



Citizenship and  
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et  
Immigration Canada

# RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

## Toronto

A Comparative Profile Based  
on the 2001 Census

April 2005



Canada

**Produced by Strategic Research and Statistics**

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METROPOLITAN AREAS**

**Toronto**

**A Comparative Profile  
Based on the 2001 Census**

**Prepared by  
Strategic Research and Statistics  
in collaboration with Informetrica Limited**

**April 2005**



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## FOREWORD

Canada's immigration policy has various objectives that include meeting labour market needs, family reunification, and humanitarian goals. Policies have changed over time and so has the background of new immigrants to Canada. Since the categories through which immigrants are admitted are not identified in the census, this report does not relate the experience of immigrants to their immigration category. However, Canada's immigration policies, along with socio-economic and cultural conditions in countries of origin and in Canada, have an impact on the background and circumstances of recent immigrants as described in this report.

This document presents a profile of recent immigrants—persons who immigrated (that is, who became permanent residents or “landed”) after 1985—living in the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area at the time of the 2001 Census of Population. It provides information, derived from the census, on the origin and background of immigrants, the structure of their families and households, their participation in the economy, their incomes and their housing situations. Unless otherwise indicated, all data presented in the tables and figures accompanying this report originate from Statistics Canada's 2001 Census of Population.

To assist the reader in interpreting the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants, comparisons are made throughout this document with earlier immigrants—those who landed before 1986—and with persons born in Canada. As well, recent immigrants have been subdivided into two groups: immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period and “very recent immigrants” who landed after 1995 and before the census date of May 15, 2001. Grouping immigrants by period of landing is useful in various ways, facilitating, for example, our understanding of who the very recent (1996-2001) immigrants are, where they come from, how they adjust to their new country and how quickly and in what ways they begin to participate in the economy. The attributes and economic outcomes of the other cohort of recent immigrants, those who landed during the 1986-1995 period, are of interest for the same reasons, and they also tell us about the adjustment of immigrants to Canadian society and the economy.

This profile also presents data on earlier immigrants. This is intended not so much as a second profile, but rather as an indication of the likely future circumstances of recent immigrants. There is no guarantee, of course, that recent immigrants will assume the same place in Canada's society and economy as have earlier generations of immigrants. There have been changes in the characteristics of immigrants over time. The Canadian population, society and economy have evolved as well. This profile, however, indicates there is also a good deal of continuity in the characteristics of immigrants, and it shows that recent immigrants are making a place for themselves in this country. There are strong indications that the relative economic conditions of recent immigrants will improve as their length of stay in Canada increases.

This profile of recent immigrants in Toronto follows a format similar to that of profiles produced earlier based on the 1996 Census and the 1991 Census. This makes it possible to compare the characteristics and circumstances of immigrant groups with the same length of stay at different points in time. Such comparisons are made in this profile, but only in the text accompanying the many charts and tables. Those interested in a more in-depth comparison can retrieve the 1996 profile from Citizenship and Immigration Canada's website ([www.cic.gc.ca](http://www.cic.gc.ca)). Some care is required when comparing the findings reported in the 2001 and 1996 Census

profiles. In each profile, immigrants are grouped by length of stay in Canada as of the date of the Census: up to 5 years; from 5 to 15 years; and more than 15 years. However, when comparing the very recent immigrant populations from the 2001 and 1996 Censuses, one is comparing two almost entirely different groups of people. When comparing those who landed 5 to 15 years ago, about one-half of the people—those who landed from 1986 to 1990—are the same, and the other half—those who landed from 1991 to 1995 were very recent immigrants in 1996. When comparing earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born, one needs to be aware that most of the people in these groups are the same people, who are five years older in the most recent census. Similar comments apply to a comparison of the present profile with that based on the 1991 Census.

Readers are advised that there are many possible reasons behind the differences featured in any display in this document: for example, the background of immigrants, the experience of immigration, Canada's immigration policy. One important source of difference is age structure. There are more adults between the ages of 25 and 44 and fewer children among recent immigrants than there are among those born in Canada. The share of children among the Canadian-born includes children born in Canada to immigrant parents. Earlier immigrants on average are considerably older than recent immigrants and the Canadian-born. Age structure is examined in this profile, and where differences in age are important, information is provided separately for age groups. However, readers are advised that differences in age can be a significant factor even when age is not explicitly addressed.

The main body of this document comprises six parts, each consisting of a number of tables and figures with accompanying text.

- Part A sketches the broad picture: the number of immigrants and recent immigrants and the size of the population in 2001 and in previous years; changes over time; and comparisons with the province and the country as a whole. Acquisition of Canadian citizenship is also examined.
- Part B gives the background of recent immigrants: their countries of birth, languages, religion, age, gender and education.
- Part C describes the families and households of recent immigrants.
- Part D examines participation in the labour market and job characteristics.
- Part E reports on the sources and level of income, the income distribution and the incidence of low income.
- Part F looks at housing conditions.

The report also includes a Highlights section that summarizes the information presented in the report. A Glossary follows the main body of the report to provide definitions and technical details about the data. For additional information concerning census definitions and terms, please refer to Statistics Canada's *2001 Census Dictionary* (Catalogue Number 92-378-XPE).

In the telegram style used in the headings, all comparative statements refer to recent immigrants (immigrants who landed between 1986 and 2001) or very recent immigrants (immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001) and the Canadian-born. For example, the heading "fewer children among recent immigrants" means that children under 15 years of age make up a smaller proportion of the 1986-2001 immigrant population than of the Canadian-born. Similarly, the heading "fewer children among very recent immigrants" means that children

under 15 years of age make up a smaller proportion of the 1996-2001 immigrant population in comparison to the Canadian-born.

The text describes and comments on the data displayed in the figures and tables. The text does not always quote the precise numbers in the tables, but states them in an approximate or rounded manner. For instance, “41%” may be described as “two-fifths” or “two in five.” As well, whereas the tables and figures display information for two groups—immigrants who landed from 1986 to 1995 and very recent immigrants who landed from 1996 to 2001—the text often refers to these jointly as “recent immigrants.”

Almost all tables in the report give the number and percentage distributions or other percentages like labour force participation and unemployment rates, as this type of presentation is most convenient for comparisons among population groups. Numbers of people are rounded to the nearest 100 or the nearest 10 and as a rule no decimals are shown for percentages. Percentage shares may not add to 100% because of rounding.

This profile of recent immigrants living in the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area is one of a series of thirteen profiles for major urban centres where the overwhelming majority of recent immigrants live. Each of the thirteen profiles highlights a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). A CMA is a large urban core with a population of 100,000 or more, together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration. The thirteen CMAs included in the series of profiles are Halifax, Québec, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

An additional profile of recent immigrants in Canada covers the same material as the profiles for the urban centres. In addition, the profile describes the geographic dispersion of recent immigrants within Canada and the origins of immigrants in different parts of the country. The report also provides a comparison of the characteristics and circumstances of immigrants in six areas of residence in Canada defined by the size and location of the recent immigrant population. The six areas include Canada’s three largest cities—Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal—each with more than 250,000 recent immigrants; the five second-tier immigrant destinations of Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Hamilton, and Ottawa grouped together—each with 40,000 to 100,000 recent immigrants; the five third-tier immigrant destinations of Victoria, Saskatoon, Regina, Québec, and Halifax grouped together—each with 5,000 to 15,000 recent immigrants; and the rest of Canada.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### *Very recent immigrants—a snapshot*

- Very recent immigrants, those who landed on or after January 1, 1996 and were living in Toronto on May 15, 2001, are quite different in some respects from the groups that preceded them. More of them come from South Asia. Many have university degrees, far more than are found among the other immigrant cohorts or among the Canadian-born. Nine in ten reported being able to conduct a conversation in English. Thanks to these qualities and a strong labour market, very recent immigrants reported more jobs and higher incomes in the 2001 Census than immigrants who landed in the first half of the 1990s reported in the 1996 Census.

### *Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)*

- The Toronto Census Metropolitan Area is by far Canada's primary urban centre for recent immigrants. In 2001, there were 1,078,500 recent immigrants in Toronto or 43% of all recent immigrants living in Canada, accounting for more than one-half of immigrants in Toronto and 23% of the population of the city. In this document, the term "recent immigrants" refers to immigrants who became permanent residents or "landed" after 1985 and who were living in the country on May 15, 2001, when Canada's Census of Population was held. Very recent immigrants are immigrants who landed after 1995.
- More than four in five immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 and were living in Toronto in 2001 had become Canadian citizens by May 2001.

### *Who are the recent immigrants? (Part B)*

- Recent immigrants to Toronto come from all over the world. The share of very recent immigrants from China (excluding Hong Kong), the largest source country, is 13%, and India is a close second with 12%. Three countries in South Asia—India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka—contributed nearly one-quarter of very recent immigrants.
- Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that among very recent immigrants destined for Toronto, more than 60% entered as economic immigrants and less than 30% entered through the family category. During the 1991-1995 period more immigrants entered through the family category than the economic category.
- Recent immigrants are changing the religious landscape of Toronto. Twenty percent of very recent immigrants are Muslims and 10% are Hindus. There are fewer Christians among very recent immigrants than among earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born. Among Christians, there are fewer Roman Catholics and Protestants and more Orthodox and other Christians among very recent immigrants as compared to the Canadian-born.
- Close to one-half of recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age, and two in ten are children under 15 years of age. In Toronto's Canadian-born population, each of these age groups accounts for about 30% of the population.

- Almost nine in ten persons who immigrated between 1996 and 2001 reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. For seven in ten very recent immigrants, the language most often spoken at home is a language other than English or French.
- While immigrants living in Toronto as a whole do not match the Canadian-born with respect to educational attainment, very recent immigrants have similar credentials to the Canadian-born. Among recent immigrant men 25 to 44 years, three-quarters have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to two thirds of Canadian men in that age group.

### *Families and households (Part C)*

- Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born to live with relatives, and they are almost twice as likely to live in extended families. Only 6% of very recent immigrants 65 years of age and over live alone, compared to almost one-third of their Canadian-born counterparts.
- Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to have children at home and less likely to be headed by a single parent.
- Households in which at least one adult is a recent immigrant account for 26% of households in Toronto. Two out of five of these recent immigrant households have at least one member who immigrated after 1995.
- Households of recent immigrants are much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of extended families or more than one family. They also tend to be larger, with one-half consisting of four or more persons, compared to less than one-quarter of Canadian-born households with four or more persons.

### *Participation in the economy (Part D)*

- The more recent their arrival, the lower the labour force participation rate and the higher the unemployment rate of immigrants. Earlier immigrants participate in the labour force at more or less the same rates as the Canadian-born.
- This pattern of increasing convergence to the Canadian-born with longer stay in Canada occurs across all age and gender groups and all but the lowest level of education. The disparities between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are smaller for men than for women.
- Lack of knowledge of English is a major barrier to labour force participation in Toronto. However, it accounts for only a small part of the disparity in labour force participation of very recent immigrants, as lack of knowledge of English is rare.
- Overall, labour force participation was higher and unemployment lower in 2001 than in 1996. The Canadian-born and all cohorts of immigrants across the age spectrum showed gains. The gains were larger for women than for men and for the young and old

compared to those 25-44 years of age. Immigrants who landed in the five years before the 2001 Census showed significant gains compared to their counterparts in the 1996 Census.

- In comparison to the Canadian-born, recent immigrants were much more likely to be employed in processing occupations and sales and services occupations and were less likely to be employed in administrative occupations and management and social occupations.
- Recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to work in the manufacturing sector and, in the case of women, in hospitality and other services industries. A smaller share of recent immigrants than the Canadian-born held jobs in construction and transportation industries and the public sector.
- In comparison to the jobs of the Canadian-born, the jobs of recent immigrants require a relatively low level of skill.

### ***Income (Part E)***

- On average among persons reporting income for the year 2000, the income of very recent immigrants was slightly more than one-half of that of the Canadian-born. Men who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period had 60% the income of their Canadian-born counterparts, and women who landed during the same period had 66% the income of their Canadian-born counterparts. A smaller proportion of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born had income from employment.
- Average incomes of very recent immigrants for the year 2000 were higher than in 1995 by one-half for men and by almost one-third for women, compared to increases for the Canadian-born of 30% for men and 20% for women. The other immigrant cohorts showed gains from 16% to 24%.
- As a share of income of households in the 25 to 64 age group, government transfer payments were three times as large for recent immigrant households as for Canadian-born households.
- One-third of very recent immigrants are in a low-income situation, more than twice as large a share as for the Canadian-born.

### ***Housing (Part F)***

- In Toronto, 27% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions—that is, have one person or more per room—compared to 3% of Canadian-born households. Among households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants, the incidence of crowding is 37%.
- One in three recent immigrant households spends more than 30% of their income on shelter, compared to one in four Canadian-born households.



- The state of repair of the housing stock among recent immigrants is comparable to that among the Canadian-born.
- Only 28% of households made up exclusively of very recent immigrants own their home, compared to more than one-half of other recent immigrant households, three-quarters of earlier immigrant households and 62% of Canadian-born households.



## PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

### *2 million immigrants in the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area*

According to the 2001 Census, there were 2,033,000 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Toronto (that is, the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area or Toronto for short) in 2001. The immigrant population in Toronto has increased substantially over the 15 years ending in 2001 and has grown at a considerably faster pace than the Canadian-born population. Over the period of 1986 to 2001, the number of immigrants living in Toronto increased by almost 800,000 or 65%. In comparison, Toronto's Canadian-born population increased by almost 400,000 or 18%. Immigrants accounted for two-thirds of Toronto's total population growth between 1986 and 2001.

**Table A-1: Immigrants, Canadian-born and total population, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, Ontario, and Canada, 1986, 1996 and 2001**

	Census of Population			Change					
	1986	1996	2001	1986-1996		1996-2001		1986-2001	
<b>Toronto</b>									
Immigrants	1,234,360	1,772,900	2,032,960	538,540	44%	260,060	15%	798,600	65%
Canadian-born	2,165,330	2,407,470	2,556,860	242,140	11%	149,390	6%	391,530	18%
Population	3,399,680	4,232,910	4,647,960	833,230	25%	415,050	10%	1,248,280	37%
<b>Ontario</b>									
Immigrants	2,081,200	2,724,490	3,030,080	643,290	31%	305,590	11%	948,880	46%
Canadian-born	6,919,980	7,844,370	8,164,860	924,390	13%	320,490	4%	1,244,880	18%
Population	9,001,170	10,642,800	11,285,550	1,641,630	18%	642,750	6%	2,284,380	25%
<b>Canada</b>									
Immigrants	3,908,150	4,971,060	5,448,490	1,062,910	27%	477,430	10%	1,540,340	39%
Canadian-born	21,113,860	23,390,330	23,991,910	2,276,470	11%	601,580	3%	2,878,050	14%
Population	25,022,010	28,528,130	29,639,040	3,506,120	14%	1,110,910	4%	4,617,030	18%

Note: In Table A-1, population totals for 1996 and 2001 include non-permanent residents as well as immigrants and the Canadian-born. Non-permanent residents are not included in Table A-1 for 1986 nor are they included in any population figures elsewhere in this report.

Toronto's immigrant population has grown at a faster pace than the immigrant population in Ontario and in Canada. To take the most recent five-year period as an example, between 1996 and 2001 the number of immigrants in Toronto increased by 260,000, or 15%. By comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Canada increased by 477,400 or 10% during the same five years.

In 2001, Toronto was the place of residence of between 15% and 16% of the population of Canada, up from 12% to 13% in 1986. As well, Toronto was home to more than 37% of Canada's five million immigrants, compared to less than 32% fifteen years earlier. Toronto's share of the country's 24 million Canadian-born persons increased to 10.7% in 2001 from 10.3% in 1986.

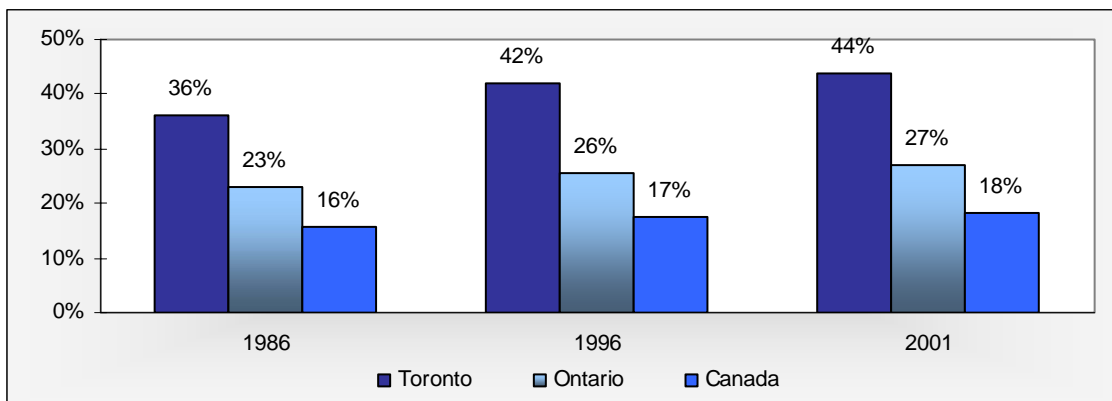
In 2001, Toronto's share of Ontario's population was 41% compared to 38% fifteen years earlier, its share of the province's immigrant population was 67% compared to 59% in 1986 and its share of the province's Canadian-born population was 31%, the same as in 1986.

### *Immigrants approaching one-half of the population*

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Continuing the trend of the 1986-1995 period, the immigrant share of Toronto's population continued increasing in the five years prior to 2001 to reach 44%. The share of immigrants in the populations of Ontario and Canada has continued to increase as well. The proportion of immigrants in Toronto's population is much higher than the proportion in the country overall.

**Figure A-1: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, Ontario and Canada, 1986, 1996, and 2001**



Although immigrants are not yet the majority share of Toronto's population, in many other ways they have already achieved that remarkable milestone. As will be shown in this profile, immigrants make up the majority of the adult population and immigrants are present in the majority of families and households. Only when the children of immigrants who are born in Canada are grouped with the Canadian-born, as they are in this profile, are immigrants seen to account for less than one-half of Toronto's population. By other meaningful measures, they already are in the majority in Canada's largest city.

### *More than one-half of immigrants landed after 1985*

More than one-half of Toronto's immigrants—over one million people—landed in Canada in the 15 years before the 2001 Census. By comparison, less than one-half of Ontario's and Canada's immigrants landed during the same period. An increasing share of immigrants has settled in Toronto after landing.

**Table A-2: Immigrants by period of immigration, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, Ontario and Canada, 2001 (number and percentage)**

Period of immigration	Toronto		Ontario		Canada	
Before 1961	223,520	11%	502,740	17%	894,470	16%
1961-1970	251,390	12%	427,790	14%	745,570	14%
1971-1980	343,130	17%	496,680	16%	936,280	17%
1981-1985	136,380	7%	194,400	6%	380,330	7%
<b>Earlier immigrants</b>	<b>954,420</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>1,621,610</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>2,956,630</b>	<b>54%</b>
1986-1990	286,510	14%	386,100	13%	661,180	12%
1991-1995	376,530	19%	483,640	16%	867,360	16%
1996-2001	415,510	20%	538,740	18%	963,320	18%
<b>Recent immigrants</b>	<b>1,078,550</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>1,408,470</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>2,491,850</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,032,960</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,030,080</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,448,490</b>	<b>100%</b>

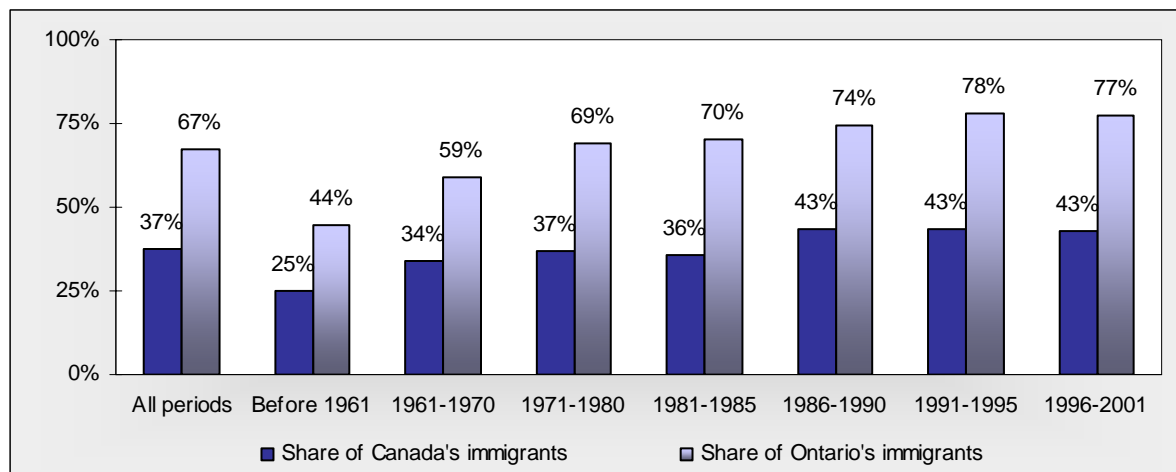
### *An increasing concentration*

In 2001, well over one-third of Canada's 5.4 million immigrants were living in Toronto. Recent immigrants to Canada were more likely to be living in Toronto than earlier immigrants to Canada. Of the 2.5 million immigrants who landed in Canada after 1985, 43% were living in Toronto in 2001. Of Canada's immigrants who landed before 1961, only 25% resided in Toronto.

The story is the same provincially. In 2001, two-thirds of Ontario's total immigrants lived in Toronto. Of those who landed after 1985, about three-quarters resided in Toronto. Of Ontario's immigrants who landed before 1961, only 44% lived in Toronto.

The Toronto shares of the various cohorts of immigrants to Canada and Ontario remain very much the same as in 1996.

**Figure A-2: Immigrants residing in Toronto Census Metropolitan Area as a percentage of Canada's and Ontario's immigrant population, by period of immigration, 2001**



***1,078,500 recent immigrants—a large share of the Toronto CMA population***

In 2001, there were 1,078,500 recent immigrants (defined as those who landed in Canada after 1985) living in Toronto, representing 23% of Toronto's total population. The share of recent immigrants in Toronto's population is larger than the proportion of immigrants in the provincial and national populations—13% and 8%, respectively.

**Table A-3: Immigrants as a percentage of the population, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, Ontario and Canada, 2001**

Period of immigration	Toronto		Ontario		Canada	
1986-1990	286,510	6%	386,100	3%	661,180	2%
1991-1995	376,530	8%	483,640	4%	867,360	3%
1996-2001	415,510	9%	538,740	5%	963,320	3%
Immigrated 1986-2001	1,078,550	23%	1,408,470	13%	2,491,850	8%
Immigrated before 1986	954,410	21%	1,621,610	14%	2,956,640	10%
All immigrants	2,032,960	44%	3,030,080	27%	5,448,490	19%

In Toronto, very recent immigrants—those who came to Canada in the 1996 to 2001 period—numbered 415,500 and represented 9% of the total population of Toronto. In Canada as a whole, very recent immigrants numbered close to one million, representing 3% of the population.

### ***More than four in five eligible recent immigrants are citizens of Canada***

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By 2001, a large majority of Toronto's immigrants who landed in Canada from 1986 to 1995—82%—had become Canadian citizens. Immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995 from most countries are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70% to close to 100%. More than 90% of immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period from Hong Kong, Viet Nam, the Philippines and Sri Lanka (among the top countries of birth for Toronto) had obtained Canadian citizenship by 2001. Between 70% and 90% of those from India, China, Poland and Guyana had done the same. (See Table B-1 for the top ten countries of birth.)

A significant share of immigrants from Western Europe and the United States are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated to Canada from these countries during the 1986-1995 period is less than 70%, the lowest being 31% for Sweden. For Western European countries especially, the rate of naturalization has dropped significantly from levels above 80% for earlier immigrants.

Immigrants from these countries may want to keep open the option of returning to their country of birth, or retaining the right to settle in any member state of the European Union. Depending on policies in countries of birth, people may not be able to retain their original nationality if they become Canadian citizens. As well, children born in Canada while the immigrant parents are still citizens of their country of birth may be citizens of that country, but not if their parents have become Canadian citizens.

Today, there are more and more people who live in more than one country over the course of their working lives. To work in Canada, they may become landed immigrants but they may not have the intention of becoming Canadian citizens, and may never do so.

Overall, however, the rate at which recent immigrants become citizens of Canada is not changing. The large majority of immigrants who remain in Canada clearly continue to opt for Canadian citizenship. Eighty-two percent of Toronto's immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before May 2001 had become Canadian citizens by that date, compared to 81% of the comparable cohort at the time of the 1996 Census.

One in eight immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship was more common among recent immigrants than among earlier immigrants. Among Toronto's immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986, one in ten reported dual citizenship in 2001. The incidence of dual citizenship among immigrants who landed six to fifteen years before the census was lower in 2001 (13%) than in 1996 (18%).

**Table A-4: Acquisition of Canadian citizenship by country of birth, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

More than 90 percent of Toronto's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Toronto's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-quarter of Toronto's immigrants who landed in Canada during 1986-1995 and were born in these countries have dual citizenship:	
Belarus Armenia Cambodia Latvia Laos Romania Hong Kong Bosnia and Herzegovina Lebanon Yugoslavia, former Iran Ukraine Viet Nam Egypt Russian Federation Ethiopia	Sweden Australia Netherlands Finland Denmark Japan United States Portugal Norway Belgium Chile United Kingdom Malaysia Ireland, Republic of Germany Korea, South Italy Argentina Slovenia Guatemala Jamaica France Spain	Romania Poland Slovakia Israel Egypt Macedonia Lebanon Yugoslavia, Former France Hungary Croatia Switzerland Taiwan Syria Pakistan	
<b>Percent of immigrants with Canadian citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)</b>		<b>Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship</b>	
Immigrated before 1986	89%	Immigrated before 1986	10%
Immigrated 1986-1995	82%	Immigrated 1986-1995	13%

Note: Countries of birth are listed from highest to lowest rate of Canadian citizenship in column one, lowest to highest citizenship rate in column two, and highest to lowest rate of dual citizenship in column three. Citizenship refers to a person's legal citizenship status, as reported in the 2001 Census. In Canada, there is a residence requirement of three years before Canadian citizenship can be acquired. As a result, many immigrants who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001 were not yet eligible for Canadian citizenship at the time the census was carried out in 2001. For this reason, this group is not considered here. Instead, focus is on persons who immigrated between 1986 and 1995.



## PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

### ORIGIN, IMMIGRATION CATEGORY AND RELIGION

#### *Asian origins are predominant*

Toronto's immigrants come from all over the world and represent a diversity of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Over the past several decades there has been a considerable change in the source countries of immigrants. In 2001, for example, there were 415,500 residents of Toronto who had landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was China, accounting for 13% of these new arrivals to Canada (17% if persons born in Hong Kong are included). The ten most common countries of birth, accounting for 60% of these very recent immigrants, were China, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, Iran, the Russian Federation, South Korea and Jamaica. In comparison, only five of these countries were in the top ten countries of birth of immigrants who landed in Canada before 1986.

**Table B-1: Immigrants by period of immigration—top ten countries of birth, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

All immigrants			Immigrated before 1986		
		Share			Share
1 India	147,170	7%	1 Italy	134,410	14%
2 United Kingdom	142,990	7%	2 United Kingdom	125,140	13%
3 Italy	138,990	7%	3 Portugal	58,320	6%
4 China, People's Republic of	136,140	7%	4 Jamaica	52,700	6%
5 Hong Kong	110,740	5%	5 India	44,520	5%
6 Philippines	103,170	5%	6 China, People's Republic of	33,640	4%
7 Jamaica	92,200	5%	7 Guyana	33,030	3%
8 Portugal	78,900	4%	8 Greece	32,980	3%
9 Poland	70,500	3%	9 Philippines	29,290	3%
10 Sri Lanka	68,790	3%	10 Hong Kong	28,070	3%
Top ten countries	1,089,590	54%	Top ten countries	572,100	60%
All other countries	943,370	46%	All other countries	382,320	40%
Total	2,032,960	100%	Total	954,420	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995			Immigrated 1996-2001		
		Share			Share
1 Hong Kong	64,510	10%	1 China, People's Republic of	54,930	13%
2 India	50,960	8%	2 India	51,690	12%
3 Philippines	50,790	8%	3 Pakistan	30,170	7%
4 China, People's Republic of	47,580	7%	4 Philippines	23,100	6%
5 Sri Lanka	44,980	7%	5 Sri Lanka	19,400	5%
6 Poland	38,930	6%	6 Hong Kong	18,160	4%
7 Jamaica	29,300	4%	7 Iran	15,510	4%
8 Guyana	26,250	4%	8 Russian Federation	13,980	3%
9 Viet Nam	21,620	3%	9 Korea, South	12,020	3%
10 Portugal	18,700	3%	10 Jamaica	10,200	2%
Top ten countries	393,620	59%	Top ten countries	249,160	60%
All other countries	269,420	41%	All other countries	166,350	40%
Total	663,040	100%	Total	415,510	100%

Among Toronto’s earlier immigrants—those arriving in Canada before 1986—Italy and the United Kingdom were the most common countries of birth, accounting for 27% of this group. These two countries accounted for nearly one half of Toronto’s immigrants who landed in Canada before 1961.

In general, the birth origins of Toronto’s immigrant population vary in relation to the period of immigration. European birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1950s, the 1960s and, to a lesser extent, the 1970s, and Asian birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1980s and 1990s. Seven of the top ten countries of birth of very recent immigrants are in Asia, and for immigrants who landed from 1986 to 1995, six of the top ten countries of birth are in Asia.

### *A favoured destination*

**Table B-2: Recent immigrants in Canada by country of birth and percentage residing in Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Toronto	Country of Birth	Total recent immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Toronto
Guyana	38,910	87%	Malaysia	12,280	39%
Jamaica	48,760	81%	<b>All immigrants</b>	<b>5,448,490</b>	<b>37%</b>
Sri Lanka	80,080	80%	Peru	12,590	37%
Trinidad and Tobago	28,790	78%	Romania	43,200	37%
Ghana	13,450	72%	Viet Nam	72,330	36%
Pakistan	64,020	67%	South Africa, Republic of	19,890	35%
Portugal	34,120	60%	Yugoslavia, former	35,860	34%
Ukraine	25,530	59%	Croatia	11,380	31%
Russian Federation	35,950	56%	Guatemala	10,580	27%
Bangladesh	19,920	55%	United Kingdom	69,660	26%
Afghanistan	20,670	54%	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,170	26%
India	197,680	52%	El Salvador	29,680	23%
Somalia	18,220	50%	Syria	10,340	22%
Iran	61,560	50%	United States	73,860	20%
Hong Kong	168,770	49%	Taiw an	60,530	20%
Ethiopia	12,080	49%	Germany	22,810	16%
Poland	91,140	47%	<b>Total population</b>	<b>29,639,000</b>	<b>16%</b>
Egypt	16,970	47%	Lebanon	43,930	16%
Philippines	161,130	46%	Mexico	24,640	13%
<b>All recent immigrants</b>	<b>2,491,850</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>All Canadian-born</b>	<b>23,991,910</b>	<b>11%</b>
China, People's Republic of	236,930	43%	Fiji	11,130	11%
Iraq	22,300	42%	France	27,500	8%
Korea, South	50,970	41%	Morocco	13,510	5%
Colombia	10,190	39%	Haiti	25,430	1%

Note: Table B-2 lists all countries that are the place of birth of at least 10,000 recent immigrants living in Canada in 2001, with Toronto’s share being 1% or more.

For immigrants from many countries, Toronto is a top destination. For example, of the 39,000 Guyana-born individuals who immigrated since 1986 and were living in Canada in 2001, 34,000

or 87% were living in Toronto. Toronto is also home to a large share of recent immigrants from Jamaica, Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago. Of the 74,000 recent immigrants to Canada who were born in the United States, a relatively small proportion—20%—were residing in Toronto in 2001. However, even the share of recent immigrants born in the United States exceeds the 11% share of Canadian-born persons living in Canada’s largest city.

### ***High share of economic immigrants among very recent landings***

Statistics published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada show that the number of immigrants who reported Toronto as their destination when they landed in Canada jumped by nearly 170,000 between the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, an increase of more than 50%, and then dropped by 26,300 in the second half of the 1990s. The increase and decline were concentrated in the family and refugee classes, while the number of economic immigrants increased, particularly in the most recent five-year period. Six in ten very recent immigrants destined for Toronto entered through the economic category.

**Table B-3: Recent immigrants by period of immigration—landings by immigration category, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 1986-2000 (number and percentage distribution)**

	1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2000	
Family class	117,500	36%	216,500	44%	130,000	28%
Economic immigrants	157,800	49%	188,400	38%	285,500	61%
Refugees	44,700	14%	79,700	16%	44,700	10%
Other immigrants	4,200	1%	8,500	2%	6,700	1%
Total	324,300	100%	493,200	100%	466,900	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2002* (data set).

Note: The 2001 Census did not ask immigrants about the immigration categories through which they were admitted to Canada. The information in Table B-3 was obtained from records at Citizenship and Immigration Canada and pertains to the time of landing. Immigration categories are described in the Glossary.

Within the family class, the number of sponsored spouses doubled from 1986-1990 to more than 80,000 in the first half of the 1990s, before sliding back somewhat. The number of other relatives—parents and grandparents, sons and daughters, and fiancés—increased from about 75,000 in 1986-1990 to 130,000 in 1991-1995 before falling to half that level during the 1996-2000 period.

As for refugees, government-assisted refugees declined in number from 16,000 in the second half of the 1980s to 7,000 a decade later. The number of privately-sponsored refugees dwindled to 5,000 after peaking in the first half of the 1980s at 38,000. During the 1990s, 55,000 refugees who landed in Canada intended to settle in Toronto.

Skilled workers and their dependants account for the lion’s share of economic immigrants, as well as for all the growth in the number of economic immigrants during the 15 years before 2001. The number of entrepreneurs with dependants was between ten and fifteen thousand in each five-year period.

## Religions changing with countries of birth

While all Christians combined are still as numerous as other religious affiliations among very recent immigrants, the share of very recent immigrants affiliated with the Muslim and Hindu faiths is higher than among earlier immigrants. Buddhists and Sikhs make up smaller, relatively stable shares of immigrants. Among the Canadian-born, none of these four non-Christian religions claims the affiliation of more than 2% of the population.

**Table B-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—religious affiliation, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996-2001	
Roman Catholic	861,860	34%	675,940	33%	400,340	42%	200,920	30%	74,680	18%
Protestant	824,600	32%	307,740	15%	202,330	21%	71,410	11%	33,980	8%
Orthodox Christian	63,080	2%	113,110	6%	53,630	6%	28,370	4%	31,120	7%
Other Christian	78,270	3%	94,580	5%	32,960	3%	37,270	6%	24,360	6%
Muslim	56,680	2%	189,700	9%	35,770	4%	70,400	11%	83,530	20%
Buddhist	20,830	1%	73,600	4%	30,200	3%	31,340	5%	12,060	3%
Hindu	45,890	2%	141,530	7%	31,620	3%	66,990	10%	42,930	10%
Sikh	28,570	1%	61,000	3%	17,120	2%	26,920	4%	16,970	4%
Other	126,930	5%	66,230	3%	37,340	4%	18,330	3%	10,570	3%
No religion	450,170	18%	309,570	15%	113,170	12%	111,070	17%	85,340	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,556,860</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,032,960</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>954,420</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>663,040</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>415,510</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Religions are listed in order of their share of the population of Canada, from highest to lowest, with Christian religions grouped together.

Roman Catholics and Protestants each account for one-third of the Canadian-born population of Toronto. While Roman Catholics were numerous among earlier immigrants, their share has fallen with the more recent arrivals. Protestants make up an even smaller proportion of recent immigrants. The Anglican Church claims the affiliation of one in ten Canadian-born persons, while only one in one-hundred of very recent immigrants are affiliated with this church. The same trend applies to the United Church. The proportion of immigrants reporting Orthodox Christian faith varies only slightly by period of immigration.

## AGE AND GENDER

### *Nearly one-half of very recent immigrants are working-age adults 25 to 44*

The age distribution of the very recent immigrant population (those landing between 1996 and 2001) is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population, with a larger proportion aged 25 to 44 and proportionally fewer children under 15 years of age. In 2001, nearly one-half of recent immigrants living in Toronto were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared to 30% of the Canadian-born population. Children less than 15 years of age accounted for one-fifth of the recent immigrant population compared with 31% of the Canadian-born population.

**Table B-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	381,730	196,550	389,430	210,030	110,670	1,288,390
Immigrants	61,060	95,950	393,800	338,820	170,960	1,060,570
Immigrated before 1986	0	8,840	124,570	232,460	134,280	500,150
Immigrated 1986-1995	20,960	53,780	166,450	77,640	27,780	346,610
Immigrated 1996-2001	40,100	33,330	102,770	28,720	8,900	213,820
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	402,760	204,660	386,040	196,710	78,300	1,268,480
Immigrants	65,070	97,750	351,670	316,460	141,460	972,400
Immigrated before 1986	0	9,330	114,510	216,290	114,140	454,270
Immigrated 1986-1995	21,500	57,410	145,750	70,810	20,980	316,440
Immigrated 1996-2001	43,570	31,020	91,410	29,360	6,340	201,700
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	784,480	401,200	775,480	406,740	188,980	2,556,860
Immigrants	126,120	193,690	745,460	655,280	312,420	2,032,960
Immigrated before 1986	0	18,170	239,080	448,760	248,420	954,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	42,450	111,180	312,210	148,450	48,760	663,040
Immigrated 1996-2001	83,670	64,350	194,180	58,080	15,240	415,510
	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	31%	16%	30%	16%	7%	100%
Immigrants	6%	10%	37%	32%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	0%	2%	25%	47%	26%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	17%	47%	22%	7%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	20%	15%	47%	14%	4%	100%
Total population	20%	13%	33%	23%	11%	100%

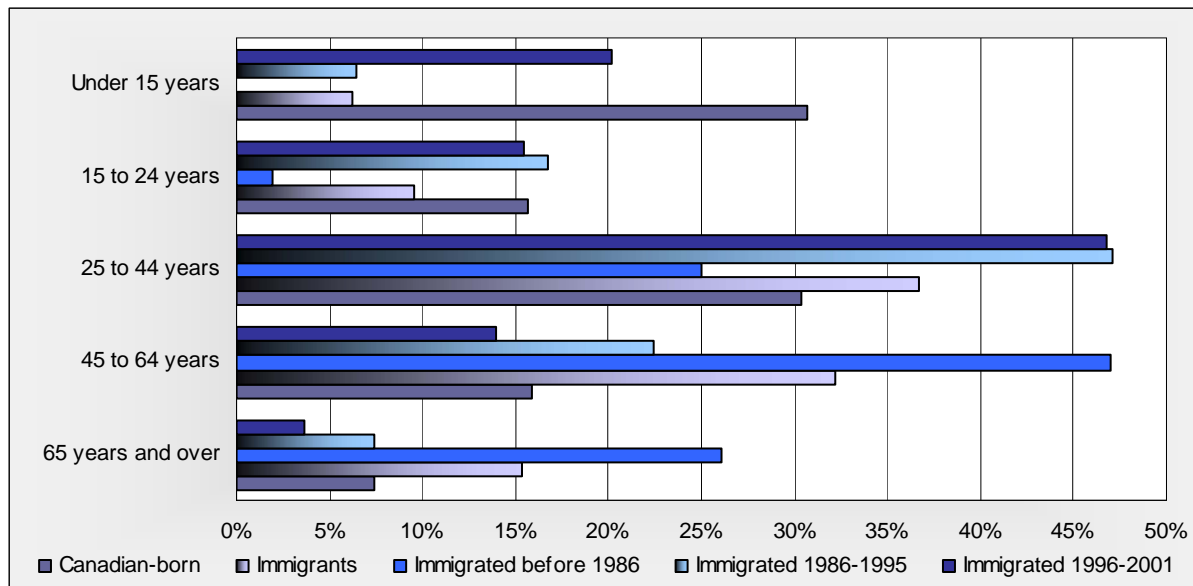
These differences in age structure are to some degree a result of how we define immigrants and the Canadian-born. The immigrant population grows older like the Canadian population but does not renew itself in the same way, as children born in Canada to immigrants are not considered immigrants. Thus, there are no persons under 15 years of age among immigrants

who landed before 1986, and the older age groups are over-represented among these earlier immigrants. By the same token, the share of children among the Canadian-born is large as it includes children born in Canada to immigrant parents. This is particularly so in Toronto since recent immigrants make up a very large share of the population.

The age structure of very recent immigrants closely resembles age at landing. Immigrants tend to arrive in Canada during their prime working-age years. This was the case among immigrants who landed more than 30 years ago, and it is still the case today. It is therefore not surprising that a large share of very recent immigrants were in the 25 to 44 age group.

Many of the characteristics and circumstances described in this profile vary with age. Differences between immigrants or groups of immigrants and the Canadian-born often are at least in part a reflection of differences in the age structure.

**Figure B-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born, by age, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)**



## *More women than men*

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The proportion of women in the recent immigrant population in Toronto is similar to but, at 51% to 52%, slightly higher than that of the Canadian-born population.

There are 42,300 more women than men among the 1,078,500 recent immigrants in Toronto. The number of women is particularly high among recent immigrants from the Philippines (13,000 more women than men out of 73,900 recent immigrants) and Jamaica (6,700 more women than men out of 39,500 recent immigrants).

**Table B-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage of women, by age, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Canadian-born	49%	49%	50%	52%	59%	50%
Immigrants	48%	50%	53%	52%	55%	52%
Immigrated before 1986	-	49%	52%	52%	54%	52%
Immigrated 1986-1995	49%	48%	53%	52%	57%	52%
Immigrated 1996-2001	48%	52%	53%	49%	58%	51%

As women on average live longer than men, they make up a large share of persons aged 65 years and over. But the higher proportion of women among recent immigrants is not related to age. For instance, almost two-thirds of recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 from the Philippines are women. Some of them have obtained permanent resident status after a period of employment as live-in caregivers.

At the opposite end of the spectrum of the gender mix are Switzerland, Malta, Iraq and Lebanon. Fifty-four percent or more of recent immigrants from these countries are men. Men outnumber women by 2,500 among recent immigrants from Iran and by 2,300 in the case of Pakistan.

The gender balance, by country of origin, has not changed greatly since 1996.

## LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

### *Nine in ten very recent immigrants speak English or French*

A large majority of Toronto's immigrants 15 years of age and over reported being able to carry on a conversation in at least one of Canada's two official languages. Even among very recent immigrants, who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, nine in ten (93% of men and 88% of women) reported being able to speak an official language in May 2001. Only one in ten of these very recent immigrants could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages was equally high among those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995, and, at 94%, greater among those who immigrated before 1986.

The proportion of Toronto's immigrants who reported being able to carry on a conversation in English or French decreases with age. Among immigrants under age 45 who landed in Canada between 1996 and 2001, almost all are able to speak an official language, and there is little difference between men and women in this regard. Among those aged 45 to 64, however, the percentage that can speak English or French falls, and more so for women than men. For both men and women, seniors aged 65 and over are least likely to have conversational ability in English or French.

**Table B-7: Very recent immigrants (immigrated between 1996 and 2001)—15 years of age and over—knowledge of official languages, by age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	English only		French only		English and French		Neither English nor French		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
15 to 24 years	29,900	90%	50	0.2%	2,060	6%	1,315	4%	33,325	100%
25 to 44 years	90,625	88%	130	0.1%	4,805	5%	7,215	7%	102,775	100%
45 to 64 years	19,805	69%	55	0.2%	745	3%	8,115	28%	28,720	100%
65 years and over	3,620	41%	125	1.4%	95	1%	5,060	57%	8,900	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>143,945</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>7,710</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>21,705</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>173,715</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Men</b>										
15 to 24 years	28,650	92%	10	0.0%	1,340	4%	1,015	3%	31,015	100%
25 to 44 years	83,120	91%	100	0.1%	4,635	5%	3,555	4%	91,410	100%
45 to 64 years	24,425	83%	45	0.2%	995	3%	3,895	13%	29,360	100%
65 years and over	3,355	53%	55	0.9%	160	3%	2,765	44%	6,335	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>139,550</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>7,130</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>11,230</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>158,120</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>										
15 to 24 years	58,555	91%	60	0.1%	3,405	5%	2,330	4%	64,350	100%
25 to 44 years	173,745	89%	225	0.1%	9,440	5%	10,770	6%	194,180	100%
45 to 64 years	44,230	76%	95	0.2%	1,740	3%	12,005	21%	58,070	100%
65 years and over	6,975	46%	180	1.2%	260	2%	7,825	51%	15,240	100%
<b>15 years and over</b>	<b>283,495</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>14,840</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>32,930</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>331,830</b>	<b>100%</b>

Ability to converse in either or both official languages has improved with the very recent immigrant cohort: 4% more men and 5% more women had this ability in 2001 compared to a



similar cohort (those who landed within the five years prior to the census) in 1996. This may reflect changes in countries of origin, the increase in the number of economic immigrants and perhaps also greater awareness among immigrants of the need to speak Canada's languages before and after arrival.

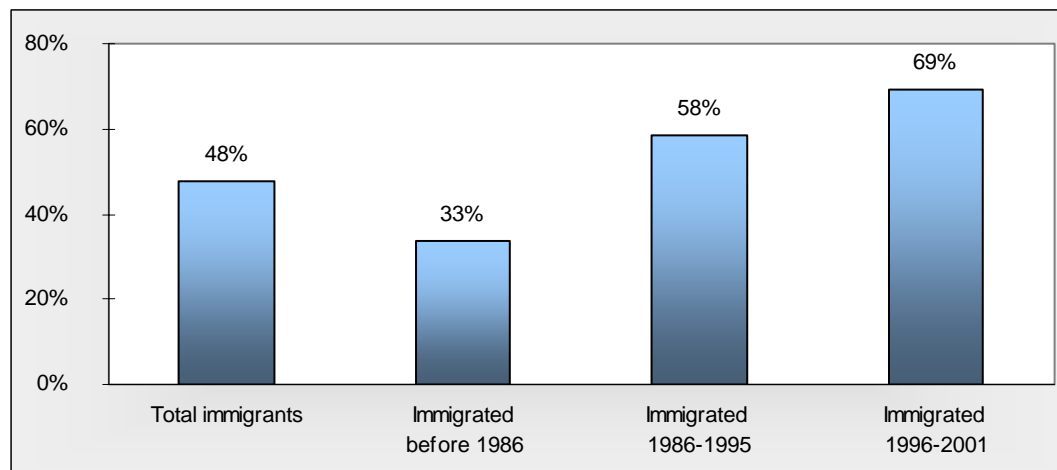
### ***Seven in ten very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home***

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For the majority of Toronto's recent immigrants, the language spoken most often at home is one other than English or French. Seven in ten immigrants who landed between 1996 and 2001 most often speak a foreign language in their homes.

The use of foreign languages is also high among other immigrant cohorts. Three in five of those who immigrated between 1986 and 1995, and one in three of those who immigrated prior to 1986 most often speak a foreign language at home.

**Figure B-2: Immigrants by period of immigration—15 years of age and over—use of a foreign language at home, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)**



The use of foreign languages in the home was slightly more common in 2001 than in 1996 for a given length of stay in Canada. Among those who had lived in Canada from 5 to 15 years, 58% commonly used a foreign language in 2001, compared to 55% in 1996.

### ***Very recent immigrants better educated than those who came before***

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The share of immigrants with a minimal education is four to five times as large as the share of the Canadian-born with a minimal education. The Canadian-born are more likely than immigrants to have some high school or to have completed university. Very recent immigrants, however, boast a significant number of university graduates.

When education levels are compared by age group, the younger generation has a much higher level of education than older groups, whether born inside or outside Canada. One in seven persons under 45 years of age born in Canada has not completed high school, compared to one half of persons age 65 and over. More than three in five Canadian-born persons under 45 years

of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to 39% of men and 27% of women over 65 years of age. A similar large shift in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants.

**Table B-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—highest level of education, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	26,660	196,730	237,920	230,010	215,350	906,660
Immigrants	160,840	180,780	222,700	241,330	193,860	999,510
Immigrated before 1986	107,310	86,300	102,590	128,040	75,930	500,150
Immigrated 1986-1995	38,440	64,130	82,670	80,030	60,400	325,660
Immigrated 1996-2001	15,100	30,350	37,460	33,270	57,550	173,710
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	25,100	203,310	217,820	212,510	206,990	865,720
Immigrants	107,750	163,800	178,900	231,800	225,090	907,330
Immigrated before 1986	76,790	73,620	75,550	135,890	92,440	454,260
Immigrated 1986-1995	23,340	62,310	74,450	69,750	65,110	294,940
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,620	27,870	28,920	26,170	67,550	158,130
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	51,760	400,040	455,740	442,520	422,340	1,772,380
Immigrants	268,590	344,580	401,600	473,130	418,960	1,906,840
Immigrated before 1986	184,100	159,920	178,130	263,920	168,360	954,420
Immigrated 1986-1995	61,770	126,450	157,100	149,780	125,510	620,600
Immigrated 1996-2001	22,720	58,220	66,370	59,440	125,090	331,840
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	3%	22%	26%	25%	24%	100%
Immigrants	16%	18%	22%	24%	19%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	21%	17%	21%	26%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	12%	20%	25%	25%	19%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	9%	17%	22%	19%	33%	100%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	3%	23%	25%	25%	24%	100%
Immigrants	12%	18%	20%	26%	25%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	17%	16%	17%	30%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	21%	25%	24%	22%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	18%	18%	17%	43%	100%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	3%	23%	26%	25%	24%	100%
Immigrants	14%	18%	21%	25%	22%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	19%	17%	19%	28%	18%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	10%	20%	25%	24%	20%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7%	18%	20%	18%	38%	100%

**Table B-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—25 years of age and over, with no high school diploma or with post-secondary diploma or degree—by age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	42,810	45,550	55,480	260,740	111,800	29,940
Immigrants	71,710	119,450	113,270	235,090	148,040	31,880
Immigrated before 1986	21,980	82,620	87,500	73,190	101,230	26,220
Immigrated 1986-1995	35,360	26,120	20,080	91,580	34,330	3,800
Immigrated 1996-2001	14,380	10,720	5,720	70,320	12,470	1,860
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	55,770	42,630	34,860	240,620	115,310	30,590
Immigrants	65,920	86,580	76,710	214,960	178,690	47,780
Immigrated before 1986	23,010	63,090	62,020	65,720	120,200	39,850
Immigrated 1986-1995	32,640	17,140	11,530	79,900	40,330	5,810
Immigrated 1996-2001	10,290	6,350	3,160	69,360	18,180	2,130
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	98,570	88,190	90,340	501,360	227,120	60,520
Immigrants	137,620	206,030	189,980	450,050	326,720	79,660
Immigrated before 1986	44,990	145,690	149,520	138,910	221,430	66,070
Immigrated 1986-1995	68,000	43,260	31,590	171,470	74,650	9,610
Immigrated 1996-2001	24,670	17,070	8,890	139,680	30,640	3,990

	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	11%	22%	50%	67%	53%	27%
Immigrants	18%	35%	66%	60%	44%	19%
Immigrated before 1986	18%	36%	65%	59%	44%	20%
Immigrated 1986-1995	21%	34%	72%	55%	44%	14%
Immigrated 1996-2001	14%	37%	64%	68%	43%	21%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	14%	22%	45%	62%	59%	39%
Immigrants	19%	27%	54%	61%	56%	34%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	29%	54%	57%	56%	35%
Immigrated 1986-1995	22%	24%	55%	55%	57%	28%
Immigrated 1996-2001	11%	22%	50%	76%	62%	34%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	13%	22%	48%	65%	56%	32%
Immigrants	18%	31%	61%	60%	50%	25%
Immigrated before 1986	19%	32%	60%	58%	49%	27%
Immigrated 1986-1995	22%	29%	65%	55%	50%	20%
Immigrated 1996-2001	13%	29%	58%	72%	53%	26%

Canadian-born persons in Toronto generally have more education than immigrants, whether one considers the proportion without a high school diploma or the proportion with post-secondary credentials. The differences are in the order of 5 to 10 percentage points. However, this pattern is broken with the younger very recent immigrants. Fully three-quarters of men aged 25-44 who immigrated during the 1996-2001 period have a post-secondary diploma or degree, compared to three in five Canadian-born men. For very recent immigrant women in the same age group, two-thirds have a post-secondary diploma or degree, about the same share as for their Canadian-born counterparts. By the same token, the share of persons with less than high school is the same for very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born in the 25-44 age group. This very high education level of very recent immigrants is something new. In 1996, immigrants in the comparable cohort, those who had landed in the five years previous to the census, were not as well educated.

### *Recent immigrants add to Toronto's pool of scientists and engineers*

Approximately three out of every five men who immigrated after 1985 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades. This compares to two out of five Canadian-born men. Among women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, one in five recent immigrants have studied in the field of physical sciences, engineering and trades, compared to one in nine Canadian-born women with similar education levels.

**Table B-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, with post-secondary diploma or degree—major field of study, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Physical sciences, engineering and trades		Social sciences, education and arts		Commerce, management and business administration		Health professions and related technologies		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	47,270	11%	225,350	51%	115,120	26%	56,620	13%	444,360	100%
Immigrants	87,330	20%	155,330	36%	126,560	29%	64,540	15%	433,760	100%
Immigrated before 1986	29,300	21%	47,340	34%	42,820	31%	20,440	15%	139,890	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	30,960	15%	77,270	38%	61,900	30%	33,340	16%	203,470	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	27,090	30%	30,720	34%	21,860	24%	10,770	12%	90,430	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	169,080	40%	138,180	33%	96,290	23%	14,970	4%	418,520	100%
Immigrants	266,750	58%	85,360	19%	83,060	18%	20,880	5%	456,050	100%
Immigrated before 1986	78,230	58%	24,020	18%	26,160	19%	6,140	5%	134,540	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	128,740	56%	47,400	21%	41,550	18%	10,280	5%	227,970	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	59,790	64%	13,960	15%	15,360	16%	4,460	5%	93,550	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	216,350	25%	363,530	42%	211,410	25%	71,600	8%	862,880	100%
Immigrants	354,080	40%	240,700	27%	209,620	24%	85,420	10%	889,820	100%
Immigrated before 1986	107,520	39%	71,330	26%	68,970	25%	26,580	10%	274,390	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	159,700	37%	124,690	29%	103,440	24%	43,620	10%	431,440	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	86,870	47%	44,680	24%	37,210	20%	15,230	8%	183,980	100%

By contrast, recent immigrants are represented in significantly smaller proportions than the Canadian-born in the social sciences, education and the arts. One-half of Canadian-born women have diplomas or degrees in these fields, compared to one-third of very recent immigrant women. For men, the share of diplomas and degrees in the social sciences, education and the arts is one-third for the Canadian-born and less than one-fifth for recent immigrants. The several immigrant cohorts and the Canadian-born are more alike with respect to the proportions who specialized in commerce and business and health professions and related technologies. The educational choices of immigrants, recent immigrants and the Canadian-born remain much the same as in 1996.

### *Recent immigrants more likely to attend school*

Very recent immigrants are relatively likely to be in school. School attendance is nearly twice as high for this group as for the Canadian-born in the 25-44 age group and nearly three times as high in the 45-64 age group.

**Table B-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, attending school—by age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	133,950	50,050	9,900	68%	13%	5%
Immigrants	67,390	64,760	17,190	70%	16%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	5,660	15,010	9,100	64%	12%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	39,270	25,220	4,860	73%	15%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	22,470	24,560	3,240	67%	24%	11%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	133,060	40,050	5,540	65%	10%	3%
Immigrants	68,850	47,320	13,160	70%	13%	4%
Immigrated before 1986	5,830	10,750	6,050	63%	9%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	40,690	17,900	3,890	71%	12%	5%
Immigrated 1996-2001	22,330	18,660	3,220	72%	20%	11%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	267,010	90,110	15,430	67%	12%	4%
Immigrants	136,230	112,070	30,340	70%	15%	5%
Immigrated before 1986	11,490	25,750	15,130	63%	11%	3%
Immigrated 1986-1995	79,960	43,110	8,740	72%	14%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	44,800	43,210	6,460	70%	22%	11%

School attendance, of course, is much higher in the youngest age group, persons of 15 to 24 years of age, than in older age groups. Here, in comparison to the Canadian-born, we find a higher rate of attendance for men who immigrated very recently and a similar rate for very recent immigrant women. The latter is just as noteworthy as the former, as educational participation of young Canadian-born women is very high by international standards. School attendance is also high among young earlier immigrants. School attendance rates for all groups are similar to those in 1996, with one exception: more young earlier immigrants were in school in 2001 than in 1996.

## PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

### FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS

#### *Older recent immigrants more likely to be living with relatives*

Very few recent immigrants live alone. Like the Canadian-born population, a large majority of recent immigrants live in households with at least two people, and in most cases, these are people with whom they are related by blood, marriage or adoption. In fact, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live with relatives. This difference is seen in all age groups, but is most notable among people aged 65 and over. Among Canadian-born seniors in Toronto, two-thirds live with relatives, while nearly one-third live alone. By comparison, nine out of ten very recent immigrants aged 65 and over live with relatives, while only 6% live alone. In part, these figures probably reflect a difference in the average age of recent immigrant seniors and Canadian-born seniors.

**Table C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—living arrangements, by age, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

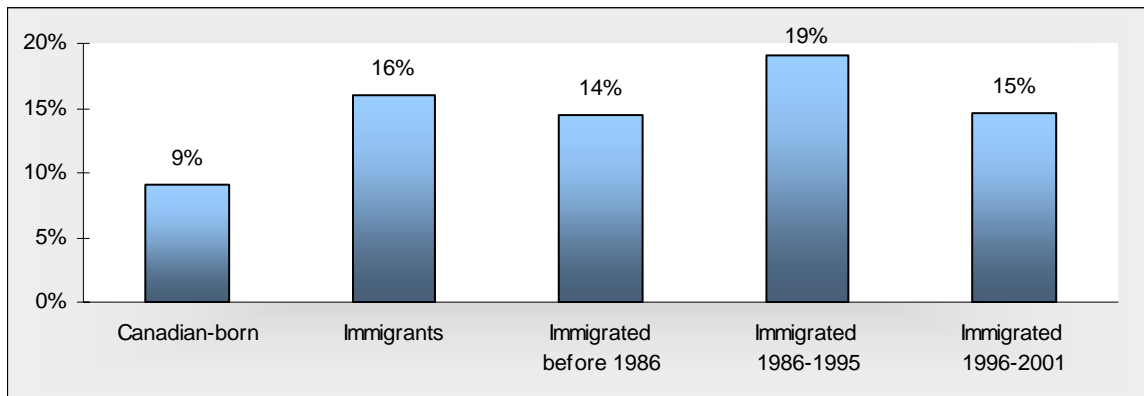
	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996 - 2001	
<b>All ages (including 0-14 years)</b>										
Living alone	209,120	8%	146,400	7%	104,140	11%	29,230	4%	13,030	3%
Living with non-relatives only	99,760	4%	58,520	3%	21,960	2%	18,980	3%	17,580	4%
Living with relatives	2,242,500	88%	1,825,510	90%	827,180	87%	614,090	93%	384,240	93%
<b>15-24 years</b>										
Living alone	6,700	2%	2,890	1%	470	3%	1,550	1%	870	1%
Living with non-relatives only	19,870	5%	6,350	3%	860	5%	2,970	3%	2,530	4%
Living with relatives	373,730	93%	184,070	95%	16,800	93%	106,440	96%	60,830	95%
<b>25-44 years</b>										
Living alone	85,950	11%	41,240	6%	15,600	7%	15,980	5%	9,660	5%
Living with non-relatives only	57,520	7%	33,240	4%	8,610	4%	11,710	4%	12,930	7%
Living with relatives	629,990	81%	670,070	90%	214,660	90%	284,170	91%	171,230	88%
<b>45-64 years</b>										
Living alone	56,820	14%	44,710	7%	35,910	8%	7,150	5%	1,650	3%
Living with non-relatives only	15,940	4%	13,230	2%	8,620	2%	3,320	2%	1,300	2%
Living with relatives	332,640	82%	596,540	91%	403,630	90%	137,870	93%	55,080	95%
<b>65 years and over</b>										
Living alone	59,640	32%	57,580	18%	52,170	21%	4,560	9%	850	6%
Living with non-relatives only	3,820	2%	4,950	2%	3,890	2%	770	2%	300	2%
Living with relatives	124,670	66%	249,590	80%	192,080	77%	43,400	89%	14,080	92%

Note: For definitions of living arrangements and related concepts, see the Glossary.

### ***Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families***

Recent immigrants are similar to Canadian-born individuals in that most live in nuclear families, with no relatives other than the immediate members of the nuclear family. However, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only 9% are part of an extended family. The proportion of very recent immigrants in that kind of arrangement is almost twice as large.

**Figure C-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage living with relatives in an extended family, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**



Note: For definitions of extended and nuclear families, see the Glossary. Whereas Table C-1 includes all persons, Figure C-1 and Table C-2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in “non-family” households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section.

Older recent immigrants are most likely to live in an extended family. More than four in ten of very recent immigrants aged 65 and over live in extended families, compared to one in ten Canadian-born seniors. Older recent immigrants living in extended families are most often related to someone within a nuclear family and are not members of the nuclear family itself.

**Table C-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian- born—living with relatives in nuclear or extended family, by age, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Canadian-born		Immigrants		Immigrated before 1986		Immigrated 1986-1995		Immigrated 1996 - 2001	
<b>All ages</b>										
Nuclear family	2,006,820	90%	1,502,580	82%	692,710	84%	486,440	79%	323,420	84%
Extended family	204,790	9%	292,860	16%	119,340	14%	117,530	19%	55,990	15%
<b>Under 15 years</b>										
Nuclear family	700,680	90%	110,780	88%	-	-	36,200	86%	74,570	90%
Extended family	79,460	10%	14,260	11%	-	-	5,925	14%	8,340	10%
<b>15-24 years</b>										
Nuclear family	330,790	89%	150,000	81%	13,850	82%	87,130	82%	49,040	81%
Extended family	38,670	10%	30,620	17%	2,660	16%	17,370	16%	10,590	17%
<b>25-44 years</b>										
Nuclear family	567,110	90%	552,180	82%	179,710	84%	225,100	79%	147,370	86%
Extended family	49,970	8%	106,250	16%	31,290	15%	53,670	19%	21,300	12%
<b>45-64 years</b>										
Nuclear family	302,070	91%	502,590	84%	346,860	86%	111,000	81%	44,740	81%
Extended family	24,220	7%	86,360	14%	51,480	13%	25,130	18%	9,750	18%
<b>65 years and over</b>										
Nuclear family	106,190	85%	187,050	75%	152,320	79%	27,030	62%	7,710	55%
Extended family	12,480	10%	55,380	22%	33,920	18%	15,430	36%	6,030	43%

Note: For definitions of extended and nuclear families, see the Glossary. Whereas Table C-1 includes all persons, Figure C-1 and Table C-2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in “non-family” households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section. Consequently, the percentages in Table C-2 do not add to 100%.



## FAMILIES

### *One in three families is a recent immigrant family*

In Toronto in 2001, there were 1,079,000 immigrants who landed in Canada between 1986 and 2001. A large majority of these recent immigrants—935,000 or 87%—were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents or children. Nearly one in three families in Toronto is a recent immigrant family—that is, a family in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. In Canada as a whole, one in nine families is a recent immigrant family.

Most of the recent immigrant families consist of married or common-law couples, while only 13% are lone-parent families. Among Canadian-born families, 17% are lone-parent families, while 83% are married or common-law couples.

**Table C-3: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—family structure, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>All families (including 15-24 years)</b>				
Couples with or without children	355,450	83%	326,140	87%
Lone-parent families	72,610	17%	50,280	13%
Total number of families	428,060	100%	376,420	100%
<b>25-44 years</b>				
Couples with or without children	173,250	83%	191,060	88%
Lone-parent families	35,180	17%	27,290	12%
Total number of families	208,430	100%	218,350	100%
<b>45-64 years</b>				
Couples with or without children	127,480	83%	107,650	87%
Lone-parent families	26,330	17%	16,800	14%
Total number of families	153,810	100%	124,440	100%
<b>65 years and over</b>				
Couples with or without children	50,590	85%	25,180	84%
Lone-parent families	8,640	15%	4,790	16%
Total number of families	59,230	100%	29,970	100%

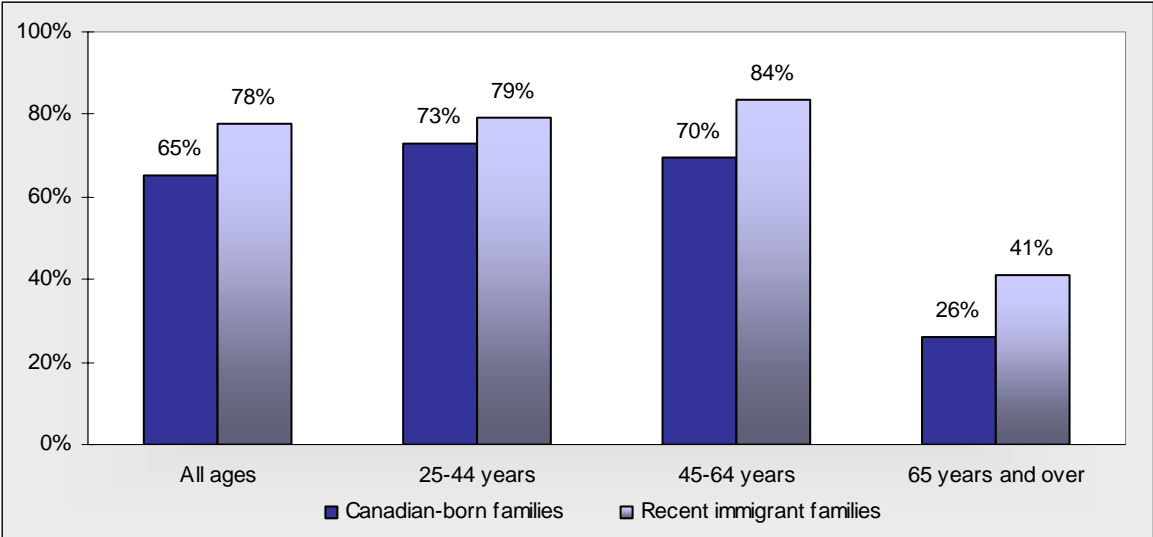
Note: For definitions of family and related concepts, see the Glossary. Since the 1996 Census there have been changes to the definition of family.

**Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home**

Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families differ in the proportion of families with children at home. More than three in four recent immigrant families have at least one child of any age living at home. By comparison, less than two in three Canadian-born families have children at home.

The difference is greater the older the oldest member of the family. Among young families, 79% of recent immigrant families have children at home, compared to 73% of Canadian-born families. However, 41% of recent immigrant families of seniors have children in the home, compared to 26% of Canadian-born families of seniors.

**Figure C-2: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)**



The higher proportion of older recent immigrant families with children living at home could be due to a greater likelihood that older children stay longer in the parental home, as well as possible differences in the timing of childbirth and level of fertility. Some of the children in older immigrant families may be adults living with and possibly supporting one or two aging parents.

## *Older recent immigrant families have more children living at home*

Recent immigrant families with children are somewhat more likely to have more than two children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. As many as 20% of recent immigrant families with children have three or more children, compared to 17% of Canadian-born families.

The share of young families with children that have three or more children is 18% for recent immigrant families and 19% for Canadian-born families. Nearly one-quarter of recent immigrant families with children, with older spouse or lone parent 45 to 64 years of age, have more than two children, compared to 16% of Canadian-born families. Among the oldest recent immigrant families with children, 11% have three or more children living at home, compared to only 2% of Canadian-born families.

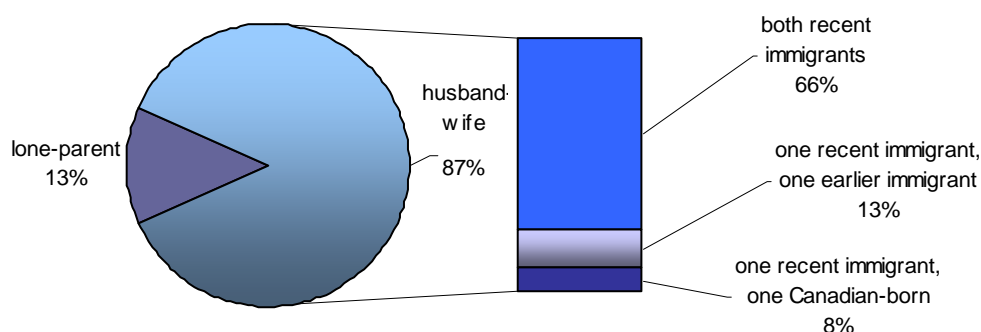
**Table C-4: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—never-married children living at home, by age of older spouse or lone parent, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>All ages (including 15-24 years)</b>				
One child	113,960	41%	113,410	39%
Two children	117,190	42%	121,310	42%
Three or more children	47,150	17%	57,310	20%
<b>25-44 years</b>				
One child	53,280	35%	67,570	39%
Two children	69,930	46%	74,120	43%
Three or more children	29,010	19%	31,690	18%
<b>45-64 years</b>				
One child	44,740	42%	36,020	35%
Two children	44,640	42%	43,940	42%
Three or more children	17,640	16%	24,270	23%
<b>65 years and over</b>				
One child	13,270	86%	8,210	67%
Two children	1,800	12%	2,780	23%
Three or more children	340	2%	1,300	11%

***In two-thirds of recent immigrant families, both spouses are recent immigrants***

Two in three recent immigrant families consist of a recently immigrated husband married to or living common-law with a recently immigrated wife, with or without children. An additional 13% of families have a recently immigrated spouse and a spouse who immigrated before 1986. Only 8% of recent immigrant families in Toronto have a recent immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse. This type of family structure is twice as common in Canada as a whole. Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1986, 26% consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C-3).

**Figure C-3: Recent immigrant families—family structure showing immigrant status of spouses, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)**



When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Just 3% of recent immigrant couples live common-law, compared to 14% of Canadian-born couples. Even among younger couples, where common-law relationships are the clear preference of the Canadian-born, relatively few recent immigrant couples have chosen this option.

**Table C-5: Recent immigrant and Canadian-born families—couples in common-law relationships, by age of older spouse, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Canadian-born families		Recent immigrant families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All ages	50,410	14%	6,980	3%
15-24 years	3,170	76%	330	25%
25-44 years	32,020	18%	4,890	4%
45-64 years	13,480	11%	1,620	2%
65 years and over	1,740	3%	150	1%

The low incidence of common-law relationships is in part a result of immigration law, which, prior to the introduction of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA)* in June 2002, did not recognize common-law relationships.

## HOUSEHOLDS

### *One in four households is a recent immigrant household*

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In 2001, there were 429,000 recent immigrant households—households in which at least one member 15 years or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 26% of the total number of households in Toronto.

Two out of five recent immigrant households have at least one member who immigrated after 1995. In about one-half of these households, all members are very recent immigrants. The other half consists of very recent immigrants living together with other persons. In 80% of these households, the other persons are immigrants who landed before 1996, in 14% they are Canadian-born, and in 7% they are both Canadian-born and immigrants who landed before 1996. In Canada as a whole, the proportion of very recent immigrants living with Canadian-born persons is much higher and the share of very recent immigrants living with other immigrants much lower.

Four out of ten households in Toronto consist of only Canadian-born persons. Households that include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants account for one-third of households.

**Table C-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born	660,830	40%
Earlier immigrants	531,710	33%
Recent immigrants	429,000	26%
1986-1995 immigrants	256,890	16%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	83,190	5%
1996-2001 immigrants only	88,930	5%
All households	1,634,760	100%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

### *Recent immigrant households more likely to be larger than a nuclear family*

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A recent immigrant household is much more likely than a Canadian-born household to consist of one or more families. The large majority of recent immigrant households, 85%, are family households.

More than one in three Canadian-born households is a non-family household, and most of these consist of a person living alone. Among recent immigrant households, persons living alone are much rarer.

Most households consist of a nuclear family—that is, a couple with or without children or a lone parent with one or more children. Immigrant households, except for households of very recent immigrants with others, are somewhat more likely to consist of just a nuclear family than Canadian-born households.

A significant proportion of recent immigrant households consist of a nuclear family living with other persons. In most of these “expanded-family” households, the non-family person or persons are related to the family. Expanded-family households occur much less frequently among the Canadian-born.

**Table C-7: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household structure, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	410,450	376,660	28,700	5,090	209,000	41,370
Earlier immigrants	409,220	351,860	42,440	14,920	104,120	18,370
Recent immigrants	365,380	270,520	58,550	36,320	42,260	21,390
1986-1995 immigrants	215,950	166,680	32,980	16,290	29,230	11,740
1996-2001 immigrants with others	76,650	37,410	20,850	18,390	0	6,540
1996-2001 immigrants only	72,800	66,430	4,730	1,640	13,030	3,120
All households	1,192,450	1,005,790	130,210	56,450	359,590	82,710

Households	All family households	Family households			Non-family households	
		Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons
Canadian-born	62%	57%	4%	1%	32%	6%
Earlier immigrants	77%	66%	8%	3%	20%	3%
Recent immigrants	85%	63%	14%	8%	10%	5%
1986-1995 immigrants	84%	65%	13%	6%	11%	5%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	92%	45%	25%	22%	0%	8%
1996-2001 immigrants only	82%	75%	5%	2%	15%	4%
All households	73%	62%	8%	3%	22%	5%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

Households of recent immigrants are also much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of two or more families. These families may be related to each other, as for example a married couple living with the family of one of their children. Multiple family households are most common among households combining very recent immigrants with other persons. Many recent immigrants clearly live in households that are different from the standard nuclear family.

## Recent immigrant households tend to be large

Recent immigrant households are more likely than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households to be large in size. One in two recent immigrant households has one to three members, compared to three out of four Canadian-born households. The proportion of households with four or more members is twice as large among recent immigrant households as among Canadian-born households.

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Households where very recent immigrants live together with other persons are most likely of all households to be large, with nearly one in four of such households having six or more members. The share of equally large households among Canadian-born households is only 2%.

**Table C-8: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household size, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

Households	Number of persons in household			Total
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	508,150	139,910	12,760	660,820
Earlier immigrants	360,010	148,680	23,030	531,720
Recent immigrants	217,740	160,780	50,500	429,010
1986-1995 immigrants	129,280	101,200	26,420	256,890
1996-2001 immigrants with others	36,060	27,950	19,200	83,200
1996-2001 immigrants only	52,410	31,650	4,880	88,930
All households	1,095,480	452,500	86,780	1,634,750

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated average size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	77%	21%	2%	2.5
Earlier immigrants	68%	28%	4%	2.9
Recent immigrants	51%	37%	12%	3.6
1986-1995 immigrants	50%	39%	10%	3.6
1996-2001 immigrants with others	43%	34%	23%	4.2
1996-2001 immigrants only	59%	36%	5%	3.3
All households	67%	28%	5%	2.9

Note: The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary. Average size of household is estimated assuming an average of 4.5 for households with four or five members and an average of 7 for households with six or more members. For households with one, two or three members, the actual size of household was used in the calculation.

## More care of children

The proportion of recent immigrants 15 years of age and over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons in the same category. On the other hand, the share of recent immigrants spending time on a regular basis to look after elder persons is comparable to the share of Canadian-born persons who spend time on a regular basis caring for seniors.

**Table C-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—reporting unpaid care of children or elders, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage)**

	Care of			
	Children		Elders	
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	340,370	26%	175,910	14%
Immigrants	448,300	42%	187,640	18%
Immigrated before 1986	190,370	38%	102,260	20%
Immigrated 1986-1995	165,360	48%	58,660	17%
Immigrated 1996-2001	92,580	43%	26,730	13%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	264,690	21%	122,140	10%
Immigrants	348,110	36%	139,670	14%
Immigrated before 1986	153,140	34%	74,280	16%
Immigrated 1986-1995	125,050	40%	44,610	14%
Immigrated 1996-2001	69,930	35%	20,790	10%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	605,060	24%	298,040	12%
Immigrants	796,410	39%	327,310	16%
Immigrated before 1986	343,510	36%	176,530	18%
Immigrated 1986-1995	290,400	44%	103,260	16%
Immigrated 1996-2001	162,500	39%	47,520	11%



## PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

### PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

#### *Labour force participation lower the more recent the arrival*

Very recent immigrants are not as active in the labour market as the Canadian-born. The difference in labour force participation between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is eighteen percentage points for women and six percentage points for men. Labour force participation of immigrants who have been in Canada for a longer period of time is rather more like that of the Canadian-born, with immigrant men showing higher rates of participation and women showing lower rates of participation than their Canadian-born counterparts. A pattern of adjustment and increasing involvement of immigrants in the Canadian labour market with longer stay is evident in all three age groups, for both men and women. Immigrant women have a larger gap to bridge than immigrant men. Earlier immigrants in the 45-64 age group do not quite reach the level of participation of the Canadian-born. Young persons who immigrated before 1986 are more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born of the same age. This last group is very small, however, accounting for only a small percentage of earlier immigrants.

**Table D-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	133,400	331,240	154,130	618,770
Immigrants	52,130	301,780	218,570	572,480
Immigrated before 1986	6,450	104,610	154,660	265,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	30,090	128,440	49,590	208,110
Immigrated 1996-2001	15,600	68,730	14,340	98,660
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	134,130	360,750	167,280	662,150
Immigrants	54,010	318,930	261,490	634,420
Immigrated before 1986	6,490	105,840	179,730	292,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	31,960	132,950	59,250	224,150
Immigrated 1996-2001	15,560	80,140	22,510	118,210
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	267,520	691,990	321,410	1,280,920
Immigrants	106,140	620,710	480,050	1,206,890
Immigrated before 1986	12,940	210,450	334,380	557,770
Immigrated 1986-1995	62,040	261,390	108,840	432,260
Immigrated 1996-2001	31,160	148,870	36,850	216,870

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

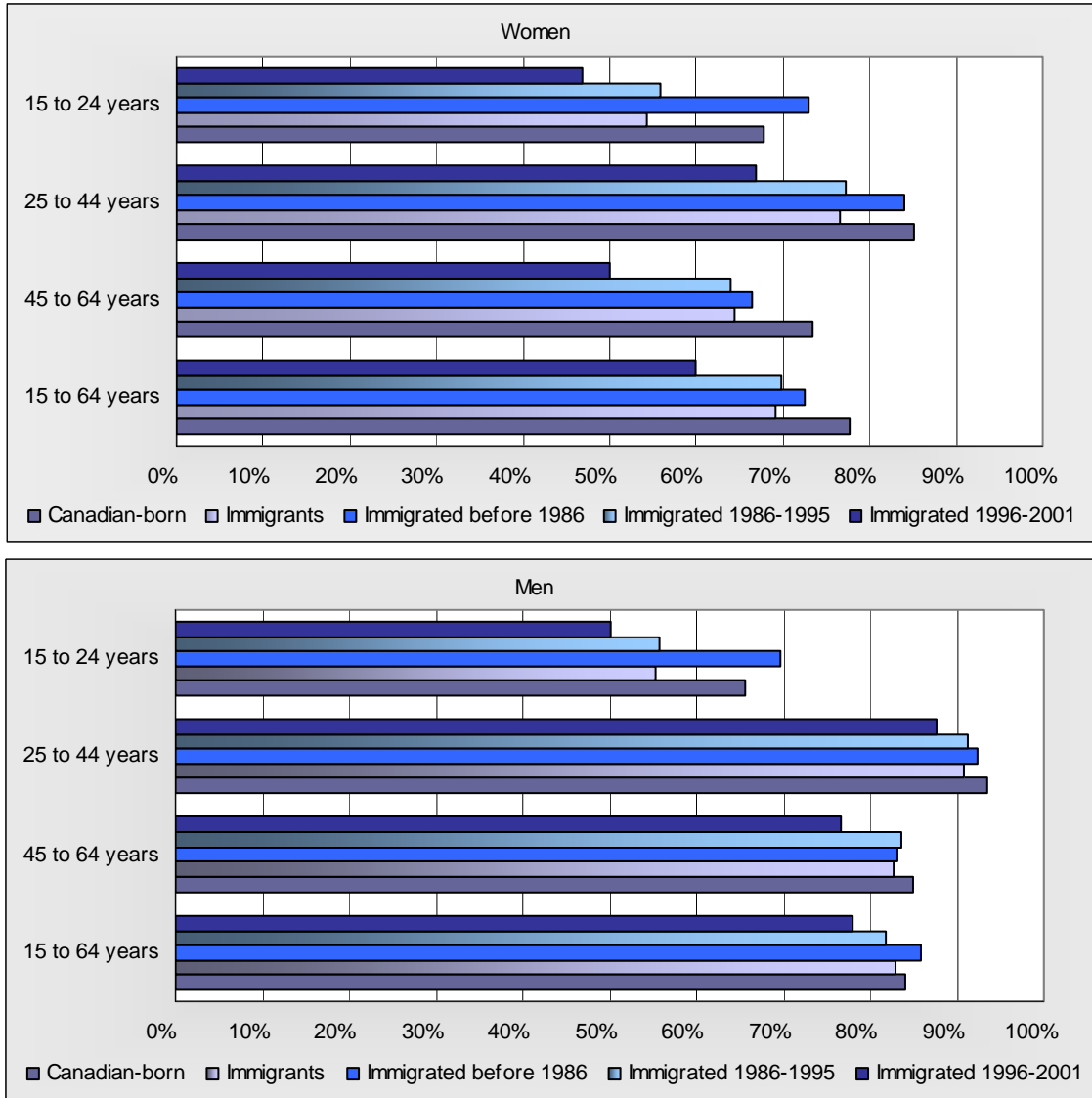
**Table D-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	68%	85%	73%	78%	618,770
Immigrants	54%	77%	65%	69%	572,480
Immigrated before 1986	73%	84%	67%	73%	265,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	56%	77%	64%	70%	208,110
Immigrated 1996-2001	47%	67%	50%	60%	98,660
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	66%	93%	85%	84%	662,150
Immigrants	55%	91%	83%	83%	634,420
Immigrated before 1986	70%	92%	83%	86%	292,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	56%	91%	84%	82%	224,150
Immigrated 1996-2001	50%	88%	77%	78%	118,210
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	67%	89%	79%	81%	1,280,920
Immigrants	55%	83%	73%	76%	1,206,890
Immigrated before 1986	71%	88%	75%	79%	557,770
Immigrated 1986-1995	56%	84%	73%	76%	432,260
Immigrated 1996-2001	48%	77%	63%	68%	216,870

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Labour force participation was higher for most cohorts in the 2001 Census than in the 1996 Census. The young and old age cohorts showed greater gains than the middle age cohorts. Participation increased most among very recent immigrants: by five percentage points for very recent immigrant women, compared to two percentage points for other female cohorts, and seven percentage points for very recent immigrant men, compared to one percentage point for other male cohorts.

**Figure D-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**



Note: Figures D-1 and D-2 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

### *Pattern of adjustment similar for most levels of education*

Generally speaking, the higher the level of education, the greater the proportion of people who participate in the labour market. This observation holds for the Canadian-born as well as for all three cohorts of immigrants, with one exception: men who immigrated after 1985 and who at the time of the 2001 Census had only attended elementary school had a higher participation rate than those with some high school.

**Table D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)**

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	3,830	91,580	167,410	177,110	178,840	618,770
Immigrants	35,910	81,100	135,120	173,150	147,210	572,480
Immigrated before 1986	21,160	36,530	61,590	87,590	58,860	265,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	10,720	31,820	53,590	63,490	48,510	208,110
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,020	12,770	19,940	22,080	39,850	98,660
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	7,210	120,370	174,970	181,680	177,940	662,150
Immigrants	41,420	96,270	131,230	179,590	185,930	634,420
Immigrated before 1986	25,040	42,870	54,970	96,920	72,260	292,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	12,690	38,430	56,370	60,760	55,890	224,150
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,680	14,960	19,900	21,920	57,770	118,210
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	11,050	211,950	342,370	358,790	356,770	1,280,920
Immigrants	77,320	177,370	266,340	352,740	333,130	1,206,890
Immigrated before 1986	46,200	79,390	116,550	184,490	131,110	557,770
Immigrated 1986-1995	23,410	70,250	109,970	124,260	104,410	432,260
Immigrated 1996-2001	7,700	27,730	39,840	43,990	97,610	216,870

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

**Table D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by level of education and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

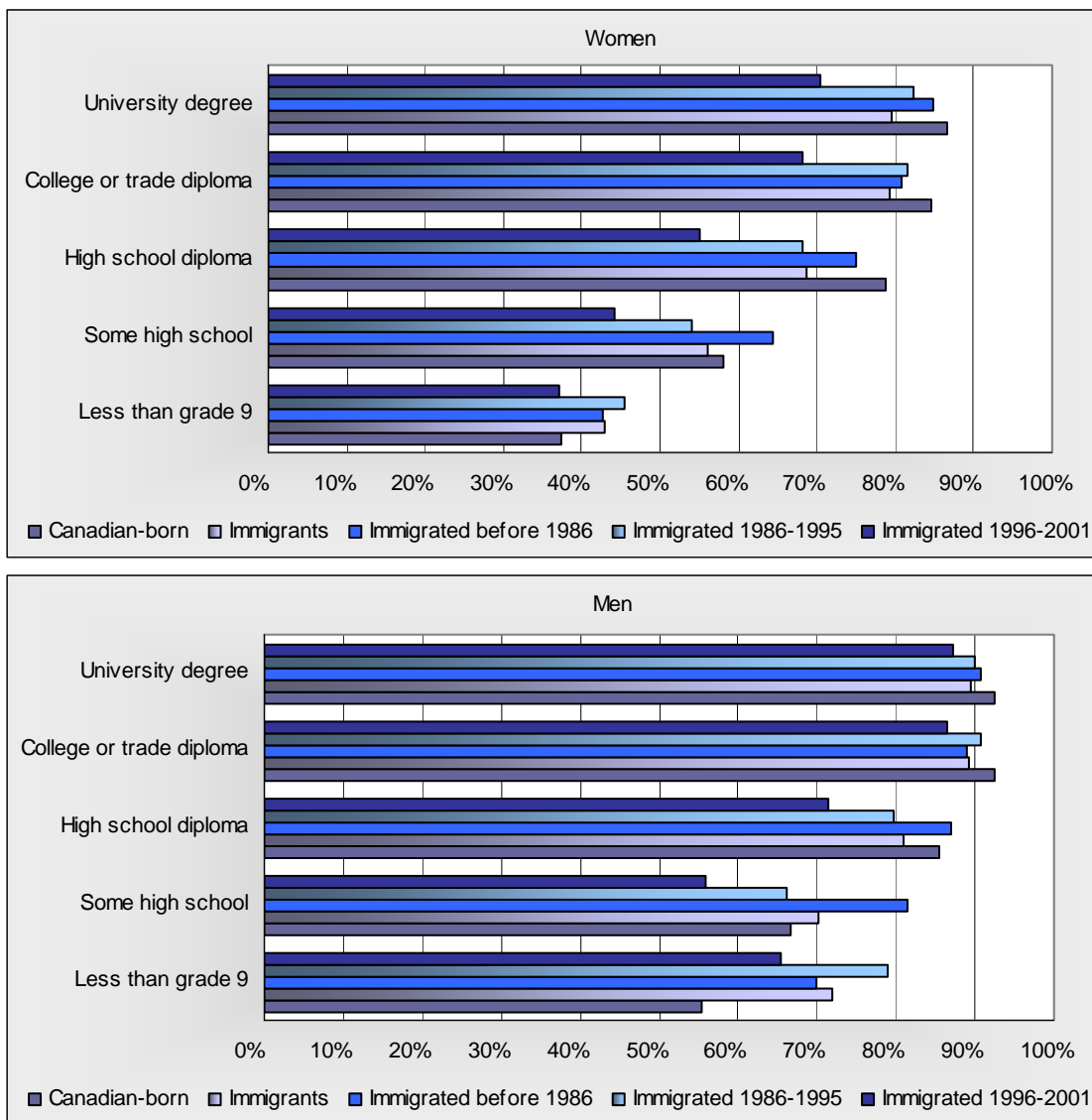
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	37%	58%	79%	85%	87%	78%
Immigrants	43%	56%	69%	79%	80%	69%
Immigrated before 1986	43%	64%	75%	81%	85%	73%
Immigrated 1986-1995	46%	54%	68%	82%	82%	70%
Immigrated 1996-2001	37%	44%	55%	68%	70%	60%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	55%	67%	85%	93%	92%	84%
Immigrants	72%	70%	81%	89%	89%	83%
Immigrated before 1986	70%	81%	87%	89%	91%	86%
Immigrated 1986-1995	79%	66%	80%	91%	90%	82%
Immigrated 1996-2001	65%	56%	71%	86%	87%	78%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	48%	63%	82%	88%	89%	81%
Immigrants	55%	63%	74%	84%	85%	76%
Immigrated before 1986	54%	73%	80%	85%	88%	79%
Immigrated 1986-1995	59%	60%	74%	86%	86%	76%
Immigrated 1996-2001	47%	50%	62%	76%	79%	68%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

As well, immigrants with little schooling, even very recent immigrants, are equally or more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born with low education. But at all other education levels there is a standard pattern of relatively low participation rates for very recently landed immigrants and convergence to the rates of the Canadian-born with longer stay.

Participation rates have increased for some cohorts since the 1996 Census, by one to three percentage points for most education levels and immigrant cohorts. The increases for very recent immigrants, by education level, are not as high as the gains by age group mentioned earlier.

**Figure D-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by level of education and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**



Note: Figures D-1 and D-2 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

## *Knowledge of English important for labour force participation*

Most immigrants report that they have knowledge of either English or French when they immigrate to Canada. As reported at the time of the 2001 Census, the large majority of both men and women who immigrated during the 1990s and settled in Toronto have knowledge of English. Those who report having no knowledge of English are not nearly as active in the labour market as those who do. The gap in labour force participation between those who speak English and those who do not speak English is larger among earlier immigrants than among recent immigrants and also larger among women than among men.

**Table D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—labour force 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of English and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)**

	Population		Labour force	
	No English	No English	English	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	618,530	618,770
Immigrants	50,140	20,180	552,290	572,480
Immigrated before 1986	13,170	4,890	260,830	265,710
Immigrated 1986-1995	20,120	8,690	199,410	208,110
Immigrated 1996-2001	16,880	6,590	92,080	98,660
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	661,800	662,150
Immigrants	28,390	19,070	615,350	634,420
Immigrated before 1986	7,670	4,850	287,210	292,060
Immigrated 1986-1995	12,090	8,930	215,230	224,150
Immigrated 1996-2001	8,620	5,300	112,900	118,210
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	1,280,320	1,280,920
Immigrants	78,520	39,240	1,167,660	1,206,890
Immigrated before 1986	20,800	9,730	548,050	557,770
Immigrated 1986-1995	32,220	17,610	414,640	432,260
Immigrated 1996-2001	25,490	11,890	204,980	216,870

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

**Table D-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—labour force participation rates, by knowledge of English and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	Population share	Labour force participation rate		
	No English	No English	English	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	78%	78%
Immigrants	6%	40%	71%	69%
Immigrated before 1986	4%	37%	74%	73%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	43%	72%	70%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10%	39%	62%	60%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	84%	84%
Immigrants	4%	67%	83%	83%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	63%	86%	86%
Immigrated 1986-1995	4%	74%	82%	82%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6%	61%	79%	78%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	81%	81%
Immigrants	5%	50%	77%	76%
Immigrated before 1986	3%	47%	80%	79%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	55%	77%	76%
Immigrated 1996-2001	8%	47%	70%	68%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).



## *Unemployment not uncommon during initial years*

Immigrants who are in their initial years in Canada are more likely to experience unemployment than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, very recently immigrated men in Toronto experienced unemployment rates from 9% to 14%, depending on their age group, and very recent immigrant women experienced rates of 14% to 16%, also depending on their age group. Unemployment is significantly lower among persons who immigrated before 1996, except for among the youngest age group, but it is still higher than for the Canadian-born.

**Table D-7: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	13,970	13,570	4,540	32,070
Immigrants	7,580	25,350	11,310	44,230
Immigrated before 1986	800	5,320	6,030	12,150
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,230	9,490	3,240	16,950
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,540	10,540	2,050	15,120
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	15,800	12,330	4,730	32,850
Immigrants	7,360	18,220	11,490	37,070
Immigrated before 1986	820	4,180	6,160	11,150
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,330	6,480	2,940	13,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,220	7,570	2,390	12,180
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	29,760	25,900	9,260	64,910
Immigrants	14,940	43,560	22,810	81,300
Immigrated before 1986	1,620	9,480	12,190	23,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,570	15,970	6,170	30,700
Immigrated 1996-2001	4,750	18,110	4,440	27,300

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

**Table D-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	10%	4%	3%	5%	100%
Immigrants	15%	8%	5%	8%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	12%	5%	4%	5%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	14%	7%	7%	8%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	16%	15%	14%	15%	100%
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	12%	3%	3%	5%	100%
Immigrants	14%	6%	4%	6%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	13%	4%	3%	4%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	14%	5%	5%	6%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	14%	9%	11%	10%	100%
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	11%	4%	3%	5%	100%
Immigrants	14%	7%	5%	7%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	13%	5%	4%	4%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	14%	6%	6%	7%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	15%	12%	12%	13%	100%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

The unemployment rate for all age and gender cohorts shown in Table D-8 was lower in 2001 than in 1996. The decline was greater for the young and for very recent immigrants (five to ten percentage points) than for other cohorts (one to six percentage points).

The pattern just displayed, of unemployment rates that vary inversely with length of stay in Canada, occurs at all levels of education. For instance, men who immigrated after 1995 and who have a high school diploma have an unemployment rate of 10%. The rate drops to 7% for immigrants who landed between 1986 and 1995.

**Table D-9: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—level of education and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number)**

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	330	7,060	10,550	7,660	6,480	32,070
Immigrants	2,730	7,270	11,370	11,230	11,650	44,230
Immigrated before 1986	1,170	1,980	3,040	3,790	2,190	12,150
Immigrated 1986-1995	880	3,460	5,300	4,340	2,990	16,950
Immigrated 1996-2001	670	1,850	3,030	3,100	6,470	15,120
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	570	9,600	10,700	6,320	5,660	32,850
Immigrants	1,890	6,720	8,660	8,320	11,480	37,070
Immigrated before 1986	870	1,980	2,470	3,570	2,280	11,150
Immigrated 1986-1995	720	3,060	4,170	2,980	2,840	13,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	310	1,700	2,030	1,790	6,380	12,180
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	900	16,670	21,240	13,980	12,140	64,910
Immigrants	4,610	13,990	20,030	19,550	23,130	81,300
Immigrated before 1986	2,020	3,930	5,500	7,350	4,470	23,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	1,590	6,520	9,470	7,310	5,840	30,700
Immigrated 1996-2001	980	3,540	5,060	4,880	12,840	27,300

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

Recent immigrant women experience more unemployment than recent immigrant men, irrespective of their education level. The gap between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born is also larger for women than for men at any level of education.

**Table D-10: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by level of education and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
<b>Women</b>						
Canadian-born	9%	8%	6%	4%	4%	5%
Immigrants	8%	9%	8%	6%	8%	8%
Immigrated before 1986	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	11%	10%	7%	6%	8%
Immigrated 1996-2001	17%	14%	15%	14%	16%	15%
<b>Men</b>						
Canadian-born	8%	8%	6%	3%	3%	5%
Immigrants	5%	7%	7%	5%	6%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	3%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	8%	7%	5%	5%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	8%	11%	10%	8%	11%	10%
<b>Total</b>						
Canadian-born	8%	8%	6%	4%	3%	5%
Immigrants	6%	8%	8%	6%	7%	7%
Immigrated before 1986	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	7%	9%	9%	6%	6%	7%
Immigrated 1996-2001	13%	13%	13%	11%	13%	13%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

All education levels and gender groups had a lower unemployment rate in 2001 than in 1996. The unemployment rate declined more for the recent and very recent immigrant cohort than for earlier immigrant cohorts and the Canadian-born. The improvement was greater the lower the level of education.

Recent immigrants who do not speak English are more likely to be unemployed than those who speak English. The difference in unemployment rates between those who speak English and those who do not varies from zero to four percentage points, depending on gender and period of immigration. It occurs among earlier immigrants as well as among recent immigrants. These are not large differences compared to the effect of language on participation rates examined above.

**Table D-11: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—unemployed 15 to 64 years of age—knowledge of English and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	Labour force		Unemployment rate	
	No English	No English	English	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	32,050	32,070
Immigrants	20,180	2,350	41,890	44,230
Immigrated before 1986	4,890	420	11,750	12,150
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,690	760	16,200	16,950
Immigrated 1996-2001	6,590	1,180	13,940	15,120
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	32,840	32,850
Immigrants	19,070	1,520	35,550	37,070
Immigrated before 1986	4,850	270	10,860	11,150
Immigrated 1986-1995	8,930	560	13,190	13,750
Immigrated 1996-2001	5,300	680	11,500	12,180
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	64,880	64,910
Immigrants	39,240	3,870	77,430	81,300
Immigrated before 1986	9,730	690	22,630	23,290
Immigrated 1986-1995	17,610	1,310	29,410	30,700
Immigrated 1996-2001	11,890	1,870	25,420	27,300

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

**Table D-12: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—unemployment rates, by knowledge of English and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	Share of labour force		Unemployment rate	
	No English	No English	English	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	5%	5%
Immigrants	4%	12%	8%	8%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	8%	5%	5%
Immigrated 1986-1995	4%	9%	8%	8%
Immigrated 1996-2001	7%	18%	15%	15%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	5%	5%
Immigrants	3%	8%	6%	6%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	5%	4%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	4%	6%	6%	6%
Immigrated 1996-2001	4%	13%	10%	10%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	-	-	5%	5%
Immigrants	3%	10%	7%	7%
Immigrated before 1986	2%	7%	4%	4%
Immigrated 1986-1995	4%	7%	7%	7%
Immigrated 1996-2001	5%	16%	12%	13%

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

### *Share of men and women with jobs increases with length of stay*

One in two very recently immigrated women aged 15 to 64 are employed, compared to three in four Canadian-born women. For men the difference is smaller: seven in ten very recent immigrants are employed compared to eight in ten Canadian-born men. As shown in the previous pages, these differences in employment rates mainly reflect differences in labour force participation rates.

Among immigrants who landed before 1986, employment is more common than among the more recently landed. For men and women aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 years, the employment rate of immigrants who landed before 1986 is one to seven percentage points lower than the employment rate of the Canadian-born. The overall employment rates show a smaller gap, and this is due to the differences in age distribution (many earlier immigrants are 45 to 64 years old, and few are under 25).

In 2001, employment was higher among all cohorts than in 1996. The changes were greater for the younger and older cohorts than for those at prime working age. Immigrants experienced a greater change than the Canadian-born experienced, and the more recent the arrival of the immigrant cohort, the greater the gain.

**Table D-13: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 15 to 64 years of age—age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	119,430	317,680	149,600	586,710
Immigrants	44,550	276,440	207,260	528,240
Immigrated before 1986	5,650	99,300	148,620	253,570
Immigrated 1986-1995	25,860	118,960	46,350	191,160
Immigrated 1996-2001	13,060	58,190	12,290	83,540
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	118,330	348,410	162,560	629,300
Immigrants	46,640	300,720	250,000	597,350
Immigrated before 1986	5,680	101,680	173,570	280,920
Immigrated 1986-1995	27,620	126,480	56,320	210,410
Immigrated 1996-2001	13,350	72,570	20,120	106,040
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	237,770	666,090	312,150	1,216,010
Immigrants	91,200	577,150	457,250	1,125,600
Immigrated before 1986	11,320	200,970	322,190	534,470
Immigrated 1986-1995	53,480	245,430	102,670	401,570
Immigrated 1996-2001	26,410	130,760	32,410	189,570

**Table D-14: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—employment rates, by age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	61%	82%	71%	74%	586,710
Immigrants	46%	70%	61%	64%	528,240
Immigrated before 1986	64%	80%	64%	69%	253,570
Immigrated 1986-1995	48%	71%	60%	64%	191,160
Immigrated 1996-2001	39%	57%	43%	51%	83,540
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	58%	90%	83%	80%	629,300
Immigrants	48%	86%	79%	78%	597,350
Immigrated before 1986	61%	89%	80%	83%	280,920
Immigrated 1986-1995	48%	87%	80%	77%	210,410
Immigrated 1996-2001	43%	79%	69%	70%	106,040
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	59%	86%	77%	77%	1,216,010
Immigrants	47%	77%	70%	71%	1,125,600
Immigrated before 1986	62%	84%	72%	76%	534,470
Immigrated 1986-1995	48%	79%	69%	70%	401,570
Immigrated 1996-2001	41%	67%	56%	60%	189,570

Note: Tables D-1 to D-14 describe labour force participation, employment and unemployment in the week before the 2001 Census, May 6-12, 2001. A person is in the labour force if he/she is employed or unemployed (actively looking for work).

## THE JOBS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS

### *Part-time jobs more common for very recent immigrants aged 25 to 64*

The proportion of employed persons who work part-time varies considerably by age and gender, both for immigrants and the Canadian-born. Half or more of employed young adults work part-time. Fifteen to 25% of employed women aged 25 to 64, varying by cohort, work part-time, while for men the share is 5% to 11%, again varying by cohort.

**Table D-15: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age, employed mostly part-time—age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number)**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	89,430	60,390	34,360	184,170
Immigrants	30,630	48,250	42,390	121,270
Immigrated before 1986	3,490	15,990	30,130	49,610
Immigrated 1986-1995	19,890	22,090	9,430	51,400
Immigrated 1996-1999	7,260	10,180	2,840	20,270
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	79,110	19,980	11,450	110,530
Immigrants	28,700	17,320	16,720	62,740
Immigrated before 1986	3,240	5,380	10,550	19,160
Immigrated 1986-1995	18,470	7,980	4,160	30,600
Immigrated 1996-1999	7,000	3,970	2,020	12,980
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	168,530	80,380	45,800	294,700
Immigrants	59,350	65,570	59,120	184,040
Immigrated before 1986	6,740	21,370	40,690	68,790
Immigrated 1986-1995	38,360	30,070	13,590	82,010
Immigrated 1996-1999	14,260	14,140	4,850	33,250

Note: Tables D-15 and D-16 do not include immigrants who landed in 2000 or 2001. Only persons who landed before 2000 are included among immigrants and very recent immigrants. Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 2000.



**Table D-16: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 to 64 years of age—percentage of employed working mostly part-time, by age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Total
<b>Women</b>				
Canadian-born	61%	18%	21%	28%
Immigrants	59%	17%	19%	22%
Immigrated before 1986	52%	15%	19%	18%
Immigrated 1986-1995	61%	17%	19%	24%
Immigrated 1996-1999	57%	20%	25%	27%
<b>Men</b>				
Canadian-born	53%	5%	7%	16%
Immigrants	52%	6%	6%	10%
Immigrated before 1986	45%	5%	6%	6%
Immigrated 1986-1995	53%	6%	7%	13%
Immigrated 1996-1999	53%	7%	11%	15%
<b>Total</b>				
Canadian-born	57%	11%	14%	22%
Immigrants	55%	11%	12%	16%
Immigrated before 1986	48%	10%	12%	12%
Immigrated 1986-1995	57%	11%	12%	19%
Immigrated 1996-1999	55%	13%	16%	20%

Note: Tables D-15 and D-16 do not include immigrants who landed in 2000 or 2001. Only persons who landed before 2000 are included among immigrants and very recent immigrants. Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 2000.

Part-time employment is more common for very recent immigrants of either gender and aged 25 to 44 or 45 to 64 than for other population groups, but this is not so for those aged 15 to 24.

The share of jobs that was part-time was lower in 2001 than in 1996 for the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups. The changes were generally in the order of one to two percentage points, and up to four percentage points for the very recent immigrant cohort. Young very recent immigrants saw an increase in part-time employment.

### ***Many recent immigrants in sales and services and processing occupations***

Employed immigrants are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in sales and service jobs and processing jobs. More than one in three employed recent immigrants are employed in sales and service jobs or processing jobs, compared to two in ten Canadian-born persons. The differences between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are greater for women than for men. By contrast, management and social occupations, which are favoured by the Canadian-born, account for a smaller share of the jobs of earlier and recent immigrants.

**Table D-17: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	73,060	12,480	161,960	160,640	8,470	50,680	467,280
Immigrants	105,820	60,620	147,070	95,450	12,430	62,300	483,690
Immigrated before 1986	48,630	23,590	82,680	56,960	5,860	30,220	247,910
Immigrated 1986-1995	39,420	26,000	47,050	27,330	4,500	20,990	165,300
Immigrated 1996-2001	17,790	11,030	17,330	11,170	2,070	11,100	70,480
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	76,330	32,070	72,060	165,070	97,510	67,940	510,970
Immigrants	83,870	72,170	63,030	114,120	127,040	90,510	550,710
Immigrated before 1986	40,590	28,690	31,360	68,350	67,120	39,130	275,240
Immigrated 1986-1995	29,030	28,800	20,810	31,590	44,670	27,910	182,790
Immigrated 1996-2001	14,270	14,690	10,860	14,160	15,260	23,480	92,700
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	149,390	44,550	234,020	325,700	105,980	118,620	978,240
Immigrants	189,690	132,800	210,100	209,560	139,460	152,790	1,034,400
Immigrated before 1986	89,200	52,290	114,040	125,330	72,980	69,330	523,150
Immigrated 1986-1995	68,430	54,800	67,860	58,920	49,160	48,900	348,100
Immigrated 1996-2001	32,050	25,720	28,200	25,320	17,320	34,570	163,170

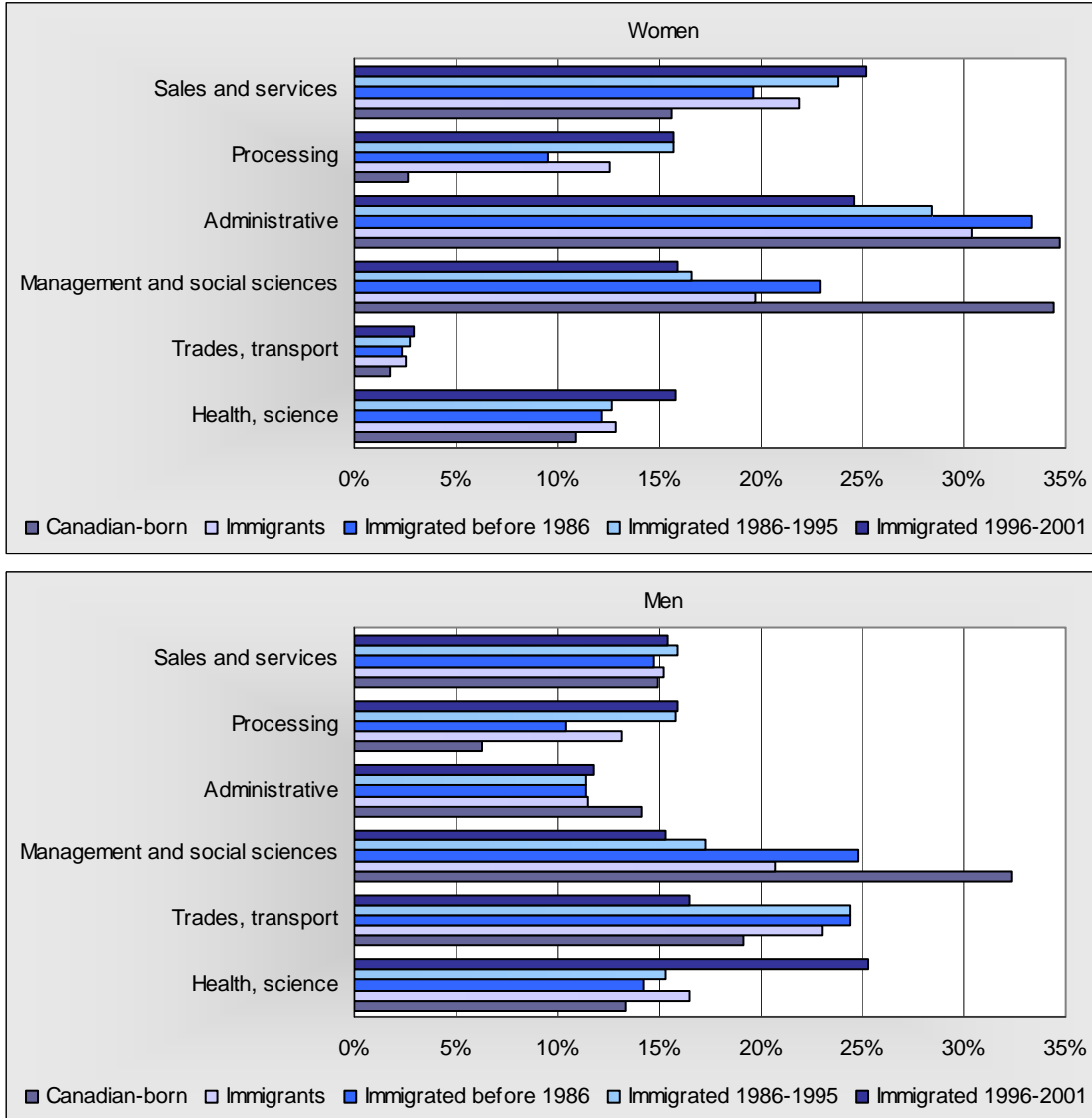
  

	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis- trative	Management and social sciences	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	16%	3%	35%	34%	2%	11%	100%
Immigrants	22%	13%	30%	20%	3%	13%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	20%	10%	33%	23%	2%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	24%	16%	28%	17%	3%	13%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	25%	16%	25%	16%	3%	16%	100%
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	15%	6%	14%	32%	19%	13%	100%
Immigrants	15%	13%	11%	21%	23%	16%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	10%	11%	25%	24%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	16%	16%	11%	17%	24%	15%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	15%	16%	12%	15%	16%	25%	100%
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	15%	5%	24%	33%	11%	12%	100%
Immigrants	18%	13%	20%	20%	13%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	17%	10%	22%	24%	14%	13%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	20%	16%	19%	17%	14%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	20%	16%	17%	16%	11%	21%	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

The distribution of occupations of very recent immigrants is quite similar to that of earlier cohorts, with two exceptions: a higher proportion of very recent immigrants than earlier immigrants work in health and science fields, especially among male immigrants, and a lower proportion of very recent immigrants than earlier immigrants work in trades and transport occupations. This is something specific to the latest cohort, as five years earlier the share of jobs in health occupations was quite similar across all cohorts.

**Figure D-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—occupation groups, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)**

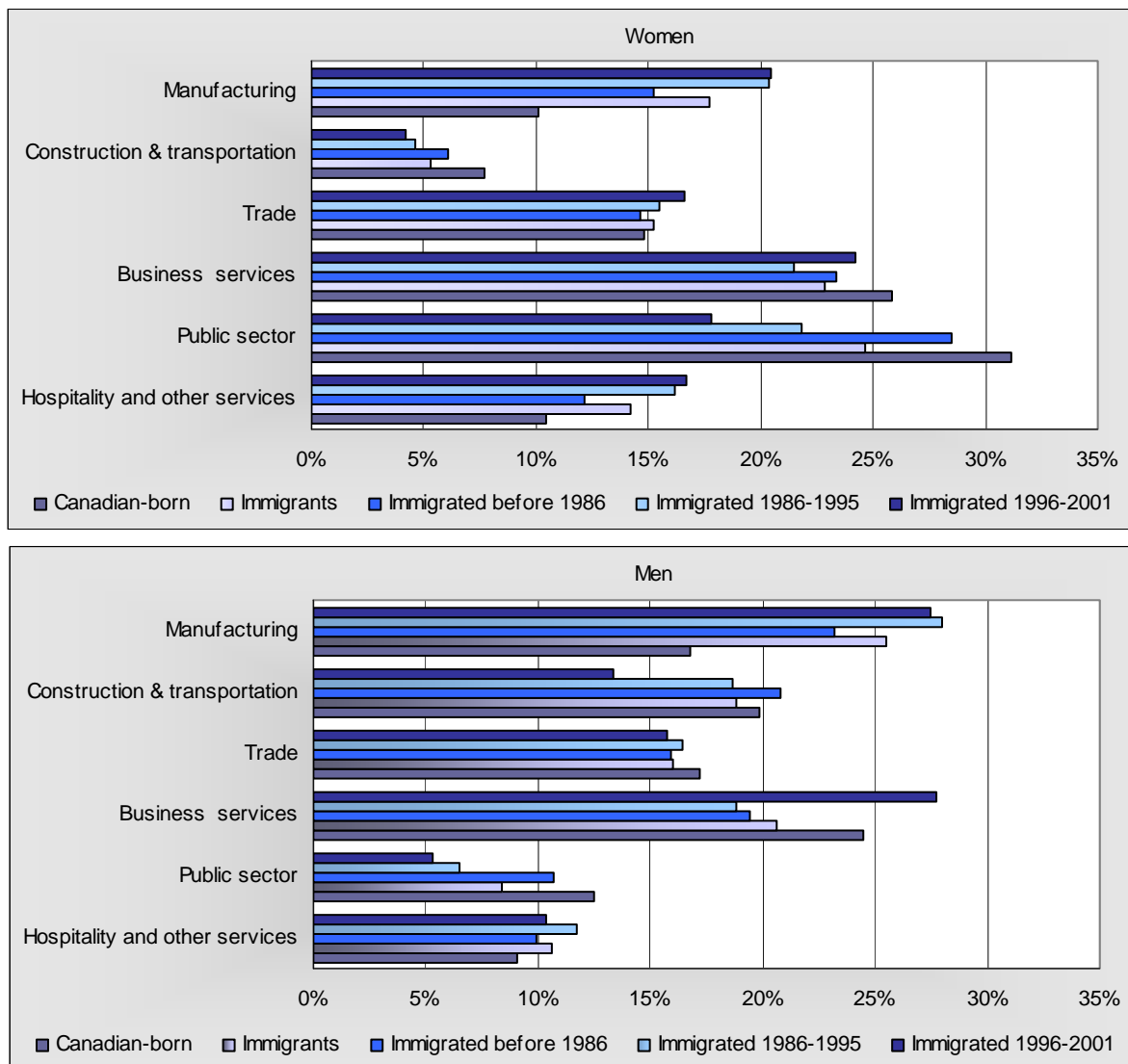


Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

### Many recent immigrants in manufacturing, few in the public sector

In Toronto, relative to the Canadian-born, a large proportion of employed recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 work in manufacturing industries and, for women, in hospitality and other services industries. By contrast, the construction and transportation industries and the public sector account for a smaller share of jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born. Compared to 1996, employment in business services industries among the very recent immigrant cohort is more prevalent, and employment in hospitality and other services industries is less prevalent.

**Figure D-4: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)**



Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

**Table D-18: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—industry sector, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Manu- facturing	Construction and Transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	47,210	35,930	69,260	120,830	145,400	48,660	467,280
Immigrants	85,830	25,700	73,690	110,490	119,260	68,730	483,690
Immigrated before 1986	37,680	15,090	36,370	57,980	70,650	30,140	247,910
Immigrated 1986-1995	33,690	7,640	25,630	35,460	36,070	26,800	165,290
Immigrated 1996-2001	14,410	2,980	11,680	17,090	12,530	11,780	70,480
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	85,840	101,510	87,950	125,240	64,010	46,410	510,960
Immigrants	140,630	103,660	88,330	113,620	46,240	58,230	550,720
Immigrated before 1986	63,930	57,240	43,730	53,550	29,510	27,260	275,230
Immigrated 1986-1995	51,190	34,060	29,990	34,340	11,840	21,380	182,790
Immigrated 1996-2001	25,490	12,380	14,610	25,740	4,900	9,590	92,690
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	133,050	137,430	157,210	246,090	209,410	95,070	978,240
Immigrants	226,460	129,370	162,020	224,120	165,510	126,960	1,034,400
Immigrated before 1986	101,630	72,310	80,120	111,500	100,150	57,400	523,160
Immigrated 1986-1995	84,890	41,670	55,620	69,790	47,920	48,190	348,090
Immigrated 1996-2001	39,900	15,360	26,280	42,810	17,430	21,380	163,170

	Manu- facturing	Construction and Transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services	Total
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	10%	8%	15%	26%	31%	10%	100%
Immigrants	18%	5%	15%	23%	25%	14%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	15%	6%	15%	23%	28%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	20%	5%	16%	21%	22%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	20%	4%	17%	24%	18%	17%	100%
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	17%	20%	17%	25%	13%	9%	100%
Immigrants	26%	19%	16%	21%	8%	11%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	23%	21%	16%	19%	11%	10%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	28%	19%	16%	19%	6%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	28%	13%	16%	28%	5%	10%	100%
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	14%	14%	16%	25%	21%	10%	100%
Immigrants	22%	13%	16%	22%	16%	12%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	19%	14%	15%	21%	19%	11%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	24%	12%	16%	20%	14%	14%	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	24%	9%	16%	26%	11%	13%	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

## Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrants lower

The jobs of recent immigrants require lower skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born. Two in five jobs of Canadian-born women require the highest level of skill: a university education. For women who landed after 1995, only one in four jobs requires a university education. There is a larger gap for women than for men between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born in the skill requirements of their jobs.

**Table D-19: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

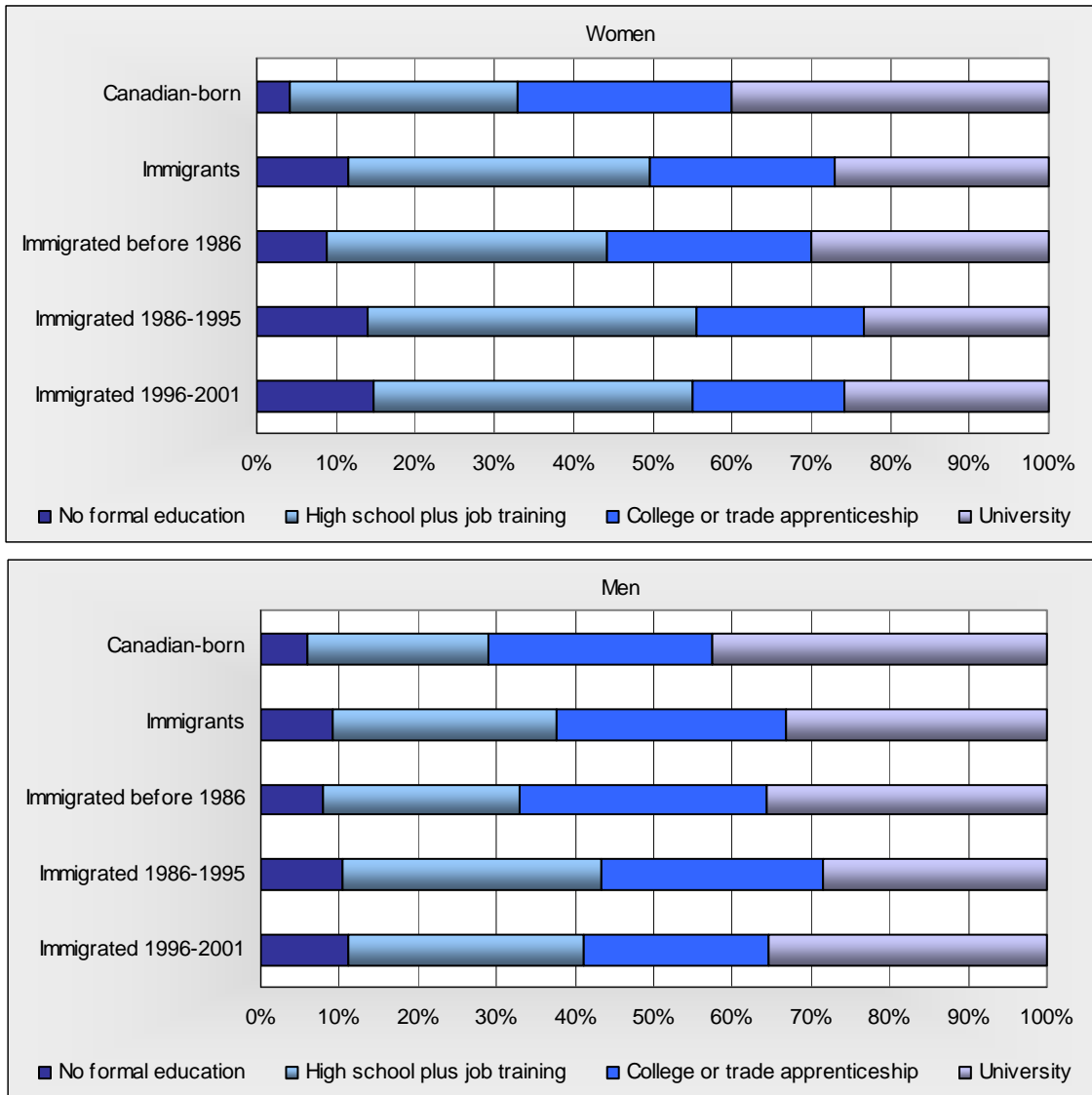
	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	19,920	4%	133,360	29%	127,390	27%	186,600	40%	467,270	100%
Immigrants	55,780	12%	184,100	38%	112,550	23%	131,280	27%	483,690	100%
Immigrated before 1986	22,080	9%	87,400	35%	63,840	26%	74,610	30%	247,920	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	23,330	14%	68,270	41%	35,280	21%	38,410	23%	165,310	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10,360	15%	28,430	40%	13,430	19%	18,260	26%	70,480	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	29,870	6%	118,540	23%	144,760	28%	217,810	43%	510,970	100%
Immigrants	50,790	9%	157,070	29%	160,160	29%	182,700	33%	550,720	100%
Immigrated before 1986	21,600	8%	69,090	25%	86,710	32%	97,850	36%	275,240	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	18,910	10%	60,280	33%	51,670	28%	51,940	28%	182,790	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	10,300	11%	27,700	30%	21,780	23%	32,920	36%	92,690	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	49,790	5%	251,900	26%	272,150	28%	404,410	41%	978,240	100%
Immigrants	106,570	10%	341,160	33%	272,700	26%	313,980	30%	1,034,400	100%
Immigrated before 1986	43,670	8%	156,490	30%	150,560	29%	172,460	33%	523,150	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	42,240	12%	128,540	37%	86,940	25%	90,350	26%	348,090	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	20,660	13%	56,130	34%	35,210	22%	51,180	31%	163,170	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

For both men and women, the skill content of jobs of immigrants who landed before 1986 is closer to that of the Canadian-born. However, the middle group of immigrants, who landed between 1986 and 1995, does not fit this pattern. Their jobs on average require less skill than the jobs of very recent immigrants.

The information presented in Table D-19 does not directly indicate whether the skills of recent immigrants are fully or less than fully employed in the economy. To determine this, one has to compare the skill levels of jobs of employed recent immigrants with the level of education of employed recent immigrants. This is done in Table D-20 for persons holding a university degree.

**Figure D-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage distribution)**



Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

## Education of recent immigrants not fully utilized

The jobs of recent immigrants with a university degree do not require the same level of skill as the jobs of Canadian-born persons with a university degree. Seven in ten employed Canadian-born women with a university degree have a job requiring a university degree. But only four in ten employed women with university degrees who immigrated after 1995 have a job that requires a university degree. Among persons with a university degree, three-quarters of Canadian-born men but only one-half of very recent immigrant men have a job requiring a university education.

**Table D-20: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—employed university graduates, 25 to 64 years of age—skill requirements of jobs, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

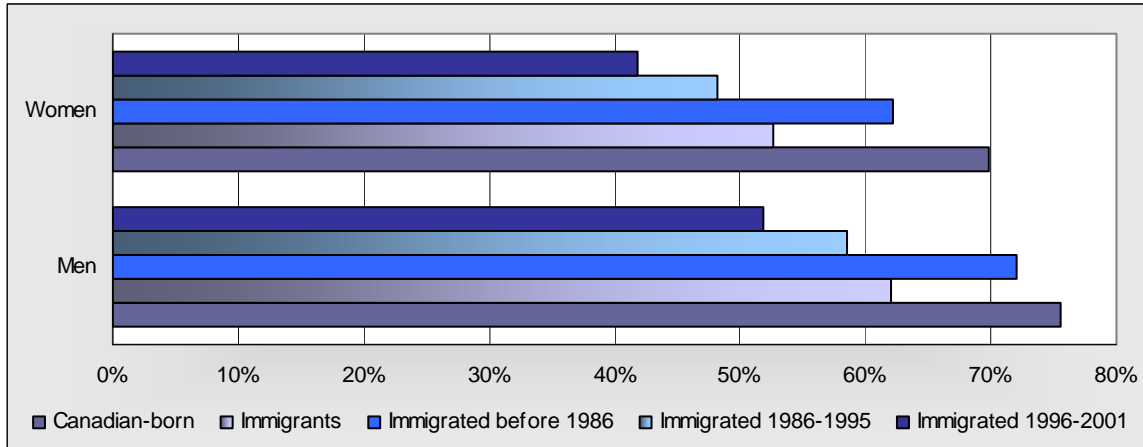
	No formal education		High school plus job training		College or trade apprenticeship		University		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	1,260	1%	18,870	12%	27,670	18%	110,250	70%	158,030	100%
Immigrants	5,580	4%	29,930	23%	26,320	20%	68,600	53%	130,430	100%
Immigrated before 1986	900	2%	9,020	16%	11,040	20%	34,540	62%	55,510	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,040	5%	10,970	26%	9,140	21%	20,590	48%	42,750	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	2,650	8%	9,920	31%	6,150	19%	13,470	42%	32,180	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	1,840	1%	14,060	9%	24,050	15%	123,680	76%	163,620	100%
Immigrants	6,950	4%	26,770	16%	31,110	18%	105,990	62%	170,810	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,180	2%	6,790	10%	11,340	16%	49,900	72%	69,180	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	2,110	4%	9,260	18%	9,860	19%	29,890	58%	51,130	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	3,650	7%	10,730	21%	9,910	20%	26,200	52%	50,500	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	3,090	1%	32,920	10%	51,710	16%	233,930	73%	321,650	100%
Immigrants	12,530	4%	56,690	19%	57,430	19%	174,580	58%	301,240	100%
Immigrated before 1986	2,080	2%	15,810	13%	22,380	18%	84,430	68%	124,690	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	4,150	4%	20,240	22%	19,000	20%	50,490	54%	93,880	100%
Immigrated 1996-2001	6,310	8%	20,650	25%	16,060	19%	39,660	48%	82,680	100%

Note: Job characteristics presented in Tables D-17 to D-20 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

The skill requirements of jobs of university graduates were higher in 2001 than in 1996, and there was a general shift from jobs requiring only a high school education to jobs requiring a university education. For Canadian-born men and women, the shift was four percentage points; immigrants who had been in the country more than 15 years or from 5 to 15 years experienced a smaller change of approximately two points. For the very recent immigrant cohort, the shift from jobs requiring high school to jobs requiring university was five percentage points for men and eight percentage points for women.



**Figure D-6: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—25 to 64 years of age—percentage of employed university graduates with jobs requiring university education, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001**



Note: Job characteristics presented in Figures D-3 to D-6 relate to jobs held at the time of the census or the job of longest duration from January 2000 to May 15, 2001. The information pertains to persons 25 to 64 years of age. Younger people are not included here since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults. Occupation groups are defined in the Glossary.

## PART E: INCOME

### SOURCES AND LEVEL OF INCOME

#### *Sources of income vary by time in Canada*

Seventy-three percent of Canadian-born women and 82% of Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in the year 2000. A larger share of the Canadian-born than of immigrants had income from employment. The relatively low share of recent immigrants with employment income reflects lower participation in the workforce.

**Table E-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—sources of income, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)**

	No income		Employment income		Other private income		Government transfers		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	48,420	5%	666,380	73%	283,780	31%	515,140	57%	906,670	100%
Immigrants	57,700	6%	582,690	61%	261,040	27%	643,720	68%	951,350	100%
Immigrated before 1986	18,690	4%	286,240	57%	175,260	35%	336,580	67%	500,150	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	24,820	8%	219,080	67%	63,200	19%	223,700	69%	325,650	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	14,190	11%	77,380	62%	22,580	18%	83,450	66%	125,550	100%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	39,120	5%	706,850	82%	234,420	27%	398,050	46%	865,720	100%
Immigrants	24,690	3%	639,050	74%	230,460	27%	511,460	59%	863,910	100%
Immigrated before 1986	1,670	0%	316,240	70%	158,950	35%	267,800	59%	454,270	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	15,400	5%	233,080	79%	50,400	17%	172,070	58%	294,940	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	7,620	7%	89,740	78%	21,120	18%	71,590	62%	114,710	100%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	87,530	5%	1,373,230	77%	518,200	29%	913,190	52%	1,772,380	100%
Immigrants	82,390	5%	1,221,740	67%	491,510	27%	1,155,170	64%	1,815,260	100%
Immigrated before 1986	20,360	2%	602,470	63%	334,210	35%	604,380	63%	954,410	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	40,210	6%	452,160	73%	113,600	18%	395,760	64%	620,590	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	21,820	9%	167,120	70%	43,710	18%	155,040	65%	240,260	100%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. A person may have income from one, two or all three sources. The three sources are defined in the Glossary.

The share of persons with employment income was higher in 2000 than in 1995, except in the case of the earlier immigrant cohorts. It increased by four percentage points for the Canadian-born and by eleven percentage points for very recent immigrants.

Recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants to have no income. However, the proportion of immigrants who do not have income decreases significantly according to the length of stay in Canada of the cohort, and ultimately falls below that of the Canadian-born for the earliest immigrant cohort. The incidence of no income among very recent immigrants decreased markedly from 1995 to 2000—a decline from 21% to 11% for women and from 9% to 7% for men.

Recent immigrants are much less likely to have other private income—for example, income from investments or pension plans—in comparison to the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. These shares are much the same as in 1995.

The incidence of transfer payment income is significantly higher among immigrants than among the Canadian-born. The high proportion of earlier immigrants receiving transfer payments from government reflects the high share of seniors in this group, who generally receive Old Age Security and Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits. The incidence of transfer payment income has shifted markedly from men to women since 1995, as in 2000 child benefit payments were made to the mother of the child.

### *Average income higher for immigrants who have been in Canada longer*

Considering only persons who reported income in the year 2000, the average income of immigrants was three-quarters of that of the Canadian-born. Those who immigrated before 1986 had 90% of the average income of the Canadian-born. For very recent immigrants, average income was a little more than one-half of that of the Canadian-born, and for those who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period, average income was 60% (men) or 66% (women) of that of the Canadian-born. The average income of women was about two-thirds of that of men.

**Table E-2: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, with income—average income and sources of average income, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	Sources of average income				Total
	Average income of persons with income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	
<b>Women</b>					
Canadian-born	\$31,550	80%	12%	8%	100%
Immigrants	\$24,360	74%	11%	15%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$28,400	70%	14%	16%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$20,800	81%	6%	13%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$16,490	80%	6%	14%	100%
<b>Men</b>					
Canadian-born	\$51,090	86%	10%	4%	100%
Immigrants	\$38,550	83%	9%	8%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$46,030	79%	11%	9%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$30,560	90%	4%	6%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$27,790	90%	4%	6%	100%
<b>Total</b>					
Canadian-born	\$41,130	84%	11%	5%	100%
Immigrants	\$31,230	80%	10%	11%	100%
Immigrated before 1986	\$36,940	76%	12%	12%	100%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$25,500	86%	5%	9%	100%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$22,030	86%	5%	9%	100%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year.

Earnings from employment account for the bulk of income of all groups, and make up the same proportion of income of recent immigrants as of persons born in Canada for women and a higher proportion for men. The share of other private income is much lower for recent immigrants, while transfer payments from government make up a larger share of their income.

The employment share of income has increased since 1995 for all cohorts, but more so for very recent immigrants (by 5% for women and 9% for men) than for the Canadian-born (by 2% for women and 3% for men).

### ***Earnings of recent immigrants working mostly full-time lower than average***

The wages and salaries earned by recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 2000 are well below the Toronto average. The relative level of wages and salaries of very recent immigrants in Toronto, at 65% of the average, was higher than in 1995. Those who had been in the country from 5 to 15 years, however, had a lower relative earnings level than their counterparts of five years earlier.

**Table E-3: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over, employed mostly full-time—average earnings from wages and salaries, and earnings as percentage of overall average, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	Percentage of overall average	
	Amount	
Canadian-born	\$50,460	112%
Immigrants	\$39,670	88%
Immigrated before 1986	\$47,250	105%
Immigrated 1986-1995	\$32,680	72%
Immigrated 1996-1999	\$29,450	65%
All who worked mostly full-time	\$45,210	100%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year.

### ***Transfer payments a larger share of household income of non-seniors***

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In the year 2000, a large majority of households in Toronto received government transfer payments. Recent immigrant households were more likely to receive transfer payments than other households and received larger amounts.

Transfer payments vary considerably with the age of the oldest person in the household, and so do differences between recent immigrant, earlier immigrant and Canadian-born households. Recent immigrant households of the very young are as likely as Canadian-born households to receive transfer payments, and the amounts are somewhat greater. As for households of persons 25 to 64 years of age, recent immigrant households are considerably more likely to receive transfer payments and to receive larger amounts than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Transfer payments to households without seniors generally reflect benefits of Employment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance or other programs. Also included are tax credits such as the Canada Child Benefit, GST tax credits and provincial tax credits. The greater incidence and higher amounts of transfer payments for recent immigrant households of persons 25 to 64 years old in relation to earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born may have to do with the larger average number of children in families and with differences in labour market participation and unemployment reviewed in Part D. That transfer payments from government make up a larger part of income than for their Canadian-born and earlier immigrant counterparts also reflects their lower incomes.

Almost all households with persons 65 years of age and over received transfer payments from government: Old Age Security, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, or Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits. Households of immigrants and Canadian-born persons 65 years and over received approximately the same amount, except for households consisting only of very recent immigrants, who received much less. Very recent immigrants are not entitled to Old Age Security and have not built up large credits under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan.

**Table E-4: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—percentage of households receiving transfers, average amount of government transfer payments, and transfers as a share of income, by age of older parent in family or oldest person in non-family household, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	Total
<b>Share of households receiving government transfer payments</b>					
Canadian-born households	88%	63%	66%	99%	71%
Earlier immigrant households	93%	70%	78%	100%	83%
Recent immigrant households	87%	84%	91%	100%	88%
1986-1995 immigrants	87%	83%	89%	100%	87%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	89%	84%	94%	100%	89%
1996-1999 immigrants only	86%	86%	95%	99%	89%
<b>Average amount of transfer per receiving household</b>					
Canadian-born households	\$2,080	\$2,040	\$2,670	\$16,040	\$4,880
Earlier immigrant households	\$3,340	\$3,130	\$3,810	\$17,670	\$8,080
Recent immigrant households	\$2,720	\$3,960	\$4,350	\$16,000	\$5,310
1986-1995 immigrants	\$2,880	\$3,910	\$4,050	\$16,330	\$5,350
1996-1999 immigrants with others	\$3,360	\$4,580	\$6,070	\$16,180	\$6,540
1996-1999 immigrants only	\$1,940	\$3,690	\$4,240	\$11,730	\$4,150
<b>Transfers as a share of income, all households</b>					
Canadian-born households	6%	2%	2%	28%	4%
Earlier immigrant households	10%	3%	3%	31%	8%
Recent immigrant households	11%	6%	6%	24%	8%
1986-1995 immigrants	11%	6%	5%	26%	7%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	9%	6%	7%	19%	8%
1996-1999 immigrants only	10%	7%	8%	31%	8%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year.

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

### *Personal income approaches parity and similar distribution with longer stay*

Of very recent immigrants, one-half of women and one-third of men reported no income or income of less than \$10,000 in the year 2000. The share reporting no income is lower for persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period. The share of persons without income is even lower for earlier immigrants, who also report income below \$10,000 in much smaller proportions than recent immigrants.

At the high end of the income scale, recent immigrants (and especially very recent immigrants) are underrepresented. The proportion with incomes of \$50,000 and over is less than half as large among immigrants who landed during the 1986-1995 period as among the Canadian-born.

The income distribution of very recent immigrants was more favourable in 2000 than in 1995, relative to that of other groups.

**Table E-5: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—15 years of age and over—income levels, by gender (number and percentage distribution) and average income, by gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	48,410	205,930	278,420	216,400	157,510	906,660	
Immigrants	57,690	240,570	381,590	181,770	89,750	951,350	
Immigrated before 1986	18,700	93,680	208,180	114,160	65,440	500,150	
Immigrated 1986-1995	24,810	97,010	130,110	54,420	19,320	325,660	
Immigrated 1996-1999	14,190	49,880	43,310	13,190	4,990	125,550	
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	39,120	150,510	192,090	202,030	281,990	865,720	
Immigrants	24,690	137,260	282,220	216,170	203,590	863,910	
Immigrated before 1986	1,670	45,160	147,870	119,540	140,050	454,280	
Immigrated 1986-1995	15,400	63,080	95,160	73,720	47,580	294,940	
Immigrated 1996-1999	7,620	29,030	39,190	22,910	15,960	114,700	
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	87,530	356,430	470,510	418,430	439,500	1,772,380	
Immigrants	82,380	377,810	663,820	397,920	293,330	1,815,260	
Immigrated before 1986	20,370	138,830	356,060	233,680	205,490	954,410	
Immigrated 1986-1995	40,210	160,070	225,280	128,140	66,900	620,590	
Immigrated 1996-1999	21,810	78,910	82,490	36,100	20,950	240,260	
	Without income	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Total	Average income
<b>Women</b>							
Canadian-born	5%	23%	31%	24%	17%	100%	\$29,870
Immigrants	6%	25%	40%	19%	9%	100%	\$22,880
Immigrated before 1986	4%	19%	42%	23%	13%	100%	\$27,340
Immigrated 1986-1995	8%	30%	40%	17%	6%	100%	\$19,210
Immigrated 1996-1999	11%	40%	34%	11%	4%	100%	\$14,630
<b>Men</b>							
Canadian-born	5%	17%	22%	23%	33%	100%	\$48,780
Immigrants	3%	16%	33%	25%	24%	100%	\$37,450
Immigrated before 1986	0%	10%	33%	26%	31%	100%	\$45,860
Immigrated 1986-1995	5%	21%	32%	25%	16%	100%	\$28,960
Immigrated 1996-1999	7%	25%	34%	20%	14%	100%	\$25,940
<b>Total</b>							
Canadian-born	5%	20%	27%	24%	25%	100%	\$39,100
Immigrants	5%	21%	37%	22%	16%	100%	\$29,810
Immigrated before 1986	2%	15%	37%	24%	22%	100%	\$36,150
Immigrated 1986-1995	6%	26%	36%	21%	11%	100%	\$23,850
Immigrated 1996-1999	9%	33%	34%	15%	9%	100%	\$20,030

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year.

## *Distribution of household income becomes very similar*

In 2000, recent immigrant households had average income of \$64,200 or 77% of the income of households of the Canadian-born. Unlike the situation in Canada as a whole, incomes of recent immigrant households in Toronto are substantially lower than those of Canadian-born households. The income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants is particularly low, just 56% of the income of households of the Canadian-born.

**Table E-6: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—household income levels (number and percentage distribution) and average household income, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**

Households	\$0 to	\$20,000 to	\$40,000 to	\$60,000 to	\$80,000	Total	Average income
	\$19,999	\$39,999	\$59,999	\$79,999	and over		
Canadian-born	82,750 13%	111,450 17%	116,130 18%	104,460 16%	246,050 37%	660,830 100%	\$83,200
Earlier immigrants	66,890 13%	97,140 18%	85,440 16%	78,490 15%	203,770 38%	531,710 100%	\$80,600
Recent immigrants	57,040 15%	78,990 21%	76,910 20%	60,710 16%	101,530 27%	375,180 100%	\$64,200
1986-1995 immigrants	37,900 15%	50,850 20%	51,050 20%	42,420 17%	74,650 29%	256,890 100%	\$66,200
1996-1999 immigrants with others	4,100 8%	9,230 17%	12,370 23%	9,400 18%	18,080 34%	53,140 100%	\$75,800
1996-1999 immigrants only	15,050 23%	18,920 29%	13,500 21%	8,900 14%	8,800 14%	65,150 100%	\$46,800
All households	232,450 14%	301,810 18%	288,240 18%	250,190 15%	562,070 34%	1,634,760 100%	\$76,500

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

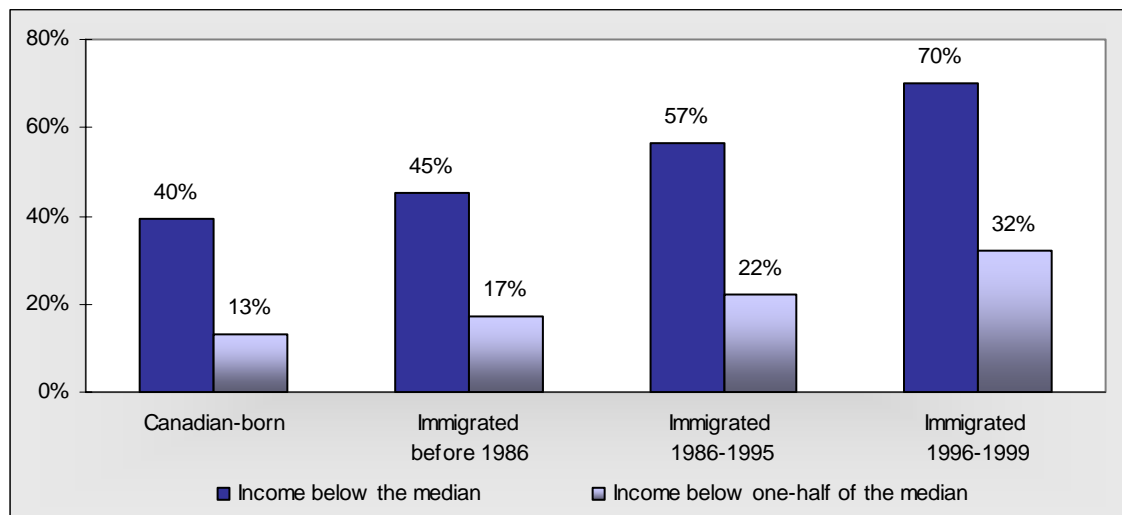
Nearly one-quarter of households consisting of only very recent immigrants have income of less than \$20,000, in spite of their large size. In households that combine very recent immigrants with other persons, their relatively high income may be a result of their large size and the fact that the other members of the household have lived in Canada for more than five years and are more likely to be earners.



## One-third of very recent immigrants have low income

Recent immigrants are more likely than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born to live in families with incomes that fall below the median family income or, if they do not live in families, to have income below the median for unattached individuals. They are also more likely to have or live in families with incomes that fall below one-half of the median income—that is, to have low income. The proportion with income in the bottom half or quarter of the income distribution declines in relation to the immigrant cohort's length of stay in Canada.

**Figure E-1: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—percentage with family or individual income below the median and below one-half of the median, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000**



Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all figures in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. For a definition of median income and details about the calculations, see the Glossary.

The share of very recent immigrants whose family or individual income is below one-half of the median income is nearly one-third, more than twice as large a share as among the Canadian-born. The proportion of very recent immigrants with income below the median is also much higher, with seven in ten in this situation.

The proportion of individuals with income below the median varies with age, and to a lesser extent with gender. For the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the highest proportion of incomes that are below the median is found among seniors. But this is not so for very recent immigrants, among whom incomes below the median are more common for younger age groups. Persons who immigrated during the 1986-1995 period occupy a middle ground.

In all age and gender groups except women and men 65 years and over, the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is much higher among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born. This difference is most pronounced for people of working age, from 15 to 64 years.

More than three in ten immigrants who landed between 1996 and 1999 have low incomes or live in low-income families, with income below one-half of the median. This is more than twice as large a share as for the Canadian-born. For all age groups, the incidence of very low incomes is much higher among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born. The difference is particularly pronounced for non-seniors.

**Table E-7: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below the median, by age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)**

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	181,390	48%	74,430	38%	203,270	34%	67,810	62%	526,900	41%
Immigrants	33,200	71%	53,250	61%	351,980	51%	107,960	64%	546,340	55%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	4,210	48%	145,950	41%	88,500	66%	238,620	48%
Immigrated 1986-1995	13,490	64%	31,540	59%	140,370	58%	15,650	56%	201,020	58%
Immigrated 1996-1999	19,710	76%	17,510	72%	65,670	70%	3,820	56%	106,700	70%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	189,040	47%	72,400	35%	176,140	30%	43,930	56%	481,510	38%
Immigrants	36,150	72%	53,520	59%	291,040	46%	87,340	62%	468,050	51%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	4,070	44%	117,670	36%	72,580	64%	194,330	43%
Immigrated 1986-1995	14,130	66%	32,510	57%	115,340	53%	11,850	57%	173,830	55%
Immigrated 1996-1999	22,030	77%	16,940	72%	58,030	67%	2,910	60%	99,900	70%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	370,430	47%	146,830	37%	379,400	32%	111,740	59%	1,008,410	40%
Immigrants	69,350	71%	106,770	60%	643,020	48%	195,300	63%	1,014,390	53%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	8,280	46%	263,620	38%	161,080	65%	432,950	45%
Immigrated 1986-1995	27,620	65%	64,050	58%	255,700	56%	27,490	56%	374,850	57%
Immigrated 1996-1999	41,740	76%	34,450	72%	123,700	69%	6,730	58%	206,600	70%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. For a definition of median income and details about the calculations, see the Glossary.

**Table E-8: Immigrants by period of immigration and Canadian-born—family or individual income below one-half of the median, by age and gender, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage)**

	Under 15 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
<b>Women</b>										
Canadian-born	63,690	17%	27,180	14%	65,210	11%	21,580	20%	177,670	14%
Immigrants	14,800	31%	23,830	28%	137,630	20%	48,580	29%	224,830	23%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	1,740	20%	51,390	14%	39,190	29%	92,290	18%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,680	27%	13,470	25%	56,110	23%	7,620	27%	82,890	24%
Immigrated 1996-1999	9,120	35%	8,630	36%	30,130	32%	1,770	26%	49,650	33%
<b>Men</b>										
Canadian-born	66,700	17%	25,030	12%	50,190	9%	14,410	18%	156,320	12%
Immigrants	16,550	33%	23,630	26%	100,620	16%	39,740	28%	180,560	20%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	1,650	18%	35,800	11%	32,580	29%	70,020	15%
Immigrated 1986-1995	5,880	27%	13,680	24%	39,580	18%	5,910	28%	65,060	21%
Immigrated 1996-1999	10,670	37%	8,310	35%	25,250	29%	1,260	26%	45,490	32%
<b>Total</b>										
Canadian-born	130,380	17%	52,210	13%	115,400	10%	35,990	19%	333,990	13%
Immigrants	31,340	32%	47,460	27%	238,250	18%	88,320	29%	405,390	21%
Immigrated before 1986	-	-	3,380	19%	87,180	13%	71,770	29%	162,310	17%
Immigrated 1986-1995	11,560	27%	27,140	24%	95,690	21%	13,530	28%	147,940	22%
Immigrated 1996-1999	19,790	36%	16,940	35%	55,380	31%	3,030	26%	95,140	32%

Note: Incomes are for the year 2000. In all tables in Part E, immigrants and very recent immigrants include only those who landed before the year 2000 and could have had income the entire year. For a definition of median income and details about the calculations, see the Glossary.

## PART F: HOUSING

### *Crowded accommodations more common for recent immigrants*

In Toronto, the number of persons per room among households of recent immigrants is well above the overall average. As many as 27% of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions (that is, there are more persons than rooms in the home). The incidence of crowding is even higher among households consisting only of very recent immigrants. By contrast, crowding is very rare among households of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.

**Table F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
Households					
Canadian-born	444,300	174,750	22,510	19,280	660,820
Earlier immigrants	314,680	160,930	30,570	25,540	531,710
Recent immigrants	101,470	146,320	64,090	117,130	429,010
1986-1995 immigrants	71,380	93,570	36,800	55,130	256,890
1996-2001 immigrants with others	12,410	27,490	14,100	29,200	83,200
1996-2001 immigrants only	17,680	25,270	13,190	32,800	88,930
All households	864,910	485,720	118,500	165,640	1,634,760

	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
Households					
Canadian-born	67%	26%	3%	3%	100%
Earlier immigrants	59%	30%	6%	5%	100%
Recent immigrants	24%	34%	15%	27%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	28%	36%	14%	21%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	15%	33%	17%	35%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	20%	28%	15%	37%	100%
All households	53%	30%	7%	10%	100%

Note: The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household, crowding and related concepts, see the Glossary.

### *Large households likely to have crowded accommodations*

Crowding is related to size of household. The larger the household, the greater the chance that there are more persons than rooms in the dwelling. This pattern is found among households of the Canadian-born as well as immigrants, despite the fact that there is much less crowding in households of the Canadian-born than in households of recent immigrants.

As shown earlier, households of immigrants who landed before 1986 are similar to the households of the Canadian-born in size. They also have accommodations that are similar in size to that of the Canadian-born.

**Table F-2: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—persons per room, by size of household, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

Type of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
<b>1 to 3 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	399,590	89,590	7,230	11,750	508,150
Earlier immigrants	275,760	66,910	7,050	10,300	360,010
Recent immigrants	86,270	76,480	21,660	33,310	217,740
1986-1995 immigrants	60,020	44,270	10,510	14,480	129,280
1996-2001 immigrants with others	10,170	15,140	4,460	6,300	36,060
1996-2001 immigrants only	16,100	17,070	6,690	12,540	52,410
<b>4 to 5 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	43,800	79,630	11,300	5,200	139,910
Earlier immigrants	37,970	85,770	15,300	9,670	148,680
Recent immigrants	14,630	62,140	29,410	54,620	160,780
1986-1995 immigrants	10,970	44,540	18,540	27,130	101,200
1996-2001 immigrants with others	2,110	9,800	5,270	10,780	27,950
1996-2001 immigrants only	1,550	7,800	5,610	16,710	31,650
<b>6 or more persons</b>					
Canadian-born	920	5,530	4,000	2,330	12,760
Earlier immigrants	960	8,260	8,220	5,590	23,030
Recent immigrants	570	7,700	13,020	29,200	50,500
1986-1995 immigrants	390	4,760	7,760	13,520	26,420
1996-2001 immigrants with others	130	2,550	4,380	12,130	19,200
1996-2001 immigrants only	40	390	900	3,560	4,880

Size of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Total
<b>1 to 3 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	79%	18%	1%	2%	100%
Earlier immigrants	77%	19%	2%	3%	100%
Recent immigrants	40%	35%	10%	15%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	46%	34%	8%	11%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	28%	42%	12%	17%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	31%	33%	13%	24%	100%
<b>4 to 5 persons</b>					
Canadian-born	31%	57%	8%	4%	100%
Earlier immigrants	26%	58%	10%	7%	100%
Recent immigrants	9%	39%	18%	34%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	11%	44%	18%	27%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	8%	35%	19%	39%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	5%	25%	18%	53%	100%
<b>6 or more persons</b>					
Canadian-born	7%	43%	31%	18%	100%
Earlier immigrants	4%	36%	36%	24%	100%
Recent immigrants	1%	15%	26%	58%	100%
1986-1995 immigrants	1%	18%	29%	51%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	1%	13%	23%	63%	100%
1996-2001 immigrants only	1%	8%	18%	73%	100%

Note: The total "All households" includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household, crowding and related concepts, see the Glossary.

### ***More than one-third of recent immigrant households face high housing costs***

More than one-third of recent immigrant households spend more than 30% of their income on accommodations, and for 16% of these households the cost of accommodations exceeds 50% of income. Households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants are even more likely to have a high housing cost, with one-half spending 30% or more of their income on housing. Of Canadian-born households, only one in four have housing costs in excess of 30% of income.

**Table F-3: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—cost of accommodations as a share of household income, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2000 (number and percentage distribution)**

Households	Cost of accommodations					
	Less than 30%		30% to 50%		50% or more	
Canadian-born	493,210	75%	99,710	15%	66,150	10%
Earlier immigrants	402,420	76%	78,430	15%	50,120	9%
Recent immigrants	241,650	64%	73,480	20%	59,600	16%
1986-1995 immigrants	170,080	66%	49,170	19%	37,370	15%
1996-1999 immigrants with others	38,140	72%	9,010	17%	5,910	11%
1996-1999 immigrants only	33,430	51%	15,290	23%	16,320	25%
All households	1,165,160	71%	263,640	16%	197,190	12%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary. Totals do not add to 100% due to some non-reporting households.

Housing costs of more than 30% of income are considered burdensome, and households facing that level of cost generally have low incomes. Many households of recently landed immigrants have low incomes and try to keep the cost of accommodations down by choosing small quarters and making their households large. But often this is not enough to bring housing costs down to less than 30% of income.

## *Housing of very recent immigrants in similar state of repair*

The dwellings of households of immigrants who landed after 1985 have been more recently built than the houses of Canadian-born.

**Table F-4: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—period of construction of household dwelling, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

Households	Period of construction					
	Before 1971		1971-1990		1991-2001	
Canadian-born	350,580	53%	217,620	33%	92,630	14%
Earlier immigrants	243,100	46%	213,560	40%	75,060	14%
Recent immigrants	165,320	39%	180,670	42%	83,040	19%
1986-1995 immigrants	95,380	37%	107,550	42%	53,950	21%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	33,330	40%	34,730	42%	15,140	18%
1996-2001 immigrants only	36,580	41%	38,400	43%	13,960	16%
All households	765,460	47%	616,670	38%	252,640	15%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

The state of repair of the housing stock for both recent immigrants and earlier immigrants is nearly identical to that of Canadian-born. This suggests that, although crowding and the cost of housing clearly are challenges for many recent immigrants, they tend not to resort to sub-standard accommodations.

**Table F-5: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—quality of housing, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (number and percentage distribution)**

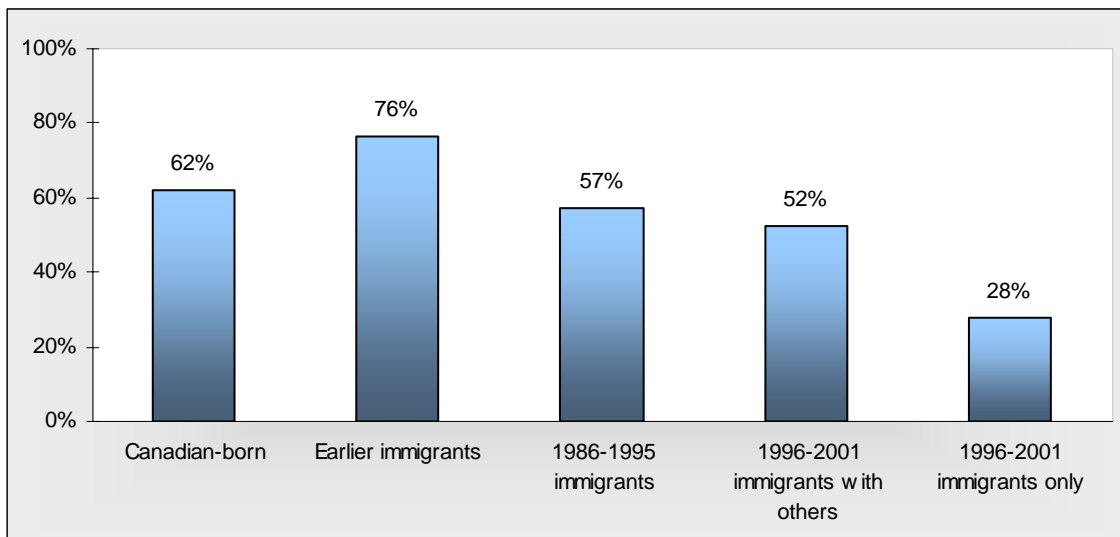
Households	Quality of housing					
	Regular maintenance		Minor repairs		Major repairs	
Canadian-born	443,210	67%	168,480	25%	49,130	7%
Earlier immigrants	370,830	70%	127,390	24%	33,490	6%
Recent immigrants	292,580	68%	104,060	24%	32,380	8%
1986-1995 immigrants	173,650	68%	63,530	25%	19,710	8%
1996-2001 immigrants with others	56,730	68%	20,170	24%	6,300	8%
1996-2001 immigrants only	62,210	70%	20,350	23%	6,380	7%
All households	1,116,110	68%	402,770	25%	115,900	7%

Note: The total “All households” includes households of non-permanent residents not shown in the table. For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.

### ***Home ownership less common among very recent immigrant households***

Only 28% of households consisting exclusively of very recent immigrants own their home, compared to more than one-half of other recent immigrant households and 62% of Canadian-born households. Home ownership is much more common among earlier immigrants than among the Canadian-born.

**Figure F-1: Immigrant households (by period of immigration) and Canadian-born households—home ownership, by household type, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 (percentage)**



Note: For definitions of household and related concepts, see the Glossary.



## GLOSSARY

This Glossary gives terms, definitions and categories according to Statistics Canada's *2001 Census Handbook* (Catalogue Number 92-379-XIE). Immigration categories are as defined by Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Items are presented in alphabetical order.

### **Census Metropolitan Area**

A **census metropolitan area** (CMA) consists of a large urban core with a population of at least 100,000 together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. The Toronto CMA has the same boundaries in 2001 as in 1996. Along with the City of Toronto, this CMA includes: Ajax, Aurora, Bradford West Gwillimbury, Brampton, Caledon, the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, East Gwillimbury, Georgina, Halton Hills, King, Markham, Milton, Mississauga, Mono, New Tecumseth, Newmarket, Oakville, Orangeville, Pickering, Richmond Hill, Uxbridge, Vaughan, and Whitchurch-Stouffville. Throughout this profile, the Toronto CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Toronto.

### **Crowding**

Housing is defined as **crowded** if the number of persons living in the dwelling—the size of the household—is equal to or larger than the number of rooms. Housing is defined as crowded when there is more than one person per room. A room is defined as an enclosed area within a dwelling that is suitable for year-round living: a living room, bedroom, kitchen, or a finished room in attic or basement. Bathrooms, halls, vestibules and spaces used solely for business purposes are not counted as rooms.

### **Families**

The **census family** was defined in the 1996 Census as married couples (with or without never-married children), common-law couples (with or without never-married children), or lone parents of any marital status with at least one never-married child living in the same dwelling. In the 2001 Census, the definition of census family has been amended so that it now also includes two persons living in a same-sex common-law relationship (with or without children).

For the 1996 Census, children in a census family had to be "never-married" in order to be included as part of the census family. Under the new definition for the 2001 Census, previously married children are now included in the census family as long as they are not living with their spouse, common-law partner, or are a parent living with child.

Under the 2001 Census definition of census family, a grandchild living in a three-generation household where the parent is never-married, will now be considered as a child in the parent's census family (provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law partner, or child). For the 1996 Census, census family was defined as the two older generations, with both grandparent and parent being treated as one census family.

A grandchild living in the same household as the grandparents, where no parent is present, is now considered to be a child in the grandparents' census family (provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law partner, or is a parent living with child). Under the previous census, such a grandchild would not have been considered a member of any census family.

It is estimated that these last three changes to the definition of "child" will, together, result in a 1% increase in the number of total census families, and in a 6% increase in the number of lone-parent families. The effect of the inclusion of same-sex couples is unknown.

When families are grouped by "**age of family**", the age is determined by the age of the oldest member (in other words, the age of the lone parent or the older of the two spouses).

A **recent immigrant family** is either a lone-parent family in which the parent is a recent immigrant, or a husband-wife family in which either or both spouses are recent immigrants. Some recent immigrant families came to Canada as married couples, while others formed conjugal unions after arrival. Because the census only asks people to report marital status at the time of the census, it is not known if people married before or after coming to Canada. Similarly, it is not possible to determine whether recent immigrants became lone parents before or after arrival in Canada.

The majority of recently immigrated children are members of recent immigrant families. However, some are members of earlier immigrant families (if parents immigrated before 1986 and the children later followed) or Canadian-born families (if the children were adopted, for instance).

**Canadian-born families** are defined as families in which the lone parent or both spouses were born in Canada.

## **Households**

A household is a person or group of persons sharing living accommodations.

In a **recent immigrant household**, one or more of the members aged 15 years or over is a recent immigrant, having immigrated to Canada between 1986 and 2001. All recent immigrants 15 years of age or over are members of recent immigrant households. Recent immigrant households are subdivided by period of landing in the same way as individuals. A household with one or more persons 15 years of age or over who immigrated during 1996-2001 is a very recent immigrant household. If all persons 15 years of age and over immigrated during the 1996-2001 period, the household is called a "very recent immigrants only" household. If there are members 15 years of age and over who belong to other groups, the household is called "very recent (1996-2001) immigrants with others". The "others" are immigrants who landed before 1996, Canadian-born persons or both.

A **Canadian-born household** is a household in which all members aged 15 years or over were born in Canada.

An **earlier immigrant household** includes one or more persons who immigrated in or before 1985 and does not include any persons who immigrated after 1985. Many earlier immigrant households include Canadian-born persons, including children born in Canada who have passed the age of 14 years.

### **Immigration categories**

Under Canada's immigration policy there are three major categories of immigration. These categories correspond broadly to the economic, family reunification and humanitarian or protection objectives of the Immigration Act. Hence, persons entering the country as immigrants or refugees have different reasons to do so and accordingly are likely to face different challenges and opportunities after landing in Canada.

Immigrants entering through the **economic category** are persons who have actively sought to settle in Canada and have presumably prepared themselves for the transition. They are selected as individuals and may be accompanied by a spouse and dependants. Only the selected immigrants are assessed against criteria designed to maximize the probability of success in the labour market or in business. Spouses and dependants in this category are not screened against selection criteria but are nevertheless part of the family unit who shared in the decision to move and participated in the preparations for transition. Less than one-half of the economic category are screened against selection criteria.

The **family class** category is made up of individuals who are joining family members already established in Canada. These immigrants are not assessed against labour market criteria. They are, however, sponsored by a relative in Canada who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and who has taken the responsibility of providing support for their settlement. Hence, those in the family reunification category are less likely than their counterparts in the economic category to have moved for economic reasons.

The **refugee category** is made up of Convention refugees and other refugees who are deemed to require protection or relief. These persons may not have wanted to leave their country of origin and may not have had the opportunity to prepare for moving to Canada. Refugees are expected to take longer to adjust to their new environment and their economic achievements may be modest compared to those of immigrants in the economic category.

Immigrants may also be admitted, in smaller numbers, through special categories or programs established for humanitarian or public policy reasons. These **other immigrants** include retired persons, Post-Determination Refugee Claimants in Canada and persons landed through the Deferred Removal Order Class and the Backlog Clearance program.

## Industries

Industries are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), as follows:

Manufacturing	Manufacturing Primary industries
Construction and Transportation	Construction Transportation and storage Communications
Trade	Wholesale trade Retail trade
Business services	Finance Insurance Real estate operators and insurance Business services
Public sector	Government services Education Health services
Hospitality and other services	Accommodation Food and beverage services Other services

## Labour Force Activity

Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001). Respondents were classified as either employed, or unemployed, or as not in the labour force. The labour force includes the employed and the unemployed.

The participation rate for a particular group is the total labour force in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, in that group. The employment rate for a particular group is the number employed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over in that group. The unemployment rate for a particular group is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week prior to enumeration.

## Living arrangements

Living arrangements refer to the composition of the household a person belongs to. The most common type of living arrangement is the "**nuclear family**" household defined as a lone parent living with children, or a husband-wife family with or without children living at home. An "**extended family**" results from the addition of aunts, uncles, grandparents, grandchildren, or other relatives, to a nuclear family.

## Major field of study

Major field of study refers to the predominant area of learning or training of a person's highest post-secondary diploma or degree. Ten major areas of study have been grouped as follows:

Physical sciences, engineering and trades:

- Engineering and applied science technologies and trades
- Engineering and applied sciences
- Mathematics and physical sciences
- Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies

Social sciences, education, and arts:

- Social sciences and related fields
- Educational, recreational and counselling services
- Humanities and related fields
- Fine and applied arts

Commerce, management and business administration

Health professions, sciences and technologies

The data pertain only to persons who have a post-secondary (trade or college) certificate or diploma, or a university degree.

## Median income

**Median income** is the middle income when incomes, including zero and negative incomes, are ordered by size, from high to low. One-half of incomes are higher, one-half are lower. The percentage of persons with income below one-half of the median income is not fixed but depends on how incomes are distributed.

Determination of whether income is **below the median** is performed separately for persons in families and for unattached persons. For people living in families, the family income is compared to the median family income. For unattached or non-family persons—much smaller in number, particularly among recent immigrants—individual income is compared to the median income of all non-family persons. The number of persons with income below the median are added and divided into the total of the two groups. Unattached children under 15 years of age are not included as no income data are available, but children in families are included. The proportion of persons with income **below one-half of the median** is determined by the same method.

As family size is not considered in these calculations, and as larger families are likely to have higher income (but not necessarily higher income per member of the family), the number of persons in the total population living in families with income below the median is less than 50%. The proportion of persons living in families with income below one-half of the median is less than 20%.

Median income is determined for each CMA and for non-CMA areas by province or territory. The number of persons with income below the median income and below one-half of the median income is then determined for these same areas. These numbers are summed over all areas to arrive at totals for all of Canada.

## Occupations

Occupations are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) as follows:

Sales and services	Sales and service occupations
Processing	Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities Occupations unique to primary industry
Administrative	Business, finance and administrative occupations
Management and social sciences	Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport Management occupations
Trades, transport	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
Health, science	Health occupations Natural and applied sciences and related occupations

## School attendance

School attendance refers to either part-time or full-time attendance at school, college or university during the eight-month period between September 2000 and May 15, 2001. Attendance is counted only for courses that could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

## Skill level of job

- Level 1: Short work demonstration; no formal education required
- Level 2: Secondary school plus a period of specific job training
- Level 3: College level education or trade apprenticeship required
- Level 4: University education required

## Sources of income

Employment income: consisting of wages and salaries or income from self-employment

Other private income: consisting of investment income (mainly interest and dividends), retirement income and income from all other private sources

Transfers from government: including Unemployment Insurance benefits, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Old Age Security benefits and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and other benefits such as workers' compensation and social assistance. Also included are the Child Tax Benefit, refunds of the Goods and Services Tax, and provincial tax credits

## World regions

The 2001 Census reports the country of birth for respondents, which may be different than the country of residence prior to immigration. The countries have been grouped as follows (within each world region):

<b>World region</b>	<b>Countries of birth</b>
East Asia	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan
South-East Asia and Pacific	Philippines, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Fiji, Cambodia, Australia, Laos
South and Central Asia	India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan
Western Asia and Middle East	Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Israel, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia
Africa	South Africa, Somalia, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania
Eastern Europe	Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, countries formerly part of the USSR not separately listed, Belarus, Macedonia, Czechoslovakia, Moldova, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Slovenia.
Western Europe	Portugal, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Greece, Ireland, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Malta, Iceland
United Kingdom	
Latin America	El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia, Chile, Argentina
Caribbean	Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, Barbados
United States	