

Changing Landscapes: Recent Immigrants Living in York Region

SEPTEMBER 2011





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Town of Markham



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A Message from York Regional Council

The Regional Municipality of York is changing. Between 2001 and 2006, our population grew by 22 per cent with immigrants making up nearly half of that growth. Recent immigrants are generally well-educated and bring many useful skills that can contribute to our vibrant community and strengthen our economy. However, they continue to experience challenges in finding meaningful employment and achieving successful integration into the community.



Regional Councillor
Brenda Hogg
Town of Richmond Hill



Regional Councillor
Michael Di Biase
City of Vaughan

Changing Landscapes: Recent Immigrants Living in York Region provides important information on the social and economic characteristics of recent immigrants living in York Region. The data presented in this report helps us better understand the opportunities and challenges of our changing landscape. Based on this data we can create the right balance of programs and services necessary to promote successful integration of recent immigrants and support the overall community.



Mayor
Tony Van Bynen
Town of Newmarket

This report will help all of us in our commitment to responding to the needs of our increasingly diverse community and will serve as a resource for all community partners in implementing York Region's Immigration Settlement Strategy.



Regional Councillor
Deb Schulte
City of Vaughan

We thank the Community Reference Group for the Community Social Data Strategy Consortium for their guidance and support in the preparation of this report and Citizenship and Immigration Canada for providing funding which made this report possible.



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Town of Newmarket



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Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville

Message from York Region's Community Reference Group and Community Partnership Council

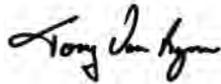
York Region welcomes a significant number of newcomers each year. *Changing Landscapes: Recent Immigrants Living in York Region* puts the Region's growth into perspective.

Specifically, the report provides research and information about the social and economic attributes of people who immigrated between 2001 and 2006 – living in York Region.

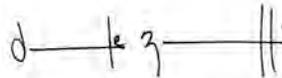
Recent immigrants represent a growing segment of York Region's population and it is anticipated to continue to grow over the next two decades. As this report shows, recent immigrants in York Region bring with them many attributes, most are generally well educated and highly skilled. It is important to meet or exceed the integration needs of our recent immigrants to foster and maintain our healthy communities.

Changing Landscapes provides the empirical evidence for the changes that we are seeing in York Region and will serve as a tool to help all levels of government, community organizations, service agencies and local businesses to better understand and respond to the opportunities, challenges and needs of recent immigrants. York Region's Community Reference Group for the Community Social Data Strategy Consortium and the Community Partnership Council for the Local Immigration Partnership initiative both support the research and findings of this report.

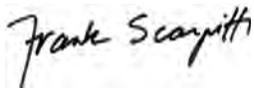
Thank you for your continued commitment to the community and we encourage you to review and share this document with your colleagues, friends and network partners.



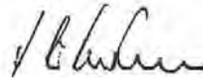
Mayor Tony Van Bynen
Town of Newmarket
Co-Chair, Community Reference Group



Daniele Zanotti
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Mayor Frank Scarpitti
Town of Markham
Co-Chair, Community Partnership Council



Stephen Lam
Director, Immigrant Services and Community Programs
Catholic Community Services of York Region
Co-Chair, Community Partnership Council

The Region strives to create inclusive communities for all its residents, including those who are more vulnerable—lone parents, seniors, people with disabilities and recent immigrants—so they have an opportunity to enjoy and contribute to the Region’s high quality of life. Each group has different characteristics, challenges and needs that affect their ability to succeed. The landscape of York Region is changing and we need to accommodate those changes by providing the appropriate social services and programs to all our residents. All residents enrich our communities, help the Region remain vibrant, and strengthen our economy.

Organizations wishing to cite any portion of the *Changing Landscapes* report are requested to use the following citation when referencing this document:

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The *Changing Landscapes* report is based on a series of Statistics Canada Census custom tabulations obtained through the Canadian Council on Social Development’s Community Data Consortium, York Region’s Local Immigration Partnership, Toronto Immigration Employment Data Initiative, Regional Information Systems Working Group, as well as Citizenship and Immigration Canada Landing Data, and York Region Planning and Development Services Department population estimates.



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Table of Contents



Highlights.....	5
<i>A Comparison of Socio-Economic Findings of the Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2001 and 2006 Censuses</i>	5
<i>A Profile of York Region Residents and Recent Immigrants in the Greater Toronto Area</i>	6
Introduction.....	8
Background	9
What demographic changes have been happening in York Region?	10
Why do recent immigrants move to York Region?	14
Who are the recent immigrants living in York Region?	16
What are the living conditions of recent immigrants in York Region?.....	25
How are recent immigrants in York Region faring?	31
Conclusion.....	39
Recommendations.....	42
Appendix 1: List of Maps, Tables and Figures	44
<i>List of Maps</i>	44
<i>List of Tables</i>	44
<i>List of Figures</i>	46
Appendix 2: Local Municipal Profiles of Recent Immigrant Population	50
<i>Town of Aurora</i>	52
<i>Town of Markham</i>	64
<i>Town of Newmarket</i>	76
<i>Town of Richmond Hill</i>	88
<i>City of Vaughan</i>	100
Appendix 3: Methodology	112
Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms.....	114
Appendix 5: Notes about Analyses.....	116
Appendix 6: References.....	118

A Comparison of Socio-Economic Findings of the Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

- » York Region's population grew by 22 per cent between 2001 and 2006, making the Region the fastest growing census division in Ontario and the third fastest growing in Canada. Immigrants accounted for 60 per cent of that population growth. In 2006, approximately 46,000 recent immigrants (those who immigrated to Canada between 2001 and 2006) made York Region their home. York Region's recent immigrant population continues to grow and diversify.
- » In 2006, the majority of recent immigrants choosing to live in York Region arrived from Asia and the largest ethnic group was Chinese. However, between 2001 and 2006, the Region experienced an increase in recent immigrants from India, Iran and South Korea.
- » Recent immigrants continue to be well-educated, highly skilled and contribute significantly to the Region's communities, work force and quality of life. In 2006, 40 per cent of recent immigrants aged 15 and over had a university degree or higher, compared to 33 per cent in 2001.
- » Despite their generally higher levels of education, the median individual employment income in 2005 for recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 was \$19,799 compared to \$45,799 for the non-immigrant population.
- » In York Region, the percentage of recent immigrants with no ability in either official language increased from 11 per cent in 2001 to 14 per cent in 2006.
- » The percentage of recent immigrants who spoke Chinese at home dropped from 48 per cent in 2001 to 27 per cent in 2006 and the percentage of recent immigrants who spoke Persian (Farsi), Korean and Tamil at home all increased between 2001 and 2006.
- » In 2006, recent immigrants aged 15 and over living in York Region had an unemployment rate of 8.9 per cent, which was lower than the unemployment rate of 9.5 per cent in 2001. More recent immigrants (33 per cent) were living below the low income before tax cut-off in 2005 than recent immigrants in 2000 (30 per cent).
- » Between 2001 and 2006 there was an increase in the amount of gross household income spent on housing costs by recent immigrants. In 2001, 55 per cent of recent immigrants spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs, while in 2006, 60 per cent of recent immigrants spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs.

HIGHLIGHTS

A Profile of York Region Residents and Recent Immigrants in the Greater Toronto Area

	York Region			Rest of GTA
	Non-Immigrants (Born in Canada)	Immigrants 1991-2000 (6 to 15 years)	Recent Immigrants 2001-2006 (5 years or less)	Recent Immigrants 2001-2006 (5 years or less)
The Diversity of York Region's Residents				
Children (Aged 0 to 14)	32.0%	6.6%	17.8%	19.1%
Youth (Aged 15 to 24)	17.9%	16.6%	15.9%	15.9%
Working Age Adults (Aged 25 to 64)	44.7%	68.6%	59.3%	61.3%
Seniors (Aged 65 and over)	5.4%	8.3%	7.0%	3.7%
Visible Minority	18.4%	77.2%	71.5%	82.6%
No Knowledge of Official Language	0.9%	9.3%	14.2%	9.4%
Top Three Non-Official Languages	Chinese (36.0%) Tamil (7.5%) Italian (6.4%)	Chinese (47.9%) Russian (10.9%) Persian (Farsi) (7.3%)	Chinese (26.7%) Russian (15.8%) Persian (Farsi) (11.2%)	Chinese (20.2%) Urdu (9.4%) Punjabi (8.4%)
Bachelor's Degree (Aged 25 to 64)	21.3%	23.5%	27.3%	30.2%
Post Graduate Educational Attainment ¹ (Aged 25 to 64)	10.6%	16.7%	22.9%	23.3%
Married Residents (Aged 15 and over)	48.5%	64.8%	67.7%	65.7%
Factors Influencing Living Conditions				
Persons in Multiple Family Households	1.2%	4.6%	7.1%	5.9%
Average Household Size	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.3
Living in 4 or More Person Households	64.5%	69.6%	70.9%	61.7%
Households with Children (Aged 0 to 12)	35.1%	45.8%	50.4%	46.4%
Rate of Home Ownership—(Households)	85.4%	90.5%	76.6%	34.0%
Households Spending 30% or more on Housing	23.8%	45.1%	62.4%	55.2%
Households Spending 50% or more on Housing	9.3%	22.3%	37.9%	29.1%
Use of Public Transit to get to work (Aged 25 to 64)	6.7%	11.7%	15.9%	N/A ⁴
Use of a Private Vehicle ² to get to work (Aged 25 to 64)	82.4%	77.4%	69.0%	N/A ⁴
Indicators of Economic Well-Being³				
Unemployment Rate	3.4%	4.9%	8.2%	11.1%
In the Labour Force	86.3%	80.6%	74.0%	75.3%
Worked mostly Full Time, Full Year	61.5%	51.2%	34.9%	32.1%
Worked in Management Occupations	18.2%	12.5%	12.2%	6.8%
Worked in Sales and Service	15.7%	17.5%	22.7%	22.1%
Median Individual Employment Income	\$45,799	N/A ⁴	\$19,799	N/A ⁴
Living below low income before tax cut-off (LICO-BT)	7.1%	18.9%	32.9%	35.8%

Notes:

1. Includes university certificate or diploma above bachelor level, degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry, master's degree and earned doctorate.
2. Includes both as a driver and passenger.
3. Data in the Indicators of Economic Well-Being section are for population aged 25 to 64.
4. N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Introduction



The *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration* (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2010, p.30) states that “Immigration is a defining feature of Canada’s development as a nation and its path to the future. Much of what Canada stands for today has been built on and shaped by immigrants of the past, and newcomers will continue to significantly contribute to Canada’s economic prosperity in decades to come.”

The *Changing Landscapes: Recent Immigrants Living in York Region* report uses 2006 Census data to examine the social and economic characteristics of recent immigrants — those who immigrated between 2001 and 2006 — living in York Region. The report helps us to better understand the attributes, opportunities, challenges and needs of recent immigrants. By creating awareness about these issues we can create the right balance of services and programs necessary to support their social and economic integration.

The findings in the *Changing Landscapes* report illustrate that immigration is a key factor in making York Region one of the fastest growing and most diverse municipalities in Canada. Successful integration allows recent immigrants to contribute to the economy, and the community, and to fully participate in the social fabric of York Region.

Individual local municipal profiles, of the recent immigrant population in York Region, are provided as an appendix to this report. Using 2006 Census data, municipal profiles have been prepared for the five local municipalities that experienced the highest rates of immigration between 2001 and 2006. Aurora, Markham, Newmarket, Richmond Hill and Vaughan accounted for 98% (45,620 of the 46,465) of recent immigrants who lived in York Region in 2006.

Recent immigrants in the remaining municipalities of East Gwillimbury, Georgina, King and Whitchurch-Stouffville account for a growing, but much smaller percentage, of the recent immigrant population in the Region. This is an important finding that may signal the beginning of a growing recent immigrant population in areas that have not traditionally included this population.



Background



In 2006, York Region published *Community Snapshots: Recent Immigrants Living in York Region*. The *Community Snapshots* report provided a socio-economic profile of York Region's recent immigrants, based on data from 2001 Census. *Community Snapshots* also examined the issues, opportunities and challenges created by the increasing diversity in York Region's communities.

Updating the *Community Snapshots* report was identified as a priority by the Region and the Community Reference Group for the Community Social Data Strategy. This report provides the updated information.

This report provides research and information to the overall community and assisted in the development of the York Region Immigration Settlement Strategy

In 2009, the Region was appointed by Citizenship and Immigration Canada to lead York Region's Local Immigration Partnership initiative. Through this initiative, the Region established a Community Partnership Council (CPC) made up of representatives from across the Region who are considered vital in the successful integration and settlement of recent immigrants. The Region, in collaboration with the CPC developed a "made-in-York Region" Immigration Settlement Strategy. The objectives of the Strategy are to improve access and coordination of programs and services that support recent immigrants, improve labour market outcomes for recent immigrants, and strengthen regional awareness and capacity to successfully integrate immigrants.

In support of the Local Immigration Partnership initiative, Citizenship and Immigration Canada provided the Region with funding to conduct research to help further understand the needs of immigrants living in the Region. The statistical research provided the basis for this report. *Changing Landscapes* highlights the results of the research and assisted in the development of the York Region Immigration Settlement Strategy.

Results from the Long Form Census are used in the development and support of a wide range of York Region programs

Changing Landscapes uses Statistics Canada Census data, in part, from the 2006 mandatory Long Form Census. Census data provides important demographic and economic information for York Region and other public and private agencies. The Long Form Census has provided a consistent and reliable source of data on housing, diversity, employment, income and education. The data from the Long Form Census has been used in planning a wide range of services, programs and policies including community and health services, immigrant settlement support, child care, affordable housing, population and employment forecasting, and economic development programs.

The mandatory Long Form Census was replaced by a voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. The use of a voluntary survey will likely result in a smaller sample size, less accurate and biased data, loss of continuity with historical Census data and loss of data at smaller levels of geography. This may ultimately affect the Region's ability to effectively deliver and plan for programs and services to our communities, in an efficient way. *Changing Landscapes* is particularly valuable because it is unclear whether we will be able to prepare the same type of report using the 2011 Census data.

What demographic changes have been happening in York Region?

The majority of York Region's population growth is a result of immigrants moving to the Region, whether they are direct landings or secondary migrants. Other growth factors include natural increase (births minus deaths), international and interprovincial migration and out migration.

- » In 2006, York Region's population was over 890,000 persons, and immigrants accounted for 43 per cent of the total population or 380,530 residents.
- » In 2006, York Region had the highest growth rate of immigrants in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), and the third largest proportion of immigrants (43 per cent) in the GTA after Peel (49 per cent) and Toronto (50 per cent).
- » The Region had a recent immigrant population of approximately 46,000 people in 2006, which was seven per cent more than the recent immigrant population in 2001 and the sixth greatest number of recent immigrants in Canada.

DID YOU KNOW?

Historically, immigrants landed and settled first in Toronto. However, in recent years more immigrants have been landing directly in the surrounding 905 Regions. Since 2006, approximately 10,000 to 12,000 recent immigrants landed directly in York Region each year.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Landing Data, 2006 to 2008.

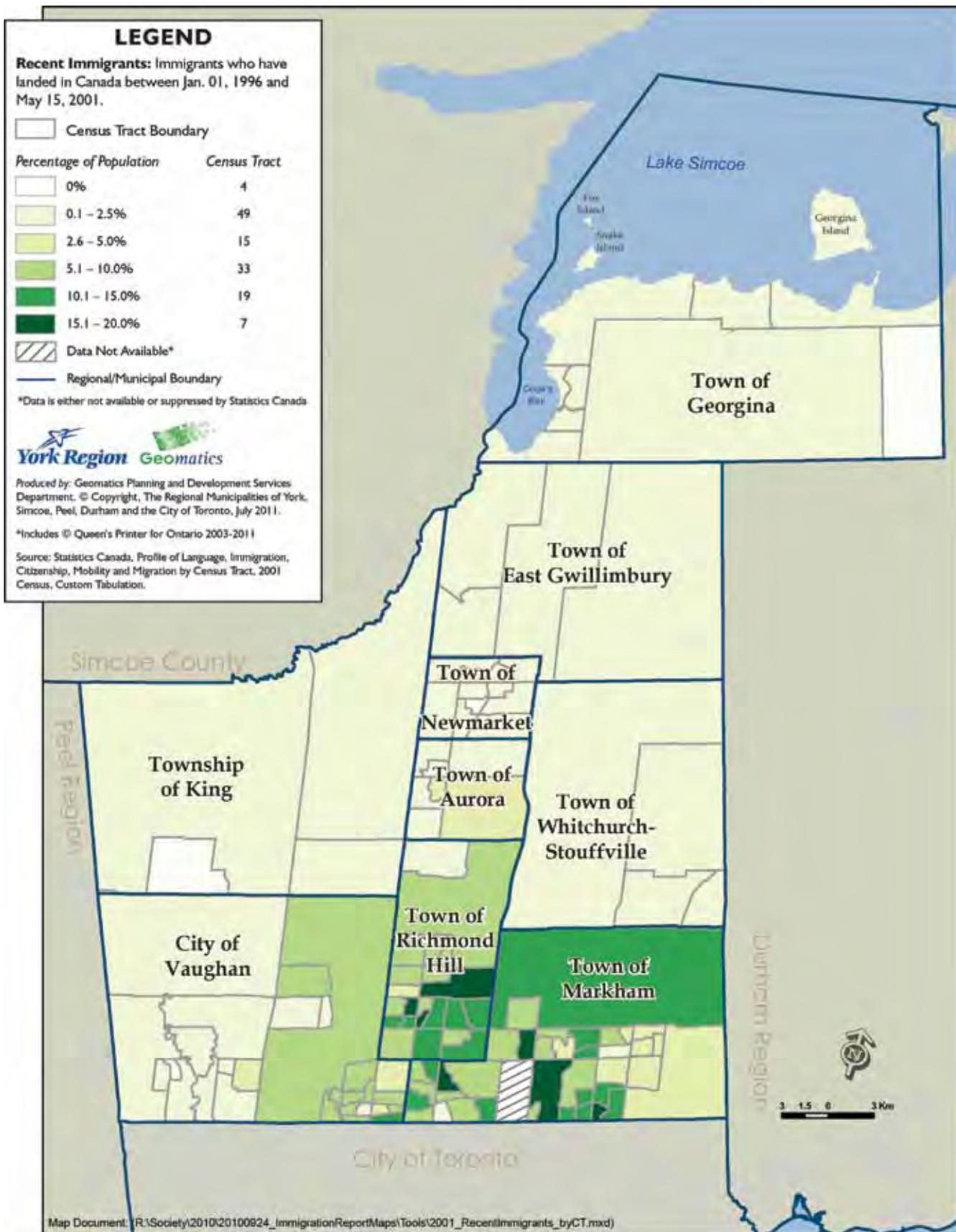
Table 1: Total Number of Recent Immigrants in the Greater Toronto Area Municipalities, 2001 vs. 2006

	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Durham
2001	43,410	280,650	81,265	8,610	6,510
2006	46,465	267,855	118,220	13,110	9,885

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

- » In 2010, Canada received over 270,000 immigrants, approximately half of whom came to Ontario. The vast majority settled in the Greater Toronto Area.
- » In 2001 and 2006, 98 per cent of York Region's recent immigrants lived in the local municipalities of Aurora, Markham, Newmarket, Richmond Hill, and Vaughan.
- » While Markham and Richmond Hill continued to have the largest number of recent immigrants in 2006, the number living there decreased from 2001. On the other hand, Vaughan, Newmarket, and Aurora saw increases between 2001 and 2006.

Map 1: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2001 Census

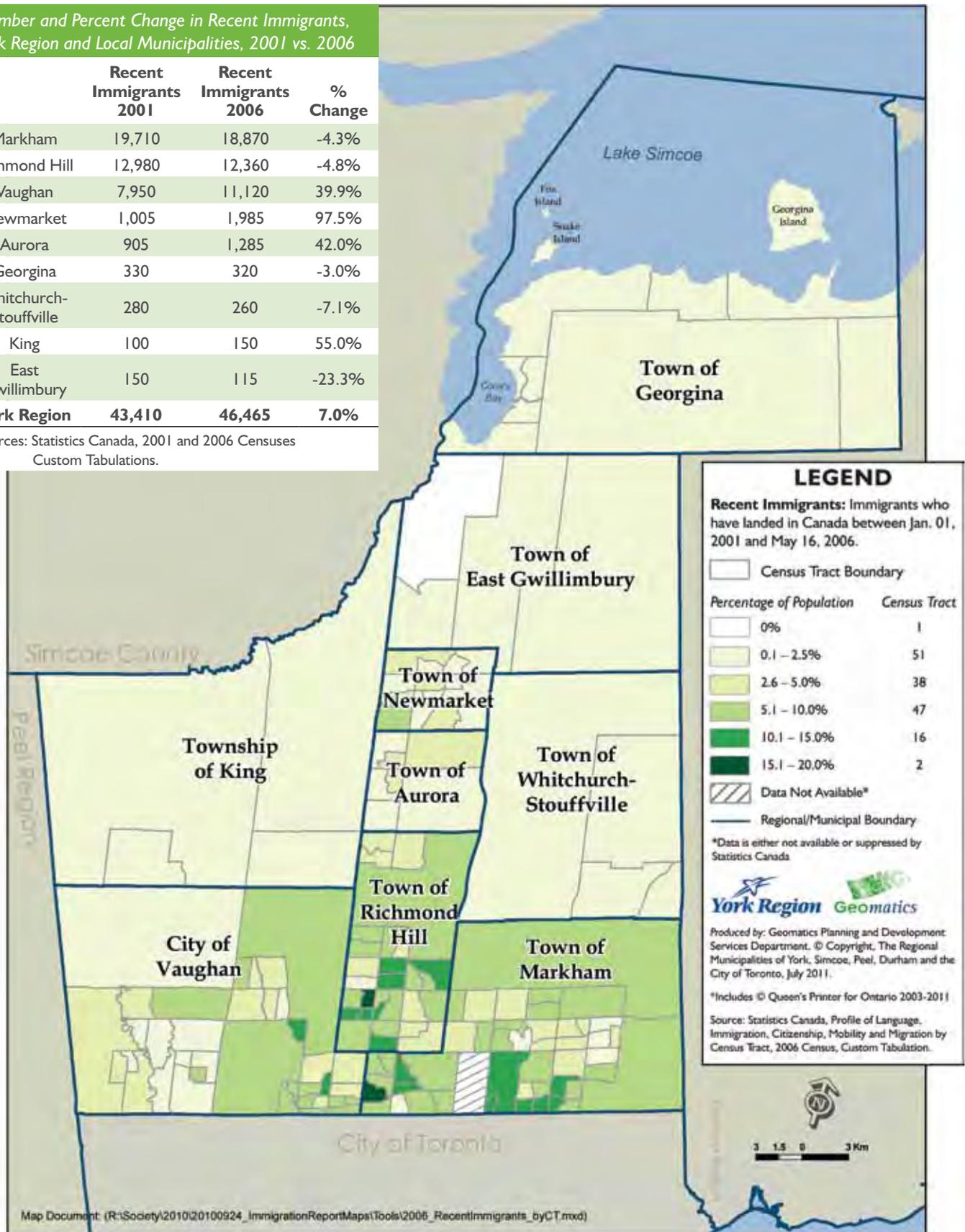


Map 2: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2006 Census

Number and Percent Change in Recent Immigrants, York Region and Local Municipalities, 2001 vs. 2006

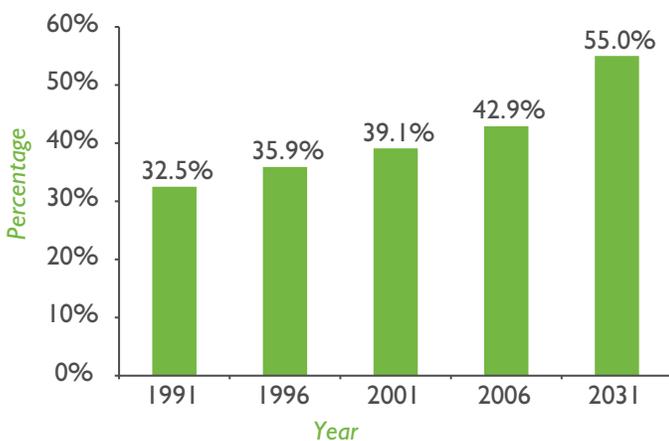
	Recent Immigrants 2001	Recent Immigrants 2006	% Change
Markham	19,710	18,870	-4.3%
Richmond Hill	12,980	12,360	-4.8%
Vaughan	7,950	11,120	39.9%
Newmarket	1,005	1,985	97.5%
Aurora	905	1,285	42.0%
Georgina	330	320	-3.0%
Whitchurch-Stouffville	280	260	-7.1%
King	100	150	55.0%
East Gwillimbury	150	115	-23.3%
York Region	43,410	46,465	7.0%

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses
Custom Tabulations.



- » As of December 2010, York Region's estimated population was 1,061,983. It is estimated that 35 per cent of the population growth, since 2006, were recent immigrants landing directly in the Region (Source: York Region Planning and Development Services Department).
- » By 2031, York Region's total population is projected to be 1.5 million people, of whom 55 per cent will be immigrants.

Figure 1: Share of Immigrant Population in York Region, 1991 to 2031



Note: Immigrant population estimate for 2031 is based on Statistics Canada data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations and York Region Planning and Development Services Department, 2031 Population Estimate.



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN:

As of June 2011, York Region was home to over one million residents, approximately 46 per cent of whom were immigrants. The growing immigrant population will continue to change the demographic make up of York Region. Successful economic, social, political and cultural integration is essential to a person's ability to contribute to their life and community.

- » The York Region Immigration Settlement Strategy has identified a number of priorities to support successful integration.
- » Service and program delivery options need to be responsive and accessible to the changing demographics of the population.
- » Promoting inclusivity and awareness of diversity encourages respect, trust and a sense of belonging in communities.
- » Enhanced community development and investment initiatives will be needed to keep pace with service needs.

Why do recent immigrants move to York Region?

A relatively frequent change in address can be an indication of the need to find more affordable accommodation, the need to live closer to work or schools, or to be closer to amenities and services. Generally, mobility rates can be considered an indicator of how well-integrated a population has become and of socio-economic stability.

- » The consultations for the York Region Local Immigration Partnership initiative identified that York Region’s established immigrant population continues to attract recent immigrants so that they could be close to family, cultural or religious communities, and schools.
- » A recent study (Turcotte & Vezina, 2010) looked at the reasons people—immigrants and non-immigrants—chose to move to suburbs such as York Region. The study indicated that people are drawn to the Region’s good/safe living environments, and found housing prices are lower in York Region (median price for newly constructed singles in 2011 was \$548,990—CMHC), compared to larger urban centres (median price for newly constructed singles in Toronto in 2011 was \$991,450—CMHC). However, even though the purchase price of a home is lower in York Region, compared to larger urban centres, housing types and sizes, vacancy rates, and the proportion of income spent on housing are still issues for residents living in York Region. The findings in *Changing Landscapes* indicate an increase between 2001 and 2006 in the proportion of recent immigrants living in multiple family households and spending 50 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs.
- » The study indicated that people who are educated (post secondary), new parents, aged 25 to 44, and in the middle income groups (after tax incomes between \$70,000 and \$90,999) are most likely to move to York Region.
- » Immigrants tend to settle in areas where members of their own cultural group already live. As such, different settlement patterns existed across the five local municipalities where the majority (98 per cent) of recent immigrants lived in York Region in 2006. The following table outlines the top three places of birth of recent immigrants in these five local municipalities.

Table 2: Top Three Places of Birth of Recent Immigrants by York Region Local Municipalities, 2006

Rank Order	Aurora	Markham	Newmarket	Richmond Hill	Vaughan
1	South Korea (10.1%)	China (33.8%)	China (13.4%)	Iran (21.8%)	Russian Federation (10.6%)
2	Russian Federation (9.3%)	India (13.9%)	Philippines (8.1%)	China (14.9%)	India (9.6%)
3	Ukraine (6.6%)	Sri Lanka (8.5%)	Iran (6.8%)	South Korea (10.5%)	Ukraine (7.8%)

Note: China includes Special Administrative Regions such as Hong Kong and Macau.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

» Between 2001 and 2006, 117,950 people moved to York Region while 54,275 people moving out.

Table 3: In/Out-Migrants by Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 and Over, York Region, 2006

	Out-migrants		In-migrants	
	#	%	#	%
Total Immigrant	20,510	100.0%	81,495	100.0%
Before 1991	11,950	58.3%	28,785	35.3%
1991 to 1995	3,290	16.0%	13,355	16.4%
1996 to 2000	3,465	16.9%	14,840	18.2%
2001 to 2006	1,805	8.8%	24,515	30.1%

Note: In-migrants include those who moved into York Region from within or outside of Ontario and those from outside of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

- » Between 2001 and 2006, 52 per cent of recent immigrants who moved into York Region had a bachelor's degree or above and 47 per cent of recent immigrants who moved out of York Region had a bachelor's degree or above.
- » In comparison, between 2001 and 2006, 35 per cent of non-immigrants who moved into York Region had a bachelor's degree or above while 29 per cent of non-immigrants who moved out of York Region had a bachelor's degree or above.

- » Between 2001 and 2006, 1,700 recent immigrants who landed elsewhere in Canada first and then moved to York Region were earning less than \$20,000 a year.
- » In comparison, between 2001 and 2006, 875 recent immigrants who were earning less than \$20,000 a year, moved out of York Region.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN:

Between 2001 and 2006, York Region gained more educated and skilled individuals than it lost. The Region's growing diversity, social services and settlement support programs continue to be an attraction for immigrants moving to the Region.

- » A better understanding of the mobility characteristics of immigrants and their likelihood of moving will help service providers understand the attributes of this population.

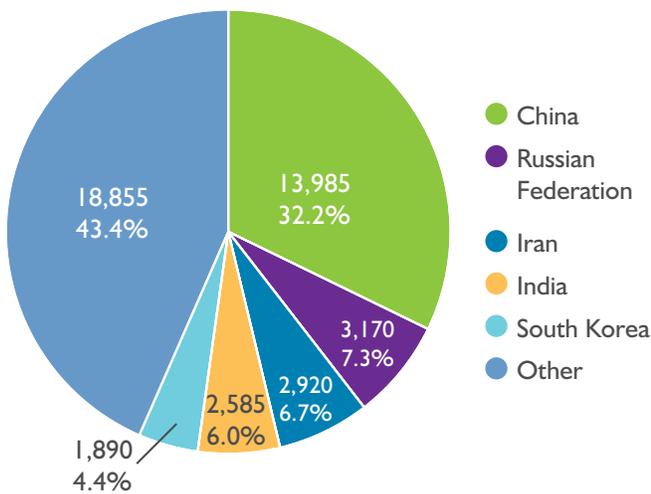


Who are the recent immigrants living in York Region?

Understanding the attributes and characteristics of recent immigrants can help us learn more about their needs. This can assist in finding the most effective way of delivering social services, and has direct implications for service planning and provisions, infrastructure planning and funding decisions.

- » In 2006, there were just over 46,000 recent immigrants living in York Region.
- » In York Region, the highest percentages of recent immigrants were born in China (19 per cent), India (nine per cent), and Iran (nine per cent). York Region had a greater proportion of recent immigrants born in China compared to Ontario (14 per cent) and Canada (15 per cent).
- » However, between 2001 and 2006, York Region saw a 37 per cent decrease in the number of recent immigrants who were born in China, a 69 per cent increase in recent immigrants who were born in India and a 65 per cent increase in recent immigrants born in South Korea.

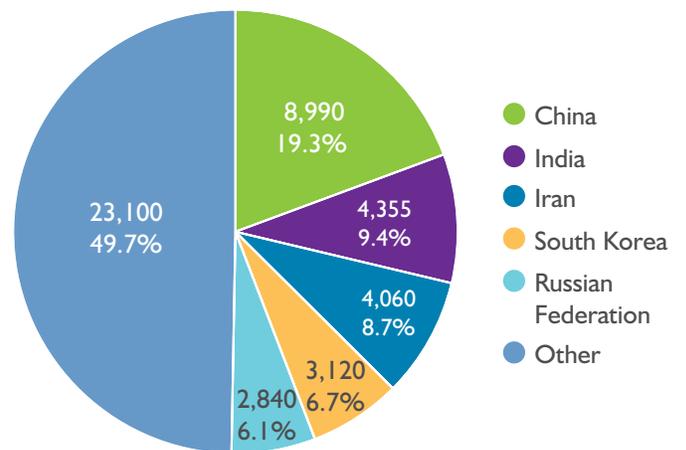
Figure 2: Top Places of Birth for Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2001



Note: China includes Special Administrative Regions such as Hong Kong and Macau.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census, Custom Tabulations.

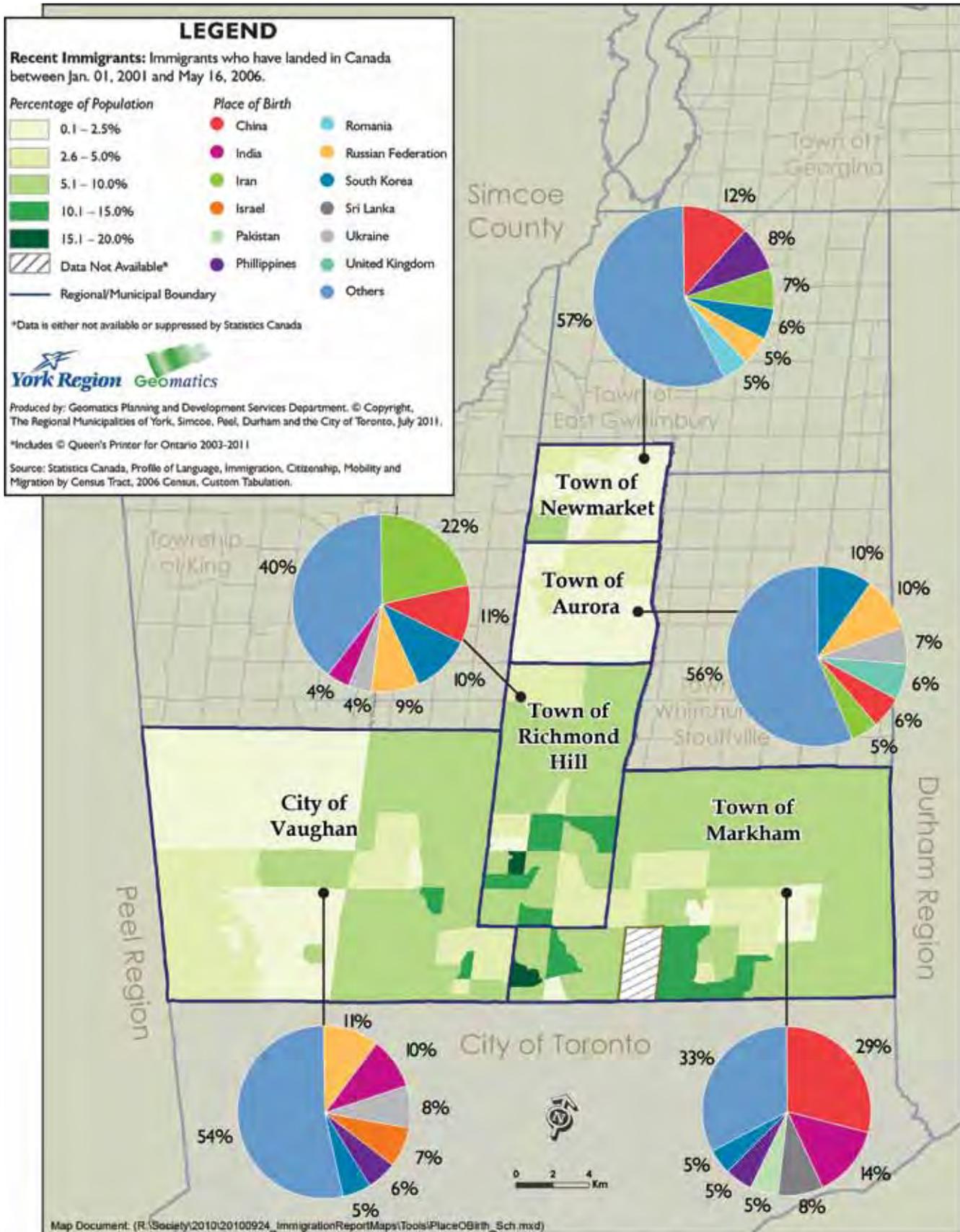
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Map 3: Places of Birth for Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2006 Census



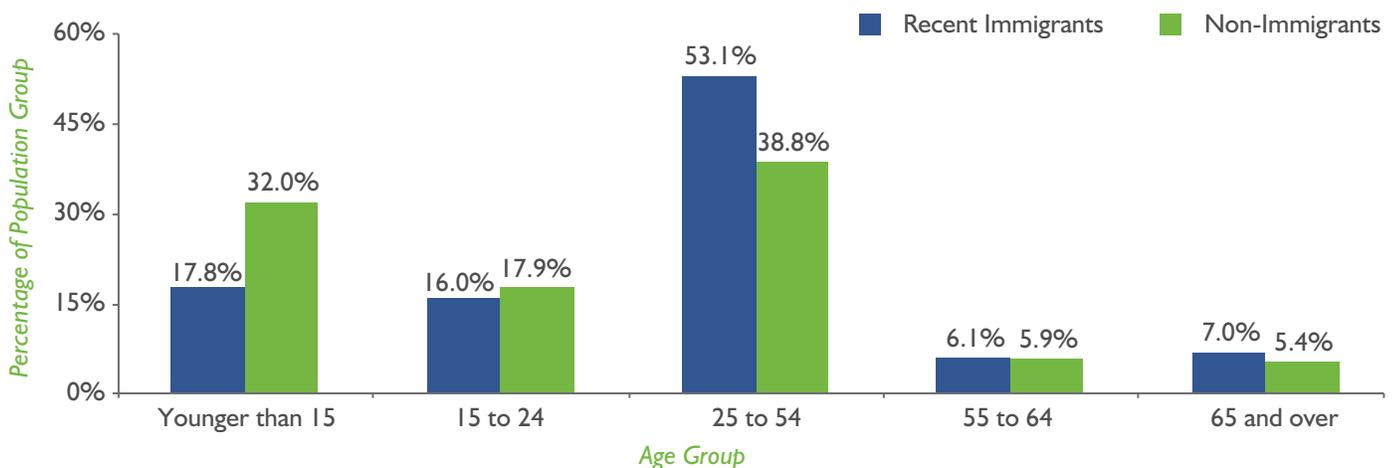
DID YOU KNOW?

The largest number of recent immigrants who moved to York Region, after arriving elsewhere in Canada first, were born in Asia and the Middle East.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

- » The top five ethnic groups of recent immigrants living in York Region in 2006 were Chinese (23 per cent), East Indian (13 per cent), Russian (10 per cent), Iranian (nine per cent) and Korean (seven per cent).
 - » In Toronto, 21 per cent of recent immigrants identified Chinese as their ethnic origin. Chinese was the most common ethnic group in Canada (18 per cent) while East Indian was the most common ethnic group in Ontario (19 per cent) for all populations.
- » The ratio of recent immigrant males to recent immigrant females who lived in York Region in 2006 was 46:54, among the population aged 15 years and over. In comparison, the ratio of males to females in the non-immigrant population was 49:51. There were slightly fewer males and slightly more females in the recent immigrant population than in the non-immigrant population. The ratio of recent immigrant males to females has remained relatively stable since 1991.
 - » In 2006, there was a larger proportion of recent immigrants who were aged 25 to 54 than in the non-immigrant population (53 per cent vs. 39 per cent) and a smaller proportion of recent immigrants who were children under 15 years of age compared to non-immigrants (18 per cent vs. 32 per cent).

Figure 4: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants vs. Non-Immigrants, York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

» In 2006, 70 per cent of immigrants and 68 per cent of recent immigrants were married, while 49 per cent of non-immigrants were married.

Table 4: Marital Status of Non-Immigrant, Immigrant and Recent Immigrant Population, York Region, 2006

Marital Status	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	Recent Immigrants
Never legally married (single)	40.8%	17.8%	23.4%
Legally married (and not separated)	48.5%	70.4%	67.7%
Separated, but still legally married	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%
Divorced	5.2%	4.2%	3.6%
Widowed	3.0%	5.5%	3.4%

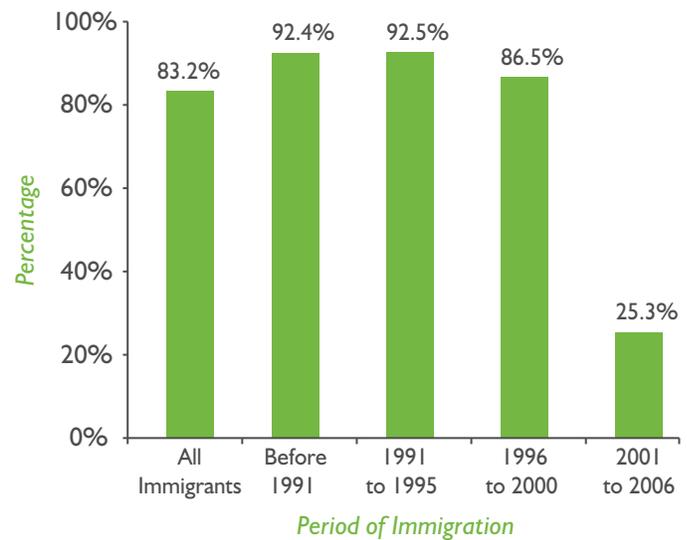
Note: Percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

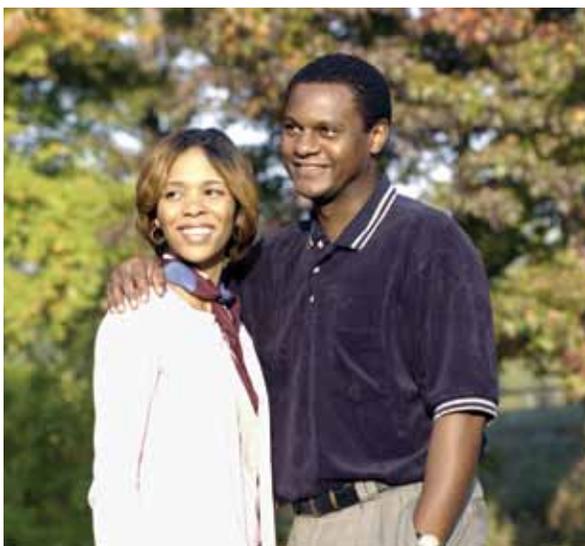
» In 2006, the proportion of married recent immigrants who lived in York Region (68 per cent) was similar to Canada (68 per cent), Ontario (66 per cent) and even across GTA municipalities (66 per cent).

» After living in Canada for six to 10 years, 87 per cent of immigrants had obtained Canadian citizenship. After 15 years, 92 per cent of immigrants had obtained Canadian citizenship.

Figure 5: Canadian Citizenship by Period of Immigration, Immigrant Population, York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



DID YOU KNOW?

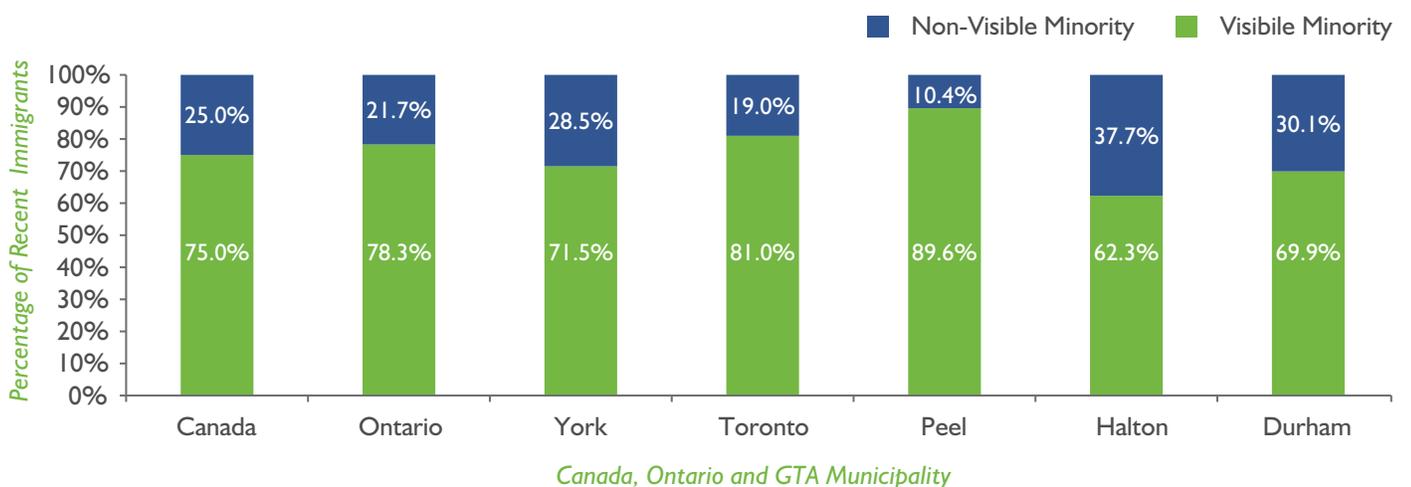
After immigrants obtain their Canadian citizenship they are no longer eligible for Federally funded immigration/settlement programs. However, immigrants continue to need support for their successful integration even after they obtain their Canadian citizenship. Other settlement and language support programs and services need to be available to immigrants after they become Canadian citizens.

- » As of 2006, visible minorities represented 72 per cent (33,235 of the 46,465) of the recent immigrant population living in York Region. The top visible minority groups of recent immigrants living in York Region in 2006 were Chinese (31 per cent), South Asian (28 per cent) and West Asian (12 per cent).
- » While Chinese remained the largest visible minority group of recent immigrants who lived in York Region, it dropped significantly to 31 per cent in 2006 from 52 per cent in 2001.
- » The largest groups of visible minorities among recent immigrants in York Region's five local municipalities in 2006 were:
 - » Korean in Aurora (22 per cent)
 - » Chinese in Markham (43 per cent)
 - » Chinese in Newmarket (22 per cent)
 - » West Asian in Richmond Hill (30 per cent)
 - » South Asian in Vaughan (35 per cent)

- » York Region had the third largest proportion of recent immigrants who were visible minorities (72 per cent) across the GTA municipalities, after Peel (90 per cent) and Toronto (81 per cent).



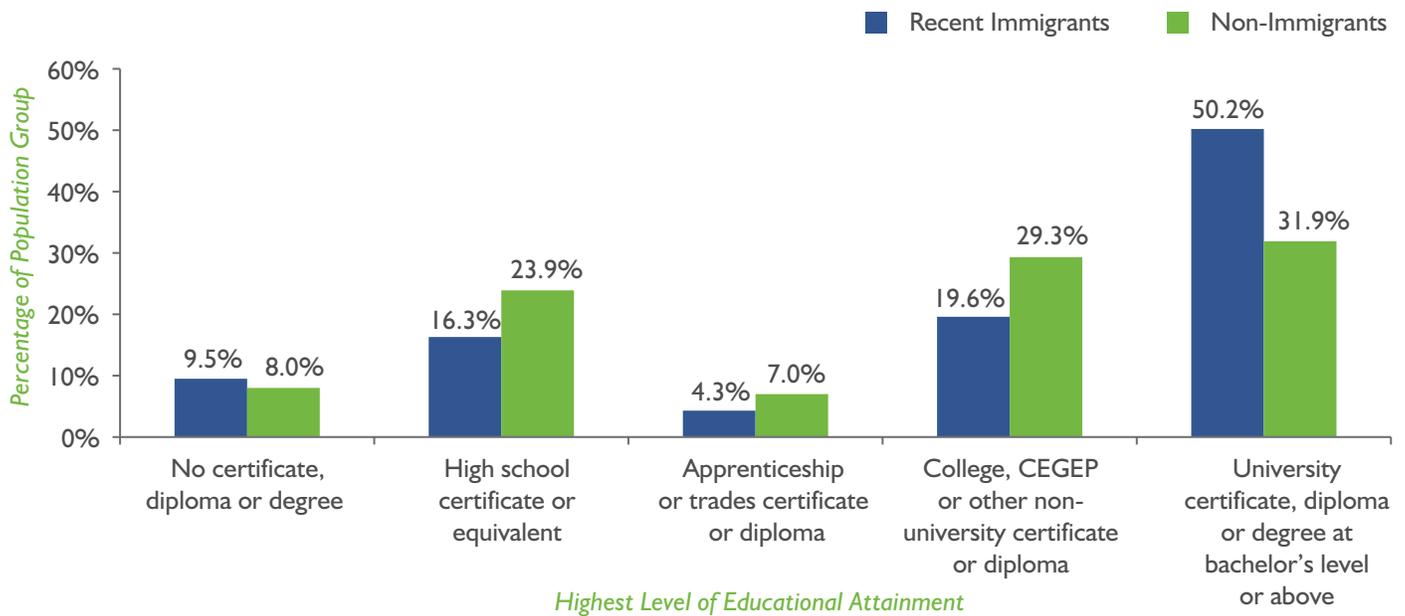
Figure 6: Visible Minority Status of Recent Immigrant Population, Canada, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

» Recent immigrants arriving in Canada and York Region continue to be well educated and have considerable work experience. In 2006, 50 per cent of recent immigrants living in York Region, between the ages of 25 to 64, had a university certificate or diploma at a bachelor's level or above.

Figure 7: Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Recent Immigrants vs. Non-Immigrants Aged 25 to 64, York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

- » In 2006, a higher percentage of recent immigrants (26 per cent) with post-secondary education had degrees in the fields of architecture, engineering and related technologies, compared to 16 per cent of the non-immigrant population.
- » In 2006, a higher percentage of non-immigrants (16 per cent) with post-secondary education had degrees in the fields of social and behavioural sciences and law, compared to the recent immigrant population (10 per cent).



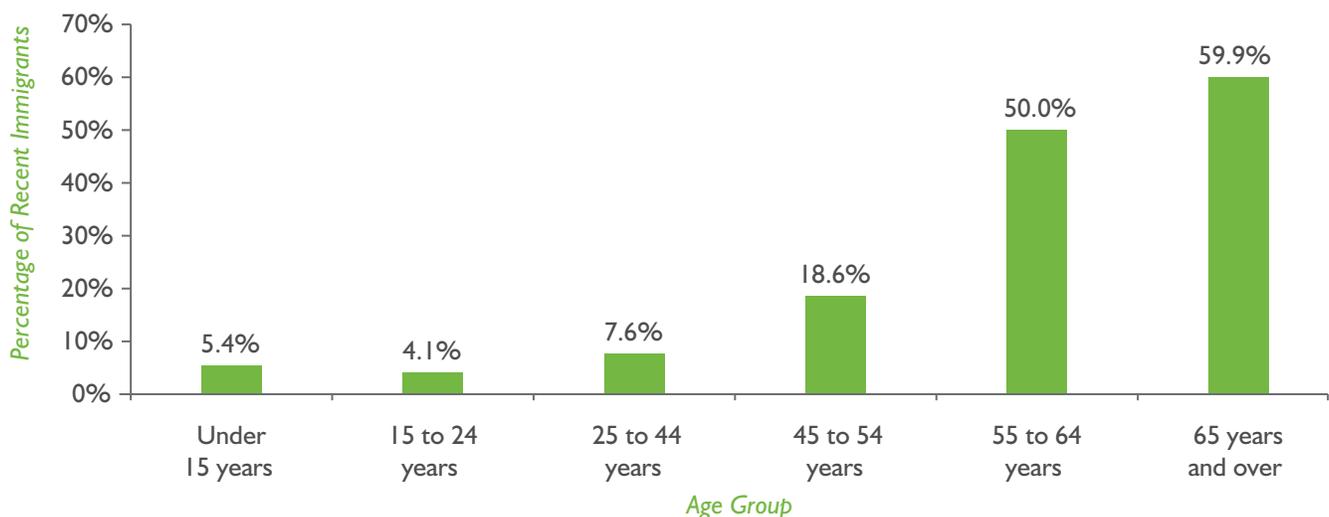
- » In 2006, 82 per cent of recent immigrants spoke English but not French.
- » In 2006, York Region had the highest percentage of recent immigrants with no ability in either official language in relation to provincial and national levels or other GTA municipalities. The percentage of recent immigrants with no official language ability increased from 11 per cent in 2001 to 14 per cent in 2006.
- » The percentage of recent immigrants who spoke Chinese at home decreased from 48 per cent in 2001 to 27 per cent in 2006, while the percentage of recent immigrants who spoke Persian (Farsi) at home increased from eight per cent to 11 per cent during the same time period.
- » In 2006, 60 per cent of recent immigrant seniors (65 years and over) had no official language ability, while only four per cent of recent immigrant youth (aged 15 to 24) had no official language ability.

DID YOU KNOW?

The York Region Newcomer Survey identified language as one of the most important issues facing newcomers settling in York Region. Lack of skills in English affects access to information about services and the ability of newcomers to find employment and gain Canadian experience. Language training was identified as needed by the highest proportion of respondents (60 per cent), while 49 per cent of respondents indicated that language was the biggest barrier to employment.

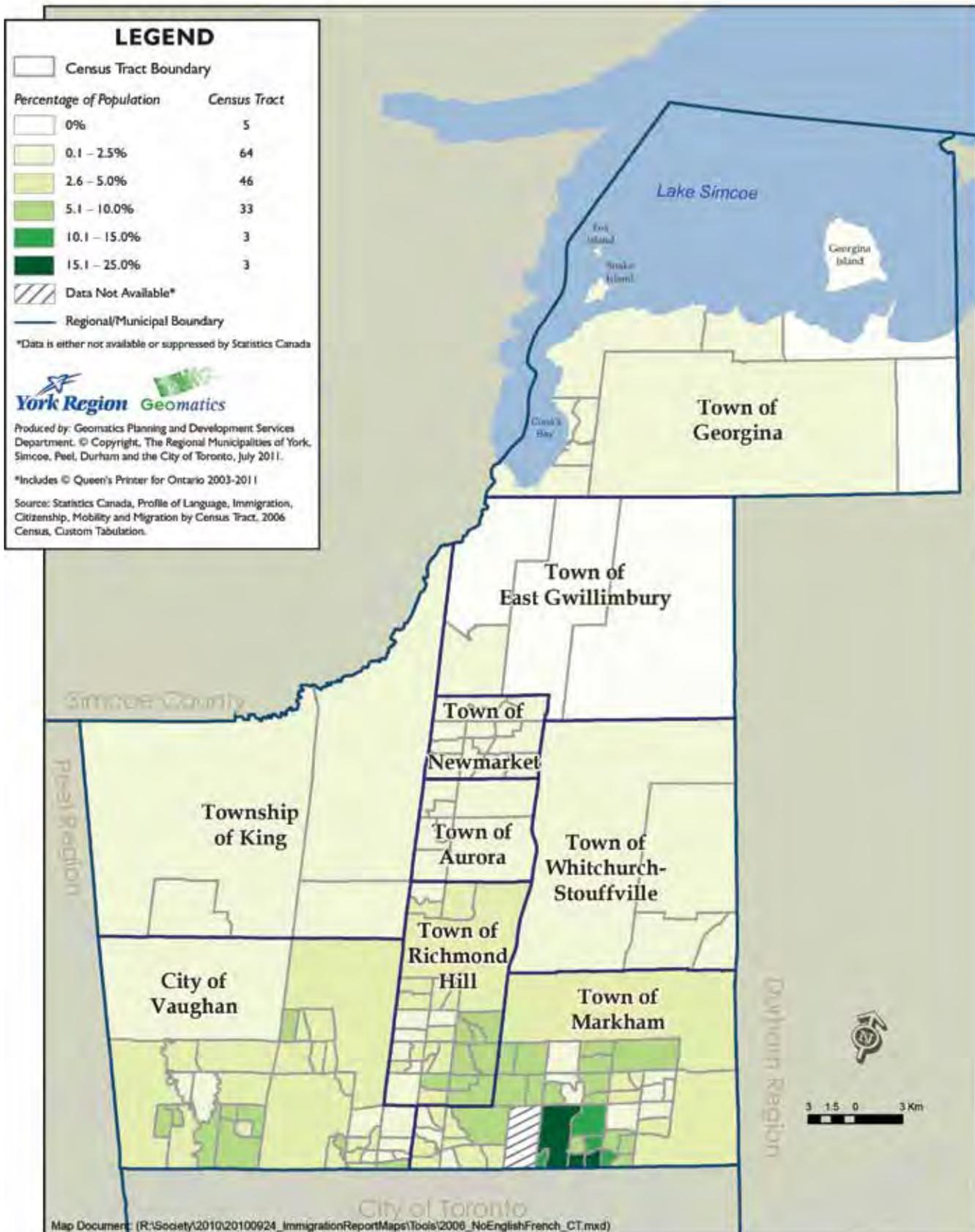
Source: Regional Municipality of York, York Region Immigration Partnership: Summary of Community Consultations and Literature Review, 2011.

Figure 8: No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Recent Immigrant Population, York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Map 4: Geographic Distribution of York Region Population with No Knowledge of English or French, 2006 Census



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN:

In general, recent immigrants in York Region are between the ages of 25 to 54, married, well-educated and come from diverse backgrounds.

- » Ethno-cultural and racial diversity is becoming a defining characteristic of York Region residents. There is a need for greater awareness and cultural sensitivity.
- » Language is becoming an increasing barrier that affects the ability to obtain a job, access services and creates social isolation. Recent immigrants and their children need language skill supports.
- » Organizations should be encouraged to review and modify outreach methods to accommodate both emerging communities and current residents.
- » There is a need to improve academic credential assessment services and provide appropriate upgrading opportunities for recent immigrants who have degrees obtained outside Canada.

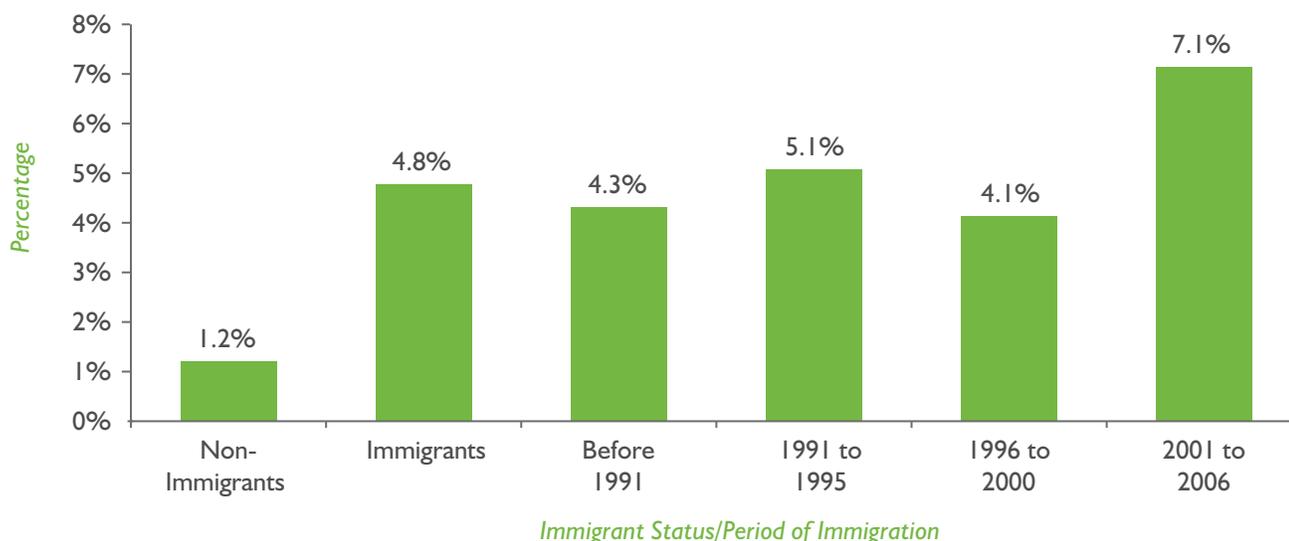


What are the living conditions of recent immigrants in York Region?

There are many reasons why people choose to live in a particular community, why families decide to have children, live with extended families, own or rent a home. Reasons range from cultural beliefs to social ties or economics. It is important to understand the living arrangements of recent immigrants to assist service providers and community planning and development efforts.

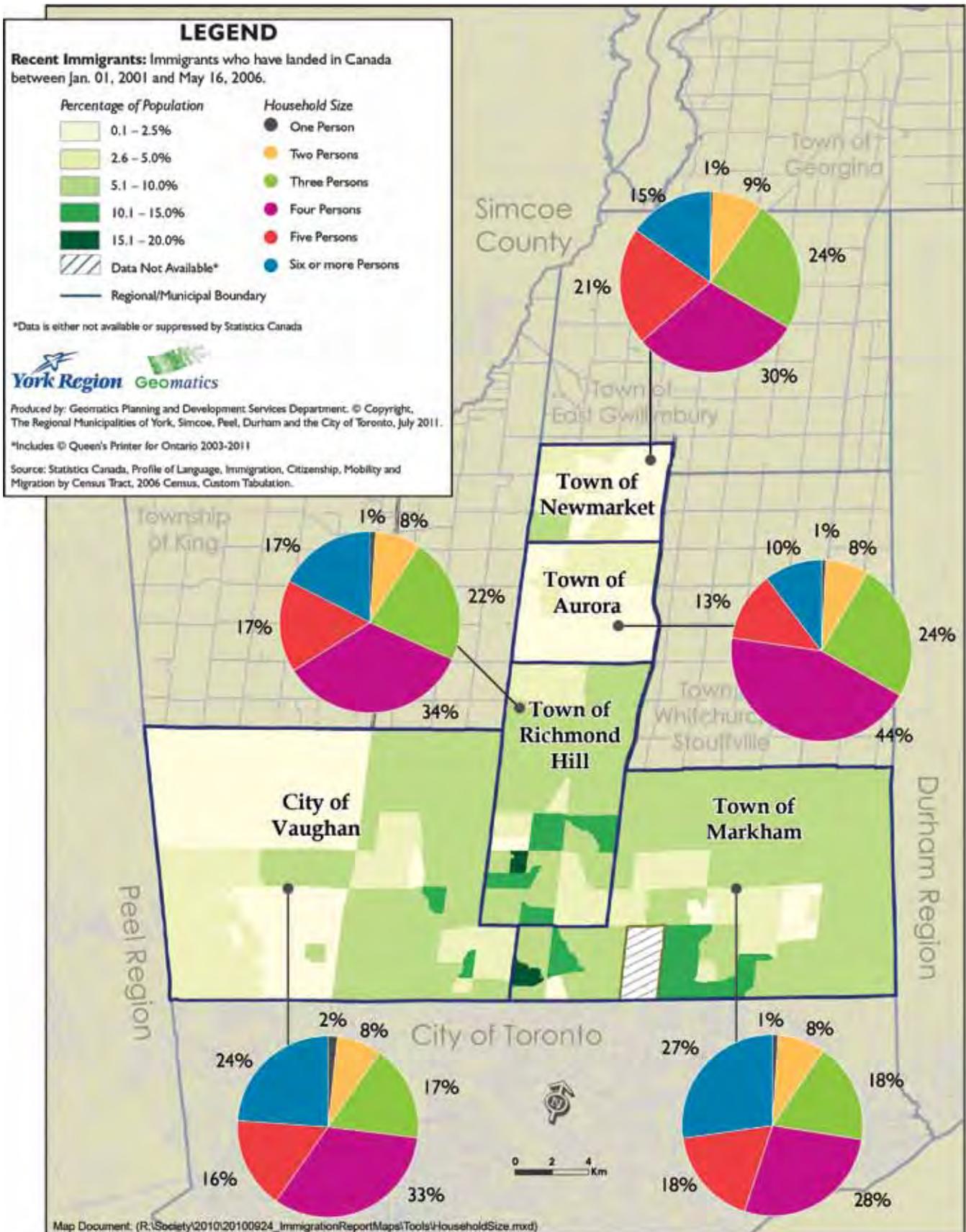
- » The trend between 2001 and 2006 Censuses shows an increasing tendency for recent immigrants to be living in multiple family households.
- » Even after 15 years of living in Canada, immigrants in York Region in 2006 were still nearly four times more likely than non-immigrants to be living in multiple family households. This trend could be reflective of cultural differences, but could also be a result of the lower incomes earned by immigrants.

Figure 9: Population in Multiple Family Households by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Map 5: Household Sizes for Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2006 Census



DID YOU KNOW?

Many newcomers said they buy homes and split the costs between multiple generations or extended family all living under one roof, because of the low vacancy rates in York Region.

Source: At Risk in Canada's Outer Suburbs: A Pilot Study of Immigrants and Homelessness in York Region, 2009.

- » In 2006, recent immigrants aged 25 and over living in York Region were more likely (25 per cent) than non-immigrants (21 per cent) to have only children under the age of six at home.

Table 5: Age of Children at Home, Recent Immigrants vs. Non-Immigrants, York Region, 2006

Age of Children at Home	Recent Immigrants		Non-immigrants	
	#	%	#	%
Children under 6 years only	4,690	25.1%	28,030	20.7%
With at least one child under 2 years	2,605	13.9%	16,235	12.0%
Children 2 to 5 years only	2,085	11.2%	11,795	8.7%
Children under 6 years as well as children 6 years and over	2,295	12.3%	17,825	13.2%
Children 6 years and over only	11,685	62.6%	89,635	66.2%
Youngest child 6 to 14 years	6,305	33.8%	46,890	34.6%
Youngest child 15 to 24 years	4,335	23.2%	33,695	24.9%
All children 25 years and over	1,045	5.6%	9,050	6.7%
Total with Children at Home	18,675	99.9%	135,485	100.0%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

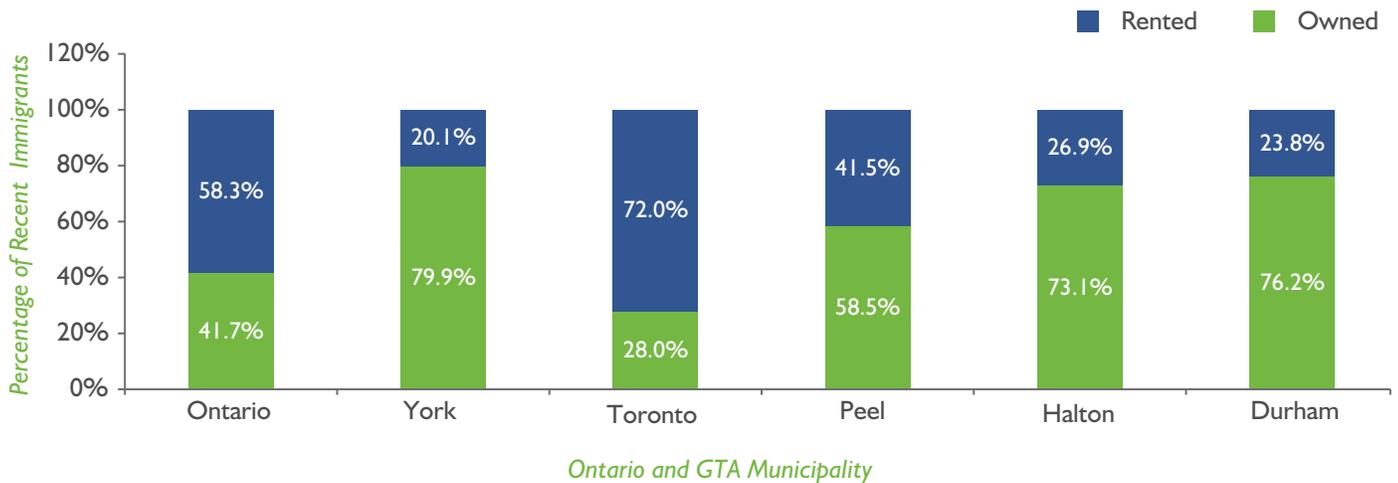
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



- » In 2006, 56 per cent of recent immigrant households became homeowners within six months of arriving in Canada, quickly becoming major consumers and an important part of the economy.
- » In 2006, York Region had the smallest proportion of recent immigrant households who were renters (20 per cent) and the largest proportion of recent immigrant households who were homeowners (80 per cent), compared to Ontario and the Greater Toronto Area.



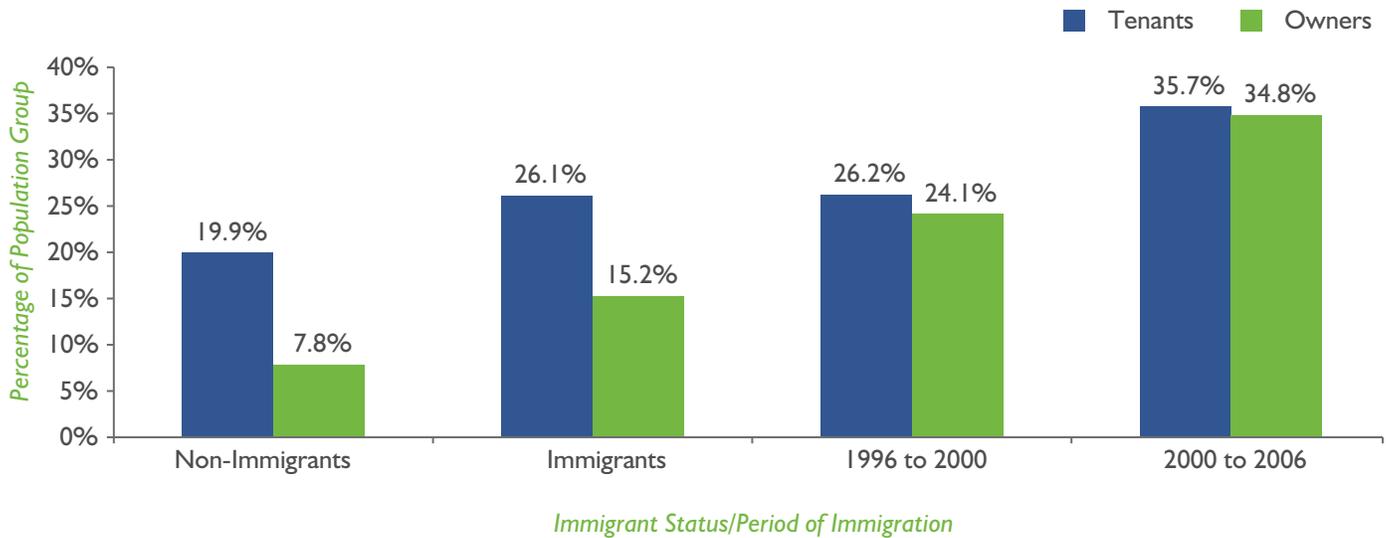
Figure 10: Housing Tenure of Recent Immigrant Population, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

» In 2005, 35 per cent of recent immigrant homeowners spent 50 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs. While eight per cent of non-immigrant homeowner households spent 50 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs.

Figure 11: Tenants and Owners Who Spent 50% or More on Housing by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, York Region, 2005



Notes: The year 2005 is the reference period for housing cost reported in 2006 Census.

Recent immigrants in this chart are defined as those who arrived in Canada during 2000 and 2006 due to data available.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

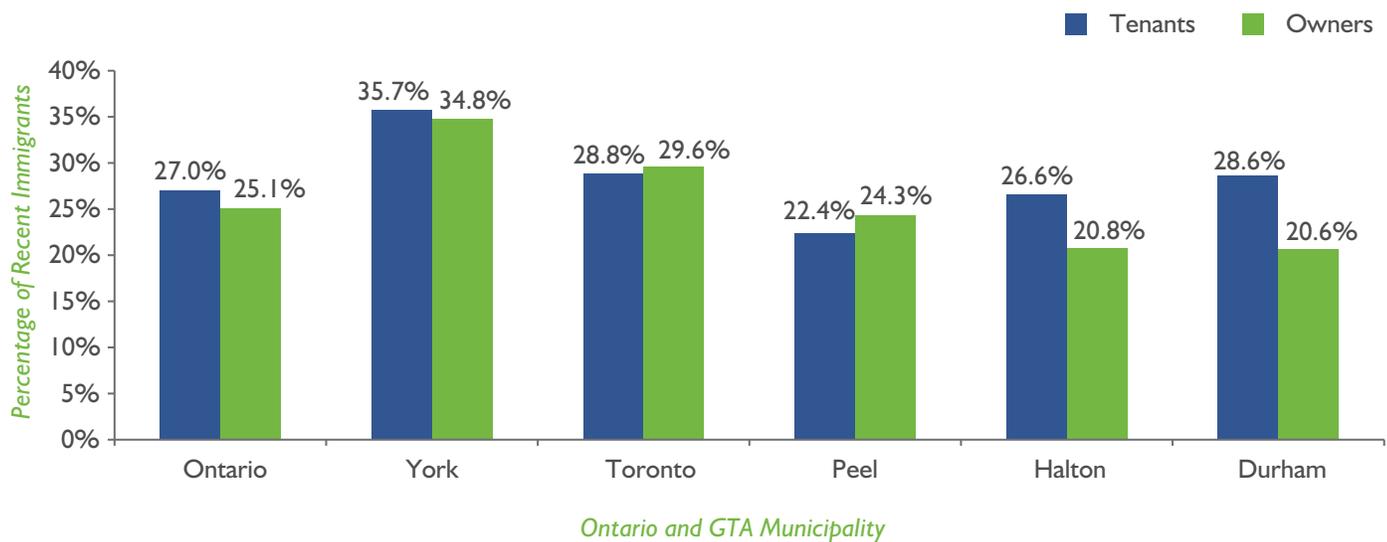
» Affordable rental options are limited in York Region because of limited supply and extremely low vacancy rates (1.8 per cent in October 2010—CMHC Fall 2010 GTA Rental Market Report). As a result, many families are required to purchase homes if they wish to live in York Region. However, the average resale price for all residential dwelling types in York Region in 2010 was \$495,117 (Toronto Real Estate Board, Market Watch, December 2010).

“Access to housing is key to a newcomer’s sense of stability, providing the base for enrolling children into school, beginning a job search, and connecting to the community.”

Source: An Immigration Strategy: The Municipal Perspective, 2010.

- » For immigrants who had lived in Canada for six to 10 years (those who arrived between 1996 to 2000), the proportion who spent 50 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing was closer to the percentage of non-immigrant households that spent 50 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing (24 per cent vs. 10 per cent).
- » Compared to Ontario and the GTA, York Region had the highest proportion of recent immigrant households, regardless of housing tenure, who spent 50 per cent or more of their household income on housing costs.

Figure 12: Recent Immigrant Tenants and Owners Who Spent 50% or More on Housing, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2005



Notes: The year 2005 is the reference period for housing cost reported in 2006 Census.

Recent immigrants in this chart are defined as those who arrived in Canada during 2000 and 2006 due to data available.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN:

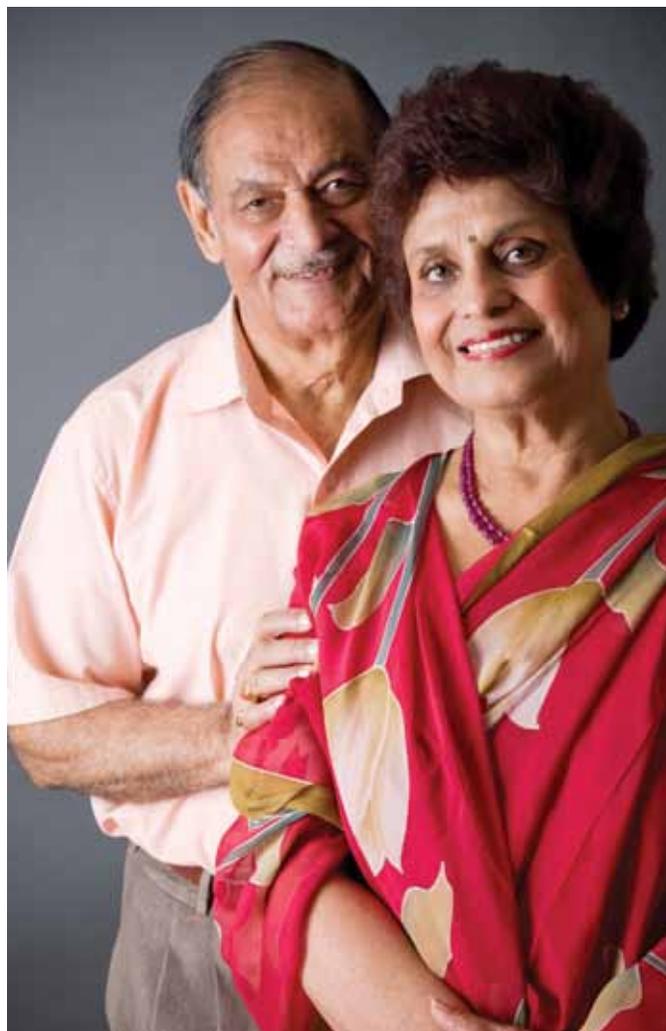
The relatively low supply of a full mix and range of housing including affordable housing for low and moderate income families and special needs accommodation in York Region, combined with the lower income of recent immigrants, makes them vulnerable to financial crises especially in the earlier stages of settlement.

- » Need to maximize regional, provincial and federal commitments to affordable housing.
- » Need to promote and support policies in the *York Region Official Plan* which speak to a full mix and range of housing options to meet the diverse needs of all of the Region's residents.

How are recent immigrants in York Region faring?

We know that it takes time for recent immigrants to integrate into society and find appropriate employment. An individual's income affects their housing choices, where they settle, how they get around, and education options for themselves and their children. Income can also affect a person's health, need for services, and supports in general. Information relating to employment provides an indication of economic security, and is a factor of how well recent immigrants are integrating into society.

- » As of 2006, York Region's labour force (aged 25 to 64) was 411,310 people. Immigrants accounted for 52 per cent of the labour force, while recent immigrants made up five per cent.
- » Over 38 per cent of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64, in all 5 local municipalities being profiled, reported working part-time and or part year in 2005.
- » In 2006, 40 per cent of university-educated recent immigrants (aged 25 to 54) were working in jobs commensurate with their education, skills and experience; 60 per cent were not. In comparison, 63 per cent of university-educated non-immigrants (aged 25 to 54) were working in jobs commensurate with their education, skills and experience and 37 per cent were not.
- » A disproportionate number of recent immigrants, despite their higher levels of education, are in occupations which are generally low paying, such as managers in retail trade, food and accommodation services; clerical occupations; assisting occupations in support of health services; and occupations unique to agriculture.



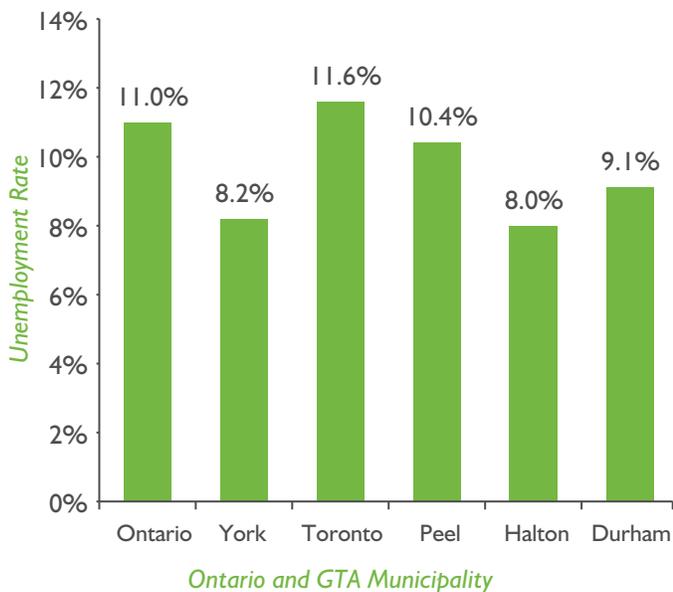
DID YOU KNOW?

As of 2009, over 490,000 jobs were offered by approximately 30,000 businesses across York Region. By 2031, 780,000 jobs will support an estimated population of 1.5 million people in York Region. York Region's Aging Workforce Study (2011), identifies the potential for future labour shortages because of the aging population. The study suggests this gap can be bridged by the existing workforce who is highly qualified and experienced, and wish to work beyond traditional retirement age, and the educated, working-age immigrants - which York Region tends to attract.

Sources: Regional Municipality of York, Economic and Development Review 2009, and Aging Workforce Study Final Report, 2011.

- » In 2006, recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 had an unemployment rate of 8.2 per cent. This is lower than the unemployment rate for recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 who lived in York Region in 2001, which was 9.5 per cent.
- » Recent immigrants with a bachelor's degree or higher had unemployment rates that were three times higher than their non-immigrant counterparts with a bachelor's degree or higher (8.2 per cent vs. 2.7 per cent).
- » In 2006, York Region together with Halton had the lowest unemployment rate for recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 in the Greater Toronto Area.

Figure 13: *Unemployment Rate of Recent Immigrant Population Aged 25 to 64, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2006*



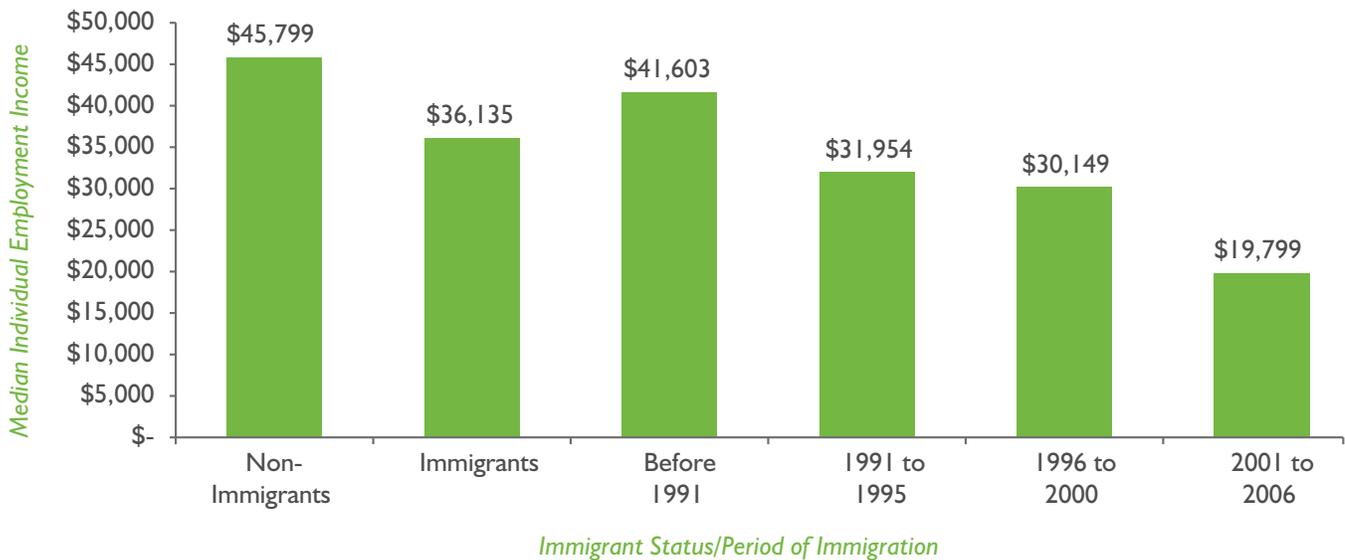
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

“The continued under-employment of newcomers remains a serious barrier to their successful transition to a new life. This is not an ‘immigrants’ problem; it is a Canadian societal problem.”

Source: An Immigration Strategy: The Municipal Perspective, 2010.

» In York Region, the median individual employment income in 2005 for recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 was \$19,799 compared to \$45,799 for the non-immigrant population, despite their generally higher levels of education.

Figure 14: Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, York Region, 2005



Note: The year 2005 is the reference period reported in 2006 Census.

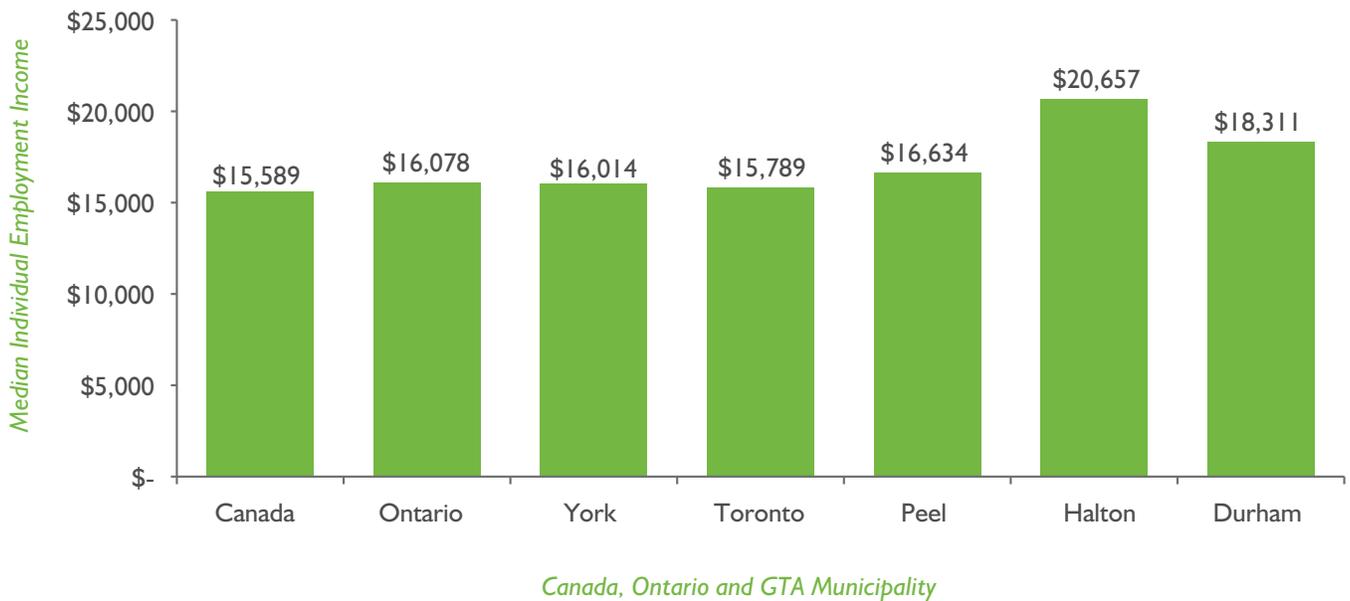
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



- » On average, established immigrants aged 25 to 64, who lived in Canada for over 15 years still did not earn as much as their non-immigrant counterparts.
- » Median individual employment income for recent immigrants aged 25 to 64, by local municipality in 2005 were:
 - » Aurora (\$25,494)
 - » Markham (\$17,980)
 - » Newmarket (\$19,837)
 - » Richmond Hill (\$20,086)
 - » Vaughan (\$22,380)
- » Recent immigrants aged 15 and over who lived in York Region in 2006 had the lowest median individual employment income in 2005 across the Greater Toronto Area municipalities, second only to Toronto.



Figure 15: Median Individual Employment Income of Recent Immigrant Population Aged 15 and Over, Canada, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2005



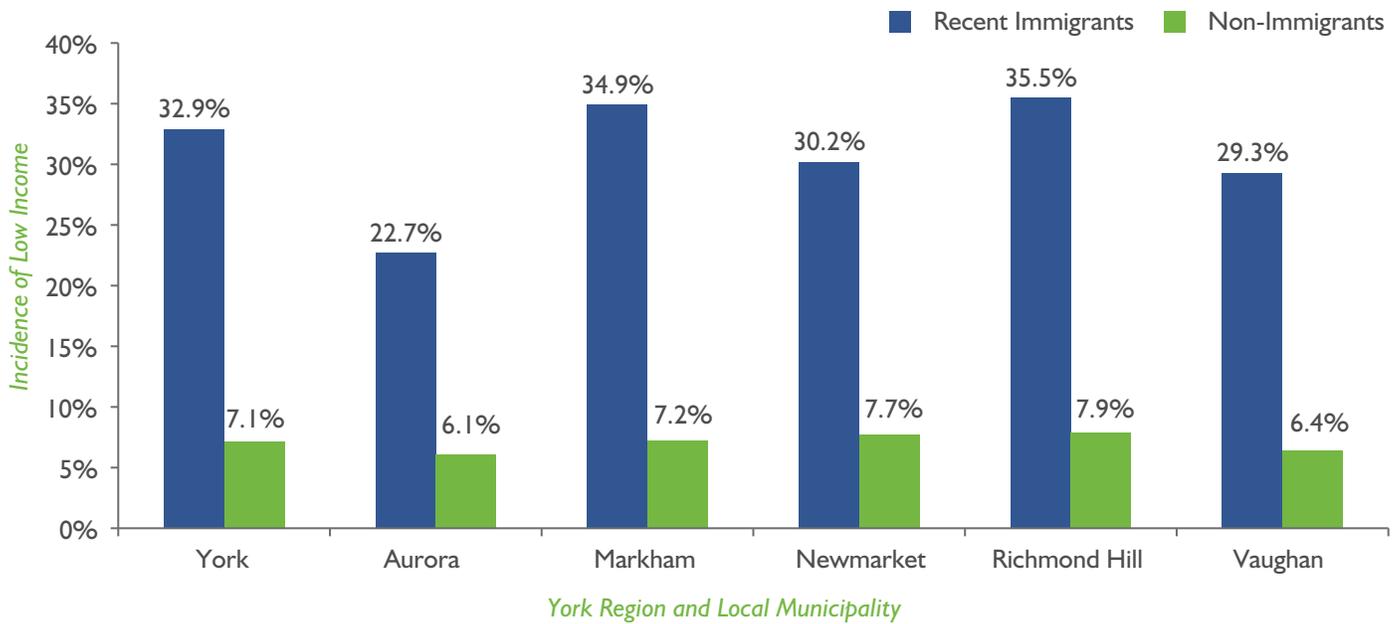
Note: The year 2005 is the reference period reported in 2006 Census.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

» In York Region 33 per cent of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 lived below the low income before tax cut-off in 2005, compared to seven per cent of non-immigrants.

» The highest percentages of recent immigrants living below the low income before tax cut-off were in Richmond Hill (36 per cent) and Markham (35 per cent). Aurora had the lowest percentage (23 per cent) of recent immigrants living below the low income before tax cut-off.

Figure 16: Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax), Recent Immigrants vs. Non-Immigrants Aged 25 to 64, York Region and Local Municipalities, 2005

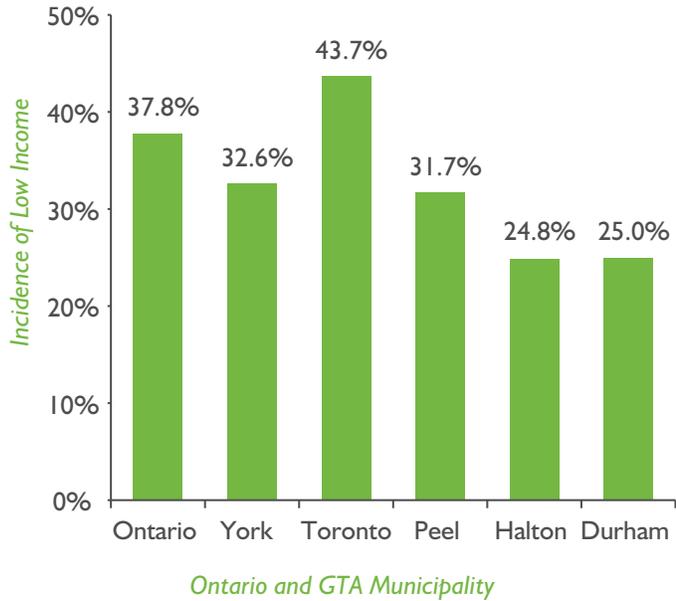


Note: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

» In 2005, York Region had the second highest percentage of recent immigrants living below the low income before tax cut-off across the Greater Toronto Area.

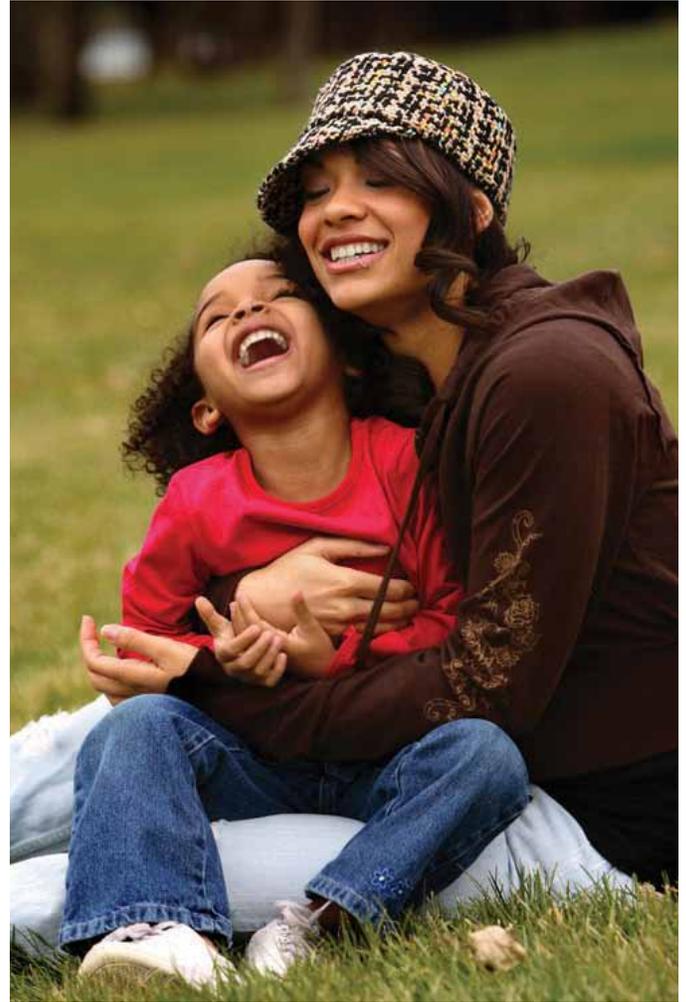
Figure 17: Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax), Recent Immigrant Population of All Ages, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2005



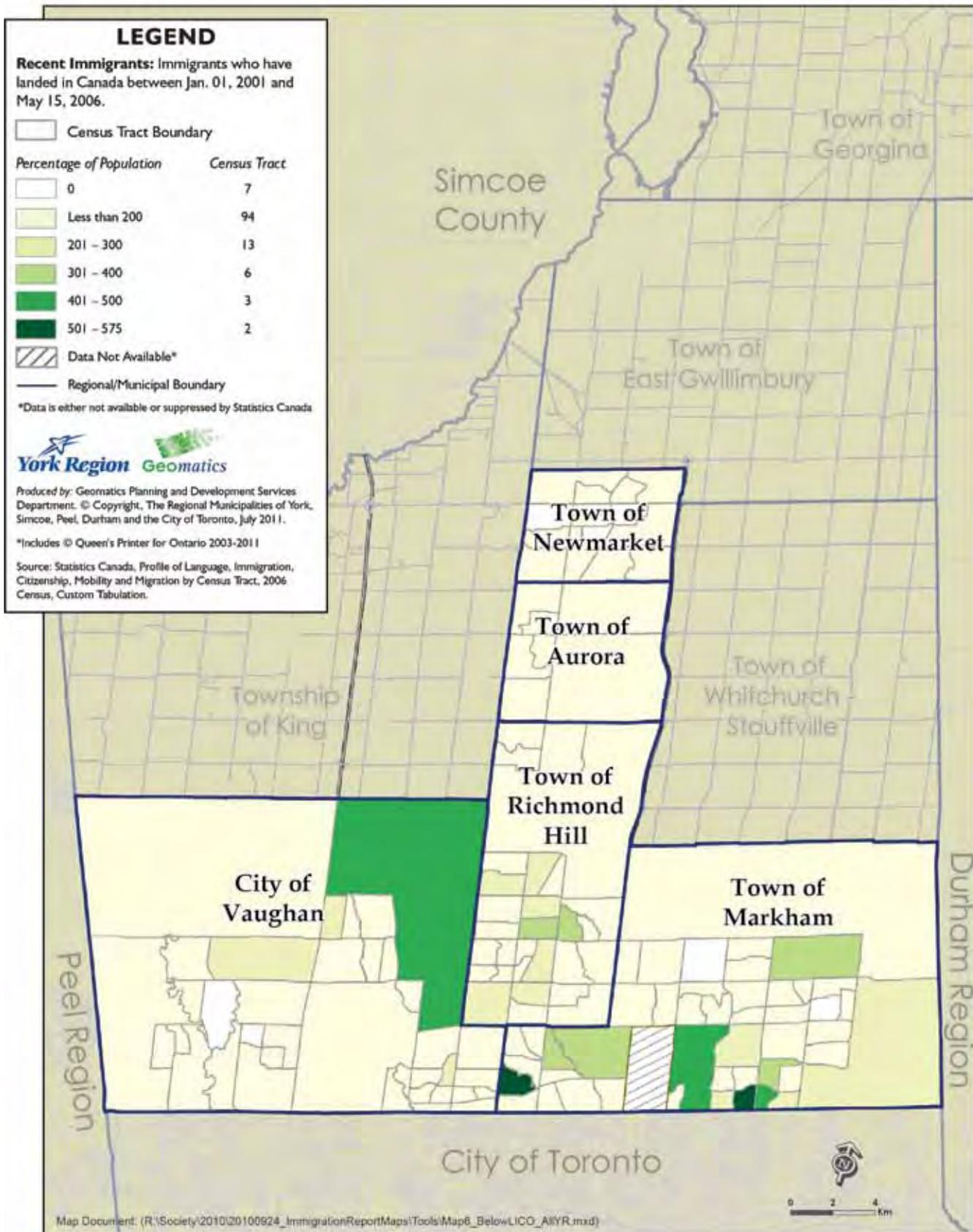
Notes: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

Recent immigrants in this chart are defined as those who arrived in Canada between 2001 and 2005 due to data available.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



Map 6: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population Living Below Low Income Before Tax Cut-Offs in York Region, 2006 Census



Recent immigrants were most affected during the recent economic downturn

The 2009 Labour Force Survey indicated that recent immigrants living in Ontario fared the worst during the 2008/2009 recession and have been slower to recover from unemployment. Unemployment rates during the recession, for immigrants aged 15 and over in Ontario who landed in Canada in the last five years, were reported at 12.9 per cent in October 2008 and 16.6 per cent in August 2009. This is compared to 5.9 per cent in October 2008 and 8.9 per cent in August 2009 for Canadian-born individuals (Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2008 to 2009).

While the unemployment rates of Canadian-born individuals and established immigrants in Ontario were levelling off, the unemployment rate for recent immigrants continued to rise and peaked at 21.2 per cent in October 2010. At the same time, the unemployment rates for established immigrants were very similar to that of Canadian-born individuals (8.0 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively). As of October 2010, recent immigrants in Ontario had unemployment rates 2.72 times that of Canadian-born individuals – among the highest in the country (Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2010).

Recent immigrants who take a “survival job” as their first job risk losing their skills

Many recent immigrants feel the pressure to find “any job” upon arrival to earn an income and begin to establish themselves in Canadian society. If they are unable to find a job in their occupation, after a few months they often turn to a lower skilled occupation. Research has shown that this means the individual often loses his or her skills and is unable to find a job in their occupation afterwards (Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities, 2002).



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN:

Employment and income are measures of integration and indicators of the degree of vulnerability of a population. The findings have implications for services, supports and social assistance as well as housing, transportation and education.

- » Employers need to match the skills, training, education and knowledge of recent immigrants with suitable employment.
- » Employment and settlement services are most critical in the first few years after immigration.

Conclusion



York Region's recent immigrant residents have diverse backgrounds, in general they are young families who are well educated, highly skilled, and contribute significantly to the Region's communities, workforce and quality of life. In order for recent immigrants to achieve successful integration, they need support in terms of accessing services, finding meaningful employment that matches their skills and education, becoming connected to their communities, and gaining an understanding of government and cross-cultural learning.

The Conference Board of Canada's October 2010 report, entitled *Immigrants as Innovators: Boosting Canada's Global Competitiveness* (Downie, 2010), found that "immigrants exhibit a positive effect on innovation performance resulting in direct benefits to the Canadian economy." The report undertook a comprehensive study of the many innovation dimensions across various sectors of the Canadian and international economies, to understand and quantify the relationship between immigration and innovation.

The report indicates that immigrants increase Canada's global competitiveness through their experience, skills, networks and a "willingness to take risks to seize opportunities." The report also found that "foreign direct investments into this country are also greater from countries which have thriving immigrant communities here." However, immigrants face challenges such as inadequate recognition of their experience and qualifications, and the lack of opportunities for newcomers to fully use their skills. The report suggests that businesses need to make more efforts to integrate new arrivals to take advantage of their skills.

The consultations for the York Region Immigration Settlement Strategy found that recent immigrants living in York Region face similar challenges when trying to integrate into the workforce. In particular, English language skills and the first job in Canada often dictates how long it takes for someone to integrate into their communities and begin to contribute to the economy.

The successful economic integration of immigrants is important to keep our economy healthy and competitive

York Region will face increasing competition, within both the Greater Toronto Area and from across Canada, to attract and retain a skilled labour force. York Region's Aging Workforce Study (Regional Municipality of York, 2011), identifies potential future labour force shortages because of our aging population. It is anticipated that by 2011 immigrants will account for 100 per cent of Canada's net labour force growth (Statistics Canada, 2003). With recent immigrants providing a growing segment of York Region's labour force, the successful economic integration of immigrants is important to keep our economy healthy and competitive.

In York Region, there is a need to further develop programs that provide valuable first Canadian work experience such as mentorship programs, bridging and practice firms that provide work-related volunteer experience, more occupation specific language training as well as supports for newcomer entrepreneurs who actively contribute to our economy. Programs like these help with the successful integration of recent immigrants.

Recent immigrants bring the skills, knowledge and experiences needed to support the Region's goal of creating an innovative and adaptive economy. In this era of global economies, the Region's highly skilled immigrant population can create local and international opportunities by introducing new products and services, business connections, and ultimately providing local businesses with a competitive advantage for doing business in countries around the world.

York Region's capacity to support recent immigrants is affected by rapid population growth and changes in funding structures

Over the last several years York Region's capacity to support the successful integration of immigrants has expanded. Through investments by the provincial and federal governments, community stakeholders in York Region have introduced five Welcome Centres, York Region Immigration Portal, Local Immigration Partnership initiative, occupation-specific language training and other supports to recent immigrants.

However, the need for supports continues to exceed capacity because of several factors, including rapid population growth and more recent changes in funding structures, such as the restructure of employment supports through the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities and the reduction in federal funding of settlement supports throughout Ontario.

The rapid growth in population and diversity present many opportunities and challenges to service providers in York Region. Current demands on organizations that deliver services and supports to immigrants in York Region exceed their capacity to provide these programs. These service delivery gaps reflect ongoing challenges resulting from changing demographics of the immigrants who choose to live in the Region, ability of funding structures to keep pace with population growth, and growing demand in areas where there is limited service delivery. As a consequence, many organizations struggle to proactively plan for future growth.

Our changing demographic landscape requires governments and community stakeholders to balance demand and social supports

The Community and Health Services *Multi-Year Plan: Investing in Our Communities 2010-2015* (Regional Municipality of York, 2010), identifies actions to respond to emerging human services issues faced by York Region residents. One of the issues identified in the Plan is the pressures of growth and changing demographics on program areas. The Plan identifies the need to balance growth-related demand for services with targeted initiatives which respond to York Region's changing social fabric.

Investments in human services, through collaborative partnerships between governments and community stakeholders, can improve and, in some cases, sustain the quality of life and economic well-being of York Region residents. The relative need for specific services across York Region will change over time as a result of demographic, social and economic factors, and government fiscal and policy changes. This report is one tool which can be used to help inform program delivery decisions.

Successful integration will require new and existing partnerships within all levels of government and among community stakeholders

Although the research indicates immigrants in the long-term integrate successfully into our communities, they face many difficulties and barriers as part of their initial settlement experience. Enhancing existing and creating new partnerships within all levels of government and the community is critical. Equally important is working

towards a welcoming and inclusive environment that supports the successful integration of newcomers to York Region. The combination of these efforts will help immigrants to reach their potential and improve their quality of life.

It is hoped this report will increase public awareness and understanding about recent immigrants living in York Region, identify some of the barriers they face, and assist with program and service planning for recent immigrants through their pathway to integration.



Recommendations



The goal of this socio-economic profile of recent immigrants is to provide an objective picture of this significant and growing part of York Region's population. It is recommended that:

1. The *Changing Landscapes* report be shared widely with all partners, including the business community and Chambers of Commerce, to identify gaps and priorities, inform service delivery planning and design, and create a broad-based community funding advocacy for York Region's settlement funding.
2. The *Changing Landscapes* report act as a resource for the Community Partnership Council and all community partners to implement the York Region Immigration Settlement Strategy and support the development of indicators and measures to monitor the community results.
3. Agencies and municipalities advocate for and work collaboratively to ensure that an emphasis is placed on integration efforts, as outlined in the York Region Immigration Settlement Strategy, particularly in the early years after immigration.
4. York Region continues to work collaboratively with the federal government and other partners to find reliable data sources to enable research work in this area to continue.



Appendices



Appendix 1: List of Maps, Tables and Figures

List of Maps

Map 1: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2001 Census

Map 2: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2006 Census

Map 3: Places of Birth for Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2006 Census

Map 4: Geographic Distribution of York Region Population with No Knowledge of English or French, 2006 Census

Map 5: Household Sizes for Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2006 Census

Map 6: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population Living Below the Low Income Before Tax Cut-Offs in York Region, 2006 Census

Map 7: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population, Town of Aurora, 2006 Census

Map 8: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population, Town of Markham, 2006 Census

Map 9: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population, Town of Newmarket, 2006 Census

Map 10: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population, Town of Richmond Hill, 2006 Census

Map 11: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population, City of Vaughan, 2006 Census

List of Tables

Table 1: Total Number of Recent Immigrants in the Greater Toronto Area Municipalities, 2001 vs. 2006

Table 2: Top Three Places of Birth of Recent Immigrants by York Region Local Municipalities, 2006

Table 3: In/Out-Migrants by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 and Over, York Region, 2006

Table 4: Marital Status of Non-Immigrant, Immigrant and Recent Immigrant Population, York Region, 2006

Table 5: Age of Children at Home, Recent Immigrants vs. Non-Immigrants, York Region, 2006

Table 6: Top Five Places of Birth for Recent Immigrants, Aurora, 2001 and 2006

Table 7: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants, Aurora vs. York Region, 2006

Table 8: Visible Minority Groups of Recent Immigrants, Aurora, 2006

Table 9: Knowledge of Official Languages of Recent Immigrants, Aurora, 2001 vs. 2006

Table 10: Recent Immigrant Population with No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Aurora, 2006

Table 11: Top Five Non-Official Languages Spoken at Home by Recent Immigrants, Aurora, 2001 vs. 2006

Table 12: Top Five Places of Birth of Recent Immigrants, Markham, 2001 and 2006

Table 13: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants, Markham vs. York Region, 2006

Table 14: Visible Minority Groups of Recent Immigrants, Markham, 2006

Table 15: Knowledge of Official Languages of Recent Immigrants, Markham, 2001 vs. 2006

Table 16: Recent Immigrant Population with No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Markham, 2006

Table 17: Top Five Non-Official Languages Spoken at Home by Recent Immigrants, Markham, 2001 vs. 2006

Table 18: Top Five Places of Birth of Recent Immigrants in Newmarket, 2001 and 2006

Table 19: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2006

Table 20: Visible Minority Groups of Recent Immigrants, Newmarket, 2006

Table 21: Knowledge of Official Languages of Recent Immigrants, Newmarket, 2001 vs. 2006

Table 22: Recent Immigrant Population with No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Newmarket, 2006

Table 23: Top Five Non-Official Languages Spoken at Home by Recent Immigrants, Newmarket, 2001 vs. 2006

Table 24: Top Five Places of Birth of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill, 2001 and 2006

Table 25: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2006

Table 26: Visible Minority Groups of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill, 2006

Table 27: Knowledge of Official Languages of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill, 2001 vs. 2006

Table 28: Recent Immigrant Population with No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Richmond Hill, 2006

Table 29: Top Five Non-Official Languages Spoken at Home by Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill, 2001 vs. 2006

Table 30: Top Five Places of Birth of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan, 2001 and 2006

Table 31: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2006

Table 32: Visible Minority Groups of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan, 2006

Table 33: Knowledge of Official Languages of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan, 2001 vs. 2006

Table 34: Recent Immigrant Population with No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Vaughan, 2006

Table 35: Top Five Non-Official Languages Spoken at Home by Recent Immigrants, Vaughan, 2001 vs. 2006

List of Figures

Figure 1: Share of Immigrant Population in York Region, 1991 to 2031

Figure 2: Top Places of Birth for Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2001

Figure 3: Top Places of Birth for Recent Immigrant Population in York Region, 2006

Figure 4: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants vs. Non-Immigrants, York Region, 2006

Figure 5: Canadian Citizenship by Period of Immigration, Immigrant Population, York Region, 2006

Figure 6: Visible Minority Status of Recent Immigrant Population, Canada, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2006

Figure 7: Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Recent Immigrants vs. Non-Immigrants Aged 25 to 64, York Region, 2006

Figure 8: No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Recent Immigrant Population, York Region, 2006

Figure 9: Population in Multiple Family Households by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, York Region, 2006

Figure 10: Housing Tenure of Recent Immigrant Population, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2006

Figure 11: Tenants and Owners Who Spent 50% or More on Housing by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, York Region, 2005

Figure 12: Recent Immigrant Tenants and Owners Who Spent 50% or More on Housing, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2005

Figure 13: Unemployment Rate of Recent Immigrant Population Aged 25 to 64, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2006

Figure 14: Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, York Region, 2005

Figure 15: Median Individual Employment Income of Recent Immigrant Population Aged 15 and Over, Canada, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2005

Figure 16: Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax), Recent Immigrants vs. Non-Immigrants Aged 25 to 64, York Region and Local Municipalities, 2005

Figure 17: Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax), Recent Immigrant Population of All Ages, Ontario and GTA Municipalities, 2005

Figure 18: Population Change Between 2001 and 2006, Aurora

Figure 19: Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Recent Immigrant Population, Aged 25 to 64, Aurora vs. York Region, 2006

Figure 20: Household Sizes of Recent Immigrants, Aurora vs. York Region 2006

- Figure 21:** Housing Cost as Proportion of Gross Income of Recent Immigrants, Aurora vs. York Region, 2005
- Figure 22:** Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, Aurora vs. York Region, 2005
- Figure 23:** Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax) by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Aurora vs. York Region, 2005
- Figure 24:** Unemployment Rate by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Aurora vs. York Region, 2006
- Figure 25:** Population Change Between 2001 and 2006, Markham
- Figure 26:** Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Recent Immigrant Population, Aged 25 to 64, Markham vs. York Region, 2006
- Figure 27:** Household Sizes of Recent Immigrants, Markham vs. York Region, 2006
- Figure 28:** Housing Cost as Proportion of Gross Income of Recent Immigrants, Markham vs. York Region, 2005
- Figure 29:** Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, Markham vs. York Region, 2005
- Figure 30:** Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax) by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Markham vs. York Region, 2005
- Figure 31:** Unemployment Rate by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Markham vs. York Region, 2006
- Figure 32:** Population Change Between 2001 and 2006, Newmarket
- Figure 33:** Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Recent Immigrant Population, Aged 25 to 64, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2006
- Figure 34:** Household Sizes of Recent Immigrants, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2006
- Figure 35:** Housing Cost as Proportion of Gross Income of Recent Immigrants, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2005
- Figure 36:** Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2005
- Figure 37:** Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax) by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2005
- Figure 38:** Unemployment Rate by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2006
- Figure 39:** Population Change Between 2001 and 2006, Richmond Hill
- Figure 40:** Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Recent Immigrant Population, Aged 25 to 64, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2006
- Figure 41:** Household Sizes of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2006

Figure 42: Housing Cost as Proportion of Gross Income of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2005

Figure 43: Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2005

Figure 44: Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax) by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2005

Figure 45: Unemployment Rate by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2006

Figure 46: Population Change Between 2001 and 2006, Vaughan

Figure 47: Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Recent Immigrant Population, Aged 25 to 64, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2006

Figure 48: Household Sizes of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2006

Figure 49: Housing Cost as Proportion of Gross Income of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2005

Figure 50: Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2005

Figure 51: Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax) by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2005

Figure 52: Unemployment Rate by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2006

Appendix 2: Local Municipal Profiles of Recent Immigrant Population



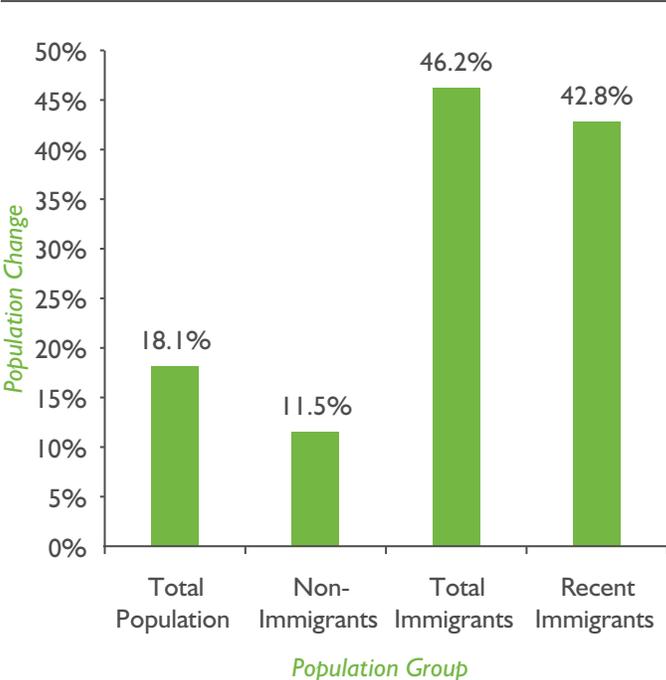
Appendix 2 provides a socio-economic profile of the recent immigrant population in York Region, using Statistics Canada 2006 Census data, for the five local municipalities that experienced the highest rates of immigration between 2001 and 2006. Aurora, Markham, Newmarket, Richmond Hill and Vaughan accounted for 98% (45,620 of the 46,465) of recent immigrants who lived in York Region in 2006.

The following are some local municipal trends and key observations for these five local municipalities. All comparisons made within these profiles are among the five local municipalities only, and where possible among the Greater Toronto Area, Ontario and Canada.

Demographics:

- » In 2006, 47,035 people lived in Aurora and 22 per cent of them were immigrants.
- » In 2006, there were 1,285 recent immigrants living in Aurora, which represented almost three per cent of York Region’s recent immigrant population. Aurora had the smallest number of recent immigrants among the five local municipalities being profiled.
- » In Aurora, the recent immigrant population increased by 43 per cent between 2001 and 2006 and the total immigrant population increased by 46 per cent. During the same time period, the non-immigrant population increased by almost 12 per cent.

Figure 18: Population Change Between 2001 and 2006, Aurora



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

In 2006, South Korea and the Russian Federation were the most common places of birth of recent immigrants living in Aurora

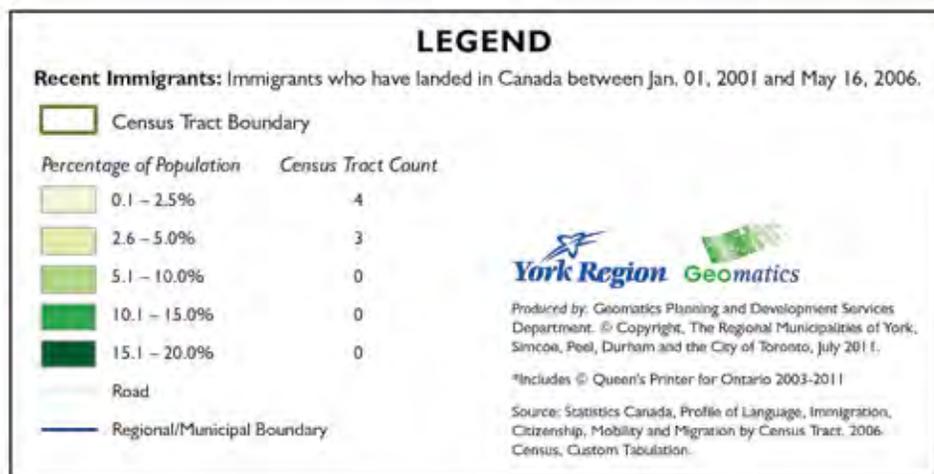
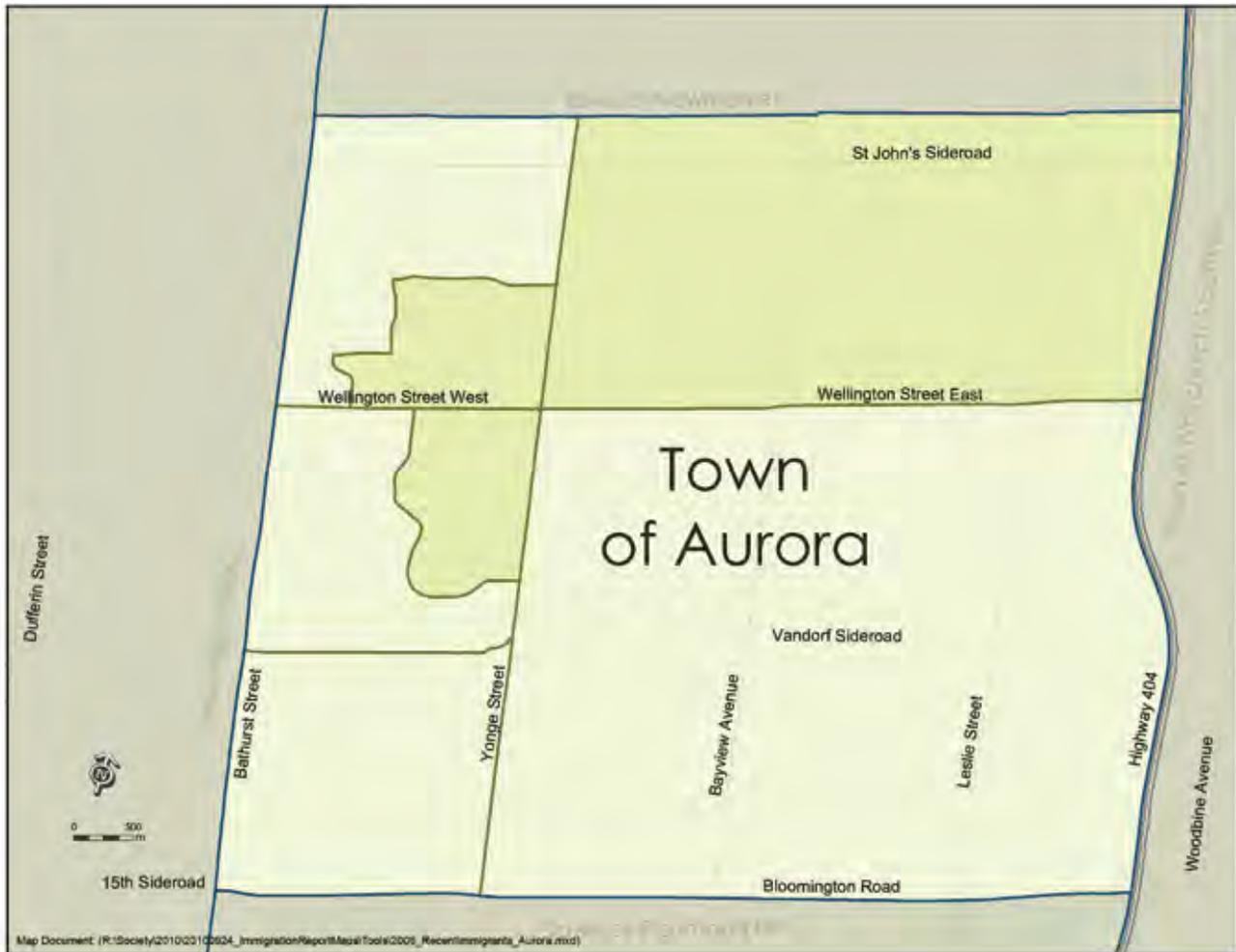
Table 6: Top Five Places of Birth for Recent Immigrants, Aurora, 2001 and 2006

Rank Order	Country	2001 Census		2006 Census		
		#	%	Country	#	%
1	Russian Federation	135	14.9%	South Korea	125	9.7%
2	United States	90	9.9%	Russian Federation	120	9.3%
3	South Korea	75	8.3%	Ukraine	85	6.6%
4	United Kingdom	70	7.7%	United Kingdom	80	6.2%
5	Mexico	65	7.2%	China	75	5.8%

Note: China includes Special Administrative Regions such as Hong Kong and Macau.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

Map 7: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population, Town of Aurora, 2006 Census



» In 2006, almost 57 per cent of the recent immigrants who lived in Aurora were aged 25 to 54. This is a slightly higher percentage than in any of the other five local municipalities being profiled.

Table 7: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants, Aurora vs. York Region, 2006

Age Group	Aurora		York Region	
	#	%	#	%
0 to 4 years	40	3.1%	1,405	3.0%
5 to 14 years	240	18.8%	6,855	14.8%
15 to 24 years	180	14.1%	7,410	15.9%
25 to 54 years	720	56.5%	24,685	53.1%
55 to 64 years	40	3.1%	2,840	6.1%
65 and over	55	4.3%	3,270	7.0%
All Ages	1,275	99.9%	46,465	99.9%

Note: Numbers do not add to 100% due to random rounding procedures.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2006, 46 per cent of all recent immigrants living in Aurora were members of a visible minority group, compared to 72 per cent in York Region. Aurora had the smallest proportion, among the five local municipalities being profiled, of recent immigrants who were members of a visible minority group.

» In 2006, the most common visible minority groups of recent immigrants were: Korean (22 per cent), West Asian (18 per cent), and South Asian (17 per cent).

Table 8: Visible Minority Groups of Recent Immigrants, Aurora, 2006

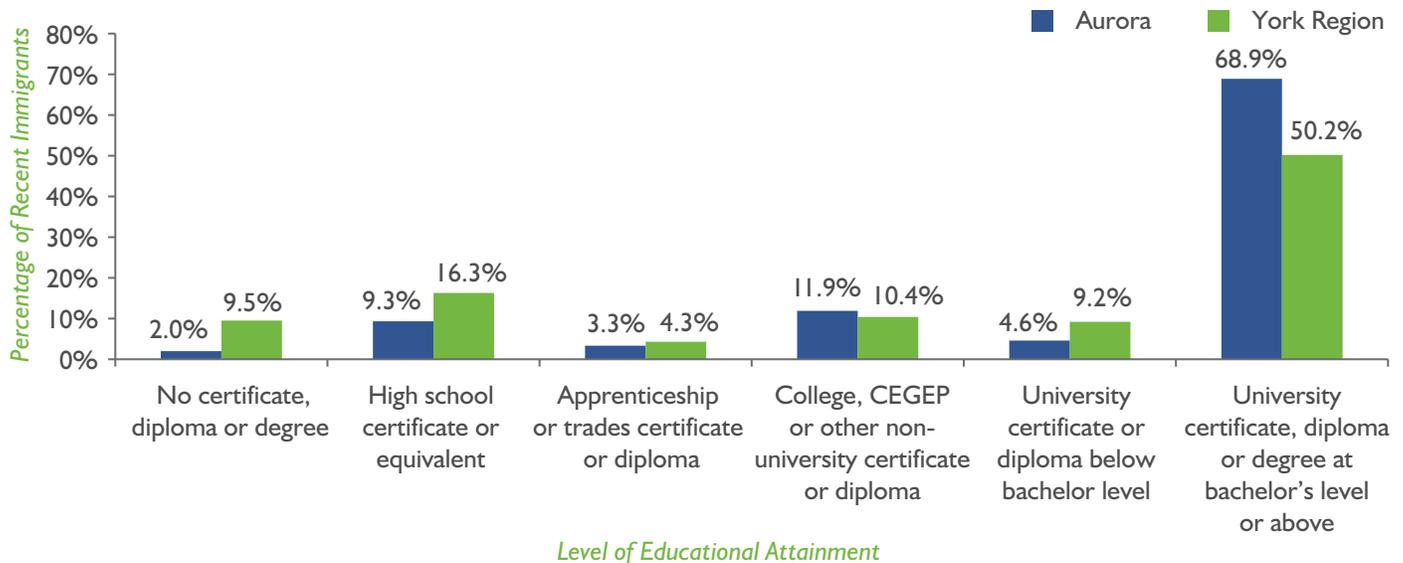
Visible Minority Group	# of Visible Minorities	% of Total Visible Minority Population
Korean	130	21.8%
West Asian	105	17.6%
South Asian	100	16.8%
Chinese	85	14.3%
Black	45	7.6%
Filipino	40	6.7%
Latin American	20	3.4%
Arab	25	4.2%
Southeast Asian	15	2.5%
Japanese	10	1.7%
Multiple visible minority	20	3.4%
Visible minority, not indicated	0	0.0%
Total	595	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Education:

- » In 2006, 69 per cent of Aurora's recent immigrant population aged 25 to 64 had a bachelor's degree or higher; while only two per cent did not have any certificates, diplomas or degrees. Aurora had the highest percentage of recent immigrants with a bachelor's degree or higher among the five local municipalities being profiled.

Figure 19: Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Recent Immigrant Population, Aged 25 to 64, Aurora vs. York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Language:

- » There was a slight increase in the percentage of recent immigrants in Aurora with no knowledge of either English or French between 2001 and 2006, from two per cent to three per cent. There was also a corresponding decrease in the percentage of recent immigrants who spoke English only from almost 90 per cent in 2001 to almost 87 per cent in 2006.

Table 9: Knowledge of Official Languages of Recent Immigrants, Aurora, 2001 vs. 2006

	Recent Immigrants 2001		Recent Immigrants 2006		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
English only	820	89.6%	1,115	86.8%	295	36.0%
French only	10	1.1%	10	0.8%	0	0.0%
English and French	65	7.1%	120	9.3%	55	84.6%
Neither English nor French	20	2.2%	40	3.1%	20	100.0%
Total	915	100.0%	1,285	100.0%	—	—

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

A quarter or more of recent immigrants aged 55 and over living in Aurora had no official language ability

Table 10: Recent Immigrant Population with No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Aurora, 2006

Age Group	Total Number of Recent Immigrants		No Official Language Ability	
	#	#	#	%
Under 15 years	285	0	0	0%
15 to 24 years	185	0	0	0%
25 to 44 years	585	10	10	1.7%
45 to 54 years	135	0	0	0%
55 to 64 years	40	10	10	25.0%
65 years and over	55	20	20	36.4%
All Ages	1,285	40	40	3.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

- » In 2006, 38 per cent of recent immigrants in Aurora reported English as the language spoken most often at home. Amongst the five local municipalities being profiled, Aurora had the largest percentage of recent immigrants who spoke English most often at home.



In 2006, the most common non-official language spoken at home by recent immigrants in Aurora was Russian (21 per cent)

Table 11: Top Five Non-Official Languages Spoken at Home by Recent Immigrants, Aurora, 2001 vs. 2006

Rank Order	Language	2001 Census		2006 Census		
		#	%	Language	#	%
1	Korean	70	35.9%	Russian	155	20.8%
2	Russian	60	30.8%	Korean	120	16.1%
3	Spanish	25	12.8%	Chinese	70	9.4%
4	Urdu	10	5.1%	Persian	65	8.7%
5	Ukrainian	10	5.1%	Spanish	60	8.1%

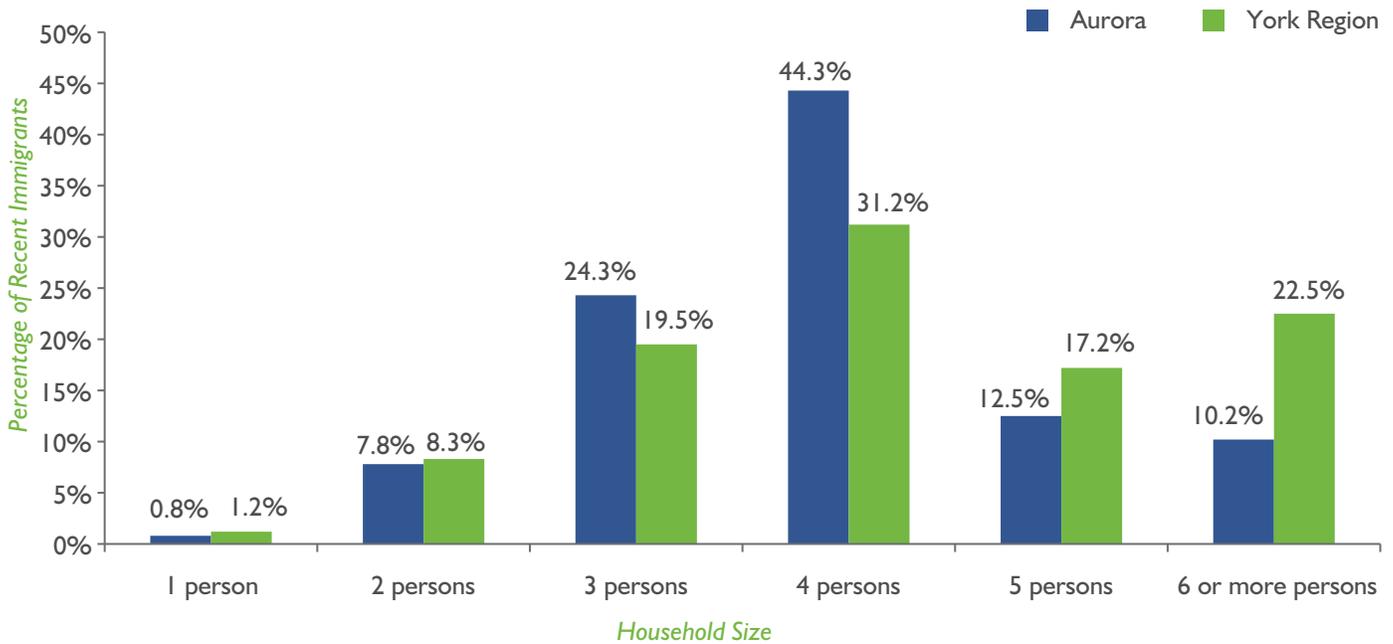
Note: Chinese includes Cantonese, Mandarin and other Chinese languages.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

Housing:

» In 2006, 10 per cent of recent immigrants in Aurora lived in six or more person households, compared to 23 per cent for all of York Region.

Figure 20: Household Sizes of Recent Immigrants, Aurora vs. York Region, 2006



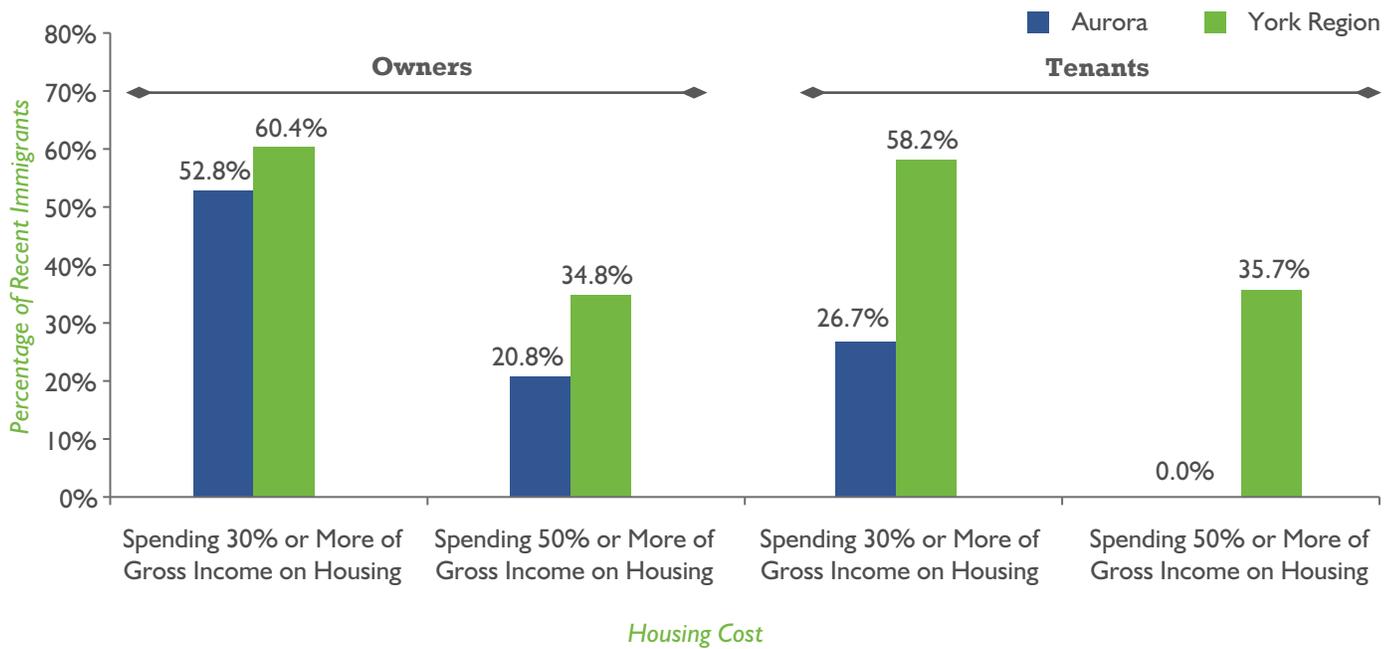
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2006, 84 per cent of recent immigrant households living in Aurora owned their home. Aurora and Vaughan had the highest percentage of recent immigrant homeowners (both at 84 per cent) among the five local municipalities being profiled.

» In Aurora, 27 per cent of recent immigrant tenant households spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs. Among the five local municipalities being profiled, Aurora had the lowest percentage of recent immigrant tenant or homeowner households who spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs.

Figure 21: Housing Cost as Proportion of Gross Income of Recent Immigrants, Aurora vs. York Region, 2005



Notes: The year 2005 is the reference period for housing cost reported in 2006 Census.

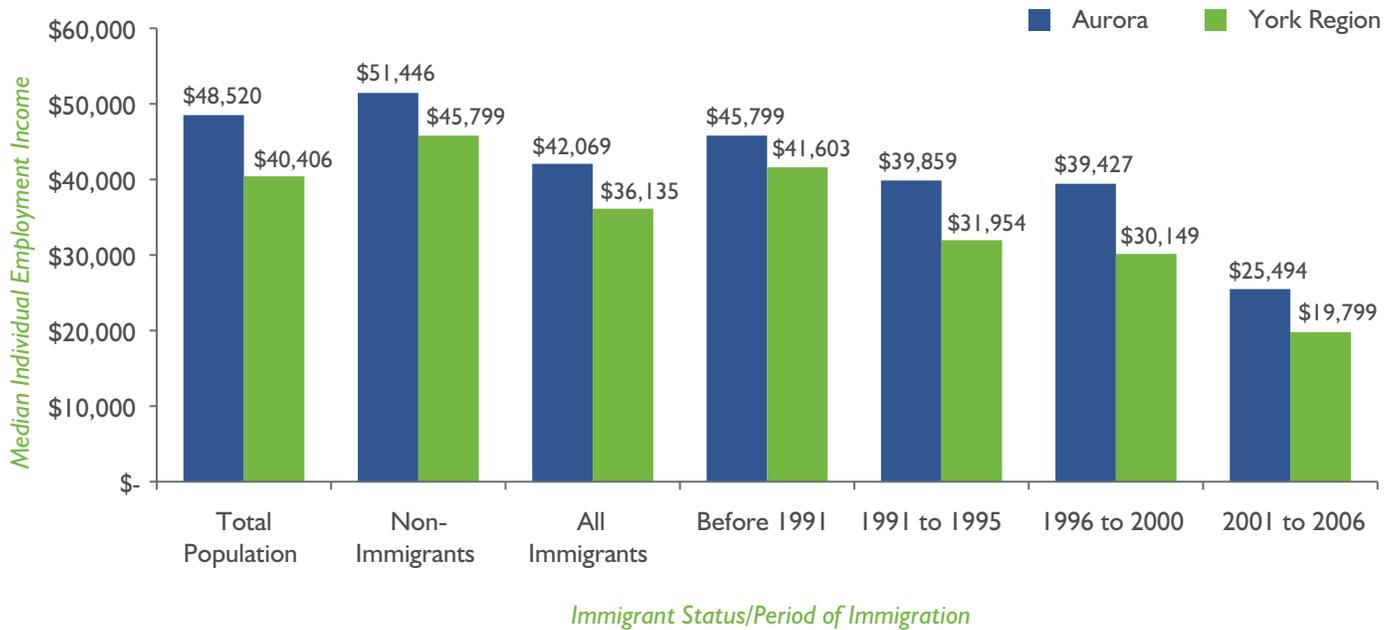
Recent immigrants in this chart are defined as those who arrived in Canada during 2000 and 2006 due to data available.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Income:

» In 2005, the median individual employment income for recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 in Aurora was \$25,494. The median individual employment income for recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 in York Region was \$19,799. Recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 who lived in Aurora earned the highest median individual employment income among the five local municipalities being profiled.

Figure 22: Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, Aurora vs. York Region, 2005



Note: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

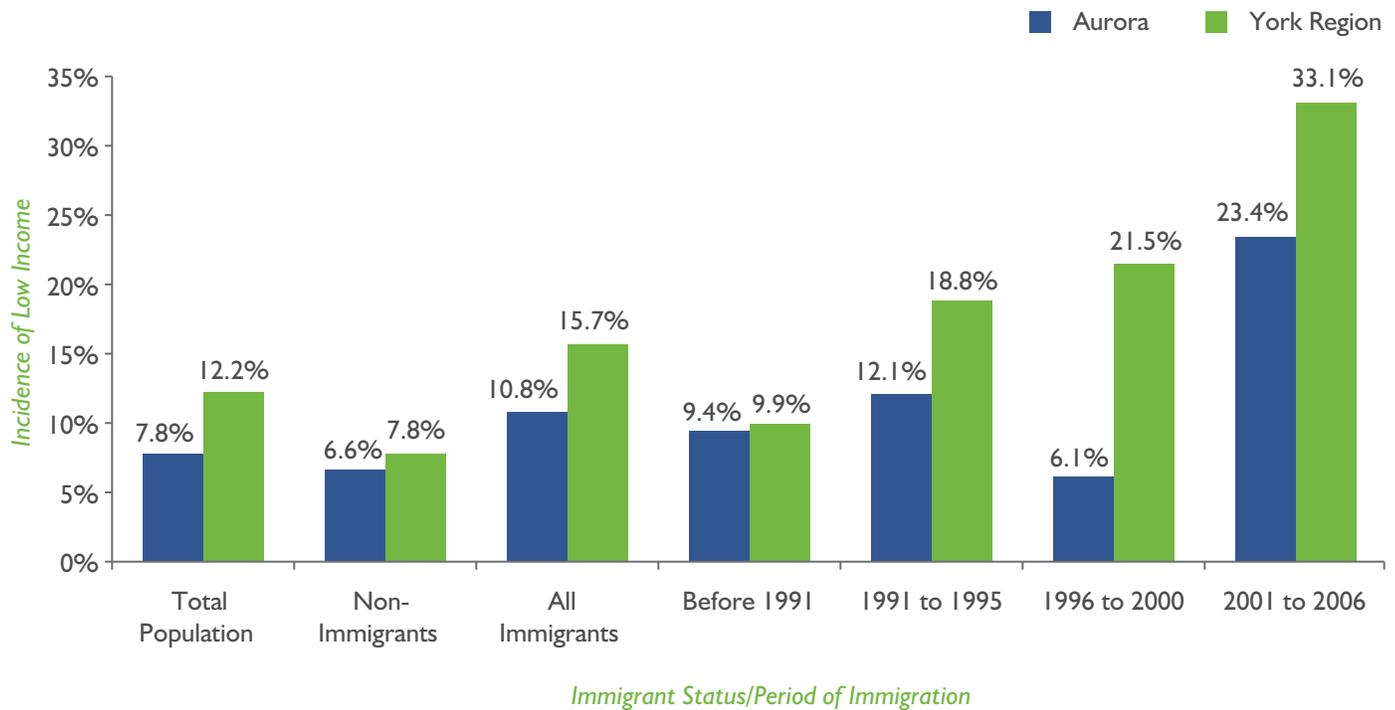
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2005, 23 per cent of recent immigrants in Aurora aged 15 and over lived below the low income before tax cut-off (LICO-BT) compared to seven per cent of the non-immigrant population.

» In 2000, 20 per cent (120 of 610) of the recent immigrant population aged 15 and over who lived in Aurora lived below the LICO-BT.

Figure 23: Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax) by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Aurora vs. York Region, 2005



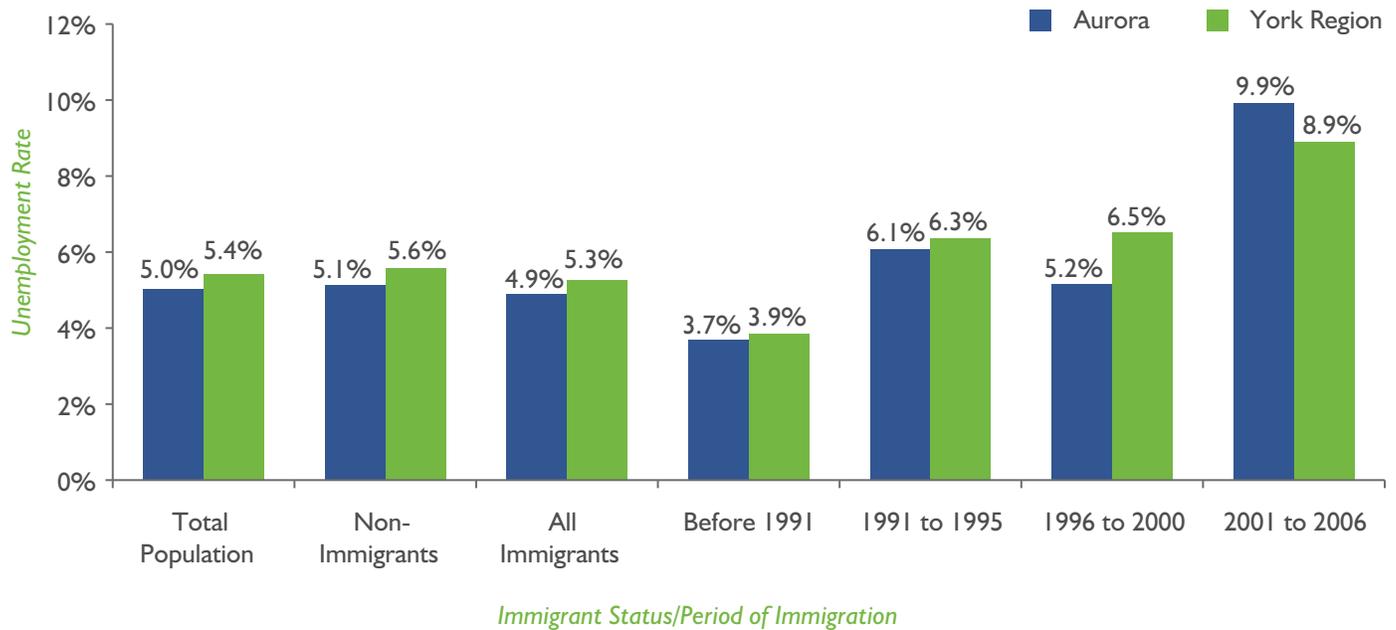
Note: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Employment:

» In 2006, the unemployment rate for recent immigrants aged 15 and over in Aurora was 9.9 per cent compared to 8.9 per cent for York Region.

Figure 24: Unemployment Rate by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Aurora vs. York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

In Summary:

In 2006, 47,035 people lived in Aurora, of whom 1,285 were recent immigrants. Recent immigrants represented three per cent of the total population or 12 per cent of all immigrants in Aurora. Over half of the recent immigrant population living in Aurora were aged 25 to 54 and 69 per cent of Aurora's recent immigrant population had a bachelor's degree or above.

In 2006, the two most common places of birth for recent immigrants living in Aurora were South Korea and the Russian Federation. The most common visible minority groups among recent immigrants were Korean and West Asian.

More than 96 per cent of recent immigrants living in Aurora spoke English, while more than one quarter of recent immigrants aged 55 and over had no ability in either official language.

In 2006, 84 per cent of recent immigrants living in Aurora owned their home and almost 21 per cent spent 50 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs.

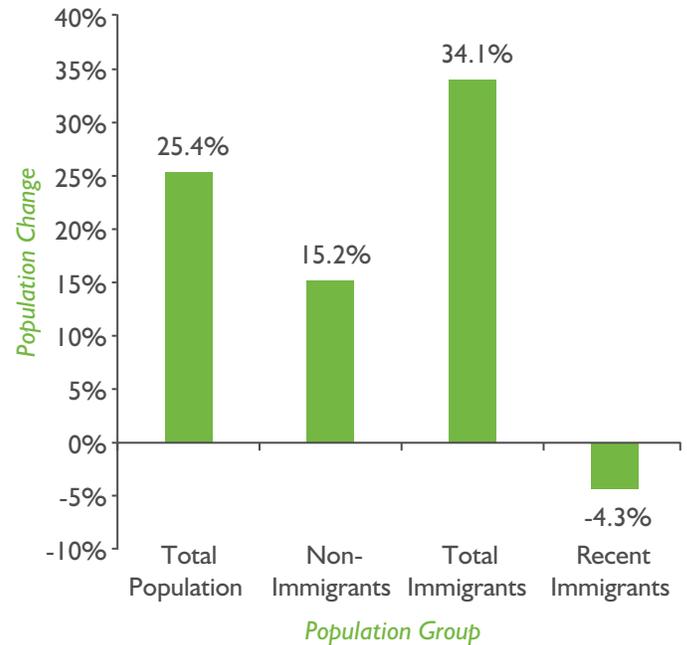
Recent immigrants in Aurora aged 15 and over, living below the low income before tax cut-off, increased slightly from 20 per cent in 2000 to 23 per cent in 2005.



Demographics:

- » In 2006, 260,760 people lived in Markham and approximately 60 per cent of them were immigrants.
- » In 2006, there were almost 19,000 recent immigrants living in Markham, which represented 41 per cent of York Region’s recent immigrant population. Markham had the greatest share of recent immigrants of all of York Region.
- » In Markham, the recent immigrant population decreased by four per cent between 2001 and 2006 and the total immigrant population increased by 34 per cent. During the same time period the total non-immigrant population increased by 15 per cent.

Figure 25: Population Change Between 2001 and 2006, Markham



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

China and India continued to be the top places of birth for recent immigrants living in Markham

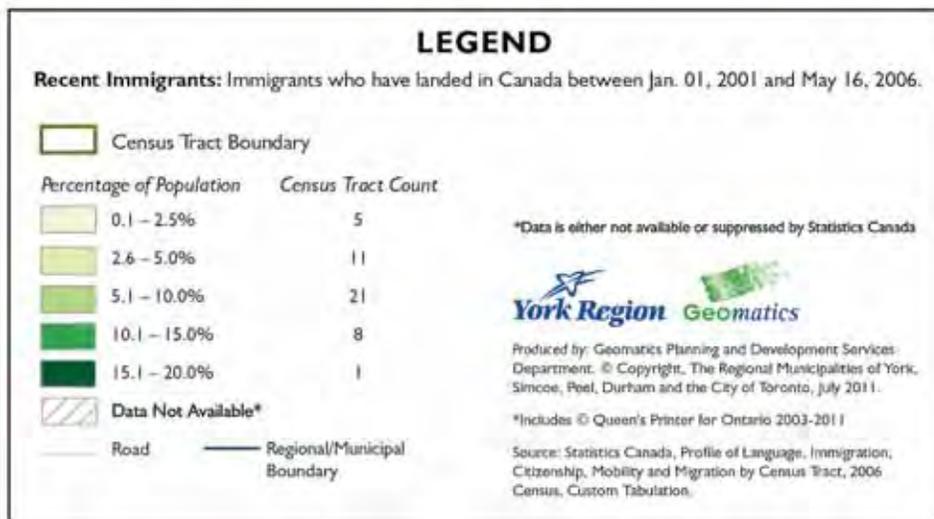
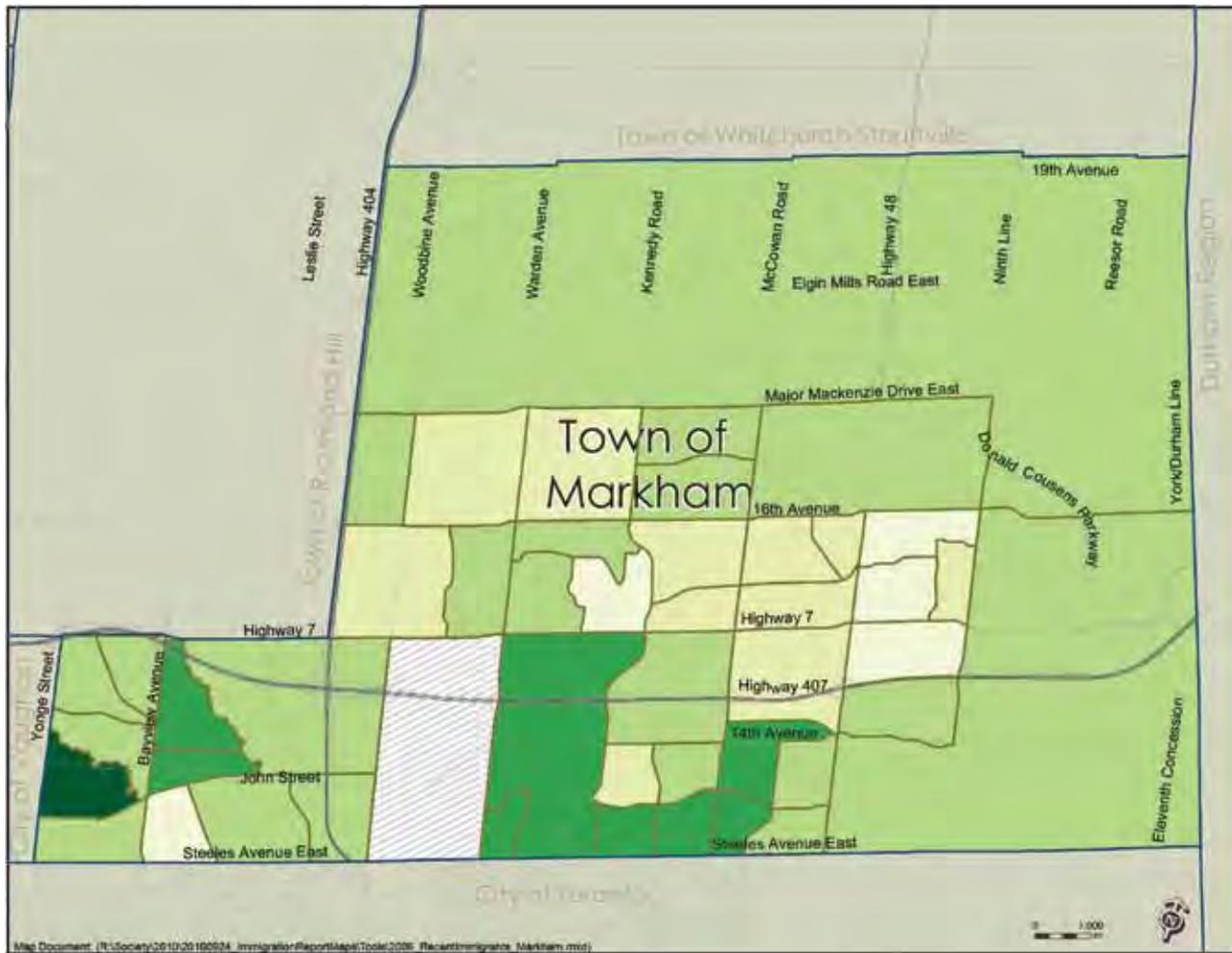
Table 12: Top Five Places of Birth of Recent Immigrants, Markham, 2001 and 2006

Rank Order	Country	2001 Census		2006 Census		
		#	%	Country	#	%
1	China	9,430	47.8%	China	6,320	33.5%
2	India	1,645	8.3%	India	2,625	13.9%
3	Iran	1,015	5.1%	Sri Lanka	1,595	8.5%
4	South Korea	880	4.5%	Pakistan	1,020	5.4%
5	Sri Lanka	860	4.4%	Philippines	980	5.2%

Note: China includes Special Administrative Regions such as Hong Kong and Macau.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

Map 8: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population, Town of Markham, 2006 Census



» In 2006, the percentage of recent immigrant youth (aged 15 to 24) living in Markham was slightly higher than across all of York Region (17 per cent vs. 16 per cent).

Table 13: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants, Markham vs. York Region, 2006

Age Group	Markham		York Region	
	#	%	#	%
0 to 4 years	450	2.4%	1,405	3.0%
5 to 14 years	2,560	13.6%	6,855	14.8%
15 to 24 years	3,120	16.5%	7,410	15.9%
25 to 54 years	9,905	52.5%	24,685	53.1%
55 to 64 years	1,450	7.7%	2,840	6.1%
65 and over	1,375	7.3%	3,270	7.0%
All Ages	18,860	100.0%	46,465	99.9%

Note: Numbers do not add to 100% due to random rounding procedures.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2006, 88 per cent of all recent immigrants living in Markham were members of a visible minority group, compared to 72 per cent in York Region. Markham had the largest proportion of recent immigrants who were members of a visible minority group among the five local municipalities being profiled.

» The most common visible minority groups of recent immigrants who lived in Markham in 2006 were: Chinese (43 per cent), South Asian (33 per cent) and Korean (six per cent).

Table 14: Visible Minority Groups of Recent Immigrants, Markham, 2006

Visible Minority Group	# of Visible Minorities	% of Total Visible Minority Population
Chinese	7,070	42.5%
South Asian	5,430	32.6%
Korean	975	5.9%
Filipino	925	5.6%
West Asian	870	5.2%
Arab	340	2.0%
Black	245	1.5%
Southeast Asian	210	1.3%
Latin American	190	1.1%
Japanese	25	0.2%
Multiple visible minority	220	1.3%
Visible minority, not indicated	145	0.9%
Total	16,645	100.1%

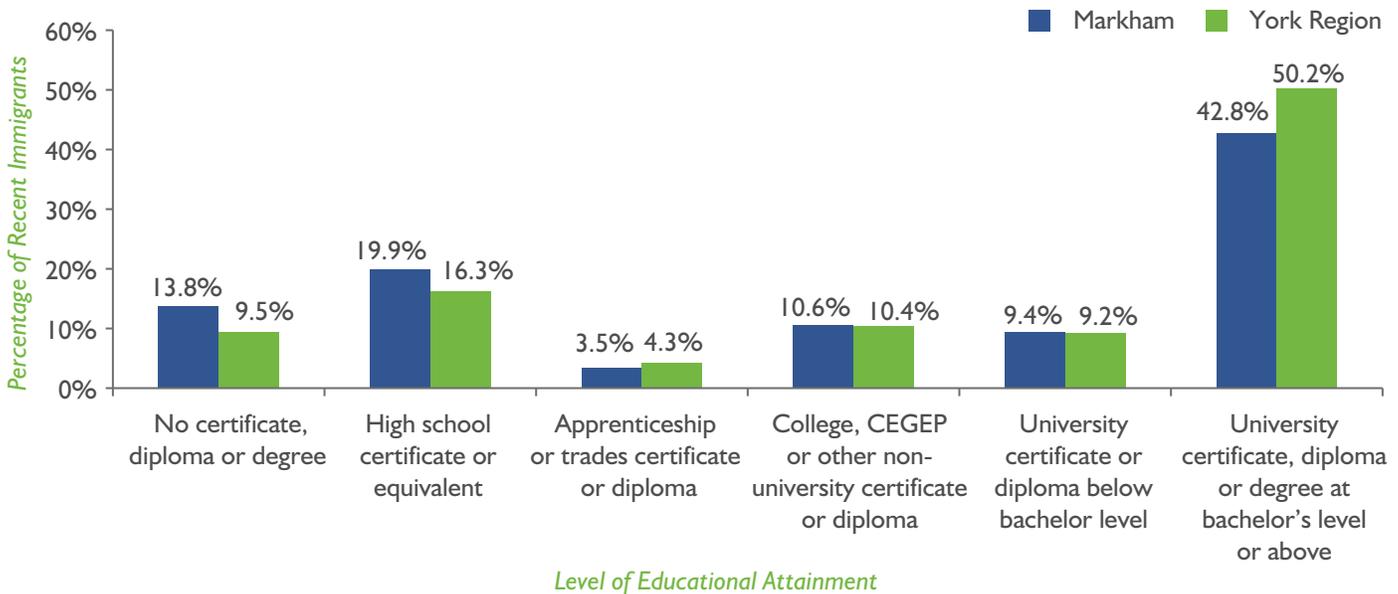
Note: Numbers do not add to 100% due to random rounding procedures.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Education:

- » In 2006, 43 per cent of Markham's recent immigrant population aged 25 to 64 had a bachelor's degree or above. Markham is the only one of the five local municipalities being profiled where fewer than half of recent immigrants had a bachelor's degree or above; it is also the only municipality where the percentage of recent immigrants with a bachelor's degree or above is lower than the York Region average of 50 per cent.

Figure 26: Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Recent Immigrant Population, Aged 25 to 64, Markham vs. York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Language:

- » The percentage of recent immigrants in Markham who had no knowledge of English or French increased between 2001 and 2006, from 13 per cent to 19 per cent. There was also a corresponding decrease in the percentage of recent immigrants who spoke English only from 84 per cent in 2001 to 78 per cent in 2006.

Table 15: Knowledge of Official Languages of Recent Immigrants, Markham, 2001 vs. 2006

	Recent Immigrants 2001		Recent Immigrants 2006		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
English only	16,470	83.5%	14,670	77.7%	(1,800)	-10.9%
French only	15	0.1%	10	0.1%	(5)	-33.3%
English and French	670	3.4%	570	3.0%	(100)	-14.9%
Neither English nor French	2,560	13.0%	3,620	19.2%	1,060	41.4%
Total	19,715	100.0%	18,870	100.0%	—	—

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

More than half of all recent immigrants aged 55 and over in Markham had no knowledge of English or French, while fewer than six per cent of recent immigrant youth (aged 15 to 24) had no knowledge of English or French

Table 16: Recent Immigrant Population with No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Markham, 2006

Age Group	Total Number of Recent Immigrants		No Official Language Ability	
	#	#	#	%
Under 15 years	3,015	240	8.0%	
15 to 24 years	3,120	180	5.8%	
25 to 44 years	7,675	945	12.3%	
45 to 54 years	2,230	595	26.7%	
55 to 64 years	1,450	800	55.2%	
65 years and over	1,370	870	63.5%	
All Ages	18,860	3,630	19.2%	

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2006, 23 per cent of recent immigrants in Markham reported English as the language spoken most often at home.

The most common non-official language spoken at home by recent immigrants in Markham was Chinese, spoken by 46 per cent of the recent immigrant population

Table 17: Top Five Non Official Languages Spoken at Home by Recent Immigrants, Markham, 2001 vs. 2006

Rank Order	Language	2001 Census		2006 Census		
		#	%	Language	#	%
1	Chinese	6,805	69.0%	Chinese	6,375	46.1%
2	Korean	525	5.3%	Tamil	1,330	9.6%
3	Persian (Farsi)	465	4.7%	Korean	860	6.2%
4	Tamil	380	3.9%	Urdu	780	5.6%
5	Russian	255	2.6%	Persian (Farsi)	765	5.5%

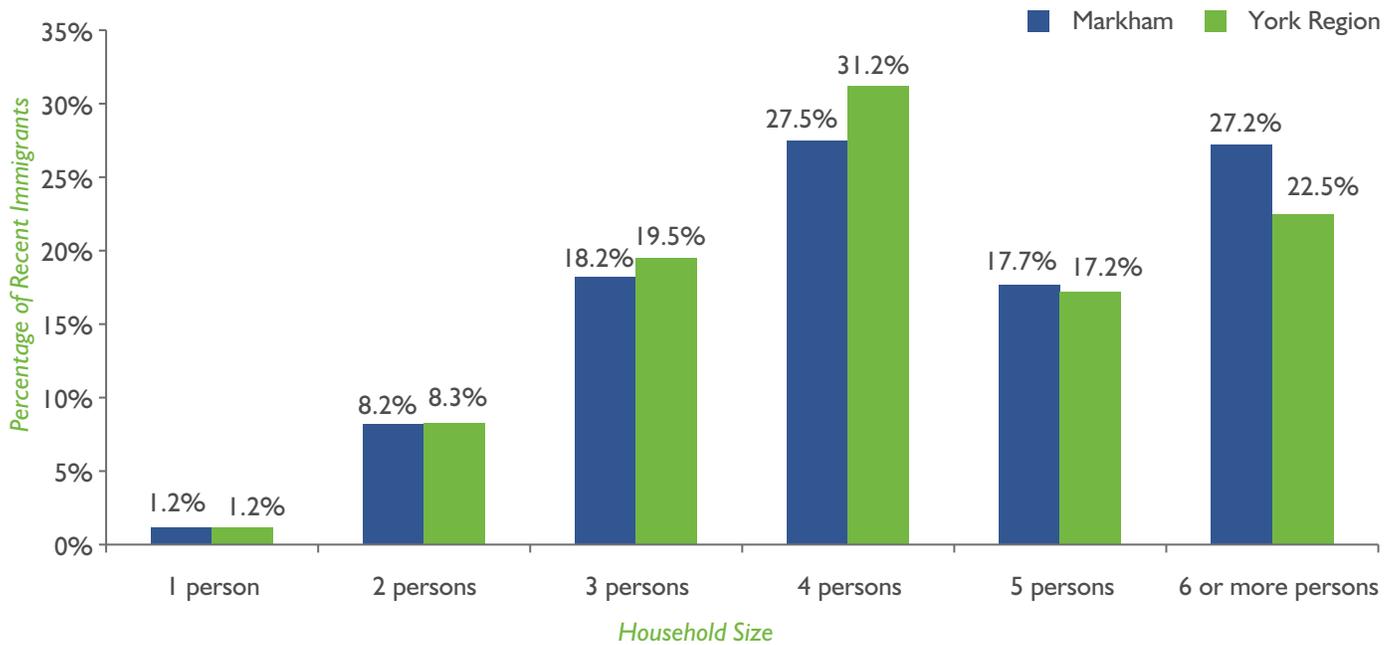
Note: Chinese includes Cantonese, Mandarin and other Chinese languages.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

Housing:

- » In 2006, 27 per cent of recent immigrants in Markham lived in households with six or more persons. Markham had a larger percentage of recent immigrants living in households of six or more persons of all of York Region.

Figure 27: Household Sizes of Recent Immigrants, Markham vs. York Region, 2006



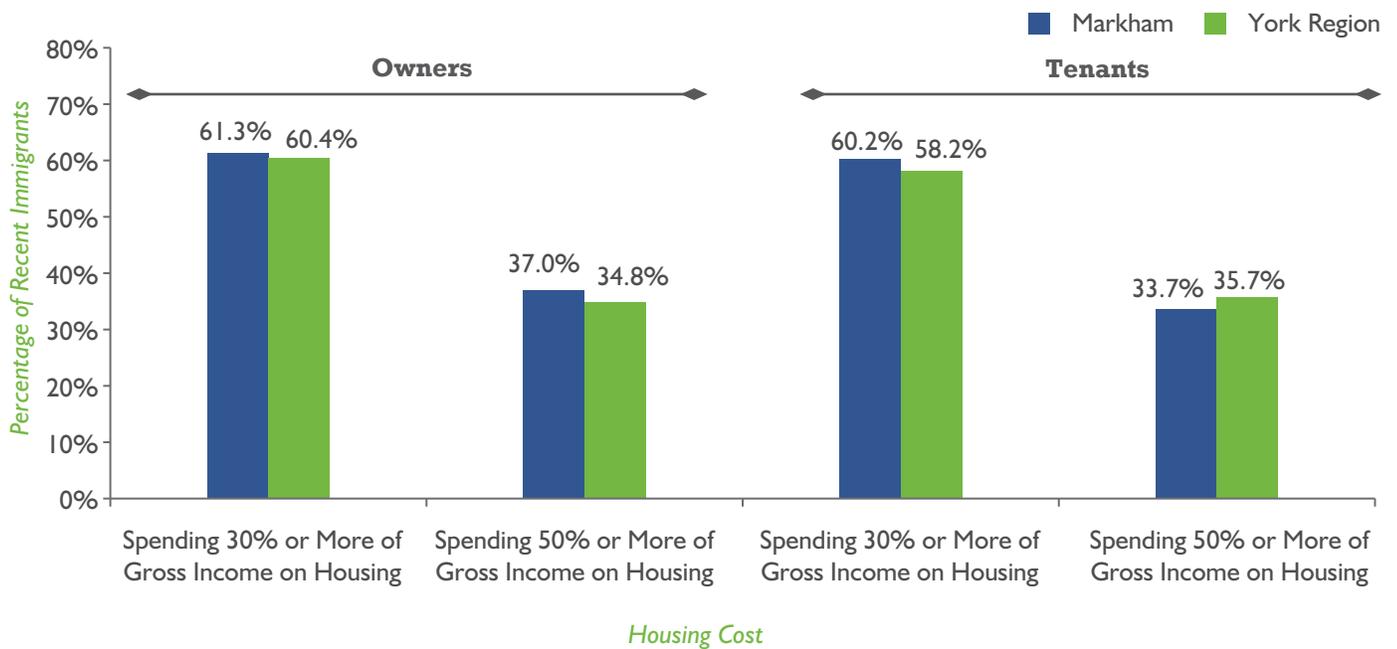
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2006, 76 per cent of recent immigrant households living in Markham owned their home and 24 per cent rented. Markham had the lowest percentage of recent immigrant households who owned their home and the highest percentage of recent immigrant households who rented among the five local municipalities being profiled.

» Markham had the second highest percentage (60 per cent) of recent immigrant tenant households who spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing among the five local municipalities being profiled.

Figure 28: Housing Cost as Proportion of Gross Income of Recent Immigrants, Markham vs. York Region, 2005



Notes: The year 2005 is the reference period for housing cost reported in 2006 Census.

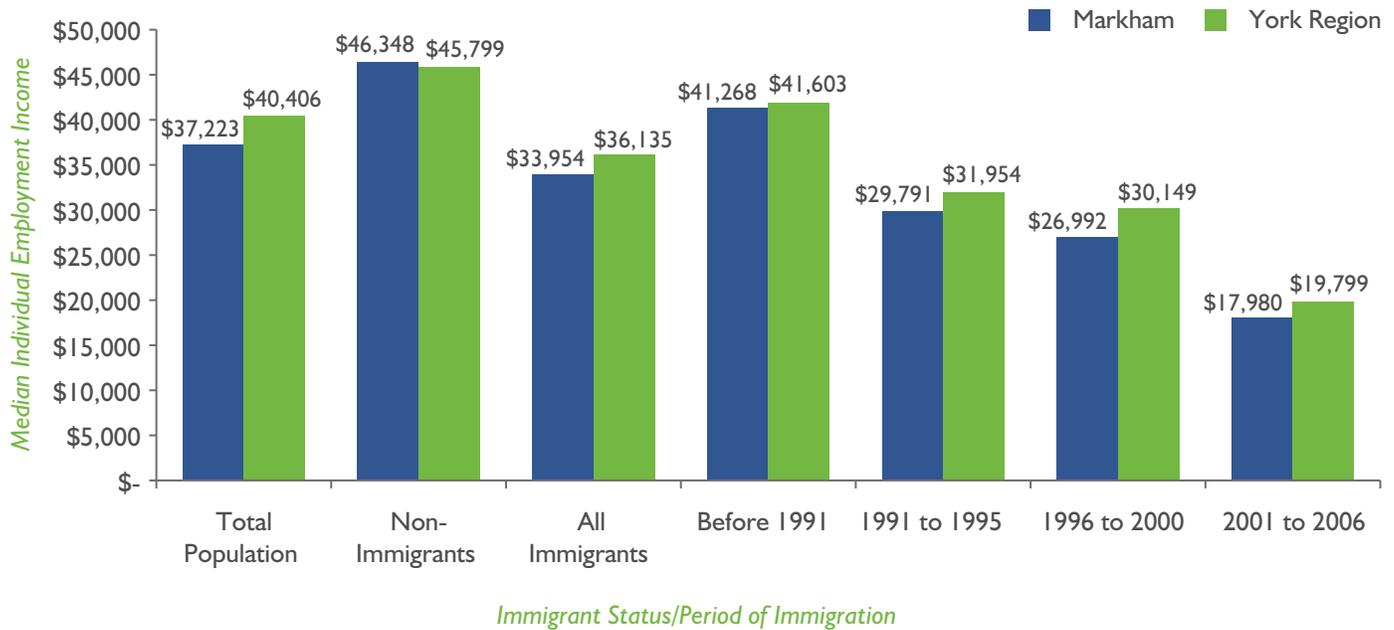
Recent immigrants in this chart are defined as those arrived in Canada between 2000 and 2006 due to data available.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Income:

» In 2005, recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 living in Markham had a median individual employment income of \$17,980. This is 9.2 per cent lower than the York Region median individual employment income of \$19,799.

Figure 29: Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, Markham vs. York Region, 2005



Note: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

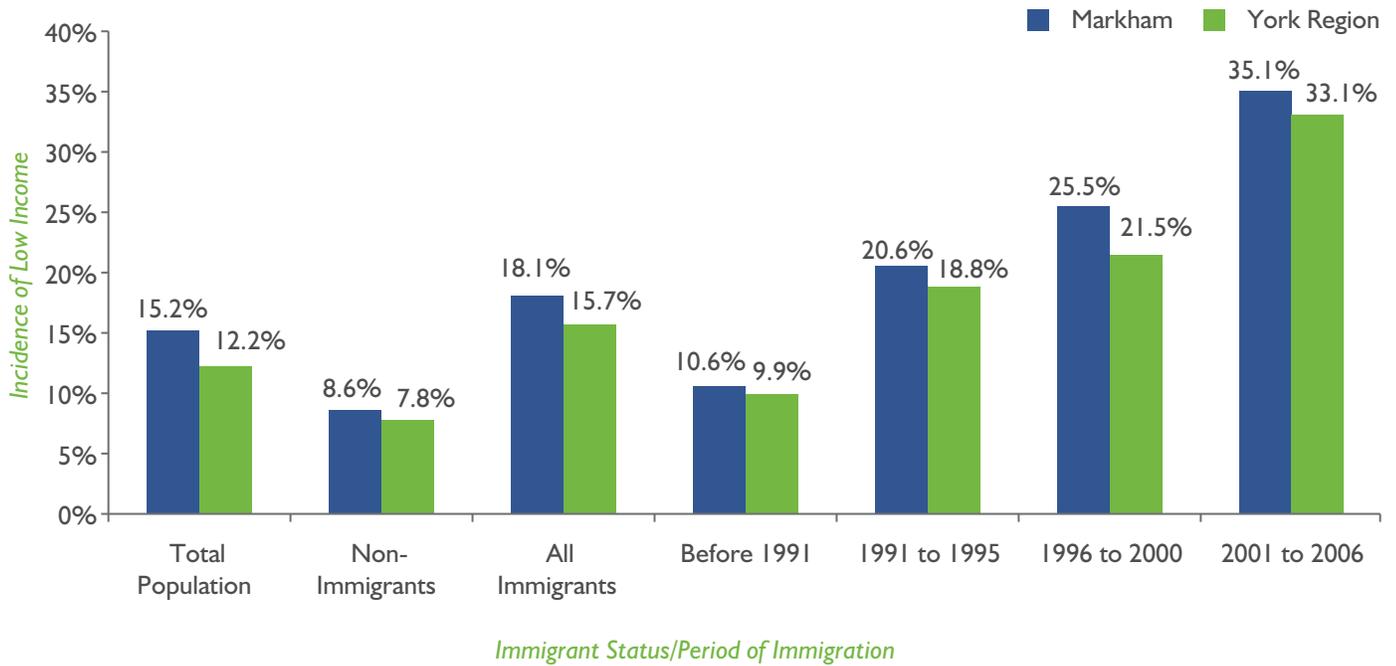
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2005, 35 per cent of recent immigrants in Markham aged 15 and over lived below the low income before tax cut-off (LICO-BT) compared to nine per cent of their non-immigrant counterparts.

» In 2000, 31 per cent of recent immigrants in Markham aged 15 and over lived below the LICO-BT.

Figure 30: Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax) by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Markham vs. York Region, 2005



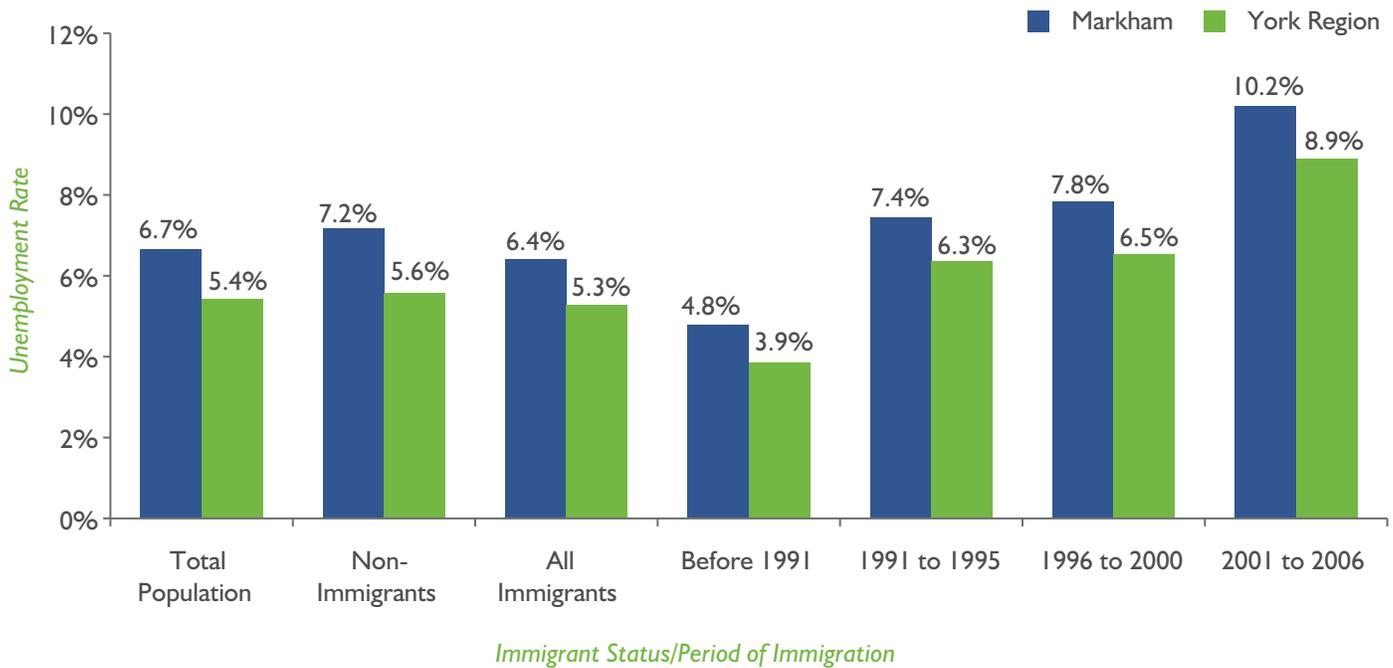
Note: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Employment:

- » The unemployment rate for recent immigrants aged 15 and over in Markham was 10.2 per cent compared to 8.9 per cent for York Region.

Figure 31: Unemployment Rate by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Markham vs. York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

In Summary:

In 2006, 260,760 people lived in Markham, of whom 18,870 were recent immigrants. Recent immigrants represent seven per cent of the total population or 13 per cent of all immigrants in Markham. Between 2001 and 2006, the recent immigrant population decreased by four per cent, while the non-immigrant population in Markham increased by 15 per cent.

The percentage of recent immigrant youth (aged 15 to 24) living in Markham was slightly higher than that of York Region (17 per cent vs. 16 per cent), while about half of recent immigrants living in Markham were aged 25 to 54. In 2006, 43 per cent of Markham's recent immigrant population had a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 50 per cent of the overall recent immigrant population in York Region.

The top two places of birth for recent immigrants living in Markham in 2006 continued to be China (including Hong Kong and Macau) and India. There was, however, a lower percentage of recent immigrants living in Markham who were born in China in 2006 than in 2001 (34 per cent vs. 48 per cent). The most common visible minority groups of recent immigrants were Chinese and South Asian.

In Markham, there was a 41 per cent increase from 2001 to 2006 in the percentage of recent immigrants with no knowledge of either official language. Over half of all recent immigrants aged 55 to 64 and nearly two-thirds of recent immigrant seniors (aged 65 and over) had no ability in either official language.

In 2006, 76 per cent of recent immigrant households living in Markham owned their home and 37 per cent of these homeowners spent 50 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs.

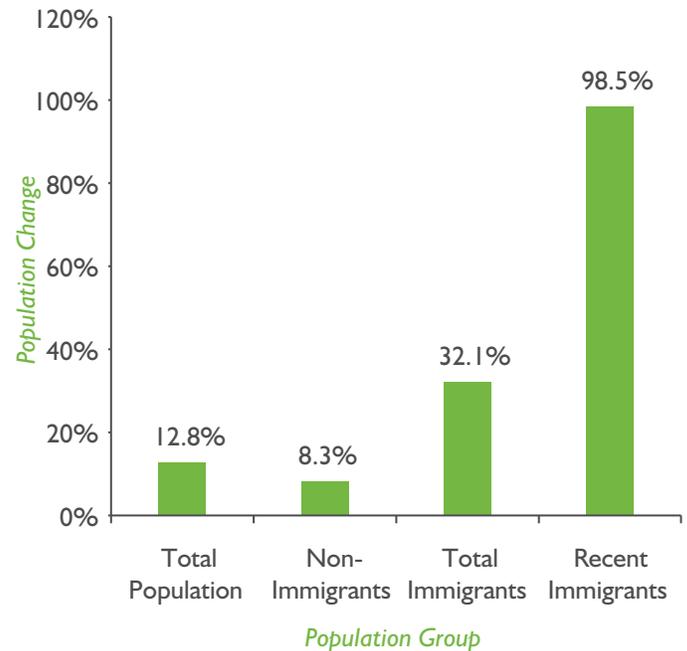
Recent immigrants living in Markham aged 15 and over, living below the low income before tax cut-off, increased slightly from 31 per cent in 2000 to 35 per cent in 2005. Markham had the largest share of recent immigrants who lived below the low income (before tax) cut-off in York Region.



Demographics:

- » In 2006, 73,370 people lived in Newmarket and 22 per cent of them were immigrants.
- » In 2006, there were almost 2,000 recent immigrants living in Newmarket, which represented four per cent of York Region’s recent immigrant population.
- » In Newmarket, the proportion of recent immigrant population increased by 99 per cent between 2001 and 2006 and the total immigrant population increased by 32 per cent. During the same time period the total non-immigrant population increased by eight per cent.

Figure 32: Population Change Between 2001 and 2006, Newmarket



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

In 2006, 13 per cent of all recent immigrants who lived in Newmarket were born in China (including Hong Kong and Macau) followed by eight per cent from the Philippines

Table 18: Top Five Places of Birth of Recent Immigrants, Newmarket, 2001 and 2006

Rank Order	Country	2001 Census		2006 Census		
		#	%	Country	#	%
1	China	155	15.5%	China	265	13.4%
2	United States	100	10.0%	Philippines	160	8.1%
3	United Kingdom	85	8.5%	Iran	135	6.8%
4	Germany	60	6.0%	South Korea	110	5.5%
5	Philippines	40	4.0%	Russian Federation	100	5.0%

Note: China includes Special Administrative Regions such as Hong Kong and Macau.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

Map 9: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population, Town of Newmarket, 2006 Census



LEGEND

Recent Immigrants: Immigrants who have landed in Canada between Jan. 01, 2001 and May 16, 2006.

Census Tract Boundary

Percentage of Population Census Tract Count

0.1-2.5% 9

2.6-5.0% 4

5.1-10.0% 1

10.1-15.0% 0

15.1-20.0% 0

Road

Regional/Municipal Boundary



Produced by: Geomatics Planning and Development Services Department. © Copyright, The Regional Municipalities of York, Simcoe, Peel, Durham and the City of Toronto, July 2011.

*Includes © Queen's Printer for Ontario 2003-2011

Source: Statistics Canada, Profile of Language, Immigration, Citizenship, Mobility and Migration by Census Tract, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulation.

» In 2006, there was a slightly lower percentage of recent immigrants aged 55 and over (nine per cent vs. 13 per cent) and a slightly higher percentage of children aged five to 14 (20 per cent vs. 15 per cent) in Newmarket as compared to York Region.

Table 19: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2006

Age Group	Newmarket		York Region	
	#	%	#	%
0 to 4 years	55	2.8%	1,405	3.0%
5 to 14 years	390	19.6%	6,855	14.8%
15 to 24 years	330	16.6%	7,410	15.9%
25 to 54 years	1,045	52.5%	24,685	53.1%
55 to 64 years	95	4.8%	2,840	6.1%
65 and over	75	3.8%	3,270	7.0%
All Ages	1,990	100.1%	46,465	99.9%

Note: Numbers do not add to 100% due to random rounding procedures.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2006, 66 per cent of all recent immigrants living in Newmarket were members of a visible minority group, compared to 72 per cent in York Region. Newmarket had the third largest proportion of recent immigrants who were members of a visible minority group among the five local municipalities being profiled.

» The most common visible minority groups of recent immigrants who lived in Newmarket in 2006 were: Chinese (22 per cent), South Asian (21 per cent), Filipino (12 per cent) and Southeast Asian (12 per cent).

Table 20: Visible Minority Groups of Recent Immigrants, Newmarket, 2006

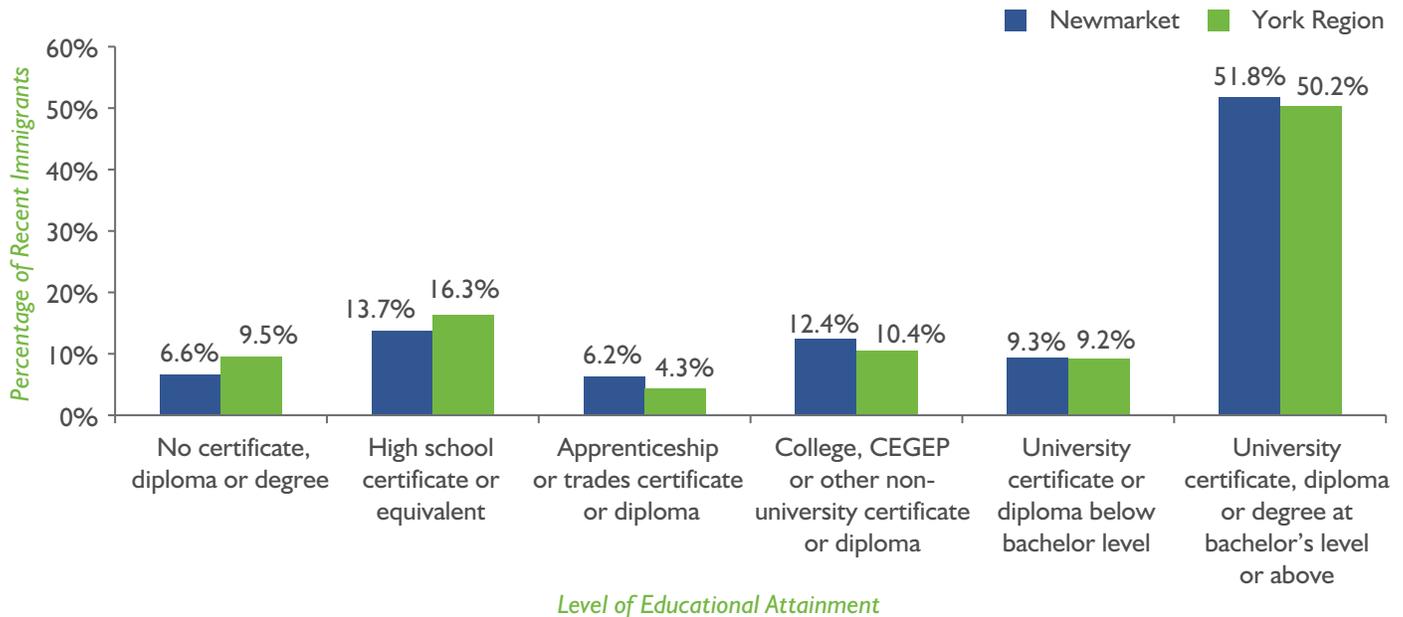
Visible Minority Group	# of Visible Minorities	% of Total Visible Minority Population
Chinese	285	21.8%
South Asian	270	20.7%
Filipino	160	12.3%
Southeast Asian	150	11.5%
Latin American	110	8.4%
Korean	110	8.4%
West Asian	85	6.5%
Black	65	5.0%
Arab	15	1.1%
Japanese	0	0.0%
Multiple visible minority	55	4.2%
Visible minority, not indicated	0	0.0%
Total	1,305	99.9%

Note: Numbers do not add to 100% due to random rounding procedures.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Education:

- » In 2006, 52 per cent of Newmarket's recent immigrant population aged 25 to 64 had a bachelor's degree or above, while seven per cent did not have any certificates, diplomas or degrees.

Figure 33: Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Recent Immigrant Population, Aged 25 to 64, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Language:

- » There was a slight increase in the percentage of recent immigrants in Newmarket with no knowledge of English or French between 2001 and 2006, from seven per cent to nine per cent. There was also a corresponding decrease in the percentage of recent immigrants who spoke English only, from 88 per cent in 2001 to 87 per cent in 2006.

Table 21: Knowledge of Official Languages of Recent Immigrants, Newmarket, 2001 vs. 2006

	Recent Immigrants 2001		Recent Immigrants 2006		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
English only	880	87.6%	1,730	86.9%	850	96.6%
French only	0	0.0%	10	0.5%	10	—
English and French	60	6.0%	80	4.0%	20	33.3%
Neither English nor French	65	6.5%	170	8.5%	105	161.5%
Total	1,005	100.1%	1,990	99.9%	—	—

Note: Numbers do not add to 100% due to random rounding procedures.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

One third of recent immigrants aged 65 years and over had no knowledge of English or French while 12 per cent of recent immigrant youth (aged 15 to 24) had no knowledge of English or French

Table 22: Recent Immigrant Population with No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Newmarket, 2006

Age Group	Total Number of Recent Immigrants		No Official Language Ability	
	#	#	#	%
Under 15 years	440	10	2.3%	
15 to 24 years	325	40	12.3%	
25 to 44 years	845	25	3.0%	
45 to 54 years	195	10	5.1%	
55 to 64 years	90	55	61.1%	
65 years and over	90	30	33.3%	
All Ages	1,985	170	8.6%	

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

» In 2006, 31 per cent of recent immigrants in Newmarket reported English as the language spoken most often at home.



The most common non-official language spoken at home by recent immigrants in Newmarket was Chinese, spoken by 22 per cent of the recent immigrant population

Table 23: Top Five Non-Official Languages Spoken at Home by Recent Immigrants, Newmarket, 2001 vs. 2006

Rank Order	Language	2001 Census		Language	2006 Census	
		#	%		#	%
1	Chinese	75	27.3%	Chinese	275	21.9%
2	Spanish	25	9.1%	Russian	190	15.1%
3	Vietnamese	25	9.1%	Spanish	115	9.2%
4	Tagalog (Filipino)	25	9.1%	Korean	110	8.8%
5	Arabic	20	7.3%	Khmer (Cambodian)	85	6.8%

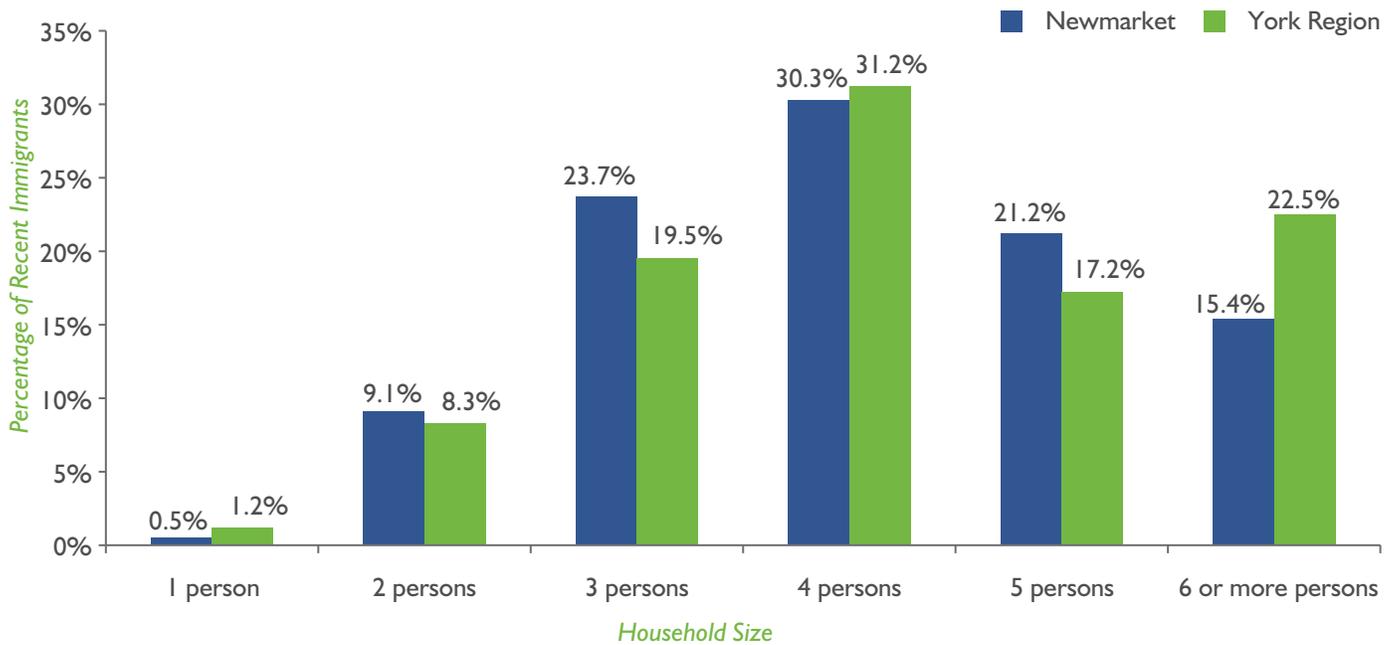
Note: Chinese includes Cantonese, Mandarin and other Chinese languages.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

Housing:

» In 2006, 21 per cent of recent immigrants in Newmarket lived in households with five persons, the highest percentage among the five local municipalities being profiled.

Figure 34: Household Sizes of Recent Immigrants, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2006



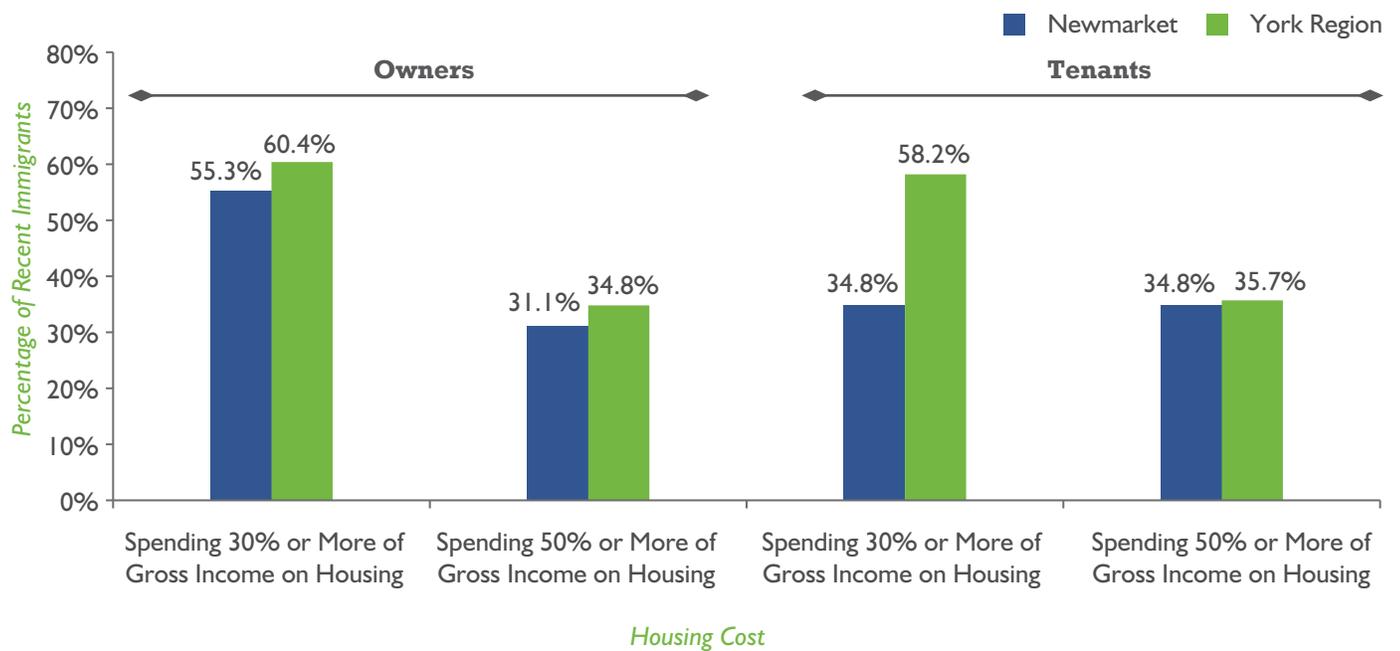
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2006, 82 per cent of recent immigrant households living in Newmarket owned their home and 18 per cent rented. In York Region as a whole, 80 per cent of recent immigrants owned their home and 20 per cent rented.

» In Newmarket, 35 per cent of recent immigrant tenant households spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs while 55 per cent of recent immigrant homeowner households spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs.

Figure 35: Housing Cost as Proportion of Gross Income of Recent Immigrants, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2005



Notes: The year 2005 is the reference period for housing cost reported in 2006 Census.

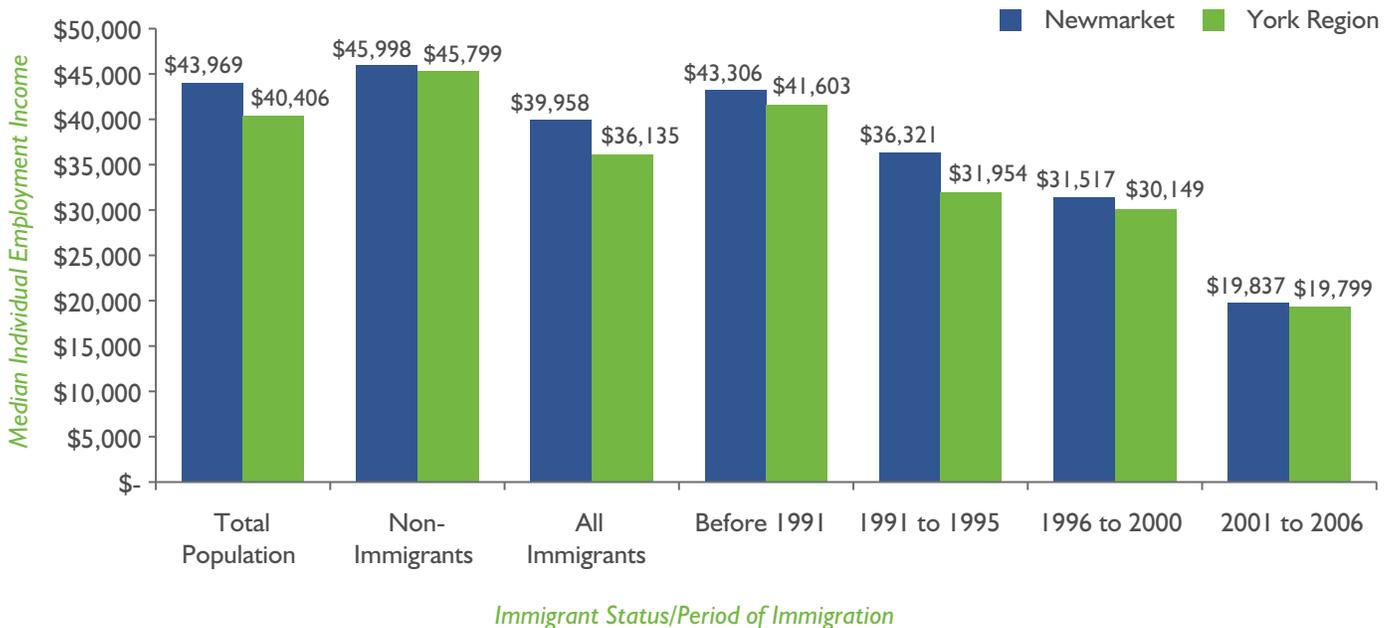
Recent immigrants in this chart are defined as those arrived in Canada between 2000 and 2006 due to data available.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Income:

- » In 2005, the median individual employment income for recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 in Newmarket was \$19,837, which was approximately the same median individual employment income for recent immigrants in York Region overall at \$19,799.

Figure 36: Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2005



Note: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

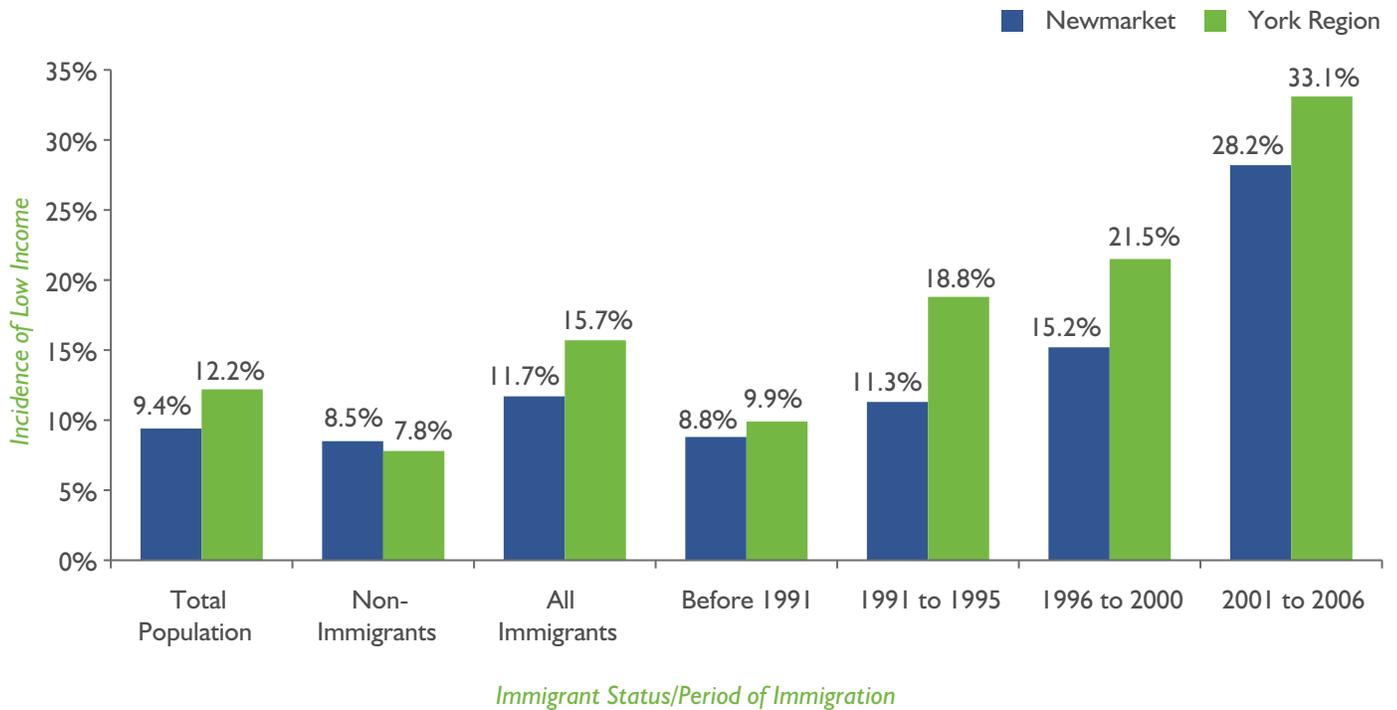
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2000, 19 per cent of recent immigrants aged 15 and over in Newmarket lived below the low income before tax cut-off (LICO-BT). In comparison, in 2005, 28 per cent of recent immigrants aged 15 and over in Newmarket lived below the LICO-BT.

» Newmarket had a lower percentage of recent immigrants aged 15 and over who lived below the LICO-BT than in York Region as a whole (28 per cent vs. 33 per cent).

Figure 37: Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax) by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2005



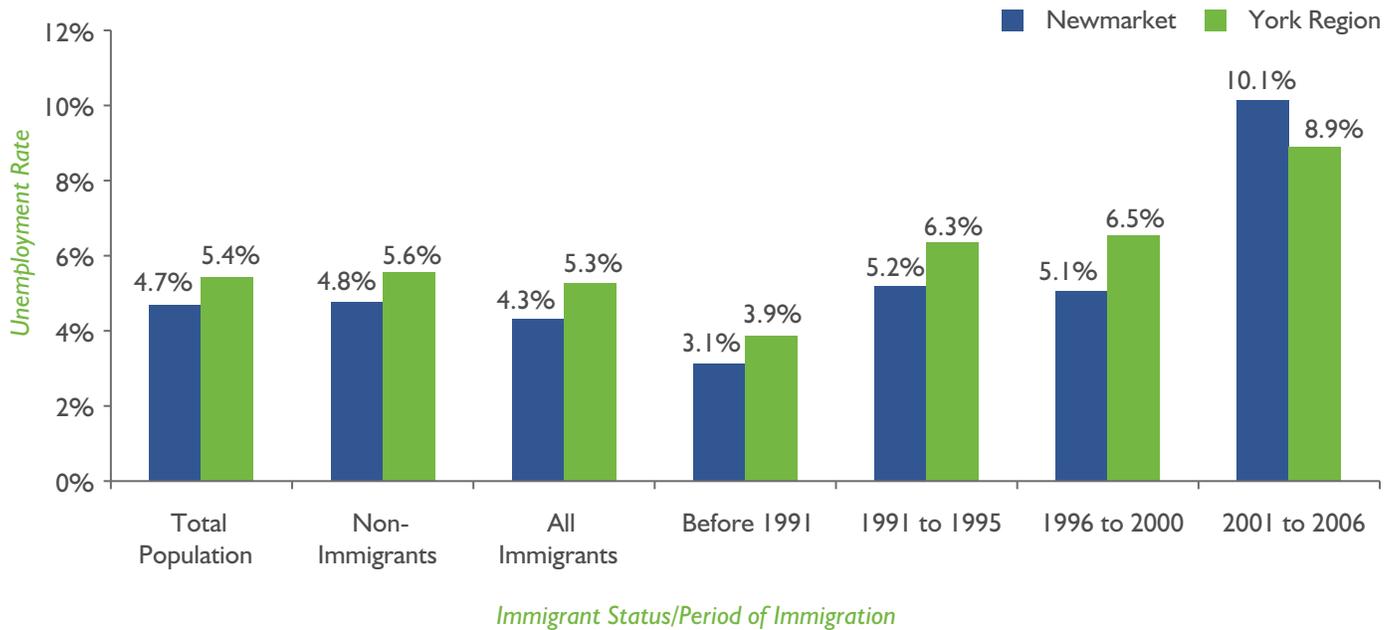
Note: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Employment:

- » In 2006, the unemployment rate for recent immigrants aged 15 and over in Newmarket was 10.1 per cent while the recent immigrant unemployment rate in York Region was 8.9 per cent.

Figure 38: Unemployment Rate by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Newmarket vs. York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

In Summary:

In 2006, 73,370 people lived in Newmarket, of whom about 1,990 were recent immigrants. This is an increase of 99 per cent between 2001 and 2006. Recent immigrants represented three per cent of the total population or 12 per cent of all immigrants in Newmarket. The majority of recent immigrants living in Newmarket were aged 25 to 54 and 52 per cent of Newmarket's recent immigrant population had a bachelor's degree or above.

The top two places of birth for recent immigrants living in Newmarket in 2006 were China (including Hong Kong and Macau) and the Philippines and the most common visible minority groups of recent immigrants were Chinese and South Asian.

More than 86 per cent of recent immigrants living in Newmarket reported knowledge of English but not French, while 61 per cent of recent immigrants aged 55 to 64 had no ability in either official language.

In 2006, 82 per cent of recent immigrant households living in Newmarket owned their home and 31 per cent spent 50 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs.

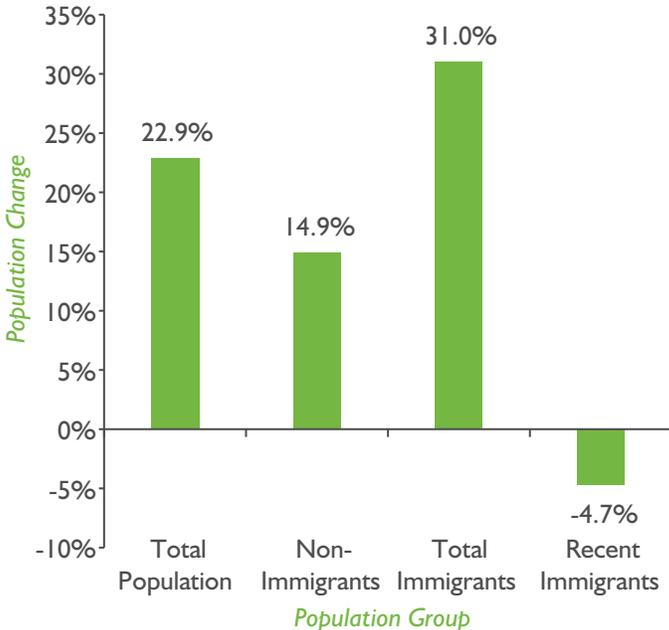
The number of recent immigrants aged 15 and over in Newmarket who were living below the low income before tax cut-off increased from 19 per cent in 2000 to 28 per cent in 2005.



Demographics:

- » In 2006, 161,690 people lived in Richmond Hill and 52 per cent of them were immigrants.
- » In 2006, there were approximately 12,300 recent immigrants living in Richmond Hill, which represented 27 per cent of York Region’s recent immigrant population, the second greatest share of recent immigrants in all of York Region.
- » In Richmond Hill, the recent immigrant population decreased by almost five per cent between 2001 and 2006 and the total immigrant population increased by 31 per cent. During the same time period, the total non-immigrant population increased by almost 15 per cent.

Figure 39: Population Change Between 2001 and 2006, Richmond Hill



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

In 2006, 22 per cent of recent immigrants who lived in Richmond Hill were born in Iran followed by 15 per cent born in China

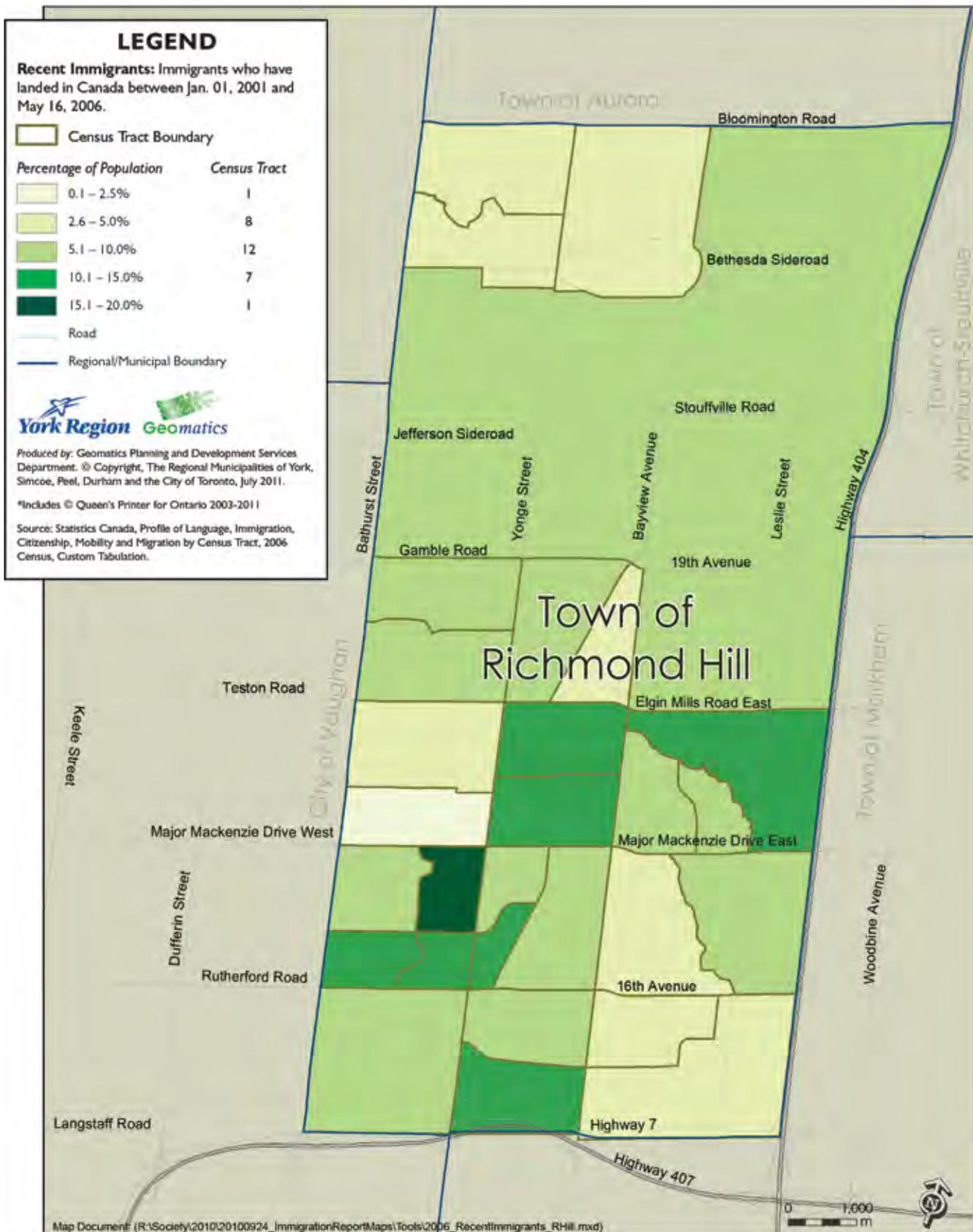
Table 24: Top Five Places of Birth of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill, 2001 and 2006

Rank Order	Country	2001 Census		2006 Census		
		#	%	Country	#	%
1	China	3,910	30.1%	Iran	2,700	21.8%
2	Iran	1,730	13.3%	China	1,800	14.6%
3	Russian Federation	1,455	11.2%	South Korea	1,295	10.5%
4	Ukraine	560	4.3%	Russian Federation	1,065	8.6%
5	South Korea	555	4.3%	Ukraine	540	4.4%

Note: China includes Special Administrative Regions such as Hong Kong and Macau.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

Map 10: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population, Town of Richmond Hill, 2006 Census



» In 2006, 53 per cent of the recent immigrant population living in Richmond Hill was aged 25 to 54, the same percentage as in York Region as a whole.

Table 25: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2006

Age Group	Richmond Hill		York Region	
	#	%	#	%
0 to 4 years	375	3.0%	1,405	3.0%
5 to 14 years	1,955	15.8%	6,855	14.8%
15 to 24 years	1,980	16.0%	7,410	15.9%
25 to 54 years	6,550	53.0%	24,685	53.1%
55 to 64 years	610	4.9%	2,840	6.1%
65 and over	890	7.2%	3,270	7.0%
All Ages	12,360	99.9%	46,465	99.9%

Note: Numbers do not add to 100% due to random rounding procedures.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2006, 68 per cent of all recent immigrants who lived in Richmond Hill were members of a visible minority group. Richmond Hill had the second largest proportion of recent immigrants who were members of a visible minority group among the five local municipalities being profiled.

» In 2006, the most common visible minority groups of recent immigrants living in Richmond Hill were: West Asian (30 per cent), Chinese (25 per cent), Korean (15 per cent), and South Asian (15 per cent).

Table 26: Visible Minority Groups of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill, 2006

Visible Minority Group	# of Visible Minorities	% of Total Visible Minority Population
West Asian	2,510	29.8%
Chinese	2,090	24.8%
Korean	1,275	15.2%
South Asian	1,270	15.1%
Filipino	360	4.3%
Latin American	295	3.5%
Black	205	2.4%
Arab	200	2.4%
Southeast Asian	60	0.7%
Japanese	10	0.1%
Multiple visible minority	105	1.2%
Visible minority, not indicated	35	0.4%
Total	8,415	99.9%

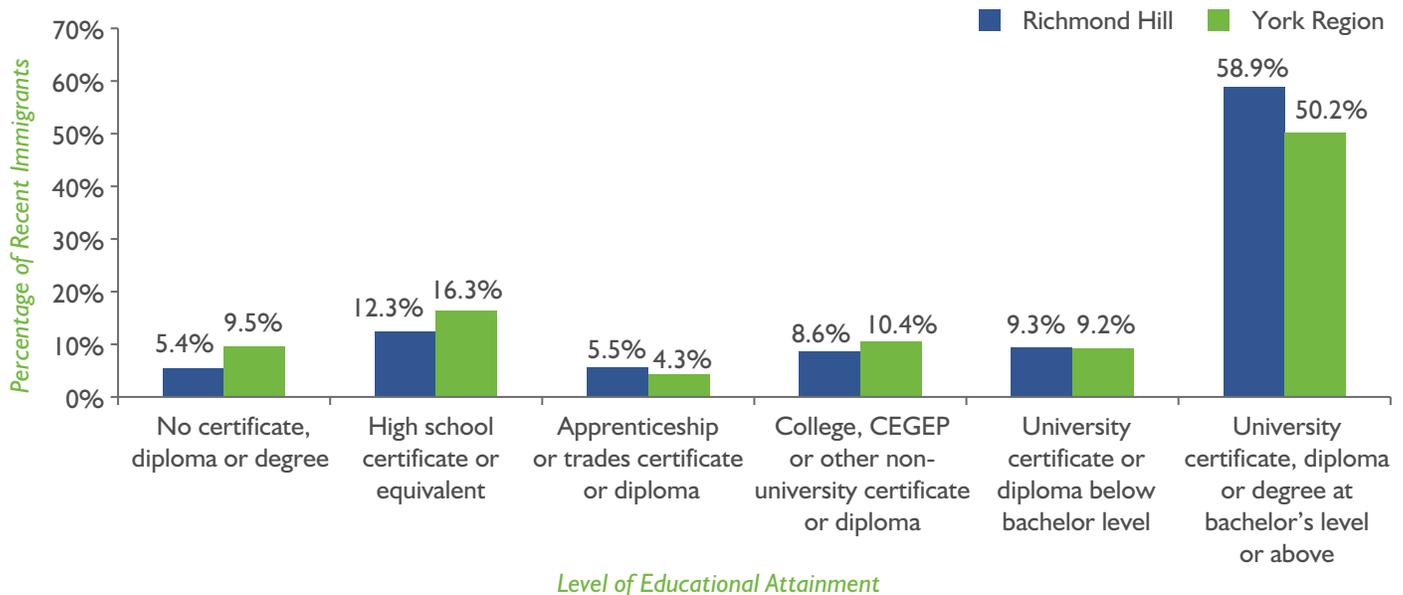
Note: Numbers do not add to 100% due to random rounding procedures.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Education:

- » In 2006, 59 per cent of Richmond Hill's recent immigrant population aged 25 to 64 had a bachelor's degree or above; while five per cent did not have any certificates, diplomas or degrees. Richmond Hill had the second highest percentage of recent immigrants with a bachelor's degree or above.

Figure 40: Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Recent Immigrant Population, Aged 25 to 64, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Language:

- » Between 2001 and 2006, there was a slight increase in the percentage of recent immigrants living in Richmond Hill with no knowledge of English or French, from 10 per cent to 13 per cent. There was also a corresponding decrease in the percentage of recent immigrants who spoke English only from 85 per cent in 2001 to 82 per cent in 2006.

Table 27: Knowledge of Official Languages of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill, 2001 vs. 2006

	Recent Immigrants 2001		Recent Immigrants 2006		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
English only	11,035	85.0%	10,170	82.3%	(865)	-7.8%
French only	25	0.2%	30	0.2%	5	—
English and French	580	4.5%	600	4.9%	20	3.4%
Neither English nor French	1,335	10.3%	1,560	12.6%	225	16.9%
Total	12,975	100.0%	12,360	100.0%	—	—

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

In 2006, 46 per cent of recent immigrants aged 55 to 64 and nearly two-thirds (62 per cent) of recent immigrant seniors (aged 65 years and over) in Richmond Hill had no knowledge of English or French

Table 28: Recent Immigrant Population with No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Richmond Hill, 2006

Age Group	Total Number of Recent Immigrants		No Official Language Ability	
	#		#	%
Under 15 years	2,330		105	4.5%
15 to 24 years	1,980		25	1.3%
25 to 44 years	4,855		305	6.3%
45 to 54 years	1,705		285	16.7%
55 to 64 years	605		280	46.3%
65 years and over	885		545	61.6%
All Ages	12,360		1,545	12.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

» In 2006, 20 per cent of recent immigrants in Richmond Hill reported English as the language spoken most often at home. Among the five local municipalities being profiled, Richmond Hill had the smallest percentage of recent immigrants who most often spoke English at home.



The most common non-official language spoken at home by recent immigrants living in Richmond Hill was Persian (Farsi), spoken by 27 per cent of the recent immigrant population

Table 29: Top Five Non-Official Languages Spoken at Home by Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill, 2001 vs. 2006

Rank Order	Language	2001 Census		2006 Census		
		#	%	Language	#	%
1	Chinese	2,745	40.8%	Persian (Farsi)	2,510	26.8%
2	Russian	1,495	22.2%	Russian	1,895	20.2%
3	Persian (Farsi)	1,010	15.0%	Chinese	1,660	17.7%
4	Korean	350	5.2%	Korean	1,235	13.2%
5	Arabic	145	2.2%	Romanian	340	3.6%

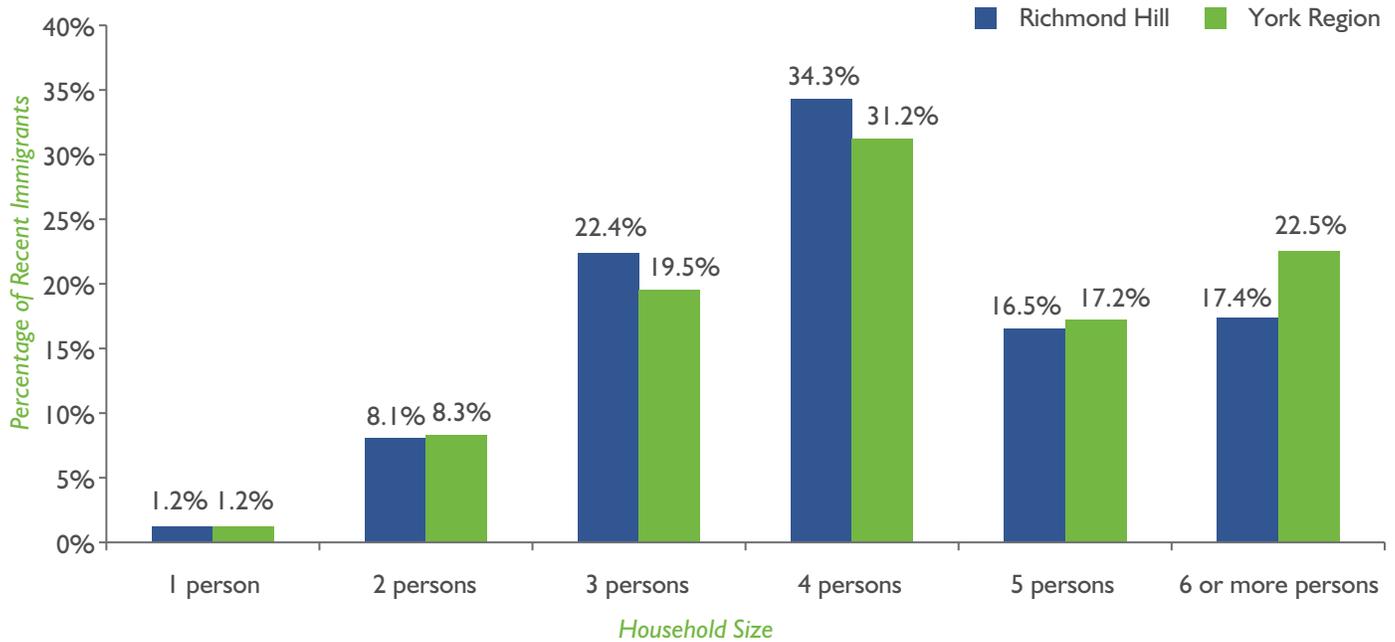
Note: Chinese includes Cantonese, Mandarin and other Chinese languages.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

Housing:

» In Richmond Hill, 34 per cent of recent immigrants lived in households of four persons. Richmond Hill had the second highest percentage of recent immigrants who lived in four person households, after Aurora at 44 per cent.

Figure 41: Household Sizes of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2006



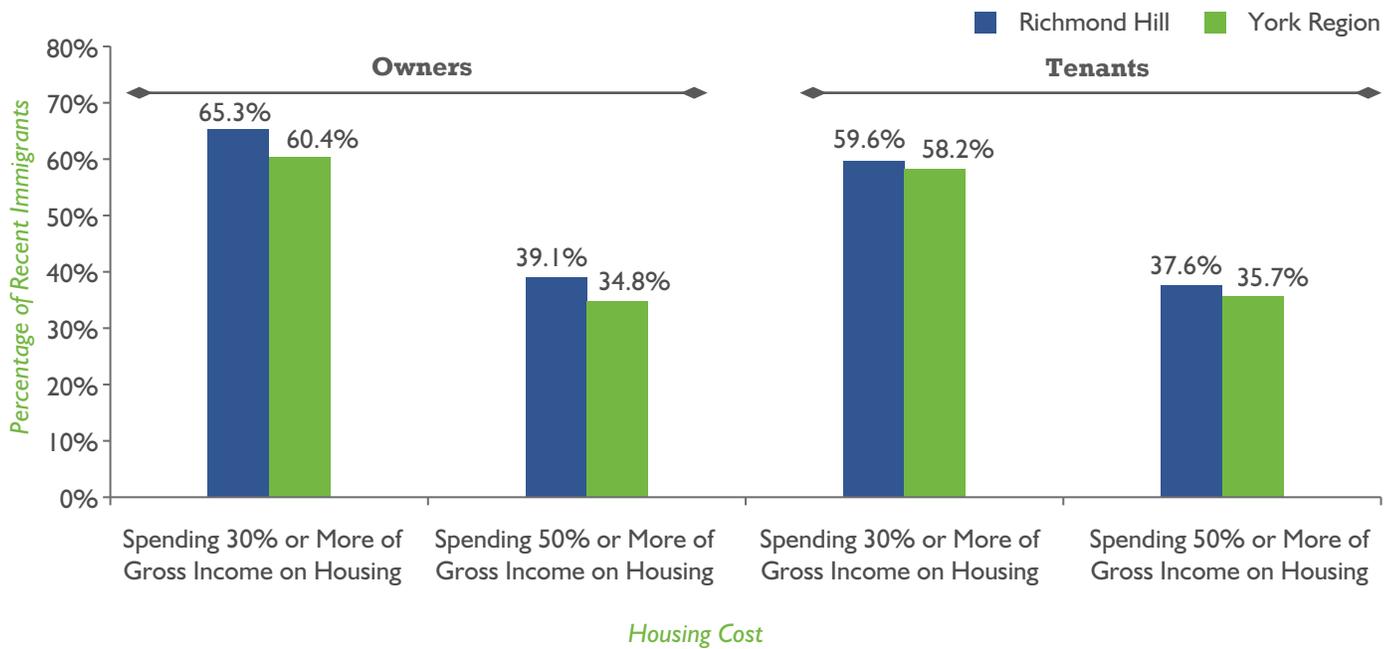
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2006, 81 per cent of recent immigrants living in Richmond Hill owned their home and 19 per cent rented.

» In Richmond Hill, 60 per cent of recent immigrant tenant households spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing and 65 per cent of recent immigrant homeowner households spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs.

Figure 42: Housing Cost as Proportion of Gross Income of Recent Immigrants, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2005



Notes: The year 2005 is the reference period for housing cost reported in 2006 Census.

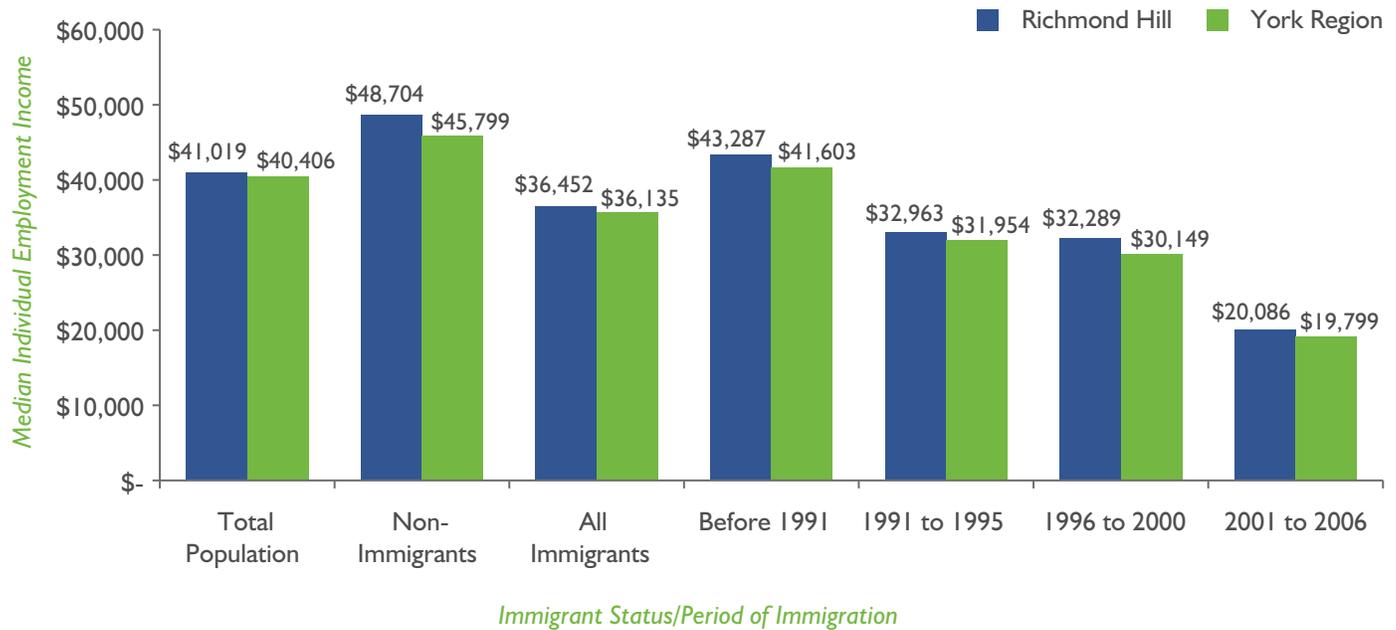
Recent immigrants in this chart are defined as those arrived in Canada between 2000 and 2006 due to data available.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Income:

- » In 2005, the median individual employment income for recent immigrants in Richmond Hill was \$20,086, slightly higher than the median individual employment income for recent immigrants in all of York Region which was \$19,799.

Figure 43: Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2005



Note: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

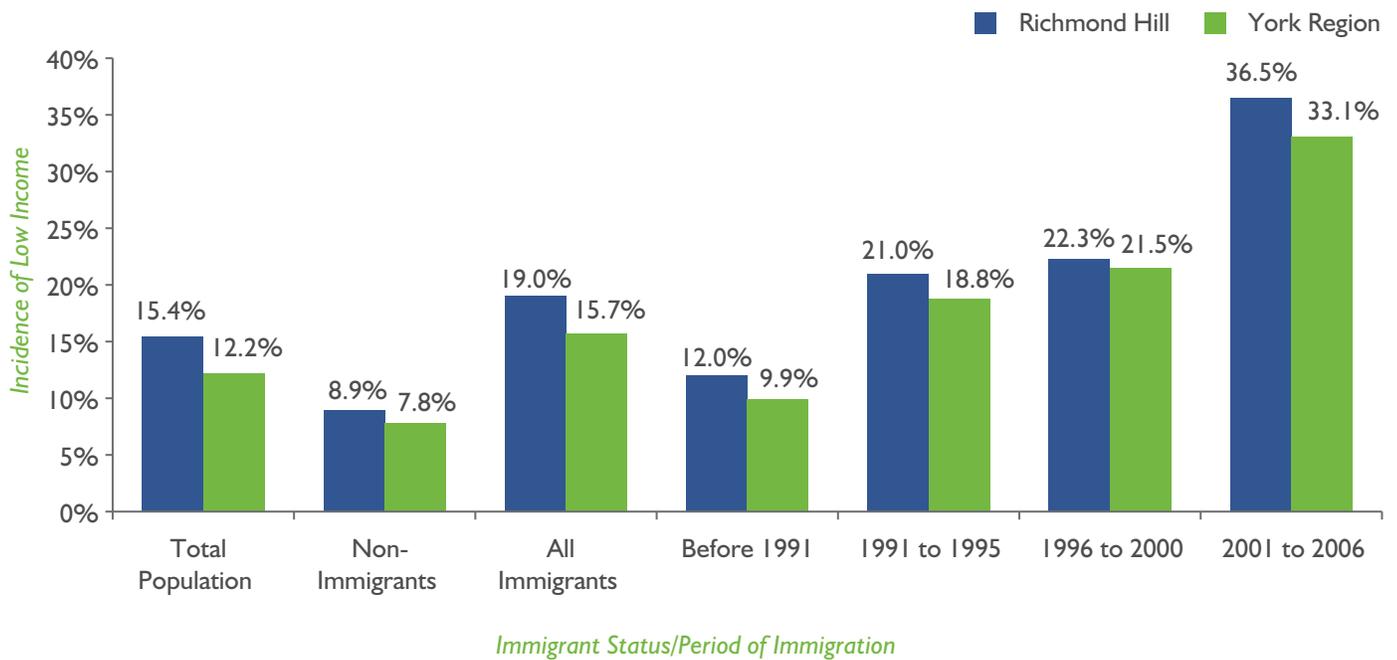
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



- » In 2005, 37 per cent of recent immigrants aged 15 and over in Richmond Hill lived below the low income before tax cut-off (LICO-BT) compared to nine per cent of their non-immigrant counterparts.
- » In 2000, 29 per cent of the recent immigrant population aged 15 and over in Richmond Hill lived below the LICO-BT.

- » Richmond Hill had the highest percentage of recent immigrants aged 15 and over who lived below the LICO-BT (37 per cent vs. 33 per cent in York Region overall) among the five local municipalities being profiled.

Figure 44: Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax) by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2005



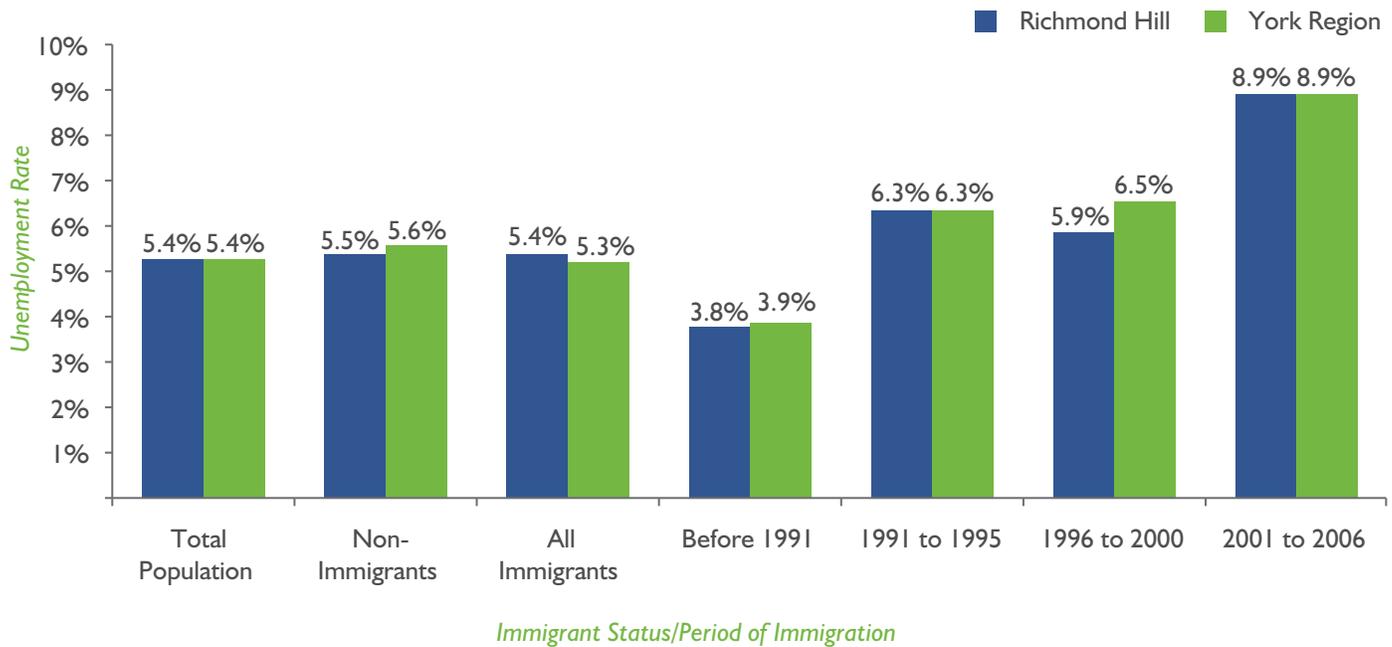
Note: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Employment:

- » The unemployment rate for recent immigrants aged 15 and over in Richmond Hill was 8.9 per cent, which was the same as that of York Region (8.9 per cent).

Figure 45: Unemployment Rate by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Richmond Hill vs. York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

In Summary:

In 2006, 161,690 people lived in Richmond Hill, of whom 12,360 were recent immigrants. Recent immigrants represented eight per cent of the total population or 15 per cent of all immigrants in Richmond Hill. Between 2001 and 2006, the recent immigrant population decreased by almost five per cent, while the non-immigrant population increased by 15 per cent.

In 2006, 53 per cent of the recent immigrant population living in Richmond Hill was aged 25 to 54, the same percentage as in York Region as a whole. In 2006, 59 per cent of Richmond Hill's recent immigrant population had a bachelor's degree or above; second to Aurora at 69 per cent.

The top two places of birth for recent immigrants living in Richmond Hill in 2006 were Iran and China. The most common visible minority groups of recent immigrants were West Asian and Chinese.

In Richmond Hill, 13 per cent of recent immigrants had no knowledge of either official language. Richmond Hill was second after Markham, where 19 per cent of their recent immigrant population had no official language ability. In 2006, more than 60 per cent of recent immigrants aged 65 years and over had no official language ability.

In 2006, 81 per cent of recent immigrants living in Richmond Hill owned their home and 39 per cent spent 50 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs. Among the five local municipalities being profiled, Richmond Hill had the largest percentage of recent immigrant household owners who spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs.

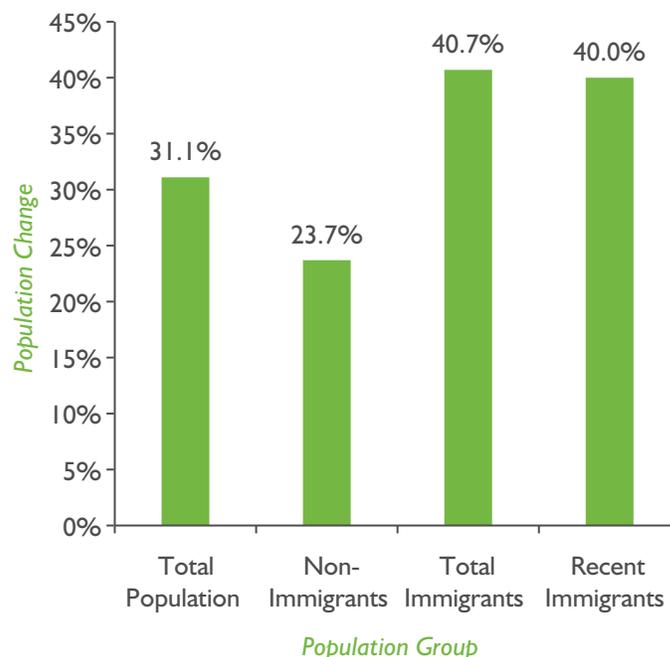
Recent immigrants living in Richmond Hill aged 15 and over, living below the low income before tax cut-off, increased from 29 per cent in 2000 to 37 per cent in 2005. Richmond Hill had the highest percentage of recent immigrants aged 15 and over who lived below the LICO-BT (37 per cent vs. 33 per cent in York Region overall) among the five local municipalities being profiled.



Demographics:

- » In 2006, 238,005 people lived in Vaughan and 45 per cent of them were immigrants.
- » In 2006, there were approximately 11,120 recent immigrants living in Vaughan, which represented 24 per cent of York Region's recent immigrant population.
- » In Vaughan, the recent immigrant population increased by 40 per cent between 2001 and 2006 and the total immigrant population increased by 41 per cent. During the same period, the non-immigrant population increased by 24 per cent.

Figure 46: Population Change Between 2001 and 2006, Vaughan



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

The Russian Federation and India were the top two places of birth of recent immigrants living in Vaughan in 2006

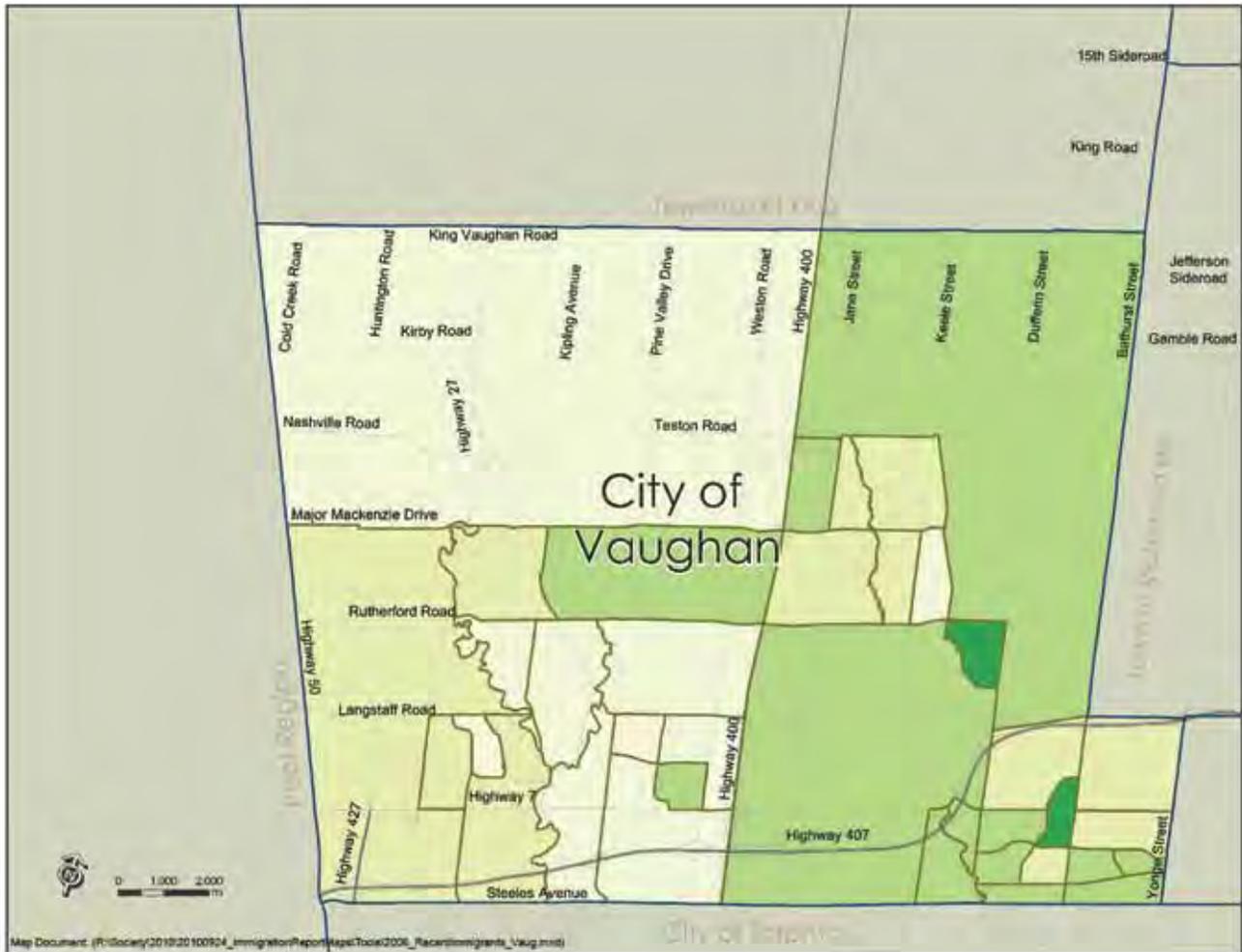
Table 30: Top Five Places of Birth of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan, 2001 and 2006

Rank Order	Country	2001 Census		2006 Census		
		#	%	Country	#	%
1	Russian Federation	1,240	15.6%	Russian Federation	1,180	10.6%
2	Ukraine	715	9.0%	India	1,075	9.7%
3	India	570	7.2%	Ukraine	875	7.9%
4	Pakistan	425	5.3%	Israel	820	7.4%
5	China	405	5.1%	Philippines	615	5.5%

Note: China includes Special Administrative Regions such as Hong Kong and Macau.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

Map 11: Geographic Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population, City of Vaughan, 2006 Census



LEGEND

Recent Immigrants: Immigrants who have landed in Canada between Jan. 01, 2001 and May 16, 2006.

Census Tract Boundary

Percentage of Population Census Tract Count

0.1 – 2.5% 10

2.6 – 5.0% 12

5.1 – 10.0% 13

10.1 – 15.0% 2

15.1 – 20.0% 0

Road

Regional/Municipal Boundary



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*Includes © Queen's Printer for Ontario 2003-2011

Source: Statistics Canada, Profile of Language, Immigration, Citizenship, Mobility and Migration by Census Tract, 2006-Census, Custom Tabulation.

- » In 2006, over half of the recent immigrant population (54 per cent) living in Vaughan were aged 25 to 54.

Table 31: Age Distribution of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2006

Age Group	Richmond Hill		York Region	
	#	%	#	%
0 to 4 years	415	3.7%	1,405	3.0%
5 to 14 years	1,575	14.2%	6,855	14.8%
15 to 24 years	1,685	15.2%	7,410	15.9%
25 to 54 years	6,035	54.3%	24,685	53.1%
55 to 64 years	590	5.3%	2,840	6.1%
65 and over	820	7.4%	3,270	7.0%
All Ages	11,120	100.1%	46,465	99.9%

Note: Numbers do not add to 100% due to random rounding procedures.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



- » In 2006, 53 per cent of recent immigrants living in Vaughan were members of a visible minority group, compared to 72 per cent in York Region. Vaughan had the second smallest proportion of recent immigrants who were members of a visible minority group, after Aurora at 46 per cent, among the five local municipalities being profiled.
- » In 2006, the most common visible minority groups who lived in Vaughan were: South Asian (35 per cent), Chinese (11 per cent), Korean (10 per cent), Filipino (10 per cent), and Latin American (nine per cent).

Table 32: Visible Minority Groups of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan, 2006

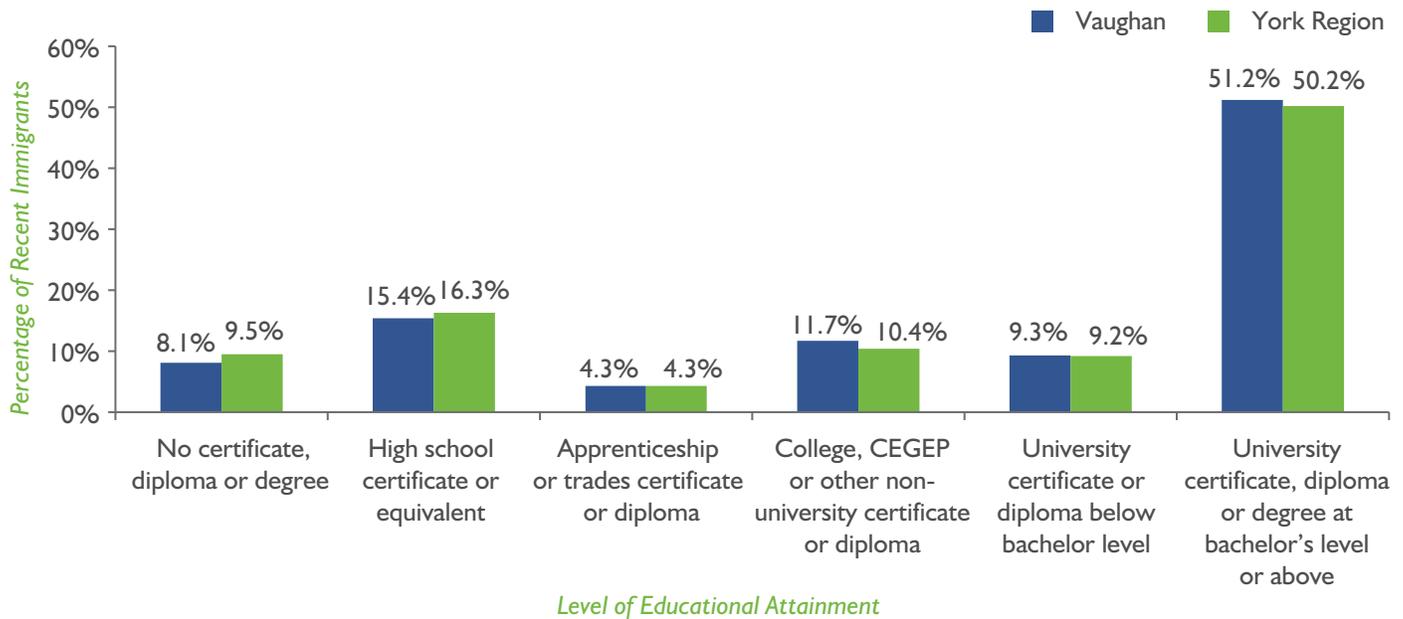
Visible Minority Group	# of Visible Minorities	% of Total Visible Minority Population
South Asian	2,095	35.4%
Chinese	635	10.7%
South Korean	600	10.2%
Filipino	585	9.9%
Latin American	520	8.8%
West Asian	500	8.5%
Black	370	6.3%
Southeast Asian	215	3.6%
Arab	175	3.0%
Japanese	15	0.3%
Multiple visible minority	170	2.9%
Visible minority, not indicated	30	0.5%
Total	5,910	100.1%

Note: Numbers do not add to 100% due to random rounding procedures.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

Education:

- » In 2006, 51 per cent of Vaughan's recent immigrant population aged 25 to 64 had a bachelor's degree or above; while eight per cent did not have any certificates, diplomas or degrees.

Figure 47: Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Recent Immigrant Population, Aged 25 to 64, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Language:

- » In 2006, 10 per cent of Vaughan's recent immigrant population had no knowledge of either official language, compared to 14 per cent of recent immigrants in all of York Region.
- » Vaughan had the third highest percentage of recent immigrants with no knowledge of either official language among the five local municipalities being profiled, after Markham at 19 per cent and Richmond Hill at 13 per cent.

Table 33: Knowledge of Official Languages of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan, 2001 vs. 2006

	Recent Immigrants 2001		Recent Immigrants 2006		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
English only	6,790	85.4%	9,525	85.7%	2,735	40.3%
French only	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0%
English and French	370	4.7%	440	4.0%	70	18.9%
Neither English nor French	780	9.8%	1,145	10.3%	365	46.8%
Total	7,950	100.0%	11,120	100.1%	—	—

Note: Numbers do not add to 100% due to random rounding procedures.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

In 2006, 44 per cent of recent immigrants aged 55 to 64 and more than half (57 per cent) of recent immigrant seniors (aged 65 years and over) living in Vaughan had no knowledge of English or French

Table 34: Recent Immigrant Population with No Official Language Ability by Age Group, Vaughan, 2006

Age Group	Total Number of Recent Immigrants		No Official Language Ability	
	#		#	%
Under 15 years	1,985		80	4.0%
15 to 24 years	1,685		60	3.6%
25 to 44 years	4,850		155	3.2%
45 to 54 years	1,185		120	10.1%
55 to 64 years	590		260	44.1%
65 years and over	820		470	57.3%
All Ages	11,115		1,145	10.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

- » In 2006, 26 per cent of recent immigrants in Vaughan reported English as the language most often spoken at home.



Russian continues to be the top non-official language spoken by recent immigrants living in Vaughan

Table 35: Top Five Non-Official Languages Spoken at Home by Recent Immigrants, Vaughan, 2001 vs. 2006

Rank Order	Language	2001 Census		Language	2006 Census	
		#	%		#	%
1	Russian	1,450	43.7%	Russian	2,410	31.1%
2	Chinese	250	7.5%	Urdu	525	6.8%
3	Korean	175	5.3%	Spanish	505	6.5%
4	Urdu	145	4.4%	Hebrew	505	6.5%
5	Spanish	105	3.2%	Korean	490	6.3%

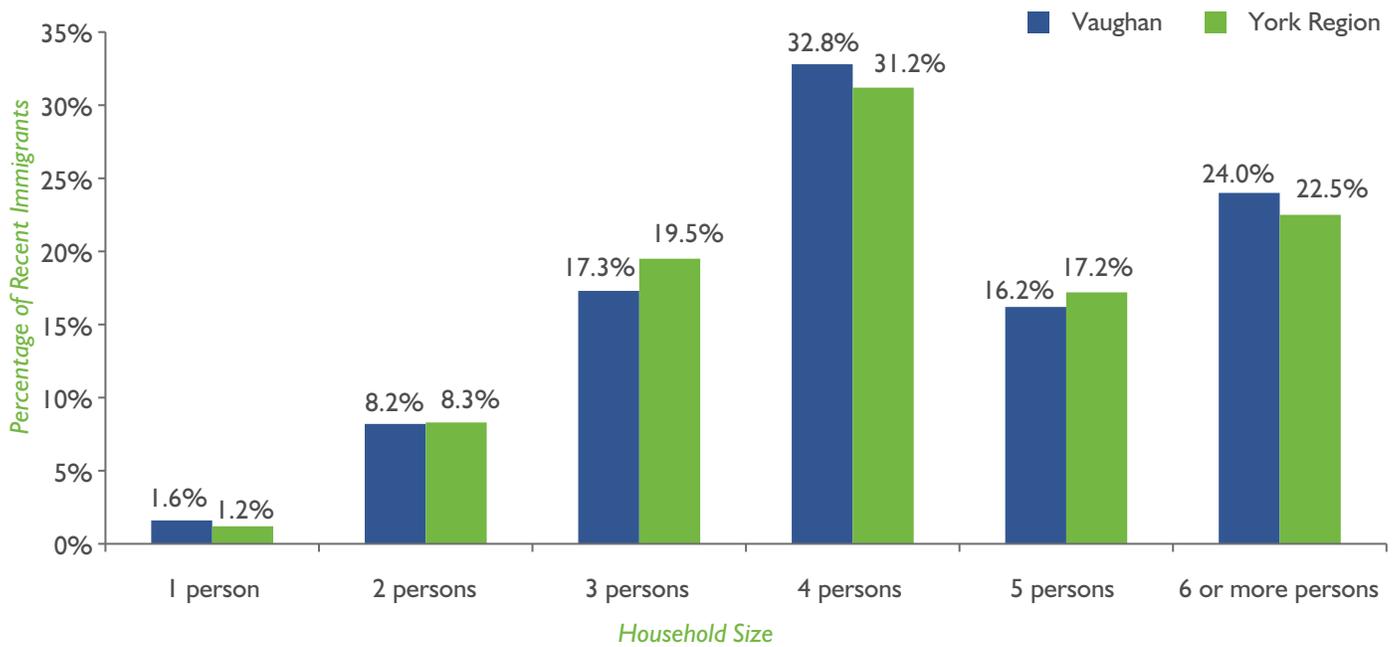
Note: Chinese includes Cantonese, Mandarin and other Chinese languages.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, Custom Tabulations.

Housing:

» In Vaughan, 33 per cent of recent immigrants lived in four person households, a slightly higher percentage compared to the York Region recent immigrant population as a whole (31 per cent).

Figure 48: Household Sizes of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2006



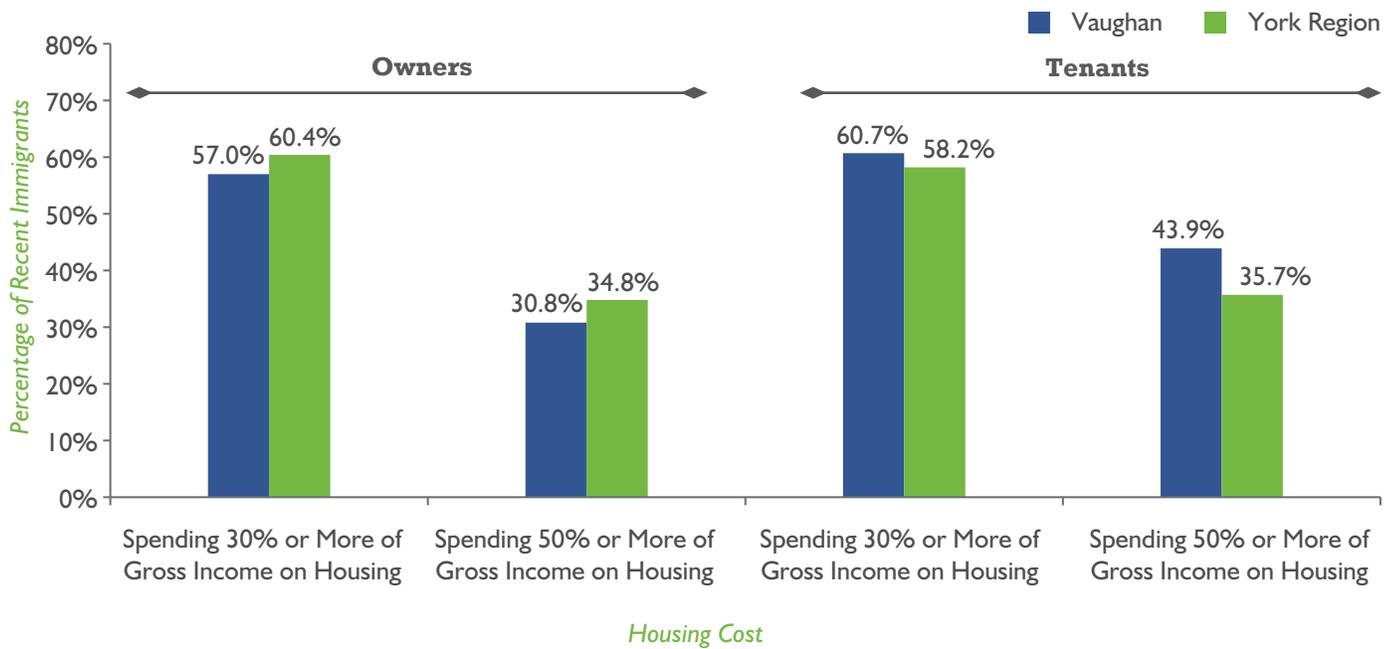
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2006, 84 per cent of recent immigrant households living in Vaughan owned their home and 16 per cent rented. Vaughan, along with Aurora (84 per cent), had the highest percentage of recent immigrant households who were homeowners among the five local municipalities being profiled.

» In Vaughan, 61 per cent of recent immigrant tenant households spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing, while 57 per cent of recent immigrant homeowner households spent 30 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs.

Figure 49: Housing Cost as Proportion of Gross Income of Recent Immigrants, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2005



Notes: The year 2005 is the reference period for housing cost reported in 2006 Census.

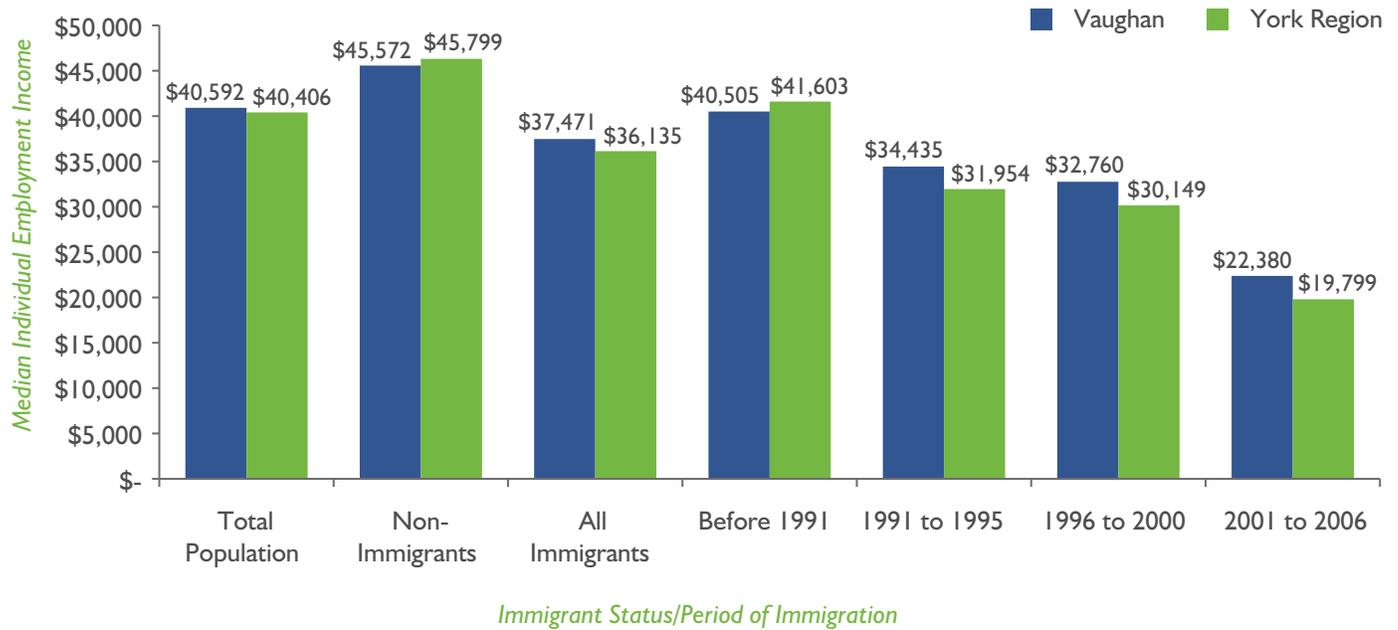
Recent immigrants in this chart are defined as those arrived in Canada between 2000 and 2006 due to data available.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Income:

- » The median individual employment income for recent immigrants in Vaughan was \$22,380 while the median individual employment income for recent immigrants in York Region was \$19,799.

Figure 50: Median Individual Employment Income by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 25 to 64, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2005



Note: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

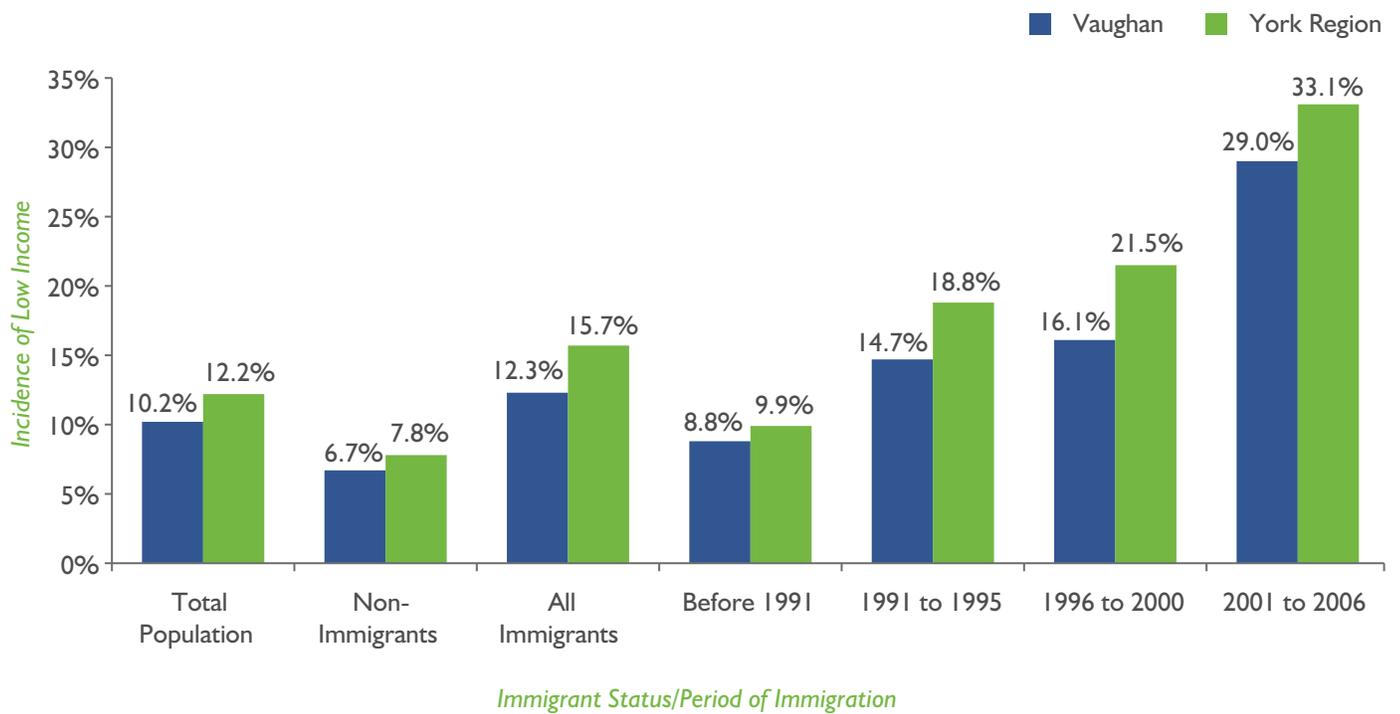
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.



» In 2005, 29 per cent of recent immigrants aged 15 and over in Vaughan lived below the low income before tax cut-off (LICO-BT), compared to seven per cent of their non-immigrant counterparts.

» In 2000, 16 per cent of the recent immigrant population aged 15 and over in Vaughan lived below the LICO-BT.

Figure 51: Incidence of Low Income (Before Tax) by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2005



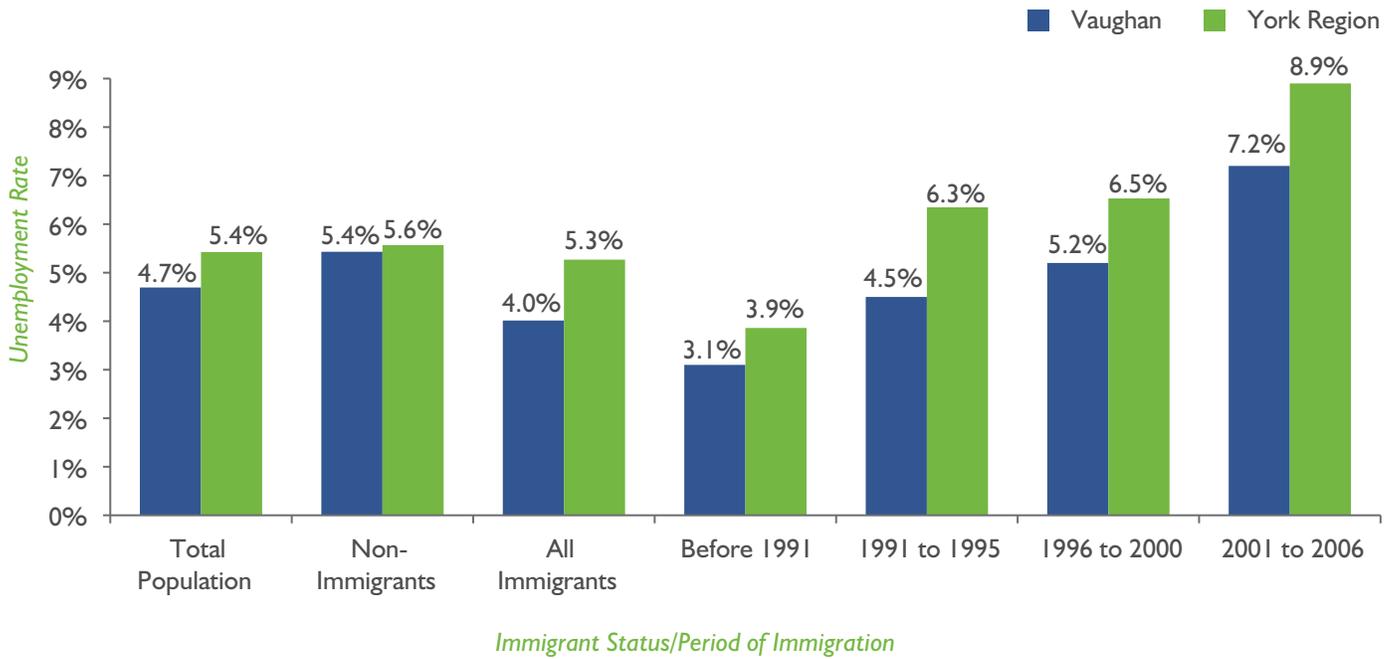
Note: The year 2005 is the reference period for income reported in 2006 Census.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

Employment:

- » In 2006, the unemployment rate for recent immigrants aged 15 and over in Vaughan was 7.2 per cent compared to 8.9 per cent in York Region.

Figure 52: Unemployment Rate by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Population Aged 15 and Over, Vaughan vs. York Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Custom Tabulations.

In Summary:

In 2006, 238,005 people lived in Vaughan, of whom 11,120 were recent immigrants. Recent immigrants represented five per cent of the total population or 10 per cent of all immigrants in Vaughan. More than half of recent immigrants living in Vaughan were aged 25 to 54.

In 2006, 51 per cent of Vaughan's recent immigrant population had a bachelor's degree or above and eight per cent had no certificates, diplomas or degrees. Vaughan had the second largest percentage of recent immigrants who did not have any certificates, diplomas or degrees after Markham (14 per cent).

The top two places of birth for recent immigrants living in Vaughan in 2006 were the Russian Federation and India; and the most common visible minority groups of recent immigrants were South Asian and Chinese.

In 2006, 10 per cent of Vaughan's recent immigrant population had no knowledge of either official language. In Vaughan, 44 per cent of recent immigrants aged 55 to 64 and more than half of recent immigrant seniors (65 years and over) had no official language ability.

In 2006, 84 per cent of recent immigrants living in Vaughan owned their home and 31 per cent of these homeowners spent 50 per cent or more of their gross household income on housing costs. Vaughan, along with Aurora, had the largest percentage of recent immigrant households who were homeowners.

Recent immigrants aged 15 and over in Vaughan, living below the low income before tax cut-off, increased from 16 per cent in 2000 to 29 per cent in 2005.



Appendix 3: Methodology

Changing Landscapes: Recent Immigrants Living in York Region is primarily based on a series of Statistics Canada 2006 Census custom tabulations. The report focuses on the socio-economic characteristics of York Region's recent immigrant population, and compares social and economic attributes of immigrants from different periods of immigration with non-immigrants, where data is available. The report also compares characteristics of recent immigrants in York Region, across other GTA municipalities (Toronto, Peel, Halton, Durham), Ontario and Canada to provide a broader picture. Where possible the report highlights comparisons between recent immigrants in York Region who arrived in 2001 and those who arrived in 2006.

The Statistics Canada 2006 Census data is the most recent detailed data on social and economic characteristics, providing detailed "point in time" data on recent immigrants. Throughout the report the data is augmented, where possible, with more recent research papers, such as the York Region Local Immigration Partnership: Summary of Community Consultations and Literature Review (2011), York Region Aging Workforce Final Report (2011), Statistics Canada's study on migration from central to surrounding municipalities (Turcotte & Vézina, 2010), Statistics Canada Labour Force Study (2008 to 2009), and Citizenship and Immigration Canada Landing Data (2006 to 2008).

Definition of Recent Immigrants:

Statistics Canada defines immigrants as "People who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada." (Statistics Canada, 2010, p. 28).

For the purpose of this report, recent immigrants in 2006 are considered to be those who immigrated to Canada during the five-year time period from 2001 to 2006. When appropriate, recent immigrants in 2006 are compared to immigrants from different immigration periods: 1996 to 2000, 1991 to 1995 and prior to 1991.

There is an increasing number of temporary workers and foreign students across the province and Canada. In York Region, there were 7,170 non permanent residents in 2006, who were not included in the analyses conducted for this report. Also, some of the immigrants in the analysis, while defined as "recent immigrants" because they received their permanent residency status between 2001 and 2006, may have been living in Canada with other status (such as temporary workers and foreign students) for more than five years.

Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms

Census division:

Census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county, municipalité régionale de comté and regional district) or their equivalents. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province/territory level and the municipality (census subdivision). For example, York Region is a census division.

Employment income:

Total wages and salaries from employment as well as net income from self-employment.

Established immigrants:

Immigrants who landed in Canada prior to 1991.

Ethnic origin:

The ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors.

Household income:

The total incomes of all members of that household.

Housing cost:

The total of all shelter expenses, for example, mortgage payment, rent, costs of electricity, heat and municipal services.

Housing tenure:

Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling.

Immigrants:

Persons who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada.

In-migrants:

Persons who moved into a census division (e.g., York Region) from elsewhere in Canada and outside of Canada, within the 5 years prior to the Census Day May 15 for 2001 Census or May 16 for 2006 Census.

Labour force:

Persons aged 25 to 64 who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day May 15 for 2001 Census or May 16 for 2006 Census. Labour force equals to the sum of the employed and unemployed population.

Landed immigrants:

Persons who have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Low income before tax cut-offs (LICO-BT):

Income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing.

Multiple-family households:

Family households that are made up of two or more families occupying the same dwelling.

Non-immigrants:

Persons who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most were born in Canada, a small number of them were born outside Canada to Canadian parents.

Official language ability:

The ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, or in both English and French.

Out-migrants:

Persons who moved out of a census division (e.g., York Region) to elsewhere in Canada, within the 5 years prior to the Census Day May 15 for 2001 Census or May 16 for 2006 Census.

Period of immigration:

The ranges of years based on the year of immigration, which refers to the year in which landed immigrant status was first obtained. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Post graduate educational attainment:

Those persons who have university certificate or diploma above bachelor level, degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry, master's degree and earned doctorate.

Recent immigrants in 2001:

Immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1, 1996 to May 15, 2001 (2001 Census Day) and had lived in Canada as permanent resident for less than 5 years at the time of 2001 Census.

Recent immigrants in 2006:

Immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1, 2001 to May 16, 2006 (2006 Census Day) and had lived in Canada as permanent resident for less than 5 years at the time of 2006 Census.

Secondary in-migrants:

Immigrants who first landed elsewhere in Canada before they moved to York Region.

Unemployment rate:

The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day May 15 for 2001 Census or May 16 for 2006 Census.

University certificate or diploma at a bachelor's level or higher:

Includes those who have a bachelor's degree as well as those with university certificate or diploma above bachelor level, degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry, master's degree and earned doctorate.

Visible minorities:

The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour'.

Worked mostly for full time and full year:

Persons aged 25 to 64, excluding institutional residents, who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2005 for pay or in self-employment.

Working-age:

The age range from 25 years to 64 years of age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census Dictionary.

Note: Additional definitions for census terms can be found in the 2006 Census Dictionary at the Statistics Canada Website:

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>

Appendix 5: Notes about Analyses

Age Groups

Whenever data is available, the working-age group 25 to 64 is used in analyses related to income, employment and education. In some cases, the age group 15 and over is used due to data availability. When reading the report, pay particular attention to the age groups specified.

Place of Birth

China includes Special Administrative Regions such as Hong Kong and Macau.

Education Data

Education questions in Statistics Canada Census of Population have been changed substantially from 2001 Census to 2006 Census. As a result, the comparability of the education portion of 2006 Census with data from 2001 Census has been limited. Thus, the present report focuses only on the analyses of the educational characteristics of recent immigrants in 2006.

Religion Data

Statistics Canada only collects data on religion through census every ten years. Data on religion for York Region residents was collected in 2001 Census and reported in the *Community Snapshots: Recent Immigrants Living in York Region*. The 2006 Census did not collect data on religion, therefore this report does not include such analysis.

Reference Year for Income, Work Activity and Housing Cost Data

Statistics Canada Census collects income, work activity and housing cost data for the calendar year prior to the Census year, also named as the reference year. The reference year for the 2006 Census is 2005.

Period of Reference

The 2006 Census data used in this report is the most current socio-demographic information available and includes recent immigrants who arrived on and before May 16, 2006 (Census Day). Although this data does not capture the impact of the recession on immigrants and their families, it still serves as a valid point of reference for understanding the changing demographics in York Region as well as provides a baseline for future research. Information from other research on the impact of the 2008/2009 economic recession for immigrants in Ontario and Toronto are provided where appropriate.

Point-in-Time Data and Trend Analyses

This report does not provide a direct comparison to the *Community Snapshots: Recent Immigrants Living in York Region* report, prepared by the Community and Health Services Department of the Regional Municipality of York in 2006 using 2001 Census data. While trends based on data from different census periods and different periods of immigration are examined, this “point-in-time” data is not longitudinal in nature. Such data reports on the characteristics of a given population living in York Region in the period of time identified. Thus, when we report analyses in this report on immigrants who lived in York Region in 2001 (landed in Canada between 1996 and 2000), it is important to keep in mind that they were not the same individuals who were classified as recent immigrants in the *Community Snapshots* report. For example, individuals who were recent immigrants living in York Region in 2001 might have moved out of York Region since then and recent immigrants living outside of York Region in 2001 might have moved to live in York Region in 2006. Individuals

who were in Canada on temporary visas might have become permanent residents. In short, the Census is not a longitudinal study, where the same group of immigrants is being tracked over a period of time.

Random Rounding and Data Suppression

Data in this report do not always agree from one chart to another or add up to 100 per cent in some places due to Statistics Canada's random rounding practice. This practice is done to protect the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures, including totals and margins, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of '5', and in some cases '10'. Totals and margins are rounded independently of the cell data so that some differences between these and the sum of rounded cell data may exist. Percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100 per cent. Minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values among various census tabulations. It should also be noted that small cell counts may suffer a significant

distortion as a result of random rounding. Individual data cells containing small numbers may lose their precision as a result. Also, a statistic is suppressed if the number of actual records used in the calculation is less than 4 or if the sum of the weight of these records is less than 10. More information available on Statistics Canada's website:

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>



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Consortium and Community Reference Group

York Region's Community Social Data Strategy Consortium



York Region's Community Reference Group

Aurora Chamber of Commerce, Big Brothers/Big Sisters of York, Catholic Community Services of York Region, Central Local Health Integration Network, Human Services Planning Board, The Regional Municipality of York, Town of Markham Planning & Urban Design Department, Richmond Hill Chamber of Commerce, United Way of York Region, Vaughan Chamber of Commerce, York Catholic District School Board, York Region District School Board, York Regional Police, Workforce Planning Board of York Region & Bradford West Gwillimbury

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