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#### Abstract

Canada’s black population is distinctive compared to the US. Changes in immigration regulations in the 1960s-1970s led to a drastic increase in the ethno-racial diversity of Canada’s population. Consequently, the percentage foreign-born is exceptionally high among those self-enumerating as black. Today, almost one in six of Canada’s black population are either permanent legal residents (immigrants) or temporary residents. In 2021, 85% of immigrants arriving before 1971 were born in the Caribbean; of those arriving in 2017-2021, over three-quarters (78 %) now are born in Africa. In Canadian research on immigrant economic integration, wage inequalities dominate; occupational positions are less frequently studied. To address this gap, we study the levels and mechanisms of black-white occupational segregation for the immigrant population using the confidential 2021 census microdata file and the Gradin decomposition. Our results suggest the complexity of black-white occupational segregation by nativity, birth region, and gender. Similar to gender occupational segregation, black-white segregation among the immigrant population in Canada may be “durable” – slow to change. However, an important factor influencing the level of segregation is the entry status (the pathway represented by type of visa). The black-white differences in entry status make a notable contribution to explaining the black-white occupational segregation levels for both immigrant women and men. The levels and mechanisms of the occupational segregation between foreign-born black Africans and whites are indeed consistent with the foreign-born black-white results. By contrast, the occupational segregation of black immigrants from the Caribbean and any other birth region relative to foreign-born whites diverge from the above results; their levels of racial occupational segregation would be much higher if the former’s linguistic advantage over white immigrants were adjusted. Other unmeasured factors (e.g. institutional discrimination, ethnic occupational niches) may explain why foreign-born Caribbean black/ foreign-born white segregation levels are high.