



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et
Immigration Canada

RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Canada

A Comparative Profile Based
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics

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**Prepared by
Strategic Research and Statistics
in collaboration with Informetrica Limited**

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FOREWORD

Canada's immigration policy has various objectives that include meeting labour market needs, family reunification, and humanitarian goals. Policies have changed over time and so has the background of new immigrants to Canada. Since the categories through which immigrants are admitted are not identified in the census, this report does not relate the experience of immigrants to their immigration category. However, Canada's immigration policies, along with socio-economic and cultural conditions in countries of origin and in Canada, have an impact on the background and circumstances of recent immigrants as described in this report.

This document presents a profile of recent immigrants—persons who immigrated (that is, who became permanent residents or “landed”) after 1985—living in Canada at the time of the 2001 Census of Population. It provides information, derived from the census, on the origin and background of immigrants, the structure of their families and households, their participation in the economy, their incomes and their housing situations. Unless otherwise indicated, all data presented in the tables and figures accompanying this report originate from Statistics Canada's 2001 Census of Population.

To assist the reader in interpreting the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants, comparisons are made throughout this document with earlier immigrants—those who landed before 1986—and with persons born in Canada. As well, recent immigrants have been subdivided into two groups: immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period, and “very recent immigrants” who landed after 1995 and before the census date of May 15, 2001. Grouping immigrants by period of landing is useful in various ways and helps to facilitate, for example, our understanding of the very recent (1996-2001) immigrant cohort—who they are, where they come from, how they adjust to their new country, and how quickly, and in what ways, they begin to participate in the economy. The attributes and economic outcomes of the other cohort of recent immigrants, those who landed during the 1986-1995 period, are of interest for the same reasons and also tell us about the adjustment of immigrants to Canadian society and the economy.

This profile also presents data on earlier immigrants. This is intended not so much as a second profile, but rather as an indication of the likely future circumstances of recent immigrants. There is no guarantee, of course, that recent immigrants will assume the same place in Canada's society and economy as have earlier generations of immigrants. There have been changes in the characteristics of immigrants over time. The Canadian population, society and economy have evolved as well. This profile, however, indicates there is also a good deal of continuity in the characteristics of immigrants, and it shows that recent immigrants are making a place for themselves in this country. There are strong indications that the relative economic conditions of recent immigrants will improve as length of stay in Canada increases.

This profile of recent immigrants uses a format similar to that of profiles produced earlier based on the 1996 Census and the 1991 Census. This makes it possible to compare the characteristics and circumstances of immigrant groups with the same length of stay at different points in time. Such comparisons are made in this profile, but only in the text accompanying the many charts and tables. Those interested in a more in-depth comparison can retrieve the 1996 profile from Citizenship and Immigration Canada's website (www.cic.gc.ca). Some care is required when

comparing the findings reported in the 2001 and 1996 Census profiles. In each profile, immigrants are grouped by length of stay in Canada as of the date of the Census: up to 5 years; from 5 to 15 years; and more than 15 years. However, when comparing the very recent immigrant populations from the 2001 and 1996 censuses, one is comparing two almost entirely different groups of people. When comparing those who landed 5 to 15 years ago, about one-half of the people—those who landed during 1986 to 1990—are the same, and the other half—those who landed during 1991 to 1995 were very recent immigrants in 1996. When comparing earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born, one needs to be aware that most of the people in these groups are the same people, who are five years older in the most recent census. Similar comments apply to a comparison of the present profile with that based on the 1991 Census.

Readers are advised that there are many possible reasons behind the differences featured in any display in this document: for example, the background of immigrants, the experience of immigration, Canada's immigration policy. One important source of difference is age structure. There are more adults between the ages of 25 and 44 and fewer children among recent immigrants than there are among those born in Canada. The share of children among the Canadian-born includes children born in Canada to immigrant parents. Earlier immigrants on average are considerably older than recent immigrants and the Canadian-born. Age structure is examined in this profile, and where differences in age are important, information is provided separately for age groups. However, readers are advised that differences in age can be a significant factor even when age is not explicitly addressed.

The main body of this document comprises seven sections, each consisting of a number of tables and figures with accompanying text.

- Part A sketches the broad picture: the number of immigrants and recent immigrants and the size of the population in 2001 and in previous years; changes over time; and comparisons with other countries. Acquisition of Canadian citizenship is also examined.
- Part B gives the background of recent immigrants: their world regions and countries of birth, languages, religion, age, gender, and education. It also describes the settlement pattern of recent immigrants within Canada.
- Part C describes the families and households of recent immigrants.
- Part D examines participation in the labour market and job characteristics.
- Part E reports on the sources and level of income, the income distribution, and the incidence of low income.
- Part F looks at housing conditions.
- Part G compares the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants in six areas of residence in Canada based on the size and location of the recent immigrant population. The six areas include Canada's three largest immigrant destinations—Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal—each with more than 250,000 recent immigrants; the five second-tier immigrant destinations of Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Hamilton, and Ottawa grouped together—each with 40,000 to 100,000 recent immigrants; the five third-tier immigrant destinations of Victoria, Saskatoon, Regina, Québec, and Halifax grouped together—each with 5,000 to 15,000 recent immigrants; and the rest of Canada.

The report also includes a Highlights section that summarizes information presented in the report. A Glossary follows the main body of the report to provide definitions and technical details about the data. For additional information concerning census definitions and terms, please refer to Statistics Canada's *2001 Census Dictionary* (Catalogue Number 92-378-XPE).

In the telegram style used in the headings, all comparative statements refer to recent immigrants (immigrants who landed between 1986 and 2001) or very recent immigrants (immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001) and the Canadian-born. For example, the heading "fewer children among recent immigrants" means that children under 15 years of age make up a smaller proportion of the 1986-2001 immigrant population than of the Canadian-born. Similarly, the heading "fewer children among very recent immigrants" means that children under 15 years of age make up a smaller proportion of the 1996-2001 immigrant population in comparison to the Canadian-born.

The text describes and comments on the data displayed in the figures and tables. The text does not always quote the precise numbers in the tables, but states them in an approximate or rounded manner. For instance, "41%" may be described as "two-fifths" or "two in five". As well, whereas the tables and figures display information for two groups—immigrants who landed from 1986 to 1995 and very recent immigrants who landed during 1996 to 2001—the text often refers to these jointly as "recent immigrants".

Almost all tables in the report give the number and percentage distributions or other percentages like labour force participation and unemployment rates, as this type of presentation is most convenient for comparisons among population groups. Numbers of people are rounded to the nearest 100 and as a rule no decimals are shown for percentages. Percentage shares may not add to 100% because of rounding.

This report is one of a series of profiles of recent immigrants living in Canada and in thirteen major urban centres where the overwhelming majority of recent immigrants live. Each of the thirteen profiles highlights a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)—a large urban core with a population of 100,000 or more, together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration. The thirteen CMAs included in the series of profiles are Halifax, Québec, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

The profile of recent immigrants in Canada covers the same material as the profiles for the urban centres. In addition, the profile describes the geographic dispersion of recent immigrants within Canada and the origins of immigrants in different parts of the country. The report also provides a comparison of the characteristics and circumstances of immigrants in Canada's three largest cities—Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal—where the majority of recent immigrants live; the five second-tier recent immigrant destinations—Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Hamilton and Ottawa—taken together; the five third-tier recent immigrant destinations—Victoria, Saskatoon, Regina, Québec, and Halifax—taken together; and the rest of Canada.

HIGHLIGHTS

Very recent immigrants—a snapshot

- Very recent immigrants, immigrants who landed after 1995, are quite different in some respects from the groups that preceded them. More of them come from South Asia and Eastern Europe. Many have university degrees, far more than are found among the other immigrant groups or among persons born in Canada. Thanks to these qualities and a strong labour market, they reported more jobs and higher incomes in the 2001 Census than immigrants who landed in the first half of the 1990s reported in the 1996 Census.

Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)

- In 2001, there were 2,491,900 recent immigrants in Canada, accounting for 46% of Canada's total immigrant population of 5,448,500, and for 8.4% of Canada's population. In this document, the term "recent immigrants" refers to immigrants who became permanent residents or "landed" after 1985 and who were living in the country on May 15, 2001, when Canada's Census of Population was held. Very recent immigrants are immigrants who landed after 1995.
- Canada is one of the major immigrant-receiving countries in the world. In 2001, immigrants accounted for 18% of Canada's population, a higher share than in any other OECD country except Australia and Switzerland. In the United States, immigrants make up 11% of the population, and in most European countries the immigrant share is 10% or less.
- Four out of five immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period had become Canadian citizens by May 2001.

Who are the recent immigrants? (Part B)

- Recent immigrants come from all over the world. Asian origins are dominant among immigrants who landed after 1985, and even more so among those who landed after 1995. The share of very recent immigrants from China (excluding Hong Kong), the largest source country, is 13%; India has the second-largest share with 10%. South Asia—India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka—has become a more important source of immigrants in the second half of the 1990s.
- The origins of immigrants have drastically changed over the past few decades. The United Kingdom and Italy used to be the main countries of birth of immigrants, accounting for 18% and 10% of immigrants who landed before 1986 and were still residing in Canada in 2001. Only 2% of very recent immigrants were born in the United Kingdom and less than 1% in Italy.
- Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces with a larger proportion of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born. British Columbia's share of Canada's recent

immigrants is increasing while the shares of Ontario and Quebec are rather constant and other provinces have attracted a smaller share of recent than of earlier immigrants.

- Immigrants are increasingly drawn to Toronto and Vancouver, which together are home to six out of ten recent immigrants.
- The origins of recent immigrants in Toronto are very similar to those of recent immigrants in Canada generally, but with relatively more persons born in South and Central Asia and in the Caribbean. One-half of recent immigrants living in Vancouver were born in East Asia in comparison to almost one-quarter of Canada's recent immigrants while Western Asia and the Middle East, Africa, Western Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean are common places of birth of recent immigrants living in Montréal. Outside the thirteen urban centres one finds proportionally fewer Asians and more Europeans and Americans.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that one-half of recent immigrants were admitted to Canada through the economic category—most were skilled workers and their dependants. Economic immigrants make up a particularly large share of very recent immigrants.
- Recent immigrants are changing the religious landscape of Canada, as Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs are numerous among them. The Muslim share of immigrants has increased most rapidly to reach 18% of very recent immigrants. Nearly one-quarter of very recent immigrants reported no religious affiliation.
- Nearly one-half of very recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age, compared to three in ten Canadian-born. The share of children and youth is about the same in both groups, and there are relatively fewer middle-aged and older persons among very recent immigrants.
- Nine out of ten very recent immigrants 15 years of age and older reported (in May 2001) that they were able to conduct a conversation in English, French or both. Two-thirds of very recent immigrants 15 years of age and older, and well over one-half of those who landed during the 1986-1995 period, reported that the language most often spoken at home is a language other than English or French.
- Very recent immigrants have a higher level of education than the Canadian-born, with three in ten women and four in ten men having a university degree, compared to 14% of both men and women born in Canada. Even compared to Canadian-born persons of the same age, very recent immigrants appear to have had more schooling.

Families and households (Part C)

- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to live with relatives, and they are more than twice as likely to live in extended families. Only 8% of very recent immigrants 65 years of age and over live alone, compared to one-third of their Canadian-born counterparts.

- One in nine families in Canada has at least one adult member who is a recent immigrant. Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to have children living at home, in particular when the oldest member of the family is 45 years of age or older. Lone-parent families are somewhat less common among recent immigrant families than Canadian-born families.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 9% of all households in Canada. Two out of five of these households have at least one member who immigrated after 1995.
- Households of recent immigrants are much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of extended families or more than one family. They also tend to be larger in size, with close to one-half having four or more persons in the household compared to less than one quarter of households of the Canadian-born.

Participation in the economy (Part D)

- The more recent their arrival, the lower the labour force participation rate and the higher the unemployment rate of immigrants. Earlier immigrants participate at more or less the same rates as the Canadian-born.
- This pattern of increasing convergence to the Canadian-born with longer stay in Canada occurs across all age and gender groups and all but the lowest level of education. The disparities between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are smaller for men than for women.
- Lack of knowledge of official languages is a major barrier to labour force participation. However, it accounts for only a small part of the disparity in labour force participation of very recent immigrants, as most can converse in English, French or both.
- Labour force participation was higher and unemployment lower in 2001 than in 1996. The Canadian-born and all cohorts of immigrants showed gains across the age spectrum. The gains were larger for women than for men, and also larger for the young and old than for the prime labour force age group 25 to 44 years of age. Employment was significantly higher in 2001 among immigrants who landed in the five years before the 2001 Census than it was in 1996 among immigrants who landed in the five years before the 1996 Census.
- In comparison to the Canadian-born, recent immigrants were more likely to be employed in processing occupations and sales and services occupations and less likely to be employed in administrative occupations and management and social occupations.
- Recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to work in the manufacturing sector, in business services industries, and in hospitality and other services industries. A smaller share of recent immigrants than the Canadian-born held jobs in construction and transportation industries and the public sector.

- While jobs of recent immigrants require a relatively low level of skill, the very recent cohort held jobs with higher skill requirements than their predecessors did in 1996.

Income (Part E)

- On average among persons reporting income for the year 2000, the income of very recent immigrants was 70% of that of the Canadian-born, while those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period had close to 80% of that level. Earnings from employment make up a larger share of income of recent immigrants than of earlier immigrants and persons born in Canada. Other private income—investment, pension and other income—is particularly low for recent immigrants.
- The average income of very recent immigrants in the year 2000 was 40% higher than in 1995 compared to increases of 17% for the Canadian-born and 26% for immigrants who had been in the country for more than five years.
- Relative to Canadian-born households, transfers from government make up a somewhat larger share of the income of recent immigrant households in the 25 to 64 age group. For households of recently immigrated seniors, the share of transfers is lower than for the Canadian-born.
- One-third of very recent immigrants are in a low-income situation, twice as large a share as for the Canadian-born.

Housing (Part F)

- More than one in five recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions—that is, have one person or more per room—compared to 3% of Canadian-born households. Among households of very recent immigrants, the incidence of crowding is 30%.
- One in three recent immigrant households spends more than 30% of their income on shelter, compared to one in four Canadian-born households.
- The state of repair of the housing stock among recent immigrants is comparable to that among the Canadian-born.
- At just over one-half, the proportion of recent immigrant households that own their home is approximately 15% lower than the share of Canadian-born households. Only one-quarter of households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants own their home.

Diversity across Canada (Part G)

- In this section of the profile, the country is subdivided into six areas of residence based on the size and location of the recent immigrant population for the purpose of making comparisons among them. The six areas are: Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal—the three largest recent immigrant destinations, the five second-tier recent immigrant

destinations taken together, the five third-tier recent immigrant destinations taken together, and the rest of Canada.

- Seven in ten recent immigrants live in Canada's three largest metropolitan areas of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver in comparison to about one-half of earlier immigrants and one-quarter of the Canadian-born.
- Slightly more than one-fifth of the residents of both Toronto and Vancouver immigrated to Canada during the fifteen years from 1986 to 2001. Eight percent of the population of Montréal and also of the five second-tier cities combined were recent immigrants compared to about 2.5% of the population of the five third-tier cities combined and of the rest of Canada (where approximately one-half of the population of the country resides).
- Vancouver was the intended destination of relatively more very recent economic immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001 than other parts of Canada. Refugees initially settle in a more dispersed pattern than other immigrants.
- Nearly one-third of the Canadian-born population of Toronto is less than 15 years of age. This group includes many children born to recent immigrants after arrival in Canada. The population share is so high because there are so many recent immigrants in Toronto. In Vancouver, children (including children of recent immigrants) also make up a large share of Canadian-born residents.
- In the three large centres of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, recent immigrants have a somewhat lower level of education than the Canadian-born. Recent immigrants in the third-tier cities and in the rest of Canada have better educational credentials than the Canadian-born., although overall educational attainment is lower than in the large centres.
- Of the six areas, Vancouver has the lowest labour force participation by recent immigrants and the largest gap relative to the Canadian-born. Unemployment rates among recent immigrants are highest in Montréal. With respect to both labour force participation and unemployment, recent immigrants have much the same outcomes outside the three largest centres as in Toronto.
- Average income of very recent immigrants is highest in the second-tier cities, followed by Toronto. Relative to the Canadian-born, the income of recent immigrants is highest in the third-tier cities and the rest of Canada.
- The incidence of low income among recent immigrants is higher in Vancouver and in Montréal than in other parts of Canada.

PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

5.4 million immigrants live in Canada

In 2001, there were 5.4 million people who were born in other countries and were permanent residents in Canada. They accounted for 18% of Canada's population of 29.6 million. Immigrants have increased in number and as a share of the population over the previous fifteen years.

Table A-1: Immigrants, Canadian-born and total population, Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Census of Population | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|
| | 1986 | | 1996 | | 2001 | |
| Immigrants | 3,908,200 | 16% | 4,971,100 | 17% | 5,448,500 | 18% |
| Canadian-born | 21,113,900 | 84% | 23,390,300 | 82% | 23,991,900 | 81% |
| Total population | 25,022,000 | 100% | 28,528,100 | 100% | 29,639,000 | 100% |

Note: In Table A-1, total population for 1996 and 2001 includes non-permanent residents as well as immigrants and the Canadian-born. Non-permanent residents are included only in Table A-1 and are not included in any population numbers elsewhere in this report unless otherwise indicated.

There have been two fundamental changes in Canada's immigration policy in the last several decades. The first occurred in 1967, when preferential access for persons from European countries was abolished. The second change was an increase in the level of immigration starting in the second half of the 1980s and continuing to this day. The average annual number of immigrants increased from 102,000 in the first half of the 1980s to 164,000 in the second half of that decade, 235,000 in the next five years and 204,000 during 1996 to 2000. This steady high level of immigration compared to the years before 1986 has caused the immigrant population to increase in number and as a share of the population.

2.5 million immigrants landed after 1985

In 2001, there were 2.5 million people living in Canada who had immigrated after 1985 from just about every country in the world. These "recent immigrants" make up 46% of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants and 8.4% of Canada's population of 29.6 million. They are the focus of this report.

The number of immigrants living in Canada who landed since 1985 is smaller than the number who actually landed, due to out-migration and deaths since their arrival.

Table A-2: Immigrants by period of immigration, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| Period of immigration | Number of immigrants | Share of all immigrants | Share of the population |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Before 1961 | 894,500 | 16.4% | 3.0% |
| 1961-1970 | 745,600 | 13.7% | 2.5% |
| 1971-1980 | 936,300 | 17.2% | 3.2% |
| 1981-1985 | 380,300 | 7.0% | 1.3% |
| Earlier immigrants | 2,956,600 | 54.3% | 10.0% |
| 1986-1990 | 661,200 | 12.1% | 2.2% |
| 1991-1995 | 867,400 | 15.9% | 2.9% |
| 1996-2001 | 963,300 | 17.7% | 3.3% |
| Recent immigrants | 2,491,900 | 45.7% | 8.4% |
| Total | 5,448,500 | 100.0% | 18.4% |

Almost one million immigrants living in Canada—nearly two in five recent immigrants—landed during the nearly five and one-half years from the beginning of 1996 to May 15, 2001. These very recent immigrants account for 3.3% of Canada’s population and 18% of the total immigrant population in 2001.

In this report, these very recent immigrants are generally featured separately from the recent immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period. The characteristics and circumstances of both groups of recent immigrants are compared with those of earlier immigrants—persons who landed before 1986—and the Canadian-born.

Canada has a large foreign-born population compared to other countries

Among OECD countries, Canada ranks as one of the major immigrant-receiving countries, along with Australia, the United States and New Zealand. There are six times as many foreign-born persons living in the United States as in Canada, but in that country the foreign-born make up 11% of the population, compared to 18% in Canada. Canada has 5.4 million foreign-born, more than Australia’s 4.4 million, but in Australia the foreign-born account for 23% of the population.

In Canada, the population share of the foreign-born has been gradually increasing since 1986. This is also the case in the United States. In Australia, the share has declined recently. This is a result mainly of differences in immigration inflows.

Some European countries also have data on the foreign-born or immigrant population, and in some of these countries the relative size of this population is similar to that in the United States. As a result, these countries, like Canada, are enriched by cultural and linguistic diversity and face the challenge of adjustment of the foreign-born to their society and economy. Among immigrants in European countries are the so-called guest workers—mainly persons from Mediterranean countries in Europe, Africa and Asia—persons born in former colonies, persons born in other countries of the European Union, and refugees. The foreign-born also include people born in other member countries of the European Union.

Table A-3: Immigrant population and acquisition of citizenship in selected countries (in thousands)

| | 2001 or most recent year | | Annual average 1996-2000 | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Immigrant population | Share of the population | New immigrants admitted | New citizenships granted |
| Foreign-born | | | | |
| Canada | 5,449 | 18% | 207 | 164 |
| Australia | 4,482 | 23% | 88 | 96 |
| U.S. | 31,811 | 11% | 773 | 767 |
| France (1999 data) | 5,868 | 10% | 112 | 129 |
| Netherlands | 1,675 | 10% | 60 * | 63 |
| Sweden | 1,028 | 12% | 21 * | 36 |
| Foreign nationals | | | | |
| France (1999 data) | 3,263 | 6% | 112 | 129 |
| Germany | 7,319 | 9% | 62 * | 249 |
| Japan | 1,779 | 1% | 91 * | 15 |
| Sweden | 476 | 5% | 21 * | 36 |
| Switzerland | 1,419 | 20% | 16 * | 22 |
| United Kingdom | 2,587 | 4% | 293 | 54 |
| Totals | | | | |
| European Union | | | 1,280 | 623 |
| North America | 37,260 | | 980 | 931 |
| Asylum seekers | | | | |
| European Union | | | 318 | |
| North America | | | 90 | |

Note: Data are taken from several tables in *Trends in International Migration, 2003*, Continuous Reporting System on Migration (SOPEMI), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). An asterisk marks a net flow; other numbers indicate new entrants only.

Other countries have data by nationality, not place of birth. For France and Sweden, both the foreign-born and the foreign-nationality population are known, and the latter is considerably smaller as many foreign-born have adopted the nationality of the host country. In other countries, the number of persons with a foreign nationality is smaller than the number born outside the country. The size of the difference varies depending on how long immigrants have lived in the country and on policies regarding acquisition of citizenship. It is clear, however, that Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom must each have a large foreign-born population. Having a large foreign-born population is not unique to the traditional immigration countries, but is also the order of the day for member states of the European Union as well. Japan's foreign population is relatively small at 1.8 million, representing 1.4% of the total population.

In Canada, the United States and Australia, the lion's share of immigrants remains in the country for a long time, but this is not quite the case in Europe. Some countries, like Germany, have large in-and-outflows and modest net flows.

The rate at which people adopt the nationality of the host country depends to a high degree on the policies of that country. In Europe, rates vary from about 2% to 10% of the foreign population on average over 1996-2000, and they have undergone considerable change during this period, without a common pattern.

Finally, in recent years, the countries of the European Union have received more new immigrants than North America (Canada and the United States)—including flows between countries within these two groups—and also a much larger inflow of asylum seekers, that is, people who apply for refugee status after arriving in the country.

Clearly, high levels of immigration and large foreign populations are found in almost all OECD countries. Canada is not alone, and immigration is not limited to the traditional immigration countries. To make this point is all we can do here. The variety of policies and experiences of OECD countries and the variety of ways in which countries record the relevant facts make it impossible to say more in this brief profile.

Four out of five eligible recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens

By 2001, a large majority of immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986 to 1995 (81%) had become Canadian citizens. Recent immigrants from most countries are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70% to close to 100%. Of the top countries of birth of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period, more than 90% of those from Hong Kong and Viet Nam had obtained Canadian citizenship by 2001. Between 70 and 90% of those from China, India, the Philippines, Poland and Sri Lanka had done the same. (See Table B-1 for the top ten countries of birth.)

A significant share of immigrants from Western Europe and a few other countries—the United Kingdom, the United States and Jamaica among the top ten—are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated to Canada from these countries during the 1986-1995 period is less than 70%, the lowest being 31% for Australia. For Western European countries especially, the rate of naturalization has dropped significantly from levels above 80% for earlier immigrants.

Immigrants from these countries may want to keep open the option of returning to their country of birth, or retaining the right to settle and work in any member state of the European Union. Depending on policies in countries of birth, people may not be able to retain their original nationality if they become Canadian citizens. Immigrants from some countries may also retain their original nationality in order that their children born in Canada may obtain that same nationality in addition to being Canadian citizens by virtue of being born in Canada.

Overall, however, the rate at which recent immigrants become citizens of Canada is not falling. The large majority of immigrants who remain in Canada clearly continue to opt for Canadian citizenship. A total of 81% of immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had already done so by then, compared to 80% five years earlier, at the time of the 1996 Census. Many more are likely to follow in the years to come.

One in seven immigrants (14%) who landed during the 1986-1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship is more common among recent than earlier immigrants. Among immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986, one in ten reported dual citizenship in 2001.

The incidence of dual citizenship among immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before the census was lower in 2001 (14%) than in 1996 (19%).

Table A-4: Acquisition of Canadian citizenship by country of birth, Canada, 2001

| More than 90 percent of Canada's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens: | Less than 70 percent of Canada's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens: | More than one-quarter of Canada's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship: | |
|--|--|--|-----|
| Romania Latvia Belarus Cambodia Laos Hong Kong Slovakia Lebanon Egypt Algeria Ukraine Morocco Uzbekistan Viet Nam Lithuania Syria Yugoslavia Ethiopia Russian Federation Iran | Australia Sweden Netherlands Finland Japan Denmark United States Norway Austria Portugal Germany Belgium United Kingdom Ireland, Republic of Chile South Korea Malaysia Italy Jamaica India Fiji | Romania Switzerland Algeria Poland France Egypt Slovakia Syria Morocco Israel Lebanon Macedonia Yugoslavia Argentina Taiwan Hungary Colombia | |
| Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship) | | Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship | |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 89% | Immigrated before 1986 | 10% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 81% | Immigrated 1986-1995 | 14% |

Note: Countries of birth are listed from highest to lowest rate of Canadian citizenship in column one, lowest to highest citizenship rate in column two, and highest to lowest rate of dual citizenship in column three. Citizenship refers to a person's legal citizenship status, as reported in the 2001 Census. In Canada, there is a residence requirement of three years before Canadian citizenship can be acquired. As a result, many immigrants who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001 were not yet eligible for Canadian citizenship at the time the census was carried out in 2001. For this reason, this group is not considered here. Instead, the table focuses on persons who immigrated between 1986 and 1995.

PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

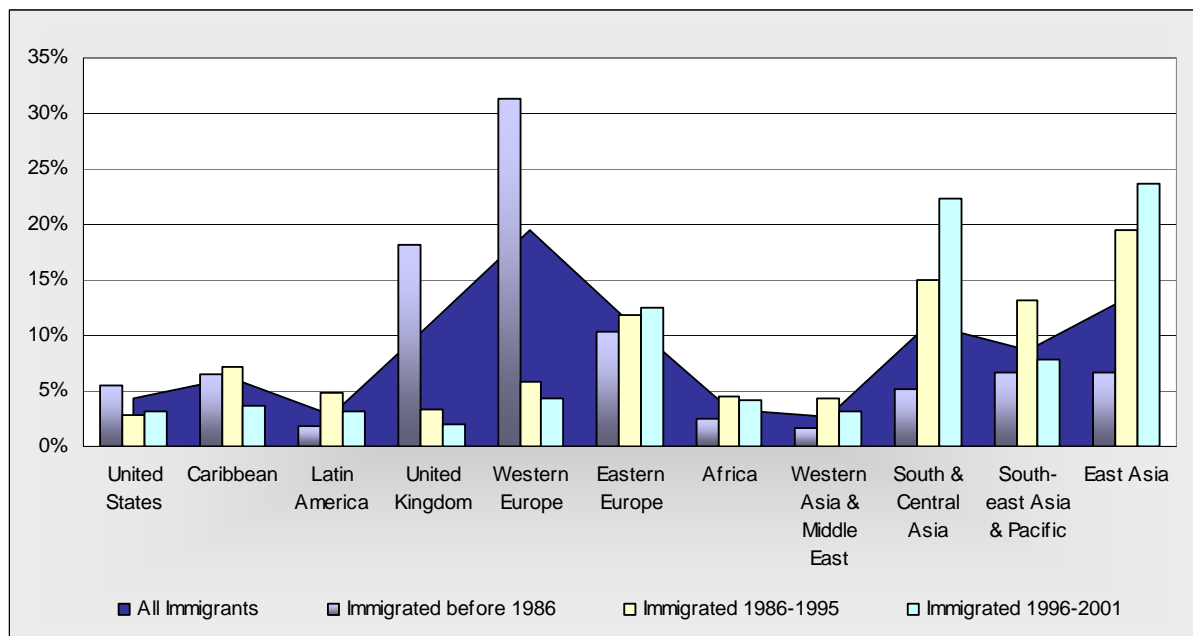
THE ORIGINS OF CANADA'S RECENT IMMIGRANTS

One half of recent immigrants come from Asia

One-half of the persons who immigrated to Canada between 1986 and 2001 and who were living in Canada in 2001 were born in Asia. Every region of Asia has contributed significant numbers of immigrants. Immigrants from East Asia—Hong Kong, China, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan—were the most numerous, accounting for over one quarter of immigrants who landed during 1996-2001.

The origins of the pre-1986 immigrant population are representative of Canada's pre-1967 immigration policy that favoured immigrants from Europe. One-third of these earlier immigrants were born in Western Europe, and another one-fifth came from the United Kingdom. Of the very recent immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001, Western Europe and the United Kingdom together contributed only 7%.

Figure B-1: Immigrants by period of immigration—world regions of birth, Canada, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Note: World regions are defined in the Glossary

Asian countries of birth are predominant

Immigrants to Canada come from all over the world and represent a diversity of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Over the past several decades there has been a considerable change in the source countries of immigrants. In 2001, for example, there were 963,000 residents who had very recently landed in Canada, between 1996 and 2001. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was China, accounting for 13% of these new permanent residents to Canada,

and 17% including persons born in Hong Kong. The ten most common countries of birth—China, India, the Philippines, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Iran, Taiwan, the United States, South Korea and Sri Lanka—accounted for 52% of these very recent immigrants. In comparison, only three of these countries—the United States, India and China—were in the top ten countries of birth of immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986.

Among earlier immigrants—those arriving in Canada before 1986—the United Kingdom and Italy were the most common countries of birth, accounting for 28% of this group.

In general, the birth origins of Canada's immigrant population vary in relation to the period of immigration. European birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1950s, 1960s and to a lesser extent in the 1970s, and Asian birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1980s and 1990s. For very recent immigrants, nine of the top ten countries of birth are in Asia, as are six of the top ten countries of birth of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period.

Table B-1: Immigrants by period of immigration—top ten countries of birth, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| All immigrants | | | Immigrated before 1986 | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | Share | | | Share |
| 1 United Kingdom | 606,000 | 11% | 1 United Kingdom | 536,300 | 18% |
| 2 China, People's Republic of | 332,800 | 6% | 2 Italy | 305,500 | 10% |
| 3 Italy | 315,500 | 6% | 3 United States | 164,100 | 6% |
| 4 India | 314,700 | 6% | 4 Germany | 151,300 | 5% |
| 5 United States | 237,900 | 4% | 5 Portugal | 119,400 | 4% |
| 6 Hong Kong | 235,600 | 4% | 6 India | 117,000 | 4% |
| 7 Philippines | 232,700 | 4% | 7 Netherlands | 108,600 | 4% |
| 8 Poland | 180,400 | 3% | 8 China, People's Republic of | 95,900 | 3% |
| 9 Germany | 174,100 | 3% | 9 Poland | 89,300 | 3% |
| 10 Portugal | 153,500 | 3% | 10 Viet Nam | 76,100 | 3% |
| Top ten countries | 2,783,200 | 51% | Top ten countries | 1,763,500 | 60% |
| All other countries | 2,665,300 | 49% | All other countries | 1,193,100 | 40% |
| Total | 5,448,500 | 100% | Total | 2,956,600 | 100% |

| Immigrated 1986-1995 | | | Immigrated 1996-2001 | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | | Share | | | Share |
| 1 Hong Kong | 131,100 | 9% | 1 China, People's Republic of | 124,900 | 13% |
| 2 China, People's Republic of | 112,000 | 7% | 2 India | 91,600 | 10% |
| 3 India | 106,000 | 7% | 3 Philippines | 55,500 | 6% |
| 4 Philippines | 105,700 | 7% | 4 Pakistan | 43,100 | 4% |
| 5 Poland | 82,800 | 5% | 5 Hong Kong | 37,700 | 4% |
| 6 Viet Nam | 61,300 | 4% | 6 Iran | 31,100 | 3% |
| 7 Sri Lanka | 54,800 | 4% | 7 Taiwan | 30,300 | 3% |
| 8 United Kingdom | 49,900 | 3% | 8 United States | 29,700 | 3% |
| 9 United States | 44,100 | 3% | 9 South Korea | 29,200 | 3% |
| 10 Jamaica | 36,600 | 2% | 10 Sri Lanka | 25,300 | 3% |
| Top ten countries | 784,300 | 51% | Top ten countries | 498,400 | 52% |
| All other countries | 744,200 | 49% | All other countries | 464,900 | 48% |
| Total | 1,528,500 | 100% | Total | 963,300 | 100% |

WHERE CANADA'S RECENT IMMIGRANTS LIVE

Provincial settlement pattern stable

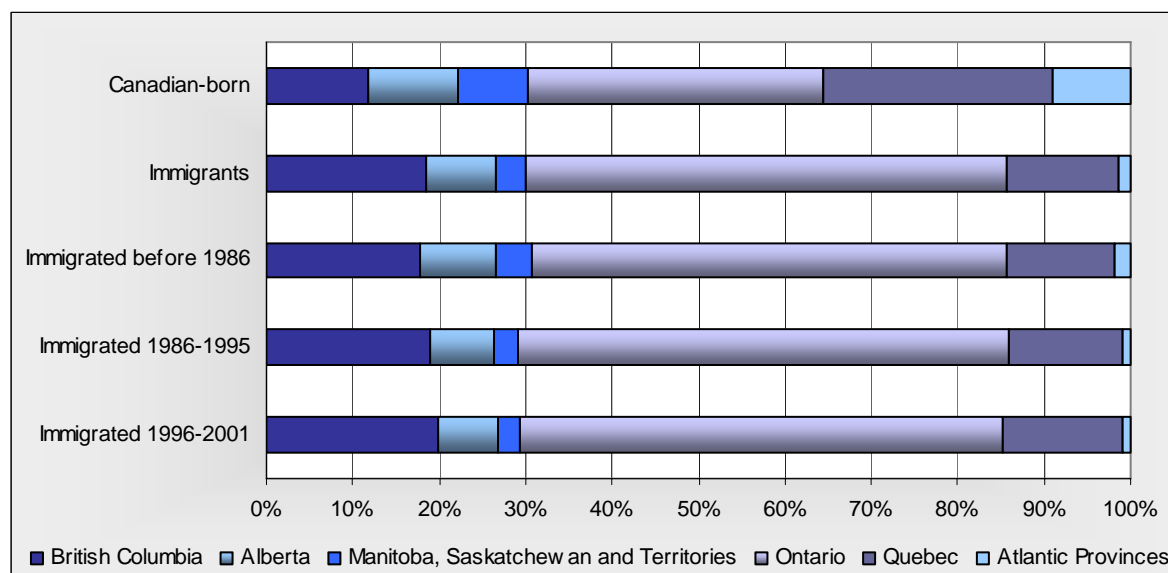
The distribution of the immigrant population over Canada's major regions has been rather stable over time. Over one-half of each of the three successive groups of immigrants (earlier immigrants, immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period, and 1996-2001 very recent immigrants) lives in Ontario. The shares of British Columbia and Quebec have increased somewhat, while other regions have seen their shares decline.

Table B-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—province or territory, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Canadian-born | | Immigrants | | Immigrated before 1986 | | Immigrated 1986-1995 | | Immigrated 1996-2001 | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| British Columbia | 2,821,900 | 11.8% | 1,009,800 | 18.5% | 527,900 | 17.9% | 290,500 | 19.0% | 191,400 | 19.9% |
| Alberta | 2,485,500 | 10.4% | 438,300 | 8.0% | 259,100 | 8.8% | 112,700 | 7.4% | 66,600 | 6.9% |
| Saskatchewan | 912,200 | 3.8% | 47,800 | 0.9% | 32,500 | 1.1% | 8,700 | 0.6% | 6,600 | 0.7% |
| Manitoba | 965,500 | 4.0% | 133,700 | 2.5% | 85,900 | 2.9% | 30,200 | 2.0% | 17,500 | 1.8% |
| Ontario | 8,164,900 | 34.0% | 3,030,100 | 55.6% | 1,621,600 | 54.8% | 869,700 | 56.9% | 538,700 | 55.9% |
| Quebec | 6,378,400 | 26.6% | 707,000 | 13.0% | 373,700 | 12.6% | 201,700 | 13.2% | 131,700 | 13.7% |
| New Brunswick | 695,600 | 2.9% | 22,500 | 0.4% | 16,500 | 0.6% | 3,400 | 0.2% | 2,600 | 0.3% |
| Prince Edward Island | 128,900 | 0.5% | 4,100 | 0.1% | 3,000 | 0.1% | 600 | 0.0% | 500 | 0.1% |
| Nova Scotia | 853,700 | 3.6% | 41,300 | 0.8% | 27,500 | 0.9% | 8,000 | 0.5% | 5,700 | 0.6% |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 499,100 | 2.1% | 8,000 | 0.1% | 5,400 | 0.2% | 1,500 | 0.1% | 1,100 | 0.1% |
| Yukon/Northwest Territory/Nunavut | 86,200 | 0.4% | 5,900 | 0.1% | 3,500 | 0.1% | 1,500 | 0.1% | 800 | 0.1% |
| Canada | 23,991,900 | 100% | 5,448,500 | 100% | 2,956,600 | 100% | 1,528,500 | 100% | 963,300 | 100% |

The settlement preferences of immigrants, while fairly stable over time, are very different from the choices made by persons born in Canada. More than one in two recent immigrants and one in three Canadian-born live in Ontario, and one in five recent immigrants and one in eight Canadian-born live in British Columbia. Only these two provinces have a larger share of the country's 5.4 million immigrants than of the 24 million Canadian-born. At the opposite end of the spectrum are the Atlantic provinces with 10% of the Canadian-born and only 1% of recent immigrants.

Figure B-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—province or region of residence, Canada, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Concentration in major centres increasing

The destinations of recent immigrants in Canada are rather more concentrated than their places of origin. More than 70% of immigrants who landed after 1985 live in the three largest metropolitan centres, with Toronto accounting for 43% of the total. While Toronto and Montréal have attracted the same share of very recent immigrants as of their immediate predecessors (those who landed during the 1986-1995 period), Vancouver's share increased from 16.2% of those who landed during the 1986-1995 period to 17.6% of those who landed during 1996-2001. Toronto and Vancouver are home to a larger share of recent immigrants than of immigrants who landed before 1986, while Montréal has a rather constant share of the several immigrant cohorts.

Toronto and Vancouver stand out in that both have a much larger share of Canada's immigrant population and recent immigrant population than of the country's Canadian-born population. Montréal and the five second-tier cities have approximately the same share of the immigrant population as of the Canadian-born population. With the exception of Victoria, the third-tier cities and the rest of the country are the place of residence for a much smaller share of Canada's immigrants than of the Canadian-born. Many of the recent immigrants in the rest of Canada live in urban centres in Ontario that are not included among the thirteen cities listed in Table B-3, such as in Kitchener-Waterloo, London, Windsor or St. Catharines. Few recent immigrants are found in rural and small-town Canada.

Clearly, the recent immigrant population is far more concentrated in large urban centres than the rest of the population of Canada. One-half of Canada's population (residents of the thirteen cities and other urban centres in Ontario) lives in close proximity to recent immigrants with their diverse geographic origins and cultural backgrounds. For these Canadians, contact with recent immigrants is likely to be a regular, even a common occurrence. The other half of the population is much less likely to meet with recent immigrants in their place of residence.

Table B-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—place of residence, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Canadian-born | Immigrants | Immigrated before 1986 | Immigrated 1986-1995 | Immigrated 1996-2001 | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Victoria | 247,000 | 57,600 | 43,400 | 9,500 | 4,800 | 304,600 |
| Vancouver | 1,199,800 | 738,600 | 321,800 | 247,100 | 169,600 | 1,938,400 |
| Edmonton | 756,000 | 165,200 | 100,100 | 44,200 | 21,000 | 921,200 |
| Calgary | 738,300 | 197,400 | 105,500 | 55,600 | 36,400 | 935,700 |
| Saskatoon | 204,400 | 16,900 | 10,200 | 3,500 | 3,200 | 221,300 |
| Regina | 175,100 | 14,000 | 9,100 | 3,200 | 1,800 | 189,100 |
| Winnipeg | 549,000 | 109,400 | 69,700 | 26,300 | 13,400 | 658,400 |
| Hamilton | 494,800 | 154,700 | 103,500 | 32,400 | 18,700 | 649,500 |
| Toronto | 2,556,900 | 2,033,000 | 954,400 | 663,000 | 415,500 | 4,589,900 |
| Ottawa | 619,100 | 168,100 | 82,200 | 51,500 | 34,400 | 787,200 |
| Montréal | 2,724,200 | 621,900 | 328,100 | 179,700 | 114,200 | 3,346,100 |
| Québec | 651,400 | 19,700 | 8,500 | 5,900 | 5,300 | 671,100 |
| Halifax | 329,600 | 24,400 | 14,700 | 5,300 | 4,400 | 354,000 |
| Big three cities | 6,480,900 | 3,393,500 | 1,604,300 | 1,089,800 | 699,300 | 9,874,400 |
| Five second-tier cities | 3,157,200 | 794,800 | 461,000 | 210,000 | 123,900 | 3,952,000 |
| Five third-tier cities | 1,607,500 | 132,600 | 85,900 | 27,400 | 19,500 | 1,740,100 |
| Rest of Canada | 12,746,300 | 1,127,600 | 805,400 | 201,300 | 120,600 | 13,873,900 |
| Canada | 23,991,900 | 5,448,500 | 2,956,600 | 1,528,500 | 963,300 | 29,440,400 |

| | Canadian-born | Immigrants | Immigrated before 1986 | Immigrated 1986-1995 | Immigrated 1996-2001 | Total |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Victoria | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.5% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 1.0% |
| Vancouver | 5.0% | 13.6% | 10.9% | 16.2% | 17.6% | 6.6% |
| Edmonton | 3.2% | 3.0% | 3.4% | 2.9% | 2.2% | 3.1% |
| Calgary | 3.1% | 3.6% | 3.6% | 3.6% | 3.8% | 3.2% |
| Saskatoon | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.8% |
| Regina | 0.7% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.6% |
| Winnipeg | 2.3% | 2.0% | 2.4% | 1.7% | 1.4% | 2.2% |
| Hamilton | 2.1% | 2.8% | 3.5% | 2.1% | 1.9% | 2.2% |
| Toronto | 10.7% | 37.3% | 32.3% | 43.4% | 43.1% | 15.6% |
| Ottawa | 2.6% | 3.1% | 2.8% | 3.4% | 3.6% | 2.7% |
| Montréal | 11.4% | 11.4% | 11.1% | 11.8% | 11.9% | 11.4% |
| Québec | 2.7% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 2.3% |
| Halifax | 1.4% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 1.2% |
| Big three cities | 27.0% | 62.3% | 54.3% | 71.3% | 72.6% | 33.5% |
| Five second-tier cities | 13.2% | 14.6% | 15.6% | 13.7% | 12.9% | 13.4% |
| Five third-tier cities | 6.7% | 2.4% | 2.9% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 5.9% |
| Rest of Canada | 53.1% | 20.7% | 27.2% | 13.2% | 12.5% | 47.1% |
| Canada | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

FROM ELEVEN WORLD REGIONS TO SIX AREAS IN CANADA

Different settlement patterns...

The settlement pattern of recent immigrants varies greatly by country of birth. The most striking contrast is between immigrants from Western Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States on the one hand, and immigrants from the rest of the world on the other. The former, smaller group does not have the strong preference for Canada's largest urban centres demonstrated by the majority of recent immigrants. Recent immigrants from the United Kingdom and the United States more often have opted for the other ten urban centres and the rest of Canada.

Table B-4: Recent immigrants—world region of birth by place of residence, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| East Asia | 220,100 | 198,000 | 24,100 | 50,700 | 7,100 | 26,400 | 526,400 |
| South-east Asia & Pacific | 109,600 | 58,300 | 22,200 | 55,600 | 4,300 | 25,500 | 275,600 |
| South & Central Asia | 265,100 | 64,400 | 36,800 | 45,400 | 3,600 | 33,900 | 449,200 |
| Western Asia & Middle East | 29,500 | 3,600 | 31,500 | 16,900 | 1,600 | 14,000 | 97,000 |
| Africa | 48,780 | 9,750 | 31,650 | 20,475 | 2,685 | 12,135 | 125,475 |
| Eastern Europe | 132,100 | 26,900 | 27,600 | 53,100 | 5,700 | 56,000 | 301,400 |
| Western Europe | 38,400 | 7,300 | 27,200 | 13,300 | 5,800 | 39,200 | 131,300 |
| United Kingdom | 17,900 | 9,500 | 1,900 | 13,400 | 3,000 | 24,100 | 69,700 |
| Latin America | 28,500 | 10,500 | 22,700 | 13,700 | 2,200 | 25,800 | 103,300 |
| Caribbean | 98,200 | 1,500 | 25,900 | 9,900 | 700 | 8,800 | 145,000 |
| United States | 15,100 | 8,500 | 5,800 | 10,900 | 3,500 | 30,000 | 73,900 |
| Total | 1,003,280 | 398,250 | 257,450 | 303,175 | 40,085 | 295,935 | 2,298,175 |

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| East Asia | 41.8% | 37.6% | 4.6% | 9.6% | 1.3% | 5.0% | 100% |
| South-east Asia & Pacific | 39.8% | 21.2% | 8.0% | 20.2% | 1.6% | 9.3% | 100% |
| South & Central Asia | 59.0% | 14.3% | 8.2% | 10.1% | 0.8% | 7.6% | 100% |
| Western Asia & Middle East | 30.3% | 3.7% | 32.4% | 17.4% | 1.7% | 14.4% | 100% |
| Africa | 38.9% | 7.8% | 25.2% | 16.3% | 2.1% | 9.7% | 100% |
| Eastern Europe | 43.8% | 8.9% | 9.2% | 17.6% | 1.9% | 18.6% | 100% |
| Western Europe | 29.3% | 5.6% | 20.8% | 10.1% | 4.4% | 29.9% | 100% |
| United Kingdom | 25.6% | 13.6% | 2.7% | 19.2% | 4.2% | 34.6% | 100% |
| Latin America | 27.6% | 10.1% | 22.0% | 13.2% | 2.1% | 24.9% | 100% |
| Caribbean | 67.7% | 1.0% | 17.9% | 6.8% | 0.5% | 6.1% | 100% |
| United States | 20.5% | 11.5% | 7.8% | 14.7% | 4.8% | 40.7% | 100% |
| Total | 43.7% | 17.3% | 11.2% | 13.2% | 1.7% | 12.9% | 100% |

Note: In Table B-4 and Table B-5, recent immigrant totals and corresponding percentage distribution by world region are based on the ninety countries where 90% of the recent immigrant population was born. The totals provided in these two tables are slightly lower than recent immigrant totals presented elsewhere in this report or in other profiles in the series.

More than one in three recently immigrated East Asians are living in Vancouver. Toronto is the residence for an even larger share of East Asians. A very strong preference for Toronto is found

among recent immigrants from South Asia and from the Caribbean. Montréal is a preferred destination of recent immigrants from Western Asia and the Middle East, Africa, Western Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. Toronto, however, draws a larger share than Montréal of immigrants from all these world regions except Western Asia and the Middle East.

To look at the settlement patterns of recent immigrants in more detail, consult Table B-6. This table provides the number of recent immigrants for each of the thirteen cities and the rest of Canada by country of birth, for the top 30 countries of birth.

....Make for different origins in different parts of Canada

The mix of geographic origins of recent immigrants varies considerably between the three major immigrant centres, the five second-tier and the five third-tier cities for which profiles of recent immigrants have been prepared, and the rest of Canada. Vancouver and Montréal have a mix of recent immigrants by world region of origin that is very different from the general pattern.

Table B-5: Recent immigrants—place of residence by world region of birth, Canada, 2001 (percentage distribution)

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| East Asia | 21.9% | 49.7% | 9.4% | 16.7% | 17.7% | 8.9% | 22.9% |
| South-east Asia & Pacific | 10.9% | 14.6% | 8.6% | 18.3% | 10.7% | 8.6% | 12.0% |
| South & Central Asia | 26.4% | 16.2% | 14.3% | 15.0% | 9.0% | 11.5% | 19.5% |
| Western Asia & Middle East | 2.9% | 0.9% | 12.2% | 5.6% | 4.0% | 4.7% | 4.2% |
| Africa | 4.9% | 2.4% | 12.3% | 6.8% | 6.7% | 4.1% | 5.5% |
| Eastern Europe | 13.2% | 6.8% | 10.7% | 17.5% | 14.2% | 18.9% | 13.1% |
| Western Europe | 3.8% | 1.8% | 10.6% | 4.4% | 14.5% | 13.2% | 5.7% |
| United Kingdom | 1.8% | 2.4% | 0.7% | 4.4% | 7.5% | 8.1% | 3.0% |
| Latin America | 2.8% | 2.6% | 8.8% | 4.5% | 5.5% | 8.7% | 4.5% |
| Caribbean | 9.8% | 0.4% | 10.1% | 3.3% | 1.7% | 3.0% | 6.3% |
| United States | 1.5% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 3.6% | 8.7% | 10.1% | 3.2% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Note: In Table B-4 and Table B-5, recent immigrant totals and corresponding percentage distribution by world region are based on the ninety countries where 90% of the recent immigrant population was born. The totals provided in these two tables are slightly lower than recent immigrant totals presented elsewhere in this report or in other profiles in the series.

Toronto's recent immigrant population appears to have much the same composition as Canada's. Perhaps this is not too surprising, as more than four out of ten recent immigrants live in Toronto. Toronto is home to a relatively large proportion of recent immigrants from South and Central Asia and from the Caribbean.

Eight in ten recent immigrants in Vancouver were born in Asia, and one-half in East Asia, mainly in Hong Kong and China. Montréal's recent immigrant population is rather different from Canada's. Only one in ten is from East Asia, and approximately one in five is from Western Asia and the Middle East or from Africa. Another one-fifth was born in Latin America and the Caribbean (notably in Haiti). A total of 11% of Montréal's recent immigrants are from Western Europe, a higher proportion than in Toronto, Vancouver and the five second-tier cities.

These origins reflect a preponderance of immigrants from French and Spanish speaking countries among recent immigrants in Montréal.

Table B-6: Recent immigrants—top countries of birth and place of residence, Canada, 2001 (in thousands)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | All countries | China, Peoples Republic of | India | Hong Kong | Philippines | Poland | Sri Lanka | United States | Viet Nam | United Kingdom | Pakistan | Countries 1 to 10 | |
| Victoria | 14.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 7.6 | |
| Vancouver | 416.7 | 70.9 | 40.0 | 64.6 | 32.5 | 6.2 | 2.0 | 8.5 | 119 | 9.5 | 3.8 | 249.9 | |
| Edmonton | 65.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 36.9 | |
| Calgary | 91.9 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 52.8 | |
| Saskatoon | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.0 | |
| Regina | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.6 | |
| Winnipeg | 39.7 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 11.1 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 23.6 | |
| Hamilton | 51.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 20.9 | |
| Toronto | 1,078.5 | 102.5 | 102.7 | 82.7 | 73.9 | 43.0 | 64.4 | 15.1 | 25.9 | 17.9 | 42.8 | 570.8 | |
| Ottawa | 85.9 | 10.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 31.5 | |
| Montréal | 293.8 | 16.0 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 9.8 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 73.3 | |
| Québec | 11.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | |
| Halifax | 9.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.9 | |
| Rest of Canada | 322.2 | 14.2 | 21.0 | 3.4 | 10.5 | 18.1 | 1.5 | 30.0 | 9.5 | 24.1 | 4.8 | 137.1 | |
| Canada | 2,491.9 | 236.9 | 197.7 | 168.8 | 161.1 | 91.1 | 80.1 | 73.9 | 72.3 | 69.7 | 64.0 | 1,215.6 | |
| | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | |
| | | Iran | Taiwan | South Korea | Jamaica | Lebanon | Romania | Guyana | Russian Federation | Yugoslavia* | Portugal | Countries 11 to 20 | |
| Victoria | | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | |
| Vancouver | | 15.3 | 41.7 | 16.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 86.4 | |
| Edmonton | | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 7.0 | |
| Calgary | | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 11.5 | |
| Saskatoon | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | |
| Regina | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | |
| Winnipeg | | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 4.0 | |
| Hamilton | | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 10.1 | |
| Toronto | | 30.8 | 11.9 | 20.9 | 39.5 | 6.9 | 16.0 | 34.0 | 20.0 | 12.3 | 20.6 | 212.8 | |
| Ottawa | | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 15.7 | |
| Montréal | | 5.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 19.5 | 9.6 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 52.8 | |
| Québec | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | |
| Halifax | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | |
| Rest of Canada | | 3.5 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 47.7 | |
| Canada | | 61.6 | 60.5 | 51.0 | 48.8 | 43.9 | 43.2 | 38.9 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 34.1 | 453.8 | |
| | | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |
| | | El Salvador | Trinidad & Tobago | France | Ukraine | Haiti | Mexico | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Germany | Iraq | Afghanistan | Countries 21 to 30 | Other countries |
| Victoria | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.1 |
| Vancouver | | 3.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 16.8 | 63.7 |
| Edmonton | | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 15.2 |
| Calgary | | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 20.2 |
| Saskatoon | | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.5 | |
| Regina | | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Winnipeg | | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 7.5 |
| Hamilton | | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 13.7 |
| Toronto | | 7.0 | 22.5 | 2.2 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 76.7 | 218.2 |
| Ottawa | | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 28.8 |
| Montréal | | 5.9 | 1.4 | 15.5 | 2.6 | 21.1 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 54.3 | 113.4 |
| Québec | | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 2.3 |
| Halifax | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 3.3 |
| Rest of Canada | | 6.7 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 13.2 | 6.4 | 11.2 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 54.8 | 82.6 |
| Canada | | 29.7 | 28.8 | 27.5 | 25.5 | 25.4 | 24.6 | 23.2 | 22.8 | 22.3 | 20.7 | 250.5 | 572.0 |

*Includes persons who reported Yugoslavia, whether they referred to the former or the new republic of the same name.

The five second-tier cities have relatively more recent immigrants from South-east Asia and the Pacific and from Eastern Europe, while the proportion of people from East Asia and from South and Central Asia is lower than the national average. The origins of recent immigrants in the five third-tier cities are rather like those in the rest of Canada, with as main differences a much larger share of East Asians, and a smaller share of East Europeans.

In the rest of Canada, one in two immigrants came from Western and Eastern Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States. Outside the thirteen profiled cities there are relatively few recent immigrants who were born in East Asia or in South and Central Asia.

IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

High share of economic immigrants among most recent landings

Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that the number of immigrants landing in Canada was much higher in the first half of the 1990s than in the previous five years. Thereafter, the number declined to just over 1 million, or 200,000 per year. All categories of immigrants landed in larger numbers during the first half of the 1990s, but the ranks of the family class swelled more than those of other classes. The number of family class entrants then fell back almost to its earlier level, and the number of refugees fell further. The number of economic immigrants, including principal applicants and their families, kept on increasing.

Table B-7: Recent immigrants by period of immigration—landings by immigration category, Canada, 1986-2000

| | 1986-1990 | | 1991-1995 | | 1996-2000 | |
|---------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| Family class | 283,300 | 35% | 473,300 | 40% | 295,000 | 29% |
| Economic immigrants | 378,100 | 46% | 496,900 | 42% | 597,100 | 58% |
| Refugees | 144,500 | 18% | 185,600 | 16% | 130,100 | 13% |
| Other immigrants | 14,800 | 2% | 25,800 | 2% | 11,300 | 1% |
| Total | 820,700 | 100% | 1,181,500 | 100% | 1,033,500 | 100% |

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2002* (data set).

Note: The 2001 Census did not ask immigrants about the immigration categories through which they were admitted to Canada. The information in Table B-7 was obtained from records at Citizenship and Immigration Canada and pertains to the time of landing. Immigration categories are described in the Glossary.

Family class entrants are mainly sponsored spouses, and parents and grandparents with accompanying dependants. The number of spouses who entered increased from 112,000 to 194,000 before sliding back to 159,000 in the last five years of the century. The changes in the number of parents and grandparents were even greater: 110,000 during 1986-1990, 199,000 next, and finally 91,000. The decline in the numbers admitted in the latter half of the 1990s is in part due to changes in regulations in 1988 and 1992.

Skilled workers and their families make up the lion's share of economic immigrants. Their number increased from about 300,000 in the second half of the 1980s to nearly one-half million

a decade later. The number who landed as entrepreneurs and investors and their family members peaked at 111,000 in the middle period, before declining to 66,000 more recently.

Privately-sponsored refugees numbered about 75,000 in the first two periods, but less than one-fifth of that number in the last five years. Government-sponsored refugees numbered about 40,000 in the last two five-year periods after an earlier peak of 72,000. The refugee category also included 64,000 refugees landed in Canada in 1991-1995, after only several hundred in the five years before (prior to the establishment of the Immigration and Refugee Board in 1993), followed by 59,000 refugees landed in Canada during 1996-2000.

Among the economic immigrants during 1996-2000 were 2,000 provincial nominees. Manitoba was the first province to act on its new powers with respect to immigration and brought in a number of provincial nominees, in addition to economic and other immigrants admitted by the federal government and destined for Manitoba. Other provinces are also moving into the area. Quebec has had full selection powers for its skilled immigrant program for a number of years.

Nearly one in five very recent immigrants is a Muslim

Recent immigrants have given Canada several religions that were virtually absent before 1986. While all Christians combined remain the largest group among even very recent immigrants, Muslims account for 18% of this group, compared to only 3% of earlier immigrants and 1% of the Canadian-born. Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs combined account for nearly as large a share of very recent immigrants as Muslims. These three religions have virtually no followers among the Canadian-born, and those Canadian-born who did report these religions as theirs may consist largely of children of immigrants born in Canada.

Among Christian immigrants, the share of Catholics and Protestants has declined and that of orthodox religions and various smaller sects has increased. Among the Orthodox Christian religions, the Greek and Ukrainian Churches are the largest. The proportion of immigrants reporting Orthodox Christian faith has increased with the arrival of more immigrants from Eastern Europe in recent years.

One-third of the Canadian-born are Protestant, with the United Church having the largest following among the major protestant churches, accounting for 11% of the Canadian-born. Only 1% of recent immigrants are affiliated with the United Church.

The share of persons reporting no religious affiliation is about the same for immigrants as for Canadians: one in six. It is higher among very recent immigrants. The religious affiliation of recent immigrants varies according to the countries where they were born.

Table B-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—religious affiliation, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Canadian-born | | Immigrants | | Immigrated before 1986 | | Immigrated 1986-1995 | | Immigrated 1996-2001 | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Roman Catholic | 10,983,400 | 46% | 1,757,700 | 32% | 1,110,600 | 38% | 458,400 | 30% | 188,700 | 20% |
| Protestant | 7,568,100 | 32% | 1,108,800 | 20% | 818,500 | 28% | 189,800 | 12% | 100,400 | 10% |
| Orthodox Christian | 210,000 | 1% | 263,300 | 5% | 127,400 | 4% | 67,700 | 4% | 68,200 | 7% |
| Other Christian | 626,800 | 3% | 230,400 | 4% | 93,200 | 3% | 83,800 | 5% | 53,400 | 6% |
| Muslim | 137,800 | 1% | 415,800 | 8% | 83,000 | 3% | 156,500 | 10% | 176,300 | 18% |
| Buddhist | 74,100 | 0% | 217,800 | 4% | 91,500 | 3% | 90,800 | 6% | 35,400 | 4% |
| Hindu | 76,200 | 0% | 213,700 | 4% | 59,300 | 2% | 93,800 | 6% | 60,600 | 6% |
| Sikh | 98,700 | 0% | 176,000 | 3% | 63,600 | 2% | 69,000 | 5% | 43,500 | 5% |
| Other | 390,300 | 2% | 140,400 | 3% | 87,600 | 3% | 33,100 | 2% | 19,800 | 2% |
| No religion | 3,826,500 | 16% | 924,600 | 17% | 421,900 | 14% | 285,700 | 19% | 217,100 | 23% |
| Total | 23,991,900 | 100% | 5,448,500 | 100% | 2,956,600 | 100% | 1,528,500 | 100% | 963,300 | 100% |

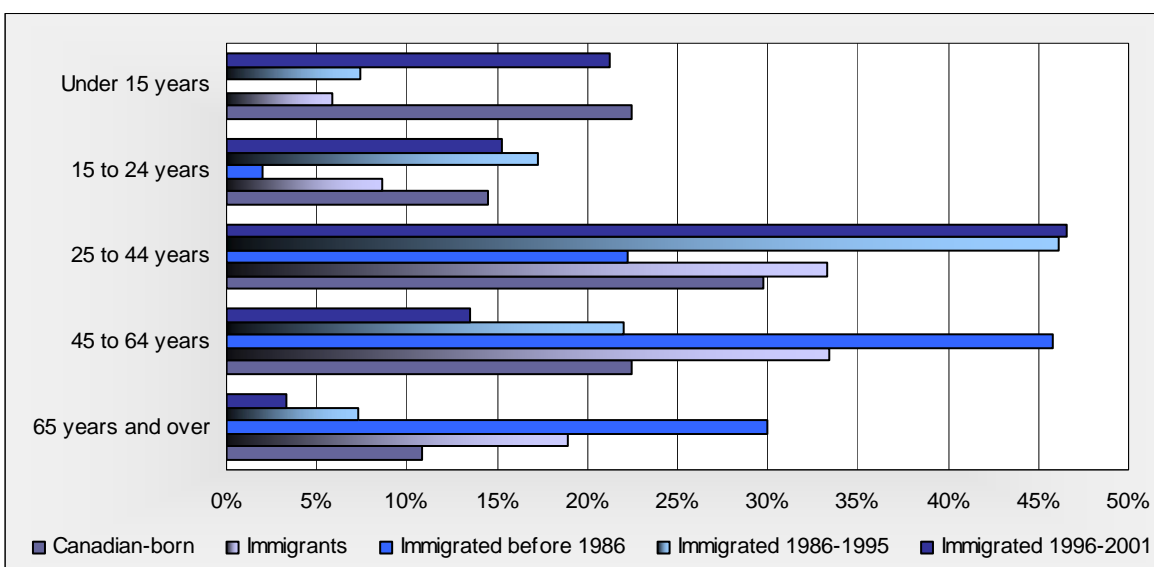
Note: Religions are listed in order of their share of the total population, from highest to lowest, with Christian religions grouped together.

AGE AND GENDER

Nearly one-half of very recent immigrants are working-age adults 25 to 44 years

Among very recent immigrants, those who have been in Canada for up to five years, there is a preponderance of working-age adults 25 to 44 years of age. In 2001, nearly one-half of very recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years old, compared to only 30% of persons born in Canada. Children and youth are also numerous among very recent immigrants, but there are few seniors and persons 45 to 64 years of age.

Figure B-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, by age, Canada, 2001 (percentage distribution)



These differences in age structure are to some degree a result of how we define immigrants and the Canadian-born. The immigrant population grows older like the Canadian population but does not renew itself in the same way, as children born in Canada to immigrants are not considered immigrants. Thus, there are no persons under 15 years of age among immigrants who landed before 1986, and the older age groups are over-represented among these earlier immigrants. By the same token, the share of children among the Canadian-born is large as it includes children born in Canada to immigrant parents. As many of the characteristics and circumstances described in this profile vary with age, differences between immigrants (or immigrant cohorts) and the Canadian-born often are at least in part a reflection of differences in the age structure.

Table B-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—age and gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Under 15 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | 65 years and over | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Women | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 2,630,000 | 1,697,500 | 3,610,200 | 2,740,400 | 1,472,000 | 12,150,200 |
| Immigrants | 156,700 | 231,400 | 953,500 | 928,200 | 556,100 | 2,825,900 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 0 | 28,200 | 338,400 | 688,800 | 474,600 | 1,529,900 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 56,100 | 126,700 | 376,600 | 175,300 | 62,900 | 797,500 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 100,600 | 76,500 | 238,500 | 64,200 | 18,700 | 498,500 |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 2,763,200 | 1,769,300 | 3,534,700 | 2,657,300 | 1,117,200 | 11,841,700 |
| Immigrants | 160,200 | 239,000 | 858,500 | 892,800 | 472,200 | 2,622,600 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 0 | 30,400 | 320,100 | 665,800 | 410,500 | 1,426,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 56,600 | 137,500 | 328,000 | 160,900 | 48,100 | 731,100 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 103,600 | 71,100 | 210,500 | 66,100 | 13,600 | 464,800 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 5,393,200 | 3,466,800 | 7,144,900 | 5,397,700 | 2,589,200 | 23,991,900 |
| Immigrants | 316,800 | 470,300 | 1,812,000 | 1,821,000 | 1,028,300 | 5,448,500 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 0 | 58,600 | 658,400 | 1,354,600 | 885,100 | 2,956,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 112,600 | 264,200 | 704,600 | 336,200 | 111,000 | 1,528,500 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 204,200 | 147,600 | 449,000 | 130,300 | 32,200 | 963,300 |
| Total | 5,710,000 | 3,937,100 | 8,956,900 | 7,218,700 | 3,617,500 | 29,440,400 |
| | Under 15 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | 65 years and over | Total |
| Canadian-born | 22% | 14% | 30% | 22% | 11% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 6% | 9% | 33% | 33% | 19% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 0% | 2% | 22% | 46% | 30% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 7% | 17% | 46% | 22% | 7% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 21% | 15% | 47% | 14% | 3% | 100% |
| Total population | 19% | 13% | 30% | 25% | 12% | 100% |

More women than men

The proportion of women in the recent immigrant population is similar to but, at 52%, slightly higher than the 51% of the Canadian-born population. More than 60% of recent immigrants from Japan, Finland, Georgia, Lithuania, and the Philippines are women. For four of these five countries, the number of immigrants is relatively small, but there are 161,100 recent immigrants from the Philippines, with 32,400 more women than men.

Table B-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Canada, 2001

| | Under 15 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | 65 years and over | Total |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Canadian-born | 49% | 49% | 51% | 51% | 57% | 51% |
| Immigrants | 49% | 49% | 53% | 51% | 54% | 52% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 48% | 51% | 51% | 54% | 52% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 50% | 48% | 53% | 52% | 57% | 52% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 49% | 52% | 53% | 49% | 58% | 52% |

Overall there are 100,000 more women than men among the 2.5 million recent immigrants. Other countries of birth that stand out are China (17,720 more women than men), the United States (7,900) and Jamaica (6,600).

As women on average live longer than men, they make up a large share of persons aged 65 years of age and over. However, the higher proportion of women among recent immigrants is not related to age, except in the case of the United States. Almost two-thirds of recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 from the Philippines are women. Some of them have obtained permanent resident status after a period of employment as live-in caregivers.

At the opposite end of the spectrum of the gender mix are Iraq, Egypt, Iran, Pakistan, and Lebanon. More than 53% of recent immigrants from these countries are men. Men outnumber women by 4,200 among recent immigrants from Iran, and by 3,800 in the case of Pakistan. The gender balance, by country of origin, has not changed greatly since 1996.

LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

Nine in ten very recent immigrants speak English or French

A large majority of recent immigrants 15 years of age and over reported being able to carry on a conversation in at least one of Canada's two official languages. Even among very recent immigrants, who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, nine in ten reported being able to speak an official language. Knowledge of official languages was greater among those who immigrated in earlier periods—91% of those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995, and 96% of those who immigrated before 1986 indicated they were able to speak an official language.

Very recent immigrant women are somewhat less likely than men to have conversational knowledge of English or French. Among women who landed between 1996 and 2001, 13% could speak neither English nor French. The figure among men who landed during this period was 8%.

The proportion of immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001, who are able to carry on a conversation in English, French or both English and French, decreases with age. Among younger very recent immigrants, almost all are able to speak an official language, and there is little difference between men and women. Among those between the ages of 25 and 44 years, this is almost equally the case. Among those aged 45 to 64 years, however, the percentage who can speak English, French or both is lower, and more so for women than men. Men and women 65 years of age and over are least likely to have conversational ability in English or French.

Three in four very recent immigrants speak only English, while one in ten is bilingual. A small share of 4% speaks only French. Knowledge of Canada's languages among very recent immigrants has increased. At the time of the 1996 Census, 89% of men and 84% of women who had immigrated in the five years prior to the census were able to converse in either English or French or both, compared to 92% of men and 87% of women in 2001.

Immigrants tend to be more unilingually English, and less unilingually French or bilingual than the Canadian-born. This is so regardless of the time at which immigrants landed, and the differences between recent and earlier immigrants are not very large. Over time, the share of recent and very recent immigrants speaking one or both languages will increase, as more immigrants learn languages and some of those who do not do so leave the country.

Table B-11: Very recent immigrants (immigrated 1996–2001)—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by age and gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | English only | | French only | | French and English | | Neither French nor English | | Total | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| Women | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 to 24 years | 61,400 | 80% | 2,800 | 4% | 8,800 | 12% | 3,400 | 4% | 76,500 | 100% |
| 25 to 44 years | 186,100 | 78% | 10,600 | 4% | 24,000 | 10% | 17,800 | 7% | 238,500 | 100% |
| 45 to 64 years | 40,400 | 63% | 1,900 | 3% | 3,400 | 5% | 18,500 | 29% | 64,200 | 100% |
| 65 years and over | 7,100 | 38% | 600 | 3% | 400 | 2% | 10,600 | 57% | 18,700 | 100% |
| 15 years and over | 295,000 | 74% | 15,900 | 4% | 36,700 | 9% | 50,300 | 13% | 397,900 | 100% |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 to 24 years | 58,800 | 83% | 2,000 | 3% | 7,900 | 11% | 2,400 | 3% | 71,100 | 100% |
| 25 to 44 years | 166,900 | 79% | 7,700 | 4% | 26,800 | 13% | 9,100 | 4% | 210,500 | 100% |
| 45 to 64 years | 49,400 | 75% | 1,700 | 3% | 4,800 | 7% | 10,200 | 15% | 66,100 | 100% |
| 65 years and over | 6,700 | 49% | 300 | 2% | 600 | 4% | 6,000 | 44% | 13,600 | 100% |
| 15 years and over | 281,800 | 78% | 11,700 | 3% | 40,100 | 11% | 27,600 | 8% | 361,200 | 100% |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 to 24 years | 120,200 | 81% | 4,800 | 3% | 16,800 | 11% | 5,800 | 4% | 147,600 | 100% |
| 25 to 44 years | 353,000 | 79% | 18,300 | 4% | 50,800 | 11% | 26,800 | 6% | 449,000 | 100% |
| 45 to 64 years | 89,800 | 69% | 3,600 | 3% | 8,200 | 6% | 28,700 | 22% | 130,300 | 100% |
| 65 years and over | 13,800 | 43% | 900 | 3% | 1,000 | 3% | 16,600 | 52% | 32,200 | 100% |
| 15 years and over | 576,800 | 76% | 27,600 | 4% | 76,800 | 10% | 77,900 | 10% | 759,100 | 100% |

Table B-12: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | English only | | French only | | French and English | | Neither French nor English | | Total | |
|------------------------|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|------------|------|
| Women | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 5,976,900 | 63% | 1,522,900 | 16% | 2,014,100 | 21% | - | - | 9,520,200 | 100% |
| Immigrants | 2,067,200 | 77% | 92,500 | 3% | 295,000 | 11% | 214,600 | 8% | 2,669,200 | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 1,217,500 | 80% | 48,200 | 3% | 177,400 | 12% | 86,800 | 6% | 1,529,900 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 554,700 | 75% | 28,400 | 4% | 80,900 | 11% | 77,500 | 10% | 741,400 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 295,000 | 74% | 15,900 | 4% | 36,700 | 9% | 50,300 | 13% | 397,900 | 100% |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 5,859,100 | 65% | 1,219,000 | 13% | 1,995,100 | 22% | - | - | 9,078,500 | 100% |
| Immigrants | 1,957,000 | 79% | 69,900 | 3% | 319,300 | 13% | 116,200 | 5% | 2,462,500 | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 1,148,500 | 81% | 37,400 | 3% | 197,300 | 14% | 43,500 | 3% | 1,426,700 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 526,700 | 78% | 20,800 | 3% | 81,900 | 12% | 45,100 | 7% | 674,500 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 281,800 | 78% | 11,700 | 3% | 40,100 | 11% | 27,600 | 8% | 361,200 | 100% |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 11,836,000 | 64% | 2,741,900 | 15% | 4,009,200 | 22% | - | - | 18,598,700 | 100% |
| Immigrants | 4,024,100 | 78% | 162,400 | 3% | 614,300 | 12% | 330,800 | 6% | 5,131,700 | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 2,366,000 | 80% | 85,600 | 3% | 374,700 | 13% | 130,300 | 4% | 2,956,600 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 1,081,400 | 76% | 49,200 | 3% | 162,800 | 11% | 122,600 | 9% | 1,415,900 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 576,800 | 76% | 27,600 | 4% | 76,800 | 10% | 77,900 | 10% | 759,100 | 100% |

Two out of three very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home

For the majority of recent immigrants, the language spoken most often at home is one other than English or French. Two-thirds of immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001 most often speak a foreign language in their homes.

The use of foreign languages is also high among other immigrant cohorts. Well over one-half of those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995, and one-quarter of those who immigrated prior to 1986 most often speak a foreign language at home. Immigrants who speak an official language at home are far more likely to speak English than French. This reflects both the background and the settlement pattern of immigrants.

The use of foreign languages in the home was slightly more common in 2001 than in 1996, for a given length of stay in Canada. Among those who had lived in Canada from 5 to 15 years, 56% commonly used a foreign language in 2001, compared to 52% in 1996.

Table B-13: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—language most often used at home, by gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | English only | | French only | | French and English | | Neither French nor English | | Total | |
|------------------------|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------------|------|----------------------------|-----|------------|------|
| Women | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 6,753,200 | 71% | 2,617,300 | 27% | 40,800 | 0.4% | 70,800 | 1% | 9,520,200 | 100% |
| Immigrants | 1,434,700 | 54% | 116,900 | 4% | 9,900 | 0.4% | 1,107,700 | 41% | 2,669,200 | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 1,033,200 | 68% | 64,400 | 4% | 5,800 | 0.4% | 426,400 | 28% | 1,529,900 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 289,600 | 39% | 33,000 | 4% | 2,900 | 0.4% | 416,000 | 56% | 741,400 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 112,000 | 28% | 19,500 | 5% | 1,100 | 0.3% | 265,300 | 67% | 397,900 | 100% |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 6,479,000 | 71% | 2,449,200 | 27% | 34,200 | 0.4% | 76,700 | 1% | 9,078,500 | 100% |
| Immigrants | 1,327,200 | 54% | 123,700 | 5% | 10,300 | 0.4% | 1,001,100 | 41% | 2,462,500 | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 971,300 | 68% | 70,200 | 5% | 6,100 | 0.4% | 379,200 | 27% | 1,426,700 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 255,100 | 38% | 32,500 | 5% | 2,900 | 0.4% | 384,000 | 57% | 674,500 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 100,800 | 28% | 21,100 | 6% | 1,300 | 0.4% | 238,000 | 66% | 361,200 | 100% |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 13,232,200 | 71% | 5,066,500 | 27% | 75,000 | 0.4% | 147,500 | 1% | 18,598,700 | 100% |
| Immigrants | 2,762,000 | 54% | 240,600 | 5% | 20,200 | 0.4% | 2,108,800 | 41% | 5,131,700 | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 2,004,500 | 68% | 134,600 | 5% | 11,900 | 0.4% | 805,600 | 27% | 2,956,600 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 544,700 | 38% | 65,500 | 5% | 5,800 | 0.4% | 799,900 | 56% | 1,415,900 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 212,800 | 28% | 40,600 | 5% | 2,500 | 0.3% | 503,300 | 66% | 759,100 | 100% |

Many university graduates among very recent immigrants

The most striking difference between immigrants and the Canadian-born with respect to educational attainment is in the share of university graduates. More than one-third of very recent immigrants have a university degree, compared to 14% of the Canadian-born. Immigrants who landed in Canada during the 1986-1995 period and earlier immigrants also are more likely to have a degree than the Canadian-born, but the difference is smaller. As well, those two groups of immigrants are more likely than persons born in Canada to have no more than elementary schooling. Immigrants are less likely to have an intermediate level of education—some high school, a high school diploma, or a college diploma or trade certificate.

Part of this difference in level of schooling is related to the different age structure of the several groups. Earlier immigrants tend to be concentrated in older age groups in which post-secondary diplomas and degrees are less common than they are for younger people in Canada and abroad. In contrast, very recent immigrants are concentrated in the 25 to 44 age group that has a higher educational attainment. The differences also reflect immigrant selection. Education has been an important admission criterion for economic immigrants, in particular skilled workers, who made up a larger share of new immigrants during 1996-2000 than before.

When education levels are compared by age group, it appears that the younger generation has a much higher level of education, whether born in or outside Canada. For instance, only two in ten persons 25 to 44 years of age born in Canada have not completed high school, compared to six in ten persons 65 years of age and over. Well over one-half of Canadian-born persons 25 to 44 years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to one-quarter of persons 65 years and over. A similar large shift in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants.

Table B-14: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Less than grade 9 | Some high school | High school diploma | College or trade diploma | University degree | Total |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Women | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 826,600 | 2,278,900 | 2,363,900 | 2,740,500 | 1,310,300 | 9,520,200 |
| Immigrants | 435,300 | 493,600 | 573,000 | 678,700 | 488,600 | 2,669,200 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 307,400 | 284,900 | 305,700 | 409,400 | 222,600 | 1,529,900 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 92,700 | 142,000 | 182,100 | 185,200 | 139,400 | 741,400 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 35,100 | 66,700 | 85,300 | 84,200 | 126,600 | 397,900 |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 821,600 | 2,306,500 | 2,066,800 | 2,626,200 | 1,257,300 | 9,078,500 |
| Immigrants | 298,500 | 431,800 | 453,500 | 699,100 | 579,700 | 2,462,500 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 221,100 | 231,100 | 223,400 | 465,500 | 285,600 | 1,426,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 57,700 | 140,000 | 162,900 | 164,300 | 149,500 | 674,500 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 19,600 | 60,700 | 67,200 | 69,200 | 144,600 | 361,200 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,648,200 | 4,585,400 | 4,430,700 | 5,366,800 | 2,567,600 | 18,598,700 |
| Immigrants | 733,700 | 925,400 | 1,026,500 | 1,377,800 | 1,068,300 | 5,131,700 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 528,500 | 516,000 | 529,100 | 874,900 | 508,200 | 2,956,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 150,500 | 282,000 | 345,000 | 349,500 | 289,000 | 1,415,900 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 54,800 | 127,400 | 152,400 | 153,400 | 271,200 | 759,100 |
| | Less than grade 9 | Some high school | High school diploma | College or trade diploma | University degree | Total |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 9% | 24% | 25% | 29% | 14% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 16% | 18% | 21% | 25% | 18% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 20% | 19% | 20% | 27% | 15% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 13% | 19% | 25% | 25% | 19% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 9% | 17% | 21% | 21% | 32% | 100% |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 9% | 25% | 23% | 29% | 14% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 12% | 18% | 18% | 28% | 24% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 15% | 16% | 16% | 33% | 20% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 9% | 21% | 24% | 24% | 22% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 5% | 17% | 19% | 19% | 40% | 100% |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 9% | 25% | 24% | 29% | 14% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 14% | 18% | 20% | 27% | 21% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 18% | 17% | 18% | 30% | 17% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 11% | 20% | 24% | 25% | 20% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 7% | 17% | 20% | 20% | 36% | 100% |

Table B-15: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—25 years of age and over, with no high school diploma or with post-secondary diploma or degree—by age and gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)

| | No high school diploma | | | With post-secondary diploma or degree | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 65 years | 65 years and over | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 65 years | 65 years and over |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 637,800 | 848,100 | 908,900 | 2,112,100 | 1,219,200 | 311,600 |
| Immigrants | 178,600 | 308,100 | 353,800 | 568,700 | 428,500 | 118,000 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 63,200 | 226,700 | 297,000 | 196,400 | 320,200 | 104,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 82,400 | 58,200 | 44,900 | 209,000 | 79,600 | 9,200 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 33,000 | 23,200 | 11,900 | 163,300 | 28,800 | 4,200 |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 785,900 | 838,400 | 656,600 | 1,941,400 | 1,297,000 | 320,600 |
| Immigrants | 161,800 | 228,600 | 236,900 | 528,500 | 526,600 | 182,900 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 65,500 | 174,900 | 204,400 | 185,700 | 392,500 | 163,900 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 72,500 | 39,600 | 26,200 | 185,300 | 92,500 | 14,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 23,800 | 14,200 | 6,400 | 157,500 | 41,600 | 5,100 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,423,700 | 1,686,500 | 1,565,500 | 4,053,400 | 2,516,200 | 632,200 |
| Immigrants | 340,400 | 536,700 | 590,700 | 1,097,200 | 955,100 | 300,900 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 128,700 | 401,600 | 501,300 | 382,100 | 712,700 | 268,500 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 154,900 | 97,800 | 71,100 | 394,200 | 172,100 | 23,200 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 56,900 | 37,400 | 18,300 | 320,900 | 70,300 | 9,300 |

| | No high school diploma | | | With post-secondary diploma or degree | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 65 years | 65 years and over | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 65 years | 65 years and over |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 18% | 31% | 62% | 59% | 44% | 21% |
| Immigrants | 19% | 33% | 64% | 60% | 46% | 21% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 19% | 33% | 63% | 58% | 46% | 22% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 22% | 33% | 71% | 55% | 45% | 15% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 14% | 36% | 63% | 68% | 45% | 22% |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 22% | 32% | 59% | 55% | 49% | 29% |
| Immigrants | 19% | 26% | 50% | 62% | 59% | 39% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 20% | 26% | 50% | 58% | 59% | 40% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 22% | 25% | 54% | 56% | 57% | 29% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 11% | 21% | 47% | 75% | 63% | 37% |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 20% | 31% | 60% | 57% | 47% | 24% |
| Immigrants | 19% | 29% | 57% | 61% | 52% | 29% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 20% | 30% | 57% | 58% | 53% | 30% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 22% | 29% | 64% | 56% | 51% | 21% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 13% | 29% | 57% | 71% | 54% | 29% |

Very recent immigrant men have a very high level of education compared to the Canadian-born across the entire age spectrum, while for women this is the case only in the youngest age group.

Thus, the high educational attainment of very recent immigrants is not merely a matter of a favourable age distribution. Among immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period, younger and older women are on average somewhat less educated than the Canadian-born, while men in the 45-64 age group have more post-secondary qualifications. Among earlier immigrants, men 45 years of age and over have more education than the Canadian-born.

Recent immigrants add to Canada's pool of scientists and engineers

Immigrants with a post-secondary diploma or degree are more likely than the Canadian-born to have majored in physical sciences, engineering or a trade, while the Canadian-born are more likely to have a qualification in social sciences, education or the arts. This is so for all generations of immigrants, the differences being most pronounced for very recent immigrants. Most remarkably, 28% of very recent immigrant women with a diploma or degree have studied science, engineering or learned a trade, compared to only 12% of Canadian-born women.

The immigrant cohorts and the Canadian-born are more alike with respect to the proportions who specialized in commerce and business, and health professions and technologies. The educational choices of immigrants, recent immigrants and the Canadian-born remain much the same as in 1996.

Table B-16: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, with post-secondary diploma or degree—major field of study, by gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Physical sciences, engineering and trades | | Social sciences, education and arts | | Commerce, management and business administration | | Health professions and related technologies | | Total | |
|------------------------|---|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|--|-----|---|-----|-----------|------|
| Women | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 467,400 | 12% | 1,707,400 | 42% | 1,130,200 | 28% | 735,800 | 18% | 4,040,900 | 100% |
| Immigrants | 216,400 | 19% | 432,600 | 37% | 318,900 | 27% | 195,800 | 17% | 1,163,700 | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 66,500 | 21% | 114,400 | 35% | 93,100 | 29% | 49,400 | 15% | 323,300 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 90,400 | 14% | 244,500 | 39% | 176,100 | 28% | 119,400 | 19% | 630,400 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 59,500 | 28% | 73,600 | 35% | 49,700 | 24% | 27,100 | 13% | 210,000 | 100% |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 2,141,600 | 55% | 952,400 | 25% | 623,800 | 16% | 156,800 | 4% | 3,874,600 | 100% |
| Immigrants | 758,800 | 59% | 252,900 | 20% | 198,200 | 16% | 65,800 | 5% | 1,275,700 | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 182,300 | 58% | 59,600 | 19% | 54,500 | 17% | 16,500 | 5% | 312,900 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 442,300 | 59% | 157,900 | 21% | 110,800 | 15% | 38,700 | 5% | 749,700 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 134,300 | 63% | 35,400 | 17% | 33,000 | 15% | 10,600 | 5% | 213,200 | 100% |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 2,609,000 | 33% | 2,659,800 | 34% | 1,754,000 | 22% | 892,600 | 11% | 7,915,500 | 100% |
| Immigrants | 975,200 | 40% | 685,400 | 28% | 517,100 | 21% | 261,600 | 11% | 2,439,400 | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 248,800 | 39% | 174,000 | 27% | 147,500 | 23% | 65,900 | 10% | 636,200 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 532,700 | 39% | 402,400 | 29% | 286,900 | 21% | 158,000 | 11% | 1,380,000 | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 193,800 | 46% | 109,000 | 26% | 82,700 | 20% | 37,700 | 9% | 423,100 | 100% |

Recent immigrants more likely to attend school

Very recent immigrants are relatively likely to be in school, to acquire language skills or Canadian credentials. School attendance is at least twice as high for this group as for the Canadian-born, in both the 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 age groups.

In the youngest age group, school attendance is also higher among very recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born, with a larger difference for men than for women. In all age groups, immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period are also more likely than the Canadian-born to attend school, but not to the same extent as very recent immigrants. School attendance rates for all immigrant cohorts were similar in the 1996 Census.

Table B-17: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)

| | 15 to 24 years | | 25 to 44 years | | 45 to 64 years | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| Women | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,089,200 | 64% | 439,600 | 12% | 111,900 | 4% |
| Immigrants | 161,600 | 70% | 161,400 | 17% | 47,000 | 5% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 17,700 | 63% | 42,100 | 12% | 28,100 | 4% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 92,400 | 73% | 57,700 | 15% | 11,100 | 6% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 51,500 | 67% | 61,700 | 26% | 7,800 | 12% |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,059,800 | 60% | 339,000 | 10% | 69,700 | 3% |
| Immigrants | 167,000 | 70% | 126,700 | 15% | 35,100 | 4% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 17,900 | 59% | 33,300 | 10% | 18,900 | 3% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 97,800 | 71% | 43,800 | 13% | 8,700 | 5% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 51,300 | 72% | 49,700 | 24% | 7,400 | 11% |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 2,149,000 | 62% | 778,600 | 11% | 181,600 | 3% |
| Immigrants | 328,500 | 70% | 288,100 | 16% | 82,000 | 5% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 35,600 | 61% | 75,400 | 11% | 47,000 | 3% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 190,100 | 72% | 101,400 | 14% | 19,800 | 6% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 102,800 | 70% | 111,300 | 25% | 15,300 | 12% |

PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Older recent immigrants more likely to be living with relatives

Table C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—living arrangements, by age, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Canadian-born | Immigrants | Immigrated before 1986 | Immigrated 1986-1995 | Immigrated 1996-2001 |
|--|---------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| All ages (including 0-14 years) | | | | | |
| Living alone | 2,438,600 | 517,900 | 399,600 | 78,200 | 40,100 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 857,100 | 147,400 | 65,300 | 44,200 | 38,000 |
| Living with relatives | 20,604,200 | 4,771,900 | 2,485,700 | 1,403,500 | 882,700 |
| 15-24 years | | | | | |
| Living alone | 119,300 | 11,300 | 2,300 | 5,500 | 3,500 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 234,400 | 19,500 | 3,800 | 9,100 | 6,600 |
| Living with relatives | 3,098,100 | 438,200 | 52,300 | 248,800 | 137,000 |
| 25-44 years | | | | | |
| Living alone | 758,600 | 121,000 | 50,200 | 41,300 | 29,600 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 395,500 | 78,100 | 24,600 | 26,300 | 27,300 |
| Living with relatives | 5,966,400 | 1,609,300 | 582,600 | 635,900 | 390,700 |
| 45-64 years | | | | | |
| Living alone | 755,300 | 152,500 | 128,800 | 19,100 | 4,600 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 149,800 | 34,100 | 24,800 | 6,800 | 2,600 |
| Living with relatives | 4,471,900 | 1,630,900 | 1,198,200 | 309,800 | 122,900 |
| 65 years and over | | | | | |
| Living alone | 805,500 | 233,100 | 218,300 | 12,400 | 2,400 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 47,900 | 14,400 | 12,200 | 1,600 | 500 |
| Living with relatives | 1,716,500 | 778,600 | 652,500 | 96,800 | 29,200 |
| | Canadian-born | Immigrants | Immigrated before 1986 | Immigrated 1986-1995 | Immigrated 1996-2001 |
| All ages (including 0-14 years) | | | | | |
| Living alone | 10% | 10% | 14% | 5% | 4% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 4% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 4% |
| Living with relatives | 86% | 88% | 84% | 92% | 92% |
| 15-24 years | | | | | |
| Living alone | 3% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 2% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 7% | 4% | 6% | 3% | 4% |
| Living with relatives | 90% | 93% | 90% | 94% | 93% |
| 25-44 years | | | | | |
| Living alone | 11% | 7% | 8% | 6% | 7% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 6% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 6% |
| Living with relatives | 84% | 89% | 89% | 90% | 87% |
| 45-64 years | | | | | |
| Living alone | 14% | 8% | 10% | 6% | 4% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Living with relatives | 83% | 90% | 89% | 92% | 94% |
| 65 years and over | | | | | |
| Living alone | 31% | 23% | 25% | 11% | 8% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% |
| Living with relatives | 67% | 76% | 74% | 87% | 91% |

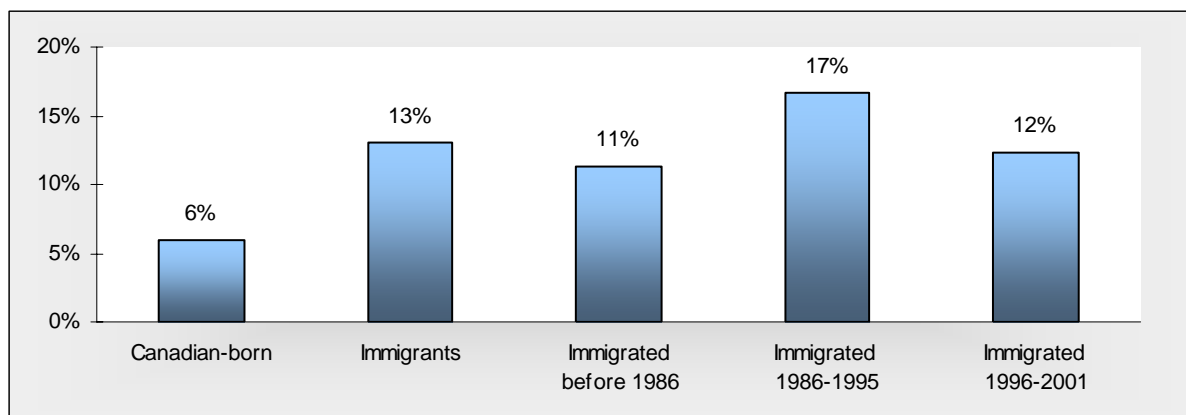
Note: For definitions of extended and nuclear families, see the Glossary.

Very few recent immigrants live alone. Like the Canadian-born population, a large majority of recent immigrants live in households with at least two people, and in most cases, these are people with whom they are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. In fact, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to be living with relatives. This difference is true for all age groups, but is most notable among people aged 65 years and over. Among Canadian-born seniors, two-thirds live with relatives, while almost one-third live alone. By comparison, nine out of ten very recent immigrants aged 65 years and over live with relatives, while only one in ten live alone. In part, these figures probably reflect a difference in the average age of recent immigrant and Canadian-born seniors.

Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families

Recent immigrants are similar to Canadian-born individuals in that most live in nuclear families, with no relatives other than the immediate members of the nuclear family. However, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only 6% are part of an extended family compared to 12% of those who immigrated in the 1996 to 2001 period.

Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Canada, 2001



Note: For definitions of extended and nuclear families, see the Glossary. Whereas Table C-1 includes all persons, Figure C-1 and Table C-2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in “non-family” households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section.

Extended-family living arrangements are most common among older recent immigrants. Over one-third of very recent immigrants aged 65 years and over live in extended families, compared to less than one in ten Canadian-born seniors. Older recent immigrants living in extended families are most often related to someone within a nuclear family, and are not members of the nuclear family itself.

Table C-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—living with relatives in nuclear or extended family, by age, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Canadian-born | Immigrants | Immigrated before 1986 | Immigrated 1986-1995 | Immigrated 1996-2001 |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| All ages | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 19,100,000 | 4,073,300 | 2,164,100 | 1,147,800 | 761,500 |
| Extended family | 1,221,400 | 622,100 | 279,700 | 233,000 | 109,400 |
| Under 15 years | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 5,036,700 | 285,800 | - | - | - |
| Extended family | 304,300 | 28,500 | - | - | - |
| 15-24 years | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 2,837,800 | 365,300 | 44,400 | 208,100 | 112,800 |
| Extended family | 214,500 | 62,600 | 6,900 | 35,200 | 20,600 |
| 25-44 years | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 5,565,900 | 1,367,800 | 503,500 | 521,000 | 343,300 |
| Extended family | 316,300 | 215,500 | 70,400 | 103,800 | 41,300 |
| 45-64 years | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 4,148,800 | 1,425,300 | 1,066,100 | 256,800 | 102,500 |
| Extended family | 253,000 | 187,500 | 118,500 | 49,500 | 19,500 |
| 65 years and over | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 1,510,800 | 629,200 | 550,200 | 62,000 | 17,000 |
| Extended family | 133,200 | 128,000 | 84,000 | 32,500 | 11,500 |
| | Canadian-born | Immigrants | Immigrated before 1986 | Immigrated 1986-1995 | Immigrated 1996-2001 |
| All ages | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 93% | 85% | 87% | 82% | 86% |
| Extended family | 6% | 13% | 11% | 17% | 12% |
| Under 15 years | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 94% | 91% | - | - | - |
| Extended family | 6% | 9% | - | - | - |
| 15-24 years | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 92% | 83% | 85% | 84% | 82% |
| Extended family | 7% | 14% | 13% | 14% | 15% |
| 25-44 years | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 93% | 85% | 86% | 82% | 88% |
| Extended family | 5% | 13% | 12% | 16% | 11% |
| 45-64 years | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 93% | 87% | 89% | 83% | 83% |
| Extended family | 6% | 11% | 10% | 16% | 16% |
| 65 years and over | | | | | |
| Nuclear family | 88% | 81% | 84% | 64% | 58% |
| Extended family | 8% | 16% | 13% | 34% | 39% |

Note: For definitions of extended and nuclear families, see the Glossary. Whereas Table C-1 includes all persons, Figure C-1 and Table C-2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in “non-family” households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section. Consequently, the percentages in Table C-2 do not add to 100%.

FAMILIES

One in nine families is a recent immigrant family

In 2001, there were 2,492,000 recent immigrants living in Canada who had landed between 1986 and 2001. A large majority of these immigrants—2,156,000 or 87%—were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents, or children living with one or two parents. One in nine families in Canada is a recent immigrant family—that is, a family in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants.

Most of the recent immigrant families consist of a married or common-law couple, while 12% are lone-parent families. Among Canadian-born families, 16% are lone-parent families, while 84% are married or common-law couples.

Table C-3: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—family structure, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Canadian-born families | | Recent immigrant families | |
|--|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|
| All families (including ages 15-24 years) | | | | |
| Couples with or without children | 4,911,000 | 84% | 783,200 | 88% |
| Lone-parent families | 913,600 | 16% | 108,500 | 12% |
| Total number of families | 5,824,500 | 100% | 891,700 | 100% |
| 25-44 years | | | | |
| Couples with or without children | 2,036,900 | 81% | 459,800 | 88% |
| Lone-parent families | 478,600 | 19% | 60,200 | 12% |
| Total number of families | 2,515,400 | 100% | 519,900 | 100% |
| 45-64 years | | | | |
| Couples with or without children | 1,972,200 | 87% | 254,700 | 88% |
| Lone-parent families | 291,400 | 13% | 35,500 | 12% |
| Total number of families | 2,263,600 | 100% | 290,200 | 100% |
| 65 years and over | | | | |
| Couples with or without children | 805,100 | 89% | 60,500 | 86% |
| Lone-parent families | 99,400 | 11% | 9,600 | 14% |
| Total number of families | 904,400 | 100% | 70,100 | 100% |

Note: For definitions of family and related concepts, see the Glossary. Since the 1996 Census there have been changes to the definition of family.

When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, families of seniors are seen to have a composition different from the general pattern. Lone-parent families of seniors are more common among recent immigrant families, and less common among the families of Canadian-born.

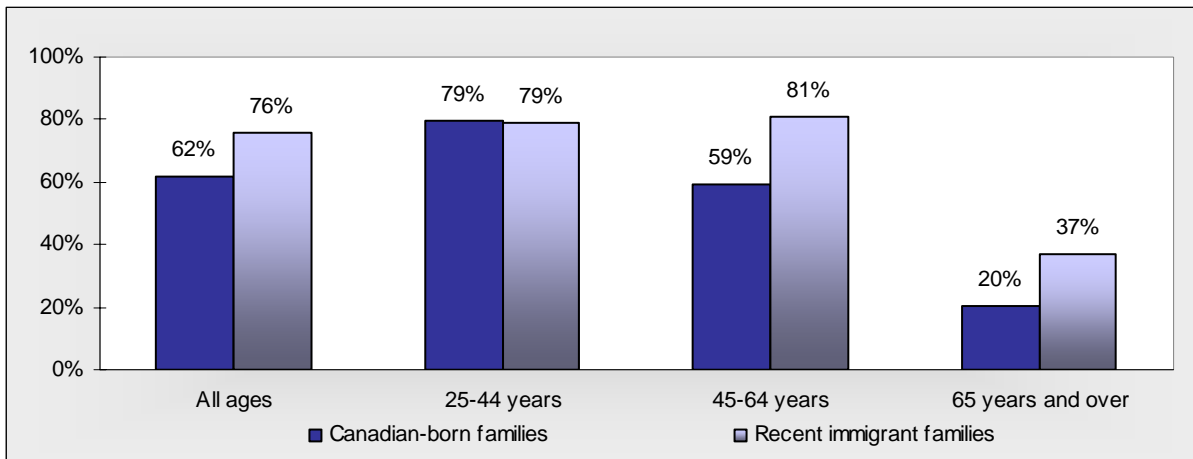
Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home

A striking difference between recent immigrant and Canadian-born families is in the proportion of families with children at home. Almost eight in ten recent immigrant families have at least one child of any age living at home. By comparison, just over six in ten Canadian-born families have children at home.

This difference occurs mainly among families whose oldest member is 45 years of age or older. Among young families, the proportion of those with children living at home is similar for recent immigrant and Canadian-born families. However, nearly two in five recent immigrant families of seniors have children in the home, compared to only one in five Canadian-born families.

The higher proportion of older recent immigrant families with children living at home could be due to a greater likelihood that older children stay longer in the parental home, as well as possible differences in the timing of childbirth and level of fertility. Some of the children in older immigrant families may be adults living with and possibly supporting one or two aging parents.

Figure C-2: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Canada, 2001 (percentage)



Older recent immigrant families have more children living at home

Recent immigrant families with children are somewhat more likely to have more than two children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. Twenty-one percent of recent immigrant families with children have three or more children, compared to 17% of Canadian-born families.

The share of young families with three or more children is the same for Canadian-born families and recent immigrant families, one in five. However, 24% of recent immigrant families with an older spouse or lone parent 45 to 64 years of age have more than two children, compared to 14% of Canadian-born families. Amongst the oldest recent immigrant families, 10% have three or more children living at home, compared to only 2% of Canadian-born families.

Table C-4: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

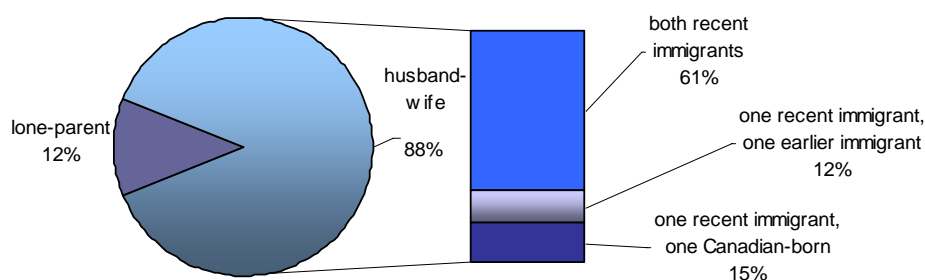
| | Canadian-born families | | Recent immigrant families | |
|--|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| All ages (including ages 15-24 years) | | | | |
| One child | 1,538,700 | 43% | 256,500 | 38% |
| Two children | 1,439,500 | 40% | 279,200 | 41% |
| Three or more children | 620,000 | 17% | 142,800 | 21% |
| 25-44 years | | | | |
| One child | 667,200 | 33% | 154,200 | 37% |
| Two children | 908,600 | 45% | 174,000 | 42% |
| Three or more children | 423,800 | 21% | 83,700 | 20% |
| 45-64 years | | | | |
| One child | 658,800 | 49% | 80,700 | 34% |
| Two children | 492,900 | 37% | 97,500 | 42% |
| Three or more children | 188,800 | 14% | 56,200 | 24% |
| 65 years and over | | | | |
| One child | 159,200 | 86% | 17,100 | 66% |
| Two children | 21,000 | 11% | 6,200 | 24% |
| Three or more children | 4,100 | 2% | 2,700 | 10% |

Majority of recent immigrants married to other recent immigrants

The majority of the 892,000 recent immigrant families are comprised of a recently immigrated husband married to or living common-law with a recently immigrated wife, with or without children. An additional 12% of families have a recently immigrated spouse and a spouse who immigrated earlier, before 1986. One in seven recent immigrant families has a recent immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse.

Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, nearly four in ten consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C-3). This proportion is nearly three times as large as that of recent immigrant families.

Figure C-3: Recent immigrant families—family structure showing immigrant status of spouses, Canada, 2001 (percentage distribution)



When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Just 3% of recent immigrant couples live common-law, compared with 20% of Canadian-born couples. Even among young couples, where common-law is the clear preference of the Canadian-born, relatively few recent immigrant couples have chosen this option.

Table C-5: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—couples in common-law relationships, by age of older spouse, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)

| | Canadian-born families | | Recent immigrant families | |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| All ages | 975,800 | 20% | 15,100 | 3% |
| 15-24 years | 76,600 | 79% | 900 | 24% |
| 25-44 years | 594,400 | 29% | 10,800 | 4% |
| 45-64 years | 268,300 | 14% | 3,100 | 2% |
| 65 years and over | 36,500 | 5% | 300 | 1% |

The low incidence of common-law relationships among recent immigrants is in part a result of immigration law which, prior to the introduction of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) in June 2002, did not recognize common-law relationships.

HOUSEHOLDS

One in eleven households is a recent immigrant household

In 2001, there were 1,056,000 recent immigrant households—households in which at least one member 15 years of age or older was a recent immigrant. These households made up 9% of the total number of households in Canada.

Nearly two out of five recent immigrant households, 416,000, have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. In over one-half of these households, all members 15 years of age and over are very recent immigrants. The remaining 198,900 households comprise very recent immigrants living together with other persons. In 67% of these households, the other persons were immigrants who landed before 1996; in 26%, they were Canadian-born; and in the remaining 7%, they were both immigrants who landed before 1996 and Canadian-born.

Table C-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Number of households | Share of all households |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Canadian-born | 8,578,100 | 74% |
| Earlier immigrants | 1,876,300 | 16% |
| Recent immigrants | 1,056,300 | 9% |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 640,300 | 6% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 198,900 | 2% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 217,100 | 2% |
| All households | 11,563,000 | 100% |

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

Three out of four households in Canada are comprised only of Canadian-born persons. Sixteen percent of all households include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants.

Recent immigrant households more likely to be larger than a nuclear family

A recent immigrant household is much more likely than a Canadian-born household to consist of one or more families. Five in six recent immigrant households are family households, compared to just four in six Canadian-born households.

One in three Canadian-born households is a non-family household, and most of these consist of a person living alone. Among recent immigrant households, only one in ten consists of a single person.

Most households consist of a nuclear family—that is, a couple with or without children, or a lone parent with one or more children living together. Immigrant households, except for households of very recent immigrants with others, are somewhat more likely to consist of just a nuclear family than Canadian-born households.

Table C-7: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| Households | All family households | Family households | | | Non-family households | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | Nuclear families | Expanded families | Multiple families | Single person | Multiple persons |
| Canadian-born | 5,737,600 | 5,336,600 | 350,800 | 50,200 | 2,438,100 | 402,400 |
| Earlier immigrants | 1,415,600 | 1,264,300 | 119,300 | 32,000 | 399,500 | 61,300 |
| Recent immigrants | 883,200 | 688,200 | 123,500 | 71,500 | 118,400 | 54,800 |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 531,300 | 427,400 | 71,200 | 32,700 | 78,200 | 30,700 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 183,200 | 104,800 | 42,700 | 35,800 | 0 | 15,700 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 168,700 | 156,000 | 9,600 | 3,100 | 40,100 | 8,300 |
| All households | 8,060,200 | 7,311,400 | 594,800 | 154,000 | 2,976,900 | 526,000 |

| Households | All family households | Family households | | | Non-family households | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | Nuclear families | Expanded families | Multiple families | Single person | Multiple persons |
| Canadian-born | 67% | 62% | 4% | 1% | 28% | 5% |
| Earlier immigrants | 75% | 67% | 6% | 2% | 21% | 3% |
| Recent immigrants | 84% | 65% | 12% | 7% | 11% | 5% |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 83% | 67% | 11% | 5% | 12% | 5% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 92% | 53% | 21% | 18% | 0% | 8% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 78% | 72% | 4% | 1% | 18% | 4% |
| All households | 70% | 63% | 5% | 1% | 26% | 5% |

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

A significant proportion of recent immigrant households consist of a nuclear family living with other persons. In most of these “expanded-family” households, the non-family person or persons are related to the family. Expanded-family households are not unknown among Canadian-born but they occur much less frequently.

Households of recent immigrants are also much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of two or more families. These families may be related to each other, as for example a married couple living with the family of one of their children. Multiple family households are most common among households combining very recent immigrants with others (persons who immigrated before 1996 and/or Canadian-born). Many recent immigrants clearly live in households that are different from the standard nuclear family.

Recent immigrant households tend to be large

Recent immigrant households are more likely to be large in size than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. One of every two recent immigrant households has one to three members, compared to three out of four Canadian-born households. The proportion of households with four or more members is twice as large among recent immigrant households as among Canadian-born households.

Table C-8: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| Households | Number of persons in household | | | Total |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | 1 to 3 | 4 or 5 | 6 or more | |
| Canadian-born | 6,640,200 | 1,759,700 | 178,200 | 8,578,100 |
| Earlier immigrants | 1,376,300 | 436,700 | 63,300 | 1,876,300 |
| Recent immigrants | 565,900 | 380,100 | 110,300 | 1,056,300 |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 336,100 | 243,000 | 61,200 | 640,300 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 97,600 | 63,900 | 37,500 | 198,900 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 132,300 | 73,200 | 11,600 | 217,100 |
| All households | 8,624,500 | 2,585,300 | 353,100 | 11,563,000 |

| Households | Number of persons in household | | | Estimated average size |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------|------------------------|
| | 1 to 3 | 4 or 5 | 6 or more | |
| Canadian-born | 77% | 21% | 2% | 2.5 |
| Earlier immigrants | 73% | 23% | 3% | 2.7 |
| Recent immigrants | 54% | 36% | 10% | 3.5 |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 52% | 38% | 10% | 3.5 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 49% | 32% | 19% | 4.0 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 61% | 34% | 5% | 3.2 |
| All households | 75% | 22% | 3% | 2.6 |

Note: The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary. Average size of household is estimated assuming an average of 4.5 for households with four or five members and an average of 7 for households with six or more members. For households with one, two or three members, the actual size of household was used in the calculation.

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Households where very recent immigrants live together with others are most likely of all households to be large, with one in five of such households having six or more members. Only 2% of Canadian-born households are so large.

More care of children

The proportion of recent immigrants 15 years of age or over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons. On the other hand, the share of recent immigrants spending time on a regular basis to look after elder persons is somewhat smaller than the share of Canadian-born persons.

The difference in time spent on care of children may reflect the fact that recent immigrants are more likely to have children and on average have more children than the Canadian-born. On the other hand, the incidence of care of elders is lower among very recent immigrants, even though extended families and multiple families, which may consist of several generations living together, are more common than for Canadian-born. This suggests that very recent immigrants have other reasons than care of elders for living in households larger than a nuclear family.

Table C-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—reporting unpaid care of children or elders, by gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)

| | Care of | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| | Children | | Elders | |
| Women | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 3,924,100 | 32% | 2,053,100 | 17% |
| Immigrants | 1,147,100 | 41% | 508,900 | 18% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 553,100 | 36% | 318,600 | 21% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 382,300 | 48% | 131,200 | 16% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 211,700 | 42% | 59,100 | 12% |
| Men | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 3,077,400 | 32% | 1,394,700 | 12% |
| Immigrants | 901,000 | 41% | 372,800 | 14% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 455,800 | 36% | 231,000 | 16% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 286,300 | 48% | 96,600 | 13% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 158,900 | 42% | 45,100 | 10% |
| Total | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 7,001,500 | 28% | 3,447,900 | 14% |
| Immigrants | 2,048,100 | 40% | 881,700 | 16% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 1,008,900 | 38% | 549,600 | 19% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 668,600 | 44% | 227,800 | 15% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 370,600 | 39% | 104,200 | 11% |

PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Labour force participation lower the more recent the arrival

Very recent immigrants 15 to 64 years old are not as active in the labour market as the Canadian-born of the same age. The difference is 15% for women, and 7% for men. Labour force participation of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period is more like that of the Canadian-born, while earlier immigrants tend to be somewhat more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born, regardless of their age and gender.

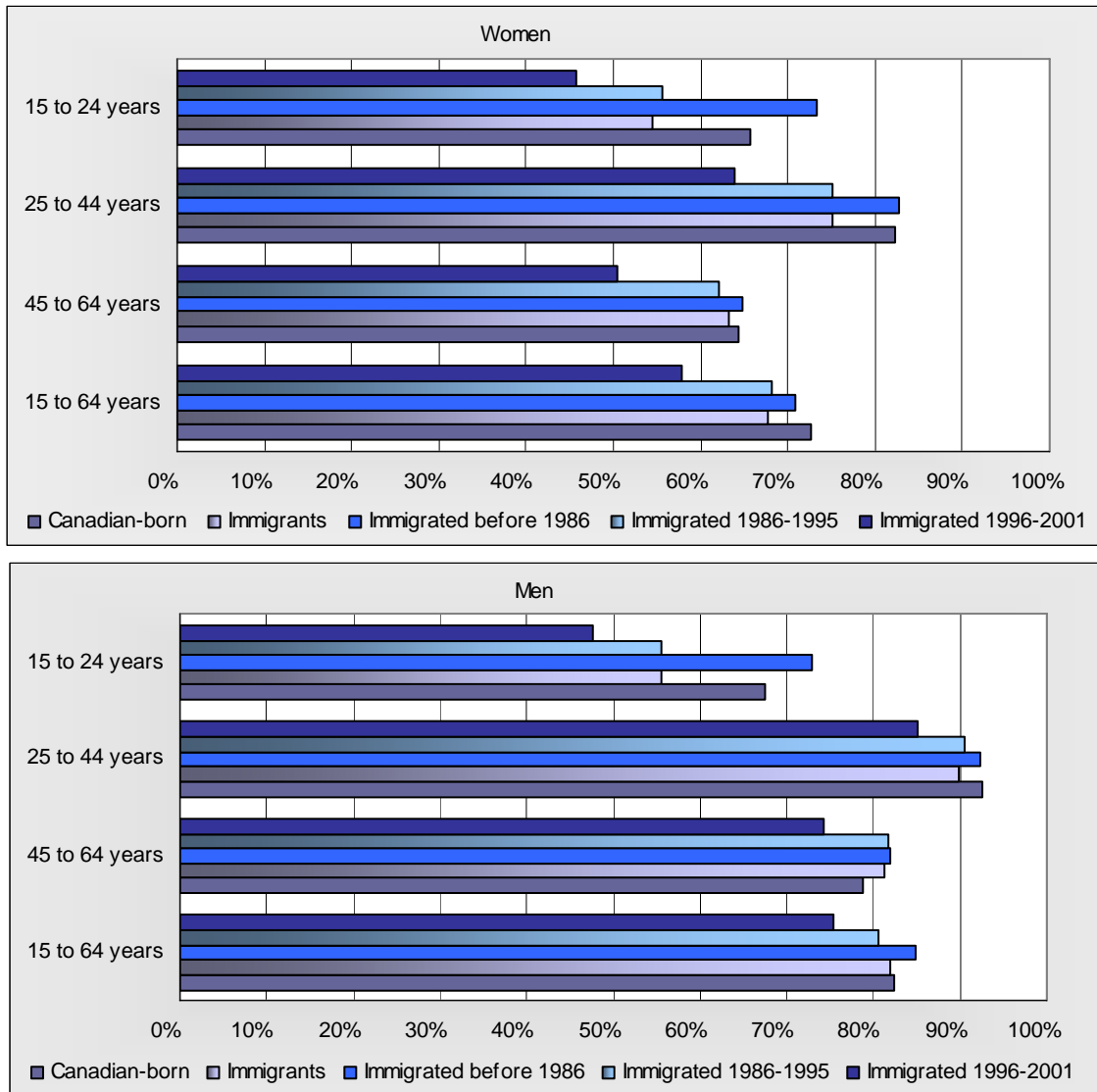
This pattern of adjustment, that is, greater involvement of immigrants in the Canadian labour market the longer their length of stay in Canada, is evident in all age groups, for both men and women. Immigrant women have a larger gap to bridge. The high participation of immigrant men 45 to 64 years of age who landed in Canada before 1986 suggests that they may be retiring later than the Canadian-born to make up for lower earnings following immigration. High participation of the small number of young earlier immigrants may have to do with differences in school attendance.

Table D-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Canada, 2001 (number)

| | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | Total |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Women | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,115,800 | 2,973,400 | 1,764,600 | 5,853,800 |
| Immigrants | 126,100 | 715,400 | 587,900 | 1,429,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 20,700 | 279,900 | 446,500 | 747,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 70,500 | 283,200 | 109,000 | 462,700 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 34,900 | 152,300 | 32,400 | 219,600 |
| Men | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,193,800 | 3,267,800 | 2,096,400 | 6,558,000 |
| Immigrants | 132,600 | 771,300 | 725,800 | 1,629,600 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 22,200 | 295,300 | 545,100 | 862,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 76,500 | 296,700 | 131,700 | 504,900 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 33,900 | 179,300 | 49,000 | 262,200 |
| Total | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 2,309,600 | 6,241,200 | 3,861,100 | 12,411,800 |
| Immigrants | 258,700 | 1,486,700 | 1,313,700 | 3,059,100 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 42,900 | 575,200 | 991,600 | 1,609,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 147,000 | 579,900 | 240,700 | 967,600 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 68,800 | 331,600 | 81,400 | 481,900 |

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

Figure D-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Canada, 2001



Note: Figures D-1 and D-2 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

Overall, labour force participation was higher in 2001 than in 1996. The Canadian economy was stronger in 2001 than in 1996, and this drew people into the labour market from the ranks of newcomers (the young and the newly landed) and from among women and men aged 45 and over. Very recent immigrants showed gains in labour force participation of 3% for women, the same as for Canadian-born women, and 4% for men, compared to no change for Canadian-born men.

Table D-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Canada, 2001

| | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | Total | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|------------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 66% | 82% | 64% | 73% | 5,853,800 |
| Immigrants | 55% | 75% | 63% | 68% | 1,429,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 73% | 83% | 65% | 71% | 747,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 56% | 75% | 62% | 68% | 462,700 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 46% | 64% | 50% | 58% | 219,600 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 67% | 92% | 79% | 82% | 6,558,000 |
| Immigrants | 55% | 90% | 81% | 82% | 1,629,600 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 73% | 92% | 82% | 85% | 862,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 56% | 90% | 82% | 81% | 504,900 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 48% | 85% | 74% | 75% | 262,200 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 67% | 87% | 72% | 78% | 12,411,800 |
| Immigrants | 55% | 82% | 72% | 75% | 3,059,100 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 73% | 87% | 73% | 78% | 1,609,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 56% | 82% | 72% | 74% | 967,600 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 47% | 74% | 62% | 66% | 481,900 |

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

Pattern of adjustment similar for most levels of education

Generally speaking, the higher the level of education the greater the proportion of people who participate in the labour market. This observation holds for the Canadian-born as well as for all three groups of immigrants. The major exception concerns men who immigrated after 1985 and who at the time of the 2001 Census had only attended elementary school. They had a higher participation rate than those with some high school.

Immigrants with little schooling, even very recent immigrants, are more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born with low education. But at other education levels, there is a common pattern of relatively low participation rates for very recent immigrants, and convergence to the rates of the Canadian-born with longer stay. Men with some high school or a high school diploma face a larger adjustment gap after arrival than men with post-secondary training. Women, at all but the lowest level of educational attainment, face a larger gap in labour force participation, with rates 13% to 20% lower than their Canadian-born counterparts.

Participation rates by level of education have changed very little since 1996. The very recent immigrants were the only group with higher participation in 2001 than in 1996 for both genders and nearly all education levels, but the increases were only 1% to 3%.

Table D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Canada, 2001 (number)

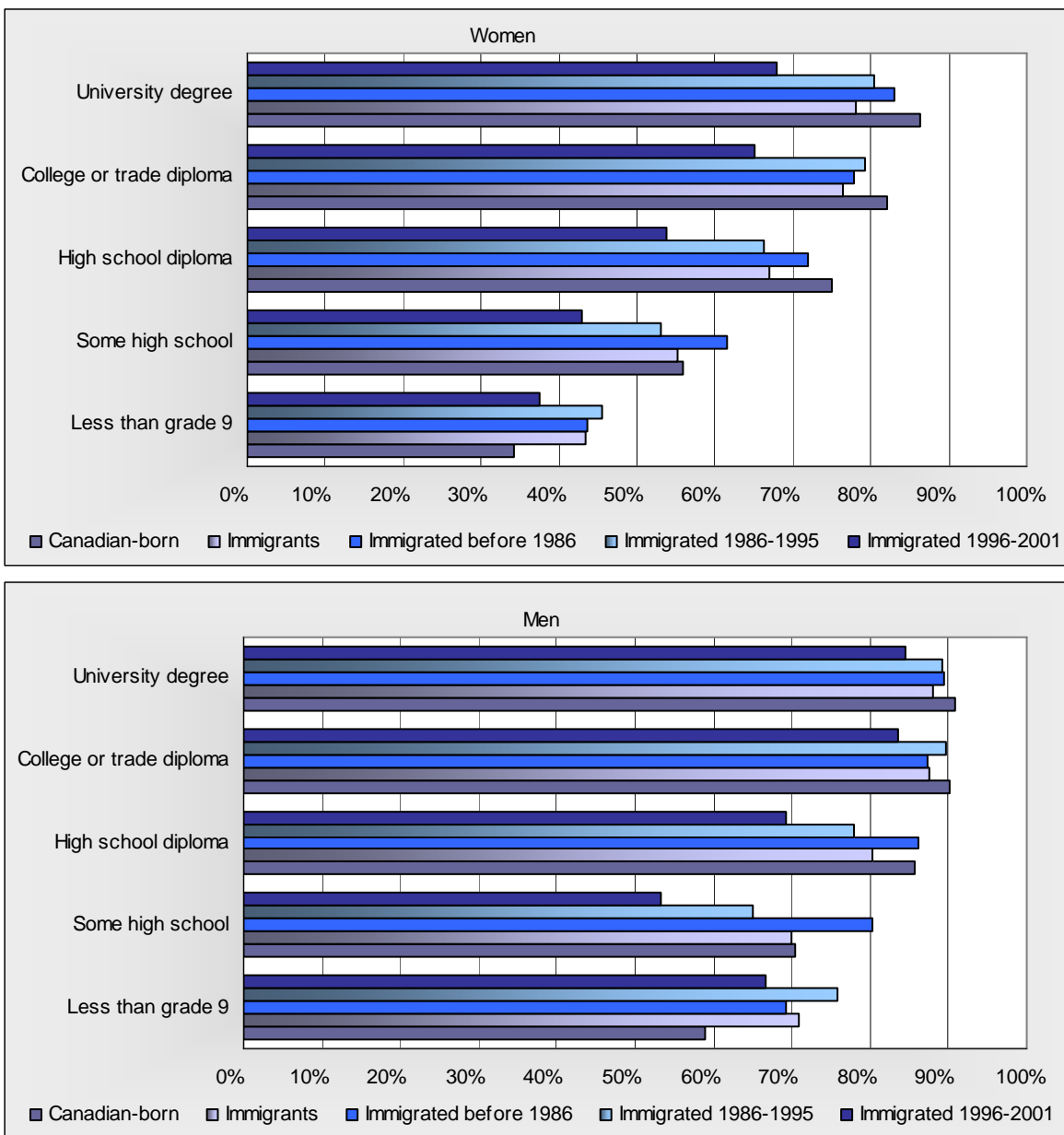
| | Less than grade 9 | Some high school | High school diploma | College or trade diploma | University degree | Total |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Women | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 127,100 | 1,020,300 | 1,585,800 | 2,044,200 | 1,076,500 | 5,853,800 |
| Immigrants | 92,100 | 200,400 | 326,900 | 451,500 | 358,500 | 1,429,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 55,300 | 103,600 | 167,600 | 255,800 | 164,700 | 747,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 27,000 | 69,400 | 114,900 | 142,300 | 109,100 | 462,700 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 9,900 | 27,400 | 44,400 | 53,400 | 84,600 | 219,600 |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 266,900 | 1,422,100 | 1,649,800 | 2,175,500 | 1,043,700 | 6,558,000 |
| Immigrants | 106,100 | 240,000 | 321,900 | 504,600 | 457,100 | 1,629,600 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 64,700 | 124,000 | 156,000 | 307,200 | 210,800 | 862,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 31,100 | 84,800 | 120,800 | 141,300 | 126,800 | 504,900 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 10,200 | 31,200 | 45,100 | 56,100 | 119,500 | 262,200 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 394,000 | 2,442,400 | 3,235,600 | 4,219,600 | 2,120,200 | 12,411,800 |
| Immigrants | 198,200 | 440,400 | 648,800 | 956,100 | 815,600 | 3,059,100 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 120,000 | 227,600 | 323,600 | 563,000 | 375,500 | 1,609,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 58,100 | 154,200 | 235,700 | 283,500 | 236,000 | 967,600 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 20,100 | 58,600 | 89,500 | 109,500 | 204,200 | 481,900 |

Table D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by level of education and gender, Canada, 2001

| | Less than grade 9 | Some high school | High school diploma | College or trade diploma | University degree | Total |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Women | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 34% | 56% | 75% | 82% | 86% | 73% |
| Immigrants | 43% | 55% | 67% | 76% | 78% | 68% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 44% | 62% | 72% | 78% | 83% | 71% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 46% | 53% | 66% | 79% | 80% | 68% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 38% | 43% | 54% | 65% | 68% | 58% |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 59% | 70% | 86% | 90% | 91% | 82% |
| Immigrants | 71% | 70% | 80% | 88% | 88% | 82% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 69% | 80% | 86% | 87% | 90% | 85% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 76% | 65% | 78% | 90% | 89% | 81% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 67% | 53% | 69% | 84% | 84% | 75% |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 48% | 64% | 80% | 86% | 88% | 78% |
| Immigrants | 55% | 62% | 73% | 82% | 83% | 75% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 54% | 70% | 78% | 83% | 87% | 78% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 58% | 59% | 72% | 84% | 85% | 74% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 48% | 48% | 61% | 73% | 77% | 66% |

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

Figure D-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by level of education and gender, Canada, 2001



Note: Figures D-1 and D-2 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

Knowledge of English important for labour force participation

Most immigrants can converse in either English or French when they immigrate to Canada. Those who do not speak English or French are not nearly as active in the labour market as those who do. Immigrants who do not speak official languages probably have difficulty finding jobs with employers who do not speak their native tongue. The gap in labour force participation between those who speak neither official language, and those who speak one or both, is larger for earlier than for recent immigrants, and for women than for men.

For both genders, labour force participation is higher among the English-speaking than the French-speaking population, and is generally highest among those who are bilingual, if not much higher than among English-speaking persons. This applies to immigrants as well as the Canadian-born, which suggests that differences among labour markets in different parts of the country play an important role with respect to labour market participation by immigrants.

Table D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of official languages and gender, Canada, 2001 (number)

| | English only | French only | French and English | Neither French nor English | Total |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 3,698,700 | 776,400 | 1,377,600 | - | 5,853,800 |
| Immigrants | 1,151,300 | 42,500 | 190,800 | 44,800 | 1,429,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 605,300 | 18,500 | 112,400 | 10,900 | 747,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 373,200 | 15,900 | 54,700 | 18,900 | 462,700 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 172,700 | 8,100 | 23,700 | 15,100 | 219,600 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 4,260,200 | 804,000 | 1,492,600 | - | 6,558,000 |
| Immigrants | 1,317,900 | 41,000 | 229,600 | 41,200 | 1,629,600 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 699,200 | 18,100 | 135,400 | 9,900 | 862,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 408,300 | 14,800 | 63,200 | 18,600 | 504,900 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 210,400 | 8,100 | 31,000 | 12,800 | 262,200 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 7,958,900 | 1,580,400 | 2,870,200 | - | 12,411,800 |
| Immigrants | 2,469,200 | 83,500 | 420,400 | 86,000 | 3,059,100 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 1,304,500 | 36,600 | 247,800 | 20,700 | 1,609,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 781,500 | 30,700 | 117,900 | 37,400 | 967,600 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 383,100 | 16,200 | 54,700 | 27,800 | 481,900 |

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

Table D-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by knowledge of official languages and gender, Canada, 2001

| | English only | French only | French and English | Neither French nor English | Total |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 74% | 64% | 76% | - | 73% |
| Immigrants | 69% | 58% | 73% | 40% | 68% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 71% | 58% | 77% | 38% | 71% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 71% | 61% | 69% | 42% | 68% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 60% | 53% | 65% | 38% | 58% |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 83% | 77% | 83% | - | 82% |
| Immigrants | 83% | 75% | 83% | 64% | 82% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 85% | 76% | 86% | 64% | 85% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 82% | 77% | 79% | 69% | 81% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 76% | 71% | 78% | 59% | 75% |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 78% | 70% | 80% | - | 78% |
| Immigrants | 76% | 65% | 78% | 49% | 75% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 78% | 66% | 82% | 47% | 78% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 76% | 68% | 74% | 52% | 74% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 68% | 61% | 72% | 45% | 66% |

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

Unemployment not uncommon during initial years

Immigrants who have been in Canada for only a few years are more likely to experience unemployment than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, very recent immigrant men experienced unemployment rates from 11% to 15%, depending on their age group; in comparison, very recent immigrant women experienced rates of 16% to 17%. Unemployment is significantly lower among persons who immigrated before 1996, except for the youngest age group.

The unemployment rate was lower in 2001 than in 1996 for all groups shown in Table D-8. The decline was greater for the young and for very recent immigrants—4% to 9%—than for other groups—2% to 5%. All groups experienced lower unemployment, while the increase in labour force participation that occurred was not as universal, as shown earlier.

Table D-7: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Canada, 2001 (number)

| | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | Total |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| Women | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 141,600 | 180,800 | 86,200 | 408,700 |
| Immigrants | 18,700 | 63,400 | 33,700 | 115,800 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 2,500 | 15,700 | 20,200 | 38,400 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 10,400 | 23,700 | 8,400 | 42,400 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 5,800 | 24,000 | 5,100 | 35,000 |
| Men | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 169,800 | 216,100 | 128,900 | 514,800 |
| Immigrants | 19,700 | 53,400 | 38,200 | 111,300 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 3,000 | 14,200 | 23,500 | 40,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 11,500 | 18,900 | 8,600 | 39,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 5,100 | 20,300 | 6,100 | 31,600 |
| Total | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 311,400 | 396,900 | 215,100 | 923,400 |
| Immigrants | 38,400 | 116,800 | 71,900 | 227,100 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 5,500 | 29,900 | 43,600 | 79,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 21,900 | 42,500 | 17,000 | 81,500 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 11,000 | 44,400 | 11,300 | 66,600 |

Table D-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by age and gender, Canada, 2001

| | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | Total |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| Women | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 13% | 6% | 5% | 7% |
| Immigrants | 15% | 9% | 6% | 8% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 12% | 6% | 5% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 15% | 8% | 8% | 9% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 17% | 16% | 16% | 16% |
| Men | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 14% | 7% | 6% | 8% |
| Immigrants | 15% | 7% | 5% | 7% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 14% | 5% | 4% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 15% | 6% | 7% | 8% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 15% | 11% | 12% | 12% |
| Total | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 13% | 6% | 6% | 7% |
| Immigrants | 15% | 8% | 5% | 7% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 13% | 5% | 4% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 15% | 7% | 7% | 8% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 16% | 13% | 14% | 14% |

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

The pattern just displayed, of unemployment rates that vary inversely with length of stay in Canada, occurs at all levels of education. For instance, men who immigrated after 1995, and

have a high school diploma, have an unemployment rate of 12%. The rate drops to 9% for immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995.

Immigrant women experience more unemployment than men with the same level of education during the first five years in Canada and also during the next ten years. The gap between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is also larger for women than for men, again for any level of education.

Less educated recent immigrants experience lower unemployment in comparison to their Canadian-born counterparts than recent immigrants with more education. This suggests that it takes time for better educated immigrants to find steady employment at a level that corresponds to their level of education. Regardless of their education level, earlier immigrants generally experience slightly lower unemployment than the Canadian-born.

All groups shown in the table had a lower unemployment rate in 2001 than in 1996. The unemployment rate declined more for recent and very recent immigrants than for earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born. As well, the improvement was generally greater the lower the level of education.

Table D-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Canada, 2001 (number)

| | Less than grade 9 | Some high school | High school diploma | College or trade diploma | University degree | Total |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Women | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 19,500 | 110,200 | 122,500 | 114,000 | 42,500 | 408,700 |
| Immigrants | 9,600 | 18,800 | 28,600 | 30,900 | 27,900 | 115,800 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 4,200 | 6,300 | 9,100 | 12,500 | 6,300 | 38,400 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 3,400 | 8,300 | 12,500 | 10,600 | 7,700 | 42,400 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 2,000 | 4,200 | 7,000 | 7,900 | 14,000 | 35,000 |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 45,400 | 164,200 | 132,700 | 137,100 | 35,400 | 514,800 |
| Immigrants | 7,400 | 19,300 | 25,300 | 29,900 | 29,400 | 111,300 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 3,500 | 7,500 | 8,600 | 14,400 | 6,700 | 40,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 2,700 | 8,100 | 11,200 | 9,100 | 7,900 | 39,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 1,300 | 3,700 | 5,500 | 6,300 | 14,700 | 31,600 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 64,900 | 274,400 | 255,300 | 251,100 | 77,900 | 923,400 |
| Immigrants | 17,000 | 38,100 | 53,800 | 60,900 | 57,300 | 227,100 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 7,700 | 13,700 | 17,700 | 26,900 | 13,000 | 79,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 6,000 | 16,400 | 23,700 | 19,700 | 15,600 | 81,500 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 3,300 | 7,900 | 12,400 | 14,200 | 28,700 | 66,600 |

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

Table D-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by level of education and gender, Canada, 2001

| | Less than grade 9 | Some high school | High school diploma | College or trade diploma | University degree | Total |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Women | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 15% | 11% | 8% | 6% | 4% | 7% |
| Immigrants | 10% | 9% | 9% | 7% | 8% | 8% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 8% | 6% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 13% | 12% | 11% | 7% | 7% | 9% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 20% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 17% | 16% |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 17% | 12% | 8% | 6% | 3% | 8% |
| Immigrants | 7% | 8% | 8% | 6% | 6% | 7% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 5% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 3% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 9% | 10% | 9% | 6% | 6% | 8% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 12% | 12% | 12% | 11% | 12% | 12% |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 16% | 11% | 8% | 6% | 4% | 7% |
| Immigrants | 9% | 9% | 8% | 6% | 7% | 7% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 6% | 6% | 5% | 5% | 3% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 10% | 11% | 10% | 7% | 7% | 8% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 16% | 14% | 14% | 13% | 14% | 14% |

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

Recent immigrants who speak English, whether male or female, are less likely to be unemployed than those that do not, those who speak French, or those who are bilingual. The probability of being unemployed is highest among recent immigrants who speak French, and it is quite similar for those who speak neither language and those who speak both.

Lack of knowledge of Canada's languages appears to be a barrier to labour force participation. While knowledge of English is an asset for recent immigrants in the labour market, the unemployment rates of French-speaking recent immigrants suggest that they may have difficulty adjusting to the Canadian labour market. Differences in unemployment rates by knowledge of languages, however, may reflect differences between local labour markets. Between 85% and 90% of unilingual French immigrants and recent immigrants live in Montréal, Ottawa and Québec, and in 2001, unemployment was relatively high in Montréal.

Table D-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of official languages and gender, Canada, 2001 (number)

| | English only | French only | French and English | Neither French nor English | Total |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 254,100 | 62,700 | 91,700 | - | 408,700 |
| Immigrants | 85,900 | 7,100 | 16,400 | 6,300 | 115,800 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 28,600 | 2,200 | 6,400 | 1,200 | 38,400 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 31,600 | 2,700 | 5,900 | 2,300 | 42,400 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 25,700 | 2,300 | 4,200 | 2,800 | 35,000 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 324,700 | 81,900 | 107,900 | - | 514,800 |
| Immigrants | 82,000 | 5,400 | 19,400 | 4,600 | 111,300 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 30,600 | 1,400 | 8,000 | 800 | 40,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 28,800 | 2,100 | 6,400 | 1,800 | 39,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 22,700 | 1,900 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 31,600 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 578,800 | 144,600 | 199,700 | - | 923,400 |
| Immigrants | 167,900 | 12,600 | 35,800 | 10,900 | 227,100 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 59,100 | 3,600 | 14,300 | 2,000 | 79,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 60,400 | 4,800 | 12,300 | 4,100 | 81,500 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 48,400 | 4,200 | 9,200 | 4,800 | 66,600 |

Table D-12: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by knowledge of official languages and gender, Canada, 2001

| | English only | French only | French and English | Neither French nor English | Total |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 7% | 8% | 7% | - | 7% |
| Immigrants | 7% | 17% | 9% | 14% | 8% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 5% | 12% | 6% | 11% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 8% | 17% | 11% | 12% | 9% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 15% | 28% | 18% | 19% | 16% |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 8% | 10% | 7% | - | 8% |
| Immigrants | 6% | 13% | 8% | 11% | 7% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 4% | 8% | 6% | 8% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 7% | 14% | 10% | 10% | 8% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 11% | 23% | 16% | 16% | 12% |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 7% | 9% | 7% | - | 7% |
| Immigrants | 7% | 15% | 9% | 13% | 7% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 5% | 10% | 6% | 10% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 8% | 16% | 10% | 11% | 8% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 13% | 26% | 17% | 17% | 14% |

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

Share of men and women with jobs increases with length of stay

One in two very recent immigrant women aged 15 to 64 are employed compared to two in three Canadian-born women. For men, the difference is smaller: two out of three very recent immigrants are employed, and three out of four Canadian-born men. As shown in the previous pages, these differences in employment ratios reflect mainly differences in labour force participation rates.

Table D-13: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Canada, 2001 (number)

| | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | Total |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Women | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 974,200 | 2,792,600 | 1,678,400 | 5,445,200 |
| Immigrants | 107,400 | 652,000 | 554,300 | 1,313,600 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 18,200 | 264,200 | 426,400 | 708,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 60,100 | 259,500 | 100,600 | 420,300 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 29,100 | 128,300 | 27,300 | 184,600 |
| Men | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,024,000 | 3,051,700 | 1,967,600 | 6,043,200 |
| Immigrants | 112,900 | 717,900 | 687,500 | 1,518,300 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 19,200 | 281,100 | 521,600 | 821,800 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 64,900 | 277,800 | 123,000 | 465,800 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 28,800 | 159,000 | 42,900 | 230,600 |
| Total | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,998,200 | 5,844,200 | 3,646,000 | 11,488,400 |
| Immigrants | 220,300 | 1,369,900 | 1,241,800 | 2,832,000 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 37,300 | 545,300 | 948,000 | 1,530,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 125,100 | 537,400 | 223,700 | 886,100 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 57,900 | 287,200 | 70,200 | 415,300 |

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

Among immigrants who landed before 1986, employment is significantly more common than among the more recently landed, but not quite as common as among the Canadian-born. However, earlier immigrants of either gender and in all three age groups are more likely to be employed than their Canadian-born counterparts.

In 2001 employment was higher among all groups than in 1996. The changes were greater for the young and older than for those of prime labour force age. The very recent immigrants made the largest gain. The share of very recent immigrants who were employed was 6% higher in 2001 than in 1996.

Table D-14: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—employment rates, by age and gender, Canada, 2001

| | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | Total | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|------------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 57% | 77% | 61% | 68% | 5,445,200 |
| Immigrants | 46% | 68% | 60% | 62% | 1,313,600 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 64% | 78% | 62% | 67% | 708,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 47% | 69% | 57% | 62% | 420,300 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 38% | 54% | 42% | 49% | 184,600 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 58% | 86% | 74% | 76% | 6,043,200 |
| Immigrants | 47% | 84% | 77% | 76% | 1,518,300 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 63% | 88% | 78% | 81% | 821,800 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 47% | 85% | 76% | 74% | 465,800 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 40% | 76% | 65% | 66% | 230,600 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 58% | 82% | 68% | 72% | 11,488,400 |
| Immigrants | 47% | 76% | 68% | 69% | 2,832,000 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 64% | 83% | 70% | 74% | 1,530,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 47% | 76% | 67% | 68% | 886,100 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 39% | 64% | 54% | 57% | 415,300 |

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed, (actively looking for work).

THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS

Part-time jobs more common for very recent male immigrants

The proportion of employed persons who work part-time varies considerably by age and gender. Half or more of employed young adults work part-time, mainly because many also attend school. One-fifth to one-quarter of employed women aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 work part-time, while fewer than one in ten men do so. Part-time employment is more common among very recent immigrant men than among other groups of men.

The prevalence of part-time employment was marginally lower for the various cohorts in 2001 than in 1996 for most age groups with the exception of an increase for very recent young immigrants.

Table D-15: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, employed mostly part-time—age and gender, Canada, 2000 (number)

| | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | Total |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| Women | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 706,900 | 721,800 | 484,500 | 1,913,100 |
| Immigrants | 73,500 | 143,900 | 141,500 | 358,800 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 11,200 | 57,400 | 110,200 | 178,800 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 46,500 | 59,400 | 24,100 | 130,100 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 15,800 | 27,000 | 7,100 | 49,900 |
| Men | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 604,100 | 195,400 | 175,600 | 975,100 |
| Immigrants | 66,700 | 50,200 | 57,600 | 174,500 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 9,600 | 17,200 | 40,800 | 67,500 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 42,600 | 21,300 | 11,700 | 75,600 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 14,500 | 11,800 | 5,100 | 31,400 |
| Total | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,311,000 | 917,100 | 660,100 | 2,888,200 |
| Immigrants | 140,100 | 194,100 | 199,000 | 533,300 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 20,800 | 74,600 | 151,000 | 246,300 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 89,100 | 80,700 | 35,800 | 205,600 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 30,300 | 38,800 | 12,200 | 81,300 |

Table D-16: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—percentage of employed working mostly part-time, by age and gender, Canada, 2000

| | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | Total |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| Women | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 58% | 24% | 26% | 31% |
| Immigrants | 59% | 21% | 23% | 25% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 52% | 20% | 24% | 23% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 62% | 21% | 22% | 27% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 57% | 24% | 27% | 30% |
| Men | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 47% | 6% | 8% | 14% |
| Immigrants | 50% | 7% | 8% | 11% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 40% | 6% | 7% | 8% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 52% | 7% | 9% | 15% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 52% | 9% | 13% | 16% |
| Total | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 52% | 14% | 16% | 22% |
| Immigrants | 54% | 14% | 15% | 18% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 46% | 13% | 15% | 15% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 57% | 14% | 15% | 21% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 54% | 16% | 19% | 22% |

Note: Tables D-15 and D-16 do not include immigrants who landed in 2000 or 2001. Only persons who landed before 2000 are included among immigrants and very recent immigrants. Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 2000.

Very recent male immigrants in health and science, women in processing

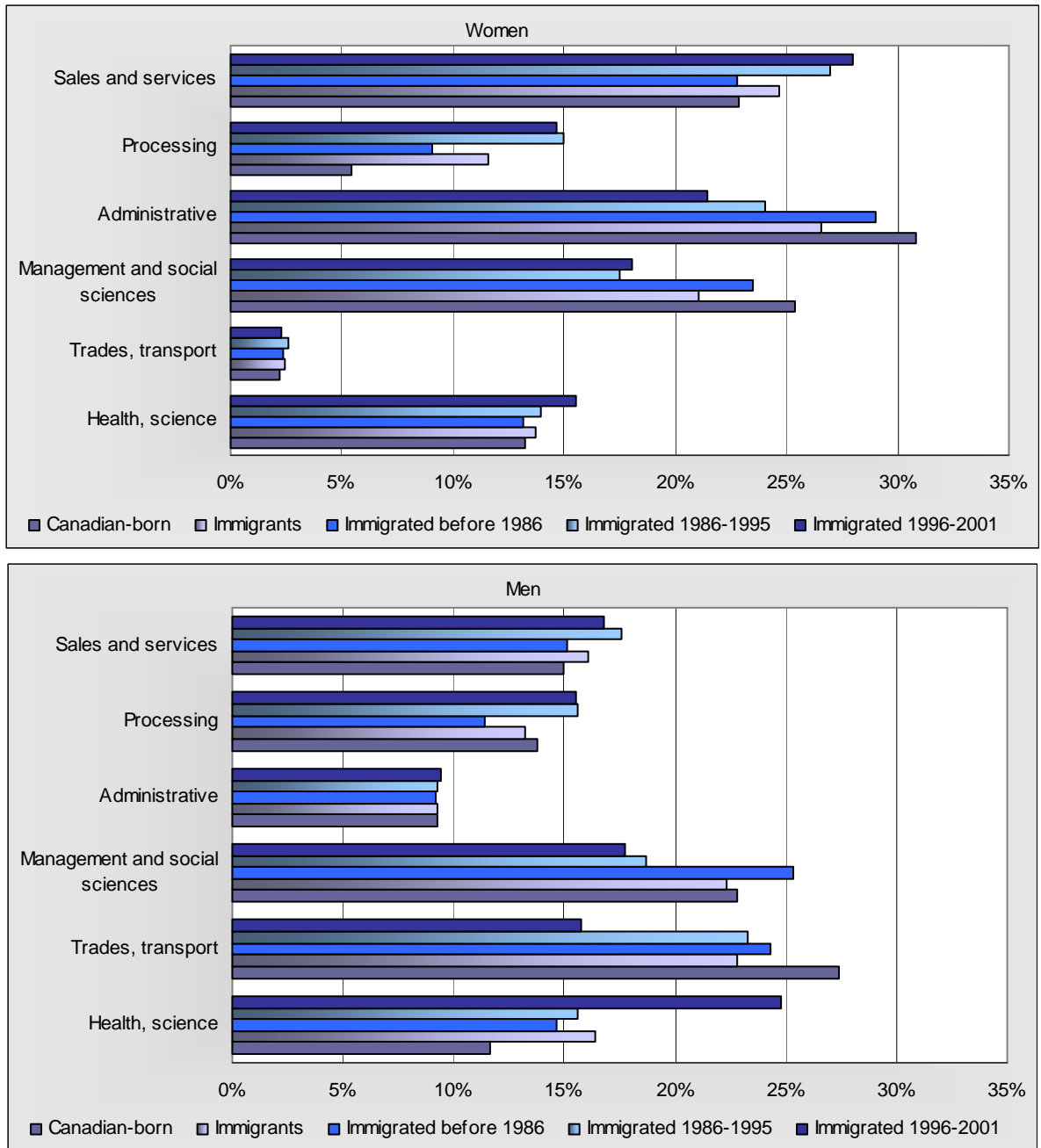
Table D-17 Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Sales and services | Processing | Adminis- trative | Management and social sciences | Trades, transport | Health, science | Total |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,021,900 | 244,300 | 1,376,700 | 1,135,600 | 100,000 | 592,500 | 4,471,000 |
| Immigrants | 298,000 | 139,400 | 320,300 | 253,500 | 29,500 | 165,500 | 1,206,300 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 157,500 | 62,600 | 200,500 | 162,400 | 16,500 | 91,200 | 690,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 97,000 | 54,000 | 86,500 | 63,100 | 9,500 | 50,100 | 360,200 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 43,500 | 22,800 | 33,300 | 28,000 | 3,600 | 24,200 | 155,500 |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 751,400 | 692,800 | 466,800 | 1,145,600 | 1,376,600 | 586,000 | 5,019,200 |
| Immigrants | 225,500 | 185,500 | 129,800 | 314,100 | 320,100 | 230,400 | 1,405,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 121,300 | 91,500 | 73,600 | 203,500 | 194,900 | 117,900 | 802,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 70,300 | 62,600 | 37,200 | 74,800 | 93,400 | 62,500 | 400,900 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 33,800 | 31,300 | 19,000 | 35,800 | 31,900 | 50,000 | 201,900 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,773,300 | 937,200 | 1,843,600 | 2,281,200 | 1,476,600 | 1,178,400 | 9,490,200 |
| Immigrants | 523,500 | 324,900 | 450,100 | 567,600 | 349,700 | 395,900 | 2,611,700 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 278,900 | 154,100 | 274,100 | 365,800 | 211,300 | 209,000 | 1,493,300 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 167,300 | 116,600 | 123,700 | 137,900 | 102,900 | 112,700 | 761,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 77,400 | 54,200 | 52,300 | 63,800 | 35,500 | 74,200 | 357,400 |

| | Sales and services | Processing | Adminis- trative | Management and social sciences | Trades, transport | Health, science | Total |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 23% | 5% | 31% | 25% | 2% | 13% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 25% | 12% | 27% | 21% | 2% | 14% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 23% | 9% | 29% | 24% | 2% | 13% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 27% | 15% | 24% | 18% | 3% | 14% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 28% | 15% | 21% | 18% | 2% | 16% | 100% |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 15% | 14% | 9% | 23% | 27% | 12% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 16% | 13% | 9% | 22% | 23% | 16% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 15% | 11% | 9% | 25% | 24% | 15% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 18% | 16% | 9% | 19% | 23% | 16% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 17% | 16% | 9% | 18% | 16% | 25% | 100% |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 19% | 10% | 19% | 24% | 16% | 12% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 20% | 12% | 17% | 22% | 13% | 15% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 19% | 10% | 18% | 24% | 14% | 14% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 22% | 15% | 16% | 18% | 14% | 15% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 22% | 15% | 15% | 18% | 10% | 21% | 100% |

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Figure D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Canada, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Generally, immigrants and the Canadian-born have made similar choices with regard to their occupation. Among the more significant differences is the fact that immigrant women are more likely than the Canadian-born to work in processing occupations, and also to some extent in sales and service occupations. Health and science occupations are more common among

immigrant men than among their Canadian-born counterparts. Offsetting this is the lower presence of immigrant women in administrative occupations and in management and social occupations, and of immigrant men in trades and transport occupations. These differences are more pronounced for the more recent immigrant cohorts.

Most notable for the latest immigrant cohort is the high share of occupations of men in the health and science field, and the low share in trades and transport. This is something specific to the latest cohort, as five years earlier the share of jobs in health occupations was quite similar across all groups including very recent immigrants.

There are probably many factors that contribute to these patterns, including the selection of immigrants (reflecting both government policies and the demand for skills from industry) and their level of education and field of studies.

Many very recent immigrants in manufacturing and business services

A large proportion of employed recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 work in manufacturing industries, business services industries, and hospitality and other services. In contrast, construction and transportation and the public sector account for a smaller share of the jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

Compared to 1996, employment in business services industries is more prevalent among the very recent immigrant cohort and employment in hospitality and other services is less prevalent. This reflects the patterns of employment growth in the economy since 1996.

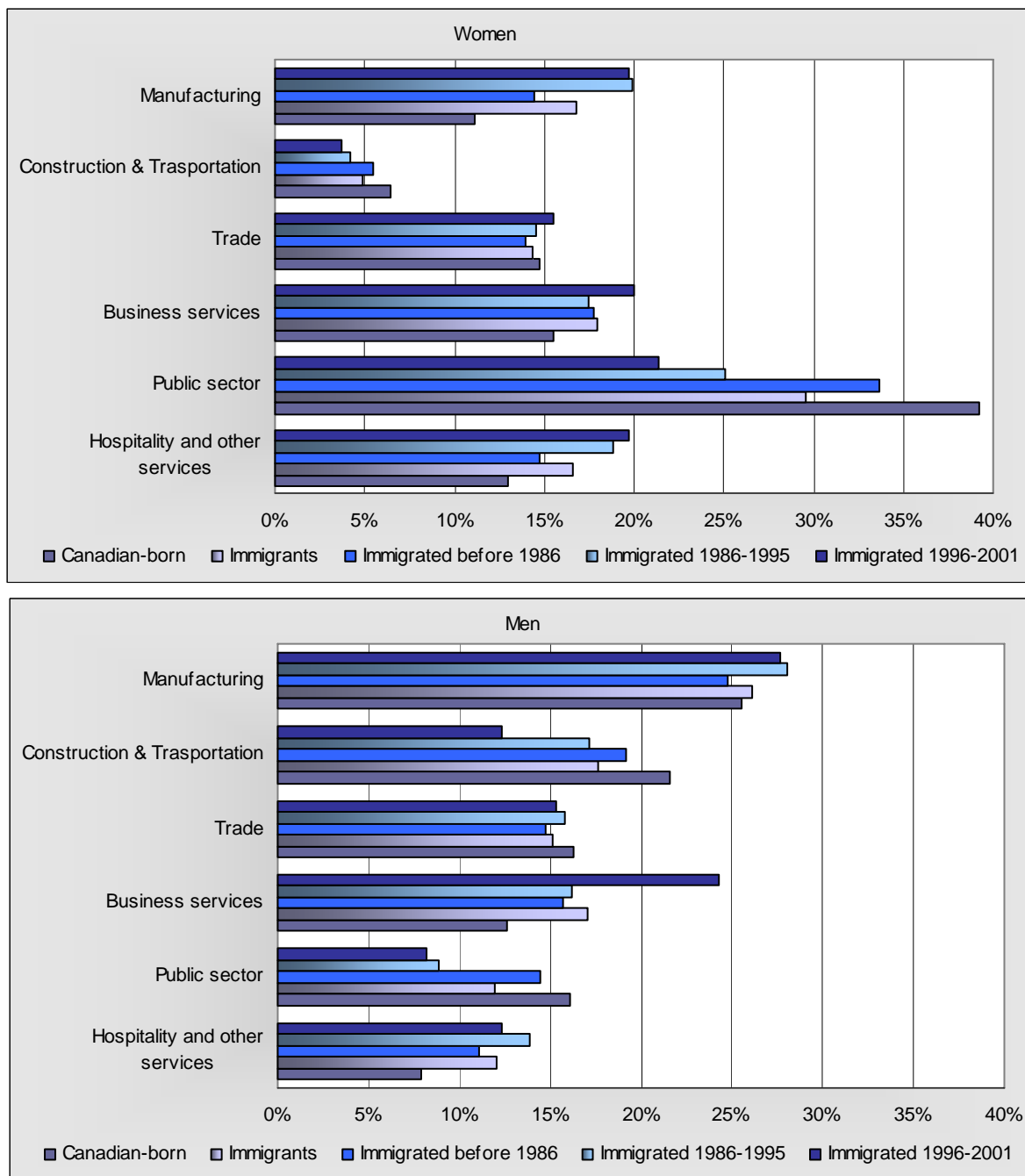
Table D-18: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Manu- facturing | Construction and transportation | Trade | Business services | Public sector | Hospitality and other services | Total |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 496,100 | 286,800 | 658,600 | 692,500 | 1,755,500 | 581,500 | 4,471,000 |
| Immigrants | 202,200 | 58,400 | 172,700 | 216,700 | 356,400 | 199,900 | 1,206,300 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 100,000 | 37,500 | 96,200 | 122,600 | 232,700 | 101,600 | 690,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 71,600 | 15,100 | 52,300 | 63,000 | 90,400 | 67,700 | 360,200 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 30,700 | 5,800 | 24,200 | 31,100 | 33,300 | 30,600 | 155,500 |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,283,400 | 1,081,700 | 816,300 | 634,000 | 805,600 | 398,100 | 5,019,200 |
| Immigrants | 367,400 | 247,300 | 212,900 | 239,800 | 168,400 | 169,500 | 1,405,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 199,100 | 153,700 | 118,600 | 125,900 | 116,200 | 89,200 | 802,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 112,500 | 68,800 | 63,500 | 64,800 | 35,700 | 55,600 | 400,900 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 55,800 | 24,900 | 30,900 | 49,000 | 16,500 | 24,800 | 201,900 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,779,500 | 1,368,500 | 1,474,900 | 1,326,600 | 2,561,100 | 979,600 | 9,490,200 |
| Immigrants | 569,600 | 305,800 | 385,600 | 456,400 | 524,800 | 369,500 | 2,611,700 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 299,100 | 191,200 | 214,700 | 248,500 | 348,900 | 190,800 | 1,493,300 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 184,100 | 83,900 | 115,900 | 127,800 | 126,200 | 123,300 | 761,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 86,500 | 30,700 | 55,000 | 80,100 | 49,700 | 55,400 | 357,400 |

| | Manu- facturing | Construction and transportation | Trade | Business services | Public sector | Hospitality and other services | Total |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 11% | 6% | 15% | 15% | 39% | 13% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 17% | 5% | 14% | 18% | 30% | 17% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 14% | 5% | 14% | 18% | 34% | 15% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 20% | 4% | 15% | 17% | 25% | 19% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 20% | 4% | 16% | 20% | 21% | 20% | 100% |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 26% | 22% | 16% | 13% | 16% | 8% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 26% | 18% | 15% | 17% | 12% | 12% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 25% | 19% | 15% | 16% | 14% | 11% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 28% | 17% | 16% | 16% | 9% | 14% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 28% | 12% | 15% | 24% | 8% | 12% | 100% |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 19% | 14% | 16% | 14% | 27% | 10% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 22% | 12% | 15% | 17% | 20% | 14% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 20% | 13% | 14% | 17% | 23% | 13% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 24% | 11% | 15% | 17% | 17% | 16% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 24% | 9% | 15% | 22% | 14% | 16% | 100% |

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Figure D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Canada, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrant women somewhat lower

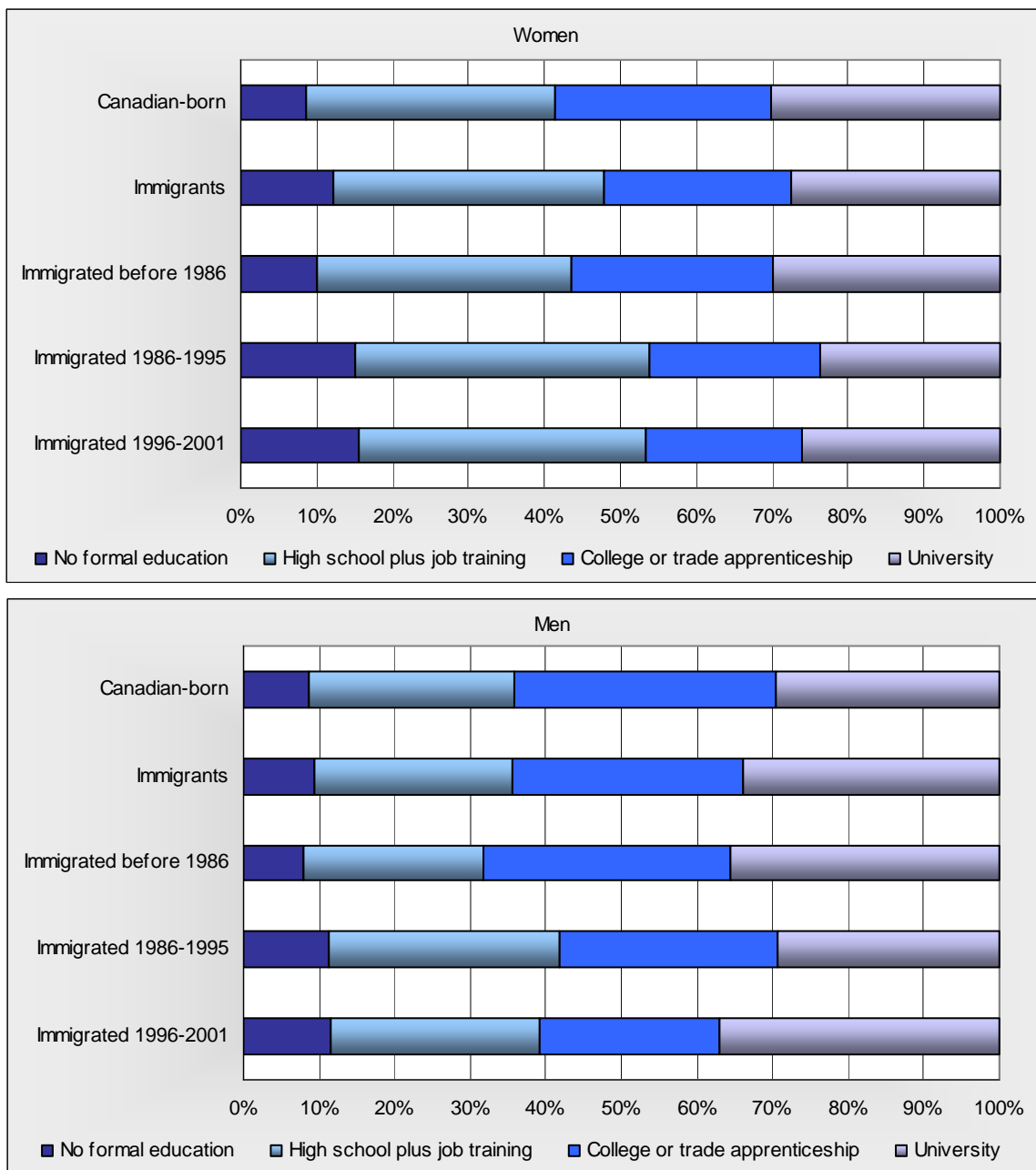
Table D-19: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | No formal education | High school plus job training | College or trade apprenticeship | University | Total |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 390,200 | 1,458,900 | 1,275,600 | 1,346,200 | 4,471,000 |
| Immigrants | 148,100 | 430,300 | 295,800 | 332,000 | 1,206,000 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 69,700 | 231,800 | 182,800 | 206,400 | 691,000 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 54,100 | 139,900 | 81,000 | 85,100 | 360,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 24,300 | 58,600 | 32,100 | 40,500 | 156,000 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 435,700 | 1,362,800 | 1,731,700 | 1,489,000 | 5,019,200 |
| Immigrants | 132,200 | 368,900 | 426,600 | 477,700 | 1,405,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 63,800 | 190,700 | 263,100 | 285,000 | 802,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 45,000 | 122,600 | 115,300 | 118,000 | 400,900 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 23,300 | 55,500 | 48,300 | 74,700 | 201,900 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 825,900 | 2,821,800 | 3,007,300 | 2,835,200 | 9,490,200 |
| Immigrants | 280,300 | 799,300 | 722,400 | 809,700 | 2,611,700 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 133,500 | 422,500 | 445,900 | 491,400 | 1,493,300 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 99,100 | 262,600 | 196,200 | 203,100 | 761,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 47,700 | 114,200 | 80,300 | 115,200 | 357,400 |

| | No formal education | High school plus job training | College or trade apprenticeship | University | Total |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 9% | 33% | 29% | 30% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 12% | 36% | 25% | 28% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 10% | 34% | 26% | 30% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 15% | 39% | 22% | 24% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 16% | 38% | 21% | 26% | 100% |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 9% | 27% | 35% | 30% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 9% | 26% | 30% | 34% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 8% | 24% | 33% | 36% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 11% | 31% | 29% | 29% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 12% | 28% | 24% | 37% | 100% |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 9% | 30% | 32% | 30% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 11% | 31% | 28% | 31% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 9% | 28% | 30% | 33% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 13% | 35% | 26% | 27% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 13% | 32% | 22% | 32% | 100% |

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Figure D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Canada, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

The jobs of recent immigrants require somewhat lower skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born. Three in ten jobs of Canadian-born women require the highest level of skill, a university education. For women who landed after 1985, one-quarter of jobs require a university education. The lowest level of skill is required for a larger share of the jobs of very recent immigrants than the jobs of the Canadian-born. The differences are modest, and they are larger for women than for men.

For both men and women, the skill content of jobs of immigrants who landed before 1986 is closer to that of the Canadian-born, which suggests the situation of immigrants approaches the situation of the Canadian-born as their stay in Canada lengthens. However, the jobs of very recent immigrants require as much or more skill than the jobs of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period. The share of jobs requiring a university degree is rather high for the latest immigrants.

As there are differences in educational attainment between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born, the information presented in Table D-19 does not directly indicate whether the skills of recent immigrants are fully or less than fully employed in the economy. To determine this, one has to compare the skill levels of jobs of recent immigrants and the Canadian-born for a given level of education. This is done in Table D-20 for persons holding a university degree.

Education of recent immigrants not fully utilized

The jobs of recent immigrants with a university degree do not require the same level of skill as the jobs of the Canadian-born. Seven in ten employed Canadian-born women with a university degree have a job requiring a university degree. However, only four in ten employed women who immigrated after 1995 have a job at that level. Three-quarters of Canadian-born men with a university degree, but only 57% of very recent immigrant men who graduated from university, have a job requiring a university education. Thus, the similarity in the skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrants and the Canadian-born shown earlier is a result of higher educational attainment of recent immigrants and lower skill requirements of their jobs.

The skill level of jobs of university graduates did not change in a major way between 1996 and 2001. The share of their jobs requiring university level skills increased by 2% for the Canadian-born and by 5% for very recent immigrants, and did not change for other immigrants.

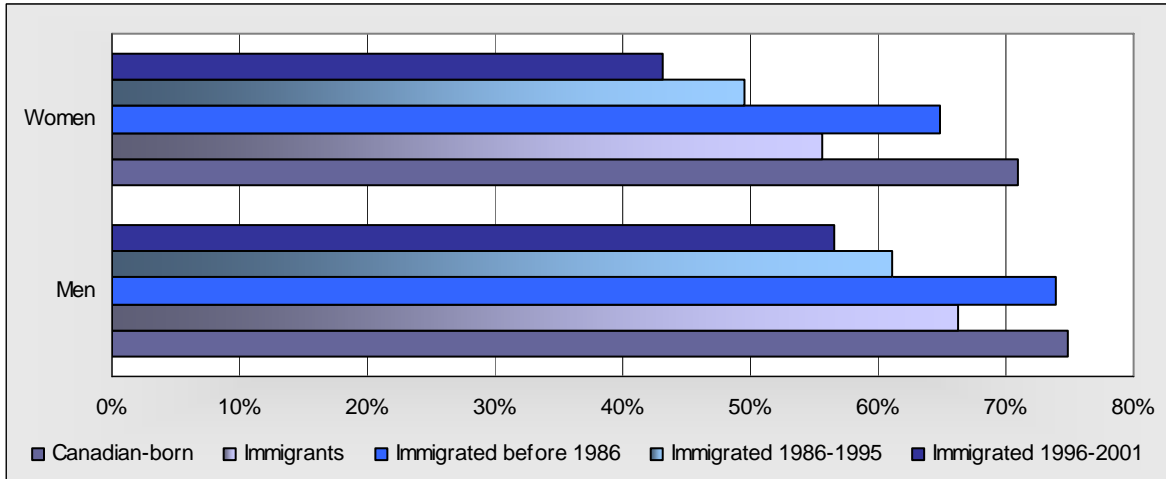
Table D-20: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates, 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | No formal education | High school plus job training | College or trade apprenticeship | University | Total |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 10,300 | 106,500 | 159,300 | 675,100 | 951,200 |
| Immigrants | 13,300 | 65,700 | 62,300 | 177,300 | 318,600 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 2,900 | 22,900 | 28,900 | 100,700 | 155,300 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 4,800 | 23,100 | 20,100 | 47,300 | 95,400 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 5,700 | 19,700 | 13,300 | 29,300 | 67,900 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 15,000 | 79,000 | 148,500 | 719,700 | 962,100 |
| Immigrants | 15,500 | 55,300 | 71,100 | 277,600 | 419,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 3,700 | 18,000 | 30,800 | 149,300 | 201,800 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 4,900 | 18,400 | 21,300 | 70,000 | 114,700 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 6,800 | 18,900 | 18,900 | 58,300 | 102,900 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 25,200 | 185,600 | 307,700 | 1,394,800 | 1,913,300 |
| Immigrants | 28,800 | 121,000 | 133,400 | 454,900 | 738,000 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 6,600 | 40,900 | 59,700 | 249,900 | 357,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 9,700 | 41,500 | 41,500 | 117,300 | 210,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 12,500 | 38,600 | 32,200 | 87,600 | 170,900 |

| | No formal education | High school plus job training | College or trade apprenticeship | University | Total |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1% | 11% | 17% | 71% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 4% | 21% | 20% | 56% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 2% | 15% | 19% | 65% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 5% | 24% | 21% | 50% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 8% | 29% | 20% | 43% | 100% |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 2% | 8% | 15% | 75% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 4% | 13% | 17% | 66% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 2% | 9% | 15% | 74% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 4% | 16% | 19% | 61% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 7% | 18% | 18% | 57% | 100% |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1% | 10% | 16% | 73% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 4% | 16% | 18% | 62% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 2% | 11% | 17% | 70% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 5% | 20% | 20% | 56% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 7% | 23% | 19% | 51% | 100% |

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Figure D-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—25 to 64 years of age—percentage of employed university graduates with jobs requiring university education, by gender, Canada, 2001



Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME***Sources of income vary by time in Canada***

A similar proportion of both recent immigrants and the Canadian-born reported income from employment in the year 2000. Nearly two-thirds of Canadian-born women and three-quarters of Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in the year 2000, and men and women who landed during the 1986-1995 period showed much the same proportions. For immigrants who landed after 1995, the shares are somewhat smaller. Among immigrants who landed before 1986 the proportion with earnings income is low.

The share of persons with employment income was higher in 2000 than in 1995, particularly among very recent immigrants who find themselves much closer to the Canadian-born than their counterparts of five years earlier.

Compared to the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the proportion of recent immigrants with no income is large. However, the proportion of men and women immigrants who do not have income decreases significantly with length of stay in Canada, and ultimately falls below that of the Canadian-born. As well, the incidence of zero income among very recent immigrants declined markedly from 1995 to 2000, from 20% to 11% for women, and from 9% to 7% for men.

Recent immigrants are much less likely to have other private income—income from investments, pension plans, etc.—in comparison to the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. These shares are much the same in 2000 as in 1995.

The incidence of government transfer payment income is about the same among recent immigrants and the Canadian-born. Among earlier immigrants it is higher, and this reflects the high share of seniors in this group, who generally receive Old Age Security and Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits.

The incidence of government transfer payment income has shifted markedly from men to women in 2000 in comparison to 1995. The decline for men is due in part to the stronger labour market, but the shift from men to women is due to the fact that in recent years child benefits are paid to the mother.

Table E-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—sources of income, by gender, Canada, 2000 (number and percentage)

| | No income | Employment income | Other private income | Government transfers | Total |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 532,200 | 6,210,500 | 3,021,900 | 6,554,300 | 9,520,200 |
| Immigrants | 141,600 | 1,466,800 | 817,200 | 1,837,900 | 2,560,500 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 52,000 | 809,900 | 607,900 | 1,113,500 | 1,529,900 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 56,900 | 484,100 | 152,800 | 526,500 | 741,400 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 32,800 | 172,800 | 56,500 | 198,000 | 289,200 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 334,900 | 6,907,100 | 2,583,600 | 5,607,900 | 9,078,500 |
| Immigrants | 59,400 | 1,661,900 | 743,000 | 1,552,500 | 2,363,800 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 4,600 | 944,000 | 569,700 | 952,700 | 1,426,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 37,000 | 519,900 | 121,200 | 425,700 | 674,500 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 17,800 | 198,000 | 52,200 | 174,000 | 262,600 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 867,200 | 13,117,600 | 5,605,500 | 12,162,200 | 18,598,700 |
| Immigrants | 201,000 | 3,128,700 | 1,560,200 | 3,390,400 | 4,924,300 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 56,600 | 1,753,900 | 1,177,500 | 2,066,200 | 2,956,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 93,900 | 1,004,000 | 273,900 | 952,200 | 1,415,900 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 50,600 | 370,800 | 108,700 | 372,000 | 551,800 |
| | No income | Employment income | Other private income | Government transfers | Total |
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 6% | 65% | 32% | 69% | 9,520,200 |
| Immigrants | 6% | 57% | 32% | 72% | 2,560,500 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 3% | 53% | 40% | 73% | 1,529,900 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 8% | 65% | 21% | 71% | 741,400 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 11% | 60% | 20% | 68% | 289,200 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 4% | 76% | 28% | 62% | 9,078,500 |
| Immigrants | 3% | 70% | 31% | 66% | 2,363,800 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 0% | 66% | 40% | 67% | 1,426,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 5% | 77% | 18% | 63% | 674,500 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 7% | 75% | 20% | 66% | 262,600 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 5% | 71% | 30% | 65% | 18,598,700 |
| Immigrants | 4% | 64% | 32% | 69% | 4,924,300 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 2% | 59% | 40% | 70% | 2,956,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 7% | 71% | 19% | 67% | 1,415,900 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 9% | 67% | 20% | 67% | 551,800 |

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. A person may have income from one, two or all three sources. The three sources are defined in the Glossary.

Average income increases with length of stay

The average income of immigrants who reported income in the year 2000, both men and women, was about the same as the average income of the Canadian-born. However, there were large differences among immigrants. Immigrants who landed before 1986 had incomes 10% to 15% higher than the Canadian-born; immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period were at about 80%, and the very recent cohort had about 70% of the average income of the Canadian-born. Earlier immigrants on average have a higher income than the Canadian-born.

The average income of women was about 60% of that of men, for the Canadian-born and the three immigrant groups. Lower labour force participation of women, higher incidence of part-time work, and jobs requiring a lower level of skill among women than men, as shown earlier, account for a large part of these differences.

Table E-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over with income—average income and sources of average income, by gender, Canada, 2000

| | Average income of persons with income | Sources of average income | | | Total |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | Employment income | Other private income | Government transfers | |
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | \$23,100 | 73% | 12% | 16% | 100% |
| Immigrants | \$22,700 | 68% | 13% | 18% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | \$25,400 | 64% | 16% | 20% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | \$19,500 | 78% | 7% | 15% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | \$15,600 | 77% | 7% | 16% | 100% |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | \$37,000 | 81% | 11% | 8% | 100% |
| Immigrants | \$37,100 | 78% | 11% | 10% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | \$42,400 | 74% | 14% | 11% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | \$29,300 | 88% | 5% | 7% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | \$26,400 | 88% | 5% | 7% | 100% |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | \$30,000 | 78% | 11% | 11% | 100% |
| Immigrants | \$29,700 | 74% | 12% | 13% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | \$33,800 | 70% | 15% | 15% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | \$24,200 | 84% | 6% | 10% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | \$20,900 | 84% | 6% | 10% | 100% |

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year.

Earnings from employment account for the bulk of income of all groups, and make up a higher proportion of the income of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born. The share of other private income is much lower for recent immigrants, and the share of government transfer payments is about the same. Thus, the average recent immigrant with income receives a lower amount in government transfer payments than his or her Canadian-born counterpart.

The employment share of income was higher in 2000 than in 1995 for the Canadian-born and recent immigrants, and very much so for very recent immigrants: by 5% for women and 9% for men. The share of other private income among very recent immigrants was 3% lower than in 1995, while it remained much the same for other groups. Government transfer payments generally made up a smaller share of income in the more recent year, and this was especially so for very recent immigrant men.

Earnings of recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time lower

The wages and salaries earned by recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 2000 are well below the Canadian average. This may be in part a result of the somewhat lower skill requirements of the jobs of recent immigrants. As well, annual earnings depend on whether a person was employed throughout the year or not. It is likely that recent immigrants do not have steady, year-round jobs as much as the Canadian-born.

Table E-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, employed mostly full-time—average earnings from wages and salaries, and earnings as percentage of overall Canadian average, Canada, 2000

| | Amount | Percentage of overall average |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Canadian-born | \$37,900 | 100% |
| Immigrants | \$38,500 | 101% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | \$44,300 | 117% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | \$31,500 | 83% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | \$28,300 | 74% |
| All who worked mostly full-time | \$38,000 | 100% |

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year.

The relative level of wages and salaries of very recent immigrants, at 74% of the Canadian average, was higher than in 1995 when it was 65%. Those who had been in the country from five to fifteen years had about the same relative earnings level as their counterparts of five years earlier.

Transfer payments a larger share of household income of non-seniors

In the year 2000, a large majority of households received government transfer payments. Recent immigrant households were slightly more likely to receive transfer payments than other households. On average, however, the payments received were lower, both in dollar terms and relative to income.

Transfer payments vary considerably with the age of the oldest person in the household and so do differences between recent immigrant, earlier immigrant and Canadian-born households. Recent immigrant households of the very young receive lower amounts than their Canadian-born and earlier immigrant counterparts, while households of persons aged 25 to 44 years and 45 to 64 years receive amounts that are somewhat larger.

Transfers to households without seniors generally reflect benefits from Employment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance, or other programs. Tax credits such as the Canada Child Benefit, GST tax credits and provincial tax credits are included in these transfer payments. The somewhat greater incidence and amounts of transfer payments for recent immigrant households of persons 25 to 64 years old may have to do with the larger average number of children in families and with differences in labour market participation and unemployment reviewed in Part D.

Almost all households with persons 65 years of age and over received government transfer payments—Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits. Households of immigrants and Canadian-born households with persons 65 years of age and over received approximately the same amount, except for households consisting only of very recent immigrants who received much less. This is so because people who have not been in the country for long are not entitled to Old Age Security and have not built up substantial credits under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan.

Table E-4: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—percentage of households receiving transfers, average amount of government transfer payments, and transfers as a share of income, by age of older parent in family or oldest person in non-family household, Canada, 2000

| | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 65 years | 65 years and over | Total |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Share of households receiving government transfer payments | | | | | |
| Canadian-born households | 91% | 83% | 81% | 100% | 86% |
| Earlier immigrant households | 93% | 79% | 80% | 100% | 87% |
| Recent immigrant households | 88% | 87% | 91% | 99% | 89% |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 88% | 86% | 90% | 99% | 89% |
| 1996-1999 immigrants with others | 92% | 86% | 93% | 100% | 90% |
| 1996-1999 immigrants only | 84% | 89% | 95% | 99% | 91% |
| Average amount of transfer per receiving household | | | | | |
| Canadian-born households | \$2,900 | \$3,600 | \$4,100 | \$16,800 | \$6,500 |
| Earlier immigrant households | \$2,900 | \$3,600 | \$4,000 | \$17,500 | \$8,700 |
| Recent immigrant households | \$2,500 | \$4,400 | \$4,700 | \$15,900 | \$5,600 |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | \$2,500 | \$4,400 | \$4,400 | \$16,200 | \$5,700 |
| 1996-1999 immigrants with others | \$3,100 | \$4,700 | \$6,200 | \$16,700 | \$6,500 |
| 1996-1999 immigrants only | \$2,100 | \$4,100 | \$4,700 | \$11,100 | \$4,500 |
| Transfers as a share of income, all households | | | | | |
| Canadian-born households | 10% | 5% | 5% | 43% | 10% |
| Earlier immigrant households | 9% | 4% | 4% | 36% | 11% |
| Recent immigrant households | 10% | 7% | 7% | 27% | 9% |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 10% | 7% | 6% | 29% | 9% |
| 1996-1999 immigrants with others | 9% | 7% | 7% | 21% | 9% |
| 1996-1999 immigrants only | 13% | 9% | 10% | 32% | 10% |

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Personal income higher with longer stay

Of very recent immigrants, one-half of women and one-third of men reported no income or income of less than \$10,000 in 2000. The share reporting no income or income of less than \$10,000 is lower for persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period. The share of persons without income is even lower for earlier immigrants, who also report income below \$10,000 in much smaller proportions than recent immigrants. Of the three immigrant groups, only the earlier immigrants are found to a smaller extent in the lowest income ranges compared to the Canadian-born.

At the high end of the income scale, recent immigrants and especially very recent immigrants are underrepresented. The proportion with incomes of \$50,000 and over is about half as large among immigrants who landed after 1995 as among the Canadian-born.

If the circumstances of earlier immigrants can be taken as an indication of what recent immigrants can be expected to achieve with time, there will be a general, widespread upward shift in incomes of persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period in years to come. Earlier immigrants are highly represented in the middle range of income of \$10,000 to \$30,000. In part, this reflects the fact that many earlier immigrants are seniors receiving old age benefits. They are also found more frequently in the highest income category than later immigrants and the Canadian-born.

The income distribution of very recent immigrants was more favourable in 2000 than in 1995, relative to that of other groups. This is a reflection of the higher employment and better jobs and incomes that they enjoyed compared to what the very recent immigrant cohort experienced five years earlier.

Table E-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—income levels, by gender (number and percentage distribution) and average income, by gender, Canada, 2000

| | Without income | \$1 to \$9,999 | \$10,000 to \$29,999 | \$30,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 and over | Total | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|--|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 532,200 | 2,602,300 | 3,815,500 | 1,731,800 | 838,400 | 9,520,200 | |
| Immigrants | 141,600 | 673,700 | 1,104,400 | 431,300 | 209,600 | 2,560,500 | |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 52,000 | 318,000 | 702,300 | 297,600 | 160,100 | 1,529,900 | |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 56,900 | 237,300 | 301,100 | 106,800 | 39,200 | 741,400 | |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 32,800 | 118,400 | 101,000 | 26,800 | 10,300 | 289,200 | |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 335,000 | 1,635,800 | 2,734,400 | 2,249,600 | 2,123,700 | 9,078,500 | |
| Immigrants | 59,400 | 372,400 | 835,300 | 559,300 | 537,500 | 2,363,800 | |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 4,600 | 144,500 | 511,000 | 363,200 | 403,400 | 1,426,700 | |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 37,000 | 156,300 | 230,700 | 149,700 | 100,900 | 674,500 | |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 17,800 | 71,600 | 93,600 | 46,400 | 33,200 | 262,600 | |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 867,200 | 4,238,100 | 6,549,900 | 3,981,300 | 2,962,100 | 18,598,700 | |
| Immigrants | 201,000 | 1,046,100 | 1,939,600 | 990,600 | 747,100 | 4,924,300 | |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 56,600 | 462,500 | 1,213,300 | 660,800 | 563,500 | 2,956,600 | |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 93,900 | 393,600 | 531,800 | 256,500 | 140,100 | 1,415,900 | |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 50,600 | 190,000 | 194,500 | 73,200 | 43,500 | 551,800 | |

| | Without income | \$1 to \$9,999 | \$10,000 to \$29,999 | \$30,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 and over | Total | Average income |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 6% | 27% | 40% | 18% | 9% | 100% | \$21,800 |
| Immigrants | 6% | 26% | 43% | 17% | 8% | 100% | \$21,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 3% | 21% | 46% | 19% | 10% | 100% | \$24,500 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 8% | 32% | 41% | 14% | 5% | 100% | \$18,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 11% | 41% | 35% | 9% | 4% | 100% | \$13,800 |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 4% | 18% | 30% | 25% | 23% | 100% | \$35,700 |
| Immigrants | 3% | 16% | 35% | 24% | 23% | 100% | \$36,200 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 0% | 10% | 36% | 25% | 28% | 100% | \$42,300 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 5% | 23% | 34% | 22% | 15% | 100% | \$27,700 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 7% | 27% | 36% | 18% | 13% | 100% | \$24,600 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 5% | 23% | 35% | 21% | 16% | 100% | \$28,600 |
| Immigrants | 4% | 21% | 39% | 20% | 15% | 100% | \$28,500 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 2% | 16% | 41% | 22% | 19% | 100% | \$33,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 7% | 28% | 38% | 18% | 10% | 100% | \$22,600 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 9% | 34% | 35% | 13% | 8% | 100% | \$19,000 |

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year.

Household income is higher

In 2000, recent immigrant households had an average income of \$59,000, a level greater than but comparable to the average income of Canadian-born households, and 86% of the income of earlier immigrant households. For households consisting of very recent immigrants only, average income was 76% of that of Canadian-born households.

A larger number of households consisting of only very recent immigrants are found in the lower income range than for Canadian-born. In fact, nearly three in ten households consisting entirely of very recent immigrants have incomes of \$20,000 or less.

However, the distribution of income of all recent immigrant households as a whole, is somewhat more favourable than that of Canadian-born households, with a higher share in the top range of income and a lower share in the bottom range. Recent immigrant households tend to be large, and on average, they have more members who can earn income than Canadian-born households. The fact that households of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period and households that combine immigrants who landed during 1996-1999 with other persons have members who have lived in Canada for more than five years and are more likely to participate in the labour market also plays a role.

Table E-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Canada, 2000

| Households | \$0 to 19,999 \$ | \$20,000 to 39,999 \$ | \$40,000 to 59,999 \$ | \$60,000 to 79,999 \$ | \$80,000 and over | Total | Average income |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Canadian-born | 1,691,600 20% | 2,042,700 24% | 1,742,900 20% | 1,273,800 15% | 1,827,100 21% | 8,578,100 100% | \$56,400 |
| Earlier immigrants | 278,700 15% | 410,700 22% | 336,400 18% | 277,900 15% | 572,600 31% | 1,876,300 100% | \$68,600 |
| Recent immigrants | 164,200 18% | 214,400 23% | 193,600 21% | 142,200 15% | 215,200 23% | 929,600 100% | \$59,024 |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 106,700 17% | 140,500 22% | 132,100 21% | 101,500 16% | 159,400 25% | 640,300 100% | \$61,200 |
| 1996-1999 immigrants with others | 12,500 10% | 26,800 20% | 31,100 24% | 22,600 17% | 37,900 29% | 130,900 100% | \$68,400 |
| 1996-1999 immigrants only | 45,000 28% | 47,100 30% | 30,500 19% | 18,000 11% | 17,900 11% | 158,500 100% | \$42,600 |
| All households | 2,212,900 19% | 2,705,500 23% | 2,296,700 20% | 1,708,700 15% | 2,639,100 23% | 11,563,000 100% | \$58,400 |

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

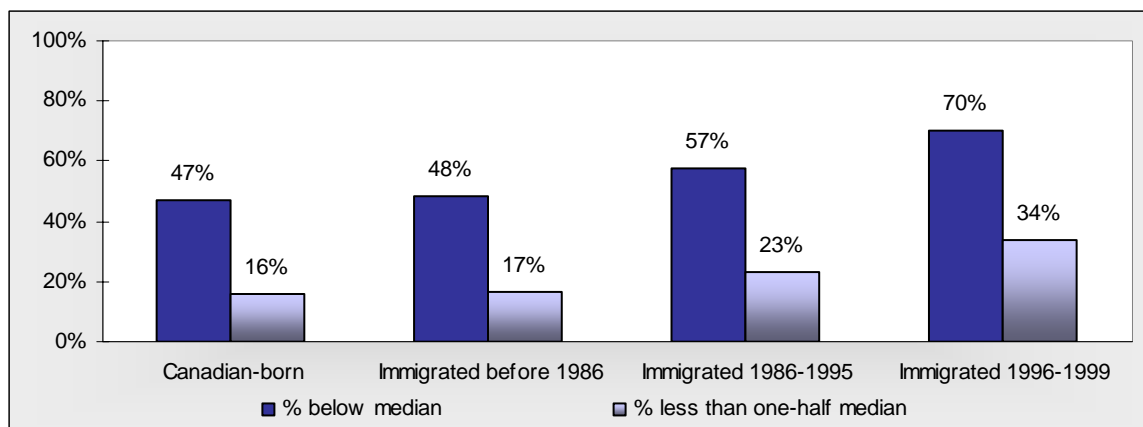
Low income twice as common among very recent immigrants

Recent immigrants are more likely than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born to live in families with incomes that fall below the median family income, or if they do not live in families, to have income below the median for unattached individuals. They are also more likely

to have income or live in families with income that falls below one-half of the median income. The percentage of immigrants with low income—income in the bottom quarter of the income distribution—declines in relation to their length of stay in Canada.

The share of very recent immigrants whose family or individual income is below one-half of the median income is more than twice as large as that of the Canadian-born. The proportion of very recent immigrants with income below the median is also much higher, with seven out of ten finding themselves in this situation. It is interesting to note that although earlier immigrant households have much higher average incomes than Canadian-born households (Table E-6), similar proportions of earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born find themselves with income below the median or below one-half of the median (Figure E-1).

Figure E-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage with family or individual income below the median and below one-half of the median, Canada, 2000



Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all figures in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. For a definition of median income and details about the calculations, see the Glossary.

The proportion of individuals with income below the median varies with age, and to a lesser extent gender. For the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the highest incidence of incomes that are below the median is found among seniors. However, this is not so for very recent immigrants. Persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period tend to occupy a middle ground.

In all age and gender groups, except women and men 65 years of age and over, the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is higher among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born. More than three out of ten immigrants who landed between 1996 and 1999 have low incomes or live in low-income families, with income below one-half of the median, a share twice as high as that of the Canadian-born. The difference in the incidence of low income between very recent immigrants and Canadian-born is smallest for seniors.

Recent immigrant women 25 to 64 years of age are a little more likely than men in that age range to have very-low incomes or live in very low-income families. However, both older and younger recent immigrant women are a little less likely to be in a low-income situation than their male counterparts. The same patterns are seen among the Canadian-born.

Table E-7: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below the median, by age and gender, Canada, 2000 (number and percentage)

| | Under 15 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over | Total |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,330,900 | 805,600 | 2,816,900 | 1,013,700 | 5,967,000 |
| Immigrants | 82,400 | 131,700 | 912,300 | 366,800 | 1,493,200 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 14,200 | 439,900 | 322,800 | 777,000 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 34,300 | 77,100 | 319,400 | 35,800 | 466,600 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 48,100 | 40,400 | 153,000 | 8,100 | 249,700 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,399,500 | 737,500 | 2,439,500 | 756,100 | 5,332,700 |
| Immigrants | 88,100 | 132,900 | 765,300 | 305,200 | 1,291,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 13,800 | 366,700 | 271,500 | 652,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 36,200 | 80,200 | 264,600 | 27,500 | 408,500 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 51,900 | 38,800 | 133,900 | 6,100 | 230,800 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 2,730,400 | 1,543,100 | 5,256,300 | 1,769,800 | 11,299,700 |
| Immigrants | 170,400 | 264,600 | 1,677,600 | 672,000 | 2,784,600 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 28,000 | 806,700 | 594,400 | 1,429,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 70,400 | 157,300 | 584,000 | 63,300 | 875,200 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 100,000 | 79,300 | 287,000 | 14,300 | 480,400 |
| Percentage | | | | | |
| | Under 15 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over | Total |
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 51% | 48% | 44% | 69% | 49% |
| Immigrants | 67% | 63% | 51% | 67% | 56% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 51% | 43% | 68% | 51% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 61% | 61% | 58% | 57% | 59% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 72% | 73% | 70% | 57% | 70% |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 51% | 42% | 40% | 68% | 45% |
| Immigrants | 70% | 60% | 46% | 65% | 52% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 46% | 37% | 66% | 46% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 64% | 59% | 54% | 57% | 56% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 75% | 72% | 68% | 60% | 70% |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 51% | 45% | 42% | 69% | 47% |
| Immigrants | 69% | 61% | 48% | 66% | 54% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 48% | 40% | 67% | 48% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 63% | 60% | 56% | 57% | 57% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 74% | 73% | 69% | 58% | 70% |

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. For a definition of median income and details about the calculations, see the Glossary.

Table E-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below one-half of the median, by age and gender, Canada, 2000 (number and percentage)

| | Under 15 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over | Total |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 470,000 | 336,200 | 1,008,500 | 246,000 | 2,060,700 |
| Immigrants | 37,400 | 62,100 | 357,800 | 124,700 | 582,000 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 6,300 | 156,100 | 106,200 | 268,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 14,100 | 34,900 | 129,000 | 14,800 | 192,800 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 23,300 | 21,000 | 72,800 | 3,600 | 120,600 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 490,000 | 279,100 | 783,700 | 242,800 | 1,795,600 |
| Immigrants | 40,600 | 61,700 | 271,200 | 121,400 | 494,800 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 5,700 | 114,900 | 105,800 | 226,300 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 15,000 | 36,000 | 95,000 | 12,600 | 158,600 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 25,600 | 20,100 | 61,300 | 2,900 | 109,900 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 960,000 | 615,400 | 1,792,200 | 488,800 | 3,856,400 |
| Immigrants | 78,000 | 123,800 | 629,000 | 246,000 | 1,076,800 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 11,900 | 271,000 | 212,100 | 495,000 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 29,100 | 70,900 | 224,000 | 27,400 | 351,300 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 48,800 | 41,000 | 134,100 | 6,600 | 230,500 |
| | Under 15 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over | Total |
| Women | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 18% | 20% | 16% | 17% | 17% |
| Immigrants | 30% | 30% | 20% | 23% | 22% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 22% | 15% | 22% | 18% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 25% | 28% | 23% | 24% | 24% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 35% | 38% | 33% | 26% | 34% |
| Men | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 18% | 16% | 13% | 22% | 15% |
| Immigrants | 32% | 28% | 16% | 26% | 20% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 19% | 12% | 26% | 16% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 27% | 26% | 19% | 26% | 22% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 37% | 37% | 31% | 29% | 33% |
| Total | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 18% | 18% | 14% | 19% | 16% |
| Immigrants | 31% | 29% | 18% | 24% | 21% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | - | 20% | 13% | 24% | 17% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 26% | 27% | 22% | 25% | 23% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 36% | 38% | 32% | 27% | 34% |

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. For a definition of median income and details about the calculations, see the Glossary.

PART F: HOUSING

Crowded accommodations more common for recent immigrants

The number of persons per room for households of recent immigrants is well above the Canadian average. As many as 22% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions (that is, there are more people than rooms in the home). The incidence of crowding is even higher among households consisting only of very recent immigrants. In contrast, crowding is very rare among households of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.

Table F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| Households | Fewer than 0.5 persons | 0.5 to 0.74 persons | 0.75 to 0.99 persons | 1 or more persons | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Canadian-born | 5,719,700 | 2,253,000 | 383,800 | 221,600 | 8,578,100 |
| Earlier immigrants | 1,232,100 | 494,800 | 85,900 | 63,500 | 1,876,300 |
| Recent immigrants | 300,100 | 368,100 | 152,500 | 235,600 | 1,056,300 |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 207,500 | 233,500 | 88,100 | 111,200 | 640,300 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 40,700 | 70,400 | 32,000 | 55,800 | 198,900 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 51,900 | 64,200 | 32,500 | 68,600 | 217,100 |
| All households | 7,273,500 | 3,131,500 | 626,200 | 531,800 | 11,563,000 |

| Households | Fewer than 0.5 persons | 0.5 to 0.74 persons | 0.75 to 0.99 persons | 1 or more persons | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Canadian-born | 67% | 26% | 4% | 3% | 100% |
| Earlier immigrants | 66% | 26% | 5% | 3% | 100% |
| Recent immigrants | 28% | 35% | 14% | 22% | 100% |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 32% | 36% | 14% | 17% | 100% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 20% | 35% | 16% | 28% | 100% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 24% | 30% | 15% | 32% | 100% |
| All households | 63% | 27% | 5% | 5% | 100% |

Note: The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household, crowding and related concepts, see the Glossary.

Large households likely to have crowded accommodations

Crowding is related to the size of a household. The larger the household, the greater the chance that there are more persons living in the dwelling than there are rooms. This pattern is found among households of the Canadian-born as well as immigrants, despite the fact that there is much less crowding in households of the Canadian-born than in the households of recent immigrants.

Table F-2: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, by size of household, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| Size of household | Fewer than 0.5 persons | 0.5 to 0.74 persons | 0.75 to 0.99 persons | 1 or more persons | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 to 3 persons | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 5,262,100 | 1,189,700 | 107,600 | 80,700 | 6,640,200 |
| Earlier immigrants | 1,107,600 | 225,800 | 18,900 | 24,100 | 1,376,300 |
| Recent immigrants | 256,600 | 192,600 | 49,800 | 67,000 | 565,900 |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 175,600 | 109,300 | 23,500 | 27,600 | 336,100 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 34,200 | 40,400 | 10,600 | 12,400 | 97,600 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 46,800 | 42,800 | 15,700 | 27,000 | 132,300 |
| 4 to 5 persons | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 449,300 | 999,400 | 220,300 | 90,700 | 1,759,700 |
| Earlier immigrants | 121,200 | 245,300 | 45,800 | 24,300 | 436,700 |
| Recent immigrants | 41,800 | 156,000 | 73,000 | 109,200 | 380,100 |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 30,800 | 111,600 | 46,000 | 54,600 | 243,000 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 6,000 | 24,200 | 12,400 | 21,300 | 63,900 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 4,900 | 20,200 | 14,700 | 33,400 | 73,200 |
| 6 or more persons | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 8,300 | 63,900 | 55,900 | 50,200 | 178,200 |
| Earlier immigrants | 3,300 | 23,700 | 21,200 | 15,000 | 63,300 |
| Recent immigrants | 1,700 | 19,500 | 29,700 | 59,300 | 110,300 |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 1,100 | 12,500 | 18,600 | 29,000 | 61,200 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 500 | 5,900 | 9,000 | 22,100 | 37,500 |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 100 | 1,100 | 2,200 | 8,200 | 11,600 |

| Size of household | Fewer than 0.5 persons | 0.5 to 0.74 persons | 0.75 to 0.99 persons | 1 or more persons | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 1 to 3 persons | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 79% | 18% | 2% | 1% | 100% |
| Earlier immigrants | 80% | 16% | 1% | 2% | 100% |
| Recent immigrants | 45% | 34% | 9% | 12% | 100% |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 52% | 33% | 7% | 8% | 100% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 35% | 41% | 11% | 13% | 100% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 35% | 32% | 12% | 20% | 100% |
| 4 to 5 persons | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 26% | 57% | 13% | 5% | 100% |
| Earlier immigrants | 28% | 56% | 10% | 6% | 100% |
| Recent immigrants | 11% | 41% | 19% | 29% | 100% |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 13% | 46% | 19% | 22% | 100% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 9% | 38% | 19% | 33% | 100% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 7% | 28% | 20% | 46% | 100% |
| 6 or more persons | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 5% | 36% | 31% | 28% | 100% |
| Earlier immigrants | 5% | 37% | 34% | 24% | 100% |
| Recent immigrants | 2% | 18% | 27% | 54% | 100% |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 2% | 20% | 30% | 47% | 100% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 1% | 16% | 24% | 59% | 100% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 1% | 10% | 19% | 71% | 100% |

Note: The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household, crowding and related concepts, see the Glossary.

As shown in Table C-8, households of immigrants who landed before 1986 are, on average, the same size as households of the Canadian-born. Earlier immigrant households also have accommodation that is similar in size to that of Canadian-born households.

One-third of recent immigrant households face high housing costs

One-third of recent immigrant households and nearly one-half of the households made up exclusively of very recent immigrants spend more than 30% of their income on accommodation, and one-quarter of these households have cost in excess of 50% of income. Of Canadian-born households, only one in five have housing costs in excess of 30% of income.

Table F-3: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—cost of accommodations as a share of household income, Canada, 2000 (number and percentage distribution)

| Households | Cost of accommodations | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| | Less than 30% | | 30% to 50% | | 50% or more | |
| Canadian-born | 6,471,900 | 75% | 1,045,700 | 12% | 824,600 | 10% |
| Earlier immigrants | 1,458,500 | 78% | 240,000 | 13% | 154,400 | 8% |
| Recent immigrants | 619,400 | 67% | 161,500 | 17% | 142,300 | 15% |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 437,200 | 68% | 108,900 | 17% | 89,800 | 14% |
| 1996-1999 immigrants with others | 96,200 | 73% | 20,200 | 15% | 13,600 | 10% |
| 1996-1999 immigrants only | 86,000 | 54% | 32,400 | 20% | 38,900 | 25% |
| All households | 8,626,600 | 75% | 1,476,900 | 13% | 1,176,400 | 10% |

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary. Totals do not add to 100% due to some non-reporting households.

Housing costs of more than 30% of income are considered burdensome, and households facing that level of cost generally have low incomes. Many households of recently landed immigrants have low incomes and try to keep the cost of accommodation down by choosing small quarters and making their households large. However, often this is not enough to bring housing costs down to less than 30% of income.

Housing of recent immigrants of same quality

The dwellings of households of immigrants who landed after 1985 tend to have been more recently built than the houses of Canadian-born.

Table F-4: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—period of construction of household dwelling, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| Households | Period of construction | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| | Before 1971 | | 1971-1990 | | 1991-2001 | |
| Canadian-born | 4,036,900 | 47% | 3,328,200 | 39% | 1,213,000 | 14% |
| Earlier immigrants | 841,300 | 45% | 761,600 | 41% | 273,500 | 15% |
| Recent immigrants | 412,200 | 39% | 431,300 | 41% | 212,800 | 20% |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 244,600 | 38% | 260,700 | 41% | 134,900 | 21% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 79,700 | 40% | 80,100 | 40% | 39,100 | 20% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 87,900 | 40% | 90,500 | 42% | 38,700 | 18% |
| All households | 5,314,700 | 46% | 4,541,200 | 39% | 1,707,100 | 15% |

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

There is very little difference in the state of repair of the housing stock between recent immigrants, earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born. This suggests that, although crowding and the cost of housing clearly are a challenge for many recent immigrants, they tend not to resort to sub-standard accommodation.

Table F-5: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—quality of housing, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

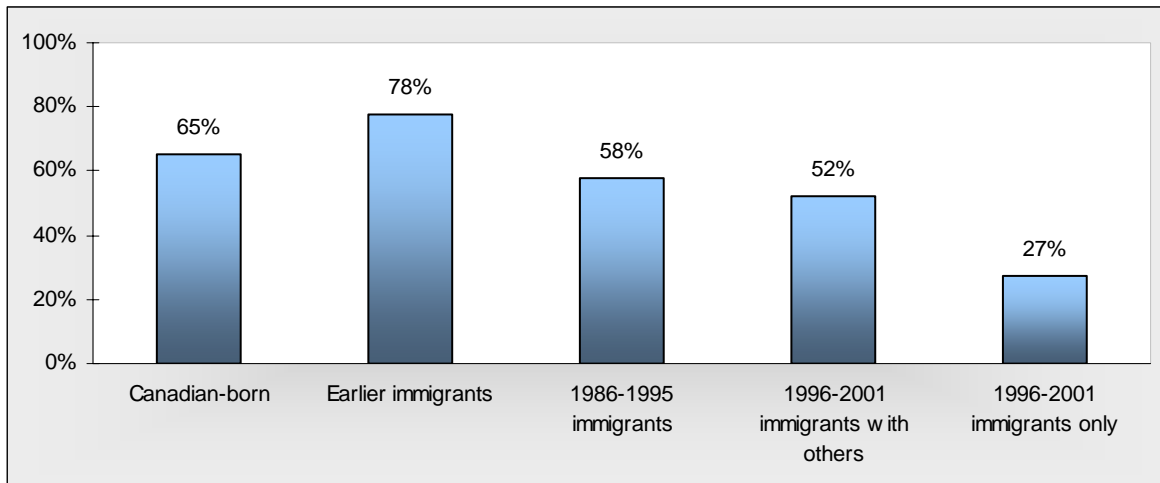
| Households | Quality of housing | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|----|
| | Regular maintenance | | Minor repairs | | Major repairs | |
| Canadian-born | 5,515,000 | 64% | 2,326,500 | 27% | 736,600 | 9% |
| Earlier immigrants | 1,282,700 | 68% | 465,200 | 25% | 128,400 | 7% |
| Recent immigrants | 718,100 | 68% | 258,100 | 24% | 80,100 | 8% |
| 1986-1995 immigrants | 428,800 | 67% | 161,000 | 25% | 50,500 | 8% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants with others | 134,800 | 68% | 48,900 | 25% | 15,200 | 8% |
| 1996-2001 immigrants only | 154,500 | 71% | 48,200 | 22% | 14,500 | 7% |
| All households | 7,554,100 | 65% | 3,060,600 | 26% | 948,200 | 8% |

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

Home ownership less common among recent immigrants

One-quarter of households consisting exclusively of immigrants who landed during 1996-2001 own their home, compared to over two-thirds of Canadian-born households and four out of five households of earlier immigrants. In general, the rate of home ownership is lower among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born.

Figure F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—home ownership, by household type, Canada, 2001 (percentage)



Note: For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

Home-ownership is much higher among earlier immigrants than the Canadian-born. This probably reflects the higher average age of earlier immigrants, but it may also point to different choices.

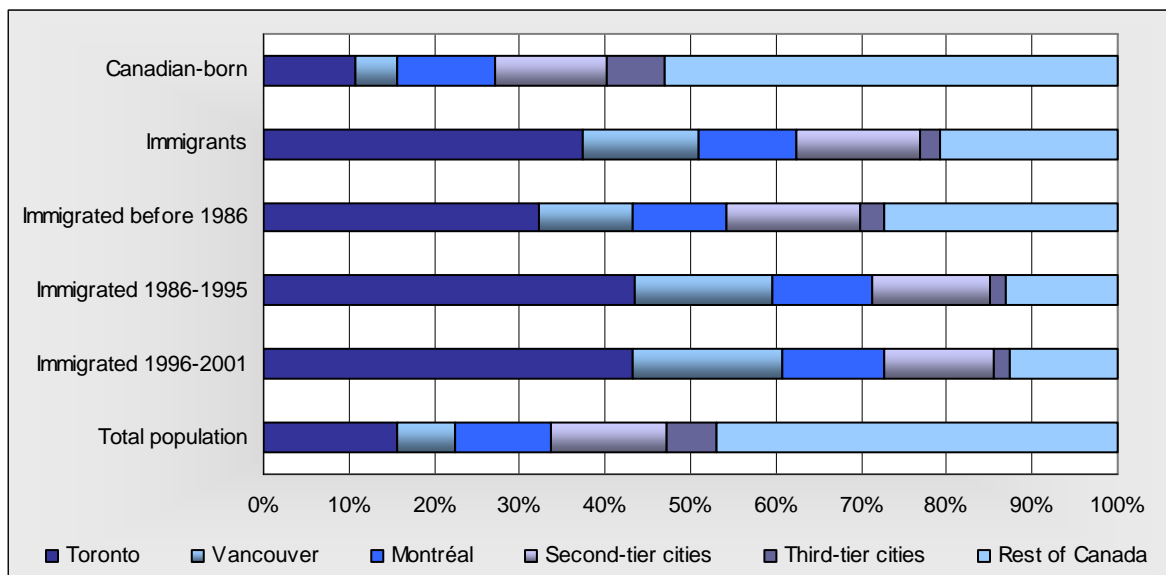
PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

This section of the report compares the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants in six areas of residence in Canada based on the size and location of the recent immigrant population. The six areas include Canada’s three largest immigrant destinations—Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal—each with more than 250,000 recent immigrants; the five second-tier immigrant destinations of Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Hamilton, and Ottawa grouped together—each with 40,000 to 100,000 recent immigrants; the five third-tier immigrant destinations of Victoria, Saskatoon, Regina, Québec, and Halifax grouped together—each with 5,000 to 15,000 recent immigrants; and the rest of Canada.

Recent immigrants live in large metropolitan centres

The geographic distributions of the immigrant and Canadian-born populations are markedly different. Most immigrants live in the large cities, and their concentration in the large centres has been increasing. More than 60% of immigrants and 70% of recent immigrants live in Canada’s three largest cities—Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver. Nearly 80% of immigrants live in the thirteen urban areas for which profiles of recent immigrants have been produced as companion documents to this Canada-wide profile. Less than one-half of the Canadian-born live in these thirteen cities, and only just over one-quarter of persons born in Canada live in the three largest metropolitan areas of the country.

Figure G-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—place of residence, Canada, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Immigrants who landed during the 15 years before the 2001 Census are more concentrated in the three largest cities than immigrants who landed earlier. Considering recent immigrants only, Vancouver’s share is still increasing, while the shares of Toronto and Montréal are stable. The share of the five third-tier immigrant-receiving centres has recovered somewhat recently.

When reviewing this section, readers may want to bear in mind the different nature of the geographic areas being compared. The rest of Canada includes medium-sized and smaller cities and also rural regions and small towns. It is not very urban, and certainly not metropolitan in character. There are significant differences in labour force participation, education and income levels between metropolitan centres, urban areas and rural and small-town Canada. Some of the differences between immigrants and the Canadian-born for Canada as a whole, as presented in this document, are to an extent a reflection of the different environments in which they live.

Table G-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—place of residence, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| Canadian-born | 2,556,900 | 1,199,800 | 2,724,200 | 3,157,200 | 1,607,500 | 12,746,400 | 23,991,900 |
| Immigrants | 2,033,000 | 738,600 | 621,900 | 794,800 | 132,600 | 1,127,700 | 5,448,500 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 954,400 | 321,800 | 328,100 | 460,900 | 85,900 | 805,500 | 2,956,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 663,000 | 247,100 | 179,700 | 210,000 | 27,200 | 201,500 | 1,528,500 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 415,500 | 169,600 | 114,200 | 123,900 | 19,400 | 120,700 | 963,300 |
| Total population | 4,648,000 | 1,967,500 | 3,380,600 | 3,982,400 | 1,748,700 | 13,911,900 | 29,639,000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
| Canadian-born | 11% | 5% | 11% | 13% | 7% | 53% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 37% | 14% | 11% | 15% | 2% | 21% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 32% | 11% | 11% | 16% | 3% | 27% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 43% | 16% | 12% | 14% | 2% | 13% | 100% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 43% | 18% | 12% | 13% | 2% | 13% | 100% |
| Total population | 16% | 7% | 11% | 13% | 6% | 47% | 100% |

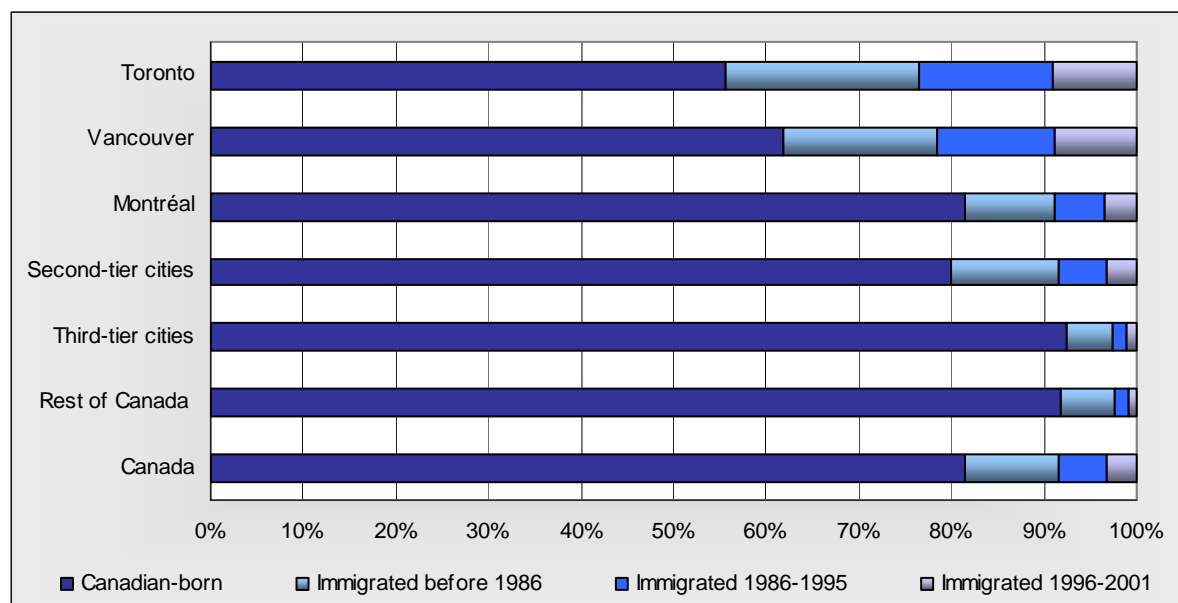
One-fifth of population in Toronto, Vancouver, one-fiftieth in rest of Canada

In Toronto and Vancouver, recent immigrants make up more than one-fifth of the population (23% and 21%, respectively). In Montréal, their share is 9%, in the five second-tier cities taken together 8%, and in the five third-tier cities and the rest of Canada, it is about 2.5%. In some urban areas in Ontario that are included in the rest of Canada (Kitchener, London, Windsor), recent immigrants account for 7% to 8% of the population, a share nearly as large as that of Montréal. This means that very few recent immigrants make their home in smaller cities and in rural and small-town Canada.

Table G-2 Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—share of population, by place of residence, Canada, 2001 (percentage distribution)

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| Canadian-born | 55% | 61% | 81% | 79% | 92% | 92% | 81% |
| Immigrants | 44% | 38% | 18% | 20% | 8% | 8% | 18% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 21% | 16% | 10% | 12% | 5% | 6% | 10% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 14% | 13% | 5% | 5% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 9% | 9% | 3% | 3% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 3% |
| Total population | 4,648,000 | 1,967,500 | 3,380,600 | 3,982,400 | 1,748,700 | 13,911,900 | 29,639,000 |

Figure G-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—share of population, by place of residence, Canada, 2001 (percentage distribution)



CHARACTERISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS

Mix of immigration categories varies by place of residence

The economic category of immigrants has been the most numerous throughout the fifteen years ending in 2000. This was particularly so in the most recent five years, when nearly three out of five new immigrants entered through this class. Skilled workers and their families made up the lion's share of the economic category throughout. The number of immigrants entering through the family class has fallen back sharply after surging in the first half of the 1990s. The number of refugees also declined significantly in the second half of the 1990s, after increasing in the first half. As a proportion of all immigrants, however, refugees reached a peak of 18% in the second half of the 1980s.

These proportions are not exactly replicated in the six areas of residence under comparison. Vancouver, for instance, draws relatively more economic immigrants and fewer refugees. The same applies to Montréal during the late 1980s and early 1990s, but more recently, refugees make up a relatively large share of new immigrants destined to that city. Refugees tend to disperse more than economic immigrants. They tend to initially go to second-tier and third-tier cities and the rest of Canada and not to Toronto and Vancouver to the same extent as other immigrants.

The table describes the intended destination of immigrants at landing, and not the immigrant populations. Some immigrants move after arrival, often to larger urban areas. Some leave the country.

Table G-3: Recent immigrants, by immigration category and intended place of residence, Canada, 1986-2000 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1986-1990 | | | | | | | |
| Family class | 117,500 | 28,900 | 35,800 | 45,500 | 7,000 | 48,600 | 283,300 |
| Economic immigrants | 157,800 | 44,300 | 77,500 | 45,400 | 7,700 | 45,400 | 378,100 |
| Refugees | 44,700 | 9,100 | 16,200 | 32,600 | 6,700 | 35,200 | 144,500 |
| Other immigrants | 4,200 | 4,500 | 1,500 | 1,210 | 630 | 2,760 | 14,800 |
| Total | 324,300 | 86,800 | 131,100 | 124,600 | 22,100 | 131,800 | 820,700 |
| 1991-1995 | | | | | | | |
| Family class | 216,500 | 61,400 | 56,000 | 65,000 | 9,400 | 65,000 | 473,300 |
| Economic immigrants | 188,400 | 95,900 | 82,400 | 57,200 | 19,000 | 54,000 | 496,900 |
| Refugees | 79,700 | 10,000 | 37,500 | 25,800 | 5,400 | 27,200 | 185,600 |
| Other immigrants | 8,500 | 11,800 | 1,200 | 2,540 | 470 | 1,290 | 25,800 |
| Total | 493,200 | 179,000 | 177,000 | 150,500 | 34,400 | 147,400 | 1,181,500 |
| 1996-2000 | | | | | | | |
| Family class | 130,000 | 46,800 | 33,500 | 36,000 | 6,000 | 42,700 | 295,000 |
| Economic immigrants | 285,500 | 128,700 | 58,500 | 62,200 | 16,100 | 46,100 | 597,100 |
| Refugees | 44,700 | 9,800 | 29,100 | 18,800 | 6,100 | 21,600 | 130,100 |
| Other immigrants | 6,700 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 280 | 30 | 490 | 11,300 |
| Total | 466,900 | 187,100 | 123,100 | 117,100 | 28,300 | 111,000 | 1,033,500 |
| 1986-1990 | | | | | | | |
| Family class | 36% | 33% | 27% | 37% | 32% | 37% | 35% |
| Economic immigrants | 49% | 51% | 59% | 36% | 35% | 34% | 46% |
| Refugees | 14% | 10% | 12% | 26% | 30% | 27% | 18% |
| Other immigrants | 1% | 5% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 2% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 1991-1995 | | | | | | | |
| Family class | 44% | 34% | 32% | 43% | 27% | 44% | 40% |
| Economic immigrants | 38% | 54% | 47% | 38% | 55% | 37% | 42% |
| Refugees | 16% | 6% | 21% | 17% | 16% | 18% | 16% |
| Other immigrants | 2% | 7% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 1996-2000 | | | | | | | |
| Family class | 28% | 25% | 27% | 31% | 21% | 38% | 29% |
| Economic immigrants | 61% | 69% | 48% | 53% | 57% | 42% | 58% |
| Refugees | 10% | 5% | 24% | 16% | 22% | 19% | 13% |
| Other immigrants | 1% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2002* (data set).

Note: The 2001 Census did not ask immigrants about the immigration categories through which they were admitted to Canada. The information in Table G-3 was obtained from records at Citizenship and Immigration Canada and pertains to the time of landing. Immigration categories are described in the Glossary.

Age distribution of Canadian-born reflects recent immigrant share

As shown in Part B, the age structures of the recent immigrant and Canadian-born populations are markedly different. Whereas the proportion of children under 15 years of age is much lower among recent immigrants, the adult population tends to be younger than the Canadian-born, with between 40% and 50% of recent immigrants being between the ages of 24 and 45 years.

Table G-4: Recent immigrants and Canadian-born—place of residence, by age, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Under 15 years | 784,500 | 295,300 | 577,700 | 734,800 | 300,600 | 2,700,400 | 5,393,200 |
| 15 - 24 years | 401,200 | 179,200 | 378,400 | 484,300 | 236,200 | 1,787,600 | 3,466,800 |
| 25 - 44 years | 775,500 | 371,200 | 836,600 | 1,003,600 | 491,700 | 3,666,300 | 7,144,900 |
| 45 - 64 years | 406,700 | 241,700 | 631,400 | 653,500 | 393,300 | 3,071,200 | 5,397,700 |
| 65 years and over | 189,000 | 112,400 | 300,100 | 281,000 | 185,800 | 1,520,900 | 2,589,200 |
| Canadian-born | 2,556,900 | 1,199,800 | 2,724,200 | 3,157,200 | 1,607,500 | 12,746,400 | 23,991,900 |
| Under 15 years | 126,100 | 48,100 | 37,400 | 43,200 | 7,600 | 54,400 | 316,800 |
| 15 - 24 years | 175,500 | 70,200 | 48,100 | 56,100 | 7,500 | 54,500 | 411,800 |
| 25 - 44 years | 506,400 | 177,900 | 146,600 | 158,600 | 21,100 | 143,000 | 1,153,600 |
| 45 - 64 years | 206,500 | 91,500 | 48,900 | 57,700 | 8,100 | 53,700 | 466,400 |
| 65 years and over | 64,000 | 29,100 | 12,800 | 18,300 | 2,500 | 16,500 | 143,200 |
| Recent immigrants | 1,078,500 | 416,700 | 293,800 | 333,900 | 46,600 | 322,200 | 2,491,900 |

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Under 15 years | 31% | 25% | 21% | 23% | 19% | 21% | 22% |
| 15 - 24 years | 16% | 15% | 14% | 15% | 15% | 14% | 14% |
| 25 - 44 years | 30% | 31% | 31% | 32% | 31% | 29% | 30% |
| 45 - 64 years | 16% | 20% | 23% | 21% | 24% | 24% | 22% |
| 65 years and over | 7% | 9% | 11% | 9% | 12% | 12% | 11% |
| Canadian-born | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Under 15 years | 12% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 16% | 17% | 13% |
| 15 - 24 years | 16% | 17% | 16% | 17% | 16% | 17% | 17% |
| 25 - 44 years | 47% | 43% | 50% | 47% | 45% | 44% | 46% |
| 45 - 64 years | 19% | 22% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 19% |
| 65 years and over | 6% | 7% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 6% |
| Recent immigrants | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

There are larger differences between geographic areas in the age structure of the Canadian-born than that of recent immigrants. To an extent, this reflects the fact that older persons born in Canada are more likely to live outside the major centres than younger persons.

However, the share of children under 15 years of age among the Canadian-born also reflects the presence of immigrants. Children born to immigrant parents after landing in Canada are counted among the Canadian-born and the larger the share of recent immigrants, the larger the share of children among the Canadian-born is likely to be. Toronto, where almost one quarter of the population consists of people who immigrated after 1985, has the highest proportion of children

among the Canadian-born of the six parts of Canada. Vancouver, with the second-highest population share of recent immigrants, has the second-highest share of children among the Canadian-born. In the third-tier cities and the rest of Canada, where recent immigrants account for only 2% to 3% of the population, children make up a much smaller share of the Canadian-born population as there are fewer children of immigrants.

Relative level of education of recent immigrants varies by area

As shown above in Part B, immigrant men are more likely to have a post-secondary diploma or degree than Canadian-born men, while the incidence of these qualifications is about the same among immigrant women and their Canadian-born counterparts. This is graphically represented in Figure G-3. Among both men and women, very recent immigrants stand out with a very high share of persons with post-secondary qualifications.

However, this is not how recent immigrants and the Canadian-born compare in Toronto. Post-secondary qualifications are more common among Canadian-born men and women in Toronto than in Canada as a whole, while immigrants in Toronto are slightly less likely to have such qualifications than immigrants generally. As a result, the share of immigrants with a post-secondary education is smaller than that of the Canadian-born in Toronto, while in Canada as a whole it is larger. Only very recent immigrants make a stronger showing in Toronto.

Immigrants and the Canadian-born have different dispersal patterns with respect to level of education. With regard to the Canadian-born, the incidence of completed post-secondary studies (the column on the left of each panel) is high in the cities and low in the rest of Canada, which is predominantly rural and small-town in character. But for immigrants, there is not the same difference between urban and rural Canada. The highest rate of post-secondary qualifications is found among immigrants in third-tier cities. In these cities, as well as in the rest of Canada, the average education level of immigrants, so measured, is higher than that of the Canadian-born, which is not the case in the larger cities.

Turning now to the lower end of the educational attainment spectrum (Figure G-4), immigrants are as likely as the Canadian-born to not have completed a high school education, with immigrant women being more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to be without a high school diploma, and immigrant men less likely. Again we see pronounced geographic sorting of the Canadian-born, with rates of about 20% or less in the cities and a rate of around 30% in the rest of Canada. Immigrants do not disperse in the same way. The share of immigrants without a high school diploma does not vary much among the cities and the rest of Canada, with the exception of the third-tier cities where the incidence is lowest. The five cities in this group have drawn immigrants with very high educational credentials, and this may have something to do with the fact that four of the five cities are provincial capitals with a large public service and major educational institutions. This geographic pattern continues with the very recent immigrants, even though the educational attainment of the latest immigrants is much higher than that of those who came before them.

Figure G-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—25 to 64 years of age, with post-secondary diploma or degree—place of residence, by gender, Canada, 2001 (percentage)

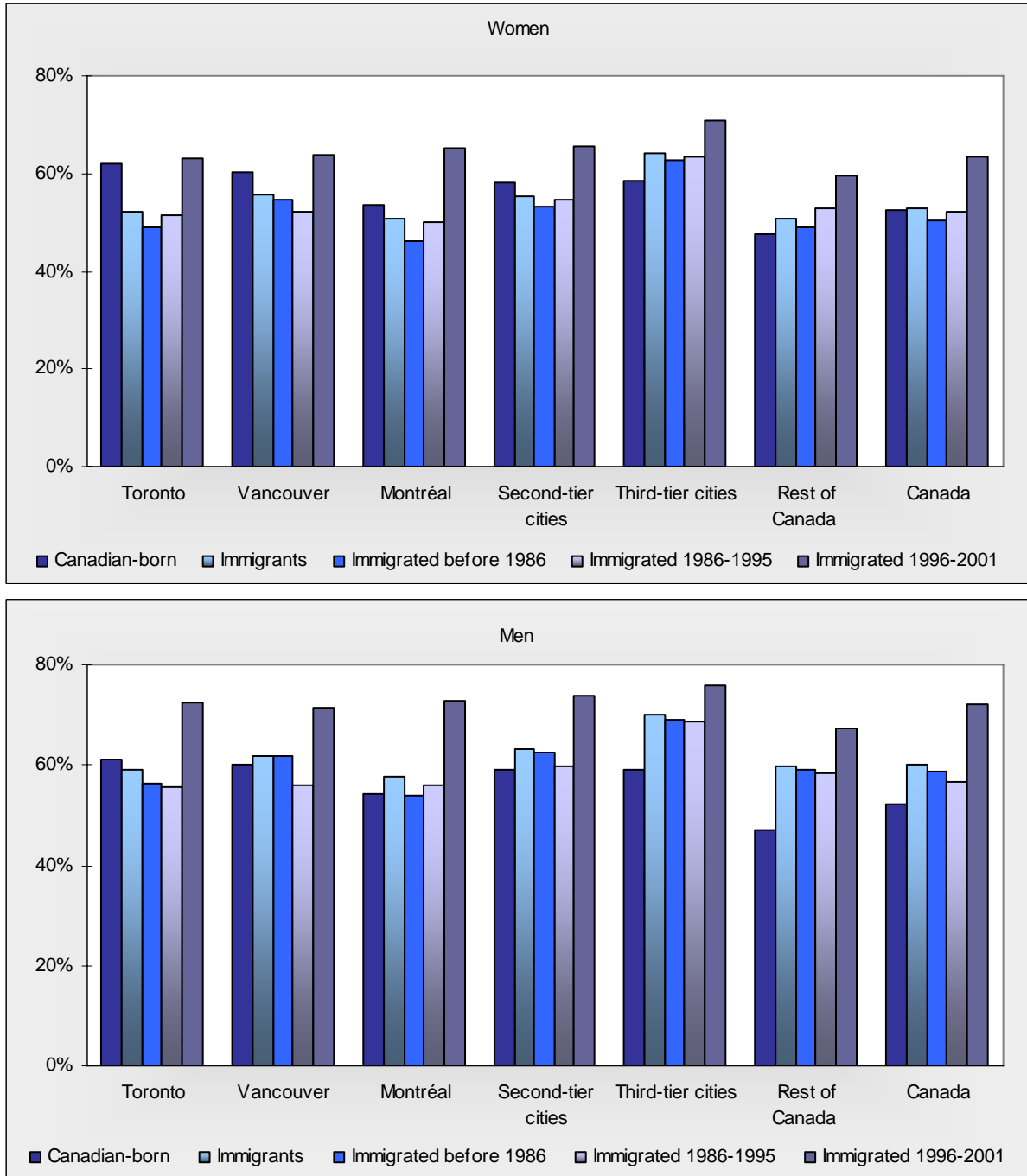
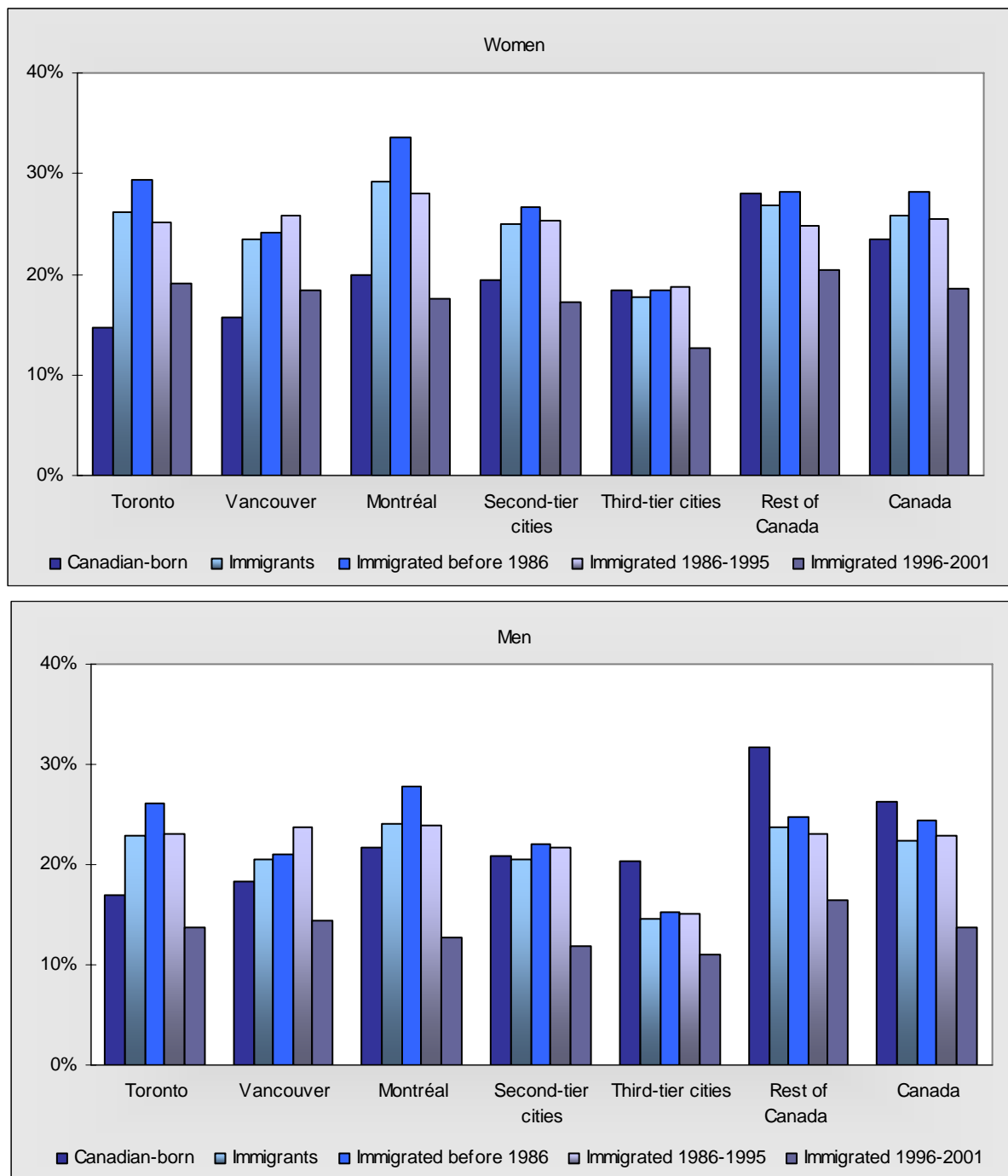


Figure G-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, 25 to 64 years of age, with no high school diploma—place of residence, by gender, Canada, 2001 (percentage)



Marriage to Canadian-born far more common in rest of Canada

Among recent immigrant families, the proportion consisting of spouses who are both recent immigrants, with or without children, varies significantly among the five geographic areas. It is highest in Toronto and Vancouver, and lowest outside the thirteen cities. The proportion of families consisting of a recent immigrant married to a Canadian-born person shows an opposite and even greater variation. It is only 9% in Toronto. In the third-tier cities and in the rest of Canada, outside the thirteen urban centres, one-quarter of recent immigrant families have one spouse born in Canada. In contrast, the proportion of families consisting of a recent immigrant married to an earlier immigrant is fairly constant across different areas, ranging from 12% to 14%.

Many marital unions of recent immigrants were probably made before immigration. Many such couples have settled in the metropolitan centres. In these centres with their large recent immigrant populations, recent immigrants may well be more likely to marry other recent immigrants when they do so after arrival.

In contrast, couples consisting of a recent immigrant and a Canadian-born are likely to settle in areas selected by the Canadian-born partner rather than in areas favoured by immigrants generally. More than one half of Canadians lives outside the thirteen urban centres, a choice of location probably shared by many Canadian-born persons who are married to immigrants.

Table G-5: Recent immigrant families—family structure by place of residence, showing immigrant status of spouses, Canada, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

| Type of family | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Lone-parent family | 100,600 | 31,200 | 32,800 | 28,600 | 3,000 | 20,800 | 217,100 |
| Couples with or without children | 659,100 | 258,000 | 165,100 | 210,000 | 27,300 | 205,700 | 1,525,200 |
| Both spouses recent immigrants | 496,900 | 193,200 | 115,800 | 139,600 | 15,800 | 115,900 | 1,077,100 |
| One spouse earlier immigrant | 95,400 | 33,700 | 25,200 | 34,200 | 3,900 | 30,000 | 222,400 |
| One spouse Canadian-born | 66,700 | 31,200 | 24,200 | 36,100 | 7,600 | 59,900 | 225,700 |
| Type of family | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
| Lone-parent family | 13% | 11% | 17% | 12% | 10% | 9% | 12% |
| Couples with or without children | 87% | 89% | 83% | 88% | 90% | 91% | 88% |
| Both spouses recent immigrants | 65% | 67% | 58% | 59% | 52% | 51% | 62% |
| One spouse earlier immigrant | 13% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 13% | 13% | 13% |
| One spouse Canadian-born | 9% | 11% | 12% | 15% | 25% | 26% | 13% |

PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

Large gap in labour force participation in Vancouver

The rate of labour force participation varies among the six residential areas, and more so for women than for men. Labour force participation of the Canadian-born population in Toronto, Vancouver, Montréal and the ten cities is at or above the national average, and in the rest of the country it is below the national average. The very recent immigrants have the lowest participation rate in Vancouver, and the highest rates in Toronto and the second-tier cities, and, depending on the gender, either third-tier cities or the rest of Canada.

Table G-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—place of residence, by gender, Canada, 2001 (number)

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 618,800 | 301,300 | 689,500 | 826,800 | 426,100 | 2,991,300 | 5,853,800 |
| Immigrants | 572,500 | 196,000 | 150,600 | 217,300 | 32,500 | 260,600 | 1,429,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 265,700 | 88,200 | 77,300 | 120,500 | 20,100 | 175,300 | 747,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 208,100 | 69,700 | 49,800 | 67,100 | 8,100 | 59,900 | 462,700 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 98,700 | 38,100 | 23,500 | 29,800 | 4,200 | 25,400 | 219,600 |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 662,200 | 333,300 | 742,000 | 916,800 | 448,600 | 3,455,100 | 6,558,000 |
| Immigrants | 634,400 | 211,000 | 188,700 | 248,800 | 37,600 | 309,000 | 1,629,600 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 292,100 | 98,200 | 95,200 | 143,100 | 23,600 | 210,400 | 862,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 224,200 | 71,800 | 60,900 | 71,400 | 9,000 | 67,600 | 504,900 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 118,200 | 41,000 | 32,600 | 34,300 | 5,000 | 31,100 | 262,200 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,280,900 | 634,500 | 1,431,500 | 1,743,700 | 874,700 | 6,446,500 | 12,411,800 |
| Immigrants | 1,206,900 | 407,000 | 339,300 | 466,200 | 70,100 | 569,600 | 3,059,100 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 557,800 | 186,400 | 172,500 | 263,600 | 43,800 | 385,600 | 1,609,600 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 432,300 | 141,500 | 110,700 | 138,500 | 17,100 | 127,500 | 967,600 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 216,900 | 79,100 | 56,100 | 64,100 | 9,200 | 56,500 | 481,900 |

The gap in labour force participation between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is smallest in the rest of Canada and largest in Vancouver. The gap in labour force participation is very small for new immigrant men in the rest of Canada, and there appears to be virtually no adjustment period. For women, too, the gap in the rate of labour force participation is smaller in the rest of Canada than in any other part of the country.

In combination with the unemployment rates presented next, this suggests that immigrants who live outside the thirteen urban centres have immigrated because there were jobs for them in those locations. Immigrants who do not have jobs tend to go to the urban centres, especially the three largest cities. Vancouver offered the greatest challenge for recent immigrants looking for work, in comparison to the Canadian-born.

Figure G-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by place of residence and gender, Canada, 2001

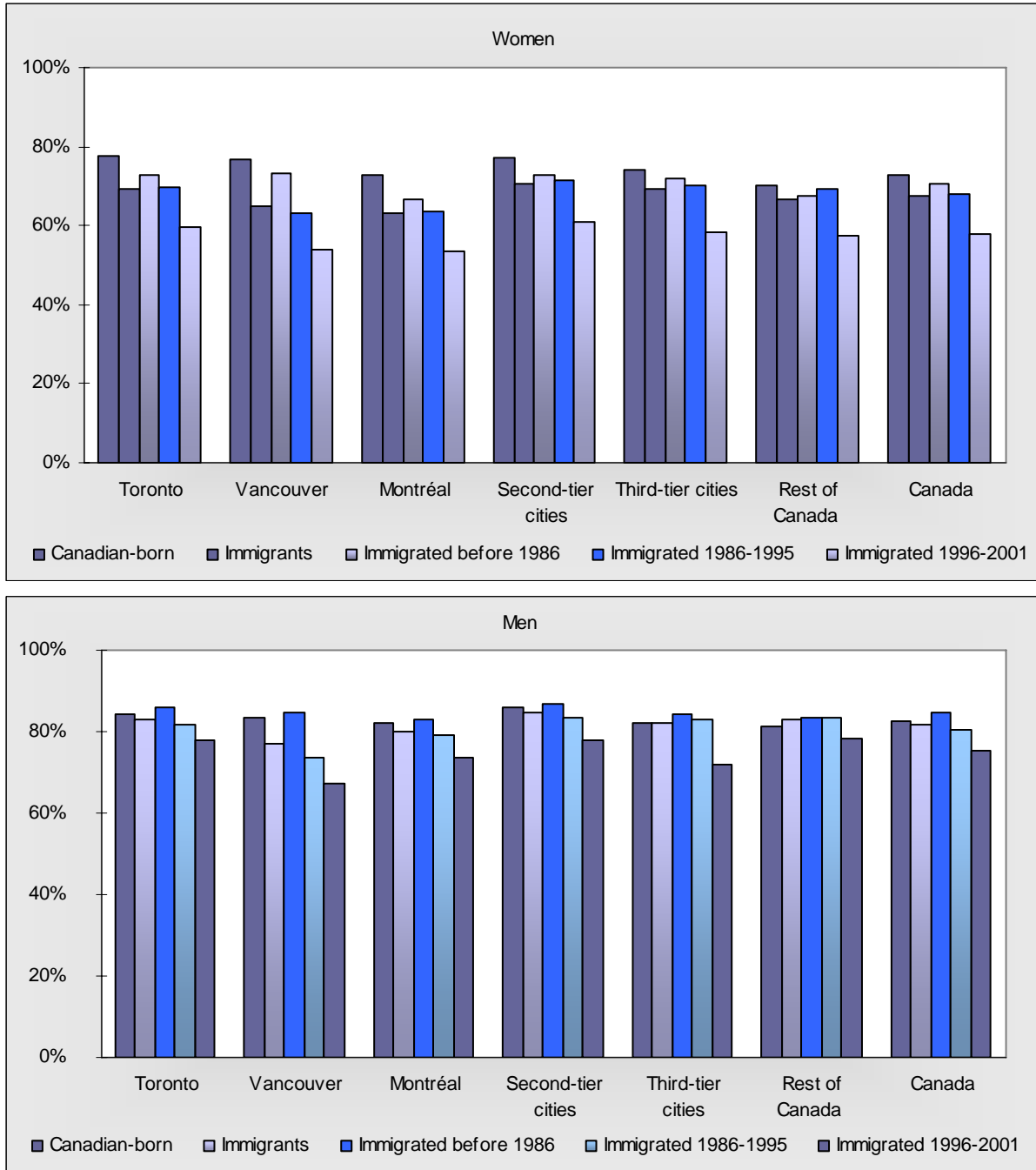


Table G-7: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by place of residence and gender, Canada, 2001

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 78% | 77% | 73% | 77% | 74% | 70% | 73% |
| Immigrants | 69% | 65% | 63% | 71% | 69% | 67% | 68% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 73% | 73% | 67% | 73% | 72% | 67% | 71% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 70% | 63% | 63% | 71% | 70% | 69% | 68% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 60% | 54% | 54% | 61% | 58% | 58% | 58% |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 84% | 83% | 82% | 86% | 82% | 81% | 82% |
| Immigrants | 83% | 77% | 80% | 84% | 82% | 83% | 82% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 86% | 85% | 83% | 87% | 84% | 83% | 85% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 82% | 73% | 79% | 83% | 83% | 83% | 81% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 78% | 67% | 74% | 78% | 72% | 78% | 75% |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 81% | 80% | 78% | 81% | 78% | 76% | 78% |
| Immigrants | 76% | 71% | 71% | 77% | 76% | 75% | 75% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 79% | 79% | 75% | 80% | 78% | 75% | 78% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 76% | 68% | 71% | 77% | 76% | 76% | 74% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 68% | 60% | 64% | 69% | 65% | 67% | 66% |

Unemployment highest in Montréal

For the Canadian-born, unemployment rates are lower in the metropolitan and urban centres than in the rest of Canada. By contrast, the unemployment rate among recent immigrants is about the same in the rest of Canada as in the country as a whole. Recent immigrants, whether they landed during the 1986-1995 period or later, are more likely to experience unemployment in Montréal than in other parts of the country.

Table G-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—place of residence, by gender, Canada, 2001 (number)

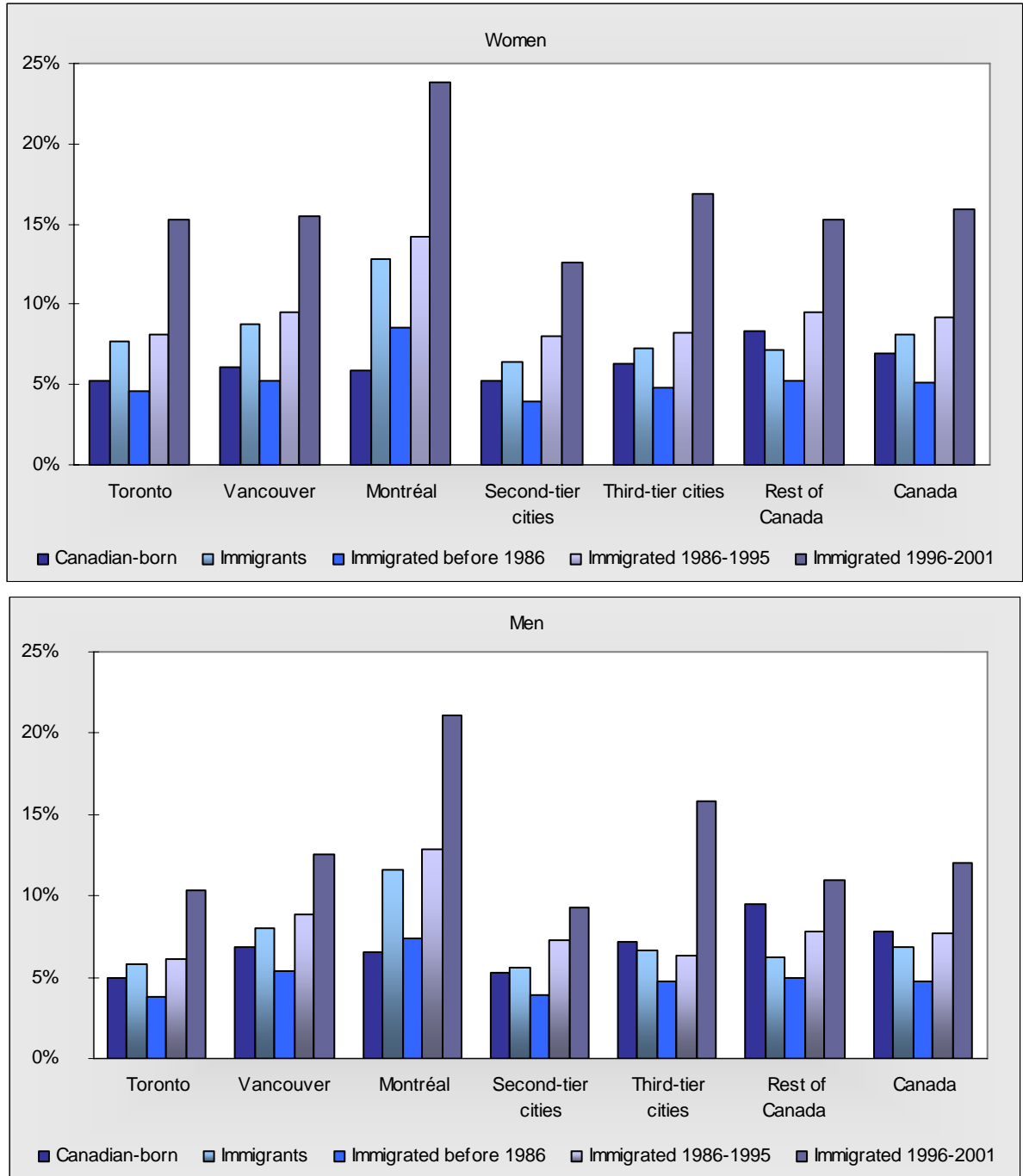
| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 32,100 | 18,400 | 40,400 | 43,000 | 26,900 | 247,900 | 408,700 |
| Immigrants | 44,200 | 17,200 | 19,300 | 14,000 | 2,400 | 18,800 | 115,800 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 12,200 | 4,600 | 6,600 | 4,800 | 1,000 | 9,200 | 38,400 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 17,000 | 6,600 | 7,100 | 5,400 | 700 | 5,700 | 42,400 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 15,100 | 5,900 | 5,600 | 3,800 | 700 | 3,900 | 35,000 |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 32,900 | 22,800 | 48,700 | 48,600 | 32,400 | 329,500 | 514,800 |
| Immigrants | 37,100 | 16,800 | 21,800 | 14,000 | 2,500 | 19,200 | 111,300 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 11,100 | 5,300 | 7,100 | 5,600 | 1,100 | 10,500 | 40,700 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 13,700 | 6,400 | 7,900 | 5,200 | 600 | 5,300 | 39,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 12,200 | 5,100 | 6,900 | 3,200 | 800 | 3,400 | 31,600 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 64,900 | 41,100 | 89,100 | 91,600 | 59,300 | 577,400 | 923,400 |
| Immigrants | 81,300 | 34,000 | 41,100 | 28,000 | 4,800 | 37,900 | 227,100 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 23,300 | 10,000 | 13,700 | 10,500 | 2,100 | 19,600 | 79,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 30,700 | 13,000 | 14,900 | 10,600 | 1,200 | 11,000 | 81,500 |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 27,300 | 11,100 | 12,500 | 6,900 | 1,500 | 7,300 | 66,600 |

Table G-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by place of residence and gender, Canada, 2001

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 5% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 6% | 8% | 7% |
| Immigrants | 8% | 9% | 13% | 6% | 7% | 7% | 8% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 5% | 5% | 9% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 8% | 10% | 14% | 8% | 8% | 10% | 9% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 15% | 16% | 24% | 13% | 17% | 15% | 16% |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 5% | 7% | 7% | 5% | 7% | 10% | 8% |
| Immigrants | 6% | 8% | 12% | 6% | 7% | 6% | 7% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 4% | 5% | 7% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 6% | 9% | 13% | 7% | 6% | 8% | 8% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 10% | 13% | 21% | 9% | 16% | 11% | 12% |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 5% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 7% | 9% | 7% |
| Immigrants | 7% | 8% | 12% | 6% | 7% | 7% | 7% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 4% | 5% | 8% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 7% | 9% | 13% | 8% | 7% | 9% | 8% |
| Immigrated 1996-2001 | 13% | 14% | 22% | 11% | 16% | 13% | 14% |

Unemployment rates clearly are lower for earlier than for very recent immigrants in all areas of the country, with immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period being in an intermediate situation. This pattern is evident in all areas shown in the table. This suggests that with time, very recent immigrants, wherever they may have settled, will adjust to the Canadian labour market and ultimately have about the same risk of becoming unemployed as persons born in Canada, or a lower risk.

Figure G-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by place of residence and gender, Canada, 2001



INCOME AND HOUSING

Relative income level of recent immigrants varies by place of residence

The average incomes of the Canadian-born and of immigrants are about the same, both for women and for men. This is the average income, for the year 2000, of all persons 15 years of age and over, including those who reported no income.

But within this overall near-equality there are vary large differences among immigrants by period of immigration. Immigrants who landed before 1986 have average incomes some 15% higher than the Canadian-born, in part a result of the fact that on average they are older than the Canadian-born, while the income of very recent immigrants is about two-thirds of that of the Canadian-born.

Table G-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—average income, by place of residence and gender, Canada, 2000

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | \$29,900 | \$26,200 | \$22,600 | \$25,000 | \$21,800 | \$19,000 | \$21,800 |
| Immigrants | \$22,900 | \$20,500 | \$18,600 | \$22,200 | \$23,200 | \$20,200 | \$21,400 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | \$27,300 | \$25,800 | \$21,500 | \$25,000 | \$25,800 | \$21,500 | \$24,500 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | \$19,200 | \$17,000 | \$15,100 | \$18,100 | \$18,700 | \$17,200 | \$18,000 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | \$14,600 | \$12,600 | \$12,500 | \$14,900 | \$13,200 | \$13,100 | \$13,800 |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | \$48,800 | \$40,300 | \$35,800 | \$41,600 | \$33,800 | \$31,700 | \$35,700 |
| Immigrants | \$37,400 | \$32,200 | \$30,500 | \$38,800 | \$37,300 | \$37,600 | \$36,200 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | \$45,900 | \$41,200 | \$36,400 | \$44,300 | \$41,500 | \$40,000 | \$42,300 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | \$29,000 | \$24,200 | \$22,500 | \$29,500 | \$28,900 | \$30,400 | \$27,700 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | \$25,900 | \$21,100 | \$20,900 | \$27,700 | \$22,800 | \$26,500 | \$24,600 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | \$39,100 | \$33,200 | \$28,900 | \$33,200 | \$27,500 | \$25,200 | \$28,600 |
| Immigrants | \$29,800 | \$26,000 | \$24,400 | \$30,200 | \$30,000 | \$28,600 | \$28,500 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | \$36,200 | \$33,200 | \$28,800 | \$34,400 | \$33,400 | \$30,500 | \$33,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | \$23,800 | \$20,400 | \$18,700 | \$23,500 | \$23,500 | \$23,500 | \$22,600 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | \$20,000 | \$16,500 | \$16,700 | \$21,000 | \$17,900 | \$19,400 | \$19,000 |

Average income is higher in the cities than in the rest of Canada, and it is generally highest in the largest cities, except for Montréal. The differences among the six parts of the country in the level of income of the Canadian-born are quite large, and while earlier immigrants also have different average incomes depending on where they live, the differences are smaller.

Relative to the income of the Canadian-born, the average incomes of recent and very recent immigrants are highest outside the three metropolitan centres. Especially in the rest of Canada, recently immigrated men and women have relatively high incomes, and they appear to catch up quickly. This pattern also applies to earlier immigrants, and thus to immigrants generally. The average income of immigrants in Toronto is 77% of that of the Canadian-born in that city, and

in Vancouver, Montréal and the five second-tier cities the average income of immigrants is well below parity. Although incomes for the Canadian-born are lower in Montréal than in Toronto or Vancouver, it is significant that immigrant incomes in Montréal are generally higher, relative to the Canadian-born population, than in either Toronto or Vancouver. The average income of very recent immigrants is only about one-half of that of the Canadian-born. In the other five cities and the rest of Canada, however, immigrant incomes exceed those of the Canadian-born, and even very recent immigrants have relatively high incomes.

Table G-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—immigrant average income as percentage of average income of Canadian-born, by place of residence and gender, Canada, 2000

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 77% | 78% | 82% | 89% | 107% | 107% | 98% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 92% | 98% | 95% | 100% | 118% | 113% | 113% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 64% | 65% | 67% | 72% | 86% | 90% | 82% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 49% | 48% | 55% | 60% | 61% | 69% | 63% |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 77% | 80% | 85% | 93% | 111% | 119% | 101% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 94% | 102% | 102% | 106% | 123% | 126% | 119% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 59% | 60% | 63% | 71% | 86% | 96% | 78% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 53% | 52% | 58% | 66% | 67% | 84% | 69% |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Immigrants | 76% | 78% | 85% | 91% | 109% | 113% | 100% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 92% | 100% | 100% | 104% | 121% | 121% | 116% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 61% | 62% | 65% | 71% | 86% | 93% | 79% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 51% | 50% | 58% | 63% | 65% | 77% | 66% |

Low incidence of low income outside thirteen urban centres

The proportion of recent immigrants with income below the median is close to the national average in Toronto, and above the national average in Vancouver and Montréal. In contrast, in the other cities and the rest of the country, it is below the national average. With regard to the Canadian-born, the largest proportion is found outside the urban centres. With respect to this measure of income distribution, the relative position of recent immigrants is most favourable in the rest of Canada.

Table G-12: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below the median and below one-half of the median, by place of residence, Canada, 2000 (number and percentage)

| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| Income below the median | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 1,005,800 | 490,900 | 1,186,200 | 1,380,000 | 733,600 | 6,473,800 | 11,270,200 |
| Immigrants | 1,013,900 | 379,500 | 333,800 | 395,900 | 63,200 | 597,300 | 2,783,700 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 433,000 | 140,800 | 163,300 | 218,200 | 39,400 | 434,400 | 1,429,100 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 374,600 | 144,700 | 114,500 | 118,200 | 14,400 | 108,300 | 874,700 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 206,400 | 94,000 | 56,000 | 59,500 | 9,400 | 54,600 | 479,900 |
| Income below one-half of the median | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 334,000 | 172,200 | 405,500 | 452,700 | 250,900 | 2,241,200 | 3,856,400 |
| Immigrants | 405,400 | 163,400 | 135,800 | 142,800 | 21,600 | 207,900 | 1,076,800 |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 162,300 | 50,100 | 57,000 | 69,300 | 11,600 | 144,600 | 495,000 |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 147,900 | 63,200 | 49,500 | 45,900 | 5,300 | 39,500 | 351,300 |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 95,100 | 50,000 | 29,300 | 27,600 | 4,600 | 23,800 | 230,600 |
| | Toronto | Vancouver | Montréal | Second-tier cities | Third-tier cities | Rest of Canada | Canada |
| Income below the median | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 39% | 41% | 44% | 44% | 46% | 51% | 47% |
| Immigrants | 53% | 54% | 57% | 52% | 50% | 55% | 54% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 45% | 44% | 50% | 47% | 46% | 54% | 48% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 57% | 59% | 64% | 56% | 53% | 54% | 57% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 70% | 73% | 72% | 68% | 69% | 65% | 70% |
| Income below one-half of the median | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 13% | 14% | 15% | 14% | 16% | 18% | 16% |
| Immigrants | 21% | 23% | 23% | 19% | 17% | 19% | 21% |
| Immigrated before 1986 | 17% | 16% | 17% | 15% | 14% | 18% | 17% |
| Immigrated 1986-1995 | 22% | 26% | 28% | 22% | 19% | 20% | 23% |
| Immigrated 1996-1999 | 32% | 39% | 37% | 32% | 34% | 29% | 34% |

Note: Median income is defined in the Glossary.

GLOSSARY

This Glossary gives terms, definitions and categories according to Statistics Canada's *2001 Census Handbook* (Catalogue Number 92-379-XIE). Immigration categories are as defined by Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Items are presented in alphabetical order.

Census Metropolitan Area

A **census metropolitan area** (CMA) consists of a large urban core with a population of at least 100,000 together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. Throughout this profile, CMAs are referred to by the name of the largest city: Edmonton, Halifax, etc. The boundaries of the thirteen CMAs are the same in the 1996 and 2001 Census except in the case of Ottawa and Halifax. The territory of the Ottawa CMA decreased marginally, while that of Halifax increased more significantly.

Crowding

Housing is defined as **crowded** if the number of persons living in the dwelling—the size of the household—is equal to or larger than the number of rooms. Housing is defined as crowded when there is more than one person per room. A room is defined as an enclosed area within a dwelling that is suitable for year-round living: a living room, bedroom, kitchen, or a finished room in attic or basement. Bathrooms, halls, vestibules and spaces used solely for business purposes are not counted as rooms.

Families

The **census family** was defined in the 1996 Census as married couples (with or without never-married children), common-law couples (with or without never-married children), or lone parents of any marital status with at least one never-married child living in the same dwelling. In the 2001 Census, the definition of census family has been amended so that it now also includes two persons living in a same-sex common-law relationship (with or without children).

For the 1996 Census, children in a census family had to be "never-married" in order to be included as part of the census family. Under the new definition for the 2001 Census, previously married children are now included in the census family as long as they are not living with their spouse, common-law partner, or are a parent living with child.

Under the 2001 Census definition of census family, a grandchild living in a three-generation household where the parent is never-married, will now be considered as a child in the parent's census family (provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law partner, or child). For the 1996 Census, census family was defined as the two older generations, with both grandparent and parent being treated as one census family.

A grandchild living in the same household as the grandparents, where no parent is present, is now considered to be a child in the grandparents' census family (provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law partner, or is a parent living with child). Under the previous census, such a grandchild would not have been considered a member of any census family.

It is estimated that these last three changes to the definition of "child" will, together, result in a 1% increase in the number of total census families, and in a 6% increase in the number of lone-parent families. The effect of the inclusion of same-sex couples is unknown.

When families are grouped by "**age of family**", the age is determined by the age of the oldest member (in other words, the age of the lone parent or the older of the two spouses).

A **recent immigrant family** is either a lone-parent family in which the parent is a recent immigrant, or a husband-wife family in which either or both spouses are recent immigrants. Some recent immigrant families came to Canada as married couples, while others formed conjugal unions after arrival. Because the census only asks people to report marital status at the time of the census, it is not known if people married before or after coming to Canada. Similarly, it is not possible to determine whether recent immigrants became lone parents before or after arrival in Canada.

The majority of recently immigrated children are members of recent immigrant families. However, some are members of earlier immigrant families (if parents immigrated before 1986 and the children later followed) or Canadian-born families (if the children were adopted, for instance).

Canadian-born families are defined as families in which the lone parent or both spouses were born in Canada.

Households

A household is a person or group of persons sharing living accommodations.

In a **recent immigrant household**, one or more of the members aged 15 years or over is a recent immigrant, having immigrated to Canada between 1986 and 2001. All recent immigrants 15 years of age or over are members of recent immigrant households. Recent immigrant households are subdivided by period of landing in the same way as individuals. A household with one or more persons 15 years of age or over who immigrated during 1996-2001 is a very recent immigrant household. If all persons 15 years of age and over immigrated during the 1996-2001 period, the household is called a "very recent immigrants only" household. If there are members 15 years of age and over who belong to other groups, the household is called "very recent (1996-2001) immigrants with others". The "others" are immigrants who landed before 1996, Canadian-born persons or both.

A **Canadian-born household** is a household in which all members aged 15 years or over were born in Canada.

An **earlier immigrant household** includes one or more persons who immigrated in or before 1985 and does not include any persons who immigrated after 1985. Many earlier immigrant households include Canadian-born persons, including children born in Canada who have passed the age of 14 years.

Immigration categories

Under Canada's immigration policy there are three major categories of immigration. These categories correspond broadly to the economic, family reunification and humanitarian or protection objectives of the Immigration Act. Hence, persons entering the country as immigrants or refugees have different reasons to do so and accordingly are likely to face different challenges and opportunities after landing in Canada.

Immigrants entering through the **economic category** are persons who have actively sought to settle in Canada and have presumably prepared themselves for the transition. They are selected as individuals and may be accompanied by a spouse and dependants. Only the selected immigrants are assessed against criteria designed to maximize the probability of success in the labour market or in business. Spouses and dependants in this category are not screened against selection criteria but are nevertheless part of the family unit who shared in the decision to move and participated in the preparations for transition. Less than one-half of the economic category are screened against selection criteria.

The **family class** category is made up of individuals who are joining family members already established in Canada. These immigrants are not assessed against labour market criteria. They are, however, sponsored by a relative in Canada who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and who has taken the responsibility of providing support for their settlement. Hence, those in the family reunification category are less likely than their counterparts in the economic category to have moved for economic reasons.

The **refugee category** is made up of Convention refugees and other refugees who are deemed to require protection or relief. These persons may not have wanted to leave their country of origin and may not have had the opportunity to prepare for moving to Canada. Refugees are expected to take longer to adjust to their new environment and their economic achievements may be modest compared to those of immigrants in the economic category.

Immigrants may also be admitted, in smaller numbers, through special categories or programs established for humanitarian or public policy reasons. These **other immigrants** include retired persons, Post-Determination Refugee Claimants in Canada and persons landed through the Deferred Removal Order Class and the Backlog Clearance program.

Industries

Industries are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Manufacturing | Manufacturing |
| | Primary industries |
| Construction and Transportation | Construction |
| | Transportation and storage |
| | Communications |
| Trade | Wholesale trade |
| | Retail trade |
| Business services | Finance |
| | Insurance |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Real estate operators and insurance |
| | Business services |
| Public sector | Government services |
| | Education |
| | Health services |
| Hospitality and other services | Accommodation |
| | Food and beverage services |
| | Other services |

Labour Force Activity

Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001). Respondents were classified as either employed, or unemployed, or as not in the labour force. The labour force includes the employed and the unemployed.

The participation rate for a particular group is the total labour force in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, in that group. The employment rate for a particular group is the number employed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over in that group. The unemployment rate for a particular group is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week prior to enumeration.

Living arrangements

Living arrangements refer to the composition of the household a person belongs to. The most common type of living arrangement is the "**nuclear family**" household defined as a lone parent living with children, or a husband-wife family with or without children living at home. An "**extended family**" results from the addition of aunts, uncles, grandparents, grandchildren, or other relatives, to a nuclear family.

Major field of study

Major field of study refers to the predominant area of learning or training of a person's highest post-secondary diploma or degree. Ten major areas of study have been grouped in Table B-16 as follows:

Physical sciences, engineering and trades:

Engineering and applied science technologies and trades

Engineering and applied sciences

Mathematics and physical sciences

Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies

Social sciences, education, and arts:

Social sciences and related fields

Educational, recreational and counselling services

Humanities and related fields

Fine and applied arts

Commerce, management and business administration

Health professions, sciences and technologies

The data pertain only to persons who have a post-secondary (trade or college) certificate or diploma, or a university degree.

Median income

Median income is the middle income when incomes, including zero and negative incomes, are ordered by size, from high to low. One-half of incomes are higher, one-half are lower. The percentage of persons with income below one-half of the median income is not fixed but depends on how incomes are distributed.

Determination of whether income is **below the median** is performed separately for persons in families and for unattached persons. For people living in families, the family income is compared to the median family income. For unattached or non-family persons—much smaller in number, particularly among recent immigrants—individual income is compared to the median income of all non-family persons. The number of persons with income below the median are added and divided into the total of the two groups. Unattached children under 15 years of age are not included as no income data are available, but children in families are included. The proportion of persons with income **below one-half of the median** is determined by the same method.

As family size is not considered in these calculations, and as larger families are likely to have higher income (but not necessarily higher income per member of the family), the number of persons in the total population living in families with income below the median is less than 50%. The proportion of persons living in families with income below one-half of the median is less than 20%.

Median income is determined for each CMA and for non-CMA areas by province or territory. The number of persons with income below the median income and below one-half of the median income is then determined for these same areas. These numbers are summed over all areas to arrive at totals for all of Canada.

Occupations

Occupations are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Sales and services | Sales and service occupations |
| Processing | Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities Occupations unique to primary industry |
| Administrative | Business, finance and administrative occupations |
| Management and social sciences | Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport Management occupations |
| Trades, transport | Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations |
| Health, science | Health occupations Natural and applied sciences and related occupations |

School attendance

School attendance refers to either part-time or full-time attendance at school, college or university during the eight-month period between September 2000 and May 15, 2001. Attendance is counted only for courses that could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Skill level of job

Level 1: Short work demonstration; no formal education required

Level 2: Secondary school plus a period of specific job training

Level 3: College level education or trade apprenticeship required

Level 4: University education required

Sources of income

Employment income: consisting of wages and salaries or income from self-employment

Other private income: consisting of investment income (mainly interest and dividends), retirement income and income from all other private sources

Transfers from government: including Unemployment Insurance benefits, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Old Age Security benefits and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and other benefits such as workers' compensation and social assistance. Also included are the Child Tax Benefit, refunds of the Goods and Services Tax, and provincial tax credits

World regions

The 2001 Census reports the country of birth for respondents, which may be different than the country of residence prior to immigration. Figure B-1 (Part B) is based on the 90 countries where 90% of the recent immigrant population was born. Thus, Figure B-1 depicts the origins of 5.1 million of the 5.4 million immigrant population—2,847,000 immigrated before 1986, 1,414,000 between 1986 and 1995, and 862,000 between 1996 and May 2001. Immigrants from countries that have supplied only a small number of immigrants over the years are not included. However, percentages are calculated using the total immigrant population, including the omitted countries, in the same way as in Table B-1.

The countries have been grouped as follows—within each world region, countries are listed in descending order by number of recent immigrants:

| World region | Countries of birth |
|------------------------------|---|
| East Asia | China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan |
| South-East Asia and Pacific | Philippines, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Fiji, Cambodia, Australia, Laos |
| South and Central Asia | India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan |
| Western Asia and Middle East | Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Israel, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Africa | South Africa, Somalia, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania |
| Eastern Europe | Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, countries formerly part of the USSR not separately listed, Belarus, Macedonia, Czechoslovakia, Moldova, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Slovenia |
| Western Europe | Portugal, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Greece, Ireland, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Malta, Iceland |
| United Kingdom | |
| Latin America | El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia, Chile, Argentina |
| Caribbean | Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, Barbados |
| United States | |