



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

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Immigration Canada

RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Saskatoon

A Comparative Profile Based
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics

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**RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN
METROPOLITAN AREAS**

Saskatoon

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the telegram style used in the headings, all comparative statements refer to recent immigrants (immigrants who landed between 1986 and 2001) or very recent immigrants (immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001) and the Canadian-born. For example, the heading "fewer children among recent immigrants" means that children less than 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 less

than 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 Saskatoon 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—immigrants who landed on or after January 1, 1996 and were living in Saskatoon on May 15, 2001—are numerous compared to other recent immigrant cohorts and many have university degrees. There are 3,200 very recent immigrants who landed in the five years from 1996 to 2001, compared to 3,500 who landed during the previous ten years from 1986 to 1995. One in seven persons in both groups of immigrants was born in China but very recent immigrants include more persons from the United Kingdom, Iraq and South Africa and fewer from El Salvador, Poland and Hong Kong. Forty percent of very recent immigrant women and 45% of very recent immigrant men hold a university degree in comparison to 16% of the Canadian-born population. Almost all could speak English or French. Labour market outcomes and relative incomes were better for women but not for men compared to five years earlier.

Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)

- In 2001, there were 6,600 recent immigrants in Saskatoon, 0.3% of all recent immigrants living in Canada. Recent immigrants, who landed after 1985, accounted for 39% of immigrants in Saskatoon and 3% of the population of the city. In this document, the term “recent immigrants” refers to immigrants who became permanent residents or “landed” after 1985 and who were living in Canada on May 15, 2001, when the Census of Population was held. Very recent immigrants are immigrants who landed after 1995.
- By May 2001, 85% of Saskatoon’s immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 1995 had become Canadian citizens.

Who are the recent immigrants (Part B)

- Recent immigrants to Saskatoon come from all over the world. Asian origins are more prevalent among immigrants who landed after 1985. In 2001, 14% of very recent immigrants who landed after 1995 are from China—the top source country—followed by 7% from the United Kingdom, 7% from the Philippines, 6% from the United States and 6% from Iraq.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that one in five very recent immigrants destined to Saskatoon entered through the family class. Nearly one-half entered through the economic category, and about one-third were refugees. The share entering as economic immigrants has increased over the past 15 years.
- One-half of very recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age. In Saskatoon’s Canadian-born population, this age group accounts for only three in ten.
- Almost all persons who immigrated between 1996 and 2001 reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. For more than one-half of the very recent

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

- The level of education of recent immigrants in Saskatoon is quite high compared to that of the Canadian-born—43% of very recent immigrants have a university degree compared to 31% of the 1986-1995 immigrant cohort and 16% of the Canadian-born.

Families and households (Part C)

- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to live with relatives, and also more likely to live in extended families. Less than 5% of recent immigrants 65 years of age and over live alone, compared to 21% 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 about half as many lone-parent families among recent immigrant families as among Canadian-born families.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 4% of households in Saskatoon. One-half 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 or multiple families. They also tend to be larger, with 40% consisting of four or more persons, compared to only 25% 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 at a higher rate than the Canadian-born of the same age, and have a lower unemployment rate.
- This pattern of increasing participation and employment with longer stay in Canada occurs across all age and gender groups and all but the lowest level of education. The disparities between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are smaller for men than for women.
- In comparison to the Canadian-born, recent immigrants were much more likely to be employed in health and science occupations and less likely to be employed in administrative occupations.
- Recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to work in the hospitality and other services sector. A smaller share of recent immigrants than the Canadian-born held jobs in the trades sector and in construction and transportation industries.

- Very recent immigrants living in Saskatoon on average have a high level of education and tend to be employed in jobs that require a relatively high level of skill.

Income (Part E)

- On average, among persons reporting income for the year 2000, the income of recent immigrant men and women who immigrated during the 1986 to 2001 period was three-quarters of that of the Canadian-born. Compared to the Canadian-born, a slightly smaller share of recent immigrants had income from employment.
- On average, incomes were 15% to 20% higher in 2000 than for the comparable cohort in 1995. The difference was greatest for very recent immigrants—39% for women and 22% for men. By contrast, the average income of immigrant men and women who had been in the country for five to fifteen years showed little change.
- Government transfer payments as a share of household income in the 25-64 year age group are somewhat larger for recent immigrant households than for Canadian-born households.
- One in three very recent immigrants is in a low-income situation, twice as large a share as for the Canadian-born.

Housing (Part F)

- In Saskatoon, 14% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions—that is, have one person or more per room—compared to 2% of Canadian-born households. Among households consisting only of very recent immigrants, the incidence of crowding is 30%.
- Three in ten recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on shelter compared to one in four Canadian-born households.
- The state of repair of the housing stock is the same for recent immigrants and the Canadian-born.
- Very few households consisting only of very recent immigrants own their home. However, among other recent immigrant households home ownership is as common as among Canadian-born households.

PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

16,900 immigrants in the Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area

According to the 2001 Census, there were 16,900 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Saskatoon (that is, the Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area or Saskatoon for short) in 2001. The immigrant population in Saskatoon has decreased over the 15 years ending in 2001, while the Canadian-born population within the CMA has grown. Over the period 1986 to 2001, the number of immigrants living in Saskatoon decreased by 1,900 or 10%. In comparison, Saskatoon's Canadian-born population increased by 24,800 or 14%.

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

	Census of Population			Change					
	1986	1996	2001	1986-1996		1996-2001		1986-2001	
Saskatoon									
Immigrants	18,820	16,450	16,870	-2,370	-13%	420	3%	-1,950	-10%
Canadian-born	179,570	198,850	204,390	19,280	11%	5,540	3%	24,820	14%
Population	198,390	216,450	222,630	18,060	9%	6,180	3%	24,240	12%
Saskatchewan									
Immigrants	71,990	52,300	47,830	-19,690	-27%	-4,470	-9%	-24,160	-34%
Canadian-born	924,710	921,690	912,220	-3,020	0%	-9,470	-1%	-12,490	-1%
Population	996,700	976,620	963,150	-20,080	-2%	-13,470	-1%	-33,550	-3%
Canada									
Immigrants	3,908,150	4,971,060	5,448,490	1,062,910	27%	477,430	10%	1,540,340	39%
Canadian-born	21,113,860	23,390,330	23,991,910	2,276,470	11%	601,580	3%	2,878,050	14%
Population	25,022,010	28,528,130	29,639,040	3,506,120	14%	1,110,910	4%	4,617,030	18%

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

Over the fifteen-year period from 1986 to 2001, Saskatoon's immigrant population has decreased at a slower rate than the immigrant population in Saskatchewan. In fact, the number of immigrants in the Saskatoon CMA in 2001 increased by slightly more than 400 in comparison to 1996 while the total number of immigrants living in Saskatchewan decreased by 4,500 or 9%. During this period, Canada's immigrant population increased by 477,400 or 10%.

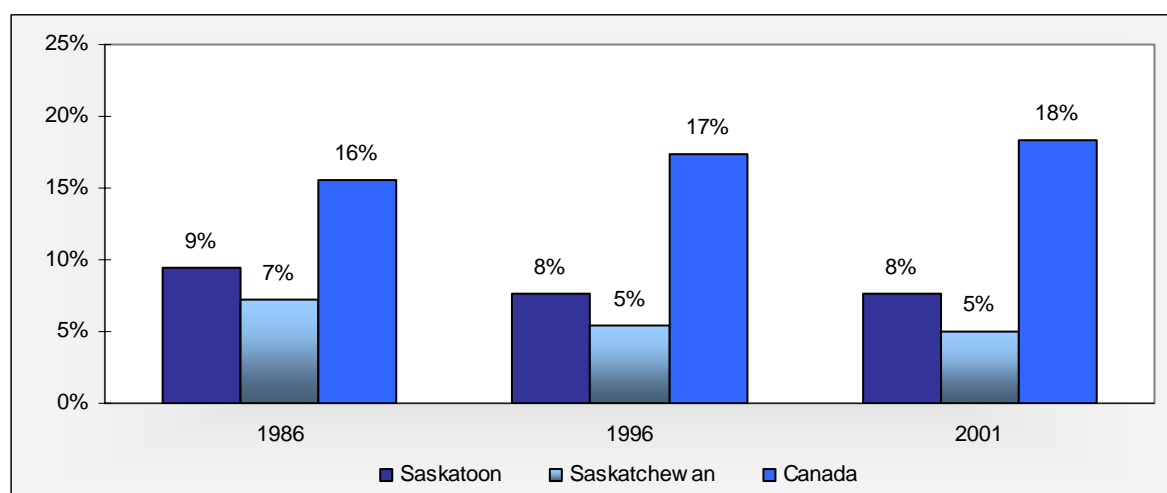
In 2001, Saskatoon's share of Canada's five million immigrants was 0.3%, down from 0.5% in 1986. The city was the place of residence of 0.8% of the total population of Canada and 0.9% of the country's Canadian-born population. These shares were virtually the same as in 1986.

Saskatoon's share of the immigrant population of Saskatchewan has increased to 35% in 2001 compared to 26% in 1986. Its share of Saskatchewan's Canadian-born population increased from 20% in 1986 to 22% in 2001. Saskatoon's share of the total population of Saskatchewan increased from 20% in 1986 to 23% in 2001.

Immigrant share of the population stable

The immigrant share of Saskatoon's population has remained stable at 8% of the population since 1996, after declining from 9% in 1986. The proportion of immigrants in Saskatoon's population is only slightly higher than the proportion in Saskatchewan and both are much lower than that of the country overall. The immigrant share of the Saskatchewan's population has remained at 5% since 1996, a decrease from 7% in 1986 while Canada's immigrant population has increased from 16% to 18% during this same period.

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



Four in ten immigrants landed after 1985

Approximately 40% of Saskatoon's 16,900 immigrants landed in Canada in the 15 years before the 2001 Census compared to 32% of Saskatchewan's immigrants and 46% of Canada's immigrant population. Almost 20% of Saskatoon's immigrants landed in Canada in the five years between 1996 and 2001, compared to 18% of Canada's immigrants and 14% of Saskatchewan's immigrant population.

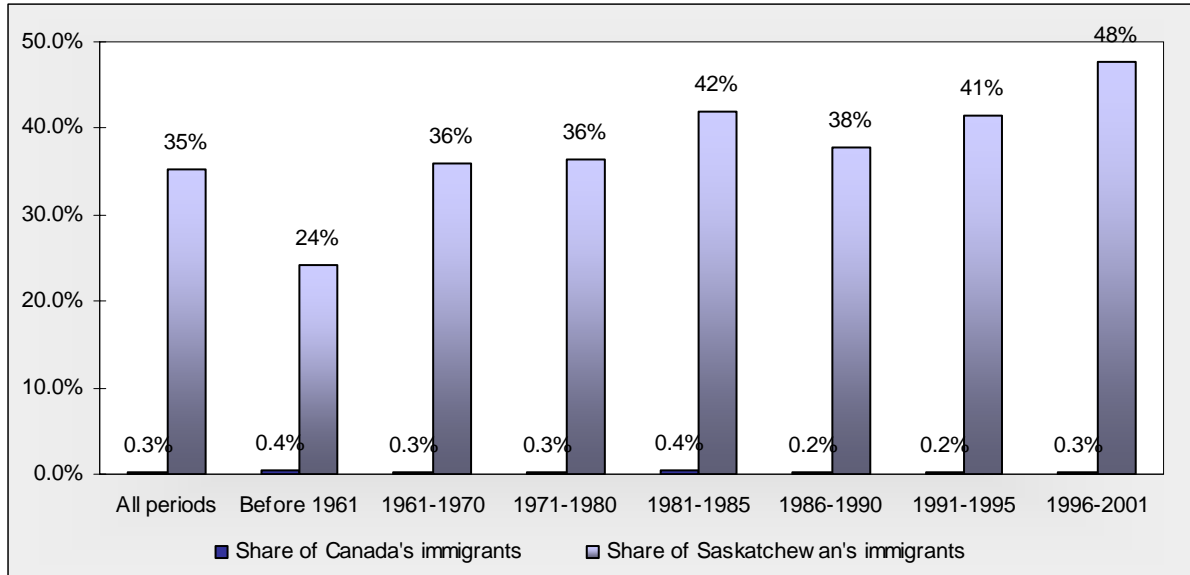
Table A-2: Immigrants by period of immigration, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan and Canada, 2001

Period of immigration	Saskatoon		Saskatchewan		Canada	
Before 1961	3,470	21%	14,330	30%	894,470	16%
1961-1970	2,420	14%	6,730	14%	745,570	14%
1971-1980	2,860	17%	7,840	16%	936,280	17%
1981-1985	1,500	9%	3,590	7%	380,330	7%
Earlier immigrants	10,250	61%	32,480	68%	2,956,630	54%
1986-1990	1,510	9%	3,990	8%	661,180	12%
1991-1995	1,970	12%	4,750	10%	867,360	16%
1996-2001	3,150	19%	6,620	14%	963,320	18%
Recent immigrants	6,620	39%	15,350	32%	2,491,850	46%
Total	16,870	100%	47,830	100%	5,448,490	100%

An increasing share of Saskatchewan's immigrant population

In 2001, 0.3% of Canada's five million immigrants were living in Saskatoon. Very recent immigrants to Canada were as likely to be living in Saskatoon as earlier immigrants—0.3% of Canada's 963,300 immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001 were living in Saskatoon. Of the population of immigrants who landed before 1961, 0.4% resided in Saskatoon.

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



Recent immigrants to Saskatchewan are more likely to be living in Saskatoon than earlier generations of immigrants to the province. Nearly one-half of immigrants living in Saskatchewan who landed between 1996 and 2001 resided in Saskatoon. One-quarter of Saskatchewan's immigrants who landed before 1961 lived in Saskatoon in 2001.

6,600 recent immigrants—3% of the population

In 2001, there were 6,600 recent immigrants (defined as those who landed in Canada after 1985) living in Saskatoon, representing 3% of Saskatoon's total population. The share of recent immigrants in Saskatoon's population is smaller than the proportion of recent immigrants in the national population (8%) but about the same as the proportion in the population of Saskatchewan (2%).

In Saskatoon, very recent immigrants—those who came to Canada in the 1996 to 2001 period—numbered 3,200, representing 1% of the population of Saskatoon. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants numbered close to one million, representing 3% of the population.

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

Period of immigration	Saskatoon		Saskatchewan		Canada	
1986-1990	1,510	0.7%	3,990	0.4%	661,180	2.2%
1991-1995	1,970	0.9%	4,750	0.5%	867,360	2.9%
1996-2001	3,150	1.4%	6,620	0.7%	963,320	3.3%
Immigrated 1986-2001	6,620	3.0%	15,350	1.6%	2,491,850	8.5%
Immigrated before 1986	10,250	4.6%	32,480	3.4%	2,956,640	10.0%
All immigrants	16,870	7.6%	47,830	5.0%	5,448,490	18.5%

More than four out of five recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens

By 2001, a large majority of Saskatoon’s immigrants who landed in Canada during the 1986 to 1995 period—85%—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 Saskatoon’s immigrants from El Salvador, Yugoslavia, Hong Kong, and Bosnia and Herzegovina who landed during the 1986 to 1995 period had obtained Canadian citizenship by 2001. Between 70% and 90% from other top ten source countries—China, the Philippines, Poland and India—had done the same. (See Table B-1 for the top ten countries of birth.)

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

Overall, the large majority of immigrants clearly continue to opt for Canadian citizenship. Eighty-five percent of immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had become Canadian citizens by that date, compared to 82% of the comparable cohort at the time of the 1996 Census.

Fourteen percent of immigrants who landed during the 1986 to 1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship is more common among recent than earlier immigrants. Among Saskatoon’s immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986, one in ten 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 (21%).

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

More than 90 percent of Saskatoon's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Saskatoon's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-quarter of Saskatoon's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship:	
Yugoslavia Bosnia and Herzegovina El Salvador Hong Kong	United States United Kingdom	United States Yugoslavia	
Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)		Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship	
Immigrated before 1986	88%	Immigrated before 1986	10%
Immigrated 1986-1995	85%	Immigrated 1986-1995	14%

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

PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

Countries of origin changing

Saskatoon'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 3,200 residents of Saskatoon who landed in Canada, between 1996 and 2001. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was China, accounting for 14% of these new residents, followed by the United Kingdom supplying 7%. The top ten countries of birth—China, United Kingdom, Philippines, United States, Iraq, Yugoslavia, South Africa, Ukraine, Taiwan, and Iran—account for 59% of Saskatoon's very recent immigrant cohort and represent four different continents.

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

All immigrants			Immigrated before 1986		
		Share			Share
1 United Kingdom	2,700	16%	1 United Kingdom	2,400	24%
2 China, People's Republic of	1,430	8%	2 United States	830	8%
3 United States	1,270	8%	3 Germany	720	7%
4 Philippines	1,000	6%	4 Former U.S.S.R.	640	6%
5 Former U.S.S.R.	920	5%	5 China, People's Republic of	500	5%
6 Germany	840	5%	6 Viet Nam	450	4%
7 Former Yugoslavia	680	4%	7 Philippines	450	4%
8 Poland	570	3%	8 Poland	440	4%
9 Viet Nam	560	3%	9 Netherlands	420	4%
10 India	510	3%	10 India	320	3%
Top ten countries	10,480	62%	Top ten countries	7,170	71%
All other countries	6,390	38%	All other countries	3,080	29%
Total	16,870	100%	Total	10,250	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995			Immigrated 1996-2001		
		Share			Share
1 China, People's Republic of	490	14%	1 China, People's Republic of	440	14%
2 Philippines	350	10%	2 United Kingdom	210	7%
3 United States	250	7%	3 Philippines	210	7%
4 El Salvador	170	5%	4 United States	200	6%
5 Poland	130	4%	5 Iraq	200	6%
6 Yugoslavia	120	3%	6 Yugoslavia	160	5%
7 Hong Kong	120	3%	7 South Africa	130	4%
8 Bosnia and Herzegovina	110	3%	8 Ukraine	110	3%
9 India	110	3%	9 Taiwan	110	3%
10 United Kingdom	100	3%	10 Iran	100	3%
Top ten countries	1,950	57%	Top ten countries	1,870	59%
All other countries	1,520	43%	All other countries	1,280	41%
Total	3,470	100%	Total	3,150	100%

Among Saskatoon's earlier immigrant cohort—those immigrating to Canada before 1986—the United Kingdom and the United States were the two top countries of birth, accounting for 32% of this group.

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

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

Saskatoon's share of Canada's recent immigrants by country of birth is highest for Iraq. Of the 22,300 Iraq-born individuals who immigrated since 1986 and were living in Canada in 2001, 290 or 1.3% were living in Saskatoon. One percent of the country's Canadian-born population live in Saskatoon as do close to 1% of recent immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia and South Africa. Overall, 0.3% of all recent immigrants to Canada chose Saskatoon as their place of residence.

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

Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Saskatoon	Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Saskatoon
Iraq	22,300	1.3%	Philippines	161,130	0.3%
All Canadian-born	23,991,910	0.9%	All immigrants	5,448,490	0.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,170	0.8%	Mexico	24,640	0.3%
Yugoslavia	35,860	0.8%	Russian Federation	35,950	0.3%
Total population	29,639,000	0.8%	Somalia	18,220	0.3%
South Africa	19,890	0.7%	All recent immigrants	2,491,850	0.3%
United States	73,860	0.6%	Iran	61,560	0.2%
El Salvador	29,680	0.6%	Pakistan	64,020	0.2%
Ukraine	25,530	0.6%	France	27,500	0.2%
Ghana	13,450	0.6%	Taiwan	60,530	0.2%
Germany	22,810	0.5%	Korea, South	50,970	0.2%
Guatemala	10,580	0.5%	Romania	43,200	0.2%
Malaysia	12,280	0.5%	Viet Nam	72,330	0.1%
United Kingdom	69,660	0.4%	Poland	91,140	0.1%
China, People's Republic of	236,930	0.4%	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 Saskatoon's share being 0.1% or more.

Steady flow of skilled workers and government-assisted refugees

Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that the number of immigrants who reported Saskatoon as their destination when they landed in Canada increased by 1,000 between the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s and decreased by 700 in the second half of the 1990s. The decline was concentrated in the family immigrant class. Almost one-half of the 1996-2000 immigrant cohort destined for Saskatoon entered as economic immigrants and nearly one-third were refugees.

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

	1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2000	
Family class	1,000	29%	1,300	29%	800	21%
Economic immigrants	1,200	34%	2,000	44%	1,800	47%
Refugees	1,300	37%	1,200	27%	1,200	32%
Other immigrants	20	1%	60	1%	0	0%
Total	3,500	100%	4,500	100%	3,800	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 destined to Saskatoon entering through the family class from 1996 to 2000 declined by almost 40% from the first half of the 1990s. Within the family class, the number of spouses remained unchanged over the 1991-1995 and 1996-2000 five-year periods. The number of other relatives—parents and grandparents, sons and daughters, and fiancés—fell from 800 during the 1991-1995 period to 200 during the 1996-2000 period.

Over the 1986-2000 period, the number of privately-sponsored refugees declined. Only 200 privately-sponsored refugees were destined to Saskatoon when they landed in the second half of the 1990s, a 50% decrease compared to the first half of the 1990s. The number of government-assisted refugees remained relatively constant at about 900 per five-year period.

In each of the three five-year periods, about 1,300 skilled workers and their families entered Canada as economic immigrants destined to Saskatoon. About 100 entrepreneurs and their dependants planned to settle in Saskatoon when they landed in the first half of the 1990s. In the latter half of the decade, there were only 10.

Religions changing with countries of origin

While a majority of very recent immigrants living in Saskatoon are Christians, the shares affiliated with the Muslim faith and those reporting no religious affiliation have increased since the mid-1980s. Almost all Canadian-born are affiliated with Christian denominations or report having no religion.

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
Roman Catholic	58,430	29%	4,550	27%	2,690	26%	1,110	32%	760	24%
Protestant	91,610	45%	4,900	29%	3,740	36%	500	14%	600	19%
Orthodox Christian	2,850	1%	580	3%	340	3%	120	3%	150	5%
Other Christian	10,690	5%	740	4%	360	3%	200	6%	170	5%
Muslim	180	0%	800	5%	160	2%	390	11%	250	8%
Buddhist	490	0%	900	5%	560	5%	240	7%	100	3%
Hindu	110	0%	440	3%	280	3%	100	3%	70	2%
Sikh	70	0%	90	1%	70	1%	20	0%	10	0%
Other	2,510	1%	210	1%	110	1%	50	1%	70	2%
No religion	37,500	18%	3,640	22%	1,910	19%	750	22%	980	31%
Total	204,400	100%	16,900	100%	10,300	100%	3,500	100%	3,200	100%

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

Catholics and Protestants are relatively more numerous among the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants than among recent immigrants in Saskatoon. Nearly one-half of the Canadian-born are Protestant, with the United Church having the largest following among the major Protestant churches, accounting for 15% of the population group. Only 2% of recent immigrants are affiliated with the United Church.

AGE AND GENDER

Nearly one-half of recent immigrants are young adults

The age distribution of the very recent immigrant population (those arriving between 1996 and 2001) is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population, with a larger proportion aged 25 to 44 years and proportionally fewer adults aged 45 years and over. In 2001, one-half of very recent immigrants living in Saskatoon were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared to 30% of the Canadian-born. Adults aged 45 to 64 years made up slightly less than 10% of the very recent immigrant cohort, compared to 20% for the Canadian-born. Children less than 15 years of age accounted for 23% of the very recent immigrant population and a similar proportion of the Canadian-born.

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

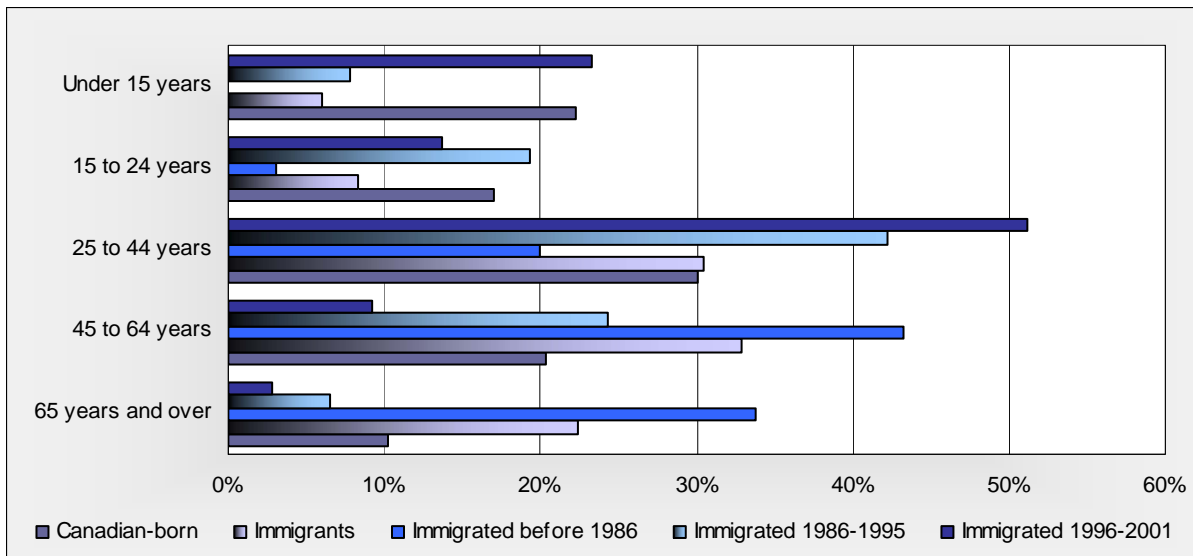
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	22,150	18,070	31,800	21,320	12,190	105,520
Immigrants	510	660	2,510	2,760	2,050	8,480
Immigrated before 1986	0	130	960	2,160	1,860	5,110
Immigrated 1986-1995	150	380	810	440	140	1,900
Immigrated 1996-2001	370	160	740	160	60	1,470
Men						
Canadian-born	23,370	16,770	29,740	20,200	8,810	98,880
Immigrants	500	750	2,630	2,790	1,730	8,390
Immigrated before 1986	0	190	1,100	2,250	1,600	5,140
Immigrated 1986-1995	130	300	660	400	90	1,570
Immigrated 1996-2001	370	270	870	130	40	1,680
Total						
Canadian-born	45,520	34,840	61,530	41,520	20,990	204,390
Immigrants	1,010	1,410	5,130	5,550	3,780	16,870
Immigrated before 1986	0	310	2,050	4,430	3,470	10,250
Immigrated 1986-1995	270	670	1,470	850	230	3,470
Immigrated 1996-2001	740	430	1,610	290	90	3,150
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	22%	17%	30%	20%	10%	100%
Immigrants	6%	8%	30%	33%	22%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	0%	3%	20%	43%	34%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	19%	42%	24%	6%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	23%	14%	51%	9%	3%	100%
Total population	21%	16%	30%	21%	11%	100%

These differences in age structure are to some degree a result of how we define immigrants and the Canadian-born. The immigrant population grows older like the Canadian population but does not renew itself in the same way, as children born in Canada to immigrants are not considered immigrants. Thus, there are no persons less than 15 years of age among immigrants who landed before 1986, and the older age groups are over-represented among these earlier immigrants. By the same token, the share of children among the Canadian-born is large as it includes children born in Canada to immigrant parents.

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

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

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



More men than women among very recent immigrants

The proportion of women in the very recent immigrant population in Saskatoon is lower than that of the Canadian-born population. Among those who landed during the 1986 to 1995 period, however, women outnumber men.

More than 60% of recent immigrants living in Saskatoon from Iran, El Salvador and India are men. At the opposite end of the spectrum of gender mix are Germany, the Philippines and the Russian Federation. Two-thirds or more of recent immigrants from these countries are women. The gender balance, by country of origin, has not changed greatly since 1996.

Table B-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Saskatoon 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%	52%	52%	51%	58%	52%
Immigrants	51%	47%	49%	50%	54%	50%
Immigrated before 1986	-	40%	47%	49%	54%	50%
Immigrated 1986-1995	54%	56%	55%	51%	60%	55%
Immigrated 1996-2001	50%	37%	46%	55%	61%	47%

LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

Almost all very recent immigrants speak English or French

A large majority of Saskatoon's immigrants of 15 years of age and over report being able to carry on a conversation in at least one of Canada's two official languages. Even among very recent immigrants, who landed in Canada from 1996 to 2001, almost all (both men and women) reported being able to speak an official language in May 2001. Six percent of very recent immigrants 15 years of age and over could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages is about the same among those who immigrated during the 1986 to 1995 period, and even higher among those who immigrated before 1986—99% of men and 96% of women.

The proportion of Saskatoon's immigrants who report being able to carry on a conversation in English or French decreases with age. Almost all immigrants less than 45 years of age who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001 reported being able to speak English or both English and French. The proportion of very recent immigrants who reported being unable to carry on a conversation in either English or French increased for immigrants 45 years of age and over.

Ability to converse in either or both official languages has improved with the very recent immigrant cohort—6% more men and 8% more women had this ability in 2001, compared to a similar cohort (those who landed in the five years prior to the census) in 1996. Both genders and all age groups reported higher rates.

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

	English only		French only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
Women										
15 to 24 years	160	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	160	100%
25 to 44 years	610	82%	-	0%	90	12%	50	7%	740	100%
45 to 64 years	140	88%	-	0%	-	0%	20	13%	160	100%
65 years and over	30	50%	-	0%	-	0%	30	50%	60	100%
15 years and over	930	83%	10	1%	90	8%	90	8%	1,120	100%
Men										
15 to 24 years	270	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	270	100%
25 to 44 years	800	91%	-	0%	60	7%	20	2%	880	100%
45 to 64 years	110	79%	-	0%	-	0%	30	21%	140	100%
65 years and over	30	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	30	100%
15 years and over	1,200	92%	-	0%	60	5%	50	4%	1,310	100%
Total										
15 to 24 years	430	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	430	100%
25 to 44 years	1,410	88%	-	0%	140	9%	70	4%	1,610	100%
45 to 64 years	240	83%	-	0%	-	0%	50	17%	290	100%
65 years and over	60	67%	-	0%	-	0%	30	33%	90	100%
15 years and over	2,130	88%	-	0%	150	6%	140	6%	2,420	100%

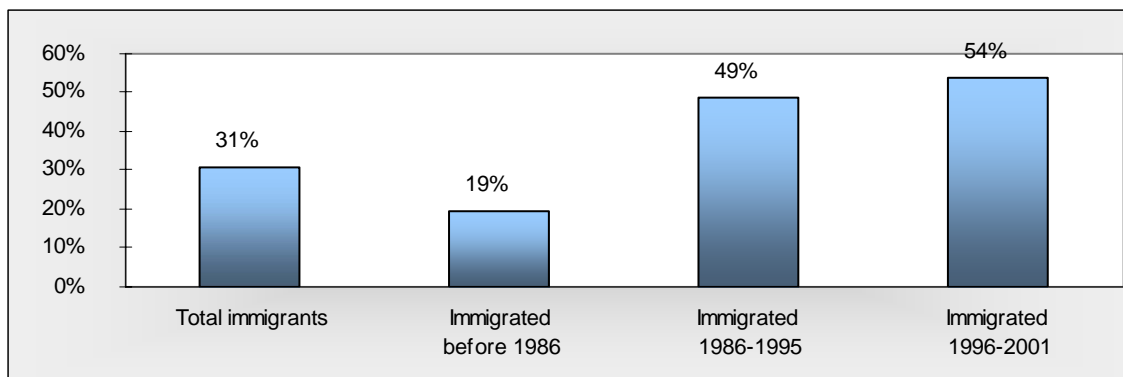
More than half of very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home

For the majority of Saskatoon's recent immigrants, the language spoken most often at home is one other than English or French. Almost 55% 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. About one-half of those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995, and 19% of those who immigrated prior to 1986 most often speak a foreign language at home.

The use of a foreign language in the home among Saskatoon's very recent immigrants was not as high in 2001 as in 1996 when six in ten immigrants who had landed in the five-year period prior to the census reported use of a foreign language in the home.

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



Many university graduates among recent immigrants

There are large differences in educational attainment between the Canadian-born and the various immigrant cohorts. University degrees are more common among all immigrant groups than among the Canadian-born. In particular, very recent immigrants boast a high proportion of university graduates. This high proportion of university graduates is most likely a result of immigrant selection policy, which places a large emphasis on education for immigrants in the economic category.

When education levels are compared by age group, the younger generation has a much higher level of education than older groups, whether born in or outside Canada. In almost all cases, the proportion of Saskatoon's immigrants 25 years of age and over without a high school diploma is similar to or lower in comparison to the Canadian-born of the same age, and the proportion with post-secondary qualifications is higher. About 20% of Saskatoon's Canadian-born population less than 45 years of age do not have a high school diploma compared to 14% of very recent immigrants in this age group. Three-quarters of very recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 years—both men and women—have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to 54% of Canadian-born men and 63% of Canadian-born women in this age group.

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

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	4,710	20,870	17,770	26,280	13,740	83,370
Immigrants	1,010	1,490	1,510	2,040	1,920	7,980
Immigrated before 1986	760	1,070	860	1,440	990	5,110
Immigrated 1986-1995	200	260	460	360	490	1,760
Immigrated 1996-2001	60	170	200	250	450	1,110
Men						
Canadian-born	4,350	21,090	17,400	20,700	11,980	75,510
Immigrants	790	1,360	1,190	2,010	2,540	7,890
Immigrated before 1986	620	850	690	1,510	1,470	5,140
Immigrated 1986-1995	120	270	310	270	500	1,440
Immigrated 1996-2001	50	250	200	230	590	1,310
Total						
Canadian-born	9,070	41,960	35,170	46,990	25,720	158,880
Immigrants	1,800	2,860	2,700	4,050	4,470	15,860
Immigrated before 1986	1,390	1,930	1,550	2,960	2,450	10,250
Immigrated 1986-1995	310	530	760	630	990	3,200
Immigrated 1996-2001	110	410	390	480	1,040	2,420
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	6%	25%	21%	32%	16%	100%
Immigrants	13%	19%	19%	26%	24%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	21%	17%	28%	19%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	11%	15%	26%	21%	28%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	15%	18%	22%	41%	100%
Men						
Canadian-born	6%	28%	23%	27%	16%	100%
Immigrants	10%	17%	15%	25%	32%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	12%	17%	13%	29%	29%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	18%	21%	19%	34%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4%	19%	15%	18%	45%	100%
Total						
Canadian-born	6%	26%	22%	30%	16%	100%
Immigrants	11%	18%	17%	26%	28%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	14%	19%	15%	29%	24%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10%	16%	24%	20%	31%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	17%	16%	20%	43%	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, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)

	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
Women						
Canadian-born	5,150	5,730	7,250	20,140	11,990	3,660
Immigrants	390	730	1,170	1,600	1,630	610
Immigrated before 1986	170	580	1,060	550	1,280	540
Immigrated 1986-1995	130	100	70	490	270	40
Immigrated 1996-2001	90	50	30	560	80	40
Men						
Canadian-born	6,950	5,690	4,750	15,930	10,910	3,090
Immigrants	480	550	770	1,700	1,930	800
Immigrated before 1986	230	450	730	640	1,520	730
Immigrated 1986-1995	120	80	30	410	300	30
Immigrated 1996-2001	140	20	0	660	100	30
Total						
Canadian-born	12,100	11,410	11,990	36,060	22,890	6,740
Immigrants	860	1,270	1,930	3,280	3,560	1,410
Immigrated before 1986	400	1,030	1,820	1,180	2,800	1,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	230	170	120	900	570	60
Immigrated 1996-2001	230	80	30	1,210	180	60
Women						
Canadian-born	16%	27%	59%	63%	56%	30%
Immigrants	16%	26%	57%	64%	59%	30%
Immigrated before 1986	18%	27%	57%	58%	59%	29%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15%	22%	52%	60%	60%	26%
Immigrated 1996-2001	12%	31%	55%	75%	47%	64%
Men						
Canadian-born	23%	28%	54%	54%	54%	35%
Immigrants	18%	20%	45%	65%	69%	46%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	20%	45%	58%	68%	45%
Immigrated 1986-1995	18%	20%	29%	62%	75%	29%
Immigrated 1996-2001	15%	12%	0%	75%	73%	86%
Total						
Canadian-born	20%	27%	57%	59%	55%	32%
Immigrants	17%	23%	51%	64%	64%	37%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	23%	53%	58%	63%	37%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16%	20%	51%	61%	68%	24%
Immigrated 1996-2001	14%	26%	28%	75%	61%	61%

Recent immigrants add to Saskatoon's pool of science professionals

Nearly 60% of men who immigrated after 1985 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades, compared to 55% of Canadian-born men. Twenty percent of recent immigrant women with a post-secondary diploma or degree studied physical sciences, engineering or trades compared to 11% of Canadian-born women.

Recent immigrants are also strongly represented in the social sciences, education and arts, with a share of post-secondary graduates similar to that of the Canadian-born. Commerce, management and business administration is the choice for 29% of Canadian-born women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to 20% of recent immigrant women. The share of health professionals among recent immigrants (15%) is similar to that of the Canadian-born.

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

	Physical sciences, engineering and trades		Social sciences, education and arts		Commerce, management and business administration		Health professions and related technologies		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	4,210	11%	15,700	39%	11,770	29%	8,290	21%	39,960	100%
Immigrants	840	21%	1,460	37%	770	19%	910	23%	3,970	100%
Immigrated before 1986	220	26%	280	34%	140	16%	210	25%	840	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	370	15%	920	38%	540	22%	570	24%	2,400	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	230	34%	230	34%	100	15%	120	18%	680	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	17,980	55%	8,520	26%	4,420	14%	1,760	5%	32,670	100%
Immigrants	2,630	58%	1,020	22%	460	10%	440	10%	4,550	100%
Immigrated before 1986	440	58%	150	19%	60	7%	120	15%	760	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,690	57%	710	24%	310	10%	270	9%	2,980	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	500	60%	180	21%	100	12%	60	7%	820	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	22,200	31%	24,210	33%	16,180	22%	10,050	14%	72,630	100%
Immigrants	3,470	41%	2,480	29%	1,220	14%	1,350	16%	8,520	100%
Immigrated before 1986	660	41%	440	27%	190	12%	320	20%	1,600	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,060	38%	1,640	30%	840	16%	850	16%	5,380	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	740	49%	410	27%	200	13%	180	12%	1,520	100%

Recent immigrants more likely to attend school

Very recent immigrants are relatively likely to be in school. School attendance is at least twice as high among very recent immigrants as among the Canadian-born, in both the 25-44 years and 45-64 years age groups.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
Women						
Canadian-born	11,040	4,410	760	61%	14%	4%
Immigrants	470	530	130	70%	21%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	60	120	50	42%	12%	2%
Immigrated 1986-1995	290	140	30	77%	17%	7%
Immigrated 1996-2001	120	290	30	75%	39%	19%
Men						
Canadian-born	9,480	3,410	420	57%	11%	2%
Immigrants	590	680	130	77%	26%	4%
Immigrated before 1986	130	200	90	68%	18%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	230	130	20	77%	19%	5%
Immigrated 1996-2001	210	370	20	78%	42%	15%
Total						
Canadian-born	20,510	7,820	1,180	59%	13%	3%
Immigrants	1,050	1,210	260	74%	24%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	200	330	150	63%	16%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	520	250	50	78%	17%	5%
Immigrated 1996-2001	330	650	60	77%	40%	19%

School attendance, of course, is much higher in the youngest age group, persons 15 to 24 years of age, than in the older age groups. Here we find a higher rate of school attendance among recent immigrants than among their Canadian-born counterparts. By and large, school attendance rates were similar for all immigrant cohorts to those 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 the older age groups. Among Saskatoon's Canadian-born population 45 years of age and over, 20% live alone. In comparison, less than 5% of very recent immigrants 45 years of age and over live alone. In part, these figures probably reflect a difference in the average age of recent immigrants and the Canadian-born in this age group.

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

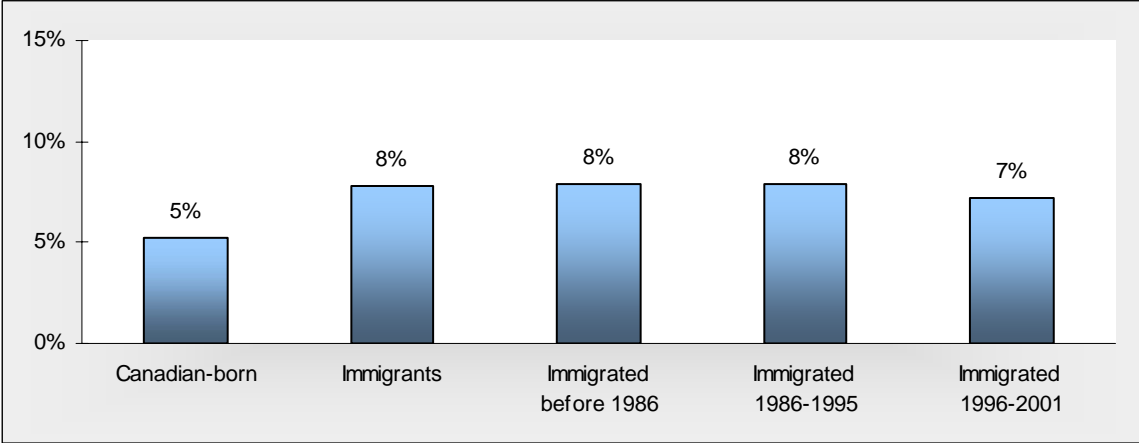
	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages (including 0-14 years)										
Living alone	22,050	11%	2,260	13%	1,840	18%	260	7%	170	5%
Living with non-relatives only	10,330	5%	490	3%	260	2%	120	3%	130	4%
Living with relatives	171,630	84%	14,100	84%	8,180	80%	3,090	89%	2,850	90%
15-24 years										
Living alone	1,990	6%	60	4%	10	3%	10	1%	40	8%
Living with non-relatives only	4,730	14%	120	8%	40	13%	40	6%	40	8%
Living with relatives	28,050	81%	1,250	88%	260	84%	630	93%	350	83%
25-44 years										
Living alone	7,100	12%	480	9%	190	9%	180	12%	120	7%
Living with non-relatives only	4,210	7%	250	5%	100	5%	60	4%	100	6%
Living with relatives	50,110	82%	4,390	86%	1,780	86%	1,230	84%	1,400	87%
45-64 years										
Living alone	5,600	14%	550	10%	520	12%	10	1%	10	3%
Living with non-relatives only	870	2%	80	1%	60	1%	10	1%	0	0%
Living with relatives	34,940	84%	4,910	89%	3,810	87%	780	98%	280	97%
65 years and over										
Living alone	7,370	35%	1,170	31%	1,120	32%	50	22%	0	0%
Living with non-relatives only	250	1%	50	1%	50	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Living with relatives	13,330	64%	2,550	68%	2,300	66%	180	78%	90	100%

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 a little more likely than the Canadian-born to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only 5% are part of an extended family compared to 7% of very recent immigrants living with relatives in an extended family.

Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Saskatoon 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. Almost 30% of the very recent immigrants aged 65 years and over live in extended families, compared to 5% of Canadian-born seniors. Very recent immigrant seniors are more likely than seniors who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period to live in extended families. 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, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages										
Nuclear family	158,850	93%	12,690	90%	7,350	90%	2,770	90%	2,590	91%
Extended family	9,020	5%	1,110	8%	650	8%	250	8%	210	7%
Under 15 years										
Nuclear family	42,870	95%	950	95%	-	-	270	96%	700	93%
Extended family	2,170	5%	50	5%	-	-	10	4%	40	5%
15-24 years										
Nuclear family	24,270	87%	1,080	87%	230	88%	570	91%	280	79%
Extended family	2,230	8%	90	7%	30	12%	40	6%	30	7%
25-44 years										
Nuclear family	46,800	93%	3,950	90%	1,570	88%	1,090	89%	1,290	92%
Extended family	2,140	4%	330	7%	130	7%	100	8%	100	7%
45-64 years										
Nuclear family	32,760	94%	4,490	91%	3,510	92%	720	89%	260	91%
Extended family	1,760	5%	400	8%	280	7%	80	9%	30	9%
65 years and over										
Nuclear family	12,160	91%	2,230	87%	2,050	89%	130	74%	60	71%
Extended family	730	5%	240	9%	180	8%	40	20%	30	29%

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 Part. Consequently, the percentages in Table C-2 do not add to 100%.

FAMILIES

One in twenty-four families in Saskatoon is a recent immigrant family

In Saskatoon in 2001, there were 6,600 recent immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 2001. A large majority of these immigrants—5,700 or 86%—were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents, or children. One in twenty-four families in Saskatoon is a recent immigrant family—that is, a family in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. In Canada as a whole, one in nine families is a recent immigrant family.

Most of the recent immigrant families consist of married or common-law couples, while only 8% are lone-parent families. Among Canadian-born families, 18% are lone-parent families and 82% comprise a married or common-law couple. When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, lone-parent families are more common among the Canadian-born for all age groups except seniors aged 65 years and over. Lone-parent families of seniors are more common among recent immigrant families than Canadian-born families.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
All families (including 15-24 years)				
Couples with or without children	42,030	82%	2,250	93%
Lone-parent families	8,990	18%	190	8%
Total number of families	51,020	100%	2,430	100%
25-44 years				
Couples with or without children	18,060	78%	1,340	93%
Lone-parent families	5,050	22%	100	7%
Total number of families	23,100	100%	1,440	100%
45-64 years				
Couples with or without children	15,980	87%	710	90%
Lone-parent families	2,440	13%	80	10%
Total number of families	18,420	100%	790	100%
65 years and over				
Couples with or without children	6,620	92%	170	85%
Lone-parent families	570	8%	30	15%
Total number of families	7,180	100%	200	100%

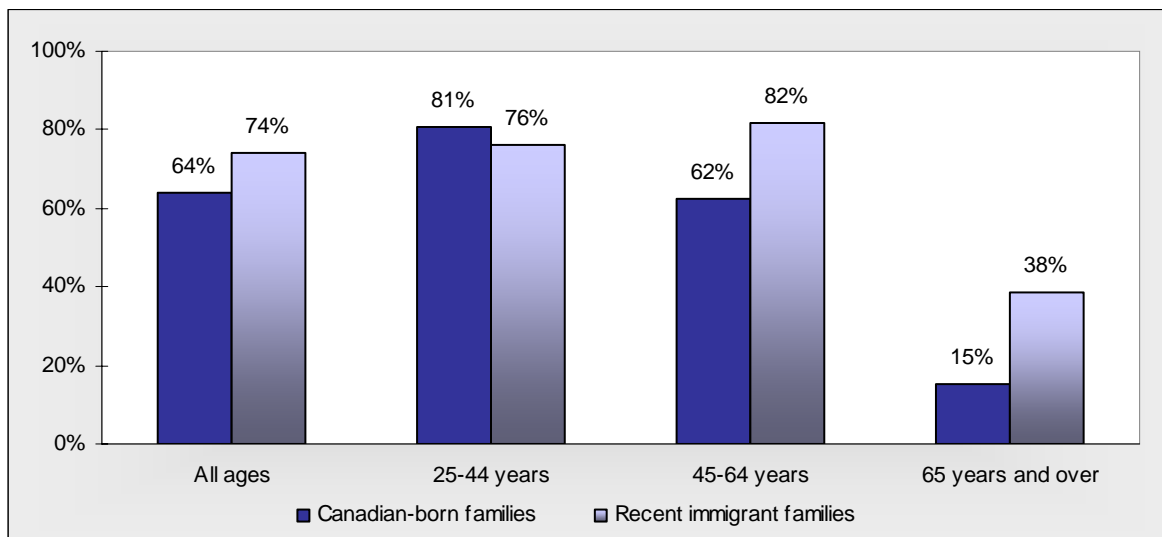
Note: For definitions of family and related concepts, see the Glossary. Since the 1996 Census there have been changes to the definition of family.

Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home

Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families differ in the proportion of families with children at home. Three-quarters of recent immigrant families have at least one child of any age living at home. In comparison, almost two-thirds of Canadian-born families have children at home.

This difference occurs mainly among older families, when age of family is defined as the age of the older spouse or lone parent. In families where the older spouse or lone parent is 25 to 44 years of age, recent immigrant families in Saskatoon are slightly less likely than Canadian-born families to have children at home—76% compared to 81%, respectively. However, in families where the older spouse or lone parent is 45 to 64 years of age, 82% of recent immigrant families and 62% of Canadian-born families have children in the home. In families where the older spouse or lone parent is 65 years of age or over, 38% of recent immigrant families have children in the home, compared to just 15% 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, Saskatoon 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 as likely to have more than two children in the home as Canadian-born families with children. The shares of families with three or more children are also very similar. In families with children where the older spouse or lone parent is 25 to 44 years of age, two or more children are more common among Canadian-born families than among recent immigrant families. However, among families where the older spouse or lone parent is 45 years of age and over, recent immigrant families tend to have a larger number of children.

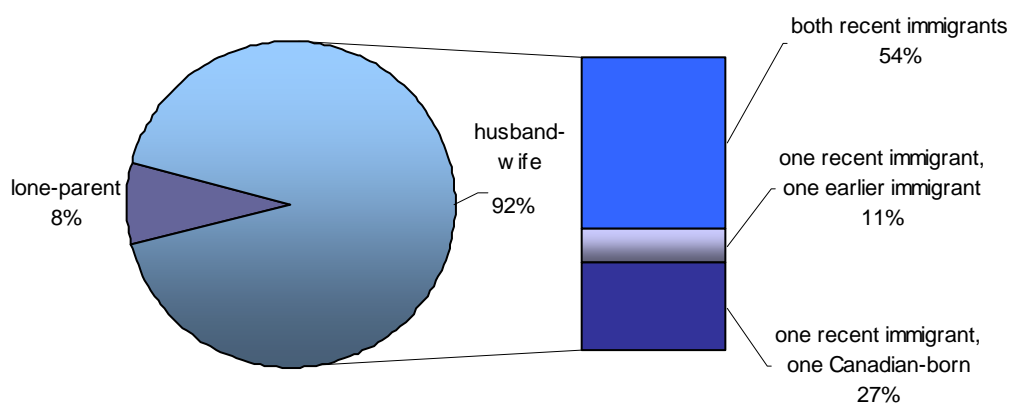
Table C-4: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
All ages (including 15-24 years)				
One child	12,620	39%	720	40%
Two children	12,800	39%	730	40%
Three or more children	7,160	22%	360	20%
25-44 years				
One child	5,520	30%	430	39%
Two children	8,210	44%	440	40%
Three or more children	4,910	26%	240	21%
45-64 years				
One child	5,160	45%	240	38%
Two children	4,200	37%	280	44%
Three or more children	2,130	19%	120	19%
65 years and over				
One child	1,000	91%	50	60%
Two children	80	7%	20	27%
Three or more children	20	2%	10	13%

In majority of recent immigrant families, both spouses are recent immigrants

The majority of the 2,400 recent immigrant families consist of a recent immigrant husband married to or living common-law with a recent immigrant wife, with or without children. An additional 11% of families have a recent immigrant spouse and a spouse who immigrated earlier, before 1986. Slightly more than one-quarter of recent immigrant families in Saskatoon consist of a recent immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse. In Canada as a whole, 15% of recent immigrant families consist of a recent immigrant with a Canadian-born spouse.

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



Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, 55% consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C-3). This proportion is roughly twice that of recent immigrant families and well above the Canadian average.

When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. In Saskatoon, just 4% of recent immigrant couples live common-law, compared to 12% of Canadian-born couples. The difference is found among couples in the 25-44 age range as well as at other ages.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages	5,120	12%	50	4%
25-44 years	2,830	16%	40	5%
All other ages	2,300	10%	10	2%

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

HOUSEHOLDS

One in twenty-five households is a recent immigrant household

In 2001, there were 3,150 recent immigrant households—households in which at least one member 15 years of age or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 4% of the total number of households in Saskatoon.

One-half of recent immigrant households, or 1,540 in total, have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. For one-half of these households, all members are very recent immigrants. The remaining 770 households are comprised of very recent immigrants living together with other persons. In one-third of these households, the other persons are immigrants who landed before 1996, in 58% they are persons born in Canada, and in 8% they are both persons born in Canada and immigrants who landed before 1996. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants tend to live more with other immigrants and less with persons born in Canada.

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

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born	77,950	88%
Earlier immigrants	7,400	8%
Recent immigrants	3,150	4%
1986-1995 immigrants	1,620	2%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	770	1%
1996-2001 immigrants only	770	1%
All households	88,950	100%

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

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

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

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

One in three Canadian-born households is a non-family household, and most of these consist of a person living alone. Among recent immigrant households, persons living alone are much rarer. Most households consist of a nuclear family—that is, a couple with or without children or a lone parent with one or more children. Immigrant households, except for households of very recent

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

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

Table C-7: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Saskatoon 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	50,560	47,000	3,270	300	22,040	5,350
Earlier immigrants	5,310	4,880	370	60	1,840	270
Recent immigrants	2,500	2,130	250	130	420	230
1986-1995 immigrants	1,240	1,110	90	50	250	130
1996-2001 immigrants with others	710	500	150	60	0	80
1996-2001 immigrants only	580	540	30	10	180	20
All households	58,590	54,170	3,940	480	24,440	5,910

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	65%	60%	4%	0%	28%	7%
Earlier immigrants	72%	66%	5%	1%	25%	4%
Recent immigrants	79%	68%	8%	4%	13%	7%
1986-1995 immigrants	77%	69%	5%	3%	15%	8%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	93%	65%	20%	8%	0%	10%
1996-2001 immigrants only	75%	70%	4%	1%	23%	3%
All households	66%	61%	4%	1%	27%	7%

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

Households of recent immigrants are also much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of two or more families. These families may be related to each other, as for example a married couple living with the family of one of their children. Multiple family households are most common among households combining very recent immigrants with other 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. Six out of ten recent immigrant households have one to three persons in the household, compared to three-quarters of Canadian-born households. The proportion of households with four or more members is significantly larger among recent immigrant households than among Canadian-born households.

Table C-8: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Saskatoon 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	59,220	16,770	1,970	77,950
Earlier immigrants	5,610	1,630	170	7,400
Recent immigrants	1,870	1,010	270	3,150
1986-1995 immigrants	940	550	150	1,630
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	430	270	60	760
1996-2001 immigrants only	500	200	60	760
All households	67,070	19,480	2,400	88,950

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated average size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	76%	22%	3%	2.5
Earlier immigrants	76%	22%	2%	2.6
Recent immigrants	59%	32%	8%	3.3
1986-1995 immigrants	57%	33%	9%	3.3
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	57%	36%	8%	3.5
1996-2001 immigrants only	66%	26%	8%	3.1
All households	75%	22%	3%	2.6

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

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. The proportion of recent immigrant households having six or more members is 8%. The share of equally large households among Canadian-born households is only 3%.

More care of children

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

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

Table C-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—reporting unpaid care of children or elders, by gender, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)

	Care of			
	Children		Elders	
Women				
Canadian-born	36,490	35%	18,790	18%
Immigrants	3,360	40%	1,480	17%
Immigrated before 1986	1,860	36%	1,120	22%
Immigrated 1986-1995	930	49%	230	12%
Immigrated 1996-2001	580	39%	130	9%
Men				
Canadian-born	27,750	28%	12,350	12%
Immigrants	2,800	33%	1,010	12%
Immigrated before 1986	1,560	30%	690	13%
Immigrated 1986-1995	690	44%	200	13%
Immigrated 1996-2001	550	33%	120	7%
Total				
Canadian-born	64,230	31%	31,140	15%
Immigrants	6,160	36%	2,490	15%
Immigrated before 1986	3,420	33%	1,810	18%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,610	46%	430	12%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,130	36%	250	8%

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 is fifteen percentage points for women, and thirteen percentage points for men.

Labour force participation of immigrants who have been in Canada for a longer period of time is more like that of the Canadian-born. A pattern of adjustment and increasing involvement of immigrants in the Canadian labour market with longer stay is evident in all three age groups, for both men and women. Both men and women aged 45 to 64 years who landed in Canada during the 1986 to 1995 period have participation rates higher than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	12,450	26,270	15,400	54,110
Immigrants	350	1,900	1,930	4,180
Immigrated before 1986	100	820	1,460	2,370
Immigrated 1986-1995	190	610	370	1,170
Immigrated 1996-2001	70	480	100	650
Men				
Canadian-born	11,880	27,550	17,060	56,480
Immigrants	450	2,340	2,340	5,130
Immigrated before 1986	170	1,040	1,900	3,110
Immigrated 1986-1995	190	580	360	1,120
Immigrated 1996-2001	100	730	90	920
Total				
Canadian-born	24,320	53,820	32,450	110,590
Immigrants	810	4,240	4,270	9,320
Immigrated before 1986	270	1,860	3,350	5,470
Immigrated 1986-1995	370	1,190	730	2,290
Immigrated 1996-2001	170	1,200	200	1,570

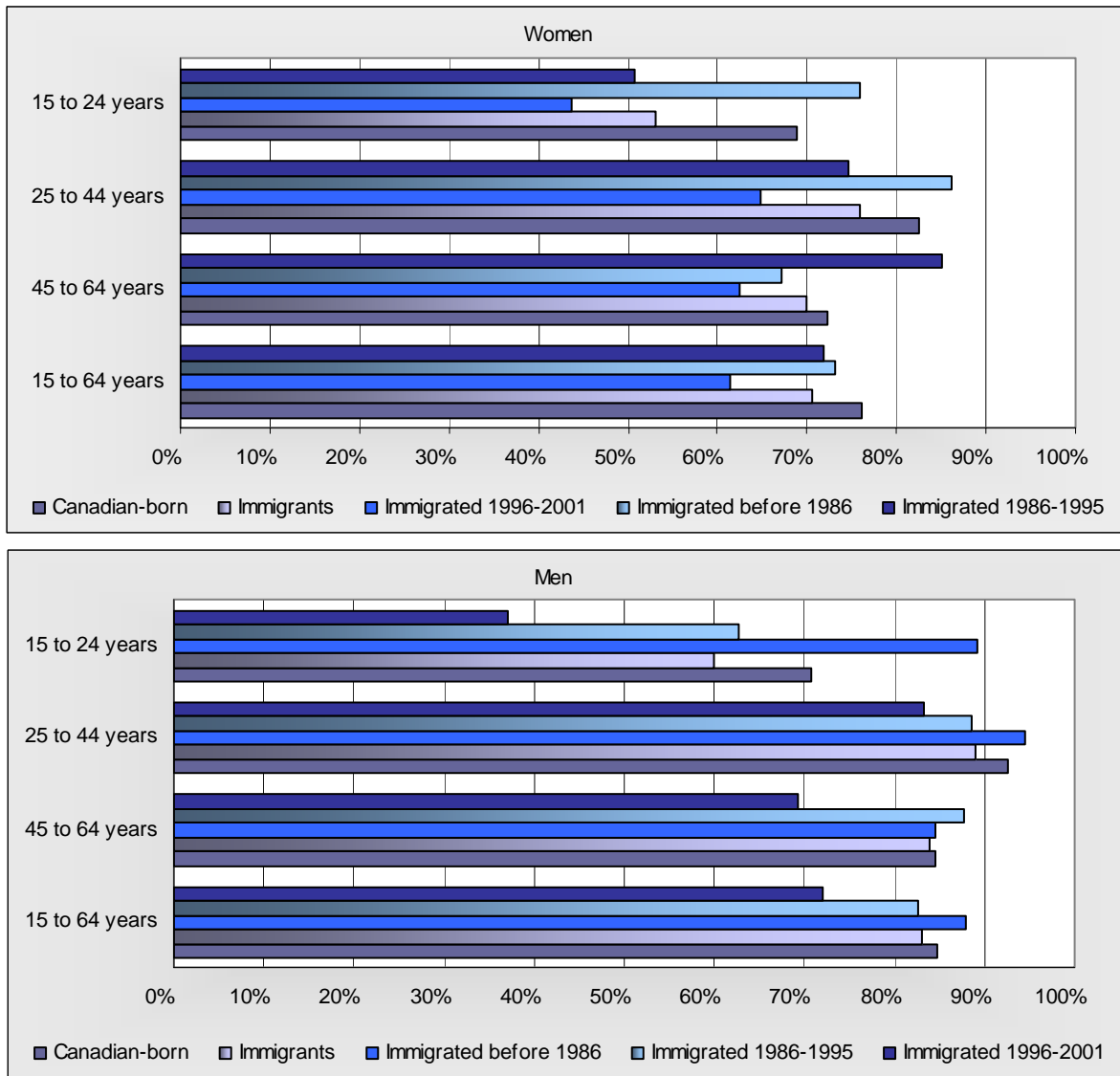
Note: Tables D-1 to D-7 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

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, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	69%	83%	72%	76%	54,110
Immigrants	53%	76%	70%	71%	4,180
Immigrated before 1986	76%	86%	67%	73%	2,370
Immigrated 1986-1995	51%	75%	85%	72%	1,170
Immigrated 1996-2001	44%	65%	63%	61%	650
Men					
Canadian-born	71%	93%	84%	85%	56,480
Immigrants	60%	89%	84%	83%	5,130
Immigrated before 1986	89%	95%	84%	88%	3,110
Immigrated 1986-1995	63%	89%	88%	83%	1,120
Immigrated 1996-2001	37%	83%	69%	72%	920
Total					
Canadian-born	70%	87%	78%	80%	110,590
Immigrants	57%	83%	77%	77%	9,320
Immigrated before 1986	84%	90%	76%	81%	5,470
Immigrated 1986-1995	55%	81%	87%	77%	2,290
Immigrated 1996-2001	40%	75%	67%	67%	1,570

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

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

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	10,240	13,070	19,590	11,240	54,110
Immigrants	720	880	1,160	1,410	4,180
Immigrated before 1986	430	470	770	700	2,370
Immigrated 1986-1995	170	330	280	410	1,170
Immigrated 1996-2001	100	100	140	310	650
Men					
Canadian-born	14,530	14,750	17,390	9,800	56,480
Immigrants	960	840	1,380	1,970	5,130
Immigrated before 1986	590	520	970	1,050	3,110
Immigrated 1986-1995	230	240	230	430	1,120
Immigrated 1996-2001	180	100	170	490	920
Total					
Canadian-born	24,760	27,810	36,970	21,050	110,590
Immigrants	1,680	1,720	2,540	3,380	9,320
Immigrated before 1986	1,000	980	1,720	1,750	5,470
Immigrated 1986-1995	380	550	510	830	2,290
Immigrated 1996-2001	270	190	300	790	1,570

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

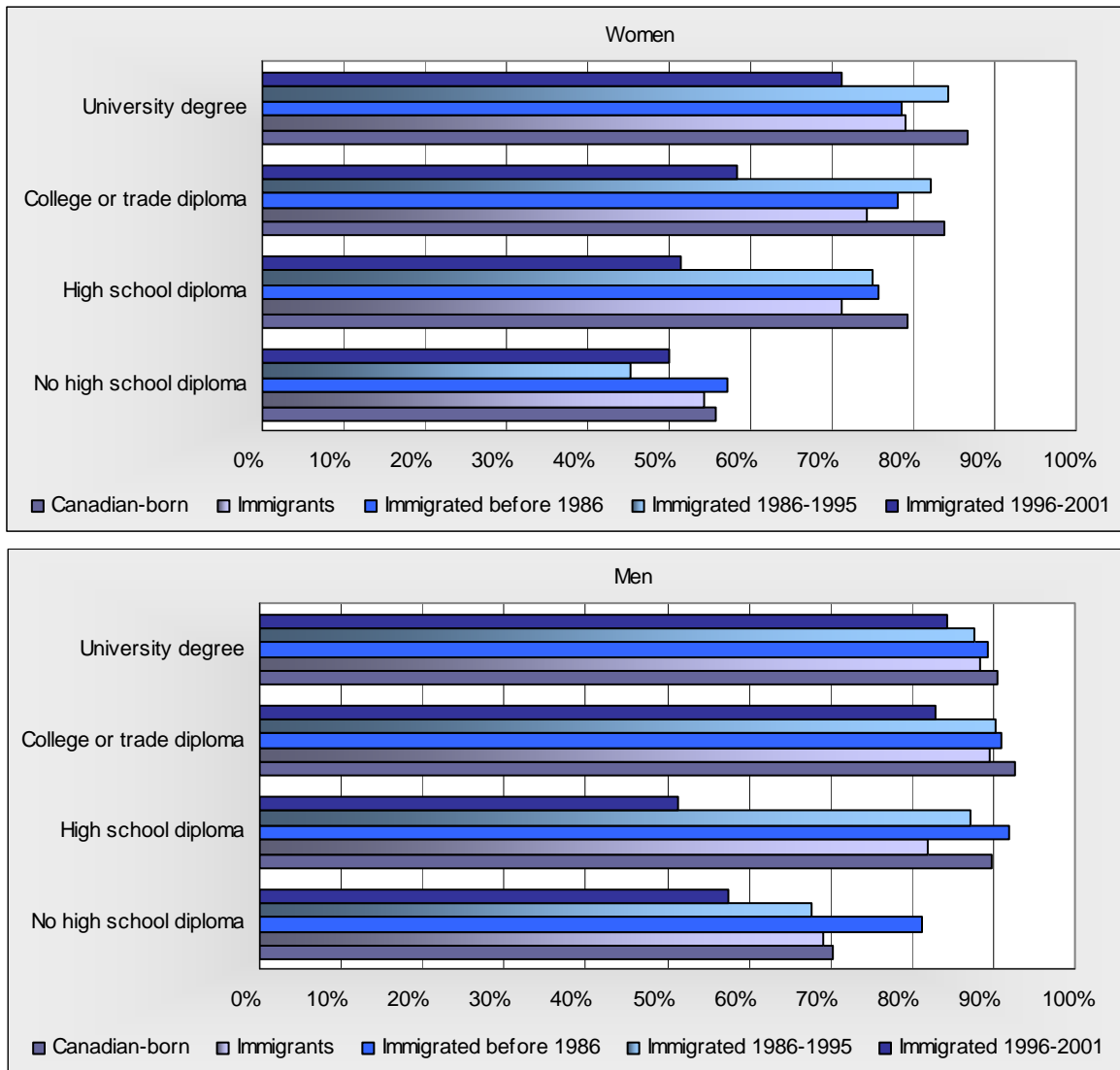
For most education levels there is a common pattern of relatively low participation rates for very recent immigrants, and convergence to the rates of the Canadian-born with longer stay. However, there are some exceptions to this pattern. Women who immigrated during the 1986 to 1995 period and hold a post-secondary diploma or degree participate at a slightly higher rate than earlier immigrant women who landed before 1986.

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, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area 2001

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	56%	79%	84%	87%	76%
Immigrants	54%	71%	74%	79%	71%
Immigrated before 1986	57%	76%	78%	79%	73%
Immigrated 1986-1995	45%	75%	82%	84%	72%
Immigrated 1996-2001	50%	51%	58%	71%	61%
Men					
Canadian-born	70%	90%	93%	91%	85%
Immigrants	69%	82%	90%	88%	83%
Immigrated before 1986	81%	92%	91%	89%	88%
Immigrated 1986-1995	68%	87%	90%	88%	83%
Immigrated 1996-2001	57%	51%	83%	84%	72%
Total					
Canadian-born	63%	85%	88%	88%	80%
Immigrants	62%	76%	82%	84%	77%
Immigrated before 1986	66%	82%	84%	85%	81%
Immigrated 1986-1995	51%	78%	86%	86%	77%
Immigrated 1996-2001	54%	49%	67%	79%	67%

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

Figure D-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, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2001



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

Unemployment higher for recent immigrants

Recent immigrants are more likely to experience unemployment than earlier immigrants who have been in the country for over fifteen years. Earlier immigrants, both men and women, have lower unemployment rates than the Canadian-born. The unemployment rate declined for almost all groups of immigrants and the Canadian-born since 1996.

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

	Unemployment rate	Number of persons unemployed
Women		
Canadian-born	6%	3,420
Immigrants	7%	290
Immigrated before 1986	4%	100
Immigrated 1986-2001	10%	190
Men		
Canadian-born	7%	4,120
Immigrants	7%	340
Immigrated before 1986	5%	160
Immigrated 1986-2001	9%	190
Total		
Canadian-born	7%	7,540
Immigrants	7%	620
Immigrated before 1986	5%	270
Immigrated 1986-2001	10%	370

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

Share of men and women with jobs higher with longer stay

Seven in ten Canadian-born women aged 15 to 64 are employed compared to one-half of very recent immigrant women. For men the difference is smaller—over three-quarters of Canadian-born men are employed in comparison to two-thirds of very recent immigrant men. These differences in employment rates reflect differences in labour force participation rates.

Among immigrants who landed before 1986, employment is generally more common than among more recent immigrants. With the exception of women 45 to 64 years of age who landed before 1986, earlier immigrants who have lived in the country for 15 years or more have employment rates comparable to or slightly higher than the Canadian-born

In 2001, the employment rate was several percentage points higher for women than five years earlier, while for men it was about the same. The largest gains were made by women 45 to 64 years old who immigrated less than 15 years before the census.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	10,940	24,760	15,000	50,690
Immigrants	300	1,780	1,820	3,900
Immigrated before 1986	-	790	1,400	2,250
Immigrated 1986-1995	190	570	340	1,090
Immigrated 1996-2001	50	420	80	550
Men				
Canadian-born	10,330	25,620	16,400	52,350
Immigrants	410	2,190	2,210	4,800
Immigrated before 1986	-	990	1,830	2,950
Immigrated 1986-1995	180	550	320	1,040
Immigrated 1996-2001	90	660	80	820
Total				
Canadian-born	21,270	50,380	31,400	103,040
Immigrants	710	3,970	4,020	8,700
Immigrated before 1986	220	1,780	3,220	5,210
Immigrated 1986-1995	360	1,130	650	2,130
Immigrated 1996-2001	140	1,070	160	1,360

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	61%	78%	70%	71%	50,690
Immigrants	45%	71%	66%	66%	3,900
Immigrated before 1986	-	83%	64%	69%	2,250
Immigrated 1986-1995	49%	70%	77%	67%	1,090
Immigrated 1996-2001	28%	57%	50%	51%	550
Men					
Canadian-born	62%	86%	81%	78%	52,350
Immigrants	54%	83%	79%	78%	4,800
Immigrated before 1986	-	90%	81%	83%	2,950
Immigrated 1986-1995	59%	84%	78%	77%	1,040
Immigrated 1996-2001	33%	75%	58%	65%	820
Total					
Canadian-born	61%	82%	76%	75%	103,040
Immigrants	50%	77%	72%	72%	8,700
Immigrated before 1986	68%	87%	73%	77%	5,210
Immigrated 1986-1995	54%	77%	77%	72%	2,130
Immigrated 1996-2001	32%	66%	53%	58%	1,360

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

THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS

Part-time jobs more common for very recent immigrants

The proportion of employed immigrants who work part-time decreases as the length of stay in Canada increases. Women are twice as likely as men to work part time, whether they are immigrants or Canadian-born. Very recent immigrants in Saskatoon—both men and women—have seen a rise in part-time work compared to 1995. On the other hand, earlier immigrant and Canadian-born women have seen a decline in part-time work.

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

	Share of employed persons	Number of persons
Women		
Canadian-born	34%	19,320
Immigrants	28%	1,180
Immigrated before 1986	25%	630
Immigrated 1986-1995	29%	350
Immigrated 1996-1999	39%	200
Men		
Canadian-born	15%	8,570
Immigrants	14%	710
Immigrated before 1986	12%	400
Immigrated 1986-1995	15%	170
Immigrated 1996-1999	20%	150
Total		
Canadian-born	24%	27,880
Immigrants	21%	1,900
Immigrated before 1986	18%	1,020
Immigrated 1986-1995	23%	530
Immigrated 1996-1999	29%	360

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

Many recent immigrants in health and science occupations

Employed recent immigrants are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in health and science occupations, and in management and social occupations. More than one-quarter of very recent immigrants who have been in the country for up to five years are employed in health and science jobs compared to 14% of the Canadian-born. One-quarter of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period are employed in sales and services occupations. In 2001, the distribution of occupations of very recent immigrants in Saskatoon is somewhat different from that of those who preceded them. The share of sales and services jobs is lower and employment in health and science occupations is somewhat higher.

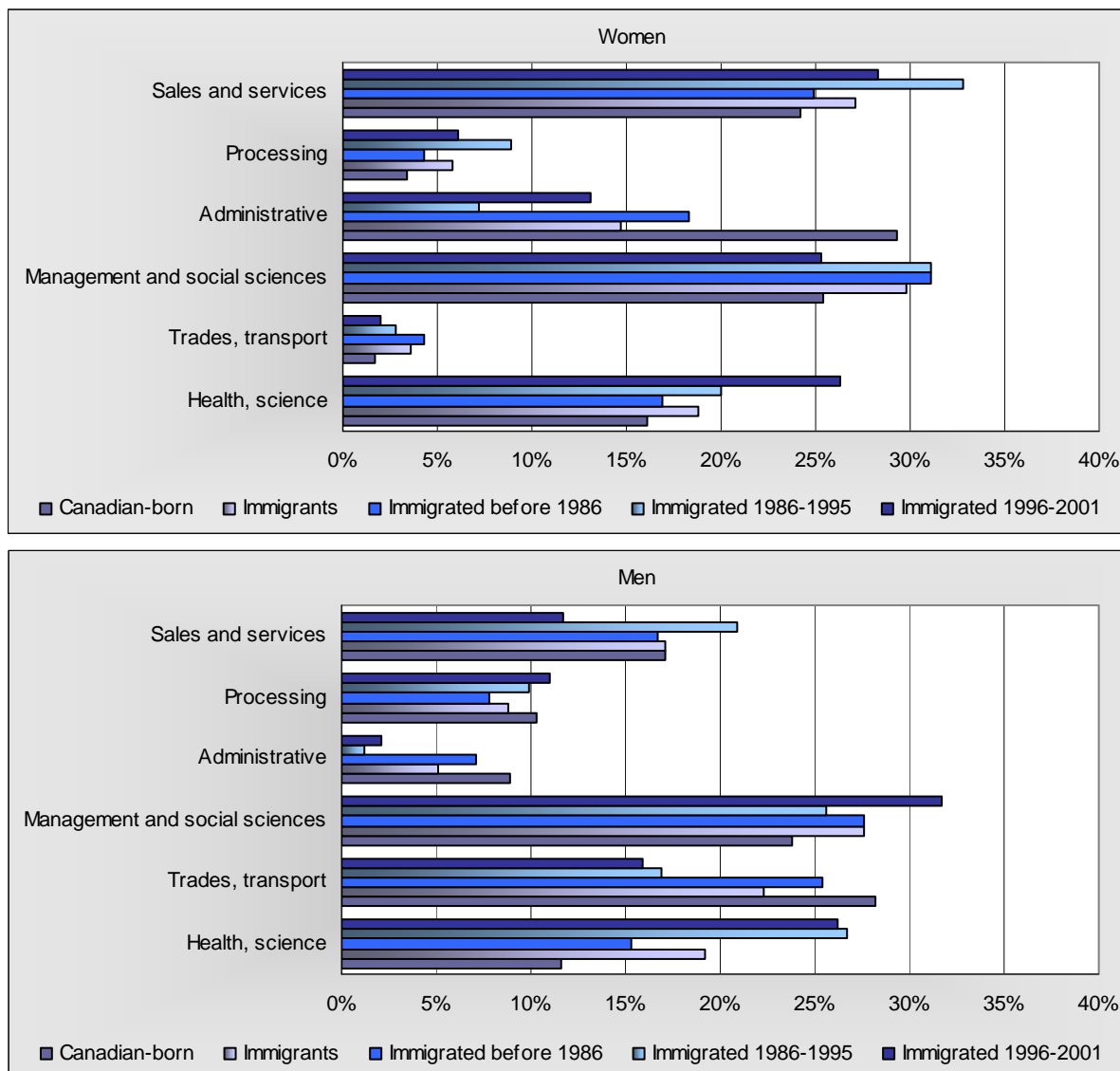
Table D-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	9,610	1,340	11,650	10,090	700	6,390	39,800
Immigrants	980	210	530	1,070	130	680	3,600
Immigrated before 1986	550	100	400	680	100	370	2,200
Immigrated 1986-1995	300	80	70	280	30	180	900
Immigrated 1996-2001	140	30	70	130	10	130	500
Men							
Canadian-born	7,210	4,330	3,750	10,020	11,840	4,900	42,000
Immigrants	750	390	230	1,220	980	850	4,400
Immigrated before 1986	470	220	200	780	720	430	2,800
Immigrated 1986-1995	180	90	10	220	150	230	900
Immigrated 1996-2001	90	80	20	230	120	190	700
Total							
Canadian-born	16,820	5,660	15,400	20,110	12,540	11,270	81,800
Immigrants	1,730	610	750	2,290	1,110	1,520	8,000
Immigrated before 1986	1,030	320	590	1,440	820	800	5,000
Immigrated 1986-1995	460	170	80	490	170	420	1,800
Immigrated 1996-2001	230	120	80	360	140	330	1,200

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	24%	3%	29%	25%	2%	16%	100%
Immigrants	27%	6%	15%	30%	4%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	25%	4%	18%	31%	4%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	33%	9%	7%	31%	3%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	28%	6%	13%	25%	2%	26%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	17%	10%	9%	24%	28%	12%	100%
Immigrants	17%	9%	5%	28%	22%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	17%	8%	7%	28%	25%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	21%	10%	1%	26%	17%	27%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	12%	11%	2%	32%	16%	26%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	21%	7%	19%	25%	15%	14%	100%
Immigrants	22%	8%	9%	29%	14%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	21%	6%	12%	29%	16%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	26%	9%	5%	27%	10%	24%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	18%	9%	6%	29%	11%	27%	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-9 to D-12 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and are less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation categories are defined in the Glossary.

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



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

Many recent immigrants in hospitality and other services and the public sector

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

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

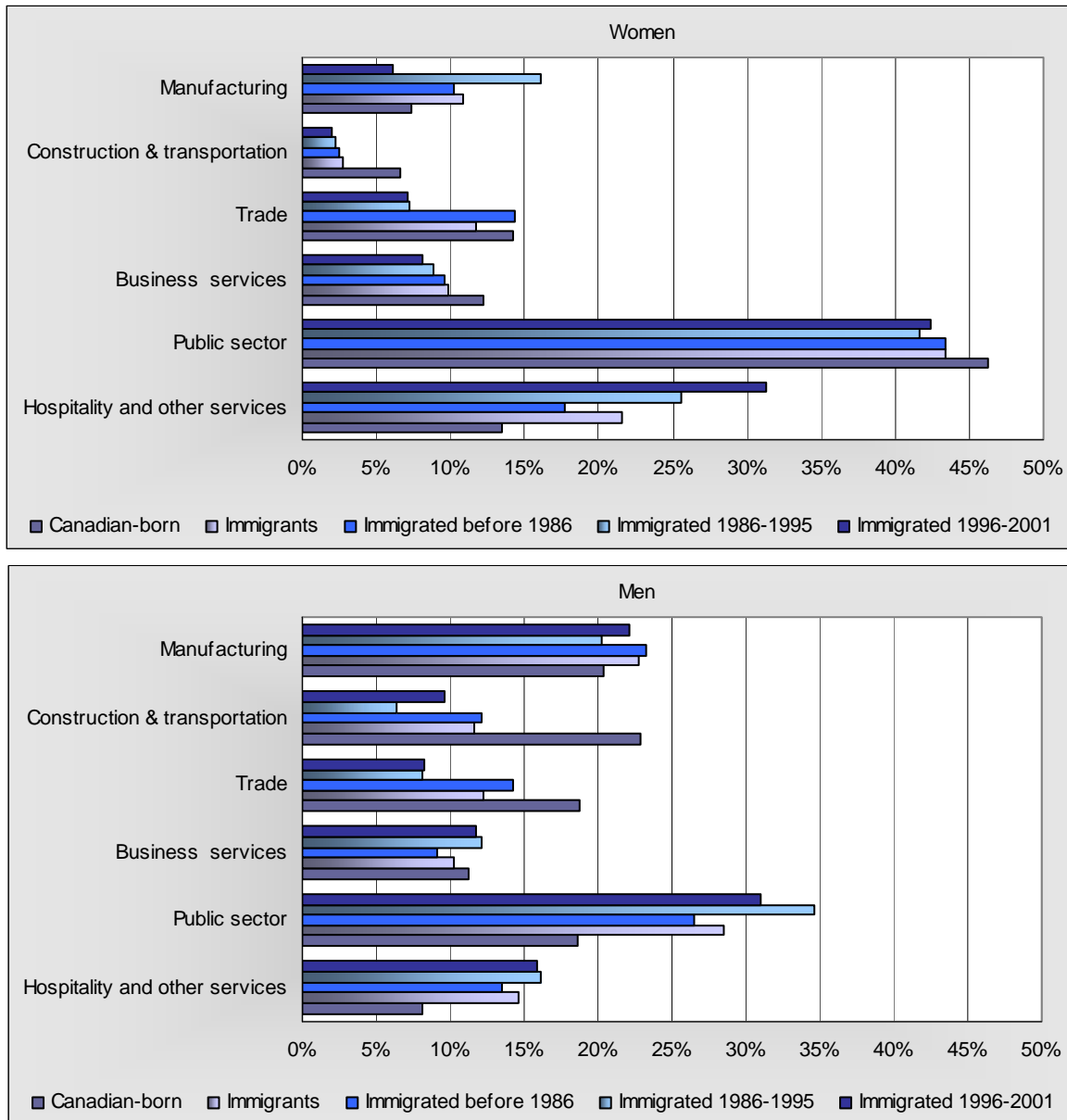
	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	2,950	2,630	5,630	4,840	18,390	5,330	39,800
Immigrants	390	100	420	360	1,560	780	3,600
Immigrated before 1986	230	60	320	210	960	390	2,200
Immigrated 1986-1995	150	20	70	80	380	230	900
Immigrated 1996-2001	30	10	40	40	210	160	500
Men							
Canadian-born	8,580	9,600	7,870	4,740	7,840	3,420	42,000
Immigrants	1,000	510	540	450	1,250	650	4,400
Immigrated before 1986	660	340	400	260	750	380	2,800
Immigrated 1986-1995	180	60	70	110	300	140	900
Immigrated 1996-2001	160	70	60	90	230	120	700
Total							
Canadian-born	11,510	12,220	13,510	9,590	26,220	8,740	81,800
Immigrants	1,390	610	960	800	2,820	1,430	8,000
Immigrated before 1986	880	440	740	490	1,680	790	5,000
Immigrated 1986-1995	310	100	130	200	690	380	1,800
Immigrated 1996-2001	230	80	100	120	460	260	1,200

	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	7%	7%	14%	12%	46%	13%	100%
Immigrants	11%	3%	12%	10%	43%	22%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	10%	3%	14%	10%	43%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16%	2%	7%	9%	42%	26%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	2%	7%	8%	42%	31%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	20%	23%	19%	11%	19%	8%	100%
Immigrants	23%	12%	12%	10%	28%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	23%	12%	14%	9%	27%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	20%	6%	8%	12%	35%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	22%	10%	8%	12%	31%	16%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	14%	15%	17%	12%	32%	11%	100%
Immigrants	17%	8%	12%	10%	35%	18%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	18%	9%	15%	10%	34%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	17%	5%	7%	11%	39%	21%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	18%	7%	8%	10%	37%	21%	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-9 to D-12 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

Compared to 1996, a greater proportion of men have found employment in the business services sector, and very recent immigrant women in the public sector. Very recent immigrants—both men and women—have a smaller presence in the manufacturing sector.

Figure D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Saskatoon 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 very recent immigrants higher

A larger share of recent immigrants—those who immigrated between 1986 and 2001—work in jobs that require a higher level of skills in comparison to the Canadian-born. Approximately one-third of Canadian-born men work in jobs that require a university education compared to 45% of very recent immigrant men and 40% of men who immigrated between 1986 and 1995. A similar trend is observed for women. Almost 40% of immigrant women who landed after 1985 are employed in jobs that require a university education compared to 30% of Canadian-born women. Fifteen percent of recent immigrants work in jobs that require no formal education compared to 9% of the Canadian-born.

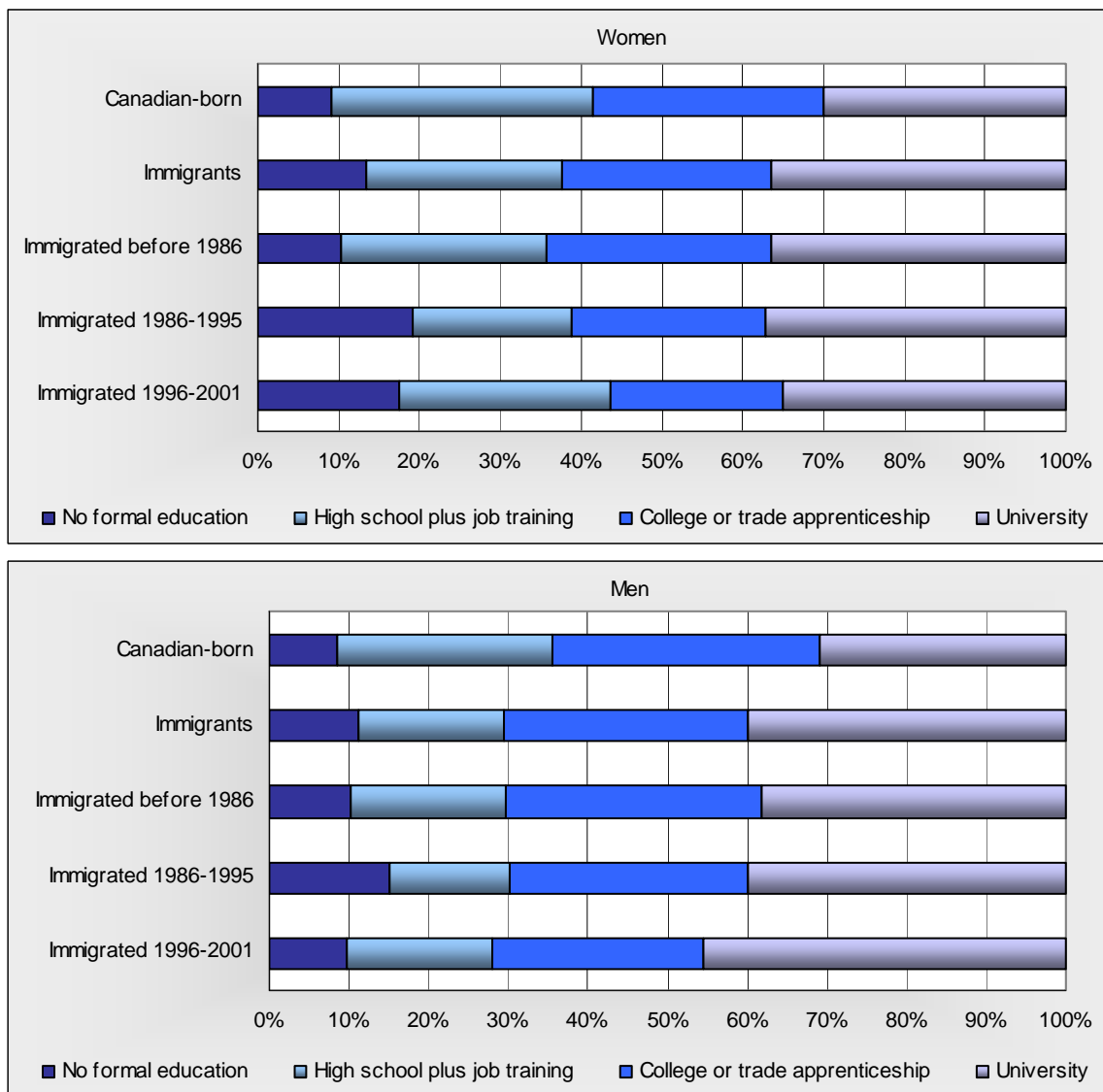
Table D-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	3,640	9%	12,830	32%	11,360	29%	11,930	30%	39,750	100%
Immigrants	490	13%	870	24%	930	26%	1,310	36%	3,600	100%
Immigrated before 1986	230	10%	570	26%	610	28%	810	37%	2,180	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	180	19%	180	20%	220	24%	340	38%	900	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	90	18%	140	27%	110	22%	180	36%	500	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	3,600	9%	11,290	27%	14,150	34%	12,970	31%	42,010	100%
Immigrants	500	11%	800	18%	1,350	31%	1,760	40%	4,390	100%
Immigrated before 1986	290	10%	550	19%	910	32%	1,080	38%	2,810	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	130	15%	130	15%	260	30%	350	40%	870	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	70	10%	130	18%	190	26%	330	45%	720	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	7,240	9%	24,120	29%	25,510	31%	24,910	30%	81,770	100%
Immigrants	980	12%	1,670	21%	2,290	29%	3,080	39%	7,990	100%
Immigrated before 1986	510	10%	1,100	22%	1,500	30%	1,890	38%	5,000	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	300	17%	310	18%	480	27%	680	38%	1,770	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	160	13%	260	21%	310	25%	510	41%	1,230	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-9 to D-12 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

The information presented in Table D-11 does not directly indicate whether 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 required for the jobs of employed recent immigrants and the Canadian-born with their level of education. This is done in Table D-12 for persons holding a university degree.

Figure D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Saskatoon 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.

Skills of university graduates utilized

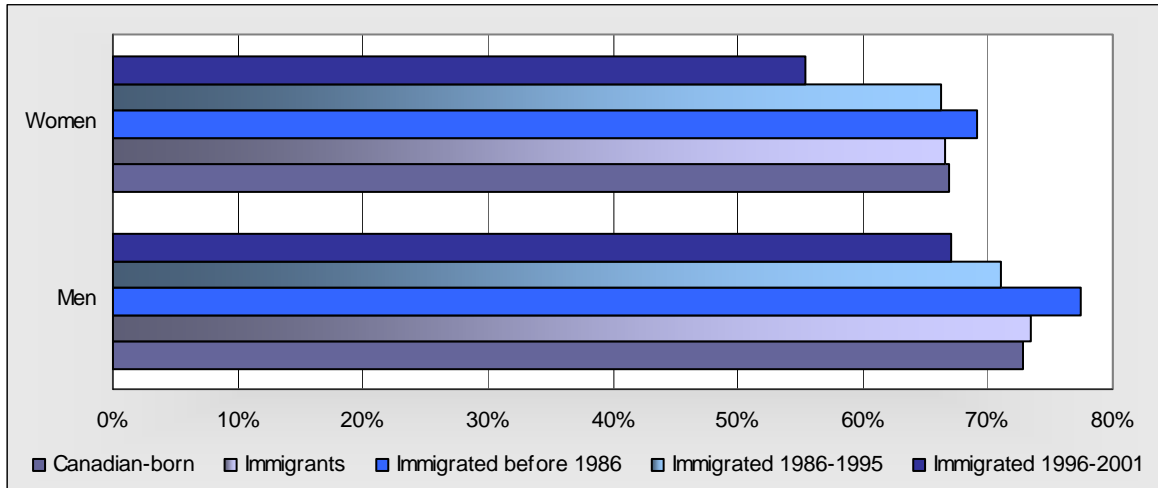
Recent immigrants with a university degree are as likely to work in jobs that require a university education as the Canadian-born with similar educational qualifications. A slightly higher proportion of earlier immigrants—who landed before 1986—work in jobs that utilize their education in comparison to the Canadian-born with a university degree. Sixty-two percent of recent immigrant women with a university degree and almost 70% of earlier immigrant women with a university degree work in a job requiring a university education compared to two-thirds of Canadian-born women with a university degree. Approximately 70% of recent immigrant men with a university degree have a job requiring a university education in comparison to 73% of Canadian-born men with a university degree. Seventy-seven percent of earlier immigrant men with a university degree are employed in jobs requiring a university education.

Table D-12: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates, 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	140	1%	1,240	13%	1,770	19%	6,330	67%	9,460	100%
Immigrants	40	3%	160	12%	250	19%	870	67%	1,300	100%
Immigrated before 1986	30	4%	60	8%	120	17%	460	69%	670	100%
Immigrated 1986-2001	10	2%	120	18%	130	20%	400	62%	650	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	220	3%	730	8%	1,430	16%	6,370	73%	8,740	100%
Immigrants	30	2%	160	9%	310	16%	1,360	74%	1,850	100%
Immigrated before 1986	10	1%	90	9%	130	13%	770	77%	1,000	100%
Immigrated 1986-2001	30	4%	90	11%	160	19%	590	69%	860	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	370	2%	1,970	11%	3,200	18%	12,700	70%	18,210	100%
Immigrants	70	2%	310	10%	540	17%	2,220	71%	3,150	100%
Immigrated before 1986	30	2%	130	8%	250	15%	1,240	75%	1,650	100%
Immigrated 1986-2001	40	2%	180	12%	300	20%	990	66%	1,490	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-9 to D-12 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

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

Seventy percent of Canadian-born women and 80% of Canadian-born men have earnings from employment in the year 2000. A slightly smaller share of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born has income from employment. For immigrants who landed before 1986, the proportion with earnings is lower because they tend to be older and many are retired. The relatively low share of very recent immigrants with employment income reflects lower participation in the workforce. The share of persons with employment income was higher in year 2000 than in 1995, except for immigrant men who had landed in Canada during the 1986-1995 period. The largest increase was 11 percentage points for very recent immigrant women, while other groups reported small changes.

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

	No income		Employment income		Other private income		Government transfers		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	3,780	5%	58,300	70%	28,810	35%	58,160	70%	83,370	100%
Immigrants	290	4%	4,440	58%	3,100	40%	5,710	75%	7,660	100%
Immigrated before 1986	90	2%	2,700	53%	2,550	50%	3,880	76%	5,110	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	110	6%	1,210	69%	370	21%	1,260	71%	1,760	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	100	12%	540	68%	190	23%	580	73%	790	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	2,900	4%	60,040	80%	21,990	29%	46,240	61%	75,510	100%
Immigrants	170	2%	5,310	71%	2,750	37%	5,100	68%	7,490	100%
Immigrated before 1986	20	0%	3,520	69%	2,260	44%	3,620	70%	5,140	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	110	7%	1,090	76%	290	20%	850	59%	1,440	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	50	5%	700	76%	200	22%	630	69%	920	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	6,680	4%	118,340	74%	50,810	32%	104,400	66%	158,870	100%
Immigrants	470	3%	9,770	64%	5,840	39%	10,800	71%	15,150	100%
Immigrated before 1986	110	1%	6,230	61%	4,800	47%	7,490	73%	10,250	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	7%	2,310	72%	660	21%	2,110	66%	3,200	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	150	9%	1,230	72%	380	22%	1,210	71%	1,700	100%

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

The proportion of recent immigrant women with no income is higher than that of the Canadian-born. The proportion of immigrant women who do not have income decreases significantly with length of stay in Canada, and ultimately falls below that of the Canadian-born. Absence of income among women was less common in 2000 than in 1995, as the incidence of zero income

dropped by 6 percentage points for recent immigrant cohorts. Among men there was little change in the share with zero income in year 2000 in comparison to 1995.

The share of recent immigrants with other private income—for example, income from investments or pension plans—is well below the share of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants with other private income. These shares did not show much change in comparison to 1995.

The incidence of government transfer payment income is slightly higher among immigrants than among the Canadian-born, except for men who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period. The incidence of transfer payment income has shifted markedly from men to women since 1995 in part due to the fact that in 2000, child benefit payments were made to the mother.

Average income comparable for 1996-2001 and 1986-1995 immigrants

The average income of recent immigrants in the year 2000 was lower than that of the Canadian-born, considering only persons who reported income. For recent immigrant men and women, average income was about three-quarters of that of the Canadian-born. The average income of earlier immigrants who landed before 1986 was about 15% higher than that of the Canadian-born.

The average income of women is about 60% of that of men. Among the reasons for the difference in income between men and women are lower labour force participation and higher incidence of part-time work and of jobs requiring a lower level of skill among women than among men, as shown in Part D. Compared to 1995, average incomes increased by about 16% in year 2000. However, the average income of very recent immigrants increased by 40% for women and 20% for men.

Earnings from employment account for the bulk of income of all groups and make up a larger proportion of the income of recent immigrants than of persons born in Canada. In 2000, the employment share of income remained much the same as in 1995, except for an increase of 6 percentage points for very recent immigrant men.

The share of other private income is lower for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born, especially for men. Government transfer payments make up a larger share of the income of immigrant women than Canadian-born women.

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, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Sources of average income				Total
	Average income of persons with income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	
Women					
Canadian-born	\$21,750	71%	12%	16%	100%
Immigrants	\$22,260	62%	17%	21%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$24,850	58%	20%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$16,530	76%	6%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$17,010	72%	8%	20%	100%
Men					
Canadian-born	\$34,970	82%	10%	8%	100%
Immigrants	\$36,880	76%	13%	11%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$40,730	73%	15%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$29,280	86%	5%	8%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$25,870	88%	5%	7%	100%
Total					
Canadian-born	\$28,050	78%	11%	11%	100%
Immigrants	\$29,550	71%	14%	14%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$32,860	68%	17%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$22,250	83%	6%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$21,940	82%	6%	11%	100%

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

Earnings of recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time lower

The average wages and salaries earned by recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 2000 are well below the Saskatoon average. By contrast, earlier immigrants had substantially higher average wages and salaries 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, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Percentage of overall average	
	Amount	Percentage
Canadian-born	\$33,950	99%
Immigrants	\$36,880	108%
Immigrated before 1986	\$41,700	122%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$28,360	83%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$27,930	82%
All who worked mostly full-time	\$34,170	100%

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

The relative level of wages and salaries of very recent immigrants in Saskatoon, at 82% of the average, was higher in 2000 than in 1995 by 10 percentage points. Immigrants who landed in Canada during the 1986-1995 period saw their relative earnings decline from near-parity to 83%.

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

In the year 2000, a large majority of households received government transfer payments. Recent immigrant households were slightly more likely to receive government transfer payments than other households. On average, the payments received were somewhat lower in dollar terms but about the same 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. When considered by age group, recent immigrant households are seen to receive a larger amount in transfer payments than Canadian-born households in all age groups.

Transfer payments to households without seniors generally reflect benefits of Employment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance, or other programs. Included in these transfer payments are tax credits such as the Canada Child Benefit and GST tax credits and provincial tax credits. The somewhat greater incidence and amounts of transfer payments for recent immigrant households of persons 25 to 64 years of age in relation to earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born may have to do with the larger average number of children in families and with differences in labour market participation and unemployment reviewed in Part D.

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

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	Total
Share of households receiving government transfer payments					
Canadian-born households	89%	89%	82%	100%	89%
Earlier immigrant households	100%	92%	74%	99%	87%
Recent immigrant households	95%	89%	90%	100%	91%
1986-1995 immigrants	100%	87%	88%	100%	90%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	71%	90%	86%	100%	90%
1996-1999 immigrants only	75%	93%	100%	75%	95%
Average amount of transfer per receiving household					
Canadian-born households	\$2,760	\$3,590	\$3,470	\$16,200	\$5,920
Earlier immigrant households	\$1,590	\$3,630	\$3,250	\$16,470	\$8,540
Recent immigrant households	\$4,400	\$4,070	\$4,820	\$17,440	\$5,380
1986-1995 immigrants	\$3,470	\$3,610	\$5,250	\$21,000	\$5,570
1996-1999 immigrants with others	\$5,780	\$3,390	\$4,900	\$4,610	\$5,060
1996-1999 immigrants only	\$4,640	\$5,430	\$2,640	\$15,540	\$5,130
Transfers as a share of income, all households					
Canadian-born households	11%	6%	4%	42%	10%
Earlier immigrant households	4%	6%	3%	37%	12%
Recent immigrant households	28%	7%	7%	47%	10%
1986-1995 immigrants	24%	6%	8%	55%	10%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	39%	5%	5%	14%	7%
1996-1999 immigrants only	24%	12%	6%	46%	13%

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

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Large differences between all groups

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

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

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

	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	
Women							
Canadian-born	3,780	22,080	37,100	14,870	5,540	83,370	
Immigrants	280	1,990	3,650	1,110	610	7,660	
Immigrated before 1986	80	1,050	2,600	820	550	5,110	
Immigrated 1986-1995	110	630	760	210	50	1,760	
Immigrated 1996-1999	100	310	300	80	10	790	
Men							
Canadian-born	2,900	13,810	22,950	19,740	16,120	75,510	
Immigrants	170	1,120	2,820	1,670	1,720	7,500	
Immigrated before 1986	20	530	1,940	1,220	1,420	5,140	
Immigrated 1986-1995	110	340	490	300	220	1,440	
Immigrated 1996-1999	50	250	390	150	90	920	
Total							
Canadian-born	6,680	35,890	60,050	34,610	21,660	158,870	
Immigrants	460	3,120	6,460	2,800	2,330	15,150	
Immigrated before 1986	110	1,590	4,540	2,050	1,970	10,250	
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	980	1,240	520	260	3,200	
Immigrated 1996-1999	140	550	680	230	110	1,700	
	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	Average income
Women							
Canadian-born	5%	26%	45%	18%	7%	100%	\$20,760
Immigrants	4%	26%	48%	14%	8%	100%	\$21,400
Immigrated before 1986	2%	21%	51%	16%	11%	100%	\$24,440
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	36%	43%	12%	3%	100%	\$15,450
Immigrated 1996-1999	12%	39%	37%	10%	1%	100%	\$14,970
Men							
Canadian-born	4%	18%	30%	26%	21%	100%	\$33,620
Immigrants	2%	15%	38%	22%	23%	100%	\$36,030
Immigrated before 1986	0%	10%	38%	24%	28%	100%	\$40,560
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	24%	34%	21%	15%	100%	\$27,140
Immigrated 1996-1999	5%	27%	43%	16%	10%	100%	\$24,600
Total							
Canadian-born	4%	23%	38%	22%	14%	100%	\$26,880
Immigrants	3%	21%	43%	18%	15%	100%	\$28,650
Immigrated before 1986	1%	16%	44%	20%	19%	100%	\$32,530
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	30%	39%	16%	8%	100%	\$20,720
Immigrated 1996-1999	8%	32%	40%	14%	6%	100%	\$20,200

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

Average household income similar

In 2000, recent immigrant households in Saskatoon had average income of \$51,200, marginally less than the average income of Saskatoon's Canadian-born households. The income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants was three-quarters of that of the households of the Canadian-born. By contrast, earlier immigrant households had higher average income than households of the Canadian-born—one-quarter of these households had incomes of \$80,000 or more.

Table E-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Saskatoon 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	16,380 21%	19,450 25%	16,260 21%	11,410 15%	14,480 19%	77,950 100%	\$52,580
Earlier immigrants	1,220 16%	1,820 25%	1,560 21%	940 13%	1,860 25%	7,400 100%	\$61,440
Recent immigrants	600 24%	680 26%	610 21%	390 13%	440 15%	2,700 100%	\$51,200
1986-1995 immigrants	330 20%	380 23%	360 22%	280 17%	270 16%	1,620 100%	\$52,350
1996-1999 immigrants with others	50 14%	130 28%	140 24%	70 13%	140 22%	500 100%	\$61,650
1996-1999 immigrants only	220 42%	180 31%	120 15%	40 6%	40 5%	580 100%	\$38,890
All households	18,640 21%	22,210 25%	18,480 21%	12,780 14%	16,840 19%	88,940 100%	\$53,030

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.

Approximately 40% of households consisting only of very recent immigrants had income of less than \$20,000, in spite of their large size. Twenty-one percent of Canadian-born households were in this lowest income range.

Households that combine very recent immigrants with other persons had rather high incomes on average. This may be influenced by the larger size of these households and the fact that other members of the household have lived in Canada for more than five years and are more likely to participate in the labour market.

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 family income, or if they do not live in families, to have income below the median for unattached individuals. They are also more likely to live in families with incomes below one-half of the median income—that is, to have low income. The percentage of immigrants with income in the bottom half or quarter of the income distribution declines in relation to the immigrant cohort's length of stay in Canada. The incidence of incomes below the median level of income and of low income in 2000 changed little from five years earlier, for all groups.

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

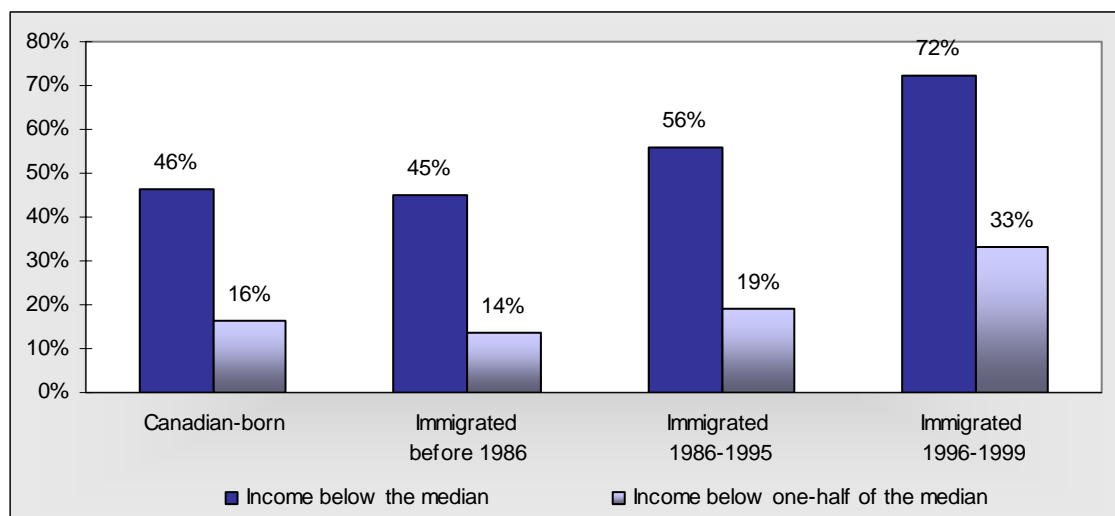
	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	11,490	52%	10,330	57%	14,250	45%	15,470	46%	51,530	49%
Immigrants	300	75%	400	65%	1,300	57%	2,300	48%	4,270	53%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	50	40%	510	53%	1,850	46%	2,390	47%
Immigrated 1986-1995	120	79%	250	66%	440	54%	330	58%	1,130	60%
Immigrated 1996-1999	190	73%	110	88%	360	69%	120	73%	760	72%
Men										
Canadian-born	12,020	51%	7,790	47%	11,720	40%	11,390	39%	42,900	43%
Immigrants	330	80%	390	60%	1,200	50%	2,030	45%	3,900	49%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	110	57%	460	42%	1,680	44%	2,230	43%
Immigrated 1986-1995	110	81%	170	56%	300	45%	260	51%	810	51%
Immigrated 1996-1999	230	79%	120	70%	450	71%	90	75%	870	72%
Total										
Canadian-born	23,500	52%	18,110	52%	25,970	42%	26,860	43%	94,430	46%
Immigrants	630	77%	790	62%	2,500	54%	4,320	47%	8,160	51%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	160	50%	960	47%	3,520	45%	4,610	45%
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	80%	410	62%	740	50%	590	55%	1,930	56%
Immigrated 1996-1999	410	76%	220	77%	800	70%	210	74%	1,620	72%

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

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

One-third of very recent immigrants who landed between 1996 and 1999 have low incomes or live in low-income families. Very recent immigrants are twice as likely to live in this type of situation as the Canadian-born. For all age groups, the incidence of low incomes is much greater among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born.

Figure E-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage with family or individual income below the median and below one-half of the median, Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, 2000



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

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

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	4,400	20%	5,210	29%	5,150	16%	4,080	12%	18,840	18%
Immigrants	110	26%	240	38%	450	19%	680	14%	1,440	18%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	30	24%	190	19%	490	12%	700	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	40	24%	140	36%	110	14%	150	26%	420	22%
Immigrated 1996-1999	70	27%	70	58%	150	29%	50	27%	330	32%
Men										
Canadian-born	4,590	20%	3,400	20%	3,270	11%	3,290	11%	14,550	15%
Immigrants	120	29%	160	25%	420	17%	660	15%	1,350	17%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	40	19%	130	12%	530	14%	690	13%
Immigrated 1986-1995	30	19%	50	17%	90	13%	80	16%	250	16%
Immigrated 1996-1999	100	33%	80	45%	200	32%	50	38%	420	35%
Total										
Canadian-born	8,990	20%	8,610	25%	8,420	14%	7,370	12%	33,390	16%
Immigrants	230	28%	400	31%	860	18%	1,330	14%	2,790	18%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	70	21%	320	15%	1,020	13%	1,390	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	60	22%	190	28%	200	13%	230	21%	660	19%
Immigrated 1996-1999	170	31%	150	51%	350	31%	90	32%	750	33%

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

PART F: HOUSING

Crowded accommodations more common for recent immigrants

In Saskatoon, the number of persons per room in recent immigrant households is well above the overall average. A total of 14% 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.

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

Households	Fewer than 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1 or more	Total
	persons	persons	persons	persons	
Canadian-born	53,860	19,110	3,160	1,830	77,950
Earlier immigrants	5,330	1,610	330	140	7,400
Recent immigrants	1,220	1,090	420	430	3,160
1986-1995 immigrants	730	590	170	150	1,620
1996-2001 immigrants with others	300	310	100	60	770
1996-2001 immigrants only	190	200	150	230	780
All households	60,540	21,930	3,970	2,520	88,950

Households	Fewer than 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1 or more	Total
	persons	persons	persons	persons	
Canadian-born	69%	25%	4%	2%	100%
Earlier immigrants	72%	22%	4%	2%	100%
Recent immigrants	38%	34%	13%	14%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	45%	36%	10%	9%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	38%	40%	12%	7%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	25%	26%	19%	30%	100%
All households	68%	25%	4%	3%	100%

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

Large households likely to have crowded accommodations

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

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

Size of household	Few er than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
1 to 3 persons					
Canadian-born	48,160	9,520	940	610	59,220
Earlier immigrants	4,770	710	90	50	5,610
Recent immigrants	1,010	580	130	170	1,870
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	5,620	8,770	1,600	780	16,770
Earlier immigrants	570	840	170	70	1,630
Recent immigrants	210	470	180	170	1,010
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	90	820	620	450	1,970
Earlier immigrants	0	70	70	30	170
Recent immigrants	0	50	120	100	270

Size of household	Few er than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
1 to 3 persons					
Canadian-born	81%	16%	2%	1%	100%
Earlier immigrants	85%	13%	2%	1%	100%
Recent immigrants	54%	31%	7%	9%	100%
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	33%	52%	10%	5%	100%
Earlier immigrants	35%	51%	10%	4%	100%
Recent immigrants	20%	46%	18%	17%	100%
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	5%	42%	31%	23%	100%
Earlier immigrants	0%	39%	42%	18%	100%
Recent immigrants	0%	19%	43%	38%	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 in Saskatoon spend more than 30% of their income on accommodations. For approximately one-half of these households, the cost of accommodations exceeds 50% of their income. Households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants are even more likely to have relatively high housing costs, with two in five spending 30% or more of their income on housing. Only one in four Canadian-born households in Saskatoon has housing costs in excess of 30% of income.

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

Households	Cost of accommodations					
	Less than 30%		30% to 50%		50% or more	
Canadian-born	58,020	74%	10,400	13%	8,490	11%
Earlier immigrants	6,040	82%	810	11%	510	7%
Recent immigrants	1,890	70%	410	15%	380	14%
1986-1995 immigrants	1,160	71%	240	15%	210	13%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	400	79%	70	13%	40	7%
1996-1999 immigrants only	330	57%	100	17%	140	24%
All households	66,400	75%	11,750	13%	9,600	11%

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

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

Housing of recent immigrants in similar state of repair

Recent immigrant households in Saskatoon are slightly less likely to live in older or in very recently built dwellings in comparison to Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. A higher proportion of recent immigrant households, and especially very recent immigrant households, live in dwellings that were built in the 1970s and 1980s.

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

Households	Period of construction					
	Before 1971		1971-1990		1991-2001	
Canadian-born	34,150	44%	36,040	46%	7,770	10%
Earlier immigrants	3,220	43%	3,450	47%	730	10%
Recent immigrants	1,290	41%	1,630	52%	260	8%
1986-1995 immigrants	670	41%	800	49%	160	10%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	330	43%	370	48%	70	9%
1996-2001 immigrants only	280	36%	460	59%	50	6%
All households	38,820	44%	41,330	46%	8,800	10%

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

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

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

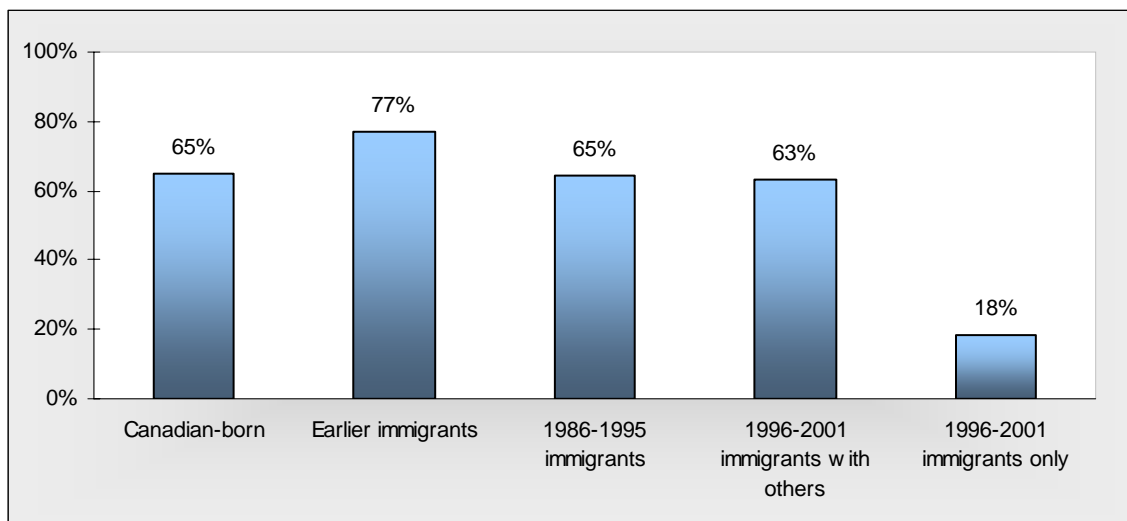
Households	Quality of housing					
	Regular maintenance		Minor repairs		Major repairs	
Canadian-born	51,060	65%	21,990	28%	4,900	6%
Earlier immigrants	5,210	70%	1,780	24%	420	6%
Recent immigrants	2,050	65%	920	29%	180	6%
1986-1995 immigrants	1,030	63%	500	31%	100	6%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	500	65%	220	29%	40	5%
1996-2001 immigrants only	540	69%	210	27%	40	5%
All households	58,670	66%	24,770	28%	5,510	6%

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

Home ownership fairly widespread

In Saskatoon, one in five households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants own their home compared to two-thirds of other recent immigrant households and Canadian-born households.

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



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

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

GLOSSARY

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

Census Metropolitan Area

A **census metropolitan area** (CMA) consists of a large urban core with a population of at least 100,000 together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. As well as the City of Saskatoon, the Saskatoon CMA also includes Allan, Asquith, Bulcher No. 343, Bradwell, Clavet, Colonsay, Colonsay No. 342, Corman Park No. 344, Dalmeny, Delisle, Dundurn, Dundurn No. 314, Elstow, Langham, Martensville, Meacham, Osler, Shields, Thode, Vanscoy, Vanscoy No. 345, Warman, and White Cap 94. Throughout this profile, the Saskatoon CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Saskatoon.

Crowding

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

Families

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Households

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

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

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

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

Immigration categories

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

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

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

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

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

Industries

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

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

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

Labour Force Activity

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

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

Living arrangements

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

Major field of study

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

Physical sciences, engineering and trades:

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

Social sciences, education, and arts:

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

Commerce, management and business administration

Health professions, sciences and technologies

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

Median income

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

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

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

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

Occupations

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

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

School attendance

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

Skill level of job

Level 1: Short work demonstration; no formal education required

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

Level 3: College level education or trade apprenticeship required

Level 4: University education required

Sources of income

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

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

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

World regions

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

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

Western Europe	Portugal, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Greece, Ireland, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Malta, Iceland
United Kingdom	
Latin America	El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia, Chile, Argentina
Caribbean	Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, Barbados
United States	
