

Research Notes

Demographic Evolution of Pakistanis in America: Case Study of A Muslim Subgroup

*Arif Ghayur**

According to the last head count in 1981 the total population of Pakistan was 83.782 millions.¹ In addition, "there are two million overseas Pakistanis, more than one million left behind families and half a million returnee migrants."² Let us assume that out of the 1.5 million Pakistanis who are working abroad at a given time, 33.3 percent have an average of three dependents with them overseas. This brings the total number of persons of Pakistani origin and their offspring abroad to three million.

It is estimated that over two-thirds of the working Pakistanis abroad are in the Middle East, especially Saudi Arabia, UAE, Libya, Kuwait and Iraq.³ The rest of the total are working all over the world. After the Middle East, their largest concentration points are England, the U.S.A., Canada and Germany. Among the other countries with relatively smaller—but significant numbers—of persons of Pakistani origin are Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Denmark, Singapore, Nigeria, Kenya, Hong Kong and Malaysia.

Today Pakistan is one of the leading countries in exporting its manpower to the rest of the world. It is not an exaggeration of facts to say that the foreign exchange sent home by the overseas Pakistanis is keeping Pakistan afloat economically in these uncertain times. In 1983, close to three billion dollars were sent by overseas Pakistanis to their country.⁴ This is, again, one of the largest amounts sent by workers

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¹*Census of Pakistan 1981* (Islamabad: Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan) Bulletin 1, p. 1

²Ijaz S. Gilani, *A Strategy for the Overseas Pakistanis* (Islamabad: Pakistan Institute of Public Opinion, 1983), p. 4.

³*Ibid.*

⁴*The Pakistan Times*, Lahore, Pakistan (February 17, 1984 issue).

abroad to a home country.

The purpose of this paper is to focus on the Pakistanis who are settled in the U.S.A. How many are there? What is the history of their demographic evolution? And what will be their numbers in 1990? Population projections will also be made for 2000 A.D. In my previous researches I have estimated the population of Muslims in America.⁵ In this essay I am trying to focus on one of the largest and one of the very active Muslim groups in America. In the population of Pakistan 97 percent persons are Muslims.⁶ It is realistic to assume that about 95 percent Pakistani immigrants in America are Muslims.

The *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups* claims it is impossible to count the exact number of any ethnic group in America, especially for first generation immigrant groups.⁷ Usually a community leader will exaggerate his group's population because the larger the size of his constituency, the greater the political power and influence of his group in the American society. The *Encyclopedia* suggests several sources which can be utilized to estimate the population. These sources include *Immigration and Naturalization Service Annual Reports*, census data (if available), leaders and well-informed persons within the community, embassy personnel, ethnic and the regular American newspapers, religious and ethnic organizational membership records, and previous research, if it exists. Even after all this effort the *Encyclopedia* emphasizes that one will arrive only at a "guesstimate". It is, however, better to have a guesstimate based on some investigation than to have simple armchair speculation, which is how most ethnic groups estimate their population size, especially the first generation immigrants.⁸

I have attempted to compute the population of the Pakistani ethnic group in the United States using the above mentioned sources, whenever available. In other instances, I computed numbers based on these sources (especially immigration data), sometimes employing techniques of demographic estimation and projection. In this fashion I have estimated the people of Pakistani origin to be 96,537 at present. I arrived at these figures in the following manner.

Who is a Pakistani?

First I had to specify my criteria; I counted as Pakistanis those who

⁵Arif Ghayur, "Muslims in the United States: Settlers and Visitors", Milton M. Gordon (ed.), *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (March 1981), pp. 150-163.

⁶*Census of Pakistan 1972* (Islamabad: Government Press, 1972) vol. 1.

⁷Stephan Thernstrom, et. al. (eds.) *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1980) pp. 1034-35.

⁸*Ibid.*

either: 1) entered the United States on a Pakistani passport, or 2) are the offspring of these Pakistanis, or 3) are from the subcontinent originally and came here around the creation of Pakistan, if they primarily identify themselves with Pakistan, and not India, or 4) are the offspring or dependents of those people described in the last category. Since no separate figures for Pakistanis are available in the U.S. Census volumes, the major source of my demographic data are the *Immigration and Naturalization Service Annual Reports*.

Prior to the liberalization of American immigration laws in 1965, the annual quota for most Asian countries was around 100 immigrants. Pakistan was no exception, and, therefore, as late as in 1954 only 48 Pakistanis were admitted as immigrants to this country. Even after the implementation of the new laws, the number of immigrants did not increase drastically. For instance, in 1965 and 1966, only 187 and 347 Pakistanis, respectively, were granted green cards. During the entire 15-year period (1954-1969) only a total of 3,651 Pakistanis migrated to the U.S. on permanent visa. It is only since the 1970's that the annual rate of Pakistanis entering the United States as immigrants has been increasing. Table 1 provides the details.

It is important that no separate figures are available for immigration from the region now called Pakistan before 1948. The *Immigration & Naturalization Service Annual Report* mentions that "Pakistan is included in India prior to 1948."⁹ It is even difficult to obtain figures for persons admitted as immigrants from Pakistan for the 1948-53 period. The only available figures for the pre-1954 period are for Pakistanis who were naturalized as American citizens. Obviously, this number is usually much smaller than the immigrants admitted, thus of not much help in computing their real numbers.

These data indicate the sharp difference in the number of immigrants admitted from Pakistan in 1954 (only 48 immigrants) compared to 1978 (3,162 immigrants). In other words, during the 24-year period, 25,870 Pakistani immigrants were admitted. Since data were not available for 1979-1983 period, I have estimated the number of immigrants for these five years based on averaging out the increase during the last eight years (1970-1978) which was computed as 13.38% per year. In this manner, my estimate of the total number of immigrants for the 29-year period (1954-1983) is 49,280 persons.

PRE-1954 TOTAL

Data is scarce for the period before 1954. However, persons from the subcontinent did immigrate to this country before the turn of the

⁹U.S. Government Printing Office, *Immigration & Naturalization Service Annual Report*, (Washington, D.C.) 1950, p. 19.

century. I have personally met scores of families who migrated prior to the partitioning of British India, a percentage of whom prefer to call themselves Pakistanis rather than Indians. As a matter of fact, in some cases I have met persons from the third generation of such Pakistani families. In consultation with well-informed individuals in the community (especially the "old timers") I am estimating the total of the pre-1954 immigrants of Pakistani origin and their offspring at 2,000. There is no other way of computing their numbers.

Table 1

Persons Admitted from Pakistan as U.S. Immigrants (1954-83)¹⁰

<i>Year</i>	<i>Immigrants Admitted</i>	<i>Cumulative Frequency</i>
1954	48	48
1955	79	127
1956	93	220
1957	74	294
1958	108	402
1959	95	497
1960	89	586
1961	88	647
1962	98	772
1963	87	859
1964	88	947
1965	187	1,134
1966	347	1,481
1967	646	2,127
1968	673	2,800
1969	851	3,651
1970	1,528	5,179
1971	2,125	7,304
1972	2,299	9,603
1973	2,217	11,820
1974	2,197	14,017
1975	2,620	16,637
1976	2,888	19,525
1977	3,183	22,780
1978	3,162	25,870
1979	3,585 (est.)	29,455
1980	4,065 (est.)	33,520
1981	4,609 (est.)	38,125
1982	5,226 (est.)	43,355
1983	5,925 (est.)	49,280
Total	49,280	49,280

¹⁰*Ibid.*, This table is based on data from several yearly volumes.

POPULATION INCREASE BY FERTILITY

In a demographic survey of the first generation of Pakistanis conducted by me in 1977-1978, the data indicated that on the average about two children per couple were born since they came to the U.S.¹¹ At the time of the survey most of the immigrants who arrived since 1965 were in their mid 20's or early 30's. Marriage and fertility rates are quite high for this age group. If we assume that about 15,000 couples in the total population of Pakistanis produced two children on the average, than 30,000 children were born to them during 1965-1983 period. As a student of demography, I can point out that this is a normally expected fertility rate for a population with the age structure and other socioeconomic characteristics common among Pakistani immigrants. Remember these 30,000 children are not part of the immigrant statistics which we have discussed so far.

STUDENTS

Campbell indicates that there are "more than 75,000 foreign Muslim students now studying in the United States."¹² The International Institute of Education in Washington shows that Iranians make up the largest single group of foreign students with 26,768 in the 1982-83 academic year.¹³ As a matter of fact, the number and percentage of Iranian students used to be even greater before 1979. After the Revolution only those Iranian students can come who study subjects other than the humanities or the arts. They are also now required to send their grades to Teheran.¹⁴ Moreover, the relations between Iran and the United States are not cordial today as during the era of the Shah. Even then about one out of every 3 or 4 Muslim students or non-immigrant visas today is Iranian.

The number of students from Pakistan is not as large as Iran. However, there were 4,070 Pakistanis enrolled in American universities on student visas in 1981.¹⁵ About half of the Pakistani students are married, doing graduate work, and are in their late 20's or early 30's. It should also be pointed out that in reality there are many times more students of Pakistani origin, but many of them are now either green card holders, naturalized citizens or Americans by birth. Thus in this section we are only concerned with those who are in the United States on student

¹¹Arif Ghayur, "Pakistani Immigrants in America: A Socio-demographic Study," *Pakistan Studies* (London, England: Center for Pakistan Studies), Vol. 1, No. 1, Winter 1981.

¹²Colin Campbell, "Moslem Students in U.S. Rediscovering Islam," *The New York Times* (May 13, 1984), p. 1.

¹³*Ibid.*

¹⁴*Ibid.*

¹⁵*The Chronicle of Higher Education* (Washington, D.C.), December 1983.

visas.

Let us assume about 50 percent of them are married and have brought their spouse as well as one child (on the average) with them. This makes the total of Pakistanis on American campuses 8,140. Suppose further that on the average each married couple produces .5 child during their stay in America. This additional 1,017 persons of Pakistani origin brings the grand total of Pakistanis on American campuses to 9,157.

UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS

Another large category of Pakistanis is illegal or undocumented aliens. This is especially true in the very large metropolitan areas or in cities where the job turnover is high and unemployment rate is relatively low. I was surprised that a medium-sized city located in the Rocky Mountain States had almost 25 undocumented, illegal aliens, or those who had applied for political asylum among its total of about 250 Pakistani residents. Some have jumped ships; others sneaked in from Mexico and Canada. But the largest source of illegal aliens among Pakistanis seems to be among those who came here as tourists and then got lost in this large country because they decided not to go back. They never renewed their visa.

I must point out here that illegal or out-of-status aliens are in America from practically every country of the world. Therefore, Pakistan is not unique in this respect. As a matter of fact, Mexico, Canada and some other Central American countries are notorious for their share of illegals in this country. For example in 1983 alone, 1.25 million illegal aliens were arrested while entering the U.S.A. Immigration agents arrested 14,127 smugglers and prosecuted 7,444 of them. Of them, 6,562 were convicted. Now the Reagan administration is requesting the Congress to add 850 officers to the 1,960 who patrol the 1,952-mile U.S.-Mexico border.¹⁶ In other words, about 70 percent of the illegal aliens are from Mexico and Central America but of the total 1.25 million arrested about 30 percent do belong to all other countries, including India, Taiwan, South Korea, Pakistan, to name just a few.

It is my estimate that about 2,000 Pakistanis are residing in this country illegally. It is important to mention them because they are part of the Pakistani-American community. Most of them have a high school or college diplomas from Pakistan. A substantial number of them are graduates of Pakistani universities, and some, in fact, are highly educated professionals with degrees in law, economics, political science, geology, etc. from Pakistan.

All of them are quite hardworking and many of them hold two jobs (one fulltime and one part-time) usually at minimum wage. As a matter

¹⁶*USA Today* (Washington, D.C.), May 1, 1984.

of fact, one such person secured three jobs (one 8 to 5 job, another 6 to 10 evening job on weekdays, and a third 9 to 5 on Saturdays and Sundays) within the first month of his arrival here at the peak of the massive double digit unemployment of 1982. Moreover, his wife told me, "I am unhappy to refuse a second job offer because I have to take care of my 10-month old daughter." The husband very innocently questioned the whole notion of high unemployment in America. In fact, such cases give one faith in the basic strength of the American economic structure.

So far I have only mentioned the larger categories of Pakistanis who contribute greatly to the cultural, religious and social life of the community on a continuing basis. For example, it is true that most of the students return to their countries, yet on the other hand, Immigration Office data indicate that during the 1966-76 period, as many as 27 percent of the total Iranians who entered this country on student visas eventually adjusted them to the permanent variety. Either they married U.S. citizens (native Americans or Americans of Iranian descent) or they become permanent residents and continued to stay here permanently.¹⁷ No parallel statistics for Pakistani students are available. However, my observation is that perhaps the parallel figure for Pakistanis is much lower because they have a much greater tendency than Iranians to return to their country. Thus, in my opinion only about 10 percent of the Pakistani students do acquire permanent residency in such a fashion (marrying native Americans or mostly Pakistani-Americans). Moreover, most of the Pakistanis are above-average students in technical and professional fields such as engineering, computers, business administration, pharmacy, and medical technology which are in great demand. Therefore, a substantial number of them are hired and sponsored for permanent residency after graduation by large American corporations. Even those who eventually go back after graduation (or after receiving practical training) stay for several years in this country, thus remaining very active members of the Pakistani community in every sense of the word.

DIPLOMATS

There are several other culturally significant but numerically small categories of Pakistanis in America. For instance, there are about 100 Pakistanis employed in their Embassy in Washington, D.C., the Consulate General Offices in New York City and San Francisco, the Pakistan Mission to the UN in New York City, and Pakistan International Airlines offices in America. A few Pakistani journalists are also stationed in America. Including dependents, these Pakistanis total about 600. It is very important to mention these Pakistanis

¹⁷Stephan Thernstrom, *op cit*, pp. 522-23.

(especially the embassy personnel and the PIA people) because though their number is not large they are very active in the community.

VISITORS

In 1961, only 1,730 persons entered America from Pakistan. However, this number is increasing every year. For example, in 1978, as many as 22,318 such persons entered this country.¹⁸ Data was not available for 1983 but I am assuming that last year at least 25,000 persons entered America from Pakistan on non-immigrant visas. Table 2 gives data about the number of persons admitted to the U.S. from Pakistan on non-immigrant visas for the period 1949-78. They included tourists, official delegates from the Pakistani government, scientists and scholars coming to present papers in conferences, or to attend seminars or training programs for a couple of months, religious scholars and religious leaders, popular movie stars, singers, musicians, folk dancers, TV artists, writers, journalists, businessmen, renowned Urdu and other regional language poets, and Quawwals (those who recite spiritual as well as romantic poetry). A very large majority of them go back home in

Table 2
Non-immigrants Admitted to the U.S. from
Pakistan (1966-78)¹⁹

<i>Year</i>	<i>Non-immigrants Admitted from Pakistan</i>
1966	2,375
1967	2,221
1968	3,671
1969	4,250
1970	4,952
1971	6,415
1972	6,358
1973	10,037
1974	13,003
1975	13,773
1976	14,980
1977	17,155
1978	22,318

¹⁸These figures were obtained from different *Immigration Naturalization Service Annual Reports*.

¹⁹These figures were collected from the *Immigration & Naturalization Service Annual Reports 1966-78* (Washington, D.C.).

a few weeks, but substantial numbers of them stay for six months or longer. A lesser (but quite significant) number marry permanent residents, especially Pakistani-Americans. It would not be unrealistic to estimate that 10 percent of these non-immigrant visa holders either end up i) staying for about a year with relatives here; ii) get married and apply for permanent residency; iii) get admitted to American universities; iv) start businesses, or buy property; or v) are sponsored by large American corporations for immigration. For all practical purposes, about 2,500 of them should be treated as part of the Pakistani permanent population in America. It is my observation that the majority of these 2,500 do not obtain green cards. But they end up staying in this country for the above mentioned reasons, at least for a year or several years, thus, putting their numerical weight in the community.

Now that we have covered all the major categories of Pakistanis (who are either citizens, permanent residents or stay here for at least a significant amount of time), I would like to present Table 3.

Table 3
Pakistanis Settled in the U.S.²⁰

1. Pakistanis admitted as permanent residents (1954-1983)	. 49,280
2. Offspring of the above group after arriving in America	.. 30,000
3. Pakistanis or persons of subcontinent origin who arrived before 1954 and identify with Pakistan (and their dependents) 3,000
4. Student visa holders and their dependents 9,157
5. Illegal aliens and their dependents 2,000
6. Embassy in Washington, D.C., Consulate General Offices, Pakistani Mission to UN in New York City and San Francisco, PIA employees and their dependents 600
7. 10 percent of the estimated 25,000 non-immigrant visa entries in 1983, some of whom end up staying here for a long period or settle down permanently 2,500
TOTAL	96,537

²⁰Source of most these data is the *Immigration & Naturalization Service Annual Report* (1954-78), *op cit*.

HOW MANY IN FUTURE?

I have made these estimates quite conservatively. In other words, it would not be surprising if the real numbers were somewhat larger (maybe about 10 percent more). There is no ultimate method of checking anybody's guesstimate except the actual "head count"—which is almost impossible unless the U.S. Census Office requires it as they did for persons from India in the 1980 U.S. census to identify them as East Indians.

Now I would like to make population projections for the next 7 years. If the Simpson-Mazzola immigration laws reform bill—with clauses for making it very difficult or nearly impossible to sponsor one's brothers and sisters—passes, the population growth will be difficult to predict. However, in the projections I am making, I will assume that *no drastic changes in the immigration laws will take place* in the next seven years.

If you look at the rate of increase in the number of persons admitted on a yearly basis as immigrants from Pakistan during 1954-1978 period, the percentage rate of change is very high, i.e. from 48 in 1954 to 3,162 in 1978. This is a 6587.50 percent increase in a quarter of a century. Even in the more recent period (1970-1978) there is an average increase of 13.38 percent annually (from 1,528 in 1970 to 3,162 in 1978). But because there is such a great demand for U.S. immigration visas worldwide, I have a feeling that the *rate* of increase for Pakistanis will drop in the future. I am also assuming this because the base population of Pakistan-American is now *very* large compared to 1954 or even 1970. Moreover, throughout my analysis I am making all estimates very conservatively. I would like to be consistent in my conservative assumptions. Therefore, I will project only a 5 percent increase in the number of persons from Pakistan admitted annually during the 1984-1990 period. In this fashion I have arrived at the following figures:

Table 4
**Population Projections for Pakistanis Admitted
as Immigrants to the U.S., 1984-90 Period**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Immigrants Admitted</i>	<i>Cumulative Frequency</i>
1984	4,827	101,364
1985	5,068	106,432
1986	5,322	111,754
1987	5,588	117,342
1988	5,867	123,209
1989	6,160	129,369
1990	6,468	135,837
TOTAL (by 1990)	36,300	135,837

a few weeks, but substantial numbers of them stay for six months or longer. A lesser (but quite significant) number marry permanent residents, especially Pakistani-Americans. It would not be unrealistic to estimate that 10 percent of these non-immigrant visa holders either end up i) staying for about a year with relatives here; ii) get married and apply for permanent residency; iii) get admitted to American universities; iv) start businesses, or buy property; or v) are sponsored by large American corporations for immigration. For all practical purposes, about 2,500 of them should be treated as part of the Pakistani permanent population in America. It is my observation that the majority of these 2,500 do not obtain green cards. But they end up staying in this country for the above mentioned reasons, at least for a year or several years, thus, putting their numerical weight in the community.

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6. Embassy in Washington, D.C., Consulate General Offices, Pakistani Mission to UN in New York City and San Francisco, PIA employees and their dependents	600
7. 10 percent of the estimated 25,000 non-immigrant visa entries in 1983, some of whom end up staying here for a long period or settle down permanently	2,500
TOTAL	96,537

²⁰Source of most these data is the *Immigration & Naturalization Service Annual Report* (1954-78), *op cit*.

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Thus, I am projecting that 36,300 Pakistanis will be admitted as immigrants during 1984-1990 period. This brings the total to 135,837 (96,537 + 36,300) by 1990. To account for the birth rate, I have added 20,000 children expected to be born in the Pakistani ethnic group during the 1984-1990 period. Again, computing 2,857 births per year for a population of the size of the Pakistani population which is dominated by many young couples is not an overestimation, demographically speaking. Moreover, Pakistani-Americans come from a society where having only one or two children is frowned upon. Thus, the total becomes 155,837. Although I will not make any additions which may occur because of illegal aliens, tourists, etc., I do wish to bring up another issue, i.e. death rate.

MORTALITY RATE

So far I have not talked about deaths among Pakistanis not because they did not occur at all but rather because they hardly occurred in proportion to their numbers in America. The majority of the Pakistani-Americans were healthy, in the prime of their lives, and come from the upper-middle and upper socio-economic status group of Pakistan. These group characteristics usually translate into a very low mortality rate. Very few deaths occurred due to infectious diseases or heart attacks in this young population during the 1970's. The only major cause of death which I occasionally heard of was highway accidents. This was also not very frequent in occurrence. Accordingly, I did not bother to subtract any numbers from the total of 96,537 on account of any deaths. However, many of us will be entering our late 30's and early 40's, and some will also be on the "wrong side" of 40's and 50's during my projection period (1984-1990). Therefore, future deaths *have* to be calculated from now onward.²¹ At present, for every 1,000 population, 8.7 persons die in the United States annually.²² Of course, the American population consists of all age groups including elderly persons among whom death rate is very high. Thus, for the Pakistani ethnic group, I will average it out to be 3.0 deaths per 1,000 population per year for 155,837 throughout the 7-year projected period. This means 4,675 deaths will occur during the 1984-1990 period among Pakistanis, leaving a net population of 151,162. The major cause of death during the projected period will be heart attack, and the second cause of death will be highway accidents. Lack of physical

²¹It is very interesting that during the late 1960's and the early 1970's I never heard of establishing separate cemeteries for Muslims in different communities of America as a big issue. But as the ethnic group started "aging" I am hearing a lot about buying lands for cemeteries for Muslims. After the stages of building Islamic schools for children and then constructing mosques, we are entering the stage of having our own cemeteries. For non-Muslim readers it is important to know that Islam requires that Muslims should be buried with Muslims.

²²U.S. Census, 1980, *Mortality Bulletin* (Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce).

exercise, carelessness in large cholesterol and caloric intake (delicious and rich Pakistani food!) and stressful life in America will also start taking its toll on Pakistanis. Finally, they will be fully Americanized!

If the present trends continue in the rates of immigrations, fertility and mortality more or less in the same manner as present, it will not be unrealistic to assume that the population of persons of Pakistani origins will be about 250,000 by the year 2000 A.D. in America.

PAKISTANIS IN CANADA

Most of the total 25 million population of Canada lives in cities very close to their southern border, contiguous to the U.S. The two countries are very similar culturally. Moreover, the means of transportation and communications between them are highly developed. Hence, not to say a few words about Pakistanis in Canada is like telling only half the story.

Again, it is impossible to estimate the exact number of persons of Pakistani origin in Canada, but it will be realistic to say that it is close to their number in this country. *Ontario Ethnocultural Profiles* says:

Pakistani immigration to Canada reportedly began in the 18th Century with the arrival of a few people. Until 1956, statistics concerning Pakistani immigration were included with those of India. This causes some difficulty in ascertaining how many people of Pakistani origin immigrated to Canada before this time; however it is reported that 5,266 Pakistanis came to Canada in the period between 1946 and 1970.²³

The Canadian Census reports that of the 4,705 persons who claimed Pakistani origin, 2,800 resided in Ontario.

Immigration statistics for 1978 also indicate that 18,979 migrated from Pakistan. Naturally this figure does not include children born to these immigrant Pakistanis. Further, the number of Pakistanis increased much more in the late 1970's than in the 1960's or earlier.

About 50 percent of Pakistani-Canadians reside in Ontario (mainly Toronto), with Quebec (mainly Montreal) being the second most popular choice of residence (approximately 30 percent).²⁴ Alberta (mainly Edmonton and Calgary), and British Columbia rank third and fourth, respectively.²⁵ The Federal Capital of Ottawa-Hull area also has a substantial number of Pakistanis.

Pakistani families and friends are divided between the USA and Canada. However, the convenience of transportation and the telephone

²³Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto, Ontario, *Pakistanis* (1979), p. 1.

²⁴*Ibid.*

²⁵For more detailed study about Pakistanis, please refer to Sadiq N. Awan, *The People of Pakistan Origin in Canada* (Ottawa, Secretary of State, 1976) and the writings of D.H. Hamdani who has done important work on Muslim and Pakistani Canadians.

system make interaction among Pakistanis of the two countries very easy and frequent. It is not unusual to see hundreds of Pakistani-Americans driving to Toronto to hear a visiting famous Pakistani musician's concert or offering *Salat al Eid* in the other country.

In essence, in this article I talked in detail only about the Pakistanis in America. But the number of Pakistanis in the southern part of Canada makes a definite impact on the Pakistani ethnic group, especially for the Pakistani community living in the northern parts of the U.S.A.

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