

The [Toronto Immigrant Employment Data Initiative](#) (TIEDI)'s Labour Force Update aims to provide up-to-date labour market data on immigrants. This monthly report relies on data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) that is not available elsewhere free of charge. The report is broken down into sections covering labour market data for the Toronto CMA and Canada as a whole.

Please note that these data are not comparable to the data released by Statistics Canada in The Daily. Data from The Daily is seasonally adjusted, while these data are adjusted using a different methodology, the 3-month moving average.

TIEDI has access to Labour Force Survey data on unemployment/employment and participation by gender, education, age groups (15+ years old, 15-24, 25-54, 55+ years old), immigrant status, period of arrival (5 years or less, 5+ years, 5-10 years, and 10+ years in Canada), province and CMA of residence (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver). We also have access to data on full-time/part-time employment by broad industry, gender, education, age groups (15+ years old, 15-24, 25-54, 55+ years old), immigrant status, period of arrival (5 years or less, 5+ years, 5-10 years, and 10+ years in Canada), province and CMA of residence (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver).

Please contact the TIEDI Principal Investigator, Dr. Philip Kelly (pfkelly@yorku.ca), or the TIEDI Project Coordinator, Stella Park (pstella@yorku.ca) if you would like us to expand our labour market data analysis with more tables or graphs. TIEDI website address is <http://www.yorku.ca/tiedi/index.html>.

Important Notice:

The Labour Force Survey is based on a sample of 53,000 households (representing approximately 100,000 individuals) across Canada, including 16,000 households in the province of Ontario. Due to the limited sample size, data on smaller groups have a higher coefficient of variation.

As a result, findings should be used with caution. Month-to-month variability in the Toronto data (compared to Canadian data) and in data on recent immigrants across Canada (compared to the larger groups of all immigrants and Canadian-born) should be attributed to data inaccuracies.

Starting with the release of LFS data for January 2011, Statistics Canada has adjusted its labour force estimates to be based on the 2006 Census population counts; sub-provincial estimates to be based on 2006 Census boundaries; industry estimates to be based on North American Industry Classification System 2007; and occupational estimates to be based on National Occupational Classification- Statistics 2006. Until December 2010, labour force estimates had been based on population data from the 2001 Census. Although these revisions have had some minor impacts on the LFS estimates, this report uses updated LFS data from 2006 to 2011. For more information about these changes to LFS data, see <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsole/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=71F0031X&lang=eng>.

Sources:

Statistics Canada. 2011. Special tabulation, based on Labour Force Survey. Employment by industry, detailed age groups, sex, immigrant, type of work, Canada, provinces, 3MMA.

Statistics Canada. 2011. Special tabulation, based on Labour Force Survey. Labour force estimates by detailed age groups, sex, education level, country of birth, immigrant status, Canada, provinces, 3MMA.

Labour force data for the Toronto CMA

Employment (in thousands) by industry, among Canadian-born and All Immigrants, Toronto CMA, Age 15+, Aug 2010 and 2011, 3MMA¹

	Canadian-born			All Immigrants		
	Aug 2010	Aug 2011	Difference in thousands	Aug 2010	Aug 2011	Difference in thousands
Goods-producing sector	249.1	238.9	-10.2	271.8	312.5	40.7
Agriculture	10.7	6.2	-4.5	1.8	3.1	1.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	1.8	3.2	1.4	3.6	1.7	-1.9
Utilities	12.3	12.4	0.1	5.0	7.1	2.1
Construction	92.2	98.1	5.9	67.8	87.1	19.3
Manufacturing	132.2	118.9	-13.3	193.5	213.6	20.1
Services-producing sector	1289.6	1272.2	-17.4	1095.4	1110.7	15.3
Trade	249.2	239.2	-10.0	211.8	188.7	-23.1
Transportation and warehousing	63.9	73.2	9.3	79.1	87.5	8.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	160.9	169.6	8.7	122.1	146.7	24.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	179.2	167.2	-12.0	155.0	137.5	-17.5
Business, building and other support services	60.4	60.1	-0.3	72.0	80.0	8.0
Educational services	117.0	111.9	-5.1	63.0	51.5	-11.5
Health care and social assistance	114.2	118.2	4.0	146.7	152	5.3
Information, culture and recreation	137.3	139.1	1.8	53.0	73.5	20.5
Accommodation and food services	71.7	74.6	2.9	84.1	84.8	0.7
Other services	47.9	45.5	-2.4	63.7	58.4	-5.3
Public administration	87.8	73.7	-14.1	45.1	50.1	5.0
Total	1538.6	1511.1	-27.5	1367.2	1423.3	56.1

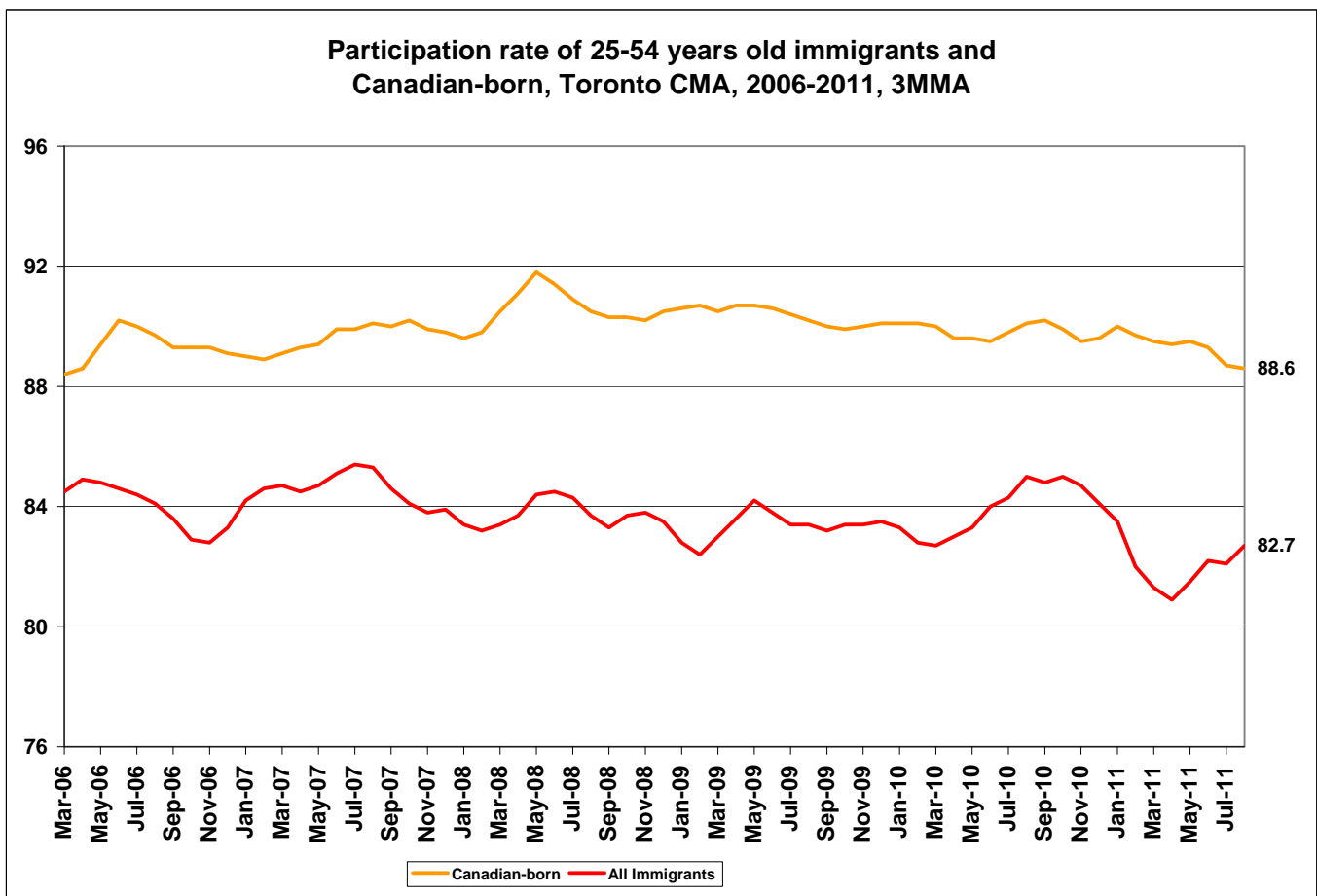
¹Data from this report uses 3-month moving average (3MMA). Three-month moving averages are calculated by averaging a specific month with the two preceding ones.

When comparing the Toronto CMA labour market in August 2010 and August 2011, job gains benefited immigrants more than Canadian-born. Immigrants gained 56,100 jobs while Canadian-born lost 27,500 jobs. For Canadian-born, 17,400 jobs were lost in the service-producing sector, while losing 10,200 jobs in the goods-producing sector. Immigrants saw employment increases both in the service-producing sector (15,300 jobs) and in the goods-producing sector (40,700 jobs).

For immigrants, notable job gains were in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (24,600 jobs), information, culture and recreation (20,00 jobs), and manufacturing (20,100 jobs). Large job losses for immigrants were found in trade (23,100 jobs) and professional, scientific and technical services (17,500 jobs).

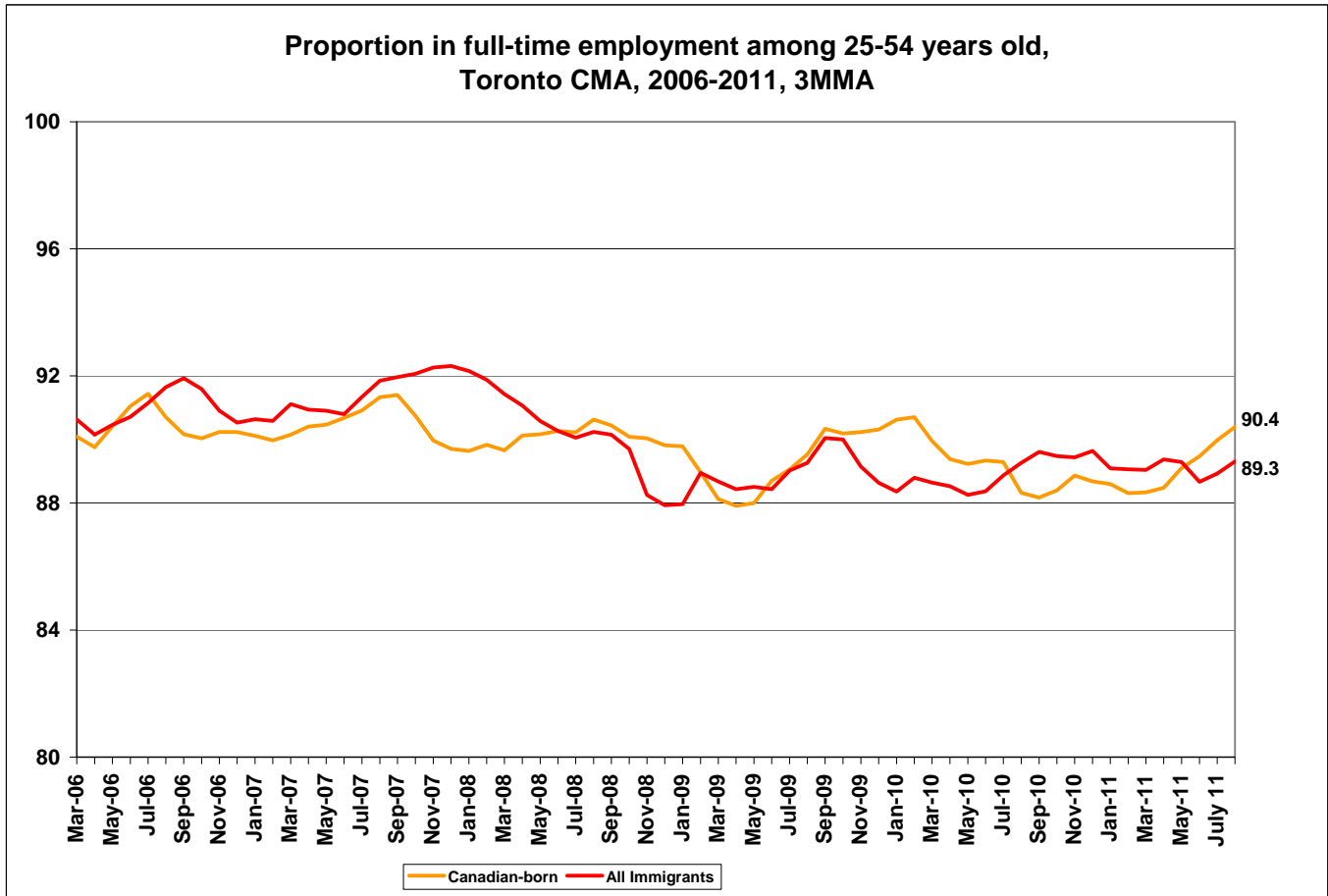
Canadian-born gained significant numbers of jobs in transportation and warehousing (9,300 jobs), and in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (8,700 jobs). Large job losses for Canadian-born were found in public administration (14,100 jobs) and in manufacturing (13,300 jobs).

Overall, these figures indicate the continuation of a year-on-year shift involving immigrants working increasingly in the goods-producing sector and Canadian-born working in the service-producing sector. Particularly notable has been the movement of Canadian-born out of manufacturing, and a movement into that sector among immigrants.



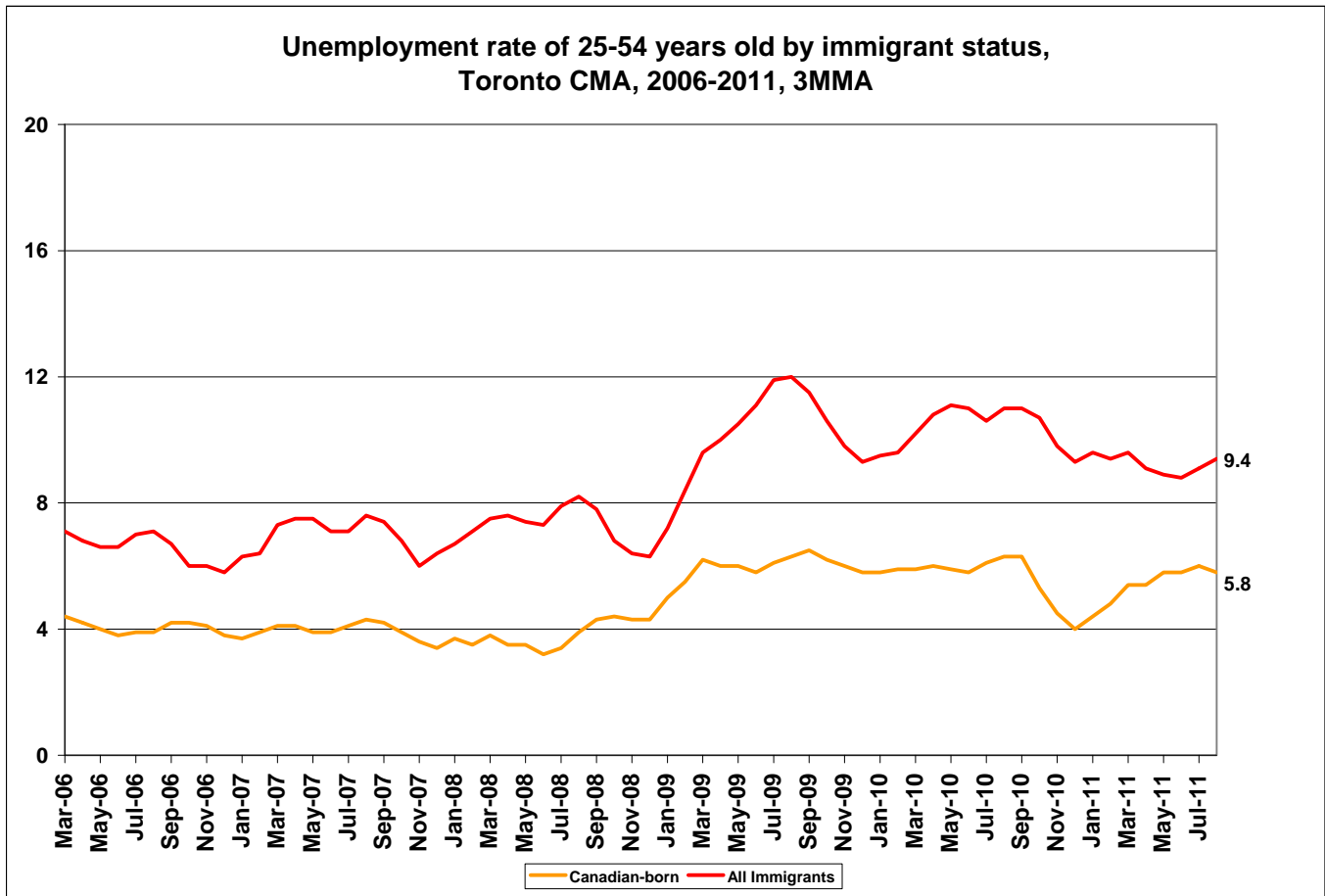
In August 2011, the participation rate of 25-54 year old Canadian-born living in the Toronto CMA was 88.6%, compared to 82.7% for all immigrants.

Since 2006, the participation rates among Canadian-born have remained within the range of 88%-92%, higher than for immigrants, whose participation rates varied between 80% and 86%. Since late 2010, we have seen a steep decline in the overall participation of immigrants in the labour force. However, from April 2011, immigrants' participation rate has increased slightly.



In August 2011, Canadian-born and immigrants had similar proportions of full-time employment: 90.4% of employed Canadian-born worked full-time, compared to 89.3% of employed immigrants.

Over the last 5 years, immigrants living in Toronto were generally as likely as Canadian-born to hold full-time employment. It does, however, appear that immigrants are slightly more likely to hold full-time employment than Canadian-born, except for the period of July 2008 until August 2010, when Canadian-born were slightly more likely than immigrants to work full-time. The month of July 2008 is also a turning point in the overall proportion of full-time employment. Over the period of March 2006 to June 2008, the proportion of full-time employment ranged between 90% and 92%.



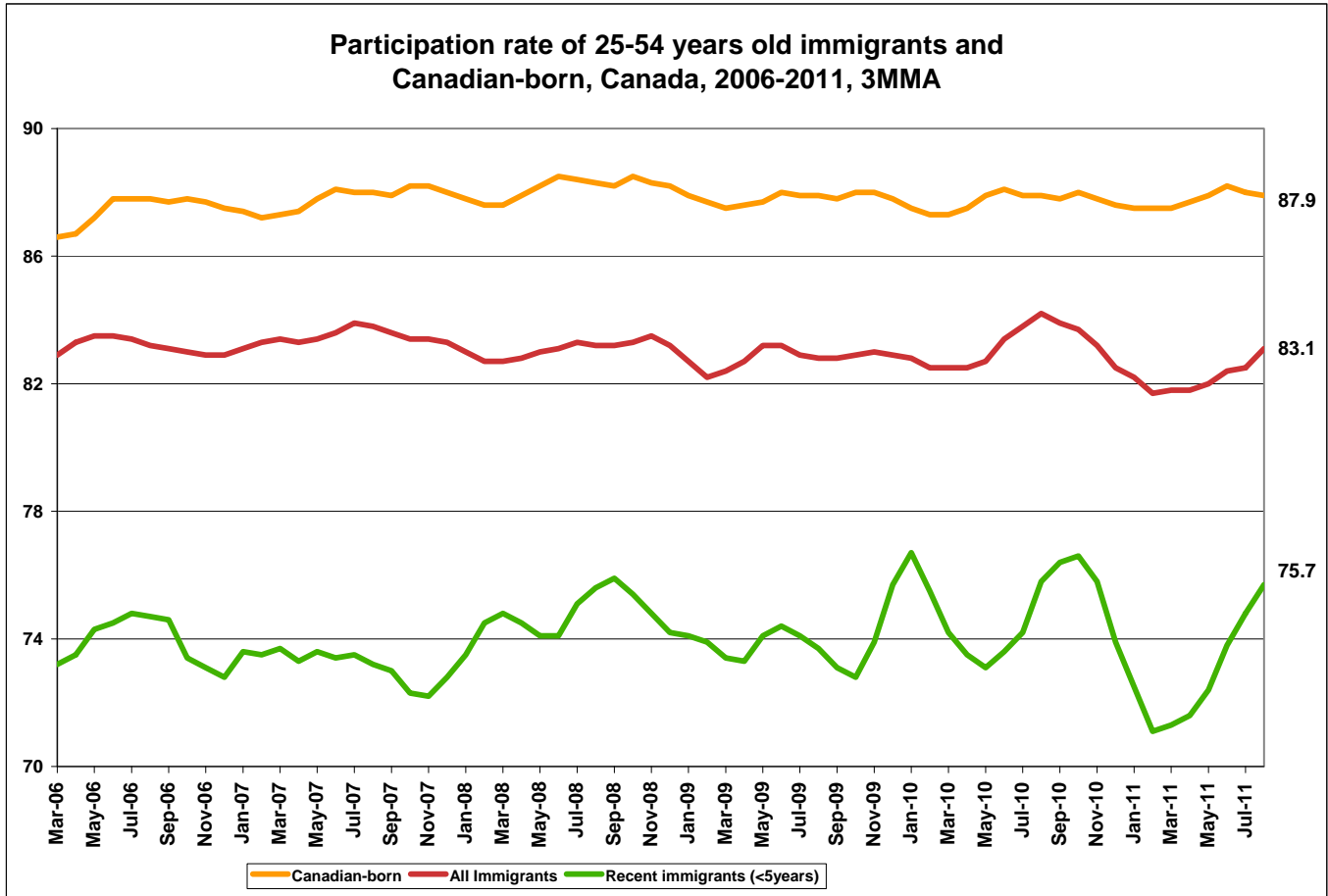
In August 2011, the unemployment rate for Canadian-born in the Toronto CMA was 5.8%, compared to 9.4% for immigrants.

When looking at long term trends, the unemployment rates of Canadian-born have been stable around 4% until the 2008-2009 recession¹. During the first quarter of 2009, their unemployment rates jumped to 6%, where it remained between March 2009 and September 2010. The final quarter of 2010 saw significant improvements for Canadian-born, but the early months of 2011 have seen an upward trend.

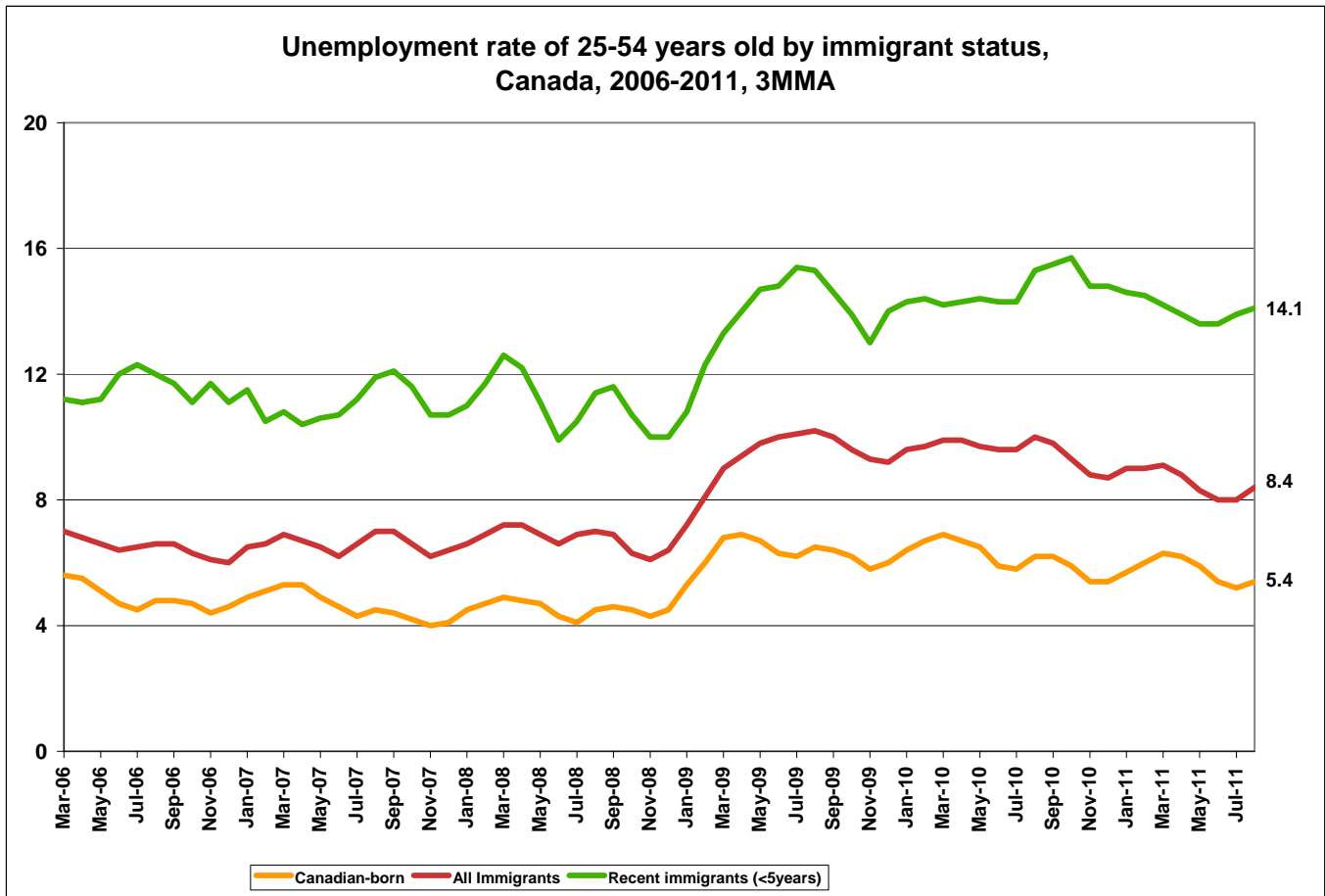
While immigrants have had higher unemployment rates than Canadian-born since March 2006, the gap has widened since the recession. When looking at unemployment rates for August 2011, immigrants' rate is now 3.6 percentage points higher than the rate among Canadian-born.

¹ To read further about the effect of economic recession on immigrants' labour market outcomes in Canada 2006-2011, this TIEDI report can be downloaded from our website, <http://www.yorku.ca/tiedi/pubreports22.html>.

Labour force data for Canada



In August 2011, the participation rate of all immigrants across Canada was 83.1% compared to 87.9% for Canadian-born. At 75.7%, recent immigrants (immigrants who landed within the last 5 years) had much lower participation rate than Canadian-born and all immigrants. The greater monthly variability in the participation rates of recent immigrants is likely attributable to a smaller sample size.



In August 2011 across Canada, the unemployment rate of Canadian-born was 5.4%, compared to 8.4% for all immigrants and 14.1% for recent immigrants.

Since 2006, Canadian-born have had consistently lower unemployment rates than immigrants. Recent immigrants have the highest rates among all groups: their unemployment rate has been consistently above 12% since early 2009.

Unemployment rates in August 2010 were slightly higher compared to rates in August 2011. In August 2010, unemployment rates were 5.4% among Canadian-born, 8.4% among immigrants and 14.1% among recent immigrants.

Definitions & Notes

3-month moving average: Data from this report uses 3-month moving average (3MMA). Three-month moving averages are calculated by averaging a specific month with the two preceding ones (for example, May 2011 data is calculated using the averages for March, April and May 2011). Moving averages are used to reduce irregular variability in the data due to seasonal variations and the small sample sizes of the LFS.

Full-time employment: Proportion of individuals holding full-time employment among those who are employed. A person is considered to be full-time if his/her usual hours at the main job are 30 or more hours per week. When the number of hours worked at the main job is usually less than 30 hours per week then he/she is considered to be part-time.

Immigrants: Includes permanent residents and those who have been naturalized as Canadian citizens. Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents (persons from another country who live in Canada and have a work or study permit, or are claiming refugee status, as well as family members living here with them) are not landed immigrants.

Labour force: Civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

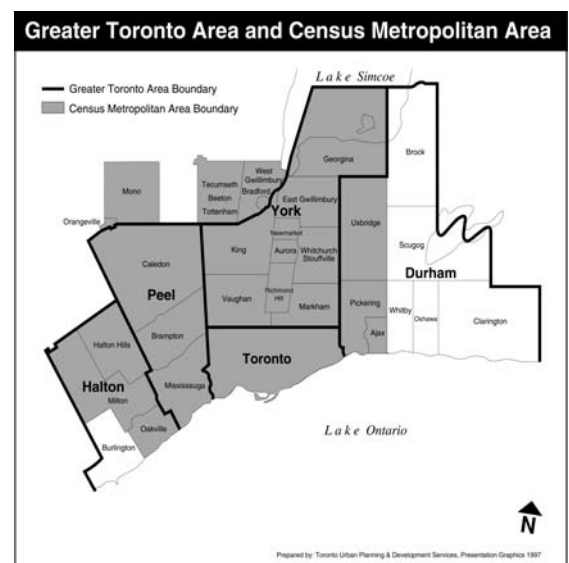
Non-permanent residents: Includes non-permanent residents, visa workers, temporary foreign workers, refugee claimants, students and their dependants, etc. Excludes Canadian-born and landed immigrants.

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

Recent immigrants: Includes immigrants who landed within the last 5 years.

Toronto CMA: CMA stands for Census Metropolitan Area. The Toronto CMA is the grey-shaded area in Figure 1. It includes the City of Toronto, York Region, Peel Region and parts of Halton and Durham Regions. Other municipalities, such as New Tecumseth in southern Simcoe County and Mono Township in Dufferin County are also included in the Toronto CMA. CMAs are geographical areas mainly used by Statistics Canada.

Unemployment rate: The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.



Map by the City of Toronto

For more information, website: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/71-543-g/2010001/part-partie3-eng.htm>.