

November 2012

QUESTION: What is the demographic, residential, economic, educational and occupation profile of Filipino youth in Canada?

What is the Demographic Structure and Citizenship Status of Canada's Filipino Community?

Table 1: Filipino (visible minority) by Citizenship Status and Age Group, Canada, 2006

	Non-permanent residents (e.g. foreign workers, students, refugees)	Non-permanent residents %	Non-immigrants (i.e. Canadian-born)	Non-Immigrants %	Immigrants	Immigrants %	Total
< 15 years	505	3.1	67685	64.3	21590	7.5	89780
15 to 24 years	1195	7.4	21060	20.0	31630	10.9	53885
25 to 34 years	7400	45.9	13970	13.3	41960	14.5	63330
35 to 44 years	4900	30.4	1540	1.5	71455	24.7	77895
45 to 54 years	1655	10.3	325	0.3	60505	20.9	62490
55 to 64 years	260	1.6	215	0.2	36725	12.7	37200
65 to 74 years	85	0.5	235	0.2	16365	5.7	16680
75 years +	120	0.7	185	0.2	9130	3.2	9435
Total	16125	100.0	105210	100.0	289365	100.0	410700

Table 1 shows that by 2006 the total Filipino population in Canada numbered 410,700. Of these, 289,365 were immigrants, and another 105,210 were born in Canada. A further 16,125 were neither non-permanent residents, meaning that they were in Canada on visas – for example as temporary foreign workers (including live-in caregivers) and foreign students. Among the Canadian-born Filipinos, 64.3 per cent (67,685) were under 15 years old, and 97.6 percent (102,715) were under the age of 35.

Where does the Filipino Second Generation Live?

Table 2: Top 20 Places of Residence (Census Metropolitan Areas) for Filipinos (Visible Minority) aged 15 years and over, in Canada, 2006, ranked according to size of the second generation population.

CMA (City Region)	1st generation	2nd generation	3rd + generation	Total
Toronto	122,520	12,735	365	135630
Vancouver	55,380	6,255	200	61840
Winnipeg	22,380	5,830	100	28310
Montréal	16,825	1,995	100	18925
Calgary	17,745	1,920	90	19760
Edmonton	13,265	1,760	95	15120
Ottawa - Gatineau	4,950	665	30	5650
Hamilton	3,240	520	55	3820
Windsor	2,085	445	10	2540
Victoria	1,765	335	15	2115
Saskatoon	1,200	290	20	1515
Oshawa	1,270	275	0	1545
London	1,250	195	35	1475
St. Catharines - Niagara	1,405	190	10	1595
Guelph	1,225	175	25	1425
Kitchener	1,315	145	0	1460
Regina	825	130	15	970
Halifax	310	105	15	430
Red Deer	865	80	10	945
Kamloops	385	75	0	460
OTHER	13,355	1,640	405	15,385
Canada	283,560	35,760	1,595	320915

Table 2 shows the major city-regions (known as Census Metropolitan Areas) where Filipinos were living in 2006, ranked according to the size of the second generation (i.e. those born in Canada). Note that Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg together accounted for nearly 70 percent of all second generation Filipino-Canadians in 2006.

How well educated is the Filipino second generation?

Table 3: Highest Certificate, diploma or degree for Second Generation (born in Canada) Visible Minorities, Age 25-44, Canada 2006

Highest certificate, diploma or degree achieved	Filipino	Chinese	South Asian	Latin American	Black	All Visible Minorities	Not a visible minority	Total Population
A certificate or diploma below bachelor's level	65.0	40.8	48.8	78.4	70.7	55.4	70.3	68.0
University certificate or degree at bachelor's level or above	35.0	59.2	51.2	21.7	29.3	44.6	29.7	32.0

Among second generation (i.e. the children of immigrants), there is a wide variation in the average level of educational attainment. Table 3 focuses solely on the 25-44 year old cohort in the second generation. The Filipino second generation fares better in terms of degree graduation than those racialized as 'Latin American' or 'Black', but significantly worse than Chinese or South Asian second generations. The relative low level of degree graduation in the *non-visible minority* second generation is a reminder that second generation youth may be disadvantaged even if they are *not* part of a racialized minority.

Are Filipinos in the Second Generation finding well-paid work?

Table 4: Labour Market Outcomes of Filipinos and Other Visible Minorities who are "Non-Immigrants", Canada, 2006

Labour Market Indicators	Filipino Visible Minority	All Visible Minorities	Not a visible minority	Total Population
Participation rate (per cent who are employed or looking for work)	72.4	67.9	68.3	68.3
Unemployment rate (per cent of those participating who are looking for work)	7.5	9.8	6.3	6.4
Median Income \$ (2005)	15,755	15,889	29,457	27,847
Average income \$ (2005)	22,469	25,896	40,826	38,994

Table 4 shows a variety of labour market indicators for all non-immigrants. It is important to note when comparing columns that although most Filipino non-immigrants are *second* generation (i.e. the children of immigrants), other columns may include many who are 3rd-plus generation.

The table indicates a very high level of participation in the labour force and an unemployment rate that is lower than the visible minority group as a whole, but higher than non-racialized groups, and higher than the non-immigrant population as a whole. While indicators of labour market participation are positive for Filipino non-immigrants, the income figures show that they actually fare poorly in terms of earnings. Both median and average (mean) incomes are below those of the comparison groups.

What kind of jobs are Filipino youth doing?

Table 5: Occupational Patterns among Filipino (by ethnic origin) Youth, Aged 15-24, Canada, 2006

Occupational Group	Filipino Ethnic Origin, Age 15-24 (%)	Total Population, Age 15-24 (%)
A. Management occupations	1.9	2.2
B. Business, finance and administrative occupations	16.6	12.5
C. Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	3.4	3.5
D. Health occupations	3.7	2.6
E. Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	2.3	3.9
F. Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	2.4	3.6
G. Sales and service occupations	52.2	46.0
H. Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	6.4	12.5
I. Occupations unique to primary industry	0.8	4.9
J. Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	6.7	4.8
Other	3.5	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 5 indicates the broad occupational groups where those Filipino youth (aged 15-24) with jobs can be found working. This is compared with the occupational distribution of the population as a whole. In this case, 'Filipino' is taken to be those who responded in that way to the 'ethnic origin' question in the census.

The table tells us where Filipino youth are under- or over-concentrated in the labour market. We see, for example, that they are over-represented in healthcare occupations (3.7 per cent, compared with only 2.6 per cent of the population as a whole). We also see Filipinos over-represented in sales and service occupations, business/finance/administrative jobs, and in manufacturing. On the other hand, Filipino youth are under-represented in management, science/education/government, trade/transport, and primary industry (i.e. agriculture, mining etc.).

DATA SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 2006 Census. Available at: <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/rt-td/index-eng.cfm>

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While the research and analysis are based on data from Statistics Canada, the opinions expressed do not represent the views of Statistics Canada.

The [Toronto Immigrant Employment Data Initiative \(TIEDI\)](http://www.yorku.ca/tiedi/) seeks to assist organizations whose mandate includes the better integration of immigrants into Toronto's labour force. Such partner organizations include immigrant service agencies and advocacy groups, labour organizations, regulatory bodies, professional associations, training organizations, and credential assessment agencies. For further information, you can visit our website at, <http://www.yorku.ca/tiedi/> or contact the TIEDI Principal Investigator, Dr Philip Kelly (pfkelly@yorku.ca) or the TIEDI Project Coordinator, Stella Park (pstella@yorku.ca).