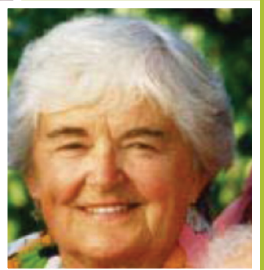
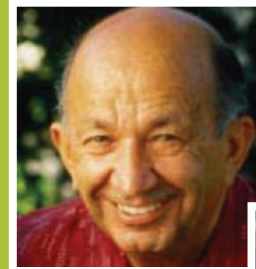


The Social Planning Council of Peel

“Promoting social justice and citizen participation in the community”

The Senior Population in Peel Region: *Characteristics, Trends and Issues* (1996-2006)



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**March
2010**



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The Social Planning Council of Peel

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Peel is one of the fastest growing regions in Canada, with over one million people. Located west of the City of Toronto, Peel is comprised of the cities of Mississauga and Brampton, and the Town of Caledon.

Purpose of Report

This report provides information on characteristics, trends, challenges and issues related to the seniors population (or the elderly population) in Peel Region. It uses data from the 2006 Census of Canada (Target Group Profile for Seniors) and the 1996-2006 Portraits of Peel reports. The information in this report is aimed at policy and decision-makers at the different levels of government, the social services, not-for-profit and business sectors, community groups and funders within Peel. The expectation is that these groups will find the information valuable and easy to use in their planning and decision-making on priorities for developing and enhancing social services, infrastructure and community and recreational activities for seniors in Peel Region. It is also hoped that seniors individually and collectively will be able to use the information in this report to improve their quality of life, whether to access services or to advocate for policy and program changes.

Major Findings

The senior population in Peel is relatively large and is increasing rapidly. In 2006, there were

104,520 seniors (aged 65+) in Peel; they represented 9% of Peel's population. Comparable figures for seniors in Ontario and Canada for 2006 were 13.6% and 13.7%, respectively. However, Peel's senior population is increasing at almost three times the rate of the Ontario and Canadian senior population. Between 2001 and 2006, the seniors population in Peel increased from 78,805 to 104,520 (a growth rate of 32.6%). By comparison, the growth rate for the seniors population in Ontario between 2001 and 2006 was only 12%, and in Canada only 11.5%.

The implications of Peel's large and rapidly growing senior population are many and, in a Region as geographically diverse as Peel, have to be addressed at the Regional, municipal and neighbourhood levels and also in urban and rural settings. Of particular interest is the concern about income and social supports that are relevant, accessible, timely, and culturally sensitive. There is also the concern about the need to have social policies that support the provision of services to allow seniors to have a decent quality of life over the rest of their lives. These concerns are of particular interest to the non-profit social services sector, which is a primary provider of services to meet the wide and varying needs of a very diverse senior population, many of whom are in vulnerable and disadvantaged situations.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (Cont'd.)

The analysis of the data on seniors in Peel reveals at least four (4) broad themes: growth, diversity, vulnerability, and resilience and civic capital. These themes, along with corresponding social indicators and implications for Peel's human services sector, are summarized in the Table below.

THEMES OR TRENDS IN THE SENIORS POPULATION IN PEEL (2006)

Theme/Trend	Social Indicators	Implications for Human Services Sector
Growth	The senior population in Peel is growing very rapidly - at almost three times the rate of growth for seniors in Ontario and Canada.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased demand for social services as well as for health, housing and recreational services for seniors.
Diversity	<p><i>Peel has a very high level of ethnic diversity in its senior population.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70.4% of Peel's population aged 65 years and over are immigrant seniors, considerably higher than the Ontario figure of 43.1%, and the Canadian figure of 29.8%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased demand for culturally appropriate services. Increased demand for diversity management training for health and social services organizations.
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peel has a large number of poor people aged 65 years and over; and a large and growing number of seniors who live alone. Female seniors have half the employment income of male seniors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased demand for income support, affordable housing, employment training, support for the elderly, etc. (<i>especially for female seniors</i>)
Resilience and Civic Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peel has a large and growing number of highly educated seniors with relatively high incomes. Compared to Canada and Ontario as a whole, Peel has a higher proportion of university educated seniors within its senior population. The average employment income of seniors in Peel is higher than the average income of seniors in Canada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased demand for educational and recreational services and opportunities for the elderly. Increased demand from seniors for participation in the civic life of Peel (more involvement in community issues, voluntarism, involvement in government, etc.)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (Cont'd.)

FACT SHEET: SENIORS IN PEEL (2006)

Seniors*

Total Seniors	104,530	
% of Total Peel Population		9.0%
Growth of Senior Population 2001 to 2006		32.6%

Seniors by Gender*

Male	46,555	44.5%
Female	57,975	55.5%

Seniors by Age Group*

65 - 69 years	34,970	33.5%
70 - 74 years	26,820	25.7%
75 - 79 years	19,650	18.8%
80 - 84 years	13,470	12.9%
85+ years	9,620	9.2%

Seniors by Immigration Status

Total Seniors	100,140	100%
Non-immigrants	29,165	29.1%
Immigrants	70,485	70.4%
Non-permanent residents	485	0.5%

Immigrant Seniors by Place of Birth

Total Immigrant Seniors by Place of birth	70,480	100.0%
India	11,525	16.4%
United Kingdom	7,660	10.9%
Italy	7,205	10.2%
Portugal	4,270	6.1%
Jamaica	3,165	4.5%
China	3,095	4.4%
Philippines	2,825	4.0%
Poland	2,405	3.4%
Germany	2,280	3.2%
Guyana	1,835	2.6%
Other countries	24,215	34.4%

Immigrant Seniors by Period of Immigration

Total Immigrant Seniors by Period of Immigration	70,480	100.0%
Before 1961	18,825	26.7%
1961 to 1970	15,295	21.7%
1971 to 1980	10,835	15.4%
1981 to 1990	8,985	12.7%
1991 to 2000	11,780	16.7%
2001 to 2006	4,765	6.8%

Visible Minority Seniors

Total Seniors	100,140	100.0%
Non - Visible Minorities	65,225	65.1%
Visible Minorities	34,910	34.9%
1. South Asian	16,390	16.4%
2. Chinese	5,010	5.0%
3. Black	4,825	4.8%
4. Filipino	2,780	2.8%
5. Southeast Asian	1,100	1.1%
6. Latin American	1,055	1.1%
7. Arab	820	0.8%
8. Korean	560	0.6%
9. West Asian	550	0.5%
10. Japanese	470	0.5%
11. Visible Minority n.i.e.	785	0.8%
12. Multiple Visible Minority	560	0.6%

Seniors by Language (Mother Tongue)

Total Seniors	100,140	100.0%
Multiple Responses	1,490	1.5%
Single Responses	98,645	98.5%
English:	45,105	45.0%
French:	1,330	1.3%
Non-Official Languages	52,220	52.1%
1. Punjabi	7,735	7.7%
2. Italian	7,315	7.3%
3. Chinese	4,335	4.3%
4. Portuguese	4,275	4.3%
5. German	3,215	3.2%
6. All Others	25,345	25.3%

Source: The Social Planning Council of Peel, December 2008 (based on Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile, Census 2006).
 *Note: Total population by sex and age groups - 100% data; other indicators - 20% sample (extrapolated to the entire population and the total seniors in Peel reported 100,140 in 2006); totals may not exactly equal the sum of their components due to rounding.
 For more information: www.spcpeel.com smohanty@spcpeel.com



The Social Planning Council of Peel

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (Cont'd.)

FACT SHEET: SENIORS IN PEEL (2006)

Marital Status (population aged 65+)

Total Seniors	100,140	100.0%
Single	3,095	3.1%
Married	61,845	61.8%
Widowed	27,550	27.5%
Divorced	5,500	5.5%
Separated, but still married	2,155	2.2%

Seniors Living Alone

Seniors Living Alone	15,515	15.7%
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Education (Persons 65 Years+)

Total Seniors	100,140	100.0%
No Certificate or Diploma	40,515	40.5%
High School Certificate	22,985	23.0%
Trades with Cert/Diploma	9,415	9.4%
Community College	11,730	11.7%
University:		
Without degree	4,590	4.6%
Bachelor's degree +	10,910	10.9%

Employment (Persons 65 Years+)

Participation Rate	13.0%
Employment Rate	12.0%
Unemployment Rate	6.0%

Total Income in 2005 (Persons 65 Years+)

	Total Pop.	Male	Female
Median Income \$	19,332	25,663	16,101
Average Income \$	28,556	35,880	22,379

After-Tax Income in 2005 (Persons 65 Years+)

	Total Pop.	Male	Female
Median Income \$	18,756	23,842	15,941
Average Income \$	24,585	29,958	20,052

Low Income 2005 (Persons 65 Years+)

Prevalence of low Income before tax	13.0%
Prevalence of low Income after tax	7.0%

Resources

[A Guide to Programs and Services for Seniors in Ontario:](#)

<http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/seniors/english/programs/seniorsguide/>

<http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/seniors/english/programs/seniorsguide/docs/SeniorsGuide.English.pdf> (PDF version)

Seniors' INFO line:

Ontario Seniors' Secretariat
777 Bay Street, Suite 601C
Toronto ON M7A 2J4

Seniors' InfoLine
Toll-free: 1-888-910-1999
TTY: 1-800-387-5559

Services for Seniors in Peel (Peel Information Network):

<http://www.pinet.on.ca/>

For more detailed definitions of any of the above subjects/variables, please see: Statistics Canada's 2006 Census Dictionary: <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/dictionary/index.cfm>

Source: The Social Planning Council of Peel, December 2008 (based on Statistics Canada, Target Group Profile, Census 2006).
*Note: Total population by sex and age groups - 100% data; other indicators - 20% sample (extrapolated to the entire population and the total seniors in Peel reported 100,140 in 2006); totals may not exactly equal the sum of their components due to rounding
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The Social Planning Council of Peel

INTRODUCTION

Background

Like most developed industrialized countries, Canada has been experiencing a significant demographic shift with its elderly or senior population (aged 65 years and over). The Canadian senior population is continuing to increase at a higher rate than all younger population age groups in Canada. During 2001-2006, Canada's senior population increased by 11.5% while its younger population increased by only 4.5%.

The demographic shift towards an increasing senior population has far-reaching consequences that affect Canadians of all ages. The ageing of a population is a process whereby the proportion of the child population starts declining as the proportion of the aged shows a rising trend. "Population ageing," as the increasing proportion of seniors in the population is often referred to, impacts on, among others, the demand for health services, housing needs, the labour market, public finances, and the provision of public infrastructure. All levels of government in Canada have been aware of the need to address ageing-related issues and have introduced various policies and programs to enhance the quality of life of seniors.

Canada's Minister with Special Responsibility for Palliative Care, Sharon Carstairs,¹ categorically stated Canada's concern with population ageing at the Second World Assembly on Ageing held in Madrid, in 2002. However, given the projected increase in the elderly population, more measures will be needed to assure seniors of a healthy and active life in which their financial security and personal dignity are guaranteed. In Canada, development of these measures have to be based on the fact that, in a large country like Canada, the extent of population ageing and its impact will vary from region to region. Hence, the approach to population ageing in Canada has to be informed about ageing and its impact in the different regions of Canada. ("One size will not fit all.")

¹ United Nations, Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Country Statements, (New York, 2002).



Purpose of the Report

- This report provides factual socio-economic data on the senior population in Peel that can be used to develop appropriate policies, programs and services for that population.

Data Sources for the Report

- The study uses information from three official Canadian Censuses – 1996, 2001 and 2006 (Statistics Canada) and various publications of the Social Planning Council of Peel.

Intended Audience for the Report

The main audiences for whom this report is intended include:

- the non-profit, social services sector of Peel;
- inter-agency collaboratives (of health and social service agencies);
- citizen-based community groups;
- funders of non-profit social service agencies and community groups; and
- public policy-makers in Peel, especially those responsible for the social infrastructure of Peel Region (Region of Peel, City of Mississauga, City of Brampton, Town of Caledon)

Although the major audience for this report is the social services sector, professionals and leaders in other sectors may find the information useful for their particular planning purposes. Moreover, seniors may also find this report informative and useful in understanding how rapidly growing a segment of the population they are and how governments at all levels – national, provincial and local – as well as social service agencies, are involved in identifying the issues associated with an ageing population and undertaking efforts to address these issues.

Organization of the Report

- The report is organized into five (5) sections. Together, these five sections provide information that needs to be taken into account in the formulation of effective policies and programs to address the issues that seniors face. Section One identifies the demographic and cultural characteristics of the senior population in Peel. Section Two describes the family characteristics of the senior population. Section Three presents the socio-economic characteristics of the senior population. Sections Four and Five, using the information in the previous three sections, identifies the main issues affecting the senior population and their implications for changes in policies and other social measures needed to address those issues.
- The Appendix includes a glossary of the statistical terms used in the report and a listing of major Canadian social policies and programs for seniors.

Limitations of the Report

- This report focuses primarily on the “demand” side of the senior population (the characteristics and needs of the senior population).
- The report does not address the “supply” side of the senior population and population ageing in Peel (social policies, programs, services, seniors’ organizations, etc.)
- The report does not provide data on the health characteristics and civic participation characteristics of the senior population.
- The data used in the report is “factual” data taken primarily from the Census of Canada. There is no “perception” data – perception of seniors and others about the senior population in Peel, the issues facing that population and ways of addressing those issues.

1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SENIOR POPULATION IN PEEL

Overview

Demographic Characteristics of Peel Seniors: 2006

- In 2006, a total of 104,520 seniors (aged 65+) were living in Peel.
- In 2006, seniors accounted for 9.0% of Peel's total population.
- Women are the majority (54.8%) of the total senior population in Peel.
- Between 2006 and 2036, the senior population in Peel is expected to increase by 226% from 119,430 to 393,330 and will comprise over 17% of the total Peel population.
- The fastest growing age group within the senior population is the 85+ age group. Between 2006 and 2036, this age group is anticipated to increase by approximately 392%.

Cultural Characteristics of Peel Seniors: 2006

- The majority of seniors in Peel (70.4%) were born outside of Canada.
- The majority of seniors in Peel (88.7%) are Canadian citizens.
- The top three places of birth for Peel's immigrant seniors are: Europe (48.4%), India (16.4%), and Other Asia and Middle East (15.3%).
- Similar to the rest of the Peel population, South Asians are the largest visible minority group among the senior population in Peel. The Chinese are the second largest minority group (14.4%), followed closely in third place by the Blacks (13.8%).
- The top four (4) mother tongue languages for seniors in Peel (after English) are of South Asian origin: Punjabi (14.8%), Urdu (3.0%), Tamil (2.3%) and Gujarati (2.2%).



1. Demographic and Cultural Characteristics of the Senior Population in Peel

The rate of increase in the senior population in Peel Region has been higher than that for the senior population in Canada and Ontario as a whole. As such, the increase in the senior population itself presents a more daunting challenge in Peel Region than at the national and provincial levels. This is compounded by the fact that the extent of the severity and diversity of the impacts resulting from ageing depends also on the characteristics of the senior population. Seniors face different problems or look differently at the same problem depending on their age, gender, family status, level of education, immigration status and country of origin. For example:

- the incidence of morbidity, disability and poverty increase with age;
- older women live longer, are more vulnerable than older men, and a larger proportion live alone;
- immigration status affects eligibility for certain benefits such as the Old Age Security (OAS) pension, and adjusting to the environmental change on shifting to Canada and integrating into mainstream Canadian society varies with the country of origin and the level of education.

1.1 Size and Growth of the Senior Population: Peel, 2006 +

Major Findings (2006)

The Total Senior Population in Peel: 2006

- In 2006, a total of 104,520 seniors (aged 65+) were living in Peel.
- In 2006, 9.0% of the total Peel population was comprised of persons aged 65 and older. The comparative figure for Ontario was 13.6% and, for Canada 13.7%.
- Seniors in Peel represent 6.3% of the total senior's population in Ontario.
- Seniors in Peel represent 2.4% of the total senior's population in Canada.

Peel Municipalities: 2006

- 65,690 seniors live in Mississauga.
- 33,675 seniors live in Brampton.
- 5,155 seniors live in Caledon.
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Mississauga had the highest proportion of people aged 65 and older in 2006 (9.8%), compared to Caledon with 9.0%, and Brampton with 7.8%. This stands in stark contrast to the municipal picture of the 0-14 population in Peel: Brampton had the highest proportion of people aged 0-14: 22.8%, followed by Caledon with 21.9% and Mississauga with 19.9% in 2006.

Peel Neighbourhoods: 2006

In 2006, the four (4) neighbourhoods in Peel with the highest proportion of seniors (65+) also had the lowest proportion of young children (0-14 year olds):

- Port Credit/Lakeview (14.7% and 4.9% respectively);
- Cooksville/Dixie (13% and 5.7% respectively);
- Clarkson/Lorne Park (13% and 4.8% respectively); and
- Caledon (Urban) (11.2% and 4.1% respectively).

Growth of the Senior Population: Peel, 1996 – 2006

- Between 1996 and 2006, the senior population in Peel increased by 70.0%, from 61,475 to 104,520.
- Between 2001 and 2006 the senior population in Peel increased by 32.6%, from 78,805 to 104,520.
- Between 1996 and 2006, the senior population in Peel increased from 7.2% to 9.0% of the total Peel population. This is a slightly higher growth rate than that for the total senior population in Canada which increased from 12.2% in 1996 to 13.6% in 2006. This indicates that while the proportion of seniors in the Peel population is lower than the proportion of seniors in the Canadian population, the Peel senior population is growing faster than the Canadian senior population as a whole.
- In Peel, Brampton recorded the highest growth rate in the 65 and older population - 48.5% between 2001 and 2006, followed by Caledon with a growth rate of 29%, and Mississauga with a growth rate of only 8.5%.

Projections for Growth in the Senior Population: Ontario and Peel 2008 to 2036

For policy-makers and social planners, more important than past trends is what demographic changes can be expected in the future. Knowledge of these coming changes is essential for developing policies and programs that are adequate and appropriate for the population group in question.

- Between 2008 and 2036, the senior population in Peel is expected to increase by 227% from 119,430 to 393,300.
- Between 2008 and 2036, the senior population in Ontario is expected to increase by 137%.
- By 2036, seniors in Peel will represent 17.3% of the total Peel population (compared to 9.0% in 2006).
- By 2036, seniors in Ontario will represent 23.2% of the total Ontario population.
- By 2036, Peel will be home to 10% of the total senior population in Ontario (compared to 6.8% in 2006).
- In Peel, the oldest age groups within the seniors' population will experience very high growth rates. For example, while the 65-74 old age group is expected to increase by 155% between 2008 and 2036, the 85+ age group is expected to increase by 392% during that same period. A similar trend is expected for Ontario.
- Overall, Peel's senior population is expected to grow at a faster rate than the total senior population in Ontario. The rate of increase in the senior population will be much higher in Peel than in Ontario in each five-year period between 2006 and 2036. Moreover, the older senior groups in Peel will be growing at a higher rate than the younger senior groups. A similar trend is expected for Ontario's senior population as a whole (Table 4)*.

*While projections of population for Canada are available, they are from a different source than that for Ontario and Peel. Furthermore, since comparability of projections from different sources is always subject to controversy, the discussion in this section is not extended to the national level. Another factor to note here is that projections by age are not available for each of the three municipalities of Peel. Hence the discussion of the future of population ageing is restricted to Ontario and Peel to the year 2036.

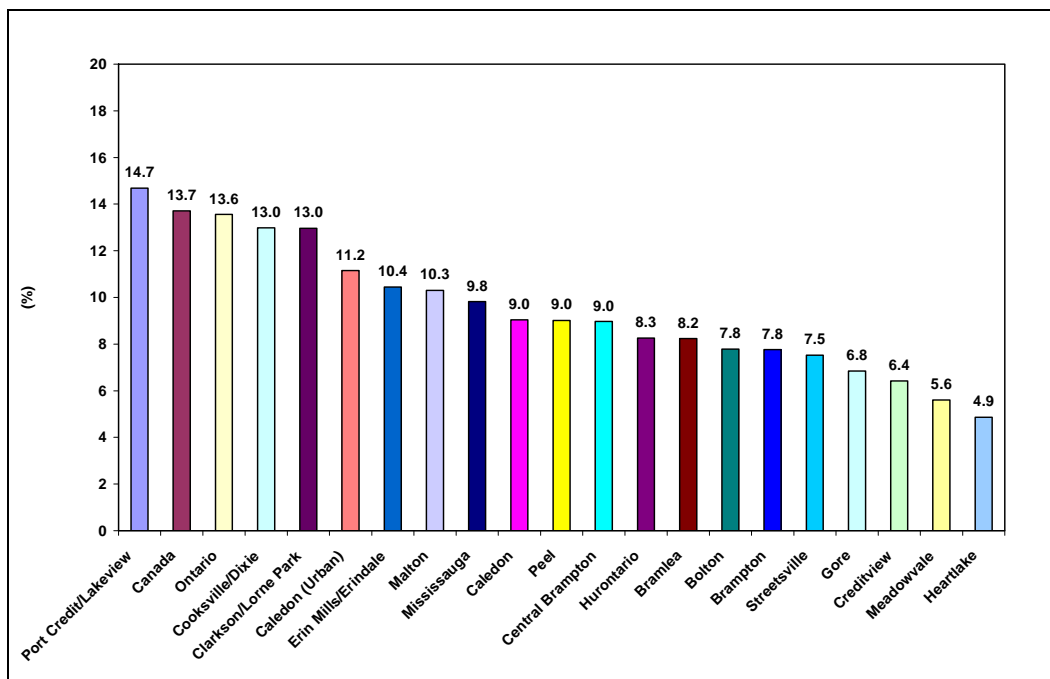
Table 1
The Senior Population: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 1996-2006

Area	1996		2001		2006	
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population
Canada	3,527,845	12.2	3,888,555	13.0	4,335,220	13.7
Ontario	1,334,090	12.4	1,472,170	12.9	1,649,170	13.6
Peel	61,475	7.2	78,805	8.0	104,520	9.0
Mississauga	41,450	7.6	52,150	8.5	65,690	9.8
Brampton	16,795	6.3	22,670	7.0	33,675	7.8
Caledon	3,200	8.0	3,995	7.9	5,155	9.0

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006-2009 & Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996, 2001 & 2006.

Figure 1

The Senior Population: Canada, Ontario, Peel, Peel Municipalities and Selected Peel Neighbourhoods, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

Table 2
The Senior Population by Size and Growth: Canada, Ontario, Peel, Peel's Municipalities and Selected Peel Neighbourhoods, 2001-2006

REGION	2001		2006		Rate of Change 2001-2006	
	#	% of Total Population	#	% of Total Population	#	%
Canada	3,888,555	13.0	4,335,220	13.7	446,665	11.5
Ontario	1,472,170	12.9	1,649,170	13.6	177,000	12.0
Peel	78,805	8.0	104,520	9.0	25,715	32.6
City of Mississauga	52,150	8.5	65,690	9.8	13,540	26.0
Clarkson/Lorne Park	5,570	12.0	5,960	13.0	390	7.0
Cooksville/Dixie	18,080	11.4	20,975	13.0	2,895	16.0
Creditview	1,835	4.9	3,070	6.4	1,235	67.3
Erin Mills/Erindale	7,630	8.0	9,585	10.4	1,955	25.6
Hurontario	3,940	6.3	5,555	8.3	1,615	41.0
Malton	3,315	8.1	3,935	10.3	620	18.7
Meadowvale	3,720	4.4	5,800	5.6	2,080	55.9
Port Credit/Lakeview	4,525	13.9	4,700	14.7	175	3.9
Streetsville	3,580	6.4	6,060	7.5	2,480	69.3
City of Brampton	22,670	7.0	33,675	7.8	11,005	48.5
Bramalea	8,710	6.8	12,005	8.2	3,295	37.8
Central Brampton	12,385	8.0	15,255	9.0	2,870	23.2
Gore	95	4.2	2,305	6.8	2,210	2326.3
Heartlake	1,405	3.6	4,095	4.9	2,690	191.5
Town of Caledon	3,995	7.9	5,155	9.0	1,160	29.0
Bolton	1,755	6.8	2,575	7.8	820	46.7
Caledon (Urban)	120	4.4	1,680	11.2	1,560	1300.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 & 2006.

Figure 2

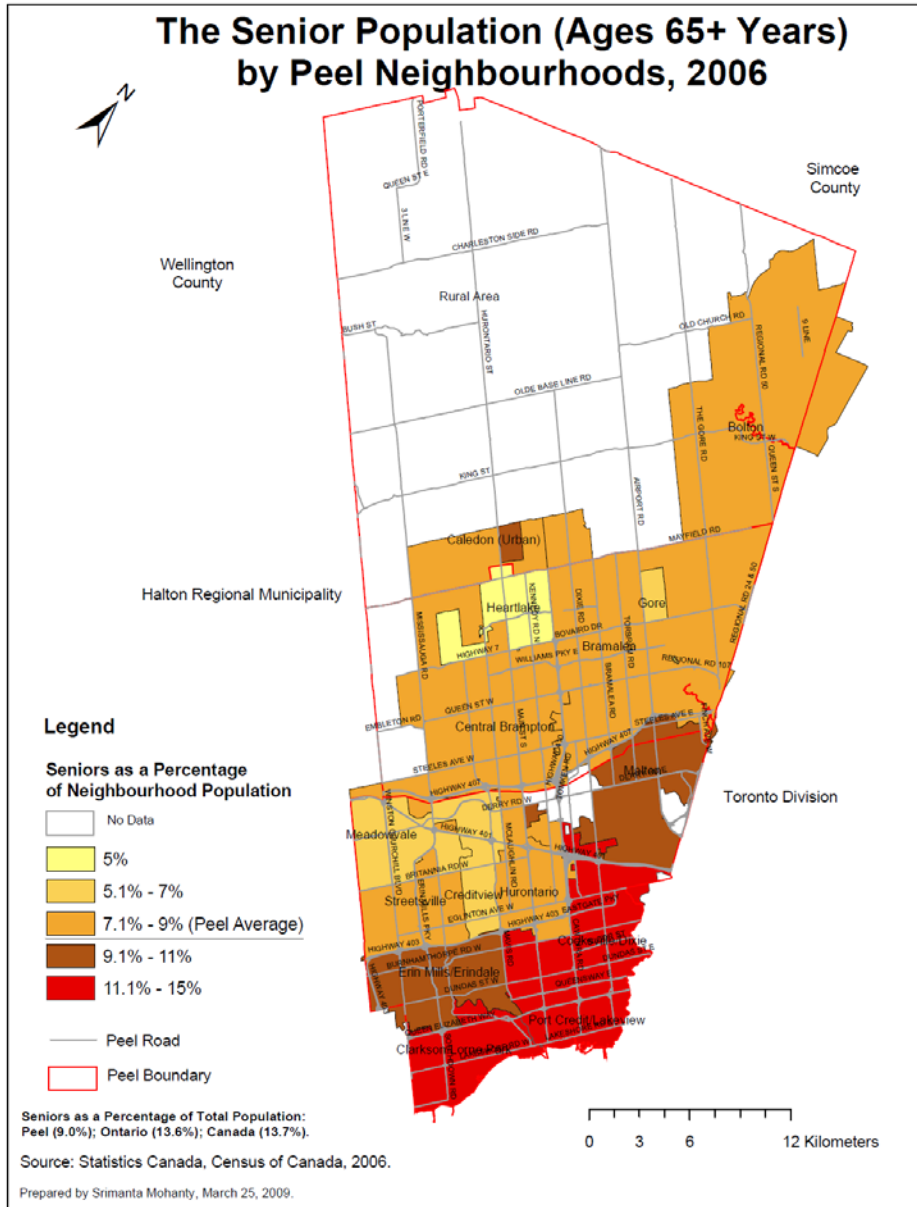


Table 3
Growth of the Senior Population: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 1996-2006

Area	Increase in Senior Population (%)		Ratio of Increase in Seniors in 2001-2006 to Increase in 1996-2001
	1996-2001	2001-2006	
Canada	10.2	11.5	1.13
Ontario	10.4	12.0	1.15
Peel	28.2	32.6	1.16
Mississauga	25.8	26.0	1.01
Brampton	35.0	48.5	1.39
Caledon	24.8	29.0	1.17

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006, 2009 & Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996, 2001 & 2006 (Based on Table-1).

Table 4
Projected Growth of the Senior Population: Ontario and Peel, 2008 - 2036

Year	Population 65 years and More		Seniors as % of Total Population		Expected Increase in Senior Population over Previous Given Year (%)		Seniors in Peel as % of Total Ontario Population
	Ontario	Peel	Ontario	Peel	Ontario	Peel	
2008	1,743,880	119,430	13.5	9.3	-	-	6.8
2011	1,889,350	139,160	14.2	10.1	8.3	16.5	7.4
2016	2,259,030	180,020	16.0	11.7	19.6	29.4	8.0
2021	2,688,650	226,190	17.9	13.2	19.0	25.6	8.4
2026	3,208,490	279,330	20.1	14.7	19.3	23.5	8.7
2031	3,753,730	339,890	22.2	16.4	17.0	21.7	9.1
2036	4,133,020	390,300	23.2	17.3	10.1	14.8	9.4

Source: Ontario Ministry of Finance, Ontario Population Projections, 2008-2036.

Table 5

Projected Growth of the Senior Population by Age Group: Peel, 2008 - 2036

1st July, Year	Population in Age Group					
	65+	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
2008	119,430	39,970	29,880	22,050	15,400	12,130
2011	139,160	47,440	33,800	25,410	17,270	15,240
2016	181,020	63,390	44,640	30,940	21,650	20,400
2021	226,190	73,170	59,530	40,700	26,480	26,310
2026	279,330	87,780	68,910	54,420	34,990	33,230
2031	339,890	102,860	82,650	63,400	47,190	43,790
2036	390,300	102,110	96,600	76,300	55,560	59,730
Period	Percentage Increase in Population					
	65+	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
2008-11	16.5	18.7	13.1	15.2	12.1	25.6
2011-16	30.1	33.6	32.1	21.8	25.4	33.9
2016-21	25.0	15.4	33.4	31.5	22.3	29.0
2021-26	23.5	20.0	15.8	33.7	32.1	26.3
2026-31	21.7	17.2	19.9	16.5	34.9	31.8
2031-36	14.8	-0.7	16.9	20.3	17.7	36.4
2008-2036	226.8	155.5	223.3	246.0	260.8	392.4

Source: Ontario Ministry of Finance, Ontario Population Projections, 2008-2036.

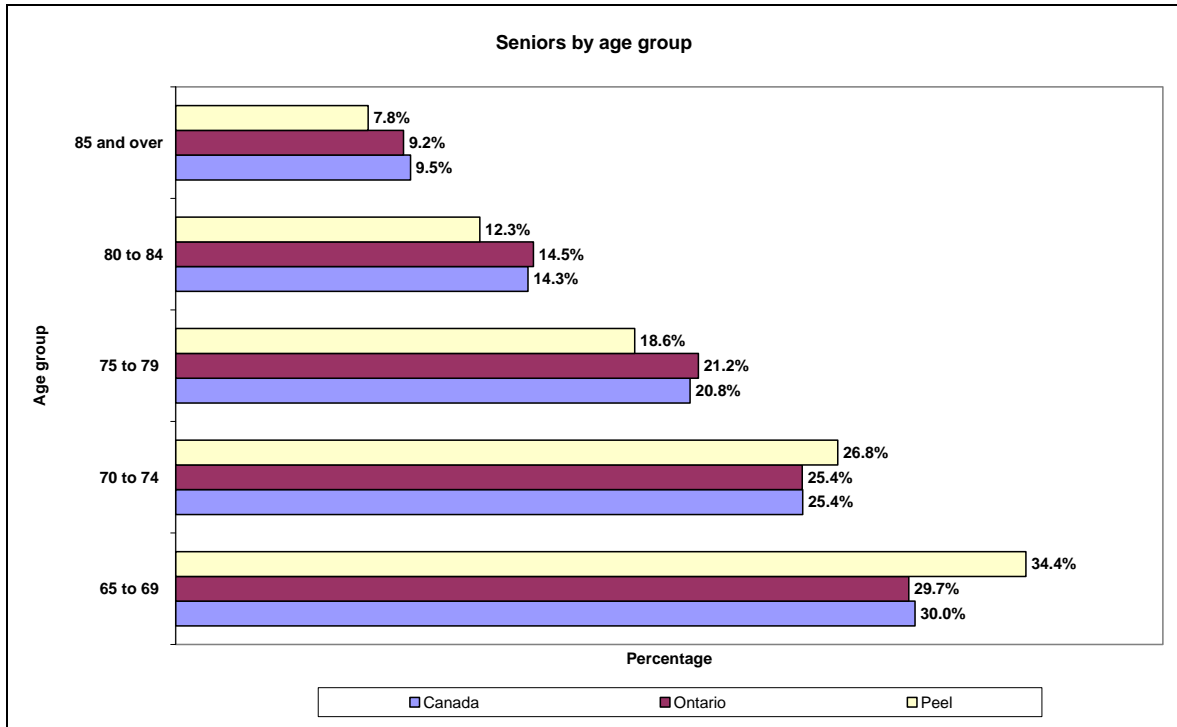
1.2 Age Groups within the Senior Population in Peel

Major Findings (2006)

- The median age* of the total Peel population is lower than that for Ontario and Canada (35.6 years versus 39 years; 39.5 years). It shows that Peel has a younger population than Ontario and Canada as a whole (Table 6).
- Of the three municipalities in Peel Region, Caledon has the highest median age (37.7 years) and Brampton has the lowest median age (33.7 years). It shows that Brampton has a younger population than Caledon as a whole.
- The age group with the largest number of seniors is the 65 -74 age group. However, the fastest growing age group is the 75+ age group. (See Table 7.)
- From 1996 to 2006, the proportion of the senior population aged 65-74 years (“younger” seniors) declined from 64.4 to 59.2%, while the proportion of those aged 75-84 years (“older” seniors) increased from 28.1 to 31.7%.
- During the ten-year period - 1996-2006 - the age structure of Peel’s senior population underwent a rapid shift towards the over-80s age group This increase shows that the largest increases took place in the population aged 75-79 years in 1996-2001 and in the 80-84 age group in 2001-2006. Between 1996 and 2006, the proportion of those aged 85 year and over (“oldest” seniors) increased from 7.5% to 9.2% of the senior population in Peel.

* *The median age of a population is the age that divides a population into two equal parts, such that half the total population is younger than this age, and the other half older.*

Figure 3
Percentage of Seniors by Age-Group in Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 6
Median Age (years): Canada, Ontario and Peel, 1996-2006

	Canada	Ontario	Peel	Mississauga	Brampton	Caledon
1996	35.3	35.2	32.7	33.0	31.6	35.2
2001	37.6	37.2	34.4	35.0	32.9	35.9
2006	39.5	39.0	35.6	36.7	33.7	37.7

Source: <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/92--96/P1-2.cfm>.

Table 7
Change in Age Structure of the Senior Population: Peel, 1996-2006

Age Group (Years)	1996		2001		2006		% Increase		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	1996-2001	2001-2006	1996-2006
65-69	22,380	36.4	27,525	34.9	34,970	33.5	23.0	27.0	56.3
70-74	17,230	28.0	21,195	26.9	26,820	25.7	23.0	26.5	55.7
75-79	10,565	17.2	15,330	19.5	19,650	18.8	45.1	28.2	86.0
80-84	6,720	10.9	8,450	10.7	13,470	12.9	25.7	59.4	100.5
85+	4,580	7.5	6,305	8.0	9,620	9.2	37.6	52.6	110.0
Total 65+	61,475	100.0	78,805	100.0	104,530	100.0	28.2	32.6	70.0

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006, 2009 & Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996, 2001 & 2006.

1.3 Gender

Major Findings (2006)

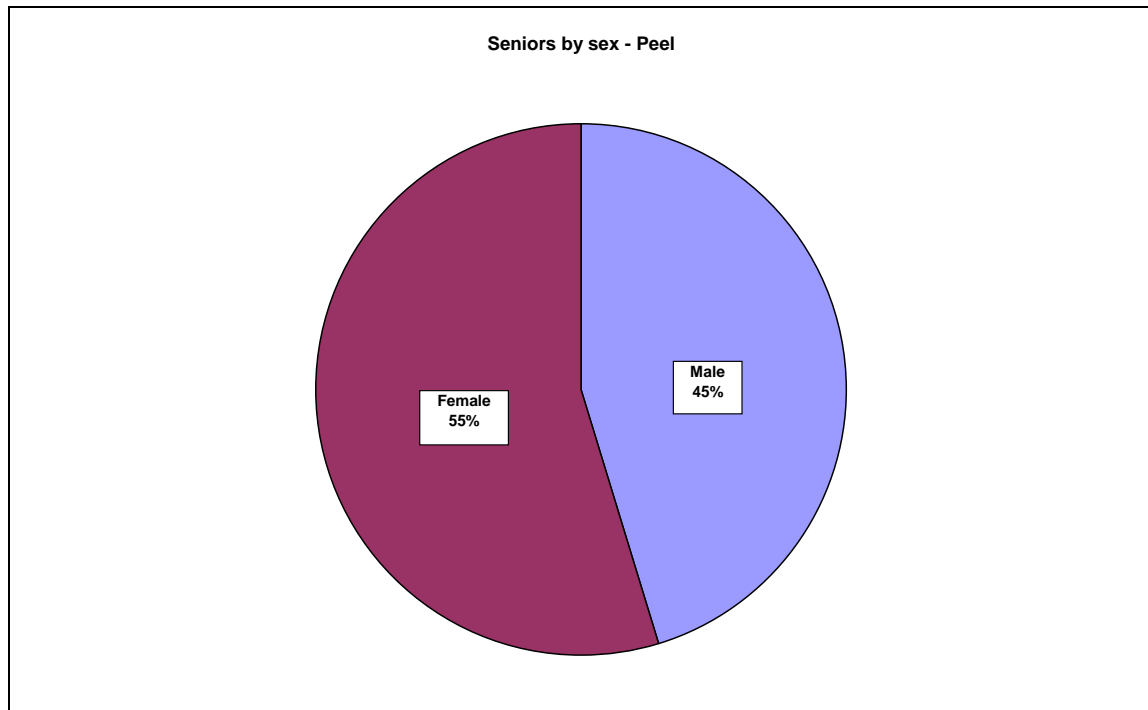
- Of the 104,530 seniors living in Peel in 2006, more than half (55.5% or 57,975) were women.
- As a result of higher female life expectancy, the proportion of women in the senior population is greater in the older age groups.

Table 8
Seniors by Age and Gender: Peel, 2006

Age Group (Years)	Male	Female	Total	Females as % of Total
65-69	17,035	17,935	34,970	51.3%
70-74	12,560	14,260	26,820	53.2%
75-79	8,720	10,930	19,650	55.6%
80-84	5,185	8,285	13,470	61.5%
85+	3,055	6,565	9,620	68.2%
Total 65+	46,555	57,975	104,530	55.5%

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Profile of Seniors), 2006.

Figure 4
Seniors by Gender: Peel, 2006



Source: Statistic Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

1.4 Immigration Status

Major Findings (2006)

- 70,485 immigrant seniors in Peel; 70.4% of the total senior population in Peel.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the number of immigrant seniors in Peel increased by 41.7%.
- In 2006, the majority of seniors living in Peel, 70.4%, were immigrants², up from 65.2% in 2001. By comparison, less than half (43.1%) of seniors in Ontario were immigrants, and only 29.8% of seniors in Canada were immigrants.
- The percentage of immigrants in the senior population of Peel increased by 5.2% between 2001 and 2006 (from 65.2% to 70.4%) compared to an increase of 2.5% in Ontario and 1.4% in Canada. This indicates that Peel has been a preferred destination for immigrants within Ontario and Canada. (Table-9)
- In all of the three Peel municipalities, the proportion of immigrant seniors increased during 2001-2006, with the largest increase of 62.2% in Brampton. While Brampton was next to Mississauga in terms of the proportion of immigrant seniors in 2001, it had the highest proportion in 2006. This may be explained by the movement of senior immigrants into Brampton during 2001-2006.
- As a result of Canada's liberal immigration policy, immigrant seniors are persons from virtually every country of the world. However, certain countries can be identified as major senders of immigrants. In Peel, over 90% of senior immigrants were born in Europe, the Caribbean, the Middle East and Asia. Moreover, immigrants usually tend to move to areas where there is already a presence of those originating from the same country. (The distribution of senior immigrants by place of birth in Peel, Ontario and Canada is shown in Table-11. Table-12 summarizes the same information for the three municipalities of Peel.)
- Seniors born in the Middle East and Asia account for a much larger proportion of the total immigrant senior population in Peel than in Ontario and Canada. In particular,

² Statistics Canada defines "immigrant population" as 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. Most "immigrants" are born outside Canada, but some were born in Canada.

those born in India and other South Asian countries comprise a much larger proportion of immigrant seniors in Peel than in Ontario or Canada.

- Between 2001 and 2006 in Peel, the proportion of seniors born in India increased the most in Peel: from 6,155 (12.4%) to 11,530 (16.4%), an increase of 87.3%.
- Within Peel, the proportion of South Asian seniors, especially those born in India, is highest in Brampton.
- The majority of immigrant seniors living in Peel in 2006 have been in Canada for a relatively long time, over 40 years. However the number of seniors arriving in Peel has been on a steady decline since 1961 (with the exception of the 1991-2000 period.).
- 26.7% of the immigrant seniors arrived in Canada before 1961 followed by 21.7% between 1961 and 1970, further declining to 15.4% between 1971 and 1980, and to 12.7% between 1981 and 1990. However, between 1991 and 2000, arrivals had a modest increase reaching 16.7%, but between 2001 and 2006, arrivals of immigrant seniors fell to an all time low of only 6.8%.
- Most of Peel's senior population (70.9%) are 1st generation immigrants.

Table 9
Distribution of Seniors by Immigration Status: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001-2006

Immigration Status	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Total Senior Population	3,624,850	4,074,300	1,383,705	1,556,255	76,215	100,140
Non-Immigrant	2,589,230	2,851,015	818,470	881,275	26,135	29,165
Non-Permanent Resident	7,340	8,000	3,675	3,935	340	485
Immigrant	1,028,280	1,215,285	561,565	671,045	49,730	70,485
<i>(Percentage of senior population)</i>						
Total Senior Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Immigrant	71.4	70.0	59.2	56.6	34.3	29.1
Non-Permanent Resident	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Immigrant	28.4	29.8	40.6	43.1	65.2	70.4

Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 10
Distribution of Peel Seniors by Immigration Status: Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2001-2006

Immigration Status	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Total Senior Population	50,395	63,210	21,955	31,935	3,855	4,990
Non-Immigrant	16,635	18,435	7,410	8,390	2,095	2,350
Non-Permanent Resident	185	300	135	160	15	30
Immigrant	33,580	44,485	14,415	23,380	1,740	2,615
<i>(Percentage of senior population)</i>						
Total Senior Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Immigrant	33.0	29.2	33.8	26.3	54.3	47.1
Non-Permanent Resident	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Immigrant	66.6	70.4	65.7	73.2	45.1	52.4

Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 11
Distribution of Immigrant Seniors by Selected Places of Birth:
Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001-2006

Place of Birth	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Europe		772,775		445,030		33,930
Caribbean and Bermuda		44,890		29,845		5,670
China	72,825		33,920		2,205	
India	35,300	57,565	17,405	29,560	6,155	11,530
Other Southern Asia		16,260		12,445		2,770
Other Asia and Middle East		203,590		99,035		10,810
<i>(Percentage of immigrant seniors)</i>						
Europe		63.7		66.3		48.4
Caribbean and Bermuda		3.7		4.5		8.0
China	7.1		6.0		4.4	
India	3.4	4.7	3.1	4.4	12.4	16.4
Other Southern Asia		1.4		1.9		3.9
Other Asia and Middle East		16.7		14.7		15.3
<i>Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding</i> <i>Percentage from total immigrant senior population</i>						

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 12
Distribution of Immigrant Seniors by Selected Places of Birth:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2001-2006

Place of Birth	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Europe		21,810		9,780		2,345
Caribbean and Bermuda		3,145		2,450		70
China	2,030		--		--	
India	3,320	5,130	2,830	6,370	--	25
Other Southern Asia		1,630		1,115		20
Other Asia and Middle East		9,065		1,715		35
<i>(Percentage of immigrant seniors)</i>						
Europe		49.0		41.8		89.7
Caribbean and Bermuda		7.1		10.5		2.7
China	6.0		--		--	
India	9.9	11.5	19.6	27.2	--	1.0
Other Southern Asia		3.7		4.8		0.8
Other Asia and Middle East		20.4		7.3		1.3
<i>Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding</i> <i>Percentage from total immigrant senior population</i>						

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 13
Total Immigrant Seniors by Period of Immigration:
Canada, Ontario and Peel, before 1961 to 2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Immigrant Seniors	1,215,285	100.0	671,045	100.0	70,480	100.0
Before 1961	542,410	44.6	300,545	44.8	18,825	26.7
1961 to 1970	259,005	21.3	146,190	21.8	15,295	21.7
1971 to 1980	152,755	12.6	80,315	12.0	10,835	15.4
1981 to 1990	106,890	8.8	56,280	8.4	8,985	12.7
1991 to 2000	116,865	9.6	64,990	9.7	11,780	16.7
1991 to 1995	75,945	6.2	42,020	6.3	7,670	10.9
1996 to 2000	40,920	3.4	22,975	3.4	4,110	5.8
2001 to 2006	37,360	3.1	22,720	3.4	4,765	6.8

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 14
Total Immigrant Seniors by Period of Immigration:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, before 1961 to 2006

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Immigrant Seniors	44,485	100.0	23,380	100.0	2,615	100.0
Before 1961	12,080	27.2	5,280	22.6	1,460	55.8
1961 to 1970	10,165	22.9	4,460	19.1	675	25.8
1971 to 1980	6,880	15.5	3,685	15.8	270	10.3
1981 to 1990	5,315	11.9	3,570	15.3	100	3.8
1991 to 2000	7,005	15.7	4,685	20.0	85	3.3
1991 to 1995	4,675	10.5	2,950	12.6	45	1.7
1996 to 2000	2,330	5.2	1,735	7.4	45	1.7
2001 to 2006	3,040	6.8	1,705	7.3	25	1.0

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 15a
Total Population 65 years and Older by Generation Status:
Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

Generation Status of Senior Population	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population	4,074,295	100.0	1,556,255	100.0	100,140	100.0
1st Generation	1,225,350	30.1	675,905	43.4	71,010	70.9
2nd Generation	844,875	20.7	299,840	19.3	12,170	12.2
3rd Generation or More	2,004,075	49.2	580,515	37.3	16,960	16.9

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 15b
Total Population 65 years and Older by Generation Status:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2006

Generation Status of Senior Population	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population	63,210	100.0	31,935	100.0	4,990	100.1
1st Generation	44,815	70.9	23,550	73.7	2,645	53.0
2nd Generation	8,180	12.9	3,165	9.9	825	16.5
3rd Generation or More	10,220	16.2	5,220	16.3	1,525	30.6

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

1.5 Visible Minorities

Under Canadian law, the term “visible minorities” is defined to include “persons, other than aboriginal people, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour”. The term was coined in the context of Canada’s policy of “multiculturalism” to protect “visible minorities” from discrimination of colour or ethnic origin. Since measures needed to facilitate the cultural adjustment and assimilation into mainstream Canadian society would vary according to “ethnicity” of a senior, irrespective of whether he is a Canadian citizen or a landed immigrant, it is important to have information on this aspect of the senior population.

Major Findings (2006)

- In 2006, there were 34,910 visible minority seniors in Peel. They represented 34.9% of Peel’s total senior population and 6% of Peel’s total visible minority population.
- The percentage of visible minorities in the Peel senior population is much higher than that for Ontario and Canada. In 2006, just over one-third (34.9%) of Peel’s senior population belonged to a visible minority group, compared to only 12.5% in Ontario and 9.1% for Canada as a whole.
- The three largest visible minority seniors groups in Peel in 2006 were South Asians (46.9%), Chinese (14.4%) and Blacks (13.8%).
- South Asians, Chinese and Blacks accounted for 70-75% of the visible minority seniors in Canada, Ontario and Peel during 2001-2006.
- There was a significant increase in the proportion of visible minority seniors during 2001-2006. The increase was far greater in Peel where the proportion went up by 8 percentage points.
- Looking at individual visible minority groups of seniors in Peel, South Asians have, by far, been the most numerous, constituting 47% of the Peel senior population in 2006. In 2006, the proportion of South Asians among visible minority seniors was more than twenty percentage points than that for Ontario (26.6%) and Canada (24.5%).
- In 2001 visible minorities constituted 28.5% of the senior population in Brampton, 28.1% in Mississauga, and only 2.1% in Caledon. In 2006, as a proportion of their

respective total senior population, more visible minority seniors, 41.2%, were living in Brampton than in Mississauga (34.2 %) and Caledon (2.9%).

- The presence of the three largest visible minority seniors groups differs among Peel's municipalities. In Brampton, South Asians seniors were the largest visible minority group (26.3%) followed by Blacks (6.5%) and by the Chinese (1.6%). Like Brampton, in Mississauga, South Asian seniors made up the largest visible minority group (12.6%), but next were the Chinese (7.1%), then Blacks (4.2%). In Caledon, Black seniors were the largest visible minority group (1.2%), followed by South Asians (0.7%), and then the Chinese (0.3%).

Table 16 a
Distribution of Visible Minority Seniors: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001-2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Total Senior Population	3,624,845	4,074,300	1,383,705	1,556,260	76,215	100,135
Total Visible Minority Senior Population	261,155	369,110	134,380	194,165	20,495	34,910
Chinese	101,810	129,740	46,950	60,430	3,385	5,010
South Asian	55,725	90,415	31,205	51,675	8,650	16,390
Black	32,585	44,835	19,080	27,975	2,865	4,825
Filipino	18,285	26,120	9,905	13,990	2,035	2,780
Latin American	7,245	12,810	3,740	6,490	495	1,055
Southeast Asian	9,360	14,140	3,680	6,065	525	1,100
Arab	8,060	12,340	3,870	5,760	595	820
West Asian	4,650	8,085	2,710	4,745	250	550
Korean	4,585	8,445	2,715	5,075	250	560
Japanese	9,830	11,635	4,050	4,740	260	470
Visible minority, n.i.e.	6,050	4,640	4,790	3,645	890	785
Multiple visible minority	2,980	5,905	1,675	3,580	285	560

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 16 b
Percentage of Visible Minority Seniors: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001-2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Visible Minorities as a % of Senior Population	7.2	9.1	9.7	12.5	26.9	34.9
% Distribution of Visible Minority Senior Population						
Total Visible Minority Senior Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chinese	39.0	35.1	34.9	31.1	16.5	14.4
South Asian	21.3	24.5	23.2	26.6	42.2	46.9
Black	12.5	12.1	14.2	14.4	14.0	13.8
Filipino	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.2	9.9	8.0
Latin American	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.4	3.0
Southeast Asian	3.6	3.8	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.2
Arab	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.3
West Asian	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.6
Korean	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.6
Japanese	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.3	1.3
Visible minority, n.i.e.	2.3	1.3	3.6	1.9	4.3	2.2
Multiple visible minority	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.6

Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 17 a
Distribution of Visible Minority Seniors:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2001-2006

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Total Senior Population	50,400	63,215	21,960	31,935	3,855	4,990
Total Visible Minority Senior Population	14,155	21,600	6,255	13,165	80	145
Chinese	3,075	4,495	300	505	15	15
South Asian	5,095	7,965	3,550	8,395	10	35
Black	1,820	2,685	1,020	2,075	25	60
Filipino	1,580	2,115	455	660	-	10
Latin American	365	675	130	370	-	10
Southeast Asian	400	870	125	235	-	10
Arab	460	720	130	95	10	-
West Asian	170	385	60	160	15	-
Korean	235	515	10	45	-	-
Japanese	170	410	85	55	10	10
Visible minority, n.i.e.	610	385	280	400	-	-
Multiple visible minority	180	385	100	175	-	-

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 17 b
Percentage of Visible Minority Seniors:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2001-2006

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	<i>(percentage of senior population)</i>					
% of Visible Minorities in Senior Population	28.1	34.2	28.5	41.2	2.1	2.9
% Distribution of Visible Minority Seniors						
Total Visible Minority Senior Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chinese	21.7	20.8	4.8	3.8	18.8	10.3
South Asian	36.0	36.9	56.8	63.8	12.5	24.1
Black	12.9	12.4	16.3	15.8	31.3	41.4
Filipino	11.2	9.8	7.3	5.0	-	6.9
Latin American	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.8	-	6.9
Southeast Asian	2.8	4.0	2.0	1.8	-	6.9
Arab	3.2	3.3	2.1	0.7	12.5	-
West Asian	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.2	18.8	-
Korean	1.7	2.4	0.2	0.3	-	-
Japanese	1.2	1.9	1.4	0.4	12.5	6.9
Visible minority, n.i.e.	4.3	1.8	4.5	3.0	-	-
Multiple visible minority	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	-	-
<i>Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding</i>						

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 18
Seniors by Visible Minority Groups: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Senior Population	4,074,300	100.0	1,556,260	100.0	100,135	100.0
- Total Senior Population Not of Visible Minority Groups	3,705,185	90.9	1,362,085	87.5	65,225	65.1
- Total Visible Minority Senior Population	369,110	9.1	194,165	12.5	34,910	34.9
Chinese	129,740	3.2	60,430	3.9	5,010	5.0
South Asian	90,415	2.2	51,675	3.3	16,390	16.4
Black	44,835	1.1	27,975	1.8	4,825	4.8
Filipino	26,120	0.6	13,990	0.9	2,780	2.8
Latin American	12,810	0.3	6,490	0.4	1,055	1.1
Southeast Asian	14,140	0.3	6,065	0.4	1,100	1.1
Arab	12,340	0.3	5,760	0.4	820	0.8
West Asian	8,085	0.2	4,745	0.3	550	0.5
Korean	8,445	0.2	5,075	0.3	560	0.6
Japanese	11,635	0.3	4,740	0.3	470	0.5
Visible minority, n.i.e.	4,640	0.1	3,645	0.2	785	0.8
Multiple visible minority	5,905	0.1	3,580	0.2	560	0.6

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 19
Seniors by Visible Minority Groups: Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2006

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Senior Population	63,215	100.0	31,935	100.0	4,990	100.0
- Total Senior Population Not of Visible Minority Groups	41,615	65.8	18,770	58.8	4,845	97.1
- Total Visible Minority Senior Population	21,600	34.2	13,165	41.2	145	2.9
Chinese	4,495	7.1	505	1.6	15	0.3
South Asian	7,965	12.6	8,395	26.3	35	0.7
Black	2,685	4.2	2,075	6.5	60	1.2
Filipino	2,115	3.3	660	2.1	10	0.2
Latin American	675	1.1	370	1.2	10	0.2
Southeast Asian	870	1.4	235	0.7	10	0.2
Arab	720	1.1	95	0.3	-	0.0
West Asian	385	0.6	160	0.5	-	0.0
Korean	515	0.8	45	0.1	-	0.0
Japanese	410	0.6	55	0.2	10	0.2
Visible minority, n.i.e.	385	0.6	400	1.3	-	0.0
Multiple visible minority	385	0.6	175	0.5	-	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

1.6 Language

Major Findings (2006)

- More than half of the senior population in Peel (52%) does not have English or French as their mother tongue. In Canada, this figure is 25.1%. In Ontario, it is 32.5%
- Between 2001 and 2006, the population of seniors in Peel without English or French as their mother tongue increased by 5.9% compared to an increase of only 0.7% in Canada and 2.7% in Ontario.
- Within Peel, Mississauga has the highest proportion of seniors whose mother tongue is neither of the two official languages (53.6%). However, between 2001 and 2006, the increase in the number of seniors whose mother tongue is neither English nor French has been much higher in both Brampton and Caledon.
- Within Peel, the largest increase in seniors having knowledge of neither English nor French was in Brampton.
- The percentage of the senior population in Peel as well as in Ontario and Canada whose mother tongue is English is on the decline. In 2006, 45.0% of Peel's senior population reported their mother tongue as English, down from 50.9% in 2001, compared to 61.5% in Ontario in 2006, down from 64.0% in 2001; and 50.8% in Canada in 2006, down from 52.3% in 2001.
- Outside of English, the top three first languages of seniors in Peel (outside of English) are: Punjabi, Urdu and Tamil (2006).
- In 2006, 59.5% of the seniors in Caledon reported their mother tongue as English, down from 68.9% in 2001. For Mississauga, it declined from 48.2% in 2001 to 43.4% in 2006, and in Brampton the decline was from 53.9% in 2001 to 46.0% in 2006.
- In 2006, at the municipal level, outside of English, the top four first languages of seniors are: Punjabi, Urdu, Gujarati and Tamil. A very similar pattern existed for Mississauga: Punjabi (3.9 %), Urdu (1.6%) and Tamil (1.2%). The pattern was slightly different for Brampton: Punjabi (16.5%), Urdu (1.6%) and Gujarati (1.5%). The top two mother tongue languages spoken by seniors in Caledon (after English) were: Punjabi (0.5 %) and Urdu (0.3%).

Table 20
Distribution of Seniors by Mother Tongue: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001-2006

Mother Tongue	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	3,624,845	4,074,300	1,383,710	1,556,260	76,210	100,140
Multiple Responses	44,490	40,805	15,340	15,210	1,170	1,490
Single Responses	3,580,355	4,033,495	1,368,370	1,541,040	75,040	98,645
English	1,895,515	2,068,955	884,950	957,720	38,785	45,105
French	836,165	943,605	70,665	78,275	1,045	1,330
Non-official Language	848,680	1,020,935	412,760	505,045	35,220	52,220
<i>(Percentage of Seniors)</i>						
Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Multiple Responses	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.5
Single Responses	98.8	99.0	98.9	99.0	98.5	98.5
English	52.3	50.8	64.0	61.5	50.9	45.0
French	23.1	23.2	5.1	5.0	1.4	1.3
Non-official Language	23.4	25.1	29.8	32.5	46.2	52.1
<i>Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding.</i>						

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 21
Distribution of Seniors by Mother Tongue:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2001-2006

Mother Tongue	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	50,400	63,215	21,960	31,935	3,855	4,990
Multiple Responses	825	1,000	315	460	30	30
Single Responses	49,575	62,210	21,640	31,480	3,830	4,960
English	24,305	27,440	11,830	14,685	2,655	2,970
French	725	880	280	385	35	65
Non-official Language	24,545	33,885	9,540	16,405	1,135	1,920
<i>(Percentage of Seniors)</i>						
Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Multiple Responses	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.6
Single Responses	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.6	99.4	99.4
English	48.2	43.4	53.9	46.0	68.9	59.5
French	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3
Non-official Language	48.7	53.6	43.4	51.4	29.4	38.5

Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 22
Percentage Increase in the Senior Population by Mother Tongue:
Canada, Ontario and Region of Peel, 2001-2006

Mother Tongue	Canada	Ontario	Peel	Mississauga	Brampton	Caledon
Multiple Responses	(-) 8.3	(-) 0.9	27.4	21.2	46.0	-
Single Responses	12.7	12.6	31.5	25.5	45.5	29.5
English	9.2	8.2	16.3	12.9	24.1	12.0
French	12.9	10.8	27.3	21.5	37.5	85.7
Non-official Language	20.3	22.4	48.3	38.1	72.0	69.2

Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 23
Distribution of Seniors by Knowledge of Official Languages:
Canada, Ontario and Region of Peel, 2006

Official Language	Canada	Ontario	Peel	Mississauga	Brampton	Caledon
Seniors by Knowledge of Official Languages	4,074,300	1,556,255	100,140	63,210	31,935	4,990
English only	2,724,535	1,312,705	79,750	50,375	24,870	4,500
French only	607,405	10,205	205	170	35	-
English and French	549,110	126,195	4,165	2,880	1,045	240
Neither English nor French	193,250	107,150	16,025	9,785	5,990	250
<i>(Percentage of Seniors)</i>						
Seniors by Knowledge of Official Languages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English only	66.9	84.4	79.6	79.7	77.9	90.2
French only	14.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
English & French	13.5	8.1	4.2	4.6	3.3	4.8
Neither English nor French	4.7	6.9	16.0	15.5	18.8	5.0
<i>Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding</i>						

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Profile of Seniors), 2006.

Table 24
Distribution of Seniors by Mother Tongue: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Seniors by Mother Tongue	4,074,300	100.0	1,556,260	100.0	100,140	100.0
Multiple Responses	40,805	1.0	15,210	1.0	1,490	1.5
Single Responses	4,033,495	99.0	1,541,040	99.0	98,645	98.5
English	2,068,955	50.8	957,720	61.5	45,105	45.0
French	943,605	23.2	78,275	5.0	1,330	1.3
Non-official Languages	1,020,935	25.1	505,045	32.5	52,220	52.1
Bengali	1,855	0.0	1,220	0.1	270	0.3
Gujarati	9,200	0.2	5,520	0.4	1,135	1.1
Hindi	6,075	0.1	2,820	0.2	760	0.8
Punjabi	36,480	0.9	13,735	0.9	7,735	7.7
Pashto	190	0.0	130	0.0	25	0.0
Sindhi	1,880	0.0	1,040	0.1	100	0.1
Sinhala (Sinhalese)	590	0.0	395	0.0	85	0.1
Urdu	5,620	0.1	4,425	0.3	1,550	1.5
Malayalam	1,245	0.0	760	0.0	185	0.2
Tamil	8,465	0.2	7,415	0.5	1,185	1.2
Telugu	310	0.0	220	0.0	20	0.0
Other Non-Official Languages	949,025	23.3	467,365	30.0	39,170	39.1

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Profile of Seniors), 2006.

Table 25
Distribution of Seniors by Mother Tongue: Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2006

	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Seniors by Mother Tongue	63,215	100.0	31,935	100.0	4,990	100.0
Multiple Responses	1,000	1.6	460	1.4	30	0.6
Single Responses	62,210	98.4	31,480	98.6	4,960	99.4
English	27,440	43.4	14,685	46.0	2,970	59.5
French	880	1.4	385	1.2	65	1.3
Non-Official Languages	33,885	53.6	16,405	51.4	1,920	38.5
Bengali	195	0.3	80	0.3	-	0.0
Gujarati	645	1.0	485	1.5	-	0.0
Hindi	460	0.7	305	1.0	-	0.0
Punjabi	2,445	3.9	5,260	16.5	25	0.5
Pashto	15	0.0	10	0.0	-	0.0
Sindhi	75	0.1	25	0.1	-	0.0
Sinhala (Sinhalese)	60	0.1	30	0.1	-	0.0
Urdu	1,015	1.6	520	1.6	15	0.3
Malayalam	115	0.2	70	0.2	-	0.0
Tamil	765	1.2	415	1.3	-	0.0
Telugu	25	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Other Non-Official Languages	28,070	44.4	9,205	28.8	1,880	37.7

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Profile of Seniors), 2006.

2. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SENIOR POPULATION IN PEEL

Overview

Marital Status

- In Peel, a higher proportion of seniors in Peel are married compared to seniors in Ontario and Canada. In 2006, 61.8% of the senior population in Peel was married, compared to 59.3% and 57.1% of seniors in Ontario and Canada, respectively.
- The percentage of seniors in Peel who were divorced/separated in 2006 (7.7%) was somewhat lower than those in Ontario (8.5%) and Canada (9.5%) over the same period.
- In 2006, Peel, Ontario and Canada had about the same percentage of their seniors who were widowed (27.5%, 27.9% and 27.8%), respectively.

Living Arrangements

- The tendency to live alone is lower among Peel's seniors. In 2006, only 15.7% of seniors in Peel lived alone compared to 25.7% in Ontario and 28.1% in Canada.
- In 2006, more than 8 out of 10 seniors in Peel (82.9%) lived with family or relatives compared to 72.8% for Ontario and 70.1% for Canada.



2. Family Characteristics of the Senior Population in Peel

2.1 Marital Status

Marital status in old age is an important determinant of companionship and support available to a person. Single elderly persons face more physical, social and psychological difficulties than those who are married. Those divorced/separated and widowed could be in a position similar to that of singles, but are likely to have offspring to rely on for different kinds of assistance.

Major Findings (2006)

Married Seniors

- The majority of the seniors in Peel are married: 61, 845 (or 61.8% of the Peel senior population).
- Peel has a higher proportion of married seniors than Ontario and Canada as a whole. In 2006, 61.8% of the senior population in Peel was married, compared to 59.3% and 57.1% of seniors in Ontario and Canada, respectively.
- The percentage of married seniors in Peel increased slightly between 2001 and 2006: from 61.1% of the total Peel senior population in 2001 to 61.8% in 2006.
- In 2006, the Town of Caledon had the highest proportion of seniors who were married (66.6%), followed by the City of Brampton (61.7%) and the City of Mississauga (61.4%).

Single Seniors

- 3,095 single seniors in Peel; 3.1% of the Peel senior population.
- The percentage of single seniors in Peel increased slightly between 2001 and 2006: up from 2.9% in 2001 to 3.1% in 2006.
- Within Peel, the City of Brampton and the City of Mississauga had the highest proportion of seniors who were single: 3.1%, followed by Caledon with 2.6%.

Divorced/Separated Seniors

- 7,655 divorced/separated seniors in Peel; 7.7% of the Peel senior population.
- The percentage of seniors in Peel who were divorced/separated in 2006 (7.7%) was somewhat lower than that for Ontario (8.5%) and Canada (9.5%) over the same period.
- There was an increase in the percentage of Peel's divorced/separated seniors - up from 6.8% in 2001 to 7.7% in 2006.
- Within Peel, the Town of Caledon had the lowest proportion of seniors who were divorced/separated (6.3%).

Widowed Seniors

- 27,550 widowed seniors in Peel; 27.5% of the total Peel senior population
- In 2006, Ontario and Canada had about the same percentage as Peel with respect to their seniors who were widowed (27.5%, 27.9% and 27.8%) respectively.
- Less seniors (27.5%) in Peel were widowed in 2006 than in 2001 (29.2%).
- Within Peel, the Town of Caledon had the lowest proportion of seniors who were widowed (24.4%).

Table 26
Distribution of Seniors by Marital Status: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001-2006

Marital Status	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Total Senior Population	3,624,845	4,074,300	1,383,705	1,556,255	76,215	100,140
Single	208,475	225,360	62,860	67,690	2,200	3,095
Married	2,071,265	2,327,505	818,240	923,040	46,575	61,845
Divorced/Separated	285,290	388,195	98,835	131,530	5,195	7,655
Widowed	1,059,830	1,133,235	403,770	433,995	22,245	27,550
<i>(Percentage of senior population)</i>						
Total Senior Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	5.8	5.5	4.5	4.3	2.9	3.1
Married	57.1	57.1	59.1	59.3	61.1	61.8
Divorced/Separated	7.9	9.5	7.1	8.5	6.8	7.7
Widowed	29.2	27.8	29.2	27.9	29.2	27.5

Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

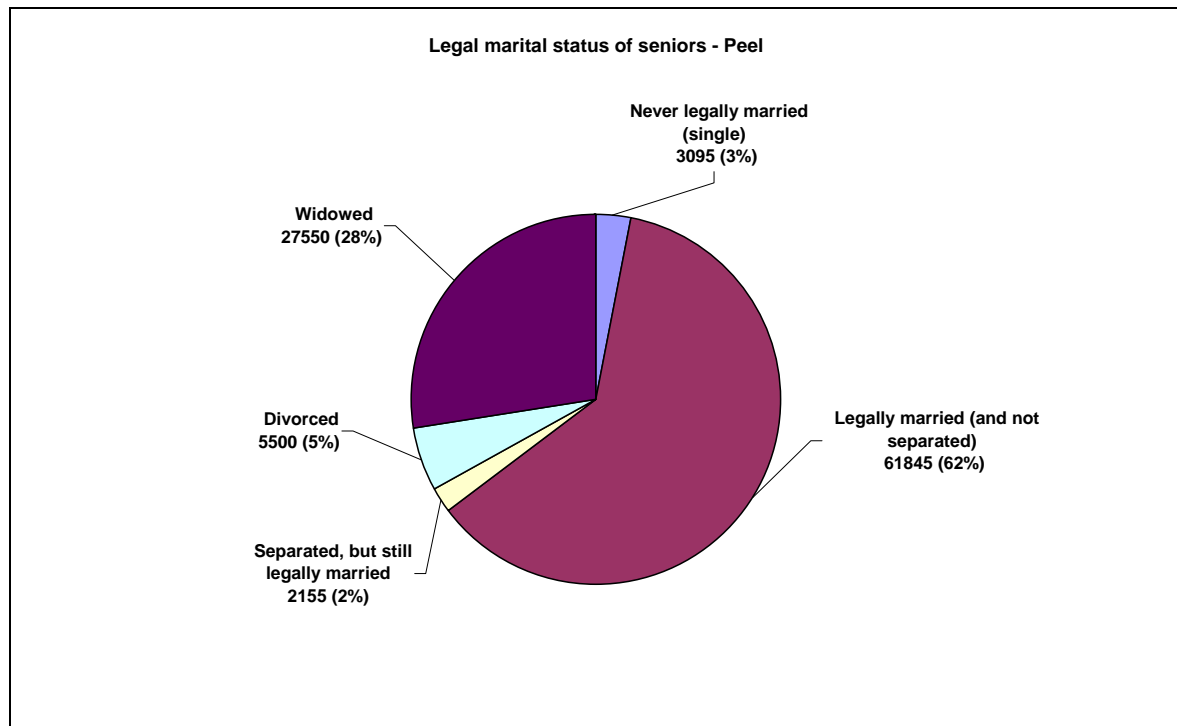
Table 27
Distribution of Seniors by Marital Status:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2001-2006

Marital Status	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Total Senior Population	50,405	63,215	21,960	31,935	3,845	4,990
Single	1,510	1,970	590	995	100	130
Married	30,820	38,810	13,180	19,710	2,570	3,325
Divorced/Separated	3,555	4,935	1,425	2,405	215	315
Widowed	14,520	17,495	6,765	8,830	960	1,220
<i>(Percentage of senior population)</i>						
Total Senior Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.6
Married	61.1	61.4	60.0	61.7	66.8	66.6
Divorced/Separated	7.1	7.8	6.5	7.5	5.6	6.3
Widowed	28.8	27.7	30.8	27.6	25.0	24.4

Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Figure 5
Seniors by Marital Status: Peel, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada (Target Profile of Seniors), 2006.

2.2 Living Arrangements

Type of living arrangement is an important indicator of the family support available to a senior. For example, seniors who live with families and relatives have people around them who can offer them psychological, social, physical and sometimes even financial support. The same cannot be said for the seniors who live alone. Living alone in old age often (though not always) means facing more difficulties in day to day living as well as the greater psychological strain of loneliness. They are known to suffer from "depression" more than those living with relatives or others. Seniors living on their own are also more vulnerable in times of emergencies such as urgent need of medical attention. Table 28 shows how the pattern of living arrangements in Peel compares with Ontario and Canada and how it varies among Peel's three municipalities.

Major Findings (2006)

Seniors Living Alone

- 15,515 seniors living alone; 15.7% of the total Peel senior population.
- Peel has a lower percentage of seniors who live alone, compared to Ontario and Canada (15.7% vs. 25.7% & 28.1%, respectively).
- The number of seniors who live alone in Peel increased by 23.1% between 2001 and 2006, compared to only 6.9% for Canada and 8.5% for Ontario.
- More seniors lived alone in Mississauga (16.8%) than in Caledon (14.8%) and Brampton (13.5%).
- Caledon had a higher rate of growth among seniors living alone over the 2001-2006 period (25.6%) than Brampton (22.8%) and Mississauga (23%).
- The neighbourhoods with the highest percentage of seniors living alone were: Port Credit/Lakeview (27.4%), Cooksville/Dixie (20.8%), and Clarkson/Lorne Park (19.6%).
- The two neighbourhoods with the highest growth rates in seniors living alone between 2001 and 2006 were also in Mississauga: Creditview (110%) and Streetsville (96%).

Seniors Living With Family and Relatives

- 68,415 seniors living with family; 69.1% of the total Peel senior population.
- 13,665 seniors living with relatives; 13.8% of the total Peel senior population.
- More than 8 out of 10 seniors in Peel (82.9%) lived with family and relatives compared to 72.8% for Ontario and 70.1% for Canada.
- Within Peel, Brampton had the highest proportion of seniors living with family and relatives and the lowest proportion of seniors living alone.
- Within Peel, the Town of Caledon had the highest proportion of seniors living with family (73.8%) compared to 69.2% in Mississauga and 68.2% in Brampton.
- Brampton had more seniors living with relatives (16.9%) than Mississauga (12.6%) and Caledon (9.2%).

Seniors Living With Non-Relatives

- 1,435 seniors living with non-relatives; 1.4% of the total Peel senior population.
- The Town of Caledon had the highest percentage of its senior population living with non-relatives compared to Mississauga (1.4%) and Brampton (1.4%).

Table 28
Distribution of Senior Population by Living Arrangement:
Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2006

Living Arrangement	Canada	Ontario	Peel	Mississauga	Brampton	Caledon
Total Senior Population	4,011,910	1,536,475	99,030	62,220	31,830	4,980
Living with Family	2,604,995	1,023,010	68,415	43,035	21,700	3,675
Living with Relatives	209,205	94,535	13,665	7,835	5,365	460
Living with Non-Relatives	69,045	23,715	1,435	865	460	115
Living Alone	1,128,670	395,220	15,515	10,480	4,305	735
<i>(Percentage of Senior Population)</i>						
Total Senior Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with Family	64.9	66.6	69.1	69.2	68.2	73.8
Living with Relatives	5.2	6.2	13.8	12.6	16.9	9.2
Living with Non-Relatives	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3
Living Alone	28.1	25.7	15.7	16.8	13.5	14.8
<i>Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding.</i>						

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Profile of Seniors), 2006.

Table 29
Rate of Growth of Seniors Living Alone: Peel, 2001 - 2006

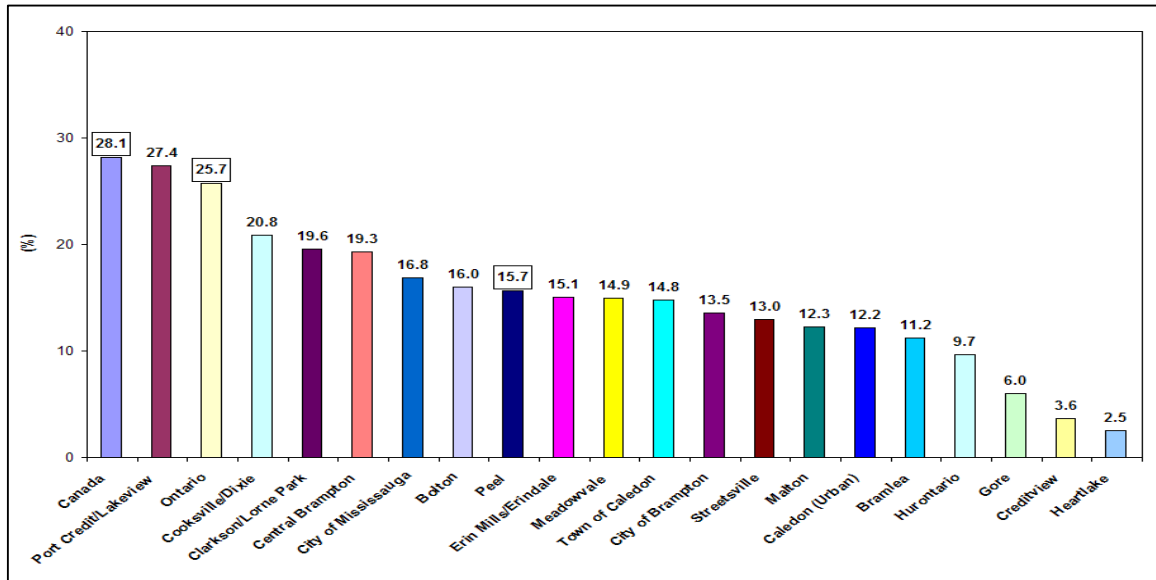
Region and Neighbourhoods	Seniors Living Alone, 2001		Seniors Living Alone, 2006		Rate of Growth (Seniors)	
	#	%	#	%	2001-2006	
					#	%
Canada	1,040,020	28.9	1,128,655	28.1	88,635	8.5
Ontario	369,550	26.8	395,220	25.7	25,670	6.9
Peel	12,610	16.6	15,520	15.7	2,910	23.1
City of Mississauga	8,520	16.9	10,480	16.8	1,960	23.0
Clarkson/Lorne Park	990	19.1	1,110	19.6	120	12.1
Cooksville/Dixie	3,420	20.2	4,075	20.8	655	19.2
Creditview	50	2.8	105	3.6	55	110.0
Erin Mills/Erindale	1,095	15.0	1,350	15.1	255	23.3
Hurontario	405	10.0	515	9.7	110	27.2
Malton	340	10.0	465	12.3	125	36.8
Meadowvale	710	18.8	840	14.9	130	18.3
Port Credit/Lakeview	1,140	25.2	1,285	27.4	145	12.7
Streetsville	375	11.0	735	13.0	360	96.0
City of Brampton	3,505	16.0	4,305	13.5	800	22.8
Bramalea	985	11.5	1,295	11.2	310	31.5
Central Brampton	2,430	20.4	2,775	19.3	345	14.2
Gore	N/A	N/A	130	6.0	N/A	N/A
Heartlake	75	5.5	95	2.5	20	26.7
Town of Caledon	585	15.2	735	14.8	150	25.6
Bolton	305	19.4	395	16.0	90	29.5
Caledon (Urban)	N/A	N/A	200	12.2	N/A	N/A

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001; 2006.

Figure 6

Seniors Living Alone:

Canada, Ontario, Peel, Peel's Municipalities and Selected Peel Neighbourhoods, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SENIOR POPULATION IN PEEL

Overview

Education

- The senior population in Peel is fairly well educated. In 2006, much more than half of the seniors in Peel (59.5%) had some level of post-secondary education (i.e., certificate, diploma or degree). Comparative figures for Ontario and Canada were 59.1% and 57.4%, respectively.
- In 2006, the proportion of seniors in Peel who completed high school (23.0%) was slightly higher than that for Ontario (21.9%) and Canada (21.3%).
- A slightly higher proportion of seniors in Peel (15.5%) had a university education compared to seniors in Ontario (14.8%) and Canada (14.3%) as a whole.

Employment/Labour Force Activities

- In 2006, the percentage of seniors in Peel who were in the labour force (12.7%) was higher than that for Ontario (11.1%) and Canada (10.9%).
- Peel's seniors had a higher employment rate (11.9%) than seniors in Ontario (10.7%) and Canada (10.3%).
- The rate of unemployment for seniors in Peel (5.6%) was marginally higher than that for seniors in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (4.9%).

Income

- The average employment income of seniors in Peel is higher than the average employment income of seniors in Ontario and Canada as a whole.
- Among the three Peel municipalities, Mississauga seniors have the highest average employment income (\$24,472), followed by Caledon with \$19,965, and Brampton with \$19,434.
- The average employment income of male seniors in Peel is higher than the average income of female seniors in Peel (\$26,608 compared to \$15,673, respectively).

Poverty

In Peel, 13% of the seniors aged 65 and over, live on low incomes or below the poverty line, compared to 12% in Ontario and 14% in Canada.



3. Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Senior Population in Peel

3.1 Education

The popular term “Grey Power” takes on added meaning when seen in the context of the educational achievements of the senior population in Peel. As shown below, the senior population in Peel is a relatively well-educated population, one that is capable of advocating for itself and for social changes in the community. In general, Peel’s senior population is fairly more educated than seniors in Ontario or Canada as a whole.

Major Findings (2006)

- Seniors with a High School Education: 22,985
- Seniors with a College or non-University Diploma: 11,730
- Seniors with a University Degree, Certificate or Diploma: 15,495
- Seniors with a Trades or Apprenticeship Certificate/Diploma : 9,415
- Seniors with no educational certificate or degree: 40,515
- In 2006, almost 6 out of 10 seniors (59.5%) had some type of certificate, diploma or degree: 23.0%, had a high school certificate or equivalent; 15.5% had a university degree, certificate or diploma; 11.7% had a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; and 9.4% had an apprenticeship or trades certificates or diploma.
- Mississauga had the highest proportion of its seniors with a university certificate, diploma or degree (18.1%) compared to Brampton (11.1%) and Caledon (10.5%).
- Caledon had the highest proportion of seniors whose highest level of education was a high school certificate or equivalent (24.0%), compared to Brampton (23.3%) and Mississauga (22.7%).
- Caledon also had the highest proportion of seniors with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (12.0%) and a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma (13.2%), compared to Brampton (9.8% and 10.7%, respectively) and Mississauga (9.0% and 12.1% , respectively).

Table 30 a
Distribution of Seniors by Education:
Canada, Ontario, Peel and Peel's Municipalities, 2006

Level of Education	Canada	Ontario	Peel	Mississauga	Brampton	Caledon
Total Senior Population	4,074,300	1,556,255	100,135	63,215	31,935	4,995
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,735,800	635,795	40,515	24,125	14,380	2,010
Certificate, diploma or degree	2,338,500	920,460	59,625	39,085	17,555	2,980
<i>High school certificate or equivalent</i>	868,675	340,895	22,985	14,330	7,450	1,200
<i>Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma</i>	444,235	166,515	9,415	5,685	3,130	600
<i>College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma</i>	443,385	183,010	11,730	7,640	3,430	660
<i>University certificate, diploma or degree</i>	582,205	230,050	15,495	11,430	3,545	525
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	181,990	61,445	4,590	3,130	1,315	140
Bachelor degree and above: of which	400,215	168,600	10,910	8,295	2,225	385
<i>Bachelor's degree</i>	209,460	87,935	6,255	4,720	1,315	210
<i>University certificate or diploma above bachelor level</i>	54,220	22,180	1,485	1,170	275	35
<i>Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry</i>	20,885	9,275	535	430	80	25
<i>Master's degree</i>	82,190	35,250	2,175	1,595	495	85
<i>Earned doctorate</i>	33,465	13,970	465	375	65	25

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Profile of Seniors), 2006.

Table 30 b
Percentage of Seniors by Education:
Canada, Ontario, Peel and Peel's Municipalities, 2006

Level of Education	Canada	Ontario	Peel	Mississauga	Brampton	Caledon
Total Senior Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No certificate, diploma or degree	42.6	40.9	40.5	38.2	45.0	40.2
Certificate, diploma or degree	57.4	59.1	59.5	61.8	55.0	59.7
<i>High school certificate or equivalent</i>	21.3	21.9	23.0	22.7	23.3	24.0
<i>Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma</i>	10.9	10.7	9.4	9.0	9.8	12.0
<i>College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma</i>	10.9	11.8	11.7	12.1	10.7	13.2
<i>University certificate, diploma or degree</i>	14.3	14.8	15.5	18.1	11.1	10.5
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	4.5	3.9	4.6	5.0	4.1	2.8
Bachelor degree and above: of which	9.8	10.8	10.9	13.1	7.0	7.6
<i>Bachelor's degree</i>	5.1	5.7	6.2	7.5	4.1	4.2
<i>University certificate or diploma above bachelor level</i>	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.7
<i>Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry</i>	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5
<i>Master's degree</i>	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.7
<i>Earned doctorate</i>	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5
<i>Column totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding.</i>						

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Profile of Seniors), 2006.

3.2 Employment

Compared to seniors in Ontario and Canada as a whole, the senior population in Peel is more active in the labour force. Furthermore, the employment rate for seniors in Peel increased between 2001 and 2006, with Caledon experiencing the highest increase. Caledon also has a significantly higher proportion of its senior population in the workforce, compared to Mississauga and Brampton.

Major Findings (2006)

- The proportion of working seniors in Peel (labour force participation rate) has been on the increase. In 2006, the percentage of Peel's seniors in the labour force was 12.7%, up from 11.2 % in 2001.
- The employment rate for seniors living in Peel increased from 10.6% in 2001 to 11.9% in 2006.
- The unemployment rate for Peel's seniors declined marginally from 5.9% in 2001 to 5.6% in 2006.
- Within Peel, the participation and employment rates of seniors have been significantly higher in Caledon than in Mississauga and Brampton. While employment rates for seniors in Caledon have also been much higher than those for Mississauga and Brampton, unemployment rates in Caledon have been the lowest.
- In 2006, Caledon had a higher percentage of seniors in the labour force (18.6%) than Mississauga (13.1%) and Brampton (10.8%).
- Between 2001 and 2006, the rate of employment among seniors increased for the municipalities in Peel. The greatest change in the rate of employment was in the Town of Caledon, increasing from 16.9% in 2001 to 18.3% in 2006. This was followed Mississauga whose employment rate moved up from 10.5% in 2001 to 12.4% in 2006. Brampton recorded a negligible increase in its employment rate, going from 9.6% in 2001 to 10.0% in 2006.
- The unemployment rate among seniors living in Brampton (6.8%) was significantly higher than in Caledon (2.2%), and modestly higher than in Mississauga (5.4%).
- Within Peel, Mississauga was the only municipality to record a drop in the unemployment rate among its senior population, declining from 6.1% in 2001 to 5.4% in 2006.
- The participation and employment rates as well as the rate of unemployment in Peel for seniors were higher than the average for Ontario or Canada. (*See Table 31.*)

Table 31
Distribution of Seniors by Economic Activity: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001-2006

Economic Status	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Senior Population by Labour Force Activity						
	3,624,845	4,074,300	1,383,705	1,556,255	76,215	100,140
In the Labour Force	321,355	443,240	128,290	173,480	8,550	12,675
Employed	305,115	421,690	122,955	166,120	8,050	11,965
Unemployed	16,235	21,550	5,330	7,355	505	705
Not in the Labour Force	3,303,495	3,631,060	1,255,420	1,382,780	67,660	87,465
% of Population in Labour Force	8.9	10.9	9.3	11.1	11.2	12.7
Employed as % of Population	8.4	10.3	8.9	10.7	10.6	11.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.2	5.9	5.6

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

Table 32
Distribution of Seniors by Economic Activity:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2001-2006

Economic Status	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Senior Population by Labour Force Activity						
	50,400	63,210	2,196	31,935	3,855	4,990
In the Labour Force	5,650	8,300	2,240	3,440	660	930
Employed	5,300	7,845	2,100	3,205	650	915
Unemployed	345	450	145	235	10	20
Not in the Labour Force	44,750	54,915	19,715	28,495	3,190	4,060
% of Population in Labour Force	11.2	13.1	10.2	10.8	17.1	18.6
Employed as % of Population	10.5	12.4	9.6	10.0	16.9	18.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.1	5.4	6.5	6.8	1.5	2.2

Source: Social Planning Council of Peel, 2006 & Statistics Canada (Target Group Profile for Senior), 2006.

3.3 Income

When all sources of income are looked at, Peel's seniors seem to have less income than seniors in Ontario and Canada as a whole. However, when it comes to income from paid employment, Peel seniors tend to earn more than seniors in Ontario and Canada (as a whole). Overall, seniors in Caledon have the highest income among seniors in Peel; Brampton seniors have the lowest income. The average income of female seniors is much lower than the average income of male seniors.

Major Findings (2005)

Average Income (All sources/types of income)

- The average income of male seniors in Peel is higher than the average income of female seniors in Peel (\$28,556 versus \$22,379, respectively).
- Peel seniors (both males and females) have a lower average income than seniors in Ontario and Canada.
- Among the three Peel municipalities, male seniors in Caledon have the highest average income (\$41,735), followed by male seniors in Mississauga, with \$37,972 and male seniors in Brampton, with \$30,673.
- Among the three Peel municipalities, female seniors in Caledon have the highest average income (\$27,924), followed by Mississauga, with \$23,241 and Brampton, with \$19,886.

Average Employment Income

- The average employment income of seniors in Peel (\$22,724) is higher than the average employment income of seniors in Ontario (\$21,396) and Canada (\$19,507) as a whole.
- Among the three Peel municipalities, Mississauga seniors have the highest average employment income (\$24,472), followed by Caledon, with \$19,965 and Brampton, with \$19,434.
- The average employment income of male seniors is higher than the average employment income of female seniors in Peel (\$26,608 compared to \$15,673, respectively).

Table 33
Average Income (Population 65 Years and over) by Gender:
Canada, Ontario, and Region of Peel, 2005

	Average Income \$ (Males 65 years+)	Median Income \$ (Males 65 years+)	Average Income \$ (Females 65 years+)	Median Income \$ (Females 65 years+)
Canada	37,659	26,765	23,644	17,451
Ontario	41,071	29,298	25,733	18,610
Peel	35,880	25,663	22,379	16,101
Mississauga	37,972	26,334	23,241	16,598
Brampton	30,673	23,540	19,886	14,855
Caledon	41,735	31,903	27,924	18,298

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

Table 34
Average Employment Income (Population 65 Years and over) by Work Activity:
Canada, Ontario, and Region of Peel, 2005

	Average Employment Income \$	Average Employment Income \$ (Worked full year, full time)	Average Employment Income \$ (Worked part year or part time)
Canada	19,507	47,932	22,535
Ontario	21,396	53,372	24,878
Peel	22,724	51,824	20,787
Mississauga	24,472	55,016	22,585
Brampton	19,434	47,589	16,598
Caledon	19,965	38,876	21,288

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

Table 35
Average Employment Income (Population 65 Years and over) by Gender:
Canada, Ontario, and Region of Peel, 2005

	Average Employment Income \$ (Males 65 years+)	Average Employment Income \$ (Females 65 years+)
Canada	23,214	12,763
Ontario	25,403	14,131
Peel	26,608	15,673
Mississauga	29,036	16,457
Brampton	22,394	13,794
Caledon	22,006	15,765

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

3.4 Poverty

Seniors face an increasing risk of falling into poverty. As they lose their capacity to work and earn their living, their vulnerability to poverty increases. Moreover, women more than men are likely to face the challenge of poverty because a much smaller proportion of them have had employment for many years and, therefore, are less likely to have adequate savings or an employer’s pension.³ The risk of falling into poverty also increases with age even in the case of those seniors who have an employer’s pension. With time, the real value of the pension declines as there is no adjustment for the cost of living or it is too late or too little. Hence, the shifting of the structure of the senior population towards the higher age groups results in an increasing risk of poverty among seniors and among female seniors.

Major Findings (2005)

- In Peel, 13% of the seniors aged 65 and over live on low incomes or below the poverty line, compared to 12% in Ontario and 14% in Canada.
- In the Town of Caledon, less than 4% of the seniors aged 65 and over live on low incomes or below the poverty line, compared to 14% in Mississauga and 13% in Brampton.

**Table 36
Seniors by Incidence of Poverty: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2005**

	Total Persons 65 years of Age and Over	Prevalence of Low Income before Tax in 2005 (%)	Prevalence of Low Income after Tax in 2005 (%)
Canada	3,984,680	14	7
Ontario	1,533,420	12	6
Peel	99,030	13	7
Mississauga	62,220	14	8
Brampton	31,830	13	7
Caledon	4,985	4	2

Source: Statistics Canada (Target Profile of Seniors), 2006.

³ The higher incidence of poverty among senior females has drawn considerable attention: “Among seniors who live alone 43% of women and 31% of men live in poverty. In 1997, among people aged 75+, 11% of females and 9% of males lived on less than \$10,000 annual income; 75% of females and 58% of males lived on less than \$20,000 a year. This situation is unconscionable in a rich country like Canada” (Saskatchewan Seniors Mechanism Presentation to the Prime Minister’s Task Force on Seniors November 28, 2003).

http://www.skseiorsmechanism.ca/html/presentation_to_the_prime_mini.html

4. SOME PRIORITY ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH POPULATION AGEING

A number of issues emerge as the senior population in Peel increases:

- Meeting the increasing demand for health services and long-term care.
- Providing appropriate living arrangements for seniors.
- Ensuring income security for seniors to prevent them from falling into poverty.
- Protecting seniors, particularly women and the “oldest seniors” (aged 80 years and over), from abuse and violence.
- Addressing the unique needs of immigrant seniors.

4.1 Health Services

Health is a primary concern in old age. Though seniors now enjoy, on average, better health and living longer than in the past, the incidence of morbidity does increase with age. In addition to higher morbidity, an important contributory factor to increasing health expenditures as a result of the increasing senior population is the shift in the patterns of morbidity and the causes of mortality, commonly referred to as the “epidemiological transition.” With the age structure shifting more and more towards older cohorts, infectious and nutritional disorders yield place to chronic, degenerative and mental illnesses as the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. Many disabling and chronic illnesses such as heart ailments, diabetes, stroke, hearing and visual impairments, dementia, as well as the effects of trauma among older people, tend to be incurable and require longer-term care.



4.2 Living Arrangements

A key concern in old age is to have appropriate living arrangements. Living with the family, that is, “ageing in place”, is considered the most appropriate as it ensures more support and security for the senior household members. However, as the proportion of seniors in the population increases, more and more seniors can be expected to face the prospect of having to live alone. Data from Peel shows that among seniors, more women than men live alone. Moreover, the incidence of living alone is higher among the older cohorts of the senior population.

As the Government has to provide more support to seniors living alone, the shifting of the age structure of the senior population towards the higher age cohorts imply increasing budgetary allocations for Government to provide services and protection for seniors living alone.

4.3 Income Security

The risk faced by seniors of falling into poverty emphasizes the importance of providing them with income security. Less than 10% of seniors have an income from their own employment activities. The source of nearly half the total income of the senior population is government transfer payments – 48% in Canada, 45% in Peel and 49% in Brampton. There are three major payments which seniors are eligible for in Canada subject to meeting the specified conditions:

- (a) Old Age Security pension (OAS): paid to all Canadians who attain the age of 65 years and have lived in Canada for at least ten years.
- (b) The Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS): paid to recipients of an OAS pension who have very little or no other income.
- (c) The Spouse’s Allowance: paid to spouses (aged 60-64 years) married to a recipient of an OAS pension.

In addition to the above three measures to ensure the Senior population’s income security, the Government of Canada also provides certain benefits to reduce the burden of expenditures seniors have to incur for meeting essential needs. These are in the form of the wide range of welfare and health facilities the Government provides. Universal tax-based health care, a hallmark of the Canadian social welfare system, provides affordable health care services to

all Canadians, a situation that is of immense financial and psychological benefit to seniors and their families, not to mention the health benefits.

4.4 Protection Against Abuse

Seniors, particularly females, are more vulnerable to abuse and violence than younger persons who have the strength and ability to protect and defend themselves. Elder abuse includes neglect by those responsible for providing care for the elderly. Much of the abuse and violence are within the family and remain “hushed up.” According to the Annual Performance Report 2008 of the Peel Regional Police, the increase in occurrences of elder abuse during 2007-2008 was 33.3%, second only to the 76.8% increase in homicide among all crimes of violence.⁴

A survey was conducted by Environics for Human Resources and Social Development Canada in mid-2008.⁵ Though the Survey was on a very small scale – covering 3,001 Canadians, including 718 seniors – the fact that it was conducted highlights the growing social concern with elder abuse. Moreover, the Survey’s findings indicate that the general public is aware of elder abuse and want public policies and programs to address this issue:

- 96% of Canadians think most of the abuse experienced by older adults is hidden or goes undetected.
- 22% of Canadians think a senior they know personally might be experiencing some form of abuse.
- 90% of Canadians feel the abuse experienced by an older person often gets worse over time.
- Raising awareness among seniors about their right to live safely and securely is seen as the most important issue for governments when it comes to elder abuse with 9 in 10 Canadians (90.5%) rating it as a high priority.

⁴ Annual Performance Report 2008, (Peel Regional Police, Corporate Planning and Research, Brampton)

⁵ Elder Abuse: Its Time to Face The Reality, (Seniors Canada: Working for Seniors)
<http://www.seniors.gc.ca/c.4nt.2nt@.jsp?cid=145>

- 67% of Canadians feel older women are more likely to be abused than older men. 12% of Canadians have sought out information about a situation or suspected situation of elder abuse or about elder abuse in general.
- Almost 1 in 20 Canadians (5%) have searched the internet for information specifically about elder abuse issues.

As the population of seniors increases, there will be need to increase the provision of protection and security for the senior population against violence, crime, abuse and neglect.

4.5 Addressing the Unique Needs of Immigrant Seniors

In 2006, there were at least 70,485 seniors who were not born in Canada. Between 1996 and 2006, approximately 8,875 seniors immigrated to Canada. In addition to facing the well-known issues often associated with ageing – declining physical health, declining income, widowhood, loneliness, (and so on), immigrant seniors also face the uphill task of adjusting to life in a new society. The settlement and integration needs of immigrant seniors who are new to Canada include:

- limited knowledge of English or French;
- limited access to transportation (public or otherwise);
- dependence on their children and grandchildren for navigating everyday life in Canada;
- changes in food and clothing;
- adjusting to the Canadian weather, especially in the winter months;
- difficulty practicing their religion in the ways that they did in their home countries; and
- elder abuse (especially around babysitting for their children and management of any income support they receive from government).

5. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The description of the senior population in the previous pages, based mainly on the 2006 Census of Canada, provides service providers, funders and public policy-makers with factual information that they can use to improve the quality of life for seniors in Peel. The analysis in this study has revealed significant findings both for Peel as a Region and the three municipalities within Peel – the City of Mississauga, the City of Brampton, and the Town of Caledon.

5.1 Region of Peel

- The proportion of seniors in Peel is lower than in Ontario and in Canada, but Peel is facing a more rapid increase in the senior population. According to projections, the proportion of seniors will remain lower in Peel than in Ontario, but the population of seniors will increase more rapidly in Peel.
- The majority of the seniors in Peel are women.
- The older age groups within the senior population (75+) are growing the fastest.
- The proportion of immigrants and visible minority seniors, particularly South Asians, is higher in Peel and increasing at a faster rate than in Ontario and Canada.
- A high percentage of the immigrant seniors in Peel do not speak English or French
- The level of education among seniors is higher in Peel than in Ontario or Canada.
- The proportion of seniors living alone is much lower in Peel than in Ontario or Canada. However, the number of seniors living alone increased during 2001-2006 at much higher rates in Peel and each of its municipalities than in Ontario or Canada.
- Both the proportion of seniors who are economically active and the employment rate among them are higher in Peel, compared to seniors in Ontario and Canada
- The average employment income of working seniors in Peel is lower than in Ontario, but higher than in Canada. The average employment income for male seniors is almost twice that of female seniors in Peel.
- Government transfer payments account for nearly 50% of the total income of the seniors' population in Peel.



- The incidence of poverty among seniors is above the average for the whole Peel population and increases with age. In Peel, the incidence of poverty among seniors is higher than that for Ontario but lower than that for Canada.

5.2 Peel Municipalities

- The majority of the seniors in Peel live in Mississauga.
- The senior population in Brampton is growing at a much faster rate than those in Mississauga and Caledon.
- Brampton has the highest proportion of immigrants in its senior population, compared to Mississauga and Caledon.
- Brampton has the largest proportion of visible minority seniors, especially South Asians.
- Caledon has the largest proportion of Black seniors within its senior population, compared to Mississauga and Brampton.
- The proportion of seniors whose mother tongue is neither English nor French has remained highest in Mississauga but increased the most in Brampton during 2001-2006. The proportion of seniors not having knowledge of either official language is highest in Brampton.
- Mississauga has the highest proportion of seniors with high levels of formal education, followed by Caledon and Brampton.
- Caledon has the highest proportion of seniors actively engaged in the labour force. Brampton has the lowest proportion of seniors employed in the labour force.
- The average employment income of working seniors is highest in Mississauga and lowest in Brampton.
- The proportion of Government transfer payments in the total income of the senior population is highest in Brampton and lowest in Caledon.

5.3 Peel Neighbourhoods

In 2006, the four (4) neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of seniors (65+) also had the lowest proportion of young children (0-14 year olds):

- Port Credit/Lakeview (14.7% and 4.9%, respectively);
- Cooksville/Dixie (13% and 5.7%, respectively);
- Clarkson/Lorne Park (13% and 4.8%, respectively); and
- Caledon/Urban (11.2% and 4.1%, respectively).

5.4 Themes, Trends and Their Implications

The analysis of the data on seniors in Peel reveals at least four (4) broad themes: growth, diversity, vulnerability, and resilience and civic capital. These themes, along with corresponding social indicators and implications for Peel's human services sector, are summarized in the Table below.

Growth: The senior population in Peel is large and is growing rapidly, especially in Brampton. Growing the fastest are the older age groups, especially the 85+ age group.

Diversity: An overwhelming majority of the seniors in Peel are immigrants from many different parts of the world. South Asians, Chinese and Blacks are prominent among the immigrant seniors.

Vulnerability: Elderly women have a much lower average income than elderly men; 13% of seniors in Peel live below the poverty line; 15.7% live alone; 27.5% are widowed.

Resilience and Civic Capital: 83% of seniors in Peel live with family and relatives. The senior population in Peel is a relatively well-educated population. It is also more actively engaged in employment compared to the senior population in Ontario and Canada as a whole.

THEMES OR TRENDS IN THE SENIORS POPULATION IN PEEL (2006)

Theme/Trend	Social Indicators	Implications for Human Services Sector
Growth	The senior population in Peel is growing very rapidly - at almost three times the rate of growth for seniors in Ontario and Canada.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for social services as well as for health, housing and recreational services for seniors.
Diversity	<p><i>Peel has a very high level of ethnic diversity in its senior population.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70.4% of Peel’s population aged 65 years and over are immigrant seniors, considerably higher than the Ontario figure of 43.1%, and the Canadian figure of 29.8%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for culturally appropriate services. • Increased demand for diversity management training for health and social services organizations.
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peel has a large number of poor people aged 65 years and over; and a large and growing number of seniors who live alone. • Female seniors have half the employment income of male seniors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for income support, affordable housing, employment training, support for the elderly, etc. (<i>especially for female seniors</i>)
Resilience and Civic Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peel has a large and growing number of highly educated seniors with relatively high incomes. • Compared to Canada and Ontario as a whole, Peel has a higher proportion of university educated seniors within its senior population. • The average employment income of seniors in Peel is higher than the average income of seniors in Canada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for educational and recreational services and opportunities for the elderly. • Increased demand from seniors for participation in the civic life of Peel (more involvement in community issues, voluntarism, involvement in government, etc.)

5.5 Next Steps for the Study of Seniors in Peel

More focused and detailed description of the senior population, with emphasis on correlation analysis.

While this report has provided valuable information and insights for the development of social policies and programs for seniors in Peel, it must be noted that the study underlying the report has been confined to a single variate analysis due to the nature of the available data. It is important to undertake a multi-variate analysis to show how various characteristics of the senior population affect each other. In particular, to what extent is the predominance of immigrants and visible minorities (particularly South Asians) a factor behind Peel's faster rate of ageing, the lower knowledge of official languages and the difference in the labour force scenario? On the positive side, do immigrants and visible minority seniors contribute to the higher level of education? Also, does the lower proportion of seniors living alone result from a higher proportion of senior immigrants? A micro survey would help in answering these questions and assist in the formulation of more effective policies and programs to address the key issues as they intensify with the increasing pace of population ageing. It could also help provide other Provinces and Territories with an insight into the attitudes and preference of senior immigrants and visible minorities, particularly South Asians.

An Inventory and Analysis of the Services for Seniors in Peel

This report has focused on the demand side of the seniors population in Peel – the seniors themselves. The supply side – social policies, programs, services, advocacy efforts, etc. – should also be reviewed for the purpose of improving the quality of life for seniors in Peel. At minimum, this would include the development of an inventory of services for seniors in Peel and a critical analysis of those services.

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APPENDIX - GLOSSARY

1. Demographic and Cultural Characteristics

- **Growth Rate**: A population's growth rate is the increase (or decrease) in the number of persons in the population during a certain period of time, expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period.
- **Median Age**: The median age of a population is that age that divides a population into two groups of the same size, such that half the total population is younger than this age, and the other half older.
- **Mother tongue** refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census.
- **Immigrant Population**: People who are or who have ever been landed immigrants. Landed immigrants are people born outside of Canada who have been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently; some will have lived in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently.
- **Place of birth**: Census respondents are asked to specify place of birth "according to present boundaries" and further "For persons who are not sure of their country of birth because its boundaries have changed since the time of their birth, report the name of the nearest city, state or province." Statistics Canada then takes these responses and puts them into the appropriate country based on present boundaries. Until 1947, that is less than 65 years ago, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh were one country and in the mass movement of populations at Independence in 1947 migrants out of exceeded migrants into present-day India, the number of seniors reporting birth place "India" is likely to exceed seniors who would report "India" as their country of residence prior to moving to Canada.
- **Visible Minorities**: *Under the Employment Equity Act of Canada, members of visible minorities are persons, other than Aboriginal persons, who are not white in race or colour.*

2. Family Characteristics

- **Marital Status**: A person's conjugal status under the law (e.g. single, married, divorced/separated, widowed)
- **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 living common-law may be of opposite or same sex. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

3. Socio-Economic Characteristics

A. Educational Indicators

- **Highest level of schooling** refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary (high) school attended, or to the highest year of college or university education completed. University education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than college education.

B. Employment Indicators

- **Labour force (Seniors)** refers to all persons, 65 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census day.
- **Labour force participation rate (seniors)** refers to the total labour force, expressed as a percentage of the population 65 years of age and over
- **Employment rate** refers to the number of persons employed, expressed as a percentage of the total population 65 years of age and over.
- **Unemployment rate (seniors)** refers to the unemployed labour force (65+) expressed as a percentage of the total labour force (65 years and Over).

C. Income Indicators

- **Income** refers to money received from the following sources by persons 65 years of age and over: wages and salaries; net farm self-employment; net non-farm self-employment income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; federal Child Tax benefits; Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada Pension Plan; benefits from Unemployment Insurance; other income from government sources; investment income; retirement pensions, and other money income.
- **Census Family Income** refers to the total income of all members of a census family 65 years of age and over.
- **Economic family** refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.
- **Unattached individuals** refer to household members who are not members of an economic family. A person living alone is defined as an unattached individual.
- **Low Income before tax cut-offs (LICO-BT):** Income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing.

Low-income after-tax cut-offs (1992 base) for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2005

Size of Area of Residence					
Family size	Rural (farm and non-farm)	Small urban regions	30,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more
1	11,264	12,890	14,380	14,562	17,219
2	13,709	15,690	17,502	17,723	20,956
3	17,071	19,535	21,794	22,069	26,095
4	21,296	24,373	27,190	27,532	32,556
5	24,251	27,754	30,962	31,351	37,071
6	26,895	30,780	34,338	34,769	41,113
7+	29,539	33,806	37,713	38,187	45,155

Source: Statistics Canada. Income Research Paper Series, *Low Income Cut-offs for 2006 and Low Income Measures for 2005*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 75F0002MIE, no. 004.

Low-income before tax cut-offs (1992 base) for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2005

Size of Area of Residence					
Family size	Rural (farm and non-farm)	Small urban regions	30,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more
1	14,303	16,273	17,784	17,895	20,778
2	17,807	20,257	22,139	22,276	25,867
3	21,891	24,904	27,217	27,386	31,801
4	26,579	30,238	33,046	33,251	38,610
5	30,145	34,295	37,480	37,711	43,791
6	33,999	38,679	42,271	42,533	49,389
7+	37,853	43,063	47,063	47,354	54,987

Source: Statistics Canada. Income Research Paper Series, *Low Income Cut-offs for 2006 and Low Income Measures for 2005*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 75F0002MIE, no. 004.

- **Incidence of low income** is the proportion or percentage of economic families or unattached individuals in a given classification below the low income cut-off.

For more detailed definitions, please see the 2006 Census Dictionary

(Statistics Canada)

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>