

Francophone Youth in Ontario: A Statistical Profile

prepared by

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SUMMARY

Background: The objective of this study is to propose a statistical portrait of Ontario Francophone youth. 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 aged 24 and under. It consists of four parts. The first section describes the general and regional characteristics of Ontario's population of Francophone youth. 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 of Francophones aged 24 years and under in Ontario is indicative of the Francophone population's distinct demographic evolution in comparison with the province's general population. Youth represents 25.7% of Ontario's Francophone population compared with 32.9% for the total population. They are concentrated in the urban centres of Ontario's Francophonie, particularly the divisions of Ottawa, Toronto and Greater Sudbury.

More than twice as many Francophone youth (14.2%) identify themselves with visible minorities than do Francophones overall (7.8%). They identify with Black, Chinese, South Asian, Arab and Latin American groups. A proportion of 93.9% of visible minority Francophone youth live in Central and Eastern Ontario. In Toronto Division, one in two youths belongs to a visible minority compared to one in five (20.5%) in Ottawa.

Overall, Francophone youth move more than their elders. A proportion of 64.6% in Central Ontario moved between 1996 and 2001, 63.3% in Southwestern Ontario and 57.4% in Northwestern Ontario. They are, for the most part, internal, intraprovincial migrants; however, young Francophones in Toronto who moved are mostly external migrants (50.5%).

Many young Francophones study full-time. We note that young Francophone women have the highest levels of schooling in terms of certificates, diplomas and degrees in all fields of study. Of those who have attended university, 37.7% earned a bachelor's or higher degree compared to 34.9% of Francophone youth in general. Obtaining an educational qualification, then, remains a significant issue for all youth. Young women most often study social sciences and commerce while taken as a whole, young Francophones study primarily applied science technologies and trades.

The majority of young Francophones and young Francophone women participate in the labour force, working primarily in the retail trade and the accommodation and food services sectors. Their net incomes are generally lower than the average.

Lastly, the data reveal that the active offer of services in French to Francophone youth requires acute awareness of this population's diversity, which is twice that of the general Francophone population and that it is strongly concentrated in Central and Eastern Ontario urban centres.

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 2001, Francophones aged 24 years and under make up 25.7% of the province's total Francophone population or 3.7% of youth in Ontario.
- Francophone youth live primarily in Eastern Ontario where they make up 45.8% of the population of young Francophone Ontarians, followed by 25.6% in Northeastern Ontario, 23.5% in Central Ontario, 4.0% in Southwestern Ontario and 1.1% in Northwestern Ontario.
- More than half of youth in Eastern Ontario live in Ottawa Division (58.1%) and more than one third in Central and Northeastern Ontario live in Toronto (37.0%) and Greater Sudbury (33.6%) respectively. A proportion of 43.9% of young Francophones are found in the province's urban centres.
- The Francophone youth population is made up of 69,055 women (50.9%) and 66,728 men (49.1%).
- More than two thirds of Francophone youth are aged 10 to 24 years: 22.4% from 10 to 14 years, 22.3% from 15 and 19 years and 22.4% from 20 to 24 years. Only 18.8% are aged 5 to 9 years and 14.1%, from 0 to 4 years.
- The vast majority of youth are single (98.2%), while a small proportion are married (1.6%). A proportion of 3.6% live in common law relationships.
- There are 19,289 (or 14.2%) visible minority Francophone youth compared to 7.8% in the total Francophone population.
- Visible minority Francophone youth identify primarily with the Black (39.2%), Chinese (14.5%), South Asian (13.6%), Arab (13.1%) and Latin American (6.1%) minority groups. They live primarily in Central (53.4%) and Eastern (40.5%) Ontario.
- In Toronto Division, one in two youths (50.3%) belongs to a visible minority compared to one in five (20.5%) in Ottawa.
- Ontario's Francophones include 13,551 immigrant youth, or 10.0% of the total Francophone population aged 24 and under.
- Most Francophone immigrant youth were born in Asia (34.2%), Europe (33.1%) or Africa (19.6%).
- The most significant period of immigration for Francophone youth in Ontario is between 1996 and 2001 (41.0%).
- The principal places of birth of immigrant youth arriving between 1996 and 2001 are Europe (32.7%), Africa (29.7%) and Asia (29.5%).
- Close to half (49.5%) of young Francophones aged 5 to 24 years in Ontario moved compared to 43.3% of the total Francophone population .

- The proportion of young external migrants from 5 to 24 years (18.9%) is higher than in the general Francophone population (15.1%).
- Toronto Division has the greatest proportion of young Francophone external migrants in the province (50.5%).
- Among Francophone youth aged 15 to 24 years, 40,015 (or 65.9%) attend school, 92.1% of them full-time. Proportions are similar in all regions with the exception of Northwestern and Southwestern Ontario, where a greater number of Francophone youth do not attend school, 41.9% and 40.4% respectively.
- Young Francophone women have higher levels of education in terms of certificates, diplomas and degrees held, in all fields of study. Hence, 37.7% who have attended university hold a bachelor's or higher degree compared to 34.9% of all Francophone youth who have done so.
- A proportion of 5.6% of Francophone youth have a trade certificate or diploma in Northeastern Ontario, 3.1% in Eastern Ontario and 2.8% in Central Ontario.
- The percentage of Francophone youth who have attended college or university is highest in Central Ontario (43.5%), followed by the Eastern (42.6%), Southwestern (38.4%), Northwestern (32.7%) and Northeastern (31.1%) Ontario.
- The major fields of study of Francophones aged 15 to 24 years who hold a postsecondary qualification with a specialization are: applied science technologies and trades (20.6%), commerce, management and business administration (18.0%), social sciences and related fields (15.9%), educational, recreational and counselling services (9.1%), humanities and related fields (8.6%) and health professions and related technologies (8.5%).
- A smaller proportion of young Francophone women are present in applied science technologies and trades (4.4%). Young Francophone women are most present in social sciences and related fields (19.8%), followed by commerce, management and business administration (19.7%), educational, recreational and counselling services (12.9%), health professions and related technologies (11.8%), humanities and related fields (11.5%) and fine and applied arts (8.9%).
- Francophone youth in Northeastern Ontario specialize in applied science technologies and trades (30.6%), followed by commerce, management and business administration (15.3%), and social sciences and related fields (15.1%).
- Francophone youth in Central and Eastern Ontario specialize in commerce, management and business administration (respectively 19.9% and 18.5%), followed by social sciences and related fields in Central Ontario (16.0%) and applied science technologies and trades in Eastern Ontario (18.4%) .
- The highest rate of labour force activity among Francophone youth is in Northwestern, Eastern and Southwestern Ontario.

- Young Francophones in the labour force work primarily in retail trade (22.3%), accommodation and food services (15.3%), manufacturing (8.0%), public administration (6.7%), administrative and support, waste management and remediation services (5.9%) and health care and social assistance (5.5%) .
- We note that young Francophone women are employed in retail trade (23.5%) and accommodation and food services (18.5%), followed by health care and social assistance (8.6%), public administration (6.9%), educational services (5.7%) and professional, scientific and technical services (5.0%).
- The average employment income of young Francophone Ontarians is \$11,024 compared to \$35,792 for the total Francophone population. Their average total income is \$11,085 compared to \$32,518 for the total Francophone population.
- Young Francophone women have an average employment income of \$9,804 and an average total income of \$10,112.
- A large proportion of young Francophones in Northeastern Ontario have total incomes of \$4,999 and under (42.1%) or from \$5,000 to \$9,999 (24.5%).
- A significant number of youth in Eastern Ontario have incomes between \$10,000 and \$19,999 (24.1%).
- We note that 18.7% of Central Ontario youth have incomes between \$20,000 and \$39,999.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The statistical profile of Ontario's Francophones youth 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 Francophone youth 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 languages⁵.

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 », *Le Devoir*, 2 septembre 1999.

⁶ Statistics Canada, *Data Liberation Initiative, Census 2001 – Sample Data (20 %)*, Product 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

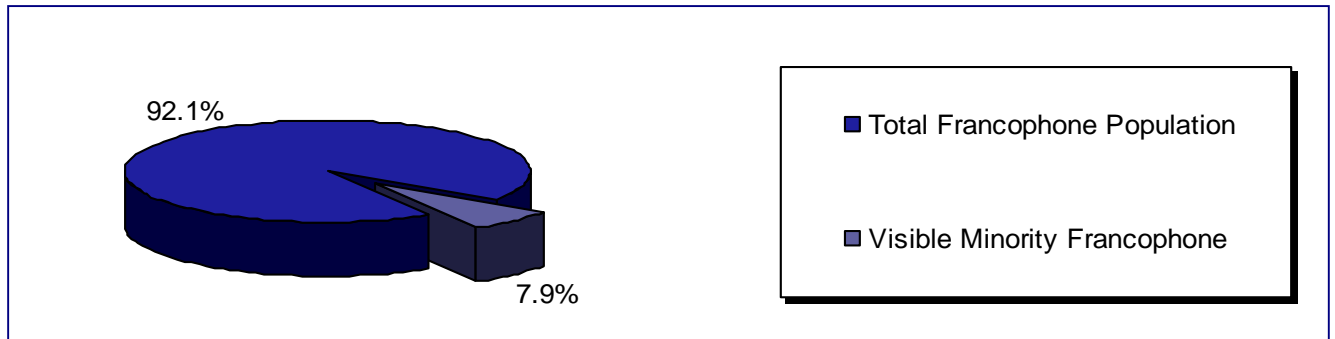
We are using the 2001 census data obtained from a sample of 20% of the total population. Statistics Canada provides a list of approximate root-mean-square errors to be considered depending on the value entered into a particular box.⁷ This factor is high in regions with a small Francophone population. 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

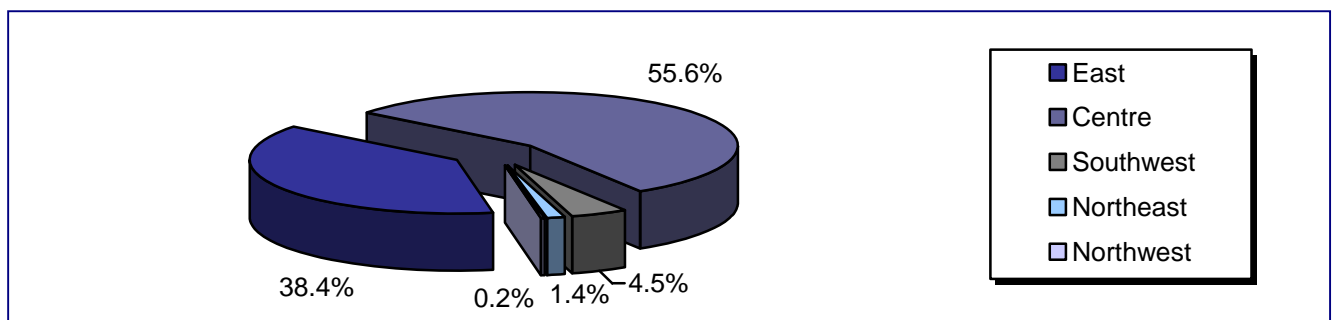
As of 2001, Francophones aged 24 years and under make up 3.7% of the Ontario's youth population (Table 1.1). Youth make up 25.7% of the province's Francophone population compared to 33.0% of the province's total population (Table 1.2). These gaps are indicative of a Francophone demographic evolution which differs from the rest of the province's population.

Figure 1.1 Distribution of Total Population Aged 24 years and Under by First Official Language Spoken



Francophone youth live primarily in Eastern Ontario where they make up 45.8% of the population of young Francophone Ontarians, followed by 25.6% in Northeastern Ontario, 23.5% in Central Ontario, 4.0% in Southwestern Ontario and 1.1% in Northwestern Ontario. For the purposes of comparison, 41.7% of the Francophone population is found in Eastern Ontario, 26.3% in Central, 24.7% in Northeastern, 5.7% in Southwestern and 1.5% in Northwestern Ontario.

Figure 1.2 Regional Distribution of Total Population Aged 24 Years and Under



More precisely, young Francophones living in Eastern Ontario make up 28.2% of that region's Francophone population, followed by 26.6% in Northeastern Ontario, 23.0% in Central Ontario, 18.6% in Northwestern Ontario and 18.2% in Southwestern Ontario.

We note also that more than half of young Francophones in Eastern Ontario live in Ottawa Division 58.1%. More than one third of youth in Central and Northeastern Ontario live in Toronto Division (37.0%) and Greater Sudbury Division (33.6%) respectively. In short, 43.9% of young Francophones are found in these three urban centres.

Table 1.1 Distribution of Total Population Aged 24 Years and Under by Language and Region, Ontario

Region	Total Population Aged 24 and under	Francophone Aged 24 and under	%	Regional Distribution of Francophone Aged 24 and under (%)
East	489,485	62,153	12.7	45.8
Centre	2,481,685	31,970	1.3	23.5
Southwest	493,615	5,480	1.1	4.0
Northeast	172,870	34,675	20.1	25.5
Northwest	79,535	1,510	1.9	1.1
Ontario ⁸	3,717,195	135,788	3.7	100

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

Table 1.2 Distribution of Francophones Aged 24 Years and Under by Region, Ontario

Region	Total Population	Population Aged 24 and under	%
East	220,013	62,148	28.2
Centre	138,900	31,978	23.0
Southwest	30,103	5,480	18.2
Northeast	130,548	34,673	26.6
Northwest	8,125	1,516	18.7
Ontario	527,705	135,783	25.7

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

2.1 Sex

The population of young Francophones is comprised of 69,055 women (50.9%) and 66,728 men (49.1%) (Table 1.3). By contrast, Francophone women in general make up 52.7% of the total Francophone population.

Table 1.3 Distribution of Francophones Aged 24 Years and Under by Sex and Region, Ontario

Region	Total Population	Male	%	Female	%
East	62,148	30,880	49.7	31,268	50.3
Centre	31,978	15,198	47.5	16,780	52.5
Southwest	5,480	2,595	47.4	2,885	52.6
Northeast	34,673	17,343	50.0	17,330	50.0
Northwest	1,516	723	47.7	793	52.3
Ontario	135,783	66,728	49.1	69,055	50.9

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

2.2 Age

According to Table 1.4, 14.1% of young Francophones are aged 0 to 4 years and 18.8% are aged 5 to 9 years. By contrast, more than two thirds are aged from 10 to 24 years: 22.4% from 10 to 14 years, 22.3% from 15 and 19 years and 22.4% from 20 to 24 years.

Figure 1.3 Distribution of Francophones Aged 24 Years and Under by Age

⁸ Statistical data for Ontario does not necessarily represent the exact total for each region due to random rounding applied by Statistics Canada. See the Methodology section.

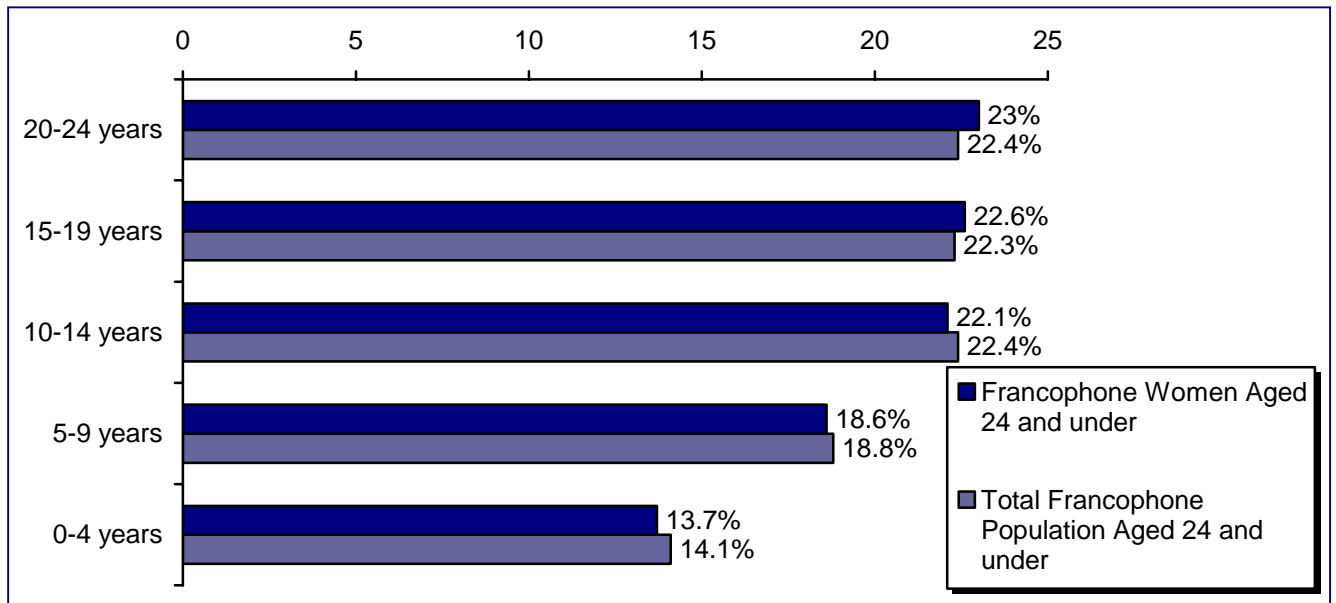


Table 1.5 shows, however, that Eastern Ontario has the greatest proportion of Francophones aged from 0 to 4 years (15.5%), followed by Northeastern Ontario (15.3%), Northwestern (12.3%), Southwestern (11.3%) and Central (10.7%) Ontario.

Table 1.4 Table 24 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 24 and Under by Age, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	135,789		69,056	
0-4 years	19,143	14.1	9,480	13.7
5-9 years	25,553	18.8	12,855	18.6
10-14 years	30,410	22.4	15,243	22.1
15-19 years	30,285	22.3	15,618	22.6
20-24 years	30,398	22.4	15,860	23.0

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

Table 1.5 Distribution of Francophones Aged 24 Years and Under by Age and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	62,154		31,970		5,482		34,676		1,510	
0-4 years	9,613	15.5	3,410	10.7	620	11.3	5,313	15.3	185	12.3
5-9 years	12,345	19.9	5,210	16.3	1,013	18.5	6,730	19.4	260	17.2
10-14 years	13,540	21.8	7,725	24.2	1,193	21.8	7,678	22.1	275	18.2
15-19 years	13,013	20.9	7,430	23.2	1,208	22.0	8,250	23.8	385	25.5
20-24 years	13,643	22.0	8,195	25.6	1,448	26.4	6,705	19.3	405	26.8

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

2.3 Marital Status

According to Table 1.6, 98.2% of Francophones aged 24 years and under are single, 1.6% are legally married and 0.2% are separated. However, Table 1.7 shows that 2.1% of Central Ontario Francophone youth are legally married, followed by 1.5% in Northeastern Ontario and 1.2% in Eastern Ontario.⁹

Table 1.6 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 24 and Under by Marital Status, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	135,788		69,050	
Single	133,278	98.2	67,220	97.3
Legally married	2,150	1.6	1,555	2.3
Separated	235	0.2	195	0.3
Divorced	105	0.1	65	0.1
Widowed	20	0.0	15	0.0

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

Table 1.7 Distribution of Francophones Aged 24 Years and Under by Marital Status and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	62,163		31,979		5,475		34,663		1,508	
Single	61,300	98.6	31,163	97.4	5,315	97.1	34,043	98.2	1,453	96.4
Legally married	748	1.2	668	2.1	150	2.7	535	1.5	45	3.0
Separated	70	0.1	85	0.3	10	0.2	60	0.2	10	0.7
Divorced	30	0.0	55	0.2	0	0.0	25	0.1	0	0.0
Widowed	15	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

We note that 3.6% of young Francophones live in common law relationships. Of this percentage, 98.6% live with an opposite-sex partner (Table 1.8). A higher percentage of young Francophone women live in common law relationships (4.6%).

⁹ Data on legally married Francophone youth in Northwestern and Southwestern Ontario are too small to be analysed in this study.

There are some variations across regions (Table 1.9). The proportion of Francophone youth living in common law relationships is 4.7% in Southwestern Ontario, followed by Northeastern (4.0%), Eastern (3.7%) and Central (2.8%) Ontario.¹⁰

Table 1.8 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 24 Years and Under Living in Common Law Relationships, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	135,786		69,050	
Not in a common law relationship	130,168	95,9	65,605	95,0
In a common law relationship	4,948	3,6	3,150	4,6
<i>Opposite-sex partner</i>	4,878	98,6	3,130	99,4
<i>Same-sex partner</i>	70	1,4	20	0,6
Living in a non-institutional collective dwelling	670	0,5	295	0,4

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

Table 1.9 Distribution of francophones Aged 24 years and Under Living in Common Law Relationships by Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	62,160		31,980		5,476		34,663		1,513	
Not in a common law relationship	59,470	95.7	30,825	96.4	5,218	95.3	33,238	95.9	1,418	93.7
In a common law relationship	2,300	3.7	905	2.8	258	4.7	1,400	4.0	95	6.3
<i>Opposite-sex partner</i>	2,300	100.0	860	95.0	238	92.2	1,400	100.0	95	100.0
<i>Same-sex partner</i>	0	0.0	45	5.0	20	7.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Living in a non-institutional collective dwelling	390	0.6	250	0.8	0	0.0	25	0.1	0	0.0

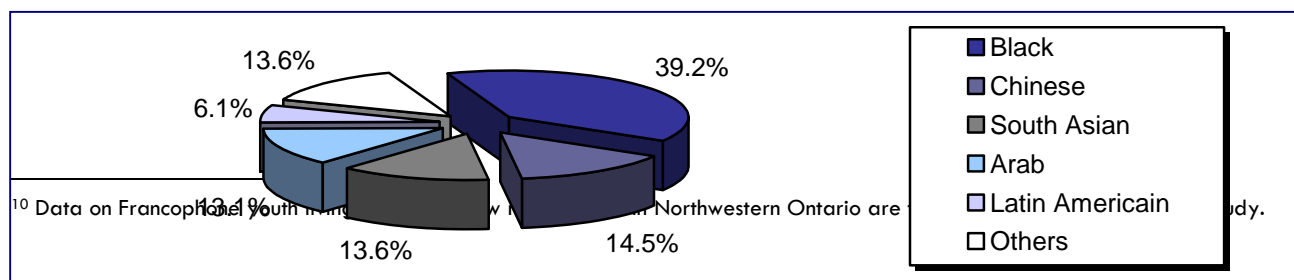
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

3. IDENTITY

3.1 Visible Minorities

Young Francophones identity is very variable. Table 1.10 shows that 14.2% identify themselves with a visible minority compared with 7.8% in the Francophone population. They identify primarily with the Black (39.2%), Chinese (14.5%), South Asian (13.6%), Arab (13.1%) and Latin American (6.1%) minorities.

Figure 1.4 Distribution of Francophones Aged 24 Years and Under by Visible Minority



¹⁰ Data on Francophone youth living in common law relationships in Northwestern Ontario are preliminary.

Table 1.11 shows that Francophone youth who belong to a visible minority are found primarily in Central Ontario (53.4%), followed by Eastern (40.5%), Southwestern (4.4%) and Northeastern (1.6%) Ontario.

Almost one in three youths in Central Ontario declares a visible minority identity (10,308 or 32.3%). The most significant minority groups are Black (24.8%), South Asian (21.6%), Chinese (21.5%), Arab (8.6%) and Latin American (7.0%). In Toronto Division, one in two youths (50.3%) belongs to a visible minority. We also note that this group makes up 57.7% of youths belonging to a visible minority in Central Ontario.

In Eastern Ontario, 7,816 young Francophones belong to a visible minority (12.6%). More than half declare membership in the Black minority (57.9%), followed by the Arab (17.8%), Chinese (5.9%) and Southeast Asian (5.3%) minorities. In Ottawa Division, one in five youths (20.5%) belongs to a visible minority, making up 94.4% of visible minority youth in Eastern Ontario.

In Southwestern Ontario, 844 young Francophones belong to a visible minority (15.4%). They identify themselves primarily with Arab (31.4%) and Black (29.0%) minority groups. A proportion of 91.9% of visible minority youth in Southwestern Ontario live in the counties of Essex (471) and Middlesex (305).

Northeastern Ontario has 0.9% of Ontario's visible minority Francophone youth (or 304 individuals). The majority identify with the Black minority (73.4%). More than half of the visible minority youth of Northeastern Ontario live in Greater Sudbury Division.

Table 1.10

Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 24 and Under by Visible Minority, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	135,792		69,065	
Visible minorities	19,289	14.2	10,282	14.9
Chinese	2,788	14.5	1,473	14.3
South Asian	2,625	13.6	1,400	13.6
Black	7,558	39.2	3,938	38.3
Filipino	280	1.5	130	1.3
Latin American	1,175	6.1	693	6.7
Southeast Asian	740	3.8	465	4.5
Arab	2,533	13.1	1,353	13.2
West Asian	650	3.4	350	3.4
Korean	345	1.8	185	1.8
Japanese	60	0.3	35	0.3
Visible minority, not included elsewhere	225	1.2	125	1.2
Multiple visible minorities	310	1.6	135	1.3

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

Table 1.11

Distribution of Francophones Aged 24 and Under by Visible Minority and Region, Ontario

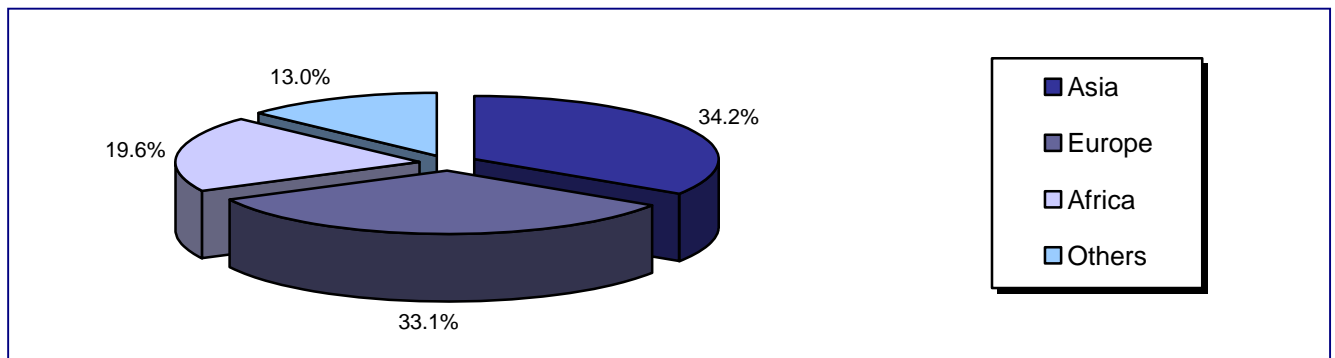
	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	62,171		31,991		5,479		34,664		1,515	
Visible minorities	7,816	12.6	10,308	32.2	844	15.4	304	0.9	30	2.0
Chinese	460	5.9	2,220	21.5	70	8.3	40	13.2	5	16.7
South Asian	325	4.2	2,223	21.6	63	7.5	0	0.0	10	33.3
Black	4,523	57.9	2,555	24.8	245	29.0	223	73.4	15	50.0
Filipino	23	0.3	253	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Latin American	333	4.3	723	7.0	110	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southeast Asian	413	5.3	285	2.8	43	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arab	1,393	17.8	883	8.6	265	31.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Asian	85	1.1	540	5.2	18	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Korean	23	0.3	298	2.9	5	0.6	23	7.6	0	0.0
Japanese	25	0.3	30	0.3	0	0.0	10	3.3	0	0.0
Visible minority, not included elsewhere	80	1.0	123	1.2	25	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple visible minorities	133	1.7	175	1.7	0	0.0	8	2.6	0	0.0

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

3.2 Immigrants

Table 1.12 shows that the 13,551 young Francophone immigrants in Ontario make up 10.0% of all Francophone youth aged 24 years and under. The greatest proportions come from Asia (34.2%), Europe (33.1%) and Africa (19.6%).

Figure 1.5 Distribution of Francophones Aged 24 Years and Under by Immigrant Status and Respondent's Place of Birth



We note that Central Ontario has the greatest proportion of Francophone youth with landed immigrant status (26.6%), followed by Southwestern (16.4%) and Eastern (6.4%) Ontario (Table 1.13). A proportion of 40.1% of Francophone youth in Toronto Division are immigrants, making up 55.8% of Francophone immigrant youth in Central Ontario.

The 450 Francophone immigrant youth in Essex make up 15.8% of the county's young Francophones. The 347 young Francophone immigrants in Middlesex make up 25.1% of youth in that county. Together, they make up 88.8% of young immigrants in Southwestern Ontario.

In Ottawa Division, 10.2% of young Francophones are immigrants. They make up 92.1% of young immigrants in Eastern Ontario.

A little more than one third of young Francophone immigrants were born in Asia (34.2%), followed by Europe (33.1%) and Africa (19.6%). In Central Ontario, 40.0% were born in Asia, followed by Europe (36.5%) and Africa (15.0%). In Southwestern Ontario, Europe is the major place of birth of Francophone youth (46.3%).

In Eastern Ontario, young Francophone immigrants come from Africa (29.7%), Asia (25.2%), Europe (23.0%) and the Caribbean and Bermuda (12.7%).

Table 1.12 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 24 and Under by Immigrant Status and Respondent's Place of Birth, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population	135,799		69,054	
Immigrant population	13,551	10,0	7,383	10,7
United States	320	2,4	173	2,3
Central and South America	765	5,6	465	6,3
Caribbean and Bermuda	668	4,9	350	4,7
Europe	4,481	33,1	2,508	34,0
Africa	2,658	19,6	1,443	19,5
Asia	4,639	34,2	2,429	32,9
Oceania and other	20	0,1	15	0,2

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

Table 1.13 Distribution of Francophones Aged 24 Years and Under by Immigrant Status, Respondent's Place of Birth and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population	62,156		31,976		5,488		34,668		1,513	
Immigrant population	3,998	6.4	8,503	26.6	898	16.4	120	0.3	33	2.2
United States	155	3.9	135	1.6	20	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Central and South America	223	5.6	425	5.0	113	12.6	5	4.2	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	508	12.7	150	1.8	0	0.0	10	8.3	0	0.0
Europe	918	23.0	3,101	36.5	416	46.3	30	25.0	28	84.8
Africa	1,188	29.7	1,275	15.0	163	18.2	40	33.3	0	0.0
Asia	1,006	25.2	3,399	40.0	186	20.7	35	29.2	5	15.2
Oceania and other	0	0.0	18	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

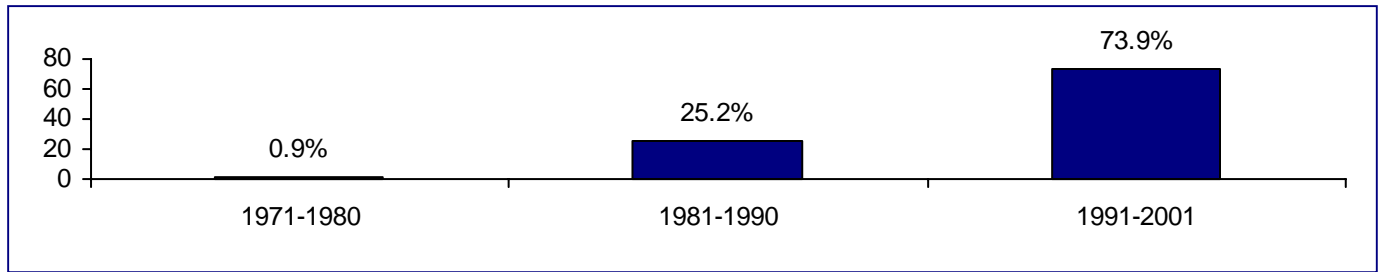
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

4. IMMIGRATION AND MOBILITY

4.1 Immigration

Table 1.14 shows that close to three quarters (73.9%) of Francophone immigrants 24 years and under obtained immigrant status between 1991 and 2001. By contrast, 25.2% obtained their status between 1981 and 1990.

Figure 1.6 Distribution of Francophones Aged 24 Years and Under by Period of Immigration



The greatest proportion of the province's Francophone youth obtained their landed status between 1996 and 2001 (41.0%).

Table 1.15 shows that 80.2% of Francophone youth in Southwestern Ontario obtained their immigrant status between 1991 and 2001, compared to 76.6% in Eastern Ontario and 72.1% in Central Ontario.¹¹

Table 1.14 Distribution of Francophone Immigrants and Francophone Immigrant Women Aged 24 Years and Under by Period of Immigration, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Immigrant population	13,538		7,369	
Before 1961	0	0.0	0	0.0
1961-1970	0	0.0	0	0.0
1971-1980	120	0.9	65	0.9
1981-1990	3,408	25.2	1,823	24.7
1991-2001	10,010	73.9	5,481	74.4
1991-1995	4,465	44.6	2,503	45.7
1996-2001	5,545	55.4	2,978	54.3

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

Table 1.15 Distribution of Francophone Immigrants Aged 24 Years and Under by Period of Immigration and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Immigrant population	4,025		8,497		900		123		33	
Before 1961	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1961-1970	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1971-1980	30	0.7	85	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	30.3
1981-1990	910	22.6	2,288	26.9	178	19.8	30	24.4	5	15.2
1991-2001	3,085	76.6	6,124	72.1	722	80.2	93	75.6	18	54.5
1991-1995	1,383	44.8	2,743	44.8	285	39.5	48	51.6	8	44.4
1996-2001	1,702	55.2	3,381	55.2	437	60.5	45	48.4	10	55.6

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

¹¹ Data for the period 1991-2001 in Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario are too small to be analysed in this study.

According to Table 1.16, we also note that the primary places of birth of young Francophone immigrants obtaining their immigrant status between 1996 and 2001 are Europe (32.7%), Africa (29.7%) and Asia (29.5%).

Figure 1.7 Distribution of Francophone Immigrant Population Aged 24 Years and Over Arriving between 1996 and 2001 by Place of Birth

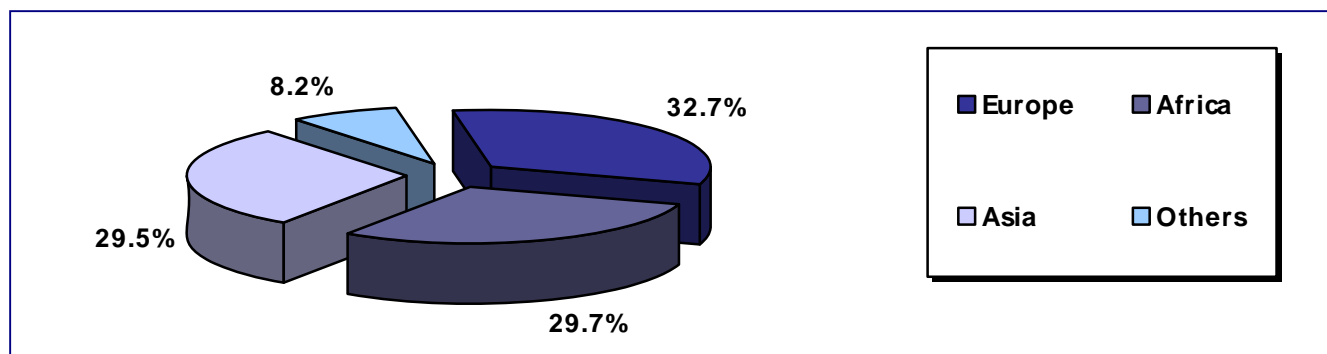


Table 1.16 Distribution of Francophone Immigrants and Francophone Immigrant Women Aged 24 Years and Under Arriving between 1996 and 2001 by Place of Birth, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Immigrant population	5,545		2,978	
United States	120	2.2	58	1.9
Central and South America	130	2.3	83	2.8
Caribbean and Bermuda	195	3.5	88	3.0
Europe	1,811	32.7	1,018	34.2
Africa	1,645	29.7	888	29.8
Asia	1,634	29.5	833	28.0
Oceania and other	10	0.2	10	0.3

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

4.2 Mobility

Table 1.17 shows that between 1996 and 2001, 49.5% of young Francophones aged 5 to 24 in Ontario moved compared with 43.3% for the total Francophone population. These Francophone youth are primarily migrants 51.5% and, more particularly, internal migrants (81.1%). The proportion of young external migrants from 5 to 24 years (18.9%) is higher than in the general Francophone population (15.1%).

There are some variations among regions (Table 1.18). Francophone youth in Northeastern (58.9%) and Eastern (52.3%) Ontario moved the least between 1996 and 2001. By contrast, youth who moved the most are found primarily in Central Ontario (59.9%), followed by Southwestern (58.5%) and Northwestern (50.9%) Ontario.

Francophone youth in Northeastern (64.6%) and Eastern (51.2%) Ontario are primarily non-migrants while those in Central (64.6%), Southwestern (63.3%) and Northwestern (57.4%) Ontario are primarily migrants.

Lastly, the greatest proportions of young Francophone external migrants are from Central (30.9%) and Southwestern (25.7%) Ontario. Toronto Division has the greatest proportion of young Francophone external migrants in the province (50.5%).

Table 1.17 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 5 to 24 Years by Mobility Status 5 Years Ago, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population of 5 to 24 years	116,504		59,518	
Non-movers	58,848	50.5	29,200	49.1
Movers	57,656	49.5	30,318	50.9
Non-migrants	27,973	48.5	14,590	48.1
Migrants	29,683	51.5	15,728	51.9
<i>Internal migrants</i>	24,063	81.1	12,588	80.0
Intraprovincial migrants	14,200	59.0	7,385	58.7
Interprovincial migrants	9,863	41.0	5,203	41.3
<i>External migrants</i>	5,620	18.9	3,140	20.0

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

Table 1.18

Distribution of Francophones Aged 5 to 24 Years by Mobility Status 5 Years Ago and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population of 5 to 24 years	52,521		28,468		4,834		29,342		1,335	
Non-movers	27,470	52.3	11,425	40.1	2,008	41.5	17,293	58.9	655	49.1
Movers	25,051	47.7	17,043	59.9	2,826	58.5	12,049	41.1	680	50.9
Non-migrants	12,838	51.2	6,025	35.4	1,038	36.7	7,778	64.6	290	42.6
Migrants	12,213	48.8	11,018	64.6	1,788	63.3	4,271	35.4	390	57.4
<i>Internal migrants</i>	<i>10,518</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>7,608</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>1,328</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>4,221</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>97.4</i>
Intraprovincial migrants	5,528	52.6	4,030	53.0	793	59.7	3,633	86.1	220	57.9
Interprovincial migrants	4,990	47.4	3,578	47.0	535	40.3	588	13.9	160	42.1
<i>External migrants</i>	<i>1,695</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>3,410</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2.6</i>

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

5. SCHOOLING, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

5.1 School Attendance

Table 1.19 shows that in 2001, 65.9% of Francophones aged 15 to 24 years attend school and that 92.1% of them do so full-time. School attendance is most significant in Eastern Ontario 67.4%, followed by Central (66.7%), Northeastern (64.0%), Southwestern (59.6%) and Northwestern (58.1%) Ontario (Table 1.20).

Table 1.19 **Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 15 to 24 years by School Attendance, Ontario**

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population of 15 to 24 years	60,680		31,478	
Not attending school	20,665	34.1	10,223	32.5
Attending school	40,015	65.9	21,255	67.5
<i>Attending school full-time</i>	36,845	92.1	19,575	92.1
<i>Attending school part-time</i>	3,170	7.9	1,680	7.9

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

Table 1.20

Distribution of Francophones Aged 15 to 24 Years by School Attendance and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population of 15 to 24 years	26,656		15,621		2,648		14,953		788	
Not attending school	8,683	32.6	5,198	33.3	1,070	40.4	5,390	36.0	330	41.9
Attending school	17,973	67.4	10,423	66.7	1,578	59.6	9,563	64.0	458	58.1
<i>Attending school full-time</i>	16,548	92.1	9,538	91.5	1,448	91.8	8,900	93.1	403	88.0
<i>Attending school part-time</i>	1,425	7.9	885	8.5	130	8.2	663	6.9	55	12.0

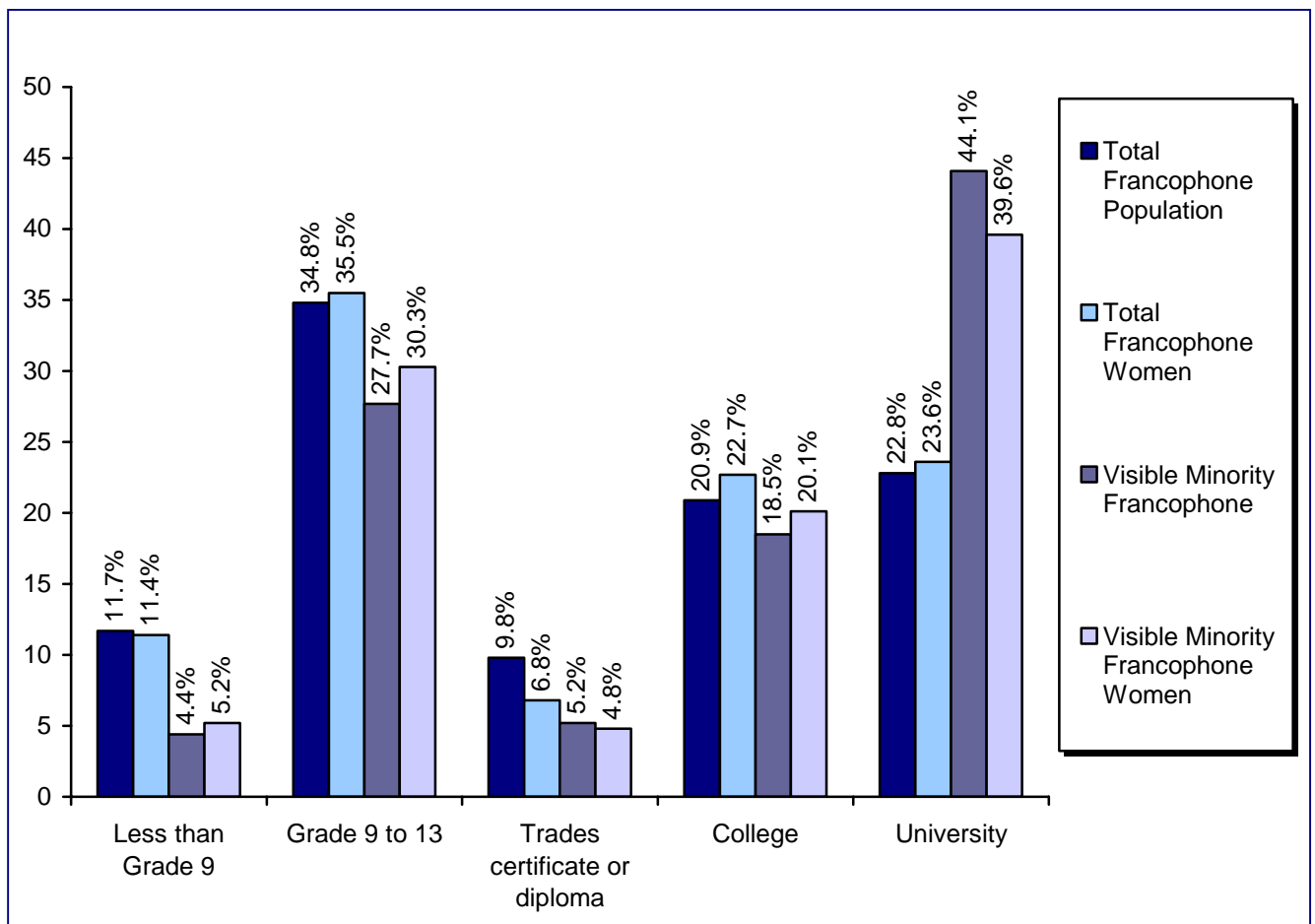
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001. Custom table DO0519, issued on October 26, 2005.

5.2 Level of Schooling

According to Table 1.21, 55.6% of Francophones from 15 to 24 years have attained a level of schooling between Grade 9 and Grade 13, followed by 20.2% who have undertaken university studies, 19.5% who have attended college and 3.8% who have earned a trade certificate or diploma. Only 1.0% have a level less than Grade 9 as the highest level of schooling attained. In all, 43.5% of Francophone youth have a level of schooling beyond Grade 13.

The data reveal that young Francophone women have the highest levels of schooling, in terms of certificates, diplomas and degrees, and in all fields of study. For example, 57.0% of young women who have attended college hold a certificate or diploma compared to 52.9% of Francophone youth in general. Also, 37.7% who have attended university earned a bachelor's or higher degree compared with 34.9% for Francophone youth in general.

Figure 1.8 Distribution of Francophones Aged 15 to 24 Years by Highest Level of Schooling



There are some variations among regions (Table 1.22). A greater percentage of Francophone youth have attained a level of schooling between Grade 9 and Grade 13 in Northeastern Ontario (62.4%), followed by Northwestern (59.1%), Southwestern (56.3%), Eastern (53.2%) and Central (53.0%) Ontario. We note also that in Northeastern Ontario, Greater Sudbury Division has 54.4% of

youth with a level of schooling between Grade 9 and Grade 13 compared to 74.8% in Sudbury District.

A proportion of 5.6% of Francophone youth have a trade certificate or diploma in Northeastern Ontario, 3.1% in Eastern Ontario and 2.8% in Central Ontario.

By contrast, the percentage of Francophone youth with college or university studies is greatest in Central Ontario (43.5%) followed by Eastern (42.6%), Southwestern (38.4%), Northwestern (32.7%) and Northeastern (31.1%) Ontario.

Toronto Division has 32.9% of Central Ontario Francophone youth who have attended university and the Regional Municipality of Niagara has 23.9%. Ottawa Division has 26.2% of Eastern Ontario Francophone youth who have attended university, while the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry have 11.0%.

Table 1.21 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 15 to 24 years by Highest Level of Schooling, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population of 15 to 24 years	60,687		31,485	
Less than Grade 9	595	1.0	223	0.7
Grades 9 to 13	33,763	55.6	16,681	53.0
Without high school graduation certificate	23,473	69.5	11,583	69.4
With high school graduation certificate	10,290	30.5	5,098	30.6
Trades Certificate or Diploma	2,278	3.8	913	2.9
College	11,805	19.5	6,195	19.7
Without certificate or diploma	5,565	47.1	2,665	43.0
With certificate or diploma	6,240	52.9	3,530	57.0
University	12,246	20.2	7,473	23.7
Without degree	7,968	65.1	4,658	62.3
Without certificate or diploma	7,193	90.3	4,135	88.8
With certificate or diploma	775	9.7	523	11.2
With bachelor's degree or higher	4,278	34.9	2,815	37.7

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

Table 1.22

Distribution of Francophones Aged 15 to 24 Years by Highest Level of Schooling and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population of 15 to 24 years	26,655		15,632		2,665		14,943		795	
Less than Grade 9	298	1.1	113	0.7	40	1.5	140	0.9	0	0.0
Grades 9 to 13	14,183	53.2	8,278	53.0	1,501	56.3	9,320	62.4	470	59.1
Without high school graduation certificate	9,910	69.9	5,700	68.9	963	64.2	6,585	70.7	305	64.9
With high school graduation certificate	4,273	30.1	2,578	31.1	538	35.8	2,735	29.3	165	35.1
Trades Certificate or Diploma	838	3.1	445	2.8	100	3.8	830	5.6	65	8.2
College	5,613	21.1	2,625	16.8	526	19.7	2,900	19.4	155	19.5
Without certificate or diploma	2,430	43.3	1,145	43.6	258	49.0	1,660	57.2	80	51.6
With certificate or diploma	3,183	56.7	1,480	56.4	268	51.0	1,240	42.8	75	48.4
University	5,723	21.5	4,171	26.7	498	18.7	1,753	11.7	105	13.2
Without degree	3,630	63.4	2,663	63.8	323	64.9	1,268	72.3	85	81.0
<i>Without certificate or diploma</i>	3,260	89.8	2,428	91.2	283	87.6	1,133	89.4	85	100.0
<i>With certificate or diploma</i>	370	10.2	235	8.8	40	12.4	135	10.6	0	0.0
With bachelor's degree or higher	2,093	36.6	1,508	36.2	175	35.1	485	27.7	20	19.0

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

5.3 Field of Study

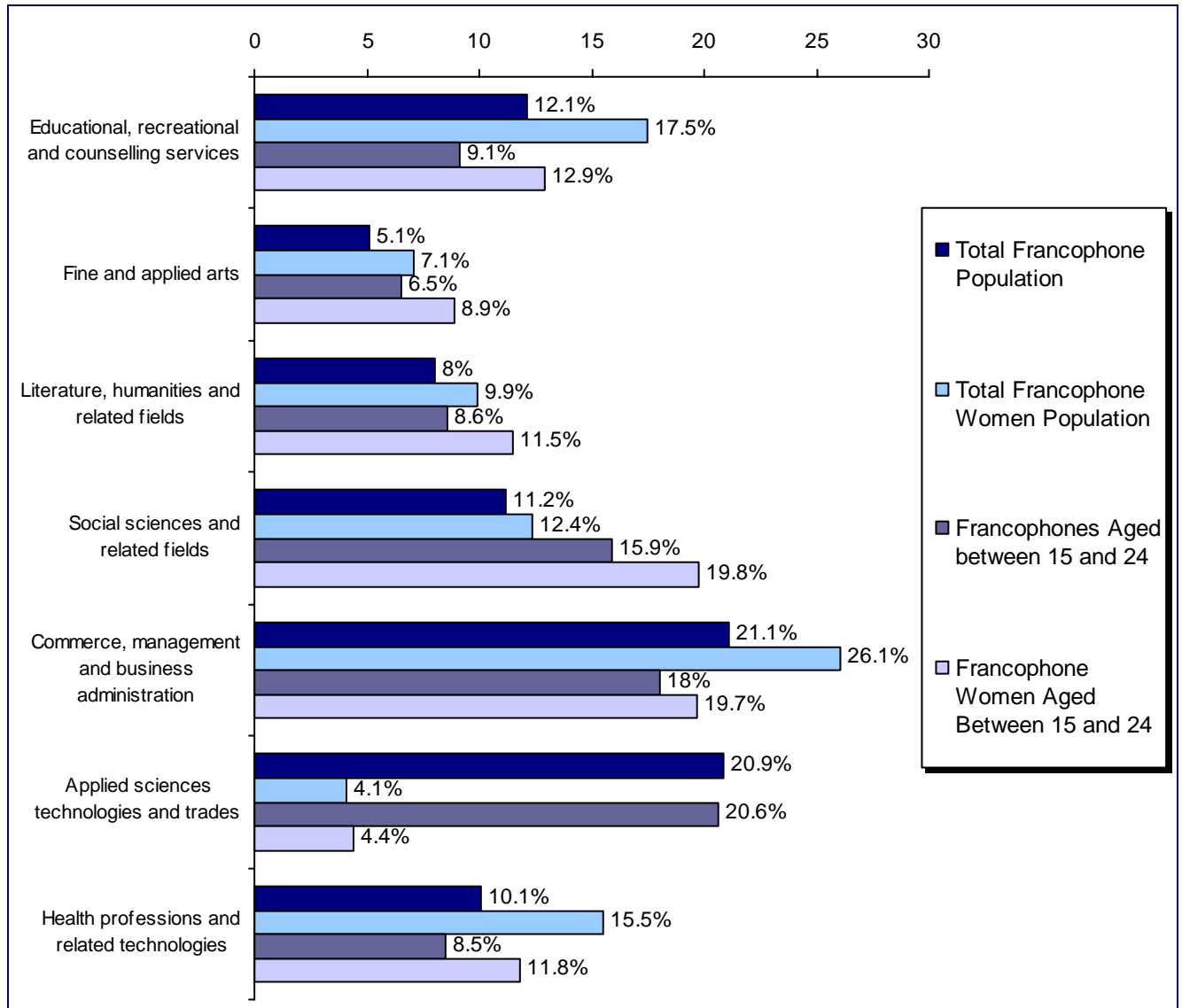
Table 1.23 shows that the major fields of study for Francophones aged 15 to 24 years with postsecondary qualifications who have indicated a specialization are: applied science technologies and trades (20.6%), commerce, management and business administration (18.0%), social sciences and related fields (15.9%), educational, recreational and counselling services (9.1%), humanities and related fields (8.6%) and health professions and related technologies (8.5%).¹²

A smaller proportion of young Francophone women are found in applied science technologies and trades (4.4%). Their first field of study is social sciences and related fields (19.8%), followed by commerce, management and business administration (19.7%), educational, recreational and counselling services (12.9%), health professions and related technologies (11.8%), humanities and related fields (11.5%) and fine and applied arts (8.9%).

¹² The analysis of major fields of study was carried out excluding the residual category “no specialization” from the total. This category biases the analysis since it includes those with postsecondary educational qualifications with no specialization with the rest of the population over 15 years. The adjustment changes the percentages in the text but not in the presentation of the results.

Figure 1.9

Distribution of Francophones Aged 15 to 24 Years with Postsecondary Educational Qualifications by Major Field of Study



There are variations by region¹³ (Table 1.24). Francophone youth living in Northeastern Ontario more often specialize in applied science technologies and trades (30.6%), followed at some distance by commerce, management and business administration (15.3%), and social science and related fields (15.1%).

Francophone youth in Central and Eastern Ontario specialize in commerce, management and business administration (respectively 19.9% and 18.5%), followed by social science and related fields in Central Ontario (16.0%) and applied science technologies and trades in Eastern Ontario (18.4%).

¹³ Data on the major fields of study of youth in Southwestern and Northwestern Ontario are too small to be analysed in this study.

Table 1.23

Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 15 to 24 Years with Postsecondary Educational Qualifications by Major Field of Study, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population of 15 to 24 years	60,699		31,483	
Educational, recreational and counselling services	1,238	2.0	1,003	3.2
Fine and applied arts	880	1.4	693	2.2
Literature, humanities and related fields	1,170	1.9	893	2.8
Social sciences and related fields	2,158	3.6	1,535	4.9
Commerce, management and business administration	2,448	4.0	1,528	4.9
Agricultural, biological nutritional, and food sciences	633	1.0	418	1.3
Engineering and applied sciences	530	0.9	195	0.6
Applied science technologies and trades	2,793	4.6	340	1.1
Health professions and related technologies	1,153	1.9	920	2.9
Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	563	0.9	245	0.8
No specialization	47,133	77.7	23,713	75.3

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

Table 1.24

Distribution of Francophones Aged 15 to 24 Years with Postsecondary Educational Qualifications by Major Field of Study and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population of 15 to 24 years	26,654		15,638		2,660		14,948		800	
Educational, recreational and counselling services	613	2.3	260	1.7	53	2.0	298	2.0	15	1.9
Fine and applied arts	423	1.6	295	1.9	35	1.3	110	0.7	20	2.5
Literature, humanities and related fields	573	2.1	438	2.8	55	2.1	105	0.7	0	0.0
Social sciences and related fields	1,080	4.1	585	3.7	80	3.0	405	2.7	10	1.3
Commerce, management and business administration	1,198	4.5	728	4.7	83	3.1	410	2.7	25	3.1
Agricultural, biological nutritional, and food sciences	288	1.1	215	1.4	25	0.9	110	0.7	0	0.0
Engineering and applied sciences	220	0.8	200	1.3	28	1.1	65	0.4	10	1.3
Applied science technologies and trades	1,190	4.5	578	3.7	143	5.4	820	5.5	65	8.1
Health professions and related technologies	608	2.3	173	1.1	35	1.3	305	2.0	20	2.5
Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	278	1.0	193	1.2	38	1.4	55	0.4	0	0.0
No specialization	20,183	75.7	11,973	76.6	2,085	78.4	12,265	82.1	635	79.4

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

5.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

Table 1.25 shows that the participation rate for Francophones aged 15 to 24 is 68.4% compared to 67.8% for young women. Women, however, have a slightly lower unemployment rate, 12.0% compared with 13.3%. The participation rate in the total Francophone population is 65.0% and 59.6% for Francophone women. The unemployment rate in the total Francophone population is 6.3% and 6.0% for Francophone women.

The participation rate of young Francophones is less in Central (64.0%) and Northeastern (67.5%) Ontario than in Northwestern (81.7%), Eastern (70.9%) or Southwestern (69.4%) Ontario (Table 1.26).

The unemployment rate of Francophone youth is 17.5% in Northeastern Ontario, 12.6% in Central Ontario, 11.9% in Southwestern and 11.7% in Eastern Ontario.

Table 1.25 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 15 to 24 Years by Labour Force Activity, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population of 15 to 24 years	60,680		31,478	
Active population	41,485	68.4	21,328	67.8
<i>Employment Rate</i> ¹⁴	35,975	59.3	18,768	59.6
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	5,510	13.3	2,560	12.0
Inactive	19,195	31.6	10,150	32.2

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

Table 1.26 Distribution of Francophones Aged 15 to 24 Years by Labour Force Activity and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population of 15 to 24 years	26,651		15,626		2,663		14,950		793	
Active population	18,903	70.9	9,998	64.0	1,848	69.4	10,090	67.5	648	81.7
<i>Employment Rate</i> ¹⁵	16,690	62.6	8,743	56.0	1,628	61.1	8,325	55.7	590	74.4
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	2,213	11.7	1,255	12.6	220	11.9	1,765	17.5	58	9.0
Inactive	7,748	29.1	5,628	36.0	815	30.6	4,860	32.5	145	18.3

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

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.

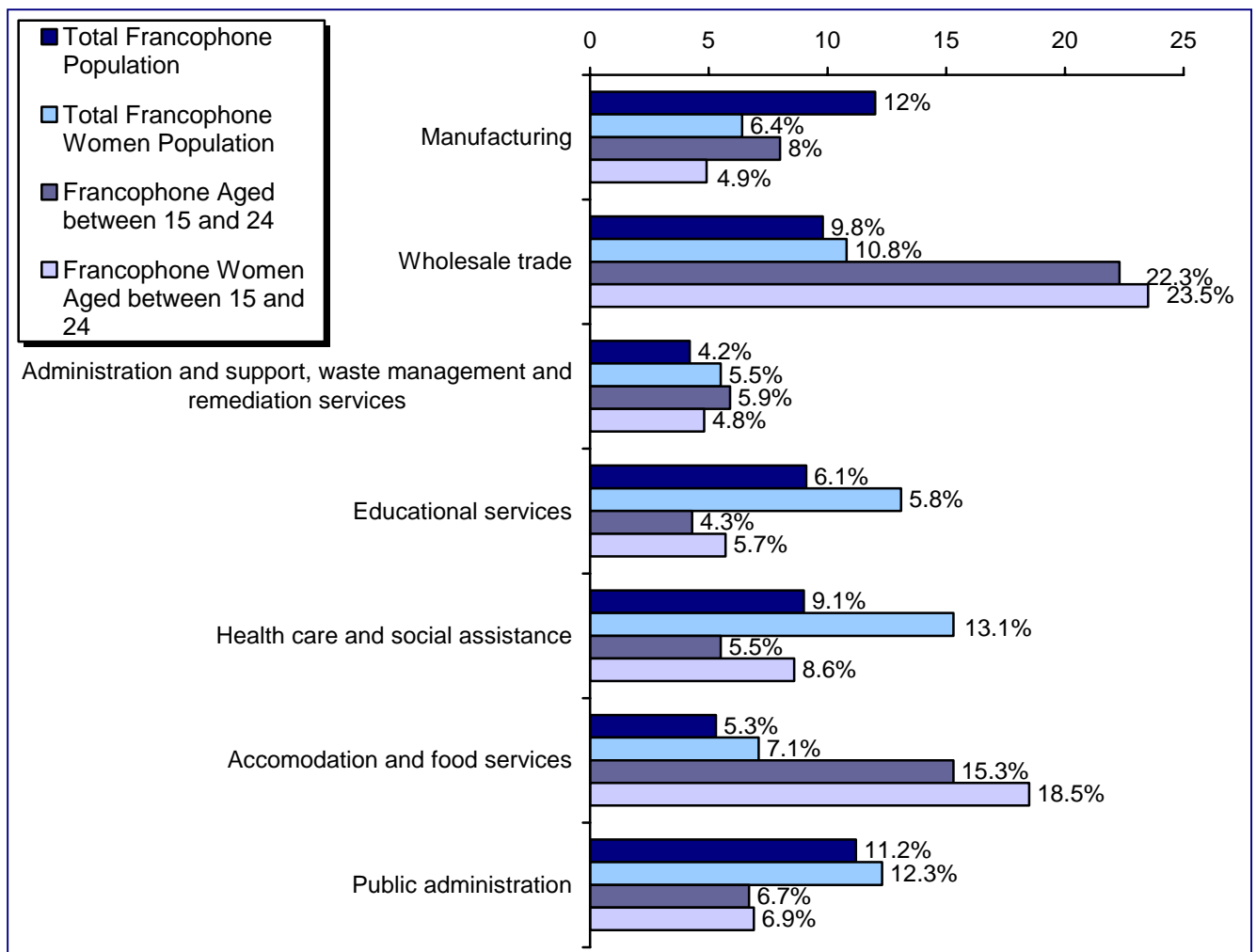
¹⁵ Note that the term "employment rate" used here replaces the term "employed" used in the statistical overview of French Ontario prepared by the Ministry of the Attorney General in 2005. Linda Cardinal, et al., *French Ontario: A Statistical Overview*, Chaire de recherche sur la francophonie et les 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 1.27, Francophone youth active in the labour force work primarily in retail trade (22.3%), accommodation and food services (15.3%), manufacturing (8.0%), public administration (6.7%), administrative and support, waste management and remediation services (5.9%) and health care and social assistance (5.5%) .

We note that Francophone women are more often employed in retail trade (23.5%) and accommodation and food services (18.5%), followed by health care and social assistance (8.6%), public administration (6.9%), educational services (5.7%) and professional, scientific and technical services (5.0%). Despite some resemblances, sectors favoured by young women also reveal some differences.

Figure 1.10 Distribution of Francophone Labour Force Aged 15 to 24 Years by Industry



The industries in which Francophone youth work are similar across regions though the proportions vary¹⁶ (Table 1.28). Thus, retail trade employs 25.0% of Francophone youth in Northeastern Ontario, followed by 22.3% in Eastern, 20.6% in Central and 18.0% in Southwestern Ontario.

In Northeastern Ontario, 18.0% of Francophone youth work in the accommodation and food services sector, followed by 16.5% in Southwestern, 14.4% in Eastern and 13.1% in Central Ontario.

We also note that 10.9% of young Francophones in Eastern Ontario work in public administration.

Table 1.27 Distribution of Francophone Labour Force Aged 15 to 24 Years by Sex, Ontario - 1997 North American Industry Classification System

	Total	%	Women	%
Total labour force of 15 to 24 years	41,497		21,343	
Industry – Not Applicable	1,395	3.4	660	3.1
All Industries	40,102	96.6	20,683	96.9
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	868	2.2	250	1.2
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	145	0.4	35	0.2
22 Utilities	160	0.4	45	0.2
23 Construction	1,635	4.1	150	0.7
31-33 Manufacturing	3,210	8.0	1,008	4.9
41 Wholesale trade	975	2.4	350	1.7
44-45 Retail trade	8,930	22.3	4,870	23.5
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	1,268	3.2	543	2.6
51 Information and cultural industries	1,248	3.1	605	2.9
52 Finance and insurance	1,168	2.9	770	3.7
53 Real estate and rental leasing	395	1.0	205	1.0
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	1,995	5.0	1,025	5.0
55 Management of companies and enterprises	8	0.0	5	0.0
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	2,380	5.9	1,000	4.8
61 Educational services	1,723	4.3	1,188	5.7
62 Health care and social assistance	2,210	5.5	1,788	8.6
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,160	2.9	625	3.0
72 Accommodation and food services	6,118	15.3	3,833	18.5
81 Other services (except public administration)	1,813	4.5	968	4.7
91 Public administration	2,693	6.7	1,420	6.9

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

¹⁶ Data on industries for Northwestern Ontario are too small to be analysed in this study.

**Table 1.28 Distribution of Francophone Labour Force Aged 15 to 24 Years by Industry and Region, Ontario - 1997
North American Industry Classification System**

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total labour force of 15 to 24 years	18,907		10,008		1,858		10,076		663	
Industry – Not Applicable	565	3.0	358	3.6	48	2.6	420	4.2	10	1.5
All Industries	18,342	97.0	9,650	96.4	1,810	97.4	9,656	95.8	653	98.5
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	373	2.0	65	0.7	35	1.9	350	3.6	40	6.1
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	20	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.6	95	1.0	20	3.1
22 Utilities	40	0.2	30	0.3	15	0.8	75	0.8	0	0.0
23 Construction	673	3.7	360	3.7	55	3.0	535	5.5	5	0.8
31-33 Manufacturing	1,373	7.5	755	7.8	295	16.3	715	7.4	65	10.0
41 Wholesale trade	385	2.1	353	3.7	55	3.0	170	1.8	10	1.5
44-45 Retail trade	4,093	22.3	1,988	20.6	325	18.0	2,415	25.0	115	17.6
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	473	2.6	460	4.8	35	1.9	275	2.8	30	4.6
51 Information and cultural industries	520	2.8	433	4.5	65	3.6	215	2.2	10	1.5
52 Finance and insurance	375	2.0	648	6.7	55	3.0	85	0.9	0	0.0
53 Real estate and rental leasing	155	0.8	120	1.2	45	2.5	70	0.7	10	1.5
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	948	5.2	685	7.1	105	5.8	235	2.4	20	3.1
55 Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	1,033	5.6	688	7.1	115	6.4	528	5.5	30	4.6
61 Educational services	770	4.2	393	4.1	73	4.0	475	4.9	10	1.5
62 Health care and social assistance	1,135	6.2	413	4.3	83	4.6	530	5.5	50	7.7
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	520	2.8	323	3.3	25	1.4	288	3.0	10	1.5
72 Accommodation and food services	2,643	14.4	1,265	13.1	298	16.5	1,740	18.0	173	26.5
81 Other services (except public administration)	808	4.4	408	4.2	63	3.5	500	5.2	40	6.1
91 Public administration	2,005	10.9	258	2.7	58	3.2	360	3.7	15	2.3

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

5.6 Income

The average employment income of young Francophone Ontarians is \$11,024 compared to \$35,792 for the total Francophone population. Their average total income is \$11,085 compared to \$32,518 for the total Francophone population.

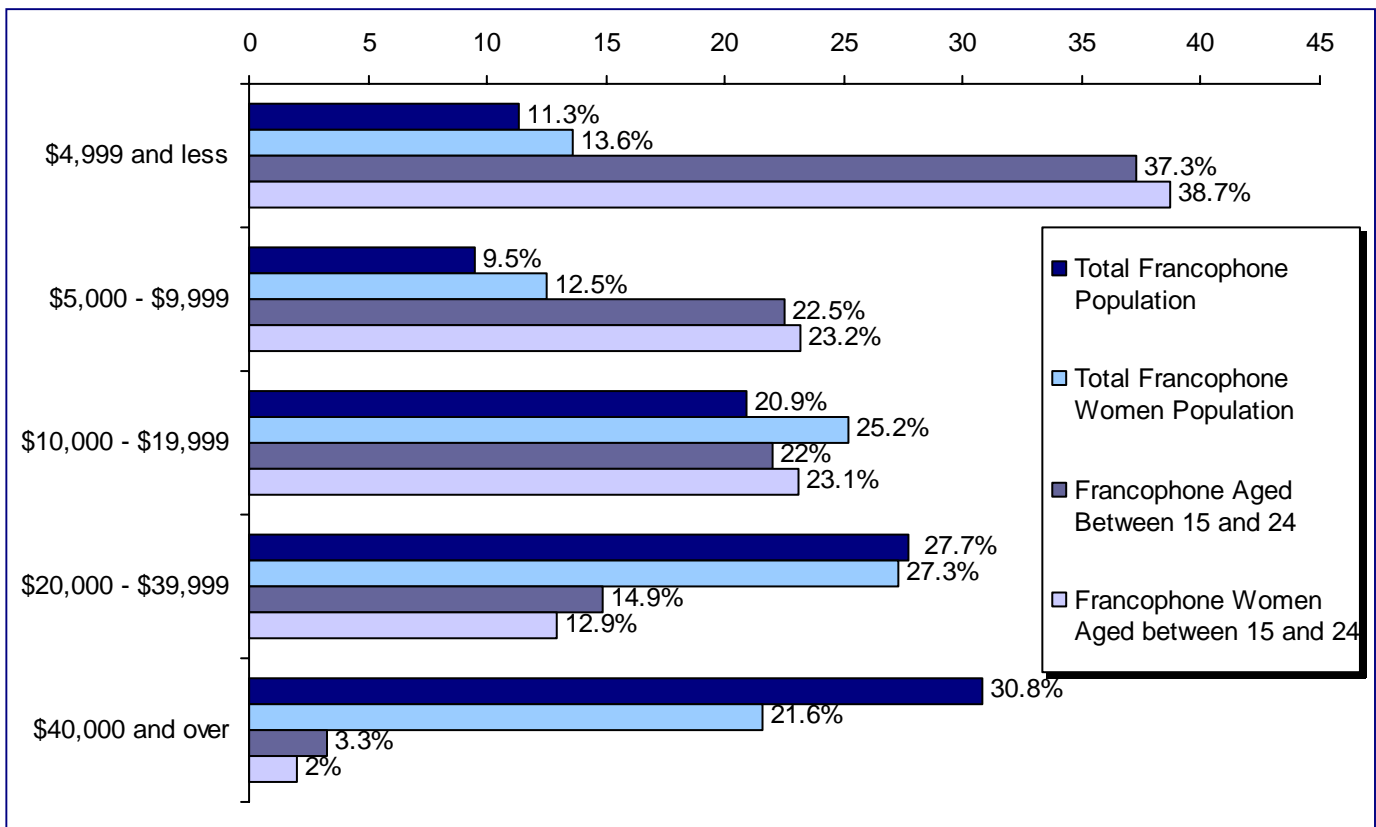
Young Francophone women have an average employment income of \$9,804 and an average total income of \$10,112.

Table 1.29 shows that 81.4% of Francophones aged 15 to 24 years have an income. They are concentrated in the lower revenue groups. Thus, 37.3% have incomes of \$4,999 and under and 22.5% have incomes from \$5,000 to \$9,999.

There are also 22.0% with total incomes between \$10,000 and \$19,999 and 14.9% with incomes between \$20,000 and \$39,999.

A proportion of 61.9% of young women have incomes less than \$10,000 compared to 59.8% for all young Francophones. However, 23.1% of young Francophone women have incomes between \$10,000 and \$19,999.

Figure 1.11 Distribution of Francophones Aged 15 to 24 Years by Total Income



There are some variations by region (Table 1.30). A large proportion of young Francophones in Northeastern Ontario have total incomes of \$4,999 and under (42.1%) or from \$5,000 to \$9,999 (24.5%).

A significant number of youth in Eastern Ontario have incomes between \$10,000 and \$19,999 (24.1%).

However, 18.7% have total incomes of \$20,000 to \$39,999.

Table 1.29 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women Aged 15 to 24 Years by Total Income, Ontario

	Total	%	Women	%
Total Population of 15 to 24 years	60,681		31,492	
Without income	11,313	18.6	5,678	18.0
With income	49,368	81.4	25,814	82.0
Less than \$2,000	9,195	18.6	4,723	18.3
\$2,000 - \$4,999	9,250	18.7	5,263	20.4
\$5,000 - \$6,999	5,388	10.9	2,765	10.7
\$7,000 - \$9,999	5,743	11.6	3,238	12.5
\$10,000 - \$11,999	3,338	6.8	1,958	7.6
\$12,000 - \$14,999	3,440	7.0	1,938	7.5
\$15,000 - \$19,000	4,045	8.2	2,078	8.0
\$20,000 - \$24,999	3,048	6.2	1,373	5.3
\$25,000 - \$29,999	1,868	3.8	928	3.6
\$30,000 - \$34,999	1,443	2.9	665	2.6
\$35,000 - \$39,999	963	2.0	365	1.4
\$40,000 - \$44,999	613	1.2	205	0.8
\$45,000 - \$49,999	348	0.7	110	0.4
\$50,000 - \$59,999	408	0.8	105	0.4
\$60,000 - \$74,999	175	0.4	60	0.2
\$75,000 and over	103	0.2	40	0.2

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

Table 1.30

Distribution of Francophones Aged 15 to 24 Years by Total Income and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		Southwest		Northeast		Northwest	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Population of 15 to 24 years	26,639		15,645		2,658		14,958		786	
Without income	4,568	17.1	3,493	22.3	468	17.6	2,700	18.1	88	11.2
With income	22,071	82.9	12,152	77.7	2,190	82.4	12,258	81.9	698	88.8
Less than \$2,000	3,818	17.3	2,370	19.5	385	17.6	2,530	20.6	95	13.6
\$2,000 - \$4,999	3,980	18.0	2,143	17.6	348	15.9	2,630	21.5	158	22.6
\$5,000 - \$6,999	2,380	10.8	1,213	10.0	220	10.0	1,485	12.1	90	12.9
\$7,000 - \$9,999	2,585	11.7	1,283	10.6	293	13.4	1,515	12.4	75	10.7
\$10,000 - \$11,999	1,645	7.5	850	7.0	93	4.2	715	5.8	30	4.3
\$12,000 - \$14,999	1,770	8.0	628	5.2	180	8.2	795	6.5	65	9.3
\$15,000 - \$19,000	1,900	8.6	958	7.9	225	10.3	913	7.4	50	7.2
\$20,000 - \$24,999	1,455	6.6	798	6.6	128	5.8	630	5.1	30	4.3
\$25,000 - \$29,999	860	3.9	600	4.9	90	4.1	300	2.4	20	2.9
\$30,000 - \$34,999	570	2.6	525	4.3	93	4.2	240	2.0	0	0.0
\$35,000 - \$39,999	415	1.9	358	2.9	40	1.8	140	1.1	15	2.1
\$40,000 - \$44,999	280	1.3	128	1.1	15	0.7	145	1.2	45	6.4
\$45,000 - \$49,999	155	0.7	93	0.8	10	0.5	70	0.6	15	2.1
\$50,000 - \$59,999	178	0.8	130	1.1	20	0.9	65	0.5	10	1.4
\$60,000 - \$74,999	60	0.3	55	0.5	25	1.1	40	0.3	0	0.0
\$75,000 and over	20	0.1	20	0.2	25	1.1	45	0.4	0	0.0

Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement 2001. Tableau personnalisé DO0519, diffusé le 26 octobre 2005.

6. CONCLUSION

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

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

The statistical profile of Francophones aged 24 years and under is indicative of a demographic evolution which differs from that of the general francophone population of Ontario. Youth represents 25.7% of Ontario's Francophone population compared with 32.9% of the total population.

Francophone youth are concentrated in the urban centres of Ontario's Francophonie, especially the divisions of Ottawa, Toronto and Greater Sudbury.

More than twice as many Francophone youth (14.2%) identify themselves with visible minorities than do Francophones overall (7.8%). They identify with Black, Chinese, South Asian, Arab and Latin American groups.

Francophone youth belonging to a visible minority live primarily (93.9%) in Central and Eastern Ontario. In Toronto Division, one in two youths belongs to a visible minority compared to one in five (20.5%) in Ottawa.

A proportion of 64.6% in Central Ontario moved between 1996 and 2001, 63.3% in Southwestern Ontario and 57.4% in Northwestern Ontario. They are, for the most part, internal, intraprovincial migrants; however, young Francophones in Toronto who moved are mostly external migrants (50.5%).

Many young Francophones study full-time. Young Francophone women have higher levels of education in terms of certificates, diplomas and degrees obtained, in all fields of study. Of those who have attended university, 37.7% earned a bachelor's or higher degree compared to 34.9% of Francophone youth in general. Earning a degree, then, remains a significant issue for Francophone youth.

Young women most often study social sciences and commerce, while taken as a whole, young Francophones study primarily applied science technologies and trades.

The majority of young Francophones and young Francophone women in the labour force work in the retail trade and the accommodation and food services sectors. Their net incomes are generally lower than the average.

Lastly, the data show that the active offer of services in French to Francophone youth requires acute attention to this population's diversity, which is twice that of the Francophone population in general. It is strongly concentrated in Central and Eastern Ontario.

7. GLOSSARY

7.1 Definitions¹⁷

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,

¹⁷ 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".