



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et
Immigration Canada

RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Halifax

A Comparative Profile Based
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics

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METROPOLITAN AREAS**

Halifax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Very recent immigrants—a snapshot

- Very recent immigrants, those who landed after or on January 1, 1996 and were living in Halifax on May 15, 2001, are in many ways similar to those who came earlier, and they have similar economic outcomes. They number 4,400, a large number compared to preceding immigrant cohorts, and represent 18% of the immigrant population of Halifax. Four in ten have university degrees, somewhat more than among earlier immigrant groups, and twice as many as among the Canadian-born. Almost all can converse in English or French. Employment was at about the same level as was reported five years earlier by immigrants who landed in the first half of the 1990s, and incomes were higher by one-third than five years earlier, a larger change than for other immigrant cohorts and the Canadian-born.

Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)

- In 2001, there were 9,700 recent immigrants in Halifax, 0.4% of all recent immigrants living in Canada. These recent immigrants, who landed after 1985, accounted for 40% of immigrants in Halifax proper and 2.7% of the population of the metropolitan area. In this document, the term “recent immigrants” refers to immigrants who became permanent residents or “landed” after 1985 and who were living in the country on May 15, 2001, when Canada’s Census of Population was held. Very recent immigrants are immigrants who landed after 1995.
- By May 2001, more than three-quarters of immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 had become Canadian citizens.

Who are the recent immigrants (Part B)

- The origins of immigrants living in Halifax are more diverse the more recent the cohort. The United Kingdom and the United States are the countries of birth of many of Halifax’s immigrants, but their share among recent immigrants has declined steadily over time. China has now surpassed the United Kingdom and the United States as a source country, accounting for 9% of immigrants who landed after 1995.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that among very recent immigrants, eight in ten immigrants who were destined for Halifax entered through the economic category.
- Recent immigrants are changing the religious landscape of Halifax. One in three very recent immigrants is a Muslim.
- More than four in ten recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age. In Halifax’s Canadian-born population, this group accounts for one-third.

- Almost all very recent immigrants reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. For more than five in ten very recent immigrants the language most often spoken at home is a language other than English or French.
- The level of education of very recent immigrants in Halifax is quite high compared to that of the Canadian-born, with four in ten holding a university degree. This continues a tradition of high educational attainment of immigrants who make their home in Halifax.

Families and households (Part C)

- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to live with relatives, and they are also more likely to live in extended families. Among persons aged 65 years and over, 23% of very recent immigrants live alone, and 31% of the Canadian-born live alone.
- 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 between the ages of 45 and 64. There are far fewer lone-parent families among recent immigrants than among Canadian-born families in Halifax.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 3% of households in Halifax. Two out of five of these recent immigrant households have at least one person who immigrated after 1995.
- Households of recent immigrants are a little more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of extended or more than one family. They also tend to be larger, with 44% having four or more persons in the household, compared to 21% of Canadian-born households with four or more persons.

Participation in the economy (Part D)

- The more recent their arrival, the lower the labour force participation rate and the higher the unemployment rate of immigrants. Earlier immigrants participate in the labour force at more or less the same rates as the Canadian-born.
- This pattern of increasing convergence to the Canadian-born with longer stay in Canada occurs across all age and gender groups and all levels of education. The disparities between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are smaller for men than for women.
- The share of recent immigrants who had a job did not change significantly between 1996 and 2001, while employment rates increased among the Canadian-born.
- In comparison to the Canadian-born, recent immigrants were more likely to be employed in sales and services occupations, health and science occupations, and management and social occupations. Administrative occupations accounted for a smaller proportion of the jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

- Recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to work in hospitality and other services industries, and less likely to work in construction and transportation industries and the public sector.
- Recent immigrants in Halifax tended to be employed in jobs that require a high level of skill, but for university graduates the skill requirements of jobs are lower for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born.

Income (Part E)

- On average among persons reporting income for the year 2000, the income of very recent immigrants is about two-thirds of that of the Canadian-born, while those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period have income more than four-fifths of that of the Canadian-born.
- The average income of very recent immigrant men and women was higher in 2001 than in 1995 by one-third—a much larger change than other cohorts experienced.
- Transfer payments from government for households in the 25-64 age group were somewhat larger for recent immigrant households than for Canadian-born households.
- One in three very recent immigrants was in a low-income situation, twice as large a share as for the Canadian-born.

Housing (Part F)

- In Halifax, 18% 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 39%.
- Nearly one in three recent immigrant households spends more than 30% of its income on shelter, compared to one in four Canadian-born households.
- The state of repair of dwellings is slightly better for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born.
- Home ownership is much less common among recent immigrant households than among Canadian-born households.

PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

24,400 immigrants in the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area

According to the 2001 Census, there were 24,400 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Halifax (that is, the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area or Halifax for short) in 2001. The immigrant population in Halifax has increased over the 15 years ending in 2001 at nearly the same pace as the Canadian-born population. Over the period of 1986 to 2001, the number of immigrants living in Halifax increased by 4,000 or 19%. In comparison, Halifax's Canadian-born population increased by 57,000 or 21%.

A part of the change in the total and immigrant population of Halifax between 1996 and 2001 is due to a change in the boundaries of the Halifax CMA. Subdivisions F, G and H (Sable Island) and Sheet Harbour, with a combined 1996 population of 10,450 including 130 immigrants, were added to the CMA. Without this increase in area, the population of the Halifax CMA grew by 5% between 1996 and 2001 and by 18% between 1986 and 2001.

Table A-1: Immigrants, Canadian-born and total population, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, Nova Scotia and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001

	Census of Population			Change					
	1986	1996	2001	1986-1996		1996-2001		1986-2001	
Halifax									
Immigrants	20,430	23,630	24,390	3,200	16%	760	3%	3,960	19%
Canadian-born	272,640	305,150	329,610	32,510	12%	24,460	8%	56,970	21%
Population	293,070	329,750	355,950	36,680	13%	26,200	8%	62,880	21%
Nova Scotia									
Immigrants	40,470	41,960	41,320	1,490	4%	-640	-2%	850	2%
Canadian-born	823,690	856,400	853,660	32,710	4%	-2,740	0%	29,970	4%
Population	864,150	899,970	897,570	35,820	4%	-2,400	0%	33,420	4%
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.

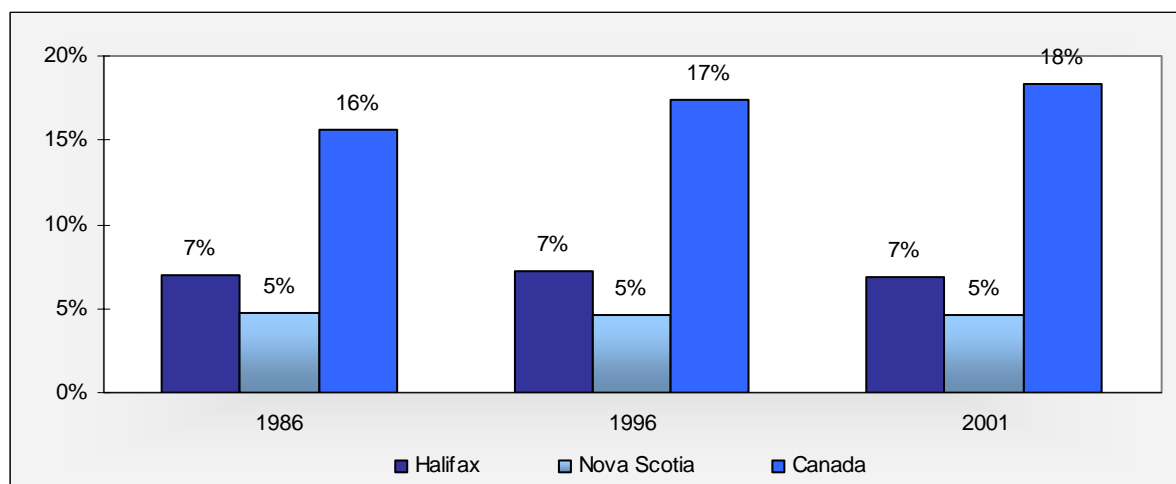
Halifax's immigrant population has grown at a faster pace than the immigrant population in Nova Scotia, yet not nearly as fast as that of Canada. The immigrant population of Nova Scotia was quite stable throughout the 15 years before 2001, increasing by a mere 2%. By comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Canada increased by 39% during the same 15 years.

In 2001, Halifax was the place of residence of 1.2% of the population of Canada, the same share as in 1986 and 1996, and 40% of the population of Nova Scotia. The city was home to 0.4% of Canada's five million immigrants, compared to 0.5% fifteen years earlier.

Immigrant share of the population remaining stable

The proportion of immigrants in Halifax's population has remained stable at 7% of the population since 1986. The immigrant share of the population of Nova Scotia, 5%, has also remained stable over the same period. This is in contrast with the increasing proportion of immigrants in Canada, which increased from 16% in 1986 to 18% in 2001. The proportion of immigrants in Halifax's population is much lower than the proportion in the country overall.

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



Four in ten immigrants landed after 1985

Forty percent of Halifax's immigrant population—9,700 people—landed in Canada in the 15 years before the 2001 Census. By comparison, 33% of Nova Scotia's immigrant population and 46% of Canada's immigrant population landed during the same period.

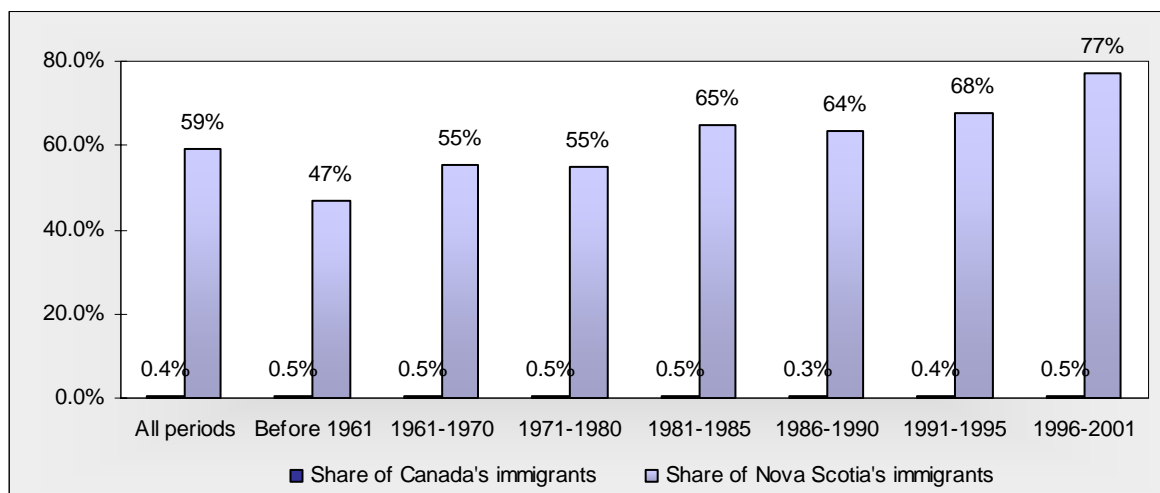
Table A-2: Immigrants by period of immigration, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)

Period of immigration	Halifax		Nova Scotia		Canada	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Before 1961	4,480	18%	9,550	23%	894,470	16%
1961-1970	3,910	16%	7,060	17%	745,570	14%
1971-1980	4,470	18%	8,150	20%	936,280	17%
1981-1985	1,810	7%	2,790	7%	380,330	7%
Earlier immigrants	14,670	60%	27,550	67%	2,956,630	54%
1986-1990	2,220	9%	3,490	8%	661,180	12%
1991-1995	3,070	13%	4,550	11%	867,360	16%
1996-2001	4,430	18%	5,750	14%	963,320	18%
Recent immigrants	9,720	40%	13,780	33%	2,491,850	46%
Total	24,390	100%	41,320	100%	5,448,490	100%

An increasing share of Nova Scotia's immigrant population

Halifax's share of immigrants in all of Canada is much the same for various periods of immigration. In 2001, 0.4% of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants were living in Halifax.

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



On the other hand, the more recent their landing, the larger the share of Nova Scotia's immigrants lived in Halifax. In 2001, three-quarters of Nova Scotia's population of very recent immigrants lived in Halifax. Of Nova Scotia's immigrants who landed before 1961, less than half lived in Halifax.

9,700 recent immigrants—a small share of the Halifax CMA population

In 2001, there were 9,700 recent immigrants (defined as those who landed in Canada after 1985) living in Halifax, representing 3% of Halifax's total population. The share of recent immigrants in Halifax's population is high in comparison with Nova Scotia, but low compared to Canada.

Table A-3: Immigrants by period of immigration, as a percentage of the population, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2001

Period of immigration	Halifax		Nova Scotia		Canada	
1986-1990	2,220	0.6%	3,490	0.4%	661,180	2.2%
1991-1995	3,070	0.9%	4,550	0.5%	867,360	2.9%
1996-2001	4,430	1.2%	5,750	0.6%	963,320	3.3%
Immigrated 1986-2001	9,720	3%	13,780	2%	2,491,850	8%
Immigrated before 1986	14,670	4%	27,540	3%	2,956,640	10%
All immigrants	24,390	7%	41,320	5%	5,448,490	18%

In Halifax, very recent immigrants—those who came to Canada in the 1996 to 2001 period—numbered 4,400 and represented 1.2% of the total population of Halifax. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants numbered close to one million, representing 3% of the population.

Three out of four eligible recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens

By 2001, a large majority of Halifax's immigrants who landed in Canada during the 1986-1995 period—77%—had become Canadian citizens. Immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 from most countries are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70% to close to 100%. More than 90% of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period from Poland, China and Hong Kong (among the top countries of birth for Halifax) had obtained Canadian citizenship by 2001. Between 70% and 90% of those from Lebanon and India had done the same (For the top ten countries of birth, see Table B-1).

A significant share of immigrants from the Philippines, the United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Germany and the United States are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated to Canada from these countries between 1986 and 1995 was less than 70%, the lowest being 45% for the Philippines.

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

The large majority of immigrants clearly continue to opt for Canadian citizenship. Seventy-seven percent of immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had become Canadian citizens by that date, compared to 74% of the comparable cohort at the time of the 1996 Census.

One in eight immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship was less common among recent immigrants than among earlier immigrants. Among Halifax's immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986, one in six reported dual citizenship in 2001.

The incidence of dual citizenship among immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before the census was much lower in 2001 (13%) than in 1996 (25%).

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

More than 90 percent of Halifax's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Halifax's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-quarter of Halifax's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship:	
Egypt Poland China, People's Republic of Hong Kong	Philippines United Kingdom Viet Nam Germany United States	Poland United States	
Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)		Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship	
Immigrated before 1986	86%	Immigrated before 1986	16%
Immigrated 1986-1995	77%	Immigrated 1986-1995	13%

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

PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

Asian origins are increasingly common

Halifax's immigrants come from all over the world and represent a diversity of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Over the past several decades there has been a considerable change in the source countries of immigrants. In 2001, for example, there were 4,400 residents of Halifax who had landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001. The most common country of birth for these very recent immigrants was China, accounting for 9% of very recent immigrants, followed by the United States, supplying 7%. The ten most common countries of birth—China, United States, United Kingdom, South Korea, Yugoslavia, India, Philippines, Russian Federation, Iran and Syria—combined accounted for 40% of these very recent immigrants. Only three of these countries were in the top ten countries of birth for immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986.

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

All immigrants			Immigrated before 1986		
		Share			Share
1 United Kingdom	5,740	24%	1 United Kingdom	5,080	35%
2 United States	3,330	14%	2 United States	2,360	16%
3 Lebanon	1,150	5%	3 Lebanon	700	5%
4 Germany	960	4%	4 Germany	660	4%
5 India	920	4%	5 Greece	560	4%
6 China, People's Republic of	830	3%	6 India	520	4%
7 Netherlands	590	2%	7 Netherlands	510	3%
8 Greece	580	2%	8 Italy	400	3%
9 Poland	570	2%	9 Poland	290	2%
10 Yugoslavia, Former	510	2%	10 Viet Nam	260	2%
Top ten countries	15,180	62%	Top ten countries	11,340	77%
All other countries	9,210	38%	All other countries	3,330	23%
Total	24,390	100%	Total	14,670	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995			Immigrated 1996-2001		
		Share			Share
1 United States	680	13%	1 China, People's Republic of	390	9%
2 United Kingdom	490	9%	2 United States	300	7%
3 Lebanon	400	8%	3 United Kingdom	180	4%
4 India	270	5%	4 South Korea	170	4%
5 Poland	260	5%	5 Yugoslavia, Former	140	3%
6 China, People's Republic of	230	4%	6 India	130	3%
7 Germany	210	4%	7 Philippines	120	3%
8 Hong Kong	200	4%	8 Russian Federation	110	3%
9 Viet Nam	180	3%	9 Iran	110	3%
10 Philippines	150	3%	10 Syria	100	2%
Top ten countries	3,070	58%	Top ten countries	1,750	40%
All other countries	2,220	42%	All other countries	2,680	60%
Total	5,290	100%	Total	4,430	100%

Among Halifax's earlier immigrants—those arriving in Canada before 1986—the United Kingdom and the United States were the most common countries of birth, accounting as a whole for one-half of this group. These two countries accounted for 60% of Halifax's immigrants who landed in Canada before 1961.

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

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

Halifax does not account for a sizeable proportion of any recent immigrant group. The largest group proportionately is Syrians, with 1.4% of the Syrian recent immigrant population in Canada living in Halifax. This is slightly higher than Halifax's share of the total population of Canada, which stands at 1.2%, and one percentage point higher than Halifax's share of Canada's immigrants as a whole (0.4%). Other recent immigrant groups in Halifax that have the largest proportions (measured as a percentage of the total national population of each group) are immigrants from the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and several countries in the Middle East. The share of the country's recent immigrant population living in Halifax is lower than that of the Canadian-born population, except for recent immigrants born in Syria.

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

Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Halifax	Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Halifax
Syria	10,340	1.4%	France	27,500	0.4%
All Canadian-born	23,991,910	1.4%	All recent immigrants	2,491,850	0.4%
United States	73,860	1.3%	Afghanistan	20,670	0.3%
Egypt	16,970	1.3%	Viet Nam	72,330	0.3%
Germany	22,810	1.3%	Poland	91,140	0.3%
Total population	29,639,000	1.2%	China, People's Republic of	236,930	0.3%
Lebanon	43,930	1.0%	Sri Lanka	80,080	0.2%
United Kingdom	69,660	1.0%	Iran	61,560	0.2%
Iraq	22,300	0.8%	India	197,680	0.2%
Ethiopia	12,080	0.6%	Ukraine	25,530	0.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,170	0.5%	Pakistan	64,020	0.2%
Yugoslavia, Former	35,860	0.5%	Philippines	161,130	0.2%
Russian Federation	35,950	0.5%	Taiwan	60,530	0.2%
South Korea	50,970	0.5%	Hong Kong	168,770	0.2%
All immigrants	5,448,490	0.4%	Romania	43,200	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 Halifax's share being 0.1% or more.

High share of economic immigrants

The number of immigrants who reported Halifax as their destination when they landed in Canada increased by 7,300 between the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s and decreased by 2,200 in the second half of the 1990s. The rise was concentrated in the economic immigrant class. Throughout the 1990s, four in five immigrants arriving in Canada and destined for Halifax entered through the economic category.

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

	1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2000	
Family class	1,240	26%	1,470	12%	970	10%
Economic immigrants	2,040	43%	9,530	79%	7,840	79%
Refugees	1,410	30%	1,030	9%	1,120	11%
Other immigrants	60	1%	70	1%	10	0%
Total	4,750	100%	12,100	100%	9,930	100%

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

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

In absolute numbers, immigrants entering through the family class increased slightly in the first half of the 1990s, as compared to the second half of the 1980s, but in relative numbers, as a share of total immigrants, immigrants entering through the family class fell by half. Immigrants in the family class are a small group, as immigrants in Halifax bring fewer family members compared to immigrants in other parts of Canada. Within the family class, the number of spouses remained steady during the three five-year periods. The number of other relatives—parents and grandparents, sons and daughters and fiancés—fell sharply from almost 700 during the 1991-1995 period to one-half of that number during the 1996-2000 period.

As for refugees, both government-assisted and privately sponsored refugees declined somewhat in number. Two thousand government-sponsored refugees were destined to Halifax when they landed during the 1986-1995 period, and only 900 during the next five years. Forty privately sponsored refugees entered in the second half of the 1990s, less than one-fifth of the number that entered in the second half of the 1980s.

As for economic immigrants, Halifax attracted a large number of entrepreneurs and their families: 6,100 in the first half of the 1990s and 3,700 in the second half of the 1990s, compared to 2,200 and 3,500 skilled workers and their families, respectively, during the same periods. This pattern contrasts with the pattern for Canada as a whole, where immigrants who entered as skilled workers far outnumbered entrepreneurs.

Religions changing with countries of origin

Recent immigrants have brought to Halifax several religions that were virtually absent before 1986. While four in ten very recent immigrants are Christians, more than one-third are Muslims. The large presence of non-Christian religions in Halifax is very recent.

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Roman Catholic	125,260	38%	6,330	26%	4,030	27%	1,410	27%	880	20%
Protestant	154,250	47%	7,080	29%	5,680	39%	890	17%	550	12%
Orthodox Christian	1,360	0%	1,420	6%	810	5%	360	7%	260	6%
Other Christian	4,320	1%	850	3%	440	3%	270	5%	120	3%
Muslim	280	0%	2,510	10%	140	1%	750	14%	1,610	36%
Buddhist	500	0%	840	3%	210	1%	500	9%	130	3%
Hindu	300	0%	650	3%	330	2%	230	4%	100	2%
Sikh	70	0%	110	0%	100	1%	10	0%	-	0%
Other	3,140	1%	520	2%	410	3%	40	1%	60	1%
No religion	40,150	12%	4,080	17%	2,510	17%	850	16%	730	16%
Total	329,610	100%	24,390	100%	14,660	100%	5,290	100%	4,440	100%

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

Roman Catholics and Protestants are relatively more numerous among the Canadian-born than among all immigrant cohorts in Halifax. Nearly one-half of the Canadian-born are Protestant, with the Anglican Church having the largest following among the major Protestant churches, accounting for 17%. Close to 10% of immigrants adhere to an orthodox Christian religion or a Christian denomination other than Protestant or Roman Catholic, something very rare among the Canadian-born.

AGE AND GENDER

More than four in ten recent immigrants are young adults

The age distribution of the very recent immigrant population (those landing between 1996 and 2001) is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population, with a larger proportion of persons aged 25 to 44 and proportionally fewer seniors and persons aged 45 to 64. In 1996, more than four in ten of recent immigrants living in Halifax were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared to one-third of Canadian-born individuals in this age group. Children under 15 accounted for one quarter of the recent immigrant population compared with one-fifth of the Canadian-born population.

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

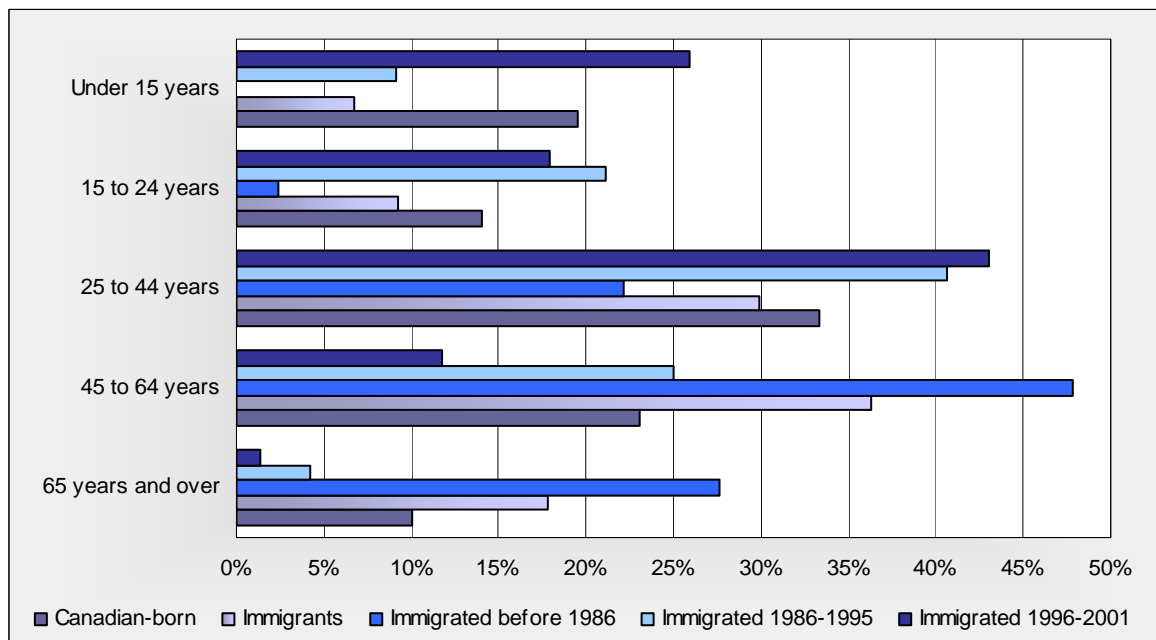
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	31,410	23,850	56,960	39,660	19,290	171,160
Immigrants	880	1,080	3,790	4,280	2,380	12,390
Immigrated before 1986	0	160	1,570	3,400	2,220	7,350
Immigrated 1986-1995	200	540	1,180	630	130	2,670
Immigrated 1996-2001	680	380	1,040	250	40	2,380
Men						
Canadian-born	32,850	22,510	52,900	36,480	13,720	158,460
Immigrants	750	1,190	3,520	4,580	1,970	12,000
Immigrated before 1986	0	190	1,680	3,620	1,840	7,330
Immigrated 1986-1995	280	580	980	700	100	2,620
Immigrated 1996-2001	470	420	870	280	30	2,060
Total						
Canadian-born	64,250	46,350	109,860	76,140	33,010	329,610
Immigrants	1,640	2,260	7,300	8,860	4,340	24,390
Immigrated before 1986	0	360	3,250	7,020	4,050	14,670
Immigrated 1986-1995	490	1,120	2,150	1,330	230	5,290
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,150	800	1,910	520	60	4,430
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	19%	14%	33%	23%	10%	100%
Immigrants	7%	9%	30%	36%	18%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	0%	2%	22%	48%	28%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	21%	41%	25%	4%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	26%	18%	43%	12%	1%	100%
Total population	19%	14%	33%	24%	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 under 15 years of age among immigrants who landed before 1986, and the older age groups are over-represented among these earlier immigrants. By the same token, the share of children among the Canadian-born is large as it includes children born 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, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)



More women than men

The proportion of women in the recent immigrant population in Halifax is the same as that in the Canadian-born population, but for some countries of birth it is much higher. More than 65% of recent immigrants from China, the United States and South Korea are women.

Table B-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Halifax 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%	51%	52%	52%	58%	52%
Immigrants	54%	48%	52%	48%	55%	51%
Immigrated before 1986	-	45%	48%	48%	55%	50%
Immigrated 1986-1995	41%	48%	55%	47%	56%	50%
Immigrated 1996-2001	59%	48%	54%	47%	58%	54%

There are 400 more women than men among the 9,700 recent immigrants in Halifax. The number of women is particularly high among recent immigrants from the Philippines (170 more women than men out of 270 recent immigrants) and Germany (100 more women than men out of 290 recent immigrants).

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

At the opposite end of the spectrum of the gender mix are Iraq, the Russian Federation and Yugoslavia. Sixty percent or more of recent immigrants from these countries are men. Men outnumber women by 40 among recent immigrants from Iraq and the Russian Federation.

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

LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

Almost all very recent immigrants speak English or French

A large majority of Halifax's immigrants 15 years or age and over reported being able to carry on a conversation in at least one of Canada's two official languages. Even among very recent immigrants, who landed in Canada from 1996 to 2001, almost all (99% of men and 96% of women) reported being able to speak an official language in May 2001. Less than one in ten of these very recent immigrants could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages was also almost universal among those who immigrated in earlier periods: 97% of those arriving between 1986 and 1995 and 99% of those arriving before 1986 indicated that they were able to speak an official language.

The proportion of Halifax's immigrants able to carry on a conversation in English or French does not vary much among age groups. Almost all very recent immigrants reported that they were able to converse in an official language.

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

	English only		French only		Neither French nor English		Both French and English		Total	
Women										
15 to 24 years	350	92%	-	0%	30	8%	-	0%	380	100%
25 to 44 years	940	91%	-	0%	40	4%	50	5%	1,030	100%
45 to 64 years	220	88%	-	0%	20	8%	10	4%	250	100%
65 years and over	10	50%	-	0%	-	0%	10	50%	20	100%
15 years and over	1,530	90%	-	0%	100	6%	80	5%	1,700	100%
Men										
15 to 24 years	400	95%	-	0%	20	5%	-	0%	420	100%
25 to 44 years	760	87%	-	0%	90	10%	20	2%	870	100%
45 to 64 years	240	89%	-	0%	30	11%	-	0%	270	100%
65 years and over	30	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	30	100%
15 years and over	1,430	90%	-	0%	140	9%	20	1%	1,590	100%
Total										
15 to 24 years	750	95%	-	0%	50	6%	-	0%	790	100%
25 to 44 years	1,700	89%	10	1%	130	7%	70	4%	1,910	100%
45 to 64 years	460	87%	-	0%	50	9%	20	4%	530	100%
65 years and over	40	57%	-	0%	10	14%	20	29%	70	100%
15 years and over	2,950	90%	10	0%	240	7%	100	3%	3,290	100%

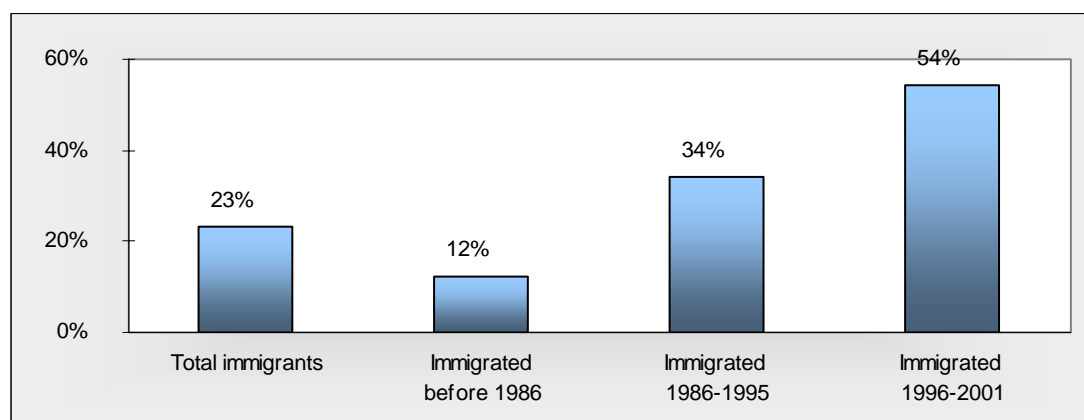
Ability to converse in either or both official languages has improved with the very recent immigrant cohort: 4% more men and 5% more women had this ability in 2001, compared to a similar cohort (those who landed within the five years prior to the census) in 1996. This may reflect the increase in the number of economic immigrants and perhaps also greater awareness among immigrants of the need to speak Canada's languages before and after landing.

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

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

The use of foreign languages is not as high among other immigrant cohorts. One-third of those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995 and one in ten of those who immigrated prior to 1986 most often spoke a foreign language at home.

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



Many university graduates among recent immigrants

Immigrants boast a high number of university graduates, especially recent immigrants. Canada is a world leader with respect to educational attainment of the population. In this context, the high educational attainment of immigrants and recent immigrants is particularly noteworthy. 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 inside or outside Canada. One in seven Canadian-born persons under 45 years of age has not completed high school, compared to more than one half of seniors. Two-thirds of Canadian-born persons under 45 years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to one-third of men and women 65 years of age and over. A similar difference in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants.

Both with respect to the share that has no high school diploma and the share that has some post-secondary diploma or degree, earlier and recent immigrants have a level of educational attainment that is higher than that of persons born in Canada.

Table B-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Halifax 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	6,850	33,070	26,720	44,730	28,390	139,750
Immigrants	530	2,050	2,240	3,050	3,640	11,510
Immigrated before 1986	410	1,350	1,340	2,120	2,130	7,350
Immigrated 1986-1995	70	430	500	580	890	2,470
Immigrated 1996-2001	50	270	400	350	630	1,700
Men						
Canadian-born	7,210	29,810	24,490	40,100	24,000	125,610
Immigrants	430	1,520	1,820	3,140	4,350	11,250
Immigrated before 1986	360	900	1,060	2,260	2,740	7,320
Immigrated 1986-1995	70	340	390	630	910	2,340
Immigrated 1996-2001	10	270	360	250	700	1,590
Total						
Canadian-born	14,060	62,880	51,210	84,830	52,400	265,360
Immigrants	960	3,570	4,060	6,190	8,000	22,750
Immigrated before 1986	770	2,270	2,400	4,380	4,870	14,670
Immigrated 1986-1995	140	770	900	1,210	1,800	4,810
Immigrated 1996-2001	50	550	760	600	1,330	3,280
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	5%	24%	19%	32%	20%	100%
Immigrants	5%	18%	19%	26%	32%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	6%	18%	18%	29%	29%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3%	17%	20%	23%	36%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	3%	16%	23%	21%	37%	100%
Men						
Canadian-born	6%	24%	19%	32%	19%	100%
Immigrants	4%	13%	16%	28%	39%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	5%	12%	14%	31%	37%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3%	14%	17%	27%	39%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1%	17%	23%	16%	44%	100%
Total						
Canadian-born	5%	24%	19%	32%	20%	100%
Immigrants	4%	16%	18%	27%	35%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	5%	15%	16%	30%	33%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3%	16%	19%	25%	37%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	2%	17%	23%	18%	41%	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, Halifax 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	8,440	11,250	11,220	38,430	22,360	5,720
Immigrants	480	790	1,020	2,680	2,780	910
Immigrated before 1986	190	620	950	1,110	2,240	850
Immigrated 1986-2001	300	180	60	1,580	550	80
Men						
Canadian-born	9,490	9,970	7,250	33,680	21,060	4,840
Immigrants	350	590	570	2,580	3,490	1,190
Immigrated before 1986	220	490	520	1,120	2,710	1,130
Immigrated 1986-2001	130	100	30	1,460	790	50
Total						
Canadian-born	17,920	21,220	18,480	72,100	43,410	10,560
Immigrants	830	1,380	1,590	5,260	6,270	2,100
Immigrated before 1986	400	1,100	1,480	2,220	4,940	1,970
Immigrated 1986-2001	440	280	100	3,030	1,330	150
<hr/>						
	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
Women						
Canadian-born	15%	28%	58%	67%	56%	30%
Immigrants	13%	18%	43%	71%	65%	38%
Immigrated before 1986	12%	18%	43%	70%	66%	38%
Immigrated 1986-2001	14%	20%	36%	71%	62%	48%
Men						
Canadian-born	18%	27%	53%	64%	58%	35%
Immigrants	10%	13%	29%	73%	76%	60%
Immigrated before 1986	13%	13%	28%	67%	75%	61%
Immigrated 1986-2001	7%	10%	24%	79%	81%	40%
Total						
Canadian-born	16%	28%	56%	66%	57%	32%
Immigrants	11%	16%	37%	72%	71%	48%
Immigrated before 1986	12%	16%	37%	68%	70%	49%
Immigrated 1986-2001	11%	15%	33%	75%	72%	51%

Recent immigrants add to Halifax's pool of science and health professionals

Approximately five in ten men who immigrated after 1985 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering and trades. This compares to six out of ten Canadian-born men. Among very recent immigrant women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, a quarter have studied in the field of physical sciences, engineering and trades. This is more than twice the share of Canadian-born women in this field of study.

Table B-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, with post-secondary diploma or degree—major field of study, by gender, Halifax 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	8,940	12%	25,520	35%	25,670	35%	12,870	18%	72,980	100%
Immigrants	1,050	16%	2,700	41%	1,550	23%	1,360	20%	6,660	100%
Immigrated before 1986	260	18%	640	44%	270	19%	280	19%	1,450	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	530	12%	1,760	42%	1,060	25%	880	21%	4,220	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	270	27%	290	30%	220	23%	200	20%	970	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	36,750	57%	13,860	22%	11,070	17%	2,360	4%	64,030	100%
Immigrants	4,060	54%	1,840	25%	900	12%	670	9%	7,460	100%
Immigrated before 1986	770	50%	420	27%	200	13%	160	10%	1,540	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,810	57%	1,230	25%	560	11%	370	7%	4,960	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	470	50%	190	20%	150	15%	140	15%	950	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	45,680	33%	39,380	29%	36,730	27%	15,220	11%	137,010	100%
Immigrants	5,110	36%	4,540	32%	2,440	17%	2,030	14%	14,120	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,040	35%	1,060	35%	460	15%	440	15%	3,000	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	3,340	36%	3,000	33%	1,620	18%	1,260	14%	9,210	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	740	38%	490	25%	370	19%	330	17%	1,930	100%

Recent immigrants are also strongly represented in the field of social sciences, education and arts, with the proportion of recent immigrants with post-secondary degrees or diplomas in these fields only marginally smaller than that of the Canadian-born. Over one-third of Canadian-born women and nearly one-quarter of recent immigrant women have past-secondary degrees or diplomas in commerce, management and business administration. A much higher proportion of very recent immigrant men with post-secondary degrees or diplomas studied health professions and related technologies than the Canadian-born.

Recent immigrants more likely to attend school

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

Table B-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Halifax 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	14,880	6,730	1,340	62%	12%	3%
Immigrants	840	620	270	79%	16%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	130	180	170	81%	11%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	440	160	70	81%	14%	11%
Immigrated 1996-2001	290	280	30	75%	27%	12%
Men						
Canadian-born	13,590	5,630	810	60%	11%	2%
Immigrants	940	640	210	79%	18%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	160	220	130	84%	13%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	420	170	80	74%	17%	11%
Immigrated 1996-2001	360	270	30	87%	30%	9%
Total						
Canadian-born	28,470	12,360	2,140	61%	11%	3%
Immigrants	1,780	1,260	480	79%	17%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	270	390	280	75%	12%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	860	330	130	77%	15%	9%
Immigrated 1996-2001	640	560	60	80%	29%	11%

School attendance, of course, is much higher in the youngest age group, persons of 15 to 24 years of age, than in older age groups. Here we find a much higher rate of attendance for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born, both men and women.

School attendance is also high among young earlier immigrants. For this group, language is not likely to be an issue, since they landed as young children.

School attendance rates for all recent immigrants groups are higher in 2001 than in 1996. In particular, for men and women aged 45 to 64, the attendance rates have more than doubled since 1996.

PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Nine out of ten recent immigrants live with relatives

Very few recent immigrants live alone. Like the Canadian-born population, a large majority of recent immigrants live in households with at least two people, and in most cases, these are people with whom they are related by blood, marriage or adoption. In fact, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live with relatives. This difference is seen in all age groups. Generally in Canada, the difference between the living arrangements of very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is greatest among older people, but in Halifax a fairly large share of older very recent immigrants live alone.

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

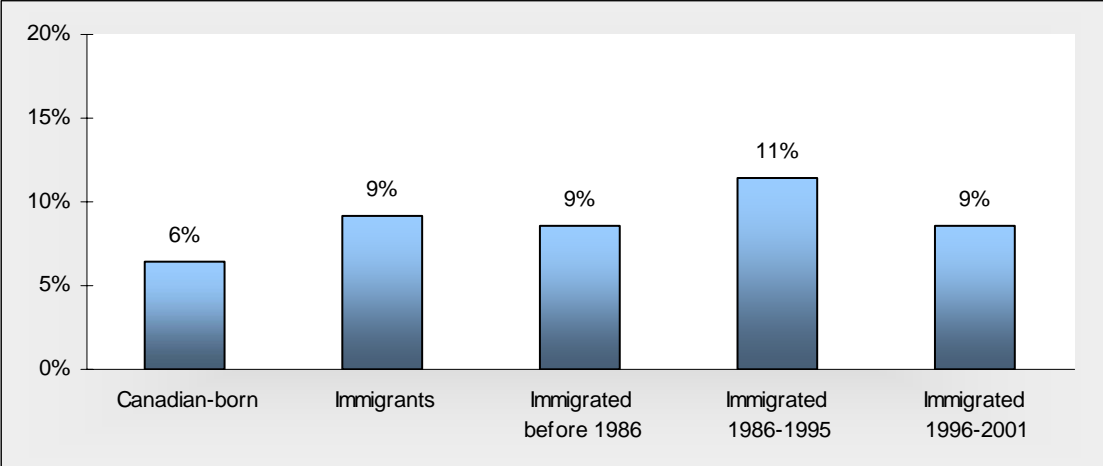
	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages (including 0-14 years)										
Living alone	34,580	11%	2,680	11%	2,090	14%	320	6%	270	6%
Living with non-relatives only	17,590	5%	670	3%	370	3%	180	3%	120	3%
Living with relatives	276,700	84%	20,950	86%	12,160	83%	4,770	91%	4,040	91%
15-24 years										
Living alone	2,130	5%	100	4%	30	7%	40	3%	40	5%
Living with non-relatives only	6,480	14%	170	7%	40	10%	90	8%	40	5%
Living with relatives	37,620	81%	1,990	88%	290	83%	990	89%	730	90%
25-44 years										
Living alone	12,240	11%	630	9%	290	9%	170	8%	180	9%
Living with non-relatives only	8,130	7%	260	4%	120	4%	60	3%	90	5%
Living with relatives	89,190	81%	6,390	88%	2,830	87%	1,910	89%	1,640	86%
45-64 years										
Living alone	10,120	13%	870	10%	730	10%	110	8%	40	8%
Living with non-relatives only	2,160	3%	190	2%	160	2%	30	2%	0	0%
Living with relatives	63,720	84%	7,780	88%	6,130	87%	1,190	90%	480	92%
65 years and over										
Living alone	10,090	31%	1,090	25%	1,050	26%	30	12%	20	23%
Living with non-relatives only	600	2%	70	2%	60	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Living with relatives	22,120	67%	3,170	73%	2,930	72%	190	88%	50	77%

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

Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families

Recent immigrants are similar to Canadian-born individuals in that most live in nuclear families, with no relatives other than the immediate members of the nuclear family. However, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only 6% are part of an extended family. By contrast, 9% of very recent immigrants living with relatives live in an extended family.

Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Halifax 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. Consequently, the percentages in Table C-2 do not add to 100%.

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

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

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
All ages										
Nuclear family	254,040	92%	18,750	90%	10,980	90%	4,140	87%	3,630	90%
Extended family	17,700	6%	1,920	9%	1,040	9%	550	11%	350	9%
Under 15 years										
Nuclear family	60,980	95%	1,540	94%	-	-	430	90%	1,100	96%
Extended family	2,820	4%	100	6%	-	-	50	10%	45	4%
15-24 years										
Nuclear family	34,430	92%	1,680	84%	260	86%	830	84%	590	83%
Extended family	2,380	6%	220	11%	30	10%	90	9%	90	13%
25-44 years										
Nuclear family	82,510	93%	5,820	91%	2,620	93%	1,740	91%	1,480	90%
Extended family	5,120	6%	490	8%	180	6%	170	9%	150	9%
45-64 years										
Nuclear family	57,840	91%	7,030	90%	5,570	91%	1,040	88%	420	86%
Extended family	4,750	7%	700	9%	500	8%	130	11%	70	14%
65 years and over										
Nuclear family	18,280	83%	2,690	85%	2,560	87%	100	50%	40	80%
Extended family	2,640	12%	440	14%	330	11%	100	50%	10	20%

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

FAMILIES

One in thirty families in Halifax is a recent immigrant family

In Halifax in 2001, there were 9,700 recent immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 2001. A large majority of these immigrants—8,400 or 87%—were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents or children. Only 3% of families in Halifax are recent immigrant families—that is, families 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 8% are lone-parent families. Among Canadian-born families, 16% are lone-parent families, while 84% are married or common-law couples. Single-parent families are less common among recent immigrant families regardless of the age of the oldest member of the family.

Table C-3: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—family structure, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Halifax 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	71,930	84%	3,170	92%
Lone-parent families	14,180	16%	270	8%
Total number of families	86,110	100%	3,440	100%
25-44 years				
Couples with or without children	31,940	81%	1,820	93%
Lone-parent families	7,600	19%	130	7%
Total number of families	39,540	100%	1,950	100%
45-64 years				
Couples with or without children	28,680	88%	1,140	90%
Lone-parent families	4,090	12%	130	10%
Total number of families	32,770	100%	1,270	100%
65 years and over				
Couples with or without children	10,120	86%	160	100%
Lone-parent families	1,580	14%	0	0%
Total number of families	11,700	100%	160	100%

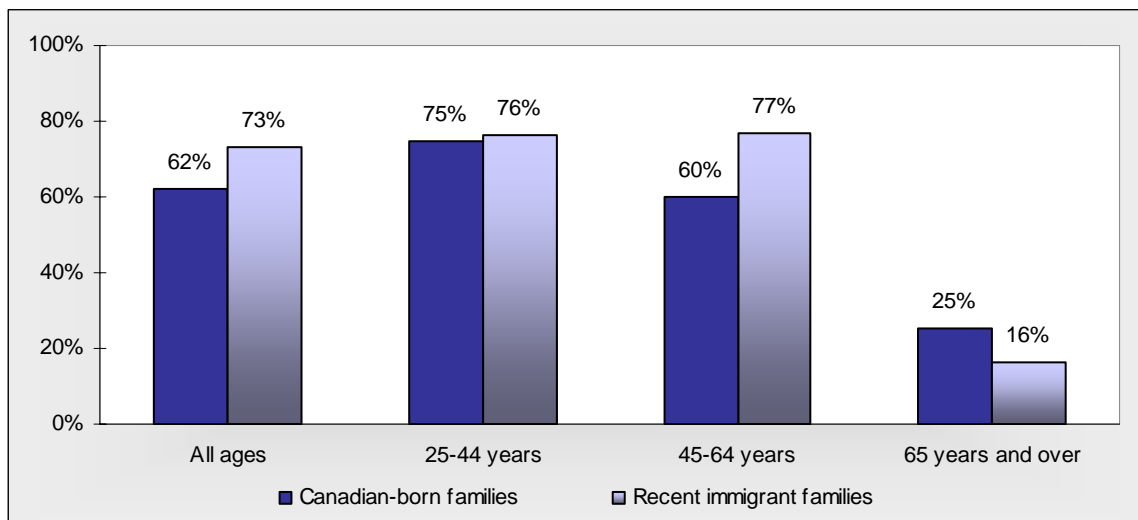
Note: For definitions of family and related concepts, see the Glossary. Since the 1996 Census there have been changes to the definition of family.

Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home

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

This difference occurs mainly among households in the 45-64 age group, when age of family is defined as the age of the oldest member of the family. Among families headed by seniors, Canadian-born families are more likely to have children living in the home.

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



Older recent immigrant families have more children living at home

Recent immigrant families with children are more likely to have more than two children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. As many as 27% of recent immigrant families with children have three or more children, compared to 14% of Canadian-born families.

Among families with children, the largest gap between the Canadian-born and recent immigrants occurs in the 45-64 age group. Recent immigrant families in this age group are almost three times more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to have three or more children.

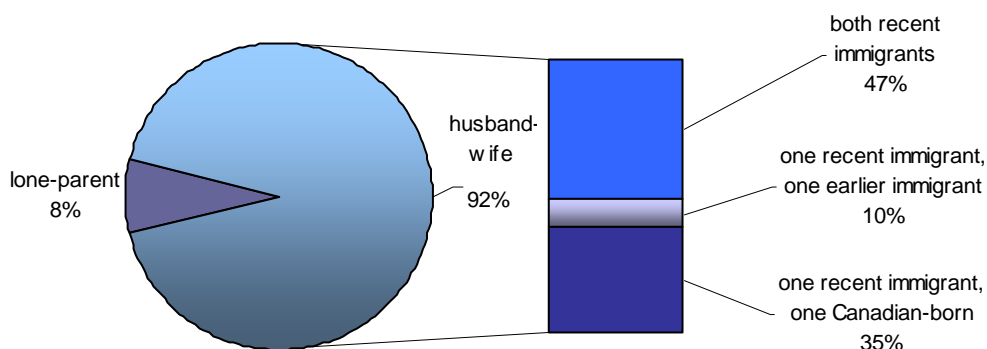
Table C-4: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
All ages (including 15-24 years)				
One child	24,490	46%	740	29%
Two children	21,190	40%	1,110	44%
Three or more children	7,620	14%	680	27%
25-44 years				
One child	11,120	38%	510	34%
Two children	13,440	45%	660	44%
Three or more children	5,050	17%	330	22%
45-64 years				
One child	9,960	51%	210	21%
Two children	7,170	37%	430	44%
Three or more children	2,490	13%	340	35%
65 years and over				
One child	2,550	87%	10	40%
Two children	350	12%	20	60%
Three or more children	30	1%	0	0%

One in three recent immigrant families includes a Canadian-born spouse

The majority of the 3,440 recent immigrant families consist of a recently immigrated husband married to or living common-law with a recently immigrated wife, with or without children. An additional 10% of families have a recently immigrated spouse and a spouse who immigrated before 1986. One in three recent immigrant families in Halifax have a recent immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse. This latter share is twice as high as that in Canada as a whole.

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



Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, the majority, 62%, consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C-3). This rate is much higher than for recent immigrants.

When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Just 1% of recent immigrant couples live common-law, compared with 15% of Canadian-born couples.

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

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages	11,090	15%	10	1%
15-24 years	990	83%	0	0%
25-44 years	7,210	23%	10	1%
45-64 years	2,610	9%	0	0%
65 years and over	300	3%	0	0%

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

HOUSEHOLDS

One in thirty households is a recent immigrant household

In 2001, there were 4,490 recent immigrant households—households in which at least one member 15 years or older was a recent immigrant. These made up just 3% of the total number of households in Halifax.

Two out of five recent immigrant households, or 1,820 in total, have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. For more than half of these households, all members are very recent immigrants. The remaining 800 households are comprised of very recent immigrants living together with other persons. In three in ten of these households, the other persons are immigrants who landed before 1996, and in the remaining seven in ten they are persons born in Canada.

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

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born	128,240	89%
Earlier immigrants	11,010	8%
Recent immigrants	4,490	3%
1986-1995 immigrants	2,660	2%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	810	1%
1996-2001 immigrants only	1,010	1%
All households	144,440	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.

Nine out of ten households in Halifax consist of only Canadian-born persons. Households that include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants account for 8% of households.

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

A recent immigrant household in Halifax is slightly more likely than a Canadian-born household to consist of one or more families. Four in 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 more recent immigrant households, persons living alone are much rarer.

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

Ten percent 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, Halifax 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	85,100	78,170	6,100	840	34,550	8,600
Earlier immigrants	8,560	7,800	670	100	2,090	370
Recent immigrants	3,630	3,160	380	100	590	280
1986-1995 immigrants	2,170	1,910	230	40	320	160
1996-2001 immigrants with others	740	590	100	50	0	70
1996-2001 immigrants only	710	660	40	10	270	40
All households	97,530	89,350	7,150	1,030	37,530	9,380

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	66%	61%	5%	1%	27%	7%
Earlier immigrants	78%	71%	6%	1%	19%	3%
Recent immigrants	81%	70%	8%	2%	13%	6%
1986-1995 immigrants	82%	72%	8%	1%	12%	6%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	91%	73%	12%	6%	0%	9%
1996-2001 immigrants only	70%	65%	4%	1%	27%	4%
All households	68%	62%	5%	1%	26%	6%

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

Households of recent immigrants are also somewhat more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of two or more families. These families may be related to each other, as for example a married couple living with the family of one of their children. Multiple family households are most common among households combining very recent immigrants with other persons, but even in that group, the proportion of multiple family households is only 6%. 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. A little more than half of recent immigrant households have one to three members, compared to four out of five Canadian-born households. The proportion of households with four or more members is twice as large among recent immigrant households as among Canadian-born households.

Table C-8: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Halifax 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	100,710	25,630	1,900	128,230
Earlier immigrants	8,160	2,590	280	11,020
Recent immigrants	2,500	1,590	410	4,490
1986-1995 immigrants	1,440	1,010	210	2,650
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	510	230	80	810
1996-2001 immigrants only	550	360	120	1,020
All households	112,000	29,840	2,600	144,440

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated average size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	79%	20%	1%	2.5
Earlier immigrants	74%	23%	2%	2.7
Recent immigrants	56%	35%	9%	3.4
1986-1995 immigrants	54%	38%	8%	3.4
1996-2001 immigrants w ith others	62%	28%	10%	3.4
1996-2001 immigrants only	54%	35%	11%	3.3
All households	78%	21%	2%	2.5

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

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Recent immigrant households are the most likely of all households to have six or more members. The share of households among Canadian-born having six or more members is only 1%.

More care of children

The proportion of recent immigrants of 15 years of age and over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons in the same category. By contrast, the share of recent immigrants spending time on a regular basis to look after elder persons is lower than that reported by Canadian-born persons.

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

	Care of			
	Children		Elders	
Women				
Canadian-born	54,900	32%	25,370	15%
Immigrants	4,850	39%	1,810	15%
Immigrated before 1986	2,620	36%	1,320	18%
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,280	48%	290	11%
Immigrated 1996-2001	960	40%	200	8%
Men				
Canadian-born	40,260	25%	16,420	10%
Immigrants	4,120	34%	1,410	12%
Immigrated before 1986	2,390	33%	1,000	14%
Immigrated 1986-1995	930	36%	210	8%
Immigrated 1996-2001	800	39%	210	10%
Total				
Canadian-born	95,160	29%	41,790	13%
Immigrants	8,970	37%	3,220	13%
Immigrated before 1986	5,010	34%	2,320	16%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,210	42%	490	9%
Immigrated 1996-2001	1,750	40%	410	9%

PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Labour force participation lower the more recent the landing

Very recent immigrants are not as active in the labour market as the Canadian-born. Labour force participation of immigrants who have been in Canada for a longer period of time is rather more like that of the Canadian-born. A pattern of adjustment 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. Labour force participation of all groups did not change greatly between 1996 and 2001.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	16,990	46,630	24,610	88,230
Immigrants	610	2,590	2,680	5,870
Immigrated before 1986	130	1,260	2,200	3,580
Immigrated 1986-1995	310	830	360	1,500
Immigrated 1996-2001	160	500	120	780
Men				
Canadian-born	15,510	48,590	27,700	91,790
Immigrants	610	3,140	3,830	7,570
Immigrated before 1986	120	1,570	3,020	4,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	330	910	610	1,850
Immigrated 1996-2001	160	670	200	1,020
Total				
Canadian-born	32,500	95,220	52,310	180,020
Immigrants	1,210	5,720	6,510	13,440
Immigrated before 1986	250	2,830	5,220	8,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	640	1,730	980	3,350
Immigrated 1996-2001	320	1,160	320	1,790

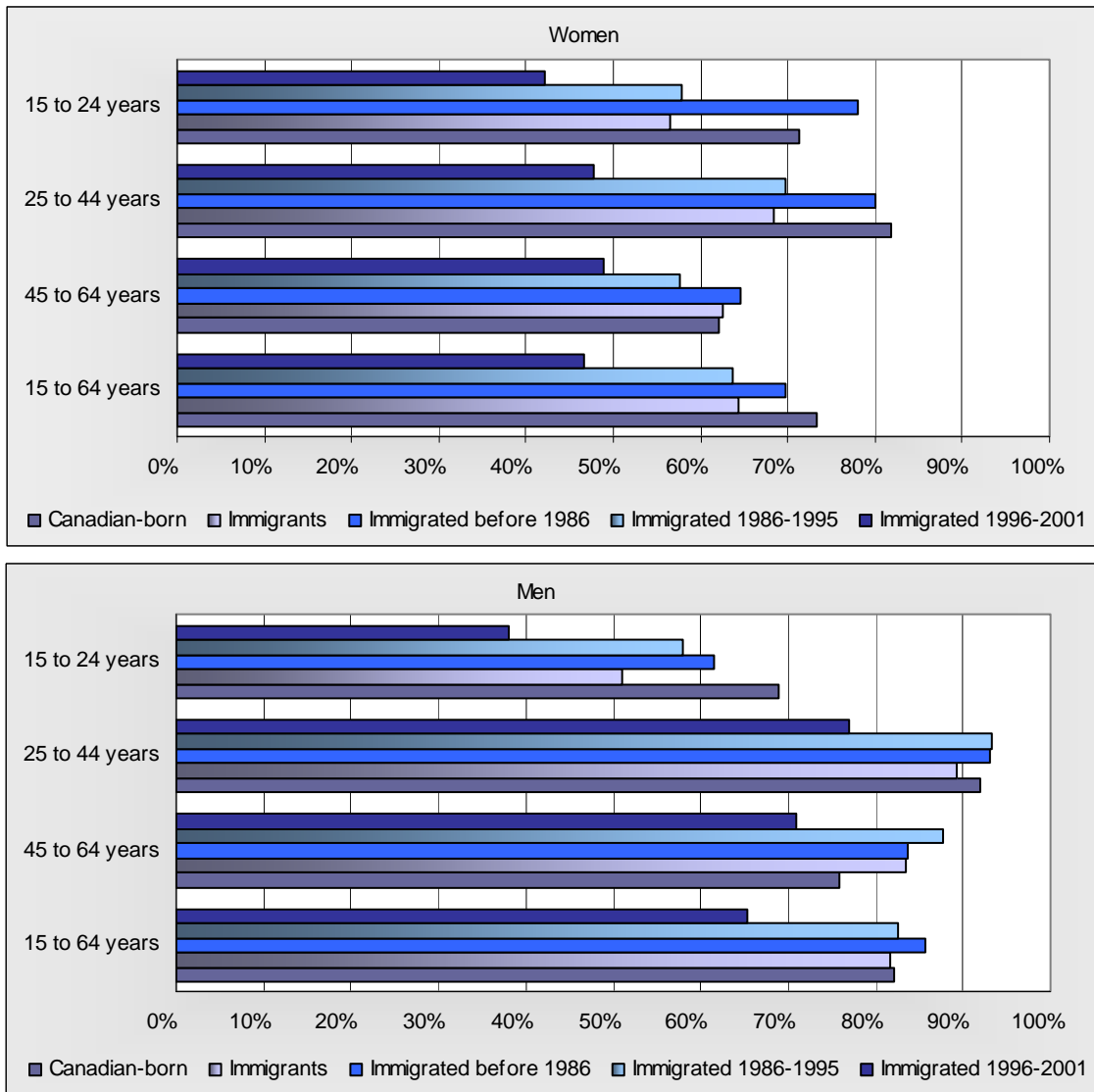
Note: Tables D-1 to D-10 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	71%	82%	62%	73%	88,230
Immigrants	57%	68%	63%	64%	5,870
Immigrated before 1986	78%	80%	64%	70%	3,580
Immigrated 1986-1995	58%	70%	58%	64%	1,500
Immigrated 1996-2001	42%	48%	49%	47%	780
Men					
Canadian-born	69%	92%	76%	82%	91,790
Immigrants	51%	89%	84%	82%	7,570
Immigrated before 1986	62%	93%	84%	86%	4,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	58%	93%	88%	83%	1,850
Immigrated 1996-2001	38%	77%	71%	65%	1,020
Total					
Canadian-born	70%	87%	69%	77%	180,020
Immigrants	54%	78%	73%	73%	13,440
Immigrated before 1986	69%	87%	74%	78%	8,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	57%	80%	74%	73%	3,350
Immigrated 1996-2001	40%	61%	61%	56%	1,790

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

Figure D-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Halifax 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.

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

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	14,880	18,730	31,510	23,130	88,230
Immigrants	740	1,150	1,490	2,490	5,870
Immigrated before 1986	500	640	920	1,520	3,580
Immigrated 1986-1995	170	340	400	610	1,500
Immigrated 1996-2001	80	180	170	360	780
Men					
Canadian-born	1,970	17,220	19,880	32,300	91,790
Immigrants	120	790	1,250	2,150	7,570
Immigrated before 1986	100	460	730	1,390	4,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	40	180	330	530	1,850
Immigrated 1996-2001	0	140	190	220	1,020
Total					
Canadian-born	2,970	31,100	38,620	63,810	180,020
Immigrants	220	1,440	2,410	3,630	13,440
Immigrated before 1986	180	890	1,370	2,330	8,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	50	340	670	940	3,350
Immigrated 1996-2001	0	210	370	380	1,790

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

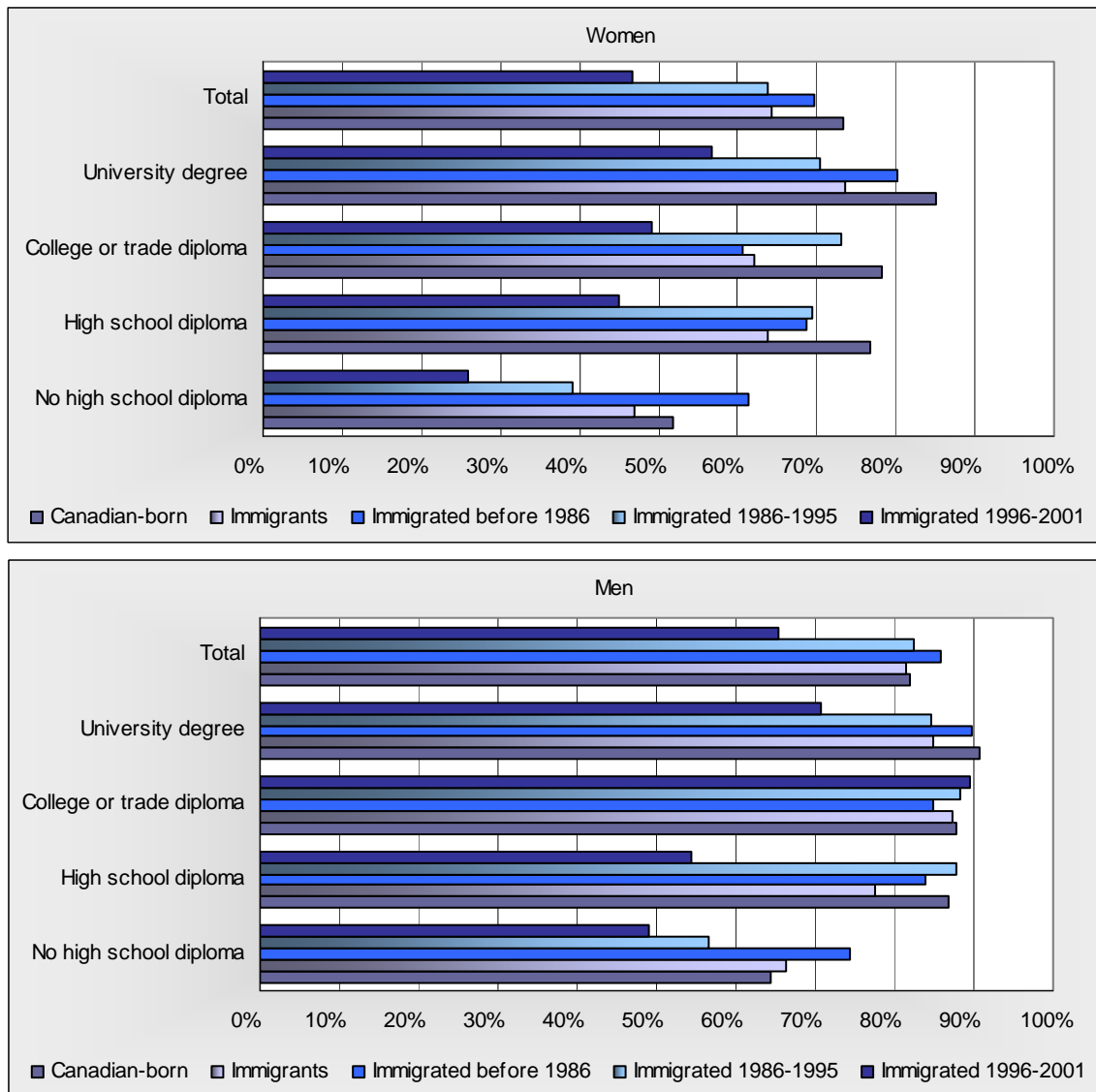
Table D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by level of education and gender, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, 2001

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	52%	77%	78%	85%	73%
Immigrants	47%	64%	62%	74%	64%
Immigrated before 1986	61%	69%	61%	80%	70%
Immigrated 1986-1995	39%	69%	73%	70%	64%
Immigrated 1996-2001	26%	45%	49%	57%	47%
Men					
Canadian-born	64%	87%	88%	91%	82%
Immigrants	66%	78%	87%	85%	82%
Immigrated before 1986	74%	84%	85%	90%	86%
Immigrated 1986-1995	57%	88%	88%	85%	83%
Immigrated 1996-2001	49%	54%	90%	71%	65%
Total					
Canadian-born	58%	82%	83%	88%	77%
Immigrants	56%	71%	75%	80%	73%
Immigrated before 1986	69%	76%	74%	85%	78%
Immigrated 1986-1995	47%	76%	82%	78%	73%
Immigrated 1996-2001	36%	50%	64%	63%	56%

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

For most education levels, there is a standard pattern of relatively low participation rates for very recently landed immigrants and convergence to the rates of the Canadian-born for earlier cohorts. An exception to this pattern occurs for men with only a high school diploma and for men and women with college or trade diplomas. Those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period participated in the labour force at a very high rate, but immigrants who landed earlier have a lower rate of labour force participation.

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, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, 2001



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

Unemployment not uncommon during initial years

Recent immigrants are more likely to experience unemployment than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born. Recent immigrant men in Halifax experienced unemployment rates from 4% to 11%, depending on their age group, and recent immigrant women experienced unemployment rates of 8% to 19%, depending on their age group. Unemployment is significantly lower among persons who immigrated before 1986 and the Canadian-born, except in the case of men aged 15 to 24 and 45 to 64. Immigrant women experience more unemployment than men during their first 15 years in Canada.

Overall, the unemployment rate declined by one to two percentage points since 1996. Young and older recent immigrants recorded the largest declines.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	2,310	2,660	1,350	6,310
Immigrants	90	250	120	460
Immigrated before 1986	0	100	80	180
Immigrated 1986-2001	90	160	40	290
Men				
Canadian-born	2,630	2,720	1,340	6,690
Immigrants	70	190	180	440
Immigrated before 1986	10	60	130	200
Immigrated 1986-2001	60	130	40	220
Total				
Canadian-born	4,950	5,370	2,690	13,010
Immigrants	160	430	290	880
Immigrated before 1986	10	160	220	380
Immigrated 1986-2001	150	270	80	490

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	14%	6%	5%	7%	6,310
Immigrants	15%	10%	4%	8%	460
Immigrated before 1986	0%	8%	4%	5%	180
Immigrated 1986-2001	19%	12%	8%	13%	290
Men					
Canadian-born	17%	6%	5%	7%	6,690
Immigrants	12%	6%	5%	6%	440
Immigrated before 1986	8%	4%	4%	4%	200
Immigrated 1986-2001	11%	8%	4%	8%	220
Total					
Canadian-born	15%	6%	5%	7%	13,010
Immigrants	13%	8%	4%	7%	880
Immigrated before 1986	4%	5%	4%	5%	380
Immigrated 1986-2001	15%	9%	6%	10%	490

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

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

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women					
Canadian-born	1,680	1,740	1,610	1,290	6,310
Immigrants	50	140	140	140	460
Immigrated before 1986	20	70	50	50	180
Immigrated 1986-2001	30	90	70	100	290
Men					
Canadian-born	2,150	1,700	1,950	910	6,690
Immigrants	70	90	140	140	440
Immigrated before 1986	30	40	70	70	200
Immigrated 1986-2001	40	40	60	70	220
Total					
Canadian-born	3,820	3,440	3,550	2,200	13,010
Immigrants	120	220	270	270	880
Immigrated before 1986	60	100	130	110	380
Immigrated 1986-2001	30	60	80	80	250

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

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

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

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

Four in ten very recent immigrant women aged 15 to 64 are employed, compared to seven in ten Canadian-born women. For men the difference is smaller: six in ten very recent immigrants are employed compared to three in four Canadian-born men. As shown in the previous pages, these differences in employment rates mainly reflect differences in labour force participation rates.

Among immigrants who landed before 1986, employment is generally more common than among the more recently landed. The employment rate of those who landed before 1986 is comparable to the employment rate of the Canadian-born, and men in this cohort who are age 25 to 64 have surpassed the employment levels of the Canadian-born.

In 2001, employment rates were significantly higher among the younger and older groups of recent immigrant men than for the same age groups in 1996, but among recent immigrants of prime working age employment rates were somewhat lower. Immigrant men experienced a greater change than their Canadian-born counterparts. Among immigrant women, the changes were more muted and similar to those of Canadian-born women.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	14,680	43,990	23,260	81,920
Immigrants	520	2,330	2,560	5,410
Immigrated before 1986	130	1,170	2,120	3,410
Immigrated 1986-1995	270	770	350	1,390
Immigrated 1996-2001	130	400	110	630
Men				
Canadian-born	12,880	45,870	26,360	85,100
Immigrants	540	2,960	3,650	7,140
Immigrated before 1986	110	1,510	2,880	4,500
Immigrated 1986-1995	290	840	580	1,710
Immigrated 1996-2001	140	610	190	930
Total				
Canadian-born	27,550	89,860	49,620	167,020
Immigrants	1,060	5,290	6,220	12,560
Immigrated before 1986	240	2,680	5,000	7,920
Immigrated 1986-1995	560	1,610	920	3,090
Immigrated 1996-2001	260	1,010	290	1,550

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

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
Women					
Canadian-born	62%	77%	59%	68%	81,920
Immigrants	48%	62%	60%	59%	5,410
Immigrated before 1986	78%	74%	62%	66%	3,410
Immigrated 1986-1995	50%	65%	55%	59%	1,390
Immigrated 1996-2001	33%	38%	43%	38%	630
Men					
Canadian-born	57%	87%	72%	76%	85,100
Immigrants	45%	84%	80%	77%	7,140
Immigrated before 1986	56%	90%	80%	82%	4,500
Immigrated 1986-1995	51%	87%	83%	76%	1,710
Immigrated 1996-2001	32%	71%	67%	60%	930
Total					
Canadian-born	59%	82%	65%	72%	167,020
Immigrants	47%	72%	70%	68%	12,560
Immigrated before 1986	66%	83%	71%	75%	7,920
Immigrated 1986-1995	50%	75%	69%	67%	3,090
Immigrated 1996-2001	32%	53%	56%	48%	1,550

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

THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS

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

The proportion of employed persons who work part-time varies considerably by age and gender, both for immigrants and the Canadian-born. Half or more of employed young adults work part-time. Twenty percent to 34% of employed women aged 25 to 64 work part-time, varying by cohort, while 6% to 33% (6% to 13% if very recent immigrant men are excluded) of employed men aged 25 to 64 work part-time, again varying by cohort.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	9,770	10,070	6,140	25,970
Immigrants	410	670	830	1,900
Immigrated before 1986	80	280	680	1,030
Immigrated 1986-1995	270	270	130	670
Immigrated 1996-1999	60	120	20	200
Men				
Canadian-born	8,180	3,150	2,520	13,840
Immigrants	430	300	400	1,130
Immigrated before 1986	80	90	270	440
Immigrated 1986-1995	260	100	80	430
Immigrated 1996-1999	90	120	60	260
Total				
Canadian-born	17,950	13,220	8,650	39,810
Immigrants	820	970	1,240	3,030
Immigrated before 1986	150	370	950	1,470
Immigrated 1986-1995	520	370	210	1,100
Immigrated 1996-1999	150	240	80	470

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

Part-time employment is more common for very recent immigrant men aged 25 to 44 or 45 to 64 than for other men, but this is not so for those aged 15 to 24. For very recent immigrant women, the situation is different, with employment levels comparable to those of earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born.

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

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	55%	21%	24%	28%
Immigrants	66%	25%	29%	31%
Immigrated before 1986	58%	21%	28%	27%
Immigrated 1986-1995	71%	30%	34%	41%
Immigrated 1996-1999	60%	28%	20%	31%
Men				
Canadian-born	49%	6%	9%	15%
Immigrants	61%	10%	10%	15%
Immigrated before 1986	48%	6%	9%	9%
Immigrated 1986-1995	67%	11%	13%	23%
Immigrated 1996-1999	60%	23%	33%	32%
Total				
Canadian-born	52%	13%	16%	21%
Immigrants	63%	17%	18%	22%
Immigrated before 1986	51%	13%	17%	17%
Immigrated 1986-1995	68%	21%	21%	31%
Immigrated 1996-1999	60%	25%	30%	32%

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

The share of jobs that was part-time was significantly lower in 2001 than in 1996 for very recent immigrant women 25 years of age and over. By contrast, very recent immigrant men have seen a rise in part-time work with increases in the order of ten percentage points. All other groups experienced smaller changes.

Different mix of occupations

Employed very recent immigrants are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in sales and service occupations and health and science occupations. Nearly three in ten employed very recent immigrants work in sales and service jobs, compared to almost one in four Canadian-born persons.

Recent immigrant men work in management and social occupations in higher proportions than the Canadian-born, but immigrants in the earlier cohort work in these occupations in even higher proportions. This seems to be a trend particular to some smaller Canadian cities, as it is not seen in major urban centres. There are probably many factors that contribute to these patterns, including the selection of immigrants as well as their level of education and field of studies.

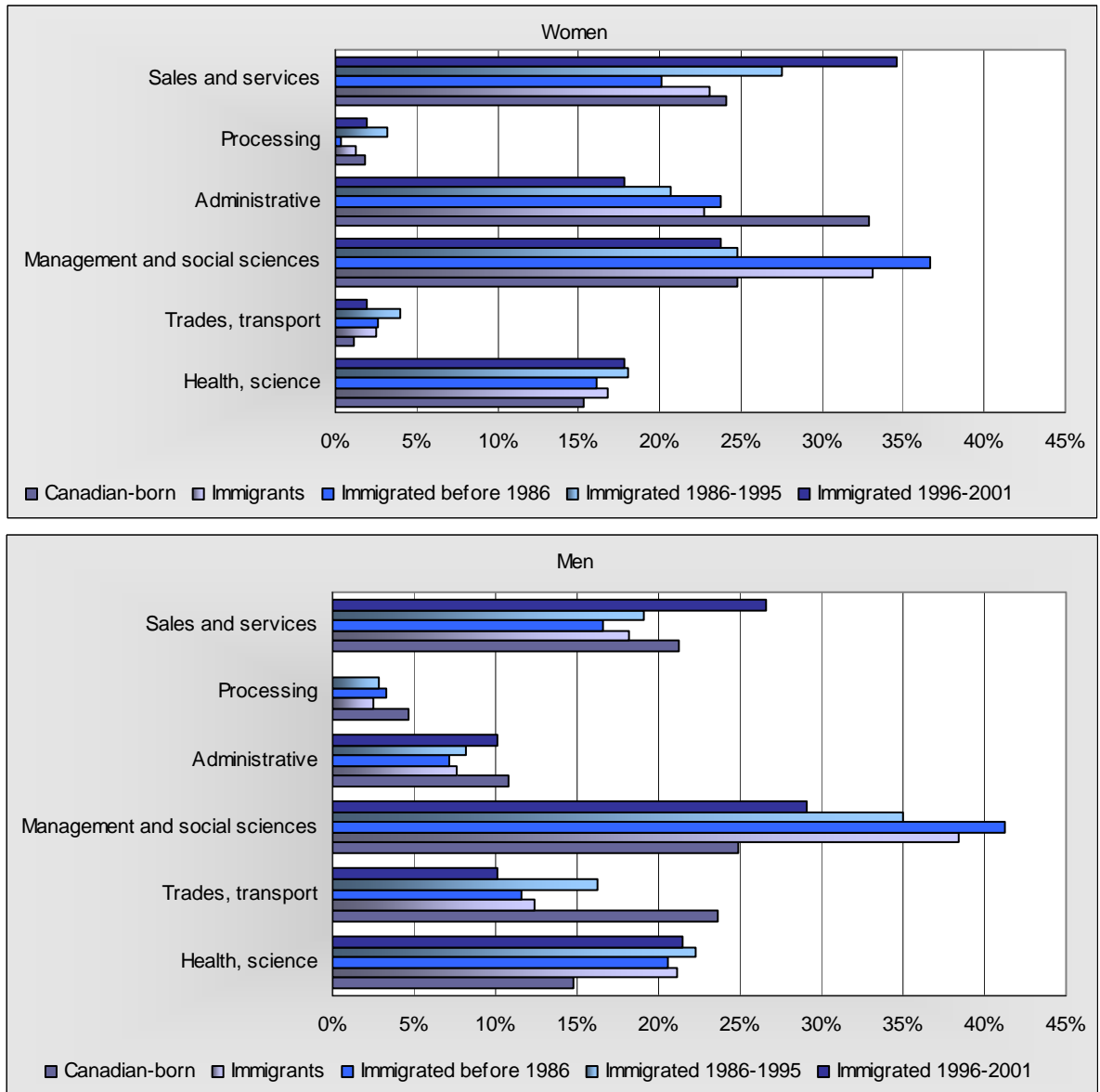
Table D-13: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	Management						Total
	Sales and services	Processing	Administrative	and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	
Canadian-born	16,230	1,220	22,140	16,640	740	10,290	67,240
Immigrants	1,130	60	1,120	1,630	130	820	4,900
Immigrated before 1986	660	10	780	1,210	90	530	3,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	310	40	230	280	50	200	1,110
Immigrated 1996-2001	180	10	90	120	10	90	510
Men							
Canadian-born	15,360	3,350	7,810	17,950	17,100	10,680	72,230
Immigrants	1,200	170	500	2,540	820	1,400	6,610
Immigrated before 1986	730	150	320	1,820	510	910	4,400
Immigrated 1986-1995	270	40	120	500	230	320	1,420
Immigrated 1996-2001	210	0	80	230	80	170	790
Total							
Canadian-born	31,580	4,570	29,950	34,580	17,840	20,970	139,470
Immigrants	2,340	240	1,620	4,160	950	2,210	11,510
Immigrated before 1986	1,370	180	1,110	3,020	590	1,440	7,680
Immigrated 1986-1995	580	70	350	780	280	510	2,530
Immigrated 1996-2001	380	20	170	370	90	270	1,300

	Management						Total
	Sales and services	Processing	Administrative	and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	
Women							
Canadian-born	24%	2%	33%	25%	1%	15%	67,240
Immigrants	23%	1%	23%	33%	3%	17%	4,900
Immigrated before 1986	20%	0%	24%	37%	3%	16%	3,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	27%	3%	21%	25%	4%	18%	1,110
Immigrated 1996-2001	35%	2%	18%	24%	2%	18%	510
Men							
Canadian-born	21%	5%	11%	25%	24%	15%	72,230
Immigrants	18%	2%	8%	38%	12%	21%	6,610
Immigrated before 1986	17%	3%	7%	41%	12%	21%	4,400
Immigrated 1986-1995	19%	3%	8%	35%	16%	22%	1,420
Immigrated 1996-2001	27%	0%	10%	29%	10%	22%	790
Total							
Canadian-born	23%	3%	21%	25%	13%	15%	139,470
Immigrants	20%	2%	14%	36%	8%	19%	11,510
Immigrated before 1986	18%	2%	14%	39%	8%	19%	7,680
Immigrated 1986-1995	23%	3%	14%	31%	11%	20%	2,530
Immigrated 1996-2001	29%	2%	13%	29%	7%	20%	1,300

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

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

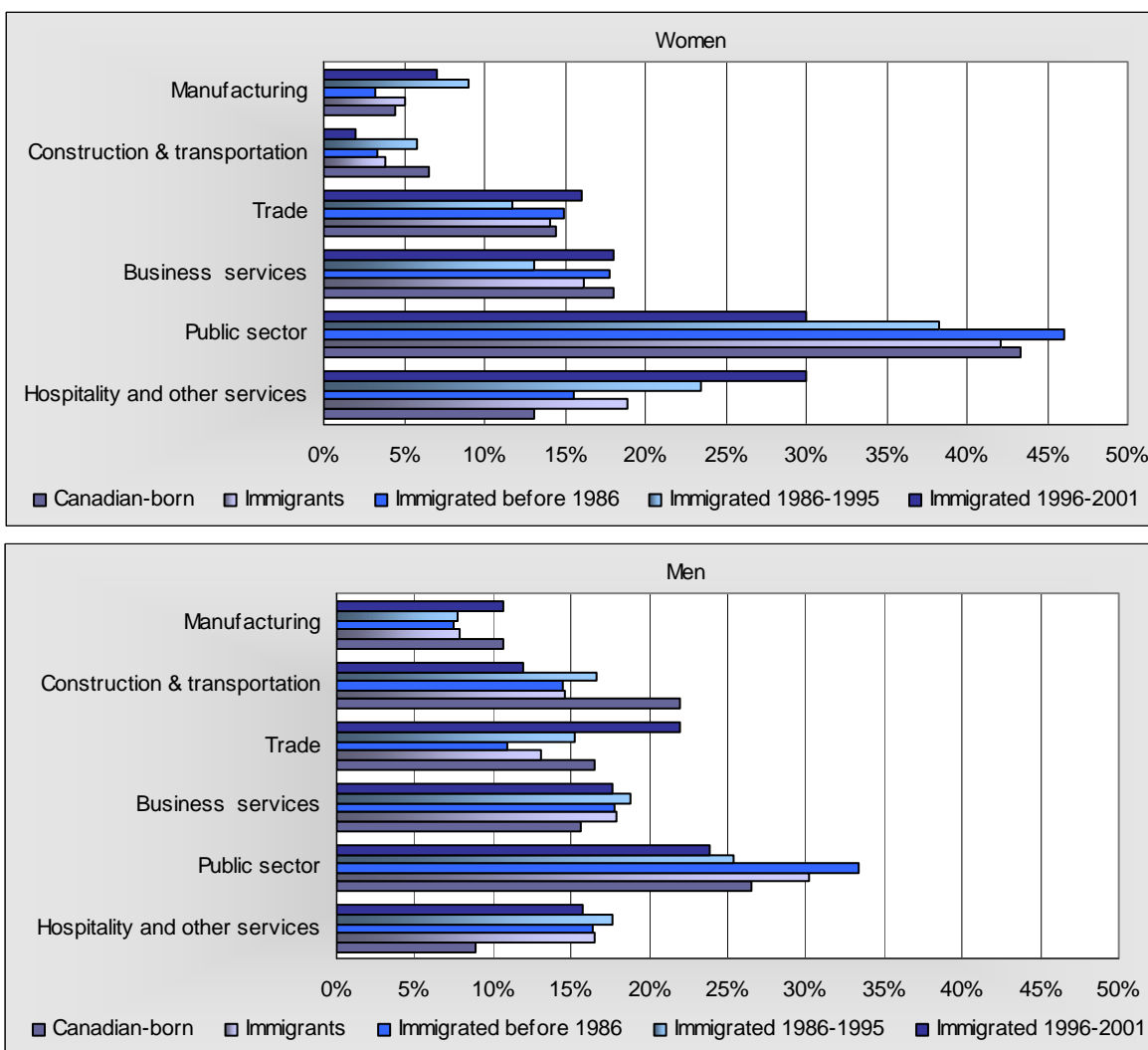


Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, 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

In Halifax, a large proportion of employed recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 work in the public sector and, for employed recent immigrant women, in hospitality and other services. Proportionately even more of the Canadian-born, however, are employed in the public sector. Compared to many other cities, Halifax has a very large public sector. Recent immigrants are more heavily represented in trade, hospitality and other services than are the Canadian-born. Compared to 1996, employment in business services industries among the very recent immigrant cohort is more prevalent, and employment in hospitality and other services industries and the public sector are less prevalent.

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



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

Table D-14: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Halifax 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	3,030	4,410	9,750	12,110	29,180	8,770	67,200
Immigrants	250	190	690	800	2,070	930	4,900
Immigrated before 1986	110	110	490	590	1,520	510	3,300
Immigrated 1986-1995	100	70	130	150	430	260	1,100
Immigrated 1996-2001	40	10	80	90	150	150	500
Men							
Canadian-born	7,700	15,820	11,900	11,240	19,160	6,420	72,200
Immigrants	520	970	860	1,180	2,000	1,090	6,600
Immigrated before 1986	330	640	480	780	1,470	720	4,400
Immigrated 1986-1995	110	240	220	270	360	250	1,400
Immigrated 1996-2001	90	100	180	140	190	130	800
Total							
Canadian-born	10,740	20,230	21,650	23,340	48,340	15,180	139,500
Immigrants	760	1,160	1,560	1,980	4,070	2,020	11,500
Immigrated before 1986	420	750	960	1,360	2,970	1,240	7,700
Immigrated 1986-1995	230	290	340	410	780	520	2,500
Immigrated 1996-2001	120	120	250	230	340	270	1,300

	Manu- facturing	Construction and transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
Women							
Canadian-born	5%	7%	14%	18%	43%	13%	100%
Immigrants	5%	4%	14%	16%	42%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	3%	3%	15%	18%	46%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	6%	12%	13%	38%	23%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7%	2%	16%	18%	30%	30%	100%
Men							
Canadian-born	11%	22%	16%	16%	27%	9%	100%
Immigrants	8%	15%	13%	18%	30%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	8%	14%	11%	18%	33%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	17%	15%	19%	25%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	11%	12%	22%	18%	24%	16%	100%
Total							
Canadian-born	8%	15%	16%	17%	35%	11%	100%
Immigrants	7%	10%	14%	17%	35%	18%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	5%	10%	12%	18%	39%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	11%	13%	16%	31%	21%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9%	9%	19%	17%	26%	20%	100%

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

Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrants higher

The jobs of recent immigrants require higher skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born. Thirty-two percent of jobs of Canadian-born women require the highest level of skill, a university education. For very recent immigrant women, 36% of jobs require a university education; for women who landed before 1986, almost one-half of jobs require a university education. For men the differences between the Canadian-born and very recent immigrants are more pronounced, with just under one-half of very recent immigrants holding jobs that require a university education, compared to only one-third of Canadian-born men.

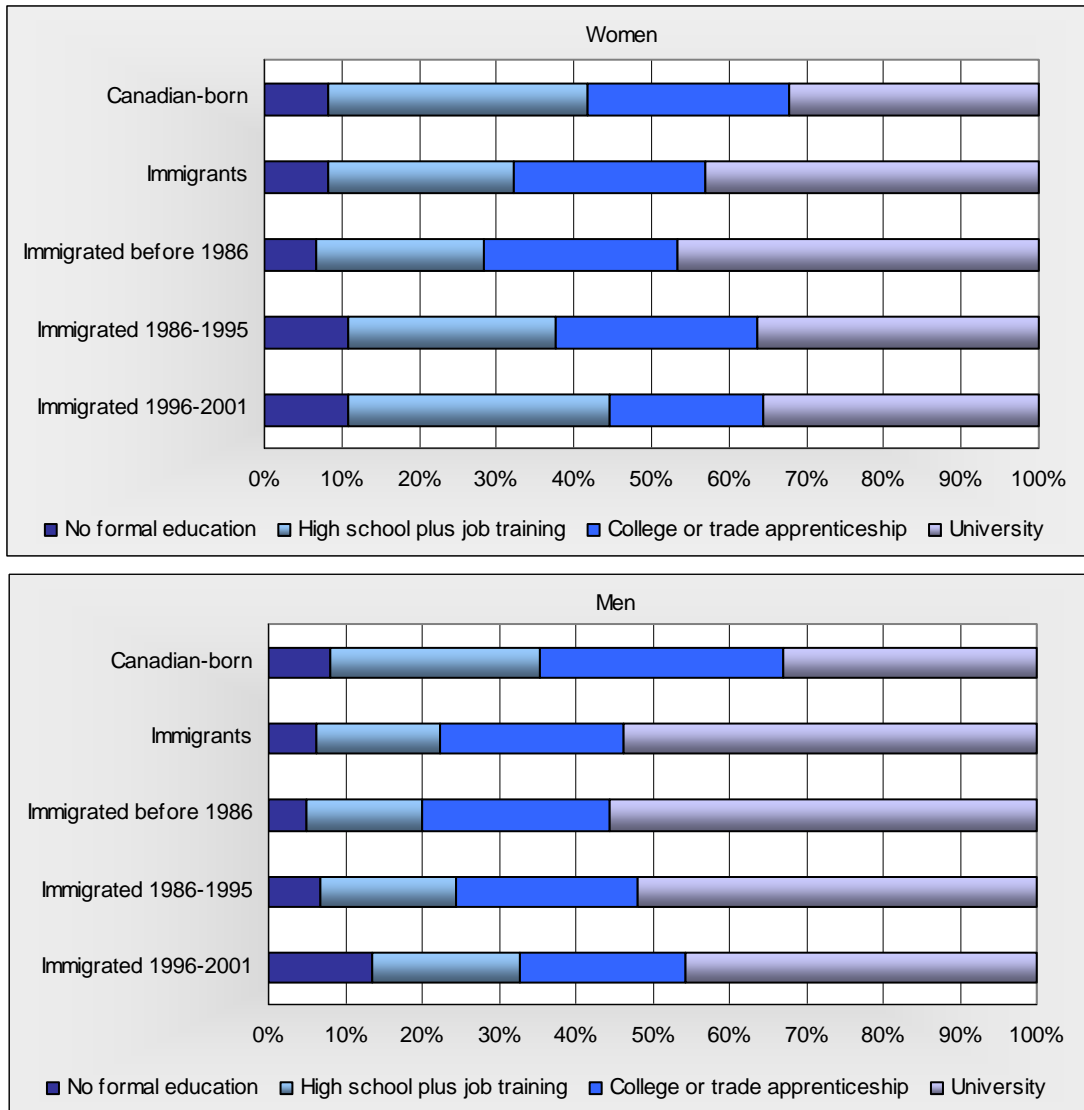
Table D-15: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	5,570	8%	22,500	33%	17,480	26%	21,700	32%	67,250	100%
Immigrants	410	8%	1,180	24%	1,210	25%	2,120	43%	4,900	100%
Immigrated before 1986	220	7%	710	22%	830	25%	1,530	47%	3,280	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	120	11%	300	27%	290	26%	410	36%	1,120	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	60	11%	170	34%	100	20%	180	36%	510	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	5,850	8%	19,620	27%	22,900	32%	23,870	33%	72,240	100%
Immigrants	420	6%	1,060	16%	1,580	24%	3,550	54%	6,610	100%
Immigrated before 1986	220	5%	660	15%	1,080	24%	2,450	56%	4,410	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	100	7%	250	18%	340	24%	740	52%	1,420	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	110	14%	160	20%	180	22%	370	47%	790	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	11,410	8%	42,130	30%	40,380	29%	45,570	33%	139,470	100%
Immigrants	820	7%	2,240	19%	2,790	24%	5,660	49%	11,510	100%
Immigrated before 1986	440	6%	1,370	18%	1,890	25%	3,980	52%	7,680	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	9%	560	22%	630	25%	1,130	45%	2,530	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	160	12%	320	25%	280	21%	550	42%	1,290	100%

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

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

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



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

Education of recent immigrant women not fully utilized

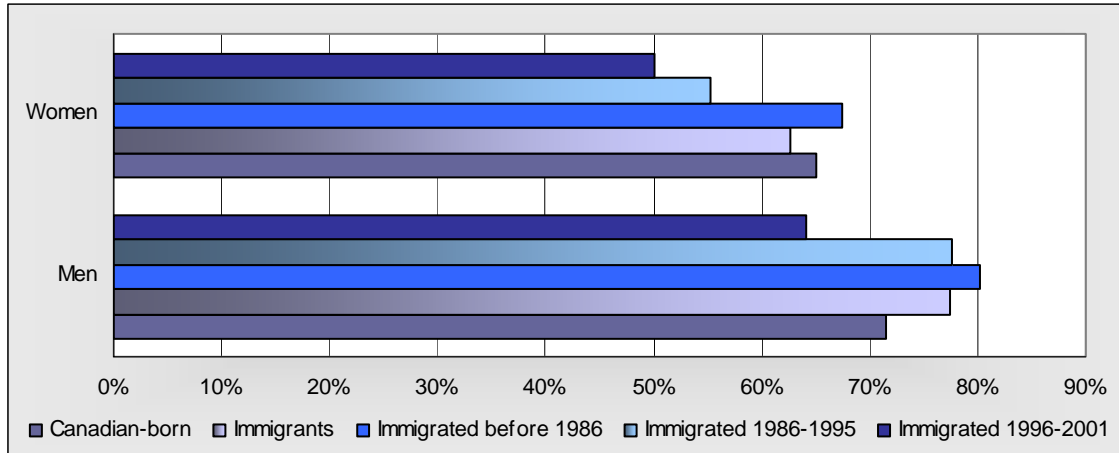
The jobs of very recent immigrants with a university degree do not require the same level of skill as the jobs of Canadian-born persons with a university degree. Two-thirds of employed Canadian-born women with a university degree have a job requiring a university degree, but only one half of employed women who immigrated after 1995 have a job at that level and the share is not much higher for women who immigrated in the 10 years before that. Seven in ten Canadian-born men with a university degree but less than two-thirds of very recent immigrant men with a university degree have a job requiring a university education. However, university-level jobs are more common among men who immigrated before 1986 than among Canadian-born men.

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

	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
Women										
Canadian-born	300	2%	2,930	15%	3,590	18%	12,630	65%	19,430	100%
Immigrants	60	2%	330	15%	460	20%	1,410	63%	2,250	100%
Immigrated before 1986	20	1%	160	11%	270	18%	990	67%	1,460	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	40	7%	90	16%	130	24%	290	55%	530	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	-	0%	90	33%	60	21%	130	50%	260	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	280	2%	1,970	11%	3,010	16%	13,130	71%	18,380	100%
Immigrants	70	2%	210	7%	420	14%	2,380	78%	3,070	100%
Immigrated before 1986	-	0%	100	5%	270	14%	1,550	80%	1,930	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	40	6%	30	4%	90	12%	540	78%	700	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	40	8%	70	16%	50	11%	290	64%	450	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	580	2%	4,900	13%	6,590	17%	25,750	68%	37,810	100%
Immigrants	130	2%	540	10%	870	16%	3,790	71%	5,310	100%
Immigrated before 1986	10	0%	270	8%	560	16%	2,550	75%	3,380	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	80	6%	130	10%	210	17%	830	67%	1,230	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	30	4%	150	21%	100	14%	420	60%	710	100%

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

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



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

SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME

Sources of income vary by time in Canada

Income from employment is the most common source of income for the Canadian-born. Nearly seven in ten Canadian-born women and eight in ten Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in the year 2000. A smaller share of very recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born had income from employment, but the reverse is true for men who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period.

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

	No income		Employment income		Other private income		Government transfers		Number of persons	
Women										
Canadian-born	7,620	5%	93,120	67%	42,380	30%	94,290	67%	139,750	100%
Immigrants	630	6%	6,320	57%	4,130	38%	7,490	68%	11,000	100%
Immigrated before 1986	220	3%	4,010	55%	3,370	46%	5,030	68%	7,350	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	9%	1,660	67%	580	24%	1,670	68%	2,470	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	200	17%	650	55%	180	15%	800	67%	1,190	100%
Men										
Canadian-born	4,510	4%	96,150	77%	35,000	28%	72,310	58%	125,600	100%
Immigrants	310	3%	7,820	72%	4,070	38%	6,370	59%	10,800	100%
Immigrated before 1986	30	0%	5,120	70%	3,400	46%	4,370	60%	7,320	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	150	6%	1,890	81%	450	19%	1,320	56%	2,340	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	140	12%	820	71%	220	19%	680	59%	1,150	100%
Total										
Canadian-born	12,130	5%	189,260	71%	77,380	29%	166,590	63%	265,360	100%
Immigrants	940	4%	14,150	65%	8,220	38%	13,850	64%	21,810	100%
Immigrated before 1986	240	2%	9,140	62%	6,780	46%	9,390	64%	14,670	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	370	8%	3,550	74%	1,040	22%	2,990	62%	4,810	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	330	14%	1,470	63%	410	17%	1,480	63%	2,340	100%

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

The share of women with employment income was higher in 2000 than in 1995. It increased by seven percentage points for very recent immigrant women and by three percentage points for other female cohorts. Among the four male cohorts, only very recent immigrants experienced an increase in the share of persons with employment income since 1995, when the share was 65%.

The proportion of very recent immigrants with no income is three times as large as that of the Canadian-born with no income. Immigrants from the earliest cohort, those who immigrated before 1986, are less likely than the Canadian-born to have no income. Absence of income among women was less common in 2000 than in 1995. The incidence of zero income dropped

by 11 percentage points for the very recent immigrant cohort and by about four percentage points for other female cohorts. Among men there was little change since 1995 in the share with zero income.

Recent immigrants are much less likely to have other private income—for example, income from investments or pension plans—in comparison to the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. The proportion of recent immigrants with private income was lower in 2000 than in 1995 by about three percentage points for women and by five to nine percentage points for men. The share of earlier immigrants with other private income is much higher than that of the Canadian-born.

The incidence of income from government transfer payments is much the same for recent immigrants, earlier immigrants, and for the Canadian-born. The incidence of this type of income has shifted markedly from men to women since 1995, as in 2000 child benefit payments were made to the mother of the child.

Average income higher for immigrants who have been in Canada longer

Considering only persons who reported income in the year 2000, the average income of recent immigrants in the year 2000 was lower than that of the Canadian-born. For very recent immigrants, average income was 69% of that of the Canadian-born. Those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period had an average income of 84% of the level of the Canadian-born. Those who immigrated before 1986 had average incomes more than 20% higher than the Canadian-born.

Compared to 1995, average income of very recent immigrants increased more than that of other cohorts, by one-third for both men and women. For the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the change was in the order of one-fifth. Those who had been in the country between 5 and 15 years did not report a significant change.

The average income of women is about 60% of that of men for all groups shown in the table.

Earnings from employment account for the bulk of income of all groups, and make up a larger proportion of income of recent immigrants than of persons born in Canada. The employment share of income remains much the same as in 1995, but for very recently immigrated men it was higher by six percentage points.

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

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

	Sources of average income				Total
	Average income of persons with income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	
Women					
Canadian-born	\$22,950	73%	12%	15%	100%
Immigrants	\$24,520	66%	18%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$27,800	63%	20%	17%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$18,520	77%	10%	13%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$14,490	72%	9%	19%	100%
Men					
Canadian-born	\$36,280	80%	12%	8%	100%
Immigrants	\$42,900	76%	15%	8%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$48,960	73%	18%	9%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$30,680	88%	6%	6%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$25,940	88%	4%	8%	100%
Total					
Canadian-born	\$29,320	77%	12%	11%	100%
Immigrants	\$33,780	73%	16%	11%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$38,510	70%	19%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$24,530	84%	8%	8%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$20,300	82%	6%	12%	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 wages and salaries earned by recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 2000 are below the Halifax average. By contrast, earlier immigrants had incomes higher than the incomes of the Canadian-born by one-third.

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, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

	Percentage of overall average	
	Amount	
Canadian-born	\$35,600	99%
Immigrants	\$42,720	118%
Immigrated before 1986	\$48,120	133%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$31,770	88%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$28,970	80%
All who worked mostly full-time	\$36,050	100%

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

The relative level of wages and salaries of very recent immigrants, at 80% of the average, was somewhat higher than in 1995. Those who had been in the country from 5 to 15 years however, had lower absolute and relative earnings than their counterparts in 1995.

Transfer payments from government quite similar

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

Transfer payments vary considerably with the age of the oldest person in the household, and so do differences between recent immigrant, earlier immigrant and Canadian-born households. Recent immigrant households of the very young received somewhat lower amounts than their Canadian-born and earlier immigrant counterparts, while households of persons aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 received amounts that were somewhat larger.

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

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

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, Halifax 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	92%	83%	79%	100%	85%
Earlier immigrant households	100%	80%	72%	99%	82%
Recent immigrant households	92%	84%	85%	92%	85%
1986-1995 immigrants	100%	82%	82%	97%	83%
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	100%	82%	87%	67%	85%
1996-1999 immigrants only	63%	92%	96%	80%	92%
Average amount of transfer per receiving household					
Canadian-born households	\$2,740	\$3,280	\$4,190	\$16,740	\$5,990
Earlier immigrant households	\$2,250	\$3,560	\$3,510	\$17,350	\$7,670
Recent immigrant households	\$2,270	\$3,700	\$4,680	\$15,370	\$4,590
1986-1995 immigrants	\$1,980	\$3,490	\$3,900	-	\$4,440
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	\$4,430	\$3,420	\$9,440	-	\$5,040
1996-1999 immigrants only	\$160	\$4,460	\$5,740	\$7,660	\$4,790
Transfers as a share of income, all households					
Canadian-born households	12%	5%	5%	41%	9%
Earlier immigrant households	22%	4%	3%	34%	9%
Recent immigrant households	11%	6%	6%	26%	7%
1986-1995 immigrants	11%	5%	5%	-	6%
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	15%	5%	6%	-	6%
1996-1999 immigrants only	2%	12%	15%	21%	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, nearly six in ten women and four in ten men reported no income or income of less than \$10,000 in 2000. The share reporting no income is lower for persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period. And the share of persons without income is even lower for earlier immigrants, who also reported income below \$10,000 in much smaller proportions than recent immigrants.

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, Halifax 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	7,630	37,830	56,860	25,890	11,550	139,760	
Immigrants	640	3,080	4,490	1,640	1,140	10,990	
Immigrated before 1986	220	1,630	3,280	1,230	970	7,340	
Immigrated 1986-1995	220	970	840	320	140	2,460	
Immigrated 1996-1999	200	490	380	90	30	1,190	
Men							
Canadian-born	4,510	21,830	37,380	33,860	28,040	125,600	
Immigrants	290	1,690	3,190	2,470	3,160	10,810	
Immigrated before 1986	20	710	2,110	1,890	2,590	7,320	
Immigrated 1986-1995	140	640	650	440	470	2,340	
Immigrated 1996-1999	130	340	430	140	110	1,150	
Total							
Canadian-born	12,130	59,650	94,240	59,750	39,590	265,360	
Immigrants	930	4,780	7,700	4,110	4,310	21,800	
Immigrated before 1986	240	2,350	5,400	3,120	3,570	14,660	
Immigrated 1986-1995	370	1,610	1,490	750	600	4,800	
Immigrated 1996-1999	330	830	810	240	140	2,340	
Percentage distribution							
	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%	27%	41%	19%	8%	100%	\$21,700
Immigrants	6%	28%	41%	15%	10%	100%	\$23,150
Immigrated before 1986	3%	22%	45%	17%	13%	100%	\$27,020
Immigrated 1986-1995	9%	39%	34%	13%	5%	100%	\$16,910
Immigrated 1996-1999	16%	41%	32%	8%	3%	100%	\$12,100
Men							
Canadian-born	4%	17%	30%	27%	22%	100%	\$34,980
Immigrants	3%	16%	30%	23%	29%	100%	\$41,750
Immigrated before 1986	0%	10%	29%	26%	35%	100%	\$48,830
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	27%	28%	19%	20%	100%	\$28,820
Immigrated 1996-1999	11%	30%	37%	12%	9%	100%	\$23,010
Total							
Canadian-born	5%	22%	36%	23%	15%	100%	\$27,980
Immigrants	4%	22%	35%	19%	20%	100%	\$32,350
Immigrated before 1986	2%	16%	37%	21%	24%	100%	\$37,880
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	33%	31%	16%	13%	100%	\$22,690
Immigrated 1996-1999	14%	36%	35%	10%	6%	100%	\$17,470

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.

At the high end of the income scale, very recent immigrants are underrepresented. Their share in the upper income cohort of \$50,000 and over is less than one-half of that of the Canadian-born. The proportion with incomes of \$50,000 and over is almost the same among immigrant men who landed during the 1986-1995 period as among the Canadian-born. By contrast, the share of earlier immigrants with incomes of \$50,000 and over is considerably larger than that of the Canadian-born.

Average household income higher

In 2000, recent immigrant households had average income of \$58,200, more than the average income of Canadian-born households and 80% of the average income of earlier immigrant households. Households consisting only of very recent immigrants were the only households with lower average income than Canadian-born households.

Table E-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, 2000

Households	\$0 to	\$20,000 to	\$40,000 to	\$60,000 to	\$80,000	Total	Average income
	\$19,999	\$39,999	\$59,999	\$79,999	and over		
Canadian-born	24,530 19%	30,210 24%	27,400 21%	20,240 16%	25,870 20%	128,240 100%	\$55,130
Earlier immigrants	1,210 11%	2,130 19%	2,320 21%	1,720 16%	3,640 33%	11,010 100%	\$72,880
Recent immigrants	710 22%	1,040 26%	720 18%	590 14%	820 20%	3,890 100%	\$58,510
1986-1995 immigrants	410 15%	650 24%	490 18%	430 16%	690 26%	2,670 100%	\$63,130
1996-1999 immigrants with others	50 14%	150 30%	110 23%	100 15%	90 17%	510 100%	\$69,170
1996-1999 immigrants only	260 46%	240 29%	120 13%	70 7%	50 5%	720 100%	\$33,960
All households	27,140 19%	33,630 23%	30,600 21%	22,610 16%	30,460 21%	144,440 100%	\$56,360

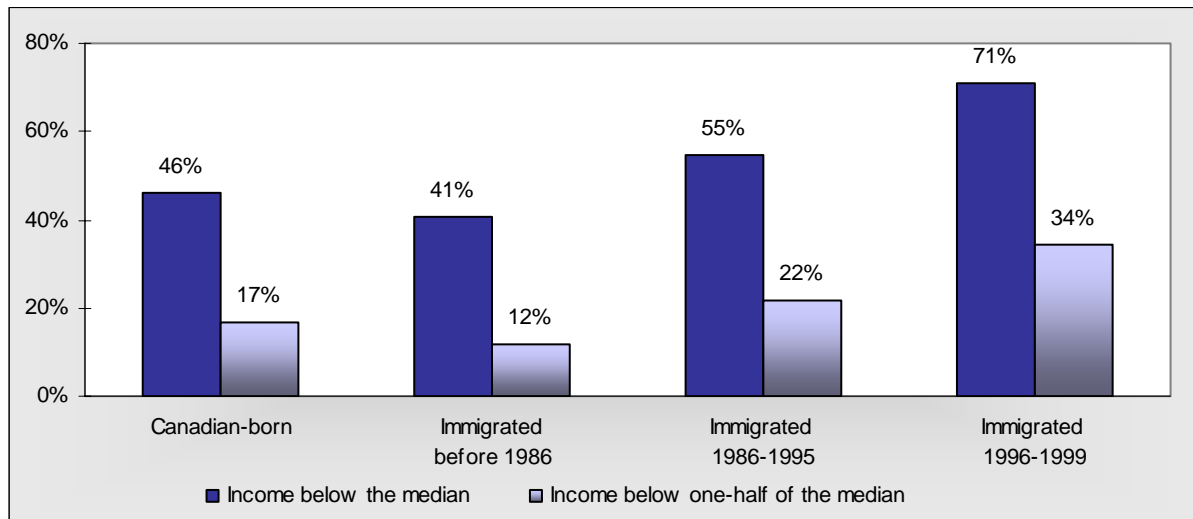
Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions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

The distribution of household incomes presents a similar picture. Only households consisting of only very recent immigrants are found in the lowest income range in a larger proportion than the Canadian-born.

One-third of very recent immigrants have low income

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

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, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, 2000



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

The proportion of very recent immigrants who have low income is twice as large as that of the Canadian-born. The proportion of very recent immigrants with income below the median is also much higher, with seven out of ten in this situation.

Table E-7: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below the median, by age and gender, Halifax 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	15,310	49%	12,610	53%	25,150	44%	29,270	50%	82,340	48%
Immigrants	410	62%	610	63%	1,730	50%	3,020	46%	5,750	49%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	110	64%	580	37%	2,470	44%	3,150	43%
Immigrated 1986-1995	100	49%	320	60%	640	54%	420	55%	1,470	55%
Immigrated 1996-1999	310	67%	180	71%	510	72%	140	60%	1,140	69%
Men										
Canadian-born	15,490	47%	10,460	47%	20,950	40%	22,220	44%	69,100	44%
Immigrants	400	68%	750	69%	1,510	47%	2,600	40%	5,250	46%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	90	44%	620	37%	2,060	38%	2,770	38%
Immigrated 1986-1995	190	66%	390	69%	510	53%	350	43%	1,420	55%
Immigrated 1996-1999	220	70%	280	86%	380	64%	200	83%	1,060	73%
Total										
Canadian-born	30,790	48%	23,070	50%	46,100	42%	51,480	47%	151,440	46%
Immigrants	810	65%	1,350	67%	3,240	49%	5,620	43%	11,000	48%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	190	53%	1,200	37%	4,530	41%	5,920	41%
Immigrated 1986-1995	290	59%	710	64%	1,150	54%	760	49%	2,890	55%
Immigrated 1996-1999	530	69%	460	79%	890	68%	330	72%	2,200	71%

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

The proportion of 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. Due to the low number of seniors among recent and very recent immigrants, no information is available for this age group.

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, Halifax 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	6,280	20%	6,540	27%	8,840	16%	9,010	15%	30,660	18%
Immigrants	210	31%	300	31%	690	20%	890	14%	2,080	18%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	50	27%	180	12%	660	12%	900	12%
Immigrated 1986-1995	50	22%	140	25%	260	22%	170	22%	590	22%
Immigrated 1996-1999	160	35%	120	47%	260	36%	70	29%	590	36%
Men										
Canadian-born	6,030	18%	4,680	21%	5,920	11%	7,140	14%	23,760	15%
Immigrants	150	25%	330	31%	530	16%	850	13%	1,860	16%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	20	10%	190	11%	640	12%	840	11%
Immigrated 1986-1995	60	21%	190	34%	170	18%	130	16%	550	21%
Immigrated 1996-1999	90	28%	120	38%	170	29%	90	36%	470	32%
Total										
Canadian-born	12,310	19%	11,210	24%	14,760	13%	16,140	15%	54,420	17%
Immigrants	350	28%	630	31%	1,220	18%	1,740	13%	3,940	17%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	70	18%	370	11%	1,300	12%	1,740	12%
Immigrated 1986-1995	110	22%	330	30%	430	20%	290	19%	1,140	22%
Immigrated 1996-1999	250	32%	240	42%	430	33%	150	33%	1,060	34%

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

Just over one-third of immigrants who landed between 1996 and 1999 have low incomes or live in low-income families, twice as large a share as among the Canadian-born. The incidence of low incomes is much greater among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born in all age groups.

PART F: HOUSING

Crowded accommodations more common for recent immigrants

In Halifax, the number of persons per room in households of most immigrants is relatively high. As many as 18% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions (that is, there are more persons than rooms in the home). The incidence of crowding is even higher among households consisting only of very recent immigrants. By contrast, crowding is very rare among households of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.

Table F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, Halifax 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	86,410	33,940	5,100	2,800	128,240
Earlier immigrants	7,780	2,700	280	250	11,010
Recent immigrants	1,810	1,450	440	800	4,490
1986-1995 immigrants	1,240	920	250	280	2,670
1996-2001 immigrants with others	300	280	90	130	810
1996-2001 immigrants only	280	240	110	390	1,010
All households	96,290	38,330	5,830	4,000	144,440

Households	Fewer than 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1 or more	Total
	persons	persons	persons	persons	
Canadian-born	67%	26%	4%	2%	100%
Earlier immigrants	71%	25%	2%	2%	100%
Recent immigrants	40%	32%	10%	18%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	46%	34%	9%	10%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	37%	35%	11%	16%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	28%	24%	11%	39%	100%
All households	67%	27%	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.

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

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

Size of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
1 to 3 persons					
Canadian-born	78,250	19,070	1,970	1,420	100,710
Earlier immigrants	6,810	1,200	70	90	8,160
Recent immigrants	1,450	660	110	250	2,500
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	8,050	14,070	2,470	1,040	25,630
Earlier immigrants	950	1,370	160	120	2,590
Recent immigrants	340	680	210	360	1,590
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	110	800	660	330	1,900
Earlier immigrants	30	140	50	50	280
Recent immigrants	30	100	110	190	410

Size of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
1 to 3 persons					
Canadian-born	78%	19%	2%	1%	100,710
Earlier immigrants	83%	15%	1%	1%	8,160
Recent immigrants	58%	26%	4%	10%	2,500
4 to 5 persons					
Canadian-born	31%	55%	10%	4%	25,630
Earlier immigrants	37%	53%	6%	4%	2,590
Recent immigrants	21%	43%	13%	23%	1,590
6 or more persons					
Canadian-born	6%	42%	35%	17%	1,900
Earlier immigrants	11%	51%	18%	16%	280
Recent immigrants	7%	25%	26%	46%	410

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

One in three recent immigrant households face high housing costs

One in three recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on accommodations. For half of these households, the cost of accommodations exceeds 50% of income. Very recent immigrant households are even more likely to have a relatively high housing cost, with one-half spending 30% or more of their income on housing. Of Canadian-born households, only one in four have housing cost in excess of 30% of income.

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

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

Households	Cost of accommodations					
	Less than 30%		30% to 50%		50% or more	
Canadian-born	97,150	76%	16,430	13%	14,490	11%
Earlier immigrants	8,950	81%	1,220	11%	800	7%
Recent immigrants	2,650	68%	620	16%	610	16%
1986-1995 immigrants	1,890	71%	420	16%	350	13%
1996-1999 immigrants w ith others	410	81%	80	15%	50	9%
1996-1999 immigrants only	370	51%	130	18%	220	30%
All households	109,250	76%	18,460	13%	16,370	11%

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

Housing of very recent immigrants in somewhat less need of repair

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

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

Households	Period of construction					
	Before 1971		1971-1990		1991-2001	
Canadian-born	53,770	42%	52,890	41%	21,570	17%
Earlier immigrants	4,960	45%	4,360	40%	1,700	15%
Recent immigrants	1,770	39%	1,700	38%	1,030	23%
1986-1995 immigrants	1,090	41%	950	36%	620	23%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	330	40%	310	38%	190	23%
1996-2001 immigrants only	360	36%	440	43%	230	23%
All households	60,730	42%	59,340	41%	24,380	17%

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

The state of repair of the dwellings of recent immigrants is similar to and even slightly better than that of the Canadian-born. This suggests that, although crowding and the cost of housing are challenges for many recent immigrants, they tend not to resort to sub-standard accommodations.

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

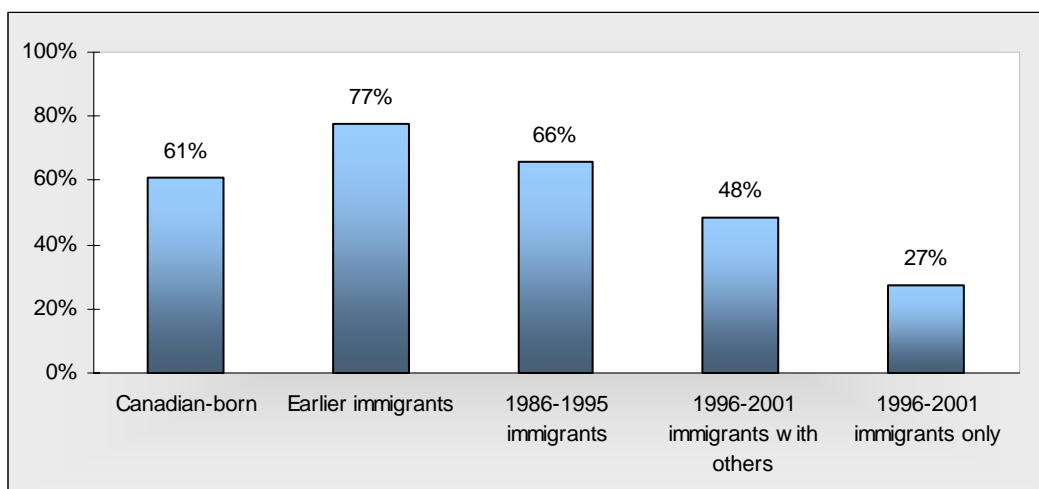
Households	Quality of housing					
	Regular maintenance		Minor repairs		Major repairs	
Canadian-born	82,570	64%	35,780	28%	9,890	8%
Earlier immigrants	6,900	63%	3,360	31%	760	7%
Recent immigrants	3,070	68%	1,080	24%	330	7%
1986-1995 immigrants	1,720	65%	730	27%	210	8%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	550	68%	190	23%	80	10%
1996-2001 immigrants only	800	79%	170	17%	50	5%
All households	93,130	64%	40,300	28%	11,020	8%

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

Home ownership not widespread among very recent immigrant households

Only one in four households consisting only of very recent immigrants owns its home. Home ownership is much higher among other recent immigrant households.

Figure F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—home ownership, by household type, Halifax 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.

GLOSSARY

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

Census Metropolitan Area

A **census metropolitan area** (CMA) consists of a large urban core with a population of at least 100,000 together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. The boundaries of the Halifax CMA have expanded since 1996 to include Halifax subdivisions F and G Northeast of Dartmouth, subdivision H (Sable Island) and Sheet Harbour. As in 1996, the CMA also includes Bedford and Dartmouth, both now included in the regional municipality of Halifax, Cole Harbour and Shubenacadie. Throughout this profile, the Halifax CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Halifax.

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	
