

Francophone Seniors in Ontario: A Statistical Profile

prepared by

**Linda Cardinal
Nathalie Plante and
Anik Sauvé**

of the

**Research Chair in Canadian Francophonie and
Public Policies**

**University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario**

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THE RESEARCH TEAM

The team responsible for preparing this report is associated with the University of Ottawa Chaire de recherche sur la francophonie et les politiques publiques (Research Chair in Canadian Francophonie and Public Policies), under the direction of Linda Cardinal, of the School of Political Studies. The other persons who participated in this study are, in alphabetical order: Nathalie Plante, research agent and activities coordinator with the Chair; Anik Sauvé, research associate with the Chair. Our electronic address is: www.crfpp.uottawa.ca.

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SUMMARY

Background: The objective of this study is to propose a general portrait of Francophones aged 65 years and over in Ontario. The study will be used to support the preparation of a strategic plan for the development of French language services in Ontario's justice sector.

Results: The study presents the most recent data on Francophones aged 65 years and over in Ontario. It consists of four parts. The first describes the general and regional characteristics of Francophones aged 65 years and over. The second presents data on identity. The third deals with immigration, and the fourth describes data on education, employment and income.

Issues: The data on Francophone seniors in Ontario show that they make up a significant portion of the province's Francophone population. There are proportionally more Francophones in this age group in Northern and Southwestern Ontario, and they are also very present in Eastern Ontario.

There are generally more women than men in Ontario's population of Francophones aged 65 years and over, except in Northwestern Ontario. Women are strongly overrepresented in all elderly age groups. A majority of Francophone women 65 years and over are single or widowed.

There are few Francophones aged 65 years and over belonging to visible minorities. There are somewhat more members of visible minorities among Francophone immigrants due to the European immigration to Ontario before the 1960s.

Francophones 65 years and over move little, especially in Northern regions. However, we note a trend for Francophones 65 years and over in Ottawa Division to come from other provinces.

This is a population that is significantly undereducated, except in the regions of Eastern and Central Ontario, where a proportion of Francophones aged 65 years and over have university or college degrees, having studied primarily applied science technologies and trades or commerce. Francophone women aged 65 years and over have studied primarily in the field of education.

A majority of Francophones 65 years and over have total incomes between \$12,000 and \$24,999, and 55.1% of Francophone women 65 years and over have total incomes in this range. Ottawa and Toronto divisions have the largest proportions of Francophone seniors with incomes of \$40,000 or more.

In sum, the profile of Francophones aged 65 years and over reveals significant disparities between those who live in Northern Ontario and those who live in Ottawa and Toronto divisions, the latter often having more education and higher incomes. Francophone women 65 years and over make up a significant proportion of the elderly Francophone population. These realities demand a special sensitivity to the needs of these persons in justice services.

Francophones 65 years and over who have had little access to education and who have low incomes also require special attention. These individuals make up a significant proportion of the Francophone population in Northern Ontario.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001, Francophones aged 65 years and over in Ontario accounted for 5.3% of the total Ontario population aged 65 years and over, and 13.8% of the province's total Francophone population.
- Francophones 65 years and over live primarily in the regions of Eastern Ontario (38.5%), Northeastern Ontario (27.0%) and Central Ontario (23.9%).
- Women make up 57.4% of the Francophone population 65 years and over.
- In Ontario as a whole, 33.3% of Francophone seniors are between 65 and 69 years of age, 28.2% are between 70 and 74, 21.3% are between 75 and 79, 11.2% are between 80 and 84, and 5.9% are 85 or older.
- Nearly one third (30.5%) of Francophones 65 years and over are widowed and 82.8% of these are women.
- There are 1,595 Francophones 65 years and over who are members of a visible minority (2.2%). More than three quarters belong to the Black (24.1%), Chinese (19.3%), Southeast Asian (18.1%) or Arab (17.4%) minority groups.
- Most Francophones 65 years and over who are members of a visible minority live in Central (61.1%) or Eastern (35.1%) Ontario.
- A very large proportion of Francophone immigrants 65 years and over were born in Europe (61.8%), followed by Asia (15.1%) and Africa (14.0%).
- A large number of Francophone immigrants 65 years and over obtained landed immigrant status prior to 1961 (44.0%).
- Among Francophones 65 years and over, 20.0% moved between 1996 and 2001. Of this group, 41.2% are migrants, 92.7% of which are internal migrants and 7.3% external migrants.
- Nearly all Francophone 65 years and over do not attend school (99.1%). Moreover, 42.4% have less than Grade 9 education, and 30.5% have between Grade 9 and Grade 13 education.
- Nearly a quarter of Francophones 65 years and over living in Central (24.9%) or Eastern Ontario (24.2%) have attended college or university.
- The major field of study of Francophone 65 years and over is applied science technologies and trades (20.6%). Other fields are: commerce, management and business administration (20.4%); educational, recreational and counselling services (17.5%); health professions and related technologies (11.2%); humanities and related fields (10.0%); and social sciences and related fields (6.5%).
- Francophones 65 years and over who are active in the workforce work in retail trade (10.4%), agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (10.0%), other services (except public administration) (9.4%) and manufacturing (7.4%).

- Among Francophones 65 years and over, 51.6% have total incomes between \$12,000 and \$24,999. Among Francophone women 65 years and over, 55.1% have incomes in this range. A proportion of 18.6% have total incomes of less than \$12,000, rising to 24.6% for women.
- In the Francophone population 65 years and over, 12.3% report income of \$40,000 or more compared with 7.9% of Francophone women in the same age group. These individuals are located primarily in Eastern Ontario.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The statistical profile of Ontario's Francophones 65 years and over that we are presenting here has been developed from 2001 census data, which we obtained by ordering custom tables from Statistics Canada.¹ Data on the province and on Ontario's 49 census divisions have been compiled. Statistics Canada uses census divisions (CDs) to designate counties, regional municipalities and regional districts. CDs are used to apply the *Courts of Justice Act* and the *French Language Services Act*. We have also grouped the CDs into five major regions (Eastern, Central, Southwestern, Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario), so that we can produce regional portraits and make comparisons among them.²

The report presents the most important data on Francophones 65 years and over in Ontario.³ It contains four parts. The first describes the general and regional characteristics of the population. The second presents data on identity. The third deals with immigration and mobility, and the fourth described data on education, employment and income.

1.1 Methodology

The data are presented in accordance with the index of the first official language spoken (FOLS). The FOLS index is not a variable measured directly by Statistics Canada's census questionnaire, but rather an index created for the application of the *Official Languages Act*. It has been developed from the variables "knowledge of the official languages", "first language" and "language spoken in the home".⁴ The index is used to plan federal services in the various regions by estimating the number of persons who are likely to want to avail themselves of services in one or other of the official languages.⁵

1.1.1 Data Processing

According to Statistics Canada, the size of the official language minority is estimated by adding the minority population and half the population having English and French as a first official language spoken.⁶ The raw data of the statistical tables obtained from Statistics Canada have therefore been manipulated to determine the Francophone population in the province and in each of the 49 CDs studied.

We should also mention that as a result of the random rounding imposed on the data by Statistics Canada, the sum of the parts may not equal the number entered in the total box. For example, the total entered in the "total population by age group" box does not necessarily correspond to the sum of the numbers entered in each of the age groups, and the percentages calculated using raw Statistics Canada data do not necessarily produce a total of 100%. Two options are available, according to Statistics Canada: use the tables as they are, with percentages totalling 79% or 150%, for example, or ignore the totals given in the tables and recalculate them from margins and subtotals. We have chosen the second option, which we have applied to the characteristics studied but not in relation to geography.

¹ Custom table DO0519, published on October 26, 2005.

² As recognized by the Office of Francophone Affairs, www.ofa.gov.on.ca/english/map.html.

³ The data for each of the census divisions and subdivisions are available from the Ministry of the Attorney General. We reproduce them in the body of our report when they help the reader to better understand the particular characteristics of the population within regions.

⁴ Statistics Canada, *Census Dictionary 2001*, Product No. 92-378-XIF, available at the following Web site: www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/Products/Reference/dict/pop026.htm.

⁵ Charles Castonguay, "Le SLUP, un indice inutile et faux" (SLUP, a false and useless index), *Le Devoir*, September 2, 1999.

⁶ Statistics Canada, *Data Liberation Initiative, Census 2001 – Sample Data (20 %)*, Produit No. 97f0007xcb01043_Ontario.ivt.

Finally, total average income and average employment income have been deduced using total average income and average employment income of the individuals who declared French to be their first official language spoken and of those who declared both English and French.

1.2 Limits

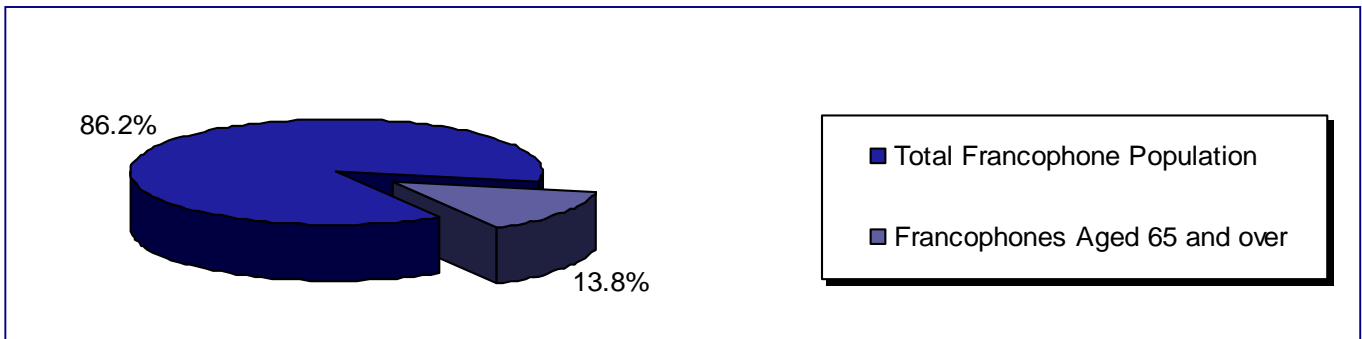
We are using the 2001 census data obtained from a sample of 20% of the total population. Statistics Canada provides a list of approximate root-mean-square errors to be considered depending on the value entered into a particular box.⁷ This factor is high in regions with a small Francophone population. Furthermore, random rounding has a major impact on boxes with low numbers, and can thus cause a significant loss of accuracy. Consequently, the analysis will deal only with the regions and census divisions for which the data will be adequate.

⁷ Statistics Canada, *Census Dictionary 2001 - Appendix B*

2. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND REGIONAL COMPARISONS

As of 2001, Francophones aged 65 years and over make up 5.3% of the Ontario population in that age group. They represented 13.8% of the province's Francophone population, while persons aged 65 years and over make up 12.3% of the total Ontario population.

Figure 1.1 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 years and Over by First Official Language Spoken



According to Table 1.1, Francophone seniors live primarily in Eastern Ontario (38.5%), followed by Northeastern (27.0%), Central (23.9%), Southwestern (8.8%) and Northwestern (1.9%) Ontario. However, they represent 25.5% of the total population 65 years and over in Northeastern Ontario, followed by Eastern (14.7%) Northwestern (4.6%), Southwestern (3.2%) and Central (2.0%) Ontario.

Figure 1.2 Regional Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over

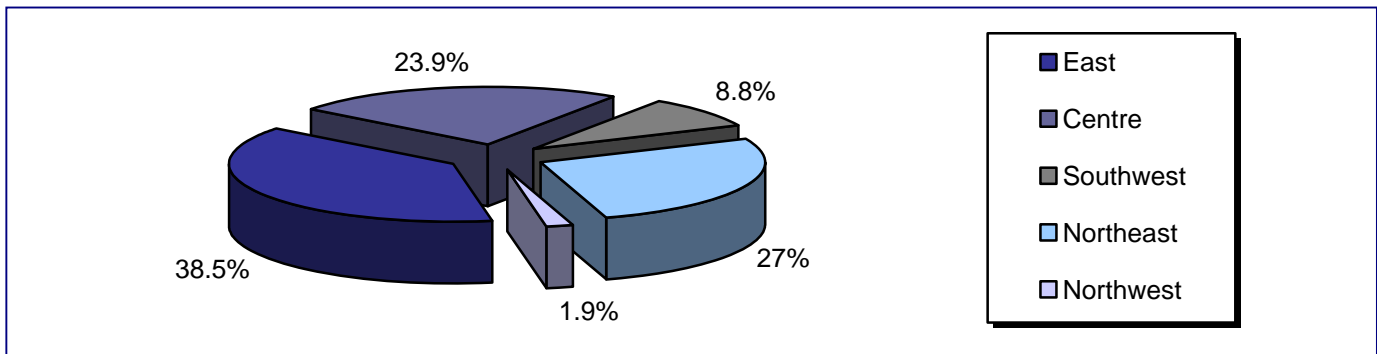


Figure 1.2 shows that the largest proportion of Francophones 65 years and over is in Southwestern Ontario (21.2%), followed by Northwestern (16.9%), Northeastern (15.1%), Eastern (12.8%) and Central (12.6%) Ontario.

There are regional variations. In Eastern Ontario, Francophones 65 years and over represent 12.4% of all Francophones in Ottawa Division, and 56.9% of Francophones 65 years or older in the region. They make up 19.5% of persons 65 years and over living in Ottawa Division.

In the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, 72.8% of persons 65 years and over are Francophone, representing 10.5% of the Francophone population. The largest proportion of elderly Francophones in Eastern Ontario is in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville (19.9%).

In Northeastern Ontario, Francophones 65 years and over in Greater Sudbury Division make up 14.6% of Francophones in the division and 32.2% of Francophones 65 years and over in the region. They also make up 31.4% of all elderly persons in Greater Sudbury Division.

In Cochrane District, Francophones represent 52.3% of persons 65 years and over. In Parry Sound District they represent 24.6% .

In Central Ontario, Francophones 65 years and over make up 11.3% of Francophones in the Toronto Division and 30.8% of Francophones 65 years and over in the region. They make up 1.7% of elderly persons in Toronto Division. We also note that in Northumberland County, 26.2% of the Francophone population is 65 years and over.

In Southwestern Ontario, Francophones 65 years and over in Essex County represent 23.5% of all Francophones in the county and 54.7% of Francophones 65 years and over in the region. They also account for 7.8% of elderly persons in Essex County. In Chatham-Kent Division, Francophones make up 26.9% of those 65 years and over.

In Northwestern Ontario, 70.9% of Francophones 65 years and over live in Thunder Bay District. These individuals represent 15.1% of Francophones in the district and 4.9% of elderly persons 65 years and over living in the district.

Table 1.1 Distribution of Population Aged 65 Years and Over by First Official Language Spoken, Ontario

Region	Total Population Aged 65 and Over	Francophones Aged 65 and Over	%	Regional Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 and Over (%)
East	190,770	28,050	14.7	38.5
Centre	889,560	17,460	2.0	23.9
Southwest	196,785	6,393	3.2	8.8
Northeast	77,140	19,660	25.5	27.0
Northwest	29,455	1,353	4.6	1.9
Ontario ⁸	1,383,700	72,940	5.3	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

⁸ Statistics for Ontario do not necessarily represent the exact totals for each of the regions due to random rounding applied by Statistics Canada. See the section on Methodology.

Table 1.2 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Region, Ontario

Region	Total Population	Population Aged 65 and Over	%
East	220,013	28,056	12.8
Centre	138,900	17,480	12.6
Southwest	30,103	6,396	21.2
Northeast	130,548	19,668	15.1
Northwest	8,125	1,375	16.9
Ontario ⁹	527,705	72,965	13.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

2.1 Sex

According to Table 1.3, women make up 57.4% of Francophones 65 years and over, compared to 52.7% of the total Francophone population. There are more Francophone women than men in almost all regions except Northwestern Ontario, where the proportions are reversed. In that region, men make up 57.5% of Francophones 65 years and over, while women represent 42.5%. This phenomenon is also seen in the total Francophone population. Men represent 52.9% of the total Francophone population of Northwestern Ontario, while women represent 47.1%.

Table 1.3 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Sex and Region, Ontario

Region	Francophone Population Aged 65 and Over	Men	%	Women	%
East	2,056	11,508	41.0	16,548	59.0
Centre	17,480	7,415	42.4	10,065	57.6
Southwest	6,396	2,603	40.7	3,793	59.3
Northeast	19,668	8,748	44.5	10,920	55.5
Northwest	1,375	790	57.5	585	42.5
Ontario ¹⁰	72,965	31,070	42.6	41,895	57.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

2.2 Age

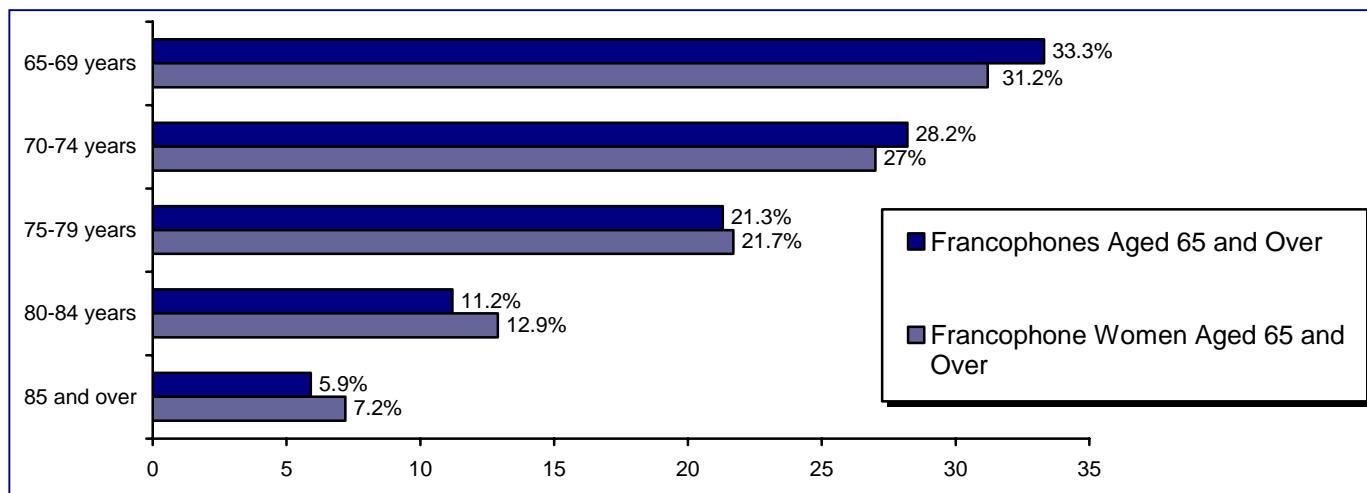
Table 1.4 shows that 33.3% of Francophones aged 65 years and over are in the cohort of persons aged 65 to 69 years. A proportion of 28.2% of the senior population is between 70 and 74 years and 21.3% is between 75 and 79 years. Finally, 11.2% of Francophones 65 years and over are between 80 and 84 and 5.9% are 85 years or older.

Francophone women aged 65 years and over are among the most elderly: 12.9% are between 80 and 84 years and 7.2% are aged 85 years or older. Women represent 65.9% of Francophones between 80 and 84 and 69.9% of Francophones aged 85 and over.

⁹ The statistical data for Ontario do not necessarily represent the exact total for each region due to random rounding applied by Statistics Canada. For more details, see the Methodology section.

¹⁰ The statistical data for Ontario do not necessarily represent the exact total for each region due to random rounding applied by Statistics Canada. For more details, see the Methodology section.

Figure 1.3 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 and Older by Age



There are some variations by region (Table 1.5). The largest proportions of Francophones aged from 65 to 69 years are found in Northeastern Ontario (36.7%) and in Northwestern Ontario (34.6%). We note that 78.6% of Francophones in Northwestern Ontario in this age group live in Thunder Bay District.

The proportion of those aged 70 to 74 is also more strongly represented among Francophones 65 and over living in Northwestern Ontario (32.2%).

The highest proportions of Francophones aged from 80 and 84 years are in Southwestern and Eastern Ontario, 13.7% and 12.2% respectively. These regions also have the highest proportions of Francophones 85 and over, 8.3% and 6.2% respectively. Francophones in these age groups are overrepresented, especially in Ottawa Division in Eastern Ontario and in Essex County in Southwestern Ontario.

Table 1.4 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 and Over by Age, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	72,941		41,896	
65-69 years	24,315	33.3	13,060	31.2
70-74 years	20,605	28.2	11,320	27.0
75-79 years	15,510	21.3	9,098	21.7
80-84 years	8,193	11.2	5,400	12.9
85 years and over	4,318	5.9	3,018	7.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

Table 1.5

Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Age and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	28,051		17,462		6,394		19,661		1 353	
65-69 years	8,928	31.8	5,813	33.3	1,883	29.4	7,220	36.7	468	34.6
70-74 years	7,815	27.9	4,880	27.9	1,805	28.2	5,663	28.8	435	32.2
75-79 years	6,148	21.9	3,903	22.4	1,303	20.4	3,878	19.7	275	20.3
80-84 years	3,425	12.2	1,883	10.8	873	13.7	1,880	9.6	125	9.2
85 years and over	1,735	6.2	983	5.6	530	8.3	1,020	5.2	50	3.7

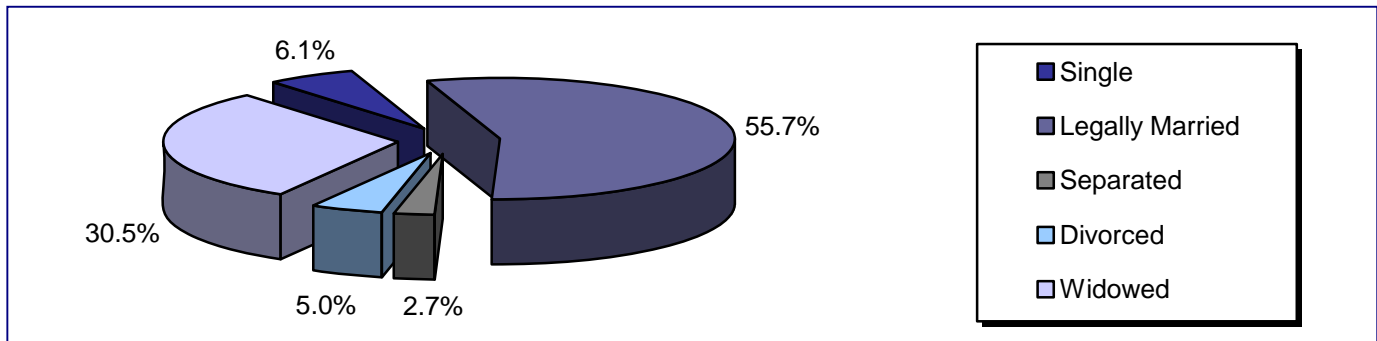
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

2.3 Marital status

Table 1.6 shows that 55.7% of Francophones aged 65 years and over are legally married. We also note that nearly one third (30.5%) of Francophones 65 and over is widowed. Of these, 82.8% are women.

By contrast, 6.1% of Francophones aged 65 and over are single, 5.0% are divorced and 2.7% are separated.

Figure 1.4 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 and Over by Marital Status



Trends are almost the same for all regions (Table 1.7). Southwestern Ontario has the largest proportion of widowed Francophones aged 65 years and over (34.3%). Essex County has 56.9% of Southwestern Ontario's widowed Francophones.

Eastern Ontario has the most single Francophones 65 years and over (8.1%).¹¹ Ottawa Division has 72.1% of those single and 67.4% of those divorced in Eastern Ontario. Toronto Division also has a large proportion of Central Ontario Francophones aged 65 years and over who are single or divorced, 54.8% and 38.0% respectively.

Table 1.6 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 and Over by Marital Status, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	72,946		41,891	
Single	4,433	6.1	2,290	5.5
Legally married	40,615	55.7	18,148	43.3
Separated	1,945	2.7	980	2.3
Divorced	3,678	5.0	2,025	4.8
Widowed	22,275	30.5	18,448	44.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

¹¹ The data on single persons in Northwestern Ontario are too small to be analyzed in the context of this study.

Table 1.7 **Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Marital Status and Region, Ontario**

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	28,051		17,469		6,403		19 660		1 370	
Single	2,275	8.1	945	5.4	268	4.2	825	4.2	125	9.1
Legally married	15,113	53.9	9,923	56.8	3,635	56.8	11,245	57.2	705	51.5
Separated	775	2.8	505	2.9	115	1.8	505	2.6	55	4.0
Divorced	1,453	5.2	1,088	6.2	190	3.0	875	4.5	65	4.7
Widowed	8,435	30.1	5,008	28.7	2,195	34.3	6,210	31.6	420	30.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

A very small proportion of Francophones 65 years and over live in common law relationships (2.1%) and 98.0% who do live with an opposite-sex partner (Table 1.8). These persons primarily live in Eastern (613) or Northeastern (440) Ontario (Table 1.9).

Table 1.8 **Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 Years and Over Living in Common Law Relationships, Ontario**

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population	72,943		41,895	
Not in a common law relationship	70,818	97.1	40,875	97.6
In a common law relationship	1,520	2.1	640	1.5
<i>Opposite-sex partner</i>	1,490	98.0	630	98.4
<i>Same-sex partner</i>	30	2.0	10	1.6
Living in a non-institutional collective dwelling	605	0.8	380	0.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

Table 1.9 **Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 and Over Living in Common Law Relationships by Region, Ontario**

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population	28,041		17,463		6,400		19,663		1,358	
Not in a common law relationship	27,008	96.3	17,095	97.9	6,265	97.9	19,148	97.4	1,298	95.6
In a common law relationship	613	2.2	323	1.8	90	1.4	440	2.2	60	4.4
<i>Opposite-sex partner</i>	583	95.1	318	98.5	90	100.0	440	100.0	60	100.0
<i>Same-sex partner</i>	30	4.9	5	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Living in a non-institutional collective dwelling	420	1.5	45	0.3	45	0.7	75	0.4	0	0.0

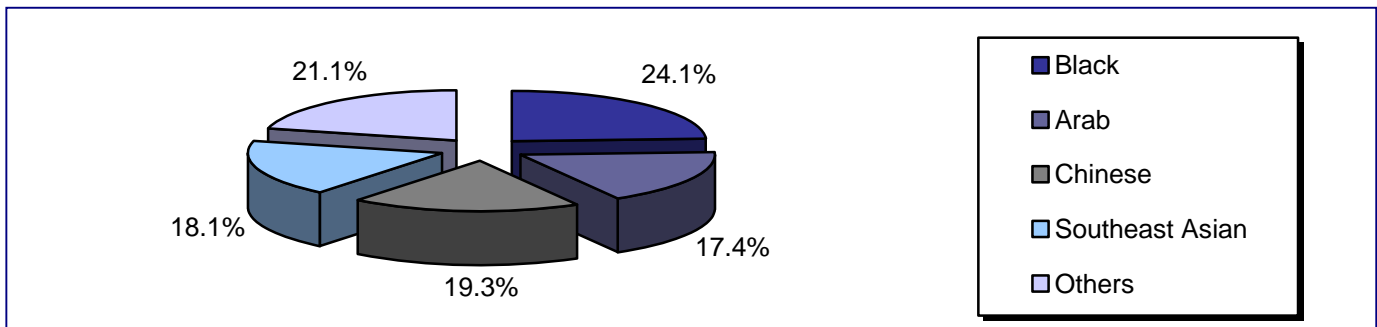
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

3. IDENTITY

3.1 Visible Minorities

Table 1.10 shows that only 2.2% of Francophones aged 65 and over belong to a visible minority, compared with 7.9% for the Francophone population as a whole. We note that more than three quarters of Francophones 65 years and over who belong to a visible minority identify themselves with the Black (24.1%), Chinese (19.3%), Southeast Asian (18.1%) or Arab (17.4%) minority groups.

Figure 1.5 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Visible Minority



The majority of visible minority Francophones aged 65 years and over live in the regions of Central (61.1%) and Eastern Ontario (35.1%) (Table 1.11). The largest groups within the 5.5% of Central Ontario's visible minority Francophones aged 65 years of age are the Chinese (24.4%) and Southeast Asians (20.9%) minority groups.

In Eastern Ontario, the Black minority is the largest (47.0%) group to which the region's 2.0% visible minority Francophones aged 65 years and over belong.

It is significant that 96.9% of visible minority Francophones 65 years and over who live in Eastern Ontario live in Ottawa Division, and that more than half of those in Central Ontario (53.2%) live in Toronto Division. Consequently, like other Francophones belonging to a visible minority group, a large proportion of those 65 years and over live in major urban centres.

Table 1.10 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 and Over by Visible Minority, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	72,953		41,877	
Visible minorities	1,595	2.2	752	1.8
Chinese	308	19.3	148	19.7
South Asian	130	8.2	38	5.1
Black	385	24.1	218	29.0
Filipino	13	0.8	5	0.7
Latin American	55	3.4	35	4.7
Southeast Asian	288	18.1	110	14.6
Arab	278	17.4	158	21.0
West Asian	38	2.4	15	2.0
Korean	15	0.9	0	0.0
Japanese	5	0.3	0	0.0
Visible minority, not included elsewhere	45	2.8	25	3.3
Multiple visible minorities	35	2.2	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

Table 1.11 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Visible Minority and Region, Ontario

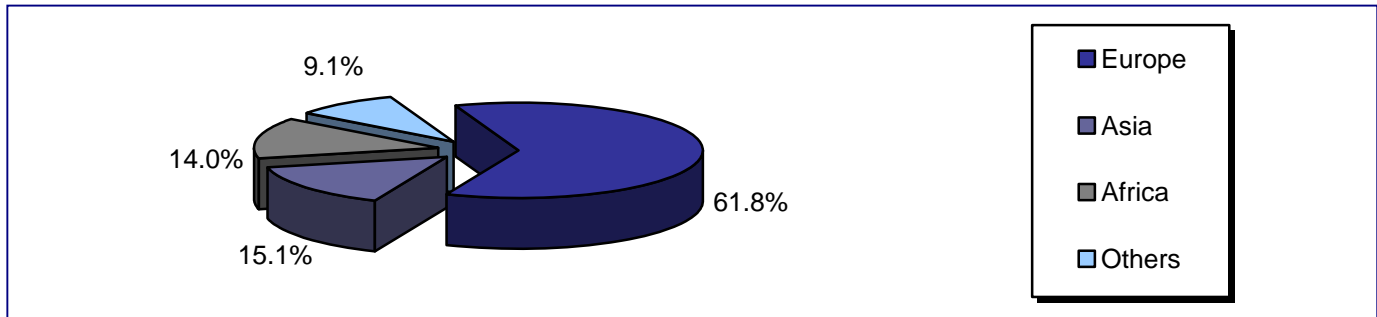
	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	28,039		17,454		6,390		19,665		0	
Visible minorities	549	2.0	956	5.5	45	0.7	15	0.1	0	0.0
Chinese	48	8.7	233	24.4	20	44.4	15	100.0	0	0.0
South Asian	13	2.4	110	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Black	258	47.0	115	12.0	10	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Filipino	0	0.0	13	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Latin American	20	3.6	40	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southeast Asian	85	15.5	200	20.9	5	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arab	115	20.9	150	15.7	10	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Asian	0	0.0	35	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0	5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Japanese	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Visible minority, not included elsewhere	0	0.0	40	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple visible minorities	10	1.8	15	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

3.2 Immigrants

Table 1.12 shows that 8,267 (11.3%) Francophones aged 65 years and over are immigrants. Most were born in Europe (61.8%), followed by Asia (15.1%) and Africa (14.0%). These proportions differ from those in the total Francophone population, where 41.4% of immigrants were born in Europe, 23.5% in Asia and 22.8% in Africa.

Figure 1.6 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Immigrant Status and Place of Birth



There are some variations by region. In Central Ontario, we find the largest proportion of Francophones aged 65 years and over who have landed immigrant status (30.6%), followed by Southwestern Ontario (10.6%), Eastern Ontario (6.9%) and Northeastern Ontario (1.4%).

In Eastern Ontario, 11.4% of Francophone immigrants aged 65 years and over originate from Caribbean and Bermuda, compared with 3.3% for Ontario as a whole.

We note that 54.2% of Francophones aged 65 years and over in Toronto Division are immigrants. Like the total Francophone immigrant population, more than half of Francophone immigrants aged 65 years and over (54.6%) live in the divisions of Ottawa (1,582) and Toronto (2,934).

Table 1.12 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 Years and Over by Immigrant Status and Respondent's Place of Birth, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	72,930		41,885	
Immigrant population	8,267	11.3	4,402	10.5
United States	370	4.5	215	4.9
Central and South America	88	1.1	50	1.1
Caribbean and Bermuda	275	3.3	165	3.7
Europe	5,113	61.8	2,736	62.2
Africa	1,155	14.0	613	13.9
Asia	1,246	15.1	613	13.9
Oceania and other	20	0.2	10	0.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

Table 1.13 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Immigrant Status, Respondent's Place of Birth and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	28,074		17,484		6,404		19,681		1,360	
Immigrant population	1,926	6.9	5,358	30.6	679	10.6	268	1.4	80	5.9
United States	155	8.0	90	1.7	50	7.4	80	29.9	0	0.0
Central and South America	15	0.8	73	1.4	5	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	220	11.4	55	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Europe	1,039	53.9	3,328	62.1	506	74.5	173	64.6	80	100.0
Africa	193	10.0	945	17.6	18	2.7	10	3.7	0	0.0
Asia	294	15.3	867	16.2	90	13.3	5	1.9	0	0.0
Oceania and other	10	0.5	0	0.0	10	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0

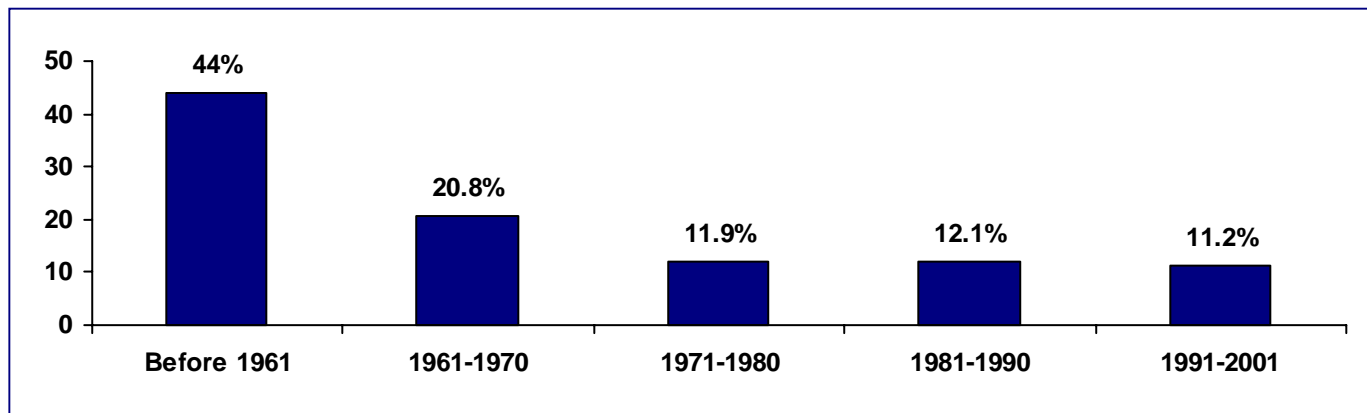
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

4. IMMIGRATION AND MOBILITY

4.1 Immigration

Table 1.14 shows that nearly two thirds of Francophone immigrants aged 65 years and over in Ontario obtained their landed immigrant status before 1961 (44.0%) or between 1961 and 1970 (20.8%).

Figure 1.7 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 and Over by Period of Immigration



There are some variations by region. We note that in Southwestern Ontario, 62.1% of Francophone immigrants aged 65 years and over obtained their landed immigrant status before 1961. The corresponding proportions are 42.3% for Central Ontario and 37.0% for Eastern Ontario (Table 1.15).

Table 1.14 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 Years and Over by Period of Immigration, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Immigrant population	8,277		4,407	
Before 1961	3,640	44.0	1,948	44.2
1961-1970	1,720	20.8	855	19.4
1971-1980	983	11.9	533	12.1
1981-1990	1,003	12.1	575	13.0
1991-2001	931	11.2	496	11.3
1991-1995	495	53.2	263	53.0
1996-2001	436	46.8	233	47.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

Table 1.15 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Period of Immigration and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Immigrant population	1,912		5 354		681		253		93	
Before 1961	708	37.0	2,265	42.3	423	62.1	178	70.4	73	78.5
1961-1970	440	23.0	1,140	21.3	103	15.1	30	11.9	15	16.1
1971-1980	223	11.7	690	12.9	35	5.1	30	11.9	0	0.0
1981-1990	343	17.9	598	11.2	45	6.6	15	5.9	5	5.4
1991-2001	198	10.4	661	12.3	75	11.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1991-1995	113	57.1	330	49.9	40	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
1996-2001	85	42.9	331	50.1	35	46.7	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

4.2 Mobility

Table 1.16 shows that 20.0% of Francophones aged 65 years and over moved between 1996 and 2001, compared to 43.3% for the Francophone population in general. Those who moved were primarily non-migrants (58.8%), and when they were migrants, they were almost all internal migrants (92.7%) and, more specifically, intraprovincial migrants (73.4%).

We note that 7.3% of Francophone migrants aged 65 years and over came from outside the country, compared to 15.1% of migrants within the total Francophone population.

There are some variations by region (Table 1.17). The tendency not to move is the strongest in Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario (83.0% and 82.8% respectively). Northeastern Ontario also has a low proportion of migrants (31.6%).

Central Ontario has different profile from other regions. Nearly one quarter (24.2%) of Francophones 65 years and over in this region moved between 1996 and 2001. More than half (54.0%) are migrants, including 14.2% who are external migrants.

Eastern Ontario is distinguished by its large proportion of internal migrants from other provinces (40.2%). More than half (51.0%) of internal migrants in Ottawa Division are interprovincial migrants. They make up 66.5% of interprovincial migrants in this region.

Table 1.16 **Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 and Over by Mobility 5 Years Ago, Ontario**

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	72,949		41,894	
Non-movers	58,355	80.0	33,258	79.4
Movers	14,594	20.0	8,636	20.6
Non-migrants	8,580	58.8	5,288	61.2
Migrants	6,014	41.2	3,348	38.8
<i>Internal migrants</i>	5,576	92.7	3,148	94.0
Intraprovincial migrants	4,093	73.4	2,298	73.0
Interprovincial migrants	1,483	26.6	850	27.0
<i>External migrants</i>	438	7.3	200	6.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

Table 1.17

Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Mobility 5 Years Ago and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	28,046		17,464		6,397		19,668		1,365	
Non-movers	22,633	80.7	13,243	75.8	5,028	78.6	16,325	83.0	1,130	82.8
Movers	5,413	19.3	4,221	24.2	1,369	21.4	3,343	17.0	235	17.2
Non-migrants	3,360	62.1	1,940	46.0	833	60.8	2,288	68.4	150	63.8
Migrants	2,053	37.9	2,281	54.0	536	39.2	1,055	31.6	85	36.2
<i>Internal migrants</i>	1,965	95.7	1,958	85.8	518	96.6	1,055	100.0	85	100.0
Intraprovincial migrants	1,175	59.8	1,473	75.2	448	86.5	945	89.6	60	70.6
Interprovincial migrants	790	40.2	485	24.8	70	13.5	110	10.4	25	29.4
<i>External migrants</i>	88	4.3	323	14.2	18	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

5. EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

5.1 School Attendance

According to Table 1.18, virtually all Francophones aged 65 years and over do not attend school (99.1%). Of those who do, we note that 76.3% so on a part-time basis. These proportions are much the same across regions (Table 1.19).

Table 1.18 **Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 Years and Over by School Attendance, Ontario**

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	72,943		41,890	
Not attending school	72,310	99.1	41,500	99.1
Attending school	633	0.9	390	0.9
<i>Attending school full-time</i>	150	23.7	95	24.4
<i>Attending school part-time</i>	483	76.3	295	75.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

Table 1.19

Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by School Attendance and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	28,051		17,463		6,400		19,665		1,375	
Not attending school	27,758	99.0	17,273	98.9	6,350	99.2	19,565	99.5	1,365	99.3
Attending school	293	1.0	190	1.1	50	0.8	100	0.5	10	0.7
<i>Attending school full-time</i>	60	20.5	45	23.7	25	50.0	20	20.0	0	0.0
<i>Attending school part-time</i>	233	79.5	145	76.3	25	50.0	80	80.0	10	100.0

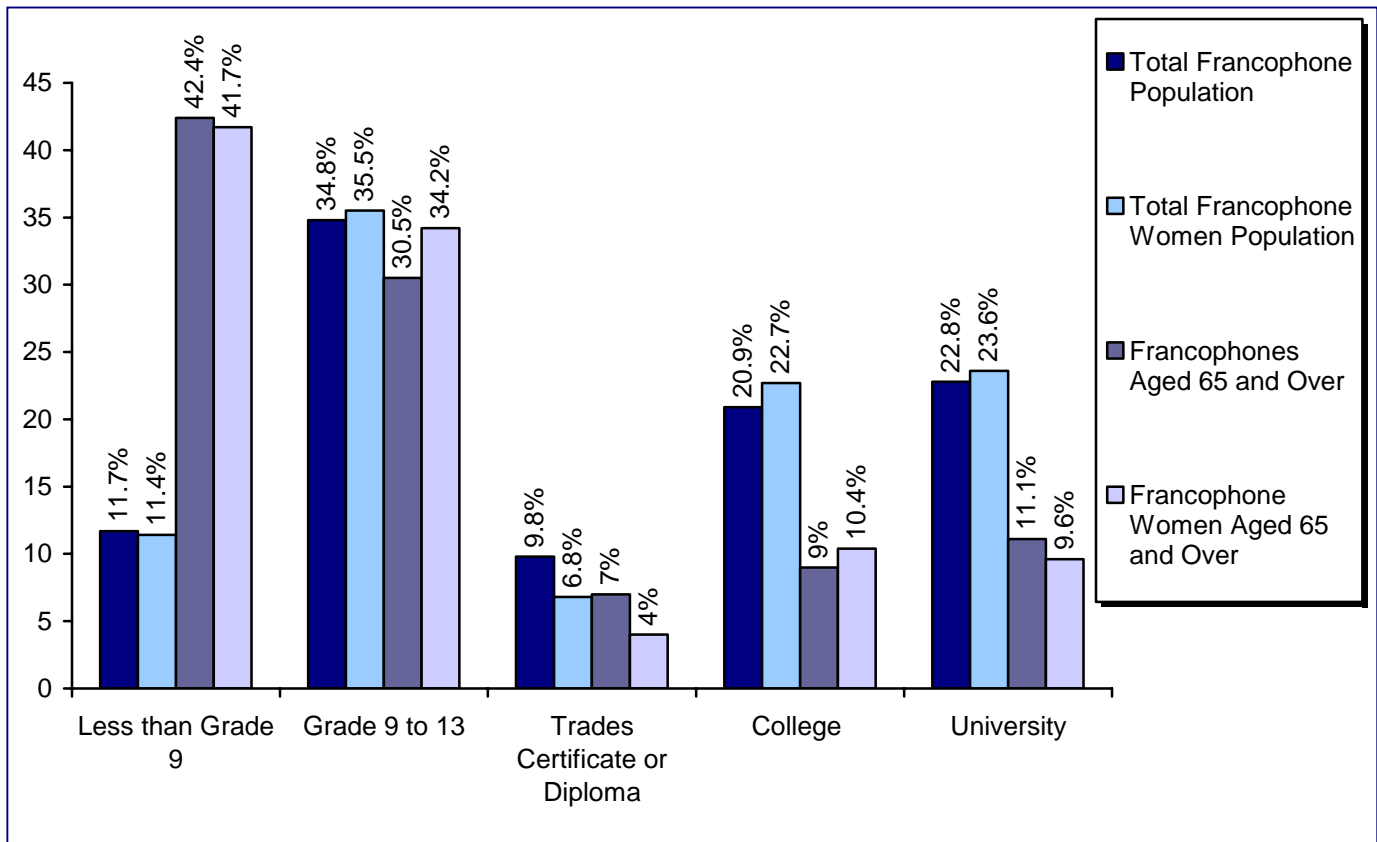
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

5.2 Level of Schooling

Table 1.20 indicates that 42.4% of Francophones aged 65 years and over have less than a Grade 9 education, compared to 11.7% for the Francophone population in general. Of this group, 30.5% have attained a level of schooling from Grade 9 to Grade 13, 20.1% have attended college (9.0%) or university (11.1%), and 7.0% hold a trade certificate or diploma.

With all levels of education combined, 31.7% of Francophones aged 65 years and over hold a certificate, diploma or degree compared to 58.3% of the total Francophone population in Ontario.

Figure 1.9 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Highest Level of Schooling



There are significant regional differences (Table 1.21). Nearly one quarter of Francophones aged 65 years and over living in Central (24.9%) and in Eastern (24.2%) Ontario, have attended college or university. In Eastern Ontario, this proportion reaches 31.6% in Ottawa Division, compared to 11.8% in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. In Central Ontario, 35.9% of Francophones 65 years and over in Toronto Division have attended college or university.

In Southwestern Ontario, we find the greatest proportion of Francophones 65 years and over who have attended secondary school (35.0%). However, within this group, only 26.2% hold a high school graduation certificate.

Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario have the largest proportions of Francophones 65 years and over who have not attained a Grade 9 level of schooling (56.2% and 55.3% respectively). This proportion is 61.0% for Cochrane District, in Northeastern Ontario, and 55.4% for Thunder Bay District, in Northwestern Ontario.

We also note that in Eastern Ontario, a majority of Francophones 65 years and over have less than a Grade 9 education in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell (57.7%).

The Regional Municipality of Niagara, in Central Ontario, is also notable for its high proportion of Francophone seniors with less than a Grade 9 education (54.4%).

Table 1.20 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 Years and Over by Highest Level of Schooling, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	72,940		41,889	
Less than Grade 9	30,955	42.4	17,485	41.7
Grades 9 to 13	22,213	30.5	14,345	34.2
Without high school graduation certificate	15,208	68.5	9,545	66.5
With high school graduation certificate	7,005	31.5	4,800	33.5
Trades Certificate or Diploma	5,100	7.0	1,688	4.0
College	6,593	9.0	4,351	10.4
Without certificate or diploma	2,498	37.9	1,643	37.8
With certificate or diploma	4,095	62.1	2,708	62.2
University	8,079	11.1	4,020	9.6
Without degree	2,816	34.9	1,865	46.4
Without certificate or diploma	1,173	41.7	660	35.4
With certificate or diploma	1,643	58.3	1,205	64.6
With bachelor's degree or higher	5,263	65.1	2,155	53.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

Table 1.21

Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 and Over by Highest Level of Schooling and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	28,055		17,455		6,402		19,670		1,375	
Less than Grade 9	10,540	37.6	6,095	34.9	2,495	39.0	11,063	56.2	760	55.3
Grades 9 to 13	8,978	32.0	5,651	32.4	2,241	35.0	5,000	25.4	350	25.5
Without high school graduation certificate	5,675	63.2	3,728	66.0	1,653	73.8	3,860	77.2	300	85.7
With high school graduation certificate	3,303	36.8	1,923	34.0	588	26.2	1,140	22.8	50	14.3
Trades Certificate or Diploma	1,738	6.2	1,373	7.9	468	7.3	1,413	7.2	115	8.4
College	2,698	9.6	1,898	10.9	660	10.3	1,256	6.4	85	6.2
Without certificate or diploma	1,068	39.6	585	30.8	255	38.6	538	42.8	45	52.9
With certificate or diploma	1,630	60.4	1,313	69.2	405	61.4	718	57.2	40	47.1
University	4,101	14.6	2,438	14.0	538	8.4	938	4.8	65	4.7
Without degree	1,348	32.9	758	31.1	258	48.0	420	44.8	30	46.2
Without certificate or diploma	535	39.7	348	45.9	108	41.9	160	38.1	20	66.7
With certificate or diploma	813	60.3	410	54.1	150	58.1	260	61.9	10	33.3
With bachelor's degree or higher	2,753	67.1	1,680	68.9	280	52.0	518	55.2	35	53.8

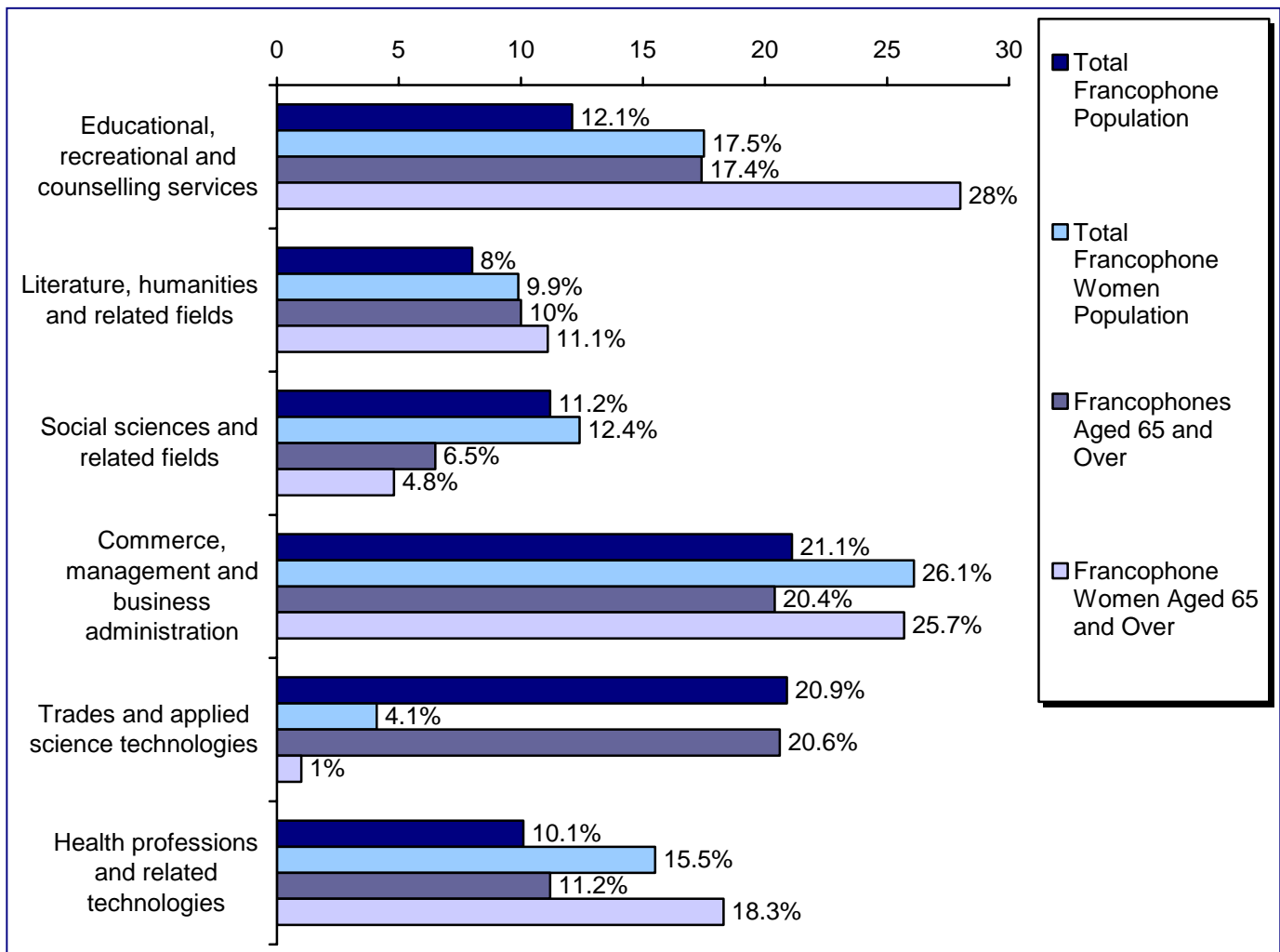
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

5.3 Field of Study

Table 1.22 shows that the principal field of study of Francophones 65 years and over is applied science technologies and trades (20.6%).¹² Other major fields are: commerce, management and business administration (20.4%), educational, recreational and counselling services (17.5%), health professions and related technologies (11.2%), humanities and related fields (10.0%); and social sciences and related fields (6.5%).

Major fields of study for Francophone women aged 65 years and over are: educational, recreational and counselling services (28.0%), commerce, management and business administration (25.7%) and health professions and related technologies (18.3%).

Figure 1.10 Distribution of Francophones Aged 15 Years and Over with Postsecondary Educational Qualifications by Major Field of Study



¹² Our analysis of the principal fields of study was conducted by removing the residual category “without specialization” from the total number. This category biases the analysis because it includes both individuals with a post-secondary academic qualification who did not specify any specialization and the rest of the population 65 years and over. This adjustment changes the percentage in the text but not in the tables.

According to Table 1.23, Northeastern and Southwestern Ontario have large proportions of Francophones 65 years and over whose major field of study is applied science technologies and trade, in proportions of 30.7% and 27.5% respectively.

In Central and Eastern Ontario, Francophone seniors primarily chose commerce, management and business administration, in proportions of 21.4% and 21.2% respectively.

Northeastern and Eastern Ontario are also distinguished by high proportions of Francophones aged 65 years and over who have studied educational, recreational and counselling service, that is 23.0% and 18.9% respectively.

Table 1.22 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 and Over with Postsecondary Educational Qualifications by Major Field of Study, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	72,937		41,894	
Educational, recreational and counselling services	2,815	3.9	2,170	5.2
Fine and applied arts	705	1.0	485	1.2
Literature, humanities and related fields	1,603	2.2	860	2.1
Social sciences and related fields	1,045	1.4	375	0.9
Commerce, management and business administration	3,273	4.5	1,993	4.8
Agricultural, biological nutritional, and food sciences	595	0.8	265	0.6
Engineering and applied sciences	580	0.8	38	0.1
Applied science technologies and trades	3,298	4.5	80	0.2
Health professions and related technologies	1,798	2.5	1,418	3.4
Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	335	0.5	70	0.2
No specialization	56,890	78.0	34,140	81.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

Table 1.23

Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 and Over with Postsecondary Educational Qualifications by Major Field of Study and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	28,029		17,476		6,399		19,671		1,373	
Educational, recreational and counselling services	1,303	4.6	603	3.5	220	3.4	665	3.4	30	2.2
Fine and applied arts	278	1.0	238	1.4	55	0.9	130	0.7	10	0.7
Literature, humanities and related fields	723	2.6	613	3.5	118	1.8	135	0.7	20	1.5
Social sciences and related fields	575	2.1	338	1.9	15	0.2	110	0.6	0	0.0
Commerce, management and business administration	1,458	5.2	1,020	5.8	255	4.0	515	2.6	25	1.8
Agricultural, biological nutritional, and food sciences	230	0.8	180	1.0	65	1.0	115	0.6	0	0.0
Engineering and applied sciences	218	0.8	300	1.7	35	0.5	15	0.1	0	0.0
Applied science technologies and trades	1,088	3.9	878	5.0	358	5.6	888	4.5	85	6.2
Health professions and related technologies	828	3.0	483	2.8	165	2.6	305	1.6	20	1.5
Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	188	0.7	115	0.7	15	0.2	15	0.1	10	0.7
No specialization	21,140	75.4	12,708	72.7	5,098	79.7	16,778	85.3	1,173	85.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

5.4 Labour Force Participation and Employment

Table 1.24 shows that most Ontario Francophones aged 65 years and over no longer participate in the labour force (92.9%). A somewhat larger proportion of Francophones women do not participate in the labour force (95.7%).

We also note that the highest labour force participation of Francophones 65 years and over is found in the regions of Central, Eastern and Southwestern Ontario (9.7%, 7.2% and 7.1% respectively) (Table 1.25).

Table 1.24 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	72,941		41,888	
Active population	5,158	7.1	1,800	4.3
<i>Employment Rate</i> ¹³	4,903	6.7	1,665	4.0
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	255	4.9	135	7.5
Inactive	67,783	92.9	40,088	95.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

Table 1.25 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	28,043		17,475		6,400		19,663		1,368	
Active population	2,010	7.2	1,700	9.7	455	7.1	940	4.8	50	3.7
<i>Employment Rate</i> ¹⁴	1,900	6.8	1,665	9.5	425	6.6	860	4.4	50	3.7
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	110	5.5	35	2.1	30	6.6	80	8.5	0	0.0
Inactive	26,033	92.8	15,775	90.3	5,945	92.9	18,723	95.2	1,318	96.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

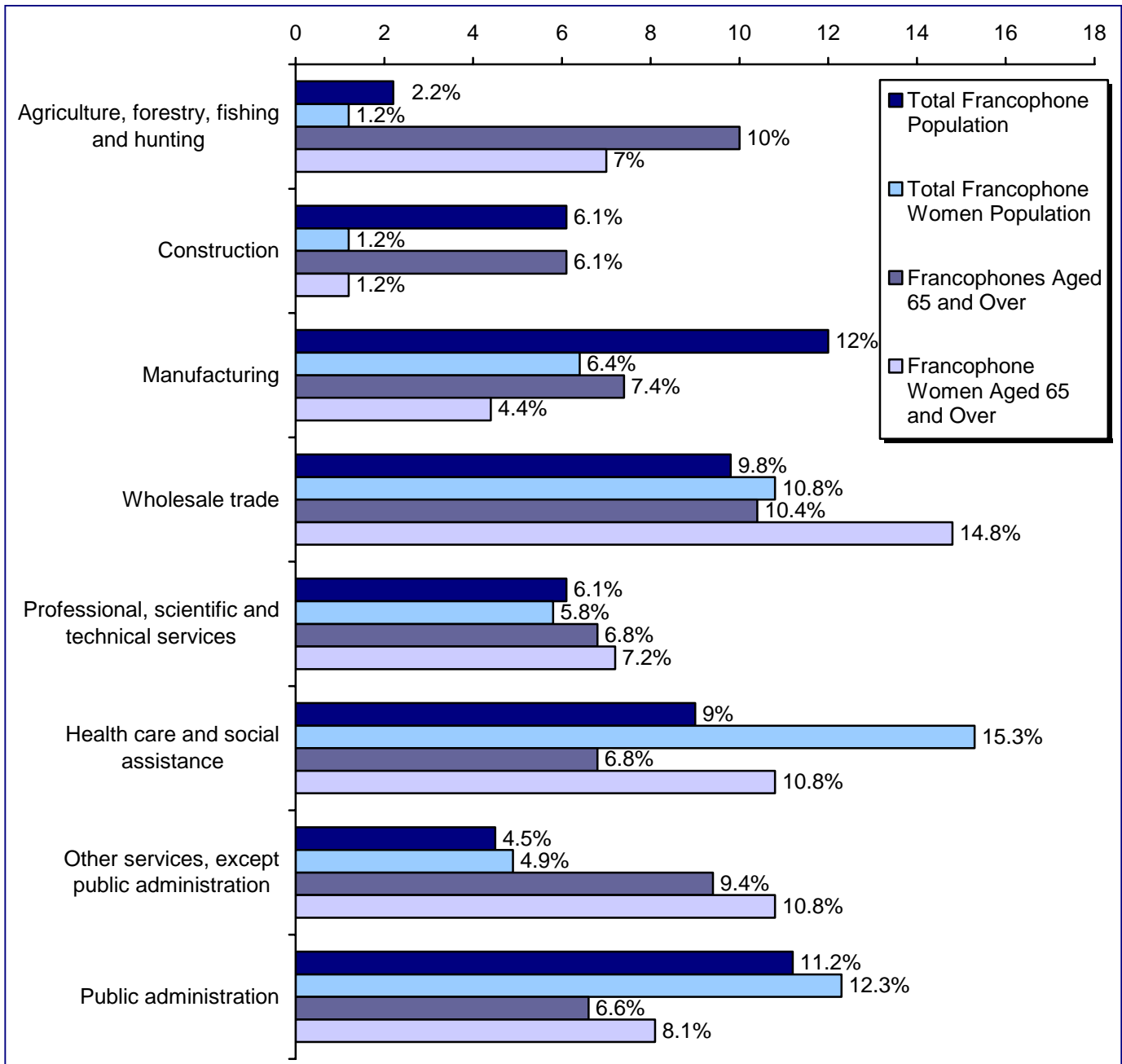
5.5 Industry

Table 1.26 shows that 10.4% of Francophones aged 65 years and over who are in the labour force work in the retail trade sector, followed by agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (10.0%), other services (except public administration) (9.4%), manufacturing (7.4%), professional, scientific and technical services (6.8%), health care and social assistance (6.8%), public administration (6.6%) and construction (6.1%).

¹³ Note that the term "employment rate" used here replaces the term "employed" used in the statistical overview of French Ontario prepared by the Ministry of the Attorney General in 2005. Linda Cardinal, et al., *French Ontario: A Statistical Overview*, Chaire de recherche sur la francophonie et les politiques publiques (Research Chair in Canadian Francophonie and Public Policies), 2005. Available at the following address: www.crfpp.uottawa.ca.

¹⁴ Note that the term "employment rate" used here replaces the term "employed" used in the statistical overview of French Ontario prepared by the Ministry of the Attorney General in 2005. Linda Cardinal, et al., *French Ontario: A Statistical Overview*, Chaire de recherche sur la francophonie et les politiques publiques (Research Chair in Canadian Francophonie and Public Policies), 2005. Available at the following address: www.crfpp.uottawa.ca.

Figure 1.11 Distribution of Francophone Labour Force Aged 65 Years and Over by Industry



We note that Francophones aged 65 years and over are more strongly represented in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting than the general Francophone population (2.2%).

Table 1.26

Distribution of Francophone and Female Francophone Labour Force Aged 65 Years and Over by Industry, Ontario – 1997 North American Industry Classification

	Total	%	Women	%
Total labour force	5,164		1,808	
Industry – Not Applicable	138	2.7	90	5.0
All Industries	5,026	97.3	1,718	95.0
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	505	10.0	120	7.0
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	35	0.7	0	0.0
22 Utilities	0	0.0	0	0.0
23 Construction	308	6.1	20	1.2
31-33 Manufacturing	373	7.4	75	4.4
41 Wholesale trade	195	3.9	40	2.3
44-45 Retail trade	523	10.4	255	14.8
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	230	4.6	25	1.5
51 Information and cultural industries	90	1.8	35	2.0
52 Finance and insurance	163	3.2	60	3.5
53 Real estate and rental leasing	233	4.6	70	4.1
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	340	6.8	123	7.2
55 Management of companies and enterprises	10	0.2	0	0.0
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	265	5.3	80	4.7
61 Educational services	255	5.1	150	8.7
62 Health care and social assistance	343	6.8	185	10.8
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	130	2.6	40	2.3
72 Accommodation and food services	225	4.5	115	6.7
81 Other services (except public administration)	473	9.4	185	10.8
91 Public administration	330	6.6	140	8.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

5.6 Income

The average employment income of Francophones aged 65 years and over is \$24,483, compared with \$35,792 for the total Francophone population. Average total income is \$23,502 compared with \$32,518 for the total Francophone population.

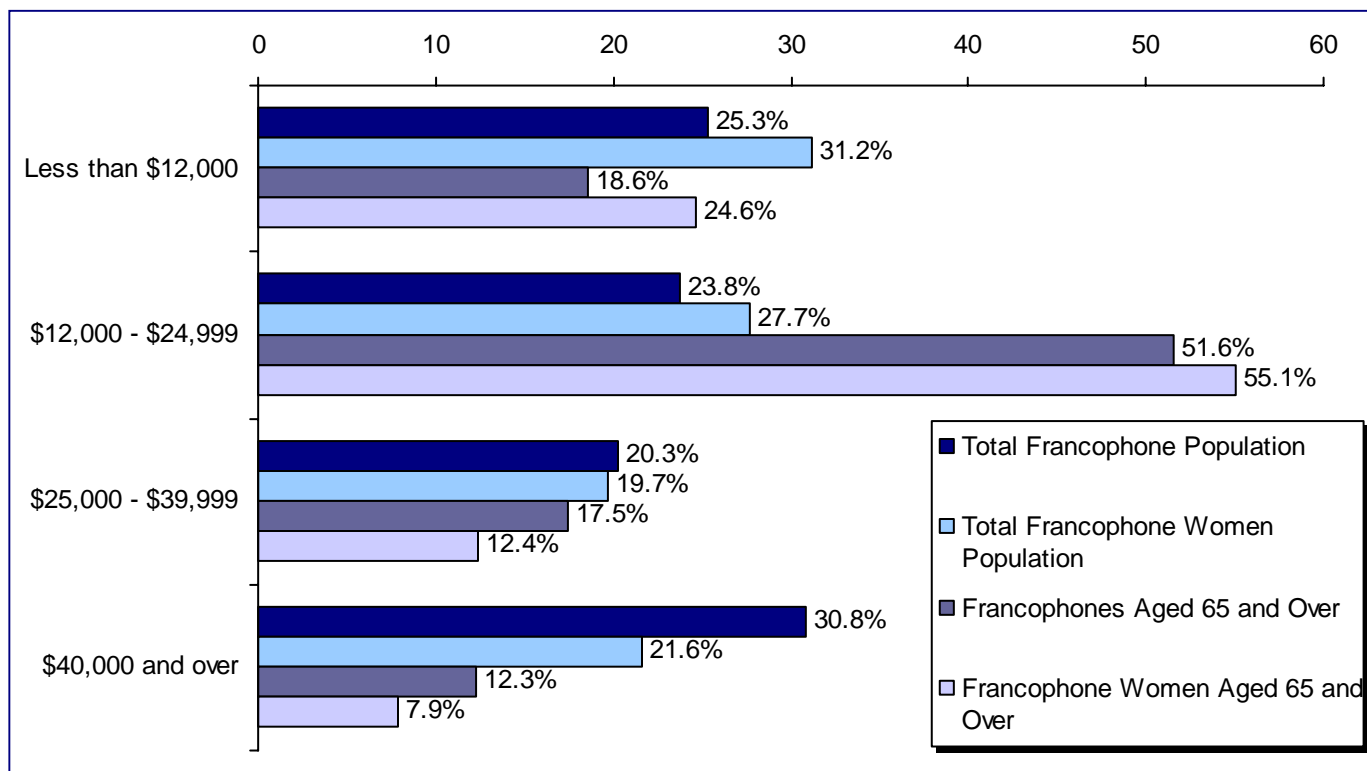
Francophone women aged 65 years and over have an average employment income of \$19,973 and an average total income of \$19,309.

According to Table 1.27, 51.6% of Francophones 65 years and over have total incomes between \$12,000 and \$24,999, 55.1% for women.

We note that 18.6% of Francophones 65 years and over have total incomes under \$12,000; this percentage rises to 24.6% for women.

We also note that 17.5% of Francophones 65 years and over have total incomes between \$25,000 and \$39,999, compared with 12.4% for women; 12.3% report incomes of \$40,000 or more, compared to 7.9% for Francophone women in this age group.

Figure 1.12 Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Total Income



There are some variations by region. According to Table 1.28, in all regions except Eastern Ontario, most Francophones aged 65 years and over have total incomes between \$12,000 and \$24,999, specifically: 58.7% in Northwestern Ontario, 55.6% in Northeastern Ontario, 52.1% in Southwestern Ontario, 51.3% in Central Ontario and 48.6% in Eastern Ontario.

The proportions of Francophones 65 years and over who have incomes under \$12,000 are: 21.6% in Northeastern Ontario, 18.4% in Southwestern Ontario, 18.1% in Central Ontario and 17.0% in Eastern Ontario.¹⁵

In Eastern Ontario, 24.6% of Francophones 65 years and over in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell have total incomes under \$12,000, and 57.4% have incomes between \$12,000 and \$24,999.

In Greater Sudbury Division, in Northeastern Ontario, 19.1% of Francophones aged 65 years and over have total incomes under \$12,000 and 52.3% have incomes between \$12,000 and \$24,999.

We also note that 18.2% of Francophones 65 years and over in Southwestern Ontario have total incomes between \$25,000 and \$39,999, followed by Eastern (18.1%), Central (18.0%) and Northeastern (15.7%) Ontario.

It should be noted that in the Ottawa and Greater Sudbury divisions, the proportions of Francophones aged 65 years and over with incomes between \$25,000 and \$39,999 are higher than their regional averages (21.8% and 19.0% respectively).

¹⁵ The data for income groups under \$12,000 and for those \$25,000 and over for Northwestern Ontario are too small to be analyzed in the context of this study.

Eastern Ontario has the highest proportion of Francophones 65 years and over with incomes of \$40,000 or over (16.3%), followed by Central Ontario (12.5%) and Southwestern Ontario (11.2%).

In the divisions of Ottawa and Toronto, the percentage of Francophones 65 years and over with total incomes of \$40,000 or over are 21.1% and 17.9% respectively.

Table 1.27 **Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 65 Years and Over by Total Income, Ontario**

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	72,950		41,889	
Without income	128	0.2	108	0.3
With income	72,822	99.8	41,781	99.7
Less than \$2,000	505	0.7	288	0.7
\$2,000 - \$4,999	540	0.7	393	0.9
\$5,000 - \$6,999	2,440	3.4	2,303	5.5
\$7,000 - \$9,999	5,220	7.2	4,613	11.0
\$10,000 - \$11,999	4,828	6.6	2,715	6.5
\$12,000 - \$14,999	16,753	23.0	12,033	28.8
\$15,000 - \$19,000	13,478	18.5	7,748	18.5
\$20,000 - \$24,999	7,363	10.1	3,263	7.8
\$25,000 - \$29,999	5,675	7.8	2,245	5.4
\$30,000 - \$34,999	4,003	5.5	1,763	4.2
\$35,000 - \$39,999	3,040	4.2	1,163	2.8
\$40,000 - \$44,999	2,073	2.8	735	1.8
\$45,000 - \$49,999	1,703	2.3	738	1.8
\$50,000 - \$59,999	2,243	3.1	903	2.2
\$60,000 - \$74,999	1,498	2.1	503	1.2
\$75,000 and over	1,460	2.0	375	0.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

Table 1.28

Distribution of Francophones Aged 65 Years and Over by Total Income and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	28,041		17,473		6,403		19,645		1,370	
Without income	20	0.1	78	0.4	10	0.2	30	0.2	0	0.0
With income	28,021	99.9	17,395	99.6	6,393	99.8	19,615	99.8	1,370	100.0
Less than \$2,000	125	0.4	180	1.0	63	1.0	120	0.6	10	0.7
\$2,000 - \$4,999	190	0.7	98	0.6	45	0.7	195	1.0	10	0.7
\$5,000 - \$6,999	830	3.0	465	2.7	320	5.0	795	4.1	45	3.3
\$7,000 - \$9,999	1,910	6.8	1,203	6.9	375	5.9	1,628	8.3	100	7.3
\$10,000 - \$11,999	1,708	6.1	1,208	6.9	370	5.8	1,490	7.6	55	4.0
\$12,000 - \$14,999	6,233	22.2	3,898	22.4	1,403	21.9	4,893	24.9	325	23.7
\$15,000 - \$19,000	4,715	16.8	3,350	19.3	1,260	19.7	3,823	19.5	330	24.1
\$20,000 - \$24,999	2,693	9.6	1,668	9.6	673	10.5	2,188	11.2	150	10.9
\$25,000 - \$29,999	2,020	7.2	1,463	8.4	498	7.8	1,535	7.8	155	11.3
\$30,000 - \$34,999	1,735	6.2	885	5.1	398	6.2	913	4.7	65	4.7
\$35,000 - \$39,999	1,323	4.7	790	4.5	268	4.2	620	3.2	30	2.2
\$40,000 - \$44,999	970	3.5	490	2.8	140	2.2	430	2.2	40	2.9
\$45,000 - \$49,999	830	3.0	408	2.3	165	2.6	280	1.4	20	1.5
\$50,000 - \$59,999	1,173	4.2	508	2.9	160	2.5	380	1.9	10	0.7
\$60,000 - \$74,999	833	3.0	343	2.0	105	1.6	190	1.0	25	1.8
\$75,000 and over	733	2.6	438	2.5	150	2.3	135	0.7	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

6. CONCLUSION

The objective of this study is to propose a general and statistical portrait of Francophone seniors Ontario. The study is to be used to support the preparation of a strategic plan for the development of French language services in Ontario's justice sector.

The study describes the most recent data on Ontario Francophone seniors. We describe general and regional characteristics of Francophones aged 65 years and over, and present data on identity, immigration and mobility, education, employment and income.

Overall, the statistical profile reveals that Francophones aged 65 years and over make up a significant proportion of the province's Francophone population. There are proportionally more Francophone seniors in Northern and Southwestern Ontario. They are also very present in Eastern Ontario.

In general, and except for Northwestern Ontario, there are more women than men in the Ontario Francophone population of seniors. Women are strongly overrepresented in the oldest age groups. The majority of Francophone women aged 65 years and over are single or widowed.

Few Francophones aged 65 years and over belong to a visible minority. Somewhat more Francophone immigrants are members of visible minorities due to the European immigration to Ontario before the 1960s.

We note that Francophones aged 65 years and over move little, especially those in Northern Ontario. However, there is a tendency among Ottawa Division Francophones aged 65 years and over to have come from other provinces.

The Francophone seniors population is generally undereducated, except in the regions of Eastern and Central Ontario, where a proportion of Francophones aged 65 and over have university or college qualifications. The major field of study for these individuals is applied science technologies and trades, or commerce. Francophone women aged 65 years and over have primarily studied in the education field.

The majority of Francophones aged 65 years and over have total incomes between \$12,000 and \$24,999. This proportion is 55.1% for women. In addition, Ottawa and Toronto divisions have the highest proportions of Francophones 65 years and over with incomes of \$40,000 or over.

In sum, Francophones aged 65 years and over present a profile revealing great disparities between those who live in Ottawa and Toronto divisions, who have more education and higher incomes, and those who live in Northern Ontario. Francophone women aged 65 years and over form a significant proportion of the elderly Francophone population. These realities require special sensitivity to the needs of these persons in justice services.

Special attention must also be directed to Francophones aged 65 years and over with low incomes who have had little access to education and who make up a significant proportion of Francophones living in Northern Ontario.

7. GLOSSARY

7.1 Definitions¹⁶

Aboriginal Identity: Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo), and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

Common law status: Refers to two people of the opposite sex or of the same sex who live together as a couple, but who are not legally married to each other.

Employed: Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001):

- did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice;
- were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Employment Rate: Refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

First Official Language Spoken: People who can conduct a conversation in French only are assigned French as their first official language spoken. People who can carry on a conversation in English only are assigned English as their first official language spoken. The responses to questions on mother tongue and home language are subsequently used to establish the first official language spoken by people who speak both English and French, or who cannot speak either of the two official languages. The French category includes people who have French only or French and at least one non-official language as their mother tongue. People who have English only or English and at least one non-official language as their mother tongue are included in the English category. For cases that have not yet been classified, people are assigned to the French category when they speak French only or French and at least one non-official language as their home language. The procedure is the same for English. Thus, the population is classified into two principal categories: English or French. It is necessary to add two residual categories for people who cannot be classified in accordance with the information available: English and French and neither English nor French.

Francophone Population: The size of the official language minority is determined by adding the minority population and half of the 'English and French' population. For example, in Ontario, the official language minority is the sum of those who have French as their first official language spoken and half of those who have English and French as first official language spoken.

Highest Level of Schooling: Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary (high) school attended, or to the highest year of university or college education completed. University education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than college education. Also, the attainment of a degree,

¹⁶ Definitions are taken from the 2001 Census Dictionary, Catalogue no. 92-378-X, available at the following Internet address: www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/Products/Reference/dict/index.htm.

certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

Industry: Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. The 2001 industry data are produced according to the 1997 NAICS. The NAICS provides enhanced industry comparability among the three North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) trading partners (Canada, United States and Mexico).

Labour Force: Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).

Major field of study: Refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary degree, certificate or diploma. The major field of study classification structure consists of 10 broad or major categories: educational, recreational and counselling services; fine and applied arts; humanities and related fields; social sciences and related fields; commerce, management and business administration; agricultural, biological, nutritional, and food sciences; engineering and applied sciences; applied science technologies and trades; health professions and related technologies; and mathematics, computer and physical sciences. This structure is, in turn, subdivided into over 100 "minor" classification categories and about 980 "unit" groups.

The "No specialization" category includes:

- Those with no postsecondary degree, certificate or diploma;
- Those with a degree, certificate or diploma in an "other specialization";
- Those with a degree, certificate or diploma with no specialization.

Marital Status: Refers to the conjugal status of a person. The various responses are defined as follows:

- **Never legally married (single)**
Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried.
- **Legally married (and not separated)**
Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained.
- **Separated**
Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce.
- **Divorced**
Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.
- **Widowed**
Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

Mobility: People who moved from one city or town to another in Canada between May 15, 2000 and May 15, 2001 are "internal migrants". People who came from another country between May 15,

2000 and May 15, 2001, to live in Canada, are "external migrants". The components of migration divide "migrants" into three categories based on whether:

- they lived in the same province on May 15, 2000, as they did on May 15, 2000 (intraprovincial migrants);
- they lived in a different province on May 15, 2001, from the one they lived in on May 15, 2000 (interprovincial migrants);
- they lived outside Canada on May 15, 2000, one year before Census Day (external migrants).

Participation Rate: Refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Period of Immigration: Refers to ranges of years based on the year of immigration question. Year of immigration refers to the year in which landed immigrant status was first obtained.

Total Income: Total of income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.

Unemployment Rate: Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).

Visible Minorities: Refers to the visible minority group to which the respondent belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour".