



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et
Immigration Canada

RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Regina

A Comparative Profile Based
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics

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Regina

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

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

April 2005

Table of Contents

FOREWORD	VII
HIGHLIGHTS	X
PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS	1
<i>14,000 immigrants in the Regina Census Metropolitan Area</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Immigrant share of the population declining</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Just over one-third of immigrants landed after 1985</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>A stable share of Saskatchewan’s immigrant population</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>4,950 recent immigrants—a small share of the population</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Four out of five recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens</i>	<i>4</i>
PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?	6
ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION	6
<i>Asian origins are prevalent among recent immigrants</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Regina’s share of recent immigrants varies by country of birth</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Steady flow of skilled workers and government-assisted refugees</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Religions changing with countries of origin</i>	<i>9</i>
AGE AND GENDER	10
<i>Nearly one-half of recent immigrants are young adults</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>More women than men among very recent immigrants</i>	<i>12</i>
LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION	13
<i>Almost all very recent immigrants speak English or French</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>One-half of very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Many university graduates among very recent immigrants</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Recent immigrants add to Regina’s pool of science professionals</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Recent immigrants more likely to attend school</i>	<i>18</i>
PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS	19
FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS	19
<i>Older recent immigrants more likely to be living with relatives</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families</i>	<i>20</i>
FAMILIES	22
<i>One in thirty families is a recent immigrant family</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Older recent immigrant families have more children living at home</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>In one-third of recent immigrant families, one spouse was born in Canada</i>	<i>25</i>
HOUSEHOLDS	26
<i>One in thirty households is a recent immigrant household</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Recent immigrant households more likely to be larger than a nuclear family</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Recent immigrant households tend to be large</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>More care of children</i>	<i>29</i>
PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY	30
PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET	30
<i>Labour force participation lower among very recent immigrants</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Pattern of adjustment similar for most levels of education</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Unemployment among recent immigrants similar to Canadian-born</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Share of men and women with jobs increases with length of stay</i>	<i>36</i>
THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS	38
<i>Part-time jobs more common for very recent immigrants</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Many recent immigrants in sales and services, health and science occupations</i>	<i>38</i>

<i>Many recent immigrants in hospitality and other services and the public sector.....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Very recent immigrant men work in higher skill jobs</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>Education of recent immigrant women not fully utilized</i>	<i>46</i>
PART E: INCOME.....	48
SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME	48
<i>Sources of income vary by time in Canada.....</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Average income increases with length of stay.....</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Earnings of recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time lower.....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Transfer payments a somewhat larger share of household income</i>	<i>51</i>
THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME	52
<i>Personal income higher for earlier immigrants</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Average household income higher.....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>High incidence of low income among very recent immigrants.....</i>	<i>55</i>
PART F: HOUSING.....	57
<i>Crowded accommodations more common for recent immigrants.....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Large households likely to have crowded accommodations.....</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>One in five recent immigrant households face high housing costs.....</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Housing of very recent immigrants in similar state of repair.....</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Home ownership low among very recent immigrants.....</i>	<i>61</i>
GLOSSARY.....	62

List of Tables

Table A-1:	Immigrants, Canadian-born and total population, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan, and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001	1
Table A-2:	Immigrants by period of immigration, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan and Canada, 2001	2
Table A-3:	Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan and Canada, 2001	3
Table A-4:	Acquisition of Canadian citizenship by country of birth, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	4
Table B-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration—top ten countries of birth, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	6
Table B-2:	Recent immigrants in Canada by country of birth and percentage residing in Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	7
Table B-3:	Recent immigrants by period of immigration—landings by immigration category, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 1986-2000 (number and percentage distribution)	8
Table B-4:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—religious affiliation, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	9
Table B-5:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	10
Table B-6:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	12
Table B-7:	Very recent immigrants (immigrated 1996-2001)—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	13
Table B-8:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	15
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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)	16
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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	17
Table B-11:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)	18
Table C-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—living arrangements, by age, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	19
Table C-2:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—living with relatives in nuclear or extended family, by age, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	21
Table C-3:	Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—family structure, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	22
Table C-4:	Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	24
Table C-5:	Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—couples in common-law relationships, by age of older spouse, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	25
Table C-6:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	26
Table C-7:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	27
Table C-8:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	28
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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)	29

Table D-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number).....	31
Table D-2:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	31
Table D-3:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area 2001	34
Table D-4:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by level of education and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area 2001	34
Table D-5:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	35
Table D-6:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	36
Table D-7:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—employment rates, by age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	37
Table D-8:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, employed mostly part-time—by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage).....	38
Table D-9:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	39
Table D-10:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	42
Table D-11:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	44
Table D-12:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates, 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	46
Table E-1:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—sources of income, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)	48
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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000.....	49
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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000.....	50
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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000	51
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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000.....	53
Table E-6:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000.....	54
Table E-7:	Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below the median, by age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage) ..	55
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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)	56
Table F-1:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	57
Table F-2:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, by size of household, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	58

Table F-3:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—cost of accommodations as a share of household income, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage distribution).....	59
Table F-4:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—period of construction of household dwelling, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution).....	60
Table F-5:	Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—quality of housing, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)	60

List of Figures

Figure A-1: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan, and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001	2
Figure A-2: Immigrants residing in Regina Census Metropolitan Area as a percentage of Canada's and Saskatchewan's immigrant population, by period of immigration, 2001.....	3
Figure B-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, by age, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution).....	11
Figure B-2: Immigrants by period of immigration—15 years of age and over—use of a foreign language at home, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)	14
Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	20
Figure C-2: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage).....	23
Figure C-3: Recent immigrant families—family structure showing immigrant status of spouses, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)	25
Figure D-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	32
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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	33
Figure D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution).....	40
Figure D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution).....	43
Figure D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)	45
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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001	47
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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000	56
Figure F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—home ownership, by household type, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage).....	61

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 Regina 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 Regina 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 Regina 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

- There were 1,800 very recent immigrants—immigrants who landed on or after January 1, 1996—living in Regina on May 15, 2001. Twelve percent of very recent immigrants were born in China—the top source country—followed by 10% from the Philippines, 9% from the United States, 7% from India, and 6% from Viet Nam. University degrees are held by 35% of very recent immigrant men and 29% of very recent immigrant women in comparison to 15% of the Canadian-born. Almost all are able to converse in English or French. Labour market outcomes and relative incomes compared to the Canadian-born population on the whole were similar to those of the 1991-1995 cohort five years earlier.

Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)

- In 2001, there were 5,000 recent immigrants in Regina, 0.2% of all recent immigrants living in Canada. Recent immigrants, who landed after 1985, accounted for 35% of immigrants in Regina and 3% of the population of the city. In this document, the term “recent immigrants” refers to immigrants who became permanent residents or “landed” after 1985 and who were living in Canada on May 15, 2001 when the Census of Population was held. Very recent immigrants are immigrants who landed after 1995.
- By May 2001, 82% of Regina’s immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 1995 had become Canadian citizens.

Who are the recent immigrants (Part B)

- Recent immigrants to Regina come from all over the world. The major source countries include the Philippines, Viet Nam, China, the United States, and India.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that one in five very recent immigrants destined to Regina entered through the family class, close to one-half as economic immigrants, and one-third as refugees.
- Recent immigrants are changing the religious landscape of Regina as more than one in five is a Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu or Sikh.
- One-half of recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age. This age group accounts for only 30% of Regina’s Canadian-born population.
- All but 5% of those who immigrated between 1996 and 2001 reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. For more than one-half of very recent immigrants, the language most often spoken at home is a language other than English or French.

- The level of education of very recent immigrants in Regina is quite high, with 29% of women and 35% of men having a university degree, twice as large a share as among the Canadian-born.

Families and households (Part C)

- Recent immigrants are as likely as the Canadian-born to live with relatives but they are three times as likely to live in extended families. More than one-half of recent immigrants 65 years of age and over live in extended families, compared to only 6% of Canadian-born seniors.
- Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to have children at home, in particular when the oldest member of the family is 45 years of age or older. There are far fewer lone-parent families among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 3% of households in Regina—40% of these recent immigrant households have at least one member who immigrated after 1995.
- Recent immigrant households are much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of extended or multiple families. They also tend to be larger—42% have four or more persons in the household compared to only 23% of Canadian-born households with four or more persons.

Participation in the economy (Part D)

- The more recent their arrival, the lower the labour force participation rate of immigrants. Earlier immigrants generally participate at higher rates than the Canadian-born.
- This pattern of increasing convergence to the Canadian-born with longer stay in Canada occurs across most age and gender groups. The disparities in labour force participation between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are smaller for men than for women.
- Among recent immigrant men (but not women), unemployment was higher than among the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.
- In comparison to the Canadian-born, recent immigrants were more likely to be employed in sales and service occupations and health and science occupations and less likely to be employed in administrative occupations.
- Like the Canadian-born, many recent immigrants work in the public sector. Recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to work in the hospitality and other services sector. A smaller share of recent immigrants than the Canadian-born held jobs in the construction and transportation sector.

Income (Part E)

- On average, among persons reporting income for the year 2000, the income of very recent immigrants was 76% of that of the Canadian-born for men and 57% for women. The average income of those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period was about 85% of that of the Canadian-born.
- Average incomes in the year 2000 were about one-fifth higher than for the comparable cohort in 1995. However, the average income for men who had been in Canada between five and fifteen years was about the same in both the year 2000 and in 1995.
- Government transfer payments as a share of income of households in the 25 to 64 age group were marginally higher for recent immigrant households than for Canadian-born households.
- Four in ten very recent immigrants are in a low-income situation, compared to 16% of the Canadian-born population.

Housing (Part F)

- In Regina, 13% 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 22%.
- One in five recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on shelter, the same share as Canadian-born households.
- The state of repair of the housing stock is just as good for recent immigrants as for the Canadian-born.
- Home ownership is quite low among households consisting only of recent immigrants. However, among other recent immigrant households it is nearly as common as among Canadian-born households.

PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

14,000 immigrants in the Regina Census Metropolitan Area

According to the 2001 Census, there were 14,000 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Regina (that is, the Regina Census Metropolitan Area or Regina for short) in 2001. The immigrant population in Regina has decreased over the 15 years ending in 2001, while the Canadian-born population within the CMA has grown. Over the period 1986 to 2001, the number of immigrants living in Regina decreased by almost 3,500 or 20%. In comparison, Regina's Canadian-born population increased by 8,100 or 5%.

Table A-1: Immigrants, Canadian-born and total population, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan, and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001

	Census of Population			Change					
	1986	1996	2001	1986-1996		1996-2001		1986-2001	
Regina									
Immigrants	17,510	15,230	14,020	-2,280	-13%	-1,210	-8%	-3,490	-20%
Canadian-born	167,010	175,470	175,140	8,460	5%	-330	0%	8,130	5%
Population	184,520	191,490	190,020	6,970	4%	-1,470	-1%	5,500	3%
Saskatchewan									
Immigrants	71,990	52,300	47,830	-19,690	-27%	-4,470	-9%	-24,160	-34%
Canadian-born	924,710	921,690	912,220	-3,020	0%	-9,470	-1%	-12,490	-1%
Population	996,700	976,620	963,150	-20,080	-2%	-13,470	-1%	-33,550	-3%
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.

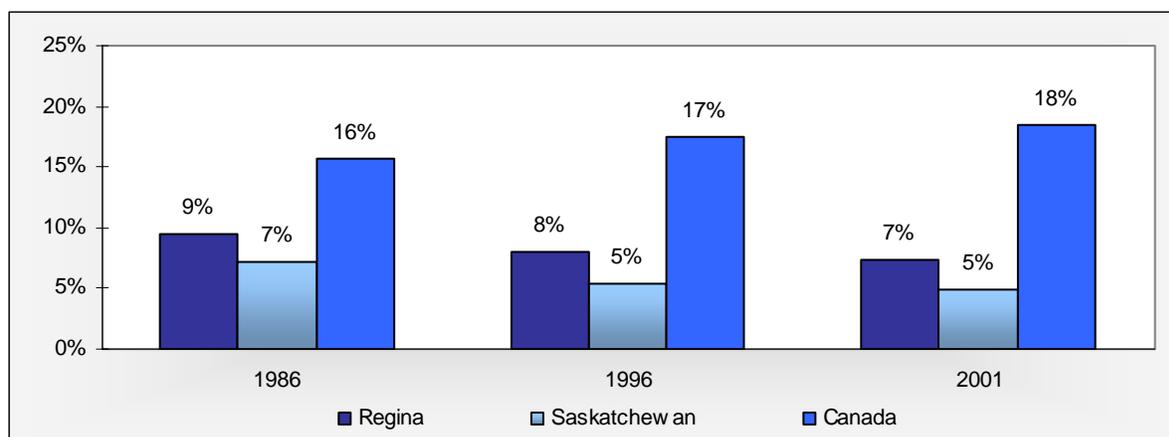
Regina's immigrant population has decreased at about the same pace as the immigrant population in Saskatchewan. Between the 1996 Census and the 2001 Census, the number of immigrants in the Regina CMA decreased by 1,200, or 8%, after a decline of 2,300 or 13% between the 1986 Census and the 1996 Census. In comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Saskatchewan decreased by 4,500 or 9% between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, after falling by nearly 20,000 or 27% in the previous ten years. Canada's immigrant population increased by 477,400 or 10% from 1996 to 2001, after growing by more than one million in the ten previous years.

In 2001, Regina was home to 0.3% of Canada's five million immigrants, down from 0.5% in 1986 and to 0.7% of the country's Canadian-born population, compared to 0.8% in 1986. The city was the place of residence of 0.6% of Canada's population, down from 0.7% in 1986. During this period, Regina's share of the immigrant population of Saskatchewan has increased to 29% in 2001 compared to 24% in 1986. The city's share of Saskatchewan's Canadian-born population increased from 18% in 1986 to 19% in 2001. Regina's share of the total population of Saskatchewan has increased from 18% in 1986 to 20% in 2001.

Immigrant share of the population declining

The immigrant share of Regina's population has declined between 1986 and 2001. Immigrants represented 9% of Regina's population in 1986, 8% in 1996 and 7% in 2001. Saskatchewan's immigrant population has remained at 5% since 1996, a decrease from 7% in 1986. The proportion of immigrants in the population of both Regina and Saskatchewan is well below that of Canada which has increased from 16% to 18% over this same period.

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



Just over one-third of immigrants landed after 1985

Slightly more than one-third of Regina's immigrant population—4,950 people—landed in Canada in the 15 years before the 2001 Census compared to 32% of Saskatchewan's immigrants and 46% of Canada's immigrant population. Thirteen percent of Regina's immigrants landed in Canada in the five years between 1996 and 2001, compared to 14% of Saskatchewan's immigrant population and 18% of immigrants living in Canada.

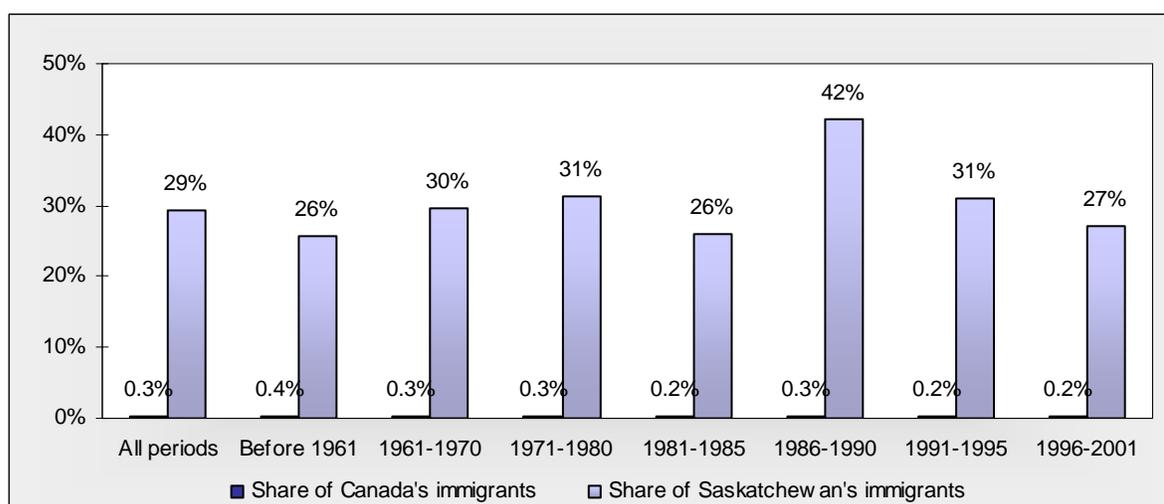
Table A-2: Immigrants by period of immigration, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan and Canada, 2001

Period of immigration	Regina		Saskatchewan		Canada	
Before 1961	3,690	26%	14,330	30%	894,470	16%
1961-1970	1,990	14%	6,730	14%	745,570	14%
1971-1980	2,460	18%	7,840	16%	936,280	17%
1981-1985	940	7%	3,590	7%	380,330	7%
Earlier immigrants	9,070	65%	32,480	68%	2,956,630	54%
1986-1990	1,690	12%	3,990	8%	661,180	12%
1991-1995	1,480	11%	4,750	10%	867,360	16%
1996-2001	1,790	13%	6,620	14%	963,320	18%
Recent immigrants	4,950	35%	15,350	32%	2,491,850	46%
Total	14,020	100%	47,830	100%	5,448,490	100%

A stable share of Saskatchewan's immigrant population

In 2001, 0.3% of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants were living in Regina. Regina's share of Canada's immigrants is constant across all periods of immigration. Very recent immigrants to Canada were as likely to be living in Regina as earlier immigrants.

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



Almost 30% of Saskatchewan's immigrants were living in Regina in 2001. Regina's share of Saskatchewan's immigrants is fairly stable across all periods of immigration with the exception of the late 1980s. Forty-two percent of Saskatchewan's immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1990 were living in Regina in 2001 compared to 26% to 31% for all other periods of immigration.

4,950 recent immigrants—a small share of the population

In 2001, there were 4,950 recent immigrants (defined as those who landed in Canada after 1985) living in Regina, representing 3% of the population. Regina's share of recent immigrants is about the same as the proportion in the population of Saskatchewan (2%) but smaller than the proportion of recent immigrants in the national population (8%).

Table A-3: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan and Canada, 2001

Period of immigration	Regina		Saskatchewan		Canada	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
1986-1990	1,690	0.9%	3,990	0.4%	661,180	2.2%
1991-1995	1,480	0.8%	4,750	0.5%	867,360	2.9%
1996-2001	1,790	0.9%	6,620	0.7%	963,320	3.3%
Immigrated 1986-2001	4,950	2.6%	15,350	1.6%	2,491,850	8.5%
Immigrated before 1986	9,070	4.8%	32,480	3.4%	2,956,640	10.0%
All immigrants	14,020	7.4%	47,830	5.0%	5,448,490	18.5%

In Regina, very recent immigrants—those who landed in Canada during the 1996 to 2001 period—numbered 1,800, representing 1% of the population of the CMA. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants numbered close to one million, representing 3% of the population.

Four out of five recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens

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

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

More than 90 percent of Regina's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Regina's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-quarter of Regina's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship:	
Poland Viet Nam	India United States	Poland United States El Salvador	
Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)		Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship	
Immigrated before 1986	89%	Immigrated before 1986	8%
Immigrated 1986-1995	82%	Immigrated 1986-1995	12%

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

A significant share of immigrants from India and the United States are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated to Canada from these countries between 1986 and 1995 is less than 70%, the lowest being 52% for India.

Immigrants from these countries may want to keep open the option of returning to their country of birth or retaining the right to settle and work in any member state of the European Union. Depending on policies in countries of birth, people may not be able to retain their original nationality if they become Canadian citizens. As well, children born in Canada while the immigrant parents are still citizens of their country of birth may be citizens of that country, but not if their parents have become Canadian citizens.

Overall, the large majority of immigrants clearly continue to opt for Canadian citizenship. Eighty-two percent of Regina's immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had become Canadian citizens by that date, compared to 83% of the comparable cohort five years earlier, at the time of the 1996 Census.

Twelve percent of immigrants who landed during the 1986 to 1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship is more common among recent than earlier immigrants. Among Regina's immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986, 8% 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 than in 1996 (14%).

PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

Asian origins are prevalent among recent immigrants

Regina'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 1,800 residents of Regina who had very recently landed in Canada, between 1996 and 2001. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was China, accounting for 12% of these new residents, followed by the Philippines supplying 10%.

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

All immigrants			Immigrated before 1986		
		Share			Share
1 United Kingdom	1,900	14%	1 United Kingdom	1,710	19%
2 United States	1,150	8%	2 United States	750	8%
3 Germany	820	6%	3 Germany	740	8%
4 Viet Nam	750	5%	4 Poland	470	5%
5 China, People's Republic of	750	5%	5 Italy	420	5%
6 Philippines	710	5%	6 Netherlands	340	4%
7 Former Yugoslavia	670	5%	7 China, People's Republic of	340	4%
8 Poland	640	5%	8 Viet Nam	310	3%
9 India	520	4%	9 Former Yugoslavia	300	3%
10 Italy	450	3%	10 Former U.S.S.R.	290	3%
Top ten countries	8,360	60%	Top ten countries	5,670	63%
All other countries	5,660	40%	All other countries	3,400	37%
Total	14,020	100%	Total	9,070	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995			Immigrated 1996-2001		
		Share			Share
1 Viet Nam	340	11%	1 China, People's Republic of	220	12%
2 Philippines	270	8%	2 Philippines	180	10%
3 United States	220	7%	3 United States	170	9%
4 China, People's Republic of	200	6%	4 India	120	7%
5 El Salvador	170	5%	5 Viet Nam	110	6%
6 Poland	170	5%	6 United Kingdom	90	5%
7 India	140	4%	7 Iraq	80	4%
8 United Kingdom	100	3%	8 Bosnia and Herzegovina	80	4%
9 Pakistan	100	3%	9 Yugoslavia	70	4%
10 Hong Kong	90	3%	10 South Africa, Republic of	70	4%
Top ten countries	1,800	56%	Top ten countries	1,190	67%
All other countries	1,360	44%	All other countries	600	33%
Total	3,160	100%	Total	1,790	100%

The top ten countries of birth—China, Philippines, United States, India, Viet Nam, United Kingdom, Iraq, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia and South Africa—account for two-thirds of Regina’s very recent immigrant cohort and represent four different continents.

Among Regina’s earlier immigrant cohort—those immigrating to Canada before 1986—the United Kingdom and the United States were the top two countries of birth, accounting for 27% of this group.

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

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

Regina is home to the same share of Canada’s recent immigrants from El Salvador and Bosnia and Herzegovina as of the country’s Canadian-born population. Of the 29,700 El Salvador-born individuals who immigrated to Canada since 1986, 200 or 0.7% were living in Regina in 2001. Regina is also home to 0.7% of Canada’s 23,170 recent immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 0.6% of Canada’s recent immigrants from Viet Nam and South Africa, and 0.5% of Canada’s recent immigrants from the United States. On average, 0.2% of recent immigrants in Canada chose Regina as their place of residence, compared to 0.7% of the country’s Canadian-born.

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

Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Regina	Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Regina
All Canadian-born	23,991,910	0.7%	Germany	22,810	0.4%
El Salvador	29,680	0.7%	Philippines	161,130	0.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,170	0.7%	United Kingdom	69,660	0.3%
Total population	29,639,000	0.6%	All immigrants	5,448,490	0.3%
Viet Nam	72,330	0.6%	Romania	43,200	0.2%
South Africa, Republic of	19,890	0.6%	Pakistan	64,020	0.2%
United States	73,860	0.5%	All recent immigrants	2,491,850	0.2%
Ethiopia	12,080	0.5%	Poland	91,140	0.2%
Iraq	22,300	0.5%	China	236,930	0.2%
Croatia	11,380	0.4%	Jamaica	48,760	0.2%
Yugoslavia	35,860	0.4%	India	197,680	0.1%

Note: Table B-2 lists all countries that are the place of birth of at least 10,000 recent immigrants living in Canada in 2001 with Regina’s share being 0.1% or more.

Steady flow of skilled workers and government-assisted refugees

Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that the number of immigrants who reported Regina as their destination when they landed in Canada increased by 400 between the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s and decreased by 1,400 in the second half of the 1990s. Proportionately, the decline was concentrated in the family immigrant class. Forty-five percent of the 1996-2000 immigrant cohort destined for Regina entered as economic immigrants and one-third were refugees.

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

	1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2000	
Family class	1,100	28%	1,200	28%	600	21%
Economic immigrants	1,300	33%	1,900	44%	1,300	45%
Refugees	1,500	38%	1,000	23%	1,000	34%
Other immigrants	30	1%	90	2%	0	0%
Total	3,900	100%	4,300	100%	2,900	100%

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

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

Between 1996 and 2000, the number of family class immigrants destined to Regina declined by fifty percent in comparison to the first half of the 1990s. Within the family class, the number of spouses decreased by one-quarter over the 1991-1995 and 1996-2000 five-year periods. The number of other relatives—parents and grandparents, sons and daughters, and fiancés—fell from 700 during the 1991-1995 period to 200 during the 1996-2000 period.

Over the 1986-2000 period, the number of privately-sponsored refugees declined. Only 60 privately-sponsored refugees were destined to Regina when they landed in the second half of the 1990s, one-sixth the number that entered in the second half of the 1980s. The number of government-assisted refugees remained relatively constant at about 900 per five-year period.

In each of the three five-year periods, about 100 skilled workers and their families entered Canada as economic immigrants destined to Regina. Nearly 500 as entrepreneurs and their dependants planned to settle in Regina when they landed in the first half of the 1990s. In the latter half of the decade, there were less than one hundred.

Religions changing with countries of origin

While the majority of very recent immigrants living in Regina are Christians, the shares affiliated with the Muslim faith have increased since the mid-1980s. Only 12% of earlier immigrants adhere to non-Christian religions compared to 24% of the very recent immigrant cohort. Almost all Canadian-born are affiliated with Christian denominations or report having no religion.

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
Roman Catholic	54,070	31%	4,250	30%	2,980	33%	860	27%	420	24%
Protestant	77,620	44%	4,150	30%	3,240	36%	540	17%	340	19%
Orthodox Christian	2,460	1%	810	6%	400	4%	310	10%	140	8%
Other Christian	6,080	3%	560	4%	300	3%	140	4%	140	8%
Muslim	120	0%	550	4%	90	1%	230	7%	230	13%
Buddhist	380	0%	710	5%	360	4%	270	9%	90	5%
Hindu	210	0%	400	3%	330	4%	40	1%	40	2%
Sikh	90	0%	200	1%	50	1%	110	3%	50	3%
Other	2,220	1%	170	1%	170	2%	40	1%	30	1%
No religion	31,870	18%	2,190	16%	1,200	13%	670	21%	330	18%
Total	175,130	100%	14,020	100%	9,070	100%	3,160	100%	1,790	100%

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

Catholics and Protestants are relatively more numerous among the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants than among recent immigrants in Regina. Nearly one-half of the Canadian-born are Protestant, with the United Church having the largest following among the major Protestant churches, accounting for 18% of the population group. Only 2% of recent immigrants are affiliated with the United Church.

AGE AND GENDER

Nearly 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 aged 25 to 44 years, and proportionally fewer adults aged 45 years and over. In 2001, one-half of very recent immigrants living in Regina were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared to 30% of the Canadian-born. Adults aged 45 to 64 years made up only 11% of the very recent immigrant cohort, compared to 21% of the Canadian-born. Children less than 15 years of age accounted for 21% of the very recent immigrant population and the Canadian-born.

Table B-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—age and gender, Regina 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	18,250	14,360	27,190	19,550	10,910	90,250
Immigrants	330	490	2,010	2,420	1,950	7,180
Immigrated before 1986	0	90	800	1,940	1,820	4,660
Immigrated 1986-1995	150	250	710	390	100	1,580
Immigrated 1996-2001	190	150	490	100	30	950
Men						
Canadian-born	19,340	14,220	25,380	18,080	7,880	84,890
Immigrants	300	590	1,890	2,510	1,550	6,840
Immigrated before 1986	0	140	820	2,010	1,470	4,430
Immigrated 1986-1995	100	330	700	400	60	1,590
Immigrated 1996-2001	200	140	380	110	30	840
Total						
Canadian-born	37,580	28,580	52,570	37,630	18,780	175,140
Immigrants	630	1,070	3,890	4,930	3,500	14,020
Immigrated before 1986	0	220	1,620	3,950	3,280	9,070
Immigrated 1986-1995	250	570	1,400	790	170	3,160
Immigrated 1996-2001	380	290	870	200	60	1,790
Percentage Distribution						
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	21%	16%	30%	21%	11%	100%
Immigrants	4%	8%	28%	35%	25%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	0%	2%	18%	44%	36%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	18%	44%	25%	5%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	21%	16%	49%	11%	3%	100%
Total population	20%	16%	30%	22%	12%	100%

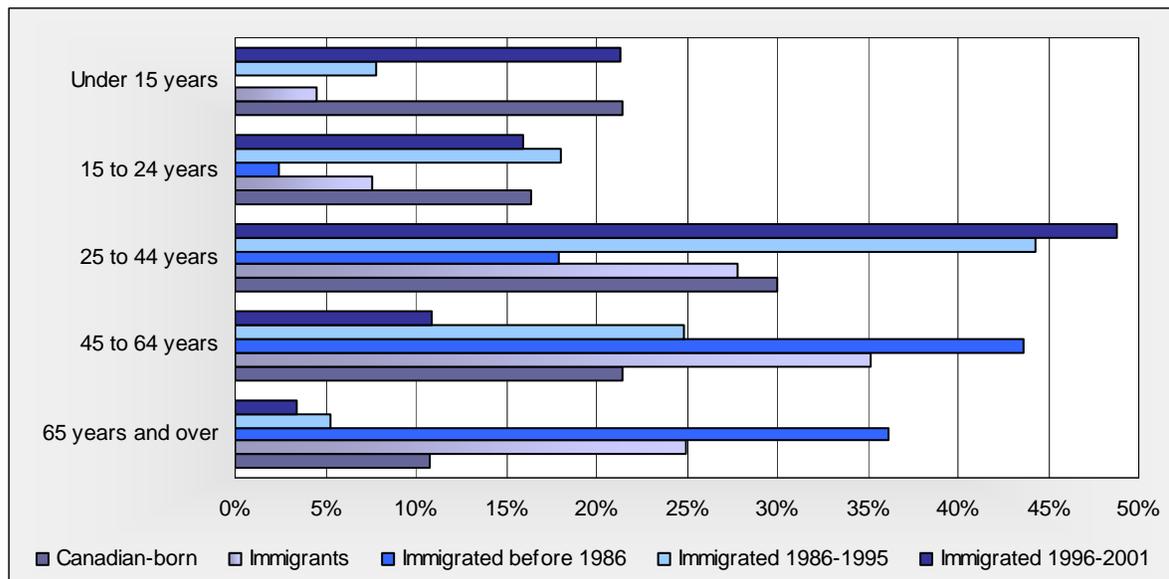
These differences in age structure are to some degree a result of how we define immigrants and the Canadian-born. The immigrant population grows older like the Canadian-born population

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 landed before 1986, and the older age groups are over-represented among these earlier immigrants. By the same token, the share of children among the Canadian-born is large as it includes children born in Canada to immigrant parents.

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

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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



More women than men among very recent immigrants

There are 100 more women than men among the 5,000 recent immigrants in Regina. The proportion of women in the recent immigrant population in Regina is the same as that of the Canadian-born population overall (52%) but for some countries of birth it is much higher. More than 57% of recent immigrants from China, Poland and the Philippines are women.

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

	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	49%	50%	52%	52%	58%	52%
Immigrants	52%	45%	52%	49%	56%	51%
Immigrated before 1986	-	40%	49%	49%	55%	51%
Immigrated 1986-1995	59%	43%	50%	49%	61%	50%
Immigrated 1996-2001	49%	53%	56%	49%	50%	53%

The number of women is particularly high among recent immigrants from the Philippines (80 more women than men out of 450 recent immigrants) and the United States (60 more women than men out of 390 recent immigrants). At the opposite end of the spectrum of gender mix are Romania, Iran and Pakistan. More than 60% of recent immigrants from these countries are men. Men outnumber women by 70 among recent immigrants from Romania. The gender balance, by country of origin, has not changed greatly since 1996.

LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

Almost all very recent immigrants speak English or French

A large majority of Regina's immigrants of 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 landed in Canada from 1996 to 2001, almost all (96% of men and 93% of women) reported being able to speak an official language in May 2001. Only 5% of very recent immigrants 15 years of age and over could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages is also very high among those who immigrated in earlier periods—96% of those who landed between 1986 and 1995 and 98% of those who landed before 1986 indicated that they were able to carry on a conversation in English and/or French.

The proportion of Regina's immigrants who report being able to carry on a conversation in English or French decreases with age. Almost all immigrants less than 45 years of age who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001 are able to speak an official language. The proportion of very recent immigrants who reported being unable to carry on a conversation in either English or French increased for immigrants 45 years of age and over, and more so for women than men. Ability to converse in either or both official languages has improved with the very recent immigrant cohort—8% more men and 9% more women had this ability in 2001 compared to the cohort who landed in the five years prior to the 1996 Census. Both genders and all age groups reported higher rates.

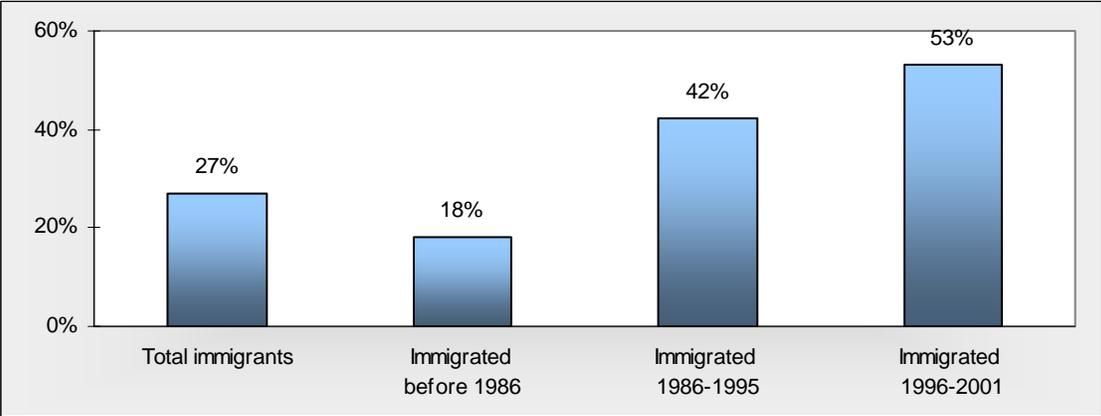
Table B-7: Very recent immigrants (immigrated 1996-2001)—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	English only		French only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
Women										
15 to 24 years	150	94%	-	0%	10	6%	-	0%	160	100%
25 to 44 years	460	94%	-	0%	10	2%	20	4%	490	100%
45 to 64 years	70	70%	-	0%	10	10%	20	20%	100	100%
65 years and over	10	33%	-	0%	-	0%	20	67%	30	100%
15 years and over	690	90%	10	1%	20	3%	60	8%	770	100%
Men										
15 to 24 years	140	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	140	100%
25 to 44 years	350	90%	10	3%	20	5%	10	3%	390	100%
45 to 64 years	100	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	100	100%
65 years and over	20	67%	-	0%	-	0%	10	0%	30	100%
15 years and over	590	94%	-	0%	20	3%	30	5%	630	100%
Total										
15 to 24 years	280	97%	-	0%	10	3%	-	0%	290	100%
25 to 44 years	800	92%	10	1%	40	5%	20	2%	870	100%
45 to 64 years	170	85%	-	0%	10	0%	30	15%	200	100%
65 years and over	30	50%	-	0%	-	0%	30	50%	60	100%
15 years and over	1,270	90%	20	1%	50	4%	80	6%	1,410	100%

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

For the majority of Regina’s very recent immigrants, the language spoken most often at home is one other than English or French. Fifty-three percent of immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001 most often speak a foreign language in their homes.

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



The use of foreign languages is also high among other immigrant cohorts. Slightly over 40% of those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995 and almost 20% of those who immigrated prior to 1986 most often speak a foreign language at home. The use of a foreign language in the home among Regina’s very recent immigrants was not as high in 2001 as in 1996 when 60% of the very recent immigrant cohort who landed in the five-year period prior to the census reported use of a foreign language in the 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 generation has a much higher level of education than older groups, whether born in or outside Canada. In almost all cases, the proportion of Regina’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 and the proportion of immigrants with post-secondary qualifications is higher than the Canadian-born for persons 25 to 64 years of age.

Table B-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Regina 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	3,730	19,270	17,670	21,210	10,130	72,000
Immigrants	1,180	1,220	1,340	1,780	1,340	6,850
Immigrated before 1986	960	850	810	1,240	820	4,650
Immigrated 1986-1995	170	280	360	350	300	1,440
Immigrated 1996-2001	60	100	180	210	230	770
Men						
Canadian-born	3,690	18,860	15,690	17,220	10,100	65,550
Immigrants	680	1,040	1,270	1,830	1,720	6,540
Immigrated before 1986	570	650	680	1,380	1,160	4,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	100	270	430	360	340	1,480
Immigrated 1996-2001	30	130	160	100	230	640
Total						
Canadian-born	7,420	38,140	33,360	38,420	20,230	137,550
Immigrants	1,860	2,270	2,610	3,610	3,060	13,390
Immigrated before 1986	1,520	1,500	1,490	2,610	1,980	9,070
Immigrated 1986-1995	260	550	790	700	640	2,920
Immigrated 1996-2001	90	230	340	300	450	1,410

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	5%	27%	25%	29%	14%	100%
Immigrants	17%	18%	19%	26%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	21%	18%	17%	27%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	11%	20%	25%	24%	21%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	8%	13%	24%	27%	29%	100%
Men						
Canadian-born	6%	29%	24%	26%	15%	100%
Immigrants	10%	16%	19%	28%	26%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	13%	15%	15%	31%	26%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	18%	29%	24%	23%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	20%	25%	15%	35%	100%
Total						
Canadian-born	5%	28%	24%	28%	15%	100%
Immigrants	14%	17%	19%	27%	23%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	17%	16%	16%	29%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	19%	27%	24%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	16%	24%	21%	32%	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, Regina 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	5,100	5,670	6,290	15,620	10,000	3,060
Immigrants	350	650	1,240	1,200	1,340	460
Immigrated before 1986	120	510	1,180	510	1,090	440
Immigrated 1986-2001	230	150	70	710	260	20
Men						
Canadian-born	5,710	5,310	4,500	13,500	9,520	2,410
Immigrants	320	480	680	1,140	1,610	740
Immigrated before 1986	180	350	630	470	1,330	700
Immigrated 1986-2001	130	130	50	660	290	40
Total						
Canadian-born	10,800	10,990	10,790	29,120	19,520	5,470
Immigrants	660	1,140	1,930	2,340	2,950	1,190
Immigrated before 1986	280	860	1,820	970	2,410	1,140
Immigrated 1986-2001	380	290	130	1,360	540	50

	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	19%	29%	58%	57%	51%	28%
Immigrants	17%	27%	64%	60%	55%	24%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	26%	65%	63%	56%	24%
Immigrated 1986-2001	19%	32%	54%	59%	54%	15%
Men						
Canadian-born	22%	29%	57%	53%	53%	31%
Immigrants	17%	19%	44%	60%	64%	47%
Immigrated before 1986	22%	17%	43%	57%	66%	47%
Immigrated 1986-2001	12%	25%	56%	62%	59%	39%
Total						
Canadian-born	21%	29%	57%	55%	52%	29%
Immigrants	17%	23%	55%	60%	60%	34%
Immigrated before 1986	17%	22%	55%	59%	61%	35%
Immigrated 1986-2001	16%	29%	58%	60%	56%	23%

Sixty percent of recent immigrants aged 25-44 years—both men and women—have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to 53% of Canadian-born men and 57% of Canadian-born women in this age group. Only sixteen percent of Regina’s recent immigrants less than 45 years of age do not have a high school diploma compared to about 20% of the city’s Canadian-born population in this age group.

Recent immigrants add to Regina's pool of science professionals

Nearly 60% of men who immigrated after 1985 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades, compared to one-half of Canadian-born men. Almost twenty percent of recent immigrant women with a post-secondary diploma or degree studied physical sciences, engineering or trades— more than twice the share of Canadian-born women in this field of study.

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, Regina 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	2,930	9%	12,430	40%	9,830	31%	6,140	20%	31,330	100%
Immigrants	450	14%	1,380	44%	620	20%	690	22%	3,120	100%
Immigrated before 1986	90	13%	280	44%	130	20%	150	23%	640	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	270	13%	900	44%	420	20%	470	23%	2,050	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	100	23%	200	45%	80	19%	60	13%	430	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	13,980	51%	7,420	27%	4,740	17%	1,180	4%	27,310	100%
Immigrants	1,990	56%	890	25%	330	9%	340	10%	3,550	100%
Immigrated before 1986	410	59%	200	28%	50	7%	50	6%	700	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,390	55%	650	26%	260	10%	250	10%	2,550	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	190	58%	60	19%	30	8%	50	16%	320	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	16,910	29%	19,830	34%	14,560	25%	7,320	12%	58,620	100%
Immigrants	2,440	37%	2,260	34%	940	14%	1,030	15%	6,670	100%
Immigrated before 1986	500	37%	470	35%	170	13%	200	15%	1,330	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,660	36%	1,550	34%	660	14%	730	16%	4,590	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	280	38%	260	34%	110	14%	110	14%	750	100%

Recent immigrants are also strongly represented in the social sciences, education and arts, with a one-third share of post-secondary graduates similar to that of the Canadian-born. Commerce, management and business administration is the choice for 30% of Canadian-born women compared to 20% of recent immigrant women. The share of health professionals among recent immigrants is similar to that of the Canadian-born.

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 years and 45-64 years age groups.

Table B-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Regina 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	8,770	3,660	810	61%	13%	4%
Immigrants	310	380	120	64%	19%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	50	130	70	56%	16%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	190	90	40	78%	13%	10%
Immigrated 1996-2001	70	170	20	47%	35%	22%
Men						
Canadian-born	8,400	2,700	520	59%	11%	3%
Immigrants	400	260	90	68%	14%	4%
Immigrated before 1986	90	40	30	63%	4%	1%
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	110	30	66%	15%	8%
Immigrated 1996-2001	90	120	20	65%	31%	15%
Total						
Canadian-born	17,160	6,350	1,320	60%	12%	3%
Immigrants	710	640	200	66%	16%	4%
Immigrated before 1986	140	170	110	61%	10%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	410	200	70	71%	14%	9%
Immigrated 1996-2001	150	280	30	54%	32%	13%

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 reported in the 1996 Census.

PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Older recent immigrants more likely to be living 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 in Regina are slightly more likely than the Canadian-born population to live with relatives. This difference is seen in all age groups. Among Regina's Canadian-born population 45 to 64 years of age, 15% live alone. In comparison, only 8% of very recent immigrants 45 to 64 years of age live alone.

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

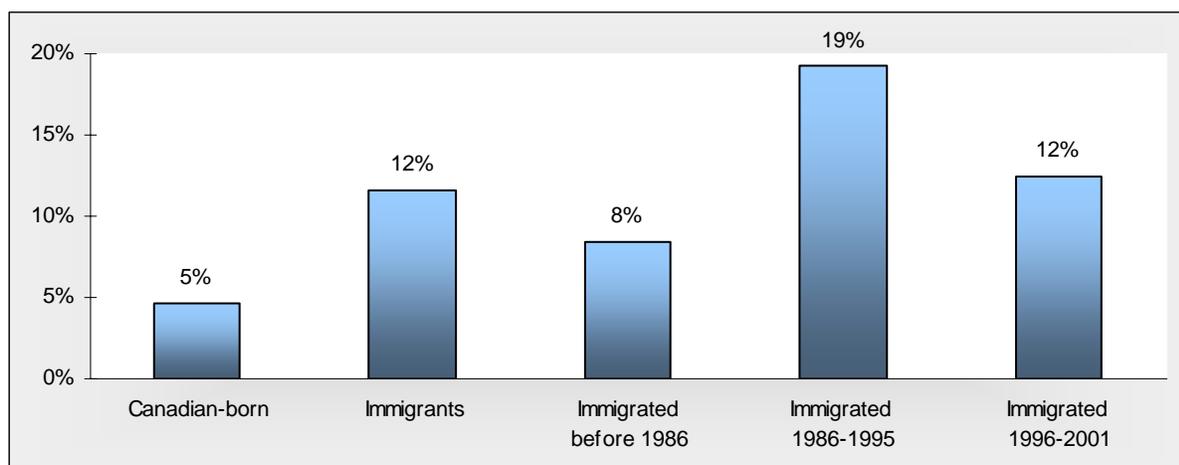
	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages (including 0-14 years)										
Living alone	19,570	11%	1,800	13%	1,390	15%	220	7%	200	11%
Living with non-relatives only	7,210	4%	260	2%	160	2%	50	2%	50	3%
Living with relatives	148,050	85%	11,940	85%	7,530	83%	2,870	92%	1,540	86%
15-24 years										
Living alone	1,450	5%	70	7%	10	5%	40	6%	30	9%
Living with non-relatives only	2,840	10%	30	2%	0	0%	10	2%	10	4%
Living with relatives	24,220	85%	970	91%	210	95%	500	92%	240	87%
25-44 years										
Living alone	5,920	11%	360	9%	100	6%	120	9%	140	16%
Living with non-relatives only	3,060	6%	120	3%	40	2%	40	3%	30	3%
Living with relatives	43,490	83%	3,420	88%	1,460	92%	1,240	89%	700	81%
45-64 years										
Living alone	5,610	15%	380	8%	320	8%	40	4%	20	8%
Living with non-relatives only	790	2%	40	1%	40	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Living with relatives	31,190	83%	4,500	92%	3,580	91%	760	96%	180	92%
65 years and over										
Living alone	6,600	35%	1,000	29%	950	29%	30	19%	20	30%
Living with non-relatives only	300	2%	70	2%	80	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Living with relatives	11,840	63%	2,420	69%	2,240	69%	130	81%	40	70%

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 5% are part of an extended family compared to 12% of very recent immigrants and 19% of other recent immigrants.

Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Regina 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. 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. Young very recent immigrants are also more likely than the Canadian-born of the same age to be living in extended families.

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages										
Nuclear family	138,500	94%	10,250	86%	6,700	89%	2,260	79%	1,290	84%
Extended family	6,780	5%	1,380	12%	630	8%	560	19%	190	12%
Under 15 years										
Nuclear family	35,730	96%	530	85%	-	-	210	85%	320	84%
Extended family	1,380	4%	100	15%	-	-	35	15%	60	16%
15-24 years										
Nuclear family	21,980	91%	780	81%	150	73%	440	86%	200	81%
Extended family	1,410	6%	150	16%	50	23%	70	14%	30	13%
25-44 years										
Nuclear family	40,900	94%	2,900	85%	1,310	89%	970	78%	620	88%
Extended family	1,810	4%	430	13%	150	10%	240	19%	50	7%
45-64 years										
Nuclear family	29,210	94%	4,010	89%	3,280	91%	580	78%	150	86%
Extended family	1,530	5%	440	10%	250	7%	160	21%	30	14%
65 years and over										
Nuclear family	10,690	90%	2,040	84%	1,960	87%	70	50%	20	38%
Extended family	660	6%	280	11%	210	9%	60	42%	30	63%

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 thirty families is a recent immigrant family

In Regina in 2001, there were 5,000 recent immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 2001. A large majority of these immigrants—4,100 or 84%—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 1,800 recent immigrant families—that is, families in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. Only 3% of families in Regina are recent immigrant families. 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 only 8% are lone-parent families. Among Canadian-born families, 19% are single-parent families and 81% are married or common-law couples.

When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, lone-parent families are more common among the Canadian-born for all age groups except seniors 65 years and over. In the 25-44 year age group, almost one-quarter of Canadian-born families is a lone-parent family, compared to only 6% of recent immigrant families.

Table C-3: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—family structure, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Regina 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	36,240	81%	1,660	92%
Lone-parent families	8,450	19%	140	8%
Total number of families	44,690	100%	1,800	100%
25-44 years				
Couples with or without children	15,490	77%	940	94%
Lone-parent families	4,670	23%	60	6%
Total number of families	20,160	100%	1,000	100%
45-64 years				
Couples with or without children	14,010	86%	650	93%
Lone-parent families	2,270	14%	60	9%
Total number of families	16,280	100%	700	100%
65 years and over				
Couples with or without children	5,790	89%	90	90%
Lone-parent families	680	11%	10	10%
Total number of families	6,470	100%	100	100%

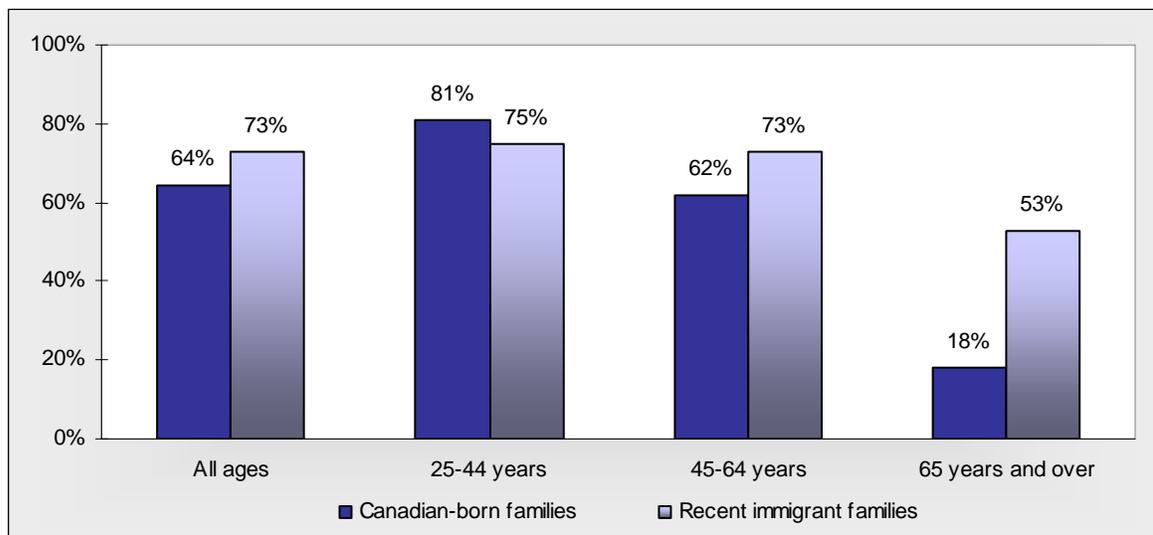
Note: For definitions of family and related concepts, see the Glossary. Since the 1996 Census there have been changes to the definition of family.

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. Nearly three-quarters of recent immigrant families have at least one child of any age living at home. In comparison, almost two-thirds 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 Regina are slightly less likely than Canadian-born families to have children at home—75% compared to 81%, respectively. However, in families where the older spouse or lone parent is 45 to 64 years of age, 73% of recent immigrant families and 62% 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, 53% of recent immigrant families have children in the home, compared to just 18% 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, Regina 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 two or more children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. Seventy-one percent of recent immigrant families with children have two or more children, compared to 60% of Canadian-born families. The incidence of three or more children is also higher among recent immigrant families.

In families where the older spouse or lone parent is 25 to 44 years of age, there is little difference in the shares of Canadian-born and recent immigrant families with one, two, or three or more children. However, among families where the older spouse or lone parent is 45 years of age and over, recent immigrant families tend to have a larger number of children.

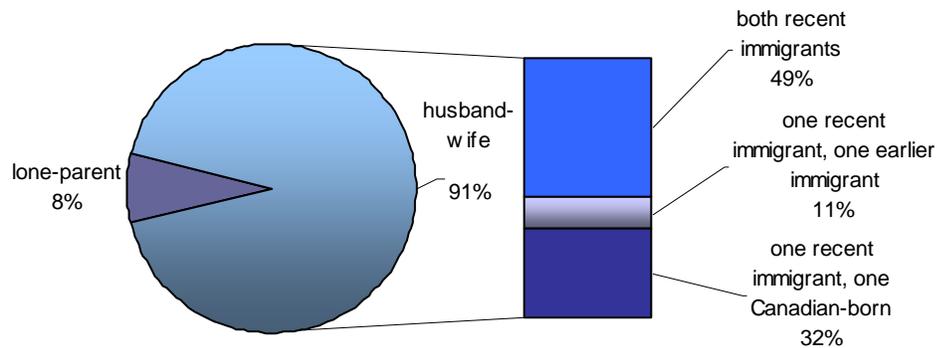
Table C-4: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages (including 15-24 years)				
One child	11,700	41%	380	29%
Two children	11,430	40%	630	48%
Three or more children	5,640	20%	300	23%
25-44 years				
One child	5,170	32%	210	28%
Two children	7,300	45%	340	46%
Three or more children	3,890	24%	200	26%
45-64 years				
One child	4,700	47%	140	27%
Two children	3,750	37%	270	53%
Three or more children	1,640	16%	100	20%
65 years and over				
One child	1,010	87%	10	20%
Two children	130	11%	30	60%
Three or more children	20	2%	10	20%

In one-third of recent immigrant families, one spouse was born in Canada

The majority of the 1,800 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 11% of families have a recent immigrant spouse and a spouse who immigrated earlier, before 1986. One-third of recent immigrant families in Regina 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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, 53% 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 Regina, just 1% of recent immigrant couples live common-law, compared to 13% of Canadian-born couples.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages	4,630	13%	10	1%
15-24 years	690	73%	0	0%
25-44 years	2,780	18%	0	0%
45 years and over	1,160	6%	10	2%

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 thirty households is a recent immigrant household

In 2001, there were 2,420 recent immigrant households—households in which at least one member 15 years of age or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 3% of the total number of households in Regina.

Almost 40% of recent immigrant households (920 households) have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. For one-half of these households, all members are very recent immigrants. The remaining 460 households are comprised of very recent immigrants living together with other persons. In 47% of these households, the other persons are immigrants who landed before 1996, in 43% they are persons born in Canada, and in 10% they are both immigrants who landed before 1996 and persons born in Canada. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants tend to live more with other immigrants and less with persons born in Canada.

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

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born	67,630	88%
Earlier immigrants	6,420	8%
Recent immigrants	2,420	3%
1986-1995 immigrants	1,500	2%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	460	1%
1996-2001 immigrants only	460	1%
All households	76,650	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.

Nearly 90% of households in Regina are comprised of only Canadian-born persons. Households that include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants account for 8% of households.

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

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

One in three Canadian-born households is a non-family household, and most of these consist of a person living alone. Among 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, except for households of only

very recent immigrants, are somewhat more likely to consist of just a nuclear family than Canadian-born households.

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

Table C-7: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Regina 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	44,360	41,320	2,760	290	19,570	3,700
Earlier immigrants	4,790	4,460	270	70	1,390	240
Recent immigrants	1,910	1,590	250	70	410	110
1986-1995 immigrants	1,240	1,040	180	30	220	50
1996-2001 immigrants with others	400	290	70	40	0	50
1996-2001 immigrants only	260	260	0	0	200	0
All households	51,130	47,430	3,280	420	21,420	4,110

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	66%	61%	4%	0%	29%	5%
Earlier immigrants	75%	69%	4%	1%	22%	4%
Recent immigrants	79%	66%	10%	3%	17%	5%
1986-1995 immigrants	83%	69%	12%	2%	15%	3%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	88%	64%	15%	9%	0%	11%
1996-2001 immigrants only	56%	56%	0%	0%	43%	0%
All households	67%	62%	4%	1%	28%	5%

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

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

Recent immigrant households tend to be large

Recent immigrant households are more likely to be larger in size than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. Six out of ten recent immigrant households have one to three persons in the household compared to almost 80% of Canadian-born households. The proportion of households with four or more members is much larger among recent immigrant households than among Canadian-born households.

Table C-8: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Regina 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	51,850	14,310	1,480	67,630
Earlier immigrants	4,880	1,390	150	6,420
Recent immigrants	1,410	870	140	2,410
1986-1995 immigrants	750	650	100	1,490
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	310	110	40	450
1996-2001 immigrants only	330	110	20	460
All households	58,290	16,590	1,780	76,650

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated average size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	77%	21%	2%	2.5
Earlier immigrants	76%	22%	2%	2.6
Recent immigrants	58%	36%	6%	3.2
1986-1995 immigrants	50%	44%	6%	3.4
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	69%	23%	8%	3.3
1996-2001 immigrants only	71%	24%	4%	2.5
All households	76%	22%	2%	2.5

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. Average size of household is estimated assuming an average of 4.5 for households with four or five members and an average of 7 for households with six or more members. For households with one, two or three members, the actual size of household was used in the calculation.

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Households where very recent immigrants live together with other Canadian-born are the most likely of all households to be quite large, with 8% having six or more members. The share of equally large households among Canadian-born households is only 2%.

More care of children

The proportion of recent immigrants 15 years of age or over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons in the same category. On the other hand, a smaller share of recent immigrants report spending time on a regular basis looking after elderly persons in comparison to the Canadian-born. Very recent immigrants are less likely to spend time on care of children or care of elders than immigrants who landed during the 1986 to 1995 period.

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

	Care of			
	Children		Elders	
Women				
Canadian-born	31,140	35%	15,460	17%
Immigrants	2,660	37%	1,350	19%
Immigrated before 1986	1,580	34%	1,000	22%
Immigrated 1986-1995	770	49%	280	17%
Immigrated 1996-2001	310	32%	70	7%
Men				
Canadian-born	23,260	27%	10,600	12%
Immigrants	2,400	35%	940	14%
Immigrated before 1986	1,420	32%	700	16%
Immigrated 1986-1995	750	47%	190	12%
Immigrated 1996-2001	240	28%	60	7%
Total				
Canadian-born	54,400	31%	26,060	15%
Immigrants	5,060	36%	2,290	16%
Immigrated before 1986	3,000	33%	1,700	19%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,520	48%	460	15%
Immigrated 1996-2001	540	30%	130	7%

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Labour force participation lower among very recent immigrants

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 twenty-two percentage points for women, and eleven percentage points for men.

Labour force participation of immigrants who have been in Canada for a longer period of time is more like that of the Canadian-born. A pattern of adjustment and increasing involvement of immigrants in the Canadian labour market with longer stay is evident in all three age groups, for both men and women.

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 are similar to those of Canadian-born women in the same age group. This is not the case, however, for recent immigrant women 25 to 44 years of age who landed five to fifteen years before the census during the 1986-1995 period—the labour force participation rates for these women remain well below the participation rates of Canadian-born women in this age group.

Labour force participation rates were not much different in 2001 from those in 1996. Very recent immigrants were somewhat more active in 2001 than their counterparts five years earlier.

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

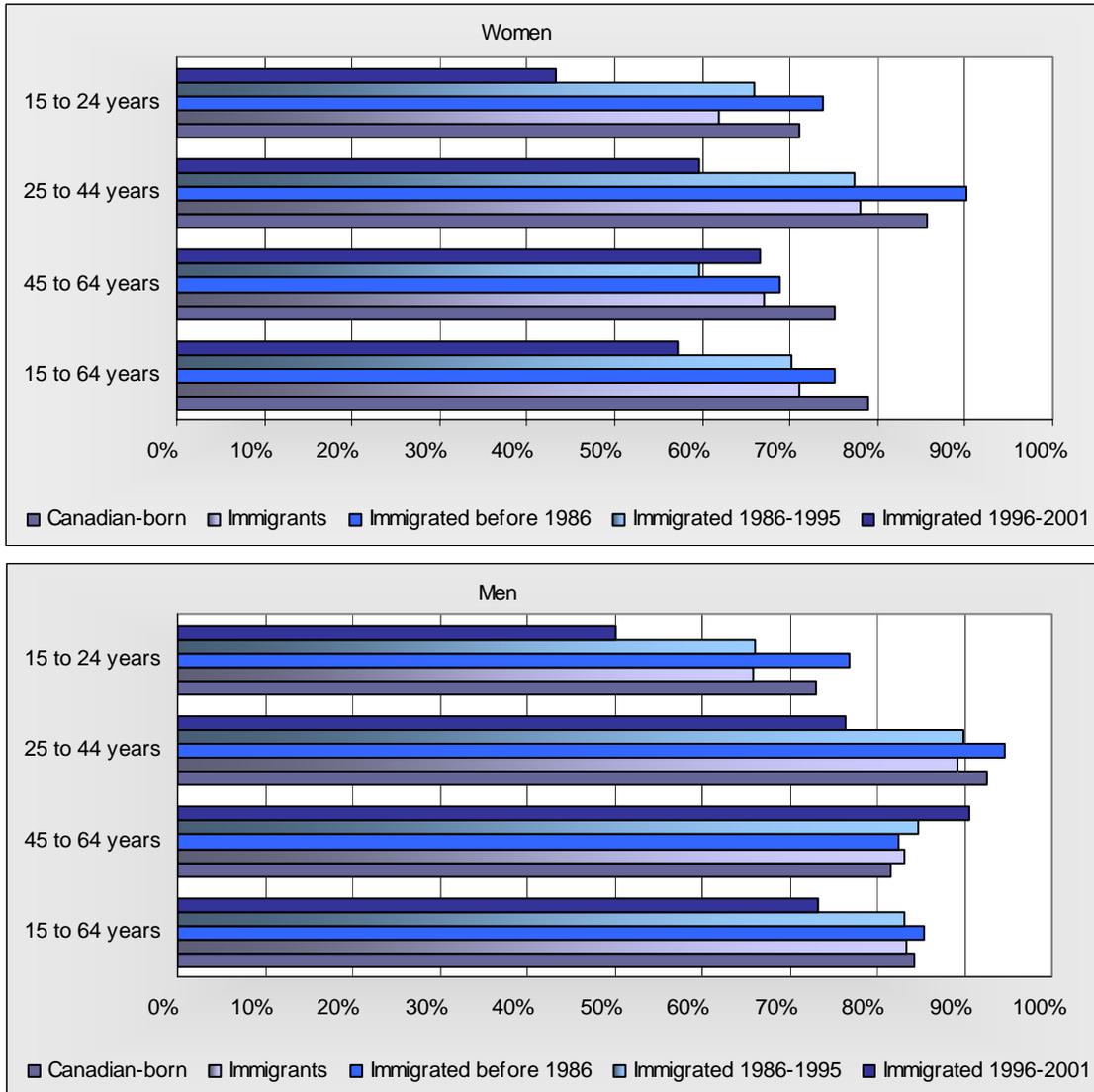
	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	10,210	23,300	14,700	48,200
Immigrants	300	1,560	1,630	3,490
Immigrated before 1986	70	730	1,340	2,130
Immigrated 1986-1995	170	550	230	940
Immigrated 1996-2001	70	300	60	420
Men				
Canadian-born	10,390	23,510	14,730	48,630
Immigrants	390	1,690	2,090	4,160
Immigrated before 1986	100	780	1,660	2,540
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	630	340	1,180
Immigrated 1996-2001	70	290	100	450
Total				
Canadian-born	20,600	46,810	29,430	96,840
Immigrants	690	3,250	3,720	7,650
Immigrated before 1986	170	1,500	3,000	4,670
Immigrated 1986-1995	380	1,160	570	2,110
Immigrated 1996-2001	130	590	150	870

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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	71%	86%	75%	79%
Immigrants	62%	78%	67%	71%
Immigrated before 1986	74%	90%	69%	75%
Immigrated 1986-1995	66%	77%	60%	70%
Immigrated 1996-2001	43%	60%	67%	57%
Men				
Canadian-born	73%	93%	81%	84%
Immigrants	66%	89%	83%	83%
Immigrated before 1986	77%	95%	82%	85%
Immigrated 1986-1995	66%	90%	85%	83%
Immigrated 1996-2001	50%	76%	90%	73%
Total				
Canadian-born	72%	89%	78%	82%
Immigrants	64%	83%	75%	77%
Immigrated before 1986	77%	93%	76%	81%
Immigrated 1986-1995	66%	83%	72%	76%
Immigrated 1996-2001	46%	67%	77%	64%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-7 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

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



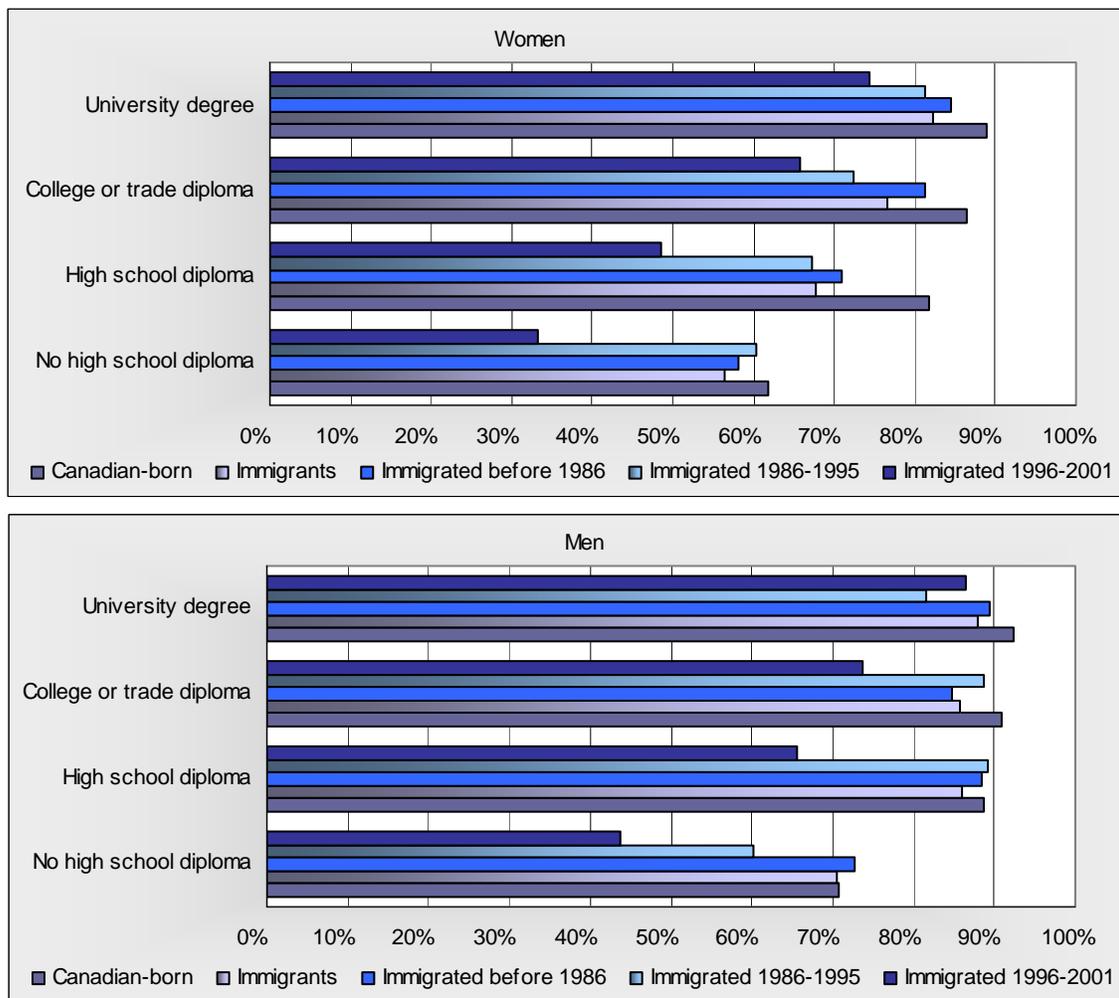
Note: Figures D-1 and D-2 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Pattern of adjustment similar for most levels of education

Generally speaking, the higher the level of education the greater the proportion of people who participate in the labour market. This observation holds for the Canadian-born as well as for all three cohorts of immigrants, with only a few exceptions.

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, men who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period and hold a college or trade diploma participate at a slightly higher rate than immigrant men with a college or trade diploma who landed before 1986.

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, Regina 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).

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

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	10,340	13,180	16,100	8,600	48,200
Immigrants	650	740	1,140	980	3,490
Immigrated before 1986	360	430	760	580	2,130
Immigrated 1986-1995	240	220	240	240	940
Immigrated 1996-2001	50	80	140	160	420
Men					
Canadian-born	12,780	13,060	14,100	8,700	48,630
Immigrants	750	980	1,180	1,270	4,160
Immigrated before 1986	430	500	780	810	2,540
Immigrated 1986-1995	210	370	320	270	1,180
Immigrated 1996-2001	70	110	70	190	450
Total					
Canadian-born	23,120	26,240	30,190	17,300	96,840
Immigrants	1,390	1,720	2,310	2,230	7,650
Immigrated before 1986	810	940	1,570	1,390	4,670
Immigrated 1986-1995	470	600	550	510	2,110
Immigrated 1996-2001	140	190	200	350	870

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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area 2001

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	62%	82%	87%	89%	79%
Immigrants	57%	68%	77%	82%	71%
Immigrated before 1986	58%	71%	81%	85%	75%
Immigrated 1986-1995	60%	67%	72%	81%	70%
Immigrated 1996-2001	33%	48%	66%	74%	57%
Men					
Canadian-born	71%	89%	91%	92%	84%
Immigrants	71%	86%	86%	88%	83%
Immigrated before 1986	73%	88%	85%	89%	85%
Immigrated 1986-1995	60%	89%	89%	82%	83%
Immigrated 1996-2001	44%	66%	74%	86%	73%
Total					
Canadian-born	67%	85%	89%	91%	82%
Immigrants	63%	77%	81%	85%	77%
Immigrated before 1986	67%	81%	84%	88%	81%
Immigrated 1986-1995	66%	80%	80%	84%	76%
Immigrated 1996-2001	47%	57%	67%	78%	64%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-7 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 among recent immigrants similar to Canadian-born

Earlier immigrants who landed before 1986—both men and women—have unemployment rates below those of the Canadian-born and lower than those of recent immigrants living in Regina in 2001. In comparison, recent immigrants who landed during the fifteen years between 1986 and 2001 have unemployment rates similar to the Canadian-born. Recent immigrant men are more likely to experience unemployment than earlier immigrant men who have been in Canada for more than fifteen years. Recent immigrant women, however, have low unemployment rates similar to those of earlier immigrant men but below those of the Canadian-born—both men and women. The unemployment rate declined for almost all groups of immigrants and the Canadian-born since 1996.

Table D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	Unemployment rate	Number of persons unemployed
Women		
Canadian-born	5%	2,450
Immigrants	4%	130
Immigrated before 1986	4%	80
Immigrated 1986-2001	4%	60
Men		
Canadian-born	7%	3,510
Immigrants	6%	240
Immigrated before 1986	4%	110
Immigrated 1986-2001	8%	130
Total		
Canadian-born	6%	5,980
Immigrants	5%	360
Immigrated before 1986	4%	190
Immigrated 1986-2001	6%	190

Note: Tables D-1 to D-7 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

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

One-half of very recent immigrant women aged 15 to 64 years are employed compared to three-quarters of Canadian-born women. For men the difference is smaller—just over six in ten very recent immigrants are employed in comparison to almost four out of five Canadian-born men. These differences in employment rates reflect differences in labour force participation rates.

Table D-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	9,150	22,320	14,280	45,750
Immigrants	290	1,500	1,580	3,360
Immigrated before 1986	-	710	1,290	2,070
Immigrated 1986-1995	160	530	220	900
Immigrated 1996-2001	70	270	60	390
Men				
Canadian-born	8,860	22,160	14,100	45,110
Immigrants	360	1,600	1,960	3,920
Immigrated before 1986	-	770	1,570	2,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	210	590	330	1,120
Immigrated 1996-2001	70	250	70	380
Total				
Canadian-born	18,010	44,480	28,380	90,860
Immigrants	650	3,090	3,540	7,280
Immigrated before 1986	170	1,480	2,870	4,510
Immigrated 1986-1995	360	1,110	540	2,010
Immigrated 1996-2001	130	510	130	770

Note: Tables D-1 to D-7 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Among immigrants who landed before 1986, employment is generally more common than among more recent immigrants. Immigrants who have lived in Canada for 15 years or more have employment rates comparable to the Canadian-born, and in the case of men and women aged 25 to 44 years have surpassed the employment levels of the Canadian-born. Older immigrant men 45 years of age and over who landed five to fifteen years before the census tend to participate at a comparatively high rate, while women of the corresponding immigrant cohort and age group tend to participate at a lower rate.

In 2001, the employment rate was significantly higher among some of the younger and older groups of recent immigrants than in 1996 but among recent immigrants of prime working age it was lower.

Table D-7: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—employment rates, by age and gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	64%	82%	73%	75%	45,750
Immigrants	60%	75%	65%	69%	3,360
Immigrated before 1986	-	88%	66%	73%	2,070
Immigrated 1986-1995	62%	74%	57%	67%	900
Immigrated 1996-2001	43%	54%	67%	53%	390
Men					
Canadian-born	62%	87%	78%	78%	45,110
Immigrants	62%	84%	78%	79%	3,920
Immigrated before 1986	-	93%	78%	82%	2,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	63%	85%	82%	79%	1,120
Immigrated 1996-2001	50%	64%	67%	62%	380
Total					
Canadian-born	63%	85%	75%	77%	90,860
Immigrants	60%	79%	72%	74%	7,280
Immigrated before 1986	75%	91%	73%	78%	4,510
Immigrated 1986-1995	63%	79%	69%	73%	2,010
Immigrated 1996-2001	44%	59%	67%	57%	770

Note: Tables D-1 to D-7 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS

Part-time jobs more common for very recent immigrants

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

Table D-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, employed mostly part-time—by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)

	Share of employed persons	Number of persons
Women		
Canadian-born	31%	15,340
Immigrants	29%	1,070
Immigrated before 1986	22%	500
Immigrated 1986-1995	34%	350
Immigrated 1996-1999	49%	170
Men		
Canadian-born	17%	8,220
Immigrants	15%	660
Immigrated before 1986	11%	290
Immigrated 1986-1995	20%	250
Immigrated 1996-1999	25%	80
Total		
Canadian-born	24%	23,560
Immigrants	22%	1,730
Immigrated before 1986	16%	790
Immigrated 1986-1995	27%	600
Immigrated 1996-1999	37%	250

Note: Table D-8 does not include immigrants who landed in 2000 or 2001. Only persons who landed before 2000 are included among immigrants and very recent immigrants. Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 2000.

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

Employed very recent immigrants who have been in the country for up to 5 years are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in sales and services occupations and health and science occupations. Almost two-fifths of very recent immigrants who have been in the country for up to 5 years are employed in sales and service jobs compared to one-fifth of the Canadian-born. The differences are greater for women than for men. However, slightly more than one-quarter of immigrants who have been in Canada 15 years or more have jobs in management and social occupations.

Table D-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

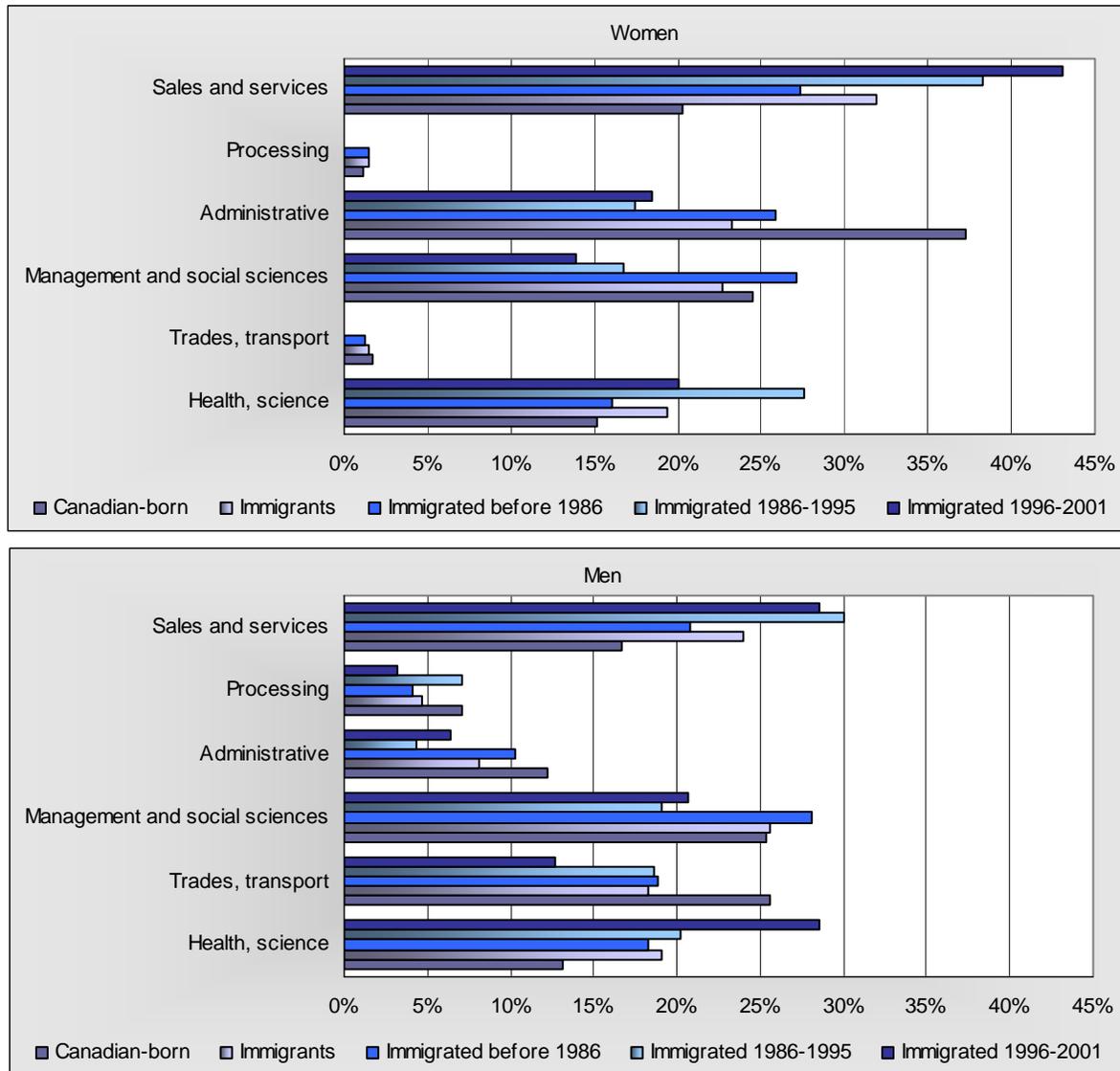
	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	7,440	440	13,620	8,950	620	5,550	36,600
Immigrants	980	50	720	700	50	600	3,100
Immigrated before 1986	550	30	520	540	30	320	2,000
Immigrated 1986-1995	290	0	130	130	0	210	700
Immigrated 1996-2001	140	0	60	50	0	70	300
Men							
Canadian-born	6,050	2,560	4,450	9,190	9,260	4,760	36,300
Immigrants	860	170	290	910	650	680	3,600
Immigrated before 1986	490	100	240	660	440	430	2,300
Immigrated 1986-1995	280	70	40	180	170	190	900
Immigrated 1996-2001	90	10	20	70	40	90	300
Total							
Canadian-born	13,490	3,000	18,070	18,140	9,880	10,310	72,900
Immigrants	1,840	220	1,010	1,610	700	1,270	6,600
Immigrated before 1986	1,050	130	760	1,190	480	760	4,300
Immigrated 1986-1995	560	90	170	300	180	370	1,700
Immigrated 1996-2001	240	10	70	120	40	160	600

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	20%	1%	37%	24%	2%	15%	100%
Immigrants	32%	1%	23%	23%	1%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	27%	2%	26%	27%	1%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	38%	0%	17%	17%	0%	28%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	43%	0%	18%	14%	0%	20%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	17%	7%	12%	25%	26%	13%	100%
Immigrants	24%	5%	8%	26%	18%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	21%	4%	10%	28%	19%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	30%	7%	4%	19%	19%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	29%	3%	6%	21%	13%	29%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	19%	4%	25%	25%	14%	14%	100%
Immigrants	28%	3%	15%	24%	11%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	24%	3%	18%	27%	11%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	34%	5%	10%	18%	11%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	38%	2%	11%	19%	6%	24%	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-9 to D-12 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 old. 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 are less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation categories are defined in the Glossary.

In 2001, 30% of very recent immigrant men are employed in health and science occupations and also in sales and services occupations and a much lower share (13%) in trades and transport occupations. In 1996, the share of immigrant men who landed in the five years prior to the census who were employed in health and science occupations was lower and the share in sales and services occupations far more common

Figure D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Regina 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 hospitality and other services and the public sector

In Regina, a much larger proportion of the jobs of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 than of the Canadian-born of the same age work in the hospitality and other services sector. The Canadian-born, however, are more likely to work in the construction and transportation sector. One-third of the Canadian-born and a slightly higher proportion of recent immigrants work in the public sector.

Compared to 1996, very recent immigrant men have found more jobs in business services, and women in the public sector, while both men and women have a smaller presence in manufacturing, hospitality and other services. This may reflect changes in job availability, due to the growth of the Regina economy since 1996.

In 2001, 30% of very recent immigrant men are employed in health and science occupations and also in sales and services occupations and a much lower share (13%) in trades and transport occupations. In 1996, the share of immigrant men who landed in the five years prior to the census who were employed in health and science occupations was lower and the share in sales and services occupations far more common

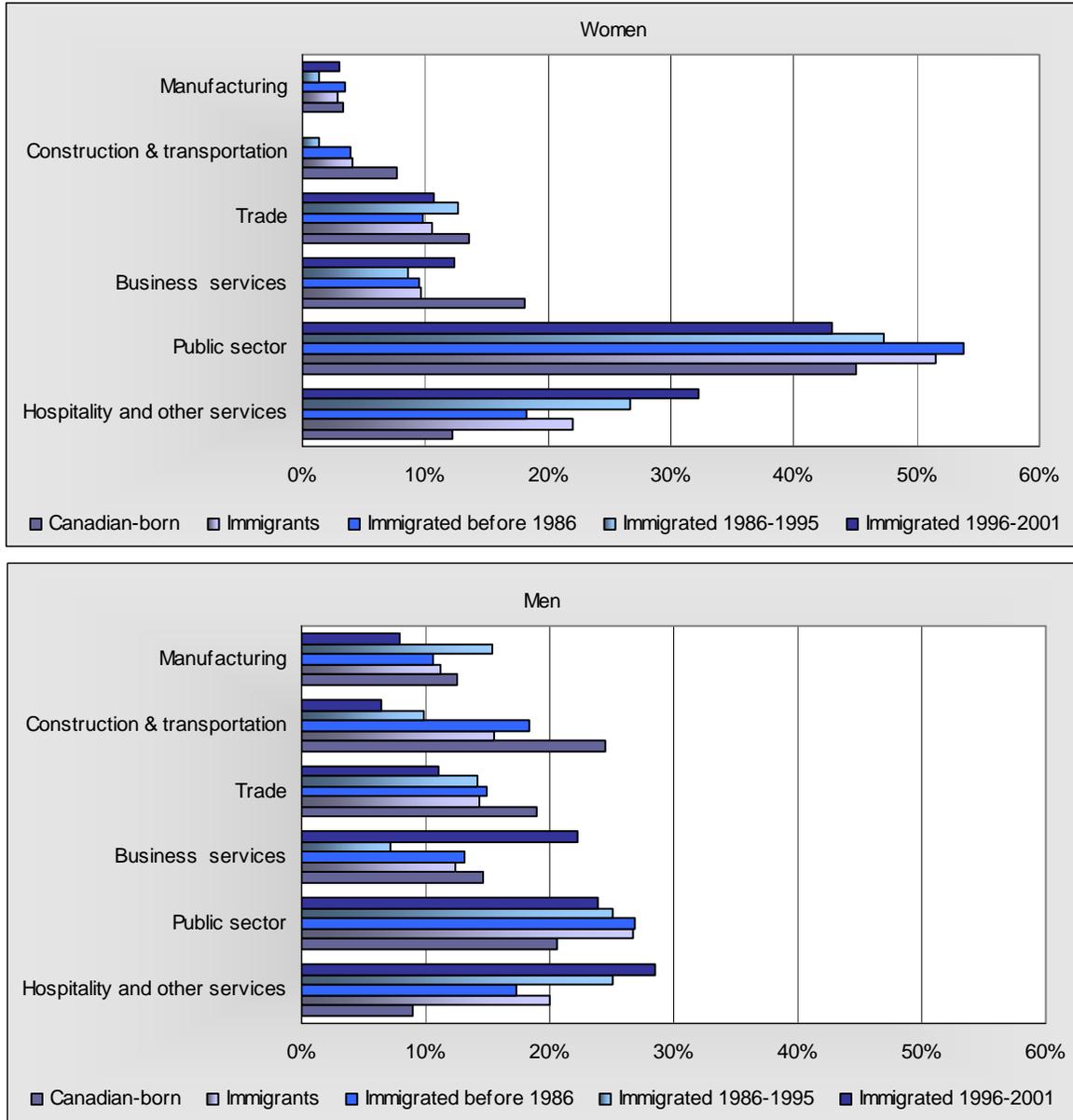
Table D-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	1,230	2,830	4,990	6,620	16,490	4,450	36,600
Immigrants	90	130	330	300	1,590	680	3,100
Immigrated before 1986	70	80	200	190	1,080	370	2,000
Immigrated 1986-1995	10	10	100	70	360	200	800
Immigrated 1996-2001	10	0	40	40	140	110	300
Men							
Canadian-born	4,550	8,870	6,880	5,280	7,460	3,250	36,300
Immigrants	400	550	510	440	950	710	3,600
Immigrated before 1986	250	430	350	310	630	400	2,300
Immigrated 1986-1995	140	90	130	70	230	230	900
Immigrated 1996-2001	30	20	40	70	80	90	300
Total							
Canadian-born	5,760	11,690	11,860	11,910	23,940	7,690	72,900
Immigrants	480	670	830	740	2,520	1,380	6,600
Immigrated before 1986	310	520	540	500	1,720	770	4,300
Immigrated 1986-1995	150	140	230	140	590	430	1,700
Immigrated 1996-2001	40	20	70	90	230	200	600

	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	3%	8%	14%	18%	45%	12%	100%
Immigrants	3%	4%	11%	10%	52%	22%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	3%	4%	10%	9%	54%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1%	1%	13%	9%	47%	27%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	3%	0%	11%	12%	43%	32%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	13%	24%	19%	15%	21%	9%	100%
Immigrants	11%	15%	14%	12%	27%	20%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	11%	18%	15%	13%	27%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15%	10%	14%	7%	25%	25%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	8%	6%	11%	22%	24%	29%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	8%	16%	16%	16%	33%	11%	100%
Immigrants	7%	10%	12%	11%	38%	21%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	7%	12%	12%	12%	40%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	8%	14%	8%	35%	26%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	3%	10%	14%	35%	30%	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-9 to D-12 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, Regina 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 immigrant men work in higher skill jobs

A larger share of very recent immigrant men—those who immigrated between 1996 and 2001—work in jobs that require a higher level of skills in comparison to Canadian-born men. One-third of Canadian-born men work in jobs that require a university education compared to 44% of very recent immigrant men and 40% of men who immigrated before 1986. However, this is not the case for women. Only 20% of immigrant women who landed after 1995 are employed in jobs that require a university education compared to one-third of Canadian-born women. Twenty percent of recent immigrants work in jobs that require no formal education compared to 8% of the Canadian-born.

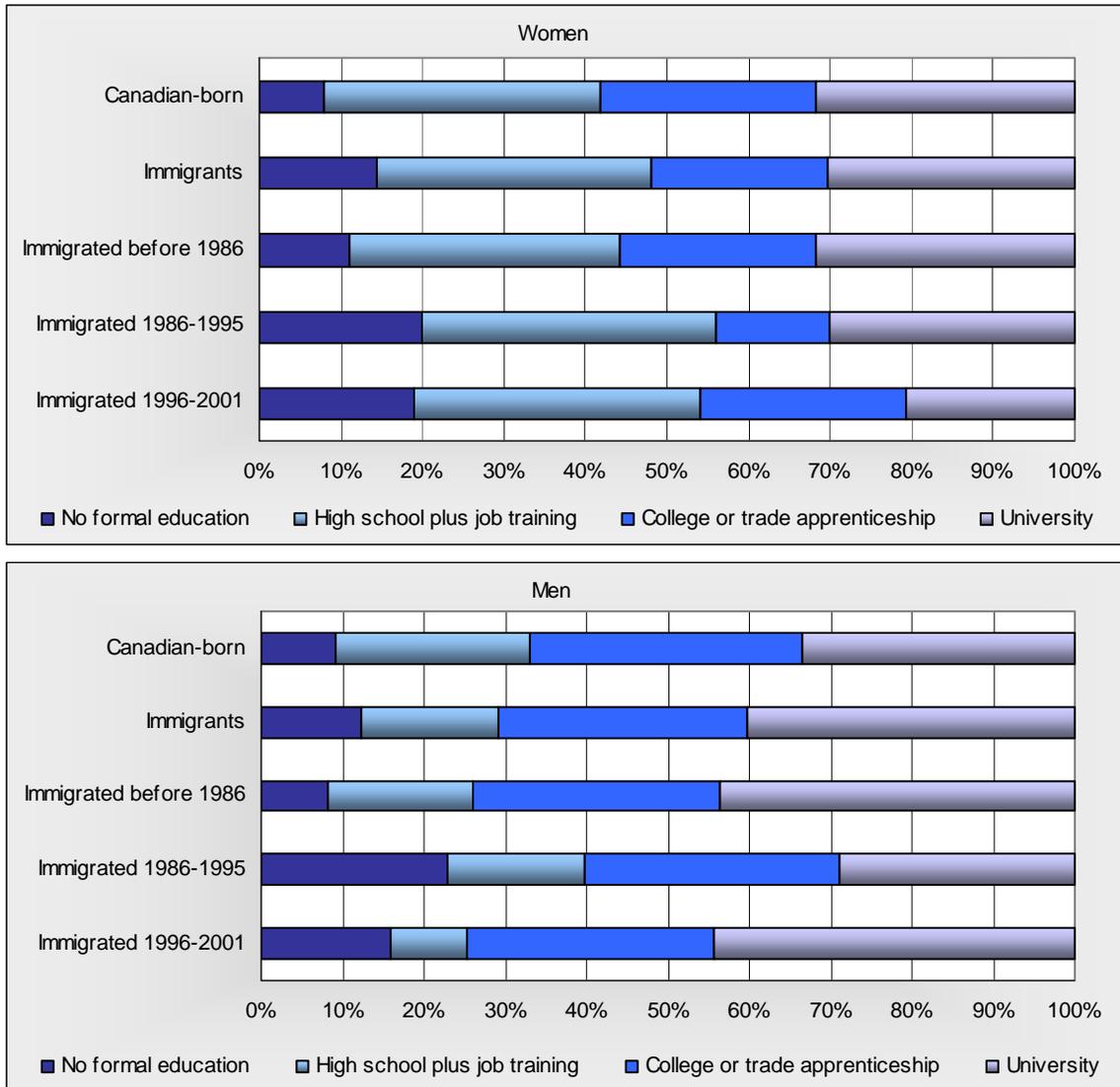
Table D-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	2,860	8%	12,410	34%	9,680	26%	11,650	32%	36,590	100%
Immigrants	440	14%	1,040	34%	670	22%	930	30%	3,080	100%
Immigrated before 1986	230	11%	670	33%	490	24%	640	32%	2,000	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	150	20%	270	36%	110	14%	230	30%	750	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	60	18%	110	34%	80	25%	70	20%	330	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	3,280	9%	8,650	24%	12,180	34%	12,150	34%	36,260	100%
Immigrants	440	12%	610	17%	1,090	31%	1,430	40%	3,560	100%
Immigrated before 1986	190	8%	420	18%	710	30%	1,020	44%	2,330	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	210	23%	160	17%	290	32%	270	29%	910	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	50	16%	30	9%	100	30%	140	44%	320	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	6,130	8%	21,070	29%	21,860	30%	23,800	33%	72,860	100%
Immigrants	880	13%	1,640	25%	1,760	26%	2,360	36%	6,640	100%
Immigrated before 1986	400	9%	1,080	25%	1,190	27%	1,670	38%	4,340	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	360	21%	420	25%	400	24%	500	30%	1,660	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	110	17%	150	22%	180	27%	210	33%	650	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-9 to D-12 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-11 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 presented in Table D-12 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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



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

Education of recent immigrant women not fully utilized

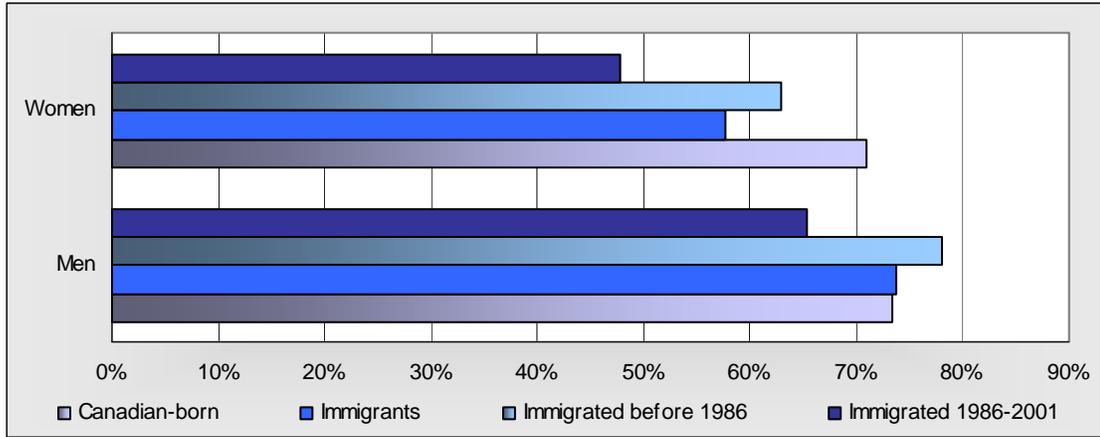
Recent immigrants with a university degree are not as likely to work in jobs that require a university education as the Canadian-born. One-half of recent immigrant women with a university degree and nearly two-thirds of earlier immigrant women with a university degree work in a job requiring a university education compared to 70% of Canadian-born women with a university degree. Two-thirds of recent immigrant men with a university degree have a job requiring a university education in comparison to approximately three-quarters of Canadian-born men with a university degree. Almost 80% of earlier immigrant men with a university degree are employed in jobs requiring a university education.

Table D-12: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates, 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Regina 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	80	1%	920	12%	1,150	16%	5,260	71%	7,410	100%
Immigrants	40	4%	220	24%	130	14%	510	58%	890	100%
Immigrated before 1986	10	2%	100	18%	110	20%	340	63%	540	100%
Immigrated 1986-2001	20	6%	120	36%	30	7%	160	48%	340	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	190	2%	620	8%	1,340	17%	5,860	73%	8,000	100%
Immigrants	70	6%	80	6%	170	14%	880	74%	1,190	100%
Immigrated before 1986	30	3%	70	8%	80	10%	610	78%	780	100%
Immigrated 1986-2001	60	15%	20	5%	70	17%	270	65%	410	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	270	2%	1,540	10%	2,480	16%	11,120	72%	15,400	100%
Immigrants	110	5%	290	14%	290	14%	1,380	67%	2,080	100%
Immigrated before 1986	40	3%	160	12%	220	16%	950	71%	1,340	100%
Immigrated 1986-2001	70	10%	150	20%	90	12%	430	59%	730	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-9 to D-12 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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2001



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

PART E: INCOME

SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME

Sources of income vary by time in Canada

A similar share of recent immigrants and the Canadian-born reported income from employment in 2000. Seventy percent of recent immigrant and Canadian-born women and approximately 80% of recent immigrant and Canadian-born men reported employment earnings. For immigrants who landed before 1986, the proportion with earnings is lower because they tend to be older and many are retired. The relatively low share of very recent immigrants with employment income reflects lower participation in the workforce. The share of persons with employment income was similar in year 2000 in comparison to 1995. The largest increase was 4 percentage points for very recent immigrant women, while other groups reported small changes.

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

	No income		Employment income		Other private income		Government transfers		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	2,650	4%	51,470	71%	25,310	35%	49,050	68%	72,010	100%
Immigrants	370	5%	3,820	56%	2,610	38%	4,820	70%	6,850	100%
Immigrated before 1986	110	2%	2,350	50%	2,210	47%	3,420	73%	4,660	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	90	6%	1,030	72%	290	20%	980	68%	1,430	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	60	11%	340	66%	90	17%	350	68%	520	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	2,300	4%	51,490	79%	20,680	32%	38,750	59%	65,550	100%
Immigrants	190	3%	4,460	68%	2,530	39%	4,270	65%	6,540	100%
Immigrated before 1986	30	1%	2,800	63%	2,130	48%	2,950	67%	4,430	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	70	5%	1,230	83%	270	18%	960	65%	1,480	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	30	6%	320	77%	100	24%	290	71%	410	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	4,960	4%	102,960	75%	45,990	33%	87,790	64%	137,550	100%
Immigrants	550	4%	8,280	62%	5,130	38%	9,090	68%	13,390	100%
Immigrated before 1986	150	2%	5,140	57%	4,330	48%	6,360	70%	9,070	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	160	5%	2,260	77%	550	19%	1,930	66%	2,920	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	80	9%	660	70%	200	21%	640	69%	930	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 recent immigrants with no income is higher than that of the Canadian-born. The proportion of immigrant men and women who do not have income decreases significantly with length of stay in Canada, and ultimately falls below that of the Canadian-born. Absence of income among women was less common in 2000 than in 1995, as the incidence of zero income dropped by 4 percentage points for the recent 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—for example, income from investments or pension plans—is well below the share of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants with other private income. These shares decreased for recent immigrants by about 3 percentage points for women and by 8 percentage points for men since 1995.

The incidence of government transfer payment income is about the same for recent immigrant and Canadian-born women but is higher for recent 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 lower than that of the Canadian-born, considering only persons who reported income. For very recent immigrant men, average income was about three-quarters of that of the Canadian-born, while the average income of very recent immigrant women was less than three-fifths. The average income of persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period was about 85% of that of the Canadian-born. Those who immigrated before 1986 had average incomes somewhat 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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Sources of average income				Total
	Average income of persons with income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	
Women					
Canadian-born	\$24,210	74%	12%	14%	100%
Immigrants	\$23,670	64%	16%	20%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$25,430	58%	20%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$21,100	84%	5%	11%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$13,810	79%	3%	17%	100%
Men					
Canadian-born	\$35,760	81%	11%	8%	100%
Immigrants	\$38,440	74%	16%	11%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$42,090	69%	19%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$30,160	91%	3%	6%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$27,260	87%	6%	8%	100%
Total					
Canadian-born	\$29,720	78%	11%	11%	100%
Immigrants	\$30,960	70%	16%	14%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$33,620	65%	19%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$25,730	88%	4%	8%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$19,970	83%	5%	11%	100%

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

The average income of women is about two-thirds of that of men. Among the reasons for the difference in income between men and women are lower labour force participation and higher incidence of part-time work and of jobs requiring a lower level of skill among women than among men, as shown in Part D. In comparison to 1995, average income in 2000 was about one-fifth higher for all groups except for men who immigrated between 5 and 15 years before the census. The average income of this group changed very little.

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. In 2000, the employment share of income remained much the same as in 1995, except for very recent immigrant women. This group derived 79% of their income from employment compared to 66% for their counterparts of five years earlier.

The share of other private income is lower for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born, especially for men. Government transfer payments make up approximately the same share for recent immigrants and the Canadian-born.

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 Regina average. By contrast, earlier immigrants had average wages and salaries almost one-fifth higher than that of the Canadian-born. Relative incomes were more or less the same in 2000 as in 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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Amount	Percentage of overall average
Canadian-born	\$36,470	100%
Immigrants	\$38,830	106%
Immigrated before 1986	\$42,810	117%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$32,760	90%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$23,610	64%
All who worked mostly full-time	\$36,640	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 somewhat larger share of household income

In the year 2000, a 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 receive amounts that are somewhat larger.

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, Regina 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	88%	87%	80%	100%	87%
Earlier immigrant households	75%	85%	77%	100%	88%
Recent immigrant households	88%	87%	89%	100%	89%
1986-1995 immigrants	73%	86%	90%	100%	88%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	-	85%	87%	100%	92%
1996-1999 immigrants only	80%	91%	80%	75%	89%
Average amount of transfer per receiving household					
Canadian-born households	\$3,050	\$3,300	\$3,350	\$16,330	\$5,910
Earlier immigrant households	\$1,070	\$3,250	\$3,320	\$18,020	\$9,410
Recent immigrant households	\$320	\$3,610	\$4,030	\$16,200	\$4,750
1986-1995 immigrants	-	\$4,010	\$4,190	\$18,110	\$4,950
1996-1999 immigrants with others	-	\$2,310	\$2,780	\$11,600	\$4,870
1996-1999 immigrants only	\$230	\$3,510	\$3,870	\$10,420	\$3,700
Transfers as a share of income, all households					
Canadian-born households	12%	5%	4%	41%	9%
Earlier immigrant households	6%	4%	3%	39%	13%
Recent immigrant households	4%	6%	5%	33%	7%
1986-1995 immigrants	-	6%	5%	33%	7%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	-	4%	6%	27%	8%
1996-1999 immigrants only	1%	10%	4%	95%	9%

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

Transfer payments to households without seniors generally reflect benefits of Employment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance, or other programs. Included in these transfer payments are tax credits such as the Canada Child Benefit 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 Part D.

Almost all households with persons of 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 this amount made up a smaller share of their income than is the case for Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. Seniors who immigrated very recently are not entitled to Old Age Security and have not built up large credits under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Personal income higher for earlier immigrants

Of very recent immigrants, one-half of women and almost one-third of men reported no income or income of less than \$10,000 in 2000. Among the Canadian-born, only 30% women and 20% of men had no or very low income.

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. The proportion with incomes of \$50,000 and over among immigrants who landed during the 1986 to 1995 period is close to one-half of that of the Canadian-born. In contrast, the share of earlier immigrants with incomes of \$50,000 and over is larger than that of the Canadian-born.

The income distribution of immigrant men and women was more favourable in 2000 than in 1995. This is a reflection of the higher employment and better jobs and incomes that they enjoyed compared to the immediately preceding five-year immigrant cohort.

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, Regina 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	2,650	17,160	30,070	15,320	6,800	72,000	
Immigrants	360	1,700	3,050	1,190	570	6,860	
Immigrated before 1986	110	900	2,310	860	490	4,650	
Immigrated 1986-1995	90	470	520	300	80	1,440	
Immigrated 1996-1999	50	210	220	30	10	510	
Men							
Canadian-born	2,300	11,770	19,460	16,690	15,340	65,550	
Immigrants	180	930	2,340	1,500	1,610	6,540	
Immigrated before 1986	40	400	1,550	1,090	1,350	4,410	
Immigrated 1986-1995	70	330	550	340	200	1,480	
Immigrated 1996-1999	20	120	160	90	40	410	
Total							
Canadian-born	4,960	28,920	49,530	32,010	22,130	137,550	
Immigrants	550	2,620	5,380	2,670	2,170	13,390	
Immigrated before 1986	140	1,290	3,870	1,930	1,830	9,080	
Immigrated 1986-1995	150	810	1,060	640	270	2,920	
Immigrated 1996-1999	80	320	370	120	50	930	
	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	4%	24%	42%	21%	9%	100%	\$24,210
Immigrants	5%	25%	44%	17%	8%	100%	\$23,310
Immigrated before 1986	2%	19%	50%	19%	10%	100%	\$25,470
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	33%	36%	20%	5%	100%	\$21,100
Immigrated 1996-1999	10%	40%	42%	6%	2%	100%	\$13,810
Men							
Canadian-born	4%	18%	30%	25%	23%	100%	\$35,760
Immigrants	3%	14%	36%	23%	25%	100%	\$38,250
Immigrated before 1986	1%	9%	35%	25%	31%	100%	\$42,050
Immigrated 1986-1995	5%	22%	37%	23%	13%	100%	\$30,130
Immigrated 1996-1999	5%	28%	38%	21%	10%	100%	\$27,260
Total							
Canadian-born	4%	21%	36%	23%	16%	100%	\$29,720
Immigrants	4%	20%	40%	20%	16%	100%	\$30,700
Immigrated before 1986	2%	14%	43%	21%	20%	100%	\$33,630
Immigrated 1986-1995	5%	28%	36%	22%	9%	100%	\$25,730
Immigrated 1996-1999	8%	35%	40%	12%	5%	100%	\$19,970

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

Average household income higher

In 2000, recent immigrant households in Regina had average income of \$58,100, more than the households of the Canadian-born, and 89% of the income of earlier immigrant households. The income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants was two-thirds of the household income of the Canadian-born.

Table E-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Regina 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	12,660 19%	15,640 23%	13,950 21%	10,570 16%	14,810 22%	67,630 100%	\$55,830
Earlier immigrants	920 14%	1,460 23%	1,210 19%	1,050 16%	1,770 28%	6,420 100%	\$65,220
Recent immigrants	370 20%	460 21%	510 22%	340 16%	490 22%	2,130 100%	\$58,120
1986-1995 immigrants	220 15%	280 18%	360 24%	280 19%	400 27%	1,490 100%	\$62,760
1996-1999 immigrants with others	50 19%	70 22%	90 21%	40 16%	60 20%	310 100%	\$57,300
1996-1999 immigrants only	110 40%	110 30%	70 14%	20 4%	30 9%	330 100%	\$37,610
All households	14,180 18%	17,640 23%	15,690 20%	12,000 16%	17,140 22%	76,660 100%	\$56,610

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.

The share of households that have income of less than \$20,000 is smaller for recent immigrant households than for Canadian-born households. This 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.

High incidence of low income among very recent immigrants

Recent immigrants are more likely than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born to live in families with incomes that fall below the 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. Two-thirds of very recent immigrants have income below the median. The share of very recent immigrants who have low income is more than twice as large as that of the Canadian-born. 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, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)

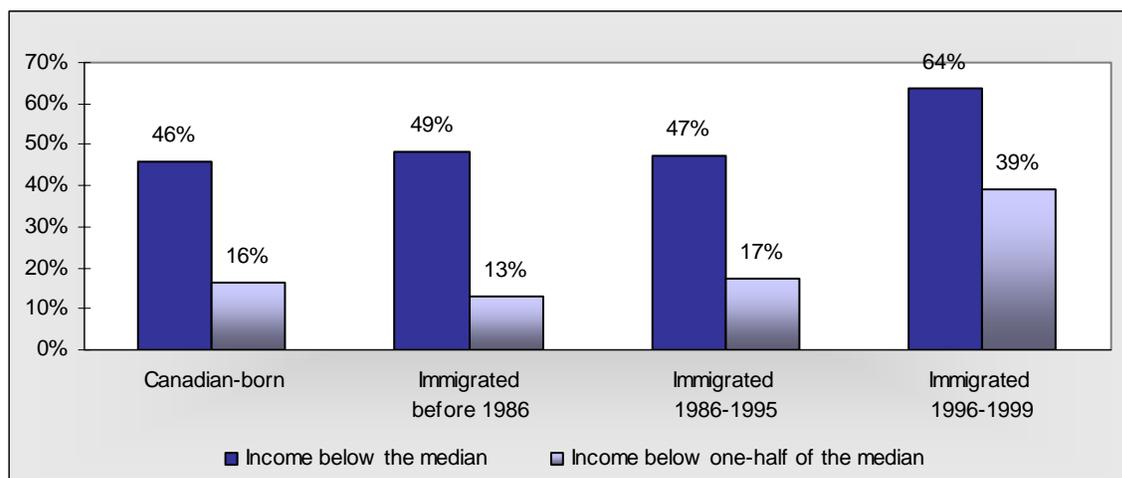
	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	9,260	51%	7,140	50%	11,940	41%	14,540	67%	42,870	48%
Immigrants	100	37%	230	54%	940	45%	2,230	66%	3,500	51%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	50	56%	340	41%	2,000	67%	2,400	52%
Immigrated 1986-1995	70	43%	120	47%	360	45%	200	55%	710	45%
Immigrated 1996-1999	40	29%	60	75%	250	69%	30	25%	390	62%
Men										
Canadian-born	9,920	51%	6,390	45%	9,960	37%	11,000	64%	37,260	44%
Immigrants	140	65%	270	52%	830	40%	1,870	64%	3,130	48%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	80	56%	330	35%	1,590	64%	2,000	45%
Immigrated 1986-1995	70	65%	150	45%	330	48%	230	50%	780	50%
Immigrated 1996-1999	80	65%	50	83%	170	60%	60	100%	350	66%
Total										
Canadian-born	19,180	51%	13,520	47%	21,900	39%	25,540	66%	80,120	46%
Immigrants	240	49%	500	53%	1,770	42%	4,100	65%	6,620	50%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	130	56%	670	38%	3,590	66%	4,400	49%
Immigrated 1986-1995	130	52%	260	46%	690	47%	430	53%	1,490	47%
Immigrated 1996-1999	110	47%	110	79%	410	65%	90	67%	740	64%

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

The proportion of individuals with income below the median varies with age, and to a lesser extent gender. In all age and gender groups, the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is much higher among very recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born.

Forty percent of very recent immigrants who landed between 1996 and 1999 have low incomes or live in low-income families. Compared to the Canadian-born, the likelihood of these very recent immigrants living in this type of situation is nearly three times as large. 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, Regina 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, Regina 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	3,930	22%	3,590	25%	4,560	15%	3,490	11%	15,570	17%
Immigrants	60	20%	70	17%	340	17%	680	15%	1,160	17%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	10	11%	70	14%	560	14%	640	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	20	13%	30	10%	120	17%	100	23%	280	18%
Immigrated 1996-1999	40	29%	40	44%	160	44%	20	50%	240	38%
Men										
Canadian-born	4,060	21%	2,540	18%	3,140	12%	3,280	17%	13,000	15%
Immigrants	100	44%	100	18%	270	13%	580	18%	1,040	16%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	20	15%	80	10%	450	17%	560	13%
Immigrated 1986-1995	30	30%	50	14%	100	15%	90	33%	270	17%
Immigrated 1996-1999	70	57%	30	50%	90	37%	40	40%	210	40%
Total										
Canadian-born	7,980	21%	6,130	21%	7,690	13%	6,770	14%	28,570	16%
Immigrants	150	31%	170	18%	610	15%	1,260	16%	2,200	16%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	30	13%	150	12%	1,010	15%	1,200	13%
Immigrated 1986-1995	50	20%	70	12%	210	16%	190	26%	550	17%
Immigrated 1996-1999	100	43%	70	46%	250	41%	60	44%	450	39%

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 Regina, the number of persons per room in recent immigrant households is well above the overall average. As many as 13% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions (that is, there are more persons than rooms in the home). The incidence of crowding is even higher among households consisting only of very recent immigrants. 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, Regina 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	46,450	16,980	2,550	1,650	67,630
Earlier immigrants	4,530	1,490	220	180	6,410
Recent immigrants	960	920	230	320	2,410
1986-1995 immigrants	620	590	150	160	1,510
1996-2001 immigrants with others	170	200	60	60	450
1996-2001 immigrants only	190	140	30	100	460
All households	52,020	19,440	3,010	2,190	76,660

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	69%	25%	4%	2%	100%
Earlier immigrants	71%	23%	3%	3%	100%
Recent immigrants	40%	38%	10%	13%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	41%	39%	10%	11%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	37%	43%	12%	12%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	40%	30%	7%	22%	100%
All households	68%	25%	4%	3%	100%

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

Large households likely to have crowded accommodations

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

Table F-2: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, by size of household, Regina 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	42,140	8,440	670	610	51,850
Earlier immigrants	4,090	690	70	70	4,880
Recent immigrants	820	470	70	50	1,410
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	4,260	7,960	1,400	690	14,310
Earlier immigrants	460	740	120	70	1,390
Recent immigrants	150	410	130	190	870
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	70	570	490	360	1,480
Earlier immigrants	0	80	40	50	150
Recent immigrants	0	40	40	60	140

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	81%	16%	1%	1%	100%
Earlier immigrants	84%	14%	1%	1%	100%
Recent immigrants	58%	33%	5%	4%	100%
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	30%	56%	10%	5%	100%
Earlier immigrants	33%	53%	8%	5%	100%
Recent immigrants	17%	47%	14%	22%	100%
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	4%	39%	33%	24%	100%
Earlier immigrants	0%	50%	23%	30%	100%
Recent immigrants	0%	25%	29%	43%	100%

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

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

One in five recent immigrant households face high housing costs

Like Canadian-born households, one in five recent immigrant households in Regina spend more than 30% of their income on accommodations. For one-half of these households, the cost of accommodations exceeds 50% of their household income. Households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants are even more likely to have relatively high housing costs, with one-third spending 30% or more of their income on accommodations. Only one in five Canadian-born households in Regina spend more than 30% of household on accommodations.

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

Households	Cost of accommodations					
	Less than 30%		30% to 50%		50% or more	
Canadian-born	52,980	78%	7,680	11%	6,360	9%
Earlier immigrants	5,510	86%	580	9%	300	5%
Recent immigrants	1,660	78%	250	11%	250	11%
1986-1995 immigrants	1,200	80%	140	9%	150	10%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	230	74%	40	11%	40	13%
1996-1999 immigrants only	210	65%	60	18%	50	15%
All households	60,380	79%	8,550	11%	7,050	9%

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.

Housing costs of more than 30% of income are considered burdensome, and households facing that level of cost as a rule have low incomes. In Regina, an almost equal share of recent immigrant and Canadian-born households face "burdensome" housing costs. Earlier immigrant households are less likely to spend 30% of their household income on housing.

Housing of very recent immigrants in similar state of repair

Recent immigrant households in Regina are just as likely to live in housing that was built after 1970 as the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. However, a higher proportion of very recent immigrant households live in housing built before 1971.

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

Households	Period of construction					
	Before 1971		1971-1990		1991-2001	
Canadian-born	33,190	49%	29,950	44%	4,490	7%
Earlier immigrants	3,230	50%	2,750	43%	440	7%
Recent immigrants	1,200	49%	1,070	44%	160	7%
1986-1995 immigrants	690	46%	710	47%	110	7%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	260	57%	170	37%	20	4%
1996-2001 immigrants only	260	56%	180	38%	20	4%
All households	37,720	49%	33,850	44%	5,090	7%

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.

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.

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

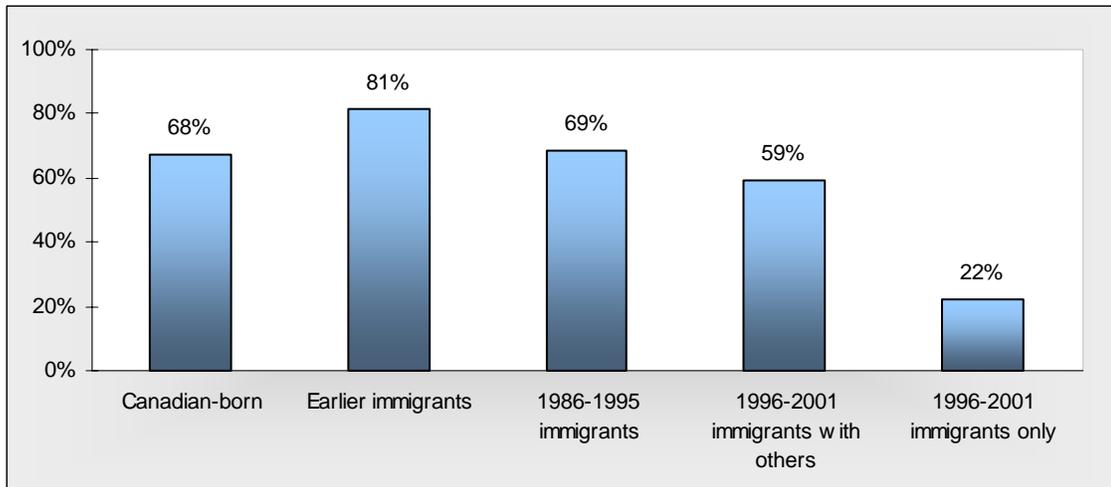
Households	Quality of housing					
	Regular maintenance		Minor repairs		Major repairs	
Canadian-born	43,260	64%	18,860	28%	5,510	8%
Earlier immigrants	4,240	66%	1,690	26%	500	8%
Recent immigrants	1,620	67%	610	25%	190	8%
1986-1995 immigrants	950	63%	450	30%	100	7%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	310	68%	100	21%	60	12%
1996-2001 immigrants only	360	79%	60	13%	40	8%
All households	49,290	64%	21,190	28%	6,190	8%

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.

Home ownership low among very recent immigrants

In Regina, only 22% of households comprised entirely of very recent immigrants own their home compared to 60% of households of very recent immigrants who live with others, almost 70% of Canadian-born households and 80% of earlier immigrant households.

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



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

Home-ownership is much higher among earlier immigrants than the Canadian-born. This probably reflects the higher average age 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. As well as the City of Regina, the Regina CMA also includes Balgonie, Belle Plaine, Buena Vista, Disley, Edenwold, Edenwold No. 158, Grand Coulee, Lumsden, Lumsden Beach, Lumsden No. 189, Pense, Pense No 160, Pilot Butte, Regina Beach, Sherwood No. 159 and White City. Throughout this profile, the Regina CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Regina.

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	
