpose is to provide E&I with information about the labour force outcomes of migrants to aid in developing strategies towards integrating migrants.

The data analyzed in this report come primarily from Statistics Canada's 2006 Census and are supplemented with data from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC). Important considerations relating to these data sources are described in Appendix A. Further analysis is presented in Appendix B.

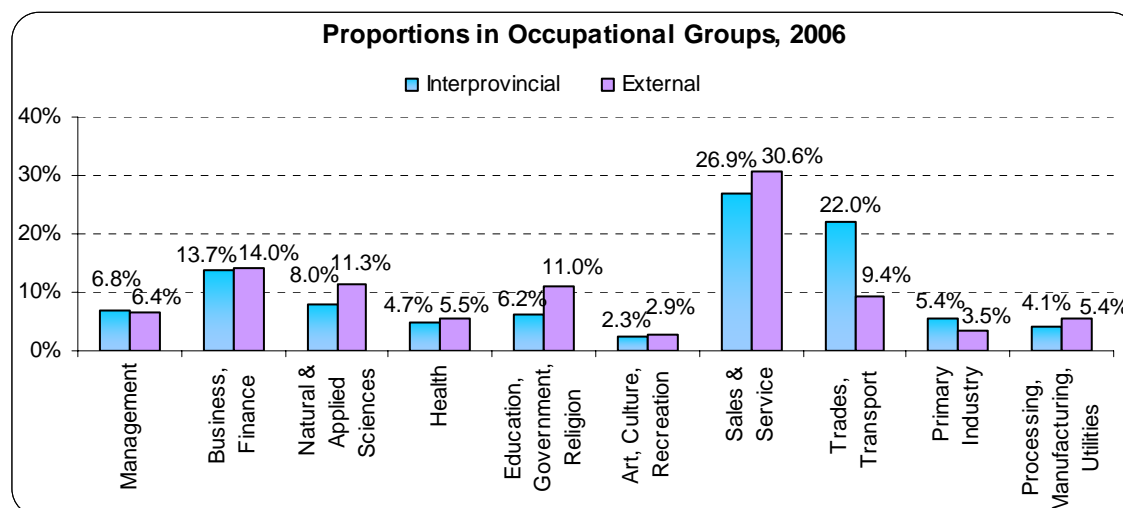
Occupations of Migrants

Both interprovincial¹ and external² migrants are vital source of labour supply to Alberta's labour force. Also, migration creates an opportunity for those in areas of high unemployment to move to areas with low unemployment.

Migrants' Occupation Distribution

Chart 1 displays migrants that moved to Alberta within the year prior to the 2006 Census year. A higher percentage of external migrants were employed in the Sales and service, Natural and applied sciences, Education, government and religion occupations than interprovincial migrants. A higher percentage of interprovincial migrants were employed in Trades and transport occupations. [Appendix B, Chart 1](#) shows the proportions of migrants who came to Alberta within the last five years in each occupational group.

Chart 1



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

External Migrants' Occupations before and after Arriving in Alberta

Chart 2, on the next page, shows the proportions of external migrants' occupations in their home country and after they arrived in Alberta according to the 2006 Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC). There was a noticeable decrease in the number of external migrants in occupations that require higher levels of education. Occupations with the largest decrease were Business and finance (4.6 percentage points); and Education, government, and religion (9.2 percentage points).

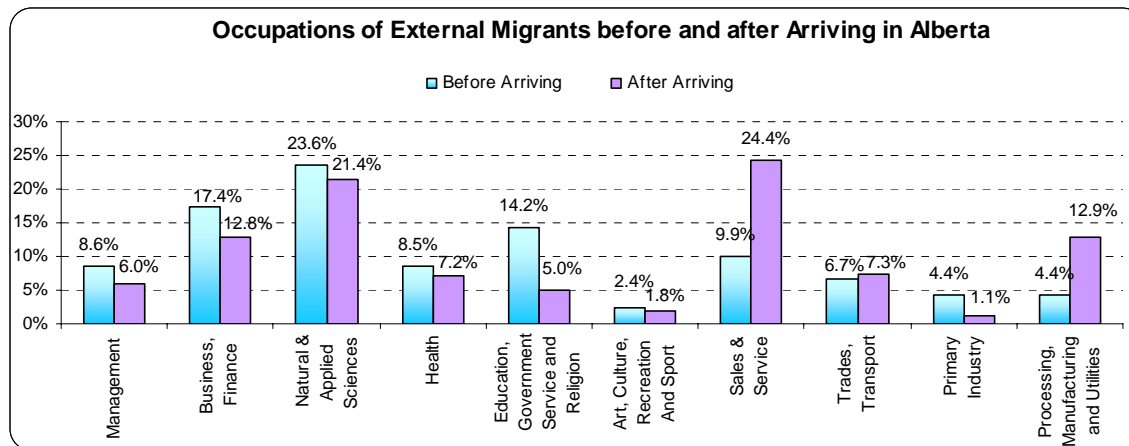
¹ Those moving to Alberta from another province

² Migrants who came from another country to live in Alberta

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The proportion of external migrants employed in Sales and service and Processing, manufacturing and utilities occupations more than doubled after arriving in the province. The proportion of external migrants in Processing, manufacturing, and utilities occupations was almost three times higher after coming to Alberta, at 12.9% compared to 4.4% prior to moving. These occupations do not usually require higher levels of education.

Chart 2



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2006

A recent national study³ revealed that, even though new immigrants to Canada were among the most educated immigrants, many are unable to find work in fields related to their education and previous experience. The fall in proportions of external migrants in these occupations may be due to a lack of enough Canadian job experience, language problems or lack of acceptance of foreign credentials.

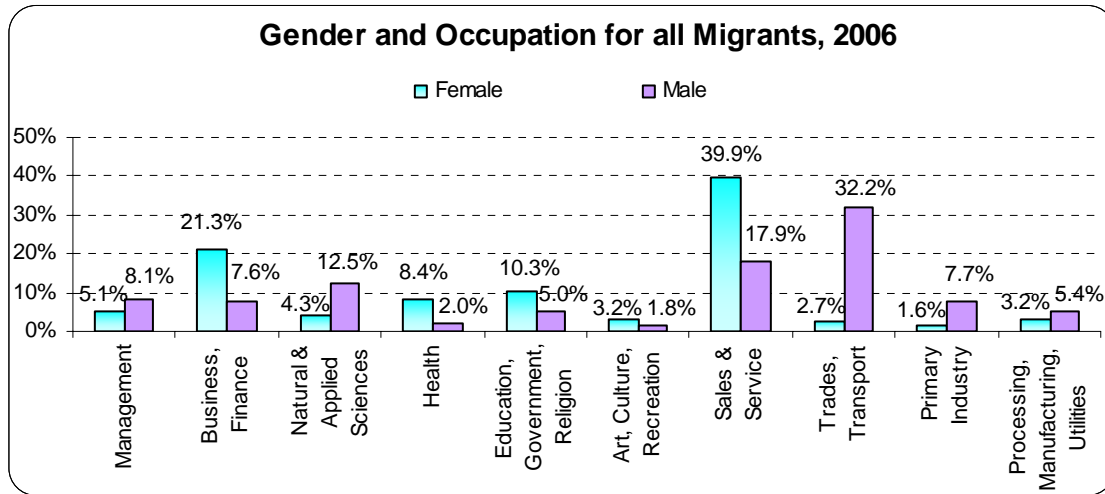
Occupation by Gender

Chart 3, on the next page, shows that the highest percentage of all female migrants (39.9%) was employed in Sales and service occupations, followed by 21.3% in Business and finance occupations. The largest number of male migrants to Alberta, 32.2%, was employed in Trades and transport occupations, followed by 17.9% in Sales and service occupations.

³ <http://www.clsrn.econ.ubc.ca/workingpapers/CLSRN%20Working%20Paper%20no.%2011%20-%20Banerjee%20&%20Verma.pdf>

Occupations of Migrants

Chart 3



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Occupations for external and interprovincial migrants varied by gender. External migrants had a higher proportion of females in Education, government and religion occupations than interprovincial migrants. External migrants also had more males in Natural and applied sciences, and Sales and service occupations than interprovincial migrants. Interprovincial migrants had a higher proportion of females in Business and finance occupations than external migrants.

Migrants' occupations also differed across age groups. Those aged 15 to 24 years had a large percentage of migrants in Sales and service and Primary industry occupations. Interprovincial migrants aged 15 to 24 in Sales and Service occupations accounted for 46.7% and they accounted for 46.4% of the Primary industry occupations. The same age group had the lowest representation in Management occupations, making up 13.7% of all interprovincial migrants in this occupation. [Appendix B, Table 1](#) shows the age group representation in each occupation.

Employment of Migrants

Top Cited Job Search Difficulties

Table 1 displays the most cited challenges experienced by external migrants after arriving in Alberta according to the 2006 LSIC. The most common difficulties in finding a job for those who had stayed in Alberta between 0 to 6 months were: not enough Canadian job experience (24.5%); foreign qualification not accepted, (17.4%); and language problems (17.3%). External migrants who had stayed in Alberta between 7 to 24 months cited language problems at 21.0%, as the most faced obstacle in finding a job. Other commonly cited difficulties by this group include not having enough Canadian job experience (19.4%) and foreign credentials not being accepted (14.3%).

Table 1

Top cited Difficulties External Migrants Experience Finding a Job, 2006		
	0 to 6 months	7 to 24 months
Not enough Canadian job experience	24.5%	19.4%
No connections in the job market	6.0%	11.8%
Foreign experience not accepted	11.5%	7.6%
Foreign qualifications not accepted	17.4%	14.3%
Lack of employment opportunities	7.1%	11.8%
Language problems	17.3%	21.0%
Not able to find a job in my field	3.0%	6.6%

Data Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2006

Unemployment Rate

Chart 4, on the next page, displays the unemployment rate for both migrants and non-movers⁴ in Alberta. Among migrants who moved to Alberta within one year and five years, interprovincial migrants had lower unemployment rates⁵ than external migrants. The unemployment rate for interprovincial migrants who stayed for five years in Alberta was 2.4 percentage points lower than their counterparts who stayed for one year. The unemployment rate for external migrants who stayed in Alberta for five years was 2.3 percentage points lower than the rate for those who stayed for one year. Chart 4 also shows that non-movers had lower unemployment rates than both external and interprovincial migrants.

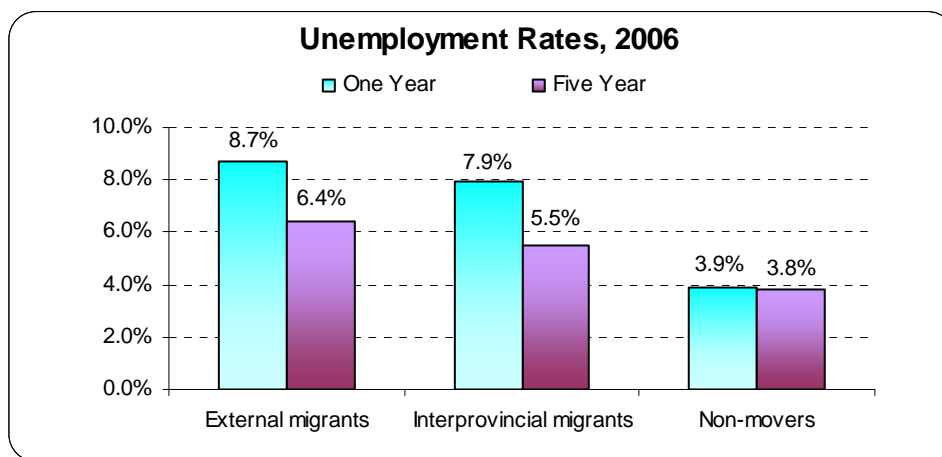
⁴ Refers to Albertans who didn't move or who moved within the same city or town

⁵ The percentage of unemployed people in the labour force

Employment of Migrants

A study by Statistics Canada showed that very recent immigrants⁶ in Alberta had the lowest unemployment rates among their counterparts in other provinces⁷. The unemployment rate of very recent immigrants to Alberta was 5.8%, less than half the national unemployment rate of their counterparts, at 11.5%. However, their unemployment rate was still double that of Canadian-born Albertans. Thus, very recent immigrants living in a strong labour market still face difficulties obtaining employment. Another study by Statistics Canada showed that in Canada the unemployment rate of very recent immigrants with a university education and those with a high school education was similar⁸.

Chart 4



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Unemployment Rate by Gender

Chart 5, on the next page, shows that both interprovincial and external female migrants in Alberta had substantially higher unemployment rates than their male counterparts. The unemployment rate for interprovincial male migrants was 3.4 percentage points lower than their female counterparts, whereas, the rate for external male migrants was 4.0 percentage points lower than their female counterparts. For non-movers, both females and males had the same unemployment rate which was lower than the unemployment rate for migrants. At the national level, a study by Statistics Canada on immigrants⁹ unemployment rates showed that women who had been in Canada for five

⁶ Those who landed in Canada 5 years or less prior to 2006

⁷ <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/71-606-x/71-606-x2007001-eng.pdf>

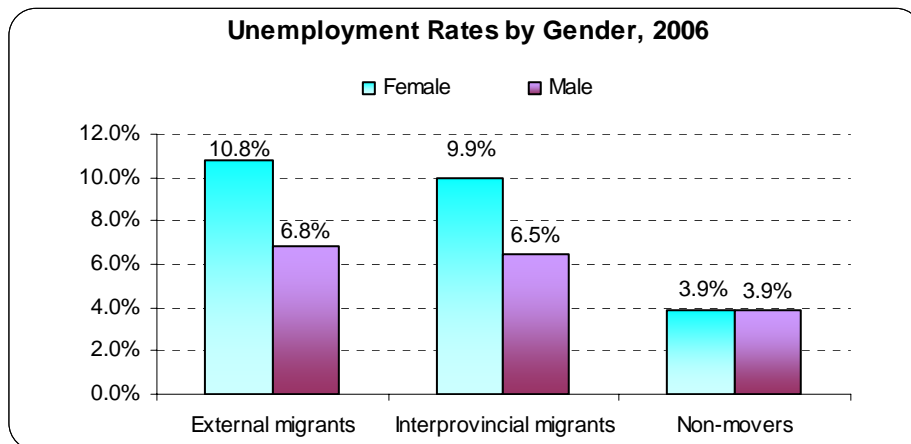
⁸ <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/71-606-x/71-606-x2008004-eng.pdf>

⁹ Those who came to Canada from another country

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years or less had an unemployment rate of 13.0% in 2006 compared with 10.3% among men in the same group¹⁰.

Chart 5



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

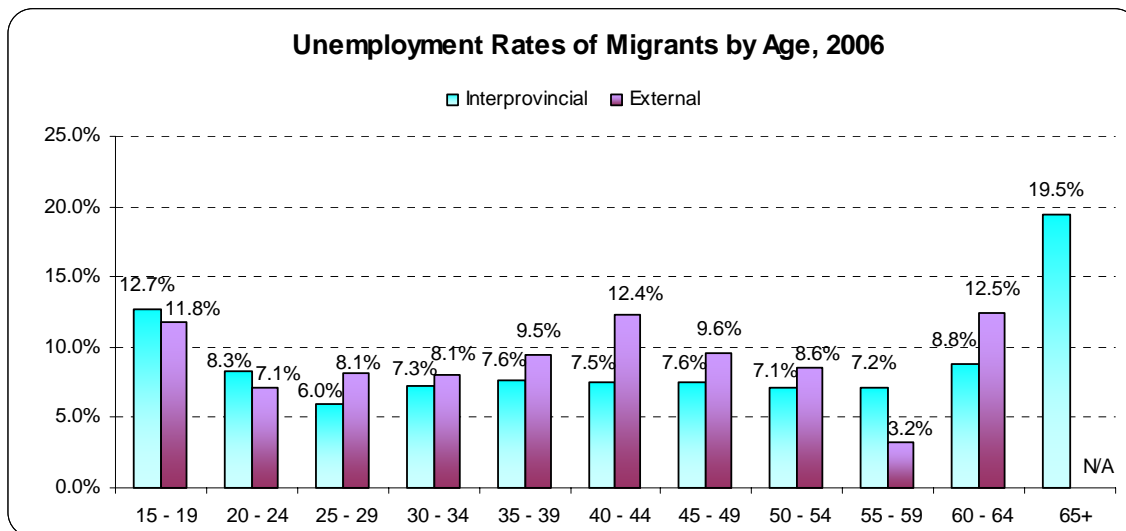
Unemployment Rate by Age

The unemployment rate for both external and interprovincial migrants also varied by age group. Chart 6, on the next page, displays the unemployment rate for both interprovincial and external migrants in Alberta. External migrants had higher unemployment rates than interprovincial migrants among those aged 25 to 54 and 60 to 64. However, interprovincial migrants had higher unemployment rates for those between the ages of 15 to 24 and 55 to 59.

¹⁰ <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/070910/dq070910a-eng.htm>

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Chart 6



Note: Unemployment data for external migrants aged 65+ was not available

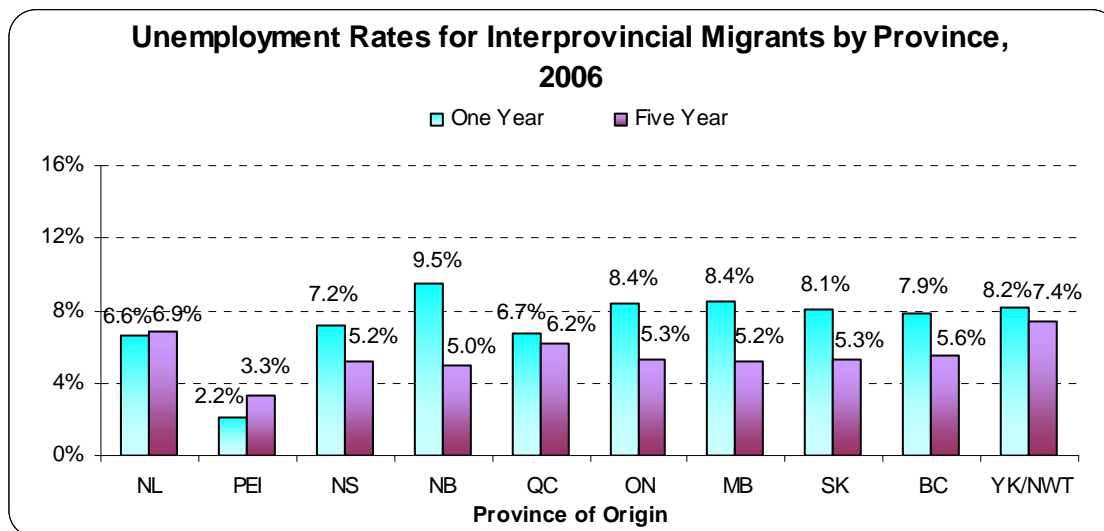
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Unemployment Rate by Province of Origin

Chart 7, on the next page, displays the unemployment rates of interprovincial migrants who came to Alberta according to the 2006 Census. Among those who stayed for one year, interprovincial migrants from New Brunswick (NB) had the highest unemployment rates, at 9.5%, followed by Ontario and Manitoba, at 8.4% each. Migrants from Prince Edward Island (PEI) and Quebec had the lowest unemployment rates at 2.2% and 6.7% respectively. Overall, the unemployment rates for interprovincial migrants who stayed for five years in Alberta were lower than those who stayed for one year except for those from Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) and PEI.

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Chart 7



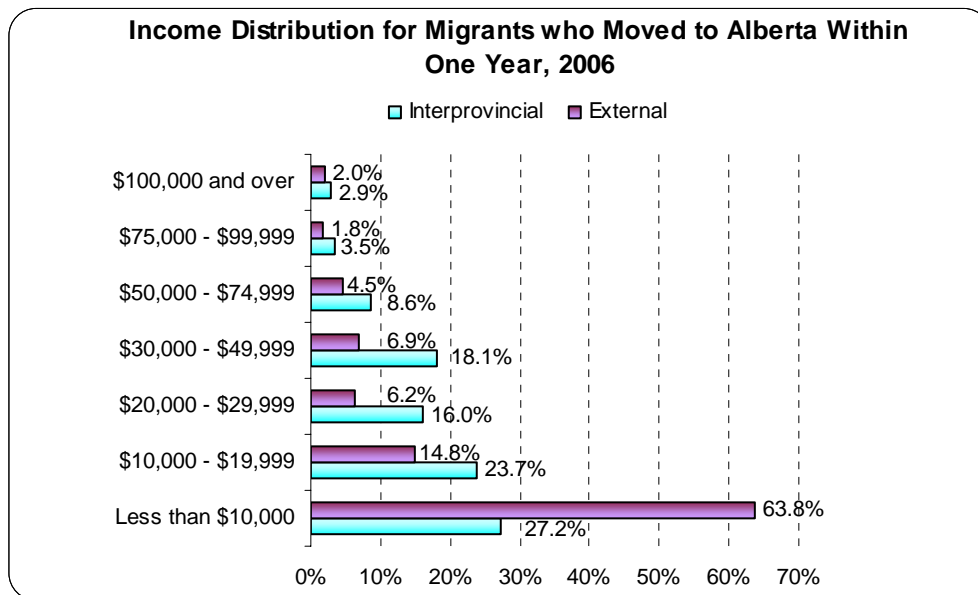
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Income of Migrants

Migrants' Income Distribution

Chart 8 shows that in 2006, the largest proportion of both external and interprovincial migrants who moved to Alberta within one year were making less than \$10,000 a year. Interprovincial migrants had higher proportions than external migrants in all income brackets, with the exception of less than \$10,000 a year. The proportion of external migrants making less than \$10,000 a year was more than double that of interprovincial migrants.

Chart 8

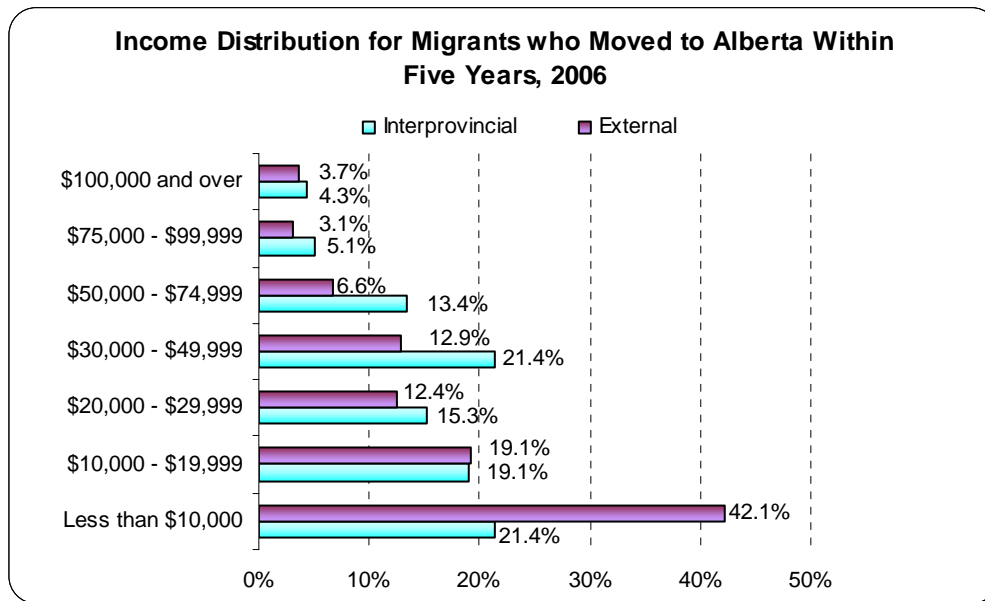


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Chart 9, on the next page, shows the proportion of migrants in each income bracket who moved to Alberta within five years according to the 2006 Census. Among this group, interprovincial migrants had higher proportions than external migrants in all income brackets, with the exception of \$10,000 to \$19,999 and less than \$10,000 category. The proportion of both external and interprovincial migrants making less than \$10,000 was lower than those migrants who moved to Alberta within one year. However, the proportion of external migrants making less than \$10,000 a year for those who moved to Alberta within five years was almost double that of interprovincial migrants in the same category.

Income of Migrants

Chart 9



Note: Some percentages may appear to be the same due to rounding

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

A number of external migrants earned less than \$10,000 after both one and five years (Chart 8 and 9). Reference to Chart 2 shows that after these migrants moved to Alberta, a proportion occupied lower paying occupations that require lower education levels. Also, research on a national level suggests that, even when they found jobs within their fields, new immigrants earned considerably less than their native-born counterparts¹¹.

Migrants' Income by Gender

Table 2, on the next page, displays the income brackets of Alberta's external and interprovincial migrants by gender. For external migrants, males had a higher proportion than females in all income categories of \$20,000 and over. Meanwhile, interprovincial male migrants had a higher proportion than females in all income brackets of \$30,000 and over.

¹¹ <http://www.clsrn.econ.ubc.ca/workingpapers/CLSRN%20Working%20Paper%20no.%2011%20-%20Banerjee%20&%20Verma.pdf>

Income of Migrants

Table 2

Percentage of Each Gender in Income Brackets*, 2006					
		Interprovincial Migrants		External Migrants	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Income	Less than \$10,000	56.5%	43.5%	59.3%	40.7%
	\$10,000 - \$19,999	54.9%	45.1%	56.3%	43.7%
	\$20,000 - \$29,999	50.6%	49.4%	45.3%	54.8%
	\$30,000 - \$49,999	43.1%	56.9%	37.4%	62.6%
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	38.3%	61.7%	24.8%	75.1%
	\$75,000 - \$99,999	23.7%	76.3%	21.7%	78.3%
	Over \$100,000	14.3%	85.7%	13.3%	86.9%

* Sums may not be equal to 100% due to rounding

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

There were variations between external and interprovincial migrants in regards to age and income. Based on the 2006 Census, [Table 2](#) in [Appendix B](#) shows that the largest proportion of external migrants in all age groups were earning less than \$10,000 per year. Meanwhile, for interprovincial migrants, those aged 15 to 19 and 50 to 64 were making less than \$10,000 a year. However, the proportion of external migrants making less than \$10,000 a year was much higher than the proportion for interprovincial migrants in the same age groups.

The largest percentage of interprovincial migrants aged 25 to 49 were earning income in the range of \$30,000 to \$49,999 per year, whereas those aged 65 and over were earning incomes between of \$10,000 and \$20,000 a year. For those who made over \$100,000, interprovincial migrants had a higher proportion than external migrants among all age groups with the exception of those aged 55 to 59 and migrants aged 65 and over. External and interprovincial migrants over 65 years had the same proportion for making over \$100,000 a year.

Income Distribution by Source Province

There are also income differences among interprovincial migrants who came from different provinces. Table 3, on the next page, displays the highest and lowest income bracket proportions of interprovincial migrants to Alberta within the past year. Migrants who came from the Territories¹² had the largest percentages for those that made between \$30,000 and \$49,999 and over \$100,000 per year. Meanwhile, migrants from Quebec (QC), Newfoundland and Labrador (NL), and Prince Edward Island (PEI) had

¹² Includes the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut

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the lowest proportions in the same category. However, migrants from the Territories also had the lowest proportion for those making under \$20,000 a year. Migrants from Quebec had the largest proportions of those who made less than \$10,000 a year. The income proportions for provincial migrants coming within both the past one and five years are presented in [Appendix B, Table 3 and 4](#).

Table 3

Proportions of Interprovincial Migrants by Income, 2006			
		High	Low
Income Bracket	Less than \$10,000	QC, 30.2%	YK/NWT, 16.1%
	\$10,000 - \$19,999	PEI, 31.4%	YK/NWT, 16.1%
	\$20,000 - \$29,999	NL, 20.0%	PEI, 12.4%
	\$30,000 - \$49,999	YK/NWT, 25.0%	QC, 15.9%
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	YK/NWT, 13.9%	PEI, 3.8%
	\$75,000 - \$99,999	YK/NWT, 8.9%	NL, 1.0%
	\$100,000 and over	YK/NWT, 6.1%	QC, 1.5%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Note: Abbreviations in Table 3

NL = Newfoundland and Labrador

NS = Nova Scotia

QC = Quebec

MB = Manitoba

BC = British Columbia

YK/NWT = Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut

PEI = Prince Edward Island

NB = New Brunswick

ON = Ontario

SK = Saskatchewan

Summary and Conclusion

The largest proportion of interprovincial and external migrants who moved to Alberta was in Sales and service occupations. There were more external than interprovincial migrants in Sales and services occupations. Meanwhile, interprovincial migrants had a higher proportion than external migrants in the Trade occupations. The proportion of males in Trades and transport occupations was more than eleven times than that of females, whereas, the proportion of females in Sales and service occupations was more than double that of their male counterparts.

The number of external migrants increased in occupations that typically did not require higher educational levels after they moved to Alberta, whereas, the proportion decreased in occupations that required higher education levels. External migrants who moved to Alberta within one year had higher proportions earning \$10,000 or less annually than either interprovincial or external migrants who moved within five years.

Language problems were the most cited difficulty experienced by external migrants who moved to Alberta within 7 to 24 months. Meanwhile, external migrants who moved to Alberta within 0 to 6 months cited not having enough Canadian job experience as the difficulty they faced the most.

Both external and interprovincial females had higher unemployment rates than their male counterparts, whereas, for non-movers, females and males had the same unemployment rate. Interprovincial migrants had lower unemployment rates than external migrants; however, both external and interprovincial migrants had higher rates than non-movers. Migrants moving to Alberta from New Brunswick had the highest unemployment rate followed by those moving from Ontario and Quebec.

Appendix A: Data Considerations

The findings presented in this report are based on data taken from two sources: the 2006 Census and the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC).

The 2006 Census

Most of the Census data presented in this report is taken from the One Year Mobility Status variable, whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day as they did one year before. This gives two main categories of people, 'movers' and 'non-movers'. Within the movers category there are a number of subcategories:

1. Non-migrants: People who moved within the same city or town
2. Internal migrants: People who moved to a different city or town in Canada
 - a) Intraprovincial migrants - Those moving within Alberta
 - b) Interprovincial migrants - Those moving to Alberta from another province
3. External migrants: People who came from another country to live in Alberta

When referring to non-movers in this report it includes both the Census non-movers and non-migrants.

There are instances where one year migrants are compared to five year migrants. The latter refers to migrants taken from the Five Year Mobility Status variable, which indicates whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day as they did five years before. Thus, they could have moved to Alberta at any time during the five year span. The mover category for five year mobility has the same subcategories as for one year mobility.

The province that interprovincial migrants come from refers to the province they lived in either one year before Census Day or five years before. Therefore, it is possible that a portion of migrants lived in one province one year prior, moved to another province, and then came to Alberta.

In terms of occupations, the category 'Not Applicable' refers to those people who have either never worked for pay or in self-employment or who last worked prior to January 1 of the Census reference year (2005 for one year migrants, 2000 for five year migrants). Migrants' income refers to their total income from all sources, including employment,

Appendix A: Data Considerations

farm income, government programs, pension, and investments. The less than \$10,000 category includes those making zero income.

Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada

The 2006 Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC) was conducted by Statistics Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

When referring to one's credentials being fully accepted it means that the employer or institution recognizes a certificate, diploma, or degree as legitimate according to determined standards, which may be different for different employers or institutions.

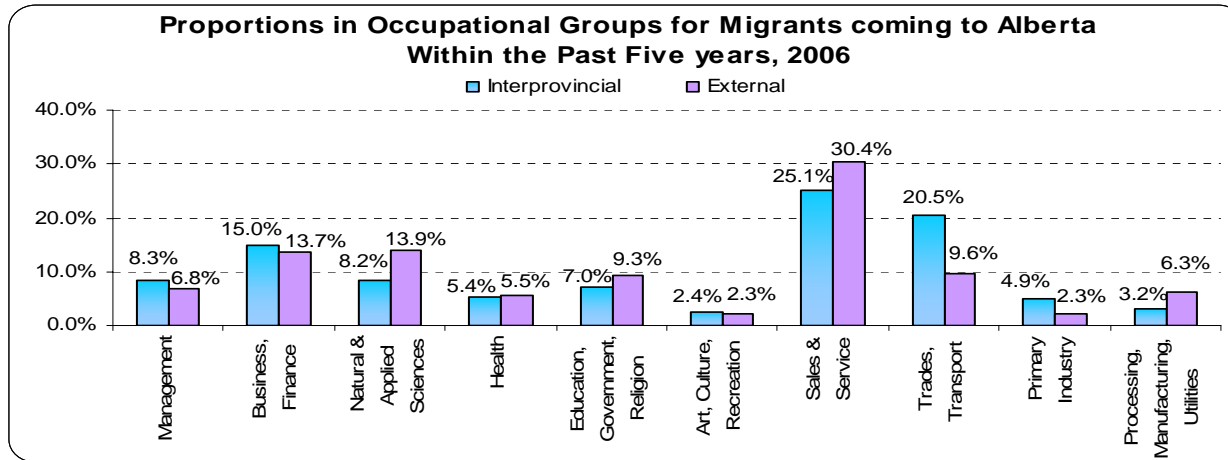
Other Notes

The following provincial abbreviations will be used in any tables and charts presented throughout the report and Appendix C:

NL = Newfoundland and Labrador	PEI = Prince Edward Island
NS = Nova Scotia	NB = New Brunswick
QC = Quebec	ON = Ontario
MB = Manitoba	SK = Saskatchewan
BC = British Columbia	
YK/NWT = Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut	

Statistics Canada suppresses small data values to protect the confidentiality of survey respondents and, in some instances, suppresses other small values to ensure that the originally suppressed value is indeterminable from the remaining data.

Chart 1



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Table 1

		Not Applicable	All Occupations	Management	Business, Finance	Natural & Applied Sciences	Health	Education, Government, Religion	Art, Culture, Recreation	Sales & Service	Trades, Transport	Primary Industry	Processing, Manufacturing, Utilities
15-19	Interprovincial	14.8%	8.6%	0.2%	5.3%	2.2%	0.7%	1.7%	6.2%	17.7%	8.4%	10.5%	7.1%
	External	19.8%	5.9%	0.0%	4.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	9.8%	13.1%	5.8%	4.1%	3.1%
20-24	Interprovincial	8.6%	24.2%	13.5%	20.5%	20.8%	19.2%	16.4%	30.0%	29.0%	24.9%	35.9%	24.6%
	External	12.8%	18.0%	10.0%	19.3%	9.3%	9.1%	14.0%	22.0%	20.3%	23.9%	33.3%	23.1%
25-29	Interprovincial	8.6%	18.5%	17.0%	19.6%	22.8%	24.4%	28.8%	20.7%	14.8%	17.0%	18.0%	17.5%
	External	12.9%	20.1%	10.0%	22.1%	18.9%	27.4%	29.7%	19.5%	18.7%	13.4%	28.6%	16.6%
30-34	Interprovincial	7.9%	12.9%	14.2%	14.4%	18.1%	17.4%	16.5%	13.8%	9.8%	12.5%	12.0%	9.0%
	External	10.2%	18.6%	23.3%	17.7%	22.9%	24.8%	24.1%	23.6%	14.0%	18.6%	14.3%	15.7%
35-39	Interprovincial	6.5%	10.7%	16.9%	10.9%	14.9%	11.5%	11.1%	11.0%	8.2%	10.6%	6.8%	11.0%
	External	9.1%	13.2%	14.1%	11.3%	17.7%	18.7%	12.5%	9.8%	12.0%	13.4%	4.8%	16.6%
40-44	Interprovincial	6.2%	8.0%	10.4%	9.2%	9.1%	10.7%	7.4%	5.5%	6.2%	8.5%	5.2%	10.4%
	External	9.1%	9.7%	11.5%	10.8%	12.0%	7.4%	7.1%	6.5%	9.0%	12.8%	6.8%	8.7%
45-49	Interprovincial	4.4%	6.8%	11.2%	8.7%	5.6%	7.8%	4.7%	5.9%	5.1%	8.0%	3.5%	7.7%
	External	4.2%	6.5%	13.0%	6.6%	10.7%	5.7%	6.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.0%	4.1%	6.1%
50-54	Interprovincial	3.9%	4.7%	8.9%	5.1%	3.7%	5.3%	5.0%	4.5%	3.6%	5.0%	2.5%	6.2%
	External	3.1%	3.5%	9.3%	4.1%	3.2%	1.7%	2.6%	2.4%	3.5%	4.0%	0.0%	1.7%
55-59	Interprovincial	3.7%	3.1%	4.7%	3.7%	2.0%	1.8%	4.3%	1.4%	3.2%	2.9%	2.2%	3.5%
	External	3.8%	2.6%	6.7%	1.5%	3.2%	2.2%	2.6%	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%	1.4%	4.4%
60-64	Interprovincial	7.1%	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%	0.4%	0.8%	2.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
	External	4.1%	1.1%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	3.1%
65+	Interprovincial	28.2%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	2.2%	1.7%
	External	11.1%	0.9%	0.0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.3%	0.4%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Table 2

		Percentage of Age Groups in each Income Bracket, 2006						
		Income						
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$29,999	\$30,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	Over \$100,000
Total	Interprovincial	27.2%	23.7%	16.0%	18.1%	8.6%	3.5%	2.9%
	External	63.8%	14.8%	6.2%	6.9%	4.5%	1.8%	2.0%
15 to 19	Interprovincial	74.9%	17.7%	4.0%	2.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
	External	95.2%	4.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20 to 24	Interprovincial	31.9%	35.1%	17.5%	12.2%	2.9%	0.3%	0.1%
	External	70.3%	18.3%	5.8%	4.4%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%
25 to 29	Interprovincial	18.5%	24.3%	21.3%	24.6%	8.3%	2.3%	0.8%
	External	59.4%	16.0%	8.9%	9.6%	4.8%	1.3%	0.0%
30 to 34	Interprovincial	18.0%	19.5%	16.2%	24.6%	13.2%	5.9%	2.7%
	External	56.0%	15.0%	8.5%	9.1%	6.4%	2.8%	2.2%
35 to 39	Interprovincial	18.9%	18.3%	17.2%	19.5%	15.2%	6.2%	4.8%
	External	62.8%	15.1%	4.7%	6.7%	5.3%	2.2%	3.0%
40 to 44	Interprovincial	21.5%	16.3%	12.7%	22.6%	14.2%	6.9%	5.7%
	External	59.8%	17.1%	5.1%	6.1%	6.8%	2.1%	2.8%
45 to 49	Interprovincial	18.1%	16.7%	14.7%	22.6%	12.6%	6.9%	8.6%
	External	57.2%	13.5%	6.7%	8.0%	7.3%	3.1%	4.3%
50 to 54	Interprovincial	21.0%	16.7%	14.8%	19.1%	11.8%	6.3%	10.3%
	External	52.7%	9.1%	6.5%	8.6%	8.1%	4.8%	10.2%
55 to 59	Interprovincial	24.3%	17.4%	15.2%	16.9%	12.6%	6.9%	6.9%
	External	54.7%	15.1%	3.1%	7.5%	6.3%	3.1%	10.1%
60 to 64	Interprovincial	25.7%	23.8%	12.9%	18.3%	9.6%	4.5%	4.5%
	External	59.0%	15.0%	6.0%	11.0%	5.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Over 65	Interprovincial	12.4%	37.8%	20.8%	19.2%	6.1%	1.9%	2.2%
	External	55.4%	20.1%	8.7%	9.8%	2.7%	1.6%	2.2%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Appendix B

Table 3

Proportion of Interprovincial Migrants in each Income Bracket, 2006								
	Moved to Alberta within past One Year	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$29,999	\$30,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 and over
Province	Newfoundland and Labrador	25.8%	27.4%	20.0%	16.7%	6.9%	1.0%	2.3%
	Prince Edward Island	24.8%	31.4%	12.4%	21.9%	3.8%	2.9%	2.9%
	Nova Scotia	25.4%	27.9%	17.2%	18.2%	7.1%	2.2%	2.0%
	New Brunswick	29.0%	22.9%	17.1%	17.3%	8.3%	2.9%	2.2%
	Quebec	30.2%	24.8%	16.6%	15.9%	8.5%	2.6%	1.5%
	Ontario	27.8%	22.3%	15.1%	17.9%	8.6%	4.2%	4.0%
	Manitoba	24.4%	21.4%	17.5%	20.2%	10.3%	3.3%	2.9%
	Saskatchewan	26.6%	24.1%	15.9%	18.0%	9.0%	4.0%	2.5%
	British Columbia	28.5%	24.0%	15.3%	17.8%	8.5%	3.6%	2.3%
YK/NWT	16.1%	16.1%	13.9%	25.0%	13.9%	8.9%	6.1%	

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Table 4

Proportion of Interprovincial Migrants in each Income Bracket, 2006								
	Moved to Alberta within past Five Years	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$29,999	\$30,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 and over
Province	Newfoundland and Labrador	19.6%	19.8%	17.2%	21.1%	12.6%	5.9%	3.7%
	Prince Edward Island	21.1%	24.1%	11.0%	23.2%	11.8%	4.2%	4.2%
	Nova Scotia	19.5%	20.7%	15.0%	21.1%	15.8%	4.1%	3.8%
	New Brunswick	22.4%	18.5%	13.8%	22.9%	14.5%	4.2%	3.9%
	Quebec	21.7%	19.9%	16.2%	21.3%	12.7%	4.4%	3.9%
	Ontario	21.9%	17.6%	15.1%	21.8%	12.9%	5.2%	5.5%
	Manitoba	20.5%	17.4%	15.1%	22.0%	15.1%	5.1%	4.7%
	Saskatchewan	20.5%	19.2%	14.8%	21.1%	14.0%	5.8%	4.6%
	British Columbia	22.3%	20.2%	15.6%	21.1%	12.5%	4.8%	3.4%
YK/NWT	20.7%	14.4%	13.0%	21.7%	17.9%	8.0%	4.9%	

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census