

North West Scarborough LIP

Statistical Analysis

Prepared for: Agincourt Community Services

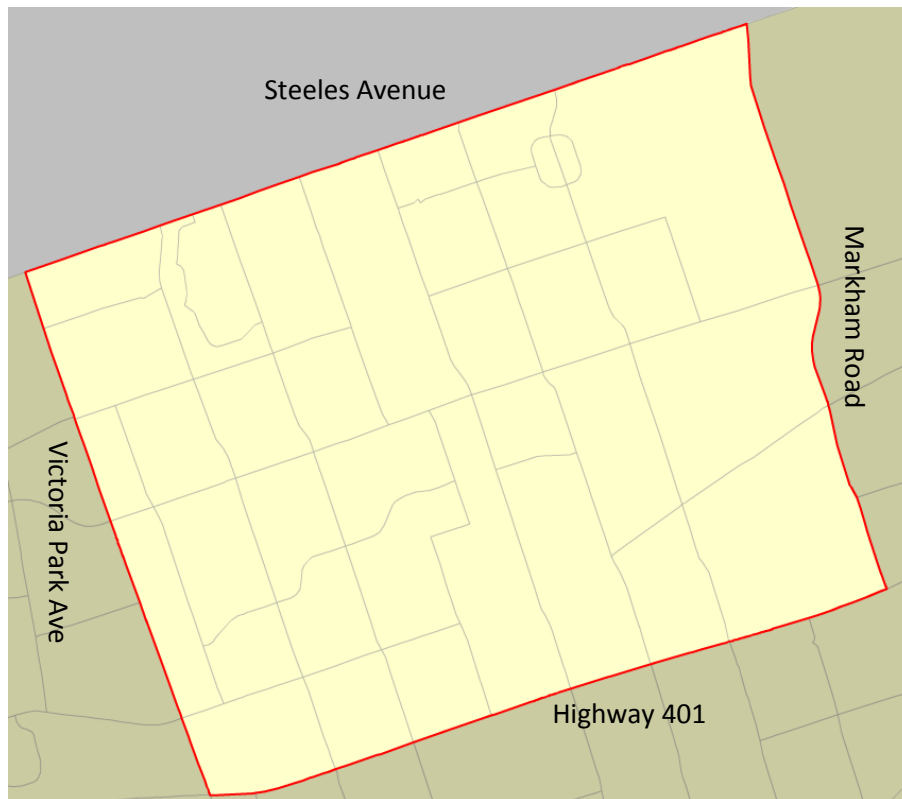
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OVERVIEW

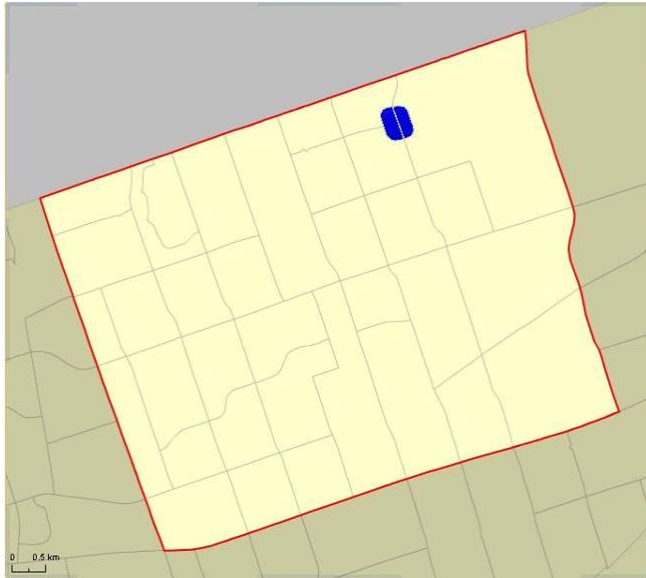
The Northwest Scarborough (NWS) LIP area is composed of 175,783 people, in a total area 39.6 square kilometers. Over half (52.4%) of the population is female, and 47.6% of the population is male. Over 2 in 3 Northwest Scarborough residents (69.5%) are immigrants. The NWS area is bordered by Victoria Park Avenue to the west, Steeles Avenue to the north, Markham Road to the east and highway 401 to the south. There are 6 neighbourhoods that make up the NWS area: Steeles, L'Amoreaux, Tam O'Shanter-Sullivan, Agincourt North, Agincourt South – Malvern West, and Miliken. The neighbourhood of Steeles, L'Amoreaux are considered a priority neighbourhood according to the city of Toronto because of anticipated community needs and limited available services. This neighbourhood is largely the area west of Kennedy Road and north of Huntingwood Drive.



Map 1, NWS Area

The information gathered in this document was derived from 2006 Census data and Community Social Data Strategy. The data was compiled for all census tracts in NWS. Data was gathered to identify potential trends relating to poverty (language, employment and income) across different periods of immigration where possible. To explore trends in the data we compared the data from NWS to the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). While Census data can be helpful in determining potential issues and challenges in the community, it comes with its own

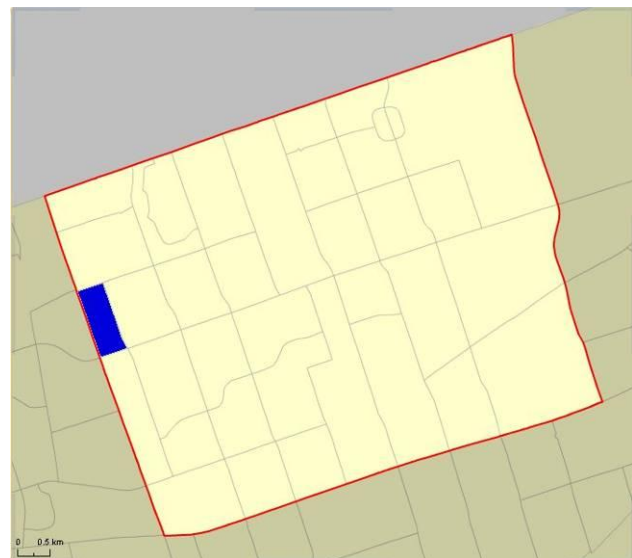
set of limitations. Census data is approximately 4 years old as it was compiled in 2006. There may have been changes in the community since 2006 especially employment data. The recent economic recession and its impacts on employment are not reflected in the data. While the Community Social Data Strategy was helpful in providing access to some cross-tabulations of data and maps, some data was not available for comparison.



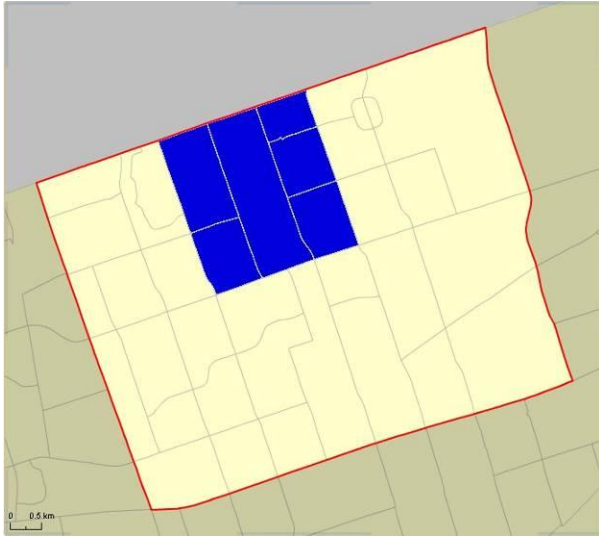
Map 2, Census Tracts 378.20 and 378.18

The NWS LIP area is made up of 37 census tracts. In the data gathering, a few census tracts stood out with consistent issues. Census tracts 378.20 and 378.18 are where Alton Towers are located. The Alton Towers census tracts showed a high rate of lone female parent led families, people living alone and immigrants who had moved into the area within the last five years. Incomes in these two census tracts were generally low with many families with incomes under \$10,000. Unemployment in these two census tracts is generally quite high, in all categories. Many seniors also live in these two census tracts.

Similarly, the census tract 376.11 where Chester Le is located presented many significant issues. Chester Le has a high rate of single people, and lone-female-parent families. The population in Chester Le is generally young, with many youth between the ages of 15-24. Unemployment is an issue for the whole population. Youth unemployment is particularly high for the area and unemployment for men is among the highest in the NWS area. Language barriers also pose a problem in the Chester Le area where the knowledge of English is low.



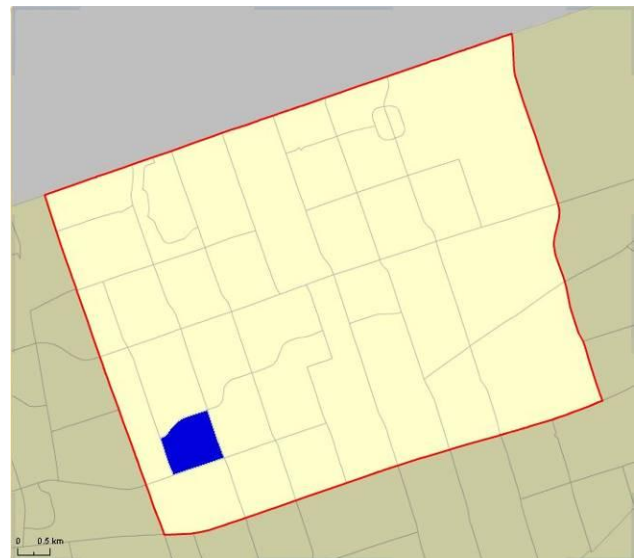
Map 3, Census Tract 376.11



Map 4, Census Tracts 376.06, 376.05, 376.02, 377.04, 377.07, 377.06

Census tract 376.06 is largely a commercial area, with the Miliken GO transit station located at the north end. The census tracts that are located around 376.06 showed significant issues. Census tracts 376.05, 376.02, 377.04, 377.07, 377.06 have low levels of education. Most of the residents in these 5 census tracts have not completed beyond grade 9 of high school. Language barriers are a significant issue in these 5 census tracts. Many speak neither English nor French at home, and have low knowledge of English. Also, languages spoken at work are more likely to be languages other than English. Incomes for these 5 tracts are generally low. Median income for all is low especially in tracts 376.05 and 377.06.

One census tract came up repeatedly as significantly different than other tracts in NWS. Tract 375.02 is the neighbourhood around Bridlewood Park. The census tract has a high median income, and has many seniors. Unlike much of the rest of NWS, the rate for knowledge of English is high and there are fewer visible minorities that live in the tract. This tract highlights the importance of differences in issues from community to community within the NWS area. While the following analysis is built on compiled data across all tracts it is important to note that some communities are facing greater hardships than others.



Map 5, Census Tract 375.02

AGE AND FAMILY

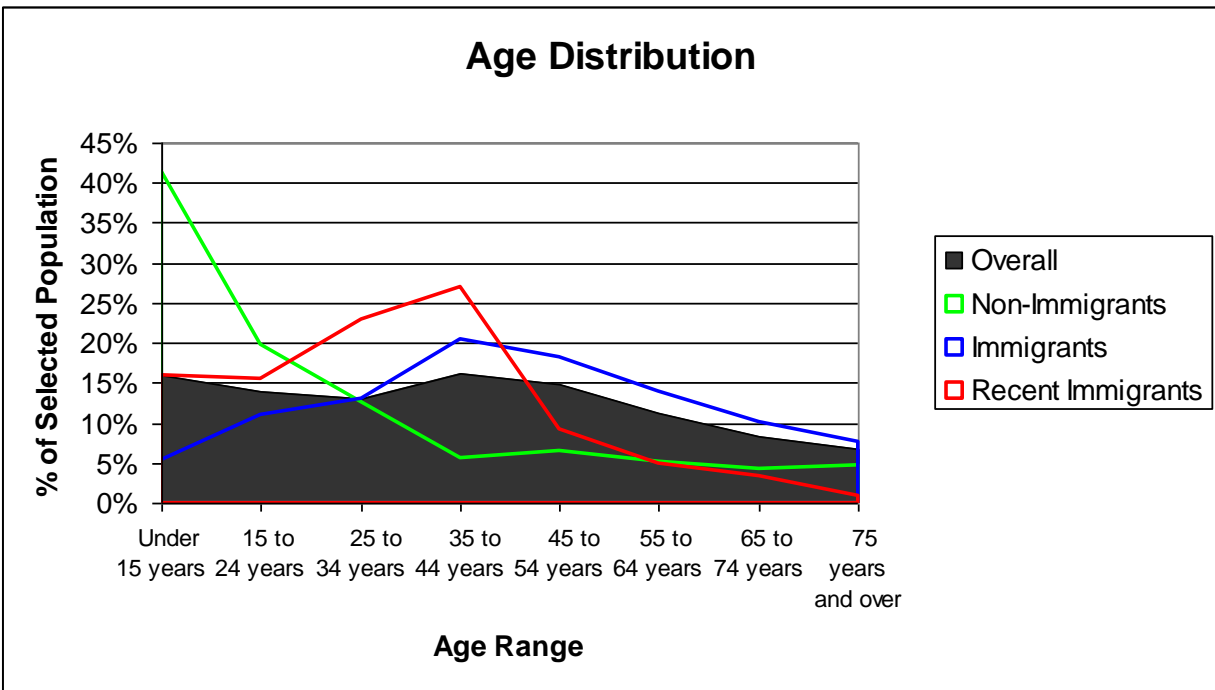


Figure 1, Age and Distribution in the LIP

Age distribution throughout NWS is fairly even with between 7% and 16% of the population in each age group as seen in the graph above. However, age distributions are not as even across different immigration populations in the NWS area. For example, recent immigrants are more likely to be between the ages of 35 and 44 at 27% of the population, whereas, non-immigrants are more likely to be younger, with children under 15 years old making up over 41% of all non-immigrant residents, and youth making up 20% of all non-immigrant residents (both well above the NWS average). In contrast, the children make up only 19% of CMA residents.

Age of immigration	CMA	NWS Recent Immigrants
Under 5 years	7.2%	4.9%
5 to 14 years	17.2%	14.8%
15 to 24 years	22.7%	14.6%
25 to 44 years	42.3%	49.6%
45 years and over	10.7%	16.1%

Table 1, Age of Immigration CMA Compared to LIP Recent Immigrants

Furthermore, there are very few NWS recent immigrants between 0-24 years old, relative to the CMA average. This indicates that many of the recent immigrants in the NWS area are coming to Canada as young adults without any children (Table 1). However, the high proportion

of non-immigrant children combined with the low rate of child immigration, and the low number of non-immigrant adults suggests that many of the non-immigrant children in the area are being born in immigrant households, and that recent immigrants are having a significant number of children in their first 5 years of arrival.

These non-immigrant child and youth populations living in the homes of immigrants, signals a larger impact of the area’s immigrant population, which will place greater demands on the settlement system as many non-immigrants in the NWS area are 2nd generation Canadians likely experiencing many of the same challenges and issues of young immigrant families.

Over half (56.1%) of the population is legally married, and 30.3% of the population is single. Recent immigrants are more likely to be married at 71.5% of the population. There is a slightly higher rate of lone-parent families in NWS area at 18.2% of NWS compared to 16.9% of the CMA. Data on lone-parent families by immigration was not available but the high rate of marriage among immigrants suggests that the many of the lone-parent families are headed by Canadian-born parents.

IMMIGRATION AND ETHNICITY

The NWS area is largely made up of visible minorities, which account for 80.2% of the total population. This is high compared to the CMA where only 42.9% of residents are visible minorities. Immigrants are more than twice as likely to be visible minorities (89.8%) than non-immigrants (40.6%). Nearly all (97%) of the immigrants that came to Canada in the last 15 years (1991-2006) are visible minorities. However, immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1991 had a significantly lower proportion of visible minorities.

	Total NWS Population	Non-Immigrants	Immigrants	2006-2001	2001-1996	1996-1991	Before 1991
Visible Minority	80.2%	40.6%	89.8%	97.9%	97.4%	96.1%	79.7%
Non-VM	19.8%	59.4%	10.2%	2.1%	2.6%	3.9%	20.3%

Table 2, Visible Minorities and Period of Immigration

Of the visible minorities in NWS, the largest visible minority group is Chinese (49.2%), with sizeable South Asian (15.0%), and Black (5.9%) populations.

The number of Chinese residents in Northwest Scarborough has a significant influence on the entire neighbourhood. Over 60% of immigrants and nearly 50% of non-immigrants living in the NWS area are Chinese. South Asians in NWS are slightly more likely to be immigrants than non-

immigrants. The Black population in NWS, however, has a higher population of non-immigrants (20% of all non-immigrants) with close to 4 times the population of immigrants.

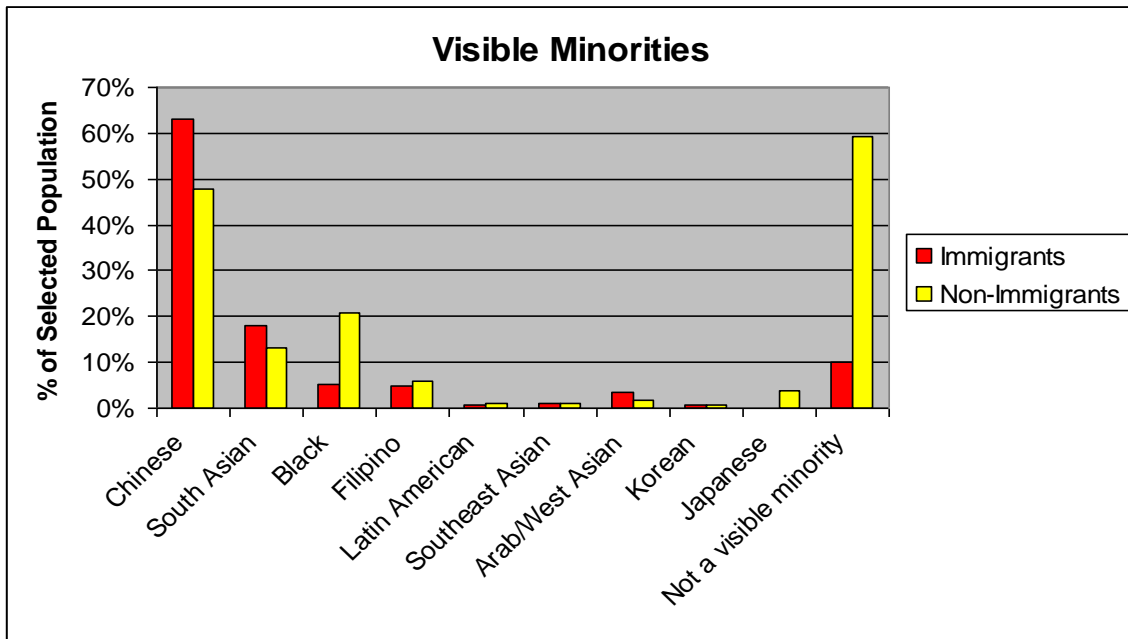


Figure 2, Visible Minorities and Proportion of Immigrants to Non-Immigrants

Figure 2 demonstrates the large proportion of Chinese ethnicities living in Northwest Scarborough as well as the diversity of the other ethnicities present in the NWS area. This diversity includes large portions of East Indian and Sri Lankan people at 8.1% and 4.6% respectively (accounting for a significant proportion of the South Asian visible minority community). There is also a sizeable Filipino population at 4.2% of all residents in the area. Jamaican (2.8%) and other Caribbean and African countries make up a significant portion of the ethnicities of the black visible minority group.

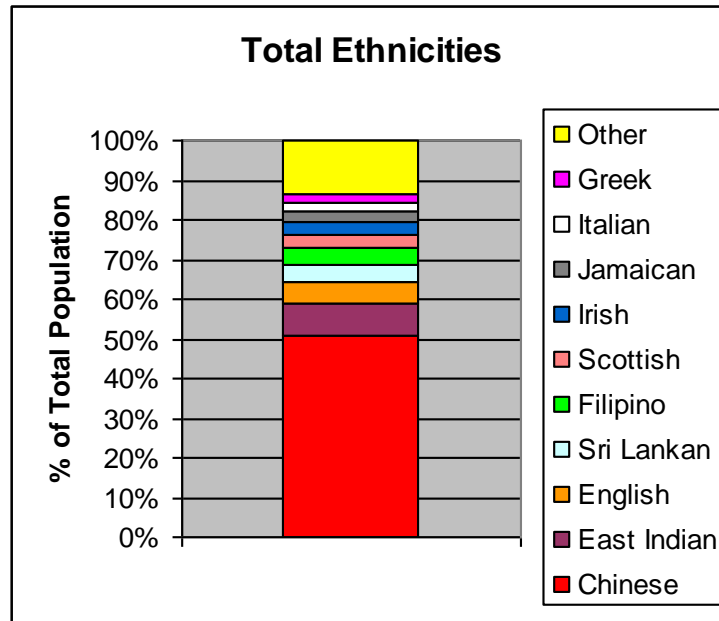


Figure 3, Ethnicities in the LIP

Ethnicities in NWS are also changing. While Chinese ethnicities are the largest ethnic group, they are continuing to grow:

Visible Minority Top 3	Visible Minority Top 3, Recent Immigrants
1. Chinese 49.19%	1. Chinese 67.3%
2. South Asian 14.96%	2. South Asian 17.7%
3. Black 5.93%	3. Black 2.1%

Table 3, Top 3 Visible Minorities in the LIP

Table 3 highlights an important shift in the Northwest Scarborough population: the area is becoming more homogenous as the Chinese population steadily grows and most other ethnicities are on the decline, based on immigration data into the area.

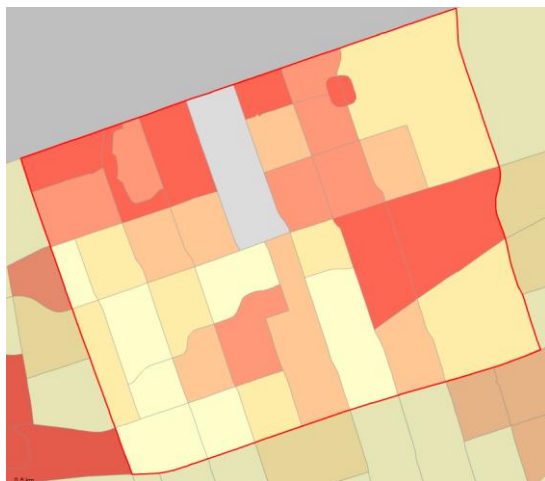
As a whole, immigrants make up a sizeable portion of the area at 69.5% of the population compared to the CMA of 45.7%. Recent immigrants account for 22.8%, nearly triple the proportion of recent immigrants in the CMA of 8.8%. This indicates a diverse and quickly growing immigrant community in Northwest Scarborough. However, much of the immigration in the area has followed the pattern set after 1991. Table 4 below shows that only 47% of the immigrants that came to Canada before 1991 came from China, while between 61% and 69% of recent immigrants came from China in all periods after 1991. Conversely, very few immigrants in the last 15 years are black with the most sizeable black immigrant population coming to

Canada before 1991. The South Asian immigration, which rose sharply after 1991, peaked between 1996 and 2001 at 23% of all immigrants from that time period, and has since dropped to 17%, the lowest proportion since 1991. This may suggest an increasingly large enclave of Chinese residents and a potential future decline in the South Asian presence in the community. Further assessment would be useful to identify the long term impact of this early trend.

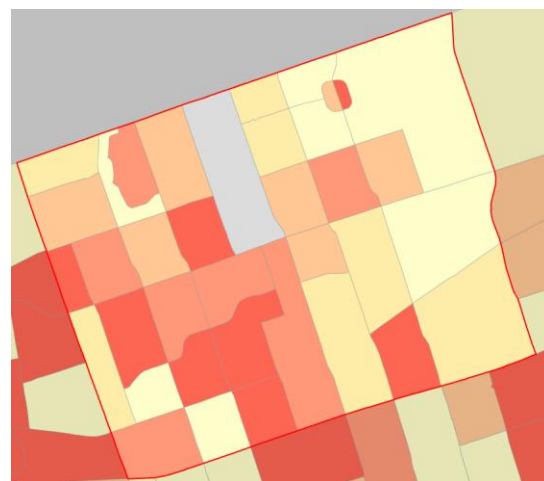
	2001-2006	1996-2001	1991-1996	before 1991
Chinese	69%	61%	61%	47%
South Asian	17%	23%	19%	12%
Black	2%	2%	3%	8%
Filipino	4%	3%	5%	4%
Arab	4%	5%	3%	2%

Table 4, Visible Minority by Period of Immigration

Immigrants that came to Canada in different periods are also living in different parts of Northwest Scarborough. Maps 6 and 7 depict concentrations of recent immigrants in relation to the overall immigrant population (the darker areas indicates higher concentrations). Recent immigrants are more likely to move into the southwest corner of the area, while Alton Towers remains an area of high recent immigration.



Map 6, All Immigrants

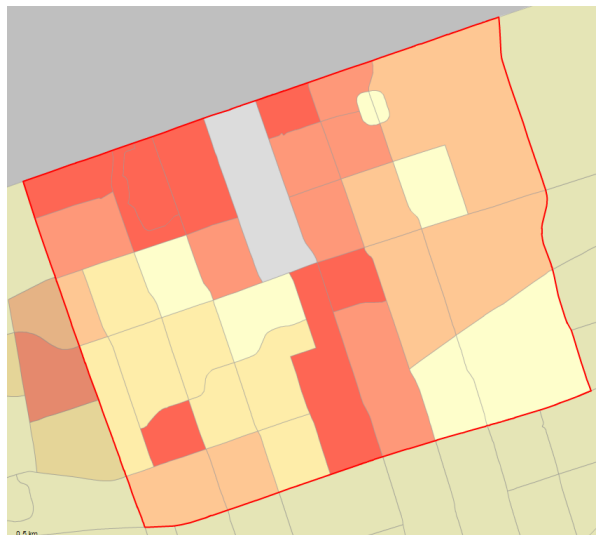


Map 7, Recent Immigrants

The NWS area is even more profoundly influenced by immigrants than immigration data suggests, as many of the non-immigrants in NWS are second generation children or youth living in the homes of immigrants.

CHINESE POPULATION

The Chinese population in NWS is the most consistent ethnic group in the last 15 years and possibly longer. It is not evident from existing data whether or not the older Chinese population in Northwest Scarborough immigrated to the area over 15 years ago, or whether they immigrated to Canada and lived in other parts of Toronto for a number of years prior to moving to the area. If the latter, then the area is changing more rapidly than anticipated. The Chinese ethnicity makes up half of the NWS population and two thirds of the recent immigrant population. The Chinese population in NWS is growing at an increased rate. This continued growth of the Chinese population, and established nature of the community indicates that there are some well formed social network that exist and will be explored further as it relates to issues of language, employment, and income. Moreover, the Chinese population in NWS faces the greatest language barriers with 23.9% of all Chinese populations with no knowledge of English. The rate of no knowledge of English for the Chinese population is very high compared to the CMA average of 4.2% and the NWS average of 13%.



Map 8, Recent Immigrants from East Asia

LANGUAGE

English is becoming less common of a language in Northwest Scarborough. Already a significant proportion of the NWS area residents speak a language other than English most often at home (55.7%) compared to the CMA at 27.9%. These numbers are even more stark for recent immigrants in the NWS area where 9 in 10 (90.3%) speak a language other than English most often at home. Language spoken most often at home is an indication of residents' comfort levels with particular languages and these significant numbers indicate significant language barriers in Northwest Scarborough.

Other than English, the top 3 languages spoken at home are Cantonese 17.55%, Mandarin 6.19% and Tamil 5.04%. Again, differences in languages spoken between the overall population and recent immigrants indicate that the NWS population is developing greater concentrations of Chinese language speakers in the area. Of NWS recent immigrants, the languages spoken at home are Cantonese 10.4%, Chinese not specified 30.3%, Mandarin 20.7% and Tamil 5.9%.

NWS Overall	NWS Recent Immigrants
Cantonese 17.6%	Chinese 30.3%
Chinese 17.3%	Mandarin 20.7%
Mandarin 6.2%	Cantonese 10.4%
Tamil 5.0%	Tamil 5.9%

Table 5, Languages spoken at home

Within the Chinese language speaking populations, other changes are emerging. More Mandarin speakers are immigrating to NWS as the numbers of Cantonese speakers immigrating to NWS is dropping. Of all immigrants, Mandarin makes up 6.2% of languages spoken most often at home. Mandarin makes up 20.7% of recent immigrants’ language spoken. Languages spoken by Chinese immigrants are on the rise as a whole with 41.1% of immigrants and 61.4% of recent immigrants speaking a Chinese language most often.

Tamil speakers are on a slight rise where they account for 5.0% of all immigrants and 5.9% of recent immigrants. Urdu and Tagalog make up some increased proportions of languages spoken most often by recent immigrants at 2.2% and 2.0% respectively. This is an increase from 1.0% and 1.3% of total NWS languages.

Of all NWS residents, 13.7% do not speak or write English. This is more than triple the CMA average of 4.2%. This indicates significant language barriers in NWS. Recent immigrants are even less likely to be able to speak English at 21.6% of the population. This number is likely driven by the large Chinese immigrant population that are also less likely to be able to speak English (23.9% of all Chinese residents do not speak English).

The Chinese population faces the biggest language barriers while South Asians are more likely to speak English, with only 4.0% of the East Indian population and 6.9% of the Sri Lankan population with no knowledge of English. This is of particular concern for the Chinese community and the entire Northwest Scarborough because the Chinese population makes up just over half of the population in NWS.

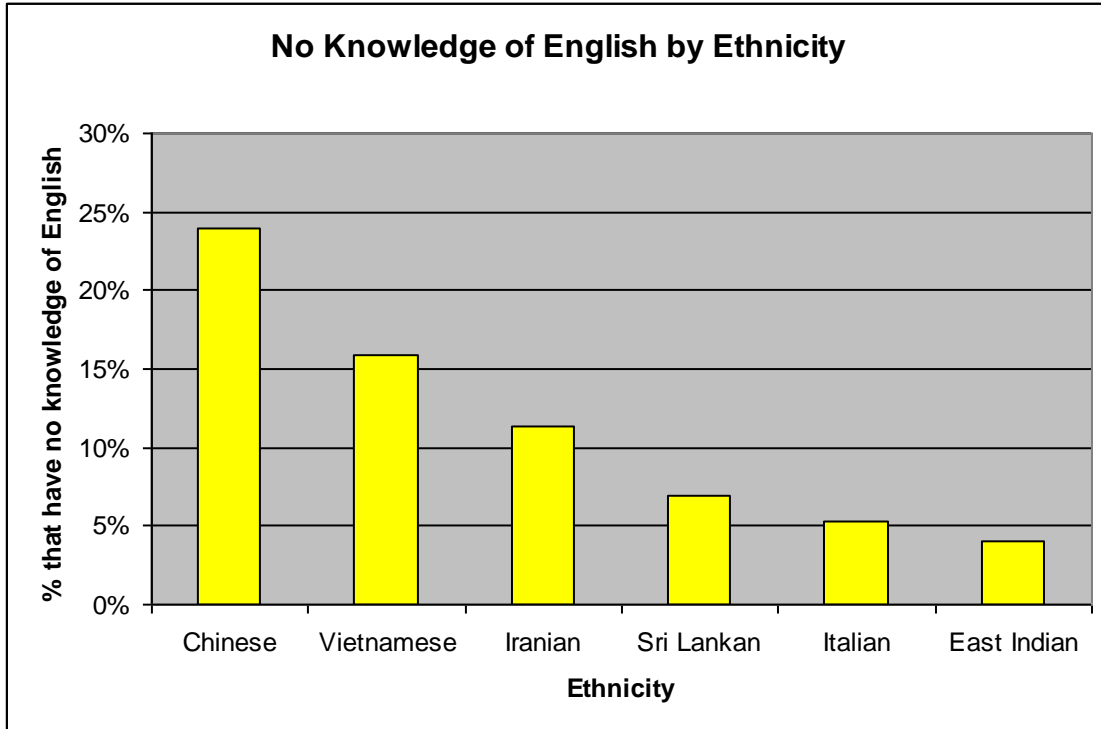
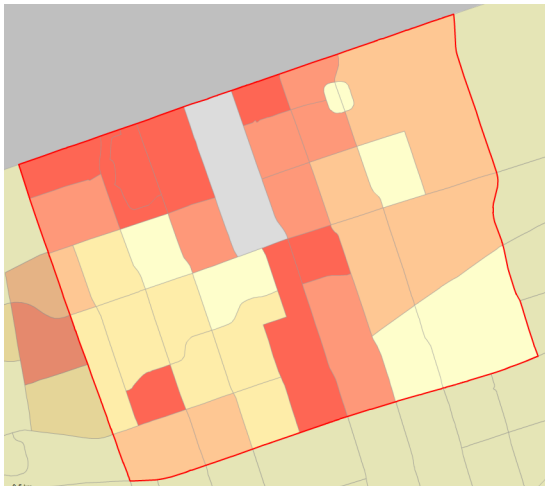
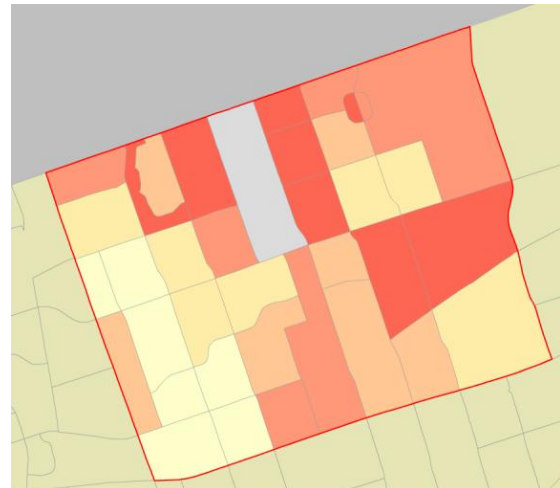


Figure 4, No knowledge of English by ethnicity

Just under a quarter of the Chinese population has knowledge of English, while the Vietnamese and Iranian populations having just over 15% and 11% respectively. While these numbers are significant, the Vietnamese and Iranian populations are small and make up 1% and 2% of the NWS population respectively.



Map 9, Recent Immigrants from East Asia



Map 10, No Knowledge of English

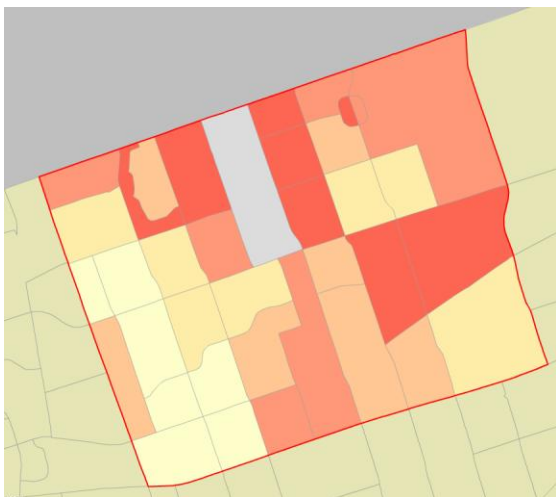
Language barriers are less present for non-immigrants. Only 20.5% of non-immigrants speak a language other than English as their first language compared to overall 55.7% in NWS.

However, the fact that 1 in 5 non-immigrants speak a language other than English most often at home is further indication of some of the challenges facing 2nd generation Canadians likely living with immigrant families.

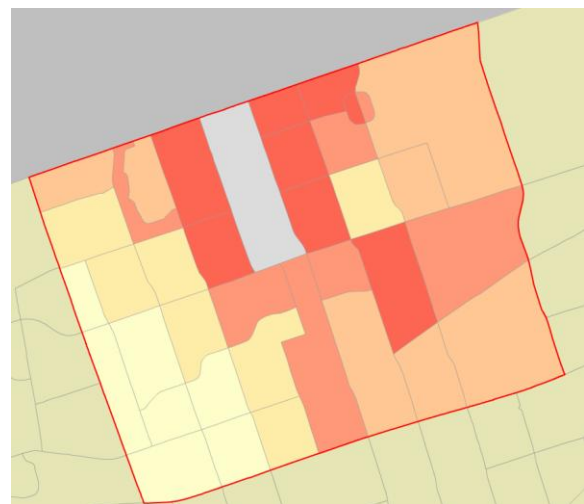
The high proportions of recent immigrants that do not speak English indicate potential employment barriers because of low language skills. However, there are potentially many language opportunities for Chinese recent immigrants given the size of the Chinese community in the area and a language-specific economy in the area.

JOBS AND EDUCATION

Data on languages spoken at work reinforces the idea of a growing language-specific enclave in NWS. The high proportion of Chinese speaking residents has had a significant impact on the economy in the area which could be reducing language barriers to employment for the Chinese community. Nearly 1 in 7 (14.2%) of working residents speak a language other than English at work, and nearly all (94%) languages spoken at work are either Cantonese (34%), Mandarin (11%), or not specified Chinese (49%). This means that 1 in 7 residents are able to work in a Chinese-speaking economy, without knowledge of English. Because the Chinese population makes up about ½ of the NWS population and nearly 100% of other languages spoken most often at work, Chinese populations would be nearly twice as likely to speak a language other than English at work (approximately 28% of Chinese residents in the NWS area). Recent immigrants are even more likely to find work that does not require English at 28.5% of the recent immigrant population. While a significant language-specific economy in the area may be helping reduce language barriers to employment, those barriers will still exist, and the lack of English will likely narrow the range of employment opportunities and limit access to other benefits.



Map 11, No Knowledge of English



Map 12, Languages other than English used at work

Furthermore, while language-specific economies can help address unemployment issues for some Chinese populations, they can be slower to respond to changing language needs in the community. According to the 2006 Census data, Cantonese was used more than 3 times as often in the workplace than Mandarin, however, language trends for recent immigrants indicates that more Mandarin speakers are moving into the area at twice the rate of Cantonese speakers. This is a sign of potential increased employment issues for Mandarin speakers beyond 2006. Residents who speak a language other than Chinese, likely do not have access to as significant of a language-specific job market.

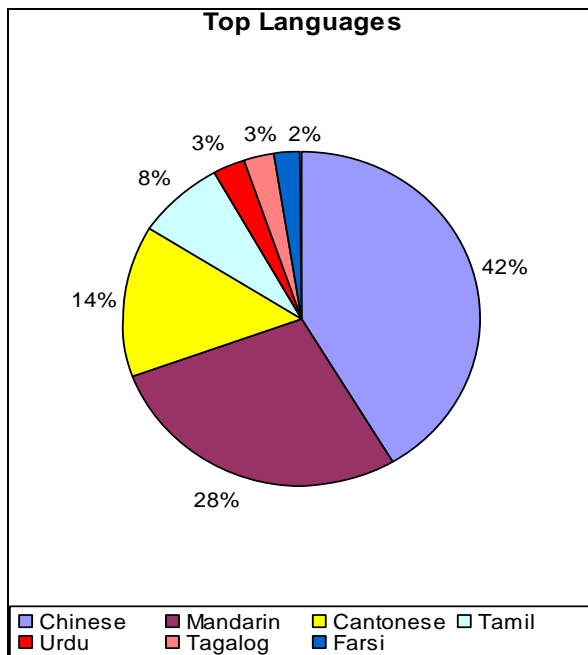


Figure 5, Top Languages in LIP

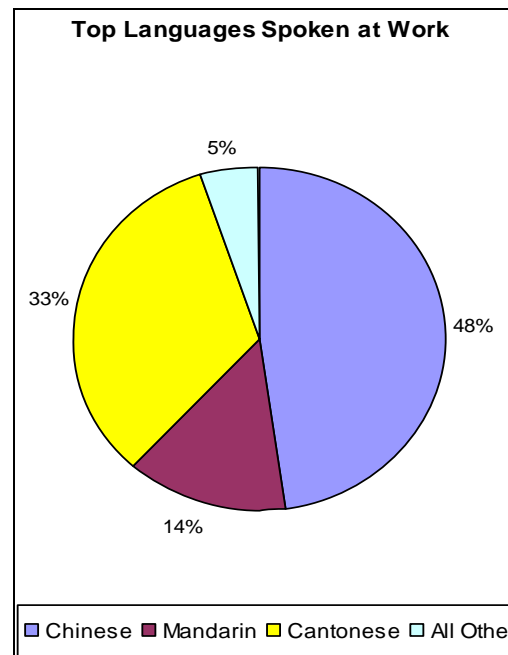


Figure 6, Top Languages Spoken at Work

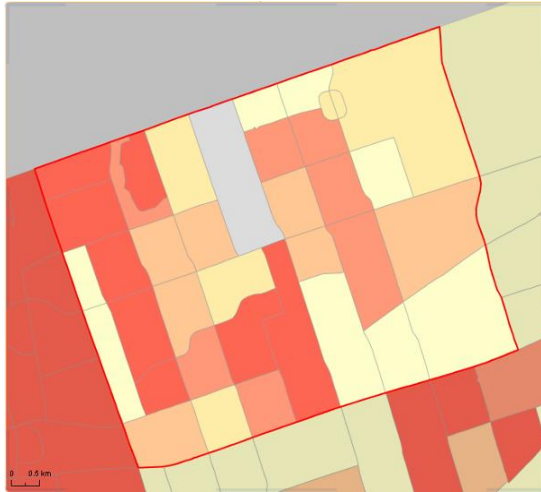
While the language-specific economy is supporting some language speakers, it is not clear that the type of work in this economy is career focused, stable, or well paying. Data on the types of occupations that people in the NWS area hold indicates that many people are working in the occupations that pay the lowest wages. The occupations in NWS which are over represented are occupations in the processing, manufacturing and utilities (12.6% compared to a CMA average of 7.1%) and sales and service occupations (24.3% compared to a CMA average of 19.4%). Sales and manufacturing occupations are the two lowest paying occupations according to Statistics Canada. Underrepresented occupations in NWS include management occupations (5.7% compared to a CMA average of 9%) which are the highest paying occupations according to Statistics Canada and occupations in social science, education, government and religion (8% compared to the CMA at 11.9%). Recent immigrants follow the same trend but to a larger extent, even when compared to recent immigrants living in the entire CMA. Table 6 below shows that recent immigrants are more likely than the average recent immigrant in the CMA to work in sales and services and more than 3 times as likely to be working in processing and manufacturing occupations.

Occupations	CMA Recent Immigrants	NWS Recent Immigrants
Sales and Services	22.2%	26.5%
Processing and manufacturing	7.1%	22.9%
Business	21.4%	14.9%
Natural applied sciences	8.1%	11.9%
Trades Transport and equipment	11.9%	9.5%
Management	11.6%	5.3%
Health	4.5%	3.9%
Social Sciences, education, social services	8.4%	3.8%
Art Culture and Rec	3.9%	1.1%
Primary industry	1.0%	0.2%

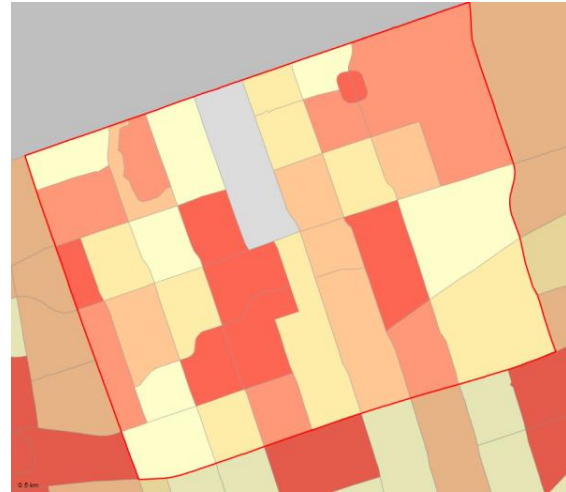
Table 6, Education of immigrants and recent immigrants

The high proportion of Northwest Scarborough residents working in low wage occupations is an indication of people working survival jobs and potentially doing so within the language specific economy.

Typically, education is a step to attaining ones desired career path. However, the significant proportion of people and recent immigrants working survival jobs is contrasted by the general high levels of education in NWS. Recent immigrants are some of the best educated people in Northwest Scarborough – potentially because of government requirements of qualifications and education – but are also the most likely to be working low-wage jobs. Only 21.0% have not completed high school and 37.9% have completed a university degree.



Map 13, With University Degree



Map 14, Unemployment

Geographically, according to Maps 13 and 14, there is little connection between employment and education. Interestingly, non-immigrants are the most likely to have completed high school though they are the least likely to have a university degree. The lowest education levels are found among those immigrants that came to Canada between 1991 and 1996. This is a possible explanation for a small spike in unemployment seen for those immigrants that came to Canada in the same time period (see Unemployment and Underemployment section for more details).

Population	No High School	With University degree
Total	22.7%	24.9%
Non-immigrant	20.3%	22.8%
Immigrants	23.4%	25.6%
before 1991	23.7%	20.5%
1991-1996	25.4%	19.7%
1996-2001	23.2%	30.3%
2001-2006	21.0%	37.9%

Table 7, Education and Period of Immigration

In the case of recent immigrants, working survival jobs is an indication of underemployment, especially when considering the kinds of education received by recent immigrants and the types of occupations obtained. Figure 7 compares the areas of education studied at university for recent immigrants in the NWS area compared to the CMA overall.

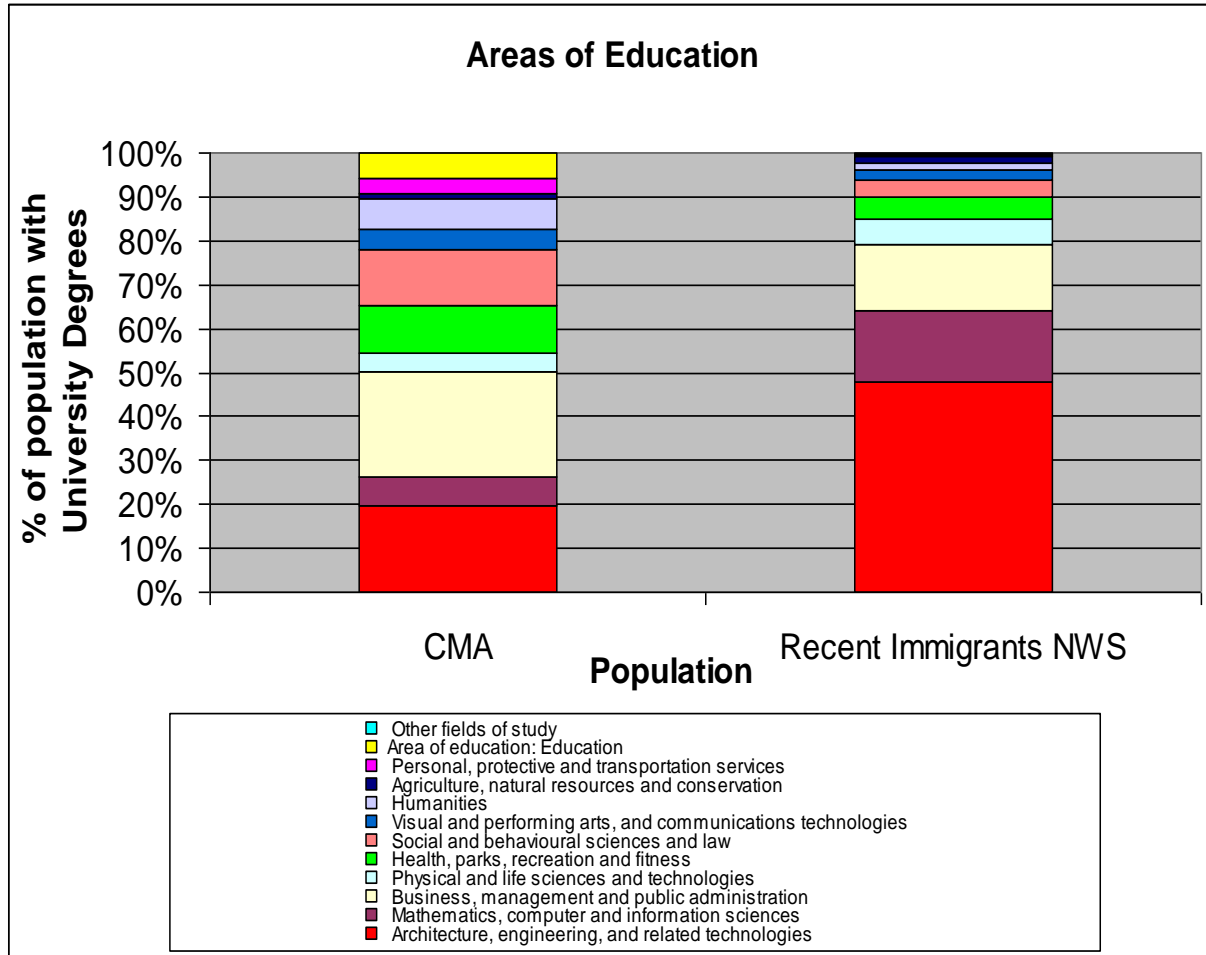


Figure 7, Area of Education and Recent Immigrants in NWS and the CMA

While nearly 4 in 5 (78.8%) recent immigrants have degrees in engineering, math, computers and business related education, and over ½ (58.9%) work in Sales and Services, manufacturing, and trades occupations. Almost all recent immigrants (91.0%) received their degrees outside of Canada indicating potential issues with the recognition of foreign credentials to obtaining employment in the immigrant’s career path. This, combined with the high proportions of immigrants working in lower paying occupations, is a further sign of underemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

The overall unemployment rate for NWS is 5.7% which is lower than the unemployment for the CMA at 6.7%. However, the unemployment rate for recent immigrants in NWS is 14.8% and higher than for recent immigrants in the CMA 12.0%. Unemployment rates tend to improve for some populations the longer that they have been in Canada.

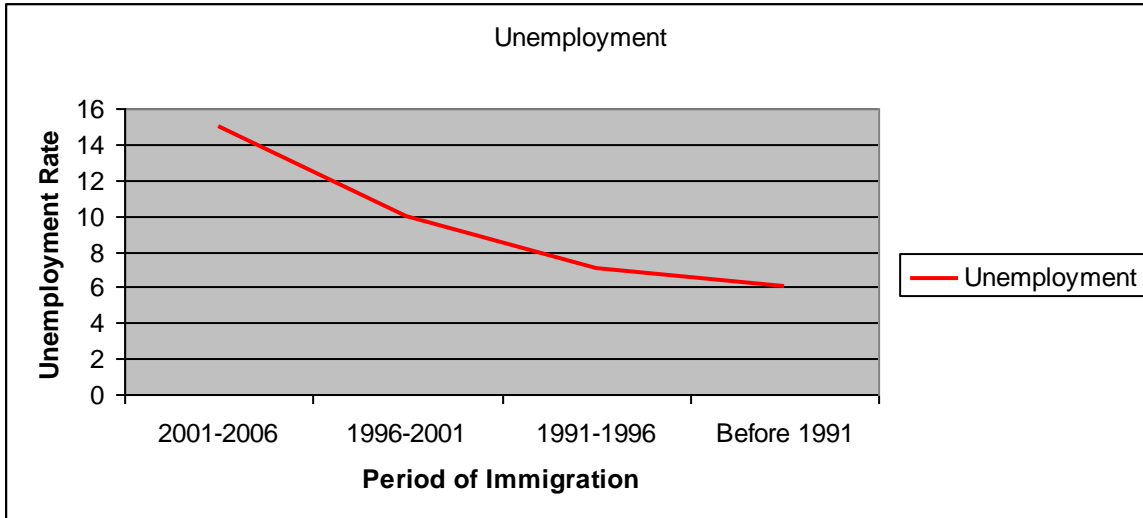


Figure 8, Unemployment Rate and Period of Immigration

The unemployment rate in NWS for immigrant visible minorities is also significantly higher than the NWS average at 9.7%. These unemployment rates are high and likely presenting residents with challenges associated with income and supporting families in Northwest Scarborough. Employment situations have likely worsened under the current economic recession as processing and manufacturing (the second most common occupation of recent immigrants) has been one of the hardest hit occupations.

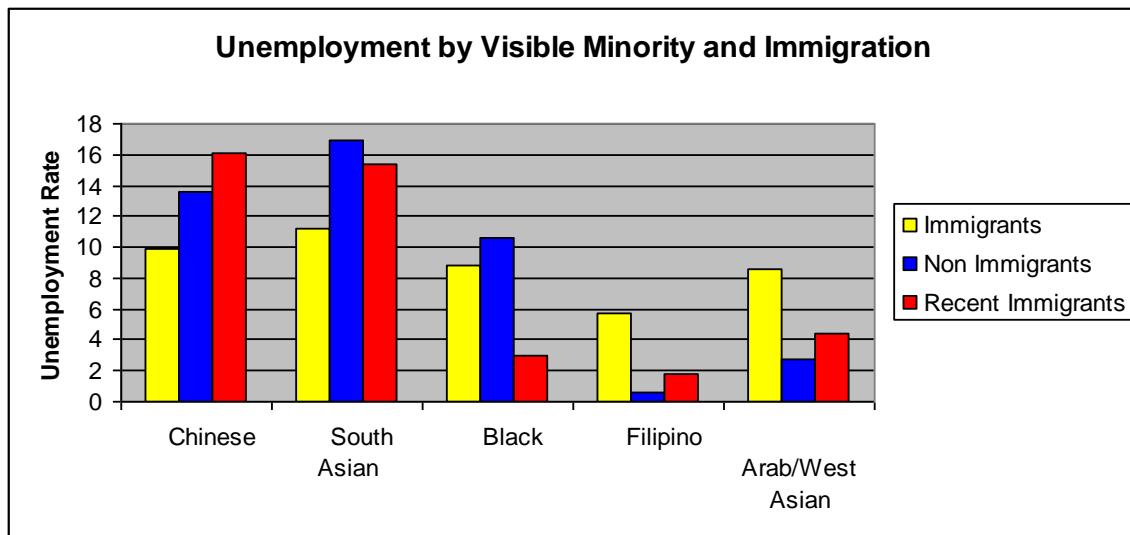


Figure 9, Unemployment by Visible Minority and Immigration

Figure 9 demonstrates some expected and unexpected trends in employment across visible minority populations and periods of immigration. Not surprisingly, unemployment rates are highest for recent immigrants. Interestingly, non-immigrants in some visible minority groups

have higher unemployment rates than the average immigrants living in Northwest Scarborough.

For the Chinese population, the unemployment rate for non-immigrants is 13.6% compared to 9.9% for immigrants. The unemployment rate among South Asian and Black non-immigrants is higher than it is for immigrants, including recent immigrants. For Black non-immigrants the rate of unemployment is close to triple the unemployment rate of Black recent immigrants. It is interesting to note that for the top three categories of visible minorities in NWS, the non-immigrant population is facing unemployment rates higher than immigrants, and in some cases higher than recent immigrants.

This trend in employment rates may relate to the educational requirements for immigrants, which ensure that education levels for immigrants are high, relative to Canadian-born residents. High unemployment for non-immigrants may also be connected to the high proportion of non-immigrant youth. Youth overall in NWS have the highest unemployment rate at 12.0%, and youth who are visible minorities have higher unemployment rates at 19%. Since non-immigrants have the highest proportion of youth in their population, unemployment rates would be higher.

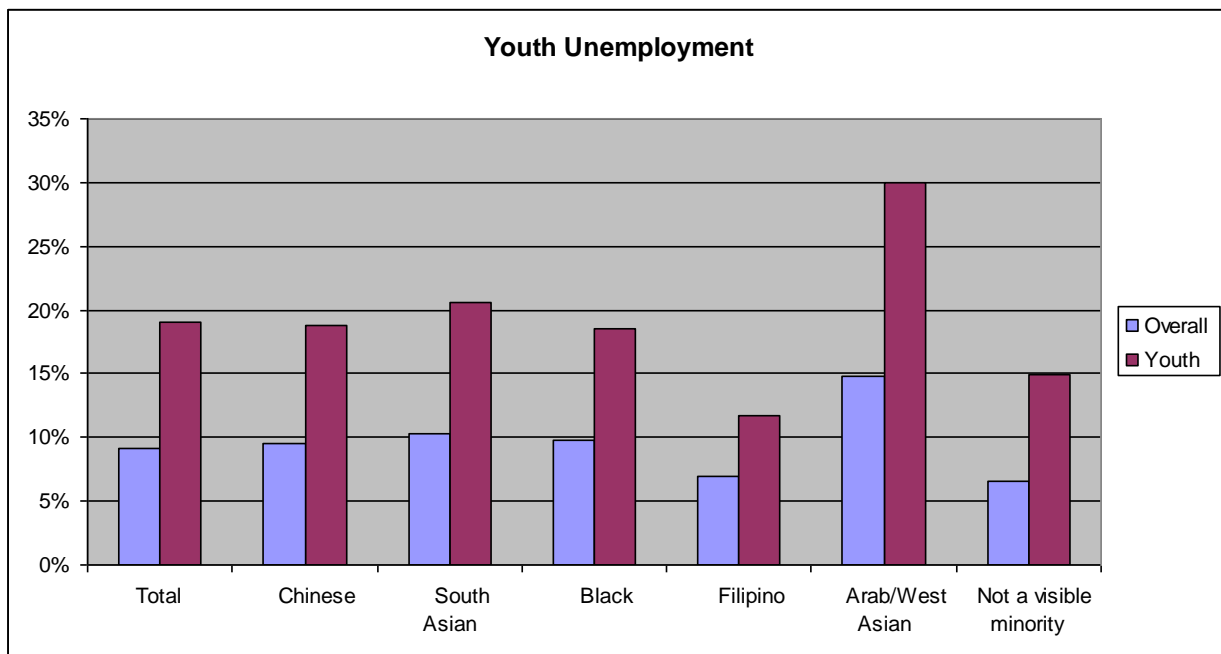
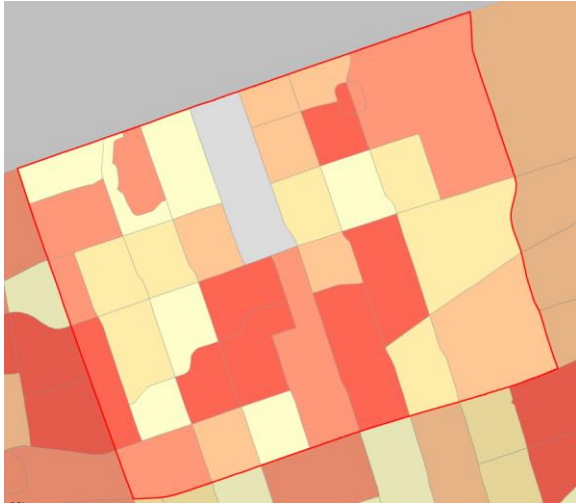


Figure 8, Youth Unemployment

Geographically, youth also seem to be strongly correlated to overall unemployment in Northwest Scarborough. Many of the areas with high youth unemployment also have high overall employment (Maps 15 and 16).



Map 15, Youth Unemployment



Map 16, Overall Unemployment

These trends in unemployment rates may also be caused by a racialized labour market which prevents some visible minorities from finding work, and, as recent research indicates, diminishes the advantages normally associated with having settled in Canada over a longer period. This is corroborated to some extent by the fact that non-immigrant, non-visible minorities have some of the lowest unemployment rates at just over 6%. Regardless of period of immigration, non-visible minorities have lower unemployment rates than visible minorities in Northwest Scarborough (Figure 11).

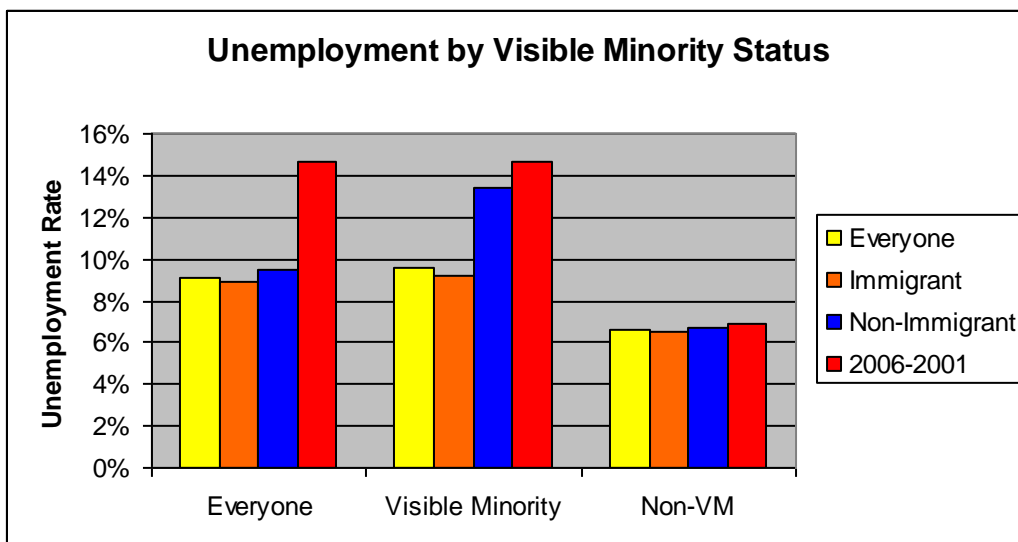


Figure 9, Unemployment by Visible Minority Status

The influence of visible minority status on employment (described above) is particularly concerning for the large non-immigrant children population (41% of all non-immigrants). Many non-immigrant children (86.9%) are visible minorities. These second generation Canadians could face many of the challenges of a racialized labour market.

Besides serious challenges of unemployment in the NWS area, immigrants are facing issues of underemployment as addressed briefly in the previous section. Lack of access to full-time for a full-year jobs is another indicator of underemployment. Full-time, full-year jobs represent the career oriented work that is potentially more long term and more stable than other kinds of employment. In NWS, only half of the residents in NWS worked full-time for the full-year. Of those who worked full-time full-year, more had a university degree (55.8%) than no high school diploma 42.6%. Only 47.9% of non-immigrants worked full-time, full-year while immigrants have a slightly higher rate of working full-time, full-year 51.6%.

Recent immigrants had the lowest rate for people working full-time, full-year at 35.3%. Recent immigrants also have the lowest rate of working full-time, full-year with a university degree at 41.0%. Immigrants who arrived before 1991 have the highest rates for working full-time, full-year in both the no high school diploma and University degree categories. University helps full-time, full-year work but not compared to the rest of the population for recent immigrants. Not having high school particularly has a negative effect on recent immigrants and not on those that have immigrated before 1991.

	All Education Levels Worked full-time, full-year	No High School Worked full-time, full-year	With University Worked full-time, full-year
Total	50.6%	42.6%	55.8%
Non-immigrant	47.9%	36.1%	55.1%
Immigrants	51.6%	44.7%	56.0%
before 1991	61.2%	58.8%	65.0%
1991-1996	50.7%	41.5%	60.0%
1996-2001	48.8%	43.0%	60.0%
2001-2006	35.3%	24.5%	41.0%

Table 8, Worked Full-Time, Full-Year by Period of Immigration

Gender has an impact on finding full-time, full-year work. More males have full-time, full-year work 53.8% than females 46.4%. Overall, males are working full-time, full-year, and women are more likely to be working part-time. These findings indicate a potentially gendered labour

market as well. The lower proportion of recent immigrants working full-year, full-time is an indication of underemployment.

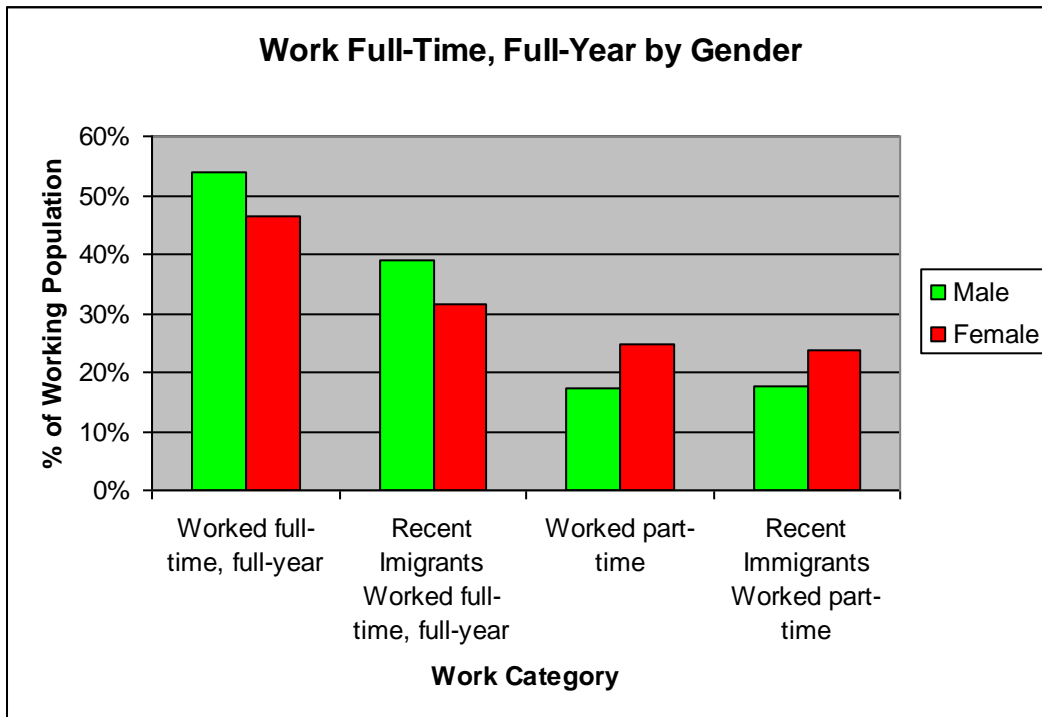


Figure 10, Worked Full-Time, Full-Year by Gender

In NWS, residents are less likely to be earning employment income than the CMA average. For recent immigrants in the NWS area the picture is closer. Recent immigrants are less likely than the average CMA resident to have employment income between the ages of 25-44 years old. While in the categories of 45-74 years old, recent immigrants in NWS are more likely to have employment income than the CMA average. 15-24 year old immigrants and recent immigrants in NWS are significantly less likely to have employment income. The gap is even more significant for recent immigrants between the ages of 15-24.

Total NWS with Employment Income	NWS	NWS Recent Immigrants	CMA Recent Immigrants
Total - Age groups	66.7%	74.8%	76.1%
15 to 24 years	75.9%	67.4%	76.6%
25 to 34 years	82.7%	80.6%	81.3%
35 to 44 years	83.3%	80.6%	81.6%

45 to 54 years	84.2%	79.4%	77.8%
55 to 64 years	69.2%	61.3%	58.2%
65 to 74 years	19.1%	30.9%	26.2%
75 years and over	4.8%	5.5%	17.5%

Table 9, Employment Income and Immigrants

Another indication of underemployment is evident in the amount of income earned by those who are working. The median employment income for recent immigrants is across the board lower than the CMA. The fact that NWS recent immigrants between 45-74 years old are more likely to be earning employment income but are earning less employment income than the CMA average indicates that recent immigrants are more likely to be working in survival jobs.

Median 2005 individual employment income	NWS Recent Immigrants	CMA Recent Immigrants	Difference
Total - Age groups	\$13,527	\$16,138	-\$2,611
15 to 24 years	\$5,213	\$6,391	-\$1,178
25 to 34 years	\$14,173	\$18,672	-\$4,499
35 to 44 years	\$18,233	\$20,702	-\$2,469
45 to 54 years	\$14,928	\$18,276	-\$3,348
55 to 64 years	\$5,653	\$12,385	-\$6,732
65 to 74 years	\$375	\$8,248	-\$7,873
75 years and over	\$0	\$7,798	-\$7,798

Table 10, Employment Income Difference and Immigrants

Seniors in NWS are earning much less (\$2600) than the CMA. Recent immigrant seniors are, on average, earning \$6248 less than seniors in the CMA. The significantly lower incomes of seniors and especially for recent immigrant seniors in NWS (Table 10) could indicate that seniors in NWS have to be more reliant on their family than most seniors and could face issues of economic independence.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Recent immigrants have significantly lower individual median incomes with an average median income of \$11,918 across census tracts. Incomes are slightly higher in the NWS area at \$18,544, but still low compared to the CMA average of \$22,275. The earlier the period of immigration, the more likely they are to have higher incomes as demonstrated by Figure 13 below. However, it is only after 15 years that immigrants obtain median incomes higher than the average.

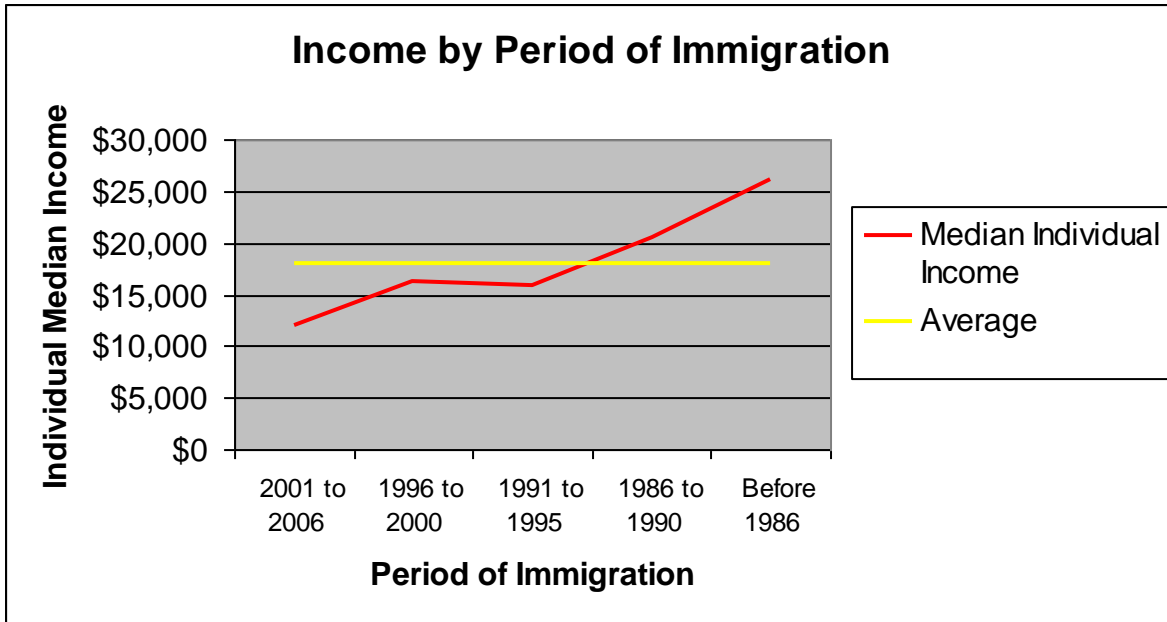
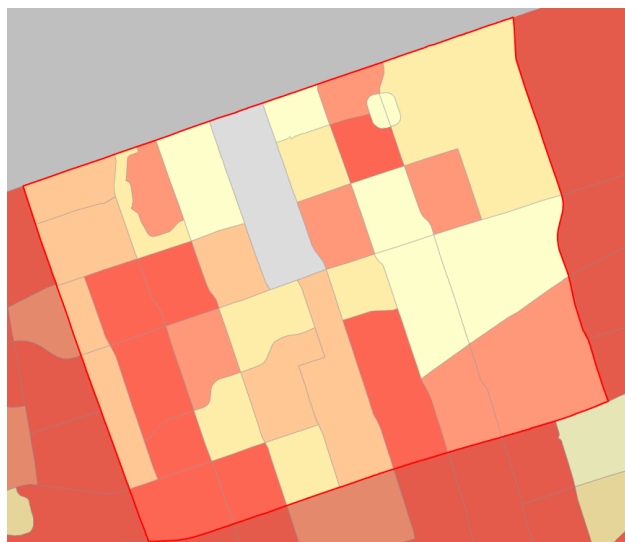


Figure 11, Income by Period of Immigration

Women in Northwest Scarborough have lower incomes at \$16,755 compared to the average of \$18,544, and incomes for recent immigrant women are the lowest at \$10,892. This is not surprising considering the numbers of working full-year, full-time, that indicate that women are more likely to be underemployed than men. In Map 16 below, darker areas represent higher incomes and lighter areas represent lower incomes.

Nearly half (48.4%) of recent immigrants are living below the Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) – a Statistics Canada standard for measuring the minimum economic requirements for a family to sufficiently meet essential needs. This is nearly double the proportion of the average Northwest Scarborough residents at 26.9% and significantly higher than the CMA average of 18.4%.

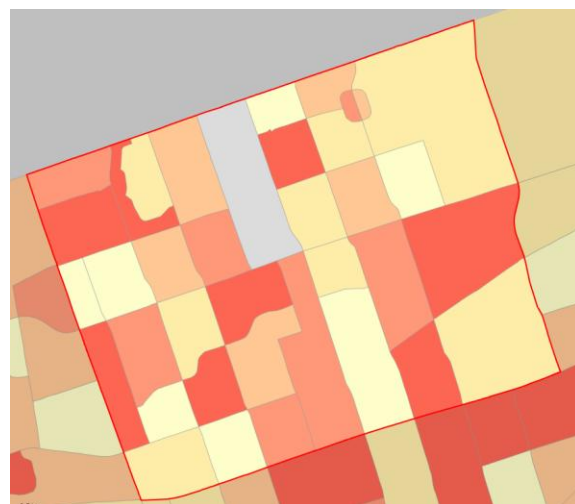


Map 17, Median Individual Income

A further 1 in 3 (32.4%) recent immigrants are earning less than \$10,000 a year. This is low when compared to the average for Northwest Scarborough residents (28.2%), and CMA residents (22.1%). Senior populations in Northwest Scarborough account for a large proportion of those living with incomes below \$10,000. Maps 18 and 19 highlight some geographic patterns for concentrations of seniors, and incomes under \$10,000.



Map 18, Seniors



Map 19, Incomes under \$10,000

The data and Maps 17 and 18 above indicate that there are significant poverty issues in Northwest Scarborough and that incomes vary greatly from community to community within the NWS area. Lone-parent families are potentially facing the greatest financial challenges though data was not available to verify. Based on available data 36.6% of lone-parent families are living below LICO. Considerable poverty in some areas of Northwest Scarborough is

compounded by some potential shortages in affordable housing in the area. While 28.2% of Northwest Scarborough residents are living on incomes below LICO, only 27.4% of residents actually rent while the rest are home-owners or condo-owners. This means that at least 0.8% of residents in the area live with incomes below LICO and own their home. This is reflected in the proportion of residents spending more than 30% of their income on housing. Over 32.5% of Northwest Scarborough residents over-spend on housing compared to 27.1% of CMA residents. Affordability challenges in Northwest Scarborough may have driven some residents to live in multi-family households. Over 8.7% of residents live in multi-family households compared to the CMA average of 4.2% of residents¹. These multi-family households raise potential issues of intergenerational conflict, economic independence and social isolation.

More people in Northwest Scarborough are living with families than living alone. Only 4.7% of NWS residents and 1.3% of recent immigrants live alone (compared to 8.2% of the CMA). Nearly 17% of seniors are living alone in the area, but only 0.1% of recent immigrant seniors live alone (compared to 22.6% of the CMA) indicating that nearly all seniors are living with their families. This highlights further issues economic independence amongst NWS resident families and seniors.

Despite some significant challenges with poverty, income, housing, employment, and language barriers, potential assets in the community can support residents in addressing the challenges that affect them the most.

¹ Housing data was not available by period of immigration.