

Ethno-Racial Groups in Toronto, 1971 - 2001:  
A Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Michael Ornstein

January 2006



**Institute for Social Research**



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Institute for Social Research  
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# Index

List of Tables .....	i
List of Charts .....	ii
Summary .....	iii
Introduction .....	1
1. Identifying Ethno-Racial Groups in the Toronto CMA Using the Canadian Censuses .....	5
Identifying Ethno-Racial Groups in the 2001 Census .....	5
The Minimum Size and Number of Ethno-Racial Groups .....	6
Other Persons with a Single Response to the Question about Ancestry .....	8
Persons with More than One Ancestry .....	8
Combinations of General and Specific Answers .....	8
Persons with “Canadian” Ancestry .....	8
All Other Multiple Responses .....	9
Identifying Ethno-Racial Groups in the 1971 to 1991 Censuses .....	9
Ethno-Racial Group Membership is Not Permanent .....	10
Global Categories of Ethno-Racial Groups in the Toronto CMA, 1971-2001 .....	11
The Changing Ethno-Racial Composition of the Toronto CMA, 1971-2001 .....	12
Aboriginal Groups .....	12
European Groups .....	12
Arab and West Asian Groups .....	13
South Asian Groups .....	13
East Asian Groups .....	14
African Groups .....	14
Caribbean Groups .....	15
South and Central American Groups .....	15
Ethno-Racial Groups and Membership in Visible Minorities .....	16
Conclusion .....	18
2. Demographic Characteristics .....	19
Age Distributions .....	19
Aboriginal Groups .....	20
European Groups .....	21
Arab and West Asian Groups .....	21
South Asian Groups .....	22
East Asian Groups .....	22
Caribbean Groups .....	23
South and Central American Groups .....	23
Immigration to Canada .....	23
European Groups .....	24

Groups from Outside of Europe .....	24
First and Home Languages .....	26
Household Composition of Ethno-Racial Groups .....	28
Summary and Implications .....	32
3. Education .....	34
Aboriginal Groups .....	36
European Groups .....	37
Arab and West Asian Groups .....	38
South Asian Groups .....	39
East Asian Groups .....	40
African Groups .....	41
Caribbean Groups .....	42
South and Central American Groups .....	43
Conclusion .....	44
4. Employment .....	46
Labour Force Characteristics, Occupations and Employment Income .....	48
Aboriginal Groups .....	48
European Groups .....	49
Incomes of Non-European Groups .....	51
Arab and West Asian Groups .....	51
South Asian Groups .....	52
East Asian Groups .....	53
African Groups .....	54
Caribbean Groups .....	55
South and Central American Groups .....	56
Regression Analysis of Ethno-Racial Differences in Income .....	57
Effects of Age, Education and Immigration .....	58
Estimated Effects of Ethno-Racial Group Membership on Employment Income .....	59
Employment Income: 1970-2000 .....	62
Summary and Conclusion .....	64
5. Family Income and Poverty .....	67
Aboriginal Groups .....	71
European Groups .....	72
Non-European Groups .....	75
Arab and West Asian Groups .....	76
South Asian Groups .....	77
East Asian Groups .....	77
African Groups .....	78
Caribbean Groups .....	78
South and Central American Groups .....	79
Conclusion .....	80

6. The New Vertical Mosaic .....	82
Poverty Rates .....	83
Four Categories of Ethno-Racial Groups .....	84
Three Paradigms .....	87
A New, Racialized Vertical Mosaic? .....	89

References .....	90
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Endnotes .....	92
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Tables

Charts

## List of Tables

- 1.1 Population and Growth of Global Ethno-Racial Categories, Toronto CMA, 1971-2001
- 1.2 Population of Ethno-Racial Groups, Toronto CMA, 1971-2001
- 1.3 Proportions of 'Canadians', Aboriginal Persons and Members of Visible Minorities by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
  
- 2.1 Age Distribution by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 2.2 Immigration Status and Year of Settlement in Canada by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 2.3 First Language and Language Spoken at Home by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 2.4 Type of Household by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 2.5 Parents in the Household for Children Under 18 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
  
- 3.1 Education of Persons Age 25 to 34 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 3.2 Education of Persons Age 35-54 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 3.3 Whether in School and Education of Persons Age 18-24, 2001
- 3.4 Education of Women and Men Age 25-34 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 3.5 Education of Persons Age 25-34 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 1971-2001
  
- 4.1a Labour Force Status of Women Age 18-64 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 4.1b Labour Force Status of Men Age 18-64 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 4.2a Occupation of Women Age 18-64 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 4.2b Occupation of Men Age 18-64 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 4.3 Regression of Employment Income on Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education and Immigration by Gender, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 4.4 Mean and Median Employment Income of Full-Time Full-Year Workers by Global Ethno-Racial Category, As a Percentage of the Income of All Europeans, Toronto CMA, 1970-2000
- 4.5a Employment Income of Full-Time Full-Year Women Workers by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 4.5b Employment Income of Full-Time Full-Year Men Workers by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2000
  
- 5.1 Incidence of Low Income and Number Living in Poverty by Age by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 5.2 Incidence of Low Income by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 1970-2000
- 5.3 Incidence of Low Income, by Global Ethno-Racial Category, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 5.4 Income of Economic Families and Non-Family Individuals, by Global Ethno-Racial Category, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 5.5 Income of Economic Families and Non-Family Persons by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2000

## List of Charts

- 1.1 Ethno-Racial Composition of the Toronto CMA, 1971-2001
- 2.1 Age Distribution for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 2.2 Percentage of Immigrants and Non-Permanent Residents for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 2.3 Percent with English as First Language and as Language Spoken at Home for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 2.4 Type of Family for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 3.1 Educational Attainment for Persons Age 25-34 for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 3.2 Educational Attainment for Persons Age 35-54 for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 3.3 Ethno-Racial Groups with 25 Percent or more Non-High School Graduates Age 25-34, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 3.4 Ethno-Racial Groups with Under 20 Percent University Graduates Age 25-34, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 4.1a Labour Force Characteristics of Women 18-64 for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 4.1b Labour Force Characteristics of Men 18-64 for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 4.2a Occupations of Women, Age 18-64 for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 4.2b Occupations of Men, Age 18-64 for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2001
- 4.3 Female and Male Employment Income for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 4.4 Ethno-Racial Groups with Median Employment Income for Women Under \$25,000 or for Men Under \$35,000, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 4.5a Mean Employment Income of Full-Time Full-Year Women Workers, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 4.5b Mean Employment Income of Full-Time Full-Year Men Workers, , Toronto CMA, 2000
- 5.1 Percentage of Persons Below the Low Income Cut-Off for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 5.2 Ethno-Racial Groups with 30 Percent or more Below the Low Income Cut-Off, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 5.3 Incidence of Low Income in 2000 by Age for Global Regions, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 5.4 Median and Mean Incomes of Families and Non-Family Persons for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2000
- 5.5 Incidence of Low Income for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 1970-2000

# Summary

## Ethno-Racial Groups in Toronto, 1971-2001: A Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

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January 2006

This Report provides a detailed description of the demographic and socio-economic conditions of more than one hundred ethno-racial groups in Canada's largest metropolitan area. Expanding the traditional conceptualization of ethnicity in Canada, in terms of the national origins of European settlers and their descendants in Canada, the Report provides analysis of differences *within* the majority and major "visible minority" communities in Toronto.

### **Coverage and Source of Data**

The study covers the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area or *CMA*, which is designed by Statistics Canada on the basis of patterns of commuting to work. The City of Toronto accounts for just over half the population of Toronto CMA, which also includes 23 surrounding municipalities, the largest of which are Brampton, Markham, Mississauga, Oakville and Vaughan.

The Report is based primarily on the 2001 Census, but also provides some comparisons with five previous Censuses conducted between 1971 and 1996. The population is divided into ethno-racial groups on the basis of the question asking: "To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's **ancestors** belong?" [emphasis in original] The analysis includes all ethno-racial groups in the metropolitan area with at least 2500 members in 2001. Most are nationalities, such as British, Argentinian and Nigerian groups. Smaller groups are consolidated into residual categories, such as "other African," and there are categories for persons with joint ancestry such as "South Asian and European." In total, the study covers 113 ethno-racial groups, subdivided into eight global regions, of which 78 are single nationalities.

### **Community Size and Demographic Characteristics**

In 1971 members of non-European ethno-racial groups accounted for five percent of the CMA population of about 2.6 million, compared to nearly forty percent of the 2001 population of 4.6 million. In 2001, about 1.0 percent of the population reported having some Aboriginal ancestry, about a quarter of whom indicated only Aboriginal ancestry. Just over one in seven, 14.4 percent of the CMA population, were from East Asian ethno-racial groups, 10.4 percent were South Asian, 6.0 percent Caribbean, 3.2 percent Arab and West Asian, 2.5 percent African, 2.3 percent South and Central American.

There are wide differences in the age distribution of ethno-racial groups. The African ethno-racial groups are youngest, by a wide margin, with about 40 percent of their population under 18 and less than 3 percent over 65. The European ethno-racial groups are the oldest, with about 20 percent under 18 and 14 percent 65 and older, though the East Asian groups are just somewhat

older. The Aboriginal groups and ethno-racial groups from all the other global regions are substantially younger than the European groups. Even if immigration were to stop completely, these age distributions foretell a continuing decline in the proportion of Torontonians of European origin.

As of May 2001, 44 percent of the Toronto CMA population was born outside of Canada. Almost all Aboriginal people are born in Canada, as are 70 percent of the members of the European ethno-racial groups. Over half the members of the African ethno-racial groups, 60 percent of the members of Caribbean groups, and more than 70 percent of the members of the Arab and West Asian, South Asian, East Asian and South and Central American groups are immigrants. The British and Western European groups include relatively few immigrants. Although there are considerable numbers of immigrants from Southern Europe, most came to Canada some time ago. Groups from Eastern Europe and the former Yugoslavia also include many recent immigrants.

There is also considerable variation in the proportions of one-parent and of multiple family households. More than one quarter of members of the African and Caribbean ethno-racial groups live in female one-parent households, as well as about 17 percent of the members of Aboriginal groups and 13 percent of South and Central American groups. Almost one in five South Asians and one in six East Asians lives in a multiple family household.

### **Education**

Between 1971 and 2001, the proportion of young adults between the ages of 25 and 34 who were university graduates *tripled* to 31.5 percent, at the same time as the proportion who had not completed high school dropped by nearly half to 18.0 percent. The broad trend is accompanied by wide and continuing differences in the educational attainment of ethno-racial groups, between and within global regions. For persons 25 to 34, the proportion of university graduates varies from 43.7 percent of East Asians, to about 35 percent for the South Asian and the Arab and West Asian groups, 30 percent for the European groups, and 15-20 percent for the African, Caribbean and South American regions. The range in the proportion of high school graduates, again for ages 25-34 is much narrower, from 76.3 to 83.5 percent for the eight global regions.

At the same time there is systematic variation *within* the global relations. Among the Europeans, young Latvians, Bulgarians, Romanians and Russians have very high proportions of university graduates, as do the Nigerians relative to other African ethno-racial groups. Among the East and South Asian groups, the proportions of university graduates are lowest for the Vietnamese, Sri Lankans and Tamils.

The proportion of persons 25-34 who have not completed high school is more than 30 percent for the Aboriginal, Portuguese, Iraqi, Afghan, "Other West Asian," Sri Lankan, Tamil, Vietnamese, "Other Southeast Asian," Ethiopian, Somali and Grenadian groups. Many of these young people, who were between 25 and 34 at the time of the 2001 Census, came to Canada in their early teens, and did not have English as their first language.

## Employment

The degree of polarization in the labour market experience of European and non-European ethno-racial groups is a striking contrast to the educational profiles. The *mean* income of European men between 18 and 64, who were employed mainly full-time and for 40 weeks or more in 2000, was \$65,200, compared to the range from \$39,300 to \$47,400 for the seven other global groups. The variation in *median* annual income was somewhat smaller; the figure was \$48,000 for European men, compared to a range from \$33,000 to \$40,000 for the seven other global groups. For women, the pattern is similar, but the range is much narrower. Regression analysis shows that these ethno-racial differences are *not* the result of the Europeans being older, nor could they result from educational differentials, because the Europeans do not have more education, on average.

Ethno-racial differences in labour force participation, especially for women, and in unemployment and part-time work, reinforce the advantage of European women and men, whose unemployment rates (in May 2001) were less than 5 percent – close to the “frictional” rate. The average unemployment rates of Arab and West Asian, South Asian and African men exceeded 10 percent. For men the differences in labour force participation and part-time work are quite small.

Within the global regions, there are also substantial differences in the income and labour force characteristics of the individual ethno-racial groups. These reflect the more “continuous” effects of human capital, so that groups with fewer very young workers, with more education and whose peak immigration was earlier tend to have higher incomes. The ethno-racial groups with the most difficulty are from refugee-producing countries, including Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, countries of the former Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka (affecting both the Sri Lankan and Tamil groups), El Salvador and other countries of Central America, and Ethiopia and Somalia. Many immigrants from these nations emigrated in circumstances they could not control, whether or not they were refugees; often they did not come directly to Canada but spent time in refugee camps or in countries that would not accept them permanently; and many arrived in Toronto without knowing much English.

Accounting for the effects of age, education and immigration still leaves a gap of about 20 percent in the income of men from European and non-European ethno-racial groups, with the members of the African groups somewhat worse off (about 25 percent lower) and the South and Central Americans somewhat better off (about 17 percent). The gap is smaller for women – about 17 percent for the African and South and Central American and South Asian groups and 12 percent for all the others. While the relative standings of women and men from the same ethno-racial group are quite similar, the difference in the average income of women and men *in the same ethno-racial group* is larger than typical differences between men (or women) from different ethno-racial groups.

The income difference between members of European and non-European groups has grown steadily since 1970. While, initially, the decline in non-European incomes may have reflected changes in the origins and education of new immigrants, this does not account for their

continuing slide in the 1980s and 1990s, which affected both women and men and ethno-racial groups from all the global regions, though some more than others.

### **Family Income and Poverty**

Using Statistics Canada's *low income cut-off* measure or *LICO*, the incidence of poverty ranges from about 5 percent for some European ethno-racial groups to more than 70 percent. About 10 percent of the members of European ethno-racial groups are poor, 20 percent of members of the Aboriginal, South Asian, East Asian, Caribbean and South and Central American groups, 30 percent of members of Arab and West Asian groups (and of persons whose only ancestry is Aboriginal), and 40 percent for the African groups. Comparing the Censuses between 1971 and 2001, ethno-racial differences are not decreasing. The unusually large ethno-racial differences in 1995 incomes, reported in the 1996 Census, result from an unusual coincidence between the Census year and a trough of the economic cycle. While there is an element of judgment in establishing any "poverty line," detailed analysis of the incomes of ethno-racial groups suggests that using an alternative measure would not substantially alter these results.

The income variation among the different South and Central American and the Caribbean groups is quite small, but there is substantial variation within the other global regions. For example, 20.5 percent of all South Asians were below the *low income cut-off*, compared to 53.9 percent for Bangladeshis, 17 percent higher than any other South Asian group. Extreme poverty affects the Somali, Afghan and Ethiopian groups, over half of whose members are below the *low income cut-off*; and the rate of low income is between 40 and 50 percent for the "Other West Asian," Iraqi and Taiwanese groups. No less than fourteen other groups – five of them African, and including the Aboriginal group – have poverty rates between 30 and 40 percent. Extreme economic disadvantage is highly racialized. All twenty of the poorest ethno-racial groups in the Toronto CMA are non-European.

# Introduction

This Report describes the demographic and socio-economic conditions of more than one hundred ethno-racial groups in Canada's largest metropolitan area. Expanding the traditional conceptualization of ethnicity in Canada, in terms of the national origins of European settlers and their descendants in Canada, the idea is to analyze differences *within* the majority and major "visible minority" communities. For example, figures are provided for ten ethno-racial groups with South Asian ancestry, eleven groups with Caribbean ancestry and more than forty European groups.

The focus is on the educational, labour market and economic differences between ethno-racial groups, and especially on the most disadvantaged groups. Identifying these groups and describing their demographic and social characteristics provides a factual basis for social policies addressing their needs. At a time when concern with population aging is so fashionable, the findings redirect attention to young families, with children whose entire lives may be affected by their early poverty, but also to their parents whose hard lives as young adults can turn into lifetime disadvantage.

These demographic, education, employment and income dimensions are not easily separated. The income of adults of working age is most strongly affected by whether they are employed, their hours of work, and their occupations. In turn, access to and the quality of employment is strongly related to education. At the same time, the size of and composition of families, critically affects the translation of individuals' earnings into their standards of living; and, of course, young children depend entirely on the resources of adults in their families.

While there is good reason to emphasize disadvantage, this Report describes the entire distribution of ethno-racial groups. The distribution of income is critical because of what it says about how people live, and how disadvantage and privilege are perpetuated over time and extend from the socio-economic characteristics of communities to broad features of the society and culture. The distribution of income is also important in understanding the future of inequality. While extreme disadvantage is often related to immigration from countries experiencing war or economic breakdown, we also want to identify ethno-racial groups whose long-term disadvantage is marked by lower than average education and employment in less skilled and lower-paying jobs.

Focussing on the differences between ethno-racial groups risks exaggeration – even in a close race, someone comes first. Differences in the characteristics of ethno-racial groups should be understood in the context of the variation among the members of each group, described by statisticians as a comparison of the variation *between* groups to the variation *within* groups. The precise order of groups, say in terms of education or income, is less important than the magnitudes of the differences between groups.

This Report describes the Toronto "Census Metropolitan Area" or CMA.<sup>1</sup> As defined by Statistics Canada, the boundaries of a CMA correspond to the patterns of commuting between

home and work. CMAs are thus a reasonable approximation of the geographical boundary of everyday personal contact. Just over half the total CMA population is in the City of Toronto, and the rest is spread among 23 other municipalities, the largest of which are Brampton, Markham, Mississauga, Oakville and Vaughan.

One advantage of using the Toronto CMA as the basis for this study is that its boundaries are quite stable over time, and were unaffected, for example, by the amalgamation of the new City of Toronto. Another advantage is that the CMA population is nearly twice that of the City of Toronto, so it is possible to identify more ethno-racial groups of sufficient size for analysis. A disadvantage of focussing on the CMA is that the findings do not describe a single municipality, whose government might therefore be more prone to act on the findings. As used in this Report, the term “Torontonians” refers to people living in the Toronto CMA, not only the City of Toronto.

Primarily, the Report is based on Statistics Canada’s 2001 Canadian Census, with a number of comparisons to earlier Censuses taken between 1971 and 1996. The “long form” Census questionnaire, completed by one in every five households since 1981 (one in three in 1971), provides the detailed information required for this research. The other four-fifths of households complete a much shorter questionnaire designed to count the population and provide basic demographic statistics. Because the questions about ancestry in the 1996 and 2001 Censuses are nearly identical, changes in the situations of ethno-racial groups over those five years can be measured exactly, and there are also quite good comparisons to 1986 and 1991. Comparisons with the 1971 and 1981 are interesting but not as exact, due to changes in the Census questionnaire.

In the context of much recent research on visible minorities and immigrant settlement, the focus on ethnicity may seem old fashioned, or even a means to avoid the deep, known inequalities associated with racialization and with immigration and settlement. Such is not the case. Two previous studies of ethno-racial groups in the City of Toronto (Ornstein, 1996, 2000) have shown that analysis of more detailed ethno-racial groups reveals otherwise invisible demographic and socio-economic disparities. Research on ethno-racial groups casts light on immigrant settlement, because it is largely nationalities, rather than larger racialized groups, which have distinct migration histories. Thinking in terms of more detailed ethno-racial groups also draws away from the essentializing involved when, for example, the great variety of Torontonians of African heritage are treated simply as “Black”.

How ethno-racial groups are defined is critical to these findings. Even using the Censuses, by far the largest surveys ever conducted in Canada, not all groups are represented in sufficient numbers to study individually. Further complexity arises from the large numbers of respondents who indicate that they have more than one ethnic or cultural origin. Chapter 1 addresses these methodological issues, as well as describing the numbers and growth of ethno-racial groups in Toronto since 1971.

Chapter 2 describes the demographic characteristics of ethno-racial groups in the Toronto CMA, including their age distributions, the proportion of immigrants and when they settled in Canada,

individuals' first language and the language they speak at home, and the distribution of types of families. While differences in age distributions are often seen in relation to the need for educational, health and other government services, they also affect socio-economic conditions. Especially, younger parents have to care for their children at a time in their lives when a person's earning power is relatively low. Describing the distribution of living arrangements for the members of each ethno-racial group helps understand an important aspect of their daily lives, which is also critical to their economic well being.

Chapter 3 deals with the educational attainment of ethno-racial groups. In order to measure generational change and to take account of the considerable age differences between groups, separate distributions of educational attainment are provided for younger adults, between 25 and 34, and the prime age population, between 35 and 54. An additional tabulation gives the proportions of young people, between 18 and 24, who have not graduated from high school, but are no longer full-time students. A more exact measure of change in the education levels of ethno-racial groups is provided by comparing the proportions of high school graduates and university graduates between the ages of 25 and 34 in the six Censuses between 1971 and 2001. A comparison of the proportions of female and male high school and university graduates casts light on the status of women in each group.

Chapter 4 focuses on employment, measuring labour force status, unemployment, part-time versus full-time work, self-employment, occupations and employment income. Groups experiencing more unemployment are also likely to have more part-time employment and lower pay, but the extent of self-employment and labour force participation rates are quite different dimensions. All these statistics are provided separately for women and men, to increase the precision of measurement as well as to analyze the status of women within ethno-racial groups. Over time comparisons show how the incomes of the different ethno-racial groups have changed between 1971 and 2001. Regression is used to show the extent to which differences in the employment income of ethno-racial groups are the result of differences in their age distributions, education and the proportion of immigrants and when they came to Canada.

Chapter 5 is concerned with the standards of living of ethno-racial groups, measured by the incidence of low income and their mean and median family income. The analysis accounts for family units, because a person's standard of living is affected, first, by whether she or he belongs to a family whose members pool their income and share shelter, food and other necessities (called "economic families" by Statistics Canada), and, second, the form of those families. Once again, results from the 1971 to 2001 Census show the changing inequality between ethno-racial groups.

The tables in this Report provide far more information than can be described in this text. The Tables are intended to be self-explanatory and they allow the reader to make her or his own, more detailed exploration of the characteristics of an individual ethno-racial group, in the context of global regions and the ethno-racial groups within them. Because the findings depend critically on how the ethno-racial groups are defined, the reader should attend to the description of that classification at the beginning of the next chapter.

Regression analysis is often used to compare groups whose members differ in a number of ways at the same time. A common application of regression, for example, is to determine how much of the “gender gap” in earnings can be attributed to differences in the human capital and characteristics of the employers of women and men. Comparing ethno-racial groups, however, requires more than compensating for differences in, say, their distributions of age or years in Canada. It is also necessary to make projections that use information from some groups to project the experience of others. More specifically, the required *assumption* is that the *future* over-time trajectory of groups with many new immigrants is the same as the trajectory of groups whose members arrived some time ago, when economic and social circumstances were different. This is not a blanket argument against regression analysis, but calls for care in the interpretation of the results. Chapter 4 includes a regression analysis of employment.

Any description of inequality leads to questions about its causes. For “newer” groups, the most likely explanation of disadvantage is that ethno-racial differences actually represent the effects of immigration and settlement – of being a newcomer to Canada, and perhaps of not speaking or being fluent in the majority language. This argument cannot be addressed completely by looking *within* ethno-racial groups, because, for the most part, the groups with the largest proportions of new immigrants do not include many individuals who settled a long time ago or were born in Canada. Only a few groups from Eastern Europe include large groups of recent immigrants, immigrants from some time in the past, and people born in Canada. The newcomers in the greatest need, we will see, are from ethno-racial groups whose members are almost all recent immigrants.

# Chapter 1

## Identifying Ethno-Racial Groups in the Toronto CMA Using the Canadian Censuses

Unlike the outcomes studied here, such as education and family income, there is no single, conventional definition of ethno-racial groups that can be applied to the Census data. We need to combine the idea of “ethnic groups,” an expression usually applied to the European nationalities that dominated Toronto until the 1960s, with contemporary concern about racialization, at the same time being careful about the “essentialism” of the broad terms commonly used to describe non-Europeans. Adding further complexity, we want to divide the population into discrete, non-overlapping groups, when nearly a third of the population give two or more answers to the question about their ancestry.

So, this chapter begins with a description of how ethno-racial groups are defined, on the basis of the question about ancestry in the most recent, 1996 and 2001 Censuses and then shows how this classification can be approximated using somewhat different questions in earlier Censuses. This is much more than a technical detail that can be put into an appendix and left to experts. Not only does the definition of ethno-racial groups involve some difficult judgements, it critically affects the differences we find in this research.

Once they are defined, we examine the size of ethno-racial groups since 1971, describing global regions in Table 1.1 and Chart 1.1, and detailed groups in Table 1.2. The figures in these tables reflect immigration patterns, group differences in fertility, intermarriage, and to some extent individuals whose identity changes as they become older. The chapter concludes with a consideration of how membership in our ethno-racial groups, defined on the basis of ancestry, is related to whether a person is Aboriginal or a member of a visible minority group.

### Identifying Ethno-Racial Groups in the 2001 Census

While a walk down one of Toronto’s busier streets will reveal Toronto’s remarkable diversity, the 2001 Census captures this more systematically, simply by asking:

“To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person’s  
**ancestors** belong?”

No pre-specified answers are offered for this question, just four blank boxes. When the Census data are processed and converted to computerized form, those answers are classified into 160 categories, most corresponding to countries (Belgian, Nigerian, etc.), but also including religious groups (such as Jewish and Sikh), racial categories (Black and Indian), sub-national regions (Welsh, Quebecois, Freisian and Gujarati) and no longer existing countries (Czechoslovakian and Yugoslavian). Very infrequent answers are combined into residual categories (such as “Other South American, not elsewhere classified”). To accommodate a small number of respondents who gave more than four answers, up to six answers are classified in the dataset.

The advantage of this type of question is that each respondent can understand the question in her or his own way. On the Census form, the question is qualified with an introductory statement and followed by a list of appropriate answers, as follows:

*While most people in Canada view themselves as Canadians, information on their ancestral origins has been collected since the 1901 Census to capture the changing composition of Canada's diverse population. Therefore, this question refers to the **origins of the person's ancestors**.*

*For example, Canadian, French, English, Chinese, Italian, German, Scottish, Irish, Cree, Micmac, Métis, Inuit (Eskimo), East Indian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Polish, Portuguese, Filipino, Jewish, Greek, Jamaican, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chilean, Somali, etc.*

The list gives a number of clues. For example, it encourages Aboriginal persons to give detailed answers; encourages the answer “Canadian”, by placing it first; suggests that South Asians differentiate themselves from Canadian Aboriginal persons; and suggests the question is about national origins rather than global regions (for example, the list does not include “African”, “Hispanic” or “British”). The broader message is that, except for Canadian Aboriginal persons, one’s origins can be described in terms of existing nation states. Multiple responses are encouraged by the four boxes provided on the Census form, and by the accompanying instruction to “*Specify as many groups as applicable.*”

What are respondents doing when they identify the “ethnic or cultural groups” of their “ancestors”? This seems like a demographic question, whose answer the respondent only has to remember, and for most people answering the Census this must be true. But many of them will still have to make some assumptions. Most persons from Nigeria, for example, will assume that the question is about their country of origin, rather than their identification as a member of one of the tribal groupings of the country (such as Hausa, Ibo or Yoruba); most non-Aboriginal persons who describe themselves as “Canadian” (or American or Australian, or a New Zealander) take this identification as superceding their, most likely European, ancestry; and many persons with multiple origins must make a judgement about which to list. Still other Census respondents must decide whether to emphasize religion over nationality or give both answers, for example Sikhs from the Punjab and Jews from Eastern Europe. Other respondents, despite the question’s boldface reference to “ancestral origins,” will take the question to be about their personal identity or allegiance. Finally, there is some random error in the answers: we know that the people answering questionnaires pay much less attention to the nuances of wording than the people who design them.

### **The Minimum Size and Number of Ethno-Racial Groups**

Because the long form of the Census is administered to a one-fifth sample of *households*, a community with, say, 5000 members in the CMA, is represented by about 1000 Census records of people who live in perhaps 350 different households. While those households can be treated

as a simple random sample, the *individuals* in those households are “clustered” with the households. Other examples of cluster samples include children within school classes, households within neighbourhoods, and employees within firms.

On the Census form, the question about ancestry refers separately to each individual in a household. Members of the same household are more likely to come from the same ethno-racial group than persons from different households, but households are not homogeneous. Not only can married or common-law partners be from different ethno-racial groups, a child may be ascribed the ancestry of one parent, of both parents, or even as having a different ancestry altogether (perhaps “Canadian”).<sup>2</sup>

In deciding how large an ethno-racial group must be to analyze in this report, an important consideration is that some important characteristics of ethno-racial groups relate only to part of the group. For example, Chapter 4 provides statistics on the employment of women between 18 and 64; and Chapter 3 describes the education and labour force status of young people between 18 and 24. An ethno-racial group with 2500 members might include 600 employed women between 18-64, represented by about 120 – one fifth of 600 – Census respondents; and the sample of persons between 18 and 24 would be even smaller.

Establishing the size criterion for the ethno-racial groups analyzed in this report requires balancing the desire to capture the great variety of communities in the CMA with the need for reasonable precision. The latter concern is both substantive and statistical. It is quite common for educational researchers to study school classes that each include just 20 or 25 students. But these classes are essentially statistical objects, which need not be described individually – one examines the distribution of classes, without being concerned about any particular class. In contrast, we need to describe individual ethno-racial groups, as a whole, as well as socially significant groups within them.

A consideration of sampling error also helps with this decision. Since many of the characteristics being measured, such as age, education and occupations, are classified into several categories, it is appropriate to think about the sampling error in, say, an estimate that 20 percent of the sample has some characteristic, such as a university degree. With a sample of 100 people, ninety-five percent of the time (the “95% confidence interval”) the true value is between 12.7 and 29.2 percent; for a sample of 200 the range is 14.7 to 26.2 percent; for 500 it is 16.6 to 23.8 percent; and for 1000 observations it is 17.6 to 22.6 percent.<sup>3</sup> Since our data are from a one-fifth sample of the population, a sample of 100 represents a group with about 500 members in the CMA, a sample of 200 represents a group with about 1000 members, and so on.

In light of these figures, the minimum size for the ethno-racial groups examined in this study was set at 2500, who are represented by Census records for about 500 individuals.<sup>4</sup> Assuming clustering has no effect, estimates of characteristics of the entire group in the range between about 20 and 80 percent (such as the estimate, say, that 30 percent of its members were born in Canada) are accurate to within about 3.5 percent. For individuals who gave only one answer to the question about their ancestry (or whose multiple answers could be collapsed into one, see below), this criterion allowed us to identify 78 individual ethno-racial groups, accounting for just

over two-thirds of the CMA. These include, for example, the Scottish, Danish, Armenian, and Ghanaian groups.

### **Other Persons with a Single Response to the Question about Ancestry**

Next we created aggregate groups for individuals with only one national origin, whose total membership was less than 2,500. These individuals were combined into groups for each global region, labelled as “Other Arabs,” “Other West Asians,” “Other South Asians,” and so on. So, “other” refers to people from a single global region, who do not belong to any of the larger ethno-racial groups of sufficient size to examine separately. This adds seven categories to the classification. In order to satisfy the size criterion for groups, in two cases the residual category also included persons indicating they had more than one ancestry within the same global region. One example is the group labelled “Other and Multiple African.”

### **Persons with More than One Ancestry**

Matters are more complicated for the three in ten Torontonians with more than one ancestry: 17.2 percent gave two and 12.5 percent gave three or more answers. With 160 potential values for each of four answers, the problem is to reduce the thousands of unique combinations of ancestries to sensible groupings that meet the criterion of including at least 2,500 people.

### **Combinations of General and Specific Answers**

Before dealing with multiple responses directly, eliminating some redundant answers allowed more of the sample to be classified with the single responses. An example is the combination of “Argentinian” and “Hispanic”. Not only is the number of persons giving exactly these two answers too small to analyze separately, almost all respondents who describe themselves as “Argentinian” *only* indicate that they are “White” or “Latin American” in the Census question about membership in visible minority groups. So the decision was made to include people whose ancestry was “Argentinian and Hispanic” with those describing their ancestry as “Argentinian” only. Persons who gave both general and specific answers, such as “African” and “Ghanaian”, are classified according to the more detailed response. While individuals who give two responses rather than one are probably not identical to those giving only one response, the Census samples are too small to test this hypothesis with much precision. Moreover, it is extremely unlikely that the difference between persons who are, say, “Argentinian” and people who say they are “Argentinian and Hispanic” is of much importance in the context of any extremely diverse community.

### **Persons with “Canadian” Ancestry**

Persons who said their ancestry was “Canadian” were treated similarly: the “Canadian” response was ignored if she or he gave any other answer to the question. Persons whose ancestry was only “Canadian” but indicated, in the subsequent Census questions, that they were either Aboriginal or a member of a visible minority group, were classified with that group. So, for example, the category for “Aboriginal” includes Census respondents who said their ancestry was “Canadian” *and Aboriginal*, as well as persons whose ancestry was *only Canadian and* indicated, in response to the next question on the Census, that they were Aboriginal. Table 1.3 gives the proportion of the members of each ethno-racial group who described their ancestry as “Canadian”.

### **All Other Multiple Responses**

The responses of each Census respondent who gave more than one answer to the question about ancestry were aggregated into global categories for Africa, Northern Europe, South America, and so on. Many of the respondents could then be classified into categories for a single global region, such as “Multiple Caribbean” for persons giving responses for two or more Caribbean nations, and “Multiple East/Southeast Asian.” In Europe, there were sufficient respondents to define narrower categories, including “Multiple British” and “Multiple Southern Europe.”

The only persons still unclassified are those with ancestry from two or more different global regions, such as South Asia and Europe. These individuals were classified into groups for those combinations, in this case “South Asian and European.” The categories for persons with multiple ancestry added a total of twenty-five groups to the typology.

The remaining issue was in which regional subtotal to include the categories for combinations of global regions, such as the “South Asian and European” group. The decision was to include them with the ethno-racial groups for the “*more visible*” of their combined ancestry. For example the “Caribbean and East Asian” group is classified with the Caribbean groups; and the “South Asian and European” group is with the other South Asian groups. A partial exception is that all persons with both Caribbean and non-Caribbean heritage are classified with the *Caribbean* groups, because the Census statistics on place of birth showed they were much more likely to have come to Canada from the Caribbean than elsewhere. The same logic is applied to persons with Latin American and non-Latin American heritage, who are almost certain to have come to Canada from South or Central America. Since most people with multiple ancestry mention nationalities from the *same* global region, however, the decisions do not substantially affect the regional population totals.

In this report, references to the Caribbean include Bermuda and Guyana and references to South and Central America, include Mexico. Usually, references to “non-European” ethno-racial groups are *not* intended to include Aboriginal peoples. Also, the Arab and West Asian ethno-racial groups are considered together in all the discussion of global categories. The “Black” ethnic group includes persons who described their ancestry as “Black” or “African”, as these two responses are not systematically separated in the Censuses.

### **Identifying Ethno-Racial Groups in the 1971 to 1991 Censuses**

While the questions about ancestry in the 1996 and 2001 Censuses are consistent, comparisons with prior Censuses require some caution. Disparities are more serious for the earlier Censuses. The 1971 Census is the most different, as it includes only about fifty single categories and multiple responses are not recorded at all. Each subsequent Census provides more detail. For example, in 1971 all Jews were included in one category, whereas from 1981 on it is possible to differentiate persons who indicate that they are only Jewish from persons who also give another nationality. Statistics Canada’s *Census Dictionary* (2003, Appendix C, pp. 297-302) provides a detailed comparison of the classification of responses to the question about ethnic and cultural groups in the 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

For our purposes, the two most important changes to the Census involve the addition of responses for South and Central America, almost completely absent in the 1971 Census, and the increasing differentiation of the classifications for African and Caribbean origins which, in 1971, were represented by just the two categories for “Negro” and “West Indian.”

Each subsequent Census has included additional ethno-racial categories. Once included, a category was seldom dropped. A recognizably contemporary classification of ethno-racial groups was in place by 1991, when a number of additional African, Caribbean and South and Central American responses were taken out of the “other” categories for these regions and listed separately. Changes in the Census reflected the growing diversity of the population due to increased and more varied immigration, especially from the mid-1970s.

### **Ethno-Racial Group Membership is Not Permanent**

As defined for this research, membership in an ethno-racial group is not permanent. Individuals can change their answers to the question about ancestry from one Census to the next. This is likely to be more common for persons with multiple ancestry. But the most important changes will occur when children move from their parental home, in which the Census form was likely filled out for them by a parent. Also, with increasing inter-marriage, young people are more likely to have parents from different ethno-racial groups and to simplify their answers to the question about ancestry by dropping one or more of their ancestral origins. They may use a more general category, such as “Latin American” instead of a specific nationality in that region, or use a racialized category such as “Black” or “Hispanic”, instead of a national origin.

Membership in an ethno-racial group is an individual and not a family or household characteristic. Potentially, each member of a household has a different ethnicity. Especially, children whose parents are from different ethno-racial groups are more likely to be classified differently from either parent. This has implications for the analysis of low income and family income, which Statistics Canada defines as a characteristic of “economic families,” consisting of co-residing immediate family. Most economic families are also complete households, defined as persons in the same physical dwelling, but households including an economic family may also include non-economic family persons. Thus each economic family identified as “low income” may contribute to the low income rate of more than one ethno-racial group.<sup>5</sup>

### **How Statistics in this Report Differ from Statistics Canada’s Reporting on Ethnic Groups**

Some difficult judgments are required to classify Census respondents with two or more ancestries, about one-third of all Torontonians, into ethno-racial groups. As a result of changes in the classification of ancestry, an exactly consistent definition of ethno-racial groups is only possible for the last two Censuses, from 1996 and 2001.

In order to publish some results describing Canadians’ ancestry and its relation to other personal characteristics, Statistics Canada has taken the sensible approach of establishing “boundaries” for the size and characteristics of ethno-racial groups, defining one group for each of the unique category of ancestry. For the size of each group, the lower boundary is the number individuals reporting *only* that ancestry, and the upper boundary is the number reporting that ancestry *and any other(s)*. Thus individuals with one ancestry are counted once, while individuals with two or

more ancestries are counted in the “multiple mention” category *once for each ancestry they list*. This means that one cannot obtain totals, say for all the groups in South America, by totalling all of the South American groups. Adding the results for individuals with only one ancestry (the “single mentions”) leaves out all individuals with ancestry from two or more South American nations; while adding the results for individuals with two or more South American ancestries (the “multiple mentions”) counts those individuals twice.

The classification of ethno-racial groups used in this Report departs from Statistics Canada’s practice by classifying the population into *mutually-exclusive* categories. Regional subtotals, for the South and Central American or the South Asian groups for example, are obtained merely by adding the detailed groups in each region. Moreover, the detailed groups can be rearranged if desired, for example including the “South Asian and East Asian” group in the subtotal for South Asian or for East Asia. The drawback of our classification system is greater complexity and difficulty in theorizing and in implementing it with the Census data.

### Global Categories of Ethno-Racial Groups in the Toronto CMA, 1971-2001

Table 1.1 and Chart 1.1 show the changing population of the Toronto CMA from 1971 to 2001 in terms of global regions and Table 1.2 describes the detailed ethno-racial groups. The proportion of the Toronto CMA’s population from European ethno-racial groups declined from nearly 95.8 percent in 1971, to 87.2 percent in 1981, 73.7 percent in 1991 and 60.2 percent in 2001. The European decline is relative rather than absolute, however. The number of European-origin persons in the Toronto CMA increases from 2,475,220 to 2,791,080 in the three decades between 1971 and 2001. In the three most recent five year periods, 1986-91, 1991-96 and 1996-2001, respectively, the total size of European ethno-racial groups grows by + 0.4, -0.4 and 0.1 percent per year.

The populations of all seven non-European categories of ethno-racial groups increased dramatically between 1971 and 2001. In 2001, just less than one percent of the Toronto population was Aboriginal (including persons who also gave one or more non-Aboriginal responses), 3.18 percent were Arabic or West Asian, 10.45 percent were South Asian and 14.40 percent were East Asian or Pacific Islanders (including Chinese, Filipinos, Southeast Asians and Pacific Islanders), 2.74 percent were African, 6.00 percent were Caribbean and 2.25 percent were South or Central American.

Between 1971 and 1981 the number of Aboriginal persons in the CMA increased 10.0 percent per year, rising to 13.1 percent per year from 1981 to 1986 – then slowed to only 3.6 percent per year between 1986 and 1991. With considerable variation in the timing and rate of increase of individual ethno-racial groups, the non-European population grew very rapidly, by more than 10 percent per year, over the 20 year period between 1971 and 1991, slowed somewhat to 7.3 percent per year from 1991 to 1996, and further decreased to 5.1 percent per year between 1996 and 2001.

Between 1996 and 2001 the Arabic and West Asian ethno-racial groups and the South Asian groups grew most rapidly, each by 7.3 percent per year, compared to 5.0 percent for the African

groups, 4.5 percent for the East Asian groups, 4.0 percent for the South and Central American groups, 2.9 percent for the Caribbean groups, and 2.8 percent for the Aboriginal groups. But every one of these groups is growing much more rapidly than the European ethno-racial groups in total, whose Toronto CMA population increased by a mere 0.1 percent per year over the entire decade.

### The Changing Ethno-Racial Composition of the Toronto CMA, 1971-2001

Within each global region, national, political and economic conditions affect the immigration of individual ethno-racial groups. Table 1.2 shows that the impact of immigration on the size of ethno-racial groups in the CMA far exceeds the effect of natural change, and any impact of individuals' changing their ethno-racial identities over their lifetimes.

The identification of more individual ethno-racial groups in more recent Censuses gives rise to a methodological artifact, in the form of the declining size of some of the aggregated categories. For example, there were about 20,000 individuals from "Other European nations" in 1981, but less than 10,000 in 1986. This is merely the result of the addition of categories for more nations in 1986, leaving far fewer people in the residual category.

#### **Aboriginal Groups**

Consistent estimates of the number of Aboriginal persons in the CMA are available from 1986 to 2001. In those 15 years, the number of Torontonians who were Aboriginal (but including persons who also say they are "Canadian") grew from 5,750 to 7,875, the number with Aboriginal *and* British and/or French ancestry went from 15,900 to 20,900, and the number with Aboriginal and "other" ancestry (beside British and/or French) increased from 10,445 to 14,355.<sup>6</sup>

Changes in the number of persons whose ancestry is entirely Aboriginal reflects the continuing migration of Aboriginal people to Toronto and natural increase in the current community. The increased number of persons with both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry suggests greater intermarriage, but perhaps also an increasing tendency of persons of mixed ancestry, who do not think of themselves as principally Aboriginal, to record their Aboriginal ancestry when answering the Census.

#### **European Groups**

The slow changes in the population of European-ancestry combine three separate trends. First, there is a general decline in the size of the "founding" European ethno-racial groups, not only the British and French groups, but also the German, Baltic and Scandinavian groups, which dominated immigration to Canada before the depression of the 1930s and the Second World War choked off migration. British and Western European immigration resumed after the War before declining with the 1950s economic recovery in Western Europe. Second, by the 1970s migration of the Southern European ethno-racial groups, especially from Italy and Greece, that helped fuel the economic expansion of the 1950s was ending, as those economies began to share in European prosperity. Strong immigration from mainland Portugal and the Azores continued until the 1980s. Third, the last two decades have seen a rapid growth in immigration from the

former Soviet countries, including Poland, Romania and Russia, and immigration from the former Yugoslavia.

There is continuing natural expansion of the long-standing European ethno-racial groups, and especially an increase in the size of groups with more than one European origin. For example, while the number of persons who describe themselves as Jewish *only* declined slightly from around 109,000 in the 1970s to about 105,000 in 2001, the number of persons with Jewish and other ancestry increased from 9,425 in 1981 (no such group is identifiable in the 1971 Census) to 52,360 in 2001. The increase of the latter group must reflect increasing inter-marriage, rather than persons who formerly thought of themselves as Jewish deciding to include the European national origins of their parents or grandparents in describing their ancestry. Similarly, the “British and other European,” “Multiple Baltic and/or European,” and “Multiple Southern European” groups grew rapidly between 1981 and 2001.

### **Arab and West Asian Groups**

In 2001, 147,770 Torontonians belonged to Arabic or West Asian groups, including 35,805 Iranians, 12,950 Afghans, 12,545 Lebanese and 13,955 Egyptians. In addition, there were between five and ten thousand Armenians, Iraqis and Turks, as well as 3,225 Palestinians. The combined total of Arabs and West Asians more than doubled, from 16,375 to 35,670 between 1981 and 1986, almost doubled again by 1991, and doubled once more between 1991 and 2001. The number of persons who say they are “Canadian” only, but then identify themselves as Arabic or West Asian is quite small, around 1,600 in 2001 (this number not in the Table).

There is a strong connection between national events and the growth of particular Arabic and West Asian communities, though Canadian immigration policies play an important role. The number of Iranians, just 1,840 in 1981, rose to 4,355 in 1986, then to 17,270 in 1991, 24,570 in 1996 and 35,805 in 2001. Afghans were not identified as a separate group until the 1991 Census, when they numbered 3,725, compared to 6,700 in 1996 and 12,950 in 2001. Iraqis, who were also first counted separately in 1991, increased in number from 1,530 in that year to 3,375 in 1996 and to 5,515 in 2001. In contrast, the Armenian community, with its longer roots in Canada and without dramatic events to trigger new migration, grew from 7,110 in 1981 to 9,710 in 2001.

### **South Asian Groups**

Almost half a million members of South Asian ethno-racial groups were in the Toronto CMA in 2001, close to seven times the 71,490 recorded in 1981. Throughout, Indians have dominated numerically, accounting for 295,050 of the total of population of 484,480 in 2001. The second largest group is the 35,220 Pakistanis, followed by 33,055 Punjabis and Sikhs (combined, in the 2001 Census, unfortunately, the two categories cannot be distinguished),<sup>7</sup> 23,575 Sri Lankans (including about 1000 Sinhalese) and 19,130 Tamils. In 2001, there were also 5,775 Bangladeshis in the Toronto CMA. Bengalis, Goans and Gujaratis are also identifiable from the Census but had populations less than 2,500, so they are included in the Indian group. The “Other South Asian” group, which includes persons placed in this category when Statistics Canada processed the questionnaires and “Canadians” who indicated they were South Asian, numbered

27,795 in 2001; the “Multiple South Asian” group numbered 21,445; and the “South Asian and East Asian” and “South Asian and European,” respectively, included 4,060 and 19,375 persons.

The Indian population of the Toronto CMA grew from 88,440 to 142,380 between 1986 and 1991, then to 212,755 in 1996 and to 295,050 in 2001. In combination, the Sri Lankan groups numbered around 3,000 in 1986, rising dramatically to 14,180 by 1991 then increasing to 32,350 in 1996 and to 42,715 in 2001. In that most recent Census, there were 23,575 Sri Lankan and Sinhalese (almost all the former) and 19,130 Tamils.

### **East Asian Groups**

Collectively, the East Asian ethno-racial groups constitute the largest non-European presence in the Toronto CMA, numbering 667,520 in 2001, up from 61,785 in 1971 and 165,685 in 1981. This category is dominated by the Chinese, who numbered 391,405 in 2001, with the next largest category less than a third as large, the 120,770 Filipinos. In addition, there were 41,655 Koreans, 34,895 Vietnamese and 14,755 Japanese.

It is interesting to compare the numbers of Chinese in the Toronto CMA to the number of Italians. In 1971, the 270,385 Italians outnumbered the 25,730 Chinese in the CMA by a factor of ten; by 1996 their numbers were almost equal, about 321,000; by 2001 there were nearly 65,000, or twenty percent, more Chinese than Italians in the CMA (which *does* include the area of Woodbridge, with its large Italian population).

Except for the Japanese group, which numbered 11,605 in 1971 and whose population has grown by only 0.8 percent per year since then, the East Asian ethno-racial groups experienced rapid and continuous population growth between 1971 and 2001. For most groups, the Census provides accurate counts from 1981 and each has a distinct trajectory. For example, the number of Vietnamese grew rapidly between 1981 and 1996; the numbers counted in the four Censuses over that period were 4,005, 10,205, 21,905 and 33,600, respectively. This growth slowed, so there were 34,895 Vietnamese in 2001. The number of Koreans increased from 11,495 to 41,655 between 1981 and 2001.

### **African Groups**

In 2001, a total of 117,845 people in the Toronto CMA were members of African ethno-racial groups, not counting the 278,285 members of Caribbean ethno-racial groups, who are mostly of African origin. In combination, the African and Caribbean groups are the third largest global category in the CMA, behind the East Asians and South Asians, but more than two and half times larger than the total Arab and West Asian population and three times larger than the South and Central American groups.

In the Toronto CMA in 2001, 34,205 people described themselves as “Black” or “African”, without a more specific cultural or national origin, or said they were “Canadian” and responded “Black” to the question about visible minority groups. Over 61,000 people in the CMA identified their ancestry in terms of one or more African nations, five of which met the criterion for separate analysis in this Report of having a population of 2,500 in the 2001 Census, including the Somalis who numbered 16,595, the Ghanaians 12,300, Ethiopians 7,525, Nigerians 5,660,

and Eritreans 2,770. Persons with African *and* East or South Asian ancestry, numbered 5,640 in 2001 and persons of African and European ancestry numbered 8,920.

### **Caribbean Groups**

An accurate enumeration of Torontonians from the Caribbean is possible only for 1996 and 2001, although earlier counts are available for the Barbadian, Cuban, Guyanese and Trinidadian groups. Comparing the population counts it is clear that many, though not all, of the 91,455 persons identified as “Black” in the 1986 Census and the 121,845 such persons in the 1991 Census, were classified in one of the Caribbean group in the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, which are more accurate. In other words, prior to 1996, the total African population, which includes the “Black” group, is inflated by the inclusion of considerable numbers of people who would have described themselves as Caribbean had they been presented with a wider set of fixed alternatives or, as in 1996 and 2001, been asked about their ancestry without any pre-specified answers.<sup>8</sup>

Among the 278,285 Torontonians of Caribbean origin in the Toronto CMA in 2001, by a wide margin the 116,180 Jamaicans are the largest group; the next largest groups are the 22,610 Guyanese and 6,625 Barbadians; and another 10,925 belong to groups too small to describe individually, and 11,600 have two or more Caribbean ancestries. An additional 26,900 people describe their ancestry more generically as “West Indian,” without mentioning a country (remember that persons who described their ancestry as *both* “West Indian” and, say, Trinidadian or Jamaican, would be classified with those latter groups, not as “West Indian”). In 2001, about one-fifth of the persons we classified as “Black” and counted with the African groups were born in the Caribbean.<sup>9</sup> Persons with Caribbean and, respectively, South Asian, East Asian and European ancestry numbered 17,860, 8,315 and 37,330 – a total of more than sixty thousand.

### **South and Central American Groups**

In 1971 there was virtually no South and Central American community in the Toronto CMA. In that year, the Census counted just 765. By 1981, this population was estimated to number 18,790, which increased to 29,700 in 1986 and then doubled in the next five years to 61,470 in 1991. While growth has been slower in the last decade, the population increased by 39 percent from 1991 to 1996 and by 22 percent from 1996 to 2001.

The South and Central American ethno-racial groups in the Toronto CMA are not dominated by any single group. In the population of 104,245 in 2001, the groups numbering 2,500 or more included the 6,730 Chileans, 5,140 Ecuadorians, 4,135 Salvadorans, 3,960 Colombians, 3,515 Peruvians, 3,390 Mexicans and 3,205 Brazilians. South American nationalities represented by fewer than 2,500 persons in the Toronto CMA in 2001 and persons with more than one South American national origin account for another 45,295 persons, and the corresponding category for Central America includes 5,850 persons. In addition 23,025 people describe their ancestry as “Hispanic,” without specifying a particular national origin.

## Ethno-Racial Groups and Membership in Visible Minorities

In the 2001 Census form, the question about ancestry, used to identify ethno-racial groups in this Report, is followed by one asking, “Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)?” Persons who are *not* Aboriginal are asked whether they are members of eleven groups, as shown in the figure. While the term is not used on the survey form, Statistics Canada’s *Census Dictionary* (2004a) describes this question as measuring the presence of visible minorities, defined as follows: “Under the *Employment Equity Act*, members of visible minorities are persons, other than Aboriginal persons, who are not white in race or colour.” (p.143) Respondents are instructed to give more than one answer “if applicable.”

Generally, there is a very strong correspondence between our ethno-racial groups and membership in visible minority groups. The most interesting results concern persons with joint ancestry from different global regions. While the survey question invites such persons to indicate they belong to more than one *visible minority* group, they tend to identify with just one visible minority group.

<p><b>19</b> Is this person:  <i>Mark "⊗" more than one or specify, if applicable.</i></p> <p><i>This information is collected to support programs that promote equal opportunity for everyone to share in the social, cultural and economic life of Canada.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center; color: lightgray; font-size: 2em; opacity: 0.5;">FOR INFORMATION ONLY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> White</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Chinese</li> <li><input type="radio"/> South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Black</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Filipino</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Latin American</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Southeast Asian (e.g., Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese, etc.)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Arab</li> <li><input type="radio"/> West Asian (e.g., Afghan, Iranian, etc.)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Japanese</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Korean</li> <li>Other — Specify</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
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Among the 10,480 people in the Toronto CMA whose ancestry is exclusively Aboriginal (ignoring the mention of “Canadian”), 77.6 percent respond to the next question in the Census by saying that they are “an Aboriginal person.” The proportion who say they are Aboriginal is much smaller, 31.1 percent, for people with Aboriginal *and* British or French ancestry and it is 23.0 percent for people with Aboriginal and a non-Aboriginal ancestry other than British and French. British refers here to people whose ancestry is one or a combination of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Channel Islander.

Virtually all, 98.8 percent, of people whose ancestry is European say that they are white *only*, and so not a member of a visible minority group. Partly this reflects our decision to classify persons of joint European and non-European ancestry with the non-European groups. Similarly, the finding that only 1.9 percent of “Americans” indicated they are members of the “Black” visible minority group, reflects the decision to classify persons with both American and African ancestry as “African”.

Members of the American, French and “British and French” ethno-racial groups are most likely to have also indicated their ancestry was also “Canadian”, respectively 45.5, 43.4 and 39.0 percent of the members of these groups did so. About 30 percent of the members of the “Multiple British” and “French and other European” groups also say they are “Canadian,” as well as 25.6 percent for the “British and Other European” group, around 20 percent for the individual British groups and the “Jewish and other” group, and 10 to 15 percent for the Scandinavians and some other Western European nationalities. Only about five percent of the members of the other European ethno-racial groups also say they are Canadian. For the Greek and Italian groups, for example, the figures are 3.4 and 4.4 percent, respectively.

Just under two-thirds, 65.3 percent, of the members of the Arab and West Asian ethno-racial groups say they are “Arab” or “West Asian”, 26.5 percent say they are “White”; and the remainder say they are both Arab or West Asian and White. Armenians, Turks and people who share Arab and/or West Asian and European ancestry are much more likely to describe themselves as White, respectively, 87.9, 86.6 and 77.9 percent of these three groups do so. These might have been persons of European origin who lived in West Asia or West Asians who identify with Europe.

Members of South Asian, East Asian and African ethno-racial groups are very likely to describe themselves as belonging to the corresponding visible minority group. Ninety-six percent of the members of the South Asian ethno-racial groups indicate they are “South Asian,” 98.0 percent of people with Chinese ancestry indicate they are “Chinese”, 98.6 percent of the Korean ethno-racial group are “Korean”, and more than 96 percent of Eritreans, Ethiopians, Ghanaians and Nigerians indicate they are “Black”. The main variation is for members of the ethno-racial groups for multiple ancestry, who tend to describe themselves as members of only one racialized group, even though the question allows multiple responses. For example, 56.2 percent of members of the “South Asian and European” group describe themselves as “South Asian,” 17.5 percent choose “White” and 22.4 percent select both responses. Of the Census respondents with African and European ancestry, 35.5 percent say they are “Black”, 37.1 percent say “White” and 24.2 percent choose both.

About five-sixths of the members of Caribbean groups indicate that they belong to a visible minority, 7.8 percent say they are “White”, and 6.2 percent give both answers. More than 90 percent of Barbadians, Grenadians and Jamaicans say they are “Black”. Half of the members of the “Caribbean and South Asian” ethno-racial group describe themselves as South Asian and 25.5 percent say they are Black. There are also significant South Asian minorities in the Guyanese, Trinidadian and “West Indian” ethno-racial groups. Of the people with Caribbean

and European ancestry, 52.9 percent say they are “White” and 59.8 percent say they are “Black” and 4.2 say they are Hispanic (these more detailed figures *not* in Table 1.3).

Four-fifths of the members of South and Central American ethno-racial groups identify themselves as “Latin American”, 27.0 percent say they are “White”, and very small numbers choose the other groups. Mainly these groups differ in the proportion saying they are only “White”, which is highest for Brazilians, 30.7 percent, Mexicans, 20.4 percent, and Chileans, 13.7 percent.

## Conclusion

Only the Canadian Censuses provide enough and sufficiently detailed data to describe ethno-racial groups in Toronto. Moreover, about two-thirds of the population can be easily classified because they describe themselves as having only one ancestry; though a few groups are quite small and must be put into residual categories for the different global regions. Dealing with people who describe themselves as having two or more ancestries is more difficult and involves some degree of subjectivity; and applying this scheme to the four Censuses between 1971 and 1991 is also challenging. But once this is done, it is possible to look at communities in more detail than ever before.

There are remarkable differences in the trajectories of ethno-racial communities. Between 1971 and 2001, the European population in the CMA experienced very little growth, as the populations of ethno-racial groups from all the other global regions expanded dramatically. By 1971, the social renewal and transformation fuelled by immediate post-war immigration from Britain and Western Europe and then by immigration from Southern Europe was over. But that coincided with the start of a much broader diversification of the community, beginning with immigration from East and South Asia and then, by the 1980s, including Africa, the Middle East and West Asia, and Latin America. The impact of world events is visible in the patterns of immigration, including the breakup and wars in Yugoslavia, civil conflict in Central America and Africa and economic dislocation in the former Soviet nations. But the communities fed by this displacement are much smaller than those based on the major sources of immigration, including India, China and the Philippines. Was this immigration to stop completely, the momentum of natural increase would continue these trends for decades.

All the same there is considerable variation in the experience of the ethno-racial groups within the global regions. Among the East Asian groups, for example, the most rapid expansion of the Vietnamese community was between 1981 and 1991, for the Korean community it was between 1986 and 1991 and between 1996 and 2001, and for Filipinos between 1986 and 1991. While these are differences of just a few years, they can have a significant impact on their social and economics circumstances, as the next chapters will show.

## Chapter 2

# Demographic Characteristics

This Chapter describes the demographic characteristics of ethno-racial groups in the CMA, beginning with their age distributions. While there are really large differences in the average ages of the groups, examining the distribution – the proportions of children, young people, adults and elderly – offers much more insight. Next we compare their proportions of immigrants and, for people born outside Canada, the distribution of when they settled. These figures are related to changes in the groups’ populations described in Table 1.2, but focus directly on the impact of immigration, separate from “natural” change due to births and deaths. Chapters 4 and 5 show whether groups with many recent immigrants have lower paying jobs and family income. Next, we examine the first language and the language spoken at home. For non-English groups, language retention is a central aspect of the preservation of cultural identity, but at the same time fluency in English is a near pre-requisite for economic well-being in Toronto. The chapter concludes with an examination of the families in which members of the different ethno-racial groups live. We distinguish persons who live in a family unit from those who live alone or with another unrelated person or persons, and divide families into those with a couple, a single parent, or two or more couples and/or single parents.

All these results inform the analyses of education, employment and income in the next three chapters. For example, research on poverty suggests that groups are at greater risk that include: more young children relative to the number of adults of working age; fewer middle aged, working adults, whose income tends to be higher than the income of younger workers; more persons living in one parent families or on their own; and a higher proportion of recent immigrants, whose income tends to be lower.

It is also clear that the stereotypical, modern concern about aging – which involves the welfare of the elderly, the resources available to potential burdens of care of middle-aged adults with children and parents to look after, and the resources that can be concentrated on small numbers of young children – simply do not apply for many communities. For many ethno-racial groups, we should be much more concerned about the consequences of having few elderly to provide resources to their children, and many younger parents whose low income makes their lives difficult and disadvantages their children.

### **Age Distributions**

Table 2.1 shows that children under the age of six account for 7.6 percent of the Toronto CMA population and children between 6 and 17 account for another 16.1 percent, for a total of roughly one-quarter of the population. Young adults, between 18 and 24, account for 9.1 percent of the population. Adults between 25 and 44 account for 33.3 percent and adults between 45 and 64 for 23.0 percent of the population. Just over one in ten Torontonians is 65 or older, 6.4 percent of the population is between 65 and 74, and 4.4 percent are 75 and older. Despite the overall shift towards an older Canadian population, these figures show that the Toronto CMA has a high proportion of working age people, relative to the number of younger and older population.

About one in four Torontonians is under 18, one in nine is 65 or older, and nearly two-thirds are between 18 and 64.

The age distributions for the eight global regions, given in Chart 2.1, show that members of the European groups have the lowest proportion of the children and the highest proportion of persons 65 and older, followed by the East Asians. By a wide margin, the African groups have the most young people and the fewest elderly. The five other regional groups include similar proportions of children, but the Arab and West Asian and Caribbean groups include more older members than the Aboriginal, South Asian and South and Central American regions.

Ethno-racial groups vary dramatically in age. The proportion of children under 18 ranges from below 10 percent to over 40 percent. Only about five percent of the Austrians are under 18, compared to 38.5 percent of Pakistanis. There is correspondingly wide variation in the proportion of elderly, which ranges from just 3.1 percent of Mexicans over the age of 64 to 37.9 percent of Estonians.

Of the members of European ethno-racial groups with little recent immigration, the majority had English as their first language and speak English at home. Young people from these groups are more likely to think of themselves as “Canadian” and to find partners from a different ethno-racial group, so *their* children may not be classified into the group of either parent. The opposite is true for members of ethno-racial groups with large numbers of immigrants; those who come to Canada as adults will often have partners and perhaps children from the same ethno-racial group; and linguistic and cultural affinities and barriers will lead those without partners to look within their group.

In thinking about ethno-racial groups, its mean or median age is useful for comparisons, but does not provide the same insight as looking at the distribution of age. It is more intuitive to think about children of different ages, about the elderly, and so on, than to focus on the single measure such as the mean or median age.

### **Aboriginal Groups**

In the Toronto CMA, 10.9 percent of the members of the Aboriginal ethno-racial groups are children under 6 and 20.6 percent are children between 6 and 17, compared to the CMA averages of 7.6 and 16.1 percent. This average is a bit misleading, however, as the “Aboriginal” and “Aboriginal and/or British or French” have about 8 percent children under 6 and 17 percent children 6 to 17. In comparison, seventeen percent of the “Aboriginal and all other” group are children under 6 and another 27.8 percent are children between 6 and 17, suggesting that many members of this group have one Aboriginal and one non-Aboriginal parent.

Just 1.7 percent of the population of the members of the Aboriginal groups are between 65 and 74 and 1.1 percent are 75 and older, figures about one-quarter the average for the CMA population. In addition, 17 percent of the Aboriginal groups are between 45 and 64, compared to 23 percent for the population. Thus, in part, the relatively greater numbers of children in the Aboriginal groups reflect a younger adult population, more likely to have children for that reason alone.

## **European Groups**

Most of the European groups have relatively few children and young people. Combining them, respectively 6.2, 14.4 and 8.2 percent of their members are under the age of 6, between 6 and 17, and between 18 and 24; the corresponding figures for the non-European population are 9.7, 18.7 and 10.5 percent. The European groups also include more elderly, 5.9 percent are 75 and older, and 7.9 percent are between 65 and 74, compared to just 2.1 and 4.1 percent for the entire non-European population in the Toronto CMA.

The three small Baltic groups, Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians, are the oldest European groups. More than 20 percent of their members are 75 or older and the mean age is over 50, compared to the average of 38.5 years for members of European groups. Next oldest are the four British “charter groups” and the Ukrainians. Each has about 12 percent of its population between 65 and 74 and 10 percent age 75 and older. The mean age of these groups is between 45 and 48 years.

Compared to the entire CMA population, the English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh groups have roughly twice the proportion of members 65 and older and *half* the proportion of children under 17. The age distributions of the “multiple British,” “British and French” and “British and other European” ethno-racial groups, however, are much closer to the population average. This is consistent with the close to self-evident argument that intermarriage between European ethno-racial groups is increasing over time.

The age profiles show the maturation of the Greek and Italian communities, as well as the Macedonian, Maltese, Slovenian and Spanish groups, which dominated post-war immigration to Canada, and even of the Portuguese community, whose peak of immigration was somewhat later. In 2001 these groups were not disproportionately represented in the oldest age group, but about 10 percent of their populations were between 65 and 74, compared to the CMA average of 6.4 percent. Subtracting, people who were between 65 and 74 in 2001, were young adults in the 1960s.

The youngest European groups, which are among the youngest in the entire CMA, are the Albanians and Bosnians, whose mean ages are just 27.6 and 32.0 years respectively. One third of the Albanian population and more than a quarter of the Bosnians are under the age of 18.

## **Arab and West Asian Groups**

The Arab and West Asian ethno-racial groups are younger than average. The mean age is 30.7 years, compared to the population average of 35.8 years and the European average 38.5 years. Only 5.6 percent of the Arab and West Asian population is 65 and older, around half the CMA average; 9.7 percent are under the age of 6; and 20.0 percent are between 6 and 17, somewhat more than the population average. Of the twelve Arab and West Asian ethno-racial groups, only the Armenians, averaging 40.3 years, are above the average age for the CMA population.

Differences among the Arab and West Asian groups can be understood in terms of intermarriage and immigration. The Afghan, “Other Arab,” “Other West Asian,” and the “West Asian *and* European” groups have the highest proportions of children and lowest average ages,

respectively, 25.4, 28.8, 27.1 and 22.4 years. Just over 40 percent of the Afghan population is under age 18; and only 3.1 percent were 65 or older. The Iraqi and Turkish groups are just slightly older. The Armenian and Lebanese groups, both of which were established in Toronto by immigration after the Second World War, are substantially older than the other Arab and West Asian groups.

### **South Asian Groups**

The South Asian ethno-racial groups include somewhat more young children than average, 11.2 percent are under six compared to 7.6 percent for the population, and fewer older persons, 5.6 percent are 65 and older, compared to an average of 10.8 percent. There is relatively little variation among the eight groups within this category, except that the “Indian” groups include slightly fewer children and more older persons than the other groups. Their average ages range from about 26 years for the Bangladeshi, Pakistani and “Other South Asian” groups, to about 30 years for the Punjabi and Sikh, Sri Lankan, Tamil and “Multiple South Asian” groups, to 32.2 years for the Indian group. The mean ages of the different South Asian ethno-racial groups corresponds roughly, and inversely, to the sequence of their peak immigration to Canada.

### **East Asian Groups**

Except that the number of older people is slightly lower, the age distribution of the entire East Asian population, whose mean age is 34.5 years, resembles the overall population, whose mean age is 35.8 years. The “East Asian and European” group is the youngest for this region, with 20.4 percent of its members under the age of 6 and 28.3 percent between 6 and 17. These figures suggest that many members of this group are children with one East Asian and one European parent. With average age about 30, the Vietnamese, “Other Southeast Asian” and “Multiple East and Southeast Asian” groups are somewhat younger, while the Chinese group is the oldest East Asian group, averaging 36.0 years of age. The average age of the Filipino, Korean and Taiwanese groups is about 33 years. By a wide margin, with 21.0 percent of members 65 and older and just 10.9 percent under the age of 18, the Japanese group is the oldest East Asian group, a function of its low level of recent immigration and likely a strong tendency to find partners outside their community, so their children have mixed ancestry.

### **African Groups**

The African groups are the youngest in the Toronto CMA. Around 16 percent of the African population in the CMA is under the age of 6 and 25.5 percent are between 6 and 17, compared to 7.6 and 16.1 percent of the total population. Also, just 2.7 percent of the members of African groups are 65 or older, compared to 10.8 percent of the population. In 2001, the mean age of the members of African ethno-racial groups was 25.5 years, about 10 years less than the population mean.

The Somali and “Black” groups have the largest proportions of young people, with around 20 percent under the age of 6 and 30 percent between the ages of 6 and 17; the mean ages of the two groups, respectively, are 21.3 and 23.0 years. The relatively young age distribution of the “Black” group suggests that younger people tend to lose the national identifications of their parents, especially with individual Caribbean nations, and adopt a racialized identification. The Eritrean, Ethiopian, Ghanaian and Nigerian groups are somewhat older, with mean age about 26

years, but still ten years less than the average for the population. More than 30 percent of the members of these four groups are under 18, and one percent or less are 65 or older.

### **Caribbean Groups**

The mean age of all members of Caribbean groups is 31.1 years, about four years less than the population mean of 35.8. Excluding the four groups with combined heritage – the “multiple Caribbean” group and the three groups with both Caribbean and South Asian or East Asian or European heritage, all of which are much younger, and the Barbadians, who are significantly older, the age profiles of the Caribbean groups are very similar, and their mean ages are in the narrow range between 32 and 35 years.

The Caribbean ethno-racial groups include slightly more children than the average, 10.2 percent of their members are under 6 and 20.0 percent are between 6 and 17. Also the proportion of the Caribbean population age 65 and older is about half the population average. The Barbadian group has the smallest proportion of young people, just 3.0 percent under the age of 6 and 9.5 percent were between 6 and 17.

### **South and Central American Groups**

The South and Central American communities in the Toronto CMA are somewhat younger than average. Their mean age is 29.7 years, compared to the population mean of 35.8 years; 10.3 percent are under the age of 6 and 20.0 percent are between 6 and 17 years of age. Just 3.6 percent of South and Central Americans are 65 or older, about one third the population average. The “Other and Multiple Central American” group, who are mainly Guatemalan and Nicaraguan (there are very few Panamanians, Hondurans and Costa Ricans in Toronto, and the Salvadorans are counted separately) has the largest proportion of children; 13.3 percent were under the age of 6 and 26.8 percent were between 6 and 17. The “Other and Multiple South American” and Salvadoran groups are also very young, with mean ages of 28.1 and 29.8 years respectively. All the South and Central American groups have a similar age composition and mean age, about 32 years.

### **Immigration to Canada**

As of May 2001, 43.8 percent of the Toronto CMA population were born outside of Canada and another 1.2 percent were non-permanent residents of Canada, including persons with permits to work or study and refugee claimants. A small number of people who were born outside of Canada are not properly classified as immigrants. These are persons entitled to Canadian citizenship because of their parents, who were born when their mothers were living outside of Canada (studying or working abroad, or on a visit).

Among the immigrants, 5.9 percent arrived in 2000 or 2001, 10.6 percent came between 1997 and 1999, 19.1 percent between 1992 and 1996, 22.6 percent between 1982 and 1991 and 41.8 arrived in 1981 or earlier. As of 2001, between 3.5 and 4 percent of all the immigrants in the CMA had arrived *in each* of the previous ten years, and about 2.3 percent in each year of the previous decade.<sup>10</sup>

As Chart 2.2. shows, the Aboriginal ethno-racial groups have the smallest proportion of immigrants, 1.8 percent, almost all of whom came from the United States. The figure is almost identical for the “Canadians” (who, recall, include persons who described their ancestry as Canadian *only* and who were not, in their view, either Aboriginal or a member of a visible minority). About one-quarter of immigrants who were “Canadian” were born in the US and three-quarters in Europe. The Arab and West Asian, South Asian and East Asian groups have the highest and quite similar proportions of immigrants, over 70 percent; then the South and Central American, Caribbean and African groups include approximately 65, 60 and 55 percent immigrants, respectively; then the level of immigrants from European groups is about 28 percent.

### **European Groups**

Just over one quarter, 28.0 percent, of all the members of the European ethno-racial groups were born outside Canada, but there is wide variation. The Western European groups with multiple ethnic origins include the fewest immigrants. Just 3.6 percent of the members of the “British and French” group were immigrants, 6.2 percent of the “British and Other European” group, 8.7 percent of the “Multiple British” and 8.8 percent of the “French” group and 13.8 percent of the “French and other European” group. Immigration is higher for the “traditional” immigrant groups with a single ancestry: 21.2 percent of Irish, 26.0 percent of the English, 26.5 percent of the Scottish and 34.4 percent of the Welsh groups are immigrants, a great majority of whom settled at least twenty years ago. In contrast, eighty percent or more of the Romanian, Russian, Albanian, Bulgarian, Serbian and Bosnian groups were born outside Canada. More than four-fifths of the Albanian immigrants arrived between 1997 and 2001, and more than half the Bosnians between 1992 and 1996.

A number of European groups include about equal numbers of persons born in Canada and immigrants, most of the latter having settled in the 1970s or earlier. For example, 52.0 percent of Greeks were born outside Canada, and 90.7 percent of those had arrived by 1981. Just 1.8 percent of the immigrants who are Greek arrived between January 1997 and May 2001. Forty-four percent of the Italians are immigrants and 95 percent of the immigrants came to Canada before 1982. Many other European groups are similar in this respect, including the Baltic, Scandinavian, Czechoslovakian, Hungarian and Polish (except their peak period of immigration is later, 1982-1991) groups, as well as the Austrian, Dutch and German groups. For these groups, the rate of immigration was highest between the mid-1950s and the early 1960s. Absent significant new immigration, the proportions of immigrants in these groups will fall gradually over time and they will come to resemble the profile of the British groups.

The remaining European ethno-racial groups, including the Jewish and “Jewish and other” groups, as well as the categories for multiple European groups include 30 to 40 percent immigrants, whose time of settlement varies, with a median about 1981.

### **Groups from Outside of Europe**

For ethno-racial groups from the six non-European regions, the proportion of immigrants ranges from 53.2 percent for the African groups to 72.9 percent of the Arab and West Asian groups. Persons with more than one ancestry are more likely to be born in Canada, because they include

the children of parents who are members of different ethno-racial groups in addition to, in some cases, immigrants from historically mixed communities, such as East Asians and South Asians from the Caribbean. While about 75 percent of Torontonians who describe their ancestry in terms of a single Caribbean nation are immigrants to Canada, just 31.6 percent of the “Multiple Caribbean” group are immigrants, and 48.8 percent of the “Caribbean and East Asian” group. Similarly, 27.2 percent of the “Arab or West Asian *and European*” group are born outside of Canada, compared to between 70 and 90 percent of the Egyptians, Iraqis, Lebanese, and the Arabic and West Asian ethno-racial groups corresponding to individual nations.

Two of the non-European ethno-racial groups are quite exceptional. Only 25.5 percent of the Japanese are immigrants (though another 11.2 percent are non-permanent residents), compared to the average of 73.7 percent immigrants for all members of East Asian ethno-racial groups. And 29.5 percent of the Black group are immigrants, compared to the average of 53.2 percent immigrants for all members of African ethno-racial groups.

Both between and within the regional categories of ethno-racial groups there is wide variation in the arrival times of immigrants. The regional differences reflect a combination of national conditions giving rise to immigration and Canadian immigration policy. Among immigrants from outside Europe, those from the Caribbean tend to have arrived earlier, with 47.4 percent having arrived before 1982. In comparison, just over one quarter, 25.5 percent, of immigrants from South and Central America had settled by 1981, compared to 23.6 percent of the members of East Asian groups, 20.5 percent for the South Asian groups, 18.9 percent for the African groups, and 15.1 percent for the Arab and West Asian groups.

Among the Arab and West Asian groups, nearly half the Armenians who were born outside of Canada settled before 1982, as did 29.7 percent of the Palestinians, compared to just 1.6 percent of Afghans, 5.4 percent of the Iranians, 6.1 percent of the Iraqis and 3.1 percent of the “other West Asians.” About 20 percent of the immigrants belonging to the “other Arab” and “other West Asian” groups settled before 1982. There are further differences in the pace of groups’ immigration. For example, Palestinian immigrants in Toronto have been arriving at quite a steady pace for the last two decades, immigration of the Lebanese was highest in the 1980s and early 1990s, and the peak of Iraqi immigration was in the mid 1990s. Each group’s pattern of settlement combines ongoing, more continuous flows with increased immigration in response to traumatic political or economic circumstances.

Among the South Asian ethno-racial groups, the principal difference is between the Indian group, about a quarter of whose immigrant population settled in 1981 or earlier, and all the other groups. Nearly one fifth of the Sri Lankan or Bangladeshi immigrants counted in the May 2001 Census had arrived in 2000 or 2001. Sri Lankan immigration peaked between 1992 and 1996, with 42.7 percent of those born outside Canada arriving in that period.

Immigration of the Chinese ethno-racial group has been quite continuous: 22.6 percent arrived before 1982, 29.0 percent between 1982 and 1991, 27.4 percent between 1992 and 1996, 13.4 percent between 1997 and 1999, and 7.4 percent in 2000 or 2001. In this respect, the Filipinos are quite similar to the Chinese, but the Japanese group is very different, as about half of those

who are immigrants arrived in 1981 or earlier. The recent, strong immigration of Koreans is also apparent. No less than 15.3 percent of Korean immigrants identified in the 2001 Census arrived in 2000 or 2001, and a further 19.3 percent had arrived in the previous three years. Vietnamese immigration peaked in the 1980s, about a decade after the end of the war in 1975.

The African ethno-racial groups display a number of distinct patterns of immigration. Persons who describe themselves as “Black” or “African”, as well as Africans who have also East Asian, South Asian or European ancestry have been in Canada for the longest time, with about 40 percent of immigrants having settled by 1981 and another 30 percent between 1982 and 1991. One might think that immigrants in the “Black” group might have come to Canada largely from the United States, but such is not the case, as 63 percent of immigrants in this group came from the Caribbean, 17 percent from Africa, 9 percent from South America and just 6 percent from the US (these figures not in a table). The five African groups with sufficient numbers to observe separately have quite distinctive patterns of immigration, peaking in the 1980s through the mid 1990s for Eritreans and Ethiopians, in the early 1990s for Somalis and Ghanaians, and in the late 1990s for the Nigerians.

There is relatively little variation in the immigration patterns of the different Caribbean ethno-racial groups, which were well established in the 1970s and continued quite smoothly through the next two decades. The Barbadians are most distinctive, three-quarters of Barbadian immigrants had settled in Canada by 1981. The Grenadians have the most recent peak of immigration, in the 1990s.

For most of the South and Central American groups, about a quarter of their immigrant population was in Canada by 1981, with a much higher proportion of the Ecuadorians, 47.5 percent, but just 4.6 percent of the Salvadorans in Canada at that point. The Mexican and Colombian groups have the highest levels of recent immigration, with more than 40 percent of each group having arrived between 1997 and 2001.

## **First and Home Languages**

Table 2.3 gives individuals’ “mother tongue,” as well as the language or languages they speak most often at home. The two Census questions ask (the emphases are in the original):

What is the language that this person **first learned** at home **in childhood** and **still understands**?

What language does this person speak **most often** at home?

For the first question, a note on the Census form says that “If this person no longer understands the first language learned, indicate the second language learned.” Although the question implies that each person has only one first language, about two percent of respondents are recorded as having two first languages, which must be an undercount. The question about the language “most often spoken at home” is followed by one asking, “Does this person speak any other languages on a regular basis at home?” On the Census form, the answers to both questions are recorded with two “check boxes” for English and French and a “write in” box, labelled “other-

specify” for all other answers. Compared to an “open end” question with no pre-specified answers, this format slightly increases the number of English and French answers.

These figures demonstrate the increasing use of English: 59.6 percent of people in the Toronto CMA had English as their first language and 74.7 percent use English most often at home. There is nearly the same drop in use of “other languages,” which are spoken as a first language by 40.9 percent of the population and “most often at home” by 27.9 percent. Because respondents can indicate that they speak more than one language at home, it is a research finding that the increased use of English and decreased use of other languages are about equal, rather than a methodological artifact.

For all eight global regions, Chart 2.3 shows that English is spoken more often at present “at home,” than it was used as a first language. Almost all the members of the Aboriginal and Caribbean groups grew up in English. More than two-thirds of the members of European groups spoke English as children and nearly 90 percent speak English at home. About 60 percent of the members of African groups had English as a first language, compared to between 20 and 35 percent for the four global regions – and in each case there is substantially greater use of English “at home,” especially for the Arab and West Asian and South and Central American ethno-racial groups.

One and a half percent of the Toronto CMA population had French as their first language in 2001, while 0.6 percent speak French at home. For persons whose ancestry is only Aboriginal, 5.5 percent have an Aboriginal first language and 1.8 percent speak an Aboriginal language most often at home. Almost none of the persons with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage spoke an Aboriginal first language (the estimate is 0.1 percent).

Among the European ethno-racial groups, the percentage with English as their first language varies from nearly 100 percent for the British groups, to between 25 and 75 percent for the Western and Southern European groups, to under 10 percent for the five groups with high levels of recent immigration. Only 55.4 percent of the “French” group report that French was their first language and the next highest figures were for the “French and other European,” and “British and French” groups, 14.2 and 6.6 percent, respectively. Naturally, more people speak English at home than indicate that English was their first language. The greatest increase in the use of English is for the groups with the fewest and earliest arriving immigrants. The Austrian group is typical: while 63.9 percent of its members first spoke another language, presumably German, 92.1 percent of their members most often speak English at home, 9.2 percent speak another language, and 0.1 percent speak French (so about 1.5 percent speak two languages at home). Even for groups with high proportions of very recent immigrants, the use of English as a home language exceeds the proportion whose first language was English by about 20 percent.

More than four-fifths, 81.6 percent, of the members of East and Southeast Asian ethno-racial groups did not have English as their first language, along with 81.5 percent of the members of Arab and West Asian groups, 77.4 percent of South and Central Americans, 68.4 percent of South Asians, 40.8 percent of Africans. Only 1.9 percent of persons from Caribbean groups did not speak English as their first language. Comparing first and home languages, English use at

home is about 15 percent higher for South Asians and Africans, 18 percent higher for East Asians, and about 25 percent higher for members of the Arab and West Asian and South and Central American groups. The corresponding declines in the use of languages other than English at home are very similar in magnitude.

Recent immigration is strongly correlated with smaller increases in the use of English and greater retention of first languages, but other factors must also play a role. For example, while they have similar patterns of migration, 13.0 percent of the Chinese spoke English as a first language, compared to 27.6 percent speaking English at home, while the corresponding figures for Filipinos are 35.9 and 65.3 percent. Among the South and Central American groups with a high proportion of recent immigrants, the proportion of Mexicans who use English at home, 54.7 percent, is high relative to the proportion with English as their first language, 12.1 percent.

These findings raise questions that are not answered here, but could be addressed using the Census data. Strong processes of language assimilation are at work, but language use depends on many factors, including whether a person was born in Canada and at what age immigrants arrived, whether a person's parents had the same first language, and the duration of formal education and how much of it was obtained in Canada. At the same time, the size, social integration, and geographical concentration of linguistic communities strongly affect a person's ability to use a language other than English on a daily basis to speak to neighbours, shopkeepers and co-workers. The Censuses can be used to address these questions in some detail, as they provide separate information on the first language of each person in a household, because these questions have been asked since 1971 and because of the availability of many other variables, such as year of settlement and years of education.

### **Household Composition of Ethno-Racial Groups**

Table 2.4 describes the kinds of households in which people live. Of course, membership in ethno-racial groups is a characteristic of individuals and people from different groups can live in the same household.<sup>11</sup> So the description of individuals in the Table, is effectively a classification of the contexts in which people from the different ethno-racial groups live, rather than a classification of household units themselves. Households were classified into eight categories:

- couples (opposite- or same-sex) with no child, comprising 15.4 percent of the total population of the Toronto CMA;
- two-parent families, including a couple and at least one child, 55.3 percent;
- female one-parent families, 8.8 percent;
- male one-parent families, 1.6 percent;
- multiple families, which include at least two couples and/or lone parents, 7.4 percent;
- all other “economic families,” which, as defined by Statistics Canada, include financially interdependent, biologically-related groups not classifiable in one of the above categories (such as siblings living without a parent), 1.4 percent;
- persons living alone, 7.8 percent; and,
- persons who are not members of an economic family but do not live alone, 2.4 percent.

A household that includes an “economic family,” whose members would be classified in one of the first six categories, may also include one or more unrelated persons, who would be classified in the last category, although this is not common. In identifying a “family” that includes at least one parent and one child, in this classification, no age limit is placed on the child except that she or he cannot be married and/or have a child of her or his own. Opposite- and same-sex couples are combined in this classification, though there are few of the latter.<sup>12</sup>

Based on the same classification of households, Table 2.5 provides more detailed information about children under the age of 18, who are classified according to whether they live with two parents, only with a female parent or only with a male parent. A small residual category includes children who are living with at least one parent or parents, but could not be classified. Young people under 18 who are not living with either parent are left out of these statistics.

Of all children up to the age of 17 who live in the Toronto CMA, 81.0 percent live with two parents, 15.9 percent live with their mother only and 2.8 percent live with their father only. The residual category accounts for the remaining 0.3 percent of the children whose parents could not be identified.

Chart 2.4 gives the distribution of family types for ethno-racial groups from the eight global regions. The European groups stand out as having the most couples (without a child) and high proportions of “non-family” persons; the East Asians, and especially the South Asians include far more multiple family households and relatively few one-parent families; and the African, Caribbean and to a lesser extent the Aboriginal and South and Central American groups include more one-parent families.

Table 2.4 shows that 14.5 percent of Aboriginal persons live with a partner and 53.3 percent with a partner and a child or children. In addition, 17.1 percent live in female one-parent households, compared to an average of 8.8 percent for the population, 3.1 percent live in multiple families, versus 7.4 percent for the population; and 3.8 percent live in non-family households, versus 6.2 percent for the population. Just over one quarter, 27.7 percent, of Aboriginal children under the age of 18 live in female one parent families.

Reflecting their older age distribution and low fertility, 20 percent of the members of the European groups live with a partner, but no child, more than twice the proportion for non-European groups. Members of European ethno-racial groups are also much more likely to be living alone, 10.1 versus 4.3 percent for the rest of the population, much less likely to be in multiple families, 3.7 versus 13.0 percent, and somewhat less likely to be in female one parent households, 7.3 versus 11.1 percent (the totals for non-Europeans are not in the Table).

The household composition of the different European ethno-racial groups appears to reflect differences in age and patterns of immigration. Members of “older” ethno-racial groups, with fewer immigrants and immigrants who arrived long ago, are more likely to live with a partner or alone, and they are less likely to be members of multiple family households. For example, more than one third of Danes in the CMA are members of a couple, and 41 percent are in two-parent

households, compared to the population averages of 19.9 and 53.3 percent, respectively, for all members of European ethno-racial groups. Also, one sixth of all Danes lives alone, compared to one tenth of the population. Other ethno-racial groups from Britain and from the Western European nations, which were the main sources of pre- and immediate post-war immigration to Canada, are quite similar.

The households of European groups with many recent immigrants, including the Albanian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Serbian and Bosnian groups, are quite different. More than 60 percent of them live in two-parent households and very few live alone, with a partner (but no child) or in a one-parent family.

The household composition of Arab and West Asian groups differs from the CMA average mainly because there are more two-parent households, 67.3 percent, compared to the population average of 55.3 percent; also there are fewer couples without a child, 8.8 percent, compared to 15.4 percent for the population. The proportion of Arabs and West Asians who live in female and male one-parent families is somewhat below the population average, and the proportion of people living alone, 4.8 percent, is considerably below the population average of 7.8 percent. West Asians, particularly the Armenians, but also the Iranians and Turks have a slightly higher proportion of couples and lower proportion of two-parent families, likely because they are older. Fourteen percent of the children in Arab and West Asian groups live with one parent.

Almost two-thirds of the members of South Asian groups, 63.7 percent, live in a two-parent family; only 7.2 percent, less than half the population average, live with a partner but no child. Most distinctive, however, is the high proportion of South Asians in multiple family households, almost one-fifth, compared to 7.4 percent for the entire population. Nearly 41 percent of the entire Punjabi and Sikh population live in multiple family households, and the figure is 21.0 percent for the Indians. Just 4.5 and 1.0 percent, respectively, of the South Asian population live in female and male one-parent families, compared to the population averages of 8.8 and 1.6 percent. Few members of South Asian groups live alone, just 2.4 percent compared to the population average of 7.8 percent, or with people to whom they are not related, only 1.1 percent compared to the population average of 2.4 percent.

Two South Asian groups are distinctive. First, the Bangladeshis are so concentrated in two-parent households – more than four in five persons live in one – that there are relatively low proportions in all the other categories. Second, the “South Asian and European” and “South Asian and East Asian” groups are more similar to the European majority, having a greater proportion of one-parent families than the other South Asian groups, though still below the average for the entire population, and fewer persons in multiple families.

About one-tenth, 9.6 percent, of the members of the East Asian groups are in couples, compared to 15.4 percent of the total population. Twice as many East Asians live in multiple family households, 15.1 percent, versus 7.4 percent for the population; and fewer live alone, 3.6 percent, versus 7.8 of the population. But there is also considerable variation between the South Asian groups. Like the older, low immigration European groups, the Japanese group includes high proportions of couples without a child and single persons, and fewer people in two parent

families and multiple-family households. The very high proportion of Koreans in two-parent families results in their having below average numbers in all the other types of households. An unusually high proportion of Vietnamese live in one-parent families, 15.9 percent, double the proportion for all other East Asian groups; and 27.5 percent of Vietnamese children under the age of 18 live with one parent.

Just 6.1 percent of the members of African groups are members of a couple without a child in the household, versus 15.4 percent of the CMA population. Relatively few people from African ethno-racial groups live in multiple family households, 3.7 percent versus 7.4 percent of the population, and somewhat fewer in two-parent households, 46.8 versus 55.3 percent. Nearly three in ten members of African groups, 28.5 percent, live in female one-parent families, more than three times the population average of 8.8 percent. Table 2.5 shows that 40.6 percent of children up to age 17 live in female one parent families, and 3.8 percent live with a male parent.

There is considerable variation in the family types of the different African groups: 46.8 percent of Somalis and 38.3 percent of the “Black” ethno-racial group live in one parent households, compared to 32.0 percent of Ghanaians, about 22 percent of Eritreans and Ethiopians and 18.1 percent of Nigerians. Table 2.5 shows that 56.4 percent of Somali children under 18 live with one parent, along with 49.4 percent for “Black” children, compared to 44.4 percent for all members of African ethno-racial groups and 18.7 percent for the Toronto CMA population. The proportions of Eritreans and Ethiopians who are living alone, 12.4 and 14.5 percent respectively, is twice the average for members of African groups of 6.7 percent.

Eight percent of the members of Caribbean ethno-racial groups live with a partner but no child, 46.2 percent are in two-parent families, and 25.7 percent are in female one-parent families. The proportions living in multiple family households and who are not in an economic family, living alone or with others, 7.0, 6.7 and 1.9 percent, respectively, are close to the CMA averages. The Barbadian community, which is older and includes fewer and less recent immigrants, includes more childless couples; while the opposite is true for the “Multiple Caribbean” group, whose members tend to be younger. There are fewer female one-parent families in the Barbadian, Guyanese, Trinidadian, Caribbean and South Asian, Caribbean and East Asian groups, about 20 percent, and more, at least 28 percent, in the Grenadian, Jamaican and “Multiple Caribbean” groups. Of all Caribbean children up to the age of 17, 42.7 percent live with one parent, including 57.0 percent of Grenadian children, 53.6 percent of Jamaican children, and 48.7 percent of children from the “single other Caribbean” group.

Three-fifths of the members of the South and Central American ethno-racial groups live in two-parent families; 8.6 percent live with a partner but no child, just over half the average for the CMA population; and 13.4 and 1.7 percent, respectively are in female and male one-parent families, compared to 8.8 and 1.6 percent for the total population; and 4.4 percent live alone, compared to 7.8 percent of the population. The household composition of the Mexican and Brazilian groups is very similar to the population average.

## **Summary and Implications**

There are wide differences in the age distribution of ethno-racial groups. The African ethno-racial groups – about 40 percent of whose members are under 18 and less than 3 percent over 65 – are youngest by a wide margin, the European groups – with about 20 percent under 18 and 14 percent 65 and older – are the oldest, and the East Asian groups are just somewhat older. The Aboriginal groups and ethno-racial groups from all the other global regions are substantially younger than the European groups. Even if immigration were to stop completely, these age distributions foretell a continuing decline in the proportion of Torontonians of European origin.

There is wide variation in the demographic characteristics of the European ethno-racial groups. In the absence of immigration and with increasing inter-marriage some European ethno-racial groups are declining in size, while others, from Eastern Europe and the former Yugoslavia, are young and growing rapidly from immigration. The Southern European groups that fuelled Toronto's growth in the 1950s and 1960s are no longer growing and are not likely to experience much demographic change in the next few years. Variation in the age composition of ethno-racial groups from the other global regions is more limited, though there are exceptions, such as the Armenian and Japanese groups, which are older and now include fewer immigrants than other ethno-racial groups from their regions.

The ethno-racial groups for individuals who gave two or more answers to the Census question about their ancestry, whether the answers were all within one region or between global regions, included more young people, reflecting historical patterns of global migration and also increasing numbers of partnerships between people from different ethno-racial groups who meet in Canada.

Forty-four percent of all the people living in the Toronto CMA were born outside Canada. Between ethno-racial groups, the range in the proportion of immigrants and the distribution of times of arrival is much larger than the variation in age structures. Almost all Aboriginal people are born in Canada, as are 70 percent of the members of the European ethno-racial groups. In comparison, over half the members of the African ethno-racial groups are immigrants, sixty percent of the members of Caribbean groups, and more than seventy percent of the members of the Arab and West Asian, South Asian, East Asian and South and Central American groups. The British and Western European groups include relatively few immigrants. Although there are considerable numbers of immigrants from Southern Europe, most came to Canada some time ago. Groups from Eastern Europe and the former Yugoslavia include very large proportions of recent immigrants.

The different age structures of ethno-racial groups affect the needs of their communities. The well-being and care of the elderly is much more a challenge for the Western European ethno-racial groups, and increasingly for the Southern European groups whose period of peak immigration was more than forty years ago. For non-European ethno-racial groups, however, concern about the implications of population aging is years off, and care for children and young adults is much more a present concern. Ethno-racial groups with high levels of recent immigration tend to include more young children, and young parents.

The distribution of household living arrangements is also correlated with the age structures and the level and timing of immigration. Ethno-racial groups with more children and young people, which on average include more, and more recent, immigrants, tend to have greater proportions of families with children, and fewer of all other types of households. There is also considerable variation in the proportions of one-parent and of multiple family households. More than one quarter of members of the African and Caribbean ethno-racial groups live in female one-parent households, as well as about 17 percent of the members of Aboriginal groups and 13 percent of South and Central American groups. Almost one in five South Asians and one in six East Asians lives in a multiple family household. Chapter 5 provides detailed analysis of the relationship between family structure and income and its effect on the economic situations of ethno-racial groups.

## Chapter 3

# Education

Formal education and employment experience, the two principal elements of human capital, strongly affect a person's job, and so her or his income and family's standard of living. Most applications of human capital models to broad populations "proxy" experience by subtracting an estimate when a person completed school from her or his age. By this definition, of course everyone gains experience over time, so that education becomes the more permanent, more important aspect of human capital. While a person may obtain more education at any age, the likelihood drops substantially after he or she enters the labour force, beyond having a summer or part-time job, and drops further when she or he has a child. This is why differences in the educational attainment of ethno-racial groups are so important to their occupational success and standard of living.

Educational attainment is measured by credentials, rather than years of education. Econometricians often prefer to think of the effects of education in terms of its duration, labelling the impact of credentials as "sheepskin effects," suggesting that their value is more a social convention than a reflection of actual education. While the merit of this argument is questionable for people educated in Canada, it is still more problematic for individuals who are not educated in Canada. That is why there is such concern in recent years with the recognition of foreign *credentials*, as opposed to years of education outside Canada.

While literacy and education are not exactly the same, education has a very wide range of non-material benefits, including greater capacity to look out for oneself, one's children and one's community. Literacy is critical to efforts to expand democratic participation in community and political organizations, to providing social capital to school age children and to the success of efforts to enhance public health. In discussing educational attainment, it is common to focus on post-secondary education and particularly university degrees. But it is not true that everyone has graduated from high school, and that this distinction is no longer meaningful. While levels of education and literacy are relative and have changed dramatically in recent decades, it is also true that many of the adults who have not graduated from high school will lack literacy and numeracy skills required by many jobs and also in many aspects of daily life. Analysis of educational attainment from the Census is not a substitute for direct research on literacy, as provided by Statistics Canada's International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey (IALSS).<sup>13</sup> Again, the problem is that no conventional sample survey can provide the detailed statistics on ethno-racial groups available from the Census. Also, detailed studies show a very strong correlation between *individual* educational attainment and literacy, which would be still stronger measured as group averages (in which individual variation is averaged out).

In the most detailed tables in this Chapter, educational attainment is measured in seven categories: less than high school graduation, high school graduation, trades certificate or diploma, a college diploma, some university, university graduate, university post-graduate or professional degree. The categories are ordered, except for the middle three, which involve mainly differences in the kind rather than the quantity of schooling.<sup>14</sup>

In order to account for the effects of differences in the age composition of the ethno-racial groups, which were shown in the last chapter to be quite large, Tables 3.1 and 3.2, respectively, give the distributions of education for persons between 25 and 34 and between 35 and 54. Charts 3.1 and 3.2 show the education profiles for the same age groups, collecting the ethno-racial groups in the eight global regions. At this large scale, what's clear immediately is that there is much more variation in the proportions of university graduates than high school graduates. On the one hand, this suggests a kind of equalization in access to what should be seen as an acceptable, but minimum educational level; on the other hand, it is worrying that about 20 percent of people between 25 and 34, who are past the age when it is easy to go back to school, have not graduated from high school. Also clear is the very high proportion of university graduates among younger East Asians, and then that the European, South Asian and Arab and West Asian groups have substantially more graduates than the Aboriginal, African, Caribbean and South and Central American groups.

Respectively, Charts 3.3 and 3.4 show the ethno-racial groups with more than 25 percent non-high school graduates and under 25 percent university graduates. Each chart includes figures for both high school and university graduation. The two charts are similar, but not identical. Nine of the ten groups with the lowest proportions of high school graduates, in Chart 3.3, are also in Chart 3.4, because they have less than 25 percent university graduates. But there are exceptions. While 25 percent of the Romanians between 25 and 34 have not completed high school, that group has more than 40 percent university graduates.

The charts show that the groups facing the most difficulty in terms of education are not confined to one global region. In the majority, they are groups from countries experiencing extreme violence, resulting in refugees; they include Vietnamese and "other South Asian" groups, the Sri Lankans and Tamils, and the Somalis and Ethiopians; though the Black and Portuguese groups do not fit this pattern. To some extent we must be seeing a generational effect. Working back from the Census in 2001, people in the 25-34 age cohort were born between 1967 and 1986. Many would have entered Canadian primary schools without a good command of English and some came to Canada as refugees. While their younger counterparts will grow up in more favourable circumstances, low education has long-lasting, negative consequences for adults and their children.

While it is premature to analyze the educational attainment of people under 25, as many of whom are still in school, it is appropriate to identify young people who are *not* in school full-time without having completed high school. For ages 18 to 24, Table 3.3 gives the proportion of full-time students and, for non-students, whether they have graduated from high school and have a university degree. Dividing the population by age provides for more sensible comparisons between ethno-racial groups that differ in age and also facilitates analysis of change over time.<sup>15</sup>

To examine the status of women in ethno-racial groups, Table 3.4 provides a comparison of the proportions of women and men between 25 and 34 who have completed high school and graduated from university. To examine change over time, Table 3.5 gives the proportions of high school and university graduates, again for ages 25 to 34, from 1971 to 2001. This last Table is a more accurate representation of the change over time than comparisons between the 25-34 and

35-54 age groups at one point in time, which are affected by migration into and out of the CMA which varies dramatically between ethno-racial groups, as Chapter 2 showed.

The 2001 Census shows that 82.0 percent of the Toronto CMA population between the ages of 25 and 34 had graduated from high school, and 31.5 percent were university graduates; while for the population between 35 and 54, 76.3 percent were high school and 24.2 percent were university graduates. Because some people between 25 and 34 are still enrolled in post-secondary institutions, mainly pursuing graduate or professional degrees, those figures slightly understate the eventual attainment of that age group. Interestingly, the proportion of university graduates has increased more rapidly than the proportion of high school graduates. In the Toronto CMA, nearly one-fifth of the population between the ages of 25 and 34 had not graduated from high school. By that age it is no longer easy to return to school.

In 2001, 7.0 percent of people between 25 and 34 had a trade certificate or diploma, 18.9 percent had a college diploma, 25.4 percent an undergraduate degree and 6.1 percent a post-graduate degree. Indicative of a relative decline of trades education, there are 1.9 percent more trades graduates in the 35 to 54 age group than in the 25 to 34 age group; at the same time, the proportion of university graduates is 8.5 percent higher in the younger cohort.

Table 3.3 shows that 12.4 percent of Torontonians between 18 and 24 are no longer in school full-time but have not graduated from high school.<sup>16</sup> Table 3.4 shows that women between 25 and 34 have slightly more education than men, 82.6 percent have graduated from high school and 32.6 have university degrees, compared to 81.5 and 30.3 percent for men. The historical comparisons in Table 3.5 reveal a slowing increase in the proportion of high school graduates between the ages of 25 and 34, which was 66.6 percent in 1971, 75.3 percent in 1981, 79.1 percent in 1991 and 82.1 percent in 2001. The proportion of university graduates rose dramatically between 1971 and 1981 from 10.4 to 21.4 percent, increased somewhat to 24.0 percent by 1991, and more steeply to 31.5 percent in 2001.

### **Aboriginal Groups**

In 2001, 68.4 percent of persons between 25 and 34 whose ancestry is only Aboriginal had graduated from high school, along with 59.1 percent of Aboriginal persons between 35 and 54. For the CMA population, these figures are 82.0 and 76.4 percent. For these two age groups, respectively, 10.8 and 6.5 percent are university graduates, compared to the population averages of 31.5 and 24.2 percent. While the younger cohort is gaining ground, 34.7 percent of Aboriginal persons between 18 and 24 are not attending school full-time and have not graduated from high school, almost three times the population average of 12.4 percent.

The Censuses show a significant absolute and relative improvement in the educational attainment of Aboriginal people in the Toronto CMA. Measured in 1986, 1991, and 1996, the percentage of Aboriginal persons between 25 and 34 who were high school graduates was about 58 percent, compared to 68.4 percent in 2001; the percentage of university graduates rose from 4.4 percent in 1996 to 10.8 percent in 2001.

Persons with both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage also have less education than average for the CMA, but the difference is much smaller than for persons with Aboriginal ancestry only. About 79 percent of persons with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry between the ages of 25 and 34 are high school graduates, three percent below the population average. Eighteen percent of persons with Aboriginal and British and/or French ancestry between 25 and 34 are university graduates, along with 23.0 percent of persons with “Aboriginal and all other” ancestry. For persons between 35 and 54, the corresponding figures are 14.3 and 19.6 percent university graduates, compared to 6.5 percent of persons who are entirely Aboriginal and the population average of 24.2 percent.

### **European Groups**

Among the European ethno-racial groups, the distribution of the proportion of high school graduates between 25 and 34 is fairly continuous, except for one outlier. Thirty-three percent of the Portuguese have not completed high school, *twice* the average for all other European groups. The Canadian, Romanian and Bosnian groups are the only other groups in which more than 20 percent of young people between 25 and 34 have not completed high school.

Table 3.3 shows that 13.3 percent of the members of European ethno-racial groups between 18 and 24 are not in school and have not completed high school and 50.3 percent are in school full-time. Again the Portuguese group is unusual: 22.5 percent of Portuguese between 18 and 24 are not in school full-time and have not completed high school and just 37.9 percent are in school full-time. There is no obvious pattern to variation in the proportions of high school graduates, which seem marginally higher for the British and French groups, somewhat lower for the countries of the former Yugoslavia, and quite varied for the groups from other former Soviet countries. Some groups with many university graduates, for example the Russian and Jewish groups, do not have particularly high levels of high school graduates. This suggests that the determinants of completing high school and graduating from university are not exactly the same.

Table 3.2 reveals more systematic but not very large variation between European ethno-racial groups in the educational attainment of people between 35 and 54. The Greek, Italian and Maltese groups have unusually high proportions of persons who have not completed high school, respectively 38.1, 28.5 and 31.8 percent. Otherwise, the proportions who have not completed high school are quite low, in the range from 12 to 16 percent, for most of the Northern and Western European and Baltic nationalities and the two Jewish groups. This North-South difference within Europe is barely perceptible for the younger, 25-34 age group. Sixty percent of the Portuguese between 35 and 54 have not completed high school, so the education of their younger counterparts is markedly improved relative to the population average.

Among members of the 48 European ethno-racial groups between the ages of 25 and 34, the Portuguese and Bosnian groups have the lowest proportions of university graduates, 11.6 and 9.4 percent respectively. The next lowest figure is 17.3 percent, then all the other groups include at least 20 percent university graduates. Most groups are close to the European average of 30.8 percent university graduates between 25 and 34. For example, 23.8 percent of the English group have completed a first university degree and 4.7 percent have a post-graduate degree. The American, Estonian, Latvian, Bulgarian, Romanian, Russian, Jewish and “Jewish and other”

groups all have more than 45 percent university graduates, while more than 20 percent of the Bulgarian, Romanian and Russian groups have post-graduate university degrees.

Members of major Southern European groups between the ages of 35 and 54, as well as the much smaller Croatian, Macedonian and Maltese groups, have considerably less education than their younger members of their groups. For example, 13.5 percent of Greeks and 13.6 percent of Italians between 35 and 54 have completed university, compared to 29.5 and 24.1 percent for the corresponding 25 to 34 age group.

The suggestion that there was a considerable generational change in the educational attainment of members of the South European groups, based on the comparison of age groups in the 2001 Census, is confirmed by the comparison across Censuses, in Table 3.5. In 1971 just 35.0 percent of Greeks between 25 and 34 had completed high school, along with 27.2 of Italians and 21.4 of the Portuguese; and their respective proportions of university graduates were only 2.2, 1.8 and 0.7 percent. In 2001, about 85 percent of young people in all the Southern European groups had completed high school, except for 67 percent of the Portuguese; and the percentage of university graduates was about 24 percent for the Italians and Maltese, around 30 percent for the Greek and Spanish groups and 11.7 percent for the Portuguese. The demographic context for this change is that the numbers of young people between 25 and 34 in the Greek, Italian, Maltese and Spanish groups did *not* increase substantially between 1971 and 2001, and the Portuguese population in this age group stopped growing by 1986.

For the European groups, Table 3.4 shows that 84.5 of women and 82.2 percent of men between 25 and 34 have graduated from high school; and women lead in university graduation by a wider margin, 33.2 to 28.3 percent. In almost all the individual ethno-racial groups women have more education. The exceptions are the Romanians, with 43.7 percent of women between 25 and 34 and 52.8 percent of men who are university graduates, and Russians, for which the figures are 42 and 50 percent. In some groups women between 25 and 34 are much more likely to have graduated from university, including the Italians with 19 percent male and 29 percent female university graduates, and the Portuguese with 15 percent female and 9 percent male university graduates; and most of the groups from the former Yugoslavia.

### **Arab and West Asian Groups**

The average educational attainment of the Arab and West Asian groups is close to the CMA average, but the groups vary widely. Of Afghans between 25 and 34, 39.4 percent have not completed high school and 11.8 percent are university graduates; and 18.4 percent of Afghans between 18 and 24 are not in school full-time and have not completed high school. These figures reflect the displacement of Afghan refugees by war, but may also signal difficulties young people experience in Canadian schools. Afghans who are between 35-54 actually have slightly more education than the younger cohort, potentially indicating difficulties in the education of young Afghans.

Among Iraqis between 25 and 34, 64.4 percent are high school graduates and 18.9 are university graduates, and the corresponding figures are 68.9 and 23.1 percent for "Other West Asians." For both groups, people between 35 and 54 have more education than the younger age group, and

above average proportions of young people between 18 and 24 are no longer full-time students without having completed high school.

Respectively, members of the Egyptian, Palestinian, Iranian and Armenian groups between the ages of 25 and 34 include 53.2, 43.8, 41.8 and 38.6 percent university graduates, among the highest of all groups in the CMA. The high level of educational attainment of the Egyptians dates back at least to the mid-1980s – and is also true of the 35-54 age group in 2001. Younger Palestinians, Iranians and Armenians are much better educated than older members of those communities. The proportion of Iranians between 25 and 34 who are university graduates jumped from 23.2 to 41.8 percent between 1996 and 2001.

Arab and West Asian men between 25 and 34 are more likely than women to have completed university, though the difference is quite small, 37.6 versus 34.9 percent. Comparing the educational attainment of women and men, the individual groups vary quite widely (and there is considerable sampling error, due to the small numbers in this age group). In the Lebanese, Palestinian, “Other Arab” and “Multiple Arab and/or West Asian” groups, the proportion of university graduates is significantly higher for men.

### **South Asian Groups**

Just over three-quarters, 76.3 percent, of the members of South Asian groups between 25 and 34 have completed high school, 5.2 percent have a trade certificate or diploma, 11.4 percent a college diploma, 25.3 an undergraduate university degree and 9.2 percent a graduate degree. Compared to the total CMA population of the same age, South Asians are less likely to have completed high school or to have completed college, but are 50 percent *more* likely to have graduated from university.

While the percentage of Indians between 25 and 34 with a first university degree is just above the population average, 9.9 percent have a post-graduate degree, compared to the population average of 6.1 percent. A striking finding is that in 1971, when only 10.4 percent of the Toronto population had graduated from university, the figure was a startling 50.2 percent for “South Asians” between 25 and 34. There were just 2,775 South Asians in this age group at the time, most of whom must have been Indian (the 1971 Census did not report more detailed categories). Of course, these figures represent the effect of a highly selective immigration policy in the 1960s. As Indian population in the CMA increased rapidly in the next decade, the proportion of young people with university degrees actually fell, to about 25 percent between 1986 and 1996, before increasing to 37.1 percent in 2001.

Respectively, 61.5 and 60.8 percent Sri Lankan and Tamil young adults between 25 and 34 have completed high school, and 11.5 and 11.1 percent are university graduates. The proportion who have not completed high school is more than twice the CMA average, and the percentage of university graduates is just over one-third the population average. The figures are quite similar for older Sri Lankan and Tamil adults, Table 3.2 shows, but a sign of improvement is that the proportion of people between 18 and 24 who are out of school without a secondary diploma is close to the population average. These two groups grew rapidly from immigration between 1986 and 1991 and then experienced a decline in the proportion of high school and university

graduates between 1991 and 1996 when the population was no longer increasing so rapidly. This suggests that difficulties in Canadian schools experienced by many young Sri Lankans and Tamils, rather than the arrival of immigrants with less education, is responsible for the decline in their educational attainment.

Young adults who are Bangladeshi, Pakistani and “East Asian and South” are among the most educated groups in the CMA. Young people between 25 and 34 in the three groups include 49.1, 46.6 and 51.9 percent university graduates, respectively. Further, 17.4 percent of Bangladeshis and 15.0 percent of the Pakistanis have graduate degrees and the educational attainment of the older members of these groups is also high.

South Asian women and men between 25 and 34 are about equally likely to have completed high school, though the men are more likely, by 2.8 percent, to have graduated from university. For members of the Bangladeshi and “South Asian and East Asian” groups between 25 and 34, the percentage of university graduates is more than 10 percent higher for men than women, and the difference favouring men is more than five percent in the Pakistani and “Multiple South Asian” groups. Conversely, 46.5 percent of “South Asian and European” women and 37.6 percent of men have graduated from university.

### **East Asian Groups**

For young adults between 25 and 34, four distinct patterns of educational attainment can be found in the different East Asian groups. First, the Chinese, who account for nearly three-fifths of all East Asians in Canada, Japanese, Koreans and Taiwanese have very high levels of education. More than four in ten Chinese, 41.1 percent, have completed an undergraduate university degree and an additional 10.1 percent have a post-graduate degree; the comparable figures for the Japanese are 37.5 and 8.9 percent, for the Koreans 42.8 and 9.0 percent, and for the Taiwanese 35.1 and 14.9 percent. Japanese and Korean adults between 35 and 54 are also highly educated, but younger Chinese and Taiwanese between 25 and 34 have much more education than their counterparts between 35 and 54. The proportion of university graduates is more than 20 percent higher for the younger Chinese and 15 percent higher for the younger Taiwanese. In these groups relatively few young people between 18 and 24 are out of full-time school without having graduated from high school. Table 3.5 shows that the Chinese and Japanese have had above average proportions of university graduates since 1971 and the Koreans since 1981, when they were first identified in the Census.

The Filipino group is distinctive in having a near average proportion of persons with first university degrees, 21.9 percent for the 25-34 age group, but only 1.8 percent with post-graduate degrees. Also the Filipinos include more than twice as many people with a trade and somewhat more persons with a college diploma than the Chinese. The figures for older adults and from earlier Censuses shows that this pattern is very stable.

Respectively 44.6 and 36.4 percent of Vietnamese and “Other Southeast Asians” between 25 and 34, have not completed high school. A relatively high proportion, about 18 percent of the members of both groups between 18 and 24 are no longer in school full-time but have not completed high school. The proportion of Vietnamese between 25 and 34 who are university

graduates, 11.1 percent with a first degree and 0.9 percent with a graduate degree, is less than a third the average for Asian groups as a whole; though the figures for the “Other Southeast Asians” are much higher, 16.7 and 4.9 percent. Younger Vietnamese adults, between 25 and 34, have only slightly more education than their older counterparts between 35 and 54. As the Vietnamese population tripled in size between 1981 and 1986, and then doubled again in the next ten years, the proportion of young adults who were high school graduates *decreased* from 69.5 to 43.4 percent and of university graduates from 17.5 to 6.1 percent. Between 1996 and 2001, as the number of Vietnamese between 25 and 34 decreased from 7,790 to 6,515 the proportion of high school graduates increased by 12 percent and of university graduates by 4.5 percent. The “Other Southeast Asian” group has a similar historical trajectory, but by 2001, had significantly more university graduates.

Among members of the East Asian ethno-racial groups, there are approximately equal rates of high school graduation for women and men, but Filipino women between 25 and 34 were more likely to have completed university than men, by a margin of 35.4 to 26.8 percent; also 54.8 percent of Korean women between 25 and 34 are university graduates, compared to 48.2 percent of men the same age. Among the Chinese, however, 48.5 percent of women between 25 and 34 are university graduates, compared to 54.3 percent of the men; and the figures are 42.8 and 52.2 percent for Japanese women and men.

### **African Groups**

Of the African ethno-racial groups, Nigerians have the most education. In 2001, one quarter of Nigerians between 25 and 34 had an undergraduate university degree, another 9.5 percent have a graduate degree, and just 10.6 percent have not completed high school. Among Nigerians between 35 and 54, 24.8 percent had an undergraduate degree and 17.3 percent a graduate degree.

About two-thirds of Ethiopians and Somalis between 25 and 34 have completed high school, and 7.3 and 6.7 percent of the two groups, respectively, have completed university. Nearly one-fifth of Somalis between 18 and 24 are out of full-time school without having graduated from high school, though for Ethiopians the figure is only 10.7 percent. Both groups grew rapidly between 1991 and 1996, and it appears that the newer immigrants had less education than their predecessors. For neither group is there evidence of significant change between 1996 and 2001.

The proportion of Ghanaians between 25 and 34 who are high school graduates is close to the population average, as is the number of 18-24 year olds who are not in school full-time and have not graduated from high school. In 2001, 12.7 percent of Ghanaians between 25 and 34 had completed a university degree, compared to 4.9 percent in 1991. The Eritreans are quite similar to the Ghanaians in terms of education.

Twenty percent of the “Other and Multiple African” group between 25 and 34 have graduated from university and 80.2 percent have completed high school. Torontonians with African and Asian or European heritage have levels of education close to the population average.

The proportion of the “Black” group between 25 and 34 who have not completed high school is 23.2 percent and 12.0 percent have graduated from university. The proportion of university graduates in the 35-54 age group, 7.7 percent, is lower, which suggests a gradual increase in educational attainment. About one in six, 17.8 percent, members of the Black group between 18 and 24 are out of full-time school without having completed high school.

Table 3.4 shows that 75.0 percent of women from African groups between 25 and 34 have completed high school, compared to 80 percent of men; and 14.4 percent of women and 18.5 percent of men in that age group have a university degree. Eritrean, Ethiopian, Ghanaian and Somali men between 25 and 34 are more than 10 percent more likely than women from these groups to have completed high school, and there is a still larger relative disparity in their rates of university graduation. Respectively, 4.7, 4.5, 7.8 and 5.4 percent of Eritrean, Ethiopian, Ghanaian and Somali women between 25 and 34 have a university degree, compared to 14.1, 11.5, 20.7 and 9.6 percent of men from these groups. A smaller difference in university completion rates, 2.5 percent, but still favouring men, is found for the Black group.

### **Caribbean Groups**

Table 3.1 shows that 14.6 percent of the members of the Caribbean groups between the ages of 25 and 34 have a university degree and 1.7 percent have an advanced degree, compared to the CMA averages of 25.4 and 6.1 percent. The below average level of university graduation is not the result of a lower than average high school graduation rate, however: 82.8 percent of Caribbean young adults have completed high school, just below the population average of 82.0 percent; the 14.5 percent of Caribbeans between 18 and 24 who are out of full-time school without a high school degree is just above the population average of 12.4 percent. Caribbean women and men who complete high school but do not attend university, are found in the trades – 10.1 percent of Caribbeans between 25 and 34 have a trade certificate or diploma, compared to the population average of 7.0 percent – and among college graduates – 27.4 percent of Caribbean young adults have completed college, compared to 18.9 percent of the population. Completion of trades and college credentials is thus about 50 percent higher than average in the Caribbean community. At the same time there is a large gender difference, with 8.9 percent of Caribbean women and 11.5 percent of Caribbean men having a trade diploma or certificate, while 32.6 of women and 20.7 percent of men have a college diploma or certificate (these figures not in a table).

Between 1996 and 2001 (recall that no earlier, consistent data are available for the Caribbean groups as a whole), there is a small but statistically significant increase in the proportion of people between 25 and 34 who have graduated from high school, from 80.6 to 82.8 percent, and a much larger increase in the proportion of university graduates, from 11.8 to 16.3 percent. There is a consistent relation between the increasing education attainment of the 25-34 and 35-54 age groups, shown in Tables 3.1 and 3.2, though the increase is slower for the older group. As well there is evidence of declining entry into trades – 15.1 percent of Caribbean adults between 35 and 54, compared to 10.1 percent for young adults between 25 and 34 have a trades certificate.

Among Jamaicans between 25 and 34, 10.8 percent had a trade certificate, 30.1 percent a college diploma or certificate, 11.3 percent a bachelor's degree and 1.1 percent a graduate degree. The Trinidadian and Tobagonian, West Indian and "Single other Caribbean" groups are similar, but have more university graduates and fewer college graduates. The Grenadians and Guyanese are also quite similar to the Jamaicans, though more of their young adults have not graduated from high school and, especially for the Guyanese, there are fewer college graduates. Also, 26.7 percent of Grenadians, 18.5 percent of West Indians and 17.7 percent of Guyanese between 18 and 24 are no longer full-time students, but have not completed high school.

Barbadians between 25 and 34 had unusually high proportions of persons with trade qualifications, college diplomas and university degrees, 10.3, 33.6 and 23.9 percent, respectively. Just 9.1 percent of Barbadians between 18 and 24 were not in school full-time and had not completed high school.

The "multiple Caribbean," "Caribbean and South Asian," and "East Asian and European" groups all have high proportions of high school graduates, about 88 percent, and over 20 percent have university degrees. Just 5.7 percent of "Caribbean and South Asian" young adults between 25 and 34 had not completed high school, 28.8 percent had undergraduate university degrees and 5.1 percent graduate degrees.

Women from the Caribbean who are between 25 and 34 are more likely to have completed high school than men the same age, by a margin of 85.0 to 81.0 percent, and also to have completed university, by a margin of 17.7 to 14.6 percent. These differences are in the same direction, but somewhat greater than the population average.

### **South and Central American Groups**

In 2001, 79.3 percent of South and Central American young adults between 25 and 34 had graduated from high school, compared to the population average of 82.0 percent; 15.5 percent of this group had completed a first university degree and 3.7 percent a graduate degree, compared to 25.4 and 6.1 percent for the population. Table 3.5 shows that in 1981, 66.2 percent had graduated from high school and 8.0 percent were university graduates, figures that increased a bit by 1986. In the next five years the number of South and Central Americans in Toronto more than doubled to 14,715 and the proportions of high school and university graduates increased to 74.3 and 12.3 percent, respectively. Between 1991 and 1996, both figures *fell* somewhat, to 72.9 and 10.6 percent. Then between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of members of the South and Central American groups between the ages of 25 and 34 who had graduated from university nearly doubled from 10.6 to 19.2 percent. These figures suggest that a distinct cohort of South and Central Americans, who were in their early teens when they came to Canada in the 1980s, had significantly more difficulty in school than their older *and younger* counterparts.

The Salvadoran and "Hispanic" groups are significantly disadvantaged in terms of education: about 20 percent of their young people between 18 and 24 are not in school full-time and have not completed high school, nearly 30 percent of young adults between 25 and 34 have not graduated from high school and the proportions of university graduates for the two groups, respectively, are 7.0 and 12.1 percent. The Chileans and "other Central Americans" (excluding

only the Salvadorans, who are counted separately) also have relatively few university graduates, around half the average for the population, though the level of high school graduates is near the Toronto average.

Members of the Brazilian, Colombian and Mexican group between 25 and 34 have the highest educational attainment, respectively with 27.3, 38.7 and 30.0 university graduates, but in the 35-54 age group only the Mexicans include a high proportion of university graduates. In terms of the relative position of young women and men, as a whole the South and Central American groups are close to the population average, with 1.0 percent more women having completed high school and 3.7 percent more having university degrees.

## **Conclusion**

The Censuses reveal a dramatic educational transformation in the 30 years between 1971 and 2001. In that time, the proportion of young adults in the Toronto CMA who had graduated from university tripled to 31.5 percent, at the same time as the proportion who had not completed high school dropped by nearly half. This average change most closely describes the older, European groups, which completely dominated the population in 1971 and remained a considerable majority in 2001, but also captures the experience of ethno-racial groups whose numbers reflect immigration since 1971. The biggest changes involve the Southern European groups that fuelled Toronto's transformation between the mid-1950s to the late-1960s. The intersection of their immigration and Toronto's growth saw the proportion of Greek and Italian young people with a university degree increase from about two percent in 1971, when already 10.4 percent of the population had university degrees, to about 30 and 25 percent, respectively in 2001.

The broad trend is accompanied by wide and continuing differences in the educational attainment of ethno-racial groups, between and within global regions. The proportion of university graduates, for age range from 25 to 34, varies from 43.7 percent of East Asians, to about 35 percent for the South Asian and the Arab and West Asian groups, 30 percent for the European groups and between 15 and 20 percent for the African, Caribbean and South American regions.<sup>17</sup> The range in the proportion in this age group who have graduated from high school is much narrower, only from 76.3 to 83.5 percent in the eight global regions.

At the same time there is systematic variation within the global relations. Among the European groups, young Latvians, Bulgarians, Romanians and Russians have very high proportions of university graduates, as do the Nigerians relative to other African ethno-racial groups. Among the East Asian groups the Vietnamese include relatively few university graduates, as is the case among the South Asian groups for the Sri Lankans and Tamils. This variation reflects differences in the educational systems of immigrants' countries of origin, the particular characteristics of individuals who want and are able to immigrate and the effects of Canadian immigration policy – both in the treatment of “regular” applicants and refugees.

Although the proportions of high school and university graduates in the ethno-racial groups are not perfectly correlated, low rates of high school graduation are a certain indication of disadvantage. We found that the proportion of young adults between 25 and 34 who have not completed high school is more than 30 percent for the Aboriginal, Portuguese, Iraqi, Afghan,

“Other West Asian,” Sri Lankan, Tamil, Vietnamese, “Other Southeast Asian,” Ethiopian, Somali and Grenadian groups. In a number of these groups, there is an unusually high proportion of young people between 18 and 24 who are not in school full-time and have not completed high school. Except for the Portuguese, these groups have experienced significant social and economic disruption, in most cases associated with violent conflict. Many of these young people, who were between 25 and 34 at the time of the 2001 Census, came to Canada in their early teens, and many did not have English as a first language.

The experience of the Southern European groups whose populations grew rapidly from immigration in the 1950s and 60s suggests that broad societal increases in educational attainment affect groups with relatively less education when they come to Canada, though it may require some time. All the same, they were not members of a visible minority, they came to Canada at a time of consistent economic growth and were able to find employment quite easily, and they had voluntarily immigrated from countries at peace. The concern is that the processes and environment that gradually increased the educational attainment of European groups over the last four decades will not be as successful for young people from disadvantaged groups in Toronto in 2005. For these groups, it is not difficult to make the case for systemic efforts to increase rates of high school graduation and university entry, as a benefit to individuals, to their own communities and to the broader community.

## Chapter 4

# Employment

Whether directly as pay and employee benefits or indirectly from a pension or program such as Employment Insurance, the labour market is the central determinant of individual economic well-being, and so of inequality between ethno-racial groups. Labour market outcomes involve a series of related contingencies: some people seek employment rather than going to school or caring for children; some people have difficulty finding any job and many others experience some unemployment over time; some work full- and some part-time, by choice or not; some work as employees while others work for themselves; and jobs vary dramatically in their rates of pay.

Many of these aspects of labour market experience are considered in this chapter. Table 4.1 deals with labour force participation, unemployment, and self-employment, and Chart 4.1 gives these figures for the ethno-racial groups in the eight global regions. Table 4.2 shows the distribution of occupations for each group, in seven broad categories. A regression analysis in Table 4.3 shows the extent to which ethno-racial differences in employment income reflect the groups' age composition, education and immigration. And Tables 4.4 and 4.5 compare the mean income of ethno-racial groups from 1971 to 2001.

Because work experience is highly gendered, entirely separate results are provided for women and men, with Part "a" of each Table (e.g., Table 4.1a) giving results for women, and Part "b" for men; and the same convention is used for charts. Table 4.1 and Chart 4.2 show that gender differences in the labour force participation, unemployment, and the extent of part-time and self-employment are comparable to the largest differences between women or between men in the global categories of ethno-racial groups. Note that different scales are used to accommodate the responses for women and men in the charts. For example, the rates of self-employment vary from 3.2 to 10.6 percent for women and from 8.2 to 19.8 percent for men. At the same time, the labour force characteristics of women and men in the same group are quite strongly correlated. The correlation across ethno-racial groups between the percentage of women and the percentage of men between 18 and 64 who are full-time students is 0.836, for the labour force participation rate the correlation is .691, for the percentage of part-time workers .563, and for the rate of self-employment .816.<sup>18</sup>

Variation in some of the labour force characteristics of ethno-racial groups points to significant degrees of advantage and disadvantage, while others are more ambiguous. So, groups whose members tend to be younger or whose members more actively seek new and better employment may experience more unemployment. Beyond a small difference, however, higher unemployment merely points to difficulty finding jobs, worse jobs and lower income. The same is true for differences in labour force participation. Older – for Toronto this means mainly European – ethno-racial groups, groups with more young children, and groups with young people in university will tend to have lower labour force participation rates. But low levels of participation can signal difficulty in finding jobs that, even if it reflects time spent caring for children, results in lower income. High levels of self-employment are similarly ambiguous. It is clear that Korean shop owners and Jewish professionals, the predominant forms of self-

employment of the two ethno-racial groups with the highest levels of self-employment, derive equal benefits from self-employment.

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of workers between 18 and 64 in seven occupational categories. Because the samples from many groups are quite small, especially after separating women and men and restricting the range of age, these are collapsed from a 15-category classification developed to measure employment equity. In turn those 15 groups are a classification of approximately 500 detailed occupations recorded in the Census. The seven categories and some typical occupations in each are as follows:

- High Level Managers include what are described as “senior managers” in private industry and government, as well as legislators;
- Mid-Level Managers are persons identified as managers, but in specific areas, such as purchasing, social services and engineers, as well as their equivalents in government, such as school principals and fire chiefs;
- Professionals include engineers and scientists; physicians, pharmacists, nurses and other health professions (but not medical technicians); professors, school teachers and artists;
- Skilled Non-Manual workers include technicians, supervisors of office work, and skilled clerical, sales and service workers;
- Skilled Manual workers include the skilled trades and supervisors of manual work;
- Less Skilled Non-Manual work include jobs in offices and trade with low formal qualifications;
- Less Skilled Manual work includes jobs in construction, manufacturing and maintenance with low formal qualification.

These categories are not perfectly hierarchical. Especially the relative positions of mid-level managers and professionals is not clear; nor is the division between skilled and less skilled manual and non-manual workers perfectly sharp. The manual/non-manual division also separates women and men to a significant extent. Summary data for global regions, differentiated for women and men, are in Charts 4.2a and 4.2b.

Table 4.2 also provides the median and mean total employment income, which is the sum of an individual’s pay and self-employment earnings (only a small percentage have both types of income), in the year 2000.<sup>19</sup> Persons who immigrated to Canada in 2000 or 2001 and “non-permanent residents” must be excluded from this analysis, as some of their income may not have been earned in Canada, and we cannot rely on the conversion into Canadian dollars of income earned in a country with a different currency, as well as a different wage level and cost of living.<sup>20</sup> The income statistics exclude the small number of persons with no income in 2000 as well as persons whose income was negative. While income from wages and salaries cannot be negative, the income from self-employment recorded in the Census may be negative, because the question asks for “Net non-farm income from unincorporated business, professional practice, etc. (gross receipts minus expenses).”

The income figures cover only persons who worked for 40 weeks or more<sup>21</sup> in the calendar year 2000, who worked full time for “most of those weeks” (in which they were employed), and who

were still in the labour force at the time of the Census. In the Census, “full time” is defined as 30 hours or more per week. So, while the distribution of occupations in Table 4.2 measures the jobs in which people are employed *when the Census was taken in May 2001*, the income statistics describe the somewhat different population of people who worked mostly full-time in the year 2000 for at least 40 weeks. Including part-time workers and/or persons working for less than 40 weeks would lower the average and median income figures reported, but this would not tell us anything more about the relative positions of ethno-racial groups, because of the very high correlation between income measures computed with and without part-time and/or part-year workers.<sup>22</sup> There is a fairly strong correlation, 0.674, between the mean employment income of women and men across ethno-racial groups.

Chart 4.3 provides summary data for the median and mean incomes of women and men, aggregated to global regions, and Chart 4.4 shows the groups in which the median employment income of full-time, full-year women workers was under \$25,000 *or* under \$35,000 for men. Among the 30 groups in that chart, only one, the Albanians, are European. The lowest earning ethno-racial groups are disproportionately African, Arab and West Asian and South Asian, followed by some groups from East Asia and South and Central America.

Separately for women and men, Table 4.3 reports a regression analysis of employment income, designed to determine to what extent ethno-racial differences result from differences in their age structures and educational attainment and in the proportion of immigrants and when they came to Canada. The assumptions on which the models rely are presented in detail. Tables 4.4 and 4.5 provide the mean employment income of women and men, from 1970 to 2000, comparable to the historical statistics for education in Table 3.5. Again, the central questions are how the positions of ethno-racial groups have changed over time and what relation these changes have to immigration.

## Labour Force Characteristics, Occupations and Employment Income

### Aboriginal Groups

For the labour force characteristics in Table 4.1, all three groups of Aboriginal women and men are close to the population average. Although women and men with only Aboriginal ancestry are somewhat more likely to be out of the labour force and the women have higher unemployment (10.7 percent versus the population average of 6.3 percent), these differences are well within the range of variation between the various European groups.

In 2000, the mean income of “Aboriginal” men was \$41,200, compared to \$49,700 for the “Aboriginal and British and/or French” group and \$52,600 for the “Aboriginal and other” group. These figures compare to the CMA average of \$56,600 and the average for the European groups of \$63,600. A comparison of the *median* incomes also has the Aboriginal group lowest, at \$35,200, but the positions of the “Aboriginal and English and/or French” and “Aboriginal and other” groups are reversed; respectively, their median incomes in 2000 are \$42,000 and \$40,000.

The occupational profile of the Aboriginal group is consistent with their income distribution: 30.1 percent of Aboriginal men are in less skilled manual occupations, almost twice the proportion of the population; 0.7 percent of Aboriginal men are high-level managers, 7.5 percent

are middle-level managers and 9.3 percent are in professional occupations – the comparable figures for the population are 2.5, 13.1 and 18.5 percent. The occupational distributions of the two groups with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage are between the “Aboriginal” and the population average, but closer to the latter.

Aboriginal women are also in a disadvantaged position, with mean employment income of \$33,500, compared to \$37,800 for “Aboriginal and British and/or French” women and \$37,300 for women in the “Aboriginal and other” group. These compare to the mean annual income for women in the CMA of \$40,200 and the average for European women of \$43,900. The incomes of Aboriginal women are closer to the average for women in the CMA than Aboriginal men are to the average for men, both in absolute dollar and relatively. Also the occupational differences are smaller for women, though there are clearly fewer Aboriginal women in professional occupations, 9.3 percent, versus the population average of 19.6 percent, and more in less skilled manual and non-manual occupations.

### **European Groups**

In 2001, the average unemployment rate for women from the European ethno-racial groups between the ages of 18 and 64 was 4.7 percent for European women, just over half the 8.7 percent unemployment rate experienced by women in the non-European groups. For men the difference is similar: the unemployment rates of the members of European and non-European groups were 4.0 and 7.0 percent, respectively. In light of the reform of unemployment compensation that reduced the proportion of unemployed workers who receive compensatory benefits, these differences are not negligible.

Because adults from the non-European groups tend to be younger and they have higher fertility, their representation in the working age population is a bit smaller than their overall proportion of the population. The proportion of European men who are self-employed is 15.5 percent, compared to 12.1 percent for members of the non-European groups.

The labour force characteristics of the European groups reflect both long and short term effects. Groups with little recent immigration are affected by the period and circumstances of their immigration to Canada and in some cases traditional occupational specialization, while groups with considerable recent immigration are affected by the immediate circumstances of their settlement, the economic and social characteristics of the country they left, as well as the selectivity of emigration and immigration. Factors of the second kind, for example, explain the very high proportions of women who are full-time students in the Bulgarian, Russian, Albanian and Bosnian groups, 12.0, 8.0, 13.6 and 10.2 percent respectively; as well as these groups’ unusually high rates of unemployment, 12.8, 13.3, 20.0 and 11.1 percent, respectively. These figures reflect recent immigration, and perhaps the effect of not having English as a first language.

Women from different European ethno-racial groups differ only moderately in their labour force characteristics. Self-employment is higher for the two Jewish groups, around 15 percent, and for the Western European groups (but not the British or French) around 12 percent, and lower for the Southern European groups, around 7 percent. Otherwise there are a variety of individual

differences, for example higher rates of self-employment among some Eastern European groups and of part-time work of the Jewish groups. These appear to be related to the particular characteristics of individual groups, such as their age distribution and migration history, but do not amount to systemic differences.

Variation in the labour force characteristics of men from European groups is still less. Only the Albanian group really stands out, with 13.1 percent full-time students, compared to the average for European men of just 2.3 percent, and 15.0 percent unemployment, compared to the average of 4.0 percent. Unemployment is about two percent higher for groups from the former Yugoslavia and from Eastern European nations with substantial recent immigration (such as Russia, but not Ukraine). Compared to the average for the European groups of 15.5 percent, self-employment is very high for the two Jewish groups, nearly 30 percent, somewhat higher than the average for the American, the Baltic and Scandinavian groups and some other Eastern and Western European groups, and lower than average for the Maltese, Portuguese and Spanish groups.

For full-time workers working 40 weeks or more in 2000, the mean employment income of European and non-European men was \$63,600 and \$45,300, respectively, and \$43,900 and \$34,200 for women. About one-third, 33.5 percent, of the men of European groups are in less skilled manual or non-manual jobs, compared to 44.3 percent for the members of non-European groups; while 3.3 percent of European workers are high level managers and 14.7 percent are middle level managers, compared to just 1.2 and 10.5 percent for members of the non-European groups; and Europeans are also about three percent more likely to have skilled manual jobs.

In light of the quite small difference in the incomes of European and non-European women, there is a surprising degree of occupational differentiation. Only 5.0 percent of European origin women are in less skilled *manual* jobs, compared to 13.7 percent of non-European women and the corresponding figures for non-manual jobs are 36.2 and 42.5 percent. Making up the difference, 1.2 percent of women from European groups are high-level managers, 10.5 percent are middle-level managers, 21.6 percent are professionals and 24.1 percent are in skilled non-manual occupations; while the corresponding, considerably lower figures for the non-European groups are 0.4, 7.1, 16.4 and 18.3 percent.

Occupational differences between the European ethno-racial groups are quite complex, although there is a strong association between income and occupations. The two Jewish groups and Americans, more than one-third of whom work in professional occupations and with mean incomes over \$90,000 stand out from all the other groups. Almost all the Northern, Baltic, and Western and a number of Eastern European groups had average male incomes between \$60,000 and \$70,000. There is some variation that is hard to explain in systemic terms, for example the lower income of the Finnish group and the higher income of the “multiple Scandinavian” group.

Below about \$55,000 in mean income, we find the European groups whose lower income can be understood in terms of the demographic, immigration and educational characteristics reviewed in previous chapters. The mean income of the men from Southern European groups, the former Yugoslavia and some countries of Eastern Europe ranges from \$43,000 for the Portuguese and

\$45,600 for the Greeks to \$54,200 for the Italian group and \$57,500 for the Slovenians. The lower income of the Portuguese can be explained by their low level of educational attainment, and the very low proportion in professional jobs, just 5.2 percent, and very high proportion in unskilled manual jobs, 28.3 percent; but the lower income of the Greek men goes with a much more favourable occupational distribution. The lower-income Eastern European groups tend to be those with high levels of recent immigration, though they have high levels of education and have high proportions of professionals. The Albanian men had the lowest median and mean incomes, \$32,000 and \$35,200 respectively. Some groups with high levels of education and professional jobs do not have correspondingly high incomes. The mean income of Romanian men, 44.6 percent of whom were in professional jobs, was only \$55,300.

The order of incomes of women in the different European groups closely parallels these findings for men, but the range is very compressed. The observations about the positions of the men from particular groups, for example the Bosnian, Portuguese, Baltic and Romanian groups, also apply to the women in those groups. But women's average incomes are much lower. The highest earning groups of women – including the Estonians, Latvians, the two Jewish groups and the Austrians – average between \$50,000 and \$60,000, and the mean is around \$45,000 for most of the higher earning groups.

### **Incomes of Non-European Groups**

Considering their diversity, there is a remarkable similarity in the income levels of ethno-racial groups from the major global regions. Compared to the European mean employment income of \$63,600 in 2000, the figure for men from the Arab and West Asian groups is \$47,500, for East and South Asians, respectively, \$44,400 and \$42,600, followed by the Caribbean, South and Central American, and African regions, \$41,200, \$39,600 and \$39,500. Naturally these are tied to their occupational distributions. On average, the non-European groups include more less skilled workers and fewer professionals and managers. But this is not true of men from the Arab and West Asian ethno-racial groups. About one fifth of Arab and West Asian men work in professional occupations and 17.7 percent are in managerial occupations, compared to 18.9 and 18.1 percent in these two categories for the European groups; yet the average income of the men in the European groups is \$16,100 higher and the medians differ by \$10,500.

The incomes of non-European women are similarly compressed, ranging from a mean of just \$30,100 for members of the South and Central American groups to just \$35,500 for the Arab and West Asian groups, compared to the European average of \$43,900. The difference in *median* incomes is much smaller. The median for women from the European groups is just \$37,100, compared to \$27,800 for South and Central American women, and a range from \$29,600 to \$31,000 for the other global categories.

### **Arab and West Asian Groups**

In the Arab and West Asian groups, 60.6 percent of women between 18-64 are in the labour force, much below the Toronto CMA average of 75.0 percent. The Lebanese, Afghan and “Other West Asian” groups have even lower labour force participation rates, below 50 percent, combined with above average proportions of full-time students. Among women who are in the labour force – that is, excluding full-time students, women who are caring for children and

“discouraged workers,” who have stopped looking for work because they do not expect to find a job – 11.9 percent of Arab and West Asian women were unemployed, compared to the Toronto CMA average of 6.3 percent. The unemployment rate for Afghan women was 23.2 percent, for Iraqi women 18.0 percent, and the figure is over 10 percent for a number of other groups. The labour force characteristics of women belonging to the Lebanese, Palestinian, Armenian and “Arab or West Asian and European” group, on the other hand, are close to the average for the CMA.

Table 4.1b shows that Arab and West Asian men also experience higher unemployment, 8.1 percent compared to the population average of 5.2 percent, and they are more likely to be working part-time, 14.1 percent, compared to the average of 10.8 percent. Their rate of self-employment, 19.8 percent, is well above the population average of 14.2 percent. These rates of labour force participation and unemployment suggest that Iraqi, Afghan, Turkish and “Other West Asian” men were experiencing significant difficulties in finding work, while the Egyptian, Lebanese, Palestinian and Armenians are having little difficulty.

There is wide variation in the occupations and income of the twelve Arab and West Asian groups. The Egyptian, Lebanese, Armenian and the “Arab or West Asian and European” groups have the highest mean incomes and 25 percent or more work in professional occupations. In the worst position by a wide margin are the Iraqi, Afghan and “Other West Asian” groups whose mean employment income of full-time, full-year workers is, respectively, \$36,900, \$28,300 and \$33,500 for men and \$27,700, \$22,600 and \$20,500 for women. Remember that these figures include only individuals who worked for 40 weeks or more in 2000, mostly full-time. In the groups both women and men are disproportionately in lower skill manual jobs, including no less than 41.6 percent of Iraqi men and 23.3 percent of Iraqi women. The Palestinian and Turkish groups are between these extremes, though the Palestinians have the highest proportion of men in professional jobs, 30.3 percent.

### **South Asian Groups**

In May 2001, 11.0 percent of South Asian women were unemployed, compared to the CMA average of 6.3 percent; and they had somewhat low labour force participation, 66.4 percent compared to the CMA average of 75.0 percent. The ten groups divide into four categories: Bangladeshi and Pakistani women have very low rates of labour force participation, below 50 percent, very high unemployment, over 20 percent, and very high rates of part-time work, 36.3 percent for Pakistani and 43.3 percent for Bangladeshi women. The Sri Lankan, Tamil, “Other South Asian” and “Multiple South Asian” women have somewhat below average rates of labour force participation and higher rates of unemployment, above 15 percent. The Indian and “Punjabi and Sikh” women have higher labour force participation rates, about 70 percent, and lower unemployment rates, about 10 percent, though that is still more than twice the unemployment rate of European women. The “South Asian and East Asian” and “South Asian and European” women are quite close to the population averages.

The labour force characteristics of South Asian *men* are much closer to the population averages. The overall unemployment rate is somewhat higher than the average for the CMA, 6.8 versus 5.2 percent, and the rate of self employment is somewhat lower, 10.9 versus 14.2 percent. More

striking, in comparison to the differentiation among South Asian women, is the relative uniformity in the labour force characteristics of men from the different South Asian groups. For example, Bangladeshi and Pakistani men still experience more unemployment, about nine percent, compared to the average of about seven percent for the other groups.

The “South Asian and East Asian” and “South Asian and European” men had the highest mean employment incomes, \$52,200 and \$50,700. Comparing men in the different groups, Indians were the next highest income group, with mean earnings of \$45,100. The remaining groups are spread between \$31,600, for the Tamils, and \$39,200, for the “Multiple South Asian” group; in this range the Punjabi and Sikh group having higher incomes and the Bangladeshi group lower income. Except for the “East Asian and European” group, South Asian men are more likely than average to work in less skilled manual occupations, around 25 percent versus the European average of 15.4 percent, and in less-skilled non-manual occupations, around 25 percent versus the European average of 18.1 percent. This could account for their lower incomes, but only to some extent. For example, male Bangladeshis’ average income was only \$32,500, even though 19.1 percent are employed in professional occupations; and their income is much lower than the “Punjabi and Sikh” group, 41.9 percent of whose members are in less skilled manual occupations.

The incomes and occupational profiles of the South Asian women quite closely follow their male counterparts. Bangladeshi and Tamil women, who worked mostly full-time and for at least 40 weeks in 2000 had mean incomes of just \$22,200 and \$23,200, respectively. The Indian and Pakistani women, with incomes of \$32,700 and \$30,500 had the highest incomes, except for women in the “South Asian and East Asian” and “South Asian and European” groups, whose average incomes were \$36,800 and \$40,500, respectively.

### **East Asian Groups**

The different East Asian ethno-racial groups have quite varying labour force characteristics, which are similar for women and men. The Chinese are close to the population averages for the labour force characteristics reported in Table 4.1, except they include more full-time students, 7.8 and 9.1 percent for women and men respectively, and experience above average unemployment, 8.0 percent for men and 8.3 percent for women. The Filipinos have lower than average unemployment and very low rates of self-employment, just 2.5 and 3.5 percent for women and men, compared to population averages of 8.0 and 14.2 percent. Most distinctive are the Koreans, who have extremely high proportions of full-time students, 11.1 and 13.1 of women and men between 18 and 64, respectively, and the highest rates of self-employment of any ethno-racial group in Toronto, 30.9 percent of men and 28.2 percent of women. The rather small Taiwanese group has unusually high unemployment, but also high rates of full-time school enrollment and self-employment, compared to the other East Asian groups. Presumably this is because, among the East Asian groups, the Taiwanese have the highest proportion of immigrants in the last decade and lowest proportion of persons whose first language is English. The Vietnamese and “other South Asian” groups have slightly elevated unemployment and lower than average self-employment. The East Asian groups, including the Japanese, are quite close to the population averages on these measures.

In terms of occupations and income, three East Asian groups occupy unique positions. First, by a wide margin Japanese men had the highest mean employment income, \$68,700 – \$14,700 higher than the second ranking “East Asian and European” group; and 5.6 percent of Japanese men were high level managers, 19.0 percent were middle managers and 29.2 percent were in professional occupations. The next highest group are the Chinese, whose mean income of \$46,600 is quite low compared to the European mean of \$63,600. Their low income is also inconsistent with the Chinese occupation profile, which resembles the population averages, except that 27.4 percent of the Chinese are in professional occupations, compared to the average of 18.5 percent. This could be due to the younger average age of the Chinese men, which possibility is addressed in the regression analysis in the next part of this Chapter. All the other East Asian groups have mean incomes in the narrow range between \$37,500 and \$41,100, though their occupational distributions vary considerably. Very few Koreans and Taiwanese are in low skill manual occupations and high proportions are middle level managers (of small businesses, the self-employment statistics in Table 4.1 suggest). In contrast, though their incomes are only a bit lower, 41.7 percent of “other South Asian” men, who are mainly Laotian and Cambodian, 38.5 percent of the Vietnamese men and 26.1 percent of Filipino men have less skilled manual jobs. These three groups also include about average proportions of managers and professionals.

The incomes and occupational distributions of the women and men in the East Asian groups are closely parallel, though there is less inter-group variation in women’s incomes. The Japanese, “East/Southeast Asian and European” and Chinese women have the highest mean incomes, respectively \$51,300, \$37,500 and \$36,500. For women in the other East Asian groups the range in mean incomes is only from \$27,700 and \$28,200, for the “Other Southeast Asian” and Vietnamese groups, up to \$33,000, for the Korean women. The low incomes of the Vietnamese and “Other Southeast Asian” groups can be tied to their concentration in less skilled manual jobs, which account for 36.4 and 31.5 percent of women workers in these two groups, respectively. Only 8.8 percent of Filipino women, whose average annual income was \$31,000, are in less skilled manual occupations, but 54.4 percent are in less skilled *non-manual* occupations, which would include routine office and retail jobs.

### **African Groups**

The African ethno-racial groups are distinctive in having higher proportions of full-time students, certainly a function of their high proportions of younger people (in Table 2.1). They also experience unusually high unemployment. The unemployment rate for men from African groups is 9.6 percent and 13.2 percent for women, compared to average rates for the CMA of 5.2 and 6.3 percent, respectively. Also, members of African ethno-racial groups have above average levels of part-time work and lower rates of self-employment.

There is considerable variation among the African groups. Although only 40.9 percent of Somali women between 18 and 64 are in the labour force, their unemployment rate is 35.6 percent and 39.3 percent of those who are employed work in part-time jobs. The unemployment rate for Somali men is 21.6 percent. Nigerian women and men also have very high rates of unemployment, 18.1 and 14.5 respectively, but they do not have the same combination of unusually low labour force participation and concentration in part-time jobs. Beyond this, there

is relatively little variation among the African ethno-racial groups, though unemployment is lower and self-employment higher in the “Africa and East or South Asian” and “African and European” groups.

There is a very wide range in the income levels of men in the African ethno-racial groups, from annual incomes of \$27,200 for Somalis and \$28,600 for Ethiopians up to \$50,800 for the “African and East or South Asian” group and \$59,800 for the “African and European” group. Remove the two groups of joint ancestry, however, and the highest mean incomes, for the Nigerian and “Other and Multiple African” groups, are just \$39,200 and \$41,000, respectively, compared to the mean for all members of European groups of \$63,600. The relative difference in *median* incomes is nearly as large, \$35,000 for the “Other and Multiple African” group, versus \$48,000 for members of the European groups.

There is a correspondingly wide range in the African groups’ occupational distributions, with more than a third of male Ghanaians and Somalis working in less skilled manual occupations, while more than 20 percent of Nigerians and the two groups with African and non-African ancestry are in professional occupations. Yet the Ghanaians, Nigerians, Blacks and the category for other single and multiple nations have quite similar incomes, between \$36,600 and \$41,000. A potential cause of lower African incomes is the quite small proportions of managers: the range is from 4.6 to 7.6 percent for middle level managers, compared to the European average of 14.7 percent. Just over one fifth of Nigerian men are in professional occupations.

The incomes of African women closely parallel the male pattern, but with lower averages and less variation: the range is from \$23,000, \$23,200 and \$23,800 for the Ethiopian, Somali and Eritrean women respectively, to about \$30,000 for the Nigerian, Black and Other African groups; women with African and East or South Asian ancestry averaged \$38,100 and with African and European ancestry \$41,800. An extraordinarily high proportion of African women, 47.6 percent, are employed in less skill non-manual occupations, including more than 60 percent of Eritreans and Ethiopians and more than 50 percent of Somali and “Black” women. For European women, the average is 36.2 percent. The Nigerian, “Other and Multiple African” and the two groups of persons with African and non-African ancestry have much higher proportions in mid-level managerial and professional occupations.

### **Caribbean Groups**

There is relatively little variation in the labour force characteristics of the different Caribbean groups. The rate of labour force participation of Caribbean women, 81.5 percent, is considerably above the population average of 75.0 percent. The unemployment rates are 7.5 percent for women and 6.9 percent for men, somewhat above the population averages of 6.3 and 5.2 percent, and considerably above the European averages of 4.7 and 4.0 percent. The incidence of part-time work is about 2 percent below the CMA average for women and 2 percent above the average for men. The biggest difference between the Caribbean groups and the total CMA population is their lower rates of self-employment, 3.2 and 8.2 percent for women and men, respectively, compared to the population averages of 8.0 and 14.2 percent.

For women and men, the range of incomes of Caribbean ethno-racial groups is quite narrow, except for the “Caribbean and European group,” whose mean income is \$48,600 for men and \$37,100 for women. Most of the Caribbean groups had mean incomes for men between \$37,100 and \$43,900; for women, most of the mean incomes ranged between \$30,700 and \$34,800 and the medians between \$30,000 and \$32,000. The mean income of Jamaican men was \$38,400 and the figure was \$32,200 for women; and the figures for the Grenadian, Guyanese and West Indian groups are similar. The Barbadians had somewhat higher mean incomes, \$46,900 for men and \$36,200 for women; and the figures for the “Caribbean and East Asian” group are similar.

Differences in income between the Caribbean ethno-racial groups correspond roughly to their occupational distributions. The lower income groups have higher proportions of less skilled manual (for men) and non-manual (for women) workers and fewer professionals and managers. But these relationships are not very consistent and there is not much variation in incomes to connect occupational differences.

### **South and Central American Groups**

Much like the Caribbean groups, the labour force characteristics of the different South and Central American ethno-racial groups are quite similar, and also close to the averages for the CMA. Women and men are very close to the population average in terms of labour force participation, but their unemployment rates are 1.0 percent above the CMA average for men and 2.1 percent higher for women. Part-time employment is slightly above average and self-employment somewhat below average, 6.4 percent for women and 10.4 percent for men, compared to the CMA averages of 8.0 and 14.2 percent.

The small magnitude of the inter-group differences and rather erratic gender differences within groups make it hard to discern any systematic differences. For example, it is not clear that groups from poorer nations suffer disadvantage as a result. Undoubtedly larger samples would demonstrate some differences, but for these populations, estimated to number between one and two thousand women and men for all but two of the categories – the one-fifth samples obtained by the Census have high sampling variability.

For men in the CMA, the mean incomes of the South and Central American ethno-racial groups range from \$32,200 to \$43,800, while the median incomes range only from \$30,000 to \$37,000. Salvadorans and “Other and Multiple Central American” men had the lowest mean incomes, \$32,200 and \$34,200, respectively, while the Chileans, Colombians and Mexicans, at \$43,800, \$43,000 and \$42,600 were the highest. The Colombians and Brazilians had somewhat higher and the Ecuadorians, Peruvians somewhat lower incomes, among the South and Central American groups. The pattern of mean and median incomes is similar for women, but the range is very restricted and the groups divide roughly in two. The mean annual income of Brazilian, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Salvadoran, Hispanic and “Other Central American” women is between \$27,200 and \$28,400, while the mean for the Mexican, Peruvian and “Other South American” groups was between \$30,900 and \$32,700.

These low overall incomes of South and Central American women and men are related to their under-representation in managerial and professional occupations. Just 6.6 percent of the women are in managerial occupations and 11.8 are in professional occupations, compared to averages of 10.1 and 19.6 percent for the CMA population, and the comparison is very similar for men. The relative incomes of the different South and Central American groups are closely tied to the proportions of people employed in professional occupations and inversely to the proportions in less skilled manual work. Income differences *between* the South and Central American groups are rather weakly tied to their occupational distributions, partly because the income differences are not very large, but also because of differences in their age distributions and the proportions of immigrants and when they settled.

### Regression Analysis of Ethno-Racial Differences in Income

The results in the two previous chapters suggest that ethno-racial groups with high proportions of recent immigrants, with more young people and with less education tend to have lower incomes. But this is not very precise and these three factors are difficult to separate. For example, the members of the Japanese group have high income (see Table 4.2), but also a very high level of education (Tables 3.1 and 3.2), and the group has an older age distribution (Table 2.1), and is mainly non-immigrant (Table 2.2). But these effects are hard to separate. In addition, there is abundant research showing that the processes of immigration and settlement account for some part – perhaps almost all, for some groups – of the lower income of non-European groups. The regression analysis in Table 4.3 shows the role of age, education and immigration on the incomes of ethno-racial groups.

The regression results are limited by the small number of variables included. For example, the Census does not provide a good measure of *skill* in English. Especially, there is considerable variation in the English fluency of persons whose first language is not English (identified in Table 2.3). Accounting for the effect of language skill would likely produce small estimates of the effect of immigration on income. Of course, it is not difficult to think of additional variables that would increase the accuracy of predictions of income and so account for more of the differences between ethno-racial groups. Equally important, estimates of the effect of each variable assume its effects are the same for groups that differ on the other measures. For example, it is assumed that the temporal trajectory of the effects of settlement is the same for immigrants from every ethno-racial group and that the benefit of a given level of education is the same for members of each ethno-racial group and for persons of different ages.

Because the regression is based on the logarithm of income, the outcome predicted by the regression is the *ratio* of each ethno-racial group's income, to the income of the "Canadian" group, in the year 2000 for persons working mostly full-time for 40 weeks or more, as in Table 4.2.<sup>23</sup> For women and men separately, the analysis shows the effects of age, education, immigration and settlement, along with differences between the ethno-racial groups. The regression is restricted to persons between the ages of 25 and 64, in order to remove the effect of the late entry into the labour force of persons who stay in school longer. Because the regressions are based on the logarithm of income, the figures for the percentage differences in income in Table 4.3 are not the same as would be obtained from comparing the mean income statistics in Tables 4.2a and 4.2b.

The results of the initial regression, which uses only a person's ethno-racial group to predict the logarithm of her or his employment income serve as the reference for the effects of adding other variables to the model. The second model adds age, in categories, removing one potential source of ethno-racial differences in income, since it is well known that employment income rises until people are in their mid-fifties. Remember, that Table 2.1 showed that the European groups included proportionately fewer young workers. In this and the two other models in the Table, employment income differences between ethno-racial groups are estimated on the assumption that the effect of age on income is the same for everyone, including all the members of all the ethno-racial groups. So, we do not account for the possibility that the relationship between age and income actually differs between ethno-racial groups.<sup>24</sup> The third model includes age and educational attainment, providing estimates of the average income benefit for each level of education. Again, it does not account for the possibility that some groups may not realize as much income gain from a given level of education. The fourth regression model adds the number of years in Canada, comparing to persons born in Canada.<sup>25</sup>

There is an important limitation to the interpretation of the effects of age and the number of years in Canada on income, because they are based on "cross-sectional" data from one point in time, such as a Census. While the regression correctly estimates the effects of age and immigration at the time they are measured, these are not correct estimates of the temporal trajectory of individuals. That is, the estimated difference in the incomes, say, of the 40-44 and 50-54 year age groups is based on individuals who were that age in 2001, when the Census was taken; we cannot say whether, ten years later, people who were 40-44 will have the same income as the 50-54 age group. Similarly, only if the experience of settlement remains exactly the same will immigrants who had been in Canada for 4-6 years, after another three years, have the same income as immigrants with 7-9 years in Canada.

Finally, estimates of the income differences between ethno-racial groups should be treated descriptively, as additional evidence to add to the results of the other tables. Most important, the regression coefficients must not be taken as estimates of discrimination. The usual and correct argument is that the differences over-estimate the impact of discrimination because the model does not include variables that could account for all or part of the income differentials in a non-discriminatory way. These might include language facility, the quality of education (such as where a degree was taken), and specific job experience. But it is also possible that the regression *underestimates* the discrimination, particularly by excepting the effect of education. Should discrimination affect access to education, then it is not appropriate to remove the effect of education from income comparisons.

### **Effects of Age, Education and Immigration**

Age and education are included in the regression model not primarily in order to measure their effects on income, but in order to be able to see the magnitude of ethno-racial differences once their effects are removed. Nevertheless it is interesting to examine their effects, briefly. Accounting for education, immigration and membership in ethno-racial groups, Table 4.3 shows that men between 25 and 29 earn 74.1 percent as much as the comparison group of men between 35-39; a figure that rises to 91.0 percent for ages 30-34. The differentials are a bit smaller for women and do not exhibit the same peak of earnings between ages 40 and 59. Because income

differentials related to age are almost negligible for women beyond the age of 35, accounting for age only affects estimates of ethno-racial groups with unusually large numbers of women under that age (who are in the labour force full-time).

Except that a trade certificate or diploma increases the income of men by five percent over graduating from high school and has a slight negative effect for women, the effects of education are similar for women and men. Relative to completing a high school diploma, the cost of not graduating from high school is very small, while the benefit of a college diploma is about 15 percent, of completing some university about 25 percent, of a university degree about 50 percent and of a higher degree about 80 percent.

Estimates of the impact of immigration are a staple of the literature on settlement and, again, the primary purpose is to determine ethno-racial group differences, taking account of the “cost” of being a recent immigrant. Our estimates of the impact of immigration are unique in one respect, however. They include a much better “control” for the effect of ethno-racial differences than is common. The usual practice is to employ only the major categories for visible minority groups.

The first estimate of the effect of immigration on income is for persons in Canada for 2-3 years (recall, that because their incomes might not have been earned entirely in Canada, more recent immigrants are not included in the income statistics). Accounting for the effects on employment income of age, education and membership in ethno-racial groups, women in Canada for 2-3 years, who worked mostly full-time for 40 weeks or more in 2000 earned 58.9 percent, respectively as much as women born in Canada. This rises to 62.6 percent for women in Canada for 4-6 years, to 66.3 percent for 7-9 years, 76.5 percent for 10-14 years, 82.5 percent for 15-19 years, 88.1 for 20-24 years and 93.2 for 25-29 years. Only after about 35 years in Canada for women is there no longer any difference in the income of immigrants and persons born in Canada. These figures, remember, are relative to the income of Canadian born *women*, who earn substantially less than men.

For men, the trajectory of income differences with increasing time in Canada is similar to that for women, though income loss is somewhat less. Men who have been in Canada for 4-6 years had 69.6 percent of the income of men born in Canada, increasing to 72.1 percent after 7-9 years, 78.2 percent after 10-14 years, 83.7 percent after 15-19 years, and 91.6 percent after 20-24 years. Only after 30-34 years in Canada does the impact of immigration on men’s income disappear.

### **Estimated Effects of Ethno-Racial Group Membership on Employment Income**

On average, the income of Aboriginal women is 79.7 percent of the income of “Canadian” women and it is 82.5 percent accounting for education. Since almost all the Aboriginal women are born in Canada, their lower income cannot be due to immigration, and the Table also shows it is not explained by their distributions of age or education. The same is true for Aboriginal men, for whom the “raw” figure of 76.7 percent (of the employment income of “Canadian” men) increases only to 77.1 percent accounting for age and to 82.0 percent also taking account of education. The income of women in the “Aboriginal and English or French group” is about 10 percent below the income of “Canadians” for women and about 5 percent for men, while the deficit is about five percent for women and men from the “Aboriginal and other” group.

The income variation between European ethno-racial groups is considerably reduced as each variable is added to the model. A simple way to see this is by considering the percentage differences computed for each of the 48 European ethno-racial groups, on the first page of Table 4.3. For women, the standard deviation of the “unadjusted” income differences between ethno-racial groups – in the first column of Table 4.3 is 15.3 (percent – as all the values are percentages), compared to 15.2 for the next column that takes account of age, 13.1 adding education to the model, and to 8.9 accounting for immigration. For men, the reduction is similar; the corresponding figures are 17.6, 16.9, 14.4 and 10.9. Differences in the age, education and period of immigration of women in the European ethno-racial groups thus account for about 65 percent of the differences in the employment income of those groups;<sup>26</sup> and for men belonging to European ethno-racial groups the figure is 62 percent.

Some examples show these results more concretely. First, to a significant extent, the positions of the highest income European groups are owed to their older age composition and high levels of education. Accounting for these two variables reduces the income advantage of the “American” group, for example, from 36.1 to 14.9 percent and for the Jewish group from 44.0 to 22.3 percent. For both groups, their education has about twice the effect of age.

There is also evidence of the inability of some groups to capitalize on their formal education. The unadjusted income figure for the Russian group, for example, is 86.7 percent (of the income of “Canadians”), 85.1 percent accounting for age, 73.6 percent accounting for education as well, and 97.7 percent adding immigration to the equation. Thus, the Russian group is highly educated and taking that into account their income is more than 25 percent below the “Canadian” average; but then this deficit is essentially entirely due to the high proportion of Russians who are recent immigrants, who have lower income as a result. Quite similar patterns are found for a number of the Eastern European groups, including the Bulgarians whose income is low in relation to their education, in part because this group has a high proportion of recent immigrants. Two other groups with relatively low income, the Albanians and Bosnians, suffer the cost of being recent immigrants, but do have high levels of education to offset that.

Another interesting set of comparisons is for Portuguese women and men whose income, on average, was 74.6 and 81.9 percent of the income of “Canadians”. These figures are unaffected by adjusting for age, but increase to 80.7 and 89.4 percent accounting for education. In other words, the below average education of the Portuguese helps to explain their lower incomes. Taking account of immigration further increases the figures to 88.3 and 96.3 percent for Portuguese women and men, respectively.

Table 4.3 shows that age differences account for very little of the differences in the employment incomes of the European and non-European ethno-racial groups. While the European groups tend to be older and have higher income as a result, after age 30 the unique effects of age on income are not large, so that only ethno-racial groups with disproportionate numbers of very young workers will have much lower incomes as a result; and most of these are left out of regression analysis, which is restricted to workers over 25.

Regression results for two or more ethno-racial groups, for example all the South Asian groups, can be summarized by combining the figures for different groups in proportion to the number of workers in each group. On average, all non-European women earned 73.1 percent of the income of European women, 73.0 percent taking account of their age distributions, 73.6 percent taking account of each person's education and 88.3 percent if the average effect of immigration is counted. Non-European men averaged 69.5 percent of the income of European men, 69.8 percent accounting for age, 69.0 also accounting for education, and 80.9 percent also accounting for immigration. Thus, while differences in age and education do little to account for the lower incomes of non-European ethno-racial groups, the higher proportion of immigrants in non-European groups and especially recent immigrants has a very substantial, negative impact. Accounting for age, education and immigration, non-European women earn 11.7 percent less than European women, and for men the difference is 19.1 percent.

Adjusting for education *increases* the income gap between men from the European groups and the Arab and West Asian and East Asian groups by 3.9 percent and by about 2.6 percent, respectively, and the corresponding figures for women are 2.4 and 1.2 percent. In other words, compared to people with the same education, members of these ethno-racial groups have *lower* incomes than simply comparing average incomes would suggest. On the other hand the relative incomes of African, Caribbean, and South and Central American women are, respectively, 3.4, 3.4 and 3.2 percent *higher* once account is taken of their lower than average level of education, and the corresponding figures for men are 1.4, 4.3 and 2.7 percent.

Age differences between groups have little effect on their income, though a small number of groups are distinctly older than average and have more income as a result, and controlling for age produces a lower estimate of their income. These include some of the European groups, particularly from Western Europe and the Baltic.

If a high level of education helps account for the high income of a particular group, "adjusting" for education in the regression should *lower* the estimate of its income, relative to the "Canadian" group. Japanese women are a good example. Accounting for age (they are older than average, earning more as a result), their income was 19.2 percent *higher* than the income of "Canadian" women, but the advantage drops to 5.3 percent accounting for education. Taiwanese women earn 73.2 percent of "Canadian" women's income and only 62.9 percent when the comparison is to women with the same level of education – looking at the incomes of Taiwanese women without considering their high level of education thus gives a misleadingly optimistic view of their position.

Other groups with considerably lower incomes, accounting for education include the Egyptian, Palestinian, Iranian, "Arab and/or West Asian and European," Bangladeshi, Pakistani, "South Asian and European," Chinese, Japanese, Taiwanese, Korean, "East or Southeast Asian and European," and Nigerian groups. Accounting for age, for example, Egyptian women and men, respectively, had employment income 89.5 and 96.7 percent of the income of "Canadians," but these figures drop to 76.7 and 81.8 percent accounting for the high level of education of members of this group.

Notably absent from the groups benefiting from a high level of education are a number of the lowest income groups. For example, Iraqi women earn 59.0 percent of income of “Canadian” women and almost exactly the same amount when education is included in the regression model; for Iraqi men the two figures are also nearly identical, 55.6 and 55.0 percent. Other low income groups whose position is unaffected by education include the Afghans, “Other West Asians”, Sri Lankans, Tamils, “Other South Asians,” Vietnamese, “Other Southeast Asians,” Ethiopians and Somalis. The implication is that for these groups, efforts to alleviate low income cannot rely on realizing higher incomes from undervalued educational credentials.

Taking account of the income penalties associated with immigration substantially reduces the income deficits of the non-European ethno-racial groups, and also of European groups with high recent immigration, such as the Bulgarian, Romanian, Albanian, Bosnian and Serbian groups. The far more negative effect of more recent immigration accounts for differences in its impact on the different regions. For example, because they include relatively few recent immigrants, accounting for immigration does less to explain the lower income of members of the Caribbean ethno-racial groups than it does, say, for members of South Asian groups.

### Employment Income: 1970-2000

Table 4.4 gives the mean and median employment incomes for the global categories of ethno-racial groups, from 1970 to 2000, and Table 4.5 provides the median incomes for the detailed ethno-racial groups.<sup>27</sup> These are “unadjusted” figures that take no account of age, education or immigration and they pertain only to persons between 25 and 64 who worked “mostly full-time” for at least 40 weeks in the calendar year prior to the Census, and exclude persons no longer in the labour force when the Census was conducted and non-permanent residents.

Since the concern is with the relative standing of ethno-racial groups rather than absolute changes in the standard of living, the mean and median income values have been standardized to remove the effects of changing average income levels. The income level of each ethno-racial group in each year is expressed as a percentage of the income of the members of all European ethno-racial groups in that year. A value of 100 implies that, on average, members of an ethno-racial group have the same annual mean or median income of all the members of European groups in that year, a figure of 115 means they are 15 percent above the European average, and a figure of 87 means they are 13 percent *below* the average.

Some comparisons between years are affected by changes in the Census classification and/or immigration of new group members. An extreme example is the “Canadian” category, which includes just 2,235 men in 1970, 745 in 1981 and 1,580 in 1986; but then, after a change in the Census question, 68,455 in the 1991 Census. Huge jumps in the numbers of Aboriginal, Arabic and West Asian and South Asian persons between 1971 and 1981 mean that changes in their income must largely reflect changes in their populations, rather than the changes in the situation of the same persons over that decade. This is also true for members of the Arab and West Asian groups, whose income fell by 10 percent for women and by more than 20 percent for men in that decade.

Examination of the *median* incomes for women shows steady, though not perfectly linear, declines over time in the incomes of Arab and West Asian, South Asian, East Asian, African and Caribbean women, and inconsistent change for Aboriginal and South and Central American women. For a number of these global categories, note, the figures of 1970 are based on very small samples. The mean income of Arab and West Asian women in 1980 is 99.3 (i.e. 99.3 percent of the mean income of women from the European ethno-racial groups in that year), falls to 94.3 in 1985 and then to 89.3 in 1990, remains at 87.4 in 1995 and falls to 80.7 in 2000. In 1980 the mean incomes of South Asian, East Asian, African and Caribbean women, respectively, are 89.9, 94.2, 96.4 and 88.4 (percent of the income of European women), which fall to 72.0, 78.6, 71.8 and 75.9 by 2000. The mean income of Aboriginal women is roughly the same in 1980 and 2000, about 85, though it is higher in 1985 and 1990 and 1995. The mean for South and Central American women falls from 73.2 to 68.4 between 1980 and 2000. The median income figures show essentially the same pattern, though the extent of income decline is about five percent less.

The over time trends in the incomes of non-European women and men are similar, though men have lower incomes compared to Europeans. For example, the mean income of Arab and West Asian women fell from 99.3 to 80.7 percent of European incomes between 1980 and 2000, while the decline over this period was from 89.2 to 73.1 percent for men. There is a substantial decline in the position of all the global non-European groups except for Aboriginal persons between 1980 and 2000, whether the mean or median income is the criterion. For men, but not women, there is a greater over time decline in the mean than the median incomes.

The extent of the relative deterioration of non-European men's income can be seen from a comparison of their 1980 and 2000 median incomes. In 1980, the median income for all members of the Arab and West Asian, South Asian and East Asian ethno-racial groups were between 87.5 and 90.0 percent of the European groups' median; the figures were 85.0 percent for African men, 80.0 percent for Caribbean men and 75.0 for South and Central American men. Twenty years later, as measured in the 2001 Census, the range of median incomes for the six groups was between 68.8 percent, for African men and 78.1 percent, for Arab and West Asian men. The income decline was greatest for the Arab and West Asian and South Asian groups, and least for the Caribbean and African groups, whose income was quite low in 1980. So, the incomes of men from the different non-European regions declined and converged between 1980 and 2000.

The situations of women and men are somewhat different, each global category of ethno-racial groups has a unique trajectory and the mean and median figures tell slightly different stories. At the same time there is absolutely consistent evidence of decline in the income of the members of non-European ethno-racial groups relative to the European groups between 1980 and 2000. While the non-European groups are all much smaller in 1970, the decline in incomes appears to extend back to 1970. This decline is quite steady and cannot be tied to particular events or to a particular period between 1970 and 2000.

Looking at the income trajectories of the individual ethno-racial groups in Table 4.5, the question is what they add to the picture of an increasing gap between members of European

ethno-racial groups and *all* the other global categories. Only for a few ethno-racial groups can income be traced in a consistent manner over the entire 1970-2000 period. An example is the median income of Greek women, expressed as a percentage of the median for members of all European groups. It increases from 73.8 percent in 1970 to about 79 percent from 1980 to 1990, to 82.5 percent in 1995 and 86.2 percent in 2000.

Few of the non-European ethno-racial groups can be traced over the full period from 1970 to 2000. Even the groups that can be traced from 1970 have experienced so much immigration that the “group” being examined is effectively not the same over time. For example, the number of Chinese women (employed mostly full-time for 40 weeks or more in the reference year) increased from 2,325 in 1971 to 13,295 in 1981, growing to 58,910 in 2001. And some other groups grow as much in just 10 or 15 years.

Looking closely at the income trajectories of the non-European ethno-racial groups in Table 4.5, one has the strong impression that the observed declines in their income are more strongly associated with compositional changes than with the declining fortunes of the community members who were born in Canada or immigrated a long time ago. For example, consider the decline in the median income of women from South Asian groups, from 81.1 to 75.5 percent of the figure for European women between 1995 and 2000. The main components of this change are: a drop from 81.3 to 79.2 percent in the median income of “Indian” women, at the same time as that population increased from 27,290 to 42,665; and much larger declines in the incomes of the Sri Lankan, “Other South Asian” and “Multiple South Asian” groups, accompanying dramatic growth in their size; and a near tripling of the number of Tamil women, whose median income in 2000 was just 56.6 percent of the European median.

Such an anecdotal analysis does not prove that the overall decline in the relative incomes of non-European ethno-racial groups reflects only the penalties associated with immigration, but suggests that is possible. Only a statistical analysis tracing all the groups over time, and accounting for age, education and immigration can show to what extent this is true.

## Summary and Conclusion

The labour market serves to link the demographic characteristics and educational attainment of ethno-racial groups and their standards of living, considered in the next chapter. How a person’s “human capital,” in the form of education and experience, and potential deficits, such as being a recent immigrant or not speaking fluent English, are translated into economic advantage or disadvantage depends on whether she or he has a job, and what kind of job it is. At the same time, the distribution of occupations itself is a critical aspect of the study of inequality in any society.

The degree of polarization in the labour market experiences of European and non-European ethno-racial groups is a striking contrast to the educational profiles in the previous chapter. For persons age 25 to 34, recall, the East Asian groups had 10 percent more university graduates than members of the European ethno-racial groups, who had about the same proportion of university graduates as the Arab and West Asian and South Asian groups. Comparing the incomes of men between 18 and 64 who worked mainly full-time and for at least 40 weeks in 2000, we found

that the mean income for European men was \$65,200, compared to the range from \$39,300 to \$47,400 for the seven other global groups. The difference between the medians are somewhat smaller, \$48,000 for European men, compared to a range from \$33,000 to \$40,000 for the seven other global groups. For women, the pattern is similar, but the range is much narrower. Moreover, regression analysis shows that these ethno-racial differences are *not* the result of the Europeans being older, and clearly it cannot be the result of their having more education. Among non-European groups, members of the Aboriginal and the Arab and West Asia groups have higher income, and the African and South and Central American groups lower income.

Ethno-racial differences in labour force participation, especially for women, and in unemployment and part-time work, reinforce the advantage of European women and men, whose unemployment rates (in May 2001) were under five percent – close to the “frictional” rate. The average unemployment rates of Arab and West Asian, South Asian and African men exceeded ten percent. While for men differences in labour force participation and part-time work are quite small, Caribbean women are have considerably higher and Arab and West Asian and South Asian lower rates of labour force participation than European women.

Within the global regions, there are also substantial differences in the income and labour force characteristics of the individual ethno-racial groups. These reflect the more “continuous” effects of human capital, so that groups with fewer very young workers, with more education and whose peak immigration was earlier tend to have higher incomes. The ethno-racial groups with the most difficulty are from countries experiencing violence, including Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, countries of the former Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka (affecting both the Sri Lankan and Tamil groups), El Salvador and other countries of Central America, and Ethiopia and Somalia. Many immigrants from these nations left in circumstances they could not control, whether or not they were refugees; often they did not come directly to Canada but spent time in refugee camps or in countries that would not accept them; and many arrived in Toronto without knowing much English.

Accounting for the effects of age, education and immigration still leaves a gap of about 20 percent in the income of men from European and non-European ethno-racial groups, with the members of the African groups somewhat worse off (about 25 percent lower) and the South and Central Americans somewhat better off (about 17 percent). The gap is smaller for women – about 17 percent for the African and South and Central American and South Asian groups and 12 percent for all the others. While the relative standings of women and men from the same ethno-racial group are quite similar, the difference in the average income of women and men *in the same ethno-racial group* is larger than typical differences between men (or women) from different ethno-racial groups.

There is strong evidence that differences in the average income of members of European and non-European groups have increased quite steadily since 1970. The decline in the relative position of members of non-European ethno-racial groups continued through the 1980s and 1990s, affecting both women and men and ethno-racial groups from all the global regions, though some more than others. The initial decline in the income of non-European ethno-racial groups may have reflected changes that expanded non-European immigration from the small

numbers of highly educated permitted to enter the country. But this is not a credible explanation of the continuing decline in their relative positions, at least until 2000, the last year for which Census data are now available.

The next chapter on family income is needed because individuals' standards of living are a function of their living arrangements as well as their own income. Especially, the welfare of children and others without significant income, depends almost entirely on other family members. At the same time, patterns of individual employment strongly affect families.

Consider the position of a *non-European* heterosexual couple with two children, each employed full time all year and earning the median income of about \$30,000 for women and \$37,000 for men – a total of \$67,000<sup>28</sup> and nearly twice the *low income cut-off* of \$34,500 for a four-person family (exact figures and a more detailed explanation are given in the next Chapter). Clearly, the consequence of one member of the couple not working at all, in order to care for her or his children is to bring the *median* income within a few thousand dollars of the poverty line and put many families below the poverty line. Having a household member, like a grandparent, to provide childcare does much more to preserve the household's earning power than it adds to its costs (the *low income cut-off* increases by about \$5,000 per year for households of four or more). Disregarding child support, being a single parent lowers the cost of maintaining the household (the *low income cut-off* is about \$6,000 lower for a three- than a four-person) family, much less than the decrease in median income of \$30,000 or more. The median income of non-European one-parent families, where that parent is working mainly full-time all year, is close enough to the *low income cut-off* that a substantial minority of such families will be poor. Single parents who do not work full-time are very likely to be poor, a situation their children will share. Child support payments and assistance with childcare will make some difference. In the aggregate, ethno-racial groups with high proportions of one-parents will certainly experience higher rates of poverty.

Replace the median incomes of non-European women and men, about \$30,000 and \$37,000 respectively, with the figures for non-Europeans of \$37,000 and \$48,000 and there is a much greater distance between the median family income and the poverty line and a much greater chance of staying above the line if both members of a couple do not work full-time or if only one parent is present. At the same time, ethno-racial groups whose employment income is just a bit *lower* than the non-European median, will experience disproportional increases in their rates of low income. Even though group differences in family income and poverty are affected by family composition, especially the number and ages of children and the proportions of one-parent and multiple families, *individuals'* labour force characteristics, including labour force participation, part-time work and wages powerfully affect the amounts of income families can pool and spend as a unit. It is inconceivable that the ethno-racial groups with the lowest employment income, almost all non-European groups with high proportions of immigrants from war-torn countries, do not experience high levels of poverty as a result.

## Chapter 5

# Family Income and Poverty

To study the standard of living of ethno-racial groups, we must partly shift our focus from the characteristics of individuals to families, who share a dwelling unit and have the same standard of living, it is assumed, because they pool their income and share many expenditures. Of course, some people live alone or with an unrelated person or persons, and depend entirely on their own income; these are referred to as “non-family persons.” To measure the incidence of low income and the standard of living, Statistics Canada identifies “economic families,” consisting of “a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.” (Statistics Canada 2003: 153).<sup>29</sup> Individuals with more personal income tend to have higher family incomes, but that depends on the composition of their families, and particularly on how many adults contribute income and how many children and other dependents the family’s income supports.

In this Chapter four measures of economic well-being are used to compare ethno-racial groups: the percentage of the group whose family income (for members of an economic family) or total personal income (for persons not living in an economic family) is below Statistics Canada’s *low income cut-off* or LICO; *median* family/personal income; *mean* family/personal income; and median family/personal income adjusted for family size. While the *low income cut-off* applies equally to members of an economic family and non-family persons, the median and mean income are reported separately for members of economic family members and non-family persons.

### Measuring Low Income

In measuring poverty in the rich nations, the first question is whether poverty involves a family or person’s absolute level of income or their income relative to the overall distribution. For the latter, it is common to define the poverty line as half the median income. To use the “absolute” definition of poverty, one must decide what constitute the necessities to live at an acceptable, but minimum economic level. Either way, it is still necessary to account for differences in the cost of living between regions and between communities of different size and for differences in the needs of families of different size, which is known in economics as the “equivalence problem.”

Statistics Canada’s *low income cut-off* is an absolute measure based on the cost of the “basic level of expenditure” on food, clothing and shelter. A family is below the low income cutoff if this cost is greater than 55 percent of its total income. The figure of 55 percent is obtained by taking the average percentage of family income spent on these necessities, about 35 percent of total income, and adding 20 percent (see Statistics Canada, 2004a: 164). In 2000, for communities with a population of 500,000 or more, the *low income cut-off* for a single person was \$18,371, for a family of two it was \$22,964, for three persons \$28,560, four persons \$34,572, five persons \$38,646, six persons \$42,719, and seven or more persons \$46,793.

Statistics Canada is emphatic in saying that its *low income cut-off* is not a “poverty line” and the *2001 Census Dictionary* reads:

Since its initial publication, Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that the LICOs are not measures of poverty. Rather, LICOs reflect a consistent and well-defined methodology that identifies those who are substantially worse-off than average.

On the other hand, acknowledging that any definition of poverty involves a degree of subjectivity as well as technical judgements to account for geographical variation in the cost of living and family size, applying the adjective “poor” to Canadians who are “substantially worse off than average” seems quite reasonable. There is also an antiseptic quality to describing people who do not have the means to live in what most Canadians would say is a decent manner as merely “experiencing low income.” So, in this Chapter, references to “poverty,” to having income below the *low income cut-off* or LICO, and to the incidence of low income all mean the same thing.

### **Measuring the Income of Ethno-Racial Groups**

By definition the members of an economic family have the same economic family income and they are all either above or below the *low income cut-off*. But they do not necessarily belong to the same ethno-racial group. This does not pose a problem, as long as we continue to count the characteristics of individuals. For example, a couple who are from different groups whose combined income put them above the *low income cut-off*, would add one to the total number of people above the cut-off for each partner’s ethno-racial group; and their child would add one to the number of people above the cut-off in her or his ethno-racial group, whatever that was. Even though it is measured for family units, a person’s “economic family income,” is merely one of her or his individual characteristics, like age or education.

It is also useful to think about the economic situation of families, beyond attributing their income to each member of the family. This is because economic families do not simply pool the earnings of independent individuals. Instead, family members’ earnings are interrelated, for example when couples make decisions about who cares for young children or an adult family member attends a college or university. It is necessary, however, to make the connection between the individuals who are classified into ethno-racial groups with the families to which they belong. This is done by thinking of the economic family as having fractional membership in the ethno-racial group of each family member. For example, consider a family with one “South Asian” parent and one “English” parent whose two children are listed in the Census as both South Asian and English (and are therefore classified into the “South Asian and European” group). The family’s income then contributes one-quarter of a unit to the mother’s and one quarter of a unit to the father’s ethno-racial group, and two-quarters (one half) of a unit to the ethno-racial group in which the two children are classified.

### **Outline of the Tables**

These results are presented in five tables, described in a single narrative. Table 5.1 gives the percentage of the members of each ethno-racial group below Statistics Canada’s *low income cut-off*, or “LICO”. Separate figures are given for all members of the group and for six age categories. The first row of the Table shows that, in 2001, just over one in seven Torontonians, 15.0 percent, was under the *low income cut-off*. The rate is 18 percent for children under 18 and

17 percent for young people between 18 and 24, falls to 13 percent for persons between 25 and 44 and 12 percent for persons between 45 and 64, then increases to 17 percent for the “young old” between 65 and 74 and to 23 percent for persons aged 75 and older. In the same Table, three additional columns give the number of persons below the LICO in three age categories, 0-17, 18-64 and 65 and older. These numbers reflect both the proportion below the LICO and the age composition of the group.

Based on figures from Table 5.1, Chart 5.1 gives the poverty rates for the ethno-racial groups in the eight global regions, Chart 5.2 identifies groups with more than 30 percent below the LICO and Chart 5.3 gives the poverty rates for the global regions by age. The first chart shows a dramatic division: about 10 percent of the members of the European ethno-racial groups are below the poverty line; compared to 20 percent for the Aboriginal, South Asian, East Asian, Caribbean and South and Central American groups; compared to 30 percent for the Arab and West Asian groups; compared to 40 percent for the African groups. The four poorest groups in the CMA, each with more than half their total population below the *low income cut-off* are the Somali, Afghan, Ethiopian and Bangladeshi groups, Chart 5.2 shows; followed by the “Other West Asian, Iraqi and Taiwanese groups with over 40 percent. African and South Asian groups dominate the next category of groups with 30 to 40 percent below the *low income cut-off*, but those 14 groups also include the Aboriginal, Albanian, Iranian, “Other Arab” and Korean groups. The age profiles given in Chart 5.3 show distinctly higher rates of child poverty, relative to the situation of adults in the same ethno-racial group, for the African, Arab and West Asian, East Asian and South and Central American groups.

Table 5.2 gives the rates of low income in the six Censuses since 1971. These have the limitations and strengths of the other historical estimates in this Report: the figures for the total population are exact; the over-time measures for the global categories of ethno-racial groups are consistent, except for the reclassification that swells the number in the African category and decreases the number from the Caribbean in 1986 and 1991; but the quality of the data for individual ethno-racial groups varies, as we saw when looking at education and employment income over time in previous chapters.

A critical context for comparing the experience of the different ethno-racial groups is the pattern of overall change in low income over time. The proportion of the Metro population below the *low income cut-off* fluctuated in the narrow range between 12.8 and 13.4 percent in the four Censuses between 1971 and 1991, *but then jumps abruptly to 19.6 percent in 1995* (as measured in the 1996 Census), before falling to 15.0 percent in 2000. The 1995 peak reflects the coincidence between an economic trough and a Census reference year.<sup>30</sup> Chart 5.5 gives the figures for the regional totals of ethno-racial groups. The figures for 1995 are unusually high for all groups, but the peak is visibly small for the European groups and it is apparent there is little overall change in the rates of poverty for the European groups between 1970 and 2000. Then, except for the Europeans and the Aboriginal groups, poverty is distinctly higher in 2000 than in 1990, and there was a significant increase in poverty between 1980 and 1990 for members of the African and the Arab and West Asian groups.

Aggregating ethno-racial groups within global regions, Table 5.3 gives figures for the incidence of low income for the six types of economic families and for persons not in economic families. Except for the very largest groups, the individual ethno-racial groups are too small to allow us to compute separate estimates of the incidence of low income for the different economic family types.<sup>31</sup>

The lowest incidence of low income is for couples without a child, 9.6 percent, two-parent families 11.2 percent, and persons in “multiple family” households, just 8.7 percent. The low income figure jumps to 18.3 percent for male one parent families and to 19.3 percent for “all other economic families,” which are economic families made up of related persons, not including either a couple or a lone-parent and child. More than one-third, 35.6 percent, of the mothers and children in female one parent families experience low income, for persons living alone the figure is 32.3 percent, and for persons who are not living alone but are not members of economic families it is 36.3 percent.

Supplementing the measures of the incidence of low income, Table 5.4 and Chart 5.4 give the median and mean economic family income of the globally aggregated ethno-racial groups. The effect of family type is obvious from the first row, which gives the median family income, in the year 2000, of two-parent families \$80,900, of couples as \$64,900 and for multiple families as \$96,700. One parent families headed by women and men, respectively, had mean incomes of \$38,600 and \$53,000 and the figures for single persons living alone and living with another person or persons are, respectively \$30,300 and \$27,900. Except for multiple families, the *mean* and median income figures are proportional, with the mean about 25 percent higher than the median. For example, the median and mean incomes for couples with a child are \$80,900 and \$100,800.

A reasonable criticism of using a family’s total income to measure its standard of living is that it takes no account of the greater cost providing for a larger family. This is known as the “equivalence” problem in economics and there is a very large literature on the topic. The key question is precisely how to account for potentially different effects of family size at different levels of income and for the potentially different demands of households of the same size but different composition. A reasonable, simple compromise is simply to divide by the *square* root of the number of persons in the economic family (non-economic family persons are just treated individually).<sup>32</sup> So, the adjusted economic family income figures in Table 5.4 are obtained simply by dividing the family income by 1.414 for two-person households, by 1.732 for three-person households, by 2.000 for four-person households, and so on. Of course, this division is carried out before the summary statistics are computed.

The equivalence adjustment somewhat *decreases* the economic advantage of couples with a child over female one parent families. Averaged for the CMA population, the median economic family incomes of two-parent families is \$80,900, compared to \$38,600 for female one parent families. Using “size-adjusted family income” the ratio is lower, \$51,700 to \$28,800. Comparisons based on size-adjusted family incomes considerably reduce the economic advantage of multiple families, because on average they are larger than other family types. The median income of multiple families, which is \$96,700, falls to \$46,100 adjusting for family size.

Of course, any equivalence adjustment increases the relative position of non-family persons whose income is not changed (the square root of one is one!), compared to persons in families whose size-adjusted family income must be smaller than their unadjusted income.

Differentiating economic family members from persons not in families, for global regions and individual ethno-racial groups, Tables 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 give the median and mean family/individual income and size-adjusted median economic family income, and the incidence of low income. These figures are computed on the basis of economic families, as described above, rather than on the basis of individuals, so the “level” of measurement (of *family* income) is matched with the level at which statistics are computed. There is no such distinction for individuals who are not members of economic families. As a result, a group’s incidence of low income reported in Table 5.5 is slightly different from that reported in Table 5.1, which is based on individuals, though the two measures are very highly correlated.

### **Aboriginal Groups**

Of persons in the Toronto CMA whose ancestry was entirely Aboriginal, 31.1 percent were below the *low income cutoff* in 2000, more than twice the population average of 15.0 percent. Poverty among children up to the age of 17 was even higher, 42 percent, compared to the population average of 16.9 percent. Persons with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry experienced slightly more poverty than average, 16.3 percent for Aboriginal persons with British and/or French ancestry, and 20.0 percent for those with Aboriginal and any other ancestry.

Aboriginals’ rates of low income fluctuated in the range from 29.4 to 34.7 percent between 1970 and 1990, then jumped from 31.5 percent to 42.6 percent between 1991 and 1996, before decreasing to 31.1 percent in 2001. There is a similar peak, in 1996, in the poverty levels of the two groups with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry. As we will see for other groups below, the substantial and unusual increase in the overall level of low income between 1990 and 1995, from 12.8 to 19.6 percent, resulted in much greater absolute and relative increases in the low income rates for almost all the poorest ethno-racial groups.

Table 5.3 shows that in 2000, 47.4 percent of the Aboriginal persons in female one-parent families were below the *low income cut-off*, more than three times the figure for persons in two parent families with a child or children. More than a third, 34.5 percent, of Aboriginal persons who lived alone and 41.2 percent of those who did not belong to an economic family but did not live alone were below the *low income cut-off*.

Table 5.5 shows that in 2000 the median of Aboriginal persons living in economic families was \$47,000, for persons who are “Aboriginal and British and/or French” \$67,100 and for persons in the “Aboriginal and all other” group, \$64,800, compared to the median for the entire CMA population, \$70,400. Female lone parents who were Aboriginal (combining the three groups) are in particularly difficult circumstances; their median family income was \$28,700 and the mean was \$35,200. Using the family income figures adjusted for family size, in the same Table, does not affect the pattern of Aboriginal incomes or their relation to others’ incomes.

## European Groups

In 2001, 10.6 percent of the members of European ethno-racial groups were below the *low income cut-off*, compared to 22.2 percent for all members of non-European ethno-racial groups; and the figures for children under 18 are 10.6 and 22.2 percent. For European ethno-racial groups, 18.7 percent of all persons under the *low income cut-off* are under the age of 18, 57.2 percent are between 18 and 64, and 24.1 percent are 65 and older. For non-European groups, 35.9 percent of those under the *low income cut-off* are children under 18, 57.2 percent are adults 18 to 64, and just 6.9 percent are 65 or older. Members of non-European groups account for 39.8 percent of the 2001 Toronto CMA population, but 71.5 percent of children below the *low income cut-off*.

Among the European ethno-racial groups, the incidence of low income is lowest among the Western European groups, between 7.5 and 11 percent; it is difficult to discern systematic differences between them.<sup>33</sup> Rates of low income are slightly higher, around 12 percent, for the Canadian, French, Greek and Portuguese groups. They are also somewhat elevated for some of the larger ethno-racial groups whose immigration to Canada was concentrated in the 1950s to the 1970s, but *not* the Italians or Maltese whose rates of low income were 10.2 and 9.7 percent, respectively. Most of the Eastern European groups, as well as the Serbians and Yugoslavians, have significantly greater incidence of low income, in the range from 13 to just over 20 percent, with the highest rates for Bulgarians and Russians, 20.5 and 24.1 percent respectively. The Albanian and Bosnian groups experienced the highest rates of low income, 32.0 and 27.2 percent respectively.

Some groups with older populations have a higher incidence of low income as a result, since the rates of low income for members of European ethno-racial groups are 16 percent for people between 65 and 74 and 22 percent for persons 75 and older. This accounts for the difference between the Russian and Ukrainian groups, for example. Only about 12 percent of the Russians below the *low income cut-off* are 65 or older, in comparison to more than one-third of Ukrainians below the *low income cut-off* who are 65 or older. The difference results from the different age composition of the Russian group, whose formerly elderly population was joined by many new immigrants in the 1990s; while there has been little recent immigration from Ukraine.

Like all the other regional groups, Table 5.2 shows that European ethno-racial groups experienced a peak of low income in 1996. In 1971, 1981, 1986 and 1991, respectively, 13.2, 12.7, 11.4 and 10.9 percent of their members were below the *low income cut-off*, compared to 14.2 percent in 1996 and 10.6 percent in 2001. The 3.3 percent increase in low income between 1991 and 1996, compares to a 12.1 percent increase for members of non-European ethno-racial groups, whose overall poverty rate jumped from 18.8 to 30.9 percent, before falling back to 22.2 percent in 2001. The cyclical trough in 1996 thus had far more impact on the members of non-European groups, whose rate of low income increased by half in just five years.

The three percent increase between 1991 and 1996 in the overall *low income* of European groups affected almost every individual group, though its effect is somewhat obscured by sampling error – for all but the largest ethno-racial groups, random variation produces one or two percent changes between Censuses. Changes in the composition of groups resulting from immigration

certainly had much larger effects on the changing levels of low income. The large increase in the low income rates of the Albanians, Russians and Serbians between 1991 and 1996 compounds the general increase in low income between those years and high levels of new immigration from countries in very bad political and economic circumstances. An interesting, contrary example is the ten percent *decrease* in the low income rate for Bulgarians between 1991 and 1996, which represents the beginning of their recovery from the economic pressures of settlement in the early 1990s.

Table 5.3 shows the economic consequences of being a single adult. For the European ethno-racial groups, 25.5 percent of the members of female one parent families were below the *low income cut-off*, along with 29.8 percent of single persons living alone and 31.2 percent of persons who were not economic family members but did not live alone. Just 7.5 percent of couples are below the *low income cut-off*, for couples with a child the figure is 5.3 percent, and for members of multiple-family households 5.0 percent. Members of *male*-headed one parent families, 12.6 percent of whom were below the *low income cut-off*, are more like couples than like female one parents. Likely this is because the separated men with higher incomes are more able, and perhaps more motivated, to gain custody of their children.

With such wide variation in the incidence of low income, it is not surprising that the 7.4 percent of the European population who live in female one parent families account for 23.2 percent of all those below the *low income cut-off*. In contrast, the 73.2 percent of persons who are living in families headed by a couple account for 40.7 percent of people below the *low income cut-off*.

Persons who are not members of an economic family account for 12.8 percent of the European population, but 36.3 percent of those below the *low income cut-off*. These will include young people and some others whose low income is transitory and/or who are likely to find a partner in a relatively short period, and also some people whose wealth, particularly in the form of owning a home, provides protection against the impact of low income. But the single poor also include some elderly (especially women, given the gender difference in life expectancy) and others in early or later middle age who are not likely to find partners and have low savings and other forms of wealth. Having low income in mid-life does not bode well for a person's prospects; especially if she or he lacks the support of a child who lives in the same community and lacks other forms of "social capital."

Tables 5.4 and 5.5 shift the focus from the incidence of low income to mean and median income figures, but the relative positions of ethno-racial groups and the impact of family types are quite similar. For all economic families, the median income of European ethno-racial groups is \$77,100 in 2000, while the range for the non-Europeans global groups is from \$41,700, for Africans, to \$62,400, for the East Asian groups. The gap in the *mean* incomes is larger, but roughly proportional to the figures for *median* incomes. For the European groups the mean income of economic families is \$98,400, compared to a range from \$53,200 to \$72,600 for members of ethno-racial groups from the other seven global regions.

The income figures show why there are such large differentials in the incidence of low income. For the European groups in 2000, the *mean* incomes of multiple-families, couples with a child

and childless couples, respectively, are \$120,500, \$117,000 and \$87,500, for *male* one parent families \$76,700, for *female* one parent families \$51,800, and for non-economic family persons living alone and with another person, \$41,200 and \$34,000 respectively. As noted, the low income cutoffs were \$18,371 for one-person, \$22,964 for 2 person economic families, and for families of size 3 and 4, respectively, was \$28,560 and \$34,572. With a mean income of \$47,900, it is not surprising that about one fourth of one parent families are below the *low income cut-off*.

Adjusting the income of economic families to account for family size, as shown in Table 5.4, significantly lowers the relative position of persons in multiple families, whose average size is just over five people. Taking account of family size also somewhat reduces the economic disadvantage of one parent families relative to two-parent families. Female one parent families average 2.49 persons (2.44 for the male one parent families), so they include one and one half children on average,<sup>34</sup> compared to 1.90 children in households with couples. Adjusting for family size, single persons have more income than members of female one parent families, but less income than persons in all other types of economic families.

Table 5.5 shows that the incomes of the Northern and Western European and Baltic ethno-racial groups fall in a narrow range – the median economic family income is close to \$80,000, the mean is around \$95,000 and size-adjusted income is around \$50,000. On the high side, the exceptions are the Americans and the two Jewish groups which are “outliers”; while the Canadian and French groups have somewhat lower income. Some other small groups, including the Danish and Lithuanians, also have lower incomes, but this may be due to sampling error.

The incomes of the Eastern European groups are quite varied, with the Czech and Slovak groups at the level of the Western European groups, while the mean economic family incomes of the Hungarian, Romanian and Ukrainian groups is about \$10,000 lower (about \$6,000 adjusted for family size). The Polish and Russian groups have distinctly lower mean incomes, \$75,400 and \$63,700, respectively. Poorest of all are the Albanians, whose mean economic family income of \$46,400 is the lowest of any European ethno-racial group by a wide margin.

Except for the Bosnians, whose mean economic family income is \$63,800, and the Macedonians, whose mean is \$92,300, the Southern European and Yugoslavian groups have family incomes in a quite narrow range from \$73,200 to \$87,900. The Portuguese and Serbians are at the lower end of this range and the Italians, Croatians and Slovenians are at the upper end.

We can observe the nature of the *low income cut-off* from these figures. The higher income European groups have poverty rates around six percent and income variation between them seems to have little relation to the percentage below the *low income cut-off*. For these groups, random error and other factors, such as family size, likely account for most of the variation in the extent of low income. For groups with economic family income around \$85,000, the rate of low income is around 8-10 percent, at \$75,000 it is about 15 percent, and then moving down further the rate of poverty becomes much higher. The Bosnians, with mean income of \$63,800 and Russians, at \$63,700, respectively have low income rates of 29.0 and 24.9 percent.

The pattern of ethno-racial group income differences for persons who do *not* belong to an economic family is very similar to what we observed for economic family members, except there is a stronger relationship between their mean or median income and the incidence of low income, because non-family persons all live in units of size one. Non-family persons from the Northern and Western European ethno-racial groups tend to have low incomes, and a high incidence of low income, even though those groups have the highest *family* incomes. Median incomes range from \$30,000 to \$35,000 and the mean income figures from about \$38,000 to \$43,000, while the proportions below the *low income cut-off* are between 22 and 34 percent. Non-family persons in the Jewish groups, had the highest economic family incomes in the CMA, nearly \$50,000 and low income rates around 30 percent. Non-family persons from the Southern European and Yugoslavian groups had mean incomes between \$29,200 and \$39,800. The situation of the Albanians who are not in economic families is extreme: 41.3 percent were below the *low income cut-off* and their mean income in 2000 was just \$21,900.

### **Non-European Groups**

Table 5.3 gives rates of low income between 20.3 and 22.4 percent for members of the South Asian, East Asian, Caribbean, and South and Central American ethno-racial groups, compared to an average of 30.4 percent for the Arab and West Asian groups and 40.0 percent for the African groups. Inspection of the low income rates and numbers in the different economic family types shows why the overall rate of low income is significantly greater for the Arab and West Asian group and particularly for the African groups.

First, there is relatively little variation in the low income rates for couples without children. For ethno-racial groups from the global regions outside Europe, couples account for less than 10 percent of the population, compared to 19.9 percent of the European population. Two-parent families account for 68.2 percent of Arab and West Asian group members, 47.6 percent of African group members and 46.3 percent of Caribbean group members, and about 60 percent of the other groups' members. The incidence of low income in these families is higher for Arab and West Asian families, 29.1 percent, and African families, 26.0 percent. The incidence of low income among Arab and West Asian two-parent families is the main cause of these groups' high rate of poverty.

The African and Caribbean groups have unusually high proportions of female one parent families, respectively accounting for 28.8 and 25.9 percent of their populations. At the same time, 64.7 percent of the members of African ethno-racial groups who live in female one-parent families are below the *low income cut-off*, compared to 42.2 percent for members of the Caribbean groups. Thus the African groups' high incidence of low income mainly results from the combination of a large proportion of female one parent families and these families' very high incidence of low income.

The mean and median incomes of economic families correspond closely to the rates of low income. The highest median incomes are for East Asian economic families, \$74,900, and South Asian economic families, \$71,600; followed by the Arab and West Asian, Caribbean, and South and Central American global categories, all close to \$65,500; the mean income for African families is much lower, \$53,200. Examining median family incomes adjusting for family size

has almost no impact on the relative positions of ethno-racial groups from the different global regions. This means that family size does not vary enough to require revision of the conclusions based on the unadjusted figures.

### **Arab and West Asian Groups**

Among the Arab and West Asian groups, the incidence of low income ranges from just 12.2 percent for the “Arab and/or West Asian and European” group and 15.5 percent for the Armenians, to 44.3, 45.3 and 60.4 percent for the Iraqi, “Other West Asian” and Afghan groups, respectively. In each group persons under 18 are worse off – their *average* low income rate is 35.7 percent, and the rates exceed 50 percent for the three poorest groups. Very few of the people below the *low income cut-off* from Arab and West Asian groups are elderly, while more than one third are under the age of 18.

Table 5.5 shows a pattern of mean and median income figures for the Arab and West Asian groups quite similar to the incidence of low income. For example, the median income of Palestinian economic families is \$67,800, 67 percent higher than the median income of Iraqi economic families, \$40,500, and Iraqis in economic families are almost twice as likely to be below the *low income cut-off*, 42.5 percent versus 23.4 percent of Palestinians. The median economic family incomes of the Afghan and “Other West Asian” groups, \$30,800 and \$36,300, respectively correspond to low income rates of 59.1 and 43.0 percent. The incidence of low income is also much higher for persons who are not members of an economic family, their average is 43.5 percent, compared to 29.0 percent for economic families. Among non-family persons, the *lowest* rate of poverty is for the Lebanese, 35.9 percent, compared to more than two-thirds of Afghan and Iraqi single persons who are below the *low income cut-off*, and 62 percent of the Other West Asians.

Among members of Arab and West Asian groups the rate of low income increased dramatically between 1970 and 1995. It was just 10.5 percent in 1970, rose to 14.7 percent in 1980 – at the same time as the population increased from 2,355 to 14,875; then increased to 21.5 percent in 1985 and to 25.0 percent in 1990, as the population approximately doubled in each five-year period. In 1995, a startling 39.0 percent of all the members of Arab and West Asian ethno-racial groups in the Toronto CMA were below the *low income cut-off*, though by 2000 the rate had fallen substantially, to 29.7 percent. The Arab and West Asian population increased by about half between 1990 and 1995, and by half again between 1995 and 2000. Between 1995 and 2000, there are signs of decreased poverty among the “Other Arab,” Iranian and “Other West Asian” groups.

A close look at the trajectories of the individual Arab and West Asian groups suggests that, except for the spike in low income in 1995, compositional shifts are the principle cause of the increases in low income. Generally, a large increase in the size of a group between two Census years was accompanied by an increase in its rate of low income. There are exceptions, however, the most striking of which is the seven percent *decline* in low income among the Palestinians between 1991 and 1996, at the same time as that population nearly doubled.

### **South Asian Groups**

In terms of income, the South Asian groups divide in three. In 2000, more than half the Bangladeshis, 53.9 percent, were below the *low income cut-off*, compared to the 20.5 percent average for all members of South Asian groups; and the median and mean economic family incomes of Bangladeshis are \$32,200 and \$38,600, just *half* the overall average for the members of South Asian ethno-racial groups. In a second category are Pakistanis, Sri Lankans, Tamils and the “Other South Asian” and “Multiple South Asian” groups. Their rates of low income range from 27.3 to 36.5 percent and their median incomes in 2000 range from \$44,900 to \$51,400 (for the Pakistani and “Multiple South Asian” groups). About 60 percent of Tamils *not* in an economic family were poor, along with about half of the single members of the Bangladeshi and Other South Asian groups. The Indian, Punjabi and Sikh, “South Asian and East Asian” and “South Asian and European” groups constitute a third category, with low income rates of 15 percent or less and median economic family incomes above \$64,000.

Because of the extraordinary growth of the South Asian community, whose population increased by more than half *in each* five year period between 1980 and 2000, over time comparisons of low income rates do not involve the same people. Nevertheless, the overall rates of low income are similar to other non-European groups, with a steady rise from 11.3 to 13.5 percent between 1980 and 1990, a very steep peak of 27.4 percent in 1995, and a decline to 20.5 percent in 2000 (the figure was still lower in 1970, 8.8 percent, but for a population less than one-fifteen its size ten years later). Still, the incidence of low income in 2000 was 6.5 percent above the 1990 figure, whereas the European low income figures are almost the same in 1990 and 2000.

### **East Asian Groups**

The low income rates of the East Asian groups vary from 8.6 percent for the Japanese, to about 12 percent for the Filipino, “East Asian and European” and “Multiple East Asian” groups, to 21.1 percent for the numerically-dominant Chinese group, to about 25 percent for the Vietnamese and “Other Southeast Asian” groups, to 30.3 percent for the Koreans and 41.0 percent for the Taiwanese. These figures correspond quite closely to the mean and median incomes of the East Asian groups, given in Table 5.5. Again, the rate of low income rises rapidly as income decreases. The median incomes of Taiwanese and Korean members of an economic family are respectively \$37,400 and \$47,400, quite far below the next lowest figures, \$53,200 and \$58,200, for the Vietnamese and “Other Southeast Asian” groups. Then, there is a substantial gap between the Chinese median income of \$60,400 and the Filipinos at \$69,300.

The incomes of single persons from the East Asian groups are substantially lower – the median is just \$24,700 – and their overall rate of low income, 40.9 percent, is nearly double the figure for economic families. Alone among the non-European ethno-racial groups, a significant number of poor East Asians are 65 or older: 12,450 of the estimated total of 118,830 persons below the *low income cut-off*. Of those poor people who are 65 and older, 8,975 are Chinese and about a thousand are from the Korean and from the Filipino groups.

Changes in the incidence of low income in the East Asian ethno-racial groups parallel the trajectory for the South Asians, described above. The only difference is that there was a substantial East Asian population in 1971 with a 19.6 percent incidence of low income,

considerably above the population average of 13.4 percent at the time. The East Asian population had nearly tripled by 1981, and the rate of low income was 14.1 percent. As the population approximately doubled in each of the next five-year intervals the incidence of low income rose to 15.3 percent in 1985, 15.5 percent in 1990, and 27.2 percent in 1995, before falling back to 19.3 percent in 2000. The experiences of the different East Asian groups vary somewhat. Notably, the incidence of low income for the Vietnamese group was about 32 percent in 1985 and in 1990, then rose to 41.5 percent in 1995 before falling to 25.1 percent in 2000.

### **African Groups**

In the Toronto CMA in 2001, 72.3 of *all* Somalis and 57.3 percent of Ethiopians were below the *low income cut-off* and the median annual incomes for members of economic families in these groups in 2000 were just \$22,200 and \$30,000, respectively. All except two of the other African groups had low income rates between 33.7 and 36.0 percent, more than twice the average for the CMA and three times the average for the European groups. The median incomes of members of economic families ranged from around \$42,000 for the Nigerians and Eritreans to about \$43,000 for the “Black” and \$46,500 for the “Other and Multiple African” groups. The two exceptions are the “African and East or South Asian” and “African and European” groups, whose rates of low income were 13.9 and 19.5 percent.

Among African children under 18, 47.5 percent were below the *low income cut-off*, compared to about 35 percent for adults between 18 and 24 and adults between 25 and 44, and 23.8 percent for adults between 45 and 64. The rate of low income is higher for the two older groups, 31.4 and 38.5 percent for persons between 65 to 74 and age 75 and older. Almost half of all the members of African ethno-racial groups below the *low income cut-off* are under the age of 18. Because only a small proportion of the African population is 65 or older, they account for less than three percent of all Africans below the low income cutoff.

Inconsistencies resulting from changes in the Census questions make it difficult to trace the trajectory of African groups prior to 1996, when, the low income rate for Africans was 49.9 percent. Prior to that rates of poverty were much lower, 27.0 and 26.7 percent, in 1985 and 1990, but the totals for those years included more than 65,000 additional individuals who were classified in Caribbean groups (mainly the Jamaican group, it appears) in 1995 and 2000. From the groups that can be followed more exactly, however, it is clear that the members of African ethno-racial groups were very hard hit by the mid 1990s recession. For example, the rate of low income for Ghanaians increased from 29.2 to 55.2 percent, between 1990 and 1995, though this change coincided with an increase in that group’s population from 1,745 to 7,705.

### **Caribbean Groups**

There is systematic variation in the economic circumstances of the different Caribbean ethno-racial groups, but in a relatively narrow range. An average of 22.2 percent of community members were below the *low income cut-off* in 2000, ranging from 12.9, 13.4 and 14.9 percent, respectively, of the “Caribbean and South Asian,” Barbadian and “Caribbean and East Asian” groups, to 27.0 percent of Jamaicans and 27.4 percent of Grenadians. The other groups had low income rates of about 20 percent. The economic family income figures are similar, but show a

wider gap between the Grenadians, whose median income was \$41,800 in 2000, and all other groups. The next lowest median economic family income, for Jamaicans, is \$49,500, and the figures for the “Other Caribbean” and “Multiple Caribbean” groups are close to \$53,000. The highest earning groups are the Barbadian and “Caribbean and South and East Asian” groups, with a median economic family income around \$70,000. Again, persons who are not of economic families were more likely to have low income, 37.8 percent, but there was less variation between ethno-racial groups.

As with the African groups, the Census data do not allow us to follow the economic trajectory of Caribbean ethno-racial groups prior to 1996. Between 1996 and 2001 their overall rate of low income declined from 32.4 to 22.2 percent and that recovery had more of an effect on the poorest groups. For example, the low income rates fell from 41.4 to 27.4 percent for Grenadians, and from 40.4 to 27.0 percent for Jamaicans.

### **South and Central American Groups**

In 2000, 20.0 percent of the members of South and Central American groups were below the *low income cut-off*, though the range is quite narrow, from about 20 percent for members of the Brazilian, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Mexican and Peruvian groups, as well as the two groups for Other and Multiple South and Central American groups, to about 25 percent for the Salvadoran and Hispanic groups. This variation corresponds to the circumstances of the individual South and Central American groups, but there is markedly less variation than between ethno-racial groups from other global regions. The income figures are similarly compressed. For economic families, the lowest median income, for the Brazilian, Salvadorian and Hispanic groups is about \$51,000; then a number of groups had median family incomes close to \$55,000, including members of the Colombian, Mexican and the “Other and Multiple Central American” groups, then the median is close to \$60,000 for the Chilean, Ecuadorian, Peruvian, and “Other South American” groups. The incidence of low income among South and Central Americans who are not in economic families, 40.7 percent, is nearly twice the rate for economic family members, a disparity that is somewhat greater than for the South Asians and Caribbeans, whose economic family incomes are quite similar.

Quite consistent figures on low income are available from 1981 on (only 600 South and Central American people were found in 1971). The rate of low income rose gradually from 22.6 percent in 1980 to 25.3 percent in 1985, to 25.0 percent in 1990, as the South and Central American population increased by about 60 percent in the 1980-85 period and then more than doubled in the next five years. The recession of the mid-1990s, combined with a further 40 percent increase in the population between 1990 and 1995, saw the rate of low income peak at 35.9 percent in 1995. But then, as the population increased more slowly, by about 20 percent in the next five years, the rate of low income fell very markedly to 20.0 percent, the lowest rate recorded in any Census. While all the South and Central American groups benefited from the economic recovery of the late 1990s, dramatic gains were made by several groups. The incidence of low income fell from 48.7 to 25.6 percent for Salvadorans, from 44.1 to 20.5 percent for the “Other Central American” group, from 41.1 to 24.2 percent for Hispanics, and from 39.8 to 19.3 percent for Ecuadorians. Clearly the rates of low income in 1996 involved widespread hardship and the

current rates remain high by community standards, but they suggest significant recent progress in the economic circumstances of South and Central American communities.

## Conclusion

Poverty and the broad distribution of income are strongly related to the ethno-racial contours of the population delineating the global boundaries often used to describe “racialization” and to differences between ethno-racial groups. Defining poverty on the basis of the *low income cut-off*, the incidence of poverty ranges from about five percent for some European ethno-racial groups to more than seventy percent. About 10 percent of the members of European ethno-racial groups are poor, about 20 percent of members of the Aboriginal, South Asian, East Asian, Caribbean and South and Central American groups, about 30 percent of members of Arab and West Asian groups (and of persons whose only ancestry is Aboriginal), and about 40 percent for the African groups.

While the extent of poverty and the differences between ethno-racial groups were even greater in 1995, disregarding that unusual year, there is still no reason to think that the magnitude of these global differences is decreasing. Quite the opposite, as the population from non-European groups has increased from about four percent in 1971 to about forty percent in 2001, the income differences between the global categories have increased.

The extent of income differences between ethno-racial groups *within* global regions varies. It is quite low for South and Central American groups, even comparing those from Central America to groups from richer South American nations; and there is also quite limited variation among the Caribbean groups. There is much more variation between the ethno-racial groups from the other global regions, which is linked to the standards of living and educational levels of different nations, but is also a function of whether they were at peace over the period when their emigrants were coming to Canada. For example, while 20.5 percent of all South Asians were poor, the figure was 53.9 percent for Bangladeshis, 17 percent higher than any other South Asian group. There is extreme poverty – including over half the population – among the Somali, Afghan and Ethiopian groups; poverty rates between 40 and 50 percent for the “Other West Asian,” Iraqi and Taiwanese groups; and no less than fourteen other groups – five of them African and including the Aboriginal group – have rates between 30 and 40 percent. Except for the European and East Asian groups, the poverty level of children is substantially above the group’s average.

These figures on the extent of poverty represent the *average* condition of entire communities in Toronto. In a highly individualistic society, it is easier to think about a person or family living in poverty, and often in the context of bad luck. Indeed, research shows that losing a job and dissolution of a family are the events that most often result in a person’s becoming poor. What these tables describe is the quite different idea of an entire community where the average income is very low and many, many people live in poverty. Even ethno-racial groups with the highest income experience some poverty. Once overall poverty levels in a group reach 20 or 25 percent, it is no longer possible to think of poverty as the unfortunate result of unusual circumstances. Indeed there is a very strong relationship between the incidence of low income and the groups’ overall situation, whether that’s computed as the mean or the median income or

on the basis of families or individuals. In the poorest communities, the levels of what Statistics Canada officially defines as “low income” – but some other definition of a “poverty line” would make no difference – can only result when low income is pervasive.

The poverty and income statistics described in this chapter, describe a community in which the experience of extreme disadvantage is highly racialized. Every one of the twenty poorest ethno-racial groups is non-European. Moreover, there are huge differences in the extent of poverty dividing the distinct ethno-racial groups into global regions. The differences in average incomes are less dramatic, but still demonstrate a highly racialized divide between rich and poor.

In assessing the future of economic inequality between ethno-racial groups, the key question is whether the wide variation between ethno-racial groups, which has increased over the last three decades, will diminish with time. If inequality between ethno-racial groups is largely the result of processes of immigrant settlement and these do not change, then the degree of inequality between ethno-racial groups is likely to remain quite stable, though which groups are most disadvantaged will reflect continuing change in the sources of immigration. The analysis of employment in the last Chapter shows that the negative effects of settlement are very strong for a decade after immigrants arrive, that they are still fairly strong for the next decade, and then disappear gradually over the next 10-15 years.

A still more difficult question is to what extent the substantial gap between the members of European and non-European groups, *not* attributable to *recent* immigration, will diminish over time. It is now more than forty years since the arrival of the mass of immigrants from Italy and Greece; many of those settlers are retired and their children born in Canada. Yet, they still have significantly lower incomes than Northern Europeans. Past experience suggests that the situations of members of ethno-racial groups with high proportions of immigrants will gradually improve, though more rapidly for European groups, less rapidly for Arab and West Asian groups, and least rapidly for African groups. To predict the long term future of the non-European groups requires us to extrapolate the experience of *European* ethno-racial groups with a long history in Canada and who arrived in Canada in different and perhaps more favourable circumstances.

## Chapter 6

# The New Vertical Mosaic

The Canadian Censuses reveal wide demographic diversity and deep socio-economic disparity *within* the broad “visible minority” categories commonly used to understand the relationship between racialization and inequality in Toronto. These differences extend to groups’ age distributions, immigration history, first and home languages and family structures, extend to their education and labour force characteristics, and culminate in the dramatic differences in their standards of living. Generalizations about *the* East Asian, South Asian, Black and other broad communities describe broad populations with a great deal of variation between the individual ethno-racial groups.

There are also large differences between ethno-racial groups from the major global regions. On average, members of European ethno-racial groups have better jobs, higher family income and much lower poverty, a difference that is diminished only slightly by excluding groups suffering extreme disadvantage. But there is no simple division between the “white” and “visible minority” ethno-racial groups. The socio-economic differences between members of African and East Asian ethno-racial groups, for example, are as large as the differences between the European and East Asian ethno-racial groups or between the European and Caribbean groups. Using ethno-racial groups as an analytic category captures this combination of demographic and socio-economic differences between and within global regions.

Immigration and settlement affect ethno-racial stratification in two ways. First, immigrants are drawn from particular geographical, class, and sometimes religious or cultural locations within a nation and they are affected by the circumstances of their departure, especially if they are refugees. Second, immigrants are affected by the process of settlement, and particularly by the ability of adults to find employment appropriate to their education and skills and of children, especially if they are teenagers, to be successful in school. These outcomes are as much a function of Canadian institutions, especially the labour market and school systems, as of the personal characteristics of newcomers and, in the longer term, they tend to get “locked in” by processes that perpetuate class across generations.

Measures of the unemployment, occupational distribution, employment income, family income and the incidence of low income of ethno-racial groups are highly consistent, since most people depend on employment for almost all their income; and this is especially true for younger people, who have no pensions and usually very little investment income. Education affects the economic situation of ethno-racial groups, but its effect is not as strong, because of differences in the ability of the members of different ethno-racial groups to obtain jobs commensurate with their education. Although their income is substantially lower, on average, East Asian groups have about ten percent *more* university graduates than European groups; members of the Arab and West Asian ethno-racial groups, and the East Asian groups are close to the European average; and African, Caribbean and South and Central American groups tend to have less education, however, and lower income as a result.

Family structures also affect the relationship between an individual's income and her or his standard of living. The East Asian and South Asian groups have higher family incomes and less poverty because of their high proportions of households with two or more families, while the African and Caribbean, and to a lesser extent the Aboriginal and South and Central American groups experience lower family income and greater poverty because they include more one-parent families.

### **Poverty Rates**

Although ethno-racial groups differ in many ways, the central policy concern is the extent to which some groups experience economic disadvantage affecting their present and future quality of life. It is useful to summarize what we have discovered about poverty in this Report.

Forty percent of the members of African ethno-racial groups are below Statistics Canada's *low income cut-off*, compared to 30 percent for the Arab and West Asian groups and about 20 percent for the South Asian, East Asian, Caribbean and South and Central American ethno-racial groups. The figure for European ethno-racial groups is 10.8 percent, and this disparity is even larger considering that ethno-racial groups with the highest income still have low income rates around five percent, because no group is immune from misfortune but also because of the nature of any annual income measure, which, for example, does not count the use of savings or within-family transfers, such as support given to post-secondary students living away from home.

While the level of poverty experienced by members of African groups reflects the extreme disadvantage of the Somalis and Ethiopians, more than one third of the members of the Eritrean, Ghanaian, Nigerian, "Other and Multiple African" and "Black" groups are below the *low income cut-off*. It is significant that the "Black" group, 70 percent of whom were born in Canada, experience this degree of disadvantage. The elevated poverty of the Arab and West Asian groups' reflects mainly the extreme disadvantage of the Afghan, Iraqi, Iranian and "Other West Asian" groups.

The measure of the average situation of the three Aboriginal groups is somewhat misleading. Of Torontonians whose ancestry is *entirely* Aboriginal, 31 percent are below the *low income cut-off*, compared to about 18 percent of persons with both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry. About three-quarters of the former answer "yes" to the Census question asking "whether this person is an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)," compared to only about 30 percent of the latter.

Except for some African and West Asian ethno-racial groups, it is hard to argue that non-Europeans' lower income is substantially the result of immigration from countries experiencing violence or economic collapse. The family income and poverty rates of Salvadorans and "Other Central Americans," for example, is only slightly above the other groups from South and Central America. While the elevated poverty of the Taiwanese and Koreans mainly reflects recent immigration, no such argument explains the low income of the Caribbean ethno-racial groups or the much higher income of the Indian and the Punjabi and Sikh groups relative to other South Asians. There is also encouraging evidence that the negative effects of immigration in very unfavourable circumstances decline over time, shown by the dramatic

improvements in the situations of the Iranian, Vietnamese and Eritrean groups between 1996 and 2001.

#### **Four Categories of Ethno-Racial Groups**

Ethno-racial groups in Toronto can be divided into four categories. The first includes Aboriginal persons, though it is clear that the persons whose ancestry is only Aboriginal are different and more disadvantaged than persons with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry. The second category includes ethno-racial groups whose population is mainly born in Canada, who are almost entirely Northern, Western and Eastern European *and* groups established or dramatically enlarged by immigration in the 1950s and 1960s, who are mainly Eastern and Southern European. The Armenian and Japanese groups are also in this category. Around fifty percent of the members of the Southern European groups are immigrants, but there are few recent settlers. These groups' socio-economic characteristics are no longer tied directly to settlement, though they are experiencing significant generational change as immigrants who came to Canada as young adults reach retirement, labour force participants become predominantly Canadian-born, and many children and young adults no longer speak the language of their grandparents.

The third and fourth categories include the other ethno-racial groups, almost all non-European, whose present communities were established largely by immigration since the late 1960s, though the history of some groups, notably the Chinese, goes back to the nineteenth century. Also in this category are the Bulgarian, Polish, Romanian, Russian and Albanian groups and six groups from the former Yugoslavia. For most of these groups, an historical and relatively integrated community established in the early twentieth century (the Russians) or in the aftermath of the Second World War (a number of the Yugoslavian groups) is now dominated numerically by more recent immigration resulting from the decline of the Soviet system and the disintegration of Yugoslavia.

The third and fourth categories of ethno-racial groups are differentiated according to whether their populations were established by "normal" immigration, or by political, military or economic dislocation. The fourth category includes the Albanian, Iraqi, Afghan, "Other West Asian," Ethiopian, Salvadoran and other groups that experienced severe socio-economic disadvantage.

The socio-economic differentiation of the second, mostly European, category of ethno-racial groups constitutes *The Vertical Mosaic*, described by John Porter, largely on the basis of statistics from the 1961 Census. Forty years later, members of the Scandinavian, Western European and Jewish groups still tend to have better jobs and earn more money than members of the Eastern and Southern European groups. Though none of these groups experiences extreme disadvantage, there is considerable socio-economic differentiation. In the absence of significant immigration, the relatively flat age structure, high average age and relatively low fertility result in quite stable differences between groups, which is why their relative standing has not changed dramatically since Porter's time. Differences in their status are perpetuated over time by the inheritance of human, cultural and physical capital. As a consequence it is difficult to think of policies that would, for example, bring the Greek, Hungarian and other lower income groups to the European average.

Groups in the third and fourth categories tend to be younger than European groups. The average age of members of African groups is only 25, and the average is about 30 years for the Arab and West Asian, South Asian, Caribbean, and South and Central American groups and 35 years for the East Asian groups. The European average is 38.5 years. With proportionately more children and relatively few seniors, social policies emphasizing the welfare of children and the education and employment of young adults are critical to the welfare of these ethno-racial groups.

Ethno-racial groups in the fourth category, with high proportions of people displaced by violence or economic collapse, experience much greater poverty than other groups from the same global region. Members from these groups are more likely to be unemployed, to work in lower skill jobs at low pay, and they tend to have less education and some include large proportions of one-parent families. The reasons are not difficult to understand: many members of these groups experienced violence in their countries of origin; many were forced to leave without any possessions and had little time to prepare to come to Canada; and often they were separated from their families. In addition, refugees are not subject to the governmental selection criteria that favour immigration by individuals with more education, speak an official language and have what are thought to be saleable job skills.

These findings raise two policy concerns. First, how can we alleviate the very high levels of poverty experienced by some ethno-racial groups and, second, what can be done to provide better jobs and higher income for members of ethno-racial groups with incomes significantly below those of European groups with the same levels of education and skills.

A recent report by the Family Service Association of Toronto and Community Social Planning Council of Toronto, entitled “Falling Fortunes: A Report on the Status of Young Families in Toronto.” (2004: 21-23) outlines the social policies to address the unacceptably high levels of poverty. It identifies policy measures in three realms: the labour market, income security and community infrastructure.

While important in the long run, efforts to increase the supply of good jobs, raise the pay and benefits of low wage jobs and enforce employment standards are too slow to significantly decrease poverty in the short and medium term. Not to mention that these issues seem far from the top of the political agenda. In contrast, income-related policies are an effective and immediate means to increase the living standards of the poor. The sensible priorities are to increase the federal Canada Child Tax Benefit, raise provincial social assistance rates, and broaden the coverage and level of benefits provided by the federal Employment Insurance program. In Ontario, there has been no significant increase in the rates of social assistance since they were cut back an average of 21.6 percent in 1995. In addition, the Ontario government almost entirely “claws back” Canada Child Tax Benefits from families on social assistance. At the federal level, the current Employment Insurance, as reformed in 1996, provides poor support to low-wage and part-time workers, many of whom are women.

Even the most optimistic combination of changes to the labour market and income security programs will not raise the living standards of the poorest ethno-racial groups to anywhere near the population average. A third alternative, referred to as “community infrastructure” in the

*Falling Fortunes* report, is to provide direct material assistance, especially in the form of social housing, affordable childcare and recreational facilities. Especially for single parents, childcare is critical to their being able to take advantage of reforms in the labour market.

Reducing the disparity in the economic conditions of the European and non-European ethno-racial groups requires more than taking steps to support groups experiencing extreme poverty, however. At issue is the longer-term position of ethno-racial groups, in light of the experience of European ethnic groups since the 1960s, which suggests that, as the immediate effects of immigration and settlement recede with time, groups' economic positions are very difficult to change.

The two key concerns are how to provide education and training to members of ethno-racial groups with less education, and how to enhance their ability to obtain employment commensurate with that education and training. Needs vary. A number of East and South Asian groups with high education but low income need help finding good jobs. Other groups need more education. Relative to other groups in their regions, education is lowest for the Iraqi and Afghan groups, the Sri Lankan and Tamil groups, the Vietnamese group, the Eritrean, Ethiopian and Somali groups, the Grenadian group, the Chilean, Ecuadorian and Salvadoran groups, and the Bosnian and Portuguese groups. It cannot be assumed that general efforts to increase high school graduation rates and college and university enrollment will effectively reach these groups. Their needs justify targeted programs addressing their culture, history and, in some cases, language.

The evidence of an historical decline in the quality of employment of non-European ethno-racial groups presented in Chapter 4, is consistent with research showing that it now takes longer for the negative effect of immigration on income to decline (for example in Reitz 1998 and Green and Worswick, 2002). Only about twenty years after they arrive do immigrants earn almost as much as persons of the same sex, age and education born in Canada; and this estimate depends on the optimistic assumption that recent immigrants experience the same income trajectory as earlier, mostly European, immigrants. Moreover, substantial differences in the income of ethno-racial groups remain after accounting for age, education and years in Canada. Of course, there are income differences *not* attributable to age and education among European ethno-racial groups with few immigrants, for example the higher income of American and lower income of the French groups. But the differences tend to be larger for the non-European groups and almost uniformly negative, even relative to the "Canadian" ethno-racial group, whose income is quite low among European groups. For many groups, the average income of people who work mainly full-time all year is 10 to 15 percent *less* than expected on the basis of their education, age and years in Canada. Given the historical decline in the median income of non-European ethno-racial groups, these are optimistic figures. The Afghan, Iraqi, Taiwanese, Bangladeshi, Tamil, Sri Lankan, Other Southeast Asian, Eritrean, Ethiopian, Somali and Black groups, as well as the Korean and Taiwanese groups, have particularly low income.

While governments can address educational deficits by increasing the "supply" of education, it is mainly the private sector that determines the composition of jobs and avenues of access to them. Exacerbating the problems of persons whose earlier jobs are worse than they should expect on

the basis of their education and experience, is the “path dependency” of careers, which makes it difficult to ever remedy deficits incurred near the beginning of one’s career. One means to address this problem is by explicit programs, some of which are under way, to recognize foreign credentials of persons in licensed trades and professions. It is much more difficult, however, to increase access to the many other occupations that rely on less formalized recognition of education and experience.

Another difficult political and policy issue concerns the ethno-racial groups with disproportional numbers of one-parent families. That single parents and their children are more likely to be poor is the result of Canadian social policies, not an inherent characteristic of this family form, as international comparative studies show. Using Luxembourg Income Study data, Misra and Moller (2005: Table 4) find the poverty rates for female lone parents (after taxes and transfers), in the mid-1990s, of 3.2, 10.9 and 5.7 percent for Finland, Norway and Sweden respectively, compared to 39.7 percent for Canada, 38.5 percent for the United Kingdom and 48.9 percent for the United States. Effectively, we balance the personal and social costs of poverty, including negative effects on the educational attainment and future earnings of children and on the income of risk of poverty of their parents, with the strong view that affecting family structure is not the proper object of governmental policy.

### **Three Paradigms**

Three paradigms – ideas about human capital, about immigration and settlement and about racialization – dominate the thinking about the ethno-racial differences described in this Report. From the “human capital” perspective, originating in the work of economists Jacob Mincer and Gary Becker, education and experience largely account for differences in individual income; and many other decisions about employment and family structure are understood in terms of economic calculation. The focus on immigration and settlement, begins with ideas of human capital, but emphasizes variation in immigrants’ human capital and the contingencies of settlement. The racialization paradigm emphasizes the social creation of difference by the majority population, and its role in social exclusion of “visible minority” groups.

The three approaches have fundamentally different ideas about discrimination. For human capital theory, discrimination results from imperfections in the labour market, whereby employers mistakenly underestimate the worth of employees with particular characteristics; from the perspective of immigration and settlement, discrimination is often seen in terms of social capital and the exclusion of immigrants from networks providing job contacts, information about housing and other critical local knowledge. Racialization puts a much clearer responsibility on the majority society and institutions for dealing unfairly with groups that are created as racialized outsiders.

Human capital theory is much better able to explain differences in the incomes of men belonging to the European ethno-racial groups with low recent immigration (so, *not* the Bosnian or Russian groups), than of differences between the European and non-European groups, or between women and men, for that matter. The results of the regression analysis in Table 4.4 demonstrate the strength and weakness of human capital theory. As predicted, education and age have strong effects on employment income. But the effects are much greater for men than women and they

account for very little of the difference between European and non-European ethno-racial groups. For example, education and age (the usual surrogate for experience in human capital models) explain more than half the income advantage of Jewish men and two thirds of the advantage of Jewish women, but the lower income of Indian women and men cannot be explained by their distributions of education or age.

Human capital theory is more than a simple formula that passes or fails on the basis of one set of predictions. Departures from the model can be explained by assuming that education obtained outside of Canada does not provide the same skills as Canadian education or that people whose first language is not English cannot apply their human capital as effectively, by market imperfections or barriers to the flow of information about job openings, or even by employers mistaken (and therefore discriminatory) views about the qualities of job applicants. But these get around three fundamental problems in the direction of the theory. First, there is a supply-side bias, which directs attention to the characteristics of individuals, rather than the supply of jobs and practices and preferences of employers. Second, there is a tendency to locate inequality in the labour market, rather than in broader demographic and social characteristics of ethno-racial groups. And the third is to introduce “institutional” fixes when predictions go wrong.

The second, “immigration and settlement” paradigm comes in two broad variants. The first is effectively a behaviouralist variant of human capital theory. Essentially, the argument is that immigrants are disadvantaged in the labour market and in other ways because they are newcomers lacking the particular job skills (even if they have the formal qualifications and general abilities), knowledge of the local labour market, and sometimes language skills, which taken for granted by the “native” population. As the income regression in Chapter 4 shows, recent immigrants are paid considerably less than non-immigrants with the same characteristics, and this differential decreases only gradually over time. The problem is that this model does not tell us what social phenomena account for the penalty paid by new immigrants or why it declines.

A more qualitative application of this paradigm involves characterizing the experience of newcomers in detail, looking at their individual and family characteristics and their links to and information about the community (their “social capital”), and the characteristics of the community, including the housing market and the labour markets. This perspective provides insight into the formation of “ethnic economies,” in which ethnic entrepreneurs provide jobs to newcomers who do not speak the majority language and lack knowledge of the local labour market. With time, however, this shorter term advantage, can turn into a barrier to finding better jobs in the larger economy.

Such fine-grained analysis of the process of settlement can offer effective guidance for policy to address the needs of newcomers. Also, it takes seriously the situation of the groups affected by displacement. The weakness of this approach is that every ethno-racial group is seen as having some exceptional characteristics. Like human capital theory, differences in the circumstances of between ethno-racial groups with similar immigration histories, require *ad hoc* explanations.

This brings us to the third perspective on ethno-racial groups, the racialization paradigm. The central argument is that “race” is not an inherent characteristic of individuals, but is socially constructed, taking on a particular meaning in each historical and geographical context. More concretely, “racialization” identifies groups as different from some majority, providing a rationale for unequal, discriminatory treatment by the majority. To understand differences between ethno-racial groups, the argument is, we should direct our attention to the characteristics of *the majority institutions*, rather than seeing them as the inherent characteristics of “outsiders”. Also from this perspective, the gradual assimilation of immigrants and racialized persons is taken to be problematic, rather than being understood as a natural process.

But there are also two key problems with racialization theory. First, it can only explain broadly-perceived differences between ethno-racial groups and cannot effectively speak to the variation between groups from the major global regions, for example between the Chinese, Japanese and Vietnamese groups. Second, it draws attention away from the particular characteristics of ethno-racial groups, including their human capital, the effects of immigration and settlement and the impact of differences in family structure, which affect the economic conditions of the members of all ethno-racial groups.

Although each has shortcomings as a complete approach to understanding ethno-racial differences, combining these paradigms provides powerful insights into the socio-economic characteristics of ethno-racial groups shown in this Report.

### **A New, Racialized Vertical Mosaic?**

Much has changed since John Porter’s metaphor of “Vertical Mosaic” seized the imagination. In the 1950s European-Canadian world he described, British elites dominated big business and British and French elites, the latter subordinate, dominated the governmental elites – political, bureaucratic, judicial and military. Though less categorical, stratification of the larger, male population privileged members of the British, Scandinavian and most Western European ethnic groups and disadvantaged the French and Eastern and Southern European groups. By that time, the small Jewish population, was already concentrated in professional occupations and Asians were concentrated in low level personal service, having moved out of unskilled manual labour for which they were brought to Canada. Aboriginal people were largely invisible to Porter, except for small numbers of them in manual occupations in primary industry, as were women working outside the home.

The contemporary, no longer monochromatic, mosaic includes many more and more culturally varied ethno-racial groups and it exhibits greater extremes of privilege and disadvantage than the European ethnic groups described by Porter. The future mosaic will reflect both ongoing immigration with the social processes that have preserved the relative positions of European groups from the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The key question is whether it will harden into a more rigid and layered form. That is not something that these Census data can foretell, though the forthcoming 2006 Census will provide important clues.

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## Endnotes

1. For Statistics Canada's definition of CMAs, see <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/Products/Reference/dict/geo009.htm>
2. Due to the "clustering" of the sample, resulting from the selection of households (not individuals) to receive the long-form questionnaire and the tendency for persons in a household to belong to the same ethno-racial group, estimates of the characteristics of ethno-racial groups will generally have greater sampling error than would be obtained from a simple random sample of the same size. The extent of this effect depends on how strongly individuals in the cluster resemble one another, which depends on what is being measured. At one extreme, usually all the members of the household have the same "family income" and are all either above or below the *low income cut-off*. Of course, some households do not include a family and there are households with a family that include one or more non-family members. Even within households consisting only of the members of one family, the ages and gender of persons are not strongly correlated.
3. Because these are "exact" confidence intervals the error range is not symmetrical. With a sample of 100, for example, the range is from 7.3 percent below the population value of 20 percent, to 9.2 above that value.
4. Rather than each observation being taken to represent exactly five members of the population, estimates from the Census employ "weights" which are not exactly equal to five, in order to improve their precision. Details may be found in a Statistics Canada's report *Sampling and Weighting: 2001 Census Technical Report* (2004b).
5. While it is accurate to think about children whose parents are from different groups in terms of the combination of her or his parent's ethno-racial groups, the "source" of her or his standard of living – is the income from a parent or parents who may be classified into different ethno-racial groups than the child. While distinction does not have much consequence for the overall rates of poverty and economic family income reported here, in a more detailed analysis of child poverty it would be appropriate to measure poverty in relation to the parental ethno-racial group or groups.
6. The 1971 Census, which included only single responses for ancestry, counted 6,715 North American Indian and Inuit people in the CMA, and in 1981 there were 11,380 persons who were only Aboriginal and a total of 5,945 with Aboriginal and any other ancestry. But the dramatic fall in the first category, to 5,750 in 1986 and the rise to 26,345 persons who had Aboriginal and some other ancestry suggests that the format of the 1981 question led to overcounting the first and undercounting the second of these categories. This hypothesis is strengthened by the consistency of these results in the four Censuses from 1986 to 2001.
7. Most Sikhs in the Census are Punjabis and vice versa, but the Punjabis also include Hindus and Muslims. Since the *partition* divided the historical Punjab between Pakistan and India, some of the Punjabis might not be Indian.

8. Using individuals' place of birth and perhaps some other personal characteristics and those measures for other family members, it would be possible to identify most of the individuals identified as "Black" in the 1986 and 1991 Census who would have been classified as Caribbean in 1996 and 2001. Doing this properly, however, is not simple, and would certainly produce results with some degree of error.
9. Using respondents' places of birth to alter their answers, breaks with the idea of self-identified membership in ethno-racial groups, which motivates this project. The one exception is that Latin-American born people who said they were "Spanish" were reclassified as "Hispanic" and so counted among the South and Central American groups, rather than as European.
10. All the Censuses include a question about place of birth. The figures are not reported here because an immigrant's place of birth is almost completely predictable from her or his ethno-racial group.
11. It would be interesting to examine the ethno-racial composition of households, especially looking at the groups of married and common-law partners, how partners from different ethno-racial groups describe their children and the group memberships of unrelated adults living together. These results would provide measures of the social distance between ethno-racial groups.
12. Because this classification involves households, which are classified as a group, the confidence intervals are larger than for individual-level variables, such as age or education. A group of minimum size for this analysis, 2500 persons, is represented by a sample of 500 individuals living in about 150 households. For percentages between about 25 and 75 percent, the 95 percent confidence interval of a sample of 150 is  $\pm 8.2$  percent, and for percentages around 10 percent it is  $\pm 4.9$  percent. Doubling the sample, corresponding to a population size of 5,000, lowers these confidence intervals, respectively to  $\pm 5.8$  and  $\pm 4.2$  percent.
13. For a brief report on the survey, look at:  
<http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/051109/d051109a.htm>
14. What we have termed a "college diploma" is defined in the Census as "other nonuniversity certificate or diploma obtained at community college, CEGEP, technical institute, etc.", while our category for "some university" is defined as "university certificate or diploma **below** bachelor level," [emphasis in the original].

The *2001 Census Dictionary* (Statistics Canada, 2004a, p.129), gives the following explanation of the variable used here:

This variable, described as the **Highest Level of Schooling**, implies a hierarchy of educational attainment; however, in a number of instances, the levels are not entirely hierarchical. For example, the placement of "Trades certificate or diploma" as a higher level of schooling than "Secondary (high) school graduation certificate" is justified on the basis of the fact that this educational qualification is obtained primarily for

employment/occupational purposes by persons who were, on the whole, beyond the secondary (high) school age level at the time. However, a sizeable proportion of this group did not obtain their secondary (high) school graduation certificate which would, strictly speaking, be “out of line” in the hierarchy. In any event, placing this whole category below secondary would not necessarily resolve the problem, since at least some part of this group does have secondary (high) school graduation. It is for this reason that the data for trades (and college) certificates are separately disaggregated in the variable Schooling: Trades and College Certificate or Diploma.

Another example in which the hierarchical element of this variable would be slightly askew is in the cases of persons who have completed both university and college education. A person who attended university and college, but possessed no degrees, certificates or diplomas, would nonetheless be situated at a “higher” level than a person who has a college education **only**, but with a certificate or diploma.

15. Restricting the analysis of education to persons under the age of 55 reflects the primary concern of this Report with economic disadvantage. While the issue is not pursued here, it is not difficult to make the case that formal education, along with income, home ownership and living arrangements is a critical component of successful aging for members of all ethno-racial groups. At any age, education broadens the range of opportunities and increases a person’s ability to advocate for her or himself. This is no less true for the elderly.
16. Better estimates of the rates of high school completion, for the entire population or subgroups could be obtained from a regression model that corrects for “censoring” of the observations of individuals who, at the time the Census was conducted, were still in school or of an age when their likelihood of returning to school was still significant.
17. All figures here refer to persons between 25 and 34 in the different ethno-racial groups, weighted by the number of that age in each group.
18. Remember that “ecological” correlations of this kind, using the summary characteristics of groups as the observations (such as the percent unemployment or average wage of men in an ethno-racial group), are typically *much* larger than correlations between the characteristics of individual persons.
19. In order to limit the impact of high outliers on mean income, these values are “top-coded” at a value equal to twenty times the median income of men who worked mainly full-time for at least 40 weeks in 2000, which is \$1,150,000. In other words, any income greater than this value is set equal to it. The main result is to lower the estimate of the mean income of American men from \$223,800 to \$93,400. For most groups, the “raw” and top-coded means are identical.
20. Non-permanent residents include refugee claimants and persons temporarily in Canada to study or work. They are non-citizens, but also not immigrants. While non-permanent residents have been covered by the Censuses since 1991, and this status is recorded, unlike immigrants their year of arrival in Canada is not recorded. For that reason it is not possible to separate out the non-permanent residents who were in Canada in all of 2000

and 2001; and even then it would not be clear which permanent residents were able to work without restriction. For this reason, they are simply excluded from estimates of employment income and, in Chapter 5, estimates of low income and family income.

21. The 40-week limit is somewhat arbitrary. Some of the variation in income, undoubtedly, will reflect the amount of work, rather a person's rate of pay. On the other hand, this lower limit, for example, does not exclude elementary and secondary school teachers, who are usually paid over 12 months, but work about 42 weeks in the year. Also, it does not exclude people who misread the question and do not count paid vacation time in their weeks of work or self-employed people who do not earn while on vacation. Increasing the limit, say to 48 weeks in the year, would not affect the results much.
22. For women and for men, the correlations in the employment income of all workers, of full-time workers, of full-year workers and of full-time full-year workers all exceed 0.99.
23. The predicted variable in the regression analysis is actually the *logarithm* of the employment income of women and men working full time for 40 weeks or more in 2000. In other words, before computing the regression the income value of each person is replaced with its logarithm. The logarithmic transformation emphasizes differences in lower values of income and de-emphasizes differences at higher values, embodying the assumption that percentage differences in income, rather than absolute differences, most reasonably capture the social and economic meaning of that income. Put another way, this means that the relative benefit of two different amounts of income is measured by their *ratio*.

With the logarithm of income as the outcome, the regression coefficients should be interpreted as *multipliers* (actually, to obtain the multipliers it is necessary to exponentiate the regression coefficients). A figure of, say, 1.120 for a particular ethno-racial group in Table 4.3 means the group's income is 1.12 times the income for the "Canadian" group, or 12.0 percent *higher*; and a figure of 0.880 means the group's income is 88 percent of the income of Canadians, or 12 percent *lower*. The choice of the reference group is arbitrary, but it is good practice to select a group with a larger proportion of the sample.

24. The concern is that model *overcorrects* for the effect of age on income, because at older ages (when income is higher) effect is derived mainly from the members of European ethno-racial groups, which include more older workers. The consequence would be to *underestimate* ethno-racial differences in income, because members of the non-European groups would not, in the future, realize the same benefits from their seniority as the present, mainly European older workers.
25. Ideally one would also look at age at arrival, but this is not simple, because the sum of an immigrant's age at arrive and the number of years she or he has been in Canada is just that person's age, and one cannot independently estimate the effect of a variable whose value cannot be determined from other variables in the model. One way to address this problem is by pooling the data from two or more Censuses in a single regression.

26. Thinking of differences in variance as a measure of the explanatory power of variables in a regression, it is appropriate to compare the squared standard deviations. So that  $8.9^2$  divided by  $15.2^2$  is .35, or 35 percent.
27. Using values of income, which may include very high outliers, the median is preferable to the mean as a measure of the centre of the distribution. The problem is that this is purchased at the cost of greater random variation, which takes the form of meaningless variation over time.
28. This argument is only approximate – when two measures are positively correlated, the sum of their medians is less than the median of their sum.
29. This definition is a bit broader than a person’s “immediate” family, called a “census family” by Statistics Canada. Every member of a census family is an economic family member, but the latter may also include other relatives, such as an in-law, grandchild or cousin. Also, two or more siblings living together without a parent constitute an economic family but not a census family.
30. The consistency of these low income figures over time, except for 1995, suggests there is a “natural” level of poverty – which might seem to arise from the definition of the *low income cut-off*. Adjusted for family size and community population, the *low income cut-off* measures whether a family’s expenditure on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing, as a percent of its total income, is more than 20 percent higher than the population average (Statistics Canada, 2004a: text p. 164, Table p. 165). While from one year to the next, the *low income cut-off* is stabilized because it is pegged to the expenditures of the average family, the proportion of the population below the *low income cut-off* can vary because it depends on the shape of the distribution of income.
31. Since there are eight categories of economic families and non-family persons, a group of minimum size, 2500 it was decided for this study, would have an average population of around 325 *individuals* in each family type category. This number seems large enough to compute statistics, except that the income of economic families is the same for every member. So a population number of 325 might correspond to around 100 families, represented by a sample of just 20 in the Census long form.
32. For advice on this matter I thank Professors Shelly Phipps of Dalhousie University and Krishna Pendakur of Simon Fraser University.
33. Estimates for a group of size 5000, for example, would be based on approximately 1000 individuals, as the “long form” is administered to a one fifth sample. Members of the same economic family have exactly the same family income and are also all above or all below the *low income cutoff*. This might reduce the effective sample size to around 350. If, for a sample of that size, 10 percent are below the *low income cut-off*, then the boundaries of the 95 percent confidence interval are 7.1 to 13.6 percent. For a population of 10,000, represented by a sample of 2,000, the interval is from 7.9 to 12.5 percent; and for a population of 20,000 it is from 8.4 to 11.7 percent. Comparisons two groups of

equal size, the confidence interval is roughly 1.4 times larger than the confidence interval for the mean of each group.

34. Economic families can include other biologically related relatives, but their number is very small. For example, the average size of economic families with a couple and *no* children, is just 2.04, so no more than 4 percent have even one additional person.

*Tables for*

Ethno-Racial Groups  
in Toronto, 1971-2001:  
A Demographic and  
Socio-Economic Profile

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Table 1.1  
Population and Growth of Global Ethno-Racial Categories, Toronto CMA, 1971-2001

	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
<b>Number</b>						
Total	2,583,925	2,964,950	3,386,815	3,850,695	4,218,925	4,638,610
Aboriginal	6,715	17,320	32,095	38,280	39,855	45,730
European	2,475,220	2,586,860	2,788,210	2,838,665	2,779,205	2,792,740
Arabic and West Asian	2,455	16,375	35,670	70,225	104,025	147,770
South Asian	5,650	71,490	119,910	212,420	340,320	484,480
East Asian	61,785	165,685	224,210	384,585	536,480	667,520
African	12,135	26,635	117,575	166,850	93,180	117,845
Caribbean	15,325	54,960	39,450	77,930	240,150	278,285
South & Central American	765	18,790	29,700	61,740	85,710	104,245
missing	3,880	6,835				
<b>Percentage Distribution within Years</b>						
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Aboriginal	0.26	0.58	0.95	0.99	0.94	0.99
European	95.79	87.25	82.33	73.72	65.87	60.21
Arabic and West Asian	0.10	0.55	1.05	1.82	2.47	3.19
South Asian	0.22	2.41	3.54	5.52	8.07	10.44
East Asian	2.39	5.59	6.62	9.99	12.72	14.39
African	0.47	0.90	3.47	4.33	2.21	2.54
Caribbean	0.59	1.85	1.16	2.02	5.69	6.00
South & Central American	0.03	0.63	0.88	1.60	2.03	2.25
missing	0.15	0.23				
<b>Average Annual Rate of Change</b>						
	1971-81	1981-86	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001	
Total	1.4	2.7	2.6	1.8	1.9	
Aboriginal	9.9	13.1	3.6	0.8	2.8	
European	0.4	1.5	0.4	-0.4	0.1	
Arabic and West Asian	20.9	16.8	14.5	8.2	7.3	
South Asian		10.9	12.1	9.9	7.3	
East Asian	10.4	6.2	11.4	6.9	4.5	
African		----- these figures not consistent -----				4.8
Caribbean		----- these figures not consistent -----				3.0
South & Central American	37.7	9.6	15.8	6.8	4.0	

Table 1.2  
Population of Ethno-Racial Groups, Toronto CMA, 1971-2001

Ethno-Racial Group	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
	<i>number</i>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,583,925</b>	<b>2,964,950</b>	<b>3,386,815</b>	<b>3,850,695</b>	<b>4,218,925</b>	<b>4,638,610</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>6,715</b>	<b>17,320</b>	<b>32,095</b>	<b>38,280</b>	<b>39,855</b>	<b>45,730</b>
Aboriginal	6,715	11,380	5,750	6,990	7,875	10,480
Aboriginal and British and/or French		3,750	15,900	17,400	19,340	20,900
Aboriginal and all other		2,195	10,445	13,890	12,640	14,355
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>2,475,220</b>	<b>2,586,860</b>	<b>2,788,210</b>	<b>2,838,665</b>	<b>2,779,205</b>	<b>2,792,740</b>
Canadian	12,600	2,680	7,470	266,190	292,900	344,350
English	964,605	863,310	715,740	536,480	330,785	266,770
Irish	233,115	157,645	107,975	102,270	88,870	91,620
Scottish	257,685	201,185	139,170	128,400	114,810	107,985
Welsh	10,595	5,880	3,455	3,880	4,460	4,615
Other British	310	158,190	465	1,790	11,925	16,630
Multiple British			341,050	277,870	312,715	294,970
French	89,980	74,365	64,680	54,435	48,280	46,070
American	880	665	725	2,795	4,280	5,455
British and French		44,225	116,000	88,895	95,585	84,285
British and Other European		105,840	276,605	257,970	290,790	293,280
French and Other European		7,455	16,690	16,920	23,055	22,730
Austrian	7,740	6,855	5,215	5,085	5,170	5,095
Dutch	43,955	34,095	35,030	33,155	30,540	30,925
German	115,005	82,590	72,555	69,640	60,440	57,260
Other and Multiple Northern European	2,380	5,220	9,805	11,315	12,910	13,520
Finnish	8,770	8,110	7,065	6,110	6,550	5,345
Danish	7,280	5,365	4,675	4,060	4,090	3,675
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	10,695	6,890	5,580	5,530	4,920	4,900
Estonian	9,265	8,165	7,235	6,935	5,860	4,810
Latvian	7,875	6,705	5,800	5,575	5,065	4,290
Lithuanian	7,605	6,325	5,545	5,985	5,165	4,865
Bulgarian		1,105	1,160	1,735	2,545	3,875
Czech	9,780	7,980	8,125	8,520	7,585	6,620
Slovak	4,440	3,870	3,900	4,005	4,585	4,500
Hungarian	22,975	22,565	20,970	22,735	21,945	22,590
Polish	50,025	47,495	51,225	74,215	88,145	90,000
Romanian	2,135	2,580	2,640	5,370	9,185	16,245
Russian	5,670	4,540	3,500	4,320	9,400	23,335
Ukrainian	59,700	50,455	46,000	43,420	41,155	43,665
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European			8,945	9,360	16,280	20,130
Greek	51,145	64,980	62,295	64,015	63,580	64,130
Italian	270,385	296,980	292,150	314,165	321,150	324,090
Maltese		10,325	10,995	10,640	10,185	10,325
Portuguese	43,370	88,835	98,075	124,880	129,570	132,485
Spanish	5,545	7,225	7,070	9,305	5,195	4,700
Multiple Southern Europe			7,615	10,600	18,055	23,625
Albanian		610	440	815	1,320	6,435
Bosnian					2,105	2,840
Croatian	7,730	12,060	13,590	16,290	21,015	21,780
Macedonian		8,610	9,945	12,120	16,360	13,895
Serbian	1,965	2,670	3,605	5,545	11,870	15,375
Slovenian	3,640	3,245	3,115	4,050	6,760	6,555
Yugoslav	18,270	19,935	15,840	14,360	7,640	7,495
Jewish	108,175	109,150	108,865	116,385	103,940	105,715
Jewish and Other		9,425	32,090	37,935	52,360	55,700
Northern and Other European			19,475	22,065	33,300	36,530
All other multiple European	19,925	20,570	8,205	10,840	15,510	17,420

Table 1.2, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
	----- <i>number</i> -----					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,583,925</b>	<b>2,964,950</b>	<b>3,386,815</b>	<b>3,850,695</b>	<b>4,218,925</b>	<b>4,638,610</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>2,475,220</b>	<b>2,586,860</b>	<b>2,788,210</b>	<b>2,838,665</b>	<b>2,779,205</b>	<b>2,792,740</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>16,375</b>	<b>35,670</b>	<b>70,225</b>	<b>104,025</b>	<b>147,770</b>
Egyptian		2,150	2,785	5,480	9,235	13,955
Iraqi				1,530	3,375	5,515
Lebanese		2,345	2,590	8,650	11,180	12,545
Palestinian		305	495	1,565	2,765	3,225
Other Arab	2,455	685	8,625	10,555	15,190	18,680
Afghan				3,725	6,700	12,950
Armenian		7,110	8,330	8,530	9,055	9,710
Iranian		1,840	4,355	17,270	24,570	35,805
Turkish		1,480	1,985	3,190	4,250	6,835
Other West Asian		335		415	960	4,980
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian			925	2,480	5,565	8,555
Arab and/or West Asian and European			5,425	6,500	10,500	14,245
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>71,490</b>	<b>119,910</b>	<b>212,420</b>	<b>340,320</b>	<b>484,480</b>
Bangladeshi		110	285	1,790	1,820	5,775
Pakistani		1,465	3,150	16,800	26,080	35,220
Indian		25,205	88,440	142,380	212,755	295,050
Punjabi or Sikh		6,005	11,725	17,915	13,760	33,055
Sri Lankan		260	435	7,000	15,385	23,575
Tamil		1,315	2,805	7,180	16,965	19,130
Other South Asian	5,650	35,290			16,140	27,795
Multiple South Asian			1,810	7,365	16,445	21,445
South Asian and East Asian		215	1,145	2,030	3,695	4,060
South Asian and European		1,625	10,115	9,955	17,280	19,375
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>61,785</b>	<b>165,685</b>	<b>224,210</b>	<b>384,585</b>	<b>536,480</b>	<b>667,520</b>
Chinese	25,730	89,260	125,910	231,840	321,120	391,405
Filipino		28,860	36,970	66,810	88,725	120,770
Japanese	11,605	12,565	12,710	13,935	14,960	14,755
Korean		11,495	14,265	21,645	28,245	41,655
Taiwanese					1,380	3,250
Vietnamese		4,005	10,205	21,905	33,600	34,895
Other Southeast Asian	24,450	2,755	5,060	9,005	8,415	11,295
Multiple East/Southeast Asian			3,710	4,935	14,125	17,865
East/Southeast Asian and European		16,745	15,380	14,515	25,900	31,630
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>12,135</b>	<b>26,635</b>	<b>117,575</b>	<b>166,850</b>	<b>93,180</b>	<b>117,845</b>
Eritrean					2,190	2,770
Ethiopian				4,180	7,230	7,525
Ghanaian				3,240	9,335	12,300
Nigerian					2,125	5,660
Somali				4,345	16,015	16,595
Black		105	91,455	121,845	25,780	34,205
Other and Multiple African	12,135	21,210	2,055	9,885	17,765	24,225
African and East or South Asian			4,505	6,090	5,040	5,640
African and European		5,320	19,560	17,275	7,700	8,920
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>15,325</b>	<b>54,960</b>	<b>39,450</b>	<b>77,930</b>	<b>240,150</b>	<b>278,285</b>
Barbadian				1,235	5,755	6,625
Grenadian					3,070	3,405
Guyanese				13,925	18,325	22,610
Jamaican			9,805	18,580	104,850	116,180
Trinidadian/Tobagonian				6,520	15,505	16,535
West Indian	15,325		18,920	16,530	24,065	26,900
Other Caribbean		54,960	730	2,890	8,340	10,925
Multiple Caribbean			135	1,265	8,000	11,600
Caribbean and South Asian			2,160	6,560	15,325	17,860
Caribbean and East Asian	139		750	1,590	6,065	8,315
Caribbean and European			6,950	8,825	30,845	37,330
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>18,790</b>	<b>29,700</b>	<b>61,740</b>	<b>85,710</b>	<b>104,245</b>
Brazilian		375	515	1,505	2,465	3,205
Chilean		705	1,140	2,890	6,315	6,730
Colombian				1,170	2,275	3,960
Ecuadorian		745	930	2,345	4,295	5,140
Mexican		460	455	1,455	1,850	3,390
Peruvian		290	500	1,635	2,745	3,515
Salvadoran				1,815	3,995	4,135
Hispanic	765	12,800	14,625	26,320	24,590	23,025
Other and Multiple South American		3,420	11,525	20,390	32,390	45,295
Other and Multiple Central American				2,220	4,795	5,850

Table 1.3

## Proportions of 'Canadians', Aboriginal Persons and Members of Visible Minorities by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

	Whether Aboriginal or a Member of a Visible Minority Group							Total Number
	Persons Identifying as "Canadian" Percent	Percentage Distribution					Total	
		Aboriginal	White Only	White AND Member of a Visible Minority Group	Member of One Visible Minority Group	Member of 2 or more Visible Minority Groups		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,638,610</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45,730</b>
Aboriginal	35.1	77.6	19.9	0.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	10,480
Aboriginal and British and/or French	38.1	31.1	68.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	20,900
Aboriginal and all other	30.3	23.0	60.5	7.6	8.3	0.6	100.0	14,355
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,792,740</b>
Canadian	100.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	344,350
English	20.2	0.1	95.3	0.7	3.8	0.1	100.0	266,770
Irish	19.4	0.1	99.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	91,620
Scottish	21.5	0.1	99.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	107,985
Welsh	21.2	0.2	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,615
Other British	22.1	0.0	97.7	0.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	16,630
Multiple British	30.6	0.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	294,970
French	43.4	0.4	97.2	1.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	46,070
American	45.5	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,455
British and French	39.0	0.1	99.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	84,285
British and Other European	25.6	0.0	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	293,280
French and Other European	31.0	0.1	98.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	22,730
Austrian	8.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,095
Dutch	11.3	0.1	98.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	30,925
German	10.7	0.0	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	57,260
Other and Multiple Northern European	14.1	0.3	99.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	13,520
Finnish	13.3	0.1	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,345
Danish	14.4	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,675
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	13.8	0.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,900
Estonian	2.8	0.0	99.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,810
Latvian	5.5	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,290
Lithuanian	6.1	0.0	99.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,865
Bulgarian	4.9	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,875
Czech	4.2	0.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,620
Slovak	6.4	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,500
Hungarian	6.1	0.0	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	22,590
Polish	7.4	0.0	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	90,000
Romanian	2.6	0.0	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,245
Russian	5.8	0.0	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	23,335
Ukrainian	6.9	0.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	43,665
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	9.9	0.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	20,130
Greek	3.4	0.0	99.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	64,130
Italian	4.4	0.0	99.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	324,090
Maltese	8.3	0.0	99.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	10,325
Portuguese	3.3	0.0	97.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	132,485
Spanish	0.0	0.0	88.2	6.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	4,700
Multiple Southern Europe	5.9	0.0	99.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	23,625
Albanian	1.4	0.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,435
Bosnian	5.5	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,840
Croatian	4.6	0.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	21,780
Macedonian	5.0	0.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	13,895
Serbian	2.6	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	15,375
Slovenian	5.9	0.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,555
Yugoslav	4.1	0.0	99.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	7,495
Jewish	8.9	0.0	99.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	105,715
Jewish and Other	17.0	0.1	93.3	3.4	3.0	0.2	100.0	55,700
Northern and Other European	10.4	0.1	98.9	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	36,530
All other multiple European	9.5	0.0	99.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	17,420

Table 1.3, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Whether Aboriginal or a Member of a Visible Minority Group							Total	Number
	Persons Identifying as "Canadian" Percent	Percentage Distribution					Total		
		Aboriginal	White Only	White AND Member of a Visible Minority Group	Member of One Visible Minority Group	Member of 2 or more Visible Minority Groups			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,638,610</b>	
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,792,740</b>	
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>147,770</b>	
Egyptian	5.4	0.0	13.2	7.4	79.1	0.3	100.0	13,955	
Iraqi	4.1	0.0	15.2	6.8	77.8	0.1	100.0	5,515	
Lebanese	7.1	0.0	20.7	15.8	63.3	0.2	100.0	12,545	
Palestinian	0.9	0.0	6.4	12.6	80.9	0.2	100.0	3,225	
Other Arab	8.7	0.0	11.2	8.8	79.6	0.4	100.0	18,680	
Afghan	2.1	0.0	4.7	1.7	92.5	1.1	100.0	12,950	
Armenian	2.5	0.0	87.9	2.6	9.5	0.1	100.0	9,710	
Iranian	2.3	0.0	6.7	6.8	86.2	0.3	100.0	35,805	
Turkish	2.8	0.0	86.6	2.6	10.8	0.0	100.0	6,835	
Other West Asian	0.5	0.0	12.2	1.8	85.6	0.4	100.0	4,980	
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	10.2	0.0	21.4	10.6	67.7	0.2	100.0	8,555	
Arab and/or West Asian and European	14.7	0.0	77.9	15.2	6.8	0.1	100.0	14,245	
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>484,480</b>	
Bangladeshi	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.3	0.4	100.0	5,775	
Pakistani	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.3	97.9	0.5	100.0	33,055	
Indian	3.1	0.0	1.4	0.4	97.7	0.4	100.0	295,050	
Punjabi or Sikh	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	98.8	0.6	100.0	19,130	
Sri Lankan	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	98.8	0.4	100.0	35,220	
Tamil	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	99.3	0.2	100.0	23,575	
Other South Asian	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	98.4	0.3	100.0	27,795	
Multiple South Asian	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	98.9	0.4	100.0	21,445	
South Asian and East Asian	7.8	0.0	6.3	13.1	35.5	45.1	100.0	4,060	
South Asian and European	8.1	0.0	17.5	22.4	56.2	4.0	100.0	19,375	
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>667,520</b>	
Chinese	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	98.0	1.0	100.0	391,405	
Filipino	3.3	0.0	0.9	1.1	97.6	0.3	100.0	120,770	
Japanese	8.0	0.0	3.4	4.4	91.9	0.2	100.0	14,755	
Korean	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	98.6	0.3	100.0	41,655	
Taiwanese	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	99.1	0.0	100.0	3,250	
Vietnamese	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	97.6	0.9	100.0	34,895	
Other Southeast Asian	9.3	0.0	1.7	2.2	87.5	8.6	100.0	11,295	
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.9	58.7	40.0	100.0	17,865	
East/Southeast Asian and European	13.4	0.0	15.8	40.0	40.3	3.9	100.0	31,630	
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>117,845</b>	
Eritrean	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	96.8	2.8	100.0	2,770	
Ethiopian	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.7	97.0	0.7	100.0	7,525	
Ghanaian	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	98.4	0.0	100.0	12,300	
Nigerian	3.5	0.0	1.1	0.3	98.3	0.2	100.0	5,660	
Somali	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	98.1	1.1	100.0	16,595	
Black	45.3	0.0	1.7	6.8	91.5	0.1	100.0	34,205	
Other and Multiple African	6.3	0.0	7.6	1.7	90.0	0.7	100.0	24,225	
African and East or South Asian	8.0	0.0	5.5	17.3	53.2	24.1	100.0	5,640	
African and European	12.0	0.1	37.1	24.2	35.5	3.1	100.0	8,920	
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>278,285</b>	
Barbadian	6.8	0.0	6.1	2.2	91.4	0.2	100.0	6,625	
Grenadian	5.4	0.0	3.0	2.3	94.7	0.0	100.0	3,405	
Guyanese	4.7	0.0	7.3	2.3	89.2	1.2	100.0	22,610	
Jamaican	5.5	0.0	4.3	1.8	93.5	0.4	100.0	116,180	
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	5.3	0.0	6.5	4.1	88.8	0.6	100.0	16,535	
West Indian	4.0	0.1	5.6	2.0	91.7	0.6	100.0	26,900	
Other Caribbean	5.1	0.0	5.4	2.1	91.8	0.7	100.0	10,925	
Multiple Caribbean	10.3	0.0	2.5	2.6	93.1	1.8	100.0	11,600	
Caribbean and South Asian	4.8	0.0	3.7	7.8	79.7	8.9	100.0	17,860	
Caribbean and East Asian	9.4	0.0	5.3	17.7	51.1	25.9	100.0	8,315	
Caribbean and European	17.9	0.1	26.9	26.0	45.4	1.5	100.0	37,330	
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,245</b>	
Brazilian	4.9	0.0	30.7	15.8	53.5	0.0	100.0	3,205	
Chilean	4.6	0.0	13.7	7.2	79.0	0.1	100.0	6,730	
Colombian	2.0	0.0	8.0	9.4	82.2	0.5	100.0	3,960	
Ecuadorian	1.0	0.0	8.3	4.7	87.0	0.0	100.0	5,140	
Mexican	5.5	0.0	20.4	6.0	73.0	0.5	100.0	3,390	
Peruvian	3.4	0.0	8.3	4.9	86.6	0.2	100.0	3,515	
Salvadoran	0.4	0.0	4.2	1.4	94.3	0.1	100.0	4,135	
Hispanic	3.2	0.0	9.5	8.8	81.5	0.2	100.0	23,025	
Other and Multiple South American	10.7	0.0	22.7	15.3	57.9	4.0	100.0	45,295	
Other and Multiple Central American	5.5	0.0	6.6	7.4	84.7	1.4	100.0	5,850	

Table 2.1  
Age Distribution by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	Age							Total	Mean years	Number
	0-5	6-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and older			
	----- Percentage Distribution -----									
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>4,638,610</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>45,730</b>
Aboriginal	9.0	17.4	9.9	38.3	20.3	3.0	2.2	100.0	32.0	10,480
Aboriginal and British and/or French	7.6	17.2	11.0	42.2	19.4	1.8	0.9	100.0	31.2	20,900
Aboriginal and all other	17.2	27.8	11.6	31.1	11.1	0.7	0.6	100.0	23.2	14,355
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>2,792,740</b>
Canadian	9.6	20.7	9.9	31.2	19.9	4.5	4.0	100.0	32.4	344,350
English	3.0	8.8	5.9	26.7	31.6	11.9	12.0	100.0	46.8	266,770
Irish	2.8	7.5	5.6	34.3	30.2	11.6	8.1	100.0	45.0	91,620
Scottish	2.3	6.4	4.8	32.8	31.2	12.5	9.9	100.0	47.0	107,985
Welsh	2.1	4.7	4.0	32.1	35.0	13.4	8.7	100.0	48.2	4,615
Other British	3.6	9.6	7.0	40.2	26.7	6.5	6.5	100.0	40.6	16,630
Multiple British	4.7	12.9	7.7	32.8	28.9	7.7	5.4	100.0	39.8	294,970
French	2.8	8.0	6.3	41.8	29.5	6.9	4.7	100.0	41.2	46,070
American	9.2	17.1	7.6	27.9	28.8	4.9	4.5	100.0	35.9	5,455
British and French	6.7	16.5	9.0	35.8	24.7	4.4	2.9	100.0	34.8	84,285
British and Other European	12.1	25.8	11.5	30.3	16.1	2.7	1.6	100.0	27.6	293,280
French and Other European	9.7	18.4	10.2	38.4	18.0	3.7	1.7	100.0	31.2	22,730
Austrian	1.6	3.9	3.1	27.7	29.0	21.1	13.5	100.0	52.6	5,095
Dutch	3.1	9.0	6.1	36.7	27.3	10.6	7.2	100.0	43.3	30,925
German	2.0	5.1	3.5	33.1	30.0	17.2	9.1	100.0	48.9	57,260
Other and Multiple Northern European	4.5	10.8	6.3	39.0	26.9	7.9	4.7	100.0	40.0	13,520
Finnish	2.4	5.3	5.8	31.8	33.7	11.7	9.3	100.0	46.9	5,345
Danish	3.1	3.2	3.4	31.9	33.3	15.5	9.6	100.0	48.8	3,675
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	2.3	4.4	5.2	35.0	32.3	10.2	10.5	100.0	47.2	4,900
Estonian	1.4	6.2	3.2	21.2	30.1	12.0	25.9	100.0	55.0	4,810
Latvian	1.4	7.9	4.3	20.8	25.8	15.4	24.3	100.0	53.7	4,290
Lithuanian	2.3	8.1	5.0	23.2	28.9	11.5	21.0	100.0	50.7	4,865
Bulgarian	4.0	14.4	9.6	44.7	20.1	2.6	4.6	100.0	35.4	3,875
Czech	2.9	6.7	6.6	34.6	32.6	10.0	6.6	100.0	44.0	6,620
Slovak	2.3	7.8	4.7	30.8	31.1	16.7	6.5	100.0	46.5	4,500
Hungarian	2.5	8.1	6.1	29.9	29.0	15.3	9.2	100.0	46.3	22,590
Polish	4.7	13.0	9.6	32.4	27.7	6.1	6.4	100.0	39.1	90,000
Romanian	5.3	14.7	6.3	46.7	19.3	4.4	3.3	100.0	35.0	16,245
Russian	5.9	18.5	8.1	40.2	19.0	4.1	4.2	100.0	34.5	23,335
Ukrainian	2.8	9.9	5.3	30.2	27.6	10.6	13.6	100.0	46.2	43,665
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	3.9	12.7	8.2	38.4	27.2	5.3	4.3	100.0	38.3	20,130
Greek	3.9	8.7	9.4	34.1	29.1	10.6	4.2	100.0	41.3	64,130
Italian	5.1	11.1	7.4	34.7	25.4	10.7	5.6	100.0	40.7	324,090
Maltese	2.2	7.6	8.1	34.6	33.0	10.4	4.1	100.0	42.9	10,325
Portuguese	5.1	14.8	11.2	35.2	23.4	7.1	3.2	100.0	36.4	132,485
Spanish	8.6	14.8	8.5	26.8	24.8	12.1	4.3	100.0	38.3	4,700
Multiple Southern Europe	19.9	27.8	9.9	23.3	13.7	3.8	1.6	100.0	24.6	23,625
Albanian	11.7	21.5	8.7	43.4	11.5	2.5	0.7	100.0	27.6	6,435
Bosnian	7.8	17.9	10.2	38.4	20.5	4.3	1.0	100.0	32.0	2,840
Croatian	4.2	9.9	9.5	33.8	29.8	8.9	3.9	100.0	40.2	21,780
Macedonian	4.5	10.3	8.5	31.3	28.8	10.7	5.9	100.0	41.6	13,895
Serbian	7.5	14.6	7.5	39.9	21.8	5.6	3.1	100.0	35.4	15,375
Slovenian	2.8	7.3	6.0	35.5	26.3	15.1	6.9	100.0	45.2	6,555
Yugoslav	4.3	11.9	8.6	37.9	26.2	7.8	3.3	100.0	38.5	7,495
Jewish	6.7	16.5	8.9	24.0	26.3	8.0	9.6	100.0	39.7	105,715
Jewish and Other	9.1	19.5	8.5	28.9	24.1	5.1	4.8	100.0	34.5	55,700
Northern and Other European	9.6	18.9	8.3	34.6	21.2	4.1	3.3	100.0	32.8	36,530
All other multiple European	12.4	23.4	11.8	31.9	16.3	2.4	1.7	100.0	27.9	17,420

Table 2.1, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Age							Total	Mean years	Number
	0-5	6-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and older			
	-----Percentage Distribution-----									
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>4,638,610</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>2,792,740</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>147,770</b>
Egyptian	9.4	18.4	8.2	35.0	22.3	4.7	2.0	100.0	32.8	13,955
Iraqi	9.9	19.6	10.9	41.3	13.9	3.3	1.2	100.0	29.2	5,515
Lebanese	9.7	17.4	10.0	35.4	19.2	6.0	2.3	100.0	32.8	12,545
Palestinian	6.9	15.2	14.1	32.7	24.2	4.8	2.1	100.0	33.9	3,225
Other Arab	12.9	20.4	10.2	35.4	16.8	3.0	1.3	100.0	28.8	18,680
Afghan	12.2	28.5	11.6	32.6	12.0	2.4	0.7	100.0	25.4	12,950
Armenian	4.7	13.5	9.6	30.5	24.7	9.6	7.5	100.0	40.3	9,710
Iranian	4.9	17.1	12.5	39.5	21.2	3.3	1.5	100.0	33.2	35,805
Turkish	9.2	17.6	12.8	42.7	13.8	2.5	1.3	100.0	29.8	6,835
Other West Asian	13.7	21.1	10.3	40.8	11.0	2.3	0.8	100.0	27.1	4,980
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	9.5	20.3	12.5	34.6	17.3	4.7	1.2	100.0	30.5	8,555
Arab and/or West Asian and European	19.0	28.7	11.7	28.8	9.8	1.4	0.6	100.0	22.4	14,245
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>484,480</b>
Bangladeshi	13.3	22.2	10.8	39.7	13.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	26.1	5,775
Pakistani	13.7	24.8	10.4	35.3	13.5	1.7	0.6	100.0	26.0	33,055
Indian	9.6	17.8	10.3	34.7	21.5	4.4	1.8	100.0	32.2	295,050
Punjabi or Sikh	13.9	18.3	8.2	35.4	17.4	4.8	1.9	100.0	30.3	19,130
Sri Lankan	12.4	19.5	8.9	38.3	15.9	3.5	1.5	100.0	29.7	35,220
Tamil	13.4	20.4	7.3	35.2	16.7	5.3	1.6	100.0	30.4	23,575
Other South Asian	16.4	23.0	8.4	34.6	14.0	2.5	1.0	100.0	26.6	27,795
Multiple South Asian	10.3	20.0	10.2	35.5	18.6	3.8	1.6	100.0	30.5	21,445
South Asian and East Asian	17.3	26.5	15.3	22.4	14.4	2.0	2.2	100.0	25.0	4,060
South Asian and European	15.3	23.8	13.0	27.7	14.9	3.5	1.7	100.0	26.8	19,375
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>667,520</b>
Chinese	6.4	14.9	10.1	35.5	22.9	6.5	3.8	100.0	36.0	391,405
Filipino	8.8	16.0	9.8	36.4	22.6	3.8	2.6	100.0	33.6	120,770
Japanese	3.5	7.4	6.2	34.7	27.1	10.3	10.7	100.0	44.7	14,755
Korean	5.3	17.4	12.8	35.2	23.4	3.2	2.7	100.0	33.8	41,655
Taiwanese	4.7	15.4	18.9	27.9	29.2	2.2	1.7	100.0	33.9	3,250
Vietnamese	9.1	18.3	9.2	42.5	15.8	3.5	1.5	100.0	31.0	34,895
Other Southeast Asian	9.9	21.0	11.8	39.8	14.3	2.4	0.9	100.0	28.6	11,295
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	9.7	17.9	13.2	35.6	18.1	3.6	1.9	100.0	30.9	17,865
East/Southeast Asian and European	20.4	28.3	12.0	24.4	12.1	1.7	1.0	100.0	22.8	31,630
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>117,845</b>
Eritrean	13.2	21.1	7.0	47.2	10.7	0.5	0.4	100.0	26.3	2,770
Ethiopian	15.6	17.5	8.1	49.7	8.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	26.1	7,525
Ghanaian	10.9	26.0	13.9	33.1	15.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	26.6	12,300
Nigerian	12.7	18.2	10.6	46.1	12.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	26.6	5,660
Somali	21.7	30.7	8.3	29.7	6.6	2.2	0.9	100.0	21.3	16,595
Black	18.7	30.6	11.4	23.7	12.3	2.1	1.1	100.0	23.0	34,205
Other and Multiple African	10.7	20.0	10.4	39.7	15.9	2.3	0.8	100.0	29.0	24,225
African and East or South Asian	12.6	23.2	11.8	29.9	17.6	3.4	1.6	100.0	28.7	5,640
African and European	13.3	24.0	11.2	31.3	15.7	3.3	1.3	100.0	27.7	8,920
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>278,285</b>
Barbadian	3.0	9.5	11.0	31.1	36.3	6.2	2.9	100.0	40.4	6,625
Grenadian	7.1	16.6	10.3	43.8	16.9	3.9	1.3	100.0	32.0	3,405
Guyanese	8.1	16.6	9.8	37.2	21.1	5.0	2.1	100.0	33.4	22,610
Jamaican	8.7	20.0	10.8	33.0	21.1	4.3	2.1	100.0	32.2	116,180
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	5.3	14.9	12.4	35.8	26.5	3.2	2.0	100.0	34.7	16,535
West Indian	7.9	16.9	10.9	37.7	21.7	3.4	1.5	100.0	32.5	26,900
Other Caribbean	5.3	14.0	9.5	40.8	25.6	3.1	1.7	100.0	35.0	10,925
Multiple Caribbean	19.6	31.3	12.3	24.7	9.4	1.8	0.8	100.0	21.4	11,600
Caribbean and South Asian	10.1	19.5	13.1	32.8	20.5	3.2	1.0	100.0	30.4	17,860
Caribbean and East Asian	17.1	23.9	9.2	30.3	14.4	3.3	1.8	100.0	26.6	8,315
Caribbean and European	18.3	26.4	10.1	27.5	13.7	2.8	1.3	100.0	25.1	37,330
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>104,245</b>
Brazilian	7.8	17.5	9.8	46.9	14.9	2.1	1.0	100.0	31.0	3,205
Chilean	6.9	16.9	11.7	36.1	24.6	2.3	1.4	100.0	32.8	6,730
Colombian	7.9	14.5	12.2	39.9	22.0	2.3	1.3	100.0	32.1	3,960
Ecuadorian	8.7	16.1	10.5	37.2	22.7	3.4	1.3	100.0	32.2	5,140
Mexican	6.2	12.9	10.1	51.2	16.4	2.2	0.9	100.0	31.7	3,390
Peruvian	7.5	17.8	12.5	35.3	21.1	4.7	1.2	100.0	32.5	3,515
Salvadoran	6.2	21.3	15.1	36.7	18.3	1.6	0.8	100.0	29.8	4,135
Hispanic	8.3	19.0	11.1	37.3	20.3	2.8	1.3	100.0	31.2	23,025
Other and Multiple South American	12.9	21.8	11.0	33.7	17.3	2.1	1.2	100.0	28.1	45,295
Other and Multiple Central American	13.3	26.8	11.1	33.4	14.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	25.9	5,850

Table 2.2

## Immigration Status and Year of Settlement in Canada by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	Born in Canada (including citizens at birth born abroad)				Year of Settlement in Canada for Immigrants							Number of Immigrants
	Immigrant	Non-Permanent Resident	Total	2000-2001	1997-1999	1992-1996	1982-1991	1981 or earlier	Total			
				Percentage Distribution								
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,030,425</b>	
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>805</b>	
Aboriginal	98.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	125	
Aboriginal and British and/or French	98.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	0.0	7.6	5.9	9.7	76.8	100.0	270	
Aboriginal and all other	96.6	2.9	0.5	100.0	10.4	7.2	12.0	21.0	49.4	100.0	415	
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>783,130</b>	
Canadian	97.9	2.1	0.1	100.0	3.3	7.1	15.2	17.5	57.0	100.0	7,145	
English	73.3	26.0	0.6	100.0	1.4	2.5	5.1	11.3	79.7	100.0	69,370	
Irish	78.4	21.2	0.4	100.0	1.2	1.1	3.3	11.5	82.8	100.0	19,415	
Scottish	73.2	26.5	0.3	100.0	0.6	1.7	2.4	5.5	89.9	100.0	28,615	
Welsh	65.3	34.4	0.3	100.0	1.7	1.6	3.4	9.1	84.1	100.0	1,590	
Other British	74.8	24.5	0.7	100.0	1.8	4.4	5.6	12.3	75.9	100.0	4,075	
Multiple British	91.1	8.7	0.2	100.0	1.2	2.2	3.8	9.4	83.4	100.0	25,645	
French	90.4	8.8	0.8	100.0	7.2	7.3	12.5	17.6	55.4	100.0	4,070	
American	53.6	40.2	6.2	100.0	7.5	7.3	9.5	20.0	55.8	100.0	2,195	
British and French	96.3	3.6	0.1	100.0	2.5	5.7	6.0	11.6	74.1	100.0	3,035	
British and Other European	93.4	6.2	0.4	100.0	3.7	4.8	8.2	15.1	68.3	100.0	18,060	
French and Other European	85.7	13.8	0.4	100.0	2.1	4.3	10.5	12.3	70.7	100.0	3,145	
Austrian	41.4	57.8	0.8	100.0	1.0	1.1	3.5	3.2	91.2	100.0	2,945	
Dutch	59.2	40.1	0.7	100.0	0.8	1.4	2.1	5.4	90.3	100.0	12,405	
German	49.4	49.5	1.2	100.0	0.8	1.5	3.0	5.7	89.0	100.0	28,335	
Other and Multiple Northern European	63.5	33.6	2.9	100.0	2.6	3.6	5.1	11.7	77.1	100.0	4,545	
Finnish	53.8	45.7	0.5	100.0	0.6	3.1	1.8	4.9	89.6	100.0	2,440	
Danish	46.1	51.5	2.4	100.0	0.2	1.6	2.5	5.6	90.2	100.0	1,890	
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	56.1	39.4	4.5	100.0	2.4	2.9	9.6	12.6	72.5	100.0	1,930	
Estonian	36.3	63.2	0.6	100.0	0.1	1.1	4.3	4.8	89.6	100.0	3,040	
Latvian	37.7	61.7	0.6	100.0	1.3	4.0	3.4	2.3	89.0	100.0	2,645	
Lithuanian	49.4	49.4	1.2	100.0	2.0	3.0	8.9	6.3	79.8	100.0	2,405	
Bulgarian	10.0	85.2	4.8	100.0	19.8	28.0	30.4	10.9	11.0	100.0	3,305	
Czech	29.0	69.1	1.9	100.0	3.7	7.9	6.0	19.9	62.6	100.0	4,575	
Slovak	42.3	55.9	1.8	100.0	9.8	6.3	6.2	23.6	54.1	100.0	2,515	
Hungarian	33.5	62.9	3.7	100.0	2.6	4.3	8.2	16.1	68.8	100.0	14,205	
Polish	30.6	68.6	0.8	100.0	1.5	3.2	19.3	50.8	25.1	100.0	61,700	
Romanian	9.4	89.5	1.1	100.0	15.5	24.7	33.2	17.5	9.2	100.0	14,535	
Russian	13.3	82.7	4.0	100.0	17.8	42.1	25.3	6.7	8.2	100.0	19,295	
Ukrainian	58.6	40.1	1.2	100.0	9.2	14.9	17.6	11.5	46.8	100.0	17,520	
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	56.2	42.6	1.2	100.0	13.0	28.9	22.0	14.7	21.4	100.0	8,575	
Greek	47.6	52.0	0.4	100.0	0.7	1.1	1.9	5.6	90.7	100.0	33,315	
Italian	56.2	43.5	0.3	100.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	3.2	94.7	100.0	140,985	
Maltese	49.5	50.2	0.4	100.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	3.8	93.3	100.0	5,180	
Portuguese	36.0	63.0	1.1	100.0	1.0	1.6	4.6	24.4	68.4	100.0	83,420	
Spanish	45.4	53.4	1.1	100.0	2.5	3.1	7.5	9.7	77.2	100.0	2,510	
Multiple Southern Europe	70.9	28.4	0.7	100.0	3.1	6.1	18.0	9.9	62.8	100.0	6,705	
Albanian	10.5	77.7	11.9	100.0	44.8	37.7	7.2	3.9	6.4	100.0	5,000	
Bosnian	9.9	88.2	1.8	100.0	5.9	25.3	54.9	6.3	7.6	100.0	2,505	
Croatian	39.0	60.5	0.5	100.0	0.7	4.7	14.1	11.0	69.5	100.0	13,180	
Macedonian	46.5	52.8	0.7	100.0	5.0	4.2	9.6	6.6	74.6	100.0	7,335	
Serbian	19.4	79.3	1.2	100.0	4.0	15.8	42.4	11.3	26.5	100.0	12,200	
Slovenian	51.8	47.8	0.4	100.0	0.8	0.7	3.0	3.6	92.0	100.0	3,135	
Yugoslav	28.9	70.3	0.9	100.0	2.9	12.7	33.2	9.3	41.9	100.0	5,265	
Jewish	66.2	32.9	0.9	100.0	3.9	9.5	13.4	22.2	51.0	100.0	34,795	
Jewish and Other	63.8	35.1	1.1	100.0	5.1	12.1	14.8	18.2	49.8	100.0	19,545	
Northern and Other European	73.5	26.2	0.4	100.0	2.4	4.1	9.7	16.2	67.6	100.0	9,555	
All other multiple European	77.0	21.8	1.2	100.0	7.1	12.1	16.3	19.1	45.4	100.0	3,795	

Table 2.2, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Born in Canada (including citizens at birth born abroad)	Non-			Year of Settlement in Canada, for Immigrants						Number of Immig- rants
		Immig- rant	Perman- ent Resident	Total	2000-	1997-	1992-	1982-	1981 or	Total	
					2001	1999	1996	1991	earlier		
----- Percentage Distribution -----				----- Percentage Distribution -----							
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>783,130</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>783,130</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107,730</b>
Egyptian	19.6	79.5	0.9	100.0	6.6	15.9	31.9	26.6	19.0	100.0	11,095
Iraqi	11.3	85.9	2.8	100.0	11.5	26.9	37.7	17.8	6.1	100.0	4,740
Lebanese	29.8	68.4	1.7	100.0	3.8	7.4	20.4	46.2	22.3	100.0	8,585
Palestinian	24.6	73.4	2.0	100.0	6.0	16.0	22.0	26.4	29.7	100.0	2,365
Other Arab	28.1	67.6	4.3	100.0	9.3	19.5	30.9	22.6	17.7	100.0	12,620
Afghan	19.4	77.4	3.1	100.0	17.1	22.6	28.5	30.2	1.6	100.0	10,030
Armenian	25.1	74.0	0.9	100.0	2.4	8.7	12.2	28.4	48.2	100.0	7,185
Iranian	8.8	88.6	2.6	100.0	10.8	28.6	25.7	29.5	5.4	100.0	31,720
Turkish	19.1	75.0	5.9	100.0	12.4	18.7	33.5	19.0	16.5	100.0	5,125
Other West Asian	19.4	74.5	6.1	100.0	18.5	25.9	32.5	20.0	3.1	100.0	3,710
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	24.3	72.6	3.0	100.0	7.6	19.5	24.9	30.0	17.9	100.0	6,215
Arab and/or West Asian and European	71.4	27.2	1.4	100.0	9.5	15.5	17.0	20.8	37.3	100.0	3,875
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>350,365</b>
Bangladeshi	13.4	84.2	2.4	100.0	22.0	31.5	32.7	11.9	1.8	100.0	4,865
Pakistani	19.4	77.9	2.7	100.0	19.2	34.4	25.6	10.2	10.6	100.0	25,765
Indian	26.6	72.3	1.1	100.0	9.6	14.8	23.1	25.4	27.1	100.0	213,345
Punjabi or Sikh	28.0	70.8	1.3	100.0	11.9	16.9	30.2	24.4	16.6	100.0	13,540
Sri Lankan	20.8	76.1	3.2	100.0	8.0	15.3	42.7	30.8	3.3	100.0	26,795
Tamil	21.4	74.6	3.9	100.0	8.4	15.7	46.9	27.6	1.4	100.0	17,595
Other South Asian	27.1	69.6	3.3	100.0	15.0	24.1	29.7	22.0	9.2	100.0	19,350
Multiple South Asian	17.5	80.0	2.5	100.0	12.1	22.7	35.1	21.7	8.4	100.0	17,165
South Asian and East Asian	53.1	45.6	1.4	100.0	4.4	7.6	18.9	24.8	44.3	100.0	1,850
South Asian and European	47.6	52.1	0.3	100.0	4.9	11.9	20.4	25.6	37.2	100.0	10,095
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>492,230</b>
Chinese	20.3	78.0	1.6	100.0	7.4	13.4	27.4	29.0	22.6	100.0	305,320
Filipino	22.5	75.8	1.7	100.0	6.1	11.8	32.5	27.0	22.6	100.0	91,495
Japanese	63.3	25.5	11.2	100.0	9.9	13.9	15.9	11.9	48.3	100.0	3,760
Korean	17.4	74.9	7.7	100.0	15.3	19.3	16.8	20.9	27.6	100.0	31,190
Taiwanese	9.6	86.7	3.7	100.0	5.9	18.1	41.1	20.2	14.8	100.0	2,820
Vietnamese	24.3	74.7	1.1	100.0	3.1	5.3	21.2	47.0	23.5	100.0	26,055
Other Southeast Asian	27.8	64.0	8.2	100.0	6.9	9.4	16.9	42.2	24.5	100.0	7,235
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	29.7	69.5	0.8	100.0	4.8	6.3	19.5	38.4	30.9	100.0	12,415
East/Southeast Asian and European	61.6	37.8	0.6	100.0	4.0	11.3	25.7	26.9	32.1	100.0	11,950
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62,655</b>
Eritrean	25.4	73.4	1.2	100.0	4.9	10.8	27.7	52.7	3.8	100.0	2,035
Ethiopian	26.1	71.9	1.9	100.0	5.7	11.4	28.4	50.6	4.0	100.0	5,415
Ghanaian	28.7	69.0	2.3	100.0	8.8	16.8	39.2	26.8	8.3	100.0	8,490
Nigerian	23.6	65.2	11.3	100.0	24.9	29.8	20.0	11.1	14.2	100.0	3,690
Somali	35.3	58.4	6.3	100.0	7.7	14.2	50.1	26.6	1.5	100.0	9,685
Black	69.2	29.5	1.3	100.0	5.6	10.1	20.9	24.9	38.5	100.0	10,080
Other and Multiple African	28.0	64.0	8.0	100.0	10.2	18.4	25.5	25.4	20.5	100.0	15,505
African and East or South Asian	39.4	59.4	1.1	100.0	1.6	5.6	19.5	30.7	42.6	100.0	3,355
African and European	47.7	49.4	3.0	100.0	4.8	13.4	20.4	22.3	39.1	100.0	4,405
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>164,685</b>
Barbadian	35.9	63.1	1.0	100.0	1.4	1.9	8.2	14.7	73.8	100.0	4,180
Grenadian	25.7	69.1	5.2	100.0	8.3	13.8	22.0	24.1	31.7	100.0	2,350
Guyanese	30.0	69.3	0.7	100.0	2.5	6.6	19.7	34.2	37.0	100.0	15,670
Jamaican	36.0	63.3	0.6	100.0	2.9	6.1	16.9	26.9	47.1	100.0	73,585
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	31.1	67.8	1.1	100.0	2.0	5.9	20.2	24.7	47.1	100.0	11,210
West Indian	34.0	64.5	1.5	100.0	2.9	5.8	19.6	27.7	44.0	100.0	17,360
Other Caribbean	26.4	70.9	2.7	100.0	5.0	9.5	15.4	25.6	44.6	100.0	7,740
Multiple Caribbean	68.1	31.6	0.3	100.0	2.7	6.2	18.1	21.8	51.4	100.0	3,660
Caribbean and South Asian	38.4	61.2	0.4	100.0	2.0	5.5	20.6	31.0	40.8	100.0	10,930
Caribbean and East Asian	50.7	48.8	0.5	100.0	1.5	5.0	6.5	16.0	70.9	100.0	4,060
Caribbean and European	62.1	37.3	0.6	100.0	1.8	5.4	12.1	22.2	58.6	100.0	13,935
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,825</b>
Brazilian	21.8	71.1	7.1	100.0	9.2	17.5	22.5	26.9	23.9	100.0	2,280
Chilean	24.0	74.3	1.7	100.0	2.8	4.5	13.9	47.3	31.6	100.0	5,005
Colombian	17.2	73.9	9.0	100.0	16.6	25.6	12.7	18.3	26.8	100.0	2,925
Ecuadorian	29.5	69.2	1.3	100.0	2.6	7.0	20.5	22.3	47.5	100.0	3,560
Mexican	12.7	69.8	17.5	100.0	14.5	31.0	16.6	21.8	16.2	100.0	2,365
Peruvian	16.8	78.0	5.2	100.0	7.9	9.9	22.6	42.2	17.3	100.0	2,740
Salvadoran	16.9	81.6	1.6	100.0	1.5	6.4	23.5	64.0	4.6	100.0	3,370
Hispanic	23.0	72.5	4.5	100.0	5.5	10.3	23.3	37.4	23.5	100.0	16,695
Other and Multiple South American	37.8	57.1	5.2	100.0	6.1	9.3	21.4	33.2	30.1	100.0	25,850
Other and Multiple Central American	29.1	68.9	1.9	100.0	3.0	7.6	38.9	44.7	5.7	100.0	4,030

Table 2.3

## First Language and Language Spoken at Home by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	English		French		Aboriginal Language		All Other Languages	
	First Language	Home Language	First Language	Home Language	First Language	Home Language	First Language	Home Language
	----- Percent of Total -----							
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>27.9</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Aboriginal	91.5	98.7	3.8	1.6	4.8	0.3	1.5	1.1
Aboriginal and British and/or French	92.2	98.1	8.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Aboriginal and all other	96.7	98.9	2.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.6
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Canadian	95.8	98.2	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.9
English	99.3	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
Irish	99.5	99.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Scottish	99.6	99.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Welsh	94.5	99.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.8
Other British	98.6	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1
Multiple British	99.8	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
French	46.1	80.6	55.4	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0
American	98.0	99.5	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
British and French	94.4	98.4	6.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
British and Other European	98.0	99.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.9
French and Other European	77.3	93.4	14.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	11.2	3.2
Austrian	36.8	92.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	63.9	9.2
Dutch	60.0	97.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.6	4.1
German	44.8	91.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	56.4	10.8
Other and Multiple Northern European	68.0	95.2	4.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	28.6	4.1
Finnish	37.2	80.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	64.2	20.2
Danish	48.2	95.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	6.3
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	62.0	92.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	38.6	8.9
Estonian	14.1	63.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	86.9	38.4
Latvian	16.5	66.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.8	38.0
Lithuanian	26.7	68.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	74.2	34.2
Bulgarian	7.8	39.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	93.0	65.8
Czech	24.0	71.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	76.9	31.7
Slovak	30.1	73.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.3	30.8
Hungarian	23.5	69.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	77.7	35.4
Polish	19.2	48.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	82.5	56.9
Romanian	9.6	38.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	91.2	67.3
Russian	14.3	28.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	86.5	75.0
Ukrainian	37.5	66.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	64.2	35.8
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	50.1	68.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	51.0	33.3
Greek	23.7	60.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	79.5	45.8
Italian	40.3	74.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	62.3	29.2
Maltese	55.8	89.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	14.4
Portuguese	23.8	57.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	78.7	47.9
Spanish	30.3	63.3	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	74.3	40.8
Multiple Southern Europe	61.5	83.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	40.6	19.3
Albanian	6.8	29.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.7	80.8
Bosnian	6.3	30.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	94.1	77.0
Croatian	17.7	62.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.3	44.4
Macedonian	28.1	64.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	74.8	40.7
Serbian	7.4	28.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.0	75.7
Slovenian	30.4	76.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	71.1	28.2
Yugoslav	23.1	61.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	78.4	43.4
Jewish	71.8	86.8	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	28.0	14.4
Jewish and Other	72.8	86.7	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	26.4	13.8
Northern and Other European	71.0	92.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	30.0	8.4
All other multiple European	73.3	89.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	27.8	12.6

Table 2.3, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	English		French		Aboriginal Language		All Other Languages	
	First Language	Home Language	First Language	Home Language	First Language	Home Language	First Language	Home Language
	----- Percent of Total -----							
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>27.9</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>61.0</b>
Egyptian	17.9	52.3	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	84.6	55.3
Iraqi	11.6	29.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.6	76.6
Lebanese	28.1	56.5	7.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	75.1	53.2
Palestinian	16.7	59.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	86.3	48.8
Other Arab	23.7	50.7	4.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	78.1	55.5
Afghan	7.7	24.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	93.7	83.1
Armenian	9.3	37.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	92.9	68.8
Iranian	7.2	32.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	94.4	73.5
Turkish	14.2	43.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	89.3	64.5
Other West Asian	13.6	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.6	75.3
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	17.0	44.7	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	84.9	62.8
Arab and/or West Asian and European	72.5	86.1	4.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	25.7	13.9
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>54.9</b>
Bangladeshi	8.2	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.8	81.1
Pakistani	16.4	37.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.7	73.8
Indian	40.2	58.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	63.0	47.8
Punjabi or Sikh	9.8	23.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9	85.4
Sri Lankan	22.3	37.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	81.5	70.1
Tamil	16.4	27.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	87.9	79.6
Other South Asian	30.7	46.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	74.3	63.0
Multiple South Asian	18.7	36.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	86.7	72.6
South Asian and East Asian	80.4	89.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	22.5	13.0
South Asian and European	82.3	89.8	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	19.1	12.2
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>66.4</b>
Chinese	13.0	27.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	88.5	75.8
Filipino	35.9	65.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	72.6	48.8
Japanese	49.1	73.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	52.6	28.4
Korean	13.3	30.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	87.9	71.7
Taiwanese	6.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.6	82.4
Vietnamese	14.9	25.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	87.4	79.6
Other Southeast Asian	33.4	54.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	70.8	55.3
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	24.4	48.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	79.7	59.0
East/Southeast Asian and European	70.8	85.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	32.7	19.2
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>27.1</b>
Eritrean	30.9	52.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	75.3	54.7
Ethiopian	23.7	55.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	80.1	53.4
Ghanaian	42.6	66.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	62.9	42.9
Nigerian	54.5	87.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	49.7	17.5
Somali	23.0	44.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	82.5	67.2
Black	92.7	95.6	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.3	4.6
Other and Multiple African	54.6	73.8	8.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	41.8	23.6
African and East or South Asian	76.4	88.5	3.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	22.8	11.8
African and European	80.4	88.9	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	20.1	11.6
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Barbadian	99.6	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Grenadian	99.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Guyanese	99.2	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6
Jamaican	99.4	99.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	99.7	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
West Indian	98.4	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.0
Other Caribbean	80.8	87.8	6.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	10.3
Multiple Caribbean	99.4	99.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1
Caribbean and South Asian	98.6	99.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0
Caribbean and East Asian	97.1	98.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.4
Caribbean and European	96.5	98.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.8
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>54.8</b>
Brazilian	19.9	47.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	83.4	57.0
Chilean	16.0	49.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	89.2	59.4
Colombian	10.3	27.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	90.7	75.5
Ecuadorian	14.3	42.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.1	64.3
Mexican	12.1	54.7	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	91.1	51.3
Peruvian	12.1	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.2	67.0
Salvadoran	11.2	37.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	91.7	70.7
Hispanic	17.4	45.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	86.0	64.1
Other and Multiple South American	38.4	62.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	64.4	43.5
Other and Multiple Central American	22.3	47.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	81.4	60.4

Table 2.4  
Type of Household by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	Type of Household								Total	Number
	Couple	Two-Parent Family	Female Lone Parent Family	Male Lone Parent Family	Multiple Family House-hold	All Other Economic Families	Single	Two or More Unrelated Persons		
	----- Percentage Distribution -----									
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,638,610</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45,730</b>
Aboriginal	15.3	38.8	20.2	3.3	2.4	2.6	12.2	5.1	100.0	10,480
Aboriginal and British and/or French	17.0	46.8	15.4	2.1	3.5	1.4	8.8	4.9	100.0	20,900
Aboriginal and all other	10.2	55.1	17.3	1.8	3.1	1.2	7.4	4.0	100.0	14,355
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,792,740</b>
Canadian	16.1	54.6	9.1	2.2	3.2	1.5	9.7	3.6	100.0	344,350
English	28.4	41.1	7.0	1.8	2.7	1.8	14.3	2.9	100.0	266,770
Irish	25.9	42.6	7.8	1.9	2.6	1.8	13.5	3.9	100.0	91,620
Scottish	29.2	40.2	6.4	1.6	2.5	1.6	14.9	3.6	100.0	107,985
Welsh	32.3	36.1	5.3	2.5	2.8	2.2	14.5	4.4	100.0	4,615
Other British	24.3	42.3	7.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	15.0	5.1	100.0	16,630
Multiple British	21.5	49.5	8.0	1.5	2.2	1.5	12.6	3.1	100.0	294,970
French	24.8	41.2	7.5	2.1	3.2	1.5	13.6	6.2	100.0	46,070
American	21.6	54.7	8.9	0.9	1.9	0.5	8.7	2.7	100.0	5,455
British and French	18.7	51.8	9.3	1.5	2.3	1.4	11.2	3.9	100.0	84,285
British and Other European	13.9	61.2	8.6	1.5	2.3	1.0	8.3	3.2	100.0	293,280
French and Other European	16.4	56.9	8.3	1.1	2.0	1.3	9.6	4.3	100.0	22,730
Austrian	35.5	36.8	6.2	1.3	1.9	1.5	14.2	2.6	100.0	5,095
Dutch	27.4	48.7	5.5	1.2	1.8	0.8	11.2	3.4	100.0	30,925
German	32.1	38.1	5.7	1.6	2.1	1.5	15.6	3.3	100.0	57,260
Other and Multiple Northern European	25.4	46.3	6.1	1.3	2.9	1.0	13.3	3.7	100.0	13,520
Finnish	28.3	38.7	6.6	1.2	2.8	1.4	16.8	4.1	100.0	5,345
Danish	34.9	40.8	3.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	16.5	2.0	100.0	3,675
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	30.4	41.9	4.6	1.2	2.3	1.0	14.9	3.7	100.0	4,900
Estonian	30.3	30.3	9.8	1.1	2.1	2.4	22.3	1.7	100.0	4,810
Latvian	33.1	35.3	6.5	0.9	2.8	1.3	18.1	1.9	100.0	4,290
Lithuanian	25.8	40.3	8.4	2.2	3.0	0.6	17.4	2.3	100.0	4,865
Bulgarian	15.1	60.2	4.8	3.2	3.2	0.9	8.1	4.5	100.0	3,875
Czech	28.1	40.6	6.1	2.0	2.8	1.9	14.7	3.7	100.0	6,620
Slovak	26.6	47.3	5.5	1.8	1.0	1.2	13.6	2.9	100.0	4,500
Hungarian	27.3	40.1	7.3	2.1	3.4	1.9	14.9	3.0	100.0	22,590
Polish	16.6	57.5	8.6	1.5	3.1	1.4	9.3	1.9	100.0	90,000
Romanian	22.4	55.2	4.7	1.2	7.0	0.7	7.3	1.6	100.0	16,245
Russian	12.9	61.6	9.8	1.4	3.9	0.8	7.3	2.4	100.0	23,335
Ukrainian	23.5	44.4	8.4	1.6	2.4	2.3	14.9	2.6	100.0	43,665
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	18.7	53.1	9.0	1.5	2.6	1.0	11.6	2.5	100.0	20,130
Greek	16.5	59.6	6.7	1.9	7.8	1.3	5.1	1.1	100.0	64,130
Italian	18.1	61.6	5.3	1.4	6.6	1.0	5.0	0.9	100.0	324,090
Maltese	20.5	54.7	6.1	3.3	3.5	0.7	8.6	2.7	100.0	10,325
Portuguese	12.9	64.4	6.0	1.0	10.7	0.8	3.4	0.9	100.0	132,485
Spanish	18.2	50.9	9.5	2.2	6.2	0.2	9.7	3.0	100.0	4,700
Multiple Southern Europe	8.5	70.6	7.4	1.4	6.5	0.5	3.8	1.3	100.0	23,625
Albanian	8.3	64.5	4.7	1.1	13.1	1.2	2.3	4.7	100.0	6,435
Bosnian	9.2	73.9	7.1	1.7	4.1	0.6	2.8	0.5	100.0	2,840
Croatian	16.6	61.4	5.9	0.9	5.3	1.4	7.2	1.2	100.0	21,780
Macedonian	17.5	56.3	4.8	0.8	12.5	1.4	5.4	1.4	100.0	13,895
Serbian	14.9	64.5	4.8	1.8	4.0	1.3	6.5	2.3	100.0	15,375
Slovenian	25.5	49.1	9.2	2.0	1.5	0.8	9.8	2.2	100.0	6,555
Yugoslav	16.0	54.3	9.3	1.1	5.5	1.4	10.5	1.9	100.0	7,495
Jewish	19.5	59.0	5.1	1.0	1.8	1.0	11.3	1.2	100.0	105,715
Jewish and Other	16.1	59.5	7.5	1.3	2.4	1.4	9.3	2.6	100.0	55,700
Northern and Other European	17.4	58.2	7.1	1.0	2.6	1.3	9.5	3.0	100.0	36,530
All other multiple European	12.4	62.8	9.5	1.2	2.9	1.1	7.2	2.9	100.0	17,420

Table 2.4, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Type of Household								Total	Number
	Couple	Two- Parent Family	Female Lone Parent Family	Male Lone Parent Family	Multiple Family House- hold	All Other Economic Families	Single	Two or More Unrelated Persons		
	----- Percentage Distribution -----									
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,638,610</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,792,740</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>147,770</b>
Egyptian	8.8	70.5	5.2	1.4	7.1	1.0	5.0	1.1	100.0	13,955
Iraqi	5.0	64.1	9.0	0.7	14.3	1.6	2.5	2.8	100.0	5,515
Lebanese	8.3	68.7	8.0	1.0	5.6	1.3	5.4	1.7	100.0	12,545
Palestinian	7.9	70.0	5.2	1.3	6.5	2.9	4.0	2.3	100.0	3,225
Other Arab	7.0	69.8	6.3	1.4	6.8	1.5	4.9	2.4	100.0	18,680
Afghan	4.6	74.5	9.2	1.0	7.3	1.3	1.5	0.7	100.0	12,950
Armenian	14.5	61.8	6.7	0.9	6.8	1.9	6.9	0.5	100.0	9,710
Iranian	10.0	63.6	8.8	1.7	6.2	1.4	5.5	2.7	100.0	35,805
Turkish	10.8	62.4	4.4	1.6	11.1	0.8	4.3	4.5	100.0	6,835
Other West Asian	10.7	64.6	6.9	2.2	6.2	1.5	3.9	4.0	100.0	4,980
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	7.8	69.6	7.4	1.2	6.2	1.5	4.5	1.8	100.0	8,555
Arab and/or West Asian and European	9.0	68.9	9.0	1.7	3.0	0.3	5.5	2.5	100.0	14,245
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>484,480</b>
Bangladeshi	5.1	80.7	2.5	1.2	7.1	0.1	1.5	1.9	100.0	5,775
Pakistani	4.5	73.0	3.2	0.6	14.5	0.8	1.5	1.9	100.0	33,055
Indian	7.8	61.1	4.4	1.1	21.0	0.8	2.7	1.0	100.0	295,050
Punjabi or Sikh	3.7	51.3	2.1	0.3	40.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	19,130
Sri Lankan	7.3	68.1	6.5	0.5	14.3	1.0	1.6	0.8	100.0	35,220
Tamil	7.3	69.9	4.4	0.9	15.2	0.5	1.2	0.7	100.0	23,575
Other South Asian	5.5	68.4	4.5	0.6	17.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	100.0	27,795
Multiple South Asian	7.2	67.5	5.1	1.1	15.4	0.8	1.7	1.3	100.0	21,445
South Asian and East Asian	5.8	67.0	8.5	1.9	10.8	0.8	4.0	1.2	100.0	4,060
South Asian and European	8.1	68.0	7.5	1.4	6.9	1.1	5.1	1.8	100.0	19,375
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>667,520</b>
Chinese	10.2	60.3	5.7	1.4	15.7	1.6	3.6	1.5	100.0	391,405
Filipino	7.5	57.2	7.8	1.0	19.7	1.7	2.8	2.4	100.0	120,770
Japanese	25.8	45.7	5.4	1.3	3.1	2.1	13.2	3.2	100.0	14,755
Korean	9.6	70.9	4.5	1.4	4.7	1.9	4.4	2.7	100.0	41,655
Taiwanese	5.9	60.5	6.5	2.4	14.9	3.2	5.0	1.7	100.0	3,250
Vietnamese	7.5	53.9	13.3	2.6	16.6	2.2	2.1	1.7	100.0	34,895
Other Southeast Asian	9.2	58.0	8.1	1.9	11.5	2.9	3.8	4.5	100.0	11,295
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	6.6	60.1	9.2	1.9	16.6	1.5	2.4	1.7	100.0	17,865
East/Southeast Asian and European	7.4	67.0	8.9	1.3	8.0	1.1	4.1	2.2	100.0	31,630
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>117,845</b>
Eritrean	4.4	52.9	20.7	1.6	0.6	5.5	12.4	1.8	100.0	2,770
Ethiopian	7.6	50.2	19.4	3.1	0.3	2.5	14.5	2.4	100.0	7,525
Ghanaian	4.1	51.1	25.9	6.1	2.4	1.0	5.1	4.4	100.0	12,300
Nigerian	6.5	56.1	15.9	2.2	4.5	2.8	6.2	5.9	100.0	5,660
Somali	1.8	38.8	44.6	2.2	2.9	2.7	4.4	2.5	100.0	16,595
Black	4.6	43.3	35.5	2.8	4.8	2.1	5.0	1.9	100.0	34,205
Other and Multiple African	9.3	45.4	23.0	2.3	3.7	3.0	9.0	4.3	100.0	24,225
African and East or South Asian	11.0	56.6	14.9	1.6	7.7	1.8	3.8	2.6	100.0	5,640
African and European	9.8	56.3	16.9	1.7	3.6	1.5	6.9	3.1	100.0	8,920
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>278,285</b>
Barbadian	13.5	45.4	20.2	3.4	2.6	2.7	10.4	1.9	100.0	6,625
Grenadian	9.0	36.7	29.5	2.1	7.6	3.9	8.8	2.5	100.0	3,405
Guyanese	9.4	49.1	19.0	2.2	10.6	1.8	6.3	1.6	100.0	22,610
Jamaican	7.6	39.6	31.5	3.3	6.7	1.8	7.4	2.0	100.0	116,180
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	9.2	45.8	22.6	2.5	7.8	2.1	7.3	2.7	100.0	16,535
West Indian	8.8	52.3	19.5	2.5	6.4	2.1	6.3	2.1	100.0	26,900
Other Caribbean	10.3	40.5	24.4	2.1	5.9	3.4	10.5	2.9	100.0	10,925
Multiple Caribbean	4.4	47.3	33.9	2.4	5.3	1.6	3.8	1.3	100.0	11,600
Caribbean and South Asian	6.8	61.8	13.3	2.5	10.4	0.8	3.7	0.8	100.0	17,860
Caribbean and East Asian	7.9	59.9	16.3	1.5	8.6	1.2	3.7	0.8	100.0	8,315
Caribbean and European	7.3	52.8	24.1	1.8	5.2	1.5	5.4	1.8	100.0	37,330
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,245</b>
Brazilian	12.9	58.4	9.9	0.7	5.1	1.6	7.1	4.2	100.0	3,205
Chilean	7.1	67.2	10.1	1.0	8.0	0.3	4.9	1.4	100.0	6,730
Colombian	14.5	53.6	18.1	1.0	2.8	2.1	3.9	4.1	100.0	3,960
Ecuadorian	7.7	61.6	12.4	1.8	11.5	1.9	2.3	0.7	100.0	5,140
Mexican	17.4	54.4	7.9	1.2	6.8	0.6	6.3	5.4	100.0	3,390
Peruvian	8.2	62.3	8.5	2.4	10.2	2.8	3.9	1.7	100.0	3,515
Salvadoran	3.7	69.5	12.0	1.5	7.8	1.2	2.7	1.7	100.0	4,135
Hispanic	7.9	57.4	14.9	2.2	9.1	1.3	4.5	2.8	100.0	23,025
Other and Multiple South American	8.8	59.5	14.1	1.8	8.1	1.1	4.8	1.8	100.0	45,295
Other and Multiple Central American	4.7	66.0	12.6	1.7	9.8	1.2	1.9	2.1	100.0	5,850

Table 2.5  
 Parents in the Household for Children Under 18 by Ethno-Racial Group,  
 Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	Parents in the Household				Total	Number
	Couple	Female Lone Parent	Male Lone Parent	Not Known		
	----- Percentage Distribution -----					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,601,665</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,750</b>
Aboriginal	57.4	36.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	3,315
Aboriginal and British and/or French	68.2	28.1	3.6	0.1	100.0	6,805
Aboriginal and all other	73.3	23.8	2.5	0.3	100.0	7,630
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>859,985</b>
Canadian	82.3	14.3	3.3	0.1	100.0	140,215
English	76.2	18.7	4.9	0.3	100.0	51,255
Irish	72.0	22.0	5.8	0.2	100.0	15,195
Scottish	73.6	20.8	5.4	0.2	100.0	15,150
Welsh	69.7	18.0	12.3	0.0	100.0	490
Other British	75.7	15.3	7.7	1.4	100.0	3,235
Multiple British	80.9	16.0	3.0	0.1	100.0	79,205
French	70.6	22.9	6.5	0.0	100.0	6,810
American	84.8	12.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	1,785
British and French	81.1	15.9	2.8	0.2	100.0	27,345
British and Other European	85.2	12.6	2.2	0.1	100.0	147,025
French and Other European	83.9	14.1	1.9	0.1	100.0	8,480
Austrian	75.5	18.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	490
Dutch	84.2	13.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	5,675
German	72.6	21.2	6.0	0.3	100.0	6,915
Other and Multiple Northern European	83.6	13.2	2.7	0.5	100.0	2,865
Finnish	79.0	17.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	715
Danish	80.2	16.7	2.2	0.9	100.0	410
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	81.9	14.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	480
Estonian	66.5	30.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	660
Latvian	75.6	20.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	670
Lithuanian	76.9	17.8	4.3	1.0	100.0	835
Bulgarian	86.0	8.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	1,110
Czech	79.4	16.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	1,135
Slovak	82.6	14.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	830
Hungarian	74.6	20.3	5.0	0.1	100.0	4,070
Polish	81.4	15.5	2.9	0.2	100.0	25,780
Romanian	88.1	9.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	4,190
Russian	81.8	16.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	7,385
Ukrainian	76.3	19.7	4.0	0.0	100.0	8,645
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	77.1	19.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	5,390
Greek	83.0	13.4	3.4	0.2	100.0	20,315
Italian	87.1	10.1	2.6	0.2	100.0	99,145
Maltese	76.7	15.8	7.6	0.0	100.0	2,315
Portuguese	86.9	11.0	1.8	0.3	100.0	45,375
Spanish	72.8	22.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	1,540
Multiple Southern Europe	87.8	10.4	1.5	0.2	100.0	14,635
Albanian	89.5	8.4	1.9	0.3	100.0	2,405
Bosnian	87.1	9.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	1,065
Croatian	86.8	10.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	6,605
Macedonian	87.8	9.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	4,000
Serbian	88.6	8.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	4,875
Slovenian	74.0	22.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,560
Yugoslav	76.8	21.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	2,060
Jewish	89.5	8.7	1.8	0.1	100.0	36,375
Jewish and Other	84.4	13.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	20,915
Northern and Other European	85.9	12.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	13,830
All other multiple European	84.7	13.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	8,810

Table 2.5, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Parents in the Household				Total	Number
	Couple	Female	Male	Not Known		
		Lone Parent	Lone Parent			
----- Percentage Distribution -----						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,601,665</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>859,985</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62,110</b>
Egyptian	89.4	8.2	2.1	0.3	100.0	5,300
Iraqi	81.1	17.2	1.2	0.5	100.0	2,300
Lebanese	85.2	12.5	1.7	0.5	100.0	4,985
Palestinian	90.6	7.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,300
Other Arab	87.4	10.3	2.0	0.3	100.0	8,225
Afghan	85.0	12.5	1.4	1.1	100.0	6,645
Armenian	86.3	12.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	3,240
Iranian	83.1	14.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	12,965
Turkish	88.0	7.4	2.2	2.4	100.0	2,335
Other West Asian	81.1	13.6	3.8	1.6	100.0	2,120
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	86.7	12.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	3,780
Arab and/or West Asian and European	86.0	11.9	2.1	0.1	100.0	8,620
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>197,690</b>
Bangladeshi	95.6	2.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	2,475
Pakistani	93.5	4.8	1.1	0.7	100.0	15,750
Indian	89.3	8.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	113,320
Punjabi or Sikh	92.2	5.0	1.2	1.6	100.0	7,480
Sri Lankan	86.6	12.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	14,035
Tamil	90.3	8.1	1.5	0.2	100.0	9,845
Other South Asian	90.6	7.5	1.2	0.7	100.0	13,020
Multiple South Asian	90.1	8.4	1.5	0.1	100.0	8,800
South Asian and East Asian	84.4	12.8	2.7	0.1	100.0	2,520
South Asian and European	87.1	10.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	10,450
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>247,340</b>
Chinese	86.3	10.7	2.5	0.5	100.0	137,650
Filipino	83.3	13.8	2.3	0.7	100.0	44,655
Japanese	84.3	12.3	2.9	0.6	100.0	3,060
Korean	90.3	7.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	15,660
Taiwanese	83.7	12.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	1,260
Vietnamese	71.5	22.8	4.7	1.1	100.0	13,250
Other Southeast Asian	82.2	13.9	3.0	0.8	100.0	4,480
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	80.6	16.2	2.6	0.6	100.0	7,890
East/Southeast Asian and European	86.2	11.6	2.0	0.3	100.0	19,440
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58,310</b>
Eritrean	66.0	30.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,095
Ethiopian	64.2	32.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	2,770
Ghanaian	56.9	35.6	7.5	0.0	100.0	5,865
Nigerian	68.7	27.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	2,160
Somali	43.2	53.5	2.9	0.4	100.0	9,540
Black	50.4	45.7	3.7	0.2	100.0	20,405
Other and Multiple African	57.9	38.8	3.1	0.3	100.0	9,405
African and East or South Asian	74.6	22.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	2,820
African and European	72.0	25.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	4,250
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>115,225</b>
Barbadian	58.0	36.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	1,810
Grenadian	43.0	55.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,105
Guyanese	64.9	30.9	4.0	0.3	100.0	7,980
Jamaican	46.2	48.6	5.0	0.3	100.0	46,060
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	59.8	34.8	5.4	0.0	100.0	5,525
West Indian	64.7	30.5	4.1	0.8	100.0	9,980
Other Caribbean	50.9	45.7	3.0	0.4	100.0	3,075
Multiple Caribbean	53.3	43.4	2.9	0.4	100.0	7,220
Caribbean and South Asian	77.8	18.9	3.0	0.4	100.0	7,950
Caribbean and East Asian	74.4	23.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	4,355
Caribbean and European	65.0	32.1	2.6	0.3	100.0	20,175
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43,255</b>
Brazilian	83.1	15.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,045
Chilean	83.6	15.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	2,645
Colombian	71.5	27.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,350
Ecuadorian	76.9	19.8	3.0	0.3	100.0	1,925
Mexican	78.4	19.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	855
Peruvian	79.3	14.3	4.8	1.6	100.0	1,335
Salvadoran	78.6	19.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,755
Hispanic	72.8	24.4	2.5	0.2	100.0	8,570
Other and Multiple South American	75.8	21.3	2.5	0.4	100.0	20,815
Other and Multiple Central American	78.2	18.6	2.9	0.4	100.0	2,960

Table 3.1  
Education of Persons Age 25 to 34 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	Highest Level of Education							Total	Number
	Not High School Graduate	High School Graduate	Trade	College Diploma	Some University	University Graduate	Master's Degree or PhD		
	----- Percentage Distribution -----								
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>713,440</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,505</b>
Aboriginal	31.6	26.3	9.2	21.0	1.0	9.9	0.9	100.0	1,910
Aboriginal and British and/or French	20.9	22.6	11.5	25.7	1.5	16.4	1.6	100.0	4,200
Aboriginal and all other	20.7	27.7	6.9	20.0	1.8	20.5	2.5	100.0	2,395
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>405,420</b>
Canadian	22.1	26.3	8.0	18.5	1.8	19.8	3.4	100.0	49,880
English	17.0	23.4	8.0	21.3	1.9	23.8	4.7	100.0	29,135
Irish	16.3	23.0	7.4	21.3	1.6	25.9	4.5	100.0	12,885
Scottish	16.2	23.3	7.4	21.6	1.8	25.2	4.5	100.0	14,375
Welsh	17.0	17.6	7.5	20.3	1.2	24.4	12.0	100.0	550
Other British	12.1	22.5	7.4	22.6	1.5	26.7	7.3	100.0	3,025
Multiple British	13.7	19.6	6.7	21.8	1.4	30.5	6.4	100.0	40,370
French	18.4	19.6	8.1	22.0	2.6	23.2	6.1	100.0	8,210
American	12.5	19.7	5.6	13.0	2.3	31.4	15.6	100.0	720
British and French	13.8	23.2	6.4	21.4	1.3	28.2	5.6	100.0	13,810
British and Other European	12.2	20.2	5.9	21.8	1.7	31.0	7.2	100.0	43,955
French and Other European	12.7	21.4	5.0	25.4	2.1	26.2	7.3	100.0	4,140
Austrian	9.7	21.5	6.8	16.4	9.5	32.9	3.2	100.0	495
Dutch	13.4	19.5	8.4	25.6	1.9	25.3	5.9	100.0	4,205
German	13.4	18.7	8.7	22.1	2.2	28.0	6.8	100.0	7,335
Other and Multiple Northern European	11.7	16.0	7.3	19.0	2.4	32.2	11.4	100.0	2,365
Finnish	8.9	21.8	8.4	22.5	1.7	32.8	4.0	100.0	745
Danish	14.5	21.8	16.8	17.0	4.1	16.2	9.6	100.0	415
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	15.1	23.5	5.7	15.3	4.0	26.2	10.2	100.0	760
Estonian	10.8	10.0	4.2	24.7	3.9	40.1	6.2	100.0	350
Latvian	8.0	5.9	2.4	17.6	2.4	48.7	15.0	100.0	235
Lithuanian	9.4	17.3	6.5	25.7	4.0	29.0	8.2	100.0	370
Bulgarian	5.2	20.7	6.6	11.6	3.7	26.3	25.8	100.0	750
Czech	10.2	18.8	7.6	27.8	2.4	23.3	9.8	100.0	1,175
Slovak	9.9	18.9	10.4	11.0	3.6	28.2	18.0	100.0	645
Hungarian	11.7	22.4	10.6	22.9	3.0	23.2	6.2	100.0	3,210
Polish	12.4	24.6	11.1	26.9	2.6	16.9	5.4	100.0	10,935
Romanian	25.7	10.9	4.7	8.1	2.8	27.1	20.6	100.0	3,965
Russian	18.8	9.4	5.8	14.1	6.5	22.5	22.9	100.0	3,775
Ukrainian	15.7	16.8	6.9	21.0	4.1	25.1	10.4	100.0	4,585
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	16.1	13.6	7.4	20.5	1.9	27.4	13.2	100.0	3,330
Greek	15.6	21.0	8.0	23.3	2.5	24.6	4.9	100.0	12,510
Italian	15.8	23.8	10.9	22.9	2.4	21.3	2.8	100.0	53,965
Maltese	16.0	21.8	7.2	28.4	1.3	20.4	4.9	100.0	1,645
Portuguese	33.0	26.3	8.6	18.6	1.8	10.3	1.3	100.0	22,475
Spanish	16.5	18.8	6.6	25.3	1.7	24.6	6.5	100.0	670
Multiple Southern Europe	14.0	24.6	8.3	22.0	1.9	25.4	3.6	100.0	3,005
Albanian	20.8	29.5	3.4	6.8	6.9	31.4	1.2	100.0	1,460
Bosnian	14.3	46.6	3.8	22.4	3.5	8.2	1.2	100.0	530
Croatian	12.6	21.0	10.2	21.5	3.0	28.6	3.0	100.0	4,130
Macedonian	13.3	25.5	9.3	25.3	4.2	18.7	3.8	100.0	2,105
Serbian	10.2	23.1	6.8	19.0	5.8	29.8	5.4	100.0	2,765
Slovenian	13.8	19.8	8.5	22.9	1.2	29.1	4.8	100.0	995
Yugoslav	15.6	27.4	10.7	24.8	4.1	14.9	2.4	100.0	1,240
Jewish	15.8	11.4	4.5	12.5	2.5	38.7	14.6	100.0	11,450
Jewish and Other	12.7	12.9	4.3	16.9	2.1	33.7	17.3	100.0	7,355
Northern and Other European	12.2	17.1	5.9	25.4	2.1	29.7	7.5	100.0	5,740
All other multiple European	17.2	20.4	6.4	18.9	3.1	27.9	6.2	100.0	2,815

Table 3.1, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Highest Level of Education							Total	Number
	Not High School Graduate	High School Graduate	Trade	College Diploma	Some University	University Graduate	Master's Degree or PhD		
	----- <i>Percentage Distribution</i> -----								
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>713,440</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>405,420</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,225</b>
Egyptian	18.4	11.6	3.7	9.0	4.1	45.2	8.0	100.0	2,260
Iraqi	35.6	24.7	8.2	9.5	3.1	15.9	3.0	100.0	1,215
Lebanese	21.5	21.4	6.5	17.2	4.7	21.1	7.7	100.0	2,115
Palestinian	16.0	11.7	3.6	17.2	7.7	39.7	4.1	100.0	650
Other Arab	21.1	20.3	5.8	14.5	5.9	24.4	8.0	100.0	3,295
Afghan	39.4	29.8	3.2	10.4	5.4	10.3	1.5	100.0	2,190
Armenian	12.5	22.6	6.4	15.7	4.4	30.1	8.5	100.0	1,380
Iranian	13.5	21.6	6.0	12.2	4.7	33.1	8.7	100.0	6,005
Turkish	24.5	21.8	5.3	8.8	5.7	23.1	10.8	100.0	1,380
Other West Asian	31.1	21.4	7.0	13.5	4.0	17.3	5.8	100.0	930
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	18.0	22.7	8.8	11.4	3.5	27.6	8.0	100.0	1,470
Arab and/or West Asian and European	11.8	15.4	4.9	12.4	2.2	39.0	14.2	100.0	2,180
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>84,825</b>
Bangladeshi	11.2	24.1	2.2	7.6	5.8	31.7	17.4	100.0	1,075
Pakistani	16.3	20.2	4.4	9.2	3.3	31.6	15.0	100.0	6,120
Indian	22.5	20.6	5.5	11.4	2.9	27.1	9.9	100.0	52,615
Punjabi or Sikh	28.8	28.1	4.3	8.6	2.0	20.3	7.9	100.0	3,785
Sri Lankan	38.5	30.2	4.8	13.1	1.8	10.2	1.3	100.0	6,070
Tamil	39.2	31.6	4.0	11.1	3.0	9.6	1.5	100.0	3,440
Other South Asian	28.4	23.6	4.0	9.7	3.3	21.4	9.6	100.0	4,655
Multiple South Asian	18.6	23.5	4.3	12.3	4.4	26.7	10.4	100.0	3,745
South Asian and East Asian	13.5	10.7	7.4	13.8	2.7	44.1	7.8	100.0	450
South Asian and European	12.3	16.1	7.7	19.5	2.4	34.7	7.3	100.0	2,865
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105,215</b>
Chinese	15.5	13.4	2.7	12.1	5.1	41.1	10.1	100.0	60,320
Filipino	10.4	21.9	7.1	22.0	6.9	29.9	1.8	100.0	18,610
Japanese	10.8	13.7	4.2	19.1	5.7	37.5	8.9	100.0	2,450
Korean	10.5	17.2	2.9	10.4	7.2	42.8	9.0	100.0	7,450
Taiwanese	4.5	17.7	0.0	17.6	10.2	35.1	14.9	100.0	470
Vietnamese	44.6	23.6	5.4	12.8	1.6	11.1	0.9	100.0	6,515
Other Southeast Asian	36.4	24.5	5.4	8.6	3.4	16.7	4.9	100.0	2,215
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	23.8	19.1	4.1	16.8	3.2	28.5	4.5	100.0	3,090
East/Southeast Asian and European	12.7	18.7	4.9	19.1	3.8	34.8	6.0	100.0	4,105
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19,245</b>
Eritrean	22.8	38.0	9.5	20.4	1.0	8.2	0.0	100.0	655
Ethiopian	31.9	34.9	9.2	14.3	2.4	5.8	1.5	100.0	1,660
Ghanaian	20.9	35.8	12.4	16.6	1.7	9.6	3.1	100.0	1,250
Nigerian	10.6	28.1	8.6	14.2	3.8	25.2	9.5	100.0	1,405
Somali	33.2	41.1	4.0	11.9	3.0	5.4	1.3	100.0	2,510
Black	23.2	29.0	12.3	21.2	2.4	11.2	0.8	100.0	4,650
Other and Multiple African	19.8	27.1	8.3	20.5	4.3	16.5	3.5	100.0	4,780
African and East or South Asian	13.9	17.9	11.0	25.5	2.5	26.8	2.4	100.0	880
African and European	17.7	24.3	7.0	21.7	4.0	20.5	4.7	100.0	1,465
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46,300</b>
Barbadian	11.1	19.8	10.3	33.6	1.3	23.0	0.9	100.0	1,050
Grenadian	31.1	27.9	6.7	25.4	0.6	7.5	0.6	100.0	795
Guyanese	26.1	29.2	9.8	20.9	1.7	11.6	0.7	100.0	4,010
Jamaican	18.0	26.5	10.8	30.1	2.1	11.3	1.1	100.0	18,950
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	16.7	29.5	9.7	25.2	3.1	13.5	2.3	100.0	2,855
West Indian	17.3	28.7	11.5	24.6	2.9	13.6	1.4	100.0	5,055
Other Caribbean	19.7	22.9	9.0	23.6	4.5	18.1	2.1	100.0	2,300
Multiple Caribbean	12.0	23.0	8.9	29.5	2.9	22.2	1.4	100.0	1,695
Caribbean and South Asian	14.8	26.7	8.4	25.1	2.3	18.8	4.0	100.0	2,835
Caribbean and East Asian	5.7	24.4	8.4	25.7	1.9	28.8	5.1	100.0	1,295
Caribbean and European	11.3	26.0	9.2	28.0	3.1	19.9	2.6	100.0	5,460
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,705</b>
Brazilian	19.6	25.5	14.8	6.3	6.5	19.7	7.6	100.0	610
Chilean	20.4	28.0	7.3	27.9	2.2	13.3	0.8	100.0	1,125
Colombian	15.6	24.1	5.3	10.9	5.5	23.5	15.2	100.0	875
Ecuadorian	21.2	35.9	7.5	18.4	3.8	12.1	1.1	100.0	1,080
Mexican	19.0	20.0	4.9	20.3	5.4	26.6	3.7	100.0	970
Peruvian	9.6	30.9	3.6	33.5	4.3	13.5	4.6	100.0	585
Salvadoran	27.3	26.3	8.1	27.3	4.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	730
Hispanic	27.8	27.2	10.0	19.2	3.7	10.1	2.0	100.0	4,110
Other and Multiple South American	18.6	26.0	8.3	20.9	4.3	17.8	4.2	100.0	7,830
Other and Multiple Central American	15.6	23.5	9.0	33.9	2.6	12.3	3.0	100.0	790

Table 3.2  
Education of Persons Age 35-54 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	Highest Level of Education							Total	Number
	Not High School Graduate	High School Graduate	Trade	College Diploma	Some University	University Graduate	Master's Degree or PhD		
	----- <i>Percentage Distribution</i> -----								
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,492,030</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,180</b>
Aboriginal	40.9	22.8	12.3	16.1	1.4	4.2	2.3	100.0	3,525
Aboriginal and British and/or French	24.8	21.1	13.0	24.6	2.1	11.1	3.2	100.0	7,410
Aboriginal and all other	20.2	21.2	9.3	27.3	2.5	12.4	7.2	100.0	3,240
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>919,070</b>
Canadian	29.7	25.8	9.6	16.6	2.1	12.5	3.7	100.0	102,155
English	20.4	25.0	10.2	20.6	2.4	16.0	5.4	100.0	89,885
Irish	20.4	24.9	9.8	20.8	2.2	16.1	5.8	100.0	34,725
Scottish	19.4	25.8	9.1	20.5	2.6	16.8	5.7	100.0	39,870
Welsh	22.2	20.6	13.7	20.9	2.2	13.4	7.1	100.0	1,890
Other British	17.4	24.2	8.7	19.9	2.7	19.7	7.4	100.0	6,585
Multiple British	15.9	22.6	7.5	22.3	2.1	21.3	8.2	100.0	109,755
French	23.6	23.1	9.8	20.4	3.2	14.3	5.5	100.0	19,505
American	11.7	22.4	5.7	14.6	3.7	24.3	17.7	100.0	1,770
British and French	17.2	23.0	8.4	22.8	2.4	19.2	7.0	100.0	30,105
British and Other European	15.7	21.2	7.2	22.4	2.2	22.2	9.0	100.0	77,215
French and Other European	17.2	20.6	9.9	23.2	3.5	17.8	7.9	100.0	7,375
Austrian	13.0	20.5	11.9	24.6	1.6	19.3	9.1	100.0	1,590
Dutch	14.8	22.8	11.2	27.0	2.2	15.3	6.5	100.0	12,115
German	15.0	22.2	12.2	23.1	2.6	18.1	6.8	100.0	19,735
Other and Multiple Northern European	15.3	17.8	9.0	27.0	2.6	17.9	10.3	100.0	4,900
Finnish	16.9	19.2	11.4	27.5	1.5	17.4	6.1	100.0	1,900
Danish	19.9	24.7	11.6	21.8	2.1	12.9	7.0	100.0	1,455
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	11.0	18.7	11.0	21.8	2.6	22.6	12.1	100.0	1,805
Estonian	12.9	15.2	5.2	16.1	2.5	35.1	13.1	100.0	1,445
Latvian	11.9	14.0	4.8	18.6	3.0	34.9	12.7	100.0	1,365
Lithuanian	12.3	16.1	5.7	23.2	2.2	32.2	8.3	100.0	1,710
Bulgarian	18.6	17.0	4.4	11.7	3.7	13.5	31.1	100.0	1,515
Czech	11.8	17.5	15.5	24.7	2.8	13.6	14.1	100.0	2,290
Slovak	15.9	18.3	17.6	18.3	4.7	16.8	8.5	100.0	1,425
Hungarian	17.5	21.0	14.3	21.2	3.5	15.0	7.5	100.0	7,115
Polish	14.1	23.5	13.8	21.7	3.3	10.4	13.1	100.0	36,660
Romanian	21.7	8.1	8.3	10.4	4.2	20.2	27.0	100.0	5,935
Russian	20.5	7.3	5.8	14.1	7.9	19.9	24.5	100.0	8,750
Ukrainian	16.6	18.1	7.7	21.1	4.0	21.0	11.6	100.0	16,265
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	15.9	14.8	8.2	20.5	3.7	20.7	16.1	100.0	8,105
Greek	38.1	22.5	9.3	14.3	2.3	10.9	2.6	100.0	18,205
Italian	28.5	26.4	11.3	18.4	1.8	10.9	2.7	100.0	102,380
Maltese	31.8	27.3	11.7	18.6	0.7	8.3	1.5	100.0	3,740
Portuguese	60.0	19.8	7.1	8.3	0.8	3.2	0.8	100.0	42,310
Spanish	22.5	21.2	10.5	21.5	2.0	15.9	6.4	100.0	1,095
Multiple Southern Europe	24.3	22.6	10.7	15.9	3.8	17.7	5.0	100.0	4,465
Albanian	22.4	19.0	5.5	5.4	6.1	35.8	5.9	100.0	1,800
Bosnian	22.8	27.4	11.5	10.3	5.8	18.6	3.6	100.0	995
Croatian	23.6	20.8	18.8	17.0	4.1	12.4	3.3	100.0	6,590
Macedonian	28.1	29.1	11.9	15.3	2.8	10.5	2.3	100.0	4,590
Serbian	12.2	20.1	9.5	15.1	7.2	30.0	5.9	100.0	5,505
Slovenian	16.8	23.8	10.0	21.6	2.6	21.4	3.9	100.0	2,040
Yugoslav	17.1	23.6	14.6	14.1	5.7	21.5	3.4	100.0	2,805
Jewish	18.1	14.3	4.3	13.6	3.4	29.5	16.9	100.0	31,535
Jewish and Other	14.8	12.7	5.0	16.0	3.2	27.4	20.8	100.0	17,505
Northern and Other European	16.1	20.9	7.9	22.7	2.5	21.2	8.8	100.0	12,120
All other multiple European	15.0	19.4	8.6	20.2	3.7	23.9	9.1	100.0	4,735

Table 3.2, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Highest Level of Education							Total	Number
	Not High School Graduate	High School Graduate	Trade	College Diploma	Some University	University Graduate	Master's Degree or PhD		
	----- <i>Percentage Distribution</i> -----								
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,492,030</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>919,070</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44,935</b>
Egyptian	17.6	11.3	3.5	6.8	5.1	46.6	9.2	100.0	4,760
Iraqi	37.4	16.6	3.8	12.7	4.4	18.4	6.8	100.0	1,610
Lebanese	29.9	22.9	8.5	12.2	5.4	13.3	7.8	100.0	3,760
Palestinian	20.9	20.5	10.2	10.3	7.0	25.9	5.2	100.0	755
Other Arab	24.2	20.6	6.2	12.1	5.7	21.9	9.2	100.0	5,305
Afghan	42.0	24.1	3.0	6.7	6.3	13.4	4.4	100.0	3,215
Armenian	25.3	20.2	8.7	12.9	5.5	17.0	10.4	100.0	2,865
Iranian	12.1	20.9	6.5	13.2	6.9	29.2	11.2	100.0	13,555
Turkish	39.5	24.2	4.7	7.1	4.0	13.6	6.9	100.0	2,155
Other West Asian	20.9	25.4	7.0	13.3	7.0	18.1	8.3	100.0	1,475
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	21.2	17.5	4.9	15.8	5.7	25.3	9.6	100.0	2,380
Arab and/or West Asian and European	14.5	19.6	7.6	16.2	5.1	28.1	8.9	100.0	2,870
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>142,320</b>
Bangladeshi	13.4	15.0	4.8	7.1	3.2	25.1	31.5	100.0	1,875
Pakistani	20.3	21.9	5.9	7.6	2.4	27.3	14.6	100.0	8,860
Indian	25.4	19.8	8.5	12.8	3.6	20.3	9.6	100.0	88,770
Punjabi or Sikh	33.2	23.0	6.3	7.6	2.1	18.0	9.8	100.0	4,830
Sri Lankan	40.0	28.6	7.4	12.9	2.5	7.1	1.6	100.0	11,325
Tamil	37.7	29.1	6.9	12.2	3.5	8.1	2.5	100.0	7,415
Other South Asian	31.2	22.2	5.9	9.7	3.1	17.8	10.2	100.0	7,335
Multiple South Asian	24.0	21.5	6.8	13.4	3.6	19.8	10.8	100.0	6,635
South Asian and East Asian	19.5	20.8	13.6	18.5	5.6	17.7	4.4	100.0	845
South Asian and European	13.3	16.5	10.5	21.4	6.1	24.5	7.7	100.0	4,440
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>229,490</b>
Chinese	27.9	19.6	4.6	14.0	4.4	20.0	9.4	100.0	140,005
Filipino	12.3	17.9	9.5	16.5	9.5	32.6	1.7	100.0	43,280
Japanese	10.6	20.3	4.9	17.3	5.2	32.0	9.8	100.0	4,990
Korean	16.2	23.8	1.9	8.2	9.7	30.6	9.6	100.0	12,935
Taiwanese	13.6	24.8	5.3	7.9	13.8	22.3	12.3	100.0	1,135
Vietnamese	50.8	19.7	6.4	10.2	3.6	8.0	1.3	100.0	12,210
Other Southeast Asian	51.1	19.2	6.5	8.7	3.0	8.2	3.3	100.0	3,380
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	42.1	14.7	6.2	11.4	3.5	17.2	4.9	100.0	5,510
East/Southeast Asian and European	13.5	16.5	9.6	20.3	6.4	28.7	5.1	100.0	6,045
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,005</b>
Eritrean	17.6	21.3	14.0	24.3	3.8	13.5	5.5	100.0	910
Ethiopian	25.6	28.0	11.4	17.4	4.7	8.4	4.5	100.0	2,605
Ghanaian	25.7	27.7	18.1	17.5	2.5	4.1	4.3	100.0	4,335
Nigerian	12.3	8.8	5.1	24.6	7.1	24.8	17.3	100.0	1,790
Somali	33.1	27.6	9.0	11.9	3.8	10.8	3.9	100.0	3,225
Black	29.8	25.0	14.3	19.9	3.4	6.1	1.6	100.0	6,105
Other and Multiple African	22.1	20.3	12.3	21.4	5.3	11.9	6.6	100.0	7,460
African and East or South Asian	14.5	18.2	11.1	30.9	6.8	13.7	4.7	100.0	1,430
African and European	15.4	21.0	8.2	25.1	3.0	20.4	6.7	100.0	2,145
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,735</b>
Barbadian	16.4	22.9	16.8	30.0	2.3	10.6	1.0	100.0	2,375
Grenadian	24.8	26.5	18.1	26.6	1.1	2.5	0.4	100.0	1,080
Guyanese	30.6	24.2	13.9	20.8	3.2	6.1	1.2	100.0	7,560
Jamaican	25.9	21.8	16.1	26.2	2.8	5.6	1.7	100.0	33,255
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	23.2	20.2	14.5	29.0	2.2	7.8	3.0	100.0	5,695
West Indian	24.4	25.2	15.8	23.3	3.5	6.2	1.6	100.0	8,670
Other Caribbean	22.1	17.4	14.4	27.6	4.0	11.2	3.2	100.0	3,910
Multiple Caribbean	16.3	20.8	15.4	33.2	2.3	10.2	1.9	100.0	1,875
Caribbean and South Asian	19.4	22.9	13.9	29.7	3.9	7.5	2.7	100.0	5,425
Caribbean and East Asian	13.6	17.6	10.2	31.2	2.9	21.8	2.7	100.0	1,950
Caribbean and European	12.5	18.6	12.8	33.8	4.7	13.2	4.4	100.0	7,940
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,295</b>
Brazilian	34.4	20.1	11.0	14.7	4.9	12.2	2.9	100.0	1,210
Chilean	24.7	26.0	15.1	23.7	3.0	6.3	1.2	100.0	2,440
Colombian	24.9	23.3	9.7	15.1	5.7	13.5	7.8	100.0	1,285
Ecuadorian	29.3	28.1	10.1	20.0	5.7	6.0	0.7	100.0	1,565
Mexican	20.6	21.8	8.3	12.1	9.6	20.1	7.5	100.0	1,185
Peruvian	20.1	22.6	9.3	23.8	7.0	13.7	3.5	100.0	1,135
Salvadoran	40.6	19.3	11.0	17.4	3.8	7.3	0.7	100.0	1,350
Hispanic	32.0	27.5	10.1	14.8	4.0	8.0	3.5	100.0	7,565
Other and Multiple South American	23.9	25.1	9.3	20.9	5.1	11.1	4.7	100.0	12,805
Other and Multiple Central American	24.7	19.8	11.8	19.8	9.6	11.8	2.4	100.0	1,755

Table 3.3  
Whether in School and Education of Persons Age 18-24 by Ethno-Racial Group,  
Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	Not in School Full-Time				Total	Number
	In School Full-Time	Not High School Graduate	High School Graduate	University Graduate		
	----- Percentage Distribution -----					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>422,360</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,985</b>
Aboriginal	31.0	34.7	33.0	1.3	100.0	1,035
Aboriginal and British and/or French	31.9	27.5	37.0	3.5	100.0	2,290
Aboriginal and all other	39.0	20.1	38.1	2.7	100.0	1,660
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>228,980</b>
Canadian	44.4	18.7	33.3	3.7	100.0	34,260
English	48.0	14.6	32.9	4.4	100.0	15,740
Irish	41.3	17.4	35.3	6.0	100.0	5,135
Scottish	42.2	15.9	35.5	6.4	100.0	5,185
Welsh						185
Other British	41.8	20.4	32.1	5.7	100.0	1,165
Multiple British	52.0	11.9	29.8	6.3	100.0	22,615
French	30.7	18.0	45.3	6.0	100.0	2,880
American	54.1	19.3	23.9	2.8	100.0	415
British and French	45.5	14.6	34.5	5.4	100.0	7,580
British and Other European	54.5	11.5	29.2	4.8	100.0	33,605
French and Other European	47.6	14.2	32.9	5.2	100.0	2,310
Austrian						160
Dutch	46.9	10.9	38.9	3.3	100.0	1,895
German	46.9	9.7	37.5	6.0	100.0	2,025
Other and Multiple Northern European	49.2	12.3	29.8	8.8	100.0	845
Finnish	46.2	4.1	40.2	9.4	100.0	310
Danish					100.0	125
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	47.1	9.9	31.7	11.3	100.0	255
Estonian						150
Latvian						185
Lithuanian	55.5	7.8	32.2	4.5	100.0	245
Bulgarian	76.2	6.0	17.8	0.0	100.0	375
Czech	63.4	10.5	24.1	2.1	100.0	435
Slovak	56.8	8.9	29.0	5.2	100.0	215
Hungarian	44.6	17.8	34.4	3.2	100.0	1,375
Polish	57.7	9.0	30.8	2.6	100.0	8,665
Romanian	61.8	11.7	23.8	2.7	100.0	1,020
Russian	59.8	5.4	29.2	5.7	100.0	1,900
Ukrainian	57.1	11.2	26.9	4.9	100.0	2,300
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	61.6	9.9	23.3	5.2	100.0	1,645
Greek	53.3	9.3	33.0	4.4	100.0	6,035
Italian	48.0	10.9	37.2	3.9	100.0	23,900
Maltese	45.6	11.8	39.1	3.5	100.0	835
Portuguese	37.9	22.5	38.4	1.2	100.0	14,850
Spanish	63.5	11.1	21.9	3.5	100.0	400
Multiple Southern Europe	57.2	9.1	30.2	3.5	100.0	2,340
Albanian	47.6	19.6	30.1	2.7	100.0	560
Bosnian	63.6	4.1	32.3	0.0	100.0	290
Croatian	51.1	7.9	36.4	4.6	100.0	2,065
Macedonian	59.0	8.7	28.1	4.1	100.0	1,185
Serbian	55.3	5.7	35.0	4.1	100.0	1,150
Slovenian	58.2	6.8	28.6	6.5	100.0	395
Yugoslav	66.1	7.3	24.3	2.3	100.0	645
Jewish	70.7	5.6	17.0	6.7	100.0	9,390
Jewish and Other	64.7	8.3	19.9	7.1	100.0	4,720
Northern and Other European	54.4	9.8	31.7	4.2	100.0	3,025
All other multiple European	60.5	8.0	26.6	4.8	100.0	2,065

Table 3.3, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Not in School Full-Time				Total	Number
	In School Full-Time	Not High				
		School Graduate	High School Graduate	University Graduate		
----- <i>Percentage Distribution</i> -----						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>422,360</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>228,980</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,470</b>
Egyptian	62.8	4.3	20.8	12.1	100.0	1,140
Iraqi	53.3	19.1	27.6	0.0	100.0	605
Lebanese	43.8	9.8	42.6	3.7	100.0	1,255
Palestinian	57.7	4.7	24.6	13.0	100.0	455
Other Arab	53.0	13.3	29.3	4.4	100.0	1,905
Afghan	55.6	18.4	25.2	0.8	100.0	1,505
Armenian	61.1	6.2	26.1	6.6	100.0	930
Iranian	70.1	6.0	19.9	4.0	100.0	4,480
Turkish	47.7	21.8	24.7	5.8	100.0	875
Other West Asian	55.2	16.1	25.6	3.1	100.0	510
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	59.1	9.0	29.1	2.9	100.0	1,070
Arab and/or West Asian and European	58.7	6.9	28.1	6.3	100.0	1,670
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48,600</b>
Bangladeshi	65.6	7.7	26.2	0.5	100.0	620
Pakistani	62.8	6.9	22.8	7.6	100.0	3,445
Indian	58.6	12.4	22.8	6.2	100.0	30,460
Punjabi or Sikh	46.4	19.2	27.6	6.8	100.0	1,560
Sri Lankan	59.6	13.4	23.3	3.7	100.0	3,125
Tamil	68.5	12.9	18.0	0.6	100.0	1,725
Other South Asian	55.4	15.3	23.6	5.7	100.0	2,340
Multiple South Asian	63.1	8.8	20.1	7.9	100.0	2,180
South Asian and East Asian	62.4	3.8	28.2	5.6	100.0	620
South Asian and European	62.5	6.0	26.3	5.2	100.0	2,525
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,870</b>
Chinese	74.3	6.4	12.3	7.1	100.0	39,400
Filipino	49.5	9.8	36.2	4.5	100.0	11,870
Japanese	63.7	4.8	25.2	6.2	100.0	920
Korean	74.9	6.5	14.5	4.1	100.0	5,355
Taiwanese	82.1	2.7	9.1	6.0	100.0	615
Vietnamese	56.2	17.8	23.7	2.4	100.0	3,225
Other Southeast Asian	51.1	18.4	28.0	2.4	100.0	1,330
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	62.3	12.0	19.6	6.2	100.0	2,350
East/Southeast Asian and European	59.6	9.4	25.3	5.7	100.0	3,805
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,595</b>
Eritrean					100.0	195
Ethiopian	64.1	10.7	21.7	3.5	100.0	610
Ghanaian	60.7	9.5	28.9	1.0	100.0	1,715
Nigerian	61.8	9.5	22.2	6.5	100.0	600
Somali	61.5	18.5	20.0	0.0	100.0	1,380
Black	48.7	17.8	30.7	2.8	100.0	3,910
Other and Multiple African	55.5	12.5	29.7	2.2	100.0	2,530
African and East or South Asian	54.5	7.3	34.7	3.5	100.0	665
African and European	46.9	10.7	35.6	6.7	100.0	1,000
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,130</b>
Barbadian	54.9	9.1	30.1	6.0	100.0	730
Grenadian	42.6	26.7	29.2	1.5	100.0	350
Guyanese	45.6	17.7	34.6	2.1	100.0	2,210
Jamaican	49.8	15.5	32.7	1.9	100.0	12,520
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	49.1	11.3	37.4	2.2	100.0	2,045
West Indian	46.8	18.5	33.3	1.4	100.0	2,935
Other Caribbean	50.6	15.2	33.4	0.7	100.0	1,035
Multiple Caribbean	50.2	10.7	37.4	1.7	100.0	1,430
Caribbean and South Asian	51.1	9.5	36.6	2.8	100.0	2,345
Caribbean and East Asian	67.2	8.2	22.7	1.9	100.0	770
Caribbean and European	52.7	13.6	30.9	2.8	100.0	3,755
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,730</b>
Brazilian	30.8	18.6	48.9	1.7	100.0	315
Chilean	41.9	16.7	39.7	1.6	100.0	790
Colombian	47.1	21.4	29.6	2.0	100.0	480
Ecuadorian	40.9	16.8	41.1	1.3	100.0	540
Mexican	54.1	16.0	26.8	3.1	100.0	340
Peruvian	47.9	9.9	39.2	3.0	100.0	440
Salvadoran	43.6	19.3	34.5	2.5	100.0	625
Hispanic	42.1	20.6	36.7	0.6	100.0	2,560
Other and Multiple South American	50.7	12.9	34.3	2.1	100.0	4,990
Other and Multiple Central American	53.1	8.3	36.4	2.2	100.0	650

Table 3.4

## Education of Women and Men Age 25-34 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	High School Graduates		University Graduates		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	----- Percent of Total -----					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>370,095</b>	<b>343,345</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>3,890</b>
Aboriginal	69.7	66.9	11.8	9.7	1,035	870
Aboriginal and British and/or French	79.3	78.9	18.3	17.5	2,270	1,930
Aboriginal and all other	79.6	78.9	24.8	20.7	1,305	1,090
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>203,930</b>	<b>201,490</b>
Canadian	79.5	76.4	24.8	21.8	23,600	26,280
English	84.3	81.8	29.5	27.5	13,915	15,220
Irish	85.4	82.1	32.6	28.5	6,065	6,820
Scottish	84.3	83.4	32.4	27.2	6,780	7,600
Welsh	84.2	81.7	38.0	34.9	270	280
Other British	85.5	90.1	35.1	33.0	1,425	1,600
Multiple British	86.7	85.9	39.8	33.8	21,015	19,355
French	82.3	80.7	31.5	26.7	4,320	3,885
American	88.7	86.1	50.2	43.4	385	335
British and French	87.6	84.6	35.0	32.6	7,410	6,405
British and Other European	88.0	87.5	40.5	35.7	23,380	20,575
French and Other European	88.8	85.7	35.4	31.5	2,105	2,035
Austrian	88.7	92.3	33.8	39.0	275	220
Dutch	84.5	89.0	33.6	28.5	2,220	1,980
German	85.5	87.5	36.4	33.3	3,595	3,740
Other and Multiple Northern European	84.8	92.1	41.7	45.7	1,220	1,145
Finnish	92.5	89.8	45.3	28.5	365	380
Danish	83.4	87.4	30.9	21.1	195	215
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	84.6	85.3	34.0	39.4	425	340
Estonian	89.1	89.3	47.0	45.6	190	155
Latvian	96.5	86.2	70.2	55.4	130	105
Lithuanian	91.5	89.4	45.2	26.8	210	165
Bulgarian	96.8	92.6	55.9	48.0	385	365
Czech	91.6	87.3	37.8	26.9	670	505
Slovak	91.7	88.1	45.9	46.4	345	300
Hungarian	87.2	89.6	30.6	28.1	1,685	1,520
Polish	89.3	85.5	24.3	20.0	5,975	4,960
Romanian	74.1	74.5	43.7	52.8	2,190	1,775
Russian	80.5	82.0	41.7	49.5	1,990	1,785
Ukrainian	85.0	83.5	36.4	34.4	2,400	2,185
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	85.3	82.5	38.7	42.5	1,725	1,605
Greek	84.6	84.2	30.6	28.4	6,290	6,220
Italian	86.4	82.1	29.0	19.5	26,525	27,440
Maltese	85.4	82.6	29.0	21.8	805	845
Portuguese	71.3	62.9	14.7	8.7	11,030	11,445
Spanish	80.2	86.9	34.9	27.3	340	335
Multiple Southern Europe	87.0	84.9	31.4	26.6	1,535	1,470
Albanian	78.4	79.9	38.0	27.4	710	755
Bosnian	92.6	80.6	16.6	4.0	225	305
Croatian	87.3	87.5	34.9	28.5	2,015	2,115
Macedonian	88.7	84.7	24.6	20.4	1,055	1,050
Serbian	90.8	88.9	41.1	29.9	1,310	1,455
Slovenian	84.5	87.8	41.5	27.2	465	530
Yugoslav	83.2	85.7	20.4	13.9	650	590
Jewish	85.0	83.4	53.2	53.4	5,620	5,825
Jewish and Other	88.1	86.3	51.4	50.7	3,975	3,385
Northern and Other European	87.6	88.1	39.0	35.2	3,060	2,675
All other multiple European	78.8	87.4	35.5	32.4	1,515	1,300

Table 3.4, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	High School Graduates		University Graduates		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	<i>Percent of Total</i>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>370,095</b>	<b>343,345</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>203,930</b>	<b>201,490</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>12,470</b>	<b>12,755</b>
Egyptian	80.0	84.0	51.0	55.4	1,165	1,100
Iraqi	69.0	60.0	25.3	13.8	540	675
Lebanese	79.0	78.0	26.6	31.1	1,085	1,030
Palestinian	81.0	86.0	27.8	53.9	250	400
Other Arab	78.0	79.0	26.6	37.6	1,550	1,745
Afghan	56.0	68.0	11.7	12.0	1,305	890
Armenian	89.0	85.0	41.2	35.2	765	615
Iranian	88.0	85.0	42.1	41.6	2,965	3,040
Turkish	75.0	76.0	32.5	34.8	595	790
Other West Asian	65.0	73.0	21.9	24.4	470	460
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	82.0	82.0	28.9	40.6	630	840
Arab and/or West Asian and European	91.0	85.0	57.9	48.5	1,095	1,085
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>44,790</b>	<b>40,035</b>
Bangladeshi	88.0	91.0	44.5	56.9	685	395
Pakistani	83.0	85.0	42.5	50.7	3,070	3,050
Indian	77.0	78.0	35.8	38.5	27,465	25,150
Punjabi or Sikh	70.0	73.0	27.5	29.0	2,130	1,655
Sri Lankan	63.0	60.0	12.9	9.8	3,260	2,810
Tamil	62.0	59.0	10.2	12.4	2,065	1,375
Other South Asian	71.0	73.0	30.9	31.2	2,600	2,055
Multiple South Asian	80.0	83.0	34.3	39.7	1,865	1,880
South Asian and East Asian	83.0	90.0	47.1	57.1	235	215
South Asian and European	89.0	87.0	46.5	37.6	1,415	1,450
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>57,785</b>	<b>47,425</b>
Chinese	84.0	85.0	48.5	54.3	32,445	27,875
Filipino	89.0	90.0	35.4	26.8	10,765	7,840
Japanese	91.0	87.0	42.8	52.2	1,510	940
Korean	89.0	90.0	54.8	48.2	4,050	3,400
Taiwanese	98.0	93.0	48.3	52.0	250	220
Vietnamese	54.0	58.0	11.6	12.6	3,670	2,840
Other Southeast Asian	62.0	66.0	23.1	20.0	1,175	1,040
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	77.0	76.0	33.6	32.4	1,610	1,480
East/Southeast Asian and European	87.0	88.0	42.1	39.2	2,305	1,795
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>10,825</b>	<b>8,420</b>
Eritrean	73.0	84.0	4.7	14.1	415	240
Ethiopian	64.0	75.0	4.5	11.5	995	660
Ghanaian	74.0	88.0	7.8	20.7	775	470
Nigerian	90.0	89.0	37.1	32.3	705	695
Somali	63.0	76.0	5.4	9.6	1,765	745
Black	76.0	77.0	10.8	13.3	2,555	2,090
Other and Multiple African	79.0	81.0	20.2	19.8	2,530	2,255
African and East or South Asian	94.0	80.0	27.9	30.0	365	515
African and European	84.0	81.0	26.8	23.7	715	745
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>25,925</b>	<b>20,375</b>
Barbadian	91.0	86.0	25.0	22.5	585	465
Grenadian	67.0	71.0	8.6	7.7	440	355
Guyanese	74.0	74.0	12.5	12.0	2,330	1,680
Jamaican	85.0	78.0	14.1	10.4	10,740	8,210
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	85.0	82.0	16.3	15.3	1,405	1,445
West Indian	84.0	81.0	16.6	13.1	2,765	2,290
Other Caribbean	84.0	75.0	25.2	13.4	1,325	975
Multiple Caribbean	88.0	88.0	23.0	24.5	970	730
Caribbean and South Asian	86.0	85.0	24.6	20.5	1,545	1,290
Caribbean and East Asian	96.0	92.0	34.2	33.4	725	570
Caribbean and European	90.0	87.0	23.6	21.0	3,095	2,370
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>9,755</b>	<b>8,955</b>
Brazilian	79.0	82.0	38.6	15.8	310	300
Chilean	84.0	75.0	13.9	14.2	575	550
Colombian	86.0	82.0	39.7	37.3	490	385
Ecuadorian	78.0	79.0	15.9	10.0	580	505
Mexican	85.0	77.0	33.4	27.0	510	460
Peruvian	87.0	95.0	12.2	25.7	325	260
Salvadoran	80.0	66.0	8.5	5.6	350	380
Hispanic	72.0	73.0	12.2	12.0	2,135	1,975
Other and Multiple South American	81.0	82.0	24.4	19.3	4,075	3,755
Other and Multiple Central American	84.0	85.0	17.6	12.9	405	380

Table 3.5  
Education of Persons Age 25-34 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 1971-2001

Ethno-Racial Group	High School Graduate						University Graduate						Number					
	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
	Percent of Total																	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>396,710</b>	<b>539,660</b>	<b>632,225</b>	<b>753,475</b>	<b>746,510</b>	<b>713,440</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>7,455</b>	<b>8,745</b>	<b>8,865</b>	<b>8,505</b>
Aboriginal	52.4	62.8	57.9	58.3	58.3	68.4	1.5	6.8	3.5	5.8	4.4	10.8	1,505	2,760	1,240	1,750	1,880	1,910
Aboriginal and British and/or French		69.0	69.6	71.3	75.1	79.1		10.5	11.0	14.4	15.0	17.9		815	4,125	4,340	4,560	4,200
Aboriginal and all other		83.1	76.1	80.7	78.9	79.3		22.1	17.0	18.3	17.6	22.9		475	2,090	2,655	2,425	2,395
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>367,885</b>	<b>453,700</b>	<b>516,965</b>	<b>535,950</b>	<b>474,620</b>	<b>405,420</b>
Canadian	80.3	75.7	69.0	75.1	73.7	77.9	19.8	20.9	20.1	15.4	17.2	23.2	2,365	675	1,480	53,020	50,265	49,880
English	71.1	74.1	71.5	75.6	77.9	83.0	9.8	17.4	16.7	19.9	21.2	28.5	131,705	148,840	122,085	93,035	47,045	29,135
Irish	72.9	78.6	80.2	81.7	81.0	83.7	10.9	23.2	22.5	24.4	22.2	30.4	32,500	30,100	20,350	20,305	15,985	12,885
Scottish	78.8	80.5	80.3	80.8	81.9	83.8	11.9	22.3	21.1	24.6	22.3	29.7	37,710	35,885	25,060	23,975	18,575	14,375
Welsh	83.5	83.4	84.7	89.6	88.4	83.0	12.9	23.5	23.8	31.6	29.2	36.4	1,855	1,195	625	625	735	550
Other British		82.5		83.8	84.5	87.9		27.3		26.9	26.3	34.0	55	28,690	105	285	2,320	3,025
Multiple British			84.7	85.4	84.0	86.3			27.7	31.6	31.2	36.9			73,690	56,285	53,650	40,370
French	57.6	72.2	73.2	79.4	78.5	81.6	5.8	15.3	17.3	23.4	22.7	29.2	17,775	17,865	16,055	14,520	11,410	8,210
American				87.2	80.4	87.5				31.3	34.4	47.0	165	135	160	535	670	720
British and French		78.3	79.5	83.3	82.6	86.2		21.3	21.4	25.6	27.5	33.9		8,540	26,235	20,185	18,135	13,810
British and Other European		86.4	84.5	86.3	85.5	87.8		29.7	27.6	33.6	33.6	38.3		17,940	53,245	49,680	51,150	43,955
French and Other European		76.5	82.5	86.0	83.2	87.3		21.5	23.9	27.3	29.2	33.5		1,370	4,055	4,565	5,125	4,140
Austrian	80.9	89.0	89.3	90.9	88.7	90.3	7.4	33.9	29.8	33.8	31.0	36.1	1,065	905	775	735	715	495
Dutch	72.0	83.2	86.7	85.1	86.0	86.6	8.5	20.2	20.9	25.1	24.8	31.2	6,625	6,400	7,895	7,975	5,955	4,205
German	81.2	85.2	86.2	87.6	86.5	86.6	10.4	25.3	24.8	28.9	26.8	34.8	20,070	13,035	13,320	14,020	10,740	7,335
Other and Multiple Northern European	66.9	88.5	90.0	89.1	87.8	88.3	13.4	20.7	32.0	34.2	33.9	43.6	430	985	2,000	2,630	2,930	2,365
Finnish	75.6	84.1	86.3	83.9	87.9	91.1	13.0	20.9	17.5	21.4	18.0	36.8	1,515	1,355	995	875	910	745
Danish	78.2	78.2	78.5	90.8	85.1	85.5	10.1	19.1	19.3	23.5	26.9	25.8	1,150	985	705	660	605	415
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	85.4	91.3	85.3	84.8	82.5	84.9	20.5	35.9	29.0	34.2	35.1	36.4	2,140	1,380	935	965	900	760
Estonian	89.1	92.3	92.2	91.9	86.2	89.2	29.3	46.2	44.9	42.7	34.2	46.4	1,050	1,015	975	840	445	350
Latvian	92.1	89.4	92.5	94.6	92.5	92.0	31.7	49.2	42.0	46.5	48.4	63.7	710	845	775	645	470	235
Lithuanian	80.6	91.4	94.1	86.1	85.1	90.6	17.5	41.7	39.3	39.6	27.6	37.2	635	1,175	1,190	915	490	370
Bulgarian			71.6	94.5	88.0	94.8			29.8	31.9	32.1	52.1		155	225	400	685	750
Czech	90.1	91.2	90.4	95.9	91.1	89.8	19.5	25.7	30.9	43.8	34.6	33.1	1,960	1,450	1,130	1,400	1,120	1,175
Slovak	88.0	93.6	86.6	91.1	89.7	90.1	18.5	31.9	35.3	37.5	30.7	46.1	785	510	655	720	705	645
Hungarian	76.1	84.8	86.2	86.4	83.3	88.4	10.2	27.4	27.9	30.0	25.6	29.4	3,605	3,090	3,390	3,595	3,065	3,210
Polish	73.6	84.1	86.3	85.7	86.8	87.6	11.6	24.6	27.9	23.8	17.7	22.3	5,810	9,825	11,040	15,165	13,330	10,935
Romanian	83.0	88.8	86.7	84.4	78.6	74.3	18.9	34.8	26.6	27.7	38.6	47.8	265	515	455	740	1,745	3,965
Russian	76.9	87.6	84.0	91.7	84.0	81.2	18.6	35.7	29.2	37.4	33.1	45.4	750	890	445	655	1,505	3,775
Ukrainian	79.8	84.6	86.9	88.1	85.3	84.3	14.7	29.9	33.2	31.5	32.1	35.5	6,820	9,110	8,520	7,050	5,565	4,585
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European			89.7	89.6	87.7	84.0			27.8	36.9	33.3	40.5			2,205	2,180	2,830	3,330
Greek	35.0	44.4	60.5	76.1	82.1	84.4	2.2	6.4	14.6	20.9	25.1	29.5	11,550	10,515	8,705	9,650	12,415	12,510
Italian	27.2	58.4	73.6	81.8	82.3	84.2	1.8	10.5	16.0	18.7	19.9	24.1	43,710	46,210	48,710	60,190	61,870	53,965
Maltese		51.3	58.8	72.0	83.0	84.0		6.0	5.6	11.1	16.5	25.4		2,260	2,035	2,080	1,860	1,645
Portuguese	21.4	31.1	38.3	46.4	56.2	67.0	0.7	2.6	3.9	4.8	7.8	11.7	7,995	14,910	17,415	24,355	24,580	22,475
Spanish	70.0	66.9	73.8	82.4	79.8	83.5	10.4	16.4	21.5	24.0	20.4	31.1	1,570	855	535	835	820	670
Multiple Southern Europe			69.3	87.1	86.9	86.0			14.1	26.9	29.2	29.1			985	1,330	2,510	3,005
Albanian					89.5	79.2					18.8	32.5		90	45	130	295	1,460
Bosnian					86.6	85.7					23.0	9.4					290	530
Croatian					86.6	85.7					23.0	9.4					290	530
Macedonian	54.7	70.0	74.5	83.8	89.0	87.4	6.0	10.3	13.6	24.3	29.5	31.6	1,755	2,065	1,725	2,100	3,595	4,130
Serbian		70.5	74.8	81.9	83.7	86.7		#####	19.2	25.8	23.8	22.5		1,550	1,590	1,880	2,615	2,105
Slovenian	64.8	77.5	80.5	91.1	91.4	89.8	9.9	22.0	21.5	35.7	43.8	35.2	325	410	475	765	2,390	2,765
Slovenian	65.3	81.5	91.2	93.5	90.2	86.2	4.6	31.4	38.2	37.9	37.3	33.9	570	370	535	650	1,250	995
Yugoslav	60.1	69.8	80.8	88.5	82.0	84.4	4.4	8.6	16.4	22.4	19.8	17.3	3,920	3,610	2,685	3,005	1,775	1,240
Jewish	89.6	92.7	94.7	93.2	83.1	84.2	30.4	54.0	55.9	54.4	47.6	53.3	13,555	20,380	18,235	16,090	12,045	11,450
Jewish and Other		91.9	91.5	91.5	86.7	87.3		43.4	47.2	49.9	49.9	51.1		1,645	6,040	6,095	7,675	7,355
Northern and Other European			85.2	89.1	87.1	87.8			29.5	34.8	32.0	37.2			4,800	5,590	6,505	5,740
All other multiple European	51.1	85.6	83.0	88.0	88.2	82.8	4.6	27.3	30.0	35.7	31.7	34.1	3,415	4,015	1,725	2,120	2,460	2,815

Table 3.5, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	High School Graduate						University Graduate						Number						
	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	
	Percent of Total																		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>396,710</b>	<b>539,660</b>	<b>632,225</b>	<b>753,475</b>	<b>746,510</b>	<b>713,440</b>	
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>367,885</b>	<b>453,700</b>	<b>516,965</b>	<b>535,950</b>	<b>474,620</b>	<b>405,420</b>	
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>16,165</b>	<b>21,055</b>	<b>25,225</b>	
Egyptian		95.5	94.0	93.5	86.4	81.6		49.6	47.8	66.4	59.5	53.2		600	500	920	1,395	2,260	
Iraqi				56.9	63.1	64.4				16.3	11.1	18.9				430	705	1,215	
Lebanese		73.0	73.2	82.6	76.8	76.5		28.0	16.7	31.9	27.1	28.8		535	585	2,035	2,420	2,115	
Palestinian				86.4	84.0						39.6	43.8		60	115	190	545	650	
Other Arab	75.1		73.5	76.4	66.6	78.9	12.0		21.0	24.2	19.1	32.4	455	170	1,815	2,320	3,145	3,295	
Afghan				70.3	58.7	60.6				23.6	10.6	11.8				945	1,465	2,190	
Armenian		75.6	79.1	83.4	79.6	87.5		22.9	21.4	31.1	26.1	38.5		1,330	1,490	1,425	1,420	1,380	
Iranian		95.0	89.9	88.8	85.9	86.5		49.0	38.5	23.2	23.2	41.8		290	1,095	5,225	5,960	6,005	
Turkish		79.2	75.7	67.4	68.6	75.5		26.1	20.2	23.1	27.0	33.8		320	390	815	805	1,380	
Other West Asian					67.6	68.9					18.4	23.1		35		180	250	930	
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian				86.2	81.9	82.0				32.0	28.8	35.6			165	515	1,040	1,470	
Arab and/or West Asian and European			87.5	84.5	83.9	88.2			26.4	38.9	37.5	53.2			1,005	1,090	1,785	2,180	
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>17,715</b>	<b>23,630</b>	<b>44,445</b>	<b>65,265</b>	<b>84,825</b>	
Bangladeshi				83.8	83.3	88.8				26.1	37.2	49.1		10	70	605	435	1,075	
Pakistani		82.3	80.2	82.4	75.3	83.7		38.8	24.5	28.5	29.8	46.6		1,535	2,240	3,140	2,600	6,120	
Indian		82.7	76.7	75.0	74.0	77.5		33.7	23.2	24.6	25.2	37.1		6,670	17,565	28,040	39,230	52,615	
Punjabi or Sikh		66.5	60.1	62.1	67.1	71.2		24.1	21.9	20.4	24.7	28.2		285	695	1,645	3,660	3,785	
Sri Lankan		81.3	79.9	68.9	58.9	61.5		8.8	13.5	9.9	8.6	11.5		355	885	5,035	5,940	6,070	
Tamil				61.5	53.0	60.8				9.2	6.8	11.1		25	185	2,460	3,625	3,440	
Other South Asian	96.7	83.5			61.8	71.6	50.2	26.4			17.6	31.0	2,775	8,575			3,210	4,655	
Multiple South Asian			89.2	65.2	66.9	81.4			19.8	14.8	23.1	37.0			205	1,740	3,310	3,745	
South Asian and East Asian			76.9	73.8	88.9	86.5			18.7	8.1	25.0	51.9		10	205	270	415	450	
South Asian and European		77.5	75.2	84.1	88.0	87.7		21.7	18.2	24.6	33.5	42.0		260	1,575	1,515	2,845	2,865	
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>14,875</b>	<b>37,210</b>	<b>43,775</b>	<b>82,470</b>	<b>93,780</b>	<b>105,215</b>	
Chinese	75.4	80.4	75.2	78.1	77.1	84.5	23.2	32.5	32.2	35.6	35.7	51.2	5,330	21,845	26,000	49,600	54,190	60,320	
Filipino		95.3	91.3	87.3	88.9	89.7		46.3	29.3	26.8	26.4	31.8		6,840	5,950	15,400	17,020	18,610	
Japanese	90.5	92.1	92.4	91.6	91.6	89.2	25.0	35.4	39.0	50.0	43.3	46.4	1,750	1,975	2,145	2,725	2,810	2,450	
Korean		86.5	83.8	88.0	87.5	89.5		26.7	28.3	38.6	44.1	51.8		1,920	1,885	2,915	4,150	7,450	
Taiwanese						95.5						50.0				155	470		
Vietnamese		69.5	54.1	47.1	43.4	55.4		17.5	8.6	6.1	7.5	12.0		1,035	3,485	6,775	7,790	6,515	
Other Southeast Asian	87.1	80.1	57.2	52.1	52.2	63.6	28.1	25.4	10.1	8.8	13.9	21.6	7,795	655	1,280	2,245	1,670	2,215	
Multiple East/Southeast Asian			57.5	56.0	56.8	76.2			11.7	16.2	18.5	33.0			930	1,040	2,475	3,090	
East/Southeast Asian and European		81.5	82.3	83.2	89.6	87.3		25.8	19.5	32.3	36.2	40.8		2,950	2,100	1,775	3,520	4,105	
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>18,770</b>	<b>33,775</b>	<b>19,280</b>	<b>19,245</b>	
Eritrean					78.3	77.2					8.4	8.2					740	655	
Ethiopian				63.4	73.1	68.1				8.5	7.4	7.3				1,965	2,950	1,660	
Ghanaian				63.3	74.4	79.1				4.9	8.7	12.7				1,360	1,585	1,250	
Nigerian					86.7	89.5					33.5	34.7					540	1,405	
Somali				79.8	69.5	66.8				19.1	5.7	6.7				1,515	3,710	2,510	
Black			74.3	74.8	77.2	76.8			7.5	10.1	10.5	11.9		30	14,600	22,455	3,610	4,650	
Other and Multiple African	78.4	81.5	75.4	78.9	79.4	80.2	5.9	16.9	23.1	19.4	18.2	20.0	3,590	4,700	475	2,555	3,980	4,780	
African and East or South Asian			83.0	88.4	86.4	86.1			13.6	22.1	23.1	29.2			810	1,035	715	880	
African and European		74.5	78.0	80.3	86.4	82.3		5.1	11.1	15.8	25.6	25.2		750	2,885	2,895	1,445	1,465	
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>11,650</b>	<b>7,910</b>	<b>17,210</b>	<b>46,930</b>	<b>46,300</b>	
Barbadian				82.8	86.9	88.9				13.9	20.2	23.9				315	1,100	1,050	
Grenadian					76.3	68.9					6.7	8.2					650	795	
Guyanese				67.9	70.6	73.9				6.4	9.1	12.3				3,455	3,885	4,010	
Jamaican			62.5	72.8	79.0	82.0			5.2	7.1	8.6	12.5			1,455	3,795	20,825	18,950	
Trinidadian/Tobagonian				67.5	82.2	83.3				8.6	11.7	15.8				1,420	2,875	2,855	
West Indian	72.0		73.2	79.6	82.6	82.7	4.1		7.1	10.0	10.0	15.0	4,690		4,280	3,610	5,165	5,055	
Other Caribbean		74.1		70.8	80.1	80.3		6.4		14.8	13.4	20.2		11,650	160	765	1,995	2,300	
Multiple Caribbean				94.0	90.1	88.0				6.3	17.5	23.6			10	205	1,100	1,695	
Caribbean and South Asian			83.3	76.5	80.5	85.3			14.4	6.9	15.2	22.7			470	1,500	2,955	2,835	
Caribbean and East Asian				93.2	91.7	94.3				35.4	25.9	33.8			190	360	1,110	1,295	
Caribbean and European			83.6	84.6	86.4	88.7			16.9	21.4	20.4	22.5				1,345	1,780	5,275	5,460
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>6,490</b>	<b>14,715</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>18,705</b>	
Brazilian				66.2	68.6	80.4				13.5	11.2	27.4		85	145	535	655	610	
Chilean			65.7	83.0	74.0	79.6			1.3	9.2	10.6	14.1		180	290	720	1,140	1,125	
Colombian				69.4	74.1	84.4				4.7	12.5	38.6				300	400	875	
Ecuadorian				75.6	77.0	78.8				10.2	8.9	13.2		160	155	440	790	1,080	
Mexican			82.1	80.5	84.3	81.0			15.5	22.7	24.5	30.4		135	200	515	435	970	
Peruvian				86.1	82.3	90.4				20.7	14.9	18.2		115	160	300	430	585	
Salvadoran				61.9	64.9	72.7				4.3	2.5	7.0				545	910	730	
Hispanic	82.2	65.0	63.6	70.2	67.6	72.2	9.3	6.8	5.7	10.1	6.9	12.1	245	3,880	3,445	6,595	5,095	4,110	
Other and Multiple South American		67.8	75.3	80.3	76.3	81.4		7.3	13.6	15.4	14.4	21.9		930	2,095	4,205	5,935	7,830	
Other and Multiple Central American				76.6	76.2	84.5				16.5	6.2	15.3				555	935	790	

Table 4.1a  
Labour Force Status of Women Age 18-64 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	Labour Force Status				Unemployed <i>Percent of Labour Force Participants</i>	Part-Time Workers <i>Percent of Employed Persons</i>	Self- Employed <i>Percent of Employed Persons</i>	Number
	Labour Force Participant	Full-Time Student	Not in the Labour Force	Total				
	-----Percentage Distribution -----							
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1,557,330</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>16,500</b>
Aboriginal	69.0	3.8	27.2	100.0	10.7	22.8	6.3	4,025
Aboriginal and British and/or French	78.8	1.8	19.4	100.0	7.4	20.9	9.9	8,205
Aboriginal and all other	79.1	4.3	16.6	100.0	8.2	25.7	7.9	4,270
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>929,040</b>
Canadian	77.5	2.7	19.8	100.0	5.3	21.1	6.9	102,315
English	77.0	1.6	21.4	100.0	4.5	22.8	9.4	84,015
Irish	79.4	1.5	19.2	100.0	4.2	21.1	7.9	31,120
Scottish	79.0	1.3	19.8	100.0	3.7	19.9	8.2	35,370
Welsh	82.7	1.1	16.2	100.0	3.5	25.4	15.8	1,520
Other British	81.3	1.8	16.9	100.0	3.4	20.0	11.2	6,070
Multiple British	81.4	1.8	16.8	100.0	3.8	23.3	9.2	109,435
French	80.2	1.1	18.7	100.0	4.6	18.4	8.1	18,845
American	77.0	3.2	19.9	100.0	5.6	21.2	12.0	1,885
British and French	81.3	1.6	17.1	100.0	4.3	22.2	8.6	32,035
British and Other European	82.8	2.9	14.3	100.0	4.8	24.5	9.1	90,200
French and Other European	83.5	2.7	13.8	100.0	5.1	21.6	10.3	8,160
Austrian	77.2	1.4	21.4	100.0	3.1	16.0	14.0	1,620
Dutch	78.6	1.3	20.1	100.0	3.4	26.7	12.9	10,790
German	74.8	1.3	24.0	100.0	3.6	23.6	12.1	18,890
Other and Multiple Northern European	81.6	1.8	16.6	100.0	5.1	26.1	11.5	5,010
Finnish	80.9	1.3	17.8	100.0	3.8	23.1	11.3	2,065
Danish	77.1	0.8	22.2	100.0	5.8	15.2	14.2	1,280
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	77.0	1.6	21.4	100.0	4.8	22.3	10.6	1,900
Estonian	75.2	1.7	23.0	100.0	1.7	24.3	11.9	1,365
Latvian	81.0	2.1	16.9	100.0	1.8	22.8	9.1	1,265
Lithuanian	81.9	1.6	16.4	100.0	1.1	23.3	10.0	1,525
Bulgarian	71.9	12.0	16.2	100.0	12.8	25.3	6.8	1,385
Czech	80.2	2.8	17.0	100.0	6.1	22.6	14.3	2,490
Slovak	74.0	2.4	23.7	100.0	6.8	18.8	9.1	1,470
Hungarian	74.2	2.6	23.2	100.0	4.9	23.2	12.3	7,680
Polish	77.3	3.7	19.0	100.0	5.7	22.6	10.1	32,795
Romanian	82.9	4.6	12.5	100.0	8.4	15.7	8.3	6,095
Russian	70.5	8.0	21.5	100.0	13.3	26.9	13.7	8,350
Ukrainian	76.3	3.3	20.4	100.0	6.4	23.6	10.0	13,990
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	79.6	3.4	17.0	100.0	8.7	25.2	10.2	7,620
Greek	72.8	2.3	24.9	100.0	4.6	23.5	9.7	23,380
Italian	73.0	1.5	25.5	100.0	3.7	22.3	6.3	108,370
Maltese	75.1	1.5	23.5	100.0	2.6	21.6	5.7	3,690
Portuguese	71.2	1.7	27.1	100.0	4.1	20.1	4.3	46,380
Spanish	72.1	2.2	25.7	100.0	4.3	16.9	7.0	1,335
Multiple Southern Europe	75.0	5.5	19.4	100.0	4.8	26.0	7.6	5,660
Albanian	57.8	13.6	28.6	100.0	20.0	21.0	4.4	1,895
Bosnian	67.8	10.2	22.0	100.0	11.1	19.5	4.5	915
Croatian	73.2	3.1	23.6	100.0	3.8	21.9	6.1	7,780
Macedonian	73.2	2.7	24.1	100.0	5.2	24.7	7.5	4,600
Serbian	77.3	4.1	18.5	100.0	5.3	21.2	9.6	5,135
Slovenian	74.4	1.8	23.8	100.0	1.3	24.0	11.0	2,300
Yugoslav	76.0	4.8	19.3	100.0	6.0	20.9	10.1	2,695
Jewish	77.3	4.8	17.9	100.0	5.6	33.8	15.7	31,470
Jewish and Other	79.9	4.7	15.4	100.0	5.7	29.1	14.5	17,620
Northern and Other European	83.0	2.0	15.0	100.0	5.7	24.2	10.5	12,205
All other multiple European	80.8	3.3	15.9	100.0	5.9	24.8	8.9	5,305

Table 4.1a, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Labour Force Status				Unemployed <i>Percent of Labour Force Participants</i>	Part-Time Workers <i>Percent of Employed Persons</i>	Self- Employed <i>Percent of Employed Persons</i>	Number
	Labour Force Participant	Full-Time Student	Not in the Labour Force	Total				
	-----Percentage Distribution-----							
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1,557,330</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>929,040</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>44,930</b>
Egyptian	65.9	5.0	29.2	100.0	11.3	19.2	9.6	4,210
Iraqi	48.7	8.0	43.3	100.0	18.0	23.2	8.4	1,595
Lebanese	62.3	2.8	35.0	100.0	7.2	30.7	8.2	3,890
Palestinian	58.3	7.2	34.5	100.0	4.0	29.1	11.0	1,010
Other Arab	54.1	6.3	39.6	100.0	8.0	28.5	9.4	5,240
Afghan	41.4	11.5	47.1	100.0	23.2	38.8	7.6	3,600
Armenian	70.2	4.6	25.2	100.0	7.2	25.2	13.8	3,100
Iranian	62.9	11.1	26.0	100.0	14.7	30.6	11.1	12,310
Turkish	54.8	9.4	35.8	100.0	13.4	23.1	8.6	2,115
Other West Asian	45.7	14.0	40.3	100.0	16.9	35.8	7.7	1,340
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	60.5	6.9	32.6	100.0	15.4	31.3	11.3	2,535
Arab and/or West Asian and European	79.4	5.8	14.7	100.0	7.5	30.3	12.5	3,725
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>153,795</b>
Bangladeshi	46.0	11.6	42.4	100.0	20.9	43.3	4.9	1,715
Pakistani	45.5	7.0	47.5	100.0	21.4	36.3	7.4	9,070
Indian	70.5	4.5	25.0	100.0	9.5	19.6	5.6	98,210
Punjabi or Sikh	69.8	3.5	26.7	100.0	10.0	19.4	4.5	5,800
Sri Lankan	59.2	8.8	32.1	100.0	13.9	21.6	3.3	11,040
Tamil	54.7	8.2	37.1	100.0	16.2	23.2	4.3	6,965
Other South Asian	57.8	6.2	36.0	100.0	13.2	23.0	5.6	7,855
Multiple South Asian	60.6	7.9	31.6	100.0	15.5	25.4	4.4	6,570
South Asian and East Asian	79.3	6.5	14.2	100.0	10.2	20.3	6.4	990
South Asian and European	78.0	6.9	15.2	100.0	8.7	24.7	4.9	5,580
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>241,235</b>
Chinese	66.9	7.8	25.2	100.0	8.3	20.5	9.2	139,165
Filipino	82.1	2.4	15.5	100.0	4.9	17.7	2.5	49,035
Japanese	65.9	5.7	28.4	100.0	5.9	22.9	9.5	5,480
Korean	62.5	11.1	26.4	100.0	8.5	27.5	28.2	15,675
Taiwanese	47.7	13.1	39.1	100.0	16.5	26.6	17.7	1,295
Vietnamese	65.8	5.7	28.6	100.0	9.8	15.5	6.5	12,100
Other Southeast Asian	70.1	4.2	25.8	100.0	9.4	17.9	5.0	3,770
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	73.9	5.5	20.6	100.0	6.7	19.9	5.3	6,065
East/Southeast Asian and European	81.9	4.8	13.3	100.0	6.6	24.7	6.6	8,655
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>34,245</b>
Eritrean	72.4	7.8	19.8	100.0	16.4	28.0	3.5	960
Ethiopian	65.1	11.4	23.5	100.0	12.4	33.3	4.8	2,455
Ghanaian	76.6	9.8	13.7	100.0	14.8	23.2	2.7	3,660
Nigerian	75.2	12.0	12.8	100.0	18.1	23.0	3.3	1,750
Somali	40.9	17.5	41.6	100.0	35.6	39.3	4.4	4,345
Black	75.7	6.2	18.2	100.0	8.9	22.7	2.1	8,920
Other and Multiple African	70.9	8.9	20.2	100.0	13.1	23.4	4.3	7,835
African and East or South Asian	78.9	6.7	14.5	100.0	6.0	19.5	11.6	1,640
African and European	79.8	5.4	14.8	100.0	7.1	25.3	9.4	2,670
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>101,375</b>
Barbadian	85.9	1.6	12.5	100.0	7.2	20.4	2.9	2,715
Grenadian	83.0	5.3	11.7	100.0	11.7	18.8	2.8	1,440
Guyanese	77.5	3.6	18.9	100.0	6.5	17.3	2.4	8,645
Jamaican	81.6	4.7	13.7	100.0	8.2	19.2	2.5	43,500
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	79.2	3.2	17.7	100.0	6.4	21.0	3.8	6,770
West Indian	80.0	4.3	15.7	100.0	6.8	19.5	3.3	10,670
Other Caribbean	83.0	3.4	13.6	100.0	7.0	19.5	3.5	4,725
Multiple Caribbean	82.4	6.0	11.5	100.0	5.8	27.4	2.4	3,035
Caribbean and South Asian	80.0	3.6	16.4	100.0	8.6	22.7	3.1	6,315
Caribbean and East Asian	84.8	3.9	11.4	100.0	5.2	22.9	6.8	2,475
Caribbean and European	85.2	3.5	11.3	100.0	6.8	21.1	5.4	11,090
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>36,215</b>
Brazilian	66.2	6.8	27.0	100.0	8.3	31.3	12.7	1,165
Chilean	76.7	3.2	20.1	100.0	7.4	23.4	4.4	2,430
Colombian	72.4	5.2	22.3	100.0	8.6	23.6	6.2	1,685
Ecuadorian	71.2	5.2	23.5	100.0	6.2	18.0	4.3	1,985
Mexican	66.9	6.8	26.4	100.0	10.1	25.3	6.9	1,470
Peruvian	79.2	3.8	17.0	100.0	11.2	22.5	5.5	1,325
Salvadoran	71.9	7.5	20.6	100.0	7.9	22.6	3.8	1,450
Hispanic	71.4	4.7	23.9	100.0	7.0	22.3	5.3	8,255
Other and Multiple South American	75.1	4.2	20.6	100.0	9.0	25.3	7.3	14,685
Other and Multiple Central American	78.3	4.8	17.0	100.0	9.4	26.6	8.4	1,760

Table 4.1b

## Labour Force Status of Men Age 18-64 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	Labour Force Status				Unemployed <i>Percent of Labour Force Participants</i>	Part-Time Workers <i>Percent of Employed Persons</i>	Self- Employed <i>Percent of Employed Persons</i>	Number
	Labour Force Participant	Full-Time Student	Not in the Labour Force	Total				
	-----Percentage Distribution-----							
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1,477,140</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>13,550</b>
Aboriginal	82.4	2.0	15.6	100.0	6.1	11.5	10.8	3,150
Aboriginal and British and/or French	90.2	1.6	8.1	100.0	4.5	10.8	11.7	6,950
Aboriginal and all other	86.7	3.8	9.5	100.0	6.2	11.8	12.2	3,450
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>904,075</b>
Canadian	87.2	2.4	10.3	100.0	4.3	9.9	11.6	108,205
English	88.1	1.6	10.3	100.0	3.6	9.6	15.4	87,320
Irish	89.3	1.3	9.5	100.0	3.5	8.2	13.7	33,055
Scottish	89.3	0.8	9.9	100.0	3.2	8.3	14.2	38,960
Welsh	85.8	1.4	12.7	100.0	2.7	6.7	14.9	1,760
Other British	90.6	1.4	8.0	100.0	3.7	8.6	16.2	6,210
Multiple British	89.7	2.1	8.2	100.0	3.9	10.9	14.2	95,040
French	90.1	1.2	8.6	100.0	4.1	8.5	12.5	16,895
American	90.4	1.5	8.2	100.0	4.2	11.2	20.7	1,625
British and French	90.8	2.1	7.1	100.0	4.4	10.2	12.9	26,505
British and Other European	90.0	3.4	6.6	100.0	4.6	12.7	13.2	79,635
French and Other European	91.3	1.8	6.9	100.0	4.9	9.6	12.9	6,980
Austrian	90.6	0.5	8.9	100.0	2.8	8.2	24.3	1,430
Dutch	91.8	1.4	6.8	100.0	2.4	8.3	17.2	10,900
German	88.4	1.0	10.6	100.0	3.1	8.5	17.6	19,235
Other and Multiple Northern European	91.6	1.7	6.7	100.0	3.5	8.2	17.1	4,745
Finnish	88.6	2.4	9.0	100.0	3.5	10.0	24.2	1,745
Danish	88.1	2.4	9.5	100.0	1.8	7.7	17.6	1,245
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	89.5	1.2	9.2	100.0	2.1	7.3	21.0	1,655
Estonian	87.3	1.1	11.5	100.0	3.2	14.7	24.4	1,255
Latvian	87.3	4.4	8.3	100.0	5.7	9.0	15.2	920
Lithuanian	89.9	1.6	8.5	100.0	2.1	8.0	21.6	1,255
Bulgarian	84.4	7.2	8.4	100.0	6.5	9.4	16.0	1,495
Czech	85.0	3.8	11.2	100.0	2.8	9.7	22.6	2,395
Slovak	85.3	3.0	11.7	100.0	4.8	13.6	16.0	1,530
Hungarian	83.2	2.7	14.1	100.0	4.7	9.7	20.0	6,995
Polish	89.5	2.7	7.8	100.0	3.7	9.8	19.1	29,975
Romanian	91.0	3.0	6.0	100.0	6.7	9.2	11.6	5,640
Russian	85.8	4.9	9.3	100.0	7.6	11.2	20.6	7,365
Ukrainian	88.3	2.3	9.4	100.0	4.5	10.0	17.6	13,535
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	88.9	4.3	6.8	100.0	6.0	11.0	18.4	7,225
Greek	85.3	2.2	12.4	100.0	4.7	12.5	21.1	23,175
Italian	88.0	1.3	10.7	100.0	3.0	8.3	16.9	110,385
Maltese	87.4	2.0	10.7	100.0	2.5	9.3	10.8	4,125
Portuguese	87.3	1.4	11.3	100.0	2.9	8.9	10.3	46,145
Spanish	84.1	5.0	11.0	100.0	4.7	5.9	9.0	1,490
Multiple Southern Europe	84.9	4.3	10.8	100.0	4.8	14.5	14.9	5,420
Albanian	72.9	13.1	14.0	100.0	15.0	11.1	8.2	2,195
Bosnian	81.3	7.5	11.1	100.0	6.8	12.5	13.9	1,050
Croatian	85.1	2.7	12.2	100.0	5.0	9.4	16.5	8,130
Macedonian	88.4	2.5	9.1	100.0	5.8	10.3	18.1	4,935
Serbian	86.1	5.3	8.6	100.0	6.5	9.2	17.4	5,500
Slovenian	86.5	3.2	10.4	100.0	1.9	9.0	15.4	2,150
Yugoslav	82.4	5.3	12.3	100.0	7.2	9.6	18.9	2,755
Jewish	86.5	6.5	7.0	100.0	4.5	11.6	29.3	31,120
Jewish and Other	90.7	4.3	5.1	100.0	5.2	11.5	28.2	16,625
Northern and Other European	90.5	2.4	7.1	100.0	5.6	11.6	16.1	11,200
All other multiple European	89.6	5.3	5.2	100.0	5.5	11.1	13.9	5,165

Table 4.1b, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Labour Force Status				Unemployed <i>Percent of Labour Force Participants</i>	Part-Time Workers <i>Percent of Employed Persons</i>	Self- Employed <i>Percent of Employed Persons</i>	Number
	Labour Force Participant	Full-Time Student	Not in the Labour Force	Total				
	-----Percentage Distribution-----							
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1,477,140</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>904,075</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>50,680</b>
Egyptian	85.0	3.8	11.2	100.0	5.5	13.6	15.6	4,935
Iraqi	75.9	7.5	16.6	100.0	11.3	11.8	12.9	2,055
Lebanese	84.4	4.3	11.2	100.0	4.2	12.0	20.6	4,220
Palestinian	83.7	5.5	10.8	100.0	5.6	17.8	23.1	1,280
Other Arab	81.2	5.8	13.0	100.0	8.1	13.8	17.9	6,410
Afghan	73.5	9.6	16.9	100.0	12.6	19.9	15.6	3,675
Armenian	87.6	4.2	8.3	100.0	5.5	10.3	26.1	3,190
Iranian	81.5	6.7	11.8	100.0	9.2	14.8	22.4	13,900
Turkish	79.1	7.5	13.4	100.0	14.0	11.6	21.1	2,625
Other West Asian	71.6	11.9	16.5	100.0	10.0	15.6	21.6	1,750
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	82.8	6.6	10.6	100.0	10.0	13.6	17.9	2,970
Arab and/or West Asian and European	88.5	5.6	5.9	100.0	3.8	16.3	18.7	3,440
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>156,070</b>
Bangladeshi	77.4	9.0	13.6	100.0	9.0	19.0	9.0	1,965
Pakistani	83.8	5.9	10.3	100.0	9.2	13.9	14.5	10,520
Indian	86.3	4.6	9.1	100.0	6.4	11.0	11.5	97,990
Punjabi or Sikh	87.4	3.3	9.3	100.0	6.7	9.1	14.1	5,870
Sri Lankan	83.9	6.0	10.1	100.0	6.4	10.4	6.0	11,170
Tamil	82.4	5.9	11.7	100.0	8.2	11.3	5.0	7,010
Other South Asian	82.0	7.0	11.0	100.0	7.2	12.5	9.5	8,005
Multiple South Asian	86.0	6.9	7.1	100.0	8.6	11.4	9.3	7,210
South Asian and East Asian	84.6	6.8	8.7	100.0	6.4	17.1	9.5	1,125
South Asian and European	88.7	4.7	6.6	100.0	5.4	15.5	10.1	5,205
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>210,320</b>
Chinese	77.0	9.1	13.9	100.0	8.0	12.4	14.9	128,705
Filipino	86.6	3.7	9.7	100.0	4.8	12.7	3.5	34,080
Japanese	84.1	4.4	11.5	100.0	3.9	7.8	14.5	4,565
Korean	74.1	13.1	12.7	100.0	7.7	16.3	30.9	14,075
Taiwanese	59.2	17.4	23.4	100.0	10.0	19.7	27.5	1,175
Vietnamese	81.3	5.6	13.2	100.0	6.4	9.3	6.5	11,475
Other Southeast Asian	80.6	6.9	12.5	100.0	9.4	10.5	4.5	3,665
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	81.7	7.7	10.5	100.0	6.2	12.6	8.1	5,885
East/Southeast Asian and European	83.8	7.3	8.9	100.0	6.3	14.8	8.0	6,695
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>32,255</b>
Eritrean	88.3	6.2	5.5	100.0	6.4	10.4	13.0	835
Ethiopian	83.4	8.3	8.3	100.0	8.3	16.1	16.3	2,540
Ghanaian	81.7	10.1	8.2	100.0	7.7	14.8	8.9	3,980
Nigerian	88.8	2.2	9.0	100.0	14.5	11.5	12.9	2,150
Somali	73.3	11.0	15.7	100.0	21.6	20.2	9.5	3,050
Black	80.8	6.7	12.5	100.0	8.1	17.3	6.5	7,305
Other and Multiple African	83.2	7.1	9.7	100.0	9.3	12.9	10.6	8,180
African and East or South Asian	88.2	4.5	7.3	100.0	6.5	12.1	13.3	1,705
African and European	86.6	3.9	9.5	100.0	6.0	12.1	13.3	2,515
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>77,405</b>
Barbadian	87.1	2.5	10.4	100.0	4.9	14.8	6.2	2,480
Grenadian	87.3	4.3	8.4	100.0	8.6	10.2	7.4	980
Guyanese	87.5	3.7	8.8	100.0	6.0	9.1	6.8	6,765
Jamaican	85.4	4.3	10.3	100.0	8.0	12.5	7.7	31,895
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	88.9	3.2	7.9	100.0	6.9	10.3	9.8	5,570
West Indian	88.7	3.7	7.7	100.0	5.0	10.6	7.0	8,225
Other Caribbean	86.9	3.1	10.0	100.0	8.6	13.6	8.9	3,565
Multiple Caribbean	88.2	5.8	6.0	100.0	7.4	17.4	6.3	2,355
Caribbean and South Asian	85.5	5.4	9.2	100.0	6.9	12.6	8.3	5,530
Caribbean and East Asian	86.1	5.9	7.9	100.0	6.6	13.6	12.6	2,010
Caribbean and European	89.9	4.1	6.1	100.0	5.1	13.4	11.3	8,035
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>32,785</b>
Brazilian	84.8	4.2	11.0	100.0	4.9	9.9	15.5	1,130
Chilean	89.6	2.9	7.5	100.0	4.6	10.4	13.6	2,445
Colombian	83.9	6.2	9.8	100.0	8.4	8.5	7.8	1,245
Ecuadorian	90.4	2.3	7.3	100.0	6.7	9.0	7.7	1,635
Mexican	82.3	7.2	10.5	100.0	3.9	13.9	9.3	1,165
Peruvian	88.6	4.7	6.7	100.0	6.5	12.0	9.5	1,095
Salvadoran	90.1	3.3	6.6	100.0	4.5	9.2	7.5	1,440
Hispanic	85.1	4.0	10.9	100.0	8.1	11.2	10.0	7,560
Other and Multiple South American	88.4	3.3	8.3	100.0	6.0	13.8	11.1	13,405
Other and Multiple Central American	88.4	5.3	6.3	100.0	3.6	13.5	6.5	1,660

Table 4.2a  
Occupation of Women Age 18-64 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	Occupation								Income of Persons who Worked mostly Full-Time for 40 weeks or more in 2000		Number of Workers
	High Level Manager	Mid-Level Manager	Professional	Skilled Non-Manual	Skilled Manual	Less Skilled Non-Manual	Less Skilled Manual	Total	Median	Mean	
	Percentage Distribution										
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,900</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>1,245,925</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>13,460</b>
Aboriginal	0.5	7.0	9.3	25.2	0.5	46.7	10.9	100.0	31,000	33,500	3,015
Aboriginal and British and/or French	1.0	8.8	16.8	23.7	1.4	42.0	6.3	100.0	35,000	37,800	6,805
Aboriginal and all other	0.6	8.1	18.0	24.7	1.9	42.2	4.5	100.0	34,500	37,300	3,645
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>770,630</b>
Canadian	0.9	10.1	16.9	23.2	1.4	41.1	6.4	100.0	35,000	41,800	85,115
English	1.5	11.1	20.7	24.5	1.2	36.2	4.8	100.0	38,000	45,800	68,915
Irish	1.0	12.3	23.8	24.1	1.1	33.9	3.8	100.0	40,000	45,800	26,280
Scottish	1.7	12.5	20.7	25.1	1.2	34.7	4.1	100.0	40,000	46,300	29,915
Welsh	1.0	11.0	26.3	26.8	0.4	31.3	3.2	100.0	40,000	45,100	1,320
Other British	1.9	13.4	23.1	25.4	1.1	32.0	3.1	100.0	40,000	46,300	5,200
Multiple British	1.5	12.2	25.7	24.4	1.1	32.1	3.0	100.0	40,400	48,200	94,750
French	1.5	10.6	22.6	21.7	1.3	36.9	5.4	100.0	39,000	43,900	15,980
American	1.8	10.4	26.3	22.9	2.0	30.8	5.8	100.0	38,000	43,300	1,595
British and French	1.6	11.6	22.4	24.8	1.1	35.6	3.0	100.0	39,700	47,000	27,810
British and Other European	1.6	11.2	24.9	23.8	1.1	34.1	3.3	100.0	40,000	46,900	79,835
French and Other European	1.7	10.1	22.6	24.6	1.5	36.2	3.3	100.0	40,000	45,700	7,175
Austrian	1.3	11.9	21.2	33.8	2.1	26.4	3.2	100.0	40,000	53,600	1,345
Dutch	1.0	11.8	24.8	25.8	1.9	30.6	4.1	100.0	40,000	45,400	9,070
German	2.1	13.0	21.8	26.7	1.2	31.4	3.9	100.0	40,000	47,400	15,260
Other and Multiple Northern European	1.8	11.9	27.4	23.7	0.6	31.7	2.9	100.0	40,400	47,400	4,355
Finnish	1.9	12.0	23.1	27.5	1.0	31.0	3.6	100.0	40,000	45,500	1,730
Danish	1.3	12.6	27.1	23.0	2.9	28.8	4.3	100.0	40,900	44,500	1,050
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	1.4	10.0	26.1	27.1	1.1	30.8	3.4	100.0	41,000	48,200	1,590
Estonian	3.1	12.9	33.0	23.0	0.7	25.0	2.3	100.0	50,000	58,500	1,115
Latvian	1.4	13.5	32.7	25.1	1.6	25.2	0.5	100.0	48,000	54,000	1,080
Lithuanian	1.8	8.9	26.0	27.1	2.5	32.7	1.0	100.0	43,000	47,300	1,310
Bulgarian	0.0	7.7	27.7	17.4	1.1	41.7	4.4	100.0	32,000	34,800	1,095
Czech	1.3	10.1	23.3	24.7	1.4	36.6	2.6	100.0	35,000	41,800	2,085
Slovak	1.6	9.8	21.6	26.4	0.9	34.9	4.8	100.0	40,000	43,400	1,205
Hungarian	0.8	9.6	20.3	26.5	1.6	37.1	4.1	100.0	35,500	41,200	5,980
Polish	0.7	7.8	17.7	20.9	1.8	40.1	11.0	100.0	31,000	36,700	27,020
Romanian	0.8	5.8	40.0	20.6	1.3	27.6	3.8	100.0	37,000	42,600	5,345
Russian	0.9	7.5	26.2	22.0	1.1	35.9	6.4	100.0	31,000	35,500	6,285
Ukrainian	1.3	10.3	25.3	23.0	1.0	35.3	3.8	100.0	40,000	46,000	11,310
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	1.6	9.5	27.9	21.8	1.0	33.8	4.4	100.0	38,000	43,800	6,340
Greek	0.6	10.4	14.9	22.6	1.7	43.8	6.0	100.0	32,000	35,400	18,135
Italian	0.7	9.5	16.7	26.5	1.5	39.4	5.7	100.0	35,000	39,100	84,315
Maltese	0.5	10.0	13.6	24.0	1.3	42.2	8.4	100.0	34,000	39,500	2,985
Portuguese	0.3	6.2	9.2	21.5	2.1	47.4	13.4	100.0	29,500	30,700	34,825
Spanish	0.7	8.4	19.9	20.1	0.0	45.2	5.8	100.0	34,000	38,100	1,045
Multiple Southern Europe	0.3	9.5	17.0	25.7	1.0	41.2	5.2	100.0	35,000	37,200	4,525
Albanian	0.6	3.8	16.8	14.5	2.4	45.3	16.6	100.0	25,000	26,400	1,165
Bosnian	0.0	6.7	11.6	13.5	2.6	53.4	12.1	100.0	28,900	32,100	620
Croatian	0.8	7.7	19.4	21.0	2.5	37.8	10.8	100.0	35,000	43,400	5,985
Macedonian	1.0	9.1	11.6	22.3	2.2	41.4	12.4	100.0	32,000	36,600	3,580
Serbian	0.5	6.0	24.9	20.4	1.2	38.9	8.1	100.0	31,000	37,000	4,215
Slovenian	0.0	11.7	23.9	20.9	2.1	34.0	7.4	100.0	40,900	44,800	1,890
Yugoslav	0.6	8.7	18.0	21.4	1.1	41.6	8.5	100.0	35,000	39,300	2,195
Jewish	1.8	10.2	33.3	26.7	0.5	26.3	1.2	100.0	41,600	54,400	26,405
Jewish and Other	1.7	11.0	35.6	25.3	0.3	24.8	1.4	100.0	42,500	52,400	15,235
Northern and Other European	1.5	12.1	24.4	25.1	1.0	32.9	3.1	100.0	40,000	51,100	10,660
All other multiple European	0.3	11.7	24.7	23.1	0.3	37.1	2.8	100.0	37,600	43,800	4,590

Table 4.2a, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Occupation								Income of Persons who Worked mostly Full-Time for 40 weeks or more in		Number of Workers
	High Level Manager	Mid-Level Manager	Professional	Skilled Non-Manual	Skilled Manual	Less Skilled Non-Manual	Less Skilled Manual	Total	Median	Mean	
	Percentage Distribution										
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,900</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>1,245,925</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>770,630</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>29,220</b>
Egyptian	0.7	11.4	25.9	17.5	1.4	37.5	5.7	100.0	34,000	40,000	3,010
Iraqi	0.0	8.1	8.8	21.0	3.4	35.3	23.3	100.0	20,000	27,700	865
Lebanese	0.4	8.5	17.9	21.3	2.1	45.1	4.7	100.0	32,100	39,800	2,535
Palestinian	0.0	8.3	18.1	21.1	0.6	46.5	5.4	100.0	32,600	35,400	690
Other Arab and West Asian	0.5	9.1	16.9	18.5	0.8	45.6	8.7	100.0	27,000	31,200	3,120
Afghan	0.2	7.5	7.1	17.1	2.5	52.6	12.9	100.0	20,000	22,600	1,500
Armenian	0.9	14.6	18.7	22.5	2.3	37.1	3.8	100.0	32,900	35,400	2,345
Iranian	0.7	9.5	19.6	22.0	1.5	42.6	4.2	100.0	28,000	32,600	8,155
Turkish	0.4	7.4	16.3	16.8	1.7	38.2	19.2	100.0	26,900	32,600	1,270
Other West Asian	0.0	7.7	11.6	16.5	3.2	50.3	10.6	100.0	18,000	20,500	605
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	1.0	10.3	16.5	22.4	0.9	41.5	7.4	100.0	31,000	37,100	1,690
Arab and/or West Asian and European	1.8	10.0	25.1	18.8	1.0	41.4	2.0	100.0	36,000	46,400	3,245
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>31,700</b>	<b>109,165</b>
Bangladeshi	0.0	3.0	13.9	15.3	0.8	48.9	18.2	100.0	15,600	22,200	815
Pakistani	0.4	5.6	14.1	14.8	1.6	47.3	16.2	100.0	27,000	30,500	4,385
Indian	0.5	6.6	14.9	16.7	1.7	39.3	20.3	100.0	29,400	32,700	74,300
Punjabi or Sikh	0.1	3.3	6.9	9.6	2.7	37.1	40.4	100.0	22,000	24,700	4,305
Sri Lankan	0.2	3.7	11.9	15.0	2.1	43.5	23.5	100.0	22,000	27,600	6,765
Tamil	0.0	3.3	10.8	11.6	3.3	44.0	26.9	100.0	21,000	23,200	4,040
Other South Asian	0.2	5.6	11.7	13.7	3.0	41.6	24.2	100.0	24,000	26,900	4,800
Multiple South Asian	1.2	6.3	15.8	15.9	1.0	41.5	18.3	100.0	26,400	29,800	4,195
South Asian and East Asian	0.7	5.8	18.8	16.6	0.6	51.6	5.9	100.0	35,000	36,800	870
South Asian and European	1.2	8.3	19.8	23.3	0.5	42.0	4.9	100.0	36,900	40,500	4,690
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>183,750</b>
Chinese	0.6	8.4	21.4	18.6	1.7	33.7	15.6	100.0	31,000	36,500	101,370
Filipino	0.2	4.7	14.5	16.1	1.2	54.4	8.8	100.0	28,700	31,000	43,135
Japanese	2.4	9.5	27.0	24.5	1.4	33.0	2.2	100.0	40,000	51,300	4,030
Korean	0.5	23.4	17.0	18.1	0.9	36.5	3.5	100.0	25,600	33,000	10,650
Taiwanese	4.9	10.3	20.8	22.9	1.2	30.3	9.6	100.0	24,000	29,500	670
Vietnamese	0.1	4.1	10.8	15.5	3.5	29.7	36.4	100.0	25,000	28,200	8,485
Other Southeast Asian	0.1	6.5	10.6	16.4	2.2	32.7	31.5	100.0	26,400	27,700	2,810
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	0.8	5.6	15.3	14.9	1.4	39.3	22.7	100.0	30,000	32,400	4,970
East/Southeast Asian and European	0.9	8.6	20.3	21.0	0.6	43.0	5.5	100.0	33,000	37,500	7,620
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,600</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>24,690</b>
Eritrean	0.0	3.7	9.7	9.6	0.4	66.5	10.1	100.0	19,200	23,800	720
Ethiopian	0.0	2.4	8.7	9.6	1.6	66.5	11.2	100.0	21,000	23,000	1,655
Ghanaian	0.0	4.1	9.5	11.8	2.5	32.0	40.1	100.0	25,000	28,400	2,880
Nigerian	0.4	8.5	22.2	16.4	0.9	43.5	8.1	100.0	28,000	29,700	1,300
Somali	0.4	2.3	9.5	15.4	0.9	56.8	14.7	100.0	21,200	23,200	1,625
Black	0.2	6.0	12.5	20.4	0.8	51.5	8.6	100.0	30,000	31,100	7,145
Other and Multiple African	0.5	7.0	16.5	18.3	1.1	45.3	11.3	100.0	30,000	32,300	5,790
African and East or South Asian	0.0	8.0	19.4	29.2	1.2	38.9	3.3	100.0	35,100	38,100	1,375
African and European	0.9	7.5	21.2	22.7	1.6	41.8	4.2	100.0	36,000	41,800	2,200
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>33,400</b>	<b>86,745</b>
Barbadian	0.0	6.4	20.0	23.4	1.2	44.2	4.8	100.0	34,000	36,200	2,385
Grenadian	0.4	4.4	9.5	14.6	1.5	58.1	11.5	100.0	30,000	30,700	1,205
Guyanese	0.5	6.6	10.4	21.5	1.4	45.0	14.6	100.0	30,000	31,700	7,065
Jamaican	0.2	4.7	15.4	18.5	1.5	50.1	9.6	100.0	30,000	32,200	37,255
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	0.5	5.9	13.8	21.0	1.3	50.4	7.1	100.0	30,300	32,200	5,655
West Indian	0.3	6.7	12.6	19.8	1.6	49.1	10.0	100.0	30,000	32,600	9,000
Other Caribbean	0.5	5.0	19.0	19.6	1.1	44.7	10.1	100.0	32,000	34,500	4,110
Multiple Caribbean	0.0	5.1	18.0	23.3	0.7	48.8	4.0	100.0	31,000	34,200	2,685
Caribbean and South Asian	0.3	7.3	16.8	19.5	1.2	46.8	8.1	100.0	32,000	34,800	5,255
Caribbean and East Asian	0.2	11.6	21.8	23.7	0.2	39.2	3.2	100.0	36,000	40,700	2,215
Caribbean and European	0.6	7.5	19.3	22.7	0.8	44.8	4.4	100.0	33,200	37,100	9,910
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>28,260</b>
Brazilian	0.0	5.0	14.3	23.3	1.7	48.5	7.3	100.0	25,300	27,700	870
Chilean	0.1	4.9	9.6	19.1	2.4	49.2	14.7	100.0	26,000	27,600	2,010
Colombian	0.5	7.3	12.7	21.5	1.0	50.1	6.8	100.0	26,500	28,400	1,320
Ecuadorian	0.0	9.1	7.1	18.4	4.2	45.1	16.2	100.0	25,800	27,700	1,515
Mexican	0.4	4.3	18.0	20.1	0.8	50.2	6.2	100.0	29,000	30,900	1,040
Peruvian	0.0	6.1	13.3	16.0	0.8	51.7	12.0	100.0	28,000	31,100	1,070
Salvadoran	0.0	3.1	7.0	16.6	2.4	53.4	17.4	100.0	25,000	27,200	1,090
Hispanic	0.1	5.3	9.0	15.9	2.1	52.4	15.3	100.0	25,000	28,100	6,245
Other and Multiple South American	0.5	6.8	13.9	21.4	1.3	46.3	9.9	100.0	30,000	32,700	11,670
Other and Multiple Central American	0.4	9.2	10.7	14.3	0.6	57.0	7.8	100.0	25,900	27,700	1,435

Table 4.2b  
Occupation of Men Age 18-64 by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2001

Ethno-Racial Group	Occupation								Income of Persons who Worked mostly Full-Time for 40 weeks or more in 2000		Number of Workers
	High Level Manager	Mid-Level Manager	Professional	Skilled Non-Manual	Skilled Manual	Less Skilled Non-Manual	Less Skilled Manual	Total	Median	Mean	
	Percentage Distribution										
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>1,332,915</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>12,360</b>
Aboriginal	0.7	7.5	9.3	12.1	19.4	20.8	30.1	100.0	35,200	41,200	2,725
Aboriginal and British and/or French	1.5	13.2	12.8	19.1	15.0	17.6	20.7	100.0	42,000	49,700	6,455
Aboriginal and all other	2.2	9.7	15.0	17.3	10.8	25.0	20.1	100.0	40,000	52,600	3,175
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>63,600</b>	<b>832,645</b>
Canadian	2.4	12.8	14.4	14.5	14.2	20.7	21.1	100.0	45,000	56,600	98,425
English	4.3	16.4	19.2	15.8	12.7	17.2	14.4	100.0	50,000	69,500	80,265
Irish	3.9	15.9	17.7	15.3	13.5	18.6	15.1	100.0	50,000	68,100	30,510
Scottish	4.4	17.7	19.1	14.9	13.7	17.2	13.0	100.0	51,200	68,900	36,275
Welsh	4.3	20.8	21.1	14.9	12.1	13.3	13.4	100.0	53,900	63,900	1,545
Other British	4.0	16.3	22.3	16.6	11.4	18.6	10.8	100.0	50,000	66,500	5,780
Multiple British	4.4	16.7	22.6	16.2	10.0	17.9	12.3	100.0	52,100	73,400	89,080
French	4.3	14.9	17.0	15.3	15.0	17.5	15.9	100.0	48,000	61,200	15,760
American	4.7	18.1	35.5	12.4	7.3	13.7	8.3	100.0	53,900	93,400	1,505
British and French	3.4	15.1	20.1	17.2	9.7	20.0	14.4	100.0	50,000	66,800	24,945
British and Other European	3.6	15.0	22.3	17.2	9.8	19.7	12.5	100.0	50,000	67,600	75,425
French and Other European	2.9	16.6	22.3	15.8	12.9	17.2	12.2	100.0	50,000	65,400	6,585
Austrian	6.9	15.7	19.4	17.0	16.8	14.2	9.9	100.0	50,000	71,400	1,330
Dutch	4.6	15.9	19.0	16.8	15.7	13.9	14.1	100.0	52,000	68,900	10,370
German	4.3	18.3	19.6	16.8	15.2	13.5	12.1	100.0	52,600	68,600	17,745
Other and Multiple Northern European	4.5	17.0	27.7	20.1	10.0	11.5	9.3	100.0	57,000	77,700	4,510
Finnish	2.7	14.3	20.4	18.2	15.3	14.4	14.7	100.0	47,000	54,400	1,620
Danish	3.7	17.0	13.0	20.5	12.7	17.8	15.3	100.0	55,000	67,700	1,165
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	10.6	18.1	24.9	16.7	13.4	10.7	5.6	100.0	65,000	80,300	1,545
Estonian	4.6	12.5	37.3	17.7	8.5	11.2	8.3	100.0	58,300	74,600	1,155
Latvian	3.1	20.9	26.4	17.2	12.7	12.3	7.4	100.0	57,000	70,200	830
Lithuanian	4.6	13.0	22.4	22.7	9.5	15.9	11.8	100.0	56,000	66,400	1,160
Bulgarian	2.3	8.1	22.8	20.4	14.5	16.2	15.6	100.0	40,600	45,100	1,325
Czech	4.1	12.0	22.8	19.2	12.5	14.7	14.7	100.0	50,000	67,800	2,180
Slovak	1.3	11.7	26.4	13.8	19.4	12.1	15.3	100.0	55,000	68,200	1,360
Hungarian	2.4	13.4	20.8	14.5	19.1	15.9	13.9	100.0	43,700	59,500	6,065
Polish	1.8	10.2	15.6	13.1	19.8	15.6	23.9	100.0	41,000	50,700	28,015
Romanian	0.9	7.3	44.6	16.5	9.7	12.2	8.7	100.0	50,000	55,300	5,260
Russian	2.4	9.5	32.9	11.9	12.1	15.3	15.9	100.0	40,400	51,300	6,565
Ukrainian	2.5	13.9	23.3	16.5	12.9	16.4	14.5	100.0	48,900	60,000	12,445
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	3.1	14.5	27.5	16.0	10.3	16.9	11.7	100.0	50,000	64,700	6,655
Greek	1.6	16.3	12.5	16.2	15.9	24.4	13.0	100.0	38,000	45,600	20,530
Italian	2.5	15.4	11.8	15.2	20.7	18.0	16.4	100.0	45,000	54,200	100,405
Maltese	3.0	14.0	12.7	11.0	21.1	18.4	19.9	100.0	46,000	52,000	3,820
Portuguese	0.9	8.7	5.2	10.3	27.6	19.0	28.3	100.0	40,000	43,000	41,625
Spanish	1.6	12.3	14.2	8.7	23.5	25.3	14.3	100.0	45,000	50,100	1,265
Multiple Southern Europe	1.8	14.0	17.2	14.5	15.2	23.5	13.8	100.0	42,000	51,700	4,845
Albanian	1.9	4.9	8.6	15.6	16.3	21.3	31.5	100.0	32,000	35,200	1,615
Bosnian	1.7	8.1	14.5	12.4	21.1	17.2	24.9	100.0	38,000	47,200	895
Croatian	1.5	8.7	13.0	13.9	29.1	11.5	22.2	100.0	45,000	49,600	7,225
Macedonian	1.4	15.2	15.2	14.5	14.0	23.2	16.5	100.0	42,000	55,500	4,460
Serbian	1.0	9.5	29.7	12.3	17.5	12.1	17.9	100.0	40,000	49,000	4,870
Slovenian	2.6	16.0	14.3	10.9	26.0	14.2	16.1	100.0	50,000	57,500	1,925
Yugoslav	0.8	11.1	15.2	11.0	24.7	18.1	19.0	100.0	43,000	51,800	2,415
Jewish	5.1	16.7	38.0	14.6	3.8	16.3	5.4	100.0	60,000	96,900	28,535
Jewish and Other	5.5	15.6	37.2	15.6	4.7	16.3	5.0	100.0	60,000	92,400	15,745
Northern and Other European	3.9	15.5	23.3	17.1	11.6	17.7	10.8	100.0	50,000	67,400	10,430
All other multiple European	2.9	14.0	22.6	15.1	11.4	21.5	12.6	100.0	50,000	60,000	4,825

Table 4.2b, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Occupation								Income of Persons who Worked mostly Full-Time for 40 weeks or more in		Number of Workers
	High Level Manager	Mid-Level Manager	Profess- ional	Skilled Non- Manual	Skilled Manual	Less Skilled Non- Manual	Less Skilled Manual	Total	Median	Mean	
	Percentage Distribution										
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>1,332,915</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>63,600</b>	<b>832,645</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>47,500</b>	<b>43,450</b>
Egyptian	3.8	15.1	29.2	13.7	6.0	21.0	11.1	100.0	44,100	58,200	4,475
Iraqi	0.4	10.8	9.8	8.2	12.0	17.2	41.6	100.0	29,700	36,900	1,645
Lebanese	2.5	16.8	18.6	12.7	11.9	20.1	17.4	100.0	40,000	52,200	3,765
Palestinian	1.9	15.7	30.3	11.3	12.3	16.0	12.4	100.0	40,000	45,000	1,125
Other Arab	2.1	14.4	20.3	12.9	11.0	24.9	14.2	100.0	36,000	43,000	5,480
Afghan	0.1	11.4	8.6	14.3	9.1	31.1	25.4	100.0	23,200	28,300	2,750
Armenian	2.7	19.1	18.0	17.5	15.6	16.4	10.8	100.0	42,000	53,500	2,850
Iranian	1.9	17.0	21.7	15.2	8.3	20.7	15.2	100.0	35,000	42,400	11,975
Turkish	1.7	12.6	16.7	9.5	24.0	18.4	17.2	100.0	36,000	44,300	2,085
Other West Asian	2.3	9.1	13.2	14.1	15.5	21.9	23.8	100.0	30,000	33,500	1,355
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	2.2	16.0	21.7	14.3	9.4	22.5	13.9	100.0	36,700	52,800	2,565
Arab and/or West Asian and European	3.8	17.5	24.7	13.7	9.2	23.2	7.9	100.0	48,000	64,300	3,185
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>42,600</b>	<b>140,030</b>
Bangladeshi	1.6	7.5	19.1	13.7	5.3	31.6	21.2	100.0	29,200	32,900	1,645
Pakistani	0.9	10.5	17.7	13.5	7.3	28.4	21.7	100.0	33,100	39,000	9,245
Indian	1.5	10.6	17.9	13.2	10.3	21.7	24.8	100.0	37,400	45,100	88,895
Punjabi or Sikh	1.2	7.3	9.0	8.8	10.8	21.0	41.9	100.0	33,000	37,400	5,360
Sri Lankan	0.7	7.8	10.0	17.0	10.2	25.7	28.7	100.0	30,000	34,200	9,765
Tamil	0.3	6.7	10.9	13.2	11.2	25.0	32.7	100.0	30,000	31,600	5,965
Other South Asian	0.8	10.0	14.4	13.5	9.5	25.3	26.6	100.0	30,000	37,300	6,925
Multiple South Asian	1.4	8.9	21.8	14.3	6.2	26.6	20.7	100.0	34,100	39,200	6,375
South Asian and East Asian	2.7	9.2	20.9	17.7	5.8	27.1	16.6	100.0	40,000	52,200	1,020
South Asian and European	2.8	13.5	19.8	19.6	8.1	23.6	12.6	100.0	41,000	50,700	4,835
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>177,330</b>
Chinese	1.6	12.2	27.4	19.4	6.7	18.8	14.1	100.0	38,900	46,600	105,730
Filipino	0.5	5.4	12.1	15.4	11.1	29.4	26.1	100.0	34,000	37,500	31,605
Japanese	5.6	19.0	29.2	17.0	8.0	14.8	6.5	100.0	54,500	68,700	4,010
Korean	1.9	27.2	21.7	14.4	4.0	23.6	7.3	100.0	30,000	41,100	11,255
Taiwanese	6.7	20.2	35.9	9.2	4.0	21.6	2.4	100.0	29,800	37,500	7,725
Vietnamese	0.3	5.2	11.7	11.4	19.2	13.7	38.5	100.0	34,900	39,100	9,795
Other Southeast Asian	0.5	5.8	9.4	9.7	15.1	17.7	41.7	100.0	32,000	38,000	3,010
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	0.9	8.2	17.6	15.2	10.0	21.1	27.1	100.0	35,000	39,200	5,145
East/Southeast Asian and European	1.9	11.4	19.0	16.9	7.8	28.6	14.4	100.0	40,000	54,000	6,055
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>39,500</b>	<b>27,480</b>
Eritrean	0.0	7.6	15.2	15.3	11.7	25.6	24.7	100.0	31,200	34,400	750
Ethiopian	0.2	5.6	9.7	8.2	7.3	37.9	31.0	100.0	25,000	28,600	2,210
Ghanaian	0.4	4.6	9.6	10.1	12.2	21.7	41.4	100.0	33,500	36,900	3,435
Nigerian	1.1	6.3	20.9	16.5	5.1	25.5	24.7	100.0	33,600	39,200	1,900
Somali	0.2	5.5	9.0	10.3	4.4	35.6	35.0	100.0	25,000	27,200	2,225
Black	0.6	6.2	10.0	15.2	14.6	30.4	23.1	100.0	32,000	36,600	6,130
Other and Multiple African	0.7	6.6	15.4	13.2	11.4	27.2	25.5	100.0	35,000	41,000	7,015
African and East or South Asian	2.5	14.6	22.6	17.5	8.1	27.1	7.7	100.0	42,700	50,800	1,535
African and European	2.7	13.9	22.3	15.2	11.1	22.0	12.8	100.0	40,000	59,800	2,280
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>41,200</b>	<b>69,895</b>
Barbadian	0.7	5.2	13.1	17.8	16.2	29.9	17.1	100.0	42,000	46,900	2,275
Grenadian	0.0	3.7	9.4	12.2	18.1	22.4	34.2	100.0	33,000	37,100	865
Guyanese	0.9	8.8	11.0	10.5	16.7	22.3	29.9	100.0	35,000	38,900	6,150
Jamaican	0.4	5.4	8.4	13.7	16.2	25.0	30.8	100.0	35,000	38,400	28,215
Trinidadian/ Tobagonian	0.9	7.8	11.1	14.7	18.5	26.2	20.7	100.0	36,000	41,100	5,055
West Indian	0.9	8.7	10.1	14.0	17.3	25.8	23.2	100.0	36,000	40,700	7,645
Other Caribbean	1.0	7.1	15.3	16.3	13.6	21.6	25.2	100.0	37,400	42,200	3,210
Multiple Caribbean	0.4	10.6	14.8	13.1	12.7	27.9	20.5	100.0	39,200	42,700	2,150
Caribbean and South Asian	1.1	11.3	15.1	13.5	16.0	21.8	21.2	100.0	39,800	43,900	5,055
Caribbean and East Asian	1.8	12.7	23.6	15.7	11.5	25.3	9.5	100.0	40,000	47,000	1,845
Caribbean and European	1.3	11.0	17.0	18.0	11.7	24.7	16.3	100.0	40,000	48,600	7,420
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>39,600</b>	<b>29,730</b>
Brazilian	1.9	6.7	15.7	15.8	19.9	21.2	18.8	100.0	35,800	39,400	990
Chilean	0.3	5.3	8.3	15.3	20.3	24.0	26.5	100.0	33,700	43,800	2,280
Colombian	1.2	8.5	15.4	16.2	10.5	21.7	26.5	100.0	35,400	43,000	1,110
Ecuadorian	0.0	4.3	9.3	13.3	18.6	19.9	34.6	100.0	32,000	35,500	1,530
Mexican	1.7	9.5	14.2	15.7	15.6	28.3	15.0	100.0	33,000	42,600	990
Peruvian	0.7	5.8	13.9	13.0	14.6	25.2	26.7	100.0	35,000	37,600	1,010
Salvadoran	0.0	3.8	6.9	11.5	20.5	26.5	30.8	100.0	30,000	32,200	1,370
Hispanic	0.4	5.7	8.4	11.9	20.6	22.2	30.7	100.0	32,000	35,800	6,605
Other and Multiple South American	0.8	10.0	13.7	13.9	16.6	24.1	20.8	100.0	37,000	43,000	12,325
Other and Multiple Central American	0.7	4.8	10.0	11.5	15.9	29.2	28.0 fts		31,500	34,200	1,525

Table 4.3

## Regression of Employment Income on Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education and Immigration by Gender, Toronto CMA, 2000

Ethno-Racial Group	Women				Men			
	Ethno-Racial Group ONLY	Ethno-Racial Group and Age	Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education	Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education, Immigration	Ethno-Racial Group ONLY	Ethno-Racial Group and Age	Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education	Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education, Immigration
	<i>Percent of the Income of "Canadian" Women</i>				<i>Percent of the Income of "Canadian" Men</i>			
<b>Aboriginal</b>								
Aboriginal	79.7	79.7	82.5	82.4	76.7	77.1	82.0	81.7
Aboriginal and British and/or French	92.2	92.5	91.8	91.7	93.9	94.6	95.0	94.7
Aboriginal and all other	97.0	97.1	95.5	95.2	94.2	95.3	94.0	94.8
<b>European</b>								
Canadian	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
English	106.7	106.4	103.5	106.9	116.9	114.6	110.1	112.8
Irish	111.2	110.9	106.6	109.0	112.8	111.1	108.1	109.8
Scottish	111.6	111.5	107.9	110.3	118.2	116.2	111.9	113.3
Welsh	105.3	104.4	99.4	102.7	119.4	116.5	112.6	115.3
Other British	111.7	111.5	104.3	107.3	111.0	110.3	103.9	105.6
Multiple British	116.3	115.9	108.2	109.2	122.7	121.0	112.7	113.5
French	107.2	106.9	104.1	105.7	104.9	103.7	101.3	102.3
American	105.3	105.2	93.7	102.2	136.1	132.8	114.9	123.3
British and French	113.5	113.4	107.1	107.6	114.4	113.9	107.4	107.7
33	114.8	115.2	106.8	107.9	117.1	117.8	108.9	109.5
French and Other European	112.6	112.6	106.2	108.4	112.7	113.4	107.3	108.4
Austrian	119.1	119.4	112.7	115.2	113.8	110.9	105.0	107.9
Dutch	109.1	108.5	103.8	105.4	117.2	115.1	110.5	112.2
German	113.0	112.9	107.3	110.4	114.7	112.9	107.2	109.3
Other and Multiple Northern European	113.4	733.0	104.8	109.9	129.8	128.8	118.6	122.1
Finnish	116.5	117.2	109.5	113.3	100.9	99.6	96.3	98.3
Danish	107.2	107.5	105.0	108.0	120.1	117.3	113.7	116.4
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	115.8	116.5	108.3	115.7	142.6	139.4	127.9	133.1
Estonian	131.7	131.4	114.7	120.2	128.2	123.8	107.3	108.8
Latvian	135.0	133.1	114.3	119.5	124.2	119.2	102.3	104.7
Lithuanian	119.0	117.3	107.3	112.9	103.2	98.1	88.0	90.7
Bulgarian	74.3	73.3	61.1	86.5	75.9	73.9	64.5	85.6
Czech	98.0	99.2	91.9	103.2	105.4	103.1	93.0	100.7
Slovak	106.6	107.0	97.6	109.7	112.6	110.3	99.8	107.6
Hungarian	97.4	97.2	92.4	101.4	95.3	93.9	88.4	96.2
Polish	84.9	83.9	79.4	95.6	90.5	88.2	83.7	98.2
Romanian	104.3	102.9	91.4	130.5	103.9	102.3	86.8	116.2
Russian	77.4	76.5	66.4	92.5	86.7	85.1	73.6	97.7
Ukrainian	110.0	109.3	100.1	108.5	100.1	97.3	90.0	96.1
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	101.2	100.7	91.8	101.8	111.0	108.5	97.2	107.6
Greek	86.2	87.4	88.3	90.7	80.0	81.1	81.3	83.4
Italian	96.1	96.3	96.7	97.7	95.8	95.8	97.0	98.0
Maltese	94.3	95.0	96.0	98.4	99.9	98.4	100.7	102.8
Portuguese	74.6	74.8	80.7	88.3	81.9	82.3	89.4	96.3
Spanish	90.4	91.6	87.6	96.4	93.1	93.5	92.7	97.5
Multiple Southern Europe	91.3	92.0	89.8	96.0	92.3	93.3	89.8	95.1
Albanian	62.5	62.6	62.3	85.0	61.9	61.8	56.9	78.1
Bosnian	75.0	74.4	70.9	105.0	75.1	75.6	75.5	101.3
Croatian	100.9	101.0	99.1	107.8	96.1	97.4	96.2	104.4
Macedonian	89.8	89.9	92.3	98.7	93.5	92.7	93.2	98.0
Serbian	84.7	83.7	76.5	100.0	86.3	86.0	78.2	98.9
Slovenian	107.8	108.0	104.0	106.2	107.1	108.1	105.8	107.9
Yugoslav	99.2	99.3	96.4	114.9	94.2	93.2	91.1	103.8
Jewish	122.0	122.1	106.1	114.0	144.0	141.0	122.3	130.2
Jewish and Other	122.7	122.9	106.2	114.5	137.9	135.3	116.3	123.6
Northern and Other European	118.5	118.1	109.1	113.6	110.7	109.7	102.0	105.1
All other multiple European	110.8	111.6	103.5	108.4	113.9	113.8	104.9	110.1

Table 4.3, Continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Women				Men			
	Ethno-Racial Group ONLY	Ethno-Racial Group and Age	Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education	Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education, Immigration	Ethno-Racial Group ONLY	Ethno-Racial Group and Age	Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education	Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education, Immigration
	<i>Percent of the Income of "Canadian" Women</i>				<i>Percent of the Income of "Canadian" Men</i>			
<b>Arab and West Asian</b>								
Egyptian	89.6	89.5	76.7	98.5	98.8	96.7	81.8	101.7
Iraqi	59.6	59.0	58.7	81.5	55.2	55.6	55.0	72.9
Lebanese	89.0	88.9	86.9	104.3	88.0	87.8	83.3	101.1
Palestinian	91.0	92.8	90.0	108.6	83.2	84.7	78.8	92.7
Other Arab	71.8	72.3	70.4	87.5	70.9	70.4	64.3	80.7
Afghan	55.9	57.9	58.2	83.1	48.4	48.7	49.2	64.6
Armenian	87.6	87.7	82.9	97.8	93.4	92.0	87.4	99.8
Iranian	75.3	74.7	66.9	93.3	72.9	71.8	62.8	83.2
Turkish	78.0	78.0	77.9	99.6	76.6	76.6	73.2	91.9
Other West Asian	47.1	46.8	45.0	64.4	59.1	57.5	54.7	72.7
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	81.1	81.7	76.3	96.6	78.6	79.2	71.6	88.8
Arab and/or West Asian and European	103.2	104.6	94.1	101.1	99.7	102.0	90.1	96.9
<b>South Asian</b>								
Bangladeshi	38.5	37.8	32.5	48.2	56.8	55.8	46.4	63.1
Pakistani	70.1	70.2	63.5	82.4	68.5	68.3	60.3	78.9
Indian	75.7	75.7	73.0	91.8	78.3	78.1	73.1	89.4
Punjabi or Sikh	59.6	60.1	60.5	79.9	69.1	69.6	67.3	85.4
Sri Lankan	51.6	51.3	53.4	73.8	57.9	57.1	59.6	78.5
Tamil	50.2	49.7	51.8	73.4	52.8	51.5	53.2	71.3
Other South Asian	57.0	57.2	56.5	76.3	60.1	59.9	58.0	75.7
Multiple South Asian	69.0	68.8	66.7	91.3	71.2	70.6	64.7	84.9
South Asian and East Asian	97.2	97.9	94.2	115.8	93.8	93.7	86.8	99.4
South Asian and European	103.6	104.1	96.3	113.5	95.2	96.4	88.1	101.6
<b>East Asian</b>								
Chinese	83.2	82.7	78.5	99.8	78.5	77.3	70.4	85.7
Filipino	75.3	74.7	68.2	89.9	72.7	72.3	67.8	84.2
Japanese	119.5	119.2	105.3	113.7	123.0	120.1	105.7	110.2
Korean	69.8	70.0	64.5	79.4	67.4	67.0	59.0	71.1
Taiwanese	71.5	73.4	62.9	80.4	57.0	57.5	47.6	59.3
Vietnamese	64.2	64.0	68.5	88.2	68.4	67.7	70.6	84.4
Other Southeast Asian	64.8	64.9	68.0	84.3	60.6	60.9	63.4	76.0
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	73.3	73.3	71.4	89.7	70.5	70.6	70.0	83.2
East/Southeast Asian and European	88.5	88.6	80.2	96.0	91.5	92.4	83.9	95.6
<b>African</b>								
Eritrean	49.8	48.8	51.1	67.1	61.7	60.4	57.0	71.8
Ethiopian	56.3	55.5	59.2	77.7	51.3	49.9	50.6	64.8
Ghanaian	59.5	58.5	62.0	84.5	68.1	65.3	65.6	84.8
Nigerian	76.5	77.4	71.9	93.7	72.7	72.0	62.3	79.3
Somali	51.8	52.2	53.0	76.2	46.2	46.1	45.7	60.2
Black	69.8	70.3	72.4	81.4	64.5	66.0	68.3	75.0
Other and Multiple African	71.6	71.5	70.9	87.7	72.0	71.6	69.4	84.2
African and East or South Asian	100.5	100.5	99.3	115.9	93.1	93.8	88.3	101.0
African and European	105.2	105.5	99.3	114.7	93.0	93.1	89.0	100.7
<b>Caribbean</b>								
Barbadian	87.7	87.7	85.8	94.9	90.6	88.6	87.6	94.6
Grenadian	69.1	68.9	70.7	86.6	74.1	75.6	79.7	96.8
Guyanese	74.1	73.9	76.5	92.4	71.1	70.7	73.8	86.2
Jamaican	73.6	73.6	74.3	86.5	70.6	70.6	73.5	83.6
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	78.2	78.1	78.0	92.4	75.9	76.5	77.5	88.3
West Indian	76.9	77.0	78.7	93.2	70.3	70.8	72.3	83.2
Other Caribbean	83.7	83.8	81.3	94.7	81.8	81.9	81.2	92.4
Multiple Caribbean	84.9	86.0	84.6	96.5	86.6	89.4	87.4	96.0
Caribbean and South Asian	87.2	87.0	86.9	104.3	82.2	81.8	81.2	94.3
Caribbean and East Asian	104.3	104.3	100.2	111.0	86.7	87.7	82.9	90.6
Caribbean and European	87.4	87.9	84.9	95.4	86.3	87.4	86.2	93.3
<b>South &amp; Central American</b>								
Brazilian	65.4	64.5	68.6	85.9	70.0	69.7	73.1	89.2
Chilean	62.7	63.2	65.1	81.2	72.8	72.5	75.0	90.3
Colombian	74.2	74.0	75.4	93.7	83.1	83.2	80.5	98.9
Ecuadorian	60.2	60.6	62.6	74.5	65.1	66.1	69.4	79.8
Mexican	64.3	64.2	66.2	83.5	66.9	67.0	69.7	85.5
Peruvian	81.8	81.8	80.7	105.2	73.3	72.8	70.4	86.8
Salvadoran	66.4	66.3	70.5	93.2	63.3	63.2	66.5	84.4
Hispanic	61.6	61.0	61.0	80.9	71.8	73.0	70.4	91.4
Other and Multiple South American	76.6	76.9	76.1	92.3	79.2	79.6	79.0	92.9
Other and Multiple Central American	63.1	62.9	61.9	83.5	62.7	62.5	62.1	79.6

Table 4.3, Continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Women			Men			
	Ethno-Racial Group ONLY	Ethno-Racial Group and Age	Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education, Immigration	Ethno-Racial Group ONLY	Ethno-Racial Group and Age	Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education, Immigration	Ethno-Racial Group, Age, Education, Immigration
<b>Age, Relative to 35-39</b>							
Age 25-29		83.9	80.5			79.5	
Age 30-34		96.5	93.5			93.5	
Age 40-44		100.1	102.0			101.4	
Age 45-49		99.2	102.1			99.5	
Age 50-54		98.8	102.3			97.9	
Age 55-59		93.8	99.8			94.7	
Age 60-64		83.5	91.0			86.2	
<b>Education, Relative to High School Graduate</b>							
Not High School Graduate			94.3			95.6	
Trade Certificate or Diploma			96.8			97.3	
College Diploma			115.0			114.3	
Some University			122.6			124.6	
University Degree			151.3			149.3	
Master's Degree			172.7			175.3	
Doctorate			174.1			181.3	
<b>Immigrant's Length of Time in Canada, Compared to Persons Born in Canada</b>							
In Canada 2-3 years (arrived in 1998-1999)						58.9	64.0
In Canada 4-6 years						62.6	69.6
In Canada 7-9 years						66.3	72.1
In Canada 10-14 years						76.5	78.2
In Canada 15-19 years						82.5	83.7
In Canada 20-24 years						88.1	91.6
In Canada 25-29 years						93.2	95.8
In Canada 30-34 years						97.8	99.3
In Canada 35-39 years						95.4	99.8
In Canada 40 years or more						101.2	100.5

Table 4.4

Mean and Median Employment Income of Full-Time Full-Year Workers by Global Ethno-Racial Category, As a Percentage of the Income of All Europeans, Toronto CMA, 1970-2000

	Women						Men					
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
<b>Mean Income, As a Percentage of Mean for Europeans</b>												
Aboriginal	88.5	84.1	92.5	92.5	91.0	83.4	72.9	73.7	80.4	79.9	77.6	74.7
European	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arab and West Asian	111.5	99.3	94.3	89.3	87.4	80.7	110.4	89.2	90.9	81.6	77.4	73.1
South Asian	113.5	89.9	84.4	81.1	77.3	72.0	72.9	82.8	79.8	75.9	69.5	65.4
East Asian	100.0	94.2	91.5	87.9	80.0	78.6	85.4	81.5	79.5	77.1	71.8	68.4
African	100.0	96.4	85.4	81.1	77.8	71.8	77.1	78.4	71.3	67.9	65.8	60.7
Caribbean	88.5	88.4	83.5	83.1	78.9	75.9	78.1	73.7	70.5	68.2	66.8	63.7
South & Central American		73.2	73.1	71.3	71.8	68.4		69.4	68.4	65.4	63.5	60.8
<b>Median Income, As a Percentage of Median for Europeans</b>												
Aboriginal	89.8	84.1	96.9	97.1	94.4	91.1	82.7	80.0	85.8	87.1	88.0	83.3
European	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arab and West Asian	104.1	95.2	94.8	88.5	88.8	80.9	104.9	90.0	88.1	78.8	74.8	78.1
South Asian	122.4	89.7	86.4	82.7	81.3	75.5	77.8	88.5	84.1	77.5	73.3	72.9
East Asian	98.0	95.2	94.2	89.2	81.6	80.9	90.1	87.5	81.4	78.6	77.0	76.0
African	100.0	99.2	93.2	86.3	84.4	79.8	85.2	85.0	78.0	77.5	73.3	68.8
Caribbean	91.8	95.2	89.0	87.1	87.5	83.6	82.7	80.0	74.6	77.5	75.8	75.0
South & Central American		75.4	78.0	74.8	77.5	74.9		75.0	71.2	72.4	73.3	72.9
<b>Number</b>												
Aboriginal	269,675	437,360	529,715	629,335	615,485	757,535	90	2,510	4,035	7,300	8,705	15,225
European	645	2,330	5,000	6,515	5,870	8,085	572,655	691,715	780,370	835,735	804,905	974,075
Arab and West Asian	256,530	379,910	434,300	480,830	436,390	486,210	1,170	3,285	6,130	6,980	6,895	8,900
South Asian	270	1,820	3,735	5,940	7,230	13,620	551,815	614,410	663,160	658,355	582,255	641,730
East Asian	1,335	9,620	16,880	27,380	36,560	59,705	595	3,850	7,715	11,960	15,875	26,215
African	5,755	25,185	37,070	59,645	75,990	109,085	810	16,610	26,275	40,505	57,435	92,370
Caribbean	1,970	4,385	21,330	27,595	7,125	12,410	12,480	32,700	43,770	68,255	83,115	118,900
South & Central American	2,685	10,850	7,360	14,140	37,615	53,200	2,205	5,130	19,855	25,380	10,955	16,610

Table 4.5a

## Employment Income of Full-Time Full-Year Women Workers by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2000

Ethno-Racial Group	Year						Year					
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
	<i>Median Income as a Percentage of Median for all European Groups</i>						<i>Number</i>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>269,675</b>	<b>437,360</b>	<b>529,715</b>	<b>629,335</b>	<b>615,485</b>	<b>757,535</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>8,085</b>
Aboriginal	89.6	80.2	94.1	89.9	88.2	83.5	645	1,590	790	1,135	990	1,795
Aboriginal and British and/or French		95.2	97.7	97.1	100.0	94.3		500	2,780	3,330	3,230	4,230
Aboriginal and all other		84.2	98.0	97.1	94.3	92.9		240	1,435	2,045	1,650	2,055
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>256,530</b>	<b>379,910</b>	<b>434,300</b>	<b>480,830</b>	<b>436,390</b>	<b>486,210</b>
Canadian	103.9	109.8	104.5	97.1	96.9	94.3	1,280	465	955	46,085	40,280	54,375
English	102.2	102.0	99.3	98.7	100.0	102.4	100,145	125,875	104,325	87,265	51,385	44,695
Irish	106.3	106.3	104.5	107.0	109.4	107.8	25,970	26,020	19,000	19,455	15,880	17,570
Scottish	105.3	107.1	104.5	104.3	105.6	107.8	30,120	33,955	24,285	24,770	20,095	20,500
Welsh	108.4	104.9	120.2	107.9	109.4	107.8	1,255	1,055	645	760	855	920
Other British		109.0		93.5	103.1	107.8	55	24,345	65	275	2,375	3,515
Multiple British			109.7	107.9	110.1	108.9			60,885	55,305	60,440	61,400
French	97.1	99.2	104.5	100.7	103.4	105.1	10,365	13,835	13,515	13,150	10,865	10,805
American				109.2	109.4	102.4	95	130	90	500	815	1,035
British and French		105.2	102.3	104.3	109.4	106.9		6,515	20,240	17,675	17,675	17,935
British and Other European		108.0	104.5	107.9	109.4	107.8		12,830	38,235	38,675	42,235	47,750
French and Other European		103.2	103.8	104.3	105.6	107.8		1,100	3,025	3,195	4,230	4,460
Austrian	103.9	115.1	105.2	107.9	114.1	107.8	1,065	1,310	940	905	805	975
Dutch	102.0	100.8	101.0	100.7	102.3	107.8	3,485	5,010	5,555	5,550	5,260	5,470
German	102.2	105.6	104.5	104.3	107.0	107.8	13,075	14,420	13,510	13,740	10,190	9,695
Other and Multiple Northern European	98.2	111.1	99.3	107.9	109.4	108.9	290	885	1,835	2,090	2,370	2,580
Finnish	102.2	107.1	109.7	100.7	102.9	107.8	1,055	1,265	1,235	1,245	1,145	1,085
Danish	100.8	107.1	104.5	113.1	101.5	110.2	650	965	795	865	655	725
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	105.5	112.0	104.5	113.4	109.4	110.5	1,165	1,140	965	1,235	960	1,055
Estonian	106.2	112.9	117.6	129.5	110.9	134.7	1,510	1,270	1,085	845	795	720
Latvian	105.5	115.4	120.2	111.5	140.4	129.3	1,190	1,015	795	850	630	700
Lithuanian	102.2	116.4	119.7	107.9	125.0	115.9	910	1,055	955	1,010	695	845
Bulgarian					93.8	86.2		165	170	120	225	435
Czech	99.4	110.2	104.5	107.9	93.8	94.3	1,165	1,365	1,325	1,540	1,365	1,315
Slovak	96.0	111.1	105.5	107.9	106.3	107.8	450	545	725	730	745	685
Hungarian	97.3	101.9	104.5	97.1	100.0	95.7	2,570	3,580	3,610	3,885	3,235	3,695
Polish	94.1	103.2	101.2	89.9	87.3	83.5	6,080	7,945	8,655	11,185	12,105	16,630
Romanian	101.0	110.0	94.1	97.1	87.5	99.7	240	475	470	740	1,160	3,060
Russian	102.2	114.2	94.1	107.9	93.8	83.5	680	840	540	715	885	2,600
Ukrainian	98.4	105.2	109.7	107.9	110.2	107.8	6,840	8,490	7,920	7,350	6,440	6,765
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European			109.7	109.7	102.9	102.4			1,670	2,215	2,865	3,610
Greek	73.8	79.4	78.4	79.1	82.5	86.2	4,600	7,250	7,800	9,655	9,275	11,315
Italian	77.7	83.3	83.6	89.9	90.8	94.3	22,695	37,175	41,740	49,440	47,380	55,735
Maltese		91.3	88.8	93.5	93.8	91.6		1,410	1,475	1,865	1,590	1,885
Portuguese	71.6	76.6	75.3	75.5	76.3	79.5	3,865	12,565	14,920	18,640	18,705	23,105
Spanish	90.2	95.2	88.8	88.1	81.3	91.6	550	705	550	690	600	660
Multiple Southern Europe			94.1	91.7	93.8	94.3			895	1,150	1,775	2,670
Albanian						67.4		65	35	90	140	335
Bosnian						77.9					115	305
Croatian	82.0	95.2	94.1	89.9	90.0	94.3	680	1,690	1,870	2,530	3,340	3,760
Macedonian		87.3	88.8	86.3	87.7	86.2		1,190	1,455	1,940	2,595	2,230
Serbian		95.2	101.9	89.9	85.9	83.6	195	420	525	815	1,275	2,415
Slovenian	91.8	95.2	126.7	95.7	96.9	110.3	245	465	495	720	1,215	1,165
Yugoslav	85.9	95.2	94.1	93.5	90.6	94.3	1,875	3,270	2,885	2,905	1,200	1,345
Jewish	104.9	110.1	115.0	113.4	109.4	112.1	8,355	11,780	12,695	14,600	12,340	13,810
Jewish and Other		111.1	115.0	120.0	113.2	114.4		1,055	4,360	5,870	7,580	8,600
Northern and Other European			101.9	107.9	109.4	107.8			3,375	4,185	5,590	6,680
All other multiple European	88.3	104.8	106.0	107.9	106.4	101.4	1,780	3,045	1,240	1,845	2,105	2,665

Table 4.5a, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Year						Year					
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
	<i>Median Income as a Percentage of Median for all European Groups</i>						<i>Number</i>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>269,675</b>	<b>437,360</b>	<b>529,715</b>	<b>629,335</b>	<b>615,485</b>	<b>757,535</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>8,085</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>3,735</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>13,620</b>
Egyptian		113.5	115.0	93.3	85.6	91.6		250	335	700	815	1,565
Iraqi						53.9				100	95	370
Lebanese		101.7	96.9	75.5	88.9	86.5		315	330	750	835	1,345
Palestinian					87.2	88.0		35	55	110	215	335
Other Arab	104.3		88.8	83.4	84.4	72.9	270	95	755	815	820	1,545
Afghan						53.9				60	140	500
Armenian		92.8	88.8	89.9	93.8	88.8		800	1,045	1,100	1,130	1,360
Iranian			67.9	83.4	87.5	75.5		140	250	890	1,380	3,330
Turkish			104.5	82.7	78.1	72.4		125	200	330	290	580
Other West Asian						48.5		30		15	10	235
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian				82.7	88.9	83.6			110	225	405	790
Arab and/or West Asian and European			109.8	100.7	103.1	97.0			635	820	1,005	1,590
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>9,620</b>	<b>16,880</b>	<b>27,380</b>	<b>36,560</b>	<b>59,705</b>
Bangladeshi						42.0		0	35	125	50	215
Pakistani		78.7	88.1	74.7	65.8	72.8		455	1,100	1,750	705	1,480
Indian		87.4	86.2	82.7	81.3	79.2		3,230	13,450	21,160	27,290	42,665
Punjabi or Sikh			67.9	71.9	61.9	59.3		145	320	935	1,720	2,425
Sri Lankan		95.2	96.0	75.4	75.0	59.3		245	375	1,315	1,655	3,525
Tamil				71.9	59.4	56.6		35	30	340	570	2,015
Other South Asian	122.7	91.3			77.9	64.7	1,335	5,290			1,110	2,340
Multiple South Asian				73.1	78.1	71.0			180	395	895	1,970
South Asian and East Asian				98.7	90.6	94.3		10	135	220	445	455
South Asian and European		93.8	94.1	93.5	93.8	99.4		205	1,255	1,140	2,120	2,615
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>5,755</b>	<b>25,185</b>	<b>37,070</b>	<b>59,645</b>	<b>75,990</b>	<b>109,085</b>
Chinese	91.3	95.2	89.9	89.9	87.5	83.5	2,325	13,295	19,745	34,320	42,120	58,910
Filipino		101.3	99.2	89.9	76.9	77.4		6,420	8,745	14,250	19,065	27,910
Japanese	106.9	108.2	117.7	107.9	113.2	107.8	1,400	1,925	2,210	2,235	2,175	2,300
Korean		91.3	78.4	71.9	68.8	69.0		1,495	2,185	2,925	3,290	5,220
Taiwanese						64.7					100	310
Vietnamese		64.0	67.9	71.9	65.6	67.4		240	1,070	2,500	3,175	5,330
Other Southeast Asian	102.2	89.3	83.6	79.1	69.6	71.1	2,030	310	700	1,235	1,080	1,595
Multiple East/Southeast Asian			79.4	75.5	72.5	80.8			615	760	1,945	3,040
East/Southeast Asian and European		90.1	94.1	93.5	93.8	88.9		1,500	1,795	1,420	3,035	4,465
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>21,330</b>	<b>27,595</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>12,410</b>
Eritrean						51.7					115	335
Ethiopian				61.1	52.8	56.7				305	420	715
Ghanaian				63.0	71.9	67.4				230	625	1,405
Nigerian						75.5					125	465
Somali						57.0				80	210	495
Black			91.5	86.3	87.5	80.8		15	17,195	22,145	2,330	4,050
Other and Multiple African	99.4	99.5	88.8	85.2	87.5	80.8	1,970	3,645	320	1,380	1,670	2,830
African and East or South Asian			99.3	93.5	91.3	94.5			835	945	670	820
African and European		93.5	94.1	86.3	106.3	97.0		725	2,980	2,515	960	1,295
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>10,850</b>	<b>7,360</b>	<b>14,140</b>	<b>37,615</b>	<b>53,200</b>
Barbadian				89.9	93.8	91.6				340	1,325	1,600
Grenadian					78.1	80.8					490	750
Guyanese				82.7	81.3	80.8				2,575	3,110	4,525
Jamaican			83.6	82.0	84.4	80.8			1,760	3,465	15,935	22,425
Trinidadian/Tobagonian				89.9	87.5	81.7				945	2,770	3,730
West Indian	92.0		88.8	89.9	87.5	80.8	2,685		3,990	3,480	4,065	5,810
Other Caribbean		95.2		89.9	87.5	86.2		10,850	140	625	1,595	2,435
Multiple Caribbean					93.8	83.5			15	190	735	1,405
Caribbean and South Asian			94.1	86.3	87.5	86.2			315	1,030	2,315	3,370
Caribbean and East Asian				104.5	100.0	97.0			130	305	965	1,335
Caribbean and European			94.1	93.5	93.8	89.4			1,015	1,185	4,305	5,820
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>		<b>75.3</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>8,705</b>	<b>15,225</b>
Brazilian					84.4	68.3		60	70	120	255	420
Chilean				64.7	71.9	70.1		60	95	405	640	1,040
Colombian					65.6	71.4				105	265	610
Ecuadorian				74.8	78.1	69.5		70	130	300	465	890
Mexican					76.7	78.1		50	55	140	220	475
Peruvian				93.5	70.9	75.5		30	85	230	315	590
Salvadoran					75.0	67.4				70	255	595
Hispanic		72.1	72.9	71.9	68.8	67.4	90	1,870	2,235	3,400	2,380	3,465
Other and Multiple South American		79.4	83.6	82.3	84.1	80.8		375	1,370	2,390	3,520	6,385
Other and Multiple Central American					84.4	69.7				130	390	750

Table 4.5b  
 Employment Income of Full-Time Full-Year Men Workers by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2000

Ethno-Racial Group	Year						Year					
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
	<i>Median Income as a Percentage of Median for all European Groups</i>						<i>Number</i>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>572,655</b>	<b>691,715</b>	<b>780,370</b>	<b>835,735</b>	<b>804,905</b>	<b>974,075</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>6,980</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>8,900</b>
Aboriginal	82.8	77.0	78.1	78.5	78.2	73.4	1,170	2,210	1,000	1,255	1,190	1,885
Aboriginal and British and/or French		87.4	88.3	88.3	92.9	87.5		710	3,520	3,760	4,020	4,890
Aboriginal and all other		85.0	88.3	87.8	85.6	83.3		365	1,610	1,965	1,680	2,125
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>551,815</b>	<b>614,410</b>	<b>663,160</b>	<b>658,355</b>	<b>582,255</b>	<b>641,730</b>
Canadian	100.0	115.0	93.3	95.6	97.8	93.8	2,235	745	1,580	68,375	57,145	76,025
English	104.9	100.0	101.8	102.8	108.3	104.2	201,405	194,210	162,700	124,365	73,700	64,045
Irish	107.5	105.0	101.8	103.3	106.1	104.2	54,295	43,950	31,300	26,740	22,200	24,970
Scottish	111.1	110.0	108.6	103.3	110.0	106.6	62,815	56,755	41,590	34,825	28,980	30,115
Welsh	111.2	120.0	119.1	118.6	117.3	112.4	2,875	1,785	1,220	1,020	1,190	1,305
Other British		106.0		101.8	105.1	104.2	55	34,535	140	495	2,770	4,540
Multiple British			107.9	108.5	112.5	108.6			83,190	65,560	69,055	69,425
French	96.3	97.5	95.0	95.6	102.7	100.0	21,030	19,755	17,215	14,705	12,460	12,760
American			122.2	115.6	112.9	112.3	175	135	210	640	795	1,020
British and French		100.0	99.1	100.8	104.7	104.2		8,485	25,575	19,180	19,575	19,060
British and Other European		100.0	98.4	103.3	106.2	104.2		16,265	49,095	45,395	49,740	54,115
French and Other European		96.2	94.5	100.8	101.7	104.2		1,295	3,740	3,695	4,415	5,095
Austrian	108.4	110.0	106.2	108.5	115.7	104.2	1,955	2,025	1,540	1,355	1,200	1,125
Dutch	104.1	102.1	101.8	103.3	102.7	108.3	10,425	9,875	10,650	9,835	8,405	8,625
German	109.3	107.5	105.2	105.9	110.0	109.5	29,015	24,230	22,240	19,680	14,995	14,490
Other and Multiple Northern European	96.0	113.4	105.2	105.9	102.7	118.8	610	1,410	2,660	3,050	3,260	3,535
Finnish	102.5	101.5	99.8	100.8	95.3	97.9	1,880	1,815	1,555	1,365	1,270	1,295
Danish	108.6	103.0	102.4	108.0	117.3	114.6	1,900	1,775	1,370	1,145	1,045	990
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	113.6	115.0	125.8	124.0	118.6	135.4	2,555	1,935	1,535	1,165	1,175	1,205
Estonian	104.9	105.7	112.0	116.3	119.8	121.5	2,200	1,905	1,515	1,230	875	845
Latvian	101.9	105.2	118.4	116.3	115.7	118.8	1,980	1,740	1,295	930	760	715
Lithuanian	98.7	101.4	101.8	116.1	110.0	116.7	1,825	1,575	1,335	1,120	1,045	925
Bulgarian		92.1	101.8	69.9	82.6	84.5		295	280	250	400	775
Czech	98.5	109.3	105.2	105.1	105.1	104.2	2,605	2,365	2,385	2,100	1,825	1,690
Slovak	98.9	106.0	112.0	105.9	103.9	114.6	1,060	1,120	1,045	995	1,040	960
Hungarian	100.5	100.0	95.0	99.5	97.8	91.1	5,725	6,265	5,865	5,635	4,465	4,590
Polish	93.8	100.0	95.0	93.0	85.6	85.4	11,650	12,240	11,860	14,585	16,695	21,090
Romanian	103.6	100.0	88.3	84.0	95.3	104.2	515	670	535	1,000	1,490	3,615
Russian	98.8	100.0	99.2	106.4	97.8	84.1	1,225	1,095	670	795	1,105	3,685
Ukrainian	94.8	100.0	101.8	103.3	110.0	101.8	14,350	13,280	11,480	9,785	7,590	9,320
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European			106.2	103.5	114.9	104.2			2,425	2,405	3,675	4,625
Greek	70.9	75.0	74.7	77.5	73.3	79.2	11,620	14,715	14,585	14,280	13,585	15,290
Italian	86.4	90.0	88.1	90.4	90.5	93.8	58,885	70,300	73,380	78,015	70,995	80,460
Maltese		90.0	91.6	90.4	95.3	95.8		3,225	3,205	3,230	2,765	3,125
Portuguese	79.1	80.0	81.5	82.5	80.7	83.3	8,495	20,195	22,785	26,520	25,440	31,545
Spanish	89.0	94.3	88.3	90.4	86.2	93.8	1,105	1,110	1,055	1,140	945	995
Multiple Southern Europe			81.5	85.3	85.9	87.5			1,290	1,525	2,375	3,375
Albanian					78.2	66.7		160	125	180	215	630
Bosnian					73.3	79.2					215	560
Croatian	92.1	100.0	95.0	93.0	97.8	93.8	1,865	3,075	3,130	3,710	4,280	5,420
Macedonian		85.0	82.1	87.8	86.0	87.5		2,180	2,460	2,910	3,480	3,375
Serbian	96.2	91.7	98.0	90.4	85.6	83.3	530	595	740	1,155	2,115	3,490
Slovenian	98.9	102.4	99.4	100.8	97.8	104.2	860	830	855	1,020	1,495	1,525
Yugoslav	90.6	95.0	95.7	90.4	85.6	89.5	4,285	5,115	4,335	3,585	1,525	1,700
Jewish	123.5	120.0	125.5	129.2	128.3	125.0	22,945	24,090	23,710	23,510	19,300	21,220
Jewish and Other		115.0	110.6	125.0	122.2	125.0		1,710	6,255	7,605	10,235	11,455
Northern and Other European			98.4	103.3	104.3	104.2			4,015	4,750	6,725	7,960
All other multiple European	89.9	100.0	91.6	103.3	105.3	104.2	4,875	3,595	1,490	1,880	2,365	3,190

Table 4.5b, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Year						Year					
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
	<i>Median Income as a Percentage of Median for all European Groups</i>						<i>Number</i>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>572,655</b>	<b>691,715</b>	<b>780,370</b>	<b>835,735</b>	<b>804,905</b>	<b>974,075</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>6,980</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>8,900</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>7,715</b>	<b>11,960</b>	<b>15,875</b>	<b>26,215</b>
Egyptian	104.9	90.0	88.3	78.9	74.9	78.1		595	740	1,310	1,635	2,920
Iraqi		100.0	122.2	104.4	97.8	91.9				250	555	950
Lebanese				63.5	58.7	61.9		555	690	1,560	1,975	2,480
Palestinian		80.0	91.6	81.2	75.8	83.3		85	145	285	460	680
Other Arab				87.8	83.1	83.3	595	190	1,915	1,850	2,235	3,420
Afghan	104.9		81.5	77.5	68.5	75.0				345	455	1,280
Armenian				48.6	48.9	48.3		1,650	1,840	1,980	1,935	2,095
Iranian		85.0	84.9	80.1	85.6	87.5		340	770	2,205	3,365	6,790
Turkish		90.0	70.8	73.6	73.3	72.9		400	585	800	845	1,195
Other West Asian		93.1	101.8	90.4	83.1	75.0		10		60	85	610
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian						62.4			185	450	835	1,580
Arab and/or West Asian and European				80.1	75.8	76.4			790	805	1,355	2,055
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>			<b>89.0</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>16,610</b>	<b>26,275</b>	<b>40,505</b>	<b>57,435</b>	<b>92,370</b>
Bangladeshi	77.9	88.5	84.0	77.5	73.3	72.9		10	95	355	265	735
Pakistani				69.8	48.8	60.9		1,450	2,445	3,410	1,810	4,940
Indian		85.0	86.2	77.5	63.6	69.0		5,880	20,110	29,855	39,015	60,390
Punjabi or Sikh		89.7	84.9	82.1	78.2	78.0		300	670	1,290	2,915	3,545
Sri Lankan		80.0	65.8	71.2	67.1	68.8		405	700	2,400	4,010	6,790
Tamil		81.7	67.9	65.1	61.1	62.5		60	115	815	2,065	4,030
Other South Asian				62.0	58.2	62.5	810	8,275			2,000	4,160
Multiple South Asian	77.9	89.5		68.5	62.5	62.5			405	745	2,305	3,965
South Asian and East Asian			89.3	74.9	63.6	71.1		30	205	225	390	570
South Asian and European			86.6	87.8	88.0	83.3		200	1,530	1,410	2,655	3,250
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>		<b>90.0</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>43,770</b>	<b>68,255</b>	<b>83,115</b>	<b>118,900</b>
Chinese	90.2	87.5	81.5	78.6	77.1	76.0	4,435	18,025	25,395	42,880	50,605	69,405
Filipino	77.3	87.5	81.5	82.7	79.7	81.0		5,685	6,860	10,385	13,160	22,900
Japanese		80.8	81.5	78.8	73.3	70.8	2,750	3,190	3,295	3,165	2,925	2,805
Korean	102.8	105.0	104.7	104.4	119.2	113.5		2,205	2,685	3,505	3,800	6,250
Taiwanese		87.6	81.5	77.5	61.1	62.5					210	415
Vietnamese					102.7	62.0		390	2,015	4,330	5,880	7,530
Other Southeast Asian		58.7	61.1	64.6	70.9	72.6	5,300	490	1,065	1,800	1,475	2,050
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	92.6	86.8	64.5	64.6	73.3	66.7			695	775	2,260	3,680
East/Southeast Asian and European			66.2	66.6	68.5	72.9		2,720	1,765	1,420	2,795	3,870
<b>African TOTAL</b>		<b>85.0</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>19,855</b>	<b>25,380</b>	<b>10,955</b>	<b>16,610</b>
Eritrean	85.1	85.0	78.1	77.5	73.3	68.8					345	550
Ethiopian					58.2	64.9				765	1,150	1,355
Ghanaian				51.7	53.9	52.1				405	1,295	2,045
Nigerian				59.4	68.5	69.7					325	885
Somali					79.8	69.9					185	710
Black					58.7	52.1		20	15,790	18,755	2,470	3,970
Other and Multiple African			78.1	77.5	76.3	66.7	2,205	4,495	545	1,855	2,690	4,045
African and East or South Asian	85.1	86.6	84.9	77.5	78.2	72.9			695	935	800	1,130
African and European			71.3	85.3	78.2	88.9		615	2,825	2,475	1,165	1,465
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>		<b>80.0</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>10,015</b>	<b>7,385</b>	<b>14,450</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>49,565</b>
Barbadian	82.7	80.0	74.7	77.5	75.8	75.0				270	1,275	1,600
Grenadian				82.7	85.6	87.5					385	550
Guyanese					70.9	68.8					2,845	4,815
Jamaican				74.9	71.9	72.9			1,610	3,145	14,100	19,650
Trinidadian/Tobagonian			68.2	71.0	73.3	72.9				1,105	2,665	3,590
West Indian				77.5	78.2	75.0	2,560		3,945	3,185	4,185	5,640
Other Caribbean	82.7		74.7	77.5	73.3	75.0		10,015	140	520	1,360	2,195
Multiple Caribbean		80.0		77.5	78.2	77.8			20	185	795	1,465
Caribbean and South Asian					85.6	81.7			390	1,355	2,645	3,450
Caribbean and East Asian			71.3	74.9	78.5	82.9			125	305	960	1,370
Caribbean and European				82.7	88.2	83.3			1,155	1,535	3,905	5,240
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>			<b>83.6</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>4,455</b>	<b>6,080</b>	<b>9,855</b>	<b>12,775</b>	<b>19,780</b>
Brazilian		75.0	71.3	72.3	73.3	72.9		110	105	195	490	670
Chilean					83.1	74.5		165	205	615	1,035	1,650
Colombian			70.1	77.5	73.3	70.3				160	315	605
Ecuadorian					68.5	73.8		165	190	375	680	1,165
Mexican				72.3	68.5	66.7		85	75	185	295	505
Peruvian					76.9	68.8		65	110	245	405	710
Salvadoran				75.0	63.6	72.9				185	575	975
Hispanic					61.1	62.5	140	3,145	3,290	4,590	3,760	4,585
Other and Multiple South American		75.0	67.9	69.8	68.5	66.7		720	2,105	3,060	4,645	7,875
Other and Multiple Central American		79.8	78.0	77.5	75.8	77.1				235	580	1,045

Table 5.1  
Incidence of Low Income and Number Living in Poverty by Age by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2000

Ethno-Racial Group	Age						Total	Age			Total Number (excluding immigrants in 2000-1)	
	Under 18	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and Older		Under 18	Adults 18-64	65 and Older		
	Percent Low Income							Number with Low Income				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>190,320</b>	<b>383,595</b>	<b>96,490</b>	<b>670,405</b>	<b>4,456,780</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>9,395</b>	<b>45,156</b>
Aboriginal	42	38	25	27	28	11	31.1	1,100	1,945	105	3,150	10,135
Aboriginal and British and/or French	21	19	14	13	23		16.3	1,095	2,185	120	3,400	20,816
Aboriginal and all other	23	23	17	16			20.0	1,450	1,360	35	2,845	14,205
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>54,570</b>	<b>166,985</b>	<b>70,355</b>	<b>291,910</b>	<b>2,750,246</b>
Canadian	11	14	11	12	19	26	12.5	11,700	24,730	6,585	43,015	343,122
English	14	13	9	8	13	20	11.1	4,290	14,645	10,315	29,250	263,768
Irish	11	15	8	8	14	18	10.1	1,020	5,435	2,755	9,210	90,988
Scottish	9	14	6	7	12	19	9.3	815	5,400	3,745	9,960	107,421
Welsh	0		4	8	8	18	7.5	0	220	125	345	4,567
Other British	11	20	9	11	15	20	12.0	235	1,360	375	1,970	16,404
Multiple British	6	10	6	6	10	15	7.4	3,155	13,810	4,735	21,700	293,929
French	15	23	10	12	22	24	13.3	740	4,075	1,215	6,030	45,282
American	9	8	11	6	12	31	9.6	110	260	105	475	4,943
British and French	9	13	8	8	14	17	9.4	1,765	5,185	940	7,890	83,976
British and Other European	6	12	7	8	13	17	7.8	6,810	14,090	1,740	22,640	291,032
French and Other European	8	18	7	10	19	20	9.5	500	1,405	235	2,140	22,534
Austrian	6		5	8	10	21	9.6	15	215	250	480	5,017
Dutch	6	17	6	6	14	23	8.6	210	1,455	970	2,635	30,603
German	12	17	7	10	13	25	11.2	480	3,245	2,600	6,325	56,333
Other and Multiple Northern European	10	13	6	6	14	24	8.7	195	635	300	1,130	12,997
Finnish	7	13	8	8	20	27	11.8	30	330	260	620	5,300
Danish			10	6	8	25	11.2	70	200	130	400	3,581
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	12	14	8	5	13	21	9.6	35	240	170	445	4,633
Estonian	8		4	7	8	22	10.7	30	160	320	510	4,781
Latvian	3		6	6	7	18	9.0	10	135	235	380	4,233
Lithuanian	9	6	9	8	14	23	12.4	45	225	320	590	4,762
Bulgarian	22	28	18	16			20.5	125	410	90	625	3,036
Czech	16	19	11	10	17	20	13.0	85	540	195	820	6,311
Slovak	21		13	6	14	22	12.3	85	260	170	515	4,172
Hungarian	15	14	11	16	22	26	16.2	320	1,850	1,290	3,460	21,373
Polish	17	14	12	12	20	28	14.7	2,645	7,620	2,695	12,960	88,268
Romanian	10	12	8	8	21	39	10.3	275	840	310	1,425	13,810
Russian	28	22	23	19	29	34	24.1	1,265	2,730	575	4,570	18,962
Ukrainian	18	15	13	9	16	27	15.0	920	2,965	2,325	6,210	41,476
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	11	13	10	11	16	25	11.8	350	1,490	375	2,215	18,771
Greek	14	12	8	12	21	25	12.6	1,075	4,795	2,115	7,985	63,626
Italian	8	8	7	10	19	27	10.2	4,055	17,555	11,390	33,000	322,582
Maltese	7	11	7	9	19	16	9.7	65	655	270	990	10,249
Portuguese	15	11	10	11	21	21	12.5	3,750	9,695	2,860	16,305	130,214
Spanish	28	15	12	10	17	34	16.9	300	310	165	775	4,579
Multiple Southern Europe	9	8	11	13	19	6	10.2	1,025	1,165	185	2,375	23,251
Albanian	45	19	28	24			32.0	510	560	25	1,095	3,431
Bosnian	36	24	28	19			27.2	240	455	20	715	2,642
Croatian	12	8	8	10	18	27	10.9	365	1,425	565	2,355	21,581
Macedonian	11	5	7	9	15	24	9.9	215	705	410	1,330	13,427
Serbian	16	16	13	14	22	27	15.3	520	1,415	315	2,250	14,692
Slovenian	5	1	6	11	15	19	9.3	30	345	235	610	6,505
Yugoslav	19	16	13	14	29	36	16.5	225	725	250	1,200	7,275
Jewish	6	9	8	8	17	24	10.0	1,550	4,980	3,785	10,315	103,405
Jewish and Other	9	13	9	7	11	21	9.4	1,360	2,855	840	5,055	54,071
Northern and Other European	6	17	8	10	11	19	8.8	585	2,210	385	3,180	36,135
All other multiple European	7	14	10	8	13	17	9.4	440	1,045	105	1,590	16,934

Table 5.1, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Age						Total	Age			Total	Total Number (excluding immigrants in 2000-1)
	under 18	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 or more		under age 18	Adults 18-64	65 and older		
	Percent with Low Income							Number with Low Income				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>190,320</b>	<b>383,595</b>	<b>96,490</b>	<b>670,405</b>	<b>4,456,780</b>
European TOTAL	9.7	12.2	8.6	9.2	15.5	22.1	10.6	54,570	166,985	70,355	291,910	2,750,246
Arab and West Asian TOTAL	35.7	27.3	27.9	24.9	26.6	33.9	29.7	14,235	23,075	2,235	39,545	133,343
Egyptian	28	19	21	19	32	37	22.8	1,000	1,690	300	2,990	13,101
Iraqi	51	48	42	39			44.3	720	1,355	60	2,135	4,816
Lebanese	29	17	20	20	19	30	22.3	955	1,495	225	2,675	12,005
Palestinian	29	16	24	19			23.1	195	440	65	700	3,017
Other Arab	44	25	31	28	26	41	34.1	2,470	2,985	230	5,685	16,693
Afghan	68	58	56	55	53		60.4	2,990	3,390	165	6,545	10,835
Armenian	15	10	11	14	27	35	15.5	255	715	495	1,465	9,446
Iranian	38	33	30	29	23	31	31.6	2,595	6,935	385	9,915	31,430
Turkish	39	29	29	19			29.7	625	1,045	50	1,720	5,786
Other West Asian	52	48	38	44			45.3	760	975	70	1,805	3,985
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	34	21	25	22	21		26.8	800	1,180	115	2,095	7,821
Arab and/or West Asian and European	12	11	12	11	19		12.2	805	805	55	1,665	13,669
South Asian TOTAL	25.3	18.5	19.1	16.6	18.6	21.6	20.5	34,045	50,685	5,020	89,750	438,696
Bangladeshi	62	44	49	56			53.9	1,005	1,445	10	2,460	4,565
Pakistani	44	31	34	29	21		36.5	4,560	5,230	150	9,940	27,225
Indian	19	15	14	13	18	22	15.7	14,165	24,985	3,315	42,465	271,099
Punjabi or Sikh	15	13	13	11	14	11	13.3	840	1,305	165	2,310	17,274
Sri Lankan	39	32	30	29	24	30	32.6	4,020	5,990	410	10,420	31,931
Tamil	40	30	31	28	20	24	32.9	2,985	3,665	295	6,945	21,147
Other South Asian	35	27	28	24	26	21	30.0	3,365	3,585	230	7,180	23,922
Multiple South Asian	33	25	25	25	21	14	27.3	1,890	3,030	205	5,125	18,802
South Asian and East Asian	13	13	11	7			12.3	225	215	40	480	3,923
South Asian and European	13	14	11	11	18	22	12.8	995	1,230	190	2,415	18,807
East Asian TOTAL	21.4	23.3	17.3	17.2	19.5	26.5	19.3	31,480	74,900	12,450	118,830	615,940
Chinese	24	26	19	19	20	27	21.1	18,325	48,885	8,975	76,185	362,007
Filipino	13	11	11	9	11	20	11.4	3,670	8,150	1,100	12,920	113,031
Japanese	8	10	8	6	9	15	8.6	100	620	370	1,090	12,729
Korean	36	33	27	25	38	58	30.3	2,530	6,585	1,095	10,210	33,659
Taiwanese	46	58	27	39			41.0	275	875	60	1,210	2,962
Vietnamese	32	33	21	21	22	21	25.1	3,020	5,070	370	8,460	33,660
Other Southeast Asian	27	27	21	18	37		23.8	890	1,320	130	2,340	9,855
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	19	17	13	13	18	21	15.7	925	1,565	190	2,680	17,101
East/Southeast Asian and European	11	15	12	10	22	14	12.1	1,740	1,835	160	3,735	30,934
African TOTAL	47.5	34.6	35.7	23.8	31.4	38.5	38.9	21,310	19,465	1,035	41,810	107,559
Eritrean	41		36	21			36.0	375	560	15	950	2,639
Ethiopian	63	61	54	50			57.3	1,535	2,515	5	4,055	7,069
Ghanaian	43	35	32	23			35.4	1,820	2,120	45	3,985	11,264
Nigerian	45	37	32	22			35.5	615	840	0	1,455	4,106
Somali	77	67	68	58	68		72.3	6,150	4,270	260	10,680	14,768
Black	42	28	28	21	32	36	34.2	6,870	4,080	365	11,315	33,117
Other and Multiple African	44	34	31	24	20	40	33.7	2,865	3,910	195	6,970	20,661
African and East or South Asian	16	22	9	10			13.9	320	380	65	765	5,517
African and European	25	19	17	11	17		19.5	760	790	90	1,640	8,419
Caribbean TOTAL	29.1	24.1	18.5	15.7	24.8	31.8	22.2	23,750	32,250	4,150	60,150	270,924
Barbadian	22	14	11	10	20		13.4	180	575	115	870	6,506
Grenadian	44	30	22	16			27.4	310	460	60	830	3,014
Guyanese	27	19	17	16	30	45	20.6	1,450	2,535	545	4,530	22,002
Jamaican	37	30	22	19	27	35	27.0	11,910	16,420	2,195	30,525	113,056
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	32	25	17	16	29	38	21.6	1,030	2,170	280	3,480	16,098
West Indian	25	19	16	15	27	25	18.8	1,585	2,970	335	4,890	25,987
Other Caribbean	33	32	21	15	17		23.0	650	1,560	140	2,350	10,213
Multiple Caribbean	28	25	14	14	23		22.6	1,615	895	75	2,585	11,445
Caribbean and South Asian	15	15	12	9	13		12.9	805	1,355	95	2,255	17,553
Caribbean and East Asian	23	10	10	5	16		14.9	780	385	60	1,225	8,206
Caribbean and European	21	19	16	13	15	20	18.0	3,440	2,930	255	6,625	36,844
South & Central American TOTAL	25.1	17.8	17.3	16.8	28.2	27.8	20.0	7,280	10,750	985	19,015	94,917
Brazilian	23	25	19	14			20.3	170	370	20	560	2,757
Chilean	20	13	19	16			17.9	310	790	55	1,155	6,462
Colombian	31	18	14	17			19.8	215	365	40	620	3,115
Ecuadorian	27	13	17	17			19.3	335	570	55	960	4,979
Mexican	26	7	21	16			19.8	125	335	25	485	2,451
Peruvian	24	7	17	19			18.0	180	340	40	560	3,114
Salvadoran	31	21	25	21			25.6	335	655	35	1,025	4,010
Hispanic	31	26	20	20	36	29	24.2	1,775	3,025	290	5,090	21,067
Other and Multiple South American	23	15	15	14	28	27	17.9	3,285	3,730	395	7,410	41,345
Other and Multiple Central American	24	20	18	15			20.5	555	570	25	1,150	5,618

Table 5.2

## Incidence of Low Income by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 1970-2000

Ethno-Racial Group	Year						Year					
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
	<i>Percent Low Income</i>						<i>Number in the Population, Excluding Immigrants in the Census Year and the Previous Year and Non-Permanent Residents</i>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2,525,865</b>	<b>2,916,450</b>	<b>3,348,035</b>	<b>3,642,500</b>	<b>4,059,360</b>	<b>4,456,780</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>16,695</b>	<b>31,805</b>	<b>37,655</b>	<b>39,290</b>	<b>45,155</b>
Aboriginal	31.8	29.4	34.7	31.5	42.6	31.1	6,390	10,820	5,585	6,775	7,635	10,135
Aboriginal and British and/or French		22.9	19.3	17.3	23.4	16.3		3,740	15,810	17,180	19,180	20,815
Aboriginal and all other		16.1	19.6	18.1	24.1	20.0		2,135	10,410	13,695	12,475	14,205
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2,432,840</b>	<b>2,565,415</b>	<b>2,773,360</b>	<b>2,785,865</b>	<b>2,743,840</b>	<b>2,750,245</b>
Canadian	14.4	14.8	15.7	9.4	15.1	12.5	11,445	2,645	7,380	265,280	292,185	343,120
English	13.2	14.1	12.8	12.6	15.0	11.1	952,590	855,600	712,625	529,455	327,605	263,770
Irish	11.8	11.2	10.5	10.0	13.4	10.1	231,205	156,865	107,550	100,950	88,320	90,990
Scottish	9.8	10.6	9.7	10.3	11.8	9.3	255,170	199,900	138,755	127,445	114,325	107,420
Welsh	9.1	10.5	9.9	8.0	12.3	7.5	10,495	5,825	3,395	3,810	4,405	4,565
Other British		10.5		12.9	16.8	12.0		157,955		1,740	11,845	16,405
Multiple British			8.8	8.1	10.5	7.4			340,455	276,695	311,705	293,930
French	17.0	16.1	15.4	13.5	17.4	13.3	89,305	74,025	64,360	53,740	47,685	45,280
American				8.5	11.4	9.6				2,460	3,925	4,945
British and French		14.6	12.8	10.7	13.1	9.4		44,125	115,655	88,345	95,295	83,975
British and Other European		10.4	9.7	8.9	11.0	7.8		105,495	275,680	255,825	288,855	291,030
French and Other European		13.8	11.6	10.3	15.0	9.5		7,425	16,580	16,750	22,780	22,535
Austrian	9.5	9.9	11.3	11.2	11.0	9.6	7,600	6,795	5,195	4,935	5,110	5,015
Dutch	10.3	9.2	8.5	8.4	10.5	8.6	43,340	33,775	34,875	32,845	30,335	30,605
German	10.3	10.2	9.3	11.0	13.2	11.2	112,880	81,925	72,240	68,360	59,495	56,335
Other and Multiple Northern European	9.7	10.4	9.6	6.8	10.8	8.7	2,340	5,130	9,690	10,880	12,615	12,995
Finnish	15.1	14.9	14.1	13.6	18.1	11.8	8,475	8,040	7,030	6,015	6,505	5,300
Danish	12.1	11.4	8.8	12.8	10.7	11.2	7,080	5,345	4,640	3,950	4,055	3,580
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	12.4	11.0	12.5	10.6	12.9	9.6	10,290	6,735	5,480	5,280	4,775	4,635
Estonian	10.5	13.3	10.3	13.8	13.7	10.7	9,225	8,145	7,225	6,860	5,830	4,780
Latvian	9.3	12.7	11.6	11.4	15.4	9.0	7,815	6,680	5,785	5,525	5,025	4,235
Lithuanian	13.5	12.8	11.7	10.4	14.8	12.4	7,520	6,315	5,530	5,875	5,105	4,760
Bulgarian		15.3	22.5		35.4	20.5		1,085	1,150		1,895	3,035
Czech	13.6	10.0	12.0	11.5	14.4	13.0	9,445	7,540	7,935	8,125	7,515	6,310
Slovak	12.4	12.4	9.0	7.9	11.8	12.3	4,355	3,800	3,760	3,820	4,440	4,170
Hungarian	15.9	15.3	15.8	16.1	20.5	16.2	22,410	22,335	20,620	21,970	21,550	21,375
Polish	13.7	13.1	14.4	16.8	25.3	14.7	49,380	46,685	49,425	64,870	85,795	88,270
Romanian	13.7	14.1	12.7	24.2	23.5	10.3	2,060	2,315	2,410	4,205	7,300	13,810
Russian	15.2	15.9	16.9	21.0	34.3	24.1	5,575	4,415	3,460	3,795	7,035	18,960
Ukrainian	12.9	13.4	11.4	12.7	17.0	15.0	59,505	50,310	45,880	42,485	39,330	41,475
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European			10.5	9.6	14.4	11.8			8,910	9,095	15,335	18,770
Greek	23.6	19.9	19.0	15.4	19.1	12.6	48,110	64,350	61,950	62,950	63,085	63,625
Italian	15.5	11.9	10.1	10.4	13.7	10.2	266,185	295,955	291,580	310,425	319,225	322,580
Maltese		8.7	10.3	9.2	11.5	9.7		10,135	10,905	10,605	10,135	10,250
Portuguese	18.7	12.6	13.6	13.3	17.0	12.5	38,625	86,350	96,060	117,665	127,550	130,215
Spanish	19.7	21.6	23.9	23.3	27.3	16.9	4,370	7,085	6,955	8,855	5,005	4,580
Multiple Southern Europe			12.8	9.7	17.8	10.2			7,600	10,415	17,665	23,250
Albanian					23.3	32.0					1,165	3,430
Bosnian					39.2	27.2					1,425	2,640
Croatian	12.4	10.5	10.5	10.2	13.4	10.9	7,060	11,975	13,545	15,755	20,480	21,580
Macedonian		9.7	12.3	10.5	14.0	9.9		8,585	9,910	11,810	16,105	13,425
Serbian	9.8	15.7	10.9	13.5	28.7	15.3	1,835	2,660	3,570	5,205	10,240	14,690
Slovenian	8.1	4.9	8.4	5.2	10.6	9.3	3,485	3,235	3,105	4,005	6,700	6,505
Yugoslav	16.4	13.7	12.9	13.5	24.5	16.5	16,715	19,675	15,710	13,625	7,020	7,275
Jewish	11.8	10.7	9.2	10.2	13.7	10.0	106,590	107,290	108,065	112,150	101,725	103,405
Jewish and Other		13.0	11.9	9.4	13.0	9.4		9,320	31,745	37,220	51,020	54,070
Northern and Other European			9.6	9.6	12.6	8.8			19,350	21,755	32,865	36,135
All other multiple European	13.2	12.2	11.5	9.4	13.1	9.4	19,310	20,440	8,170	10,625	15,110	16,935

Table 5.2, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Year						Year					
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
	<i>Percent Low Income</i>						<i>Population, Excluding Immigrants in the Census Year and the Previous Year and Non-Permanent Residents</i>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2,525,865</b>	<b>2,916,450</b>	<b>3,348,035</b>	<b>3,642,500</b>	<b>4,059,360</b>	<b>4,456,780</b>
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2,432,840</b>	<b>2,565,415</b>	<b>2,773,360</b>	<b>2,785,865</b>	<b>2,743,840</b>	<b>2,750,245</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>14,875</b>	<b>33,605</b>	<b>53,450</b>	<b>90,835</b>	<b>133,345</b>
Egyptian		11.7	9.9	11.3	26.0	22.8		2,030	2,715	4,525	7,770	13,100
Iraqi				45.4	53.1	44.3				1,175	2,960	4,815
Lebanese		19.2	19.8	25.7	41.2	22.3		2,215	2,520	6,415	10,495	12,005
Palestinian				33.2	25.8	23.1				1,330	2,510	3,015
Other Arab	10.5		28.2	28.1	45.4	34.1	2,355		8,050	8,370	12,825	16,695
Afghan				66.6	75.3	60.4				2,770	5,495	10,835
Armenian		12.4	20.2	14.8	19.0	15.5		6,420	8,075	7,845	8,825	9,445
Iranian		21.1	35.2	32.8	49.2	31.6		1,500	3,465	9,770	19,570	31,430
Turkish		15.5	14.6	14.8	32.7	29.7		1,325	1,960	2,605	3,825	5,785
Other West Asian						45.3						3,985
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian				21.1	35.8	26.8				1,915	5,000	7,820
Arab and/or West Asian and European			14.3	11.3	17.6	12.2			5,335	6,165	10,145	13,670
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>66,805</b>	<b>114,925</b>	<b>176,480</b>	<b>305,520</b>	<b>438,695</b>
Bangladeshi				22.2	62.6	53.9				1,110	1,350	4,565
Pakistani		19.2	17.9	21.5	46.2	36.5		5,670	11,440	15,335	11,805	27,225
Indian		13.1	13.4	11.2	21.7	15.7		23,235	85,310	126,540	196,405	271,100
Punjabi or Sikh		14.3	10.0	17.1	24.3	13.3		1,210	2,640	6,265	15,480	17,275
Sri Lankan		6.6	16.8	24.2	47.3	32.6		1,400	2,365	9,075	20,900	31,930
Tamil				30.1	50.7	32.9				3,275	11,950	21,145
Other South Asian	8.8	8.6			38.0	30.0	3,860	33,125			13,945	23,920
Multiple South Asian			16.6	22.3	44.5	27.3			1,640	3,715	13,620	18,800
South Asian and East Asian			10.7	11.7	18.4	12.3			1,125	1,825	3,525	3,925
South Asian and European		15.3	12.4	8.9	18.4	12.8		1,590	9,900	9,335	16,540	18,805
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>53,050</b>	<b>149,905</b>	<b>213,670</b>	<b>326,035</b>	<b>489,220</b>	<b>615,940</b>
Chinese	29.1	15.1	16.4	15.3	28.6	21.1	22,850	80,460	119,615	196,775	292,615	362,005
Filipino		6.6	8.4	9.1	19.0	11.4		26,335	35,380	52,760	79,455	113,030
Japanese	9.1	9.3	7.3	7.7	11.2	8.6	11,305	12,325	12,580	12,120	12,945	12,730
Korean		21.5	20.0	22.4	37.5	30.3		10,795	13,880	19,300	24,745	33,660
Taiwanese				33.3	41.0						1,195	2,960
Vietnamese		37.8	32.4	32.8	41.5	25.1		2,130	9,090	19,210	32,090	33,660
Other Southeast Asian	14.4	11.4	22.5	23.3	32.7	23.8	18,890	1,870	4,520	7,680	7,725	9,855
Multiple East/Southeast Asian			18.3	19.0	26.0	15.7			3,480	4,480	13,425	17,100
East/Southeast Asian and European		17.4	12.0	10.9	15.9	12.1		15,990	15,125	13,715	25,025	30,935
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>25,515</b>	<b>114,725</b>	<b>145,815</b>	<b>81,840</b>	<b>107,560</b>
Eritrean					66.2	36.0					1,970	2,640
Ethiopian				49.8	68.6	57.3				2,790	6,545	7,070
Ghanaian				29.2	55.2	35.4				1,745	7,705	11,265
Nigerian					47.9	35.5					1,685	4,105
Somali				69.3	84.5	72.3				1,175	11,505	14,770
Black			28.0	26.9	43.5	34.2			89,105	110,310	24,925	33,115
Other and Multiple African	18.8	19.0	12.3	24.3	42.4	33.7	10,460	20,200	1,965	7,720	15,435	20,660
African and East or South Asian			20.9	15.4	23.1	13.9			4,430	5,735	4,770	5,515
African and European		21.8	25.4	23.3	23.9	19.5		5,210	19,225	16,345	7,290	8,420
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>52,885</b>	<b>38,515</b>	<b>70,535</b>	<b>230,310</b>	<b>270,925</b>
Barbadian				8.7	21.1	13.4				1,125	5,570	6,505
Grenadian					41.4	27.4					2,740	3,015
Guyanese				17.4	29.0	20.6				12,805	17,460	22,000
Jamaican			30.0	33.1	40.4	27.0		9,605	17,130	100,970	113,055	
Trinidadian/Tobagonian				22.1	24.7	21.6				5,110	14,495	16,100
West Indian	21.7		18.4	16.4	27.2	18.8	12,480		18,390	14,840	22,660	25,985
Other Caribbean		25.2		27.3	28.3	23.0		52,885		2,455	7,725	10,215
Multiple Caribbean				22.5	31.7	22.6				1,210	7,820	11,445
Caribbean and South Asian			15.3	13.5	22.6	12.9			2,130	5,880	14,615	17,555
Caribbean and East Asian				11.8	16.5	14.9				1,550	5,965	8,205
Caribbean and European			18.1	15.9	25.4	18.0			6,830	8,430	30,285	36,845
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>		<b>22.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>20.0</b>		<b>17,530</b>	<b>27,430</b>	<b>46,670</b>	<b>78,515</b>	<b>94,915</b>
Brazilian					28.8	20.3					2,200	2,755
Chilean			33.0	19.8	35.8	17.9			1,000	2,415	5,895	6,460
Colombian					38.0	19.8					2,105	3,115
Ecuadorian				23.7	39.8	19.3				1,990	4,010	4,980
Mexican					31.7	19.8					1,510	2,450
Peruvian				12.3	26.0	18.0				1,185	2,560	3,115
Salvadoran				44.4	48.7	25.6				1,075	3,750	4,010
Hispanic		21.4	28.5	27.2	41.1	24.2		11,995	13,445	19,235	22,140	21,065
Other and Multiple South American		25.2	21.8	21.1	30.3	17.9		3,085	10,765	16,625	30,030	41,345
Other and Multiple Central American				43.0	44.1	20.5				1,380	4,320	5,620

Table 5.3

## Incidence of Low Income, by Global Ethno-Racial Category, Toronto CMA, 2000

	Members of an Economic Family							Individuals not in an Economic Family			Total
	Couple	Two-Parent Family	Female Lone Parent Family	Male Lone Parent Family	Multiple Family Household	All Other Economic Families	Total	Living Alone	Not Living Alone	Total	
<b>percent below the low income cutoff</b>											
Total	9.2	10.9	35.1	18.1	8.4	17.8	13.1	32.0	33.8	32.4	15.0
Aboriginal	9.2	10.0	47.4	35.7	9.5	23.3	18.2	34.5	41.2	36.8	20.8
European	7.5	5.3	25.5	12.6	5.0	13.0	7.8	29.8	31.2	30.1	10.6
Arabic and West Asian	20.9	29.1	47.2	29.3	13.4	27.2	28.7	43.7	42.7	43.4	29.7
South Asian	16.6	21.7	42.6	28.1	9.0	17.6	19.8	39.5	36.4	38.7	20.5
East Asian	18.2	17.6	36.3	22.5	10.8	24.7	18.1	40.0	43.2	40.9	19.3
African	14.8	26.0	64.7	40.6	16.7	35.9	37.9	50.9	44.2	49.1	38.9
Caribbean	10.8	11.6	42.2	24.0	10.0	27.0	20.7	37.3	39.7	37.8	22.2
South & Central American	14.0	15.3	43.7	19.8	6.3	20.5	18.6	44.0	32.9	40.6	20.0
<b>number of persons below the low income cutoff</b>											
Total	63,575	269,935	139,445	13,075	26,840	10,790	523,660	112,835	33,910	146,745	670,405
Aboriginal	600	2,155	3,680	355	135	170	7,095	1,430	870	2,300	9,395
European	40,935	77,825	51,785	5,520	5,030	4,770	185,865	83,130	22,910	106,040	291,905
Arabic and West Asian	2,365	26,490	4,640	575	1,185	430	35,685	2,845	1,020	3,865	39,550
South Asian	5,000	61,015	8,645	1,235	7,580	605	84,080	4,285	1,380	5,665	89,745
East Asian	10,380	65,760	15,485	2,020	9,875	2,435	105,955	8,880	3,990	12,870	118,825
African	915	13,320	20,020	1,250	680	825	37,010	3,625	1,175	4,800	41,810
Caribbean	2,325	14,560	29,585	1,780	1,850	1,330	51,430	6,765	1,955	8,720	60,150
South & Central American	1,050	8,810	5,605	335	500	225	16,525	1,875	610	2,485	19,010
<b>percentage distribution of persons below the low income cutoff</b>											
Total	9.5	40.3	20.8	2.0	4.0	1.6	78.1	16.8	5.1	21.9	100.0
Aboriginal	6.4	22.9	39.2	3.8	1.4	1.8	75.5	15.2	9.3	24.5	100.0
European	14.0	26.7	17.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	63.7	28.5	7.8	36.3	100.0
Arabic and West Asian	6.0	67.0	11.7	1.5	3.0	1.1	90.2	7.2	2.6	9.8	100.0
South Asian	5.6	68.0	9.6	1.4	8.4	0.7	93.7	4.8	1.5	6.3	100.0
East Asian	8.7	55.3	13.0	1.7	8.3	2.0	89.2	7.5	3.4	10.8	100.0
African	2.2	31.9	47.9	3.0	1.6	2.0	88.5	8.7	2.8	11.5	100.0
Caribbean	3.9	24.2	49.2	3.0	3.1	2.2	85.5	11.2	3.3	14.5	100.0
South & Central American	5.5	46.3	29.5	1.8	2.6	1.2	86.9	9.9	3.2	13.1	100.0
<b>percentage distribution of the population</b>											
Total	15.4	55.4	8.9	1.6	7.1	1.4	89.8	7.9	2.2	10.2	100.0
Aboriginal	14.5	47.5	17.2	2.2	3.1	1.6	86.2	9.2	4.7	13.8	100.0
European	19.9	53.3	7.4	1.6	3.7	1.3	87.2	10.2	2.7	12.8	100.0
Arabic and West Asian	8.5	68.2	7.4	1.5	6.6	1.2	93.3	4.9	1.8	6.7	100.0
South Asian	6.9	64.1	4.6	1.0	19.3	0.8	96.7	2.5	0.9	3.3	100.0
East Asian	9.3	60.8	6.9	1.5	14.9	1.6	94.9	3.6	1.5	5.1	100.0
African	5.8	47.6	28.8	2.9	3.8	2.1	90.9	6.6	2.5	9.1	100.0
Caribbean	7.9	46.3	25.9	2.7	6.8	1.8	91.5	6.7	1.8	8.5	100.0
South & Central American	7.9	60.8	13.5	1.8	8.4	1.2	93.6	4.5	2.0	6.4	100.0

Table 5.4

## Income of Economic Families and Non-Family Individuals, by Global Ethno-Racial Category, Toronto CMA, 2000

	Economic Families							Individuals <i>not</i> in an Economic Family		All Non-Economic Family Members
	Couple	Two-Parent Family	Female Lone Parent Family	Male Lone Parent Family	Multiple Family Household	All Other Economic Families	All Economic Families	Living Alone	Not Living Alone	
	<b>Median Economic Family Income</b>							<b>Total Personal Income</b>		
Total	64,900	80,900	38,600	53,000	96,700	50,200	70,400	30,300	27,900	29,800
Aboriginal	69,000	77,400	28,700	35,600	113,700	46,900	62,000	27,500	21,400	25,300
European	67,400	91,600	44,800	59,000	109,800	54,700	77,100	31,200	30,000	30,500
Arabic and West Asian	50,000	54,300	30,300	43,900	84,400	41,300	51,500	23,300	23,300	23,300
South Asian	52,000	60,300	33,900	44,900	88,700	47,400	60,400	25,300	25,000	25,300
East Asian	53,600	66,900	36,600	45,900	91,000	45,300	62,400	25,600	22,300	24,700
African	54,000	58,800	22,300	35,300	94,800	36,600	41,700	18,600	22,300	20,300
Caribbean	59,700	74,600	33,600	46,700	95,000	39,300	56,000	26,300	24,300	25,400
South & Central American	55,600	63,300	32,600	54,200	93,100	43,600	57,000	22,500	25,600	24,300
	<b>Mean Economic Family Income</b>							<b>Total Personal Income</b>		
Total	83,200	100,800	46,000	68,000	107,000	57,900	88,100	39,300	32,000	37,700
Aboriginal	81,100	87,400	35,200	46,800	112,200	50,500	72,600	33,400	26,900	31,200
European	87,500	117,000	51,800	76,700	120,500	63,000	98,400	41,200	34,000	39,700
Arabic and West Asian	64,000	70,800	37,800	55,300	98,800	47,600	66,800	33,200	26,300	31,400
South Asian	62,700	71,600	41,400	54,300	100,100	54,300	71,600	35,400	28,600	33,700
East Asian	67,000	79,000	46,000	57,200	99,800	53,200	74,900	34,700	25,500	32,000
African	63,500	68,700	29,300	39,300	103,600	41,200	53,200	24,400	24,300	24,400
Caribbean	66,500	83,000	38,700	52,600	100,100	45,800	65,000	30,400	26,000	29,400
South & Central American	69,200	72,400	38,400	57,500	100,700	47,900	66,700	28,800	28,700	28,800
	<b>Size Adjusted Median Economic Family Income</b>									
Total	59,100	51,700	28,800	43,200	46,100	40,800	40,200			
Aboriginal	57,400	45,200	21,800	31,500	49,600	35,100	36,000			
European	61,800	60,100	33,100	49,300	53,100	44,100	45,100			
Arabic and West Asian	47,200	35,900	23,600	36,300	43,400	34,600	28,200			
South Asian	45,400	36,100	25,200	33,300	41,800	38,600	31,600			
East Asian	47,200	40,400	28,100	34,500	42,700	37,200	34,300			
African	47,100	34,400	17,300	23,900	45,500	29,000	23,600			
Caribbean	47,000	41,800	23,400	32,600	43,500	32,200	31,800			
South & Central American	49,600	37,000	23,400	34,800	42,800	33,200	31,200			
	<b>Number of Economic Families</b>							<b>Number of Individuals</b>		
Total	333,590	617,655	140,165	25,855	56,160	27,700	1,201,125	348,620	98,270	446,895
Aboriginal	3,165	5,405	2,695	395	265	325	12,245	4,115	2,055	6,175
European	266,230	373,225	75,655	16,280	18,940	16,965	767,295	276,560	72,085	348,645
Arabic and West Asian	5,765	21,925	3,500	705	1,620	750	34,270	6,395	2,280	8,675
South Asian	14,740	67,185	6,965	1,440	13,955	1,630	105,920	10,695	3,695	14,390
East Asian	26,940	93,665	14,755	2,960	15,985	4,280	158,585	21,915	8,970	30,885
African	3,020	11,785	9,345	1,015	715	1,015	26,890	6,910	2,535	9,445
Caribbean	10,140	30,260	22,945	2,490	3,295	2,230	71,355	17,850	4,855	22,705
South & Central American	3,590	14,210	4,300	570	1,385	505	24,565	4,185	1,800	5,985

Table 5.5

## Income of Economic Families and Non-Family Persons by Ethno-Racial Group, Toronto CMA, 2000

Ethno-Racial Group	Economic Families				Non-Family Persons			Number of Economic Families	Number of Non-Family Persons
	Median Income	Median Income, Adjusted for Family Size	Mean Income	Percent Below the Low Income Cutoff	Median Income	Mean Income	Percent Below the Low Income Cutoff		
	Dollars in 2000	Dollars in 2000	Dollars in 2000	Percent	Dollars in 2000	Dollars in 2000	Percent		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>70,400</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>88,100</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>1,201,125</b>	<b>446,895</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>72,600</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>12,245</b>	<b>6,175</b>
Aboriginal	47,000	29,300	56,300	27.9	21,300	25,600	43.8	2,705	1,785
Aboriginal and British and/or French	67,100	39,700	77,300	15.0	27,700	33,400	33.1	5,735	2,825
Aboriginal and all other	64,800	37,600	77,000	20.2	27,300	33,800	35.4	3,810	1,565
<b>European TOTAL</b>	<b>77,100</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>98,400</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>767,295</b>	<b>348,645</b>
Canadian	75,500	43,800	96,100	10.5	29,500	36,700	33.0	91,720	45,065
English	75,700	46,600	98,100	7.4	29,400	38,300	30.5	76,845	44,975
Irish	78,000	47,400	99,300	6.9	31,100	40,300	28.4	25,805	15,715
Scottish	79,300	48,900	99,800	5.7	31,500	40,400	27.7	31,230	19,670
Welsh	82,300	51,600	103,700	4.3	35,300	39,700	24.2	1,365	850
Other British	77,200	47,000	101,100	8.3	31,500	39,000	30.1	4,500	3,250
Multiple British	85,800	50,900	113,000	5.1	36,200	44,900	22.0	81,775	46,040
French	76,000	46,000	93,500	10.1	30,400	38,000	30.0	12,495	8,865
American	87,800	53,300	177,300	6.8	29,500	40,400	32.8	1,435	565
British and French	82,700	49,000	107,900	7.7	35,000	42,700	24.2	22,775	12,550
British and Other European	88,200	50,000	112,100	6.5	35,300	43,400	24.3	77,495	33,040
French and Other European	81,600	47,000	102,400	7.4	32,400	51,200	26.7	6,075	3,135
Austrian	73,800	45,700	98,200	4.1	24,400	33,300	37.3	1,585	825
Dutch	75,600	45,000	101,600	5.9	30,400	44,700	28.1	8,795	4,450
German	72,100	45,300	94,900	7.4	30,100	37,200	30.8	16,780	10,540
Other and Multiple Northern European	83,000	49,800	105,500	5.9	38,300	43,200	25.2	3,740	2,135
Finnish	74,100	47,100	99,900	6.8	26,000	34,000	33.9	1,475	1,095
Danish	70,600	42,900	87,800	6.3	30,300	36,000	27.1	1,060	675
Other and Multiple Scandinavian	87,700	52,900	119,700	6.4	36,200	48,900	25.4	1,360	835
Estonian	73,500	48,500	94,300	4.6	26,300	34,200	31.5	1,370	1,145
Latvian	73,200	44,700	99,600	4.9	28,300	37,400	27.9	1,230	840
Lithuanian	70,800	44,000	90,000	7.1	22,800	31,300	36.9	1,355	935
Bulgarian	57,200	33,800	87,100	18.8	18,400	26,900	49.4	900	350
Czech	71,700	45,900	100,800	7.5	25,500	35,000	36.1	1,870	1,160
Slovak	72,600	45,300	123,600	10.5	27,000	35,400	30.9	1,205	700
Hungarian	65,800	40,900	85,300	11.5	20,500	30,200	44.7	6,385	3,845
Polish	65,000	37,200	75,400	12.8	24,600	32,000	38.7	25,110	9,865
Romanian	75,600	45,700	86,500	10.0	27,300	33,600	33.9	4,290	1,235
Russian	50,800	30,000	63,700	24.9	20,500	32,100	45.0	5,675	1,860
Ukrainian	66,500	41,300	82,900	11.9	26,500	34,900	35.0	11,970	7,305
Multiple Baltic, Eastern European	75,000	44,100	91,400	9.7	30,600	39,800	31.2	5,400	2,670
Greek	67,600	37,900	78,300	12.8	21,900	30,500	42.8	17,955	3,870
Italian	72,900	40,700	84,100	10.1	24,600	35,300	40.8	92,085	18,930
Maltese	73,000	43,100	82,400	7.6	27,600	32,900	37.4	2,955	1,120
Portuguese	67,400	36,900	73,200	13.0	23,300	29,200	41.0	35,105	5,535
Spanish	65,200	37,500	74,100	15.1	25,300	30,500	37.2	1,250	575
Multiple Southern Europe	74,800	40,600	87,900	9.9	24,500	35,300	38.4	6,130	1,145
Albanian	40,500	24,500	46,400	36.8	20,600	21,900	41.3	1,000	175
Bosnian	54,100	31,000	63,800	29.0	30,300	31,300	30.8	750	90
Croatian	77,500	42,900	85,300	10.2	30,300	34,900	33.8	6,005	1,810
Macedonian	72,000	39,600	92,300	10.5	30,200	34,300	32.0	3,750	915
Serbian	61,100	35,800	72,800	15.0	26,300	33,300	37.3	4,150	1,285
Slovenian	71,700	43,600	83,600	8.2	30,400	38,100	29.0	1,945	780
Yugoslav	63,900	38,300	78,100	14.8	23,000	30,000	40.8	2,005	870
Jewish	91,400	53,100	140,400	8.1	30,600	49,400	32.2	28,035	12,915
Jewish and Other	90,100	52,900	133,300	8.0	33,300	48,100	25.8	14,770	6,440
Northern and Other European	82,400	47,600	105,600	7.2	33,000	42,300	27.9	9,965	4,430
All other multiple European	81,500	46,000	97,700	9.0	34,900	40,300	25.9	4,550	1,675

Table 5.5, continued

Ethno-Racial Group	Economic Families				Non-Family Persons			Number of Economic Families	Number of Non-Family Persons
	Median Income	Median Income, Adjusted for Family Size	Mean Income	Percent Below the Low Income Cutoff	Median Income	Mean Income	Percent Below the Low Income Cutoff		
	Dollars in 2000	Dollars in 2000	Dollars in 2000	Percent	Dollars in 2000	Dollars in 2000	Percent		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>70,400</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>88,100</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>1,201,125</b>	<b>446,895</b>
<b>Aboriginal TOTAL</b>	<b>77,100</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>98,400</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>767,295</b>	<b>348,645</b>
<b>Arab and West Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>51,500</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>66,800</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>34,270</b>	<b>8,675</b>
Egyptian	60,600	33,700	75,300	22.6	23,500	31,600	43.6	3,340	810
Iraqi	40,500	21,800	54,800	42.5	12,300	20,000	71.0	1,135	260
Lebanese	57,300	30,200	72,900	22.1	30,300	36,400	35.9	2,935	830
Palestinian	67,800	33,700	70,600	23.4	19,800	26,200	44.6	760	150
Other Arab	47,400	24,900	60,500	33.5	25,000	31,400	41.0	4,085	1,060
Afghan	30,800	15,300	36,400	59.1	8,500	16,800	66.7	2,395	220
Armenian	64,800	37,500	78,200	16.2	22,100	30,500	42.0	2,635	700
Iranian	45,700	26,000	57,600	32.0	20,300	27,500	48.4	8,640	2,535
Turkish	47,700	28,100	61,200	30.1	25,300	28,400	39.5	1,550	335
Other West Asian	36,300	19,400	42,000	43.0	15,500	20,700	62.1	1,050	205
Multiple Arab and/or West Asian	56,000	30,700	72,100	24.6	27,300	41,200	42.5	1,980	415
Arab and/or West Asian and European	76,500	43,100	104,000	11.7	33,700	43,100	28.0	3,585	1,065
<b>South Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>71,600</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>33,700</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>105,920</b>	<b>14,390</b>
Bangladeshi	32,200	17,000	38,600	51.6	18,300	17,300	51.2	1,175	120
Pakistani	44,900	22,700	55,600	37.4	22,000	31,800	43.6	5,945	640
Indian	66,900	35,000	77,700	16.8	25,300	34,500	38.5	65,740	9,785
Punjabi or Sikh	64,400	31,400	72,900	16.4	30,300	31,900	33.3	3,615	160
Sri Lankan	44,700	23,500	54,400	33.6	25,300	26,800	43.6	7,900	745
Tamil	43,600	22,600	50,500	33.8	17,000	21,300	58.2	5,235	370
Other South Asian	47,800	25,400	58,300	31.3	17,100	24,300	52.8	5,875	600
Multiple South Asian	51,400	26,800	61,900	26.6	24,300	40,000	40.1	4,585	475
South Asian and East Asian	73,400	39,000	85,300	12.4	36,600	39,200	29.4	970	195
South Asian and European	75,100	42,000	89,400	14.1	31,300	39,100	24.1	4,890	1,300
<b>East Asian TOTAL</b>	<b>62,400</b>	<b>34,300</b>	<b>74,900</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>24,700</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>158,585</b>	<b>30,880</b>
Chinese	60,400	33,300	74,100	22.0	24,300	32,600	42.9	95,070	16,725
Filipino	69,300	37,000	77,300	12.2	25,300	28,600	34.6	27,060	5,670
Japanese	78,500	47,900	92,800	5.6	35,300	46,000	28.2	3,775	1,915
Korean	47,400	26,900	63,800	30.8	16,200	25,600	55.4	9,200	1,940
Taiwanese	37,400	20,300	56,200	42.9	21,500	33,700	50.4	720	155
Vietnamese	53,200	29,200	62,700	26.3	18,300	24,400	51.4	8,325	1,290
Other Southeast Asian	58,200	32,100	68,600	22.9	21,900	26,100	47.3	2,410	595
Multiple East/Southeast Asian	70,000	36,200	76,400	16.7	25,000	31,100	39.8	4,075	670
East/Southeast Asian and European	77,300	41,500	96,100	12.5	29,300	36,100	30.9	7,945	1,920
<b>African TOTAL</b>	<b>41,700</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>53,200</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>26,890</b>	<b>9,440</b>
Eritrean	42,100	21,600	45,200	34.4	15,700	22,800	60.1	635	365
Ethiopian	30,000	16,600	36,000	55.4	13,500	16,500	66.5	1,725	1,125
Ghanaian	41,600	23,000	49,000	36.5	21,000	24,400	45.2	2,625	995
Nigerian	41,900	23,800	54,700	38.5	22,300	23,600	42.1	1,045	340
Somali	22,200	10,800	28,900	72.2	13,400	16,800	73.1	3,140	975
Black	43,100	25,000	53,400	35.5	24,500	26,700	42.8	8,690	2,135
Other and Multiple African	46,500	27,200	56,500	32.2	21,300	25,200	46.6	5,340	2,335
African and East or South Asian	67,400	37,500	79,800	15.1	35,300	32,200	29.3	1,475	340
African and European	65,400	36,200	81,500	17.3	28,300	33,600	30.3	2,220	830
<b>Caribbean TOTAL</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>25,400</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>71,355</b>	<b>22,705</b>
Barbadian	67,200	40,000	72,800	10.4	31,800	31,200	34.8	1,825	780
Grenadian	41,800	26,300	52,400	26.3	20,300	24,200	44.7	860	340
Guyanese	58,200	32,600	64,800	20.1	22,600	28,000	44.4	5,695	1,735
Jamaican	49,500	28,400	58,400	27.0	23,600	27,500	40.8	29,450	10,495
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	60,000	33,600	66,000	21.7	26,300	29,600	33.7	4,280	1,565
West Indian	59,900	34,000	67,700	19.3	25,600	28,800	36.4	6,945	2,140
Other Caribbean	53,700	33,500	64,200	24.0	24,700	29,000	33.1	2,755	1,335
Multiple Caribbean	52,000	30,200	61,900	25.2	28,700	31,700	30.0	3,110	570
Caribbean and South Asian	71,000	37,100	77,100	13.5	28,600	33,300	37.4	4,425	770
Caribbean and East Asian	72,700	38,400	81,600	14.8	30,500	35,500	21.5	2,130	370
Caribbean and European	62,700	35,100	74,100	19.2	30,300	36,600	32.1	9,890	2,605
<b>South &amp; Central American TOTAL</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>66,700</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>24,565</b>	<b>5,985</b>
Brazilian	50,800	29,300	61,500	21.4	26,300	27,400	34.3	755	285
Chilean	63,000	34,000	71,900	18.7	25,200	30,000	45.9	1,625	395
Colombian	53,200	28,300	57,100	21.4	25,300	32,200	27.9	910	225
Ecuadorian	58,200	31,000	64,400	20.8	20,300	23,100	49.7	1,240	150
Mexican	55,600	32,000	69,000	19.1	26,800	26,700	37.3	705	230
Peruvian	62,700	34,300	68,600	17.1	20,400	20,400	50.9	805	180
Salvadoran	51,000	27,400	58,500	24.1	14,900	19,700	63.0	960	175
Hispanic	51,500	28,500	59,900	25.5	20,500	27,200	44.9	5,310	1,450
Other and Multiple South American	60,600	33,200	72,000	18.0	26,800	31,100	36.9	10,885	2,700
Other and Multiple Central American	53,100	28,000	60,400	22.8	25,000	25,600	42.3	1,375	195



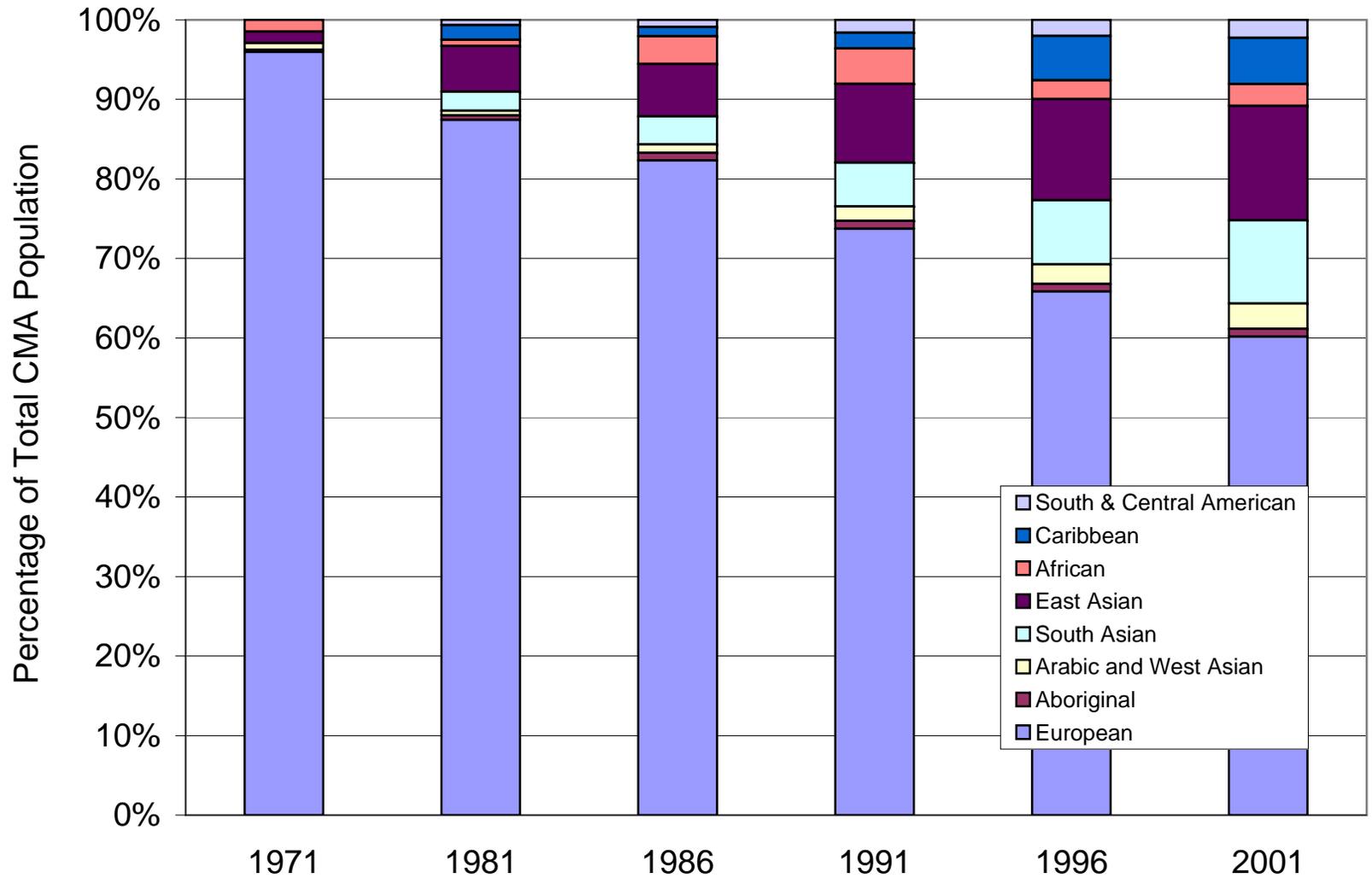
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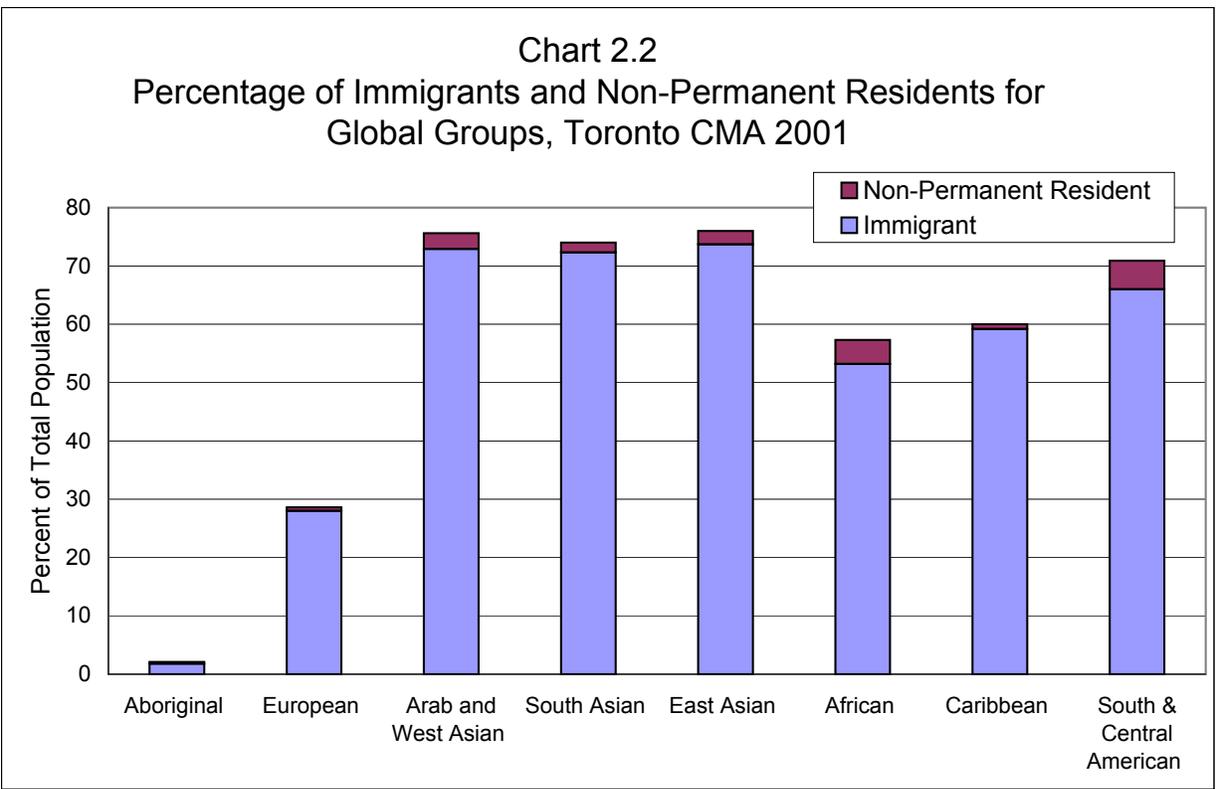
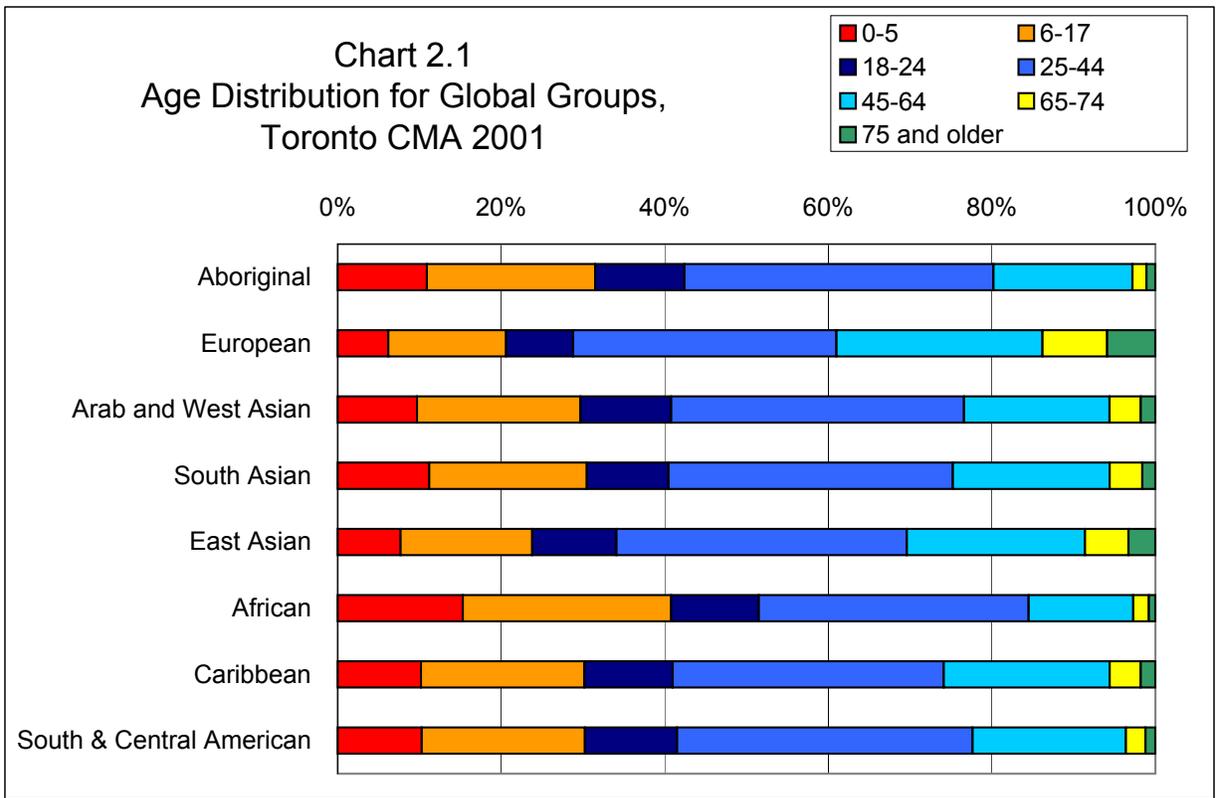
Ethno-Racial Groups  
in Toronto, 1971-2001:  
A Demographic and  
Socio-Economic Profile

Michael Ornstein  
Institute for Social Research  
York University

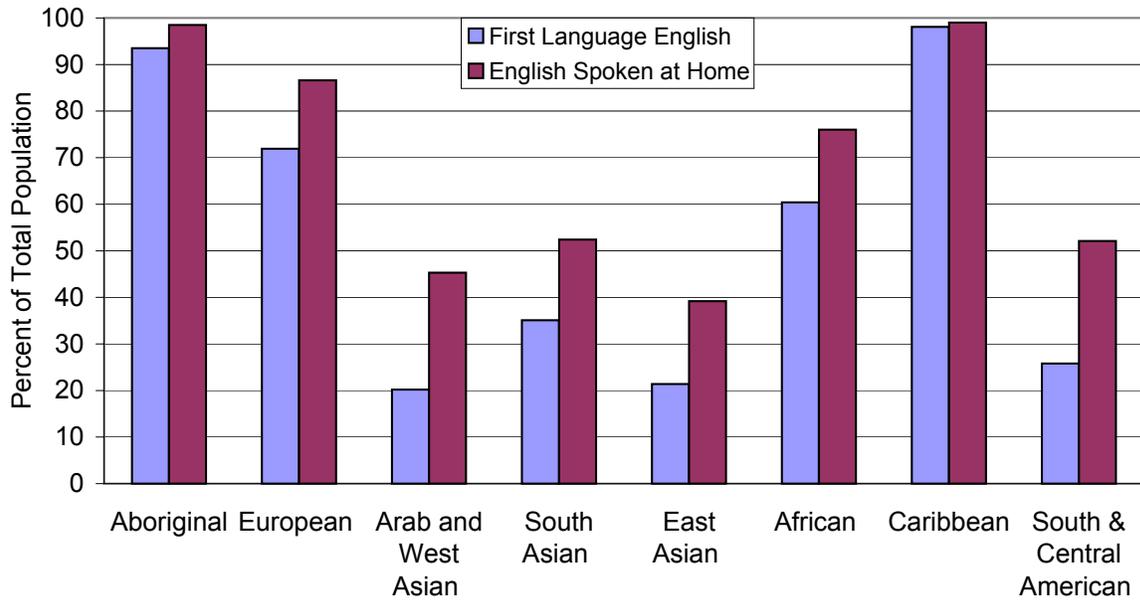
January 2006

Chart 1.1  
Ethno-Racial Composition of the Toronto CMA, 1971-2001

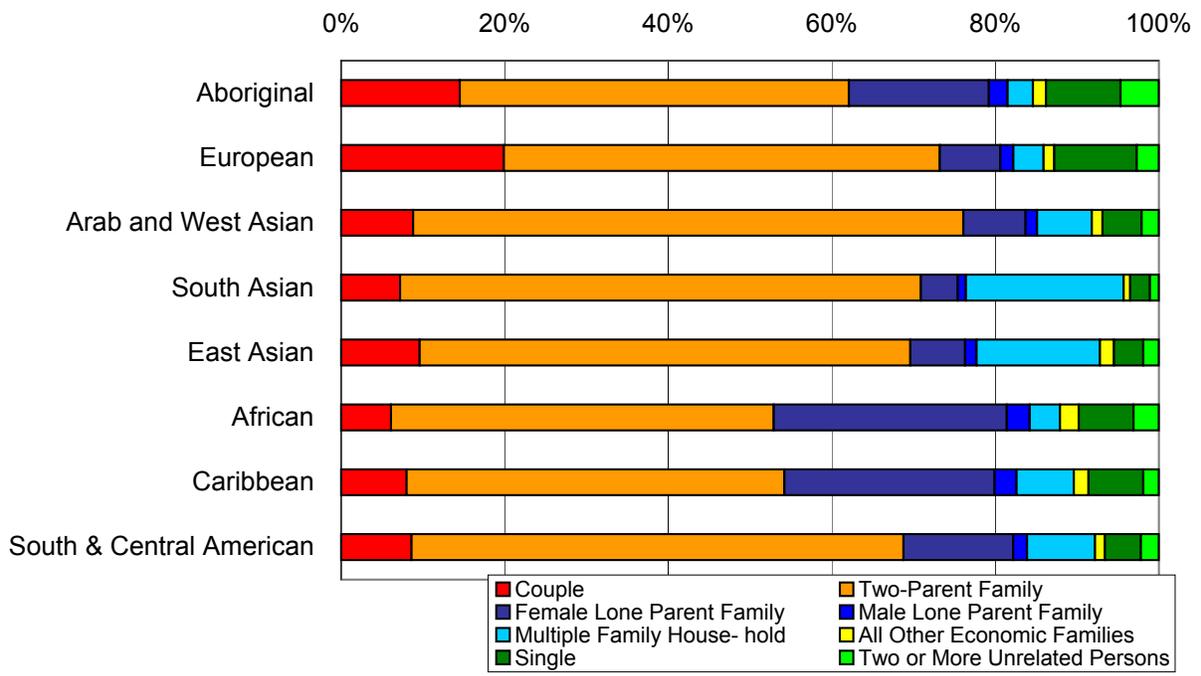




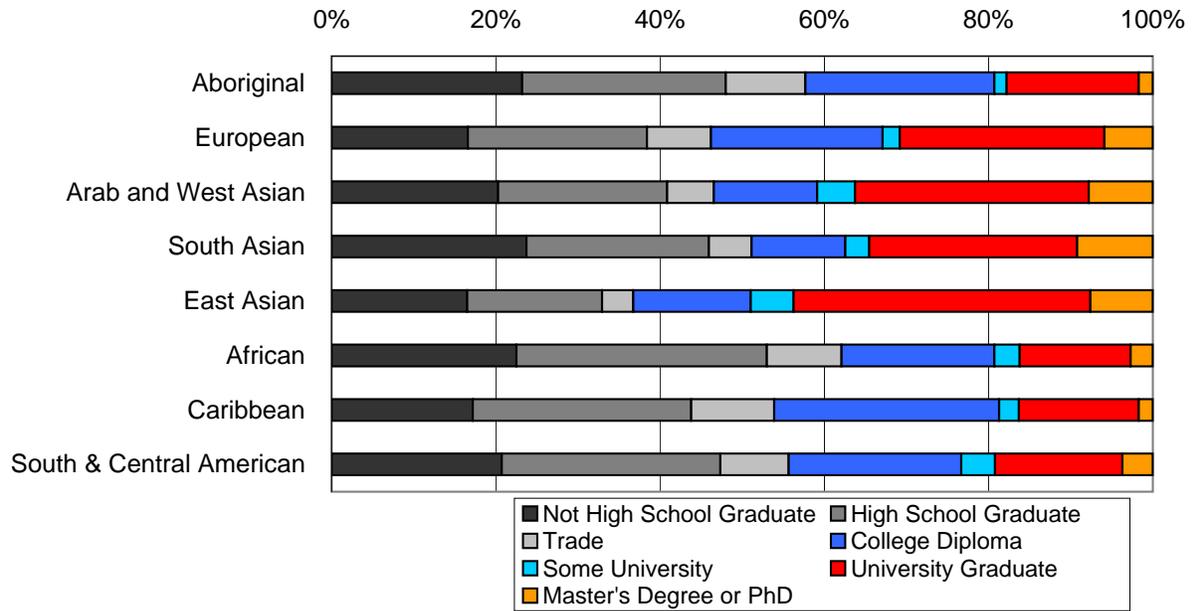
**Chart 2.3**  
 Percent with English as First Language and as Language Spoken at Home for Global Groups, Toronto CMA 2001



**Chart 2.4**  
 Type of Family for Global Groups, Toronto CMA 2001



**Chart 3.1**  
**Educational Attainment for Persons Age 25-34**  
**for Global Groups, Toronto CMA 2001**



**Chart 3.2**  
**Educational Attainment for Persons Age 35-54**  
**for Global Groups, Toronto CMA 2001**

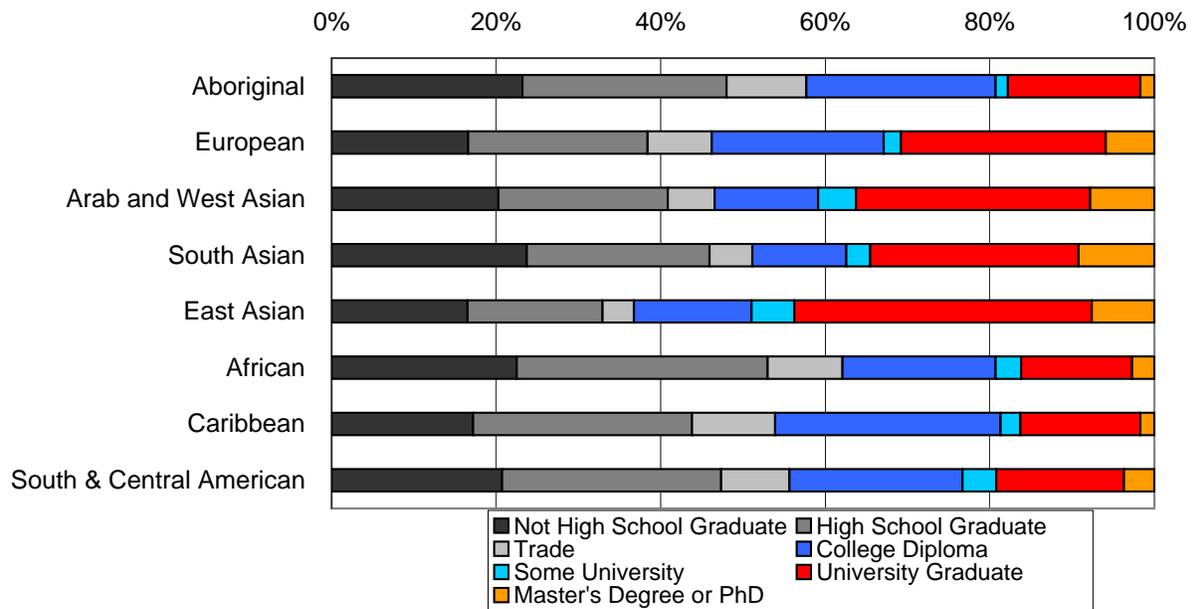


Chart 3.3  
Ethno-Racial Groups with 25 Percent or more Non-High School Graduates Age 25-34, Toronto CMA 2001

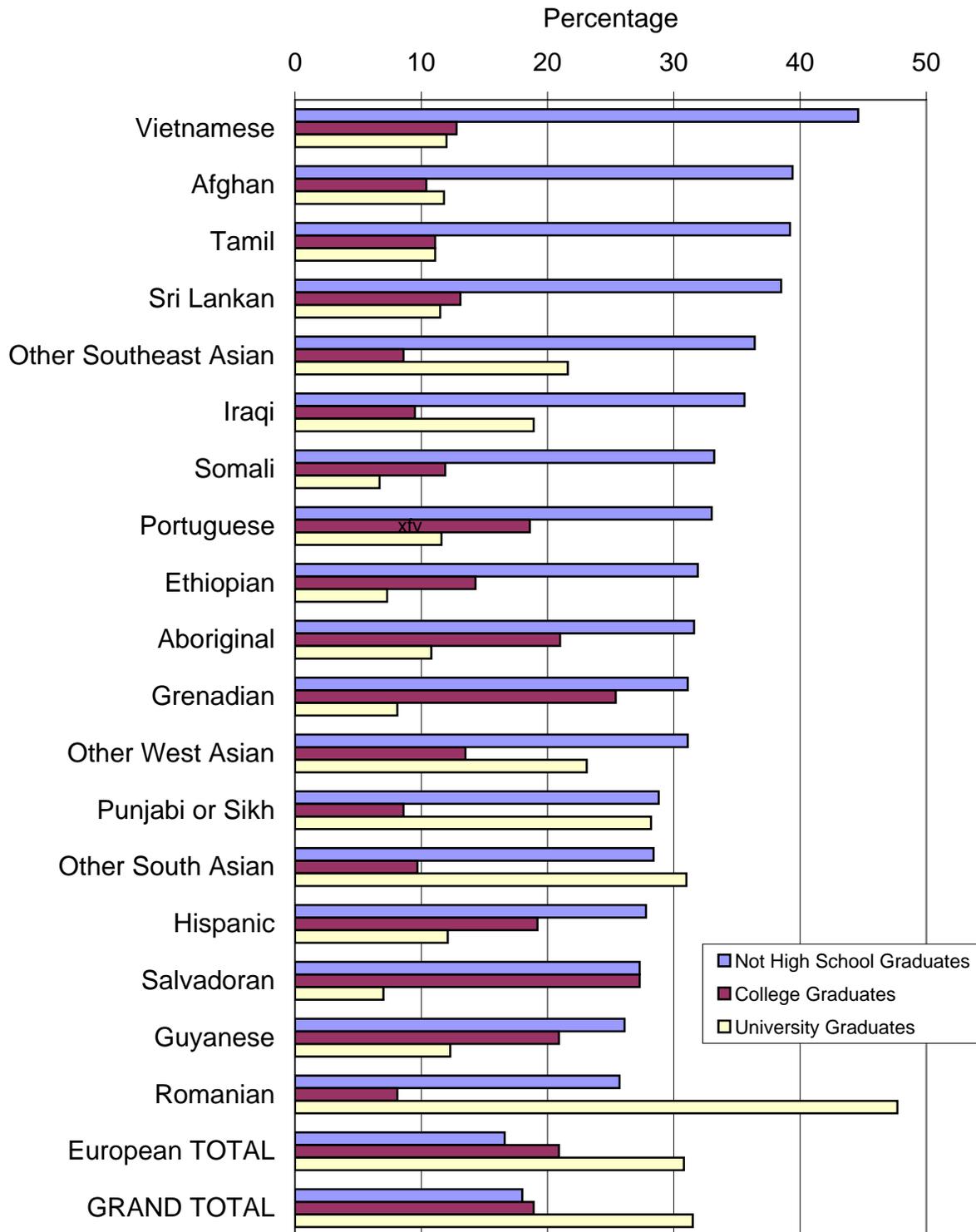
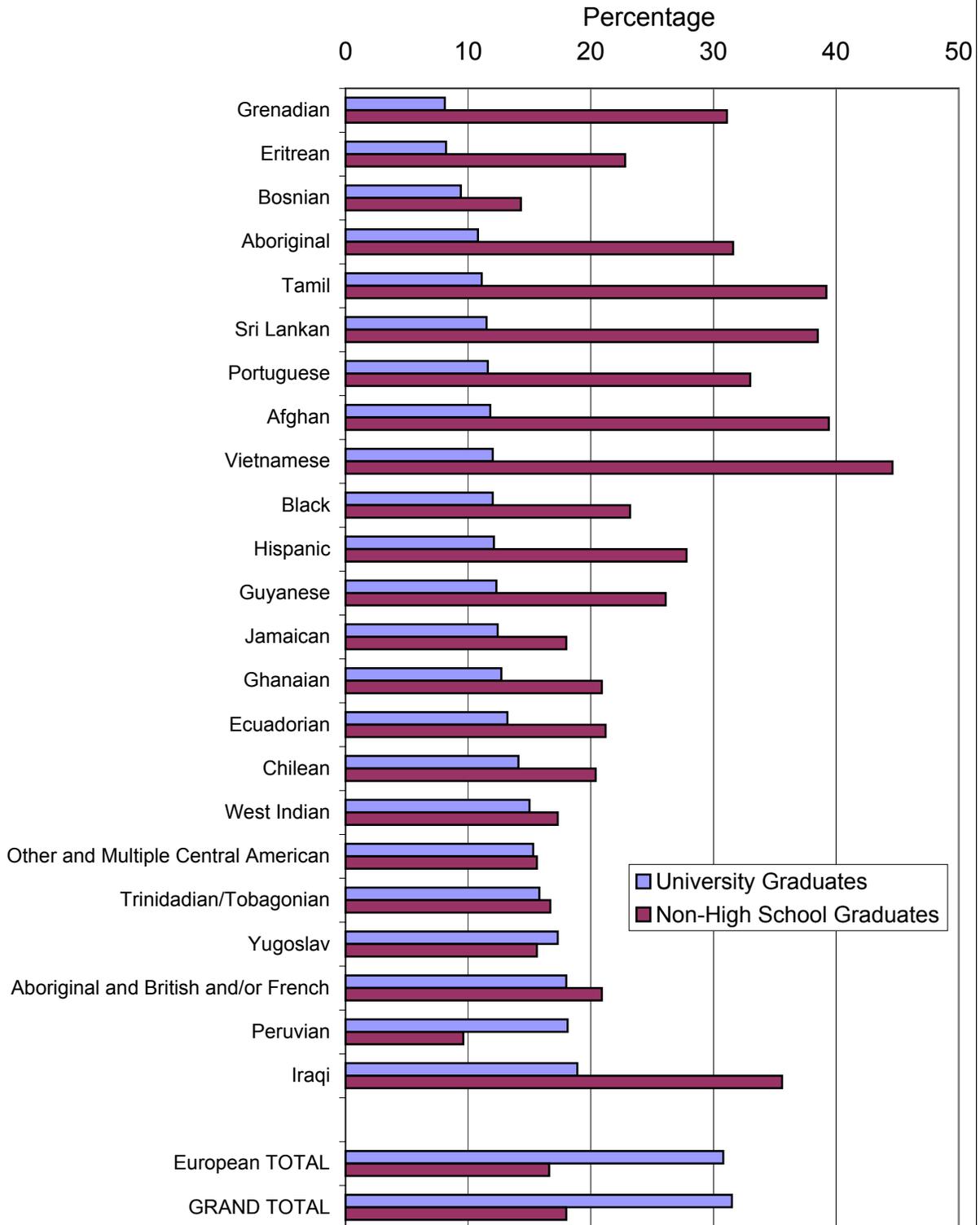


Chart 3.4  
Ethno-Racial Groups with Under 20 Percent University  
Graduates Age 25-34, Toronto CMA 2001



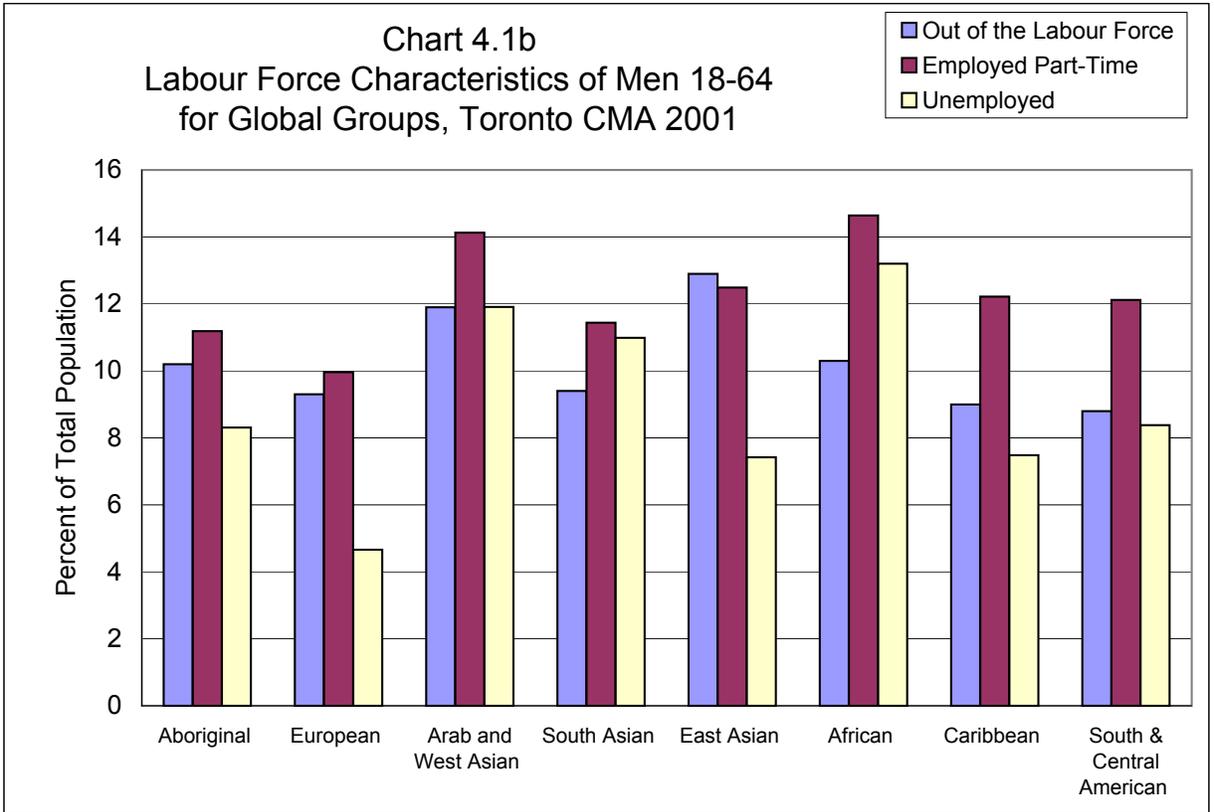
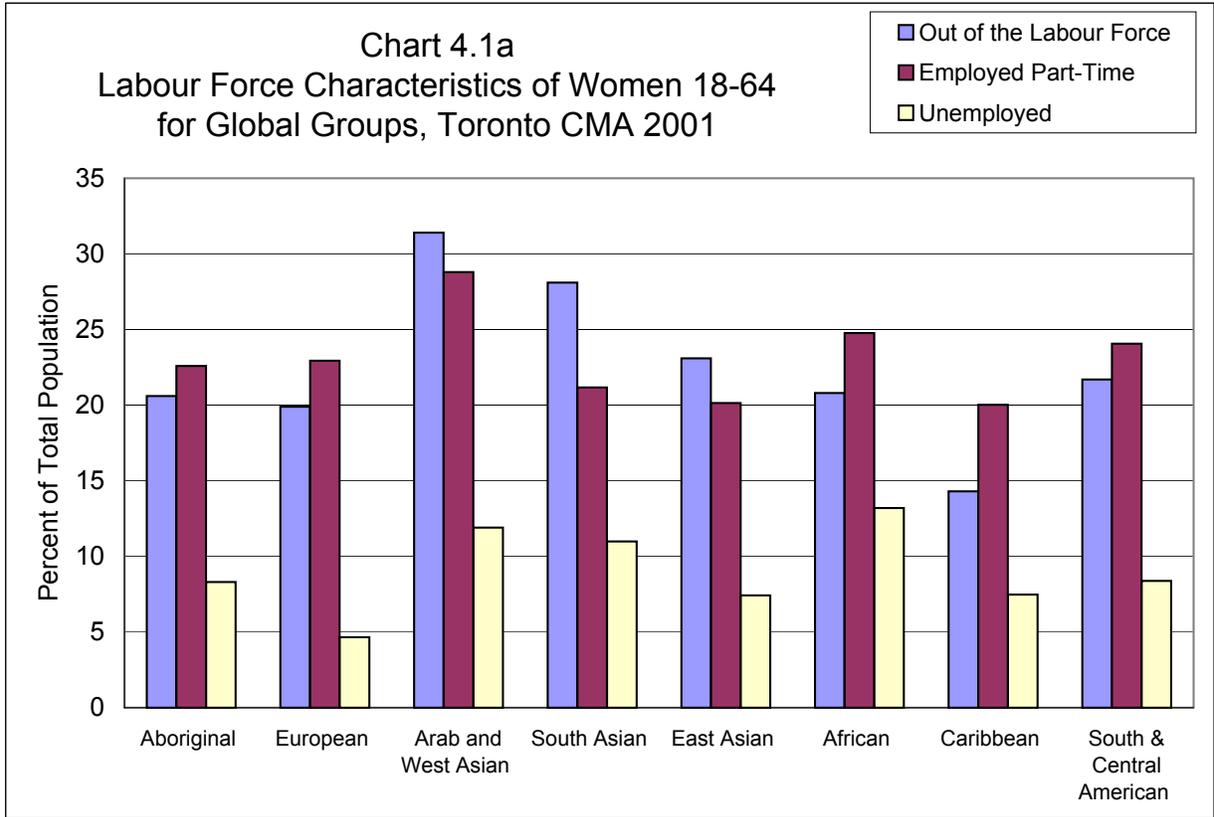


Chart 4.2a  
Occupations of Women, Age 18-64  
for Global Groups, Toronto CMA 2001

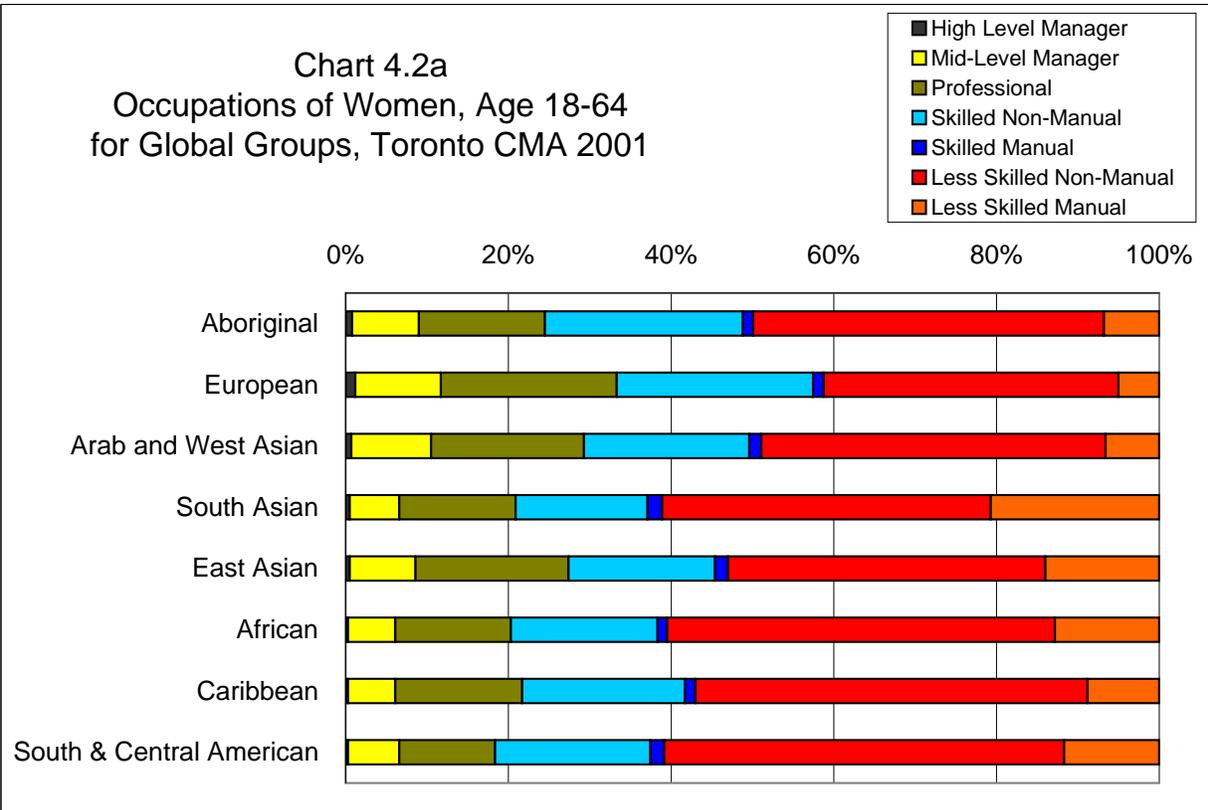


Chart 4.2b  
Occupations of Men, Age 18-64  
for Global Groups, Toronto CMA 2001

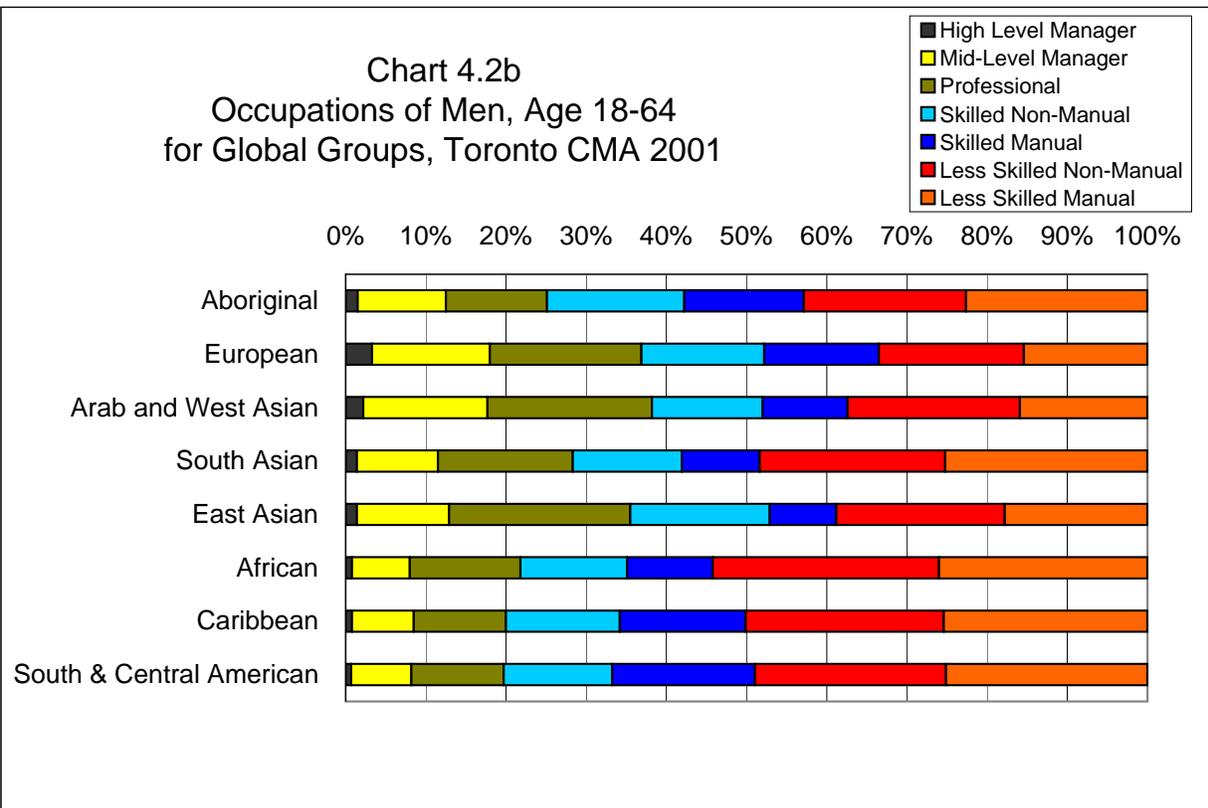
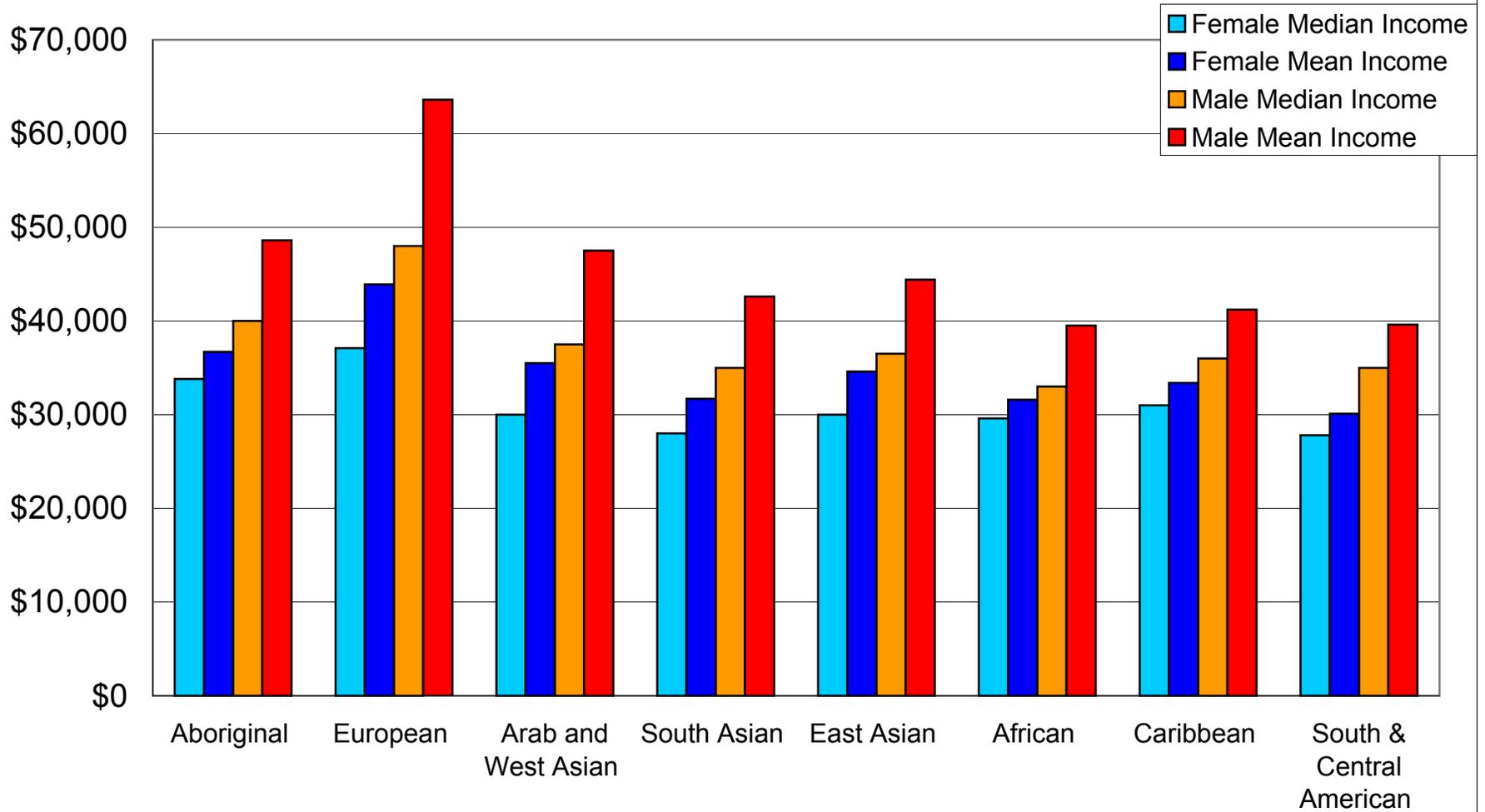
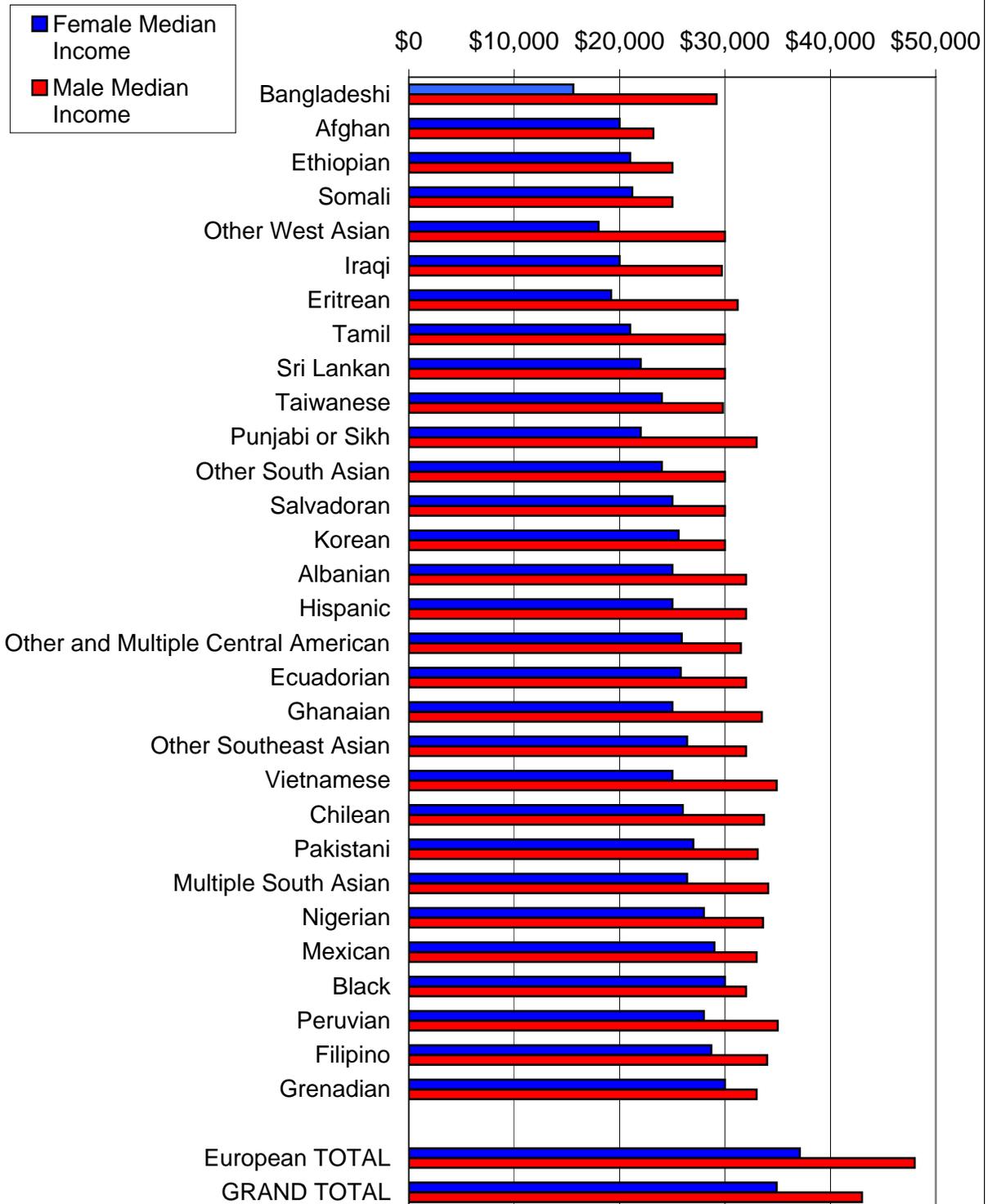


Chart 4.3  
 Female and Male Employment Income in 2000 of Persons 18-64  
 Working Mainly Full-Time for 40-52 Weeks, for Global Groups,  
 Toronto CMA



**Chart 4.4**  
**Ethno-Racial Groups with Median Employment**  
**Income for Women Under \$25,000 or for Men Under**  
**\$35,000, Toronto CMA, 2000**



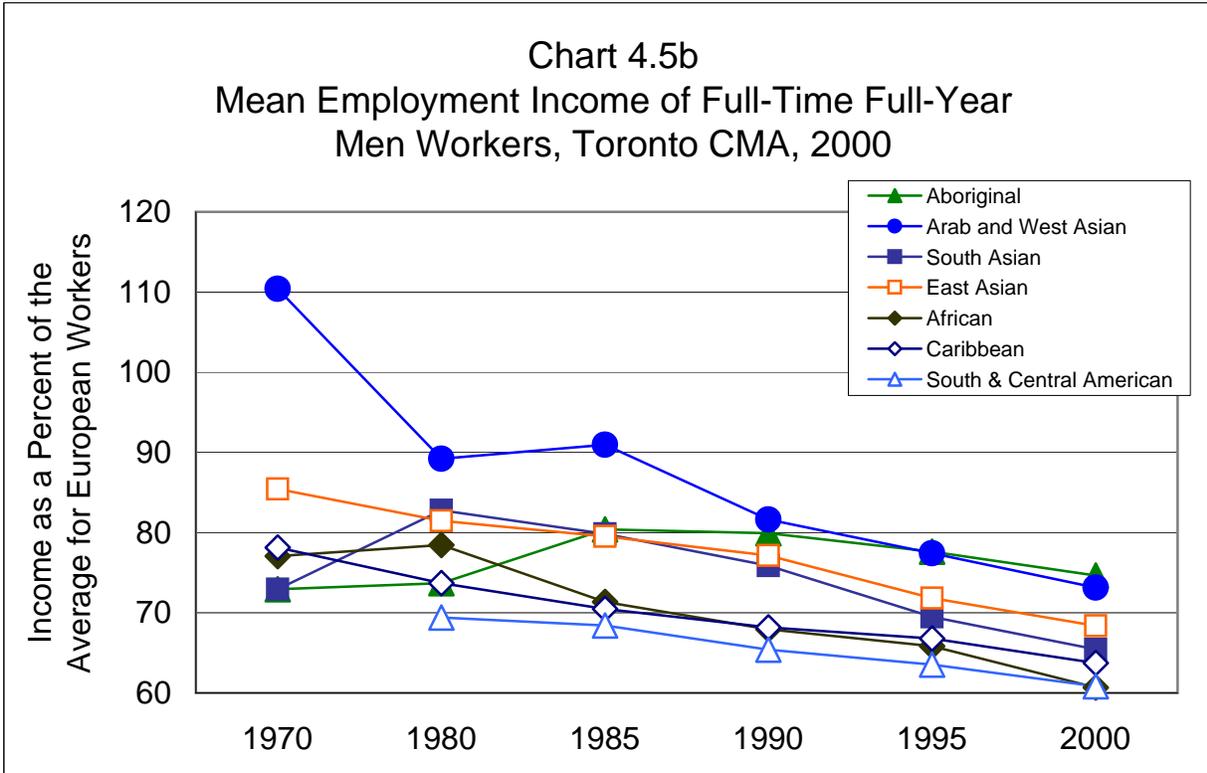
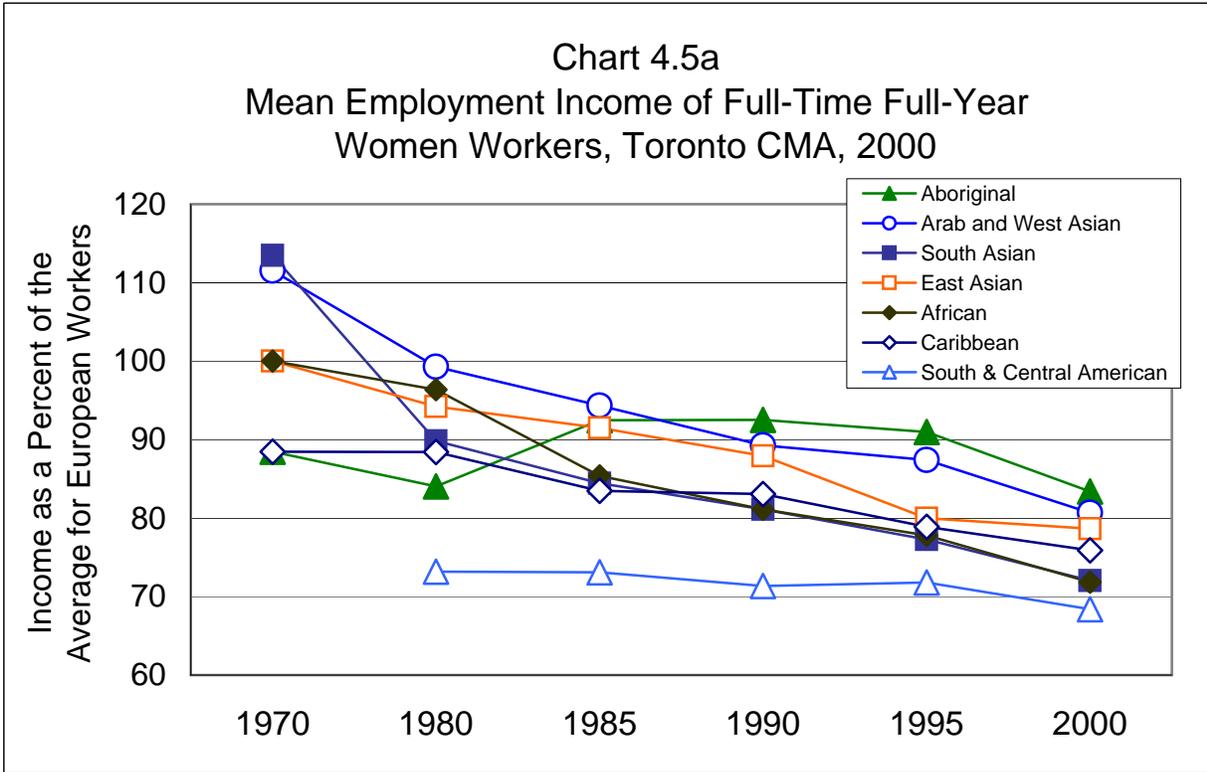


Chart 5.1  
Percentage of Persons Below the Low Income Cut-Off for Global  
Groups, Toronto CMA, 2000

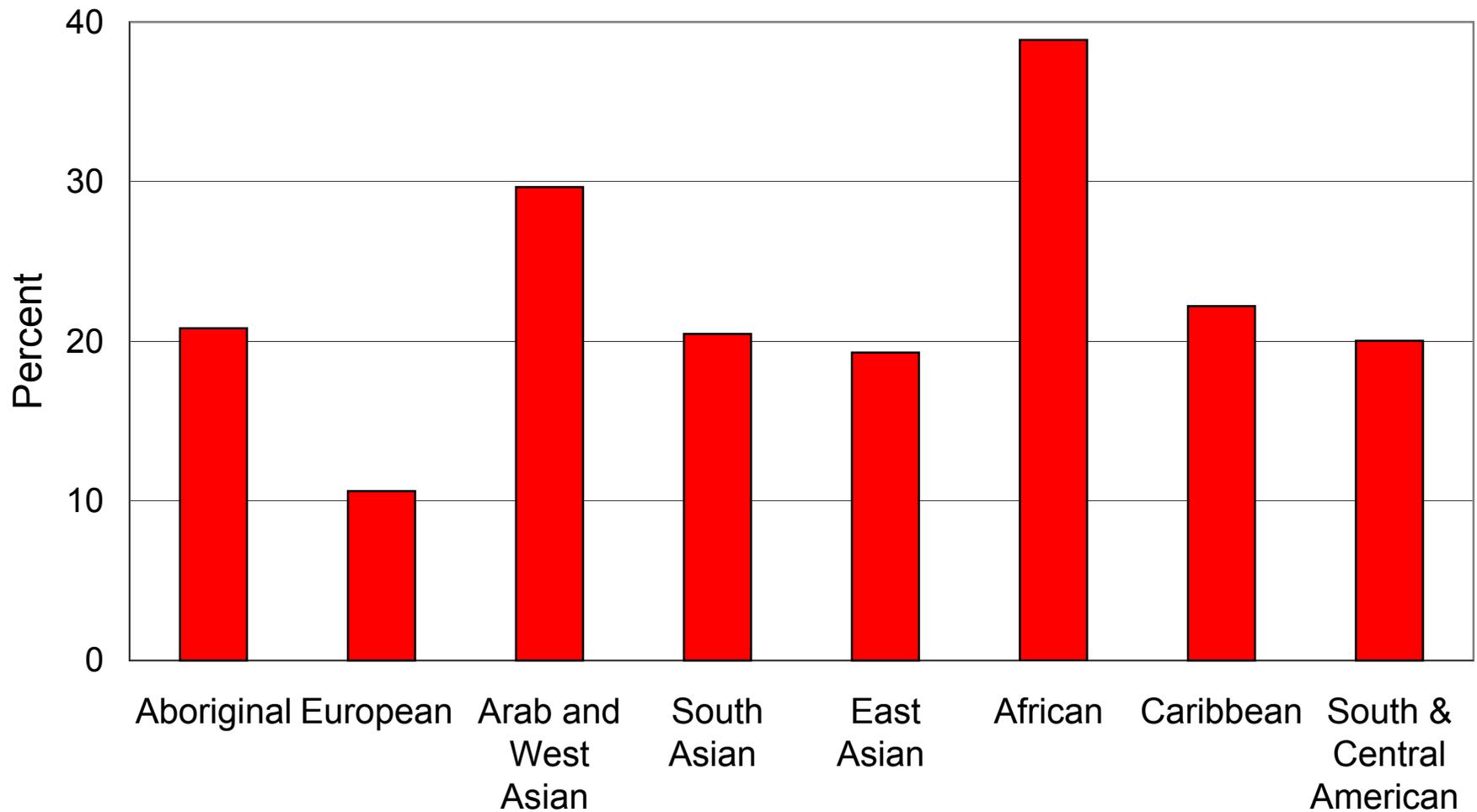


Chart 5.2  
 Ethno-Racial Groups with 30 Percent or more  
 Below the Low Income Cut-Off, Toronto CMA, 2000

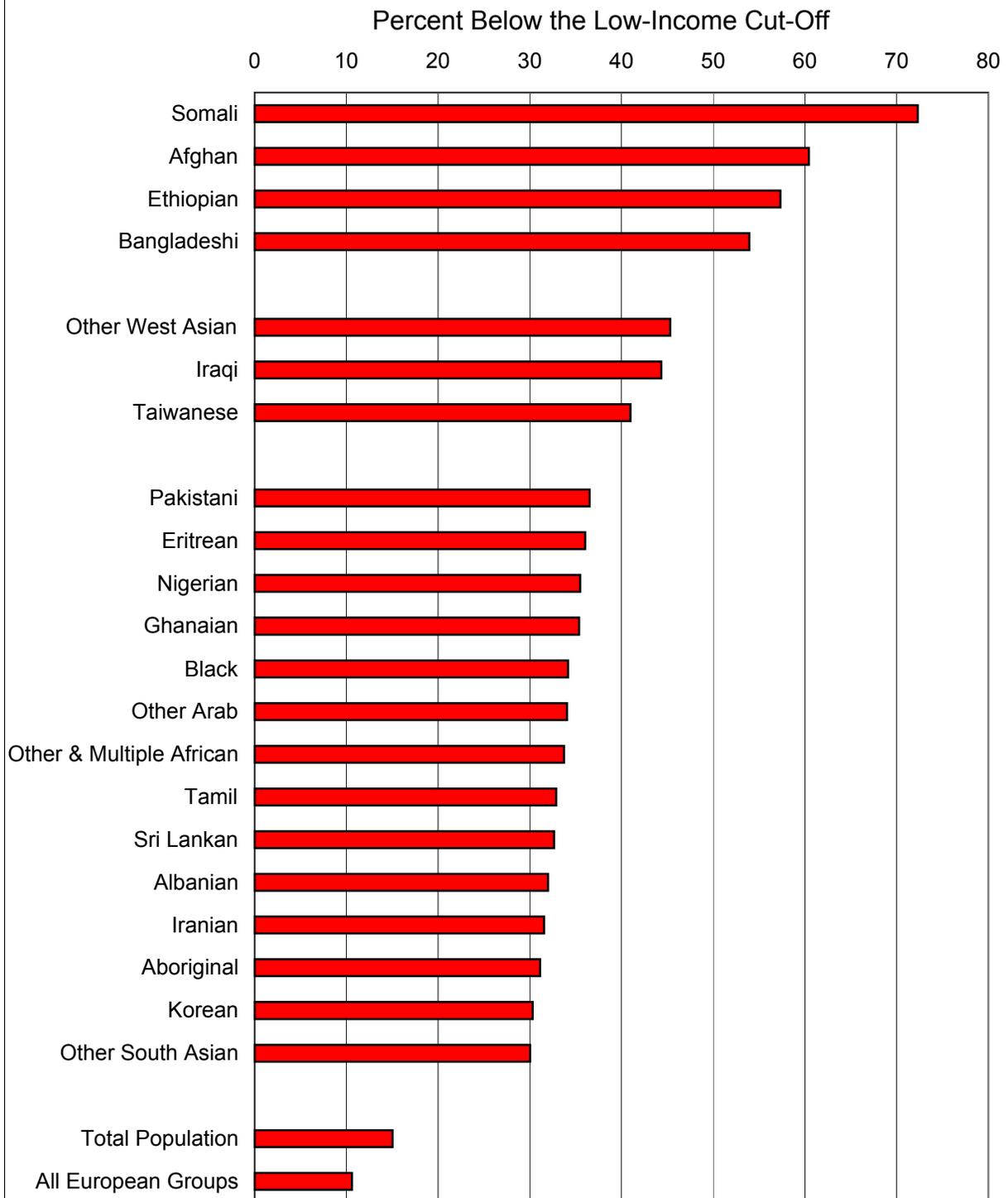


Chart 5.3  
Incidence of Low Income by Age for Global Groups,  
Toronto CMA, 2000

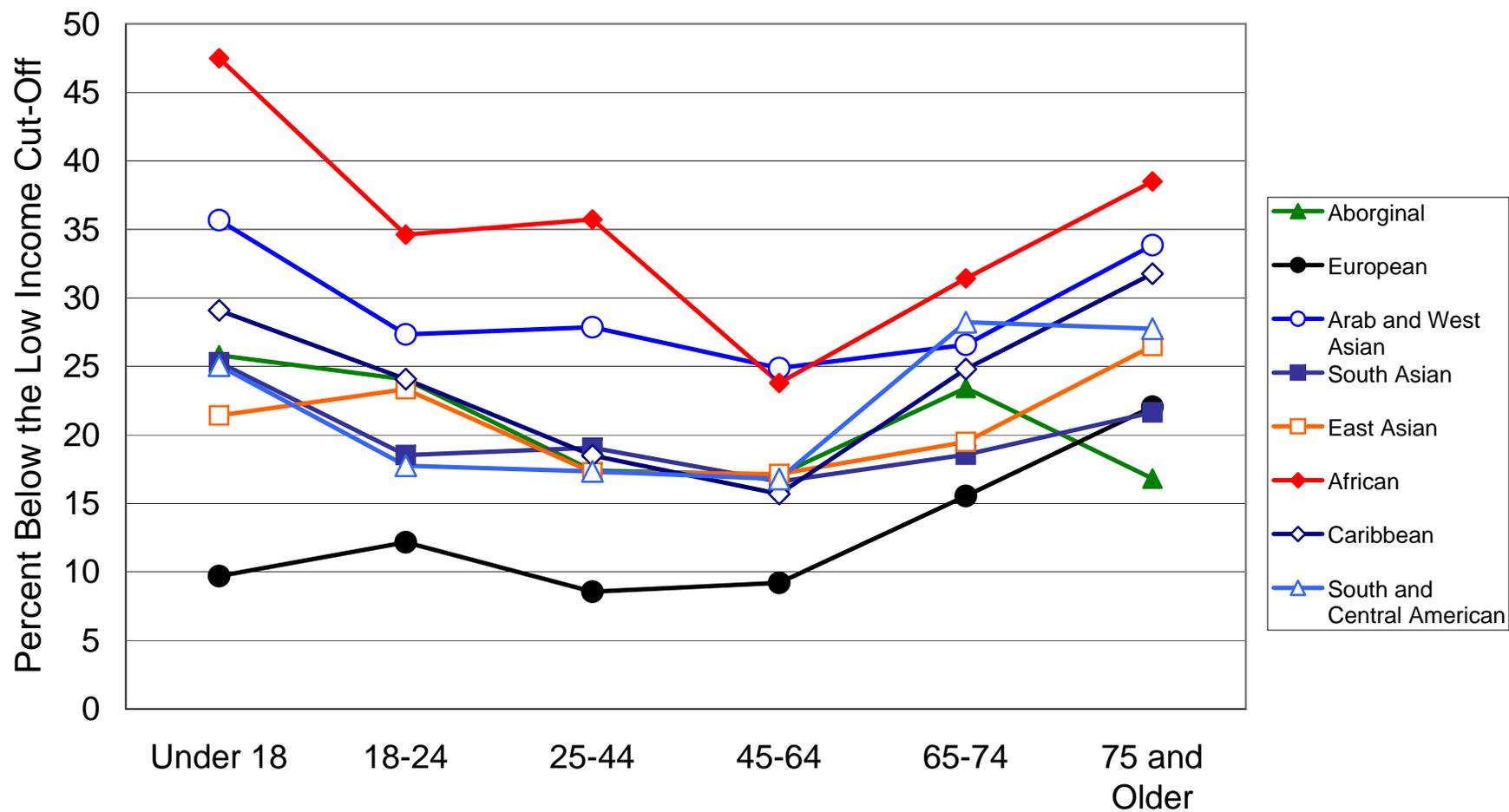


Chart 5.4  
 Median and Mean Incomes of Families and Non-Family  
 Persons for Global Groups, Toronto CMA, 2000

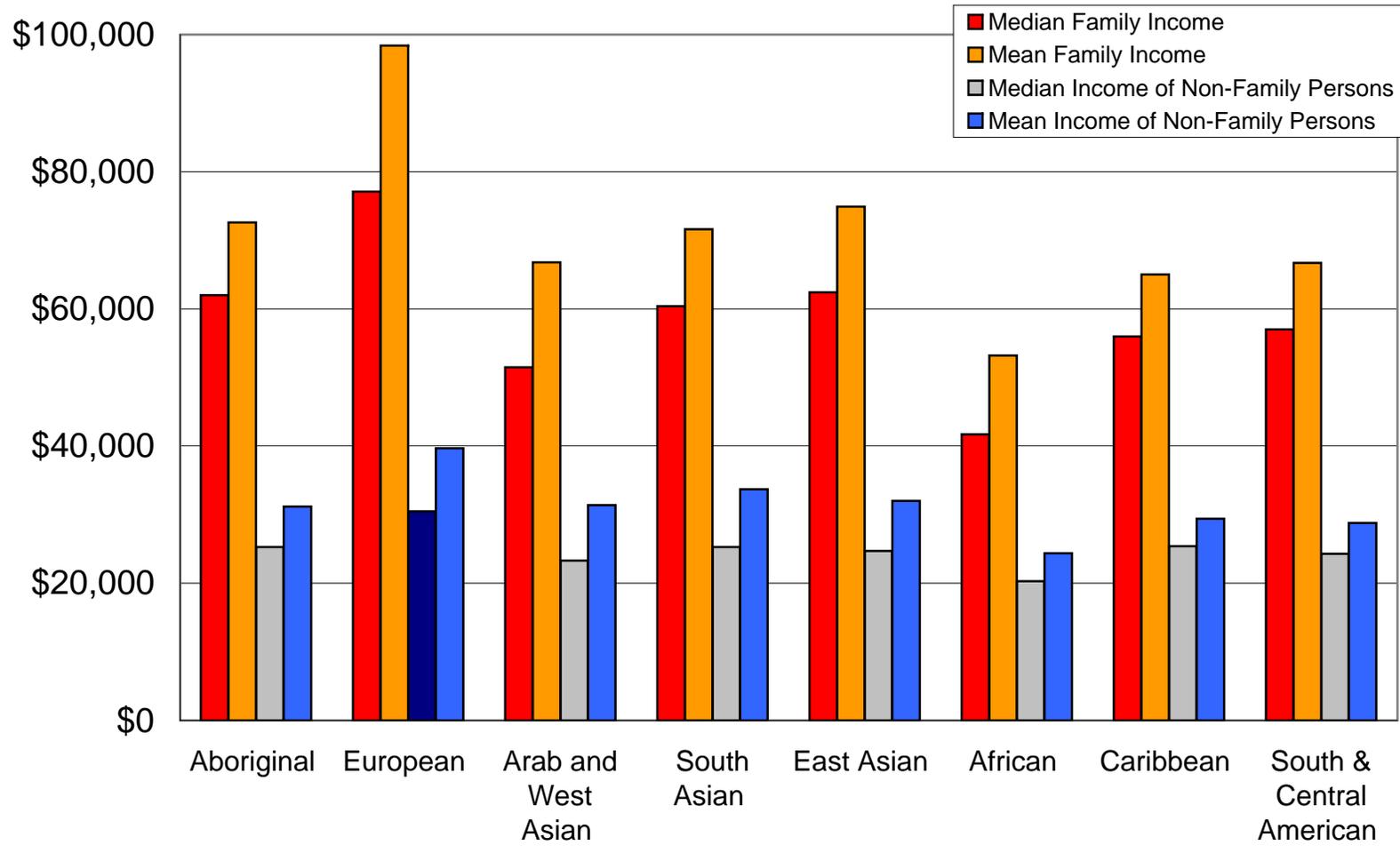
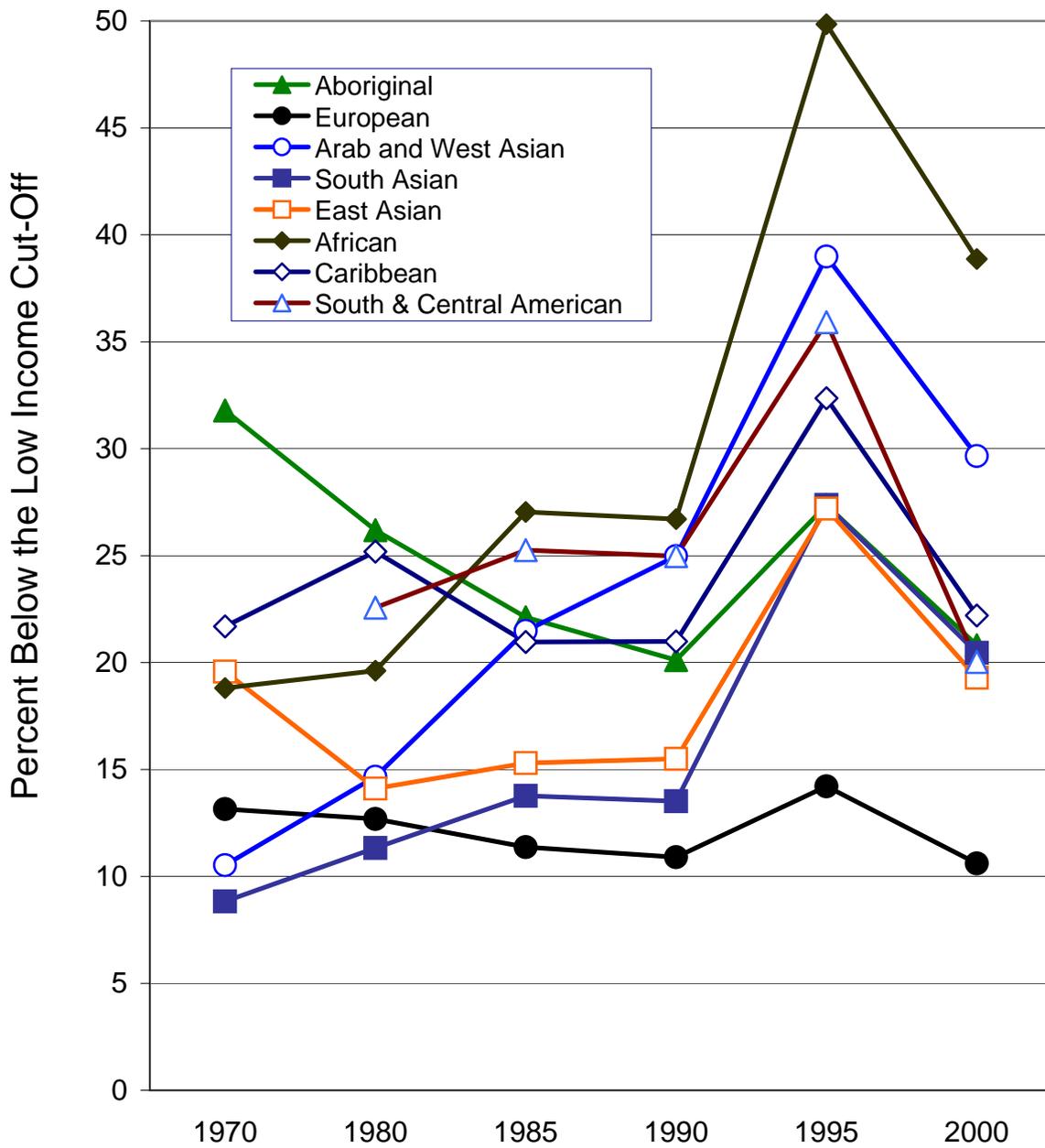


Chart 5.5  
Incidence of Low Income for Global Groups,  
Toronto CMA 1970-2000







The Institute for Social Research (ISR) at York University promotes, undertakes and critically evaluates applied social research. With 40 years of experience in social science, public opinion and policy research, the Institute houses the largest university-based survey research unit in Canada. ISR annually conducts approximately 30 major research projects at the local, provincial and national levels on a diverse range of topics, including health, political attitudes, social change, education, alcohol and tobacco control, law, the quality of life, gender issues, social interaction, and other social issues.