This bulletin summarizes the Immigrant, Citizenship and Language aspects of the 2006 Census Immigration, Citizenship, Language, Mobility and Migration data release for Peel Region and the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). Data from the 2006 Census were collected on May 16, 2006. In 2006, 2.4 million immigrants lived in the GTA, up 14% from 2.1 million immigrants in 2001.

**Highlights**

- From 2001 to 2006, immigrant population growth rates outpaced total population growth rates in every GTA municipality and Peel's area municipalities.
- Approximately three-quarters (75%) of residents in Peel, Toronto and York reported being foreign-born or having at least one foreign-born parent in 2006.
- In Brampton, Punjabi was the only language spoken at home for 13% of the population.

Immigrants comprised 44% of the GTA's total population in 2006. Within the GTA, Toronto had the highest proportion of immigrants (50%) closely followed by Peel (49%), York (43%), Halton (25%) and Durham (20%). From 2001 to 2006, immigrant population growth outpaced total population growth in every GTA municipality. York and Peel had the highest immigrant population growth rates in the GTA (with 34% and 32% respectively), while Toronto had the lowest immigrant population growth rate (2%). Peel recorded the highest absolute increase of immigrants in the GTA (136,420 immigrants). Immigrant growth in Peel accounted for almost half (or 46%) of the GTA's immigrant growth.

In 2006, 8% of the GTA's population was comprised of people that had immigrated to Canada between January 1, 2001 and May 16, 2006. Immigrants that arrived in Canada during the five years preceding a census are referred to as recent immigrants. In Peel, Durham and Halton, the recent immigrant population growth rate outpaced the growth rates of immigrants and the total population. In York, the number of recent immigrants increased by 7%, less than one third of York's population growth rate. Toronto had 12,795 fewer recent immigrants in 2006 than in 2001.

Almost 90% of GTA residents reported being Canadian citizens in 2006. Within the GTA municipalities, this figure varies from 85% in Toronto to 96% in Durham. Citizenship rates have not shifted significantly since the 2001 Census. In Toronto, York and Peel, approximately three-quarters (75%) of the population age 15 years or older reported being foreign-born or having at least one foreign-born parent. In Halton and Durham, about half of the population fit these criteria.

In every GTA municipality, at least 95% of the population reported having knowledge of English or French in 2006. This figure stayed constant in all GTA municipalities from 2001 to 2006 except Peel and York, where this figure decreased slightly from 97% to 96%. In 2006, 71% of GTA residents reported speaking only English at home. The top three most common solely spoken non-official home languages in the GTA were Chinese, Punjabi and Tamil. Punjabi was the most common non-official solely spoken home language in Peel, while Polish was most reported in Halton and Durham. Chinese was most reported in Toronto and York.

The proportion of GTA residents with at least one official language as their mother tongue (the first language the respondent learned at home as a child and could still understand at the time of the census) decreased from 63% in 2001 to 60% in 2006. Over 80% of the population in Halton and Durham reported an official language mother tongue, while just over half of the population in Toronto, York and Peel fell into this category.
According to the 2006 Census, 561,240 immigrants lived in Peel in 2006, a 32% increase compared to 2001. Immigrant growth in Brampton between 2001 and 2006 accounted for over half of this increase.

Immigrants comprised 49% of Peel’s population in 2006, up from 43% in 2001. Mississauga had the largest proportion of immigrants in Peel (52% in 2006 compared to 47% in 2001) followed by Brampton (48% in 2006 compared to 40% in 2001) and Caledon (21% in 2006 compared to 20% in 2001). From 2001 to 2006, immigrant population growth rates outpaced total population growth rates in every area municipality. Brampton had the highest immigrant population growth rate in Peel (60%), but in Mississauga, the immigrant population growth rate (20%) more than doubled the total population growth rate (9%). Immigrants increased 19% in Caledon.

One in ten Peel residents immigrated to Canada between January 1, 2001 and May 16, 2006 (the day on which 2006 Census data were collected). Immigrants that arrived in Canada during the five years preceding a census are referred to as recent immigrants. From 2001 to 2006, Peel’s recent immigrant population increased by 46%. Much of this growth occurred in Brampton, where the recent immigrant population doubled.

In Mississauga and Brampton, recent immigrants comprised 11% and 10% of the total population in 2006 respectively, but in Caledon this figure was 1%. In 2006, 86% of Peel residents were Canadian citizens, a slight decrease from 87% in 2001. Within Peel, Caledon had the highest proportion of Canadian citizens (96%), followed by Mississauga (86%) and Brampton (85%). Nearly 4 out of 5 people in Mississauga and Brampton age 15 years and older reported being foreign-born or having at least one foreign-born parent. In Caledon, 3 out of 5 people shared these characteristics.

In Peel, Mississauga and Brampton, the percentage of the population with knowledge of English or French decreased from 97% in 2001 to 96% in 2006. In Caledon, this figure stayed constant at 99%. In 2006, English was the sole language spoken at home by approximately two-thirds (66%) of Peel, Mississauga and Brampton residents, while in Caledon, this figure was 92%. The top three solely spoken non-official home languages in Peel in 2006 were Punjabi, Urdu and Polish. In Brampton, Punjabi was the only language spoken at home for 13% of the population. Urdu, Polish and Punjabi were the most common solely spoken home languages in Mississauga, while Italian was most common in Caledon.

Over half (56%) of Peel residents reported having at least one of Canada’s official languages as their mother tongue (the first language the respondent learned at home as a child and could still understand at the time of the census) in 2006. This figure decreased in every area municipality from 2001 to 2006. Brampton had the most significant decrease (from 68% in 2001 to 58% in 2006) followed by Mississauga (from 58% in 2001 to 52% in 2006) and Caledon (from 82% in 2001 to 79% in 2006). In Peel, the percentage of residents with an official language mother tongue decreased from 63% in 2001 to 56% in 2006.

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<td>Mississauga</td>
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<td>Peel</td>
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<td>1,139,409</td>
<td>340</td>
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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada: 2001 and 2006. Produced by the Region of Peel Environment, Transportation & Planning Services Department www.peelregion.ca/planning

www.peeldatacentre.ca