

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](mailto:pfkelly@yorku.ca)), or the TIEDI Project Coordinator, Stella Park ([pstella@yorku.ca](mailto: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 54,000 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.**

For more information on the Labour Force Survey, see [www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/3701-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/3701-eng.htm). From the left-hand side menu, see under 'Links to related products' for more data and publications.

## Sources:

Statistics Canada. 2010. Special tabulation, based on Labour Force Survey. Employment by industry, detailed age groups, sex, immigrant, type of work, Canada, provinces, 3MMA.

Statistics Canada. 2010. 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 immigrants,  
 Toronto CMA, December 2009 and 2010, 3MMA

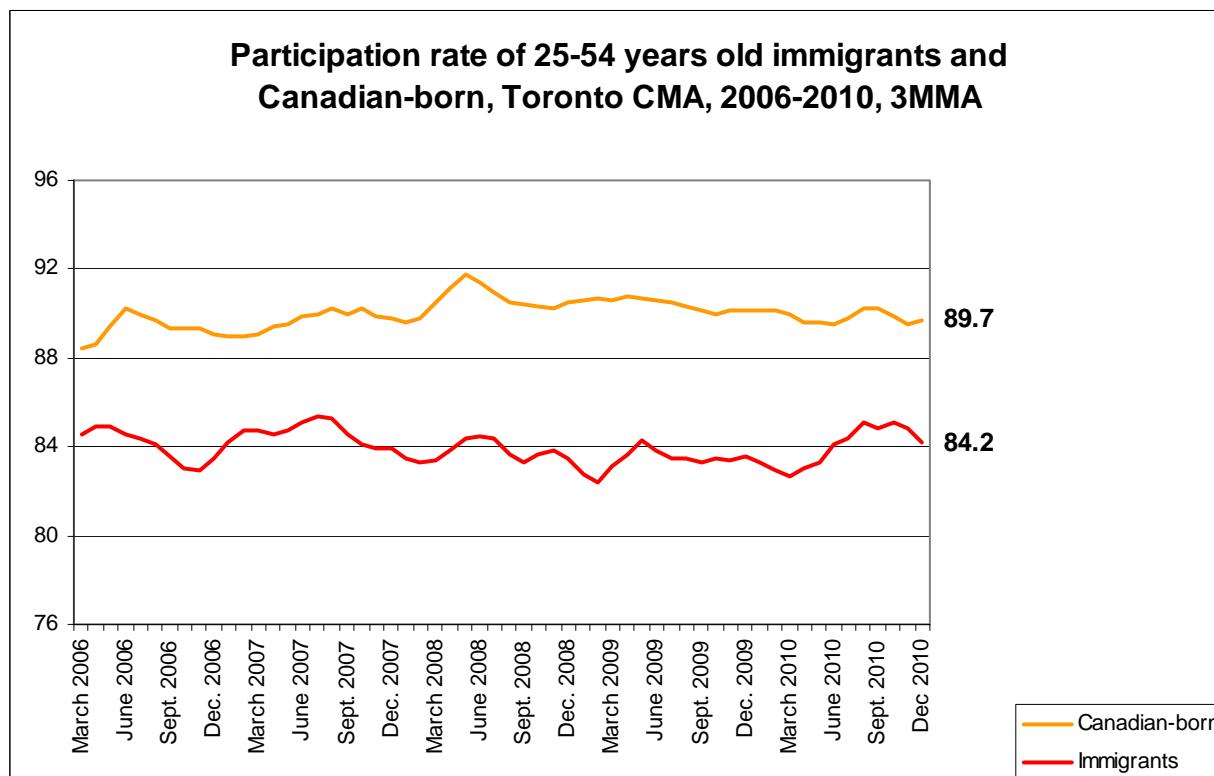
### Employment (in thousands) by industry, among Canadian-born and immigrants, Toronto CMA, December 2009 and 2010, 3MMA

	Canadian-born			Immigrants		
	Dec. 2009	Dec. 2010	Difference in thousands	Dec. 2009	Dec. 2010	Difference in thousands
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>227.3</b>	<b>233.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>300.1</b>	<b>301.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Agriculture	6.2	7.8	1.6	1.8	2.3	0.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	3.2	1.6	-1.6	2.8	2.2	-0.6
Utilities	6.2	9.5	3.3	7.2	5.5	-1.7
Construction	92.8	93.2	0.4	76.1	76.0	-0.1
Manufacturing	119.0	121.2	2.2	212.2	215.9	3.7
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>1238.3</b>	<b>1345.6</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>1085.9</b>	<b>1088.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Trade	275.7	243.9	-31.8	201.2	214.3	13.1
Transportation and warehousing	76.3	73.3	-3.0	78.2	85.5	7.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	150.1	172.7	22.6	165.4	127.8	-37.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	180.7	188.9	8.2	130.9	129.7	-1.2
Business, building and other support services	51.0	68.0	17.0	71.0	70.1	-0.9
Educational services	135.7	153.0	17.3	80.6	69.9	-10.7
Health care and social assistance	114.5	126.6	12.1	127.9	144.5	16.6
Information, culture and recreation	123.7	126.1	2.4	43.5	60.8	17.3
Accommodation and food services	58.7	66.1	7.4	81.3	85.2	3.9
Other services	58.1	46.2	-11.9	68.4	60.4	-8.0
Public administration	53.9	80.8	26.9	37.4	40.4	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1465.6</b>	<b>1578.8</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>1385.9</b>	<b>1390.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>

When comparing the Toronto CMA labour market in December 2009 and December 2010, job gains benefited Canadian-born much more than immigrants. Immigrants gained only 4,800 jobs while Canadian-born gained 113,200 jobs. Canadian-born gained jobs both in the services-producing sector (107,300 jobs) and in the goods-producing sector (5,900 jobs gained).

Immigrants made some gains in information, culture and recreation (17,300 jobs gained) and in health care and social assistance occupations (16,600 jobs gained) and in trade (13,100 jobs gained), while Canadian-born gained 26,900 jobs in public administration and 22,600 jobs in finance, insurance, real

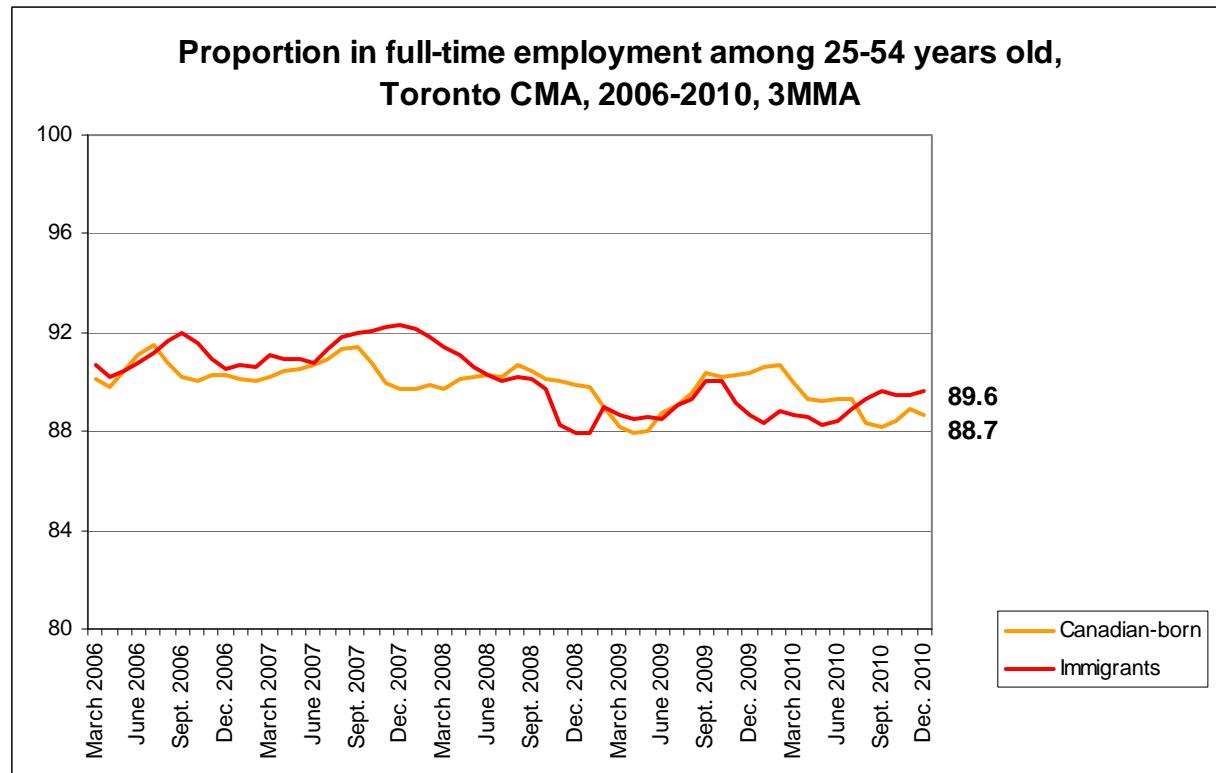
estate and leasing. Large losses occurred in the finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (37,600 jobs lost among immigrants) and trade<sup>1</sup> (31,800 jobs lost for Canadian-born).



In December 2010, the participation rates of 25-54 year old Canadian-born living in the Toronto CMA was 89.7%, compared to 84.2% 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 fell between 82% and 86%.

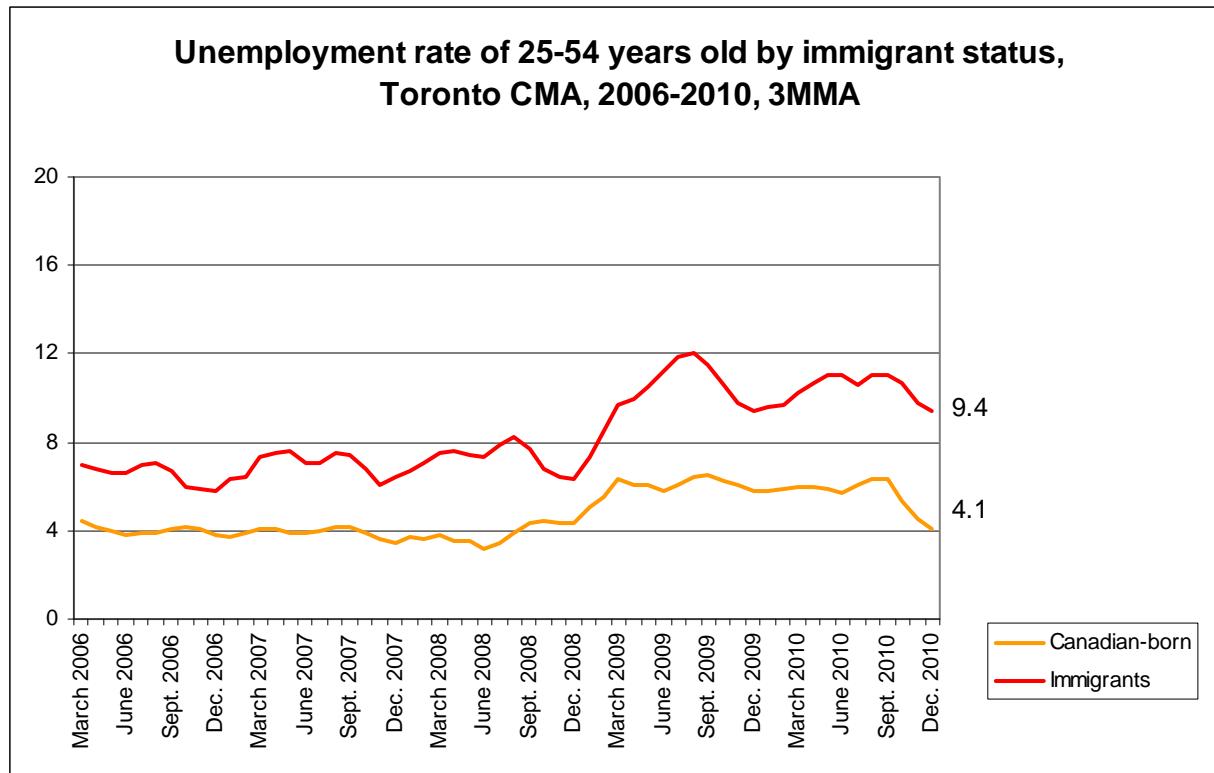
<sup>1</sup> This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included. Source: <http://www.ic.gc.ca/cis-sic/cis-sic.nsf/IDE/cis-sic81defe.html>



In December 2010, Canadian-born and immigrants had similar proportions of full-time employment: 88.7% of employed Canadian-born worked full-time, compared to 89.6% of employed immigrants.

Over the last 4 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%. Since July 2008, the proportion of full-time employment ranges between 88% and 90%.

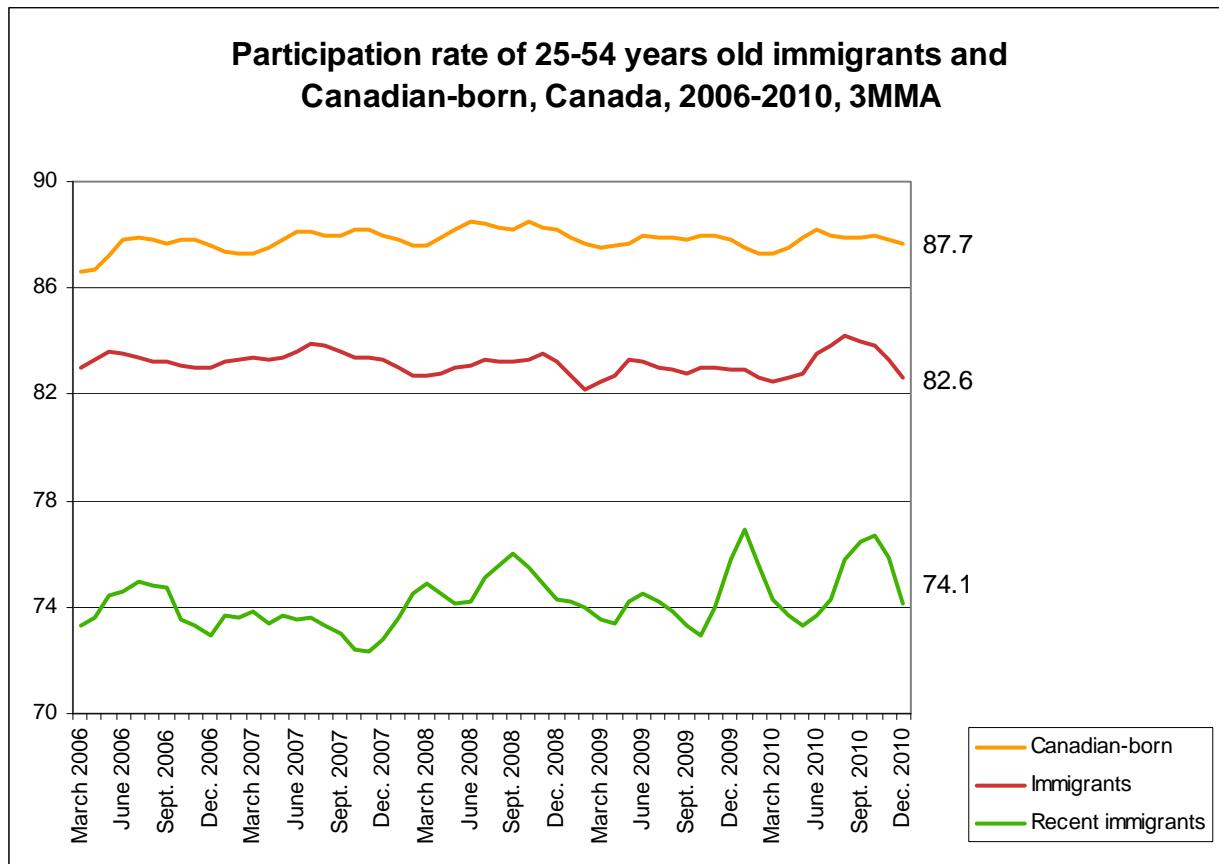
Comparing December 2010 with the same month over the four years since December 2006, Canadian-born are now seeing their lowest average levels of full time employment in the Toronto CMA. The current figure of 88.7% is lower than any other December in the last 4 years. For immigrants, the current rate of full time employment is higher than December 2006 and 2007, but higher than December 2008 or 2009.



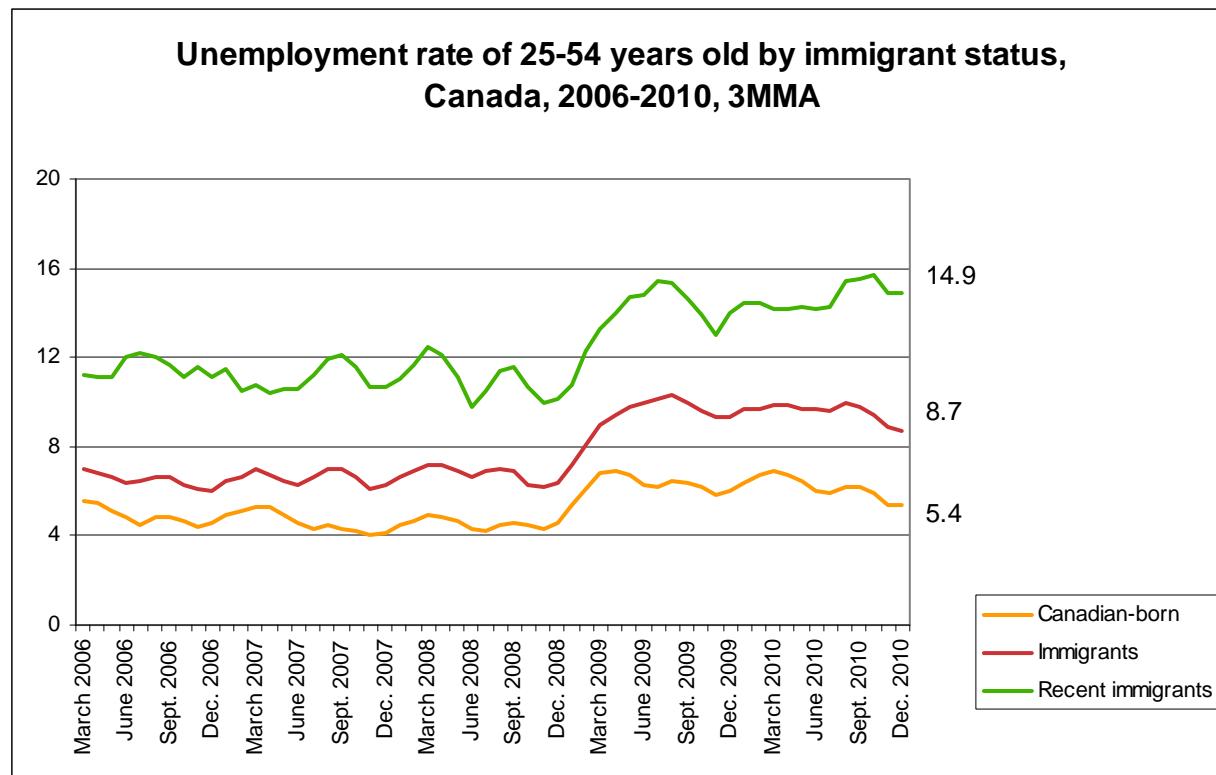
In December 2010, the unemployment rate for Canadian-born in the Toronto CMA was 4.1%, compared to 9.4% for immigrants.

When looking at long term trends, the unemployment rates of Canadian-born have been stable around 4% until the 2008-2009 recession. 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. By December 2010, Canadian-born had their lowest unemployment rate since December 2008. The unemployment rates among immigrants are also edging down, but remains significantly higher than for Canadian-born.

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, immigrants' rate is now 5.3% higher than the rate among Canadian-born.

**Labour force data for Canada**


In December 2010, the participation rate of immigrants across Canada was 82.6%, compared to 87.7% for Canadian-born. At 74.1%, recent immigrants 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 December 2010 across Canada, the unemployment rate of Canadian-born was 5.4%, compared to 8.7% for immigrants and 14.9% 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 December 2010 were similar to the rates in December 2009, but higher than in previous years. In December 2009, unemployment rates were 6.0% among Canadian-born, 9.3% among immigrants and 14% among recent immigrants. Those rates were 2-3% higher than for earlier years. The unemployment rates for December 2006, 2007, and 2008 ranged between 4.1% and 4.6% for Canadian-born, 6.0% and 6.4% for immigrants, and 10.1% and 11.1% 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, March 2009 data is calculated using the averages for January, February and March 2009). 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. For more information, see: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/71-001-x/2010004/technote-notetech1-eng.htm>.

**Immigrants:** Includes permanent residents and those who have been naturalized as Canadian citizens.

**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. For more information, see: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/71-001-x/2010004/technote-notetech1-eng.htm>.

**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. For more information, see: <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/dictionary/geo009.cfm>.



**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. For more information, see: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/71-001-x/2010004/technote-notetech1-eng.htm>.

Map prepared by the City of