



LABOUR PROGRAM

2001 Designated Group Profiles



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2001 Designated Group Profiles

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Introduction

This report uses data from the *2001 Census* and the *2001 Participation and Activity Limitations Survey (PALS)* to provide an overview on vital statistics on the four designated groups defined under the *1995 Employment Equity Act*: women, Aboriginal peoples, members of visible minorities and persons with disabilities.

The report includes data on age and geographic distributions, highest level of schooling, fields of study, workforce representation, occupational distributions, participation and unemployment rates and income for each of the four employment equity designated groups and their respective counterparts.

This section of the report looks at the situation of women in Canada in 2001. The characteristics of women including geography, age, education, labour market, workforce and income are discussed and compared to those of men. All data come from the *2001 Census*.

The following terms are used in this section:

Workforce: For employment equity purposes, the term workforce in the case of women refers to the population aged 15 years and over who worked anytime between January 1, 2000 and May 15, 2001.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): An area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core where total population is at least 100,000. There were 27 CMAs in Canada in 2001.

Full year employment: Annual employment of a 49-52 week duration.

A Profile of Women in Canada

Women in the Canadian Population

In 2001, the Canadian population was divided almost evenly among men and women at 49% and 51% respectively. The distribution of men and women was very much the same from region to region. The largest percentage of the female population was located in Ontario at 38% (See **chart 1**). Generally, there were more women than men in all the provinces except Alberta. All the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) showed the same demographics, that women outnumbered men, especially in Quebec City and Montreal. Out of the 15,074,755 females, 65% lived in one of the 27 CMAs.

Women were slightly older than men. Persons who were 65 years and over accounted for 13% of the women population compared to 11% in the case of men. Approximately 32% of women were 24 years old or younger, compared to 34% of men (See **chart 2**). The prime working age of women (25-54) represented 45% of the total female population.

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment for men and women aged 15 years and over was very similar for almost all levels of schooling. The percentage of women with a bachelor's degree or higher was 15%, which was slightly lower than the men at 16%. Approximately 46% of women had less than grade 13 education, compared to 45% in the case of men (See **chart 3**).

There was a clear distinction in the fields of study most commonly chosen by the two genders. Women, who sought postsecondary school education to attain a degree, certificate or diploma, mostly pursued fields in Commerce Management & Business Administration (28%), Health Professions Sciences & Technologies (18%) and Education Recreation & Counselling Services (15%). These three fields of study accounted for 61% of women who went beyond secondary

school. In contrast, the most popular field among men was Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades, with 38% of men choosing this field compared to only 5% of women (See **chart 4**). Other fields women enrolled in least often include Mathematics & Physical Sciences and Engineering & Applied Sciences.

Women in the Canadian Labour Market

There were 8,019,025 women in the workforce in 2001. Their workforce representation has increased from 46.4% in 1996 to 47.3% but still remains lower than that of men (52.7%).

The distribution of women across Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs) is quite different from that of men, as illustrated by the three occupational groups women worked in least often: Semi skilled workers (5% of women vs. 16% of men), Skilled Crafts & Trade Workers (1% of women vs. 14% of men) and Supervisors Crafts & Trades (1% of women vs. 5% of men). Approximately 59% of the female workforce was concentrated in four of the fourteen EEOGs: Professionals, Intermediate Sales & Service Personnel, Clerical Personnel, and Other Sales & Service Personnel (See **chart 5**). Only 33% of males were working on these four occupations.

While the unemployment rates for both men (7.6%) and women (7.2%) were quite similar, their participations rates differed significantly. The female participation rate was 60.5%, considerably lower than the male participation rate of 72.7%.

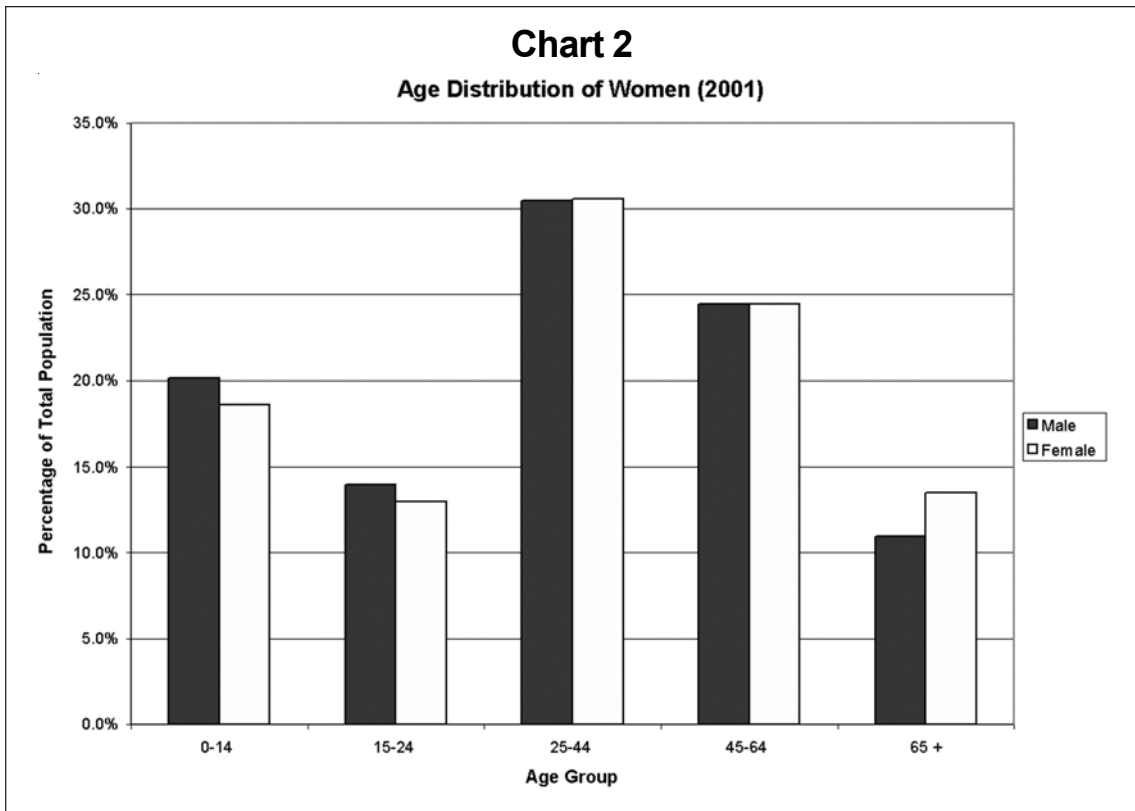
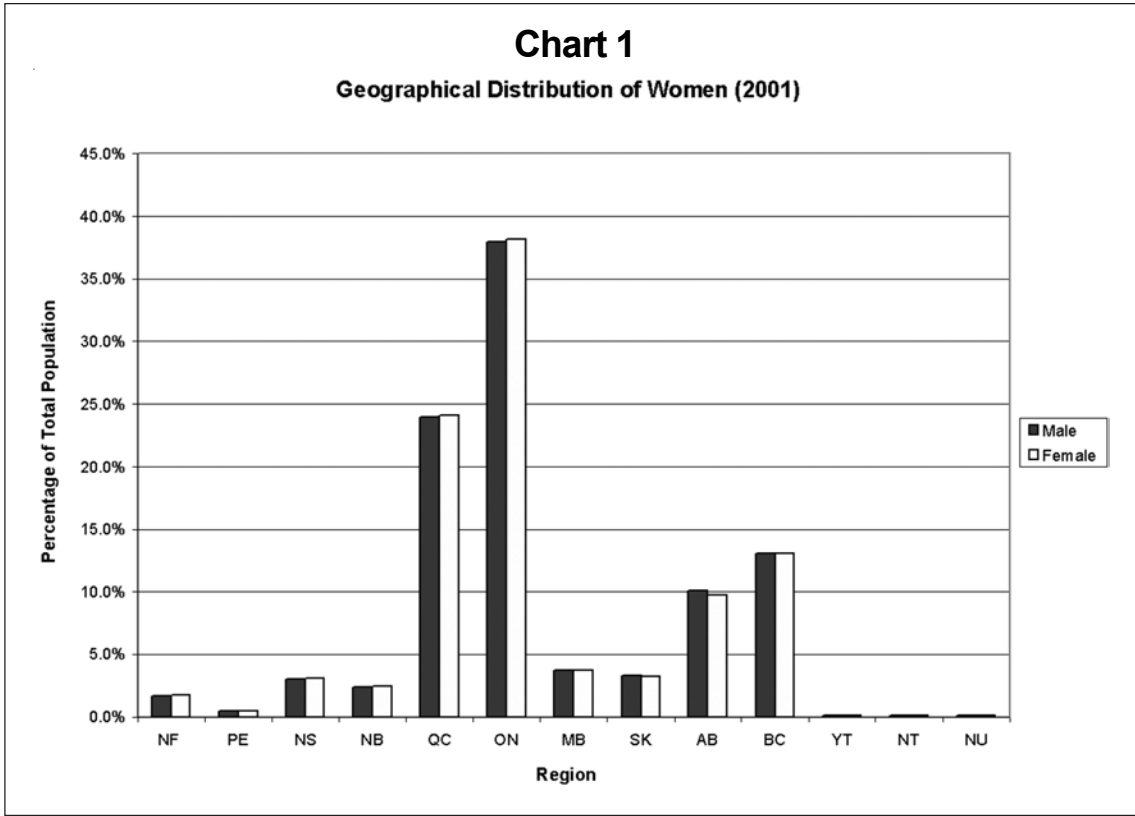
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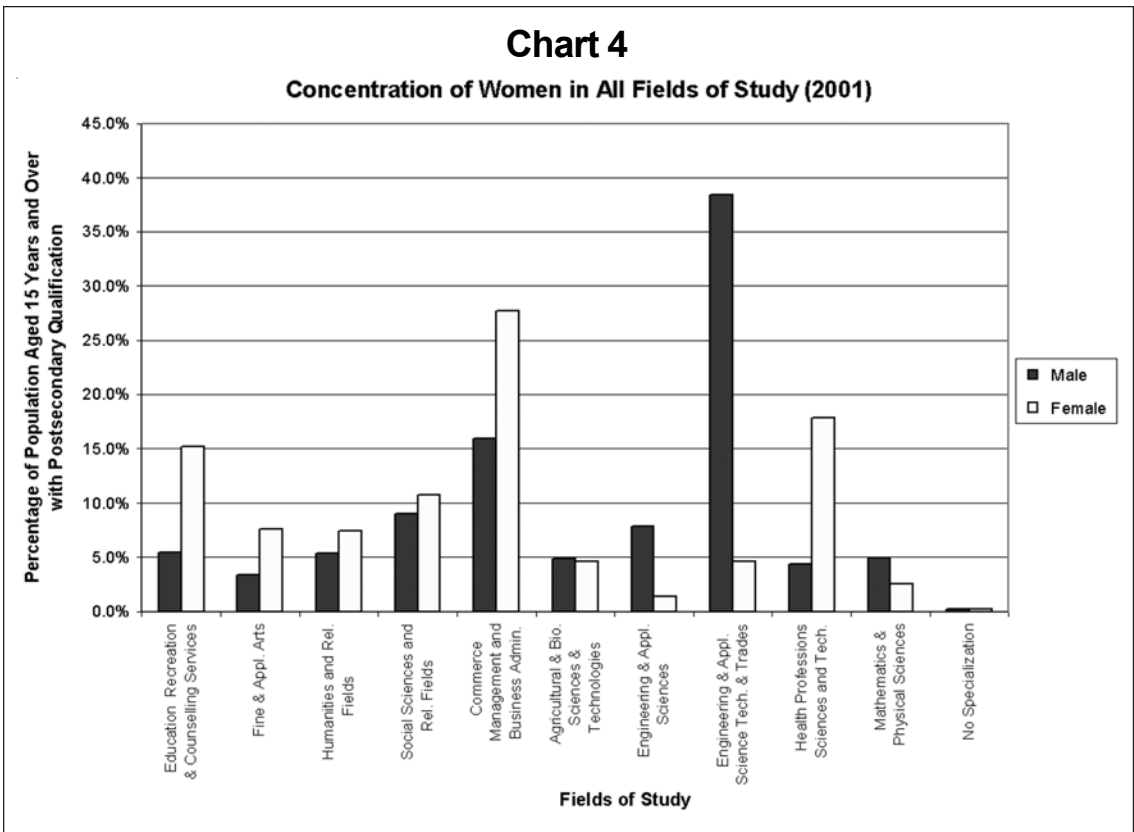
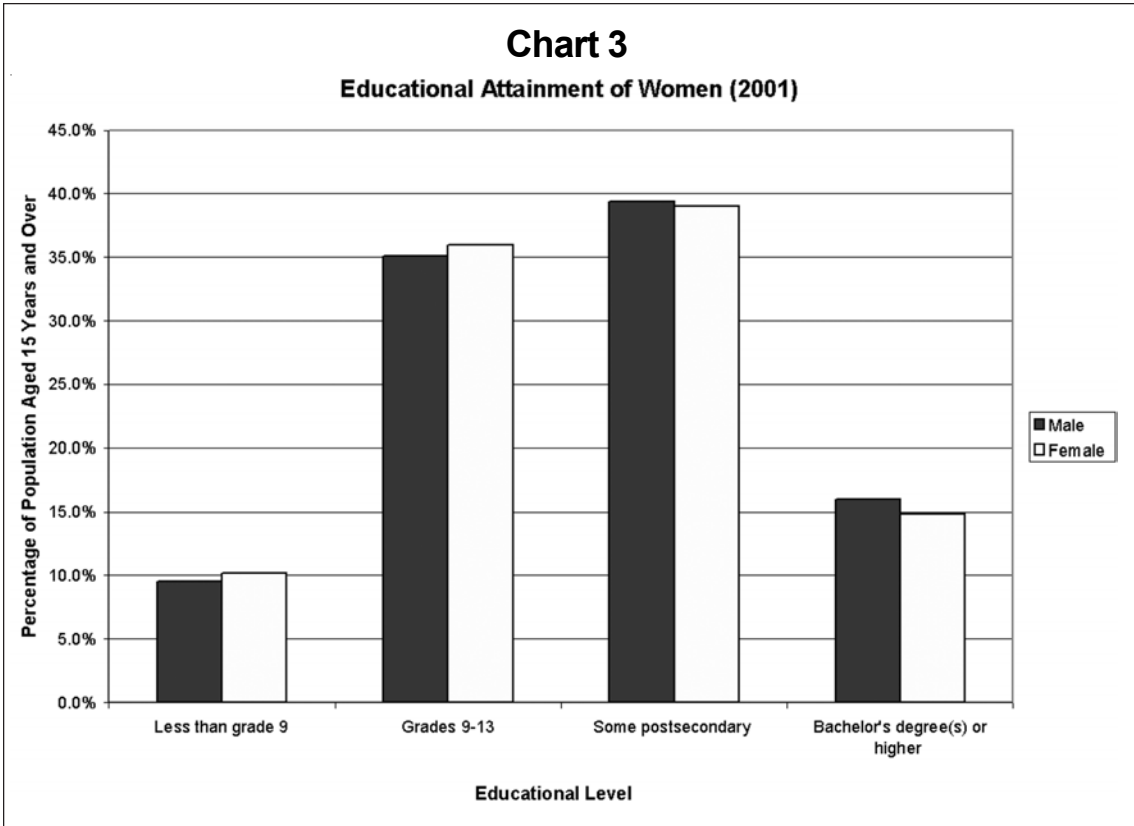
Disappointingly, there was a staggering difference in the full-time, full-year employment income of men and women. In the year 2000, the average income of women was \$34,892, equivalent to approximately 71% (same as 1996) of what men earned (\$49,224) (See **chart 6**).

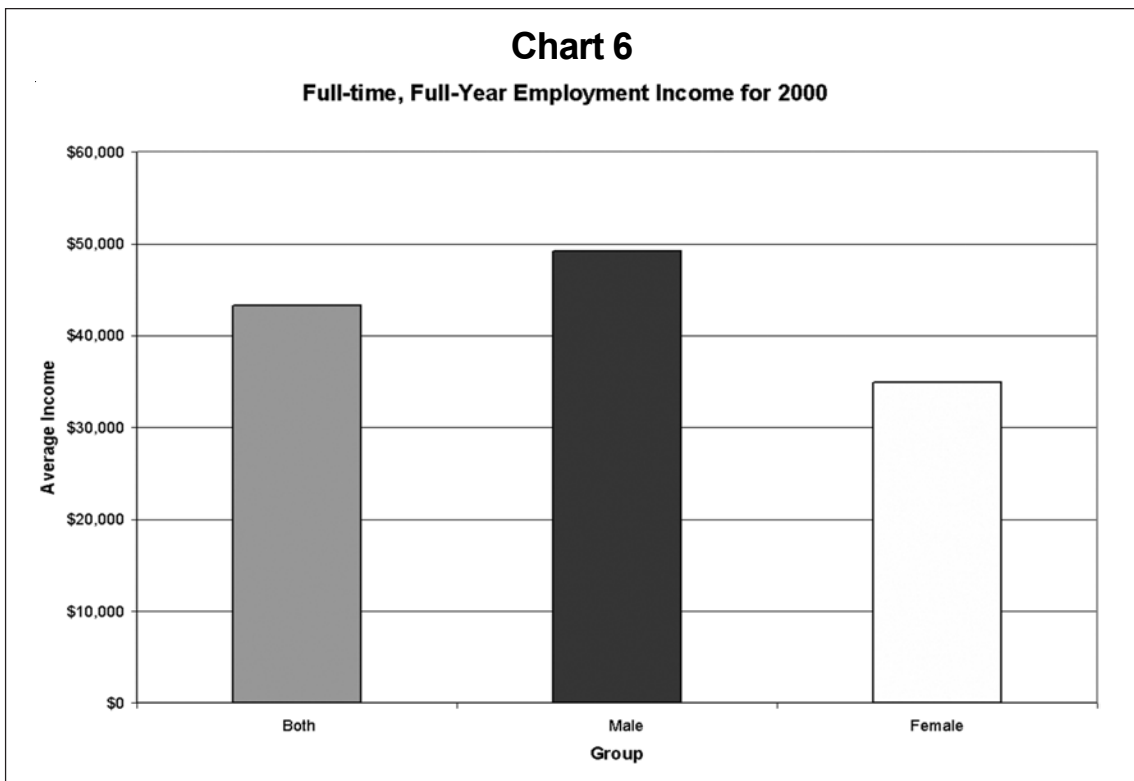
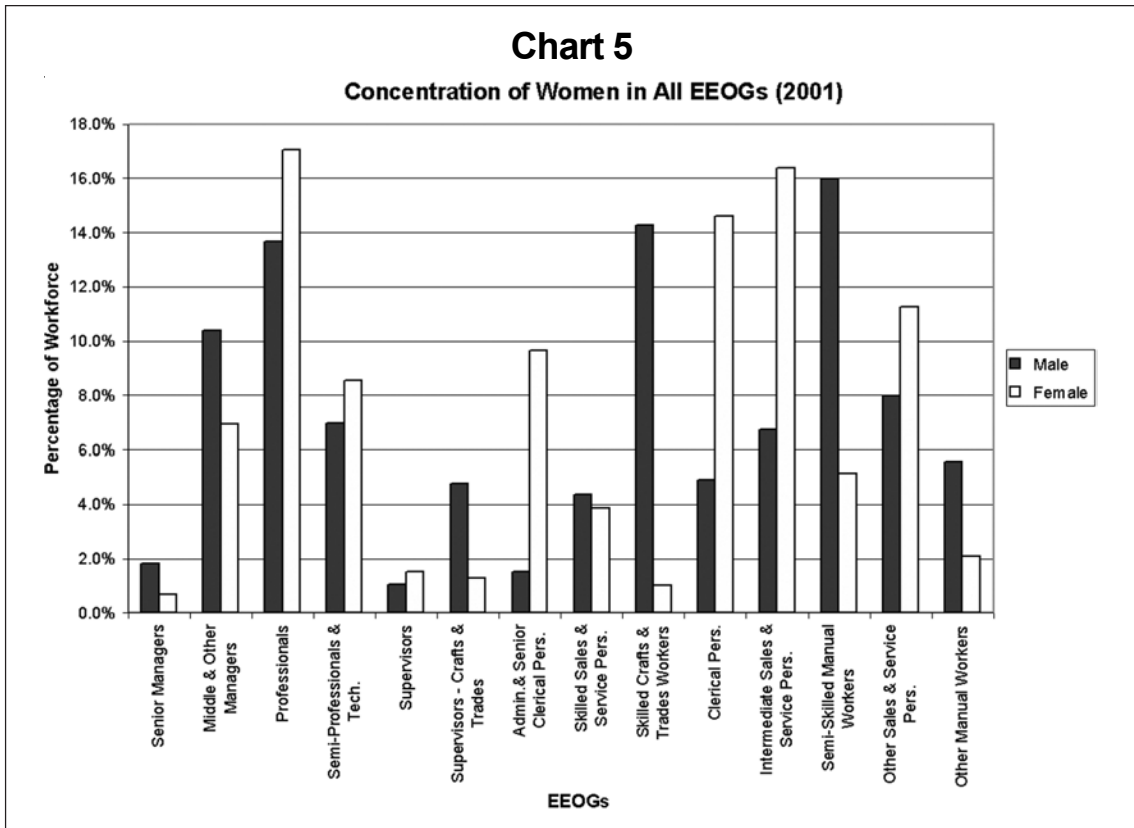
Fact Sheet and Charts on Women in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on Women in Canada, 2001			
Total Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	29,639,030	14,564,275	15,074,755
Unemployment Rate	7.4%	7.6%	7.2%
Labour Force	15,872,075	8,452,015	7,420,060
Participation Rate	66.4%	72.7%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,298	\$49,224	\$34,892
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	15.4%	16.0%	14.9%







Aboriginal Peoples

The *1995 Employment Equity Act* defines Aboriginal peoples as those persons who are *Indians, Inuit or Métis* (The Act, s. 3). This section of the report looks at the situation of each of these three Aboriginal peoples subgroups in Canada in 2001. All data come from the *2001 Census*.

The characteristics of each Aboriginal peoples subgroup (i.e. North American Indians, Inuit and Métis) including geography, age, education, labour market, workforce and income are discussed and compared to those of non-Aboriginals.

Aboriginal Peoples in the 2001 Census	
North American Indian single response	62.4%
Métis single response	29.9%
Inuit single response	4.6%
Multiple Aboriginal responses	0.7%
Other Aboriginal responses	2.4%
Total Aboriginal Population	100.0%

The following terms are used in this section:

Workforce: For employment equity purposes, the term workforce in the case of Aboriginal peoples refers to the population aged 15 and over who worked anytime between January 1, 2000 and May 15, 2001.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): An area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core where total population is at least 100,000. There were 27 CMAs in Canada in 2001.

Full year employment: Annual employment of a 49-52 week duration.

A Profile of North American Indians in Canada

North American Indians in the Canadian Population

Note: North American Indians accounted for 62.4% of the total Aboriginal population. Hence, they influenced the total Aboriginal population statistics greatly. The reader should keep this in mind wherever comparisons between North American Indians and the overall Aboriginal population are made.

There were 608,850 North American Indians in 2001. They were the largest Aboriginal subgroup, accounting for 62.4% of the total Aboriginal population and 2.1% of the total Canadian population.

North American Indians were located mostly in three of the provinces: Ontario (22%), British Columbia (19%) and Manitoba (15%). These three regions accumulated 92% of the total North American Indian population (**See chart 1**). Only 28% of the total North American Indian population resided in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). Winnipeg and Vancouver were the two CMAs with the highest numbers of North American Indians, accounting for 14% and 13% of the North American Indian CMA population respectively.

The age distribution of North American Indians was somewhat parallel to that of the overall Aboriginal population. They were a very young group. Over half of North American Indians (52%) were 24 years old or younger compared to only 32% in the case of the non-Aboriginal population. Only 4% of North American Indians were 65 and over. The prime working age group (25-54) made up 39% of their total population (**See chart 2**) compared to 48% in the case of the non-Aboriginal population.

Educational Attainment

Although there has been some progress since 1996, the educational attainment levels among North American Indians remain low. This is also the case for the overall Aboriginal population.

In 2001, only 4% of North American Indians who were 15 years and over had earned a bachelor's degree or higher opposed to 16% of non-Aboriginals. Also a larger percentage of the North American Indian population (60%) than the non-Aboriginal population (45%) had education levels equal to or below grade 13 (**See chart 3**).

It is interesting to note that most of the North American Indians with high levels of schooling were women. Approximately 66% of North American Indians with a bachelor's degree or higher were females. This trend was also observed for the overall Aboriginal population but not for the non-Aboriginal population.

The most popular fields of study among North American Indians that went beyond secondary school education to attain a degree, certificate or diploma were Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades (27%), Commerce Management & Business Administration (19%) and Social Sciences & Related Fields (16%) (**See chart 4**). These three fields of study made up 62% of the North American Indian population who sought postsecondary education.

The most unappealing fields of study among North American Indians were Mathematics & Physical Sciences, Engineering & Applied and Humanities and Related Fields. This was also the case for the overall Aboriginal population.

North American Indians in the Canadian Labour Market

There were 247,635 North American Indians in the workforce in 2001. They accounted for 1.5% of the total workforce (up from the 1.3% observed in 1996) and 56.7% of the Aboriginal workforce.

The Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs) with the largest concentration of North American Indians were Other Sales & Service Personnel (15%), Semi Skilled Manual Workers (13%), Intermediate Sales & Services Personnel (11%) and Professionals (10%) (See chart 5). These four EEOGs represented close to half of the entire North American Indian workforce.

The concentration of North American Indians in Professional occupations (10%) seems high relative to the low proportion of persons in this Aboriginal subgroup having a bachelor's degree or higher.

The three least popular EEOGs amongst North American Indians (as was the case for non-Aboriginals and the overall Aboriginal group) were: Supervisors, Senior Managers and Supervisors – Crafts and Trades.

North American Indians had the lowest participation rate among the three Aboriginal subgroups, at 57.3%, well below the participation rate for the non-Aboriginal population (66.5%).

Unemployment among North American Indians was widespread. Their unemployment rate (22.2%) was more than three times higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (7.1%) and also above the unemployment rate for the overall Aboriginal population (19.1%).

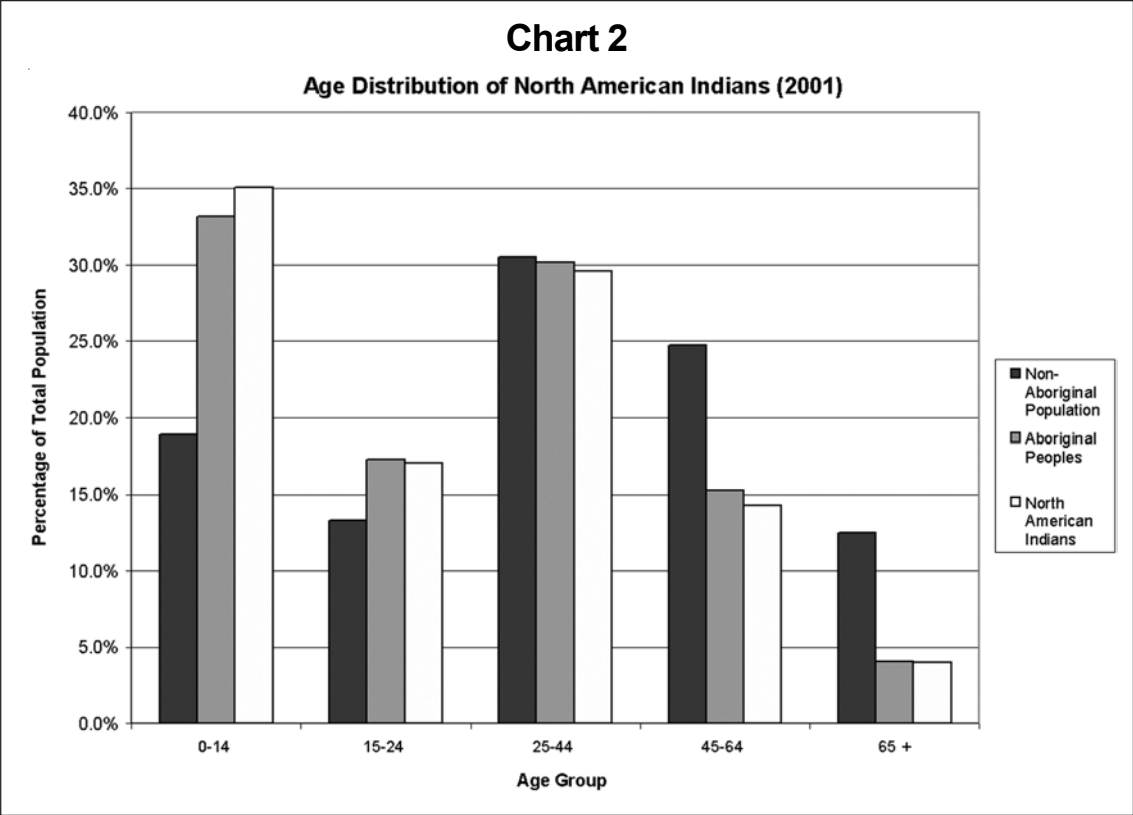
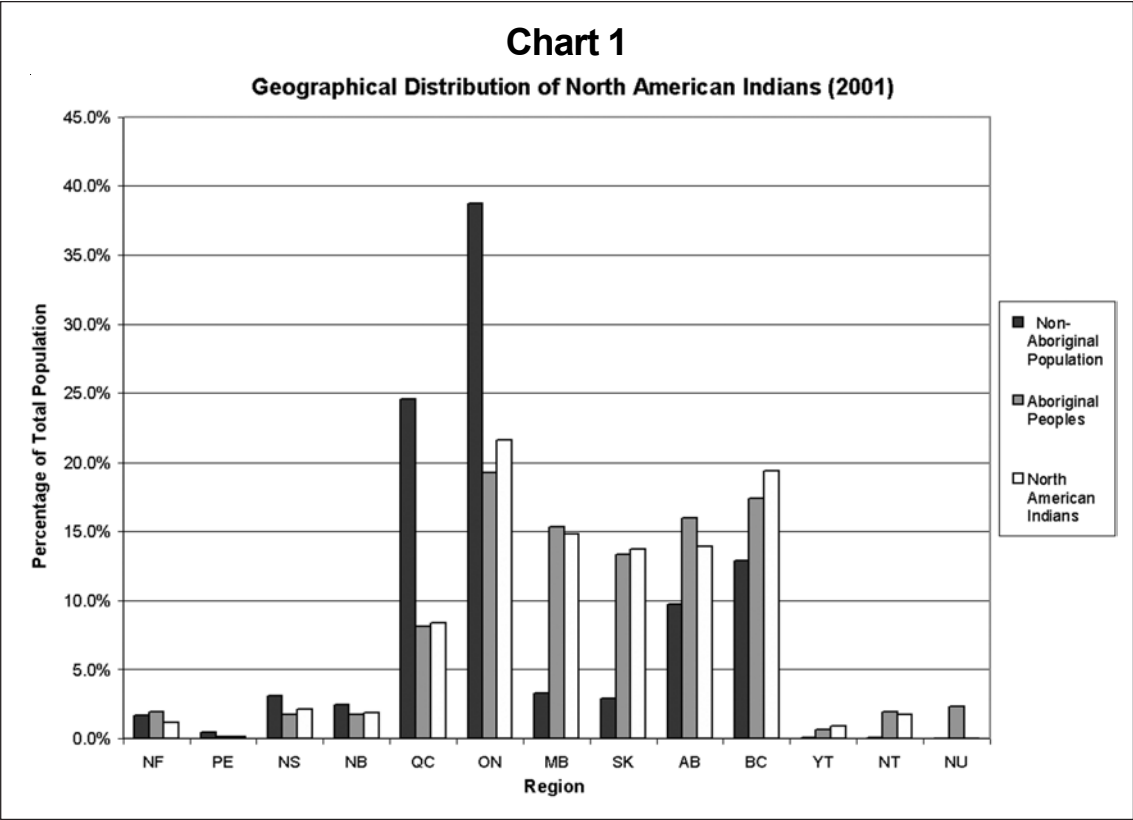
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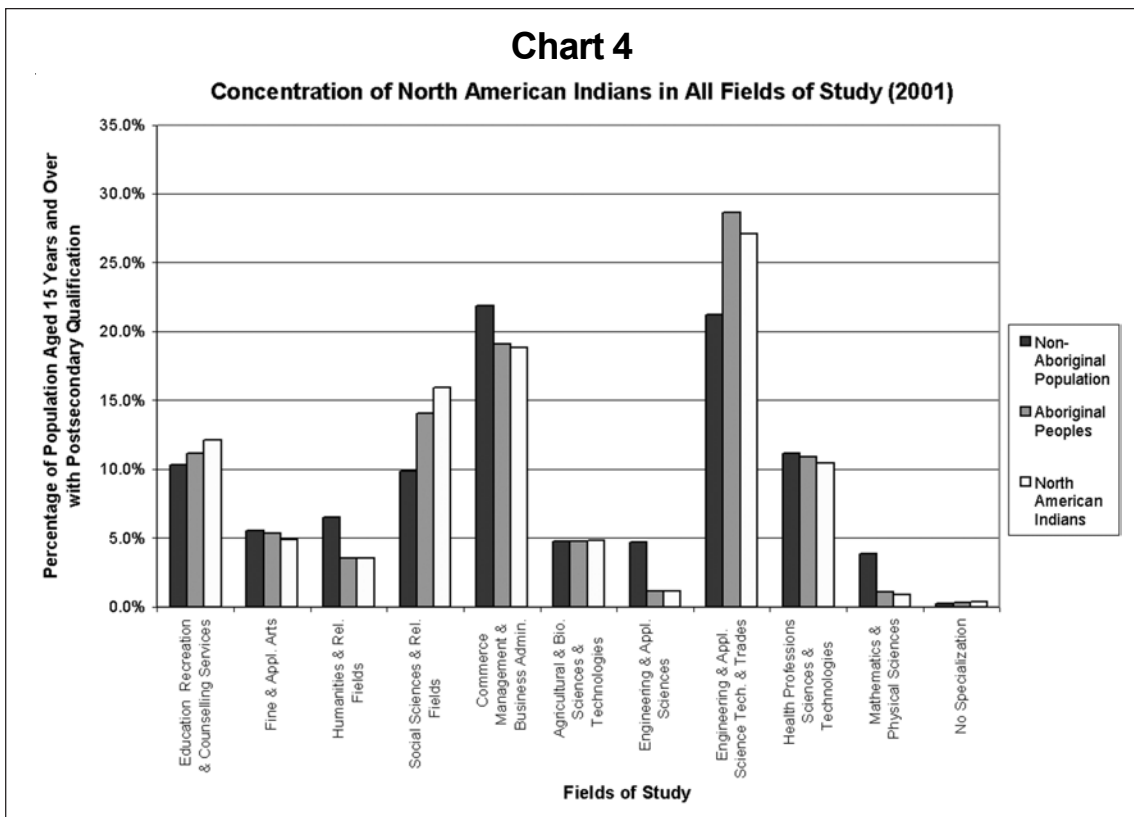
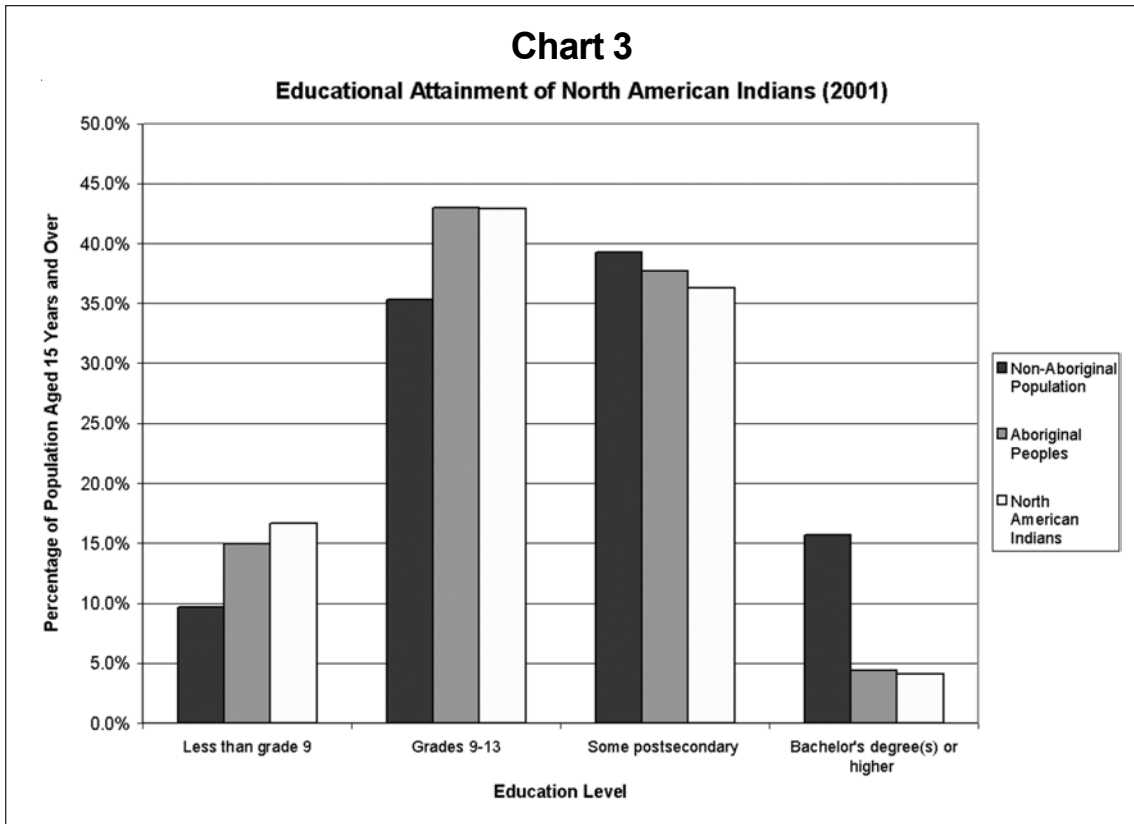
North American Indians had the lowest full-time, full-year income among the three Aboriginal subgroups. Their average income in 2000 (\$32,176) was equivalent to only 74% of the non-Aboriginal income (\$43,486) (See chart 6). North American Indian women earned approximately 78% of what the North American Indian men earned.

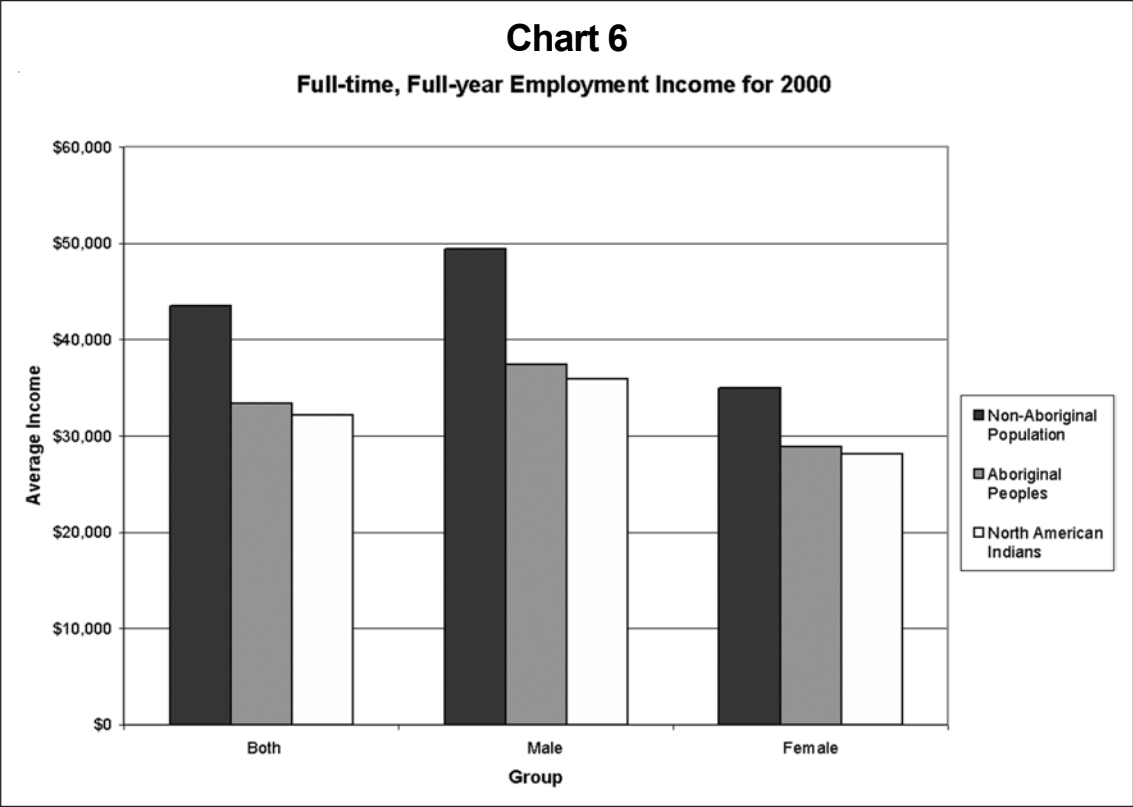
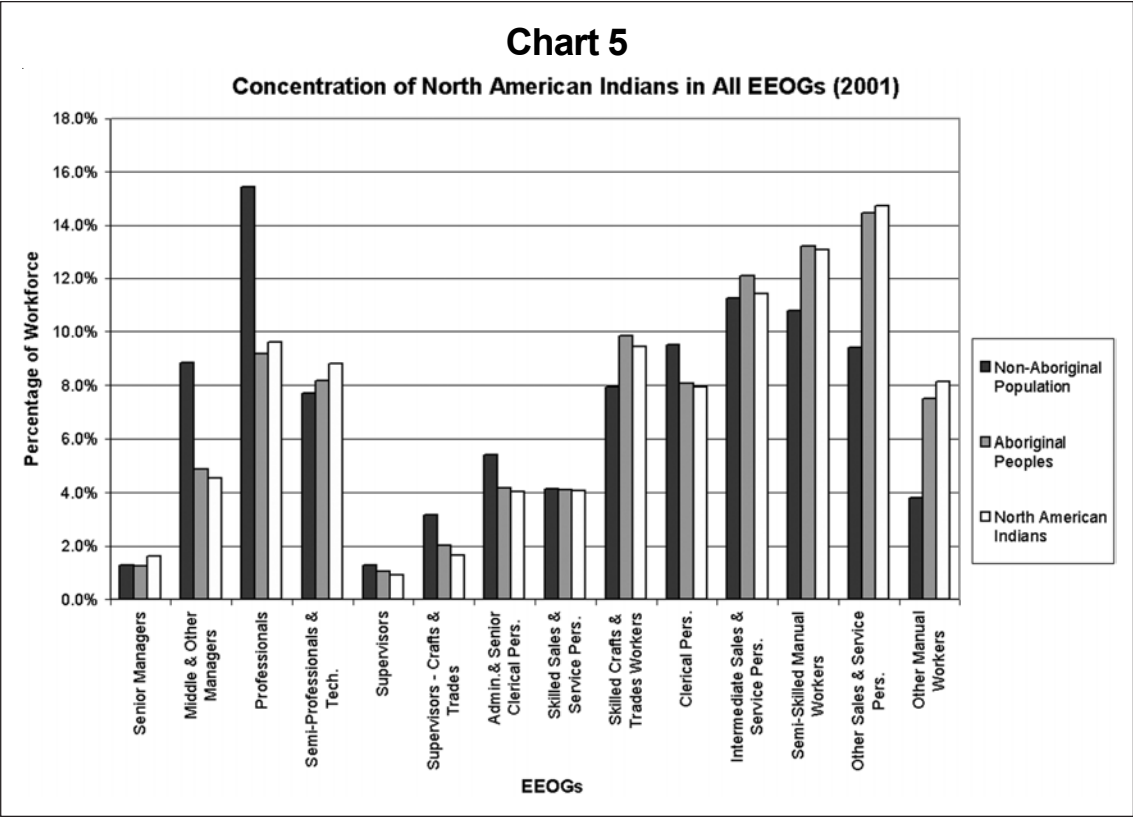
Fact Sheet and Charts on North American Indians in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on North American Indians in Canada, 2001			
Non-Aboriginal Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	28,662,725	14,087,575	14,575,150
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.2%	7.0%
Labour Force	15,471,635	8,244,095	7,227,540
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.9%	60.6%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,486	\$49,430	\$35,022
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	15.7%	16.4%	15.1%
Aboriginal Peoples			
Population	976,310	476,700	499,605
Unemployment Rate	19.1%	21.4%	16.7%
Labour Force	400,435	207,915	192,515
Participation Rate	61.4%	66.8%	56.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$33,416	\$37,370	\$28,851
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	77.2%
Education (BA. or Higher)	4.4%	3.5%	5.3%
North American Indians			
Population	608,850	294,435	314,415
Unemployment Rate	22.2%	25.0%	19.2%
Labour Force	226,670	116,655	110,010
Participation Rate	57.3%	62.7%	52.6%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$32,176	\$35,968	\$28,113
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	78.2%
Education (BA. or Higher)	4.1%	3.0%	5.1%







A Profile of Métis in Canada

Métis in the Canadian Population

Métis were the second largest Aboriginal subgroup with a population of approximately 292,310 in 2001. They represented close to 1% of the total population and 30% of the Aboriginal population.

Métis were concentrated mostly in five provinces: Alberta (23%), Manitoba (19%), Ontario (17%), British Columbia (15%) and Saskatchewan (15%) (See chart 1). These five provinces made up 87% of the Métis population. They were the Aboriginal subgroup with the highest proportion of the population residing in one of the 27 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), at 41%. This was in between the proportions observed for the non-Aboriginal population (69%) and the overall Aboriginal population (33%).

The age distribution for the Métis people was quite similar to that of the overall Aboriginal population. Both groups were significantly younger than non-Aboriginals. Only 4% of the Métis population was 65 years or older compared to 13% of the non-Aboriginal population. The prime working age group, 25-54, made up 43% of the Métis population, which was in between the proportions observed for non-Aboriginals (46%) and the overall Aboriginal population (40%) (See chart 2).

Educational Attainment

The Métis population (15 years and over) was the most educated Aboriginal subgroup of the three. They were the Aboriginal subgroup with the highest proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher and the lowest proportion of the population with less than grade 9. However, educational attainment was far behind that of the non-Aboriginal population.

Only 5% of the Métis population had attained a bachelor's degree or higher in contrast to 16% for the non-Aboriginal population (See chart 3).

Unlike the non-Aboriginal population, more Métis women (6%) than men (5%) had attained a university degree. This was the norm for the overall Aboriginal population.

For the Métis population that had gone beyond secondary school education to attain a degree, certificate or diploma the three main fields of study were Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies and Trades (31%), Commerce Management & Business Administration (19%) and Health Professions Sciences & Technologies (12%) (See chart 4). These three fields of study accounted for 62% of the Métis population that went beyond secondary school, compared to 54% in the case of the non-Aboriginal population.

Métis in the Canadian Labour Market

The Métis workforce increased from 95,605 in 1996 to 154,945 in 2001, an increase of approximately 61%. They represented 0.9% of the Canadian workforce (up from the 0.6% observed in 1996) and 35.5% of the Aboriginal workforce in 2001.

Having a low educational attainment level vis-à-vis non-Aboriginals, Métis were concentrated in occupations requiring experience and training but not necessarily a high level of education. The Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs) where Métis worked most often were: Semi Skilled Manual Workers (14%), Intermediate Sales & Service Personnel (13%), Other Sales & Service Personnel (13%) and Skilled Crafts & Trades Workers (11%) (See chart 5). These four EEOGs amounted to 51%

of the total Métis workforce, compared to 50% of the Aboriginal workforce and 40% of the non-Aboriginal workforce.

The Métis participation rate, at 69.1%, was significantly higher than that of non-Aboriginals (66.5%) and that of the overall Aboriginal population (61.4%).

Although Métis were participating in the labour market in a higher proportion than non-Aboriginals, they were having considerably more difficulty finding a job. The unemployment rate among Métis (14%), although the lowest among the three Aboriginal subgroups, was almost double that of non-Aboriginals (7.1%).

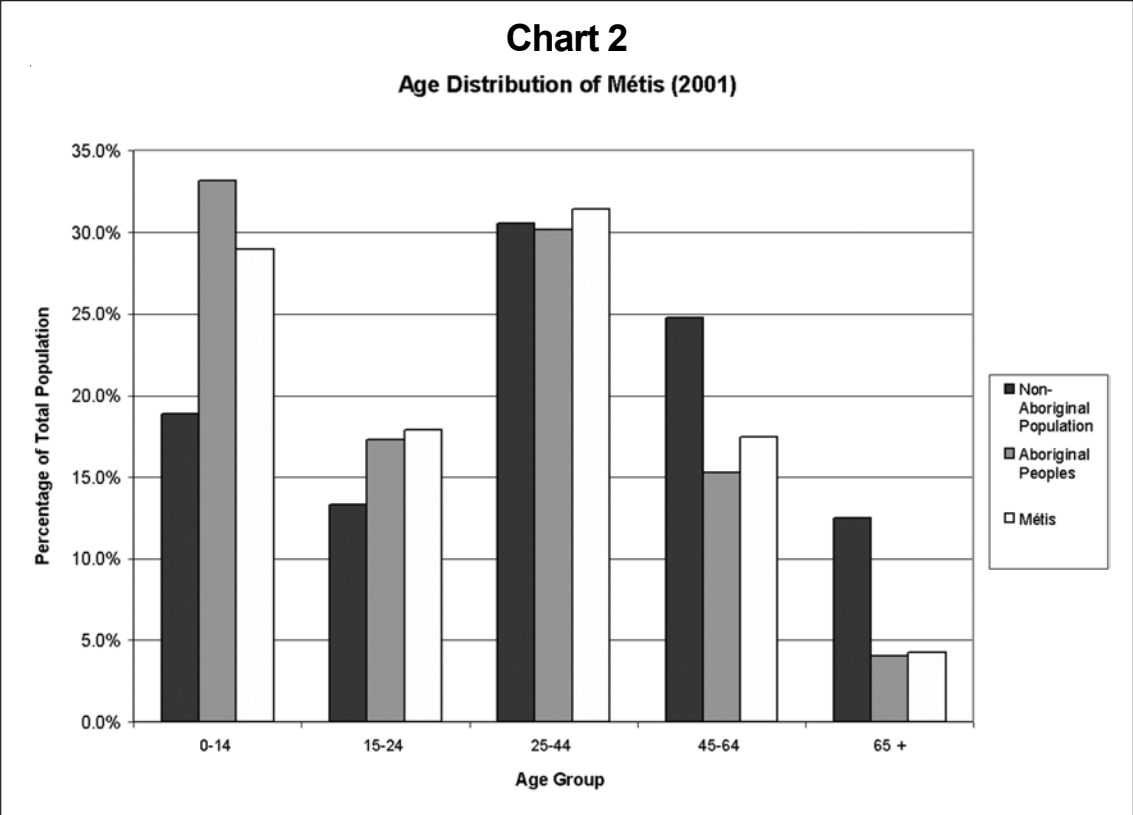
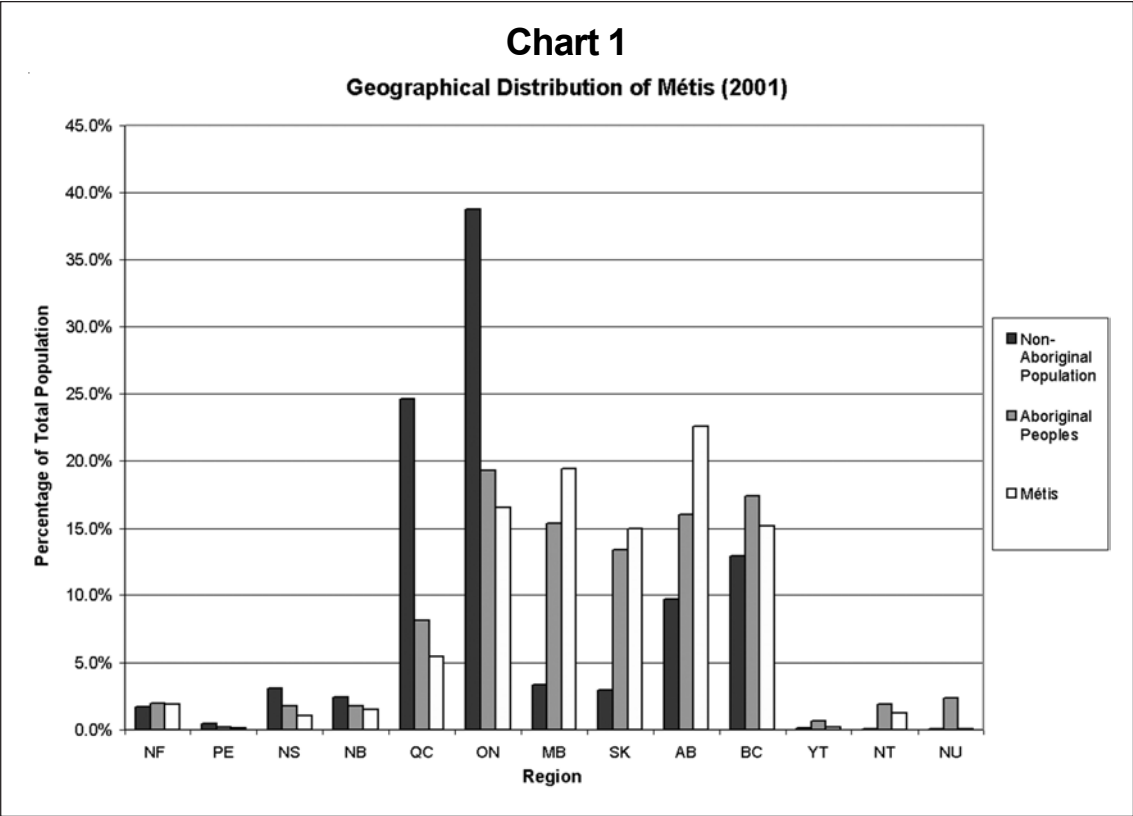
Income

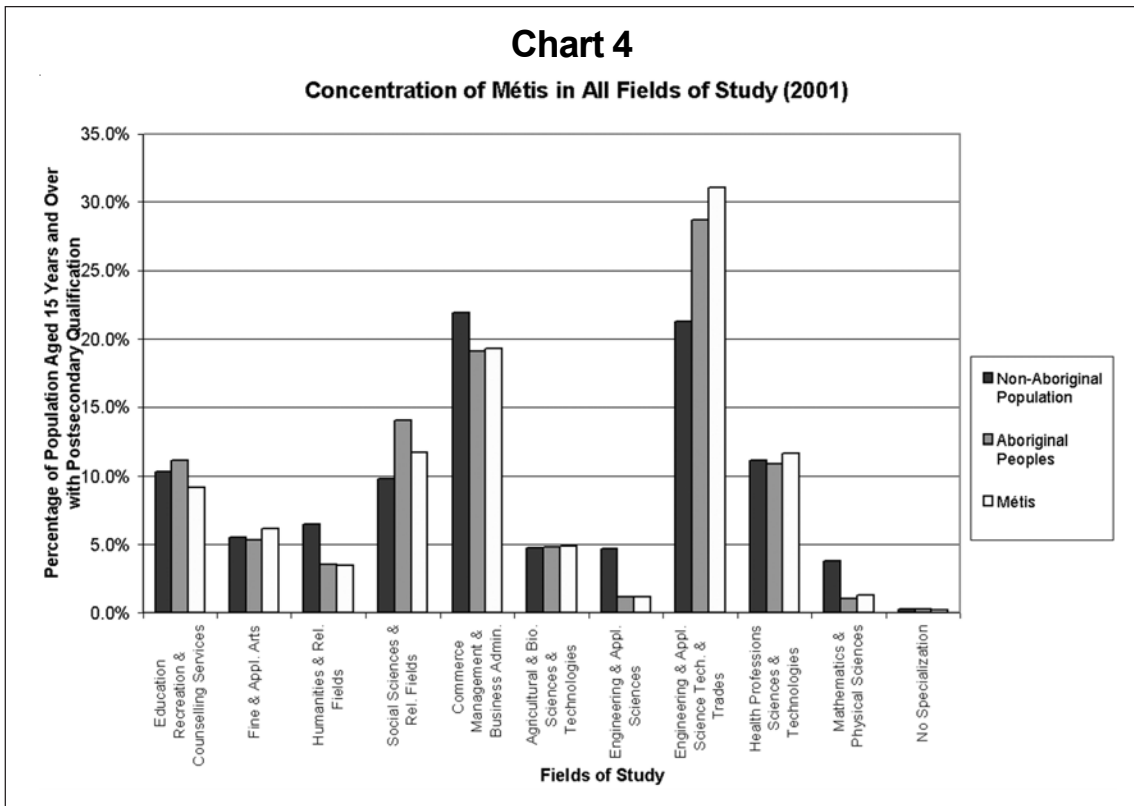
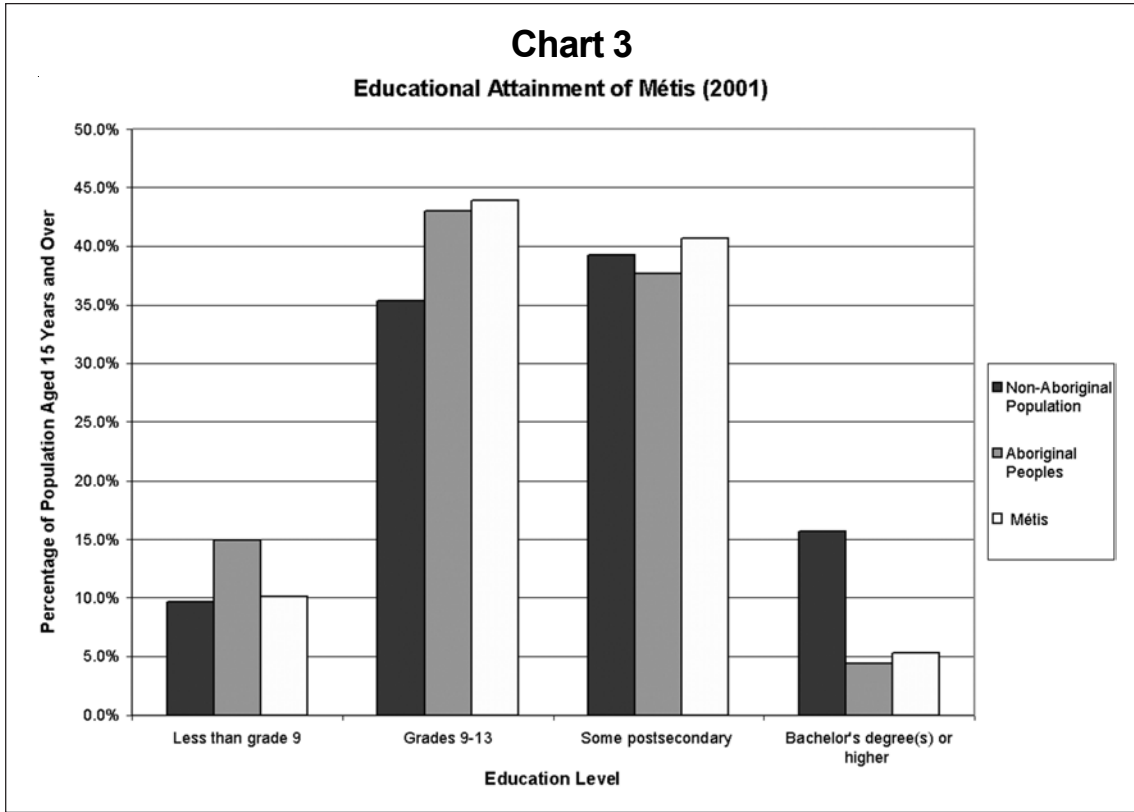
The average income of Métis for full-time, full-year employment in 2000 (\$34,778) was slightly higher than that of the Aboriginal population as a whole (\$33,416) but still far below the average income of the non-Aboriginal population (\$43,486). Proportionately, Métis earnings were equivalent to 80% of the non-Aboriginal income. The income situation was worse among women than men. On average Métis women earned 84% of what Métis men earned (**See chart 6**).

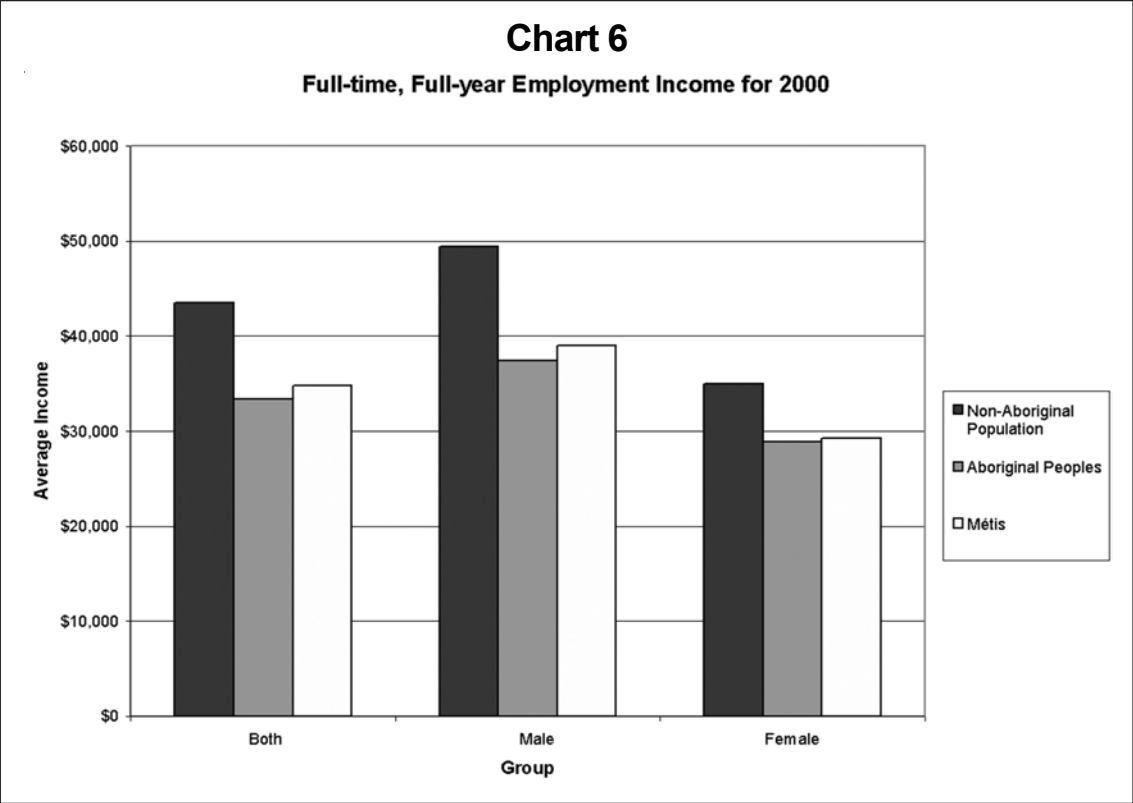
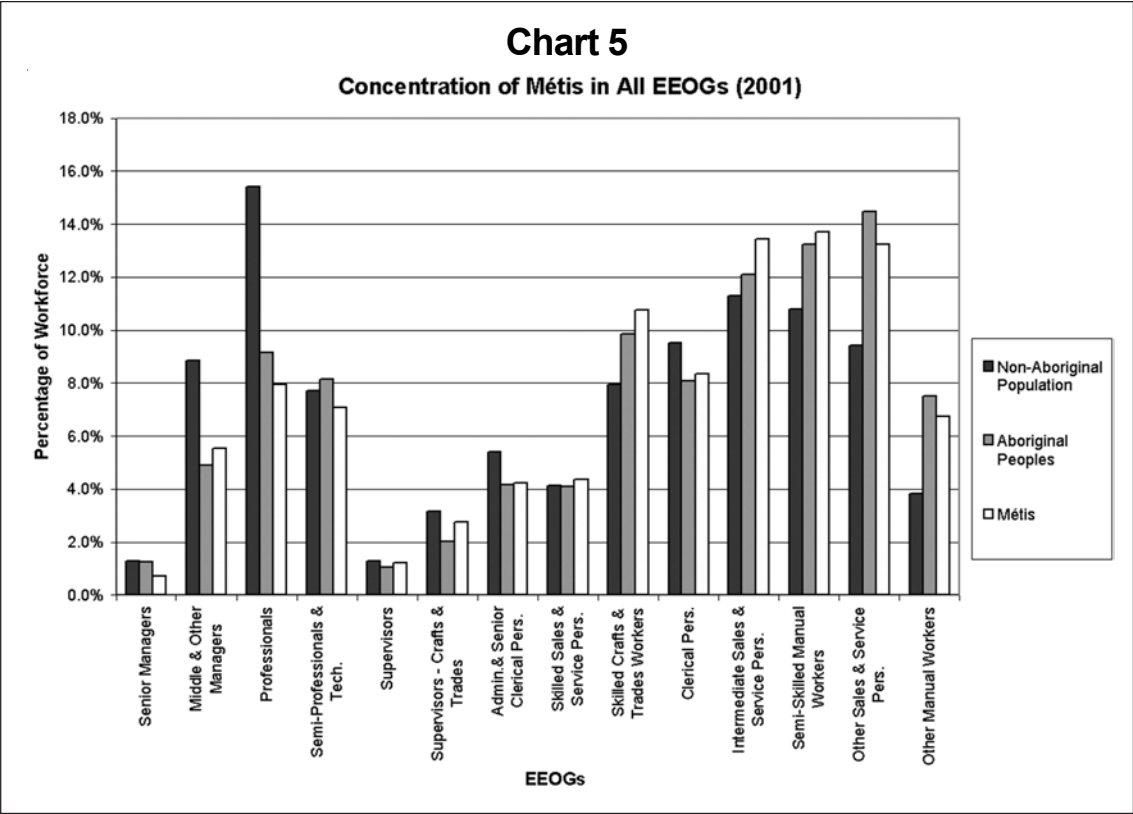
Fact Sheet and Charts on Métis in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on Métis in Canada, 2001			
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Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	15.7%	16.4%	15.1%
Aboriginal Peoples			
Population	976,310	476,700	499,605
Unemployment Rate	19.1%	21.4%	16.7%
Labour Force	400,435	207,915	192,515
Participation Rate	61.4%	66.8%	56.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$33,416	\$37,370	\$28,851
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	77.2%
Education (BA. or Higher)	4.4%	3.5%	5.3%
Métis			
Population	292,310	146,180	146,125
Unemployment Rate	14.0%	15.4%	12.4%
Labour Force	143,360	76,335	67,025
Participation Rate	69.1%	74.5%	63.8%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$34,778	\$38,964	\$29,260
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	75.1%
Education (BA. or Higher)	5.3%	4.6%	5.9%







A Profile of Inuit in Canada

Inuit in the Canadian Population

Inuit were the smallest Aboriginal subgroup totalling 45,070 in 2001. They accounted for 0.2% of the total population and 4.6% of the Aboriginal population. Inuit were also the least geographically dispersed Aboriginal subgroup. One half of their population lived in Nunavut. Quebec was a distant second accounting for 21% of the Inuit population, followed by Newfoundland (10%) and the Northwest Territories (9%) (See chart 1). Only 7% of the total Inuit population lived in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) compared to 31% of the total Aboriginal population.

The Inuit population was exceptionally young relative to both the non-Aboriginal population and the total Aboriginal population. They were the youngest Aboriginal subgroup. Approximately 39% of the Inuit population was under the age of 14 versus 19% of the non-Aboriginal population and 33% of the total Aboriginal population. Amongst the senior population, the disparity was even greater. Only 3% of the Inuit population was 65 and over in contrast to 13% of the non-Aboriginal population and 4% of the total Aboriginal population (See chart 2).

Educational Attainment

Although there has been some progress since 1996, the educational attainment of Inuit continues to be quite low in comparison not only to non-Aboriginals but also to the two other Aboriginal subgroups. In 2001, only 2% of Inuit who were 15 years and over had earned a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 16% of the non-Aboriginal population and 4% of the total Aboriginal population. Also, 28% of Inuit (15 years and over) had less than grade 9 compared to 10% of non-Aboriginals and 15% of the total Aboriginal population in the same age range (See chart 3).

The most popular fields of postsecondary study for the Inuit were: Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades (34%), Commerce Management & Business Administration (20%) and Education Recreation & Counselling Services (14%) (See chart 4). Approximately 68% of the Inuit population that went beyond secondary school was in either one of these fields of study compared to only 54% and 59% of the non-Aboriginal and total Aboriginal populations respectively.

Inuit in the Canadian Labour Market

There were 19,605 Inuit in the workforce in 2001. They represented 0.1% of the total workforce (same as in 1996) and 4.5% of the Aboriginal workforce in 2001.

Approximately 45% of the Inuit workforce was concentrated in three Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs): Other Sales & Service Personnel (20%), Professionals (13%) and Semi-Skilled Manual Workers (12%) (See chart 5). In contrast, these three EEOGs accounted for only 32% and 37% of the non-Aboriginal workforce and the overall Aboriginal workforce respectively. The three EEOGs where the Inuit worked least often were Supervisors, Senior Managers and Supervisors - Crafts and Trades.

Unemployment was quite high among the Inuit. They had the same unemployment rate as North American Indians (22.2%), which was more than three times the unemployment rate of non-Aboriginals (7.1%). The Inuit participation rate (62.5%), although higher than that of the overall Aboriginal population (61.4%), was lower than the participation rate of non-Aboriginals (66.5%).

Income

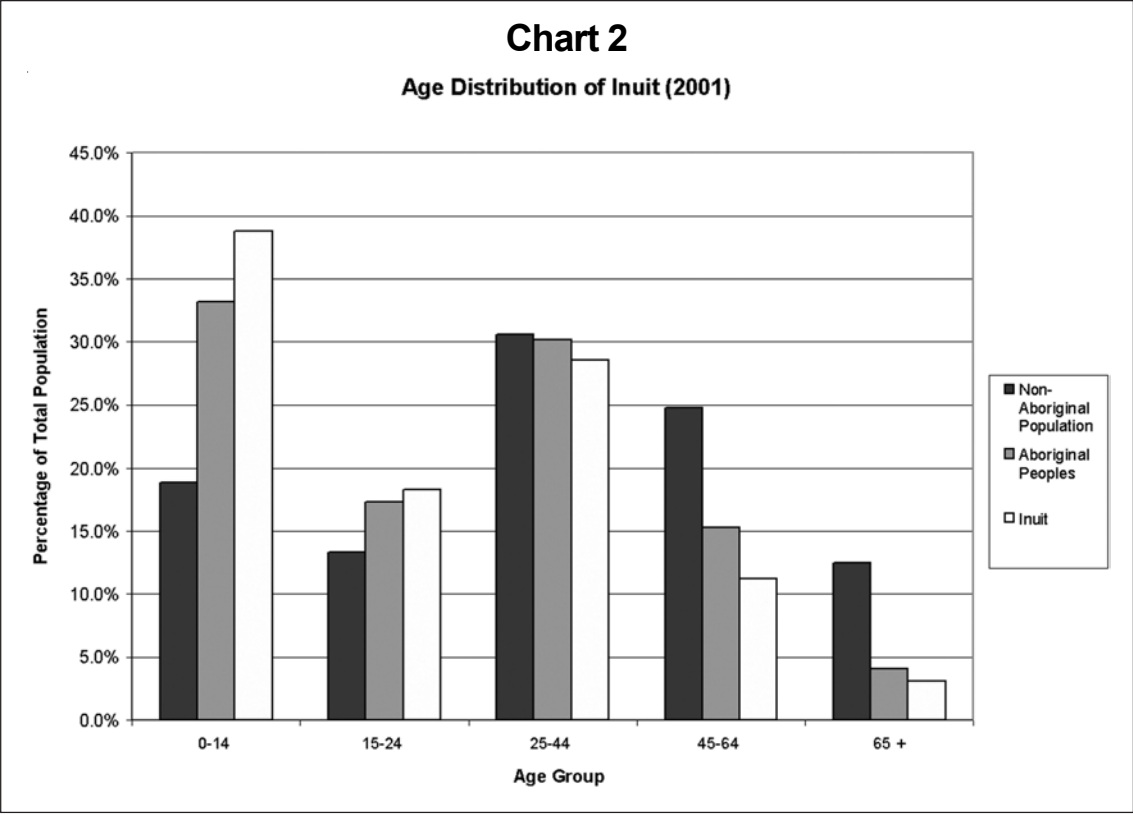
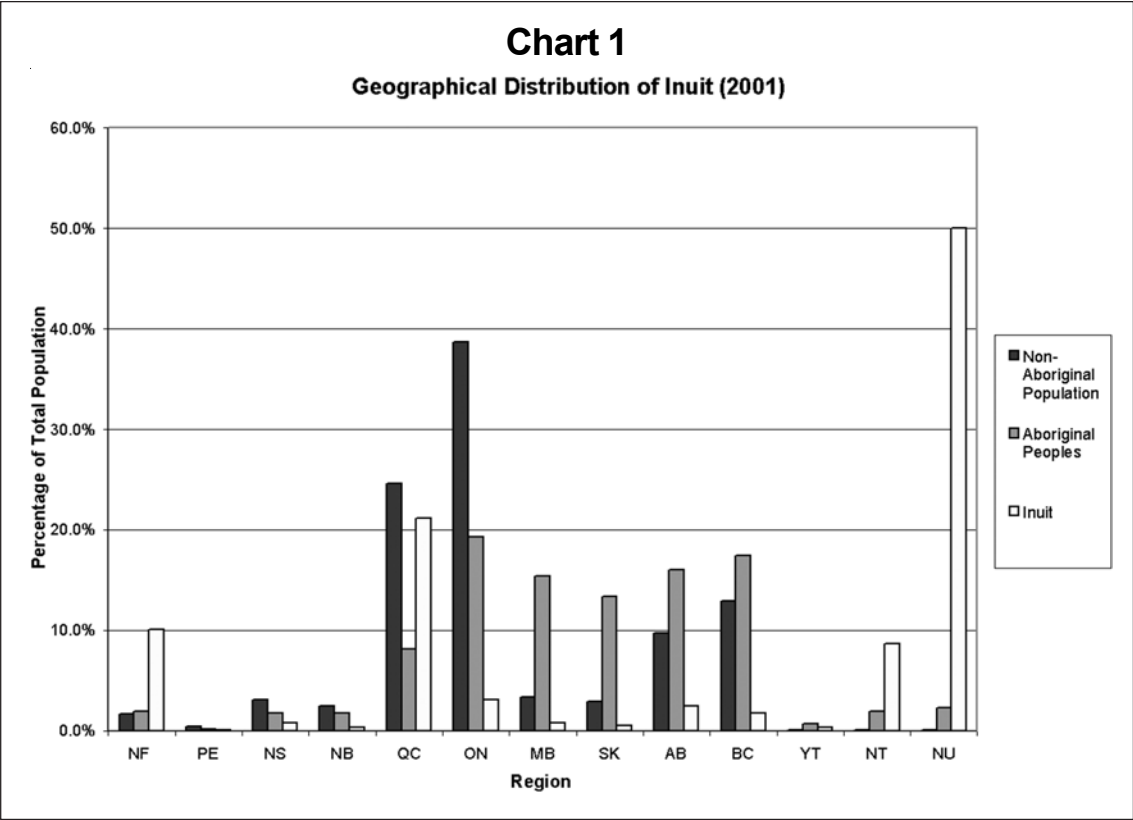
In 2000, the average income of the Inuit for full-time, full-year employment was \$36,152, the highest among the three Aboriginal subgroups. However, their earnings were low when compared to the non-Aboriginal population,

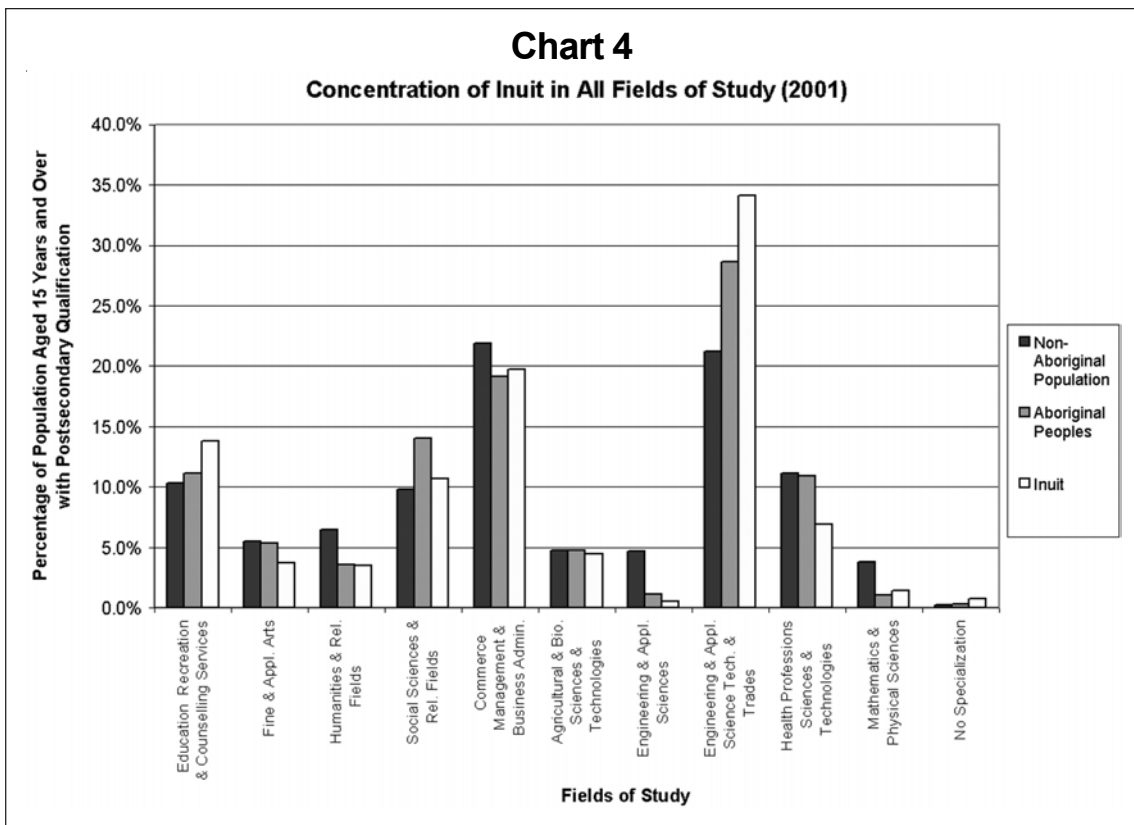
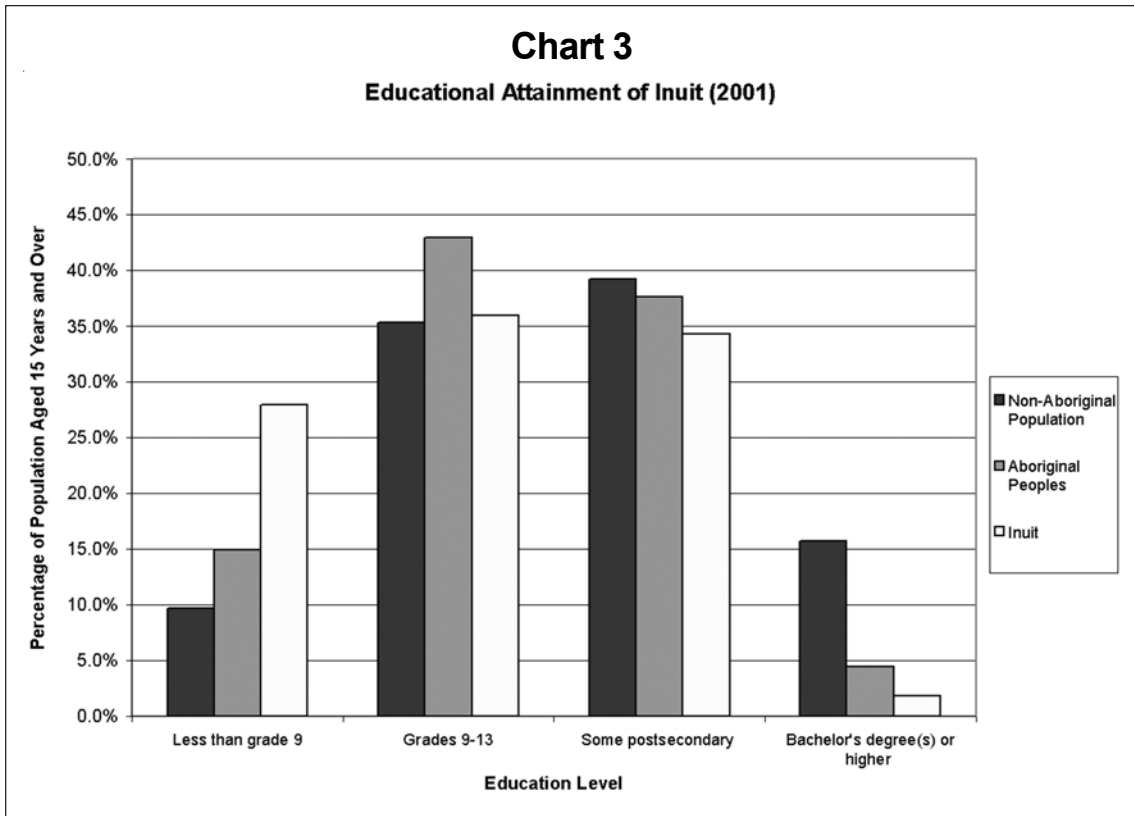
corresponding to only 83% of the non-Aboriginal average income (\$43,486). The income situation was worse among Inuit women, who earned the equivalent of 89% of the average income of Inuit men (**See chart 6**).

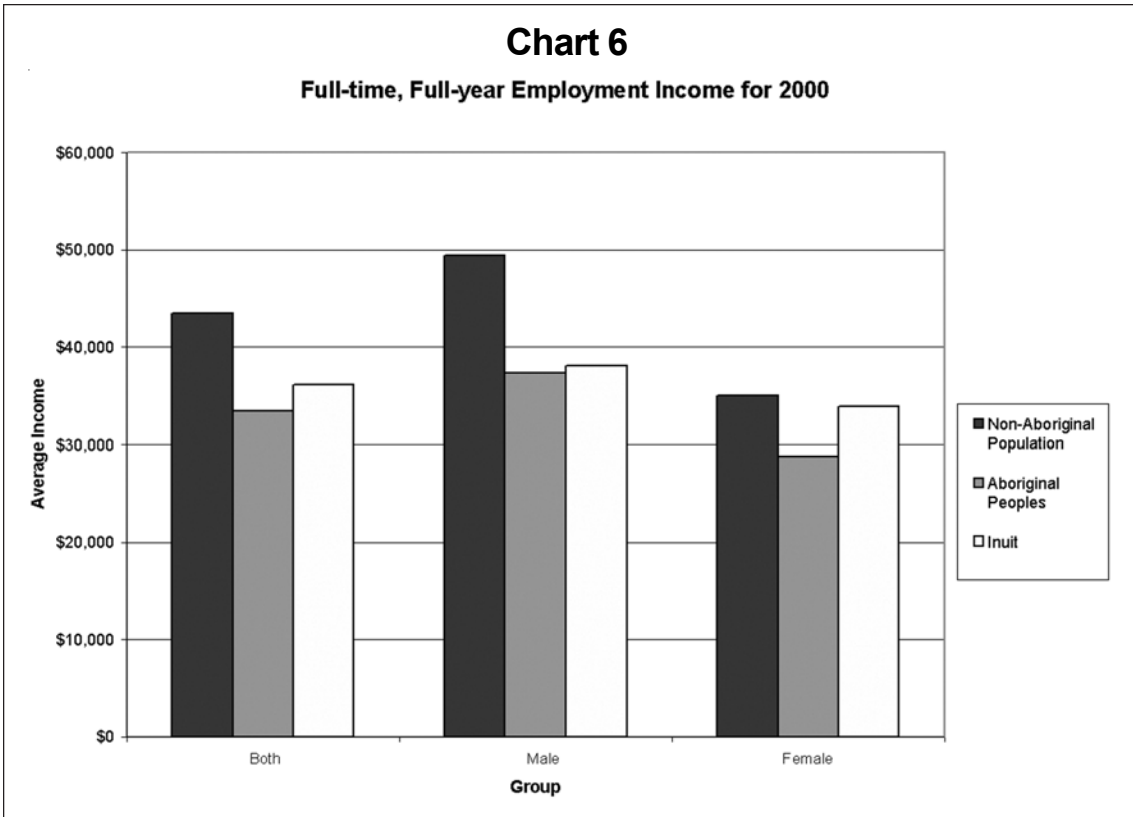
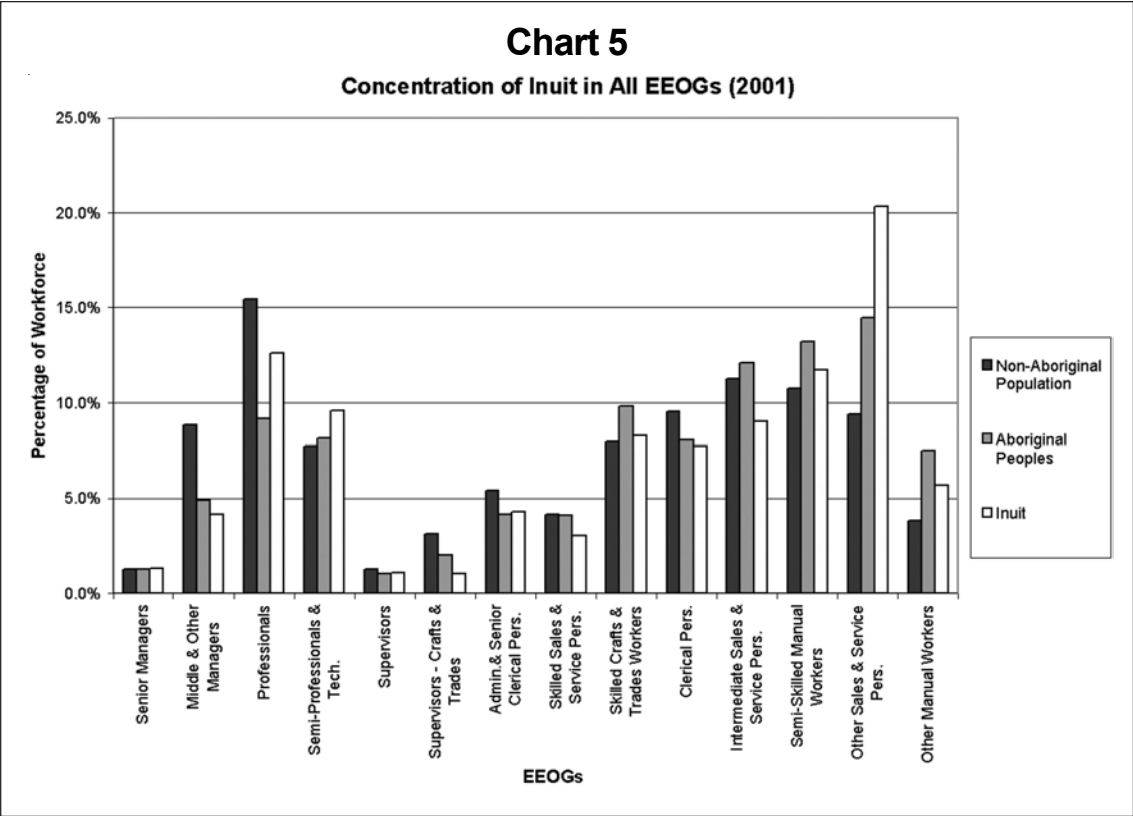
Fact Sheet and Charts on Inuit in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on Inuit in Canada, 2001			
Non-Aboriginal Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	28,662,725	14,087,575	14,575,150
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.2%	7.0%
Labour Force	15,471,635	8,244,095	7,227,540
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.9%	60.6%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,486	\$49,430	\$35,022
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	15.7%	16.4%	15.1%
Aboriginal Peoples			
Population	976,310	476,700	499,605
Unemployment Rate	19.1%	21.4%	16.7%
Labour Force	400,435	207,915	192,515
Participation Rate	61.4%	66.8%	56.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$33,416	\$37,370	\$28,851
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	77.2%
Education (BA. or Higher)	4.4%	3.5%	5.3%
Inuit			
Population	45,070	22,555	22,515
Unemployment Rate	22.2%	24.7%	19.5%
Labour Force	17,260	8,935	8,330
Participation Rate	62.5%	65.5%	59.7%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$36,152	\$38,153	\$33,889
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	88.8%
Education (BA. or Higher)	1.9%	1.2%	2.4%







Members of Visible Minorities

This section of the report looks at the situation of members of visible minorities in Canada in 2001. All data comes from the *2001 Census*. The characteristics of each visible minority subgroup, including geography, age, education, labour market, workforce and income are discussed and compared to those of the non-visible minority population.

Visible Minorities in the 2001 Census	
Chinese	25.8%
South Asian	23.0%
Black	16.6%
Filipino	7.7%
Latin American	5.4%
Southeast Asian	5.0%
Arab	4.9%
West Asian	2.7%
Korean	2.5%
Japanese	1.8%
Visible minority, not included elsewhere	2.5%
Multiple visible minorities	1.9%
Total Visible Minority Population	100.0%

The following terms are used in this section:

Workforce: For employment equity purposes, the term workforce in the case of members of visible minorities refers to the population aged 15 year and over who worked anytime between January 1, 2000 and May 15, 2001.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): An area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core where total population is at least 100,000. There were 27 CMAs in Canada in 2001.

Full year employment: Annual employment of a 49-52 week duration.

A Profile of Chinese in Canada

Chinese in the Canadian Population

Chinese were Canada's largest visible minority subgroup representing 4% of the total population and 25.8% of the visible minority population.

Geographically, the Chinese were mainly concentrated in two provinces, Ontario (47%) and British Columbia (36%) (See chart 1).

The Chinese had a strong affinity for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), particularly Toronto and Vancouver, which accounted for 73% of the total Chinese population. Approximately 97% of the total Chinese population lived in one of the 27 CMAs compared to 95% of the overall visible minority population and 60% of the non-visible minority population.

The age distribution for the Chinese was somewhat similar to that of the non-visible minority population and that of the overall visible minority population. Approximately 49% of Chinese were in the prime working age group (25-54) while the elderly (65 years and over) accounted for 10% of their total population (See chart 2).

Educational Attainment

Chinese' educational attainment tended to gravitate towards extremes. They had a greater proportion of their population (15 years and over) with both less than grade 9 (12%) and bachelor's degree or higher education (27%) than both the overall visible minority population and the non-visible minority population (See chart 3).

The Chinese population that went beyond secondary school to attain a degree, certificate or diploma chose most frequently the following fields of study: Commerce Management & Business Administration (26%), Engineering & Applied Sciences (14%) and Mathematics & Physical Sciences (12%) (See chart 4). These

three fields of study made up 52% of the Chinese population that went beyond secondary school, compared to only 28% and 43% in the case of the non-visible minority population and the overall visible minority population respectively.

It is interesting to note that the Chinese were the only visible minority subgroup to have Mathematics & Physical Sciences as one of their top three fields of study.

Chinese in the Canadian Labour Market

In 2001, the Chinese workforce was 538,970, a growth of roughly 26.7% since 1996. They represented 3.2% of the total workforce and 25.1% of the overall visible minority workforce.

The Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs) with the largest concentration of Chinese were Professionals at 23% (the highest concentration among all visible minority subgroups), Intermediate Sales & Service Personnel (11%), Clerical Personnel (10%) and Middle & Other Managers (10%). These four occupational groups made up 54% of the total Chinese workforce (See chart 5). The EEOGs where the Chinese worked least often were: Supervisors, Senior Managers and Supervisors: Crafts & Trades.

The participation rate of Chinese (59.3%) was considerably lower than that of the non-visible minority population (66.5%) and also that of the overall visible minority population (66%). The Chinese's unemployment rate (8.4%) was lower than that of visible minorities as a whole (9.5%) but still above the unemployment rate among the non-visible minority population (7.1%).

Income

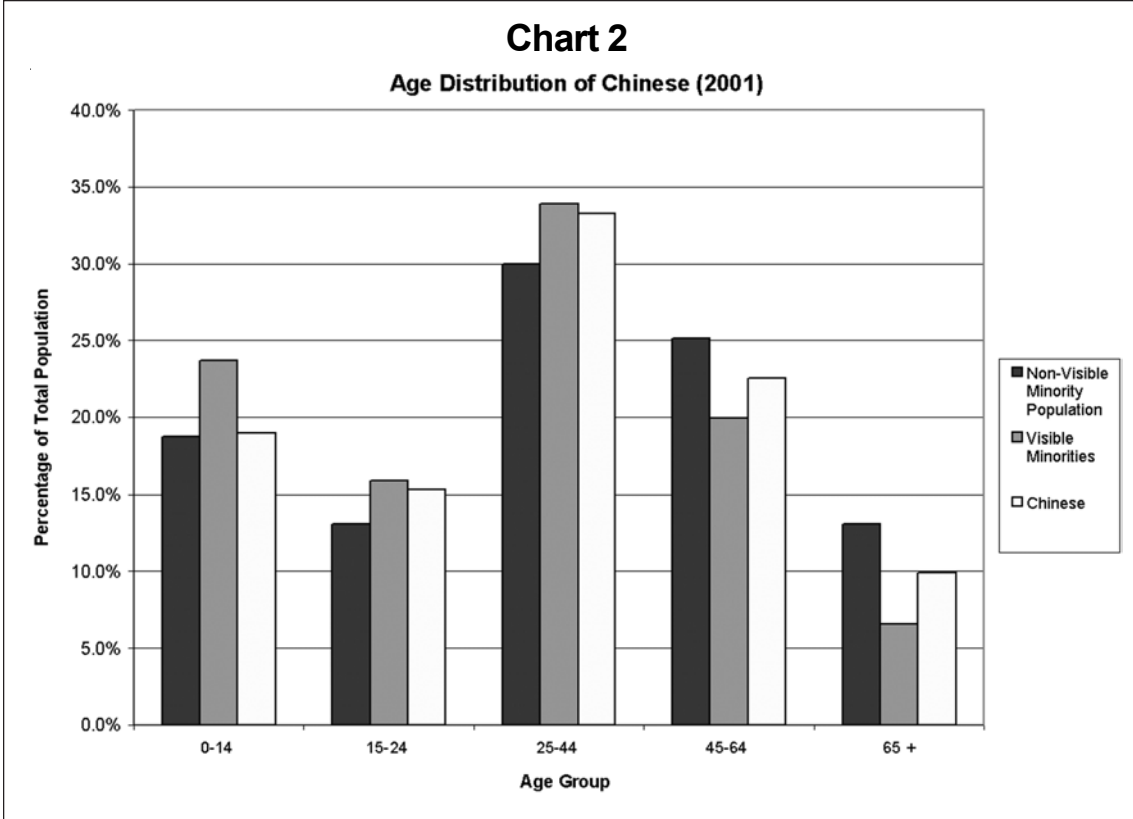
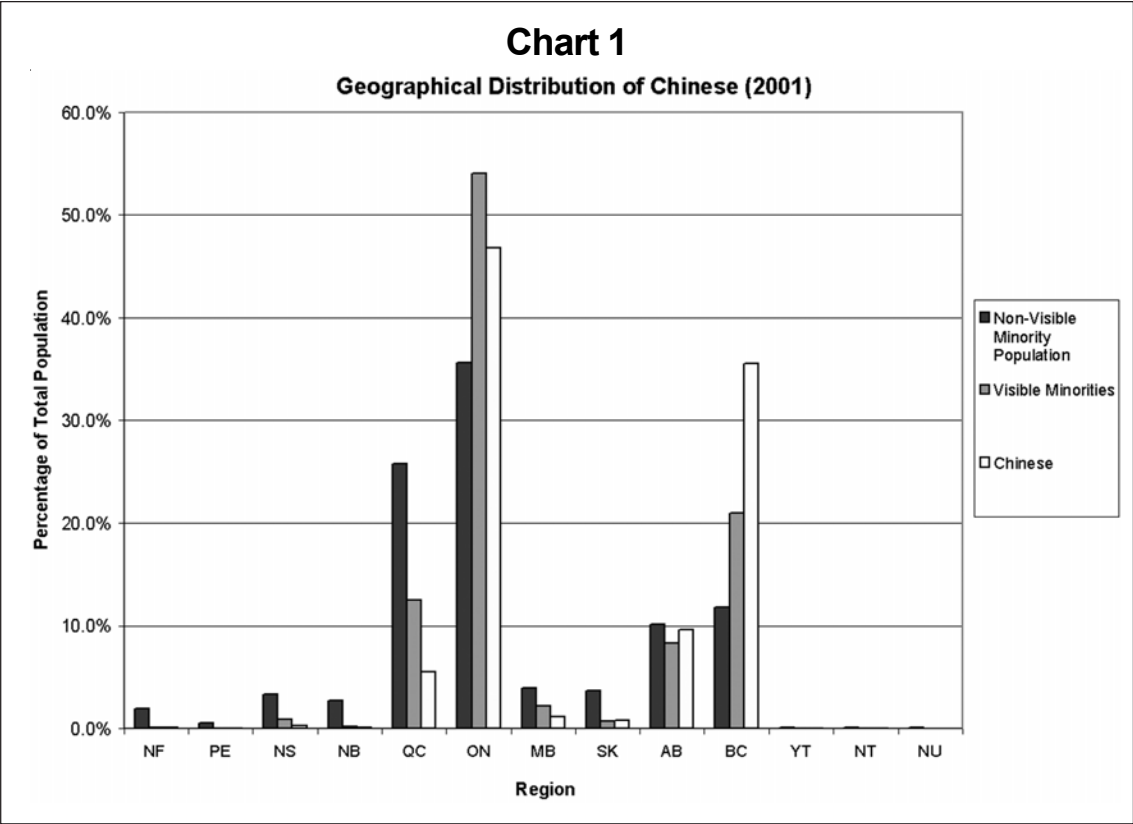
Out of the ten visible minority subgroups, the Chinese had the second highest average income for full-time, full-year employment in 2000. However, their earnings were below those of the

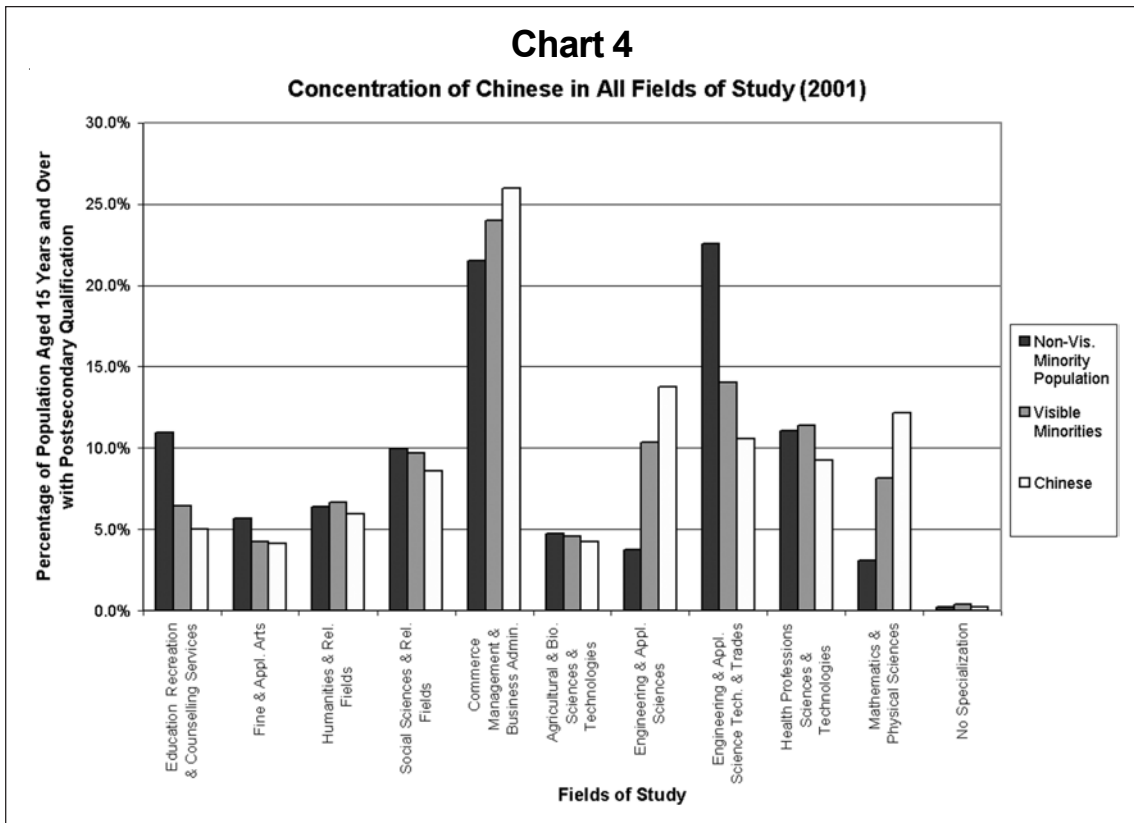
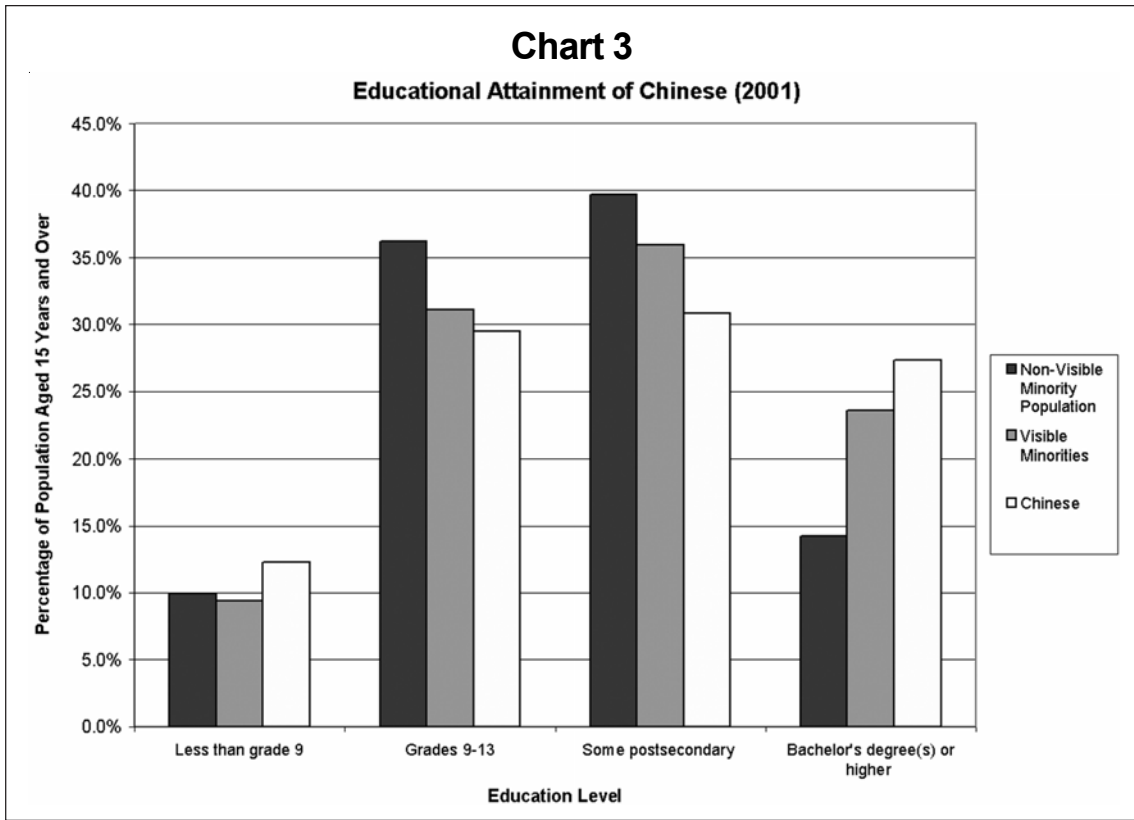
non-visible minority population. At an average income of \$40,817, their earnings were equivalent to 93% of the non-visible minority earnings (**See chart 6**). Chinese women earned 77% of what Chinese men earned on average.

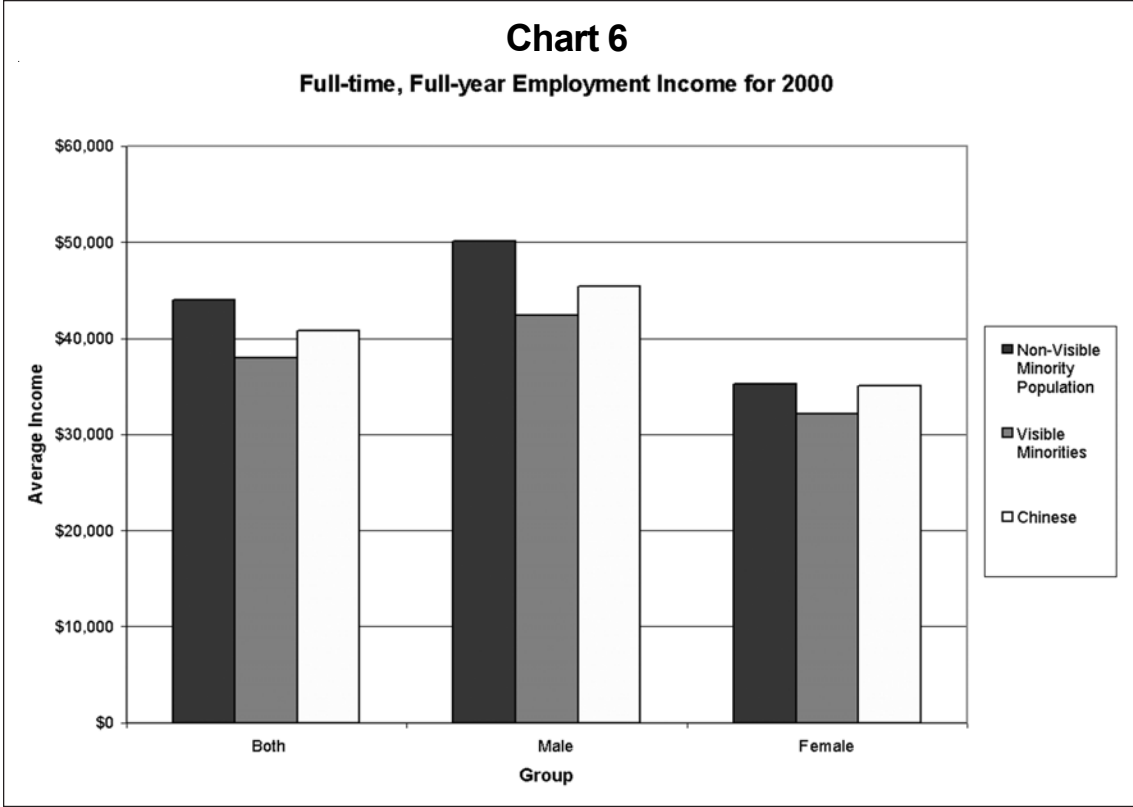
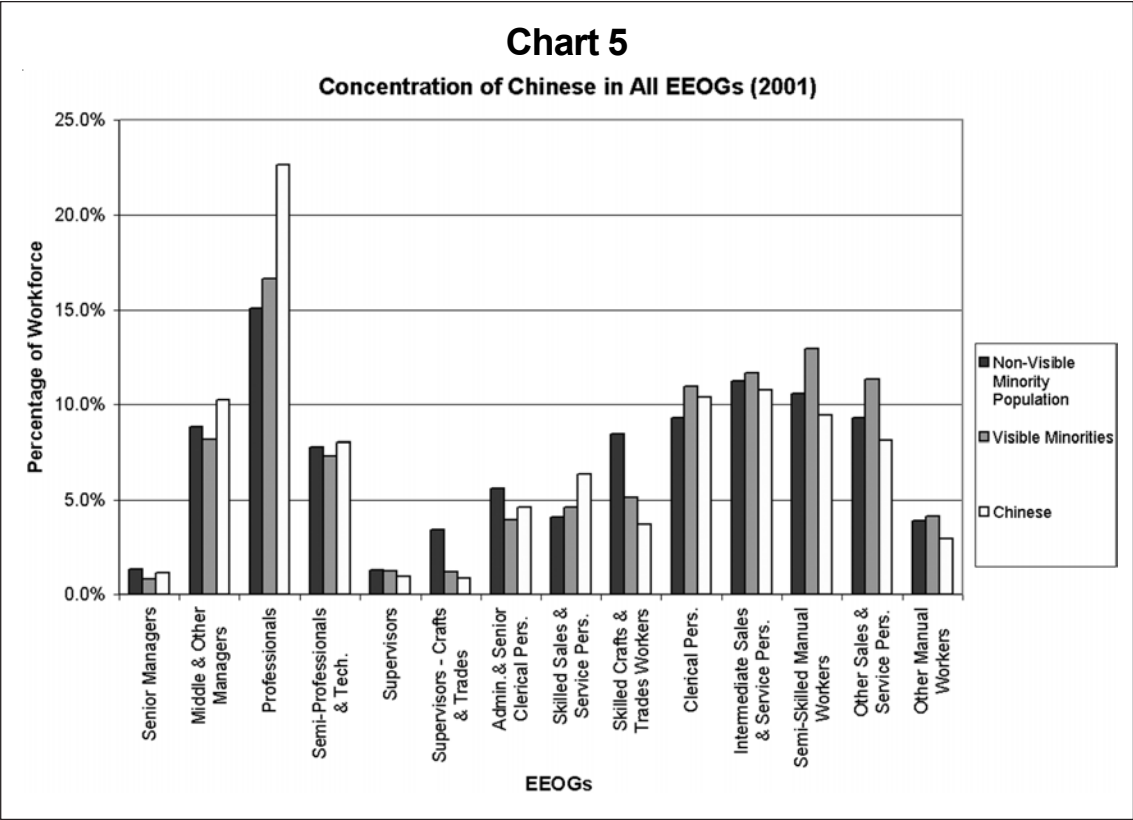
Fact Sheet and Charts on Chinese in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on Chinese in Canada, 2001			
Non-Visible Minority Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	25,655,185	12,618,765	13,036,420
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%
Labour Force	13,865,770	7,399,050	6,466,725
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.8%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,989	\$50,080	\$35,266
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.4%
Education (BA. or Higher)	14.2%	14.6%	13.9%
Visible Minorities			
Population	3,983,845	1,945,505	2,038,340
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.0%	10.0%
Labour Force	2,006,300	1,052,965	953,330
Participation Rate	66.0%	71.9%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$37,957	\$42,377	\$32,143
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	75.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	23.6%	26.0%	21.3%
Chinese			
Population	1,029,395	499,385	530,015
Unemployment Rate	8.4%	8.2%	8.6%
Labour Force	494,950	257,655	237,290
Participation Rate	59.3%	64.2%	54.8%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$40,817	\$45,379	\$35,040
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	77.2%
Education (BA. or Higher)	27.3%	31.0%	23.9%







A Profile of South Asians in Canada

South Asians in the Canadian Population

The South Asian population of 917,070 represented 3.1% of the total population and 23% of the visible minority population in 2001. South Asians were the second largest visible minority subgroup, right behind the Chinese. Geographically, South Asians were one of the least dispersed groups. They were located mainly in two provinces, Ontario (60.5%) and British Columbia (23%) (See **chart 1**). Like all visible minorities, South Asians were drawn to Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with approximately 95% of their population residing in one of them. Toronto and Vancouver made up 70% of the entire South Asian population.

The age distribution of South Asians mirrored that of total visible minorities, revealing a young population. Only 6% of South Asians were 65 years or older, compared to 13% of the non-visible minority population (See **chart 2**). The percentage of South Asians in the prime working age group (25-54) was close to 46%.

Educational Attainment

Close to 26% of South Asians 15 years and over had earned a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 14% of the non-visible minority population and 24% of the overall visible minority population (See **chart 3**). Like many of the other visible minorities, the percentage of the South Asian men (28%) with a university degree exceeded that of South Asian women (23%).

The favoured fields of study among South Asians were very similar to those among the overall visible minority population. The three most popular fields of study for the South Asians were Commerce Management & Business

Administration (23%), Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades (14%) and Social Sciences & Related Fields (11%) (See **chart 4**). These three fields made up 49% of the South Asian population that went beyond secondary school compared to 48% of the overall visible minority population and 54% of the non-visible minority population respectively.

South Asians in the Canadian Labour Market

In 2001, the South Asian workforce of 500,925 represented 3.0% of the total workforce and 23.4% of the visible minority workforce.

South Asians were most often employed in the following Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs): Semi-Skilled Manual Workers (17%), Professionals (15%), Other Sales & Services Personnel (12%) and Clerical Personnel (11%). These four EEOGs accounted for 54% of the South Asian workforce, compared to 44% of the non-visible minority workforce and 52% of the overall visible minority workforce (See **chart 5**).

South Asians were the visible minority subgroup with the largest concentration of their workforce in the Semi Skilled Manual Workers group, at 17%. Their concentration in this EEOG was notably high relative to that of the non-visible minority workforce (11%) and that of the overall visible minority workforce (13%).

South Asians had a slightly higher participation rate (68.1%) than total visible minorities (66%) and the non-visible minority population (66.5%). Their unemployment rate (9.6%) was almost the same as that of the total visible minority population (9.5%) but higher than that of the non-visible minority population (7.1%).

Income

South Asians had an average income of \$39,470 for full-time, full-year employment in 2000.

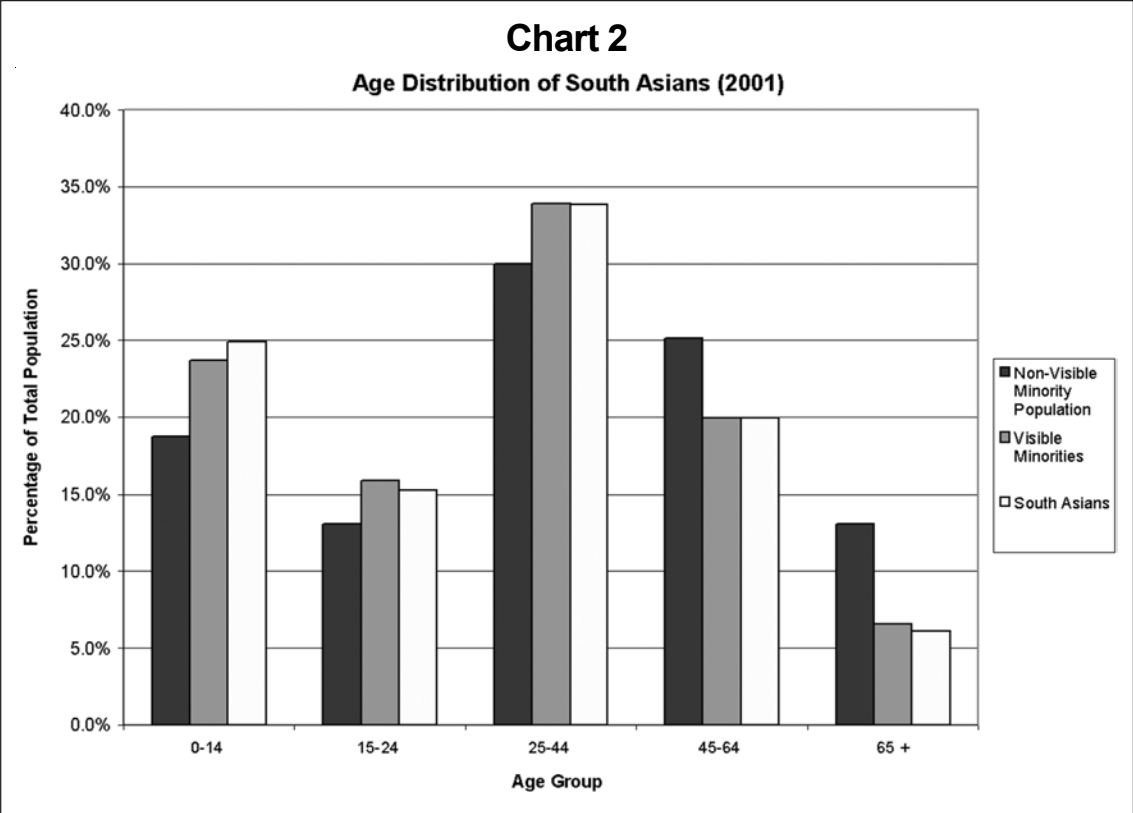
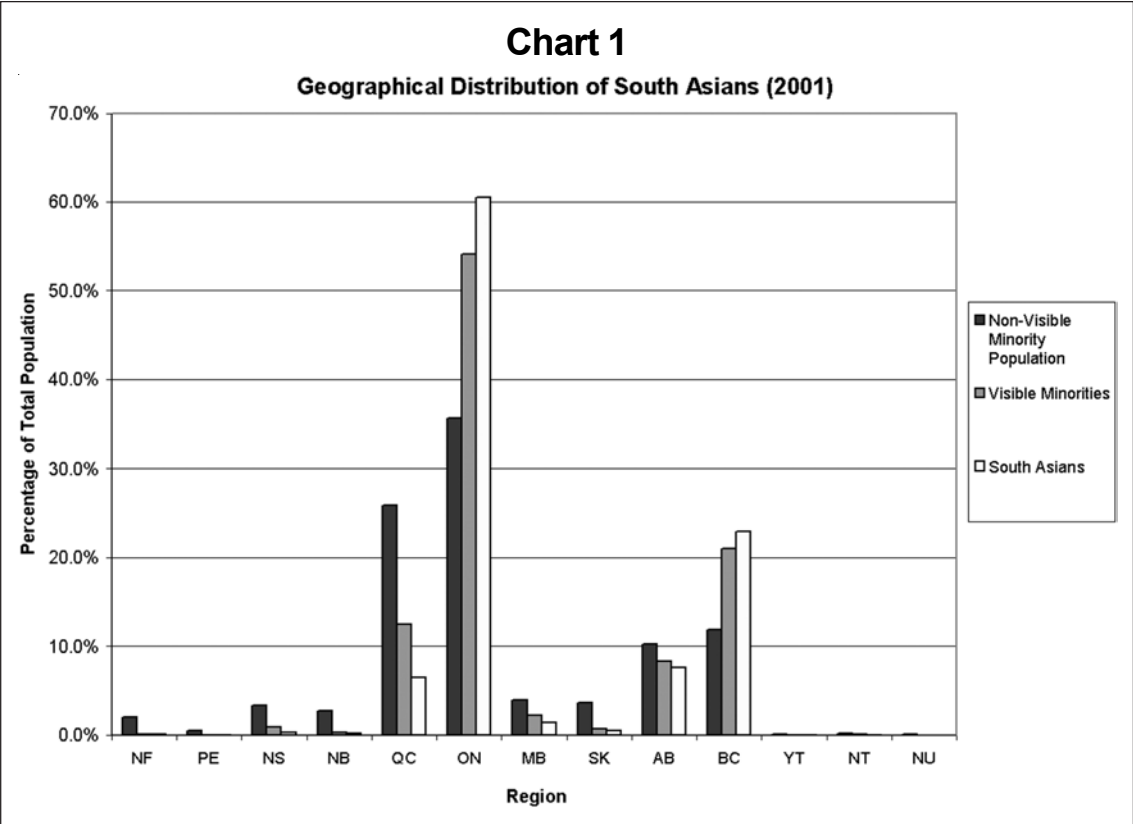
While this was the fourth highest average income amongst all visible minority subgroups, it

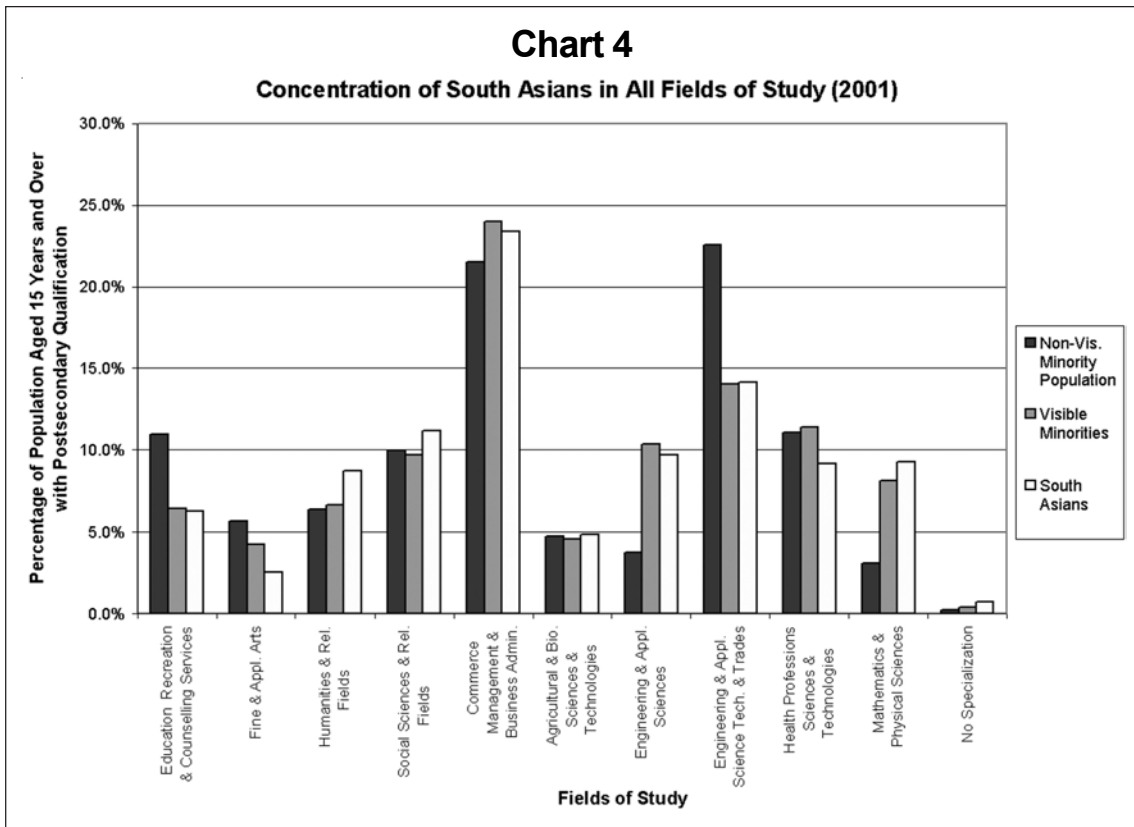
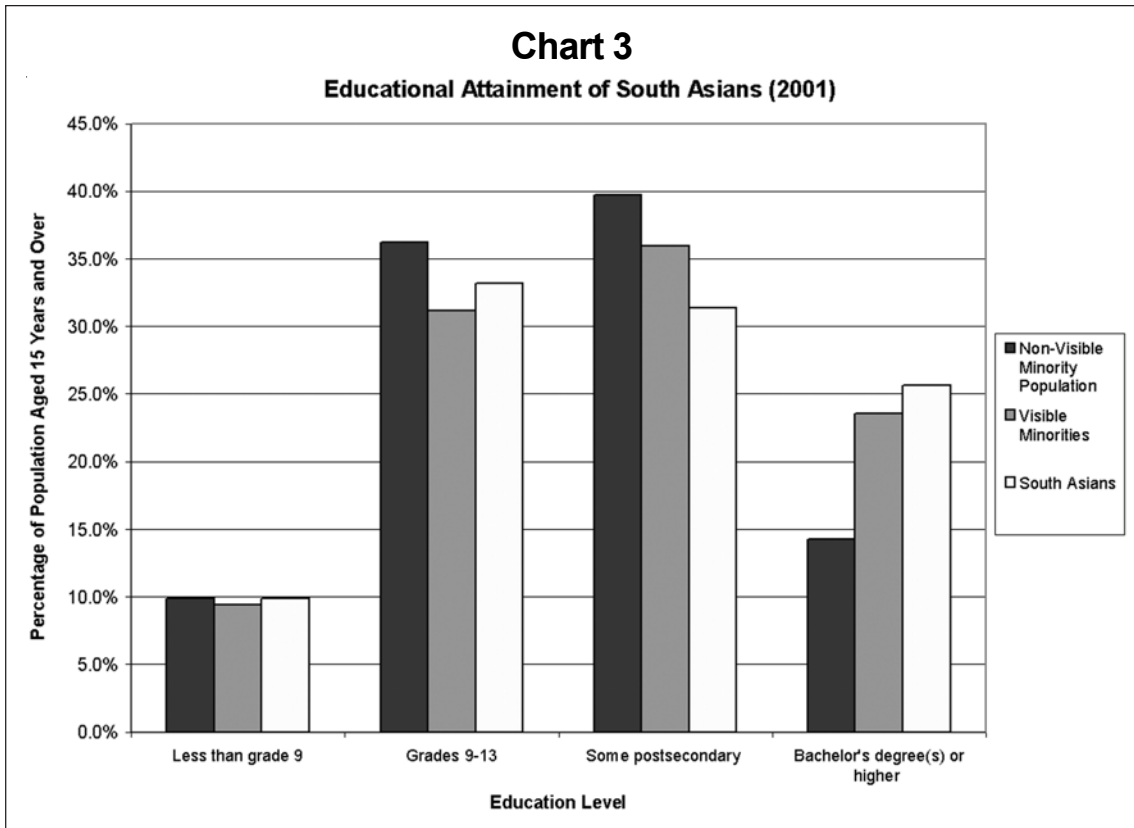
corresponded to only 90% of what the non-visible minority population earned. South Asian women had an income of around \$31,899 which was equivalent to 72% of the income for South Asian men (\$44,197) (See **chart 6**).

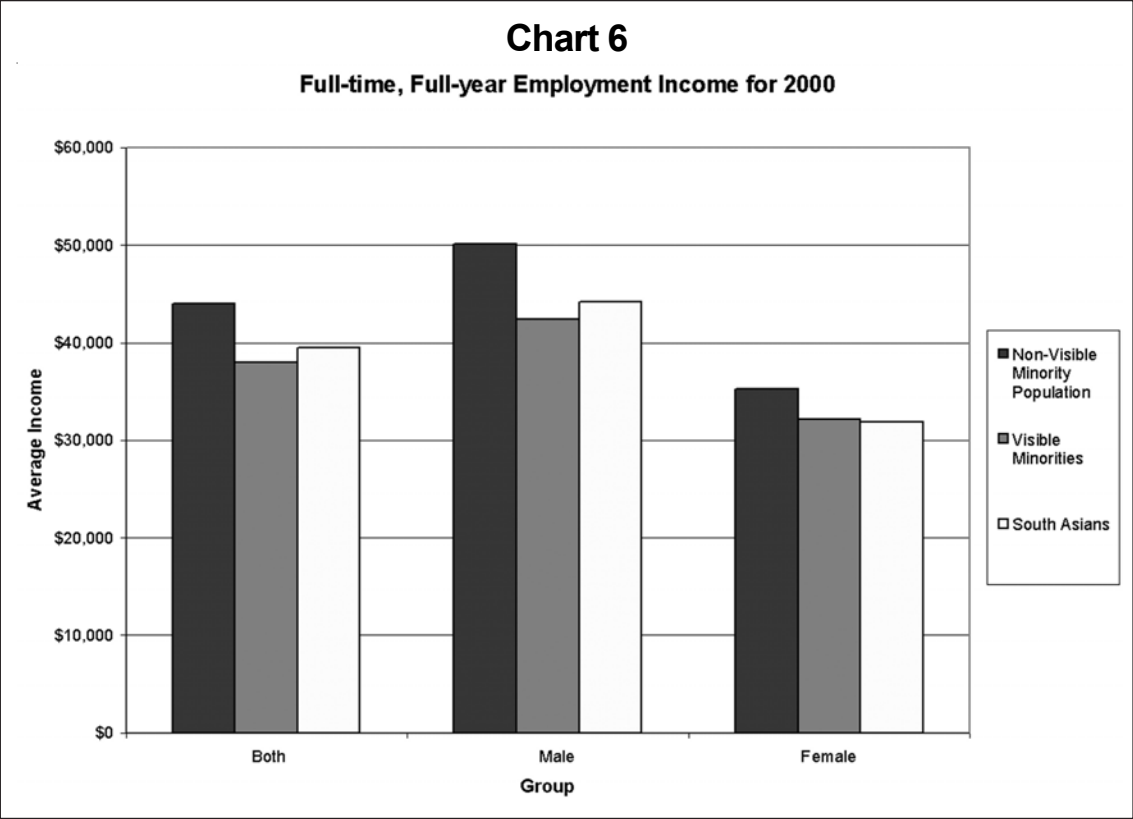
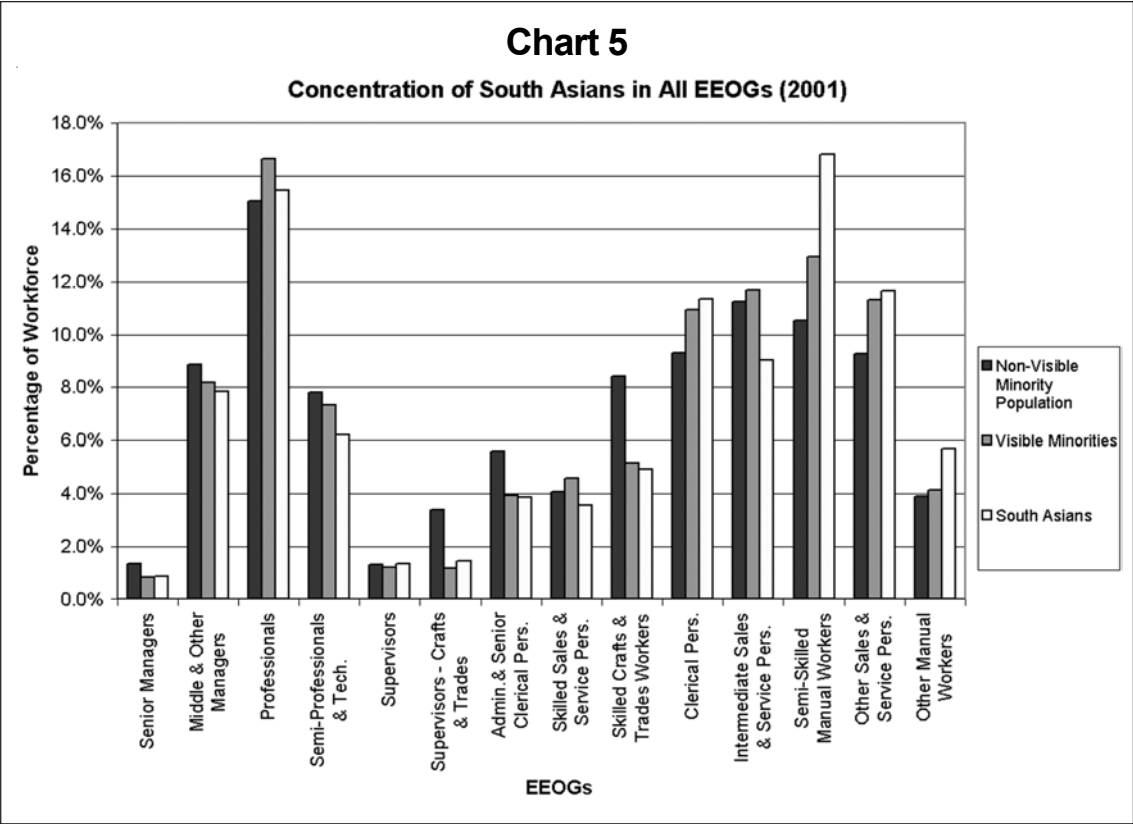
Fact Sheet and Charts on South Asians in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on South Asians in Canada, 2001			
Non-Visible Minority Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	25,655,185	12,618,765	13,036,420
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%
Labour Force	13,865,770	7,399,050	6,466,725
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.8%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,989	\$50,080	\$35,266
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.4%
Education (BA. or Higher)	14.2%	14.6%	13.9%
Visible Minorities			
Population	3,983,845	1,945,505	2,038,340
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.0%	10.0%
Labour Force	2,006,300	1,052,965	953,330
Participation Rate	66.0%	71.9%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$37,957	\$42,377	\$32,143
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	75.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	23.6%	26.0%	21.3%
South Asians			
Population	917,070	465,470	451,600
Unemployment Rate	9.6%	8.3%	11.3%
Labour Force	469,160	264,535	204,625
Participation Rate	68.1%	76.3%	59.8%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$39,470	\$44,197	\$31,899
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	72.2%
Education (BA. or Higher)	25.6%	28.4%	22.8%







A Profile of Blacks in Canada

Blacks in the Canadian Population

The Black population of approximately 662,215 represented 2.2% of the total population and 16.6% of the visible minority population in 2001. Blacks were most frequently living in Ontario and Quebec. These two provinces accounted for 85% of the Black population, compared to only 61% of the non-visible minority population and 67% of the overall visible minority population (67%) (See chart 1). In contrast to other visible minority subgroups, the concentration of Blacks in British Columbia was exceptionally low, at only 4%.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) were definitely favoured amongst Blacks, as 94% of their total population lived in one of the 27 CMAs. Reflective of the provincial data, Toronto and Montreal were the two most popular CMAs amongst Blacks, making up 68% of their total population.

Blacks were younger than the non-visible minority population and the overall visible minority population. Close to 29% of Blacks were below age 15 and only 5% were older than 65. The prime working age group, 25-54, represented approximately 42% of the total Black population (See chart 2).

Educational Attainment

The proportion of Blacks 15 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher (13%) was significantly lower than that of total visible minorities (24%) and somewhat smaller than that of the non-visible minority population (14%). However, compared to these two population groups, Blacks had a significantly higher proportion of their population having achieved some postsecondary education (46%) and a moderately lower proportion with less than grade 9 education (7%) then. (See chart 3).

The fields of study most popular among Blacks were Commerce Management & Business Administration, Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades and Health Professions Sciences & Technologies, which accounted for 58% of Blacks that went beyond secondary school. These three fields, in varied order, were also the primary choices among the non-visible minority population and the total visible minority population (See chart 4).

Blacks in the Canadian Workforce

In 2001 there were 345,355 Blacks in the workforce. They represented 2.0% of the total workforce and 16.1% of the overall visible minority workforce.

Approximately 67% of Blacks in the workforce were working in one of the following Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs): Professionals (14%), Clerical Personnel (13%), Semi-Skilled Manual Workers (13%), Intermediate Sales & Service Personnel (13%) and Other Sales & Service Personnel (13%). These five occupations meanwhile made up 55% of the non-visible minority workforce and 63% of the overall visible minority workforce (See chart 5).

Blacks had the second highest participation rate among all visible minority subgroups, at 70.5%, exceeding the participation rate of the non-visible minority population (66.5%). However, Blacks were having difficulty finding jobs. In fact, Blacks had the third highest unemployment rate among all visible minority subgroups, at 11.5%, compared to a much lower 7.1% in the case of the non-visible minority population.

Income

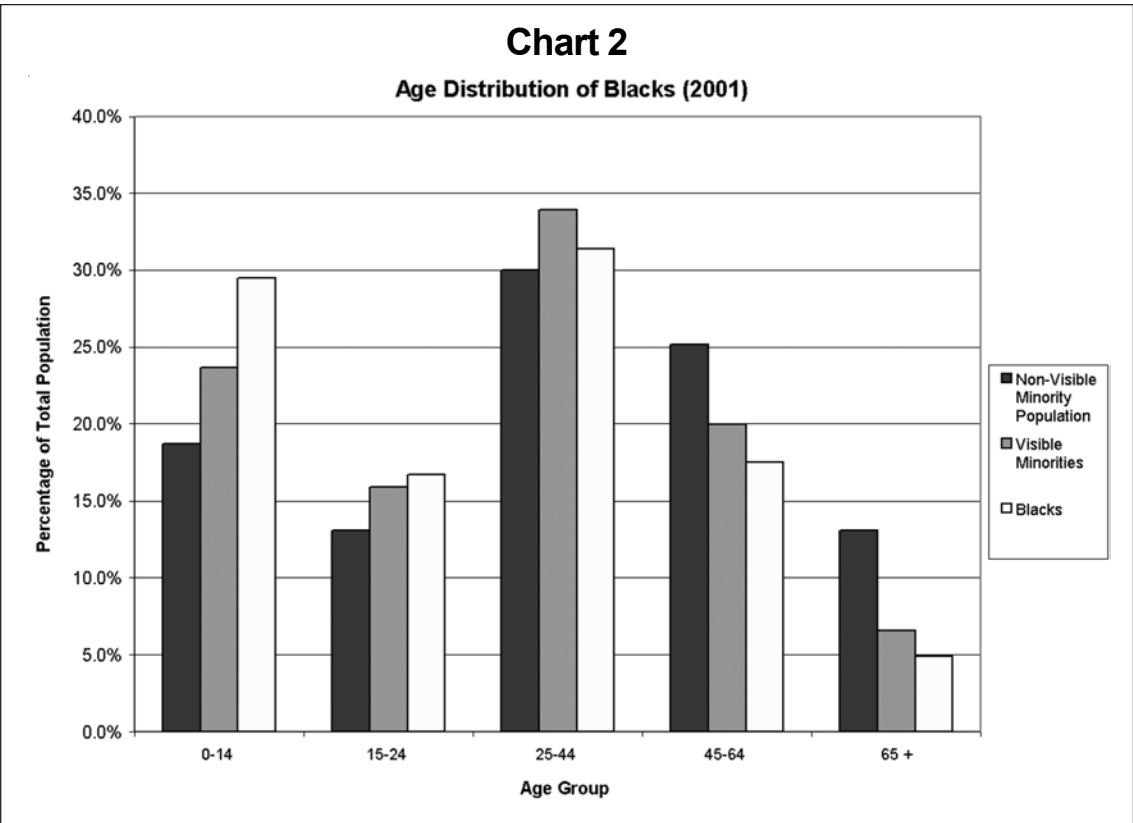
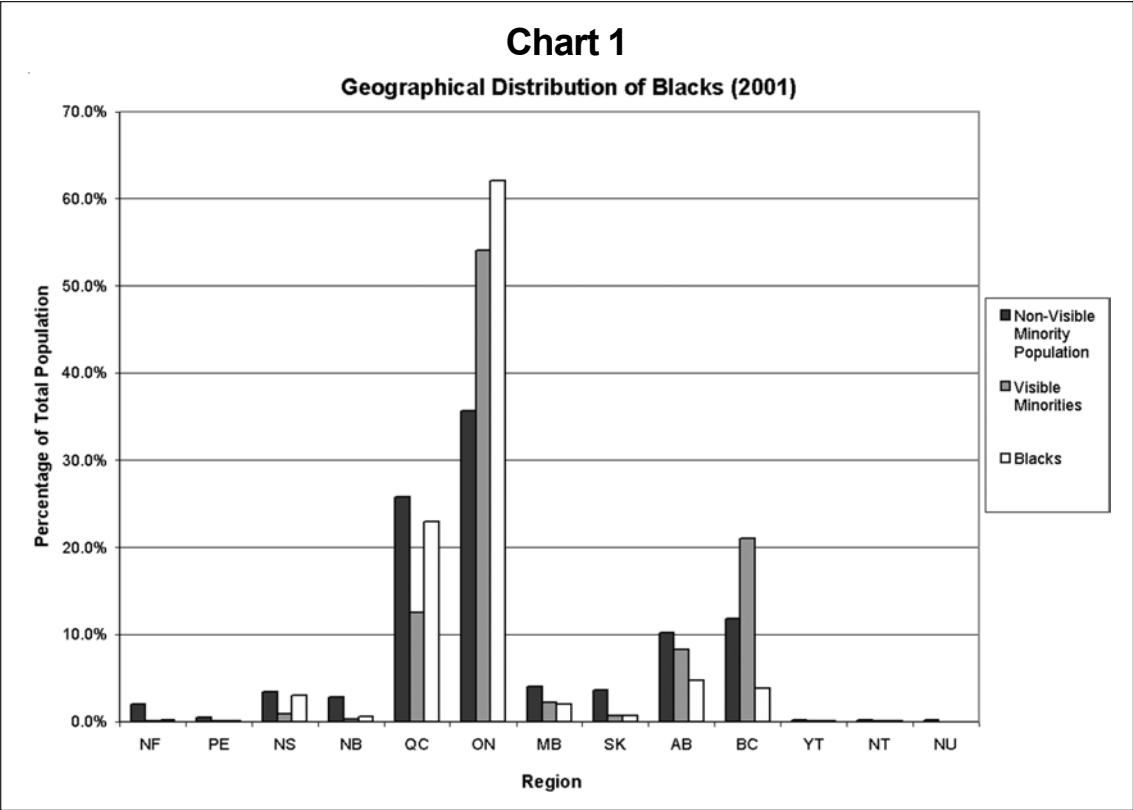
Among all visible minority subgroups, Blacks had the fourth lowest average income for full-time, full-year employment in 2000, at \$35,103. Their income was equivalent to 80% of the non-visible minority income (\$43,989) and 92% of the

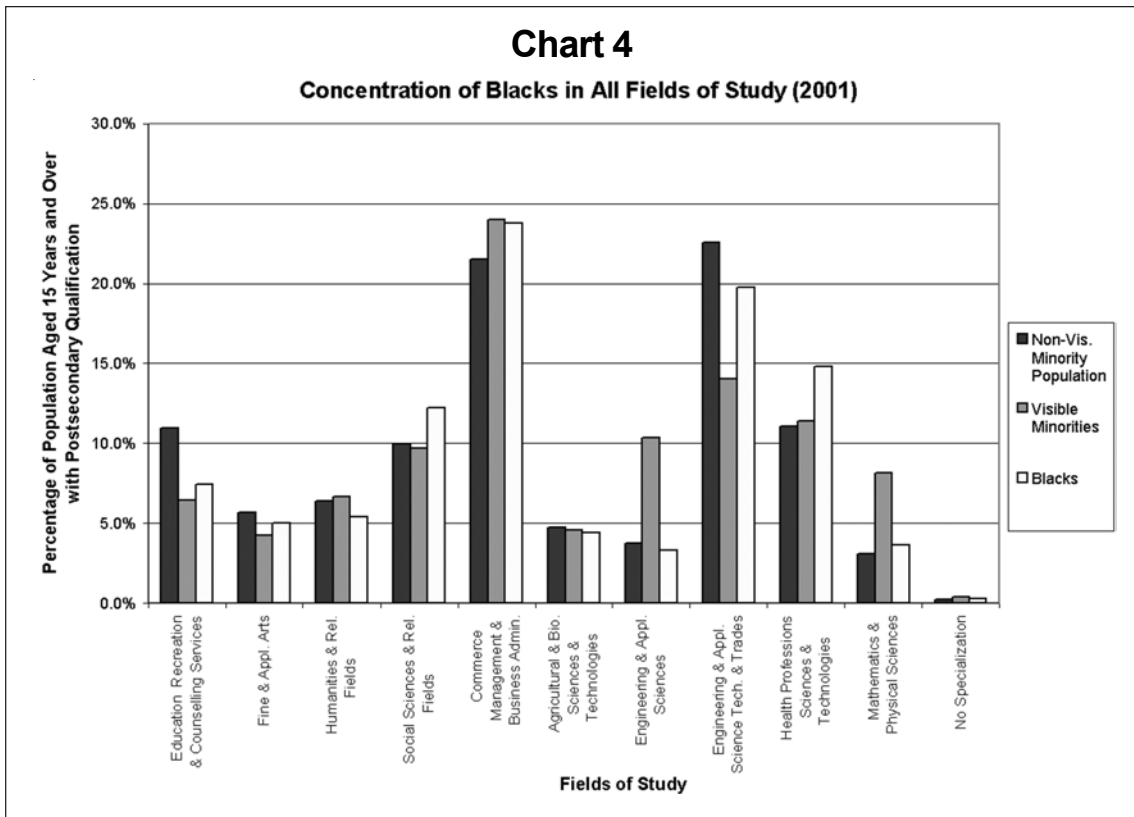
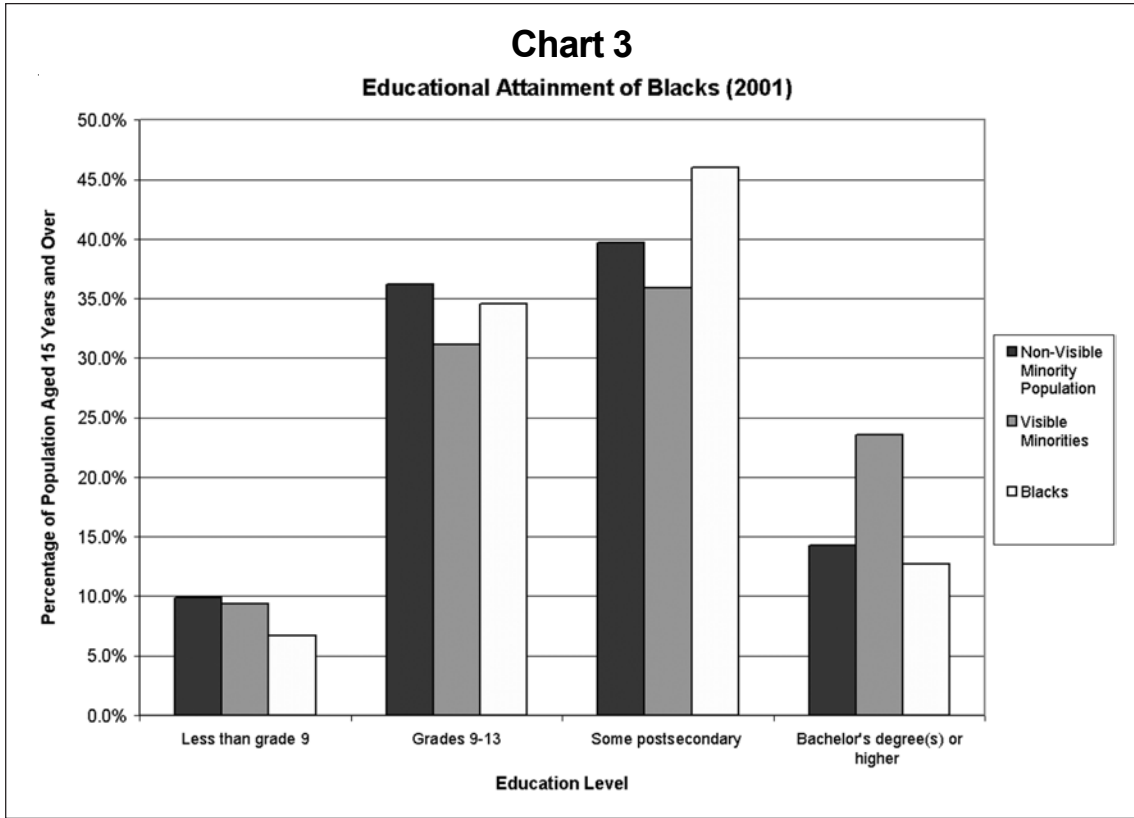
overall visible minority income (\$37,957). Black women on average had an income of \$31,358, which was equivalent to 82% of what the Black men earned (**See chart 6**). The income differential faced by Black females and males was smaller than in any other visible minority subgroup.

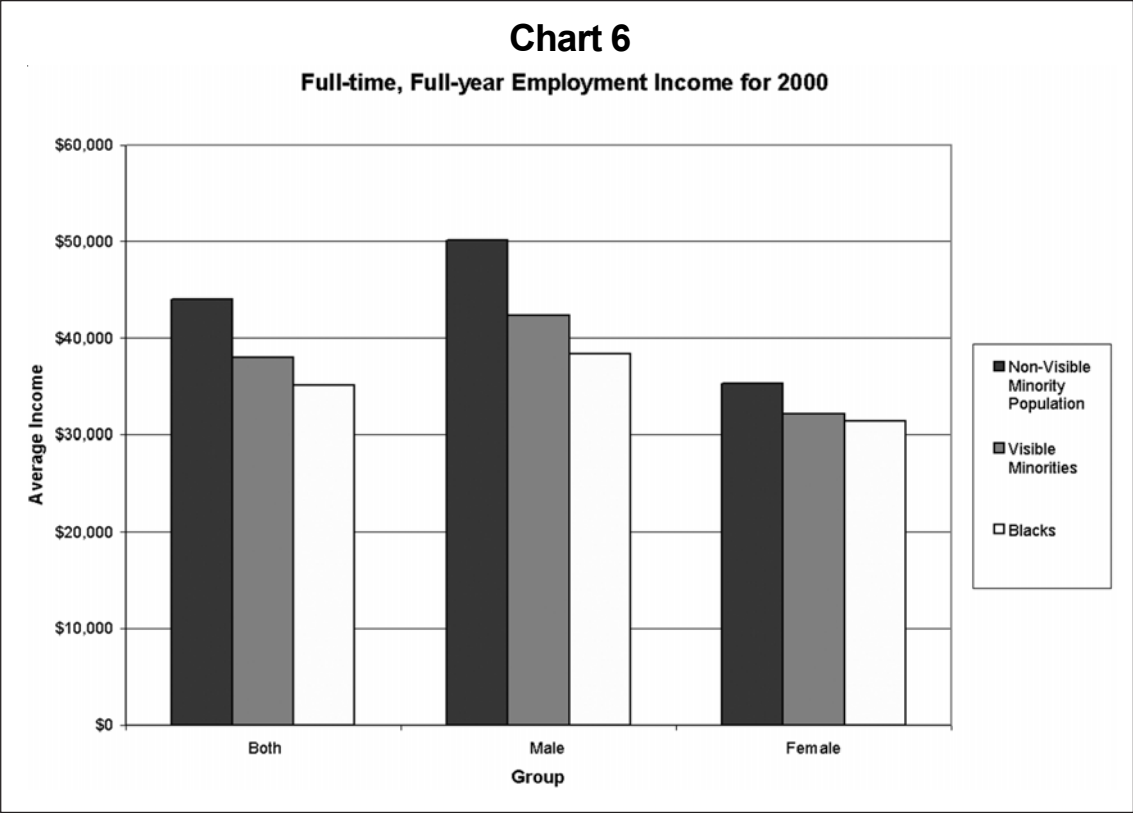
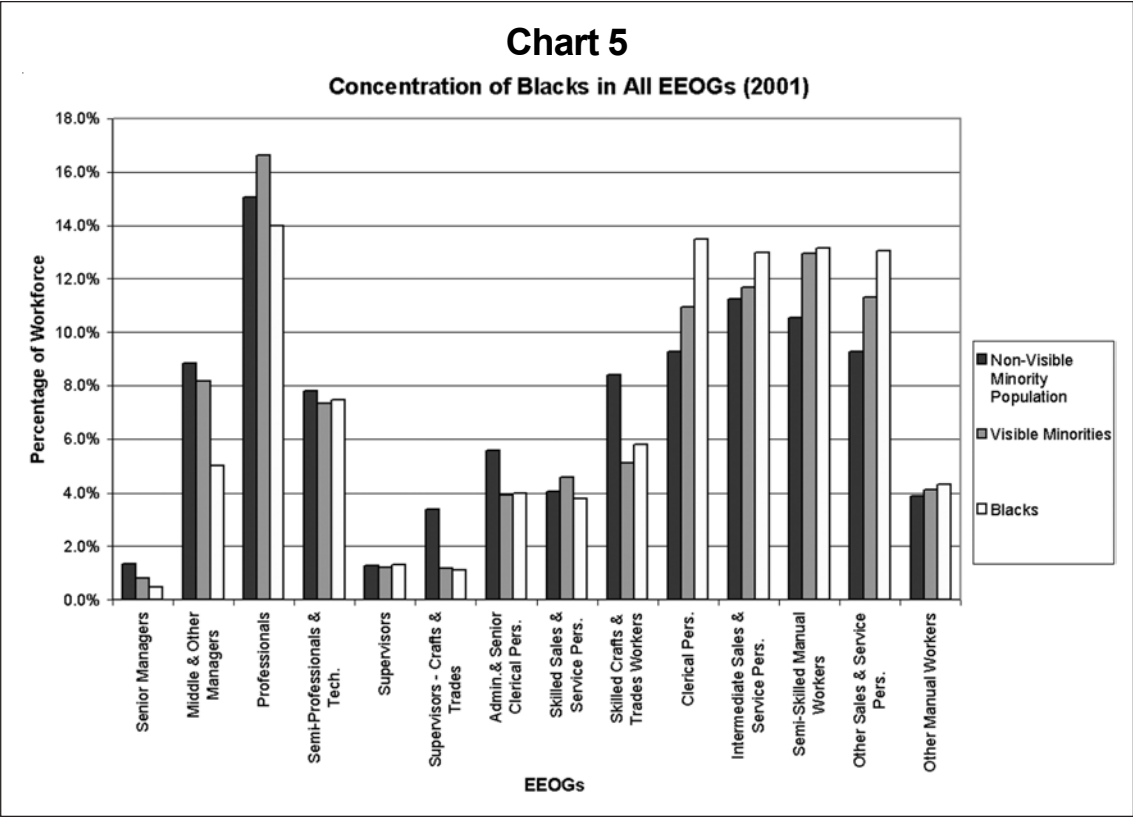
Fact Sheet and Charts on Blacks in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on Blacks in Canada, 2001			
Non-Visible Minority Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	25,655,185	12,618,765	13,036,420
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%
Labour Force	13,865,770	7,399,050	6,466,725
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.8%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,989	\$50,080	\$35,266
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.4%
Education (BA. or Higher)	14.2%	14.6%	13.9%
Visible Minorities			
Population	3,983,845	1,945,505	2,038,340
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.0%	10.0%
Labour Force	2,006,300	1,052,965	953,330
Participation Rate	66.0%	71.9%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$37,957	\$42,377	\$32,143
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	75.7%
Education (BA. or Higher)	23.6%	26.0%	21.3%
Blacks			
Population	662,215	316,065	346,145
Unemployment Rate	11.5%	11.3%	11.7%
Labour Force	329,405	161,680	167,725
Participation Rate	70.5%	74.4%	67.2%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$35,103	\$38,381	\$31,358
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	81.7%
Education (BA. or Higher)	12.7%	14.4%	11.2%







A Profile of Filipinos in Canada

Filipinos in the Canadian Population

In 2001, there were 308,580 Filipinos in Canada. They were the fourth largest visible minority subgroup representing 7.7% of the total visible minority population and 1% of the total population. Filipinos were most frequently living in Ontario (51%), British Columbia (21%), Alberta (11%) and Manitoba (10%) (See chart 1). Only 6% of Filipinos were living in Quebec. Similar to other visible minority subgroups, Filipinos had a strong preference for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), with approximately 95% of their total population living in one of the 27 CMAs. Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg accounted for 72% of the Filipino population.

Filipinos were a very young group. Only 6% of their total population was 65 and over compared to 13% of the non-visible minority population and 7% of the overall visible minority population (See chart 2). Close to 50% of the total Filipino population were of prime working age (25-54).

Educational Attainment

Filipinos had a high level of education. Among all visible minority subgroups, they ranked second in terms of the proportion of the population 15 years and over having earned a bachelor's degree or higher and ranked first in terms of the percentage of the population with more than grade 13.

Approximately 31% of Filipinos 15 years and over had a bachelor's degree or higher compared to only 14% of the non-visible minority population and 24% of the overall visible minority population (See chart 3). In contrast to most of the other visible minority subgroups, a larger percentage of Filipino women than men had earned a university degree (33% vs. 27%).

The fields of study that were most popular amongst the Filipinos were Commerce Management & Business Administration (27%), Health Professions Sciences & Technologies (22%), Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades (13%) and Engineering & Applied Sciences (10%) (See chart 4). These four fields made up 72% of the Filipino population that went beyond secondary school education to achieve a degree, certificate or diploma.

Filipinos in the Canadian Labour Market

There were 195,750 Filipinos in the workforce in 2001. They represented 1.2% of the total workforce and 9.1% of the overall visible minority workforce.

Filipinos were most frequently working in the following Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs): Intermediate Sales & Service Personnel (19%), Other Sales & Service Personnel (14%), Clerical Personnel (13%) and Semi Skilled Manual Workers (13%). These four EEOGs made up 59% of the Filipino workforce (See chart 5).

In spite of their high level of education, the proportion of Filipinos in Professional occupations (12%) was below that observed for both the non-visible minority population (15%) and the overall visible minority population (17%).

Filipinos had the highest participation rate and the lowest unemployment rate among all visible minority subgroups. Their participation rate (76%) was considerably higher than that of the non-visible minority population (66.5%). Their unemployment rate was exceptionally low (5.6%) compared to that of the non-visible minority population (7.1%).

Income

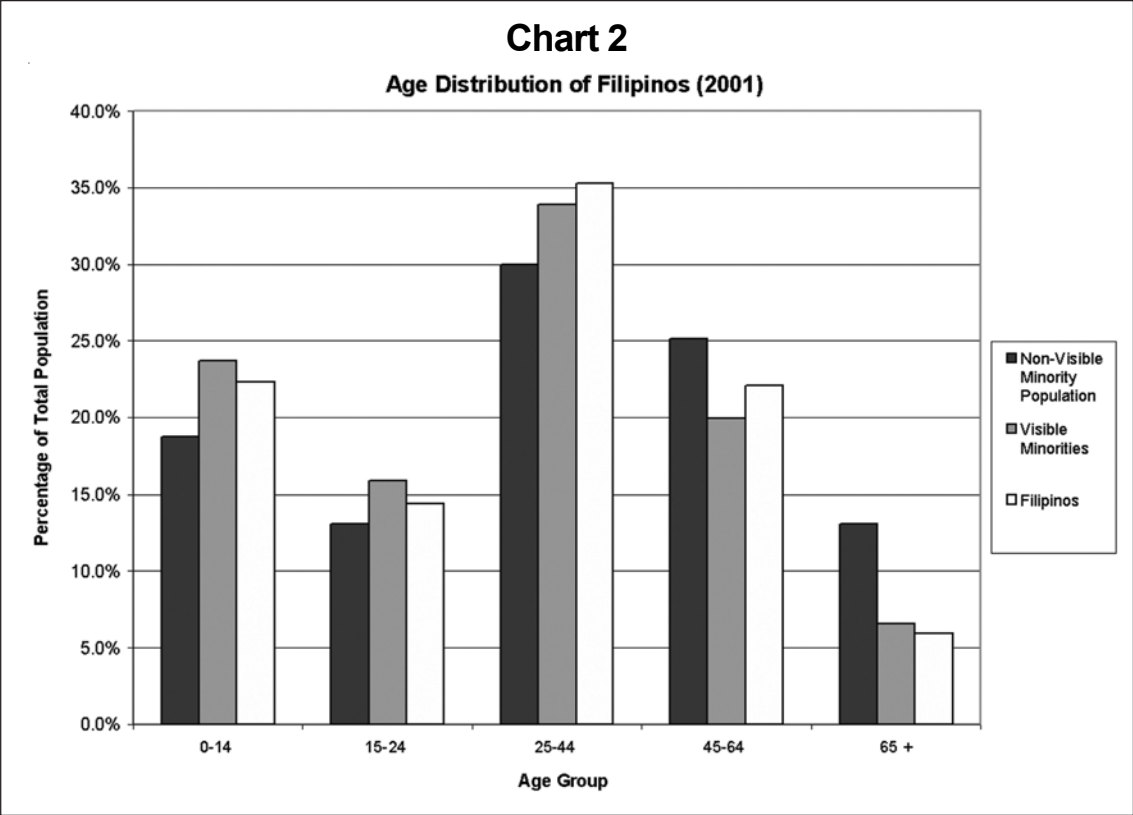
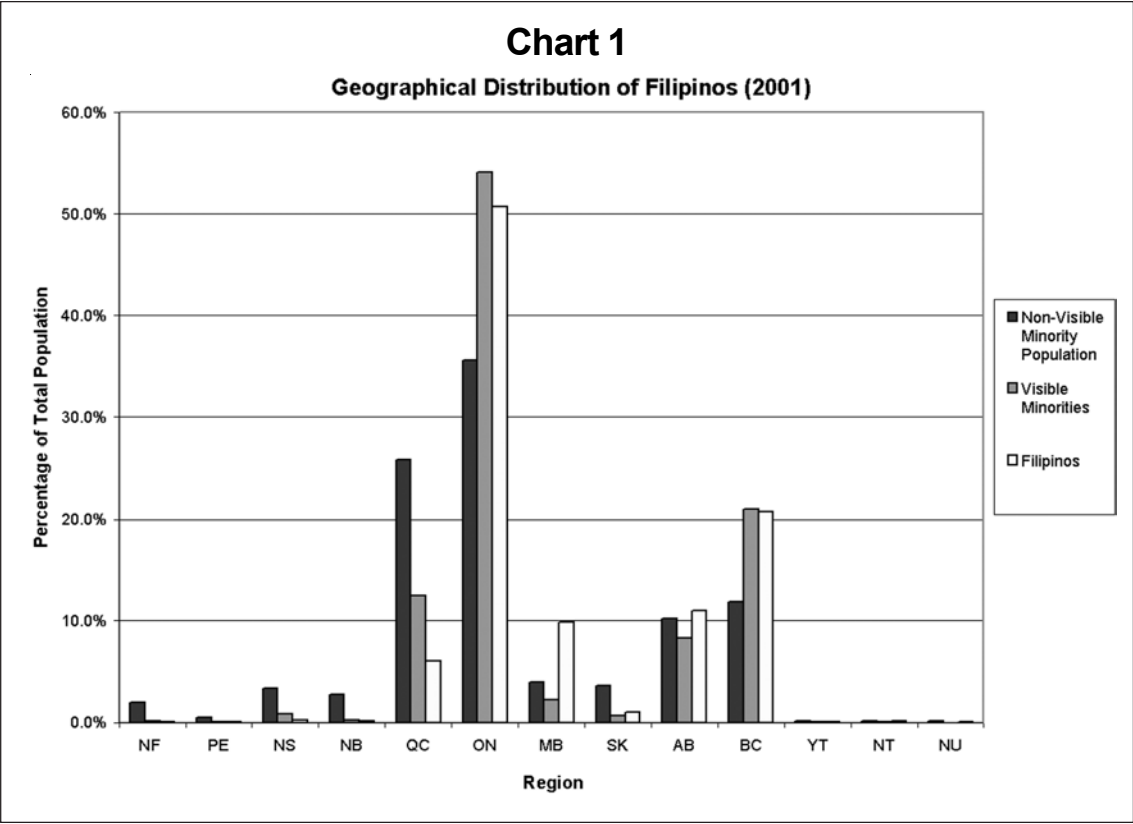
In 2000, Filipinos had the second lowest average income among all visible minority subgroups for full-time, full-year employment. Their income, at

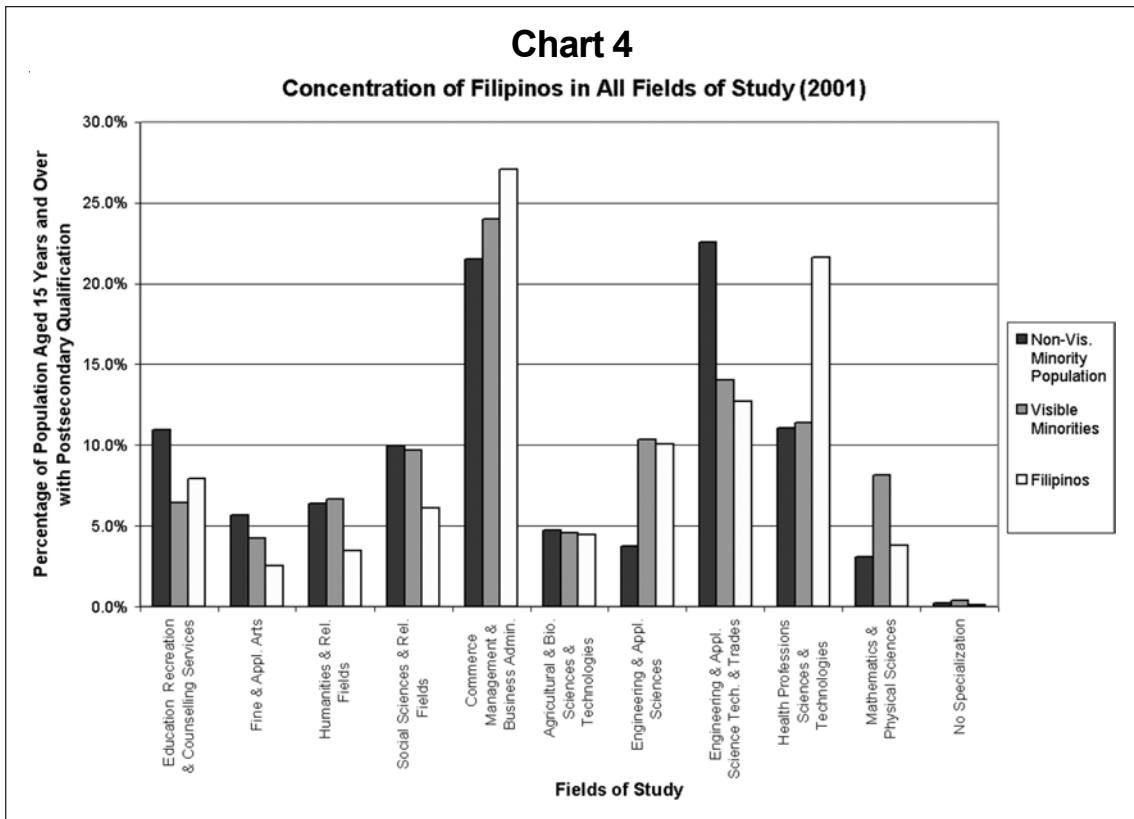
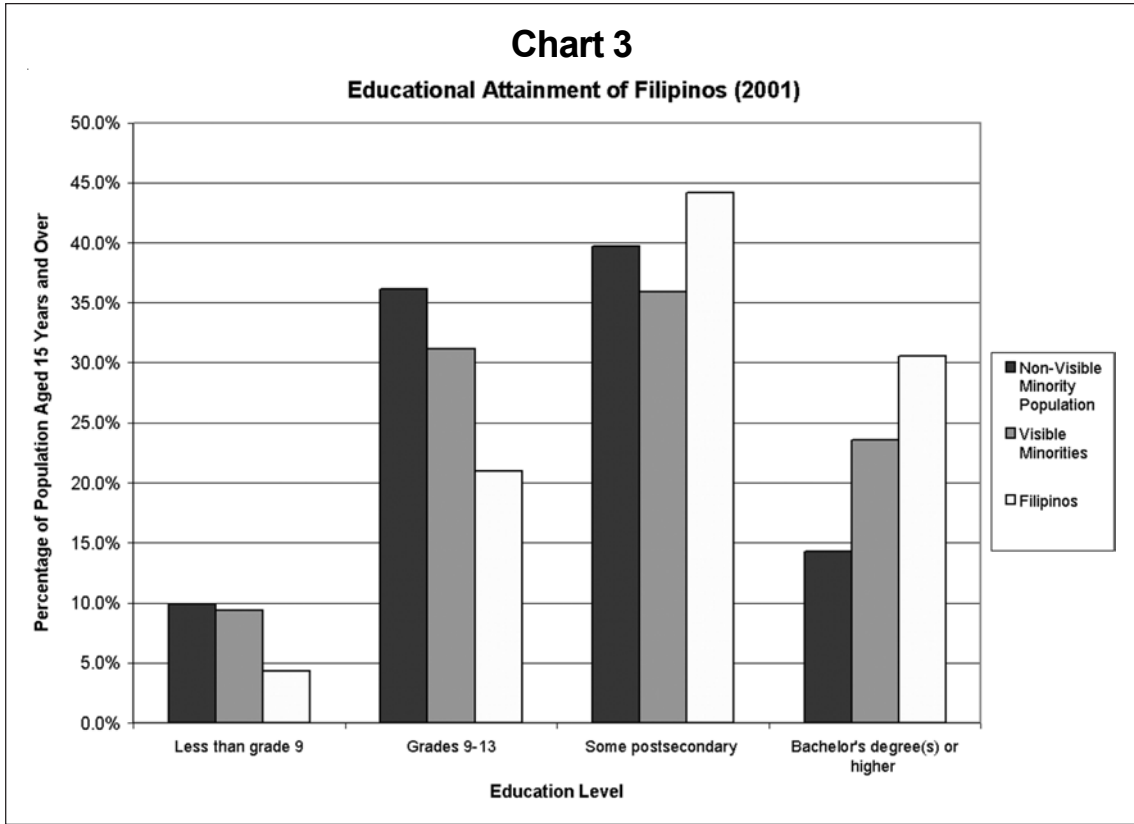
\$32,748, was equivalent to only 74% of what the non-visible minority population earned (\$43,989) and 86% of what total visible minorities earned (\$37,957). Filipino women earned 81% of what Filipino men earned (**See chart 6**).

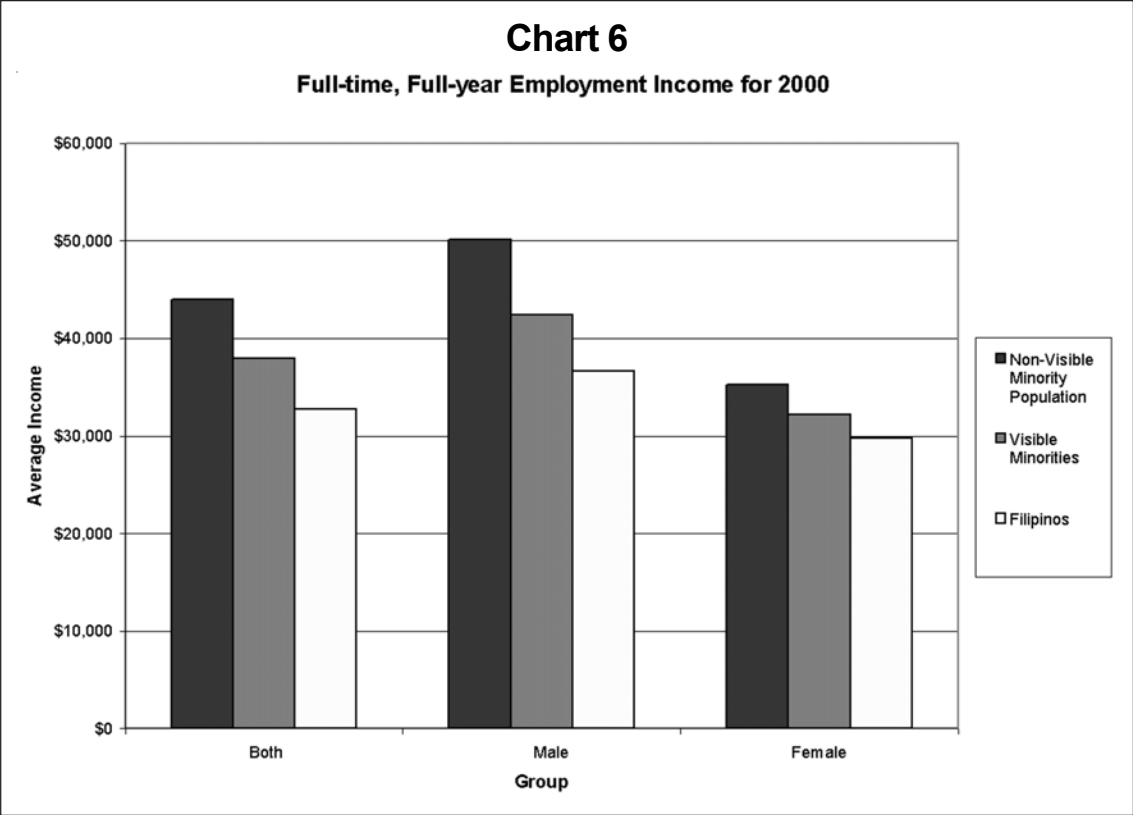
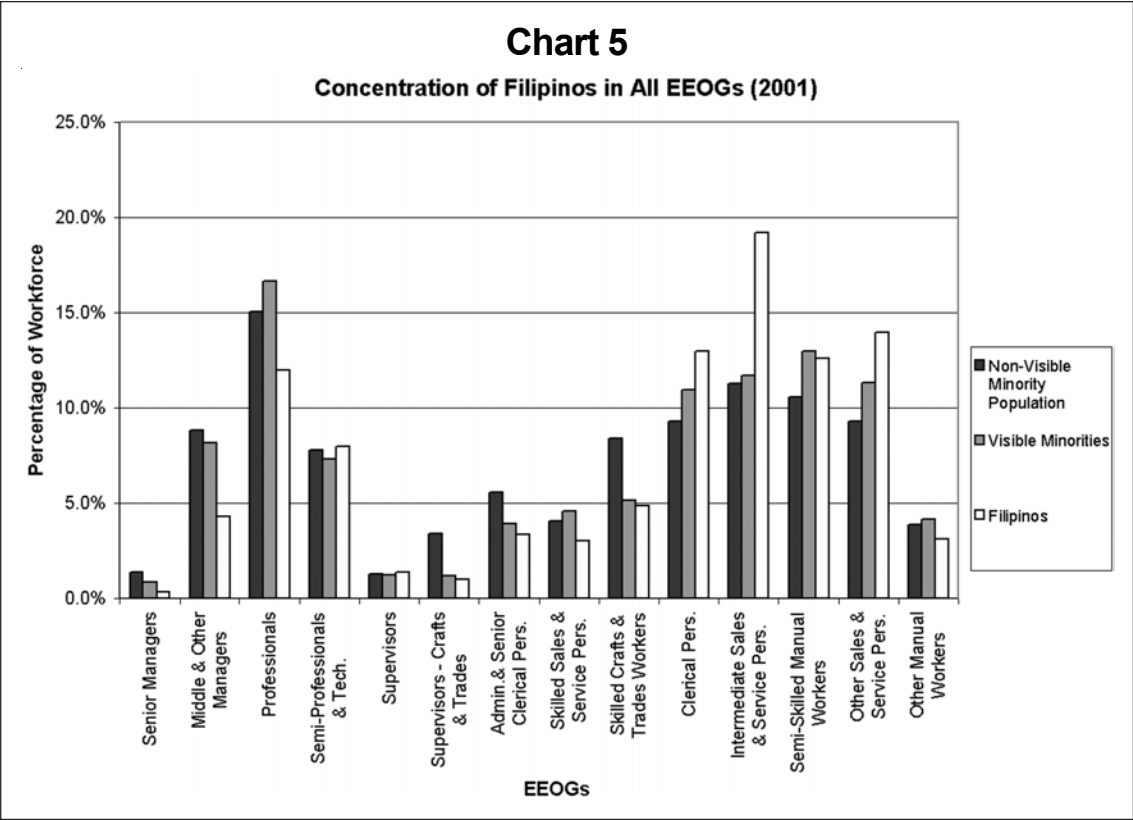
Fact Sheet and Charts on Filipinos in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on Filipinos in Canada, 2001			
Non-Visible Minority Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	25,655,185	12,618,765	13,036,420
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%
Labour Force	13,865,770	7,399,050	6,466,725
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.8%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,989	\$50,080	\$35,266
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.4%
Education (BA. or Higher)	14.2%	14.6%	13.9%
Visible Minorities			
Population	3,983,845	1,945,505	2,038,340
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.0%	10.0%
Labour Force	2,006,300	1,052,965	953,330
Participation Rate	66.0%	71.9%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$37,957	\$42,377	\$32,143
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	75.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	23.6%	26.0%	21.3%
Filipinos			
Population	308,580	130,990	177,585
Unemployment Rate	5.6%	5.8%	5.5%
Labour Force	182,270	74,750	107,520
Participation Rate	76.0%	78.2%	74.6%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$32,748	\$36,623	\$29,768
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	81.3%
Education (BA. or Higher)	30.6%	27.3%	32.8%







A Profile of Latin Americans in Canada

Latin Americans in the Canadian Population

In 2001, there were 216,980 Latin Americans in Canada. They represented 0.7% of the total population and 5.4% of the visible minority population. They were located mainly in Ontario (50%), Quebec (27%) and British Columbia (11%) (See **chart 1**). Approximately 94% of Latin Americans were living in one of the 27 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver accounted for 68% of their total population.

Latin Americans, very much like the rest of the other visible minority subgroups, were a very young population. The seniors, 65 and over, represented only 3% of their total population, the lowest percentage among all visible minority subgroups (See **chart 2**). The prime working age group (25-54) made up 51% of their total population which was higher than the percentage observed for both the non-visible minority population (45%) and the total visible minority population (47%).

Educational Attainment

The proportion of Latin Americans 15 years and over who had earned a bachelor's degree or higher was the same as that for the non-visible minority population (14%). This was considerably low relative to the overall visible minority population (24%). A larger percentage of Latin Americans had some postsecondary education (42%) than the non-visible minority population (40%) and the overall visible minority population (36%) (See **chart 3**).

The fields of study most popular among Latin Americans were Commerce Management & Business Administration (26%), Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades (19%) and Social Sciences & Related Fields (10%) (See **chart 4**). These three fields of study made up 54% of the Latin American population that went beyond secondary school.

Latin Americans in the Canadian Labour market

There were 124,810 Latin Americans in the workforce in 2001. They represented 0.7% of the total workforce and 5.8% of the overall visible minority workforce.

Latin Americans were most frequently working in the following Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs): Other Sales & Service Personnel (17%), Semi Skilled Manual Workers (14%), Intermediate Sales & Services Personnel (12%) and Professionals (10%) (See **chart 5**). These four EEOGs made up 53% of the total Latin American workforce.

Latin Americans were more likely than the non-visible minority population to be working in occupations with low educational requirements in spite of having very similar educational attainment levels.

Latin Americans had a higher participation rate (70.4%) than both the non-visible minority population (66.5%) and the total visible minority population (66%). In contrast, their unemployment rate (10.5%) was much higher than that of the non-visible minority population (7.1%) and the overall visible minority population (9.5%).

Income

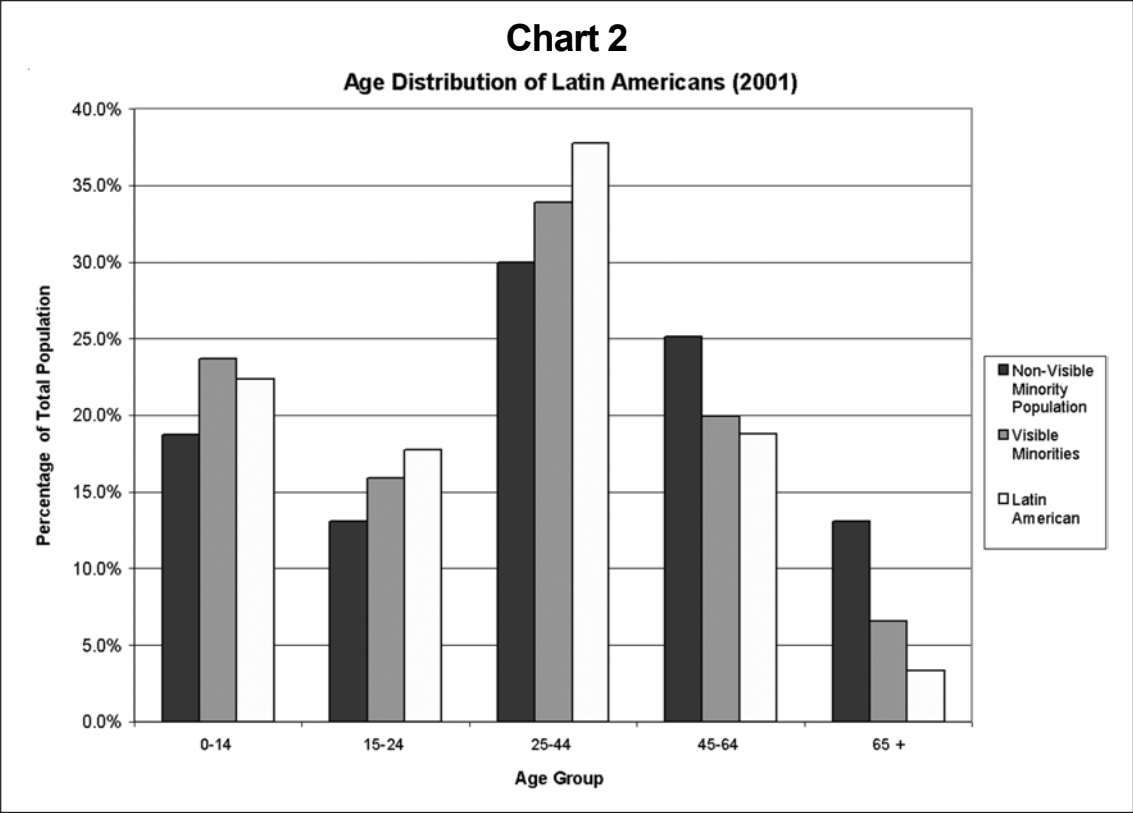
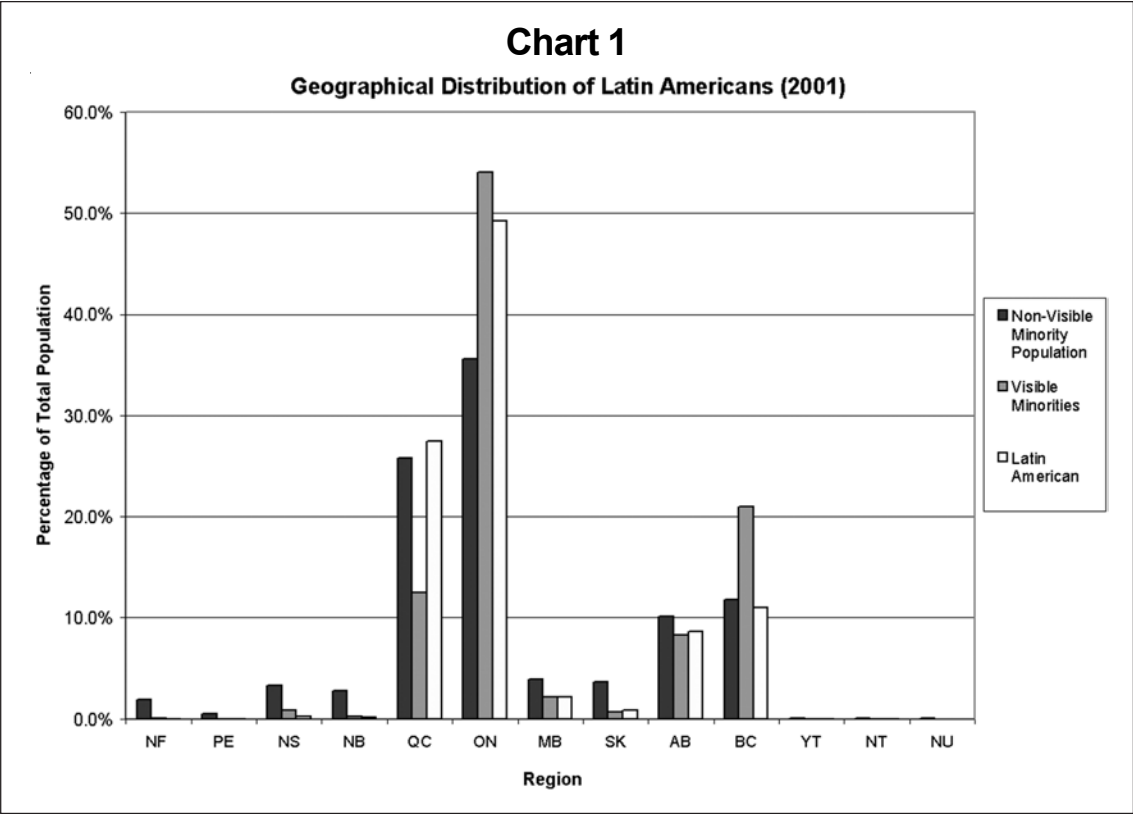
In 2000, Latin Americans had the lowest average income for full-time, full-year employment among all visible minority subgroups, at \$32,342. This was equivalent to 74% of the average

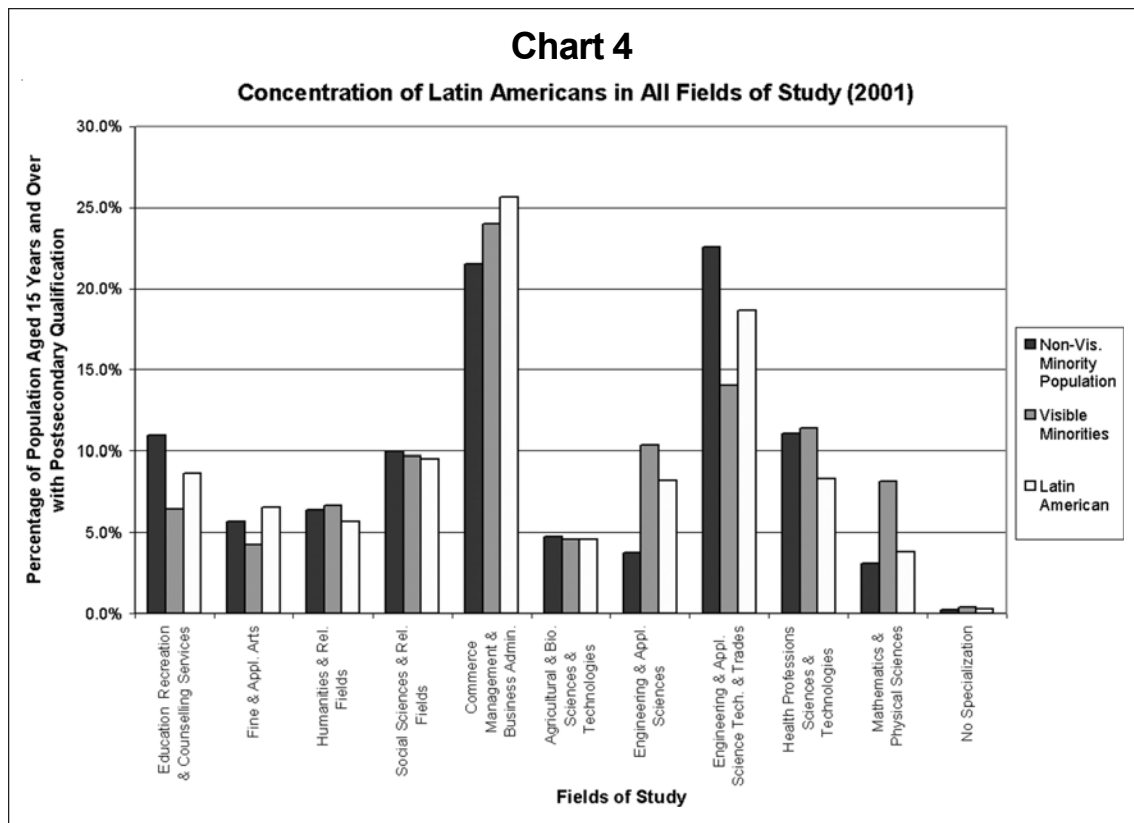
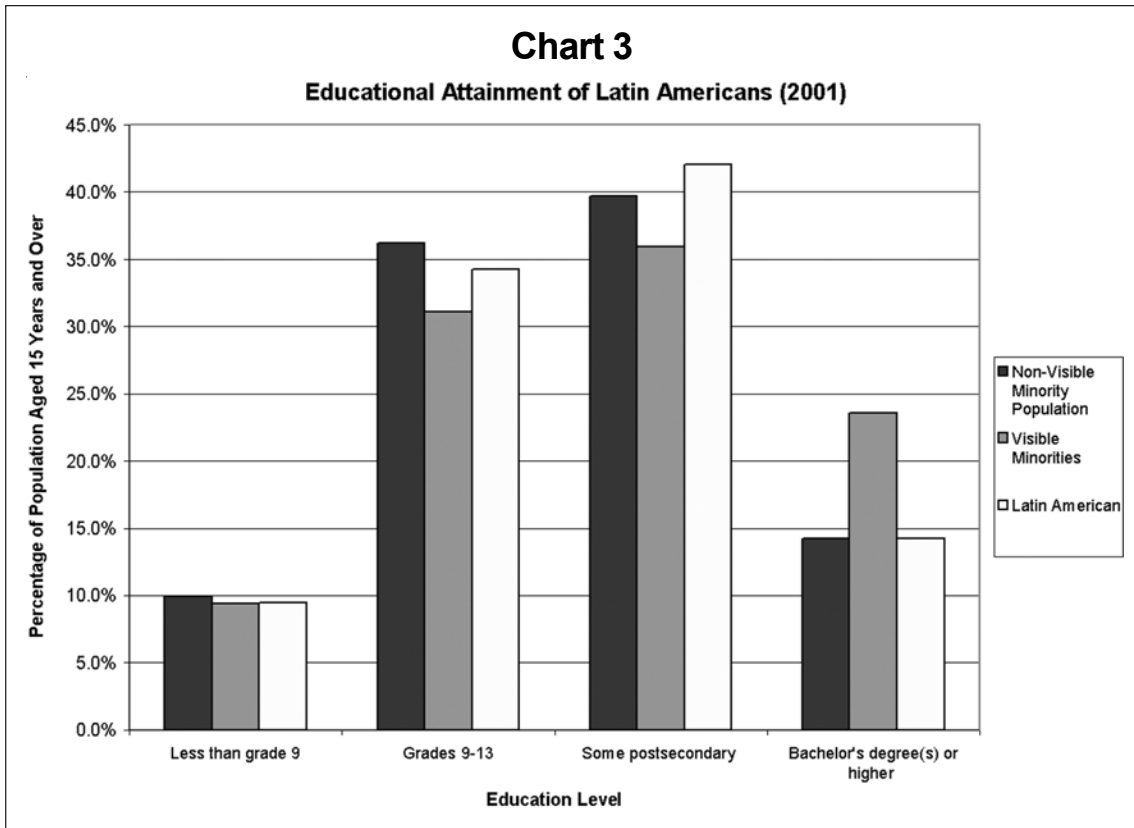
income of the non-visible minority population (\$43,989) and 85% of the average income of the total visible minority population (\$37,957). Latin American women earned around 74% of what Latin American men earned (**See chart 6**).

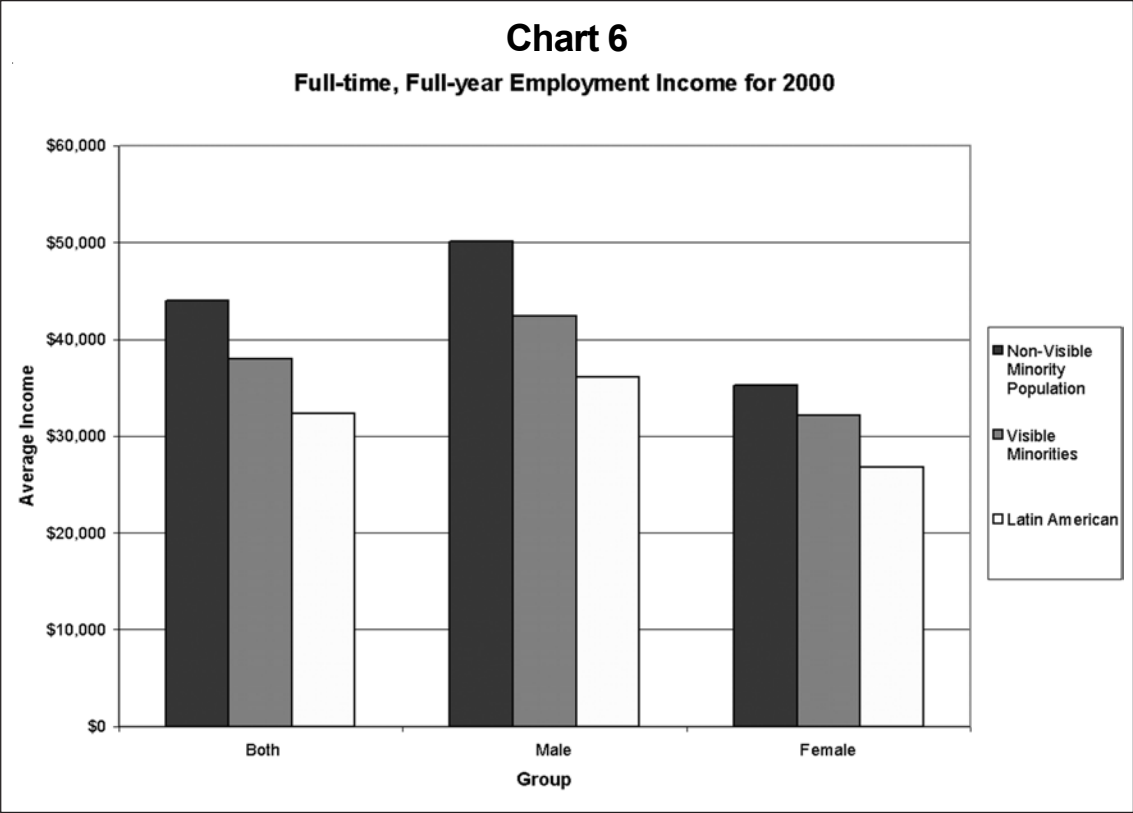
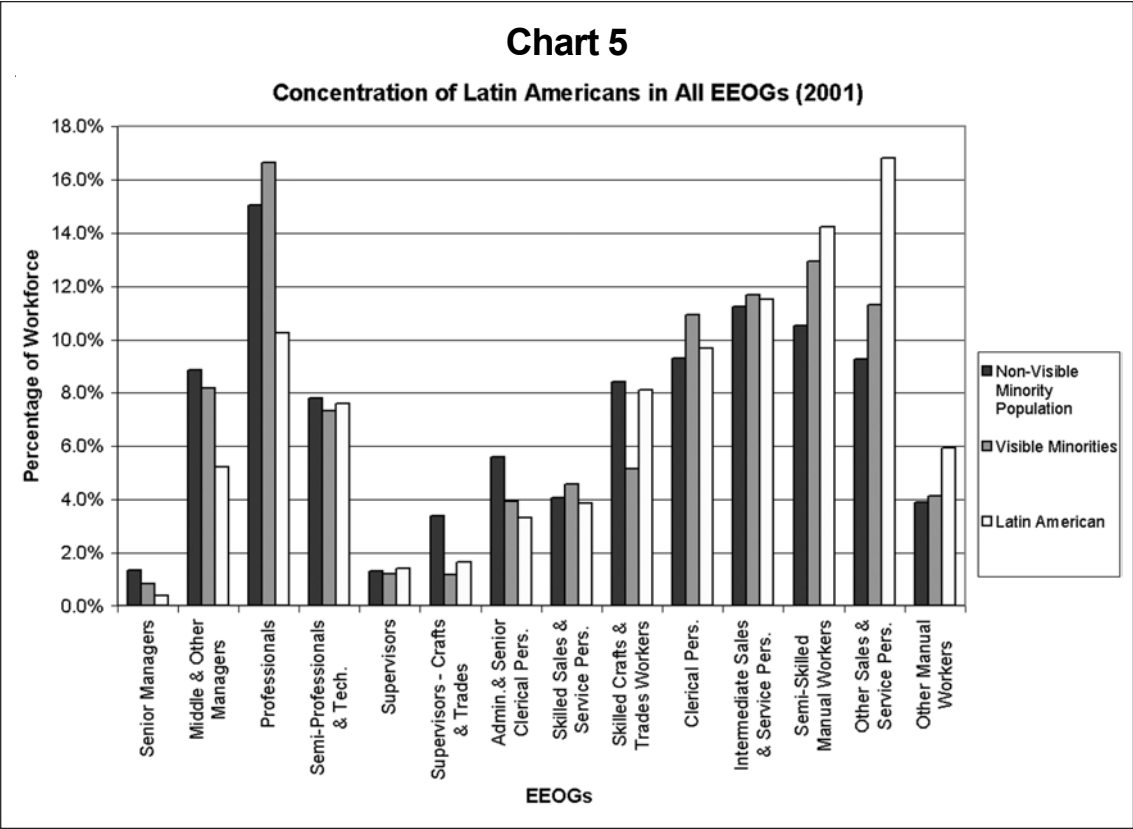
Fact Sheet and Charts on Latin Americans in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on Latin Americans in Canada, 2001			
Non-Visible Minority Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	25,655,185	12,618,765	13,036,420
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%
Labour Force	13,865,770	7,399,050	6,466,725
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.8%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,989	\$50,080	\$35,266
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.4%
Education (BA. or Higher)	14.2%	14.6%	13.9%
Visible Minorities			
Population	3,983,845	1,945,505	2,038,340
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.0%	10.0%
Labour Force	2,006,300	1,052,965	953,330
Participation Rate	66.0%	71.9%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$37,957	\$42,377	\$32,143
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	75.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	23.6%	26.0%	21.3%
Latin American			
Population	216,980	105,730	111,245
Unemployment Rate	10.5%	9.4%	11.7%
Labour Force	118,590	63,745	54,840
Participation Rate	70.4%	78.4%	62.9%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$32,342	\$36,079	\$26,787
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	74.2%
Education (BA. or Higher)	14.2%	14.8%	13.7%







A Profile of Southeast Asians In Canada

Southeast Asians in the Canadian Population

In 2001, there were 198,880 Southeast Asians in Canada. They represented 1.2% of the total population and 5% of the total visible minority population. Most Southeast Asians (95%) were concentrated in Ontario (43%), Quebec (22%), British Columbia (18%) and Alberta (12%) (See **chart 1**). Not surprisingly, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and Calgary, four Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) in these four provinces, accounted for 68% of the Southeast Asian population. Approximately 93% of the total Southeast Asian population was residing in one of the 27 CMAs.

Southeast Asians, like the rest of the visible minority subgroups, were a very young population. The seniors, 65 and over, represented only 5% of their total population, lower than the equivalent percentages observed for the non-visible minority population (13%) and the overall visible minority population (7%) (See **chart 2**). The prime working age group (25-54) represented 49% of the total Southeast Asian population, compared to 45% and 47% in the case of the non-visible minority population and total visible minorities respectively.

Educational Attainment

Southeast Asians were the visible minority subgroup with the largest percentage of the population 15 years and over with less than grade 9 education, at 17%. In contrast, only 9% of the total visible minority population and only 10% of the non-visible minority population had education levels below grade 9.

A considerably lower proportion of Southeast Asians than most other visible minority subgroups had earned a high level of education.

Only 13% of their population 15 years and over had earned a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 24% of the overall visible minority population and 14% of the non-visible minority population (See **chart 3**).

The fields of study most popular among Southeast Asians that went beyond secondary school were Commerce Management & Business Administration (20%), Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades (21%) and Health Professions Sciences & Technologies (11%) (See **chart 4**).

Southeast Asians in the Canadian Labour market

There were 105,260 Southeast Asians in the workforce in 2001. They represented 0.6% of the total workforce and 4.9% of the overall visible minority workforce.

Southeast Asians were mostly found under the following Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs): Semi Skilled Manual Workers (22%), Professionals (13%), Other Sales & Services (10%) and Intermediate Sales & Service Personnel (10%). These four occupational groups made up 55% of the Southeast Asian workforce compared to 46% of the non-visible minority workforce (See **chart 5**).

Southeast Asians had a participation rate of 67.1% in 2001, which was relatively similar to that of the non-visible minority population (66.5%) and that of the total visible minority population (66.0%). Their unemployment rate (9.8%) was higher than that of the non-visible minority population (7.1%).

Income

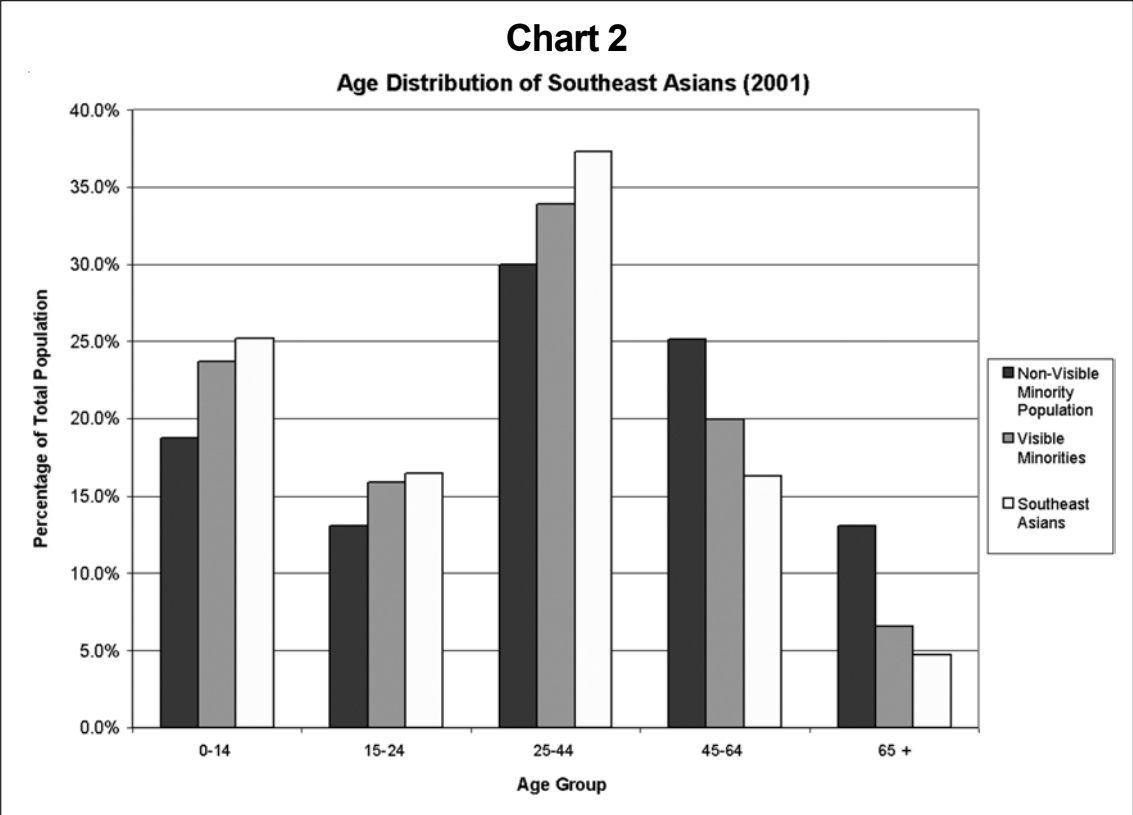
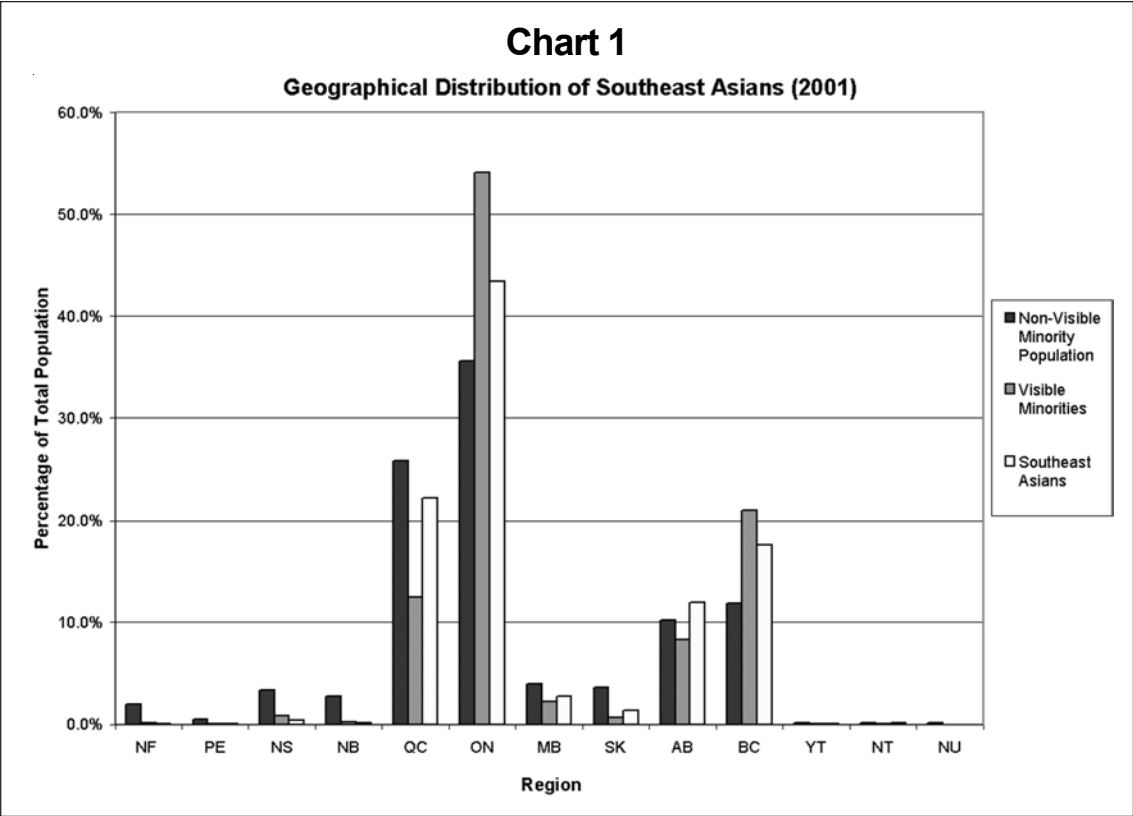
Southeast Asians had the third lowest average income among all visible minority subgroups for full-time, full-year employment in 2000. Their average income of \$34,097 was equivalent to

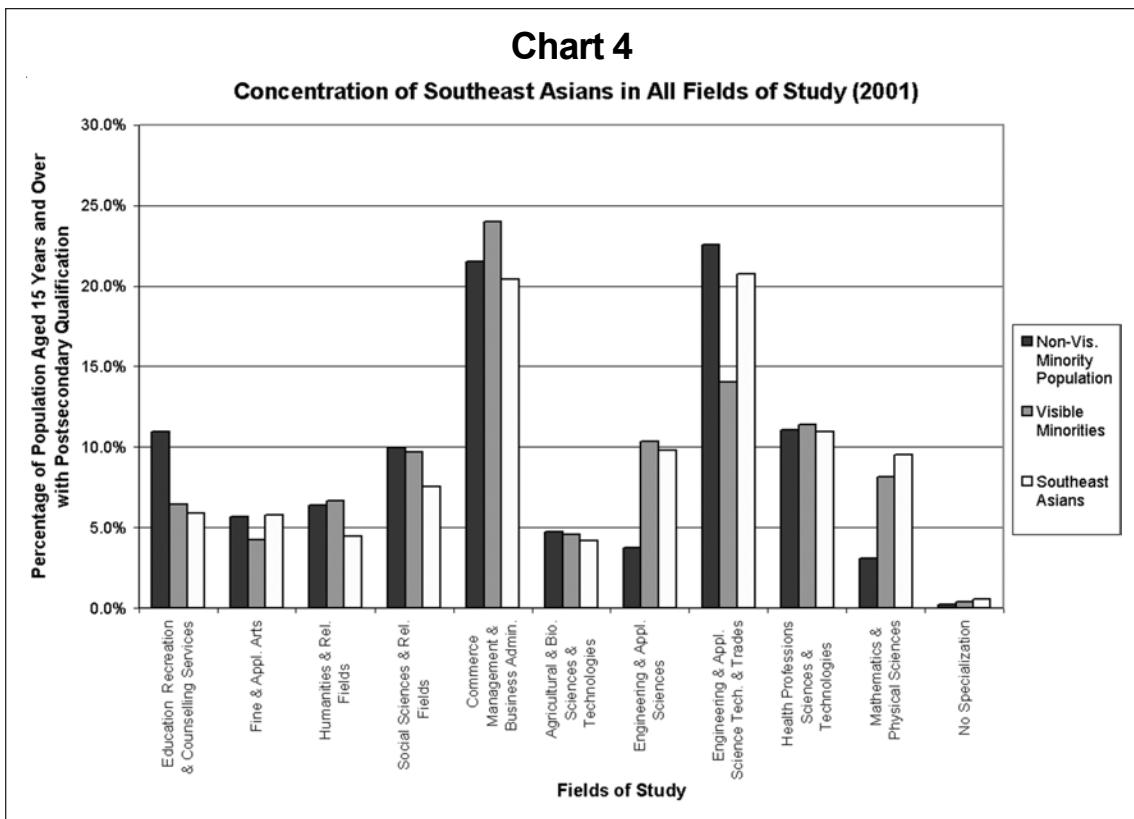
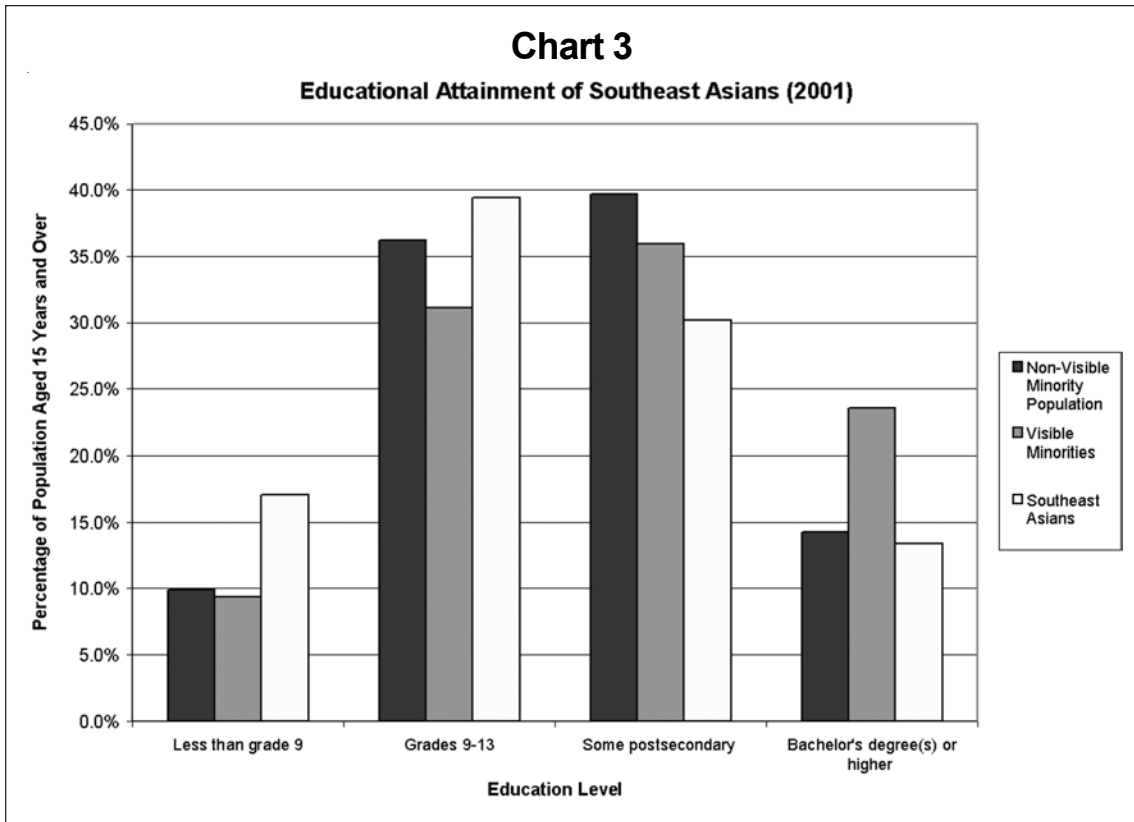
78% of the non-visible minority income and 90% of the overall visible minority income. Southeast Asian women earned 74% of what Southeast Asian men earned (**See chart 6**).

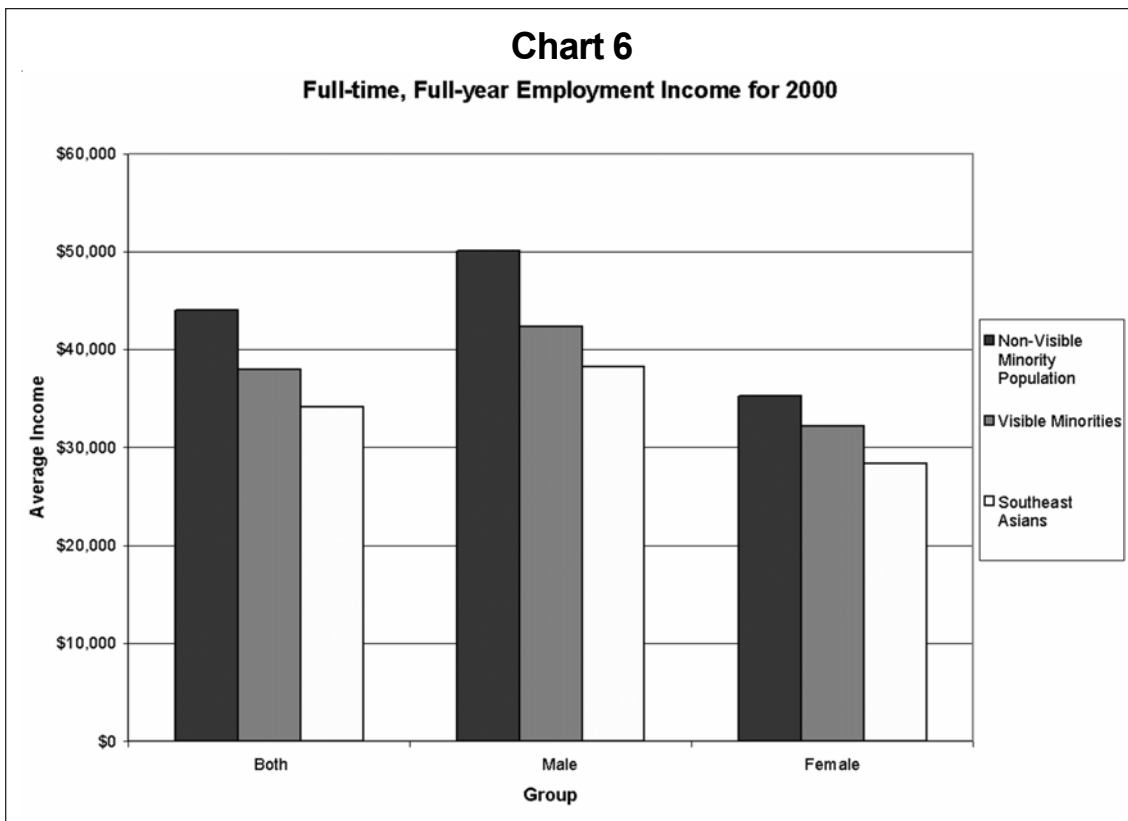
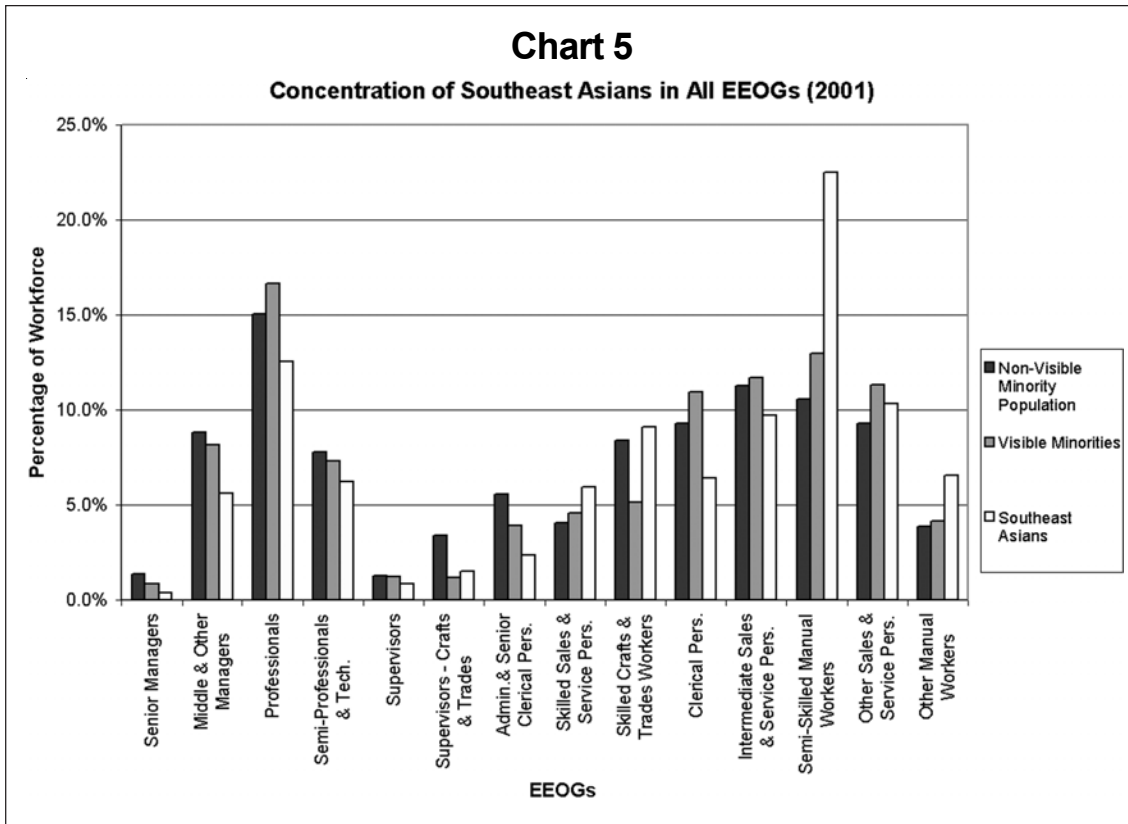
Fact Sheet and Charts on Southeast Asians in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on Southeast Asians in Canada, 2001			
Non-Visible Minority Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	25,655,185	12,618,765	13,036,420
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%
Labour Force	13,865,770	7,399,050	6,466,725
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.8%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,989	\$50,080	\$35,266
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.4%
Education (BA. or Higher)	14.2%	14.6%	13.9%
Visible Minorities			
Population	3,983,845	1,945,505	2,038,340
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.0%	10.0%
Labour Force	2,006,300	1,052,965	953,330
Participation Rate	66.0%	71.9%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$37,957	\$42,377	\$32,143
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	75.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	23.6%	26.0%	21.3%
Southeast Asians			
Population	198,880	98,295	100,585
Unemployment Rate	9.8%	8.9%	10.8%
Labour Force	99,780	53,635	46,150
Participation Rate	67.1%	73.7%	60.8%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$34,097	\$38,178	\$28,286
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	74.1%
Education (BA. or Higher)	13.4%	15.4%	11.5%







A Profile of Arabs in Canada

Arabs in the Canadian Population

Note: Arabs and West Asians were combined as one group in the 1996 Census questionnaire (long form). Therefore, comparisons to 1996 data are not possible.

There were a total of 194,680 Arabs in Canada in 2001. They represented 0.7% of the total population and 4.9% of the overall visible minority population. In contrast to most other visible minority subgroups, the Arab population consisted of a lot more males than females. Arabs were geographically concentrated in Ontario (46%) and Quebec (38%) (**See chart 1**). Similar to other visible minority subgroups, Arabs preferred to stay in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), with 96% of their population living in one of the 27 CMAs. Montreal and Toronto were the most popular CMAs, accounting for 57% of the Arab population.

The age distribution of Arabs was very similar to that of the rest of the visible minority subgroups, revealing a very young population. Arabs were younger than both the non-visible minority population and the overall visible minority population. Only 4% of Arabs were 65 years and over. The prime working age group (25-54) represented 47% of the total Arab population (**See chart 2**).

Educational Attainment

Arabs were well educated. Close to 30% of the Arab population 15 years and over had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to only 14% of the non-visible minority population and 24% of total visible minorities (**See chart 3**).

The most popular fields of study among Arabs were: Commerce Management & Business

Administration (23%), Engineering & Applied Sciences (16%) and Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades (13%) (**See chart 4**). These three fields of study made up 52% of the Arab population that went beyond secondary school to attain a degree, certificate or diploma.

Arabs in the Canadian Labour Market

There were 90,650 Arabs in the workforce in 2001. They represented 0.5% of the total workforce and 4.2% of the overall visible minority workforce.

Arabs were most frequently working in the following Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs): Professionals (20%), Middle & Other Managers (13%), Other Sales & Service Personnel (11%) and Intermediate Sales & Service Personnel (11%) (**See chart 5**). These four EEOGs accounted for 55% of the Arab workforce compared to only 44% of the non-visible minority workforce and 48% of the overall visible minority workforce.

The participation rate of Arabs (61.5%) was lower than that of the non-visible minority population (66.5%) and that of the overall visible minority population (66.0%). Arab women had a considerably lower participation rate (47.6%) than Arab men (72.6%), leading to the relatively low overall rate.

Unemployment was particularly high among Arabs. They were more than twice as likely as the non-visible minority population to be unemployed. Their unemployment rate (14.3%) also exceeded that of the overall visible minority population (9.5%).

Income

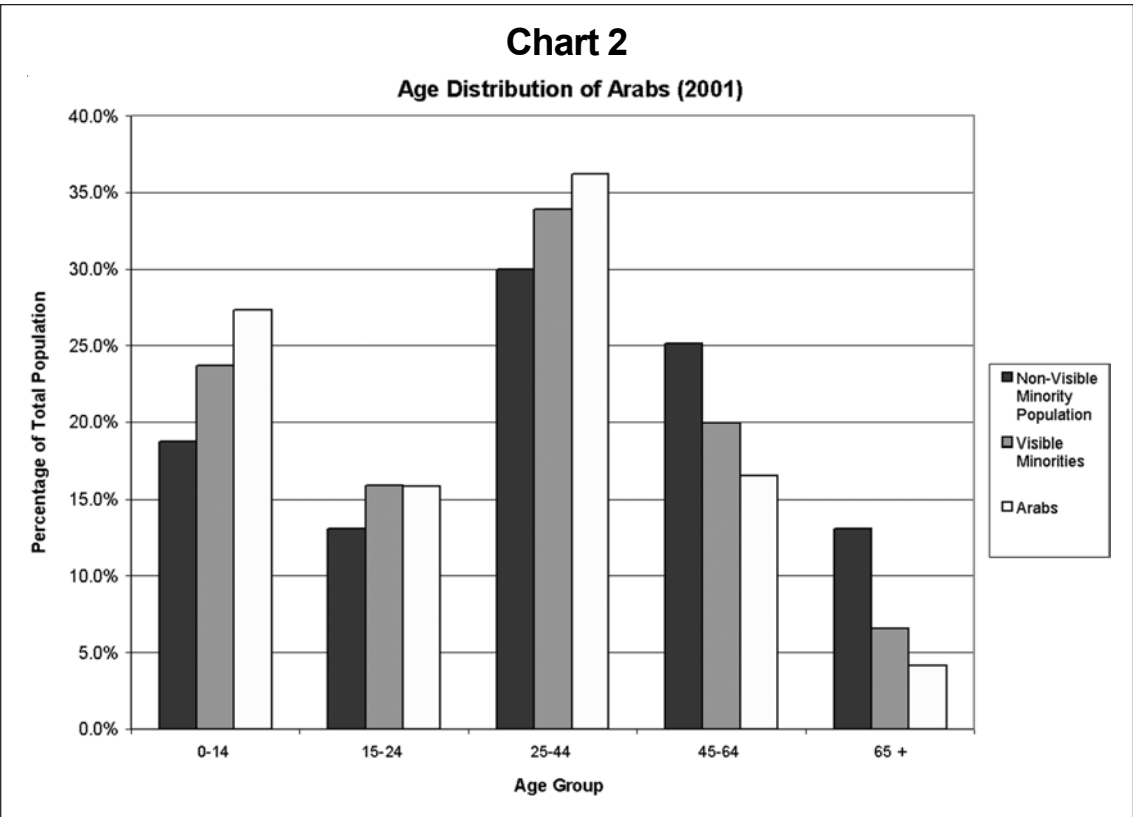
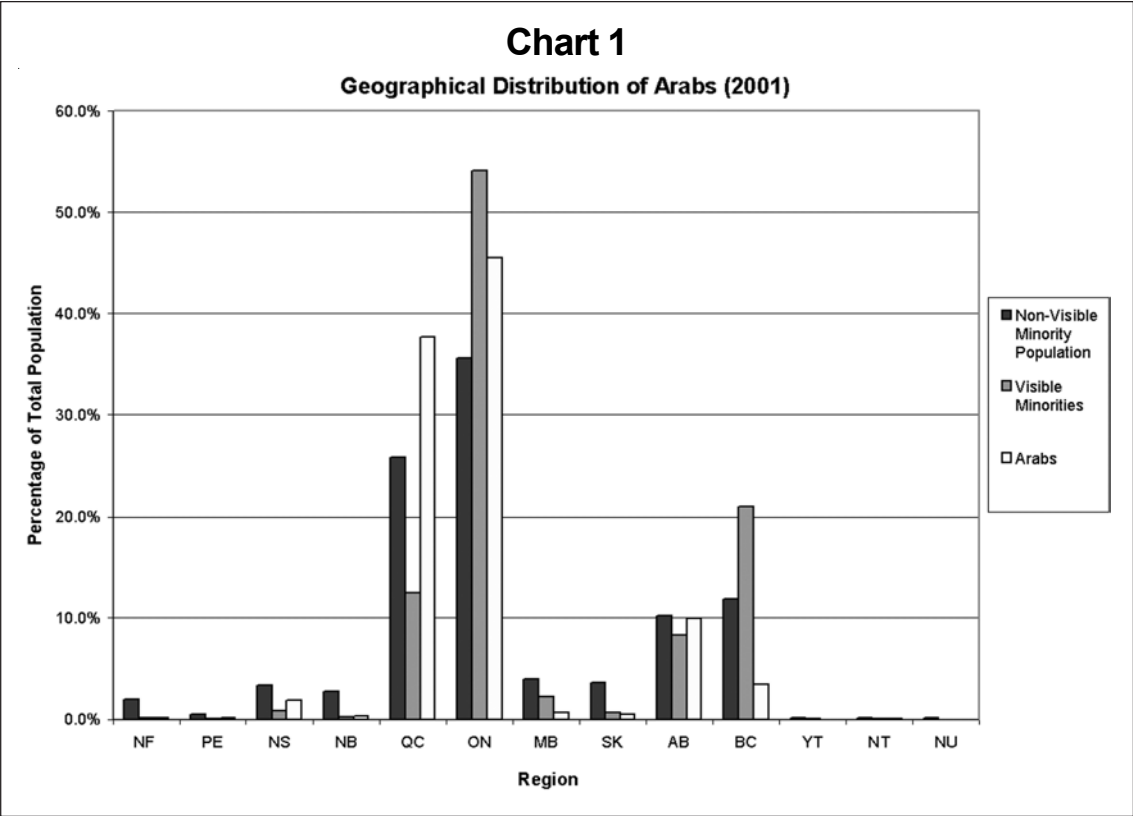
Arabs had the third highest average income among all visible minority subgroups for full-time, full-year employment in 2000, at \$40,663. While their income exceeded that of total visible minorities, it was lower than that of the non-visible minority population (\$43,989).

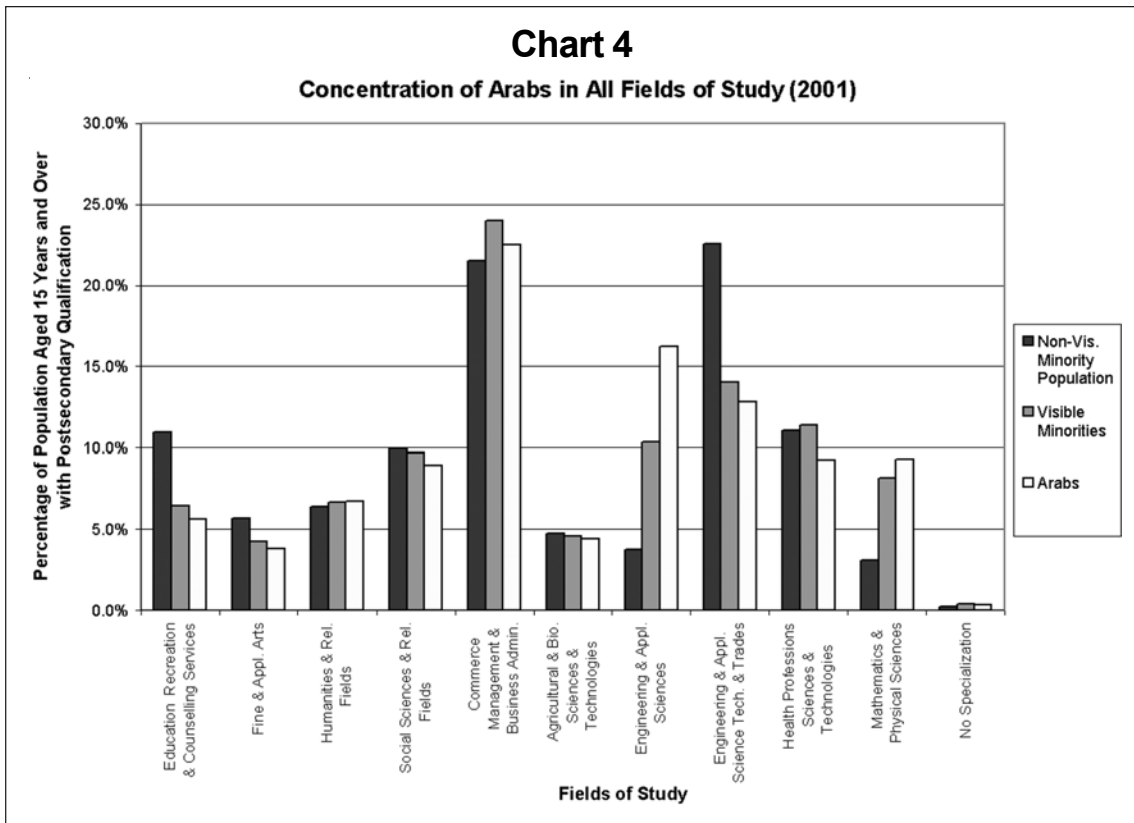
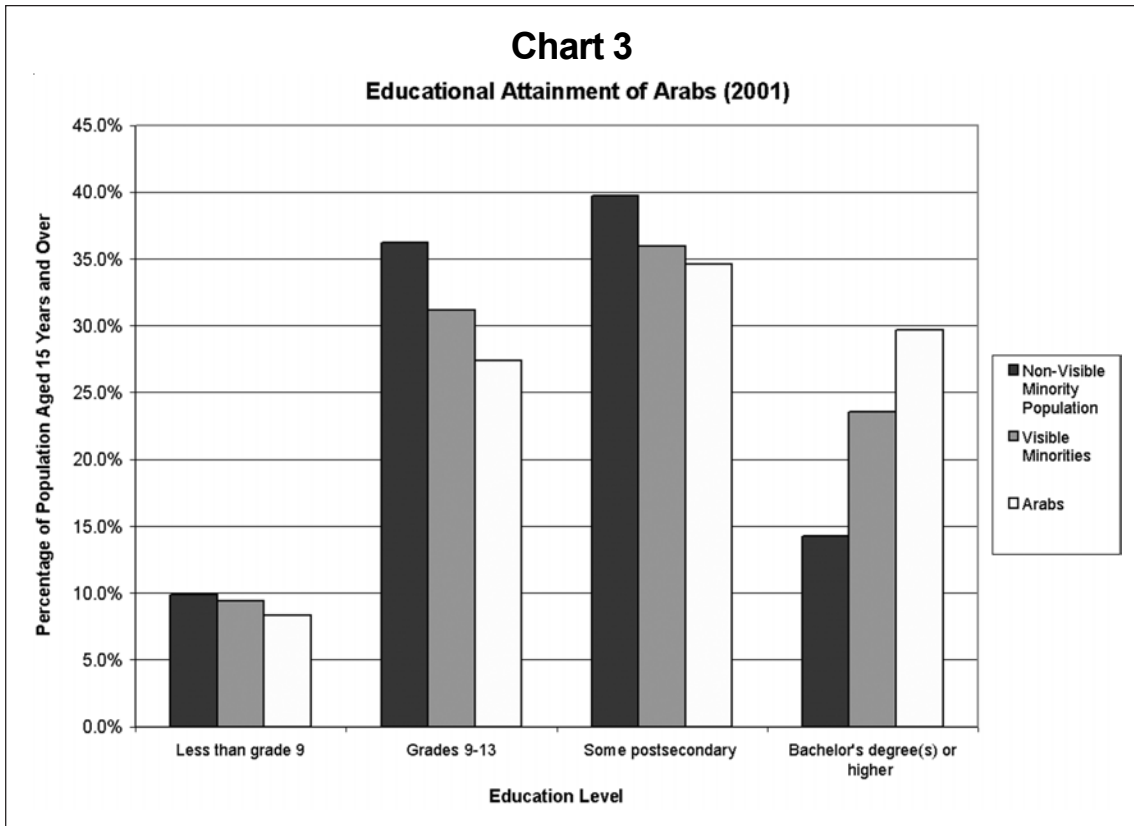
Proportionately, the average income of Arabs was equivalent to approximately 92% of the non-visible minority income and 107% of the total visible minority income. Arab women earned close to 74% of what the Arab men earned (**See chart 6**).

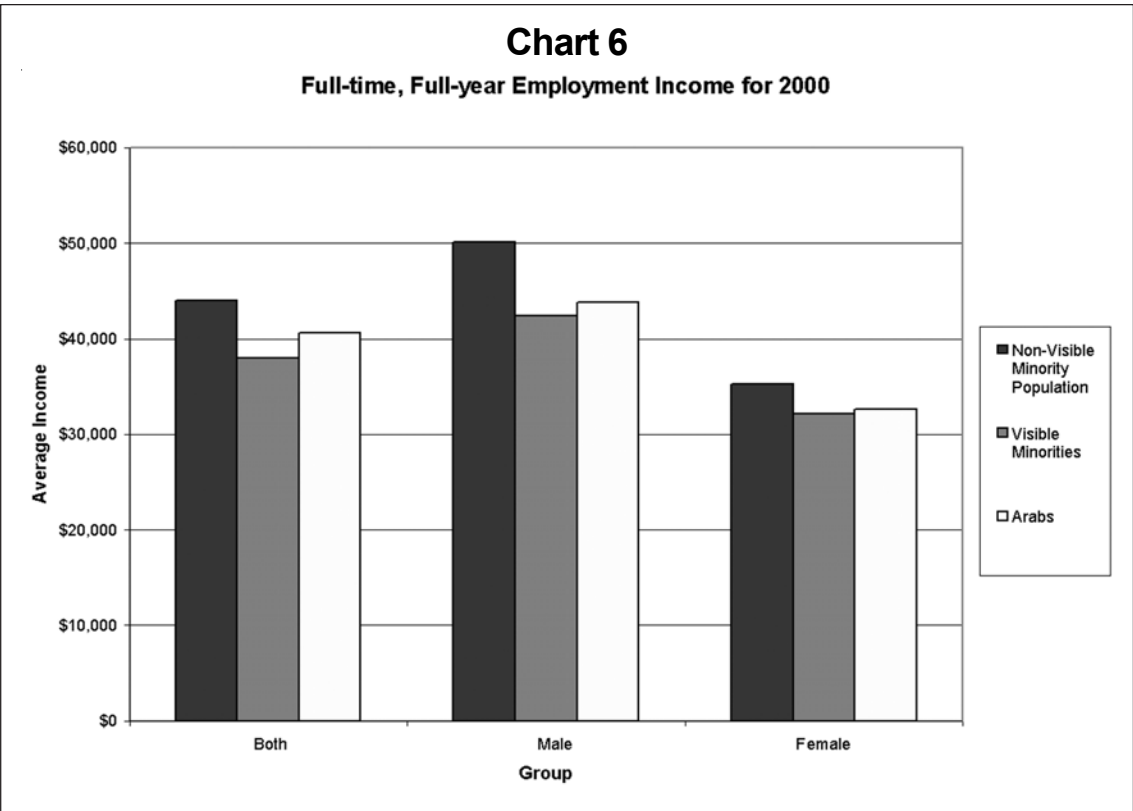
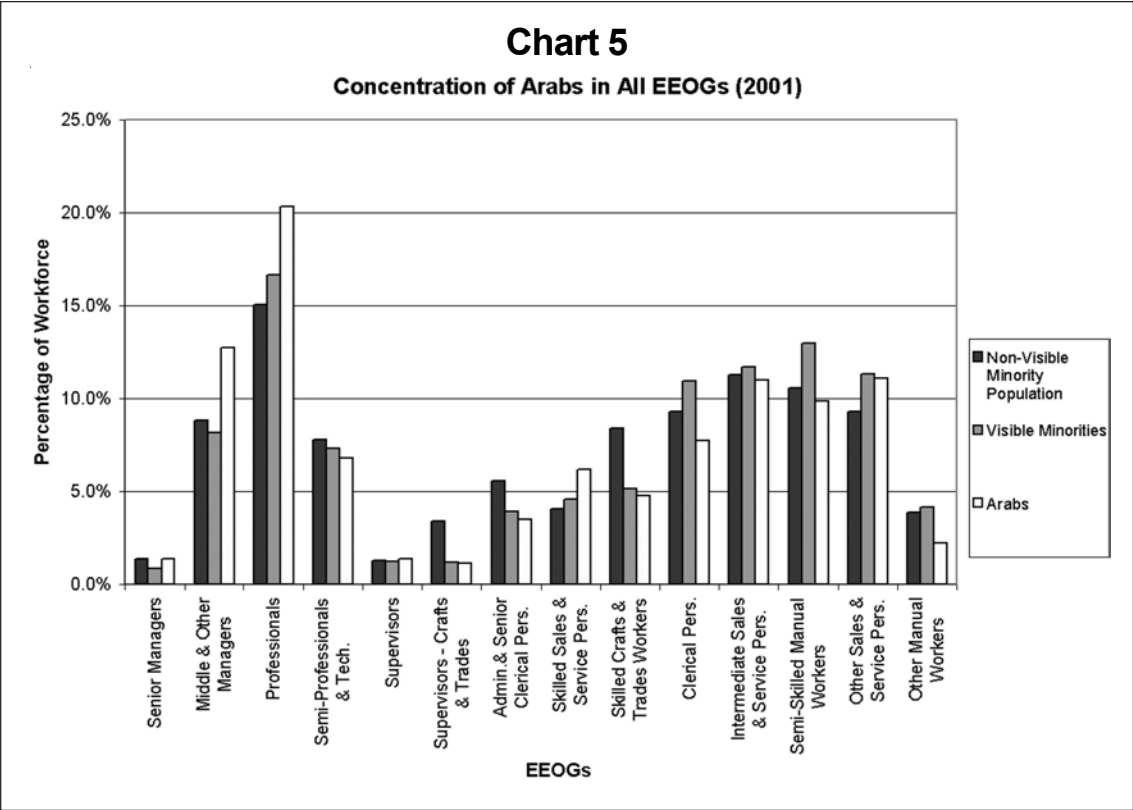
Fact Sheet and Charts on Arabs in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on Arabs in Canada, 2001			
Non-Visible Minority Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	25,655,185	12,618,765	13,036,420
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%
Labour Force	13,865,770	7,399,050	6,466,725
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.8%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,989	\$50,080	\$35,266
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.4%
Education (BA. or Higher)	14.2%	14.6%	13.9%
Visible Minorities			
Population	3,983,845	1,945,505	2,038,340
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.0%	10.0%
Labour Force	2,006,300	1,052,965	953,330
Participation Rate	66.0%	71.9%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$37,957	\$42,377	\$32,143
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	75.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	23.6%	26.0%	21.3%
Arabs			
Population	194,680	105,950	88,730
Unemployment Rate	14.3%	13.4%	16.1%
Labour Force	86,960	57,000	29,955
Participation Rate	61.5%	72.6%	47.6%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$40,663	\$43,817	\$32,573
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	74.3%
Education (BA. or Higher)	29.7%	34.5%	23.7%







A Profile of West Asians in Canada

West Asians in the Canadian Population

Note: Arabs and West Asians were combined as one group in the 1996 Census questionnaire (long form). Therefore, comparisons to 1996 data are not possible.

There were 109,285 West Asians in Canada in 2001. They represented 0.4% of the total population and 2.7% of the overall visible minority population. They were concentrated in Ontario (61%) and British Columbia (20%), followed by Quebec (11%) (See chart 1). Almost all West Asians (98%) were living in one of the 27 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal were the most popular CMAs, accounting together for 79% of the West Asian population.

West Asians were very young. The seniors, 65 and over, represented only 4% of their total population compared to 13% in the case of the non-visible minority population. Approximately 51% of the total West Asian population were of prime working age (25-54). (See chart 2).

Educational Attainment

West Asians were highly educated. Only 6% of their population 15 years and over had less than grade 9 education, compared to 10% of the non-visible minority population in this age range. Close to 30% of West Asians 15 years and over had earned a bachelor's degree or higher, considerably exceeding the proportions observed in the case of the non-visible minority population (14%) and the overall visible minority population (24%) (See chart 3).

The most popular fields of study among West Asians that went beyond secondary school education to earn a degree, certificate or diploma were: Engineering & Applied Sciences (19%), Commerce Management & Business Administration (14%), Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades (11%), Health Professions Sciences & Technologies (11%), and Mathematics & Physical Sciences (11%) (See chart 4).

West Asians in the Canadian Labour Market

There were 56,790 West Asians in the workforce in 2001. They made up 0.3% of the total workforce and 2.6% of the total visible minority workforce.

West Asians were most frequently working in the following Employment Groups (EEOGs): Professionals (17%), Intermediate Sales & Service Personnel (13%), Other Sales & Service Personnel (13%), Middle & Other Managers (11%) and Semi Skilled Manual Workers (11%) (See chart 5).

The participation rate of West Asians (62.8%) was lower than that of the non-visible minority population (66.5%) and that of total visible minorities (66.0%). West Asian women had a particularly low participation rate, at only 53.1%.

The unemployment rate of the West Asians (13.5%) was considerably higher than that of the non-visible minority population (7.1%) and that of total visible minorities (9.5%). Unemployment was much higher among West Asian women (16.7%) than men (11.4%).

Income

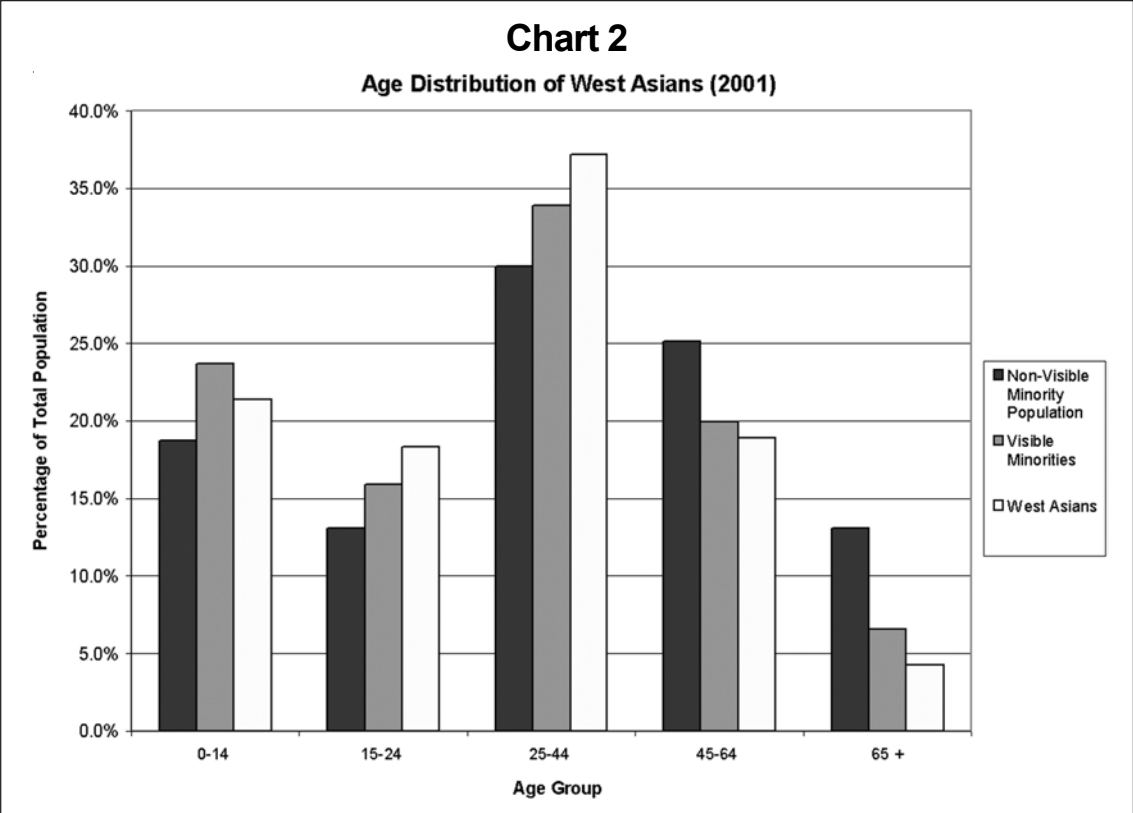
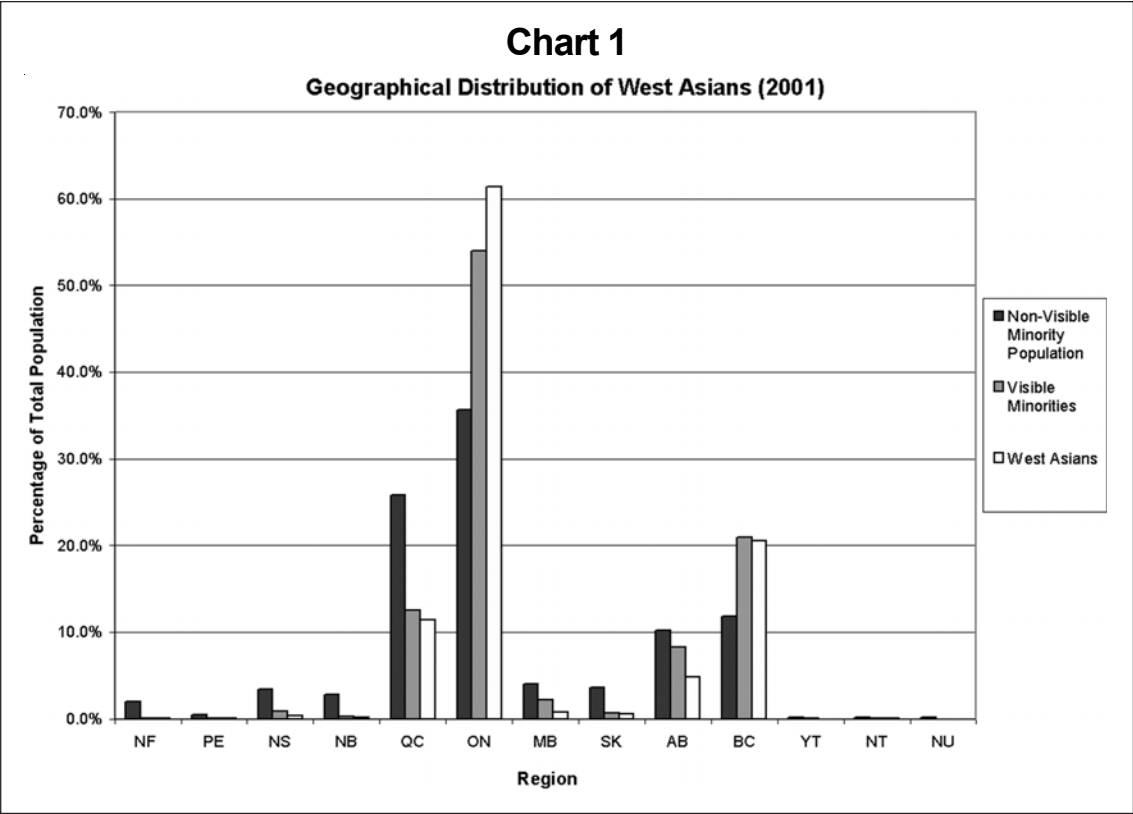
In 2000, West Asians had the fifth highest average income for full-time, full-year employment (\$37,276) among all visible minority subgroups. Their average income corresponded

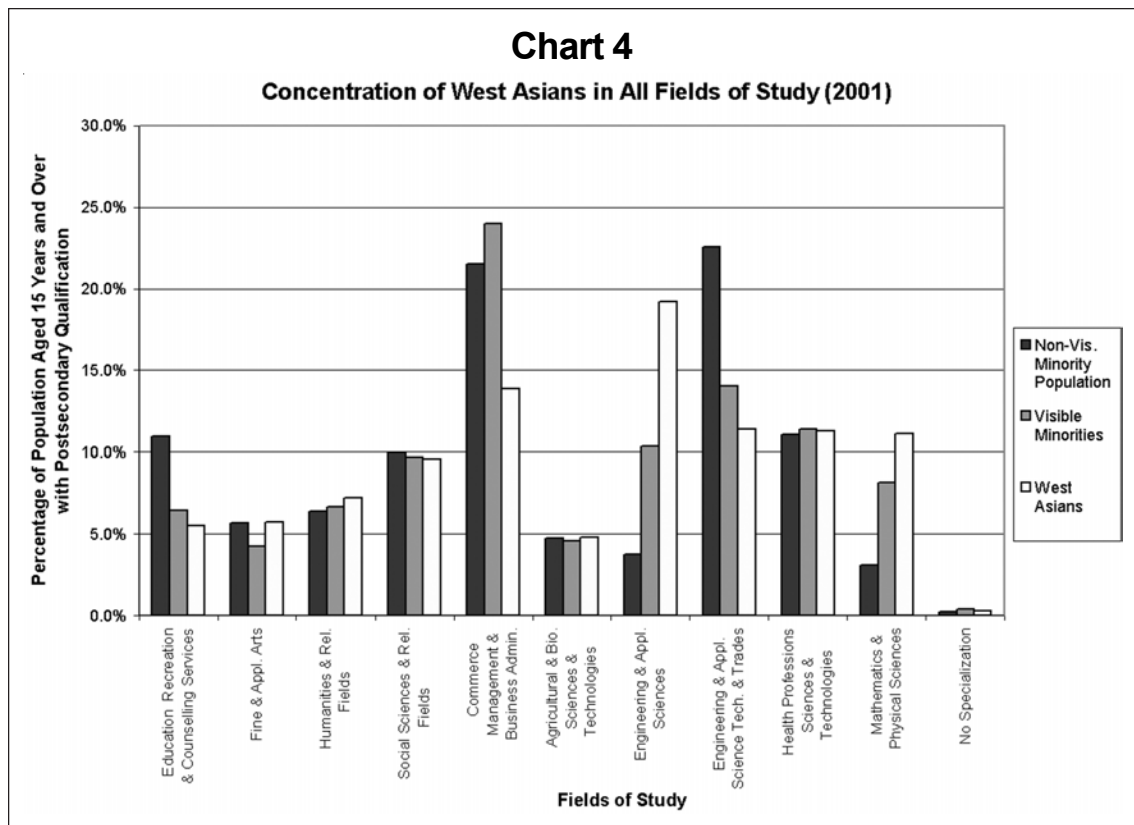
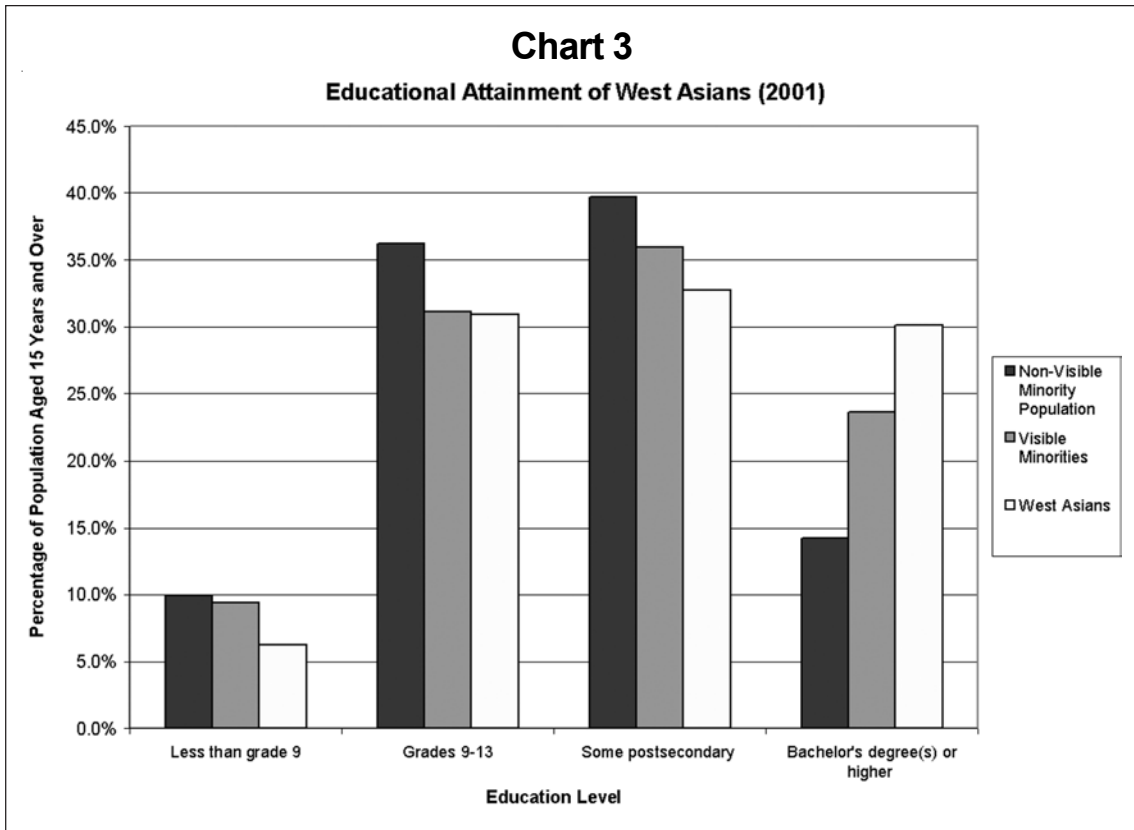
to only 85% of the average income earned by the non-visible minority population. West Asian women earned around 77% of what West Asian men earned (**See chart 6**).

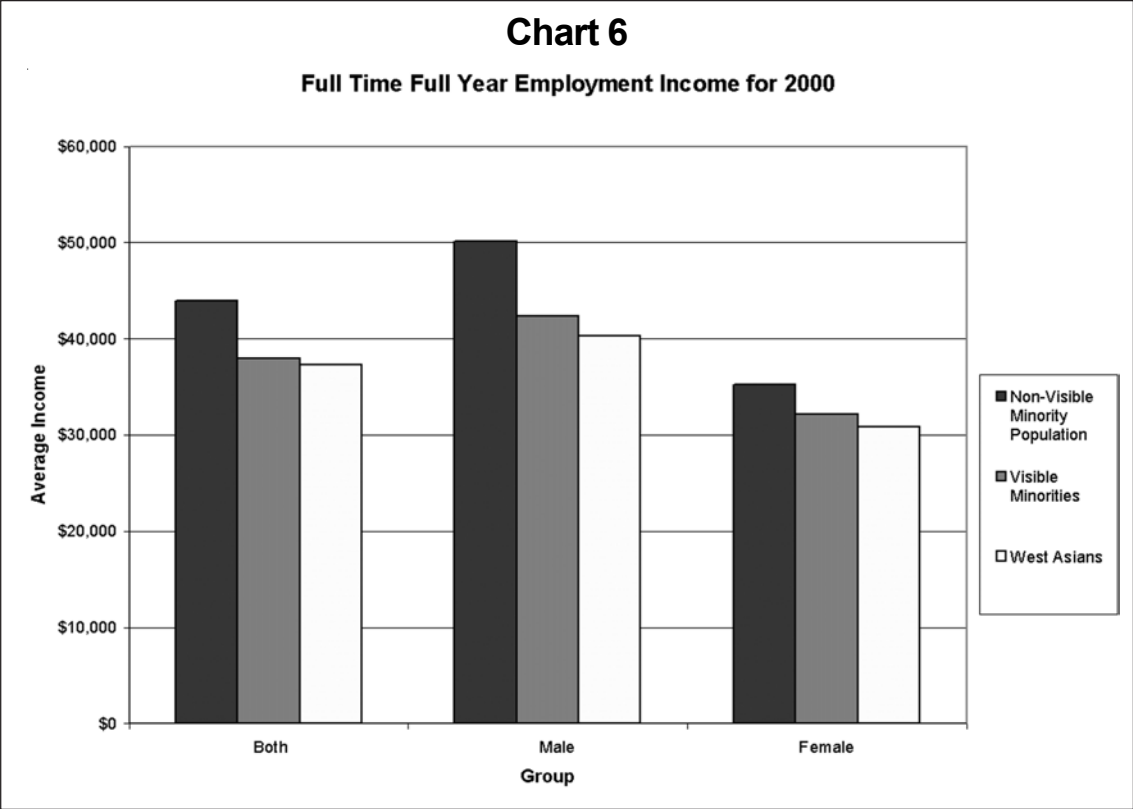
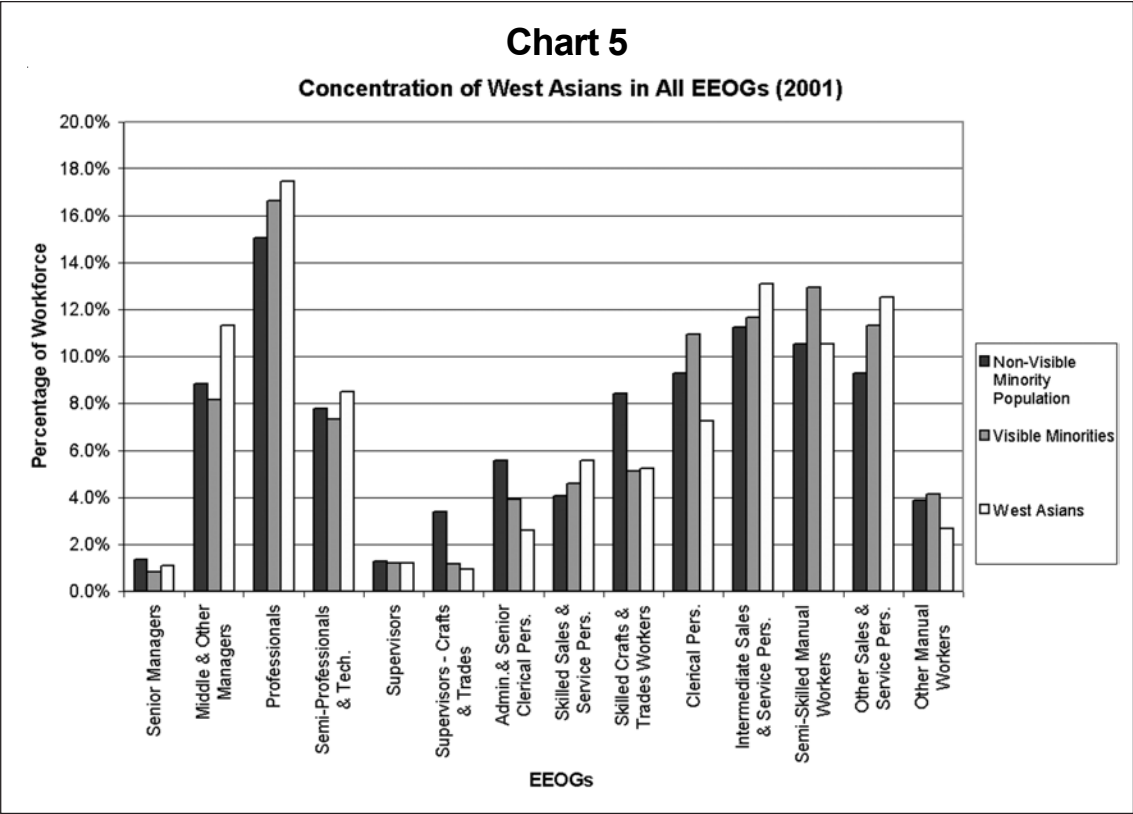
Fact Sheet and Charts on West Asians in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on West Asians in Canada, 2001			
Non-Visible Minority Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	25,655,185	12,618,765	13,036,420
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%
Labour Force	13,865,770	7,399,050	6,466,725
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.8%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,989	\$50,080	\$35,266
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.4%
Education (BA. or Higher)	14.2%	14.6%	13.9%
Visible Minorities			
Population	3,983,845	1,945,505	2,038,340
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.0%	10.0%
Labour Force	2,006,300	1,052,965	953,330
Participation Rate	66.0%	71.9%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$37,957	\$42,377	\$32,143
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	75.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	23.6%	26.0%	21.3%
West Asians			
Population	109,285	57,875	51,410
Unemployment Rate	13.5%	11.4%	16.7%
Labour Force	53,950	32,695	21,250
Participation Rate	62.8%	71.2%	53.1%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$37,276	\$40,286	\$30,836
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	76.5%
Education (BA. or Higher)	30.1%	34.5%	25.0%







A Profile of Koreans in Canada

Koreans in the Canadian Population

In 2001, there were 100,660 Koreans in Canada. They represented 0.3% of the total population and 2.5% of the total visible minority population. Koreans were primarily located in Ontario (54%) and British Columbia (32%) (**See chart 1**). Approximately 94% of the total Korean population was living in one of the 27 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). The two most popular CMAs for this group were Toronto and Vancouver, which together made up 71% of the total Korean population.

Like many of the other visible minority subgroups, Koreans were a very young population. The elderly, 65 and over, represented only 5% of their total population compared to 13% in the case of the non-visible minority population. Approximately 55% of Koreans were in the prime working age group (25-54) (**See chart 2**).

Educational Attainment

Koreans were highly educated. They were the visible minority subgroup with the highest proportion of their population 15 years and over having earned a bachelor's degree or higher, at 37%, compared to only 14% of the non-visible minority population in the same age range. Only 3% of Koreans 15 years and over had less than grade 9 education (**See chart 3**). A higher proportion of Korean men than women had earned a university degree.

The fields of study most commonly chosen by Koreans that went beyond secondary school were: Humanities & Related Fields (15%), Commerce Management & Business Administration (15%) and Engineering & Applied Sciences (13%) (**See chart 4**).

Koreans in the Canadian Labour Market

There were 50,275 Koreans in the workforce. They represented 0.3% of the total workforce and 2.3% of the total visible minority workforce.

Koreans were most frequently working in the following Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs): Middle & Other Managers (24%), Professionals (18%), Other Sales & Service Personnel (14%) and Intermediate Sales & Services Personnel (12%) (**See chart 5**). These EEOGs accounted for 68% of the Korean workforce.

The participation rate of Koreans (56.3%), the lowest among all visible minority subgroups, was considerably smaller than that of the non-visible minority population (66.5%). Korean men had a lower participation rate than both non-visible minority men and total visible minority men. Korean women had the second lowest participation rate among all visible minority women (51.2%).

The unemployment rate for Koreans (8.7%) was higher than that of the non-visible minority population (7.1%) but lower than that of total visible minorities (9.5%). Unemployment was slightly higher among Korean women than men.

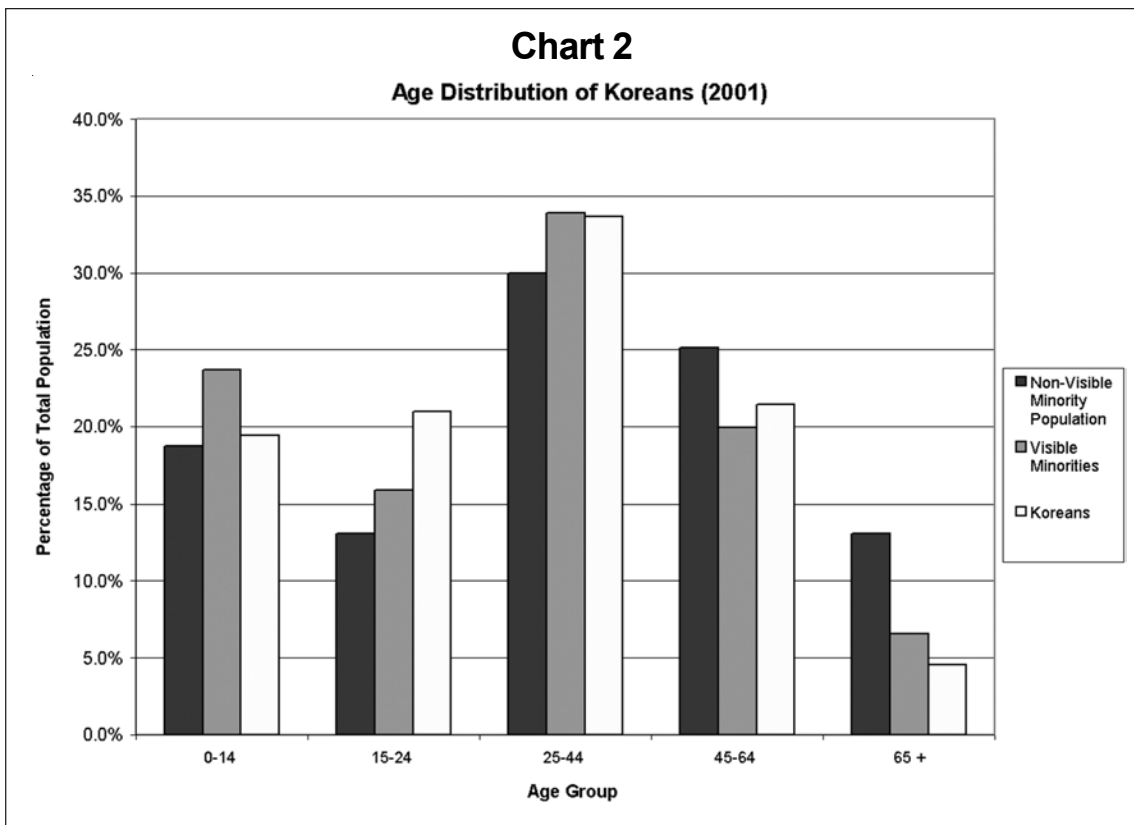
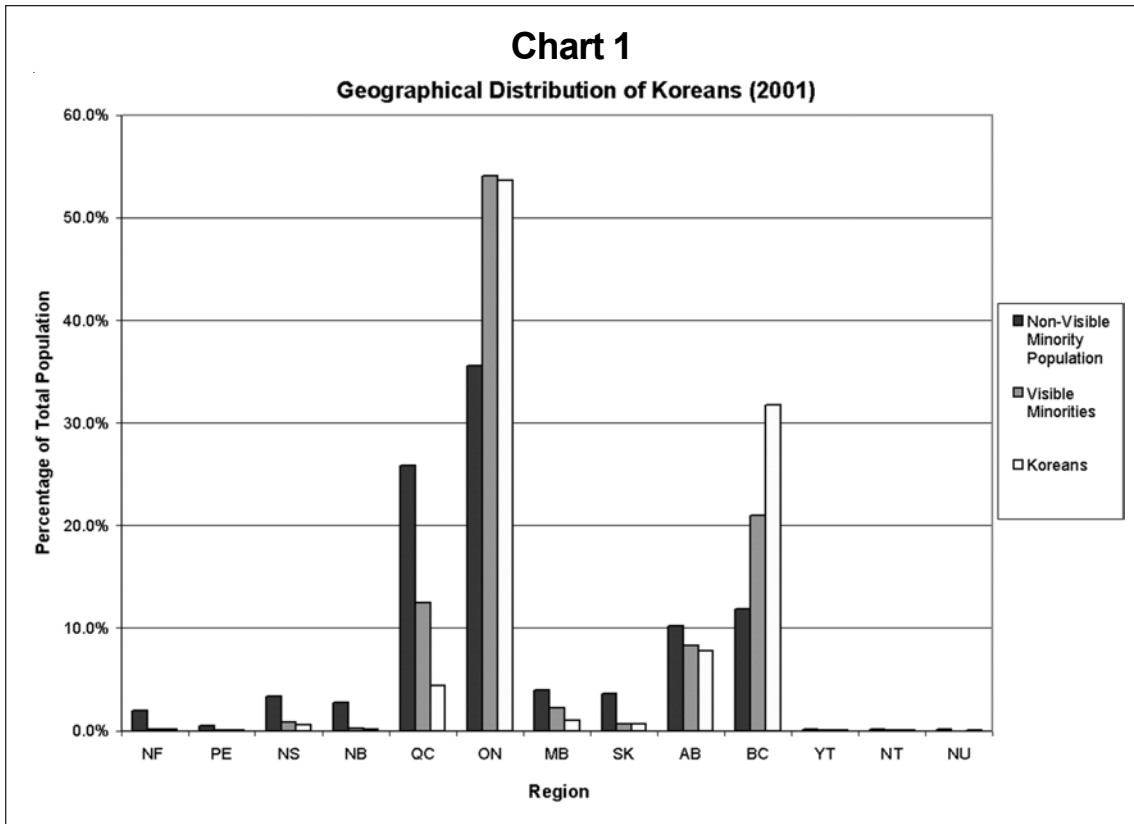
Income

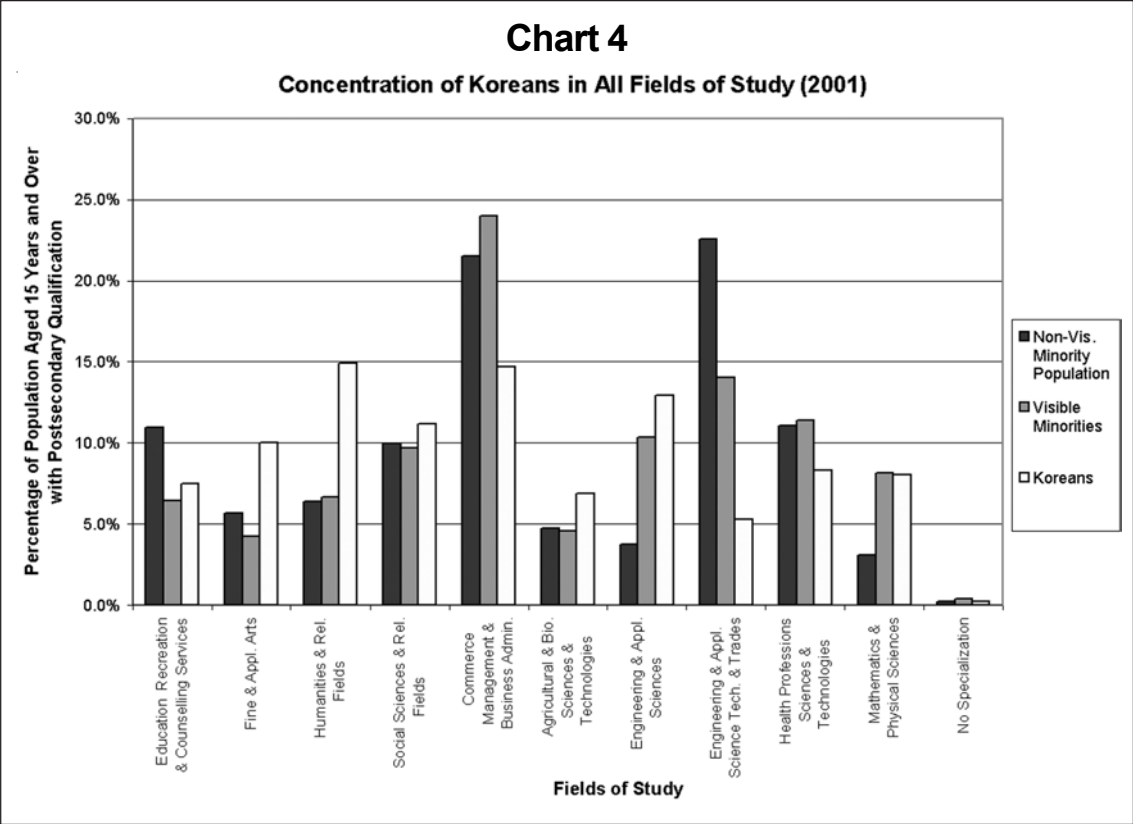
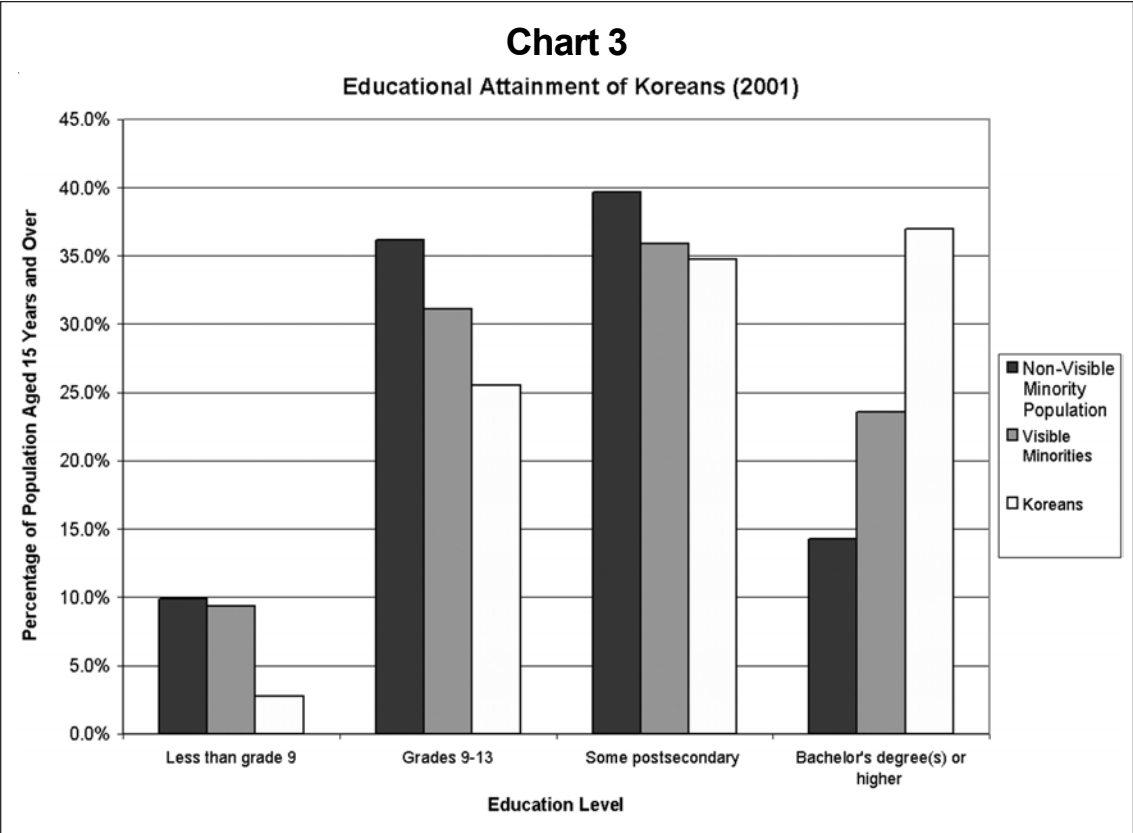
Koreans earned on average \$35,395 for full-time, full-year employment in 2000. Their income was equivalent to only 81% of the non-visible minority earnings (\$43,989) (**See chart 6**). Korean women earned 78% of what Korean men did.

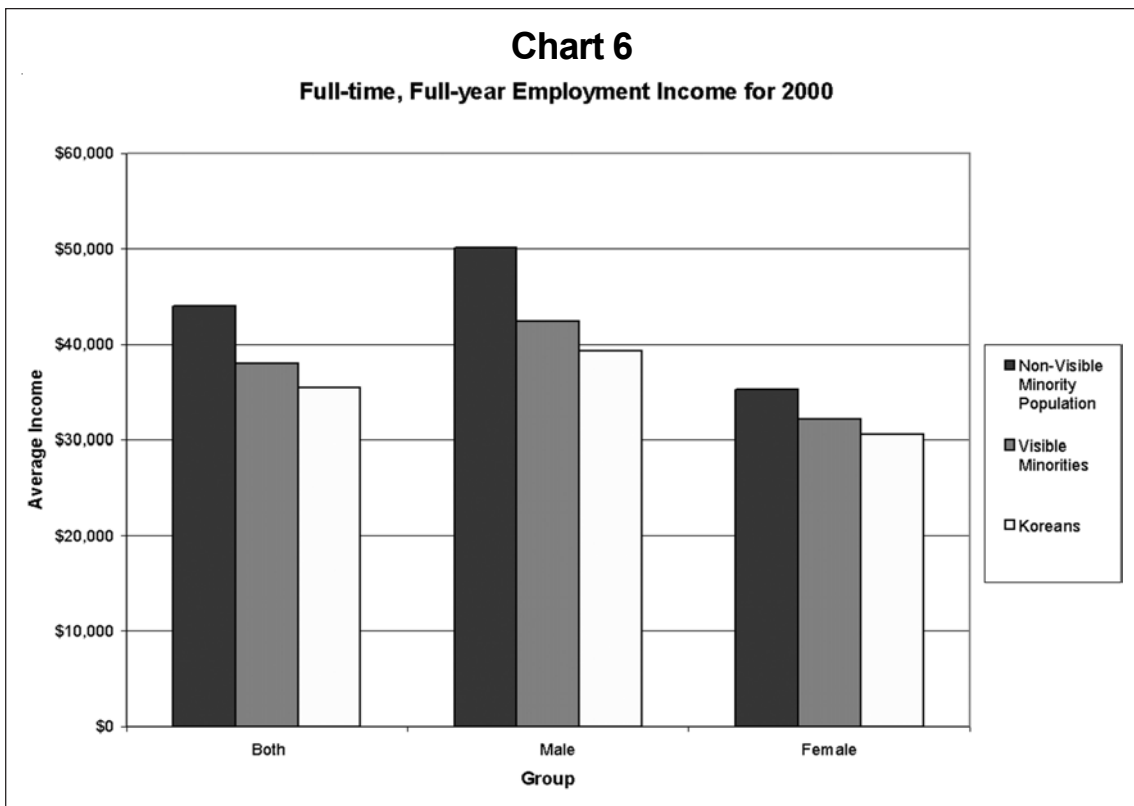
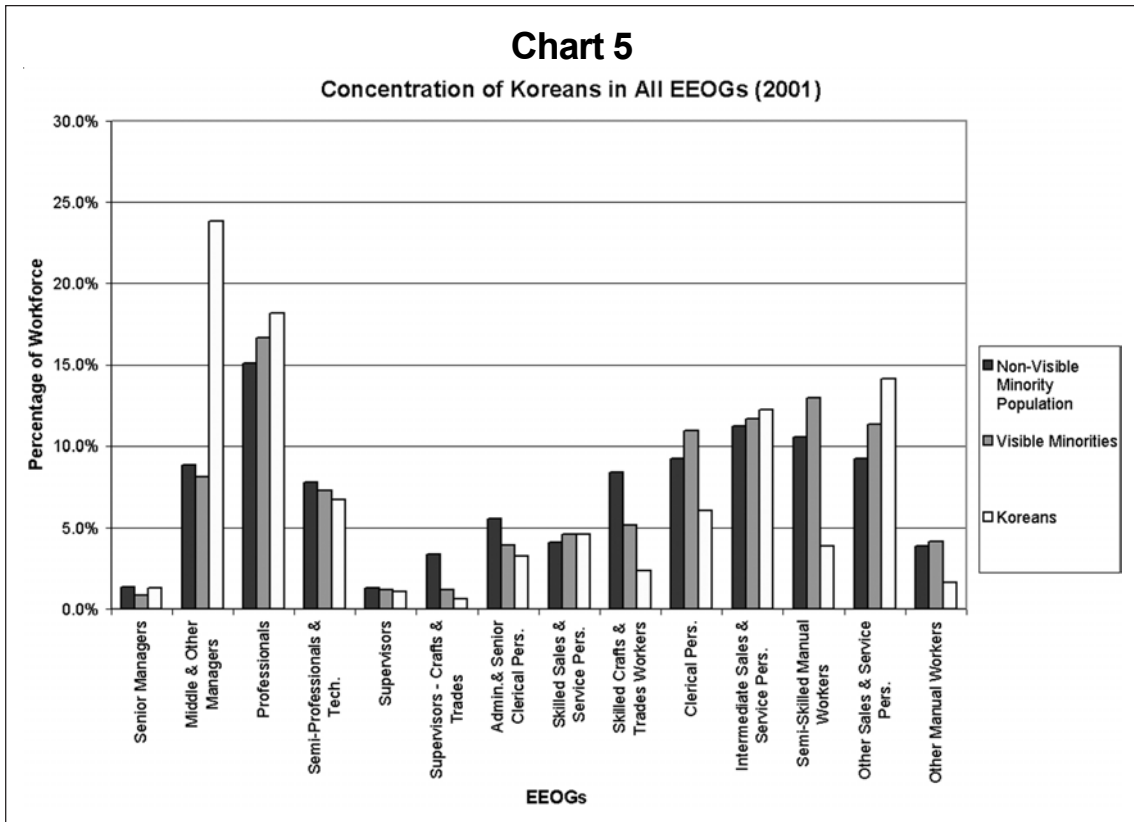
Fact Sheet and Charts on Koreans in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on Koreans in Canada, 2001			
Non-Visible Minority Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	25,655,185	12,618,765	13,036,420
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%
Labour Force	13,865,770	7,399,050	6,466,725
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.8%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,989	\$50,080	\$35,266
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.4%
Education (BA. or Higher)	14.2%	14.6%	13.9%
Visible Minorities			
Population	3,983,845	1,945,505	2,038,340
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.0%	10.0%
Labour Force	2,006,300	1,052,965	953,330
Participation Rate	66.0%	71.9%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$37,957	\$42,377	\$32,143
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	75.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	23.6%	26.0%	21.3%
Koreans			
Population	100,660	48,500	52,160
Unemployment Rate	8.7%	8.5%	8.9%
Labour Force	45,665	23,755	21,910
Participation Rate	56.3%	62.0%	51.2%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$35,395	\$39,274	\$30,547
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	77.8%
Education (BA. or Higher)	37.0%	40.7%	33.7%







A Profile of Japanese in Canada

Japanese in the Canadian Population

There were 73,315 Japanese in Canada in 2001. They represented 0.2% of the total population and 1.8% of the overall visible minority population. Japanese were mainly located in British Columbia (45%), Ontario (34%) and Alberta (14%) (See **chart 1**). These three provinces combined, made up 92% of the total Japanese population. Their concentration in British Columbia was higher than for any other visible minority subgroup.

Approximately 82% of Japanese lived in one of the 27 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). Vancouver (34%), Toronto (24%), and Calgary (5%) accounted for the highest percentages of their total population.

Japanese were not as young as most other visible minority subgroups. They had the same proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in their population (13%) as the non-visible minority population did. This was almost twice the proportion observed among total visible minorities (7%). Approximately 45% of the Japanese population was of prime working age (25-54) (See **chart 2**).

Educational Attainment

Japanese were well educated. Approximately 28% of their population 15 years and over had earned a bachelor's degree or higher compared to only 14% of the non-visible minority population (See **chart 3**). The proportion of the Japanese population with less than grade 9 education was only 3%, considerably lower than the percentages observed for the non-visible minority population (10%) and overall visible minorities (9%).

The four most preferred fields of study among the Japanese population that went beyond secondary school education were Commerce Management & Business Administration (17%), Humanities & Related Fields (14%), Engineering & Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades (12%) and Social Sciences & Related Fields (12%) (See **chart 4**).

Japanese in the Canadian Labour Market

There were 40,520 Japanese in the workforce in 2001. They represented 0.2% of the total workforce and 1.8% of the overall visible minority workforce.

Japanese were most frequently working in the following Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs): Professionals (22%), Intermediate Sales & Services Personnel (15%), Middle & Other Managers (11%) and Clerical Personnel (10%) (See **chart 5**). These four Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs) made up 58% of the total Japanese workforce.

Japanese had the third lowest participation rate among all visible minority subgroups, at 60.2%. This was lower than the participation rate observed for the non-visible minority population (66.5%) and total visible minorities (66%).

The Japanese unemployment rate (6.1%) was lower than that of the non-visible minority population (7.1%). Japanese had the second lowest unemployment rate among all visible minority subgroups, right behind the Filipinos.

Income

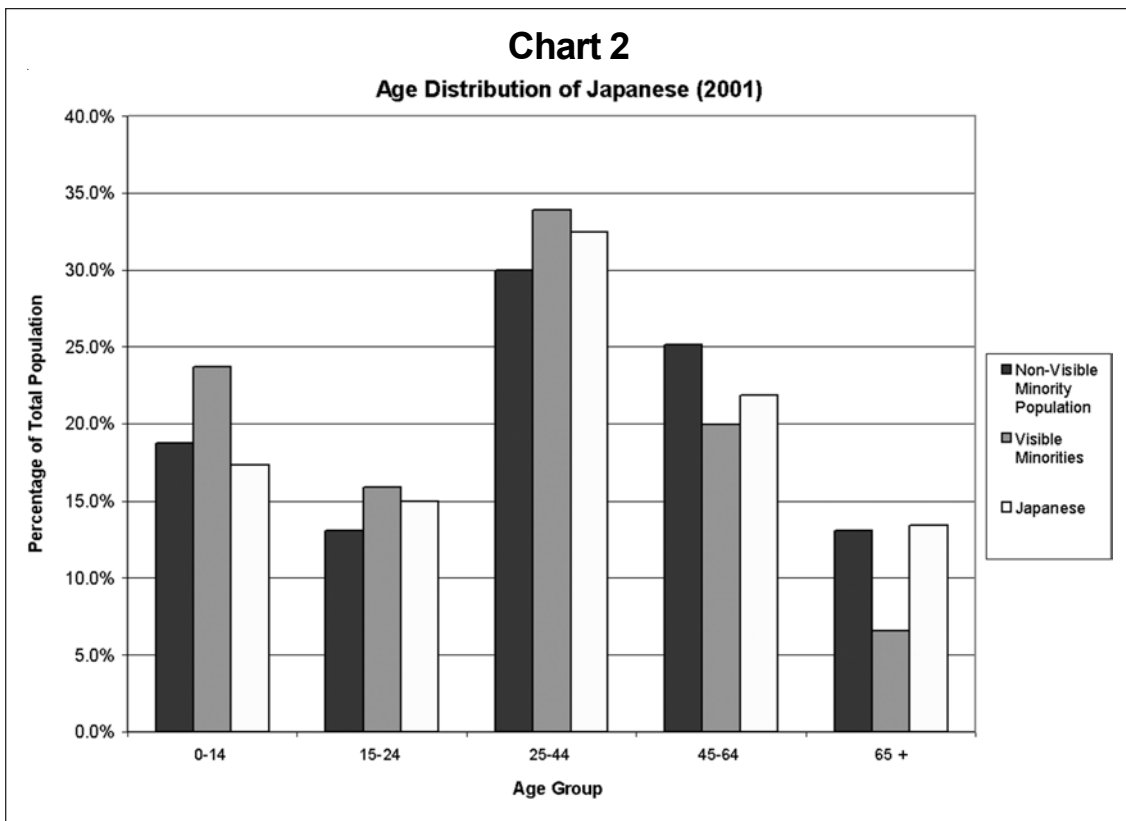
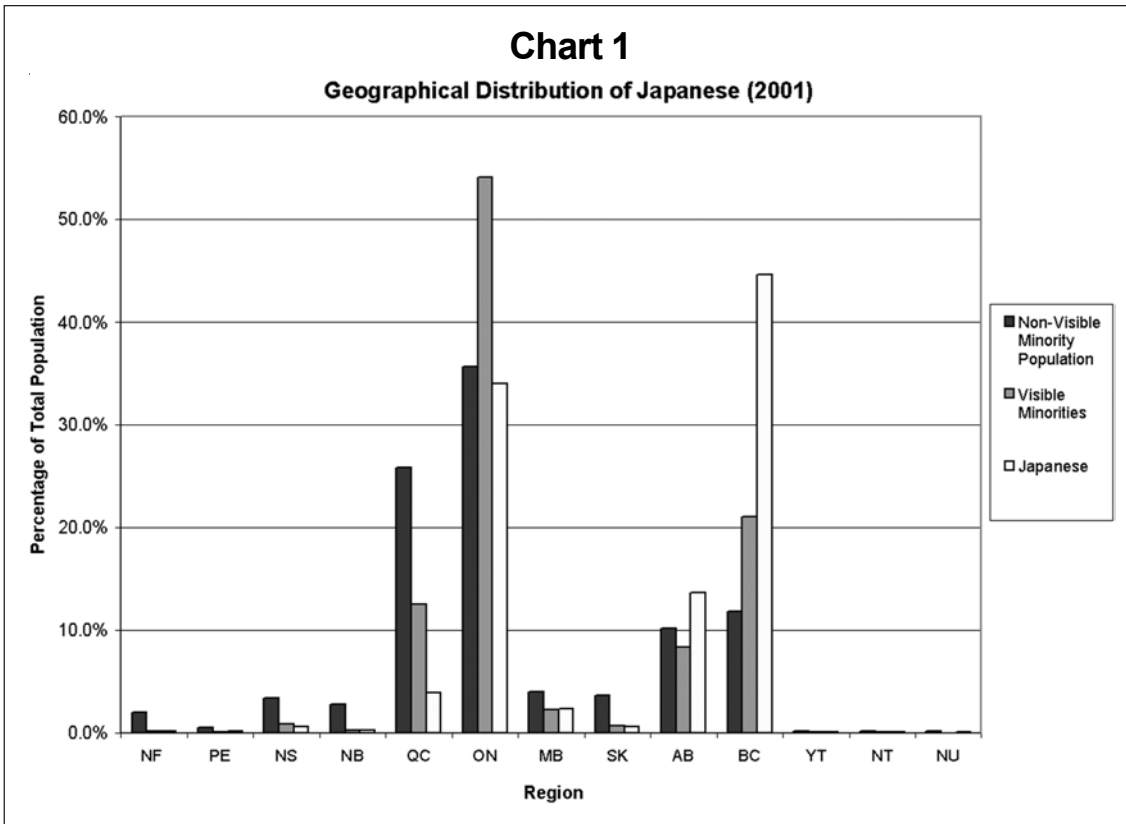
The average income of Japanese for full time, full-year employment in 2000 (\$54,749) exceeded that of the non-visible minority population (\$43,989) and that of total visible minorities (\$37,957). In relative terms, Japanese earned the equivalent of 124% of what the non-visible minority population earned and 144% of what total visible minorities earned.

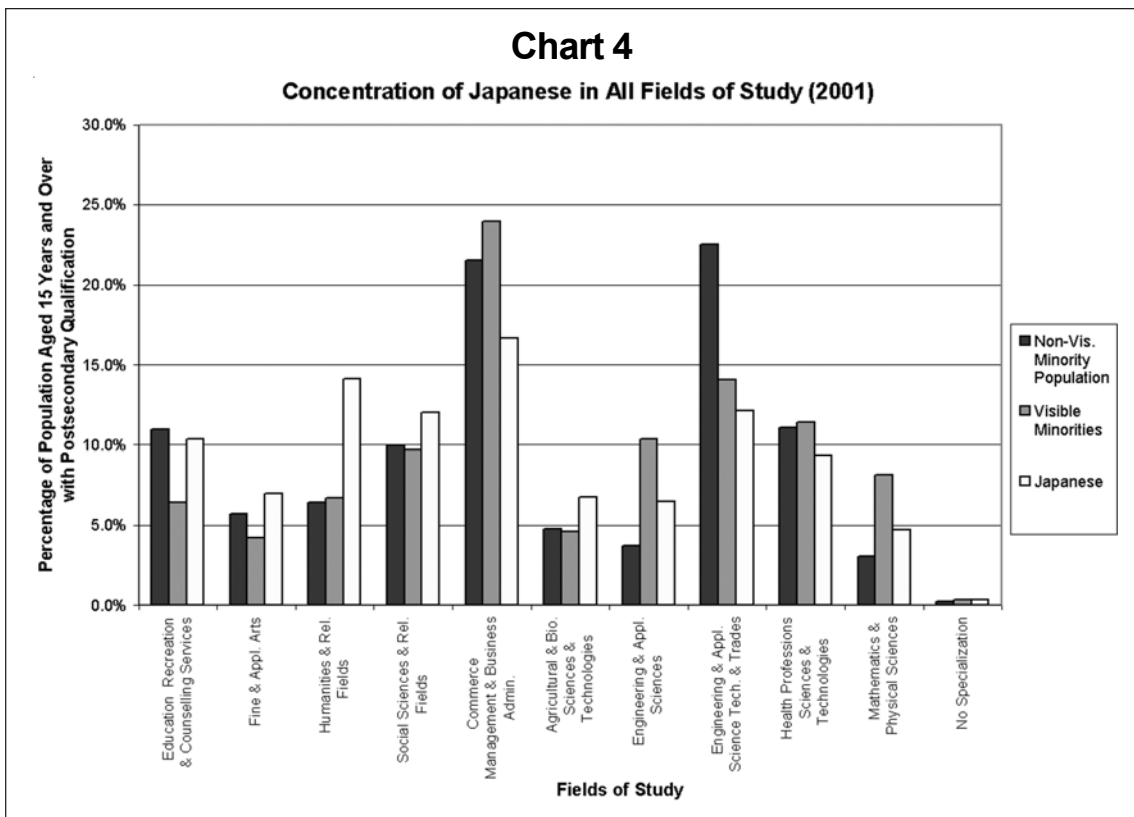
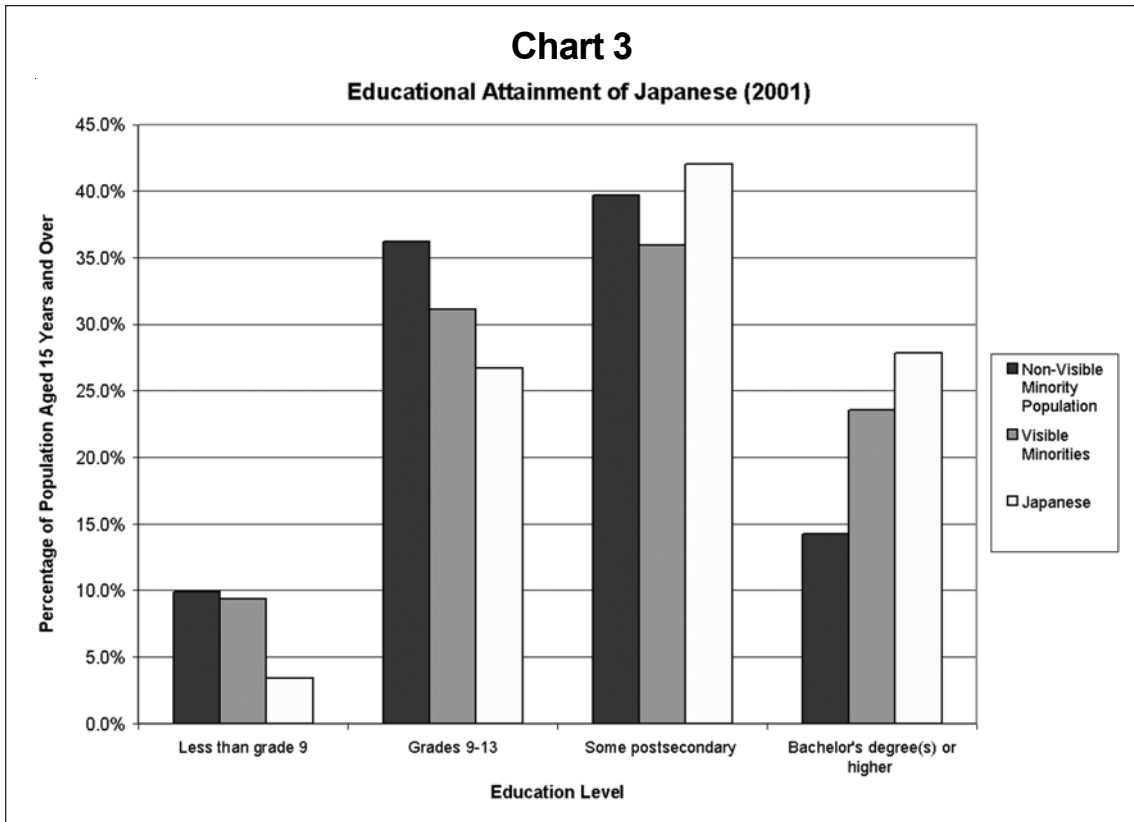
The average income of Japanese women corresponded to only 66% of what Japanese men earned (**See chart 6**). The wage gap faced between the two genders was greater for the Japanese than for any other visible minority subgroup.

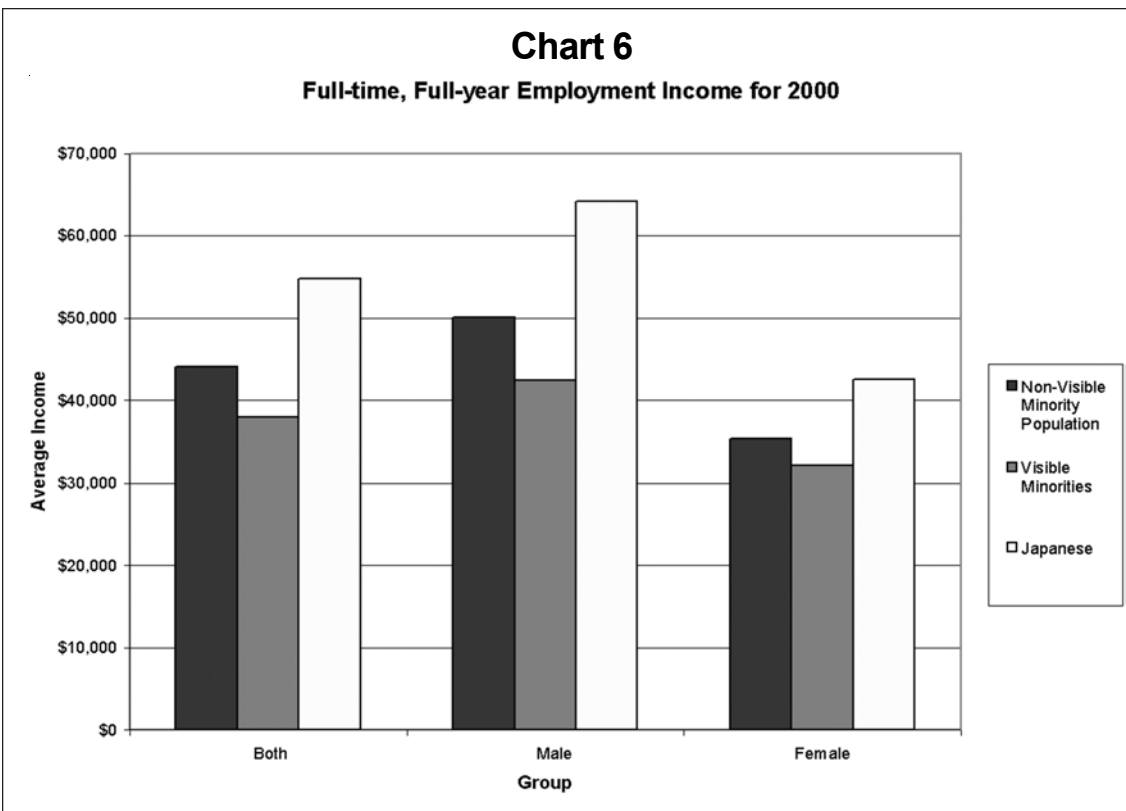
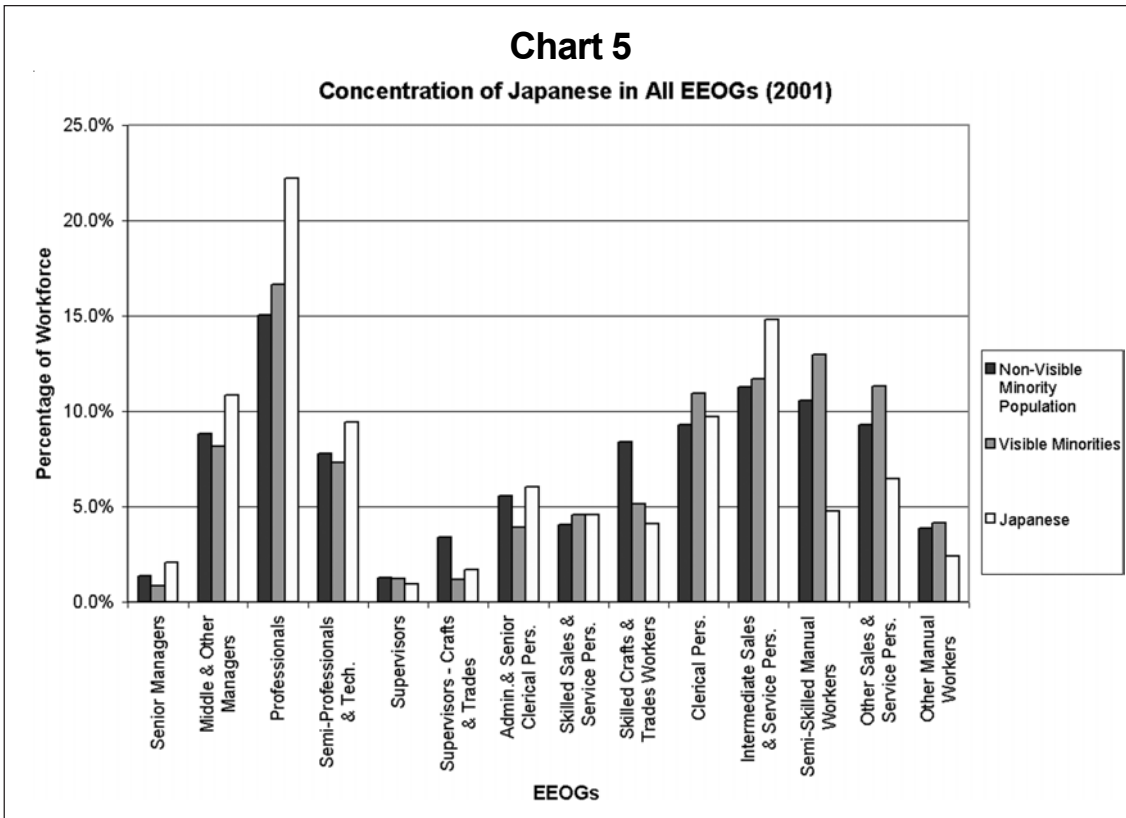
Fact Sheet and Charts on Japanese in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation, unpublished data, 2001 Census)

Fact Sheet on Japanese in Canada, 2001			
Non-Visible Minority Population	Both	Male	Female
Population	25,655,185	12,618,765	13,036,420
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%
Labour Force	13,865,770	7,399,050	6,466,725
Participation Rate	66.5%	72.8%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,989	\$50,080	\$35,266
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.4%
Education (BA. or Higher)	14.2%	14.6%	13.9%
Visible Minorities			
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Labour Force	2,006,300	1,052,965	953,330
Participation Rate	66.0%	71.9%	60.5%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$37,957	\$42,377	\$32,143
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	75.9%
Education (BA. or Higher)	23.6%	26.0%	21.3%
Japanese			
Population	73,315	33,315	40,000
Unemployment Rate	6.1%	5.9%	6.4%
Labour Force	36,440	17,930	18,510
Participation Rate	60.2%	67.2%	54.6%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$54,739	\$64,140	\$42,528
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	66.3%
Education (BA. or Higher)	27.8%	29.9%	26.2%







Persons with Disabilities in Canada

This section of the report looks at the situation of persons with disabilities (Employment Equity defined)¹ in Canada in 2001. The characteristics of this designated group, including geography, age, education, labour market, workforce and income are discussed. Comparisons are made with respect to the general population.

Data on persons with disabilities come from the *2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS)*. The general population data come from the 2001 Census.

All figures for both persons with disabilities and the general population exclude residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut² and refer to persons aged 15-64 years (unless otherwise noted).

The following terms are used in this section:

Workforce: For employment equity purposes, the term workforce in the case of persons with disabilities refers to the population aged between 15 and 64 years who worked anytime between 1996 and 2001.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): An area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core where total population is at least 100,000. There were 27 CMAs in Canada in 2001.

Full year employment: Annual employment of a 49-52 week duration.

Special Note on “Not Applicable” Category

As a post-censal survey, PALS selected its population from the answers to two general activity limitation questions on the 2001 Census. In order to reduce the number of questions asked by the survey, the information provided to the census by the survey respondents, including information on education and labour force activity, was linked to the PALS database during processing. In some cases, it was not possible to link the survey respondent to his/her census data. As a result, all census data for these respondents are missing. These cases are noted in the charts by the label “Not applicable”.

¹ See employment equity definition of persons with disabilities in the *2001 Employment Equity Data Report*.

² The 2001 PALS did not cover the population of the three northern territories.

A Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada

Persons with Disabilities in the Canadian Population

In 2001, there were 1,039,520 persons with disabilities (Employment Equity defined) in Canada, representing 5.1% of the total Canadian population. The geographic distribution of persons with disabilities was similar to that of the general population (See chart 1). They were concentrated in four provinces: Ontario (39%), Quebec (18%), British Columbia (15%) and Alberta (12%). These four provinces made up 84% of the persons with disabilities population.

Persons with disabilities were much older than the general population. Approximately half of persons with disabilities in the 15-64 age group were 45 years or older compared to only 36% in the case of the general population (See chart 2).

Educational Attainment

The proportion of persons with disabilities aged 15-64 who had attained a university degree, certificate, or diploma (18%) was very similar to that of the total population (19%). In contrast, approximately 11% of persons with disabilities aged 15-64 had less than grade 9 education, compared to only 6% of the total population (See chart 3).

The fields of study most popular among persons with disabilities were the same as those for the general population: Engineering and Applied Sciences Technologies & Trades (23%), Commerce Management & Business Administration (20%), Health Professions Sciences & Technologies (13%) and Social Sciences & Related Fields (12%) (See chart 4). These four fields made up 68% of the persons with disabilities that went beyond secondary school.

Persons with Disabilities in the Canadian Labour Market

In 2001, the persons with disabilities workforce comprised of 865,670 individuals, which represented approximately 5.3% of the total Canadian workforce.

The Employment Equity Occupational Groups (EEOGs) with the largest concentration of persons with disabilities were Professionals (12%), Semi Skilled Manual Workers (11%), Intermediate Sales & Service Personnel (10%) and Other Sales and Service Personnel (9%) (See chart 5). These four occupational groups made up 42% of the persons with disabilities workforce.

The participation rate of persons with disabilities (66.3%) was considerably smaller than that of the total population (76.7%). The unemployment rate was much higher among persons with disabilities (11.4%) than among the general population (7.4%). Unlike the total population the female unemployment rate was higher than the male unemployment rate for persons with disabilities.

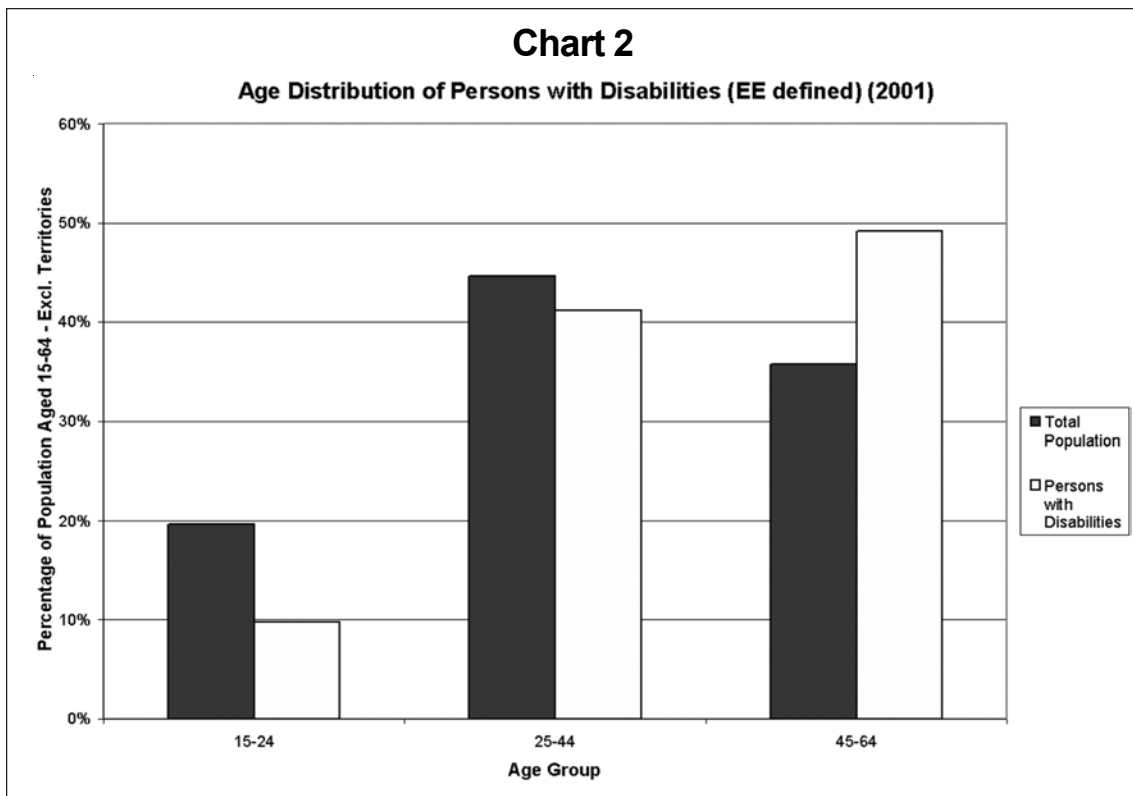
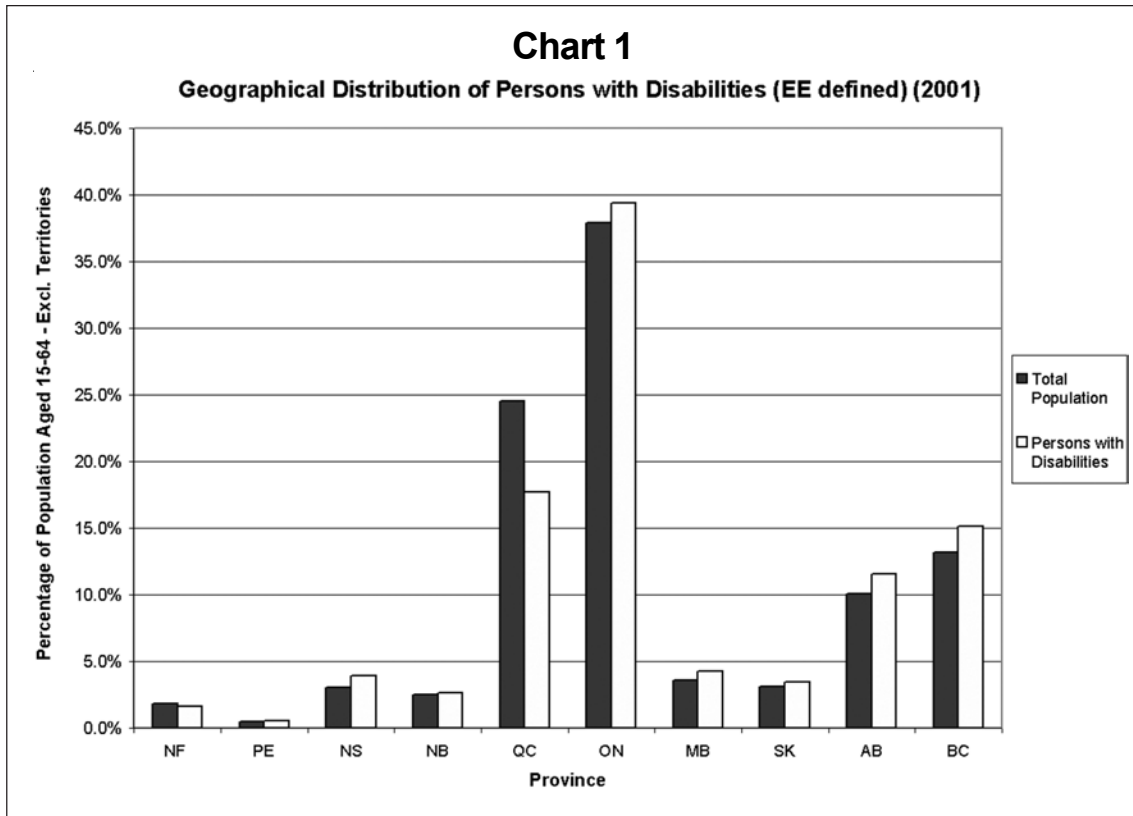
Income

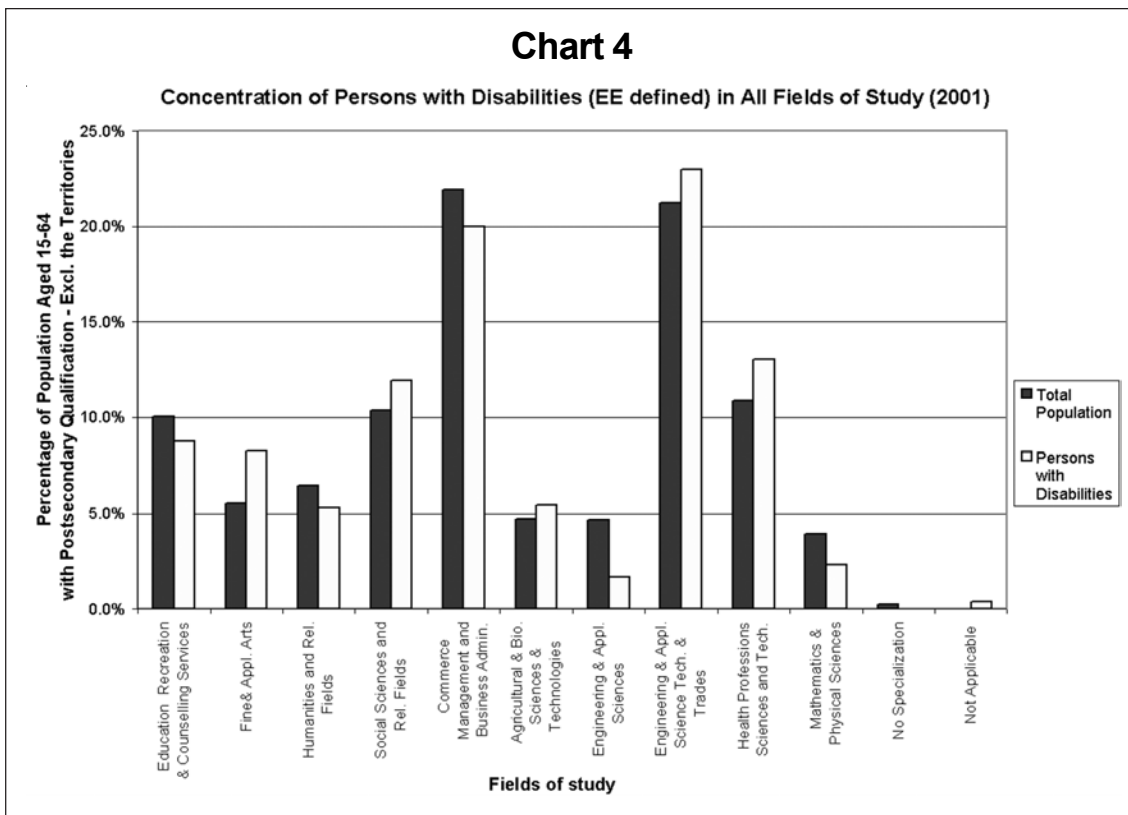
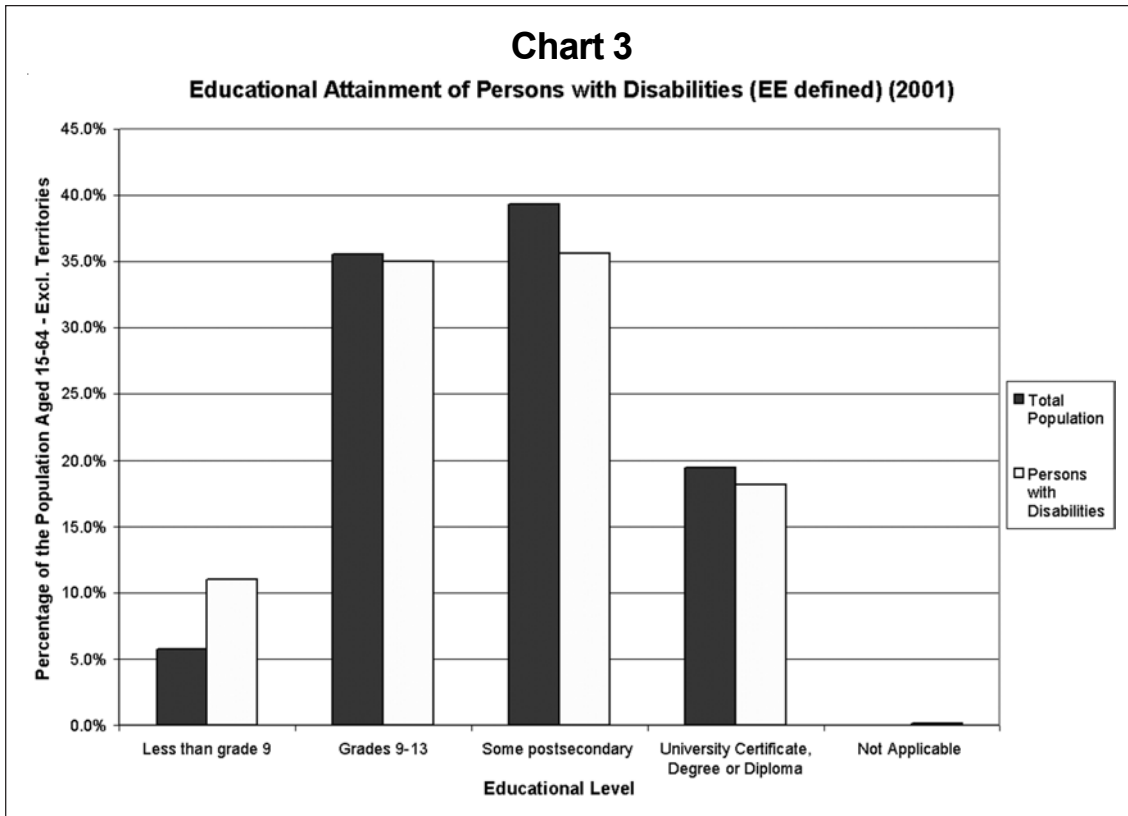
The average income of persons with disabilities for full-time, full-year employment in 2000 was \$36,098. This was approximately 83% of what the total population earned on average. Women with disabilities earned 79% of what men with disabilities earned (See chart 6).

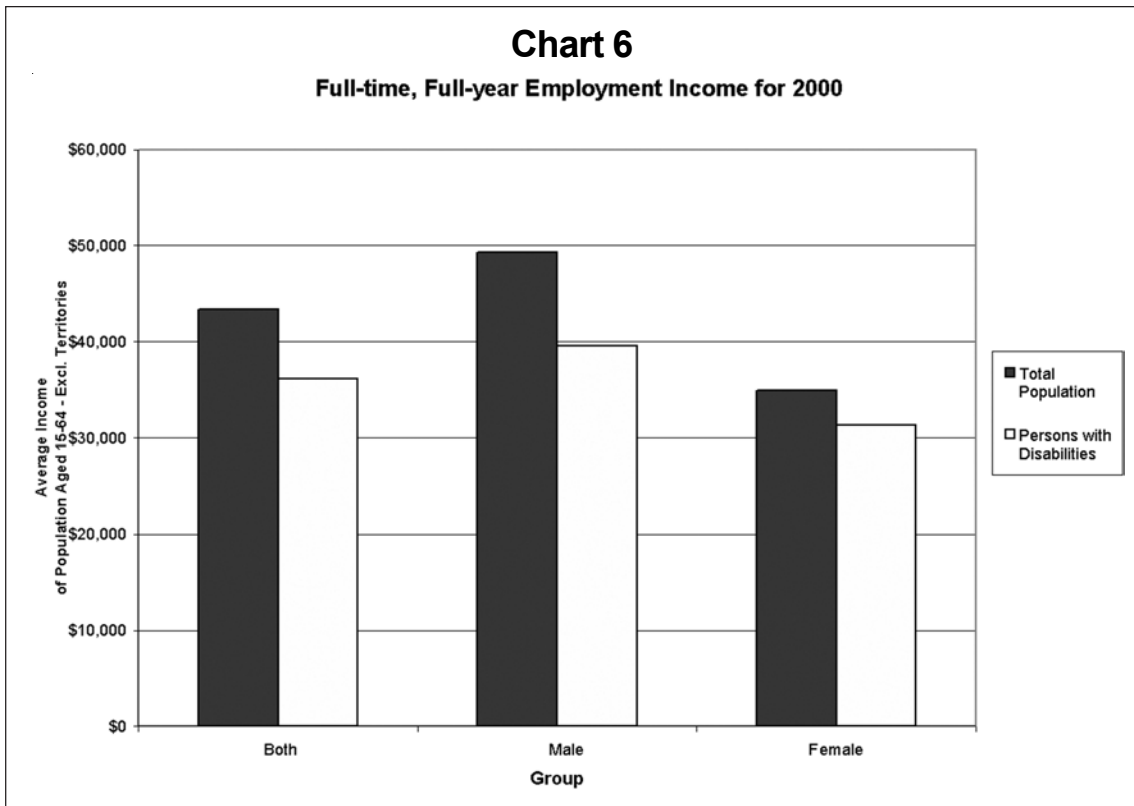
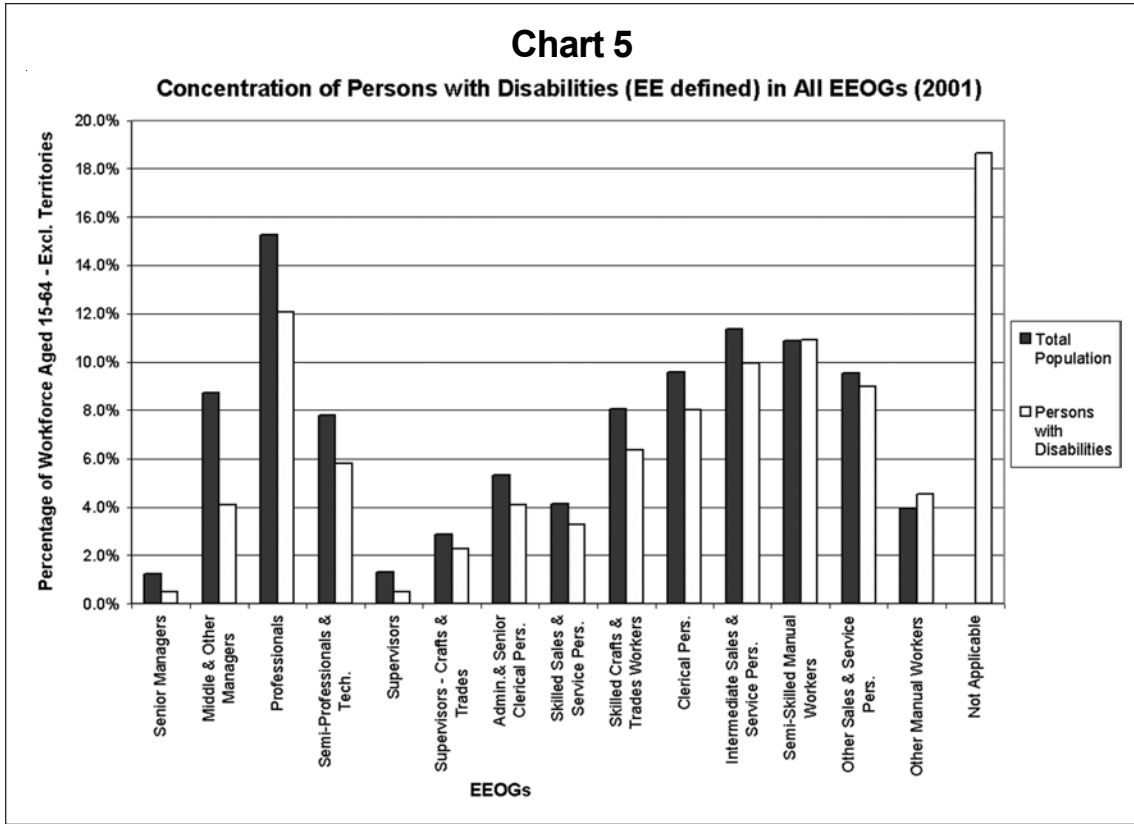
Fact Sheet and Charts on Persons with Disabilities in Canada

(Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, special tabulation,
unpublished data, 2001 Census and 2001 PALS)

Fact Sheet on Persons with Disabilities (EE defined) in Canada, 2001			
Total Population (Aged 15-64 - Excluding Territories)	Both	Male	Female
Population	20,214,315	10,003,125	10,211,180
Unemployment Rate	7.4%	7.7%	7.2%
Labour Force	15,501,345	8,208,715	7,292,635
Participation Rate	76.7%	82.1%	71.4%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$43,317	\$49,290	\$34,918
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	70.8%
University certificate, degree or diploma	19.5%	19.0%	19.9%
Person With Disabilities (Aged 15-64 - Excluding Territories)	Both	Male	Female
Population	1,039,520	490,750	548,770
Unemployment Rate	11.4%	10.9%	12.0%
Labour Force	688,810	342,700	346,110
Participation Rate	66.3%	69.8%	63.1%
Income (Full-time, Full-year)	\$36,098	\$39,518	\$31,349
Wage Gap	N/A	N/A	79.3%
University certificate, degree or diploma	18.2%	-	-







NOTE