

Ontario's Vertical Mosaic

Below are examples of Ontario's "vertical mosaic" using poverty rates and discrimination.

% Experiencing Discrimination General Social Survey, 2004 Canada	
Recent Immigrants	26%
Established Immigrants	18%
Racialized Groups (All)	28%
- Black	36%
- Latin American	36%
- First Peoples (Aborig)	31%
Not in Racialized Group	13%
Born in Canada	10%
Gays, Lesbian, Bisexuals	41%
Hetersexuals	14%
Youth Higher for immigrant than Canadian-born youth	34%
% Experiencing Discrimination Ethnic Diversity Survey, 2002 Canada	
Caribbean	41%
- Jamaican	51%
South Asian	40%
Latin American	40%
West Asian	28%
Total in Racialized Group	20%
Not in Racialized Group	5%

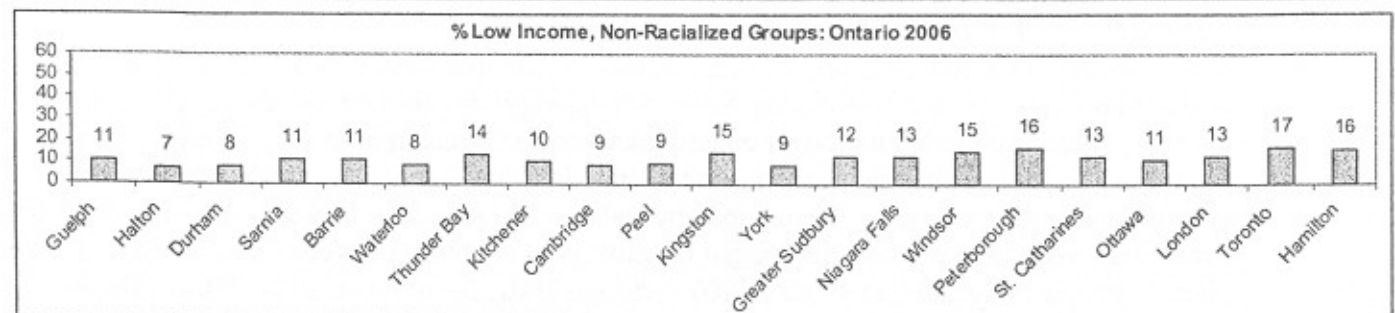
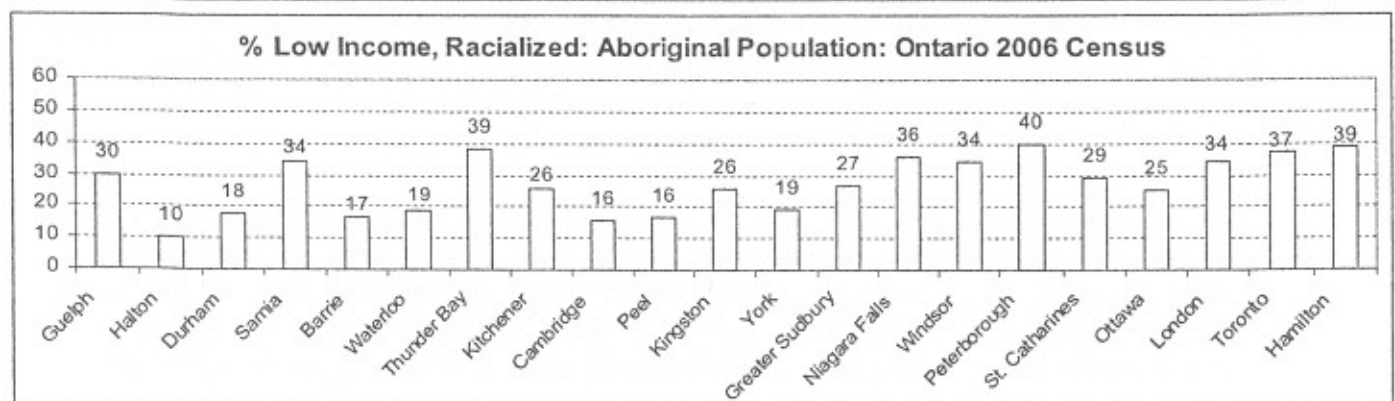
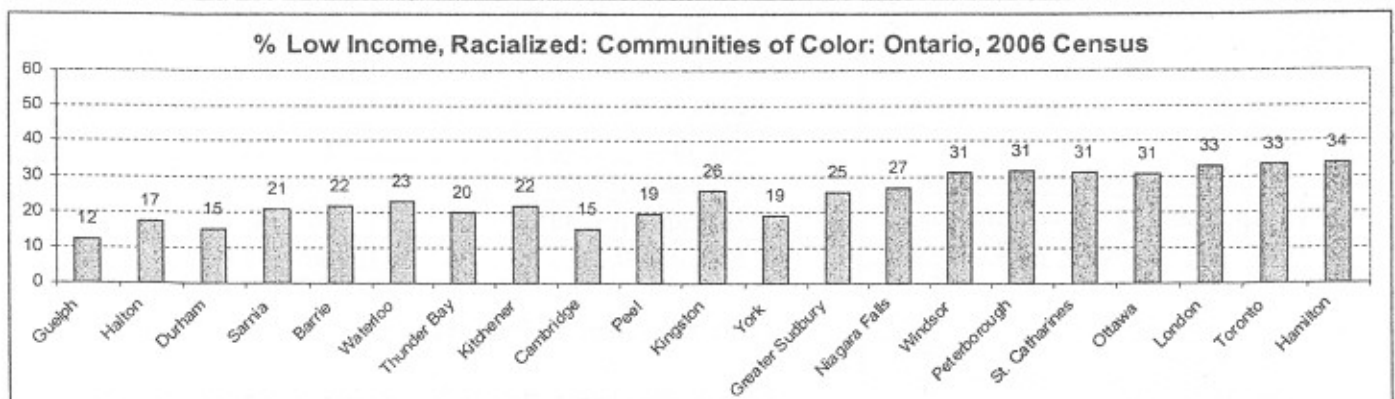
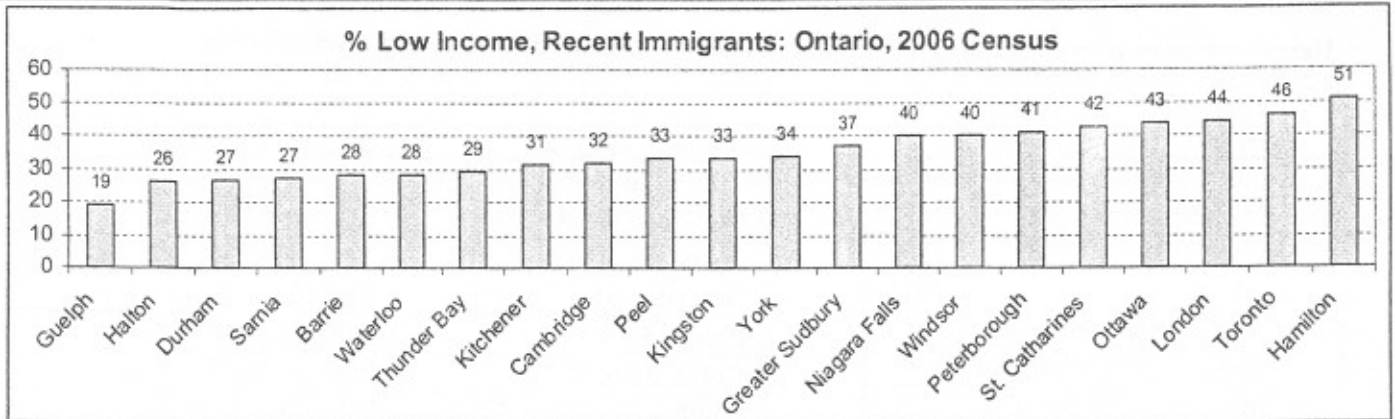
% Low Income, Selected Ethnoracial Origins: Ontario, 2006	
Somali: 69.5%	Afghan*56.0%
Ethiopian: 49%	
Bangladeshi: 49.4%	Korean 42.9%
Pakistani: 43.5%	Iraqi: 41.4%
Nigerian: 35.1%	Arab: 39.9%
Black: 33.6%	Palestinian: 37.2%
Columbian: 33.3%	Iranian: 35.6%
South Asian n.i.e.: 30.7%	Vietnamese: 25.3%
African n.i.e.: 27.6%	Chinese: 23.8%
Tamil: 27%	Egyptian: 22.2% %
Sri Lankan: 25.8%	North Am. First Nation 22.1%
Jamaican: 24.2%	Filipino: 14.0%
Punjabi: 19.4%	Portuguese: 11.8%
British Isles: 11%	Polish: 11.2%
English: 9.7%	Italian: 9.4%

Racialization of Poverty

Groups **disproportionately low income** are those who are most vulnerable and have the least power (e.g. children, people with mental illness), and those experiencing multiple forms of exclusion (racialized groups i.e. communities of color, First Peoples) and recent immigrants.

- While **recent immigrants** (2001-2006) make up less than 5% of the population, they are 13% of the population in low income households. The majority (78%) of recent immigrants are in racialized groups. The earning gap between recent immigrants and Canadian born has been widening despite higher immigrant educational levels. In 2006, recent immigrants were twice as likely to have a university degree than Canadian born. After 15 years, immigrants with university degrees are still more likely than native-born to be in low skill jobs (Garlarneau & Morissette, 2008; Picot, 2008).
- While people in **racialized groups** make up 26% of the population, they are 41% of the population in low income households. Some racialized groups are largely newcomers (e.g. 2/3 overall), others are predominately or equally likely to be Canadian born (e.g. Black-Canadians, Japanese-Canadians, multiple ancestry Canadians). In urban centres in Canada, many racialized populations are more likely to be low income and underemployed, unemployed or employed in precarious work (contracts, limited social benefits, poor statutory entitlements, job insecurity, short tenure, low wages) (Galabuzzi, 2006, Ornstein 2001, 2006, Picot, 2003, 2008). Higher unemployment among racialized groups for comparable levels of education (or despite higher levels of education) indicates differential access to the labour market based on racial, immigration, language and other characteristics. First Nations (Aboriginal), Canada's original peoples are counted separately in statistics and surveys from other groups that have been racialized.

Who has Low Incomes in Ontario cities?



These graphs show poverty rates for racialized groups: communities of colour, Aboriginal, and also recent immigrants (the majority of whom are from racialized groups) population in selected cities (and regional municipalities in the GTA). In each city, poverty rates are highest for recent immigrants. Poverty rates of racialized groups that are communities of colour in most cities are 2 times higher than non-racialized groups. The poverty rate for Aboriginal communities (First Peoples) is higher than communities of colour in some cities. The Aboriginal population is also undercounted in most places, so actual rates may be higher..