



Citizenship and  
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et  
Immigration Canada

# RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

## Edmonton

A Comparative Profile Based  
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

**Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics**

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METROPOLITAN AREAS**

**Edmonton**

**A Comparative Profile  
Based on the 2001 Census**

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

**April 2005**



## Table of Contents

<b>FOREWORD</b> .....	<b>VII</b>
<b>HIGHLIGHTS</b> .....	<b>X</b>
<b>PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<i>165,200 immigrants in the Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area</i> .....	<i>1</i>
<i>A stable share of the population</i> .....	<i>2</i>
<i>Four out of ten immigrants landed after 1985</i> .....	<i>2</i>
<i>A decreasing share of Alberta's immigrants</i> .....	<i>3</i>
<i>65,200 recent immigrants—7% of the Edmonton CMA population</i> .....	<i>3</i>
<i>Four out of five eligible recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens</i> .....	<i>4</i>
<b>PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<i>Asian origins are prevalent among recent immigrants</i> .....	<i>6</i>
<i>Edmonton's share of Canada's recent immigrants varies by country of birth</i> .....	<i>7</i>
<i>Many economic immigrants among very recent immigrants</i> .....	<i>8</i>
<i>Religions changing with countries of origin</i> .....	<i>9</i>
<b>AGE AND GENDER</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<i>One-half of recent immigrants are adults 25 to 44 years old</i> .....	<i>10</i>
<i>More women than men</i> .....	<i>12</i>
<b>LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<i>Nine in ten very recent immigrants speak English or French</i> .....	<i>13</i>
<i>Three in five very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home</i> .....	<i>14</i>
<i>Many university degrees among very recent immigrants</i> .....	<i>15</i>
<i>Recent immigrants add to Edmonton's pool of scientists and engineers</i> .....	<i>18</i>
<i>Recent immigrants more likely to attend school</i> .....	<i>19</i>
<b>PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<i>Nine out of ten recent immigrants live with relatives</i> .....	<i>20</i>
<i>Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families</i> .....	<i>21</i>
<b>FAMILIES</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<i>One in ten families is a recent immigrant family</i> .....	<i>23</i>
<i>Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home</i> .....	<i>24</i>
<i>Older recent immigrant families have more children living at home</i> .....	<i>24</i>
<i>In majority of recent immigrant families both spouses are recent immigrants</i> .....	<i>25</i>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<i>One in twelve households is a recent immigrant household</i> .....	<i>27</i>
<i>Recent immigrant households more likely to be larger than a nuclear family</i> .....	<i>27</i>
<i>Recent immigrant households tend to be large</i> .....	<i>29</i>
<i>More care of children</i> .....	<i>30</i>
<b>PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<i>Labour force participation lower the more recent the arrival</i> .....	<i>31</i>
<i>Pattern of adjustment similar for most levels of education</i> .....	<i>34</i>
<i>Knowledge of English important for labour force participation</i> .....	<i>36</i>
<i>Unemployment higher during initial years</i> .....	<i>38</i>
<i>Share of men and women with jobs increases with length of stay</i> .....	<i>42</i>
<b>THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS</b> .....	<b>43</b>
<i>Part-time jobs more common for very recent immigrants aged 25 to 64</i> .....	<i>43</i>

<i>Many recent immigrants in sales and services, health and science occupations .....</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Many recent immigrants in manufacturing and hospitality sectors .....</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrants generally lower .....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Education of recent immigrants not fully utilized.....</i>	<i>52</i>
<b>PART E: INCOME.....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<i>Sources of income vary by time in Canada.....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Average income increases with length of stay.....</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Earnings of recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time lower than average .....</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Transfer payments a larger share of household income of non-seniors .....</i>	<i>57</i>
<b>THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME .....</b>	<b>58</b>
<i>Personal income well below parity.....</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Household income close to parity except for very recent immigrants.....</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Low income twice as common among very recent immigrants .....</i>	<i>61</i>
<b>PART F: HOUSING.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<i>Crowded accommodations more common for recent immigrants.....</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Large households likely to have crowded accommodations.....</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>One-quarter of recent immigrant households face high housing costs .....</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Housing of very recent immigrants in slightly better state of repair .....</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Home ownership less common among recent immigrants.....</i>	<i>68</i>
<b>GLOSSARY.....</b>	<b>69</b>

## List of Tables

Table A-1:	Immigrants, Canadian-born and total population, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001 .....	1
Table A-2:	Immigrants by period of immigration, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 2001 (number and percentage) .....	2
Table A-3:	Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 2001 .....	3
Table A-4:	Acquisition of Canadian citizenship by country of birth, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	5
Table B-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration—top ten countries of birth, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	6
Table B-2:	Recent immigrants in Canada by country of birth and percentage residing in Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	7
Table B-3:	Recent immigrants by period of immigration—landings by immigration category, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 1986-2000 (number and percentage distribution) .....	8
Table B-4:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—religious affiliation, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	9
Table B-5:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	11
Table B-6:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	12
Table B-7:	Very recent immigrants (immigrated 1996-2001)—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	13
Table B-8:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	16
Table B-9:	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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage) .....	17
Table B-10:	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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	18
Table B-11:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage) ..	19
Table C-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—living arrangements, by age, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	20
Table C-2:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—living with relatives in nuclear or extended family, by age, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	22
Table C-3:	Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—family structure, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	23
Table C-4:	Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	25
Table C-5:	Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—couples in common-law relationships, by age of older spouse, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	26
Table C-6:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	27
Table C-7:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	28
Table C-8:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	29

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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage) .....	30
Table D-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	31
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	32
Table D-3:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area 2001 (number) .....	34
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area 2001 .....	35
Table D-5:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of English and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number).....	37
Table D-6:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by knowledge of English and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	37
Table D-7:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number) .....	38
Table D-8:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	39
Table D-9:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number) .....	40
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	40
Table D-11:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of English and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	41
Table D-12:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by knowledge of English and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	41
Table D-13:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	42
Table D-14:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—employment rates, by age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001.....	43
Table D-15:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, employed mostly part-time—age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number).....	44
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 .....	44
Table D-17:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	46
Table D-18:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	48
Table D-19:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	50
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution) .....	52
Table E-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—sources of income, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage).....	54
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000.....	56



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 average, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000.....	56
Table E-4:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—percentage of households receiving transfer payments, average amount of government transfer payments, and transfer payments as a share of income, by age of older parent in family or oldest person in non-family household, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 .....	57
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000.....	59
Table E-6:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 .....	60
Table E-7:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below the median, by age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage).....	62
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage).....	63
Table F-1:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution).....	64
Table F-2:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, by size of household, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution).....	65
Table F-3:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—cost of accommodations as a share of household income, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage distribution).....	66
Table F-4:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—period of construction of household dwelling, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution).....	67
Table F-5:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—quality of housing, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution).....	67

## List of Figures

Figure A-1: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001 .....	2
Figure A-2: Immigrants residing in Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area as a percentage of Canada's and Alberta's immigrant population, by period of immigration, 2001 .....	3
Figure B-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, by age, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution) .....	10
Figure B-2: Immigrants by period of immigration—15 years of age and over—use of a foreign language at home, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage).....	14
Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	21
Figure C-2: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage) .....	24
Figure C-3: Recent immigrant families—family structure showing immigrant status of spouses, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution) .....	25
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	33
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 ....	36
Figure D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution) .....	45
Figure D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution) .....	49
Figure D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution) .....	51
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 .....	53
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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 .....	61
Figure F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—home ownership, by household type, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage) .....	68

## 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 the Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area 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, facilitating, for example, our understanding of who the very recent (1996-2001) immigrants 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 they 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 their length of stay in Canada increases.

This profile of recent immigrants in Edmonton follows 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](http://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 from 1986 to 1990—are the same, and the other half—those who landed from 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 six parts, 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 the province and the country as a whole. Acquisition of Canadian citizenship is also examined.
- Part B gives the background of recent immigrants: their countries of birth, languages, religion, age, gender and education.
- 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.

The report also includes a Highlights section that summarizes the 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 from 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 or the nearest 10 and as a rule no decimals are shown for percentages. Percentage shares may not add to 100% because of rounding.

This profile of recent immigrants living in the Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area is one of a series of thirteen profiles for major urban centres where the overwhelming majority of recent immigrants live. Each of the thirteen profiles highlights a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). A CMA is 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.

An additional 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 six areas of residence in Canada defined by the size and location of the recent immigrant population. The six areas include Canada’s three largest cities—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.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### *Very recent immigrants—a snapshot*

- Very recent immigrants, those who landed on or after January 1, 1996 and were living in Edmonton on May 15, 2001, are quite different in some respects from the groups that preceded them. While many came from the same countries as immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period, many more have university degrees, far more proportionately than among other immigrant cohorts or persons born in Canada. More than one-half have entered through the economic category, and nine in ten speak English. Thanks to these qualities and a strong labour market, very recent immigrants 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 65,200 recent immigrants in Edmonton, 2.6% of all recent immigrants living in Canada. These recent immigrants accounted for 39% of immigrants in Edmonton and 7% of the population of the city. 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.
- Eighty-two percent of Edmonton’s immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 1995 had become Canadian citizens by May 2001.

### *Who are the recent immigrants (Part B)*

- Recent immigrants to Edmonton come from all over the world. Asian origins are predominant among immigrants who landed after 1995. India, China and the Philippines remain important source countries, but fewer have come from Poland, Viet Nam and Hong Kong.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that over one-third of very recent immigrants destined to Edmonton entered through the family class. Economic immigrants surged to 55% of very recent immigrants from 40% of the previous five-year cohort.
- Recent immigrants are changing the religious landscape of Edmonton. Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs make up more than one-quarter of recent immigrants.
- Almost one-half of very recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age, and 20% are children under 15 years of age. In Edmonton’s Canadian-born population, each of these groups account for over 25%.
- More than nine out of ten persons who immigrated between 1996 and 2001 reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. For six in ten very recent immigrants and more than one-half of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995

period the language most often spoken at home is a language other than English or French.

- The level of education of very recent immigrants in Edmonton is quite high compared to that of the Canadian-born, with three-tenths of women and over one-third of men having a university degree, twice as high a share as among the Canadian-born.

### *Families and households (Part C)*

- The majority of recent immigrants live with relatives, and they are twice as likely as the Canadian-born to live in extended families. Fewer than one in ten recent immigrants of 65 years of age and over lives alone, compared to three in ten of their Canadian-born counterparts.
- Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to have children at home, in particular in families whose oldest family member is 45 years of age or older. There are fewer lone-parent families among recent immigrant families than among Canadian-born families.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 8% of households in Edmonton. One in three of these recent immigrant 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, with close to one-half consisting of four or more persons, compared to one-quarter of Canadian-born households with four or more persons.

### *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 in the labour force 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 English 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 lack of knowledge of English is rare.
- Labour force participation was generally higher and unemployment lower in 2001 than in 1996 among the Canadian-born and immigrants. Immigrants who landed in the five years before the census showed significant gains compared to their counterparts five years earlier.

- In comparison to the Canadian-born, recent immigrants were much 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. Very recent immigrants were also present in large numbers in health and science occupations.
- Recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to work in the manufacturing sector and in hospitality and other services industries. Construction and transportation industries and the public sector account for smaller shares of the jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.
- The jobs of recent immigrants often require a relatively low level of skill.

### *Income (Part E)*

- On average among persons reporting income for the year 2000, the income of very recent immigrants was 62% of that of the Canadian-born, while those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period had an average income of 70% of the income of the Canadian-born. A somewhat smaller share of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born have income from employment.
- The average income of very recent immigrants has increased since 1995 by nearly one-third for women and nearly one-half for men, while the Canadian-born and other immigrant cohorts experienced increases of up to 20%.
- As a share of income of households in the 25 to 64 age group, transfer payments from government were somewhat less than twice as large for recent immigrant households as for Canadian-born households.
- Three in ten very recent immigrants are in a low-income situation, twice as large a share as for the Canadian-born.

### *Housing (Part F)*

- In Edmonton, 18% of 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 23%.
- One in four recent immigrant households spends more than 30% of its income on shelter, a larger share than the proportion of Canadian-born households who spend the same on shelter.
- The state of repair of the dwellings of recent immigrants is slightly better than that of the homes of the Canadian-born.
- Home ownership is not as common among recent immigrant households as among Canadian-born households. Of households consisting only of very recent immigrants, 30% own their residence.



## PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

### *165,200 immigrants in the Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area*

According to the 2001 Census, there were 165,200 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Edmonton (that is, the Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area or Edmonton for short) in 2001. The immigrant population in Edmonton has increased over the 15 years ending in 2001, but at a slower pace than the Canadian-born population. Over the period of 1986 to 2001, the number of immigrants living in Edmonton increased by 22,800 or 16%. In comparison, Edmonton's Canadian-born population increased by 120,500 or 19%. Immigrants accounted for 15% of Edmonton's total population growth between 1986 and 2001.

**Table A-1: Immigrants, Canadian-born and total population, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001**

	Census of Population			Change					
	1986	1996	2001	1986-1996		1996-2001		1986-2001	
<b>Edmonton</b>									
Immigrants	142,360	158,360	165,240	16,000	11%	6,880	4%	22,880	16%
Canadian-born	635,550	691,620	755,970	56,070	9%	64,350	9%	120,420	19%
Population	777,910	854,230	927,020	76,320	10%	72,790	9%	149,110	19%
<b>Alberta</b>									
Immigrants	368,760	405,130	438,340	36,370	10%	33,210	8%	69,580	19%
Canadian-born	1,971,510	2,252,990	2,485,540	281,480	14%	232,550	10%	514,030	26%
Population	2,340,270	2,669,200	2,941,150	328,930	14%	271,950	10%	600,880	26%
<b>Canada</b>									
Immigrants	3,908,150	4,971,060	5,448,490	1,062,910	27%	477,430	10%	1,540,340	39%
Canadian-born	21,113,860	23,390,330	23,991,910	2,276,470	11%	601,580	3%	2,878,050	14%
Population	25,022,010	28,528,130	29,639,040	3,506,120	14%	1,110,910	4%	4,617,030	18%

Note: In Table A-1, population totals for 1996 and 2001 include non-permanent residents as well as immigrants and the Canadian-born. Non-permanent residents are not included in Table A-1 for 1986 nor are they included in any population figures elsewhere in this report.

Edmonton's immigrant population has grown at a slower pace than the immigrant population in Alberta and Canada. To take the most recent five-year period as an example, between 1996 and 2001 the number of immigrants in Edmonton increased by 6,800 or 4%. By comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Canada increased by 477,400 or 10% during the same five years.

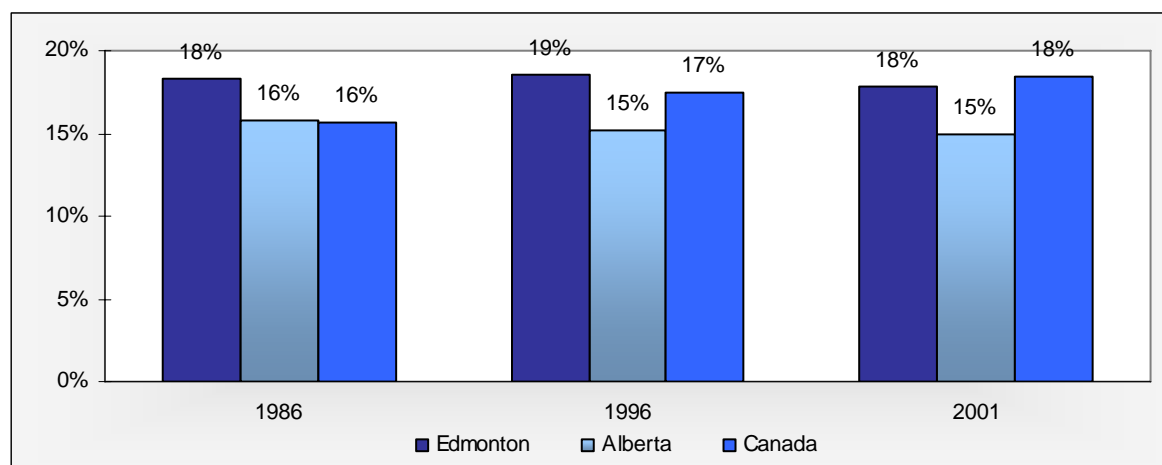
In 2001, Edmonton was the place of residence of 3.1% of the population of Canada, the same proportion as in 1986. The city was home to 3% of the immigrant population, compared to 3.6% fifteen years earlier. Edmonton's share of the country's 24 million Canadian-born persons increased to 3.2% in 2001 from 3.0% in 1986.

In 2001, Edmonton's share of Alberta's population was 32%, virtually unchanged from 33% fifteen years earlier. Its share of the province's immigrants was 38%, again similar to the 39% in 1986. Its share of the province's Canadian-born population was 30% compared to 32% in 1986.

## *A stable share of the population*

The proportion of Edmonton's population comprised of immigrants has decreased marginally since 1996 after increasing between 1986 and 1996. In 2001, immigrants represented 18% of the population, the same share as in 1986. The proportion of immigrants in Alberta's population has remained unchanged at 15% between 1996 and 2001. The proportion of immigrants in the population of Edmonton is the same as the proportion of immigrants in Canada's population in 2001.

**Figure A-1: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001**



## *Four out of ten immigrants landed after 1985*

Many of Edmonton's immigrants have lived in Canada for a long time. Sixty-one percent of the city's 165,200 immigrants in 2001 landed before 1986. The share of Edmonton's population that landed before 1986 is slightly higher than the share in Alberta who landed in the same period. In Canada as a whole, somewhat more than one-half of immigrants landed before 1986.

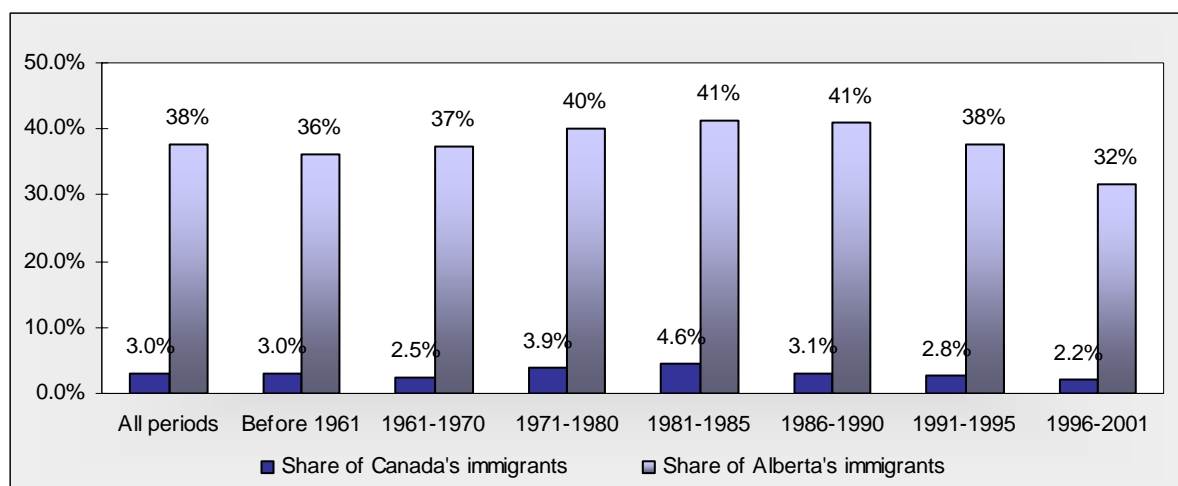
**Table A-2: Immigrants by period of immigration, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)**

Period of immigration	Edmonton		Alberta		Canada	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Before 1961	26,790	16%	74,000	17%	894,470	16%
1961-1970	19,010	12%	50,990	12%	745,570	14%
1971-1980	36,950	22%	91,990	21%	936,280	17%
1981-1985	17,320	10%	42,090	10%	380,330	7%
<b>Earlier immigrants</b>	<b>100,060</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>259,060</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>2,956,630</b>	<b>54%</b>
1986-1990	20,270	12%	49,350	11%	661,180	12%
1991-1995	23,910	14%	63,350	14%	867,360	16%
1996-2001	21,010	13%	66,580	15%	963,320	18%
<b>Recent immigrants</b>	<b>65,180</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>179,280</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>2,491,850</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>165,240</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>438,340</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,448,490</b>	<b>100%</b>

## A decreasing share of Alberta's immigrants

In 2001, 3% of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants were living in Edmonton. Edmonton's share of Canada's immigrants varies according to the period of immigration. It has a somewhat larger share of immigrants who landed in the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s and a somewhat smaller share of very recent immigrants.

**Figure A-2: Immigrants residing in Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area as a percentage of Canada's and Alberta's immigrant population, by period of immigration, 2001**



In 2001, 38% of Alberta's immigrants lived in Edmonton. Edmonton's share has varied between 32% and 41%, depending on the period of immigration.

## 65,200 recent immigrants—7% of the Edmonton CMA population

In 2001, there were 65,200 recent immigrants (defined as those who landed in Canada after 1985) living in Edmonton, representing 7% of Edmonton's total population. The share of recent immigrants in Edmonton's population is close to the share in Alberta and Canada.

**Table A-3: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, Alberta and Canada, 2001**

Period of immigration	Edmonton		Alberta		Canada	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1986-1990	20,270	2%	49,350	2%	661,180	2%
1991-1995	23,910	3%	63,350	2%	867,360	3%
1996-2001	21,010	2%	66,580	2%	963,320	3%
Immigrated 1986-2001	65,180	7%	179,280	6%	2,491,850	8%
Immigrated before 1986	100,060	11%	259,060	9%	2,956,640	10%
All immigrants	165,240	18%	438,340	15%	5,448,490	19%

In Edmonton, very recent immigrants—those who came to Canada in the 1996 to 2001 period—numbered 21,000 and represented 2% of the total population. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants numbered close to one million, representing 3% of the population.

### ***Four out of five eligible recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens***

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By 2001, a large majority of Edmonton's immigrants who landed in Canada during the 1986-1995 period—82%—had become Canadian citizens. Immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 from most countries are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70% to close to 100%. More than 90% of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period from Viet Nam, Hong Kong and China (among the top countries of birth for Edmonton) had obtained Canadian citizenship by 2001. Between 70% and 90% of those from the Philippines, Poland, India, El Salvador and Lebanon had done the same (For the top ten countries of birth, see Table B-1).

A significant share of immigrants from Western Europe, the United States, and a few other countries are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated to Canada from these countries during the 1980s and living in Edmonton in 2001 is less than 70%, the lowest being 40% for Jamaica.

Immigrants from these countries may want to keep open the option of returning to their country of birth or, for those from Europe, retaining the right to settle 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. As well, children born in Canada while the immigrant parents are still citizens of their country of birth may be citizens of that country, but not if their parents have become Canadian citizens.

Overall, however, the rate at which recent immigrants become citizens of Canada is not changing. The large majority of immigrants clearly continue to opt for Canadian citizenship. Eighty-two percent of immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had become Canadian citizens by that date, compared to 81% of the comparable cohort at the time of the 1996 Census.

One in eight immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship was more common among recent immigrants than among earlier immigrants. Among Edmonton's 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 (12%) than in 1996 (17%).

**Table A-4: Acquisition of Canadian citizenship by country of birth, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

More than 90 per cent of Edmonton's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 per cent of Edmonton's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-quarter of Edmonton's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship:	
Greece Sri Lanka Russian Federation Ghana Ethiopia Kenya Tanzania Iraq Viet Nam Czech Republic Romania Cambodia Hong Kong China, People's Republic of Egypt	Jamaica Netherlands Australia United States Chile Croatia Portugal Italy Korea, South United Kingdom Germany South Africa, Republic of Malaysia Mexico	Somalia Taiwan Romania Poland Pakistan United Kingdom Lebanon	
<b>Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)</b>	<b>Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship</b>		
Immigrated before 1986	89%	Immigrated before 1986	10%
Immigrated 1986-1995	82%	Immigrated 1986-1995	12%

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, focus is on persons who immigrated between 1986 and 1995.

## PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

### ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

#### *Asian origins are prevalent among recent immigrants*

Edmonton's immigrants 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 21,000 residents of Edmonton who had landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was India, accounting for 12% of very recent immigrants, followed by China, which supplied 11% (15% if Hong Kong is included).

**Table B-1: Immigrants by period of immigration—top ten countries of birth, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

<b>All immigrants</b>			<b>Immigrated before 1986</b>		
		<b>Share</b>			<b>Share</b>
1 United Kingdom	19,350	12%	1 United Kingdom	16,890	17%
2 China, People's Republic of	11,150	7%	2 Germany	7,560	8%
3 India	10,550	6%	3 Poland	5,450	5%
4 Philippines	10,220	6%	4 Viet Nam	5,310	5%
5 Poland	9,580	6%	5 China, People's Republic of	5,180	5%
6 Viet Nam	9,340	6%	6 United States	5,140	5%
7 Germany	8,550	5%	7 Netherlands	4,830	5%
8 United States	7,300	4%	8 India	4,650	5%
9 Hong Kong	7,260	4%	9 Italy	3,900	4%
10 Netherlands	5,110	3%	10 Hong Kong	3,370	3%
Top ten countries	98,410	60%	Top ten countries	62,280	62%
All other countries	66,830	40%	All other countries	37,780	38%
Total	165,240	100%	Total	100,060	100%
<b>Immigrated 1986-1995</b>			<b>Immigrated 1996-2001</b>		
		<b>Share</b>			<b>Share</b>
1 Philippines	4,650	11%	1 India	2,420	12%
2 Poland	3,810	9%	2 China, People's Republic of	2,410	11%
3 China, People's Republic of	3,570	8%	3 Philippines	2,350	11%
4 India	3,490	8%	4 Hong Kong	810	4%
5 Viet Nam	3,450	8%	5 United States	780	4%
6 Hong Kong	3,070	7%	6 United Kingdom	760	4%
7 United Kingdom	1,710	4%	7 Viet Nam	580	3%
8 United States	1,380	3%	8 Ukraine	550	3%
9 El Salvador	1,350	3%	9 Korea, South	470	2%
10 Lebanon	1,290	3%	10 Yugoslavia	430	2%
Top ten countries	27,770	63%	Top ten countries	11,560	55%
All other countries	16,400	37%	All other countries	9,450	45%
Total	44,170	100%	Total	21,010	100%

Among Edmonton's earlier immigrants—those arriving in Canada before 1986—the United Kingdom and Germany were the most common countries of birth, together accounting for 25% of this group.

In general, the birth origins of Edmonton's immigrant population vary in relation to the period of immigration. European birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1950s, the 1960s and, to a lesser extent, the 1970s, and Asian birth origins are more prevalent among those who immigrated in the 1980s and 1990s. Six of the top ten countries of birth of very recent immigrants are in Asia.

### *Edmonton's share of Canada's recent immigrants varies by country of birth*

For some immigrant groups, Edmonton is a top destination. For example, of the 11,100 Fiji-born individuals who immigrated after 1985 and were living in Canada in 2001, 1,200 or 11% were living in Edmonton. Edmonton is also home to a large share of recent immigrants from Malaysia, Viet Nam and El Salvador. On average, 2.6% of recent immigrants chose Edmonton as their place of residence.

**Table B-2: Recent immigrants in Canada by country of birth and percentage residing in Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Edmonton	Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Edmonton
Fiji	11,130	10.9%	China, People's Republic of	236,930	2.5%
Malaysia	12,280	6.9%	Yugoslavia	35,860	2.4%
Viet Nam	72,330	5.6%	Hong Kong	168,770	2.3%
El Salvador	29,680	4.9%	Somalia	18,220	2.1%
Poland	91,140	4.5%	Romania	43,200	1.8%
Germany	22,810	4.4%	Russian Federation	35,950	1.7%
Philippines	161,130	4.3%	Afghanistan	20,670	1.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,170	4.2%	Pakistan	64,020	1.6%
Ukraine	25,530	4.1%	Iraq	22,300	1.6%
Ethiopia	12,080	3.9%	Syria	10,340	1.5%
Lebanon	43,930	3.9%	Ghana	13,450	1.5%
Croatia	11,380	3.7%	Egypt	16,970	1.5%
United Kingdom	69,660	3.5%	Korea, South	50,970	1.4%
South Africa, Republic of	19,890	3.4%	Peru	12,590	1.3%
Guatemala	10,580	3.2%	Colombia	10,190	1.2%
<b>All Canadian-born</b>	<b>23,991,910</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	Mexico	24,640	1.2%
<b>Total population</b>	<b>29,639,000</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	Jamaica	48,760	1.1%
<b>All immigrants</b>	<b>5,448,490</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	Iran	61,560	1.1%
India	197,680	3.0%	Portugal	34,120	1.1%
United States	73,860	2.9%	Guyana	38,910	1.0%
<b>All recent immigrants</b>	<b>2,491,850</b>	<b>2.6%</b>			

Note: Table B-2 lists all countries that are the place of birth of at least 10,000 recent immigrants living in Canada in 2001, with Edmonton's share being 1% or more.

## *Many economic immigrants among very recent immigrants*

Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that the number of immigrants who reported Edmonton as their destination when they landed in Canada increased by 5,500 between the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s and decreased by 14,800 in the second half of the 1990s. The decline was concentrated in the family and refugee classes. Over one-half of very recent immigrants destined for Edmonton entered through the economic category.

**Table B-3: Recent immigrants by period of immigration—landings by immigration category, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 1986-2000 (number and percentage distribution)**

	1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2000	
Family class	10,900	36%	16,290	45%	7,390	35%
Economic immigrants	11,470	37%	14,250	40%	11,670	55%
Refugees	7,910	26%	4,650	13%	2,280	11%
Other immigrants	340	1%	870	2%	10	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,630</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36,060</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>21,350</b>	<b>100%</b>

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-3 was obtained from records at Citizenship and Immigration Canada and pertains to the time of landing. Immigration categories are described in the Glossary.

Within the family class, the number of sponsored spouses increased over the three five-year periods, and in the latest 1996-2000 period amounted to more than one-half of this category. The number of other relatives—parents and grandparents, sons and daughters and fiancés—fell sharply from about 9,000 during the 1991-1995 period to 3,000 during the 1996-2000 period.

As for refugees, both government-assisted and privately-sponsored refugees declined in number. Almost four thousand government-assisted refugees were destined to Edmonton when they landed during the 1986-1990 period, but only one-half that number were destined to Edmonton during the next five years. Only 300 privately-sponsored refugees entered in the second half of the 1990s, a small fraction of the 4,300 that entered in the second half of the 1980s.

Skilled workers and their dependants account for the lion's share of economic immigrants, and there was a steady flow of new entrants in this category destined for Edmonton throughout the 1986-2000 period.



## Religions changing with countries of origin

Recent immigrants have brought to Edmonton several religions that were virtually absent before 1986. While nearly one-half of very recent immigrants are Christians, the shares adhering to the Muslim, Sikh and Hindu faiths are higher than among earlier immigrants. Buddhists make up a small share of very recent immigrants. Among the Canadian-born, none of these four non-Christian religions claims the allegiance of more than 1% of the population.

**Table B-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—religious affiliation, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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	210,040	28%	47,020	28%	29,270	29%	13,070	30%	4,680	22%
Protestant	281,720	37%	37,540	23%	29,670	30%	5,290	12%	2,590	12%
Orthodox Christian	16,310	2%	5,320	3%	2,260	2%	1,580	4%	1,520	7%
Other Christian	39,780	5%	8,130	5%	4,140	4%	2,790	6%	1,190	6%
Muslim	7,180	1%	12,000	7%	5,180	5%	4,190	9%	2,630	12%
Buddhist	4,030	1%	9,700	6%	5,080	5%	3,840	9%	780	4%
Hindu	2,120	0%	5,510	3%	2,480	2%	1,760	4%	1,270	6%
Sikh	3,230	0%	6,100	4%	2,430	2%	2,240	5%	1,430	7%
Other	10,690	1%	2,820	2%	1,650	2%	880	2%	240	1%
No religion	180,840	24%	31,110	19%	17,890	18%	8,550	19%	4,670	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>755,970</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>165,240</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100,060</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>44,170</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>21,010</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Roman Catholics account for a large proportion of both the Canadian-born and immigrant populations. Close to four in ten Canadian-born are Protestant, with the United Church having the largest following among the major Protestant churches, accounting for 13% of the Canadian-born population. Only 2% of recent immigrants are affiliated with the United Church.

## AGE AND GENDER

### *One-half of recent immigrants are adults 25 to 44 years old*

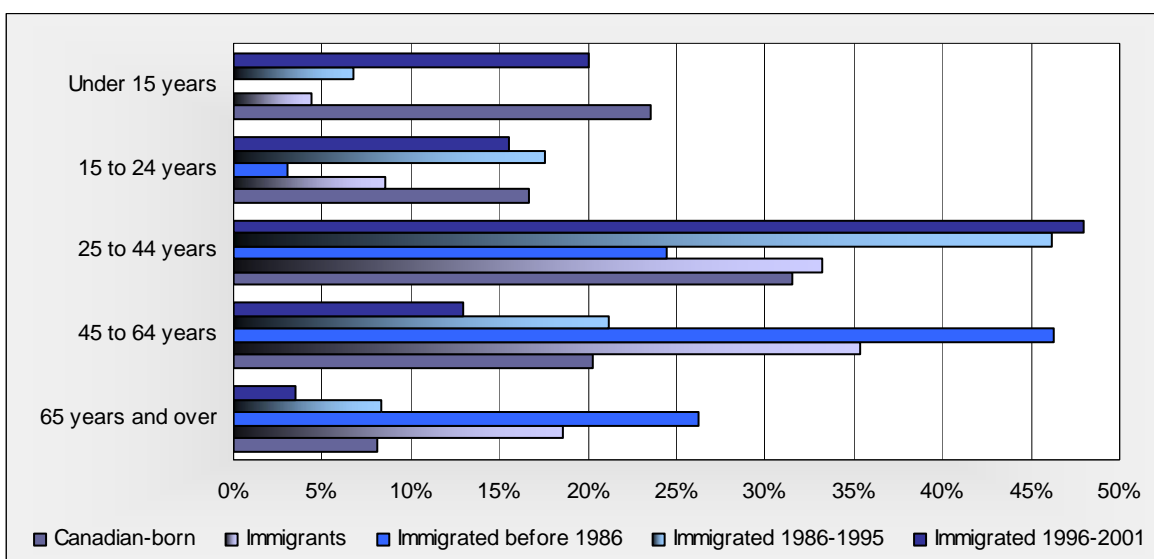
The age distribution of the recent immigrant population is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population, with a larger proportion aged 25 to 44, and proportionally fewer children under 15 years of age. In 2001, nearly one-half of recent immigrants living in Edmonton were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared to three-tenths of Canadian-born individuals in this age range. Children under 15 years of age accounted for just 14% of the recent immigrant population compared with 24% of the Canadian-born population.

These differences in age structure are to a large 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 to immigrant parents.

The age structure of very recent immigrants closely resembles age at arrival. Immigrants tend to arrive in Canada during their prime working-age years. This was the case among immigrants who landed more than 30 years ago, and it is still the case today. It is therefore not surprising that a large share of very recent immigrants were in the 25 to 44 age group.

Many of the characteristics and circumstances described in this profile vary with age. Differences between immigrants or groups of immigrants and the Canadian-born often are at least in part a reflection of differences in the age structure.

**Figure B-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, by age, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)**



**Table B-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	86,900	61,380	118,480	77,670	34,430	378,840
Immigrants	3,490	7,260	28,900	28,980	16,730	85,360
Immigrated before 1986	0	1,490	12,070	22,670	14,190	50,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,420	3,940	11,390	4,960	2,110	23,820
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,080	1,840	5,440	1,350	430	11,120
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	91,000	64,380	119,510	75,430	26,800	377,130
Immigrants	3,710	6,820	26,030	29,420	13,920	79,880
Immigrated before 1986	0	1,550	12,380	23,660	12,050	49,650
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,570	3,840	9,020	4,370	1,560	20,350
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,150	1,430	4,640	1,380	310	9,890
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	177,900	125,760	237,990	153,110	61,230	755,970
Immigrants	7,210	14,080	54,930	58,390	30,640	165,240
Immigrated before 1986	0	3,040	24,450	46,340	26,230	100,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,990	7,780	20,410	9,340	3,680	44,170
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,220	3,260	10,080	2,730	730	21,010
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	24%	17%	31%	20%	8%	100%
Immigrants	4%	9%	33%	35%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	0%	3%	24%	46%	26%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	18%	46%	21%	8%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	20%	16%	48%	13%	3%	100%
Total population	20%	15%	32%	23%	10%	100%

## More women than men

The proportion of women in the recent immigrant population in Edmonton is similar to but, at 53% to 54%, slightly higher than that of the Canadian-born population. More than 65% of recent immigrants from the Philippines, China and Viet Nam are women, but the number of immigrants from these countries is relatively small.

**Table B-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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%	50%	51%	56%	50%
Immigrants	48%	52%	53%	50%	55%	52%
Immigrated before 1986	-	49%	49%	49%	54%	50%
Immigrated 1986-1995	48%	51%	56%	53%	57%	54%
Immigrated 1996-2001	49%	56%	54%	50%	58%	53%

There are 4,700 more women than men among the 65,200 recent immigrants in Edmonton. The number of women is particularly high among recent immigrants from the Philippines (1,800 more women than men out of 7,000 recent immigrants) and China (500 more women than men out of 6,000 recent immigrants).

As women on average live longer than men, they make up a large share of persons aged 65 years and over. But the higher proportion of women among recent immigrants is not related to age. For instance, 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 Pakistan, Lebanon and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Fifty-four percent or more of recent immigrants from these countries are men. Men outnumber women by 100 among recent immigrants from Lebanon, and by 80 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 Edmonton's 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, nine in ten (93% of men and 89% of women) reported being able to speak an official language in May 2001. Knowledge of official languages is somewhat more widespread among those who immigrated in earlier periods: 91% of those arriving between 1986 and 1995 and 96% of those arriving before 1986 indicated that they were able to speak an official language.

**Table B-7: Very recent immigrants (immigrated 1996-2001)—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	English only		French only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Women</b>										
15 to 24 years	2,540	90%	30	1%	90	3%	170	6%	2,820	100%
25 to 44 years	8,020	87%	30	0%	510	6%	690	7%	9,240	100%
45 to 64 years	1,640	67%	-	0%	80	3%	710	29%	2,430	100%
65 years and over	320	48%	-	0%	10	1%	350	52%	670	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>12,510</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>15,150</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Men</b>										
15 to 24 years	2,430	91%	10	0%	130	5%	110	4%	2,670	100%
25 to 44 years	7,000	90%	20	0%	570	7%	230	3%	7,810	100%
45 to 64 years	2,100	81%	-	0%	130	5%	370	14%	2,600	100%
65 years and over	190	43%	-	0%	10	2%	250	57%	440	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>11,720</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>13,530</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>										
15 to 24 years	4,970	91%	30	1%	220	4%	270	5%	5,480	100%
25 to 44 years	15,020	88%	50	0%	1,080	6%	920	5%	17,050	100%
45 to 64 years	3,750	74%	10	0%	200	4%	1,090	22%	5,040	100%
65 years and over	510	46%	-	0%	20	2%	590	53%	1,120	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>24,220</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>28,680</b>	<b>100%</b>

The proportion of Edmonton's immigrants able to carry on a conversation in English or French decreases with age. Among immigrants under age 45 who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, almost all are able to speak an official language. Among those aged 45 to 64, however, the percentage that can speak English or French falls, and more so for women than men. For both men and women, seniors aged 65 and over are least likely to have conversational ability in English or French.

Ability to converse in either or both official languages has improved with the very recent immigrant cohort: 5% more men and 6% more women had this ability in 2001 compared to a similar cohort (those who landed within the five years prior to the census) in 1996. This may reflect changes in countries of origin, the increase in the share of economic immigrants and

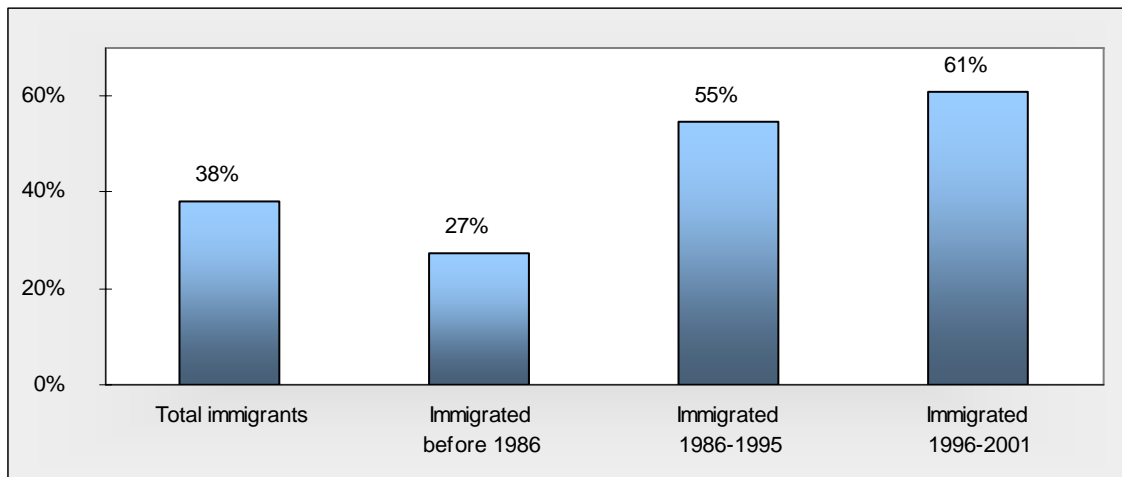
perhaps also greater awareness among immigrants of the need to speak Canada's languages before and after arrival.

### ***Three in five very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home***

For the majority of Edmonton's recent immigrants, the language spoken most often at home is one other than English or French. Six in ten 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. Over one-half of those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995 and one in four of those who immigrated prior to 1986 most often spoke a foreign language at home.

**Figure B-2: Immigrants by period of immigration—15 years of age and over—use of a foreign language at home, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)**



The use of foreign languages in the home among very recent immigrant was not as high in 2001 as in 1996, when fully two-thirds of the very recent immigrant cohort reported use of a foreign language in the home. Of those who had lived in Canada from 5 to 15 years, the share using a foreign language in the home was the same in 2001 as in 1996.

### *Many university degrees among very recent immigrants*

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The share of immigrants with a minimal education is three times as large as the share of the Canadian-born with a minimal education. The Canadian-born are more likely than immigrants to have some high school or to have completed college or a trade diploma. Very recent immigrants, however, boast a large number of university graduates—twice as large a share as among the Canadian-born. This high proportion of university graduates is most likely a result of immigrant selection policy, which places a large emphasis on education for immigrants in the economic category.

When education levels are compared by age group, the younger generation has a much higher level of education than older groups, whether born inside or outside Canada. Three in five Canadian-born persons under 45 years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to two in five men and three in ten women over 65 years of age. A similar difference in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants.

Three-quarters of men aged 25-44 who immigrated during the 1996-2001 period have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to 58% of Canadian-born men. Two-thirds of very recent immigrant women in the same age group have a post-secondary diploma or degree, also surpassing their Canadian-born contemporaries.

In 1996, immigrant men who had landed in the five years prior to the census were not as well educated as very recent immigrant men in 2001.

**Table B-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	10,400	80,750	70,240	86,270	44,310	291,950
Immigrants	12,500	16,950	16,600	20,680	15,140	81,860
Immigrated before 1986	8,650	10,630	9,490	13,610	8,030	50,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,010	4,730	5,160	5,110	4,410	22,400
Immigrated 1996-2001	840	1,590	1,950	1,980	2,700	9,050
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	10,850	80,870	60,100	93,300	41,020	286,130
Immigrants	7,310	14,580	12,170	25,010	17,120	76,170
Immigrated before 1986	5,280	8,820	6,970	18,210	10,390	49,660
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,640	4,340	3,800	5,080	3,940	18,790
Immigrated 1996-2001	390	1,430	1,400	1,730	2,800	7,740
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	21,250	161,610	130,340	179,570	85,320	578,080
Immigrants	19,810	31,520	28,760	45,690	32,250	158,040
Immigrated before 1986	13,920	19,450	16,460	31,820	18,410	100,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,660	9,060	8,960	10,180	8,340	41,190
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,230	3,020	3,350	3,700	5,500	16,790
<b>Percentage distribution</b>						
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	4%	28%	24%	30%	15%	100%
Immigrants	15%	21%	20%	25%	18%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	17%	21%	19%	27%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	13%	21%	23%	23%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9%	18%	21%	22%	30%	100%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	4%	28%	21%	33%	14%	100%
Immigrants	10%	19%	16%	33%	22%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	11%	18%	14%	37%	21%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	23%	20%	27%	21%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	18%	18%	22%	36%	100%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	4%	28%	23%	31%	15%	100%
Immigrants	13%	20%	18%	29%	20%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	14%	19%	16%	32%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	11%	22%	22%	25%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7%	18%	20%	22%	33%	100%



**Table B-9: 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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	22,910	21,520	19,980	68,260	39,360	9,800
Immigrants	6,310	9,310	11,440	16,370	14,220	3,450
Immigrated before 1986	2,580	6,990	9,500	6,570	11,350	3,090
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,920	1,710	1,670	6,140	2,380	230
Immigrated 1996-2001	800	630	250	3,660	510	120
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	26,850	19,170	14,030	69,000	44,440	10,150
Immigrants	5,470	6,700	6,830	15,860	19,100	5,900
Immigrated before 1986	2,860	5,130	5,720	6,990	15,770	5,400
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,120	1,200	940	5,410	2,580	400
Immigrated 1996-2001	500	390	180	3,460	750	110
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	49,750	40,680	34,010	137,260	83,800	19,950
Immigrants	11,770	16,010	18,260	32,220	33,320	9,350
Immigrated before 1986	5,440	12,100	15,230	13,550	27,120	8,500
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,030	2,910	2,600	11,540	4,950	630
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,310	1,020	430	7,120	1,260	230

	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
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	19%	28%	58%	58%	51%	28%
Immigrants	22%	32%	68%	57%	49%	21%
Immigrated before 1986	21%	31%	67%	54%	50%	22%
Immigrated 1986-1995	26%	34%	79%	54%	48%	11%
Immigrated 1996-2001	15%	46%	59%	67%	37%	28%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	22%	25%	52%	58%	59%	38%
Immigrants	21%	23%	49%	61%	65%	42%
Immigrated before 1986	23%	22%	47%	56%	67%	45%
Immigrated 1986-1995	24%	27%	60%	60%	59%	26%
Immigrated 1996-2001	11%	28%	57%	75%	54%	34%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	21%	27%	56%	58%	55%	33%
Immigrants	21%	27%	60%	59%	57%	30%
Immigrated before 1986	22%	26%	58%	55%	59%	32%
Immigrated 1986-1995	25%	31%	71%	57%	53%	17%
Immigrated 1996-2001	13%	37%	59%	71%	46%	32%

## Recent immigrants add to Edmonton's pool of scientists and engineers

Nearly two out of every three men who immigrated after 1985 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades. This compares to three out of five Canadian-born men. Among women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, three in ten very recent immigrants have studied some physical science or technology, compared to one in ten Canadian-born women.

**Table B-10: 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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	16,220	12%	50,930	39%	36,890	28%	26,370	20%	130,400	100%
Immigrants	6,670	19%	12,710	36%	9,080	25%	7,320	20%	35,770	100%
Immigrated before 1986	2,070	22%	3,110	33%	2,630	28%	1,690	18%	9,490	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,280	15%	8,060	37%	5,480	25%	4,800	22%	21,620	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,310	28%	1,540	33%	980	21%	830	18%	4,650	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	80,530	60%	28,400	21%	19,180	14%	6,070	5%	134,170	100%
Immigrants	26,430	63%	7,810	19%	5,190	12%	2,650	6%	42,070	100%
Immigrated before 1986	5,540	61%	1,680	19%	1,130	13%	670	7%	9,020	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	17,960	63%	5,400	19%	3,460	12%	1,720	6%	28,540	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,950	65%	730	16%	600	13%	260	6%	4,530	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	96,740	37%	79,330	30%	56,070	21%	32,430	12%	264,560	100%
Immigrants	33,100	43%	20,510	26%	14,270	18%	9,970	13%	77,840	100%
Immigrated before 1986	7,610	41%	4,780	26%	3,750	20%	2,360	13%	18,490	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	21,260	42%	13,470	27%	8,940	18%	6,530	13%	50,190	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,250	46%	2,270	25%	1,580	17%	1,080	12%	9,180	100%

By contrast, recent immigrants are represented in smaller proportions than the Canadian-born in the social sciences, education and the arts and, in the case of women, in commerce, management and business administration.

The educational choices of immigrants, recent immigrants and the Canadian-born remain much the same in 2001 as in 1996.

## *Recent immigrants more likely to attend school*

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

**Table B-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	37,300	16,920	4,060	61%	14%	5%
Immigrants	4,930	4,980	1,620	68%	17%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	970	1,730	1,080	65%	14%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,890	1,830	380	73%	16%	8%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,090	1,420	190	60%	26%	14%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	35,810	14,320	2,410	56%	12%	3%
Immigrants	4,480	4,340	1,240	66%	17%	4%
Immigrated before 1986	910	1,640	830	58%	13%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,570	1,390	240	67%	15%	5%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,010	1,330	160	71%	29%	12%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	73,110	31,250	6,470	58%	13%	4%
Immigrants	9,410	9,320	2,860	67%	17%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	1,850	3,350	1,900	61%	14%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,450	3,220	620	70%	16%	7%
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,100	2,740	350	64%	27%	13%

School attendance, of course, is much higher in the youngest age group, persons of 15 to 24 years of age, than in older age groups. Here we find a higher rate of attendance among very recent immigrant men than among the Canadian-born, and about the same rates for immigrant and Canadian-born women. The latter is just as noteworthy as the former, as educational participation of young Canadian-born women is very high by international standards.

School attendance is also high among young earlier immigrants. For this group, language is not likely to be an issue, since they landed as young children. By and large, school attendance rates were similar to those in 1996.

## PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

### FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS

#### *Nine out of ten recent immigrants live with relatives*

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 live with relatives. This difference is seen in all age groups, but is most notable among people aged 65 and over. Among Canadian-born seniors in Edmonton, two-thirds live with relatives, while almost one-third live alone. By comparison, nine out of ten recent immigrants aged 65 and over live with relatives, while less than one in ten lives alone. In part, these figures probably reflect a difference in the average age of recent immigrant seniors and Canadian-born seniors.

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

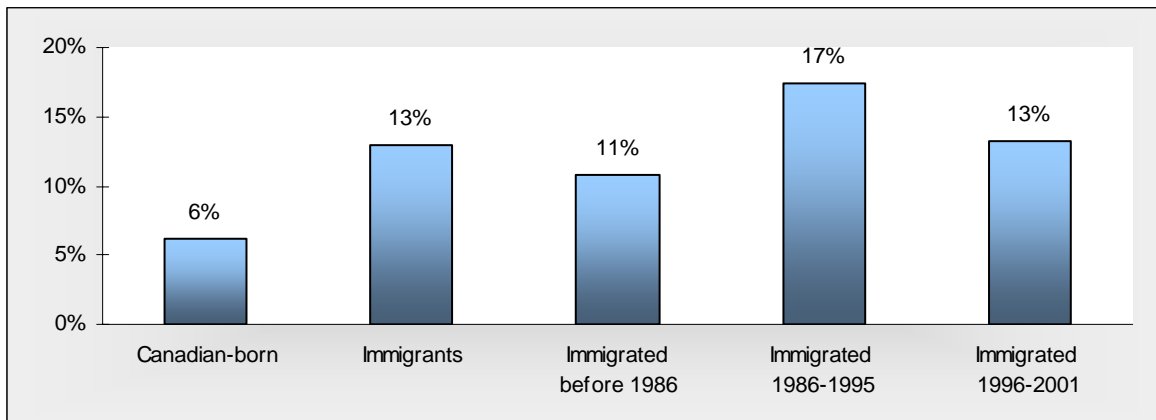
	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
<b>All ages (including 0-14 years)</b>										
Living alone	72,340	10%	16,420	10%	12,960	13%	2,430	6%	1,030	5%
Living with non-relatives only	37,870	5%	4,250	3%	2,130	2%	1,370	3%	760	4%
Living with relatives	643,410	85%	144,300	87%	84,790	85%	40,320	91%	19,190	91%
<b>15-24 years</b>										
Living alone	6,100	5%	530	4%	130	4%	280	4%	120	4%
Living with non-relatives only	12,930	10%	780	6%	190	6%	380	5%	230	7%
Living with relatives	106,270	85%	12,740	91%	2,750	90%	7,120	92%	2,910	89%
<b>25-44 years</b>										
Living alone	27,190	11%	3,760	7%	1,860	8%	1,190	6%	730	7%
Living with non-relatives only	16,660	7%	2,050	4%	840	3%	740	4%	470	5%
Living with relatives	193,260	82%	49,050	89%	21,750	89%	18,460	91%	8,870	88%
<b>45-64 years</b>										
Living alone	20,550	13%	4,910	8%	4,160	9%	620	7%	140	5%
Living with non-relatives only	5,360	4%	950	2%	730	2%	180	2%	40	1%
Living with relatives	126,650	83%	52,460	90%	41,390	89%	8,550	92%	2,560	94%
<b>65 years and over</b>										
Living alone	18,510	30%	7,230	24%	6,820	26%	360	10%	50	7%
Living with non-relatives only	1,470	2%	470	2%	380	1%	70	2%	20	2%
Living with relatives	40,990	67%	22,870	75%	18,980	73%	3,250	88%	670	91%

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

### ***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 population 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. The proportion of recent immigrants living with relatives in an extended family is more than twice as large, one in seven.

**Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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.

Older recent immigrants are most likely to live in an extended family. One in three of very recent immigrants aged 65 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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
<b>All ages</b>										
Nuclear family	592,800	92%	123,290	85%	74,290	88%	32,600	81%	16,420	86%
Extended family	39,950	6%	18,680	13%	9,130	11%	7,030	17%	2,530	13%
<b>Under 15 years</b>										
Nuclear family	165,320	94%	6,400	89%	-	-	2,590	87%	3,810	91%
Extended family	10,500	6%	770	11%	-	-	400	13%	365	9%
<b>15-24 years</b>										
Nuclear family	94,840	89%	10,510	82%	2,300	84%	5,890	83%	2,320	80%
Extended family	8,500	8%	1,890	15%	350	13%	1,060	15%	510	17%
<b>25-44 years</b>										
Nuclear family	178,940	93%	41,690	85%	18,810	87%	15,120	82%	7,760	87%
Extended family	10,670	6%	6,590	13%	2,560	12%	3,030	16%	1,010	11%
<b>45-64 years</b>										
Nuclear family	117,520	93%	46,350	88%	37,290	90%	6,970	82%	2,100	82%
Extended family	7,170	6%	5,560	11%	3,680	9%	1,430	17%	450	17%
<b>65 years and over</b>										
Nuclear family	36,180	88%	18,360	80%	15,890	84%	2,040	63%	430	63%
Extended family	3,130	8%	3,880	17%	2,560	13%	1,120	34%	220	33%

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 ten families is a recent immigrant family*

In Edmonton in 2001, there were 65,200 recent immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 2001. A large majority of these immigrants—55,800 or 86%—were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents or children. One in ten families in Edmonton is a recent immigrant family—that is, a family in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. In Canada as a whole, one in nine families is a recent immigrant family.

Most of the recent immigrant families consist of married or common-law couples, while 10% are lone-parent families. Among Canadian-born families, 17% are lone-parent families, while 83% are married or common-law couples.

When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, lone-parent families are less common among young recent immigrant families than among their Canadian-born counterparts, but slightly more common among families of seniors.

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

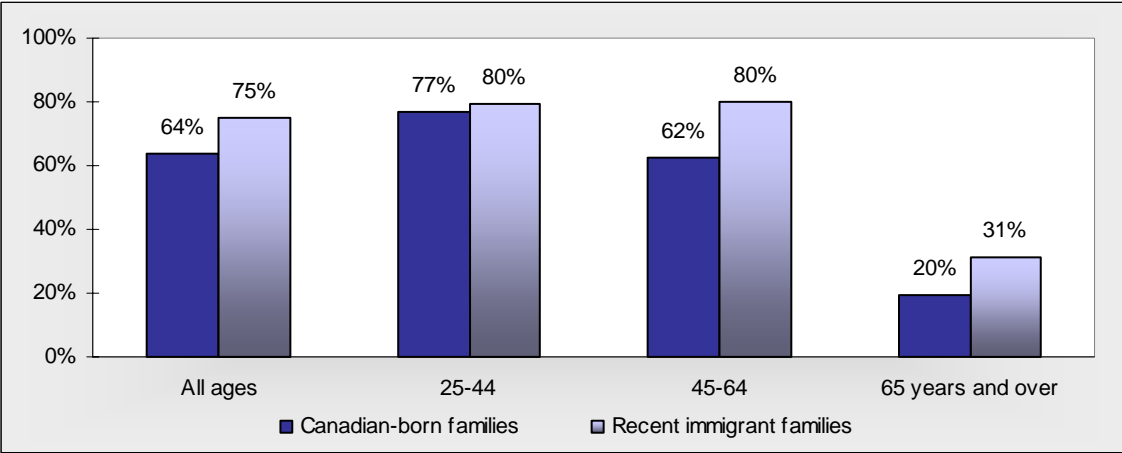
	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>All families (including 15-24 years)</b>				
Couples with or without children	145,630	83%	22,410	90%
Lone-parent families	29,450	17%	2,410	10%
Total number of families	175,080	100%	24,810	100%
<b>25-44 years</b>				
Couples with or without children	66,860	80%	13,210	90%
Lone-parent families	16,480	20%	1,430	10%
Total number of families	83,340	100%	14,640	100%
<b>45-64 years</b>				
Couples with or without children	55,280	86%	7,070	91%
Lone-parent families	9,240	14%	670	9%
Total number of families	64,520	100%	7,740	100%
<b>65 years and over</b>				
Couples with or without children	19,440	90%	1,840	88%
Lone-parent families	2,060	10%	250	12%
Total number of families	21,500	100%	2,090	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.

**Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home**

Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families differ in the proportion of families with children at home. Three in four recent immigrant families have at least one child of any age living at home. By comparison, less than two-thirds of Canadian-born families have children at home.

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



This difference occurs mainly among families whose oldest member is 45 to 64 years old. Four in five of recent immigrant families and three in five Canadian-born families in this age group have children in the home. Among younger families there is only a small difference between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born.

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.

**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. As many as 22% of recent immigrant families with children have three or more, compared to 19% of Canadian-born families.

The share of young families with children who have three or more children is actually higher for Canadian-born families. However, one-quarter of recent immigrant families with children whose older spouse or lone parent is 45 to 64 years old have more than two children, compared to 15% of Canadian-born families. Among the oldest recent immigrant families with children, 13% have three or more children living at home, compared to only 2% of Canadian-born families.



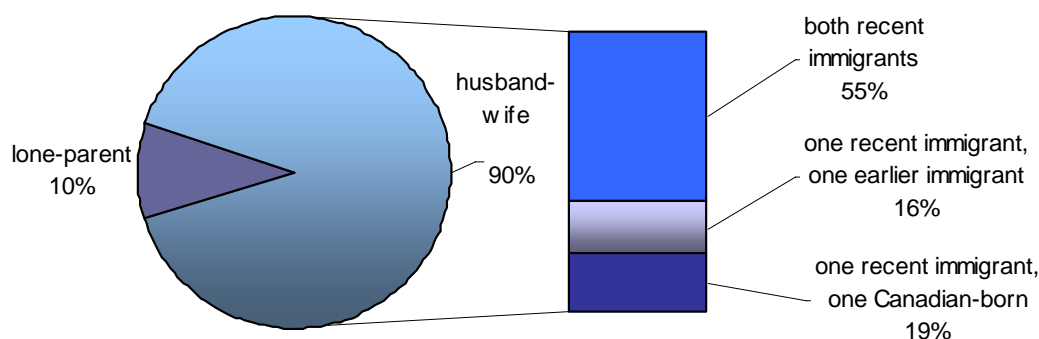
**Table C-4: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>All ages (including 15-24 years)</b>				
One child	45,650	41%	6,820	37%
Two children	45,050	40%	7,770	42%
Three or more children	20,800	19%	4,010	22%
<b>25-44 years</b>				
One child	20,920	33%	4,200	36%
Two children	28,690	45%	5,140	44%
Three or more children	14,570	23%	2,310	20%
<b>45-64 years</b>				
One child	18,960	47%	2,130	34%
Two children	15,250	38%	2,430	39%
Three or more children	6,030	15%	1,620	26%
<b>65 years and over</b>				
One child	3,690	88%	400	60%
Two children	460	11%	180	27%
Three or more children	70	2%	90	13%

***In majority of recent immigrant families both spouses are recent immigrants***

The majority of the 24,810 recent immigrant families consist of a recently immigrated husband married to or living common-law with a recently immigrated wife, with or without children. An additional 16% of families have a recently immigrated spouse and a spouse who immigrated before 1986. One in five recent immigrant families has a recent immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse. This type of family structure is a little more common in Edmonton than in Canada as a whole, where one in seven recent immigrants are paired with a Canadian-born spouse. Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, four in ten consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C-3).

**Figure C-3: Recent immigrant families—family structure showing immigrant status of spouses, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)**



When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Just 2% of recent immigrant couples live common-law, compared to 16% of Canadian-born couples. Even among younger couples, where common-law relationships are 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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages	22,580	16%	330	2%
15-24 years	2,960	73%	40	33%
25-44 years	13,500	20%	210	3%
45-64 years	5,440	10%	80	2%
65 years and over	690	4%	0	0%

The low incidence of common-law relationships 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 twelve households is a recent immigrant household*

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In 2001, there were 29,980 recent immigrant households—households in which at least one member of 15 years of age or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 8% of the total number of households in Edmonton.

One out of three recent immigrant households, or 10,270 in total, have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. For a little less than half of these households, all members are very recent immigrants. The remaining 5,700 households consist of very recent immigrants living together with other persons. In 60% of these households, the other persons are immigrants who landed before 1996, in 33% they are Canadian-born persons, and in 7% of these households they are both Canadian-born persons and immigrants who landed prior to 1996.

**Table C-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born	261,690	73%
Earlier immigrants	63,250	18%
Recent immigrants	29,980	8%
1986-1995 immigrants	19,720	6%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	5,710	2%
1996-2001 immigrants only	4,560	1%
All households	356,520	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.

More than seven out of ten households in Edmonton consist of only Canadian-born persons. Households that include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants account for 18% of households.

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

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A recent immigrant household is much more likely than a Canadian-born household to consist of one or more families. The large majority of recent immigrant households are family households, compared to just two out of three 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, persons living alone are rarer.

Most households consist of a nuclear family—that is, a couple with or without children or a lone parent with one or more children. 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.

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 occur much less frequently among the Canadian-born.

**Table C-7: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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	172,350	157,840	12,990	1,520	72,330	16,990
Earlier immigrants	48,060	43,280	3,970	810	12,970	2,240
Recent immigrants	24,940	19,000	3,850	2,090	3,450	1,610
1986-1995 immigrants	16,200	12,590	2,460	1,160	2,430	1,080
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	5,350	3,280	1,180	890	0	360
1996-2001 immigrants only	3,370	3,130	210	30	1,030	170
All households	245,980	220,730	20,830	4,420	89,460	21,090

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	66%	60%	5%	1%	28%	6%
Earlier immigrants	76%	68%	6%	1%	20%	4%
Recent immigrants	83%	63%	13%	7%	12%	5%
1986-1995 immigrants	82%	64%	12%	6%	12%	5%
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	94%	57%	21%	16%	0%	6%
1996-2001 immigrants only	74%	69%	5%	1%	22%	4%
All households	69%	62%	6%	1%	25%	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.

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 other persons. 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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

Households	Number of persons in household			Total
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	199,040	56,440	6,220	261,690
Earlier immigrants	45,170	15,840	2,250	63,250
Recent immigrants	15,950	10,750	3,280	29,980
1986-1995 immigrants	10,060	7,510	2,160	19,730
1996-2001 immigrants with others	3,010	1,720	980	5,710
1996-2001 immigrants only	2,900	1,520	150	4,570
All households	261,500	83,240	11,780	356,520

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated average size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	76%	22%	2%	2.5
Earlier immigrants	71%	25%	4%	2.8
Recent immigrants	53%	36%	11%	3.5
1986-1995 immigrants	51%	38%	11%	3.6
1996-2001 immigrants with others	53%	30%	17%	3.9
1996-2001 immigrants only	64%	33%	3%	3.0
All households	73%	23%	3%	2.7

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 other persons are most likely of all households to be large, with 17% of such households having six or more members. The share of equally large households among Canadian-born households is only 2%.

## More care of children

The proportion of recent immigrants 15 years of age and over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons in the same category. The share spending time on a regular basis to look after elder persons is more or less the same for both groups.

**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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)**

	Care of			
	Children		Elders	
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	123,000	32%	60,150	16%
Immigrants	36,670	43%	16,240	19%
Immigrated before 1986	19,550	39%	10,680	21%
Immigrated 1986-1995	12,300	52%	4,190	18%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,820	43%	1,370	12%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	96,740	26%	40,250	11%
Immigrants	28,520	36%	11,970	15%
Immigrated before 1986	16,780	34%	8,110	16%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,230	40%	2,930	14%
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,520	36%	940	9%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	219,740	29%	100,400	13%
Immigrants	65,190	39%	28,210	17%
Immigrated before 1986	36,320	36%	18,780	19%
Immigrated 1986-1995	20,530	46%	7,120	16%
Immigrated 1996-2001	8,340	40%	2,310	11%

## PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

### PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

#### *Labour force participation lower the more recent the arrival*

Very recent immigrants are not as active in the labour market as the Canadian-born. The difference in labour force participation between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is twelve percentage points for women and five percentage points for men. Labour force participation of immigrants who have been in Canada for a longer period of time is more like that of the Canadian-born. A pattern of adjustment and increasing involvement of immigrants in the Canadian labour market with longer stay is evident in all three age groups, for both men and women.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	43,710	98,030	55,140	196,870
Immigrants	4,690	22,270	19,900	46,860
Immigrated before 1986	1,140	10,110	15,630	26,870
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,460	8,570	3,430	14,450
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,110	3,600	850	5,550
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	47,510	111,480	64,110	223,090
Immigrants	4,390	23,620	24,950	52,960
Immigrated before 1986	1,230	11,350	20,130	32,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,350	8,190	3,690	14,220
Immigrated 1996-2001	820	4,080	1,140	6,030
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	91,220	209,500	119,250	419,960
Immigrants	9,090	45,890	44,850	99,820
Immigrated before 1986	2,360	21,470	35,760	59,580
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,810	16,760	7,110	28,680
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,920	7,670	1,980	11,570

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-2 Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

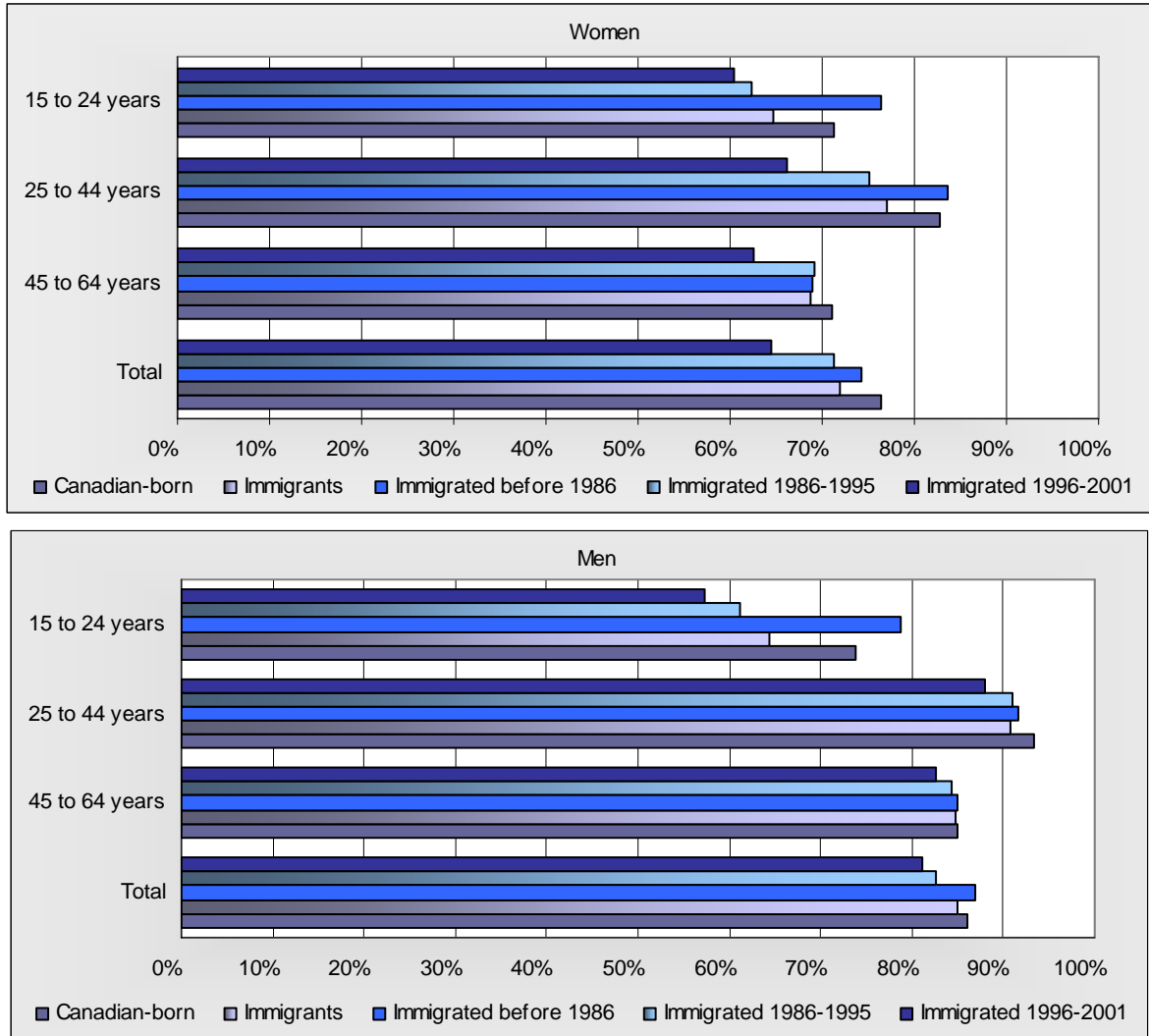
	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	71%	83%	71%	76%	196,870
Immigrants	65%	77%	69%	72%	46,860
Immigrated before 1986	76%	84%	69%	74%	26,870
Immigrated 1986-1995	62%	75%	69%	71%	14,450
Immigrated 1996-2001	60%	66%	63%	64%	5,550
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	74%	93%	85%	86%	223,090
Immigrants	64%	91%	85%	85%	52,960
Immigrated before 1986	79%	92%	85%	87%	32,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	61%	91%	84%	83%	14,220
Immigrated 1996-2001	57%	88%	83%	81%	6,030
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	73%	88%	78%	81%	419,960
Immigrants	65%	84%	77%	78%	99,820
Immigrated before 1986	78%	88%	77%	81%	59,580
Immigrated 1986-1995	62%	82%	76%	76%	28,680
Immigrated 1996-2001	59%	76%	73%	72%	11,570

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).

Labour force participation for the very recent immigrant cohort increased between 1996 and 2001. The young and old age cohorts showed significant gains while the middle age group saw some gains for men and declines for women. Labour force participation increased most among very recent immigrants: by four percentage points for women and eight percentage points for men, compared to changes of no more than two percentage points for other groups.



**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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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).

### *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 cohorts of immigrants, with one significant exception: men who immigrated after 1985 and who at the time of the 2001 Census had only attended elementary school had a higher participation rate than those with some high school.

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

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	1,480	41,700	52,130	65,430	36,140	196,870
Immigrants	2,660	7,720	10,450	14,570	11,470	46,860
Immigrated before 1986	1,490	4,410	5,850	9,010	6,120	26,870
Immigrated 1986-1995	870	2,500	3,420	4,180	3,500	14,450
Immigrated 1996-2001	300	820	1,170	1,380	1,860	5,550
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	3,630	53,650	51,380	79,690	34,760	223,090
Immigrants	2,560	8,640	9,200	18,730	13,830	52,960
Immigrated before 1986	1,500	5,090	5,310	12,810	7,980	32,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	830	2,690	2,790	4,420	3,500	14,220
Immigrated 1996-2001	210	850	1,100	1,510	2,360	6,030
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	5,110	95,340	103,500	145,120	70,900	419,960
Immigrants	5,220	16,360	19,650	33,300	25,310	99,820
Immigrated before 1986	3,000	9,500	11,170	21,820	14,100	59,580
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,710	5,190	6,210	8,600	6,980	28,680
Immigrated 1996-2001	520	1,660	2,280	2,890	4,220	11,570

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).

As well, immigrants with only elementary schooling, even very recent immigrants, are equally or more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born with similar levels of education. But at all 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 for earlier cohorts.

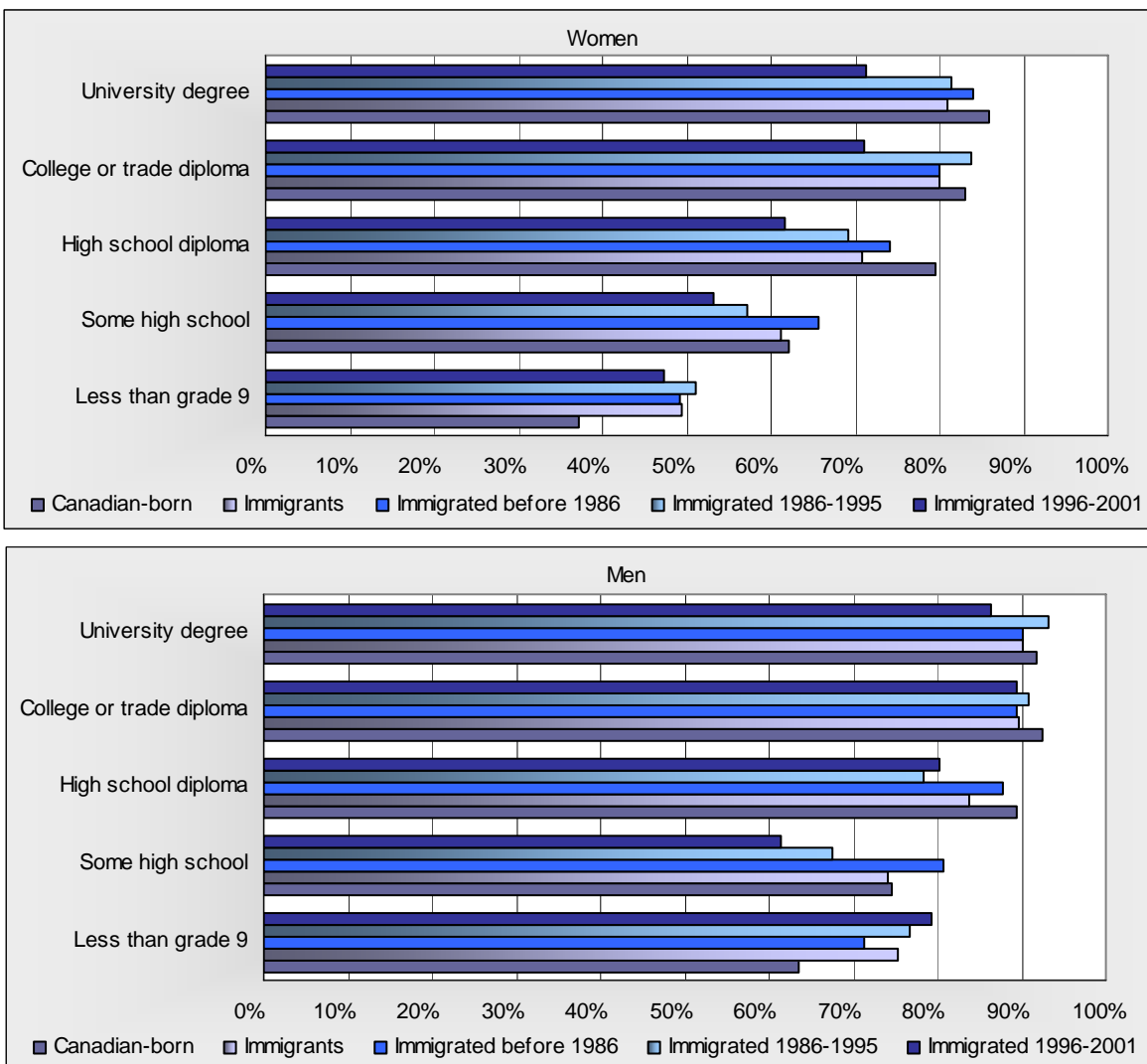
**Table D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by level of education and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area 2001**

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	37%	62%	79%	83%	86%	76%
Immigrants	49%	61%	71%	80%	81%	72%
Immigrated before 1986	49%	66%	74%	80%	84%	74%
Immigrated 1986-1995	51%	57%	69%	84%	81%	71%
Immigrated 1996-2001	47%	53%	62%	71%	71%	64%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	64%	75%	89%	92%	92%	86%
Immigrants	75%	74%	84%	90%	90%	85%
Immigrated before 1986	71%	81%	88%	89%	90%	87%
Immigrated 1986-1995	77%	68%	78%	91%	93%	83%
Immigrated 1996-2001	79%	61%	80%	89%	86%	81%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	53%	69%	84%	88%	89%	81%
Immigrants	59%	67%	76%	85%	86%	78%
Immigrated before 1986	59%	73%	80%	85%	87%	81%
Immigrated 1986-1995	61%	62%	73%	87%	87%	76%
Immigrated 1996-2001	58%	57%	70%	80%	79%	72%

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).

As mentioned previously, labour force participation by very recent immigrants increased by four percentage points for women and eight percentage points for men between 1996 and 2001, while that of other groups showed little change. The increase among very recent immigrants occurred at all levels of education, except for women holding a post-secondary diploma or degree.

**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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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 report that they have knowledge of either English or French when they immigrate to Canada. As reported at the time of the 2001 Census, the large majority of both men and women who immigrated during the 1990s and settled in Edmonton have knowledge of English. Those who do not speak English are not nearly as active in the labour market as those who do. The gap in labour force participation between those who speak English and those who do not is larger for women than for men.

**Table D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of English and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)**

	Population		Labour force	
	No English	No English	English	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	196,740	196,870
Immigrants	2,690	1,170	45,700	46,860
Immigrated before 1986	750	330	26,550	26,870
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,190	490	13,960	14,450
Immigrated 1996-2001	750	340	5,190	5,550
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	223,010	223,090
Immigrants	1,620	1,060	51,900	52,960
Immigrated before 1986	560	380	32,360	32,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	640	390	13,840	14,220
Immigrated 1996-2001	420	310	5,720	6,030
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	419,750	419,960
Immigrants	4,320	2,230	97,590	99,820
Immigrated before 1986	1,300	700	58,860	59,580
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,830	860	27,810	28,680
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,190	660	10,920	11,570

**Table D-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by knowledge of English and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	Population share		Labour force participation rate	
	No English	No English	English	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	76%	76%
Immigrants	4%	43%	73%	72%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	44%	75%	74%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	41%	73%	71%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9%	45%	66%	64%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	86%	86%
Immigrants	3%	65%	86%	85%
Immigrated before 1986	1%	68%	87%	87%
Immigrated 1986-1995	4%	61%	83%	83%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	73%	82%	81%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	81%	81%
Immigrants	3%	52%	79%	78%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	54%	81%	81%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5%	47%	78%	76%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7%	55%	73%	72%

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 higher during initial years

Very recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 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 age 25 to 64 in Edmonton experienced an unemployment rate of 7% and very recent immigrant women in the same age group experienced rates of 7% to 9%, varying by age. Unemployment is significantly lower among persons who immigrated before 1996, except in the youngest age group.

The overall unemployment rate in 2001 was lower than in 1996 by two percentage points. All groups shown in the Tables D-7 and D-8 shared in the decline, which was for the most part greatest for the young and for very recent immigrants. A decline of more than ten percentage points was experienced by very recent immigrant men and women in the oldest age group.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	4,300	4,890	1,810	10,990
Immigrants	480	1,280	700	2,450
Immigrated before 1986	120	440	510	1,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	290	530	140	960
Immigrated 1996-2001	80	320	60	450
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	5,610	4,390	2,220	12,210
Immigrants	540	1,110	980	2,620
Immigrated before 1986	160	480	740	1,380
Immigrated 1986-1995	280	350	170	790
Immigrated 1996-2001	100	290	80	470
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	9,900	9,280	4,030	23,200
Immigrants	1,010	2,390	1,670	5,070
Immigrated before 1986	280	900	1,250	2,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	560	880	310	1,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	180	610	130	910

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-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by age and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	10%	5%	3%	6%	10,990
Immigrants	10%	6%	3%	5%	2,450
Immigrated before 1986	10%	4%	3%	4%	1,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	12%	6%	4%	7%	960
Immigrated 1996-2001	7%	9%	7%	8%	450
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	12%	4%	3%	5%	12,210
Immigrants	12%	5%	4%	5%	2,620
Immigrated before 1986	13%	4%	4%	4%	1,380
Immigrated 1986-1995	12%	4%	4%	6%	790
Immigrated 1996-2001	12%	7%	7%	8%	470
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	11%	4%	3%	6%	23,200
Immigrants	11%	5%	4%	5%	5,070
Immigrated before 1986	12%	4%	3%	4%	2,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	12%	5%	4%	6%	1,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	9%	8%	7%	8%	910

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).

Earlier cohorts have lower unemployment rates than more recent cohorts at most levels of education. For example, men who immigrated after 1995 and who have a high school diploma have an unemployment rate of 9%; the unemployment rate drops to 7% for immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 and to 6% for those arriving before 1986. However, immigrant women with a high school diploma who landed between 1986 and 1995 experienced higher rates of unemployment than very recent immigrants.

All groups shown in Table D-10 had a lower unemployment rate in 2001 than in 1996. The unemployment rate declined more for recent immigrant women with education below the university level than for earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born. Generally, the improvement was greater the lower the level of education.

Recent immigrant men who do not speak English are more likely to be unemployed than those that do, but this pattern does not hold for women. The difference in unemployment rates between those who speak English and those who do not varies from five percentage points lower to four percentage points higher, depending on gender and period of immigration.

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

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	210	3,240	2,900	3,250	1,410	10,990
Immigrants	120	410	640	640	640	2,450
Immigrated before 1986	70	140	260	360	230	1,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	50	200	310	190	200	960
Immigrated 1996-2001	10	70	80	80	210	450
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	260	4,570	3,170	3,140	1,090	12,210
Immigrants	150	440	630	790	630	2,620
Immigrated before 1986	100	230	330	480	220	1,380
Immigrated 1986-1995	30	170	200	220	170	790
Immigrated 1996-2001	0	40	100	100	220	470
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	470	7,810	6,070	6,370	2,490	23,200
Immigrants	280	860	1,250	1,430	1,260	5,070
Immigrated before 1986	180	370	590	830	450	2,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	80	380	500	420	370	1,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	30	110	180	180	440	910

**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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	14%	8%	6%	5%	4%	6%
Immigrants	5%	5%	6%	4%	6%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	8%	9%	5%	6%	7%
Immigrated 1996-2001	3%	9%	7%	5%	11%	8%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	7%	9%	6%	4%	3%	5%
Immigrants	6%	5%	7%	4%	5%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	7%	5%	6%	4%	3%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	4%	6%	7%	5%	5%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	0%	5%	9%	6%	9%	8%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	9%	8%	6%	4%	4%	6%
Immigrants	5%	5%	6%	4%	5%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	6%	4%	5%	4%	3%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5%	7%	8%	5%	5%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	6%	8%	6%	10%	8%

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-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of English and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	Labour force		Unemployed	Total
	No English	No English	English	
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	10,980	10,990
Immigrants	1,170	60	2,390	2,450
Immigrated before 1986	330	30	1,000	1,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	490	20	930	960
Immigrated 1996-2001	340	10	440	450
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	12,210	12,210
Immigrants	1,060	90	2,530	2,620
Immigrated before 1986	380	30	1,340	1,380
Immigrated 1986-1995	390	30	750	790
Immigrated 1996-2001	310	40	450	470
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	23,190	23,200
Immigrants	2,230	150	4,930	5,070
Immigrated before 1986	700	60	2,350	2,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	860	50	1,710	1,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	660	50	880	910

**Table D-12: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by knowledge of English and gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	Share of labour force		Unemployment rate	Total
	No English	No English	English	
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	6%	6%
Immigrants	2%	5%	5%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	1%	8%	4%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3%	4%	7%	7%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	3%	8%	8%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	5%	5%
Immigrants	2%	8%	5%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	1%	8%	4%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3%	6%	5%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	11%	8%	8%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	6%	6%
Immigrants	2%	7%	5%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	1%	8%	4%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3%	5%	6%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	7%	8%	8%

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*

Three in five very recent immigrant women aged 15 to 64 are employed, compared to just under three in four Canadian-born women. For men the difference is smaller: three in four very recent immigrants are employed compared to eight in ten Canadian-born men. As shown in the previous pages, these differences in employment rates 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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	39,410	93,130	53,330	185,870
Immigrants	4,230	21,000	19,210	44,430
Immigrated before 1986	1,020	9,680	15,130	25,820
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,170	8,040	3,290	13,500
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,040	3,280	800	5,110
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	41,910	107,090	61,890	210,890
Immigrants	3,850	22,510	23,970	50,330
Immigrated before 1986	1,070	10,880	19,390	31,330
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,070	7,840	3,520	13,430
Immigrated 1996-2001	710	3,790	1,060	5,550
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	81,320	200,220	115,220	396,750
Immigrants	8,080	43,500	43,180	94,760
Immigrated before 1986	2,090	20,570	34,530	57,180
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,250	15,880	6,810	26,930
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,750	7,070	1,850	10,660

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 more common than among the more recently landed. Generally, immigrant participation in the labour market increases with the length of stay in Canada.

In 2001, the incidence of employment was the same or higher among all immigrant cohorts than in 1996. The changes were generally greater for younger and older groups than for those at prime working age. Immigrants experienced a greater change than the Canadian-born, and recent immigrants experienced larger gains than earlier immigrants.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	64%	79%	69%	72%	185,870
Immigrants	58%	73%	66%	68%	44,430
Immigrated before 1986	68%	80%	67%	71%	25,820
Immigrated 1986-1995	55%	71%	66%	67%	13,500
Immigrated 1996-2001	57%	60%	59%	59%	5,110
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	65%	90%	82%	81%	210,890
Immigrants	56%	86%	82%	81%	50,330
Immigrated before 1986	68%	88%	82%	83%	31,330
Immigrated 1986-1995	54%	87%	80%	78%	13,430
Immigrated 1996-2001	50%	82%	77%	75%	5,550
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	65%	84%	75%	77%	396,750
Immigrants	57%	79%	74%	74%	94,760
Immigrated before 1986	69%	84%	75%	77%	57,180
Immigrated 1986-1995	55%	78%	73%	72%	26,930
Immigrated 1996-2001	54%	70%	68%	66%	10,660

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 immigrants aged 25 to 64*

The proportion of employed persons who work part-time varies considerably by age and gender, both for immigrants and the Canadian-born. Part-time employment is most common in the 15-24 age group. Among women aged 25 to 64, 25% to 29% work part-time, varying by cohort, while for men the share is 5% to 12%, again varying by cohort.

Part-time employment is more common for very recent immigrants of either gender than for other immigrant cohorts and the Canadian-born, with the exception of very recent immigrant women aged 15 to 24.

The share of jobs that was part-time was lower in 2001 than in 1996 for the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups. The changes were in the order of zero to four percentage points and three to six percentage points for very recent 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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number)**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	26,200	26,800	15,110	68,100
Immigrants	2,670	5,650	5,610	13,920
Immigrated before 1986	640	2,590	4,520	7,740
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,600	2,280	900	4,770
Immigrated 1996-1999	440	790	200	1,420
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	20,630	5,810	4,530	30,960
Immigrants	1,970	1,670	1,640	5,270
Immigrated before 1986	460	780	1,240	2,480
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,170	520	300	1,980
Immigrated 1996-1999	340	370	100	810
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	46,840	32,600	19,630	99,070
Immigrants	4,630	7,320	7,240	19,180
Immigrated before 1986	1,090	3,360	5,750	10,200
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,770	2,800	1,200	6,760
Immigrated 1996-1999	770	1,170	290	2,230

**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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

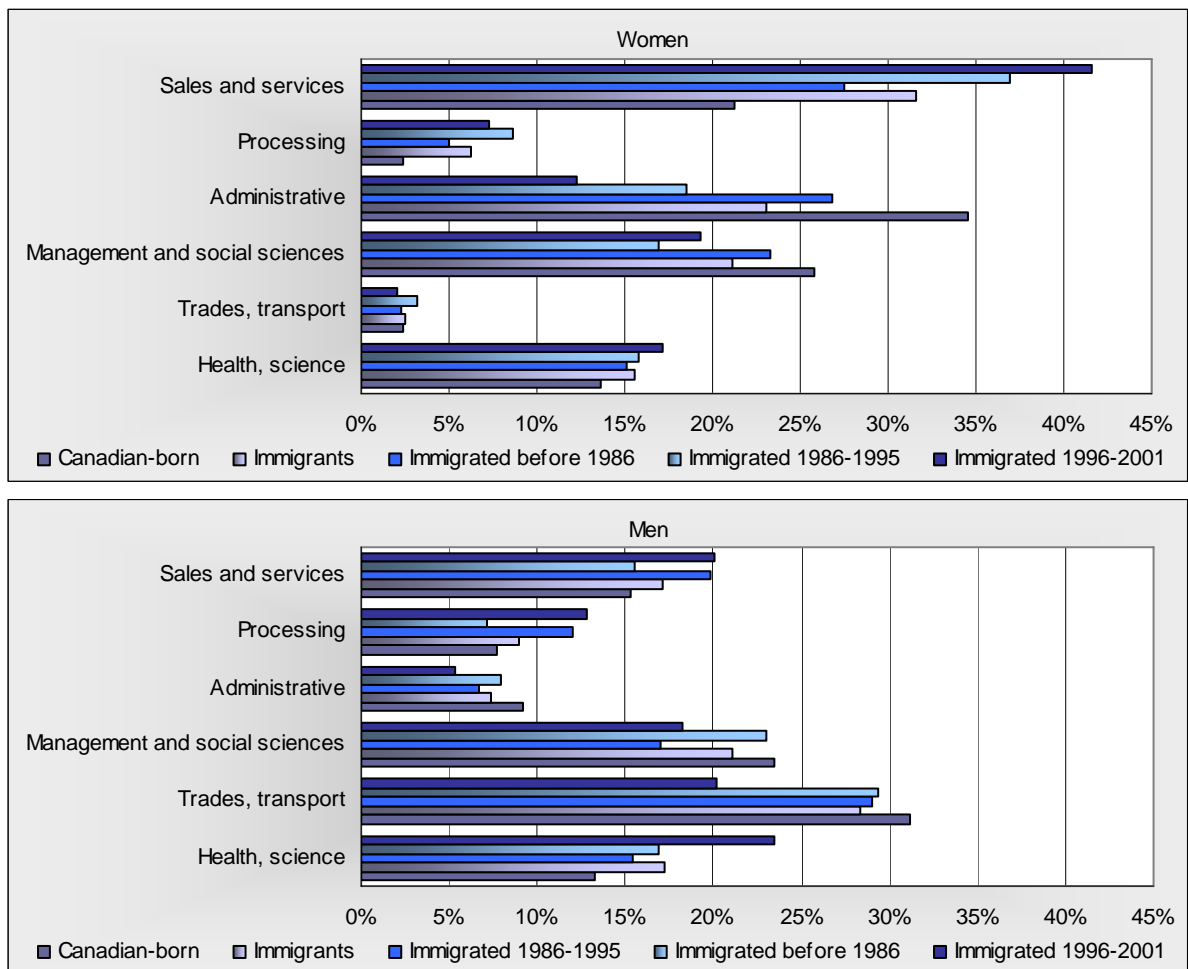
	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	56%	26%	26%	33%
Immigrants	58%	25%	27%	29%
Immigrated before 1986	51%	25%	27%	27%
Immigrated 1986-1995	62%	25%	25%	31%
Immigrated 1996-1999	53%	28%	29%	33%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	41%	5%	7%	13%
Immigrants	45%	7%	6%	10%
Immigrated before 1986	37%	7%	6%	7%
Immigrated 1986-1995	47%	6%	8%	13%
Immigrated 1996-1999	55%	12%	11%	18%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	48%	15%	16%	23%
Immigrants	52%	16%	16%	19%
Immigrated before 1986	44%	15%	15%	17%
Immigrated 1986-1995	55%	16%	16%	23%
Immigrated 1996-1999	53%	20%	19%	25%

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.

**Many recent immigrants in sales and services, health and science occupations**

Employed immigrants are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in sales and service occupations and processing occupations. They are also more likely than the Canadian-born to work in health and science jobs. One-half of employed recent immigrant women and one-third of employed recent immigrant men work in sales and service jobs and processing jobs, compared to one quarter of the Canadian-born. The differences between immigrants and the Canadian-born are greater for women than for men. By contrast, management and social occupations, which are favoured by the Canadian-born, account for a smaller share of the jobs of recent immigrants.

**Figure D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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.

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

	Management						Total
	Sales and services	Processing	Administrative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	31,100	3,420	50,650	37,830	3,520	19,950	146,470
Immigrants	12,710	2,530	9,270	8,490	990	6,260	40,210
Immigrated before 1986	6,840	1,230	6,650	5,780	560	3,750	24,810
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,190	980	2,100	1,920	360	1,800	11,330
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,700	300	500	790	90	700	4,070
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	25,790	13,030	15,470	39,670	52,680	22,360	168,980
Immigrants	7,940	4,150	3,430	9,800	13,150	8,010	46,480
Immigrated before 1986	4,720	2,160	2,400	6,980	8,880	5,130	30,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,260	1,370	760	1,930	3,300	1,760	11,360
Immigrated 1996-2001	970	620	260	890	980	1,140	4,850
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	56,890	16,450	66,110	77,500	56,200	42,300	315,440
Immigrants	20,650	6,680	12,690	18,290	14,130	14,250	86,680
Immigrated before 1986	11,550	3,430	9,080	12,760	9,430	8,880	55,090
Immigrated 1986-1995	6,440	2,350	2,860	3,850	3,650	3,540	22,680
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,670	910	770	1,670	1,060	1,850	8,920

	Management						Total
	Sales and services	Processing	Administrative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	
Canadian-born	21%	2%	35%	26%	2%	14%	100%
Immigrants	32%	6%	23%	21%	2%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	28%	5%	27%	23%	2%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	37%	9%	18%	17%	3%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	42%	7%	12%	19%	2%	17%	100%
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	15%	8%	9%	23%	31%	13%	100%
Immigrants	17%	9%	7%	21%	28%	17%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	16%	7%	8%	23%	29%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	20%	12%	7%	17%	29%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	20%	13%	5%	18%	20%	23%	100%
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	18%	5%	21%	25%	18%	13%	100%
Immigrants	24%	8%	15%	21%	16%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	21%	6%	16%	23%	17%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	28%	10%	13%	17%	16%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	30%	10%	9%	19%	12%	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.

The distribution of occupations of very recent immigrants is quite similar to that of earlier cohorts, with two major exceptions: a higher share of occupations of very recent immigrant men are in the health and science fields, with a lower share in trades and transport industries. This is something specific to the latest cohort, as five years earlier in the 1996 Census the prevalence of health and science occupations among employed immigrants was quite similar across all cohorts, including very recent immigrants.

### ***Many recent immigrants in manufacturing and hospitality sectors***

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In Edmonton, a larger proportion of the jobs of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 than of the Canadian-born are in manufacturing industries and in hospitality and other services industries. By contrast, construction and transportation industries account for a smaller share of jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

Compared to 1996, employment hospitality and other services industries among the very recent immigrant cohort is lower and employment in business services industries is more prevalent among recent immigrant men.

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

	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	10,040	11,930	22,350	24,030	60,060	18,060	146,500
Immigrants	4,020	1,580	5,460	5,210	15,500	8,470	40,200
Immigrated before 1986	2,140	1,130	3,360	3,370	10,410	4,430	24,800
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,410	300	1,540	1,420	3,810	2,850	11,300
Immigrated 1996-2001	470	150	560	430	1,290	1,180	4,100
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	29,600	46,150	30,040	22,390	28,090	12,740	169,000
Immigrants	9,820	8,980	6,740	6,340	8,070	6,530	46,500
Immigrated before 1986	5,850	6,610	4,380	4,260	5,560	3,630	30,300
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,800	1,820	1,620	1,270	1,760	2,110	11,400
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,200	560	750	820	750	780	4,800
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	39,620	58,070	52,380	46,430	88,150	30,790	315,400
Immigrants	13,830	10,550	12,190	11,550	23,570	15,000	86,700
Immigrated before 1986	7,980	7,730	7,740	7,610	15,950	8,070	55,100
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,200	2,130	3,150	2,680	5,560	4,950	22,700
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,660	690	1,310	1,250	2,030	1,970	8,900

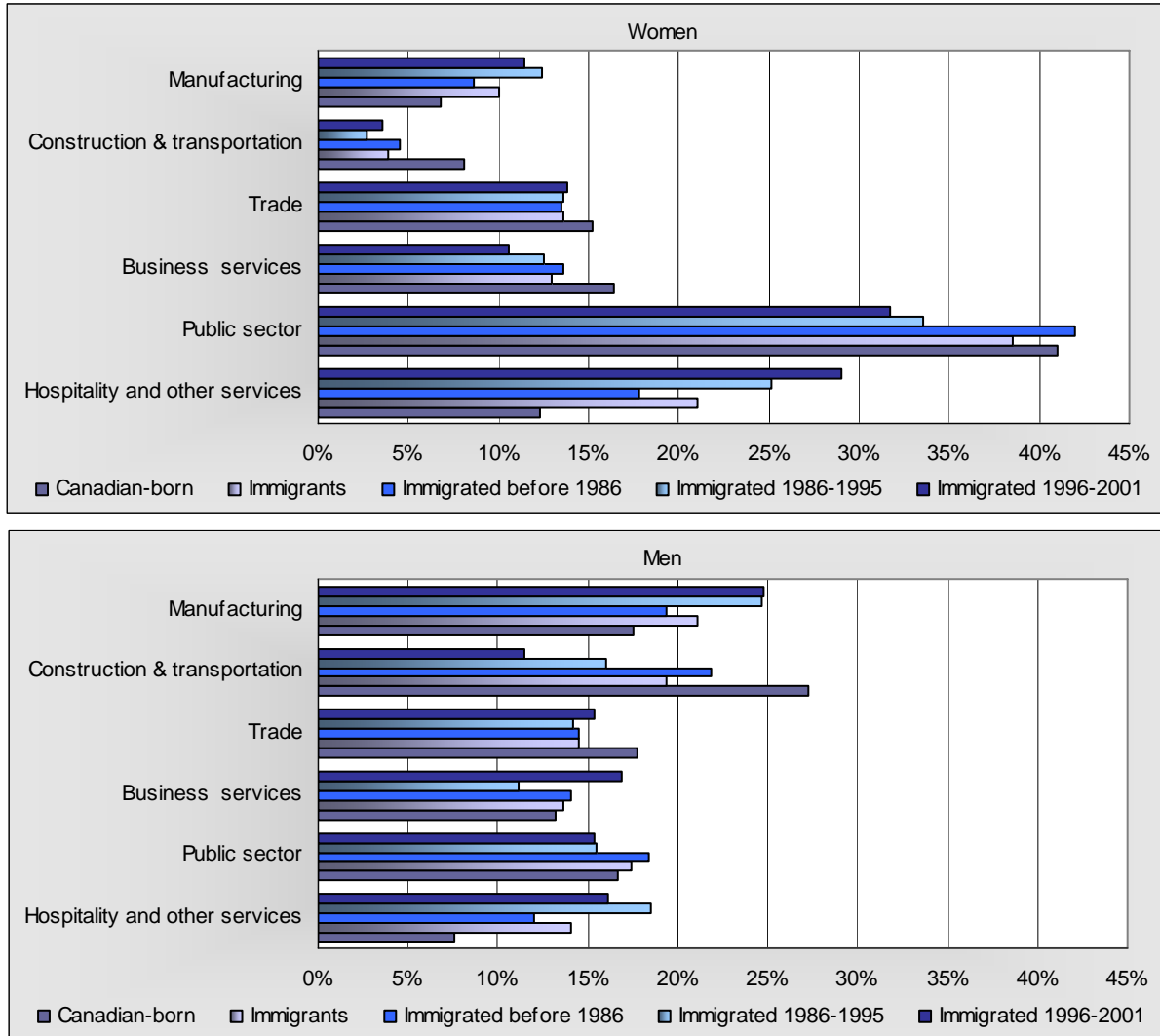
  

	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	7%	8%	15%	16%	41%	12%	100%
Immigrants	10%	4%	14%	13%	39%	21%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	9%	5%	14%	14%	42%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	12%	3%	14%	13%	34%	25%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	11%	4%	14%	11%	32%	29%	100%
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	18%	27%	18%	13%	17%	8%	100%
Immigrants	21%	19%	14%	14%	17%	14%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	19%	22%	14%	14%	18%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	25%	16%	14%	11%	15%	19%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	25%	11%	15%	17%	15%	16%	100%
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	13%	18%	17%	15%	28%	10%	100%
Immigrants	16%	12%	14%	13%	27%	17%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	14%	14%	14%	14%	29%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	19%	9%	14%	12%	24%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	19%	8%	15%	14%	23%	22%	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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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 immigrants generally lower*

Generally speaking, the jobs of recent immigrants require 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 1995, only two in ten jobs require a university education. For both men and women, the skill requirements of jobs of immigrants who landed before 1986 are closer to that of the Canadian-born.

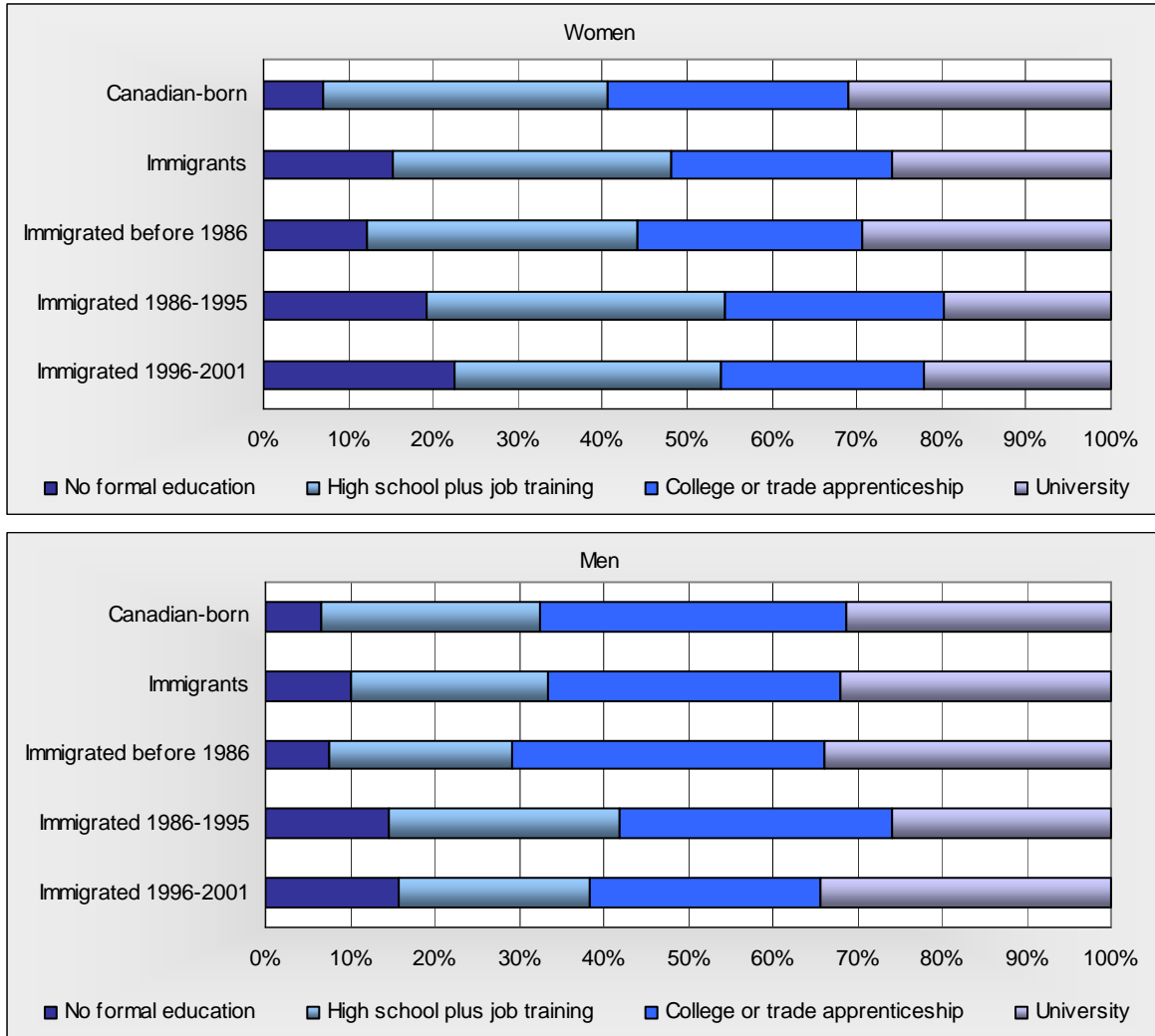
**Table D-19: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	10,390	7%	48,980	33%	41,560	28%	45,540	31%	146,460	100%
Immigrants	6,130	15%	13,190	33%	10,510	26%	10,390	26%	40,210	100%
Immigrated before 1986	3,020	12%	7,920	32%	6,620	27%	7,270	29%	24,810	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,180	19%	4,000	35%	2,920	26%	2,240	20%	11,330	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	920	23%	1,280	31%	980	24%	900	22%	4,080	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	11,050	7%	43,710	26%	61,370	36%	52,850	31%	168,970	100%
Immigrants	4,720	10%	10,760	23%	16,160	35%	14,840	32%	46,480	100%
Immigrated before 1986	2,300	8%	6,550	22%	11,190	37%	10,230	34%	30,280	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,650	14%	3,110	27%	3,650	32%	2,950	26%	11,360	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	770	16%	1,100	23%	1,320	27%	1,670	34%	4,850	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	21,440	7%	92,680	29%	102,930	33%	98,400	31%	315,440	100%
Immigrants	10,850	13%	23,950	28%	26,670	31%	25,230	29%	86,680	100%
Immigrated before 1986	5,340	10%	14,460	26%	17,810	32%	17,510	32%	55,090	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,840	17%	7,110	31%	6,570	29%	5,170	23%	22,680	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,690	19%	2,380	27%	2,290	26%	2,570	29%	8,920	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.

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 employed recent immigrants with the level of education of employed recent immigrants. This is done in Table D-20 for persons holding a university degree.

**Figure D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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.

## 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 Canadian-born persons with a university degree. Seven in ten employed Canadian-born women with a university degree have a job requiring a university degree. But only four in ten employed recent immigrant women with university degrees have a job that requires a university degree. Three-quarters of Canadian-born men with a university degree but only three in five recent immigrant men with a university degree have a job requiring a university education.

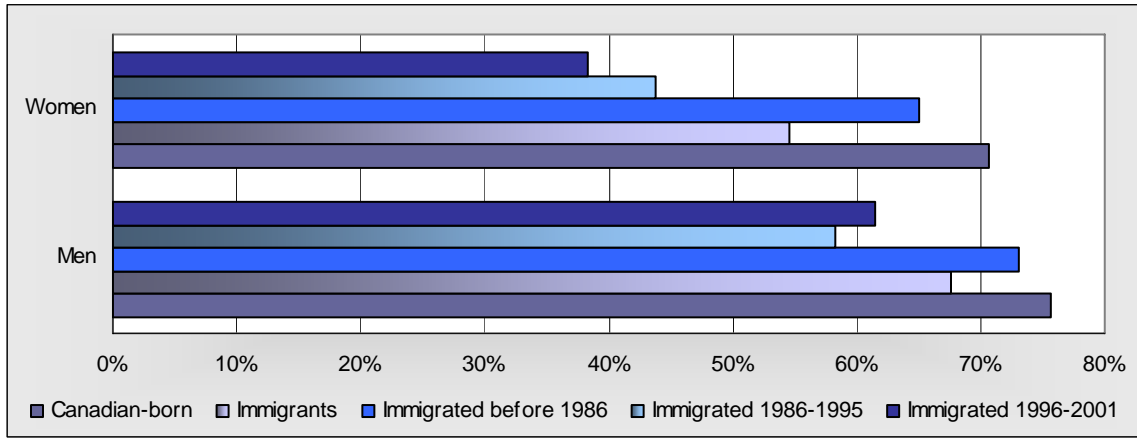
**Table D-20: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates, 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	430	1%	3,630	12%	5,120	16%	22,130	71%	31,280	100%
Immigrants	560	5%	2,040	20%	2,050	20%	5,580	55%	10,220	100%
Immigrated before 1986	160	3%	800	14%	1,000	18%	3,650	65%	5,600	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	230	7%	790	26%	710	23%	1,340	44%	3,060	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	170	11%	450	29%	340	22%	600	38%	1,550	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	570	2%	2,500	8%	4,640	15%	23,930	76%	31,630	100%
Immigrants	510	4%	1,440	11%	2,230	17%	8,710	68%	12,880	100%
Immigrated before 1986	140	2%	660	9%	1,260	16%	5,560	73%	7,620	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	7%	470	15%	620	20%	1,840	58%	3,150	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	140	6%	320	15%	360	17%	1,310	62%	2,120	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	990	2%	6,120	10%	9,760	16%	46,050	73%	62,910	100%
Immigrants	1,070	5%	3,480	15%	4,280	19%	14,280	62%	23,100	100%
Immigrated before 1986	330	2%	1,450	11%	2,250	17%	9,200	70%	13,220	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	460	7%	1,250	20%	1,320	21%	3,180	51%	6,210	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	310	8%	770	21%	700	19%	1,900	52%	3,680	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.

The skill requirements of jobs of very recent immigrants with university degrees increased significantly between 1996 and 2001. For both men and women, the share of jobs requiring a post-secondary diploma or degree was fourteen percentage points higher in 2001 than in 1996, and the share of jobs requiring high school or less was correspondingly smaller. Other groups also experienced an increase in the skill level of their jobs, but to a much smaller extent.

**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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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.

## PART E: INCOME

### SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME

#### *Sources of income vary by time in Canada*

Seven in ten Canadian-born women and eight in ten Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in the year 2000. A larger share of the Canadian-born than of immigrants as a whole had income from employment, although the share of recent immigrants with employment income was very close to the share of the Canadian-born.

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

	No income		Employment income		Other private income		Government transfers		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	6,510	2%	211,060	72%	91,780	31%	274,440	94%	291,950	100%
Immigrants	750	1%	49,380	62%	24,920	31%	76,570	97%	79,280	100%
Immigrated before 1986	180	0%	29,520	59%	19,150	38%	49,050	97%	50,420	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	410	2%	15,500	69%	4,610	21%	21,340	95%	22,400	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	160	2%	4,370	68%	1,160	18%	6,180	96%	6,470	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	6,360	2%	235,540	82%	75,780	26%	265,970	93%	286,130	100%
Immigrants	580	1%	55,230	74%	22,640	31%	71,070	96%	74,140	100%
Immigrated before 1986	30	0%	35,650	72%	18,410	37%	47,860	96%	49,640	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	410	2%	15,070	80%	3,240	17%	17,780	95%	18,790	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	140	2%	4,520	79%	990	17%	5,440	95%	5,720	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	12,870	2%	446,600	77%	167,570	29%	540,400	93%	578,070	100%
Immigrants	1,320	1%	104,590	68%	47,560	31%	147,620	96%	153,440	100%
Immigrated before 1986	200	0%	65,160	65%	37,560	38%	96,890	97%	100,060	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	820	2%	30,560	74%	7,860	19%	39,120	95%	41,190	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	300	2%	8,880	73%	2,150	18%	11,620	95%	12,190	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. A person may have income from one, two or all three sources. The three sources are defined in the Glossary.

The share of persons with employment income was higher in 2000 than in 1995, except for women who immigrated before 1986. It increased by about two percentage points for the Canadian-born, by three percentage points for immigrants who had been in the country between 5 and 15 years and by eight percentage points for very recent immigrants.

The incidence of zero income is extremely low for all immigrant cohorts and the Canadian-born. This is because almost everyone receives transfer payments from the government.

Recent immigrants are much less likely to have other private income—for example, income from investments or pension plans—in comparison to the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.

About 95% of immigrants and the Canadian-born received transfer payments from government in the year 2000. The almost universal presence of transfer payments is specific to the province of Alberta. It may reflect the "Alberta advantage" initiatives implemented by the provincial government, including an increase in family tax benefits, energy cost rebates and special educational programs for Employment Insurance recipients, trades people and immigrant women.

### *Average income increases with length of stay*

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Considering only persons who reported income in the year 2000, the average income of immigrants was lower than that of the Canadian-born. Those who immigrated before 1986 had average incomes slightly higher than the Canadian-born. For very recent immigrants, average income was 62% of that of the Canadian-born. Those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period had an average income of 71% the income of the Canadian-born.

Compared to 1995, average income of very recent immigrants increased more than that of other groups, by nearly one-third for women and nearly one-half for men. For other groups, the change was in the order of one-fifth for men and somewhat less for women.

In all groups, the average income of women is about three-fifths the income of men.

Earnings from employment account for the bulk of income of all groups and make up the same proportion of income of recent immigrants as of persons born in Canada for women and a higher proportion for men. Since 1995, the employment share of income has increased by nine percentage points for very recent immigrant men, while the increase for other groups was only two percentage points. However, women who immigrated between six and fifteen years before the census derived a smaller share of income from employment than in 1995.

The share of other private income is lower for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born, while transfer payments from government make up a slightly larger share of the income of recent immigrants than the income of the Canadian-born. The share of other private income was approximately the same in 2000 as in 1995 for all groups, except for very recently immigrants who experienced a decrease of three percentage points. The share of government transfer payments in 2000 was six percentage points lower for very recent immigrant men. By contrast, recent immigrant women derived a somewhat larger share of their income from transfer payments in 2000 than in 1995.

**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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	Sources of average income				Total
	Average income of persons with income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	\$22,970	76%	10%	14%	100%
Immigrants	\$20,890	68%	12%	20%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$23,450	65%	14%	21%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$16,900	75%	7%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$14,320	75%	7%	18%	100%
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	\$39,690	85%	9%	6%	100%
Immigrants	\$36,350	80%	10%	10%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$40,820	77%	12%	11%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$27,790	88%	5%	8%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$24,790	88%	4%	8%	100%
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	\$31,250	82%	9%	9%	100%
Immigrants	\$28,360	75%	11%	14%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$32,080	73%	13%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$21,860	82%	6%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$19,230	83%	5%	12%	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 of recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time lower than average***

The wages and salaries earned by recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 2000 are below the Edmonton average. By contrast, earlier immigrants had higher average wages and salaries than both the Edmonton average and 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 average, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	Percentage of overall average	
	Amount	
Canadian-born	\$39,070	102%
Immigrants	\$36,060	94%
Immigrated before 1986	\$40,670	106%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$28,500	74%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$26,440	69%
All who worked mostly full-time	\$38,490	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 in Edmonton, at 69% of the average, was higher than in 1995 by 15 percentage points. Those who had been in the country from 5 to 15 years, however, had a lower relative earnings level than their counterparts of five years earlier.

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

In the year 2000, virtually all households in Calgary received transfer payments from government. The payments received by recent immigrant households were somewhat higher than those going to Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households, 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 somewhat less than their Canadian-born and earlier immigrant counterparts, while households of persons aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 receive substantially larger amounts.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	Total
<b>Share of households receiving government transfer payments</b>					
Canadian-born households	99%	100%	99%	100%	100%
Earlier immigrant households	101%	100%	99%	100%	100%
Recent immigrant households	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	100%	99%	100%	98%	100%
1996-1999 immigrants only	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Average amount of transfer per receiving household</b>					
Canadian-born households	\$2,300	\$3,110	\$3,520	\$17,630	\$5,540
Earlier immigrant households	\$2,100	\$3,850	\$4,080	\$18,600	\$8,490
Recent immigrant households	\$1,580	\$4,580	\$4,960	\$18,420	\$6,080
1986-1995 immigrants	\$1,520	\$4,510	\$4,610	\$18,530	\$6,100
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	\$1,390	\$4,850	\$7,540	\$19,700	\$7,080
1996-1999 immigrants only	\$2,020	\$4,580	\$4,730	\$11,830	\$4,780
<b>Transfers as a share of income, all households</b>					
Canadian-born households	8%	5%	5%	39%	9%
Earlier immigrant households	7%	6%	5%	41%	13%
Recent immigrant households	6%	9%	8%	33%	11%
1986-1995 immigrants	6%	8%	7%	34%	11%
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	3%	8%	11%	30%	11%
1996-1999 immigrants only	13%	12%	10%	30%	12%

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.

Transfer payments to households without seniors generally reflect benefits of Employment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance or other programs. Included in these transfer payments are tax credits such as the Canada Child Benefit, GST tax credits and tax credits from the Government of Alberta. The larger amounts of transfer payments for recent immigrant households of persons of 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. That transfer payments from government make up a larger part of income than for their Canadian-born and earlier immigrant counterparts also reflects their lower incomes.

Almost all households with persons of 65 years of age and over received transfer payments from government: Old Age Security, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, or Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits. Recent immigrant households of seniors on average received somewhat more than Canadian-born households, but households consisting only of very recent immigrants received much less. Very recent immigrants are not entitled to Old Age Security and have not built up large credits under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan.

## **THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME**

### ***Personal income well below parity***

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Of very recent immigrants, close to one-half of women and three in ten men reported no income or income below \$10,000 in 2000.

At the high end of the income scale, recent immigrants are underrepresented. The share of recent immigrant men with incomes of \$50,000 and over is two-fifths the share of Canadian-born men with the same income, while the share of recent immigrant women with incomes of \$50,000 and over is about one-third the share of Canadian-born women in the same category. The proportion with incomes of \$50,000 and over is the same among earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born.

**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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	6,510	84,940	116,150	57,640	26,710	291,950	
Immigrants	740	22,430	38,450	12,360	5,290	79,280	
Immigrated before 1986	170	11,110	25,690	9,100	4,360	50,410	
Immigrated 1986-1995	410	8,380	10,180	2,640	780	22,410	
Immigrated 1996-1999	160	2,950	2,580	620	160	6,470	
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	6,350	50,650	75,630	73,540	79,950	286,130	
Immigrants	580	11,250	26,370	18,330	17,650	74,150	
Immigrated before 1986	30	5,150	17,060	13,050	14,380	49,640	
Immigrated 1986-1995	410	4,500	7,040	4,140	2,710	18,790	
Immigrated 1996-1999	140	1,610	2,270	1,150	560	5,730	
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	12,870	135,590	191,780	131,180	106,660	578,070	
Immigrants	1,320	33,690	64,800	30,690	22,940	153,440	
Immigrated before 1986	210	16,250	42,740	22,150	18,720	100,060	
Immigrated 1986-1995	820	12,890	17,220	6,780	3,500	41,190	
Immigrated 1996-1999	300	4,560	4,850	1,770	720	12,190	
	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	Average income
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	2%	29%	40%	20%	9%	100%	\$22,460
Immigrants	1%	28%	48%	16%	7%	100%	\$20,690
Immigrated before 1986	0%	22%	51%	18%	9%	100%	\$23,371
Immigrated 1986-1995	2%	37%	45%	12%	3%	100%	\$16,596
Immigrated 1996-1999	2%	46%	40%	10%	2%	100%	\$13,974
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	2%	18%	26%	26%	28%	100%	\$38,810
Immigrants	1%	15%	36%	25%	24%	100%	\$36,061
Immigrated before 1986	0%	10%	34%	26%	29%	100%	\$40,791
Immigrated 1986-1995	2%	24%	37%	22%	14%	100%	\$27,190
Immigrated 1996-1999	2%	28%	40%	20%	10%	100%	\$24,161
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	2%	23%	33%	23%	18%	100%	\$30,553
Immigrants	1%	22%	42%	20%	15%	100%	\$28,121
Immigrated before 1986	0%	16%	43%	22%	19%	100%	\$32,014
Immigrated 1986-1995	2%	31%	42%	16%	8%	100%	\$21,429
Immigrated 1996-1999	2%	37%	40%	14%	6%	100%	\$18,766

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 close to parity except for very recent immigrants*

In 2000, recent immigrant households had average income of \$57,700, or 94% of the income of Canadian-born households. The income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants was 67% of the income of households of the Canadian-born.

**Table E-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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	42,210 16%	56,470 22%	53,010 20%	42,510 16%	67,520 26%	261,690 100%	\$61,690
Earlier immigrants	8,850 14%	13,280 21%	11,790 19%	10,180 16%	19,160 30%	63,250 100%	\$66,100
Recent immigrants	4,290 18%	6,120 23%	6,120 22%	4,480 16%	5,880 21%	26,900 100%	\$57,740
1986-1995 immigrants	2,970 15%	4,250 22%	4,530 23%	3,330 17%	4,650 24%	19,710 100%	\$59,370
1996-1999 immigrants with others	340 12%	880 23%	900 22%	800 19%	970 23%	3,890 100%	\$63,320
1996-1999 immigrants only	980 38%	1,000 29%	700 17%	360 9%	270 6%	3,300 100%	\$41,440
All households	57,380 16%	76,940 22%	71,590 20%	57,560 16%	93,070 26%	356,520 100%	\$61,820

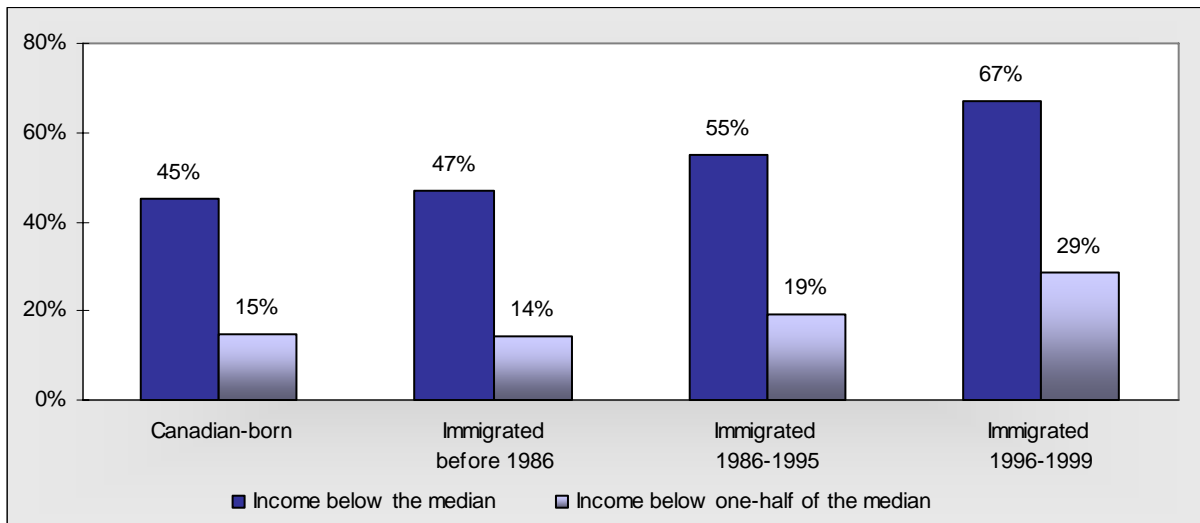
Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions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

Thirty percent of households consisting of only very recent immigrants have income of less than \$20,000, in spite of their large size. The relatively high income of households that combine very recent immigrants with other persons may be a result of their large size and the fact that the other members of the household have lived in Canada for more than five years and are more likely to be earners.

## 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 or live in families with incomes that fall below one-half of the median income—that is, to have low income. The percentage of immigrants with income in the bottom half or quarter of the income distribution declines in relation to the length of stay in Canada of the cohort.

**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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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 share of very recent immigrants whose family or individual income is below one-half of the median income is nearly 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 two out of three very recent immigrants in this situation. Although earlier immigrant households have higher average income than Canadian-born households (Table E-6), a slightly larger proportion of earlier immigrants have income below the median.

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

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	43,700	50%	30,570	50%	82,660	42%	22,960	67%	179,880	48%
Immigrants	1,760	63%	3,850	57%	27,100	48%	10,880	66%	43,600	53%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	730	49%	14,570	42%	9,700	68%	25,000	50%
Immigrated 1986-1995	860	61%	2,270	58%	9,300	57%	1,030	49%	13,460	57%
Immigrated 1996-1999	900	65%	850	65%	3,230	66%	150	51%	5,140	66%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	46,120	51%	26,920	42%	70,270	36%	17,240	65%	160,510	43%
Immigrants	2,000	65%	3,480	54%	23,230	43%	9,150	66%	37,820	49%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	630	40%	13,230	37%	8,180	68%	22,010	44%
Immigrated 1986-1995	940	60%	2,100	55%	7,040	53%	830	54%	10,890	54%
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,070	71%	760	71%	2,960	67%	140	59%	4,930	68%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	89,820	51%	57,480	46%	152,920	39%	40,190	66%	340,390	45%
Immigrants	3,760	64%	7,330	56%	50,320	46%	20,020	66%	81,410	51%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	1,350	44%	27,800	39%	17,880	68%	47,000	47%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,800	60%	4,370	56%	16,340	55%	1,860	51%	24,350	55%
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,960	69%	1,610	68%	6,190	67%	290	54%	10,070	67%

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.

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 proportion of incomes below the median is found among seniors. But this is not so for very recent immigrants, among whom incomes below the median are more common for younger age groups. Persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period occupy a middle ground.

In all age and gender groups except women and men of 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. This difference is most pronounced for people 25 to 64 years of age.

**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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)**

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	15,430	18%	13,000	21%	27,530	14%	4,900	14%	60,860	16%
Immigrants	730	26%	1,560	23%	9,230	17%	2,710	16%	14,220	17%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	260	18%	4,760	14%	2,370	17%	7,380	15%
Immigrated 1986-1995	340	24%	910	23%	3,070	19%	290	14%	4,610	19%
Immigrated 1996-1999	390	28%	390	30%	1,400	29%	60	20%	2,230	28%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	15,200	17%	10,090	16%	19,970	10%	5,260	20%	50,520	13%
Immigrants	790	26%	1,500	23%	7,430	14%	3,240	23%	12,960	17%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	260	16%	3,940	11%	2,850	24%	7,060	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	350	22%	850	22%	2,300	17%	350	22%	3,840	19%
Immigrated 1996-1999	450	30%	390	36%	1,200	27%	40	17%	2,070	29%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	30,630	17%	23,080	18%	47,500	12%	10,160	17%	111,380	15%
Immigrants	1,520	26%	3,050	23%	16,650	15%	5,950	20%	27,180	17%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	520	17%	8,700	12%	5,220	20%	14,440	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	690	23%	1,760	23%	5,370	18%	630	17%	8,450	19%
Immigrated 1996-1999	830	29%	780	33%	2,590	28%	100	19%	4,300	29%

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.

Nearly three out of ten immigrants who landed between 1996 and 1999 have low incomes or live in families with low income—that is, income below one-half of the median. This share is twice as large as for the Canadian-born. The gap between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is smaller for seniors than for any other age group.

## PART F: HOUSING

### *Crowded accommodations more common for recent immigrants*

In Edmonton, recent immigrant households have a higher than average number of persons per room. As many as 18% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions (that is, there are more persons than rooms in the home). The incidence of crowding is even higher among households consisting only of very recent immigrants. By 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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

Households	Fewer than 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1 or more	All
	persons	persons	persons	persons	households
Canadian-born	176,610	66,700	10,510	7,890	261,690
Earlier immigrants	41,310	16,570	3,060	2,320	63,260
Recent immigrants	9,580	10,940	4,210	5,250	29,980
1986-1995 immigrants	6,930	7,300	2,580	2,910	19,700
1996-2001 immigrants with others	1,410	2,120	890	1,290	5,710
1996-2001 immigrants only	1,250	1,520	750	1,060	4,570
All households	228,160	94,650	17,870	15,840	356,520

Households	Fewer than 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1 or more	Total
	persons	persons	persons	persons	
Canadian-born	67%	25%	4%	3%	100%
Earlier immigrants	65%	26%	5%	4%	100%
Recent immigrants	32%	36%	14%	18%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	35%	37%	13%	15%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	25%	37%	15%	23%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	27%	33%	16%	23%	100%
All households	64%	27%	5%	4%	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 size of household. The larger the household, the greater the chance that there are more persons than rooms in the dwelling. 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 households of recent immigrants.

As shown earlier, households of immigrants who landed before 1986 are similar to the households of the Canadian-born in size. They also have accommodations that are similar in size to that of the Canadian-born.



**Table F-2: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, by size of household, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 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
<b>1 to 3 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	158,890	33,810	2,900	3,440	199,040
Earlier immigrants	36,540	7,370	540	750	45,170
Recent immigrants	8,090	5,370	1,220	1,280	15,950
1986-1995 immigrants	5,780	3,140	570	540	10,060
1996-2001 immigrants with others	1,170	1,270	280	290	3,010
1996-2001 immigrants only	1,130	970	370	440	2,900
<b>4 to 5 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	17,280	30,370	5,940	2,860	56,440
Earlier immigrants	4,670	8,250	1,860	1,070	15,840
Recent immigrants	1,440	4,900	2,100	2,340	10,750
1986-1995 immigrants	1,110	3,680	1,410	1,330	7,510
1996-2001 immigrants with others	220	670	340	510	1,720
1996-2001 immigrants only	120	550	370	500	1,520
<b>6 or more persons</b>					
Canadian-born	440	2,520	1,670	1,590	6,220
Earlier immigrants	110	960	680	500	2,250
Recent immigrants	70	660	900	1,650	3,280
1986-1995 immigrants	50	480	600	1,050	2,160
1996-2001 immigrants with others	20	180	290	500	980
1996-2001 immigrants only	10	0	20	110	150

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
<b>1 to 3 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	80%	17%	1%	2%	100%
Earlier immigrants	81%	16%	1%	2%	100%
Recent immigrants	51%	34%	8%	8%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	57%	31%	6%	5%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	39%	42%	9%	9%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	39%	33%	13%	15%	100%
<b>4 to 5 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	31%	54%	11%	5%	100%
Earlier immigrants	29%	52%	12%	7%	100%
Recent immigrants	13%	46%	19%	22%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	15%	49%	19%	18%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	13%	39%	19%	30%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	8%	36%	24%	33%	100%
<b>6 or more persons</b>					
Canadian-born	7%	41%	27%	26%	100%
Earlier immigrants	5%	43%	30%	22%	100%
Recent immigrants	2%	20%	27%	50%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	2%	22%	28%	49%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	2%	18%	29%	51%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	7%	0%	14%	76%	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.

## *One-quarter of recent immigrant households face high housing costs*

Nearly four in ten households made up exclusively of immigrants who landed in Canada between 1996 and 1999 spend more than 30% of their income on accommodations. For one in five of the households of very recent immigrants the cost of accommodations exceeds 50% of income. Among Canadian-born households, less than one in four has 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, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage distribution)**

Households	Cost of accommodations					
	Less than 30%		30% to 50%		50% or more	
Canadian-born	201,560	77%	32,920	13%	23,450	9%
Earlier immigrants	51,440	81%	7,140	11%	4,160	7%
Recent immigrants	20,030	74%	3,830	14%	2,950	11%
1986-1995 immigrants	14,890	75%	2,790	14%	1,990	10%
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	3,080	79%	500	13%	290	7%
1996-1999 immigrants only	2,070	63%	540	16%	660	20%
All households	275,340	77%	44,660	13%	31,820	9%

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 recent immigrants have low incomes and try to keep the cost of accommodations down by choosing small quarters and making their households large. But often this is not enough to bring housing costs down to less than 30% of income.

## *Housing of very recent immigrants in slightly better state of repair*

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

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

Households	Period of construction					
	Before 1971		1971-1990		1991-2001	
Canadian-born	100,160	38%	122,370	47%	39,160	15%
Earlier immigrants	22,140	35%	30,780	49%	10,340	16%
Recent immigrants	8,720	29%	15,560	52%	5,700	19%
1986-1995 immigrants	5,420	27%	10,140	51%	4,150	21%
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	1,750	31%	2,960	52%	980	17%
1996-2001 immigrants only	1,530	34%	2,460	54%	580	13%
All households	131,600	37%	169,510	48%	55,410	16%

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.

The state of repair of the dwellings of both recent immigrants and earlier immigrants is slightly better than that of the Canadian-born. This suggests that, although crowding and the cost of housing clearly are challenges for many recent immigrants, they tend not to resort to sub-standard accommodations.

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

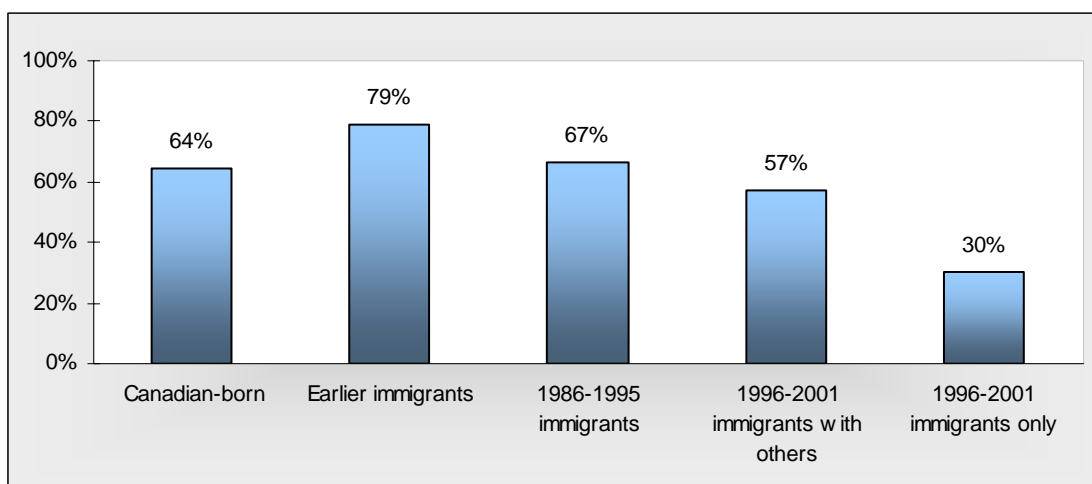
Households	Quality of housing					
	Regular maintenance		Minor repairs		Major repairs	
Canadian-born	165,670	63%	76,250	29%	19,780	8%
Earlier immigrants	41,890	66%	17,390	27%	3,990	6%
Recent immigrants	20,090	67%	7,880	26%	2,020	7%
1986-1995 immigrants	12,990	66%	5,390	27%	1,340	7%
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	3,930	69%	1,380	24%	400	7%
1996-2001 immigrants only	3,170	69%	1,120	25%	280	6%
All households	228,870	64%	101,810	29%	25,850	7%

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*

Only three in ten households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants own their home. This compares to over two-thirds of Canadian-born households and four out of five households of earlier immigrants who own their homes. Recent immigrant households in Edmonton are much more likely to own their homes than recent immigrant households in Canada as a whole.

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



Note: For definitions of household and related concepts, see 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. The Edmonton CMA has the same boundaries in 2001 as in 1996. Along with the City of Edmonton, this CMA includes: Alexander 134, Beaumont, Betula Beach, Bon Accord, Bruderheim, Calmar, Devon, Fort Saskatchewan, Gibbons, Golden Days, Itaska Beach, Kapasiwin, Lakeview, Leduc, Leduc County, Legal, Morinville, New Sarepta, Parkland County, Point Alison, Redwater, Seba Beach, Spring Lake, Spruce Grove, St. Albert, Stony Plain 135, Strathcona County, Sturgeon County, Sundance Beach, Thorsby, Wabamun 133A, and Warburg. Throughout this profile, the Edmonton CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Edmonton.

### 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 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. The countries have been grouped as follows (within each world region):

<b>World region</b>	<b>Countries of birth</b>
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	