

Francophone Women in Ontario: A Statistical Profile

prepared by

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RESEARCH TEAM

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SUMMARY

Background: The objective of this study is to propose a statistical portrait of Ontario Francophone women. The study will be used in the preparation of a strategic plan for the development of French language services in the justice sector.

Results: The study presents the most recent data on Ontario's Francophone women. It consists of four parts. The first section describes the general and regional characteristics of Ontario's population of Francophone women. The second presents data on identity. The third deals with immigration and mobility. The fourth describes data on schooling, employment and income.

Issues: The statistical profile reveals that Francophone women make up the greater proportion of the population of elderly Francophones in the province. The data also show a great diversity of lifestyle and identity among Francophone women, as in the Francophone population in general. Also, women aged 65 years and over are more often widowed or single compared with the Francophone population aged 65 years and over. Generally speaking, Francophone women who are not single are most often legally married but also live in common law relationships or with same-sex partners.

Diversity of identity and lifestyle is more prevalent in the cities of Ottawa and Toronto. We note that in Ottawa, Black women make up the majority of Francophone women who are members of a visible minority as compared to Toronto, where Francophone women are represented more evenly among Black, Chinese, South Asian and Arab minorities.

Francophone women are more educated than the Francophone population as a whole but hold fewer university degrees. We note, however, that the statistical profile of Francophone youth shows that young women hold more university degrees than their elders.

Francophone women in Central and Eastern Ontario are more educated than those in Northeastern, Northwestern and Southwestern Ontario. The United Counties of Prescott and Russell and those of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry also show trends similar to those of Francophone women living in the north. This is a challenge for the modernization of services in French as they are adapted to the needs of these women.

Francophone women generally participate less in the labour force than the Francophone population as a whole but they have a lower rate of unemployment. They hold educational qualifications in commerce, followed by educational services and health care. They form the majority in the fields of health and education and the minority in manufacturing. They are also more concentrated in public administration in Eastern Ontario than in other regions. In general, Francophone women primarily participate in sectors where they contribute to the wellbeing of others.

Although close to half have incomes of \$20,000 and over, Francophone women are not high income earners. They are primarily concentrated in the income group of \$19,999 and under.

Finally, the diversity characterizing the statistical profile of Ontario's Francophone women represents a challenge for the ongoing modernization of services in French designed to meet the particular needs of these women.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Francophone women make up 52.7% of the Francophone population in Ontario and 4.8% of the total population of women in the province. They live primarily in Eastern Ontario (41.8%), followed by Central (26.9%), Northeastern (24.3%), Southwestern (5.7%) and Northwestern (1.4%) Ontario.
- Close to one third (31.1%) of Francophone women in the province are aged 29 years and under: 13.5% are between 0 and 14 years and 17.6% are between 15 and 29 years. The majority (53.7%) are between 30 and 64 years.
- The proportion of Francophone women aged 65 years and over is 15.1% compared with 13.8% for the total Francophone population. They make up 57.4% of the Francophone population aged 65 years and over, 62.5% aged 75 and over, 67.3% aged 80 and over and 70.0% aged 85 years and over.
- Southwestern Ontario has the highest proportion of Francophone women aged 65 years and over, at 23.8%.
- Eastern Ontario has the lowest proportion of married Francophone women (41.3%) and the highest proportion of single Francophone women (39.8%).
- The proportion of Francophone women who are divorced is highest in Central Ontario (8.0%), followed closely by Southwestern (7.7%), Eastern (7.1%), Northwestern (6.5%) and Northeastern (6.2%) Ontario.
- In total, 82.4% of widowed Francophones are women. The region with the greatest proportion of widows is Southwestern Ontario (14.2%).
- Some 6,739, or 2.4%, of Francophone women in Ontario declare an Aboriginal identity. These women are primarily found in Northeastern Ontario (46.9%), followed by Central (21.6%) and Eastern (21.2%) Ontario.
- Of the 7.8% of Francophone women who belong to a visible minority, 38.3% belong to the Black minority, followed by the Arab (16.2%), Chinese (13.4%) and South Asian (10.5%) minorities.
- The proportion of visible minority Central Ontario Francophone women who live in Toronto is 58.7% while 95.7% of visible minority Eastern Ontario Francophone women live in Ottawa.
- Francophone immigrants make up 11.5% of the population of Francophone women in the province. The greatest proportion come from Europe (42.0%), followed by Asia (22.7%) and Africa (21.6%).
- In Central Ontario, the proportion of Francophone women who are immigrants is 27.1%, followed by Southwestern (10.9%), Eastern (8.1%), Northeastern (3.7%) and Northeastern (0.6%) Ontario.

- The Francophone immigrant population is primarily concentrated in large cities: 56.7% of Central Ontario Francophone immigrant women live in Toronto Division and 90.5% of Eastern Ontario Francophone immigrant women live in Ottawa Division.
- In Central and Eastern Ontario, two distinct trends are observable in the places of birth of Francophone immigrant women who obtained immigrant status between 1996 and 2001. A proportion of 42.2% of those in Central Ontario were born in Europe, 26.9% in Asia and 25.3% in Africa. In Eastern Ontario, the proportions are reversed: Francophone immigrant women there primarily originate from Africa (44.3%), followed by Europe (23.9%) and Asia (17.4%).
- Between 1996 and 2001, like the Francophone population in general, the majority of Francophone women aged 5 years and over did not move (57.1%).
- Of Francophone women aged 15 years and over in Ontario, 15.7% attend school compared to 14.9% of the total Francophone population. Of this percentage, 34.9% attend school part-time compared with 32.4% for the Francophone population as a whole.
- Francophone women make up 60.3% of the Francophone population attending school part-time.
- Central Ontario has the greatest proportion of Francophone women attending school (17.1%), followed by Eastern (16.8%), Northeastern (13.3%), Northwestern (13.3%) and Southwestern (11.7%) Ontario.
- Northwestern (45.7%) and Central (39.9%) Ontario have the greatest proportions of women attending school part-time compared with Northeastern and Southwestern Ontario where the greatest proportions of Francophone women attending school full-time are found, 72.3% and 66.1% respectively.
- The greatest proportions of Francophone women who have attained an educational level less than Grade 9 or a level from Grade 9 to Grade 13 without a high school graduation certificate are in Northeastern, Northwestern and Southwestern Ontario.
- Francophone women living in Central and Eastern Ontario have higher levels of education. In Toronto, 45.2% of Francophone women have attended university and 39.6% of those in York Regional Municipality have attended university. In Eastern Ontario, 32.9% of Francophone women living in Ottawa Division and 32.7% of those living in Frontenac County have attended university.
- The major field of study for Francophone women, as in the general Francophone population, is commerce, management and business administration. The proportion of Francophone women who have chosen this field is 26.1% compared with 21.1% for the total Francophone population.
- The other major fields of study for Francophone women are educational, recreational and counselling services (17.5%), health professions and related technologies (15.5%), social sciences and related fields (12.4%), and humanities and related fields (9.8%). They are less

often found in engineering and applied sciences (1.5%), mathematics, computers and physical sciences (2.6%) and in applied science technologies and trades (4.1%).

- The rate of labour force participation for Francophone women is greatest in Central Ontario (64.0%), followed by Eastern (61.7%), Northwestern (60.2%), Northeastern (53.3%) and Southwestern (50.9%) Ontario.
- Francophone women aged 15 and over are employed in the health care and social assistance industry (15.3%), educational services (13.1%), public administration (12.3%), retail trade (10.8%), and accommodation and food services (7.1%). In Eastern Ontario Francophone women are notable for their greater concentration in public administration (20.6%).
- Francophone women represent 82.2% of Francophones working in the field of health care and social assistance and 70.4% of those working in educational services.
- The average employment income of Francophone women in Ontario is \$28,562 compared with \$35,792 for the Francophone population as a whole. The average total income of Francophone women is \$25,734 compared with \$32,518 for the Francophone population as a whole.
- Francophone women are concentrated primarily in the group having total incomes of \$19,999 and under (51.3%) compared with 41.7% for the Francophone population as a whole. They represent 64.3% of Francophones with incomes of \$19,999 and under.
- Eastern Ontario has the greatest proportion of Francophone women with incomes of \$40,000 and over (25.1%), followed by Central (24.9%), Southwestern (16.5%), Northwestern (14.7%) and Northeastern (13.3%) Ontario.
- In regions with lower total incomes, approximately 60% of Francophone women have incomes of \$19,999 and under: 61.5% in Northeastern Ontario, 59.6% in Northwestern Ontario and 56.3% in Southwestern Ontario.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The statistical profile of French Ontario that we have drawn here was built from 2001 census data available at the University of Ottawa through Statistics Canada's Data Liberation Initiative (DLI). These are the most recent data on Ontario's Francophone population. Data have been compiled for 49 census divisions and <NUMBER> census subdivisions in Ontario. Statistics Canada uses census divisions (CD) to identify counties, regional municipalities and regional districts. *For the purposes of the Courts of Justice Act and the French Language Services Act, census divisions are used.* 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 them¹.

The report presents the most important data on Francophone women in Ontario.² It contains four parts. The first describes the general and regional characteristics of Ontario's Francophone 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".³ 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.⁴

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.⁵ 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

¹ Telles que reconnues par l'Office des affaires francophones, www.ofa.gov.on.ca/francais/carte.html.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ Charles Castonguay, "Le SLUP, un indice inutile et faux" (SLUP, a false and useless index), *Le Devoir*, September 2, 1999.

⁵ Statistics Canada, *Data Liberation Initiative, Census 2001 – Sample Data (20 %)*, Produit No. 97f0007xcb01043_Ontario.ivt.

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.

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.⁶ 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.

⁶ Statistics Canada, *Census Dictionary 2001 - Appendix B*

2. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND REGIONAL COMPARISONS

Francophone women make up 52.7% of the total Francophone population of Ontario (Table 1.1). This percentage is slightly higher than the proportion of women in the total population of the province (51.0%).

Figure 1.1 Distribution of Francophone Women by First Official Language Spoken

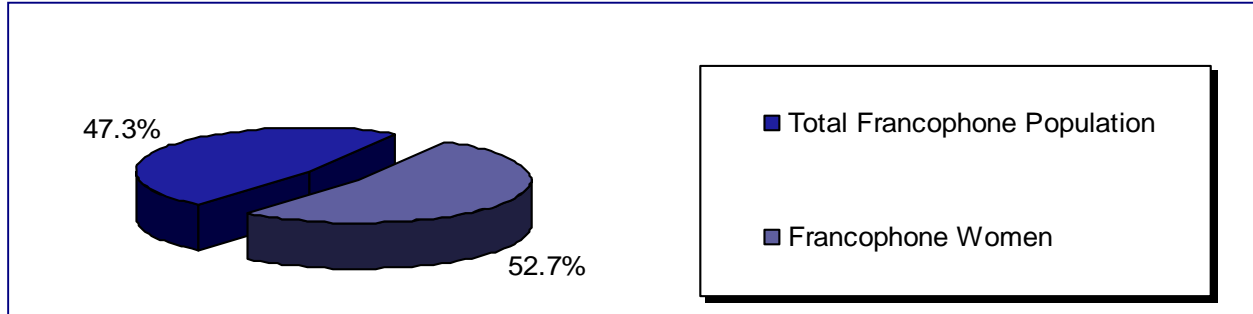


Table 1.2 shows that Francophone women are overrepresented in comparison with their male counterparts in every region of the province except Northwestern Ontario, where they make up 47.1% of the Francophone population.

Table 1.1 Distribution of Total Population by Language and Sex, Ontario

	Total Population	Francophones	%
Total population	11,285,555	527,708	4.7
Male	5,529,150	249,863	47.3
Female	5,756,405	277	52.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Ontario Francophone women, however, make up 4.8% of the total population of women in the province. They live primarily in Eastern Ontario (41.8), followed by Central (26.9%), Northeastern (24.3%), Southwestern (5.7%) and Northwestern (1.4%) (Table 1.3) Ontario.

Figure 1.2 Distribution of Francophone Women by Region

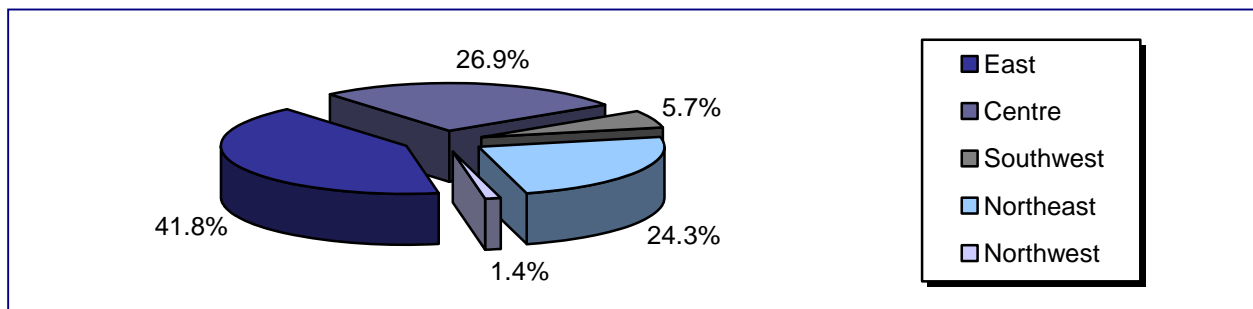


Table 1.2 Distribution of Francophones by Sex and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population	220,005	41.7	138,905	26.3	30,111	5.7	130,548	24.7	8,130	1.5
Male	103,959	47.3	64,270	46.3	14,171	47.1	63,146	48.4	4,304	52.9
Female	116,046	52.7	74,635	53.7	15,940	52.9	67,402	51.6	3,826	47.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.3 Distribution of Women by Language and Region, Ontario

Region	Total Female Population	Francophone Women	%	Regional Distribution of Francophone Women (%)
East	774,505	116,046	15.0	41.8
Centre	3,844,845	74,635	1.9	26.9
Northeast	277,080	67,402	24.3	24.3
Southwest	743,020	15,940	2.1	5.7
Northwest	116,975	3,826	3.3	1.4
Ontario ⁷	5,756,405	277,855	4.8	100

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

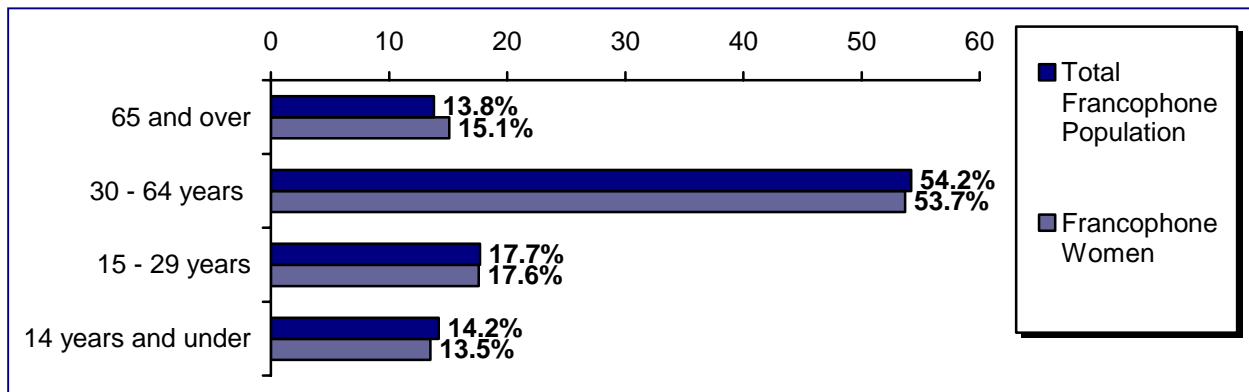
⁷ Statistical data for the province of Ontario do not always exactly match statistics for each region due to random rounding applied by Statistics Canada. See the Methodology section for details.

2.1 Age

According to Table 1.4, close to one third (31.1%) of Ontario Francophone women are aged 29 years and under: 13.5% are aged between 0 and 14 years and 17.6% are aged between 15 and 29 years. The majority (53.7%), however, are aged between 30 and 64 years.

The proportion of Francophone women aged 65 years and over is 15.1% compared with 13.8% for the total Francophone population. They make up 57.4% of the Francophone population aged 65 years and over, 62.5% aged 75 and over, 67.3% aged 80 and over and 70.0% aged 85 years and over.

Figure 1.3 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women by Age



There are some variations among regions (Table 1.5). In Eastern Ontario, the population of Francophone women is a little younger than elsewhere in the province. The proportions of Francophone women aged 30 to 64 years are greater in Northwestern and Central Ontario, where they make up 58.5% and 56.6%, respectively, of the population of Francophone women.

Southwestern Ontario has the greatest proportion of Francophone women aged 65 years and over: 23.8% compared with 15.1% for all Francophone women in the province. Only 23.0% of Francophone women in this region are under 30 compared with 31.1% for the female Francophone population as a whole.

Table 1.4**Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women by Age, Ontario**

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population	527,706		277,855	
0-4 years	19,143	3.6	9,480	3.4
5-9 years	25,548	4.8	12,855	4.6
10-14 years	30,410	5.8	15,245	5.5
15-19 years	30,285	5.7	15,618	5.6
20-24 years	30,395	5.8	15,858	5.7
25-29 years	32,620	6.2	17,483	6.3
30-34 years	36,865	7.0	19,573	7.0
35-39 years	48,743	9.2	25,303	9.1
40-44 years	50,223	9.5	25,883	9.3
45-49 years	44,988	8.5	23,423	8.4
50-54 years	42,008	8.0	21,913	7.9
55-59 years	35,390	6.7	18,350	6.6
60-64 years	28,145	5.3	14,978	5.4
65-69 years	24,315	4.6	13,055	4.7
70-74 years	20,605	3.9	11,320	4.1
75-79 years	15,505	2.9	9,098	3.3
80-84 years	8,198	1.6	5,395	1.9
85 years and over	4,320	0.8	3,025	1.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.5 Distribution of Francophone Women by Age and Region, Ontario

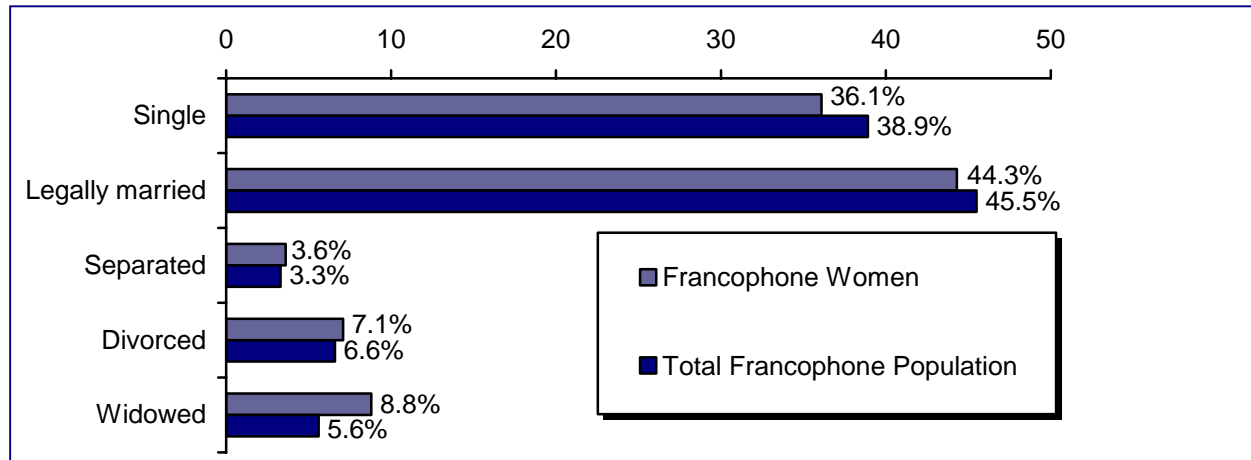
	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population	116,045		74,609		15,885		67,397		3,816	
0-4 years	4,881	4.2	1,660	2.2	351	2.2	2,486	3.7	110	2.9
5-9 years	6,137	5.3	2,594	3.5	468	2.9	3,496	5.2	128	3.4
10-14 years	6,691	5.8	3,938	5.3	640	4.0	3,827	5.7	140	3.7
15-19 years	6,549	5.6	3,993	5.4	623	3.9	4,246	6.3	213	5.6
20-24 years	7,011	6.0	4,568	6.1	803	5.1	3,259	4.8	200	5.2
25-29 years	7,463	6.4	5,472	7.3	778	4.9	3,531	5.2	215	5.6
30-34 years	8,170	7.0	6,079	8.1	971	6.1	4,131	6.1	230	6.0
35-39 years	10,744	9.3	7,378	9.9	1,170	7.4	5,630	8.4	350	9.2
40-44 years	10,619	9.2	7,194	9.6	1,365	8.6	6,299	9.3	405	10.6
45-49 years	9,511	8.2	6,523	8.7	1,321	8.3	5,613	8.3	445	11.7
50-54 years	8,981	7.7	6,082	8.2	1,378	8.7	5,173	7.7	300	7.9
55-59 years	7,041	6.1	5,150	6.9	1,220	7.7	4,670	6.9	260	6.8
60-64 years	5,707	4.9	3,897	5.2	1,013	6.4	4,110	6.1	240	6.3
65-69 years	4,954	4.3	3,136	4.2	998	6.3	3,790	5.6	180	4.7
70-74 years	4,485	3.9	2,838	3.8	1,018	6.4	2,830	4.2	155	4.1
75-79 years	3,638	3.1	2,223	3.0	795	5.0	2,305	3.4	125	3.3
80-84 years	2,240	1.9	1,226	1.6	595	3.7	1,271	1.9	85	2.2
85 years and over	1,223	1.1	658	0.9	378	2.4	730	1.1	35	0.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

2.2 Marital Status

According to Table 1.6, 44.3% of Francophone women are legally married, matching the Francophone population as a whole. However, the proportion of single women is lower (36.1%) than in the total Francophone population (38.9%). The percentage of widows is 8.8% compared with 5.6% for widows and widowers in the total Francophone population.

Figure 1.4 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women by Marital Status



There are some variations among regions (Table 1.7). Eastern Ontario has the smallest proportion of married Francophone women (41.3%) and the greatest proportion of single Francophone women (39.8%) in the province. This trend toward single status for Francophone women is more marked in Toronto (45.8%) and Ottawa (41.7%) divisions. By contrast, the greatest proportions of married Francophone women are found in Southwestern (49.8%) and Northeastern Ontario (49.1%).

The proportion of Francophone women who are divorced is highest in Central Ontario (8.0%), followed closely by Southwestern (7.7%), Eastern (7.1%), Northwestern (6.5%) and Northeastern (6.2%) Ontario.

A significant proportion (82.4%) of widowed Francophones are women. The greatest proportion of these women are in Southwestern Ontario (14.2%), followed by Northwestern (10.2%), Northeastern (10.1%), Eastern (8.1%) and Central (7.6%) Ontario.

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

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population	527,713		277,847	
Single	205,378	38.9	100,373	36.1
Legally married	240,018	45.5	123,068	44.3
Separated	17,670	3.3	10,028	3.6
Divorced	34,883	6.6	19,845	7.1
Widowed	29,765	5.6	24,533	8.8

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.7 Distribution of Francophone Women by Marital Status and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population	116,050		74,659		15,940		67,397		3,842	
Single	46,230	39.8	26,502	35.5	4,121	25.9	22,411	33.3	1,116	29.0
Legally married	47,908	41.3	33,893	45.4	7,945	49.8	31,437	46.6	1,888	49.1
Separated	4,255	3.7	2,606	3.5	393	2.5	2,585	3.8	195	5.1
Divorced	8,280	7.1	5,959	8.0	1,220	7.7	4,148	6.2	250	6.5
Widowed	9,377	8.1	5,699	7.6	2,261	14.2	6,816	10.1	393	10.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.8 shows that 8.1% of Francophone women live in common law relationships. The greatest proportion of these women live in Northwestern Ontario (12.0%), followed by Eastern (8.4%), Central (8.1%), Northeastern (8.0%) and Southwestern (6.3%) Ontario (Table 1.9).

Francophone women in common law relationships live primarily with an opposite-sex partner (97.2%). Of the 630 women who live with a same-sex partner, 525 (83.3%) are in Central Ontario (270) and Eastern Ontario (255) and are concentrated in Toronto (115) and Ottawa (205) divisions.

Table 1.8 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Living in Common Law Relationships, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population	527,710		277,845	
Not in a common law relationship	480,845	91.1	254,185	91.5
In a common law relationship	44,463	8.4	22,628	8.1
<i>Opposite-sex partner</i>	42,645	95.9	22,000	97.2
<i>Same-sex partner</i>	1,823	4.1	618	2.7
Living in a non-institutional collective dwelling	2,405	0.5	1,038	0.4

Source : Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.9 Distribution of Francophone Women Living in Common Law Relationships by Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population	116,052		74,619		15,915		67,408		3,844	
Not in a common law relationship	105,739	91.1	68,285	91.5	14,885	93.5	61,897	91.8	3,374	87.8
In a common law relationship	9,723	8.4	6,046	8.1	995	6.3	5,421	8.0	460	12.0
<i>Opposite-sex partner</i>	9,468	97.4	5,776	95.5	935	94.0	5,386	99.4	450	97.8
<i>Same-sex partner</i>	255	2.6	270	4.5	60	6.0	35	0.6	10	2.2
Living in a non-institutional collective dwelling	590	0.5	288	0.4	35	0.2	90	0.1	10	0.3

Source : Statistics Canada, 2001.

3. IDENTITY

3.1 Aboriginal Identity

Ontario's Aboriginal Francophone women have a multiple identity: they are women, Francophone and Aboriginal. They can also belong to a visible minority or identify themselves as immigrants.

Table 1.10 shows that 6,739, or 2.4%, of Francophone women in Ontario declare an Aboriginal identity. Like other Aboriginal Francophones, they are found primarily in Northeastern Ontario (46.9%), followed by Central (21.6%) and Eastern (21.2%) Ontario.

Aboriginal Francophone women in Northeastern Ontario are primarily found in Greater Sudbury Division (31.8%) and Nipissing District (26.1%). In Central Ontario, they live primarily in Simcoe County (25.2%), Toronto Division (16.7%) and the Regional Municipality of Niagara (15.3%). Finally, in Eastern Ontario, Aboriginal Francophone women are strongly concentrated in Ottawa Division (64.0%).

Table 1.10 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women by Aboriginal Identity, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population	527,709		277,847	
Aboriginal Identity	13,281	2.5	6,739	2.4
North American Indian – single response	3,530	26.6	1,893	28.1
Métis – single response	9,033	68.0	4,408	65.4
Inuit – single response	30	0.2	20	0.3
Multiple Aboriginal responses	208	1.6	128	1.9
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	480	3.6	290	4.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.11 Distribution of Francophone Women by Aboriginal Identity and Region, Ontario

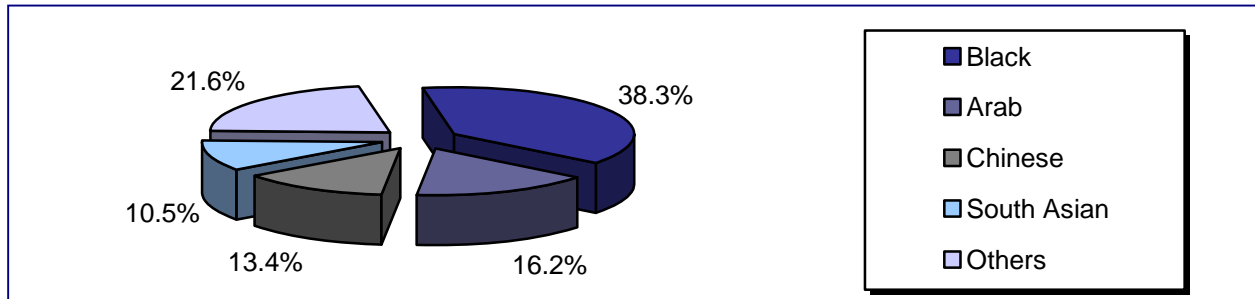
	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population	116,039		74,663		15,980		67,409		3,846	
Aboriginal Identity	1,445	1.2	1,470	2.0	433	2.7	3,195	4.7	265	6.9
North American Indian - single response	725	50.2	375	25.5	183	42.3	610	19.1	50	18.9
Métis – single response	610	42.2	975	66.3	215	49.7	2,420	75.7	205	77.4
Inuit – single response	20	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Aboriginal responses	20	1.4	30	2.0	25	5.8	50	1.6	0	0.0
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	70	4.8	90	6.1	10	2.3	115	3.6	10	3.8

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

3.2 Visible Minorities

The proportion of Francophone women belonging to a visible minority (7.8%) is more or less the same as that seen in the Francophone population at large (7.9%). They most often belong to the Black minority (38.3%), followed by the Arab (16.2%), Chinese (13.4%) and South Asian (10.5%) minorities (Table 1.12).

Figure 1.5 Distribution of Francophone Women by Visible Minority Group, Ontario



Francophones belonging to a visible minority make up 15.9% of the Francophone population of Central Ontario. They identify themselves primarily with Black (25.6%), Chinese (19.6%), South Asian (15.8%) and Arab (12.9%) minority groups. We note that 27.2% of Francophone women in Toronto Division belong to a visible minority, making up 58.7% of visible minority Francophone women in Central Ontario.

Visible minority Francophone women make up 17.1% of the population of Francophone women in the Municipality of Peel and 9.3% in the Municipality of York.

Eastern Ontario has the second greatest proportion of visible minority Francophone women (7.3%). A majority identify themselves with Black (56.4%) and Arab (19.4%) minorities. Almost all live in Ottawa Division (95.7%) where they make up 11.6% of all Francophone women.

In Southwestern Ontario, 6.0% of Francophone women belong to a visible minority, identifying themselves primarily with Arab (34.9%) and Black (29.9%) minority groups. A majority live in Essex County (55.7%) where they make up 6.8% of all Francophone women, followed by 34.4% in Middlesex County where they make up 10.3% of all Francophone women.

Table 1.12 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women by Visible Minority Group, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population	527,729		277,845	
Multiple visible minorities	41,624	7.9	21,585	7.8
Chinese	5,618	13.5	2,888	13.4
South Asian	4,640	11.1	2,268	10.5
Black	15,663	37.6	8,273	38.3
Filipino	545	1.3	263	1.2
Latin American	2,583	6.2	1,463	6.8
Southeast Asian	2,250	5.4	1,103	5.1
Arab	6,820	16.4	3,500	16.2
West Asian	1,475	3.5	793	3.7
Korean	530	1.3	305	1.4
Japanese	150	0.4	78	0.4
Visible minority, not included elsewhere	770	1.8	398	1.8
Visible minorities	580	1.4	253	1.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.13 Distribution of Francophone Women by Visible Minority Group and Region, Ontario

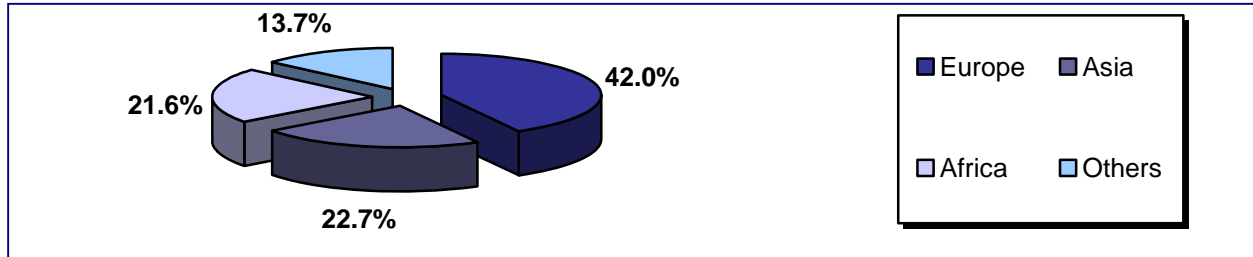
	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population	116,035		74,636		15,948		67,403		3,824	
Visible minorities	8,421	7.3	11,855	15.9	964	6.0	299	0.4	33	0.9
Chinese	446	5.3	2,320	19.6	80	8.3	40	13.4	5	15.2
South Asian	328	3.9	1,876	15.8	35	3.6	18	6.0	8	24.2
Black	4,750	56.4	3,037	25.6	288	29.9	173	57.9	20	60.6
Filipino	18	0.2	216	1.8	10	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Latin American	388	4.6	936	7.9	118	12.2	30	10.0	0	0.0
Southeast Asian	465	5.5	602	5.1	45	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arab	1,635	19.4	1,525	12.9	336	34.9	15	5.0	0	0.0
West Asian	118	1.4	656	5.5	16	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Korean	23	0.3	252	2.1	8	0.8	18	6.0	0	0.0
Japanese	35	0.4	25	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Visible minority, n.i.e.	125	1.5	244	2.1	28	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple visible minorities	90	1.1	166	1.4	0	0.0	5	1.7	0	0.0

Source : Statistics Canada, 2001.

3.3 Immigrants

Immigrants make up 11.5% of the province's population of Francophone women. They come primarily from Europe (42.0%), Asia (22.7%) and Africa (21.6%) (Table 1.14).

Figure 1.6 Distribution of Francophone Women by Immigrant Status and Respondent's Place of Birth



The greatest proportion of these women live in Central Ontario (27.1%), followed by Southwestern (10.9%), Eastern (8.1%), Northwestern (3.7%) and Northeastern (0.6%) Ontario. In Central and Southwestern Ontario, Francophone immigrants come primarily from Europe (44.6% and 52.8%), followed by Asia (25.1% and 19.7%) and Africa (21.6% and 16.0%).

In Eastern Ontario, one third of Francophone immigrant women are from Europe (33.4%), followed by 23.1% from Africa, 19.3% from Asia and 17.0% from the Caribbean and Bermuda.

The population of Francophone immigrant women is primarily concentrated in large cities. Thus, 56.7% of Central Ontario Francophone immigrant women live in Toronto Division, followed by 13.0% in the Municipality of Peel and 10.9% in the Municipality of York. In Eastern Ontario, 90.5% of Francophone immigrant women live in Ottawa Division. In Southwestern Ontario, 49.2% of Francophone immigrant women live in Essex County and 32.3% in Middlesex County.

Table 1.14 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women by Immigrant Status and Respondent's Place of Birth, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population	527,714		277,858	
Immigrant population	61,021	11.6	31,882	11.5
United States	1,318	2.2	720	2.3
Central and South America	2,553	4.2	1,415	4.4
Caribbean and Bermuda	3,550	5.8	2,140	6.7
Europe	25,239	41.4	13,404	42.0
Africa	13,895	22.8	6,880	21.6
Asia	14,341	23.5	7,243	22.7
Oceania and other	125	0.2	80	0.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.15 Distribution of Francophone Women by Immigrant Status, Respondent's Place of Birth and Region, Ontario

East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%

Total population	116,077		74,649		15,924		67,412		3,851	
Immigrant population	9,377	8.1	20,243	27.1	1,733	10.9	433	0.6	135	3.5
United States	305	3.3	288	1.4	55	3.2	65	15.0	5	3.7
Central and South America	355	3.8	922	4.6	113	6.5	35	8.1	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	1,598	17.0	493	2.4	20	1.2	20	4.6	0	0.0
Europe	3,129	33.4	9,019	44.6	915	52.8	250	57.7	105	77.8
Africa	2,163	23.1	4,380	21.6	278	16.0	35	8.1	10	7.4
Asia	1,812	19.3	5,076	25.1	342	19.7	28	6.5	15	11.1
Oceania and other	15	0.2	65	0.3	10	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0

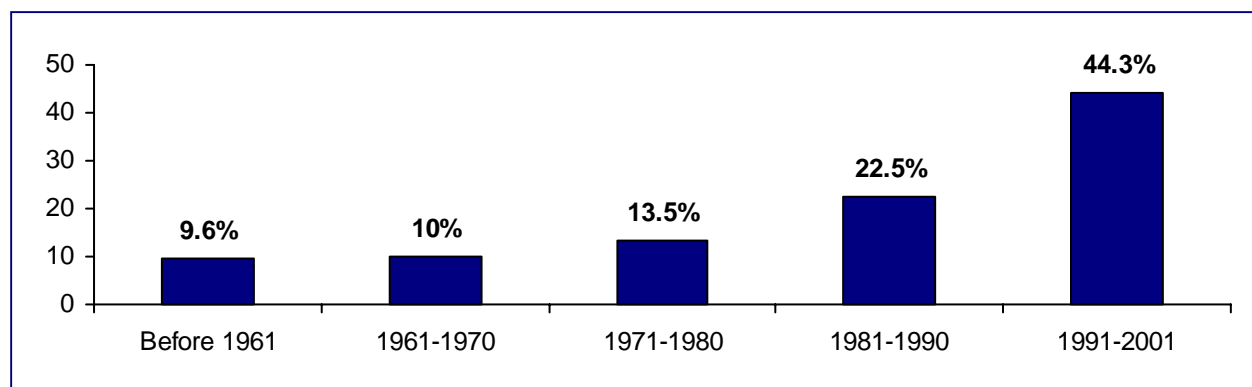
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

4. IMMIGRATION AND MOBILITY

4.1 Immigration

Table 1.16 shows that 44.3% of Ontario's Francophone immigrant women obtained their landed immigrant status between 1991 and 2001.⁸ Of this percentage, we note that a majority (53.5%) obtained this status between 1996 and 2001.

Figure 1.7 Distribution of Francophone Immigrant Women by Period of Immigration



The largest proportion of Francophone women to obtain landed immigrant status during this period is in Southwestern Ontario (50.3%) (Table 1.17). We again note that 60.8% of these women obtained their immigrant status between 1996 and 2001.

Table 1.16 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women by Period of Immigration, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Immigrant population	61,010		31,879	
Before 1961	5,795	9.5	3,065	9.6
1961-1970	6,513	10.7	3,200	10.0
1971-1980	8,518	14.0	4,308	13.5

⁸ The data for period of immigration indicates the period in which immigrant women residing in Ontario in 2001 obtained their landed immigrant status. Note that this status may have been obtained outside the country.

1981-1990	13,408	22.0	7,168	22.5
1991-2001	26,776	43.9	14,138	44.3
1991-1995	12,223	45.6	6,568	46.5
1996-2001	14,553	54.4	7,570	53.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

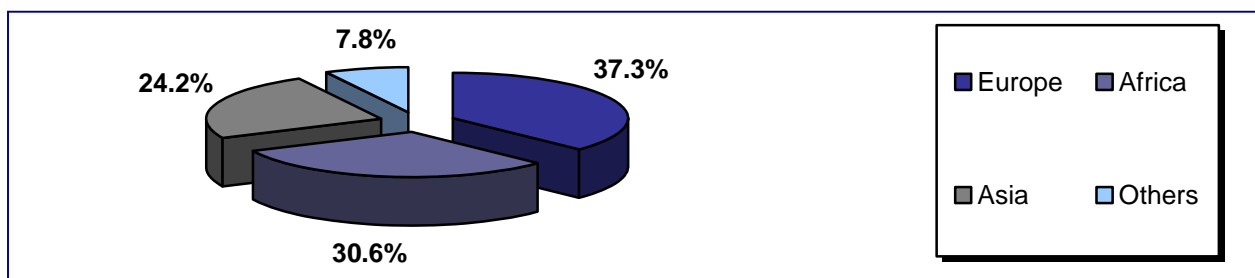
Table 1.17 Distribution of Francophone Women by Period of Immigration and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Immigrant population	9,395		20,213		1,726		453		108	
Before 1961	682	7.3	1,959	9.7	266	15.4	123	27.2	35	32.4
1961-1970	863	9.2	2,098	10.4	151	8.7	70	15.5	43	39.8
1971-1980	1,308	13.9	2,802	13.9	110	6.4	90	19.9	0	0.0
1981-1990	2,283	24.3	4,463	22.1	330	19.1	60	13.2	30	27.8
1991-2001	4,259	45.3	8,891	44.0	869	50.3	110	24.3	0	0.0
1991-1995	2,168	50.9	3,999	45.0	341	39.2	75	68.2	0	0.0
1996-2001	2,091	49.1	4,892	55.0	528	60.8	35	31.8	0	0.0

Source : Statistics Canada, 2001.

The place of birth of Francophone immigrant women who obtained landed immigrant status between 1996 and 2001 is divided among Europe (37.3%), Africa (30.6%) and Asia (24.2%) (Table 1.18).

Figure 1.8 Distribution of Francophone Immigrant Women Arriving Between 1996 and 2001 by Place of Birth



We see distinct trends in Central Ontario and in Eastern Ontario (Table 1.19). A proportion of 42.2% of Francophone immigrant women in Central Ontario come from Europe, compared with 26.9% from Asia and 25.3% from Africa. In Eastern Ontario, the proportions are reversed. Francophone immigrant women there primarily originate from Africa (44.3%), followed by Europe (23.9%) and Asia (17.4%).

Table 1.18 Distribution of Francophone Immigrants and Francophone Immigrant Women Arriving between 1996 and 2001 by Place of Birth, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Immigrant population	14,560		7,578	
United States	153	1.1	85	1.1
Central and South America	413	2.8	220	2.9

Caribbean and Bermuda	515	3.5	283	3.7
Europe	5,270	36.2	2,826	37.3
Africa	4,768	32.7	2,320	30.6
Asia	3,431	23.6	1,834	24.2
Oceania and other	10	0.1	10	0.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.19 Distribution of Francophone Immigrant Women Arriving between 1996 and 2001 by Place of Birth and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Immigrant population	2,060		4,921		531		30		0	
United States	50	2.4	35	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Central and South America	50	2.4	153	3.1	28	5.3	0	0.0	-	-
Caribbean and Bermuda	195	9.5	73	1.5	0	0.0	10	33.3	-	-
Europe	493	23.9	2,079	42.2	224	42.2	10	33.3	-	-
Africa	913	44.3	1,247	25.3	158	29.8	0	0.0	-	-
Asia	359	17.4	1,324	26.9	121	22.8	10	33.3	-	-
Oceania and other	0	0.0	10	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

4.2 Mobility

Table 1.20 shows that between 1996 and 2001, as in the total Francophone population, a majority of Francophone women aged 5 years and over did not move (57.1%). Of Francophone women who did move, the majority (52.7%) moved within the same city or town and are therefore non-migrant. Among Francophone migrant women (47.3%), the great majority are internal migrants (84.9%), and of these, most are intraprovincial migrants (61.0%).

Table 1.21 shows that there is great variation from one region to another. In addition, Central Ontario has the greatest number of Francophone migrant women (60.2%), followed by Southwestern (51.4%) and Northwestern (49.8%) Ontario.

The greatest proportions of Francophone women who did not move are in Northeastern (65.3%) and Northwestern Ontario (60.5%). In Northeastern Ontario, more than two thirds, or 68.7%, of women who moved are non-migrant. When they do move, Francophone women in Northeastern Ontario are for the most part internal and intraprovincial migrants. The same internal mobility trend is seen among Francophone women in Northwestern Ontario.

Table 1.20 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 5 Years and Over by Mobility Status 5 Years Ago, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population aged 5 years and over	508,108		268,149	
Non-movers	288,025	56.7	153,073	57.1
Movers	220,083	43.3	115,076	42.9
Non-migrants	115,163	52.3	60,598	52.7
Migrants	104,920	47.7	54,478	47.3

<i>Internal migrants</i>	89,075	84.9	46,260	84.9
Intraprovincial migrants	53,785	60.4	28,230	61.0
Interprovincial migrants	35,290	39.6	18,030	39.0
<i>External migrants</i>	15,845	15.1	8,218	15.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.21 Distribution of Francophone Women Aged 5 Years and Over by Mobility Status 5 Years Ago and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population 5 years and over	111,129		72,831		15,592		64,898		3,731	
Non-movers	63,542	57.2	35,941	49.3	8,957	57.4	42,370	65.3	2,258	60.5
Movers	47,587	42.8	36,890	50.7	6,635	42.6	22,528	34.7	1,473	39.5
Non-migrants	26,498	55.7	14,667	39.8	3,226	48.6	15,471	68.7	740	50.2
Migrants	21,089	44.3	22,223	60.2	3,409	51.4	7,057	31.3	733	49.8
<i>Internal migrants</i>	<i>18,611</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>17,193</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>2,792</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>6,997</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>708</i>	<i>96.6</i>
Intraprovincial migrants	9,299	50.0	10,499	61.1	1,979	70.9	6,004	85.8	460	65.0
Interprovincial migrants	9,312	50.0	6,694	38.9	813	29.1	993	14.2	248	35.0
<i>External migrants</i>	<i>2,478</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>5,030</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>3.4</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

5. SCHOOLING, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

5.1 School Attendance

Table 1.22 shows that 15.7% of Francophone women aged 15 years and over in Ontario attend school compared to 14.9% of the total Francophone population. However, 34.9% attend school part-time compared to 32.4% of the Francophone population. They make up 60.3% of the Francophone population attending school part-time.

Several variations among regions can be seen (Table 1.23). Central Ontario has the greatest proportion of Francophone women attending school (17.1%), followed by Eastern (16.8%), Northeastern (13.3%), Northwestern (13.3%) and Southwestern (11.7%) Ontario.

Northwestern (45.7%) and Central (39.9%) Ontario have the greatest proportions of women attending school part-time compared with Northeastern Ontario and Southwestern Ontario, where the greatest proportions of Francophone women attending school full-time are found, 72.3% and 66.1% respectively.

Table 1.22 **Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 15 Years and Over by School Attendance, Ontario**

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population 15 years and over	452,608		240,268	
Not attending school	385,103	85.1	202,540	84.3
Attending school	67,505	14.9	37,728	15.7
<i>Attending school full-time</i>	45,665	67.6	24,555	65.1
<i>Attending school part-time</i>	21,840	32.4	13,173	34.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.23 Distribution of Francophone Women Aged 15 Years and Over by School Attendance and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population 15 years and over	98,328		66,413		14,490		57,579		3,460	
Not attending school	81,818	83.2	55,035	82.9	12,795	88.3	49,893	86.7	3,000	86.7
Attending school	16,510	16.8	11,378	17.1	1,695	11.7	7,686	13.3	460	13.3
<i>Attending school full-time</i>	10,790	65.4	6,835	60.1	1,120	66.1	5,558	72.3	250	54.3
<i>Attending school part-time</i>	5,720	34.6	4,543	39.9	575	33.9	2,128	27.7	210	45.7

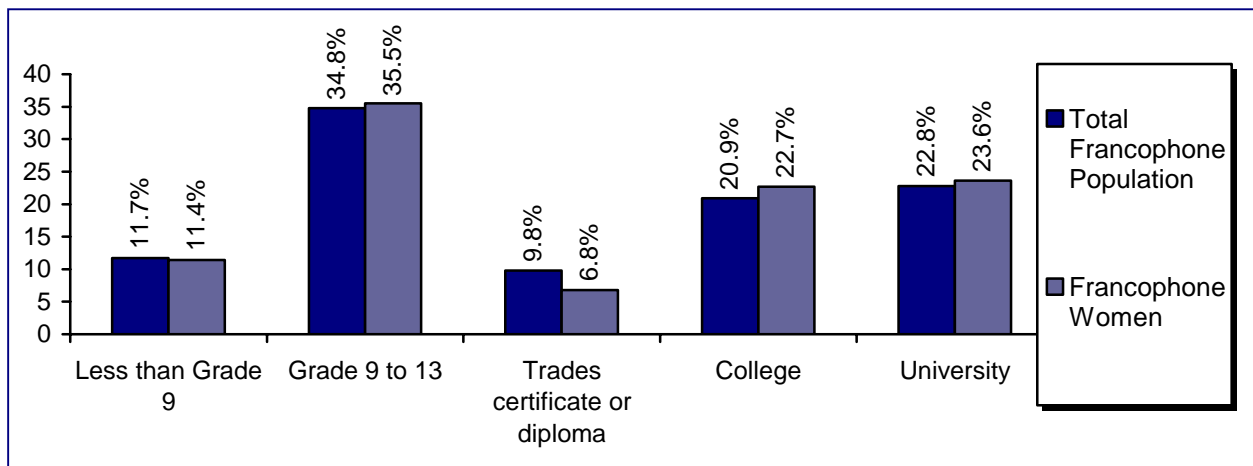
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

5.2 Level of Schooling

Table 1.24 shows that the highest level of schooling attained by Francophone women aged 15 years and over is generally higher than that found in the Francophone population as a whole. A proportion of 35.5% have a level of schooling between Grade 9 and Grade 13. Another 23.6% have attended university and 22.7% have attended college.

Slightly more Francophone women than men obtain certificates or diplomas, other than for a trade, and bachelor's or higher degrees. However, of the Francophone women who attended university, 71.6% earned a degree compared with 73.0% for the Francophone population as a whole.

Figure 1.9 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Schooling



There are differences by region (Table 1.25). The greatest proportions of Francophone women attaining a level of schooling less than Grade 9, or a level between Grade 9 and Grade 13 without a high school graduation certificate, are in Northeastern, Northwestern and Southwestern Ontario. Hence, 41.4% in Northeastern Ontario do not have a high school graduation certificate,⁹ followed by 41.3% in Northwestern Ontario and 36.0% in Southwestern Ontario. By contrast, County Middlesex Francophone women in Southwestern Ontario are notable for their higher rate of university attendance (30.0%).

In addition, we note that 16.3% of Francophone women in Northeastern Ontario have less than Grade 9, followed by 15.2% in Northwestern and 13.8% in Southwestern Ontario.

In Northeastern Ontario, the district of Sudbury has the greatest number of Francophone women with a level of schooling less than Grade 9 (21.5%).¹⁰ In Chatham-Kent Division, in Southwestern Ontario, nearly one Francophone woman in four (24.2%) has this level of schooling.

⁹ This includes Francophone women who have a level of schooling less than Grade 9 as well as those having a level of schooling between Grade 9 and Grade 13 without a high school graduation certificate.

¹⁰ Data on level of schooling from Manitoulin District are too small to be analysed in this study.

In Northeastern Ontario, 40.3% of Francophone women have a level of schooling between Grade 9 and Grade 13. A proportion of 39.1% have this level in Northwestern Ontario and 37.6% in Southwestern Ontario.

It is interesting to note that more Francophone women in Northeastern (8.5%) and Northwestern (8.4%) Ontario have obtained a trade certificate or diploma than have Francophone women elsewhere in the province.

Francophone women living in Central and Eastern Ontario have the highest levels of schooling: 60.9% of those in Central Ontario have pursued postsecondary studies, followed by 54.4% in Eastern Ontario.

Specifically, 31.3% of Francophone women in Central Ontario and 25.7% in Eastern Ontario have attended university. Of these percentages, 73.8% in Central Ontario and 72.3% in Eastern Ontario obtained a bachelor's or higher degree.

In Toronto, 45.2% of Francophone women have attended university, followed by 39.6% in the Regional Municipality of York. The Regional Municipality of Niagara, however, has a lower proportion of Francophone women who have attended university (13.8%) and a greater proportion of those with less than Grade 9 (19.2%).

In Eastern Ontario, 32.9% of Francophone women living in Ottawa Division and 32.7% living in Frontenac County have attended university. By contrast, only 13.5% of Francophone women in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell have attended university, while 45.9% have attained a level of schooling between Grade 9 and Grade 13 and 13.7% have less than Grade 9. The United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, where 12.0% of Francophone women have attended university, show a similar trend: 44.3% have attained a level between Grade 9 and Grade 13 and 15.2% have less than Grade 9.

Table 1.24

Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Schooling, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population 15 years and over	452,618		240,268	
Less than Grade 9	52,778	11.7	27,450	11.4
Grades 9 to 13	157,728	34.8	85,236	35.5
Without high school graduation certificate	92,208	58.5	47,223	55.4
With high school graduation certificate	65,520	41.5	38,013	44.6
Trades Certificate or Diploma	44,293	9.8	16,398	6.8
College	94,403	20.9	54,511	22.7
Without certificate or diploma	26,173	27.7	14,638	26.9
With certificate or diploma	68,230	72.3	39,873	73.1
University	103,416	22.8	56,673	23.6
Without degree	27,898	27.0	16,118	28.4
Without certificate or diploma	17,410	62.4	9,283	57.6
With certificate or diploma	10,488	37.6	6,835	42.4
With bachelor's degree or higher	75,518	73.0	40,555	71.6

Source : Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.25 Distribution of Francophone Women Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Schooling and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population 15 years and over	98,357		66,494		14,512		57,609		3,448	
Less than Grade 9	9,604	9.8	5,917	8.9	1,996	13.8	9,381	16.3	525	15.2
Grades 9 to 13	35,204	35.8	20,049	30.2	5,458	37.6	23,214	40.3	1,348	39.1
Without high school graduation certificate	17,792	50.5	10,879	54.3	3,227	59.1	14,453	62.3	898	66.6
With high school graduation certificate	17,412	49.5	9,170	45.7	2,231	40.9	8,761	37.7	450	33.4
Trades Certificate or diploma	6,013	6.1	4,247	6.4	943	6.5	4,896	8.5	290	8.4
College	22,242	22.6	15,450	23.2	3,303	22.8	12,792	22.2	775	22.5
Without certificate or diploma	5,996	27.0	3,872	25.1	983	29.8	3,573	27.9	230	29.7
With certificate or diploma	16,246	73.0	11,578	74.9	2,320	70.2	9,219	72.1	545	70.3
University	25,294	25.7	20,831	31.3	2,812	19.4	7,326	12.7	510	14.8
Without degree	6,998	27.7	5,450	26.2	934	33.2	2,593	35.4	225	44.1
Without certificate or diploma	3,883	55.5	3,188	58.5	578	61.9	1,513	58.3	150	66.7
With certificate or diploma	3,115	44.5	2,262	41.5	356	38.1	1,080	41.7	75	33.3
With bachelor's degree or higher	18,296	72.3	15,381	73.8	1,878	66.8	4,733	64.6	285	55.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

5.3 Field of Study

The major field of study for Francophone women, as in the general Francophone population, is commerce, management and business administration.¹¹ A proportion of 26.1% choose this field compared with 21.1% for the total Francophone population (Table 1.26).

Other major fields of study for Francophone women are educational, recreational and counselling services (17.5%), health professions and related technologies (15.5%), social sciences and related fields (12.4%), and humanities and related fields (9.8%). They are found less often in engineering and applied science (1.5%), mathematics, computer and physical sciences (2.6%), and applied science technologies and trades (4.1%).

Women form the majority in a number of fields. They make up 80.2% of Francophones with qualifications in health and related technologies, 76.0% in educational, recreational and counselling services, 64.6% in humanities and related fields, 64.4% in commerce, management and business administration and 58.0% in social sciences and related fields. However, they make up only 10.3% of Francophones with qualifications in applied science technologies and trades, 17.9% in engineering and applied sciences and 36.3% in mathematics, computer and physical sciences.

Table 1.27 shows that Northeastern Ontario has the greatest proportion of Francophone women with educational qualifications in commerce, management and business administration (27.3%), followed by Central (26.7%), Eastern (25.4%), Southwestern (24.0%) and Northwestern (20.7%) Ontario.

Central Ontario has the greatest proportion of Francophone women with educational qualifications in humanities and related fields (13.0%), followed by Eastern (10.4%) and Southwestern (8.8%) Ontario. Francophone women in Eastern Ontario have more qualifications in social sciences and related fields (13.7%), followed by Central (11.8%) and Northeastern (11.7%) Ontario.

Northwestern Ontario has the greatest proportion of Francophone women with qualifications in educational, recreational and counselling services (28.1%), followed by Northeastern (21.1%), Southwestern (20.6%), Eastern (17.3%) and Central (14.8%) Ontario. Northeastern Ontario has the greatest proportion of Francophone women with educational qualifications in health professions and related technologies (20.9%) followed by Southwestern (19.5%), Northwestern (17.4%), Eastern (15.3%) and Central (12.0%) Ontario.

¹¹ The analysis of major field of study was carried out excluding the residual category "no specialization" from the total number. This category biases the analysis since it includes persons holding an educational qualification at the postsecondary level without a specialization with the rest of the population aged 15 years and over. The adjustment causes a change to the percentages in the text but not in the presentation of the results.

Figure 1.10

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

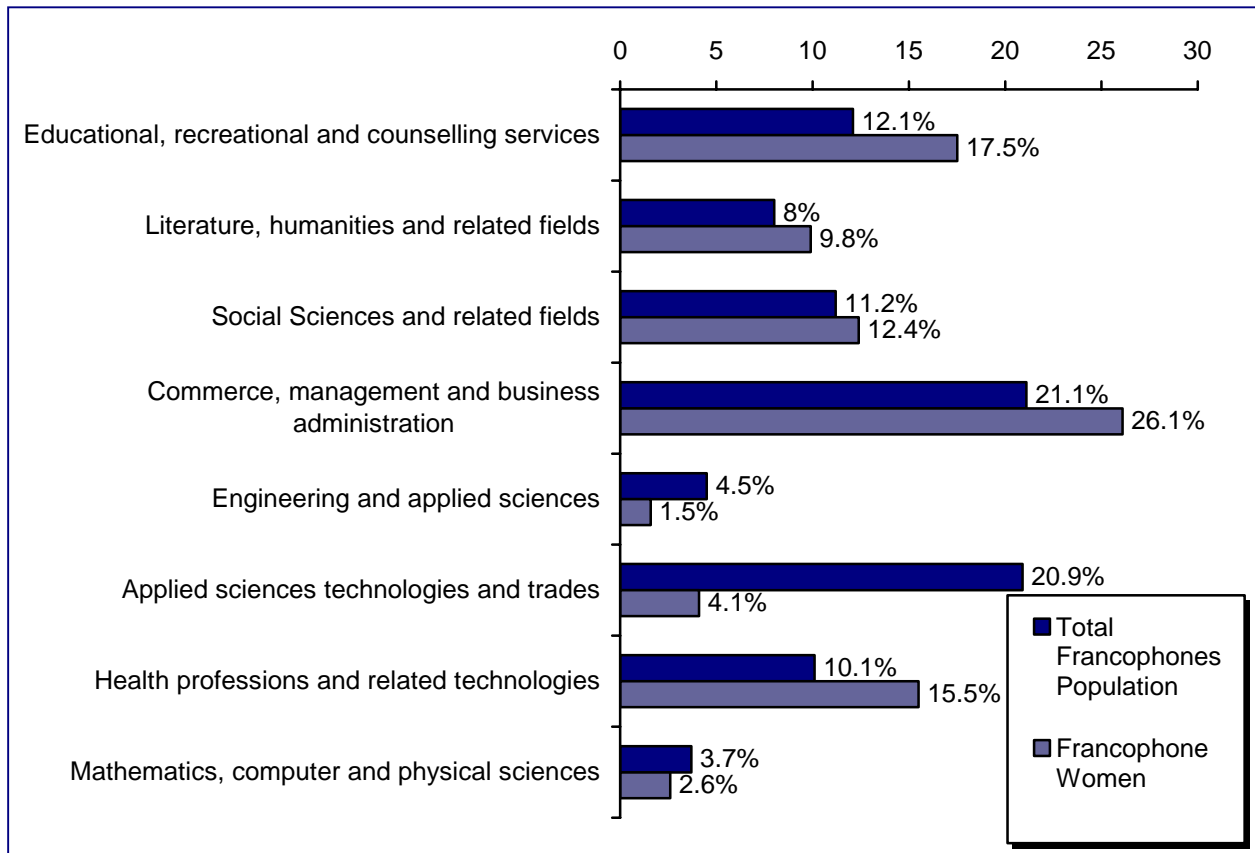


Table 1.26

Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 15 Years and Over with Postsecondary Educational Qualifications by Major Field of Study, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population 15 years and over	452,604		240,267	
Educational, recreational and counselling services	23,880	5.3	18,150	7.6
Fine and applied arts	10,028	2.2	7,363	3.1
Humanities and related fields	15,765	3.5	10,190	4.2
Social sciences and related fields	22,095	4.9	12,820	5.3
Commerce, management and business administration	41,893	9.3	26,965	11.2
Agricultural, biological nutritional, and food sciences	6,848	1.5	3,418	1.4
Engineering and applied sciences	8,955	2.0	1,603	0.7
Applied science technologies and trades	41,355	9.1	4,258	1.8
Health professions and related technologies	20,025	4.4	16,065	6.7
Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	7,350	1.6	2,670	1.1
No specialization	254,410	56.2	136,765	56.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.27

Distribution of Francophone Women Aged 15 Years and Over by Major Field of Study and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population 15 years and over	98,340		66,410		14,459		57,608		3,456	
Educational, recreational and counselling services	7,540	7.7	4,947	7.4	1,123	7.8	4,205	7.3	340	9.8
Fine and applied arts	2,993	3.0	2,299	3.5	413	2.9	1,525	2.6	115	3.3
Humanities and related fields	4,523	4.6	4,320	6.5	478	3.3	775	1.3	65	1.9
Social sciences and related fields	5,986	6.1	3,938	5.9	465	3.2	2,328	4.0	90	2.6
Commerce, management and business administration	11,081	11.3	8,890	13.4	1,310	9.1	5,438	9.4	250	7.2
Agricultural, biological, nutritional and food sciences	1,430	1.5	1,267	1.9	180	1.2	485	0.8	50	1.4
Engineering and applied sciences	565	0.6	872	1.3	83	0.6	80	0.1	0	0.0
Applied science technologies and trades	1,820	1.9	1,439	2.2	235	1.6	715	1.2	50	1.4
Health professions and related technologies	6,677	6.8	4,004	6.0	1,066	7.4	4,163	7.2	210	6.1
Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	960	1.0	1,364	2.1	103	0.7	205	0.4	40	1.2
No specialization	54,765	55.7	33,070	49.8	9,003	62.3	37,689	65.4	2,246	65.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

5.4 Labour Force Participation Rate and Employment

Table 1.28 shows that the labour force participation rate for Francophone women aged 15 years and over is 59.6% compared with 65.0% for the total Francophone population. They have a slightly lower unemployment rate than the total Francophone population, at 6.0% compared with 6.3%.

There are some differences by region (Table 1.29). The participation rate of Francophone women is greatest in Central Ontario (64.0%), followed by Eastern (61.7%), Northwestern (60.2%), Northeastern (53.3%) and Southwestern (50.9%) Ontario.

Francophone women in Eastern Ontario have the lowest unemployment rate in the province, at 5.4%, followed by Central (6.0%), Northwestern (6.2%), Southwestern (6.4%) and Northeastern (6.9%) Ontario.

Table 1.28 Distribution of Francophones Francophone Women Aged 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population 15 years and over	452,618		240,278	
Active population	294,068	65.0	143,308	59.6
<i>Employment Rate</i> ¹²	275,475	60.9	134,713	56.1
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	18,593	6.3	8,595	6.0
Inactive	158,550	35.0	96,970	40.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.29 Distribution of Francophone Women Aged 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population 15 years and over	98,333		66,398		14,506		57,588		3,454	
Active population	60,639	61.7	42,500	64.0	7,383	50.9	30,697	53.3	2,081	60.2
<i>Employment Rate</i>	57,340	58.3	39,960	60.2	6,907	47.6	28,571	49.6	1,953	56.5
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	3,299	5.4	2,540	6.0	476	6.4	2,126	6.9	128	6.2
Inactive	37,694	38.3	23,898	36.0	7,123	49.1	26,891	46.7	1,373	39.8

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

¹² 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.

5.5 Industry

According to table 1.30, Francophone women aged 15 years and over are active in health care and social assistance (15.3%), educational services (13.1%), public administration (12.3%), retail trade (10.8%), and accommodation and food services (7.1%).

We note that Francophone women make up 82.2% of Francophones working in health care and social assistance and 70.4% of those active in educational services.

By contrast, while the most common industry in the Francophone population as a whole is manufacturing (12.0%), this industry ranks sixth for Francophone women (6.4%). We also note that few Francophone women are active in construction, at 1.2%, compared with 6.1% for the Francophone population as a whole.

Francophone women and Francophones in general are almost absent from management of companies and enterprises, where each group is represented by only 0.1% of its population, followed by mining and oil and gas extraction, where 0.1% of Francophone women are found and 1.3% of all Francophones, and utilities where 0.2% of Francophone women are found and 0.6% of all Francophones.

Figure 1.11 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 15 years and Over in the Labour Force by Industry

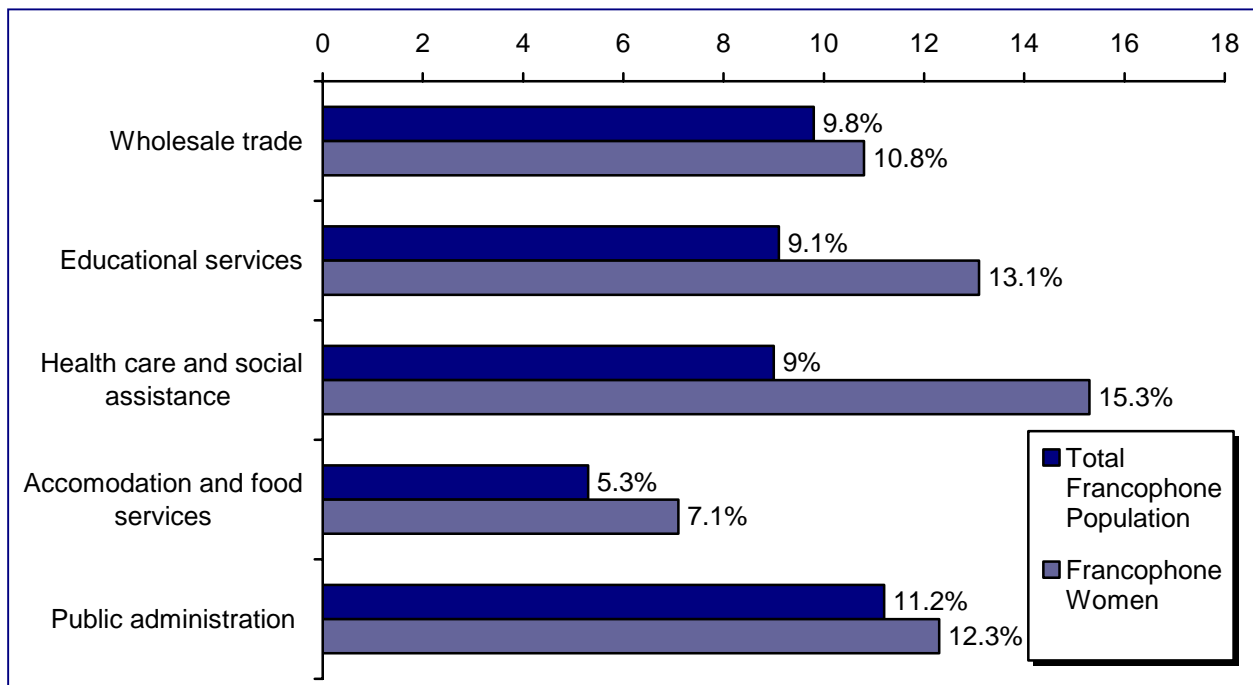


Table 1.31 shows the distribution of Francophone women in major industries by region.

In Eastern Ontario, Francophone women work in public administration (20.6%), health care and social assistance (15.8%), educational services (11.9%), retail trade (9.5%) and

accommodation and food services (6.2%). We note that 70.9% of women working in public administration live in Eastern Ontario.

In Central Ontario, Francophone women are active in educational services (12.8%), health care and social assistance (11.0%), manufacturing (9.7%), retail trade (9.6%) and finance and insurance (8.8%).

In Southwestern Ontario, Francophone women work in health care and social assistance (16.1%), educational services (14.8%), manufacturing (12.9%), retail trade (11.4%) and accommodation and food services (9.2%).

In Northeastern Ontario, Francophone women are also active in health care and social assistance (19.7%) educational services (15.2%), retail trade (14.8%), accommodation and food services (10.4%) and public administration (8.3%).

In Northwestern Ontario, Francophone women are again active in health care and social assistance (20.4%), followed by accommodation and food services (15.5%), educational services (15.2%) and retail trade (11.2%).

Lastly, we note that the professional, scientific and technical services industry employs more Francophone women in Central (8.0%) and Eastern (6.1%) Ontario, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry employs a greater proportion of women in Southwestern (3.3%) and Northeastern (1.8%) Ontario, and the wholesale trade industry employs a greater proportion of women in Central Ontario (6.0%).

Table 1.30

**Distribution of Francophone and Female Francophone Labour Force
Aged 15 Years and Over by Industry, Ontario – North American
Industry Classification**

	Total	%	Women	%
Total labour force 15 years and over	294,063		143,305	
Industry – Not Applicable	4,613	1.6	2,543	1.8
All Industries	289,450	98.4	140,762	98.2
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6,305	2.2	1,645	1.2
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	3,693	1.3	208	0.1
22 Utilities	1,615	0.6	300	0.2
23 Construction	17,515	6.1	1,635	1.2
31-33 Manufacturing	34,658	12.0	9,030	6.4
41 Wholesale trade	11,043	3.8	3,948	2.8
44-45 Retail trade	28,340	9.8	15,223	10.8
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	15,330	5.3	4,778	3.4
51 Information and cultural industries	7,693	2.7	3,838	2.7
52 Finance and insurance	12,068	4.2	7,780	5.5
53 Real estate and rental leasing	4,043	1.4	1,825	1.3
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	17,703	6.1	8,140	5.8
55 Management of companies and enterprises	210	0.1	145	0.1
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	11,750	4.1	5,825	4.1
61 Educational services	26,210	9.1	18,445	13.1
62 Health care and social assistance	26,120	9.0	21,485	15.3
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	4,398	1.5	2,358	1.7
72 Accommodation and food services	15,363	5.3	9,948	7.1
81 Other services (except public administration)	13,018	4.5	6,898	4.9
91 Public administration	32,375	11.2	17,308	12.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.31 Distribution of Female Francophone Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over by Industry and Region, Ontario - 1997 North American Industry Classification

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total labour force 15 years and over	60,587		42,505		7,347		30,709		2,083	
Industry – Not Applicable	1,013	1.7	684	1.6	150	2.0	620	2.0	45	2.2
All Industries	59,574	98.3	41,821	98.4	7,197	98.0	30,089	98.0	2,038	97.8
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	633	1.1	195	0.5	235	3.3	550	1.8	55	2.7
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	40	0.1	50	0.1	0	0.0	95	0.3	15	0.7
22 Utilities	75	0.1	85	0.2	50	0.7	65	0.2	20	1.0
23 Construction	595	1.0	585	1.4	60	0.8	385	1.3	10	0.5
31-33 Manufacturing	3,055	5.1	4,044	9.7	928	12.9	945	3.1	30	1.5
41 Wholesale trade	813	1.4	2,526	6.0	268	3.7	305	1.0	15	0.7
44-45 Retail trade	5,668	9.5	4,013	9.6	823	11.4	4,449	14.8	228	11.2
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	1,755	2.9	1,743	4.2	170	2.4	1,025	3.4	75	3.7
51 Information and cultural industries	1,608	2.7	1,479	3.5	143	2.0	570	1.9	30	1.5
52 Finance and insurance	2,573	4.3	3,674	8.8	283	3.9	1,120	3.7	115	5.6
53 Real estate and rental leasing	635	1.1	841	2.0	65	0.9	255	0.8	40	2.0
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	3,645	6.1	3,359	8.0	313	4.3	810	2.7	50	2.5
55 Management of companies and enterprises	25	0.0	113	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	2,111	3.5	2,079	5.0	298	4.1	1,283	4.3	60	2.9
61 Educational services	7,115	11.9	5,360	12.8	1,066	14.8	4	15.2	310	15.2
62 Health care and social assistance	9	15.8	4	11.0	1	16.1	5	19.7	415	20.4
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1.7	764	1.8	173	2.4	420	1.4	30	1.5
72 Accommodation and food services	3	6.2	2	5.2	663	9.2	3	10.4	315	15.5
81 Other services (except public administration)	2	4.8	1	4.7	255	3.5	1	5.7	90	4.4
91 Public administration	12	20.6	2	5.2	243	3.4	2	8.3	135	6.6

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

5.6 Income

The average employment income of Francophone women in Ontario is \$28,562 compared with \$35,792 for the Francophone population as a whole. Similarly, total average income is \$25,734 compared with \$32,518 for the Francophone population.¹³

Table 1.32 shows that Francophone women are concentrated in the group with total incomes of \$19,999 and under (51.3%) compared with 41.7% for the Francophone population. They represent 64.3% of the Francophone population with incomes of \$19,999 and under. A proportion of 27.3% have total incomes between \$20,000 and \$39,999 compared with 27.7% for the Francophone population. They are also less represented in income groups of \$40,000 and over (21.6%) than the total Francophone population (30.8%).

One Francophone women in ten (10.1%) has a total income between \$50,000 and \$74,999 compared to 14.1% of all Francophones. Only 3.0% of Francophone women in the province have a total income of \$75,000 and over compared to 6.4% of all Francophones.

Figure 1.12 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 15 Years and Over by Total Income Group

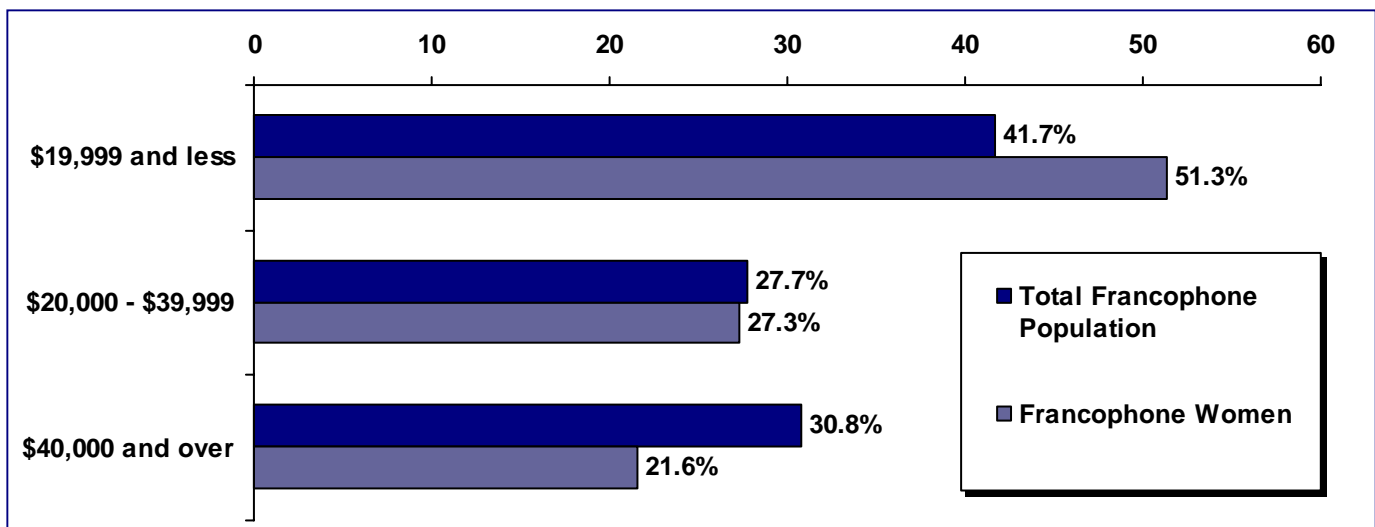


Table 1.33 shows differences by region. In Eastern Ontario, a greater proportion of Francophone women have incomes of \$40,000 and over (25.1%), followed by Central (24.9%), Southwestern (16.5%), Northwestern (14.7%) and Northeastern (13.3%) Ontario.

We also note that in regions with generally lower incomes, approximately 60% of Francophone women have incomes of \$19,999 and under: 61.5% in Northeastern, 59.6% in Northwestern and 56.3% in Southwestern Ontario.

¹³ This amount of total average income for Francophone women should replace the total average income of \$24,452.12 found in the statistical overview prepared for the Ministry of the Attorney General in 2005. See 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 Internet address: www.crfpp.uottawa.ca.

Table 1.32

Distribution of Francophones Francophone Men and Women Aged 15 Years and Over by Total Income Group, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total population 15 years and over	452,607		240,274	
Without income	20,585	4.5	14,315	6.0
With income	432,022	95.5	225,959	94.0
Less than \$2,000	25,588	5.9	15,328	6.8
\$2,000 - \$4,999	23,215	5.4	15,345	6.8
\$5,000 - \$6,999	17,033	3.9	11,475	5.1
\$7,000 - \$9,999	24,143	5.6	16,668	7.4
\$10,000 - \$11,999	19,290	4.5	11,625	5.1
\$12,000 - \$14,999	32,468	7.5	22,110	9.8
\$15,000 - \$19,000	38,245	8.9	23,238	10.3
\$20,000 - \$24,999	31,868	7.4	17,143	7.6
\$25,000 - \$29,999	29,278	6.8	15,318	6.8
\$30,000 - \$34,999	31,520	7.3	15,970	7.1
\$35,000 - \$39,999	26,570	6.2	13,123	5.8
\$40,000 - \$44,999	24,920	5.8	10,970	4.9
\$45,000 - \$49,999	19,488	4.5	8,080	3.6
\$50,000 - \$59,999	30,508	7.1	11,880	5.3
\$60,000 - \$74,999	30,405	7.0	10,798	4.8
\$75,000 and over	27,483	6.4	6,888	3.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.33

Distribution of Francophone Women Aged 15 Years and Over by Total Income Group and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total population 15 years and over	98,021		65,975		14,031		57,055		3,210	
Without income	4,643	4.7	4,296	6.5	793	5.7	4,245	7.4	190	5.9
With income	93,378	95.3	61,679	93.5	13,328	94.3	52,810	92.6	3,020	94.1
Less than \$2,000	5,638	6.0	4,109	6.7	771	5.8	4,410	8.4	215	7.1
\$2,000 - \$4,999	5,875	6.3	3,978	6.4	723	5.5	4,400	8.3	225	7.5
\$5,000 - \$6,999	4,285	4.6	2,644	4.3	840	6.3	3,335	6.3	235	7.8
\$7,000 - \$9,999	6,381	6.8	3,879	6.3	988	7.5	4,940	9.4	290	9.6
\$10,000 - \$11,999	4,619	4.9	2,860	4.6	708	5.3	3,195	6.0	115	3.8
\$12,000 - \$14,999	8,785	9.4	5,092	8.3	1,736	13.1	5,980	11.3	305	10.1
\$15,000 - \$19,000	8,976	9.6	5,752	9.3	1,688	12.8	6,240	11.8	415	13.7
\$20,000 - \$24,999	6,918	7.4	4,585	7.4	1,166	8.8	4,125	7.8	205	6.8
\$25,000 - \$29,999	6,265	6.7	4,392	7.1	906	6.8	3,380	6.4	240	7.9
\$30,000 - \$34,999	6,498	7.0	4,974	8.1	861	6.5	3,365	6.4	170	5.6
\$35,000 - \$39,999	5,690	6.1	4,104	6.7	675	5.1	2,405	4.6	160	5.3
\$40,000 - \$44,999	5,170	5.5	3,377	5.5	410	3.1	1,865	3.5	115	3.8
\$45,000 - \$49,999	4,015	4.3	2,334	3.8	450	3.4	1,150	2.2	75	2.5
\$50,000 - \$59,999	5,780	6.2	3,574	5.8	621	4.7	1,705	3.2	155	5.1
\$60,000 - \$74,999	5,280	5.7	3,376	5.5	405	3.1	1,625	3.1	75	2.5
\$75,000 and over	3,203	3.4	2,649	4.3	290	2.2	690	1.3	25	0.8

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

6. CONCLUSION

The objective of this study is to propose a statistical portrait of Francophone women in Ontario. The study will be used in the preparation of a strategic plan for the development of French language services in the justice sector.

Results: The study presents the most recent data on Ontario's Francophone population. We describe general and regional characteristics of the female Francophone population and present data on identity, immigration and mobility, schooling, employment and income.

Overall, the statistical profile reveals that there are more elderly Francophone women than men in Ontario. The data also show a great diversity of lifestyle and identity among Francophone women, as in the Francophone population as a whole.

Also, women aged 65 years and over are more often widowed or single compared to the total Francophone population aged 65 years and over. Generally speaking, Francophone women who are not single are most often legally married but also live in common law relationships or with same-sex partners.

Diversity of identity and lifestyle is more prevalent in the cities of Ottawa and Toronto. We note that Black women make up a majority of Francophone women in Ottawa who belong to a visible minority compared to Toronto where visible minority Francophone women are more evenly distributed among Black, Chinese, South Asian and Arab groups.

Francophone women are more educated than the Francophone population as a whole but hold fewer university degrees. We note, however, that the statistical profile of Francophone youth shows that young women hold more university degrees than their elders.

Francophones in Central and Eastern Ontario have more education than those in Northeastern, Northwestern and Southwestern Ontario. The United Counties of Prescott and Russell and those of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry also show trends similar to those of Francophone women living in the north.

Francophone women are generally less active in the labour force than the total Francophone population but they have a lower rate of unemployment. They hold educational qualifications in commerce, followed by educational services and health care. They form the majority in the fields of health and education and the minority in manufacturing. They are also more concentrated in public administration in Eastern Ontario than in other regions. In general, Francophone women primarily participate in sectors where they contribute to the wellbeing of others.

Income levels of Francophone women are not very high. Although close to half have incomes of \$20,000 and over, Francophone women are concentrated in the income group of \$19,999 and under.

Finally, the diversity characterizing the statistical profile of Ontario's Francophone women represents a challenge in the ongoing modernization of services in French designed to meet the particular needs of these women.

7. GLOSSARY

7.1 Definitions¹⁴

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,

¹⁴ 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".