



Hamilton Immigration
Partnership Council



A Demographic Profile of Immigrants in Hamilton

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About this Report

Immigrants have been central to Hamilton's growth and identity for two centuries, and the economic, social, and cultural contributions of immigrants have been invaluable to this city. Today, Hamilton is characterized by an established and aging immigrant population that continues to be supplemented by new arrivals.

This report presents data on immigrants in Hamilton, including recent immigrants as well as the more established foreign-born population. Its objective is to increase our understanding of Hamilton's immigration populations, including how the characteristics of immigrants have changed over time as well as how Hamilton measures up when compared to other cities in Ontario and to the province as a whole.

In this report, "Hamilton" refers to the Hamilton Census Division which is congruent to the geographic area encompassed by the city of Hamilton. Most data in this report is derived from the 2016 Census.

The report is a project of Research and Evaluation Committee of the Hamilton Immigration Partnership Council (HIPC). The Committee is co-chaired by Don Jaffray of the Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and Professor Olive Wahoush of McMaster University. Don Jaffray and HIPC Senior Project Manager Sarah Wayland led the project team and were supported by Olive Wahoush, Judy Travis of Workforce Planning Hamilton, and Yudara Bernard Weerakoon of Mohawk College. Louisa Wong, Program Analyst in the City of Hamilton's Healthy and Safe Communities Department, was instrumental to the data collection and presentation. McMaster PhD candidate Kathleen Kinsella also contributed to data interpretation, wording and formatting expertise.

About HIPC

The Hamilton Immigration Partnership Council (HIPC) is a community table whose members work together to create a positive settlement experience for newcomers. HIPC members represent settlement agencies, educational institutions, the private sector, municipal departments, persons with lived experiences of immigration, and more. HIPC is funded by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada and housed within the City of Hamilton's Economic Development Division.

HIPC's vision: Hamilton welcomes newcomers, celebrates diversity and is a place for everyone to call home.

Executive Summary

Population Growth and Forecasts: Hamilton's population is expected to grow by 37% between 2016 and 2041. This growth is significant but lags behind the projected growth in neighbouring regions of Halton and Waterloo. In recent years, almost two-thirds of Hamilton's population growth has been attributable to immigration.

General Immigrant Demographics: One in four Hamiltonians is an immigrant, and close to 40% of immigrants arrived in Canada before 1981, indicating a well-established and ageing local immigrant population. Almost one-third (30.3%) of the total population of immigrants living locally in 2016 arrived in Canada after the year 2000. Recent immigrants (those arriving 2011-2016) are on the whole much younger than Hamilton's non-immigrant population.

Place of Origin and Ethnicity: Almost half of Hamilton's immigrants were born in Europe, and Asia was the second most common place of birth. Among recent immigrants, the most common countries of birth were Syria, Iraq, the Philippines, and India.

Education, Employment, and Income: Immigrants and recent immigrants had lower levels of participation in the labour market across all age groups when compared to non-immigrants. The largest wage gap for immigrants in Hamilton compared to non-immigrants was found among those with education above the bachelor's level, where immigrants made \$25,612 less per year than non-immigrants. Among all immigrant and non-immigrant groups, the annual income of females was lower than males.

Among recent immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016, 35.2% had a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above. Recent immigrants had significantly lower earnings than both immigrants and non-immigrants across all educational levels, and their low-income rate (43.0%) was almost three times higher than the population overall (15.3%).

Length of time in Canada correlates with higher income, indicating that incomes rise as immigrants become established, yet overall immigrants have not reached parity with non-immigrants in terms of income. Across all immigrant arrival periods, those who came to Canada prior to 1981 had the lowest rates of low income (10%), even lower than non-immigrants (13.8%).

Linguistic Knowledge and Linguistic Groups: In 2016, the most common mother tongue in Hamilton was English at 73.5% of the total population. Italian was the most common non-official language mother tongue in Hamilton, followed by Arabic and Spanish. Among recent immigrants, Arabic was the most common non-official language spoken at home.

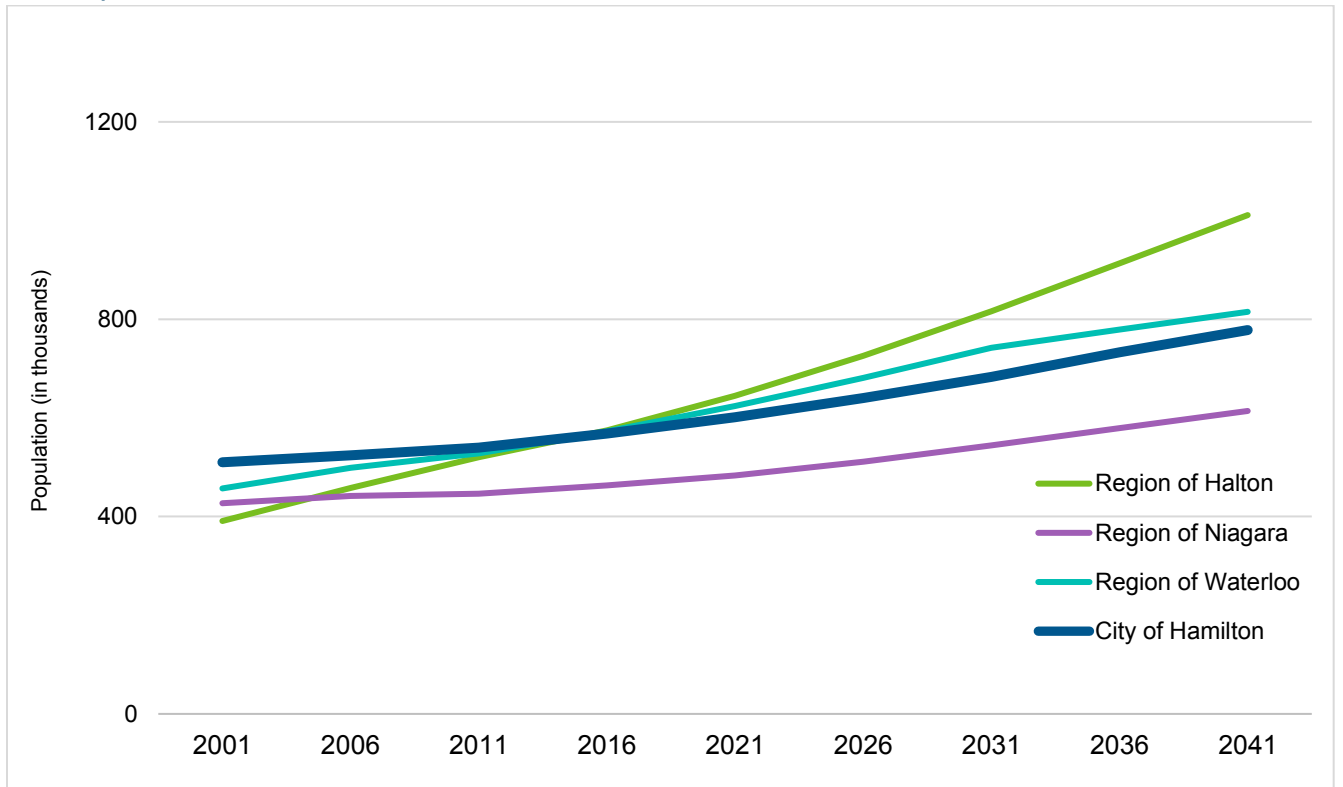
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1.0 Population Growth and Forecasts

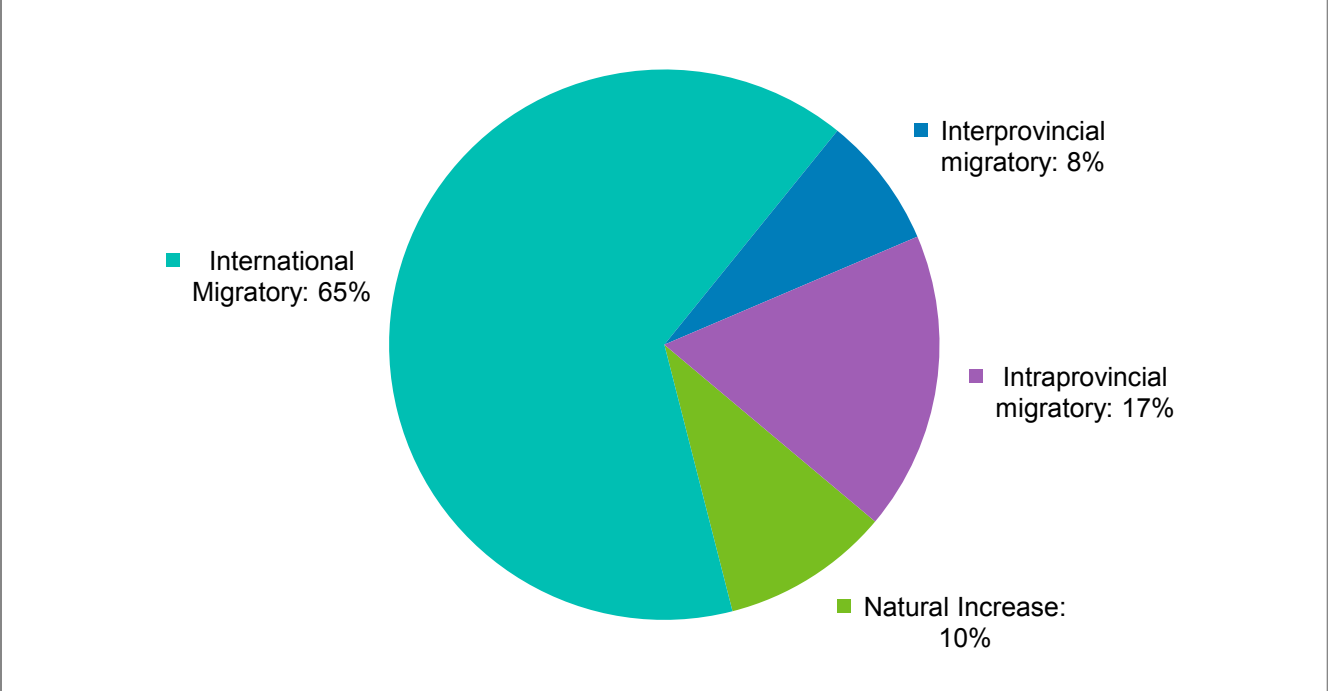
1.1 Population Forecasts, 2001 to 2041



Source: Hemson Consulting Ltd, based on Statistics Canada Data, Greater Golden Horseshoe Growth Forecasts to 2041, Technical Report, November 2012. Forecast numbers are those used by the City of Hamilton.

- The local population is slated to grow from approximately 568,000 in 2016 to approximately 778,000 in 2041, which represents a growth of 37.0%.
- The City of Hamilton will continue to experience growth over the next two decades, but this growth is projected to be lower than in the Region of Halton or Region of Waterloo.

1.2 Population Growth Factors, City of Hamilton, 2016/2017

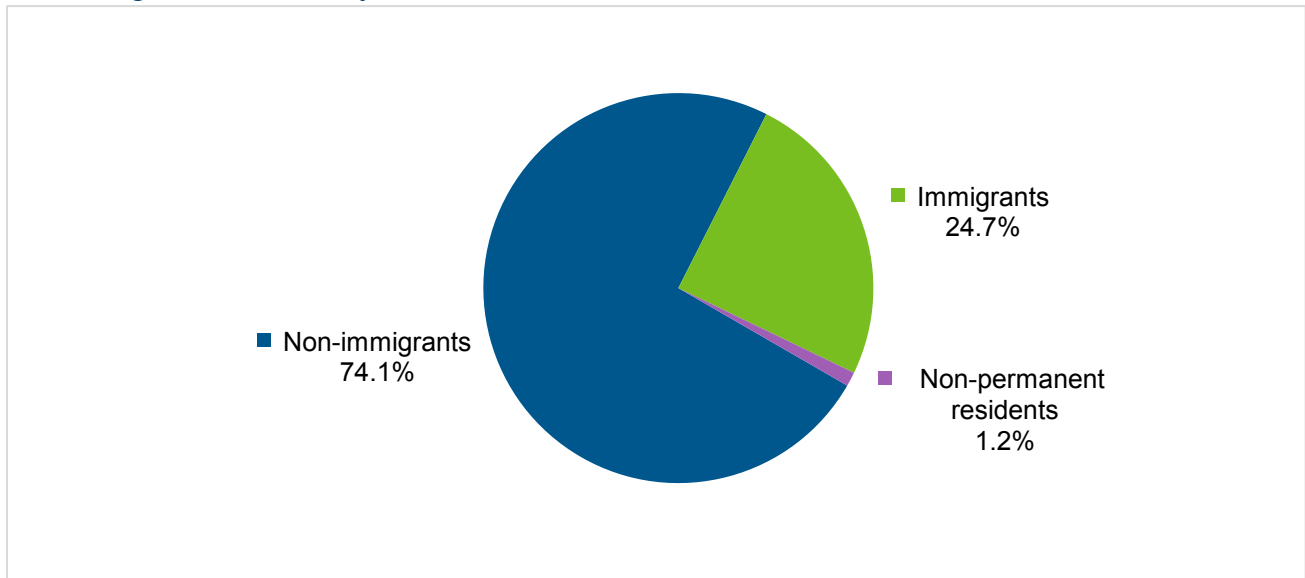


Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas, July 1, 2017.

- The City of Hamilton’s population growth is approximately 1% per year. In 2016-2017, almost two-thirds of local population growth was attributable to immigration.
- Other factors, including interprovincial (between province) migration and intraprovincial (within province) had a small but notable role in local population growth.
- Natural increase (via new births) had a comparatively small impact on local population growth.

2.0 General Demographics of the Immigrant Population

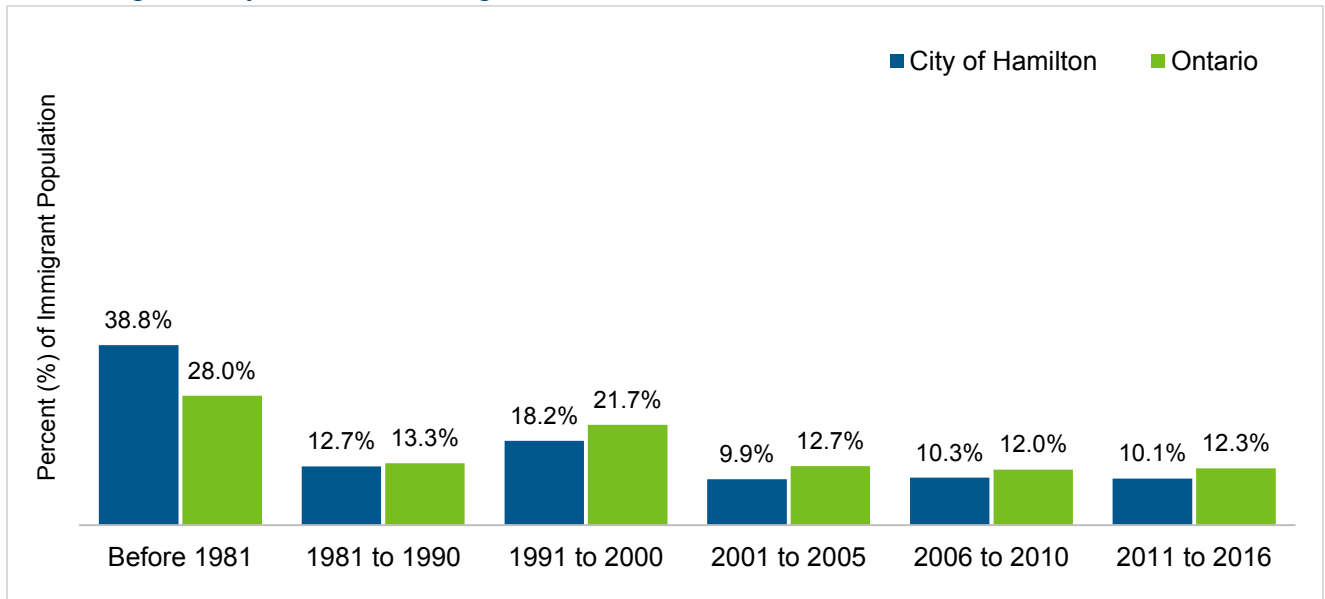
2.1 Immigrant Status, City of Hamilton, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- In the City of Hamilton in 2016, one-fourth of the population were immigrants.

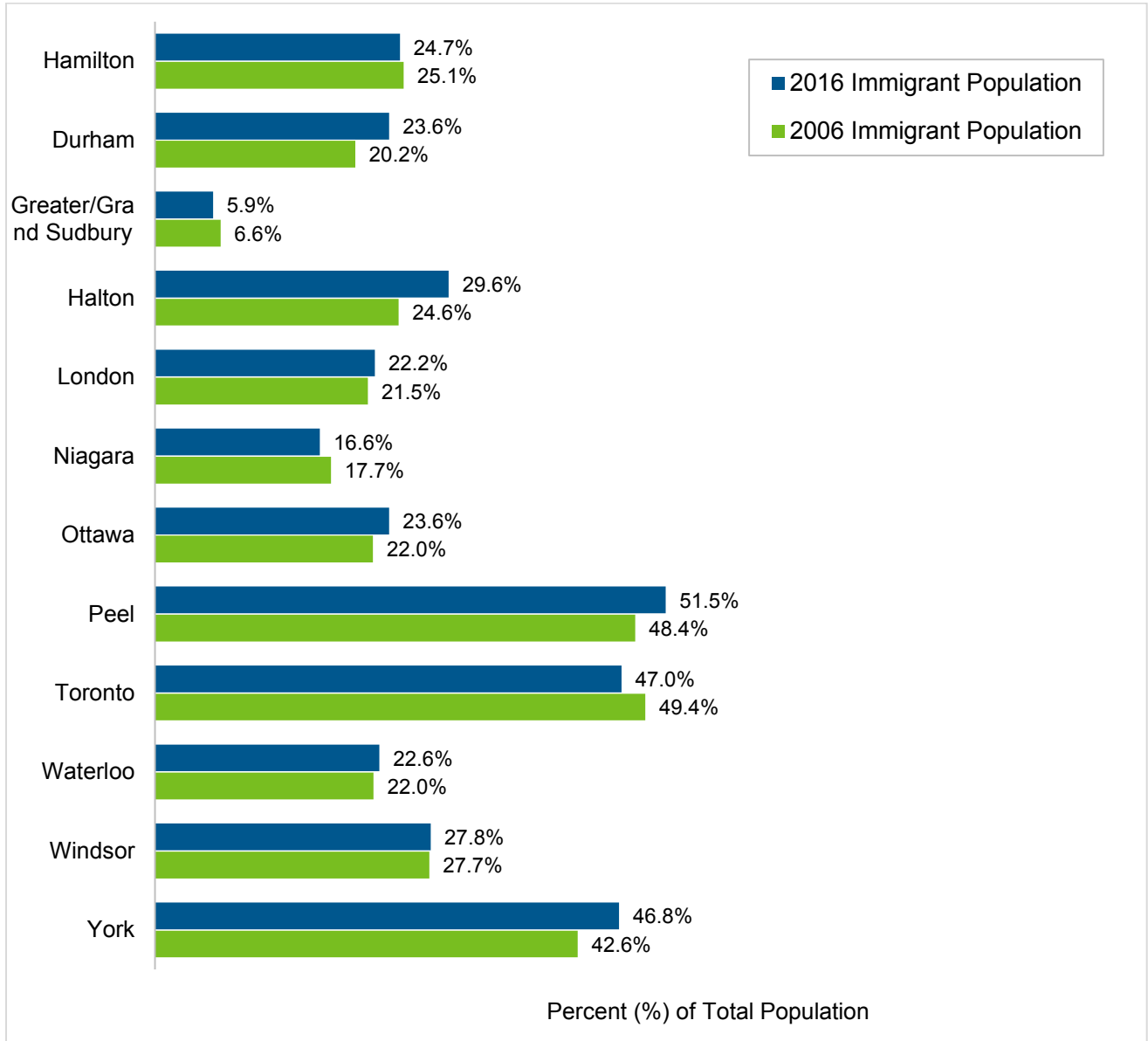
2.2 Immigrants by Period of Immigration, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Among Hamilton's immigrant population in 2016, a large grouping (38.8%) arrived in Canada prior to 1981.
- In Hamilton, almost one-third (30.3%) of the total population of immigrants living locally in 2016 arrived in Canada after the year 2000.

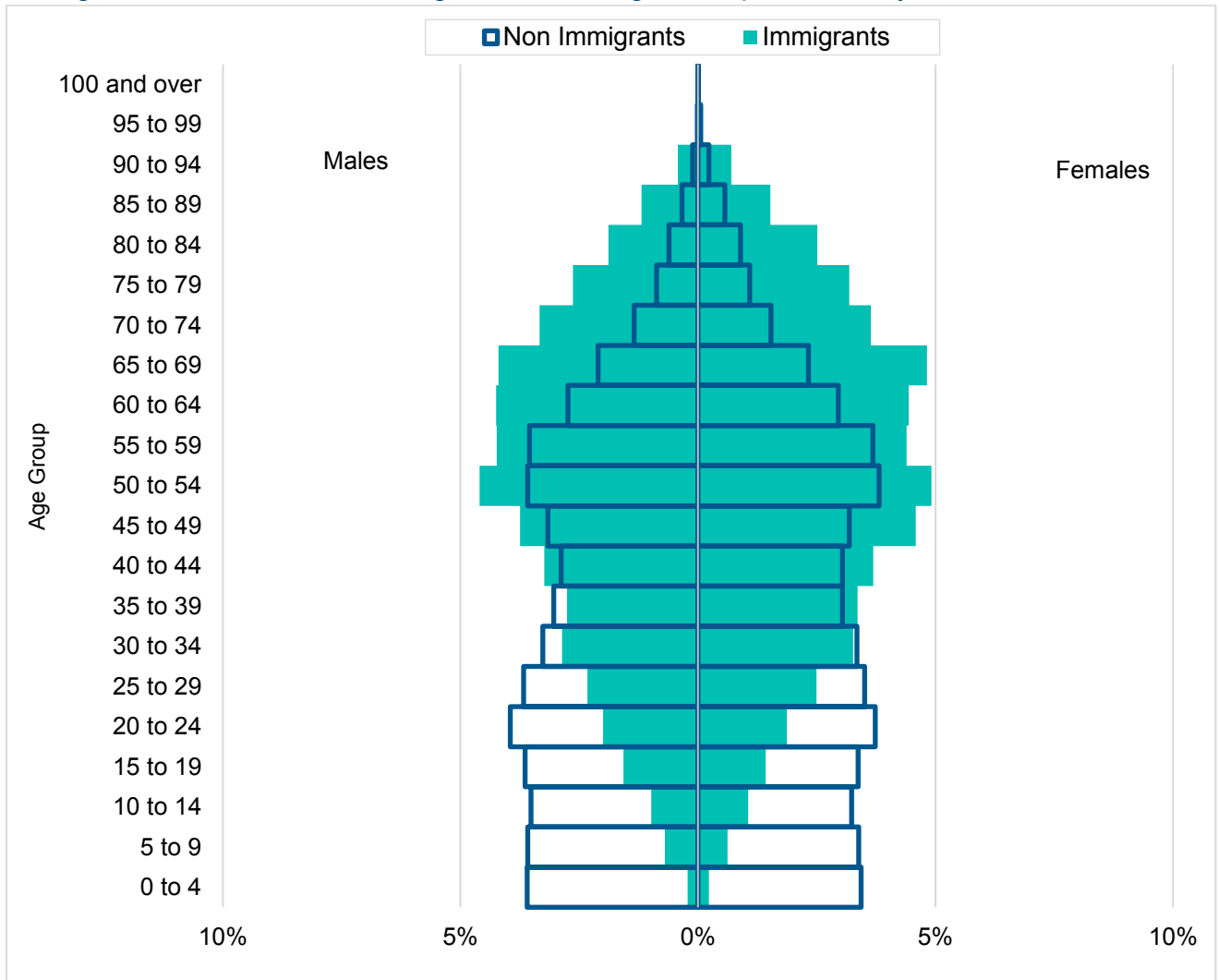
2.3 Total Immigrant Population, 2006 and 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2006 and 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- In Hamilton, the proportion of immigrants in the population declined very slightly (by 0.4%) from 2006 to 2016.
- In Ontario, the following municipalities saw less than a 1% change in their immigrant populations between 2006 to 2016: Hamilton, Greater Sudbury, London, and Windsor.
- Halton saw the largest proportional increase, at 5%, followed by York (4.2%), Durham (3.4%) and Peel (3.1%) regions.

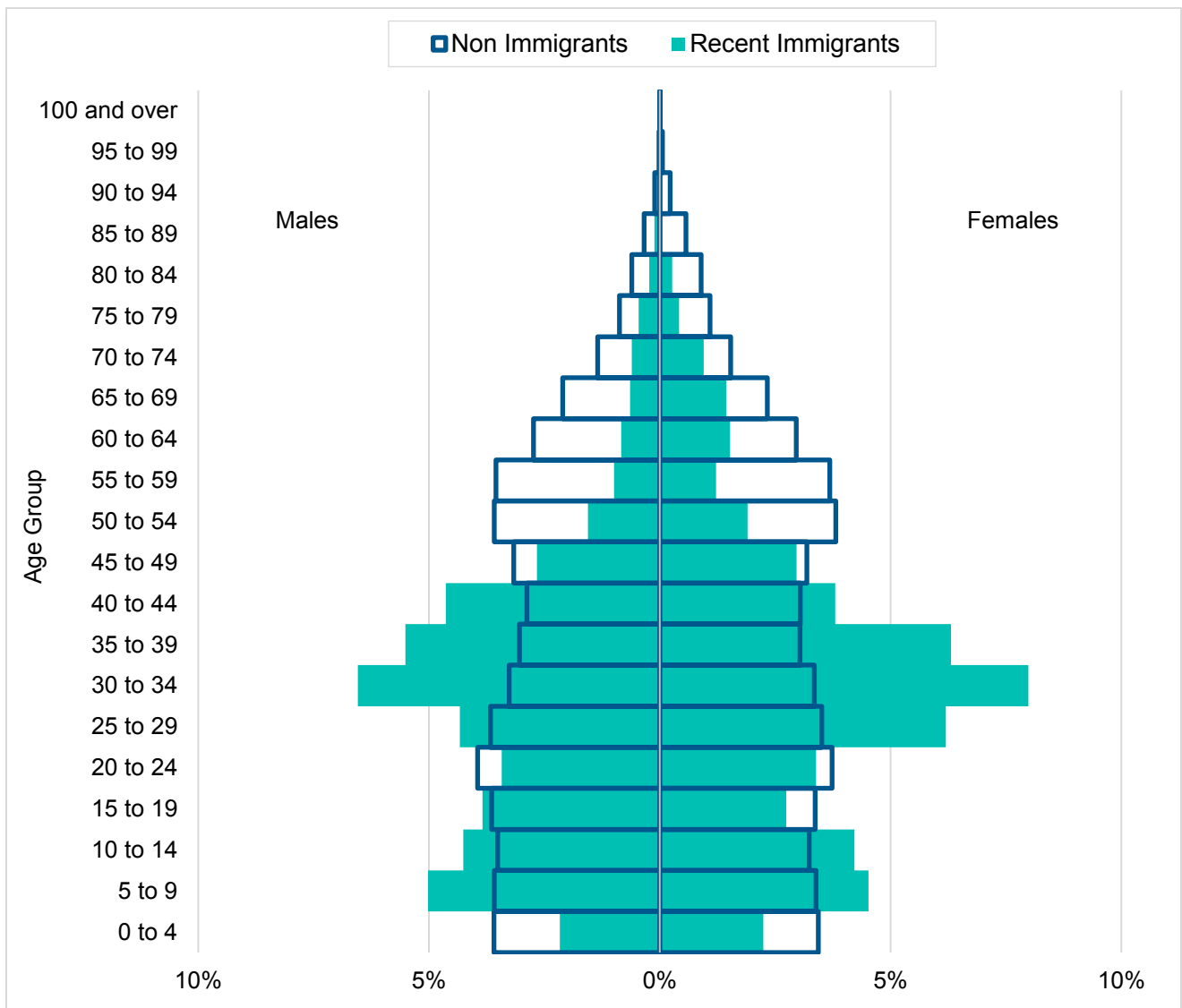
2.4 Age Distribution of Non-immigrant and Immigrant Population, City of Hamilton, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- The total immigrant population in Hamilton had a demographic distribution skewed to the older age groups.
- There were slightly more female than male immigrants in almost all age categories over 30 years of age.

2.5 Age Distribution of Non-immigrant & Recent Immigrant Population, City of Hamilton, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- When comparing the age and gender distribution of non-immigrants living in the City of Hamilton in 2016 to recent immigrants (arriving 2011-2016), recent immigrants were, as a whole, much younger than non-immigrants.
- In Hamilton, 45.3% of recent immigrants were between the ages of 25 and 45.
- There was a higher proportion of school-aged children, 5-19 years old, among recent immigrants compared to the non-immigrant population living in Hamilton in 2016.
- There were more females than males among the recent immigrant population living in Hamilton in 2016.

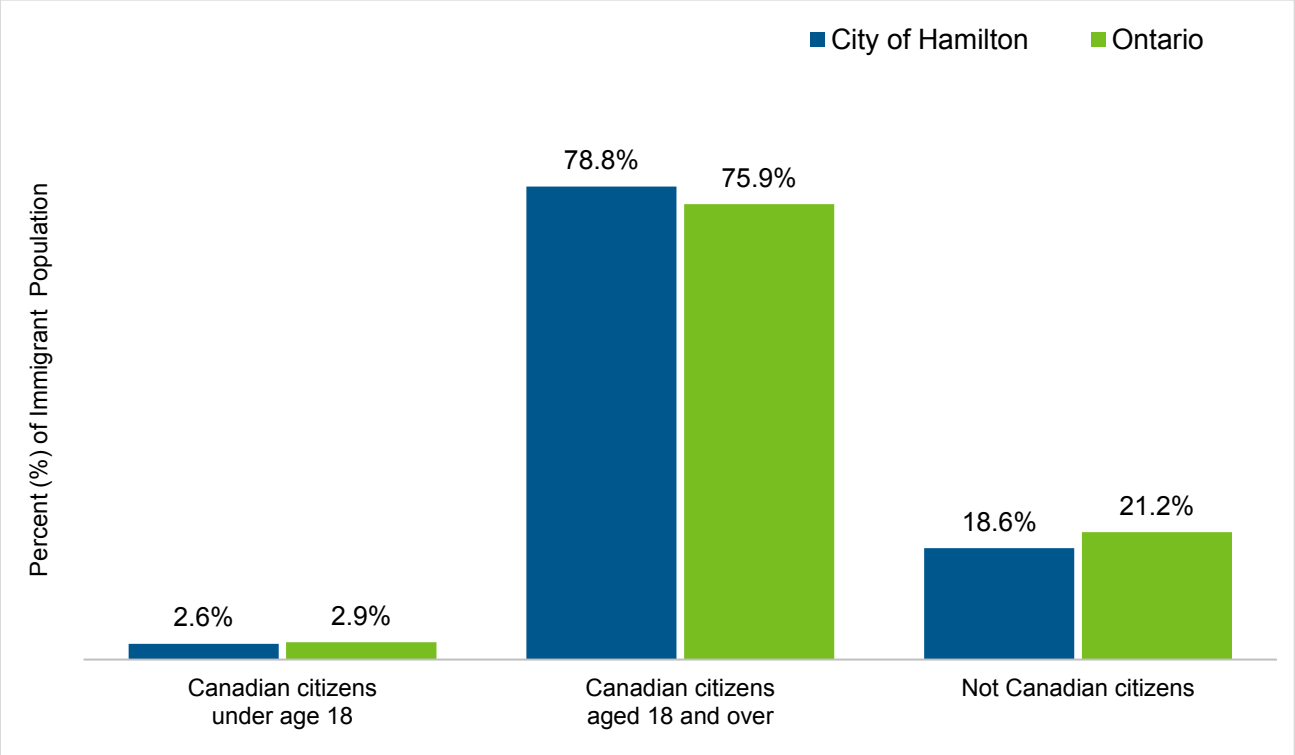
2.6 Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration by City of Hamilton Wards, 2016

	Immigrant status and period of immigration				
	Non-immigrants	Immigrant - before 2001	Immigrant - 2001 to 2010	Immigrant - 2011 to 2016 (recent immigrants)	Non-permanent residents
City of Hamilton	74.1%	17.2%	5.0%	2.5%	1.2%
Ward 1	69.7%	15.3%	6.0%	4.6%	4.4%
Ward 2	64.1%	17.2%	7.4%	6.8%	4.6%
Ward 3	79.1%	14.1%	3.3%	2.8%	0.6%
Ward 4	84.1%	11.2%	2.9%	1.3%	0.4%
Ward 5	64.4%	24.3%	5.9%	4.3%	1.0%
Ward 6	74.5%	17.9%	5.3%	1.9%	0.3%
Ward 7	72.8%	18.0%	5.9%	2.6%	0.6%
Ward 8	69.9%	18.8%	6.7%	2.5%	2.1%
Ward 9	72.9%	17.4%	7.0%	2.1%	0.6%
Ward 10	70.1%	24.0%	4.3%	1.0%	0.5%
Ward 11	82.3%	13.6%	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%
Ward 12	75.4%	16.0%	5.7%	1.7%	1.2%
Ward 13	82.9%	13.8%	2.0%	0.8%	0.4%
Ward 14	68.0%	22.1%	6.7%	2.3%	0.9%
Ward 15	84.4%	11.5%	2.5%	1.2%	0.4%

Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- The wards with a higher proportion of immigrants than the city overall are Wards 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 14. In contrast, Wards 4, 11, 13, and 15 were home to a proportion of immigrants that was below the city as a whole in 2016.
- The highest proportions of recent immigrants (those arriving between 2011 and 2016) were found in Wards 1, 2 and 5.
- These numbers suggest that Ward 5 continues to be an important settlement location for immigrants living in Hamilton regardless of their period of immigration. Ward 5 is an urban area that sits below the escarpment to the east of the Red Hill Valley.

2.7 Citizenship Status of Immigrant Population, 2016

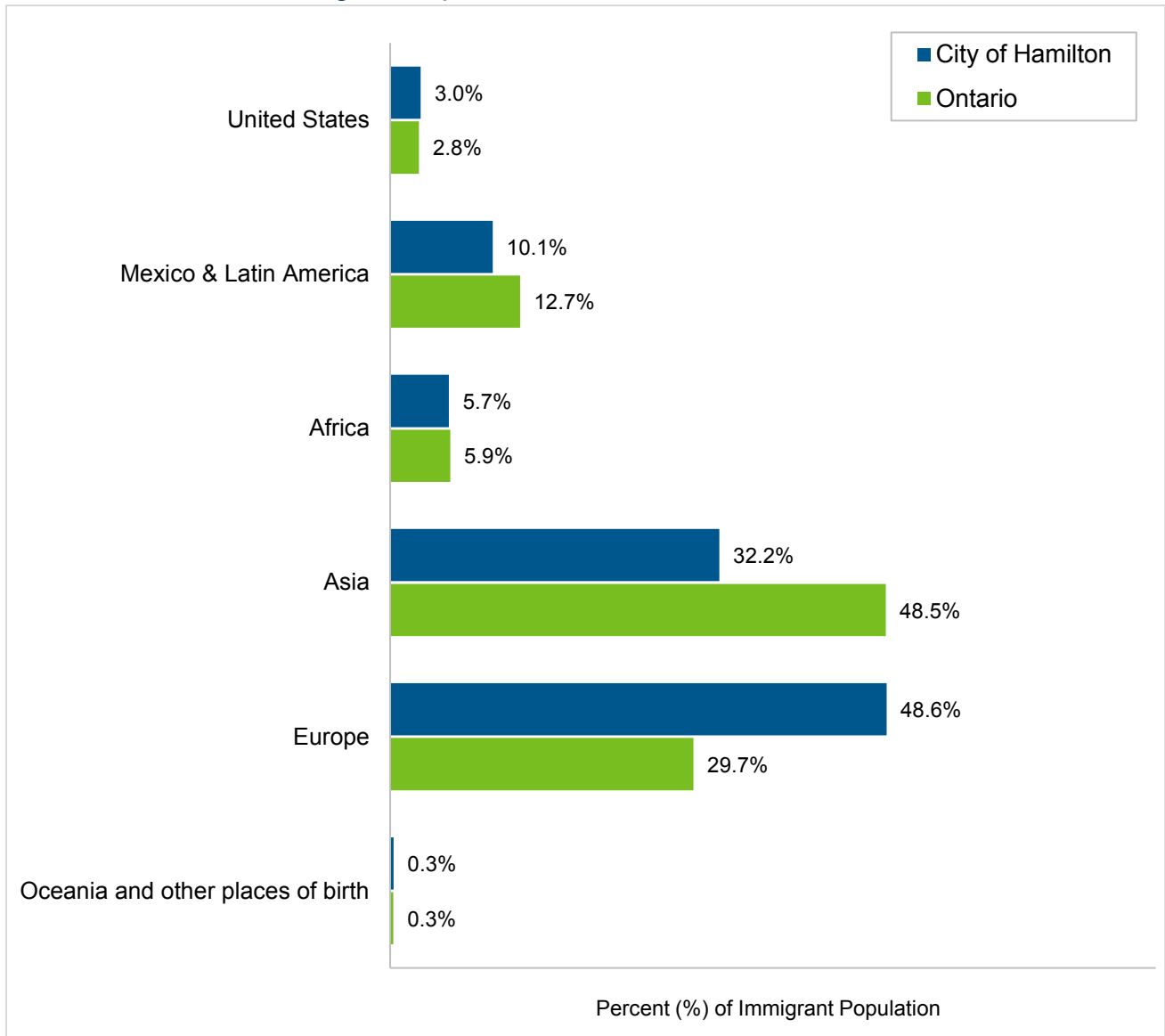


Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- More than 80% of Hamilton's immigrants have Canadian citizenship.
- The adult immigrant population living in the City of Hamilton in 2016 had slightly higher rates of citizenship compared to adult immigrants living across Ontario as a whole. This may be reflective of the comparatively high percentage of long-term immigrants living in Hamilton.

3.0 Place of Origin and Ethnicity

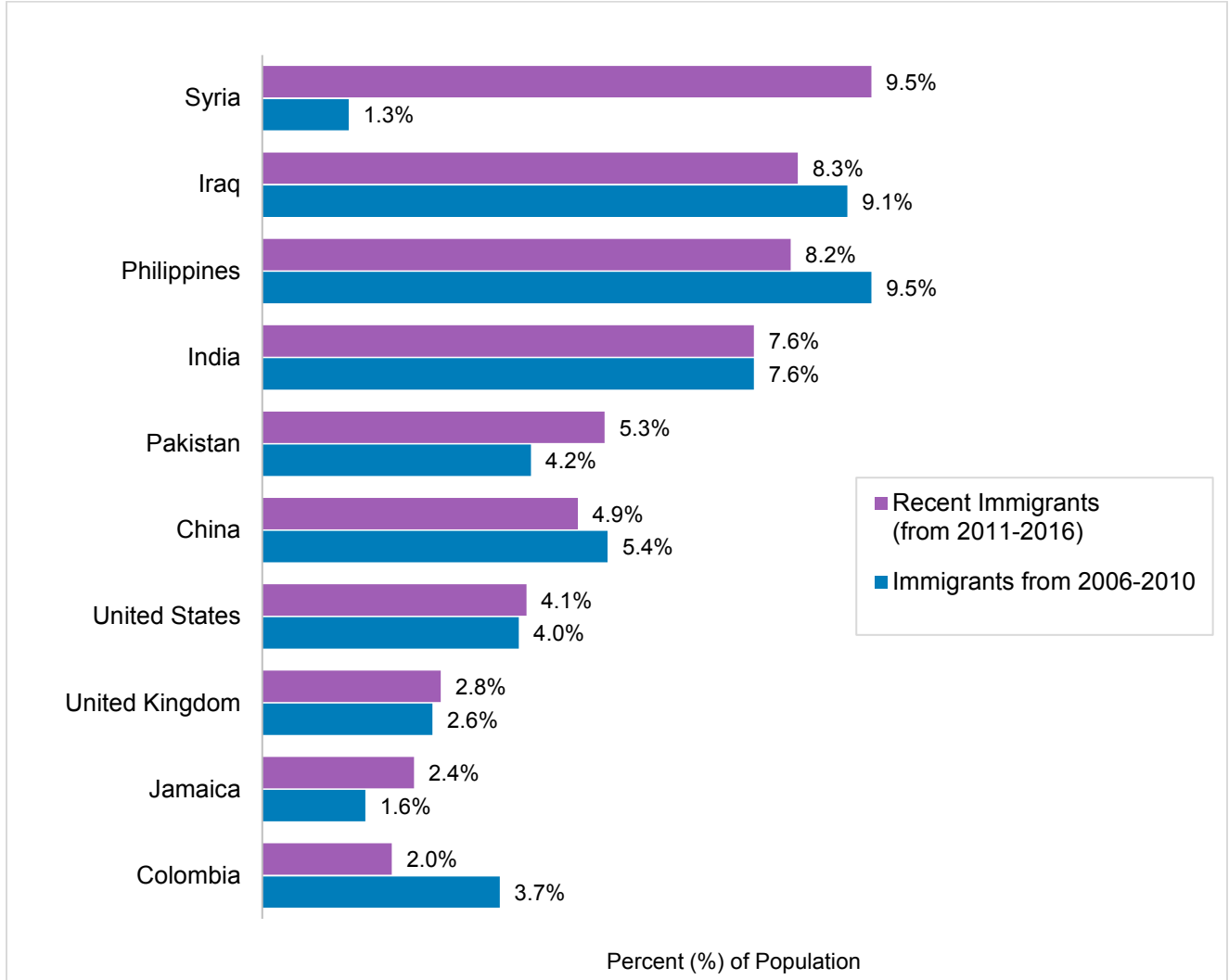
3.1 Place of Birth for Immigrant Population, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- In 2016, almost half of immigrants living in the City of Hamilton were born in Europe.
- Asia was the second most common place of birth for immigrants residing in Hamilton in 2016.
- In comparison to Ontario, there was a higher proportion of immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016 that was born in Europe and lower proportions born in Asia or the Americas.

3.2 Top 10 Places of Birth of Immigrants Arriving 2006-2010 and 2011-2016, City of Hamilton



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- In 2016, approximately 9.5% of all recent immigrants in Hamilton were from Syria, making Syria the most common place of birth for recent immigrants to Hamilton. The large number of Syrian arrivals reflects the federal government's initiative to bring 40,000 Syrian refugees to Canada in 2015-2016.
- Iraq, the Philippines, and India were also common places of birth for recent immigrants to Hamilton.
- When comparing immigrants from 2006-2010 and recent immigrants from 2011-2016, there were declines in the proportions born in Iraq, the Philippines, China and Colombia.

3.3 Top 20 Ethnic Origins

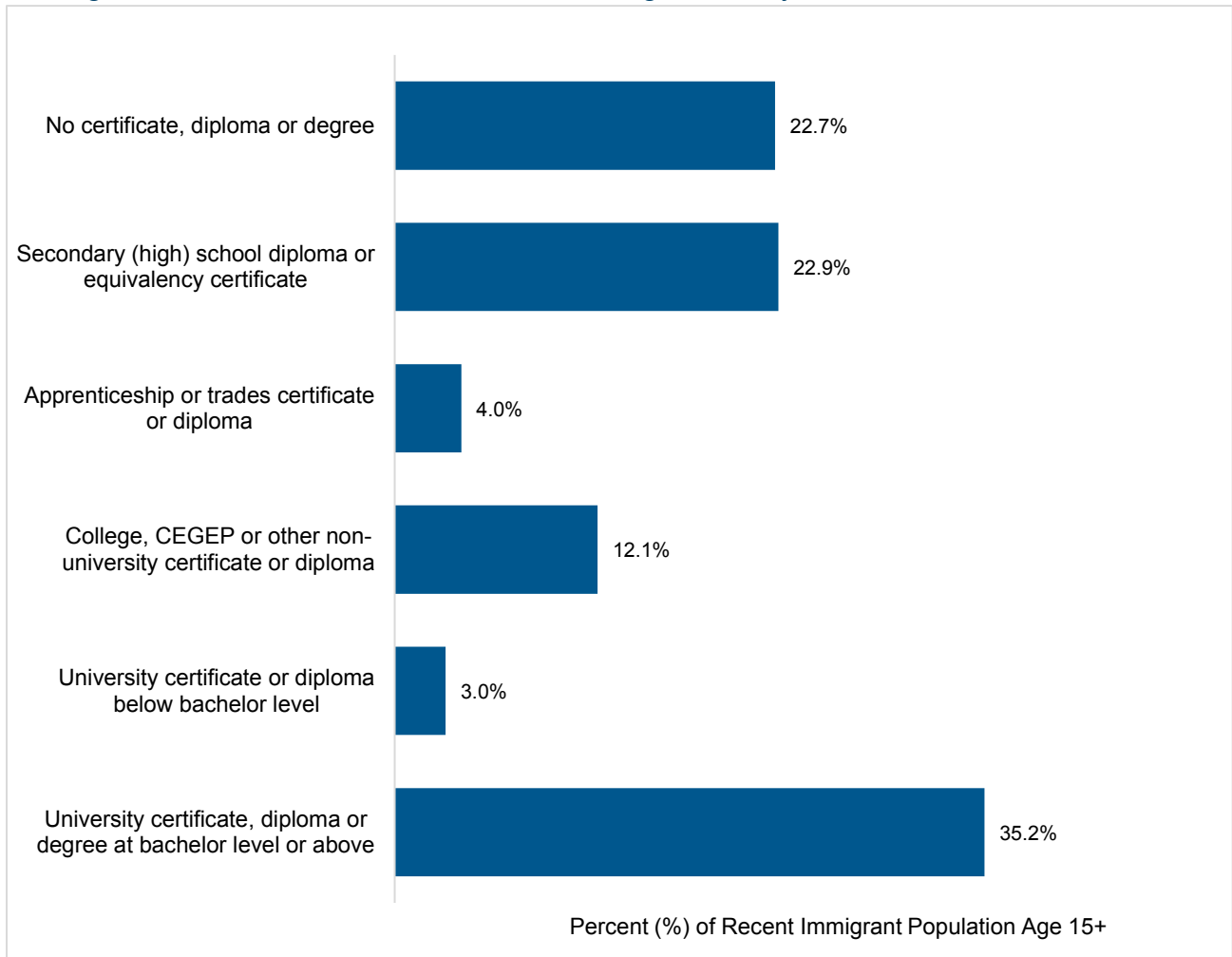
City of Hamilton			Ontario		
Ethnic Origin	Count	Percent of Total Population	Ethnic Origin	Count	Percent of Total Population
English	130,705	24.8%	Canadian	3,109,770	23.5%
Canadian	124,935	23.7%	English	2,808,805	21.2%
Scottish	98,760	18.7%	Scottish	2,107,295	15.9%
Irish	87,830	16.6%	Irish	2,095,460	15.8%
Italian	62,335	11.8%	French	1,349,255	10.2%
German	50,405	9.5%	German	1,189,670	9.0%
French	43,620	8.3%	Italian	931,805	7.0%
Polish	28,440	5.4%	Chinese	849,345	6.4%
Dutch	28,400	5.4%	East Indian	774,500	5.8%
Ukrainian	18,985	3.6%	Dutch	527,750	4.0%
Portuguese	16,230	3.1%	Polish	523,490	4.0%
East Indian	15,790	3.0%	First Nations (North American Indian)	385,505	2.9%
British Isles origins, n.i.e.	15,030	2.8%	Ukrainian	376,440	2.8%
First Nations (North American Indian)	14,290	2.7%	Filipino	337,760	2.6%
Chinese	12,560	2.4%	Portuguese	324,930	2.5%
Hungarian	11,220	2.1%	British Isles origins, n.i.e.	323,185	2.4%
Croatian	10,360	2.0%	Jamaican	257,060	1.9%
Welsh	9,970	1.9%	Russian	220,850	1.7%
Filipino	8,815	1.7%	Welsh	198,475	1.5%
Serbian	7,590	1.4%	Spanish	171,145	1.3%

Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Within Hamilton, 24.8% of the total population identified their ethnic origin as English. This is slightly higher than Ontario (21.2%).
- There are also slightly higher percentages of Hamilton residents that identified their ethnic origin as Scottish or Irish when compared to Ontario.
- A lower proportion of Hamilton residents identified their ethnic origin as Chinese (2.4%) compared to Ontario (6.4%).
- A lower proportion of Hamilton residents identified their ethnic origin as East Indian (3.0%) compared with Ontario (5.8%).

4.0 Education, Employment, and Income

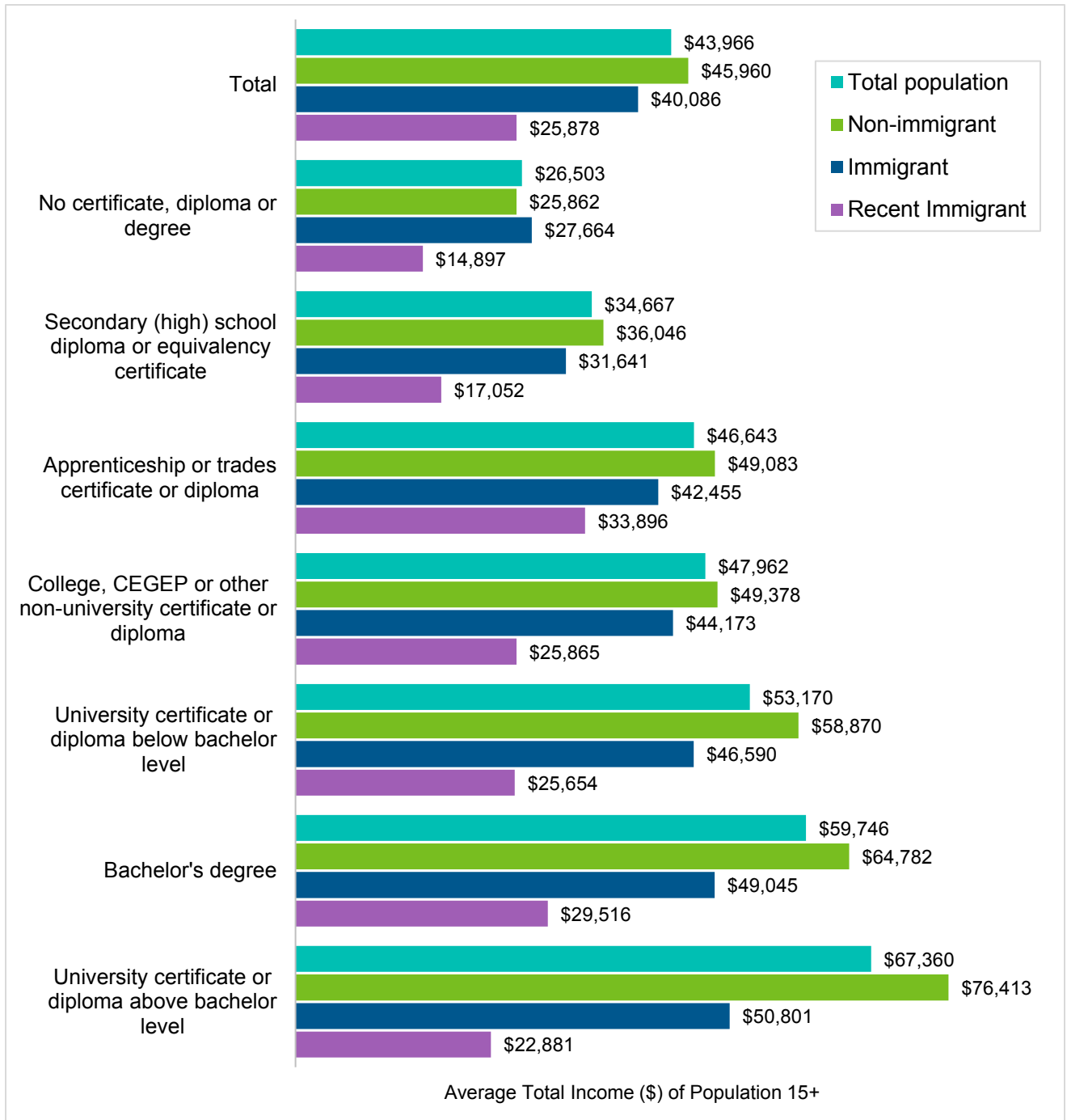
4.1 Highest Level of Education for Recent Immigrants, City of Hamilton, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program. "Immigrants" refers to those who became permanent residents from all three immigration classes (economic, family, and refugee), though there is variation in education among the three classes not shown in this chart.

- Of recent immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016, 22.7% had less than a high-school diploma or equivalency certificate.
- Of recent immigrants, living in Hamilton in 2016, 77.3% had a secondary school diploma or higher education credential.
- Among recent immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016, 35.2% had a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above.

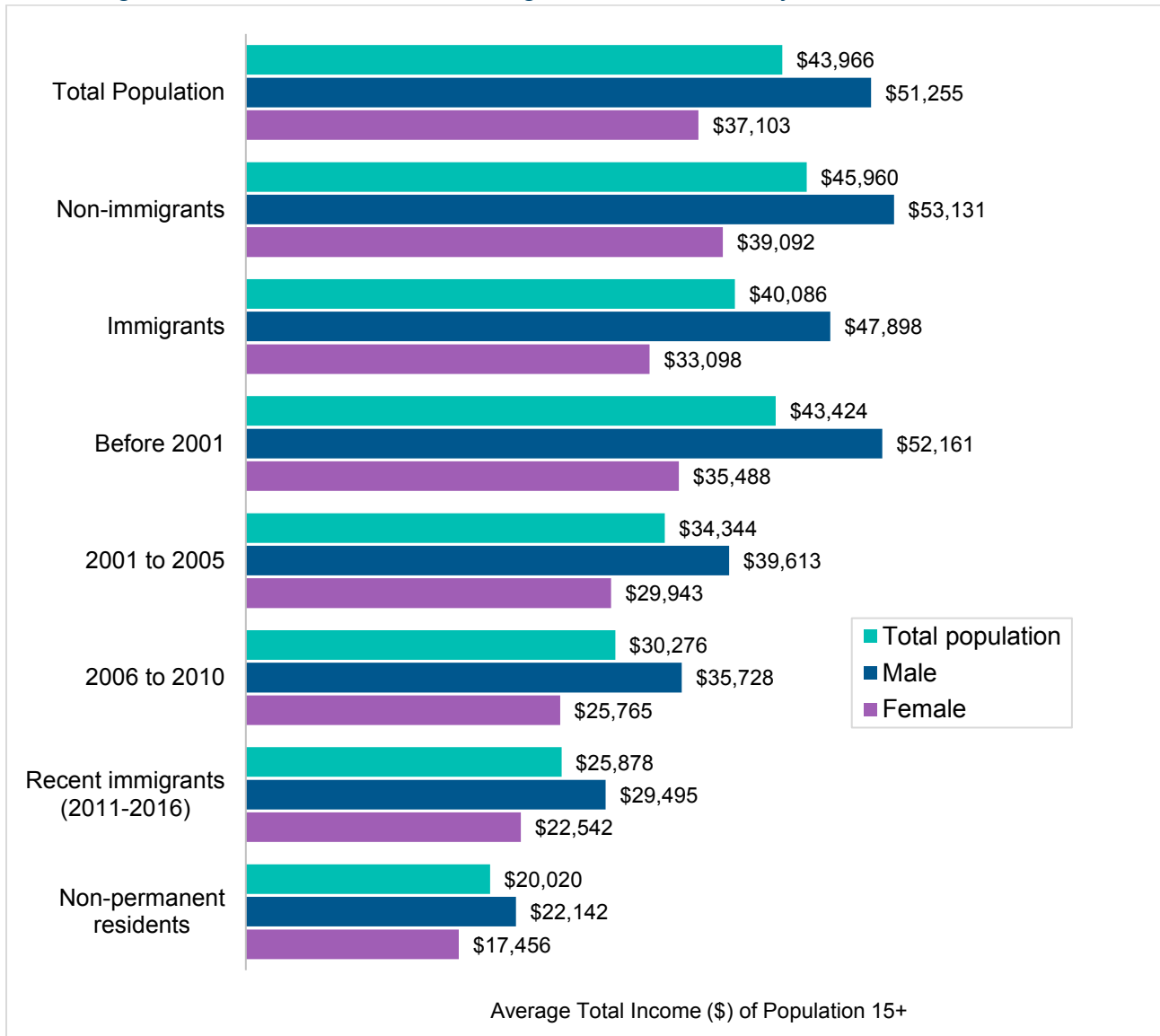
4.2 Highest Education Attained, Immigrant Status & Average Total Income, City of Hamilton, 2015



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- The largest wage gap for immigrants in Hamilton compared to non-immigrants was found among those with education above the bachelor's level, where immigrants made \$25,612 less per year than non-immigrants.
- Recent immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016 had significantly lower earnings than both immigrants and non-immigrants across all educational levels.

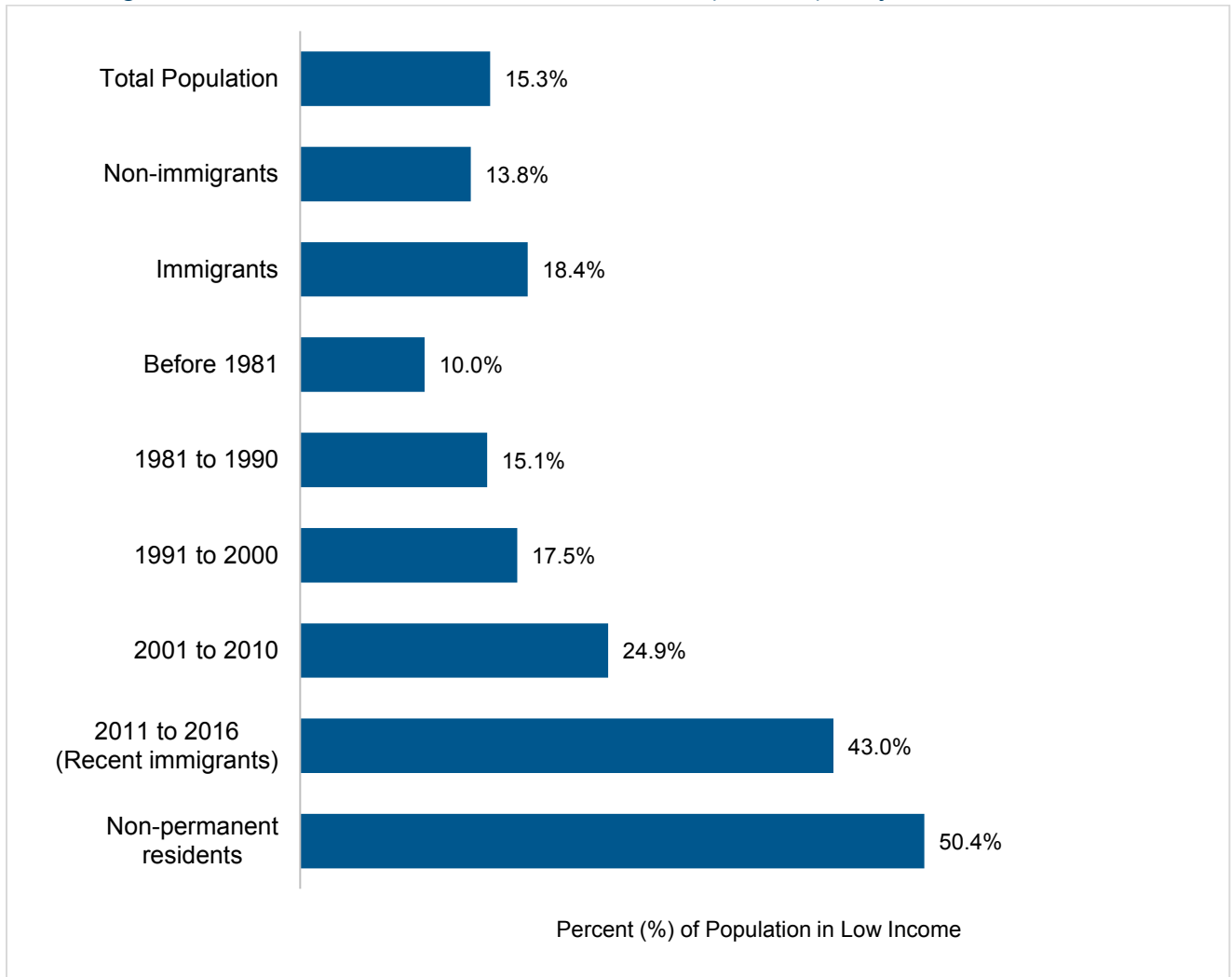
4.3 Immigrant Status, Gender and Average Total Income, City of Hamilton, 2015



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Length of time in Canada correlates with higher income, indicating that incomes rise as immigrants become established, yet overall immigrants have not reached parity with non-immigrants in terms of income.
- Among all immigrant and non-immigrant groups, the annual income of females was lower than males.
- The reported 2015 income for female immigrants in Hamilton was on average lower than that of female non-immigrants. On average, female immigrants made \$5994 (15.3%) less in 2015 than female non-immigrants.

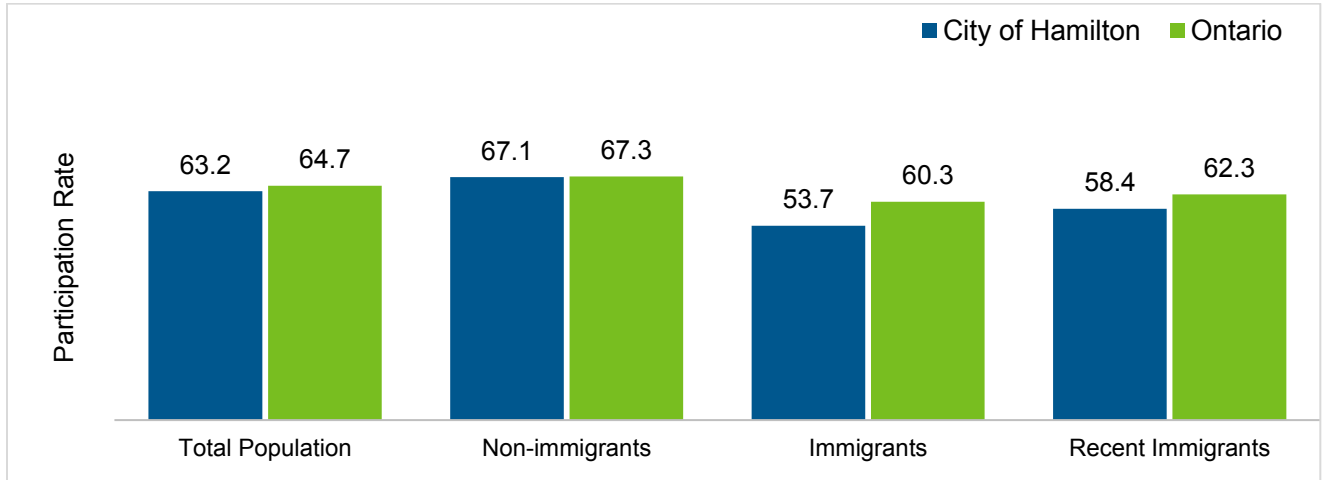
4.4 Immigrant Status and Prevalence of Low Income (LIM-AT), City of Hamilton, 2015



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Non-permanent residents living in Hamilton in 2015 were the most likely to live in low-income situations (50.4%). This figure may be skewed by the inclusion of international students in this category.
- The proportion of recent immigrants (43.0%) that experience low income situations in 2015 was almost three times higher compared to the population overall (15.3%).
- Across all immigrant arrival periods, those who came to Canada prior to 1981 had the lowest rates of low income (10%).
- In 2015, immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1981 had lower rates of population in low income than non-immigrants (13.8%).

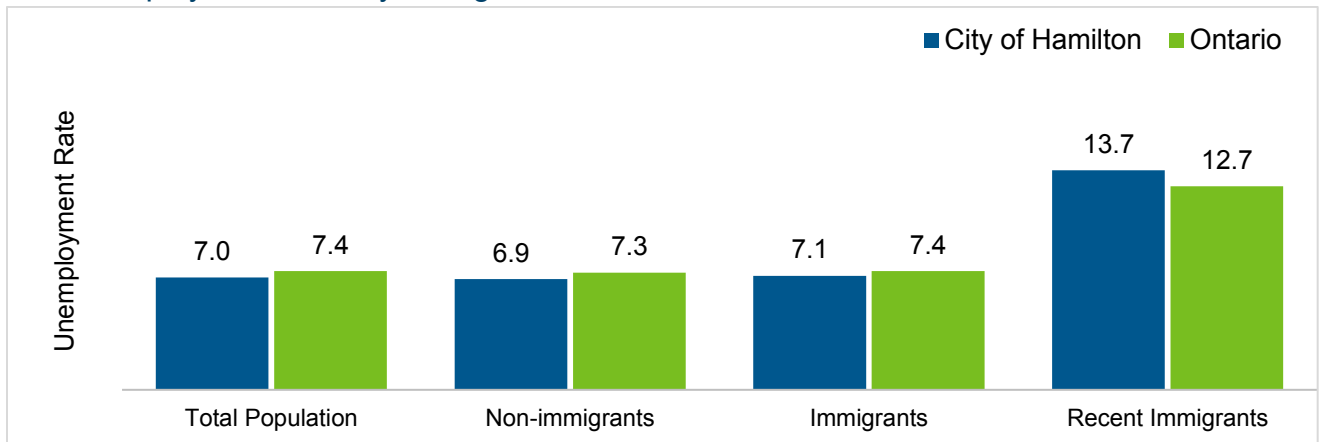
4.5 Participation Rate by Immigrant Status, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Compared to Ontario, recent immigrants and immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016 had a slightly lower rate of participation in the labour market.

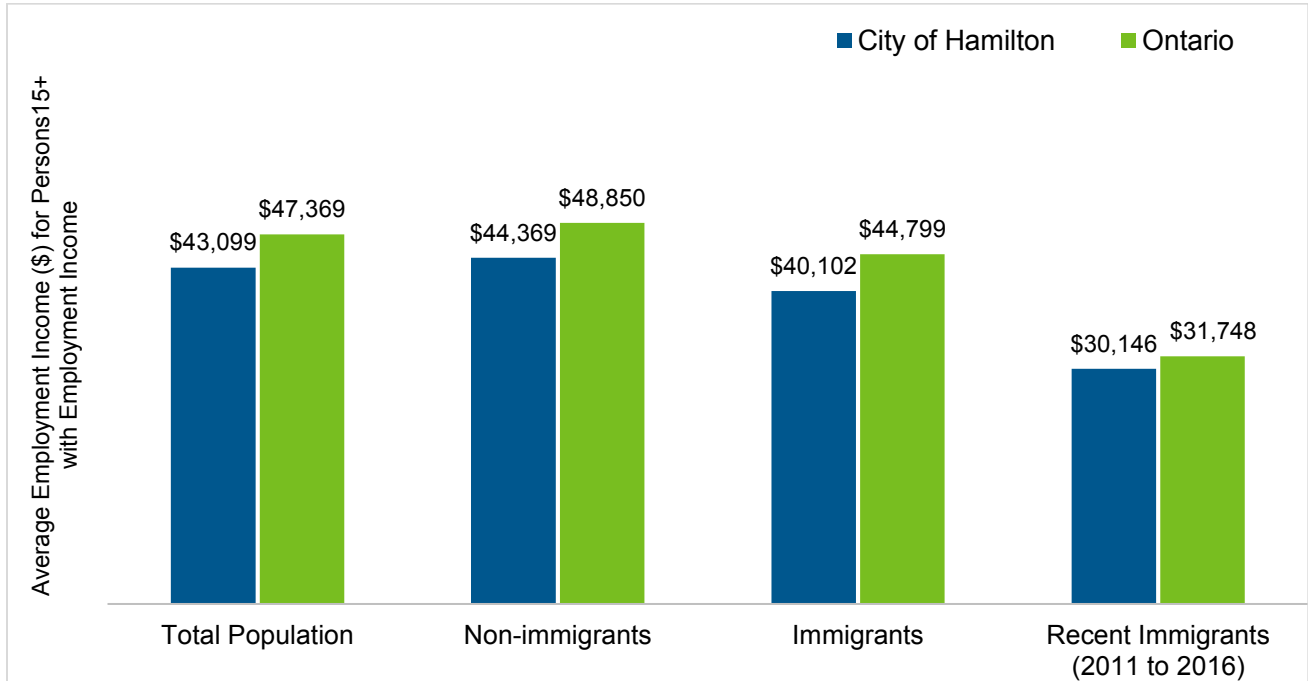
4.6 Unemployment Rate by Immigrant Status, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Recent immigrants in Hamilton had higher levels of unemployment when compared to recent immigrants living across Ontario.

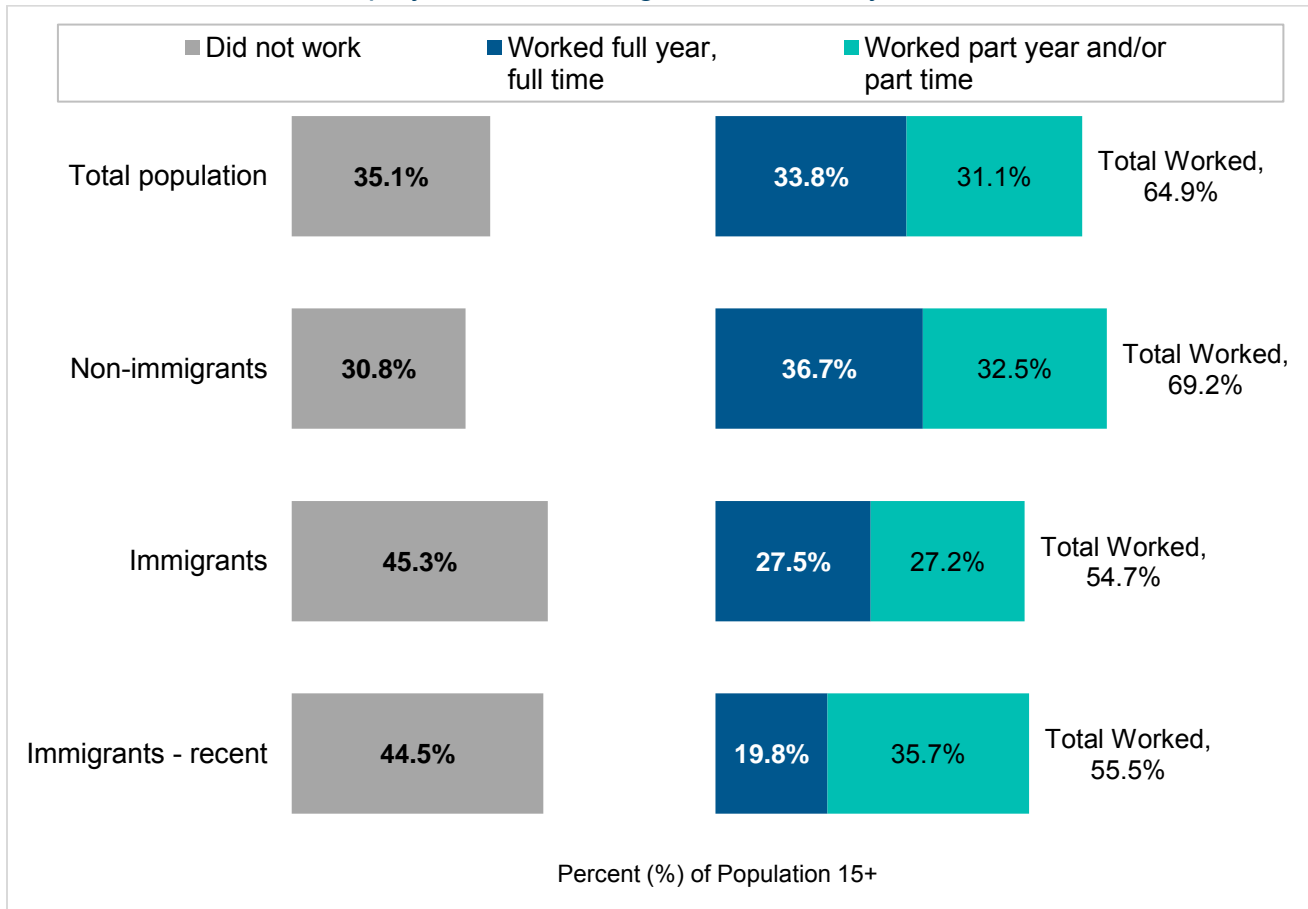
4.7 Immigrant Status and Average Employment Income, 2015



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- On average, non-immigrants had higher employment incomes than immigrants in 2015.
- Immigrants living in Hamilton in 2015 had an average annual income of \$40,102. This is slightly below the provincial average for immigrants living in Ontario which was \$44,799 in 2015.
- Recent immigrants (those who arrived in Canada between 2011 and 2016) living in Hamilton earned an average of \$30,146 per year in employment income.

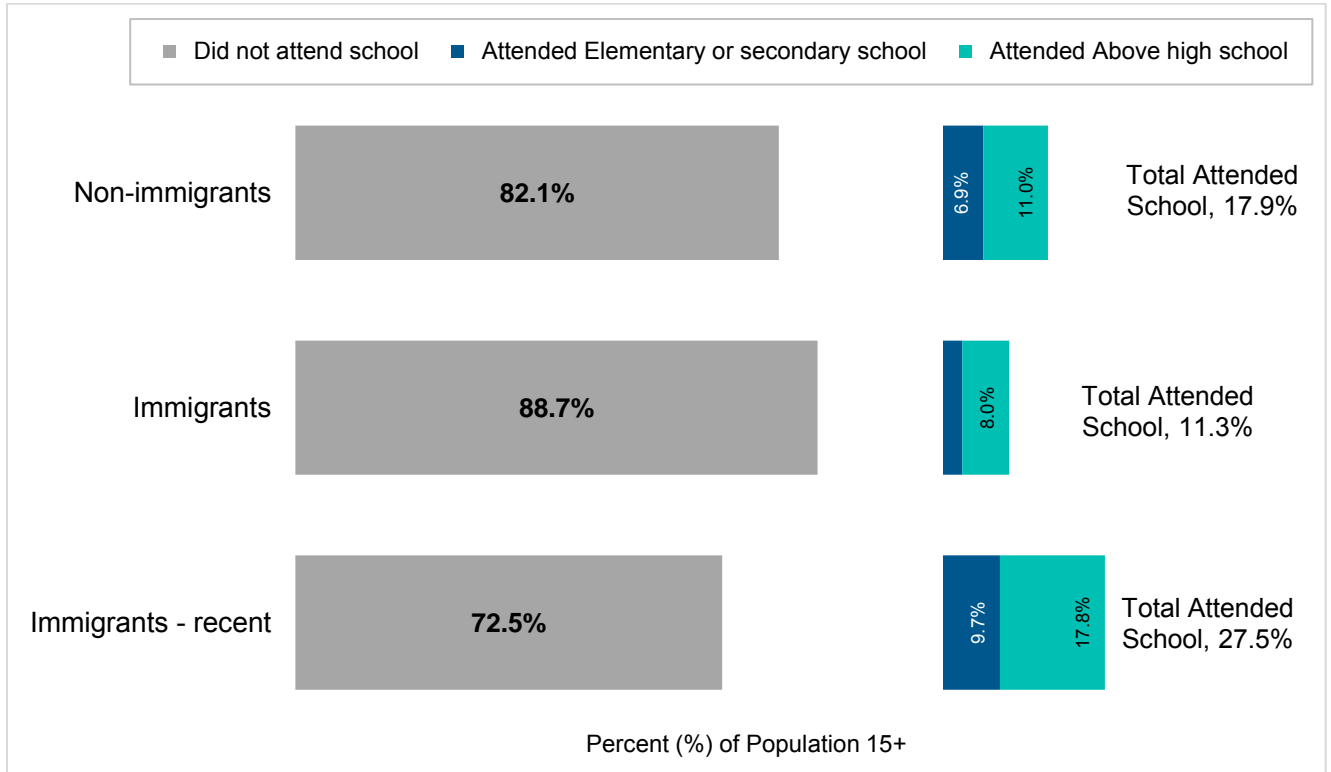
4.8 Full and Part time Employment and Immigrant Status, City of Hamilton, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Of immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016, 54.7% had either part-time or full-time work, with 27.5% engaged in full-time employment.
- Immigrants and recent immigrants had similar total rates of employment: 55.5% of recent immigrants and 54.7% of immigrants were engaged in either full or part-time work within 2016.
- There was a higher proportion of recent immigrants working part-time, or part of the year, compared to all immigrants.

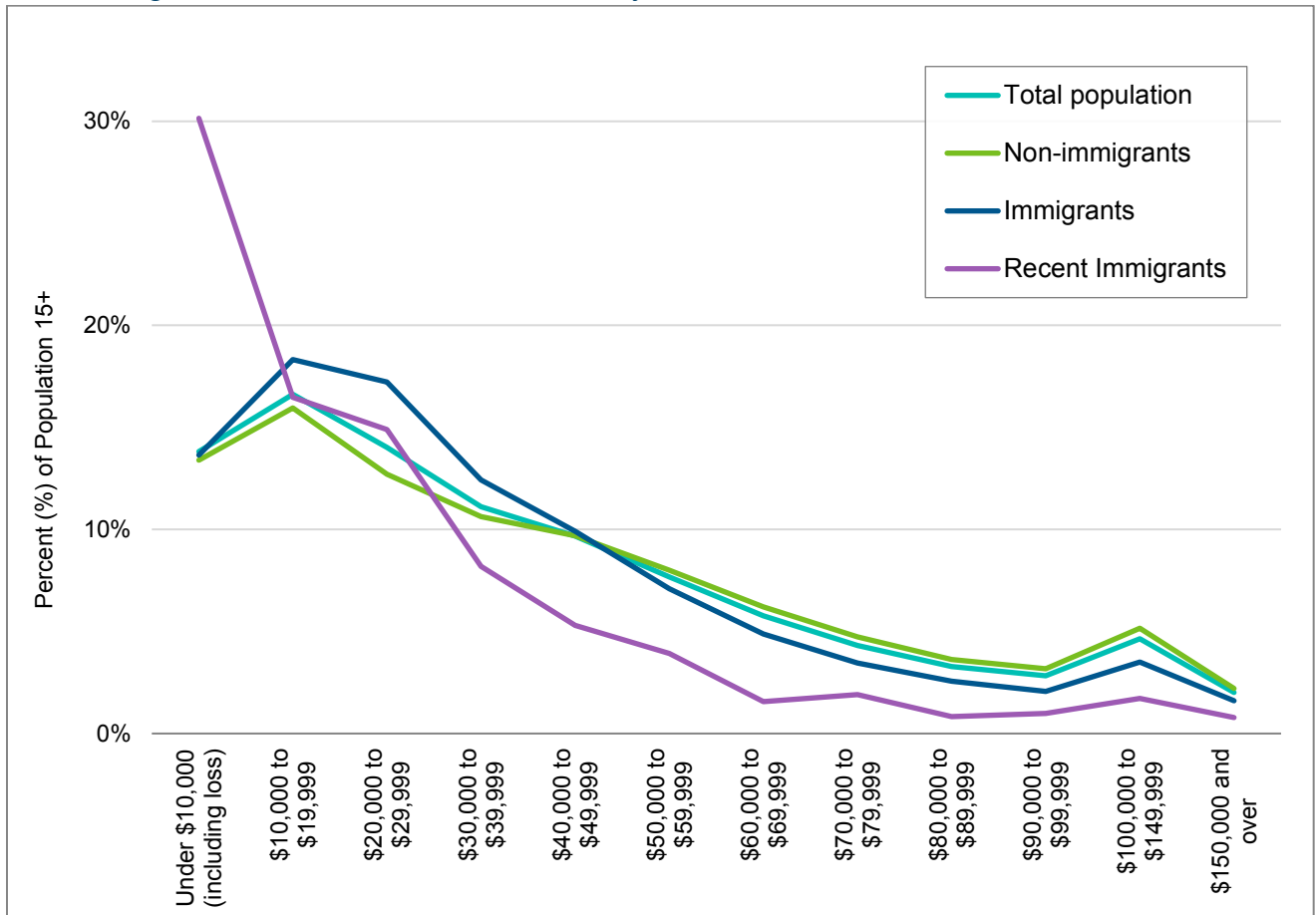
4.9 School Attendance and Immigrant Status, City of Hamilton, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Among non-immigrants 15 years of age and older, living in Hamilton in 2016, 17.9% attended either elementary, secondary or post-secondary school.
- Recent immigrants 15 years of age and older had higher levels of school attendance with 27.5% attending either elementary, secondary or post-secondary school.
- Compared to non-immigrants or recent immigrants, the total immigrant population, living in Hamilton in 2016, saw the lowest levels of school attendance among those 15 years of age and older with only 11.3% attending either elementary, secondary or post-secondary school.

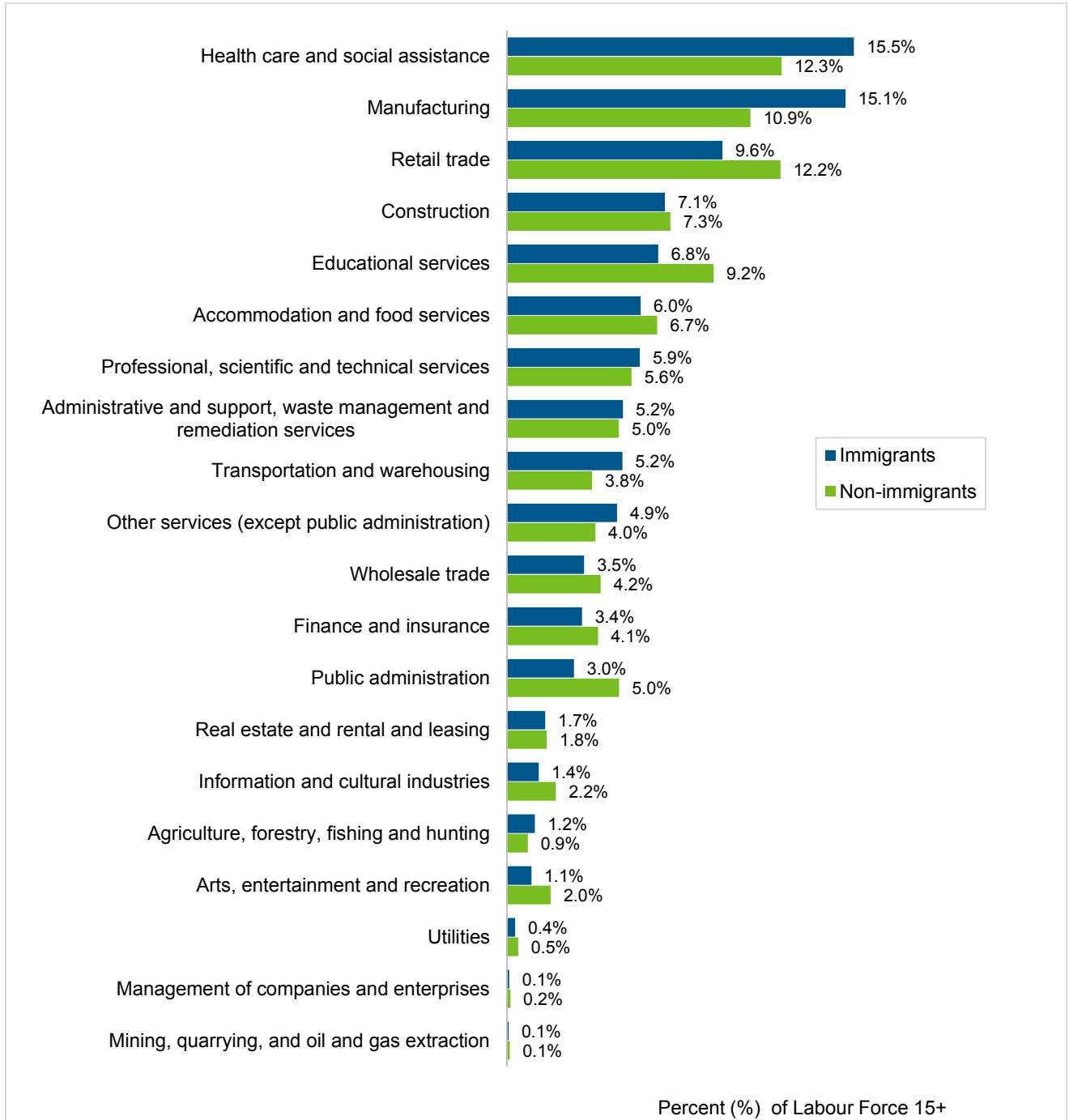
4.10 Immigrant Status and Total Income, City of Hamilton, 2015



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Approximately 30% of recent immigrants earned less than \$10,000 in 2015.
- Average earnings of recent immigrants were lower when compared to both the total immigrant population and non-immigrants.
- In 2015, on average, immigrants earned less total income than non-immigrants.
- In 2015, 79% of recent immigrants earned less than \$60,000 per year.

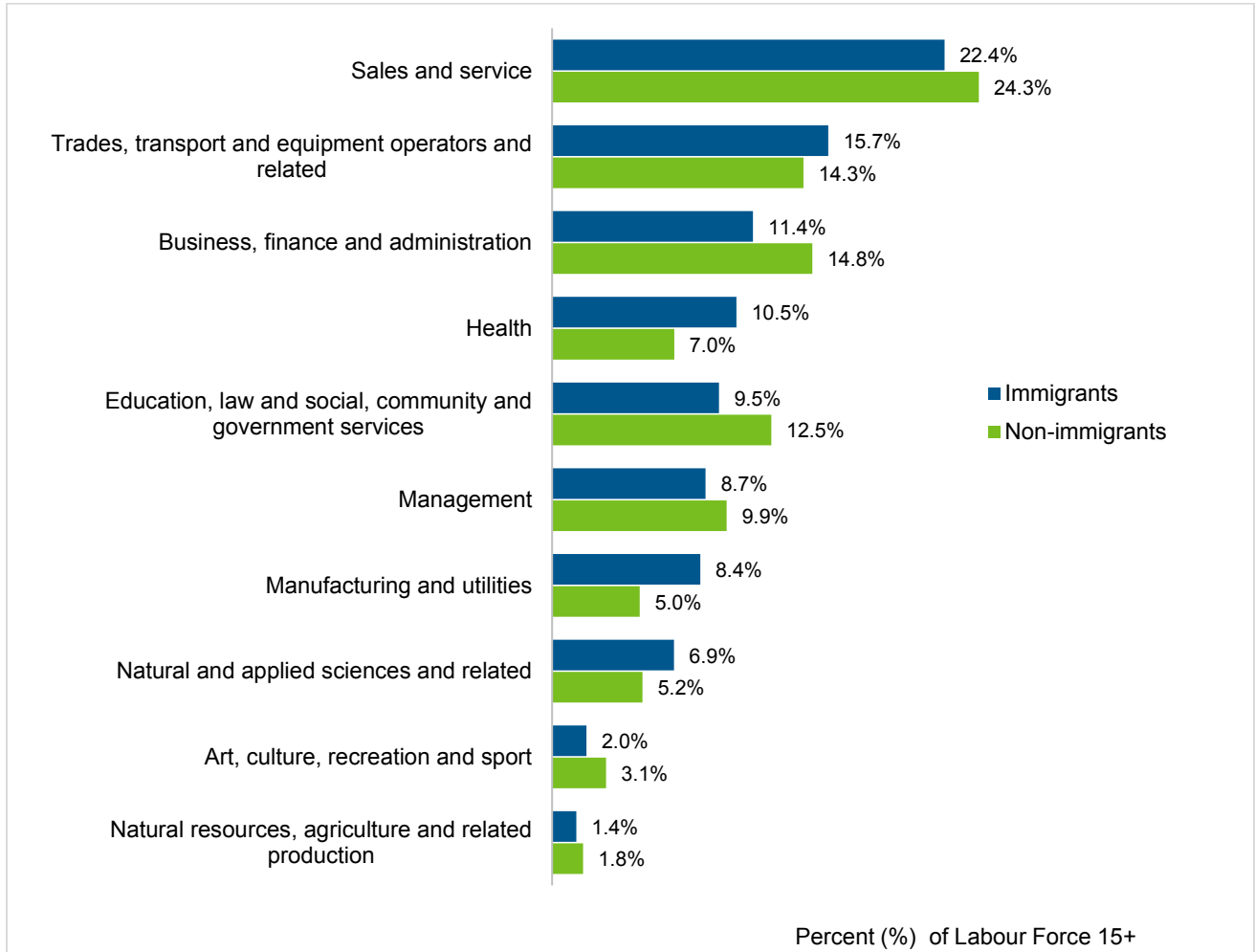
4.11 Labour Force by Industry and Immigrant Status, City of Hamilton, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Health Care and Social Assistance, and Manufacturing were the top two employment industries for immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016.

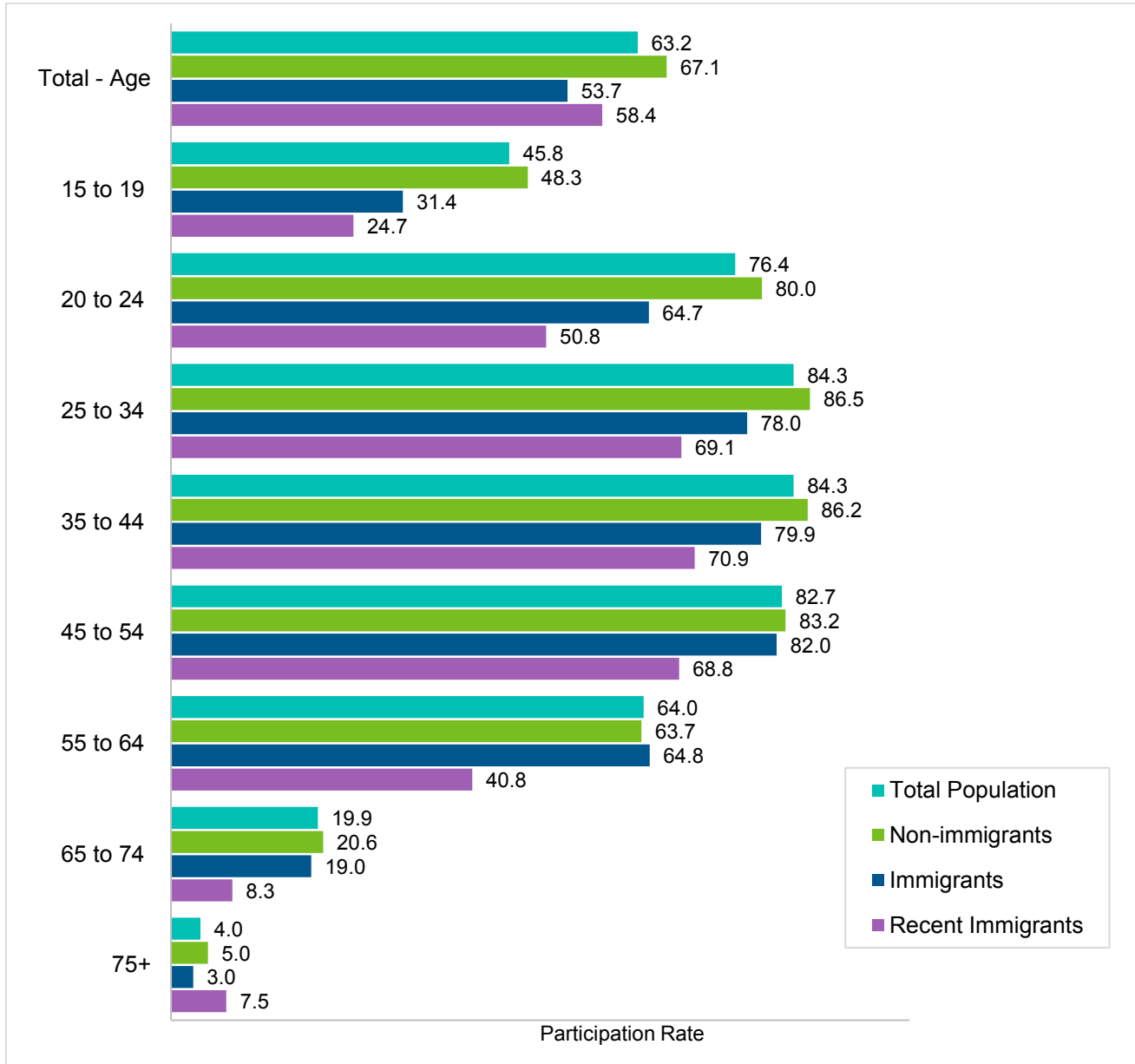
4.12 Labour Force by Occupation and Immigrant Status, City of Hamilton, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Immigrants had higher rates of employment in the following occupational groups than non-immigrants: trades, transport, and equipment operators; health; manufacturing and utilities, and natural and applied sciences.
- Sales and Service was the most common occupation for both immigrants and non-immigrants in Hamilton in 2016.

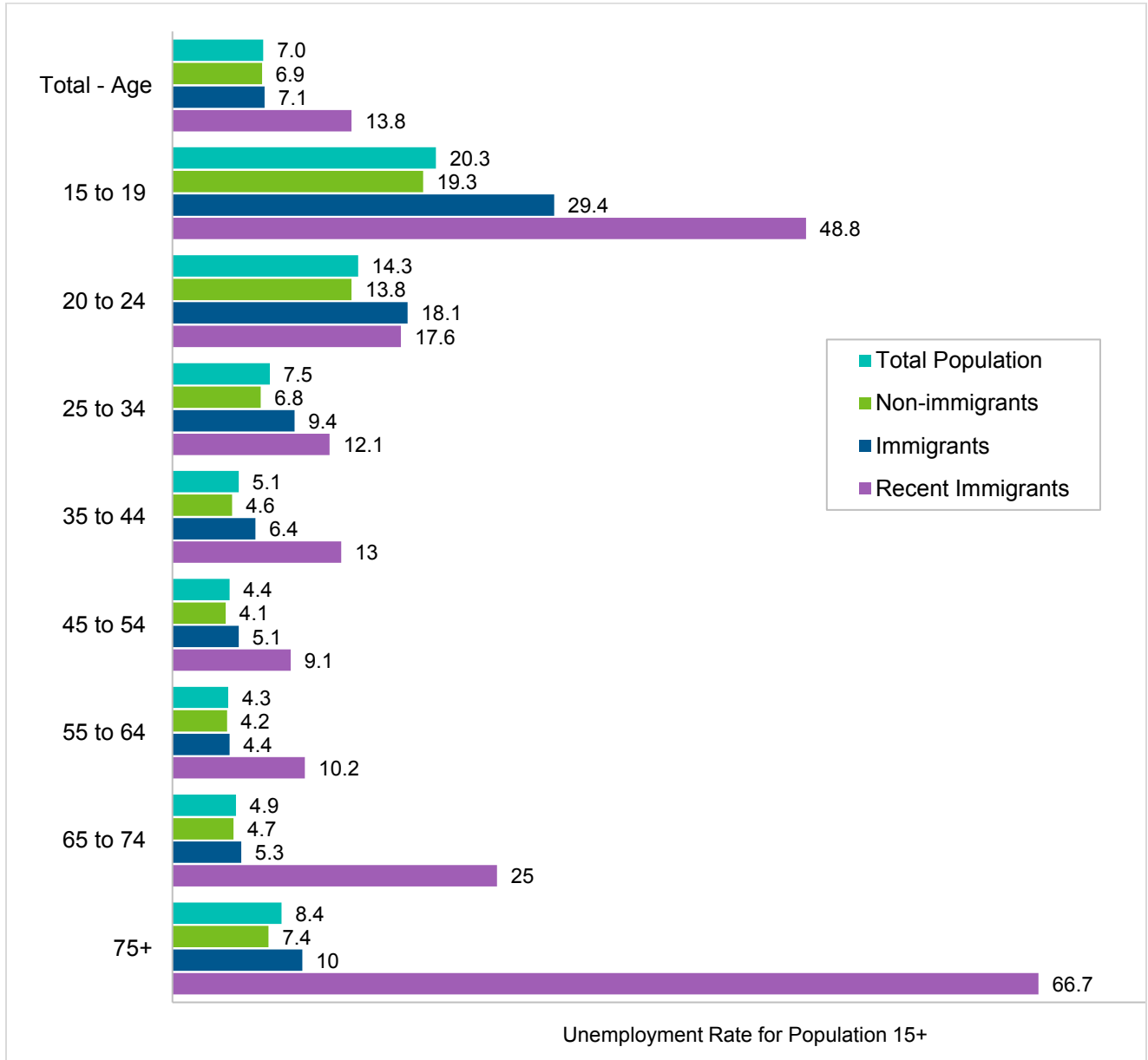
4.13 Participation Rate by Age and Immigrant Status, City of Hamilton, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada’s 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development’s Community Data Program.

- Among those 75 years and older, recent immigrants had higher rates of participation in the labour market in 2016 than any other group.
- For the population age 15 to 19, the participation rate was lower for recent immigrants than for immigrants overall or non-immigrants.
- Immigrants and recent immigrants had lower levels of participation in the labour market across all age groups when compared to non-immigrants.

4.14 Unemployment Rate by Age and Immigrant Status, City of Hamilton, 2016

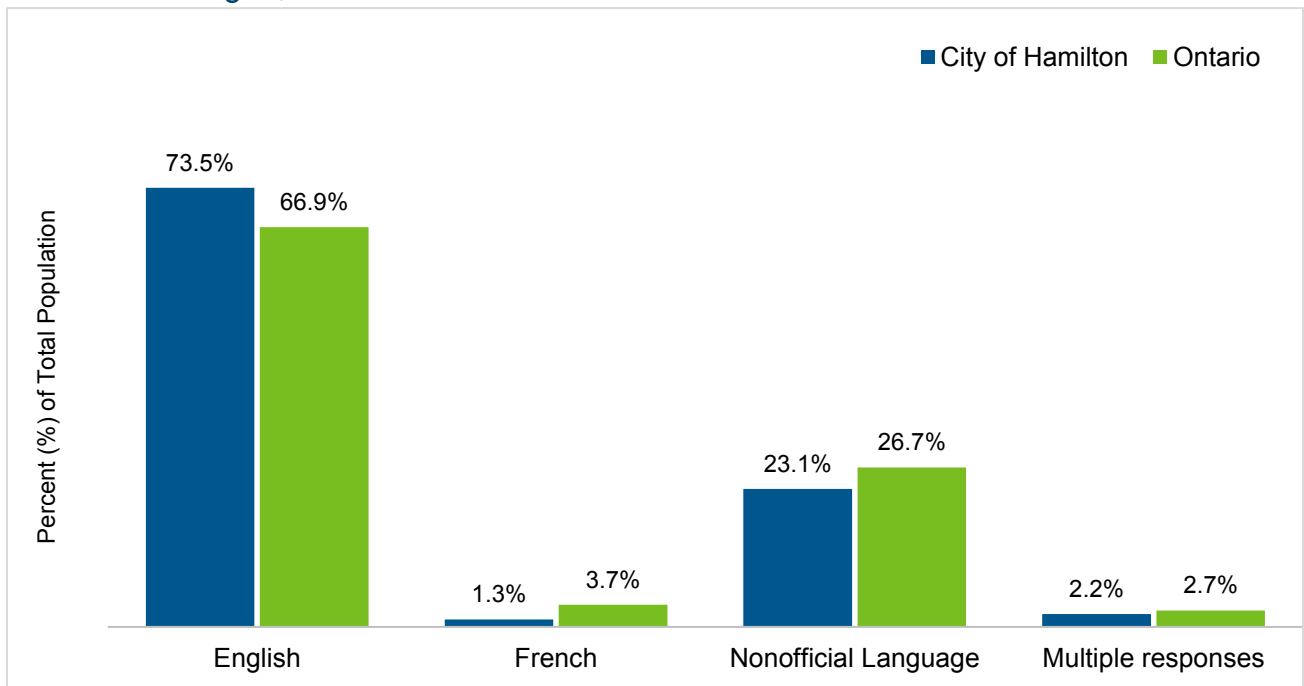


Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- In total, recent immigrants had higher rates of unemployment than either immigrant or non-immigrant groups.
- For the total population age 15 and over, the unemployment rate for recent immigrants was almost twice as high as the rates for immigrants or non-immigrants.
- Among the youngest and oldest workers, the unemployment rate was markedly higher for recent immigrants than immigrants and non-immigrants.

5.0 Linguistic Knowledge and Linguistic Groups

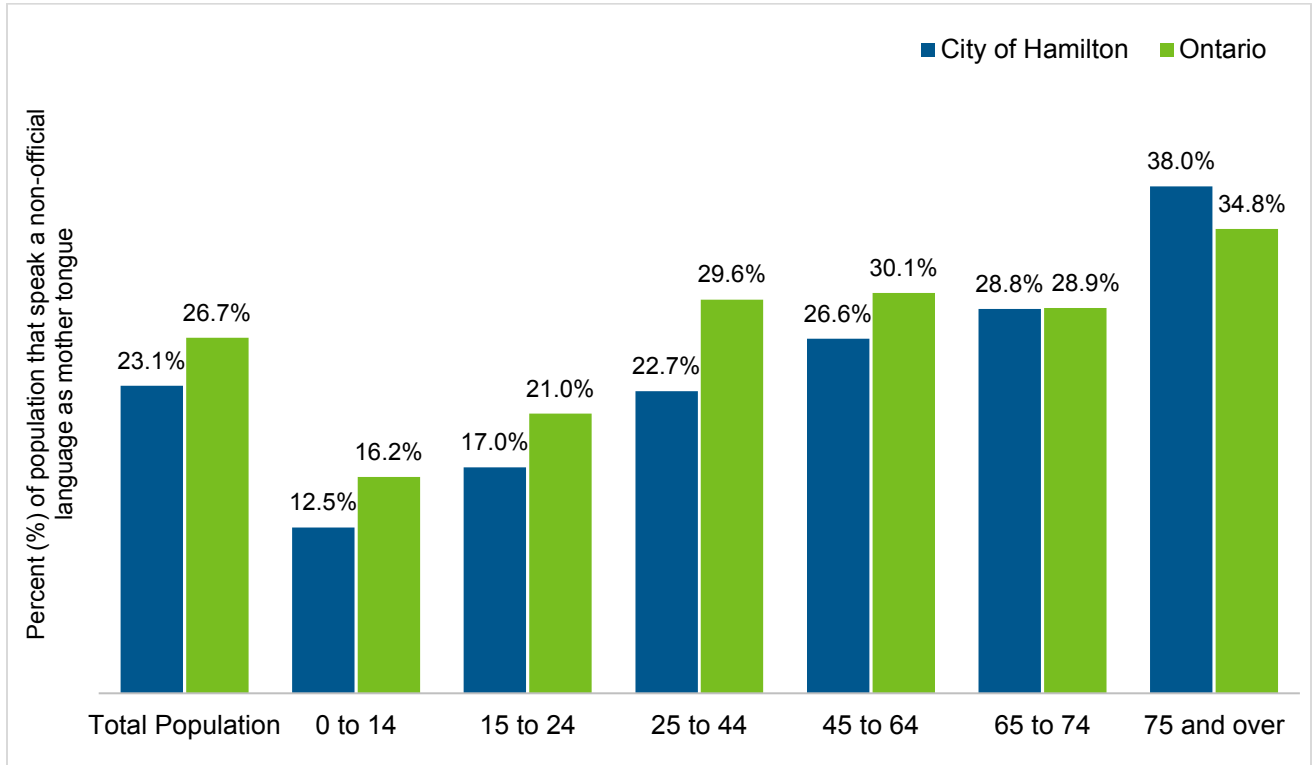
5.1 Mother Tongue, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- In 2016, the most common mother tongue in Hamilton was English at 73.5% of the total population.
- Hamilton had a higher rate of mother tongue English speakers compared to individuals across Ontario.
- Hamilton had slightly fewer mother tongue French speakers proportionally than Ontario.
- In Hamilton, 23.1% of the population identified a non-official language (a language other than English or French) as their mother tongue.
- Compared to Ontario, Hamilton had a lower proportion of the population that identified a non-official language as their mother tongue.

5.2 Non-Official Language as Mother Tongue by Age Group, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- In Hamilton, the proportion of individuals who spoke a non-official language as their mother tongue trended upward with age: Approximately 28.8% of persons age 65 to 74 and 38% of those age 75 and over spoke a non-official language as their mother tongue.
- Hamilton had a lower proportion of young and middle-aged people who identified a non-official language as their mother tongue when compared to the province of Ontario.

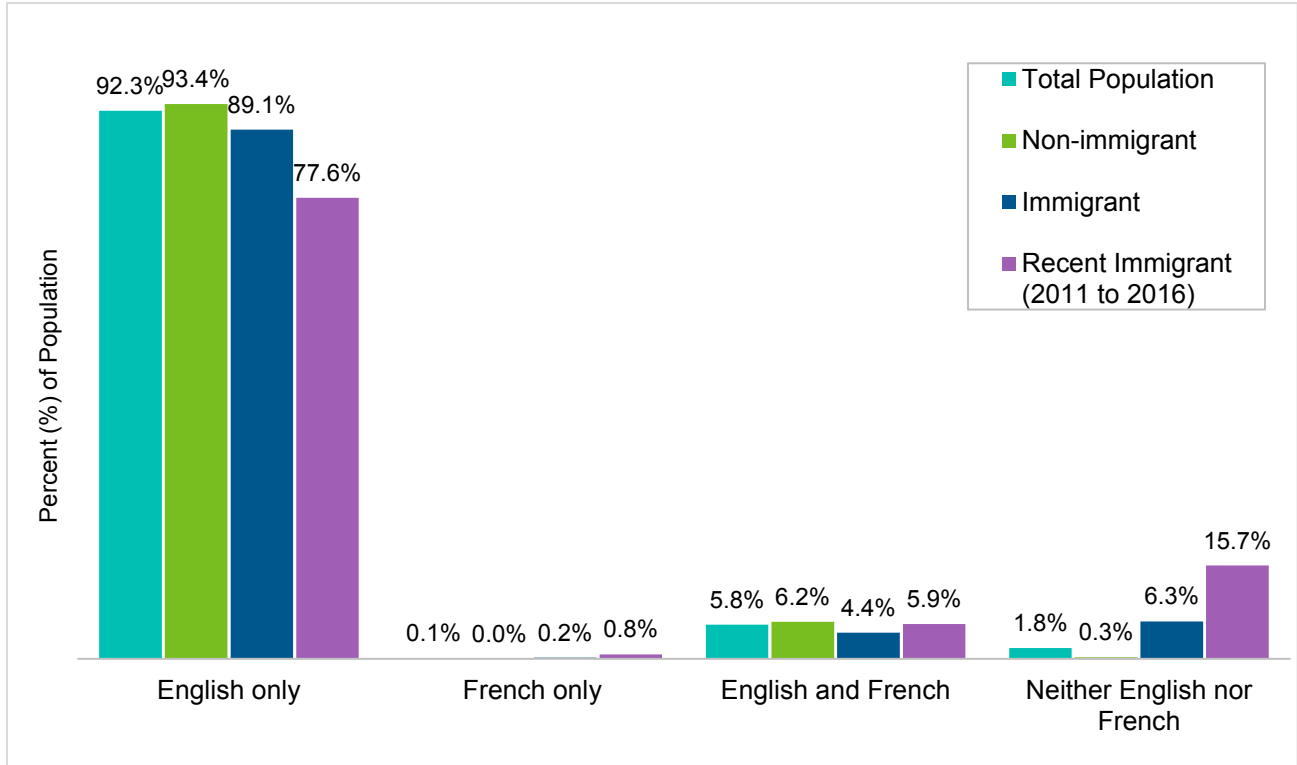
5.3 Top 20 Mother Tongues (excluding official languages), 2016

City of Hamilton			Ontario		
Mother Tongue	Count	Percent of Total Population	Mother Tongue	Count	Percent of Total Population
Italian	15,380	2.9%	English and non-official language	288,285	2.2%
English and non-official language	9,745	1.8%	Mandarin	283,735	2.1%
Arabic	8,585	1.6%	Cantonese	275,315	2.1%
Spanish	7,725	1.5%	Italian	231,040	1.7%
Polish	7,280	1.4%	Punjabi (Panjabi)	197,060	1.5%
Portuguese	7,270	1.4%	Spanish	191,025	1.4%
Serbian	5,465	1.0%	Arabic	171,370	1.3%
Croatian	4,685	0.9%	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	163,415	1.2%
Punjabi (Panjabi)	4,580	0.9%	Urdu	152,385	1.1%
Mandarin	4,350	0.8%	Portuguese	150,000	1.1%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	4,245	0.8%	German	131,525	1.0%
German	3,825	0.7%	Persian (Farsi)	122,070	0.9%
Urdu	3,675	0.7%	Polish	121,075	0.9%
Vietnamese	3,170	0.6%	Tamil	117,630	0.9%
Cantonese	2,775	0.5%	Russian	101,100	0.8%
Dutch	2,665	0.5%	Gujarati	76,675	0.6%
Persian (Farsi)	2,500	0.5%	Vietnamese	70,690	0.5%
Hungarian	2,390	0.5%	Korean	69,775	0.5%
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	2,225	0.4%	Hindi	58,735	0.4%
Romanian	1,730	0.3%	Greek	55,415	0.4%

Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Italian was the most common non-official language mother tongue in Hamilton in 2016.
- Other common mother tongue languages for those living in Hamilton in 2016 were: English and a non-official language (bilingual), Arabic, and Spanish.
- The percentage of Mandarin and Cantonese mother tongue speakers in Hamilton in 2016 was lower than Ontario.

5.4 Knowledge of Official Languages and Immigrant Status, City of Hamilton, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- In Hamilton, 98.2% of residents have knowledge of at least one of the two official languages.
- The proportion of residents that do not know an official language is higher for immigrants than non-immigrants.
- Among recent immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016, 83.5% have knowledge of at least one of the two official languages.
- Of recent immigrants in Hamilton, 0.8% have language skills in French but not English.

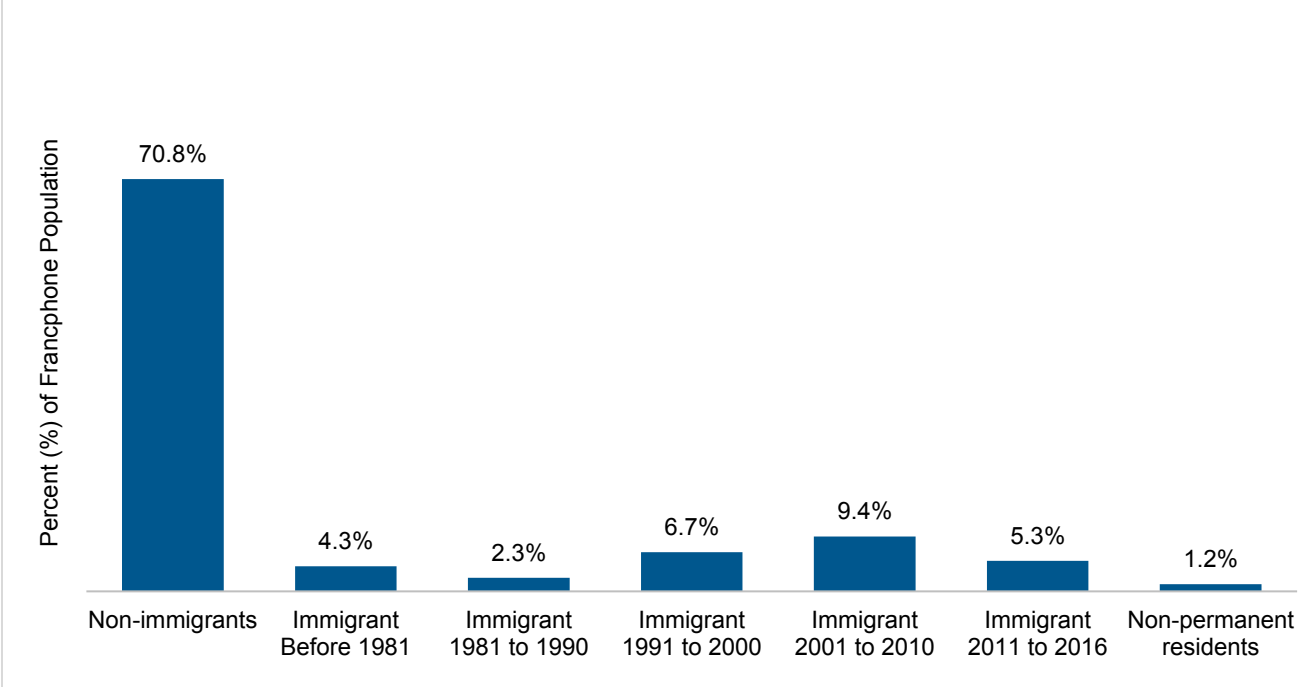
5.5 Top 10 Non-Official Languages Spoken at Home for Recent Immigrants, 2016

City of Hamilton			Ontario		
Non-official Language Spoken Most Often at Home	Recent Immigrants	Percent of Recent Immigrant Population	Non-official Language Spoken Most Often at Home	Recent Immigrants	Percent of Recent Immigrant Population
Arabic	2,165	16.5%	Mandarin	41,035	8.7%
Spanish	485	3.7%	Arabic	27,300	5.8%
Urdu	480	3.7%	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	20,330	4.3%
Mandarin	460	3.5%	Persian (Farsi)	20,110	4.3%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	380	2.9%	Punjabi (Panjabi)	15,125	3.2%
Punjabi (Panjabi)	295	2.2%	Urdu	14,930	3.2%
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	235	1.8%	Spanish	13,635	2.9%
Persian (Farsi)	215	1.6%	Cantonese	9,500	2.0%
Portuguese	185	1.4%	Russian	7,780	1.6%
Somali	180	1.4%	Gujarati	6,430	1.4%

Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Among recent immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016, Arabic was the most common non-official language spoken at home.
- Spanish, Urdu, and Mandarin were also common non-official languages spoken in the home among recent immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016.
- Across Ontario, Mandarin and Arabic were the two most common non-official languages spoken within the home among recent immigrants.

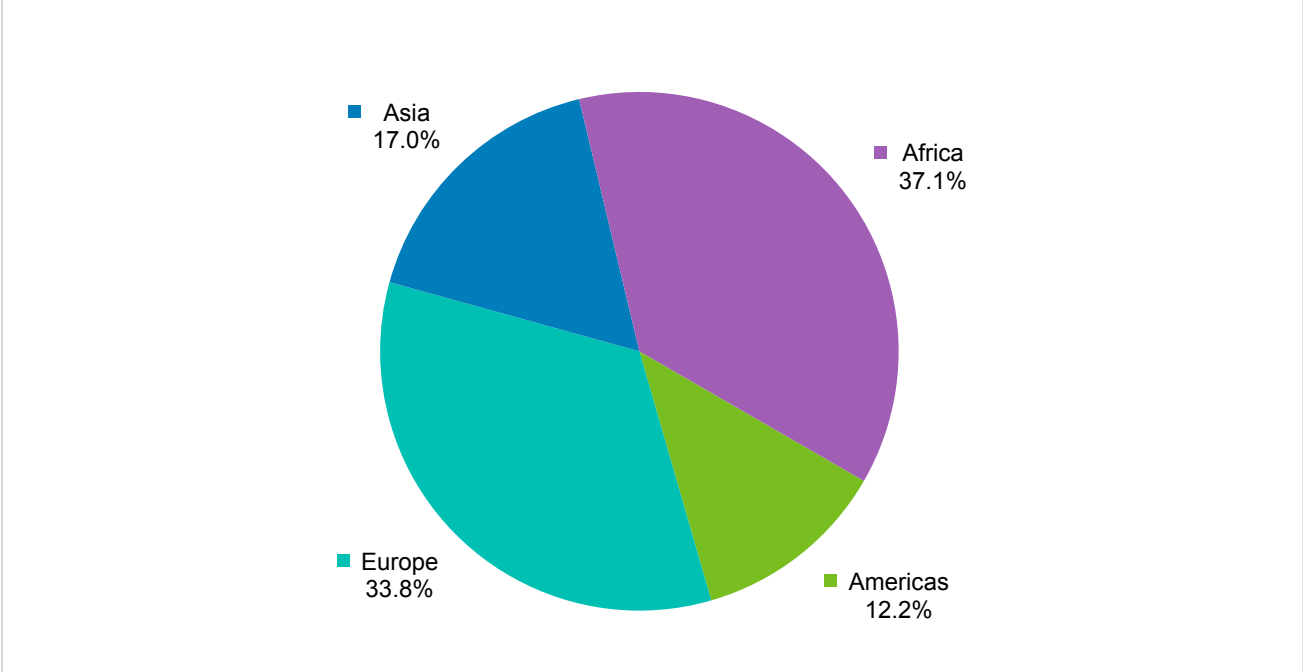
5.6 Immigrant Status of Francophones, City of Hamilton, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- In Hamilton, 70.8% of the francophone population were not immigrants.
- While most of the remaining 29.2% of French speakers were immigrants, a small proportion were non-permanent residents (1.2%).

5.7 Place of Birth of Francophone Immigrant Population, City of Hamilton, 2016

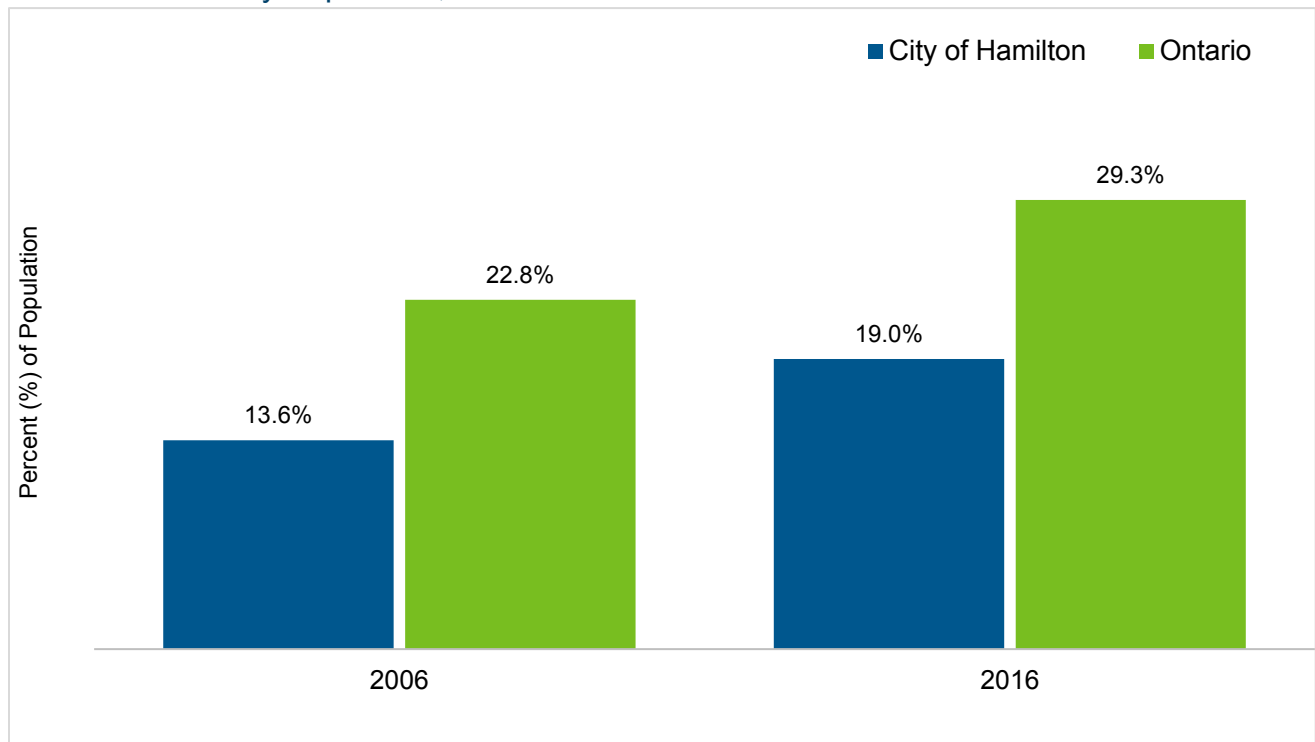


Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada’s 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development’s Community Data Program.

- Within Hamilton, the majority of francophone immigrants arrived from countries within Africa (37.1%).
- Europe followed close behind Africa as a region of origin for francophone immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016 at 33.8%.
- Francophone immigrants living within Hamilton in 2016 also hailed from Asia and the Americas, respectively contributing 17% and 12% of the total francophone immigrant population in Hamilton.

6.0 Visible Minority Population

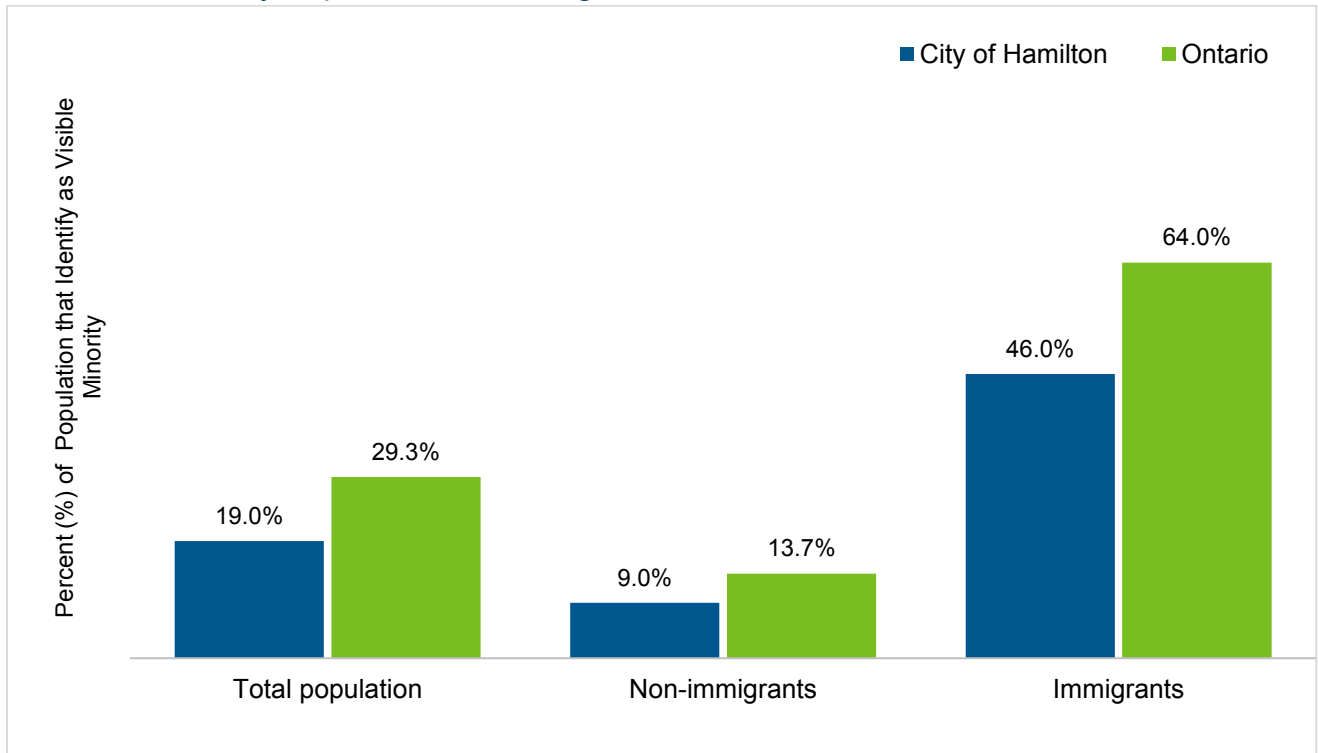
6.1 Visible Minority Population, 2006 and 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2006 and 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- The City of Hamilton had lower proportions of individuals identifying as a visible minority in 2006 and in 2016 when compared to the province of Ontario, by 9.2% and 10.3% respectively.
- The percentage of Hamiltonians identifying as a visible minority increased by 5.4% from 2006 to 2016.

6.2 Visible Minority Population and Immigrant Status, 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- In Hamilton, 46% of immigrants identified as a visible minority in 2016, compared to 64% in Ontario.
- The proportion of the population that identify as a visible minority was five times higher among immigrants than non-immigrants. A lower percentage of non-immigrants living in Hamilton in 2016 identified as a visible minority compared to those living across the province.
- Of the total population of Hamilton in 2016, 19% identified as a visible minority compared to 29.3% of the total population living in Ontario.

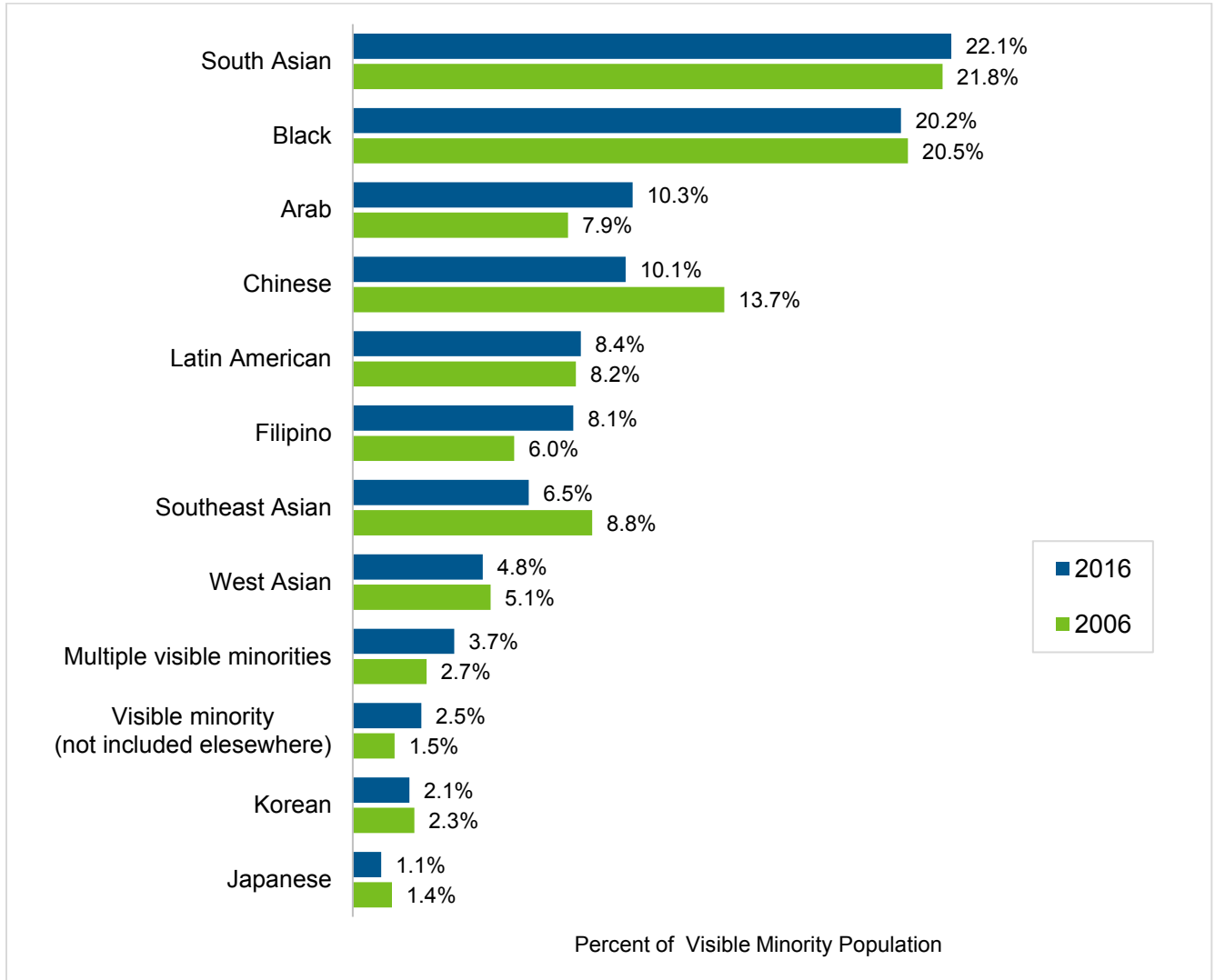
6.3 Visible Minority Population by Group, 2016

Visible Minority Group	City of Hamilton		Ontario	
	Count	Percent of Total Visible Minority	Count	Percent of Total Visible Minority
South Asian	22105	22.1%	1150415	29.6%
Black	20245	20.2%	627715	16.2%
Arab	10330	10.3%	210435	5.4%
Chinese	10075	10.1%	754550	19.4%
Latin American	8420	8.4%	195950	5.0%
Filipino	8145	8.1%	311675	8.0%
Southeast Asian	6500	6.5%	133855	3.4%
West Asian	4805	4.8%	154670	4.0%
Multiple visible minorities	3745	3.7%	128585	3.3%
Other	2530	2.5%	97970	2.5%
Korean	2090	2.1%	88935	2.3%
Japanese	1055	1.1%	30830	0.8%

Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.

- Of those individuals residing in Hamilton in 2016 that identified as a visible minority, 22.1% identified as South Asian.
- South Asians were the largest visible minority group in both Hamilton and Ontario.
- In Hamilton, those who identified as Black were the second most common visible minority group at 20.2%. This proportion is higher than Ontario where only 16.2% of the total population identify as Black.
- In Ontario, the second most common visible minority group after South Asian was Chinese at 19.4%.

6.4 Visible Minority Population by Group, City of Hamilton, 2006 and 2016



Source: Data is derived from custom tabulations of Statistic Canada's 2006 and 2016 Census obtained by the City of Hamilton as a consortium member of the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Program.




- In Hamilton, South Asians made up the largest visible minority group in 2006 and 2016.
- Arab was the visible minority group that experienced the most growth between 2006 and 2016 in the City of Hamilton at 2.4%.
- The Filipino visible minority group in Hamilton also experienced growth between 2006 and 2016 increasing by 2.1%.
- Many visible minority groups in Hamilton saw a slight decrease in proportion between 2006 and 2016, including: Black, Chinese, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.



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Partnership Council**

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