



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Trends in immigrant self-employment, 1981 to 1996** 2
Immigrants who arrived in Canada in the 1990s were far more likely to be self-employed than immigrants who arrived in the 1980s, according to a new study. Although they earned less than similar Canadian-born self-employed workers, this gap did not increase throughout the 1980s and 1990s as it did for immigrants in paid jobs.

OTHER RELEASES

- Fixed assets, 2002 4
- Steel pipe and tubing, October 2002 4

NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

Trends in immigrant self-employment 1981 to 1996

Immigrants who arrived in Canada in the 1990s were far more likely to be self-employed than immigrants who arrived in the 1980s, according to a new study.

Although recent immigrants who were self-employed earned less than similar Canadian-born self-employed workers, this gap did not increase throughout the 1980s and 1990s as it did for recent immigrants in paid jobs.

This study used data obtained from the Census of Population during the 1980s and 1990s to focus on various trends in immigrant self-employment in comparison with Canadian-born workers.

From 1981 to 1996, the proportion of recent immigrant workers who were self-employed almost doubled. In contrast, the proportion of Canadian-born workers who were self-employed rose only marginally over the same period.

Almost one-half of self-employed recent immigrants in 1996 came from East Asia, up from one in four in 1986. About one in three recent self-employed immigrants worked in consumer services.

The study also found that, although there was an earning gap between recent immigrant and Canadian self-employed workers, this gap did not increase from the early 1980s to mid-1990s. In contrast, the earnings of recent immigrant paid employees have fallen further behind the earnings of Canadian-born employees over the same period.

Self-employment rate rising more rapidly among recent immigrants than among Canadian-born workers

The self-employment rate rose throughout the 1980s and the 1990s. This was true for both Canadian-born workers and recent immigrant workers, but it was especially true for recent immigrant workers.

In 1981, about 8% of recent immigrant workers were self-employed. By 1996, this proportion had almost doubled to 14%.

In contrast, the proportion of Canadian-born workers that were self-employed remained fairly steady over the same period. In 1981, about 13% were self-employed, compared with about 14% in 1996.

The characteristics of recent immigrants changed significantly over this period. However, the self-employment rate rose much faster among recent

Note to readers

This release is based on a research paper that examines the incidence and earnings of self-employed immigrants. It pays particular attention to recent immigrant men — those who arrived in Canada during the previous five years — compared with otherwise similar Canadian-born men.

The results are based on Census of Population data from 1981, 1986, 1991, and 1996. Individuals were asked whether they are paid or self-employed in the main job held in the Census reference week. The answers were used to study the incidence of self-employment.

To study the earnings of self-employed immigrants, individuals were asked about their sources of income in the previous year, thus 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995. The two measures of earnings are paid earnings (for primarily paid workers) and net self-employment income (for primarily self-employed workers).

Workers were categorized as primarily paid (or primarily self-employed) in the previous year if at least 80% of their earnings were derived from paid work (or from self-employment). The earnings figures are reported in 1996 dollars, and pertain to "full-year" workers — those who worked at least 40 weeks in the previous year.

immigrant workers than among Canadian-born workers even after accounting for differences in education, age, family composition, visible minority status, and geography.

Almost half of self-employed recent immigrants in 1996 came from East Asia

Almost one-half of all self-employed recent immigrants in 1996 came from East Asia, up from one in four in 1986.

The increase in the proportion of self-employed recent immigrants who came from East Asia can be attributed to two factors: an increase in the proportion of recent immigrants from East Asia, and an increase in the likelihood that recent East Asian immigrants would choose self-employment.

In 1986, about 16% of recent East Asian immigrants were self-employed, compared with 27% in 1996. East Asia includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, North and South Korea, Macau, Mongolia and Taiwan.

One in three self-employed recent immigrants work in consumer services

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, about one in three self-employed recent immigrants were in

consumer services. In contrast, only about one in four self-employed Canadian-born workers were in consumer services.

During this same period, self-employed recent immigrants became more likely to work in business and distributive services. In 1981, for example, one in five self-employed recent immigrants worked in business and distributive services, compared with one in three in 1996.

Earnings gap between recent immigrant and Canadian self-employed did not increase

Although there was an earning gap between recent immigrant and Canadian self-employed workers, this gap did not increase between 1980 and 1995. In contrast, the earnings of recent immigrant employees fell further behind the earnings of Canadian-born employees.

For example, self-employed recent immigrants earned about \$18,900 on average in 1985, compared with \$25,900 for Canadian-born self-employed workers, a 27% difference. In 1995, self-employed recent immigrants earned about \$16,500 on

average, compared with \$23,000 for Canadian-born self-employed workers, a 28% difference.

In paid jobs, recent immigrants earned about \$19,400 on average in 1985, compared with \$26,500 among Canadian-born workers, a 27% difference. In 1995, recent immigrant employees earned about \$16,600 on average, compared with \$26,600 among Canadian-born employees, a 38% difference.

These earnings gaps between recent immigrants and Canadian-born workers held after accounting for differences in education, age, family composition, visible minority status and geography.

The research paper *Do the falling earnings of immigrants apply to self-employed immigrants?* (11F0019MIE, no. 195, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Social conditions*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Frenette (613-951-4228), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Fixed assets 2002

By the end of 2002, there will be more than \$2.4 trillion in structures and equipment being used to produce goods and services in the economy. This represents an increase of 30% (in real terms) over the last 10 years, with the growth in machinery and equipment assets being particularly strong. The 67% increase in these assets is an indication that the economy has been incorporating the latest technical innovations at a rapid rate.

Fixed assets 2002

	Building and engineering structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
\$ billions constant 1997			
Total	1,619.1	819.8	2,438.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	40.1	26.2	66.3
Mining and oil and gas extraction	230.9	30.6	261.5
Utilities	253.5	98.6	352.1
Construction	7.8	26.7	34.5
Manufacturing	99.4	205.8	305.2
Wholesale trade	12.9	22.2	35.1
Retail trade	32.7	25.4	58.1
Transportation and warehousing	132.1	69.9	202.0
Information and cultural industries	60.4	81.1	141.5
Finance and insurance	27.7	81.9	109.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	145.5	40.8	186.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.0	25.7	29.7
Management of companies and enterprises	0.3	1.0	1.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	2.6	4.6	7.2
Educational services	96.1	11.3	107.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	51.7	14.1	65.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11.1	4.9	16.0
Accommodation and food services	25.0	3.9	28.9
Other services (except public administration)	11.6	7.8	19.4
Public administration	373.7	37.3	411.0

Note: These series are presented on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS Canada 1997). Starting with this release, all of our NAICS codes conform to the standard. Previously, some of our NAICS codes had been modified for operational purposes. The estimates are valued at 1997 prices.

Available on CANSIM: table 031-0002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2820.

To order data, contact Flo Magmanlac (613-951-2765). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing October 2002

Steel pipe and tubing production for October totalled 201 735 metric tonnes, down 12.5% from 230 593 tonnes (revised) in October 2001

Year-to-date production at the end of October totalled 1 872 876 tonnes, down 11.9% from 2 126 790 tonnes (revised) in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0003.

The October 2002 issue of *Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing*, Vol. 26, no. 10 (41-011-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Do the falling earnings of immigrants apply to self-employed immigrants?
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE2002195
(free).

Cattle statistics, 2000–2002
Catalogue number 23-012-XIE
(free).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing,
October 2002, Vol. 26, no. 10
Catalogue number 41-011-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Aviation: Service bulletin, Vol. 34, no. 3
Catalogue number 51-004-XIB (\$8/\$82).

Exports by commodity, September 2002, Vol. 59,
no. 9
Catalogue number 65-004-XMB (\$37/\$361).

Exports by commodity, September 2002, Vol. 59,
no. 9
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB (\$78/\$773).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

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Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Map-warmed index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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