

Workforce Today

From the Peel-Halton-Dufferin Training Board

Inside this Issue:

- ◆ Size of Immigrants
- ◆ Countries of Origin for Immigrants
- ◆ Labour Force Activities of Immigrants

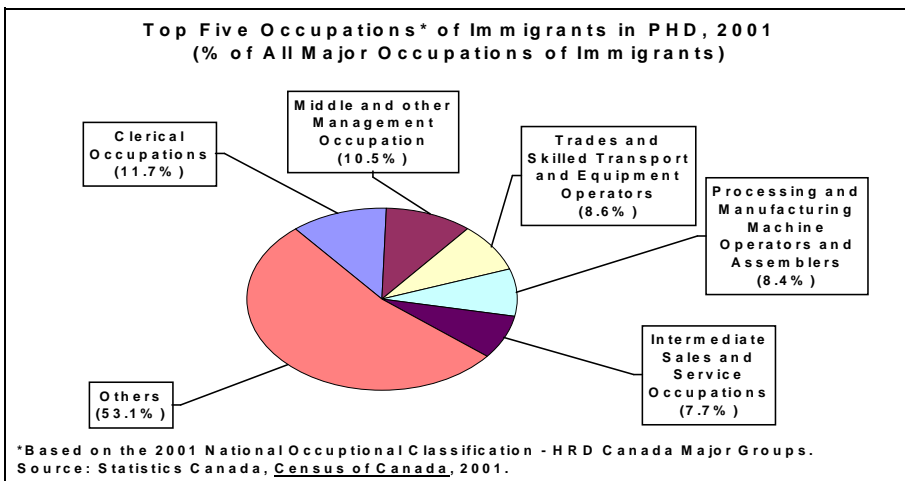
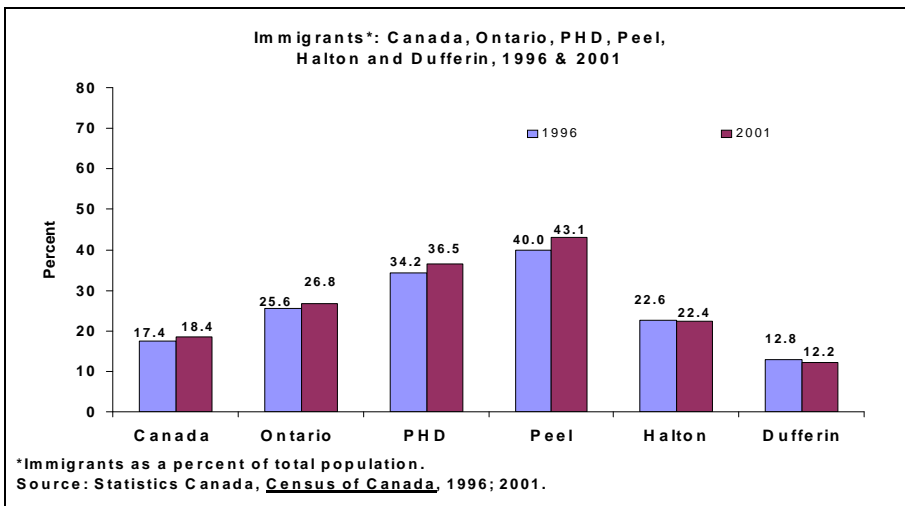
IMMIGRANTS AND OUR WORKFORCE

Information on immigrants in the labor force is important for planning and delivery of services. The Peel-Halton-Dufferin (PHD) area has a very high level of ethnic diversity in its population. Immigrants from almost 100 different ethnic backgrounds make up 36.5% of PHD's population. According to Statistics Canada, "immigrant population" refers to persons who are, or have ever 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. This category also excludes non-permanent residents in Canada.

This newsletter provides information on the local labour force activity and occupation patterns of immigrants by using official data from the 1996 and 2001 Census of Canada. Please note that this newsletter also provides information on the local labour force activity of the recent immigrants those who immigrated to Canada between 1996 and Census Day, May 15, 2001.

Highlights for the Peel-Halton-Dufferin Area

- Between 1996 and 2001, the immigrant population in PHD is growing faster than the PHD population (22.0% versus 14.3%).
- In 2001, the top five countries of origin for immigrants in PHD were India, the United Kingdom, Poland, Portugal and the Philippines.
- PHD has a higher percentage of immigrants aged 15 years and over in the labour force, compared to Ontario and Canada.
- PHD has a lower percentage of unemployed immigrants compared to Ontario and Canada.
- In 2001, the unemployment rate of recent immigrants (11.4%) was more than twice that of the overall unemployment rate (4.8%).
- In 2001, the top three occupations of immigrants were clerical occupations (41,575); middle and other management occupations (37,490); and trade and skilled transport and equipment operators (30,770).
- In 2001, the top three occupations of recent immigrants were clerical occupations (5,985); elemental sales and service occupations (5,425); and processing & manufacturing machine operators & assemblers (5,185).



Implications for Human Services Sector

- ◆ Increased demand for culturally appropriate services for immigrants.
- ◆ Increased demand to support the introduction of new immigrant workers to the environment and culture of Canadian workplaces through jobs, employment counselling, mentoring and other programs.



* For more information please contact The Local Training Board at:
33 City Centre Drive, Suite 545, Mississauga ON Canada L5B 2N5
Tel : 905-306-9588, E-mail:newsletter@phdtrain.com, Website: www.phdtrain.com

Next Issue : Educational Attainment & Our Workforce

Did you know?

What proportion of PHD's population was comprised of immigrants in 2001?

In 2001, 514,195 or 36.5% of PHD's total population was comprised of immigrants. PHD has a significantly higher proportion of immigrants within its population than Ontario (26.8%) and Canadian (18.4%).

Has the number of immigrants in PHD increased between 1996 and 2001?

Yes, between the 1996 and 2001 Census of Canada, the number of immigrants in PHD increased by 22.0%, a growth of 92,740 immigrants (from 421,455 to 514,195). This rate of growth outstripped that of the general rate of population growth in PHD in the same period, which was only 14.3%.

What are the top five countries of origin for immigrants in PHD?

In 2001, the top five countries of origin for immigrants in PHD were India (68,450), the United Kingdom (60,690), Poland (31,795), Portugal (25,940) and the Philippines (25,375).

How large is the labour force of Immigrants in PHD?

In 2001, the labour force of immigrants in PHD consisted of 335,845 immigrants aged 15 years and over.

What is the labour force participation rate of immigrants in PHD?

In 2001, the labour force participation rate of immigrants in PHD was 69.5%. PHD has a higher percentage of immigrants aged 15 years and over in the labour force, compared to Ontario, and Canada. Within the PHD area, Halton has the lowest labour force participation rate of immigrants.

How many immigrants in PHD were employed at the time of the 2001 Census of Canada?

In 2001, there were 317,860 immigrants employed in PHD.

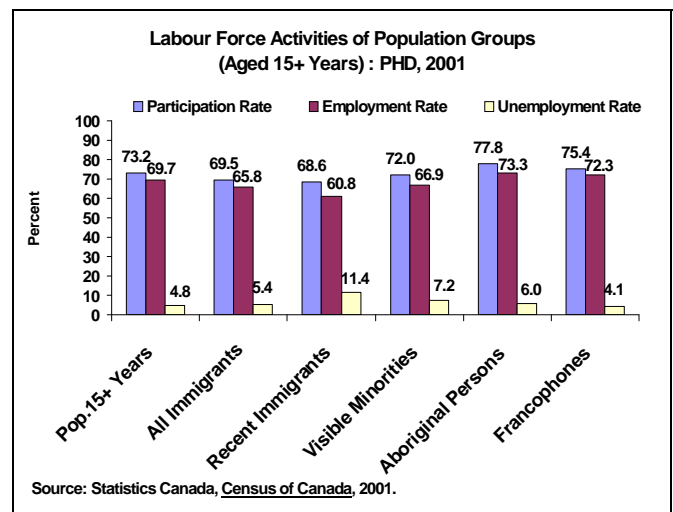
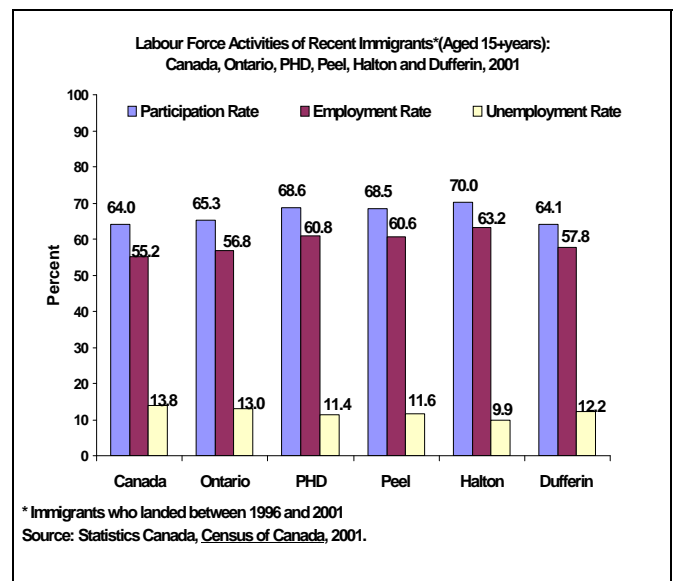
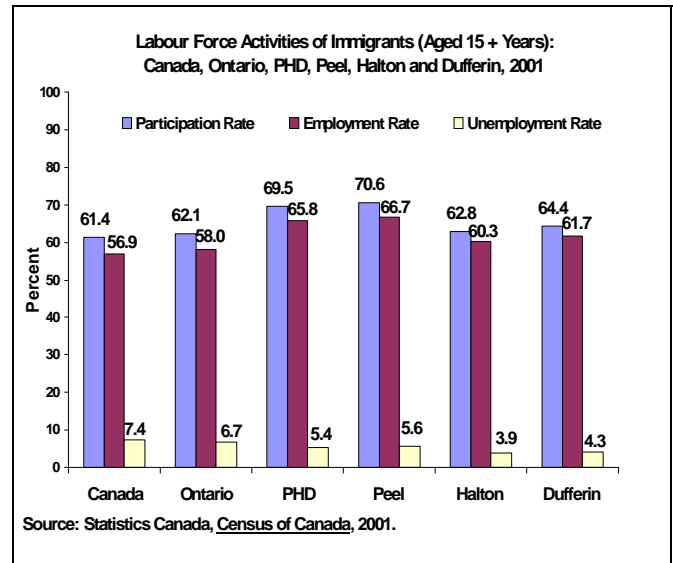
What is the unemployment rate of immigrants in PHD?

In 2001, the unemployment rate of immigrants aged 15 and over was 5.4%. PHD has a lower unemployment rate of immigrants than Ontario and Canada. Within the PHD area, the highest unemployment rate of immigrants was in Peel (5.6%), while the lowest was in Halton (3.9%).

What is the unemployment rate of recent immigrants in PHD and how does it compare with that for other population groups?

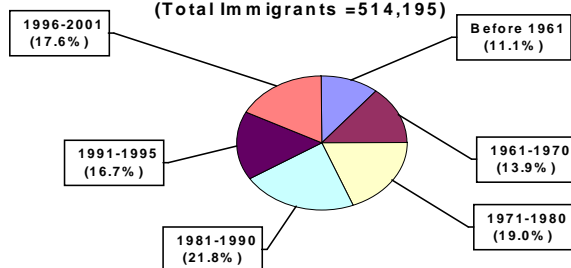
In 2001, recent immigrants had the highest unemployment rate at 11.4%, followed by visible minorities (7.2%), aboriginals (6%), and francophones (4.1%).

In 2001, the unemployment rate of recent immigrants was more than twice that of the overall unemployment rate (4.8%).



Note: Labour and employment rates of immigrants are expressed as a percent of the immigrant population 15 +years; Unemployment rates are expressed as a percent of the labour force immigrant population.

Period of Immigration: PHD, 2001 (Total Immigrants = 514,195)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Census of Canada*, 2001.

Canada

WE NEED YOUR INPUT!

Please take a few minutes to participate in our on-line labour market survey at www.phdtrain.com. Your input in this important process will be appreciated.

Ontario