



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et
Immigration Canada

RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Québec

A Comparative Profile Based
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics

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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 Québec Census Metropolitan Area at the time of the 2001 Census of Population. It provides information, derived from the census, on the origin and background of immigrants, the structure of their families and households, their participation in the economy, their incomes and their housing situations. Unless otherwise indicated, all data presented in the tables and figures accompanying this report originate from Statistics Canada's 2001 Census of Population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This profile of recent immigrants living in the Québec 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

- Immigrants who landed in Canada after 1995 and were living in the Québec Census Metropolitan Area on May 15, 2001 are quite different in some respects from the groups that preceded them. One-quarter were born in France. Many have university degrees—a greater share than among other immigrant cohorts or those born in Canada. Almost all speak French or English. Thanks to these qualities and a strong labour market, they reported significantly 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 11,200 recent immigrants in Québec, less than 0.5% of all recent immigrants living in Canada. These recent immigrants, who landed after 1985, accounted for 57% of immigrants in the Québec CMA and 1.7% of the population of the census metropolitan area. In this document, the term “recent immigrants” refers to immigrants who became permanent residents or “landed” after 1985 and who were living in Canada on May 15, 2001 when the Census of Population was held. Very recent immigrants are immigrants who landed after 1995.
- By May 2001, 83% of Québec’s immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 1995 had become Canadian citizens.

Who are the recent immigrants (Part B)

- Recent immigrants to Québec come from all over the world. While Asian origins are more prevalent among immigrants who landed after 1995, the share of very recent immigrants from France—the largest source country—is 23%. Bosnia and Herzegovina is the second highest source country, supplying 9% of very recent immigrants followed by China, Morocco and Colombia.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that almost 45% of very recent immigrants destined to Québec were economic immigrants, 20% entered through the family class, and 35% were refugees.
- Seventy percent of immigrants who arrived before 1986 reported Roman Catholicism as their faith—among very recent immigrants the share has fallen to 43%. Twenty-two percent of very recent immigrants are Muslim and 20% report no religious affiliation.
- One-half of recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age. This age group accounts for only 30% of Québec’s Canadian-born population.
- Almost all persons who immigrated between 1996 and 2001 reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. For more than one in four recent

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

- The level of education of very recent immigrants in Québec is quite high compared to that of the Canadian-born, with 39% of women and 45% of men having a university degree.

Families and households (Part C)

- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to live with relatives and the proportion living in extended families, while small, is twice as large. Twenty percent of recent immigrants 65 years of age and over live alone, compared to one-third 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 family member is 45 years or older. There are fewer lone-parent families among recent immigrants than among Canadian-born families.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 2% of households in Québec. Two out of five of these recent immigrant households have at least one member who immigrated after 1995.
- Households of recent immigrants are more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of extended or multiple families. They also tend to be larger, with 33% having four or more persons in the household compared to only 18% of Canadian-born households.

Participation in the economy (Part D)

- The more recent their landing, the lower the labour force participation rate and the higher the unemployment rate of immigrants. Earlier immigrants participate at more or less the same rates as the Canadian-born.
- This pattern of increasing convergence to the Canadian-born with longer stay in Canada occurs across all age-gender groups and all levels of education. The disparities between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are smaller for men than for women.
- Labour force participation was generally higher in 2001 than in 1996 and there was less unemployment. The improvement was greatest for recent immigrants, particularly women.
- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to work in health and science occupations, in management and social occupations and in the hospitality and other services sector. Many recent immigrants work in the public sector.

Income (Part E)

- On average, among persons reporting income for the year 2000, the income of very recent immigrants was 71% of that of the Canadian-born. The average income of those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period was about 86% of that of the Canadian-born.
- In 2001, the average income of very recent immigrants, both men and women, was higher by two-fifths than the average income reported by the comparable cohort for the 1996 Census. Immigrants who had been in the country between 5 and 15 years also had substantially higher incomes than five years earlier. There was little change in the income of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.
- Government transfer payments as a share of income of households in the 25 to 64 age group were higher for recent immigrant households than for Canadian-born households.
- One in three very recent immigrants is in a low-income situation, twice as large a share as for the Canadian-born.

Housing (Part F)

- In Québec, 9% 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, the incidence of crowding is 18%.
- One in five recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on shelter, the same share as for Canadian-born households.
- The state of repair of the housing stock is almost as good for recent immigrants as for the Canadian-born.
- Home ownership is much less common among recent immigrant households than among Canadian-born households.

PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

19,700 immigrants in the Québec Census Metropolitan Area

According to the 2001 Census, there were 19,700 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Québec (that is, the Québec Census Metropolitan Area or Québec for short) in 2001. The immigrant population in Québec has increased by 6,000 or 44% over the 15 years ending in 2001. In comparison, Québec's Canadian-born population increased by 69,100 or 12%. The immigrant population in Canada increased by 1.5 million or 39% over the same period.

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

	Census of Population			Change					
	1986	1996	2001	1986-1996		1996-2001		1986-2001	
Québec CMA									
Immigrants	13,660	17,380	19,690	3,720	27%	2,310	13%	6,030	44%
Canadian-born	582,300	644,680	651,390	62,380	11%	6,710	1%	69,090	12%
Population	595,960	663,890	673,100	67,930	11%	9,210	1%	77,140	13%
Province of Quebec									
Immigrants	527,140	664,500	706,970	137,360	26%	42,470	6%	179,830	34%
Canadian-born	5,927,360	6,339,180	6,378,420	411,820	7%	39,240	1%	451,060	8%
Population	6,454,490	7,045,090	7,125,580	590,600	9%	80,490	1%	671,090	10%
Canada									
Immigrants	3,908,150	4,971,060	5,448,490	1,062,910	27%	477,430	10%	1,540,340	39%
Canadian-born	21,113,860	23,390,330	23,991,910	2,276,470	11%	601,580	3%	2,878,050	14%
Population	25,022,010	28,528,130	29,639,040	3,506,120	14%	1,110,910	4%	4,617,030	18%

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

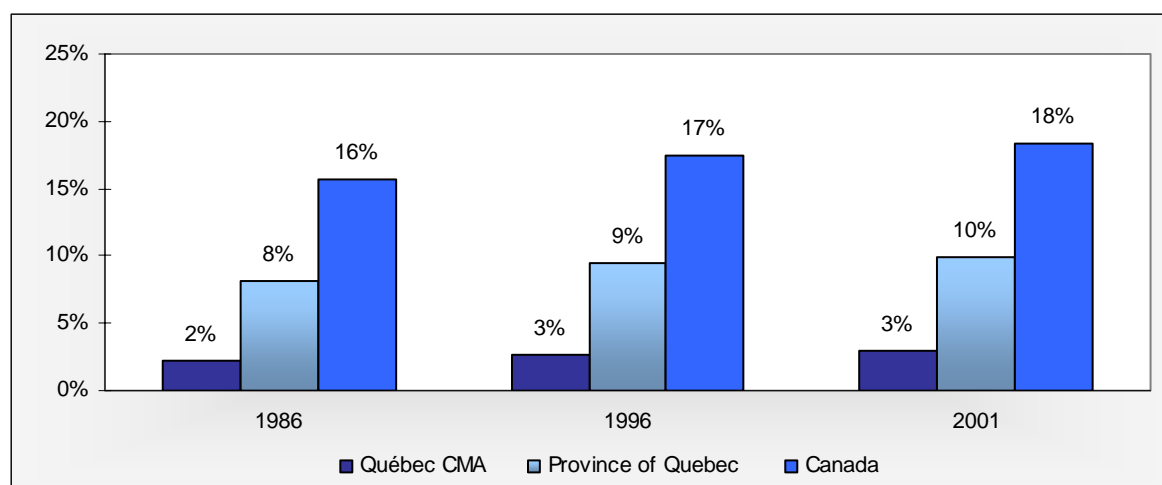
Québec's immigrant population has increased at a somewhat more rapid pace than the immigrant population in the province of Quebec and in Canada. Between the 1996 Census and the 2001 Census, the number of immigrants in the Québec CMA increased by 2,300 or 13%. In comparison, the total number of immigrants living in the province of Quebec increased by 42,500 or 6%, and the immigrant population of Canada increased by 477,400 or 10% over the same period.

In 2001, Québec was the place of residence of 2.3% of the population of Canada, a share virtually unchanged from 2.4% in 1986, and 9.4% of the population of the province of Quebec. The city was home to 0.4% of Canada's nearly five and one-half million immigrants, a share unchanged from fifteen years earlier.

Immigrant share increasing

The immigrant share of Québec's population has increased from 2.3% in 1986 to 2.9% in 2001. The immigrant share of the population of the province of Quebec has increased from 8% to 10% over the same period. The proportion of immigrants in Canada has also increased, rising from 16% in 1986 to 18% in 2001. The proportion of immigrants in the population of both Québec and the province of Quebec is much lower than the proportion in the country overall.

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



Just over one-quarter of immigrants landed after 1995

Fifty-seven percent of Québec's immigrant population—11,200 people—landed in Canada during the fifteen years before the 2001 Census compared to 47% of the province of Quebec's immigrant population and 46% of Canada's immigrant population. Twenty-seven percent of Québec's immigrant population landed in Canada during the five years between 1996 and 2001.

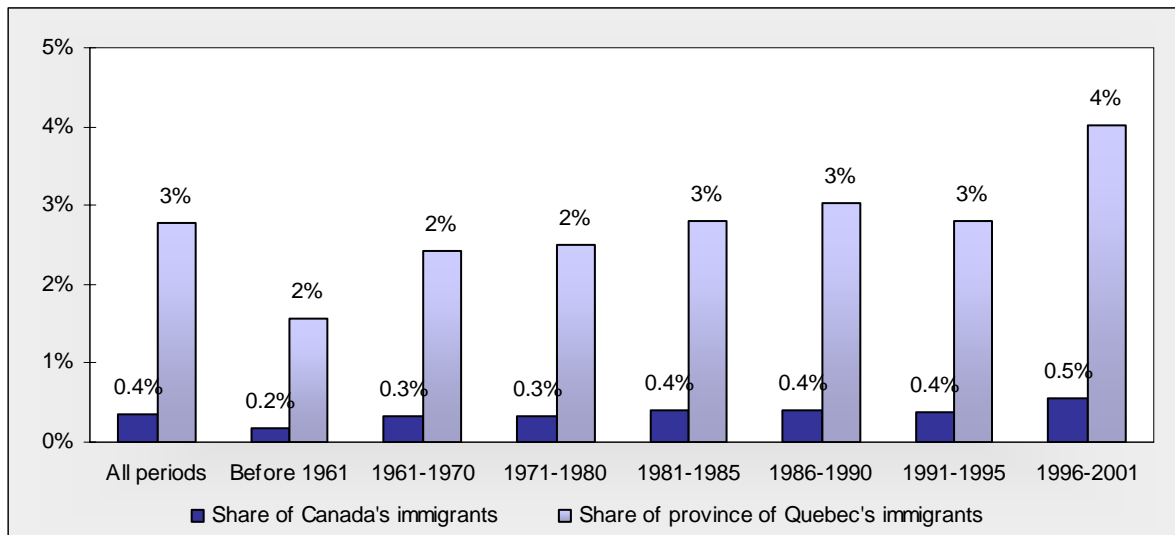
Table A-2: Immigrants by period of immigration, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, Province of Quebec and Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)

Period of immigration	Québec CMA		Province of Quebec		Canada	
Before 1961	1,480	8%	95,250	13%	894,470	16%
1961-1970	2,470	13%	101,560	14%	745,570	14%
1971-1980	3,020	15%	120,730	17%	936,280	17%
1981-1985	1,580	8%	56,120	8%	380,330	7%
Earlier immigrants	8,540	43%	373,660	53%	2,956,630	54%
1986-1990	2,690	14%	88,410	13%	661,180	12%
1991-1995	3,180	16%	113,250	16%	867,360	16%
1996-2001	5,290	27%	131,660	19%	963,320	18%
Recent immigrants	11,150	57%	333,320	47%	2,491,850	46%
Total	19,690	100%	706,970	100%	5,448,490	100%

An increasing share of Québec's immigrant population

In 2001, 0.4% of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants were living in the Québec Census Metropolitan Area. Of the 963,300 very recent immigrants who landed in Canada during the five-year period before the census, 0.5% was living in Québec. Of the population of immigrants who landed before 1961, only 0.2% resided in Québec. Québec's share of Canada's immigrants is fairly constant for all immigrant cohorts across all periods of immigration.

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



In 2001, 3% of the province of Québec's immigrants, and 4% of those who landed between 1996 and 2001 resided in the Québec CMA. Two percent of the province of Québec's population of immigrants who landed before 1961 lived in the Québec Census Metropolitan Area.

Close to 11,200 recent immigrants—a small share of the population

In 2001, there were 11,200 recent immigrants (defined as those who landed in Canada after 1985) living in the Québec Census Metropolitan Area, representing 2% of the population. The share of recent immigrants in Québec's population is lower than the share of recent immigrants in the province of Quebec and in Canada.

Québec's very recent immigrants—those who became permanent residents of Canada during the 1996 to 2001 period—numbered 5,300, representing 0.8% of the population of the CMA. 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, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, Province of Quebec and Canada, 2001

Period of immigration	Québec CMA		Province of Quebec		Canada	
1986-1990	2,690	0.4%	88,410	1.2%	661,180	2.2%
1991-1995	3,180	0.5%	113,250	1.6%	867,360	2.9%
1996-2001	5,290	0.8%	131,660	1.9%	963,320	3.3%
Immigrated 1986-2001	11,150	1.7%	333,320	4.7%	2,491,850	8.5%
Immigrated before 1986	8,540	1.3%	373,650	5.3%	2,956,640	10.0%
All immigrants	19,690	2.9%	706,970	10.0%	5,448,490	18.5%

Four out of five eligible recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens

By 2001, a large majority of Québec's immigrants who landed in Canada during the 1986-1995 period—83%—had become Canadian citizens. Recent immigrants from most countries who landed between 1986 and 1995 are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70% to close to 100%. Between 70% and 90% of Québec's 1986-1995 immigrant cohort from Germany, China, Romania, El Salvador, Portugal, Haiti and Viet Nam—seven of the top ten source countries—had obtained Canadian citizenship by 2001. (See Table B-1 for the top ten countries of birth.)

A significant share of immigrants from France, the United States and Bosnia and Herzegovina are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated to Canada from these countries during the 1986-1995 period is less than 70%, the lowest being 58% for the United States.

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.

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

More than 90 percent of Québec's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Québec's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-quarter of Québec's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship:	
Algeria Poland	United States France Bosnia and Herzegovina	Poland Romania Algeria France Morocco Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)		Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship	
Immigrated before 1986	91%	Immigrated before 1986	23%
Immigrated 1986-1995	83%	Immigrated 1986-1995	23%

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

Overall, the large majority of immigrants clearly continue to opt for Canadian citizenship. Eighty-three percent of Québec's immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had become Canadian citizens by that date, compared to 84% of the comparable cohort five years earlier, at the time of the 1996 Census.

Close to one-quarter of immigrants who landed during the 1986 to 1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. A similar share of Québec's immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986 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 (23%) than in 1996 (26%).

PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

Twenty percent of recent immigrants are from France

Québec'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 5,300 residents of Québec who had very recently landed in Canada, between 1996 and 2001. The top ten source countries of these very recent immigrants are scattered over five different continents.

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

All immigrants			Immigrated before 1986		
	Number	Share		Number	Share
1 France	4,430	22%	1 France	2,300	27%
2 United States	1,270	6%	2 United States	930	11%
3 Former Yugoslavia	1,050	5%	3 Italy	390	5%
4 China, People's Republic of	880	4%	4 Germany	350	4%
5 Germany	850	4%	5 Belgium	330	4%
6 Haiti	640	3%	6 Viet Nam	310	4%
7 Viet Nam	580	3%	7 Haiti	310	4%
8 Algeria	520	3%	8 United Kingdom	270	3%
9 Morocco	520	3%	9 Chile	260	3%
10 Romania	490	2%	10 Portugal	210	2%
Top ten countries	11,230	57%	Top ten countries	5,660	67%
All other countries	8,460	43%	All other countries	2,880	33%
Total	19,690	100%	Total	8,540	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995			Immigrated 1996-2001		
	Number	Share		Number	Share
1 France	910	15%	1 France	1,220	23%
2 Germany	430	7%	2 Bosnia and Herzegovina	490	9%
3 China	350	6%	3 China, People's Republic of	380	7%
4 Romania	320	5%	4 Morocco	310	6%
5 El Salvador	310	5%	5 Colombia	240	5%
6 Portugal	270	5%	6 Yugoslavia	230	4%
7 United States	260	4%	7 Algeria	200	4%
8 Haiti	250	4%	8 United States	90	2%
9 Viet Nam	190	3%	9 Romania	80	2%
10 Bosnia and Herzegovina	180	3%	10 Haiti	80	2%
Top ten countries	3,470	59%	Top ten countries	3,320	63%
All other countries	2,400	41%	All other countries	1,970	37%
Total	5,870	100%	Total	5,290	100%

France has been the top source country of immigrants to Québec for a long time and is the country of birth of 22% of the total immigrant population of Québec. The countries of birth of Québec's immigrant population are different from those of immigrants to Canada in general, with five of the ten top countries of birth of very recent immigrants—France, Morocco, Algeria,

Romania and Haiti—being French-speaking or having historical connections to France and its language.

Among Québec’s earlier immigrants—those arriving in Canada before 1986—France and the United States were the most common countries of birth, accounting for 38% of this group. In general, the birth origins of Québec’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 in the 1970s. More recently, the source countries of immigrants to Québec have become much more diverse.

Québec's share of recent immigrants varies by country of birth

For some immigrant groups, Québec is a preferred city of residence. Of the 27,500 France-born individuals who immigrated to Canada since 1986, 2,100 or 7.7% were living in Québec in 2001. Québec is also home to 3.2% of Canada’s recent immigrants from Morocco, 3.1% of Canada’s recent immigrants from Colombia, and 2.9% of Canada’s recent immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina. On average, 0.4% of recent immigrants in Canada chose Québec as their place of residence, compared to 2.7% of the country’s Canadian-born population.

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

Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Québec City	Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Québec City
France	27,500	7.7%	Peru	12,590	0.6%
Morocco	13,510	3.2%	Croatia	11,380	0.6%
Colombia	10,190	3.1%	United States	73,860	0.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,170	2.9%	All recent immigrants	2,491,850	0.4%
All Canadian-born	23,991,910	2.7%	Russian Federation	35,950	0.4%
Total population	29,639,000	2.3%	All immigrants	5,448,490	0.4%
Germany	22,810	2.2%	Viet Nam	72,330	0.4%
Algeria	16,675	2.1%	Afghanistan	20,670	0.3%
Haiti	25,430	1.3%	China, People's Republic of	236,930	0.3%
El Salvador	29,680	1.1%	Somalia	18,220	0.3%
Romania	43,200	0.9%	Lebanon	43,930	0.2%
Mexico	24,640	0.8%	Poland	91,140	0.2%
Portugal	34,120	0.8%	Iran	61,560	0.1%
Yugoslavia	35,860	0.7%	Korea, South	50,970	0.1%
Guatemala	10,580	0.7%			

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 Québec’s share being 0.1% or more.

Large numbers of economic immigrants and refugees

Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that the number of immigrants who reported Québec as their destination when they landed in Canada increased by 2,600 between the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, and decreased by 100 in the second half of the 1990s. The rise was concentrated in the economic immigrant and family class categories. Approximately 45% of the 1996-2000 immigrant cohort destined for Québec entered Canada as economic immigrants, 20% as family class immigrants and 35% as refugees. The share of refugees in 1996-2000 is nearly three times as large as for Canada as a whole.

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

	1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2000	
Family class	1,500	29%	2,200	29%	1,500	20%
Economic immigrants	1,700	33%	3,400	45%	3,300	44%
Refugees	1,900	37%	2,000	26%	2,600	35%
Other immigrants	50	1%	10	0%	0	0%
Total	5,200	100%	7,600	100%	7,500	100%

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

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

The number of immigrants entering through the family class increased in the first half of the 1990s, and then fell back to the 1990 level during the 1996-2000 period. Within the family class, the number of spouses decreased by one-quarter over the three five-year periods. The number of other relatives—parents and grandparents, sons and daughters, and fiancés—increased from about 600 during the 1986-1990 period to 700 during the 1996-2000 period.

Nearly 2,000 government-assisted refugees were destined to Québec during the 1991-1995 period and 2,300 in the second half of the 1990s. Only 100 privately-sponsored refugees were destined to Québec when they landed in the second half of the 1990s—one-half the number that entered in the second half of the 1980s. During the 1990s, 500 asylum seekers and dependants entered Canada intending to settle in Québec.

Québec attracted a large number of skilled workers and their families—3,200 in both the first and second half of the 1990s as well as 100 entrepreneurs with their families in each of the five-year periods.

Religions changing with countries of origin

Recent immigrants are changing the religious landscape of Québec. While the majority of very recent immigrants living in Québec are Christians, the shares affiliated with the Muslim faith and those reporting no religious affiliation are higher than among earlier immigrants.

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
Roman Catholic	605,250	93%	11,420	58%	5,970	70%	3,180	54%	2,280	43%
Protestant	7,550	1%	1,310	7%	500	6%	480	8%	270	5%
Orthodox Christian	150	0%	780	4%	210	2%	330	6%	270	5%
Other Christian	2,550	0%	300	1%	110	1%	30	1%	160	3%
Muslim	540	0%	1,930	10%	180	2%	610	10%	1,150	22%
Buddhist	490	0%	760	4%	410	5%	270	5%	80	2%
Hindu	70	0%	120	1%	70	1%	30	0%	30	1%
Sikh	50	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Other	1,790	0%	130	1%	90	1%	40	1%	20	0%
No religion	32,990	5%	2,920	15%	970	11%	920	16%	1,050	20%
Total	651,390	100%	19,690	100%	8,540	100%	5,870	100%	5,290	100%

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

Roman Catholics account for more than ninety percent of the Canadian-born population residing in Québec. Although Roman Catholics are numerous among earlier immigrants, their share has fallen among more recent immigrants. Seventy percent of immigrants who arrived before 1986 reported Roman Catholicism as their faith—among very recent immigrants the share has fallen to 43%.

AGE AND GENDER

One-half of recent immigrants are young adults

The age distribution of the very recent immigrant population (those arriving between 1996 and 2001) is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population, with a larger proportion in the 0-14 years and 25-44 years age groups, and proportionally fewer adults 45 years of age and over. In 2001, one-half of very recent immigrants living in Québec were between the ages of 25 and 44 years, compared to 30% of the Canadian-born. Seniors 65 years of age and over accounted for only 2% of the recent immigrant population compared to 12% of the Canadian-born population, while persons 45 to 64 years of age accounted for only 6% of very recent immigrants compared to 28% of the Canadian-born population.

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

	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	52,560	44,320	97,930	94,000	48,740	337,540
Immigrants	1,580	1,050	3,500	2,400	1,080	9,600
Immigrated before 1986	0	230	940	1,800	890	3,860
Immigrated 1986-1995	690	480	1,170	490	140	2,960
Immigrated 1996-2001	890	350	1,400	100	60	2,780
Men						
Canadian-born	54,780	45,650	96,730	85,500	31,200	313,850
Immigrants	1,160	970	3,750	3,060	1,180	10,100
Immigrated before 1986	0	260	1,000	2,350	1,090	4,680
Immigrated 1986-1995	440	480	1,450	500	60	2,920
Immigrated 1996-2001	720	240	1,310	220	30	2,510
Total						
Canadian-born	107,340	89,970	194,660	179,490	79,950	651,390
Immigrants	2,730	2,020	7,240	5,450	2,260	19,690
Immigrated before 1986	0	490	1,940	4,140	1,970	8,540
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,130	970	2,610	990	200	5,870
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,600	580	2,710	320	90	5,290
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	16%	14%	30%	28%	12%	100%
Immigrants	14%	10%	37%	28%	11%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	0%	6%	23%	49%	23%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	19%	16%	44%	17%	3%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	30%	11%	51%	6%	2%	100%
Total population	16%	14%	30%	28%	12%	100%

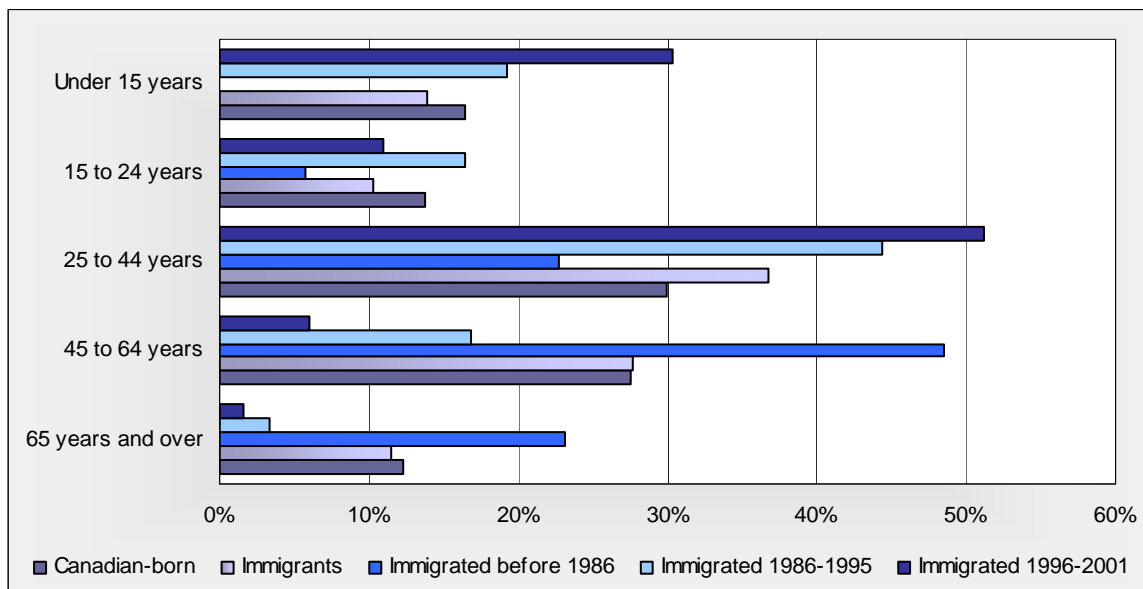
Children less than 15 years of age account for 30% of the very recent immigrant population compared to 19% of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period and 16% of the

Canadian-born population. 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-born 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 less than 15 years of age among immigrants who arrived 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 includes children born in Canada to immigrant parents.

The age structure of very recent immigrants closely resembles age at landing. Immigrants tend to arrive in Canada during their prime working-age years. This was the case among immigrants who arrived more than thirty 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, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



More women than men among recent immigrants

The proportion of women in the recent immigrant population in Québec is the same as that in the Canadian-born population overall, but for some countries of birth it is much higher. More than 61% of recent immigrants from China, the United States and Mexico are women.

There are 400 more women than men among the 11,200 recent immigrants in Québec. The number of women is particularly high among recent immigrants from China (490 more women than men out of 720 recent immigrants) and the United States (170 more women than men out of 350 recent immigrants). Two-thirds of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 from the United States are women.

Table B-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	49%	49%	50%	52%	61%	52%
Immigrants	58%	52%	48%	44%	48%	49%
Immigrated before 1986	-	46%	49%	43%	45%	45%
Immigrated 1986-1995	61%	50%	45%	50%	69%	50%
Immigrated 1996-2001	56%	59%	52%	31%	65%	53%

At the opposite end of the spectrum of gender mix are Portugal, Morocco and El Salvador. Fifty-five percent or more of recent immigrants from these countries are men. Men outnumber women by 80 among the 430 recent immigrants from Morocco and by 40 among the 320 recent immigrants from El Salvador. The gender balance, by country of origin, has not changed greatly since 1996.

LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

Almost all very recent immigrants speak French or English

A large majority of Québec's immigrants 15 years of age and over report being able to carry on a conversation in at least one of Canada's two official languages. Even among very recent immigrants, who arrived in Canada during the 1996 to 2001 period, almost all reported being able to speak an official language in May 2001. Less than 5% of these very recent immigrants could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages is about the same among those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period and even higher among earlier immigrants—99% of both men and women who immigrated before 1986 indicated they were able to speak an official language.

The proportion of Québec's immigrants who report being able to carry on a conversation in French or English decreases with age. Among younger immigrants who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, virtually all are able to speak an official language and there is little difference between men and women in this regard. The shares are almost as high in the 25 to 44 age group. Among those aged 45 years and over, however, the percentage that can speak French or English is lower.

Ability to converse in either or both official languages has improved with the very recent immigrant cohort—3% more men and 4% more women had this ability in 2001, compared to the cohort who landed in the five years prior to the 1996 Census.

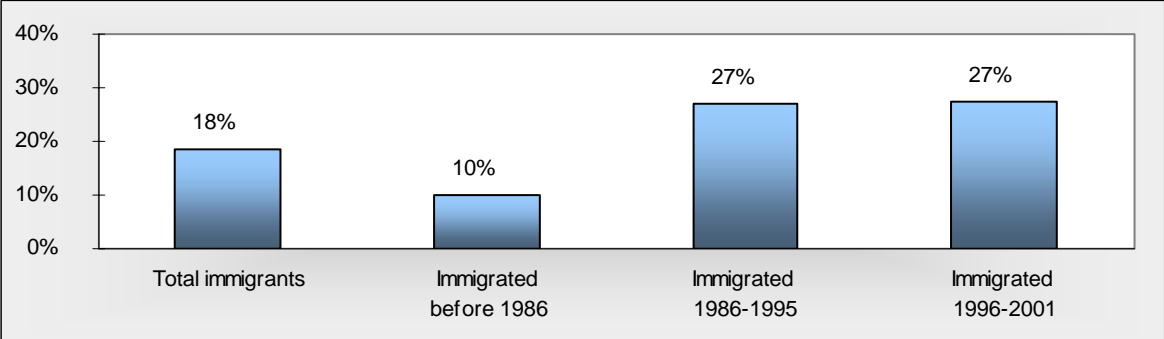
Table B-7: Very recent immigrants (immigrated 1996-2001)—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by age and gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	French only		English only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
Women										
15 to 24 years	150	43%	-	0%	190	54%	20	6%	350	100%
25 to 44 years	620	44%	30	2%	700	50%	50	4%	1,400	100%
45 to 64 years	40	36%	10	9%	50	45%	20	18%	110	100%
65 years and over	30	60%	-	0%	20	40%	-	0%	50	100%
15 years and over	830	44%	30	2%	950	50%	80	4%	1,890	100%
Men										
15 to 24 years	120	50%	-	0%	120	50%	-	0%	240	100%
25 to 44 years	470	36%	30	2%	800	61%	30	2%	1,320	100%
45 to 64 years	120	55%	-	0%	80	36%	20	9%	220	100%
65 years and over	-	0%	-	0%	10	33%	20	67%	30	100%
15 years and over	700	39%	40	2%	1,000	56%	60	3%	1,790	100%
Total										
15 to 24 years	260	44%	10	2%	310	53%	20	3%	590	100%
25 to 44 years	1,090	40%	50	2%	1,500	55%	80	3%	2,710	100%
45 to 64 years	160	50%	10	3%	130	41%	30	9%	320	100%
65 years and over	30	38%	10	13%	30	38%	20	25%	80	100%
15 years and over	1,530	42%	70	2%	1,960	53%	140	4%	3,680	100%

One-quarter of very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home

For some of Québec’s recent immigrants, the language spoken most often at home is one other than French or English. Slightly more than one-quarter of recent immigrants—both very recent immigrants and those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995—most often speak a foreign language in their homes. The use of a foreign language at home is lower among the earlier immigrant population. Ten percent 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, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)



The use of foreign languages in the home among Québec’s very recent immigrant population was lower in 2001 in comparison to 1996. Thirty-seven percent of the very recent immigrant cohort who landed in the five-year period prior to the 1996 Census reported use of a foreign language in the home. Québec’s share of very recent immigrants reporting use of a foreign language in the home is also low in comparison to most other cities in Canada, where more than one-half of very recent immigrants use a foreign language at home.

Many university graduates among very recent immigrants

There are large differences in educational attainment between the Canadian-born and the various immigrant cohorts. University degrees are more common among all immigrant groups than among the Canadian-born. In particular, very recent immigrants boast a high proportion 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 immigrants have a much higher level of education than older groups, whether born in or outside Canada. In almost all cases, the proportion of Québec’s immigrants 25 years of age and over without a high school diploma is similar to or lower than the Canadian-born of the same age. The proportion of immigrants with post-secondary qualifications is higher than the Canadian-born for persons 25 years of age and over.

Three-quarters of recent immigrants aged 25-44 years—both men and women—have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to 64% of Canadian-born men and 68% of Canadian-

born women in this age group. Only twelve percent of Québec's recent immigrants less than 45 years of age do not have a high school diploma compared to 13% of the city's Canadian-born population in this age group.

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

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	36,110	35,720	78,390	91,570	43,200	284,990
Immigrants	800	880	1,530	2,410	2,420	8,030
Immigrated before 1986	380	410	760	1,190	1,120	3,860
Immigrated 1986-1995	340	300	490	590	560	2,280
Immigrated 1996-2001	100	170	280	630	740	1,890
Men						
Canadian-born	25,130	36,900	62,240	85,960	48,850	259,070
Immigrants	600	970	1,590	2,660	3,130	8,940
Immigrated before 1986	360	430	850	1,500	1,560	4,680
Immigrated 1986-1995	160	340	510	690	770	2,470
Immigrated 1996-2001	80	200	230	480	810	1,790
Total						
Canadian-born	61,250	72,620	140,620	177,520	92,050	544,050
Immigrants	1,390	1,840	3,120	5,080	5,540	16,960
Immigrated before 1986	730	840	1,610	2,690	2,680	8,530
Immigrated 1986-1995	500	650	1,010	1,280	1,330	4,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	170	370	500	1,110	1,550	3,690

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	13%	13%	28%	32%	15%	100%
Immigrants	10%	11%	19%	30%	30%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	10%	11%	20%	31%	29%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15%	13%	21%	26%	25%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	9%	15%	33%	39%	100%
Men						
Canadian-born	10%	14%	24%	33%	19%	100%
Immigrants	7%	11%	18%	30%	35%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	8%	9%	18%	32%	33%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	14%	21%	28%	31%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4%	11%	13%	27%	45%	100%
Total						
Canadian-born	11%	13%	26%	33%	17%	100%
Immigrants	8%	11%	18%	30%	33%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	8%	10%	19%	31%	31%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10%	14%	21%	27%	28%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	10%	14%	30%	42%	100%

Table B-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—25 years of age and over, with no high school diploma or with post-secondary diploma or degree—by age and gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)

	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
Women						
Canadian-born	10,320	22,130	28,930	66,270	40,790	8,030
Immigrants	390	420	500	2,600	1,520	370
Immigrated before 1986	90	280	380	730	1,150	330
Immigrated 1986-2001	310	140	130	1,870	370	50
Men						
Canadian-born	14,330	18,340	15,660	62,280	46,430	9,760
Immigrants	470	360	340	2,710	2,250	630
Immigrated before 1986	150	240	310	650	1,730	590
Immigrated 1986-2001	320	110	40	2,060	500	50
Total						
Canadian-born	24,650	40,460	44,580	128,550	87,210	17,800
Immigrants	860	780	840	5,310	3,770	1,000
Immigrated before 1986	220	540	690	1,380	2,900	920
Immigrated 1986-2001	630	250	150	3,940	880	90

	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
Women						
Canadian-born	11%	24%	59%	68%	43%	16%
Immigrants	11%	18%	46%	74%	63%	34%
Immigrated before 1986	9%	16%	42%	77%	63%	37%
Immigrated 1986-2001	12%	23%	67%	73%	62%	23%
Men						
Canadian-born	15%	21%	50%	64%	54%	31%
Immigrants	12%	12%	29%	72%	74%	53%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	10%	28%	65%	74%	54%
Immigrated 1986-2001	12%	15%	50%	75%	70%	56%
Total						
Canadian-born	13%	23%	56%	66%	49%	22%
Immigrants	12%	14%	37%	73%	69%	44%
Immigrated before 1986	11%	13%	35%	71%	70%	47%
Immigrated 1986-2001	12%	19%	54%	74%	67%	32%

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

Sixty percent of men who immigrated after 1995 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades, compared to one-half of Canadian-born men. Among women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, one-quarter of very recent immigrants have studied physical sciences, engineering or trades—twice the share of Canadian-born women in this field of study.

Recent immigrants are also strongly represented in the social sciences, education and arts, with a share of post-secondary graduates similar to that of the Canadian-born (35%). Their presence in commerce, management and business administration is slightly lower than that of the Canadian-born. The share of health professionals among recent immigrants is similar to that of the Canadian-born.

Table B-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, with post-secondary diploma or degree—major field of study, by gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Physical sciences, engineering and trades		Social sciences, education and arts		Commerce, management and business administration		Health professions and related technologies		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	17,570	13%	57,720	43%	36,900	28%	21,830	16%	134,010	100%
Immigrants	970	20%	2,210	46%	1,030	21%	600	12%	4,810	100%
Immigrated before 1986	260	22%	500	43%	250	22%	150	13%	1,160	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	380	16%	1,150	50%	460	20%	320	14%	2,290	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	350	26%	570	41%	320	23%	130	10%	1,370	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	66,760	50%	35,220	26%	25,760	19%	6,330	5%	134,060	100%
Immigrants	3,180	55%	1,490	26%	780	13%	330	6%	5,770	100%
Immigrated before 1986	860	59%	290	20%	210	15%	90	6%	1,450	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,550	51%	930	30%	400	13%	160	5%	3,040	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	770	60%	270	21%	170	13%	80	6%	1,280	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	84,320	31%	92,940	35%	62,660	23%	28,150	11%	268,070	100%
Immigrants	4,160	39%	3,700	35%	1,810	17%	930	9%	10,590	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,100	42%	810	31%	460	18%	250	9%	2,610	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,920	36%	2,070	39%	860	16%	480	9%	5,320	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,120	42%	830	31%	500	19%	210	8%	2,660	100%

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 years age groups.

School attendance, of course, is much higher in the youngest age group—persons 15 to 24 years of age—than in the older age groups. School attendance among recent immigrants is higher than among their Canadian-born counterparts. By and large, school attendance rates were similar for all immigrant cohorts to those in 1996.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
Women						
Canadian-born	32,810	13,420	4,030	74%	14%	4%
Immigrants	830	900	200	79%	26%	8%
Immigrated before 1986	170	250	170	73%	27%	9%
Immigrated 1986-1995	390	220	40	80%	19%	8%
Immigrated 1996-2001	280	440	10	81%	32%	10%
Men						
Canadian-born	31,440	11,130	2,730	69%	12%	3%
Immigrants	760	870	210	78%	23%	7%
Immigrated before 1986	190	130	100	73%	13%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	380	280	50	79%	20%	9%
Immigrated 1996-2001	210	470	50	87%	36%	21%
Total						
Canadian-born	64,250	24,550	6,740	71%	13%	4%
Immigrants	1,600	1,780	400	79%	25%	7%
Immigrated before 1986	350	390	270	72%	20%	6%
Immigrated 1986-1995	760	490	90	80%	19%	9%
Immigrated 1996-2001	490	910	50	84%	33%	16%

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. Almost two-thirds of Québec's Canadian-born seniors 65 years of age and over live with relatives in comparison to approximately 80% of very recent immigrants in this age group.

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

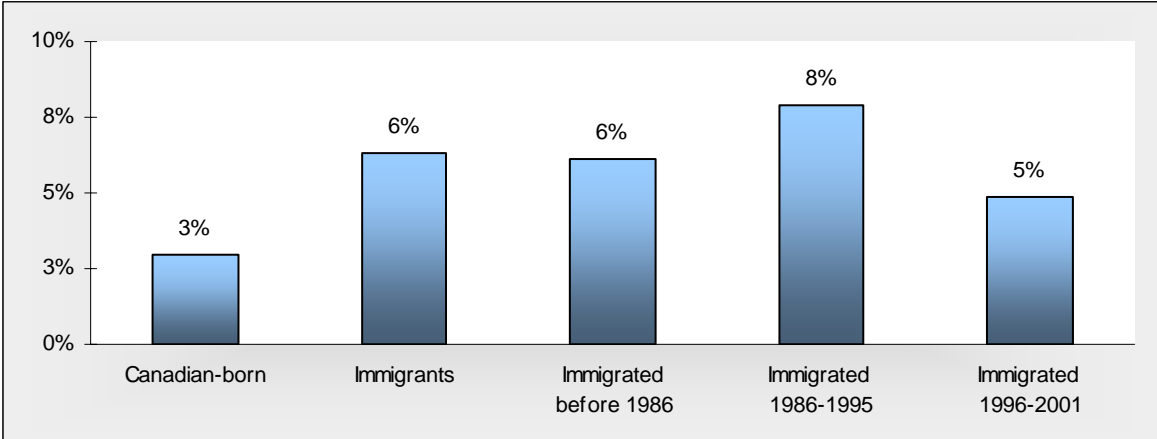
	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages (including 0-14 years)										
Living alone	92,830	14%	2,420	12%	1,570	19%	460	8%	380	7%
Living with non-relatives only	22,870	4%	590	3%	290	3%	210	4%	90	2%
Living with relatives	531,280	82%	16,450	85%	6,600	78%	5,150	88%	4,720	91%
15-24 years										
Living alone	5,150	6%	40	2%	20	3%	20	2%	10	2%
Living with non-relatives only	6,640	7%	130	6%	50	10%	70	7%	20	4%
Living with relatives	77,730	87%	1,830	92%	410	87%	860	91%	540	95%
25-44 years										
Living alone	27,300	14%	840	12%	210	11%	290	11%	330	12%
Living with non-relatives only	9,950	5%	310	4%	90	5%	150	6%	70	2%
Living with relatives	156,850	81%	5,980	84%	1,590	84%	2,140	83%	2,240	85%
45-64 years										
Living alone	33,440	19%	950	18%	800	19%	130	13%	40	11%
Living with non-relatives only	4,710	3%	120	2%	100	2%	0	0%	10	3%
Living with relatives	140,640	79%	4,360	80%	3,240	78%	860	87%	280	86%
65 years and over										
Living alone	26,960	35%	600	27%	550	29%	30	16%	20	22%
Living with non-relatives only	1,290	2%	50	2%	50	3%	0	0%	0	0%
Living with relatives	49,050	63%	1,540	71%	1,330	69%	160	84%	70	78%

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 to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only 3% are part of an extended family compared to 5% of very recent immigrants and 8% of other recent immigrants.

Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Québec 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. Over one-third of very recent immigrants aged 65 years and over live in extended families, compared to only 6% of 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, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages										
Nuclear family	507,150	95%	15,130	92%	6,120	93%	4,640	90%	4,380	93%
Extended family	15,790	3%	1,040	6%	410	6%	410	8%	230	5%
Under 15 years										
Nuclear family	104,690	98%	2,650	98%	-	-	1,100	98%	1,550	97%
Extended family	2,200	2%	60	2%	-	-	25	2%	35	2%
15-24 years										
Nuclear family	74,250	96%	1,540	85%	400	95%	710	81%	450	82%
Extended family	2,360	3%	230	12%	20	5%	150	17%	60	11%
25-44 years										
Nuclear family	150,700	96%	5,610	94%	1,530	96%	1,990	93%	2,100	94%
Extended family	4,080	3%	250	4%	50	3%	100	5%	90	4%
45-64 years										
Nuclear family	134,040	95%	4,010	92%	3,010	93%	750	88%	260	94%
Extended family	4,220	3%	310	7%	210	7%	90	11%	20	6%
65 years and over										
Nuclear family	43,470	89%	1,320	85%	1,180	89%	90	56%	40	62%
Extended family	2,950	6%	190	12%	110	8%	60	38%	30	38%

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 fifty families in Québec is a recent immigrant family

In Québec in 2001, there were 11,200 recent immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1986 and 2001. A large majority of these immigrants—9,500 or 85%—were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents, or children. Almost all these recent immigrants lived in 3,800 recent immigrant families, that is families in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. Only 2% of families in Québec is a recent immigrant family. 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 11% are lone-parent families. Among Canadian-born families, 16% are single-parent families and 84% consist of married or common-law couples.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
All families (including 15-24 years)				
Couples with or without children	148,840	84%	3,430	89%
Lone-parent families	28,890	16%	420	11%
Total number of families	177,730	100%	3,850	100%
25-44 years				
Couples with or without children	57,640	82%	2,460	90%
Lone-parent families	12,900	18%	260	10%
Total number of families	70,540	100%	2,720	100%
45-64 years				
Couples with or without children	64,230	85%	790	84%
Lone-parent families	11,630	15%	160	17%
Total number of families	75,860	100%	940	100%
65 years and over				
Couples with or without children	24,030	86%	140	100%
Lone-parent families	3,760	14%	0	0%
Total number of families	27,790	100%	140	100%

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

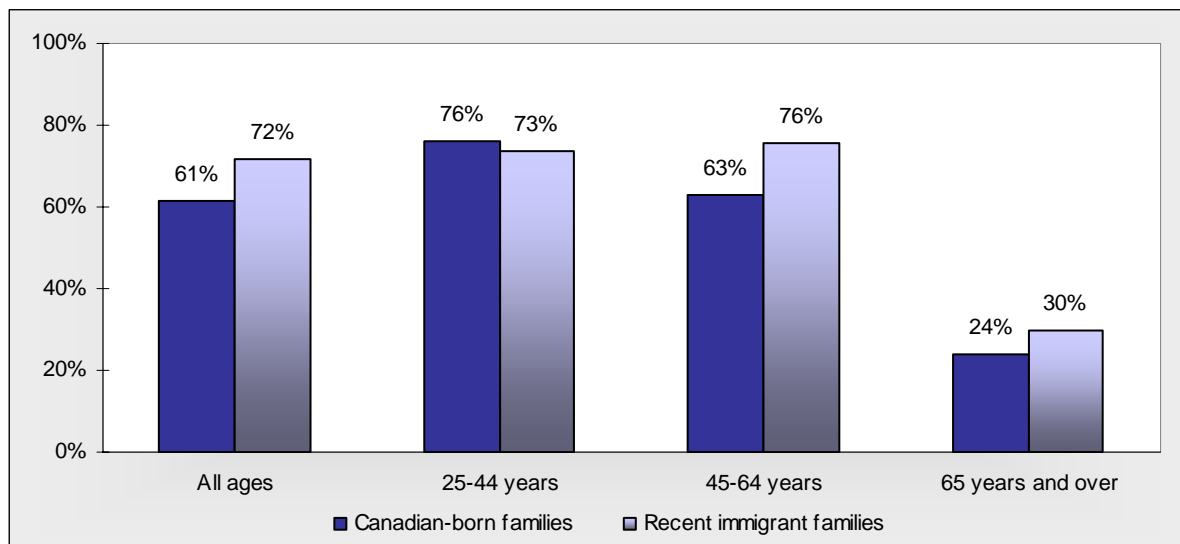
When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, lone-parent families are more common among the Canadian-born than among recent immigrants for all age groups except in families where the oldest member is 45 to 64 years of age. In the 25-44 year age group, almost 20% of Canadian-born families are lone-parent families, compared to 10% of recent immigrant families.

Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home

Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families differ in the proportion of families with children at home. More than 70% of recent immigrant families have at least one child of any age living at home. In comparison, just over 60% of 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 older spouse or lone parent. In families where the older spouse or lone parent is 25 to 44 years of age, recent immigrant families in Québec are slightly less likely than Canadian-born families to have children at home—73% compared to 76%, respectively. However, in families where the older spouse or lone parent is 45 to 64 years of age, 76% of recent immigrant families and 63% of Canadian-born families have children in the home. In families where the older spouse or lone parent is 65 years of age or over, 30% of recent immigrant families have children in the home, compared to just 24% of Canadian-born families.

Figure C-2: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Québec 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 three or more children in the home than Canadian-born families with children and less likely to have a single child. Eighteen percent of recent immigrant families with children have three or more children, compared to 12% of Canadian-born families.

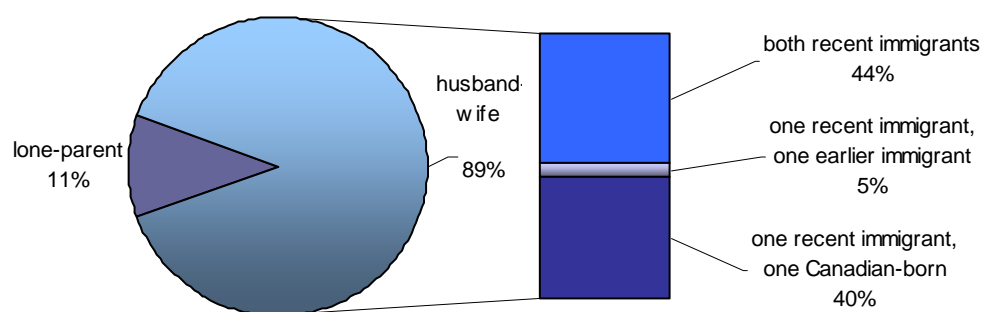
Table C-4: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages (including 15-24 years)				
One child	53,150	49%	1,160	42%
Two children	42,820	39%	1,110	40%
Three or more children	13,180	12%	500	18%
25-44 years				
One child	21,200	39%	800	40%
Two children	24,430	45%	810	40%
Three or more children	8,110	15%	390	20%
45-64 years				
One child	25,240	53%	320	44%
Two children	17,410	37%	280	39%
Three or more children	4,950	10%	120	17%
65 years and over				
One child	5,810	87%	20	50%
Two children	750	11%	20	50%
Three or more children	120	2%	0	0%

In forty percent of recent immigrant families, one spouse was born in Canada

Forty-four percent of Québec’s 3,800 recent immigrant families consist of a recent immigrant husband married to or living common-law with a recent immigrant wife, with or without children. An additional 5% of families consist of a recent immigrant spouse and a spouse who immigrated earlier, before 1986. Forty percent of recent immigrant families in the Québec CMA consist of a recent immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse. In Canada as a whole, 15% of recent immigrant families consist of a recent immigrant with a Canadian-born spouse.

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



Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, almost 70% consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C-3). This proportion is significantly higher than for recent immigrant families and well above the Canadian average.

When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. In Québec, 12% of recent immigrant couples live common-law compared to 34% of Canadian-born couples. Common-law relationships are more prevalent in Québec than elsewhere in Canada for both Canadian-born and recent immigrant couples.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages	50,880	34%	210	12%
15-24 years	2,700	91%	0	0%
25-44 years	32,310	56%	180	15%
45-64 years	14,430	22%	30	6%
65 years and over	1,450	6%	0	0%

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

HOUSEHOLDS

One in fifty-five households is a recent immigrant household

In 2001, there were 3,800 recent immigrant households—households in which at least one member 15 years of age and older was a recent immigrant. These made up 2% of the total number of households in Québec.

Forty percent of recent immigrant households (2,320 households) have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. For almost 60% of these households, all members are very recent immigrants. The other 950 households consist of very recent immigrants living together with other persons. In 74% of these households, the other persons are immigrants who landed before 1996, in 24% they are persons born in Canada, and in 2% of these households they are both immigrants who landed before 1996 and persons born in Canada.

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

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born	282,440	96%
Earlier immigrants	6,750	2%
Recent immigrants	5,390	2%
1986-1995 immigrants	3,070	1%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	950	0%
1996-2001 immigrants only	1,370	0%
All households	295,110	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.

Almost all households in the Québec CMA are comprised of only Canadian-born persons. Households that include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants account for 2% of households.

Recent immigrant households more likely to be family households

A recent immigrant household is much more likely than a Canadian-born household to consist of one or more families. More than four in five recent immigrant households are family households, compared to less than two out of three Canadian-born households.

One-third of Canadian-born households are non-family households and most of these consist of a person living alone. Among more 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. Immigrant households are more likely to consist of just a nuclear family than Canadian-born households.

Table C-7: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Québec 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	176,650	169,380	6,500	780	92,820	12,980
Earlier immigrants	4,920	4,630	260	40	1,570	250
Recent immigrants	4,220	3,860	320	40	850	330
1986-1995 immigrants	2,410	2,180	220	20	470	190
1996-2001 immigrants with others	830	750	70	10	0	100
1996-2001 immigrants only	950	910	30	10	380	40
All households	186,070	178,130	7,090	860	95,420	13,640

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	63%	60%	2%	0%	33%	5%
Earlier immigrants	73%	69%	4%	1%	23%	4%
Recent immigrants	78%	72%	6%	1%	16%	6%
1986-1995 immigrants	79%	71%	7%	1%	15%	6%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	87%	78%	7%	1%	0%	11%
1996-2001 immigrants only	69%	66%	2%	1%	27%	3%
All households	63%	60%	2%	0%	32%	5%

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

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

Although recent immigrant households are slightly more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of two or more families, there are very few occurrences overall of multiple family households in the Québec CMA. This is unique to the Québec CMA. In Canada, multiple families make up 7% of all recent immigrant households. These families may be related to each other, as for example a married couple living with the family of one of their children.

Recent immigrant households tend to be large

Recent immigrant households are more likely to be larger in size than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. One in three recent immigrant households has four or more members, compared to one in five Canadian-born households.

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Only 3% of recent immigrant households have six or more members. The share among Canadian-born households is even smaller, only 1%.

Table C-8: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Québec 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	231,830	48,030	2,590	282,450
Earlier immigrants	5,230	1,360	160	6,750
Recent immigrants	3,590	1,620	180	5,390
1986-1995 immigrants	1,980	1,000	100	3,070
1996-2001 immigrants with others	710	190	50	950
1996-2001 immigrants only	910	430	50	1,380
All households	241,120	51,050	2,940	295,110

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated average size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	82%	17%	1%	2.3
Earlier immigrants	78%	20%	2%	2.6
Recent immigrants	67%	30%	3%	3.0
1986-1995 immigrants	64%	32%	3%	3.0
1996-2001 immigrants with others	75%	20%	5%	3.0
1996-2001 immigrants only	66%	31%	3%	2.9
All households	82%	17%	1%	2.3

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, less care of elders

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

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

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

	Care of			
	Children		Elders	
Women				
Canadian-born	109,690	32%	56,130	17%
Immigrants	3,540	37%	1,270	13%
Immigrated before 1986	1,370	35%	700	18%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,150	39%	320	11%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,030	37%	250	9%
Men				
Canadian-born	86,880	28%	36,410	12%
Immigrants	3,310	33%	970	10%
Immigrated before 1986	1,450	31%	540	12%
Immigrated 1986-1995	950	33%	240	8%
Immigrated 1996-2001	910	36%	200	8%
Total				
Canadian-born	196,570	30%	92,530	14%
Immigrants	6,840	35%	2,240	11%
Immigrated before 1986	2,810	33%	1,240	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,100	36%	560	9%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,940	37%	450	8%

PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Labour force participation lower the more recent the arrival

Very recent immigrants are generally 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 eight percentage points for women, and nine 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 to and increasing involvement of immigrants in the Canadian labour market with longer stay is evident in all three age groups, for both men and women.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	28,370	83,820	57,230	169,410
Immigrants	500	2,690	1,550	4,730
Immigrated before 1986	140	770	1,180	2,080
Immigrated 1986-1995	190	930	330	1,440
Immigrated 1996-2001	170	990	40	1,190
Men				
Canadian-born	29,550	89,960	64,630	184,140
Immigrants	450	3,280	2,470	6,200
Immigrated before 1986	170	920	1,880	2,960
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	1,300	440	1,960
Immigrated 1996-2001	60	1,070	150	1,270
Total				
Canadian-born	57,920	173,770	121,850	353,530
Immigrants	940	5,970	4,010	10,920
Immigrated before 1986	310	1,680	3,070	5,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	420	2,230	760	3,400
Immigrated 1996-2001	230	2,050	180	2,450

Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 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, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

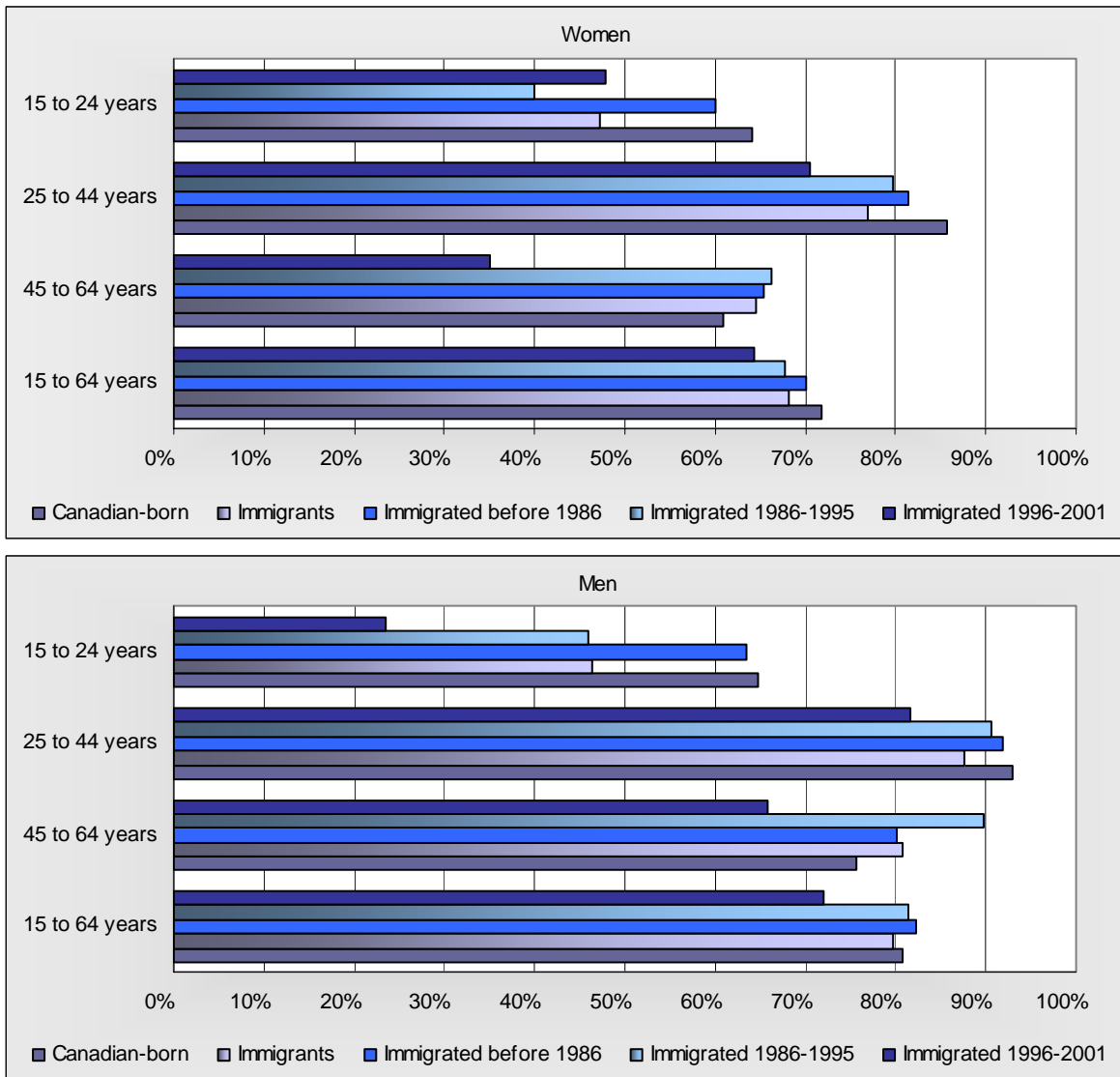
	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	64%	86%	61%	72%	169,410
Immigrants	47%	77%	65%	68%	4,730
Immigrated before 1986	60%	81%	65%	70%	2,080
Immigrated 1986-1995	40%	80%	66%	68%	1,440
Immigrated 1996-2001	48%	71%	35%	64%	1,190
Men					
Canadian-born	65%	93%	76%	81%	184,140
Immigrants	46%	88%	81%	80%	6,200
Immigrated before 1986	63%	92%	80%	82%	2,960
Immigrated 1986-1995	46%	91%	90%	81%	1,960
Immigrated 1996-2001	23%	82%	66%	72%	1,270
Total					
Canadian-born	64%	89%	68%	76%	353,530
Immigrants	47%	82%	73%	74%	10,920
Immigrated before 1986	63%	87%	74%	77%	5,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	43%	86%	77%	75%	3,400
Immigrated 1996-2001	39%	76%	56%	68%	2,450

Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 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).

Men aged 25 to 44 years who immigrated before 1986 and also those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period have labour force participation rates similar to Canadian-born men in the same age group. The labour force participation rates for women aged 25 to 44 years who immigrated before 1986 and also those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period are just slightly lower than those of Canadian-born women in this age group.

Labour force participation generally increased between 1996 and 2001 for the Canadian-born as well as for immigrants—including recent immigrants—of prime working age. Recent immigrant women in particular were more active in the labour market.

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, Québec 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.

For most education levels there is a common pattern of relatively low participation rates for very recent immigrants, and convergence to the rates of the Canadian-born with longer stay. However, there are some exceptions to this pattern. For example, both men and women with a university degree who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period had higher labour force participation rates than earlier immigrants.

Women who immigrated in the 15 years before the census and who had a high school diploma or a post-secondary degree or diploma had labour force participation rates at a considerably higher rate in 2001 than their counterparts five years earlier in 1996.

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

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	17,280	46,070	69,820	36,250	169,410
Immigrants	460	770	1,700	1,810	4,730
Immigrated before 1986	200	340	770	800	2,080
Immigrated 1986-1995	240	310	460	470	1,440
Immigrated 1996-2001	40	140	470	560	1,190
Men					
Canadian-born	7,400	20,660	44,900	71,450	184,140
Immigrants	240	480	1,030	2,010	6,200
Immigrated before 1986	100	230	510	1,060	2,960
Immigrated 1986-1995	120	180	390	600	1,960
Immigrated 1996-2001	20	70	120	390	1,270
Total					
Canadian-born	12,080	33,260	90,960	141,270	353,530
Immigrants	440	750	1,800	3,710	10,920
Immigrated before 1986	160	360	850	1,810	5,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	230	280	690	1,060	3,400
Immigrated 1996-2001	40	110	260	840	2,450

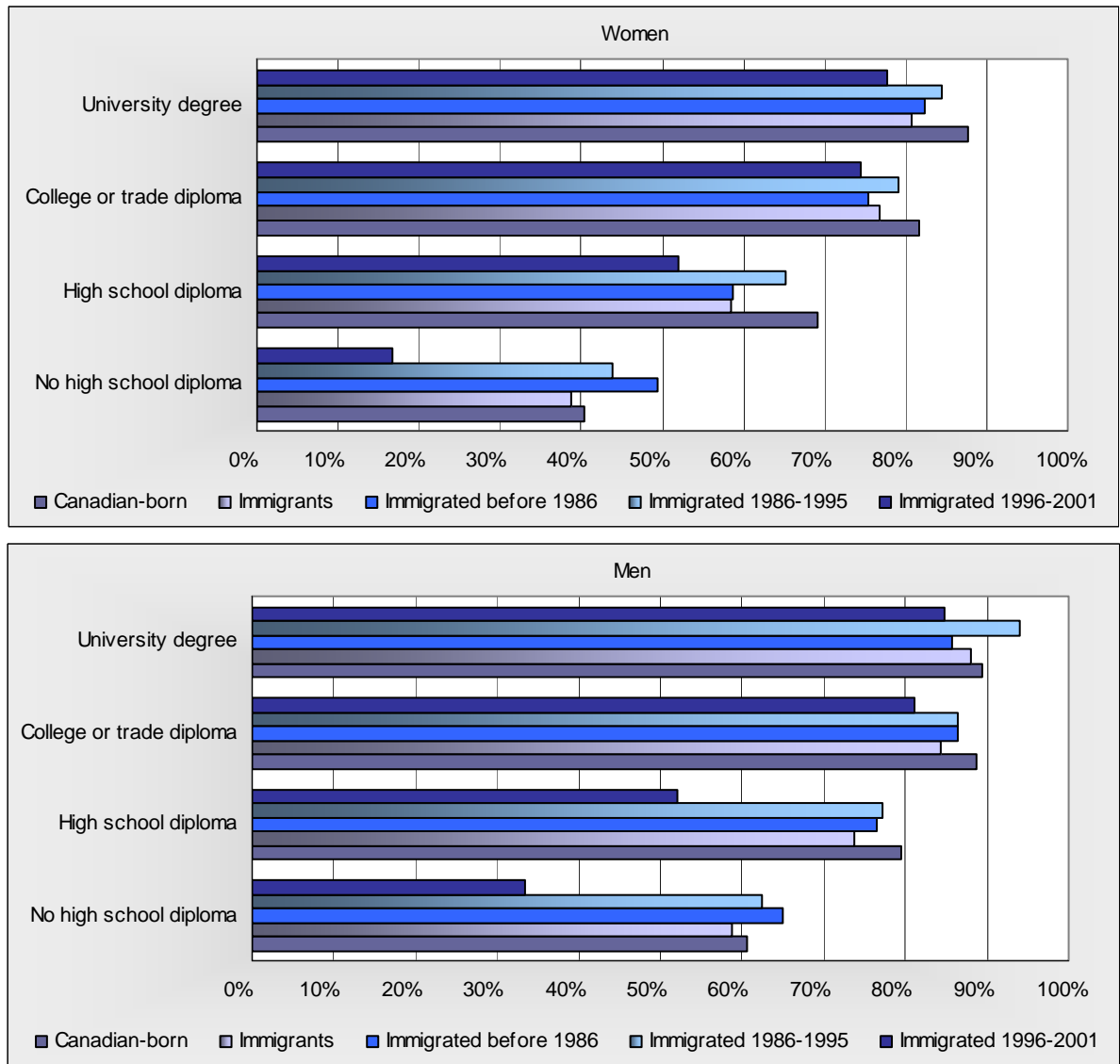
Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

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, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	40%	69%	82%	88%	72%
Immigrants	39%	58%	77%	81%	68%
Immigrated before 1986	49%	59%	75%	82%	70%
Immigrated 1986-1995	44%	65%	79%	85%	68%
Immigrated 1996-2001	17%	52%	74%	78%	64%
Men					
Canadian-born	60%	80%	89%	89%	81%
Immigrants	59%	74%	84%	88%	80%
Immigrated before 1986	65%	77%	86%	86%	82%
Immigrated 1986-1995	62%	77%	86%	94%	81%
Immigrated 1996-2001	33%	52%	81%	85%	72%
Total					
Canadian-born	51%	74%	85%	89%	76%
Immigrants	49%	66%	81%	85%	74%
Immigrated before 1986	58%	69%	82%	84%	77%
Immigrated 1986-1995	50%	70%	83%	88%	75%
Immigrated 1996-2001	29%	52%	76%	81%	68%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

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

Unemployment higher among recent immigrants

Recent immigrants are more likely to experience unemployment than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. Also, unemployment rates were highest for the youngest age group. Recent immigrant men in the Québec CMA experienced unemployment rates of 22% for the youngest age group (15-24 years), 13% for those aged 25-44 years, and 11% for those aged 45-64 years. The unemployment rates for recent immigrant women aged 15-24 years, 25-44 years and 45-64 years were 28%, 14% and 17%, respectively. Unemployment is significantly lower among persons who immigrated before 1986 and more comparable to that of

the Canadian-born. The unemployment rate declined since 1996 for all groups of immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Table D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	3,030	4,500	3,260	10,780
Immigrants	120	340	150	600
Immigrated before 1986	20	60	90	160
Immigrated 1986-2001	100	270	60	430
Men				
Canadian-born	3,790	5,410	3,740	12,930
Immigrants	80	380	180	640
Immigrated before 1986	30	70	110	200
Immigrated 1986-2001	60	310	70	440
Total				
Canadian-born	6,810	9,910	6,990	23,710
Immigrants	200	720	330	1,240
Immigrated before 1986	30	140	190	360
Immigrated 1986-2001	160	570	140	860

Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 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—unemployment rates, by age and gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	11%	5%	6%	6%
Immigrants	23%	12%	10%	13%
Immigrated before 1986	11%	8%	7%	8%
Immigrated 1986-2001	28%	14%	17%	16%
Men				
Canadian-born	13%	6%	6%	7%
Immigrants	18%	12%	7%	10%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	7%	6%	7%
Immigrated 1986-2001	22%	13%	11%	13%
Total				
Canadian-born	12%	6%	6%	7%
Immigrants	21%	12%	8%	11%
Immigrated before 1986	10%	8%	6%	7%
Immigrated 1986-2001	24%	13%	14%	15%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 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-7: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	2,290	3,550	3,610	1,360	10,780
Immigrants	100	130	210	170	600
Immigrated before 1986	50	20	100	20	160
Immigrated 1986-2001	70	90	130	130	430
Men					
Canadian-born	3,600	3,650	4,360	1,330	12,930
Immigrants	90	120	190	240	640
Immigrated before 1986	40	40	70	40	200
Immigrated 1986-2001	60	80	100	210	440
Total					
Canadian-born	5,890	7,190	7,960	2,690	23,710
Immigrants	210	230	400	400	1,240
Immigrated before 1986	100	60	150	80	360
Immigrated 1986-2001	110	190	250	320	860

Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 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 level of education and gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	13%	8%	5%	4%	6%
Immigrants	22%	16%	12%	9%	13%
Immigrated before 1986	25%	6%	12%	2%	8%
Immigrated 1986-2001	25%	20%	14%	13%	16%
Men					
Canadian-born	13%	8%	6%	3%	7%
Immigrants	13%	11%	9%	10%	10%
Immigrated before 1986	12%	8%	6%	3%	7%
Immigrated 1986-2001	15%	16%	10%	15%	13%
Total					
Canadian-born	13%	8%	6%	4%	7%
Immigrants	17%	13%	11%	9%	11%
Immigrated before 1986	18%	7%	8%	4%	7%
Immigrated 1986-2001	17%	20%	13%	14%	15%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Immigrants who have been in Canada for a longer period of time generally have lower unemployment rates than more recent immigrants with the same level of education. For instance, recent immigrant men with a high school diploma have an unemployment rate of 16%. The rate is 8% for earlier immigrants who landed before 1986. Immigrant women without a university degree experience more unemployment than men during the first fifteen years in Canada. The gap between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is also larger for women than for men, with the exception of those with a university degree.

In 2001, the unemployment rate for recent immigrants was significantly lower than in 1996, regardless of their level of education.

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

One-half of very recent immigrant women aged 15 to 64 years are employed compared to two-thirds of Canadian-born women. For men, the difference is larger—fifty-five percent of very recent immigrants are employed compared to three-quarters of Canadian-born men.

Table D-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	25,340	79,320	53,970	158,630
Immigrants	380	2,360	1,390	4,130
Immigrated before 1986	120	710	1,100	1,920
Immigrated 1986-1995	140	840	280	1,250
Immigrated 1996-2001	120	810	30	950
Men				
Canadian-born	25,770	84,550	60,890	171,200
Immigrants	370	2,900	2,290	5,560
Immigrated before 1986	140	850	1,780	2,770
Immigrated 1986-1995	190	1,230	410	1,820
Immigrated 1996-2001	40	830	100	970
Total				
Canadian-born	51,110	163,860	114,870	329,840
Immigrants	750	5,260	3,680	9,680
Immigrated before 1986	270	1,560	2,880	4,700
Immigrated 1986-1995	320	2,060	680	3,060
Immigrated 1996-2001	160	1,640	130	1,920

Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Table D-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—employment rates, by age and gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	57%	81%	57%	67%	158,630
Immigrants	36%	67%	58%	59%	4,130
Immigrated before 1986	53%	75%	61%	65%	1,920
Immigrated 1986-1995	28%	72%	56%	59%	1,250
Immigrated 1996-2001	35%	58%	25%	52%	950
Men					
Canadian-born	56%	87%	71%	75%	171,200
Immigrants	38%	77%	75%	71%	5,560
Immigrated before 1986	54%	85%	76%	77%	2,770
Immigrated 1986-1995	40%	85%	83%	76%	1,820
Immigrated 1996-2001	15%	63%	45%	55%	970
Total					
Canadian-born	57%	84%	64%	71%	329,840
Immigrants	37%	73%	67%	66%	9,680
Immigrated before 1986	55%	81%	69%	72%	4,700
Immigrated 1986-1995	33%	79%	69%	67%	3,060
Immigrated 1996-2001	28%	60%	40%	53%	1,920

Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 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 earlier immigrants who landed before 1986, employment is generally more common than among more recent immigrants. Immigrants 25 years of age and over who have lived in the country for 5 years or more have largely caught up to the Canadian-born, although women aged 25 to 44 have rates well below their Canadian-born counterparts regardless of when they immigrated.

In 2001, employment rates were significantly higher than in 1996 among all groups of women and most groups of men. Among very recent immigrant men aged 15 to 24 years and 45 to 64 years, employment rates were lower in 1996 by seven and five percentage points, respectively.

THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS

Part-time jobs more common for very recent immigrants

The proportion of employed immigrants who work part-time decreases as the length of stay in Canada increases. The proportion of employed persons who work mostly part-time varies considerably by age and gender. Women are approximately twice as likely as men to work part time, whether they are immigrants or Canadian-born.

Slightly more than one-half of employed Canadian-born young adults (15-24 years) work part-time in comparison to 68% of very recent immigrants in the same age group. Twenty percent to one-third of employed women aged 25 to 64 years (not including very recent immigrants aged 45-64) work part-time, while for men the shares range from 7% to 17%.

Table D-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, employed mostly part-time—age and gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number)

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	18,420	16,370	13,150	47,930
Immigrants	310	640	440	1,380
Immigrated before 1986	110	210	320	630
Immigrated 1986-1995	110	230	110	440
Immigrated 1996-1999	100	210	20	320
Men				
Canadian-born	15,560	5,890	4,670	26,120
Immigrants	260	340	230	830
Immigrated before 1986	120	60	190	370
Immigrated 1986-1995	110	140	50	300
Immigrated 1996-1999	30	140	0	170
Total				
Canadian-born	33,970	22,260	17,820	74,050
Immigrants	580	990	670	2,230
Immigrated before 1986	230	280	490	1,000
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	370	160	750
Immigrated 1996-1999	130	350	20	490

Note: Tables D-11 and D-12 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-12: 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, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	60%	20%	23%	28%
Immigrants	60%	27%	29%	32%
Immigrated before 1986	66%	26%	27%	30%
Immigrated 1986-1995	50%	28%	35%	33%
Immigrated 1996-1999	70%	27%	43%	34%
Men				
Canadian-born	48%	7%	7%	14%
Immigrants	57%	11%	10%	14%
Immigrated before 1986	59%	7%	10%	12%
Immigrated 1986-1995	54%	11%	11%	15%
Immigrated 1996-1999	67%	17%	0%	18%
Total				
Canadian-born	54%	13%	14%	21%
Immigrants	60%	19%	17%	22%
Immigrated before 1986	63%	17%	16%	20%
Immigrated 1986-1995	53%	18%	22%	23%
Immigrated 1996-1999	68%	22%	15%	26%

Note: Tables D-11 and D-12 do not include immigrants who landed in 2000 or 2001. Only persons who landed before 2000 are included among immigrants and very recent immigrants. Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 2000.

Many very recent immigrants in health and science occupations

Employed very recent immigrants who landed in Canada in the last five years are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in health and science occupations and in management and social occupations. Approximately 60% of employed very recent immigrants work in one of these occupations, compared to four in ten Canadian-born. However, immigrants who have been in the country 5 to 15 years are more likely to work in occupations in sales and services. Relatively few recent immigrants work in administrative occupations.

Earlier immigrants who have been in the country for more than 15 years are represented more in management and social occupations than all other immigrant cohorts. There are probably many factors that contribute to these patterns, including the selection of immigrants as well as their level of education and field of studies.

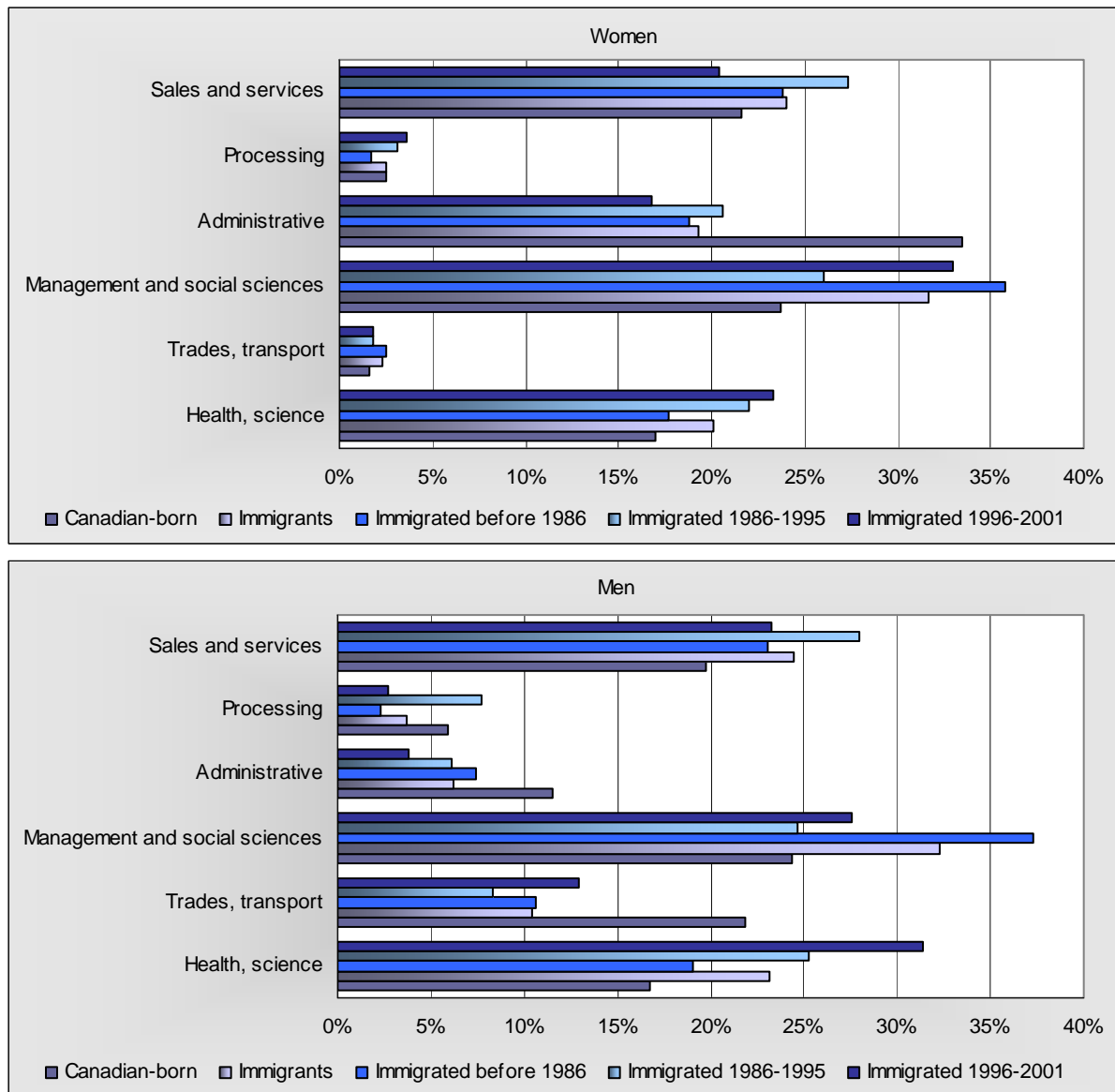
Table D-13: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	28,800	3,400	44,620	31,600	2,190	22,690	133,290
Immigrants	900	100	720	1,190	90	750	3,740
Immigrated before 1986	430	30	340	650	50	320	1,810
Immigrated 1986-1995	310	40	230	290	20	250	1,120
Immigrated 1996-2001	170	30	140	280	20	200	840
Men							
Canadian-born	28,660	8,590	16,730	35,450	31,730	24,290	145,440
Immigrants	1,270	190	330	1,680	540	1,200	5,190
Immigrated before 1986	610	60	200	980	280	500	2,630
Immigrated 1986-1995	460	130	100	400	140	410	1,630
Immigrated 1996-2001	220	30	40	260	120	290	930
Total							
Canadian-born	57,470	12,000	61,350	67,060	33,920	46,980	278,730
Immigrants	2,180	290	1,050	2,860	630	1,960	8,940
Immigrated before 1986	1,030	100	540	1,630	320	830	4,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	760	140	340	710	160	650	2,740
Immigrated 1996-2001	380	50	180	540	140	480	1,760

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	22%	3%	33%	24%	2%	17%	100%
Immigrants	24%	3%	19%	32%	2%	20%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	24%	2%	19%	36%	2%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	27%	3%	21%	26%	2%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	20%	4%	17%	33%	2%	23%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	20%	6%	11%	24%	22%	17%	100%
Immigrants	24%	4%	6%	32%	10%	23%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	23%	2%	7%	37%	11%	19%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	28%	8%	6%	25%	8%	25%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	23%	3%	4%	28%	13%	31%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	21%	4%	22%	24%	12%	17%	100%
Immigrants	24%	3%	12%	32%	7%	22%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	23%	2%	12%	37%	7%	19%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	28%	5%	12%	26%	6%	24%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	22%	3%	10%	30%	8%	27%	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-13 to D-16 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Figure D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Québec 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 recent immigrants in business services and the public sector

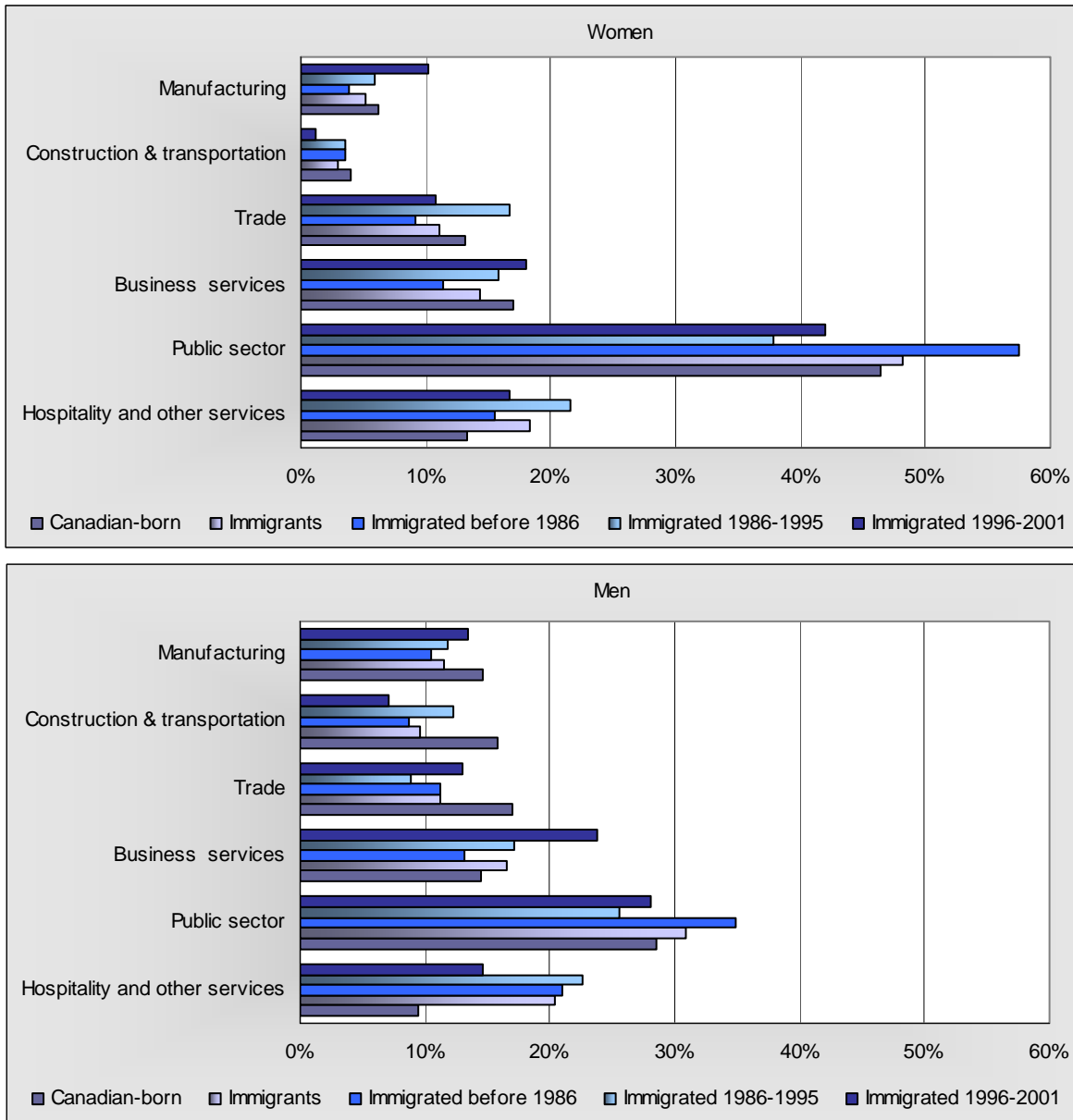
In Québec, a large proportion of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 work in business services and the public sector. Almost 40% of the Canadian-born and a slightly smaller proportion of recent immigrants are employed in the public sector. Recent immigrants are more heavily represented in business services and hospitality and other services than the Canadian-born. In 1996, more very recent immigrants worked in hospitality and other services and fewer in business services.

Table D-14: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Manufact- uring	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	8,250	5,280	17,530	22,650	61,870	17,720	133,300
Immigrants	200	110	420	540	1,800	690	3,700
Immigrated before 1986	70	70	170	210	1,040	280	1,800
Immigrated 1986-1995	70	40	190	180	420	240	1,100
Immigrated 1996-2001	90	10	90	150	350	140	800
Men							
Canadian-born	21,320	23,080	24,710	21,150	41,500	13,680	145,400
Immigrants	600	500	580	860	1,600	1,060	5,200
Immigrated before 1986	280	230	300	350	920	550	2,600
Immigrated 1986-1995	200	200	150	280	420	370	1,600
Immigrated 1996-2001	130	70	120	220	260	140	900
Total							
Canadian-born	29,580	28,350	42,230	43,790	103,360	31,400	278,700
Immigrants	820	610	1,000	1,380	3,400	1,750	8,900
Immigrated before 1986	340	310	480	560	1,920	850	4,400
Immigrated 1986-1995	240	240	350	440	840	630	2,800
Immigrated 1996-2001	210	80	210	370	620	270	1,800
Women							
Canadian-born	6%	4%	13%	17%	46%	13%	100%
Immigrants	5%	3%	11%	14%	48%	18%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	4%	4%	9%	11%	58%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	4%	17%	16%	38%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10%	1%	11%	18%	42%	17%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	15%	16%	17%	15%	29%	9%	100%
Immigrants	12%	10%	11%	17%	31%	20%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	10%	9%	11%	13%	35%	21%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	12%	12%	9%	17%	26%	23%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	14%	7%	13%	24%	28%	15%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	11%	10%	15%	16%	37%	11%	100%
Immigrants	9%	7%	11%	15%	38%	20%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	8%	7%	11%	13%	43%	19%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	9%	13%	16%	31%	23%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	12%	4%	12%	21%	35%	15%	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-13 to D-16 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Figure D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Québec 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.

Very recent immigrants work in higher skill jobs

A larger share of very recent immigrants—those who immigrated between 1996 and 2001—work in jobs that require a higher level of skills in comparison to the Canadian-born. One-third of Canadian-born men work in jobs that require a university education compared to 53% of very recent immigrant men and 49% of men who immigrated before 1986. In comparison, 43% of immigrant women who landed after 1995 are employed in jobs that require a university education compared to 31% of Canadian-born women. Ten percent of recent immigrants work in jobs that require no formal education compared to 8% of the Canadian-born.

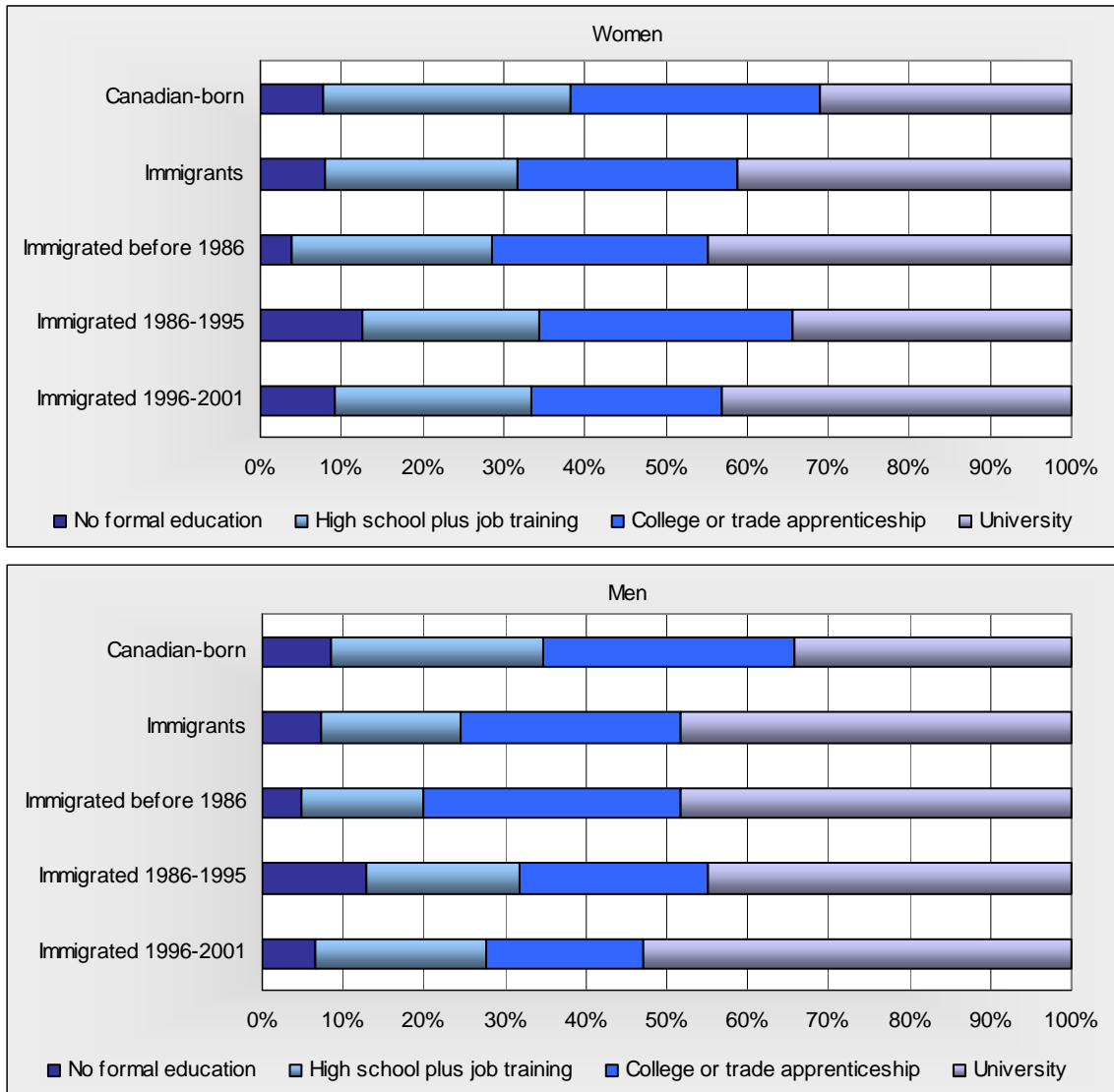
Table D-15: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	10,380	8%	40,620	30%	40,990	31%	41,320	31%	133,290	100%
Immigrants	300	8%	890	24%	1,020	27%	1,550	41%	3,750	100%
Immigrated before 1986	70	4%	450	25%	480	26%	810	45%	1,800	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	140	13%	250	22%	350	31%	390	35%	1,120	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	80	9%	200	24%	200	23%	360	43%	840	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	12,400	9%	37,960	26%	45,170	31%	49,920	34%	145,440	100%
Immigrants	380	7%	900	17%	1,410	27%	2,500	48%	5,190	100%
Immigrated before 1986	130	5%	400	15%	850	32%	1,290	49%	2,630	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	210	13%	310	19%	380	23%	740	45%	1,630	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	60	6%	200	21%	180	19%	490	53%	930	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	22,770	8%	78,570	28%	86,150	31%	91,240	33%	278,730	100%
Immigrants	680	8%	1,780	20%	2,430	27%	4,050	45%	8,940	100%
Immigrated before 1986	190	4%	830	19%	1,320	30%	2,080	47%	4,430	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	340	12%	550	20%	730	27%	1,120	41%	2,740	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	140	8%	400	23%	370	21%	860	49%	1,760	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-13 to D-16 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-15 does not directly indicate whether skills of recent immigrants are fully or less than fully employed in the economy. To determine this, one has to compare the skill levels required for the jobs of employed recent immigrants and the Canadian-born with their level of education. This is done in Table D-16 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, Québec 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.

Jobs of university graduates similar in level of skill

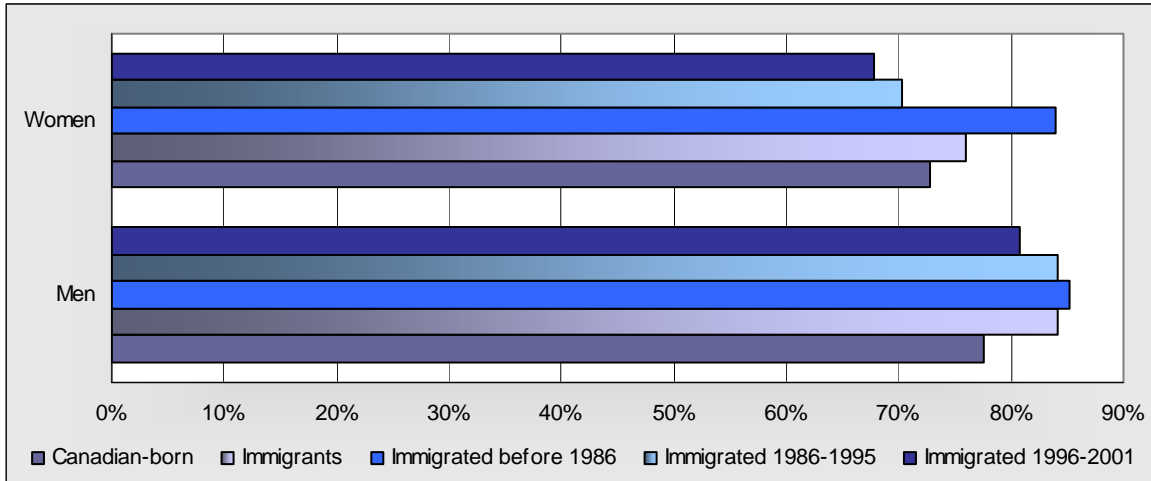
Recent immigrants with a university degree are as likely or more likely to work in jobs that require a university education than the Canadian-born. Almost 70% of recent immigrant women with a university degree and nearly 85% of earlier immigrant women with a university degree work in a job requiring a university education compared to 73% of Canadian-born women with a university degree. More than 80% of recent immigrant men with a university degree have a job requiring a university education in comparison to almost 80% of Canadian-born men with a university degree. Eighty-five percent of earlier immigrant men with a university degree are employed in jobs requiring a university education.

Table D-16: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates, 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	300	1%	3,480	11%	4,990	16%	23,330	73%	32,090	100%
Immigrants	20	1%	180	11%	200	12%	1,200	76%	1,580	100%
Immigrated before 1986	-	0%	60	7%	70	9%	630	84%	750	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10	2%	40	10%	80	19%	300	70%	420	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10	2%	80	19%	40	10%	290	68%	420	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	590	2%	2,670	7%	5,000	14%	28,600	78%	36,850	100%
Immigrants	10	0%	150	7%	190	9%	1,850	84%	2,200	100%
Immigrated before 1986	-	0%	50	4%	120	11%	900	85%	1,050	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10	2%	40	5%	40	5%	560	84%	660	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10	2%	50	10%	40	8%	400	81%	500	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	880	1%	6,140	9%	10,000	14%	51,940	75%	68,940	100%
Immigrants	30	1%	310	8%	390	10%	3,050	81%	3,780	100%
Immigrated before 1986	-	0%	110	6%	170	10%	1,500	85%	1,780	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	30	2%	90	8%	140	13%	850	78%	1,090	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10	1%	130	14%	90	9%	700	77%	920	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-13 to D-16 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, Québec 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

Six in ten Canadian-born women and seven in ten Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in the year 2000. On average, the share of recent immigrant men and women with income from employment is the same or slightly higher than that of the Canadian-born. For immigrants who arrived before 1986, the proportion with earnings is lower because they tend to be older and many are in retirement. The share of men and women with employment income increased for all groups since 1995, except for earlier immigrants and Canadian-born men. In 2000, a much larger share of recent immigrant men and women reported income from employment in comparison to 1995.

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

	No income		Employment income		Other private income		Government transfers		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	17,570	6%	175,720	62%	93,190	33%	197,080	69%	284,980	100%
Immigrants	610	8%	4,450	59%	2,160	29%	5,240	69%	7,560	100%
Immigrated before 1986	170	4%	2,180	56%	1,450	38%	2,720	70%	3,860	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	300	13%	1,340	59%	380	16%	1,550	68%	2,280	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	140	10%	930	65%	330	23%	970	68%	1,420	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	9,730	4%	190,170	73%	76,680	30%	160,220	62%	259,070	100%
Immigrants	300	3%	6,020	71%	2,470	29%	5,610	66%	8,470	100%
Immigrated before 1986	30	1%	3,130	67%	1,820	39%	3,010	64%	4,680	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	180	7%	1,940	78%	410	16%	1,640	66%	2,470	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	90	6%	960	73%	250	19%	960	73%	1,320	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	27,300	5%	365,890	67%	169,870	31%	357,300	66%	544,050	100%
Immigrants	910	6%	10,480	65%	4,630	29%	10,840	68%	16,010	100%
Immigrated before 1986	210	2%	5,320	62%	3,270	38%	5,720	67%	8,540	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	480	10%	3,270	69%	790	17%	3,180	67%	4,740	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	230	8%	1,890	69%	580	21%	1,940	71%	2,740	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 proportion of very recent immigrants with no income is higher than that of the Canadian-born. The proportion of immigrant men and women who have no income is higher among immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period than among the very recent immigrant cohort, but for earlier immigrants it is lower than for the Canadian-born. Absence of income among women was less common in 2000 than in 1995. The incidence of zero income dropped by 9 percentage points for very recent immigrant women and by about 6 percentage points for

women in other immigrant cohorts. Among men there was little change in the share with zero income in year 2000 in comparison to 1995.

The share of recent immigrants with other private income—income from investments or pension plans—is well below the share of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants with other private income. The incidence of other private income among recent immigrants was lower in the year 2000 than in 1995. The share of earlier immigrants with other private income is higher than that of the Canadian-born, probably reflecting a greater share of seniors and retired persons.

The incidence of government transfer payment income is about the same for immigrant and Canadian-born women but is slightly higher for immigrant men in comparison to Canadian-born men. The incidence of transfer payment income has shifted markedly from men to women since 1995 in part due to the fact that in 2000, child benefit payments were made to the mother.

Average income increases with length of stay

The average income of recent immigrants in the year 2000 was about 70% of that of the Canadian-born, considering only persons who reported income. For immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period, average income was 86% of that of the Canadian-born. Earlier immigrants had an average income about 14% higher than the Canadian-born.

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, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Sources of average income				Total
	Average income of persons with income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	
Women					
Canadian-born	\$22,240	71%	12%	17%	100%
Immigrants	\$21,600	71%	12%	18%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$25,100	67%	16%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$19,190	78%	5%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$15,240	74%	7%	19%	100%
Men					
Canadian-born	\$34,140	78%	12%	9%	100%
Immigrants	\$33,730	77%	12%	11%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$38,820	73%	16%	11%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$28,340	88%	4%	8%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$24,540	83%	6%	11%	100%
Total					
Canadian-born	\$27,980	75%	12%	13%	100%
Immigrants	\$28,150	75%	12%	13%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$32,740	71%	16%	13%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$24,100	84%	4%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$19,800	79%	6%	14%	100%

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

Compared to 1995, the average income of very recent immigrants was higher by a larger margin than that of other groups, by two-fifths for both men and women. The income of those who had been in the country from 5 to 15 years was 30% higher in 2000 than in 1995. The average incomes of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants increased by less than 20%.

The average income of women is about two-thirds of that of men for any of the groups shown in Table E-2. Among the reasons for the difference in income between men and women are lower labour force participation and higher incidence of part-time work and of jobs requiring a lower level of skill among women than among men, as shown in section D.

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

Compared to 1995, the employment share of income of very recent immigrants and of immigrants who had been in the country between 5 and 15 years was about 12 percentage points higher, while that of other groups remained the same. This reflects the higher income and greater labour force participation of recent immigrants in the year 2000. The shares of other private income and government transfer payments both were lower in 2000 than in 1995.

Earnings of recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time lower

The average wages and salaries earned by recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 2000 are below the average for the Québec CMA. By contrast, earlier immigrants had higher earnings than the Canadian-born. The relative level of wages and salaries of very recent immigrants, at 73% of the average, was higher in 2000 than in 1995 by four percentage points. The relative income of recent immigrants who had been in the country from 5 to 15 years, increased even more in 2000 in comparison to 1995.

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, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Amount	Percentage of overall average
Canadian-born	\$35,020	100%
Immigrants	\$35,930	103%
Immigrated before 1986	\$41,680	119%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$32,440	93%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$25,500	73%
All who worked mostly full-time	\$35,040	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.

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

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

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

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, Québec Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	Total
Share of households receiving government transfer payments					
Canadian-born households	91%	85%	81%	100%	87%
Earlier immigrant households	100%	81%	77%	100%	84%
Recent immigrant households	92%	91%	84%	100%	90%
1986-1995 immigrants	88%	90%	82%	100%	88%
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	100%	88%	93%	100%	88%
1996-1999 immigrants only	100%	94%	96%	100%	95%
Average amount of transfer per receiving household					
Canadian-born households	\$2,320	\$3,500	\$3,990	\$16,380	\$6,260
Earlier immigrant households	\$2,020	\$3,770	\$3,780	\$16,660	\$6,990
Recent immigrant households	\$1,840	\$4,510	\$5,520	\$13,380	\$5,080
1986-1995 immigrants	-	\$4,610	\$4,800	\$13,860	\$5,090
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	-	\$3,920	\$8,220	\$20,360	\$4,970
1996-1999 immigrants only	\$3,850	\$4,620	\$7,570	\$7,830	\$5,110
Transfers as a share of income, all households					
Canadian-born households	10%	6%	5%	46%	11%
Earlier immigrant households	11%	5%	4%	33%	9%
Recent immigrant households	8%	9%	8%	35%	10%
1986-1995 immigrants	7%	9%	7%	35%	9%
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	-	7%	12%	31%	9%
1996-1999 immigrants only	20%	12%	19%	36%	14%

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.

Government transfer payments to households without seniors generally reflect benefits of Employment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance, or other programs. Included in these transfer payments are tax credits such as the Canada Child Benefit and GST tax credits and provincial tax credits. The somewhat greater incidence and amounts of

transfer payments for recent immigrant households of persons 25 to 64 years of age 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 section D.

Almost all households with persons 65 years of age and over received government transfer payments—Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits. Recent immigrant households of seniors received a smaller amount and households consisting only of immigrants who landed very recently received much less. These immigrants are not entitled to Old Age Security and have not built up large credits under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Large differences between groups

Of very recent immigrants, one-half of women and slightly more than one-third of men reported no income or income of less than \$10,000 in 2000. The share reporting no income is higher for persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period, while the share of earlier immigrants with no income is lower than that of the Canadian-born.

Very recent immigrants are underrepresented at the high end of the income scale. Their share in the upper income group of \$50,000 and over is less than one-half of that of the Canadian-born. By contrast, the share of earlier immigrants with incomes of \$50,000 and over is considerably larger than that of the Canadian-born.

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

	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	
Women							
Canadian-born	17,570	73,200	120,220	53,180	20,810	284,980	
Immigrants	600	2,260	2,980	1,070	640	7,550	
Immigrated before 1986	170	1,010	1,500	630	540	3,860	
Immigrated 1986-1995	290	690	960	260	80	2,270	
Immigrated 1996-1999	140	560	520	180	20	1,420	
Men							
Canadian-born	9,730	45,810	79,870	71,280	52,390	259,070	
Immigrants	310	1,630	2,860	1,920	1,780	8,460	
Immigrated before 1986	40	690	1,580	1,070	1,320	4,680	
Immigrated 1986-1995	180	560	820	570	350	2,470	
Immigrated 1996-1999	90	380	470	280	120	1,320	
Total							
Canadian-born	27,300	119,020	200,090	124,460	73,200	544,050	
Immigrants	920	3,870	5,840	2,980	2,440	16,010	
Immigrated before 1986	210	1,700	3,070	1,710	1,870	8,530	
Immigrated 1986-1995	480	1,240	1,780	830	440	4,750	
Immigrated 1996-1999	230	940	990	450	140	2,740	

	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	Average income
Women							
Canadian-born	6%	26%	42%	19%	7%	100%	\$20,870
Immigrants	8%	30%	39%	14%	8%	100%	\$19,850
Immigrated before 1986	4%	26%	39%	16%	14%	100%	\$23,940
Immigrated 1986-1995	13%	30%	42%	11%	4%	100%	\$16,740
Immigrated 1996-1999	10%	39%	36%	12%	1%	100%	\$13,680
Men							
Canadian-born	4%	18%	31%	28%	20%	100%	\$32,860
Immigrants	4%	19%	34%	23%	21%	100%	\$32,530
Immigrated before 1986	1%	15%	34%	23%	28%	100%	\$38,530
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	22%	33%	23%	14%	100%	\$26,280
Immigrated 1996-1999	6%	29%	35%	21%	9%	100%	\$22,960
Total							
Canadian-born	5%	22%	37%	23%	13%	100%	\$26,580
Immigrants	6%	24%	36%	19%	15%	100%	\$26,570
Immigrated before 1986	2%	20%	36%	20%	22%	100%	\$31,990
Immigrated 1986-1995	10%	26%	38%	17%	9%	100%	\$21,690
Immigrated 1996-1999	8%	34%	36%	16%	5%	100%	\$18,140

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

Household income almost the same

In 2000, recent immigrant households in the Québec CMA had average income of \$48,900, nearly the same amount as Canadian-born households. The income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants was 69% of the income of households of the Canadian-born.

One-third of households consisting only of very recent immigrants have income of less than \$20,000. However, recent immigrant households generally are in this lowest income range only slightly less often than their Canadian-born counterparts. The relatively favourable outcomes for recent immigrants may be influenced by the larger size of recent immigrant households and the fact that there are other members of the household who can participate in the labour market.

Table E-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Québec 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	61,870 22%	72,670 26%	59,230 21%	41,650 15%	47,040 17%	282,440 100%	\$50,060
Earlier immigrants	1,150 17%	1,380 20%	1,350 20%	1,070 16%	1,810 27%	6,750 100%	\$61,820
Recent immigrants	1,000 25%	1,350 27%	970 20%	720 14%	730 14%	4,770 100%	\$48,870
1986-1995 immigrants	570 19%	840 27%	630 21%	470 15%	570 19%	3,060 100%	\$53,210
1996-1999 immigrants with others	80 13%	170 28%	180 26%	140 18%	120 15%	680 100%	\$50,710
1996-1999 immigrants only	350 47%	350 27%	160 13%	120 8%	40 3%	1,030 100%	\$34,700
All households	64,600 22%	75,660 26%	61,730 21%	43,480 15%	49,640 17%	295,110 100%	\$50,230

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 in three very recent immigrants has low income

Recent immigrants are more likely than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born to live in families with incomes that fall below the overall 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 live in families with incomes below one-half of the median income—that is, to have low income. The percentage of immigrants with income in the bottom half or quarter of the income distribution declines in relation to the immigrant cohort's length of stay in Canada.

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

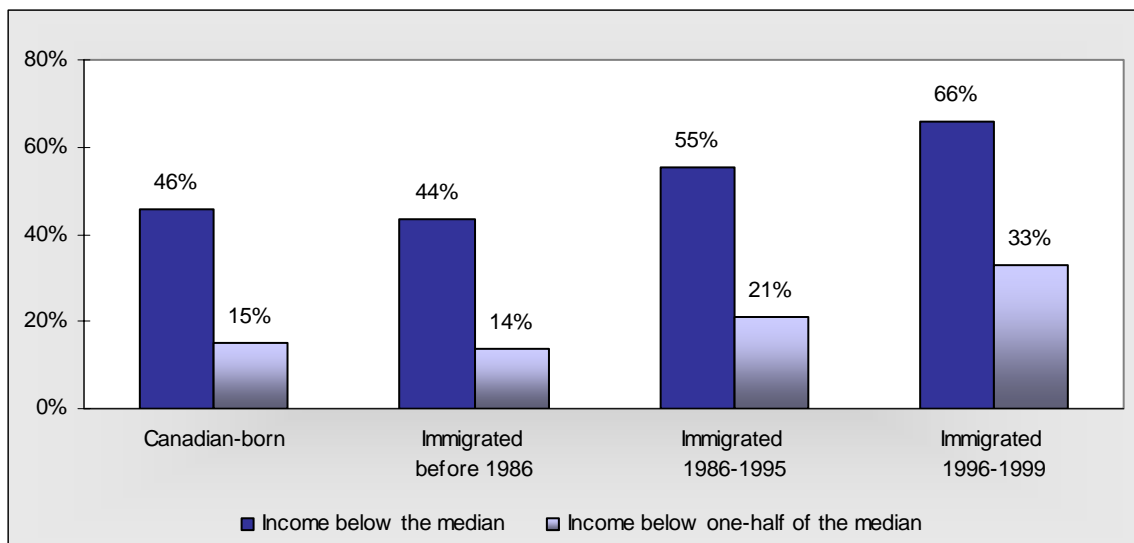
	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	23,780	45%	22,080	50%	42,030	43%	73,350	52%	161,230	48%
Immigrants	570	42%	610	63%	1,800	58%	1,580	47%	4,550	52%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	120	53%	410	44%	1,180	45%	1,700	45%
Immigrated 1986-1995	250	36%	300	62%	680	59%	360	59%	1,590	54%
Immigrated 1996-1999	320	49%	190	75%	720	69%	50	48%	1,270	62%
Men										
Canadian-born	24,610	45%	19,510	43%	38,900	40%	51,940	45%	134,960	43%
Immigrants	530	55%	490	56%	2,000	60%	1,850	45%	4,870	52%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	70	27%	460	47%	1,450	42%	1,990	43%
Immigrated 1986-1995	180	41%	310	64%	880	62%	270	49%	1,620	56%
Immigrated 1996-1999	350	66%	120	77%	660	69%	130	74%	1,270	70%
Total										
Canadian-born	48,390	45%	41,590	46%	80,930	42%	125,290	49%	296,180	46%
Immigrants	1,090	48%	1,100	60%	3,800	59%	3,430	46%	9,420	52%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	190	40%	860	45%	2,620	43%	3,680	44%
Immigrated 1986-1995	430	38%	600	63%	1,560	60%	630	54%	3,210	55%
Immigrated 1996-1999	670	57%	310	75%	1,380	69%	180	64%	2,530	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.

The outcomes for recent immigrants and for the very recent immigrant cohort were somewhat better in 2000 than five years earlier, while outcomes remained much the same for the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.

The proportion of individuals with income below the median varies with age, and to a lesser extent gender. In all age and gender groups (except women 45 years of age and over), the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is higher among very recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born, and in most cases it is much higher. Thirty-six percent of immigrants who landed between 1996 and 1999 have low income or live in a low-income family—more than twice the rate of the Canadian-born. For all age groups, the incidence of low incomes is much greater among very recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born

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, Québec 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.

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

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	7,120	14%	8,980	20%	13,660	14%	22,050	16%	51,810	15%
Immigrants	210	15%	300	31%	710	23%	570	17%	1,750	20%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	60	27%	140	15%	350	13%	530	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	50	7%	150	32%	230	19%	180	30%	610	21%
Immigrated 1996-1999	160	24%	90	33%	350	33%	40	33%	620	30%
Men										
Canadian-born	7,790	14%	7,510	17%	11,260	12%	18,010	16%	44,550	14%
Immigrants	250	26%	230	26%	790	23%	640	15%	1,910	20%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	40	16%	170	17%	460	13%	650	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	60	13%	130	27%	300	21%	120	21%	610	21%
Immigrated 1996-1999	200	38%	60	37%	330	34%	70	40%	650	36%
Total										
Canadian-born	14,900	14%	16,490	18%	24,920	13%	40,050	16%	96,360	15%
Immigrants	460	20%	520	28%	1,490	23%	1,210	16%	3,650	20%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	100	21%	300	16%	810	13%	1,180	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	110	9%	280	29%	520	20%	300	26%	1,210	21%
Immigrated 1996-1999	350	30%	140	35%	670	34%	110	38%	1,270	33%

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 Québec, the number of persons per room in households of recent immigrants is well above the overall average. One in ten recent immigrant households lives in crowded conditions (that is, there are more persons than rooms in the home). The incidence of crowding is twice as high among households consisting only of very recent immigrants. In contrast, crowding is very rare among Canadian-born households and earlier immigrant households.

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

Households	Fewer than 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1 or more	Total
	persons	persons	persons	persons	
Canadian-born	182,270	81,090	13,360	5,730	282,440
Earlier immigrants	4,410	1,960	280	110	6,750
Recent immigrants	2,000	2,160	730	510	5,380
1986-1995 immigrants	1,270	1,250	360	210	3,070
1996-2001 immigrants with others	340	430	110	70	930
1996-2001 immigrants only	400	480	260	250	1,370
All households	188,880	85,390	14,390	6,450	295,110

Households	Fewer than 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1 or more	Total
	persons	persons	persons	persons	
Canadian-born	65%	29%	5%	2%	100%
Earlier immigrants	65%	29%	4%	2%	100%
Recent immigrants	37%	40%	14%	9%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	41%	41%	12%	7%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	37%	46%	12%	8%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	29%	35%	19%	18%	100%
All households	64%	29%	5%	2%	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 arrived 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, Québec 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
1 to 3 persons					
Canadian-born	173,770	50,600	4,700	2,770	231,830
Earlier immigrants	4,010	1,110	80	50	5,230
Recent immigrants	1,830	1,360	290	140	3,590
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	8,400	29,480	7,810	2,350	48,030
Earlier immigrants	380	790	160	50	1,360
Recent immigrants	180	780	380	280	1,620
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	120	1,010	850	610	2,590
Earlier immigrants	40	70	50	30	160
Recent immigrants	10	20	60	100	180

Size of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
1 to 3 persons					
Canadian-born	75%	22%	2%	1%	100%
Earlier immigrants	77%	21%	2%	1%	100%
Recent immigrants	51%	38%	8%	4%	100%
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	17%	61%	16%	5%	100%
Earlier immigrants	28%	58%	11%	3%	100%
Recent immigrants	11%	48%	23%	17%	100%
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	5%	39%	33%	24%	100%
Earlier immigrants	22%	41%	28%	16%	100%
Recent immigrants	6%	9%	31%	57%	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 five recent immigrant households face high housing costs

More than one in five recent immigrant households in the Québec CMA spends more than 30% of their income on accommodations. For a little less than one-half of these households, the cost of accommodations exceeds 50% of their household income. These shares are very similar to those for the Canadian-born households. Housing costs of more than 30% of income are considered burdensome, and households facing that level of cost as a rule have low incomes.

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

Households	Cost of accommodations					
	Less than 30%		30% to 50%		50% or more	
Canadian-born	220,060	78%	32,480	11%	28,800	10%
Earlier immigrants	5,480	81%	640	9%	630	9%
Recent immigrants	3,720	78%	600	13%	460	10%
1986-1995 immigrants	2,410	78%	360	12%	280	9%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	570	86%	80	11%	30	4%
1996-1999 immigrants only	730	71%	160	15%	150	14%
All households	229,780	78%	33,900	11%	30,160	10%

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

Housing of very recent immigrants in similar state of repair

Recent immigrant households in the Québec CMA are more likely to live in housing that was built before 1971 in comparison to Canadian-born households. Approximately one-half of recent immigrant households and earlier immigrant households live in dwellings that were constructed prior to 1971 compared to 43 % of Canadian-born households.

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

Households	Period of construction					
	Before 1971		1971-1990		1991-2001	
Canadian-born	120,120	43%	121,360	43%	40,970	15%
Earlier immigrants	3,360	50%	2,730	40%	670	10%
Recent immigrants	2,830	52%	1,990	37%	580	11%
1986-1995 immigrants	1,630	53%	1,150	37%	300	10%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	540	57%	300	31%	120	13%
1996-2001 immigrants only	680	49%	550	40%	150	11%
All households	126,590	43%	126,280	43%	42,240	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.

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

Households	Quality of housing					
	Regular maintenance		Minor repairs		Major repairs	
Canadian-born	198,340	70%	67,430	24%	16,680	6%
Earlier immigrants	4,320	64%	1,900	28%	540	8%
Recent immigrants	3,580	66%	1,490	28%	300	6%
1986-1995 immigrants	1,960	64%	880	29%	240	8%
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	590	62%	310	32%	50	5%
1996-2001 immigrants only	1,020	74%	320	23%	30	2%
All households	206,610	70%	70,960	24%	17,540	6%

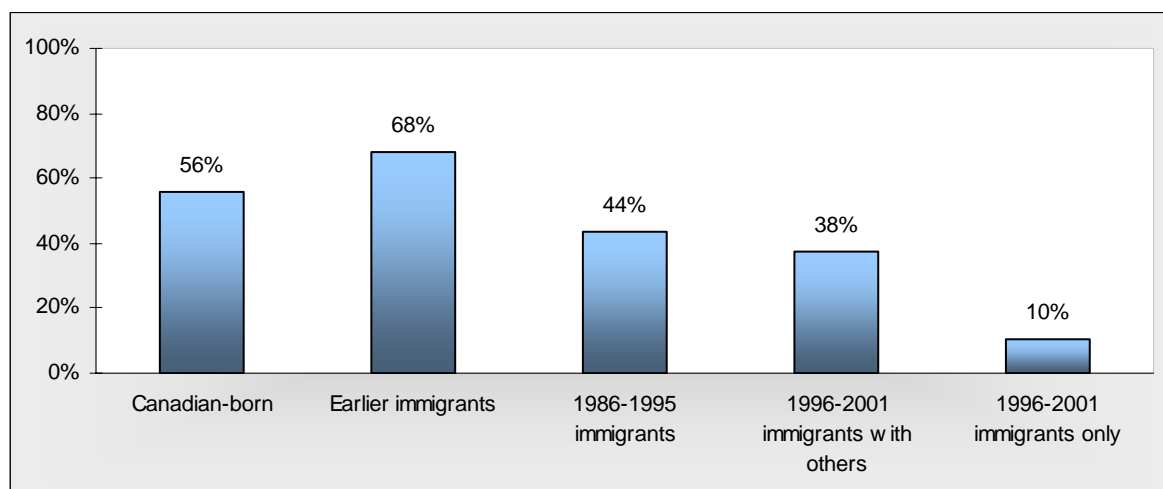
Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

The state of repair of the housing stock for both recent immigrant and earlier immigrant households is nearly identical to that of Canadian-born households.

Very few home owners among very recent immigrants

In the Québec CMA, only 10% of households comprised entirely of very recent immigrants own their home compared to 38% of households of very recent immigrants who live with others, 56% of Canadian-born households and 68% of earlier immigrant households.

Figure F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—home ownership, by household type, Québec 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 among 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 Québec CMA has the same boundaries in 2001 as in 1996. Along with Québec, this CMA includes: Beaumont, Beauport, Boischatel, Cap-Rouge, Charlesbourg, Charny, Château-Richer, Fossambault-sur-le-Lac, L'Ancienne-Lorette, L'Ange-Gardien, Lac-Beauport, Lac-Delage, Lac-Saint-Charles, Lac-Saint-Joseph, Lévis, Loretteville, Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Pintendre, Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures, Saint-Émile, Saint-Étienne-de-Lauzon, Saint-François, Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier, Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean-Chrysostome, Saint-Joseph-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy, Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon, Saint-Laurent-de-l'Île-d'Orléans, Saint-Nicolas, Saint-Pierre-de-l'Île-d'Orléans, Saint-Rédempteur, Saint-Romuald, Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval, Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier, Sainte-Famille, Sainte-Foy, Sainte-Hélène-de-Breakeyville, Sainte-Pétronille, Shannon, Sillery, Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury, Val-Bélair, Vanier, and Wendake. Throughout this profile, the Québec CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Québec.

Crowding

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

Families

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Households

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

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

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

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

Immigration categories

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

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

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

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

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

Industries

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

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

Labour Force Activity

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

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

Living arrangements

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

Major field of study

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

Physical sciences, engineering and trades:

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

Social sciences, education, and arts:

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

Commerce, management and business administration

Health professions, sciences and technologies

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

Median income

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

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

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

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

Occupations

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

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

School attendance

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

Skill level of job

- Level 1: Short work demonstration; no formal education required
- Level 2: Secondary school plus a period of specific job training
- Level 3: College level education or trade apprenticeship required
- Level 4: University education required

Sources of income

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

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

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

World regions

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

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