



Citizenship and  
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et  
Immigration Canada

# RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

## Ottawa

A Comparative Profile Based  
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

**Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics**

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Cat. no. MP22-20E/12-2005E-PDF  
ISBN 0-662-39101-2

Aussi disponible en français sous le titre *Les immigrants récents des régions métropolitaines : Ottawa – un profil comparatif d'après le recensement de 2001*.

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**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 Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area (the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Hull CMA) 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 Ottawa follows a format similar to that of profiles produced earlier based on the 1996 Census and the 1991 Census. This makes it possible to compare the characteristics and circumstances of immigrant groups with the same length of stay at different points in time. Such comparisons are made in this profile, but only in the text accompanying the many charts and tables. Those interested in a more in-depth comparison can retrieve the 1996 profile from Citizenship and Immigration Canada's website ([www.cic.gc.ca](http://www.cic.gc.ca)). Some care is required when comparing the findings reported in the 2001 and 1996 Census profiles. In each

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

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

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

- Part A sketches the broad picture: the number of immigrants and recent immigrants and the size of the population in 2001 and in previous years; changes over time; and comparisons with the province and the country as a whole. Acquisition of Canadian citizenship is also examined.
- Part B gives the background of recent immigrants: their countries of birth, languages, religion, age, gender and education.
- Part C describes the families and households of recent immigrants.
- Part D examines participation in the labour market and job characteristics.
- Part E reports on the sources and level of income, the income distribution and the incidence of low income.
- Part F looks at housing conditions.

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

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

under 15 years of age make up a smaller proportion of the 1996-2001 immigrant population in comparison to the Canadian-born.

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

Almost all tables in the report give the number and percentage distributions or other percentages like labour force participation and unemployment rates, as this type of presentation is most convenient for comparisons among population groups. Numbers of people are rounded to the nearest 100 or the nearest 10 and as a rule no decimals are shown for percentages. Percentage shares may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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

An additional profile of recent immigrants in Canada covers the same material as the profiles for the urban centres. In addition, the profile describes the geographic dispersion of recent immigrants within Canada and the origins of immigrants in different parts of the country. The report also provides a comparison of the characteristics and circumstances of immigrants in six areas of residence in Canada defined by the size and location of the recent immigrant population. The six areas include Canada’s three largest cities—Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal—each with more than 250,000 recent immigrants; the five second-tier immigrant destinations of Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Hamilton, and Ottawa grouped together—each with 40,000 to 100,000 recent immigrants; the five third-tier immigrant destinations of Victoria, Saskatoon, Regina, Québec, and Halifax grouped together—each with 5,000 to 15,000 recent immigrants; and the rest of Canada.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### *Very recent immigrants—a snapshot*

- Very recent immigrants, those who landed on or after January 1, 1996 and were living in Ottawa on May 15, 2001, are quite different in some respects from the groups that preceded them. One in five is from China, by far the predominant source country, with no other country supplying more than 4% of very recent immigrants. One in two has a university degree, twice as large a share as among the Canadian-born. Well over nine in ten speak English. Thanks to these qualities and a strong labour market, very recent immigrants reported more jobs and higher incomes in the 2001 Census than immigrants who landed in the first half of the 1990s reported in the 1996 Census.

### *Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)*

- In 2001, there were 85,900 recent immigrants in Ottawa, 3.4% of all recent immigrants living in Canada. These recent immigrants, who landed after 1985, accounted for slightly more than one-half of immigrants in Ottawa and 11% of the population of the city. In this document, the term “recent immigrants” refers to immigrants who became permanent residents or “landed” after 1985 and who were living in the country on May 15, 2001, when Canada’s Census of Population was held. Very recent immigrants are immigrants who landed after 1995.
- Eighty-six percent of Ottawa'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 Ottawa come from all over the world. The share of very recent immigrants from China (excluding Hong Kong), the largest source country, is 20%. India, Somalia and Iran each account for 4%. Of recent immigrants to Canada from Somalia, one in four lives in Ottawa, as does one in eight recent immigrants from Ethiopia and Lebanon.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that among very recent immigrants, one-half entered as economic immigrants. The share of the family category was lower for more recent immigrants than for immigrants who had been in Canada longer. The refugee share of Ottawa’s recent immigrant population exceeded 20%.
- Recent immigrants are changing the religious landscape of Ottawa. More than one-quarter of recent immigrants are Muslims, and another 8% are Buddhists, Hindus or Sikhs.
- More than one-half of recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age. In Ottawa’s Canadian-born population, this group accounts for less than one-third.

- Ninety-three percent of persons who immigrated between 1996 and 2001 reported (in May 2001) that they were able to conduct a conversation in English or French. More than three in four speak English only, 14% speak both languages, and 3% speak French only. For two in three very recent immigrants, the language most often spoken at home is a language other than English or French.
- The level of education of very recent immigrants in Ottawa is quite high compared to that of the Canadian-born, with 43% of women and 57% of men having a university degree, compared to about one-quarter of Canadian-born men and women.

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

- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to live with relatives, and they are nearly twice as likely to live in extended families. Only 8% of recent immigrants 65 years of age and over live alone, compared to three in ten of their Canadian-born counterparts.
- Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to have children at home, in particular when the oldest member is 45 years of age or older. Of both recent immigrant families and Canadian-born families, about one in six are headed by a single parent.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 10% of households in Ottawa. About two out of five of these households have at least one member who immigrated after 1995.
- Households of recent immigrants are much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of extended families or more than one family. They also tend to be larger, with 42% having four or more persons, compared to 22% of Canadian-born households with four or more persons.

### ***Participation in the economy (Part D)***

- The more recent their arrival, the lower the labour force participation rate and the higher the unemployment rate of immigrants. Earlier immigrants participate in the labour force at more or less the same rates as the Canadian-born.
- This pattern of increasing convergence to the Canadian-born with longer stay in Canada occurs across all age and gender groups and all but the lowest level of education. The disparities between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are smaller for men than for women.
- Lack of knowledge of an official language is a major barrier to labour force participation. However, it accounts for only a small part of the disparity in labour force participation of very recent immigrants, as lack of knowledge of English is rare. Women who speak French participate in the labour force more than those without knowledge of either

official language, but they have substantially higher unemployment rates than those without knowledge of either official language.

- Labour force participation was generally higher and unemployment lower among immigrants in 2001 than in 1996. Immigrants who landed in the five years before the census showed significant gains compared to the same group in 1996. Many recent immigrants were drawn into Ottawa's high-tech sector during the late 1990s.
- In comparison to the Canadian-born, recent immigrants were much more likely to be employed in health and science occupations and less likely to be employed in administrative occupations and management and social occupations.
- Recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to work in the manufacturing sector and, for very recent immigrants, in business services. A smaller share of recent immigrants than the Canadian-born held jobs in construction and transportation industries and the public sector.
- The jobs of very recent immigrants require a relatively high level of skill.

#### ***Income (Part E)***

- On average among persons reporting income for the year 2000, the income of women who landed after 1995 was 62% of that of the Canadian-born, while the income of women who landed during the 1986-1995 period and the income of men who landed after 1995 were respectively about three-quarters of that of the Canadian-born.
- Average income of very recent immigrant women who had income in the year 2000 was half as high as for the comparable cohort in 1995, while for very recent immigrant men who had income in the year 2000 it was almost twice as high as for the comparable cohort in 1995. Income of the Canadian-born and immigrants who had been in the country for more than five years was 20% to 35% higher than for the comparable cohort five years earlier.
- As a share of income of households in the 25 to 64 age group, transfer payments from government were about twice as large for recent immigrant households as for Canadian-born households.
- Nearly four in ten very recent immigrants are in a low-income situation, more than twice as large a share as for the Canadian-born.

#### ***Housing (Part F)***

- In Ottawa, 21% 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 only of very recent immigrants, one in three lives in crowded accommodations.



- More than one in four recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on shelter, compared to one in five Canadian-born households
- The state of repair of the housing stock among recent immigrants is comparable to that among the Canadian-born.
- Home ownership is quite rare among households consisting only of very recent immigrants. Even among other recent immigrant households, less than one-half own their home.



## PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

### *168,100 immigrants in the Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area*

According to the 2001 Census, there were 168,100 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Ottawa (that is, the Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area or Ottawa for short) in 2001. The immigrant population in Ottawa 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 of 1986 to 2001, the number of immigrants living in Ottawa increased by 66,100 or 65%. In comparison, Ottawa's Canadian-born population increased by 108,400 or 21%. Immigrants accounted for more than one third of Ottawa's total population growth between 1986 and 2001.

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

	Census of Population			Change					
	1986	1996	2001	1986-1996		1996-2001		1986-2001	
<b>Ottawa</b>									
Immigrants	101,970	148,050	168,120	46,080	45%	20,070	14%	66,150	65%
Canadian-born	510,700	601,540	619,090	90,840	18%	17,550	3%	108,390	21%
Population	612,670	755,500	795,260	142,830	23%	39,760	5%	182,590	30%
<b>Ontario</b>									
Immigrants	2,081,200	2,724,490	3,030,080	643,290	31%	305,590	11%	948,880	46%
Canadian-born	6,919,980	7,844,370	8,164,860	924,390	13%	320,490	4%	1,244,880	18%
Population	9,001,170	10,642,800	11,285,550	1,641,630	18%	642,750	6%	2,284,380	25%
<b>Canada</b>									
Immigrants	3,908,150	4,971,060	5,448,490	1,062,910	27%	477,430	10%	1,540,340	39%
Canadian-born	21,113,860	23,390,330	23,991,910	2,276,470	11%	601,580	3%	2,878,050	14%
Population	25,022,010	28,528,130	29,639,040	3,506,120	14%	1,110,910	4%	4,617,030	18%

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

Ottawa's immigrant population has grown at a faster pace than the immigrant population in Ontario and Canada. To take the most recent five-year period as an example, between 1996 and 2001 the number of immigrants in Ottawa increased by 20,000, or 14%. By comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Canada increased by 477,400 or 10% during the same five years.

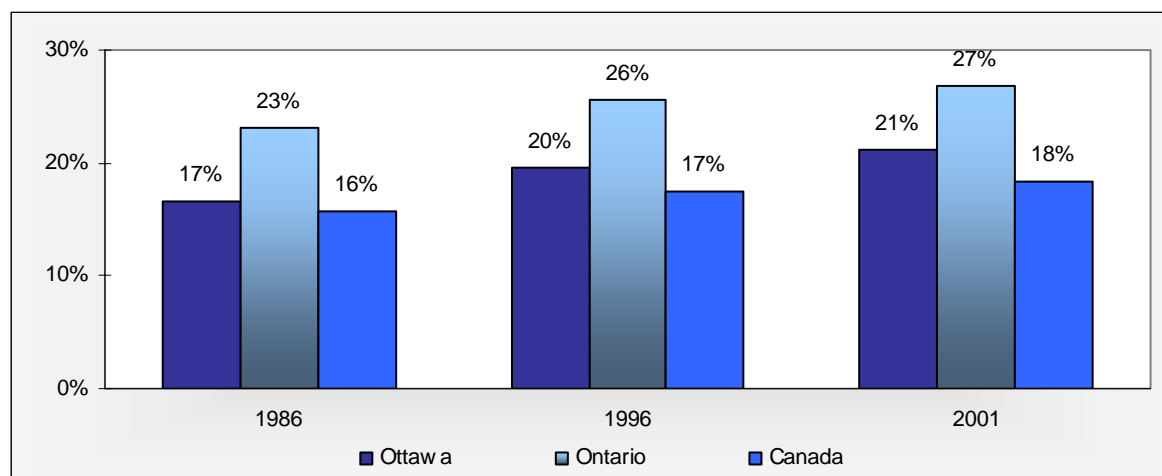
In 2001, Ottawa was the place of residence of 2.7% of the population of Canada, up from 2.5% in 1986. As well, the city was home to more than 3.1% of Canada's five million immigrants, compared to 2.6% fifteen years earlier. Ottawa's share of the country's 24 million Canadian-born persons increased to 2.6% in 2001 from 2.4% in 1986.

In 2001, Ottawa's share of Ontario's population was 7% compared to 6.8% fifteen years earlier, its share of the province's immigrants was 5.6% compared to 4.9% in 1986, and its share of the province's Canadian-born population was 7.6% compared to 7.4% in 1986.

## *Immigrant share of the population increasing*

Continuing the trend of the 1986-1995 period, the immigrant share of Ottawa's population continued increasing in the five years prior to 2001 to reach 21%. The share of immigrants in the populations of Ontario and Canada has continued to increase as well. The proportion of immigrants in Ottawa's population remains lower than the proportion in Ontario and similar to the proportion in the country overall.

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



## *Over one-half of immigrants landed after 1985*

More than one-half of Ottawa's immigrants—85,900 people—landed in Canada in the 15 years before the 2001 Census. By comparison, less than one-half of Ontario and Canada's immigrants landed during the same period. Moreover, 20% of Ottawa's immigrants landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, compared to 18% for both Ontario and Canada.

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

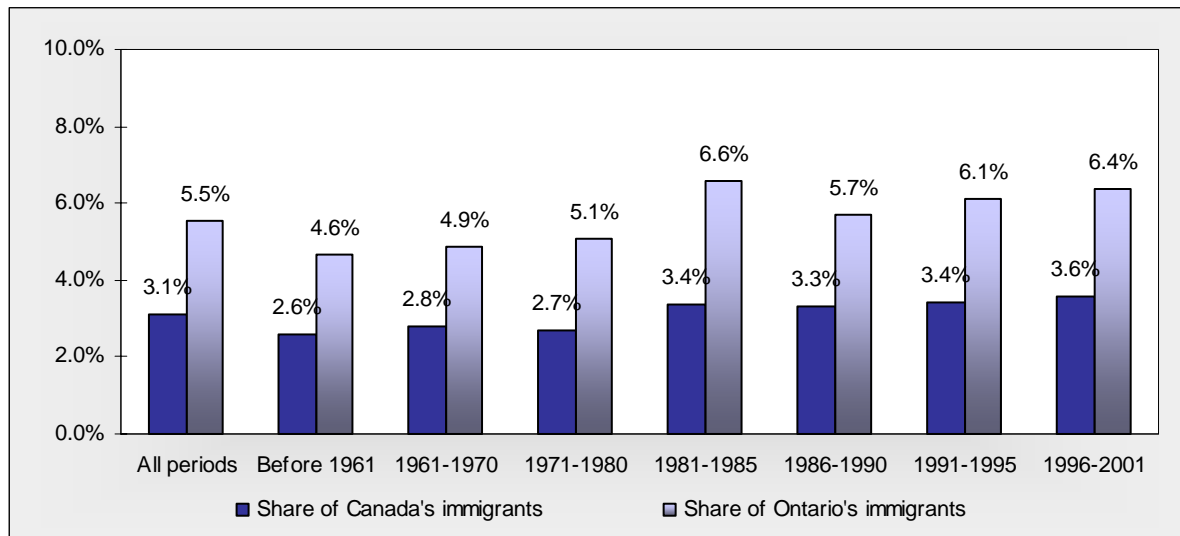
Period of immigration	Ottawa		Ontario		Canada	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Before 1961	23,330	14%	502,740	17%	894,470	16%
1961-1970	20,860	12%	427,790	14%	745,570	14%
1971-1980	25,250	15%	496,680	16%	936,280	17%
1981-1985	12,750	8%	194,400	6%	380,330	7%
<b>Earlier immigrants</b>	<b>82,190</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>1,621,610</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>2,956,630</b>	<b>54%</b>
1986-1990	21,990	13%	386,100	13%	661,180	12%
1991-1995	29,550	18%	483,640	16%	867,360	16%
1996-2001	34,400	20%	538,740	18%	963,320	18%
<b>Recent immigrants</b>	<b>85,930</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>1,408,470</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>2,491,850</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,120</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,030,080</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,448,490</b>	<b>100%</b>

## ***An increasing share of the immigrant population***

Generally speaking, the more recent their arrival, the larger the share of Canada's and Ontario's immigrants living in Ottawa.

In 2001, 3.1% of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants were living in Ottawa. Recent immigrants to Canada were more likely to be living in Ottawa than earlier immigrants to Canada. Of the 2.5 million immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 2001, 3.4% were living in Ottawa in 2001. Of Canada's immigrants who landed before 1961, only 2.6% resided in Ottawa.

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



In 2001, 5.5% of Ontario's immigrants lived in Ottawa. Ottawa's share of Ontario's immigrants varies according to the period of immigration. Approximately 5% of immigrants in Ontario who landed before 1981 live in Ottawa, while more than 6% of very recent immigrants in Ontario live in Ottawa.

The Ottawa shares of the various cohorts of immigrants to Canada and Ontario remain very much the same as in 1996.

## ***85,900 recent immigrants—11% of the Ottawa CMA population***

In 2001, there were 85,900 recent immigrants (defined as those who landed in Canada after 1985) living in Ottawa, representing 11% of Ottawa's total population. The share of recent immigrants in Ottawa's population is larger than the proportion of immigrants in the national population, which stands at 8%.

In Ottawa, very recent immigrants—those who came to Canada in the 1996 to 2001 period—numbered 34,400 and represented 4% of the total population of Ottawa. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants numbered close to one million, representing 3% of the population.

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

Period of immigration	Ottawa		Ontario		Canada	
1986-1990	21,990	3%	386,100	3%	661,180	2%
1991-1995	29,550	4%	483,640	4%	867,360	3%
1996-2001	34,400	4%	538,740	5%	963,320	3%
Immigrated 1986-2001	85,930	11%	1,408,470	13%	2,491,850	8%
Immigrated before 1986	82,190	10%	1,621,610	14%	2,956,640	10%
All immigrants	168,120	21%	3,030,080	27%	5,448,490	19%

### ***Eighty-six percent of recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens***

By 2001, a large majority of Ottawa's immigrants who landed in Canada from 1986 to 1995—86%—had become Canadian citizens. Immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70% to close to 100%. More than 90% of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period from Lebanon, Somalia, Viet Nam and Hong Kong (among the top countries of birth for Ottawa) had obtained Canadian citizenship by 2001. Between 70% and 90% of those from China, Poland, the Philippines, India and Iran had done the same. (See Table B-1 for the top ten countries of birth.)

A significant share of immigrants from Western Europe and the United States are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated to Canada from these countries during the 1986-1996 period is less than 70%, the lowest being 34% for Portugal. 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.

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-six percent of Ottawa's immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had become Canadian citizens by that date, compared to 85% of the comparable cohort at the time of the 1996 Census.

Seventeen percent of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship was more common among recent immigrants than among earlier immigrants. Among Ottawa's immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986, 14% 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 (17%) than in 1996 (22%).

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

More than 90 percent of Ottawa's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Ottawa's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-quarter of Ottawa's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship:	
Israel Romania Yugoslavia Morocco Syria Bosnia and Herzegovina Barbados Pakistan Hong Kong Lebanon Russian Federation Hungary Bangladesh Ghana Peru Egypt Viet Nam Ukraine Iraq Somalia Cambodia Ethiopia	Portugal Netherlands Switzerland Chile United States Trinidad and Tobago Malaysia United Kingdom	Poland France Colombia Taiwan Egypt Yugoslavia, Former Turkey Romania El Salvador Switzerland United Kingdom Bangladesh Lebanon Morocco Hungary Trinidad and Tobago Bosnia and Herzegovina	
<b>Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)</b>	<b>Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship</b>		
Immigrated before 1986	91%	Immigrated before 1986	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	86%	Immigrated 1986-1995	17%

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

## PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

### ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

#### *One in five very recent immigrants was born in China*

Ottawa'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 34,400 residents of Ottawa who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was China, accounting for 20%. The next most numerous group was persons born in India. Their number was less than one quarter of that of the Chinese. The ten most common countries of birth, accounting for 48% of these very recent immigrants and representing four different continents, were China, India, Somalia, Iran, the United States, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

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

All immigrants			Immigrated before 1986		
	Number	Share		Number	Share
1 United Kingdom	20,250	12%	1 United Kingdom	17,670	21%
2 China, People's Republic of	12,870	8%	2 Italy	6,440	8%
3 Lebanon	9,450	6%	3 United States	4,850	6%
4 United States	7,280	4%	4 Germany	4,200	5%
5 India	6,840	4%	5 Lebanon	3,760	5%
6 Italy	6,700	4%	6 India	3,290	4%
7 Viet Nam	5,520	3%	7 Viet Nam	3,030	4%
8 Germany	4,950	3%	8 China, People's Republic of	2,630	3%
9 Poland	4,880	3%	9 Poland	2,350	3%
10 Somalia	4,580	3%	10 Netherlands	2,340	3%
Top ten countries	83,320	50%	Top ten countries	50,560	62%
All other countries	84,800	50%	All other countries	31,630	38%
Total	168,120	100%	Total	82,190	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995			Immigrated 1996-2001		
	Number	Share		Number	Share
1 Lebanon	4,900	10%	1 China, People's Republic of	6,750	20%
2 China, People's Republic of	3,520	7%	2 India	1,540	4%
3 Somalia	3,240	6%	3 Somalia	1,260	4%
4 Poland	2,330	5%	4 Iran	1,210	4%
5 Viet Nam	2,240	4%	5 United States	1,060	3%
6 Philippines	2,070	4%	6 Russian Federation	1,000	3%
7 India	2,010	4%	7 United Kingdom	970	3%
8 United Kingdom	1,610	3%	8 Yugoslavia, Former	880	3%
9 Hong Kong	1,530	3%	9 Pakistan	870	3%
10 Iran	1,500	3%	10 Bangladesh	830	2%
Top ten countries	24,950	49%	Top ten countries	16,370	48%
All other countries	26,590	51%	All other countries	18,030	52%
Total	51,540	100%	Total	34,400	100%



Among Ottawa's earlier immigrants—those arriving in Canada before 1986—the United Kingdom and Italy were the most common countries of birth, accounting for 29% of this group.

In general, the birth origins of Ottawa's immigrant population vary in relation to the period of immigration. European birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1950s, the 1960s and, to a lesser extent, the 1970s, and Asian birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1980s and 1990s.

### *A favoured destination for some recent immigrants*

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

Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Ottawa	Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Ottawa
Somalia	18,220	24.7%	Peru	12,590	3.2%
Lebanon	43,930	12.9%	Ghana	13,450	3.2%
Ethiopia	12,080	12.9%	<b>All immigrants</b>	<b>5,448,490</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
Haiti	25,430	7.7%	Poland	91,140	2.8%
Bangladesh	19,920	7.1%	Morocco	13,510	2.7%
Egypt	16,970	6.2%	<b>Total population</b>	<b>29,639,000</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,170	5.7%	Malaysia	12,280	2.6%
Iraq	22,300	5.7%	<b>All Canadian-born</b>	<b>23,991,910</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Afghanistan	20,670	4.4%	Colombia	10,190	2.6%
Iran	61,560	4.4%	Jamaica	48,760	2.3%
China, People's Republic of	236,930	4.3%	France	27,500	2.3%
Yugoslavia, Former	35,860	4.1%	Guatemala	10,580	2.2%
Russian Federation	35,950	4.0%	Sri Lanka	80,080	2.2%
El Salvador	29,680	3.9%	Pakistan	64,020	2.1%
Croatia	11,380	3.8%	Mexico	24,640	1.8%
Syria	10,340	3.7%	India	197,680	1.8%
United Kingdom	69,660	3.7%	Philippines	161,130	1.8%
Ukraine	25,530	3.5%	South Africa, Republic of	19,890	1.5%
Viet Nam	72,330	3.4%	Portugal	34,120	1.4%
<b>All recent immigrants</b>	<b>2,491,850</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	Trinidad and Tobago	28,790	1.3%
United States	73,860	3.3%	Korea, South	50,970	1.2%
Germany	22,810	3.3%	Guyana	38,910	1.1%
Romania	43,200	3.2%	Hong Kong	168,770	1.0%

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 Ottawa's share being 1% or more.

Ottawa is home to 3.1% of all immigrants in Canada and 3.4% of all recent immigrants. For some immigrant groups, Ottawa is a preferred destination. For example, of the 18,200 Somalia-born individuals who immigrated after 1985 and were living in Canada in 2001, 4,500 or one-quarter were living in Ottawa. Ottawa is also home to a large share of recent immigrants from Lebanon, Ethiopia and Haiti. Of the 74,000 recent immigrants to Canada born in the United States, a relatively small proportion (3.3%) was residing in Ottawa in 2001. This share, however, exceeds Ottawa's share of the total national Canadian-born population (2.6%).

## High share of economic immigrants among very recent landings

Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that the number of immigrants who reported Ottawa as their destination when they landed in Canada increased by 12,100 between the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s and decreased by 4,600 in the second half of the 1990s. The decline was concentrated in the family and refugee classes, while the number of economic immigrants increased. One-half of very recent immigrants destined for Ottawa entered through the economic category.

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

	1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2000	
Family class	8,200	34%	14,500	40%	8,400	27%
Economic immigrants	9,900	42%	11,900	33%	16,000	51%
Refugees	5,500	23%	9,300	26%	6,700	21%
Other immigrants	200	1%	200	1%	100	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

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

Within the family class, the number of sponsored spouses showed little change over the three five-year periods and in the latest 1996-2000 period amounted to more than one-half of this category. The number of other relatives—parents and grandparents, sons and daughters, and fiancés—fell sharply from about 8,400 during the 1991-1995 period to 3,600 during the 1996-2000 period.

As for refugees, both government-assisted and privately-sponsored refugees declined in number. Six thousand government-sponsored refugees were destined to Ottawa when they landed during the 1986-1995 period, and 2,100 during the next five years. Only 400 privately-sponsored refugees entered in the second half of the 1990s, only one-fifth of the number that entered in the second half of the 1980s.

Skilled workers and their dependants account for the lion's share of economic immigrants, and the flow of these new entrants destined for Ottawa increased steadily throughout the 15-year period 1986-2000.

## *More than one-quarter of very recent immigrants are Muslims*

While Roman Catholics, Protestants and other Christians combined are the largest religious group among very recent immigrants, the shares adhering to the Muslim faith and those reporting no religious affiliation are nearly as high. Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs make up a small share of very recent immigrants. Among the Canadian-born, these three religions have virtually no following.

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Roman Catholic	302,280	49%	48,930	29%	28,870	35%	14,600	28%	5,470	16%
Protestant	184,630	30%	30,640	18%	22,580	27%	5,380	10%	2,710	8%
Orthodox Christian	5,990	1%	9,640	6%	3,440	4%	3,370	7%	2,810	8%
Other Christian	9,980	2%	5,230	3%	1,700	2%	2,250	4%	1,310	4%
Muslim	10,580	2%	26,740	16%	3,780	5%	12,730	25%	10,260	30%
Buddhist	2,520	0%	6,410	4%	3,220	4%	2,370	5%	830	2%
Hindu	1,870	0%	5,850	3%	2,140	3%	2,260	4%	1,450	4%
Sikh	840	0%	1,610	1%	890	1%	540	1%	190	1%
Other	13,250	2%	3,790	2%	2,540	3%	770	1%	510	1%
No religion	87,200	14%	29,300	17%	13,170	16%	7,280	14%	8,860	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>619,090</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>168,130</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>82,200</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>51,540</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Roman Catholics account for one-half of the Canadian-born population and are the largest religious group among immigrants, but this is not the case among very recent immigrants. Three in ten Canadian-born persons are Protestant, with the United Church having the largest following among the major Protestant churches, accounting for 9% of the population group. Only 1% of recent immigrants report an affiliation with the United Church.

## 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 landing between 1996 and 2001) is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population, with a larger proportion of persons aged 25 to 44 and proportionally fewer adults aged 45 and over. In 2001, slightly more than one-half of the very recent immigrant population living in Ottawa were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared to 30% of the Canadian-born. Adults aged 45 to 64 accounted for just 10% of the very recent immigrant population compared with 22% for the Canadian-born, while immigrants aged 65 and over accounted for only 3% of very recent immigrants in comparison to 9% for their Canadian-born counterparts. Children under 15 accounted for slightly more than one-fifth of Ottawa's very recent immigrants as well as of the Canadian-born population.

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

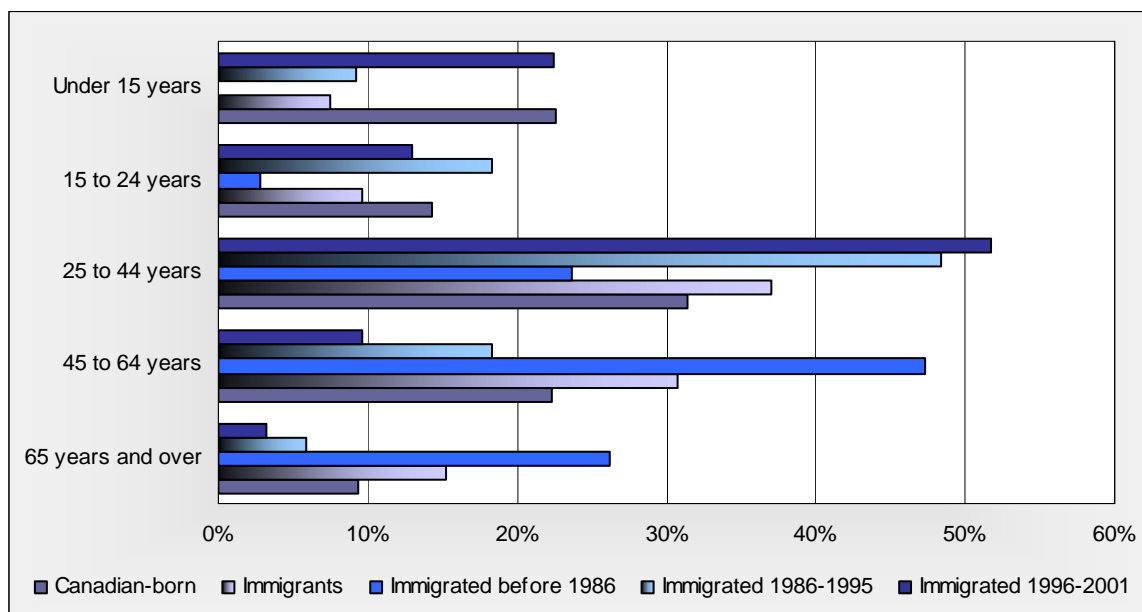
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	68,260	44,200	98,290	70,870	33,780	315,380
Immigrants	6,080	7,860	32,260	26,450	13,980	86,640
Immigrated before 1986	0	1,150	9,940	19,740	11,590	42,430
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,490	4,400	12,980	5,060	1,760	26,690
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,590	2,310	9,340	1,650	650	17,540
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	71,690	44,250	96,430	67,130	24,230	303,710
Immigrants	6,410	8,310	29,930	25,200	11,660	81,490
Immigrated before 1986	0	1,140	9,540	19,180	9,930	39,770
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,290	5,020	11,930	4,370	1,260	24,850
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,120	2,150	8,470	1,650	490	16,860
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	139,940	88,440	194,720	138,000	58,010	619,090
Immigrants	12,490	16,160	62,190	51,650	25,640	168,120
Immigrated before 1986	0	2,300	19,470	38,930	21,500	82,190
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,780	9,420	24,910	9,430	3,010	51,540
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,720	4,460	17,800	3,300	1,130	34,400
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	23%	14%	31%	22%	9%	100%
Immigrants	7%	10%	37%	31%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	0%	3%	24%	47%	26%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	18%	48%	18%	6%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	22%	13%	52%	10%	3%	100%
Total population	19%	13%	33%	24%	11%	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 arrival. Immigrants tend to arrive in Canada during their prime working-age years. This was the case among immigrants who landed more than 30 years ago, and it is still the case today. It is therefore not surprising that a large share of very recent immigrants were in the 25 to 44 age group.

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

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



## More women than men

The proportion of women in the recent immigrant population in Ottawa is the same as that of the Canadian-born population. However, the proportion varies considerably by country of birth of recent immigrants. More than 62% of recent immigrants from Japan, Slovakia and the Philippines are women.

**Table B-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Ottawa 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%	50%	50%	51%	58%	51%
Immigrants	49%	49%	52%	51%	55%	52%
Immigrated before 1986	-	50%	51%	51%	54%	52%
Immigrated 1986-1995	52%	47%	52%	54%	58%	52%
Immigrated 1996-2001	47%	52%	52%	50%	57%	51%

There are 2,500 more women than men among the 85,900 recent immigrants in Ottawa. The number of women is particularly high among recent immigrants from the Philippines (670 more women than men out of 2,850 recent immigrants) and Japan (130 more women than men out of 280 recent immigrants).

As women on average live longer than men, they make up a large share of persons aged 65 years and over. But the higher proportion of women among recent immigrants is not related to age. For instance, more than two-thirds of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 from the Philippines are women. Some of them have obtained permanent resident status after a period of employment as live-in caregivers.

At the opposite end of the spectrum of the gender mix are Iran, El Salvador and Egypt. Fifty-five percent or more of recent immigrants from these countries are men. Men outnumber women by 200 among the 1,050 recent immigrants from Egypt, and by 260 among the 2,710 recent immigrants from 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 English or French*

A large majority of Ottawa'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 (95% of men and 91% of women) reported being able to speak an official language in May 2001. Less than one in ten of these very recent immigrants could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages was somewhat greater among those who immigrated in earlier periods—94% of those who landed between 1986 and 1995 and 97% of those who immigrated before 1986 indicated that they were able to speak an official language.

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

	English only		French only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
15 to 24 years	1,600	69%	80	3%	540	23%	100	4%	2,310	100%
25 to 44 years	7,500	80%	340	4%	1,150	12%	360	4%	9,340	100%
45 to 64 years	1,020	62%	50	3%	170	10%	420	25%	1,650	100%
65 years and over	200	31%	50	8%	30	5%	380	59%	640	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>10,320</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>13,940</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Men</b>										
15 to 24 years	1,530	71%	60	3%	500	23%	70	3%	2,140	100%
25 to 44 years	6,950	82%	120	1%	1,260	15%	150	2%	8,470	100%
45 to 64 years	1,190	72%	50	3%	220	13%	190	12%	1,650	100%
65 years and over	250	51%	30	6%	10	2%	200	41%	490	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>9,910</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>12,750</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>										
15 to 24 years	3,120	70%	130	3%	1,030	23%	170	4%	4,450	100%
25 to 44 years	14,450	81%	450	3%	2,410	14%	510	3%	17,810	100%
45 to 64 years	2,210	67%	100	3%	390	12%	610	18%	3,300	100%
65 years and over	440	39%	70	6%	40	4%	580	52%	1,120	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>20,220</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>26,690</b>	<b>100%</b>

Very recent immigrant women are somewhat less likely than men to have conversational knowledge of English or French. Among Ottawa's women who immigrated between 1996 and 2001, for example, 9% could speak neither English nor French. The comparable figure among men arriving in this period was 5%.

The proportion of Ottawa's immigrants able to carry on a conversation in English or French decreases with age. Among immigrants under age 45 who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, almost all are able to speak an official language, and there is little difference between men and women in this regard. Among those aged 45 to 64, however, the percentage that can speak

English or French is lower. Also, English or French speaking ability is lower among women than among men in this age group. For both men and women, seniors aged 65 and over are least likely to have the ability to converse in English or French.

Ability to converse in either or both official languages has improved with the very recent immigrant cohort: 3% more men and 3% more women had this ability in 2001 compared to a similar cohort (those who landed within the five years prior to the census) in 1996. This may reflect changes in countries of origin, the increase in the number of economic immigrants and perhaps also greater awareness among immigrants of the need to speak Canada's languages before and after arrival.

About three-quarters of very recent immigrants in Ottawa speak English and one in seven speak both English and French. Only a small share reports knowledge of French only.

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

	English only		French only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	128,320	52%	3,050	1%	115,720	47%	-	-	247,130	100%
Immigrants	56,680	70%	1,580	2%	17,640	22%	4,670	6%	80,560	100%
Immigrated before 1986	29,810	70%	470	1%	10,600	25%	1,560	4%	42,420	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16,560	68%	610	3%	5,170	21%	1,860	8%	24,200	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10,320	74%	500	4%	1,880	13%	1,250	9%	13,940	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	129,520	56%	1,560	1%	100,910	43%	-	-	232,030	100%
Immigrants	54,610	73%	780	1%	17,320	23%	2,370	3%	75,080	100%
Immigrated before 1986	28,200	71%	210	1%	10,560	27%	830	2%	39,780	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16,510	73%	320	1%	4,800	21%	950	4%	22,570	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9,910	78%	250	2%	1,980	16%	610	5%	12,750	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	257,840	54%	4,610	1%	216,630	45%	-	-	479,150	100%
Immigrants	111,290	72%	2,350	2%	34,960	22%	7,040	5%	155,640	100%
Immigrated before 1986	58,000	71%	670	1%	21,140	26%	2,390	3%	82,200	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	33,070	71%	930	2%	9,970	21%	2,800	6%	46,760	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	20,220	76%	760	3%	3,860	14%	1,860	7%	26,690	100%

Immigrants living in Ottawa are predominantly English-speaking regardless of when they came to Canada. Only a tiny fraction speaks French but not English, and in this they greatly resemble the Canadian-born population of the city. The share having command of both languages is larger for earlier immigrants than for the more recently landed.

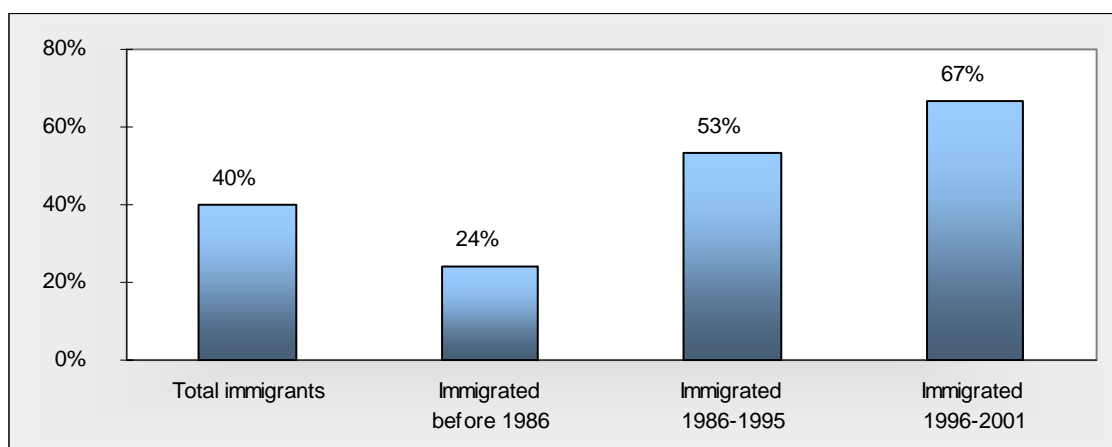


## ***Two in three very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home***

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

The use of a foreign language is also high among other immigrant cohorts. More than one-half of those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995 and nearly one-quarter of those who immigrated prior to 1986 most often speak a foreign language at home.

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



The use of foreign languages in the home was slightly more common in 2001 than in 1996, for a given length of stay in Canada. Of very recent immigrants in 1996, 65% reported use of a foreign language in the home. Among those who had lived in Canada from 5 to 15 years, 53% commonly used a foreign language in 2001, compared to 48% in 1996.

## ***Very high level of education among very recent immigrants***

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

When education levels are compared by age group, the younger generation has a much higher level of education than older groups, whether born inside or outside Canada. Seven in ten Canadian-born persons under 45 years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to 45% of men age 65 and over and 31% of women age 65 and over. A similar difference in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants.

**Table B-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	9,130	45,230	63,660	67,170	61,940	247,120
Immigrants	8,400	11,440	16,130	20,780	23,820	80,550
Immigrated before 1986	5,200	5,640	8,100	12,170	11,320	42,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,420	4,180	5,420	5,690	6,490	24,190
Immigrated 1996-2001	780	1,640	2,610	2,920	6,000	13,940
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	7,410	44,160	53,780	62,050	64,640	232,030
Immigrants	5,170	9,250	12,680	17,360	30,620	75,080
Immigrated before 1986	3,570	3,920	5,700	10,760	15,830	39,780
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,300	3,970	5,070	4,750	7,490	22,570
Immigrated 1996-2001	310	1,360	1,910	1,870	7,310	12,750
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	16,530	89,390	117,450	129,220	126,570	479,150
Immigrants	13,560	20,690	28,810	38,140	54,430	155,640
Immigrated before 1986	8,780	9,550	13,800	22,930	27,150	82,190
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,710	8,150	10,490	10,440	13,980	46,760
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,080	3,000	4,520	4,780	13,310	26,690
<b>Percentage distribution</b>						
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	4%	18%	26%	27%	25%	100%
Immigrants	10%	14%	20%	26%	30%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	12%	13%	19%	29%	27%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10%	17%	22%	24%	27%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	12%	19%	21%	43%	100%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	3%	19%	23%	27%	28%	100%
Immigrants	7%	12%	17%	23%	41%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	9%	10%	14%	27%	40%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	18%	22%	21%	33%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	2%	11%	15%	15%	57%	100%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	3%	19%	25%	27%	26%	100%
Immigrants	9%	13%	19%	25%	35%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	11%	12%	17%	28%	33%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	17%	22%	22%	30%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4%	11%	17%	18%	50%	100%

**Table B-10: 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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)**

	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	8,770	13,290	14,910	68,870	39,210	10,500
Immigrants	4,080	5,920	6,820	22,350	15,740	4,730
Immigrated before 1986	1,310	4,070	5,300	6,730	12,200	4,140
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,080	1,510	1,200	8,280	2,590	360
Immigrated 1996-2001	700	360	320	7,340	960	220
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	10,990	12,010	8,800	65,620	41,910	11,010
Immigrants	2,840	3,930	4,060	22,450	18,050	6,240
Immigrated before 1986	1,060	3,000	3,240	6,770	13,860	5,650
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,420	830	680	8,370	2,860	350
Immigrated 1996-2001	380	120	150	7,310	1,340	260
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	19,750	25,280	23,700	134,480	81,120	21,520
Immigrants	6,930	9,850	10,870	44,810	33,800	10,980
Immigrated before 1986	2,360	7,050	8,530	13,510	26,060	9,770
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,490	2,330	1,880	16,650	5,440	710
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,090	480	470	14,660	2,300	490
	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	9%	19%	44%	70%	55%	31%
Immigrants	13%	22%	49%	69%	60%	34%
Immigrated before 1986	13%	21%	46%	68%	62%	36%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16%	30%	68%	64%	51%	21%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7%	22%	50%	79%	58%	34%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	11%	18%	36%	68%	62%	45%
Immigrants	9%	16%	35%	75%	72%	54%
Immigrated before 1986	11%	16%	33%	71%	72%	57%
Immigrated 1986-1995	12%	19%	54%	70%	66%	28%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4%	7%	30%	86%	81%	54%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	10%	18%	41%	69%	59%	37%
Immigrants	11%	19%	42%	72%	65%	43%
Immigrated before 1986	12%	18%	40%	69%	67%	45%
Immigrated 1986-1995	14%	25%	62%	67%	58%	23%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	14%	41%	82%	70%	43%

Eighty-six percent of men aged 25-44 who immigrated during the 1996-2001 period have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to 68% of Canadian-born men. Eight in ten very recent immigrant women in the same age group have a post-secondary diploma or degree, also surpassing their Canadian-born contemporaries. The pattern in other age groups for post-secondary degrees and diplomas is similar. In 1996, immigrants who had landed in the five years prior to the census were not as well educated as very recent immigrants in 2001.

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

Seven out of ten men who immigrated after 1985 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades. This compares to five out of ten Canadian-born men. Among women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, almost four in ten recent immigrants have studied some physical science or technology, compared to just over one in ten Canadian-born women with similar education levels.

**Table B-11: 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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Physical sciences, engineering and trades		Social sciences, education and arts		Commerce, management and business administration		Health professions and related technologies		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	16,380	13%	61,040	47%	31,590	25%	19,910	15%	128,910	100%
Immigrants	10,610	24%	17,430	39%	9,640	22%	6,850	15%	44,520	100%
Immigrated before 1986	3,570	29%	4,310	35%	2,560	21%	1,720	14%	12,160	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,690	16%	10,230	44%	5,530	24%	4,020	17%	23,470	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,350	38%	2,890	32%	1,560	17%	1,110	12%	8,910	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	60,320	48%	38,860	31%	23,080	18%	4,290	3%	126,540	100%
Immigrants	29,720	62%	10,170	21%	5,660	12%	2,370	5%	47,920	100%
Immigrated before 1986	7,730	63%	2,390	20%	1,500	12%	600	5%	12,220	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15,390	58%	6,440	24%	3,310	12%	1,420	5%	26,540	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6,610	72%	1,320	14%	860	9%	360	4%	9,140	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	76,720	30%	99,890	39%	54,670	21%	24,200	9%	255,470	100%
Immigrants	40,340	44%	27,590	30%	15,300	17%	9,210	10%	92,430	100%
Immigrated before 1986	11,330	46%	6,700	27%	4,050	17%	2,310	9%	24,380	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	19,050	38%	16,680	33%	8,830	18%	5,430	11%	49,990	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9,950	55%	4,210	23%	2,420	13%	1,480	8%	18,050	100%

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

### *Recent immigrants more likely to attend school*

Very recent immigrants are relatively likely to be in school. School attendance is at least twice as high among very recent immigrants as among the Canadian-born in both the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups, and it is also relatively high among those who landed during the 1986-1995 period.

**Table B-12: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	30,840	13,790	3,520	70%	14%	5%
Immigrants	5,950	7,250	1,770	76%	22%	7%
Immigrated before 1986	920	1,500	990	80%	15%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,400	2,560	490	77%	20%	10%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,640	3,210	310	71%	34%	18%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	29,880	11,230	2,400	68%	12%	4%
Immigrants	6,320	5,910	1,130	76%	20%	4%
Immigrated before 1986	740	1,110	550	65%	12%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,860	2,260	280	77%	19%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,730	2,570	300	80%	30%	18%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	60,730	25,010	5,930	69%	13%	4%
Immigrants	12,270	13,160	2,910	76%	21%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	1,660	2,600	1,530	72%	13%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7,260	4,810	770	77%	19%	8%
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,370	5,770	600	76%	32%	18%

School attendance, of course, is much higher in the youngest age group, persons of 15 to 24 years of age, than in older age groups. Here, also, we find a higher rate of attendance among recently immigrated men and women than among their Canadian-born counterparts. By and large, school attendance rates for all immigrant cohorts were similar in the 1996 Census.

## PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

### FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS

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

Very few recent immigrants live alone. Like the Canadian-born population, a large majority of recent immigrants live in households with at least two people, and in most cases, these are people with whom they are related by blood, marriage or adoption. In fact, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live with relatives. This difference is seen in all age groups, but is most notable among people aged 65 and over. Among Canadian-born seniors in Ottawa, two-thirds live with relatives, while nearly one-third live alone. By comparison, nine out of ten very recent immigrants aged 65 and over live with relatives, while only one in twelve 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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

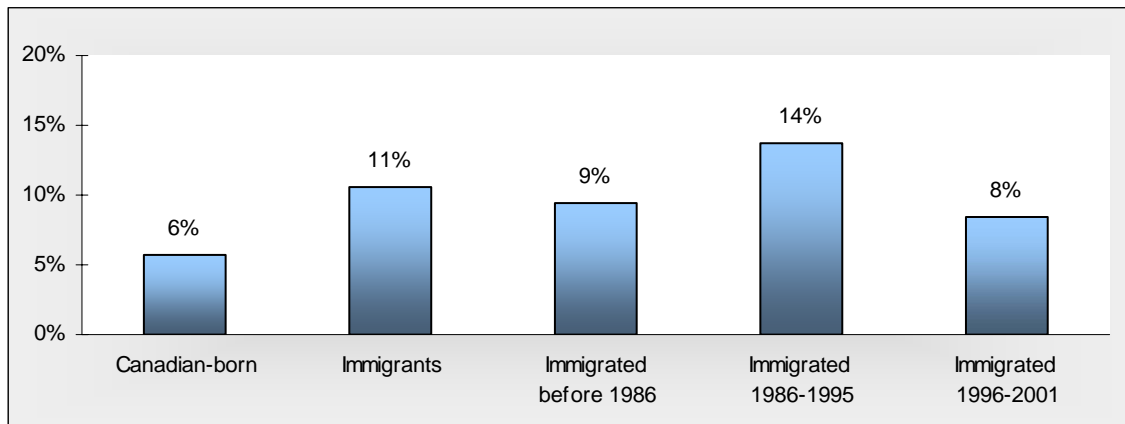
	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
<b>All ages (including 0-14 years)</b>										
Living alone	64,550	10%	15,710	9%	10,880	13%	3,140	6%	1,700	5%
Living with non-relatives only	31,050	5%	5,850	3%	2,450	3%	1,930	4%	1,470	4%
Living with relatives	521,770	85%	146,040	87%	68,640	84%	46,330	90%	31,070	91%
<b>15-24 years</b>										
Living alone	3,040	3%	450	3%	120	5%	230	2%	120	3%
Living with non-relatives only	9,240	10%	990	6%	280	12%	440	5%	290	6%
Living with relatives	75,890	86%	14,660	91%	1,910	83%	8,750	93%	4,030	91%
<b>25-44 years</b>										
Living alone	23,980	12%	5,210	8%	1,980	10%	1,940	8%	1,290	7%
Living with non-relatives only	15,650	8%	3,220	5%	1,030	5%	1,170	5%	1,030	6%
Living with relatives	154,580	80%	53,530	86%	16,420	85%	21,740	88%	15,360	87%
<b>45-64 years</b>										
Living alone	19,680	14%	4,570	9%	3,760	10%	610	6%	200	6%
Living with non-relatives only	4,490	3%	1,160	2%	780	2%	270	3%	110	3%
Living with relatives	113,360	82%	45,790	89%	34,270	88%	8,520	91%	2,980	91%
<b>65 years and over</b>										
Living alone	17,870	31%	5,490	21%	5,020	23%	390	13%	100	8%
Living with non-relatives only	1,040	2%	470	2%	370	2%	80	3%	30	3%
Living with relatives	38,680	67%	19,610	77%	16,060	75%	2,550	85%	1,010	89%

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

## ***Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families***

Recent immigrants are similar to Canadian-born individuals in that most live in nuclear families, with no relatives other than the immediate members of the nuclear family. However, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only 6% are part of an extended family, compared to 8% of very recent immigrants and 14% of those who immigrated over the 1986-1995 period.

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

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

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
<b>All ages</b>										
Nuclear family	483,630	93%	127,770	88%	61,100	89%	38,860	84%	27,820	90%
Extended family	29,640	6%	15,395	11%	6,430	9%	6,320	14%	2,640	8%
<b>Under 15 years</b>										
Nuclear family	132,260	95%	11,555	93%	-	-	4,310	90%	7,250	94%
Extended family	6,850	5%	830	7%	-	-	430	9%	395	5%
<b>15-24 years</b>										
Nuclear family	69,300	91%	12,170	83%	1,670	87%	7,150	82%	3,360	83%
Extended family	5,150	7%	1,805	12%	200	10%	1,180	13%	440	11%
<b>25-44 years</b>										
Nuclear family	143,180	93%	47,005	88%	14,580	89%	18,490	85%	13,940	91%
Extended family	8,080	5%	5,420	10%	1,580	10%	2,730	13%	1,120	7%
<b>45-64 years</b>										
Nuclear family	105,260	93%	41,010	90%	31,160	91%	7,230	85%	2,650	89%
Extended family	6,240	6%	4,285	9%	2,720	8%	1,220	14%	340	11%
<b>65 years and over</b>										
Nuclear family	33,630	87%	16,025	82%	13,710	85%	1,690	66%	630	63%
Extended family	3,340	9%	3,060	16%	1,940	12%	770	30%	360	36%

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 eight families in Ottawa is a recent immigrant family*

In Ottawa in 2001, there were 85,900 recent immigrants who had landed in Canada between 1986 and 2001. A large majority of these immigrants—73,200 or 85%—were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents or children. Nearly one in seven families in Ottawa is a recent immigrant family—that is, a family in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. In Canada as a whole, one in nine families is a recent immigrant family.

Most of the recent immigrant families consist of married or common-law couples, while 16% are lone-parent families, a share similar to that for Canadian-born families. When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, it appears that lone-parent families are less common among young than among older recent immigrant families. The reverse applies to Canadian-born families.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
<b>All families (including 15-24 years)</b>				
Couples with or without children	119,650	85%	25,750	84%
Lone-parent families	21,920	15%	4,790	16%
Total number of families	141,570	100%	30,540	100%
<b>25-44 years</b>				
Couples with or without children	51,810	83%	16,900	85%
Lone-parent families	10,730	17%	3,020	15%
Total number of families	62,530	100%	19,910	100%
<b>45-64 years</b>				
Couples with or without children	48,660	86%	6,980	84%
Lone-parent families	7,870	14%	1,300	16%
Total number of families	56,530	100%	8,280	100%
<b>65 years and over</b>				
Couples with or without children	17,330	88%	1,640	82%
Lone-parent families	2,470	12%	360	18%
Total number of families	19,800	100%	1,990	100%

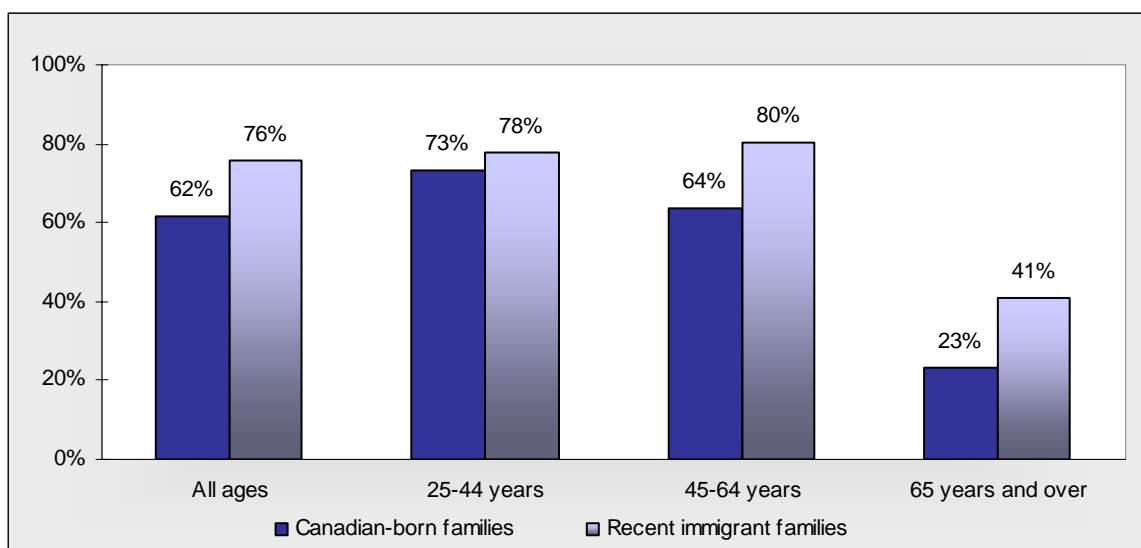
Note: For definitions of family and related concepts, see the Glossary. Since the 1996 Census there have been changes to the definition of family.

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

Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families differ in the proportion of families with children at home. Three in four recent immigrant families have at least one child of any age living at home. By comparison, just over six in ten Canadian-born families have children at home.

This difference occurs mainly among older families, when age of family is defined as the age of the oldest member of the family. Among young families, the proportion of those with children at home is similar for recent immigrant and Canadian-born families. However, among families of persons 45 and over, the share of families with children is 16 to 18 percentage points larger among families of recent immigrants than among families of 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, Ottawa 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 more likely to have more than two children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. As many as 24% of recent immigrant families with children have three or more children, compared to 15% of Canadian-born families.

The share of families with three or more children differs little among young families. However, three in ten recent immigrant families with children whose older spouse or lone parent is 45 to 64 years old have more than two children, compared to 14% of Canadian-born families. Among the oldest recent immigrant families with children, 11% have three or more children living at home, compared to only 2% of Canadian-born families.

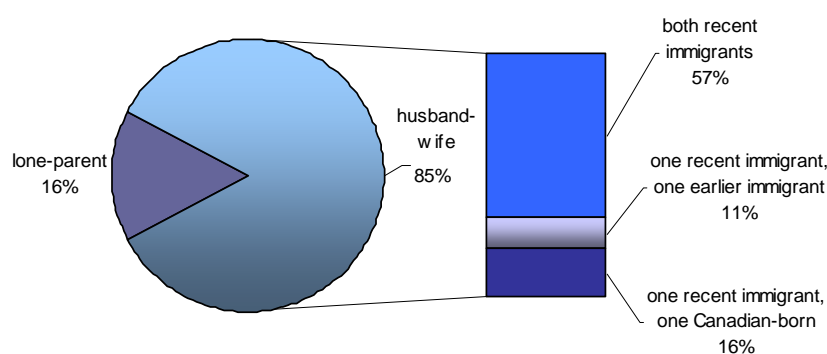
**Table C-4: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
<b>All ages (including 15-24 years)</b>				
One child	36,860	42%	8,810	38%
Two children	37,260	43%	8,890	38%
Three or more children	13,400	15%	5,470	24%
<b>25-44 years</b>				
One child	15,370	34%	5,890	38%
Two children	22,220	49%	6,230	40%
Three or more children	8,150	18%	3,360	22%
<b>45-64 years</b>				
One child	16,580	46%	2,260	34%
Two children	14,250	40%	2,400	36%
Three or more children	5,180	14%	2,000	30%
<b>65 years and over</b>				
One child	3,950	87%	540	67%
Two children	540	12%	180	22%
Three or more children	70	2%	90	11%

## Majority of recent immigrants married to other recent immigrants

The majority of the 30,500 recent immigrant families consist of a recently immigrated husband married to or living common-law with a recently immigrated wife, with or without children. An additional 11% of families have a recently immigrated spouse and a spouse who immigrated before 1986. As many as 16% of recent immigrant families in Ottawa have a recent immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse. Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, about 45% consist of an immigrant with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C-3).

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



When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Just 3% of recent immigrant couples live common-law, compared to 16% of Canadian-born couples. Even among younger couples, where common-law relationships are the clear preference of the Canadian-born, relatively few recent immigrant couples have chosen this option.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages	18,690	16%	470	3%
15-24 years	1,630	87%	30	36%
25-44 years	11,390	22%	350	3%
45-64 years	4,990	10%	80	2%
65 years and over	690	4%	20	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 ten households is a recent immigrant household*

In 2001, there were 38,700 recent immigrant households—households in which at least one member 15 years of age or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 12% of the total number of households in Ottawa.

Two out of five recent immigrant households, or 15,800 in total, have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. For more than half of these households, all members are very recent immigrants. The remaining 7,000 households consist of very recent immigrants living together with other persons. In these households, the other persons are immigrants who landed before 1996, Canadian-born and both Canadian-born and immigrants who landed before 1996.

Seventy percent of households in Ottawa consist of only Canadian-born persons. Households that include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants account for 17% of households.

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

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born	217,810	70%
Earlier immigrants	53,960	17%
Recent immigrants	38,660	12%
1986-1995 immigrants	22,880	7%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	7,010	2%
1996-2001 immigrants only	8,780	3%
All households	312,500	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.

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

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

One in three Canadian-born households is a non-family household, and most of these consist of a person living alone. Among recent immigrant households, persons living alone are 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. Recent immigrant households are somewhat more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of just a nuclear family.

A significant proportion of recent immigrant households consists of a nuclear family living with other persons. In most of these “expanded-family” households, the non-family person or persons are related to the family. Expanded-family households occur much less frequently among the Canadian-born.

**Table C-7: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Ottawa 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	139,150	129,145	8,805	1,200	64,525	14,140
Earlier immigrants	41,000	37,410	3,055	535	10,870	2,080
Recent immigrants	31,185	26,005	3,555	1,625	4,845	2,630
1986-1995 immigrants	18,255	15,390	2,105	760	3,140	1,480
1996-2001 immigrants with others	6,225	4,240	1,185	800	0	775
1996-2001 immigrants only	6,690	6,355	260	75	1,700	380
All households	212,480	193,685	15,425	3,370	80,895	19,135

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	64%	59%	4%	1%	30%	6%
Earlier immigrants	76%	69%	6%	1%	20%	4%
Recent immigrants	81%	67%	9%	4%	13%	7%
1986-1995 immigrants	80%	67%	9%	3%	14%	6%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	89%	61%	17%	11%	0%	11%
1996-2001 immigrants only	76%	72%	3%	1%	19%	4%
All households	68%	62%	5%	1%	26%	6%

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

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

## Recent immigrant households tend to be large

Recent immigrant households are more likely to be large in size than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. Three in five recent immigrant households have one to three members, compared to nearly four in five 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.

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Nearly one in ten recent immigrant households have six or more members, compared to only 2% of Canadian-born households.

**Table C-8: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Ottawa 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	169,940	44,500	3,370	217,810
Earlier immigrants	39,240	13,400	1,330	53,960
Recent immigrants	22,830	12,460	3,370	38,660
1986-1995 immigrants	12,900	7,870	2,100	22,870
1996-2001 immigrants with others	3,990	2,180	830	7,000
1996-2001 immigrants only	5,930	2,420	440	8,780
All households	233,580	70,760	8,170	312,500

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated average size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	78%	20%	2%	2.4
Earlier immigrants	73%	25%	2%	2.7
Recent immigrants	59%	32%	9%	3.3
1986-1995 immigrants	56%	34%	9%	3.4
1996-2001 immigrants with others	57%	31%	12%	3.6
1996-2001 immigrants only	67%	28%	5%	3.0
All households	75%	23%	3%	2.6

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

## More care of children

The proportion of recent immigrants and very recent immigrants 15 years of age and over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons in the same category. On the other hand, spending time on a regular basis to look after elder persons is not as common among very recent immigrants as among the Canadian-born.

The difference in time spent on care of children may reflect the fact that recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to have children living at home and, if so, more likely to have two or more children.

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

	Care of			
	Children		Elders	
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	95,320	30%	50,730	16%
Immigrants	36,690	42%	15,010	17%
Immigrated before 1986	16,010	38%	8,690	20%
Immigrated 1986-1995	13,120	49%	4,250	16%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,580	43%	2,080	12%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	75,820	25%	34,930	12%
Immigrants	29,080	36%	11,290	14%
Immigrated before 1986	13,810	35%	6,670	17%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9,680	39%	3,160	13%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5,590	33%	1,460	9%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	171,140	28%	85,660	14%
Immigrants	65,770	39%	26,300	16%
Immigrated before 1986	29,810	36%	15,350	19%
Immigrated 1986-1995	22,800	44%	7,410	14%
Immigrated 1996-2001	13,170	38%	3,540	10%



## PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

### PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

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

Very recent immigrants are not as active in the labour market as the Canadian-born. The difference in labour force participation between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is twenty-one percentage points for women and seven percentage points 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. A pattern of adjustment and increasing involvement of immigrants in the Canadian labour market with longer stay is evident in all three age groups, for both men and women. Men aged 45-64 who immigrated before 1996 and persons aged 15-24 of both sexes who immigrated before 1986 are more active in the labour market than Canadian-born persons of the same ages. Immigrant women have a larger gap to bridge.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	31,960	84,500	48,780	165,230
Immigrants	4,390	23,170	17,640	45,200
Immigrated before 1986	910	8,240	13,460	22,600
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,550	9,340	3,280	15,170
Immigrated 1996-2001	940	5,590	910	7,430
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	32,130	90,650	53,750	176,530
Immigrants	4,880	26,990	21,080	52,950
Immigrated before 1986	900	8,870	16,270	26,030
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,960	10,820	3,590	17,370
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,020	7,320	1,220	9,560
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	64,090	175,150	102,530	341,760
Immigrants	9,270	50,160	38,730	98,160
Immigrated before 1986	1,800	17,110	29,730	48,630
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,510	20,150	6,870	32,530
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,960	12,910	2,120	16,980

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).

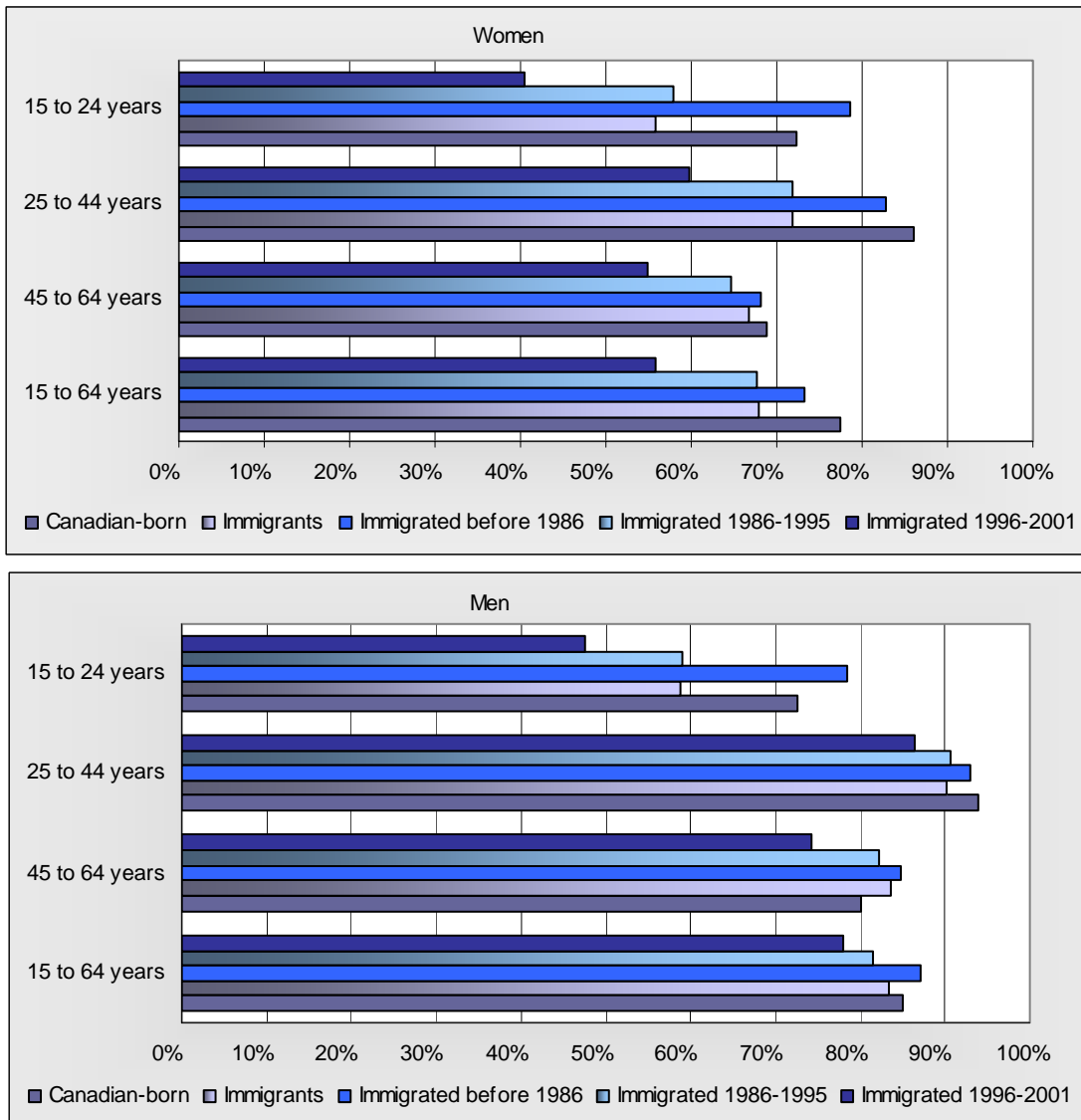
**Table D-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	72%	86%	69%	77%	165,230
Immigrants	56%	72%	67%	68%	45,200
Immigrated before 1986	79%	83%	68%	73%	22,600
Immigrated 1986-1995	58%	72%	65%	68%	15,170
Immigrated 1996-2001	41%	60%	55%	56%	7,430
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	73%	94%	80%	85%	176,530
Immigrants	59%	90%	84%	83%	52,950
Immigrated before 1986	79%	93%	85%	87%	26,030
Immigrated 1986-1995	59%	91%	82%	81%	17,370
Immigrated 1996-2001	48%	86%	74%	78%	9,560
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	72%	90%	74%	81%	341,760
Immigrants	57%	81%	75%	76%	98,160
Immigrated before 1986	79%	88%	76%	80%	48,630
Immigrated 1986-1995	58%	81%	73%	74%	32,530
Immigrated 1996-2001	44%	73%	64%	66%	16,980

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 was higher for most cohorts in the 2001 Census than in the 1996 Census. The young and old age cohorts showed greater gains than the middle age cohorts. Very recently landed women and men aged 45 to 64 saw gains of 11% and 10%, respectively.

**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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**



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

### *Pattern of adjustment similar for most levels of education*

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

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

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	1,010	20,410	43,770	49,390	50,670	165,230
Immigrants	1,710	4,100	8,820	13,320	17,280	45,200
Immigrated before 1986	980	1,930	4,240	7,230	8,230	22,600
Immigrated 1986-1995	620	1,690	3,410	4,360	5,110	15,170
Immigrated 1996-2001	110	480	1,180	1,730	3,940	7,430
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	1,810	26,080	42,820	52,110	53,700	176,530
Immigrants	1,870	4,660	9,240	12,740	24,450	52,950
Immigrated before 1986	1,160	2,050	4,090	7,190	11,560	26,030
Immigrated 1986-1995	590	2,100	3,890	4,180	6,640	17,370
Immigrated 1996-2001	130	520	1,260	1,390	6,250	9,560
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	2,820	46,490	86,580	101,500	104,370	341,760
Immigrants	3,570	8,760	18,050	26,050	41,730	98,160
Immigrated before 1986	2,120	3,970	8,330	14,410	19,800	48,630
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,200	3,770	7,290	8,520	11,750	32,530
Immigrated 1996-2001	250	1,000	2,440	3,130	10,180	16,980

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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

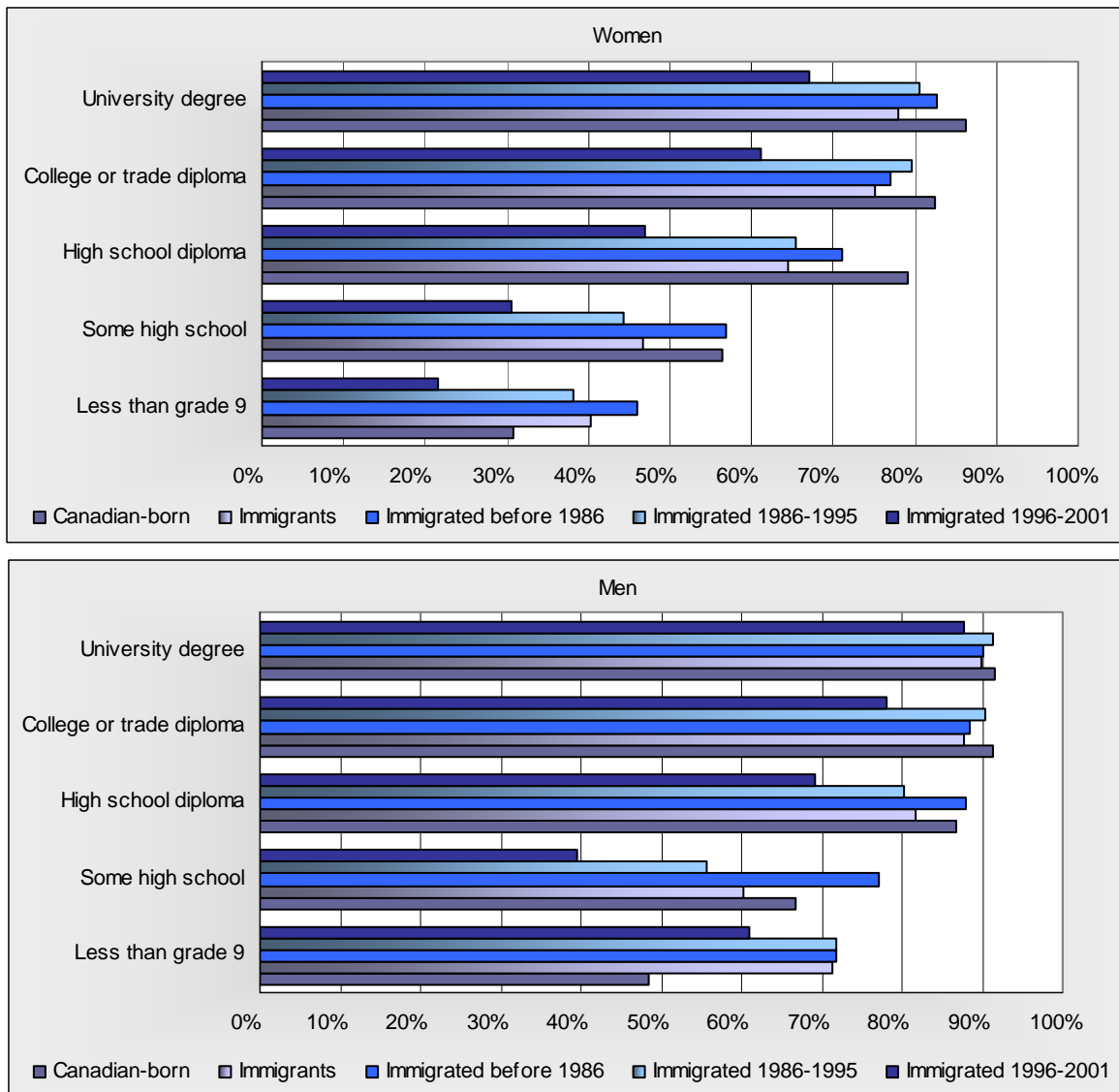
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	31%	56%	79%	82%	86%	77%
Immigrants	40%	47%	64%	75%	78%	68%
Immigrated before 1986	46%	57%	71%	77%	83%	73%
Immigrated 1986-1995	38%	44%	65%	80%	81%	68%
Immigrated 1996-2001	22%	30%	47%	61%	67%	56%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	48%	67%	87%	91%	92%	85%
Immigrants	71%	60%	82%	88%	90%	83%
Immigrated before 1986	72%	77%	88%	88%	90%	87%
Immigrated 1986-1995	72%	56%	80%	90%	91%	81%
Immigrated 1996-2001	61%	40%	69%	78%	88%	78%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	40%	62%	83%	87%	89%	81%
Immigrants	52%	53%	72%	81%	85%	76%
Immigrated before 1986	57%	65%	79%	82%	87%	80%
Immigrated 1986-1995	50%	50%	72%	84%	86%	74%
Immigrated 1996-2001	34%	34%	56%	68%	78%	66%

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

As well, immigrants with little schooling, even very recent immigrant men, are more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born with low education. But at all other education levels, there is a standard pattern of relatively low participation rates for very recently landed immigrants and convergence to the rates of the Canadian-born for earlier cohorts.

Participation rates have increased for some cohorts and have declined for other cohorts since 1996. Overall, there was little change for the Canadian-born and immigrants who landed before 1996. An increase of seven percentage points for very recent immigrant men was due to a larger share of university graduates who participate in the labour force at a very high rate.

**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, Ottawa 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 English or French when they immigrate to Canada. As reported at the time of the 2001 Census, the large majority of both men and women who immigrated during the 1990s and settled in Ottawa have knowledge of at least one official language. Those who do not report having knowledge of English or French are not nearly as active in the labour market as those who do. Those who have knowledge of French only, a small share of both recent immigrants and the Canadian-born, participate at lower rates in the labour market than do those who have knowledge of English only or both official languages.

**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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)**

	English only	French only	Both French and English	Neither French nor English	Total
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	81,580	850	82,790	-	165,230
Immigrants	31,660	650	12,180	720	45,200
Immigrated before 1986	14,950	180	7,310	170	22,600
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,890	280	3,680	330	15,170
Immigrated 1996-2001	5,830	190	1,200	220	7,430
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	97,440	690	78,380	-	176,530
Immigrants	38,920	360	12,980	700	52,950
Immigrated before 1986	18,060	120	7,670	180	26,030
Immigrated 1986-1995	13,190	150	3,710	300	17,370
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,660	100	1,600	210	9,560
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	179,010	1,550	161,190	-	341,760
Immigrants	70,580	1,010	25,150	1,420	98,160
Immigrated before 1986	33,020	280	14,970	360	48,630
Immigrated 1986-1995	24,090	450	7,390	630	32,530
Immigrated 1996-2001	13,480	290	2,800	430	16,980

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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	English only	French only	Both French and English	Neither French nor English	Total
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	76%	54%	79%	-	77%
Immigrants	67%	51%	76%	32%	68%
Immigrated before 1986	71%	58%	81%	39%	73%
Immigrated 1986-1995	69%	55%	72%	33%	68%
Immigrated 1996-2001	58%	41%	65%	25%	56%
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	85%	67%	85%	-	85%
Immigrants	84%	59%	85%	59%	83%
Immigrated before 1986	87%	79%	89%	63%	87%
Immigrated 1986-1995	83%	64%	79%	62%	81%
Immigrated 1996-2001	79%	43%	81%	52%	78%
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	81%	60%	82%	-	81%
Immigrants	76%	54%	80%	41%	76%
Immigrated before 1986	79%	62%	85%	50%	80%
Immigrated 1986-1995	76%	60%	76%	43%	74%
Immigrated 1996-2001	68%	42%	73%	34%	66%

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



## *Unemployment not uncommon during initial years*

Immigrants who are in their initial years in Ottawa are more likely to experience unemployment than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, very recently immigrated men in Ottawa aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 experienced unemployment rates of 10% and 14%, respectively, and women in the same age groups experienced rates of 18% and 15%, respectively. Unemployment is significantly lower among persons in the same age group 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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	3,540	3,360	1,170	8,070
Immigrants	830	2,540	920	4,290
Immigrated before 1986	110	460	520	1,090
Immigrated 1986-1995	490	1,050	270	1,810
Immigrated 1996-2001	230	1,020	140	1,380
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	4,060	3,230	1,460	8,750
Immigrants	860	1,760	1,110	3,720
Immigrated before 1986	140	280	570	990
Immigrated 1986-1995	560	740	370	1,660
Immigrated 1996-2001	160	750	180	1,080
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	7,610	6,580	2,630	16,810
Immigrants	1,690	4,300	2,030	8,020
Immigrated before 1986	250	760	1,100	2,100
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,050	1,790	620	3,460
Immigrated 1996-2001	390	1,760	310	2,460

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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	11%	4%	2%	5%	8,070
Immigrants	19%	11%	5%	9%	4,290
Immigrated before 1986	12%	6%	4%	5%	1,090
Immigrated 1986-1995	19%	11%	8%	12%	1,810
Immigrated 1996-2001	25%	18%	15%	19%	1,380
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	13%	4%	3%	5%	8,750
Immigrants	18%	7%	5%	7%	3,720
Immigrated before 1986	16%	3%	4%	4%	990
Immigrated 1986-1995	19%	7%	10%	10%	1,660
Immigrated 1996-2001	16%	10%	14%	11%	1,080
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	12%	4%	3%	5%	16,810
Immigrants	18%	9%	5%	8%	8,020
Immigrated before 1986	14%	4%	4%	4%	2,100
Immigrated 1986-1995	19%	9%	9%	11%	3,460
Immigrated 1996-2001	20%	14%	15%	14%	2,460

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 unemployment rate for all age and gender cohorts shown in Table D-8 was lower in 2001 than in 1996. The decline was significantly greater for very recent immigrants in all three age cohorts (seven to seventeen percentage points) than for other immigrants and the Canadian-born (one to seven percentage points).

Earlier cohorts have lower unemployment rates than more recent cohorts at all levels of education. For instance, women who immigrated after 1995 and who have a high school diploma have an unemployment rate of 22%. The rate drops to 15% for female immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995.

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

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	1,730	2,700	1,930	1,730	8,070
Immigrants	800	1,020	1,080	1,400	4,290
Immigrated before 1986	240	260	320	300	1,090
Immigrated 1986-1995	460	510	460	400	1,810
Immigrated 1996-2001	120	270	310	700	1,380
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	2,510	2,790	1,930	1,520	8,750
Immigrants	680	930	770	1,350	3,720
Immigrated before 1986	180	230	290	300	990
Immigrated 1986-1995	360	500	310	460	1,660
Immigrated 1996-2001	110	200	190	580	1,080
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	4,240	5,470	3,860	3,240	16,810
Immigrants	1,470	1,940	1,850	2,750	8,020
Immigrated before 1986	410	490	590	600	2,100
Immigrated 1986-1995	810	1,000	770	880	3,460
Immigrated 1996-2001	230	460	490	1,290	2,460

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 immigrant women experience more unemployment than recent immigrant men, irrespective of their education level. The gap between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is also larger for women than for men at any level of education.

**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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	8%	6%	4%	3%	5%
Immigrants	14%	12%	8%	8%	9%
Immigrated before 1986	8%	6%	4%	4%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	20%	15%	10%	8%	12%
Immigrated 1996-2001	19%	22%	18%	18%	19%
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	9%	7%	4%	3%	5%
Immigrants	10%	10%	6%	6%	7%
Immigrated before 1986	6%	6%	4%	3%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	13%	13%	7%	7%	10%
Immigrated 1996-2001	17%	15%	13%	9%	11%
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	9%	6%	4%	3%	5%
Immigrants	12%	11%	7%	7%	8%
Immigrated before 1986	7%	6%	4%	3%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16%	14%	9%	7%	11%
Immigrated 1996-2001	18%	19%	16%	13%	14%

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

Almost all immigrant cohorts experienced a lower unemployment rate in 2001 than in 1996. The unemployment rate declined more for the very recent immigrant cohort than for the 1986-1995 immigrant cohort and the Canadian-born. In the case of very recent immigrant women, the lower the level of education was of the cohort, the greater the decrease in unemployment rates was for that cohort.

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

	English only	French only	French and English	Neither French nor English	Total
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	4,180	40	3,850	-	8,070
Immigrants	2,950	200	1,000	170	4,290
Immigrated before 1986	710	30	340	20	1,090
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,170	100	430	110	1,810
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,060	70	230	40	1,380
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	4,870	30	3,830	-	8,750
Immigrants	2,700	60	880	100	3,720
Immigrated before 1986	720	0	250	20	990
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,200	30	410	40	1,660
Immigrated 1996-2001	800	20	220	40	1,080
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	9,050	80	7,690	-	16,810
Immigrants	5,650	250	1,870	250	8,020
Immigrated before 1986	1,430	40	600	60	2,100
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,370	120	840	140	3,460
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,850	90	450	70	2,460

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

Recent immigrants who speak neither English nor French are more likely to be unemployed than those who speak English or both official languages. The difference in unemployment rates between those who speak at least one official language and those who do not varies widely depending on which other language or languages are spoken, gender and period of immigration. Recent immigrant women who speak only French experience unemployment rates higher than those who do not speak either of Canada's official languages.

**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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	English only	French only	French and English	Neither French nor English	Total
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	5%	5%	5%	-	5%
Immigrants	9%	30%	8%	23%	9%
Immigrated before 1986	5%	17%	5%	12%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	11%	36%	12%	32%	12%
Immigrated 1996-2001	18%	34%	19%	16%	19%
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	5%	4%	5%	-	5%
Immigrants	7%	17%	7%	14%	7%
Immigrated before 1986	4%	0%	3%	11%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	17%	11%	12%	10%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10%	16%	14%	17%	11%
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	5%	5%	5%	-	5%
Immigrants	8%	25%	7%	18%	8%
Immigrated before 1986	4%	13%	4%	15%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10%	27%	11%	22%	11%
Immigrated 1996-2001	14%	30%	16%	16%	14%

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

A large majority of recent immigrants speak English or both English and French. Thus, the effect of higher unemployment among recent immigrants who speak neither English nor French or only French on the overall unemployment rate of recent immigrants is small. For men, the differences in unemployment rates between language skill groups are small compared to the difference in labour force participation.

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

Less than one-half of very recent immigrant women aged 15 to 64 are employed, compared to three-quarters of Canadian-born women. For men the difference is smaller: seven in ten very recent immigrants are employed compared to eight in ten Canadian-born men. As shown in the previous pages, these differences in employment rates reflect differences in labour force participation rates and also, but to a lesser extent, differences in unemployment rates.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	28,420	81,150	47,610	157,170
Immigrants	3,560	20,640	16,720	40,920
Immigrated before 1986	800	7,780	12,940	21,520
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,060	8,290	3,020	13,370
Immigrated 1996-2001	710	4,580	770	6,050
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	28,070	87,430	52,290	167,790
Immigrants	4,020	25,230	19,970	49,220
Immigrated before 1986	760	8,580	15,700	25,030
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,400	10,090	3,230	15,710
Immigrated 1996-2001	860	6,580	1,050	8,480
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	56,480	168,570	99,890	324,940
Immigrants	7,580	45,870	36,690	90,140
Immigrated before 1986	1,560	16,350	28,640	46,550
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,460	18,370	6,250	29,080
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,570	11,150	1,810	14,520

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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	64%	83%	67%	74%	157,170
Immigrants	45%	64%	63%	61%	40,920
Immigrated before 1986	69%	78%	66%	70%	21,520
Immigrated 1986-1995	47%	64%	60%	60%	13,370
Immigrated 1996-2001	31%	49%	46%	45%	6,050
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	63%	91%	78%	81%	167,790
Immigrants	48%	84%	79%	78%	49,220
Immigrated before 1986	66%	90%	82%	84%	25,030
Immigrated 1986-1995	48%	85%	74%	74%	15,710
Immigrated 1996-2001	40%	78%	64%	69%	8,480
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	64%	87%	72%	77%	324,940
Immigrants	47%	74%	71%	69%	90,140
Immigrated before 1986	68%	84%	74%	77%	46,550
Immigrated 1986-1995	47%	74%	66%	66%	29,080
Immigrated 1996-2001	35%	63%	55%	57%	14,520

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

Among immigrants who landed before 1986, employment is more common than among the more recently landed. For immigrant men and women, the employment rate of those who landed before 1986 is comparable to the employment rate of the Canadian-born.

In 2001, the incidence of employment was higher among all cohorts than in 1996. The very recent immigrant cohort showed the greatest rise in employment rates, followed by the cohort of immigrants who landed in the ten years previous.



## THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS

### *Part-time jobs more common for very recent immigrant men aged 25 to 64*

The proportion of employed persons who work part-time varies considerably by age and gender, both for immigrants and the Canadian-born. More than half of employed young adults work part-time. Seventeen to 24% of employed women aged 25 to 64 work part-time, varying by cohort, while 4% to 16% of employed men aged 25 to 64 work part-time, again varying by cohort.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	20,660	15,090	10,810	46,560
Immigrants	2,560	4,180	4,010	10,740
Immigrated before 1986	520	1,500	3,090	5,100
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,630	1,860	770	4,260
Immigrated 1996-1999	410	820	160	1,390
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	18,710	4,880	4,310	27,890
Immigrants	2,610	1,770	1,820	6,190
Immigrated before 1986	420	380	1,320	2,110
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,730	840	350	2,920
Immigrated 1996-1999	470	550	160	1,170
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	39,370	19,960	15,110	74,430
Immigrants	5,160	5,950	5,820	16,920
Immigrated before 1986	930	1,890	4,400	7,210
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,350	2,700	1,110	7,160
Immigrated 1996-1999	880	1,370	310	2,550

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.

**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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	60%	17%	21%	27%
Immigrants	60%	19%	22%	24%
Immigrated before 1986	55%	18%	22%	22%
Immigrated 1986-1995	62%	20%	24%	28%
Immigrated 1996-1999	59%	20%	22%	25%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	55%	5%	8%	15%
Immigrants	55%	7%	9%	12%
Immigrated before 1986	43%	4%	8%	8%
Immigrated 1986-1995	58%	8%	10%	17%
Immigrated 1996-1999	59%	10%	16%	16%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	57%	11%	14%	21%
Immigrants	57%	13%	15%	18%
Immigrated before 1986	49%	11%	14%	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	60%	13%	17%	22%
Immigrated 1996-1999	59%	14%	18%	20%

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 more common for very recent immigrant men aged 25 to 44 or 45 to 64 than for other men, particularly the Canadian-born. Recent immigrant women are only slightly more likely than other women, including the Canadian-born, to work part-time.

The prevalence of part-time employment was generally lower for the various cohorts in 2001 than in 1996, with recent immigrant cohorts experiencing greater declines than earlier immigrant cohorts and the Canadian-born cohort. The very recent young male immigrant cohort was an exception, with part-time employment higher among this cohort in 2001 than in 1996.

### ***Many recent immigrants in health and science occupations***

Employed recent immigrants are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in health, science and processing jobs. Well over four in ten employed very recently landed immigrants are employed in health and science occupations, compared to two in ten Canadian-born persons. By contrast, management and social occupations, which are favoured by the Canadian-born, account for a smaller share of the jobs of recent immigrants.

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

	Sales and services	Processing	Administrative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	18,830	1,570	42,510	44,550	1,680	19,630	128,760
Immigrants	7,990	2,610	8,510	9,900	410	7,940	37,360
Immigrated before 1986	3,890	810	5,690	6,550	230	3,530	20,730
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,000	1,200	1,940	2,330	130	2,710	11,320
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,100	600	890	1,030	50	1,690	5,340
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	19,860	4,780	18,650	44,180	20,600	31,670	139,720
Immigrants	6,190	2,730	3,630	12,450	5,440	14,790	45,200
Immigrated before 1986	2,940	940	2,270	8,540	3,160	6,460	24,270
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,410	1,180	980	2,620	1,790	4,350	13,320
Immigrated 1996-2001	840	630	380	1,300	490	3,980	7,630
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	38,680	6,350	61,150	88,720	22,280	51,300	268,460
Immigrants	14,170	5,330	12,140	22,370	5,840	22,710	82,560
Immigrated before 1986	6,830	1,740	7,960	15,080	3,400	9,980	44,980
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,420	2,380	2,920	4,950	1,910	7,060	24,620
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,940	1,230	1,270	2,330	540	5,670	12,960

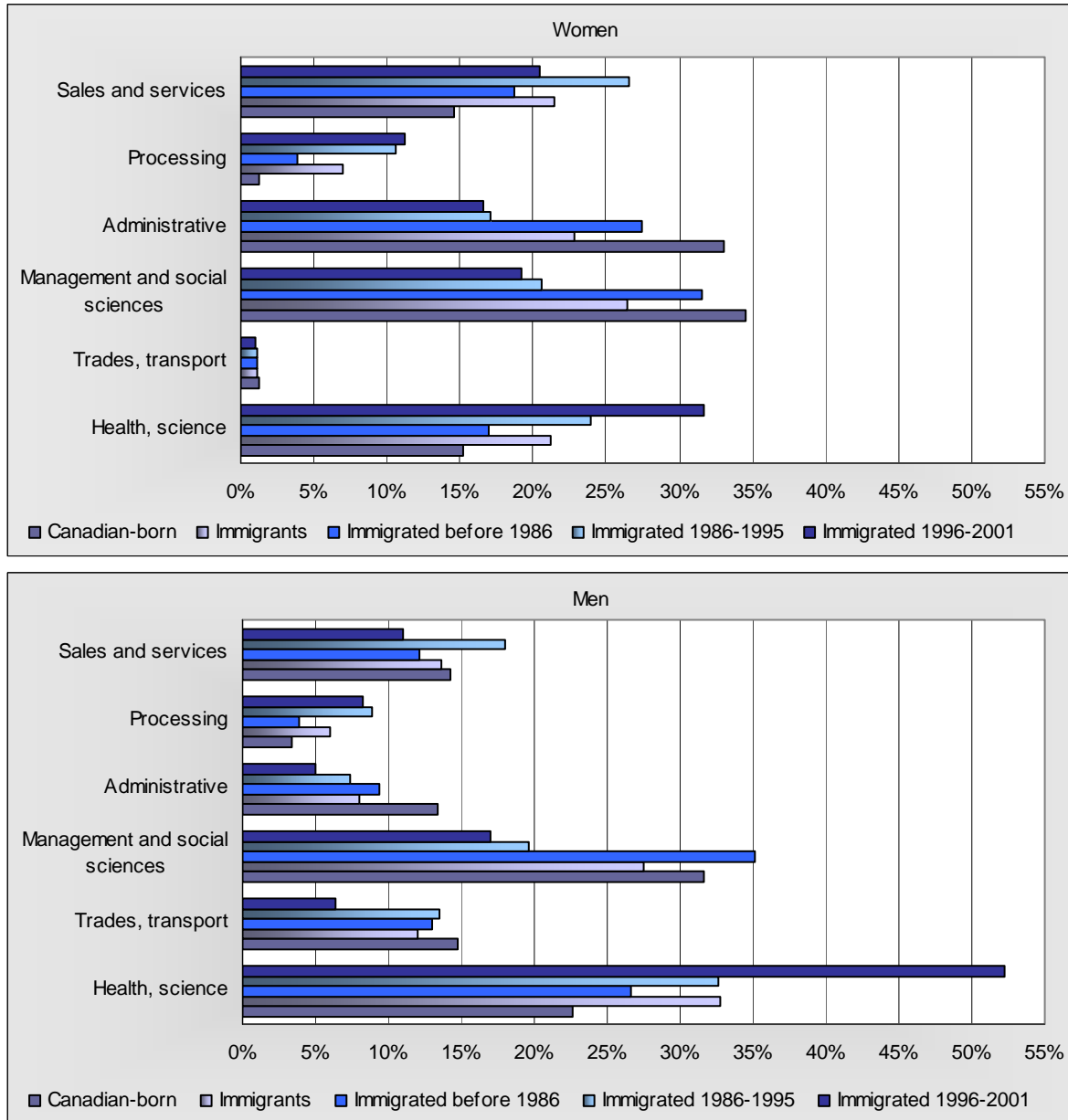
  

	Sales and services	Processing	Administrative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	15%	1%	33%	35%	1%	15%	100%
Immigrants	21%	7%	23%	26%	1%	21%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	19%	4%	27%	32%	1%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	27%	11%	17%	21%	1%	24%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	21%	11%	17%	19%	1%	32%	100%
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	14%	3%	13%	32%	15%	23%	100%
Immigrants	14%	6%	8%	28%	12%	33%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	12%	4%	9%	35%	13%	27%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	18%	9%	7%	20%	13%	33%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	11%	8%	5%	17%	6%	52%	100%
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	14%	2%	23%	33%	8%	19%	100%
Immigrants	17%	6%	15%	27%	7%	28%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	4%	18%	34%	8%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	22%	10%	12%	20%	8%	29%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	15%	9%	10%	18%	4%	44%	100%

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

The distribution of occupations of very recent immigrants is quite different from that of earlier cohorts. In particular, a higher proportion of very recent immigrants than earlier immigrants work in health and science fields, especially among male immigrants. This is something specific to the latest cohort, as five years earlier in the 1996 Census the prevalence of health and science occupations among employed immigrants was quite similar across all cohorts, including very recent immigrants.

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

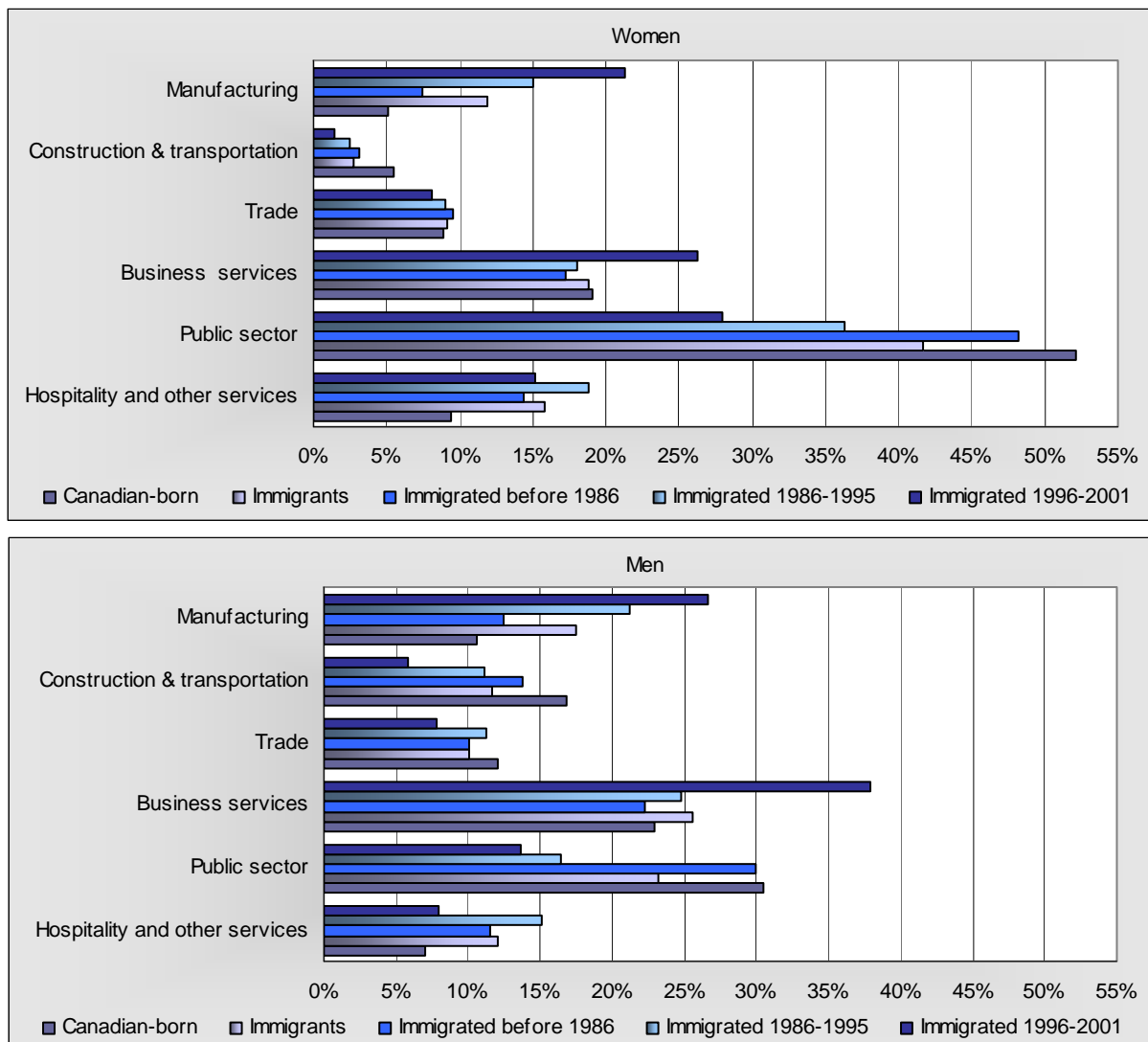


Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school,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

### Many very recent immigrants in manufacturing and business services

In Ottawa, relative to the Canadian-born, a large proportion of employed recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 work in manufacturing industries and business services industries. By contrast, the construction and transportation industries and the public sector account for a smaller share of jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born. Compared to 1996, employment in manufacturing industries and business services industries among the very recent immigrant cohort is more prevalent, and employment in hospitality and other services industries is less prevalent.

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

	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	6,540	7,040	11,410	24,540	67,140	12,110	128,750
Immigrants	4,420	1,020	3,430	7,020	15,580	5,900	37,350
Immigrated before 1986	1,560	650	1,990	3,580	9,970	2,980	20,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,710	280	1,030	2,040	4,110	2,120	11,310
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,140	80	430	1,410	1,490	810	5,340
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	14,810	23,530	16,870	31,960	42,670	9,870	139,710
Immigrants	7,880	5,270	4,530	11,570	10,510	5,440	45,200
Immigrated before 1986	3,020	3,350	2,440	5,410	7,260	2,800	24,270
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,830	1,490	1,500	3,290	2,200	2,020	13,310
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,030	450	600	2,890	1,040	610	7,620
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	21,330	30,560	28,270	56,520	109,820	21,980	268,470
Immigrants	12,300	6,290	7,960	18,590	26,080	11,340	82,560
Immigrated before 1986	4,580	4,040	4,410	8,960	17,240	5,780	44,990
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,580	1,750	2,520	5,330	6,330	4,140	24,620
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,170	530	1,030	4,290	2,530	1,410	12,960

	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	5%	5%	9%	19%	52%	9%	100%
Immigrants	12%	3%	9%	19%	42%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	8%	3%	10%	17%	48%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15%	2%	9%	18%	36%	19%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	21%	1%	8%	26%	28%	15%	100%
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	11%	17%	12%	23%	31%	7%	100%
Immigrants	17%	12%	10%	26%	23%	12%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	12%	14%	10%	22%	30%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	21%	11%	11%	25%	16%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	27%	6%	8%	38%	14%	8%	100%
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	8%	11%	11%	21%	41%	8%	100%
Immigrants	15%	8%	10%	23%	32%	14%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	10%	9%	10%	20%	38%	13%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	19%	7%	10%	22%	26%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	24%	4%	8%	33%	20%	11%	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.

## *Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrant men higher*

The jobs of recent immigrant men require significantly higher skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born. Less than one-half of jobs of Canadian-born men require the highest level of skill: a university education. For men who landed after 1995, nearly two-thirds of jobs require a university education. Very recent immigrant women trail the Canadian-born in the skill requirements of their jobs. Immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 have jobs that on average require less skill than the jobs of very recent immigrants.

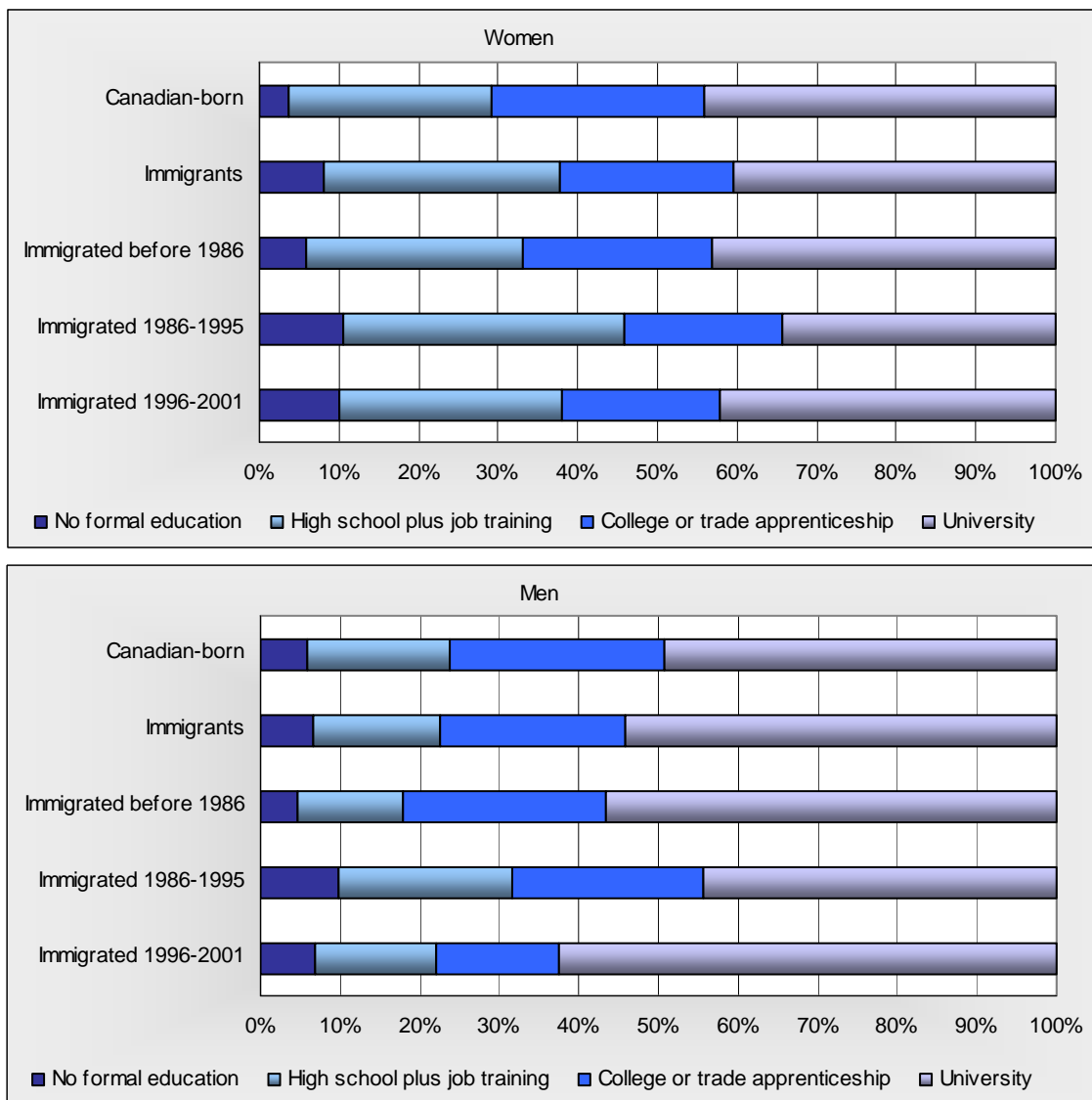
**Table D-19: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	4,890	4%	32,740	25%	34,210	27%	56,920	44%	128,760	100%
Immigrants	2,990	8%	11,070	30%	8,230	22%	15,070	40%	37,360	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,240	6%	5,630	27%	4,920	24%	8,940	43%	20,700	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,210	11%	3,970	35%	2,260	20%	3,880	34%	11,320	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	540	10%	1,480	28%	1,060	20%	2,250	42%	5,340	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	8,160	6%	25,060	18%	37,780	27%	68,730	49%	139,710	100%
Immigrants	2,950	7%	7,290	16%	10,540	23%	24,450	54%	45,200	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,110	5%	3,240	13%	6,160	25%	13,770	57%	24,280	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,310	10%	2,880	22%	3,210	24%	5,900	44%	13,310	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	520	7%	1,170	15%	1,170	15%	4,770	63%	7,620	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	13,040	5%	57,800	22%	71,990	27%	125,640	47%	268,470	100%
Immigrants	5,930	7%	18,350	22%	18,760	23%	39,520	48%	82,560	100%
Immigrated before 1986	2,360	5%	8,860	20%	11,080	25%	22,700	50%	45,000	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,530	10%	6,860	28%	5,460	22%	9,790	40%	24,620	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,060	8%	2,650	20%	2,230	17%	7,030	54%	12,960	100%

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

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

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



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



## Education of recent immigrants not fully utilized

The jobs of recent immigrants with a university degree do not require the same level of skill as the jobs of Canadian-born persons with a university degree. Three-quarters of employed Canadian-born women with a university degree have a job requiring a university degree. But only six in ten employed women with university degrees who immigrated after 1995 have a job that requires a university degree. For men in jobs requiring university degrees, the gap between immigrants and the Canadian-born is less pronounced.

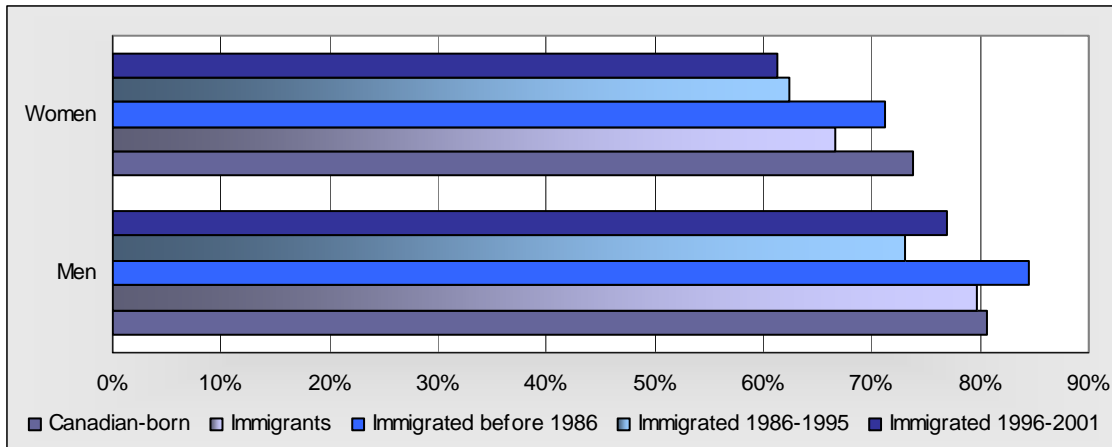
The skill requirements of jobs of university graduates were higher in 2001 than in 1996. For the very recent immigrant cohort, the share of jobs requiring a university degree increased by ten percentage points for both men and women, a larger shift than for any other cohort.

**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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	370	1%	4,330	10%	7,180	16%	33,470	74%	45,340	100%
Immigrants	350	2%	2,450	16%	2,320	15%	10,200	67%	15,300	100%
Immigrated before 1986	70	1%	1,020	13%	1,140	15%	5,520	71%	7,760	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	120	3%	830	19%	710	16%	2,760	62%	4,410	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	150	5%	600	19%	460	15%	1,930	61%	3,140	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	460	1%	3,040	6%	6,160	12%	40,160	81%	49,820	100%
Immigrants	430	2%	1,730	8%	2,470	11%	18,060	80%	22,680	100%
Immigrated before 1986	70	1%	500	4%	1,170	10%	9,390	84%	11,120	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	160	3%	690	12%	760	13%	4,370	73%	5,980	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	210	4%	530	9%	550	10%	4,310	77%	5,600	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	830	1%	7,370	8%	13,330	14%	73,630	77%	95,160	100%
Immigrants	780	2%	4,160	11%	4,790	13%	28,270	74%	37,990	100%
Immigrated before 1986	130	1%	1,500	8%	2,300	12%	14,910	79%	18,850	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	270	3%	1,520	15%	1,480	14%	7,130	69%	10,400	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	370	4%	1,130	13%	1,010	12%	6,230	71%	8,730	100%

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

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

Seven in ten Canadian-born women and eight in ten Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in the year 2000. A larger share of the Canadian-born than immigrants had income from employment. The proportion of recent immigrant men with employment income was close to that of the Canadian-born, while the proportion of recent immigrant women was much smaller in relation to the Canadian-born.

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

	No income		Employment income		Other private income		Government transfers		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	10,380	4%	176,390	71%	90,670	37%	142,550	58%	247,120	100%
Immigrants	4,670	6%	45,820	60%	26,720	35%	49,110	64%	76,510	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,310	3%	24,490	58%	19,730	47%	26,920	63%	42,420	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,140	9%	15,610	65%	5,010	21%	16,020	66%	24,190	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,230	12%	5,730	58%	1,980	20%	6,180	62%	9,900	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	7,040	3%	185,850	80%	76,740	33%	108,620	47%	232,030	100%
Immigrants	2,130	3%	53,400	75%	23,540	33%	39,650	55%	71,650	100%
Immigrated before 1986	130	0%	28,470	72%	17,560	44%	21,870	55%	39,770	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,450	6%	17,640	78%	3,940	17%	12,530	56%	22,570	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	560	6%	7,290	78%	2,040	22%	5,260	56%	9,320	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	17,420	4%	362,240	76%	167,410	35%	251,170	52%	479,150	100%
Immigrants	6,810	5%	99,220	67%	50,240	34%	88,780	60%	148,170	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,440	2%	52,960	64%	37,280	45%	48,790	59%	82,190	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,600	8%	33,240	71%	8,950	19%	28,550	61%	46,760	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,780	9%	13,020	68%	4,020	21%	11,440	59%	19,220	100%

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

The share of persons with employment income was higher in 2000 than in 1995, except in the case of the earlier immigrant cohorts. The largest increase was observed among the very recent immigrant cohort, with 13% more immigrants in this cohort reporting employment income than in 1995.

Very recent immigrants are much more likely than the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants to have no income. Immigrants from the earliest cohort, those who immigrated before 1986, are less likely than the Canadian-born to have no income. In comparison to 1995, the incidence of

zero income in the very recent immigrant cohort for women was 10% lower in 2000, while other cohorts registered smaller decreases in the range of 1% to 5%.

Recent immigrants are much less likely to have other private income—for example, income from investments or pension plans—in comparison to the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. Compared to 1995, the proportion of persons in the very recent immigrant cohort with private income has increased by 6%.

The incidence of income from government transfer payments is higher among immigrants than among the Canadian-born. The high proportion of earlier immigrants receiving transfer payments from government likely reflects the high share of seniors in this group, who generally receive Old Age Security and Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits. The incidence of transfer payment income has shifted markedly from men to women since 1995, as in 2000 child benefit payments were made to the mother of the child.

### ***Average income higher for immigrants who have been in Canada longer***

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Considering only persons who reported income in the year 2000, the average income of immigrants who landed between 1996 and 1999 was 70% of that of the Canadian-born and the average income of immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 was 74% of that of the Canadian-born. The average income of women who immigrated after 1995, however, was only 62% of that of Canadian-born women. Men and women who immigrated before 1986 had a higher average income than the Canadian-born.

Average income for the employed population of Ottawa as a whole increased in comparison to 1995 by one-third. However, the very recent immigrant cohort experienced a much larger gain. Income was almost twice as high as in 1995 for men in this cohort and more than 50% higher for women in this cohort.

The average income of Canadian-born women is about two-thirds that of Canadian-born men and the average income of immigrant women is about 59% of that of immigrant men.

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

The employment share of income has increased since 1995 for all cohorts except earlier immigrants. The very recent immigrant cohort experienced the largest increase, about 14%.

**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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	Sources of average income				Total
	Average income of persons with income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	\$31,290	76%	14%	10%	100%
Immigrants	\$27,350	71%	15%	14%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$31,530	67%	19%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$22,730	78%	7%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$19,320	78%	7%	14%	100%
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	\$47,720	81%	14%	5%	100%
Immigrants	\$46,130	79%	14%	7%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$54,130	74%	18%	8%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$35,590	89%	5%	6%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$35,290	90%	5%	5%	100%
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	\$39,290	79%	14%	7%	100%
Immigrants	\$36,590	76%	14%	10%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$42,630	72%	18%	10%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$29,020	84%	6%	9%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$27,340	86%	6%	8%	100%

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

### ***Earnings of recent immigrants 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 Ottawa average. By contrast, earlier immigrants had higher average wages and salaries than both the Ottawa average and the Canadian-born.

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

	Percentage of overall average	
	Amount	
Canadian-born	\$47,010	101%
Immigrants	\$45,660	98%
Immigrated before 1986	\$52,260	112%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$38,000	81%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$37,350	80%
All who worked mostly full-time	\$46,720	100%

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

The relative level of wages and salaries of very recent immigrants in Ottawa, at 80% of the average, is quite high compared to the relative wage and salary income of very recent immigrants in other cities. This number was higher than in 1995 by 21 percentage points.

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

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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 the same in dollar terms as for other households and somewhat higher relative to income.

Transfer payments vary considerably with the age of the oldest person in the household, and so do differences between recent immigrant, earlier immigrant and Canadian-born households. Recent immigrant households of the very young receive lower amounts than their Canadian-born and earlier immigrant counterparts. As for households of persons aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64, recent immigrant households were both more likely to receive transfer payments and to receive larger amounts than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Transfer payments to households without seniors generally reflect benefits of Employment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance, or other programs. Included in these transfer payments are tax credits such as the Canada Child Benefit, GST tax credits and provincial tax credits. The somewhat greater incidence and higher amounts of transfer payments for recent immigrant households of persons 25 to 64 years old in relation to earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born 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 years of age and over received transfer payments from government: Old Age Security, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, or Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits. Recent immigrant households of seniors who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period on average received roughly the same amount in transfer payments as earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born, but households of immigrants who landed very recently received less. Very recent immigrants are not entitled to Old Age Security and have not built up large credits under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan.

**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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	Total
<b>Share of households receiving government transfer payments</b>					
Canadian-born households	90%	70%	69%	100%	76%
Earlier immigrant households	89%	68%	70%	99%	78%
Recent immigrant households	86%	79%	85%	99%	83%
1986-1995 immigrants	87%	78%	85%	99%	83%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	81%	80%	82%	100%	82%
1996-1999 immigrants only	85%	80%	91%	98%	83%
<b>Average amount of transfer per receiving household</b>					
Canadian-born households	\$2,160	\$2,720	\$3,460	\$16,700	\$5,380
Earlier immigrant households	\$2,260	\$3,000	\$3,300	\$17,000	\$7,330
Recent immigrant households	\$1,920	\$4,310	\$5,300	\$16,130	\$5,420
1986-1995 immigrants	\$1,810	\$4,330	\$4,990	\$16,870	\$5,550
1996-1999 immigrants with others	\$2,320	\$4,810	\$6,280	\$14,330	\$5,930
1996-1999 immigrants only	\$2,320	\$3,940	\$6,180	\$11,500	\$4,610
<b>Transfers as a share of income, all households</b>					
Canadian-born households	7%	3%	3%	32%	6%
Earlier immigrant households	8%	2%	2%	27%	7%
Recent immigrant households	8%	5%	6%	25%	7%
1986-1995 immigrants	7%	5%	6%	27%	7%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	6%	6%	6%	16%	6%
1996-1999 immigrants only	21%	6%	12%	33%	8%

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 surpasses parity after longer stay*

Of very recent immigrants, one-half of women and almost one-third of men reported no income or income of less than \$10,000 in 2000. The share reporting no income 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 close to one-half of that of the Canadian-born for women and two-thirds 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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	10,380	52,340	79,690	58,680	46,050	247,130	
Immigrants	4,680	18,510	28,780	13,570	11,020	76,520	
Immigrated before 1986	1,320	7,450	16,680	9,120	7,900	42,420	
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,140	7,280	8,990	3,450	2,350	24,200	
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,230	3,780	3,120	1,010	780	9,910	
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	7,050	35,850	51,770	54,060	83,330	232,030	
Immigrants	2,120	10,290	20,690	14,630	23,940	71,650	
Immigrated before 1986	120	3,220	10,500	9,180	16,760	39,780	
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,450	4,930	7,310	4,110	4,790	22,560	
Immigrated 1996-1999	560	2,140	2,880	1,340	2,400	9,320	
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	17,420	88,190	131,460	112,720	129,380	479,150	
Immigrants	6,820	28,780	49,460	28,170	34,960	148,170	
Immigrated before 1986	1,440	10,660	27,170	18,280	24,650	82,190	
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,600	12,210	16,300	7,550	7,130	46,760	
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,780	5,920	6,000	2,350	3,180	19,220	
<b>Percentage distribution</b>							
	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	Average income
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	4%	21%	32%	24%	19%	100%	\$29,970
Immigrants	6%	24%	38%	18%	14%	100%	\$25,680
Immigrated before 1986	3%	18%	39%	21%	19%	100%	\$30,560
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	30%	37%	14%	10%	100%	\$20,720
Immigrated 1996-1999	12%	38%	31%	10%	8%	100%	\$16,930
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	3%	15%	22%	23%	36%	100%	\$46,270
Immigrants	3%	14%	29%	20%	33%	100%	\$44,750
Immigrated before 1986	0%	8%	26%	23%	42%	100%	\$53,950
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	22%	32%	18%	21%	100%	\$33,310
Immigrated 1996-1999	6%	23%	31%	14%	26%	100%	\$33,180
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	4%	18%	27%	24%	27%	100%	\$37,870
Immigrants	5%	19%	33%	19%	24%	100%	\$34,900
Immigrated before 1986	2%	13%	33%	22%	30%	100%	\$41,880
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	26%	35%	16%	15%	100%	\$26,790
Immigrated 1996-1999	9%	31%	31%	12%	17%	100%	\$24,810

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.



## Average household income somewhat lower

In 2000, recent immigrant households had an average income of \$66,200, or 88% of the income of Canadian-born households and 78% of the income of earlier immigrant households. For households consisting of very recent immigrants only, average income was 68% of the income 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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

Households	\$0 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 and over	Total	Average income
Canadian-born	27,170 12%	36,510 17%	39,390 18%	36,250 17%	78,490 36%	217,810 100%	\$75,000
Earlier immigrants	5,200 10%	8,670 16%	8,340 15%	8,170 15%	23,580 44%	53,960 100%	\$85,300
Recent immigrants	6,040 18%	7,090 21%	5,920 17%	4,640 14%	10,170 30%	33,840 100%	\$66,200
1986-1995 immigrants	3,990 17%	4,720 21%	3,980 17%	3,150 14%	7,060 31%	22,880 100%	\$68,200
1996-1999 immigrants with others	410 9%	800 18%	810 18%	700 16%	1,760 39%	4,470 100%	\$77,100
1996-1999 immigrants only	1,650 25%	1,580 24%	1,130 17%	790 12%	1,350 21%	6,490 100%	\$51,300
All households	41,160 13%	53,710 17%	54,620 17%	49,710 16%	113,320 36%	312,500 100%	\$75,100

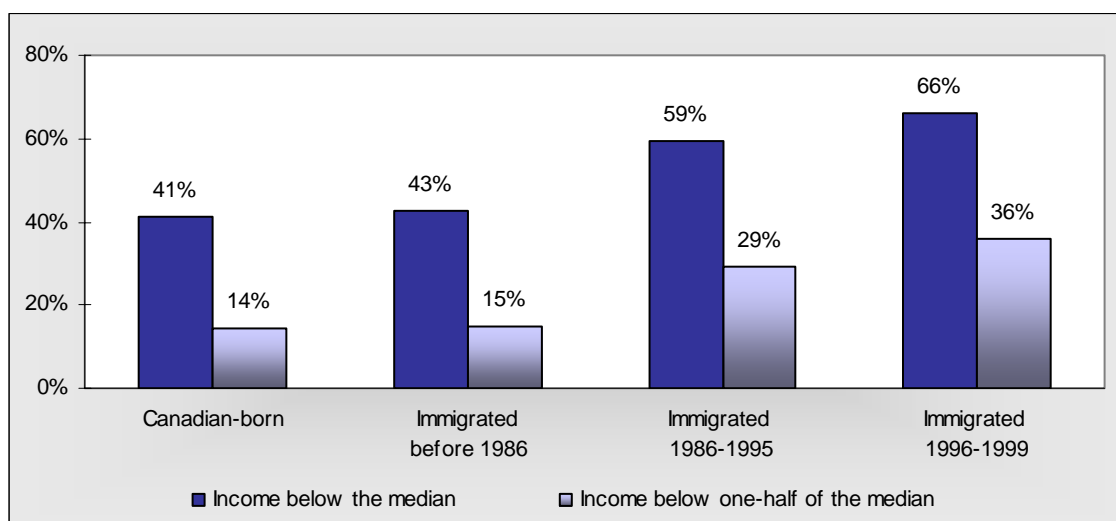
Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions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

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

## Nearly four in ten very 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 proportion with income in the bottom half or quarter of the income distribution declines in relation to the immigrant cohort's 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, Ottawa 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.

Incomes of the very recent immigrant cohort were better in 2000 than five years earlier. Sixty-six percent of incomes of very recent immigrants were below the median income in 2000, compared to 81% in 1995, and 36% were below one-half of the median income, compared to 49% in 1995. Immigrant cohorts of those who landed five to fifteen years before the census and earlier immigrants also showed improvement. The Canadian-born saw little change, with 41% having income below the median, compared to 42% in 1995. Earlier immigrant cohorts experienced more or less the same changes as the Canadian-born.

The proportion of people with income below the median varies with age. For the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the highest proportions are found among seniors. But this is not so for very recent immigrants, where incomes below the median are more common at younger ages. Persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period occupy a middle ground.

In all age and gender groups except women 65 years old and over, the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is higher among recent immigrants than among the

Canadian-born. However, the differences are much greater for people of working age than for seniors.

Just over one-third of very recent immigrants have low income or live in low-income families. For children, youth and young adults, and seniors the proportion of those with low income of living in low-income families is two-fifths, and for those aged 25 to 64 it is one-third. The gap between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is smaller for seniors than for any other age group. For the Canadian-born, low income is most common among seniors, while for very recent immigrants it is most common among 15 to 24 year olds. The incidence of low income declines with longer stay.

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

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	30,920	45%	20,140	46%	64,140	38%	19,240	57%	134,430	43%
Immigrants	3,370	68%	4,870	68%	27,390	49%	8,050	58%	43,690	54%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	580	51%	11,860	40%	6,790	59%	19,220	45%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,680	67%	3,020	69%	10,560	59%	1,030	59%	16,290	61%
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,690	68%	1,270	79%	4,980	64%	240	49%	8,180	66%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	33,250	46%	18,500	42%	56,210	35%	12,990	54%	120,920	40%
Immigrants	3,630	71%	4,910	63%	22,920	44%	6,490	57%	37,980	50%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	590	52%	9,720	34%	5,520	56%	15,860	40%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,620	71%	3,060	61%	8,700	54%	780	62%	14,140	57%
Immigrated 1996-1999	2,010	72%	1,260	78%	4,510	61%	190	61%	7,980	66%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	64,170	46%	38,630	44%	120,350	36%	32,230	56%	255,350	41%
Immigrants	7,000	69%	9,770	66%	50,310	47%	14,540	58%	81,660	52%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	1,170	51%	21,570	37%	12,310	57%	35,080	43%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,300	69%	6,070	65%	19,250	56%	1,800	60%	30,430	59%
Immigrated 1996-1999	3,700	70%	2,530	78%	9,490	63%	430	54%	16,160	66%

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

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

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	11,940	17%	9,040	21%	20,720	12%	6,200	19%	47,890	15%
Immigrants	1,840	37%	2,780	39%	12,040	22%	3,140	23%	19,800	24%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	310	27%	4,240	14%	2,460	21%	7,030	17%
Immigrated 1986-1995	920	37%	1,800	41%	5,120	28%	510	29%	8,330	31%
Immigrated 1996-1999	930	37%	680	42%	2,680	34%	170	35%	4,450	36%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	12,460	17%	7,360	17%	16,270	10%	3,930	16%	40,010	13%
Immigrants	1,960	39%	2,710	35%	8,980	17%	2,600	23%	16,250	21%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	270	23%	2,820	10%	2,080	21%	5,170	13%
Immigrated 1986-1995	830	36%	1,700	34%	3,830	24%	370	30%	6,710	27%
Immigrated 1996-1999	1,140	41%	750	47%	2,340	32%	150	48%	4,370	36%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	24,390	17%	16,400	19%	36,980	11%	10,130	18%	87,900	14%
Immigrants	3,800	38%	5,490	37%	21,010	20%	5,740	23%	36,040	23%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	570	25%	7,060	12%	4,540	21%	12,190	15%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,740	36%	3,490	37%	8,940	26%	880	29%	15,040	29%
Immigrated 1996-1999	2,060	39%	1,430	44%	5,020	33%	320	40%	8,820	36%

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

## PART F: HOUSING

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

In Ottawa, recent immigrant households have a higher than average number of persons per room. One in five recent immigrant households experiences 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, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

Households	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
Canadian-born	152,520	54,970	6,180	4,150	217,810
Earlier immigrants	37,100	13,560	1,920	1,380	53,960
Recent immigrants	11,720	13,530	5,160	8,250	38,660
1986-1995 immigrants	7,910	8,230	3,000	3,750	22,880
1996-2001 immigrants with others	1,710	2,450	1,130	1,720	7,000
1996-2001 immigrants only	2,110	2,850	1,050	2,790	8,790
All households	202,100	82,720	13,380	14,310	312,500

Households	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
Canadian-born	70%	25%	3%	2%	100%
Earlier immigrants	69%	25%	4%	3%	100%
Recent immigrants	30%	35%	13%	21%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	35%	36%	13%	16%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	24%	35%	16%	25%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	24%	32%	12%	32%	100%
All households	65%	26%	4%	5%	100%

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

### *Large households likely to have crowded accommodations*

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

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

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

Size of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
<b>1 to 3 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	138,740	27,060	1,740	2,420	169,940
Earlier immigrants	32,890	5,320	450	580	39,240
Recent immigrants	10,480	7,760	1,870	2,700	22,830
1986-1995 immigrants	6,980	4,130	830	970	12,900
1996-2001 immigrants with others	1,520	1,570	440	470	3,990
1996-2001 immigrants only	2,000	2,080	600	1,270	5,930
<b>4 to 5 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	13,580	26,580	3,160	1,180	44,500
Earlier immigrants	4,110	7,810	990	490	13,400
Recent immigrants	1,200	5,380	2,390	3,500	12,460
1986-1995 immigrants	900	3,820	1,560	1,610	7,870
1996-2001 immigrants with others	190	820	450	740	2,180
1996-2001 immigrants only	130	750	400	1,160	2,420
<b>6 or more persons</b>					
Canadian-born	210	1,330	1,280	560	3,370
Earlier immigrants	110	430	480	320	1,330
Recent immigrants	30	380	900	2,060	3,370
1986-1995 immigrants	30	290	620	1,170	2,100
1996-2001 immigrants with others	0	70	240	520	830
1996-2001 immigrants only	0	20	50	370	440

Size of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
<b>1 to 3 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	82%	16%	1%	1%	100%
Earlier immigrants	84%	14%	1%	1%	100%
Recent immigrants	46%	34%	8%	12%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	54%	32%	6%	7%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	38%	39%	11%	12%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	34%	35%	10%	21%	100%
<b>4 to 5 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	31%	60%	7%	3%	100%
Earlier immigrants	31%	58%	7%	4%	100%
Recent immigrants	10%	43%	19%	28%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	11%	49%	20%	20%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	9%	38%	20%	34%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	5%	31%	17%	48%	100%
<b>6 or more persons</b>					
Canadian-born	6%	39%	38%	16%	100%
Earlier immigrants	8%	32%	36%	24%	100%
Recent immigrants	1%	11%	27%	61%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	1%	14%	29%	56%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	0%	8%	29%	62%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	0%	5%	10%	84%	100%

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

## *One in four households face high housing costs*

More than one in four recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on accommodations. For half of these households, the cost of accommodations exceeds 50% of income. Very recent immigrant households are even more likely to have a relatively high housing cost, with one-third spending 30% or more of their income on housing. Of Canadian-born households, only one in five have housing costs in excess of 30% of income.

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

Households	Cost of accommodations					
	Less than 30%		30% to 50%		50% or more	
Canadian-born	173,260	80%	25,860	12%	17,820	8%
Earlier immigrants	44,500	82%	5,830	11%	3,440	6%
Recent immigrants	24,330	72%	4,910	14%	4,550	13%
1986-1995 immigrants	16,500	72%	3,320	14%	3,010	13%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	3,600	81%	530	12%	340	7%
1996-1999 immigrants only	4,230	65%	1,050	16%	1,210	19%
All households	245,240	78%	37,780	12%	27,840	9%

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

Housing costs of more than 30% of income are considered burdensome, and households facing that level of cost generally have low incomes. Many households of recently landed 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 similar state of repair*

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

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

Households	Period of construction					
	Before 1971		1971-1990		1991-2001	
Canadian-born	93,370	43%	93,560	43%	30,880	14%
Earlier immigrants	23,230	43%	23,690	44%	7,040	13%
Recent immigrants	13,330	34%	18,340	47%	6,990	18%
1986-1995 immigrants	7,980	35%	10,380	45%	4,520	20%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	2,440	35%	3,280	47%	1,290	18%
1996-2001 immigrants only	2,920	33%	4,670	53%	1,180	13%
All households	130,770	42%	136,500	44%	45,240	14%

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.

For both recent immigrants and earlier immigrants, the state of repair of the housing stock is virtually identical to that of the Canadian-born. This suggests that, although crowding and the cost of housing is clearly a challenge for many recent immigrants, they tend not to resort to sub-standard accommodations.

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

Households	Quality of housing					
	Regular maintenance		Minor repairs		Major repairs	
Canadian-born	145,010	67%	57,930	27%	14,880	7%
Earlier immigrants	36,630	68%	14,110	26%	3,220	6%
Recent immigrants	26,430	68%	9,700	25%	2,550	7%
1986-1995 immigrants	15,370	67%	5,900	26%	1,610	7%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	4,760	68%	1,840	26%	420	6%
1996-2001 immigrants only	6,310	72%	1,960	22%	520	6%
All households	209,580	67%	82,140	26%	20,780	7%

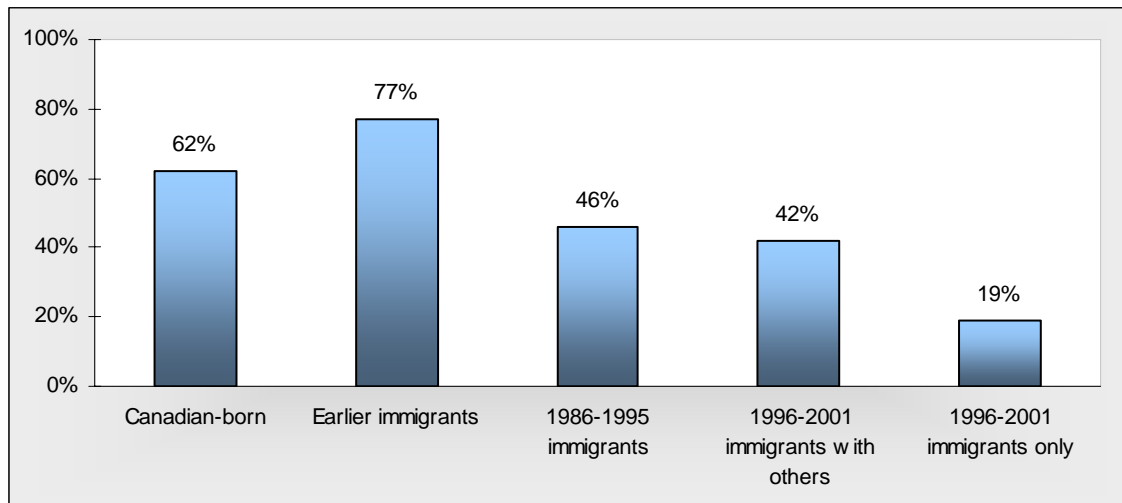
Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.



## *Home ownership less common among recent immigrants*

Only one in five households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants owns its home, compared to three in five Canadian-born households and nearly four out of five earlier immigrant households. Other recent immigrant households are more likely to own their home, but the incidence of home ownership among recent immigrants is low in Ottawa compared to in the country as a whole.

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



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

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

## 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 Ottawa-Hull CMA (now known as the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA) consists of urban and rural areas in both the province of Ontario and the province of Quebec. The Ontario boundaries of the CMA have changed since 1996. Cambridge, Casselman and South Gower (with a combined population of approximately 11,000) are no longer included in the Ottawa-Hull CMA. In 2001 (as in 1996), the Ottawa-Hull CMA includes the City of Ottawa, Clarence-Rockland and Russell in the province of Ontario, and Gatineau, Hull, Aylmer, Buckingham, Cantley, Chelsea, La Pêche, Masson-Angers, Pontiac, and Val-des-Monts in the province of Quebec.

Note: Only the Ontario components of the Ottawa-Hull CMA have been included in the profile of recent immigrants in the Ottawa CMA. Throughout this profile, the Ottawa CMA, with all of its component municipalities in the province of Ontario, is referred to simply as Ottawa.

### Crowding

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

### Families

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

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

Under the 2001 Census definition of census family, a grandchild living in a three-generation household where the parent is never-married, will now be considered as a child in the parent's census family (provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law

partner, or child). For the 1996 Census, census family was defined as the two older generations, with both grandparent and parent being treated as one census family.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Households**

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

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

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

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

### **Immigration categories**

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

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

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

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

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

## Industries

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

Manufacturing	Manufacturing Primary industries
Construction and Transportation	Construction Transportation and storage Communications
Trade	Wholesale trade Retail trade
Business services	Finance Insurance Real estate operators and insurance Business services
Public sector	Government services Education Health services
Hospitality and other services	Accommodation Food and beverage services Other services

## Labour Force Activity

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

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

## Living arrangements

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

## Major field of study

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

Physical sciences, engineering and trades:

- Engineering and applied science technologies and trades
- Engineering and applied sciences
- Mathematics and physical sciences
- Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies

Social sciences, education, and arts:

- Social sciences and related fields
- Educational, recreational and counselling services
- Humanities and related fields
- Fine and applied arts

Commerce, management and business administration

Health professions, sciences and technologies

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

## Median income

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

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

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

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

## **Occupations**

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

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

## **School attendance**

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

## **Skill level of job**

Level 1: Short work demonstration; no formal education required

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

Level 3: College level education or trade apprenticeship required

Level 4: University education required

## **Sources of income**

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

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

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

## World regions

The 2001 Census reports the country of birth for respondents, which may be different than the country of residence prior to immigration. The countries have been grouped as follows (within each world region):

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