



Citizenship and  
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et  
Immigration Canada

# RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

## Victoria

A Comparative Profile Based  
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

**Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics**

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METROPOLITAN AREAS**

**Victoria**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

### *Very recent immigrants—a snapshot*

- Very recent immigrants, those who landed on or after January 1, 1996 and were living in Victoria on May 15, 2001, are rather small in number. They number 4,800 or 8% of all immigrants in Victoria, a small share compared to the 18% share of very recent immigrants in Canada as a whole. While one in ten came from the United States, the largest source country, the majority came from Asian countries. One-third have university degrees, nearly twice as large a share as among the Canadian-born, and almost all report knowledge of English or French. However, employment and average income were lower among the very recent immigrant cohort in the 2001 Census than among their counterparts in the 1996 Census.

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

- In 2001, there were 14,200 recent immigrants in Victoria or 0.6% of all recent immigrants living in Canada, accounting for 25% of immigrants in Victoria and 4.6% of the total 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.
- Three-quarters of immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 had become Canadian citizens by May 2001.

### *Who are the recent immigrants (Part B)*

- Recent immigrants to Victoria come from all over the world. Asian origins are more prevalent among immigrants who landed after 1995. The share of recent immigrants from the United States, the largest source country, is 10%. Taiwan is second, also with 10% of recent immigrants. Taiwan, the Philippines, Japan and Iran have become more important sources of immigrants to Victoria since 1995.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that one-half of recent immigrants destined to Victoria entered through the family class. The number of economic immigrants increased from one-third in the second half of the 1980s to nearly one-half in the late 1990s. The refugee share is very small.
- Recent immigrants are changing the religious landscape of Victoria. Sixteen percent of recent immigrants are Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus or Sikhs.
- Some 45% of very recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age. This age group accounts for 30% of Victoria’s Canadian-born population.
- Almost all persons who immigrated between 1996 and 2001 reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. For nearly five in ten 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 Victoria is quite high compared to that of the Canadian-born, with one-third of women and somewhat more than one-third of men having a university degree.

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

- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to live with relatives, and they are twice as likely to live in an extended family. Two in ten recent immigrants of 65 years of age and over live alone, compared to one in three of their Canadian-born counterparts.
- Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to have children at home, in particular when the oldest member of the family is 45 years of age or older. There are far fewer lone-parent families among recent immigrants than among Canadian-born families.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 6% of households in Victoria. One in three 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 35% consisting of four or more persons, compared to only 16% of Canadian-born households with four or more persons.

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

- The more recent their arrival, the lower the labour force participation rate and the higher the unemployment rate of immigrants. Earlier immigrants participate in the labour force at more or less the same rates as the Canadian-born.
- This pattern of increasing convergence to the Canadian-born with longer stay in Canada occurs across all age and gender groups and levels of education. The disparities between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are smaller for men than for women.
- There was less employment among recent and very recent immigrants in 2001 than in 1996. While employment had also become less common among the Canadian-born, there was a much greater decline among recent immigrants.
- In comparison with the Canadian-born, recent immigrants are more likely to be employed in sales and services occupations and less likely to be employed in administrative occupations.
- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to be employed in hospitality and other services sectors. Construction and transportation industries and the public

sector account for smaller shares of the jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

- The jobs of recent immigrants, especially of women, require somewhat less skill than the jobs of the Canadian-born.

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

- On average among persons reporting income for the year 2000, the income of very recent immigrants is about three-fifths of that of the Canadian-born, while those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period have nine-tenths the income of the Canadian-born.
- Average income of very recent immigrants in the year 2000 was 11% lower than that of very recent immigrants in 1995. Victoria is unique among Canadian cities in this regard. The average income of immigrant men and women who had been in the country between 5 and 15 years was 20% higher than in 1995, a somewhat larger increase than for the Canadian-born.
- Transfer payments from government to households in the 25-64 age group were marginally larger for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born, both in absolute amount and as a share of household income.
- One in three very recent immigrants is in a low-income situation, twice as large a share as for the Canadian-born.

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

- In Victoria, 10% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions—that is, have one person or more per room—compared to 3% of Canadian-born households. Among households consisting only of very recent immigrants, the incidence of crowding is 24%.
- Three in ten recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on shelter, the same share as for Canadian-born households.
- The state of repair of the housing stock among recent immigrants is comparable to that among the Canadian-born.
- One in three households consisting only of very recent immigrants owns its home. Among other recent immigrant households, home ownership is as common as among Canadian-born households.



## PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

### *57,600 immigrants in the Victoria Census Metropolitan Area*

According to the 2001 Census, there were 57,600 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Victoria (that is, the Victoria Census Metropolitan Area or Victoria for short) in 2001. The immigrant population in Victoria has increased over the 15 years ending in 2001, although it has grown at a slower rate than the Canadian-born population within the CMA. Over the period of 1986 to 2001, the number of immigrants living in Victoria increased by 4,800 or 9%. In comparison, Victoria's Canadian-born population increased by 49,000 or 25%.

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

	Census of Population			Change					
	1986	1996	2001	1986-1996		1996-2001		1986-2001	
<b>Victoria</b>									
Immigrants	52,810	57,790	57,590	4,980	9%	-200	0%	4,780	9%
Canadian-born	198,040	240,390	247,010	42,350	21%	6,620	3%	48,970	25%
Population	250,850	300,030	306,970	49,180	20%	6,940	2%	56,120	22%
<b>British Columbia</b>									
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%
<b>Canada</b>									
Immigrants	3,908,150	4,971,060	5,448,490	1,062,910	27%	477,430	10%	1,540,340	39%
Canadian-born	21,113,860	23,390,330	23,991,910	2,276,470	11%	601,580	3%	2,878,050	14%
Population	25,022,010	28,528,130	29,639,040	3,506,120	14%	1,110,910	4%	4,617,030	18%

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

Victoria's immigrant population has increased at a slower rate than the immigrant population in British Columbia. To take the most recent five-year period as an example, between 1996 and 2001 the number of immigrants in the Victoria CMA declined by 200 people. In contrast, the total number of immigrants living in British Columbia increased by 106,600, or 12%.

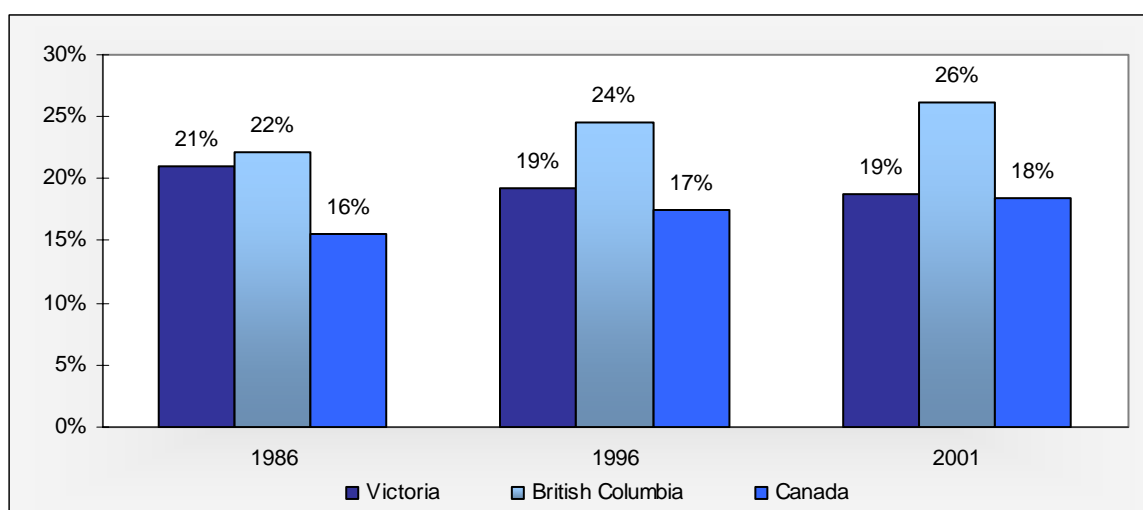
In 2001, Victoria's share of Canada's five million immigrants was 1.1%, less than the 1.4% share fifteen years earlier. The city was the place of residence of 1% of the total population of Canada and of the same share of the country's Canadian-born population. These shares were the same as in 1986.

Victoria's share of the immigrant population of British Columbia has fallen from 8.4% in 1986 to 5.7% in 2001. Its share of British Columbia's Canadian-born population has remained stable: in 1986 the share was 8.9% and in 2001 the share was 8.6%. Victoria's share of the total population of British Columbia was 8.8% in 1986 and declined to 7.9% in 2001.

## *Immigrant share of the population stable*

The immigrant share of Victoria's population has remained stable at 19% of the population since 1996, after declining from 21% in 1986. The immigrant share of the population of British Columbia has increased from 24% to 26% over the same period. The share of immigrants in the population of Canada increased from 17% in 1996 to 18% in 2001. The proportion of immigrants in Victoria's population is similar to the proportion in the country overall, but well below that of British Columbia.

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



## *One in four immigrants landed after 1985*

Twenty-five percent of Victoria's immigrants—57,600 people—landed in Canada in the 15 years before the 2001 Census. By comparison, 48% of British Columbia's immigrants and 46% of Canada's immigrants landed during the same period.

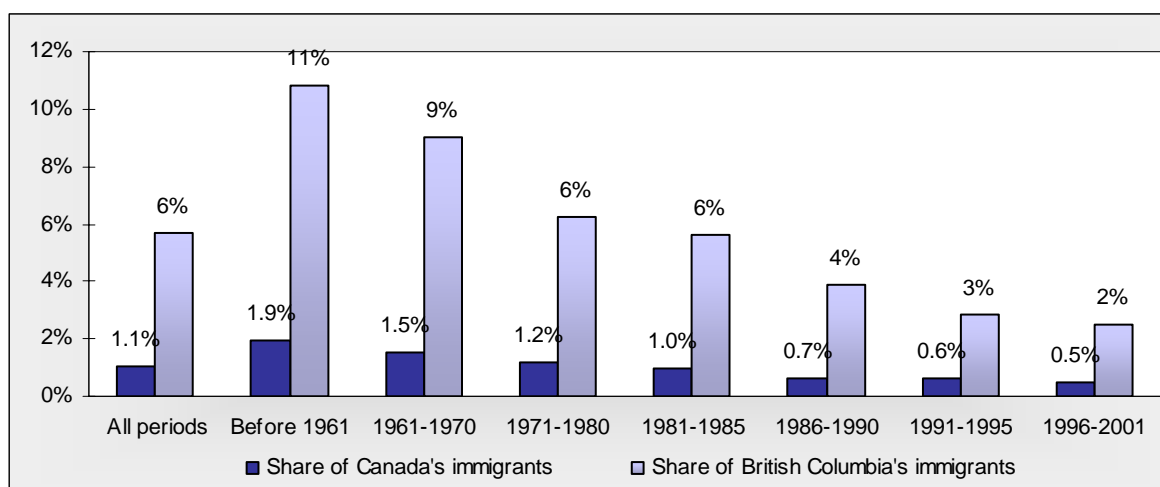
**Table A-2: Immigrants by period of immigration, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, British Columbia and Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)**

Period of immigration	Victoria		British Columbia		Canada	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Before 1961	17,310	30%	160,480	16%	894,470	16%
1961-1970	11,330	20%	125,830	12%	745,570	14%
1971-1980	10,980	19%	174,950	17%	936,280	17%
1981-1985	3,760	7%	66,640	7%	380,330	7%
<b>Earlier immigrants</b>	<b>43,380</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>527,890</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>2,956,630</b>	<b>54%</b>
1986-1990	4,340	8%	111,310	11%	661,180	12%
1991-1995	5,130	9%	179,190	18%	867,360	16%
1996-2001	4,750	8%	191,430	19%	963,320	18%
<b>Recent immigrants</b>	<b>14,210</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>481,920</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>2,491,850</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,590</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,009,820</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,448,490</b>	<b>100%</b>

## *A decreasing share of British Columbia's immigrant population*

In 2001, 1.1% of Canada's five million immigrants were living in Victoria. Very recent immigrants to Canada were less likely to be living in Victoria than earlier immigrants to Canada. Of the immigrant population of 963,300 who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, 0.5% were living in Victoria. Of the population of immigrants who landed before 1961, 1.9% resided in Victoria.

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



Victoria is diminishing in importance as a place of residence for British Columbia's immigrant population. In 2001, 5.7% of British Columbia's total immigrants and 2.5% of those who immigrated between 1996 and 2001 lived in Victoria. Of British Columbia's population of immigrants who landed before 1961, 11% lived in Victoria in the year 2001.

## *14,200 recent immigrants—a small share of the population*

In 2001, there were 14,200 recent immigrants (defined as those who landed in Canada after 1985) living in Victoria, representing 5% of Victoria's total population. The share of recent immigrants in Victoria's population is low in comparison with the proportion of recent immigrants in the populations of British Columbia and Canada.

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

Period of immigration	Victoria		British Columbia		Canada	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
1986-1990	4,340	1%	111,310	3%	661,180	2%
1991-1995	5,130	2%	179,190	5%	867,360	3%
1996-2001	4,750	2%	191,430	5%	963,320	3%
Immigrated 1986-2001	14,210	5%	481,920	13%	2,491,850	8%
Immigrated before 1986	43,380	14%	527,900	14%	2,956,640	10%
All immigrants	57,590	19%	1,009,820	26%	5,448,490	19%

In Victoria, very recent immigrants—those who came to Canada in the 1996 to 2001 period—numbered 4,800, representing 2% of the total population. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants numbered close to one million, representing 3% of the population.

### ***Three out of four eligible recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens***

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By 2001, a large majority of Victoria's immigrants who landed in Canada during the 1986-1995 period—73%—had become Canadian citizens. Immigrants from most countries who landed between 1986 and 1995 are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70% to close to 100%. More than 90% of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period from China and Hong Kong (among the top countries of birth for Victoria) had obtained Canadian citizenship by 2001. Between 70% and 90% of those from the Philippines, South Africa, Poland and Viet Nam had done the same. (See Table B-1 for the top ten countries of birth.)

A significant share of immigrants from Western Europe, the United States, India and Japan are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated to Canada from these countries during the 1980s is less than 70%, the lowest being 36% for Japan. For Western European countries especially, the rate of naturalization has dropped significantly from levels above 80% for earlier immigrants.

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

The large majority of immigrants, however, clearly continue to opt for Canadian citizenship. Seventy-three percent of immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had become Canadian citizens by that date, compared to 71% of the comparable cohort at the time of the 1996 Census.

Thirteen percent of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Among Victoria's immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986, 12% reported dual citizenship in 2001. The incidence of dual citizenship among immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before the census was lower in 2001 than in 1996 (16%).

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

More than 90 percent of Victoria's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Victoria's immigrants who arrived in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-quarter of Victoria's immigrants who arrived in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship:	
Hong Kong Korea, South China, People's Republic of Jamaica	Japan Malaysia United States Taiwan Germany United Kingdom Netherlands India	Poland	
<b>Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)</b>		<b>Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship</b>	
Immigrated before 1986	88%	Immigrated before 1986	12%
Immigrated 1986-1995	73%	Immigrated 1986-1995	13%

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

## PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

### ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

#### *Asian origins are increasingly important*

Victoria's immigrants come from all over the world and represent a diversity of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Over the past several decades there has been a considerable change in the source countries of immigrants. In 2001, for example, there were 4,800 residents of Victoria who had landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was the United States, accounting for 10% of these new residents, followed by Taiwan, also supplying 10%. In general, the birth origins of Victoria's immigrant population vary in relation to the period of immigration. European birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1950s, the 1960s and, to a lesser extent, the 1970s, and Asian birth origins are increasingly important among those who immigrated in the 1980s and 1990s.

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

All immigrants			Immigrated before 1986						
		Share			Share				
1	United Kingdom	19,800	34%	1	United Kingdom	18,050	42%		
2	United States	5,620	10%	2	United States	4,240	10%		
3	China, People's Republic of	3,180	6%	3	Germany	2,400	6%		
4	Germany	2,890	5%	4	Netherlands	2,020	5%		
5	India	2,500	4%	5	China, People's Republic of	1,800	4%		
6	Netherlands	2,210	4%	6	India	1,550	4%		
7	Philippines	1,370	2%	7	Portugal	980	2%		
8	Hong Kong	1,320	2%	8	Italy	860	2%		
9	Portugal	1,070	2%	9	Hong Kong	770	2%		
10	South Africa	940	2%	10	Denmark	670	2%		
Top ten countries			40,900	71%	Top ten countries			33,340	77%
All other countries			16,690	29%	All other countries			10,040	23%
Total			57,590	100%	Total			43,380	100%

Immigrated 1986-1995			Immigrated 1996-2001						
		Share			Share				
1	United Kingdom	1,430	15%	1	United States	480	10%		
2	China, People's Republic of	980	10%	2	Taiwan	460	10%		
3	United States	900	9%	3	Philippines	410	9%		
4	India	670	7%	4	China, People's Republic of	390	8%		
5	Philippines	520	5%	5	United Kingdom	330	7%		
6	Hong Kong	410	4%	6	India	280	6%		
7	South Africa, Republic of	370	4%	7	Japan	210	4%		
8	Germany	340	4%	8	Iran	160	3%		
9	Poland	300	3%	9	Germany	150	3%		
10	Viet Nam	200	2%	10	Yugoslavia	150	3%		
Top ten countries			6,120	64%	Top ten countries			3,020	63%
All other countries			3,340	36%	All other countries			1,730	38%
Total			9,460	100%	Total			4,750	100%

Among Victoria's earlier immigrants—those who landed in Canada before 1986—the United Kingdom and the United States were the most common countries of birth, accounting for one-half of this immigrant group. The United States and the United Kingdom remain important sources of new immigrants in more recent years.

### *Victoria's share of recent immigrants varies by country of birth*

Of the 69,700 United Kingdom-born individuals who immigrated since 1986 and were living in Canada in 2001, 1,750 or 2.5% were living in Victoria. Victoria is home to a larger share of recent immigrants from South Africa, Germany and the United States than of immigrants generally. On average, 0.6% of recent immigrants chose Victoria as their place of residence. A larger share of Canada's earlier immigrants makes Victoria their residence (1.1% of all earlier immigrants). Victoria is home to a slightly smaller share of the Canadian-born population.

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

Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Victoria	Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Victoria
United Kingdom	69,660	2.5%	Ukraine	25,530	0.5%
South Africa, Republic of	19,890	2.4%	India	197,680	0.5%
Germany	22,810	2.1%	Peru	12,590	0.4%
United States	73,860	1.9%	Mexico	24,640	0.4%
Taiwan	60,530	1.1%	Korea, South	50,970	0.4%
<b>All immigrants</b>	<b>5,448,490</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	Iran	61,560	0.3%
<b>Total population</b>	<b>29,639,000</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	Poland	91,140	0.3%
<b>All Canadian-born</b>	<b>23,991,910</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	France	27,500	0.3%
Malaysia	12,280	1.0%	Hong Kong	168,770	0.3%
Guatemala	10,580	0.9%	Russian Federation	35,950	0.3%
Ethiopia	12,080	0.7%	Viet Nam	72,330	0.3%
China, People's Republic of	236,930	0.6%	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,170	0.3%
Philippines	161,130	0.6%	Portugal	34,120	0.3%
Yugoslavia	35,860	0.6%	El Salvador	29,680	0.2%
<b>All recent immigrants</b>	<b>2,491,850</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	Jamaica	48,760	0.2%
Ghana	13,450	0.6%	Romania	43,200	0.2%
Colombia	10,190	0.5%	Sri Lanka	80,080	0.1%

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

## *Large majority immigrated through family and economic categories*

Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that the number of immigrants who reported Victoria as their destination when they landed in Canada increased by 1,200 between the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s and decreased by 1,700 in the second half of the 1990s. The rise was concentrated in the family and economic immigrant categories. Throughout the 1990s, 50% of immigrants arriving in Canada and destined for Victoria entered through the family category and slightly fewer entered through the economic category.

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

	1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2000	
Family class	2,210	47%	3,230	54%	2,070	50%
Economic immigrants	1,470	31%	2,240	38%	1,880	45%
Refugees	560	12%	220	4%	210	5%
Other immigrants	470	10%	240	4%	20	0%
Total	4,700	100%	5,930	100%	4,180	100%

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

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

The number of immigrants entering through the family class increased in the first half of the 1990s. Within the family class, the number of spouses peaked in the early 1990s and then declined in the most recent period. The number of other relatives—parents and grandparents, sons and daughters, and fiancés—fell sharply from about 1,600 during the 1991-1995 period to 800 during the 1996-2000 period.

As for refugees, government-assisted and privately-sponsored refugees became much less numerous. Four hundred government-assisted refugees were destined to Victoria when they landed during the 1986-1990 period, almost none in the following period, and 100 in 1996-2000. About 100 privately-sponsored refugees entered in the second half of the 1990s, one-half of the number that entered in the second half of the 1980s. The number of asylum seekers increased from minor importance to the same level as the other two refugee categories.

Skilled workers and their dependants account for the lion's share of economic immigrants. The flow of these new entrants destined for Victoria peaked in 1991-1996 and has fallen slightly in the most recent five-year period.



## *Religions changing with countries of origin*

While many very recent immigrants are Christians, the shares adhering to Muslim and Buddhist faiths are higher than among earlier immigrants. Almost all of the Canadian-born adhere to Christian denominations or report having no religion.

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
Roman Catholic	35,990	15%	11,220	19%	8,410	19%	2,040	22%	780	16%
Protestant	95,030	38%	20,360	35%	17,730	41%	1,770	19%	850	18%
Orthodox Christian	860	0%	790	1%	450	1%	230	2%	110	2%
Other Christian	9,940	4%	2,160	4%	1,180	3%	590	6%	370	8%
Muslim	270	0%	910	2%	340	1%	220	2%	350	7%
Buddhist	1,280	1%	1,770	3%	970	2%	460	5%	350	7%
Hindu	220	0%	510	1%	150	0%	300	3%	60	1%
Sikh	1,610	1%	1,840	3%	1,090	3%	540	6%	230	5%
Other	6,830	3%	1,320	2%	1,050	2%	180	2%	130	3%
No religion	95,000	38%	16,770	29%	12,080	28%	3,150	33%	1,550	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,010</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57,590</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>43,380</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,460</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Protestants are relatively more numerous among the Canadian-born than among immigrants in Victoria. Nearly two-fifths of the Canadian-born are Protestant, with the Anglican Church having the largest following among the major Protestant churches, accounting for 17% of the Canadian-born population. The share of very recent immigrants who are Protestants is about one-fifth.

## AGE AND GENDER

### *Nearly one-half of very recent immigrants are adults 25 to 44 years old*

The age distribution of the very recent immigrant population (those landing between 1996 and 2001) is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population, with a larger proportion in the 25-44 age group and proportionally fewer seniors and persons aged 45 to 64. Nearly one-half of very recent immigrants living in Victoria were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared to three-tenths of Canadian-born individuals. Fifteen percent of very recent immigrants were aged 45 to 64, compared to one-quarter of their Canadian-born counterparts.

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

	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	22,590	18,110	37,790	30,070	19,340	127,890
Immigrants	820	1,370	7,380	11,090	10,480	31,130
Immigrated before 1986	0	340	3,720	9,680	9,680	23,410
Immigrated 1986-1995	360	660	2,420	1,090	700	5,200
Immigrated 1996-2001	460	380	1,250	340	110	2,530
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	23,370	18,330	35,290	28,420	13,720	119,120
Immigrants	780	1,390	6,140	10,040	8,110	26,460
Immigrated before 1986	0	320	3,450	8,660	7,570	19,980
Immigrated 1986-1995	380	660	1,740	1,010	490	4,260
Immigrated 1996-2001	410	420	960	370	70	2,220
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	45,950	36,440	73,080	58,490	33,060	247,010
Immigrants	1,600	2,760	13,520	21,130	18,590	57,590
Immigrated before 1986	0	650	7,160	18,340	17,240	43,380
Immigrated 1986-1995	740	1,310	4,150	2,090	1,190	9,460
Immigrated 1996-2001	870	800	2,210	710	170	4,750
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	19%	15%	30%	24%	13%	100%
Immigrants	3%	5%	23%	37%	32%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	0%	1%	17%	42%	40%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	14%	44%	22%	13%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	18%	17%	47%	15%	4%	100%
Total population	16%	13%	28%	26%	17%	100%

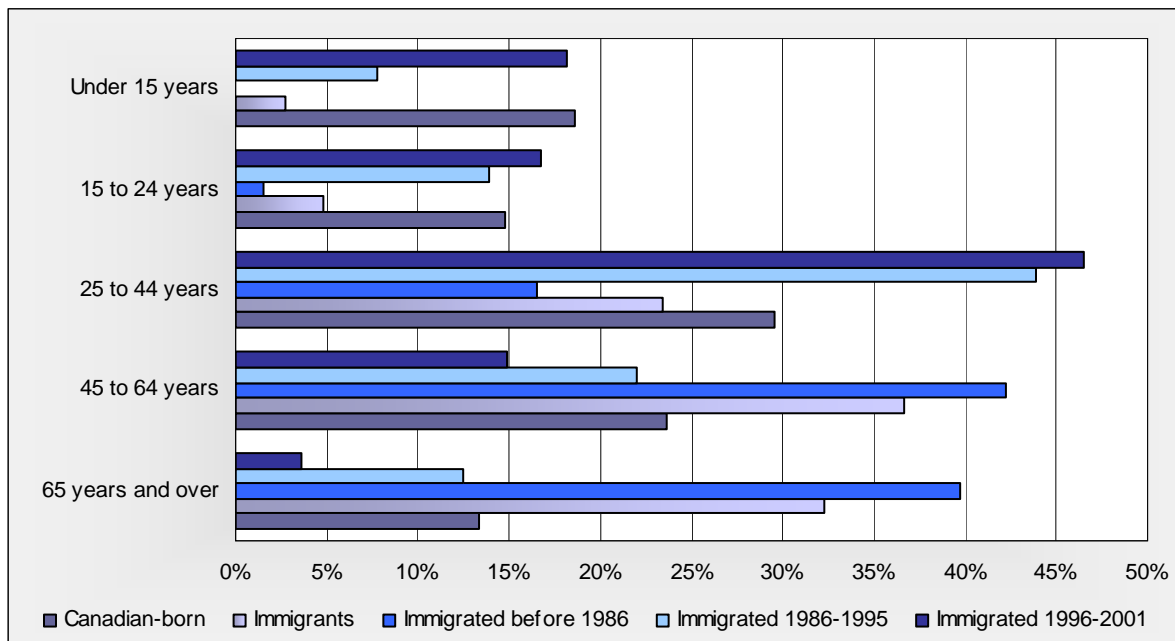
Children under 15 years of age accounted for nearly one-fifth of the very recent immigrant population and the Canadian-born population and a much smaller share of other immigrant cohorts. This latter fact is partly a result of how we define immigrants and the Canadian-born. The immigrant population grows older like the Canadian-born population but does not renew

itself in the same way, as children born in Canada to immigrants are not considered immigrants. Thus, there are no persons under 15 years of age among immigrants who landed before 1986, and the older age groups are over-represented among these earlier immigrants. By the same token, the share of children among the Canadian-born is large as it includes children born to immigrant parents.

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

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

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



## More women than men

The proportion of women in the recent immigrant population in Victoria is similar to but, at 53% to 55%, higher than that of the Canadian-born population. More than 71% of recent immigrants from Japan, the Philippines and Ukraine are women.

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

	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	49%	50%	52%	51%	59%	52%
Immigrants	51%	50%	55%	52%	56%	54%
Immigrated before 1986	-	52%	52%	53%	56%	54%
Immigrated 1986-1995	48%	50%	58%	52%	59%	55%
Immigrated 1996-2001	53%	47%	57%	48%	62%	53%

There are 1,200 more women than men among the 14,200 recent immigrants in Victoria. The number of women is particularly high among recent immigrants from the Philippines (400 more women than men out of 900 recent immigrants) and Japan (150 more women than men out of 350 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, over two-thirds of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 from the Philippines are women. Some of them have obtained permanent resident status after a period of employment as live-in caregivers.

At the opposite end of the spectrum of the gender mix are France, Yugoslavia and Romania. More than 60% of recent immigrants from these countries are men. Men outnumber women by 60 among the 210 recent immigrants from Yugoslavia and by 80 among the 100 recent immigrants from France.

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

## LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

### *Almost all very recent immigrants speak English or French*

A large majority of Victoria's immigrants of 15 years of age and over reported being able to carry on a conversation in at least one of Canada's two official languages. Even among very recent immigrants, who landed in Canada from 1996 to 2001, almost all (95% of men and 94% of women) reported being able to speak an official language in May 2001. Less than one in ten of these very recent immigrants could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages is about the same among those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period and even higher among those who immigrated before 1986: 98% of women and 99% of men who immigrated before 1986 indicated that they were able to speak an official language.

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

	English only		French only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
15 to 24 years	360	95%	-	0%	20	5%	-	0%	380	100%
25 to 44 years	1,130	90%	-	0%	100	8%	40	3%	1,260	100%
45 to 64 years	240	71%	-	0%	50	15%	60	18%	340	100%
65 years and over	80	73%	-	0%	-	0%	30	27%	110	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Men</b>										
15 to 24 years	390	95%	-	0%	20	5%	-	0%	410	100%
25 to 44 years	830	86%	-	0%	120	12%	30	3%	970	100%
45 to 64 years	320	84%	-	0%	20	5%	40	11%	380	100%
65 years and over	40	67%	-	0%	-	0%	20	33%	60	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>										
15 to 24 years	750	95%	-	0%	40	5%	-	0%	790	100%
25 to 44 years	1,950	88%	-	0%	210	10%	60	3%	2,210	100%
45 to 64 years	550	76%	-	0%	70	10%	100	14%	720	100%
65 years and over	110	69%	-	0%	-	0%	50	31%	160	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>100%</b>

The proportion of Victoria's immigrants able to carry on a conversation in English or French decreases with age. Among immigrants under age 45 who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, almost all are able to speak an official language. Among those aged 45 to 64, however, the percentage that can speak English or French falls, and more so for women than for men. For seniors aged 65 and over, having ability to converse in English or French is least likely, with the percentage being lower for men than for women.

Ability to converse in either or both official languages has improved with the very recent immigrant cohort: 5% more men and 6% 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

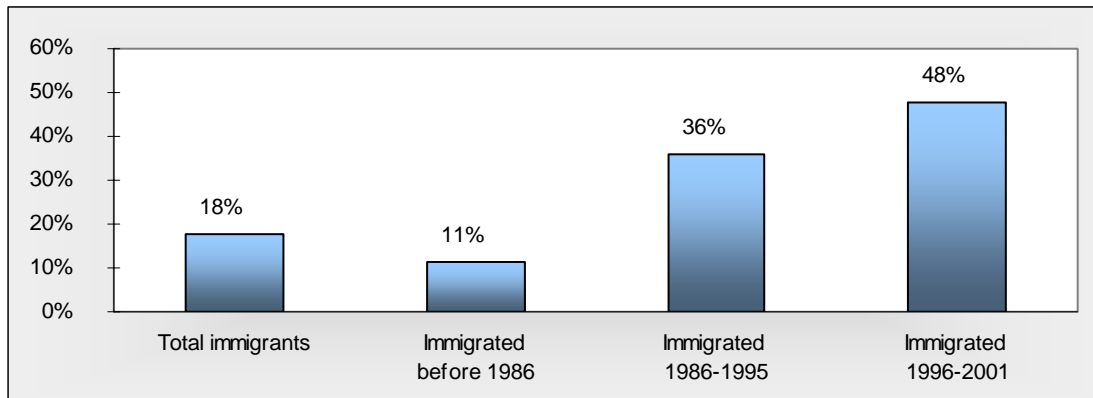
reflect changes in countries of origin, the increase in the share of economic immigrants and perhaps also greater awareness among immigrants of the need to speak Canada's languages before and after arrival.

### ***Nearly one-half of very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home***

For a large number of Victoria's recent immigrants, the language spoken most often at home is one other than English or French. Nearly one-half 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. More than one-third of those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995 and one in ten of those who immigrated prior to 1986 most often spoke 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, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)**



The use of foreign languages in the home among very recent immigrants was nearly as high in 2001 as in 1996, when exactly one-half of the latest arrivals reported the use of a foreign language in the home. However, among those who had lived in Canada from five to 15 years, 36% commonly used a foreign language in 2001, compared to 31% in 1996.

### ***Many university graduates among recent immigrants***

The share of immigrants with only a minimal education is slightly higher than the share of the Canadian-born with a minimal education. The Canadian-born are more likely than recent immigrants to have some high school. Very recent immigrants, however, boast a high 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 have entered as economic immigrants and 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. Only 12% of women and 17% of men under 45 years of age born in Canada have not completed high school, compared to four in ten seniors. Slightly less than two-thirds of Canadian-born persons under 45

years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to two-fifths of persons of 65 years of age and over. 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, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	2,640	23,160	27,200	33,230	19,100	105,320
Immigrants	2,560	6,000	6,120	9,550	6,110	30,310
Immigrated before 1986	2,080	4,940	4,560	7,570	4,270	23,410
Immigrated 1986-1995	410	740	1,060	1,470	1,170	4,840
Immigrated 1996-2001	90	320	490	510	670	2,070
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	2,450	22,650	22,430	29,810	18,420	95,750
Immigrants	1,530	4,110	4,040	8,830	7,190	25,680
Immigrated before 1986	1,230	3,120	2,850	7,350	5,440	19,980
Immigrated 1986-1995	230	720	830	1,030	1,090	3,890
Immigrated 1996-2001	70	270	360	460	660	1,820
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	5,090	45,810	49,630	63,040	37,520	201,060
Immigrants	4,090	10,100	10,150	18,380	13,290	56,000
Immigrated before 1986	3,300	8,060	7,400	14,920	9,710	43,380
Immigrated 1986-1995	630	1,460	1,890	2,490	2,260	8,730
Immigrated 1996-2001	160	590	860	970	1,330	3,890
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	3%	22%	26%	32%	18%	100%
Immigrants	8%	20%	20%	31%	20%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	9%	21%	19%	32%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	15%	22%	30%	24%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4%	15%	24%	25%	32%	100%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	3%	24%	23%	31%	19%	100%
Immigrants	6%	16%	16%	34%	28%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	6%	16%	14%	37%	27%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	19%	21%	26%	28%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4%	15%	20%	25%	36%	100%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	3%	23%	25%	31%	19%	100%
Immigrants	7%	18%	18%	33%	24%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	8%	19%	17%	34%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	17%	22%	29%	26%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4%	15%	22%	25%	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, Victoria 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
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	4,700	5,590	8,180	24,370	17,700	6,870
Immigrants	1,060	2,200	4,890	4,850	6,790	3,720
Immigrated before 1986	560	1,880	4,490	2,370	5,960	3,460
Immigrated 1986-2001	510	330	390	2,490	850	260
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	6,060	5,130	5,200	21,270	17,940	6,520
Immigrants	900	1,530	2,660	4,010	7,170	4,590
Immigrated before 1986	520	1,280	2,460	2,150	6,240	4,330
Immigrated 1986-2001	390	250	200	1,840	930	280
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	10,760	10,710	13,380	45,640	35,640	13,380
Immigrants	1,960	3,730	7,550	8,850	13,960	8,310
Immigrated before 1986	1,080	3,170	6,980	4,510	12,180	7,790
Immigrated 1986-2001	900	570	570	4,340	1,780	530
<hr/>						
	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	12%	19%	42%	64%	59%	35%
Immigrants	14%	20%	47%	66%	61%	35%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	19%	46%	64%	62%	36%
Immigrated 1986-2001	14%	23%	48%	68%	60%	32%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	17%	18%	38%	60%	63%	48%
Immigrants	15%	15%	33%	65%	71%	57%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	15%	33%	62%	72%	57%
Immigrated 1986-2001	14%	18%	36%	68%	68%	50%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	15%	18%	40%	62%	61%	40%
Immigrants	14%	18%	41%	65%	66%	45%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	17%	40%	63%	66%	45%
Immigrated 1986-2001	14%	20%	42%	68%	64%	39%



## Fields of study quite similar

The educational choices of immigrants with post-secondary training are on the whole quite similar to those of the Canadian-born. Five in ten men who immigrated after 1985 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades, a share similar to that of Canadian-born men. However, among women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, one-fifth of recent immigrants have studied some physical science or technology. This is twice the share of Canadian-born women in this field of study.

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

	Physical sciences, engineering and trades		Social sciences, education and arts		Commerce, management and business administration		Health professions and related technologies		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	5,720	11%	22,630	43%	12,700	24%	11,200	21%	52,240	100%
Immigrants	1,840	12%	6,660	43%	3,660	23%	3,480	22%	15,640	100%
Immigrated before 1986	370	14%	1,110	42%	650	24%	520	20%	2,640	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,220	10%	5,080	43%	2,750	23%	2,790	24%	11,830	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	250	21%	480	41%	260	22%	190	16%	1,170	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	23,920	50%	14,530	30%	6,810	14%	2,870	6%	48,130	100%
Immigrants	8,610	54%	4,220	26%	2,070	13%	1,110	7%	16,010	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,140	54%	470	22%	370	17%	150	7%	2,110	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6,890	54%	3,480	27%	1,560	12%	880	7%	12,800	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	580	52%	300	27%	150	14%	90	8%	1,110	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	29,660	30%	37,170	37%	19,500	19%	14,070	14%	100,390	100%
Immigrants	10,450	33%	10,890	34%	5,730	18%	4,590	14%	31,650	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,510	32%	1,580	33%	1,010	21%	660	14%	4,760	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,130	33%	8,550	35%	4,310	17%	3,650	15%	24,640	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	820	36%	780	34%	410	18%	280	12%	2,290	100%

Recent immigrants are also strongly represented in the social sciences, education and the arts and commerce, management and business administration, with a share of post-secondary graduates in these fields similar to that of the Canadian-born. The share who studied for health professions among very recent immigrant men is about the same as among Canadian-born men. For recent immigrant women, study in the health professions was chosen by 16%, compared to 21% of Canadian-born women.

## Recent immigrants more likely to attend school

Very recent immigrants are relatively likely to be in school. School attendance is at least eight 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, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	11,480	6,720	1,670	63%	18%	6%
Immigrants	1,000	1,330	610	73%	18%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	200	520	500	60%	14%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	500	430	50	76%	18%	5%
Immigrated 1996-2001	290	390	70	76%	31%	19%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	10,890	5,360	1,170	59%	15%	4%
Immigrants	1,050	950	470	75%	15%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	180	470	370	57%	14%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	520	230	60	79%	13%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	350	250	50	84%	26%	12%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	22,360	12,070	2,830	61%	17%	5%
Immigrants	2,040	2,280	1,080	74%	17%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	390	980	870	60%	14%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,020	650	110	77%	16%	5%
Immigrated 1996-2001	640	640	120	81%	29%	16%

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 of attendance among recently immigrated men and women than among their Canadian-born counterparts. School attendance rates for all recent immigrant cohorts are higher in 2001 than in 1996.

## PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

### FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS

#### *Older recent immigrants more likely to be living with relatives*

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

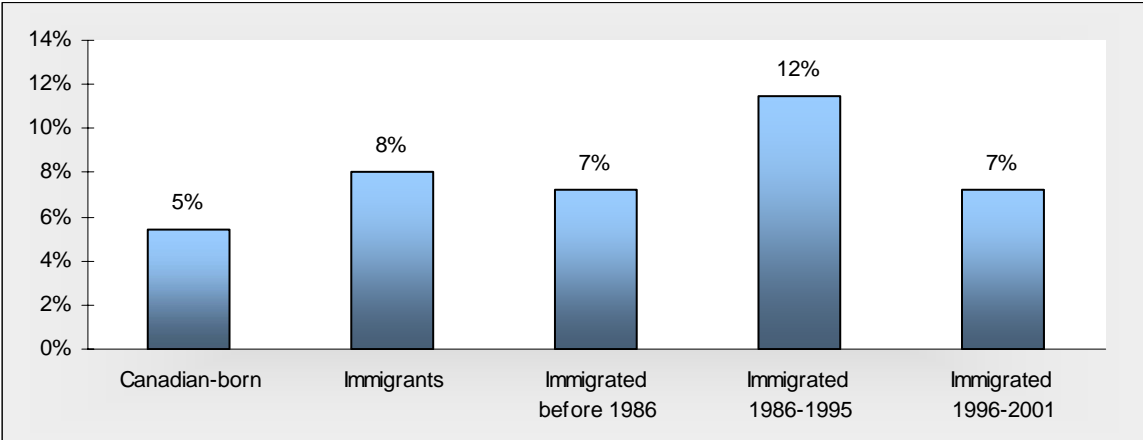
	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
<b>All ages (including 0-14 years)</b>										
Living alone	33,910	14%	9,690	17%	8,570	20%	840	9%	280	6%
Living with non-relatives only	16,280	7%	2,220	4%	1,440	3%	440	5%	350	7%
Living with relatives	195,750	80%	45,490	79%	33,290	77%	8,130	86%	4,090	87%
<b>15-24 years</b>										
Living alone	2,000	6%	160	6%	40	6%	70	6%	60	7%
Living with non-relatives only	5,680	16%	310	11%	110	16%	90	7%	110	14%
Living with relatives	28,500	79%	2,220	83%	500	78%	1,110	88%	610	79%
<b>25-44 years</b>										
Living alone	10,330	14%	1,470	11%	940	13%	370	9%	160	7%
Living with non-relatives only	7,160	10%	980	7%	520	7%	280	7%	190	8%
Living with relatives	55,110	76%	11,050	82%	5,680	80%	3,500	84%	1,870	84%
<b>45-64 years</b>										
Living alone	9,810	17%	2,680	13%	2,490	14%	160	8%	40	5%
Living with non-relatives only	2,480	4%	630	3%	580	3%	30	1%	20	3%
Living with relatives	45,930	79%	17,770	84%	15,220	83%	1,910	91%	660	92%
<b>65 years and over</b>										
Living alone	11,770	36%	5,380	29%	5,110	30%	240	20%	40	19%
Living with non-relatives only	580	2%	280	2%	240	1%	40	3%	10	6%
Living with relatives	20,680	63%	12,910	70%	11,870	69%	910	76%	140	75%

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

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

Recent immigrants are similar to Canadian-born individuals in that most live in nuclear families, with no relatives other than the immediate members of the nuclear family. However, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only 5% are part of an extended family. For very recent immigrants the proportion is 7%, and for other recent immigrants it is 12%.

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



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

Extended family living arrangements are most common among older recent immigrants. Nearly one in four recent immigrants aged 65 and over live in extended families, compared to one in twenty 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, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
<b>All ages</b>										
Nuclear family	182,060	93%	41,080	90%	30,260	91%	7,090	87%	3,730	91%
Extended family	10,610	5%	3,650	8%	2,420	7%	940	12%	300	7%
<b>Under 15 years</b>										
Nuclear family	43,260	95%	1,460	94%	-	-	680	93%	780	93%
Extended family	2,170	5%	100	6%	-	-	50	7%	55	7%
<b>15-24 years</b>										
Nuclear family	25,990	91%	1,910	86%	440	86%	970	87%	510	84%
Extended family	2,010	7%	230	10%	60	11%	110	9%	60	9%
<b>25-44 years</b>										
Nuclear family	51,300	93%	9,940	90%	5,140	91%	3,060	88%	1,740	93%
Extended family	2,750	5%	930	8%	410	7%	410	12%	100	5%
<b>45-64 years</b>										
Nuclear family	42,750	93%	16,440	93%	14,120	93%	1,720	91%	610	92%
Extended family	2,470	5%	1,160	7%	940	6%	180	9%	50	8%
<b>65 years and over</b>										
Nuclear family	18,780	91%	11,330	88%	10,570	89%	660	73%	100	77%
Extended family	1,220	6%	1,240	10%	1,000	8%	210	23%	30	23%

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

## FAMILIES

### *One in fourteen families in Victoria is a recent immigrant family*

In Victoria in 2001, there were 14,200 recent immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 2001. A large majority of these immigrants—11,700 or 82%—were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents or children. Only one in fourteen families in Victoria is a recent immigrant family—that is, a family in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. In Canada as a whole, one in nine families is a recent immigrant family.

Most of the recent immigrant families, 92%, consist of married or common-law couples. Only 8% are lone-parent families. Among Canadian-born families, 18% are headed by a lone parent, while 82% contain a married or common-law couple.

Even when families are subdivided by the age of the oldest member, lone-parent families are seen to be less common among recent immigrant families than Canadian-born families in all age groups.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
<b>All families (including ages 15-24 years)</b>				
couples with or without children	45,750	82%	5,580	92%
lone-parent families	10,340	18%	490	8%
total number of families	56,080	100%	6,070	100%
<b>25-44 years</b>				
couples with or without children	17,440	76%	2,950	91%
lone-parent families	5,430	24%	290	9%
total number of families	22,870	100%	3,240	100%
<b>45-64 years</b>				
couples with or without children	18,380	83%	1,950	93%
lone-parent families	3,850	17%	150	7%
total number of families	22,230	100%	2,100	100%
<b>65 years and over</b>				
couples with or without children	8,910	93%	600	94%
lone-parent families	670	7%	40	6%
total number of families	9,570	100%	640	100%

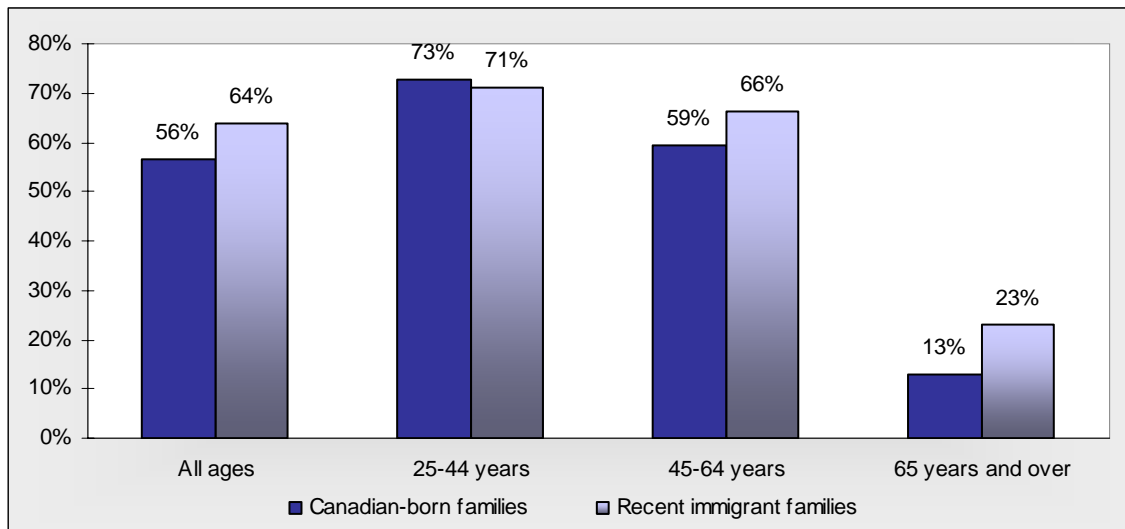
Note: For definitions of family and related concepts, see the Glossary. Since the 1996 Census there have been changes to the definition of family.

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

Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families differ in the proportion of families with children at home. Nearly two in three recent immigrant families have at least one child of any age living at home. By comparison, a little more than half of Canadian-born families have children at home.

This difference occurs mainly among older families, when age of family is defined as the age of the oldest family member. Among young families, 71% of recent immigrant families have children at home, compared to 73% of Canadian-born families. However, 23% of recent immigrant families of seniors have children in the home, compared to 13% of Canadian-born families.

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



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

### ***Older recent immigrant families have more children living at home***

Recent immigrant families with children are somewhat more likely to have more than two children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. As many as 59% of recent immigrant families with children have two or more children, compared to 53% of Canadian-born families.

Among young families with children, the share with three or more children is only slightly higher among recent immigrant families than among Canadian-born families. However, among the oldest recent immigrant families with children, 14% 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, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

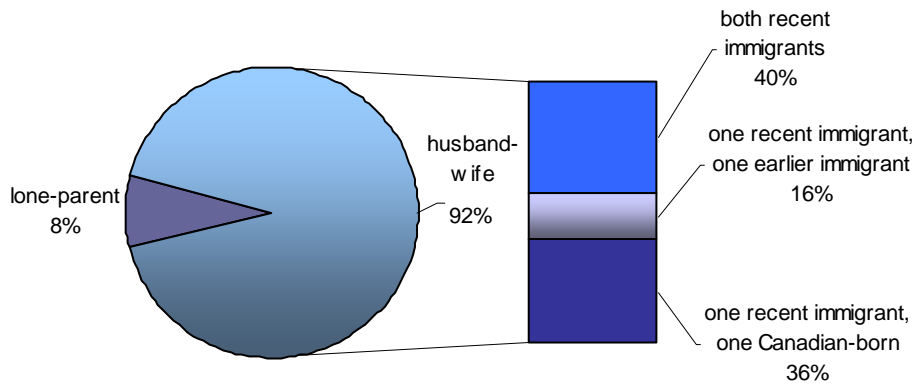
	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
<b>All ages (including ages 15-24 years)</b>				
One child	14,800	47%	1,560	40%
Two children	12,710	40%	1,670	43%
Three or more children	4,180	13%	640	16%
<b>25-44 years</b>				
One child	6,600	40%	890	38%
Two children	7,380	44%	1,010	44%
Three or more children	2,640	16%	410	18%
<b>45-64 years</b>				
One child	6,570	50%	540	38%
Two children	5,120	39%	640	46%
Three or more children	1,520	12%	220	15%
<b>65 years and over</b>				
One child	1,150	93%	110	76%
Two children	80	6%	20	10%
Three or more children	10	1%	20	14%

### ***In one in three recent immigrant families, one spouse was born in Canada***

Forty percent of the 6,100 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 16% of families have a recently immigrated spouse and a spouse who immigrated earlier, before 1986. More than one in three recent immigrant families in Victoria have a recent immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse. This latter share is more than twice the Canadian average of 15% of recent immigrant families. Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, 53% consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C-3).



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



When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Just 4% 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, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages	7,650	17%	100	4%
15-24 years	850	84%	10	40%
25-44 years	4,330	25%	70	6%
45-64 years	2,120	12%	10	1%
65 years and over	350	4%	10	3%

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 seventeen households is a recent immigrant household*

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In 2001, there were 8,050 recent immigrant households—households in which at least one member of 15 years of age or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 6% of the total number of households in Victoria.

One-third of recent immigrant households, or 2,660 in total, have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. For fewer than half of these households, all members are very recent immigrants. The remaining 1,660 households are comprised of very recent immigrants living together with other persons. In 36% of these households, the other persons are immigrants who landed before 1996, in 57% they are persons born in Canada and in 7% they are both persons born in Canada and immigrants who landed before 1996. In Canada as a whole, the proportion of very recent immigrants living with Canadian-born persons is much lower and the share of very recent immigrants living with other immigrants much higher.

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

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born	95,160	70%
Earlier immigrants	31,910	24%
Recent immigrants	8,050	6%
1986-1995 immigrants	5,390	4%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	1,660	1%
1996-2001 immigrants only	1,000	1%
All households	135,600	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.

More than two of every three households in Victoria consist of only Canadian-born persons. Households that include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants account for 24% of households. This composition is different from Canada as a whole, where earlier immigrant households are less common.

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

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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, eight out of ten, are family households, compared to just six out of ten Canadian-born households.

More than four in ten Canadian-born households are non-family households, and most of these consist of a person living alone. Among recent immigrant households, persons living alone are much rarer.

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

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

**Table C-7: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Victoria 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	54,830	50,090	4,170	580	33,910	6,430
Earlier immigrants	22,010	20,000	1,670	350	8,570	1,330
Recent immigrants	6,330	5,210	780	340	1,120	630
1986-1995 immigrants	4,170	3,490	520	170	850	390
1996-2001 immigrants with others	1,490	1,090	250	150	0	180
1996-2001 immigrants only	680	650	20	10	280	70
All households	83,300	75,420	6,630	1,260	43,850	8,460

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	58%	53%	4%	1%	36%	7%
Earlier immigrants	69%	63%	5%	1%	27%	4%
Recent immigrants	79%	65%	10%	4%	14%	8%
1986-1995 immigrants	77%	65%	10%	3%	16%	7%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	89%	65%	15%	9%	0%	11%
1996-2001 immigrants only	68%	65%	2%	1%	28%	7%
All households	61%	56%	5%	1%	32%	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 more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of two or more families. These families may be related to each other, as for example a married couple living with the family of one of their children. Multiple family households are most common among households combining very recent immigrants with other Canadians. Many recent immigrants clearly live in households that are different from the standard nuclear family.

## Recent immigrant households tend to be large

Recent immigrant households are more likely to be large in size than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. The proportion of households with four or more members is more than twice as large among recent immigrant households than among Canadian-born households, with 35% having four or more persons compared to 16% of Canadian-born households with four or more persons.

**Table C-8: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Victoria 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	79,390	14,480	1,290	95,160
Earlier immigrants	26,400	4,930	580	31,910
Recent immigrants	5,260	2,270	540	8,070
1986-1995 immigrants	3,410	1,630	360	5,400
1996-2001 immigrants with others	1,110	390	170	1,660
1996-2001 immigrants only	730	260	20	1,010
All households	111,480	21,700	2,430	135,600

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated average size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	83%	15%	1%	2.2
Earlier immigrants	83%	15%	2%	2.3
Recent immigrants	65%	28%	7%	3.1
1986-1995 immigrants	63%	30%	7%	3.1
1996-2001 immigrants with others	67%	23%	10%	3.4
1996-2001 immigrants only	73%	26%	1%	2.7
All households	82%	16%	2%	2.3

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

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 one in ten households having six or more members. The share of equally large households among Canadian-born households is only 1%.

## More care of children

The proportion of recent immigrants 15 years of age and over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons in the same category. By contrast, the share of recent immigrants reporting time spent on a regular basis to look after elder persons is somewhat lower than for Canadian-born 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, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)**

	Care of			
	Children		Elders	
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	37,180	29%	22,280	17%
Immigrants	9,620	31%	6,010	19%
Immigrated before 1986	6,400	27%	4,820	21%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,240	43%	880	17%
Immigrated 1996-2001	980	39%	310	12%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	28,230	24%	14,270	12%
Immigrants	7,790	29%	4,130	16%
Immigrated before 1986	5,470	27%	3,420	17%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,630	38%	490	12%
Immigrated 1996-2001	690	31%	220	10%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	65,400	26%	36,550	15%
Immigrants	17,410	30%	10,130	18%
Immigrated before 1986	11,870	27%	8,240	19%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,870	41%	1,370	14%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,670	35%	530	11%

## PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

### PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

#### *Labour force participation lower among very recent immigrants*

Very recent immigrants are generally not as active in the labour market as the Canadian-born. The difference in labour force participation between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born aged 15 to 64 is sixteen percentage points for women and four percentage points for men. Labour force participation of immigrants who have been in Canada for a longer period of time is more like that of the Canadian-born. Men aged 25 to 44 are engaged in the labour force in high proportions shortly after arrival. As well, men who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period participated at higher rates than other men.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	12,540	31,840	21,800	66,170
Immigrants	910	5,840	7,460	14,210
Immigrated before 1986	290	3,120	6,550	9,950
Immigrated 1986-1995	440	1,910	730	3,070
Immigrated 1996-2001	190	820	190	1,200
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	12,530	32,230	22,780	67,540
Immigrants	830	5,600	8,140	14,570
Immigrated before 1986	250	3,090	6,990	10,320
Immigrated 1986-1995	360	1,640	870	2,870
Immigrated 1996-2001	220	860	280	1,360
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	25,070	64,060	44,560	133,690
Immigrants	1,730	11,440	15,600	28,770
Immigrated before 1986	530	6,210	13,540	20,270
Immigrated 1986-1995	800	3,560	1,600	5,950
Immigrated 1996-2001	410	1,690	470	2,560

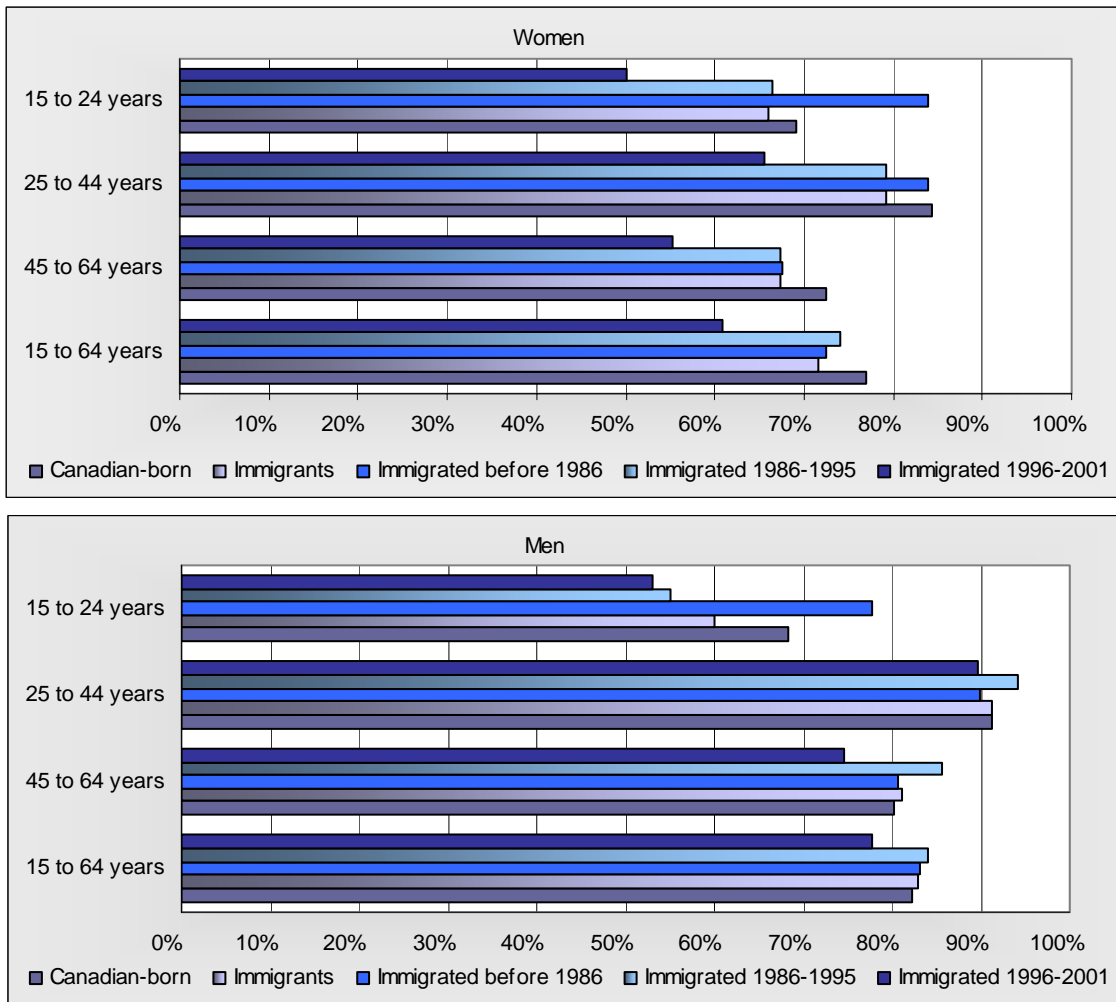
Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	69%	84%	72%	77%	66,170
Immigrants	66%	79%	67%	72%	14,210
Immigrated before 1986	84%	84%	68%	72%	9,950
Immigrated 1986-1995	66%	79%	67%	74%	3,070
Immigrated 1996-2001	50%	66%	55%	61%	1,200
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	68%	91%	80%	82%	67,540
Immigrants	60%	91%	81%	83%	14,570
Immigrated before 1986	78%	90%	81%	83%	10,320
Immigrated 1986-1995	55%	94%	86%	84%	2,870
Immigrated 1996-2001	53%	90%	75%	78%	1,360
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	69%	88%	76%	80%	133,690
Immigrants	63%	85%	74%	77%	28,770
Immigrated before 1986	82%	87%	74%	78%	20,270
Immigrated 1986-1995	60%	86%	76%	79%	5,950
Immigrated 1996-2001	51%	76%	67%	69%	2,560

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

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



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



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

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

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

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	10,100	18,190	22,920	14,960	66,170
Immigrants	2,010	3,000	5,160	4,060	14,210
Immigrated before 1986	1,370	2,010	3,750	2,800	9,950
Immigrated 1986-1995	490	680	1,080	840	3,070
Immigrated 1996-2001	150	310	330	410	1,200
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	530	12,720	17,380	22,860	67,540
Immigrants	380	1,720	2,650	5,110	14,570
Immigrated before 1986	220	1,160	1,790	3,880	10,320
Immigrated 1986-1995	150	390	600	830	2,870
Immigrated 1996-2001	40	160	250	400	1,360
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	800	22,540	35,570	45,780	133,690
Immigrants	700	3,390	5,640	10,260	28,770
Immigrated before 1986	420	2,360	3,790	7,640	20,270
Immigrated 1986-1995	250	750	1,290	1,900	5,950
Immigrated 1996-2001	50	290	550	730	2,560

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

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

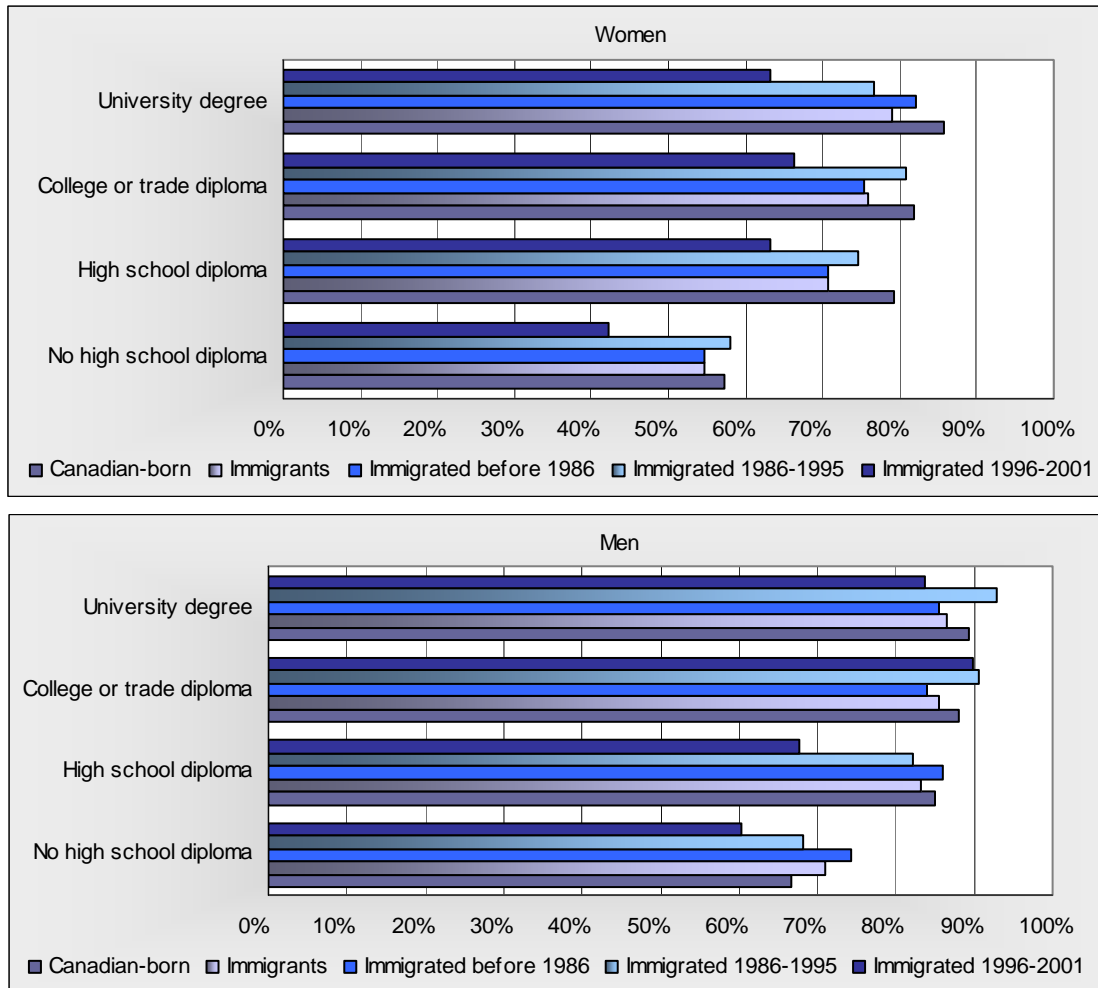
	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	57%	79%	82%	86%	77%
Immigrants	55%	71%	76%	79%	72%
Immigrated before 1986	55%	71%	75%	82%	72%
Immigrated 1986-1995	58%	75%	81%	77%	74%
Immigrated 1996-2001	42%	63%	66%	63%	61%
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	67%	85%	88%	89%	82%
Immigrants	71%	83%	86%	87%	83%
Immigrated before 1986	74%	86%	84%	86%	83%
Immigrated 1986-1995	68%	82%	91%	93%	84%
Immigrated 1996-2001	60%	68%	90%	84%	78%
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	62%	82%	85%	87%	80%
Immigrants	62%	76%	80%	83%	77%
Immigrated before 1986	63%	77%	80%	84%	78%
Immigrated 1986-1995	62%	78%	85%	85%	79%
Immigrated 1996-2001	50%	65%	78%	74%	69%

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

For most education levels there is a pattern of relatively low participation rates for the most recently landed immigrants, and convergence to the rates of the Canadian-born with longer stay. However, there are a few examples where immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before the census have rates higher than those of earlier immigrants, and in the case of men with post-secondary education, than those of the Canadian-born.

Labour force participation by recent immigrants has changed little overall since 1996.

**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, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**



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

### ***Unemployment not uncommon during initial years***

Immigrants who are in their initial years in Canada are somewhat more likely to experience unemployment than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, recent immigrant women in Victoria experienced unemployment rates from 8% to 20%, depending on their age group, and men experienced unemployment rates of 7% to 22%, depending on their age group. Unemployment is significantly lower among persons who immigrated before 1986, comparable to that of the Canadian-born.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	1,590	1,600	780	3,960
Immigrants	160	380	350	890
Immigrated before 1986	40	150	270	450
Immigrated 1986-2001	130	230	80	430
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	1,970	2,060	1,080	5,110
Immigrants	160	320	380	850
Immigrated before 1986	40	140	280	460
Immigrated 1986-2001	130	190	90	400
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	3,560	3,660	1,850	9,060
Immigrants	320	710	720	1,740
Immigrated before 1986	70	310	540	910
Immigrated 1986-2001	250	410	180	830

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	13%	5%	4%	6%	3,960
Immigrants	18%	7%	5%	6%	890
Immigrated before 1986	12%	5%	4%	5%	450
Immigrated 1986-2001	20%	8%	9%	10%	430
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	16%	6%	5%	8%	5,110
Immigrants	19%	6%	5%	6%	850
Immigrated before 1986	14%	5%	4%	4%	460
Immigrated 1986-2001	22%	7%	8%	9%	400
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	14%	6%	4%	7%	9,060
Immigrants	18%	6%	5%	6%	1,740
Immigrated before 1986	12%	5%	4%	4%	910
Immigrated 1986-2001	20%	8%	8%	10%	830

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

The unemployment rate has remained the same or declined by a few percentage points since 1996 for all three cohorts of immigrants and the Canadian-born, although for young recent immigrant men the decline was greater.

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

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	1,070	1,150	1,170	580	3,960
Immigrants	130	200	280	280	890
Immigrated before 1986	50	110	180	140	450
Immigrated 1986-2001	110	110	110	130	430
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	1,630	1,500	1,310	680	5,110
Immigrants	140	160	340	220	850
Immigrated before 1986	70	80	210	90	460
Immigrated 1986-2001	60	100	130	110	400
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	2,700	2,640	2,470	1,260	9,060
Immigrants	260	360	620	490	1,740
Immigrated before 1986	130	170	370	240	910
Immigrated 1986-2001	80	110	110	110	410

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

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	11%	6%	5%	4%	6%
Immigrants	6%	7%	5%	7%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Immigrated 1986-2001	17%	11%	8%	10%	10%
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	12%	9%	6%	5%	8%
Immigrants	7%	6%	7%	5%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	5%	4%	5%	3%	4%
Immigrated 1986-2001	8%	11%	10%	8%	9%
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	12%	7%	5%	4%	7%
Immigrants	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%
Immigrated 1986-2001	8%	8%	6%	6%	7%

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

For the Canadian-born, the unemployment rate varies inversely with the level of education. For immigrants there is no such pattern.

Unemployment rates are generally lower for immigrant cohorts who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, men who immigrated after 1985 and who have a high school diploma have an unemployment rate of 11%. The rate drops to 4% for immigrants who landed before 1986.

In 2001, the unemployment rate was slightly lower than in 1996 for most groups.

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

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

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	10,940	30,240	21,010	62,190
Immigrants	750	5,460	7,120	13,320
Immigrated before 1986	250	2,950	6,290	9,490
Immigrated 1986-1995	350	1,800	690	2,830
Immigrated 1996-2001	150	720	140	1,010
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	10,560	30,170	21,700	62,430
Immigrants	680	5,280	7,770	13,720
Immigrated before 1986	220	2,960	6,700	9,870
Immigrated 1986-1995	340	1,570	820	2,720
Immigrated 1996-2001	130	760	240	1,130
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	21,510	60,410	42,710	124,620
Immigrants	1,420	10,740	14,880	27,030
Immigrated before 1986	460	5,910	13,000	19,360
Immigrated 1986-1995	680	3,360	1,510	5,540
Immigrated 1996-2001	280	1,480	380	2,130

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

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	60%	80%	70%	72%	62,190
Immigrants	54%	74%	64%	67%	13,320
Immigrated before 1986	74%	79%	65%	69%	9,490
Immigrated 1986-1995	53%	75%	64%	68%	2,830
Immigrated 1996-2001	39%	58%	42%	51%	1,010
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	58%	86%	76%	76%	62,430
Immigrants	49%	86%	77%	78%	13,720
Immigrated before 1986	68%	86%	77%	80%	9,870
Immigrated 1986-1995	51%	90%	81%	80%	2,720
Immigrated 1996-2001	31%	79%	64%	65%	1,130
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	59%	83%	73%	74%	124,620
Immigrants	51%	79%	70%	72%	27,030
Immigrated before 1986	71%	83%	71%	74%	19,360
Immigrated 1986-1995	51%	81%	72%	73%	5,540
Immigrated 1996-2001	35%	67%	54%	57%	2,130

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

Among immigrants who landed before 1986, employment is generally more common than among the more recently landed. Immigrants who have lived in the country for 15 years or more have unemployment rates generally comparable to the Canadian-born. Immigrant men aged 25 to 64 who landed in 1986-1995 have employment levels higher than the Canadian-born.

In 2001, employment was significantly lower than in 1995 among very recent immigrants, while it was significantly higher among immigrants who landed five to fifteen years before the census. This is in contrast to most other cities in Canada, where a larger share of very recent immigrants was employed in 2001 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 half of employed young adults work part-time. Less than one-third of employed women aged 25 to 64 work part-time, while for men, not including very recent immigrants, the share is just over one in ten.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	7,920	9,440	6,440	23,800
Immigrants	500	1,700	2,370	4,570
Immigrated before 1986	170	900	2,070	3,140
Immigrated 1986-1995	270	620	270	1,160
Immigrated 1996-1999	60	180	40	280
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	6,690	3,410	2,700	12,790
Immigrants	370	610	1,130	2,100
Immigrated before 1986	80	340	970	1,380
Immigrated 1986-1995	210	170	100	480
Immigrated 1996-1999	90	110	60	250
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	14,600	12,850	9,150	36,590
Immigrants	870	2,340	3,490	6,700
Immigrated before 1986	250	1,260	3,040	4,540
Immigrated 1986-1995	470	800	360	1,630
Immigrated 1996-1999	150	290	100	540

**Table D-12: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—percentage of employed working mostly part-time, by age and gender, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	59%	29%	28%	35%
Immigrants	63%	29%	30%	32%
Immigrated before 1986	62%	29%	30%	30%
Immigrated 1986-1995	68%	30%	36%	36%
Immigrated 1996-1999	48%	31%	28%	33%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	51%	10%	12%	18%
Immigrants	49%	11%	14%	15%
Immigrated before 1986	31%	11%	13%	13%
Immigrated 1986-1995	55%	10%	12%	16%
Immigrated 1996-1999	65%	17%	32%	26%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	55%	20%	20%	26%
Immigrants	56%	21%	22%	23%
Immigrated before 1986	48%	20%	21%	22%
Immigrated 1986-1995	61%	21%	22%	27%
Immigrated 1996-1999	60%	24%	31%	30%

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



Part-time employment is more common for very recent immigrant men who are over 24 years of age than for other men except those aged 15 to 24. For very recent immigrant women the situation is different, with part-time employment levels comparable to those of previous immigrants and the Canadian-born.

The prevalence of part-time employment was lower in 2000 than in 1995 for very recent immigrant women by four to eighteen percentage points. By contrast, very recent immigrant men have seen a rise in part-time work in the order of three to fourteen percentage points.

### ***Many recent immigrants in sales and service occupations***

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Employed immigrants are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in sales and services occupations. One-third of employed very recent immigrants work in sales and service jobs, compared to two in ten of the Canadian-born. The difference between immigrants and the Canadian-born is greater for women than for men. Recent immigrants are less frequently employed than the Canadian-born in administrative occupations, in the case of women, and in trades and transport occupations, in the case of men. However, immigrants who have been in the country 15 years or more are more likely to work in high skill occupations such as management and social occupations than the Canadian-born.

The distribution of occupations of very recent immigrants is quite similar to that of earlier cohorts, with two exceptions: a higher share of very recent immigrant men work in the health and science field and a lower share work in sales and services occupations. This is something specific to the latest cohort, as five years earlier the share of jobs in health occupations was lower among the male very recent immigrant cohort.

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

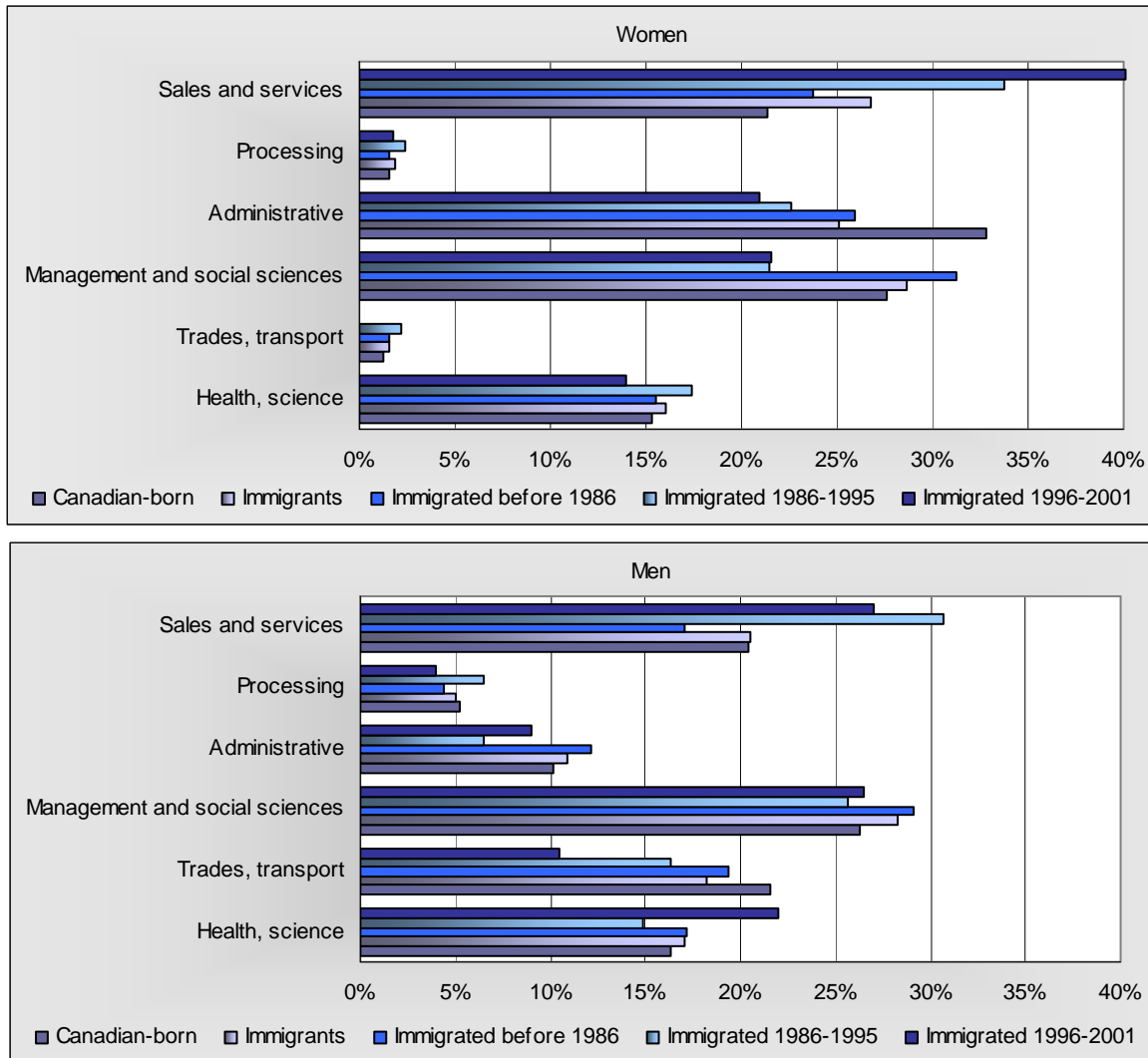
	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	10,950	830	16,830	14,140	640	7,860	51,250
Immigrants	3,370	230	3,150	3,610	200	2,010	12,570
Immigrated before 1986	2,190	150	2,400	2,890	150	1,440	9,230
Immigrated 1986-1995	840	60	560	530	60	430	2,480
Immigrated 1996-2001	350	20	180	190	0	120	860
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	10,610	2,730	5,250	13,630	11,160	8,500	51,860
Immigrants	2,670	650	1,430	3,690	2,370	2,230	13,040
Immigrated before 1986	1,650	430	1,180	2,820	1,880	1,660	9,670
Immigrated 1986-1995	730	160	160	610	390	360	2,380
Immigrated 1996-2001	270	40	90	270	110	220	1,000
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	21,560	3,550	22,080	27,790	11,800	16,350	103,120
Immigrants	6,040	890	4,580	7,290	2,580	4,240	25,610
Immigrated before 1986	3,850	600	3,600	5,730	2,030	3,090	18,900
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,580	200	720	1,140	440	780	4,860
Immigrated 1996-2001	620	80	270	450	110	350	1,860

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	21%	2%	33%	28%	1%	15%	100%
Immigrants	27%	2%	25%	29%	2%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	24%	2%	26%	31%	2%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	34%	2%	23%	21%	2%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	40%	2%	21%	22%	0%	14%	100%
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	20%	5%	10%	26%	22%	16%	100%
Immigrants	20%	5%	11%	28%	18%	17%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	17%	4%	12%	29%	19%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	31%	7%	7%	26%	16%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	27%	4%	9%	27%	11%	22%	100%
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	21%	3%	21%	27%	11%	16%	100%
Immigrants	24%	3%	18%	28%	10%	17%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	3%	19%	30%	11%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	32%	4%	15%	23%	9%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	33%	4%	14%	24%	6%	19%	100%

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

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



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

***Many recent immigrants in hospitality and other services, few in public sector***

In Victoria, relative to the Canadian-born, a large proportion of employed recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 work in hospitality and other services industries and, for men, in business services industries. The Canadian-born are more likely than recent immigrants to work in construction and transportation industries and in the public sector.

Compared to 1996, very recent immigrant men hold more jobs in business services industries, and fewer jobs in the public sector and hospitality and other services industries.

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

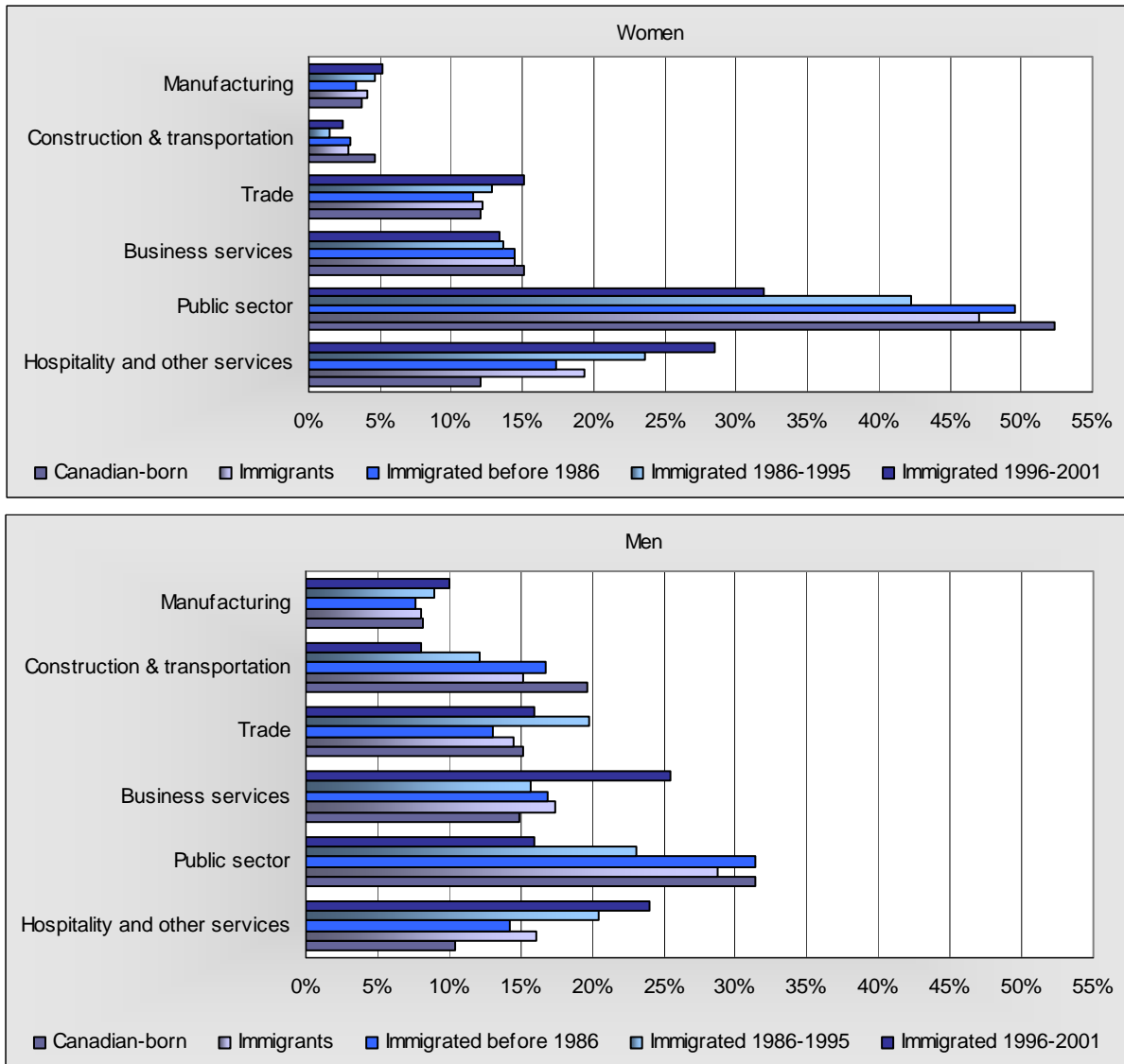
	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	1,920	2,410	6,150	7,750	26,830	6,190	51,300
Immigrants	510	360	1,540	1,820	5,920	2,440	12,600
Immigrated before 1986	310	270	1,060	1,340	4,580	1,600	9,200
Immigrated 1986-1995	120	40	320	340	1,050	590	2,500
Immigrated 1996-2001	50	20	130	120	280	250	900
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	4,270	10,220	7,890	7,750	16,310	5,440	51,900
Immigrants	1,050	1,990	1,890	2,270	3,750	2,100	13,000
Immigrated before 1986	740	1,620	1,260	1,630	3,040	1,370	9,700
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	290	470	380	550	490	2,400
Immigrated 1996-2001	100	80	160	260	160	240	1,000
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	6,190	12,630	14,050	15,500	43,130	11,630	103,100
Immigrants	1,570	2,330	3,440	4,100	9,660	4,540	25,600
Immigrated before 1986	1,090	1,920	2,340	2,970	7,600	2,980	18,900
Immigrated 1986-1995	310	340	790	720	1,620	1,080	4,900
Immigrated 1996-2001	140	100	300	400	440	500	1,900

	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	4%	5%	12%	15%	52%	12%	100%
Immigrants	4%	3%	12%	14%	47%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	3%	3%	11%	15%	50%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5%	1%	13%	14%	42%	24%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	2%	15%	13%	32%	28%	100%
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	8%	20%	15%	15%	31%	10%	100%
Immigrants	8%	15%	14%	17%	29%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	8%	17%	13%	17%	31%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	12%	20%	16%	23%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10%	8%	16%	26%	16%	24%	100%
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	6%	12%	14%	15%	42%	11%	100%
Immigrants	6%	9%	13%	16%	38%	18%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	6%	10%	12%	16%	40%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	7%	16%	15%	33%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7%	5%	16%	22%	24%	27%	100%

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

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

## *Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrants somewhat lower*

The jobs of recent immigrant men require about the same level of skill as the jobs of the Canadian-born, but recent immigrant women have jobs with somewhat lower skill levels. One in three jobs of Canadian-born women requires the highest level of skill, a university education. One-quarter of the jobs of very recent immigrant women require a university education. The share of jobs with the lowest level of skill is twice as high among recent immigrants as among the Canadian-born.

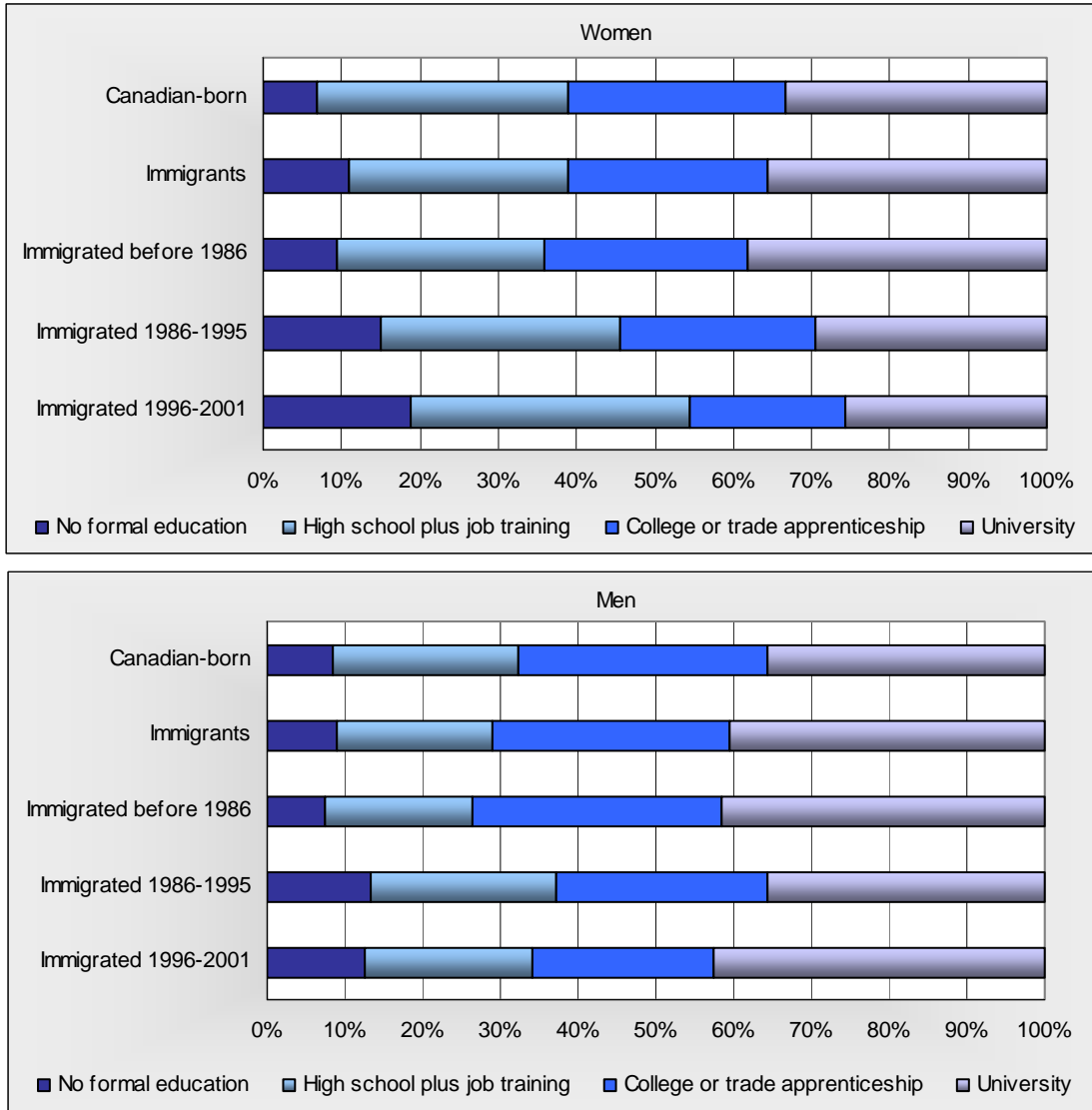
**Table D-15: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	3,500	7%	16,490	32%	14,230	28%	17,040	33%	51,260	100%
Immigrants	1,390	11%	3,520	28%	3,180	25%	4,500	36%	12,580	100%
Immigrated before 1986	870	9%	2,450	26%	2,400	26%	3,540	38%	9,240	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	370	15%	760	31%	620	25%	740	30%	2,480	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	160	19%	310	36%	170	20%	220	26%	860	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	4,360	8%	12,350	24%	16,720	32%	18,440	36%	51,860	100%
Immigrants	1,170	9%	2,620	20%	3,980	30%	5,280	40%	13,040	100%
Immigrated before 1986	720	7%	1,830	19%	3,100	32%	4,010	42%	9,660	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	320	13%	570	24%	650	27%	840	35%	2,380	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	130	13%	220	22%	240	24%	430	43%	1,000	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	7,850	8%	28,840	28%	30,950	30%	35,480	34%	103,120	100%
Immigrants	2,550	10%	6,140	24%	7,150	28%	9,770	38%	25,620	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,590	8%	4,280	23%	5,500	29%	7,560	40%	18,910	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	700	14%	1,330	27%	1,270	26%	1,580	32%	4,870	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	280	15%	530	28%	400	22%	650	35%	1,860	100%

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

The information presented in Table D-15 does not directly indicate whether the skills of recent immigrants are fully or less than fully employed in the economy. To determine this, one has to compare the skill levels of jobs of recent immigrants with the level of education of employed recent immigrants. This is done in Table D-16 for persons holding a university degree.

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



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

## *Education of recent immigrant women not fully utilized*

The jobs of very recent immigrants with a university degree do not require the same level of skill as the jobs of the Canadian-born persons with a university degree. Almost two-thirds of employed Canadian-born women with a university degree have a job requiring a university degree, but only 40% of employed women with university degrees who immigrated after 1995 has a job that requires a university degree. Almost three-quarters of Canadian-born men with a university degree but only two-thirds of very recent immigrant men have a job requiring a university education.

Nearly half of very recent immigrant women with a university degree work in jobs requiring high school education or less. This is more than twice as large a share as the share of any other group.

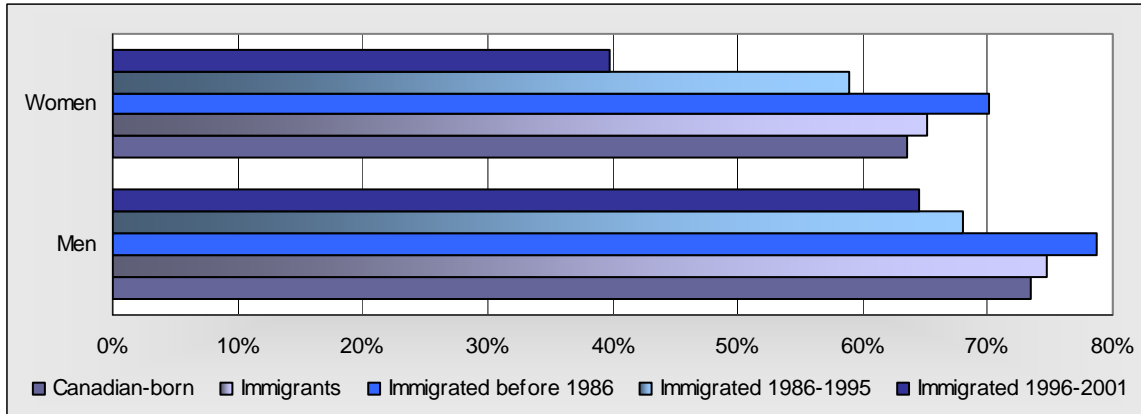
**Table D-16: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates, 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	320	2%	2,020	15%	2,580	19%	8,610	64%	13,540	100%
Immigrants	130	3%	550	15%	620	17%	2,420	65%	3,710	100%
Immigrated before 1986	60	2%	290	11%	450	17%	1,870	70%	2,660	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	40	5%	140	19%	140	18%	430	59%	730	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	40	11%	120	37%	50	14%	130	40%	320	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	320	2%	1,190	9%	1,930	15%	9,490	73%	12,920	100%
Immigrants	120	3%	400	9%	600	13%	3,340	75%	4,460	100%
Immigrated before 1986	60	2%	210	7%	410	13%	2,480	79%	3,150	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	50	5%	140	16%	100	11%	570	68%	830	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	40	8%	60	12%	90	18%	300	65%	470	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	650	2%	3,210	12%	4,500	17%	18,100	68%	26,450	100%
Immigrants	260	3%	940	12%	1,220	15%	5,760	71%	8,170	100%
Immigrated before 1986	100	2%	500	9%	870	15%	4,350	75%	5,820	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	90	5%	280	17%	230	15%	990	63%	1,580	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	60	8%	170	22%	130	17%	430	54%	790	100%

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



**Figure D-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—25 to 64 years of age—percentage of employed university graduates with jobs requiring university education, by gender, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**



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

## PART E: INCOME

### SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME

#### *Sources of income vary by time in Canada*

Two-thirds of Canadian-born women and three-quarters of Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in the year 2000. A smaller share of very recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born had income from employment, while among immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period a higher proportion than the Canadian-born had income from employment. The relatively low share of very recent immigrants with employment income reflects lower participation in the workforce. For immigrants who landed before 1986, the proportion with income from employment is low.

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

	No income		Employment income		Other private income		Government transfers		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	4,350	4%	70,290	67%	40,070	38%	69,550	66%	105,310	100%
Immigrants	1,020	3%	15,110	51%	14,490	49%	21,270	72%	29,740	100%
Immigrated before 1986	520	2%	10,920	47%	12,710	54%	17,060	73%	23,400	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	290	6%	3,350	69%	1,320	27%	3,330	69%	4,840	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	210	14%	840	56%	460	31%	890	60%	1,500	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	3,590	4%	71,360	75%	31,190	33%	53,550	56%	95,750	100%
Immigrants	340	1%	15,640	62%	11,680	46%	16,460	65%	25,150	100%
Immigrated before 1986	50	0%	11,720	59%	10,370	52%	13,470	67%	19,980	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	200	5%	3,010	77%	1,040	27%	2,190	56%	3,890	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	90	7%	920	71%	280	21%	800	62%	1,280	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	7,940	4%	141,650	70%	71,250	35%	123,100	61%	201,060	100%
Immigrants	1,350	2%	30,750	56%	26,160	48%	37,730	69%	54,890	100%
Immigrated before 1986	560	1%	22,630	52%	23,070	53%	30,520	70%	43,380	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	500	6%	6,370	73%	2,350	27%	5,520	63%	8,730	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	290	10%	1,760	63%	740	26%	1,690	61%	2,780	100%

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

The share of persons with employment income was lower in 2000 than in 1995, except for among Canadian-born women and immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period. The largest decrease, a decline of about nine percentage points, was observed among very recent immigrants.

Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants to have no income. Immigrants from the earliest cohort, those who immigrated before 1986, are less likely

than the Canadian-born to have no income. In comparison to 1995, the incidence of zero income was the same in 2000.

The share of recent immigrants with other private income—for example, income from investments or pension plans—is smaller than the share of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants with other private income.

The incidence of government transfer payment income is roughly the same for recent immigrants as for the Canadian-born. In 2000, the share of men who received transfer payments fell by about thirteen percentage points in comparison to 1995, while that of women increased by about seven percentage points. This shift is due in part to the fact that child benefit payments in 2000 were generally made to the mother, resulting in a lower proportion of women that had no income.

### ***Average income of very recent immigrants lower than in 1995***

The average income of recent immigrants in the year 2000 was lower than that of the Canadian-born. For very recent immigrants, average income was about three-fifths of that of the Canadian-born. Those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period had an average income of about nine-tenths of the level of the Canadian-born. Those who immigrated before 1986 had a higher average income than the Canadian-born.

**Table E-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, with income—average income and sources of average income, by gender, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	Sources of average income				Total
	Average income of persons with income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	\$25,480	69%	16%	15%	100%
Immigrants	\$25,630	56%	23%	20%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$26,770	53%	25%	21%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$22,890	75%	12%	13%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$15,140	64%	17%	18%	100%
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	\$35,510	76%	15%	9%	100%
Immigrants	\$37,890	64%	22%	13%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$39,800	61%	24%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$32,830	82%	12%	6%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$21,730	83%	9%	8%	100%
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	\$30,270	73%	16%	11%	100%
Immigrants	\$31,320	61%	23%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$32,840	58%	25%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$27,340	79%	12%	9%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$18,300	75%	13%	13%	100%

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

Compared to 1995, the average income of very recent immigrants was lower by 11% in 2000. It is notable that income of very recent immigrants was lower in 2000 than in 1995, while income of other groups increased. Victoria is unique in this respect, as in many other cities very recent immigrants had significantly higher income in 2000 than five years earlier. For the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the increase in income was in the order of 10%, and for immigrants who landed five to fifteen years before the census it was 20%.

The average income of women is about 70% of that of men. Earnings from employment account for the bulk of income of all groups and make up a larger proportion of income of recent immigrants than of persons born in Canada, except for among very recent immigrant women. Compared to 1995, the employment share of income increased significantly for men and women who landed during the 1986-1995 period.

### *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 Victoria average. By contrast, earlier immigrants earned 15% more than the Canadian-born.

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

	Percentage of overall average	
	Amount	average
Canadian-born	\$37,060	99%
Immigrants	\$40,060	107%
Immigrated before 1986	\$42,690	114%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$34,160	91%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$26,320	70%
All who worked mostly full-time	\$37,590	100%

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

The relative level of wages and salaries of very recent immigrants, at 70% of the average, was similar to that in 1995. Those who had been in the country from 5 to 15 years, however, had a higher relative earnings level than their counterparts of five years earlier.

## *Transfer payments from government somewhat lower*

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

Transfer payments vary considerably with the age of the oldest person in the household, and so do differences between recent immigrant, earlier immigrant and Canadian-born households. Recent immigrant households of the very young were less likely to receive transfer payments and received lower amounts on average than their Canadian-born and earlier immigrant counterparts. For households of persons aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64, an opposite pattern applies.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	Total
<b>Share of households receiving government transfer payments</b>					
Canadian-born households	88%	80%	74%	100%	83%
Earlier immigrant households	103%	80%	71%	100%	85%
Recent immigrant households	78%	83%	83%	96%	85%
1986-1995 immigrants	78%	83%	82%	96%	85%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	90%	82%	82%	96%	84%
1996-1999 immigrants only	67%	83%	97%	100%	86%
<b>Average amount of transfer per receiving household</b>					
Canadian-born households	\$2,320	\$3,130	\$3,370	\$16,440	\$6,270
Earlier immigrant households	-	\$3,220	\$3,560	\$17,260	\$9,400
Recent immigrant households	\$1,880	\$3,870	\$3,550	\$14,760	\$5,270
1986-1995 immigrants	\$2,290	\$3,740	\$3,260	\$14,280	\$5,260
1996-1999 immigrants with others	\$780	\$4,190	\$4,570	\$20,220	\$5,870
1996-1999 immigrants only	\$1,690	\$4,170	\$4,100	\$11,270	\$4,420
<b>Transfers as a share of income, all households</b>					
Canadian-born households	9%	5%	4%	37%	10%
Earlier immigrant households	10%	4%	3%	36%	13%
Recent immigrant households	10%	6%	5%	27%	8%
1986-1995 immigrants	10%	5%	4%	24%	8%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	6%	6%	5%	48%	8%
1996-1999 immigrants only	15%	10%	11%	37%	12%

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, GST tax

credits and provincial tax credits. The somewhat greater incidence and amounts of transfer payments for recent immigrant households of persons of 25 to 64 years old may have to do with the larger average number of children in families and with differences in labour market participation and unemployment reviewed in Part D.

Almost all households with persons of 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 on average received a smaller amount, and households consisting only of very recent immigrants received even less. Very recent immigrants are not entitled to Old Age Security and have not built up large credits under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan.

## **THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME**

### ***Large differences between all groups***

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Of very recent immigrants, nearly six in ten women and four in ten 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. 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, very recent immigrants are underrepresented. Their share in the upper income cohort of \$50,000 and over is less than one-half of that of the Canadian-born. By contrast, the share of earlier immigrants with incomes of \$50,000 and over is slightly higher than that of the Canadian-born.

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

	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	4,360	23,750	41,720	24,650	10,850	105,310	
Immigrants	1,010	6,090	13,400	6,180	3,060	29,740	
Immigrated before 1986	510	4,180	11,000	5,060	2,670	23,410	
Immigrated 1986-1995	300	1,260	1,980	980	340	4,840	
Immigrated 1996-1999	210	660	430	150	60	1,500	
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	3,590	16,770	27,050	25,820	22,520	95,750	
Immigrants	340	3,070	8,780	6,670	6,300	25,140	
Immigrated before 1986	50	1,970	6,960	5,550	5,500	19,980	
Immigrated 1986-1995	200	700	1,380	890	700	3,890	
Immigrated 1996-1999	90	410	450	240	110	1,280	
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	7,940	40,520	68,760	50,470	33,360	201,060	
Immigrants	1,340	9,150	22,190	12,860	9,330	54,890	
Immigrated before 1986	560	6,120	17,950	10,610	8,120	43,380	
Immigrated 1986-1995	490	1,970	3,370	1,870	1,040	8,730	
Immigrated 1996-1999	290	1,070	880	380	170	2,780	
	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	Average income
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	4%	23%	40%	23%	10%	100%	\$24,430
Immigrants	3%	20%	45%	21%	10%	100%	\$24,760
Immigrated before 1986	2%	18%	47%	22%	11%	100%	\$26,180
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	26%	41%	20%	7%	100%	\$21,500
Immigrated 1996-1999	14%	44%	29%	10%	4%	100%	\$13,120
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	4%	18%	28%	27%	24%	100%	\$34,180
Immigrants	1%	12%	35%	27%	25%	100%	\$37,400
Immigrated before 1986	0%	10%	35%	28%	28%	100%	\$39,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	5%	18%	35%	23%	18%	100%	\$31,220
Immigrated 1996-1999	7%	32%	35%	18%	8%	100%	\$20,200
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	4%	20%	34%	25%	17%	100%	\$29,070
Immigrants	2%	17%	40%	23%	17%	100%	\$30,550
Immigrated before 1986	1%	14%	41%	24%	19%	100%	\$32,410
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	23%	39%	21%	12%	100%	\$25,790
Immigrated 1996-1999	10%	39%	32%	14%	6%	100%	\$16,390

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

## *Distribution of household income becomes very similar with longer stay*

In 2000, recent immigrant households had an average income of \$57,900, a larger income than that of the Canadian-born but somewhat less than the income of earlier immigrant households. The income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants was 63% of the income of households of the Canadian-born.

**Table E-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Victoria 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	19,210	22,600	19,980	13,800	19,580	95,170	
	20%	24%	21%	15%	21%	100%	\$53,780
Earlier immigrants	5,220	7,080	6,500	4,960	8,160	31,920	
	16%	22%	20%	16%	26%	100%	\$61,100
Recent immigrants	1,200	1,620	1,680	1,250	1,550	7,270	
	19%	22%	22%	17%	20%	100%	\$57,940
1986-1995 immigrants	780	1,110	1,290	990	1,260	5,390	
	14%	21%	24%	18%	23%	100%	\$61,090
1996-1999 immigrants with others	160	260	300	200	250	1,170	
	16%	23%	24%	18%	18%	100%	\$58,590
1996-1999 immigrants only	270	250	100	70	40	720	
	45%	31%	12%	8%	6%	100%	\$33,150
All households	26,230	31,570	28,310	20,140	29,380	135,610	
	19%	23%	21%	15%	22%	100%	\$55,530

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

The share of households with incomes of less than \$20,000 is somewhat smaller for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born. However, more than one-third of households consisting only of recent immigrants is in this lowest income range, and these households are larger, on average, than households of the Canadian-born.

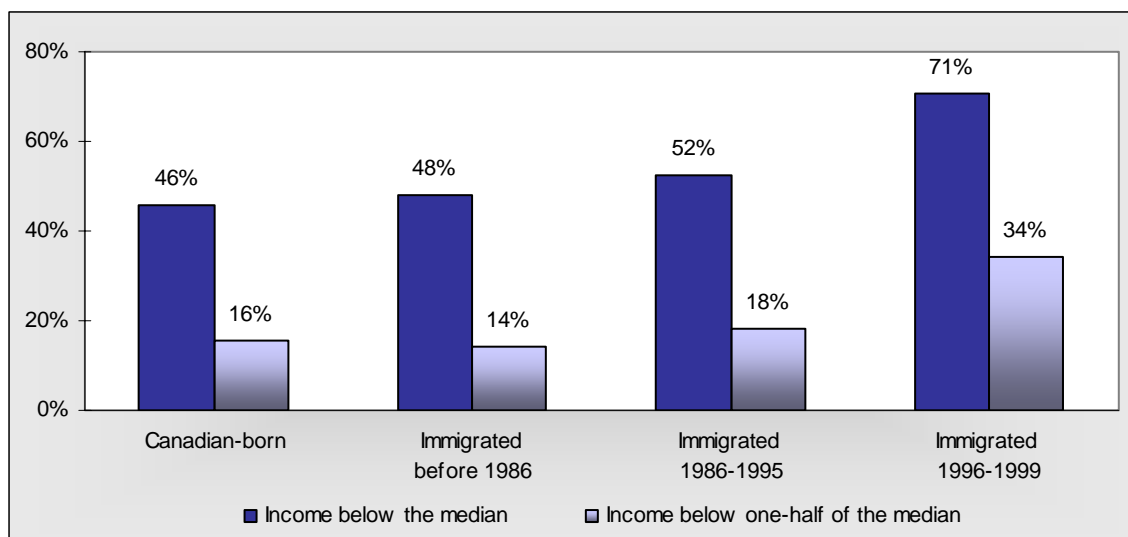
## *Low income twice as common among very recent immigrants*

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

The share of recent and very recent immigrants with income below the median or with low income has increased somewhat since 1995, while these shares remained unchanged for the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.



**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, Victoria Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**



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

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

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	11,040	49%	9,830	55%	28,940	43%	10,860	56%	60,660	48%
Immigrants	370	56%	850	68%	8,220	46%	6,240	60%	15,650	52%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	250	74%	5,690	43%	5,780	60%	11,700	50%
Immigrated 1986-1995	200	55%	390	61%	1,750	50%	400	58%	2,720	53%
Immigrated 1996-1999	170	58%	210	76%	780	70%	60	75%	1,230	70%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	11,590	50%	8,860	49%	24,260	38%	7,430	54%	52,150	44%
Immigrants	350	55%	750	62%	6,530	42%	4,710	58%	12,340	48%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	170	53%	4,450	37%	4,420	59%	9,050	45%
Immigrated 1986-1995	190	49%	360	55%	1,410	52%	260	52%	2,210	52%
Immigrated 1996-1999	160	64%	230	88%	680	71%	40	70%	1,080	72%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	22,630	49%	18,680	52%	53,200	41%	18,290	55%	112,810	46%
Immigrants	710	56%	1,590	65%	14,750	44%	10,950	59%	27,990	50%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	420	64%	10,140	40%	10,200	59%	20,750	48%
Immigrated 1986-1995	380	52%	750	58%	3,160	51%	660	55%	4,930	52%
Immigrated 1996-1999	330	61%	430	82%	1,460	70%	100	73%	2,310	71%

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

The proportion of people with income below the median varies with age. For the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the highest proportions are found among seniors. But this is not so for very recent immigrants.

In nearly all age and gender groups, the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is higher among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born.

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

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	3,860	17%	4,750	26%	10,450	15%	1,810	9%	20,860	16%
Immigrants	140	21%	530	42%	2,840	16%	1,390	13%	4,880	16%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	150	44%	1,870	14%	1,250	13%	3,260	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	80	21%	230	36%	610	17%	110	15%	1,010	20%
Immigrated 1996-1999	60	20%	150	54%	370	33%	40	44%	610	35%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	3,860	17%	3,680	20%	7,940	13%	1,820	13%	17,290	15%
Immigrants	150	23%	370	31%	2,240	14%	1,370	17%	4,120	16%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	60	18%	1,570	13%	1,270	17%	2,900	15%
Immigrated 1986-1995	50	13%	180	27%	380	14%	90	18%	700	17%
Immigrated 1996-1999	100	38%	140	55%	290	30%	10	20%	520	34%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	7,720	17%	8,430	23%	18,380	14%	3,630	11%	38,150	16%
Immigrants	280	22%	900	36%	5,080	15%	2,760	15%	9,000	16%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	210	32%	3,440	14%	2,520	15%	6,160	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	130	17%	410	32%	990	16%	200	16%	1,710	18%
Immigrated 1996-1999	160	28%	290	54%	650	31%	50	35%	1,130	34%

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.

One in three very recent immigrants has low income, but fewer than one in five immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period have low income. The incidence of low income varies by age and to a lesser extent by gender.

## PART F: HOUSING

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

In Victoria, the number of persons per room in households of recent immigrants is well above the overall average. As many as 10% 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 Canadian-born households and earlier immigrant households. Compared to the rest of Canada, crowding among recent immigrants in Victoria is not high.

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

Households	Few er than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
Canadian-born	66,060	23,230	2,940	2,930	95,170
Earlier immigrants	23,640	6,920	590	780	31,910
Recent immigrants	3,490	2,920	810	850	8,050
1986-1995 immigrants	2,550	1,940	510	390	5,390
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	560	710	170	220	1,670
1996-2001 immigrants only	380	270	110	240	1,000
All households	93,420	33,210	4,360	4,620	135,610

Households	Few er than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
Canadian-born	69%	24%	3%	3%	100%
Earlier immigrants	74%	22%	2%	2%	100%
Recent immigrants	43%	36%	10%	10%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	47%	36%	9%	7%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	34%	42%	10%	13%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	38%	27%	11%	24%	100%
All households	69%	24%	3%	3%	100%

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

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

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

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

Size of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
<b>1 to 3 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	60,910	15,060	1,230	2,200	79,390
Earlier immigrants	21,640	4,130	190	440	26,400
Recent immigrants	3,040	1,530	330	360	5,260
<b>4 to 5 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	5,040	7,530	1,380	540	14,480
Earlier immigrants	1,950	2,490	270	220	4,930
Recent immigrants	430	1,180	360	300	2,270
<b>6 or more persons</b>					
Canadian-born	130	640	330	210	1,290
Earlier immigrants	50	290	120	130	580
Recent immigrants	30	210	140	180	540

Size of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
<b>1 to 3 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	77%	19%	2%	3%	100%
Earlier immigrants	82%	16%	1%	2%	100%
Recent immigrants	58%	29%	6%	7%	100%
<b>4 to 5 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	35%	52%	10%	4%	100%
Earlier immigrants	39%	51%	5%	4%	100%
Recent immigrants	19%	52%	16%	13%	100%
<b>6 or more persons</b>					
Canadian-born	10%	50%	26%	16%	100%
Earlier immigrants	8%	50%	21%	22%	100%
Recent immigrants	6%	39%	26%	33%	100%

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

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

### ***Three in ten recent immigrant households face high housing cost***

Three in ten recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on accommodations, and many of these households spend more than 50% of their income on accommodations. These shares are quite similar to those of Canadian-born households. Households comprised entirely of very recent immigrants are even more likely to have relatively high housing costs, with nearly one-half spending 30% or more of their income on housing.

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

Households	Cost of accommodations					
	Less than 30%		30% to 50%		50% or more	
Canadian-born	66,220	70%	15,050	16%	12,080	13%
Earlier immigrants	24,480	77%	4,180	13%	2,840	9%
Recent immigrants	5,000	69%	1,250	17%	940	13%
1986-1995 immigrants	3,840	71%	930	17%	580	11%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	770	65%	200	17%	170	15%
1996-1999 immigrants only	400	55%	120	16%	190	27%
All households	96,190	71%	20,670	15%	16,320	12%

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

Housing costs of more than 30% of income are considered burdensome, and households facing that level of cost 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 are somewhat more likely to have been recently built than the houses of the Canadian-born.

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

Households	Period of construction					
	Before 1971		1971-1990		1991-2001	
Canadian-born	44,120	46%	38,420	40%	12,630	13%
Earlier immigrants	14,130	44%	13,230	41%	4,560	14%
Recent immigrants	3,480	43%	3,260	40%	1,310	16%
1986-1995 immigrants	2,410	45%	2,180	40%	810	15%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	770	46%	620	37%	280	17%
1996-2001 immigrants only	300	30%	470	47%	240	24%
All households	61,900	46%	55,140	41%	18,570	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.

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

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

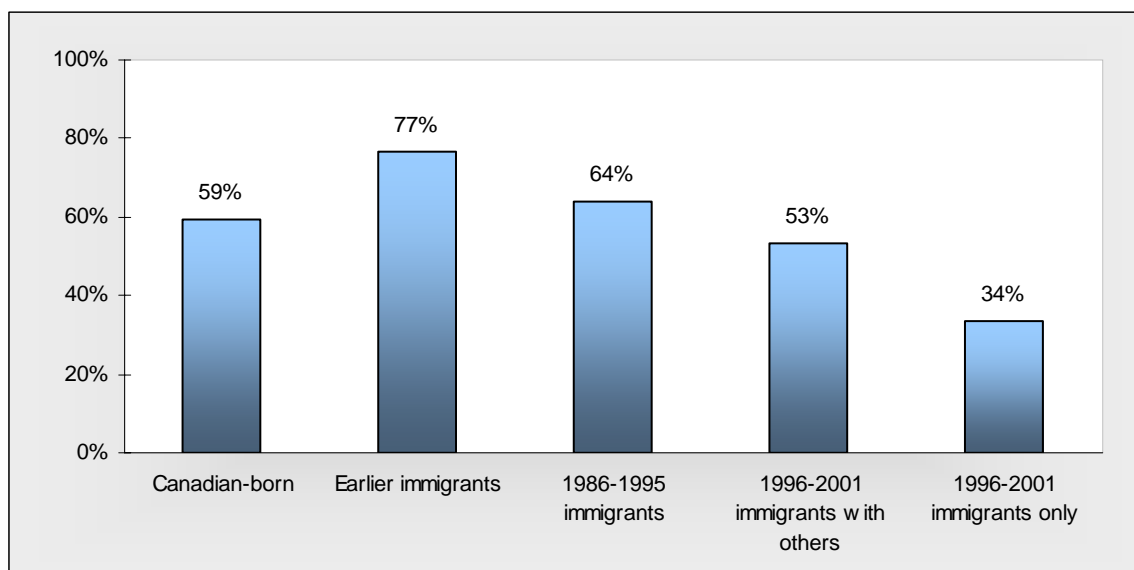
Households	Quality of housing					
	Regular maintenance		Minor repairs		Major repairs	
Canadian-born	66,310	70%	22,210	23%	6,650	7%
Earlier immigrants	23,840	75%	6,200	19%	1,880	6%
Recent immigrants	5,750	71%	1,760	22%	540	7%
1986-1995 immigrants	3,800	70%	1,200	22%	410	8%
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	1,200	72%	380	23%	90	5%
1996-2001 immigrants only	760	76%	190	19%	60	6%
All households	96,290	71%	30,240	22%	9,080	7%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

### *Home ownership fairly common*

One in three households consisting only of very recent immigrants owns their home, compared to six in ten Canadian-born households and three in four earlier immigrant households.

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



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

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

## GLOSSARY

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

### **Census Metropolitan Area**

A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of a large urban core with a population of at least 100,000 together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. As well as the City of Victoria, the Victoria CMA also includes Becher Bay 1, Capital H (Part 1), Central Saanich, Cole Bay 3, Colwood, East Saanich 2, Esquimalt, Esquimalt First Nation, Highlands, Langford, Metchosin, New Songhees 1A, North Saanich, Oak Bay, Saanich, Sidney, Sooke, South Saanich 1, T'Sou-ke one (Sooke 1), T'Sou-ke two (Sooke 2), Union Bay 4, and Royal View. Throughout this profile, the Victoria CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Victoria.

### **Crowding**

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

### **Families**

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

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

Under the 2001 Census definition of census family, a grandchild living in a three-generation household where the parent is never-married, will now be considered as a child in the parent's census family (provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law partner, or child). For the 1996 Census, census family was defined as the two older generations, with both grandparent and parent being treated as one census family.

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

the previous census, such a grandchild would not have been considered a member of any census family.

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

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

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

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

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

## **Households**

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

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

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

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



## Immigration categories

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

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

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

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

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

## Industries

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

Manufacturing	Manufacturing
	Primary industries
Construction and Transportation	Construction
	Transportation and storage
	Communications
Trade	Wholesale trade
	Retail trade
Business services	Finance
	Insurance

	Real estate operators and insurance
	Business services
Public sector	Government services
	Education
	Health services
Hospitality and other services	Accommodation
	Food and beverage services
	Other services

### **Labour Force Activity**

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

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

### **Living arrangements**

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

### **Major field of study**

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

Physical sciences, engineering and trades:

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

Social sciences, education, and arts:

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

Commerce, management and business administration

Health professions, sciences and technologies

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

### **Median income**

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

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

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

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

### **Occupations**

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

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

## School attendance

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

## Skill level of job

Level 1: Short work demonstration; no formal education required

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

Level 3: College level education or trade apprenticeship required

Level 4: University education required

## Sources of income

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

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

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

## World regions

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

<b>World region</b>	<b>Countries of birth</b>
East Asia	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan
South-East Asia and Pacific	Philippines, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Fiji, Cambodia, Australia, Laos
South and Central Asia	India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan
Western Asia and Middle East	Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Israel, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia
Africa	South Africa, Somalia, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania
Eastern Europe	Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, countries formerly part of the USSR not separately listed, Belarus, Macedonia, Czechoslovakia, Moldova, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Slovenia.

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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	

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