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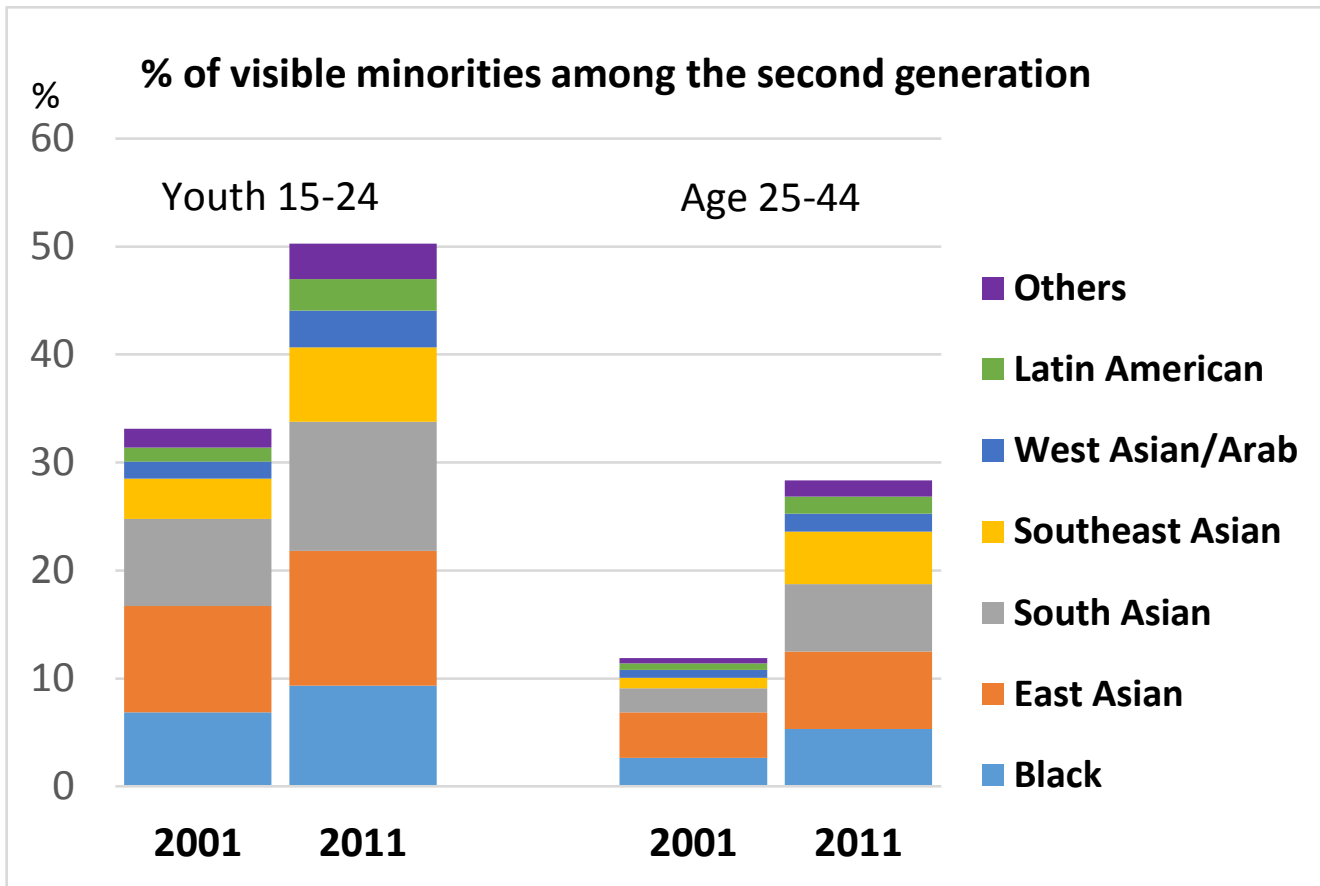
One Size Does Not Fit All: Different pathways to social mobility among the children of immigrants

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The context

- Canadian-born children of immigrants – the second generation – constitute a large component of the Canadian population
- They outperform the 3rd+ generation in educational attainment and have similar labour market outcomes
- Conditioning on education and job characteristics, the 2nd generation visible minorities earn less than 3rd+ generation whites
- Rapidly rising diversity among the 2nd generation

The 2nd generation increasingly consists of visible minority groups



Growth over 2001-2011:

Age 25-44

Southeast Asian 400%

South Asian 180%

Latin American 170%

West Asian/Arab 120%

Black 100%

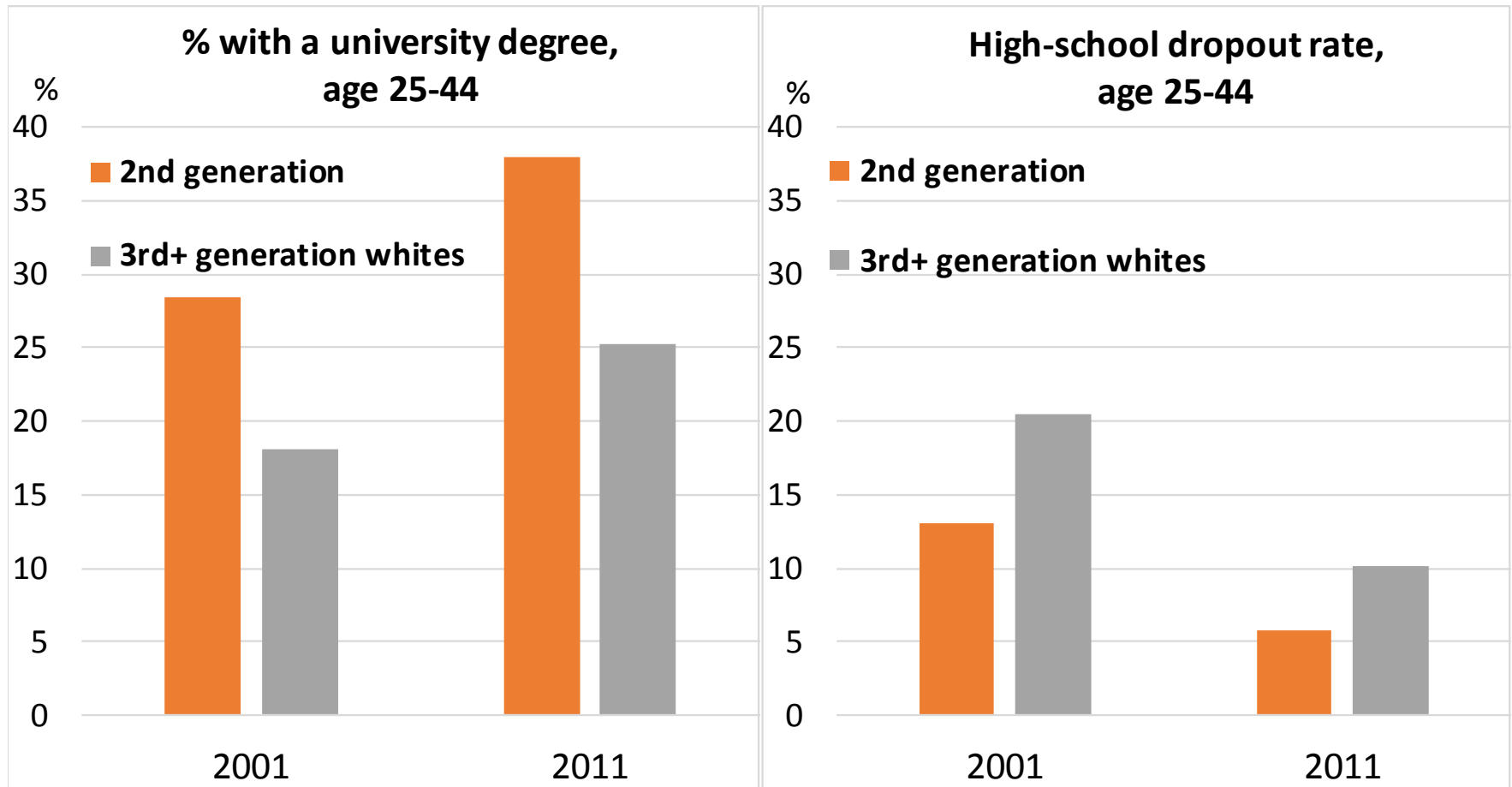
Age 15-24

Latin American 130%

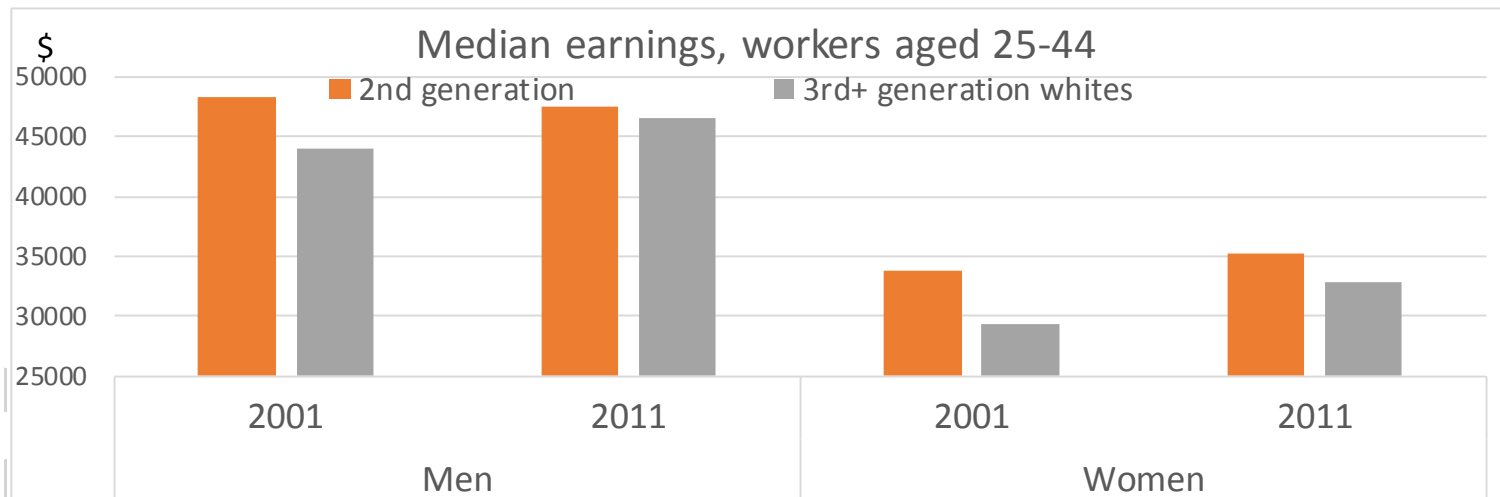
West Asian/Arab 110%

Southeast Asian 90%

Continuing success in educational attainment



Reduced advantage in labour market outcomes



Pathway 1: High educational level, high occupational attainment, high earnings --- 2nd generation whites

Difference b/w 2nd generation groups and 3rd+ generation whites, age 25-44, 2011

	University completion rate	Share in high-skill occupations		Annual earnings, men		
		All	University graduates	Observed	Adjusted	
		Percent				
British	45	28	-3	7	-2	
French	63	42	0	-10	-6	
Other European	30	20	-2	7	-2	

Pathway 2: Very high educational level, concentration in professional occupations, average earnings

--- 2nd generation Chinese, South Asian, Japanese

difference b/w 2nd generation groups and 3rd+ generation whites, age 25-44, 2011

	University completion rate	Share in high-skill occupations		Annual earnings, men		
		All	University graduates	Observed	Adjusted	
		Percent				
Chinese	144	66	-9	-7	-7	
South Asian	112	39	-6	-13	-10	
Japanese	99	47	-14	2	-2	

Pathway 3: High educational level, low-skill occupations, low earnings

--- 2nd generation Filipino and Southeast Asian

difference b/w 2nd generation groups and 3rd+ generation
whites, age 25-44, 2011

	University completion rate	Share in high-skill occupations		Annual earnings, men		
		All	University graduates	Observed	Adjusted	
		Percent				
Filipino	60	-24	-49	-19	-15	
Southeast Asian	79	33	-13	-21	-5	

Pathway 4: Average educational level, low-quality jobs, very low earnings

--- 2nd generation Black and Latin American

difference b/w 2nd generation groups and 3rd+ generation whites, age 25-44

	University completion rate	Share in high-skill occupations		Annual earnings, men		
		All	University graduates	Observed	Adjusted	
		Percent				
Black	14	5	-17	-38	-15	
Latin American	27	-7	-22	-35	-16	

Pathway 5: Very high educational level, very low employment rate, low earnings **--- 2nd generation West Asian/Arab and Korean**

difference b/w 2nd generation groups and 3rd+ generation whites, age 25-44, 2011

	University completion rate	Male employment rate	University graduates in high skill occupations	Annual earnings, men	
				Observed	Adjusted
	Percent				
West Asian /Arab	110	-30	0	-34	-18
Korean	130	-20	-20	-24	-14

Different pathways from parents' education, education, employment, occupation, to earnings among 2nd generation groups

Position of 2nd generation groups relative to 3rd + generation whites

	Parents' education	Educational attainment	Employment rate	Occupational attainment	Average earnings
Whites	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar
Chinese, South Asian, Japanese	above	far above	similar	above	similar
Filipino	far above	above	similar	far below	below
Black, Latin American	above	similar	below	below	far below
West Asian/Arab Korean	above	far above	far below	similar	below

Discussion

- Education is the basis of Canada's success in integrating the children of immigrants
- Returns to education remain an issue for most 2nd generation visible minority groups, and the reasons may differ by group
- The need for more group-specific studies
- Less rosy outcomes in the coming decades if the observed different pathways persist