

POVERTY PROFILE: SPECIAL EDITION

A SNAPSHOT OF RACIALIZED POVERTY IN CANADA

Highlights

Compared to non-racialized persons living in poverty, racialized persons living in poverty are more likely to be:

- young
- married
- immigrants
- highly educated, and
- unemployed.

Overall their incomes are lower than non-racialized persons living in poverty. But, when they work full year in a full-time job, their employment incomes are higher than their non-racialized counterparts.

RACIALIZED CANADIANS HAVE A GREATER RISK OF LIVING IN POVERTY

Racialized communities face high levels of poverty. The 2006 Census showed that the overall poverty rate in Canada was 11%. But for racialized persons it was 22%, compared to 9% for non-racialized persons.

Within the racialized community, poverty rates varied widely, from a high of 40% for those who identified as Korean to a low of 11% for those who identified as Filipino.

In two of Canada's largest cities, more than half of all persons living in poverty were from racialized groups:

- 58% in Vancouver; and
- 62% in Toronto.

What do we mean by the term racialized persons?

We use this term to mean persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.

In this bulletin, the term "racialized persons" refers to those people who self-described as a visible minority on the 2006 Census. For more information about terminology, refer to the Methodology section at the end of the bulletin.

WORSENING OUTCOMES

Poverty in racialized communities is a growing problem. For example, in Toronto, the number of racialized families living in poverty increased 362% between 1980 and 2000, far greater than their population growth of 219%.¹

The problem is especially severe among more recent immigrants, the vast majority of whom belong to racialized groups. In general, over the past two decades poverty rates have been rising among immigrants and falling among the

¹ United Way of Toronto and the Canadian Council on Social Development. *Poverty by Postal Code: The Geography of Neighbourhood Poverty, 1981-2001*. Toronto: United Way of Toronto, April 2004.

Canadian born.² This goes hand in hand with the steep decline in the relative earnings of immigrants over that time period. The decline occurred even though education levels were rising among immigrants. One study estimated that by the late 1990s, 41% of chronically poor immigrants had degrees.³

WHAT'S SPECIAL ABOUT THIS BULLETIN?

A statistical profile of people living in poverty

When we looked for statistical information about the racialized community in Canada, we found many demographic and socio-economic profiles.

What we did not find was profiles that focused only on people living in poverty.

To fill this gap, we created a snapshot of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of **racialized people living in poverty** in Canada. We used 2006 census data to create the profile.

We also looked at differences between this group and non-racialized persons living in poverty.

Limits to the profile

First, this profile is an overview of all racialized persons living in poverty. It does not look at specific racialized groups. We recognize that there is great diversity within the racialized community that is not captured in this overview.

Second, many of the factors that make up this snapshot are co-dependent. For example, language ability can affect employability. These relationships can be lost when looking at each

factor individually. We encourage readers to step back from any particular issue and consider the big picture.

Finally, the reasons for the differences we found between racialized and non-racialized persons living in poverty are beyond the scope of this statistical profile. Readers interested in the “why” may wish to use our list of selected readings at the end of the bulletin to further explore this question.

CONCENTRATED IN THREE PROVINCES

There were 1.1 million racialized persons living in poverty in Canada in 2006. They made up:

- 4% of the total population
- 22% of all racialized persons
- 32% of all persons living in poverty.

Just over half (52%) lived in Ontario, followed by British Columbia (20%) and Quebec (18%).

Toronto was home to 41% of all racialized persons living in poverty. Vancouver was a distant second, with 18%, followed by Montreal at 17%. Together, these three cities were home to 76% of racialized persons living in poverty.



² Picot, Garnett and Feng Hou. *The rise in low income rates among immigrants in Canada*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 11F0019MIE2003198, June 2003.

³ Picot, Garnett, Feng Hou and Simon Coulombe. *Chronic Low Income and Low-income Dynamics Among Recent Immigrants*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 11F0019MIE2007294, January 2007.

PUTTING THE PROFILE IN CONTEXT

This profile focuses on racialized persons living in poverty. Many of the results reflect the overall make-up of the entire racialized population of Canada. For example, overall the racialized population is relatively young. It is no surprise, then, that the racialized population living in poverty is also young. Here are some **key statistics about the racialized population** in Canada, according to the 2006 census.

Growing population: The racialized population is growing at a faster rate than the non-racialized population. By 2031, it is projected that about one Canadian in three could belong to a racialized group, up from one in 20 in 1981.¹

Geographically concentrated: More than half (54%) of the racialized population lives in Ontario, followed by British Columbia (20%), Quebec (13%) and Alberta (9%). Toronto is home to 43% of all racialized persons in Canada.

Relatively young: Thirty-eight percent of the racialized population is under 25 years old, compared to 30% of the non-racialized population.

Most live with family members: Only 8% of racialized persons do not live with any family members, compared to 15% of non-racialized persons.

Many are immigrants: Two-thirds of racialized persons are immigrants, with the majority coming from countries in Asia. A quarter of all racialized immigrants came to Canada recently, from 2001 onwards.

Much diversity: Racialized persons come from many different backgrounds. South Asian (25%), Chinese (24%) and Black (15%) represent the largest groups, although there is much diversity within these three groups.

Often highly educated: Forty-four percent of racialized persons aged 25 to 64 years hold a university certificate, diploma or degree, compared to 25% of non-racialized persons.

Lower incomes: The median income for racialized persons in 2005 was \$19,100 compared to \$27,100 for non-racialized persons.

Most work, but employment incomes are lower: The employment rate for the core working-age group* of racialized persons was 75% at the time of the 2006 census, and the unemployment rate was 6%. Employment incomes were lower for racialized persons than non-racialized – a median of \$22,400 compared to \$27,900.

¹ Statistics Canada. *Projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, 2006 to 2031*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2010. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 91-551-X.

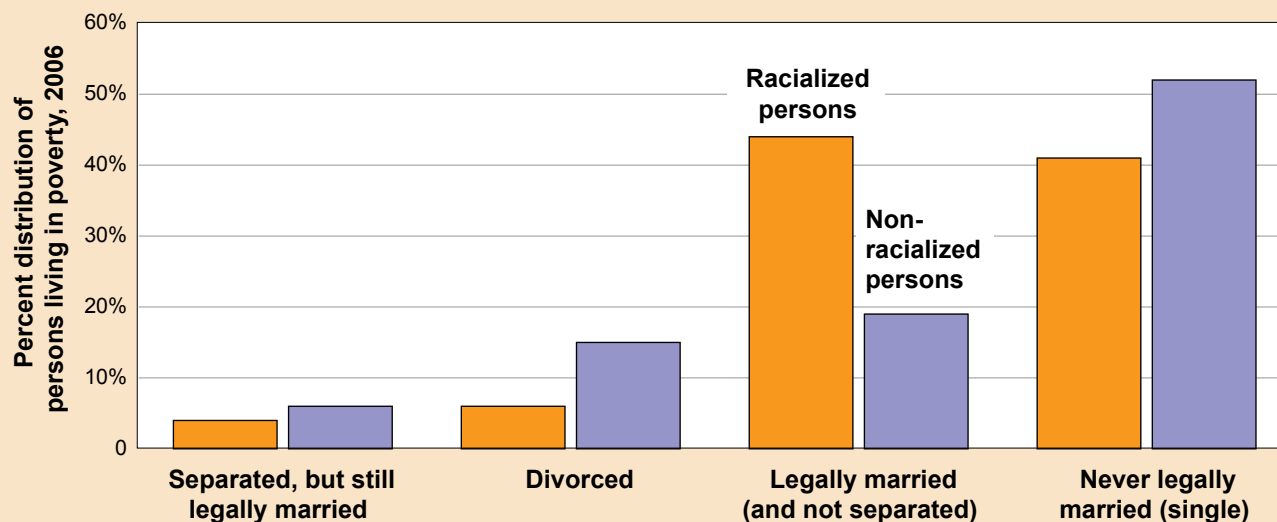
* Core working-age is defined as persons 25 to 54 years old.

Different geographic distribution for non-racialized persons

The 2.4 million non-racialized persons living in poverty were not as heavily concentrated in Ontario. About a third (32%) lived in Ontario, followed by Quebec (30%) and British Columbia (13%).

By city, 16% of poor non-racialized persons lived in Montreal, followed by Toronto (11%) and Vancouver (6%). This totals to 34%, a far cry from the 76% of poor racialized persons living in these three cities.

Racialized persons living in poverty are more than twice as likely to be married than non-racialized persons



MORE WOMEN THAN MEN LIVE IN POVERTY

Racialized women living in poverty outnumbered men by a factor of 52% to 48%.

This is similar to the non-racialized population, where 54% of those living in poverty were women and 46% were men.

MORE LIKELY TO LIVE WITH FAMILY

Most racialized persons living in poverty lived with other family members (81%). For poor non-racialized persons, the number was much lower (58%). In other words, only 19% of poor racialized persons did not live with any family members compared to 42% of poor non-racialized persons.⁴

Much of the difference is accounted for by the high number of non-racialized persons in poverty who lived alone – 29% compared to 10% of poor racialized persons.

⁴ Persons who do not live with any family members may live alone or they may live with non-relatives.

MORE LIKELY TO BE MARRIED

Among racialized persons 15 years and older who lived in poverty, more were married than single (44% compared to 41%).

This is in stark contrast to non-racialized persons living in poverty where 19% were married and 52% were single.

Non-racialized persons living in poverty were more likely to live in a common-law relationship – 8% compared to 3% of racialized persons.



MANY ARE CHILDREN

The population of racialized persons living in poverty is young. Almost half (46%) are less than 25 years old.

- 27% were less than 15 years old.
- 19% were 15 to 24 years old.

Ten percent were 55 years and older.



For non-racialized persons living in poverty, the age distribution is older. Only 36% were less than 25 years old.

- 18% were less than 15 years old.
- 17% were 15 to 24 years old.

Almost a quarter (23%) were 55 years and older.

MANY ARE IMMIGRANTS

The majority of racialized persons (66%) living in poverty were immigrants. A further 8% were non-permanent residents.⁵ The remaining 25% were born in Canada.

⁵ Non-permanent residents refers to people from another country who had a Work or Study Permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the census, and family members living in Canada with them.

For non-racialized persons, 12% of those living in poverty were immigrants.

Persons from racialized groups make up 54% of all immigrants in Canada. However, they make up 71% of all immigrants living in poverty.

For racialized persons, almost three in four poor immigrants were born in Asia and the Middle East. For non-racialized groups, almost three in four poor immigrants were born in Europe, with most coming from Eastern and Southern Europe.

VIEW FROM THE CITIES

Asia and the Middle East was the most common place of birth for racialized immigrants living in poverty in all three cities, but the proportions varied widely:

- Montreal – 47% of poor racialized immigrants were born in Asia and the Middle East
- Toronto – 74%
- Vancouver – 91%.



MANY ARE RECENT IMMIGRANTS

Almost two-thirds (61%) of the racialized immigrants living in poverty came to Canada in the previous ten years, between 1996 and 2006. Among these, seven out of ten arrived in the previous five years, 2001 to 2006. A small number (9%) of those living in poverty immigrated before 1981.

Among non-racialized immigrants living in poverty, a smaller number (37%) immigrated to Canada in the previous ten years. They were more likely to have immigrated before 1981 (42%).

ALMOST ALL ARE FIRST GENERATION

Ninety percent of racialized persons living in poverty are first generation immigrants.⁶ This may be a reflection both of the large number of recent immigrants in this population as well as the challenges they face in establishing themselves in their new country.

Only 15% of non-racialized persons living in poverty are first generation. Most (72%) are third generation or more.

MANY SPEAK LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH OR FRENCH

The majority have a mother tongue that is not English or French

Almost three-quarters (72%) of racialized persons living in poverty have a mother tongue other than English or French.

For non-racialized persons, the corresponding number is 12%.

⁶ Among those persons who are 15 years and older. First generation immigrants are defined as those persons born outside Canada as well as non-permanent residents.

The most common mother tongues among racialized persons living in poverty are Chinese languages. For poor non-racialized persons, they are German, Italian and Russian.

VIEW FROM THE CITIES

Chinese languages were the most common mother tongue among racialized persons living in poverty in Toronto (28%) and Vancouver (54%). In Montreal, the most common mother tongue was Arabic (23% of poor racialized persons).

More than a third use English or French at home

One in three (33%) racialized persons living in poverty said that English was the language spoken most often at home. For 6%, the language was French. For another 5%, it was English and a non-official language.

Over half (54%) of racialized persons living in poverty said that a language other than English or French was spoken most often at home. This is lower than the 72% who reported that their mother tongue was neither English nor French.

Among non-racialized persons living in poverty, 66% said that English was spoken most often at home, followed by French (26%) and other languages (6%).



Most persons living in poverty have knowledge of English and/or French. Only 10% of racialized persons and 1% of non-racialized persons did not have knowledge of either official language.

MANY DIFFERENT ETHNIC ORIGINS

In the census, people could identify one or more ethnic origins. That is why the sum of the different ethnic origins may be greater than 100%.

MOST COMMON VISIBLE MINORITY GROUP IS CHINESE

The breakdown by visible minority groups for racialized persons living in poverty is very similar to that for the total racialized population.

Close to a quarter (24%) of racialized persons living in poverty identified as belonging to the Chinese group, followed by South Asian (20%) and Black (18%).

These visible minority groups defined by the federal Employment Equity Act hide much of the diversity within the groups. For example, South Asian includes people belonging to Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan and Bangladeshi groups. The visible minority grouping of Black can include people with African or Caribbean roots.

The diversity among racialized persons living in poverty is evident when we look at ethnic origins.

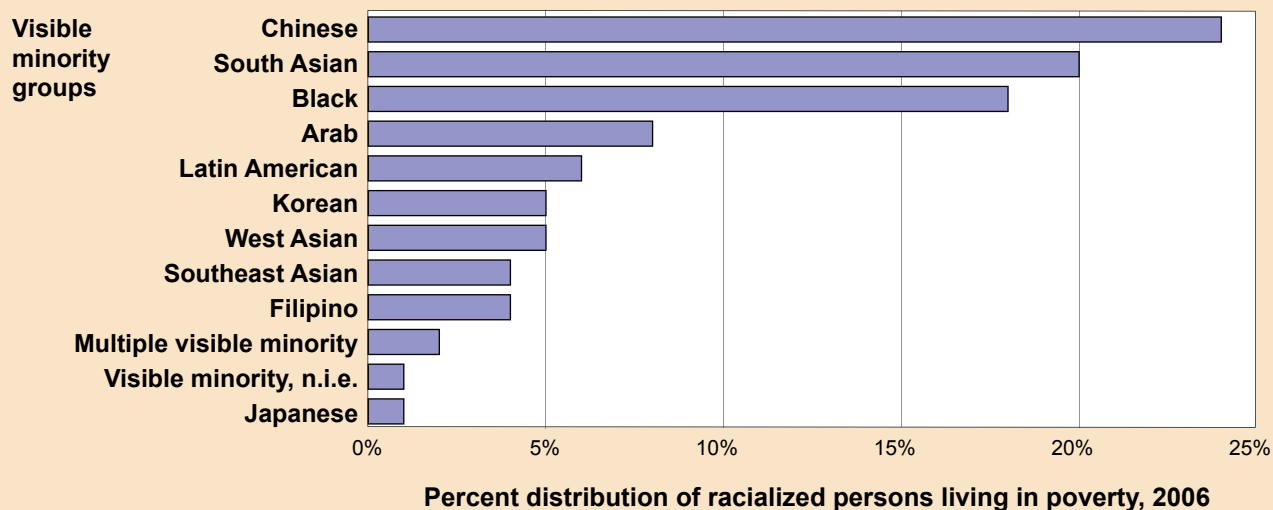
For racialized persons living in poverty, the East and Southeast Asian groups were the most frequently cited ethnic origin (40%). The category was dominated by the Chinese group, followed by the smaller Korean, Filipino and Vietnamese groups.

The second most cited origin was South Asian (20%). The East Indian group made up about half of this category, followed by the Pakistani group.

Other frequently cited origins were African (11%), Caribbean (9%) and Arab (9%).

For non-racialized persons living in poverty, the most frequently cited ethnic origins were Canadian (38%), followed by British Isles (36%), European (34%) and French (20%). Aboriginal origins, which fall in this group due to our use of the concept of visible minority, were cited by 10%.

Chinese and South Asian groups make up almost half of racialized persons living in poverty



VIEW FROM THE CITIES

The most common visible minority group varied by city:

- Montreal – Black (27% of poor racialized persons)
- Toronto – South Asian (28%)
- Vancouver – Chinese (51%).

In both Toronto and Vancouver, the most common ethnic origin among poor racialized persons was East and Southeast Asian – 35% of persons in Toronto and 75% in Vancouver. In Montreal, the most common ethnic origins were East and Southeast Asian along with Arab. Both origins were reported by 21% of racialized persons living in poverty.

HIGH GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY, MUCH OF IT LINKED TO IMMIGRATION

Racialized people living in poverty are more likely to move than other people living in poverty. In 2006, 68% were living at a different address than they were five years earlier. This is higher than the comparable number of 56% for the non-racialized population living in poverty.

Among poor racialized persons who moved, the most common move was from another country to Canada. This reflects the high number of recent immigrants who live in poverty.

People living in poverty tend to move more often than people who don't live in poverty. People living in poverty may be forced to move in search of more affordable and suitable housing, or if they are dissatisfied with neighbourhood conditions. They may move in search of better employment opportunities or better access to services.



If we look at mobility status over just one year, the difference between racialized and non-racialized persons living in poverty pretty well disappears. For example, 30% of racialized persons were living at a different address in 2006 than they were in 2005. The number for poor non-racialized persons was similar at 26%.

HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Overall, racialized persons living in poverty had higher levels of education than non-racialized persons.

For example, looking at those with less than high school graduation shows that non-racialized persons living in poverty were more likely to fall into this category (34%) compared to racialized persons (24%).

At higher levels of education, 11% of non-racialized persons living in poverty had a university certificate or degree, compared to 25% of racialized persons.

When we look at the working-age population (25 to 64 years old), the differences are even larger.



Percent of persons, 25 to 64 years old, living in poverty by highest level of education

	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons
Less than high school	29%	17%
University certificate or degree	13%	32%

The high levels of education for racialized persons reflect the high levels of education for immigrants, who make up two-thirds of racialized persons living in poverty.

Racialized persons more likely to have studied outside Canada

For those racialized persons living in poverty who had a post-secondary qualification⁷, the majority (68%) received their qualification outside Canada.

⁷ Includes post-secondary degrees, diplomas or certificates, i.e. trades certificates, college diplomas or university certificates or diplomas held by persons 18 to 64 years old.

The rest (32%) received their qualification inside Canada.

For non-racialized persons, the reverse was true. The vast majority (85%) received their qualification inside Canada, while a small number (15%) received it outside Canada.

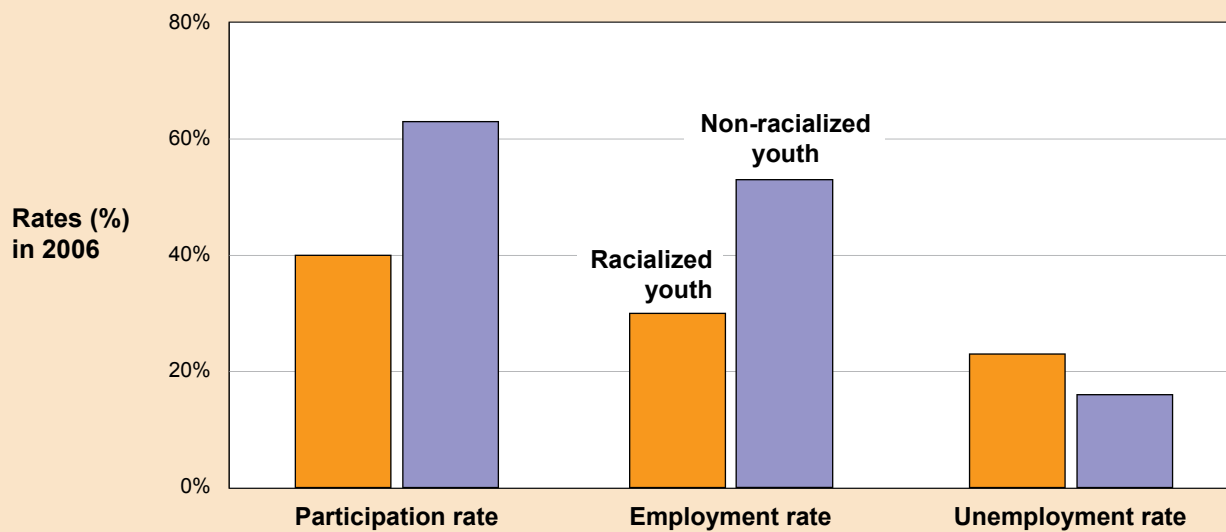
Some differences in field of study

For both racialized and non-racialized persons living in poverty who had a post-secondary qualification, the two most common fields of study were:

- business, management and public administration
- architecture, engineering and related technologies.

Looking at other fields of study, racialized persons living in poverty were more likely to specialize in the sciences and maths. Thirteen percent studied sciences or mathematics/computers, compared to 7% of non-racialized persons living in poverty.

Racialized youth have lower rates of labour market participation and employment



For youth aged 15 to 24 years.

LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION DIFFERS BY AGE GROUP

Racialized youth less likely to be in the labour force

Among youth aged 15 to 24 years and living in poverty, racialized youth had lower rates of labour force participation and employment than other youth.

Some of this difference may be explained by the fact that, in general, school attendance is higher for racialized youth than other youth. Young immigrant students are also less likely to combine work and school than Canadian-born youth.⁸

For those youth living in poverty who want to work, racialized youth had a higher unemployment rate (23% compared with 16% for non-racialized youth).

Many adults work, but are still living in poverty

In 2006, 64% of racialized adults aged 25 to 54 who were living in poverty participated in the labour force, that is, they were either employed or looking for work. This is basically the same rate as non-racialized persons living in poverty (63%).



⁸ Jean Lock Kunz. *Being Young and Visible: Labour Market Access among Immigrant and Visible Minority Youth*. Human Resources Development Canada. May 2003.

Higher unemployment rates for racialized adults

The employment rates were the same for racialized and non-racialized persons living in poverty – 53%.

Unemployment rates were higher for racialized persons living in poverty – 17% compared to 15% for other persons.

VIEW FROM THE CITIES

Unemployment rates for racialized adults living in poverty were much higher in Montreal (28%) compared to Toronto (15%) and Vancouver (13%).

Different patterns for men and women

Among men living in poverty, racialized men have **higher** rates of labour force participation and employment than other men. However, they have the **same** unemployment rate – 15% – as other poor men.

For women living in poverty, racialized women have **lower** rates of labour force participation and employment than other women. In addition, they have **higher** rates of unemployment.

Labour force status of working-age adults (25-54 years) living in poverty, 2006

	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Participation rate		
Women	55%	57%
Men	74%	68%
Employment rate		
Women	44%	48%
Men	63%	58%
Unemployment rate		
Women	19%	16%
Men	15%	15%

The age of children impacts the labour force participation of women

Women living in poverty are less likely to participate in the labour force when children under six years old live in their household. They are more likely to participate when the children are all six years and older.

For both age groups of children, racialized women living in poverty have slightly lower participation and employment rates than non-racialized women, and they have higher unemployment rates.

Women living in poor households are less likely to participate in the labour force than women from non-poor households, no matter the age of the children. For example, in households where all children were under six years old, 30% of racialized women from poor households were employed, compared to 61% of racialized women in households that were not poor.

MANUFACTURING AND RETAIL TRADE ARE KEY INDUSTRIES

Among those living in poverty who worked, racialized men were most likely to have jobs in these industries:

- manufacturing (13%)
- retail trade (13%)
- accommodation and food services (13%).

The industry distribution for non-racialized men living in poverty was slightly different:

- construction (14%)
- manufacturing (11%)
- retail trade (11%).

Racialized men were more likely than non-racialized men to work in transportation and warehousing, as well as professional, scientific and technical services.



JOBS IN SALES AND SERVICES ARE COMMON

Almost half of poor women in the paid labour force had jobs in sales and services occupations. Among these types of occupations, racialized women were:

- more likely to work as childcare and home support workers than other women
- less likely to work in food and beverage occupations.

Among men living in poverty, the most common occupations were related to:

- sales and services
- trade, transport and equipment operators (includes construction trades).

Racialized men were more likely to have occupations in the first category (31% of workers). Non-racialized men were more likely to have occupations in the second (28% of workers).

Women living in poverty who worked were most likely to have jobs in these three industries:

- retail trade (16% of racialized women compared to 17% of non-racialized women)
- accommodation and food services (15% compared to 17%)
- health care and social assistance (13% for both groups).

Poor racialized women were almost twice as likely to work in manufacturing than other poor women (9% compared to 5%).

Some of the heaviest job losses during the 2008-2009 recession were in the manufacturing and construction sectors⁹ – two industries that employed many of the working poor.

Occupations in services tend to have limited job security, few employment benefits, and very low wages.¹⁰



⁹ Statistics Canada. "Study: Canada's employment downturn." *The Daily*, November 12, 2009.

¹⁰ Martin Prosperity Institute. "Supersized and Precarious: The Service Class in Canada." Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto. November 16, 2009.

LESS LIKELY TO BE SELF-EMPLOYED

People living in poverty who were over 15 years old and worked in the paid labour force were mainly paid employees (82% of racialized persons and 79% of non-racialized persons).

Non-racialized persons were more likely to be self-employed: 20% compared to 17% of poor racialized workers.¹¹

Men living in poverty were more likely to be self-employed than women. Poor non-racialized men were more likely to be self-employed than poor racialized men.

For both racialized and other persons living in poverty and working, only 1% were unpaid family workers.

MORE LIKELY TO SPEND TIME LOOKING AFTER CHILDREN

Poor racialized men and women were more likely to spend time on unpaid childcare activities than other persons living in poverty:

- Almost half (48%) of poor racialized women compared to 35% of other poor women.
- More than a third (37%) of poor racialized men compared to 23% of other poor men.

However, when we look at those persons who devoted long hours to unpaid childcare activities, the breakdowns are about the same between racialized and non-racialized persons living in poverty.

- For women, about one in five spent 30 hours or more each week in childcare activities (20% of poor racialized women compared with 18% of other poor women).



- For men, a small number spent 30 hours or more each week (7% of poor racialized men compared with 6% other poor men).

LOWER TOTAL AND AFTER-TAX INCOMES

The data show incomes in 2005 for **individuals** who are 15 years and older. Like the rest of this profile, the income data shown is for **people living in poverty**.

The **median income** is the midpoint in the income series. That is, half the individuals have incomes above the median and half the individuals have incomes below the median.

¹¹ Includes incorporated and unincorporated self-employment.

Total income higher for women

In 2005, 15% of racialized persons living in poverty reported no income of their own. This was almost twice the proportion for non-racialized persons living in poverty (8%).

Poor racialized persons had lower median total income than other persons living in poverty (\$7,800 compared with \$9,300).

To put the incomes of persons living in poverty in perspective, the median total income of persons **not** living in poverty was \$24,700 for racialized persons and \$30,100 for non-racialized persons.

Median incomes were higher for women living in poverty than for men in both the racialized and non-racialized groups. This is opposite to the pattern observed for persons **not** living in poverty, where the median incomes of men were higher than those of women.

Median total income of individuals living in poverty, 2005

	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Both sexes	\$7,800	\$9,300
Women	\$8,600	\$10,100
Men	\$6,700	\$7,800

VIEW FROM THE CITIES

Median total income for racialized persons living in poverty was noticeably lower in Vancouver (\$6,500) than in Toronto (\$8,000) and Montreal (\$8,800).

After-tax income higher for women

In 2005, the median after-tax income for individuals living in poverty was lower for racialized persons (\$7,800) than non-racialized persons (\$9,100).

For both racialized and non-racialized persons living in poverty, women's median after-tax incomes were higher than those for men.

As with total income, this is opposite to the pattern observed for persons who do **not** live in poverty. For those persons, women's median after-tax incomes are only 69% to 75% of men's incomes.

HIGHER EMPLOYMENT INCOMES

Racialized persons living in poverty had higher median employment income in 2005 than other persons living in poverty (\$6,600 compared to \$6,200).

VIEW FROM THE CITIES

The pattern flips on its head when we look at the cities. Median employment income was **lower** for poor racialized workers in Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto. This change occurs because in the cities, incomes for poor non-racialized workers were about \$1,000 higher than the national median while incomes for racialized workers stayed close to the national median.



To put it in perspective, the median employment income for people **not** living in poverty was \$26,500 for racialized persons and \$30,000 for non-racialized persons.

Men living in poverty had higher median employment incomes than women in both racialized and non-racialized groups. This is opposite to what we see for total income and after-tax income. It indicates that the higher total incomes and after-tax incomes for women living in poverty are driven by sources other than earnings.

We were not able to identify the other sources of income from our data. However, it is probable that the main source of this difference is child benefits. Child tax benefits in Canada are usually paid to mothers. In 2005, a family living in poverty that had one child could have received up to \$3,000 in benefits.

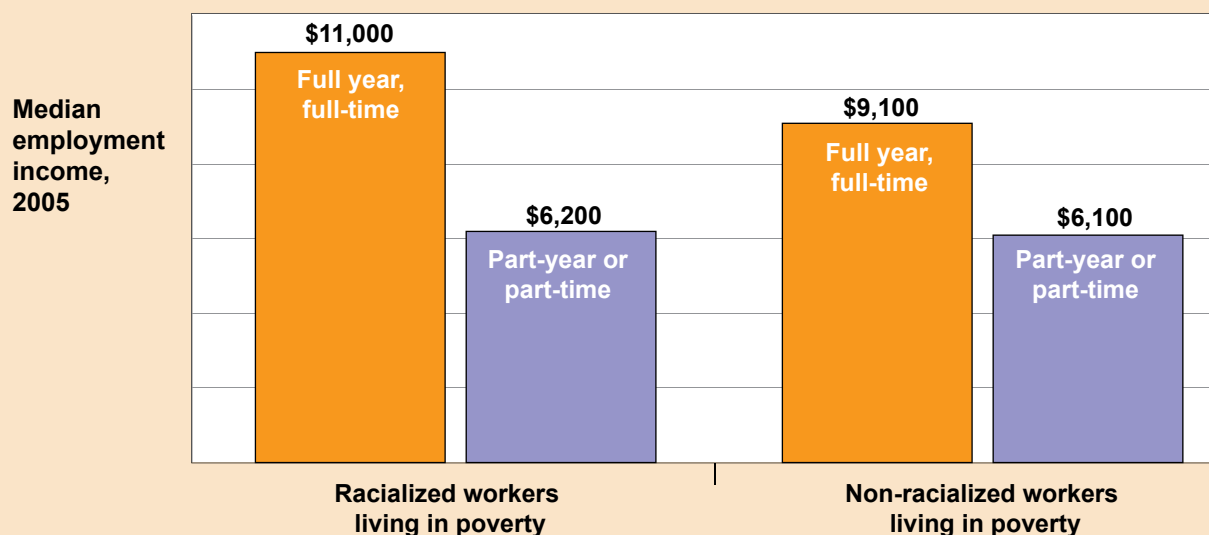
Employment income is highest for those working full year, full-time

For racialized persons living in poverty, median employment income was 1.8 times higher for those who worked full year, full-time than for those who worked part year or part-time.¹² For non-racialized persons living in poverty, the gap was smaller at 1.5 times.

Among poor women working full year, full-time, racialized women had higher median income than other women. On the flip side, when working part year or part-time, their median income was lower than that of other poor women.

For men living in poverty, racialized men had higher median employment income than other men, regardless of full-time or part-time status.

Higher employment income for poor racialized workers, especially in full year, full-time jobs



¹² Full-time, full-year earners worked 49 to 52 weeks, mostly full time (i.e. 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment income are included. Net income is used for the self-employed individuals.

VIEW FROM THE CITIES

Full year, full-time workers living in poverty

Median employment income was higher for racialized workers than for other workers in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. The gap between the two groups was smaller in the cities than at the national level.

Part year or part-time workers living in poverty

Median employment income was lower for racialized workers than other workers, except for men in Toronto.

Full-time, part-time status

About one in four (23%) racialized workers living in poverty worked full year, full-time. This is just below the percentage for non-racialized persons (25%).

The remainder worked part year or part-time.

The breakdown for poor racialized and non-racialized women workers was exactly the same: 20% worked full year, full-time, while 80% worked part year or part-time.

Poor racialized men were less likely to work full year, full-time than their non-racialized counterparts – 26% of workers compared to 30%.

METHODOLOGY NOTES

Data source

Detailed data about racialized and non-racialized persons living in poverty is only available from the Census. The National Council of Welfare purchased 2006 Census semi-custom tabulations – called target group profiles – from Statistics Canada. The target group profiles provide a fixed set of census characteristics for a custom target group. Our custom target groups were **persons** who self-identified as “visible minority” and persons who did not. These two categories were then further broken down into those living in poverty and those not living in poverty.

Definitions

Visible minority: The Census uses the concept of visible minority from the federal Employment Equity Act. The Act defines visible minorities as ‘persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.’

Racialization: The process through which groups come to be designated as different, and on that basis subjected to differential and unequal treatment. In the present context, **racialized** groups include those who may experience differential

treatment the basis of race, ethnicity, language, economics, religion, culture, politics, etc. (Canadian Race Relations Foundation Glossary)

Racialization of poverty: A phenomenon where poverty becomes disproportionately concentrated and reproduced among racialized group members.

Poverty: After-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs) are used to measure poverty in this bulletin. For further details about LICOs and poverty measures, see our Poverty Profile 2007 bulletin *Methodology, Definitions and Information Sources*. The low income cut-offs (LICO) are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data in this bulletin does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Rounding

In some text, tables or charts, the components may not add up exactly to the displayed total. This is because we derive the totals from unrounded components. The totals are not calculated by adding up the rounded components.

SELECTED READINGS

Here are a few readings to help you understand the causes and impact of racialized poverty in Canada.

- Block, S. *Ontario's Growing Gap: The Role of Race and Gender*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, 2010.
- Canadian Council on Social Development. "Unequal Access: A Canadian Profile of Racial Differences in Education, Employment and Income," Canadian Race Relations Foundation, 2000.
- Colour of Poverty. Understanding the Racialization of Poverty in Ontario (series of 10 factsheets), 2007.
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Much work has been done that looks specifically at immigrants in Canada. Here is just a short sample of some of this work.

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If you have other suggested readings you would like to share, please send them to us at info@ncw-cnb.gc.ca.

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Table 1 - Province and selected cities, 2006

	Racialized persons		Non-racialized persons		Racialized persons as a percent (%) of the total population	Racialized persons as a percent (%) of the population living in poverty
	Number living in poverty	Poverty rate	Number living in poverty	Poverty rate		
Canada	1,101,310	22%	2,383,320	9%	16%	32%
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,105	20%	49,030	10%	1%	2%
Prince Edward Island	550	30%	8,800	7%	1%	6%
Nova Scotia	9,235	25%	76,270	9%	4%	11%
New Brunswick	3,535	27%	62,575	9%	2%	5%
Quebec	200,655	31%	719,755	11%	9%	22%
Ontario	570,900	21%	753,585	8%	23%	43%
Manitoba	20,325	19%	109,555	11%	10%	16%
Saskatchewan	5,355	16%	83,440	10%	4%	6%
Alberta	71,390	16%	217,155	8%	14%	25%
British Columbia	218,260	22%	303,165	10%	25%	42%
Toronto	452,145	21%	274,065	9%	43%	62%
Vancouver	200,265	23%	144,055	12%	42%	58%
Montreal	184,645	31%	390,170	13%	16%	32%
Ottawa-Gatineau	44,525	25%	85,220	9%	16%	34%
Calgary	38,000	16%	72,220	9%	22%	34%
Edmonton	29,360	17%	78,740	9%	17%	27%
Hamilton	20,900	25%	61,295	10%	12%	25%
Winnipeg	19,605	19%	80,035	14%	15%	20%
Halifax	7,455	27%	32,395	10%	7%	19%

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada

Table 2 - Age and sex, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Total population living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	48%	46%	49%	44%	47%	46%	47%	47%
Female	52%	54%	51%	56%	53%	54%	53%	53%
Total population living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0 to 14 years	27%	18%	28%	15%	27%	17%	21%	15%
15 to 24 years	19%	17%	17%	15%	18%	15%	20%	15%
25 to 64 years	50%	55%	52%	55%	50%	56%	53%	57%
65 years and over	5%	9%	4%	15%	5%	12%	6%	13%

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

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Table 3 - Marital status, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

Total population living in poverty, 15 years and over	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons
Legal marital status	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Never legally married (single)	41%	52%	43%	53%	39%	45%	38%	51%
Legally married (and not separated)	44%	19%	41%	17%	46%	27%	49%	18%
Separated, but still legally married	4%	6%	5%	4%	5%	7%	3%	6%
Divorced	6%	15%	8%	16%	6%	13%	5%	16%
Widowed	4%	8%	3%	11%	4%	9%	4%	9%
Common-law status	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Not in a common-law relationship	97%	92%	96%	91%	98%	95%	98%	94%
In a common-law relationship	3%	8%	4%	9%	2%	5%	2%	6%

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada

Table 4 - Family status, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

Number of persons living in poverty in private households	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Census families	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of persons not in census families	21%	44%	24%	50%	19%	41%	20%	52%
- Living with relatives	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%
- Living with non-relatives only	9%	13%	7%	13%	8%	12%	8%	16%
- Living alone	10%	29%	14%	35%	9%	27%	9%	34%
Number of census family persons	79%	56%	76%	50%	81%	59%	80%	48%
Economic families	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total number of persons in economic families	81%	58%	79%	52%	83%	61%	83%	50%
Total number of persons not in economic families	19%	42%	21%	48%	17%	39%	17%	50%

Census family: Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses); a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners); or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex.

Economic family: Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. A couple may be of opposite or same sex.

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 5 - Mother tongue and language spoken most often at home, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

Population living in poverty	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Mother tongue	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single responses	96%	99%	95%	98%	97%	98%	97%	99%
- English	21%	59%	9%	12%	27%	63%	12%	81%
- French	4%	27%	16%	69%	0%	2%	0%	2%
- Non-official languages	72%	12%	70%	17%	69%	34%	85%	16%
Multiple responses	4%	1%	5%	2%	3%	2%	3%	1%
- English and French	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
- English and non-official language	3%	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%	3%	1%
- French and non-official language	1%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
- English, French and non-official language	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Language spoken most often at home	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single responses	93%	99%	90%	97%	94%	97%	94%	99%
- English	33%	66%	14%	16%	40%	77%	25%	92%
- French	6%	26%	27%	71%	0%	0%	0%	1%
- Non-official languages	54%	6%	49%	10%	53%	19%	69%	7%
Multiple responses	7%	1%	10%	3%	6%	3%	6%	1%
- English and French	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
- English and non-official language	5%	1%	2%	1%	6%	3%	6%	1%
- French and non-official language	1%	0%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
- English, French and non-official language	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada

Table 6 - Five most common non-official language mother tongues among persons living in poverty, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

Canada			
Racialized persons		Non-racialized persons	
Chinese languages	30%	German	10%
Arabic	9%	Italian	10%
Spanish	8%	Russian	9%
Korean	7%	Polish	7%
Urdu	6%	Portuguese	6%

Toronto			
Racialized persons		Non-racialized persons	
Chinese languages	28%	Russian	15%
Urdu	11%	Italian	13%
Persian (Farsi)	7%	Portuguese	10%
Korean	6%	Polish	10%
Punjabi (Punjabi)	6%	Greek	5%

Montreal			
Racialized persons		Non-racialized persons	
Arabic	23%	Italian	15%
Spanish	17%	Arabic	13%
Chinese languages	15%	Romanian	10%
Creoles	9%	Greek	9%
Vietnamese	4%	Russian	8%

Vancouver			
Racialized persons		Non-racialized persons	
Chinese languages	54%	German	14%
Korean	12%	Russian	11%
Punjabi (Punjabi)	8%	Polish	8%
Persian (Farsi)	5%	Italian	7%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	4%	Spanish	5%

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 7 - Mobility status, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

Population living in poverty	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Mobility status 1 year ago	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Non-movers	70%	74%	73%	78%	72%	78%	70%	72%
Movers	30%	26%	27%	22%	28%	22%	30%	28%
- Non-migrants	15%	16%	16%	13%	15%	13%	13%	14%
- Migrants	15%	10%	11%	9%	13%	9%	17%	13%
• Internal migrants	5%	8%	3%	6%	4%	6%	6%	9%
• External migrants	10%	2%	8%	3%	9%	3%	11%	4%
Mobility status 5 years ago	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Non-movers	32%	44%	35%	47%	32%	49%	34%	42%
Movers	68%	56%	65%	53%	68%	51%	66%	58%
- Non-migrants	26%	31%	28%	29%	28%	28%	23%	28%
- Migrants	42%	25%	38%	24%	39%	23%	43%	30%
• Internal migrants	10%	20%	7%	16%	10%	14%	11%	23%
• External migrants	32%	4%	31%	8%	30%	9%	32%	7%

Mobility status 1 year ago: Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day (May 16, 2006), as he or she did one year before (May 16, 2005). This means that we have 'movers' and 'non-movers'. There are different types of 'movers': people who moved within the same city or town (non-migrants), people who moved to a different city or town (internal migrants), and people who came from another country to live in Canada (external migrants).

Mobility status 5 years ago: Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day (May 16, 2006), as he or she did five years before (May 16, 2001). This means that we have 'movers' and 'non-movers'. There are different types of 'movers': people who moved within the same city or town (non-migrants), people who moved to a different city or town (internal migrants), and people who came from another country to live in Canada (external migrants).

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 8 - Immigrant and generation status, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

Population living in poverty	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Immigrant status	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Non-immigrants	25%	87%	27%	82%	25%	65%	18%	79%
- Born in province of residence	23%	73%	26%	77%	24%	55%	15%	48%
- Born outside province of residence	3%	14%	2%	5%	2%	10%	3%	30%
Immigrants	66%	12%	65%	17%	69%	33%	73%	19%
Non-permanent residents	8%	1%	8%	2%	6%	2%	9%	2%
Period of immigration¹	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Before 1961	0%	16%	0%	11%	0%	14%	0%	20%
1961 to 1970	2%	14%	1%	12%	2%	15%	1%	15%
1971 to 1980	7%	12%	8%	10%	7%	12%	6%	14%
1981 to 1990	14%	12%	16%	11%	14%	13%	12%	12%
1991 to 2000	36%	19%	31%	20%	36%	21%	45%	19%
- 1991 to 1995	16%	9%	15%	10%	17%	9%	20%	9%
- 1996 to 2000	20%	10%	16%	10%	20%	12%	25%	11%
2001 to 2006	42%	26%	44%	37%	41%	26%	36%	20%
Population 15 years and older by generation status	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1st generation	90%	15%	89%	20%	91%	39%	93%	24%
2nd generation	8%	13%	10%	9%	8%	22%	6%	23%
3rd generation or more	2%	72%	1%	71%	1%	38%	1%	53%

¹ Reported for persons who are, or have been, landed immigrants.

1st generation: Persons born outside Canada.

2nd generation: Persons born inside Canada with at least one parent born outside Canada.

3rd generation or more: Persons born inside Canada with both parents born inside Canada

National Council of Welfare

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

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A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada

Table 9 - Immigrants by place of birth, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons
Immigrants living in poverty by place of birth	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
United States of America	1%	7%	1%	3%	1%	3%	1%	9%
Central America	3%	1%	6%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Caribbean and Bermuda	7%	1%	16%	1%	9%	1%	0%	0%
South America	5%	3%	7%	4%	6%	3%	1%	2%
Europe	1%	72%	1%	60%	1%	78%	1%	75%
Africa	11%	5%	23%	14%	8%	2%	3%	3%
Asia and the Middle East	71%	11%	47%	17%	74%	12%	91%	8%
Oceania and other	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

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Table 10 - Visible minority groups, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

	Canada	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver
Total visible minority population living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%
Chinese	24%	12%	22%	51%
South Asian	20%	13%	28%	13%
Black	18%	27%	19%	3%
Arab	8%	21%	3%	1%
Latin American	6%	13%	5%	3%
Korean	5%	1%	5%	11%
West Asian	5%	3%	6%	4%
Southeast Asian	4%	6%	3%	5%
Filipino	4%	2%	4%	5%
Multiple visible minority	2%	1%	2%	2%
Visible minority, n.i.e.	1%	0%	2%	0%
Japanese	1%	0%	1%	2%

n.i.e. means 'not included elsewhere'.

Visible minority population: Refers to the visible minority group to which the respondent belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour'.

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 11 - Ethnic origin, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Population living in poverty by ethnic origin	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
British Isles origins	3%	36%	2%	13%	3%	36%	2%	53%
French origins	1%	20%	3%	29%	1%	8%	0%	12%
Aboriginal origins	0%	10%	0%	4%	0%	3%	0%	9%
Other North American origins	4%	40%	4%	52%	4%	20%	2%	22%
Caribbean origins	9%	0%	16%	1%	11%	1%	1%	0%
Latin, Central and South American origins	5%	1%	10%	1%	4%	1%	2%	1%
European origins	5%	34%	5%	25%	4%	58%	3%	50%
African origins	11%	0%	12%	0%	11%	0%	2%	1%
Arab origins	9%	2%	21%	5%	4%	2%	1%	1%
West Asian origins	5%	1%	4%	2%	7%	4%	5%	2%
South Asian origins	20%	0%	13%	0%	29%	0%	13%	0%
East and Southeast Asian origins	40%	0%	21%	0%	35%	0%	75%	1%
Oceania origins	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%

Ethnic origin: Refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors. Respondents were asked to specify as many origins as applicable. That is why the sum of the different ethnic origins may be greater than 100%.

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 12 - Highest level of education and location of study, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Population 25 to 64 years living in poverty by highest certificate, diploma or degree	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No certificate, diploma or degree	17%	29%	20%	27%	16%	19%	14%	18%
Certificate, diploma or degree	83%	71%	80%	73%	84%	81%	86%	82%
• High school certificate or equivalent	23%	26%	21%	22%	25%	27%	24%	27%
• Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7%	13%	11%	15%	6%	9%	5%	12%
• College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	13%	16%	12%	13%	13%	18%	12%	18%
• University certificate, diploma or degree	41%	17%	37%	23%	40%	27%	46%	25%
- University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	8%	4%	8%	5%	8%	5%	10%	5%
- University certificate or degree	32%	13%	29%	18%	31%	23%	36%	20%
• Bachelor's degree	20%	8%	17%	11%	19%	13%	23%	13%
• University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	3%	1%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%
• Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
• Master's degree	8%	3%	7%	4%	7%	5%	8%	4%
• Earned doctorate	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

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	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Population 25 to 64 years living in poverty, with postsecondary qualification by location of study								
Inside Canada	32%	85%	36%	79%	32%	69%	27%	79%
Outside Canada	68%	15%	64%	21%	68%	31%	73%	21%

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 13 - Major field of study, 2006*(Classification of Instructional Programs)*

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Population 25 to 64 years living in poverty, with postsecondary qualifications by major field of study	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
• Education	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%
• Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	4%	7%	4%	9%	4%	9%	6%	10%
• Humanities	7%	6%	7%	8%	8%	7%	9%	7%
• Social and behavioural sciences and law	11%	11%	12%	11%	11%	14%	11%	13%
• Business, management and public administration	23%	20%	23%	21%	24%	19%	25%	19%
• Physical and life sciences and technologies	5%	3%	5%	3%	5%	3%	4%	3%
• Mathematics, computer and information sciences	8%	5%	9%	5%	8%	6%	6%	5%
• Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	21%	21%	22%	20%	20%	19%	19%	17%
• Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
• Health, parks, recreation and fitness	11%	12%	11%	9%	12%	10%	10%	12%
• Personal, protective and transportation services	4%	9%	4%	8%	3%	6%	3%	7%
• Other fields of study	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

National Council of Welfare

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Males	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
• Education	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%
• Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	3%	7%	3%	9%	3%	9%	4%	9%
• Humanities	5%	6%	5%	7%	5%	6%	6%	6%
• Social and behavioural sciences and law	8%	8%	9%	9%	7%	11%	9%	10%
• Business, management and public administration	20%	14%	19%	16%	22%	16%	22%	16%
• Physical and life sciences and technologies	5%	3%	5%	4%	5%	3%	5%	4%
• Mathematics, computer and information sciences	10%	6%	10%	7%	10%	7%	8%	6%
• Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	36%	40%	35%	35%	36%	34%	34%	33%
• Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
• Health, parks, recreation and fitness	6%	4%	6%	4%	6%	5%	6%	5%
• Personal, protective and transportation services	3%	8%	3%	6%	2%	5%	2%	7%
• Other fields of study	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Females	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
• Education	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%	8%	7%	7%
• Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	5%	7%	4%	9%	5%	9%	7%	10%
• Humanities	10%	7%	8%	9%	10%	9%	11%	8%
• Social and behavioural sciences and law	13%	13%	14%	14%	13%	17%	12%	16%
• Business, management and public administration	26%	26%	26%	25%	26%	22%	28%	22%
• Physical and life sciences and technologies	5%	2%	5%	3%	5%	3%	3%	3%
• Mathematics, computer and information sciences	6%	4%	7%	4%	6%	4%	5%	4%
• Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	7%	4%	7%	5%	6%	6%	6%	3%
• Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%

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	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
• Health, parks, recreation and fitness	16%	19%	16%	14%	17%	15%	13%	18%
• Personal, protective and transportation services	4%	10%	5%	9%	4%	7%	4%	8%
• Other fields of study	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Major Field of Study: Main subject area of the person's highest certificate, diploma or degree after high school.

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut,

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 14 - Labour force activity, 2006

For persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Population 15 to 24 years, living in poverty								
Participation rate	40%	63%	40%	61%	40%	60%	35%	66%
Employment rate	30%	53%	30%	51%	30%	49%	28%	58%
Unemployment rate	23%	16%	25%	16%	26%	17%	20%	12%
Males 15 to 24 years								
Participation rate	39%	63%	39%	59%	39%	60%	33%	66%
Employment rate	30%	53%	29%	49%	29%	49%	26%	58%
Unemployment rate	23%	17%	26%	18%	26%	18%	20%	12%
Females 15 to 24 years								
Participation rate	40%	63%	41%	63%	41%	60%	37%	67%
Employment rate	31%	53%	31%	53%	30%	50%	30%	59%
Unemployment rate	23%	16%	24%	15%	26%	17%	19%	12%
Population 25 to 54 years, living in poverty								
Participation rate	64%	63%	62%	63%	66%	68%	60%	66%
Employment rate	53%	53%	45%	51%	56%	59%	52%	59%
Unemployment rate	17%	15%	28%	19%	15%	13%	13%	11%
Males 25 to 54 years								
Participation rate	74%	68%	71%	69%	77%	76%	71%	70%
Employment rate	63%	58%	52%	55%	68%	67%	62%	63%
Unemployment rate	15%	15%	27%	20%	12%	12%	12%	10%
Females 25 to 54 years								
Participation rate	55%	57%	53%	57%	56%	62%	52%	63%
Employment rate	44%	48%	38%	47%	46%	53%	44%	55%
Unemployment rate	19%	16%	29%	17%	18%	15%	15%	12%

Participation rate: The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the total labour force in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, in that group. (Labour force = Employed + Unemployed)

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Employment rate: The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the number of employed persons in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, in that group.

Unemployment rate: The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group. (Labour force = Employed + Unemployed)

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 15 - Labour force activity of women by presence of children, 2006

Women 15 years and over in private households, living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
No children at home								
Participation rate	44%	44%	48%	38%	43%	44%	40%	46%
Employment rate	36%	38%	37%	33%	35%	38%	34%	41%
Unemployment rate	18%	14%	22%	15%	19%	14%	15%	11%
Children under 6 years only								
Participation rate	41%	45%	38%	42%	43%	46%	44%	48%
Employment rate	30%	34%	22%	30%	32%	35%	36%	39%
Unemployment rate	29%	25%	41%	27%	27%	24%	20%	20%
Children under 6 years as well as children 6 years and over								
Participation rate	41%	48%	40%	40%	42%	49%	45%	54%
Employment rate	31%	38%	26%	33%	32%	40%	38%	45%
Unemployment rate	25%	20%	36%	17%	24%	20%	14%	16%
Children 6 years and over only								
Participation rate	51%	56%	49%	51%	54%	56%	45%	59%
Employment rate	41%	47%	33%	41%	44%	48%	38%	52%
Unemployment rate	20%	16%	32%	19%	19%	15%	16%	12%

Participation rate: The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the total labour force in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, in that group. (Labour force = Employed + Unemployed)

Employment rate: The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the number of employed persons in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, in that group.

Unemployment rate: The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group. (Labour force = Employed + Unemployed)

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Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 16 - Class of worker, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Labour force 15 years and over, living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Paid workers	88%	84%	90%	86%	87%	82%	85%	82%
- Employees	82%	79%	86%	80%	81%	75%	79%	77%
- Self-employed (incorporated)	5%	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%	7%	5%
Self-employed (unincorporated)	11%	16%	10%	14%	12%	18%	14%	17%
Unpaid family workers	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Male labour force 15 years and over, living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Paid workers	86%	81%	89%	83%	85%	78%	83%	80%
- Employees	79%	74%	83%	76%	77%	69%	74%	73%
- Self-employed (incorporated)	7%	6%	6%	7%	8%	9%	9%	7%
Self-employed (unincorporated)	14%	19%	11%	17%	15%	21%	16%	20%
Unpaid family workers	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Female labour force 15 years and over, living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Paid workers	90%	87%	91%	88%	90%	85%	88%	85%
- Employees	87%	85%	89%	85%	87%	82%	84%	81%
- Self-employed (incorporated)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%
Self-employed (unincorporated)	9%	12%	8%	11%	8%	14%	11%	14%
Unpaid family workers	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Unpaid family workers: Persons who worked without pay in a family business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member; unpaid family work does not include unpaid housework, unpaid childcare, unpaid care to seniors and volunteer work.

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 17 - Industry, 2006*(North American Industry Classification System 2002)*

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Male labour force 15 years and over, living in poverty								
All industries	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1%	5%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Utilities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Construction	6%	14%	3%	9%	7%	16%	9%	16%
Manufacturing	13%	11%	16%	12%	14%	9%	8%	8%
Wholesale trade	5%	4%	6%	5%	6%	5%	7%	4%
Retail trade	13%	11%	13%	12%	12%	10%	13%	9%
Transportation and warehousing	9%	6%	8%	6%	11%	7%	8%	6%
Information and cultural industries	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%	4%	3%	4%
Finance and insurance	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	4%	2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%
Professional, scientific and technical services	8%	6%	7%	9%	7%	10%	9%	9%
Management of companies and enterprises	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	8%	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%	7%	9%
Educational services	4%	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%	5%	5%
Health care and social assistance	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2%	3%	2%	4%	2%	4%	2%	5%
Accommodation and food services	13%	9%	15%	10%	12%	8%	12%	9%
Other services (except public administration)	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Public administration	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%

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	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Female labour force 15 years and over, living in poverty								
All industries	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Utilities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Construction	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Manufacturing	9%	5%	13%	7%	11%	5%	7%	4%
Wholesale trade	3%	2%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Retail trade	16%	17%	16%	17%	15%	16%	15%	15%
Transportation and warehousing	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Information and cultural industries	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%
Finance and insurance	4%	2%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Professional, scientific and technical services	5%	5%	6%	7%	5%	9%	6%	8%
Management of companies and enterprises	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	8%	7%	7%	5%	9%	8%	7%	6%
Educational services	6%	6%	6%	8%	5%	7%	7%	7%
Health care and social assistance	13%	13%	16%	13%	12%	10%	10%	12%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2%	4%	1%	4%	2%	4%	2%	5%
Accommodation and food services	15%	17%	11%	13%	13%	13%	17%	16%
Other services (except public administration)	11%	8%	10%	8%	11%	8%	12%	8%
Public administration	1%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 18 - Occupation, 2006*(National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006)*

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

Detailed breakdowns provided for selected occupation categories.

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Male labour force 15 years, living in poverty								
All occupations	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
A - Management occupations	9%	8%	7%	9%	10%	11%	12%	9%
B - Business, finance and administration occupations								
B0 - Professional occupations in business and finance	10%	8%	12%	11%	11%	10%	10%	9%
B1 - Finance and insurance administration occupations	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
B2 - Secretaries	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
B3 - Administrative and regulatory occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
B4 - Clerical supervisors	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
B5 - Clerical occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
C - Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	7%	5%	8%	7%	7%	5%	5%	5%
D - Health occupations	9%	6%	8%	8%	8%	7%	8%	8%
E - Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
F - Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	5%	6%	6%
G - Sales and service occupations	3%	5%	3%	8%	3%	8%	4%	7%
G0 - Sales and service supervisors	31%	26%	35%	29%	29%	25%	32%	25%
G1 - Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%

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	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
G2 - Retail salespersons and sales clerks	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%
G3 - Cashiers	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%
G4 - Chefs and cooks	5%	3%	7%	3%	4%	2%	5%	2%
G5 - Occupations in food and beverage service	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
G6 - Occupations in protective services	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
G7 - Occupations in travel and accommodation, including attendants in recreation and sport								
	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
G8 - Child care and home support workers	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
G9 - Sales and service occupations, n.e.c.	11%	11%	13%	12%	9%	9%	10%	9%
H - Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	20%	28%	17%	23%	23%	27%	19%	27%
H0 - Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
H1 - Construction trades	3%	7%	2%	4%	3%	8%	4%	9%
H2 - Stationary engineers, power station operators and electrical trades and telecommunications occupations	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
H3 - Machinists, metal forming, shaping and erecting occupations	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
H4 - Mechanics	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%
H5 - Other trades, n.e.c.	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
H6 - Heavy equipment and crane operators, including drillers	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
H7 - Transportation equipment operators and related workers, excluding labourers	9%	6%	7%	6%	10%	6%	7%	4%
H8 - Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	4%	6%	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%	7%
I - Occupations unique to primary industry	2%	8%	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	4%
J - Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	9%	6%	10%	5%	11%	4%	5%	4%

National Council of Welfare

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Female labour force 15 years and over, living in poverty								
All occupations	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
A - Management occupations	5%	5%	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%
B - Business, finance and administration occupations	17%	18%	17%	20%	19%	23%	17%	20%
B0 - Professional occupations in business and finance	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
B1 - Finance and insurance administration occupations	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
B2 - Secretaries	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%
B3 - Administrative and regulatory occupations	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	3%
B4 - Clerical supervisors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
B5 - Clerical occupations	11%	12%	12%	12%	13%	13%	10%	12%
C - Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
D - Health occupations	6%	6%	8%	6%	5%	4%	4%	5%
E - Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	8%	9%	9%	11%	7%	9%	8%	10%
F - Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	3%	5%	3%	7%	3%	9%	4%	9%
G - Sales and service occupations	46%	47%	42%	43%	44%	41%	49%	42%
G0 - Sales and service supervisors	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
G1 - Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
G2 - Retail salespersons and sales clerks	7%	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
G3 - Cashiers	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	4%	6%	4%
G4 - Chefs and cooks	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
G5 - Occupations in food and beverage service	3%	7%	3%	6%	3%	7%	5%	7%
G6 - Occupations in protective services	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
G7 - Occupations in travel and accommodation, including attendants in recreation and sport	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%

National Council of Welfare

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
G8 - Child care and home support workers	8%	4%	8%	3%	8%	3%	6%	4%
G9 - Sales and service occupations, n.e.c.	16%	16%	13%	13%	14%	13%	17%	14%
H - Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%
I - Occupations unique to primary industry	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%
J - Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	9%	3%	11%	4%	11%	3%	6%	2%

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 19 - Unpaid child care, 2006

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Total population 15 years and over, living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No hours of unpaid child care	57%	70%	58%	73%	55%	70%	61%	75%
Less than 5 hours of unpaid child care	10%	7%	9%	7%	11%	7%	10%	5%
5 to 14 hours of unpaid child care	11%	6%	11%	6%	12%	7%	10%	6%
15 to 29 hours of unpaid child care	8%	5%	8%	4%	8%	5%	8%	4%
30 to 59 hours of unpaid child care	6%	4%	7%	4%	6%	4%	5%	3%
60 hours or more of unpaid child care	8%	9%	7%	5%	8%	7%	6%	7%
Males 15 years and over, living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No hours of unpaid child care	63%	77%	65%	78%	61%	75%	65%	80%
Less than 5 hours of unpaid child care	11%	7%	10%	7%	12%	8%	11%	5%
5 to 14 hours of unpaid child care	12%	6%	11%	6%	13%	8%	11%	5%
15 to 29 hours of unpaid child care	7%	4%	7%	4%	7%	5%	7%	4%
30 to 59 hours of unpaid child care	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
60 hours or more of unpaid child care	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Females 15 years and over, living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No hours of unpaid child care	52%	65%	51%	70%	50%	67%	58%	70%
Less than 5 hours of unpaid child care	8%	6%	8%	7%	9%	6%	8%	6%
5 to 14 hours of unpaid child care	10%	6%	11%	6%	11%	6%	9%	6%
15 to 29 hours of unpaid child care	9%	5%	9%	5%	9%	6%	8%	4%
30 to 59 hours of unpaid child care	8%	5%	9%	5%	8%	5%	7%	4%
60 hours or more of unpaid child care	12%	13%	12%	8%	12%	11%	9%	11%

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 20 - Total income (before-tax income), 2005

For persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Total income in 2005 of population 15 years and over living in poverty								
- Without income	15%	8%	14%	7%	15%	9%	15%	7%
- With income	85%	92%	86%	93%	85%	91%	85%	93%
Median income	\$7,811	\$9,274	\$8,848	\$10,016	\$8,012	\$9,501	\$6,476	\$10,115
Average income	\$8,628	\$9,084	\$9,497	\$10,291	\$8,794	\$9,711	\$7,724	\$9,615
Total income in 2005 of males 15 years and over living in poverty								
- Without income	14%	7%	13%	6%	14%	8%	14%	5%
- With income	86%	93%	87%	94%	86%	92%	86%	95%
Median income	\$6,705	\$7,832	\$7,280	\$8,891	\$6,910	\$8,153	\$5,681	\$9,045
Average income	\$7,736	\$7,693	\$8,215	\$8,963	\$7,983	\$8,610	\$7,102	\$8,311
Total income in 2005 of females 15 years and over living in poverty								
- Without income	15%	9%	14%	8%	15%	10%	16%	8%
- With income	85%	91%	86%	92%	85%	90%	84%	92%
Median income	\$8,578	\$10,137	\$10,087	\$11,977	\$8,604	\$10,752	\$6,986	\$10,722
Average income	\$9,415	\$10,220	\$10,706	\$11,323	\$9,480	\$10,633	\$8,264	\$10,784

Total income (before-tax income): Total of income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.

The **median income** of a specified group of income recipients is that dollar amount which divides their income size distribution ranked by size of income, into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median.

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 21 - After-tax income, 2005

For persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non- racialized persons
After-tax income in 2005 of population 15 years and over living in poverty								
- Without income	15%	8%	14%	7%	15%	9%	15%	7%
- With income	85%	92%	86%	93%	85%	91%	85%	93%
Median after-tax income	\$7,767	\$9,124	\$8,806	\$9,876	\$7,982	\$9,329	\$6,424	\$9,953
Average after-tax income	\$8,419	\$8,250	\$9,333	\$9,680	\$8,610	\$7,914	\$7,410	\$8,230
After-tax income in 2005 of males 15 years and over living in poverty								
- Without income	14%	7%	13%	6%	14%	8%	14%	6%
- With income	86%	93%	87%	94%	86%	92%	86%	94%
Median after-tax income	\$6,656	\$7,750	\$7,244	\$8,725	\$6,868	\$7,915	\$5,619	\$8,818
Average after-tax income	\$7,481	\$6,455	\$7,981	\$7,992	\$7,751	\$5,733	\$6,792	\$6,488
After-tax income in 2005 of females 15 years and over living in poverty								
- Without income	16%	9%	14%	8%	15%	10%	16%	8%
- With income	84%	91%	86%	92%	85%	90%	84%	92%
Median after-tax income	\$8,547	\$10,024	\$10,053	\$11,786	\$8,569	\$10,546	\$6,918	\$10,477
Average after-tax income	\$9,246	\$9,713	\$10,606	\$10,991	\$9,336	\$9,735	\$7,944	\$9,787

After-tax income: Refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for 2005.

The **median income** of a specified group of income recipients is that dollar amount which divides their income size distribution ranked by size of income, into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median.

National Council of Welfare

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada
Table 22 - Employment income, 2005
Median employment income (\$) in 2005

For persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montréal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Population 15 years and over with employment income, living in poverty								
Worked full year, full time	\$ 6,551	\$ 6,171	\$6,388	\$7,335	\$ 6,946	\$ 7,174	\$6,841	\$7,493
Worked part year, full time	\$ 11,046	\$ 9,066	\$11,975	\$11,348	\$ 10,966	\$ 10,201	\$11,435	\$10,341
Worked part year or part time	\$ 6,236	\$ 6,068	\$6,088	\$7,044	\$ 6,493	\$ 6,810	\$6,664	\$7,255
Males 15 years and over with employment income, living in poverty								
Worked full year, full time	\$ 7,264	\$ 6,502	\$6,775	\$7,799	\$ 7,799	\$ 7,841	\$7,623	\$7,864
Worked part year, full time	\$ 10,756	\$ 8,678	\$11,565	\$11,035	\$ 10,491	\$ 10,105	\$11,028	\$10,040
Worked part year or part time	\$ 6,863	\$ 6,419	\$6,337	\$7,355	\$ 7,290	\$ 7,194	\$7,346	\$7,578
Females 15 years and over with employment income, living in poverty								
Worked full year, full time	\$ 5,921	\$ 5,967	\$5,996	\$7,003	\$ 6,014	\$ 6,665	\$6,010	\$7,079
Worked part year, full time	\$ 11,587	\$ 9,678	\$12,628	\$11,862	\$ 11,696	\$ 10,412	\$11,990	\$10,677
Worked part year or part time	\$ 5,735	\$ 5,884	\$5,927	\$6,909	\$ 5,883	\$ 6,479	\$6,010	\$6,986

Employment income: Total wages and salaries, and net income from self-employment.

The **median income** of a specified group of income recipients is that dollar amount which divides their income size distribution ranked by size of income, into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median.

Full-time, full-year workers worked 49 to 52 weeks during 2005, mainly full time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment are included.

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.

Poverty Profile Special Edition
A Snapshot of Racialized Poverty in Canada

Table 23 - Full-time, part-time status, 2005

Population 15 years and over with employment income and who worked in 2005

Percent distribution of persons living in poverty

	Canada		Montreal		Toronto		Vancouver	
	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons	Racialized persons	Non-racialized persons
Population 15 years and over, living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Worked full year, full time	23%	25%	23%	23%	25%	27%	21%	22%
Worked part year or part time	77%	75%	77%	77%	75%	73%	79%	78%
Males 15 years and over, living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Worked full year, full time	26%	30%	25%	26%	29%	33%	24%	26%
Worked part year or part time	74%	70%	75%	74%	71%	67%	76%	74%
Females 15 years and over, living in poverty	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Worked full year, full time	20%	20%	20%	20%	21%	21%	17%	20%
Worked part year or part time	80%	80%	80%	80%	79%	79%	83%	80%

Employment income: Total wages and salaries, and net income from self-employment.

Full-time, full-year workers worked 49 to 52 weeks during 2005, mainly full time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment are included.

Note: Poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). The LICOs are only available for persons in private households in the ten provinces. That means the data presented above does not include residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves and residents of institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2009. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census. Calculations by the National Council of Welfare.