

**A Study of the Earning Profiles of Young and Second  
Generation Immigrants in Canada  
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*Table of Contents*

*Abstract*.....2

*I. Introduction*.....3

*II. Literature Review*.....8

*III. Empirical Framework: Data and Model*

    3.1 *Data Description*.....12

    3.2 *Model Specification*.....14

*IV. Empirical Results and Interpretation*

    4.1 *The Basic Empirical Model without Controls*.....19

    4.2 *The Basic Empirical Model with Controls*.....22

    4.3 *The Extended Model*.....27

*V. Conclusion*.....34

*References*.....37

*Appendix*.....40

***Abstract***

*Using data from the 2006 Canadian Census, this study focuses on differences in earnings between the first-generation, second-generation and third generation immigrants (third generation immigrants are Canadian-born individuals whose parents are both Canadian-born). Seven age groups of immigrants and two sub-groups of second-generation immigrants are introduced: the first group of second-generation immigrants includes individuals with one foreign-born parent and the second one includes those with two foreign-born parents. The paper also defines immigrants who arrived in Canada at the age of 9 or younger as “young immigrants”. For both males and females, the same models were estimated for the first-generation and second-generation immigrants. As in previous studies, the results confirm that the young immigrants have earnings advantages compared to those who arrived as adults. Second-generation immigrants do better than their counterparts who were born to Canadian parents*

## **I. Introduction**

Canada is one of the major immigrant-receiving countries. The 2006 Census enumerated more than 6 million foreign-born in Canada, representing virtually one in five (19.8%) of the total population. This is the highest proportion in 75 years. According to the 2001 census, 5.4 million people, or 18.4% of the total population, were born outside Canada. Between 2001 and 2006, Canada's foreign-born population increased by 13.6%. This was four times higher than the growth of the Canadian-born population, which grew by 3.3%. During the same period, the census estimated that 1,110,000 recent immigrants came to Canada. These newcomers made up 17.9% of the total foreign-born population, and 3.6% of Canada's 31.2 million total population. Net international migration has been the main source of population growth for Canada since 1993. For the year ending June 30, 2012, net international migration represented two-thirds of the country's population growth (Statistics Canada, 2012). In Toronto, three-quarters of the population are immigrants or their children. Therefore, the economic outcomes of immigrants are important.

People chose to migrate to Canada because it was perceived as a land of opportunity, or because they wanted to escape poverty, oppression or war. Improved economic and educational opportunities for their children are another primary reason. Although as newcomers, many of them have to face lots of difficulties and challenges, they still hope that their children will succeed. Most of the studies on immigration focus on the economic

performance of first-generation immigrants, but a small number of studies exploring the labor market impact of age at immigration have been conducted in Canada.

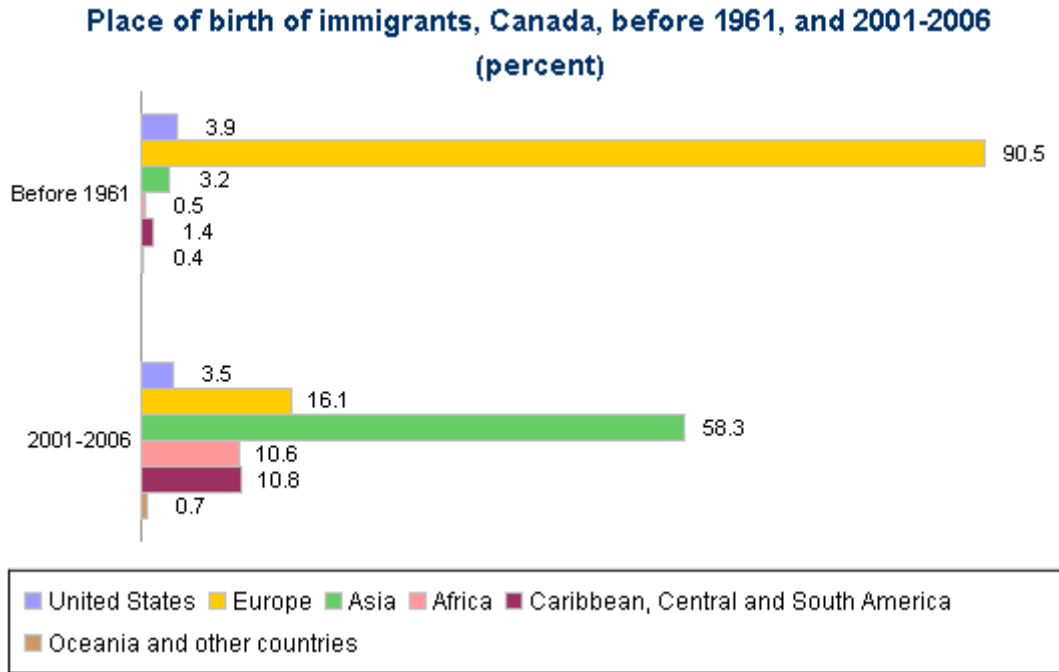
Prior to the 1960s, Canada used country of origin as a primary determinant of immigration selection. The source countries were divided between the preferred and non-preferred countries. There were few requirements of admission for the prospective immigrants of the preferred countries. Those countries included the United States and Western Europe, such as the United Kingdom, France, and the Netherlands. Europe used to be the main source region of immigrants. Newcomers from these countries also had the right to sponsor their relatives. By contrast, prospective immigrants from non-preferred countries, like Asian countries, had to meet a variety of conditions for admission, and their sponsorship rights were limited (Green and Green, 1995).

In recent decades, more and more immigrants came from Asia and Africa because Canada altered its immigration policies: this led to what many researchers refer to as the “new” immigration (Green and Green 2004, Smith and Edmonston 1997).

Figure 1 shows that recent immigrants born in Asia (including the Middle East) made up the largest proportion of newcomers to Canada in 2006, about 58.3%. This proportion was virtually unchanged from 59.4% in 2001; immigrants born in Europe made up the second-largest group (16.1%) of recent immigrants in 2006. In contrast, only 3.2% of

immigrants came from Asia before 1961.

Figure 1



Source: Statistics Canada. *Immigration in Canada: A Portrait of the Foreign-Born Population, 2006 Census*. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, 2007. (Cat. No. 97-557-XIE).

An estimated 10.8% of recent immigrants were born in Central and South America and the Caribbean, up from 8.9% in 2001; only 1.4% of immigrants came from this area before 1961. Another 10.6% of newcomers to Canada in 2006 were born in Africa, also up from 8.3% in 2001.

Regarding the amount of immigrations, children of immigrants have received some attention as a special group. Since 1967 Canada has employed a “points system” to

determine the eligibility of applicants to immigrate, and age became an important variable to understand (Benjamin, Gunderson, Lemieux and Riddell, 2007). Further, age immigration may be an important determinant of an immigrant's earning. In 2006, about 6,186,950 immigrants arrived in Canada and about one quarter were children and early teens and half of the immigrants under the age of 25 (Statistics Canada, 2012). People who immigrate to a new country before or during their early teens are sometimes called the 1.5 generation or 1.5G ("Immigrant Generations", *Wikipedia 2013*). The identity of this generation is bi-cultural, combining the culture and traditions of the country of origin and culture of the new home. Rumbaut (2004) uses this term to examine outcomes among those arriving in the United States before adolescence. Rumbaut also has sub-categories to describe other age groups of young immigrants. Those who arrived before age five are considered as the 1.75 generation. They are more like the second-generation with little or no memory of their native country. Immigrants who landed between age 13 and 17 would be the 1.25 generation, more like the first-generation. The young immigrants came to Canada as dependents, accompanied by their parents. Some even came on their own to attend school or to work. Compared to adults, immigrant children and youth face unique challenges in their new home. Even though the young immigrants come with their families, these children and youth left behind friends and relatives, and a familiar living environment. They have to get used to the new education

system, learning the cultural values and behavior expected of children in Canada. However, the children of first-generation immigrants often become quickly bilingual and find it easier to assimilate into the local culture and society than people who immigrated as adults. “Some people are pessimistic about the fact that almost a quarter of our schoolchildren are children of immigrants, but I think it is actually pretty good, since they are doing better.” said Hao, a professor of sociology in the Krieger School of Arts and Sciences at Johns Hopkins.

In this paper, I wish to get a better understanding of earnings profile of immigrants in terms of their participation in the labour market after they arrive in Canada and the economic performance of the second-generation relative to Canadian-born individuals from different region of origins. More precisely, the purpose is to study (1) the impact of age at immigration on employment earnings, and (2) the impact of second-generation on earnings. Using micro data from the 2006 Canadian census, regression analyses will be. Specifically, personal demographic characteristics, domestic situation, educational level are included in the model.

The rest of the paper consists of four sections. Part two is a literature review of studies on the performance of immigrants and their children. Part three introduces the data, variables and the models of this paper. The following part presents the empirical results based on the regression results. The last part summarizes the paper.

## **II.Literature Review of Empirical Research**

The seminal works of Chiswick (1978) and Borjas (1985) examined the performance of immigrants on economic assimilation by using the 1970 and 1980 U.S Censuses of Population. Although Chiswick proposed a standard human capital earnings equation to compare earnings profiles for immigrants and natives, he did not consider the impact of age at immigration on earnings. The major contribution of Borjas was to combine two censuses at the same time in order to distinguish between cohort effects and assimilation effects.

Friedberg (1993) finds that age at immigration exerts a statistically significant negative effect on male immigrant earnings by adding age dummy variables with the 1970 and United States census data. The controls for education, experience, and years since immigration were also added in the economic assimilation model. Borjas (1995) obtains similar results to Friedberg's by using 1970, 1980, and 1990 census data, but he did not find out the reason of negative earning effect of age at immigration.

Schoeni (1998) examined the labour force participation of female immigrants. The results show that women who immigrated at an early age had higher labour force participation rates. Chiswick and Miller (1985) find that immigrants who attended school abroad have lower earnings than the schooling obtained by the Canadian-born. The gap of outcome is larger if the schooling was received in a non-English- speaking country. Kossoudji (1989) also points

out that the immigrants who arrive at different ages obtain different portions of their human capital by using U.S. and Australian data.

Baker and Benjamin (1994) analyze the performance of Canadian immigrants who arrived by age 16 and older. They found that those immigrants have lower returns to schooling than other immigrants, but they have more experience in the Canadian labour market. The working experience in the labour market for immigrants who landed by age 16 and older was about half of that of all immigrants and two-thirds of that of the native-born individuals. Schaafsma and Sweetman (2001) present a variety of reasons why one would expect that age at immigration might matter by working experience and schooling obtained in the host country. Those factors suggest that age at immigration may be an important determinant of immigrants' earnings. The examples of the paper provided evidence that the immigrants' earnings decline as age at immigration increases. Their analysis also shows that the age at immigration matters because the young immigrants find it easier to enter a new country. For example, visible minority immigrants who landed before their teen years do not have an earning disadvantage relative to equivalent Canadian-born.

Hao and Woo (2012) found that young immigrants who arrived in the United States before their teens did better than the second-generation and third-generation children at the same age. The foreign-born immigrant children did better on social, behavioral outcomes and

educational, especially in math and science. Hao and Woo (2012) also think that the findings could show a more realistic and precise prediction for the future labour force. When comparing children with similar socioeconomic status and school conditions, they found that the best students, and later the most successful young adults, were born in foreign countries and came to the U.S. before reaching their teens.

Borjas (1993) shows that second-generation immigrants having higher income than the first-generation immigrants and native-born individuals. The higher education level of second-generation is the main reason why they have higher earnings profiles compared to the first-generation. He also showed that the average earnings of the second-generation are influenced by the earnings of their parents. The paper used data from the U.S. Censuses from 1940 to 1990.

Ramakrishnan (2004) defined second-generation in two groups: the second-generation with a foreign-born parent and a native-born parent and the native-born individuals with both foreign-born parents. The third-generation is the native-born individuals with both native-born parents. The paper showed that the native-born individual with both foreign-born parents did better than the second-generation with a foreign born parent only and the third-generation in both educational attainment and earnings. The paper used data from the March Current Population Survey (CPS) from 1999 to 2001, to examine the socio-economic

performance of second-generation U.S. immigrants. Aydemir and Sweetman (2006), controlling only for age, show that the U.S. second generation immigrants have earnings similar to the third generation and the earnings of the second-generation are remarkably higher than native-born individuals in Canada, particularly when both parents are immigrants. Similarly to Ramakrishnan (2004), the second-generation observations are categorized depending upon whether the father only, or mother only, or both parents, were immigrants. Moreover, immigrants who land young have extremely good labour market outcomes for both countries. The analysis for Canada uses the 2001 Canadian Census individual 20% micro data file. For the U.S., they used CPS March supplements from 1998 to 2004.

Reitz, Zhang and Hawkins (2012) examine the performance of the second-generation immigrants in the US, Canada, and Australia compared to the third-and higher-generation. They discover that the educational and income achievements of second-generation immigrants are very similar for the mainstream population of these countries. However the economic status of second generation of Chinese, South Asian and other Asian groups is higher than for the third-generation and higher-generation in all three countries in the same age group. For the U.S, they use data from the Current Population Surveys 1995-2007. The source of data for the Canada and Australia is the 2001 public census files. Overall, the children born and raised in their host country have less difficulty with language and cultural,

thus they have more earnings advantage than their parents.

To sum up, the literature found that the earnings profiles of first-generation immigrants who arrived at a young age are better than those of the other age groups of immigrants. The second-generation immigrants have higher earnings than the first-generation and native born in the United States and Canada. In addition, intergenerational income mobility between first and second generation does exist, but the correlation is not strong. Finally, the economic conditions in the source countries played an important role in determining the earnings of both first-generation and second-generation immigrants. Both immigrants and their children have higher earnings if they originated from a high-income country or a preferred source country.

### **III. Empirical Framework: Data and Model**

#### **3.1. Data Description**

The data for this study come from the 2006 Canadian Census. The 2006 Census counted 31,612,897 people in Canada during the national enumeration with reference day May 16, 2006. (Statistics Canada, 2012) The information about the variables ‘Education’ and ‘Income’ are changed in the 2006 census. For the variable ‘Education’, it includes a new question on where individuals completed their highest certificate, diploma, or degree.

Nowadays, 'Education' allows analysis of interprovincial and international flows of skilled personnel by this variable. Similarly, for the variable 'Income', information was taken from respondents' income tax file in lieu of answering the income question from Statistics Canada.

The purpose of the changes is to try to reduce response burden and improve data quality.

(The 2006 Canadian Census of Population)

The 2006 census gives a precise identification of immigrants, second generation immigrants, and native-born persons which are referred to as third generation. This analysis uses the 2006 Canadian Censuses public use micro-data file. The samples under study include both males and females aged 16 to 65, residing permanently in Canada (excluding the Atlantic province). Only individuals who worked at least one week and have positive wages and salaries are selected.

The first-generation immigrants are divided into seven sub-groups based on age at immigration: those who landed before age 9, between age 10 and 14, age 15 and 19, age 20 and 29, age 30 and 34, age 35 and 49, and age 50 and over. According to the literature on age at arrival, such as Friedberg (1993), Borjas (1995), Chiswick and DebBurman (2003), those who immigrated at age nine or earlier are expected to have better outcomes, since they almost certainly completed their education in the host country. Moreover, those children immigrants have similar outcomes as the native born. Therefore, it is very important to

define the groups of the immigrants when studying the economic performance of children of the first-generation immigrants.

In general, second-generation immigrants are defined as native-born residents who have at least one foreign-born parent (Borjas 1999; Ramakrishnan 2004). However, some recent studies suggested that the second-generation immigration should be defined in more details. For example, there is the distinction between the individuals with only one foreign-born parent and the individuals with two foreign-born parents. Therefore, we group second-generation immigrant into three sub-groups: those whose parents are both foreign-born; those with a native-born mother and a foreign-born father, and those with native-born father and foreign-born mother. At the same time, third-generation and over are defined as individuals who are Canadian-born and whose parents were both born in Canada.

### 3.2. Model Specification

The classic human capital earnings equation applied to immigrants was proposed by Chiswick (1978): it is a standard model that is used to compare the earnings profiles for immigrants and natives. Throughout the paper, the analysis is based on the estimates of the basic empirical model and of the extended model which are described below. The basic regression model is a linear regression of the logarithm of annual earnings on the exogenous variables. The regression model can be written as:

$$Y_i = X_i\mu + \sum_j \phi_j AGE_{ij} + \beta_1 Secndmth_i + \beta_2 Secndfth_i + \beta_3 Secndboth_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

where:  $Y_i$  is the natural logarithm of the earnings of individual  $i$ ;  $X_i$  is a vector of standard human capital determinants of earnings and other control variables (including potential working experience, potential working experience squared, marital status, schooling, language ability, weeks worked in 2005, and full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2005). The variable ‘exp’ is potential work experience in years, calculated by the difference between age and years of schooling plus 6. The variable ‘lnswrk’ is weekly employment income, which is defined as annual employment income divided by the number of weeks worked in 2005. Since the logarithm of weekly employment income is taken, negative and zero employment incomes are dropped. The independent variable ‘language ability’ are divided into four groups, which are English only (the reference), French only, both English and French, and neither English nor French. An independent variable denoting full-time weeks or part-time weeks worked in 2005 is also included: people who worked full-time take the value 1 and those whose weeks are part-time take the value 0. Considering schooling, there are nine levels of education which are shown in Table 1 with the assumed corresponding number of years of schooling.

Table 1 Number of Years of Schooling Variable

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Highest certificate degree or diploma obtained</b>	<b>Estimated years of schoolings</b>
Nocertificate	no certificate	8
Hschool	high school certificate	12
Diploma 1	trade, apprenticeship, college or CEGEP certificates or diploma from a program of three months to less than one year	13
diploma 2	trade, apprenticeship, college or CEGEP certificates or diploma from a program of one year to two years	14
Belowbachelor	Universtiy certificate or diploma below bachelor level	15
bachelor	University bachelor level	16
abovebachelor	Universtiy certificate or diploma above bachelor level	17
master	Masters	18
phd	Doctorate( including medicine, dentistry and similar program)	22

$\beta_1, \beta_2$  and  $\beta_3$  measure the estimated average percentage difference between the earnings of third generation immigrants, defined as the Canadian-born individual with both parents born in Canada, and the second-generation immigrants. According to previous Canadian and U.S studies, the second-generation immigrants with foreign-born mother only, foreign-born father only or both foreign-born parents have higher annual earnings than the third-generation and over. The signs of  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  and  $\beta_3$  are expected to be positive. ‘Secndmth’ ‘Secndfth’ and ‘Secndboth’ are dummy variables for the second-generation immigrants with the foreign- born mother only, the foreign- born father only, and both foreign-born parents

respectively.<sup>1</sup> The reference group is Canadian-born whose parents were both born in Canada. There is an identification problem when age at immigration, year of immigration and age enter a regression equation as a set, because age is equal to age at immigration plus years since migration. Therefore, I only consider the variables ‘age’ and ‘age at immigration’ in this paper. Age at immigration is categorical variable. It is defined as the midpoint of the five years age categories used in the codebook of the Canadian Census 2006. In the extended model, additional dummy variables are added to provide more information on the region of origin of first-generation and second-generation immigrants. There are two major groups of origin for the extended model: the first group is the Western world, which includes the United States and Europe, and the other groups include Asia, Africa, South America or other countries. The same categories of birth places are used for second-generation immigrants whose parents were born in outside of Canada. The extended regression model<sup>2</sup> can be written as:

$$Y_i = X_i\mu + \sum_j \sum_k \phi_{jk} AGE_{ijk} + \beta_1 S_{mthuseuro}_i + \beta_2 S_{mthasiaother}_i + \beta_3 S_{fthuseuro}_i + \beta_4 S_{fthasiaother}_i + \beta_5 S_{bothuseuro}_i + \beta_6 S_{bothasiaother}_i + \beta_7 S_{bothdifferent}_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (2)$$

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix Variable Description for details

<sup>2</sup> The independent variable-Geographic are added in the extended model which has two components: province/ regions, and large census metropolitan area. Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut are classified as Eastern and Northern Canada. Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are defined individually and Ontario will act as a reference.

where  $k=1, 2$  indicates region of origin.

In equation (2),  $Smthuseuro$ ,  $Smthasiaother$ ,  $Sfthuseuro$ ,  $Sfthasiaother$ ,  $Sbothuseuro$ ,  $Sbothasiaother$  and  $Sbothdifferent$  are dummy variables for the second-generation immigrants whose parents were not born in Canada, such as foreign-born mother only, the foreign-born father only, or both foreign-born parents who are from different source regions.<sup>3</sup> The reference group is the Canadian-born with both native-born parents.

Cross-sectional regressions are estimated with the 2006 census for both sexes. The detailed empirical results are comprised of three parts. Appendix Table A1 defines all the variables used in the both models. The basic descriptive statistics and estimated results of the estimated parameters for the human capital basic model without controlling for the Canadian-born and immigrant are summarized in Appendix Table A2 and Table 2. Appendix Table A4 and Appendix Table A5 present the descriptive statistics and estimated results of the basic model with controls. The complete regression results and descriptive statistics for the human capital and other control variables of the extended model are showed in Appendix Table A6 and Appendix Table A7, males and females separately.

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<sup>3</sup> See Appendix Table A1 Variable Description for details

## **IV. Empirical Results and Interpretation**

### 4.1. The Raw Differences without Controls

Comparative estimated results of the basic model without controls for the Canadian-born and immigrants are in Table 2 with the third generation immigrants as the reference category. This estimated results show some interesting patterns which are not completely consistent with age earning profile theory.

Most sub-groups of first-generation immigrants are following the trends of the standard earnings gap which decline as age increase, except for male first-generation immigrants who arrived between age 20 and 29 and age 30 and 34. This result shows why controlling is needed in the process. Without controls, the regression results lack precision.

In Table 2, the male first-generation immigrants who landed before age nine had 7.3 percent lower earnings than the Canadian born with native born parents. The negative coefficient is statistically significant ( $t=-4.37$ ). The male immigrants who landed at ages 10 to 14 years display earnings which are much lower than the native-born men. The coefficient of this age group is 22.34 percent lower than the Canadian-born individual and the coefficient is statistically significant ( $t=-9.81$ ).

Table 2. Regression Results, Raw differences—without controls

	(1) Men	(2) Women
immless9	-0.0726*** (-4.37)	0.0451* (2.55)
imm1014yrs	-0.2234*** (-9.81)	-0.0712** (-2.98)
imm1519yrs	-0.1702*** (-7.92)	-0.0629** (-2.86)
imm2029yrs	0.0879*** (6.62)	0.0588*** (4.47)
imm3034yrs	0.0670*** (3.47)	0.0317 (1.51)
imm3549yrs	-0.0928*** (-5.36)	-0.1460*** (-7.58)
imm50over	-0.4841*** (-8.70)	-0.5067*** (-7.11)
gen2fbfthonly	-0.0156 (-0.96)	0.0207 (1.25)
gen2fbmthonly	0.0424* (2.24)	0.0166 (0.84)
gen2bothfb	0.0461*** (3.76)	0.1484*** (11.68)
_cons	10.2653*** (2661.60)	9.8257*** (2436.99)
<i>N</i>	205223	195604
adj. <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.002	0.001

Notes: t statistics in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

All coefficients are obtained from regression results of model (1) without controls

The reference group is the native-born individuals whose parents are born in Canada.

Source: based on regression results in Appendix Table A3

For the first-generation immigrants, male immigrants who landed after 50 years had the lowest earnings. In contrast, the male second-generation with both foreign-born parents had the highest earnings advantage among the second-generation immigrants. This sub-group of second generation had 4.61 percent higher earnings than Canadian-born men. Further, the earning gap between male immigrants who arrived very young and the second-generation with foreign-born fathers only is small, even though both of these two groups had negative earnings comparing with the third-generation.

The regression results of the basic model for female immigrants make more sense compared to males. The female first-generation who arrived at a young age (e.g. age between 0 and 9) had 4.5 percent higher earnings than native-born females. The regression results for female immigrants is consistent with the trend of the first-generation immigrants earnings that declines as age at immigration increases except for immigrants who landed by age 20 to 29 and the sub-group of immigrants who arrived between age 30 and 34. Although earnings of these two groups are equivalent or higher than the third-generation, the coefficient of age group 30 to 34 is insignificant ( $t=-0.07$ ).

#### 4.2. The Basic Empirical Model with Controls

Appendix Table A4 shows that there are differences in the mean wage rate, the average years of schooling and mean working experience between men and women in the data set used in this paper. For example, men have higher income and longer working experience than women. The logarithm of wages and salaries in dollars is 10.26 for men and 9.84 for women. On the other hand, women have more years of schooling than men. The average number of years of schooling is 13.08 for men and 13.42 for women. The last two columns of Table 3 present selected regression coefficients of the basic model with controls for different age groups of immigrants and second-generation immigrants. The complete regression results are shown in Appendix Table A5. The regression results of basic model with controls are consistent with the expectation that the individuals who immigrated when young have a lower earnings disadvantage relative to the native born, than immigrants who landed after middle age or older. The second-generation immigrants have higher earnings than the third-generation individuals.

A Study of the Earning Profiles of Young and Second Generation Immigrants in Canada

Table 3 Regression Result Without Controls and With Controls

	Without Controls		With Controls	
	(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Men	(4) Women
immless9	-0.0726*** (-4.37)	0.0451* (2.55)	-0.0062 (-0.45)	0.0759*** (5.38)
imm1014yrs	-0.2234*** (-9.81)	-0.0712** (-2.98)	-0.0452* (-2.41)	0.0043 (0.23)
imm1519yrs	-0.1702*** (-7.92)	-0.0629** (-2.86)	-0.1180*** (-6.67)	-0.0086 (-0.49)
imm2029yrs	0.0879*** (6.62)	0.0588*** (4.47)	-0.1791*** (-16.11)	-0.1053*** (-9.87)
imm3034yrs	0.0670*** (3.47)	0.0317 (1.51)	-0.2678*** (-16.64)	-0.1997*** (-11.83)
imm3549yrs	-0.0928*** (-5.36)	-0.1460*** (-7.58)	-0.4308*** (-29.31)	-0.3702*** (-23.39)
imm50over	-0.4841*** (-8.70)	-0.5067*** (-7.11)	-0.5159*** (-11.05)	-0.3653*** (-6.31)
gen2fbfthonly	-0.0156 (-0.96)	0.0207 (1.25)	0.0051 (0.38)	0.0428** (3.25)
gen2fbmthonly	0.0424* (2.24)	0.0166 (0.84)	0.0243 (1.56)	0.0344* (2.19)
gen2bothfb	0.0461*** (3.76)	0.1484*** (11.68)	0.0282** (2.77)	0.1115*** (10.91)
<i>N</i>	205223	195604	205223	195604
adj. <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.002	0.001	0.329	0.370

Notes: t statistics in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

All coefficients are obtained from regression results of model (1) without controls in first and second column

All coefficients are obtained from regression results of model (1) with controls in third and fourth column

The reference group is the native-born individuals whose parents are born in Canada.

Source: based on regression results in Appendix Table A3 and Table A5

In the last twenty years, women have played as important a role as men in society and in the labour market. The age earning profiles for the female immigrants is similar or even higher to that of the male immigrants. Therefore, recent studies trend to focus on the economic performance of female immigrants. The regression results of the basic model with controls show that the first generation immigrants have lower earnings than the native-born individuals with the exception of the female immigrants who immigrated at early teens. Unlike the age earning profile for the men who immigrated young, the female immigrants who landed in Canada before age 14 experienced higher earnings than the Canadian-born individuals, other factors held constant. Although my results for female immigrants indicate that they do better than male immigrants like in other studies, they still show a gap relative to the reference group.

In the fourth column of Table 3, the female immigrants who arrived before age nine have positive earnings relative to native-born women. For female immigrants who landed at less than age nine, the earnings were 7.6 percent higher than those of the third generation immigrants and the coefficient is statistical significant ( $t=5.38$ ). The female who immigrated between ages 15 and 19 had earnings slightly lower than the reference group. This result is consistent with the expectation that the trend of falling income for female immigrants began at the late teens. The female immigrant who arrived in Canada in the middle age, between 35

and 49, had 37 percent lower earnings than the native-born women. In other hand, after adding the control variables for human capital, each age group of male immigrants in the third column of Table 3 had an earnings disadvantage compared to the Canadian-born and the earnings profile for the different age groups of male immigrants continues to decline as age increasing. Although the earnings profiles of male immigrants who immigrated as children are almost the same as those of native-born individuals, the coefficient is not significant ( $t=-0.45$ ). The gap in earnings for male immigrants who arrived between 9 and 50 peaked at 52 percent. Moreover, the selected regression results of basic model with controls for both sexes of second-generation immigrants' performance relative to the third-generation are shown in Table4.

First of all, the second-generation immigrants experience an earnings advantage compared to the reference group with both parents born in Canada. Comparing with other sub-groups of second-generation immigrants' earning, the female second-generation immigrants whose parents are both foreign born have the highest earnings relative to Canadian-born people with both native-born parents. In addition, the second generation immigrants with foreign-born father only and foreign-born mother only have slightly different earnings differentials. These two sub-groups of female second-generation immigrants have 4.2 percent and 3.4 higher earnings than the reference group.

Table 4 Regression Result of Basic Model With Controls

	(1) Men	(2) Women
gen2fbfthonly	0.0051 (0.38)	0.0428** (3.25)
gen2fbmthonly	0.0243 (1.56)	0.0344* (2.19)
gen2bothfb	0.0282** (2.77)	0.1115*** (10.91)
<i>N</i>	205223	195604
adj. <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.329	0.370

Notes: t statistics in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

All coefficients are obtained from regression results of model (1) with controls

The reference group is the native-born individuals whose parents are born in Canada.

Source: based on regression results in Appendix Table A5

All the coefficients of second-generation immigrants are positive and significant (t=3.25, t=2.19). The above results explain the reason why scholars try to separate second-generation in different groups because the earning difference between the sub-groups of the second-generation.

Overall, the children of immigrants have obvious earning advantages compared to those who immigrated as adults and the earnings are even higher than those of native-born individuals with parents born in Canada. Those results are in accordance with the expectation of age earning profiles of immigrants. It is also consistent with the expectation that the

second-generation immigrants have higher earnings, even though their parents did not make it.

#### 4.3. The Extended Model

Since the immigration policy changed in 1962, the proportion of immigrants from the United States and Europe has decreased. On the other hand, the number of immigrants from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other countries has increased. Therefore, dummy variables for region of origin are added in the extended model. The descriptive statistics and regression results of the extended model are separated for males and females and shown in Appendix Table A6 and Table A7. For example, immigrants who arrived between age 10 and 14 from the United States and Europe were 0.8 percent and 0.76 percent of the immigrant population as measured by the census file, for males and females from Appendix Table A6. For the same age group, the proportions of immigrants from Asia, Africa, Latin American and other countries were increased to 1.11 percent for male, 1.15 percent for female. A similar pattern can also be seen among immigrants who arrived between ages 35 and 49. The females who immigrated between age 35 and 49 from the United States and Europe were less than 1 percent of the population. In contrast, the proportions of the same age group of female immigrants whose form Asia, Africa, Latin American and other countries were 2.27 percent. Unlike the proportion of first-generation immigrations, the proportion of second-generation

immigrants whose parents are from the United States and Europe is higher than those with Asian and other countries foreign parentage. For instance, the proportion of the female second-generation whose father was from the United States or Europe was 3.96 percent. This proportion was almost three times larger than the foreign-born whose father was from Asia, Africa, Latin American or other countries. Moreover, the second-generation immigrants whose both parents were from the United States or Europe accounted for about 6 percent of the total sample for both sexes. However, the second-generation men and women with both parents from Asia and other countries account for only 1.2 percent of the sample respectively.

The above examples<sup>4</sup> are consistent with the conclusions about the operation of the Canadian immigration policy that the composition of the immigration flow has shifted from the traditional immigration source countries to Asia, Africa, Latin America and other countries. Before 1962, the regulation of immigration to Canada was based on country of origin of the prospective immigrant. The Canadian government revised the immigration policy in 1962, with the prospective immigrants being admitted to Canada base on their education and skills, with no preference for country of origin (Green and Green, 1995). In 1967, the Canadian government introduced the Point System to control the quantity and

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<sup>4</sup> The data for these examples are showed in Appendix Table A6

skills of immigrants to be admitted to Canada. Between 1956 and 1976, 63.6 percent of the immigrants came from Europe and only 11.9 percent from Asia. By 2004, the flows had almost completely reversed, with only 17.8 percent of immigrants coming from Europe and 48.6 percent from Asia (Ray, 2005). The immigrants from the new source countries do not have similar cultures or education system as Canadians, and most of applicants' official languages are not English or French. Therefore, the gap in earning profiles between the ages at immigration can be also presented by the continued shifting trend in the source countries of immigrants.

The selected regression results of the extended model in Table 5 show the difference in earnings for male immigrants those form Asia, Latin American and other countries, between age 9 and 50, peaked at 52 percent. In contrast, the earning difference amount same age groups for those from the United States and Europe was only 34 percent.

Table 5 Regression Result, Extended Model With Controls, by Region of Origin

	(1)	(2)
	Men	Women
immless9useuro	-0.0125 (-0.71)	0.0451* (2.52)
immless9asiaother	-0.0584** (-2.76)	0.0450* (2.02)
imm1014useuro	-0.0284 (-1.00)	-0.0105 (-0.35)
imm1014asiaother	-0.1010*** (-4.10)	-0.0369 (-1.51)

A Study of the Earning Profiles of Young and Second Generation Immigrants in Canada

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imm1519useuro	-0.0560	0.0093
	(-1.82)	(0.31)
imm1519asiaother	-0.1796***	-0.0615**
	(-8.42)	(-2.89)
imm2029useuro	-0.0606**	-0.0818***
	(-3.26)	(-4.45)
imm2029asiaother	-0.2681***	-0.1585***
	(-20.00)	(-12.49)
imm3034useuro	-0.0612*	-0.1508***
	(-2.02)	(-4.79)
imm3034asiaother	-0.3724***	-0.2604***
	(-19.98)	(-13.19)
imm3549useuro	-0.2400***	-0.3816***
	(-8.47)	(-12.38)
imm3549asiaother	-0.5244***	-0.4092***
	(-31.28)	(-22.60)
imm50overuseuro	-0.3564**	-0.4580***
	(-3.19)	(-3.71)
imm50overasiaother	-0.5801***	-0.3825***
	(-11.37)	(-5.89)
gen2fthuseurope	-0.0174	0.0170
	(-1.27)	(1.26)
gen2fthasiaother	-0.0090	0.0668
	(-0.14)	(1.12)
gen2mthuseurope	0.0036	0.0092
	(0.23)	(0.57)
gen2mthasiaother	-0.0429	-0.0157
	(-0.58)	(-0.21)
gen2useurop	0.0052	0.0705***
	(0.46)	(6.24)
gen2asiaother	-0.0253	0.1038***
	(-1.07)	(4.39)
<hr/>		
<i>N</i>	205223	195604
adj. <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.333	0.372
<hr/>		

Notes: t statistics in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

All coefficients are obtained from regression results of model (2) with controls

The reference group is the native-born individuals whose parents are born in Canada.

Source: based on regression results in Appendix table A7

First, all age groups of male immigrants from Asia, Latin American and other countries have a larger earnings disadvantage, compared to Canadian-born men, than those from the United States and Europe, and the gap in earning between same the age group of immigrations by region of origin is large. Although the first-generation men from the United States or Europe who arrived before age nine had lower earnings than members of the native-born men, the coefficient is not significant ( $t=-0.71$ ). Compared to the reference group, the same age of male immigrants from Asia, Latin American and other countries had a 5.8 percent earnings disadvantage and the coefficient is statistically significant ( $t=-2.76$ ). This decreasing trend in relative earnings is severe for all age groups of male first-generation immigrants who are from Asia, Latin American and other countries. Second, Table 4 also points out that the immigrants who arrived young have outcomes that exceed those who immigrated older for both regions of origin. For example, the male first-generation immigrants from the United States and Europe who arrived at less than age nine and between age 30 and 34 had earnings respectively 1.2 percent and 6.1 percent lower than those of the reference group. The regression results in Table 5 show that almost all the second generation

immigrants have negative coefficients, except for the group of male second-generation immigrants with parents both from the United States and Europe and those from the United States and Europe with foreign-born mother only.

Table 5 also provides the results for the female second-generation immigrants from different source countries. The regression results of the extended model show that compared to their third generation counterparts, the second-generation women perform better than the second-generation men and native-born individuals with Canadian-born parents in the Canadian labour market, except for those with a foreign-born mother from Asia and other countries and a Canadian-born father. The results show that female second-generation immigrants with a mother born in Asia and other source countries and a father born in Canada faced an insignificant 1.57 percent lower income than their native-born counterparts; the female second-generation immigrants with foreign born father have earnings advantage relative to native-born individuals with Canadian-born parents. The table also points out that the earnings of female second-generation immigrants with fathers from Asian, Africa, Latin American and other countries are much higher than those from the United States and Europe. For instance, second-generation women with fathers from the United States and Europe and Canadian-born mothers had 1.7 percent higher earnings than native-born individuals. In contrast, second-generation female immigrants with fathers from Asia, Africa, Latin America

and other countries had 6.7 percentage higher incomes than the third-generation with Canadian-born parents. Overall, the earnings advantages for the second-generation female immigrants with both foreign-born parents are greater than those with only one foreign-born parent. For example, the female second-generation immigrants with both parents from Asia and other countries have the highest income which is 10.4 percent above that of the reference group. The second-generation female immigrants with mother from the United States and Europe had only about 1 percent higher earnings than the native-born individual with parents born in Canada.

Unlike the regression results for men, with region of origin controls, female first-generation immigrants who arrived before age nine had much higher earnings than the members of the second-generation female with foreign born father only or mother only and relative reference group. The estimated coefficient of both groups of female first-generation immigrants are statistically significant ( $t=2.52$ ,  $t=2.02$ ). However, the earning situations are completely changed for immigrants who arrived after their teens. The trends of earning begin to decline as age at immigration rises. The female first-generation immigrants from the United States and Europe who arrived between ages 20 and 29 had 8.18 percent lower than those of the reference group; the female first-generation immigrants from Asia and other countries who arrived between ages 35 and 49 had 40.9 percent lower than those of the

reference group. Again, the results establish the point of this paper that the immigrants who arrived at a young age have distinct earning advantage compared to older age. Immigrants who landed young even have higher earning than individuals who born in Canada.

After adding the additional control variables such as region of origin, the impact of age at immigration profile is the same as the previous regression with basic controls. Starting between ages 0 and 9, relative earnings now decline almost monotonically as age at immigration rises. Especially, the earnings of immigrants who immigrate as adults are lower than those of the Canadian-born.

## V. Conclusion

Based on the 2006 Canadian Census, the regression results present the economic performance measured by log wages controlling for human capital variables for different age groups of first-generation and second-generation immigrants compared to the reference group who are the third generation native-born Canadians, for both sexes. The findings of this paper are consistent with prior expectations and conclusions of other similar studies that immigrants who arrived young have earning advantages, but that those who immigrated as adults face earnings deficits, especially in the middle ages, for both sexes after controlling for other factors. Second generation immigrants have earnings that are equal to or higher

than those of the first generation immigrants, and even higher than those of the native-born individuals. The population data have indicated that the source countries of immigration have shifted in the last several decades from preferred countries, such as Europe and the United States, to those that used to be non-preferred. The number of immigrants from Asia, Africa, Latin America and other countries has increased dramatically.

Both regression results of the basic model with control and without controls have shown that the younger immigrants who arrived before age nine have much higher earnings than other immigrants. Female and male immigrants who arrive older have a substantial earnings deficit relative to the third generation. Furthermore, the immigrants from the United States and Europe have significant earning advantage compared to those immigrants from Asia and other countries for both sexes. The reasons are that most recent immigrants are from Asian countries, who are less likely to speak English or French and have cultural and educational backgrounds that are different from those in Canada.

Therefore, the immigrants from Europe and United States have returns to human capital similar to those of the Canadian-born, but these returns decline as age at immigration increases until those who arrive as older adults have quite low returns. The female immigrants face a fairly similar situation as males, but with better performance in the labour market.

Since the earlier immigrant cohorts were mainly from western countries, over 90 percent of the second-generation immigrants have parents from Europe and the United States or other western countries. According to the regression results by region of origin, those female second-generation individuals with a foreign mother from Europe or the United States have better earnings outcomes than those from non-traditional countries, such as Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Moreover, the second-generation with both parents from Europe or the United States have better earning profiles than the native-born individuals with both parents born in Canada. Usually, those with both foreign-born parents have better outcome than those with only a foreign-born mother or a foreign-born father.

In summary, in Canada, immigrants who land young have good labour market outcomes. The second generation do well with parents from different regions of origin, with averages that are at or slightly higher than those of native-born individuals. The second-generation with both parents from Europe and United States has extremely good outcomes in Canada, for both sexes.

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## Appendix

### Table A1

**Lnwages:** Logarithms of wages and salaries in dollars in 2005

**Schooling:** Education in years

**Exp:** Potential work experience in years, calculated by Age – Education – 6

**Expsp:** Squared of potential work experience in years

**Married:** Dummy variable for historical comparability indicator of marital status

**Lnswrk:** Logarithms of weeks worked during 2005

**Ftime:** Dummy variable for full-time work in 2005

**immless9:** dummy variable for age of first-generation immigrants who arrived before age 9

**imm1014yrs:** dummy variable for age of first-generation immigrants who arrived between age 10 and 14

**imm1519yrs:** dummy variable for age of first-generation immigrants who arrived between age 15 and 19

**imm2029yrs:** dummy variable for age of first-generation immigrants who arrived between age 20 and 29

**imm3034yrs:** dummy variable for age of first-generation immigrants who arrived between age 30 and 34

**imm3549yrs:** dummy variable for age of first-generation immigrants who arrived between age 35 and 49

**imm50over:** dummy variable for age of first-generation immigrants who arrived after age 50

**gen2fbftho~y:** dummy variable for the second-generation immigrants with foreign-born father only

**gen2fbmtho~y:** dummy variable for the second-generation immigrants with foreign-born mother only

**gen2bothfb:** dummy variable for the second-generation immigrants with both foreign-born father and mother

**immless9us~o:** dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in the United States or Europe who arrived before age 9

**immless9as~r:** dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in Asia, South America, Africa, or other countries who arrived before age 9

**imm1014use~o:** dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in the United States or Europe who arrived between age 10 and 14

**imm1014asi~r:** dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in Asia, South America, Africa, or other countries who arrived between age 10 and 14

**imm1519use~o:** dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in the United States or Europe who arrived between age 15 and 19

**imm1519asi~r:** dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in Asia, South America, Africa, or other countries who arrived between age 15 and 19

**imm2029use~o:** dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in the United States or Europe who arrived between age 20 and 29

**imm2029asi~r:** dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in Asia, South America, Africa,

or other countries who arrived between age 20 and 29

**imm3034use~o**: dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in the United States or Europe who arrived between age 30 and 34

**imm3034asi~r**: dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in Asia, South America, Africa, or other countries who arrived between age 30 and 34

**imm3549use~o**: dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in the United States or Europe who arrived between age 35 and 49

**imm3549asi~r**: dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in Asia, South America, Africa, or other countries who arrived between age 35 and 49

**imm50overu~o**: dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in the United States or Europe who arrived over age 50

**imm50overa~r**: dummy variable for first-generation immigrants born in Asia, South America, Africa, or other countries who arrived over age 50

**gen2fthuse~e**: dummy variable for the second-generation immigrants with foreign-born father only from the United States or Europe

**gen2fthasi~r**: dummy variable for the second-generation immigrants with foreign-born father only from Asia, South America, Africa or other countries

**gen2mthuse~e**: dummy variable for the second-generation immigrants with foreign-born mother only from the United States or Europe

**gen2mthasi~r**: dummy variable for the second-generation immigrants with foreign-born mother only from Asia, South America, Africa or other countries

**gen2useurop**: dummy variable for the second-generation immigrants with both foreign-born parents from the United States or Europe

**gen2asiaot~r**: dummy variable for the second-generation immigrants with both foreign-born parents from Asia, South America, Africa or other countries

**Reference groups:** Canadian – born individual for the first-generation immigrant Canadian-born individual with both native-born parents for the second-generation immigrant

Table A2

**Descriptive Statistics, Basic Model Without Controls**

(mean and standard deviation in parentheses when appropriate)

Variable	(1)	(2)
	Men	Women
lnwages	10.2609 (1.4170)	9.8360 (1.4429)
immless9	0.0374 (0.1898)	0.0359 (0.1860)
imm1014yrs	0.0194 (0.1379)	0.0192 (0.1372)
imm1519yrs	0.0218 (0.1462)	0.0228 (0.1493)
imm2029yrs	0.0604 (0.2383)	0.0680 (0.2517)
imm3034yrs	0.0273 (0.1630)	0.0251 (0.1563)
imm3549yrs	0.0343 (0.1821)	0.0300 (0.1705)
imm50over	0.0032 (0.0562)	0.0021 (0.0457)
gen2fbftho~y	0.0392 (0.1941)	0.0415 (0.1995)
gen2fbmtho~y	0.0284 (0.1661)	0.0288 (0.1672)
gen2bothfb	0.0721 (0.2586)	0.0732 (0.2605)
<i>N</i>	205223	195604

Table A3  
Regression Result, Basic Model Without Controls

	(1) Men	(2) Women
immless9	-0.0726*** (-4.37)	0.0451* (2.55)
imm1014yrs	-0.2234*** (-9.81)	-0.0712** (-2.98)
imm1519yrs	-0.1702*** (-7.92)	-0.0629** (-2.86)
imm2029yrs	0.0879*** (6.62)	0.0588*** (4.47)
imm3034yrs	0.0670*** (3.47)	0.0317 (1.51)
imm3549yrs	-0.0928*** (-5.36)	-0.1460*** (-7.58)
imm50over	-0.4841*** (-8.70)	-0.5067*** (-7.11)
gen2fbfthonly	-0.0156 (-0.96)	0.0207 (1.25)
gen2fbmthonly	0.0424* (2.24)	0.0166 (0.84)
gen2bothfb	0.0461*** (3.76)	0.1484*** (11.68)
_cons	10.2653*** (2661.60)	9.8257*** (2436.99)
<i>N</i>	205223	195604
adj. <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.002	0.001

*t* statistics in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

Table A4

**Descriptive Statistics, Basic Model With Controls**

(mean and standard deviation in parentheses when appropriate)

Variable	(1)	(2)
	Men	Women
lnwages	10.2609 (1.417)	9.836 (1.4429)
exp	20.7393 (12.5716)	20.0182 (12.5545)
expsq	588.1784 (561.5286)	558.3654 (541.875)
lnswrk	3.7244 (0.497)	3.6669 (0.5665)
ftime	0.8914 (0.3112)	0.7361 (0.4407)
schooling	13.0817 (2.9476)	13.4235 (2.7124)
French	0.108 (0.3104)	0.1162 (0.3205)
bothEF	0.2057 (0.4042)	0.2101 (0.4074)
nthEF	0.0051 (0.0715)	0.0064 (0.0798)
married	0.494 (0.500)	0.4789 (0.4996)
immless9	0.0374 (0.1898)	0.0359 (0.186)
imm1014yrs	0.0194 (0.1379)	0.0192 (0.1372)
imm1519yrs	0.0218 (0.1462)	0.0228 (0.1493)
imm2029yrs	0.0604 (0.2383)	0.068 (0.2517)
imm3034yrs	0.0273 (0.163)	0.0251 (0.1563)

A Study of the Earning Profiles of Young and Second Generation Immigrants in Canada

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imm3549yrs	0.0343 (0.1821)	0.03 (0.1705)
imm50over	0.0032 (0.0562)	0.0021 (0.045)
gen2fbftho~y	0.0392 (0.1941)	0.0415 (0.1995)
gen2fbmtho~y	0.0284 (0.1661)	0.0288 (0.1672)
gen2bothfb	0.0721 (0.2586)	0.0732 (0.2605)

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<i>N</i>	205223	195604
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Table A5  
Regression Result With Controls

	(1) Men	(2) Women
exp	0.0426*** (51.83)	0.0359*** (45.12)
expsq	-0.0007*** (-39.45)	-0.0005*** (-28.66)
lnswrk	0.9824*** (176.53)	1.0299*** (214.11)
ftime	0.9997*** (110.25)	0.8104*** (130.85)
schooling	0.0584*** (61.77)	0.0893*** (86.08)
French	-0.1276*** (-14.65)	-0.1271*** (-14.91)
bothEF	-0.0308*** (-4.66)	0.0195** (2.92)
nthEF	-0.2465*** (-6.67)	-0.1252*** (-3.70)
married	0.1948*** (32.28)	0.0371*** (6.44)
immless9	-0.0062 (-0.45)	0.0759*** (5.38)
imm1014yrs	-0.0452* (-2.41)	0.0043 (0.23)
imm1519yrs	-0.1180*** (-6.67)	-0.0086 (-0.49)
imm2029yrs	-0.1791*** (-16.11)	-0.1053*** (-9.87)
imm3034yrs	-0.2678*** (-16.64)	-0.1997*** (-11.83)
imm3549yrs	-0.4308*** (-29.31)	-0.3702*** (-23.39)
imm50over	-0.5159*** (-11.05)	-0.3653*** (-6.31)

A Study of the Earning Profiles of Young and Second Generation Immigrants in Canada

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gen2fbfthonly	0.0051 (0.38)	0.0428** (3.25)
gen2fbmthonly	0.0243 (1.56)	0.0344* (2.19)
gen2bothfb	0.0282** (2.77)	0.1115*** (10.91)
_cons	4.4378*** (198.85)	3.8375*** (180.00)

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<i>N</i>	205223	195604
adj. $R^2$	0.329	0.370

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*t* statistics in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

Table A6

**Descriptive Statistics, Extended Model With Controls**

(mean and standard deviation in parentheses when appropriate)

Variable	(1)	(2)
	Men	Women
lnwages	10.2609 (1.4170)	9.836 (1.4429)
exp	20.7393 (12.5715)	20.0182 (12.5545)
expsq	588.1784 (531.5285)	558.3654 (541.8751)
lnswrk	3.7244 (0.4970)	3.6669 (0.5665)
ftime	0.8914 (0.3112)	0.7361 (0.4407)
schooling	13.0817 (2.9476)	13.4235 (2.7124)
French	0.1080 (0.3104)	0.1162 (0.3205)
bothEF	0.2057 (0.4042)	0.2101 (0.4074)
nthEF	0.0051 (0.0715)	0.0064 (0.0798)
married	0.4940 (0.5000)	0.4789 (0.4996)
immless9us~o	0.0222	0.0218

A Study of the Earning Profiles of Young and Second Generation Immigrants in Canada

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	(0.1472)	(0.1462)
immless9as~r	0.0152	0.0140
	(0.1225)	(0.1175)
imm1014use~o	0.0082	0.0076
	(0.0904)	(0.0870)
imm1014asi~r	0.0111	0.0115
	(0.1048)	(0.1068)
imm1519use~o	0.0070	0.0075
	(0.0833)	(0.0860)
imm1519asi~r	0.0149	0.0153
	(0.1210)	(0.1227)
imm2029use~o	0.0120	0.0209
	(0.0140)	(0.1430)
imm2029asi~r	0.0404	0.0470
	(0.1969)	(0.2116)
imm3034use~o	0.0072	0.0069
	(0.0848)	(0.0827)
imm3034asi~r	0.0200	0.0182
	(0.1401)	(0.1335)
imm3549use~o	0.0084	0.0072
	(0.0912)	(0.0846)
imm3549asi~r	0.0259	0.0227
	(0.1590)	(0.1490)
imm50overu~o	0.0005	0.0004
	(0.0229)	(0.0210)
imm50overa~r	0.0026	0.0017

A Study of the Earning Profiles of Young and Second Generation Immigrants in Canada

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gen2fthuse~e	(0.0513) 0.0377	(0.0407) 0.0396
gen2fthasi~r	(0.1904) 0.0016	(0.1951) 0.0019
gen2mthuse~e	(0.0395) 0.0271	(0.0435) 0.0276
gen2mthasi~r	(0.1626) 0.0012	(0.1639) 0.0012
gen2useurop	(0.0346) 0.0587	(0.0340) 0.0597
gen2asiaot~r	(0.2351) 0.0122	(0.2370) 0.0125
Quebec	(0.1099) 0.2413	(0.1112) 0.2345
Monitoba	(0.4279) 0.0353	(0.4237) 0.0354
Saskatchewan	(0.1845) 0.0285	(0.1848) 0.0299
Alberta	(0.1664) 0.1166	(0.1704) 0.1109
NorthernCa~a	(0.3209) 0.1292	(0.3140) 0.1317
Easterncan	(0.3354) 0.0719	(0.3382) 0.0734

A Study of the Earning Profiles of Young and Second Generation Immigrants in Canada

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	(0.2583)	(0.2608)
<i>N</i>	205223	195604

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Table A7  
Regression Result, Extended Model With Controls, by Region of Origin

A Study of the Earning Profiles of Young and Second Generation Immigrants in Canada

	(1)	(2)
	Men	Women
exp	0.0435*** (52.72)	0.0365*** (45.63)
expsq	-0.0007*** (-40.56)	-0.0005*** (-29.21)
lnswrk	0.9728*** (174.77)	1.0254*** (213.19)
ftime	0.9945*** (109.86)	0.8129*** (131.31)
schooling	0.0574*** (60.78)	0.0884*** (85.20)
French	-0.0149 (-1.12)	-0.0371** (-2.82)
bothEF	0.0448*** (4.86)	0.0739*** (8.48)
nthEF	-0.2096*** (-5.67)	-0.1124*** (-3.31)
married	0.1967*** (32.58)	0.0374*** (6.46)
immless9useuro	-0.0125 (-0.71)	0.0451* (2.52)
immless9asiaother	-0.0584** (-2.76)	0.0450* (2.02)
imm1014useuro	-0.0284 (-1.00)	-0.0105 (-0.35)
imm1014asiaother	-0.1010*** (-4.10)	-0.0369 (-1.51)
imm1519useuro	-0.0560 (-1.82)	0.0093 (0.31)
imm1519asiaother	-0.1796*** (-8.42)	-0.0615** (-2.89)
imm2029useuro	-0.0606** (-3.26)	-0.0818*** (-4.45)
imm2029asiaother	-0.2681*** (-20.00)	-0.1585*** (-12.49)
imm3034useuro	-0.0612* (-2.00)	-0.1508*** (-4.45)

A Study of the Earning Profiles of Young and Second Generation Immigrants in Canada

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	(-2.02)	(-4.79)
imm3034asiaother	-0.3724***	-0.2604***
	(-19.98)	(-13.19)
imm3549useuro	-0.2400***	-0.3816***
	(-8.47)	(-12.38)
imm3549asiaother	-0.5244***	-0.4092***
	(-31.28)	(-22.60)
imm50overuseuro	-0.3564**	-0.4580***
	(-3.19)	(-3.71)
imm50overasiaother	-0.5801***	-0.3825***
	(-11.37)	(-5.89)
gen2fthuseurope	-0.0174	0.0170
	(-1.27)	(1.26)
gen2fthasiaother	-0.0090	0.0668
	(-0.14)	(1.12)
gen2mthuseurope	0.0036	0.0092
	(0.23)	(0.57)
gen2mthasiaother	-0.0429	-0.0157
	(-0.58)	(-0.21)
gen2useurop	0.0052	0.0705***
	(0.46)	(6.24)
gen2asiaother	-0.0253	0.1038***
	(-1.07)	(4.39)
Quebec	-0.1417***	-0.1376***
	(-12.93)	(-12.71)
Monitoba	-0.1798***	-0.1236***
	(-12.58)	(-8.56)
Saskatchewan	-0.1522***	-0.1371***
	(-9.60)	(-8.74)
Alberta	0.1094***	0.0102
	(12.64)	(1.15)
NorthernCanada	-0.0258**	-0.0370***
	(-3.12)	(-4.45)
Easterncan	-0.1882***	-0.2265***
	(-17.55)	(-21.13)
_cons	4.5132***	3.9087***
	(198.27)	(179.45)

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A Study of the Earning Profiles of Young and Second Generation Immigrants in Canada

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<i>N</i>	205223	195604
adj. $R^2$	0.333	0.372

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*t* statistics in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$