

Statistical Overview

FRENCH ONTARIO: A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

General and regional characteristics

prepared
by

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RESEARCH TEAM

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE

An eleven-person advisory committee was set up at the start of the project. The committee's mandate was to help guide the research and support the research team in its work. The committee members are, in alphabetical order: Caroline Andrew, Professor, School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa; Andrée Duchesne, Legal Advisor, Francophonie, Justice in Official Languages and Legal Dualism, Department of Justice Canada; Joffre V. Dupuis, Inspector, Hawkesbury Detachment, Ontario Provincial Police; Michèle Guay, Executive Director, *Fédération des aînés et des retraités francophones de l'Ontario*; Réjean Nadeau, Executive Director, *Association française des municipalités de l'Ontario*; Richard Mayer, President, *Fédération des aînés et des retraités francophones de l'Ontario*; Jeanne-Françoise Moué, President, *Mouvement ontarien des femmes immigrantes francophones*; Ghislaine Sirois, Executive Director, *Action ontarienne contre la violence faite aux femmes*; Sonia Ouellet, Executive Director, *Association des juristes d'expression française de l'Ontario*; Éric Stephenson, *Fédération de la jeunesse franco-ontarienne*; David Truax, Detective Inspector, Investigations Bureau, Criminal Investigations Branch, Ontario Provincial Police.

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SUMMARY

Background: The objective of this study is to propose a general and regional portrait of French Ontario. The study will be used to support 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. It consists of six parts. The first part describes the general and regional characteristics of Ontario Francophones. The following five parts present a portrait of the Francophone population of every region of the province. The second part deals with Eastern Ontario, the third with Central Ontario, the fourth with Southwestern, the fifth with Northeastern and the sixth with Northwestern Ontario.

Issues: French Ontario is being influenced by a number of general trends. It is made up of an aging yet diverse population. It is concentrated primarily in the urban centres of Ottawa, Toronto and Greater Sudbury. The United Counties of Prescott and Russell are the only area where Francophones form the majority. Everywhere else, Francophones constitute minorities, even if they are "strong" minorities as in the North-East. These general trends present challenges for the development of French language services.

HIGHLIGHTS

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND REGIONAL COMPARISONS

- According to the 2001 Census, Ontario Francophones live primarily in Eastern Ontario, where they represent 41.7% of the total Francophone population. The remaining population is distributed across Central (26.3%), Northeastern (24.7%), Southwestern (5.7%) and Northwestern (1.5%) Ontario.
- Young people aged 14 and under account for only 14.2% of the province's Francophone population.
- The age group 65 years and over includes 15.1% Francophone women compared with 13.8% for the Francophone population as a whole.
- Of the 13,282 Francophones who identified themselves as Aboriginal (2.5% of the province's Francophone population), 6,407 or 48.2% live in Northeastern Ontario. There they represent 4.9% of the Francophone population. In Northwestern Ontario, 6.0% of the Francophone population or 490 individuals identified themselves as Aboriginal.
- The 41,681 Francophones belonging to a visible minority represent 7.8% of the province's Francophone population.
- Francophones belonging to the Black minority are greater in number in Eastern Ontario (8,773) than in Central Ontario (5,871).
- There are a larger number of Francophones belonging to the Chinese and South-Asian minorities in Central Ontario (4,516 and 3,799 respectively) than in Eastern Ontario (893 and 705 respectively).
- Francophones belonging to the Arab minority are greater in number in Eastern Ontario (3,164) than in Central Ontario (2,999).
- The Francophone immigrant population has been settling in the province in larger waves since the 1980s and immigration reached its peak between 1991 and 2001.
- Between 1996 and 2001, Francophones aged 5 years and over who moved include 53,785 intraprovincial migrants compared with 35,290 interprovincial migrants and 15,845 external migrants.
- Some 52,778 individuals aged 15 years and over or 11.7% of the province's Francophone population have less than a Grade 9 education. In comparison, 157,728 individuals (34.8%) have achieved an education level between Grades 9 and 13

- Some 44,293 individuals (9.8% of the Francophone population aged 15 years and over) hold a trades certificate or diploma; 94,403 (20.9%) have pursued a college education and 103,416 (22.8%) have attended university.
- Francophones living in Central and Eastern Ontario are more likely to have pursued a college or university education. They are also more likely to have completed a certificate, diploma or degree
- The major fields of study for Francophones aged 15 and over are: commerce, management and business administration (9.3%); applied science technologies and trades (9.1%); educational, recreational and counselling services (5.3%); social sciences and related fields (4.9%); health professions and related technologies (4.4%).
- Among Francophone women aged 15 and over, 11.2% have studied commerce, management and business administration but only 1.8% have favoured applied science technologies and trades. They have instead chosen to pursue their education in the fields of educational, recreational and counselling services (7.6%), health professions and related technologies (6.7%) and social sciences and related fields (5.3%).
- Francophone women aged 15 and over have a labour force participation rate of 59.6% compared with 65.0% for the general Francophone population aged 15 and over.
- Francophones aged 15 and over are employed in a variety of fields including manufacturing (12.0%), public administration (11.2%), retail trade (9.8%), educational services (9.1%), health care and social assistance (9%), professional, scientific and technical services (6.1%), and construction (6.1%).
- Francophone women aged 15 and over are employed in health care and social assistance (15.3%), educational services (13.1%), public administration (12.3%), retail trade (10.8%), accommodation and food services (7.1%), and manufacturing (6.4%).
- The average total income of Francophones is \$32,517.83 for men compared with \$24,425.12 for women. However, 55.9% of the Francophone population aged 15 years and over have a total income of \$29,999 and under while 44.3% have an income of \$30,000 and over.
- Some 65.7% of Francophone women aged 15 and over have a total income of \$29,999 and under, but 34.5% earn \$30,000 and over.
- The highest proportions of Francophones aged 15 and over with total incomes of \$29,999 and under are found in Northeastern Ontario (63.2%), Southwestern Ontario (59.0%) and Northwestern Ontario (56.4%).
- The largest proportions of Francophones with total incomes of \$30,000 and over are found in Central Ontario (48.4%) and Eastern Ontario (46.4%).

- Some 9.7% of Francophones aged 15 and over living in Northwestern Ontario have total incomes between \$60,000 and \$74,999 compared with 7.5% in Eastern Ontario, 7.3% in Central Ontario, 6.6% in Southwestern Ontario and 6.0% in Northeastern Ontario.

EASTERN ONTARIO

- Although Francophones are more heavily concentrated in Eastern Ontario, over half live in Ottawa (58.4%). The rest are found in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell (23.2%) and the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (11.1%).
- Francophones aged 14 and under are greater in number in Eastern Ontario than elsewhere in the province.
- Francophones belonging to a visible minority live primarily in Ottawa, where they represent 11.8% of the Francophone population. The majority of them belong to the Black (8,553) and Arab (3,063) minorities.
- The principal places of birth for immigrants living in Eastern Ontario, particularly Ottawa, are Europe (4,534), Africa (4,260), Asia (3,533) and the Caribbean and Bermuda (2,553)
- Francophone immigrants settled in Eastern Ontario between 1961 and 1990 (8,434), and then between 1991 and 2001 (7,961).
- In Ottawa, which has the largest Francophone immigrant population in Eastern Ontario, 1,888 individuals who arrived between 1996 and 2001 reported Africa as their place of birth; 703 individuals were born in Europe, 591 in Asia and 370 in the Caribbean and Bermuda.
- There are a large number of Francophone intraprovincial migrants in Ottawa (6,990) and the United Counties of Prescott and Russell (5,610). There are fewer in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (2,165).
- There are more Francophone intraprovincial migrants in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell (5,610), and Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (2,165), than there are Francophone interprovincial migrants (2,348 and 758 respectively).
- In Eastern Ontario, over half of all Francophones aged 15 and over have pursued post-secondary education (55.3%). They are found primarily in Ottawa, the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and Frontenac County.
- In the Ottawa area, the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, and Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and Frontenac County, similar proportions of Francophones aged 15 and over have entered the fields of commerce, management and business administration and applied science trades and technologies.

- The labour force participation rate for Francophones is higher in Ottawa than in the other census divisions of Eastern Ontario. Counties with low populations have particularly high rates of non-participation.
- Francophones aged 15 and over living in Ottawa are more often employed in public administration (17,518 or 24.2%), health care and social assistance (6,755 or 9.3%), professional, scientific and technical services (6,535 or 9.0%), retail trade (6,103 or 8.4%), educational services (6,100 or 8.4%), manufacturing (3,678 or 5.1%) and accommodation and food services (3,445 or 4.8%).
- Some 44.0% of Francophones aged 15 and over living in Ottawa and 45.4% of those living in Frontenac County have total incomes of more than \$35,000. We also find the largest number of Francophones with incomes of \$75,000 and over in these two census divisions.
- Francophones aged 15 and over living in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, and Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry are most likely to have the lowest total incomes in Eastern Ontario. Almost half of all Francophones aged 15 and over living in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (49.3%) have total incomes between \$20,000 and \$34,999.

CENTRAL ONTARIO

- The Francophones of Central Ontario are concentrated primarily in Toronto: these 47,448 individuals represent 34.2% of the Francophone population of Central Ontario.
- Francophones are also concentrated in the Regional Municipality of Peel, which has 16,698 Francophones (12.0%). The majority live in the cities of Brampton and Mississauga.
- The Regional Municipality of Niagara has a total of 14,218 Francophones concentrated in the cities of Port Colborne, St. Catharines and Welland.
- There are concentrations of Francophones in the Regional Municipality of York (10,578) and Simcoe County (9,641) where we find the designated town of Penetanguishene and the designated townships of Essa and Tiny.
- The regional municipalities of York and Peel have a lower percentage of Francophones aged 14 and under than elsewhere in Central Ontario, 16.2% and 15.1% respectively.
- Toronto has the highest percentage of Francophones aged 15 to 29 years—22.9%. It is closely followed by the Regional Municipality of Peel (20.3%).
- The further away one moves from Toronto and the Regional Municipality of Peel, the more the Francophone population falls into the 30-64 and 65-74 age groups. Thus, the smaller the number of Francophones in certain census divisions, the more likely they are to belong to older age groups.

- Francophones belonging to a visible minority make up 16.7% of the Francophone population of Central Ontario.
- Toronto has the highest percentage of Francophones identifying themselves as belonging to a visible minority — 28.7% (13,604). Then come the regional municipalities of Peel, York and Hamilton, which account for 23.7% (3,960), 20.3% (2,150) and 12.2% (932) respectively.
- In Toronto, visible minority Francophones identify themselves primarily as Black (3,888), Chinese (2,733), South Asian (1,958), Arab (1,460) and Latin American (1,075).
- In Mississauga, visible minority Francophones identify themselves primarily as South Asian (710), Arab (608), Chinese (528) and Black (458). In Brampton, fewer Francophones identify themselves as belonging to a visible minority. There are 348 South Asians, 235 Blacks and 105 Arabs.
- In the Regional Municipality of York, visible minority Francophones identify themselves primarily as Chinese (853), South Asian (340), West Asian (228), Arab (223) and Southeast Asian (130).
- In Hamilton, visible minority Francophones identify themselves primarily as Black (430), Arab (145) and Latin American (138).
- Most Francophone immigrants settled in Central Ontario after 1961. In Toronto, 9,373 individuals arrived between 1961 and 1990 and 10,693, between 1991 and 2001. In the other census divisions, the Francophone immigrant population also settled during these two periods; generally numbers were slightly higher in the first period.
- More Francophones aged 5 years and over in Central Ontario moved compared with those that did not move. They are found primarily in Toronto, where there are 11,470 non-migrant Francophones aged 5 years and over who moved and 6,408 Francophone external migrants. There are 4,850 Francophone interprovincial migrants and 2,818 Francophone intraprovincial migrants.
- Over 60% of Francophones aged 15 and over living in Central Ontario have pursued post-secondary education. In Toronto, 19,356 have attended university, 7,825 have attended college and 2,703 have gone to trades school.
- In Toronto, the major fields of study for Francophones are: commerce, management and business administration (5,470), followed by humanities and related fields (3,518); social sciences and related fields (3,345); applied science trades and technologies (2,395); and educational, recreational and counselling services (2,025).

- Outside Toronto, Francophones opt for commerce, management and business administration; applied science trades and technologies; and educational, recreational and counselling services.
- The labour force participation rate of Central Ontario Francophones is highest in the counties of Dufferin (81.5%) and Wellington (76.5%) and in the Regional Municipality of Peel (75.6%). It is lowest in Haliburton County, where it is 39.1%.
- In Toronto, 3,663 Francophones aged 15 and over are employed in professional, scientific and technical services; 2,780 work in manufacturing, 2,718 in educational services, 2,628 in finance and insurance, 2,380 in retail trade, 1,975 in health care and social assistance, and 1,803 in information and cultural industries.
- In the census divisions of Central Ontario outside Toronto, Francophones aged 15 and over are employed primarily in manufacturing (17.6%), retail trade (9.0%), educational services (8.5%), wholesale trade (7.2%) and health care and social assistance (7.0%).
- Over 60% of Central Ontario Francophones aged 15 and over have total incomes of more than \$20,000.
- In Toronto, 8,311 Francophones aged 15 and over have total incomes between \$20,000 and \$34,999 and over. In comparison, 7,806 have total incomes of \$9,999 and under, 6,963 have total incomes of \$10,000 to \$19,999, 6,801 earn between \$35,000 and \$49,999, 5,493 earn between \$50,000 and \$74,999 and 3,808 earn \$75,000 and over.
- The Regional Municipality of Niagara, Simcoe County and Hamilton have similar income patterns. Of all Francophones aged 15 and over, 3,040 or 24.3% have total incomes of \$10,000 to \$19,999 and 2,673 or 21.3% have total incomes of \$9,999 and under.

SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

- Of the 30,111 Francophones living in Southwestern Ontario, 49.4% are in Essex County, 19.2% in Middlesex County, 10.8% in Chatham-Kent Division and 8.3% in Lambton County
- .
- Cities and towns with the largest numbers of Francophones include Windsor (7,728), Lakeshore (2,898), Tecumseh (1,191), LaSalle (1,091), Amherstburg (658) and Essex (381) in Essex County, London (5,328) in Middlesex County and Chatham-Kent (3,251) in Chatham-Kent Division.
- In a number of Southwestern Ontario counties and divisions, the 65 and over age group is larger than the 29 and under age group.
- Southwestern Ontario is the third largest region for Francophones who identify themselves as belonging to a visible minority (6.2%).

- In Windsor and London, visible minority Francophones identify themselves as Arab (395 and 160 respectively), Black (258 and 203) and Latin American (100 and 85).
- The largest number of Francophone immigrants settled in Southwestern Ontario after 1961. Between 1991 and 2001, 978 Francophone immigrants arrived in Essex County and 550, in Middlesex County. Between 1961 and 1990, 596 came to Essex County and 458, to Middlesex County.
- In Southwestern Ontario, intraprovincial migration of Francophones was more significant than interprovincial and external migration.
- In Southwestern Ontario almost 50% of Francophones aged 15 and over have pursued postsecondary education. The percentages are fairly similar from county to county despite population differences. Middlesex County stands out for its higher percentage of Francophones with a university education.
- A large proportion of Francophones aged 15 and over have a level of schooling between Grades 9 and 13 (36.4%), particularly in Huron County, Chatham-Kent Division and Essex County.
- Francophones aged 15 and over in Middlesex County have chosen the health professions and related technologies as their major field of study. Humanities and related fields are in second place and educational, recreational and counselling services are in third
- The labour force participation rate for Francophones aged 15 and over in Southwestern Ontario is one of the lowest for Ontario Francophones. Only 58.2% are in the labour force compared with 41.8% who are not in the labour force.
- Essex County has the largest number of Francophones aged 15 and over who work in manufacturing (2,140), educational services (745), retail trade (655), construction (530), health care and social assistance (520), accommodation and food services (425), and transportation and warehousing (310).
- In Middlesex County, Francophones aged 15 and over also work in wholesale trade (223), and finance and insurance (215) in addition to manufacturing, educational services, health care and social assistance, and retail trade.
- Southwestern Ontario generally has the most Francophones aged 15 and over with total incomes of \$10,000 to \$19,999. In Essex County, 3,294 have total incomes of \$10 000 to \$19,999 compared with 2,635 who earn between \$20,000 and \$34,999.

NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

- In Northeastern Ontario, Francophones live in Greater Sudbury (43,238 or 33.1%) and the districts of Cochrane (40,116 or 30.7%) and Nipissing (21,095 or 16.2%).

- Francophones represent 47.6% of the population of Cochrane District, 31.6% of Sudbury District, 28.2% of Greater Sudbury Division, 25.9% of Nipissing District and 25.2% of Timiskaming District.
- Francophones identifying themselves as Aboriginals live primarily in Greater Sudbury Division (2,130 people) and the districts of Cochrane (1,156), Nipissing (1,603) and Algoma (723).
- A majority of Northeastern Ontario's Francophones (65.3%) have not moved. The others are primarily non-migrants, except for Parry Sound District where migration is primarily intraprovincial.
- Over half of the Francophone population of Northeastern Ontario aged 15 years and over has not pursued postsecondary education.
- Francophones aged 15 years and over who have attended university are found in Greater Sudbury Division (13.0%) and Nipissing District (11.5%).
- Francophones aged 15 years and over who have attended college or completed a trades certificate or diploma represent 34.7% of the Francophone population aged 15 years and over of Greater Sudbury Division. They represent 33.1% in Algoma District, 32.8% in Nipissing District and 31.1% in Cochrane District.
- In almost all the districts of Northeastern Ontario, Francophones aged 15 and over have chosen the following fields of study: applied science trades and technologies; commerce, management and business administration; educational, recreational and counselling services; health professions and related technologies; and social sciences and related fields.
- The highest labour force participation rates for Francophones aged 15 years and over are found in the districts of Cochrane (61.8%) and Timiskaming (59.9%) and Greater Sudbury Division (59.8%).
- Unemployment rates are especially high in the districts of Sudbury (11.1%), Cochrane (10%) and Algoma (9.9%).
- In Greater Sudbury Division, Francophones aged 15 years and over work in different sectors from Francophones in the other districts of the region. For instance, 2,705 (12.6%) work in retail trade, 2,525 (11.7%), in educational services, 2,375 (11.0%), in health care and social assistance, 1,765 (8.2%), in public administration, 1,565 (7.3%), in mining and oil and gas extraction, 1,495 (7.0%) in construction and 1,385 (6.4%), in manufacturing.
- In Northeastern Ontario, over half of all Francophones aged 15 years and over have total incomes of \$19,999 and under. The majority of them fall into the \$9,999 and under category.

- There are more Francophones aged 15 years and over with total incomes between \$35,000 and \$49,999 and \$75,000 and over in Greater Sudbury Division. In contrast, Cochrane District has the most Francophones aged 15 and over with total incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

- The largest concentration of Francophones in Northwestern Ontario is found in Thunder Bay District, which has 6,461 Francophones or 4.3% of the total population. They are concentrated in the town of Greenstone, where the 1,833 Francophones represent 32.6% of the population, and in Thunder Bay, where the 2,751 Francophones represent 2.1% of the population.
- Manitouwadge in Thunder Bay District has 515 Francophones or 17.5% of the population. It is followed by Marathon (11.4% or 500 people), Terrace Bay (8% or 155 people) and Ignace in Kenora District (8.8% or 150 people).
- In Thunder Bay District, 16.3% of the Francophone population is between 15 and 29 years of age. This population is found primarily in Greenstone.
- The largest proportion of Francophones with a college education is found in Thunder Bay (528 or 21.4%). Greenstone has 220 individuals who have completed college (13.7%) and Marathon has 120 (25.8%).
- The majority of the Francophone population aged 15 and over of Northwestern Ontario participates in the labour force (64%). Northwestern Ontario also has a high unemployment rate compared with other regions of the province.
- There seems to be a link between Francophones working in the mining industry and total income. In Manitouwadge, 95 individuals or 21.3% have total incomes of \$60,000 to \$74,999. In Marathon, 85 individuals or 18.9% earn \$75,000 and over.

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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.

The document has six parts. The first describes the general and regional characteristics of Ontario's Francophone population. The second part presents the Francophone population of Eastern Ontario. The third deals with the Francophone population of Central Ontario. The fourth part describes the Francophones of Southwestern Ontario. The fifth part concerns the Francophones of Northeastern Ontario and the sixth those of Northwestern Ontario¹.

1.1 Methodology

Data have been compiled for 49 census divisions and 34 census subdivisions in Ontario. Statistics Canada uses census divisions (CD) to identify counties, regional municipalities and regional districts. Census subdivisions (CSD) identify municipalities – as defined in provincial legislation – or their equivalents, such as Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories. These are the smallest divisions for which we have data.

According to Statistics Canada, Ontario is made up of 11 economic regions, 49 census divisions (CD) and 586 census subdivisions (CSD). For the purposes of the *Courts of Justice Act* and the *French Language Services Act*, census divisions are used.

The census subdivisions we use in this study include thirty designated cities and town in non-designated areas² and four non-designated cities – Barrie, Kingston, St. Catharines and Thunder Bay. However, although they are not designated, they are the location for French language service delivery centres that are called on to serve Francophones in near-by designated areas.

1.2 First Official Language Spoken Variable

Data are presented for first official language spoken (FOLS) for the general Francophone population and for Francophone women. First official language spoken is not collected directly from Statistics Canada's census questionnaire; this variable is instead derived within the

¹ The data for each of the census divisions and subdivisions are available from the Ministry of the Attorney General. We have reproduced them in the body of the text when they help us to better understand the special characteristics of the population of a region. The data on women, visible minorities, immigrants, youth, seniors, and cities and rural areas have not been dealt with systematically as they will be the subject of more detailed sectoral profiles at a later date.

² In Eastern Ontario, we find the following subdivisions : Cornwall (SDG), North Dundas (SDG), North Glengarry (SDG), South Glengarry (SDG), Whitewater Region (Renfrew), Pembroke (Renfrew), North Stormont (SDG), South Stormont (SDG) and Laurentian Valley (Renfrew). In Central Ontario, we find: Brampton (Peel), Essa (Simcoe), Mississauga (Peel), Penetanguishene (Simcoe), Port Colborne (Niagara), Tiny (Simcoe), and Welland (Niagara). In Southwestern Ontario, we find: Amherstburg (Essex), Chatham-Kent (Chatham-Kent), Essex (Essex), Lakeshore (Essex), LaSalle (Essex), London (Middlesex), Tecumseh (Essex), and Windsor (Essex). In Northeastern Ontario, we find only one subdivision: Callander (Parry Sound). In Northwestern Ontario, we find: Greenstone (Thunder Bay), Ignace (Kenora), Manitouwadge (Thunder Bay), Marathon (Thunder Bay) and Terrace Bay (Thunder Bay).

framework of the application of the *Official Languages Act*. This information is derived from three language variables on the census questionnaire: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language³. It is used in planning federal services in different regions by assessing the number of individuals likely to wish to be served in one or other of the official languages⁴.

Statistics Canada derives the FOLS variable as follows:

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 French⁵.

1.3 Data Manipulation

According to Statistics Canada, “[t]he size of the official language minority is determined by adding the minority population and half of the 'English and French' population”⁶. The raw data in the Statistical Tables obtained from Statistics Canada were therefore manipulated in order to determine the Francophone population of each of the 83 regions studied.

With respect to confidentiality, Statistics Canada randomly rounds all figures, including totals and margins, either up or down to a multiple of “5”, and in some cases “10”. Totals and margins are rounded independently of the cell data⁷. As a result, the sum of the numbers for each of the age groups, for instance, may not necessarily correspond to the total for the “total population by age groups”. Similarly, the percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures,

³ Statistics Canada, *2001 Census Dictionary*, Product no. 92-378-XIE, available at the following Internet address: www12.statcan.ca/francais/census01/Products/Reference/dict/pop026_f.htm.
[<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/Products/Reference/dict/pop044.htm>]

⁴ Charles Castonguay, « Le SLUP, un indice inutile et faux », *Le Devoir*, 2 septembre 1999.

⁵ Statistics Canada, *op. cit.*

⁶ Statistique Canada, *Initiative de démocratisation des données, recensement 2001 – Données échantillon (20%)*, produit n° 97f0007xcb01043_Ontario.ivt. [For English : *Portrait of Official Language Communities in Canada*, Product no. 94F0040XCB]

⁷ Statistics Canada, *2001 Census Dictionary* – Appendix B.

do not necessarily add up to 100%. There are two options, according to Statistics Canada: using the Tables “as is” with percentages totalling, for example, 79% or 150%; or else ignoring the totals shown in the Tables and recalculating from the margins and subtotals. We have opted for the second option except in cases where the margins have been rounded to 0 and their sum would thus have been 0 while the total shown in the Table was greater than 0. We did not want to lose this information.

1.4 Limitations

We are using census data obtained from a 20% sample. Statistics Canada provides a list of the approximate standard errors to be considered depending on the value given in a specific cell⁸. This is a greater factor in areas with a small Francophone population. In addition, random rounding may have a major impact on cells with small numbers and may therefore result in a significant loss of accuracy.

1.5 Data Organization

We have produced 13 Tables for each census division and subdivision. We have included the following categories:

- total population,
- age,
- Aboriginal identity,
- visible minorities,
- immigration by place of birth
- period of immigration,
- place of birth of immigrants who came between 1996 and 2001,
- mobility,
- highest level of schooling,
- field of study
- labour force participation rate,
- industry, and
- income.

⁸ *Ibid.*

2. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Francophones represent 4.7% of the total population of Ontario – 249,863 men and 277,845 women out of 11,285,555 persons⁹. They live primarily in Eastern Ontario, where they represent 41.7% of the total Francophone population, followed by the Central (26.3%), Northeastern (24.7%), Southwestern (5.7%) and Northwestern (1.5%) regions (Table 1.1)¹⁰.

Table 1.1 Distribution of Francophones by Region

Region	Total Population ¹¹	Total Francophone Population	%	Regional Distribution of Francophone Population (%)
East	1,518,375	220,005	14.5	41.7
Centre	7,528,455	138,905	1.8	26.3
South-West	1,406,935	30,111	2.1	5.7
North-East	545,325	130,548	23.9	24.7
North-West	232,485	8,130	3.5	1.5
Ontario	11,285,555	527,708	4.7	100

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

2.1 Age and Identity

Age

As in other studies on this subject, age data show that Ontario's Francophones are an aging population¹². Table 1.2 shows that in 2001, young people aged 14 years and under represented 14.2% of the province's Francophone population¹³. Those between 15 and 29 years of age represented 17.7% and those aged 30 to 64, 54.2%.

From age 60 on, Francophone women outnumber men. The 65 years and over age group includes 15.1% of Francophone women compared with 13.8% for the province's Francophone population as a whole. Women are underrepresented in the 0-24 age group.

⁹ Although the majority of the province's Francophones live in areas designated under the *French Language Services Act*, they represent only about 8% of the total population of these areas. Because of Toronto, we find almost 50% of the total population of the province in areas designated bilingual.

¹⁰ Comparison of the 1996 data compiled by the Office of Francophone Affairs with 2001 data seems to reveal a basic trend characterized by a concentration of Francophones in Eastern and Central Ontario but a decline in the Francophone population of Southwestern and Northwestern Ontario. For additional details, see Office of Francophone Affairs, *Statistical Profile, Francophones in Ontario*, OFA, Government of Ontario, 1999, p. 4.

¹¹ The totals do not always represent the exact total for each of the regions because of the random rounding of numbers done by Statistics Canada. For additional details, see the Methodology section.

¹² Charles Castonguay, « La francophonie canadienne : entre le mythe et la réalité », in C. Verreault, L. Mercier et T. Lavoie (dir.), *Le français, une langue à apprivoiser*, Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval, 2000, p. 19-40.

¹³ In comparison, in 1996, young people aged 14 years and under represented 20.8% of the Ontario population. Office of Francophone Affairs, *Statistical Profile, Francophones in Ontario*, op. cit.

Table 1.2 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women by Age, Ontario

Age	Francophones	%	Francophone 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.

There are some variations among regions. Table 1.3 shows that the Francophone populations of Eastern and Northeastern Ontario include proportionally more young people 14 years and under than the other regions – 16.2% and 15.2% respectively, compared with 11.8% in Central Ontario, 9.5% in Southwestern Ontario and 9.0% in Northwestern Ontario.

Young Francophones aged 15 to 29 are proportionally greater in number in Central and Eastern Ontario, where they represent 18.5% and 18.4% respectively of the Francophone population.

The proportion of Francophones aged 30 to 64 years is higher in Northwestern Ontario. They represent 59.2% of the Francophone population of this region compared with 57.2% in Central Ontario, 55.4% in Southwestern Ontario, 53.2% in Northeastern Ontario and 52.9% in Eastern Ontario.

Francophones 65 years and over represent 21.2% of the population of Southwestern Ontario compared with 16% in Northwestern Ontario, 15% in Northeastern Ontario, 12.9% in Eastern Ontario and 12.6% in Central Ontario.

Table 1.3 Distribution of Francophones by Age and Region, Ontario

Age	East		Centre		South-West		North-East		North-West	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Francophone Population	220 063		138,898		30,108		130,583		8,121	
0-4 years	9,608	4.4	3,410	2.5	618	2.1	5,317	4.1	190	2.3
5-9 years	12,359	5.6	5,206	3.7	1,015	3.4	6,728	5.2	263	3.2
10-14 years	13,543	6.2	7,725	5.6	1,193	4.0	7,684	5.9	281	3.5
15-19 years	13,022	5.9	7,437	5.4	1,206	4.0	8,252	6.3	380	4.7
20-24 years	13,634	6.2	8,202	5.9	1,448	4.8	6,706	5.1	405	5.0
25-29 years	13,821	6.3	9,936	7.2	1,548	5.1	6,853	5.2	443	5.5
30-34 years	15,297	7.0	11,463	8.3	1,833	6.1	7,798	6.0	485	6.0
35-39 years	20,363	9.3	14,141	10.2	2,400	8.0	11,091	8.5	760	9.4
40-44 years	20,672	9.4	13,677	9.8	2,779	9.2	12,181	9.3	930	11.5
45-49 years	18,166	8.3	12,278	8.8	2,491	8.3	11,211	8.6	820	10.1
50-54 years	16,958	7.7	11,353	8.2	2,731	9.1	10,260	7.9	728	9.0
55-59 years	13,778	6.3	9,499	6.8	2,474	8.2	9,044	6.9	588	7.2
60-64 years	10,787	4.9	7,130	5.1	1,961	6.5	7,783	6.0	488	6.0
65-69 years	8,918	4.1	5,799	4.2	1,879	6.2	7,230	5.5	465	5.7
70-74 years	7,822	3.6	4,870	3.5	1,808	6.0	5,665	4.3	435	5.4
75-79 years	6,154	2.8	3,900	2.8	1,304	4.3	3,880	3.0	275	3.4
80-84,years	3,433	1.6	1,894	1.4	885	2.9	1,885	1.4	125	1.5
85 years and over	1,728	0.8	978	0.7	535	1.8	1,015	0.8	60	0.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Identity

The identity of the province's Francophones is diverse. Table 1.4 shows that part of this population identifies itself as Aboriginal, belongs to a visible minority or has immigrated to Canada.

Table 1.4 Distribution of Francophones by Region and Identity, Ontario

Region	Total Francophone Population	Aboriginal Identity	Visible Minority	Immigrant Population
East	220,005	2,915	15,978	17,785
Centre	138,905	2,720	23,165	38,668
South-West	30,111	750	1,862	3,516
North-East	130,548	6,407	616	931
North-West	8,130	490	60	251
French Ontario	527 708	13 282	41 681	61 151

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

We should note that 2.5% of the province's Francophones, or 13,282 individuals, identified themselves as Aboriginal. They usually identified themselves as Métis or North American Indian. Aboriginal identity Francophones are found primarily in Northeastern Ontario (6,407 or 48.2%), Eastern Ontario (2,915 or 21.9%) and Central Ontario (2,720 or 20.4%).

Métis are found primarily in Northeastern (56.1%) and Central (20.2%) Ontario while North American Indians are found primarily in Eastern (38.8%) and Northeastern (31.5%) Ontario.

Visible minority Francophones represent 7.8% of the total Francophone population. They are found primarily in Central, Eastern and Southwestern Ontario (Table 1.5)¹⁴.

In Central Ontario, the largest Francophone visible minority is the Black minority (5,871 people or 25.3%). It is followed by the Chinese (4,516 people or 19.5%), South Asian (3,799 people or 16.4%) and Arab (2,999 people or 12.9%) groups.

Eastern Ontario has the largest number of visible minority Francophones next to Central Ontario. The 8,773 individuals belonging to the Black minority make up 54.9% of the visible minority Francophone population in Eastern Ontario. The Arab minority comes in second place with 3,164 people or 19.8%. In Southwestern Ontario, Francophones belonging to the Arab minority are the most numerous (33.7%). They are followed by the Black minority (29.6%).

French Ontario includes 61,021 immigrants (11.6%). For the province as a whole, the largest proportion comes from Europe (41.4%). In Central Ontario, they also come from Asia (25.5%) or from Africa in Eastern Ontario (25.1%). Finally, in Central and Eastern Ontario, we find people born in the Caribbean and Bermuda as well as in Central and South America (Table 1.6).

¹⁴ There would appear to have been a significant increase in the number of visible minority Francophones since 1996, when they numbered 28,825, compared with 41,681 in 2001.

Table 1.5 Distribution of Visible Minority Francophones by Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		South-West		North-East		North-West	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Francophone Population	220,038		138,957		30,100		130,562		8,143	
Visible Minorities	15,978	7.3	23,165	16.7	1,862	6.2	616	0.5	60	0.7
Chinese	893	5.6	4,516	19.5	153	8.2	55	8.9	5	8.3
South Asian	705	4.4	3,799	16.4	105	5.6	50	8.1	10	16.7
Black	8,773	54.9	5,871	25.3	551	29.6	423	68.7	30	50.0
Filipino	48	0.3	496	2.1	10	0.5	10	1.6	0	0.0
Latin American	724	4.5	1,638	7.1	196	10.5	30	4.9	5	8.3
Southeast Asian	915	5.7	1,231	5.3	113	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arab	3,164	19.8	2,999	12.9	628	33.7	10	1.6	10	16.7
West Asian	203	1.3	1,238	5.3	30	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Korean	50	0.3	457	2.0	8	0.4	23	3.7	0	0.0
Japanese	70	0.4	75	0.3	0	0.0	10	1.6	0	0.0
Visible minority, not included elsewhere	243	1.5	479	2.1	68	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple visible minorities	185	1.2	366	1.6	0	0.0	5	0.8	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.6 Distribution of Francophones by Immigrant Status, Place of Birth of Respondent and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		South-West		North-East		North-West	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Francophone Population	220,064		138,971		30,092		130,598		8,157	
Immigrant Population	17,785	8.1	38,668	27.8	3,516	11.7	931	0.7	251	3.1
United States	538	3.0	500	1.3	143	4.1	150	16.1	0	0.0
Central and South America	681	3.8	1,613	4.2	218	6.2	35	3.8	5	2.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	2,588	14.6	914	2.4	10	0.3	25	2.7	10	4.0
Europe	5,748	32.3	16,975	43.9	1,792	51.0	521	56.0	206	82.1
Africa	4,468	25.1	8,694	22.5	575	16.4	140	15.0	20	8.0
Asia	3,737	21.0	9,864	25.5	758	21.6	55	5.9	10	4.0
Oceania and other	25	0.1	108	0.3	20	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

2.2 Immigration and Mobility

Immigration

Table 1.7 shows that the Francophone immigrant population has come in larger waves since the 1980s and that immigration reached its highest levels between 1991 and 2001. Francophone immigration was higher in the 1996-2001 period than during the 1991-1995 period.

Table 1.7 Distribution of Francophone Immigrant Population and Francophone Immigrant Women by Period of Immigration, Ontario

Period of Immigration	Francophones	%	Francophone 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
1981-1990	13,408	22.0	7,168	22.5
1991-2001	26,776	43.9	14,138	44.3
<i>1991-1995</i>	12,223	45.6	6,568	46.5
<i>1996-2001</i>	14,553	54.4	7,570	53.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.8 Distribution of the Francophone Immigrant Population by Immigration Period and Region, Ontario

Period of Immigration	East		Centre		South-West		North-East		North-West	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Francophone Immigrant Population	17,746		38,599		3,495		895		257	
Before 1961	1,351	7.6	3,565	9.2	530	15.2	268	29.9	85	33.1
1961-1970	1,791	10.1	4,175	10.8	311	8.9	168	18.8	58	22.6
1971-1980	2,501	14.1	5,506	14.3	299	8.6	158	17.7	30	11.7
1981-1990	4,142	23.3	8,447	21.9	671	19.2	93	10.4	46	17.9
1991-2001	7,961	44.9	16,906	43.8	1,684	48.2	208	23.2	38	14.8
<i>1991-1995</i>	3,917	49.2	7,508	44.4	676	40.1	110	52.9	18	47.4
<i>1996-2001</i>	4,044	50.8	9,398	55.6	1,008	59.9	98	47.1	20	52.6

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

According to Table 1.8, between 1996 and 2001, there was a greater increase in Francophone immigration in percentage terms in Southwestern Ontario, although the numbers were smaller than in Central and Eastern Ontario.

Table 1.9 Distribution of Population of Francophone Immigrants and Francophone Immigrant Women who came between 1996 and 2001 by Place of Birth, Ontario

	Francophones		Francophone Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
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
United Kingdom	40	0.8	20	0.7
Other Northern and Western Europe	1,665	31.6	903	32.0
Eastern Europe	2,570	48.8	1,348	47.7
Southern Europe	995	18.9	555	19.6
Africa	4,768	32.7	2,320	30.6
Asia	3,431	23.6	1,834	24.2
West Central Asia and the Middle East	1,503	43.8	873	47.6
Eastern Asia	968	28.2	508	27.7
South-East Asia	265	7.7	153	8.3
Southern Asia	695	20.3	300	16.4
Oceania and other	10	0.1	10	0.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

As Table 1.9 shows, the province's Francophone immigrants who came between 1996 and 2001 are primarily of European (36.2%) and African (32.7%) origin. Table 1.10 reveals, however, that in Eastern Ontario, more are of African origin (47.7%) than European (21.9%).

We find Francophone immigration of primarily European origin in Central and Southwestern Ontario (41.6% and 41.9% respectively) but also immigration of African origin (26.8% and 29.6% respectively).

Table 1.10 Distribution of Population of Francophone Immigrants who came between 1996 and 2001 by Place of Birth and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		South-West		North-East		North-West	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Francophone Immigrant Population	4,039		9,348		1,006		105		20	
United States	78	1.9	60	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Central and South America	105	2.6	249	2.7	53	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	370	9.2	135	1.4	0	0.0	10	9.5	0	0.0
Europe	894	21.9	3,893	41.6	422	41.9	45	42.9	10	50.0
Africa	1,926	47.7	2,506	26.8	298	29.6	40	38.1	10	50.0
Asia	666	16.5	2,495	26.7	233	23.2	10	9.5	0	0.0
Oceania and other	10	0.2	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Mobility

Table 1.11 shows that 43.3% of Francophones 5 years and over – 220,083 individuals - moved. Of these Francophone movers, 52.3% were non-migrants compared with 47.7% who were migrants¹⁵. Francophone migrants were primarily internal migrants (84.9%).

Table 1.11 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women 5 Years and Over by Mobility Status 5 Years Ago, Ontario

	Francophones	%	Francophone Women	%
Total Population 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.

Internal Francophone migration includes both intraprovincial and interprovincial migrants. Some 53,785 Francophone migrants moved within the province (60.4%) compared with 35,290 Francophones from other Canadian provinces who migrated to Ontario (39.6%). There were a smaller number of external Francophone migrants – 15,845 individuals came from outside the country (15.1%).

There are significant differences among regions. Table 1.12 shows that Francophones moved least in Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario (65.3% and 61.4% respectively). In these two regions and in Eastern Ontario, we find more Francophone non-migrant movers than migrant movers.

To sum up, internal migration was more significant than external migration.

¹⁵ For a definition of these terms, see section 9, “Glossary” at the end of the document.

Table 1.12 Distribution of Francophones 5 Years and Over by Mobility Status 5 Years Ago and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		South-West		North-East		North-West	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Francophone Population 5 Years and Over	210,372		135,167		29,401		125,223		7,944	
Non-movers	120,044	57.1	64,409	47.7	16,922	57.6	81,769	65.3	4,878	61.4
Movers	90,328	42.9	70,758	52.3	12,479	42.4	43,454	34.7	3,066	38.6
Non-migrants	49,623	54.9	28,249	39.9	6,079	48.7	29,544	68.0	1,653	53.9
Migrants	40,705	45.1	42,509	60.1	6,400	51.3	13,910	32.0	1,413	46.1
<i>Internal migrants</i>	36,026	88.5	32,599	76.7	5,311	83.0	13,765	99.0	1,388	98.2
Intraprovincial migrants	17,946	49.8	19,465	59.7	3,690	69.5	11,787	85.6	900	64.8
Interprovincial migrants	18,080	50.2	13,134	40.3	1,621	30.5	1,978	14.4	488	35.2
<i>External migrants</i>	4,679	11.5	9,910	23.3	1,089	17.0	145	1.0	25	1.8

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

2.3 Schooling, Employment and Income

Schooling

In Ontario, almost 44% of Francophones 15 years and over have attended college (20.9%) or university (22.8%)¹⁶. We find the same phenomenon for Francophone women, 46.3% of whom have attended college (22.7%) or university (23.6%).

A noteworthy fact – at least 71.6% of the province’s Francophones and Francophone women have obtained a certificate, diploma or degree. Women have a slightly higher rate than the general Francophone population.

For a little more than one Francophone in three (34.8%), the highest level of schooling attained is Grades 9 to 13. However, the majority of them (58.5%) do not have a high school graduation certificate. Furthermore, 11.7% of Ontario’s Francophone population has less than Grade 9.

Nevertheless, all categories combined, 58% of the Francophone population 15 years and over has a diploma or certificate.

Table 1.13 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Schooling, Ontario

	Francophones		Francophone 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.

There are significant differences among regions. Francophones in Eastern and Central Ontario generally have a higher education than those in Northeastern, Northwestern and Southwestern Ontario.

¹⁶ According to Statistics Canada, in 1998, 24.3% of the Ontario population was attending university compared with 20% in the Francophone community. Fédération des communautés Francophones et acadienne du Canada, *Profil de la communauté francophone de l’Ontario*, Ottawa, FCFA, 2000, p. 7. In 2001, the situation was the same for the Ontario majority while it had improved for Francophones. We may be seeing significant catch-up on the part of Francophones.

The percentage of Francophones 15 years and over who have attained a level of schooling between Grades 9 and 13 without a high school graduation certificate is highest in Northwestern (69.5%) and Northeastern (64.6%) Ontario. The figure remains significant in Southwestern (62.8%), Central (57.5%) and Eastern (53.7%) Ontario.

The percentage of Francophones with a trades certificate or diploma is higher in Northwestern (14.3%) and Northeastern (13.0%) Ontario than in Southwestern (10.8%), Central (8.8%) and Eastern (8.2%) Ontario.

Conversely, the percentage of Francophones who have completed college or university is higher in Central (52.9%) and Eastern (47.1%) Ontario. More Francophones in these regions have a university diploma.

Fields of study

According to Table 1.15, the major fields of study for Francophones are: commerce, management and business administration (9.3%); applied science technologies and trades (9.1%); educational, recreational and counselling services (5.3%); social sciences and related fields (4.9%); and health professions and related technologies (4.4%).

Francophone women 15 years and over are found in similar fields but in very different proportions. Thus, 11.2% of them have studied commerce, management and business administration, but only 1.8% have taken applied science technologies and trades. Some 7.6% of them have studied educational, recreational and counselling services, 6.7% have gone into health professions and related technologies, and 5.3% have studied social sciences and related fields.

Table 1.16 indicates that Francophones 15 years and over living in Central and Eastern Ontario specialize primarily in commerce, management and business administration (11.8% and 9.7% respectively), applied science technologies and trades (8.3% and 8.3%), social sciences and related fields (5.5% and 5.8%) and educational, recreational and counselling services (5.2% and 5.4%).

Francophones in the other regions specialize mainly in applied science technologies and trades (North-West, 13.6%; North-East, 10.9%; and South-West, 10.3%), commerce, management and business administration (South-West, 6.9%; North-East, 6.6%; North-West, 4.6%), and educational, recreational and counselling services (North-West, 5.8%; South-West, 5.5%; and North-East, 5.0%).

All of the regions have a relatively similar percentage of Francophones 15 years and over with a postsecondary qualification in health professions and related technologies. They are distributed as follows: 4.6% in Eastern Ontario, 4.6% in Southwestern Ontario, 4.3% in Central Ontario, 4.3% in Northeastern and 3.2% in Northwestern Ontario. The latter region continues to stand out because of its lower percentage.

Table 1.14 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Schooling and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		South-West		North-East		North-West	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Francophone Population 15 Years and Over	184,535		122,586		27,301		110,877		7,394	
Less than Grade 9	17,321	9.4	11,300	9.2	3,896	14.3	18,911	17.1	1,353	18.3
Grades 9 to 13	65,120	35.3	35,578	29.0	9,928	36.4	44,255	39.9	2,853	38.6
Without high school graduation certificate	34,961	53.7	20,446	57.5	6,235	62.8	28,591	64.6	1,983	69.5
With high school graduation certificate	30,159	46.3	15,132	42.5	3,693	37.2	15,664	35.4	870	30.5
Trades Certificate or Diploma	15,084	8.2	10,824	8.8	2,948	10.8	14,418	13.0	1,055	14.3
College	39,948	21.6	26,212	21.4	5,472	20.0	21,404	19.3	1,333	18.0
Without certificate or diploma	10,967	27.5	6,685	25.5	1,621	29.6	6,483	30.3	405	30.4
With certificate or diploma	28,981	72.5	19,527	74.5	3,851	70.4	14,921	69.7	928	69.6
University	47,062	25.5	38,672	31.5	5,042	18.5	11,889	10.7	800	10.8
Without degree	12,272	26.1	9,766	25.3	1,519	30.1	4,058	34.1	300	37.5
<i>Without certificate or diploma</i>	7,619	62.1	5,963	61.1	946	62.3	2,643	65.1	210	70.0
<i>With certificate or diploma</i>	4,653	37.9	3,803	38.9	573	37.7	1,415	34.9	90	30.0
With bachelor's degree or higher	34,790	73.9	28,906	74.7	3,523	69.9	7,831	65.9	500	62.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.15 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over by Major Field of Study, Ontario

	Francophones	%	Francophone 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.

Participation rate and employment

Table 1.17 shows that the participation rate for Francophones 15 years and over is 65% compared with 59.6% for Francophone women. Women, however, have a slightly lower unemployment rate, 6.0% compared with 6.3%.

There are differences among regions. Table 1.18 shows that the participation rate is higher in Central (69.2%), Eastern (66.9%) and Northwestern (64%) Ontario. The percentage of those not in the labour force is higher in Southwestern (41.8%) and Northeastern (41.2%) Ontario.

According to Table 1.19, Francophones 15 years and over are employed in a variety of fields, including manufacturing (12.0%), but also in the tertiary sector: public administration (11.2%), retail trade (9.8%), educational services (9.1%), health care and social assistance (9.0%), professional, scientific and technical services (6.1%), and construction (6.1%).

Francophones women 15 years and over are distributed primarily in health care and social assistance (15.3%), educational services (13.1%), public administration (12.3%), retail trade (10.8%), accommodation and food services (7.1%), and manufacturing (6.4%). There are almost no women in construction, where they represent only 1.2% of the labour force compared with 6.1% for the Francophone population as a whole. They are overrepresented in health care and social assistance (15.3%) compared with the Francophone population as a whole (9.0%).

Table 1.16 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over by Major Field of Study and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		South-West		North-East		North-West	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Francophone Population 15 Years and Over	184,507		122,615		27,312		110,874		7,407	
Educational, recreational and counselling services	10,018	5.4	6,414	5.2	1,501	5.5	5,513	5.0	428	5.8
Fine and applied arts	4,083	2.2	3,354	2.7	608	2.2	1,855	1.7	130	1.8
Humanities and related fields	7,205	3.9	6,365	5.2	776	2.8	1,313	1.2	80	1.1
Social sciences and related fields	10,729	5.8	6,780	5.5	841	3.1	3,628	3.3	130	1.8
Commerce, management and business administration	17,957	9.7	14,434	11.8	1,896	6.9	7,301	6.6	340	4.6
Agricultural, biological, nutritional, and food sciences	2,935	1.6	2,342	1.9	394	1.4	1,085	1.0	90	1.2
Engineering and applied sciences	3,443	1.9	4,412	3.6	531	1.9	520	0.5	60	0.8
Applied science technologies and trades	15,278	8.3	10,215	8.3	2,803	10.3	12,068	10.9	1,005	13.6
Health professions and related technologies	8,493	4.6	5,254	4.3	1,258	4.6	4,776	4.3	235	3.2
Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	3,176	1.7	3,359	2.7	288	1.1	490	0.4	65	0.9
No specialization	101,190	54.8	59,686	48.7	16,416	60.1	72,325	65.2	4,844	65.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.17 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity, Ontario

	Francophones	%	Francophone Women	%
Total Population 15 Years and Over	452 618		240 278	
In the labour force	294 068	65,0	143 308	59,6
<i>Employed</i>	275 475	60,9	134 713	56,1
<i>Unemployed</i>	18 593	6,3	8 595	6,0
Not in the labour force	158 550	35,0	96 970	40,4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.18 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		South-West		North-East		North-West	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Population 15 Years and Over	184,524		122,604		27,279		110,838		7,424	
In the labour force	123,422	66.9	84,852	69.2	15,879	58.2	65,172	58.8	4,751	64.0
<i>Employed</i>	117,176	63.5	79,797	65.1	14,963	54.9	59,201	53.4	4,326	58.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	6,246	5.1	5,055	6.0	916	5.8	5,971	9.2	425	8.9
Not in the labour force	61,102	33.1	37,752	30.8	11,400	41.8	45,666	41.2	2,673	36.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 1.19 Distribution of Francophone and Francophone Female Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry, Ontario 2001 - 1997 North American Industry Classification

	Francophones	%	Francophone 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 and 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 1.20 shows the concentration of Francophones in major industries by region.

In Eastern Ontario, Francophones 15 years and over are employed in public administration (19.2%), health care and social assistance (9.5%), retail trade (9.3%), educational services (8.7%), manufacturing (8.6%) and professional, scientific and technical services (6.9%).

In Central Ontario, Francophones 15 years and over are in manufacturing (14.8%), educational services (8.8%), retail trade (8.7%), professional, scientific and technical services (8.5%), finance and insurance (7.0%), health care and social assistance (7.0%), and wholesale trade (6.6%).

As for Southwestern Ontario, almost a quarter of the Francophone population 15 years and over works in manufacturing (23.8%). The rest are distributed among educational services (10.5%), health care and social assistance (8.4%), retail trade (8.3%), construction (6.3%) and accommodation and food services (5.6%).

In Northeastern Ontario, Francophones 15 years and over are more often employed in retail trade (12.7%), manufacturing (11.5%), health care and social assistance (10.8%),

educational services (9.8%), construction (7.1%), public administration (6.3%) and transportation and warehousing (6.1%).

Finally, Francophones 15 years and over in Northwestern Ontario are concentrated in manufacturing (13.9%), agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (10.6%), health care and social assistance (10.1%), accommodation and food services (8.5%), educational services (8.5%), transportation and warehousing (8.3%), and retail trade (7.4%).

Interestingly enough, Eastern and Northeastern Ontario differ from the other regions in that they are the only ones that do not have manufacturing as the primary industry. Northwestern Ontario is the only region with a high percentage of Francophones in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario also have a significant percentage of Francophones in mining and oil and gas extraction.

Finance and insurance and professional, scientific and technical services are two sectors that are more concentrated in the Central and Eastern regions. Finally, educational services and health care and social assistance are distributed about equally across all regions.

Table 1.20 Distribution of Francophone Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry and Region, Ontario 2001 - 1997 North American Industry Classification System

	East		Centre		South-West		North-East		North-West	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Francophone Labour Force 15 Years and Over	123,535		84,874		15,961		65,244		4,727	
Industry – Not Applicable	1,750	1.4	1,367	1.6	238	1.5	1,235	1.9	65	1.4
All Industries	121,785	98.6	83,507	98.4	15,723	98.5	64,009	98.1	4,662	98.6
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2,184	1.8	553	0.7	614	3.9	2,475	3.9	493	10.6
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	120	0.1	213	0.3	115	0.7	2,990	4.7	255	5.5
22 Utilities	390	0.3	521	0.6	190	1.2	480	0.7	60	1.3
23 Construction	7,003	5.8	4,835	5.8	998	6.3	4,555	7.1	155	3.3
31-33 Manufacturing	10,519	8.6	12,390	14.8	3,739	23.8	7,368	11.5	650	13.9
41 Wholesale trade	3,225	2.6	5,496	6.6	596	3.8	1,665	2.6	80	1.7
44-45 Retail trade	11,284	9.3	7,304	8.7	1,310	8.3	8,100	12.7	346	7.4
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	5,871	4.8	4,529	5.4	660	4.2	3,903	6.1	385	8.3
51 Information and cultural industries	3,348	2.7	3,135	3.8	253	1.6	945	1.5	65	1.4
52 Finance and insurance	4,048	3.3	5,885	7.0	445	2.8	1,555	2.4	115	2.5
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	1,555	1.3	1,636	2.0	190	1.2	610	1.0	80	1.7
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	8,368	6.9	7,063	8.5	666	4.2	1,520	2.4	100	2.1
55 Management of companies and enterprises	60	0.0	121	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	4,772	3.9	3,795	4.5	633	4.0	2,438	3.8	115	2.5
61 Educational services	10,536	8.7	7,379	8.8	1,648	10.5	6,268	9.8	395	8.5
62 Health care and social assistance	11,601	9.5	5,810	7.0	1,318	8.4	6,908	10.8	470	10.1
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,881	1.5	1,411	1.7	293	1.9	775	1.2	30	0.6
72 Accommodation and food services	6,031	5.0	3,892	4.7	888	5.6	4,198	6.6	398	8.5
81 Other services (except public administration)	5,586	4.6	3,341	4.0	649	4.1	3,216	5.0	230	4.9
91 Public administration	23,403	19.2	4,198	5.0	518	3.3	4,040	6.3	240	5.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Income

The average total income of Francophones is \$32,517.83 for men compared with \$24,425.12 for women. According to Table 1.21, 55.9% of the Francophone population 15 years and over has a total income of \$29,999 and under compared with 44.3% who earn \$30,000 and over.

Table 1.21 Distribution of Francophones and Francophone Women 15 Years and Over by Total Income Groups, Ontario

	Francophones	%	Francophone 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
Under \$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 - \$19,999	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.

Francophones women 15 years and over stand out again: 65.7% have a total income of \$29,999 and under, but 34.5% earn \$30,000 and over.

Table 1.22 shows that total income also varies by region. The highest concentrations of Francophones 15 years and over with incomes of \$29,999 and under are found in Northeastern (63.2%), Southwestern (59.0%) and Northwestern (56.4%) Ontario. Almost half of the Francophones of Northeastern Ontario (48.5%) have incomes of \$9,999 and under. Conversely, Francophones 15 years and over with total incomes of \$30,000 and over are concentrated in the Central (48.4%) and Eastern (46.4%) regions.

Furthermore, 9.7% of the Francophone population of Northwestern Ontario have incomes between \$60,000 and \$74,999. In comparison, the percentage is 7.5% in Eastern Ontario, 7.3% in Central Ontario, 6.6% in Southwestern and 6.0% in Northeastern Ontario.

Francophones reporting incomes of over \$75,000 are distributed as follows: 8.5% in Central Ontario, 6.6% in Eastern and Southwestern Ontario, 5.7% in Northwestern and 3.6% in Northeastern Ontario.

Table 1.22 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over by Total Income Groups and Region, Ontario

	East		Centre		South-West		North-East		North-West	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Francophone Population 15 Years and Over	184,439		122,388		26,985		110,430		7,285	
Without Income	7,269	3.9	6,270	5.1	1,038	3.8	5,650	5.1	240	3.3
With Income	177,170	96.1	116,118	94.9	25,947	96.2	104,780	94.9	7,045	96.7
Under \$2,000	9,496	5.4	6,854	5.9	1,325	5.1	7,426	7.1	360	5.1
\$ 2,000 - \$ 4,999	9,114	5.1	5,856	5.0	1,128	4.3	6,676	6.4	365	5.2
\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999	6,726	3.8	4,086	3.5	1,053	4.1	4,818	4.6	330	4.7
\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999	9,569	5.4	5,713	4.9	1,493	5.8	6,916	6.6	395	5.6
\$10,000 - \$11,999	7,626	4.3	4,712	4.1	1,221	4.7	5,404	5.2	225	3.2
\$12,000 - \$14,999	13,044	7.4	7,453	6.4	2,376	9.2	8,919	8.5	565	8.0
\$15,000 - \$19,999	14,794	8.4	9,385	8.1	2,686	10.4	10,553	10.1	700	9.9
\$20,000 - \$24,999	12,774	7.2	8,102	7.0	2,110	8.1	8,281	7.9	505	7.2
\$25,000 - \$29,999	11,868	6.7	7,857	6.8	1,893	7.3	7,123	6.8	525	7.5
\$30,000 - \$34,999	12,928	7.3	9,106	7.8	1,790	6.9	7,228	6.9	450	6.4
\$35,000 - \$39,999	11,345	6.4	7,581	6.5	1,413	5.4	5,813	5.5	335	4.8
\$40,000 - \$44,999	11,011	6.3	6,919	6.0	1,115	4.3	5,361	5.1	420	6.0
\$45,000 - \$49,999	8,473	4.8	5,435	4.7	1,153	4.4	4,073	3.9	285	4.0
\$50,000 - \$59,999	13,235	7.5	8,772	7.6	1,778	6.9	6,185	5.9	500	7.1
\$60,000 - \$74,999	13,303	7.5	8,427	7.3	1,713	6.6	6,281	6.0	680	9.7
\$75,000 and over	11,774	6.6	9,860	8.5	1,700	6.6	3,723	3.6	405	5.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

3. EASTERN ONTARIO

The Eastern Region comprises the following ten census divisions (in alphabetical order):

- Frontenac County¹⁷;
- Hastings County;
- Lanark County;
- Renfrew County¹⁸;
- Lennox and Addington County;
- Leeds and Grenville United Counties;
- Prescott and Russell United Counties;
- Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties¹⁹;
- Ottawa Division;
- Prince Edward Division.

Table 2.1 provides an overview of how Eastern Ontario Francophones are distributed over the ten divisions.

Although the highest concentration of Francophones in the province is in Eastern Ontario, 41.7%, they are unevenly distributed. Over half of them are concentrated in Ottawa (58.4%), in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell (23.2%) and in the United Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (11.1%). Obviously, Ottawa is the nerve centre for Francophones in the Eastern region.

Table 2.1 Distribution of Francophones in Eastern Ontario by Census Division

Census Division	Total Population	Francophones	%	Distribution of Francophones in Eastern Ontario (%)
Ottawa Division	763,795	128,508	16.8	58.4
Prescott and Russell United Counties	74,980	50,945	67.9	23.2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties	107,545	24,388	22.7	11.1
Frontenac County	135,410	4,350	3.2	2.0
Renfrew County	93,760	4,225	4.5	1.9
Hastings County	124,415	2,611	2.1	1.2
Leeds and Grenville United Counties	95,180	2,318	2.4	1.0
Lanark County	60,960	1,760	2.9	0.8
Lennox and Addington County	37,965	605	1.6	0.3
Prince Edward Division	24,365	295	1.2	0.1
Eastern Ontario	1,518,375	220,005	14.5	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Among the census subdivisions in Eastern Ontario, we should mention the city of Cornwall with 12,145 Francophones, which is 27.3% of its total population of 44,560.

¹⁷ The county includes the non-designated city of Kingston.

¹⁸ The county includes the designated census subdivisions of Pembroke, Whitewater Region (partially designated – Westmeath) and Laurentian Valley (partially designated – Stafford).

¹⁹ The county includes the designated census subdivisions of Cornwall, North Dundas (Winchester), North Glengarry, South Glengarry, North Stormont and South Stormont.

Pembroke has 788 Francophones, or 6.1% of its total population of 12,880. Kingston has 3,958, 3.6% of its total population of 111,085.

3.1 Age and identity

Age

Francophones 14 years and under are greater in number in Eastern Ontario than elsewhere in French Ontario. They are primarily concentrated in Ottawa. However, Francophones 14 years and under represent 20.3% of the Francophone population of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, the highest percentage of Francophone youth in Eastern Ontario (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Distribution of Francophones in Eastern Ontario by Census Division and Age

Census Division	14 years and under	15 to 29 years	30 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
Ottawa Division	19,893 (15.5%)	25,175 (19.6%)	67,490 (52.5%)	9,328 (7.3%)	6,629 (5.2%)
Prescott and Russell United Counties	10,340 (20.3%)	8,971 (17.6%)	26,294 (51.6%)	3,343 (6.6%)	1,998 (3.9%)
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties	3,403 (13.9%)	3,821 (15.7%)	12,827 (52.6%)	2,553 (10.5%)	1,795 (7.4%)
Frontenac County	553 (12.7%)	1,001 (23.0%)	2,334 (53.6%)	316 (7.3%)	150 (3.4%)
Renfrew County	486 (11.4%)	605 (14.2%)	2,418 (56.9%)	435 (10.2%)	308 (7.2%)
Hastings County	375 (14.3%)	396 (15.1%)	1,495 (57.0%)	205 (7.8%)	150 (5.7%)
Leeds and Grenville United Counties	155 (6.6%)	248 (10.6%)	1,470 (63.0%)	290 (12.4%)	170 (7.3%)
Lanark County	180 (10.2%)	185 (10.5%)	1,143 (65.0%)	175 (10.0%)	75 (4.3%)
Lennox and Addington County	100 (17.4%)	55 (9.6%)	340 (59.1%)	50 (8.7%)	30 (5.2%)
Prince Edward Division	25 (8.1%)	20 (6.5%)	210 (67.7%)	45 (14.5%)	10 (3.2%)
Eastern Ontario	35,510 (16.1%)	40,477 (18.4%)	116,021 (52.7%)	16,740 (7.6%)	11,315 (5.1%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

The data show that regions with a low concentration of Francophones experience different demographic pressures than more populated areas like Ottawa. With the exception of Frontenac County, the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry have an aging Francophone population that is larger in percentage terms than Ottawa or the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

Identity

Very few Francophones in the various divisions of Eastern Ontario identified themselves as Aboriginal. Those who did live primarily in Ottawa (1,820) and define themselves as North American Indians or Métis.

More Francophones reported belonging to a visible minority. There are 15,208 in Ottawa where they represent 11.8% of the division's Francophone population. The largest numbers belong to the Black (8,553) and Arab (3,063) minorities (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 Distribution of Visible Minority Francophones in Eastern Ontario by Census Division

Census Division	Francophones	Visible Minority	%
Ottawa Division	128,511	15,208	11.8,
Prescott and Russell United Counties	50,956	258	0.5,
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties	24,381	193	0.8,
Frontenac County	4,357	179	4.1,
Renfrew County	4,225	30	0.7,
Hastings County	2,625	50	1.9,
Leeds and Grenville United Counties	2,328	35	1.5,
Lanark County	1,770	5	0.3,
Lennox and Addington County	595	20	3.4
Prince Edward Division	295	0	0,
Eastern Ontario	220,038	15,978	7.3,

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

The Francophone immigrant population living in Eastern Ontario is slightly larger in number than the visible minority population – 17,785.

It is also larger in Ottawa than in the rest of the region. The places of birth reported most often are Europe (4,534), Africa (4,260), Asia (3,533) and the Caribbean and Bermuda (2,553).

Francophone immigration outside of Ottawa is primarily of European origin and small in number.

3.2 Immigration and mobility

Immigration

Table 2.4 shows that most Francophone immigrants settle in Ottawa. Some 7,469 (47.0%) of them did so between 1961 and 1990 and 7,368 (46.4%) between 1991 and 2001.

Table 2.4 Distribution of Francophone Immigrant Population in Eastern Ontario by Census Division and Period of Immigration

Census Division	Total	Before 1961	1961-1990	1991-2001
Ottawa Division	15,860	1,023	7,469	7,368
Prescott and Russell United Counties	599	60	336	203
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties	389	88	215	86
Frontenac County	398	65	168	165
Renfrew County	88	10	55	23
Hastings County	123	35	40	48
Leeds and Grenville United Counties	136	15	58	63
Lanark County	93	25	63	5
Lennox and Addington County	25	0	20	5
Prince Edward Division	40	30	10	0
Eastern Ontario	17,746	1,351 (7.6%)	8,434 (47.5%)	7,961 (44.9%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

According to birthplace data, the majority of the Francophone immigrant population of Eastern Ontario that came between 1996 and 2001 is of European, African, Asian and Caribbean origin (Caribbean and Bermuda).

In Ottawa, where the Francophone immigrant population is the largest in Eastern Ontario, 1,888 Francophones who came between 1996 and 2001 reported Africa as their place of birth, 703, Europe, 591, Asia and 370, the Caribbean and Bermuda. Ottawa thus stands out from the rest of the divisions of Eastern Ontario.

Mobility

According to Table 2.5, the percentage of Francophone non-movers 5 years and over is high in all Eastern Ontario counties. In Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry counties, these Francophones represent 66.9% of the population 5 years and over and 66.1% in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

There is more Francophone interprovincial migration in Ottawa (12,518) than elsewhere in Eastern Ontario. However, there are fewer Francophone intraprovincial migrants (6,990).

The opposite trend is seen in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell and Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, where there are twice as many Francophone intraprovincial migrants (5,610 and 2,165 respectively), as there are interprovincial migrants (2,348 and 758 respectively).

To sum up, in addition to Francophone immigrants and visible minorities, Ottawa receives Francophones from other provinces. Ontario Francophones also go to the United Counties of Prescott and Russell and Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Table 2.5 Distribution of Francophones 5 Years and Over in Eastern Ontario by Census Division and Mobility Status 5 Years Ago

Census Division	Non-movers	Movers, non-migrants	Movers, intraprovincial migrants	Movers, interprovincial migrants	Movers, external migrants
Ottawa Division	64,823	34,513	6,990	12,518	4,228
Prescott and Russell United Counties	31,910	8,325	5,610	2,348	80
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties	15,743	4,745	2,165	758	115
Frontenac County	1,780	605	788	880	130
Renfrew County	2,155	630	680	563	25
Hastings County	1,178	300	375	575	23
Leeds and Grenville United Counties	1,090	235	618	260	43
Lanark County	905	150	465	138	35
Lennox and Addington County	280	65	200	40	0
Prince Edward Division	180	55	55	0	0
Eastern Ontario	120,044, (57.1%)	49,623 (23.6%)	17,946 (8.5%)	18,080 (8.6%)	4,679 (2.2%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

3.3 Schooling, Employment and Income

Schooling

Table 2.6 shows that over half of Eastern Ontario Francophones 15 years and over have some postsecondary education (55.3%). They live mainly in Ottawa.

In Kingston, in Frontenac County, 1,256 Francophones 15 years and over have attended university. In Cornwall, in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 1,185 have done so.

However, the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, the United Counties of Prescott-Russell and Renfrew County stand out because of the proportion of their Francophone residents with less than Grade 9. They represent respectively 14.8%, 13.5% and 14.3% of Francophones 15 years and over compared with 6.9% in Ottawa and 3.8% in Frontenac County.

Table 2.6 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Eastern Ontario by Census Division and Highest Level of Schooling

Census Division	Less than Grade 9	Grades 9 to 13 with and without High School Graduation Certificate	Trades Certificate or Diploma	College with and without Certificate or Diploma	University with and without Degree
Ottawa Division	7,448 (6.9%)	32,656 (30.1%)	7,425 (6.8%)	24,581 (22.6%)	36,514 (33.6%)
Prescott and Russell United Counties	5,470 (13.5%)	18,655 (45.9%)	3,588 (8.8%)	7,813 (19.2%)	5,088 (12.5%)
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties	3,108 (14.8%)	9,225 (44.0%)	2,163 (10.3%)	4,251 (20.3%)	2,238 (10.7%)
Frontenac County	145 (3.8%)	996 (26.2%)	410 (10.8%)	900 (23.7%)	1,351 (35.5%)
Renfrew County	535 (14.3%)	1,370 (36.7%)	508 (13.6%)	755 (20.2%)	565 (15.1%)
Hastings County	190 (8.5%)	798 (35.5%)	385 (17.1%)	520 (23.2%)	353 (15.7%)
Leeds and Grenville United Counties	195 (9.0%)	625 (28.9%)	355 (16.4%)	520 (24.0%)	468 (21.6%)
Lanark County	140 (8.8%)	535 (33.6%)	175 (11.0%)	423 (26.6%)	320 (20.1%)
Lennox and Addington County	55 (11.0%)	165 (33.0%)	60 (12.0%)	105 (21.0%)	115 (23.0%)
Prince Edward Division	35 (12.7%)	95 (34.5%)	15 (5.5%)	80 (29.1%)	50 (18.2%)
Eastern Ontario	17,321, (9.4%)	65,120 (35.3%)	15,084 (8.2%)	39,948 (21.6%)	47,062 (25.5%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Fields of study

Table 2.7 shows that similar proportions of Francophones 15 years and over in the Ottawa area, the United Counties of Prescott and Russell and Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and Frontenac County have chosen commerce, management and business administration and applied science technologies and trades.

Francophones 15 years and over in these divisions demonstrate some variations with regard to their choice of the social sciences, education and health fields.

However, outside these divisions, applied science technologies and trades are the field of study most frequently chosen by Francophones 15 years and over. Commerce and education come in second and third place respectively.

Table 2.7 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Eastern Ontario by Census Division and Major Field of Study

Census Division	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	Mathematics, computer and physical sciences
Ottawa Division	6,363	2,483	5,770	8,258	12,838	1,625	2,800	8,028	5,258	2,575
Prescott and Russell	1,890	875	645	1,090	2,440	680	245	3,590	1,610	195
United Counties										
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	920	380	315	643	1,478	335	85	1,980	785	98
United Counties										
Frontenac County	220	90	178	238	328	50	93	305	278	153
Renfrew County	235	95	90	85	210	80	70	460	180	55
Hastings County	90	55	65	125	248	15	50	320	35	40
Leeds and Grenville	150	40	80	155	195	75	48	270	155	40
United Counties										
Lanark County	85	50	45	65	135	15	30	210	140	20
Lennox and Addington	20	10	0	25	45	15	10	60	25	0
County										
Prince Edward	15	0	0	25	15	25	10	25	20	0
Division										
Eastern Ontario	10,018 (5.4%)	4,083 (2.2%)	7,205 (3.9%)	10,729 (5.8%)	17,957 (9.7%)	2,935 (1.6%)	3,443 (1.9%)	15,278 (8.3%)	8,493 (4.6%)	3,176 (1.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Participation rate and employment

According to Table 2.8, the participation rate of Francophones is highest in Frontenac County, the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, and Ottawa.

Table 2.8 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Eastern Ontario by Census Division and Labour Force Activity

Census Division	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Ottawa Division	73,386	69,423	3,963	35,233
Prescott and Russell United Counties	28,245	27,165	1,080	12,360
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties	12,605	11,855	750	8,383
Frontenac County	2,770	2,930	140	1,030
Renfrew County	2,288	2,145	143	1,458
Hastings County	1,395	1,310	85	848
Leeds and Grenville United Counties	1,333	1,283	50	835
Lanark County	945	930	15	635
Lennox and Addington County	295	275	20	205
Prince Edward Division	160	160	0	115
Eastern Ontario	123,422 (66.9%)	117,176 (63.5%)	6,246 (5.1%)	61,102 (33.1%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

According to Table 2.9, Francophones 15 years and over living in Ottawa are more often employed in public administration (17,518 or 24.2%), health care and social assistance (6,755 or 9.3%), professional, scientific and technical services (6,535 or 9.0%), retail trade (6,103 or 8.4%), educational services (6,100 or 8.4%), manufacturing (3,678 or 5.1%) and accommodation and food services (3,445 or 4.8%).

In the rest of the region, the industries are very different from those in Ottawa. Only two other counties -- Frontenac and Hastings -- have a higher proportion of their Francophones working in public administration. Elsewhere, Francophones are more evenly distributed across manufacturing, public administration, retail trade, health care and social assistance, and educational services.

In the city of Kingston, in Frontenac County, Francophones work in public administration, educational services, and health care and social assistance.

Table 2.9 Distribution of Francophone Labour Force 15 Years and Over in Eastern Ontario by Census Division for Selected Industries, 2001 – 1997 North American Industry Classification System

Census Division	Manufacturing	Public Administration	Retail Trade	Educational Services	Health Care and Social Assistance	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Accommodation and Food Services	Transportation and Warehousing	Other Services (except public administration)
Ottawa Division	3,678	17,518	6,103	6,100	6,755	6,535	3,445	3,288	3,013
Prescott and Russell United Counties	3,293	3,095	3,003	2,315	2,648	1,070	1,400	1,395	1,448
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties	2,423	610	1,445	1,083	1,403	340	740	893	765
Frontenac County	180	870	223	455	245	95	133	40	85
Renfrew County	330	470	175	255	230	155	65	65	75
Hastings County	185	465	115	105	55	63	85	70	70
Leeds and Grenville United Counties	220	190	130	100	110	60	98	80	45
Lanark County	165	130	70	78	110	25	40	40	55
Lennox and Addington County	35	40	20	35	15	0	15	20	30
Prince Edward Division	25	15	10	10	30	25	10	0	0
Eastern Ontario	10,519 (8.6%)	23,403 (19.2%)	11,284 (9.3%)	10,536 (8.7%)	11,601 (9.5%)	8,368 (6.9%)	6,031 (5.0%)	5,871 (4.8%)	5,586 (4.6%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Income

Table 2.10 shows that income structure is relatively similar in Ottawa Division and Frontenac County. A large percentage of Francophones 15 years and over earn over \$35,000 (44.0% and 45.4% respectively). Francophones in Ottawa and Frontenac County also earn incomes greater than \$75,000 (8.8% and 7.4% respectively).

Francophones living in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry and the United Counties of Prescott and Russell have lower incomes. For example, almost half (49.3%) of Francophones in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry have incomes of less than \$20,000.

Table 2.10 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Eastern Ontario by Census Division and Total Income Groups

Census Division	Without Income	\$9,999 and under	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 \$- \$74,999	\$75,000 and over
Ottawa Division	3,950	19,392 (18.6)	18,504 (17.7)	20,718 (19.8)	18,868 (18.0)	18,028 (17.2)	9,178 (8.8)
Prescott and Russell United Counties	1,893	8,361 (21.6)	8,749 (22.6)	9,068 (23.4)	6,563 (16.9)	4,600 (11.9)	1,380 (3.6)
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties	883	4,676 (23.2)	5,255 (26.1)	5,086 (25.3)	2,718 (13.5)	1,845 (9.2)	538 (2.7)
Frontenac County	118	656 (17.8)	726 (19.7)	633 (17.2)	765 (20.7)	635 (17.3)	273 (7.4)
Renfrew County	125	635 (17.9)	890 (25.1)	765 (21.6)	760 (21.4)	395 (11.1)	105 (3.0)
Hastings County	120	410 (19.6)	440 (21.0)	390 (18.7)	430 (20.5)	355 (17.0)	65 (3.1)
Leeds and Grenville United Counties	60	310 (14.9)	430 (20.7)	405 (19.6)	455 (22.1)	350 (16.9)	120 (5.8)
Lanark County	85	270	300	325	275	265	65
Lennox and Addington County	25	125	95	130	55	40	25
Prince Edward Division	10	70	75	50	30	25	25
Eastern Ontario	7,269, (3.9%)	34,905 (19.7%)	35,464 (20.0%)	37,570 (21.2%)	30,919 (17.5%)	26,538 (15.0%)	11,774 (6.6%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

4. CENTRAL ONTARIO

Central Region includes the following 18 census divisions (in alphabetical order):

- Brant County;
- Dufferin County;
- Haliburton County;
- Northumberland County;
- Peterborough County;
- Simcoe County²⁰;
- Wellington County;
- Hamilton Division;
- Kawartha Lakes Division;
- Toronto Division;
- Muskoka District Municipality;
- Durham Regional Municipality;
- Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality;
- Halton Regional Municipality;
- Niagara Regional Municipality²¹;
- Peel Regional Municipality²²;
- York Regional Municipality;
- Waterloo Regional Municipality.

The population of Central Ontario includes 26.3% of the Francophone population of Ontario. This is the second largest concentration of Francophones after the Eastern Region.

According to Table 3.1, 47,448 Francophones live in Toronto where they represent 34.2% of the Francophone population of Central Ontario. Toronto thus stands out from the other divisions in this region because of the concentration of Francophones, even if they represent only 1.9% of the city's population.

Another group of municipalities has a noteworthy percentage of Francophones, namely the Regional Municipality of Peel, where there are 16,698 Francophones (12.0%). The majority of Francophones are found in the cities of Mississauga (11,391) and Brampton (4,763). The Regional Municipality of Niagara has 14,218 Francophones, including 5,615 in Welland, 3,461 in St. Catharines and 1,135 in Port Colborne.

There are also Francophones in the Regional Municipality of York (10,578) and in Simcoe County (9,641). Simcoe County includes the city of Barrie with 2,416 Francophones and the town of Penetanguishene with 1,148 Francophones as well as the townships of Tiny with 1,093 Francophones and Essa with 1,070 Francophones. Francophones also live in the regional municipalities of Durham and Halton as well as in Hamilton Division.

The Central Region comprises three types of groupings of the Francophone population. Toronto comes in first place and is an entity unto itself. In second place we find

²⁰ The county includes the designated townships of Essa and Tiny, the designated town of Penetanguishene and the non-designated city of Barrie.

²¹ The regional municipality includes the designated cities of Port Colborne and Welland as well as the non-designated city of St. Catharines.

²² The regional municipality includes the designated cities of Brampton and Mississauga.

municipalities containing cities and towns like Brampton, Mississauga, Penetanguishene, Port Colborne or Welland. In third place come the divisions with the smallest concentrations of Francophones.

Table 3.1 Distribution of Francophones in Central Ontario by Census Division

Census Division	Total Population	Francophones	%	Distribution of Francophones in Central Ontario (%)
Toronto Division	2,456,805	47,448	1.9	34.2
Peel Regional Municipality	985,570	16,698	1.7	12.0
Niagara Regional Municipality	404,590	14,218	3.5	10.2
York Regional Municipality	725,665	10,578	1.5	7.6
Simcoe County	372,330	9,641	2.6	6.9
Durham Regional Municipality	502,900	9,118	1.8	6.6
Halton Regional Municipality	372,410	7,813	2.1	5.6
Hamilton Division	484,390	7,623	1.6	5.5
Waterloo Regional Municipality	433,880	6,785	1.6	4.9
Wellington County	184,840	2,365	1.3	1.7
Brant County	116,750	1,400	1.2	1.0
Peterborough County	123,600	1,336	1.1	1.0
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	103,330	981	0.9	0.7
Northumberland County	75,935	845	1.1	0.6
Kawartha Lakes Division	68,460	690	1.0	0.5
Muskoka District Municipality	51,705	680	1.3	0.5
Dufferin County	50,360	573	1.1	0.4
Haliburton County	14,930	113	0.8	0.08
Central Ontario	7,528,450	138,905	1.8	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

4.1 Age and Identity

Age

Given the presence of a larger Francophone population in Toronto than elsewhere in the Central Region, it is difficult to compare age groups among census divisions.

According to Table 3.2, the percentages of Francophones 14 years and under are larger in the regional municipalities of York and Peel than elsewhere in Central Ontario, namely 16.2% and 15.1% respectively.

Toronto has the highest percentage of young people 15 to 29 years of age, namely 22.9%. The city is followed by the Regional Municipality of Peel (20.3%).

The farther one moves from Toronto and the Regional Municipality of Peel, the more the Francophone population is concentrated in the 30-64 age group and the 65-74 age group. Thus, in some divisions, the smaller the number of Francophones, the more they are concentrated in the older age groups.

Table 3.2 Distribution of Francophones in Central Ontario by Census Division and Age

Census Division	14 years and under	15 to 29 years	30 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
Toronto Division	5,583 (11.8%)	10,863 (22.9%)	25,636 (54.0%)	3,136 (6.6%)	2,255 (4.7%)
Peel Regional Municipality	2,501 (15.1%)	3,368 (20.3%)	9,482 (56.7%)	818 (4.9%)	518 (3.2%)
Niagara Regional Municipality	1,288 (9.0%)	1,791 (12.6%)	8,220 (57.7%)	1,786 (12.5%)	1,133 (8.0%)
York Regional Municipality	1,713 (16.2%)	1,771 (16.8%)	6,129 (58.1%)	641 (6.0%)	316 (3.0%)
Simcoe County	1,128 (11.7%)	1,209 (12.5%)	5,663 (58.8%)	1,001 (10.4%)	630 (6.5%)
Durham Regional Municipality	1,048 (11.5%)	1,568 (17.2%)	5,454 (59.9%)	675 (7.4%)	373 (4.1%)
Halton Regional Municipality	986 (12.5%)	1,011 (12.9%)	4,934 (63.0%)	581 (7.4%)	323 (4.1%)
Hamilton Division	721 (9.5%)	1,411 (18.6%)	4,335 (56.9%)	678 (8.9%)	485 (6.4%)
Waterloo Regional Municipality	626 (9.3%)	1,196 (17.7%)	4,170 (61.5%)	525 (7.7%)	258 (3.8%)
Wellington County	228 (9.7%)	446 (18.9%)	1,428 (60.4%)	175 (7.4%)	83 (3.4%)
Brant County	85 (6.1%)	265 (18.8%)	860 (61.1%)	100 (7.1%)	98 (7.0%)
Peterborough County	78 (5.8%)	221 (16.6%)	775 (58.4%)	130 (9.7%)	125 (9.4%)
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	55 (5.5%)	115 (11.6%)	680 (68.8%)	93 (9.4%)	45 (4.5%)
Northumberland County	38 (4.6%)	105 (12.6%)	480 (57.6%)	135 (16.2%)	75 (9.0%)
Kawartha Lakes Division	100 (14.2%)	65 (9.4%)	430 (61.5%)	85 (12.1%)	20 (2.9%)
Muskoka District Municipality	90 (13.3%)	85 (12.6%)	420 (62.1%)	70 (10.4%)	10 (1.5%)
Dufferin County	73 (12.9%)	85 (15.1%)	380 (67.5%)	15 (2.7%)	10 (1.8%)
Haliburton County	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	65 (61.9%)	25 (23.8%)	15 (14.3%)
Central Ontario	16,341 (11.8%)	25,575 (18.5%)	79,541 (57.2%)	10,669 (7.7%)	6,772 (4.9%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Identify

With respect to identity, 2,720 Francophones in Central Ontario identified themselves as Aboriginal. They defined themselves primarily as Métis (1,825) and North American Indian (695). They live mostly in Simcoe County and the regional municipalities of Niagara and Peel.

Table 3.3 shows that 23,165 Francophones in Central Ontario belong to a visible minority; this represents 16.7% of the Francophone population of this region. The largest percentage of visible minority Francophones is found in Toronto – 13,604 or 28.7% of the Francophone population. They belong primarily to the Black (3,888), Chinese (2,733), South Asian (1,958), Arab (1,460) and Latin American (1,075) minorities.

Visible minority Francophones make up 23.7% (3,960) of the Francophone population of the Regional Municipality of Peel, including 3,026 in Mississauga and 912 in Brampton. In Mississauga, they are mainly of South Asian (710), Arab (608), Chinese (528) and Black (458) origin. In Brampton, they are much smaller in number and belong to the South Asian (348), Black (235) and Arab (105) minorities.

We also find 20.3% (2,150) of visible minority Francophones in the Regional Municipality of York. They are Chinese (853), South Asian (340), West Asian (228), Arab (223) and Southeast Asian (130).

Finally, 932 individuals (12.2%) belonging to a visible minority are part of the Francophone population of Hamilton Division. They belong mainly to the Black (430), Arab (145) and Latin American (138) minorities.

Table 3.3 Distribution of Visible Minority Francophones in Central Ontario by Census Division

Census Division	Francophones	Visible Minority	%
Toronto Division	47,459	13,604	28.7
Peel Regional Municipality	16,695	3,960	23.7
Niagara Regional Municipality	14,226	446	3.1
York Regional Municipality	10,585	2,150	20.3
Simcoe County	9,659	191	2.0
Durham Regional Municipality	9,127	572	6.3
Halton Regional Municipality	7,817	552	7.1
Hamilton Division	7,627	932	12.2
Waterloo Regional Municipality	6,789	544	8.0
Wellington County	2,364	96	4.1
Brant County	1,398	30	2.1
Peterborough County	1,333	23	1.7
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	983	5	0.5
Northumberland County	845	30	3.6
Kawartha Lakes Division	690	25	3.6
Muskoka District Municipality	-	0	0.0
Dufferin County	570	5	0.9
Haliburton County	-	0	0.0
Central Ontario	138,957	23,165	16.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

The Francophone immigrant population lives primarily in Toronto, where they number 21,853 individuals or 46.0% of the city's Francophones. In decreasing order, immigrants are also found in the regional municipalities of York (4,131 or 39.1%) and Peel (5,223 or 31.3%), Hamilton Division (1,622 or 21.2%) and the regional municipalities of Waterloo (1,407 or 20.8%) and Halton (1,487 or 19.0%).

The places of birth reported by Francophone immigrants living in Central Ontario are Europe (43.9%), then Asia (25.5%) and Africa (22.5%).

4.2 Immigration and Mobility

Immigration

Table 3.4 shows that most Francophone immigrants settled in the Central Region after 1961. In Toronto, 9,373 came between 1961 and 1990, then 10,693 between 1991 and 2001. In the other divisions, the Francophone immigrant population also came during these two periods. In Mississauga, in the Regional Municipality of Peel, 2,043 arrived between 1961 and 1990 and 1,853, between 1991 and 2001.

The places of birth of Francophone immigrants who came between 1996 and 2001 are Europe, Asia and Africa in most cases.

Table 3.4 Distribution of Francophone Immigrant Population in Central Ontario by Census Division and Period of Immigration

Census Division	Total	Before 1961	1961-1990	1991-2001
Toronto Division	21,836	1,770	9,373	10,693
Peel Regional Municipality	5,209	273	2,751	2,185
Niagara Regional Municipality	769	170	341	258
York Regional Municipality	4,139	335	2,431	1,373
Simcoe County	484	88	286	110
Durham Regional Municipality	956	140	566	250
Halton Regional Municipality	1,458	260	760	438
Hamilton Division	1,607	218	636	753
Waterloo Regional Municipality	1,434	130	646	658
Wellington County	346	40	193	113
Brant County	83	18	30	35
Peterborough County	90	25	45	20
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	55	20	25	10
Northumberland County	50	25	15	10
Kawartha Lakes Division	30	30	0	0
Muskoka District Municipality	20	0	10	10
Dufferin County	45	15	20	10
Haliburton County	8	8	0	0
Central Ontario	38,599	3,565 (9.2%)	18,128 (47.0%)	16,906 (43.8%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Mobility

Table 3.5 shows that more Francophones 5 years and over in the Central Region were movers than were non-movers. They are concentrated in Toronto, where we find 11,470 non-migrant Francophone movers, 6,408 Francophone external migrants, 4,850 Francophone interprovincial migrants, and 2,818 Francophone intraprovincial migrants.

In all the other divisions of Central Ontario, Francophone migration was more intraprovincial. There was, however, some interprovincial migration into the regional municipalities of Peel, York and Halton.

Table 3.5 Distribution of Francophones 5 Years and Over in Central Ontario by Census Division and Mobility Status 5 Years Ago

Census Division	Non-movers	Movers, non-migrants	Movers, intraprovincial migrants	Movers, interprovincial migrants	Movers, external migrants
Toronto Division	20,718	11,470	2,818	4,850	6,408
Peel Regional Municipality	7,070	3,710	2,393	1,998	1,025
Niagara Regional Municipality	8,970	2,750	1,433	455	243
York Regional Municipality	4,500	1,588	2,330	1,140	635
Simcoe County	4,543	1,478	2,455	813	80
Durham Regional Municipality	4,263	1,510	1,993	923	150
Halton Regional Municipality	3,653	1,095	1,473	1,090	278
Hamilton Division	3,678	1,665	993	570	478
Waterloo Regional Municipality	2,923	1,540	1,193	580	430
Wellington County	875	443	668	260	68
Brant County	743	260	240	100	40
Peterborough County	650	165	375	95	20
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	550	175	178	40	30
Northumberland County	415	80	273	60	10
Kawartha Lakes Division	305	110	255	0	0
Muskoka District Municipality	320	120	150	55	0
Dufferin County	193	70	190	105	15
Haliburton County	40	20	55	0	0
Central Ontario	64,409 (47.7%)	28,249 (20.9%)	19,465 (14.4%)	13,134 (9.7%)	9,910 (7.3%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

4.3 Schooling, Employment and Income

Schooling

Over 60% of Francophones 15 years and over living in Central Ontario have undertaken postsecondary education. They are found primarily in Toronto where 19,356 have gone to university, 7,825, have gone to college and 2,703 have attended trades school.

The other municipalities where a large percentage of Francophones have some post secondary education are the regional municipalities of York, Peel and Halton, the counties of Peterborough and Wellington as well as the municipalities of Durham and Waterloo.

In the Regional Municipality of York, 3,673 Francophones have attended university, 1,965 have attended college and 650 have gone to trades school.

In the Regional Municipality of Peel, Mississauga to be precise, 3,578 Francophones have attended university, 2,261 have gone to college and 700 have gone to trades school. In Brampton, more have attended college (1,036); 894 have gone to university and 353 have gone to trades school.

Toronto Division and the Regional Municipality of York stand out because of the large proportion of Francophones 15 years and over who have gone to university, 46.2% and 41.4% respectively.

There are also some municipalities where a good part of the Francophone population has attained a level of schooling between Grades 9 and 13, like Toronto (22.2% or 9,293 people). There are 39.2% (5, 073) in Niagara Regional Municipality, 36.5% (2,521) in Hamilton Division, 35.5% (3,026) in Simcoe County, and 35.0% (2,153) in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

Niagara Regional Municipality is also noteworthy with 2,520 people with less than Grade 9 (19.5%).

Fields of study

Table 3.7 shows that in Central Ontario similar proportions of Francophones 15 years and over have opted for certain fields of study. Toronto, however, is different. There, the major fields of study are: commerce, management and business administration (5,470 individuals); humanities and related fields (3,518); social sciences and related fields (3,345); applied science technologies and trades (2,395); engineering and applied sciences (2,355) and educational, recreational and counselling services (2,025).

In the other divisions, Francophones are distributed among commerce, management and business administration; applied science technologies and trades; and educational, recreational and counselling services, as they are in St. Catharines, Port Colborne and Welland.

Table 3.6 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Central Ontario by Census Division and Highest Level of Schooling

Census Division	Less than Grade 9	Grades 9 to 13 with and without High School Graduation Certificate	Trades Certificate or Diploma	College with and without Certificate or Diploma	University with and without Degree
Toronto Division	2,705 (6.5%)	9,293 (22.2%)	2,703 (6.5%)	7,825 (18.7%)	19,356 (46.2%)
Peel Regional Municipality	945 (6.7%)	4,095 (28.9%)	1,115 (7.9%)	3,406 (24.0%)	4,623 (32.6%)
Niagara Regional Municipality	2,520 (19.5%)	5,073 (39.2%)	1,335 (10.3%)	2,373 (18.3%)	1,638 (12.7%)
York Regional Municipality	430 (4.9%)	2,145 (24.2%)	650 (7.3%)	1,965 (22.2%)	3,673 (41.4%)
Simcoe County	1,138 (13.4%)	3,026 (35.5%)	1,160 (13.6%)	2,118 (24.9%)	1,070 (12.6%)
Durham Regional Municipality	808 (10.0%)	2,718 (33.7%)	840 (10.4%)	2,140 (26.6%)	1,553 (19.3%)
Halton Regional Municipality	385 (5.6%)	1,920 (28.1%)	600 (8.8%)	1,638 (24.0%)	2,291 (33.5%)
Hamilton Division	860 (12.5%)	2,521 (36.5%)	665 (9.6%)	1,456 (21.1%)	1,401 (20.3%)
Waterloo Regional Municipality	613 (10.0%)	2,153 (35.0%)	658 (10.7%)	1,445 (23.5%)	1,288 (20.9%)
Wellington County	173 (8.1%)	520 (24.3%)	235 (11.0%)	491 (22.9%)	721 (33.7%)
Brant County	198 (14.9%)	488 (36.8%)	128 (9.6%)	320 (24.1%)	193 (14.5%)
Peterborough County	125 (9.8%)	410 (32.0%)	115 (9.0%)	310 (24.2%)	320 (25.0%)
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	165 (18.0%)	343 (37.4%)	135 (14.7%)	180 (19.6%)	95 (10.3%)
Northumberland County	60 (7.5%)	303 (37.7%)	160 (19.9%)	130 (16.2%)	150 (18.7%)
Kawartha Lakes Division	50 (8.5%)	195 (33.3%)	75 (12.8%)	150 (25.6%)	115 (19.7%)
Muskoka District Municipality	70 (11.7%)	170 (28.3%)	120 (20.0%)	160 (26.7%)	80 (13.3%)
Dufferin County	25 (5.1%)	175 (35.4%)	125 (25.3%)	95 (19.2%)	75 (15.2%)
Haliburton County	30 (28.6%)	30 (28.6%)	5 (4.8%)	10 (9.5%)	30 (28.6%)
Central Ontario	11,300 (9.2%)	35,578 (29.0%)	10,824 (8.8%)	26,212 (21.4%)	38,672 (31.5%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 3.7 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Central Ontario by Census Division and Major Field of Study

Census Division	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	Mathematics, computer and physical sciences
Toronto Division	2,025	1,705	3,518	3,345	5,470	930	2,355	2,395	1,760	1,640
Peel Regional Municipality	738	263	663	708	2,170	263	500	1,165	480	435
Niagara Regional Municipality	628	240	238	318	735	170	123	1,158	535	78
York Regional Municipality	745	193	435	495	1,408	110	478	723	383	368
Simcoe County	480	140	173	343	735	125	50	1,115	468	50
Durham Regional Municipality	400	165	223	320	923	113	153	880	375	100
Halton Regional Municipality	350	190	280	355	1,230	118	270	535	350	190
Hamilton Division	345	173	250	238	480	150	130	658	330	168
Waterloo Regional Municipality	220	120	305	300	530	90	165	698	213	185
Wellington County	128	35	65	108	233	148	68	218	95	65
Brant County	60	10	50	45	115	35	30	125	35	10
Peterborough County	80	25	90	75	115	30	45	85	50	20

Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	25	15	15	30	65	15	25	115	50	0
Northumberland County	55	20	15	25	65	0	10	130	60	20
Kawartha Lakes Division	65	10	15	10	60	15	0	75	15	10
Muskoka District Municipality	45	25	0	45	60	10	10	50	35	10
Dufferin County	15	25	20	20	40	10	0	85	15	10
Haliburton County	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	5	5	0
Central Ontario	6,414 (5.2%)	3,354 (2.7%)	6,365 (5.2%)	6,780 (5.5%)	14,434 (11.8%)	2,342 (1.9%)	4,412 (3.6%)	10,215 (8.3%)	5,254 (4.3%)	3,359 (2.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Participation rate and employment

Table 3.8 shows that the participation rate for Francophones in the Central Region is highest in the counties of Dufferin (81.5%) and Wellington (76.5%) and the Regional Municipality of Peel (75.6%) while it is the lowest in Haliburton County, where it is 39.1%.

Table 3.8 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Central Ontario by Census Division and Labour Force Activity

Census Division	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Toronto Division	29,513 (70.5%)	27,528 (65.7%)	1,985 (6.7%)	12,363 (29.5%)
Peel Regional Municipality	10,733 (75.6%)	10,253 (72.3%)	480 (4.5%)	3,458 (24.4%)
Niagara Regional Municipality	7,668 (59.3%)	7,148 (55.3%)	520 (6.8%)	5,255 (40.7%)
York Regional Municipality	6,351 (71.7%)	6,018 (67.9%)	333 (5.2%)	2,508 (28.3%)
Simcoe County	5,543 (65.1%)	5,205 (61.1%)	338 (6.1%)	2,975 (34.9%)
Durham Regional Municipality	5,706 (70.7%)	5,418 (67.1%)	288 (5.0%)	2,365 (29.3%)
Halton Regional Municipality	4,886 (71.5%)	4,683 (68.5%)	203 (4.2%)	1,950 (28.5%)
Hamilton Division	4,456 (64.5%)	4,103 (59.4%)	353 (7.9%)	2,448 (35.5%)
Waterloo Regional Municipality	4,375 (71.0%)	4,175 (67.8%)	200 (4.6%)	1,785 (29.0%)
Wellington County	1,635 (76.5%)	1,530 (71.6%)	105 (6.4%)	503 (23.5%)
Brant County	883 (66.8%)	813 (61.5%)	70 (7.9%)	438 (33.2%)
Peterborough County	780 (62.0%)	730 (58.0%)	50 (6.4%)	478 (38.0%)
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	628 (67.7%)	583 (62.8%)	45 (7.2%)	300 (32.3%)
Northumberland County	470 (58.2%)	450 (55.7%)	20 (4.3%)	338 (41.8%)
Kawartha Lakes Division	340 (56.7%)	305 (50.8%)	35 (10.3%)	260 (43.3%)
Muskoka District Municipality	430 (72.3%)	415 (69.7%)	15 (3.5%)	165 (27.7%)
Dufferin County	410 (81.5%)	395 (78.5%)	15 (3.7%)	93 (18.5%)
Haliburton County	45 (39.1%)	45 (39.1%)	0 (0.0%)	70 (60.9%)
Central Ontario	84,852 (69.2%)	79,797 (65.1%)	5,055 (6.0%)	37,752 (30.8%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 3.9 shows that, among the seven top industries in Toronto, the employment structure of the population in the labour force is different from that in the other divisions. We thus find 3,663 Francophones 15 years and over employed in professional, scientific and technical services; 2,780 in manufacturing; 2,718 in educational services; 2,628 in finance and

insurance; 2,380 in retail trade; 1,975 in health care and social assistance; and 1,803 in information and cultural industries.

With the exception of Toronto, in Central Ontario divisions, Francophones 15 years and over are employed primarily in manufacturing (17.6%), retail trade (9.0%), educational services (8.5%), wholesale trade (7.2%) and health care and social assistance (7.0%).

In contrast, some counties and municipalities stand out because of significant employment in other industries. Thus, in the Regional Municipality of Peel, Francophones also work in transportation and warehousing (8.9) as well as in professional, scientific and technical services (8.9%). Construction is another field where we find a significant percentage of Francophones, notably in the Regional Municipality of Durham (10.3%) and in Simcoe County (9.0%).

Income

According to Table 3.10, the income structure in the Central Region is relatively similar across census divisions. Over 60% of Francophones 15 years and over have total incomes greater than \$20,000. Most earn between \$20,000 and \$34,999.

In Toronto, 8,311 Francophones 15 years and over earn total incomes of \$20,000 to \$34,999 and over; 7,806 earn \$9,999 and under; 6,963, between \$10,000 and \$19,999; 6,801, between \$35,000 and \$49,999; 5,493, between \$50,000 and \$74,999; and 3,808, \$75,000 and over.

Among the other census divisions that stand out, the Regional Municipality of Niagara has 3,040 Francophones 15 years and over with total incomes of \$10,000 to \$19,999 or 24.3% of the population. Some 2,673 (21.3%) also earn \$9,999 and under. Simcoe County and Hamilton Division have a similar total income structure.

Table 3.9 Distribution of Francophone Labour Force 15 Years and Over in Central Ontario by Census Division for Selected Industries, 2001 – 1997 North American Industry Classification System

Census Division	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Manufacturing	Educational Services	Finance and Insurance	Retail Trade	Health Care and Social Assistance	Information and Cultural Industries	Wholesale Trade	Public Administration
Toronto Division	3,663	2,780	2,718	2,628	2,380	1,975	1,803	1,565	1,338
Peel Regional Municipality	943	1,625	693	758	953	478	338	1,430	450
Niagara Regional Municipality	210	1,445	653	440	750	703	115	285	275
York Regional Municipality	648	890	650	503	618	438	243	615	283
Simcoe County	185	928	405	125	560	410	75	180	783
Durham Regional Municipality	328	853	470	328	525	385	183	358	295
Halton Regional Municipality	395	803	365	505	393	335	155	368	183
Hamilton Division	213	750	475	140	405	428	63	165	163
Waterloo Regional Municipality	253	1,233	365	348	265	218	65	255	103
Wellington County	80	380	255	45	120	95	25	75	85
Brant County	60	253	65	20	70	60	15	50	20
Peterborough County	35	95	80	0	80	130	10	25	45
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	10	115	70	0	50	40	10	40	10
Northumberland County	15	85	30	0	40	40	0	35	55

Kawartha Lakes Division	15	50	45	10	20	25	10	10	15
Muskoka District Municipality	10	45	25	15	45	40	0	10	55
Dufferin County	0	60	15	20	30	10	25	30	30
Haliburton County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Central Ontario	7,063 (8.5%)	12,390 (14.8%)	7,379 (8.8%)	5,885 (7.0%)	7,304 (8.7%)	5,810 (7.0%)	3,135 (3.8%)	5,496 (6.6%)	4,198 (5.0%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 3.10 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Central Ontario by Census Division and Total Income Groups

Census Division	Without Income	\$9,999 and under	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 \$- \$74,999	\$75,000 and over
Toronto Division	2,693 (6.4%)	7,806 (20.0%)	6,963 (17.8%)	8,311 (21.2%)	6,801 (17.3%)	5,493 (14.0%)	3 808 (9.7%)
Peel Regional Municipality	810 (5.7%)	2,439 (18.1%)	1,916 (14.2%)	2,721 (20.3%)	2,656 (19.8%)	2,275 (17.0%)	1 378 (10.3%)
Niagara Regional Municipality	433 (3.3%)	2,673 (21.3%)	3,040 (24.3%)	2,911 (23.2%)	1,850 (14.7%)	1,525 (12.2%)	495 (4.0%)
York Regional Municipality	588 (6.6%)	1,446 (17.4%)	1,246 (15.0%)	1,478 (17.9%)	1,454 (17.6%)	1,465 (17.7%)	1 190 (14.4%)
Simcoe County	225 (2.6%)	1,518 (18.3%)	1,901 (22.9%)	2,013 (24.3%)	1,491 (18.0%)	1,090 (13.1%)	298 (3.6%)
Durham Regional Municipality	340 (4.2%)	1,468 (19.0%)	1,244 (16.0%)	1,675 (21.7%)	1,291 (16.7%)	1,398 (18.0%)	673 (8.7%)
Halton Regional Municipality	273 (4.0%)	1,159 (17.6%)	951 (14.5%)	1,318 (20.1%)	1,078 (16.3%)	1,116 (16.9%)	945 (14.4%)
Hamilton Division	370 (5.4%)	1,373 (21.0%)	1,593 (24.4%)	1,441 (22.1%)	940 (14.4%)	893 (13.7%)	283 (4.3%)
Waterloo Regional Municipality	278 (4.5%)	1,106 (18.8%)	1,060 (18.0%)	1,444 (24.5%)	1,136 (19.3%)	766 (13.0%)	375 (6.4%)
Wellington County	85 (4.0%)	366 (17.9%)	346 (17.0%)	468 (22.8%)	368 (18.0%)	363 (17.7%)	135 (6.6%)

Brant County	45	240	275	265	225	155	60
	(3.6%)	(19.7%)	(22.6%)	(21.7%)	(18.4%)	(12.7%)	(4.9%)
Peterborough County	25	235	295	310	210	110	45
	(2.0%)	(19.5%)	(24.5%)	(25.6%)	(17.4%)	(9.1%)	(3.7%)
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	15	250	220	165	105	120	25
	(1.7%)	(28.1%)	(24.9%)	(18.7%)	(11.9%)	(13.6%)	(2.8%)
Northumberland County	30	120	165	175	100	150	50
	(3.8%)	(15.8%)	(21.7%)	(23.1%)	(13.2%)	(19.8%)	(6.6%)
Kawartha Lakes Division	30	120	140	130	80	80	30
	(4.9%)	(20.6%)	(24.2%)	(22.4%)	(13.8%)	(13.8%)	(5.2%)
Muskoka District Municipality	10	125	160	135	55	90	15
	(1.7%)	(21.6%)	(27.6%)	(23.2%)	(9.5%)	(15.5%)	(2.6%)
Dufferin County	20	65	35	105	95	110	55
	(4.1%)	(14.0%)	(7.6%)	(22.6%)	(20.4%)	(23.7%)	(11.8%)
Haliburton County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Ontario	6 270	22 509	21 550	25 065	19 935	17 199	9 860
	(5.1%)	(19.3%)	(18.6%)	(21.6%)	(17.2%)	(14.9%)	(8.5%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

5. SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

The Southwestern Region of Ontario includes the following ten census divisions (in alphabetical order):

- Bruce County;
- Essex County²³;
- Elgin County;
- Grey County;
- Huron County;
- Lambton County;
- Middlesex County²⁴;
- Oxford County;
- Perth County; and
- Chatham-Kent Division²⁵.

Southwestern Ontario is home to 5.7% of Ontario's Francophone population. Table 4.1 shows that the Southwestern Region has 30,111 Francophones, or 2.1% of the region's total population. Francophones are concentrated in the counties of Essex (49.4%) and Middlesex (19.2%) as well as Chatham-Kent Division (10.8%) and Lambton County (8.3%).

Of these census divisions, the designated towns and cities with the largest number of Francophones are Windsor (7,728), Lakeshore (2,898), Tecumseh (1,191), LaSalle (1,091), Amherstburg (658) and Essex (381), in Essex County. London (5,328), in Middlesex County, and Chatham-Kent (3,251), in Chatham-Kent Division, also have noteworthy concentrations of Francophones.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Francophones in Southwestern Ontario by Census Division

Census Division	Total Population	Francophones	%	Distribution of Francophones in Southwestern Ontario (%)
Essex County	371,085	14,866	4.0	49.4
Middlesex County	398,560	5,770	1.4	19.2
Chatham-Kent Division	105,855	3,248	3.1	10.8
Lambton County	125,560	2,511	2.0	8.3
Oxford County	97,965	911	0.9	3.0
Grey County	87,670	718	0.8	2.4
Elgin County	80,150	711	0.9	2.4
Bruce County	62,940	603	1.0	2.0
County Huron	58,695	415	0.7	1.4
Perth County	72,455	358	0.5	1.2
Southwestern Ontario	1,460,935	30,111	2.1	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

²³ The county includes the designated and partially designated towns and cities of Amherstburg, Essex, Lakeshore, LaSalle, Tecumseh and Windsor.

²⁴ The county includes the designated city of London.

²⁵ The division includes the designated and partially designated towns brought together in Chatham-Kent Division.

5.1 Age and Identity

Age

According to Table 4.2, most Francophones belong to the 30-64 age group. However, the Southwestern Region also has a large aging Francophone population. In a number of counties and divisions, the 65 years and over age group is larger than the 29 years and under.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Francophones in Southwestern Ontario by Census Division and Age

Census Division	14 years and under	15 to 29 years	30 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
Essex County	1,493 (10.0%)	2,115 (14.2%)	7,744 (52.0%)	1,916 (13.0%)	1,578 (10.6%)
Middlesex County	628 (10.8%)	1,151 (19.9%)	3,335 (57.5%)	378 (6.6%)	300 (5.2%)
Chatham-Kent Division	295 (9.1%)	330 (10.2%)	1,768 (54.3%)	540 (16.6%)	320 (9.9%)
Lambton County	170 (6.8%)	238 (9.5%)	1,453 (58.1%)	365 (14.6%)	270 (10.8%)
Oxford County	80 (8.8%)	65 (7.2%)	601 (66.3%)	93 (10.3%)	70 (7.8%)
Grey County	50 (6.9%)	90 (12.3%)	440 (60.4%)	95 (13.1%)	53 (7.4%)
Elgin County	20 (2.8%)	95 (13.3%)	480 (66.9%)	70 (9.8%)	53 (7.4%)
Bruce County	40 (6.7%)	65 (10.8%)	385 (64.2%)	100 (16.7%)	10 (1.7%)
County Huron	35 (8.4%)	33 (7.9%)	223 (52.9%)	85 (20.2%)	45 (10.8)
Perth County	15 (4.3%)	20 (5.7%)	240 (69.4%)	45 (13.0%)	25 (7.2%)
Southwestern Ontario	2,826 (9.5%)	4,202 (13.9%)	16,669 (55.4%)	3,687 (12.2%)	2,724 (9.0%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Identity

According to the data, 750 Francophones identified themselves as Aboriginal in Southwestern Ontario. They live primarily in Essex County, where over half of them defined themselves as Métis.

Table 4.3 shows that of the 1,862 Francophones belonging to a visible minority, 1,046 live in Essex County and 633, in Middlesex County. Southwestern Ontario is thus the third largest region where Francophones identify themselves with a visible minority (6.2%).

The largest groups of visible minority Francophones are found in Windsor and London. They belong to the Arab (395 and 160 respectively), Black (258 and 203) and Latin American (100 and 85) minorities.

Table 4.3 Distribution of Visible Minority Francophones in Southwestern Ontario by Census Division

Census Division	Francophones	Visible Minority	%
Essex County	14,869	1,046	7.0
Middlesex County	5,773	633	11.0
Chatham-Kent Division	3,243	45	1.4
Lambton County	2,513	65	2.6
Oxford County	915	20	2.2
Grey County		0	0.0
Elgin County	713	15	2.1
Bruce County	603	25	4.1
County Huron	418	8	1.9
Perth County	340	5	1.5
Southwestern Ontario	30,100	1,862	6.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

The immigrant population also lives primarily in Windsor (1,401) and London (1,083). In both cases the majority of them are of European origin (539 and 534). Windsor has a good number of Francophones born in Asia (449).

5.2 Immigration and Mobility

Immigration

Table 4.4 shows that the Francophone immigrant population settled in the Southwestern Region in larger numbers after 1961. Between 1991 and 2001, 978 Francophone immigrants arrived in Essex County, especially Windsor (865), and 550 arrived in Middlesex County, mostly in London (538). Between 1961 and 1990, 596 came to Essex County and 458, to Middlesex County.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Francophone Immigrant Population in Southwestern Ontario by Census Division and Period of Immigration

Census Division	Total	Before 1961	1961-1990	1991-2001
Essex County	1,767	193	596	978
Middlesex County	1,111	103	458	550
Chatham-Kent Division	98	65	20	13
Lambton County	167	48	69	50
Oxford County	76	38	28	10
Grey County	61	23	20	18
Elgin County	55	30	25	0
Bruce County	40	10	15	15
County Huron	95	0	45	50
Perth County	40	20	5	15
Southwestern Ontario	3,495	530	1,281	1,684
		(15.1%)	(36.6%)	(48.1%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Mobility

Table 4.5 shows that the majority of Francophones 15 years and over in Southwestern Ontario have not moved. Movers were primarily non-migrants. Middlesex County recorded the largest movement of Francophones. In London, there were more Francophone movers (2,996) than non-movers (2,178).

Table 4.5 Distribution of Francophones 5 Years and Over in Southwestern Ontario by Census Division and Mobility Status 5 Years Ago

Census Division	Non-movers	Movers, non-migrants	Movers, intraprovincial migrants	Movers, interprovincial migrants	Movers, external migrants
Essex County	8,918	2,805	1,503	803	473
Middlesex County	2,435	1,415	923	405	445
Chatham-Kent Division	2,123	735	195	115	25
Lambton County	1,498	498	253	130	50
Oxford County	455	248	130	55	10
Grey County	275	110	273	38	18
Elgin County	395	115	168	30	5
Bruce County	375	68	110	20	15
County Huron	248	25	70	15	43
Perth County	200	60	65	10	5
Southwestern Ontario	16,922 (57.6%)	6,079 (20.7%)	3,690 (12.5%)	1,621 (5.5%)	1,089 (3.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

5.3 Schooling, Employment and Income

Schooling

According to Table 4.6, almost 50% of Francophones 15 years and over in Southwestern Ontario have pursued postsecondary education. The percentages are fairly similar from county to county despite population differences. Essex and Middlesex counties stand out with a higher percentage of Francophones who have attended university – 1,446 in London (Middlesex) and 1,426 in Windsor (Essex).

A significant proportion of Francophones 15 years and over have also attained a level of schooling between Grades 9 and 13 (36.4%), particularly in Huron County, Chatham-Kent Division and Essex County.

Table 4.6 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Southwestern Ontario by Census Division and Highest Level of Schooling

Census Division	Less than Grade 9	Grades 9 to 13 with and without High School Graduation Certificate	Trades Certificate or Diploma	College with and without Certificate or Diploma	University with and without Degree
Essex County	1,990 (14.9%)	5,055 (37.8%)	1,313 (9.8%)	2,573 (19.3%)	2,434 (18.2%)
Middlesex County	295 (5.7%)	1,701 (33.1%)	490 (9.5%)	1,141 (22.2%)	1,516 (29.5%)
Chatham-Kent Division	728 (24.6%)	1,160 (39.1%)	275 (9.3%)	495 (16.7%)	305 (10.3%)
Lambton County	388 (16.8%)	783 (33.8%)	380 (16.4%)	445 (19.2%)	318 (13.7%)
Oxford County	190 (22.7%)	293 (35.0%)	105 (12.5%)	150 (17.9%)	100 (11.9%)
Grey County	65 (9.8%)	225 (33.9%)	75 (11.3%)	145 (21.9%)	153 (23.1%)
Elgin County	80 (11.5%)	243 (34.8%)	120 (17.2%)	210 (30.1%)	45 (6.4%)
Bruce County	70 (12.2%)	170 (29.7%)	100 (17.5%)	145 (25.3%)	88 (15.4%)
County Huron	75 (18.9%)	170 (42.9%)	40 (10.1%)	53 (13.4%)	58 (14.6%)
Perth County	15 (4.3%)	128 (36.8%)	50 (14.4%)	115 (33.0%)	40 (11.5%)
Southwestern Ontario	3,896 (14.3%)	9,928 (36.4%)	2,948 (10.8%)	5,472 (20.0%)	5,042 (18.5%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Fields of study

Table 4.7 shows that Francophones 15 years and over in Southwestern Ontario have opted for applied science technologies and trades as their major field of study (10.3% or 2,803 people), followed by commerce, management and business administration (6.9% or 1,896), educational, recreational and counselling services (5.5% or 1,501) and health professions and related technologies (4.6% or 1,258).

Table 4.7 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Southwestern Ontario by Census Division and Major Field of Study

Census Division	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	Mathematics, computer and physical sciences
Essex County	798	275	383	295	888	118	240	1,403	548	93
Middlesex County	233	168	258	308	478	118	135	425	310	135
Chatham-Kent Division	160	50	35	55	185	40	40	170	115	10
Lambton County	135	55	20	65	85	25	68	345	135	30
Oxford County	35	25	15	30	55	15	5	100	25	0
Grey County	55	25	25	28	55	25	0	75	35	10
Elgin County	25	10	15	20	50	10	15	110	50	0
Bruce County	25	0	0	15	45	0	18	120	20	0
County Huron	15	0	15	15	25	18	0	20	10	10
Perth County	20	0	10	10	30	25	10	35	10	0
Southwestern Ontario	1,501 (5.5%)	608 (2.2%)	776 (2.8%)	841 (3.1%)	1,896 (6.9%)	394 (1.4%)	531 (1.9%)	2,803 (10.3%)	1,258 (4.6%)	288 (1.1%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Participation rate and employment

The participation rate for Francophones 15 years and over in Southwestern Ontario is one of the lowest in French Ontario. Thus, 58.2% are in the labour force compared with 41.8% who are not in the labour force.

Table 4.8 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Southwestern Ontario by Census Division and Labour Force Activity

Census Division	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Essex County	7,431 (55.6%)	7,043 (52.7%)	388 (5.2%)	5,940 (44.4%)
Middlesex County	3,370 (65.5%)	3,125 (60.7%)	245 (7.3%)	1,775 (34.5%)
Chatham-Kent Division	1,718 (58.0%)	1,643 (55.5%)	75 (4.4%)	1,245 (42.0%)
Lambton County	1,250 (53.5%)	1,155 (49.5%)	95 (7.6%)	1,085 (46.5%)
Oxford County	523 (62.9%)	495 (59.6%)	28 (5.4%)	308 (37.1%)
Grey County	418 (63.2%)	378 (57.2%)	40 (9.6%)	243 (36.8%)
Elgin County	423 (61.2%)	423 (61.2%)	0 (0.0%)	268 (38.8%)
Bruce County	308 (55.4%)	278 (50.0%)	30 (9.7%)	248 (44.6%)
County Huron	210 (54.1%)	195 (50.3%)	15 (7.1%)	178 (45.9%)
Perth County	228 (67.5%)	228 (67.5%)	0 (0.0%)	110 (32.5%)
Southwestern Ontario	15,879 (58.2%)	14,963 (54.9%)	916 (5.8%)	11,400 (41.8%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 4.9 shows that the employment structure is quite different from county to county, although a large share of Francophones 15 years and over work in manufacturing and educational services. Essex County has the largest number of Francophones employed in manufacturing (2,140), educational services (745), retail trade (655), construction (530), health care and social assistance (520), accommodation and food services (425), and transportation and warehousing.

In Middlesex County, Francophones 15 years and over are employed in wholesale trade (223), finance and insurance (215) in addition to manufacturing, educational services, health care and social assistance, and retail trade.

However, within Middlesex County, London stands out from other towns. There, Francophones 15 years and over work in educational services (435), manufacturing (395) and health care and social assistance (333).

In Chatham-Kent Division, we also find Francophones in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (170). In Bruce County, the utilities sector also attracts Francophones (80).

Finally, in Huron County, Francophones work in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (63) and mining and oil and gas extraction (25).

Income

According to Table 4.10, the total income structure for Francophones 15 years and over is relatively similar in the different counties and divisions of Southwestern Ontario. In general, more Francophones have a total income of \$10,000 to \$19,999 compared with those whose incomes range from \$19,999 to \$34,999. In Essex County, 3,294 Francophones earn between \$10,000 and \$19,999 compared with 2,635 who earn between \$20,000 and \$34,999.

Middlesex County has a slightly higher percentage than Essex County of Francophones 15 years and over whose total incomes range from \$20,000 to \$34,999. The percentage of Francophones earning incomes of \$35,000 to \$49,999 is also higher.

Table 4.9 Distribution of Francophone Labour Force 15 Years and Over in Southwestern Ontario by Census Division for Selected Industries, 2001 – 1997 North American Industry Classification System

Census Division	Manufacturing	Public Administration	Retail Trade	Educational Services	Health Care and Social Assistance	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Accommodation and Food Services	Transportation and Warehousing	Construction
Essex County	2,140	223	655	745	520	288	425	310	530
Middlesex County	490	130	240	448	348	213	168	85	148
Chatham-Kent Division	405	40	130	165	160	35	110	85	80
Lambton County	218	50	120	140	135	40	95	70	100
Oxford County	153	0	35	35	20	30	15	35	45
Grey County	90	30	50	40	45	10	30	25	10
Elgin County	128	15	45	25	50	10	10	30	30
Bruce County	10	10	15	10	15	30	25	0	25
County Huron	30	10	0	20	0	0	10	10	10
Perth County	75	10	20	20	25	10	0	10	20
Southwestern Ontario	3,739 (23.8%)	518 (3.3%)	1,310 (8.3%)	1,648 (10.5%)	1,318 (8.4%)	666 (4.2%)	888 (5.6%)	660 (4.2%)	998 (6.3%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 4.10 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Southwestern Ontario by Census Division and Total Income Groups

Census Division	Without Income	\$9,999 and under	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 \$- \$74,999	\$75,000 and over
Essex County	553 (4.1%)	2,346 (18.3%)	3,294 (25.7%)	2,635 (20.6%)	1,650 (12.8%)	1,865 (14.6%)	1,015 (7.9%)
Middlesex County	255 (4.9%)	1,078 (21.9%)	989 (20.2%)	1,178 (24.1%)	791 (16.2%)	606 (12.4%)	255 (5.2%)
Chatham-Kent Division	55 (1.9%)	515 (18.0%)	715 (25.0%)	760 (26.6%)	425 (14.9%)	355 (12.4%)	95 (3.3%)
Lambton County	95 (4.2%)	460 (21.4%)	515 (23.9%)	440 (20.5%)	350 (16.3%)	260 (12.0%)	125 (5.8%)
Oxford County	20 (2.5%)	125 (16.3%)	200 (26.1%)	220 (28.7%)	70 (9.2%)	105 (13.7%)	45 (5.9%)
Grey County	15 (2.3%)	120 (18.9%)	140 (22.1%)	140 (22.1%)	90 (14.1%)	105 (16.5%)	40 (6.3%)
Elgin County	15 (2.3%)	120 (18.6%)	130 (20.2%)	185 (28.7%)	130 (20.2%)	60 (9.3%)	20 (3.1%)
Bruce County	20 (3.6%)	140 (26.2%)	120 (22.4%)	90 (16.8%)	70 (13.0%)	70 (13.0%)	45 (8.4%)
County Huron	10 (2.8%)	55 (15.9%)	100 (28.9%)	75 (21.7%)	65 (18.8%)	40 (11.6%)	10 (2.9%)
Perth County	0 (0.0%)	40 (31.1%)	80 (26.3%)	70 (23.0%)	40 (13.2%)	25 (8.2%)	50 (16.4%)
Southwestern Ontario	1,038 (3.8%)	4,999 (19.3%)	6,283 (24.3%)	5,793 (22.3%)	3,681 (14.1%)	3,491 (13.5%)	1,700 (6.6%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

6. NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

The Northeastern Region includes the following eight census divisions (in alphabetical order):

- Algoma District;
- Cochrane District;
- Manitoulin District;
- Nipissing District;
- Parry Sound District²⁶;
- Sudbury District;
- Timiskaming District; and
- Greater Sudbury Division.

We find 24.7% of the province's Francophones in the Northeastern Region. Table 5.1 shows that Francophones represent 23.9% of the total population of Northeastern Ontario²⁷. This is the largest concentration of Francophones in the province except for Prescott and Russell, in Eastern Ontario, which is the only place in Ontario where Francophones are in the majority.

We find 43,238 Francophones or 33.1% of the region's total Francophone population in Greater Sudbury, 40,116 Francophones or 30.7% in Cochrane District, 21,095 Francophones or 16.2% in Nipissing District and 9,130 Francophones or 7.0% in Timiskaming District.

Table 5.1 Distribution of Francophones in Northeastern Ontario by Census Division

Census Division	Total Population	Francophones	%	Distribution of Francophones in Northeastern Ontario (%)
Greater Sudbury Division	153,565	43,238	28.2	33.1
Cochrane District	84,295	40,116	47.6	30.7
Nipissing District	81,590	21,095	25.9	16.2
Algoma District	117,200	9,130	7.8	7.0
Timiskaming District	34,000	8,563	25.2	6.6
Sudbury District	22,825	7,206	31.6	5.5
Parry Sound District	39,330	945	2.4	0.7
Manitoulin District	12,520	255	2.0	0.2
Northeastern Ontario	545,325	130,548	23.9	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Francophones represent 47.6% of the total population of Cochrane District, 31.6% of that of Sudbury District, 28.2% of that of Greater Sudbury Division, 25.9% of that of Nipissing District and 25.2% of that of Timiskaming District.

²⁶ The district includes the designated town of Callander.

²⁷ According to Office of Francophone Affairs data, in 1985, the 136,895 Francophones of Northeastern Ontario represented 34.1% of the region's population. Office des affaires francophones, Bureau du conseil des ministres, *Résumé du profil du Nord-Est de l'Ontario*, Toronto, Gouvernement de l'Ontario, juin 1985, p. 1. In about the last 20 years, 10% of the Francophone population of Northeastern Ontario has left the region.

6.1 Age and Identity

Age

Table 5.2 shows that the majority of the Francophones of Northeastern Ontario fall into the 30-64 years age group. The second largest group is the 15-29 age group.

Algoma and Sudbury Districts are quite different from the other census divisions because of the greater aging of the population. They also have fewer young people 29 years and under and more people aged 30 to 74 years.

Table 5.2 Distribution of Francophones in Northeastern Ontario by Census Division and Age

Census Division	14 years and under	15 to 29 years	30 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
Greater Sudbury Division	6,576 (15.2%)	7,290 (16.9%)	23,056 (53.3%)	4,190 (9.7%)	2,140 (4.9%)
Cochrane District	6,881 (17.1%)	7,153 (17.8%)	20,992 (52.2%)	3,390 (8.4%)	1,695 (4.1%)
Nipissing District	3,061 (14.5%)	3,504 (16.5%)	10,890 (51.6%)	2,210 (10.4%)	1,440 (6.8%)
Algoma District	975 (10.7%)	1,258 (13.7%)	5,174 (56.6%)	1,210 (13.3%)	520 (5.7%)
Timiskaming District	1,281 (14.9%)	1,453 (16.9%)	4,465 (52.1%)	895 (10.5%)	480 (5.6%)
Sudbury District	930 (12.9%)	1,018 (14.2%)	4,041 (56.1%)	795 (11.1%)	405 (5.6%)
Parry Sound District	25 (2.7%)	125 (13.1%)	570 (60.0%)	140 (14.7%)	90 (9.6%)
Manitoulin District	0 (0.0%)	10 (3.8%)	180 (68.0%)	65 (24.6%)	10 (3.8%)
Northeastern Ontario	19,729 (15.2%)	21,811 (16.6%)	69,368 (53.2%)	12,895 (9.8%)	6,780 (5.2%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Identity

The Northeastern Region includes the largest Francophone population that identifies itself as Aboriginal (6,407 people or 4.9%). Almost 80% of Aboriginal identity Francophones define themselves as Métis (79.1%) and 17.4% as North American Indian.

Table 5.3 shows that the highest concentrations of Francophones of Aboriginal origin are in Greater Sudbury Division (2,130 people), and the districts of Cochrane (1,156 people), Nipissing (1,603) and Algoma (723).

Visible minority Francophones, however, make up an infinitesimal portion of the Francophone population of Northeastern Ontario – 0.5%. Most of them identify with the Black minority (68.7%). The Francophone immigrant population is also small (0.7%) and comes mostly from Europe (56.6%). Immigrants represent 1.0% of the Francophones of Greater Sudbury Division, 445 individuals. Of this number, 225 reported Europe as their place of birth and 120, Africa.

Table 5.3 Distribution of Francophones in Northeastern Ontario by Census Division and Aboriginal Identity

Census Division	Francophones	Aboriginals	%
Greater Sudbury Division	43,240	2,130	4.9
Cochrane District	40,121	1,156	2.9
Nipissing District	21,096	1,603	7.6
Algoma District	9,151	723	7.9
Timiskaming District	8,570	250	2.9
Sudbury District	7,183	470	6.5
Parry Sound District	948	50	5.3
Manitoulin District	255	25	9.8
Northeastern Ontario	130,564	6,407	4.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

6.2 Immigration and Mobility

Mobility

According to Table 5.4, a majority of the Francophones of Northeastern Ontario have not moved, namely 65.3%. Francophones movers are primarily non-migrants, with the exception of Parry Sound District, where movers are mostly intraprovincial migrants.

Table 5.4 Distribution of Francophones 5 Years and Over in Northeastern Ontario by Census Division and Mobility Status 5 Years Ago

Census Division	Non-movers	Movers, non-migrants	Movers, intraprovincial migrants	Movers, interprovincial migrants	Movers, external migrants
Greater Sudbury Division	26,988	11,415	2,558	498	60
Cochrane District	24,843	9,363	3,328	560	10
Nipissing District	13,143	4,193	2,463	400	65
Algoma District	5,530	2,005	1,185	195	0
Timiskaming District	5,490	1,350	1,168	220	10
Sudbury District	5,020	1,113	775	85	0
Parry Sound District	600	80	250	20	0
Manitoulin District	155	25	60	0	0
Northeastern Ontario	81,769 (65.3%)	29,544 (23.6%)	11,787 (9.4%)	1,978 (1.6%)	145 (0.1%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

6.3 Schooling, Employment and Income

Schooling

Table 5.5 shows that over half (57.0%) of Francophones 15 years and over in Northeastern Ontario have no postsecondary education.

Francophones 15 years and over who have attended university are found in Greater Sudbury Division (13.0%), and the districts of Parry Sound (13.0%) and Nipissing (11.5%). A greater number have attended college or hold a trades certificate or diploma. They represent 34.7% (21.3% and 13.4% respectively) of Francophones 15 years and over in Greater Sudbury Division, 33.1% in Algoma District and 32.8% and 31.1% respectively in Nipissing and Cochrane districts.

Table 5.5 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Northeastern Ontario by Census Division and Highest Level of Schooling

Census Division	Less than Grade 9	Grades 9 to 13 with and without High School Graduation Certificate	Trades Certificate or Diploma	College with and without Certificate or Diploma	University with and without Degree
Greater Sudbury Division	5,523 (15.1%)	13,646 (37.2%)	4,910 (13.4%)	7,828 (21.3%)	4,768 (13.0%)
Cochrane District	5,695 (17.1%)	14,193 (42.7%)	4,283 (12.9%)	6,050 (18.2%)	3,025 (9.1%)
Nipissing District	3,220 (17.8%)	6,848 (38.0%)	2,355 (13.1%)	3,548 (19.7%)	2,070 (11.5%)
Algoma District	1,478 (18.1%)	3,260 (39.9%)	1,100 (13.5%)	1,605 (19.6%)	733 (9.0%)
Timiskaming District	1,420 (19.5%)	3,055 (41.9%)	860 (11.8%)	1,283 (17.6%)	673 (9.2%)
Sudbury District	1,350 (21.5%)	2,803 (44.7%)	760 (12.1%)	880 (14.0%)	480 (7.7%)
Parry Sound District	145 (15.7%)	355 (38.4%)	135 (14.6%)	170 (18.4%)	120 (13.0%)
Manitoulin District	80 (32.0%)	95 (38.0%)	15 (6.0%)	40 (16.0%)	20 (8.0%)
Northeastern Ontario	18,911 (17.1%)	44,255 (39.9%)	14,418 (13.0%)	21,404 (19.3%)	11,889 (10.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Fields of study

According to Table 5.6, in almost all districts of Northeastern Ontario, Francophones 15 years and over have chosen applied science technologies and trades as their major field of study (10.9% or 12,068 people), followed by commerce, management and business administration (6.6% or 7,301), educational, recreational and counselling services (5.0% or 5,513), health professions and related technologies (4.3% or 4,776), and social sciences and related fields (3.3% or 3,628).

Table 5.6 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Northeastern Ontario by Census Division and Major Field of Study

Census Division	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	Mathematics, computer and physical sciences
Greater Sudbury Division	2,030	705	543	1,513	2,478	380	135	4,055	1,730	225
Cochrane District	1,403	425	330	905	2,233	225	170	3,903	1,273	130
Nipissing District	995	345	155	625	1,265	230	80	1,685	1,073	45
Algoma District	385	135	85	270	400	100	75	1,030	255	45
Timiskaming District	365	110	115	180	430	85	30	685	325	30
Sudbury District	265	115	60	100	405	35	10	620	100	15
Parry Sound District	55	20	15	20	65	20	20	90	20	0
Manitoulin District	15	0	10	15	25	10	0	0	0	0
Northeastern Ontario	5,513 (5.0%)	1,855 (1.7%)	1,313 (1.2%)	3,628 (3.3%)	7,301 (6.6%)	1,085 (1.0%)	520 (0.5%)	12,068 (10.9%)	4,776 (4.3%)	490 (0.4%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

There are very few variations within the Northeastern Region. We should mention, however, that Nipissing District has slightly more Francophones 15 years and over who have opted for health professions and related technologies (1,073) than for educational, recreational and counselling services (993). We also find 270 Francophones who have chosen social sciences and related fields and 255, health professions and related technologies in Algoma District.

Participation rate and employment

Table 5.7 shows that the proportion of Francophones in the labour market is higher in Cochrane (61.8%) and Timiskaming (59.9%) districts, and Greater Sudbury Division (59.8%).

The percentage of unemployed is particularly high in the districts of Sudbury (11.1%), Cochrane (10.0%) and Algoma (9.9%).

Table 5.7 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Northeastern Ontario by Census Division and Labour Force Activity

Census Division	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Greater Sudbury Division	21,935 (59.8%)	20,055 (54.7%)	1,880 (8.6%)	14,735 (40.2%)
Cochrane District	20,550 (61.8%)	18,495 (55.6%)	2,055 (10.0%)	12,688 (38.2%)
Nipissing District	9,841 (54.5%)	8,928 (49.5%)	913 (9.3%)	8,200 (45.5%)
Algoma District	4,523 (55.4%)	4,075 (49.9%)	448 (9.9%)	3,645 (44.6%)
Timiskaming District	4,370 (59.9%)	4,090 (56.1%)	280 (6.4%)	2,920 (40.1%)
Sudbury District	3,388 (54.1%)	3,013 (48.1%)	375 (11.1%)	2,878 (45.9%)
Parry Sound District	475 (51.6%)	460 (50.0%)	15 (3.2%)	445 (48.4%)
Manitoulin District	90 (36.7%)	85 (34.7%)	5 (5.6%)	155 (63.3%)
Northeastern Ontario	65,172 (58.8%)	59,201 (53.4%)	5,971 (9.2%)	45,666 (41.2%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

According to Table 5.8, Francophones 15 years and over are more evenly distributed among the various industrial sectors in Greater Sudbury Division than in the other districts of Northeastern Ontario.

Greater Sudbury has 2,705 Francophones (12.6%) employed in retail trade, 2,525 (11.7%) in educational services, 2,375 (11.0%) in health care and social assistance, 1,765 (8.2%) in public administration, 1,565 (7.3%) in mining and oil and gas extraction, 1,495 (7.0%) in construction and 1,385 (6.4%) in manufacturing.

In the rest of the Northeastern Region, manufacturing employs a greater proportion of Francophones (11.5%); mining and oil and gas extraction employ a smaller share (4.7%).

Francophones 15 years and over in Cochrane District are employed primarily in manufacturing (3,123 people or 15.5%), the highest concentration in the region. In this district, 2,780 people work in retail trade, 2,040 in health care and social assistance, 1,693 in educational services, 1,400 in construction, 1,273 in transportation and warehousing, 1,230 in accommodation and food services and 1,095 in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

Nipissing District has a large concentration of Francophones 15 years and over in health care and social assistance (1,348 individuals), and retail trade (1,280 individuals).

Income

Table 5.9 shows that almost half (48.5%) of Francophones 15 years and over in Northeastern Ontario have a total income of \$19,999 and under. The largest number earn \$9,999 and under. Over half of Francophones have a total income de \$19,999 and under in Nipissing (53.8%) and Sudbury (52.3%) districts.

The proportion of Francophones 15 years and over with a total income of \$35,000 to \$49,999 and \$75,000 is higher in Greater Sudbury Division. However, it is in Cochrane District that we find the highest proportion of Francophones with incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999.

Table 5.8 Distribution of Francophone Labour Force 15 Years and Over in Northeastern Ontario by Census Division for Selected Industries, 2001 – 1997 North American Industry Classification System

Census Division	Manufacturing	Public Administration	Retail Trade	Educational Services	Health Care and Social Assistance	Construction	Accommodation and Food Services	Transportation and Warehousing	Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
Greater Sudbury Division	1,385	1,765	2,705	2,525	2,375	1,495	1,258	1,085	1,565
Cochrane District	3,123	795	2,780	1,693	2,040	1,400	1,230	1,273	970
Nipissing District	890	850	1,280	870	1,348	800	655	580	100
Algoma District	875	220	450	370	425	220	410	260	85
Timiskaming District	505	195	490	430	495	360	245	250	140
Sudbury District	505	180	360	310	200	240	310	420	120
Parry Sound District	75	25	20	55	25	30	70	20	10
Manitoulin District	10	10	15	15	0	10	20	15	0
Northeastern Ontario	7,368 (11.5%)	4,040 (6.3%)	8,100 (12.7%)	6,268 (9.8%)	6,908 (10.8%)	4,555 (7.1%)	4,198 (6.6%)	3,903 (6.1%)	2,990 (4.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 5.9 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Northeastern Ontario by Census Division and Total Income Groups

Census Division	Without Income	\$9,999 and under	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 -\$74,999	\$75,000 and over
Greater Sudbury Division	1,775 (4.8%)	8,252 (23.7%)	7,791 (22.3%)	7,654 (21.9%)	5,331 (15.2%)	4,268 (12.2%)	1,588 (4.6%)
Cochrane District	1,820 (5.5%)	7,756 (24.6%)	7,186 (22.8%)	6,333 (20.2%)	4,653 (14.8%)	4,338 (13.8%)	1,150 (3.7%)
Nipissing District	915 (5.1%)	4,523 (26.5%)	4,659 (27.3%)	3,720 (21.8%)	2,243 (13.1%)	1,625 (9.5%)	345 (2.0%)
Algoma District	380 (4.7%)	1,920 (24.8%)	1,800 (23.3%)	1,820 (23.5%)	1,025 (13.2%)	910 (11.8%)	255 (3.3%)
Timiskaming District	340 (4.7%)	1,660 (24.0%)	1,675 (24.2%)	1,765 (25.6%)	1,015 (14.7%)	615 (8.9%)	190 (2.7%)
Sudbury District	390 (6.3%)	1,545 (26.5%)	1,505 (25.8%)	1,130 (19.3%)	860 (14.8%)	635 (10.8%)	160 (2.7%)
Parry Sound District	30 (3.3%)	180 (20.5%)	260 (29.5%)	210 (23.9%)	120 (13.6%)	75 (8.5%)	35 (4.0%)
Manitoulin District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northeastern Ontario	5,650 (5.1%)	25,836 (24.7%)	24,876 (23.8%)	22,632 (21.6%)	15,247 (14.5%)	12,466 (11.9%)	3,723 (3.6%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

7. NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

The Northwestern Region includes the following three census divisions (in alphabetical order):

- Kenora District²⁸;
- Rainy River District; and
- Thunder Bay District²⁹.

We find 1.5% of the province's Francophones in the Northwestern Region. Table 6.1 gives an overview of the distribution of Francophones in the three census divisions of Northwestern Ontario. The district with the largest concentration of Francophones is Thunder Bay District, which has 6,461 Francophones or 4.3% of the total population. They are concentrated in the municipality of Greenstone, where 1,833 people represent 32.6% of the population and in the city of Thunder Bay, where the 2,751 Francophones represent 2.1% of the population.

There are also smaller towns like Manitouwadge, which has 515 Francophones or 17.5% of the population. It is followed by Marathon (500 Francophones or 11.4%), Terrace Bay (155 Francophones or 8.0%) and Ignace, in Kenora District (150 Francophones or 8.8%).

Table 6.1 Distribution of Francophones in Northwestern Ontario by Census Division

Census Division	Total Population	Francophones	%	Distribution of Francophones in Northwestern Ontario (%)
Thunder Bay District	149,150	6,461	4.3	79.5
Kenora District	61,460	1,303	2.1	16.0
Rainy River District	21,875	366	1.7	4.5
Northwestern Ontario	232,485	8,130	3.5	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

7.1 Age and Identity

Age

Table 6.2 shows that the Francophone population of Northwestern Ontario falls mostly into the 30-64 years age group. In Thunder Bay District, 16.3% of Francophones are aged 15 to 29 and they live primarily in Greenstone.

²⁸ The district includes the town of Ignace.

²⁹ The district includes the towns of Greenstone, Manitouwadge, Marathon, and Terrace Bay and the city of Thunder Bay.

Table 6.2 Distribution of Francophones in Northwestern Ontario by Census Division and Age

Census Division	14 years and under	15 to 29 years	30 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
Thunder Bay District	636 (9.8%)	1,058 (16.3%)	3,819 (58.9%)	675 (10.4%)	285 (4.4%)
Kenora District	88 (6.8%)	150 (11.6%)	795 (61.2%)	175 (13.5%)	90 (6.9%)
Rainy River District	10 (2.9%)	20 (5.7%)	185 (52.9%)	50 (14.3%)	85 (24.3%)
Northwestern Ontario	734 (9.0%)	1,228 (15.2%)	4,799 (59.2%)	900 (11.1%)	460 (5.6%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Identity

With respect to identity, Francophones identifying themselves as Aboriginal represent 6.0% of the population of Northwestern Ontario. Table 6.3 shows that they live mainly in Kenora District, where they represent 10.4% of the Francophone population. There are an infinitesimal number of visible minority Francophones. The Francophone immigrant population in the **Northwestern Region** is also very small.

Table 6.3 Distribution of Francophones in Northwestern Ontario by Census Division and Aboriginal Identity

Census Division	Francophones	Aboriginals	%
Thunder Bay District	6,468	340	5.3
Kenora District	1,300	135	10.4
Rainy River District	363	15	4.1
Northwestern Ontario	8,131	490	6.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

7.2 Immigration and Mobility

Mobility

Table 6.4 shows that a majority of Francophones 5 years and over in Northwestern Ontario are non-movers.

Among Francophones movers, the majority are non-migrants, particularly in Thunder Bay District, in Thunder Bay and Greenstone (808 or 60.3% and 325 or 53.7% respectively).

Table 6.4 Distribution of Francophones 5 Years and Over in Northwestern Ontario by Census Division and Mobility Status 5 Years Ago

Census Division	Non-movers	Movers, non-migrants	Movers, intraprovincial migrants	Movers, interprovincial migrants	Movers, external migrants
Thunder Bay District	3,855	1,408	695	318	25
Kenora District	760	210	165	145	0
Rainy River District	263	35	40	25	0
Northwestern Ontario	4,878 (61.4%)	1,653 (20.8%)	900 (11.3%)	488 (6.1%)	25 (0.3%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

7.3 Schooling, Employment and Income

Schooling

Table 6.5 shows that larger proportions of Francophones have attained a level of schooling between Grades 9 and 13 or less than Grade 9. The largest proportion of Francophones who have attended college are in Thunder Bay (528 individuals or 21.4%) and Marathon (120 or 25.8%). Greenstone has 220 people who have attended college (13.7%).

Table 6.5 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Northwestern Ontario by Census Division and Highest Level of Schooling

Census Division	Less than Grade 9	Grades 9 to 13 with and without High School Graduation Certificate	Trades Certificate or Diploma	College with and without Certificate or Diploma	University with and without Degree
Thunder Bay District	1,023 (17.5%)	2,295 (39.4%)	805 (13.8%)	1,093 (18.7%)	615 (10.5%)
Kenora District	255 (21.0%)	410 (33.7%)	185 (15.2%)	220 (18.1%)	145 (11.9%)
Rainy River District	75 (21.6%)	148 (42.5%)	65 (18.7%)	20 (5.7%)	40 (11.5%)
Northwestern Ontario	1,353 (18.3%)	2,853 (38.6%)	1,055 (14.3%)	1,333 (18.0%)	800 (10.8%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 6.6 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Northwestern Ontario by Census Division and Major Field of Study

Census Division	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	Mathematics, computer and physical sciences
Thunder Bay District	340	100	60	115	275	75	45	740	170	65
Kenora District	45	15	20	15	65	15	15	225	55	0
Rainy River District	43	15	0	0	0	0	0	40	10	0
Northwestern Ontario	428 (5.8%)	130 (1.8%)	80 (1.1%)	130 (1.8%)	340 (4.6%)	90 (1.2%)	60 (0.8%)	1 005 (13.6%)	235 (3.2%)	65 (0.9%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Fields of study

Table 6.6 tells us that, in Northwestern Ontario, Francophones 15 years and over have studied primarily applied science technologies and trades (1,005 people or 13.6%), educational, recreational and counselling services (428 or 5.8%), commerce, management and business administration (340 or 4.6%), and health professions and related technologies (235 or 3.2%).

We should mention the large number of Francophones (225) who have opted for applied science technologies and trades in Kenora District compared with other fields of study.

Participation rate and employment

The majority of the Francophone population 15 years and over in the Northwestern Region are in the labour force (64%). There is also a high unemployment rate compared with other regions of the province.

Table 6.7 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Northwestern Ontario by Census Division and Labour Force Activity

Census Division	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Thunder Bay District	3,803 (65.2%)	3,458 (59.3%)	345 (9.1%)	2,033 (34.8%)
Kenora District	788 (63.9%)	723 (58.6%)	65 (8.2%)	445 (36.1%)
Rainy River District	160 (45.1%)	145 (40.8%)	15 (9.4%)	195 (54.9%)
Northwestern Ontario	4,751 (64.0%)	4,326 (58.3%)	425 (8.9%)	2,673 (36.0%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 6.8 shows that the primary resources sector is larger in Northwestern Ontario than elsewhere in the province. In fact, Thunder Bay District has the highest percentage of Francophones 15 years and over who are employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

In Greenstone, mining and gas and oil extraction is the second most important sector after manufacturing.

In Thunder Bay, we also find 175 Francophones in health care and social assistance, 170 in educational services, 145 in accommodation and food services, 145 in transportation and warehousing, and 135 in manufacturing.

Table 6.8 Distribution of Francophone Labour Force 15 Years and Over in Northwestern Ontario by Census Division for Selected Industries, 2001 – 1997 North American Industry Classification System

Census Division	Manufacturing	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Retail Trade	Educational Services	Health Care and Social Assistance	Public Administration	Accommodation and Food Services	Transportation and Warehousing	Mining and oil and gas extraction
Thunder Bay District	555	360	283	335	355	195	343	315	225
Kenora District	85	125	35	30	105	45	45	60	30
Rainy River District	10	8	28	30	10	0	10	10	0
Northwestern Ontario	650 (13.9%)	493 (10.6%)	346 (7.4%)	395 (8.5%)	470 (10.1%)	240 (5.1%)	398 (8.5%)	385 (8.3%)	255 (5.5%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Income

Table 6.9 shows that the majority of Francophones 15 years and over in Northwestern Ontario have total incomes between \$9,999 and \$34,999. The region nevertheless stands out from the others with the highest representation of Francophones earning incomes of \$60,000 to \$74,999, namely 9.1%.

Keeping in mind that the numbers are very small, it seems to us that there is a link between the number of Francophones working in the mining industry and the size of total incomes. And so, in Manitouwadge, 95 individuals (21.3% of the Francophone population) earn between \$60,000 and \$74,999. In Marathon, 85 people (18.9%) earn \$75,000 and over.

In Greenstone and Thunder Bay, Francophones are more evenly distributed across the various income groups.

Table 6.9 Distribution of Francophones 15 Years and Over in Northwestern Ontario by Census Division and Total Income Groups

Census Division	Without Income	\$9,999 and under	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 \$- \$74,999	\$75,000 and over
Thunder Bay District	215 (3.7%)	1,205 (21.8%)	1,125 (20.3%)	1,085 (19.6%)	795 (14.3%)	990 (17.9%)	330 (6.0%)
Kenora District	25 (2.1%)	195 (16.7%)	285 (24.3%)	295 (25.1%)	175 (14.9%)	160 (13.6%)	65 (5.5%)
Rainy River District	0 (0.0%)	50 (14.7%)	80 (23.6%)	100 (29.4%)	70 (20.5%)	30 (8.8%)	10 (2.9%)
Northwestern Ontario	240 (3.3%)	1,450 (20.6%)	1,490 (21.1%)	1,480 (21.1%)	1,040 (14.8%)	1,180 (16.8%)	405 (5.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

8. CONCLUSION

French Ontario seems to be experiencing a number of general trends. Francophones form an aging but increasingly diverse population. We also find that Francophones are concentrated primarily in the urban centres of Ottawa, Toronto and Greater Sudbury. The United Counties of Prescott and Russell are the only region in Ontario where Francophones are in the majority. Everywhere else, Francophones constitute minorities, even if they are “strong” minorities as in the North-East.

In urban centres, Francophones seem to be younger and more likely to be employed in the tertiary sector, the sector of the future. With some exceptions, they also earn better incomes. For example, the Francophone population 15 years and over in the Eastern Region has a lower unemployment rate and works in the public service sector.

Central Ontario is the region where the Francophone population is the most educated and has the highest total income.

Moreover, the smaller the concentrations of Francophones, the more it seemed to us that Francophones were aging, poorer, often less educated and less likely to be in the labour force. For example, the South-West has an aging population with one of the lowest labour market participation rates. It is also highly concentrated in the manufacturing sector.

Northeastern Ontario is a disadvantaged region compared with the others. Francophones there are less educated and participate less in the labour force. Finally, Northwestern Ontario is like Northeastern Ontario except that Francophones 15 years and over who work in the forestry and mining sectors earn among the highest incomes in the Francophone community.

There is considerable intraprovincial migration among the Francophone population. In addition, since 1961, Central Ontario has attracted a significant proportion of Francophone immigrants. We also found that, since 1981, Ottawa has taken in a higher proportion of Francophone immigrants.

In fact, large numbers of people of African origin are settling in Ottawa and the same thing is happening for people of Asian origin in Toronto. In addition, Toronto has more visible minority Francophones, as do the municipalities of Peel, York and Waterloo.

Northeastern Ontario is, however, a major centre for Francophones who identify themselves as Aboriginal, and particularly as Métis.

These general trends create significant challenges for French Ontario. The demographic pressures in some regions or the minoritization of Francophones in almost all census divisions mean that we must seek innovative approaches to the development of French language services. If Francophones do not want to be penalized by the logic of numbers which hangs over their heads like the sword of Damocles, they will have to be creative.

9. GLOSSARY

Definitions³⁰

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.

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).

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".

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, 2001, 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).

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

³⁰ The definitions are taken from the *2001 Census Dictionary*, *op. cit.*

Employed (in Reference Week)

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.

Labour Force (in Reference Week)

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

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. (Statistics Canada, 97f0007xcb01043_Ontario.ivt)

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.

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.

Total Income

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

Participation Rate (in Reference Week)

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.

Unemployment Rate (in Reference Week)

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).

Employment Rate (in Reference Week)

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.

SAMPLING ERRORS AND DATA QUALITY

Cell Value	Approximate Standard Error	99% Interval Estimation	Coefficient of variation* (%)	Code	Recommendation
50 or less	15	± 45	30.0	G	Restricted
100	20	± 60	20.0	F	Restricted
200	30	± 90	15.0	E	Unrestricted
500	45	± 135	9.0	D	Unrestricted
1,000	65	± 195	6.5	D	Unrestricted
2,000	90	± 270	4.5	C	Unrestricted
5,000	140	± 420	2.8	C	Unrestricted
10,000	200	± 600	2.0	B	Unrestricted
20,000	280	± 840	1.4	B	Unrestricted
50,000	450	± 1,350	0.9	A	Unrestricted
100,000	630	± 1,890	0.63	A	Unrestricted
500,000	1 400	± 4,200	0.28	A	Unrestricted

Guidelines for distribution of estimates

Unrestricted Category	Alphabetical Code	Coefficient of variation (%)	Recommendation
	A	0.0 – 1.0	
B		1.0 – 2.5	
C		2.5 – 5.0	
D		5.0 – 10.0	
E		10.0 – 16.5	

The estimates may be given unrestricted distribution. The letter A indicates that this is a very reliable estimate. The letter B also indicates that the estimate is reliable but to a lesser degree than a Category A estimate, and so on.

Restricted

F	16.5 – 25.0
G	25.0 – 33.3

The estimates are sufficiently reliable for special uses but must be used with caution. Whenever these estimates are used, it is better to explain that the sampling variability is higher.

Do not distribute Greater than 33.3

If the value obtained is less than the value given in column G, it is better not to distribute these estimates. It is suggested that they be removed from the Statistical Tables.

*Calculation of the coefficient of variation

Approximate standard error / Value in cell X 100 = Coefficient of variation

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