



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et
Immigration Canada

RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Montréal

A Comparative Profile Based
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics

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METROPOLITAN AREAS**

Montréal

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

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

April 2005

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FOREWORD

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

This document presents a profile of recent immigrants—persons who immigrated (that is, who became permanent residents or “landed”) after 1985—living in the Montréal 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 Montréal 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). 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 Montréal 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

- The newest immigrants, who landed after 1995 and were living in Montréal on May 15, 2001, are more highly educated than those who came before. More than one-third have a university degree, a larger share than among other immigrant groups or those born in Canada. Post-secondary credentials are more common among very recent immigrants of all ages than among the Canadian-born. There are more Algerians and Chinese and fewer Lebanese in comparison to earlier immigrant cohorts. French, English, or both are spoken by 94% of very recent immigrants. Thanks to these qualities and a stronger labour market, the incomes reported by very recent immigrants in the 2001 Census are 60% of the incomes reported by the Canadian-born. In the 1996 Census, immigrants who landed in the first half of the 1990s reported incomes that were 50% of the incomes of the Canadian-born.

Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)

- In 2001, there were 293,800 recent immigrants in Montréal, 12% of all recent immigrants living in Canada. These recent immigrants, who landed after 1985, accounted for slightly less than one-half of immigrants in Montréal and 9% of Montréal's population. In this document, the term "recent immigrants" refers to immigrants who became permanent residents or "landed" after 1985 and who were living in the country on May 15, 2001, when Canada's Census of Population was held. Very recent immigrants are immigrants who landed after 1995.
- Eighty-four percent of Montréal'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 Montréal come from all over the world, in proportions that are different from those in the rest of Canada. Haiti, Algeria and Morocco are major countries of birth of recent immigrants, with Montréal having a share in excess of 80% of immigrants to Canada from these countries. Lebanon, China and France are also important source countries.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that one-half of recent immigrants destined to Montréal entered through the economic category, more than one-quarter through the family class, and the remainder as refugees.
- Only one-quarter of very recent immigrants are Roman Catholics, compared to more than 80% of the Canadian-born in Montréal. Three in ten very recent immigrants are Muslims.
- Five in ten recent immigrants and only three in ten Canadian-born are 25 to 44 years of age. The young account for about one-third of both groups, and persons 45 years and over make up a much larger share of the Canadian-born than of recent immigrants.

- Ninety-four percent of persons who immigrated between 1996 and 2001 reported being able to conduct a conversation in French or English. For 54% of very recent immigrants, the language most often spoken at home is a language other than French or English.
- The level of education of very recent immigrants in Montréal is quite high compared to that of the Canadian-born, with 30% of women and 40% of men having a university degree. Immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period have less education than the very recent cohort, but more than the Canadian-born.

Families and households (Part C)

- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to live with relatives, and they are more than twice as likely to live in extended families. Only 15% of recent immigrants 65 years of age and over live alone, compared to more than one-third of their Canadian-born counterparts.
- Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to have children at home. This difference is more pronounced the higher the age of the eldest family member. There are slightly fewer lone-parent families among recent immigrants than among Canadian-born families.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 11% of households in Montréal. Two out of five 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 or multiple families. They also tend to be larger, with 39% having four or more persons, compared to only 18% of Canadian-born households.

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. However, even immigrants who landed before 1986 do not participate in the Montréal labour market at quite the same rates as the Canadian-born, and they also experience more unemployment.
- The pattern of 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 somewhat smaller for men than for women.
- Lack of knowledge of French or 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 official languages is rare. Labour force participation is highest and unemployment lowest among those who speak both official languages.

- Labour force participation was higher and unemployment lower in 2001 than in 1996. The Canadian-born and almost all cohorts of immigrants showed gains across the age spectrum. Immigrants who landed in the five years before the census showed remarkable gains compared to the same five-year cohort in 1996, probably a result of not only improved labour market conditions but also their higher educational attainment and knowledge of official languages.
- In comparison to the Canadian-born, recent immigrants were much more likely to hold jobs in processing occupations or to work in hospitality and other services, or in the manufacturing sector. A smaller share of recent immigrants than the Canadian-born was employed in administrative and management and social occupations, or in construction and transportation, or the public sector. The jobs of recent immigrants 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 about three-fifths of that of the Canadian-born, while those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period had close to two-thirds of that level. A smaller proportion of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born had income from employment.
- Compared to 1996, average incomes of very recent immigrants were 45% higher for both men and women, twice as large a change as for the Canadian-born.
- Government transfer payments as a share of income for households in the 25-64 age group were twice as large for recent immigrant households as for Canadian-born households.
- More than one-third of recent immigrants are in a low-income situation, compared to 15% of the Canadian-born.

Housing (Part F)

- In Montréal, 22% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions—that is, have one person or more per room—compared to 2% of Canadian-born households. Among households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants, the incidence of crowding is 28%.
- One in three recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on shelter, compared to one in four Canadian-born households.
- The state of repair of the housing stock is nearly as good for recent immigrants as for the Canadian-born.
- Home ownership is quite rare among very recent immigrants, with less than 10% owning their own residence, compared to one-half of the households of the Canadian-born.

PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

629,100 immigrants in the Montréal Census Metropolitan Area

According to the 2001 Census, there were 629,100 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Montréal (that is, the Montréal Census Metropolitan Area or Montréal for short) in 2001. The immigrant population in Montréal has increased substantially over the 15 years ending in 2001, and has grown at a considerably faster pace than the Canadian-born population. Over the period 1986 to 2001, the number of immigrants living in Montréal increased by 161,300 or 35%. In comparison, Montréal's Canadian-born population increased by less than 297,000, or 12%. Immigrants accounted for one-third of Montréal's total population growth between 1986 and 2001.

Table A-1: Immigrants, Canadian-born and total population, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, Province of Quebec, and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001

	Census of Population			Change					
	1986	1996	2001	1986-1996		1996-2001		1986-2001	
Montréal CMA									
Immigrants	460,620	586,470	621,890	125,850	27%	35,420	6%	161,270	35%
Canadian-born	2,427,250	2,664,480	2,724,200	237,230	10%	59,720	2%	296,950	12%
Population	2,887,860	3,287,650	3,380,650	399,790	14%	93,000	3%	492,790	17%
Province of Quebec									
Immigrants	527,140	664,500	706,970	137,360	26%	42,470	6%	179,830	34%
Canadian-born	5,927,360	6,339,180	6,378,420	411,820	7%	39,240	1%	451,060	8%
Population	6,454,490	7,045,090	7,125,580	590,600	9%	80,490	1%	671,090	10%
Canada									
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.

The immigrant populations of Montréal and the province of Quebec have grown at a slower pace than the immigrant population in Canada. To take the most recent five-year period as an example, between 1996 and 2001 the number of immigrants in Montréal increased by 35,400, or 6%. By comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Canada increased by 477,000 or 10% during the same five years.

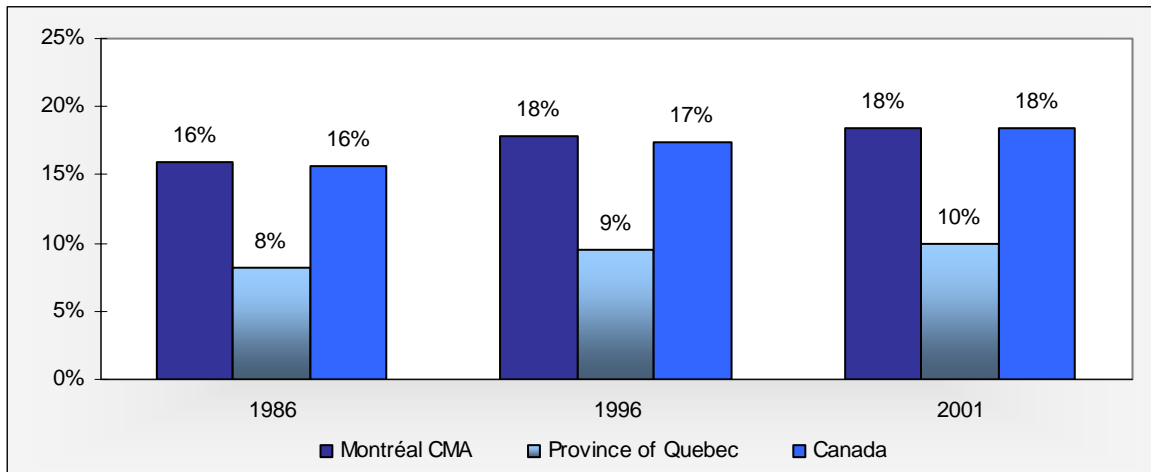
In 2001, Montréal was the place of residence of between 11% and 12% of the population of Canada, and of a similar share of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants and 24 million Canadian-born persons. These shares are virtually unchanged from 1986.

By contrast, Montréal's shares of the province of Quebec's population and its two components (immigrants and Canadian-born) have increased. In 2001, Montréal's share of Quebec's population was 47%, up from 45% fifteen years earlier, its share of the province's immigrants

was 88% compared to 87% in 1986, and its share of the province's Canadian-born population was 43% compared to 41% in 1986.

Immigrants a stable share of the population

Figure A-1: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, Province of Quebec, and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001



The proportion of Montréal's population comprised of immigrants has remained stable since 1996. Prior to that, the share increased from 16% in 1986 to 18% in 1996. The immigrant share of the populations of the province of Quebec and Canada has increased since 1996. The immigrant share of Montréal's population is much higher than that of the province of Quebec, and it is the same as that of Canada as a whole.

Nearly one-half of immigrants landed after 1985

Many of Montréal's immigrants have lived in Canada a long time. Fifty-three percent of the 621,900 immigrants living in Montréal in 2001 landed in Canada more than 15 years earlier. This is the same proportion as for the immigrant population living in the province of Quebec, of which Montréal accounts for the lion's share. Recent immigrants make up nearly the same share of Canada's immigrant population.

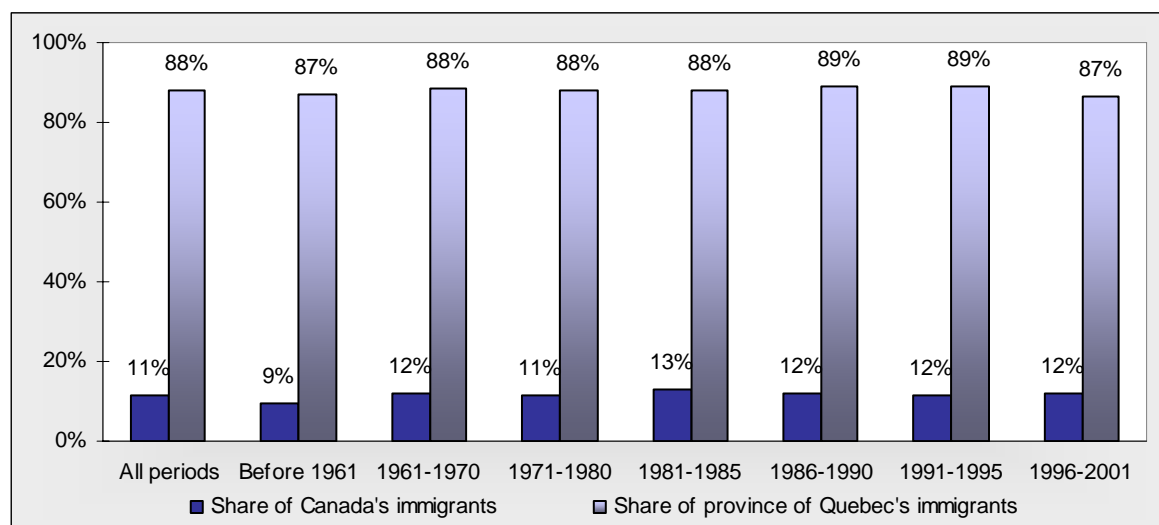
Table A-2: Immigrants by period of immigration, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, Province of Quebec and Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)

Period of immigration	Montréal		Province of Quebec		Canada	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Before 1961	82,790	13%	95,250	13%	894,470	16%
1961-1970	89,700	14%	101,560	14%	745,570	14%
1971-1980	106,230	17%	120,730	17%	936,280	17%
1981-1985	49,360	8%	56,120	8%	380,330	7%
Earlier immigrants	328,070	53%	373,660	53%	2,956,630	54%
1986-1990	78,710	13%	88,410	13%	661,180	12%
1991-1995	100,950	16%	113,250	16%	867,360	16%
1996-2001	114,180	18%	131,660	19%	963,320	18%
Recent immigrants	293,830	47%	333,320	47%	2,491,850	46%
Total	621,890	100%	706,970	100%	5,448,490	100%

A stable share of the immigrant population

In 2001, close to one in eight of Canada's five million immigrants were living in Montréal. Very recent immigrants were approximately as likely to be living in Montréal. Of the population of 963,300 individuals who immigrated to Canada between 1996 and 2001, 12% were living in Montréal. Of the population of immigrants who landed before 1961, only 9% were living in Montréal.

Figure A-2: Immigrants residing in Montréal Census Metropolitan Area as a percentage of Canada's and the province of Quebec's immigrant population, by period of immigration, 2001



In 2001, seven out of eight (88%) of the province of Quebec's immigrant population lived in Montréal. Montréal's share of Quebec's immigrants does not vary much by period of immigration.

293,800 recent immigrants—9% of the Montréal CMA population

In 2001, there were 293,800 recent immigrants (defined as those who landed in Canada after 1985) living in Montréal, representing 9% of the population. The share of recent immigrants in Montréal's population is high in comparison with the province of Quebec, and similar to that for Canada. In 2001, post-1985 immigrants accounted for 5% of the population of the province of Quebec and 8% of Canada's population.

Table A-3: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, Province of Quebec and Canada, 2001

Period of immigration	Montréal-CMA		Province of Quebec		Canada	
1986-1990	78,710	2%	88,410	1%	661,180	2%
1991-1995	100,950	3%	113,250	2%	867,360	3%
1996-2001	114,180	3%	131,660	2%	963,320	3%
Immigrated 1986-2001	293,830	9%	333,320	5%	2,491,850	8%
Immigrated before 1986	328,060	10%	373,650	5%	2,956,640	10%
All immigrants	621,890	19%	706,970	10%	5,448,490	19%

In Montréal, very recent immigrants—those who landed in Canada in the 1996 to 2001 period—numbered 114,200, representing 3% of the total population. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants numbered close to one million, also representing 3% of the population.

Eighty-four percent of eligible recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens

By 2001, a large majority of Montréal's immigrants who landed in Canada from 1986 to 1995—84%—had become Canadian citizens. Recent immigrants from most countries are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70% to close to 100%. Of Montréal's top countries of birth of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period, more than 90% of those from five countries had obtained Canadian citizenship by 2001: Lebanon, China, Algeria, Morocco and Romania. Between 70% and 90% of those from Haiti, France, Viet Nam, the Philippines, El Salvador and Sri Lanka had done the same. (See Table B-1 for the top ten countries of birth.)

A significant share of immigrants from Western Europe, 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 1986-1995 period is less than 70%, the lowest being 47% for Japan. For western European countries especially, the rate of naturalization has dropped significantly from levels above 80% for earlier immigrants.

Immigrants from these countries may want to keep open the option of returning to their country of birth, or retaining the right to settle and work in any member state of the European Union. Depending on policies in countries of birth, people may not be able to retain their original nationality if they become Canadian citizens. 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.

Today, there are more and more people who live in more than one country over the course of their working lives. To work in Canada, they may become landed immigrants but they may not have the intention of becoming Canadian citizens, and may never do so.

Overall, however, the rate at which recent immigrants become citizens of Canada is not changing. The large majority of immigrants who remain in Canada clearly continue to opt for Canadian citizenship. Eighty-four percent of Montréal's immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had already done so by then, compared to 85% five years earlier, at the time of the 1996 Census.

One in five immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship is more common among recent than earlier immigrants. Among Montréal's immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986, 15% 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 (21%) than in 1996 (26%).

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

More than 90 percent of Montréal's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Montréal's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-quarter of Montréal's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship:	
Iraq South Africa, Republic of Romania Ukraine Cambodia Hong Kong Armenia Laos Ethiopia Viet Nam Algeria Belarus Egypt Hungary Morocco Lebanon Somalia Kenya Yugoslavia, Former Syria Barbados China, People's Republic of	Japan Portugal Austria United States Belgium Switzerland Germany Trinidad and Tobago Afghanistan Mexico	Croatia Romania Poland Slovakia Argentina Switzerland Algeria France Syria Egypt Lebanon Morocco Taiwan Hungary United Kingdom Iran Israel	
Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)		Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship	
Immigrated before 1986	92%	Immigrated before 1986	15%
Immigrated 1986-1995	84%	Immigrated 1986-1995	21%

Note: Countries of birth listed in from highest to lowest rate of Canadian citizenship in column 1, lowest to highest citizenship rate in column 2, and highest to lowest rate of dual citizenship in column 3. Citizenship refers to a person's legal citizenship status, as reported in the 2001 Census. In Canada, there is a residence requirement of three years before Canadian citizenship can be acquired. As a result, many immigrants who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001 were not yet eligible for Canadian citizenship at the time the census was carried out in 2001. For this reason, this group is not considered here. Instead, the table focuses on persons who immigrated between 1986 and 1995.

PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

Origins changing and differ from rest of Canada

Montréal'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 114,200 residents of Montréal who were very recent immigrants who had landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was Algeria, accounting for 9% of these new immigrants to Montréal, followed by China (8%) and France (7%).

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

All immigrants			Immigrated before 1986		
		Share			Share
1 Italy	67,040	11%	1 Italy	65,290	20%
2 Haiti	45,070	7%	2 Haiti	24,020	7%
3 France	35,490	6%	3 Greece	20,650	6%
4 Lebanon	26,470	4%	4 France	20,050	6%
5 Greece	21,890	4%	5 Portugal	15,190	5%
6 China, People's Republic of	21,700	3%	6 Viet Nam	12,960	4%
7 Viet Nam	21,250	3%	7 United Kingdom	12,590	4%
8 Portugal	19,640	3%	8 Egypt	10,330	3%
9 Morocco	18,810	3%	9 United States	9,380	3%
10 Former U.S.S.R.	15,270	2%	10 Poland	8,980	3%
Top ten countries	292,630	47%	Top ten countries	199,440	61%
All other countries	329,260	53%	All other countries	128,630	39%
Total	621,890	100%	Total	328,070	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995			Immigrated 1996-2001		
		Share			Share
1 Lebanon	16,390	9%	1 Algeria	10,120	9%
2 Haiti	15,250	8%	2 China, People's Republic of	9,390	8%
3 France	7,530	4%	3 France	7,930	7%
4 Viet Nam	6,940	4%	4 Haiti	5,810	5%
5 China, People's Republic of	6,660	4%	5 Morocco	5,810	5%
6 Philippines	6,500	4%	6 India	4,250	4%
7 El Salvador	5,420	3%	7 Romania	4,240	4%
8 Romania	5,350	3%	8 Sri Lanka	3,660	3%
9 Morocco	5,170	3%	9 Philippines	3,330	3%
10 Sri Lanka	5,160	3%	10 Russian Federation	3,220	3%
Top ten countries	80,370	45%	Top ten countries	57,760	51%
All other countries	99,280	55%	All other countries	56,420	49%
Total	179,650	100%	Total	114,180	100%

The birth origins of Montréal's immigrant population vary in relation to the period of immigration. European birth origins are predominant among immigrants who landed in the 1950s, the 1960s and to a lesser extent in the 1970s, while more recent immigrants come mainly

from other continents. Haiti has been an important source of immigrants to Montréal for a long time, and there is a sizeable and still growing Haitian community in the city. Among the major countries of birth of Montréal's immigrant population are many that are different from those of immigrants to Canada in general. France is a major source of immigrants to Montréal, and a number of other such countries—Haiti, Algeria, Morocco, Romania, Italy, Greece, Viet Nam, Egypt and Lebanon—have connections to France and its language. More recently, however, Montréal has also attracted significant numbers of immigrants from China, India and the Philippines—important source countries of immigrants residing in other major cities in Canada.

A favoured destination for some recent immigrants

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

Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Montréal	Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Montréal
Haiti	25,430	83%	Ukraine	25,530	10%
Algeria	16,675	82%	Iran	61,560	9%
Morocco	13,510	81%	Pakistan	64,020	8%
France	27,500	56%	United States	73,860	8%
Syria	10,340	52%	China, People's Republic of	236,930	7%
Lebanon	43,930	44%	Philippines	161,130	6%
Peru	12,590	38%	Iraq	22,300	6%
Guatemala	10,580	28%	Poland	91,140	6%
Bangladesh	19,920	24%	Germany	22,810	5%
Egypt	16,970	23%	Trinidad and Tobago	28,790	5%
Romania	43,200	22%	India	197,680	4%
El Salvador	29,680	20%	Jamaica	48,760	4%
Colombia	10,190	17%	Malaysia	12,280	4%
Russian Federation	35,950	14%	Yugoslavia, former	35,860	4%
Portugal	34,120	13%	Ethiopia	12,080	4%
All recent immigrants	2,491,850	12%	Korea, South	50,970	4%
Ghana	13,450	12%	Taiwan	60,530	4%
Mexico	24,640	12%	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,170	3%
Viet Nam	72,330	11%	Somalia	18,220	3%
All immigrants	5,448,490	11%	Guyana	38,910	3%
Total population	29,639,000	11%	United Kingdom	69,660	3%
All Canadian-born	23,991,910	11%	Croatia	11,380	2%
Afghanistan	20,670	11%	Hong Kong	168,770	2%
Sri Lanka	80,080	11%	South Africa, Republic of	19,890	1%

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 Montréal's share being 1% or more.

For some immigrant groups, Montréal is the preferred area of residence. For example, of the 25,400 Haitian-born individuals who immigrated since 1986 and were living in Canada in 2001, 21,000 or 83% were living in Montréal, and Montréal's share of recent immigrants from Algeria and also from Morocco is nearly as large. Montréal is also home to a large share of recent immigrants from France, Syria and Lebanon. On average, 12% of recent immigrants chose

Montréal as their place of residence. The share of recent immigrants living in Montréal is slightly greater than the shares of Canada's earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born population residing in Montréal.

High share of economic immigrants among very recent landings

Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that the number of immigrants who reported Montréal as their destination when they landed in Canada increased by 45,900 between the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, and then slid back by 53,900 in the second half of the 1990s. All three major classes shared in the rise and fall of the inflow. Five in ten very recent immigrants destined for Montréal entered through the economic category, and family class immigrants and refugees each made up one-quarter of the total.

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

	1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2000	
Family class	35,800	27%	56,000	32%	33,500	27%
Economic immigrants	77,500	59%	82,400	47%	58,500	48%
Refugees	16,200	12%	37,500	21%	29,100	24%
Other immigrants	1,500	1%	1,200	1%	2,000	2%
Total	131,100	100%	177,000	100%	123,100	100%

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

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

Within the family class, the number of sponsored spouses increased to more than 30,000 in the first half of the 1990s, before sliding back by 8,000 to 24,000 by the end of the century. The number of other relatives—parents and grandparents, sons and daughters, and fiancés—decreased from about 24,000 in the early 1990s to 9,000 in the most recent period.

As for refugees, government-assisted refugees declined in number from 8,000 in the second half of the 1980s to 2,000 a decade later. The number of privately-sponsored refugees dwindled to 700 after peaking in the first half of the 1990s at 17,000. During the 1990s, 45,000 refugees landed in Canada and refugee dependants intended to settle in Montréal.

Skilled workers and their dependants account for the lion's share of economic immigrants and for all the growth in their number during the 15 years before 2001. The number of entrepreneurs with dependants in the most recent period is only one-quarter of the 20,000 who landed in the second half of the 1980s.

Three in ten very recent immigrants are Muslims

Recent immigrants are changing the religious landscape of Montréal. While Christians still outnumber other religious groups among very recent immigrants, the shares with affiliation to the Muslim faith and those reporting no religious affiliation are higher than among earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born. Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs make up a small share of recent immigrants. Three in ten very recent immigrants are Muslims. Among the Canadian-born, the Muslim faith claims the affiliation of 1% of the population, and there are virtually no Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs.

Table B-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—religious affiliation, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Roman Catholic	2,230,620	82%	268,960	43%	173,440	53%	66,810	37%	28,720	25%
Protestant	142,020	5%	66,530	11%	37,830	12%	18,840	10%	9,820	9%
Orthodox Christian	37,460	1%	55,760	9%	32,150	10%	13,950	8%	9,650	8%
Other Christian	21,480	1%	18,320	3%	6,820	2%	8,030	4%	3,480	3%
Muslim	22,380	1%	69,840	11%	8,550	3%	28,640	16%	32,650	29%
Buddhist	9,440	0%	27,610	4%	15,870	5%	9,390	5%	2,340	2%
Hindu	6,840	0%	16,200	3%	3,990	1%	7,330	4%	4,880	4%
Sikh	1,710	0%	5,140	1%	1,220	0%	1,680	1%	2,270	2%
Other	68,620	3%	31,560	5%	23,220	7%	5,540	3%	2,840	2%
No religion	183,680	7%	62,010	10%	25,040	8%	19,460	11%	17,520	15%
Total	2,724,200	100%	621,890	100%	328,060	100%	179,650	100%	114,180	100%

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 four-fifths of the Canadian-born population residing in Montréal. While Roman Catholics were numerous among earlier immigrants, their share has fallen among very recent immigrants. More than one-half of immigrants who landed before 1986 reported Roman Catholicism as their faith. However, among very recent immigrants the share has fallen to one-quarter.

AGE AND GENDER

One-half of very recent immigrants are working-age adults 25 to 44 years old

The age distribution of the very recent immigrant population (those who landed between 1996 and 2001) 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 and seniors aged 65 years and over. In 2001, slightly more than one-half of very recent immigrants living in Montréal were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared to 31% of the Canadian-born. Seniors accounted for only 2% of Montréal's very recent immigrants and 11% of the Canadian-born population. Children under 15 years of age accounted for 21% of the very recent immigrant population as well as of the Canadian-born population.

Table B-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—age and gender, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

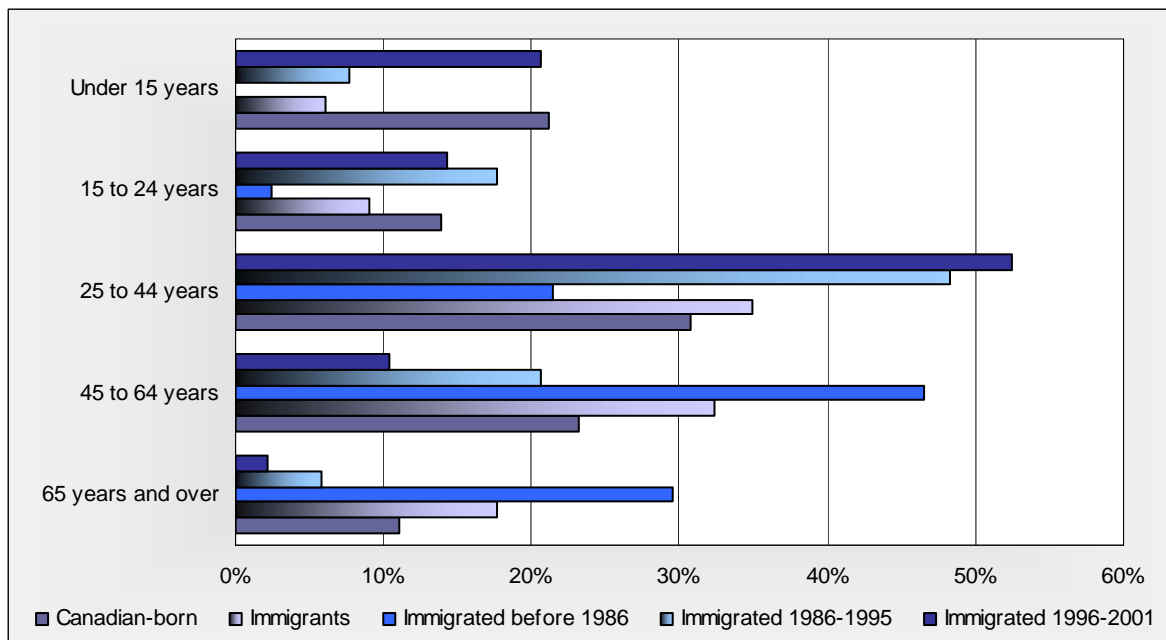
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	282,090	187,140	424,640	332,540	181,100	1,407,500
Immigrants	19,200	27,500	110,060	100,940	58,860	316,550
Immigrated before 1986	0	3,880	35,940	76,330	51,260	167,390
Immigrated 1986-1995	7,280	15,170	44,540	18,670	6,100	91,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	11,920	8,460	29,580	5,950	1,510	57,410
Men						
Canadian-born	295,620	191,240	411,990	298,880	118,990	1,316,710
Immigrants	18,190	28,450	107,100	100,690	50,930	305,350
Immigrated before 1986	0	3,990	34,600	76,370	45,710	160,670
Immigrated 1986-1995	6,560	16,510	42,160	18,430	4,260	87,910
Immigrated 1996-2001	11,630	7,940	30,340	5,900	970	56,770
Total						
Canadian-born	577,700	378,370	836,630	631,420	300,080	2,724,200
Immigrants	37,390	55,940	217,160	201,630	109,790	621,890
Immigrated before 1986	0	7,870	70,540	152,700	96,960	328,070
Immigrated 1986-1995	13,840	31,670	86,700	37,100	10,360	179,650
Immigrated 1996-2001	23,560	16,400	59,920	11,840	2,480	114,180
Percentage distribution						
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	21%	14%	31%	23%	11%	100%
Immigrants	6%	9%	35%	32%	18%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	0%	2%	22%	47%	30%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	18%	48%	21%	6%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	21%	14%	52%	10%	2%	100%
Total population	18%	13%	31%	25%	12%	100%

These differences in age structure are to some degree a result of how we define immigrants and the Canadian-born. The immigrant population grows older like the Canadian population but does not renew itself in the same way, as children born in Canada to immigrants are not considered immigrants. Thus, there are no persons under 15 years of age among immigrants who landed before 1986, and the older age groups are over-represented among these earlier immigrants. By the same token, the share of children among the Canadian-born is large as it includes children born in Canada to immigrant parents.

The age structure of very recent immigrants closely resembles age at landing. 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.

An appreciation of differences in age structure will be useful to the reader of this profile, as 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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Similar proportions of women and men

The proportion of women in the recent immigrant population in Montréal is similar to but, at 50% to 51%, slightly lower than that of the Canadian-born population.

Table B-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Montréal 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%	51%	53%	60%	52%
Immigrants	51%	49%	51%	50%	54%	51%
Immigrated before 1986	-	49%	51%	50%	53%	51%
Immigrated 1986-1995	53%	48%	51%	50%	59%	51%
Immigrated 1996-2001	51%	52%	49%	50%	61%	50%

There are 4,500 more women than men among the 293,900 recent immigrants in Montréal. The number of women is particularly high among recent immigrants from China (2,300 more women than men out of 16,000 recent immigrants) and Haiti (3,000 more women than men out of 21,000 recent immigrants).

As women on average live longer than men, they make up a large share of persons aged 65 years of age and over. But the higher proportion of women among recent immigrants is not related to age. For instance, two-thirds of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 from the Philippines are women and they outnumber men in this age group by 2,500. 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, Iran and the United Kingdom. Fifty-five percent or more of recent immigrants from these countries are men. Men outnumber women by 600 among recent immigrants from Pakistan, and by 500 in the case of Iran.

The gender balance, by country of origin, has not changed greatly since 1996.

LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

More than nine in ten very recent immigrants speak French or English

A large majority of Montréal'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, who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, more than nine in ten (96% of men and 91% of women) reported being able to speak an official language in May 2001. Less than one in ten of very recent immigrants could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages was similar among those who immigrated in earlier periods—94% indicated that they were able to speak an official language.

The proportion of Montréal's immigrants able to carry on a conversation in English or French decreases with age. Among younger immigrants who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, all are able to speak an official language. The shares are almost as high in the next age group. Among those aged 45 to 64, however, the percentage that can speak English or French is lower, 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.

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

	French only		English only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
Women										
15 to 24 years	2,240	26%	1,880	22%	4,010	47%	330	4%	8,460	100%
25 to 44 years	8,200	28%	8,320	28%	11,530	39%	1,550	5%	29,590	100%
45 to 64 years	1,560	26%	1,720	29%	1,460	25%	1,210	20%	5,950	100%
65 years and over	330	22%	250	17%	130	9%	810	54%	1,510	100%
15 years and over	12,330	27%	12,170	27%	17,120	38%	3,900	9%	45,500	100%
Men										
15 to 24 years	1,600	20%	1,980	25%	4,180	53%	180	2%	7,940	100%
25 to 44 years	5,940	20%	9,000	30%	14,600	48%	800	3%	30,340	100%
45 to 64 years	1,220	21%	1,980	34%	2,250	38%	440	7%	5,890	100%
65 years and over	170	18%	290	30%	160	16%	360	37%	970	100%
15 years and over	8,930	20%	13,260	29%	21,190	47%	1,770	4%	45,150	100%
Total										
15 to 24 years	3,850	23%	3,860	24%	8,180	50%	510	3%	16,390	100%
25 to 44 years	14,140	24%	17,320	29%	26,130	44%	2,340	4%	59,920	100%
45 to 64 years	2,780	23%	3,700	31%	3,710	31%	1,650	14%	11,840	100%
65 years and over	490	20%	540	22%	290	12%	1,170	47%	2,480	100%
15 years and over	21,250	23%	25,420	28%	38,300	42%	5,660	6%	90,630	100%

A large number of Montréal's immigrants reported being able to carry on a conversation in both English and French. Among the youngest immigrant group, bilingualism is more prevalent than knowledge of just one language. In the next age group of 25 to 44 years, knowledge of both

languages is less common. Knowledge of both languages is even lower among persons 45 years of age and over.

Among very recent immigrants knowledge of English is more common among men, while among women the shares speaking French and English are the same.

Ability to converse in either or both official languages has improved with the very recent immigrant cohort: 3% more men and 4% 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.

Table B-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by gender, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	French only		English only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	440,750	39%	38,920	3%	645,460	57%	-	-	1,125,410	100%
Immigrants	75,020	25%	65,840	22%	133,390	45%	23,110	8%	297,340	100%
Immigrated before 1986	39,390	24%	36,930	22%	78,530	47%	12,530	7%	167,390	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	23,310	28%	16,750	20%	37,740	45%	6,680	8%	84,470	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	12,330	27%	12,170	27%	17,120	38%	3,890	9%	45,490	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	305,850	30%	31,300	3%	683,670	67%	-	-	1,021,090	100%
Immigrants	54,810	19%	58,830	20%	163,090	57%	10,430	4%	287,160	100%
Immigrated before 1986	29,310	18%	28,510	18%	97,350	61%	5,530	3%	160,670	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16,580	20%	17,070	21%	44,570	55%	3,140	4%	81,350	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	8,930	20%	13,260	29%	21,190	47%	1,770	4%	45,140	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	746,600	35%	70,220	3%	1,329,130	62%	-	-	2,146,500	100%
Immigrants	129,830	22%	124,660	21%	296,480	51%	33,540	6%	584,500	100%
Immigrated before 1986	68,700	21%	65,440	20%	175,880	54%	18,060	6%	328,060	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	39,890	24%	33,820	20%	82,310	50%	9,820	6%	165,810	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	21,250	23%	25,420	28%	38,300	42%	5,660	6%	90,630	100%

Very recent immigrants are considerably more likely to speak English and less likely to speak French than the Canadian-born population of Montréal. The shares speaking English or French are somewhat lower for earlier immigrants, and the share speaking both languages higher. This may indicate acquisition of language skills after landing.

More than one-half of very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home

For the majority of Montréal's recent immigrants, the language spoken most often at home is one other than English or French. More than one-half of immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001 most often speak a foreign language at home.

The use of foreign languages is also high among other immigrant cohorts. Five in ten of those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995, and two in five of those who immigrated prior to 1986 most often speak a foreign language at home.

The use of foreign languages in the home among very recent immigrants was not as high in 2001 as in 1996 when 61% of the latest arrivals reported use of a foreign language in the home.

Table B-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—language most often used at home, by gender, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	French only		English only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	926,320	82%	171,680	15%	14,600	1%	12,750	1%	1,125,410	100%
Immigrants	82,310	28%	68,390	23%	5,790	2%	140,870	47%	297,350	100%
Immigrated before 1986	44,330	26%	49,580	30%	3,430	2%	70,050	42%	167,390	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	24,200	29%	13,140	16%	1,810	2%	45,340	54%	84,470	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	13,780	30%	5,680	12%	550	1%	25,490	56%	45,490	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	837,010	82%	157,110	15%	12,240	1%	14,740	1%	1,021,090	100%
Immigrants	87,870	31%	64,850	23%	6,250	2%	128,180	45%	287,170	100%
Immigrated before 1986	48,280	30%	46,820	29%	3,890	2%	61,690	38%	160,670	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	24,100	30%	12,540	15%	1,750	2%	42,980	53%	81,350	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	15,520	34%	5,490	12%	620	1%	23,530	52%	45,140	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	1,763,320	82%	328,790	15%	26,830	1%	27,490	1%	2,146,500	100%
Immigrants	170,180	29%	133,220	23%	12,040	2%	269,050	46%	584,510	100%
Immigrated before 1986	92,600	28%	96,390	29%	7,320	2%	131,730	40%	328,070	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	48,290	29%	25,670	15%	3,540	2%	88,320	53%	165,820	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	29,290	32%	11,170	12%	1,170	1%	49,000	54%	90,630	100%

As for those immigrants who mostly speak one of Canada's official languages at home, this language more often is French than English. About three in ten immigrants speak French at home, irrespective of the time at which they landed in Canada. English is much less common as the language spoken at home among recent immigrants than among those who landed many years ago.

Very high level of education among very recent immigrants

There are large differences in educational attainment between the Canadian-born and various groups of immigrants. The share of very recent immigrants with a minimal education is smaller than the share of the Canadian-born, but the opposite is true for immigrants who landed before 1986. The Canadian-born are more likely than immigrants to have some high school, a high school diploma, or a college or trade diploma. Very recent immigrants, however, boast a remarkable number of university graduates. This high proportion of university graduates is most likely a result of immigrant selection, with much emphasis on education in the economic category.

When education levels are compared by age group, it appears that the younger generation has a much higher level of education, whether born in or outside Canada. Three in five Canadian-born under 45 years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree (60% of men and 63% of

women), compared to 27% of men over 65 and 17% of women. A similar large shift in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants.

Table B-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Montréal 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
Women						
Canadian-born	139,780	177,250	299,040	328,900	180,450	1,125,410
Immigrants	68,860	42,130	60,790	70,560	55,010	297,340
Immigrated before 1986	50,640	21,580	32,320	37,460	25,400	167,390
Immigrated 1986-1995	13,680	14,380	19,390	21,730	15,300	84,470
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,540	6,170	9,090	11,390	14,320	45,490
Men						
Canadian-born	108,970	181,150	256,450	301,230	173,300	1,021,090
Immigrants	50,130	39,300	55,010	72,140	70,600	287,170
Immigrated before 1986	37,880	19,640	27,650	41,270	34,250	160,670
Immigrated 1986-1995	9,280	14,170	19,020	20,410	18,470	81,350
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,960	5,500	8,340	10,480	17,880	45,140
Total						
Canadian-born	248,770	358,390	555,490	630,120	353,750	2,146,500
Immigrants	118,980	81,440	115,800	142,690	125,610	584,500
Immigrated before 1986	88,530	41,210	59,970	78,710	59,650	328,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	22,960	28,550	38,400	42,130	33,770	165,810
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,490	11,680	17,420	21,860	32,190	90,630

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	12%	16%	27%	29%	16%	100%
Immigrants	23%	14%	20%	24%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	30%	13%	19%	22%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16%	17%	23%	26%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10%	14%	20%	25%	31%	100%
Men						
Canadian-born	11%	18%	25%	30%	17%	100%
Immigrants	17%	14%	19%	25%	25%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	24%	12%	17%	26%	21%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	11%	17%	23%	25%	23%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7%	12%	18%	23%	40%	100%
Total						
Canadian-born	12%	17%	26%	29%	16%	100%
Immigrants	20%	14%	20%	24%	21%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	27%	13%	18%	24%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	14%	17%	23%	25%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	8%	13%	19%	24%	36%	100%

Table B-11: 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, Montréal 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
Women						
Canadian-born	59,440	91,710	111,600	267,480	139,090	30,080
Immigrants	22,200	39,520	39,390	65,320	41,500	10,130
Immigrated before 1986	7,040	30,740	33,890	21,330	30,610	8,950
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,900	6,860	4,550	23,800	7,910	770
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,290	1,940	950	20,190	2,980	410
Men						
Canadian-born	73,910	79,850	65,380	245,640	140,110	31,560
Immigrants	19,650	30,230	28,650	66,940	53,150	15,510
Immigrated before 1986	6,830	23,950	25,850	20,800	39,100	13,990
Immigrated 1986-1995	9,370	5,150	2,350	23,750	10,120	1,120
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,460	1,140	450	22,400	3,920	420
Total						
Canadian-born	133,340	171,550	176,970	513,120	279,200	61,640
Immigrants	41,860	69,740	68,040	132,260	94,640	25,630
Immigrated before 1986	13,880	54,670	59,740	42,110	69,730	22,930
Immigrated 1986-1995	20,260	12,000	6,900	47,550	18,030	1,890
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,740	3,070	1,410	42,590	6,890	830
Percentage						
	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
Women						
Canadian-born	14%	28%	62%	63%	42%	17%
Immigrants	20%	39%	67%	59%	41%	17%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	40%	66%	59%	40%	17%
Immigrated 1986-1995	24%	37%	75%	53%	42%	13%
Immigrated 1996-2001	15%	33%	63%	68%	50%	27%
Men						
Canadian-born	18%	27%	55%	60%	47%	27%
Immigrants	18%	30%	56%	62%	53%	30%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	31%	57%	60%	51%	31%
Immigrated 1986-1995	22%	28%	55%	56%	55%	26%
Immigrated 1996-2001	11%	19%	46%	74%	66%	43%
Total						
Canadian-born	16%	27%	59%	61%	44%	21%
Immigrants	19%	35%	62%	61%	47%	23%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	36%	62%	60%	46%	24%
Immigrated 1986-1995	23%	32%	67%	55%	49%	18%
Immigrated 1996-2001	13%	26%	57%	71%	58%	33%

Three in four men aged 25-44 who immigrated during the 1996-2001 period have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to three-fifths Canadian-born men. The women's share is over two-thirds, showing that the very recent immigrant cohort has surpassed the Canadian-born. This is also the case in other age groups, with respect to the share having a post-secondary diploma or degree. This very high education level of very recent immigrants is something new. In 1996, immigrants who had landed in the five years previous were not as well educated. It is a result of immigrant selection.

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

Approximately three out of every five men who immigrated after 1986 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades. This compares to one-half of Canadian-born men. Among women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, one in five recent immigrants have studied some physical science or technology, compared to one in ten Canadian-born women.

Table B-12: 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, Montréal 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	
Women										
Canadian-born	59,910	12%	230,840	46%	148,180	29%	68,230	13%	507,160	100%
Immigrants	24,910	20%	49,760	40%	32,220	26%	17,950	14%	124,840	100%
Immigrated before 1986	8,000	22%	14,360	39%	9,520	26%	4,880	13%	36,760	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9,430	15%	26,450	42%	16,550	26%	10,160	16%	62,580	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,480	29%	8,980	35%	6,160	24%	2,910	11%	25,520	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	226,090	48%	131,240	28%	95,650	20%	19,300	4%	472,270	100%
Immigrants	78,420	55%	30,530	22%	25,920	18%	7,120	5%	141,970	100%
Immigrated before 1986	21,710	56%	7,930	21%	7,060	18%	1,920	5%	38,620	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	39,700	53%	17,210	23%	14,160	19%	4,100	5%	75,160	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	17,010	60%	5,400	19%	4,690	17%	1,110	4%	28,200	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	286,000	29%	362,080	37%	243,830	25%	87,530	9%	979,440	100%
Immigrants	103,320	39%	80,290	30%	58,140	22%	25,070	9%	266,810	100%
Immigrated before 1986	29,710	39%	22,280	30%	16,590	22%	6,800	9%	75,370	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	49,160	36%	43,620	32%	30,720	22%	14,250	10%	137,750	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	24,480	46%	14,370	27%	10,850	20%	4,020	7%	53,710	100%

By contrast, recent immigrants are represented in smaller proportions than the Canadian-born in the social sciences, education and arts and commerce, management and business administration. Nearly one-half of Canadian-born women have diplomas or degrees in social science, education and arts, compared to one-third of very recent immigrant women. For men, the share of

diplomas and degrees in the social fields of studies is three-tenths for the Canadian-born and one-fifth for recent immigrants.

The several immigrant cohorts and the Canadian-born are quite alike with respect to the proportions who specialized in health professions and related technologies. The educational choices of very recent immigrants remain much the same as in 1996.

Recent immigrants more likely to attend school

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

Table B-13: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Montréal 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
Women						
Canadian-born	131,650	57,690	14,580	70%	14%	4%
Immigrants	19,650	21,260	5,250	71%	19%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	2,550	4,980	3,320	66%	14%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	11,550	7,540	1,190	76%	17%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5,540	8,760	740	66%	30%	12%
Men						
Canadian-born	123,720	45,300	8,970	65%	11%	3%
Immigrants	20,090	19,740	4,000	71%	18%	4%
Immigrated before 1986	2,530	4,220	2,110	63%	12%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	12,110	6,630	1,090	73%	16%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5,450	8,890	810	69%	29%	14%
Total						
Canadian-born	255,370	103,000	23,540	67%	12%	4%
Immigrants	39,720	41,000	9,240	71%	19%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	5,090	9,190	5,420	65%	13%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	23,650	14,170	2,280	75%	16%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10,990	17,650	1,540	67%	29%	13%

School attendance, of course, is much higher in the youngest age group. Here we find a higher rate for very recent immigrant men than among the Canadian-born. However, this is not true in the case of women. Very recent immigrant women have lower school attendance rates than their Canadian-born counterparts.

By and large, school attendance rates for all groups were similar in 1996.

PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Older recent immigrants more likely to 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 among people 45 years of age and over, and it is most notable among people aged 65 and over. Among Canadian-born seniors in Montréal, six in ten live with relatives, while over one-third live alone. By comparison, eight out of ten very recent immigrants aged 65 years and over live with relatives, while only one in seven 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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

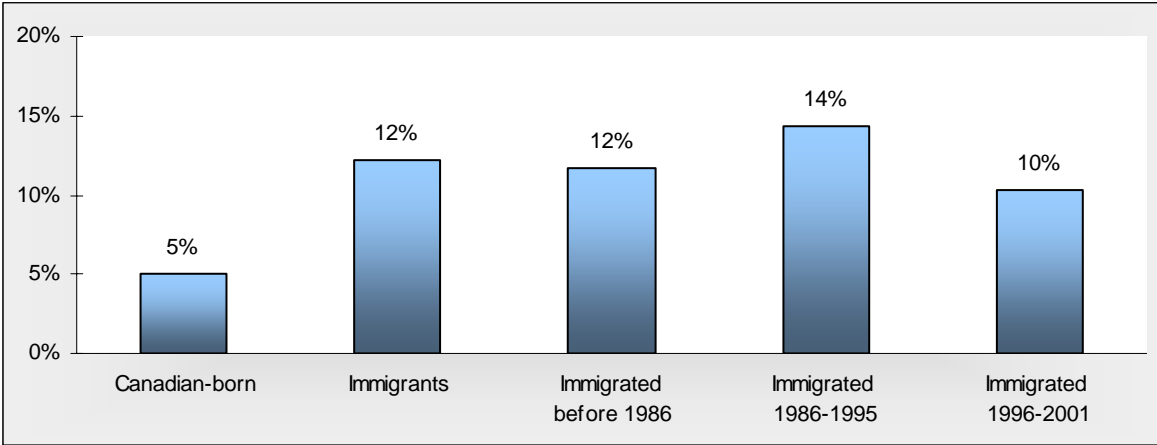
	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996 - 2001	
All ages (including 0-14 years)										
Living alone	359,320	13%	71,760	12%	47,970	15%	13,460	7%	10,340	9%
Living with non-relatives only	107,820	4%	16,010	3%	5,660	2%	4,860	3%	5,490	5%
Living with relatives	2,248,750	83%	532,960	86%	273,850	84%	161,130	90%	97,980	86%
15-24 years										
Living alone	19,620	5%	2,630	5%	460	6%	1,130	4%	1,040	6%
Living with non-relatives only	27,490	7%	2,390	4%	440	6%	940	3%	1,020	6%
Living with relatives	330,880	88%	50,840	91%	6,990	89%	29,560	93%	14,300	87%
25-44 years										
Living alone	116,460	14%	21,950	10%	6,640	9%	7,320	8%	7,990	13%
Living with non-relatives only	48,650	6%	9,010	4%	1,910	3%	3,050	4%	4,060	7%
Living with relatives	670,350	80%	185,780	86%	61,950	88%	76,230	88%	47,620	80%
45-64 years										
Living alone	118,240	19%	21,890	11%	17,480	11%	3,480	9%	930	8%
Living with non-relatives only	22,190	4%	3,180	2%	2,240	1%	670	2%	290	2%
Living with relatives	488,780	78%	176,240	88%	132,760	87%	32,900	89%	10,590	90%
65 years and over										
Living alone	105,000	36%	25,290	23%	23,390	24%	1,530	15%	370	15%
Living with non-relatives only	7,620	3%	1,300	1%	1,090	1%	150	1%	70	3%
Living with relatives	183,020	62%	82,880	76%	72,200	75%	8,660	84%	2,030	82%

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. But unlike the Canadian-born population, recent immigrants are more likely to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only one in twenty is part of an extended-family. The proportion of very recent immigrants in that kind of arrangement is twice as large.

Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Montréal 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. Four in ten of very recent immigrants 65 years of age 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. This suggests that many of these seniors are recent immigrant parents who live with the family of their child who had come to Canada previously.

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996 - 2001	
All ages										
Nuclear family	2,100,710	93%	456,630	86%	236,020	86%	134,940	84%	85,680	87%
Extended family	113,740	5%	65,160	12%	32,000	12%	23,090	14%	10,070	10%
Under 15 years										
Nuclear family	546,730	95%	34,300	92%	-	-	12,550	91%	21,740	93%
Extended family	28,330	5%	2,830	8%	-	-	1,205	9%	1,635	7%
15-24 years										
Nuclear family	306,070	93%	42,370	83%	5,810	83%	24,940	84%	11,630	81%
Extended family	18,970	6%	6,770	13%	990	14%	3,830	13%	1,970	14%
25-44 years										
Nuclear family	632,060	94%	160,140	86%	53,230	86%	64,490	85%	42,420	89%
Extended family	28,780	4%	21,670	12%	7,530	12%	10,140	13%	4,010	8%
45-64 years										
Nuclear family	456,340	93%	153,520	87%	116,820	88%	27,930	85%	8,780	83%
Extended family	23,890	5%	20,170	11%	13,930	10%	4,600	14%	1,650	16%
65 years and over										
Nuclear family	159,520	87%	66,320	80%	60,170	83%	5,030	58%	1,120	55%
Extended family	13,790	8%	13,730	17%	9,580	13%	3,340	39%	820	40%

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 in Montréal is a recent immigrant family

In 2001, 293,800 recent immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 2001 were living in Montréal. A large majority of these immigrants—243,900 or 83%—were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents, or children. Almost all these recent immigrants lived in 103,600 recent immigrant families, that is, families in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. More than one in ten families in Montréal are recent immigrant families.

Most of the recent immigrant families consist of married or common-law couples, while 16% are lone-parent families. Among Canadian-born families, 18% are lone-parent families, and 82% are married or common-law couples.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All families (including 15-24 years)				
Couples with or without children	536,240	82%	87,170	84%
Lone-parent families	118,000	18%	16,420	16%
Total number of families	654,240	100%	103,580	100%
25-44 years				
Couples with or without children	225,950	79%	54,580	85%
Lone-parent families	59,430	21%	9,680	15%
Total number of families	285,370	100%	64,260	100%
45-64 years				
Couples with or without children	213,700	84%	26,570	84%
Lone-parent families	42,100	16%	5,230	16%
Total number of families	255,800	100%	31,800	100%
65 years and over				
Couples with or without children	85,300	87%	4,900	84%
Lone-parent families	12,740	13%	950	16%
Total number of families	98,030	100%	5,850	100%

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

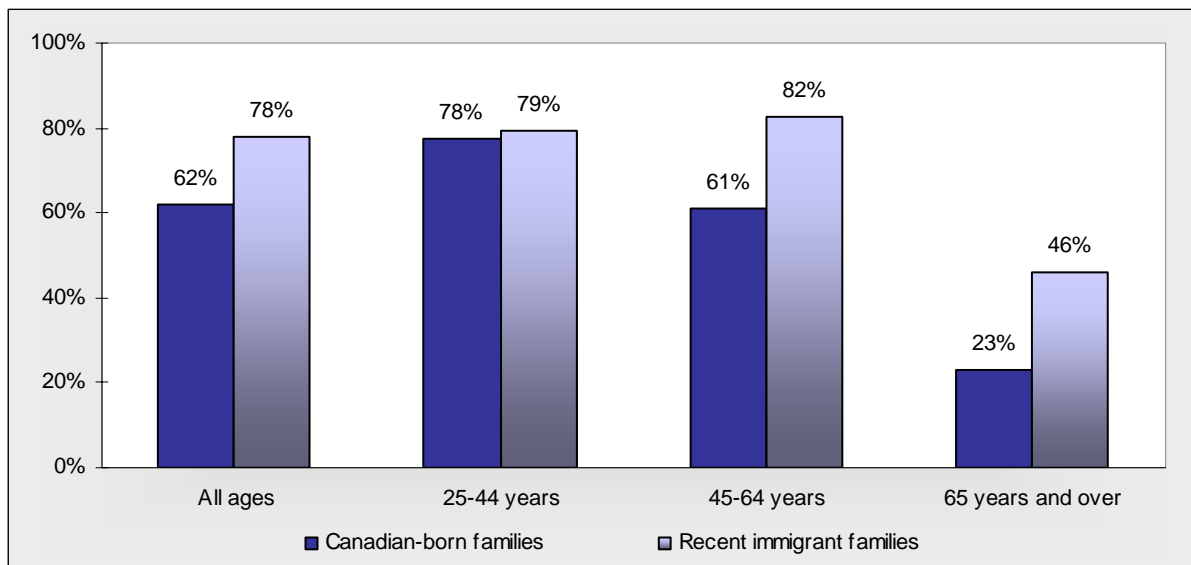
When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, families of seniors are seen to have a composition different from the general pattern. Lone-parent families are more common among recent immigrant families of seniors than among the families of Canadian-born seniors.

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. More than three in four recent immigrant families have at least one child of any age living at home. By comparison, only six in ten Canadian-born families have children at home.

The difference varies by age of the oldest member of the family. Almost four in five families of persons aged 25 to 44 have one or more children in the home. The same share is found among families of recent immigrants in the 45-64 year age group, but among their Canadian-born counterparts the share is only six in ten. Among families of recent immigrant seniors, nearly one-half have children in the home, twice as large a share as for the Canadian-born.

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



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 25% of recent immigrant families with children have three or more children, twice as large a share as for Canadian-born families. In Canada as a whole, the difference between immigrants and the Canadian-born in this regard is not as large.

The number of children varies by age of parent, with older families generally having fewer children. There is a large contrast among families of seniors. Among families of recent immigrant seniors with children in the home, three in ten have two children, and somewhat more than one in ten have three children. Among their Canadian-born counterparts, two children occur in just over one in ten cases, and only a very small proportion has three or more children living at home.

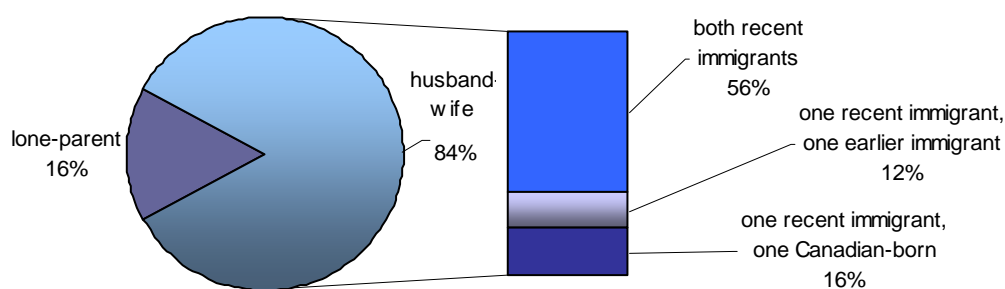
Table C-4: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
All ages (including 15-24 years)				
One child	194,080	48%	30,930	38%
Two children	160,310	39%	30,050	37%
Three or more children	51,820	13%	19,960	25%
25-44 years				
One child	85,410	39%	19,770	39%
Two children	100,500	45%	19,240	38%
Three or more children	35,770	16%	12,050	24%
45-64 years				
One child	84,490	54%	8,890	34%
Two children	56,120	36%	9,810	37%
Three or more children	15,500	10%	7,540	29%
65 years and over				
One child	19,410	87%	1,580	58%
Two children	2,650	12%	810	30%
Three or more children	350	2%	320	12%

Majority of recent immigrants married to other recent immigrants

The majority of Montréal's 103,600 recent immigrant families consist of a recent immigrant husband married to or living common-law with a recent immigrant wife, with or without children. An additional 12% of these families have a recent immigrant spouse and a spouse who immigrated earlier, before 1986. A total of 16% of recent immigrant families in Montréal have a recent immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse.

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



Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, 31% consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C-3). This proportion is roughly twice that of recent immigrant families.

When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Just 5% of recent immigrant couples live common-law, compared to 35% of Canadian-born couples. Even among younger couples, where common-law is the clear preference of the Canadian-born, relatively few recent immigrant couples have chosen this option. Common-law relations are found more frequently in Montréal than in Canada as a whole.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages	185,150	35%	2,940	5%
15-24 years	10,490	93%	130	33%
25-44 years	115,240	51%	2,320	7%
45-64 years	52,520	25%	440	2%
65 years and over	6,910	8%	50	1%

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 nine households is a recent immigrant household

In 2001, there were 139,200 recent immigrant households in Montréal—households in which at least one member 15 years of age or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 11% of all households in Montréal.

Two out of five recent immigrant households have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. For more than half of these households, all members are very recent immigrants. In the remaining 24,000 households, very recent immigrants live together with other persons. In 64% of these households, the other persons are immigrants who landed before 1996, in 31% they are Canadian-born, and in 5% of the households they are both Canadian-born and other immigrants.

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

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born	1,063,240	75%
Earlier immigrants	202,870	14%
Recent immigrants	139,180	10%
1986-1995 immigrants	82,770	6%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	23,970	2%
1996-2001 immigrants only	32,460	2%
All households	1,417,370	100%

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

Three out of four households in Montréal are comprised only of Canadian-born persons. Households that include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants account for 14% of households.

Recent immigrant households more likely to be family households

A recent immigrant household is more likely than a Canadian-born household to consist of one or more families. Close to 80% of recent immigrant households are family households, compared to 61% of Canadian-born households.

Almost 40% of Canadian-born households are non-family households and most of these consist of a person living alone. Among recent immigrant households, with the exception of households with only very recent immigrants, persons living alone are much 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 consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants, are much 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 are not unknown among the Canadian-born, but they occur much less frequently.

Table C-7: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Montréal 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	648,470	610,640	33,630	4,210	359,230	55,540
Earlier immigrants	148,600	134,310	12,050	2,240	47,960	6,310
Recent immigrants	106,970	89,880	13,070	4,020	23,800	8,410
1986-1995 immigrants	65,280	55,600	7,830	1,860	13,450	4,030
1996-2001 immigrants with others	21,510	15,520	4,050	1,950	0	2,470
1996-2001 immigrants only	20,200	18,780	1,210	220	10,340	1,920
All households	908,080	838,660	58,940	10,480	437,500	71,780

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	61%	57%	3%	0%	34%	5%
Earlier immigrants	73%	66%	6%	1%	24%	3%
Recent immigrants	77%	65%	9%	3%	17%	6%
1986-1995 immigrants	79%	67%	9%	2%	16%	5%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	90%	65%	17%	8%	0%	10%
1996-2001 immigrants only	62%	58%	4%	1%	32%	6%
All households	64%	59%	4%	1%	31%	5%

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

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 Canadians. 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. Six of every ten recent immigrant households have one to three members, compared to eight out of ten 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, Montréal 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	870,560	180,970	11,720	1,063,240
Earlier immigrants	150,010	46,920	5,940	202,870
Recent immigrants	84,490	44,460	10,230	139,170
1986-1995 immigrants	46,650	29,710	6,420	82,780
1996-2001 immigrants with others	14,180	7,230	2,560	23,970
1996-2001 immigrants only	23,680	7,520	1,260	32,460
All households	1,115,470	273,830	28,070	1,417,360

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated average size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	82%	17%	1%	2.3
Earlier immigrants	74%	23%	3%	2.7
Recent immigrants	61%	32%	7%	3.2
1986-1995 immigrants	56%	36%	8%	3.3
1996-2001 immigrants with others	59%	30%	11%	3.5
1996-2001 immigrants only	73%	23%	4%	2.7
All households	79%	19%	2%	2.4

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 Canadians are most likely of all households to be very large, with 11% of such households having six or more members. The share of equally large households among Canadian-born households is only 1%.

More care of children

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

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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)

	Care of			
	Children		Elders	
Women				
Canadian-born	438,330	31%	222,510	16%
Immigrants	131,820	42%	50,880	16%
Immigrated before 1986	62,660	37%	32,860	20%
Immigrated 1986-1995	45,400	49%	12,660	14%
Immigrated 1996-2001	23,760	41%	5,370	9%
Men				
Canadian-born	338,930	26%	144,270	11%
Immigrants	104,710	34%	38,730	13%
Immigrated before 1986	52,380	33%	24,780	15%
Immigrated 1986-1995	34,660	39%	9,760	11%
Immigrated 1996-2001	17,680	31%	4,200	7%
Total				
Canadian-born	777,260	29%	366,780	13%
Immigrants	236,530	38%	89,610	14%
Immigrated before 1986	115,040	35%	57,630	18%
Immigrated 1986-1995	80,060	45%	22,420	12%
Immigrated 1996-2001	41,440	36%	9,560	8%

These numbers reflect differences in family and household structure. Families with children are more numerous among recent immigrants.

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 is nineteen percentage points for women, and eight for men. Labour force participation of immigrants who have been in Canada for a longer period of time is rather more like that of the Canadian-born, with immigrant women showing lower rates than their Canadian-born counterparts. A pattern of adjustment to 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. Immigrant women have a larger gap to bridge, and do so.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	122,480	356,140	210,910	689,520
Immigrants	13,460	76,950	60,180	150,590
Immigrated before 1986	2,510	28,520	46,260	77,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	7,550	31,260	10,950	49,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,400	17,170	2,980	23,540
Men				
Canadian-born	125,940	382,390	233,710	742,030
Immigrants	14,880	93,080	80,740	188,700
Immigrated before 1986	2,690	31,220	61,300	95,210
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,590	37,360	14,980	60,930
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,610	24,510	4,470	32,580
Total				
Canadian-born	248,410	738,520	444,620	1,431,540
Immigrants	28,340	170,030	140,920	339,290
Immigrated before 1986	5,200	59,730	107,550	172,480
Immigrated 1986-1995	16,130	68,620	25,930	110,680
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,010	41,670	7,440	56,120

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).

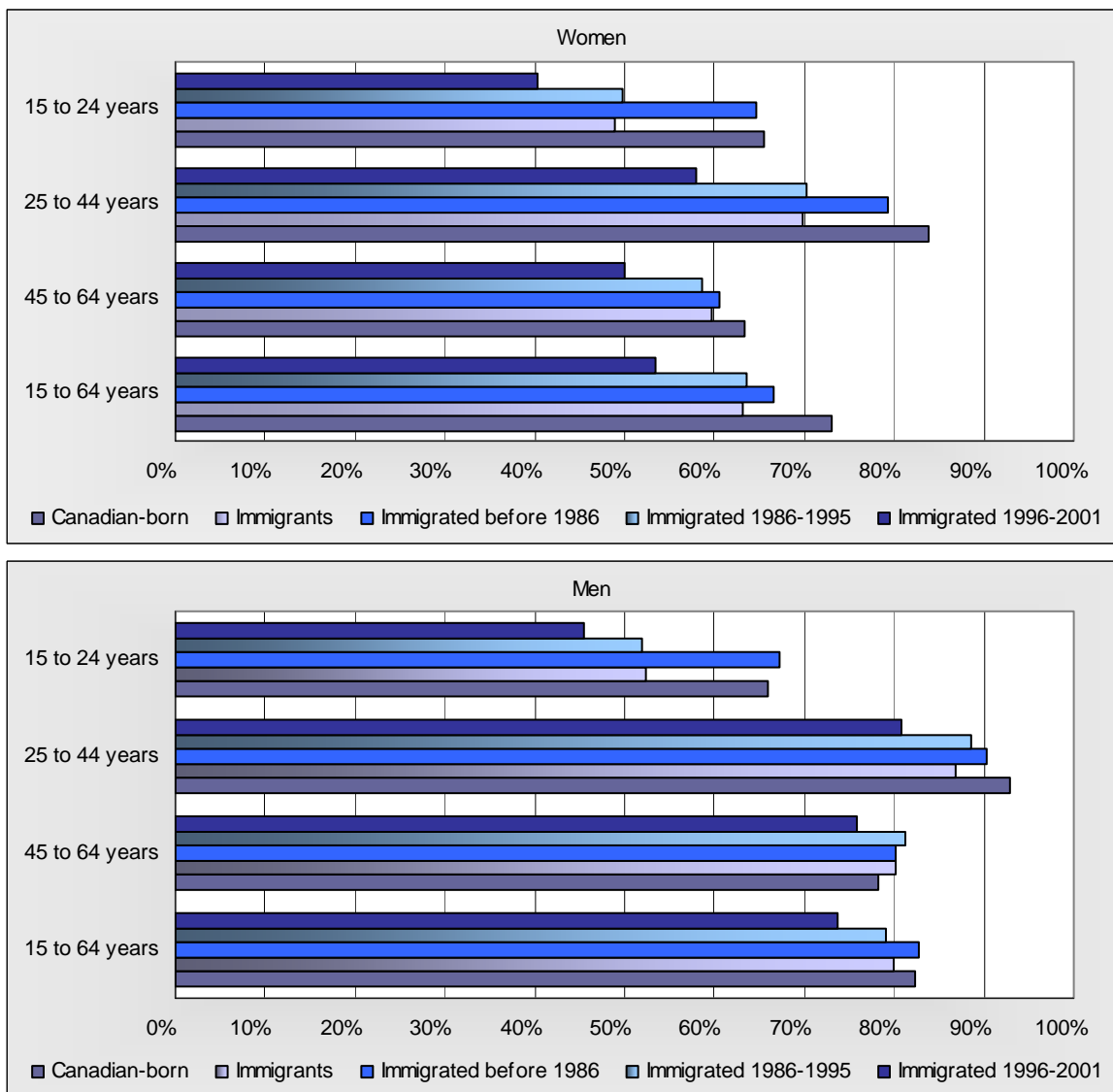
Table D-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	65%	84%	63%	73%	689,520
Immigrants	49%	70%	60%	63%	150,590
Immigrated before 1986	65%	79%	61%	67%	77,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	50%	70%	59%	63%	49,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	40%	58%	50%	54%	23,540
Men					
Canadian-born	66%	93%	78%	82%	742,030
Immigrants	52%	87%	80%	80%	188,700
Immigrated before 1986	67%	90%	80%	83%	95,210
Immigrated 1986-1995	52%	89%	81%	79%	60,930
Immigrated 1996-2001	45%	81%	76%	74%	32,580
Total					
Canadian-born	66%	88%	70%	78%	1,431,540
Immigrants	51%	78%	70%	71%	339,290
Immigrated before 1986	66%	85%	70%	75%	172,480
Immigrated 1986-1995	51%	79%	70%	71%	110,680
Immigrated 1996-2001	43%	70%	63%	64%	56,120

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 increased significantly between 1996 and 2001. It increased by about five percentage points for nearly all groups of women. Among men, participation increased most among very recent immigrants: by 5%, compared to 1% for the Canadian-born and 3% for those who landed in 1986-1995.

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, Montréal 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 groups of immigrants, with one significant exception. Men who immigrated after 1986 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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area 2001 (number)

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	22,740	73,290	187,860	254,280	151,360	689,520
Immigrants	16,880	16,520	31,470	46,510	39,210	150,590
Immigrated before 1986	10,760	7,790	15,980	24,320	18,460	77,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,680	6,420	11,150	15,820	11,700	49,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,450	2,330	4,350	6,370	9,050	23,540
Men						
Canadian-born	39,080	108,960	192,760	254,410	146,840	742,030
Immigrants	19,530	22,190	37,510	54,530	54,960	188,700
Immigrated before 1986	12,380	10,690	18,070	28,880	25,170	95,210
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,460	8,670	13,710	17,270	15,800	60,930
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,690	2,830	5,720	8,380	13,960	32,580
Total						
Canadian-born	61,830	182,240	380,610	508,690	298,190	1,431,540
Immigrants	36,410	38,710	68,970	101,040	94,170	339,290
Immigrated before 1986	23,140	18,460	34,060	53,200	43,640	172,480
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,160	15,100	24,850	33,100	27,510	110,680
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,130	5,160	10,060	14,750	23,020	56,120

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-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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area 2001

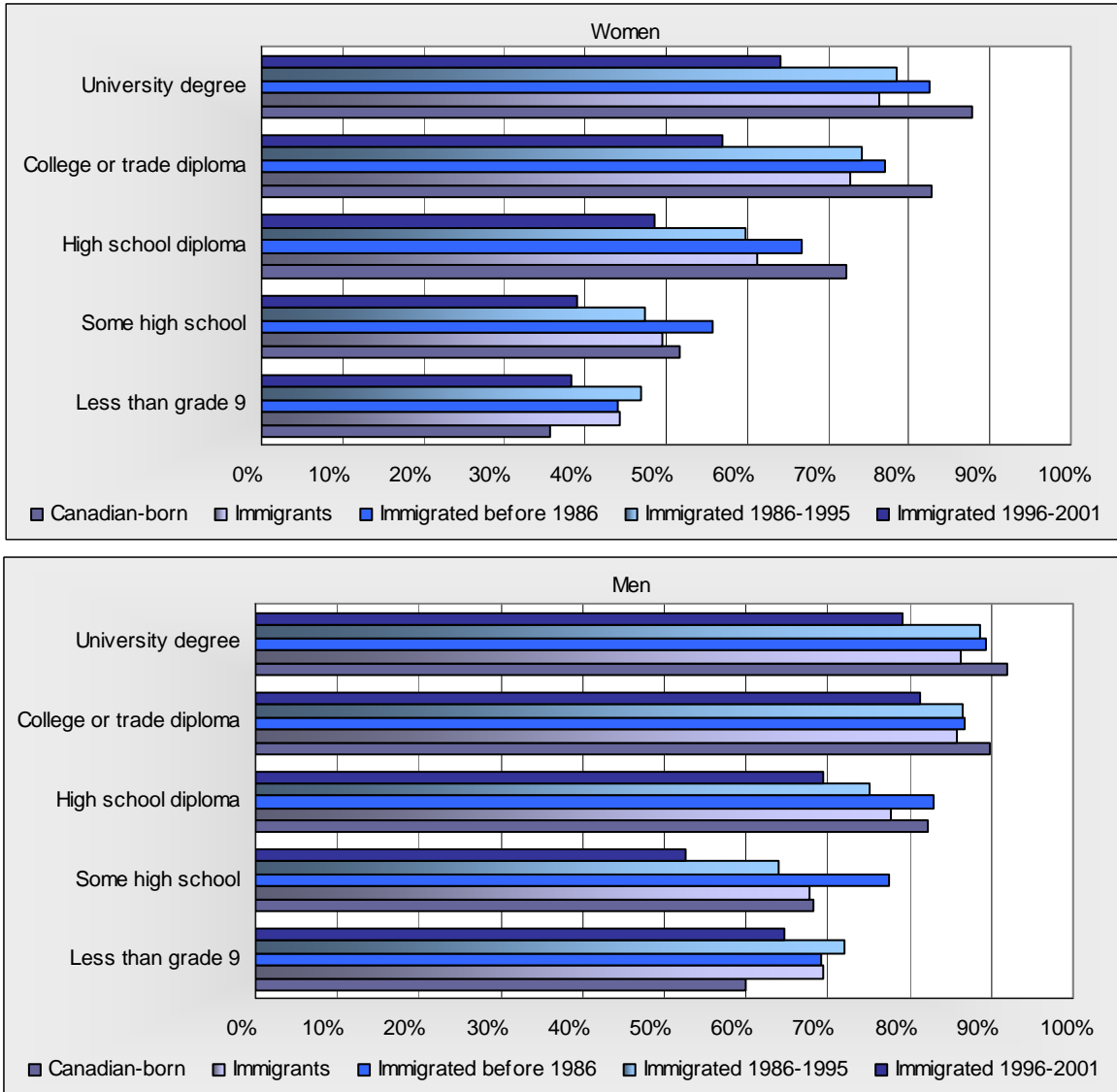
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	36%	52%	72%	83%	88%	73%
Immigrants	44%	49%	61%	73%	76%	63%
Immigrated before 1986	44%	56%	67%	77%	83%	67%
Immigrated 1986-1995	47%	47%	60%	74%	78%	63%
Immigrated 1996-2001	38%	39%	49%	57%	64%	54%
Men						
Canadian-born	60%	68%	82%	90%	92%	82%
Immigrants	70%	68%	78%	86%	86%	80%
Immigrated before 1986	69%	78%	83%	87%	89%	83%
Immigrated 1986-1995	72%	64%	75%	87%	89%	79%
Immigrated 1996-2001	65%	53%	69%	81%	79%	74%
Total						
Canadian-born	48%	61%	77%	86%	90%	78%
Immigrants	55%	59%	69%	79%	82%	71%
Immigrated before 1986	55%	67%	75%	82%	86%	75%
Immigrated 1986-1995	58%	56%	67%	80%	84%	71%
Immigrated 1996-2001	49%	45%	59%	69%	73%	64%

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).

Immigrants with little schooling, even very recent immigrants, are more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born with low education. However, 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 with longer stay. Earlier immigrants with less than high school education, both men and women, participate more than do the Canadian-born with a similar education. For men with a college education or university degree the participation rates of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period are the same as those of the immigrants who preceded them but are still below those of the Canadian-born.

On the whole, participation rates have increased since 1996. Recent immigrants who landed five to fifteen years before the census have seen gains at all education levels. For very recent immigrant women, the changes are small, with gains for those with high school or less education ranging between one and two percentage points and losses for those with college and above of the same magnitude.

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, Montréal 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 official languages important for labour force participation

Most immigrants report that they have knowledge of either French or English when they immigrate to Canada. As reported at the time of the 2001 Census, a large proportion of men and women who immigrated during the 1990s and settled in Montréal speak both French and English (see Table B-7 and Table B-8). Those who do not report having knowledge of either official language are not nearly as active in the labour market as those who do. Those who have knowledge of both languages participate the most, followed by those who speak French only or English only, and lastly those who speak neither French nor English. It is not surprising that knowledge of both official languages is strongly associated with labour market behaviour.

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

	French only	English only	French and English	Neither French nor English	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	228,270	13,730	447,490	-	689,520
Immigrants	34,340	26,820	85,630	3,800	150,590
Immigrated before 1986	14,840	11,810	49,220	1,440	77,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	13,140	9,490	25,680	1,430	49,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	6,360	5,530	10,730	940	23,540
Men					
Canadian-born	204,760	16,280	520,910	-	742,030
Immigrants	32,240	34,630	118,750	3,090	188,700
Immigrated before 1986	13,910	12,720	67,520	1,050	95,210
Immigrated 1986-1995	11,970	12,700	34,980	1,280	60,930
Immigrated 1996-2001	6,370	9,210	16,240	770	32,580
Total					
Canadian-born	433,020	30,010	968,400	-	1,431,540
Immigrants	66,580	61,460	204,370	6,890	339,290
Immigrated before 1986	28,750	24,530	116,760	2,460	172,480
Immigrated 1986-1995	25,120	22,190	60,660	2,710	110,680
Immigrated 1996-2001	12,720	14,730	26,970	1,700	56,120

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

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

	French only	English only	French and English	Neither French nor English	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	66%	57%	78%	-	73%
Immigrants	57%	56%	72%	34%	63%
Immigrated before 1986	57%	58%	75%	35%	67%
Immigrated 1986-1995	60%	61%	69%	37%	63%
Immigrated 1996-2001	53%	46%	63%	30%	54%
Men					
Canadian-born	77%	71%	85%	-	82%
Immigrants	76%	77%	83%	61%	80%
Immigrated before 1986	75%	78%	86%	59%	83%
Immigrated 1986-1995	77%	79%	80%	67%	79%
Immigrated 1996-2001	73%	71%	77%	54%	74%
Total					
Canadian-born	71%	64%	82%	-	78%
Immigrants	65%	66%	78%	43%	71%
Immigrated before 1986	64%	67%	81%	42%	75%
Immigrated 1986-1995	67%	70%	75%	47%	71%
Immigrated 1996-2001	61%	59%	71%	38%	64%

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 rates of immigrants are lower than they would be if all immigrants had command of one or both of Canada's official languages. Table B-8 shows the proportions of immigrants who speak neither English nor French. Since knowledge of at least one official language is widespread among very recent immigrants, the total effect of language on participation rates is moderate.

Unemployment not uncommon during initial years

Immigrants who are in their initial years in Canada are more likely to experience unemployment than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, very recent immigrants in Montréal experienced unemployment rates from 21% to 24%, depending on their age group and sex. Unemployment is significantly lower among persons who immigrated before 1996 but it is still higher than for the Canadian-born.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	11,810	18,480	10,070	40,360
Immigrants	2,270	10,980	6,040	19,280
Immigrated before 1986	350	2,450	3,810	6,610
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,120	4,390	1,560	7,070
Immigrated 1996-2001	800	4,150	670	5,620
Men				
Canadian-born	15,500	21,240	12,020	48,750
Immigrants	2,850	11,800	7,180	21,820
Immigrated before 1986	490	2,220	4,360	7,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,560	4,460	1,860	7,870
Immigrated 1996-2001	800	5,130	970	6,890
Total				
Canadian-born	27,310	39,710	22,080	89,100
Immigrants	5,110	22,780	13,220	41,100
Immigrated before 1986	840	4,660	8,160	13,660
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,670	8,850	3,420	14,940
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,600	9,270	1,640	12,510

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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	10%	5%	5%	6%	40,360
Immigrants	17%	14%	10%	13%	19,280
Immigrated before 1986	14%	9%	8%	9%	6,610
Immigrated 1986-1995	15%	14%	14%	14%	7,070
Immigrated 1996-2001	24%	24%	23%	24%	5,620
Men					
Canadian-born	12%	6%	5%	7%	48,750
Immigrants	19%	13%	9%	12%	21,820
Immigrated before 1986	18%	7%	7%	7%	7,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	18%	12%	12%	13%	7,870
Immigrated 1996-2001	22%	21%	22%	21%	6,890
Total					
Canadian-born	11%	5%	5%	6%	89,100
Immigrants	18%	13%	9%	12%	41,100
Immigrated before 1986	16%	8%	8%	8%	13,660
Immigrated 1986-1995	17%	13%	13%	13%	14,940
Immigrated 1996-2001	23%	22%	22%	22%	12,510

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).

This suggests that one or more spells of unemployment may be a fairly common experience for immigrants during their initial years in Montréal. This is particularly so during the first five years, when immigrants may not yet have secured steady jobs.

The unemployment rate for all age and gender cohorts shown in Table D-8 was lower in 2001 than in 1996. The decline was greater for all recent immigrants (four to thirteen percentage points) than for earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born (two to five percentage points).

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

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	2,760	7,850	11,850	12,960	4,940	40,360
Immigrants	2,960	2,800	4,080	5,340	4,100	19,280
Immigrated before 1986	1,580	980	1,350	1,860	850	6,610
Immigrated 1986-1995	950	1,210	1,780	2,000	1,130	7,070
Immigrated 1996-2001	410	610	960	1,490	2,140	5,620
Men						
Canadian-born	4,990	11,340	13,220	14,140	5,060	48,750
Immigrants	2,120	2,980	4,580	6,380	5,770	21,820
Immigrated before 1986	950	990	1,560	2,330	1,210	7,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	770	1,440	1,910	2,140	1,620	7,870
Immigrated 1996-2001	400	540	1,110	1,900	2,920	6,890
Total						
Canadian-born	7,760	19,190	25,070	27,090	10,000	89,100
Immigrants	5,080	5,780	8,660	11,720	9,870	41,100
Immigrated before 1986	2,520	1,960	2,900	4,190	2,070	13,660
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,730	2,660	3,680	4,140	2,740	14,940
Immigrated 1996-2001	830	1,150	2,080	3,400	5,070	12,510

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

The pattern just displayed, of unemployment rates that vary inversely with length of stay in Canada, occurs at all levels of education. This pattern is quite pronounced in Montréal. For instance, women who immigrated after 1995 and who have a university degree have an unemployment rate of 24%. The rate drops to 10% for immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 and to 5% for those who immigrated before 1986.

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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	12%	11%	6%	5%	3%	6%
Immigrants	18%	17%	13%	11%	10%	13%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	13%	8%	8%	5%	9%
Immigrated 1986-1995	20%	19%	16%	13%	10%	14%
Immigrated 1996-2001	28%	26%	22%	23%	24%	24%
Men						
Canadian-born	13%	10%	7%	6%	3%	7%
Immigrants	11%	13%	12%	12%	10%	12%
Immigrated before 1986	8%	9%	9%	8%	5%	7%
Immigrated 1986-1995	14%	17%	14%	12%	10%	13%
Immigrated 1996-2001	24%	19%	19%	23%	21%	21%
Total						
Canadian-born	13%	11%	7%	5%	3%	6%
Immigrants	14%	15%	13%	12%	10%	12%
Immigrated before 1986	11%	11%	9%	8%	5%	8%
Immigrated 1986-1995	17%	18%	15%	13%	10%	13%
Immigrated 1996-2001	27%	22%	21%	23%	22%	22%

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).

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

All groups, except very recent immigrant women with a university degree, had a lower unemployment rate in 2001 than in 1996. The unemployment rate of recent and very recent immigrants declined more than that of earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Table D-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of official languages and gender, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	French only	English only	French and English	Neither French nor English	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	15,020	1,490	23,830	-	40,360
Immigrants	6,100	3,910	8,520	750	19,280
Immigrated before 1986	1,930	1,140	3,270	260	6,610
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,280	1,500	3,030	270	7,070
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,900	1,290	2,220	220	5,620
Men					
Canadian-born	15,690	1,880	31,160	-	48,750
Immigrants	4,540	4,580	12,170	550	21,820
Immigrated before 1986	1,130	1,050	4,730	150	7,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,800	1,760	4,140	200	7,870
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,600	1,780	3,310	210	6,890
Total					
Canadian-born	30,730	3,360	55,000	-	89,100
Immigrants	10,630	8,500	20,680	1,300	41,100
Immigrated before 1986	3,060	2,180	8,000	420	13,660
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,080	3,250	7,160	450	14,940
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,490	3,060	5,530	440	12,510

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

Recent immigrants who do not speak either French or English are more likely to be unemployed than those who do. The difference in unemployment rates between those who speak both official languages and those who speak neither varies from three to eleven percentage points, depending on gender and period of immigration. The unemployment rate of those who speak one official language is in between these two extremes. It occurs among earlier immigrants as well as among recent immigrants.

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

	French only	English only	French and English	Neither French nor English	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	7%	11%	5%	-	6%
Immigrants	18%	15%	10%	20%	13%
Immigrated before 1986	13%	10%	7%	18%	9%
Immigrated 1986-1995	17%	16%	12%	19%	14%
Immigrated 1996-2001	30%	23%	21%	24%	24%
Men					
Canadian-born	8%	12%	6%	-	7%
Immigrants	14%	13%	10%	18%	12%
Immigrated before 1986	8%	8%	7%	14%	7%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15%	14%	12%	16%	13%
Immigrated 1996-2001	25%	19%	20%	27%	21%
Total					
Canadian-born	7%	11%	6%	-	6%
Immigrants	16%	14%	10%	19%	12%
Immigrated before 1986	11%	9%	7%	17%	8%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16%	15%	12%	17%	13%
Immigrated 1996-2001	27%	21%	20%	26%	22%

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).

Lack of knowledge of at least one of Canada's official languages is not a key reason for higher unemployment among recent immigrants. A large majority of immigrants speak French, English or both French and English (see Table B-8).

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

Four in ten very recent immigrant women aged 15 to 64 are employed compared to seven in ten Canadian-born women. For men, the difference is smaller—six in ten very recent immigrants are employed, and three in four Canadian-born men. As shown in the previous pages, these differences in employment rates reflect differences in labour force participation rates and in unemployment rates.

Table D-13: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	110,670	337,650	200,850	649,160
Immigrants	11,200	65,980	54,140	131,310
Immigrated before 1986	2,160	26,080	42,450	70,690
Immigrated 1986-1995	6,430	26,870	9,390	42,690
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,600	13,020	2,310	17,930
Men				
Canadian-born	110,440	361,150	221,700	693,290
Immigrants	12,040	81,290	73,570	166,890
Immigrated before 1986	2,210	29,000	56,950	88,160
Immigrated 1986-1995	7,030	32,910	13,120	53,050
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,810	19,380	3,500	25,680
Total				
Canadian-born	221,110	698,810	422,540	1,342,450
Immigrants	23,230	147,260	127,710	298,190
Immigrated before 1986	4,370	55,080	99,390	158,840
Immigrated 1986-1995	13,460	59,780	22,510	95,740
Immigrated 1996-2001	5,410	32,400	5,800	43,610

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	59%	80%	60%	69%	649,160
Immigrants	41%	60%	54%	55%	131,310
Immigrated before 1986	56%	73%	56%	61%	70,690
Immigrated 1986-1995	42%	60%	50%	54%	42,690
Immigrated 1996-2001	31%	44%	39%	41%	17,930
Men					
Canadian-born	58%	88%	74%	77%	693,290
Immigrants	42%	76%	73%	71%	166,890
Immigrated before 1986	55%	84%	75%	77%	88,160
Immigrated 1986-1995	43%	78%	71%	69%	53,050
Immigrated 1996-2001	35%	64%	59%	58%	25,680
Total					
Canadian-born	58%	84%	67%	73%	1,342,450
Immigrants	42%	68%	63%	63%	298,190
Immigrated before 1986	55%	78%	65%	69%	158,840
Immigrated 1986-1995	42%	69%	61%	62%	95,740
Immigrated 1996-2001	33%	54%	49%	49%	43,610

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 recent immigrants. Although employment among older immigrant men who landed before 1986 is comparable to that among the Canadian-born, other earlier immigrants have employment rates lower than those of the Canadian-born. For women aged 25 to 44, the employment rate of immigrants who landed before 1986 is seven percentage points lower than the rate of the Canadian-born, and in the next age group the gap is four points. The overall employment rates show a larger gap, and this is due to the differences in age distribution (many earlier immigrants are 45 to 64 years old). Immigrants who have lived in the country for 15 years or more have not quite caught up to the Canadian-born.

In 2001 employment was higher among all groups than in 1996.

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. Nearly one-half of employed young adults work part-time, mainly because many also attend school. About two in ten employed women aged 25 to 64, not including very recent immigrants, work part-time, while for men the share is 6% to 10%.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	75,180	63,760	48,320	187,250
Immigrants	7,370	13,380	11,860	32,610
Immigrated before 1986	1,330	5,190	9,190	15,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,970	5,810	2,080	12,860
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,080	2,380	590	4,050
Men				
Canadian-born	61,550	23,980	17,860	103,390
Immigrants	6,650	7,710	6,540	20,900
Immigrated before 1986	1,160	2,330	4,680	8,160
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,290	3,520	1,440	9,240
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,200	1,870	430	3,500
Total				
Canadian-born	136,730	87,730	66,180	290,630
Immigrants	14,020	21,100	18,410	53,520
Immigrated before 1986	2,480	7,520	13,870	23,870
Immigrated 1986-1995	9,260	9,330	3,520	22,110
Immigrated 1996-1999	2,280	4,250	1,020	7,550

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.

Part-time employment is somewhat more common for very recent immigrants of either gender and aged 25 to 64 than for other population groups, but this is not so for those aged 15 to 24 years.

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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	57%	18%	22%	26%
Immigrants	56%	19%	20%	23%
Immigrated before 1986	51%	18%	20%	20%
Immigrated 1986-1995	61%	19%	20%	26%
Immigrated 1996-1999	43%	20%	25%	24%
Men				
Canadian-born	46%	6%	8%	14%
Immigrants	45%	9%	8%	12%
Immigrated before 1986	41%	8%	8%	9%
Immigrated 1986-1995	47%	10%	10%	16%
Immigrated 1996-1999	41%	12%	13%	16%
Total				
Canadian-born	51%	12%	15%	20%
Immigrants	50%	14%	13%	17%
Immigrated before 1986	46%	13%	13%	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	53%	14%	14%	20%
Immigrated 1996-1999	42%	15%	18%	19%

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.

The share of jobs that was part-time was lower in 2001 than in 1996 for all groups of women, with the exception of very recent immigrants. Young very recent immigrants saw an increase in part-time employment.

Larger share of recent immigrants in processing occupations

Employed immigrants are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in processing jobs. Twenty percent of employed immigrant women who have been in the country for up to 15 years are employed in processing jobs, compared to only 4% of Canadian-born women. The differences are smaller for men. By contrast, administrative and management and social occupations, which are favoured by the Canadian-born, account for a smaller share of the jobs of both earlier and recent immigrants.

The distribution of occupations of very recent immigrants is quite similar to that of those who preceded them, with one major exception: a high share of occupations is in the health and science field, especially for men, with a lower share in trades and transport. This is something specific to the latest cohort, as five years earlier the share of jobs in health occupations was similar across all groups including very recent immigrants.

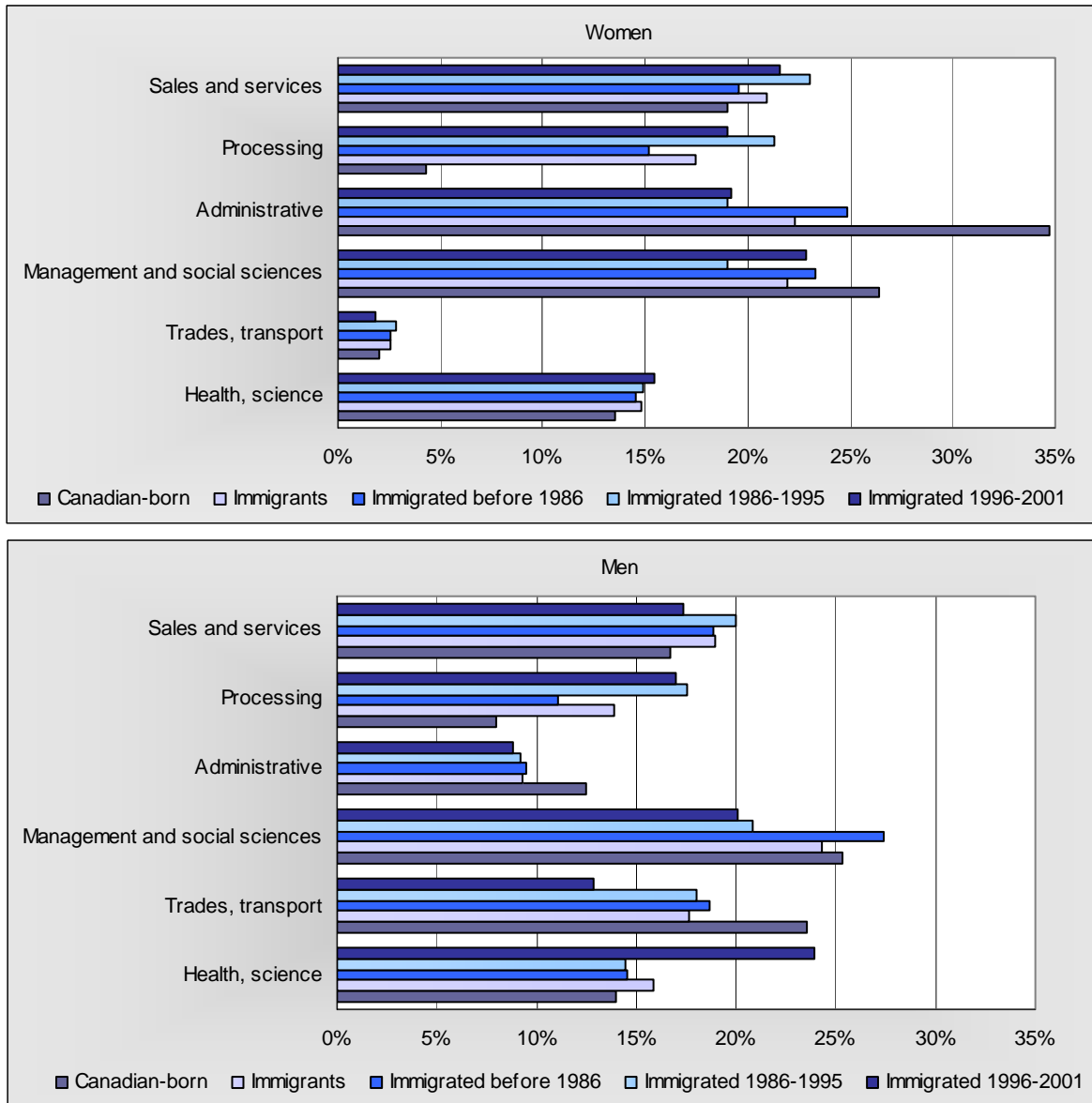
Table D-17: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	102,410	22,990	187,050	142,410	10,780	72,870	538,500
Immigrants	25,100	21,010	26,830	26,360	3,090	17,750	120,110
Immigrated before 1986	13,430	10,390	17,020	15,990	1,780	9,950	68,530
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,370	7,720	6,880	6,890	1,020	5,410	36,260
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,310	2,920	2,940	3,500	280	2,370	15,330
Men							
Canadian-born	97,580	46,380	72,560	147,710	137,070	81,550	582,840
Immigrants	29,420	21,530	14,400	37,690	27,260	24,590	154,850
Immigrated before 1986	16,210	9,550	8,150	23,540	16,030	12,470	85,950
Immigrated 1986-1995	9,220	8,080	4,220	9,570	8,310	6,640	46,020
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,980	3,890	2,020	4,590	2,940	5,480	22,890
Total							
Canadian-born	199,990	69,370	259,600	290,120	147,860	154,430	1,121,340
Immigrants	54,520	42,530	41,220	64,030	30,350	42,320	274,960
Immigrated before 1986	29,650	19,930	25,170	39,510	17,810	22,420	154,480
Immigrated 1986-1995	17,590	15,800	11,110	16,460	9,320	12,050	82,280
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,290	6,810	4,960	8,080	3,210	7,860	38,210

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	19%	4%	35%	26%	2%	14%	100%
Immigrants	21%	17%	22%	22%	3%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	15%	25%	23%	3%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	23%	21%	19%	19%	3%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	22%	19%	19%	23%	2%	15%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	17%	8%	12%	25%	24%	14%	100%
Immigrants	19%	14%	9%	24%	18%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	19%	11%	9%	27%	19%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	20%	18%	9%	21%	18%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	17%	17%	9%	20%	13%	24%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	18%	6%	23%	26%	13%	14%	100%
Immigrants	20%	15%	15%	23%	11%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	19%	13%	16%	26%	12%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	21%	19%	13%	20%	11%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	19%	18%	13%	21%	8%	21%	100%

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

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

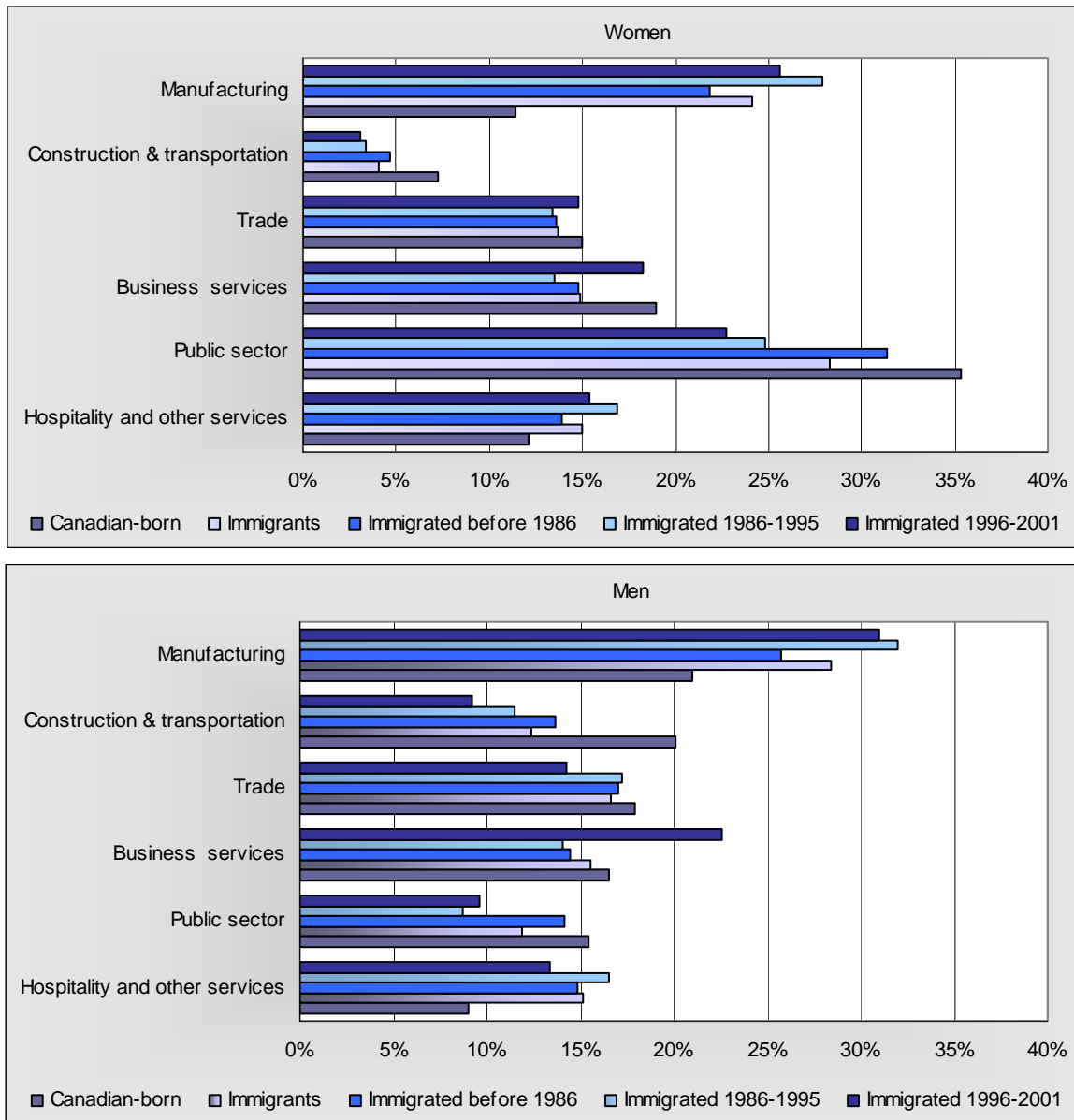


Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, 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.

More recent immigrants in manufacturing, fewer in the public sector

Compared to their Canadian-born counterparts, a larger proportion of recent immigrants in Montréal aged 25 to 64 are employed in manufacturing and in hospitality and other services. By contrast, construction and transportation and the public sector account for a smaller share of jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

Figure D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Montréal 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-18: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Manu- facturing	Construction and Transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	61,280	39,190	80,510	102,040	190,380	65,100	538,500
Immigrants	29,030	4,900	16,430	17,830	33,970	17,980	120,100
Immigrated before 1986	14,960	3,180	9,310	10,120	21,500	9,490	68,500
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,130	1,230	4,880	4,910	9,010	6,130	36,300
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,930	470	2,270	2,800	3,480	2,360	15,300
Men							
Canadian-born	122,300	117,420	104,530	96,380	89,810	52,430	582,800
Immigrants	43,990	19,160	25,780	24,080	18,430	23,410	154,900
Immigrated before 1986	22,160	11,780	14,610	12,440	12,210	12,740	86,000
Immigrated 1986-1995	14,720	5,290	7,920	6,460	4,020	7,620	46,000
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,100	2,100	3,260	5,170	2,210	3,070	22,900
Total							
Canadian-born	183,570	156,600	185,040	198,410	280,190	117,530	1,121,300
Immigrants	73,020	24,060	42,220	41,910	52,410	41,390	275,000
Immigrated before 1986	37,140	14,980	23,900	22,570	33,690	22,230	154,500
Immigrated 1986-1995	24,880	6,500	12,800	11,380	13,010	13,730	82,300
Immigrated 1996-2001	11,010	2,580	5,510	7,970	5,690	5,440	38,200

	Manu- facturing	Construction and Transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	11%	7%	15%	19%	35%	12%	100%
Immigrants	24%	4%	14%	15%	28%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	22%	5%	14%	15%	31%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	28%	3%	13%	14%	25%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	26%	3%	15%	18%	23%	15%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	21%	20%	18%	17%	15%	9%	100%
Immigrants	28%	12%	17%	16%	12%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	26%	14%	17%	14%	14%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	32%	11%	17%	14%	9%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	31%	9%	14%	23%	10%	13%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	16%	14%	17%	18%	25%	10%	100%
Immigrants	27%	9%	15%	15%	19%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	24%	10%	15%	15%	22%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	30%	8%	16%	14%	16%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	29%	7%	14%	21%	15%	14%	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.

Compared to 1996, very recent immigrants have found more jobs in business services, and fewer in manufacturing and hospitality and other services. This may reflect changes in job availability due to the growth of the Montréal economy since 1996.

Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrant women lower

With the exception of top skill level jobs for men, the jobs of recent immigrants require lower skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born. Three in ten jobs of Canadian-born women require a college diploma or a trade apprenticeship. For women who landed after 1996, only two in ten jobs require this level of skill. Recent immigrant women are more concentrated than other groups in jobs requiring the lowest two levels of skill.

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

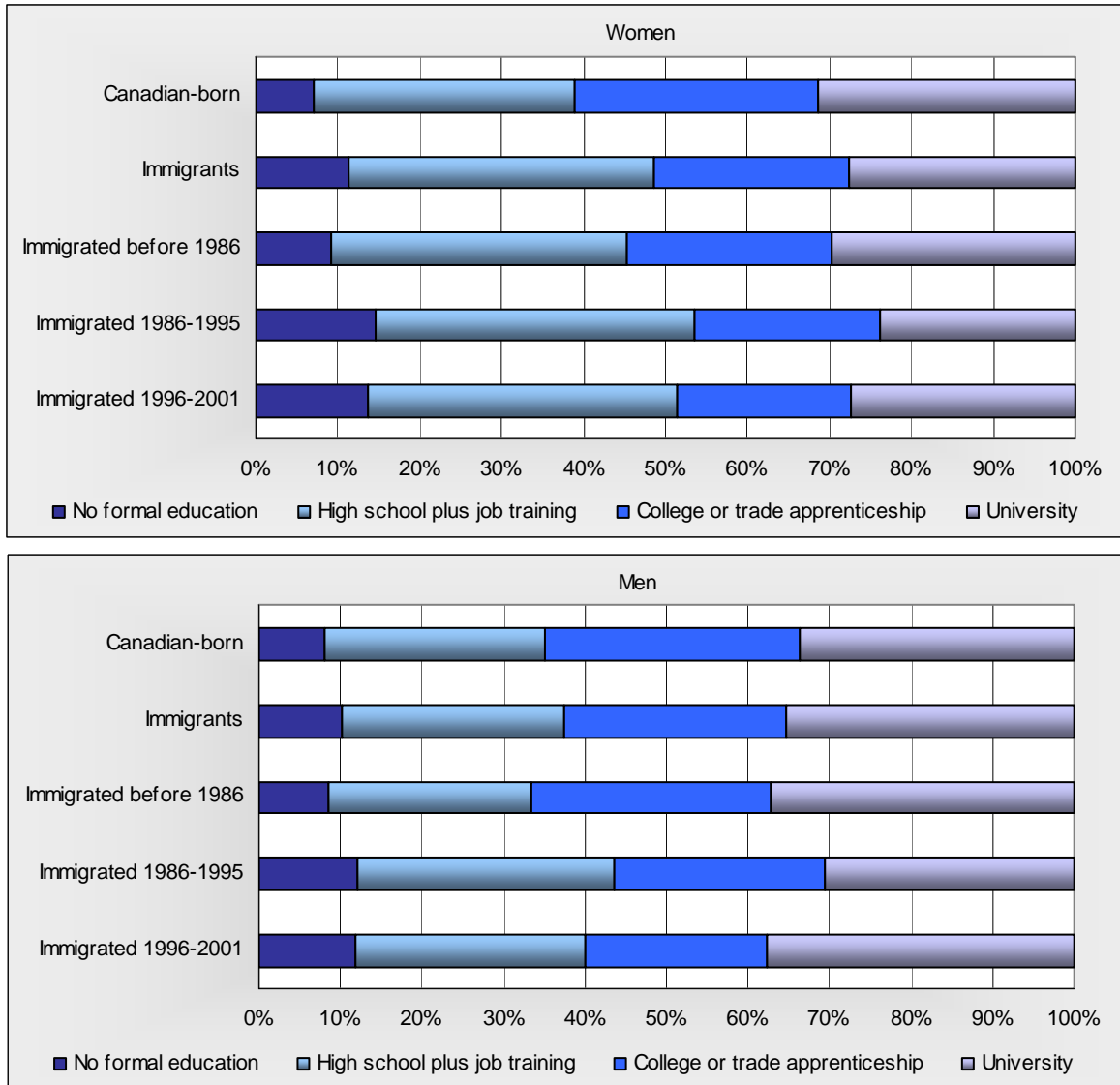
	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	38,550	7%	171,620	32%	159,630	30%	168,710	31%	538,490	100%
Immigrants	13,650	11%	44,630	37%	28,610	24%	33,230	28%	120,110	100%
Immigrated before 1986	6,280	9%	24,690	36%	17,170	25%	20,400	30%	68,540	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,290	15%	14,170	39%	8,170	23%	8,650	24%	36,260	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,100	14%	5,780	38%	3,260	21%	4,200	27%	15,330	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	47,590	8%	156,250	27%	183,210	31%	195,800	34%	582,850	100%
Immigrants	15,700	10%	42,200	27%	42,330	27%	54,630	35%	154,850	100%
Immigrated before 1986	7,410	9%	21,280	25%	25,320	29%	31,950	37%	85,960	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,580	12%	14,490	31%	11,910	26%	14,060	31%	46,020	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,720	12%	6,430	28%	5,110	22%	8,620	38%	22,880	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	86,130	8%	327,870	29%	342,850	31%	364,510	33%	1,121,350	100%
Immigrants	29,350	11%	86,820	32%	70,940	26%	87,860	32%	274,960	100%
Immigrated before 1986	13,680	9%	45,980	30%	42,480	27%	52,340	34%	154,480	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,850	13%	28,650	35%	20,080	24%	22,700	28%	82,280	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,820	13%	12,200	32%	8,370	22%	12,810	34%	38,210	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.

For both men and women, the skill content of jobs of immigrants who landed before 1986 is closer to that of the Canadian-born, which suggests the situation of immigrants approaches the situation of the Canadian-born as their stay in Canada lengthens. However, the middle group of immigrants, who landed between 1986 and 1995, does not fit this pattern. Their jobs on average require less skill than the jobs of very recent immigrants. This group may have made gains since they landed, but high educational attainment and an improving economy may have enabled the latest immigrant cohort to find jobs with rather high skill levels.

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

Figure D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Montréal 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 the Canadian-born. Seven in ten employed Canadian-born women with a university degree have a job requiring a university degree. But only one-half of employed women who immigrated after 1995 have a job at that level. Three-quarters of Canadian-born men with a university degree, but only six in ten very recent immigrant men have a job requiring a university education.

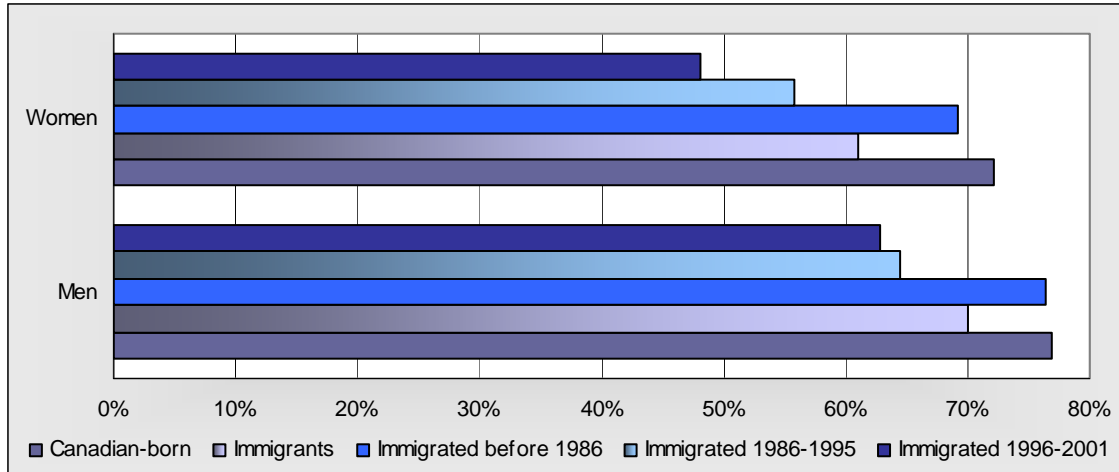
Table D-20: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates, 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	1,130	1%	13,580	10%	22,870	17%	97,360	72%	134,940	100%
Immigrants	890	3%	5,920	17%	6,410	19%	20,760	61%	33,980	100%
Immigrated before 1986	210	1%	2,210	13%	2,930	17%	11,970	69%	17,310	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	300	3%	2,070	21%	2,060	21%	5,570	56%	9,990	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	390	6%	1,640	25%	1,420	21%	3,220	48%	6,690	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	1,690	1%	10,590	8%	19,050	14%	104,230	77%	135,550	100%
Immigrants	1,350	3%	5,810	12%	7,340	15%	33,720	70%	48,190	100%
Immigrated before 1986	340	1%	2,070	9%	3,180	13%	18,110	76%	23,700	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	510	4%	2,060	15%	2,320	17%	8,850	64%	13,730	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	500	5%	1,690	16%	1,830	17%	6,760	63%	10,760	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	2,810	1%	24,170	9%	41,910	15%	201,590	75%	270,480	100%
Immigrants	2,230	3%	11,720	14%	13,740	17%	54,470	66%	82,170	100%
Immigrated before 1986	540	1%	4,290	10%	6,120	15%	30,080	73%	41,010	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	820	3%	4,120	17%	4,390	18%	14,420	61%	23,730	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	890	5%	3,320	19%	3,250	19%	9,980	57%	17,440	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 level of jobs of university graduates increased between 1996 and 2001, mainly in the form of a shift from jobs requiring a high school diploma to jobs requiring a university education. For immigrants who landed in the five years before the census, the shift from jobs requiring high school to jobs requiring university was around five percentage points for both men and women.

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, Montréal 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.

SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME

Sources of income vary by time in Canada

Sixty four percent of Canadian-born women and 75% of Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in the year 2000. A larger share of the Canadian-born than of immigrants had income from employment. For immigrants who landed before 1986 the proportion with earnings is low because they tend to be older and many are in retirement. The relatively low share of recent immigrants with employment income reflects lower participation in the workforce.

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

	No income		Employment income		Other private income		Government transfers		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	64,720	6%	719,400	64%	360,540	32%	760,910	68%	1,125,410	100%
Immigrants	19,070	7%	147,230	52%	80,830	28%	211,170	74%	283,690	100%
Immigrated before 1986	7,230	4%	80,760	48%	60,310	36%	126,630	76%	167,390	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,030	10%	49,580	59%	14,880	18%	61,670	73%	84,470	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	3,820	12%	16,900	53%	5,650	18%	22,870	72%	31,830	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	40,530	4%	766,770	75%	289,900	28%	601,060	59%	1,021,090	100%
Immigrants	7,570	3%	182,800	67%	78,350	29%	196,670	72%	273,160	100%
Immigrated before 1986	710	0%	100,860	63%	61,050	38%	116,030	72%	160,680	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,010	6%	59,630	73%	12,000	15%	57,820	71%	81,350	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,860	6%	22,310	72%	5,300	17%	22,830	73%	31,130	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	105,250	5%	1,486,170	69%	650,430	30%	1,361,960	63%	2,146,500	100%
Immigrants	26,660	5%	330,030	59%	159,190	29%	407,830	73%	556,840	100%
Immigrated before 1986	7,950	2%	181,610	55%	121,360	37%	242,660	74%	328,070	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	13,040	8%	109,210	66%	26,880	16%	119,480	72%	165,810	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	5,680	9%	39,210	62%	10,950	17%	45,700	73%	62,960	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 than in 1995, except for earlier immigrants. It increased by four percentage points on average for the Canadian-born, and by about 10 percentage points for recent immigrants.

Very recent immigrants are much more likely than the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants to have no income. However, the proportion of immigrant men and women who do not have income decreases significantly with length of stay in Canada, and ultimately falls below that of the Canadian-born. As well, the incidence of zero income among very recent immigrants

declined markedly from 1995 to 2000, by eight percentage points for women, and by about three percentage points for men.

Recent immigrants are much less likely to have other private income—income from investments, pension plans, etc.—in comparison to the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. This probably reflects the relatively young age of very recent immigrants, and lower savings related to the cost of and income loss associated with moving to a different country. These shares are much the same as in 1995.

The incidence of transfer payment income is higher among immigrants than among the Canadian-born, and more so for men than for women. The high proportion of earlier immigrants receiving transfer payments from government reflects the high share of seniors in this group, who generally receive Old Age Security and Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits. For very recent immigrants, lack of steady employment may be a contributing factor.

The incidence of transfer payment income has shifted markedly since 1995. It declined sharply for men, by 14 percentage points, and increased for women by 10 percentage points. This is a result of administrative changes.

Average income higher for immigrants who have been in Canada longer

The average income of immigrants who reported income in the year 2000 varied by period of immigration, but was smaller than that of the Canadian-born. Those who immigrated before 1986 had income close to that of the Canadian-born. For very recent immigrants, average income was three-fifths of that of the Canadian-born. And those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period reached an average income of about two-thirds of the level of the Canadian-born.

Compared to 1995, the average income of very recent immigrants increased more than that of other groups. For these immigrants, the gain was more than 40% for men and about 30% for women. For other groups, the change was in the order of 20%.

The average income of women is about two-thirds of that of men. Among the reasons for the difference in income between men and women are lower labour force participation and higher incidence of part-time work and of jobs requiring a lower level of skill among women than among men, as shown in Part D.

Earnings from employment account for the bulk of income of all groups, and make up a somewhat smaller proportion of income of recent immigrants than of persons born in Canada for women, and a higher proportion for men. The share of other private income is much lower for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born, while government transfer payments make up a larger share of their income. The share of transfer payments is higher mostly because the total income of recent immigrants is relatively low.

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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Sources of average income				Total
	Average income of persons with income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	
Women					
Canadian-born	\$24,020	73%	11%	15%	100%
Immigrants	\$19,950	63%	13%	24%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$22,500	60%	15%	25%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$16,700	71%	6%	23%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$14,250	70%	7%	23%	100%
Men					
Canadian-born	\$37,280	81%	11%	8%	100%
Immigrants	\$31,330	75%	12%	13%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$36,510	71%	14%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$23,980	84%	5%	11%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$22,170	84%	5%	11%	100%
Total					
Canadian-born	\$30,390	78%	11%	11%	100%
Immigrants	\$25,650	71%	12%	17%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$29,500	67%	15%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$20,340	79%	5%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$18,300	79%	6%	16%	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.

Compared to 1995, the share of employment income and other income changed very little for the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. But recent immigrants, and especially very recent immigrants, derived a much larger share of income from employment. The increase ranged from four percentage points for women who immigrated between six and fifteen years before the census to 11% for very recent immigrant men. The share of government transfer payments declined accordingly.

Earnings of recent immigrants working mostly full-time lower than average

The wages and salaries earned by recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 2000 are well below the Montréal average. As was shown in the previous section, recent immigrants generally have jobs that require lower skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born, and would therefore generally receive lower rates of pay. As well, annual earnings depend on whether a person was employed throughout the year or not. It is likely that recent immigrants more often do not have steady, year-round jobs than the Canadian-born. Earlier immigrants had average wages and salaries slightly higher than 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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Amount	Percentage of overall average
Canadian-born	\$37,880	102%
Immigrants	\$33,000	89%
Immigrated before 1986	\$38,670	105%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$26,190	71%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$24,460	66%
All who worked mostly full-time	\$36,989	100%

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

The relative level of wages and salaries of very recent immigrants, at 66% of the Canadian average, was higher than in 1995 by 12 percentage points, while other groups experienced a very little change. The average wages of very recent immigrants were rather close to the wages of those who landed during the 1986-1995 period.

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

In the year 2000, a large majority of households received government transfer payments. Recent immigrant households were more likely to receive transfer payments than other households. On average, the payments received were higher, 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 higher amounts than their Canadian-born and earlier immigrant counterparts. As for households of persons aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64, recent immigrant households were more likely to receive transfer payments, and the amounts were significantly larger.

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 and GST tax credits and provincial tax credits. The greater incidence and higher 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 65 and over received transfer payments from government—Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits. Recent immigrant households of seniors on average received about the same amount, but households consisting only of very recent immigrants received much less. These immigrants

are not entitled to Old Age Security and have not built up large credits under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	Total
Share of households receiving government transfer payments					
Canadian-born households	89%	81%	79%	100%	84%
Earlier immigrant households	90%	83%	85%	100%	90%
Recent immigrant households	87%	91%	93%	100%	92%
1986-1995 immigrants	86%	91%	93%	100%	92%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	93%	90%	92%	100%	92%
1996-1999 immigrants only	86%	92%	96%	97%	93%
Average amount of transfer per receiving household					
Canadian-born households	\$2,370	\$3,320	\$3,800	\$16,330	\$6,070
Earlier immigrant households	\$2,960	\$4,430	\$4,790	\$17,640	\$9,210
Recent immigrant households	\$2,790	\$5,580	\$5,950	\$16,530	\$6,360
1986-1995 immigrants	\$2,660	\$5,830	\$5,750	\$16,810	\$6,570
1996-1999 immigrants with others	\$3,590	\$5,630	\$7,000	\$18,130	\$6,760
1996-1999 immigrants only	\$2,700	\$4,840	\$6,300	\$11,820	\$5,300
Transfers as a share of income, all households					
Canadian-born households	9%	5%	5%	43%	9%
Earlier immigrant households	11%	6%	6%	38%	14%
Recent immigrant households	14%	12%	11%	36%	14%
1986-1995 immigrants	13%	12%	11%	37%	13%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	13%	11%	11%	29%	12%
1996-1999 immigrants only	17%	14%	15%	43%	15%

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

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Personal income approaches parity and similar distribution with longer stay

Of very recent immigrants, more than one-half of women and one-third of men reported no income or income of less than \$10,000 in the year 2000. The share reporting no income or income of less than \$10,000 is much higher for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born.

At the high end of the income scale, recent immigrants are underrepresented. The share of recent immigrants with incomes of \$50,000 and over is one-third of that of the Canadian-born for women, and less than one-half for men.

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, Montréal 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	
Women							
Canadian-born	64,720	274,410	462,030	224,110	100,140	1,125,410	
Immigrants	19,080	82,390	129,120	36,140	16,980	283,690	
Immigrated before 1986	7,230	39,430	81,680	25,820	13,240	167,390	
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,040	29,480	36,000	8,060	2,910	84,470	
Immigrated 1996-1999	3,820	13,490	11,440	2,260	830	31,830	
Men							
Canadian-born	40,530	175,470	309,670	259,470	235,960	1,021,090	
Immigrants	7,590	54,110	113,900	53,650	43,930	273,160	
Immigrated before 1986	720	22,500	68,140	35,890	33,430	160,680	
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,010	21,970	33,280	13,390	7,720	81,350	
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,860	9,650	12,490	4,380	2,780	31,130	
Total							
Canadian-born	105,250	449,870	771,700	483,580	336,110	2,146,500	
Immigrants	26,670	136,480	243,000	89,800	60,910	556,850	
Immigrated before 1986	7,950	61,930	149,810	61,720	46,680	328,080	
Immigrated 1986-1995	13,040	51,430	69,270	21,440	10,630	165,820	
Immigrated 1996-1999	5,680	23,130	23,920	6,640	3,610	62,960	

	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	Average income
Women							
Canadian-born	6%	24%	41%	20%	9%	100%	\$22,640
Immigrants	7%	29%	46%	13%	6%	100%	\$18,610
Immigrated before 1986	4%	24%	49%	15%	8%	100%	\$21,530
Immigrated 1986-1995	10%	35%	43%	10%	3%	100%	\$15,120
Immigrated 1996-1999	12%	42%	36%	7%	3%	100%	\$12,540
Men							
Canadian-born	4%	17%	30%	25%	23%	100%	\$35,800
Immigrants	3%	20%	42%	20%	16%	100%	\$30,460
Immigrated before 1986	0%	14%	42%	22%	21%	100%	\$36,350
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	27%	41%	16%	9%	100%	\$22,500
Immigrated 1996-1999	6%	31%	40%	14%	9%	100%	\$20,850
Total							
Canadian-born	5%	21%	36%	23%	16%	100%	\$28,900
Immigrants	5%	25%	44%	16%	11%	100%	\$24,420
Immigrated before 1986	2%	19%	46%	19%	14%	100%	\$28,790
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	31%	42%	13%	6%	100%	\$18,740
Immigrated 1996-1999	9%	37%	38%	11%	6%	100%	\$16,650

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.

Distribution of household income very similar

In 2000, recent immigrant households had average income of \$44,800, 82% of the income of Canadian-born households. By contrast, in Canada as a whole recent immigrant households and Canadian-born households have the same average income. In Montréal, the income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants is only 60% 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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

Households	\$0 to	\$20,000 to	\$40,000 to	\$60,000 to	\$80,000	Total	Average income
	\$19,999	\$39,999	\$59,999	\$79,999	and over		
Canadian-born	227,580 21%	260,170 24%	212,450 20%	150,050 14%	212,990 20%	1,063,230 100%	\$54,360
Earlier immigrants	40,150 20%	49,880 25%	37,820 19%	27,010 13%	47,990 24%	202,870 100%	\$59,690
Recent immigrants	32,080 30%	35,670 29%	23,930 19%	13,170 10%	15,640 12%	120,480 100%	\$44,780
1986-1995 immigrants	20,420 25%	24,020 29%	16,870 20%	9,670 12%	11,800 14%	82,770 100%	\$46,880
1996-1999 immigrants with others	2,580 20%	4,920 31%	3,750 22%	2,020 12%	2,460 14%	15,710 100%	\$51,420
1996-1999 immigrants only	9,090 52%	6,740 26%	3,310 12%	1,490 5%	1,390 5%	22,000 100%	\$32,150
All households	317,450 22%	352,180 25%	277,240 20%	191,810 14%	278,700 20%	1,417,360 100%	\$53,730

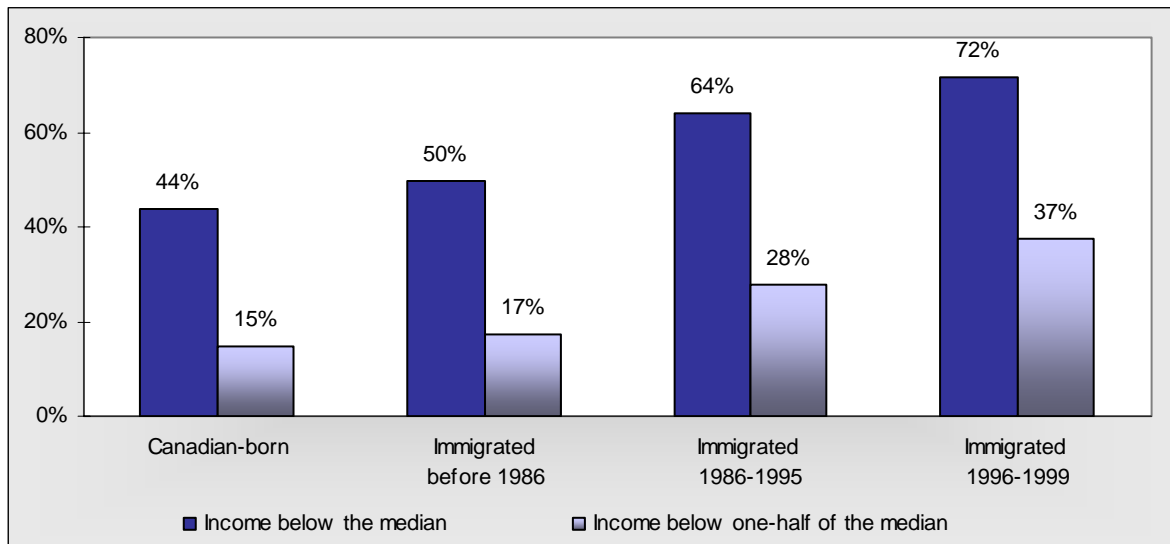
Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions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

Twenty-seven percent of recent immigrant households have incomes of less than \$20,000 compared to two in ten Canadian-born households, even though recent immigrant households tend to be larger and may have more potential income earners. As indicated in Table C-7, households of very recent immigrants with others are more likely than Canadian-born to consist of expanded and multiple families.

More than one in three recent immigrants have low income

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 length of stay in Canada.

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, Montréal 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 more than twice as large as that of the Canadian-born. The proportion of very recent immigrants with income below the median is also much higher, with seven out of ten finding themselves in this situation. Although earlier immigrant households have higher average income than Canadian-born households (Table E-6), a slightly larger proportion of earlier immigrants find themselves below the median income (Figure E-1).

The proportion of individuals with income below the median varies with age, and to a lesser extent gender. For the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the highest incidence of incomes that are below the median is found among seniors. But this is not so for very recent immigrants, where incomes below the median are more common among non-seniors. This is also the case for persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period, but the differences are not as pronounced for these immigrants.

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

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	135,620	48%	88,250	47%	301,000	40%	119,770	67%	644,620	46%
Immigrants	9,780	64%	17,130	69%	112,260	56%	37,660	65%	176,820	59%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	2,260	58%	52,600	47%	33,380	65%	88,230	53%
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,350	60%	10,300	68%	41,420	66%	3,560	58%	59,620	65%
Immigrated 1996-1999	5,430	68%	4,570	79%	18,240	73%	730	64%	28,970	73%
Men										
Canadian-born	141,590	48%	79,420	42%	247,480	35%	75,030	64%	543,520	41%
Immigrants	10,080	72%	17,450	66%	98,590	50%	30,990	61%	157,110	55%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	2,140	54%	44,840	40%	28,110	62%	75,080	47%
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,510	69%	11,010	67%	37,070	61%	2,370	56%	54,950	63%
Immigrated 1996-1999	5,580	74%	4,310	74%	16,690	68%	520	68%	27,090	70%
Total										
Canadian-born	277,200	48%	167,660	44%	548,480	37%	194,800	66%	1,188,130	44%
Immigrants	19,860	68%	34,570	68%	210,850	53%	68,640	63%	333,930	57%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	4,400	56%	97,440	44%	61,480	64%	163,310	50%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,860	64%	21,300	67%	78,490	63%	5,920	57%	114,570	64%
Immigrated 1996-1999	11,010	71%	8,880	76%	34,930	71%	1,240	66%	56,060	72%

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.

In all age and gender groups except women and men 65 years of age and over the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is much higher among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born. This difference is most pronounced for people of working age, those 25 to 64. The share of recent immigrant seniors is identical to that of Canadian-born.

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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	49,850	18%	36,240	19%	109,790	15%	23,050	13%	218,930	16%
Immigrants	4,370	29%	8,630	35%	48,840	24%	10,050	17%	71,890	24%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	1,120	29%	20,560	18%	8,640	17%	30,340	18%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,620	22%	4,920	32%	18,710	30%	1,110	18%	26,340	29%
Immigrated 1996-1999	2,750	34%	2,590	45%	9,570	39%	300	27%	15,210	38%
Men										
Canadian-born	52,420	18%	29,230	15%	83,030	12%	21,870	19%	186,550	14%
Immigrants	4,890	35%	8,600	33%	39,070	20%	11,310	22%	63,880	22%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	950	24%	15,500	14%	10,160	22%	26,620	17%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,830	28%	5,350	32%	15,070	25%	920	22%	23,160	26%
Immigrated 1996-1999	3,060	41%	2,300	40%	8,510	35%	230	30%	14,110	37%
Total										
Canadian-born	102,270	18%	65,470	17%	192,820	13%	44,920	15%	405,480	15%
Immigrants	9,250	32%	17,230	34%	87,910	22%	21,360	20%	135,760	23%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	2,070	26%	36,060	16%	18,800	19%	56,960	17%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,440	25%	10,270	32%	33,780	27%	2,030	20%	49,500	28%
Immigrated 1996-1999	5,810	37%	4,890	42%	18,080	37%	530	28%	29,310	37%

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.

More than one in three immigrants who landed between 1996 and 1999 have low incomes or live in low-income families, a proportion that is more than twice as large as that for the Canadian-born.

PART F: HOUSING

Crowded accommodations more common for recent immigrants

In Montréal, the number of persons per room in households of recent immigrants is well above the average for all households. As many as 22% 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, Montréal 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	Total
	persons	persons	persons	persons	
Canadian-born	698,330	296,300	47,010	21,590	1,063,240
Earlier immigrants	123,830	59,410	12,060	7,580	202,860
Recent immigrants	39,400	47,360	21,830	30,610	139,190
1986-1995 immigrants	25,680	28,640	13,270	15,180	82,770
1996-2001 immigrants with others	4,180	9,410	4,010	6,380	23,970
1996-2001 immigrants only	9,540	9,310	4,550	9,060	32,450
All households	866,950	406,510	81,600	62,310	1,417,360

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	66%	28%	4%	2%	100%
Earlier immigrants	61%	29%	6%	4%	100%
Recent immigrants	28%	34%	16%	22%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	31%	35%	16%	18%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	17%	39%	17%	27%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	29%	29%	14%	28%	100%
All households	61%	29%	6%	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.

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

Type of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
1 to 3 persons					
Canadian-born	664,450	180,950	15,870	9,290	870,560
Earlier immigrants	115,250	30,250	2,450	2,070	150,010
Recent immigrants	36,570	31,520	8,060	8,380	84,490
1986-1995 immigrants	23,450	16,480	3,770	2,940	46,650
1996-2001 immigrants with others	3,780	7,080	1,840	1,500	14,180
1996-2001 immigrants only	9,340	7,950	2,440	3,950	23,680
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	33,610	111,060	26,970	9,330	180,970
Earlier immigrants	8,460	27,620	7,650	3,190	46,920
Recent immigrants	2,770	14,700	11,620	15,370	44,460
1986-1995 immigrants	2,200	11,370	7,830	8,320	29,710
1996-2001 immigrants with others	360	2,030	1,770	3,060	7,230
1996-2001 immigrants only	210	1,300	2,020	3,990	7,520
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	270	4,290	4,180	2,980	11,720
Earlier immigrants	140	1,540	1,950	2,320	5,940
Recent immigrants	80	1,160	2,150	6,860	10,230
1986-1995 immigrants	40	790	1,670	3,930	6,420
1996-2001 immigrants with others	40	310	400	1,820	2,560
1996-2001 immigrants only	10	60	80	1,110	1,260

Size of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
1 to 3 persons					
Canadian-born	76%	21%	2%	1%	100%
Earlier immigrants	77%	20%	2%	1%	100%
Recent immigrants	43%	37%	10%	10%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	50%	35%	8%	6%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	27%	50%	13%	11%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	39%	34%	10%	17%	100%
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	19%	61%	15%	5%	100%
Earlier immigrants	18%	59%	16%	7%	100%
Recent immigrants	6%	33%	26%	35%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	7%	38%	26%	28%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	5%	28%	24%	42%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	3%	17%	27%	53%	100%
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	2%	37%	36%	25%	100%
Earlier immigrants	2%	26%	33%	39%	100%
Recent immigrants	1%	11%	21%	67%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	1%	12%	26%	61%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	1%	12%	15%	71%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	1%	4%	6%	88%	100%

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

As shown 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. This suggests that immigrants form large households and live in relatively crowded conditions for a period after their arrival, so as to keep the cost of accommodations down. But when economic circumstances permit, they split into smaller household units or move to more spacious accommodations. Households also become smaller when children of immigrants become adults and establish their own households.

One in three recent immigrant households face high housing costs

One in three recent immigrant households spends more than 30% of its income on accommodations, and for one in six the cost of accommodations exceeds 50% of income. Households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants are even more likely to have high housing cost in relation to income. Of Canadian-born households, only one in four have housing cost 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, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage distribution)

Households	Cost of accommodations					
	Less than 30%		30% to 50%		50% or more	
Canadian-born	807,380	76%	136,630	13%	117,510	11%
Earlier immigrants	150,820	74%	29,810	15%	22,100	11%
Recent immigrants	80,250	67%	20,360	17%	19,740	16%
1986-1995 immigrants	55,950	68%	13,880	17%	12,820	15%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	11,800	75%	2,190	14%	1,700	11%
1996-1999 immigrants only	12,490	57%	4,280	19%	5,220	24%
All households	1,050,880	74%	191,600	14%	169,360	12%

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 as a rule 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 somewhat poorer state of repair

The dwellings of households of immigrants who landed after 1985 were not built as recently as the houses of the Canadian-born. This is in contrast to the situation in Canada as a whole, where recent immigrant households are generally found to live in housing of the same or more recent vintage.

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

Households	Period of construction					
	Before 1971		1971-1990		1991-2001	
Canadian-born	552,680	52%	384,730	36%	125,830	12%
Earlier immigrants	122,100	60%	69,000	34%	11,760	6%
Recent immigrants	87,910	63%	42,350	30%	8,950	6%
1986-1995 immigrants	50,980	62%	25,940	31%	5,850	7%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	15,680	65%	6,770	28%	1,540	6%
1996-2001 immigrants only	21,260	66%	9,630	30%	1,560	5%
All households	770,670	54%	499,550	35%	147,140	10%

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

The quality of the housing of recent immigrants is somewhat lower than that of the Canadian-born.

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

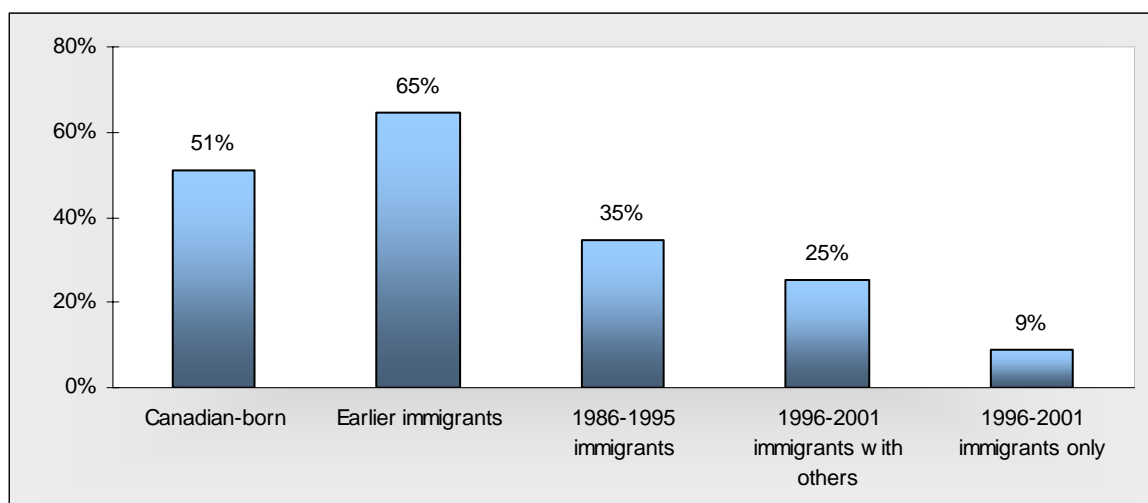
Households	Quality of housing					
	Regular maintenance		Minor repairs		Major repairs	
Canadian-born	711,640	67%	276,430	26%	75,170	7%
Earlier immigrants	125,860	62%	60,430	30%	16,580	8%
Recent immigrants	86,780	62%	39,150	28%	13,270	10%
1986-1995 immigrants	50,630	61%	23,770	29%	8,360	10%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	14,750	62%	6,970	29%	2,250	9%
1996-2001 immigrants only	21,390	66%	8,400	26%	2,660	8%
All households	932,510	66%	378,960	27%	105,900	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

In Montréal, home ownership is rare among recent immigrants. While one-half of Canadian-born households own their residence, only one in ten households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants do so. Nearly two in three households of immigrants who landed before 1986 own their home.

Figure F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—home ownership, by household type, Montréal 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 Montréal CMA has the same boundaries in 2001 as in 1996. Along with the City of Montréal, this CMA includes: Anjou, Baie-d'Urfé, Beaconsfield, Beauharnois, Bellefeuille, Beloeil, Blainville, Bois-des-Filion, Boisbriand, Boucherville, Brossard, Candiac, Carignan, Chambly, Charlemagne, Châteauguay, Côte-Saint-Luc, Delson, Deux-Montagnes, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Dorval, Gore, Greenfield Park, Hampstead, Hudson, Kahnawake 14, Kanesatake, Kirkland, L'Assomption, L'Île-Bizard, L'Île-Cadieux, L'Île-Dorval, L'Île-Perrot, La Plaine, La Prairie, Lachenaie, Lachine, Lafontaine, LaSalle, Laval, Lavaltrie, Le Gardeur, LeMoine, Léry, Les Cèdres, Longueuil, Lorraine, Maple Grove, Mascouche, McMasterville, Melocheville, Mercier, Mirabel, Mont-Royal, Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Montréal-Est, Montréal-Nord, Montréal-Ouest, Notre-Dame-de-L'Île-Perrot, Oka, Otterburn Park, Outremont, Pierrefonds, Pincourt, Pointe-Calumet, Pointe-Claire, Pointe-des-Cascades, Repentigny, Richelieu, Rosemère, Roxboro, Saint-Amable, Saint-Antoine, Saint-Antoine-de-Lavaltrie, Saint-Basile-le Grand, Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, Saint-Colomban, Saint-Constant, Saint-Eustache, Saint-Hubert, Saint-Isidore, Saint-Jérôme, Saint-Joseph-du-Lac, Saint-Lambert, Saint-Laurent, Saint-Lazare, Saint-Léonard, Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Mathieu, Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil, Saint-Philippe, Saint-Placide, Saint-Sulpice, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, Sainte-Catherine, Sainte-Geneviève, Sainte-Julie, Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac, Sainte-Thérèse, Senneville, Terrasse-Vaudreuil, Terrebonne, Varennes, Vaudreuil-Dorion, Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac, Verdun, and Westmount. Throughout this profile, the Montréal CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Montréal.

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):

World region	Countries of birth
East Asia	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan
South-East Asia and Pacific	Philippines, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Fiji, Cambodia, Australia, Laos
South and Central Asia	India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan
Western Asia and Middle East	Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Israel, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia
Africa	South Africa, Somalia, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania
Eastern Europe	Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, countries formerly part of the USSR not separately listed, Belarus, Macedonia, Czechoslovakia, Moldova, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Slovenia.
Western Europe	Portugal, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Greece, Ireland, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Malta, Iceland
United Kingdom	
Latin America	El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia, Chile, Argentina
Caribbean	Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, Barbados
United States	