

A Social Profile of the Black Population in Peel Region, 2006



Prepared for: The Black Community Action Network

Prepared by: The Social Planning Council of Peel

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments	i
Executive Summary	ii
Introduction	1
1. Demographic and Cultural Characteristics	3-23
1.1. The Black Population by Size and Growth.....	4
1.2. The Black Population by Gender	8
1.3. The Black Population by Age	11
1.4. The Black Population by Immigration Status & Period of Immigration.....	15
1.5. The Black Population by Place of Birth.....	19
1.6. The Black Population by Mother Tongue	22
2. Household & Family Characteristics	24-34
2.1. The Black Population by Marital Status	25
2.2. The Black Population by Census Family Status	28
2.3. The Black Population by Persons Living Alone	31
2.4. The Black Population by Home Ownership	33
3. Socio-economic Characteristics	35-50
3.1. Education.....	36
3.2. Employment.....	38
3.3. Income.....	45
4. Conclusions and Social Implications	51
Bibliography	56
Appendices	57-80
A. Additional Tables: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Black Population in Peel by Place of Birth, with Comparisons to the Total Peel Population and the Visible Minority Population in Peel, 2006	58
B. Technical Notes.....	76

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides selected demographic and socio-economic information on the Black population in Peel Region. Blacks are defined as persons whose ethnic or ancestral origins are in Africa, especially Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2006, there were more than 95,000 Blacks in Peel, comprising 8.3% of the total Peel population and 16.6% of the visible minority population. Between 2001 and 2006, the Black population in Peel grew by 35.2%. Immigration is a major contributor to the growth of the Black population in Peel. Approximately 55.5% (53,005) of the Blacks in Peel are immigrants. Black immigrants come mainly from the Caribbean and Africa. 43.2% of the Blacks in Peel are Canadian-born.

The body of this report focuses on describing the socio-economic characteristics of the Black population in Peel with some comparisons to the Black populations in Ontario and Canada as a whole. Complementing this focus are the additional tables in the Appendix which provide a comparative perspective of the socio-economic characteristics of Blacks in Peel: a) by place of birth, b) compared to the total Peel population, and c) compared to the total visible minority population in Peel.

The data used in this report is from the 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada (Special Custom Cross-Tabulation). The information provided in this report can be used to assist decision-making about priorities for social services and community development for the Black community in Peel Region.

The main audiences for whom this report has been written are:

- the human services sector of Peel,
- funders of non-profit social service agencies and community groups,
- public policy makers in Peel, and
- the Black community in Peel.

Four themes emerged from the analysis of the data on the Black population in Peel: growth, diversity, vulnerability, and resilience and civic capital. The following fact sheet and themes chart identify these themes, the related social indicators, and examples of the implications for Peel's human services sector.

FACT SHEET

THE BLACK POPULATION IN PEEL, 2006*

Population

Male	44,295	46.4%
Female	51,195	53.6%
Total Black Population	95,490	100.0%

Age Groups

0 - 4 years	7,895	8.3%
5 - 9 years	8,530	8.9%
10 - 14 years	9,715	10.2%
15 - 24 years	15,935	16.7%
25 - 44 years	29,325	30.7%
45 - 64 years	19,265	20.2%
65+ years	4,815	5.0%

Place of Birth

Total Black Population	95,490	100.0%
Born in Canada	41,260	43.2%
Born outside Canada	54,230	56.8%
Born in African Countries	11,210	11.7%
Born in Caribbean or Bermuda	37,525	39.3%
Born in Other Countries	5,495	5.8%

Immigrant Status & Period of Immigration

Total Black Population	95,490	100.0%
Non-permanent residents	1,150	1.2%
Non-immigrants	41,335	43.3%
Immigrants	53,005	55.5%
Before 1961	360	0.4%
1961 to 1970	5,265	5.5%
1971 to 1980	12,580	13.2%
1981 to 1990	11,915	12.5%
1991 to 2000	15,425	16.2%
2001 to 2006	7,460	7.8%

Language (Mother Tongue) [single/multiple response]

Total Black Population	95,490	100.0%
English	84,755	88.8%
French	1,000	1.0%
Non-Official Languages	9,735	10.2%

Marital Status (Persons 15 Years+)

Total Black Population 15 yrs.+	69,345	100.0%
Single	31,510	45.4%
Married	26,970	38.9%
Divorced	5,615	8.1%
Separated	3,775	5.4%
Widowed	1,480	2.1%

Home Ownership

Total Black Population	95,490	100.0%
Owners	69,915	73.2%
Renters	25,570	26.8%

Census Family Status

Non-family persons	10,580	11.1%
Census family persons	84,915	88.9%
Spouses	25,975	27.2%
Common-law partners	4,035	4.2%
Lone parents	10,250	10.7%
Children in census families	44,645	46.8%

Household Living Arrangements

Persons living alone	4,080	4.3%
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Education

Total population 15 years+	69,350	100.0%
No Certificate or Diploma	12,395	17.9%
High School Certificate	18,000	26.0%
Trades with Cert/Diploma	7,670	11.1%
Community College	16,700	24.1%
University:		
Without degree	4,870	7.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	9,715	14.0%

Employment (Persons 15 Years+)

Participation rate	76.0% (# 52,700)
Unemployment rate	7.8% (# 4,120)

Total Income 2005 (Persons 15 Years+)

Average Income	\$31,394
Median Income	\$28,432

Employment Income 2005 (Persons 15 Years+)

Average Employment Income	\$32,523
Median Employment Income	\$30,035

Low Income 2005

Private Households	
Prevalence of low income before tax	18.2%
Persons in Economic Families	
Prevalence of low income before tax	17.2%
Unattached Individuals	
Prevalence of low income before tax	31.9%

* All Black population figures are for residents in private households.

Note: Totals may not exactly equal the sum of their components due to rounding.

Source: The Social Planning Council of Peel, December 2008 (based on Statistics Canada, Census, 2006, Special Custom Cross-Tabulation).

THEMES OR TRENDS IN THE BLACK POPULATION IN PEEL (2006)

Theme/Trend	Social Indicators	Implications for Human Services Sector
Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peel's Black population is growing at a faster rate than Peel's population as a whole (35.2% versus 17.1% between 2001 and 2006 respectively). ▪ The top three Peel neighbourhoods for growth in the Black population are: Gore, 2206.1%; Heartlake, 333.1%; and Caledon (urban) 88.4%; (growth between 2001 and 2006). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased demand for social services as well as for health, housing, employment, language training and other services for the Black population
Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The majority of the Blacks in Peel are immigrants: (53,005 or 55.5%). ▪ The majority of the Black immigrants in Peel are from the Caribbean and Africa. ▪ The number of Blacks whose mother tongue is neither English nor French grew by 86.1% between 2001 and 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased demand for culturally appropriate services for the Black population. ▪ Increased demand for settlement services for Black immigrants ▪ Increased demand for diversity management training for health and social services organizations.
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Black persons living on low incomes: 17,440 or 18.2%. ▪ Black single parents: 10,250 or 10.7%. ▪ Black unemployed persons: 4,120 or 7.8%. ▪ Black persons living alone: 4,080 or 4.3%. ▪ The number of divorced Black persons increased by 55% between 2001 and 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased demand for income support and employment training for the Black population. ▪ Increased demand for family support services for the Black community. ▪ Increased demand for affordable housing, affordable recreation services, dental services, etc. for Blacks in Peel.
Resilience and Civic Capital	<p>Compared to Canada and Ontario:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peel has a larger percentage of Blacks as homeowners. ▪ Peel has a higher percentage of Blacks earning more than \$50,000 per year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased demand (need) for participation in the Peel community at large, including opportunities for volunteerism and other forms of civic engagement and leadership

Growth

- The Black population in Peel is growing at a faster rate than the Peel population as a whole, especially in Brampton, with emphasis on the Gore and Heartlake areas, and in Streetsville in Mississauga. Within this population growth is a growing gender imbalance. Not only are there significantly more Black women than Black men, but the number of Black women is growing at a much higher rate than the number of Black men.

The growth of the Black population signals an increase in the demand for human services and civic engagement opportunities for Blacks in Peel (especially by Black women). Meeting this demand may require the establishment of new organizations to serve the Black community and/or the customization of existing human services and civic engagement opportunities to meet the needs of the Black community. It will also require collaboration and partnerships between “mainstream” service organizations and those organizations that specialize in providing services to the Black community in Peel.

Diversity

- The Black population is very culturally and linguistically diverse. It is comprised of both Canadian-born Blacks and immigrant Blacks. Almost half of the Blacks in Peel are Canadian-born persons. Black immigrants come from the Caribbean, Africa, and other countries. While Blacks from the Caribbean make up the majority of the Black immigrant population in Peel, Blacks from Africa are growing at a much higher rate than they are. French-speaking Blacks are also increasing greatly in number. Moreover, African-born and French-speaking Blacks are both racial and linguistic minorities, unlike most of the Caribbean-born Blacks who tend to have English or a dialect of English as their mother tongue. For the Caribbean-born Blacks, racism is more of an issue than knowledge of English.

The diversity within the Black population dictates that service providers should be knowledgeable of and sensitive to the different cultural and linguistic groups within the Black population. For Canadian-born Blacks, the need is not for settlement into Canadian society, but for integration into every area of Canadian society - with equal opportunity for all. For immigrant Blacks, the needs are for both settlement and integration within a context of social inclusion. Special attention needs to be paid to the small minority of French-speaking Blacks and Blacks whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

Vulnerability

- 17,400 Black persons in Peel lived on low incomes in 2005. (This is almost 1 out of every five Black persons in Peel.)
- Particular vulnerable groups within the Black population are growing and at a very high rate: seniors, divorced persons, lone parents, persons living alone, people whose mother tongue is neither of the two official languages, and people living on low incomes. This is a situation of the “intersection” and “compounding” of different vulnerabilities and oppressions (racism and age, racism and minority language, racism and lone-parent status, racism and economic status, etc.).
- The combination of increases in lone-parent families, divorced persons and persons living alone suggests that Black families in Peel are experiencing great difficulty economically, personally, and otherwise.
- As mentioned earlier, there is a gender imbalance in the Black population in Peel. Not only are there significantly more Black women than Black men, but the number of Black women is growing at a much higher rate than the number of Black men. This situation places Black women in a situation where they may have to forego marriage or seek out marital partners from other racial and cultural groups and, thereby, expose themselves to the particular challenges of inter-racial and inter-cultural relationships, in addition to the regular challenges of marital relationships.

The human services sector in Peel needs to pay significant attention to the health and well-being of Black lone-parent families, seniors, and new immigrants, especially those whose first language is not English or French (mostly African new immigrants). Attention also needs to be paid to the Francophone Black population in Peel because they are the smallest minority within the Black population and their voices may be hard to hear above those of the majority group in the Black population.

Resilience and Civic Capital

- Overall, Blacks in Peel tend to do better economically than Blacks in Ontario and Canada as a whole. Compared to all Blacks in Ontario and Canada, Blacks in Peel have higher incomes, a higher rate of home ownership, and a much lower rate of poverty. The labour force participation rate for Blacks in Peel is higher than those for Blacks in Ontario and Canada. The unemployment rate for Blacks in Peel is significantly lower than that for Blacks in Ontario and Canada.
- There is a large and growing Black middle class in the Peel community. Between 2000 and 2005, the highest rate of growth in the Black community occurred among those earning more than \$75,000 a year. Furthermore, Blacks have been living in Peel in large numbers since the 1970s. As such, they are knowledgeable about Canadian culture, institutions, politics (and so on). A major asset of the Black population in Peel is that the vast majority of its members speak English as their mother tongue. In addition to their knowledge of Canadian society and the English language, Blacks are well-established in the Peel community as homeowners, with 73.2% of them owning their own homes.
- Blacks in Caledon are the most affluent of the Black population in Peel. They are better educated, have higher incomes, and have a higher rate of home ownership and a larger percentage of English-speaking persons than Blacks in Mississauga and Caledon.

The human services sector along with political and cultural institutions in Peel should develop strategies for engaging members of the Black population in the further development of the Peel community and in the development of services and civic opportunities for the Black community in Peel.

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Peel is one of the fastest growing regions in Canada, with over one million people. Located west of the City of Toronto, Peel is comprised of the cities of Mississauga and Brampton, and the Town of Caledon.

50% of Peel's population are visible minorities, compared to 22.8% and 16.2% for Ontario and Canada respectively (Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006). Under the *Employment Equity Act* of Canada, "visible minorities" are persons, other than Aboriginal persons, who are not White in race or colour. There are nine officially designated visible minority groups in Canada: Blacks, Chinese, South Asians, Filipinos, Latin Americans, Arabs-West Asians, South East Asians, Koreans, and Japanese. In Peel, the three largest groups of visible minorities are South Asians (272,760), Blacks (95,565), and Chinese (54,285).

Blacks are defined as persons whose ethnic or ancestral origins are in Africa, especially Sub-Saharan Africa. According to the 2006 Census, 12.2% of the Black population in Canada lives in Peel Region. In 2006, there were 95,565 Blacks in Peel, comprising 8.3% of the total Peel population. Between 2001 and 2006, the Black population in Peel grew by 35.2%. Immigration is a major contributor to the growth of the Black population. Approximately 55.5% of the Blacks in Peel are immigrants (Census of Canada, 2006). Black immigrants in Peel are mainly from the Caribbean and Africa. 43.3% of the Blacks in Peel are Canadian-born.

B. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide a socio-economic profile of the Black population in Peel Region, using official statistics from the 2006 Canadian Census. This report is a part of the Black Community Action Network (BCAN) of Peel's efforts to develop its capacity to understand the characteristics, needs, and aspirations of the Black community in Peel and to help the human service agencies in Peel to provide relevant and timely services to the Black community.

C. Focus of Report

The body of this report focuses on describing the socio-economic characteristics of the Black population in Peel, with some comparisons to the Black populations in Ontario and Canada as a whole. Complementing this focus are the additional tables in the Appendix which provide a further comparative perspective of the socio-economic characteristics of Blacks in Peel: a) by place of birth, b) compared to the total Peel population, and c) compared to the total visible minority population in Peel.

D. Target Audiences

The main audiences for whom this report has been written are:

- the human services sector of Peel;
- funders of non-profit social service agencies and community groups;
- public policy makers in Peel; and
- the Black community in Peel.

E. Organization of the Report

This report is organized into four sections. The first section provides the demographic and cultural characteristics of the Black population in Peel. The second section looks at household and family characteristics. The third section focuses on socio-economic characteristics. The fourth section addresses the implications of the information in the preceding sections for Peel's human services sector. The Appendix provides additional tables which present a detailed comparative perspective of the Black population in Peel.

F. Sources of Data Used for the Report

- Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Cross -Tabulation, 2001 & 2006.
- Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Community Profile, 2001 and 2006.
- Social Planning Council of Peel Reports from 2004 to 2008.

Please note that all Black population statistics (e.g. age, gender, marital status, income, occupation, etc.) are for residents in private households with the exception of statistics in Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 1. Totals may not exactly equal the sum of their components due to rounding.

1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

- 1.1. The Black Population by Size and Growth
- 1.2. The Black Population by Gender
- 1.3. The Black Population by Age
- 1.4. The Black Population by Period of Immigration
- 1.5. The Black Population by Place of Birth
- 1.6. The Black Population by Mother Tongue

1.1. The Black Population by Size and Growth: Peel, 2006

Highlights

- In 2006, there were 95,565 Blacks in Peel.
- Blacks constituted 8.3% of the total Peel population, a figure considerably higher than the 3.9% and 2.5% for Ontario and Canada respectively.
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Brampton had the highest proportion of Blacks within its population: 12.4%, followed by Mississauga with 6.2%, and Caledon with 1.5%.
- The Peel neighbourhoods with the largest proportions of Blacks were: Heartlake (16.1%); Malton (16.0%); and Central Brampton (12.1%).
- Between 2001 and 2006, the Black population grew at a faster rate than the general Peel population: 35.2% versus 17.1% respectively.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the Black population increased by 66.3% in Brampton, but only by 9.3% in Mississauga, and 11.7% in Caledon.
- The three fastest growing neighbourhoods for the Black population between 2001 and 2006 were Gore with a 2206.1% increase; Heartlake with 333.1%; and Caledon (Urban) with 88.4%. (Two of these areas – Gore and Heartlake – are in Brampton.)
- In Mississauga, the neighbourhood with the highest increase in the Black population between 2001 and 2006 was Streetsville (51.4%).
- Between 2001 and 2006, the Black population declined in three areas of Mississauga: Clarkson/Lorne Park (-6.2%); Hurontario (-5.5%); and Malton (3.2%).

Table 1
The Black Population: Canada, Ontario, Peel, Peel Municipalities and Selected Peel
Neighbourhoods, 2001- 2006

Region & Neighbourhoods	2001		2006		Rate of Change 2001-2006	
	# of Blacks	% of Total Population	# of Blacks	% of Total Population	#	%
Canada	662,210	2.2%	783,795	2.5%	121,585	18.4%
Ontario	411,095	3.6%	473,795	3.9%	62,700	15.3%
Peel	70,695	7.2%	95,565	8.3%	24,870	35.2%
City of Mississauga	37,850	6.2%	41,365	6.2%	3,515	9.3%
Clarkson/Lorne Park	2,030	4.4%	1,905	4.2%	-125	-6.2%
Cooksville/Dixie	7,565	4.8%	7,795	4.9%	230	3.0%
Creditview	2,765	7.5%	3,105	6.5%	340	12.3%
Erin Mills/Erindale	5,375	5.7%	5,975	6.5%	600	11.2%
Hurontario	4,575	7.3%	4,325	6.4%	-250	-5.5%
Malton	6,295	15.3%	6,095	16.0%	-200	-3.2%
Meadowvale	5,665	6.7%	6,840	6.6%	1,175	20.7%
Port Credit/ Lakeview	895	2.8%	1,100	3.4%	205	22.9%
Streetsville	2,775	5.0%	4,200	5.2%	1,425	51.4%
City of Brampton	32,070	9.9%	53,345	12.4%	21,275	66.3%
Bramalea	12,600	9.8%	15,540	10.7%	2,940	23.3%
Central Brampton	16,110	10.5%	20,445	12.1%	4,335	26.9%
Gore	165	7.3%	3,805	11.5%	3,640	2206.1%
Heartlake	3,125	8.0%	13,535	16.1%	10,410	333.1%
Town of Caledon	770	1.5%	860	1.5%	90	11.7%
Bolton	290	1.1%	340	1.0%	50	17.2%
Caledon (Urban)	215	7.9%	405	2.7%	190	88.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001; 2006.

Table 2
The Visible Minority Population: Peel, 2001 to 2006

REGION OF PEEL	2001		2006		Rate of Change 2001 to 2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population	985,565	100.0	1,154,070	100.0	168,505	17.1
Non-Visible Minority Population	606,460	61.5	577,400	50.03	-29,060	-4.8
Visible Minority Population ¹	379,105	38.5	576,665	49.97	197,560	52.1
South Asian ²	155,050	15.7	272,760	23.6	117,710	75.9
Black	70,695	7.2	95,565	8.3	24,870	35.2
Chinese	41,605	4.2	54,285	4.7	12,680	30.5
Filipino	31,625	3.2	42,900	3.7	11,275	35.7
Latin American	14,665	1.5	21,440	1.9	6,775	46.2
Southeast Asian ³	13,055	1.3	20,470	1.8	7,415	56.8
Arab	13,340	1.4	19,510	1.7	6,170	46.3
West Asian ⁴	5,465	0.6	8,935	0.8	3,470	63.5
Korean	5,835	0.6	7,515	0.7	1,680	28.8
Japanese	2,620	0.3	3,070	0.3	450	17.2
Visible Minority n.i.e. ⁵	18,260	1.9	14,800	1.3	-3,460	-18.9
Multiple Visible Minority	6,905	0.7	15,400	1.3	8,495	123.0

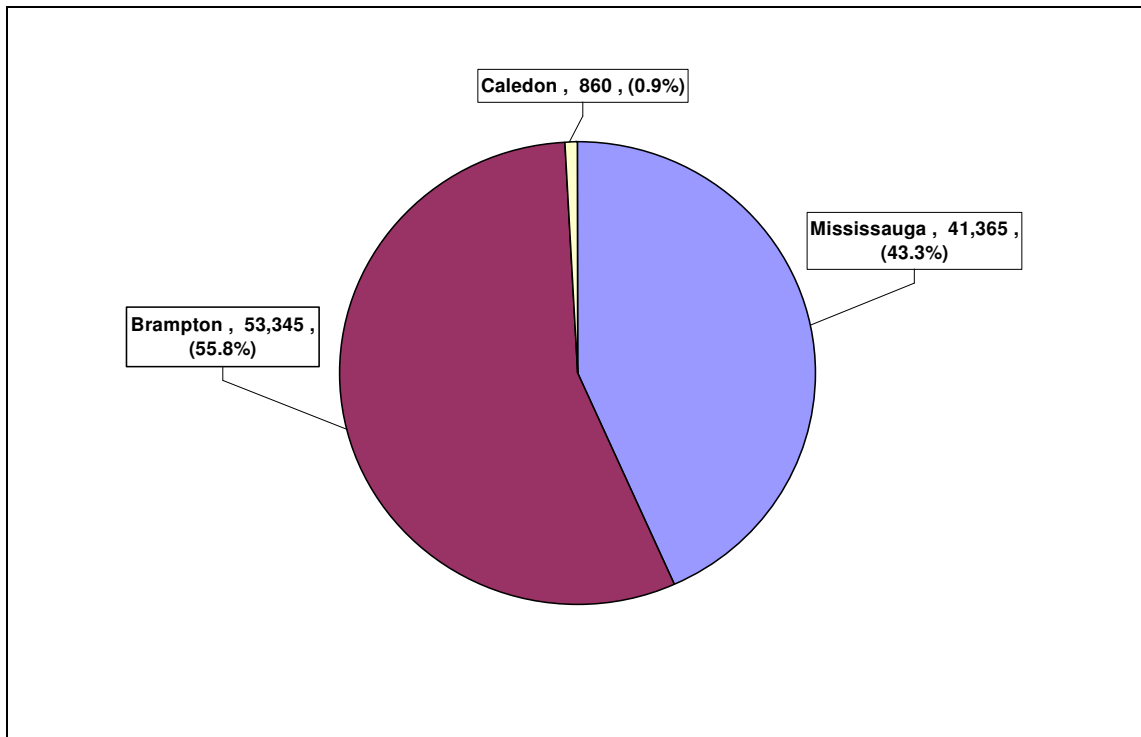
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001; 2006.

Note: All percentages are calculated using total population as the denominator.

1. The Employment Equity Act defines Visible Minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.'
2. South Asian: for example, East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.
3. Southeast Asian: for example, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, etc.
4. West Asian: for example, Iranian, Afghan, etc.
5. n.i.e. means not included elsewhere and includes respondents who reported a write-in response such as Guyanese, West Indian, Kurd, Tibetan, Polynesian, Pacific Islander, etc.

Figure 1

Distribution of the Black Population by Peel Municipality, 2006.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

1.2. The Black Population by Gender: Peel, 2006

Highlights

- There were more women than men in the Black population in Peel in 2006: women - 51,195 or 53.6%; men – 44,295 or 46.4%.
- The Black female population grew at a higher rate than the Black male population between 2001 and 2006: 38% vs. 32% respectively.
- In 2006, Peel had a slightly lower proportion of Black males than Ontario (46.4% versus 47%).
- Peel had a slightly higher proportion of Black females than Ontario (53% versus 53.6%).
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Brampton had the highest proportion of Black males (46.6%), followed by Caledon with 46.2%, and Mississauga with 46.1%, respectively.
- Of the three municipalities, Mississauga had the highest proportion of Black females 53.9%, followed by Caledon with 53.8%, and Brampton with 53.4%, respectively.

Table 3
The Black Population* by Gender: Canada, Ontario & Peel, 2006*

Gender	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population	780,670	100.0%	471,780	100.0%	95,490	100.0%
Male	373,405	47.8%	221,665	47.0%	44,295	46.4%
Female	407,265	52.2%	250,110	53.0%	51,195	53.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

**Note: Please note that all Black population figures are for residents in private households. Totals may not exactly equal the sum of their components due to rounding. (This note applies to all subsequent tables & figures in this report.)*

Table 4
The Black Population by Gender: Mississauga, Brampton & Caledon, 2006

Gender	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population	41,335	100.0%	53,295	100.0%	855	100.0%
Male	19,045	46.1%	24,850	46.6%	395	46.2%
Female	22,290	53.9%	28,445	53.4%	460	53.8%

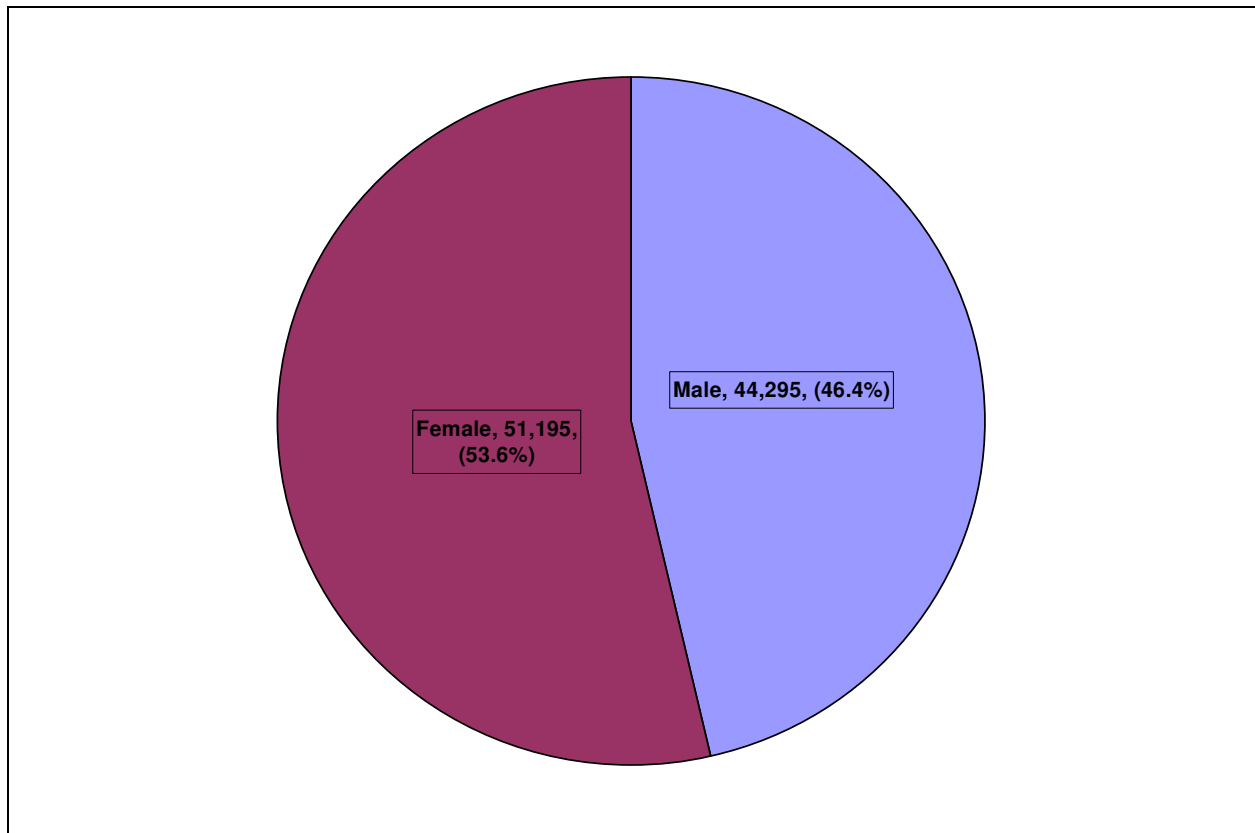
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 5
The Black Population by Gender: Peel, 2001-2006

Gender	2001		2006		Rate of Change 2001-2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population	70,645	100.0%	95,490	100.0%	24,845	35.2%
Male	33,550	47.5%	44,295	46.4%	10,745	32.0%
Female	37,095	52.5%	51,195	53.6%	14,100	38.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2001; 2006.

Figure 2
The Black Population by Gender: Peel, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

1.3. The Black Population in Peel by Age, 2006

Highlights

- In 2006, Peel had a slightly lower proportion of its Black population in the 0-4 age group, compared to Ontario and Canada (8.3% versus 8.9% and 9.2% respectively).
- Peel had a lower proportion of Black seniors (65+) compared to Ontario and Canada (5% versus 5.9% and 5.7%).
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Brampton had a slightly higher proportion of its Black population in the 0-4 age group, compared to Mississauga and Caledon (8.9% versus 7.5% and 7.6%).
- Brampton had a lower proportion of Black seniors (age 65+) compared to Mississauga and Caledon (3.9% versus 6.5% and 7.6%).
- Between 2001 and 2006, the fastest growing age group for the Black population in Peel was the 75 to 79 age group (120.8%).

Table 6

The Black Population by Age Group: Canada, Ontario & Peel, 2006

Age Group	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total – Age groups	780,665	100.0%	471,775	100.0%	95,490	100.0%
0-4 years	71,675	9.2%	41,815	8.9%	7,895	8.3%
5-9 years	73,900	9.5%	44,430	9.4%	8,530	8.9%
10-14 years	75,990	9.7%	46,845	9.9%	9,715	10.2%
15-19 years	65,910	8.4%	40,135	8.5%	8,370	8.8%
20-24 years	63,515	8.1%	37,705	8.0%	7,565	7.9%
25-34 years	119,420	15.3%	67,340	14.3%	13,180	13.8%
35-44 years	123,820	15.9%	77,390	16.4%	16,145	16.9%
45-54 years	83,545	10.7%	51,965	11.0%	11,235	11.8%
55-64 years	58,315	7.5%	36,335	7.7%	8,030	8.4%
65-69 years	18,075	2.3%	11,480	2.4%	2,125	2.2%
70-74 years	11,615	1.5%	7,555	1.6%	1,245	1.3%
75-79 years	7,480	1.0%	4,630	1.0%	795	0.8%
80 years and over	7,415	0.9%	4,160	0.9%	650	0.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 7

The Black Population by Age Group: Mississauga, Brampton & Caledon, 2006

Age Group	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total – Age groups	41,335	100.0%	53,295	100.0%	860	100.0%
0-4 years	3,110	7.5%	4,720	8.9%	65	7.6%
5-9 years	3,400	8.2%	5,070	9.5%	60	7.0%
10-14 years	3,895	9.4%	5,760	10.8%	55	6.4%
15-19 years	3,230	7.8%	5,025	9.4%	110	12.8%
20-24 years	3,515	8.5%	4,020	7.5%	30	3.5%
25-34 years	5,980	14.5%	7,085	13.3%	115	13.4%
35-44 years	6,440	15.6%	9,565	17.9%	145	16.9%
45-54 years	5,015	12.1%	6,120	11.5%	105	12.2%
55-64 years	4,065	9.8%	3,855	7.2%	110	12.8%
65-69 years	1,215	2.9%	875	1.6%	40	4.7%
70-74 years	645	1.6%	580	1.1%	15	1.7%
75-79 years	490	1.2%	310	0.6%	-	0.0%
80 years and over	340	0.8%	310	0.6%	10	1.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 8

The Black Population by Age Group: Peel, 2001-2006

Age Group	2001		2006		Rate of Change 2001-2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total – Age groups	70,645	100.0%	95,490	100.0%	24,845	35.2%
0-4 years	6,305	8.9%	7,895	8.3%	1,590	25.2%
5-9 years	7,420	10.5%	8,530	8.9%	1,110	15.0%
10-14 years	6,485	9.2%	9,715	10.2%	3,230	49.8%
15-19 years	6,375	9.0%	8,370	8.8%	1,995	31.3%
20-24 years	5,180	7.3%	7,565	7.9%	2,385	46.0%
25-34 years	10,510	14.9%	13,180	13.8%	2,670	25.4%
35-44 years	12,020	17.0%	16,145	16.9%	4,125	34.3%
45-54 years	8,165	11.6%	11,235	11.8%	3,070	37.6%
55-64 years	5,340	7.6%	8,030	8.4%	2,690	50.4%
65-69 years	1,235	1.7%	2,125	2.2%	890	72.1%
70-74 years	835	1.2%	1,245	1.3%	410	49.1%
75-79 years	360	0.5%	795	0.8%	435	120.8%
80 years and over	435	0.6%	650	0.7%	215	49.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2001; 2006.

1.4. The Black Population by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration

Peel: Before 1961- 2006

Highlights

- In 2006, there were 53,005 Black immigrants living in Peel. (This figure does not include “non-permanent Black residents” – 1,150.)
- In 2006, Black immigrants constituted 55.5% of the Black population in Peel.
- Before 1961, the proportion of Black immigrants in Peel (0.4%) was only slightly lower than the proportion of all Black immigrants in Ontario (0.5%) and Canada (0.5%).
- The two periods from pre-1961 to 2006, with the highest number of new Black immigrants in Peel were: 1991- 2000 (15,425) and 1971-1980 (12,580).
- Of the three municipalities in Peel in 2006, Mississauga had the highest percentage of Black immigrants within its total Black population (55.8%), compared to Brampton (55.3%) and Caledon (53.5%).

Table 9

The Black Population by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration: Canada, Ontario and Peel, Before 1961 - 2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration	780,670	100.0%	471,780	100.0%	95,490	100.0%
Non-permanent residents	23,500	3.0%	11,930	2.5%	1,150	1.2%
Non-immigrants	346,320	44.4%	207,600	44.0%	41,335	43.3%
Immigrants	410,850	52.6%	252,245	53.5%	53,005	55.5%
Before 1961	3,645	0.5%	2,440	0.5%	360	0.4%
1961 to 1970	34,440	4.4%	24,840	5.3%	5,265	5.5%
1971 to 1980	79,040	10.1%	51,140	10.8%	12,580	13.2%
1981 to 1990	77,620	9.9%	50,645	10.7%	11,915	12.5%
1991 to 2000	125,590	16.1%	79,800	16.9%	15,425	16.2%
2001 to 2006	90,515	11.6%	43,380	9.2%	7,460	7.8%

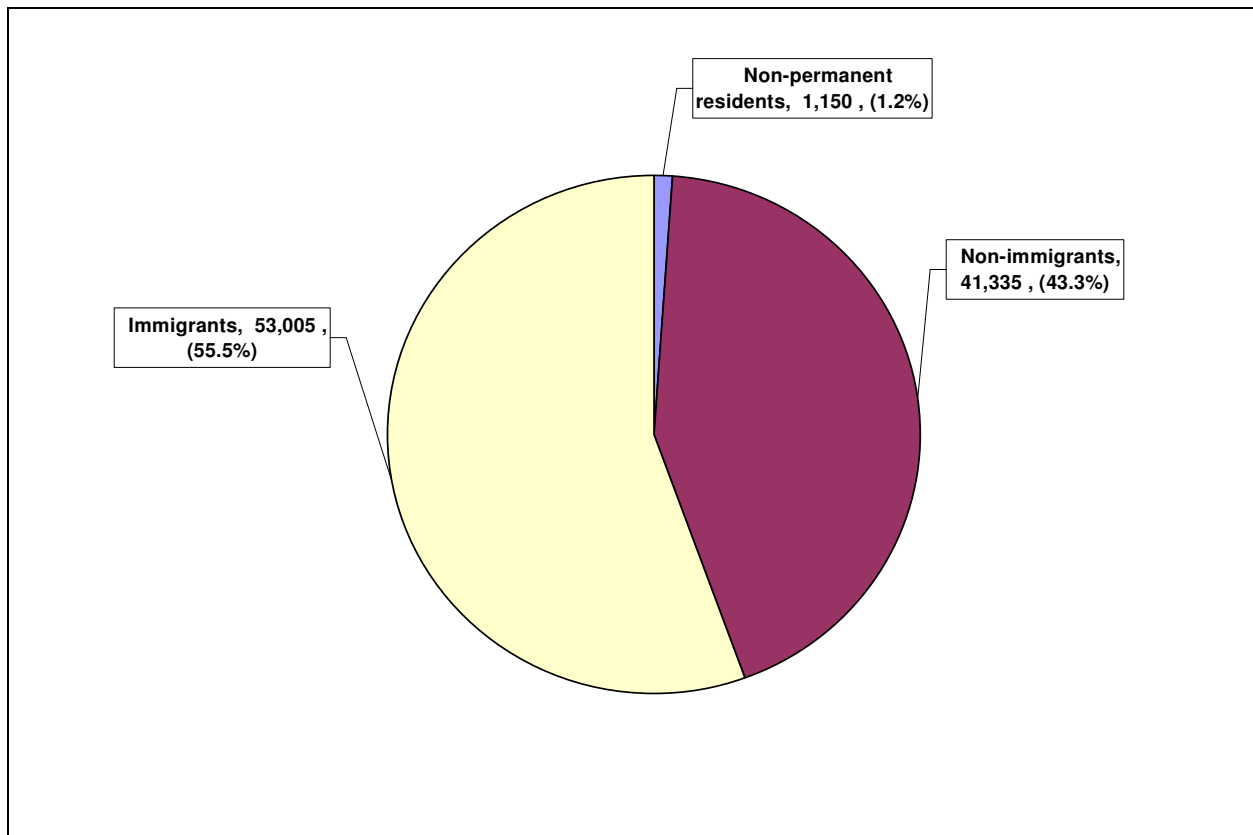
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 10
The Black Population by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, Before 1961- 2006

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration	41,335	100.0%	53,290	100.0%	860	100.0%
Non-permanent residents	550	1.3%	600	1.1%	-	0.0%
Non-immigrants	17,720	42.9%	23,210	43.6%	400	46.5%
Immigrants	23,065	55.8%	29,480	55.3%	460	53.5%
Before 1961	165	0.4%	195	0.4%	-	0.0%
1961 to 1970	3,070	7.4%	2,085	3.9%	110	12.8%
1971 to 1980	5,550	13.4%	6,855	12.9%	175	20.3%
1981 to 1990	5,120	12.4%	6,695	12.6%	95	11.0%
1991 to 2000	6,105	14.8%	9,255	17.4%	70	8.1%
2001 to 2006	3,055	7.4%	4,385	8.2%	15	1.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Figure 3
The Black Population by Immigration Status: Peel, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

1.5. The Black Population by Place of Birth: Peel, 2006

Highlights

- 41,260 or 43.2% of Peel's Black population were born in Canada.
- 54,230 or 56.8% of Peel's Black population were born outside Canada.
- 39.3% of the Black population in Peel were born in the Caribbean or Bermuda.
- 11.7% of the Black population in Peel were born in Africa.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the number of Black immigrants in Peel increased by 33.6%.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the Canadian-born Black population grew at a faster rate than the immigrant Black population (37.3% vs. 33.6% respectively).
- Between 2001 and 2006, the African-born Black population in Peel grew at a much higher rate than the Caribbean-born Black population and the Canadian-born Black population in Peel. African-born Blacks in Peel increased by 79.8% compared to 29.2% for Caribbean-born Blacks, and 37.3% for Canadian-born Blacks.

Table 11
The Black Population by Place of Birth: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Place of Birth of Respondent	780,665	100.0%	471,775	100.0%	95,490	100.0%
Born in Canada	345,035	44.2%	207,085	43.9%	41,260	43.2%
Born outside Canada	435,635	55.8%	264,690	56.1%	54,230	56.8%
Blacks born in African Countries	155,595	19.9%	85,195	18.1%	11,210	11.7%
Blacks born in Caribbean or Bermuda	237,490	30.4%	150,915	32.0%	37,525	39.3%
Blacks born outside Canada – Other countries n.i.e.	42,555	5.5%	28,585	6.1%	5,495	5.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 12
The Black Population by Place of Birth: Mississauga, Brampton & Caledon, 2006

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Place of Birth of Respondent	41,335	100.0%	53,295	100.0%	860	100.0%
Born in Canada	17,665	42.7%	23,195	43.5%	400	46.5%
Born outside Canada	23,670	57.3%	30,100	56.5%	460	53.5%
Blacks born in African Countries	4,970	12.0%	6,180	11.6%	55	6.4%
Blacks born in Caribbean or Bermuda	15,815	38.3%	21,385	40.1%	325	37.8%
Blacks born outside Canada – Other countries n.i.e.	2,875	7.0%	2,535	4.8%	80	9.3%

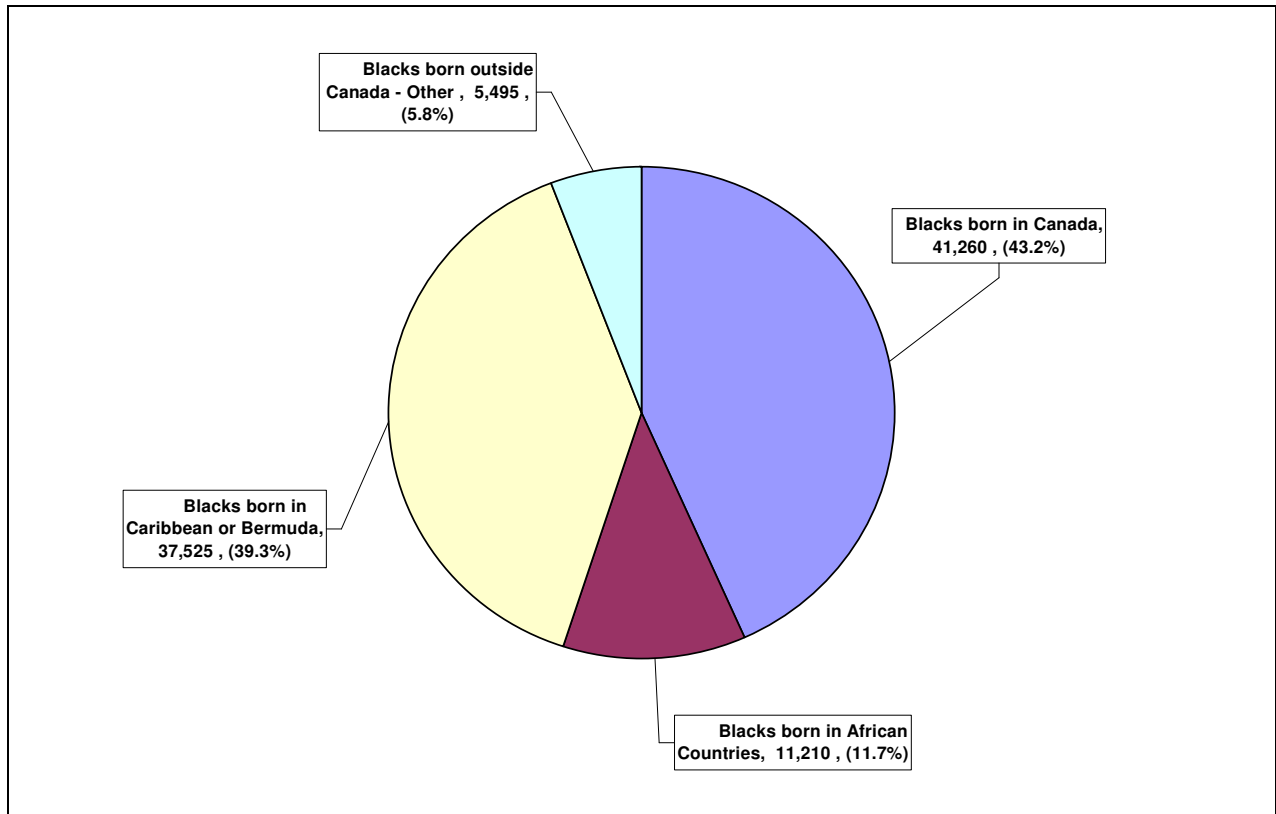
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 13
The Black Population by Place of Birth: Peel, 2001-2006

	2001		2006		Rate of Change 2001-2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Place of Birth of Respondent	70,645	100.00%	95,490	100.0%	24,845	35.2%
Born in Canada	30,050	42.5%	41,260	43.2%	11,210	37.3%
Born outside Canada	40,600	57.5%	54,230	56.8%	13,630	33.6%
Blacks born in African Countries	6,235	8.8%	11,210	11.7%	4,975	79.8%
Blacks born in Caribbean or Bermuda	29035	41.1%	37,525	39.3%	8,490	29.2%
Blacks born outside Canada - Other countries n.i.e.	5,330	7.5%	5,495	5.8%	165	3.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Figure 4
The Black Population by Place of Birth: Peel, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

1.6. The Black Population by Mother Tongue: Peel, 2006

Highlights

- The percentage of the Black population in Peel whose first language or mother tongue is English is higher than that of the Black populations in Canada and Ontario (88.8% versus 64.1% & 79.4%, respectively).
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Mississauga had the lowest proportion of Blacks whose first language is English (87.7%).
- 1% of the Black population in Peel spoke French as their mother tongue.
- The majority of the French-speaking Blacks in Peel lived in Mississauga (67%).
- 10.2% of the Black population in Peel did not have English or French as their mother tongue.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the greatest growth within the Black population in Peel was among those whose first language is not English or French. These non-official language groups within the Black population in Peel grew at a rate of 86.1%, compared to 83.5% for French-speaking Blacks and 30.7% for those whose first language is English. *(In other words, the highest growth in the Black population in Peel is occurring among Blacks who speak African languages and French.)*

Table 14

The Black Population by Mother Tongue: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Mother Tongue	780,670	100.0%	471,780	100.0%	95,490	100.0%
English (single/multiple responses)	500,050	64.1%	374,775	79.4%	84,755	88.8%
French (single/multiple responses)	104,290	13.4%	15,715	3.3%	1,000	1.0%
Non-official languages (single/multiple responses)	176,330	22.6%	81,290	17.2%	9,735	10.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 15

**The Black Population by Mother Tongue:
Mississauga, Brampton & Caledon, 2006**

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Mother Tongue	41,340	100.0%	53,290	100.0%	850	100.0%
English (single/multiple responses)	36,255	87.7%	47,710	89.5%	790	92.9%
French (single/multiple responses)	660	1.6%	335	0.6%	-	0.0%
Non-official languages (single/multiple responses)	4,420	10.7%	5,250	9.9%	60	7.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 16

The Black Population by Mother Tongue: Peel, 2001-2006

	2001		2006		Rate of Change 2001-2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Mother Tongue	70645	100.0%	95,490	100.0%	24,845	35.2%
English (single/multiple responses)	64,870	91.8%	84,755	88.8%	19,885	30.7%
French (single/multiple responses)	545	0.8%	1,000	1.0%	455	83.5%
Non-official languages (single/multiple responses)	5,230	7.4%	9,735	10.2%	4,505	86.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2001; 2006.

2. HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

- 2.1. The Black Population by Marital Status
- 2.2. The Black Population by Census Family Status
- 2.3. The Black Population by Persons Living Alone
- 2.4. The Black Population by Home Ownership

2.1. The Black Population by Marital Status: Peel, 2006

Highlights

- In 2006, 45.4% of the Black population aged 15 years and over in Peel were never married (single), followed closely by 38.9% who were legally married.
- Peel had a higher proportion of Black married persons compared to Ontario's and Canada's Black populations (38.9% versus 34.1% and 34.3%, respectively).
- Peel had a slightly lower proportion of Blacks who were divorced, compared to Ontario's and Canada's Black populations (8.1% versus 8.6% and 8.8% respectively).
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Caledon had the highest proportion of Black married persons: Caledon, 54.4%; Brampton, 40%; and Mississauga, 37.3%.
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Mississauga had the highest proportion of Black divorced persons: Mississauga, 8.4%; Brampton, 7.9%, and Caledon 4.4%.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the number of Black divorced persons in Peel grew at a significantly higher rate than the number of Black married persons (55.3% versus 28.9%).
- Between 2001 and 2006, the number of separated Black persons in Peel grew at almost the same rate as the number of married Black persons (28.8% vs. 28.9% respectively).

Table 17. Marital Status of the Black Population Aged 15 Years and Over: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

MARITAL STATUS	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Never married (single)	270,560	48.4%	163,335	48.2%	31,510	45.4%
Legally married (and not separated)	191,580	34.3%	115,440	34.1%	26,970	38.9%
Separated, but still legally married	31,980	5.7%	21,435	6.3%	3,775	5.4%
Divorced	49,105	8.8%	29,010	8.6%	5,615	8.1%
Widowed	15,880	2.8%	9,465	2.8%	1,480	2.1%
Total Black Population 15+	559,105	100.0%	338,690	100.0%	69,345	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.**Table 18. Marital Status of the Black Population Aged 15 Years and Over: Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2006**

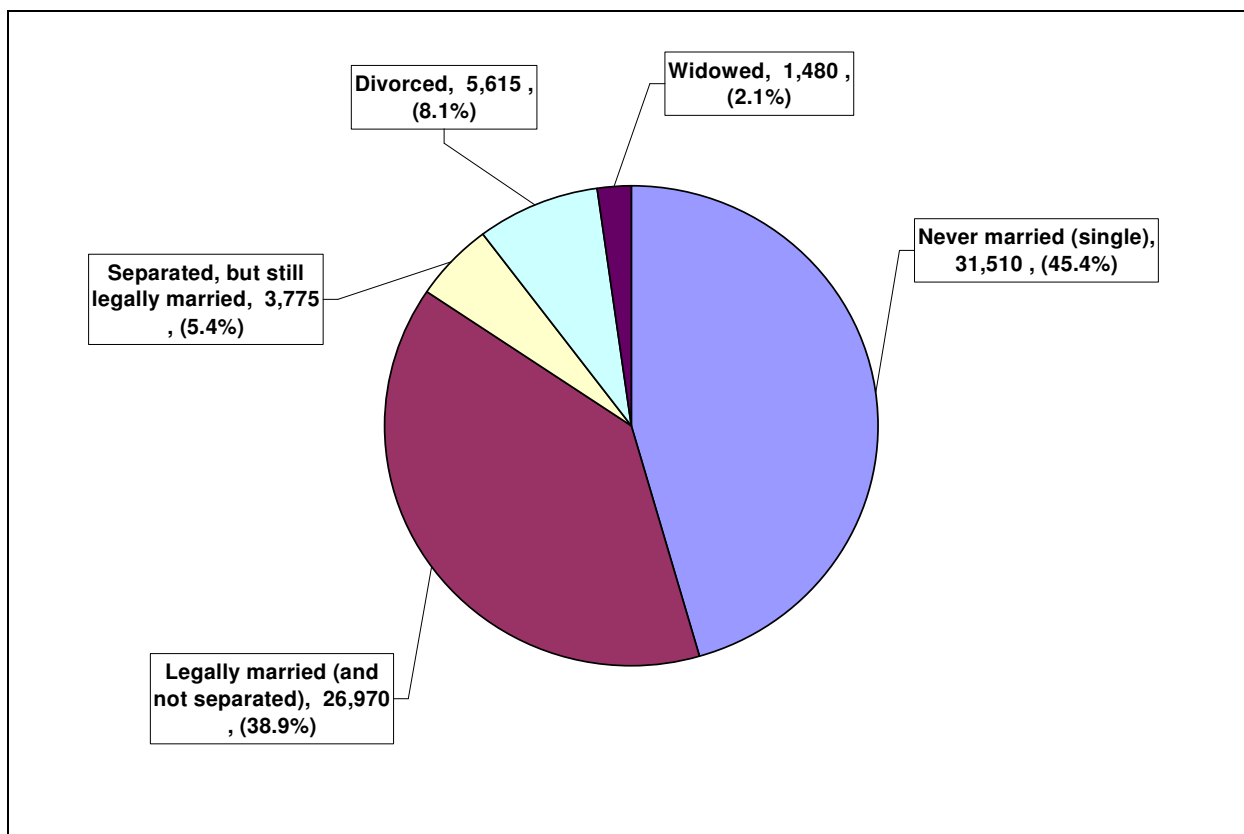
MARITAL STATUS	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Never married (single)	14,340	46.4%	16,920	44.8%	245	36.0%
Legally married (and not separated)	11,520	37.3%	15,085	40.0%	370	54.4%
Separated, but still legally married	1,705	5.5%	2,060	5.5%	10	1.5%
Divorced	2,595	8.4%	2,990	7.9%	30	4.4%
Widowed	770	2.5%	685	1.8%	25	3.7%
Total Black Population 15+	30,925	100.0%	37,745	100.0%	680	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.**Table 19. Marital Status of the Black Population Aged 15 Years and Over: Peel, 2001-2006**

MARITAL STATUS	2001		2006		Rate of Change 2001-2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Never married (single)	21,785	43.2%	31,510	45.4%	9,725	44.6%
Legally married (and not separated)	20,930	41.5%	26,970	38.9%	6,040	28.9%
Separated, but still legally married	2,930	5.8%	3,775	5.4%	845	28.8%
Divorced	3,615	7.2%	5,615	8.1%	2,000	55.3%
Widowed	1,175	2.3%	1,480	2.1%	305	26.0%
Total Black Population 15+	50,435	100.0%	69,345	100.0%	18,910	37.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001; 2006.

Figure 5
Marital Status of the Black Population: Peel, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

2.2. The Black Population by Census Family Status: Peel, 2006

Highlights

- In 2006, there were 84,915 (88.9%) Black persons living in a census family household in Peel.
- There were 44,645 Black children living in families in Peel. These children comprised 46.8% of the Black population in Peel.
- The number of Blacks who lived as spouses increased by 27.8% while the number of Blacks who lived as common-law partners increased by 43.9%.
- There were 12,250 lone parents in the Black population in Peel (10.7% of the Black population in Peel).
- Peel had a lower proportion of Black lone parents than Ontario (10.7% versus 11.0%).
- Between 2001 and 2006, the Black lone parent population in Peel grew by 46.7%.
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Mississauga had the highest proportion of Black lone parents within its total Black population compared to Brampton and Caledon (11.4% versus 10.3% and 5.8%, respectively).

Table 20
The Black Population by Census Family Status: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Census Family Status	780,670	100.0%	471,780	100.0%	95,490	100.0%
Non-family persons	133,915	17.2%	76,270	16.2%	10,580	11.1%
Census family persons	646,755	82.8%	395,505	83.8%	84,915	88.9%
Spouses	180,770	23.2%	109,360	23.2%	25,975	27.2%
Common-law partners	36,050	4.6%	19,095	4.0%	4,035	4.2%
Lone parents	79,305	10.2%	52,500	11.1%	10,250	10.7%
Children in census families	350,625	44.9%	214,555	45.5%	44,645	46.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 21
The Black Population by Census Family Status: Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2006

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Census Family Status	41,335	100.0%	53,295	100.0%	855	100.0%
Non-family persons	5,095	12.3%	5,420	10.2%	60	7.0%
Census family persons	36,245	87.7%	47,870	89.8%	795	93.0%
Spouses	11,040	26.7%	14,575	27.3%	360	42.1%
Common-law partners	1,830	4.4%	2,165	4.1%	40	4.7%
Lone parents	4,725	11.4%	5,480	10.3%	50	5.8%
Children in census families	18,650	45.1%	25,650	48.1%	340	39.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 22
The Black Population by Census Family Status:
Peel, 1996-2001

	2001		2006		Rate of Change	
	#	%	#	%	2001-2006	
Total Black Population by Census Family Status	70,645	100.0%	95,495	100.0%	24,850	35.2%
Non-family persons	7,460	10.6%	10,580	11.1%	3,120	41.8%
Census family persons	63,185	89.4%	84,915	88.9%	21,730	34.4%
Spouses	20,325	28.8%	25,975	27.2%	5,650	27.8%
Common-law partners	2,805	4.0%	4,035	4.2%	1,230	43.9%
Lone parents	6,985	9.9%	10,250	10.7%	3,265	46.7%
Children in census families	33,070	46.8%	44,645	46.8%	11,575	35.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2001; 2006.

2.3. The Black Population by Persons Living Alone: Peel, 2006

Highlights

- In 2006, Peel had a significantly lower percentage of its Black population living alone (4.3%), compared to Ontario (8.4%) and Canada (9.0%).

- In 2006, 4,080 Black persons in Peel lived alone. This represented 4.3% of the Black population in Peel in that year.

- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Mississauga had the highest proportion of Blacks who lived alone (5.7%), compared to Brampton with 3.2% and Caledon with 1.7%.

- Between 2001 and 2006, the number of Black people in Peel who were living alone increased by 57.5%.

Table 23
The Black Population Living Alone: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Household Living Arrangements	780,670	100.0%	471,780	100.0%	95,490	100.0%
Total persons in family households	674,160	86.4%	412,425	87.4%	89,170	93.4%
Total persons in non-family Households	106,515	13.6%	59,355	12.6%	6,320	6.6%
Living with relatives	13,940	1.8%	7,415	1.6%	1,010	1.1%
Living with one or more non-Relatives only	22,420	2.9%	12,240	2.6%	1,235	1.3%
<i>Living alone</i>	<i>70,155</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>39,700</i>	<i>8.4%</i>	<i>4,080</i>	<i>4.3%</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 24
The Black Population Living Alone: Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2006

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Household Living Arrangements	41,335	100.0%	53,295	100.0%	865	100.0%
Total persons in family Households	37,825	91.5%	50,500	94.8%	845	97.7%
Total persons in non-family Households	3,505	8.5%	2,800	5.3%	20	2.3%
Living with relatives	485	1.2%	525	1.0%	-	0.0%
Living with one or more non-relatives only	650	1.6%	585	1.1%	-	0.0%
<i>Living alone</i>	<i>2,375</i>	<i>5.7%</i>	<i>1,690</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1.7%</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 25. The Black Population Living Alone: Peel, 2001-2006

	2001				Rate of Change 2001-2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Household Living Arrangements	70,645	100.0%	95,490	100.0%	24,845	35.2%
Living alone	2,590	3.70%	4,080	4.3%	1,490	57.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2001; 2006.

2.4. The Black Population by Home Ownership: Peel, 2006

Highlights

- In 2006, the majority of Black people in Peel were homeowners (73.2%).
- In 2006, Peel had a significantly higher proportion of the Black population as homeowners compared to the Black populations in Ontario and Canada (73.2% vs. 50.4%, and 47.2%, respectively).
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Caledon had the highest proportion of Black homeowners compared to Mississauga and Brampton (96.5% versus 62.7% and 81%, respectively).
- Between 2001 and 2006, home ownership by the Black population in Peel increased by 49.3%, while home rentals increased by 7.4% in the same period.

Table 26
The Black Population by Home Ownership: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population in Private Households	780,670	100.0%	471,780	100.0%	95,490	100.0%
Home Owners	368,805	47.2%	237,640	50.4%	69,915	73.2%
Renters	411,805	52.8%	234,135	49.6%	25,570	26.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 27
The Black Population by Home Ownership: Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2006

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population in Private Households	41,335	100.0%	53,295	100.0%	860	100.0%
Home Owners	25,905	62.7%	43,185	81.0%	830	96.5%
Renters	15,430	37.3%	10,110	19.0%	30	3.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 28
The Black Population by Home Ownership: Peel, 2001-2006

	2001		2006		Rate of Change 2001-2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population in Private Households	70,645	100.0%	95,490	100.0%	24,845	35.2%
Home Owners	46,835	66.3	69,915	73.2%	23,080	49.3%
Renters	23,810	33.7	25,570	26.8%	1,760	7.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001; 2006.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1. Education

3.1.1. The Black Population by Educational Attainment

3.2. Employment

3.2.1. The Black Population by Labour Force Activity

3.2.2. The Black Population by Industry

3.2.3. The Black Population by Occupation

3.3. Income

3.3.1. The Black Population by Employment Income

3.3.2. The Black Population by Poverty Rate

3.1. The Black Population by Educational Attainment: Peel, 2006

3.1.1. The Black Population by Educational Attainment: Peel, 2006

Highlights

- Close to 18% of the Black population in Peel in 2006 had no certificate, diploma or degree education compared to Blacks in Ontario (20.1%) and Canada (21.5%).
- The percentage of Blacks in Peel with a high school certificate level of education (26%) was slightly less than that for Blacks in Ontario (26.7%), and slightly higher than that for Blacks in Canada (25.5%).
- Compared to Ontario, Peel had a higher percentage of Blacks with trades certificates/ diplomas (11.1% versus 10.2%, respectively).
- In 2006, the percentage of Blacks in Peel with a university certificate, diploma, or degree level of education was slightly lower than that for Blacks in Ontario and Canada (14% vs. 14.5% and 15.6%, respectively).
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Caledon had a higher proportion of Black people with no certificate, diploma, or degree education compared to Mississauga and Brampton (19.3% versus 17.6% and 18.1%, respectively).
- There were more Blacks in Brampton with a trades certificate or diploma (11.3%), than in Mississauga (10.8%) and Caledon (7.4%).
- Caledon had a higher proportion of Blacks with at least a Bachelor's degree (23.7%) than Mississauga (15.4%) and Brampton (12.7%).

Table 29
The Black Population (15 Years and Over) by Educational Attainment:
Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

Educational Attainment	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
The Black Population 15 Years and Over by Educational Attainment	559,100	100.0%	338,690	100.0%	69,350	100.0%
No certificate, diploma or degree	120,290	21.5%	68,095	20.1%	12,395	17.9%
High school certificate or equivalent	142,365	25.5%	90,500	26.7%	18,000	26.0%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	63,385	11.3%	34,650	10.2%	7,670	11.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	109,920	19.7%	74,050	21.9%	16,700	24.1%
University certificate or diploma below the Bachelor level	36,190	6.5%	22,140	6.5%	4,870	7.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree at or above the Bachelor's Level	86,950	15.6%	49,255	14.5%	9,715	14.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 30
The Black Population (15 Years and Over) by Educational Attainment:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2006

Educational Attainment	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
The Black Population 15 Years and Over by Educational Attainment	30,930	100.0%	37,745	100.0%	675	100.0%
No certificate, diploma or degree	5,435	17.6%	6,830	18.1%	130	19.3%
High school certificate or equivalent	7,950	25.7%	9,900	26.2%	150	22.2%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or Diploma	3,355	10.8%	4,255	11.3%	50	7.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	7,135	23.1%	9,415	24.9%	150	22.2%
University certificate or diploma below the Bachelor level	2,290	7.4%	2,550	6.8%	35	5.2%
University certificate, diploma or Degree at or above the Bachelor's Level	4,765	15.4%	4,785	12.7%	160	23.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

3.2. The Black Population by Employment: Peel, 2006

3.2.1. The Black Population (Age 15 plus) by Labour Force Activity: Peel, 2006

Highlights

- In 2006, Blacks in Peel had a higher participation rate in the labour force, compared to Blacks in Ontario and Canada: (76% versus 71.1% & 70.7%, respectively).
- The unemployment rate of Blacks in Peel (7.8%) was lower than that for Blacks in Ontario (10.2%) and Canada (10.7%).
- Blacks in Brampton had a higher unemployment rate (7.9%) than Blacks in Mississauga (7.8%) and Caledon (1.9%).

Table 31

**The Black Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity:
Canada, Ontario, Peel, Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2006**

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY	Canada	Ontario	Peel	Mississauga	Brampton	Caledon
Total Black Population 15+ by Labour Force Activity						
Not in the Labour force	559,105	338,685	69,350	30,930	37,740	675
In the labour force	163,640	97,990	16,650	7,630	8,850	165
Employed	395,465	240,700	52,700	23,295	28,890	515
Unemployed	353,305	216,065	48,575	21,480	26,600	500
	42,160	24,630	4,120	1,820	2,290	10
Participation Rate	70.7%	71.1%	76.0%	75.3%	76.6%	76.3%
Unemployment Rate	10.7%	10.2%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%	1.9%
Employment Rate	63.2%	63.8%	70.0%	69.4%	70.5%	74.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

3.2.2. The Black Population by Industry, 2006

Highlights

- In 2006, the top three industries employing Blacks in Peel were: manufacturing (14.6%); health care and social assistance (13.3%); retail trade (10.1%); and transportation and warehousing (10.1%).
- In 2006, the top three industries employing Blacks in Mississauga were: health care and social assistance (13.5%); manufacturing (13.4%); and retail trade (10.2%).
- In 2006, the top three industries employing Blacks in Brampton were: manufacturing (15.7%); health care and social assistance (13.2%); and transportation and warehousing (10.6%).
- In 2006, the top three industries employing Blacks in Caledon were: retail trade (13.9%); transportation and warehousing (10.9%); manufacturing (8.9%); wholesale trade (8.9%); professional, scientific and technical services (8.9%); and administrative and support, waste management and remediation services (8.9%).

Table 32
The Black Population in the Labour Force (15 years and over) by Industry:
Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Experienced Labour Force Age 15 Years and Older by Industry*	380,065	100.0%	231,990	100.0%	51,410	100.0%
11. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and Hunting	1,980	0.5%	935	0.4%	65	0.1%
21. Mining and oil and gas Extraction	1,495	0.4%	220	0.1%	45	0.1%
22. Utilities	1,410	0.4%	895	0.4%	190	0.4%
23. Construction	12,480	3.3%	8,260	3.6%	1,670	3.2%
31-33. Manufacturing	47,910	12.6%	28,625	12.3%	7,490	14.6%
41. Wholesale trade	15,455	4.1%	9,500	4.1%	3,065	6.0%
44-45. Retail trade	39,680	10.4%	23,760	10.2%	5,210	10.1%
48-49. Transportation and Warehousing	23,925	6.3%	15,705	6.8%	5,170	10.1%
51. Information and cultural Industries	12,885	3.4%	8,060	3.5%	1,415	2.8%
52. Finance and insurance	18,905	5.0%	13,905	6.0%	3,395	6.6%
53. Real estate and rental and Leasing	6,070	1.6%	4,105	1.8%	895	1.7%
54. Professional, scientific and technical services	19,475	5.1%	12,155	5.2%	2,840	5.5%
55. Management of companies and Enterprises	310	0.1%	220	0.1%	90	0.2%
56. Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	29,950	7.9%	18,145	7.8%	3,690	7.2%
61. Educational services	17,985	4.7%	10,235	4.4%	1,935	3.8%
62. Health care and social Assistance	59,930	15.8%	34,860	15.0%	6,840	13.3%
71. Arts, entertainment and Recreation	6,380	1.7%	3,955	1.7%	760	1.5%
72. Accommodation and food Services	27,030	7.1%	15,475	6.7%	2,555	5.0%
81. Other services (except public administration)	18,915	5.0%	12,050	5.2%	2,320	4.5%
91. Public administration	17,895	4.7%	10,925	4.7%	1,780	3.5%

*North American Industry Classification System 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 33**The Black Population in the Labour Force (15 years and over) by Industry:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2006**

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Experienced Labour Force Age 15 Years and Older by Industry*	22,755	100.0%	28,155	100.0%	505	100.0%
11. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	35	0.2%	30	0.1%	-	0.0%
21. Mining and oil and gas extraction	-	0.0%	45	0.2%	-	0.0%
22. Utilities	100	0.4%	95	0.3%	-	0.0%
23. Construction	625	2.7%	1,005	3.6%	35	6.9%
31-33. Manufacturing	3,040	13.4%	4,410	15.7%	45	8.9%
41. Wholesale trade	1,330	5.8%	1,685	6.0%	45	8.9%
44-45. Retail trade	2,315	10.2%	2,825	10.0%	70	13.9%
48-49. Transportation and Warehousing	2,130	9.4%	2,990	10.6%	55	10.9%
51. Information and cultural Industries	680	3.0%	725	2.6%	10	2.0%
52. Finance and insurance	1,705	7.5%	1,660	5.9%	30	5.9%
53. Real estate and rental and Leasing	425	1.9%	465	1.7%	10	2.0%
54. Professional, scientific and technical services	1,385	6.1%	1,410	5.0%	45	8.9%
55. Management of companies and enterprises	60	0.3%	25	0.1%	-	0.0%
56. Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	1,700	7.5%	1,950	6.9%	45	8.9%
61. Educational services	835	3.7%	1,065	3.8%	30	5.9%
62. Health care and social assistance	3,080	13.5%	3,720	13.2%	40	7.9%
71. Arts, entertainment and Recreation	370	1.6%	385	1.4%	-	0.0%
72. Accommodation and food Services	1,170	5.1%	1,390	4.9%	-	0.0%
81. Other services (except public administration)	990	4.4%	1,315	4.7%	10	2.0%
91. Public administration	785	3.4%	955	3.4%	35	6.9%

*North American Industry Classification System 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

3.2.3. The Black Population (Age 15 plus) by Occupation: Peel, 2006

Highlights

- In 2006, the top three occupations for Blacks in Peel were: business, finance and administrative occupations (25.6%); sales and service occupations (21.5%); and trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (16%).

- Peel had a higher percentage of its Black population in business, finance, and administrative occupations compared to the Black populations in Canada and Ontario (25.6% versus 19.8% and 21.7%, respectively).

- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Caledon had a significantly higher proportion of Blacks in management occupations compared to Mississauga and Brampton (11.9% versus 5.5% and 5.1%, respectively).

- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Caledon had a significantly higher proportion of Blacks in social science, education, government service and religion-related occupations compared to Mississauga and Brampton (11.9% versus 6.2% and 5.8%, respectively).

Table 34
The Black Population in the Labour Force (15 Years and Over) by Occupation:
Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

OCCUPATIONS	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Experienced Labour Force Age 15 Years and Over by Occupation*	380,065	100.0%	231,990	100.0%	51,415	100.0%
A. Management occupations	20,270	5.3%	13,100	5.6%	2,755	5.4%
B. Business, finance and administrative occupations	75,300	19.8%	50,270	21.7%	13,150	25.6%
C. Natural and applied sciences and Related occupations	19,580	5.2%	11,865	5.1%	2,785	5.4%
D. Health occupations	35,445	9.3%	19,995	8.6%	4,125	8.0%
E. Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	30,420	8.0%	17,845	7.7%	3,100	6.0%
F. Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	9,665	2.5%	6,070	2.6%	1,040	2.0%
G. Sales and service occupations	103,605	27.3%	60,400	26.0%	11,030	21.5%
H. Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	49,115	12.9%	31,045	13.4%	8,235	16.0%
I. Occupations unique to primary Industry	3,605	0.9%	1,900	0.8%	310	0.6%
J. Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	33,065	8.7%	19,495	8.4%	4,890	9.5%

*National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 35

**The Black Population in the Labour Force (15 Years and Over) by Occupation:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2006**

OCCUPATIONS	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Experienced Labour Force Age 15 Years and Over by Occupation*	22,750	100.0%	28,155	100.0%	505	100.0%
A. Management occupations	1,260	5.5%	1,430	5.1%	60	11.9%
B. Business, finance and administrative occupations	5,820	25.6%	7,215	25.6%	110	21.8%
C. Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,275	5.6%	1,465	5.2%	45	8.9%
D. Health occupations	1,850	8.1%	2,255	8.0%	20	4.0%
E. Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	1,415	6.2%	1,625	5.8%	60	11.9%
F. Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	460	2.0%	580	2.1%	-	0.0%
G. Sales and service occupations	5,200	22.9%	5,735	20.4%	100	19.8%
H. Trades, transport and equipment operators and related Occupations	3,295	14.5%	4,840	17.2%	100	19.8%
I. Occupations unique to primary Industry	185	0.8%	135	0.5%	-	0.0%
J. Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and Utilities	1,995	8.8%	2,880	10.2%	15	3.0%

*National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

3.3. The Black Population by Income: Peel, 2006

3.3.1. The Black Population by Income (Age 15 plus): Peel 2006

Highlights

- In 2005, the median annual total income of Blacks in Peel was higher than that for Blacks in Ontario and Canada (\$28,432 versus \$23,177 and \$21,228, respectively).
- In 2005, the median annual total income of the Black population in Caledon was very much higher than that for Blacks in Mississauga and Brampton (\$41,591 versus \$27,926 and \$28,579, respectively).
- The median annual employment income of the Black Population was \$30,035 in 2006, an increase of 7.3% from the median annual employment income of \$27,984 in 2000.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the highest rate of growth occurred among Blacks who earned between \$75,000 and \$99,999 per year.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the number of Blacks who earned less than \$10,000 per year decreased by 39.4%.

Table 36
Employment Income in 2005 of the Black Population (age 15 years and over):
Canada, Ontario and Peel (2006 Census)

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Income	559,100	100.0%	338,690	100.0%	69,350	100.0%
Without employment income	162,885	29.1%	97,220	28.7%	15,940	23.0%
With employment income	396,220	70.9%	241,470	71.3%	53,410	77.0%
Under \$10,000	111,720	20.0%	63,755	18.8%	11,600	16.7%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	69,425	12.4%	37,150	11.0%	7,325	10.6%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	60,500	10.8%	33,995	10.0%	7,530	10.9%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	55,850	10.0%	36,315	10.7%	8,890	12.8%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	37,240	6.7%	26,225	7.7%	6,970	10.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	43,005	7.7%	30,930	9.1%	8,205	11.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12,495	2.2%	9,080	2.7%	2,000	2.9%
\$100,000 and over	5,990	1.1%	4,020	1.2%	890	1.3%
Average Employment Income in 2005 \$	\$28,054		\$30,198		\$32,523	
Median Employment Income in 2005 \$	\$22,548		\$25,781		\$30,035	
Average Total Income in 2005 – 15 years and over \$	\$27,071		\$28,659		\$31,394	
Median Total Income in 2005 - 15 years and over \$	\$21,228		\$23,177		\$28,432	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 37
Employment Income in 2005 of the Black Population (age 15 years and over):
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon (2006 Census)

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Black Population by Income	30,930	100.0%	37,745	100.0%	680	100.0%
Without employment income	7,085	22.9%	8,685	23.0%	180	26.5%
With employment income	23,845	77.1%	29,060	77.0%	500	73.5%
Under \$10,000	5,415	17.5%	6,120	16.2%	65	9.6%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3,290	10.6%	3,985	10.6%	45	6.6%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	3,245	10.5%	4,255	11.3%	30	4.4%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	3,880	12.5%	4,930	13.1%	80	11.8%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	3,090	10.0%	3,800	10.1%	80	11.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,640	11.8%	4,410	11.7%	150	22.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	830	2.7%	1,150	3.0%	20	2.9%
\$100,000 and over	455	1.5%	410	1.1%	25	3.7%
Average Employment Income in 2005 \$	\$32,432		\$32,418		\$42,963	
Median Employment Income in 2005 \$	\$29,810		\$30,047		\$40,956	
Average Total Income in 2005 – 15 years and over \$	\$31,502		\$31,090		\$44,025	
Median Total Income in 2005 – 15 years and over \$	\$27,926		\$28,579		\$41,591	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 38
Employment Income in 2005 of the Black Population (age 15 years and over):
Peel (2006 Census)

	2000		2005		Rate of Change 2000-2005	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total - Employment Income Groups	50,445	100.0%	53,410	100.0%	2,965	5.9%
Under \$10,000	19,130	37.9%	11,600	21.7%	(7,530)	-39.4%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5,305	10.5%	7,325	13.7%	2,020	38.1%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	7,035	13.9%	7,530	14.1%	495	7.0%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	8,325	16.5%	8,885	16.6%	560	6.7%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	4,910	9.7%	6,975	13.1%	2,065	42.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,425	8.8%	8,205	15.4%	3,780	85.4%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	790	1.6%	2,000	3.7%	1,210	153.2%
\$100,000 and over	535	1.1%	885	1.7%	350	65.4%
Average Employment Income in 2005 \$	\$29,226		\$32,523		\$3,297	11.3%
Median Employment Income in 2005 \$	\$27,984		\$30,,035		\$2,051	7.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2001; 2006.

3.3.2. The Black Population by Low Income Status/Poverty Rate: Peel, 2005

Highlights

- 17,400 Black persons in Peel lived on low incomes in 2005. (This is almost 1 out of every five Black persons in Peel.)

- In 2005, Peel had a much lower percentage of its Black population living on low incomes compared to Ontario and Canada (18.2% versus 31% & 32.9%, respectively).

- In 2005, of the three municipalities in Peel, Mississauga had the highest percentage of Black persons living on low incomes, compared to Brampton and Caledon in 2005 (21% versus 17% & 5%, respectively).

- The number of Blacks in private households living on low income increased by 35.8% between 2000 and 2005. However, the percentage of Blacks living on low income remained the same (18.2%) between 2000 and 2005.

Table 39
The Black Population by Low Income Status/Poverty Rate: Peel, 2005

	Canada	Ontario	Peel	Mississauga	Brampton	Caledon
Total Black Population in Private Households	780,670	471,780	95,490	41,335	53,295	860
Total Black Population - Income Status of in Private Households	779,220	471,340	95,395	41,290	53,245	860
Low income Persons (before tax)	256,215	146,225	17,400	8,555	8,805	45
Prevalence of low income (before tax) in 2005 (%)	32.9%	31%	18.2%	21%	17%	5%
Low income Persons (after tax)	202,755	118,250	13,460	6,655	6,760	45
Prevalence of low income (after tax) in 2005 (%)	26%	25.1%	14.1%	16%	13%	5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table 40
The Black Population by Low Income Status/Poverty Rate: Peel, 2000 & 2005

	2000	2005	Rate of Change 2000-2005	
Total Black Population in Private Households	70,645	95,490	24,845	35.2%
Total Black Population -Income Status in Private Households	70,510	95,395	24,885	35.3%
Low income Persons	12,810	17,400	4,590	35.8%
Others	57,705	77,995	20,290	35.2%
Incidence of low income (%)	18.2%	18.2%		

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

4. CONCLUSION AND SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Four themes emerged from the analysis of the data on the Black population in Peel: growth, diversity, vulnerability, and resilience and civic capital. These themes, along with the related social indicators and their implications for Peel's human services sector, are described briefly below and then summarized in a chart.

Growth

- The Black population in Peel is growing at a faster rate than the Peel population as a whole, especially in Brampton, with emphasis on the Gore and Heartlake areas, and in Streetsville in Mississauga. Within this growth of the Black population, there is a growing gender imbalance. Not only are there significantly more Black women than Black men, but the number of Black women is growing at a much higher rate than the number of Black men.

The growth of the Black population signals an increase in the demand for human services and civic engagement opportunities for Blacks in Peel (especially by Black women). Meeting this demand may require the establishment of new organizations to serve the Black community and/or the customization of existing human services and civic engagement opportunities to meet the needs of the Black community. It will also require collaboration and partnerships between "mainstream" service organizations and those organizations that specialize in providing services to the Black community in Peel.

Diversity

- The Black population is very culturally and linguistically diverse. It is comprised of both Canadian-born Blacks and immigrant Blacks. Almost half of the Blacks in Peel are Canadian-born persons. Black immigrants come from the Caribbean, Africa, and other countries. While Blacks from the Caribbean make up the majority of the Black population in Peel, Blacks from Africa are growing at a much higher rate than they are. French-speaking Blacks are also increasing greatly in number. Moreover, African-born and French-speaking Blacks are both racial and linguistic minorities, unlike most of the Caribbean-born Blacks who tend to have English or a dialect of English as their mother tongue. For the Caribbean-born Blacks, racism is more of an issue than knowledge of English.

The diversity within the Black population dictates that service providers should be knowledgeable of and sensitive to the different cultural and linguistic groups within the Black population. For Canadian-born Blacks, the need is not for settlement into Canadian society, but for integration into every area of Canadian society - with equal opportunity for all. For immigrant Blacks, the needs are for both settlement and integration within a context of social inclusion. Special attention needs to be paid to the small minority of French-speaking Blacks and Blacks whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

Vulnerability

- 17,400 Black persons in Peel lived on low incomes in 2005. (This is almost 1 out of every five Black persons in Peel.)
- Particular vulnerable groups within the Black population are growing and at a very high rate: seniors, divorced persons, lone parents, persons living alone, people whose mother tongue is neither of the two official languages, and people living on low incomes. This is a situation of the “intersection” and “compounding” of different vulnerabilities and oppressions (racism and age, racism and minority language, racism and lone-parent status, racism and economic status, etc.).
- The combination of increases in lone-parent families, divorced persons and persons living alone suggests that Black families in Peel are experiencing great difficulty economically, personally, and otherwise.
- As mentioned earlier, there is a gender imbalance in the Black population in Peel. Not only are there significantly more Black women than Black men, but the number of Black women is growing at a much higher rate than the number of Black men. This situation places Black women in a situation where they may have to forego marriage or seek out marital partners from other racial and cultural groups and thereby expose themselves to the particular challenges of inter-racial and inter-cultural relationships in addition to the regular challenges of marital relationships.

The human services sector in Peel needs to pay significant attention to the health and well-being of Black lone-parent families, seniors, and new immigrants, especially those whose first language is not English or French (mostly African new immigrants). Attention also needs to be paid to the Francophone Black population in Peel because they are the smallest minority within the Black population and their voices may be hard to hear above those of the majority groups in the Black population.

Resilience and Civic Capital

- Overall, Blacks in Peel tend to do better economically than Blacks in Ontario and Canada as a whole. They have higher incomes and a higher rate of home ownership than Blacks in Ontario and Canada. They also have a much lower rate of poverty than Blacks in Ontario and Canada. The labour force participation rate for Blacks in Peel is higher than those for Blacks in Ontario and Canada. The unemployment rate for Blacks in Peel is significantly lower than that for Blacks in Ontario and Canada.
- There is a large and growing Black middle class in the Peel community. Between 2000 and 2005, the highest growth in the Black population occurred among those earning more than \$75,000 annually. Furthermore, Blacks have been living in Peel in large numbers since the 1970s. As such, they are knowledgeable about Canadian culture, institutions, politics (and so on). A major asset of the Black population in Peel is that the vast majority of its members speak English as their mother tongue. In addition to their knowledge of Canadian society and the English language, Blacks are well-established in the Peel community as homeowners, with almost 75 % of them owning their own homes.
- Blacks in Caledon are the most affluent of the Black population in Peel. They are better educated, have higher incomes, and have a higher rate of home ownership and a larger percentage of English-speaking persons than Blacks in Mississauga and Caledon.

The human services sector along with political and cultural institutions in Peel should develop strategies for engaging members of the Black population in the further development of the Peel community and in the development of services and civic opportunities for the Black community in Peel.

THEMES OR TRENDS IN THE BLACK POPULATION IN PEEL (2006)

Theme/Trend	Social Indicators	Implications for Human Services Sector
Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peel's Black population is growing at a faster rate than Peel's population as a whole (35.2% versus 17.1% between 2001 and 2006 respectively). ▪ The top three Peel neighbourhoods for growth in the Black population are: Gore, 2206.1%; Heartlake, 333.1%; and Caledon (urban) 88.4%; (growth between 2001 and 2006). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased demand for social services as well as for health, housing, employment, language training and other services for the Black population
Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The majority of the Blacks in Peel are immigrants: (53,005 or 55.5%). ▪ The majority of the Black immigrants in Peel are from the Caribbean and African countries. ▪ The number of Blacks whose mother tongue is neither English nor French grew by 86.1% between 2001 and 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased demand for culturally appropriate services for the Black population. ▪ Increased demand for settlement services for Black immigrants ▪ Increased demand for diversity management training for health and social services organizations.
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Black persons living on low incomes: 18.2%. ▪ Black single parents: 10,250 or 10.7%. ▪ Black unemployed persons: 4,120 or 7.8%. ▪ Black persons living alone: 4,080 or 4.3%. ▪ The number of divorced Black persons increased by 55% between 2001 and 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased demand for income support and employment training for the Black population. ▪ Increased demand for family support services for the Black community. ▪ Increased demand for affordable housing, affordable recreation services, dental services, etc. for Blacks in Peel.
Resilience and Civic Capital	<p>Compared to Canada and Ontario:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peel has a larger percentage of Blacks as homeowners. ▪ Peel has a higher percentage of Blacks earning more than \$50,000 per year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased demand (need) for participation in the Peel community at large, including opportunities for volunteerism and other forms of civic engagement and leadership

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APPENDICES

A. Additional Tables: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Black Population in Peel by Place of Birth, with Comparisons to the Total Peel Population and the Visible Minority Population in Peel, 2006.....	58
B. Technical Notes	76

APPENDIX A. Additional Tables

Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Black Population in Peel by Place of Birth, with Comparisons to the Total Peel Population and the Visible Minority Population in Peel, 2006

Table A-1

Distribution of the Black Population by Gender: Peel, 2006*

NUMBER							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total – Sex	1,152,095	576,255	95,490	41,260	11,210	37,525	5,495
Male	567,870	283,755	44,295	20,440	5,430	16,055	2,375
Female	584,220	292,505	51,195	20,820	5,775	21,470	3,120
PERCENT							
Total – Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Male	49.3%	49.2%	46.4%	49.5%	48.4%	42.8%	43.2%
Female	50.7%	50.8%	53.6%	50.5%	51.5%	57.2%	56.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

**Note: Please note that all Black population figures are for residents in private households. Totals may not exactly equal the sum of their components due to rounding. This note applies to all other tables in this Appendix.*

Table A-2a
Distribution of the Black Population by Age: Peel, 2006

NUMBER							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total Population - Age Groups	1,152,090	576,255	95,490	41,260	11,210	37,525	5,495
0-4 years	75,925	46,840	7,895	7,495	100	105	195
5-9 years	81,075	48,660	8,530	7,705	280	295	245
10-14 years	87,820	49,040	9,715	8,370	525	605	210
15-19 years	83,980	44,500	8,370	5,620	885	1,485	380
20-24 years	78,875	40,910	7,565	4,050	1,135	2,050	335
25-34 years	160,425	88,625	13,180	5,705	2,045	4,700	730
35-44 years	199,155	102,425	16,145	1,450	3,225	10,050	1,430
45-54 years	171,405	74,955	11,235	400	2,200	7,625	1,020
55-64 years	114,395	45,480	8,030	305	530	6,655	545
65-69 years	34,455	13,775	2,125	55	120	1,760	190
70-74 years	26,790	9,685	1,245	40	90	995	120
75-79 years	18,520	5,805	795	40	55	630	65
80 years and over	19,265	5,575	650	30	10	570	40

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-2b**Percentage Distribution of the Black Population by Age: Peel, 2006**

PERCENT							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total Population	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age groups							
0-4 years	6.6%	8.1%	8.3%	18.2%	0.9%	0.3%	3.5%
5-9 years	7.0%	8.4%	8.9%	18.7%	2.5%	0.8%	4.5%
10-14 years	7.6%	8.5%	10.2%	20.3%	4.7%	1.6%	3.8%
15-19 years	7.3%	7.7%	8.8%	13.6%	7.9%	4.0%	6.9%
20-24 years	6.8%	7.1%	7.9%	9.8%	10.1%	5.5%	6.1%
25-34 years	13.9%	15.4%	13.8%	13.8%	18.2%	12.5%	13.3%
35-44 years	17.3%	17.8%	16.9%	3.5%	28.8%	26.8%	26.0%
45-54 years	14.9%	13.0%	11.8%	1.0%	19.6%	20.3%	18.6%
55-64 years	9.9%	7.9%	8.4%	0.7%	4.7%	17.7%	9.9%
65-69 years	3.0%	2.4%	2.2%	0.1%	1.1%	4.7%	3.5%
70-74 years	2.3%	1.7%	1.3%	0.1%	0.8%	2.7%	2.2%
75-79 years	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	1.7%	1.2%
80 years and over	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-3
Distribution of the Black Population by Period of Immigration: Peel, 2006

NUMBER							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total - Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration	1,152,095	576,260	95,490	41,265	11,210	37,525	5,495
Non-permanent residents	10,795	8,485	1,150	-	475	480	190
Non-immigrants	580,630	170,235	41,335	41,215	20	85	20
Immigrants	560,665	397,530	53,005	45	10,715	36,955	5,285
Before 1961	30,660	960	360	-	-	330	35
1961 to 1970	49,250	13,720	5,265	-	75	4,515	685
1971 to 1980	78,750	51,825	12,580	10	535	10,660	1,380
1981 to 1990	102,905	74,665	11,915	10	1,985	8,870	1,060
1991 to 2000	180,945	150,520	15,425	35	4,665	9,350	1,380
2001 to 2006	118,155	105,845	7,460	-	3,465	3,245	750
PERCENT							
Total - Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-permanent residents	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	0.0%	4.2%	1.3%	3.5%
Non-immigrants	50.4%	29.5%	43.3%	99.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Immigrants	48.7%	69.0%	55.5%	0.1%	95.6%	98.5%	96.2%
Before 1961	2.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%
1961 to 1970	4.3%	2.4%	5.5%	0.0%	0.7%	12.0%	12.5%
1971 to 1980	6.8%	9.0%	13.2%	0.0%	4.8%	28.4%	25.1%
1981 to 1990	8.9%	13.0%	12.5%	0.0%	17.7%	23.6%	19.3%
1991 to 2000	15.7%	26.1%	16.2%	0.1%	41.6%	24.9%	25.1%
2001 to 2006	10.3%	18.4%	7.8%	0.0%	30.9%	8.6%	13.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-4

Distribution of the Black Population by Place of Birth: Peel, 2006

NUMBER							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total - Place of birth of respondent	1,152,090	576,255	95,490	41,260	11,210	37,525	5,495
Born in Canada	578,935	169,560	41,260	41,265	-	-	-
Born outside Canada	573,155	406,695	54,230	-	11,210	37,525	5,495
PERCENT							
Total - Place of birth of respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Born in Canada	50.3%	29.4%	43.2%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Born outside Canada	49.7%	70.6%	56.8%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-5**Distribution of the Black Population by Mother Tongue: Peel, 2006**

NUMBER							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total - Mother tongue	1,152,090	576,260	95,490	41,265	11,210	37,525	5,495
English (single/multiple responses)	629,090	229,745	84,755	39,205	3,650	36,890	5,015
French (single/multiple responses)	12,645	2,585	1,000	360	485	110	45
Non-official languages (single/multiple response)	510,360	343,930	9,735	1,700	7,070	525	440
PERCENT							
Total - Mother tongue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
English (single/multiple responses)	54.6%	39.9%	88.8%	95.0%	32.6%	98.3%	91.3%
French (single/multiple responses)	1.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%	4.3%	0.3%	0.8%
Non-official languages (single/multiple response)	44.3%	59.7%	10.2%	4.1%	63.1%	1.4%	8.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-6**Distribution of the Black Population (15+) by Marital Status: Peel, 2006**

NUMBER							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total - Legal Marital Status (15+)	907,270	431,720	69,345	17,685	10,300	36,520	4,850
Never married (single)	275,070	130,615	31,510	14,920	3,495	11,370	1,720
Legally married (and not separated)	518,815	259,975	26,970	2,080	5,235	17,425	2,230
Separated, but still legally married	27,105	10,985	3,775	325	625	2,515	310
Divorced	48,995	15,795	5,615	275	710	4,135	490
Widowed	37,280	14,350	1,480	85	235	1,075	90
PERCENT							
Total - Legal Marital Status(15+)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Never married (single)	30.3%	30.3%	45.4%	84.4%	33.9%	31.1%	35.5%
Legally married (and not separated)	57.2%	60.2%	38.9%	11.8%	50.8%	47.7%	46.0%
Separated, but still legally married	3.0%	2.5%	5.4%	1.8%	6.1%	6.9%	6.4%
Divorced	5.4%	3.7%	8.1%	1.6%	6.9%	11.3%	10.1%
Widowed	4.1%	3.3%	2.1%	0.5%	2.3%	2.9%	1.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-7**Distribution of the Black Population by Living Arrangements: Peel, 2006**

NUMBER							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total - Household Living Arrangements	1,152,090	576,255	95,490	41,265	11,205	37,525	5,495
Total persons in family households	1,080,390	557,105	89,170	40,180	10,155	33,880	4,955
Total persons in non-family households	71,700	19,155	6,320	1,085	1,055	3,645	540
Living with relatives	6,425	3,155	1,010	165	255	490	100
Living with one or more non-relatives only	12,720	4,035	1,235	235	355	585	55
Living alone	52,555	11,960	4,080	680	445	2,570	385
PERCENT							
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total persons in family households	93.8%	96.7%	93.4%	97.4%	90.6%	90.3%	90.2%
Total persons in non-family households	6.2%	3.3%	6.6%	2.6%	9.4%	9.7%	9.8%
Living with relatives	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	0.4%	2.3%	1.3%	1.8%
Living with one or more non-relatives only	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%	3.2%	1.6%	1.0%
Living alone	4.6%	2.1%	4.3%	1.6%	4.0%	6.8%	7.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-8

Distribution of the Black Population by Home Ownership: Peel, 2006

NUMBER							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total - Tenure (including band housing)	1,152,090	576,260	95,490	41,265	11,210	37,525	5,495
Home Owners	947,915	461,485	69,915	29,375	7,395	28,805	4,345
Renter	204,180	114,770	25,570	11,890	3,820	8,715	1,155
PERCENT							
Total - Tenure (including band housing)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%
Home Owners	82.3%	80.1%	73.2%	71.2%	66.0%	76.8%	79.1%
Renter	17.7%	19.9%	26.8%	28.8%	34.1%	23.2%	21.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-9
Distribution of the Black Population by Highest Level of Schooling: Peel, 2006

NUMBER							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Educational Attainment- Total population 15 years and over	907,270	431,720	69,350	17,685	10,295	36,515	4,850
No certificate, diploma or degree	180,440	80,660	12,395	5,120	1,195	5,385	690
High school certificate or equivalent	247,180	109,030	18,000	5,640	2,450	8,845	1,065
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	63,505	23,605	7,670	665	910	5,625	465
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	155,520	59,860	16,700	3,215	2,080	10,110	1,300
University certificate or diploma below the Bachelor level	53,465	35,420	4,870	810	1,020	2,590	450
University certificate, diploma or degree at or above the Bachelor's level	207,165	123,145	9,715	2,230	2,645	3,965	870
PERCENT							
Educational attainment- Total population 15 years and over	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No certificate, diploma or degree	19.9%	18.7%	17.9%	29.0%	11.6%	14.7%	14.2%
High school certificate or equivalent	27.2%	25.3%	26.0%	31.9%	23.8%	24.2%	22.0%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7.0%	5.5%	11.1%	3.8%	8.8%	15.4%	9.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	17.1%	13.9%	24.1%	18.2%	20.2%	27.7%	26.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	5.9%	8.2%	7.0%	4.6%	9.9%	7.1%	9.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree at or above the Bachelor's level	22.8%	28.5%	14.0%	12.6%	25.7%	10.9%	17.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-10

Distribution of the Black Population by Labour Force Activity: Peel, 2006

	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total Population-Labour Force Activity	907,270	431,725	69,350	17,680	10,295	36,520	4,850
Not in the Labour force	256,620	124,735	16,650	5,560	2,140	7,820	1,135
In the labour force	650,640	306,990	52,700	12,120	8,160	28,695	3,715
Employed	608,770	282,065	48,575	10,600	7,470	27,010	3,500
Unemployed	41,875	24,925	4,120	1,520	690	1,690	220
Participation rate	71.7%	71.1%	76.0%	68.6%	79.3%	78.6%	76.6%
Unemployment rate	6.4%	8.1%	7.8%	12.5%	8.5%	5.9%	5.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-11a
Distribution of the Black Population by Industry: Peel, 2006

	NUMBER						
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total experienced labour force age 15 years plus by Industry*	638,380	298,905	51,410	11,555	7,905	28,315	3,640
11. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2,245	710	65	25	-	30	10
21. Mining and oil and gas extraction	975	350	45	-	15	10	25
22. Utilities	2,930	1,160	190	30	30	110	10
23. Construction	33,695	7,585	1,670	340	160	1,060	105
31-33 Manufacturing	111,485	61,040	7,490	980	1,470	4,500	545
41. Wholesale trade	49,745	21,295	3,065	540	490	1,765	275
44-45. Retail trade	70,570	33,520	5,210	1,895	610	2,405	300
48-49. Transportation and warehousing	56,040	28,935	5,170	1,015	785	3,045	330
51. Information and cultural industries	16,365	7,695	1,415	520	145	640	120
52. Finance and insurance	37,635	20,410	3,395	1,025	395	1,785	185
53. Real estate and rental and leasing	13,125	5,265	895	220	115	485	75
54. Professional, scientific and technical services	48,420	21,600	2,840	570	695	1,285	295
55. Management of companies and enterprises	1,080	485	90	15	-	55	10
56. Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	34,635	17,735	3,690	860	700	1,890	240
61. Educational services	30,810	9,860	1,935	485	365	900	185
62. Health care and social assistance	43,480	22,380	6,840	975	1,050	4,355	465
71. Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,320	2,580	760	345	60	295	55
72. Accommodation and food services	32,540	17,725	2,555	840	315	1,305	100
81. Other services (except public administration)	25,600	11,860	2,320	475	315	1,380	155
91. Public administration	18,670	6,715	1,780	415	190	1,005	170

*North American Industry Classification System 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-11b
Percentage Distribution of the Black Population by Industry: Peel, 2006

PERCENT							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total experienced labour force age 15 years plus by Industry*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%
11. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
21. Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
22. Utilities	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
23. Construction	5.3%	2.5%	3.2%	2.9%	2.0%	3.7%	2.9%
31-33. Manufacturing	17.5%	20.4%	14.6%	8.5%	18.6%	15.9%	15.0%
41. Wholesale trade	7.8%	7.1%	6.0%	4.7%	6.2%	6.2%	7.6%
44-45. Retail trade	11.1%	11.2%	10.1%	16.4%	7.7%	8.5%	8.2%
48-49. Transportation and warehousing	8.8%	9.7%	10.1%	8.8%	9.9%	10.8%	9.1%
51. Information and cultural industries	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	4.5%	1.8%	2.3%	3.3%
52. Finance and insurance	5.9%	6.8%	6.6%	8.9%	5.0%	6.3%	5.1%
53. Real estate and rental and leasing	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%	2.1%
54. Professional, scientific and technical services	7.6%	7.2%	5.5%	4.9%	8.8%	4.5%	8.1%
55. Management of companies and enterprises	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
56. Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	5.4%	5.9%	7.2%	7.4%	8.9%	6.7%	6.6%
61. Educational services	4.8%	3.3%	3.8%	4.2%	4.6%	3.2%	5.1%
62. Health care and social assistance	6.8%	7.5%	13.3%	8.4%	13.3%	15.4%	12.8%
71. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%	3.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%
72. Accommodation and food services	5.1%	5.9%	5.0%	7.3%	4.0%	4.6%	2.7%
81. Other services (except public administration)	4.0%	4.0%	4.5%	4.1%	4.0%	4.9%	4.3%
91. Public administration	2.9%	2.2%	3.5%	3.6%	2.4%	3.5%	4.7%

*North American Industry Classification System 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-12a
Distribution of the Black Population by Occupation: Peel, 2006

NUMBER							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total experienced labour force age 15 years plus by Occupation*	638,380	298,905	51,415	11,550	7,905	28,315	3,640
A. Management occupations	65,870	22,925	2,755	465	475	1,510	305
B. Business, finance and administrative occupations	145,480	66,935	13,150	3,310	1,615	7,305	915
C. Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	50,670	27,900	2,785	625	710	1,155	295
D. Health occupations	24,990	14,195	4,125	500	695	2,665	265
E. Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	38,920	14,065	3,100	730	515	1,535	315
F. Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	13,595	4,545	1,040	445	80	430	95
G. Sales and service occupations	133,650	61,730	11,030	3,575	1,495	5,320	645
H. Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	99,550	44,320	8,235	1,310	1,200	5,245	480
I. Occupations unique to primary industry	5,765	1,290	310	80	15	210	-
J. Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	59,885	41,010	4,890	505	1,115	2,950	320

* National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-12b

Percentage Distribution of the Black Population by Occupation: Peel, 2006*

PERCENT							
	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total experienced labour force age 15 years plus by Occupation*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
A. Management occupations	10.3%	7.7%	5.4%	4.0%	6.0%	5.3%	8.4%
B. Business, finance and administrative occupations	22.8%	22.4%	25.6%	28.7%	20.4%	25.8%	25.1%
C. Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	7.9%	9.3%	5.4%	5.4%	9.0%	4.1%	8.1%
D. Health occupations	3.9%	4.7%	8.0%	4.3%	8.8%	9.4%	7.3%
E. Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	6.1%	4.7%	6.0%	6.3%	6.5%	5.4%	8.7%
F. Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	2.1%	1.5%	2.0%	3.9%	1.0%	1.5%	2.6%
G. Sales and service occupations	20.9%	20.7%	21.5%	31.0%	18.9%	18.8%	17.7%
H. Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	15.6%	14.8%	16.0%	11.3%	15.2%	18.5%	13.2%
I. Occupations unique to primary industry	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%
J. Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	9.4%	13.7%	9.5%	4.4%	14.1%	10.4%	8.8%

* National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-13

The Black Population by Income: Peel, 2005

	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Average employment income \$	\$38,993	\$32,059	\$32,523	\$3,661	\$31,275	\$35,982	\$38,387
Median employment income \$	\$30,875	\$26,262	\$30,035	\$7,950	\$26,733	\$34,530	\$35,563
Average Total Income in 2005 - 15 years and over \$	\$36,995	\$29,465	\$31,394	\$22,845	\$30,004	\$34,548	\$37,225
Median Total Income in 2005 - 15 years and over \$	\$27,882	\$22,489	\$28,432	\$16,746	\$24,802	\$32,299	\$33,664

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

Table A-14

Distribution of the Black Population by Poverty Rate: Peel, 2006

	Total Population in Private Households	Total Visible Minority Population	Total Black Population	Canadian-Born Black Population	African-Born Black Population	Caribbean or Bermuda Born Black Population	Blacks Born Elsewhere
Total - Population in Private Households	1,152,090	576,260	95,490	41,265	11,210	37,525	5,495
Total Population - Income status of population in private households (before tax)	1,151,450	575,735	95,395	41,180	11,200	37,525	5,495
Low income persons (before tax)	166,525	111,975	17,400	8,640	3,100	4,925	740
Prevalence of low income (before tax) in 2005 %	14.5	19.4	18.2	21	27.7	13.1	13.4
Low income persons (after tax)	126,545	84,675	13,460	6,525	2,545	3,770	625
Prevalence of low income (after tax) in 2005 %	11	14.7	14.1	15.8	22.7	10	11.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Custom Tabulation, 2006.

APPENDIX B. TECHNICAL NOTES

A. TABLES IN BODY OF REPORT

Please note that all Black Population figures (e.g. age, gender, marital status, income, occupation, etc.) are for residents in private households. Totals may not exactly equal the sum of their components due to rounding.

B. LIST OF NEIGHBOURHOODS BY POSTAL CODE/COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES BY FORWARD SORTATION AREA (FSA)

City of Mississauga (selected neighbourhoods)

1. Clarkson/Lorne Park (L5H, L5J)
2. Cooksville/Dixie (L4W, L4X, L4Y, L5A, L5B)
3. Creditview (L5V)
4. Erin Mills/Erindale (L5C, L5K, L5L)
5. Hurontario (L4Z, L5R)
6. Malton (L4T, L5T)
7. Meadowvale (L5N, L5W)
8. Port Credit/Lakeview (L5E, L5G)
9. Streetsville (L5M)

City of Brampton (selected neighbourhoods)

1. Bramalea (L6R, L6S, L6T)
2. Central Brampton (L6V, L6W, L6X, L6Y)
3. Gore (L6P)
4. Heartlake (L6Z, L7A)

Town of Caledon (selected neighbourhoods)

1. Bolton (L7E)
2. Caledon [Urban] (L7C)

C. DEFINITIONS OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Definition of Neighbourhood and Approach to Selection of Neighbourhoods

- Neighbourhood refers to geographic districts in the municipalities of Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon.
- Fifteen neighbourhoods were identified based on postal code areas/forward sortation areas. These boundaries may not always represent the “natural” boundaries recognized by residents, community groups and service providers. They were chosen based on a combination of “natural” boundaries and practical limits on manipulating the available data. Please note that this report is based on new neighbourhood boundaries. The selected 15 neighbourhoods represent about 98% of the total population of Peel.

Indicators Selected

- Indicators selected for this report are based on availability of data, importance/priority and quality. These indicators represent a small subset of the data collected by the 2006 Census of Canada.
- Some of the indicators presented this report are based on the entire population including institutional residents (e.g. age, marital status, etc.).
- Information on the other indicators contained within the report is based on a 20% sample (extrapolated to the entire population), for example: language, income, schooling, etc. Some of the data based on the 20% sample were collected only from non-institutional persons aged 15 and over (e.g., income, labour force activity, etc.) The variable related to schooling in 2006 is based on the 20% sample collected from non-institutional persons aged 15 and over.

Demographic and Cultural Characteristics

Population: Size, Age & Growth:

Population growth between 2001 and 2006 is calculated in the following way: $[(P2006 - P2001) / (P2001)] \times 100$

Immigrant Population:

People who are or who have ever been landed immigrants. Landed immigrants are people born outside of Canada who have been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently; some will have lived in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently.

Visible Minorities

Under the *Employment Equity Act* of Canada, members of visible minorities are persons, other than Aboriginal persons, who are not white in race or colour.

Language (Mother tongue)

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census.

Household and Family Characteristics

Marital Status (Legal)

A person's conjugal status under the law (e.g. single, married, divorced/separated, widowed).

Census Family

Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

Population Living Alone

Population living alone is defined as the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over, living alone in a dwelling, in relation to the total number of persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

Home Ownership/Occupied Private Dwelling

Refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing and whether the dwelling is owned or rented by the person(s) living therein.

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Education

High School Graduation Certificate or equivalent refers to the possession of a high school graduation certificate or its equivalent, regardless of whether other education qualifications are held. University education is considered to be higher level of schooling than college education.

Employment

- *Labour force* refers to all persons, 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census day.
- *Participation rate* refers to the total labour force, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

- *Employment rate* refers to the number of persons employed, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.
- *Unemployment rate* refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

Income

- *Income* refers to money received from the following sources by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries; net farm self-employment; net non-farm self-employment income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; federal Child Tax benefits; Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada Pension Plan; benefits from Unemployment Insurance; other income from government sources; investment income; retirement pensions, and other money income.
- *Census Family Income* refers to the total income of all members of a census family 15 years of age and over.
- *Economic Family* refers to 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.
- *Unattached Individuals* refers to household members who are not members of an economic family. A person living alone is defined as an unattached individual.
- *Total - Income status of population in private households* - Refers to the position of an economic family or an unattached individual 15 years of age and over in relation to Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (LICOs). For the purposes of low income statistics, economic families and unattached individuals in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut and on Indian reserves were excluded. The low income cut-offs are based on certain expenditure-income patterns which are not available from survey data for the entire population.
- *Low Income before tax cut-offs (LICO-BT)*: Income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing.
- *Incidence of low income* is the proportion or percentage of economic families or unattached individuals in a given classification below the low income cut-off.

Low income after-tax cut-offs (1992 base) for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2005

Size of Area of Residence					
Family size	Rural (farm and non-farm)	Small urban regions	30,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more
1	11,264	12,890	14,380	14,562	17,219
2	13,709	15,690	17,502	17,723	20,956
3	17,071	19,535	21,794	22,069	26,095
4	21,296	24,373	27,190	27,532	32,556
5	24,251	27,754	30,962	31,351	37,071
6	26,895	30,780	34,338	34,769	41,113
7+	29,539	33,806	37,713	38,187	45,155

Source: Statistics Canada. Income Research Paper Series, *Low Income Cut-offs for 2006 and Low Income Measures for 2005*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 75F0002MIE, no. 004.

Low income before tax cut-offs (1992 base) for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2005

Size of Area of Residence					
Family size	Rural (farm and non-farm)	Small urban regions	30,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more
1	14,303	16,273	17,784	17,895	20,778
2	17,807	20,257	22,139	22,276	25,867
3	21,891	24,904	27,217	27,386	31,801
4	26,579	30,238	33,046	33,251	38,610
5	30,145	34,295	37,480	37,711	43,791
6	33,999	38,679	42,271	42,533	49,389
7+	37,853	43,063	47,063	47,354	54,987

Source: Statistics Canada. Income Research Paper Series, *Low Income Cut-offs for 2006 and Low Income Measures for 2005*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 75F0002MIE, no. 004.

For more detailed definitions of any of the above subjects/variables, please see: Statistics Canada's 2006 **Census Dictionary**:

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/dictionary/index.cfm>