

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 our data are adjusted using a different methodology, the 3-month moving average. The greater monthly variability in the participation rates of recent immigrants is likely attributable to a smaller sample size.

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 Research Analyst, 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/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=71F0031X&lang=eng>

Sources:

Statistics Canada. 2012. Special tabulation, based on Labour Force Survey. Employment by industry, detailed age groups, sex, immigrant, type of work, Canada, provinces, 3MMA.

Statistics Canada. 2012. 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.

**Employment (in thousands) by industry, among Canadian-born and All Immigrants,
Toronto CMA, Age 15+, December 2011 and 2012, 3MMA¹**

	Canadian-born			All Immigrants		
	Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Difference in thousands	Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Difference in thousands
Goods-producing sector	222.8	213.8	-9.0	315.4	330.3	14.9
Agriculture	7.6	3.9	-3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	4.3	0.0	-4.3	3.5	1.9	-1.6
Utilities	8.2	10.5	2.3	9.8	5.3	-4.5
Construction	91.9	89.8	-2.1	86.6	76.3	-10.3
Manufacturing	110.7	109.2	-1.5	214.2	246.6	32.4
Services-producing sector	1240.4	1347.0	106.6	1111.8	1136.5	24.7
Trade	221.9	264.8	42.9	194.3	193.6	-0.7
Transportation and warehousing	68.3	65.0	-3.3	91.9	99.7	7.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	158.9	161.6	2.7	130.3	135.3	5.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	178.7	165.6	-13.1	139.9	144.3	4.4
Business, building and other support services	57.4	66.7	9.3	74.3	75.6	1.3
Educational services	132.9	144.5	11.6	68.0	89.5	21.5
Health care and social assistance	124.8	124.1	-0.7	150.1	165.7	15.6
Information, culture and recreation	124.7	117.2	-7.5	56.8	49.3	-7.5
Accommodation and food services	58.6	96.8	38.2	94.4	83.3	-11.1
Other services	46.0	69.9	23.9	62.3	54.0	-8.3
Public administration	68.4	70.8	2.4	49.6	46.2	-3.4
Total	1463.2	1560.8	97.6	1427.3	1466.9	39.6

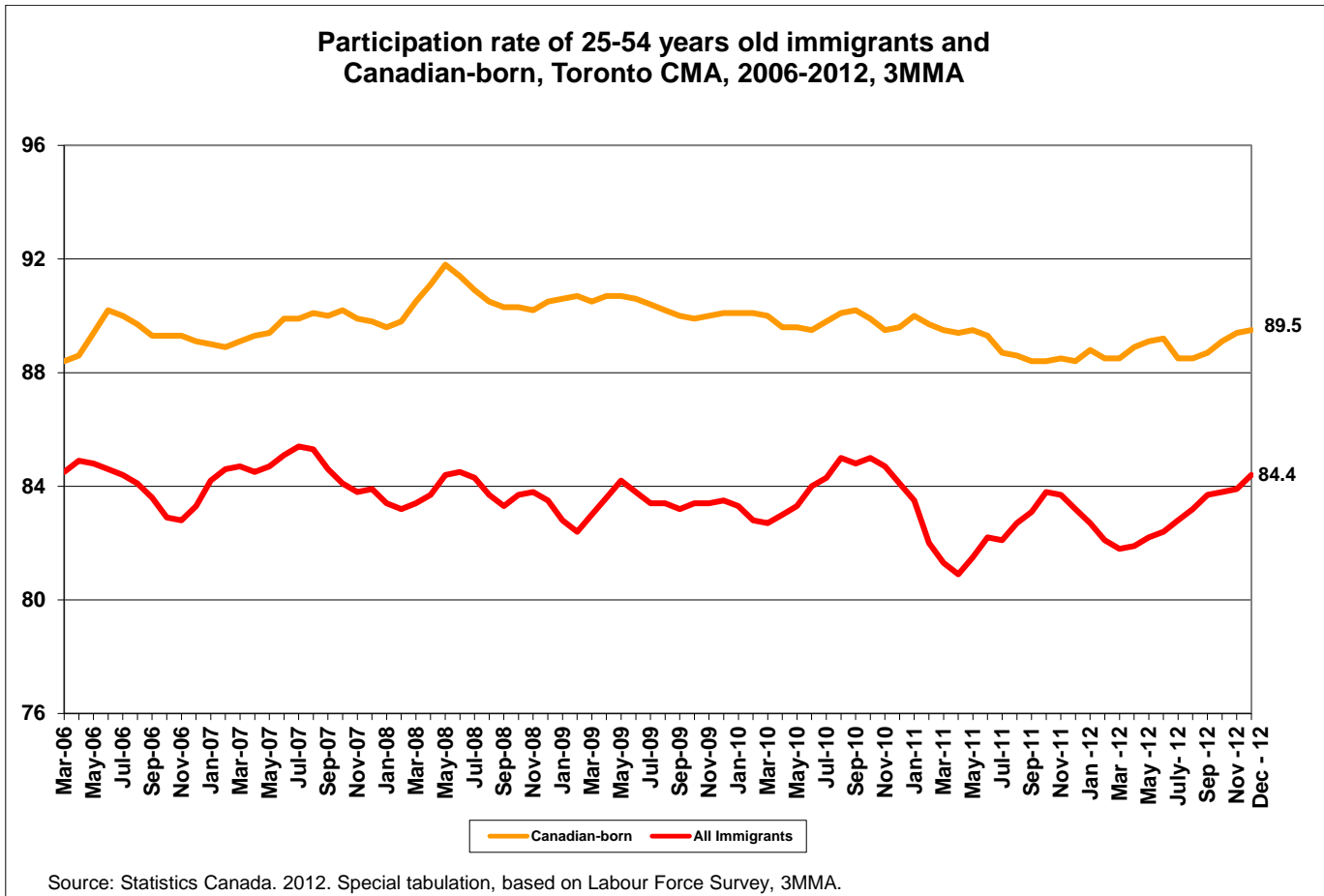
¹Data from this report uses 3-month moving average (3MMA). Three month moving averages are calculated by averaging a specific month with the two preceding ones.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. Special tabulation, based on Labour Force Survey.

When comparing data for December 2011 and December 2012, both immigrants and Canadian-born gained jobs in Toronto CMA, immigrants gained 39,600 jobs while Canadian-born gained 97,600 jobs.

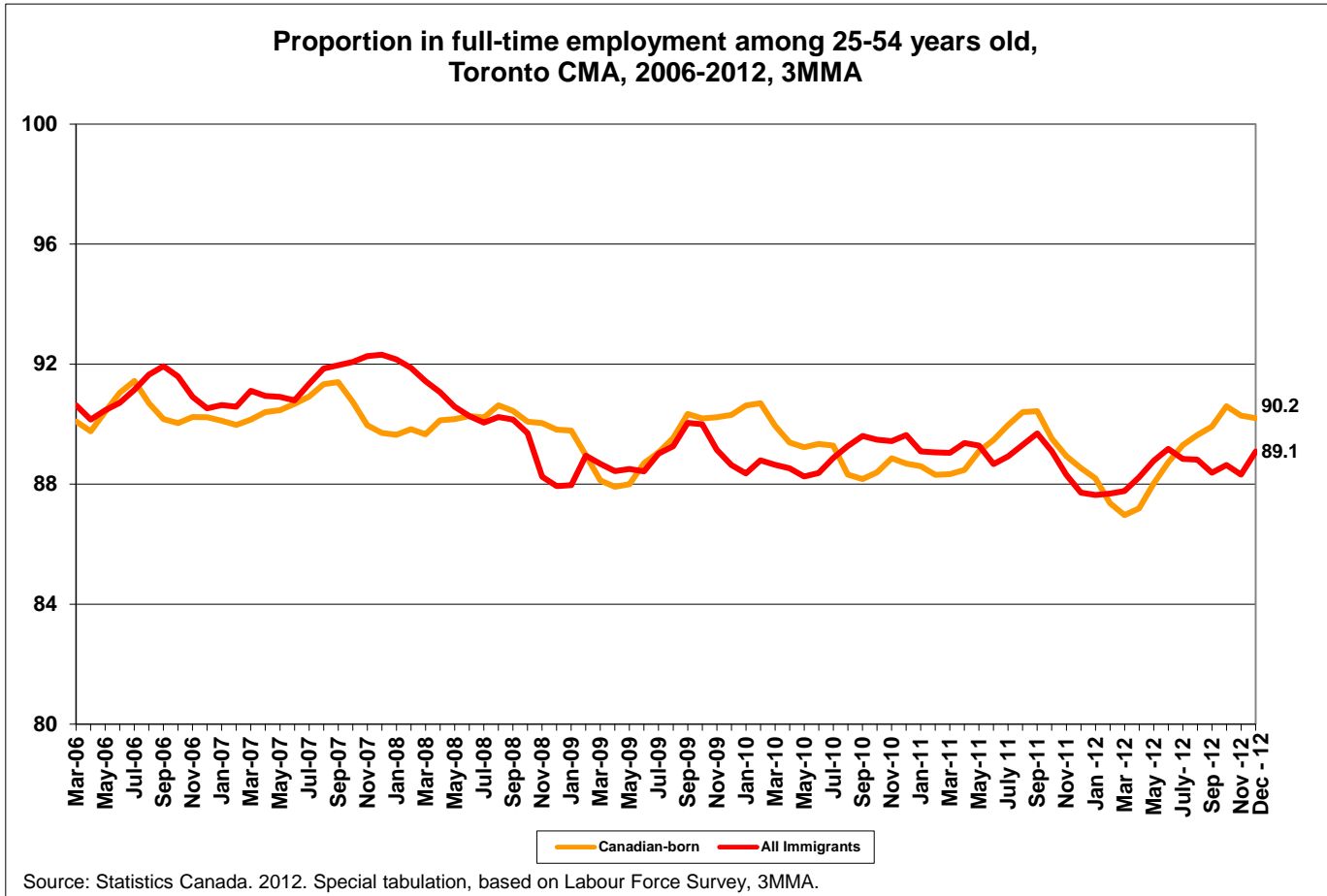
For Canadian-born, jobs were gained mostly in the following industry sectors: trade (42,900 jobs), accommodation and food services (38,200 jobs), and other services (23,900 jobs). Large job losses occurred in professional, scientific and technical services (13,100 jobs) and information, culture and recreation (7,500 jobs).

For immigrants, notable job gains were found in manufacturing sector (32,400 jobs), educational services (21,500 jobs) and health care and social assistance (15,600 jobs). Large job losses for immigrants were found in accommodation and food services (11,100 jobs), construction (10,300 jobs) and other services sectors (8,300 jobs).



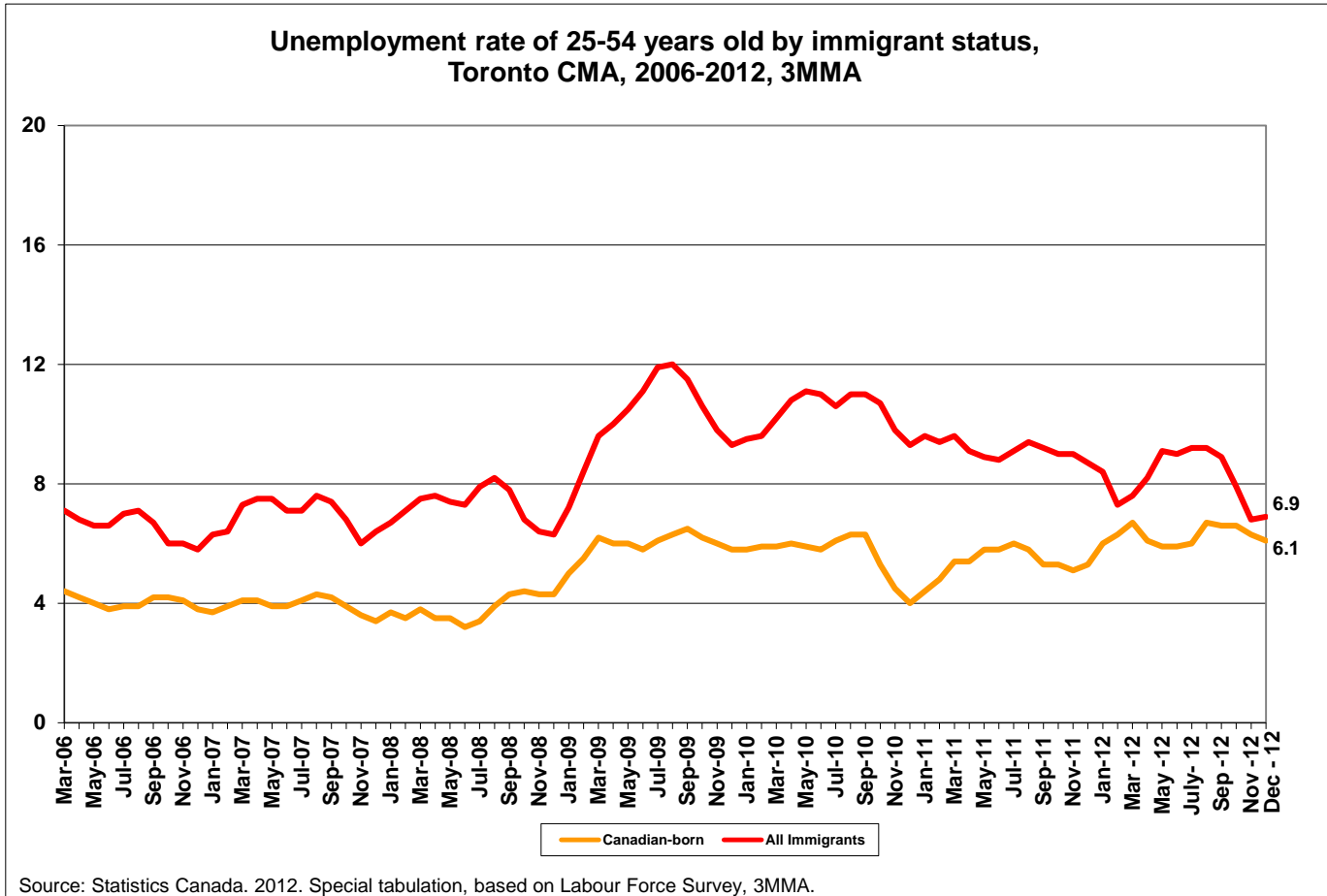
In December 2012, the participation rate of Canadian-born aged 25-54 living in the Toronto CMA was 89.5%, compared to 84.4% for all immigrants.

Since 2006, the participation rate among Canadian-born has remained within the range of 88%-92%. This has been consistently higher than the participation rate for immigrants, which has ranged between 80% and 86%. However, at 84.4%, December 2012 had the highest December participation rate among immigrants since this data series began.



In December 2012, the Canadian-born in Toronto had a higher rate of full-time employment (90.2%) compared to all immigrants (89.1%). Canadian-born and immigrants have generally had similar rates of full-time employment, fluctuating from month to month.

Overall, the proportion in full-time employment for immigrants and the Canadian-born has decreased in the past 6 years, with the trend more pronounced among immigrants.

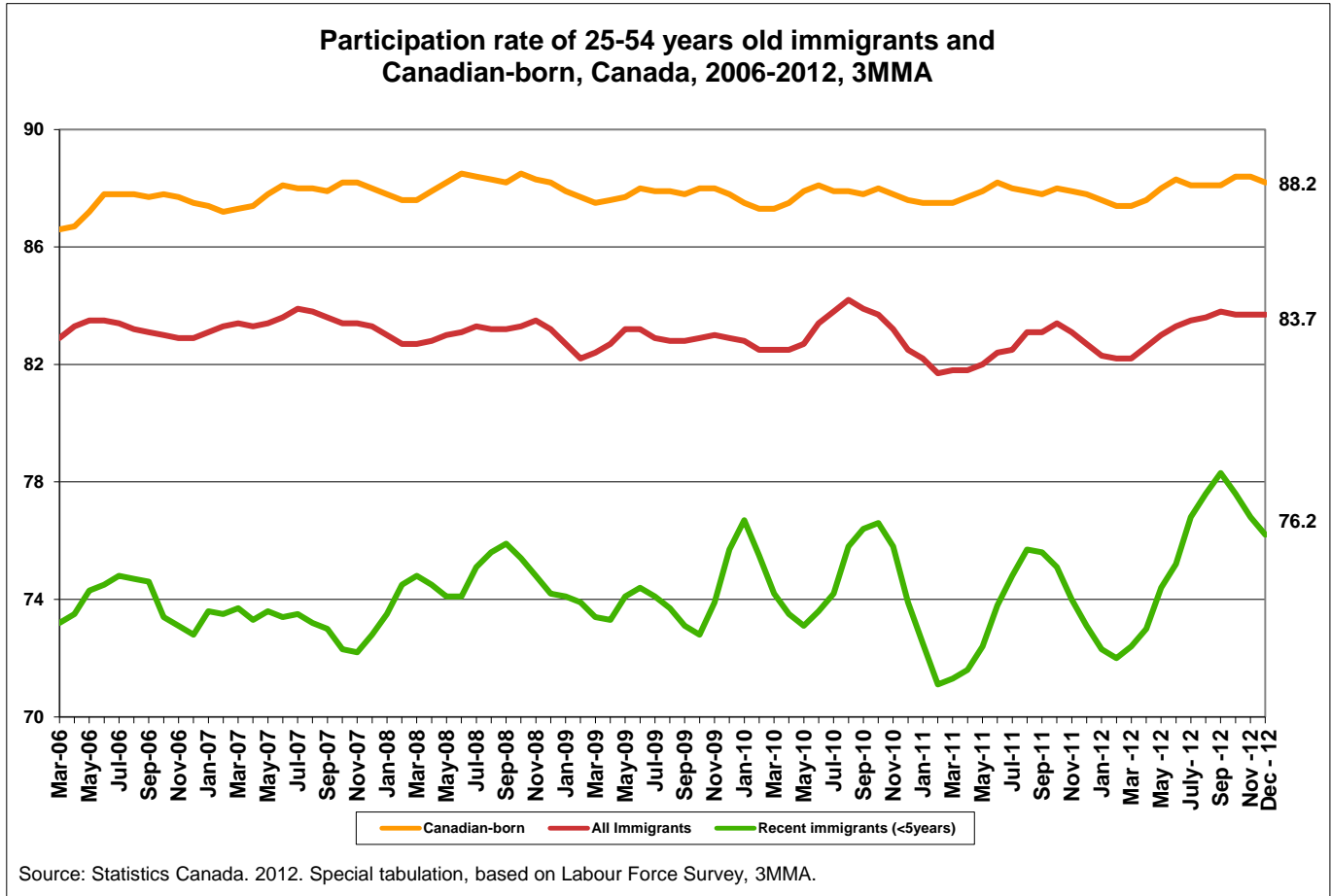


In December 2012, the unemployment rate for Canadian-born in the Toronto CMA was 6.1%, compared to 6.9% for immigrants.

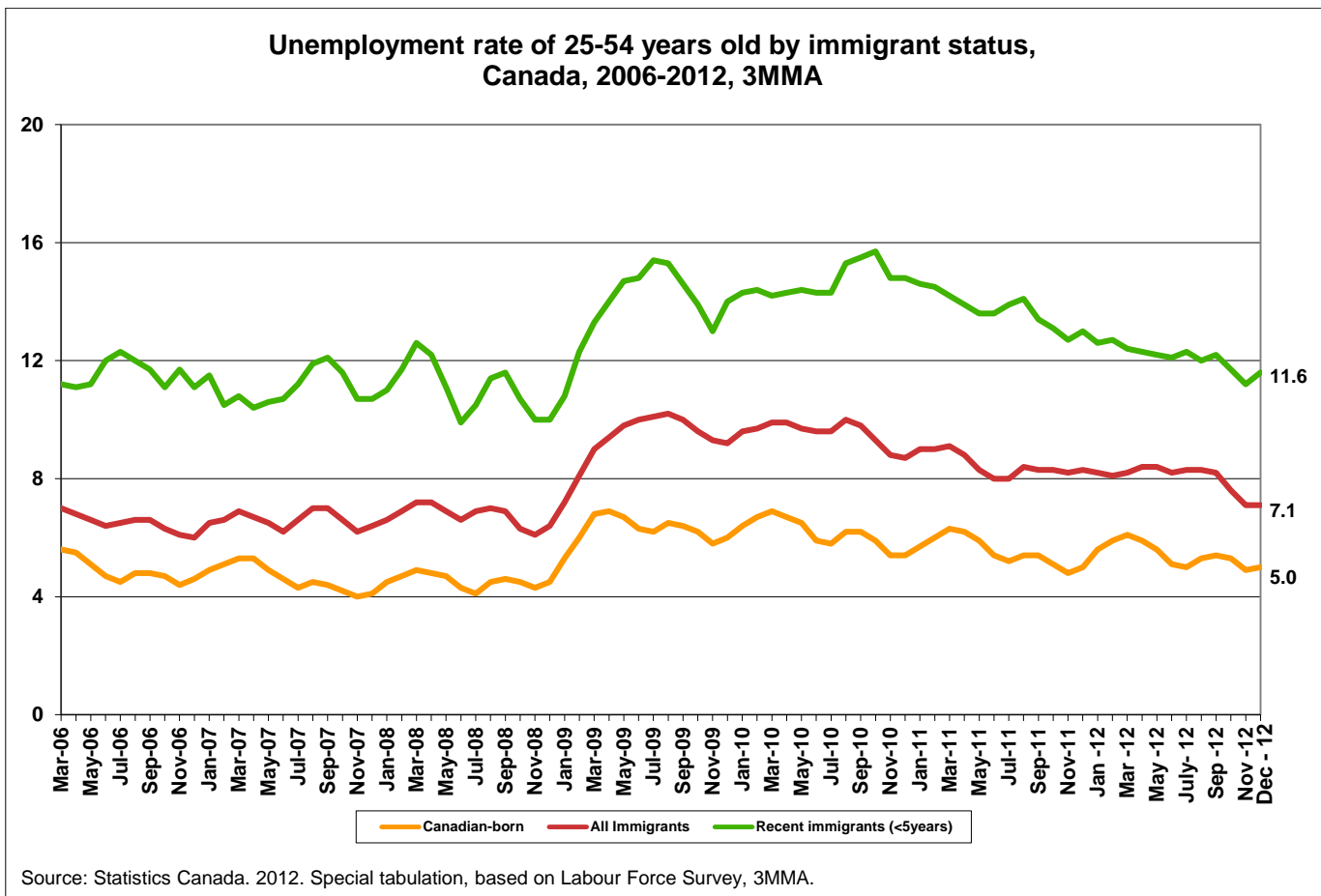
Immigrant unemployment rates have been consistently higher than Canadian-born since 2006, and this gap widened during the economic downturn starting in late 2008². Recently, however, there has been a narrowing of the spread in unemployment rates, with immigrants much closer to Canadian-born towards the end of 2012.

² TIEDI report 22 has more details about how Canada’s recession affected the Canadian-born and immigrants’ labour market outcomes from 2006 to 2011. This report can be found in, <http://www.yorku.ca/tiedi/pubreports22.html>

Labour force data for Canada



In December 2012, the participation rate of all immigrants across Canada was 83.7 % compared to 88.2% for Canadian-born. At 76.2%, recent immigrants (immigrants who gained permanent residency within the last 5 years) had much lower participation rates 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 2012 across Canada, the unemployment rate of Canadian-born was 5.0%, compared to 7.1% for all immigrants and 11.6% for recent immigrants.

Since 2006, the Canadian-born have had consistently lower unemployment rates than immigrants. Recent immigrants have the highest unemployment rate among all groups: their unemployment rate has rarely fallen below 10% since March 2006.

Comparing unemployment rates in December 2011 and 2012, they were the same for Canadian-born, but significantly lower for all immigrants and recent immigrants. For all immigrants, by December 2012, unemployment had fallen by 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3% in December 2011. For recent immigrants, unemployment had fallen by 1.4 percentage points, from 13.0% in December 2011.

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, December 2012 data is calculated using the averages for October, November, and December 2012). 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 currently employed or who last worked within the previous year. 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.

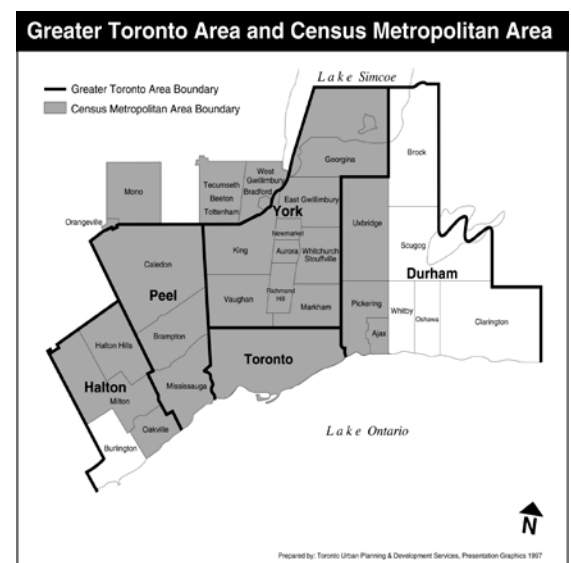
Non-permanent residents: Includes non-permanent residents, visa workers, temporary foreign workers, refugee claimants, students and their dependants, etc. Excludes Canadian-born and landed immigrants.

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>