Further analysis within the African Humanitarian category is needed to examine these educational and employment gaps in more detail, and whether they persist over time. For example, consideration could be given to the education and jobs of different age and arrival cohorts from Africa using 2006 and 2011 census data. Regarding residential distribution, are migrants from Africa in low socioeconomic areas doubly disadvantaged because of schooling and job opportunities? Persisting disadvantage would be of concern and have policy implications.