

Adapted from the February 2010 Report: *“Does Self Reported English and French Speaking Ability Affect Labour Market Outcomes for Immigrants?”*

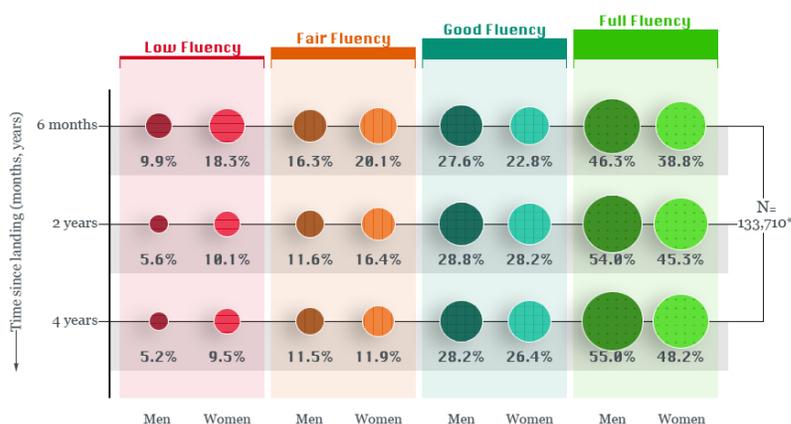
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Research Question:

What is the labour market performance (in terms of income, participation rate, unemployment rate, full-time employment rate, jobless spells, job match with relevant training, and workplace ethnic composition) for immigrants based on their English and French language speaking ability?

There are few significant differences when it comes to labour force participation based on language skills (Table 3), but there are significant differences in earnings based on language skills (Table 8).

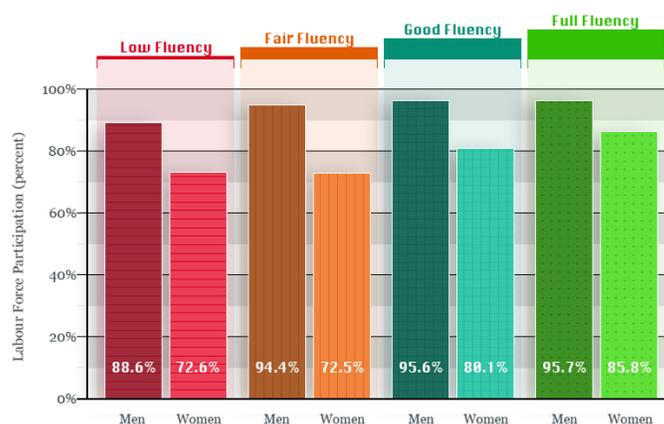
Table 2: Distribution of respondents by English and French Speaking Ability, 6 months, 2 years and 4 years after landing, Canada



*Note: N has been weighted to reflect the population of immigrants included in the survey.



Table 3: Labour Force Participation by Self-Reported English and French Speaking Ability, 4 years after landing, Canada



For both men and women, after 4 years in Canada, poor language ability leads to unemployment rates double those of male and female immigrants who can speak English or French “very well”.

Immigrant women speaking English or French fairly well or well took longer to find their first job compared to immigrant women who spoke poor or no English or French.

Table 4: Unemployment rate by Self-Reported English and French Speaking Ability, 4 years after landing, Canada

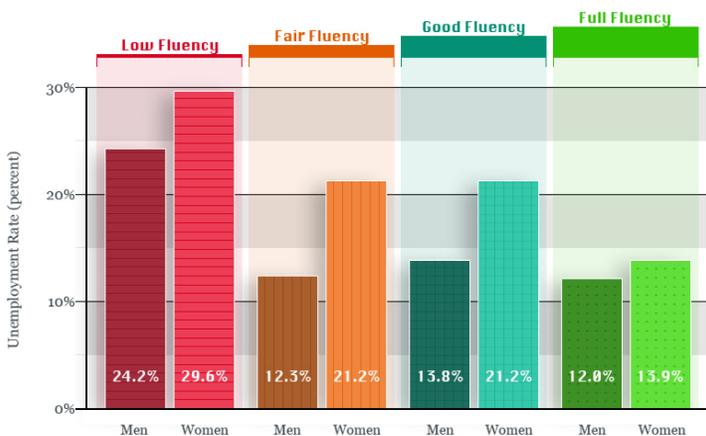
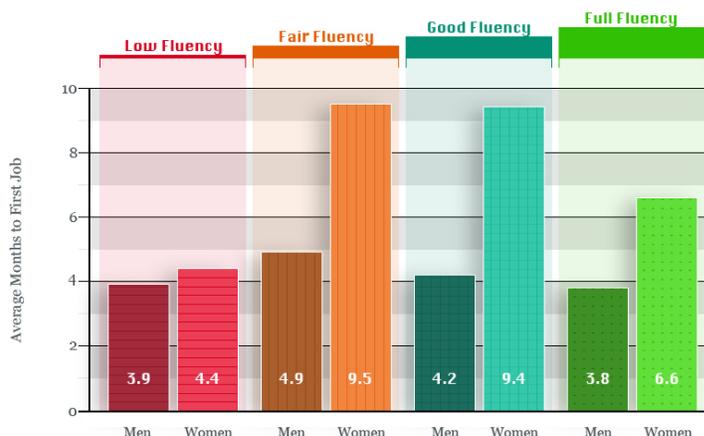
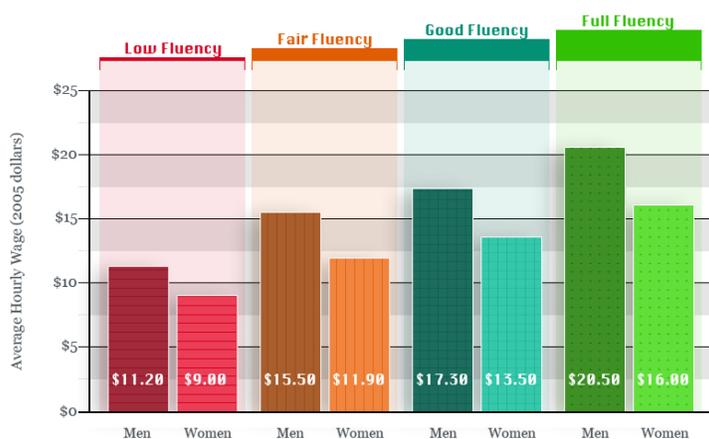


Table 6: Average Months to First Job by Self-Reported English and French Speaking Ability, Canada



Immigrant women speaking English or French very well or fluently have labour outcomes much closer to those of men of comparable language skills, including participation rates (Table 3), unemployment rates (Table 4), duration of jobless spells and relevance of main job (Table 10).

Table 8: Average Hourly Wage (2005 dollars) by Self-Reported English and French Speaking Ability, 4 years after landing, Canada



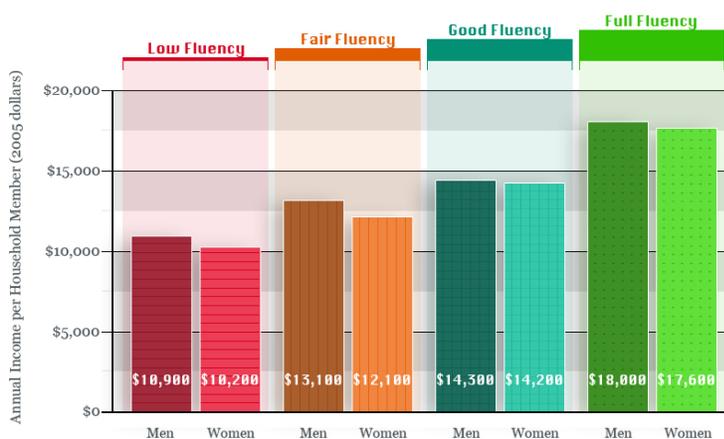
More than half of immigrants who speak English or French very well or fluently find work in a field related to their education or training, compared to less than 1 in 5 for immigrants with poor language skills.

Table 10: Percentage of Main Job being related to Training or Field of Study by Self-Reported English and French Speaking Ability, 4 years after landing, Canada



The differences in annual income among immigrants based on language skills are only significant for immigrants speaking very well or fluently. Immigrants with other levels of language skills earn similar income per household member, except for immigrants speaking English or French well, who earn more than immigrant speaking poorly.

Table 9: Annual Income per household member (2005 dollars) by Self-Reported English and French Speaking Ability, 4 years after landing, Canada



*Note: These figures can be affected by the number and language skills of family members.

There are substantial differences in workplace ethnic composition according to language skills: immigrants with poorer spoken English or French are more likely to work with a higher proportion of people of their own cultural or ethnic group.

Table 11: Ethnic composition of Workplace by Self-Reported English and French Speaking Ability, 2 years and 4 years after landing, Canada

