



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et
Immigration Canada

RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Vancouver

A Comparative Profile Based
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics

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METROPOLITAN AREAS**

Vancouver

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

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

April 2005

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FOREWORD

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

This document presents a profile of recent immigrants—persons who immigrated (that is, who became permanent residents or “landed”) after 1985—living in the Vancouver 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 Vancouver 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 Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area is one of a series of thirteen profiles for major urban centres where the overwhelming majority of recent immigrants live. Each of the thirteen profiles highlights a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). A CMA is a large urban core with a population of 100,000 or more, together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration. The thirteen CMAs included in the series of profiles are Halifax, Québec, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Very recent immigrants—a snapshot

- Very recent immigrants, those who landed after or on January 1, 1996 and were living in Vancouver on May 15, 2001, are quite different in some respects from the groups that preceded them. Seven in ten entered as economic immigrants, and one-third of those living in Vancouver in 2001 have a university degree, compared to one in five Canadian-born persons. China replaced Hong Kong as the largest source country of very recent immigrants. Very recent immigrants reported more jobs and higher incomes in the 2001 Census than the comparable cohort reported in the 1996 Census.

Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)

- In 2001, there were 416,700 recent immigrants in Vancouver, 17% of all recent immigrants living in Canada. These recent immigrants, who landed after 1985, accounted for more than one-half of immigrants in Vancouver and 21% of the population of the metropolitan area. In this document, the term “recent immigrants” refers to immigrants who became permanent residents or “landed” after 1985 and who were living in the country on May 15, 2001, when Canada’s Census of Population was held. Very recent immigrants are immigrants who landed after 1995.
- Eighty-two percent of recent immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 had become Canadian citizens by May 2001.

Who are the recent immigrants? (Part B)

- Recent immigrants to Vancouver come from all over the world. Among very recent immigrants, the share of China, the largest source country, is one-fifth, followed by Taiwan with 13%. In recent years, Hong Kong has become less important as a source of immigrants living in Vancouver.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that economic immigrants surged to 69% of very recent landings compared to 54% of very recent immigrants in the first half of the 1990s. One-quarter of very recent immigrants destined to Vancouver entered through the family class.
- More than one-quarter of recent immigrants are Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus or Sikhs, and only one in ten is Protestant compared to one-third of the Canadian-born population.
- Forty-four percent of very recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age, compared to 31% of the Canadian-born. Only two in ten very recent immigrants are 45 or more years old, compared to three in ten Canadian-born.
- Six out of seven persons who immigrated between 1996 and 2001 reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. For three in four 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 Vancouver is quite high compared to that of the Canadian-born, with one-third of very recent immigrants holding a university degree.

Families and households (Part C)

- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to live with relatives, and they are almost twice as likely to live in extended families. Only 5% of very recent immigrants 65 years of age and over live alone, compared to more than one in three of their Canadian-born counterparts.
- Three in four recent immigrant families have children living in the home, compared to three in five Canadian-born families. There are fewer lone-parent families among recent immigrant families than among Canadian-born families.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 22% of households in Vancouver. More than two out of five of these recent immigrant households have at least one member who immigrated after 1995.
- Households of recent immigrants are much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of extended families or more than one family. They also tend to be larger, with close to one-half consisting of four or more persons, compared to only 18% of Canadian-born households with four or more persons.

Participation in the economy (Part D)

- The more recent their arrival, the lower the labour force participation rate and the higher the unemployment rate of immigrants. Earlier immigrants participate in the labour force at almost the same rates as the Canadian-born and have similar unemployment rates.
- This pattern of convergence to the Canadian-born with longer stay in Canada occurs across all age groups and all but the lower levels of education. The disparities between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are smaller for men than for women.
- Lack of knowledge of English is a major barrier to labour force participation. However, it accounts for only a small part of the disparity in labour force participation of very recent immigrants, as knowledge of English is common.
- Overall, labour market conditions changed only slightly for the better in Vancouver between 1996 and 2001. The income of the very recent immigrant cohort increased more than that of other immigrant cohorts and the Canadian-born.
- In comparison to the Canadian-born, recent immigrants were more likely to be employed in processing occupations and sales and services occupations and less likely to be employed in administrative occupations and management and social occupations.

- Recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to work in the manufacturing sector and in hospitality and other services industries. A smaller share of recent immigrants than the Canadian-born held jobs in construction and transportation industries and the public sector.

Income (Part E)

- On average among persons reporting income for the year 2000, the income of very recent immigrants was somewhat more than one-half of that of the Canadian-born, while those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period had close to two-thirds the income of the Canadian-born. A smaller proportion of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born had income from employment.
- The average income of the very recent immigrant men cohort was 32% higher than in 1995—a larger increase than for other immigrant cohorts and Canadian-born men and women.
- Transfer payments from government as a share of income of households in the 25-64 age group were twice as large for recent immigrant households as for Canadian-born households.
- Four in ten very recent immigrants are in a low-income situation, three times as large a share as for the Canadian-born.

Housing (Part F)

- In Vancouver, 23% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions—that is, have one person or more per room—compared to 4% of Canadian-born households. Among households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants, the incidence of crowding is 30%.
- Four in ten recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on shelter, compared to three in ten Canadian-born households.
- The state of repair of the housing stock among recent immigrants is comparable to that among the Canadian-born.
- The rate of home-ownership is as high for recent immigrants, except for households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants, as for the Canadian-born.

PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

738,600 immigrants in the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area

According to the 2001 Census, there were 738,600 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Vancouver (that is, the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area or Vancouver for short) in 2001. The immigrant population in Vancouver has increased substantially over the 15 years ending in 2001 and has grown at a considerably faster pace than the Canadian-born population. Over the period of 1986 to 2001, the number of immigrants living in Vancouver increased by 346,700 or 88%. In comparison, Vancouver's Canadian-born population increased by 229,200 or 24%. Immigrants accounted for 57% of Vancouver's total population growth between 1986 and 2001.

Table A-1: Immigrants, Canadian-born and total population, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, British Columbia and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001

	Census of Population			Change					
	1986	1996	2001	1986-1996		1996-2001		1986-2001	
Vancouver									
Immigrants	391,860	633,740	738,550	241,880	62%	104,810	17%	346,690	88%
Canadian-born	970,590	1,156,370	1,199,760	185,780	19%	43,390	4%	229,170	24%
Population	1,362,450	1,813,940	1,967,480	451,490	33%	153,540	8%	605,030	44%
British Columbia									
Immigrants	630,670	903,190	1,009,820	272,520	43%	106,630	12%	379,150	60%
Canadian-born	2,218,920	2,756,520	2,821,870	537,600	24%	65,350	2%	602,950	27%
Population	2,849,590	3,689,760	3,868,880	840,170	29%	179,120	5%	1,019,290	36%
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.

Vancouver's immigrant population has grown at a faster pace than the immigrant population in British Columbia and in Canada. To take the most recent five-year period as an example, between 1996 and 2001 the number of immigrants in Vancouver increased by 104,900, or 17%. By comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Canada increased by 477,400 or 10% during the same five years.

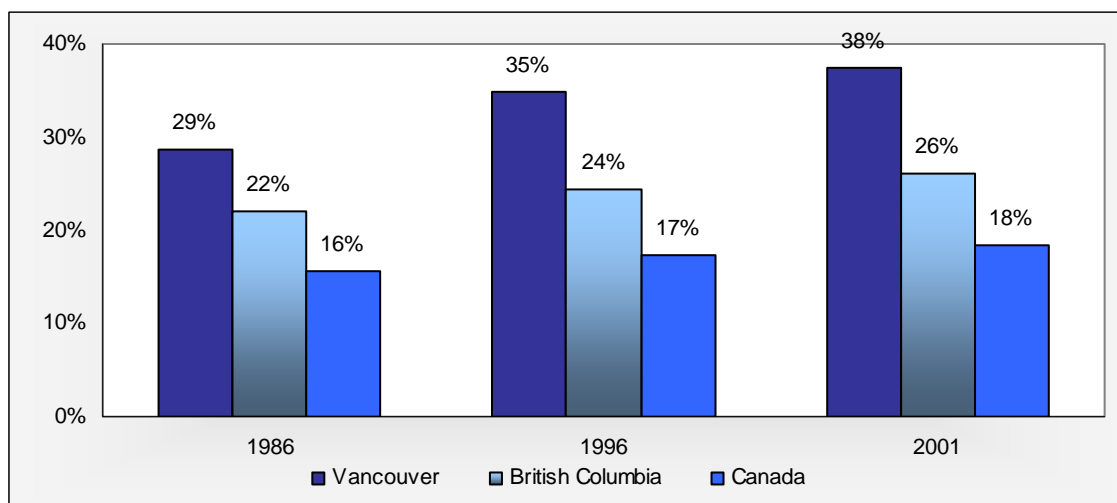
In 2001, Vancouver was the place of residence of between 6% and 7% of the population of Canada, up from 5% in 1986. As well, the city was home to nearly 14% of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants, compared to 10% fifteen years earlier. Vancouver's share of the country's 24 million Canadian-born persons increased to 5% in 2001 from 4.6% in 1986.

In 2001, Vancouver's share of British Columbia's population was 51%, up from 48% 15 years earlier, its share of the province's immigrants was 73% compared to 62% in 1986 and its share of the province's Canadian-born population, as in 1986, was 43%.

Immigrant share of the population increasing

Continuing the trend of the 1986-1995 period, the immigrant share of Vancouver's population continued increasing in the five years following 1996 to reach 38% in 2001. The share of immigrants in the populations of British Columbia and Canada continued increasing as well. The proportion of immigrants in Vancouver's population is much higher than the proportion in the country overall.

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



Over one-half of immigrants landed after 1985

More than one-half of Vancouver's immigrant population—416,000 people—landed in Canada in the 15 years before the 2001 Census. By comparison, less than one-half of British Columbia's and Canada's immigrant population landed during the same period. An increasing share of immigrants has settled in Vancouver upon arrival, and the city has also drawn immigrants away from the rest of Canada.

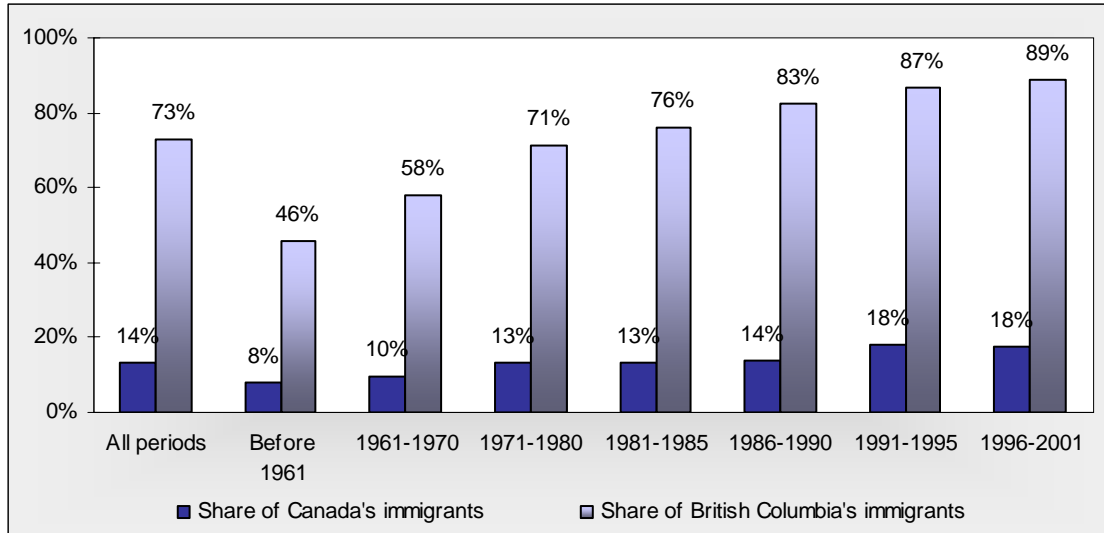
Table A-2: Immigrants by period of immigration, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, British Columbia and Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)

Period of immigration	Vancouver		British Columbia		Canada	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Before 1961	73,550	10%	160,480	16%	894,470	16%
1961-1970	73,210	10%	125,830	12%	745,570	14%
1971-1980	124,400	17%	174,950	17%	936,280	17%
1981-1985	50,650	7%	66,640	7%	380,330	7%
Earlier immigrants	321,810	44%	527,890	52%	2,956,630	54%
1986-1990	91,940	12%	111,310	11%	661,180	12%
1991-1995	155,200	21%	179,190	18%	867,360	16%
1996-2001	169,620	23%	191,430	19%	963,320	18%
Recent immigrants	416,750	56%	481,920	48%	2,491,850	46%
Total	738,550	100%	1,009,820	100%	5,448,490	100%

An increasing concentration

In 2001, 14% of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants were living in Vancouver. Recent immigrants to Canada were more likely to be living in Vancouver. Of the 963,300 immigrants to Canada who landed between 1996 and 2001, 18% were living in Vancouver, compared to only 8% of immigrants who landed before 1961.

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



In 2001, three-quarters of British Columbia's immigrants lived in Vancouver. Eighty-nine percent of British Columbia's immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001 resided in Vancouver in comparison to 46% of those who landed before 1961.

The Vancouver shares of the various cohorts of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia remain similar to those in 1996.

416,700 recent immigrants—one-fifth of the Vancouver CMA population

In 2001, there were 416,700 recent immigrants (defined as those who landed in Canada after 1985) living in Vancouver, representing 21% of Vancouver’s total population. The share of recent immigrants in Vancouver’s population is high compared to British Columbia and Canada. In 2001, post-1985 immigrants accounted for 13% of British Columbia’s and 8% of Canada’s population.

In Vancouver, very recent immigrants—those who came to Canada in the 1996 to 2001 period—numbered 169,200, representing 9% of the total population. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants numbered close to one million, representing 3% of the population.

Table A-3: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, British Columbia and Canada, 2001

Period of immigration	Vancouver		British Columbia		Canada	
1986-1990	91,940	5%	111,310	3%	661,180	2%
1991-1995	155,200	8%	179,190	5%	867,360	3%
1996-2001	169,620	9%	191,430	5%	963,320	3%
Immigrated 1986-2001	416,750	22%	481,920	13%	2,491,850	8%
Immigrated before 1986	321,800	17%	527,900	14%	2,956,640	10%
All immigrants	738,550	38%	1,009,820	26%	5,448,490	19%

Four out of five eligible recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens

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

A significant share of immigrants from Western European and some Commonwealth countries are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated to Canada from these countries during the 1986-1995 period is less than 70%, the lowest being 29% for Sweden.

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

Overall, the rate at which recent immigrants become citizens of Canada is not changing. The large majority of immigrants who remain in Canada clearly continue to opt for Canadian

citizenship. Eighty-two percent of Vancouver's immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had become Canadian citizens by that date, compared to 80% of the comparable cohort at the time of the 1996 Census.

One in eight immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship was more common among recent immigrants than among earlier immigrants. Among Vancouver's immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986, 9% reported dual citizenship in 2001. The incidence of dual citizenship among immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before the census was higher in 2001 (14%) than in 1996 (13%).

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

More than 90 percent of Vancouver's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Vancouver's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-quarter of Vancouver's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship:	
Laos Cambodia Slovakia Syria Hungary Romania Bangladesh Lebanon Iraq Egypt Ukraine Yugoslavia, Former Hong Kong Peru Colombia Sri Lanka Iran Viet Nam Greece	Sweden Australia Netherlands Japan Finland Germany Denmark Portugal United States Ireland Guyana Austria United Kingdom Italy India Korea, South Fiji Chile Spain United States	Romania Colombia Egypt Turkey Switzerland Greece France Poland Yugoslavia, Former Hungary Jamaica Spain Israel Slovakia Peru Ireland, Republic of (EIRE)	
Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)		Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship	
Immigrated before 1986	89%	Immigrated before 1986	9%
Immigrated 1986-1995	82%	Immigrated 1986-1995	12%

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

PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

Asian origins are predominant

Vancouver's immigrants come from all over the world and represent a diversity of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Asia has always been a major source of immigrants for Vancouver. In 2001, for example, there were 189,700 residents of Vancouver who had landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was China, accounting for 20% of very recent immigrants (29% if persons born in Hong Kong are included), followed by Taiwan, which supplied 13% of very recent immigrants. Seven of the ten most common countries of birth were in East Asia, South-east Asia and South and Central Asia: China, Taiwan, India, Hong Kong, Philippines, South Korea and Iran. These countries combined accounted for 70% of very recent immigrants. The large share of recent and very recent immigrants from this part of the world is unique to Vancouver. Other cities, including Toronto, have greater diversity in the countries of birth of recent immigrants.

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

In general, the birth origins of Vancouver's immigrant population vary in relation to the period of immigration. Asian birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1980s and 1990s. As mentioned previously, six of the top ten countries of birth of very recent immigrants are in Asia. For immigrants who landed from 1986 to 1995, eight of the top ten countries of birth are in Asia.

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

All immigrants			Immigrated before 1986						
		Share			Share				
1	China, People's Republic of	101,770	14%	1	United Kingdom	59,640	19%		
2	Hong Kong	85,990	12%	2	China, People's Republic of	30,870	10%		
3	United Kingdom	69,110	9%	3	India	27,830	9%		
4	India	67,830	9%	4	Hong Kong	21,360	7%		
5	Philippines	46,220	6%	5	Germany	15,280	5%		
6	Taiwan	43,760	6%	6	United States	14,590	5%		
7	United States	23,070	3%	7	Philippines	13,700	4%		
8	Viet Nam	22,140	3%	8	Italy	12,480	4%		
9	Korea, South	20,730	3%	9	Viet Nam	10,270	3%		
10	Iran	17,620	2%	10	Netherlands	8,400	3%		
Top ten countries			498,240	67%	Top ten countries			214,420	67%
All other countries			240,310	33%	All other countries			107,390	33%
Total			738,550	100%	Total			321,810	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995			Immigrated 1996-2001						
		Share			Share				
1	Hong Kong	48,950	20%	1	China, People's Republic of	34,440	20%		
2	China, People's Republic of	36,460	15%	2	Taiwan	22,110	13%		
3	India	24,300	10%	3	India	15,700	9%		
4	Taiwan	19,570	8%	4	Hong Kong	15,680	9%		
5	Philippines	18,190	7%	5	Philippines	14,330	8%		
6	Viet Nam	10,220	4%	6	Korea, South	9,930	6%		
7	Korea, South	6,820	3%	7	Iran	8,510	5%		
8	Iran	6,770	3%	8	United States	3,510	2%		
9	United Kingdom	6,700	3%	9	United Kingdom	2,780	2%		
10	Fiji	5,700	2%	10	South Africa, Republic of	2,610	2%		
Top ten countries			183,680	74%	Top ten countries			129,600	76%
All other countries			63,450	26%	All other countries			40,020	24%
Total			247,130	100%	Total			169,620	100%

A favoured destination

For some immigrant groups, Vancouver is a top destination. For example, of the 60,500 Taiwan-born individuals who immigrated after 1985 and were living in Canada in 2001, 42,000 or 69% were living in Vancouver. Vancouver is also home to a large share of recent immigrants from Hong Kong, China and Fiji. This is in stark contrast to the settlement patterns of recent immigrants born in the United States. Of the 74,000 recent immigrants to Canada born in the United States, a relatively small proportion—11%—were residing in Vancouver in 2001. Even the share of recent immigrants born in the United States and living in Vancouver, however, exceeds the 5% share of Canadian-born persons living in Vancouver.

On average, 17% of recent immigrants chose Vancouver as their place of residence.

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

Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Vancouver	Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Vancouver
Taiwan	60,530	69%	Ukraine	25,530	10%
Fiji	11,130	66%	Peru	12,590	9%
Hong Kong	168,770	38%	Germany	22,810	9%
Malaysia	12,280	34%	Romania	43,200	9%
Korea, South	50,970	33%	Russian Federation	35,950	8%
China, People's Republic of	236,930	30%	Poland	91,140	7%
South Africa, Republic of	19,890	25%	Total population	29,639,000	7%
Iran	61,560	25%	Ethiopia	12,080	6%
India	197,680	20%	Iraq	22,300	6%
Philippines	161,130	20%	Pakistan	64,020	6%
All recent immigrants	2,491,850	17%	All Canadian-born	23,991,910	5%
Viet Nam	72,330	16%	Somalia	18,220	4%
United Kingdom	69,660	14%	Egypt	16,970	4%
All immigrants	5,448,490	14%	France	27,500	4%
Mexico	24,640	12%	Bangladesh	19,920	3%
United States	73,860	11%	Sri Lanka	80,080	2%
Colombia	10,190	11%	Ghana	13,450	2%
Yugoslavia, Former	35,860	11%	Lebanon	43,930	2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,170	11%	Syria	10,340	2%
El Salvador	29,680	11%	Trinidad and Tobago	28,790	2%
Afghanistan	20,670	10%	Morocco	13,510	2%
Croatia	11,380	10%	Portugal	34,120	1%
Guatemala	10,580	10%	Jamaica	48,760	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 Vancouver's share being 1% or more.

High share of economic immigrants among very recent landings

Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that the number of immigrants who reported Vancouver as their destination when they landed in Canada increased by 85,000 between the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, and by a further 19,000 in the second half of the 1990s. The rise was concentrated in the economic immigration category, while the other immigration categories decreased in the second half of the 1990s. Nearly 70% of very recent immigrants destined for Vancouver entered through the economic category.

Within the family class, the number of sponsored spouses showed little change over the three five-year periods and in the latest 1996-2000 period amounted to more than one-half of this category. The number of other relatives—parents and grandparents, sons and daughters, and fiancés—fell sharply from about 31,000 during the 1991-1995 period to 19,000 during the 1996-2000 period.

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

	1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2000	
Family class	28,900	33%	61,400	34%	46,800	25%
Economic immigrants	44,300	51%	95,900	54%	128,700	69%
Refugees	9,100	10%	10,000	6%	9,800	5%
Other immigrants	4,500	5%	11,800	7%	1,800	1%
Total	86,800	100%	179,000	100%	187,100	100%

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

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

As for refugees, both government-assisted and privately-sponsored refugees declined in number. Six thousand government-sponsored refugees went to Vancouver during the 1986-1990 period and only four thousand in each of the two following periods. One thousand privately-sponsored refugees entered in the second half of the 1990s, only one-third of the number that entered in the second half of the 1980s. The other refugee categories, refugees landed in Canada and refugee dependants, increased from negligible levels to the same levels as the other two refugee categories.

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

Immigrants are changing the religious landscape

Immigrants have brought to Vancouver several religions that are virtually absent among the Canadian-born. One-quarter of immigrants as a whole and an even larger share of recent immigrants are Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus or Sikhs. Among the Canadian-born, none of these four religions claims the affiliation of more than 3% of the population.

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Roman Catholic	207,460	17%	147,730	20%	76,260	24%	45,330	18%	26,130	15%
Protestant	381,670	32%	117,890	16%	78,130	24%	24,570	10%	15,170	9%
Orthodox Christian	9,840	1%	16,290	2%	5,380	2%	4,640	2%	6,270	4%
Other Christian	60,570	5%	38,480	5%	12,680	4%	15,130	6%	10,680	6%
Muslim	10,940	1%	39,960	5%	12,010	4%	13,830	6%	14,130	8%
Buddhist	13,220	1%	59,140	8%	17,400	5%	27,280	11%	14,460	9%
Hindu	8,490	1%	18,310	2%	7,420	2%	6,940	3%	3,950	2%
Sikh	38,880	3%	59,290	8%	24,130	7%	22,370	9%	12,790	8%
Other	32,330	3%	12,760	2%	7,120	2%	3,160	1%	2,500	1%
No religion	436,390	36%	228,710	31%	81,310	25%	83,850	34%	63,550	37%
Total	1,199,760	100%	738,550	100%	321,800	100%	247,130	100%	169,620	100%

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

Fifteen percent of very recent immigrants report an affiliation with the Roman Catholic faith, a share only slightly smaller than that of the Canadian-born. The share of recent immigrants who are Protestants is half the share of Protestants among those who immigrated before 1986. The proportion of recent immigrants reporting no religion is greater than one-third, the same share as for the Canadian-born.

AGE AND GENDER

Large share of very recent immigrants are working-age adults 25 to 44

The age distribution of the very recent immigrant population (those landing between 1996 and 2001) is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population, with a larger proportion of persons aged 25 to 44 and proportionally fewer children under 15 years of age. In 2001, over two-fifths of recent immigrants living in Vancouver were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared to less than one-third of the Canadian-born. Children less than 15 years of age accounted for one-fifth of the very recent immigrant population compared with one-quarter of the Canadian-born.

Table B-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—age and gender, Vancouver 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	143,450	87,780	182,760	121,420	64,760	600,160
Immigrants	23,500	37,550	140,830	122,770	61,650	386,290
Immigrated before 1986	0	3,310	41,760	75,240	46,150	166,460
Immigrated 1986-1995	7,880	19,870	57,350	33,240	11,910	130,240
Immigrated 1996-2001	15,620	14,370	41,730	14,290	3,600	89,600
Men						
Canadian-born	151,850	91,380	188,470	120,240	47,680	599,610
Immigrants	24,580	39,690	118,860	115,920	53,240	352,270
Immigrated before 1986	0	3,770	40,020	71,950	39,600	155,340
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,390	22,210	46,350	29,190	10,770	116,910
Immigrated 1996-2001	16,190	13,710	32,500	14,780	2,870	80,030
Total						
Canadian-born	295,300	179,160	371,220	241,650	112,440	1,199,760
Immigrants	48,070	77,230	259,700	238,680	114,880	738,550
Immigrated before 1986	0	7,090	81,770	147,190	85,750	321,810
Immigrated 1986-1995	16,270	42,080	103,700	62,420	22,670	247,130
Immigrated 1996-2001	31,810	28,070	74,220	29,070	6,460	169,620
Percentage distribution						
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	25%	15%	31%	20%	9%	100%
Immigrants	7%	10%	35%	32%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	0%	2%	25%	46%	27%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	17%	42%	25%	9%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	19%	17%	44%	17%	4%	100%
Total population	18%	13%	33%	25%	12%	100%

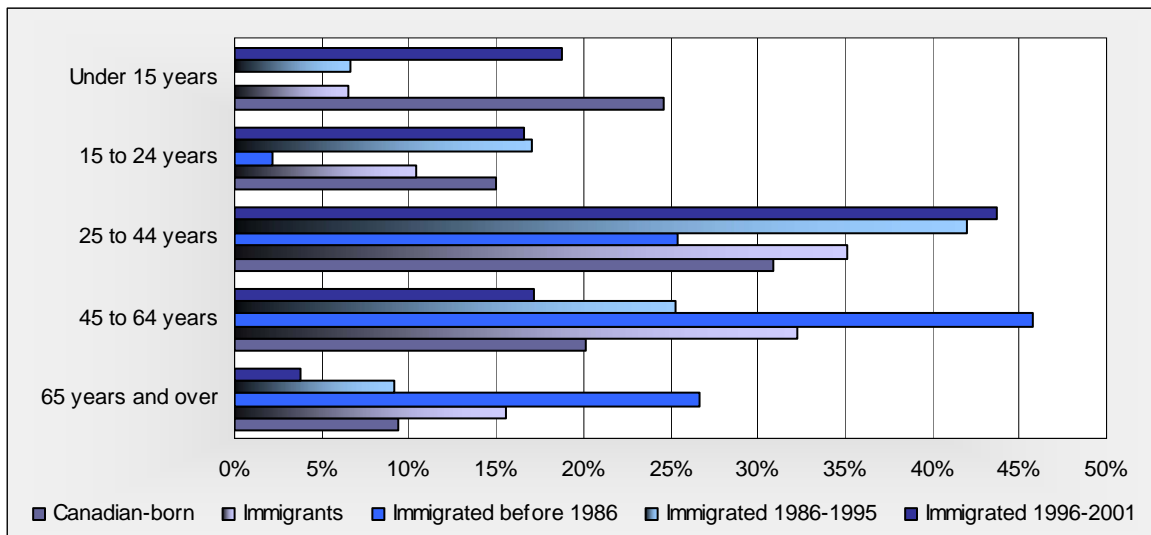
These differences in age structure are to some degree a result of how we define immigrants and the Canadian-born. The immigrant population grows older like the Canadian population but does not renew itself in the same way, as children born in Canada to immigrants are not

considered immigrants. Thus, there are no persons under 15 years of age among immigrants who landed before 1986, and the older age groups are over-represented among these earlier immigrants. By the same token, the share of children among the Canadian-born is large, given that 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, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



More women than men

The proportion of women in the recent immigrant population in Vancouver is similar to but, at 53%, slightly higher than that of the Canadian-born population. More than 60% of recent immigrants from Japan, Slovakia and the Philippines are women.

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

	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	49%	49%	49%	50%	58%	50%
Immigrants	49%	49%	54%	51%	54%	52%
Immigrated before 1986	-	47%	51%	51%	54%	52%
Immigrated 1986-1995	48%	47%	55%	53%	53%	53%
Immigrated 1996-2001	49%	51%	56%	49%	56%	53%

There are 25,000 more women than men among the 416,700 recent immigrants in Vancouver. The number of women is particularly high among recent immigrants from the Philippines (6,700 more women than men out of 32,500 recent immigrants) and China (4,700 more women than men out of 70,900 recent immigrants).

As women on average live longer than men, they make up a large share of persons aged 65 years and over. But the higher proportion of women among recent immigrants is not related to age. For instance, nearly two-thirds of recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 from the Philippines are women. Many of them have obtained permanent resident status after a period of employment as live-in caregivers.

At the opposite end of the spectrum of the gender mix are Iran and Pakistan. Over 52% of recent immigrants from these countries are men. Men outnumber women by 600 among recent immigrants from Iran and by 400 in the case of Pakistan.

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

LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

Six in seven very recent immigrants speak English or French

A large majority of Vancouver's immigrants 15 years of age and over reported being able to carry on a conversation in at least one of Canada's two official languages. Among very recent immigrants, who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, six in seven (87% of men and 82% of women) reported being able to speak an official language in May 2001. One in seven of these very recent immigrants could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages was greater among those who immigrated before 1986—92% of women and 96% of men indicated that they were able to speak an official language.

Table B-7: Very recent immigrants (immigrated between 1996 and 2001)—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by age and gender, Vancouver 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	13,030	91%	30	0.2%	610	4%	695	5%	14,360	100%	
25 to 44 years	35,200	84%	50	0.1%	1,610	4%	4,880	12%	41,730	100%	
45 to 64 years	8,880	62%	20	0.1%	280	2%	5,110	36%	14,290	100%	
65 years and over	1,040	29%	20	0.6%	30	1%	2,510	70%	3,600	100%	
15 years and over	58,150	79%	120	0.2%	2,520	3%	13,190	18%	73,980	100%	
Men											
15 to 24 years	12,660	92%	20	0.1%	470	3%	570	4%	13,710	100%	
25 to 44 years	28,340	87%	40	0.1%	1,340	4%	2,790	9%	32,500	100%	
45 to 64 years	10,930	74%	20	0.1%	300	2%	3,540	24%	14,780	100%	
65 years and over	1,180	41%	10	0.3%	90	3%	1,600	56%	2,870	100%	
15 years and over	53,100	83%	70	0.1%	2,190	3%	8,490	13%	63,840	100%	
Total											
15 to 24 years	25,700	92%	40	0.1%	1,080	4%	1,270	5%	28,080	100%	
25 to 44 years	63,540	86%	90	0.1%	2,950	4%	7,660	10%	74,220	100%	
45 to 64 years	19,810	68%	40	0.1%	580	2%	8,650	30%	29,070	100%	
65 years and over	2,220	34%	30	0.5%	110	2%	4,110	64%	6,460	100%	
15 years and over	111,250	81%	190	0.1%	4,710	3%	21,680	16%	137,820	100%	

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

Ability to converse in either or both official languages has improved with the very recent immigrant cohort: 3% more men and 4% more women had this ability in 2001 compared to a similar cohort (those who landed within the five years prior to the census) in 1996. This may reflect changes in countries of origin, the increase in the number of economic immigrants and

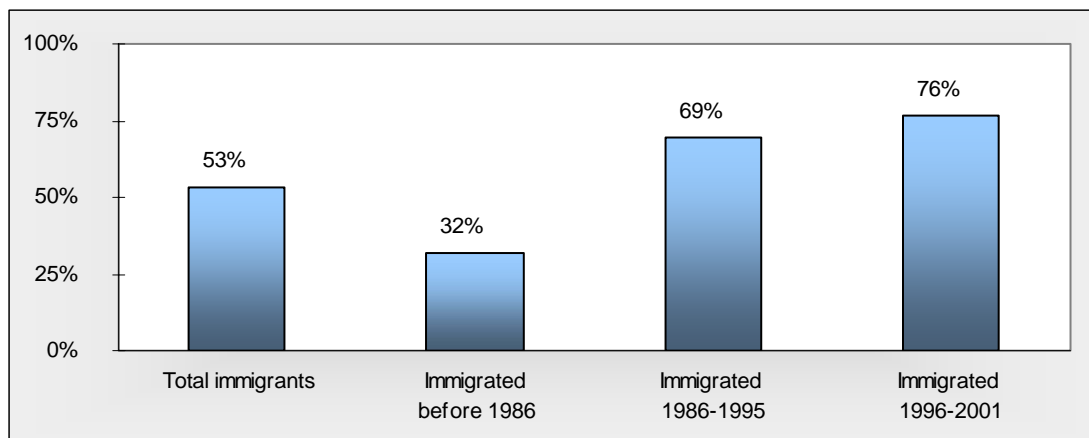
perhaps also greater awareness among immigrants of the need to speak Canada's languages before and after arrival.

Three in four very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home

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

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

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



The use of foreign languages in the home among very recent immigrants was not as high in 2001 as in 1996 when 78% of very recent immigrants reported use of a foreign language in the home. Among those who had lived in Canada from 5 to 15 years, 69% commonly used a foreign language in 2001, compared to 63% in 1996.

Many university graduates among recent immigrants

The share of immigrants with a minimal education is more than three times larger than the share of the Canadian-born with a minimal education. The Canadian-born are more likely than immigrants to have some high school or to have completed high school. University degrees, however, are more common among immigrants than among the Canadian-born. In particular, very recent immigrants boast a large number of university graduates. The high proportion of university graduates is most likely a result of immigrant selection policy. A large share of very recent immigrants entered as economic immigrants, and level of education is an important admission criterion in this category.

When education levels are compared by age group, the younger generation has a much higher level of education than older groups, whether born inside or outside Canada. Over six in ten

Canadian-born under 45 years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree compared to four in ten men over age 65 and three in ten women over age 65. A similar difference in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants.

Table B-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Vancouver 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	11,920	102,470	119,740	138,440	84,170	456,710
Immigrants	48,650	65,300	80,280	94,380	74,190	362,790
Immigrated before 1986	25,830	30,580	34,100	48,970	27,000	166,460
Immigrated 1986-1995	16,440	21,900	30,300	29,150	24,570	122,360
Immigrated 1996-2001	6,390	12,820	15,880	16,270	22,630	73,980
Men						
Canadian-born	13,110	105,730	108,280	135,540	85,100	447,750
Immigrants	29,090	59,670	64,770	90,160	84,020	327,700
Immigrated before 1986	15,930	25,930	25,490	53,510	34,500	155,350
Immigrated 1986-1995	9,620	22,330	26,940	24,260	25,380	108,510
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,540	11,440	12,350	12,380	24,150	63,840
Total						
Canadian-born	25,030	208,190	228,020	273,980	169,260	904,460
Immigrants	77,740	124,970	145,050	184,530	158,200	690,480
Immigrated before 1986	41,760	56,500	59,590	102,470	61,500	321,810
Immigrated 1986-1995	26,060	44,230	57,240	53,410	49,940	230,870
Immigrated 1996-2001	9,920	24,250	28,230	28,650	46,770	137,820

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	3%	22%	26%	30%	18%	100%
Immigrants	13%	18%	22%	26%	20%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	16%	18%	20%	29%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	13%	18%	25%	24%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9%	17%	21%	22%	31%	100%
Men						
Canadian-born	3%	24%	24%	30%	19%	100%
Immigrants	9%	18%	20%	28%	26%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	10%	17%	16%	34%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	21%	25%	22%	23%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	18%	19%	19%	38%	100%
Total						
Canadian-born	3%	23%	25%	30%	19%	100%
Immigrants	11%	18%	21%	27%	23%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	13%	18%	19%	32%	19%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	11%	19%	25%	23%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7%	18%	20%	21%	34%	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, Vancouver 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	23,280	24,260	33,170	117,060	66,550	18,590
Immigrants	24,930	36,990	38,800	87,450	59,380	13,240
Immigrated before 1986	7,400	20,800	27,670	25,260	38,550	10,930
Immigrated 1986-1995	12,270	11,100	8,560	32,910	14,440	1,710
Immigrated 1996-2001	5,260	5,090	2,560	29,290	6,400	600
Men						
Canadian-born	31,440	25,130	21,890	114,070	70,990	19,050
Immigrants	21,860	26,470	24,550	74,940	70,420	21,810
Immigrated before 1986	7,890	15,700	17,500	23,950	45,360	17,310
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,500	7,470	5,670	26,430	15,870	3,410
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,490	3,320	1,390	24,570	9,190	1,080
Total						
Canadian-born	54,720	49,380	55,060	231,120	137,540	37,640
Immigrants	46,800	63,450	63,340	162,390	129,800	35,050
Immigrated before 1986	15,270	36,490	45,180	49,190	83,900	28,250
Immigrated 1986-1995	22,770	18,570	14,230	59,330	30,300	5,110
Immigrated 1996-2001	8,760	8,400	3,960	53,870	15,590	1,680

	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	13%	20%	51%	64%	55%	29%
Immigrants	18%	30%	63%	62%	48%	21%
Immigrated before 1986	18%	28%	60%	60%	51%	24%
Immigrated 1986-1995	21%	33%	72%	57%	43%	14%
Immigrated 1996-2001	13%	36%	71%	70%	45%	17%
Men						
Canadian-born	17%	21%	46%	61%	59%	40%
Immigrants	18%	23%	46%	63%	61%	41%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	22%	44%	60%	63%	44%
Immigrated 1986-1995	23%	26%	53%	57%	54%	32%
Immigrated 1996-2001	11%	22%	49%	76%	62%	38%
Total						
Canadian-born	15%	20%	49%	62%	57%	33%
Immigrants	18%	27%	55%	63%	54%	31%
Immigrated before 1986	19%	25%	53%	60%	57%	33%
Immigrated 1986-1995	22%	30%	63%	57%	49%	23%
Immigrated 1996-2001	12%	29%	61%	73%	54%	26%

Three-quarters of men aged 25 to 44 who immigrated from 1996 to 2001 have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to three-fifths of Canadian-born men. For very recent immigrant women in the same age group, 70% have a post-secondary diploma, exceeding the 64% share of Canadian-born women of the same age.

As for persons 45 years and over, the education level of very recent immigrant men is about the same as that of Canadian-born men, while women in the very recent immigrant cohort have less schooling than their Canadian-born counterparts.

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

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

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, Vancouver 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	25,470	11%	99,630	45%	58,600	26%	38,340	17%	222,030	100%
Immigrants	28,160	17%	62,850	37%	49,750	30%	27,190	16%	167,940	100%
Immigrated before 1986	9,060	17%	19,710	37%	17,120	32%	7,600	14%	53,480	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,070	13%	28,740	38%	22,220	29%	14,680	19%	75,710	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9,020	23%	14,410	37%	10,410	27%	4,900	13%	38,730	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	105,640	48%	63,860	29%	41,220	19%	9,530	4%	220,240	100%
Immigrants	95,880	55%	36,740	21%	31,520	18%	9,490	5%	173,610	100%
Immigrated before 1986	25,700	52%	10,700	22%	10,160	21%	2,900	6%	49,460	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	49,570	56%	19,010	22%	14,460	16%	4,750	5%	87,790	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	20,610	57%	7,030	19%	6,900	19%	1,840	5%	36,380	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	131,100	30%	163,480	37%	99,820	23%	47,860	11%	442,250	100%
Immigrants	124,030	36%	99,580	29%	81,260	24%	36,670	11%	341,540	100%
Immigrated before 1986	34,750	34%	30,400	30%	27,280	27%	10,490	10%	102,910	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	59,650	36%	47,750	29%	36,680	22%	19,440	12%	163,510	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	29,630	39%	21,450	29%	17,310	23%	6,740	9%	75,120	100%

By contrast, recent immigrants are represented in smaller proportions than the Canadian-born in the social sciences, education and the arts (taken as a group). Somewhat less than one-half of Canadian-born women have diplomas or degrees in these fields, compared to over one-third of recent immigrant women. For men, the share of diplomas and degrees in the social fields of

studies is three-tenths for the Canadian-born and one-fifth for recent immigrants. The several immigrant cohorts and the Canadian-born are more alike with respect to the proportions that specialize in health professions and technologies.

The educational choices of very recent immigrants are much the same as in 1996.

Recent immigrants more likely to attend school

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

Table B-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Vancouver 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	57,130	31,020	7,590	65%	17%	6%
Immigrants	27,850	25,830	7,220	74%	18%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	2,150	5,690	3,490	65%	14%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15,020	8,860	1,840	76%	15%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10,660	11,270	1,890	74%	27%	13%
Men						
Canadian-born	56,020	25,920	4,620	61%	14%	4%
Immigrants	29,630	19,130	5,290	75%	16%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	2,200	4,890	2,440	58%	12%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16,960	6,520	1,430	76%	14%	5%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10,470	7,720	1,430	76%	24%	10%
Total						
Canadian-born	113,150	56,920	12,220	63%	15%	5%
Immigrants	57,480	44,950	12,510	74%	17%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	4,370	10,590	5,930	62%	13%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	31,970	15,370	3,270	76%	15%	5%
Immigrated 1996-2001	21,140	18,990	3,320	75%	26%	11%

School attendance, of course, is much higher in the youngest age group, persons of 15 to 24 years of age, than in older age groups. Here we find a higher rate for men and women who immigrated very recently than among their Canadian-born counterparts. The relatively high rate for women is quite noteworthy, as educational participation of young Canadian-born women is very high by international standards. School attendance is also high among young earlier immigrants. School attendance rates for all cohorts are similar to those in 1996.

PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Older recent immigrants more likely to live with relatives

Very few recent immigrants live alone. Like the Canadian-born population, a large majority of recent immigrants live in households with at least two people, and in most cases, these are people with whom they are related by blood, marriage or adoption. In fact, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live with relatives. This difference is seen in all age groups, but it is most notable among people aged 65 and over. Among Canadian-born seniors in Vancouver, nearly two-thirds live with relatives, while over one-third live alone. By comparison, nineteen out of twenty very recent immigrants aged 65 and over live with relatives, while only one in twenty lives alone. In part, these figures probably reflect a difference in the average age of recent immigrant seniors and Canadian-born seniors.

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

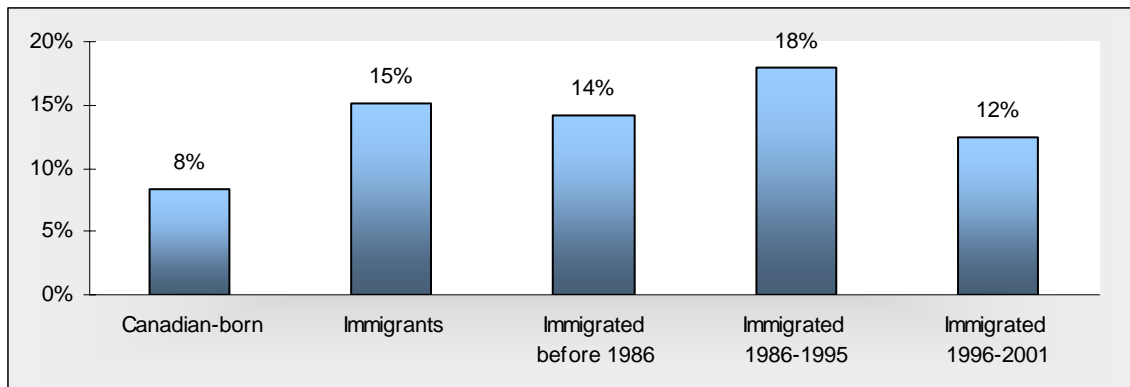
	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages (including 0-14 years)										
Living alone	147,470	12%	61,460	8%	45,140	14%	10,720	4%	5,600	3%
Living with non-relatives only	69,250	6%	22,520	3%	9,340	3%	6,980	3%	6,210	4%
Living with relatives	981,060	82%	653,560	89%	266,940	83%	229,170	93%	157,440	93%
15-24 years										
Living alone	6,100	3%	1,550	2%	260	4%	830	2%	470	2%
Living with non-relatives only	14,370	8%	2,950	4%	530	7%	1,370	3%	1,070	4%
Living with relatives	158,260	89%	72,580	94%	6,280	89%	39,810	95%	26,480	95%
25-44 years										
Living alone	57,820	16%	16,720	6%	7,360	9%	5,330	5%	4,040	5%
Living with non-relatives only	39,780	11%	12,790	5%	4,050	5%	4,270	4%	4,470	6%
Living with relatives	272,730	74%	229,740	89%	70,290	86%	93,970	91%	65,480	89%
45-64 years										
Living alone	44,420	18%	19,360	8%	15,940	11%	2,680	4%	750	3%
Living with non-relatives only	10,830	4%	5,020	2%	3,530	2%	1,070	2%	420	1%
Living with relatives	185,960	77%	214,020	90%	127,500	87%	58,650	94%	27,880	96%
65 years and over										
Living alone	39,150	35%	23,830	21%	21,580	25%	1,890	8%	350	5%
Living with non-relatives only	2,600	2%	1,540	1%	1,260	1%	220	1%	70	1%
Living with relatives	70,550	63%	89,470	78%	62,880	73%	20,560	91%	6,040	94%

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

Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families

Recent immigrants are similar to Canadian-born individuals in that most live in nuclear families, with no relatives other than the immediate members of the nuclear family. However, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with relatives, 8% are part of an extended family. Among very recent immigrants that share is 12%.

Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 2001



Note: For definitions of extended and nuclear families, see the Glossary. Whereas Table C-1 includes all persons, Figure C-1 and Table C-2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in “non-family” households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section.

Older recent immigrants are most likely to live in an extended family. Nearly four in ten of very recent immigrants aged 65 and over live in extended families, compared to nearly one in ten Canadian-born seniors. Older recent immigrants living in extended families are most often related to someone within a nuclear family and are not members of the nuclear family itself.

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages										
Nuclear family	884,120	90%	545,610	83%	224,970	84%	184,460	80%	136,170	86%
Extended family	81,260	8%	98,360	15%	37,690	14%	41,060	18%	19,630	12%
Under 15 years										
Nuclear family	263,180	90%	42,980	90%	-	-	14,180	88%	28,810	91%
Extended family	29,700	10%	4,690	10%	-	-	1,965	12%	2,715	9%
15-24 years										
Nuclear family	140,330	89%	61,020	84%	5,170	82%	33,320	84%	22,540	85%
Extended family	15,120	10%	9,800	13%	940	15%	5,430	14%	3,430	13%
25-44 years										
Nuclear family	247,620	91%	189,610	83%	57,690	82%	74,530	79%	57,400	88%
Extended family	18,980	7%	36,480	16%	11,370	16%	17,900	19%	7,220	11%
45-64 years										
Nuclear family	171,110	92%	183,710	86%	111,270	87%	48,660	83%	23,800	85%
Extended family	11,520	6%	28,270	13%	14,880	12%	9,400	16%	4,000	14%
65 years and over										
Nuclear family	61,900	88%	68,280	76%	50,870	81%	13,780	67%	3,650	60%
Extended family	5,920	8%	19,140	21%	10,490	17%	6,360	31%	2,280	38%

Note: For definitions of extended and nuclear families, see the Glossary. Whereas Table C-1 includes all persons, Figure C-1 and Table C-2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in "non-family" households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section. Consequently, the percentages in Table C-2 do not add to 100%.

FAMILIES

Three in ten families are recent immigrant families

In Vancouver in 2001, there were 416,700 recent immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 2001. A large majority of these immigrants—364,800 or 88%—were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents or children. Nearly three in ten families in Vancouver are recent immigrant families—that is, a family in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. In Canada as a whole, one in nine families is a recent immigrant family.

Most of the recent immigrant families, 89%, consist of married or common-law couples, and only 11% are lone-parent families. Of Canadian-born families, 18% are headed by a single parent, while 82% consist of a married or common-law couple with or without children.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All families (including 15-24 years)				
Couples with or without children	186,550	82%	129,140	89%
Lone-parent families	40,880	18%	15,610	11%
Total number of families	227,430	100%	144,750	100%
25-44 years				
Couples with or without children	80,380	79%	67,810	89%
Lone-parent families	20,810	21%	7,980	11%
Total number of families	101,190	100%	75,790	100%
45-64 years				
Couples with or without children	73,310	83%	47,310	89%
Lone-parent families	14,900	17%	5,580	11%
Total number of families	88,200	100%	52,890	100%
65 years and over				
Couples with or without children	29,880	89%	13,060	88%
Lone-parent families	3,740	11%	1,740	12%
Total number of families	33,620	100%	14,800	100%

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

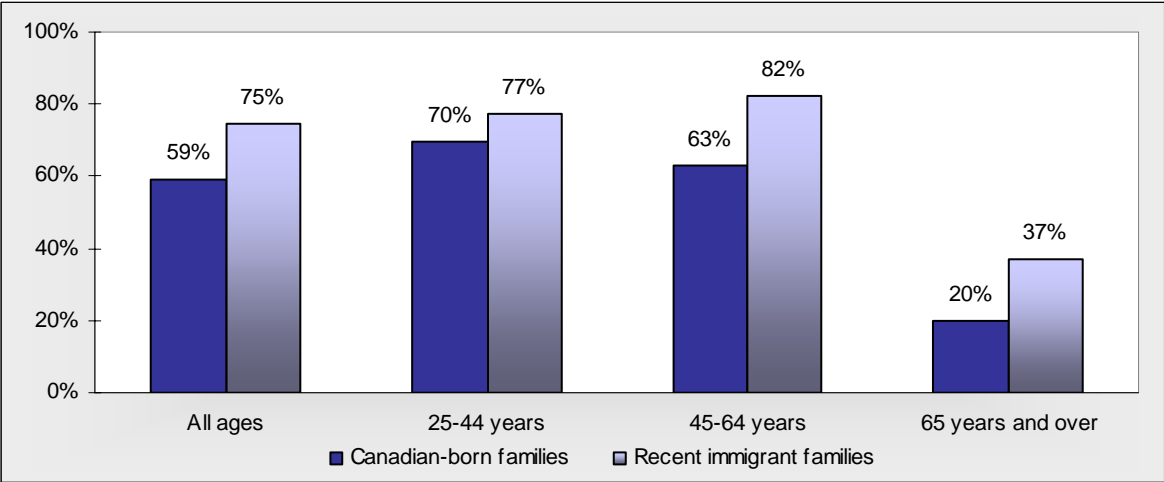
When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, the difference in family composition between Canadian-born families and recent immigrant families with an older spouse or lone parent of 65 years of age or over is minimal. Among younger families, however, families headed by single parents make up a larger share of families of the Canadian-born than of recent immigrants.

Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home

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

This difference occurs mainly among older families, when age of family is defined as the age of the oldest family member. Among young families, 77% of recent immigrant families have children at home, compared to 70% of Canadian-born families. However, 37% of recent immigrant families of seniors have children in the home, compared to only 20% of Canadian-born families of seniors.

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



The higher proportion of older recent immigrant families with children living at home could be due to a greater likelihood that older children stay longer in the parental home, as well as possible differences in the timing of childbirth and level of fertility. Some of the children in older immigrant families may be adults living with and possibly supporting one or two aging parents.

Older recent immigrant families have more children living at home

Recent immigrant families with children are somewhat more likely to have more than two children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. A total of 18% of recent immigrant families with children have three or more children, compared to 16% of Canadian-born families.

The share of young families with children that have three or more children is roughly the same for Canadian-born families and recent immigrant families. However, one in five recent immigrant families with children whose older spouse or lone parent is 45 to 64 years old has more than two children, compared to one in six Canadian-born families. Among the oldest recent immigrant families with children, 9% have three or more children living at home, compared to only 1% of Canadian-born families.

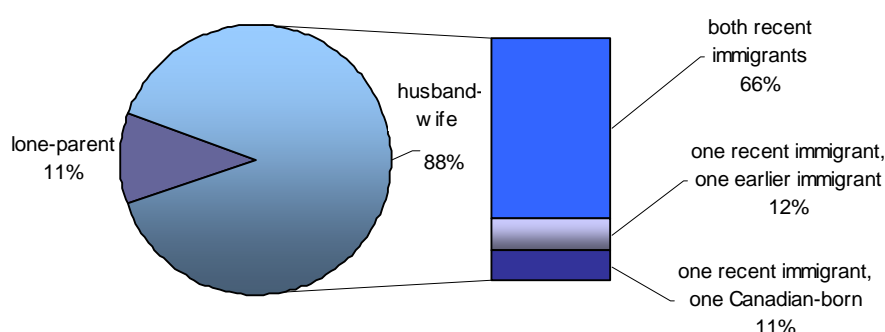
Table C-4: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
All ages (including 15-24 years)				
One child	59,160	44%	42,450	39%
Two children	53,890	40%	46,750	43%
Three or more children	21,800	16%	19,070	18%
25-44 years				
One child	26,750	38%	23,470	40%
Two children	30,860	44%	25,420	43%
Three or more children	13,050	18%	9,830	17%
45-64 years				
One child	24,750	45%	14,900	34%
Two children	22,110	40%	19,890	46%
Three or more children	8,640	16%	8,730	20%
65 years and over				
One child	5,970	89%	3,570	65%
Two children	650	10%	1,390	25%
Three or more children	90	1%	500	9%

Majority of recent immigrants married to other recent immigrants

The majority of the 144,750 recent immigrant families consist of a recently immigrated husband married to or living common-law with a recently immigrated wife, with or without children. An additional 12% of families have a recently immigrated spouse and a spouse who immigrated earlier, before 1986. And 11% of recent immigrant families in Vancouver have a recent immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse, a smaller proportion than in Canada as a whole where 15% of families are of this type.

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



Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, 34% consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C-3). This proportion is slightly more than three times as large as that of recent immigrant families.

When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Just 2% of recent immigrant couples live common-law, compared to 17% of Canadian-born couples. Even among younger couples, where common-law relationships are the clear preference of the Canadian-born, relatively few recent immigrant couples have chosen this option.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages	32,380	17%	1,680	2%
15-24 years	2,320	78%	130	23%
25-44 years	19,920	25%	1,130	2%
45-64 years	8,700	12%	370	1%
65 years and over	1,440	5%	60	1%

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

HOUSEHOLDS

One in five households is a recent immigrant household

In 2001, there were 163,710 recent immigrant households—households in which at least one member 15 years or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 22% of the total number of households in Vancouver.

More than two out of five recent immigrant households have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. For more than half of these households, all members are very recent immigrants. The remaining 31,410 households consist of very recent immigrants living together with other persons. In 71% of these latter households, the other persons are immigrants who landed before 1996, in 21% they are Canadian-born and in 8% they are both Canadian-born and other immigrants.

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

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born	396,920	52%
Earlier immigrants	189,740	25%
Recent immigrants	163,710	22%
1986-1995 immigrants	93,320	12%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	31,410	4%
1996-2001 immigrants only	38,980	5%
All households	758,710	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.

One-half of households in Vancouver comprise only Canadian-born persons. Households including one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants account for 25% 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. The large majority of recent immigrant households, 85%, are family households. This compares to 56% of Canadian-born households.

Almost one-half of Canadian-born households are non-family households, and most of these consist of a person living alone. Among recent immigrant households, only one in ten consists of a person living alone.

Most households consist of a nuclear family—that is, a couple with or without children or a lone parent living with one or more children. Immigrant households, except for households of very recent immigrants with others, are more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of just a nuclear family.

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

Table C-7: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Vancouver 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	221,090	201,520	17,140	2,430	147,470	28,370
Earlier immigrants	136,920	118,510	14,150	4,270	45,130	7,690
Recent immigrants	139,030	103,270	20,280	15,480	16,330	8,380
1986-1995 immigrants	77,820	59,680	11,070	7,070	10,720	4,790
1996-2001 immigrants with others	29,150	13,890	7,530	7,740	0	2,280
1996-2001 immigrants only	32,090	29,710	1,690	690	5,610	1,310
All households	500,330	426,450	51,690	22,200	212,060	46,330

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	56%	51%	4%	1%	37%	7%
Earlier immigrants	72%	62%	7%	2%	24%	4%
Recent immigrants	85%	63%	12%	9%	10%	5%
1986-1995 immigrants	83%	64%	12%	8%	11%	5%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	93%	44%	24%	25%	0%	7%
1996-2001 immigrants only	82%	76%	4%	2%	14%	3%
All households	66%	56%	7%	3%	28%	6%

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

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

Recent immigrant households tend to be large

Recent immigrant households are more likely than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households to be large in size. One of every two recent immigrant households has one to three members, compared to eight out of ten Canadian-born households. The proportion of households with four or more members is more than twice as large among recent immigrant households as among Canadian-born households.

Table C-8: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Vancouver 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	326,190	63,990	6,750	396,930
Earlier immigrants	137,300	44,840	7,590	189,730
Recent immigrants	84,780	60,520	18,410	163,700
1986-1995 immigrants	48,450	35,120	9,750	93,320
1996-2001 immigrants with others	14,140	10,190	7,080	31,410
1996-2001 immigrants only	22,200	15,210	1,580	38,990
All households	555,490	170,370	32,870	758,720

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated average size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	82%	16%	2%	2.2
Earlier immigrants	72%	24%	4%	2.7
Recent immigrants	52%	37%	11%	3.6
1986-1995 immigrants	52%	38%	10%	3.5
1996-2001 immigrants with others	45%	32%	23%	4.1
1996-2001 immigrants only	57%	39%	4%	3.3
All households	73%	22%	4%	2.7

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

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Households where very recent immigrants live together with other persons are most likely of all households to be large, with nearly one in four of such households having six or more members. Only 2% of Canadian-born households are that large.

More care of children

The proportion of recent immigrants 15 years of age and over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is much higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons in the same category. As well, a larger share of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period than the Canadian-born reported time spent on a regular basis to look after elder persons.

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

	Care of			
	Children		Elders	
Women				
Canadian-born	163,670	27%	93,740	16%
Immigrants	159,950	41%	76,260	20%
Immigrated before 1986	63,440	38%	39,030	23%
Immigrated 1986-1995	58,510	45%	25,040	19%
Immigrated 1996-2001	38,010	42%	12,200	14%
Men				
Canadian-born	129,190	22%	62,880	10%
Immigrants	124,810	35%	56,100	16%
Immigrated before 1986	52,930	34%	28,280	18%
Immigrated 1986-1995	43,580	37%	18,520	16%
Immigrated 1996-2001	28,310	35%	9,300	12%
Total				
Canadian-born	292,860	24%	156,620	13%
Immigrants	284,750	39%	132,360	18%
Immigrated before 1986	116,360	36%	67,310	21%
Immigrated 1986-1995	102,080	41%	43,550	18%
Immigrated 1996-2001	66,310	39%	21,500	13%

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

PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Labour force participation lower the more recent the arrival

Very recent immigrants are not as active in the labour market as the Canadian-born. The difference in labour force participation between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is twenty-three percentage points for women and sixteen percentage points for men. Labour force participation of immigrants who have been in Canada for a longer period of time is rather more like that of the Canadian-born. A pattern of adjustment to and greater involvement of immigrants in the Canadian labour market with longer stay is evident in all three age groups, for both men and women. Earlier immigrant women in the 45-64 age group do not quite reach the level of participation of the Canadian-born, but those aged 25 to 44 have caught up.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	59,380	153,900	87,990	301,260
Immigrants	18,310	102,470	75,190	195,970
Immigrated before 1986	2,470	34,700	51,020	88,190
Immigrated 1986-1995	9,850	42,220	17,660	69,730
Immigrated 1996-2001	6,000	25,560	6,510	38,060
Men				
Canadian-born	60,210	172,780	100,310	333,300
Immigrants	17,890	103,230	89,920	211,040
Immigrated before 1986	2,500	36,480	59,260	98,240
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,260	40,440	21,110	71,800
Immigrated 1996-2001	5,140	26,310	9,570	41,010
Total				
Canadian-born	119,580	326,670	188,300	634,550
Immigrants	36,200	205,700	165,110	407,010
Immigrated before 1986	4,970	71,180	110,270	186,410
Immigrated 1986-1995	20,100	82,670	38,770	141,530
Immigrated 1996-2001	11,140	51,860	16,070	79,070

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

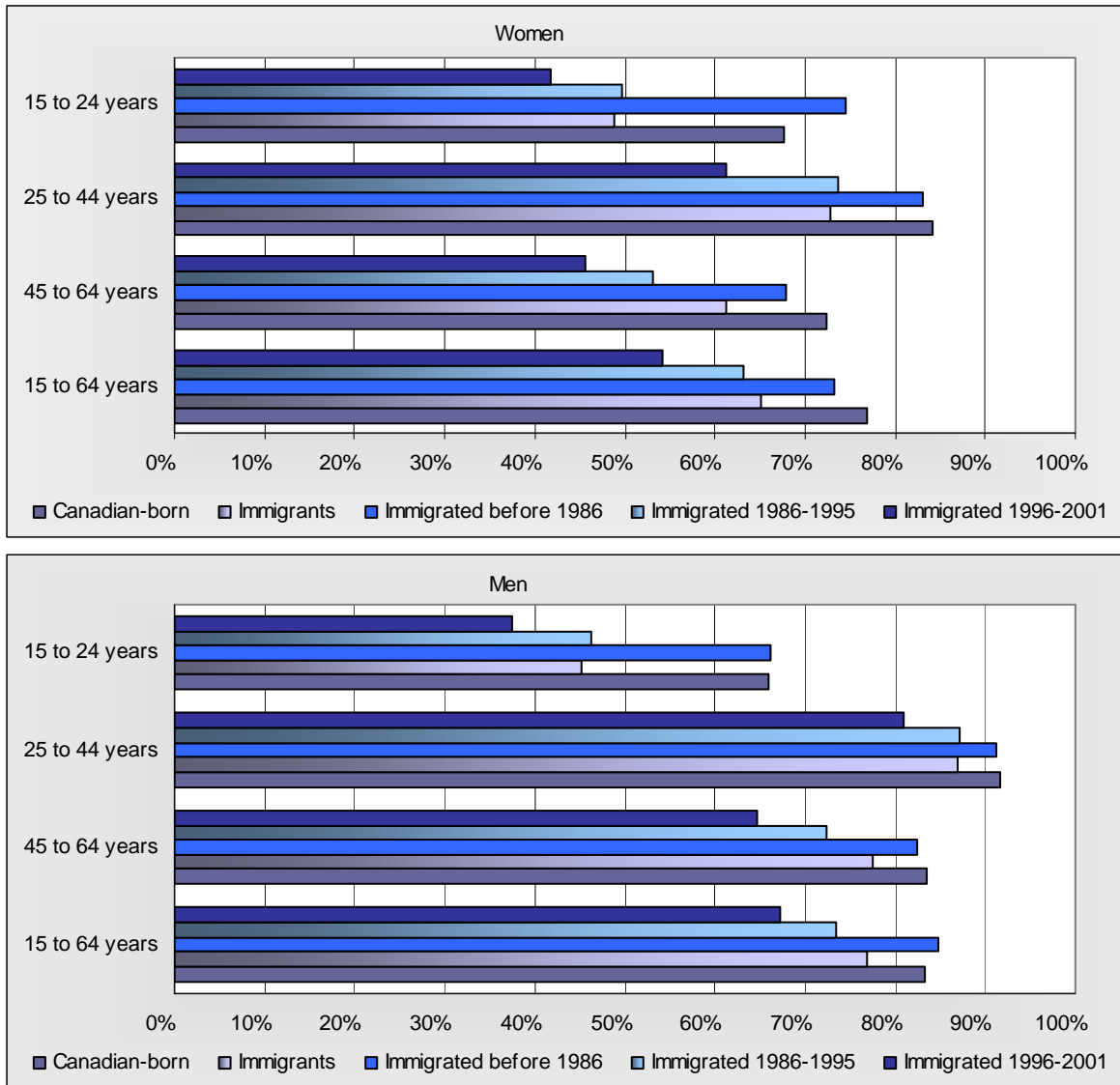
Table D-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	68%	84%	72%	77%	301,260
Immigrants	49%	73%	61%	65%	195,970
Immigrated before 1986	75%	83%	68%	73%	88,190
Immigrated 1986-1995	50%	74%	53%	63%	69,730
Immigrated 1996-2001	42%	61%	46%	54%	38,060
Men					
Canadian-born	66%	92%	83%	83%	333,300
Immigrants	45%	87%	78%	77%	211,040
Immigrated before 1986	66%	91%	82%	85%	98,240
Immigrated 1986-1995	46%	87%	72%	73%	71,800
Immigrated 1996-2001	37%	81%	65%	67%	41,010
Total					
Canadian-born	67%	88%	78%	80%	634,550
Immigrants	47%	79%	69%	71%	407,010
Immigrated before 1986	70%	87%	75%	79%	186,410
Immigrated 1986-1995	48%	80%	62%	68%	141,530
Immigrated 1996-2001	40%	70%	55%	60%	79,070

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

Labour force participation was higher for the very recent immigrant cohort in the 2001 Census than in the 1996 Census. The young and old age cohorts showed greater gains than the middle age cohorts. Labour force participation of very recent immigrants increased by four percentage points for women, while participation of other women cohorts did not change or declined by up to three percentage points. Labour market conditions in the Vancouver economy were more or less the same in 2001 as in 1996.

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, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 2001



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

Pattern of adjustment similar for most levels of education

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

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

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	1,310	43,340	83,410	103,820	69,400	301,260
Immigrants	10,220	26,500	43,650	62,900	52,720	195,970
Immigrated before 1986	4,520	11,790	19,190	32,240	20,480	88,190
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,010	9,890	16,870	20,970	18,000	69,730
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,710	4,830	7,600	9,680	14,250	38,060
Men						
Canadian-born	3,220	59,830	87,170	111,830	71,250	333,300
Immigrants	10,020	30,870	41,590	65,040	63,530	211,040
Immigrated before 1986	4,440	14,140	17,470	36,690	25,480	98,240
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,990	11,910	17,070	19,260	19,570	71,800
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,590	4,820	7,050	9,090	18,480	41,010
Total						
Canadian-born	4,530	103,160	170,590	215,650	140,650	634,550
Immigrants	20,240	57,380	85,230	127,940	116,240	407,010
Immigrated before 1986	8,980	25,910	36,650	68,930	45,940	186,410
Immigrated 1986-1995	7,980	21,810	33,930	40,240	37,570	141,530
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,300	9,650	14,640	18,770	32,740	79,070

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

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

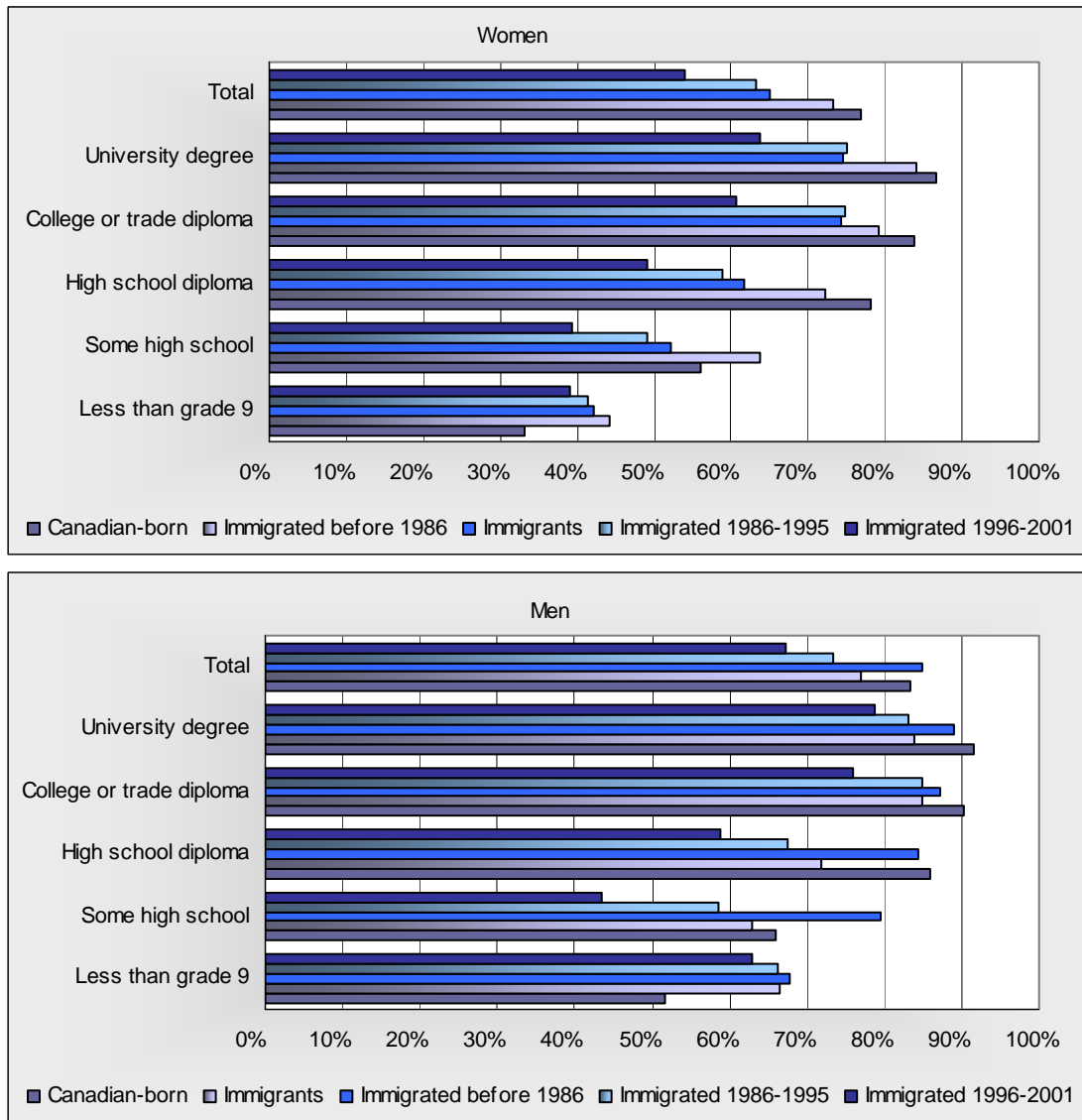
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	33%	56%	78%	84%	87%	77%
Immigrants	42%	52%	62%	74%	75%	65%
Immigrated before 1986	44%	64%	72%	79%	84%	73%
Immigrated 1986-1995	41%	49%	59%	75%	75%	63%
Immigrated 1996-2001	39%	39%	49%	61%	64%	54%
Men						
Canadian-born	52%	66%	86%	90%	92%	83%
Immigrants	66%	63%	72%	85%	84%	77%
Immigrated before 1986	68%	79%	84%	87%	89%	85%
Immigrated 1986-1995	66%	59%	68%	85%	83%	73%
Immigrated 1996-2001	63%	44%	59%	76%	79%	67%
Total						
Canadian-born	44%	61%	82%	87%	89%	80%
Immigrants	51%	57%	66%	79%	79%	71%
Immigrated before 1986	53%	71%	78%	83%	87%	79%
Immigrated 1986-1995	51%	54%	63%	79%	79%	68%
Immigrated 1996-2001	48%	41%	53%	67%	71%	60%

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

Immigrants with little schooling, even very recent immigrants, are more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born with comparable education. But at all other education levels there are a common pattern of relatively low participation rates for very recent immigrants and convergence to the rates of the Canadian-born with longer stay.

Labour force participation rates have decreased since 1996 by one to three percentage points for most of the education levels and immigrant cohorts shown in Tables D-3 and D-4. However, very recent immigrant women with a high school diploma or less, very recent immigrant men with a post-secondary diploma or degree and the least educated very recent immigrants were more active in the labour market in 2001 than in 1996. By contrast, recent immigrants who landed between five and fifteen years before the census had lower participation rates than in 1996, regardless of their education level.

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, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 2001



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

Knowledge of English important for labour force participation

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

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

	Population		Labour force	
	No English	English	No English	English
Women				
Canadian-born	-	-	301,090	301,260
Immigrants	28,180	11,340	184,640	195,970
Immigrated before 1986	5,110	2,350	85,830	88,190
Immigrated 1986-1995	12,290	4,960	64,770	69,730
Immigrated 1996-2001	10,780	4,030	34,040	38,060
Men				
Canadian-born	-	-	333,160	333,300
Immigrants	17,510	10,530	200,510	211,040
Immigrated before 1986	2,530	1,760	96,490	98,240
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,020	5,010	66,790	71,800
Immigrated 1996-2001	6,960	3,770	37,240	41,010
Total				
Canadian-born	-	-	634,260	634,550
Immigrants	45,690	21,860	385,140	407,010
Immigrated before 1986	7,630	4,090	182,320	186,410
Immigrated 1986-1995	20,310	9,970	131,550	141,530
Immigrated 1996-2001	17,730	7,800	71,270	79,070

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

Labour force participation rates of immigrants are lower than they would be if all immigrants had command of English. As measured by the difference between the third and fourth data columns in the table, the rate is three percentage points lower for women and two percentage points for men.

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

	Population share	Labour force participation rate		
	No English	No English	English	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	-	-	77%	77%
Immigrants	9%	40%	68%	65%
Immigrated before 1986	4%	46%	74%	73%
Immigrated 1986-1995	11%	40%	66%	63%
Immigrated 1996-2001	15%	37%	57%	54%
Men				
Canadian-born	-	-	83%	83%
Immigrants	6%	60%	78%	77%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	70%	85%	85%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	62%	74%	73%
Immigrated 1996-2001	11%	54%	69%	67%
Total				
Canadian-born	-	-	80%	80%
Immigrants	8%	48%	73%	71%
Immigrated before 1986	3%	54%	80%	79%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10%	49%	70%	68%
Immigrated 1996-2001	13%	44%	63%	60%

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

Unemployment not uncommon during initial years

Immigrants in their initial years in Canada are more likely to experience unemployment than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, very recently immigrated men in Vancouver experienced unemployment rates from 12% to 16%, depending on their age group, and women experienced unemployment rates of 15% to 19%, again depending on their age group. There is significantly less unemployment among persons who immigrated before 1996, except for the youngest age group. Among earlier immigrants the unemployment rate is comparable to that of the Canadian-born.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	7,010	8,050	3,310	18,370
Immigrants	3,030	9,000	5,150	17,170
Immigrated before 1986	360	1,860	2,430	4,650
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,690	3,440	1,510	6,630
Immigrated 1996-2001	990	3,720	1,220	5,920
Men				
Canadian-born	8,570	9,670	4,530	22,770
Immigrants	2,860	8,070	5,910	16,830
Immigrated before 1986	310	2,060	2,960	5,320
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,710	2,980	1,680	6,360
Immigrated 1996-2001	840	3,040	1,260	5,130
Total				
Canadian-born	15,580	17,720	7,840	41,140
Immigrants	5,880	17,060	11,050	33,990
Immigrated before 1986	670	3,910	5,380	9,950
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,390	6,410	3,200	13,000
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,830	6,750	2,480	11,050

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

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	12%	5%	4%	6%	100%
Immigrants	17%	9%	7%	9%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	5%	5%	5%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	17%	8%	9%	10%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	16%	15%	19%	16%	100%
Men					
Canadian-born	14%	6%	5%	7%	100%
Immigrants	16%	8%	7%	8%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	12%	6%	5%	5%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	17%	7%	8%	9%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	16%	12%	13%	13%	100%
Total					
Canadian-born	13%	5%	4%	6%	100%
Immigrants	16%	8%	7%	8%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	13%	5%	5%	5%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	17%	8%	8%	9%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	16%	13%	15%	14%	100%

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

The unemployment rate for almost all age and gender cohorts shown in Table D-8 was lower in 2001 than in 1996, mostly by one percentage point. Recent immigrants, including very recent immigrants, experienced greater improvements than did earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Earlier cohorts have lower unemployment rates than more recent cohorts at all levels of education, with the exception of less educated men. For instance, women who immigrated after 1995 and who have a high school diploma have an unemployment rate of 16%. The rate drops to 11% for female immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995.

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

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	200	4,380	5,520	5,450	2,810	18,370
Immigrants	1,500	2,690	4,160	4,320	4,500	17,170
Immigrated before 1986	360	800	1,120	1,510	850	4,650
Immigrated 1986-1995	680	1,220	1,820	1,500	1,420	6,630
Immigrated 1996-2001	450	680	1,240	1,310	2,240	5,920
Men						
Canadian-born	510	6,600	6,730	6,350	2,580	22,770
Immigrants	1,120	2,710	3,750	4,300	4,960	16,830
Immigrated before 1986	460	1,040	1,060	1,860	900	5,320
Immigrated 1986-1995	500	1,070	1,820	1,430	1,560	6,360
Immigrated 1996-2001	170	600	860	1,000	2,510	5,130
Total						
Canadian-born	710	10,990	12,250	11,790	5,400	41,140
Immigrants	2,620	5,400	7,910	8,610	9,460	33,990
Immigrated before 1986	820	1,840	2,170	3,390	1,750	9,950
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,180	2,290	3,640	2,920	2,980	13,000
Immigrated 1996-2001	620	1,280	2,110	2,310	4,740	11,050

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

Overall, very recent immigrant women experienced more unemployment than very recent immigrant men with the same level of education. Women with at least a high school diploma who have been in Canada for five to fifteen years have the same unemployment rates as men in the same cohort.

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

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	15%	10%	7%	5%	4%	6%
Immigrants	15%	10%	10%	7%	9%	9%
Immigrated before 1986	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	17%	12%	11%	7%	8%	10%
Immigrated 1996-2001	26%	14%	16%	13%	16%	16%
Men						
Canadian-born	16%	11%	8%	6%	4%	7%
Immigrants	11%	9%	9%	7%	8%	8%
Immigrated before 1986	10%	7%	6%	5%	4%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	12%	9%	11%	7%	8%	9%
Immigrated 1996-2001	11%	12%	12%	11%	14%	13%
Total						
Canadian-born	16%	11%	7%	5%	4%	6%
Immigrants	13%	9%	9%	7%	8%	8%
Immigrated before 1986	9%	7%	6%	5%	4%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15%	10%	11%	7%	8%	9%
Immigrated 1996-2001	19%	13%	14%	12%	14%	14%

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

Most cohorts aged 15 to 64 had a somewhat lower unemployment rate in 2001 than in 1996. The unemployment rate declined more for recent and very recent immigrants than for earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born. As well, the improvement was greater the lower the level of education.

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

	Labour force		Unemployed	Total
	No English	No English	English	
Women				
Canadian-born	-	-	18,320	18,370
Immigrants	11,340	1,860	15,320	17,170
Immigrated before 1986	2,350	300	4,340	4,650
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,960	770	5,860	6,630
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,030	810	5,120	5,920
Men				
Canadian-born	-	-	22,750	22,770
Immigrants	10,530	1,430	15,410	16,830
Immigrated before 1986	1,760	170	5,160	5,320
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,010	630	5,740	6,360
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,770	640	4,510	5,130
Total				
Canadian-born	-	-	41,080	41,140
Immigrants	21,860	3,280	30,710	33,990
Immigrated before 1986	4,090	460	9,490	9,950
Immigrated 1986-1995	9,970	1,380	11,600	13,000
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,800	1,430	9,630	11,050

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

Recent immigrants who do not speak English are more likely to be unemployed than those who speak English. The difference in unemployment rates between those who speak English and those who do not varies from three to eight percentage points, depending on gender and period of immigration. This difference occurs among earlier immigrants as well as among recent immigrants. These are not large differences compared to the effect of language on participation rates examined above. Knowledge of English is far more important to the decision to seek employment than to the risk of losing it.

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

	Share of labour force		Unemployment rate	
	No English	No English	English	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	-	-	6%	6%
Immigrants	6%	16%	8%	9%
Immigrated before 1986	3%	13%	5%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	16%	9%	10%
Immigrated 1996-2001	11%	20%	15%	16%
Men				
Canadian-born	-	-	7%	7%
Immigrants	5%	14%	8%	8%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	9%	5%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	12%	9%	9%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9%	17%	12%	13%
Total				
Canadian-born	-	-	6%	6%
Immigrants	5%	15%	8%	8%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	11%	5%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	14%	9%	9%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10%	18%	14%	14%

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

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

Three in four Canadian-born women aged 15 to 64 are employed, compared to less than one-half of very recent immigrant women. For men the difference is smaller: eight in ten Canadian-born men are employed, compared to six in ten very recent immigrant men. As shown in the previous pages, these differences in employment rates reflect mainly differences in labour force participation rates.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	52,370	145,850	84,680	282,890
Immigrants	15,280	93,470	70,040	178,790
Immigrated before 1986	2,110	32,840	48,600	83,550
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,160	38,790	16,160	63,110
Immigrated 1996-2001	5,010	21,840	5,290	32,140
Men				
Canadian-born	51,640	163,110	95,780	310,520
Immigrants	15,040	95,170	84,020	194,230
Immigrated before 1986	2,200	34,430	56,300	92,930
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,550	37,470	19,420	65,440
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,310	23,280	8,300	35,880
Total				
Canadian-born	104,010	308,960	180,460	593,420
Immigrants	30,320	188,640	154,060	373,020
Immigrated before 1986	4,300	67,270	104,900	176,460
Immigrated 1986-1995	16,720	76,260	35,570	128,540
Immigrated 1996-2001	9,320	45,120	13,600	68,030

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

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	60%	80%	70%	72%	282,890
Immigrants	41%	66%	57%	59%	178,790
Immigrated before 1986	63%	79%	65%	69%	83,550
Immigrated 1986-1995	41%	68%	49%	57%	63,110
Immigrated 1996-2001	35%	52%	37%	46%	32,140
Men					
Canadian-born	57%	87%	80%	78%	310,520
Immigrants	38%	80%	72%	71%	194,230
Immigrated before 1986	58%	86%	78%	80%	92,930
Immigrated 1986-1995	38%	81%	67%	67%	65,440
Immigrated 1996-2001	31%	72%	56%	59%	35,880
Total					
Canadian-born	58%	83%	75%	75%	593,420
Immigrants	39%	73%	65%	65%	373,020
Immigrated before 1986	61%	82%	71%	75%	176,460
Immigrated 1986-1995	40%	74%	57%	62%	128,540
Immigrated 1996-2001	33%	61%	47%	52%	68,030

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

Among immigrants who landed before 1986, employment is more common than among the more recently landed, but not quite as common as among the Canadian-born. For men and women aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 years, the employment rate of immigrants who landed before 1986 is one to five percentage points lower than the employment rate of the Canadian-born.

In 2001, employment was higher among the very recent immigrant cohort than in 1996.

THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS

Part-time jobs more common for very recent immigrants aged 25 to 64

The proportion of employed persons who work part-time varies considerably by age and gender, both for immigrants and the Canadian-born. More than one-half of employed young adults work part-time. Among employed women between 25 and 64 years of age, 24% to 32% work part-time, varying by cohort compared to 8% to 18% of employed men aged 25 to 64, again varying by cohort.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	37,930	40,410	24,520	102,850
Immigrants	11,030	23,800	20,370	55,190
Immigrated before 1986	1,300	7,730	13,800	22,820
Immigrated 1986-1995	6,750	10,310	4,830	21,880
Immigrated 1996-1999	2,980	5,770	1,750	10,490
Men				
Canadian-born	32,650	15,250	9,250	57,150
Immigrants	9,700	9,440	10,330	29,460
Immigrated before 1986	1,160	3,100	5,670	9,920
Immigrated 1986-1995	6,150	3,980	3,200	13,320
Immigrated 1996-1999	2,400	2,370	1,460	6,230
Total				
Canadian-born	70,580	55,670	33,760	160,010
Immigrants	20,730	33,240	30,690	84,650
Immigrated before 1986	2,460	10,820	19,470	32,750
Immigrated 1986-1995	12,900	14,280	8,020	35,190
Immigrated 1996-1999	5,380	8,140	3,200	16,710

Note: Tables D-15 and D-16 do not include immigrants who landed in 2000 or 2001. Only persons who landed before 2000 are included among immigrants and very recent immigrants. Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 2000.

Table D-16: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—percentage of employed working mostly part-time, by age and gender, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	60%	25%	27%	33%
Immigrants	62%	24%	27%	29%
Immigrated before 1986	52%	22%	26%	25%
Immigrated 1986-1995	65%	24%	27%	31%
Immigrated 1996-1999	61%	29%	32%	35%
Men				
Canadian-born	51%	9%	9%	17%
Immigrants	55%	10%	12%	14%
Immigrated before 1986	42%	8%	9%	10%
Immigrated 1986-1995	58%	10%	15%	18%
Immigrated 1996-1999	55%	12%	18%	19%
Total				
Canadian-born	55%	17%	17%	24%
Immigrants	58%	17%	18%	21%
Immigrated before 1986	47%	15%	17%	17%
Immigrated 1986-1995	61%	17%	20%	24%
Immigrated 1996-1999	58%	20%	24%	27%

Note: Tables D-15 and D-16 do not include immigrants who landed in 2000 or 2001. Only persons who landed before 2000 are included among immigrants and very recent immigrants. Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 2000.

Part-time employment is more common for very recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 or 45 to 64 than for other population groups, but this is not so for those aged 15 to 24.

The share of jobs that were part-time in 2000 was similar to that in 1995 for all groups, with a modest increase in the rate of part-time employment among the 15-24 year age group.

Many recent immigrants in sales and services and processing occupations

Employed recent immigrants are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in sales and service and processing jobs. One-third of employed recent immigrant women work in sales and service jobs, compared to just over one-fifth of Canadian-born women. The differences in employment rates in sales and services between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are greater for women than for men. Jobs in processing are also more common among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born. By contrast, management and social occupations, which are favoured by the Canadian-born, account for a smaller share of the jobs of earlier and recent immigrants.

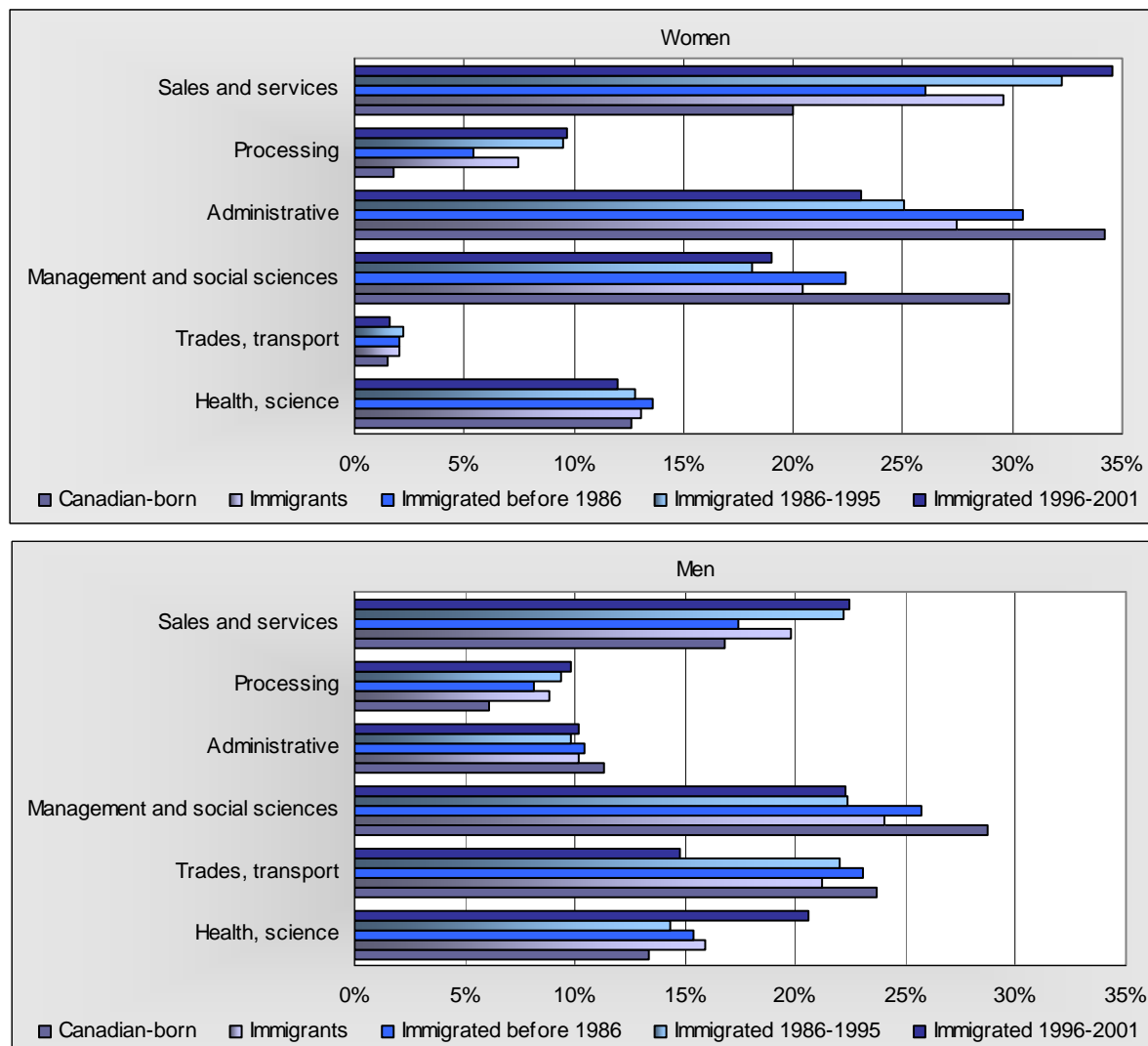
Table D-17: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	46,140	4,080	78,870	68,870	3,530	29,050	230,530
Immigrants	48,300	12,230	44,860	33,370	3,360	21,400	163,520
Immigrated before 1986	21,170	4,380	24,830	18,240	1,700	11,100	81,450
Immigrated 1986-1995	17,720	5,210	13,750	9,970	1,230	7,040	54,950
Immigrated 1996-2001	9,390	2,630	6,270	5,160	440	3,250	27,130
Men							
Canadian-born	43,560	15,750	29,330	74,350	61,250	34,660	258,890
Immigrants	35,490	15,830	18,220	43,040	38,060	28,570	179,190
Immigrated before 1986	15,790	7,400	9,430	23,320	20,900	13,930	90,730
Immigrated 1986-1995	12,610	5,330	5,600	12,710	12,500	8,150	56,890
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,100	3,110	3,200	7,030	4,660	6,510	31,580
Total							
Canadian-born	89,690	19,840	108,200	143,210	64,770	63,710	489,420
Immigrants	83,780	28,060	63,070	76,410	41,420	49,970	342,700
Immigrated before 1986	36,980	11,780	34,250	41,560	22,590	25,030	172,160
Immigrated 1986-1995	30,340	10,560	19,360	22,670	13,730	15,190	111,830
Immigrated 1996-2001	16,480	5,730	9,460	12,180	5,100	9,760	58,710

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	20%	2%	34%	30%	2%	13%	100%
Immigrants	30%	7%	27%	20%	2%	13%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	26%	5%	30%	22%	2%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	32%	9%	25%	18%	2%	13%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	35%	10%	23%	19%	2%	12%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	17%	6%	11%	29%	24%	13%	100%
Immigrants	20%	9%	10%	24%	21%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	17%	8%	10%	26%	23%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	22%	9%	10%	22%	22%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	22%	10%	10%	22%	15%	21%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	18%	4%	22%	29%	13%	13%	100%
Immigrants	24%	8%	18%	22%	12%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	21%	7%	20%	24%	13%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	27%	9%	17%	20%	12%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	28%	10%	16%	21%	9%	17%	100%

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

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

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

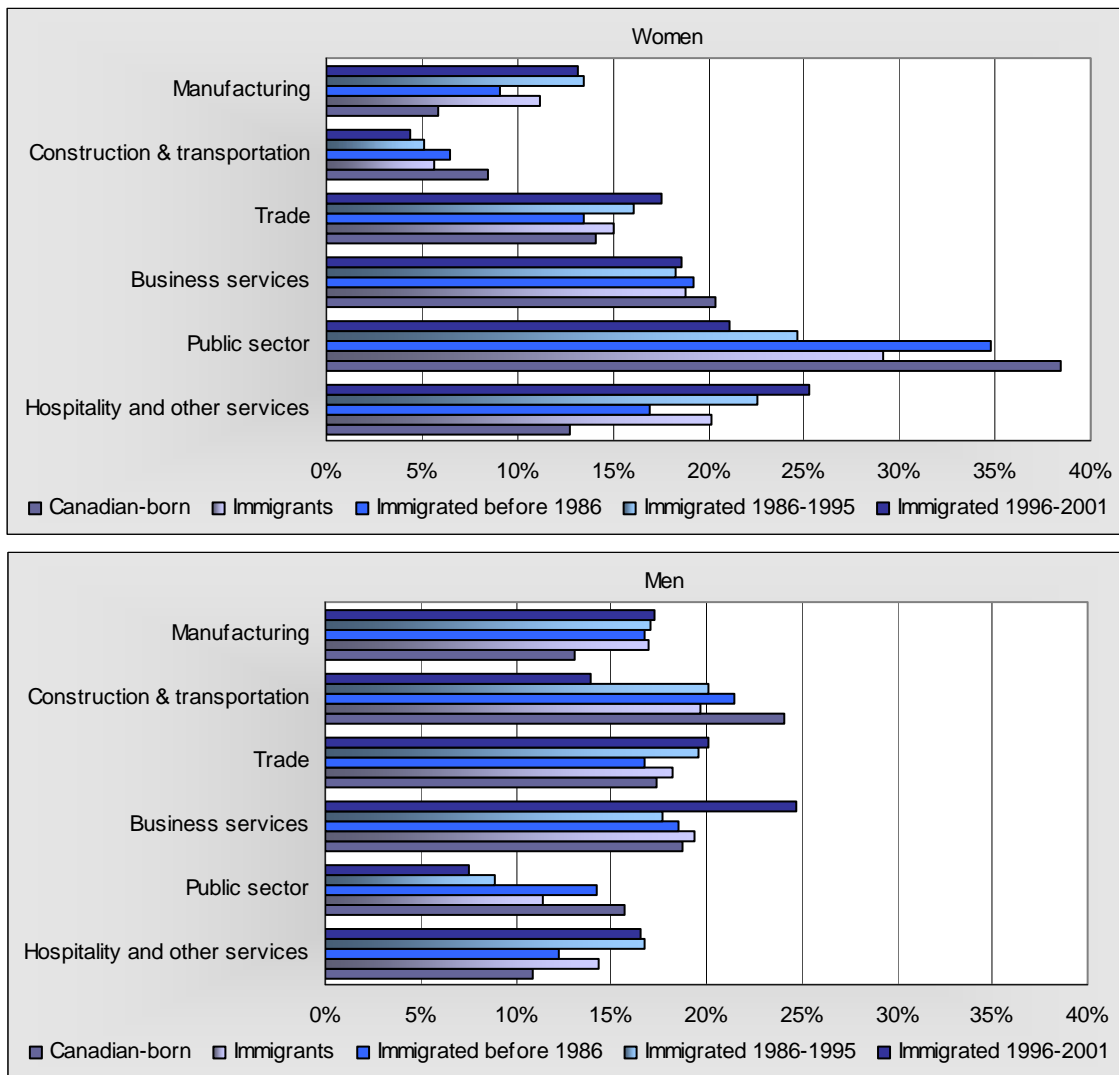
There are probably many factors that contribute to these patterns, including the selection of immigrants (reflecting both government policies and the demand for skills from industry) and their level of education and field of studies.

Many recent immigrants in the hospitality sector, few in the public sector

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

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

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



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

Table D-18: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Vancouver 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	13,530	19,600	32,390	47,050	88,550	29,440	230,500
Immigrants	18,330	9,230	24,600	30,720	47,620	33,030	163,500
Immigrated before 1986	7,370	5,260	11,010	15,650	28,360	13,800	81,400
Immigrated 1986-1995	7,380	2,790	8,820	10,020	13,560	12,390	54,900
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,560	1,200	4,760	5,050	5,710	6,850	27,100
Men							
Canadian-born	33,980	62,470	45,060	48,550	40,620	28,230	258,900
Immigrants	30,400	35,270	32,640	34,680	20,430	25,790	179,200
Immigrated before 1986	15,230	19,450	15,180	16,830	12,950	11,070	90,700
Immigrated 1986-1995	9,730	11,410	11,140	10,070	5,070	9,510	56,900
Immigrated 1996-2001	5,450	4,410	6,340	7,800	2,400	5,210	31,600
Total							
Canadian-born	47,500	82,060	77,440	95,590	129,160	57,670	489,400
Immigrants	48,720	44,500	57,230	65,390	68,050	58,810	342,700
Immigrated before 1986	22,600	24,710	26,200	32,490	41,330	24,870	172,200
Immigrated 1986-1995	17,130	14,180	19,950	20,050	18,630	21,890	111,800
Immigrated 1996-2001	9,000	5,600	11,100	12,850	8,100	12,050	58,700

	Manu- facturing	Construction and Transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	6%	9%	14%	20%	38%	13%	100%
Immigrants	11%	6%	15%	19%	29%	20%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	9%	6%	14%	19%	35%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	13%	5%	16%	18%	25%	23%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	13%	4%	18%	19%	21%	25%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	13%	24%	17%	19%	16%	11%	100%
Immigrants	17%	20%	18%	19%	11%	14%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	17%	21%	17%	19%	14%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	17%	20%	20%	18%	9%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	17%	14%	20%	25%	8%	17%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	10%	17%	16%	20%	26%	12%	100%
Immigrants	14%	13%	17%	19%	20%	17%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	13%	14%	15%	19%	24%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15%	13%	18%	18%	17%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	15%	10%	19%	22%	14%	21%	100%

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

Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrant women lower

The jobs of recent immigrants require lower skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born. One-third of jobs held by Canadian-born women require the highest level of skill, a university education. For immigrant women who landed after 1995, one-quarter of jobs require a university education. There is a larger gap between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born in the skill requirements of their jobs for women than for men.

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

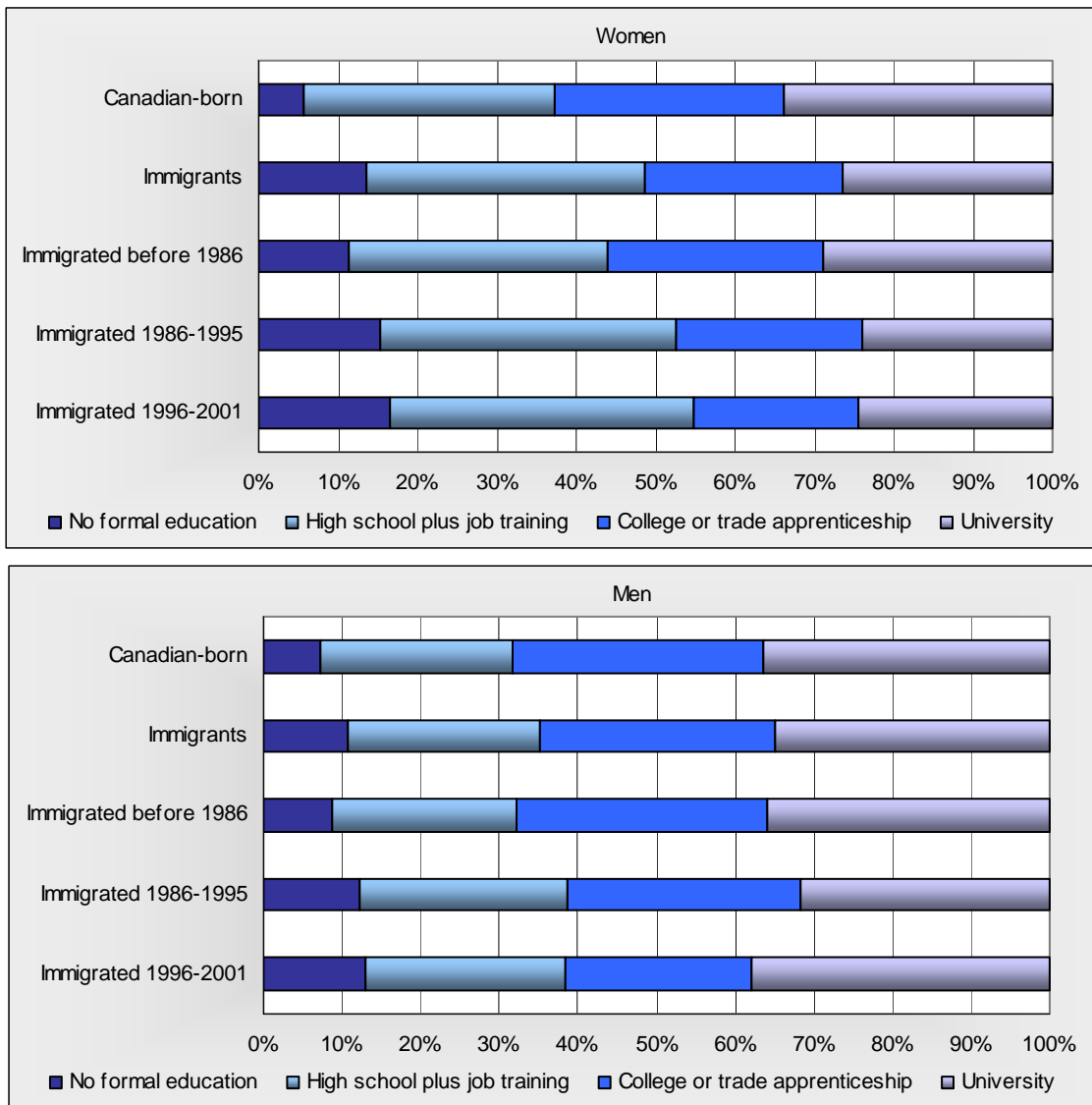
	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	12,840	6%	73,370	32%	66,260	29%	78,060	34%	230,530	100%
Immigrants	22,230	14%	57,330	35%	40,580	25%	43,380	27%	163,520	100%
Immigrated before 1986	9,320	11%	26,550	33%	21,960	27%	23,620	29%	81,450	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,410	15%	20,430	37%	13,000	24%	13,110	24%	54,940	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,510	17%	10,350	38%	5,640	21%	6,640	24%	27,130	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	18,660	7%	63,030	24%	82,700	32%	94,500	37%	258,890	100%
Immigrants	19,030	11%	44,160	25%	53,530	30%	62,460	35%	179,190	100%
Immigrated before 1986	7,960	9%	21,150	23%	29,120	32%	32,490	36%	90,730	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6,960	12%	15,020	26%	16,930	30%	17,980	32%	56,890	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,120	13%	7,980	25%	7,480	24%	12,000	38%	31,580	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	31,500	6%	136,400	28%	148,960	30%	172,560	35%	489,420	100%
Immigrants	41,260	12%	101,500	30%	94,110	27%	105,840	31%	342,700	100%
Immigrated before 1986	17,280	10%	47,720	28%	51,070	30%	56,120	33%	172,170	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15,350	14%	35,460	32%	29,930	27%	31,090	28%	111,830	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	8,630	15%	18,330	31%	13,110	22%	18,640	32%	58,710	100%

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

For most men and women, the skill requirements of jobs of earlier immigrants are closer to those of the Canadian-born, which may mean that the situation of immigrants approaches the situation of the Canadian-born as their stay in Canada lengthens. However, very recent immigrant men are employed in jobs at the highest skill level to a greater extent than earlier immigrants.

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

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



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

Education of recent immigrants not fully utilized

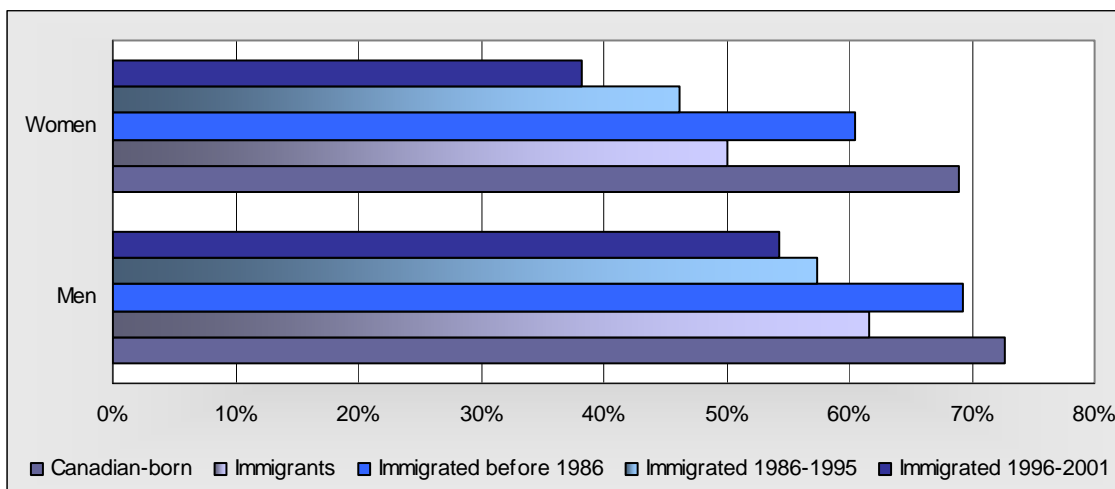
The jobs of recent immigrants with a university degree do not require the same level of skill as the jobs of Canadian-born persons with a university degree. Seven in ten employed Canadian-born women with a university degree have a job requiring a university degree. But only four in ten employed women who immigrated after 1995 have a job that requires a university degree. Just under three-quarters of Canadian-born men with a university degree, but just over one-half of very recent immigrant men have a job requiring a university education.

Table D-20: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates, 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Vancouver 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	590	1%	7,290	12%	11,140	18%	42,280	69%	61,290	100%
Immigrants	2,690	6%	10,950	24%	9,440	20%	23,220	50%	46,280	100%
Immigrated before 1986	510	3%	3,250	17%	3,890	20%	11,690	60%	19,330	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,030	7%	4,090	27%	3,190	21%	7,110	46%	15,410	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,170	10%	3,610	31%	2,360	20%	4,420	38%	11,540	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	1,230	2%	6,070	9%	10,620	16%	47,570	73%	65,470	100%
Immigrants	2,930	5%	8,430	15%	10,580	19%	35,140	62%	57,080	100%
Immigrated before 1986	660	3%	2,720	11%	4,090	17%	16,750	69%	24,200	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	930	5%	2,810	16%	3,600	21%	9,890	57%	17,220	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,340	9%	2,910	19%	2,910	19%	8,510	54%	15,660	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	1,810	1%	13,360	11%	21,750	17%	89,840	71%	126,760	100%
Immigrants	5,610	5%	19,380	19%	20,010	19%	58,360	56%	103,360	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,170	3%	5,960	14%	7,980	18%	28,440	65%	43,520	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,960	6%	6,900	21%	6,790	21%	16,990	52%	32,630	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,500	9%	6,520	24%	5,260	19%	12,920	48%	27,200	100%

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

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

The skill requirements of jobs of university graduates were somewhat higher in 2001 than in 1996, with an increase in the proportion of university graduates holding university-level jobs, and a decline in the proportion holding high school-level jobs. Recent immigrants shared in this development. For both Canadian-born and very recent immigrant men, the proportion of university graduates holding jobs requiring college or trade diplomas and below was five percentage points lower than in 1996, and the proportion of university graduates holding jobs requiring a university degree was five percentage points higher than in 1996. Immigrant men who had been in the country more than 15 years or from 5 to 15 years experienced a smaller shift of approximately two points. For very recent immigrant women, the shift from jobs requiring no more than high school to jobs requiring college or university was seven percentage points. For the women that had been in the country for 5 to 15 years, the change was five percentage points.

PART E: INCOME

SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME

Sources of income vary by time in Canada

Income from employment is the most common source of income for the Canadian-born. Seven in ten Canadian-born women and eight in ten Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in the year 2000. A larger share of the Canadian-born than of immigrants had income from employment. In 2000, the share of men and women with employment income for the very recent immigrant cohort was higher than in 1995 by an average of 6%.

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

	No income		Employment income		Other private income		Government transfers		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	23,520	5%	320,310	70%	153,940	34%	278,360	61%	456,710	100%
Immigrants	23,350	7%	200,320	58%	116,370	34%	235,530	68%	345,760	100%
Immigrated before 1986	5,030	3%	95,320	57%	67,900	41%	115,150	69%	166,460	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,640	9%	73,500	60%	33,520	27%	83,730	68%	122,360	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	7,690	13%	31,510	55%	14,950	26%	36,650	64%	56,950	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	19,230	4%	350,360	78%	125,960	28%	226,780	51%	447,760	100%
Immigrants	12,450	4%	213,700	68%	101,420	32%	195,690	63%	313,040	100%
Immigrated before 1986	650	0%	106,650	69%	60,730	39%	94,820	61%	155,340	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7,240	7%	74,110	68%	27,330	25%	69,260	64%	108,510	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	4,560	9%	32,950	67%	13,360	27%	31,620	64%	49,190	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	42,740	5%	670,670	74%	279,900	31%	505,130	56%	904,460	100%
Immigrants	35,790	5%	414,030	63%	217,790	33%	431,230	65%	658,810	100%
Immigrated before 1986	5,670	2%	201,970	63%	128,630	40%	209,980	65%	321,800	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	17,880	8%	147,610	64%	60,850	26%	152,990	66%	230,870	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	12,250	12%	64,460	61%	28,310	27%	68,260	64%	106,140	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.

Very recent immigrants are twice as likely as the Canadian-born to have no income. More recent cohorts are more likely to have no income than earlier cohorts, and immigrants who landed before 1986 are less likely than the Canadian-born to have no income. Absence of income among women was less common in 2000 than in 1995. The incidence of zero income dropped by six percentage points for the very recent immigrant cohort, and by about three percentage points for other women groups. Among men there was little change in the share with zero income since 1995.

Recent immigrants are much less likely to have other private income—for example, income from investments or pension plans—in comparison to the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. However, these shares decreased since 1995 for very recent immigrants by about 3%. The share of earlier immigrants with other private income is significantly higher than that of the Canadian-born.

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

Average income increases with length of stay

The average income of immigrants in the year 2000 was about four-fifth of that of the Canadian-born, considering only persons who reported income. Those who immigrated before 1986 had almost the same average income as the Canadian-born. For very recent immigrants, average income was a little more than one-half of that of the Canadian-born, and for those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period it was close to two-thirds of that of 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, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Average income of persons with income	Sources of average income			Total
		Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	
Women					
Canadian-born	\$27,650	76%	13%	11%	100%
Immigrants	\$21,990	70%	14%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$26,560	67%	16%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$18,670	74%	11%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$14,530	73%	11%	16%	100%
Men					
Canadian-born	\$42,090	84%	10%	6%	100%
Immigrants	\$33,490	79%	12%	9%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$41,380	76%	14%	10%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$25,980	83%	9%	8%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$23,200	83%	9%	8%	100%
Total					
Canadian-born	\$34,840	81%	11%	8%	100%
Immigrants	\$27,540	75%	13%	12%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$33,820	72%	15%	13%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$22,140	79%	10%	11%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$18,650	79%	10%	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.

Compared to 1995, the average income of very recent immigrant men increased more than that of other cohorts—by almost one-third. The average income of immigrants who had been in Canada between five and fifteen years increased by 10%.

The average income of Canadian-born women and the average income of immigrant women are both about two-thirds that of their respective male counterparts.

Earnings from employment account for the bulk of income of all groups and make up a slightly higher proportion of income of the Canadian-born than of immigrant income. The share of income derived from employment has increased markedly since 1995 for very recent immigrants, by 5% for women and 10% for men, while other cohorts did not report a significant change.

The share of other private income is slightly lower for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born, while transfer payments from government make up a larger share of their income. The share of transfer payments is higher because the income of recent immigrants is relatively low, as the average amounts paid to Canadian-born and immigrant households are similar. Compared to 1995, the share of other private income decreased for very recent immigrants by seven percentage points, while other cohorts experienced only a small change.

Earnings of recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time lower

The wages and salaries earned by recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 2000 are below the Vancouver average. As was shown in the previous section, recent immigrants generally have jobs that require lower skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born and would therefore generally receive lower rates of pay. Recent immigrants also generally have less work experience in Canada than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born.

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

	Amount	Percentage of overall average
Canadian-born	\$43,760	107%
Immigrants	\$36,790	90%
Immigrated before 1986	\$43,660	106%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$30,810	75%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$26,690	65%
All who worked mostly full-time	\$41,090	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 level of wages and salaries of very recent immigrants relative to the overall Vancouver average (65% of the average) was higher in 2000 than in 1995 by eight percentage points. Those who had been in the country from 5 to 15 years, however, had the same relative earnings level as their counterparts of five years earlier.

Transfers a larger share of household income of non-seniors

In the year 2000, a large majority of households received government transfer payments. Recent immigrant households were more likely to receive transfer payments than other households. On average, the payments received were somewhat higher in dollar terms than for other households but even higher relative to income.

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

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, Vancouver 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	87%	72%	69%	100%	77%
Earlier immigrant households	92%	73%	76%	100%	83%
Recent immigrant households	82%	86%	91%	99%	89%
1986-1995 immigrants	84%	84%	90%	99%	89%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	89%	83%	92%	100%	89%
1996-1999 immigrants only	75%	90%	95%	100%	92%
Average amount of transfer per receiving household					
Canadian-born households	\$2,310	\$2,680	\$3,080	\$16,030	\$5,370
Earlier immigrant households	\$2,740	\$3,450	\$3,750	\$16,720	\$7,870
Recent immigrant households	\$1,830	\$4,410	\$4,350	\$14,800	\$5,650
1986-1995 immigrants	\$2,010	\$4,460	\$3,940	\$14,790	\$5,740
1996-1999 immigrants with others	\$2,520	\$4,860	\$6,210	\$16,830	\$7,090
1996-1999 immigrants only	\$760	\$4,020	\$4,500	\$9,930	\$4,380
Transfers as a share of income, all households					
Canadian-born households	8%	3%	3%	35%	7%
Earlier immigrant households	9%	4%	3%	33%	9%
Recent immigrant households	8%	7%	7%	26%	9%
1986-1995 immigrants	9%	7%	6%	27%	9%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	8%	7%	8%	22%	9%
1996-1999 immigrants only	7%	9%	11%	30%	10%

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 higher incidence and higher amounts of transfer payments for recent immigrant households of persons 25 to 64 years old in relation to earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born may have to do with the larger average number of children in families and with differences in labour market participation and unemployment reviewed in Part D. That transfer payments from government make up a larger part of income than for their Canadian-born and earlier immigrant counterparts also reflects their lower incomes.

Almost all households with persons 65 years of age and over received transfer payments from government: Old Age Security, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, or Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits. Recent immigrant households of seniors received a smaller amount, and this amount also made up a smaller share of their income than is the case for Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. Households consisting only of very recent immigrants 65 years of age and over received much less than other households. Seniors who immigrated very recently are not entitled to Old Age Security, and they may not have built up credits under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Personal income reaches parity with longer stay

Of very recent immigrants, more than one-half of women and two-fifth of men reported no income or income of less than \$10,000 in 2000. The share reporting no income is lower for persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period. And the share of persons without income is even lower for earlier immigrants, who also report income below \$10,000 in much smaller proportions than recent immigrants.

At the high end of the income scale, recent immigrants and especially very recent immigrants are underrepresented. The proportion with incomes of \$50,000 and over is on average three times as large among the Canadian-born as among recent immigrants. By contrast, the proportion of earlier immigrants with income of \$50,000 and over is almost equal to that of the Canadian-born.

Table E-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—income levels, by gender (number and percentage distribution) and average income, by gender, Vancouver 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	23,510	102,860	161,650	110,450	58,230	456,710	
Immigrants	23,350	98,030	138,590	59,310	26,480	345,760	
Immigrated before 1986	5,020	32,590	72,450	37,790	18,610	166,460	
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,640	41,700	46,880	16,930	6,210	122,350	
Immigrated 1996-1999	7,690	23,750	19,260	4,600	1,670	56,950	
Men							
Canadian-born	19,230	78,210	114,840	108,310	127,200	447,750	
Immigrants	12,450	64,060	110,940	65,250	60,350	313,040	
Immigrated before 1986	660	18,470	54,000	39,440	42,790	155,340	
Immigrated 1986-1995	7,240	29,930	39,360	19,160	12,840	108,510	
Immigrated 1996-1999	4,560	15,670	17,590	6,660	4,720	49,190	
Total							
Canadian-born	42,740	181,060	276,480	218,760	185,430	904,460	
Immigrants	35,790	162,090	249,530	124,560	86,830	658,820	
Immigrated before 1986	5,670	51,070	126,450	77,220	61,400	321,820	
Immigrated 1986-1995	17,880	71,610	86,240	36,100	19,050	230,870	
Immigrated 1996-1999	12,250	39,420	36,840	11,250	6,390	106,140	

	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	5%	23%	35%	24%	13%	100%	\$26,230
Immigrants	7%	28%	40%	17%	8%	100%	\$20,500
Immigrated before 1986	3%	20%	44%	23%	11%	100%	\$25,760
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	34%	38%	14%	5%	100%	\$17,040
Immigrated 1996-1999	13%	42%	34%	8%	3%	100%	\$12,570
Men							
Canadian-born	4%	17%	26%	24%	28%	100%	\$40,290
Immigrants	4%	20%	35%	21%	19%	100%	\$32,160
Immigrated before 1986	0%	12%	35%	25%	28%	100%	\$41,210
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	28%	36%	18%	12%	100%	\$24,240
Immigrated 1996-1999	9%	32%	36%	14%	10%	100%	\$21,050
Total							
Canadian-born	5%	20%	31%	24%	21%	100%	\$33,190
Immigrants	5%	25%	38%	19%	13%	100%	\$26,040
Immigrated before 1986	2%	16%	39%	24%	19%	100%	\$33,220
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	31%	37%	16%	8%	100%	\$20,430
Immigrated 1996-1999	12%	37%	35%	11%	6%	100%	\$16,500

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.

Recent immigrant household income nine-tenths of overall average

In the year 2000, recent immigrant households had average income of \$56,300 or 89% of the income of Canadian-born households. The income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants was particularly low, just 61% of the income of households of the Canadian-born.

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

Table E-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Vancouver 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	70,880 18%	83,160 21%	78,890 20%	58,580 15%	105,420 27%	396,920 100%	\$63,620
Earlier immigrants	28,580 15%	37,500 20%	33,430 18%	28,670 15%	61,570 32%	189,750 100%	\$70,210
Recent immigrants	28,750 20%	35,060 24%	29,310 20%	21,120 15%	30,930 21%	145,190 100%	\$56,330
1986-1995 immigrants	17,030 18%	21,140 23%	18,790 20%	14,370 15%	21,960 24%	93,320 100%	\$59,330
1996-1999 immigrants with others	2,170 10%	4,170 19%	5,110 24%	3,890 18%	6,340 29%	21,670 100%	\$67,740
1996-1999 immigrants only	9,560 32%	9,750 32%	5,410 18%	2,870 9%	2,630 9%	30,210 100%	\$38,870
All households	140,680 19%	161,120 21%	145,000 19%	110,370 15%	201,550 27%	758,710 100%	\$63,000

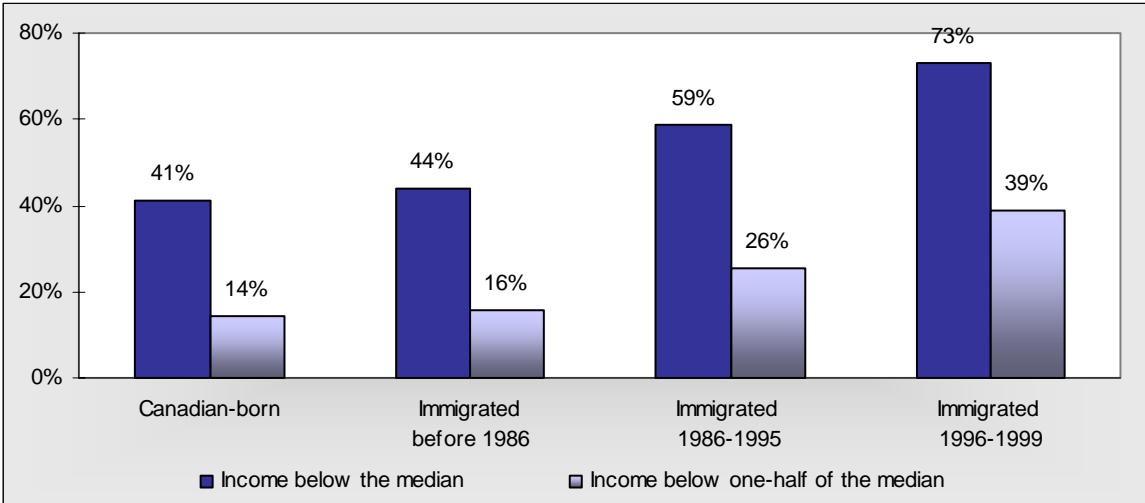
Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions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

Four in ten very recent immigrants have low income

Recent immigrants are more likely than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born to live in families with incomes that fall below the median family income or, if they do not live in families, to have income below the median for unattached individuals. They are also more likely to have or live in families with incomes that fall below one-half of the median income—that is, to have low income. The proportion of immigrants with income in the bottom half or quarter of the income distribution declines in relation to the cohort’s length of stay in Canada.

The share of very recent immigrants whose family or individual income is below one-half of the median income is nearly three times as large as that of the Canadian-born. The proportion of very recent immigrants with income below the median is also much higher, with three out of four finding themselves in this situation. Although earlier immigrant households have higher average income than Canadian-born households, a slightly larger proportion of earlier immigrants find themselves below the median or one-half of the median income.

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, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 2000



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

The proportion of individuals with income below the median varies with age and to a lesser extent gender. For the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the highest incidence of incomes that are below the median is found among seniors. But this is not so for very recent immigrants, among whom incomes below the median are more common for younger age groups. Persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period occupy a middle ground.

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

Nearly four out of ten immigrants who landed between 1996 and 1999 have low incomes or live in families with low income—that is, income below one-half of the median. This share is nearly three times as large as for the Canadian-born. The difference in the incidence of low income between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is smallest for seniors. Recently immigrated female seniors are less likely than their male counterparts to have low income.

Table E-7: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below the median, by age and gender, Vancouver 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	66,970	47%	37,120	42%	110,470	36%	40,960	63%	255,510	43%
Immigrants	13,600	72%	22,890	67%	128,270	51%	37,890	62%	202,600	56%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	1,580	48%	44,960	38%	29,440	64%	75,940	46%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,090	65%	12,790	64%	52,170	58%	6,780	57%	76,820	59%
Immigrated 1996-1999	8,510	77%	8,530	76%	31,140	73%	1,670	59%	49,840	73%
Men										
Canadian-born	70,840	47%	34,230	38%	103,270	34%	28,700	60%	237,030	40%
Immigrants	14,530	73%	24,110	65%	106,910	48%	31,540	60%	177,080	53%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	1,620	43%	39,230	35%	24,040	61%	64,870	42%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,430	65%	14,150	64%	42,170	56%	6,190	58%	67,940	58%
Immigrated 1996-1999	9,100	79%	8,340	76%	25,520	71%	1,310	59%	44,270	73%
Total										
Canadian-born	137,800	47%	71,350	40%	213,740	35%	69,660	62%	492,540	41%
Immigrants	28,120	72%	47,000	66%	235,180	50%	69,420	61%	379,670	54%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	3,200	45%	84,190	37%	53,470	62%	140,810	44%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,520	65%	26,940	64%	94,340	57%	12,970	57%	144,760	59%
Immigrated 1996-1999	17,610	78%	16,870	76%	56,650	72%	2,980	59%	94,110	73%

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

Table E-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below one-half of the median, by age and gender, Vancouver 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	22,690	16%	15,140	17%	39,720	13%	11,900	18%	89,420	15%
Immigrants	6,930	37%	11,940	35%	54,160	22%	14,580	24%	87,590	24%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	770	23%	15,640	13%	11,030	24%	27,430	16%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,260	29%	6,390	32%	22,230	25%	2,820	24%	33,690	26%
Immigrated 1996-1999	4,670	42%	4,790	43%	16,300	38%	730	26%	26,480	39%
Men										
Canadian-born	24,100	16%	13,100	14%	36,660	12%	8,930	19%	82,780	14%
Immigrants	7,260	36%	12,570	34%	43,150	19%	12,860	24%	75,800	23%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	650	17%	12,750	11%	9,320	24%	22,700	15%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,410	29%	7,040	32%	17,290	23%	2,820	26%	29,540	25%
Immigrated 1996-1999	4,860	42%	4,880	44%	13,110	37%	720	32%	23,560	39%
Total										
Canadian-born	46,790	16%	28,240	16%	76,380	12%	20,830	19%	172,200	14%
Immigrants	14,190	37%	24,510	34%	97,310	21%	27,430	24%	163,380	23%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	1,420	20%	28,390	12%	20,350	24%	50,130	16%
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,660	29%	13,430	32%	39,510	24%	5,640	25%	63,220	26%
Immigrated 1996-1999	9,530	42%	9,670	44%	29,410	37%	1,450	29%	50,040	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 Vancouver, recent immigrant households have more persons per room than households generally. As many as 23% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions (that is, there are more persons than rooms in the home). The incidence of crowding is even higher among households consisting only of very recent immigrants. By contrast, crowding is very rare among households of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.

Table F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, Vancouver 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	266,620	101,550	12,350	16,410	396,920
Earlier immigrants	118,820	52,510	9,020	9,410	189,740
Recent immigrants	44,410	57,850	24,110	37,370	163,700
1986-1995 immigrants	29,690	34,350	12,850	16,420	93,320
1996-2001 immigrants with others	5,700	11,390	5,200	9,140	31,410
1996-2001 immigrants only	9,020	12,110	6,060	11,810	38,990
All households	433,020	214,780	46,000	64,920	758,720

Households	Fewer than 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1 or more	Total
	persons	persons	persons	persons	
Canadian-born	67%	26%	3%	4%	100%
Earlier immigrants	63%	28%	5%	5%	100%
Recent immigrants	27%	35%	15%	23%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	32%	37%	14%	18%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	18%	36%	17%	29%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	23%	31%	16%	30%	100%
All households	57%	28%	6%	9%	100%

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

Large households likely to have crowded accommodations

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

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

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

Type of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
1 to 3 persons					
Canadian-born	241,890	66,660	5,360	12,300	326,190
Earlier immigrants	102,700	27,070	2,290	5,250	137,300
Recent immigrants	35,160	28,840	8,210	12,590	84,780
1986-1995 immigrants	23,540	15,930	3,860	5,130	48,450
1996-2001 immigrants with others	4,260	6,010	1,610	2,260	14,140
1996-2001 immigrants only	7,340	6,900	2,740	5,220	22,200
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	24,020	31,430	5,420	3,130	63,990
Earlier immigrants	15,530	22,000	4,430	2,880	44,840
Recent immigrants	8,700	24,470	10,680	16,680	60,520
1986-1995 immigrants	5,880	15,660	5,970	7,620	35,120
1996-2001 immigrants with others	1,200	3,890	1,810	3,300	10,190
1996-2001 immigrants only	1,620	4,920	2,910	5,770	15,210
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	720	3,460	1,570	990	6,750
Earlier immigrants	600	3,440	2,290	1,270	7,590
Recent immigrants	550	4,540	5,220	8,100	18,410
1986-1995 immigrants	280	2,760	3,040	3,700	9,750
1996-2001 immigrants with others	220	1,490	1,780	3,590	7,080
1996-2001 immigrants only	50	300	410	840	1,580

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	74%	20%	2%	4%	100%
Earlier immigrants	75%	20%	2%	4%	100%
Recent immigrants	41%	34%	10%	15%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	49%	33%	8%	11%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	30%	42%	11%	16%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	33%	31%	12%	23%	100%
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	38%	49%	8%	5%	100%
Earlier immigrants	35%	49%	10%	6%	100%
Recent immigrants	14%	40%	18%	28%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	17%	45%	17%	22%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	12%	38%	18%	32%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	11%	32%	19%	38%	100%
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	11%	51%	23%	15%	100%
Earlier immigrants	8%	45%	30%	17%	100%
Recent immigrants	3%	25%	28%	44%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	3%	28%	31%	38%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	3%	21%	25%	51%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	3%	19%	26%	53%	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.

Four in ten recent immigrant households face high housing costs

Four in ten recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on accommodations, and for two in ten households the cost of accommodations exceeds 50% of income. Households consisting only of very recent immigrants are even more likely to have high housing costs, with more than one-half spending 30% or more of their income on housing. Of Canadian-born households, three in ten have housing cost in excess of 30% of income.

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

Households	Cost of accommodations					
	Less than 30%		30% to 50%		50% or more	
Canadian-born	281,070	71%	63,250	16%	49,270	12%
Earlier immigrants	141,520	75%	27,820	15%	18,940	10%
Recent immigrants	87,350	60%	27,180	19%	29,870	21%
1986-1995 immigrants	58,120	62%	17,550	19%	17,220	18%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	14,830	68%	3,790	17%	2,930	14%
1996-1999 immigrants only	14,390	48%	5,840	19%	9,730	32%
All households	519,980	69%	122,650	16%	107,630	14%

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

Housing costs of more than 30% of income are considered burdensome, and households facing that level of cost generally have low incomes. Many households of recently landed immigrants have low incomes and try to keep the cost of accommodations down by choosing small quarters and making their households large. But often this is not enough to bring housing costs down to less than 30% of income.

Housing of very recent immigrants in similar state of repair

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

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

Households	Period of construction					
	Before 1971		1971-1990		1991-2001	
Canadian-born	160,350	40%	160,200	40%	76,360	19%
Earlier immigrants	68,450	36%	82,140	43%	39,140	21%
Recent immigrants	43,440	27%	65,890	40%	54,380	33%
1986-1995 immigrants	24,860	27%	37,900	41%	30,580	33%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	8,810	28%	12,710	40%	9,900	32%
1996-2001 immigrants only	9,770	25%	15,310	39%	13,910	36%
All households	274,830	36%	311,620	41%	172,280	23%

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

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

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

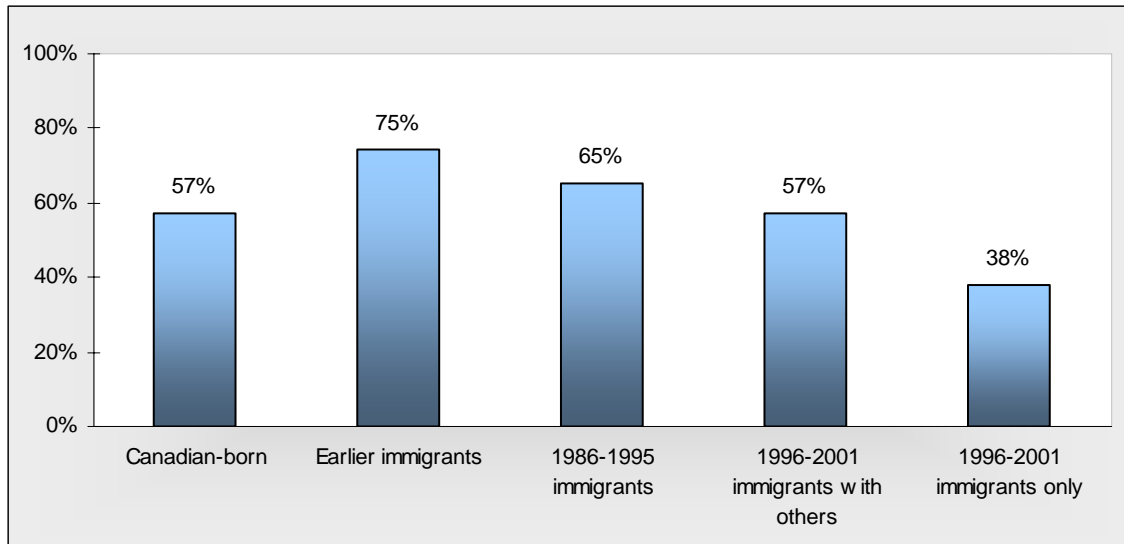
Households	Quality of housing					
	Regular maintenance		Minor repairs		Major repairs	
Canadian-born	268,210	68%	92,450	23%	36,250	9%
Earlier immigrants	133,760	70%	41,140	22%	14,850	8%
Recent immigrants	116,230	71%	35,620	22%	11,860	7%
1986-1995 immigrants	64,690	69%	21,400	23%	7,230	8%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	22,150	71%	6,810	22%	2,460	8%
1996-2001 immigrants only	29,400	75%	7,420	19%	2,180	6%
All households	524,700	69%	170,680	22%	63,330	8%

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

Home ownership as common among all but very recent immigrants

Slightly less than 40% of households consisting only of very recent immigrants own their home, compared to almost 60% of Canadian-born households. Other households of recent and earlier immigrants are at least as likely as Canadian-born households to own their home.

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



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

GLOSSARY

This Glossary gives terms, definitions and categories according to Statistics Canada's *2001 Census Handbook* (Catalogue Number 92-379-XIE). Immigration categories are as defined by Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Items are presented in alphabetical order.

Census Metropolitan Area

A **census metropolitan area** (CMA) consists of a large urban core with a population of at least 100,000 together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. The Vancouver CMA has the same boundaries in 2001 as in 1996. Along with the City of Vancouver, this CMA includes. Anmore, Barnston Island 3, Belcarra, Bowen Island, Burnaby, Burrard Inlet 3, Capilano 5, Coquitlam, Coquitlam 1 & 2, Delta, Greater Vancouver A, Katzie 1 & 2, Langley & Langley 5, Lions Bay, Maple Ridge, Matsqui 4, McMillan Island 6, Mission 1, Musqueam 2 & 4,, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Pitt Meadows, Port Coquitlam, Port Moody, Richmond, Semiahmoo, Seymour Creek 2, Surrey, Tsawwassen, West Vancouver, White Rock, and Whonnock 1. Throughout this profile, the Vancouver CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Vancouver.

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	