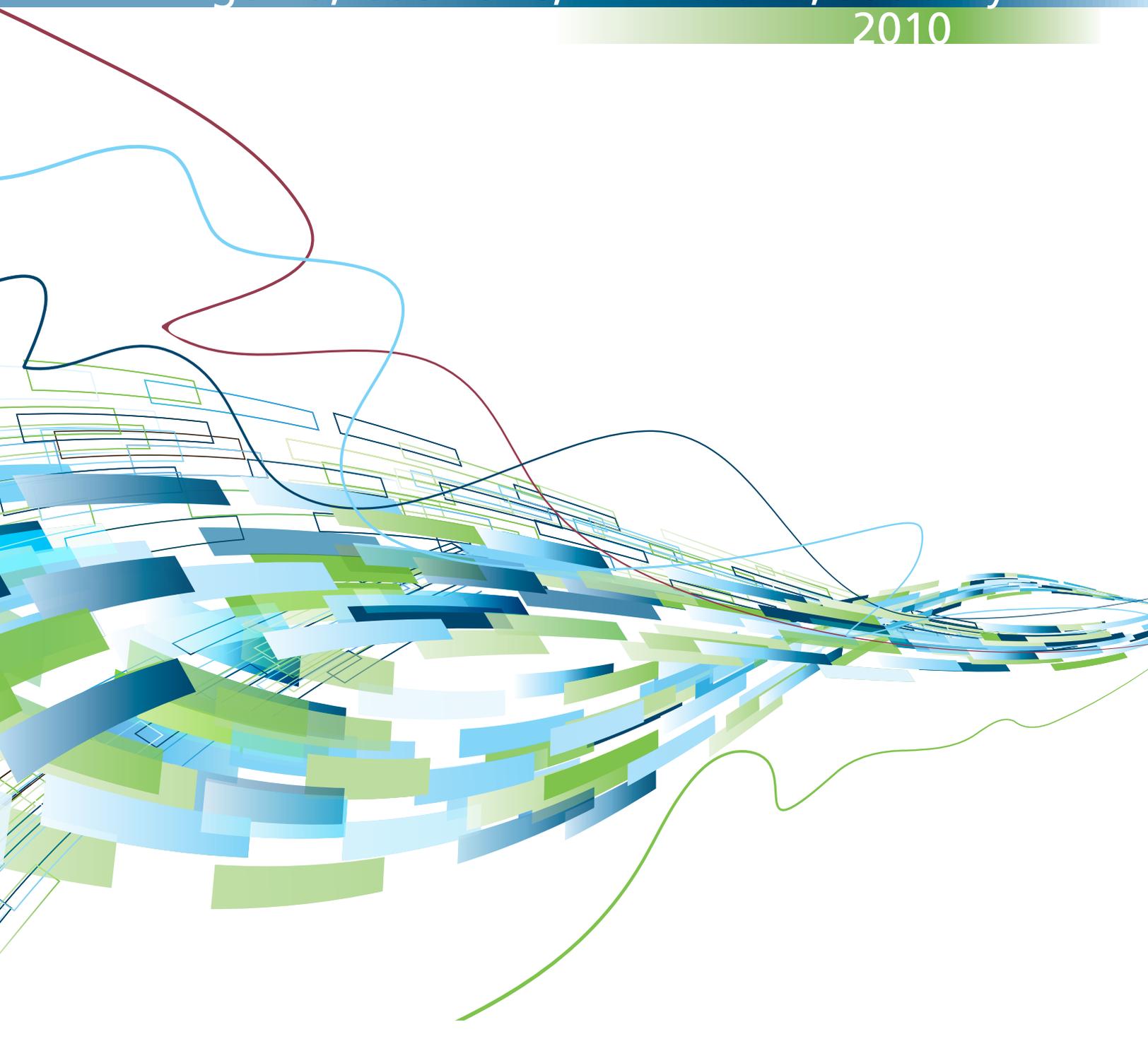




# Profile of the Francophone Community in

Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Sudbury

2010



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# Profile of the Francophone Community in Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Sudbury

## Introduction

Francophones in Ontario trace their history back nearly 400 years. Mineral exploration and the development of railways systems drew Francophones to the northerly regions of the province around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Today, Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Sudbury (ACMS) has the second largest concentration of Francophone people in the province, after Ottawa.

Better understanding the Francophone community and helping to ensure its well-being and success is of great importance to the Ontario Trillium Foundation (OTF). To better grasp the trends at play within the ACMS Francophone community, we asked Statistics Canada to use its most recent census information to produce this profile.

This report, one of the first to use the new inclusive definition of Francophone, provides a closer look at the demographic, economic and social trends in the Francophone population in ACMS between 2001 and 2006.

OTF is pleased to share this recent information with the general public. We believe that it has relevance for and can be of benefit to the ACMS Francophone community and the province at large, as well as community organizations, the not-for-profit sector, colleges and universities, and anyone interested in the Francophone community in ACMS.

### **A note about additional publications**

The Ontario Trillium Foundation and the Office of Francophone Affairs jointly released a profile of [Profile of Ontario's Francophone Community - 2009](#) in November 2009. These reports add to [Your Community in Profile](#), a customized series of OTF reports on economic, social and demographic trends for Ontario and 16 regions across the province.

### **Inclusive Definition of Francophone**

On June 4, 2009, the Government of Ontario introduced a new, broader definition of the Francophone population to better reflect the changing face and diversity of Ontario's Francophone community.

This report uses this more inclusive definition and the numbers may, therefore, differ from those recorded in the 2001 Census, and previous OTF reports. Francophones were previously defined as those whose mother tongue is French. The "mother tongue" category identifies Francophones solely on the basis of French as the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census.

The new *Inclusive Definition of Francophone (IDF)* is based on three questions in the census concerning mother tongue, the language spoken at home, and knowledge of official languages. For more information on the IDF please refer to the Concepts and Definitions section.

# Highlights of the Francophone Community in Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Sudbury

## The Francophone community in ACMS faces challenges due to declining numbers and an aging population

- **ACMS has a long-established Francophone community – but its numbers are decreasing**
- **Francophones in ACMS are older and there are proportionately fewer children and youth than in ACMS overall**
- **Unlike most other Francophone communities across the province, very few Francophones in ACMS identify as members of a visible minority**

### Community

Ontario is home to more than half a million Francophones – and almost 100,000 (or about 17%) of Ontario's Francophones live in ACMS. The Francophone community in ACMS is **concentrated primarily in the City of Greater Sudbury and Cochrane** – about 85% live in one of these two areas.

Even so, the number of **Francophones in ACMS decreased by 5,700** between 2001 and 2006 – unlike the Francophone community in Ontario overall which increased during that time.

### Composition

As a group, in ACMS, **Francophones are older than the total population**. In 2006, the median age for Francophones was 44.5 years – 2.3 years more than the median of 42.2 years for ACMS overall.

**Children and youth (those under 25 years old) make up a smaller part of the community for Francophones in ACMS** than they do for the total population (25.4% compared to 29.8%).

The **Francophone community in ACMS is not as diverse** as other Francophone communities in Ontario. In 2006, less than 1% of all ACMS Francophones identified as a member of a visible minority – far fewer than in Ontario overall where one out of ten Francophones is a visible minority.

Very few Francophones who moved to ACMS between 2001 and 2006 came from areas outside the province.

### Education and Income

**ACMS Francophones in ACMS are less likely to have a university degree and more likely to have no certificate, diploma or degree** than are Francophones in Ontario overall or ACMS in general.

As individuals, Francophones in ACMS earned slightly more than people in ACMS overall – as their median employment income in 2006 was \$3,750 more than in the general population. Overall, Francophone families in ACMS earn slightly more than do families in the total population, but there are differences by area.

## Language

Using French at work is common for Francophones in ACMS – **80.3% use French at work** compared to 67.1% for Francophones in Ontario overall.

However, like the province overall, the **proportion of Francophones speaking French at home decreased slightly** in 2006 – as 64.2% of Francophones said French was the language spoken at home most often compared to 67.1% in 2001.

## Responding to trends in the region

Findings like these help provide valuable insight into the Francophone community in ACMS, offering communities, volunteers and not-for-profit organizations direction on priority areas where there is need for additional programs and services.

OTF is proud to have supported initiatives that help address these priorities and strengthen Francophone communities across the province. Here are a few examples of how OTF funding has supported local organizations across ACMS:

Community radio is a valued and effective medium for members of a community to connect. With OTF funding, **Radio communautaire KapNord** was able to update its electronic equipment and improve services to Francophones in Kapuskasing, Smooth Rock Falls and area.

In the face of its declining population, it is a challenge for ACMS's Francophone community to remain vibrant. **MICRO-Mouvement des Intervenants et Intervenantes Communautaires en Radio de l'Ontario**, the provincial organization representing French-language community radio stations in Ontario, boosted marketing efforts across its network and provided training to radio volunteers in ACMS and three other regions of the province.

In Hearst, **Les Entreprises Forma-Jeunes** implemented a Francophone youth-focused social enterprise to sell locally grown and preserved produce, while participants learned transferable, employable skills.

**RDÉE Ontario** works with many organizations across Ontario providing project management, technical expertise and resources to assist community economic development partnerships and projects. With OTF support, **RDÉE Ontario, Conseil Scolaire Catholique du Nouvel-Ontario** and three other partners conducted a feasibility-and-sustainability study and established a business plan to develop a Francophone community cultural hub centre in Sault Ste. Marie.

With homelessness a concerning issue, **Centre de santé communautaire de Sudbury** undertook a one-year project to increase awareness of the Francophone Corner Clinic, develop partnerships and recruit volunteers. It enhanced services in French for people who are homeless and near-homeless in the City of Greater Sudbury.

**L'Association des auteures et auteurs de l'Ontario français** put a tour of story-tellers and an exhibit of literary works on the road with stops in 15 communities, including some in ACMS. This program targeted dyslexic Francophone children and their families.

## Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Sudbury Area Map



# Demographics

## Overview

### ***Francophones in Ontario – over half a million people as of 2006***

There were 582,695 Francophones in Ontario in 2006. Francophones are 4.8% of Ontario's total population.

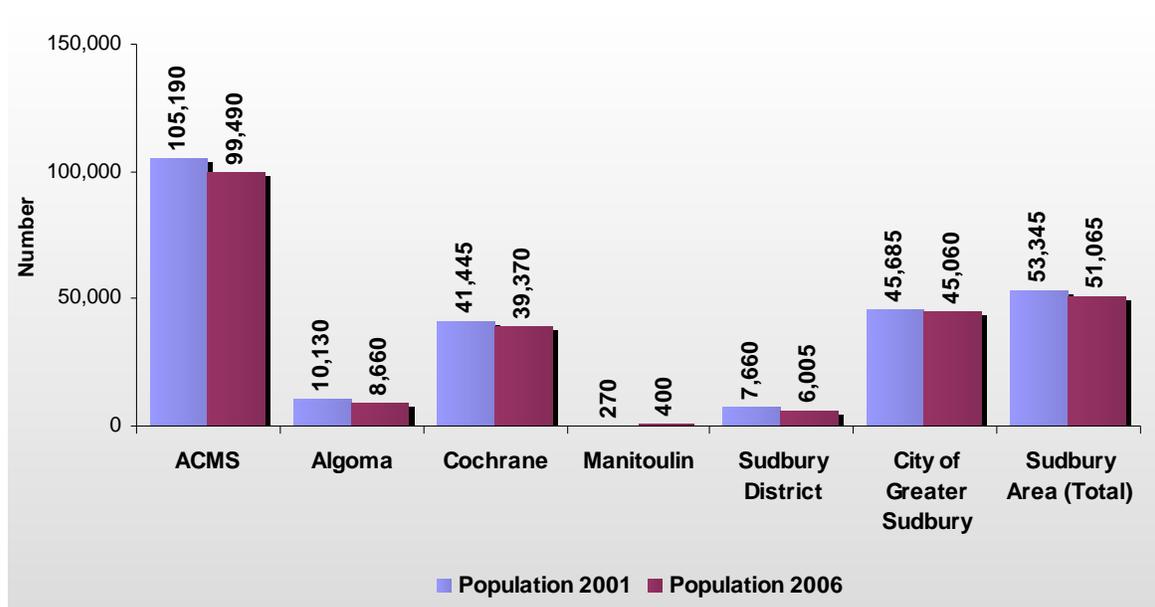
Overall, the community is growing – but not in all regions of the province. Between 2001 and 2006, the community increased by 4,545. While the Francophone community grew in Eastern and Central Ontario it decreased in Northern Ontario and other regions of the province.

### ***Decrease in ACMS Francophone population***

In 2006, there were 99,490 Francophones in ACMS making this area the second largest Francophone community in the province after Ottawa. While substantial, the population has decreased by -5.4% since 2001 – a larger decline than seen in ACMS overall (-0.7%) in the same time period.

Cochrane, Sudbury District and Algoma had the greatest decrease and Manitoulin was the only area where Francophones increased in number. See Chart 1<sup>1</sup>.

**Chart 1 – Francophone Population 2001 and 2006**



**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 2006

### ***One out of two people in Cochrane is Francophone***

<sup>1</sup> While the City of Greater Sudbury is geographically surrounded by Sudbury District, there are significant differences in terms of population and other characteristics between the two areas. As a result, most charts and tables in the profile will show each area as a separate entity. In a few cases (where aggregate data is available) a third entity, labelled *Sudbury Area (Total)*, will also be shown.

Regionally, most Francophones in ACMS live in either the City of Greater Sudbury (45.3%) or Cochrane (39.6%). Cochrane has the highest proportion of Francophones of the ACMS areas – close to one out of two people (48.3%). Sudbury District and the City of Greater Sudbury have a large proportion of Francophones (28.8% in total) while fewer than 7.5% of people in Algoma or Manitoulin are Francophone. See Table 1.

**Table 1 – Francophone Population Distribution**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Francophones</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Population</b>	<b>Percentage of ACMS Francophones</b>
ACMS	99,490	387,780	25.7	100.0
Algoma	8,660	116,075	7.5	8.7
Cochrane	39,370	81,465	48.3	39.6
Manitoulin	400	12,945	3.1	0.4
Sudbury District	6,005	21,255	28.3	6.0
City of Greater Sudbury	45,060	156,050	28.9	45.3
Sudbury Area Total	51,065	177,305	28.8	51.3

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

***Few Francophones in ACMS are members of a visible minority group***

As Table 2 shows, approximately 645 Francophones identified as members of a visible minority group in ACMS in 2006 – less than 1% of all Francophones there. Most visible minority Francophones in ACMS reside in the City of Greater Sudbury. In comparison, 10% of Francophones in Ontario identify as visible minorities.

**Table 2 – Visible Minority Francophone Population**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Visible Minority Francophones</b>	<b>Percentage of Francophone Population</b>	<b>Percentage of Visible Minorities in Total Population</b>
ACMS	645	0.6	1.5
Algoma	55	0.6	1.3
Cochrane	125	0.3	1.1
Manitoulin	0	0.0	0.0
Sudbury District	0	0.0	0.0
City of Greater Sudbury	465	1.0	2.1

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

## Age Groups

### *ACMS Francophones are older compared to ACMS overall*

Compared to all ACMS residents, Francophones (as a group) are older. In 2006, the median age – the age which divides the population into two groups of equal size – for Francophones in ACMS was 44.5 years compared to 42.2 for all residents. Francophones in ACMS are also older than Francophones in Ontario overall, who had a median age of 42.7 years at that time.

Though Manitoulin, Algoma and Sudbury District have relatively small Francophone communities, these areas have the highest median ages (ranging from 51.1 to 55.5 years) compared to Cochrane or the City of Greater Sudbury. See Table 3.

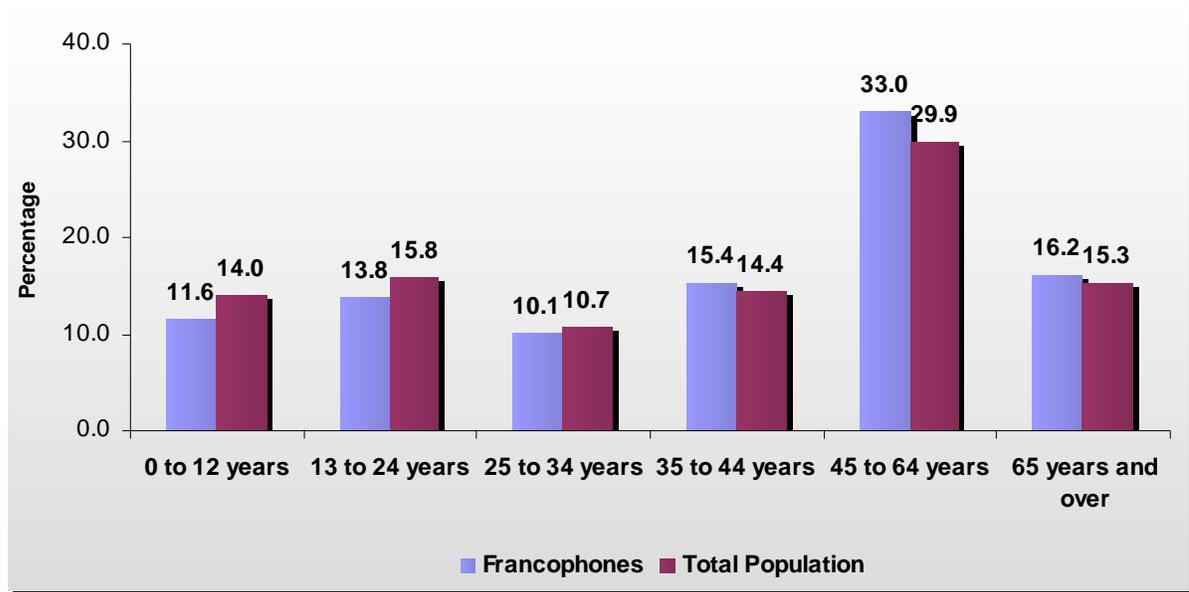
**Table 3 – Median Age 2001 and 2006**

Median Age						
	Francophones			Total Population		
Region	2001	2006	Difference 2001 - 2006	2001	2006	Difference 2001 - 2006
ACMS	41.5	44.5	3.0	39.2	42.2	3.0
Algoma	46.2	51.1	4.9	41.1	44.7	3.6
Cochrane	39.4	42.5	3.1	37.2	40.3	3.1
Manitoulin	59.3	55.5	-3.8	39.4	43.7	4.3
Sudbury District	44.9	51.1	6.2	40.6	45.0	4.4
City of Greater Sudbury	41.6	43.9	2.3	38.6	40.7	2.1

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

Another way to look at the differences in age between Francophones and the general population is by age groups. As illustrated in the following chart, there is a larger proportion of Francophones aged 35 and older – and proportionately fewer who are children or youth (under 25 years old) – in ACMS than in the general population. See Chart 2.

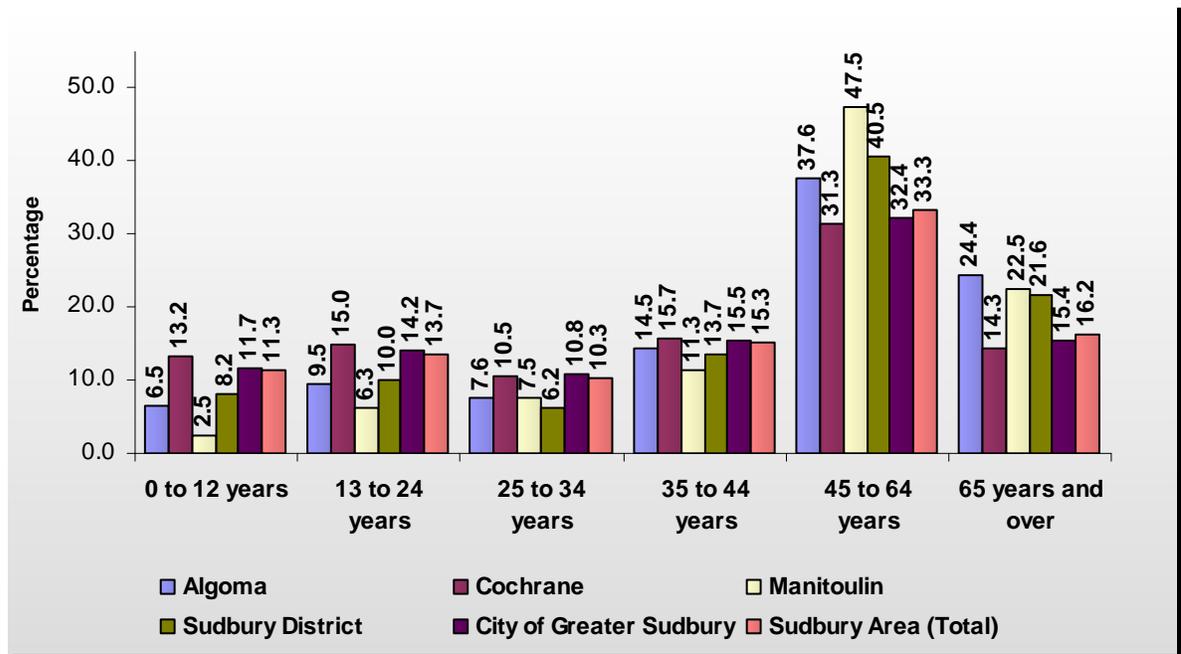
**Chart 2 – Children, Youth and Adult Groups – ACMS**



**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

Cochrane has the largest proportion of children and youth (age groups under 25 years) as well as the smallest proportion of seniors (65 years and over) of the ACMS areas. One out of four (24.4%) Francophones in Algoma is a senior. See Chart 3.

**Chart 3 – Francophone Population by Age Groups**

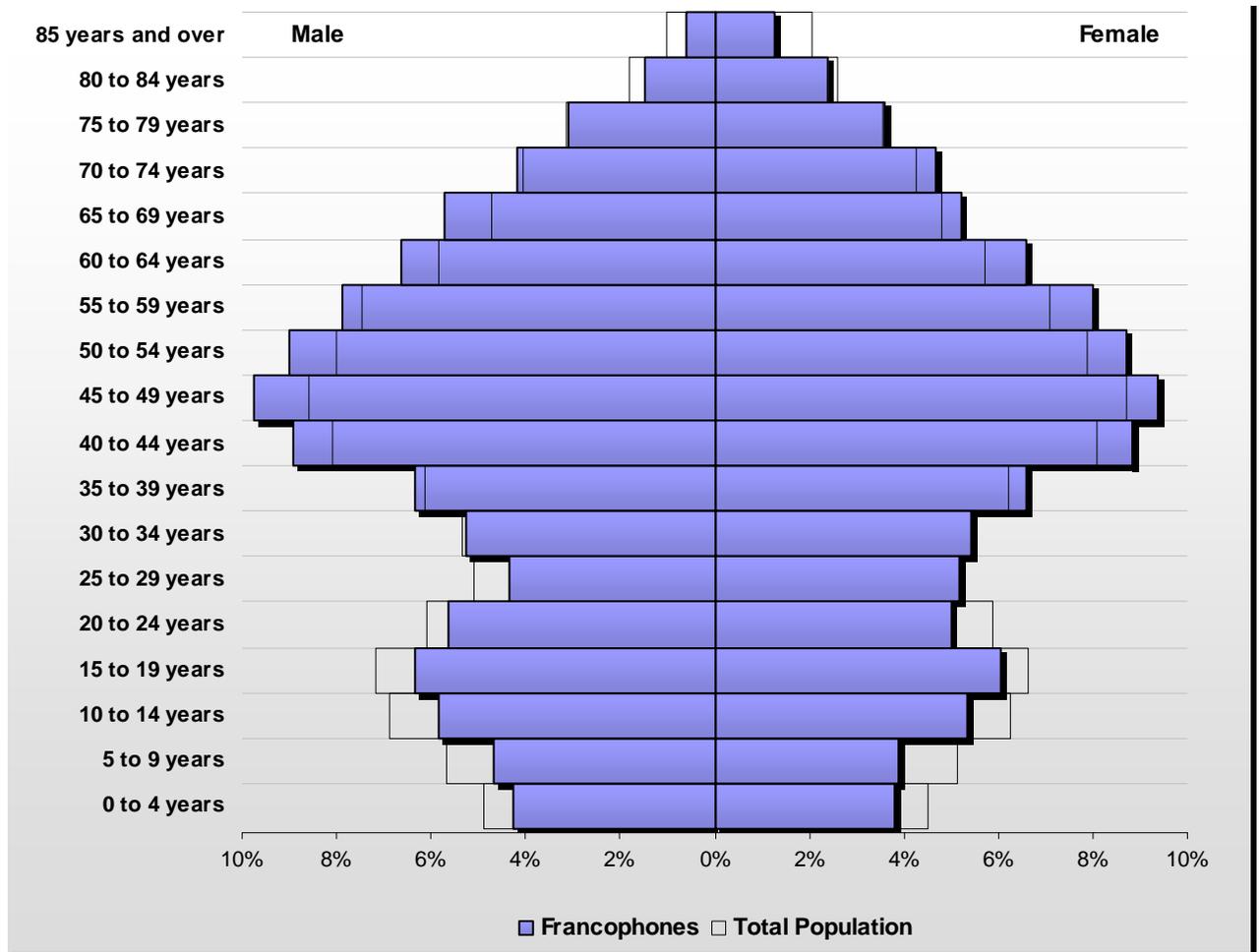


**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

The age pyramid for ACMS illustrates in more detail the differences between the Francophone community and the ACMS population in terms of age distribution.

Compared to ACMS residents overall, there are proportionately fewer Francophones in the age categories under 25 years of age or over 80 years of age – and proportionately more in categories between 35 and 74 years of age. The pyramid also shows that there are more women than men in all age groups 70 and older – for both the Francophone community and the total population. See Chart 4.

**Chart 4 – Francophone Population Age Pyramid – ACMS**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

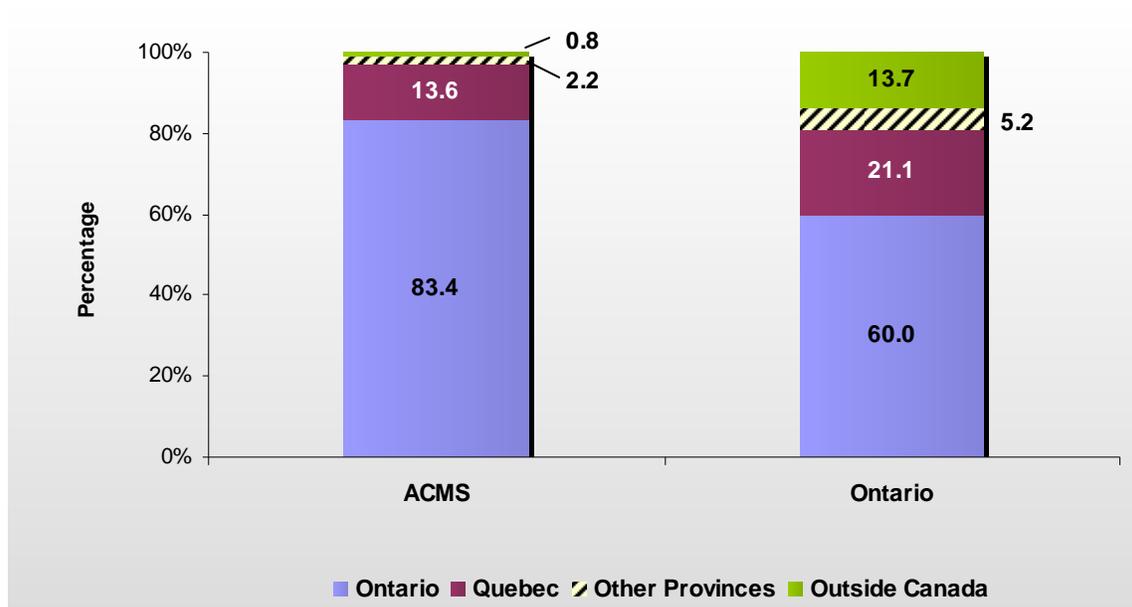
## Place of Birth and Immigration

### *Most ACMS Francophones were born in Ontario*

Contrasting Francophones by place of birth shows unique and significant differences between those in ACMS compared with Ontario overall. In 2006, nearly all Francophones in ACMS were born in either Ontario or Québec (97% in total) and very few were born outside Canada. In contrast, in Ontario overall, a sizeable portion of Francophones were born outside the country (13.7%) or in a province other than Ontario or Québec (5.2%). See Chart 5.

ACMS (and Northern Ontario in general) are unique to most other regions of the province in that very few Francophone residents are born outside Canada.

**Chart 5 – Place of Birth of Francophones – Percentage**



**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

Of the ACMS areas, Algoma had the highest proportion of Francophones born in Québec. Neither Algoma nor any of the other communities in ACMS had a significant proportion of Francophones born outside Canada. See Table 4.

**Table 4 – Place of Birth of Francophones – Counts**

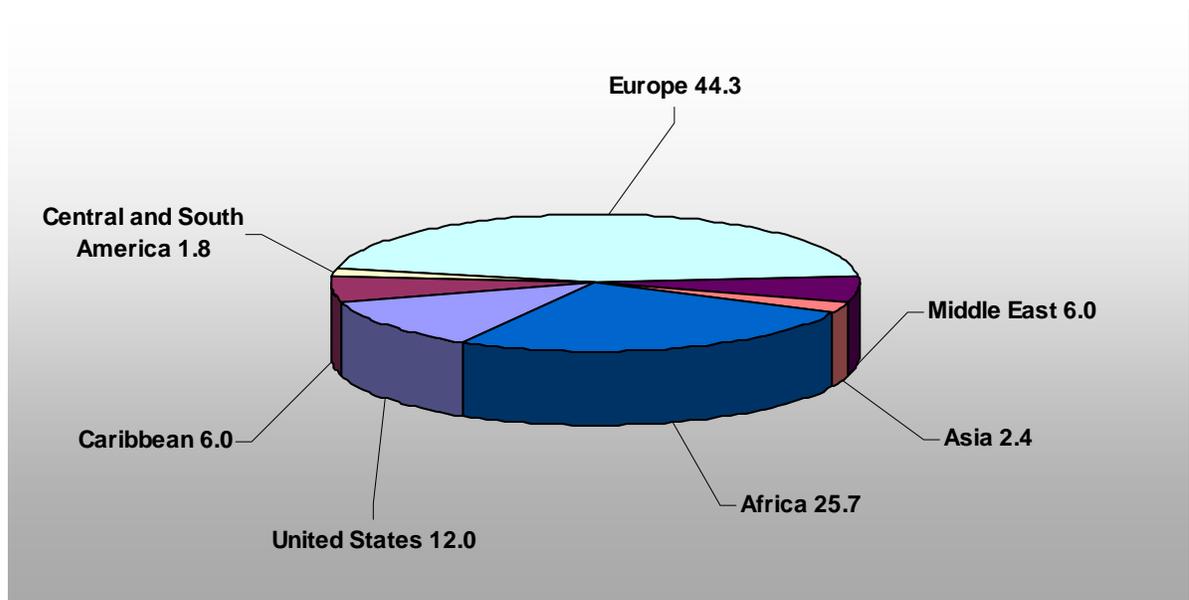
Region	Ontario	Québec	Other Provinces	Outside Canada
ACMS	82,940	13,530	2,185	835
Algoma	5,865	2,330	365	100
Cochrane	32,685	5,830	675	175
Manitoulin	295	70	30	0
Sudbury District	5,045	880	70	10
City of Greater Sudbury	39,045	4,415	1,050	555
Sudbury Area Total	44,090	5,295	1,120	565

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

***Majority of Francophone immigrants born in Europe and Africa***

In ACMS, very few Francophones were born outside Canada (about 835 people as of 2006). Of those who are, most are from Europe (370) or Africa (215). See Chart 6.

**Chart 6 – Place of Birth of Francophones Born Outside Canada – ACMS**



**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

***Proportionately more recent immigrants in the Francophone community***

Most Francophone immigrants in ACMS (about two-thirds) are well-established, having been in Canada for 15 years or more. While the number of recent Francophone immigrants in ACMS is small, the proportion is greater than in the total ACMS population overall (16.2% compared to 4.0%). See Table 5.

**Table 5 – Proportion of Recent Immigrants (2001 – 2006)**

<b>2006 Census</b>	<b>Recent Immigrants (2001 – 2006)</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Francophones</b>	<b>Total Population</b>
ACMS	16.2%	4.0%
Algoma	10.0%	2.0%
Cochrane	0.0%	3.5%
Manitoulin	0.0%	7.0%
Sudbury District	0.0%	5.0%
City of Greater Sudbury	21.9%	6.1%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

***One out of five Francophone immigrants in Greater Sudbury arrived between 2001 and 2006***

By area, the City of Greater Sudbury has the largest proportion of recent immigrants in ACMS, with about one out of five (21.9%) arriving in Canada between 2001 and 2006. This is also much higher than the proportion of recent immigrants in the total Greater Sudbury population (6.1%). See Table 5.

# Language

## Language Spoken at Home

In Ontario as a whole, 55.3% of people whose mother tongue<sup>2</sup> is French said it was the language most often spoken at home – a slight decrease from 2001 when 56.5% of Francophones said that.

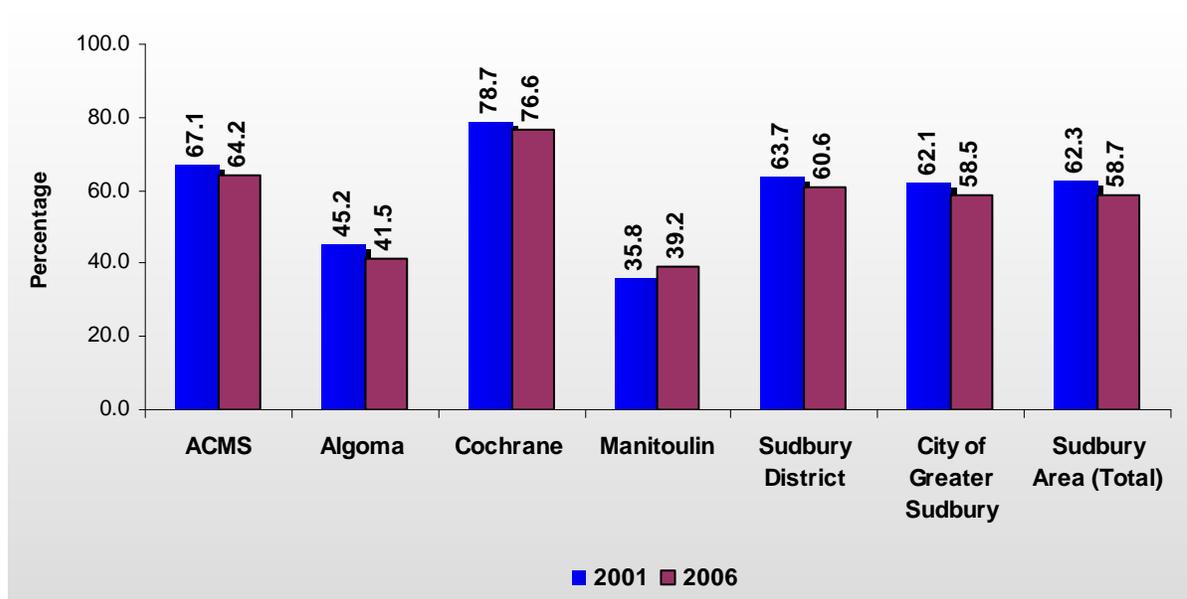
French language retention rates are decreasing across many parts of Ontario – including most areas of ACMS. Overall though, French language retention is higher in Northern and Eastern Ontario than in other parts of the province.

In 2006, nearly two-thirds (64.2%) of Francophones in ACMS said French was the language used at home most often – considerably more than in Ontario overall (55.3%). However, the proportion of Francophones in ACMS who said this declined nearly three percentage points from 2001 (67.1%).

### *Francophones in Cochrane most likely to speak French at home*

French language retention rates were highest in Cochrane where more than three-quarters (76.6%) said it was the language used most often at home. It was lower in Sudbury District and the City of Greater Sudbury where approximately six out of ten Francophones said this. French retention was much lower in Manitoulin and Algoma. See Chart 7.

**Chart 7 – French Language Retention Rate among Francophones – 2001 and 2006**



**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 2006

<sup>2</sup> Unlike other information in this report that is based on the IDF, language retention is determined on the basis of the language spoken at home for persons whose mother tongue is French.

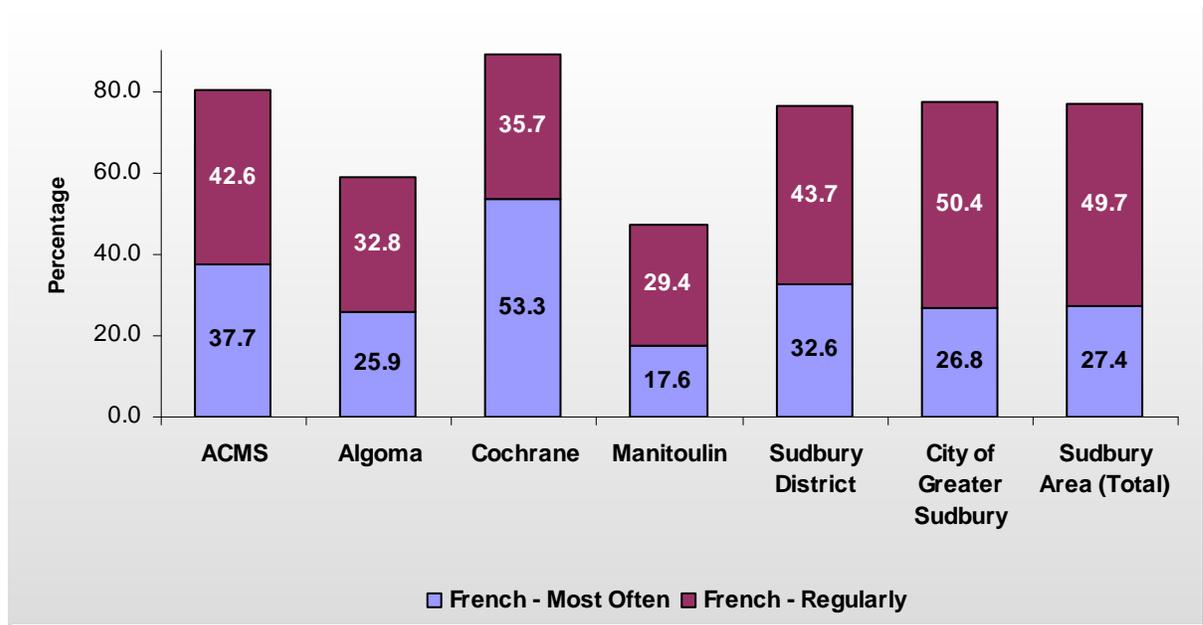
## Language Spoken at Work

### *Most ACMS Francophones speak French at work*

The proportion of Francophones who use French at work is notably higher in Northern and Eastern Ontario than in other regions across the province. In ACMS, eight Francophones in ten (80.3%) use French at work – either regularly (42.6%) or most often (37.7%).

Cochrane has the highest proportion (89.0%) of Francophones who use French at work – with more than half (53.3%) speaking it most often and another 35.7% speaking it regularly. This is unlike the other areas where Francophones are more likely to use French regularly – but not most often – at work. See Chart 8.

**Chart 8 – French Language Used Most Often or Regularly at Work**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

# Education

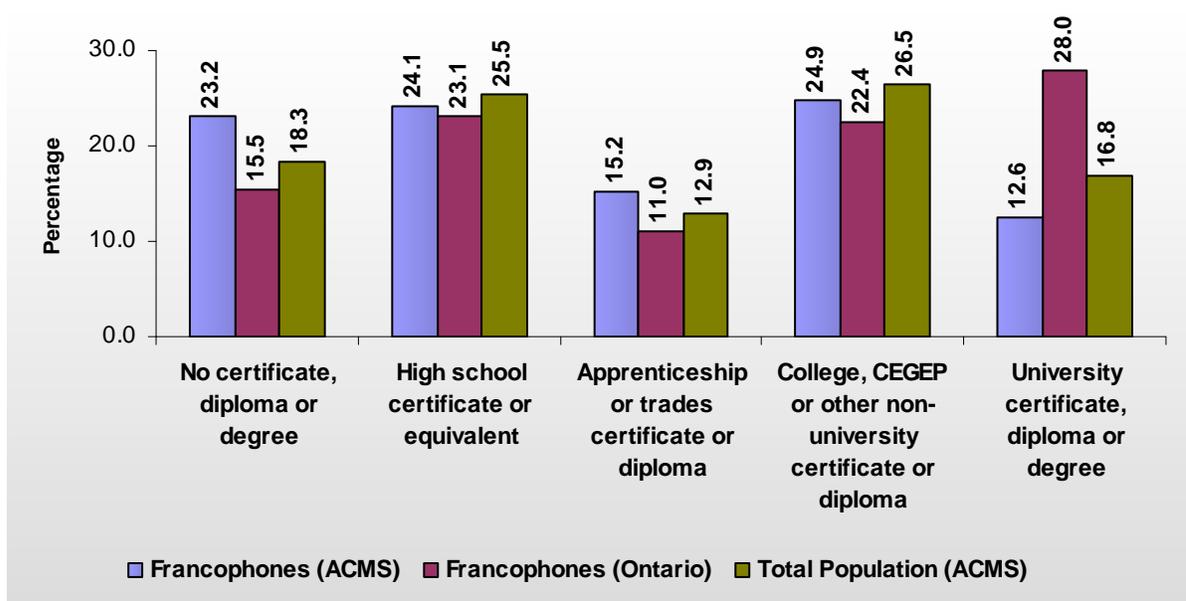
## Level of Education

### *Significant differences in educational attainment between Francophones in ACMS and Francophones in Ontario overall*

There are significant differences comparing the highest level of education attained for Francophones in ACMS to Francophones in Ontario overall, or to ACMS in general. Working-age<sup>3</sup> Francophones in ACMS are more likely to have no certificate, diploma or degree and are much less likely to complete university than individuals in the other two groups. In fact, Francophones in Ontario overall are more than twice as likely to complete a university degree as are Francophones in ACMS (28.0% compared to 12.6% respectively).

That said, Francophones in ACMS are more likely to complete apprenticeship or trades certification than are Francophones in the province overall or ACMS in general. While Francophones in ACMS are more likely to complete college (or other non-university education) than Francophones in Ontario overall, they are slightly less likely to than the general ACMS population. See Chart 9.

**Chart 9 – Highest Level of Education Attained – Ages 25 to 64 Years**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

<sup>3</sup> People 25 to 64 years old.

## Fields of Study

### ***Francophone men and women opt for different fields of study***

Francophone men and women pursuing post-secondary education opt for different fields of study<sup>4</sup>. Francophone women in ACMS are more closely split between the top two study fields of *business, management and public administration* and *health, parks, recreation and fitness*. While *education* is the third most popular field for Francophone women in ACMS, for men it is sixth.

For Francophone men in ACMS in 2006, the most popular field of study is *architecture, engineering, and related technologies*, far outpacing the next most common study field of *personal, protective and transportation* by more than five to one. See Table 6.

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<sup>4</sup> Due to smaller population counts, the Major Field of Study information in this section is based on the highest post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree completed. As such, this section is not comparable with field of study data in the Office of Francophone Affairs-Ontario Trillium Foundation joint report *Profile of Ontario's Francophone Community 2009*, which is based on people with at least a bachelor's degree.

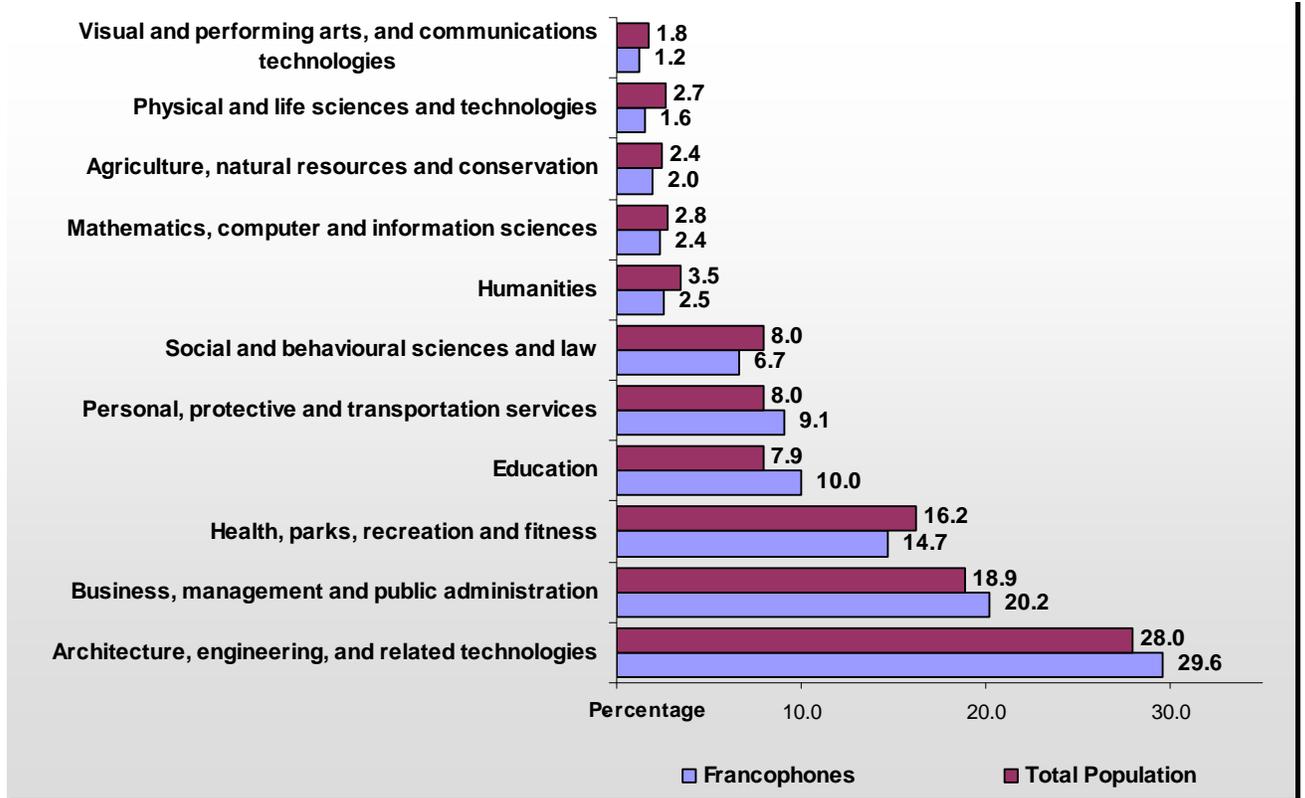
**Table 6 – Major Field of Study (CIP) for Francophones at Highest Postsecondary Certificate, Diploma or Degree by gender – ACMS**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Major Field of Study – Women</b>	<b>Count</b>
1	Business, management and public administration	5,840
2	Health, parks, recreation and fitness	4,645
3	Education	2,945
4	Social and behavioural sciences and law	1,815
5	Personal, protective and transportation services	1,635
6	Humanities	530
7	Mathematics, computer and information sciences	445
8	Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	305
9	Physical and life sciences and technologies	295
10	Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	265
11	Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	140
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Major Field of Study – Men</b>	<b>Count</b>
1	Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	10,670
2	Personal, protective and transportation services	1,735
3	Business, management and public administration	1,675
4	Health, parks, recreation and fitness	825
5	Education	755
6	Social and behavioural sciences and law	655
7	Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	590
8	Mathematics, computer and information sciences	435
9	Humanities	410
10	Physical and life sciences and technologies	285
11	Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	195

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

Compared to the total ACMS population, Francophones with post-secondary education are more likely to study the field of *education* (10.0% compared to 7.9%). In other fields of study, Francophones with post-secondary education are underrepresented; this is particularly true in *social and behavioural sciences and law* (6.7% compared to 8.0%) and in *physical and life sciences and technologies* (1.6% compared to 2.7%). See Chart 10.

**Chart 10 – Field of Study (CIP) for Population (Highest Post-secondary Certificate, Diploma or Degree) – ACMS**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

# Labour Force

## Occupations

Labour force information in this section uses responses that refer to the period of time preceding the Census in May 2006. Since that time there have been significant changes in the state of the economy in Ontario including increased unemployment rates, loss of full time jobs, and a downturn in the automotive and related manufacturing.

In 2006, in ACMS, more than four out of ten (45.5%) Francophones were employed in *sales and service or trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations*. In fact, eight out of ten (79.8%) of Francophones in ACMS were employed in one of the top five occupations. See Table 7.

In ACMS, Francophones have similar occupational categories as the general public. However there are a few differences between the two groups – Francophones are slightly more likely work in *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations*, especially in the mechanics and equipment operators sub-categories. See Table 7.

**Table 7 – Top Five Major Occupations – ACMS**

Rank	Occupation	Francophones		Total Population	
		#	%	#	%
1	Sales and Service	12,430	24.6	50,275	26.3
2	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	10,555	20.9	34,485	18.0
3	Business, finance and administrative	8,690	17.2	32,275	16.9
4	Social science, education, government service and religion	4,985	9.9	17,135	9.0
5	Management	3,660	7.2	15,205	8.0

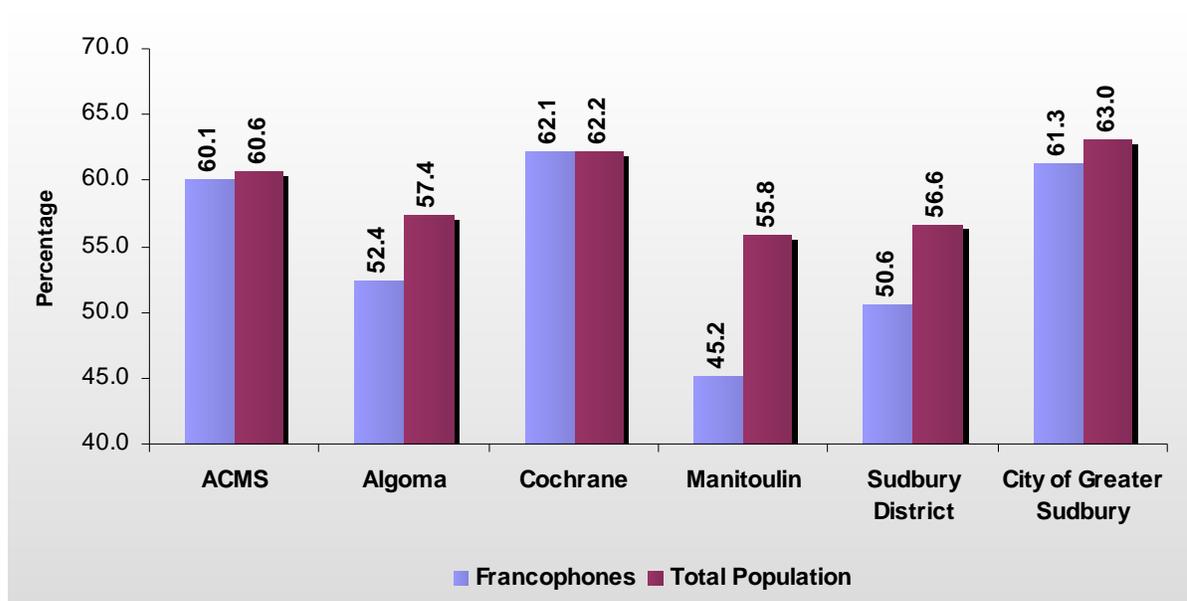
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

## Labour Force Participation

### ***Overall on par with the general population; differences in Algoma, Manitoulin and Sudbury District***

As of 2006 in ACMS, the proportion of Francophones in the labour force<sup>5</sup> (i.e. employed or looking for work) was comparable to the general population. However, there are significant differences when comparing participation by area within ACMS; notably fewer Francophones in Algoma, Manitoulin or Sudbury District were employed or looking for work than in the general population. This may be reflective of age demographics as there was a greater proportion of Francophones aged 65 years and over in these areas (refer to Age Group section). See Chart 11.

**Chart 11 – Labour Force Participation Rate**



**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

When comparing labour force participation by gender, the rates for Francophone men and women in ACMS were similar to men and women in ACMS overall.

<sup>5</sup> Labour force participation rate corresponds to the population that is employed or looking for work, compared to the total population aged 15 years and over. Labour force information in this section uses responses that refer to the period of time preceding the Census in May 2006. Since that time there have been significant changes in the state of the economy in Ontario, including increased unemployment rates, loss of full-time jobs and a downturn in the automotive and related manufacturing sectors.

## Unemployment

### *Francophones in ACMS have lower unemployment rates*

In 2006, the unemployment rate in Ontario was 6.4% and, for the Francophone community, it was slightly lower (6.2%). In ACMS at that time, unemployment rates – for both Francophones and the total population – were higher than the provincial rates.

With a few exceptions, Francophones had lower rates of unemployment than the total ACMS population. This holds true when comparing rates by gender. The difference in rates between the two populations is most evident in Algoma. See Table 8.

**Table 8 – Unemployment Rate**

Unemployment Rate						
	Francophones			Total Population		
Region	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ACMS	7.7	8.5	6.9	8.6	8.9	8.3
Algoma	5.8	5.7	5.7	8.9	9.4	8.3
Cochrane	7.7	8.9	6.4	8.6	9.0	8.2
Manitoulin	-	-	-	10.4	10.0	11.0
Sudbury District	11.0	12.0	9.8	11.6	11.4	11.9
City of Greater Sudbury	7.8	8.5	7.1	7.9	8.0	7.7

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

## Income Overview

The income section compares and highlights differences in income levels between the Francophone and the total population, as well as differences by age and gender.

### ***Francophones overall***

When considering median<sup>6</sup> employment income in 2006, Francophones in ACMS earned more than people in the total population. This held true whether comparing by location, age groups or gender. When comparing income levels, Francophones were underrepresented in income levels below \$20,000 and overrepresented in the mid-range income levels from \$20,000 to \$69,999.

When considering other types of income<sup>7</sup>, Francophones in ACMS had higher total individual and family incomes compared to the general population – with the exception of Algoma, Sudbury District and the City of Greater Sudbury – where Francophones had lower family incomes. See Tables 10 through 12 and Charts 12 through 14.

### ***Women and Men***

In 2006, Francophone women had comparable employment or total incomes to women in ACMS overall – whether considering average or median values.

Francophone men in ACMS had median employment and total incomes that were slightly higher than that of men in ACMS overall – but when comparing average employment income it was nearly the same as men in the general population. See Charts 15 and 16.

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<sup>6</sup> The median income is the income level at which half of the individuals are above and half of the individuals are below. The median is a distribution measure that is less affected by the presence of extreme values than the average is.

<sup>7</sup> The Census provides a number of ways to measure a community's collective income – such as earnings through employment, total income (earnings from wages, salaries or self-employment, investments, pensions and government transfers); or by considering how much income comes in to a household. For this report, income data was evaluated from each of these perspectives to provide a broad yet comprehensive picture on the status of income within the Francophone community.

**Table 9 – Average and Median Employment Income before Tax**

Region	Francophones		Total Population	
	Median Income	Average Income	Median Income	Average Income
ACMS	\$29,002	\$34,792	\$25,251	\$33,912
Algoma	\$29,399	\$34,356	\$22,738	\$31,360
Cochrane	\$29,381	\$34,542	\$28,202	\$35,098
Manitoulin	\$16,893	\$29,565	\$16,584	\$24,323
Sudbury District	\$25,633	\$31,988	\$22,027	\$31,247
City of Greater Sudbury	\$29,314	\$35,488	\$26,809	\$36,182

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

**Table 10 – Median Total Income before Tax**

Region	Francophones	Total Population
ACMS	\$27,029	\$25,528
Algoma	\$25,990	\$24,427
Cochrane	\$25,802	\$25,417
Manitoulin	\$23,930	\$19,894
Sudbury District	\$26,668	\$23,493
City of Greater Sudbury	\$28,275	\$27,469

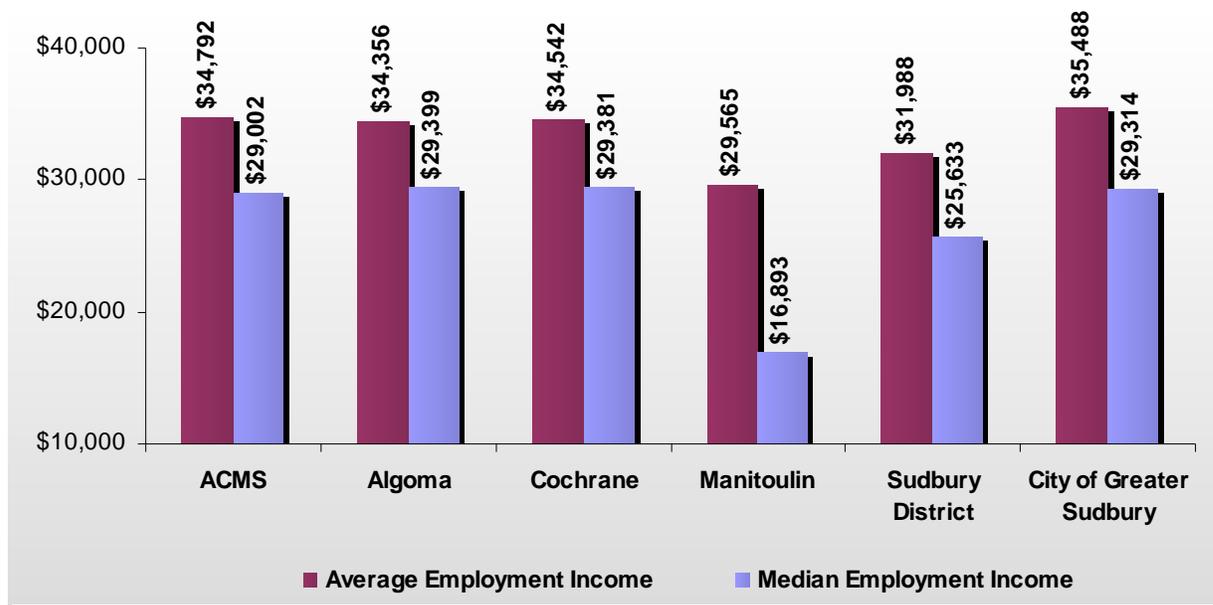
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

**Table 11 – Median Family Income before Tax**

Region	Francophones	Total Population
ACMS	\$71,658	\$69,929
Algoma	\$62,347	\$66,526
Cochrane	\$72,490	\$71,789
Manitoulin	\$51,157	\$49,625
Sudbury District	\$59,515	\$61,376
City of Greater Sudbury	\$74,400	\$75,339

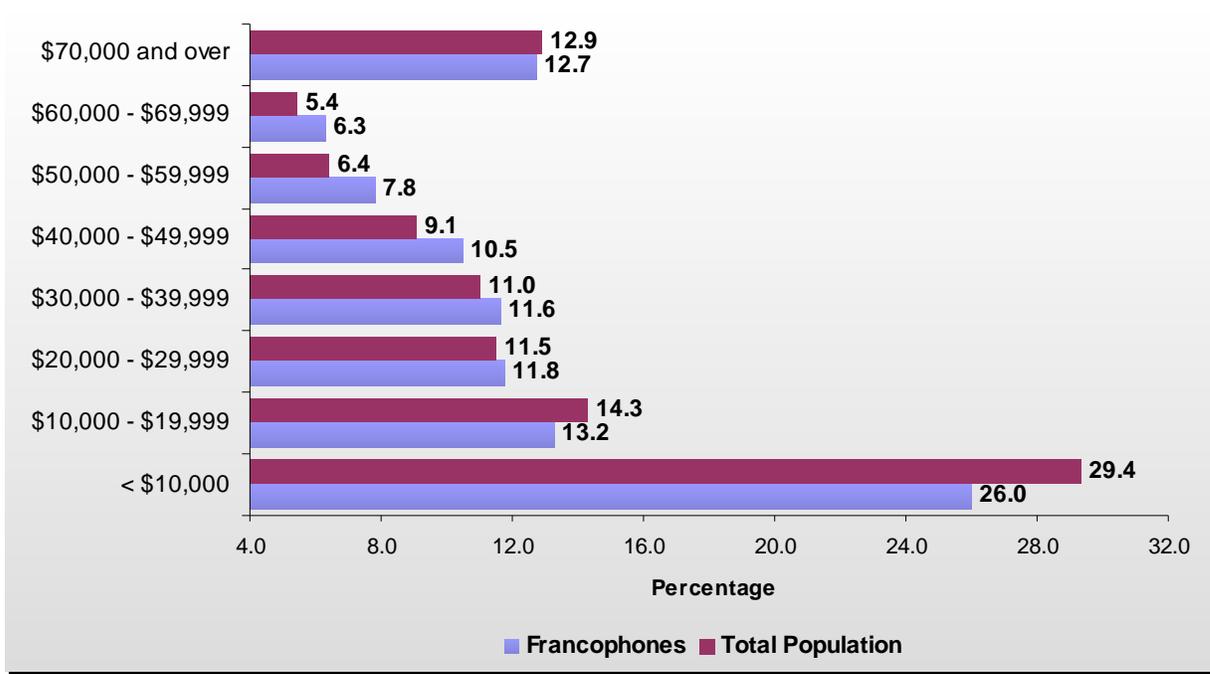
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

**Chart 12 – Median and Average Employment Incomes for Francophones**



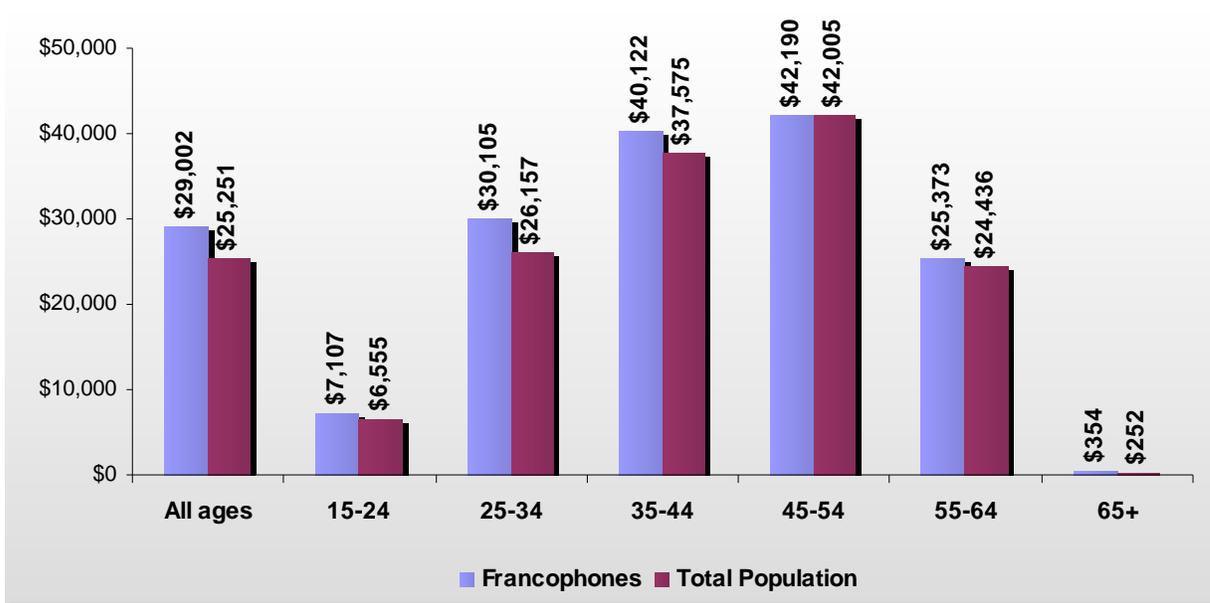
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

**Chart 13 – Employment Income Levels before Tax – ACMS**



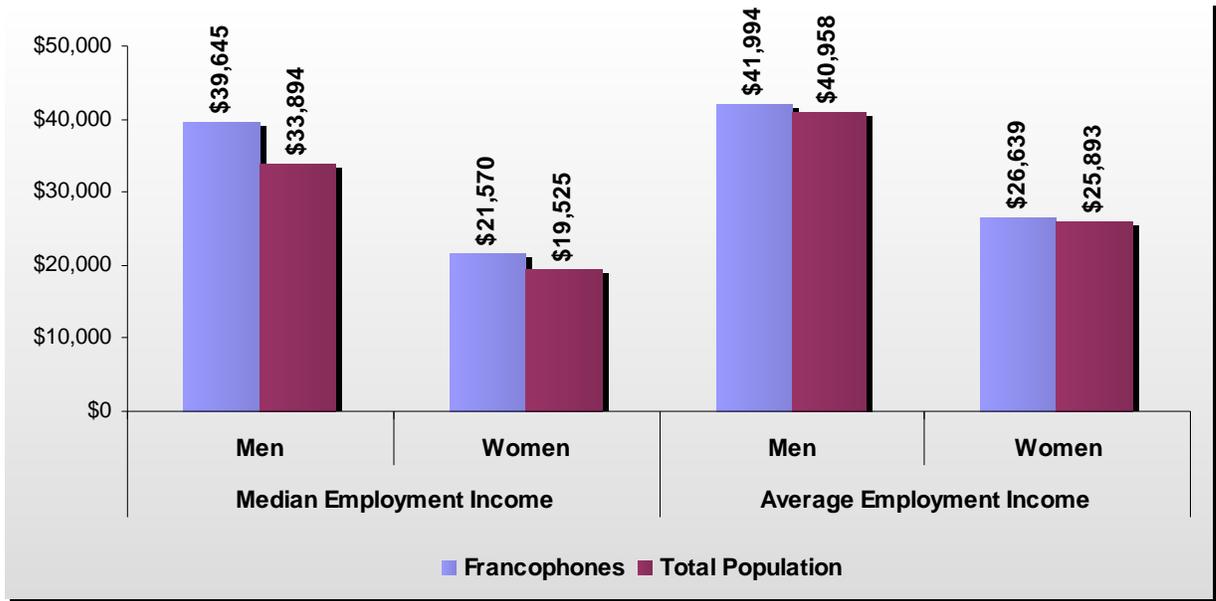
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

**Chart 14 – Median Employment Income before Tax by Age Groups – ACMS**



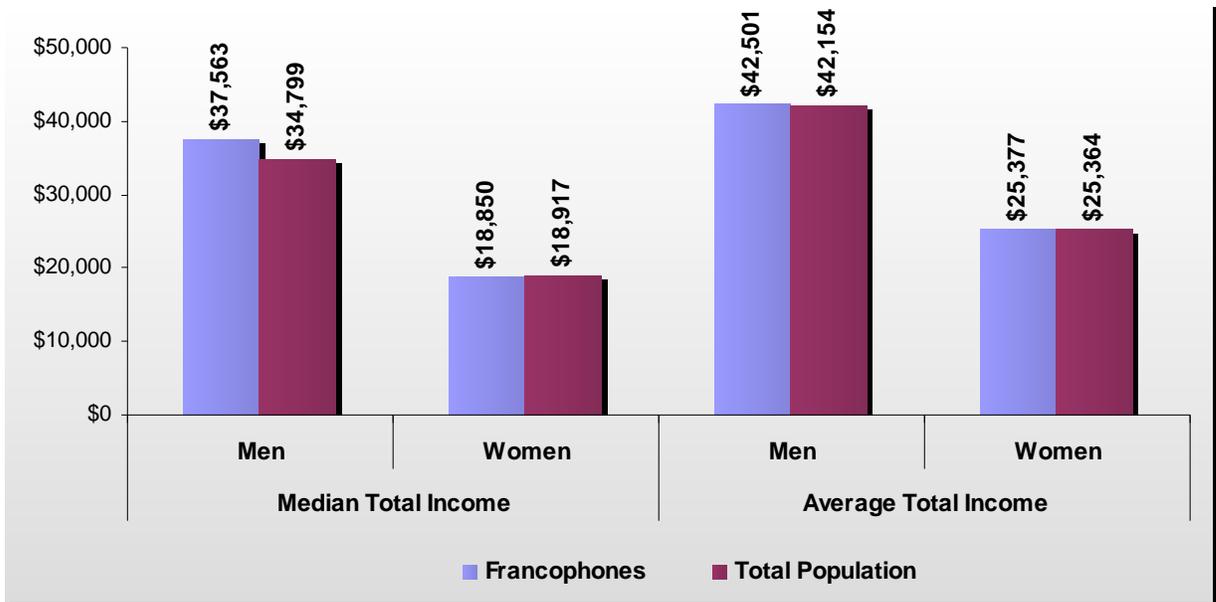
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

**Chart 15 – Average and Median Employment Incomes before Tax by Gender – ACMS**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

**Chart 16 – Average and Median Total Incomes before Tax by Gender – ACMS**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

## Low-Income

The next section looks at people<sup>8</sup> living below the low-income cut-off from two perspectives – all Francophones and Francophone seniors (ages 65 years and older).

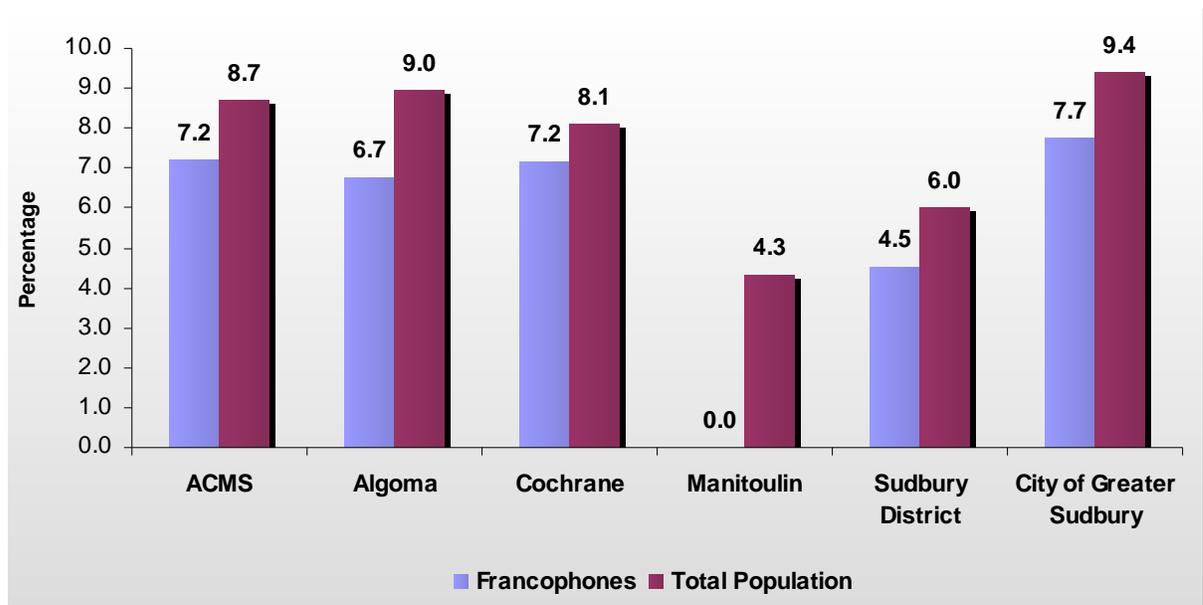
The low-income cut-off is one way of expressing a degree of poverty for individuals or families. The cut-off measures which families or unattached individuals spend 20% more on average on food, shelter and clothing than comparable families or individuals. The cut-off in income levels is differentiated by family size and whether people live in urban or rural communities.

The information in the charts below is provided after tax. After-tax income better reflects what families and individuals have available to spend and is more equally distributed than before-tax income since those with higher incomes pay taxes at a higher rate.

### ***Incidence of living below the low-income cut-off is higher in Greater Sudbury***

When comparing by area, the City of Greater Sudbury had the highest proportion of people living below the cut-off, whether considering Francophones or the city overall (7.7% and 9.4% respectively). In the other areas, the proportions are less than the total population. See Chart 17.

**Chart 17 – Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-Off after Tax – ACMS**



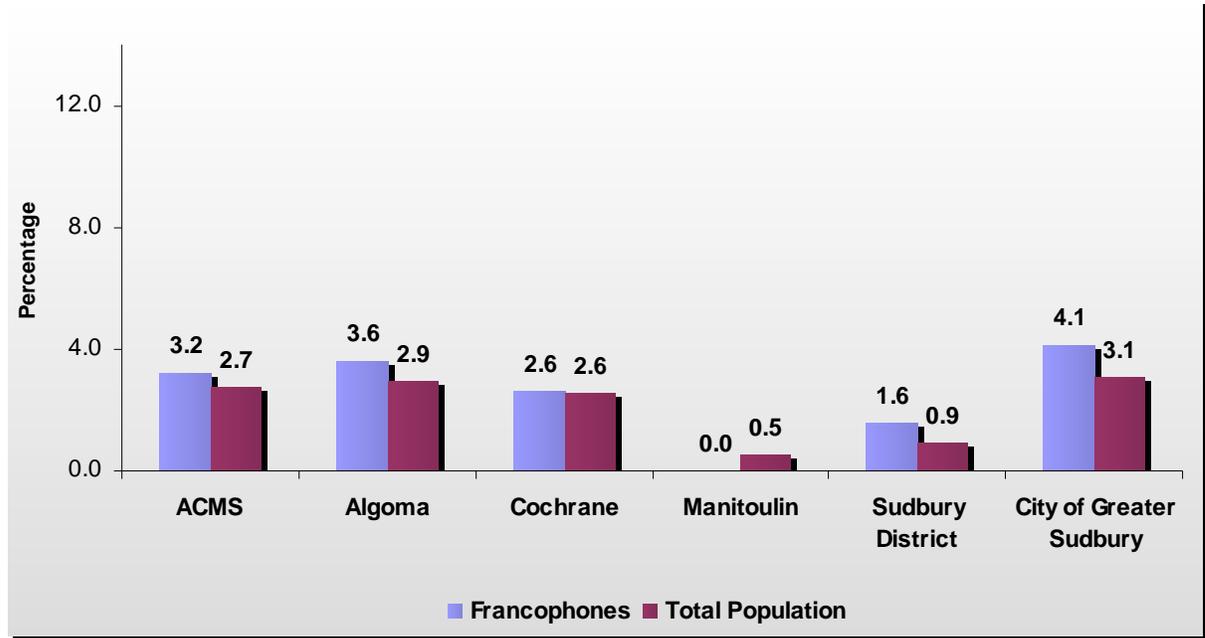
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

<sup>8</sup> Persons in private households

**Few Francophone seniors in ACMS live below the low-income cut-off**

Francophone seniors are equal to or slightly more likely to live below the low-income cut-off than seniors in ACMS overall. The difference is most notable in the City of Greater Sudbury, where 4.1% live below the cut-off level, one percentage point higher than in the city overall. See Chart 18.

**Chart 18 – Population 65 Years and Over Living below the Low-Income Cut-Off after Tax – ACMS**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

## Geographical Context for ACMS

Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, and Sudbury includes the Census Divisions (CD) of Algoma District, Cochrane District, Manitoulin District, Sudbury District and the City of Greater Sudbury. The data presented in this report is based on Statistics Canada's Census of Population and uses the standard geographic areas from the Census.

The land area of this region was 236,457.4 square kilometres, around 26% of the land area in Ontario. Cochrane accounted for 60% of the land area in ACMS while Algoma covered 20%. The City of Greater Sudbury accounted for the smallest portion, at only 1.4% of the land area in ACMS.

**Table 12 – Land Area in Square Kilometres – 2006**

<b>Algoma</b>	<b>Cochrane</b>	<b>Manitoulin</b>	<b>Sudbury District</b>	<b>City of Greater Sudbury</b>	<b>ACMS Region</b>
48 734,7	141 247,3	4 759,7	38 504,5	3 211,2	236 457,4

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

## Data Sources

Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 2006.

## Concepts and Definitions

Additional concepts and more detailed definitions may be found in the [Statistics Canada Census Dictionary](#)

### **Average Income**

The average income refers to the mean income of individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income for 2005. Average income is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of individuals by the number of individuals with income in that group.

### **After-tax Income**

Refers to total income minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for calendar year 2005. After-tax income is the total income from all sources minus income tax, which better reflects what families have available to spend. After-tax income is also more equally distributed than before-tax income since those with higher incomes pay taxes at a higher rate. Total income refers to income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income. Federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid refer to taxes on income, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non-refundable tax credits and the Quebec abatement. These taxes are obtained from the income tax files for persons who allowed access to their income tax data and from direct responses on the questionnaire for others

### **Census Division (CD)**

Census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county and regional district) or their equivalents. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province/territory level and the municipality (census subdivision).

### **Census Family (modified in 2006)**

A census family refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners), or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

### **Census Family Income**

The total income of a census family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of the family 15 years of age and over during the calendar year 2005. The income includes wages and salaries, net farm income from self-employment, net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice, government transfer, investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities and other money income.

### **Employment Income**

Employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

### **Francophone Population**

The Francophone population is estimated by a new variable introduced by the Ontario Government in June 2009 to better reflect the changing face and diversity of Ontario's Francophone communities. The new definition or *Inclusive Definition of Francophones (IDF)* is a derived variable calculated based on three questions in the census concerning: (1) mother tongue; (2) the language spoken at home; and, (3) knowledge of official languages.

The IDF estimates the number of persons whose mother tongue is French, plus those whose mother tongue is neither French nor English but have particular knowledge of French as an official language and use French at home, including many recent immigrants to Ontario for whom French is the language of integration.

### **Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree**

This is a derived variable indicating the person's most advanced certificate or degree.

### **Home Language**

Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the Census. Statistics Canada has been gathering data on languages spoken regularly at home since 2001.

### **Immigrant Population**

Refers to people who are, or have been landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently.

### **Income – collection methodology in 2006**

For the first time in 2006, the Census offered respondents the option to have Statistics Canada access their tax records rather than complete the census income questions. 82.4% of all respondents completing the census long form chose the tax option. There are some differences between tax data and self-reported income data—the former are generally more precise and small amounts are better reported. Additionally, the use of tax data means that the census can produce estimates of after-tax income.

### **Income Status After-tax**

Refers to the position of an economic family or persons not in economic families 15 years of age and over in relation to Statistics Canada's low-income after-tax cut-offs.

### **Labour Force**

Labour force refers to persons 15 years of age and over who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). It excludes institutional residents.

### **Labour Force Participation / Participation Rate**

The rate of labour force participation is the percentage of the total active population, or the population that is employed or looking for work, compared to the population 15 years of age and over. Respondents were classified as Employed, Unemployed, or Not in the labour force. The labour force includes the employed and the unemployed.

## Language of Work

Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at work by the individual at the time of the Census. This variable was introduced for the first time in the 2001 Census.

## Low-Income Cut-offs

Income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average on food, shelter and clothing. The low-income cut-off is based on national family expenditure data, the size of the household and the residential area. The *incidence of low-income* is the proportion or percentage of families or persons not in families in a given classification who falls below the low-income cut-off.

## Major Field of Study – Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP)

Major field of study refers to the main discipline or subject area of learning or training of the person's highest postsecondary degree, certificate or diploma.

## Median Income

The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e. the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median.

## Mother Tongue

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

## Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work performed by the respondent during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. The 2006 Census data on occupation are classified according to the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC–S 2006).

## Total Income

Total income refers to the total revenues received from the following sources during the calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: total wages and salaries, net income from unincorporated non-farm business and / or professional practice, net farm income, self-employment income, government transfers (Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, Canada Pension Plan benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, Child benefits, and other income from government sources), investment income (dividends, interest and other investment income), retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities and other financial income.

## Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force}} \times 100$$

The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week prior to enumeration.

**Visible Minority**

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.