



The Social Planning Council of Peel

A Social Profile of the Senior Population in Peel Region, 2001



April 2006

Funded by:



United Way
of Peel Region



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides information on selected demographic and socio-economic aspects of the senior (or the elderly) population of Peel Region. The source of the data in this report is the **1996 and 2001 Census of Canada** (Target Group Profile for Seniors) and the **Portraits of Peel, 1996-2001**. The information provided in this report can be used to assist decision-making about priorities for social services and community development for seniors in Peel Region.

Four themes emerged from the analysis of the data on seniors in Peel: growth, diversity, vulnerability, and resilience and civic capital. The table below identifies these themes and the related social indicators and implications for Peel's human services sector.

THEMES OR TRENDS IN THE SENIOR POPULATION IN PEEL (2001)

Theme/Trend	Social Indicators	Implications for Human Services Sector
Growth	<p><i>Though the population of Peel is a relatively young one, the proportion that consists of seniors is expected to grow at a rapid rate.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fastest growing age group in Peel is the 65+ age group: 28.2% increase between 1996 and 2001. 	<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"> 65.2% of Peel's population aged 65 years and over are immigrant seniors, considerably higher than the Ontario figure of 40.6%, and the Canadian figure of 28.4%. 	<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 a significantly lower income than male seniors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased demand for income support, affordable housing, employment training, support for the elderly, etc. (especially for female seniors).
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 elderly. Increased demand from seniors for participation in the civic life of Peel (more involvement in community issues, voluntarism, involvement in government, etc.

SENIORS IN PEEL REGION, 2001 (OVERVIEW)**Population**

Total Senior Population:	78,805	100.0%
Male:	34,690	44.0%
Female:	44,115	56.0%
% of Total Peel Population:		8.0%
Growth of Senior Population 1996 to 2001:		28.2%

Age Groups

65-69 Years:	27,525	34.9%
70-74 Years:	21,195	26.9%
75-79 Years:	15,330	19.5%
80-84 Years:	8,450	10.7%
85+ Years:	6,305	8.0%

Immigrants

Total Immigrant Seniors:	49,730	65.2%
<u>By Selected Places of Birth (Top 3)</u>		
1. United Kingdom:	7,575	9.9%
2. India:	6,155	8.1%
3. Italy:	5,220	6.8%

Period of Immigration

Total Immigrant Seniors:	49,735	100.0%
Before 1961:	17,225	34.6%
1961 - 1970:	9,550	19.2%
1971 - 1980:	7,225	14.5%
1981 - 1990:	7,735	15.6%
1991 - 1995:	4,870	9.8%
1996 - 2001:	3,130	6.3%

Visible Minorities

Total Visible Minority Seniors:	20,495	26.9%
<u>By Visible Minority Group (Top 3)</u>		
1. South Asian:	8,650	11.3%
2. Chinese:	3,385	4.4%
3. Black:	2,865	3.8%

Language (Mother Tongue)

English:	38,785	50.9%
French:	1,045	1.4%
Non-Official Languages:	35,220	46.2%
<u>Top 5 Non-Official Languages:</u>		
Italian, Punjabi, Chinese, Portuguese, German.		

Religion (Top 3)

1. Roman Catholic:	26,730	35.1%
2. United Church:	9,515	12.5%
3. Anglican:	9,085	11.9%

Marital Status

Single:	2,200	2.9%
Married:	46,575	61.1%
Widowed:	22,245	29.2%
Divorced or Separated:	5,195	6.8%

Families

Total seniors in economic families:	62,450
Total unattached seniors:	13,725

Population Living Alone

Seniors Living Alone:	12,615	16.6%
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Education

(Persons aged 65 years and above)		
Less than Grade 9:	23,075	30.3%
Grades 9-13:	27,320	35.8%
Trades with Cert/Diploma:	3,205	4.2%
Community College:	11,635	15.3%
University:	10,980	14.4%
Without degree:	4,470	5.9%
With Bachelor's degree or higher:	6,515	8.5%

Employment

(Persons aged 65 years and above)		
Labour Force Participation Rate:	8,550	11.0%
Unemployment Rate:	505	6.0%

Income (2000)

Average Income:	
Males:	\$33,127
Females:	\$19,448
Average Employment Income:	
Males:	\$34,009
Females:	\$17,034

Source of Income

Employment Income:	17.0%
Government Transfer Payments:	45.0%
Other:	38.0%

Poverty Rates

65 - 74 group:	6,370	13.1%
75 and over:	5,270	19.1%

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Peel is one of the fastest growing regions in Canada, with almost one million people. People in Peel make up 8.7% of the Ontario population and 3.3% of the total Canadian population. There are over 93 distinct ethnic groups in Peel and over 60 different languages spoken by Peel residents. Peel is comprised of the Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, and the Town of Caledon. It is located west of the City of Toronto (Figure 1). In Peel, fifteen neighbourhoods were identified based on postal code areas/forward sortation areas (Figure 2). The 15 selected neighbourhoods represent about 98% of the total population of Peel.

The Peel population is aging. Seniors (aged 65+) in Peel make up 5.4% of the Ontario senior population and 2.0% of the total Canadian senior population. In fact, seniors make up one of the fastest growing groups in Peel Region. (The aging 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.)

Many issues are associated with an aging population, in particular, the demand on the health care system and the maintenance of income and social supports. A key concern for policy makers and service providers is the social responsibility of society for helping seniors to have a decent standard of living when they are no longer in the workforce. Nowhere is this concern more loudly expressed than in the non-profit social services sector, a place where many disadvantaged and isolated seniors “end up” as they seek support for themselves.

B. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide factual data on the senior population in Peel that can be used to develop appropriate social policies and services for that population. The source of the data in this report is the **1996 and 2001 Census of Canada** (Target Group Profile for seniors) and the **Portraits of Peel, 1996-2001**.

C. Target Audiences

The main audiences for whom this report has been written are:

- the non-profit, social services sector of Peel;
- inter-agency collaboratives (of 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.

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 own planning purposes.

D. Limitations

This report does not provide data on the health aspects of seniors in Peel Region.

Figure 1

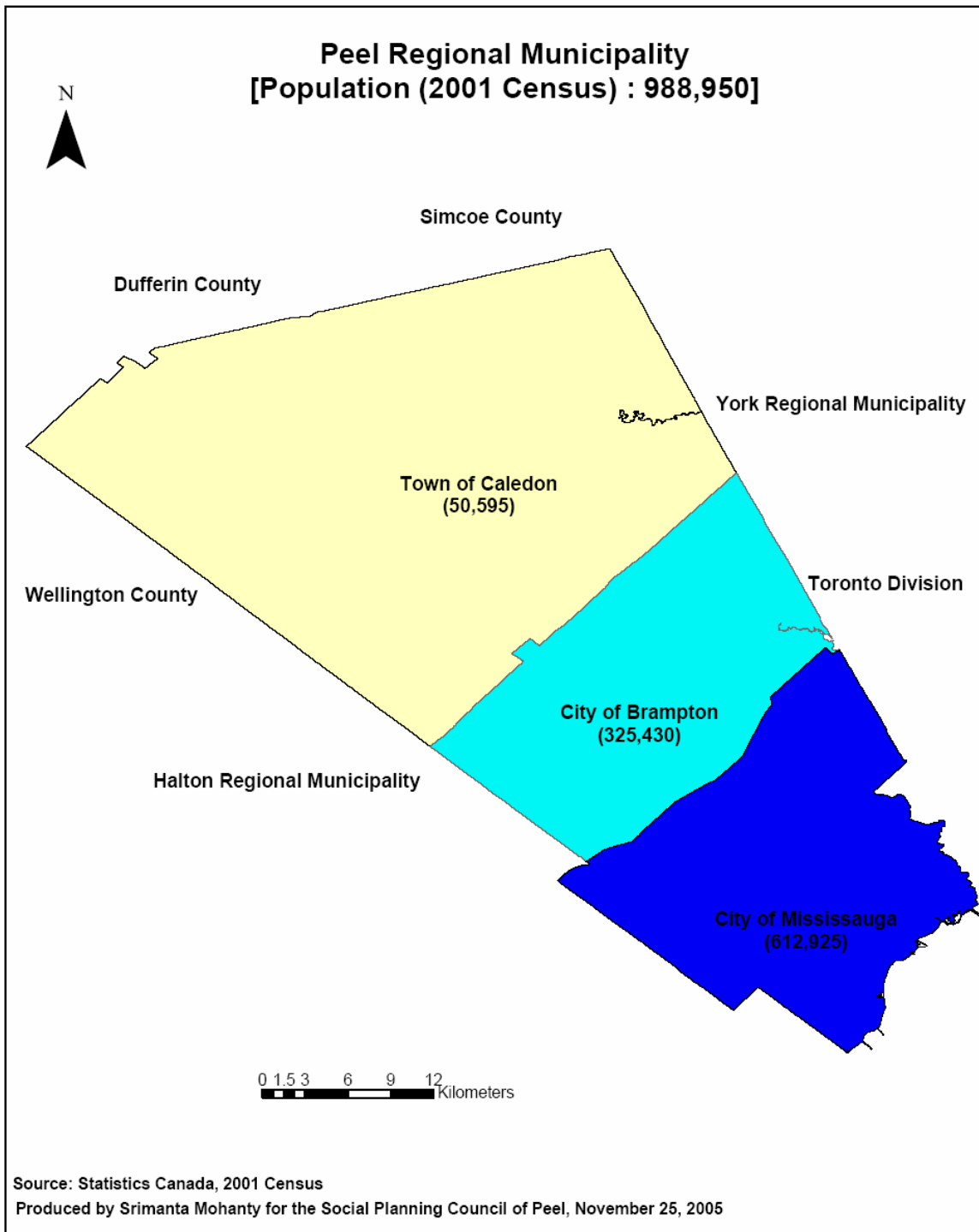
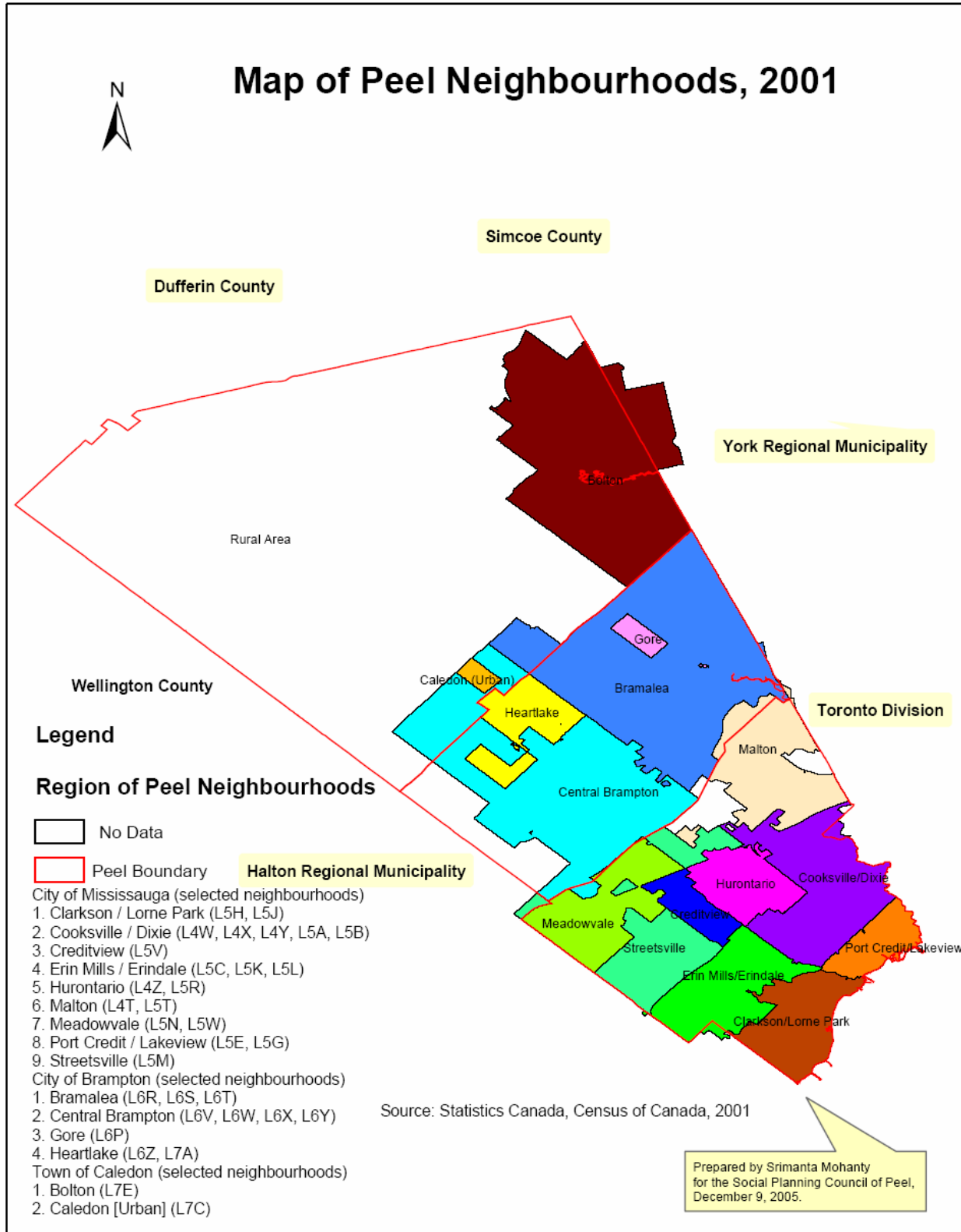


Figure 2



I. DEMOGRAPHIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Highlights

Demographic Characteristics

- In 2001, there were 78,805 seniors in Peel.
- The senior population in Peel is increasing not only at a very rapid rate, but also at a higher rate than Ontario's senior population.
- The majority of Peel's elderly population resides in Mississauga.
- Elderly women outnumber elderly men.
- The fastest growing age group among seniors is the 75-79 age group.

Cultural Characteristics

- In 2001, the top five mother tongue languages for seniors in Peel (after English) were Italian, Punjabi, Chinese, Portuguese and German.
- The majority of new elderly immigrants arriving in Peel settle in Mississauga.
- In 2001, the top three countries of origin for immigrant seniors in Peel were the United Kingdom, India, and Italy.
- In 2001, the top three largest groups of visible minority seniors in Peel were South Asians, Chinese, and Blacks.

Table 1
Summary of Demographic and Cultural Characteristics of Seniors:
Peel, Ontario and Canada, 2001

	Peel		Ontario		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population	988,945		11,410,030		30,007,090	
Median Age (Years)	34.4		37.2		37.6	
Total Senior Population (Aged 65+)	78,805	8.0	1,472,170	12.9	3,888,555	13.0
Immigrant Seniors	49,730	65.2	561,565	40.6	1,028,280	28.4
Visible Minority Seniors	20,495	26.9	134,380	9.7	261,155	7.2
Seniors speaking Non-Official Languages (based on single responses)	35,220	46.2	412,760	29.8	848,680	23.4
Religion Reported	70,615	92.7	1,268,810	91.7	3,328,665	91.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

I. DEMOGRAPHIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

A. The Senior Population: Size and Growth

1. Population Size

- In 2001, 8% of Peel's population was aged 65 and older. The comparative figure for Ontario is 12.9%, and for Canada, 13%.
- A large majority of the seniors in Peel live in Mississauga (66.2%).
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Mississauga has the highest proportion of people aged 65 and older: 8.5%, compared to Caledon with 7.9% and Brampton with 7%.
- At the neighbourhood level, Port Credit/Lakeview, Clarkson/Lorne Park, and Cooksville/Dixie have the highest proportion of seniors.

2. Population Growth, 1996-2001

- The fastest growing age group in Peel is the 65 and over age group.
- Peel's senior population is growing at a faster rate than the population of Peel as a whole, and those of Ontario and Canada.
- Between 1996 and 2001, Peel's senior population grew by 28.2% compared to 16.0% in Peel, 10.4% in Ontario, and 10.2% in Canada.
- The fastest growing age group within the Peel senior population, between 1996 and 2001, was the 75-79 age group (45.1%).
- Of Peel's three municipalities, the City of Brampton experienced the highest rate of growth in the senior population between 1996 and 2001, growing by 35%, from 16,795 to 22,670 seniors, followed by the City of Mississauga with 25.8% and the Town of Caledon with 24.8%.
- At the neighbourhood level, the three fastest growing neighbourhoods between 1996 and 2001 – with respect to their senior population - were: Caledon/Urban (500%), Creditview (109.7%), and Heartlake (53.6%).

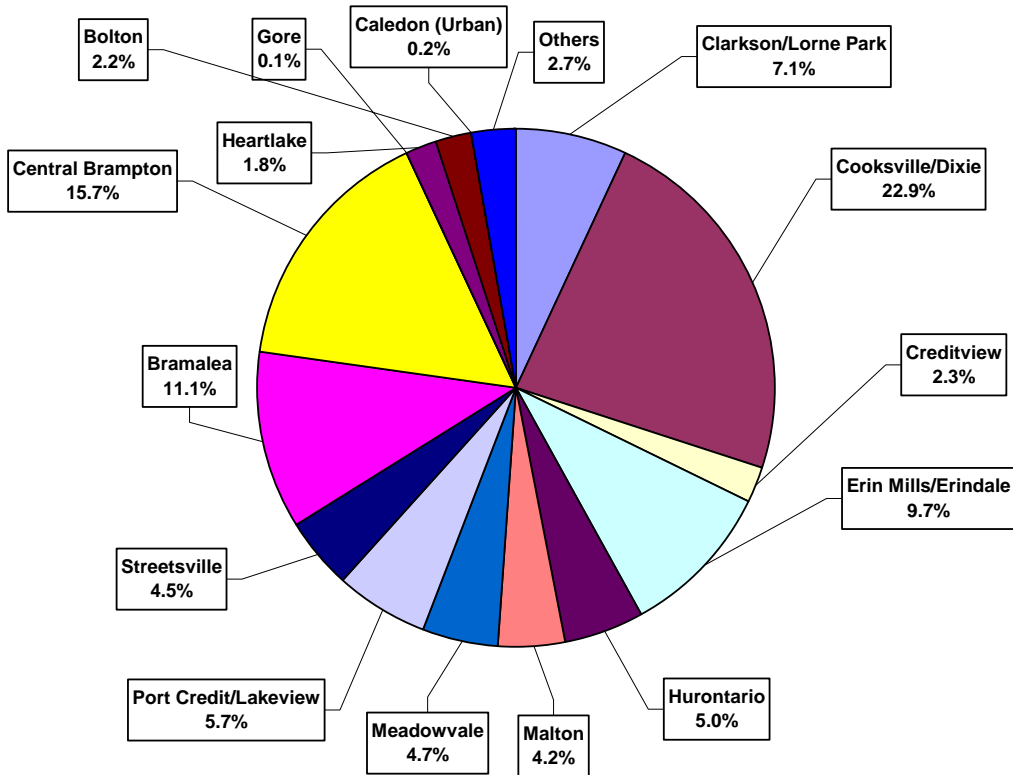
Table 2
The Senior Population: Size and Growth
(Canada, Ontario, and Region of Peel, 1996 & 2001)

Region	1996		2001		Growth 1996-2001	
	#	% of total population	#	% of total population	#	%
Canada	3,527,845	12.2	3,888,555	13.0	360,710	10.2
Ontario	1,334,090	12.4	1,472,170	12.9	138,080	10.4
Peel	61,475	7.2	78,805	8.0	17,330	28.2
City of Mississauga	41,450	7.6	52,150	8.5	10,700	25.8
Clarkson/Lorne Park	4,720	10.2	5,570	12.0	850	18.0
Cooksville/Dixie	15,250	9.9	18,080	11.4	2,830	18.6
Creditview	875	4.1	1,835	4.9	960	109.7
Erin Mills/Erindale	6,045	6.4	7,630	8.0	1,585	26.2
Hurontario	2,585	4.9	3,940	6.3	1,355	52.4
Malton	2,670	6.8	3,315	8.1	645	24.2
Meadowvale	2,590	4.1	3,720	4.4	1,130	43.6
Port Credit/Lakeview	4,285	13.5	4,525	13.9	240	5.6
Streetsville	2,425	5.8	3,580	6.4	1,155	47.6
City of Brampton	16,795	6.3	22,670	7.0	5,875	35.0
Bramalea	5,870	5.6	8,710	6.8	2,840	48.4
Central Brampton	9,960	7.6	12,385	8.0	2,425	24.3
Gore	n/a	n/a	95	4.2	n/a	n/a
Heartlake	915	2.9	1,405	3.6	490	53.6
Town of Caledon	3,200	8.0	3,995	7.9	795	24.8
Bolton	1,285	7.2	1,755	6.8	470	36.6
Caledon (Urban)	20	1.7	120	4.4	100	500.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996; 2001.

Figure 3

Distribution of Seniors by Peel Neighbourhoods, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Figure 4

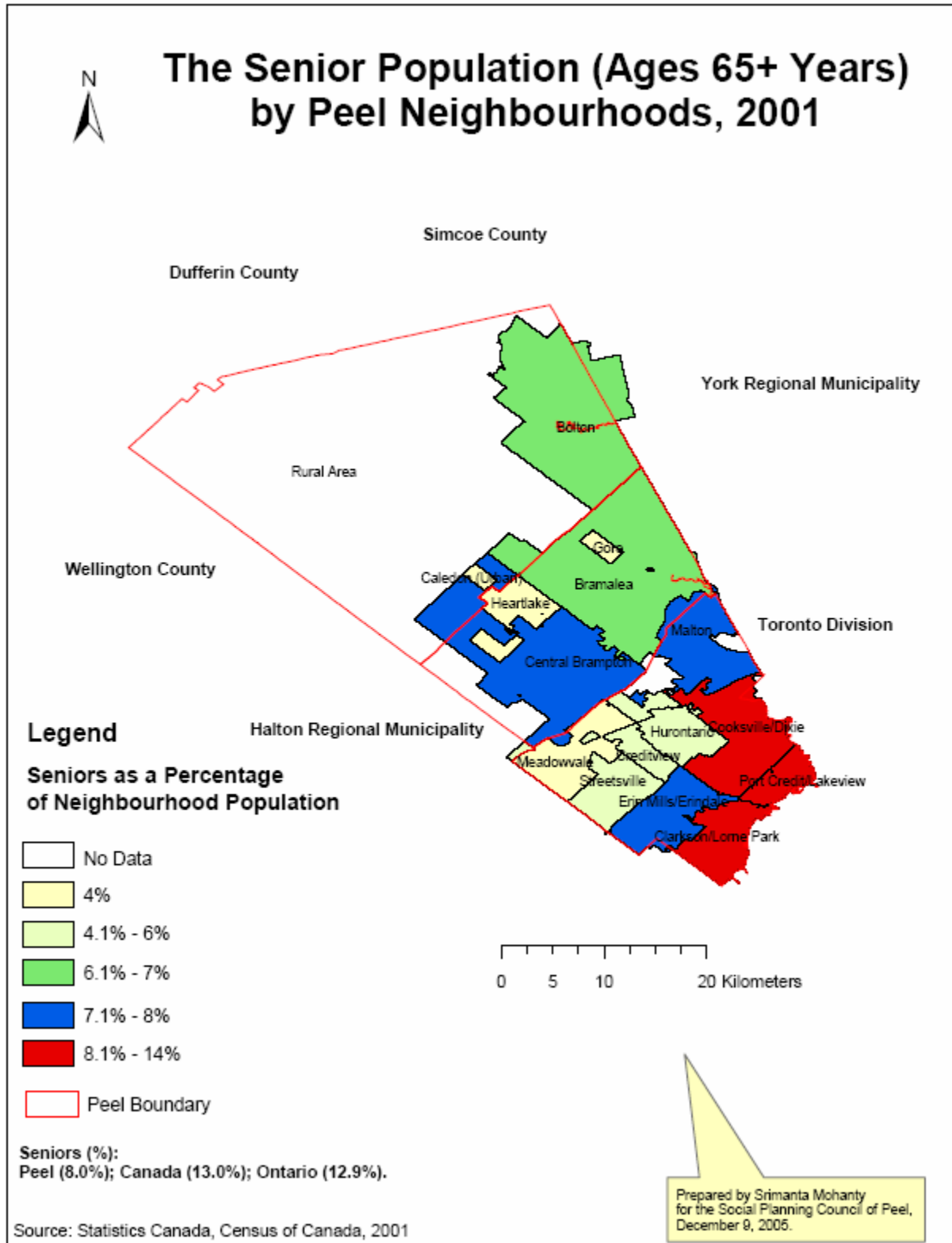


Table 3
Population by Age Group: Peel, 1996 & 2001

AGE GROUP	1996		2001		Rate of change 1996 - 2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	194,260	22.8	217,290	22.0	23,030	11.9
15-24	119,420	14.0	138,095	14.0	18,675	15.6
25-44	299,870	35.2	329,760	33.3	29,890	10.0
45-64	177,500	20.8	224,995	22.8	47,495	26.8
65+ years	61,475	7.2	78,805	8.0	17,330	28.2
Total Population	852,525	100.0	988,945	100.0	136,420	16.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996; 2001.

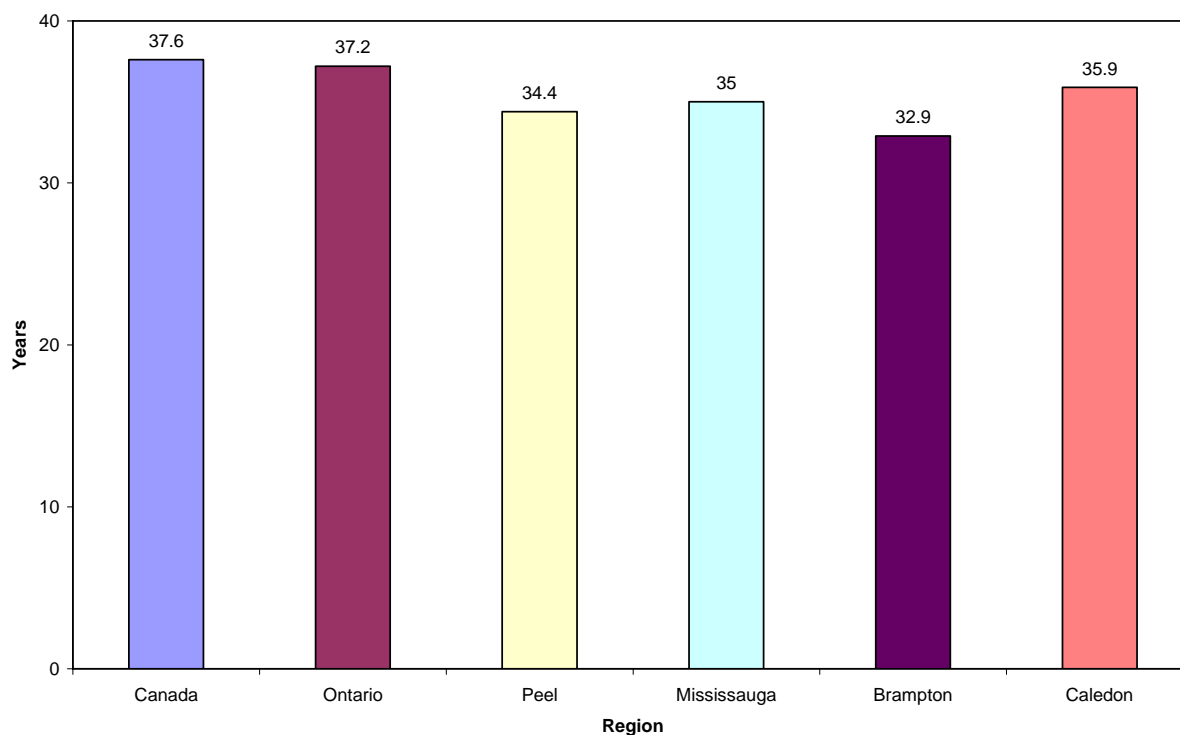
Table 4
The Senior Population by Age Group: Peel, 1996 & 2001

AGE GROUP	1996		2001		Rate of change 1996 - 2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
65 - 69 years	22,380	36.4	27,525	34.9	5,145	23.0
70 - 74 years	17,230	28.0	21,195	26.9	3,965	23.0
75 - 79 years	10,565	17.2	15,330	19.5	4,765	45.1
80 - 84 years	6,720	10.9	8,450	10.7	1,730	25.7
85+ years	4,580	7.5	6,305	8.0	1,725	37.7
Total 65+ years population	61,475	100.0	78,805	100.0	17,330	28.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996; 2001.

Figure 5

Median Age (Years): Canada, Ontario and Region of Peel, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Note:

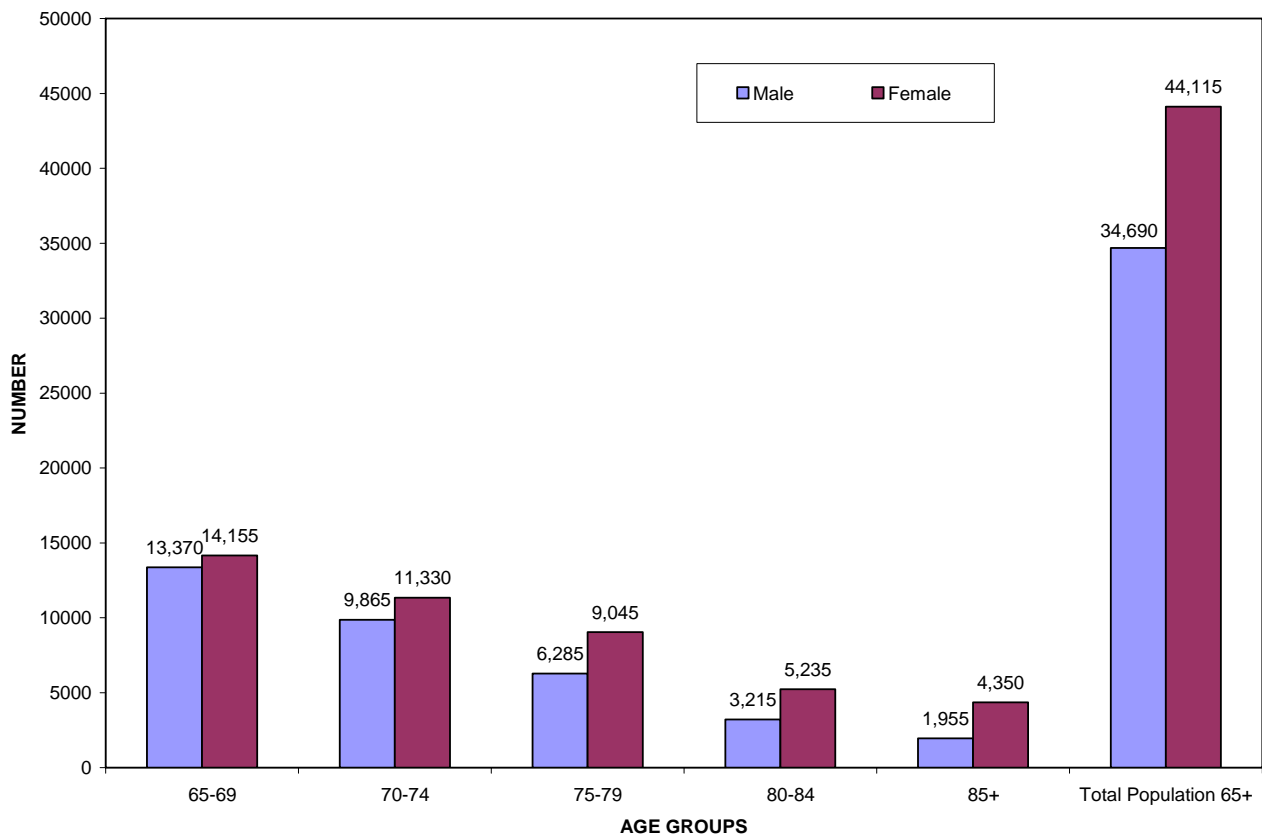
The median age of a population is that age that divides a population into two groups of the same size, such that half the total population is younger than this age, and the other half older.

- Peel has a younger population than Ontario and Canada.
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Brampton has a younger population than Mississauga and Caledon.

B. Seniors by Gender and Age

- 56% (44,155) of Peel's senior population of 78,805 in 2001 was comprised of females; the remaining 44% (34,690) of Peel's senior population was comprised of males.
- The difference between the numbers of women and men is quite substantial after age 75, with women being an overwhelming majority of the seniors.

Figure 6
Seniors by Gender and Age: Peel, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

C. Immigrant Seniors in Peel - Size, Places of Birth and Period of Immigration

- 65.2% of the seniors in Peel are immigrant seniors, considerably higher than the Ontario figure of 40.6%, and the Canadian figure of 28.4%.
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Mississauga has the highest proportion of immigrant seniors: 66.6%, followed by Brampton with 65.7%, and Caledon with 45.1%.
- In 2001, the major countries of origin for immigrant seniors in Peel were the United Kingdom, India, Italy, Portugal and China.
- Most immigrant seniors currently living in Peel have been in the country for a relatively long period: 34.6% of all immigrants aged 65 and over living in Peel in 2001 arrived before 1961. 19.2% came in the 1960s; 14.5% between 1971 and 1980; and only 6.3% between 1996 and 2001.

Table 5

Immigrant Senior Population: Canada, Ontario, and Peel, 2001

SENIORS BY IMMIGRATION STATUS	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-Immigrant Senior Population	2,589,230	71.4	818,470	59.2	26,135	34.3
Non-Permanent Residents (Seniors)	7,340	0.2	3,675	0.3	340	0.4
Immigrant Senior Population	1,028,280	28.4	561,565	40.6	49,730	65.2
Total Senior Population by Immigration Status	3,624,850	100.0	1,383,705	100.0	76,215	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 6.

Immigrant Senior Population: Mississauga, Brampton, and Caledon, 2001

SENIORS BY IMMIGRATION STATUS	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-Immigrant Senior Population	16,635	33.0	7,410	33.8	2,095	54.3
Non-Permanent Residents (Seniors)	185	0.4	135	0.6	15	0.4
Immigrant Senior Population	33,580	66.6	14,415	65.7	1,740	45.1
Total Senior Population by Immigration Status	50,395	100.0	21,955	100.0	3,855	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 7

Immigrant Seniors by Place of Birth: Canada, Ontario, and Peel, 2001

Canada	#	%	Ontario	#	%	Peel	#	%
Total Senior Population by Immigration Status	3,624,850	100.0	Total Senior Population by Immigration Status	1,383,705	100.0	Total Senior Population by Immigration Status	76,215	100.0
Immigrant Senior Population	1,028,280	28.4	Immigrant Senior Population	561,565	40.6	Immigrant Senior Population	49,730	65.2
United Kingdom	196,435	5.4	United Kingdom	110,625	8.0	United Kingdom	7,575	9.9
Italy	117,190	3.2	Italy	76,560	5.5	India	6,155	8.1
China	72,825	2.0	China	33,920	2.5	Italy	5,220	6.8
Germany	59,550	1.6	Germany	29,515	2.1	Portugal	3,150	4.1
Poland	50,465	1.4	Poland	26,885	1.9	China	2,205	2.9
United States	48,760	1.3	Netherlands	25,540	1.8	Jamaica	1,950	2.6
Netherlands	44,435	1.2	United States	19,005	1.4	Philippines	2,115	2.8
India	35,300	1.0	Portugal	17,570	1.3	Poland	2,090	2.7
Portugal	25,835	0.7	India	17,405	1.3	Germany	1,830	2.4
Greece	22,910	0.6	Greece	13,190	1.0	Netherlands	1,465	1.9
All other Places of birth	354,575	9.8	All other Places of birth	191,375	13.8	All other Places of birth	15,975	21.0

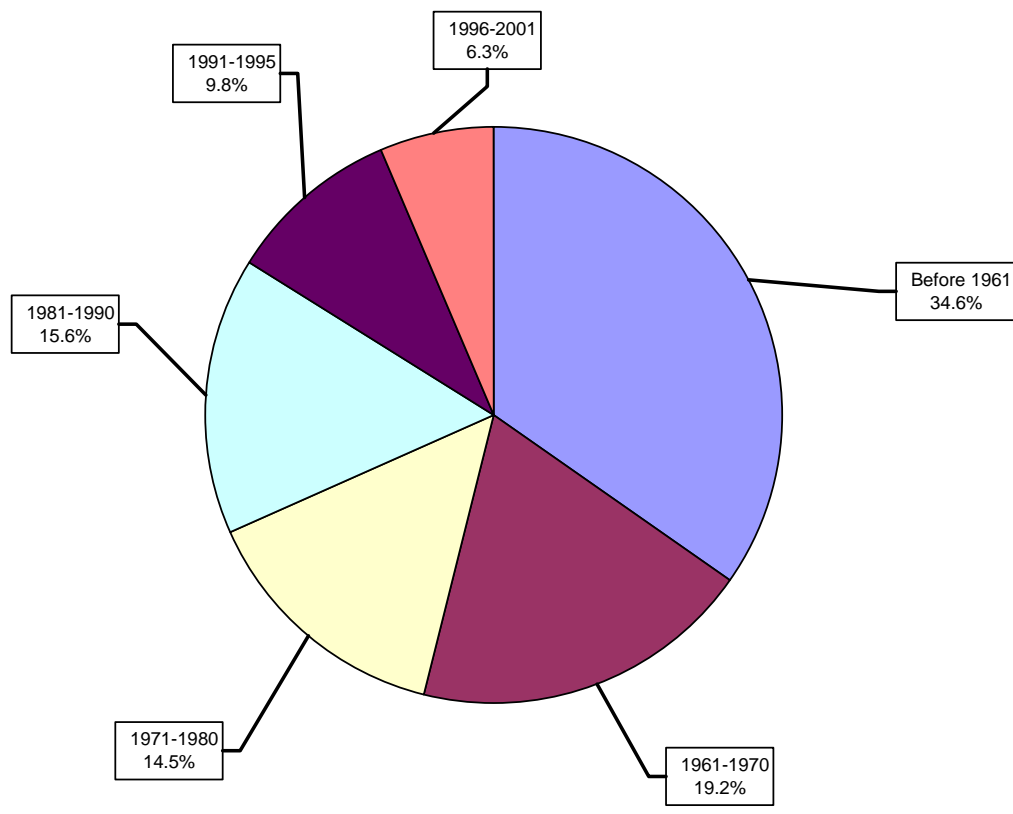
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 8
Immigrant Seniors by Place of Birth: Mississauga, Brampton, and Caledon, 2001

Mississauga	#	%	Brampton	#	%	Caledon	#	%
Total Senior Population by Immigration Status	50,395	100.0	Total Senior Population by Immigration Status	21,955	100.0	Total Senior Population by Immigration Status	3,855	100.0
Immigrant Seniors	33,580	66.6	Immigrant Seniors	14,415	65.7	Immigrant Seniors	1,740	45.1
United Kingdom	4,345	8.6	India	2,830	12.9	United Kingdom	535	13.9
Italy	3,535	7.0	United Kingdom	2,690	12.3	Italy	505	13.1
India	3,320	6.6	Italy	1,180	5.4	Germany	135	3.5
Portugal	2,035	4.0	Portugal	1,060	4.8	Netherlands	70	1.8
China	2,030	4.0	Netherlands	965	4.4	Portugal	60	1.6
Poland	1,820	3.6	Jamaica	745	3.4	Poland	50	1.3
Philippines	1,675	3.3	Guyana	515	2.3	United States	40	1.0
Jamaica	1,205	2.4	Germany	500	2.3	Ireland	40	1.0
Germany	1,200	2.4	Philippines	440	2.0	Austria	35	0.9
Guyana	770	1.5	Poland	220	1.0	Ukraine	25	0.6
All other Places of birth	11,645	23.1	All other Places of birth	3,280	14.9	All other Places of birth	270	7.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Figure 7
Immigrant Seniors by Period of Immigration: Peel, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

D. Visible Minority Seniors

- In 2001, the top three largest groups of visible minority seniors in Peel were South Asians, Chinese and Blacks.
- Mississauga and Brampton have almost equal proportions of visible minority seniors (28.1% and 28.5% respectively).
- The highest proportion of visible minority seniors in both Mississauga and Brampton is in the South Asian group: 10% and 16% respectively. Clearly, there is a significantly larger proportion or percentage of South Asian seniors in Brampton than there is in Mississauga.

Table 9
Visible Minority Seniors: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001

Visible Minority Group	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Senior Population by Visible Minority Status	3,624,845	100.0	1,383,705	100.0	76,215	100.0
Non-Visible Minority Senior Population	3,363,695	92.8	1,249,320	90.3	55,715	73.1
Visible Minority Senior Population	261,155	7.2	134,380	9.7	20,495	26.9
Chinese	101,810	2.8	46,950	3.4	3,385	4.4
South Asian	55,725	1.5	31,205	2.3	8,650	11.3
Black	32,585	0.9	19,080	1.4	2,865	3.8
Filipino	18,285	0.5	9,905	0.7	2,035	2.7
Latin American	7,245	0.2	3,740	0.3	495	0.6
Southeast Asian	9,360	0.3	3,680	0.3	525	0.7
Arab	8,060	0.2	3,870	0.3	595	0.8
West Asian	4,650	0.1	2,710	0.2	250	0.3
Korean	4,585	0.1	2,715	0.2	250	0.3
Japanese	9,830	0.3	4,050	0.3	260	0.3
Visible Minorities, n.i.e.	6,050	0.2	4,790	0.3	890	1.2
Multiple Visible Minorities	2,980	0.1	1,675	0.1	285	0.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 10
Visible Minority Seniors: Mississauga, Brampton, and Caledon, 2001

Visible Minority Group	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Seniors Population by Visible Minority Status	50,400	100.0	21,960	100.0	3,855	100.0
Non Visible Minority Senior Population	36,240	71.9	15,700	71.5	3,775	97.9
Visible Minority Senior Population	14,155	28.1	6,255	28.5	80	2.1
Chinese	3,075	6.1	300	1.4	15	0.4
South Asian	5,095	10.1	3,550	16.2	10	0.3
Black	1,820	3.6	1,020	4.6	25	0.6
Filipino	1,580	3.1	455	2.1	0	0.0
Latin American	365	0.7	130	1.6	0	0.0
Southeast Asian	400	0.8	125	0.6	0	0.0
Arab	460	0.9	130	0.6	10	0.3
West Asian	170	0.3	60	0.3	15	0.4
Korean	235	0.5	10	0.0	0	0.0
Japanese	170	0.3	85	0.4	10	0.3
Visible Minorities, n.i.e.	610	1.2	280	1.3	0	0.0
Multiple Visible Minorities	180	0.4	100	0.5	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

E. Seniors by Mother Tongue (First) Language

- Compared to Canada and Ontario, Peel has a lower percentage of seniors whose first language is English.
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Mississauga has the lowest proportion of seniors whose first language is English.
- In 2001, the top five mother tongue languages for seniors in Peel (after English) were Italian, Punjabi, Chinese, Portuguese and German.

Table 11
The Senior Population by Mother Tongue: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001

MOTHER TONGUE	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	3,624,845	100.0	1,383,710	100.0	76,210	100.0
Multiple Responses	44,490	1.2	15,340	1.1	1,170	1.5
Single Responses	3,580,355	98.8	1,368,370	98.9	75,040	98.5
English	1,895,515	52.3	884,950	64.0	38,785	50.9
French	836,165	23.1	70,665	5.1	1,045	1.4
Non-official Languages	848,680	23.4	412,760	29.8	35,220	46.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Table 12
The Senior Population by Mother Tongue:
Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2001

MOTHER TONGUE LANGUAGE	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	50,400	100.0	21,960	100.0	3,855	100.0
Multiple Responses	825	1.6	315	1.4	30	0.8
Single Responses	49,575	98.4	21,640	98.5	3,830	99.4
English	24,305	48.2	11,830	53.9	2,655	68.9
French	725	1.4	280	1.3	35	0.9
Non-official Languages	24,545	48.7	9,540	43.4	1,135	29.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Table 13
Ranking of Non-Official Languages:
Seniors in Canada, Ontario, Toronto, and Peel, 2001

Canada	#	%	Ontario	#	%	Peel	#	%
Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	3,624,850	100.0	Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	1,383,710	100.0	Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	76,210	100.0
Non-Official Languages	848,680	23.4	Non-Official Languages	412,760	29.8	Non-Official Languages	35,220	46.2
German	148,495	4.1	Italian	79,210	5.7	Italian	5,130	6.7
Italian	122,830	3.4	German	52,910	3.8	Punjabi	4,215	5.5
Chinese*	95,770	2.6	Chinese*	44,175	3.2	Chinese*	3,260	4.3
Ukrainian	73,930	2.0	Dutch	25,320	1.8	Portuguese	3,230	4.2
Dutch	45,970	1.3	Polish	23,840	1.7	German	2,515	3.3
Polish	40,945	1.1	Ukrainian	20,520	1.5	Polish	2,195	2.9
Portuguese	26,270	0.7	Portuguese	17,970	1.3	Tagalog	1,495	2.0
Hungarian	26,020	0.7	Hungarian	14,695	1.1	Dutch	1,475	1.9
Greek	22,460	0.6	Greek	11,845	0.9	Ukrainian	1,155	1.5
Punjabi	22,065	0.6	Punjabi	8,330	0.6	Spanish	815	1.1
Other Languages	223,925	6.2	Other Languages	113,945	8.5	Other Languages	9,735	12.8

* Includes Mandarin and Cantonese and other Chinese dialects.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 14
Ranking of Non-Official Languages:
Seniors in Mississauga, Brampton, and Caledon, 2001

Mississauga	#	%	Brampton	#	%	Caledon	#	%
Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	50,400	100.0	Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	21,960	100.0	Total Senior Population by Mother Tongue	3,855	100.0
Non-Official Languages	24,545	48.7	Non-Official Languages	9,540	43.4	Non-Official Languages	1,135	29.4
Italian	3,450	6.8	Punjabi	2,330	10.6	Italian	510	13.2
Chinese*	2,940	5.8	Italian	1,180	5.4	German	200	5.2
Portuguese	2,060	4.1	Portuguese	1,110	5.1	Dutch	70	1.8
Polish	1,915	3.8	Dutch	950	4.3	Portuguese	60	1.6
Punjabi	1,885	3.7	German	630	2.9	Polish	50	1.3
German	1,685	3.3	Tagalog	315	1.4	Hungarian	40	1.0
Tagalog	1,180	2.3	Chinese*	305	1.4	Ukrainian	40	1.0
Ukrainian	930	1.8	Polish	230	1.0	Chinese*	15	0.4
Croatian	670	1.3	Arabic	175	0.8	Persian (Farsi)	15	0.4
Spanish	660	1.3	Hindi	160	0.7	Spanish/Arabic/Greek/Russian/Croatian**	50	1.3
Other Languages	7,170	14.2	Other Languages	2,155	9.8	Other Languages	85	2.2

* Includes Mandarin and Cantonese and other Chinese dialects; ** Each language was the mother tongue for 10 people.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

F. Seniors by Religion

- Roman Catholics are the largest religious group among seniors not only in Peel, but also in Ontario and Canada.
- As much as 12% of the seniors in Peel are affiliated with Eastern, non-Christian religions.
- Of the three municipalities in Peel, Brampton has the highest percentage of seniors who are affiliated with Eastern, non-Christian religions.
- A considerable minority, 5,595, or 7.3% of Peel's (non-institutionalized) population aged 65 + years claimed no religious affiliation.

Table 15
The Senior Population by Religion: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001

RELIGION	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Senior Population by Selected Religion	3,624,850	100.0	1,383,705	100.0	76,210	100.0
Roman Catholic	1,530,350	42.2	435,625	31.5	26,730	35.1
United Church	540,700	14.9	247,375	17.9	9,515	12.5
Anglican	378,470	10.4	189,130	13.7	9,085	11.9
Christian (n.i.e.)	42,475	1.2	16,750	1.2	1,215	1.6
Baptist	107,370	3.0	44,065	3.2	1,875	2.5
Lutheran	124,765	3.4	47,715	3.4	1,815	2.4
Muslim	21,220	0.6	12,525	0.9	1,790	2.3
Protestant (n.i.e.)	84,085	2.3	39,945	2.9	1,925	2.5
Presbyterian	91,880	2.5	61,040	4.4	2,430	3.2
Pentecostal	33,545	0.9	14,045	1.0	1,060	1.4
Jewish	58,410	1.6	30,130	2.2	240	0.3
Buddhist	31,730	0.9	14,035	1.0	1,325	1.7
Hindu	16,715	0.5	12,190	0.9	2,610	3.4
Sikh	19,585	0.5	6,565	0.5	3,600	4.7
Greek Orthodox	36,480	1.0	16,830	1.2	860	1.1
Other Religions	210,885	5.8	80,845	5.8	4,540	6.0
No Religion	296,185	8.2	114,895	8.3	5,595	7.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Table 16**The Senior Population by Religion: Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2001**

RELIGION	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Senior Population by Selected Religions	50,395	100.0	21,960	100.0	3,855	100.0
Roman Catholic	19,040	37.8	6,445	29.3	1,245	32.3
United Church	5,980	11.9	2,720	12.4	815	21.1
Anglican	5,635	11.2	2,720	12.4	725	18.8
Christian (n.i.e.)	840	1.7	355	1.6	15	0.4
Baptist	1,125	2.2	670	3.1	75	1.9
Lutheran	1,305	2.6	420	1.9	85	2.2
Muslim	1,445	2.9	345	1.6	0	0.0
Protestant (n.i.e.)	1,175	2.3	630	2.9	120	3.1
Presbyterian	1,415	2.8	830	3.8	180	4.7
Pentecostal	485	1.0	530	2.4	45	1.2
Jewish	190	0.4	35	0.2	15	0.4
Buddhist	1,030	2.0	295	1.3	0	0.0
Hindu	1,620	3.2	985	4.5	0	0.0
Sikh	1,510	3.0	2,090	9.5	0	0.0
Greek Orthodox	740	1.5	120	0.5	10	0.3
Other Religions	2,790	5.5	1,630	7.4	140	3.6
No Religion	4,070	8.1	1,140	5.2	385	10.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

II. Family Characteristics

Highlights

Marital Status

- The majority of the population aged 65 years and over in Peel are legally married. The next largest group is the widowed group, followed by the divorced or separated group.
- Peel has a lower proportion of divorced or separated seniors compared to Ontario and Canada.

Families

- Total number of seniors in economic families in Peel: 62,450
- Total number of unattached individual seniors in Peel: 13,725

Seniors Not Living in Families

- Peel has a lower percentage of seniors who live alone, compared to Ontario and Canada.
- The municipality with the highest percentage of seniors living alone is Mississauga.

II. Family Characteristics

A. Marital Status of Seniors

- The majority of seniors in Peel are legally married. The next largest group is the widowed group, followed by the divorced or separated group.
- Peel has a lower proportion of divorced or separated seniors compared to Ontario and Canada.
- The municipality with the lowest proportions of widowed, divorced or separated seniors is Caledon.

Table 17
Marital Status of the Senior Population: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001

Marital Status	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Senior Population	3,624,845	100.0	1,383,705	100.0	76,215	100.0
Single	208,475	5.8	62,860	4.5	2,200	2.9
Married	2,071,265	57.1	818,240	59.1	46,575	61.1
Widowed	1,059,830	29.2	403,770	29.2	22,245	29.2
Divorced or Separated	285,290	7.9	98,835	7.1	5,195	6.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Table 18
Marital Status of the Senior Population: Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon, 2001

Marital Status	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Senior Population	50,405	100.0	21,960	100.0	3,845	100.0
Single	1,510	3.0	590	2.7	100	2.6
Married	30,820	61.1	13,180	60.0	2,570	66.8
Widowed	14,520	28.8	6,765	30.8	960	25.0
Divorced or Separated	3,555	7.1	1,425	6.5	215	5.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

B. Seniors Living Alone

- Peel has a lower percentage of seniors who live alone, compared to Ontario and Canada. **However**, the number of seniors who live alone in Peel increased by 21.5% compared to only 11.4% for Canada and 8.9% for Ontario.
- The municipality with the highest percentage of seniors living by themselves (living alone) is Mississauga (17.9%).
- The neighbourhood with the highest level of seniors living alone is Port Credit/Lakeview (25.3%), followed closely by Central Brampton with 20.4%, and Cooksville/Dixie with 20.2%. Following close behind these neighbourhoods is Clarkson/Lorne Park with 19.1%.

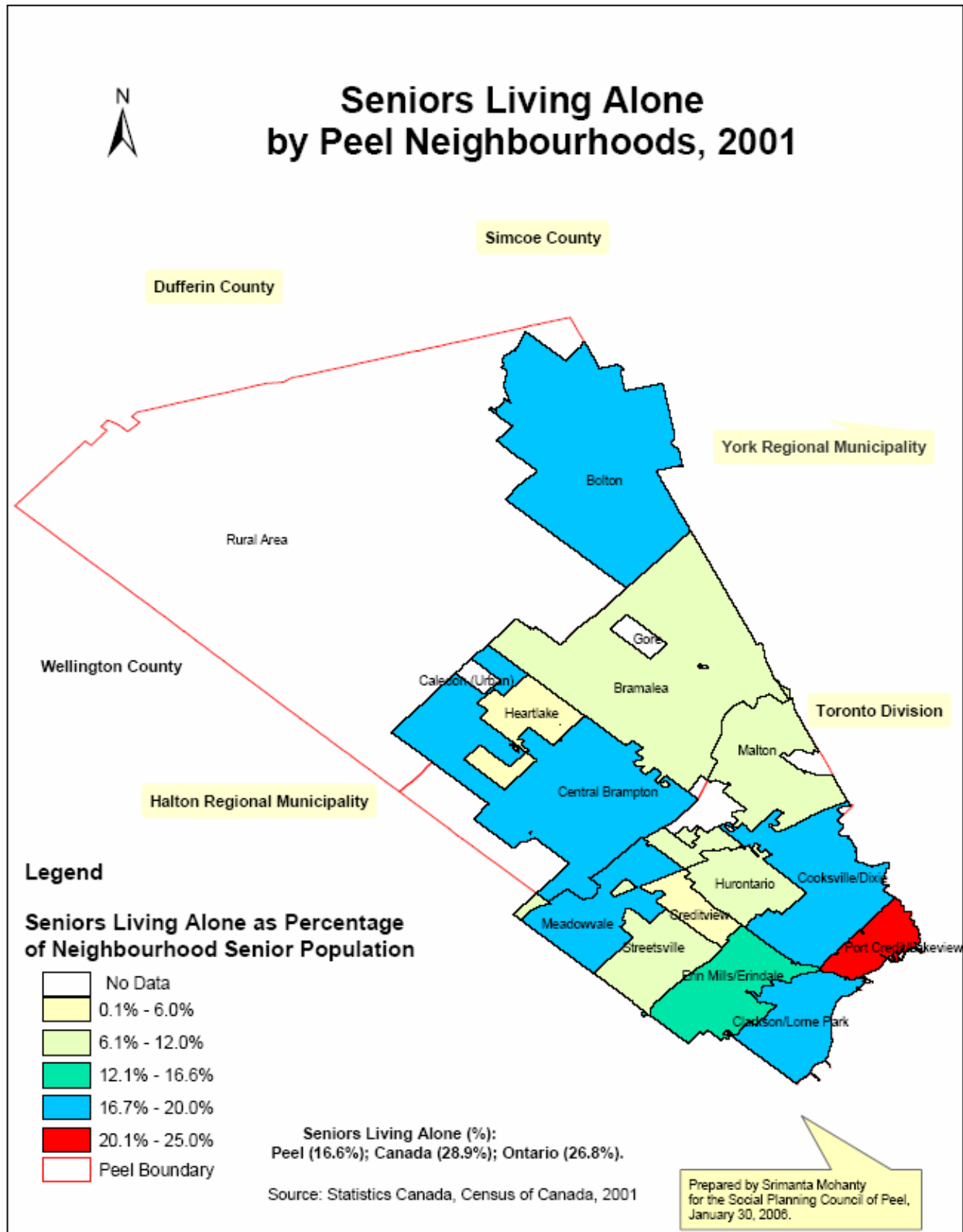
Table 19

Proportion of Seniors Living Alone: Canada, Ontario, and Peel, 2001

REGION	1996		2001		Rate of change 1996 - 2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	933,670	28.7	1,040,020	28.9	106,350	11.4
Ontario	339,425	27.3	369,550	26.8	30,125	8.9
Peel	10,380	17.7	12,610	16.6	2,230	21.5
City of Mississauga	7,045	17.9	8,520	16.9	1,475	20.9
Clarkson/Lorne Park	765	17.9	990	19.1	225	29.4
Cooksville/Dixie	2,970	20.9	3,420	20.2	450	15.2
Creditview	n/a		50	2.8		
Erin Mills/Erindale	820	14.3	1,095	15	275	33.5
Hurontario	290	11.3	405	10	115	39.7
Malton	300	11.6	340	10	40	13.3
Meadowvale	550	21.2	710	18.8	160	29.1
Port Credit/Lakeview	1,065	25.3	1,140	25.2	75	7.0
Streetsville	260	11.3	375	11	115	44.2
City of Brampton	2,780	17.2	3,505	16	725	26.1
Bramalea	735	12.7	985	11.5	250	34.0
Central Brampton	1,995	21.2	2,430	20.4	435	21.8
Gore	n/a		n/a			
Heartlake	50	5.4	75	5.5	25	50.0
Town of Caledon	555	18.2	585	15.2	30	5.4
Bolton	235	20.1	305	19.4	70	29.8
Caledon (Urban)	n/a		n/a			

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Figure 8



III. Socio-Economic Characteristics

Highlights

Education

- Compared to Canada, Peel has a lower proportion of seniors with less than a grade nine level of education.
- In 2001, the main field of study for seniors in Peel with postsecondary qualifications was commerce, management, and business administration (24%).
- Compared to Canada and Ontario as a whole, Peel has a higher proportion of university educated seniors within its senior's population.

Labour Force Activities

- Peel has a higher percentage of its senior population in the labour force, compared to Ontario, and Canada.
- Peel has a higher unemployment rate among seniors, compared to Ontario and Canada.
- Among the three municipalities, the highest unemployment rate for seniors was in Brampton (6.5%), while the lowest was in Caledon (1.5%).

Income and Poverty

- Peel seniors have a lower average income than seniors in Ontario and Canada. The average income of male seniors in Peel is higher than the average income of female seniors [\$33,127 versus \$19,448, respectively].
- The average employment income of seniors in Peel is higher than the average employment income of seniors in Canada as a whole. Among the three Peel municipalities, Mississauga seniors have the highest average employment income, followed by Caledon, at \$26,856 and Brampton, at \$23,395.
- Less than 20% of the seniors aged 75 and over live on low incomes or below the poverty line, compared to 20.3% in Ontario and 17.7% in Canada.

Major Occupations

- In 2001, the top three occupations of seniors were sales and service occupations (28.1%); business, finance and administration occupations (20.1%) and management occupations (15.2%).
- In 2001, with respect to areas of employment for seniors, the three major industries were manufacturing (13.8%); professional, scientific and technical services (10.3%); and retail trade (9.8%).

**Table 20. Summary of Major Socio-Economic Indicators for Seniors:
Peel, Ontario, Canada, 2001**

	Peel	Ontario	Canada
Education			
Population aged 65 years and over with Bachelor's degree or higher	8.5%	8.1%	7.2%
Employment/Income			
Labour Force Participation Rate of Seniors	11%	9%	9%
Unemployment Rate of Seniors	6%	4%	5%
Seniors Average Income (Can\$)*			
Males	\$33,127	\$33,947	\$30,775
Females	\$19,448	\$21,073	\$19,461
Seniors Average Employment Income (Can\$)*	\$28,232	\$28,196	\$23,913

* Income (Year 2000)

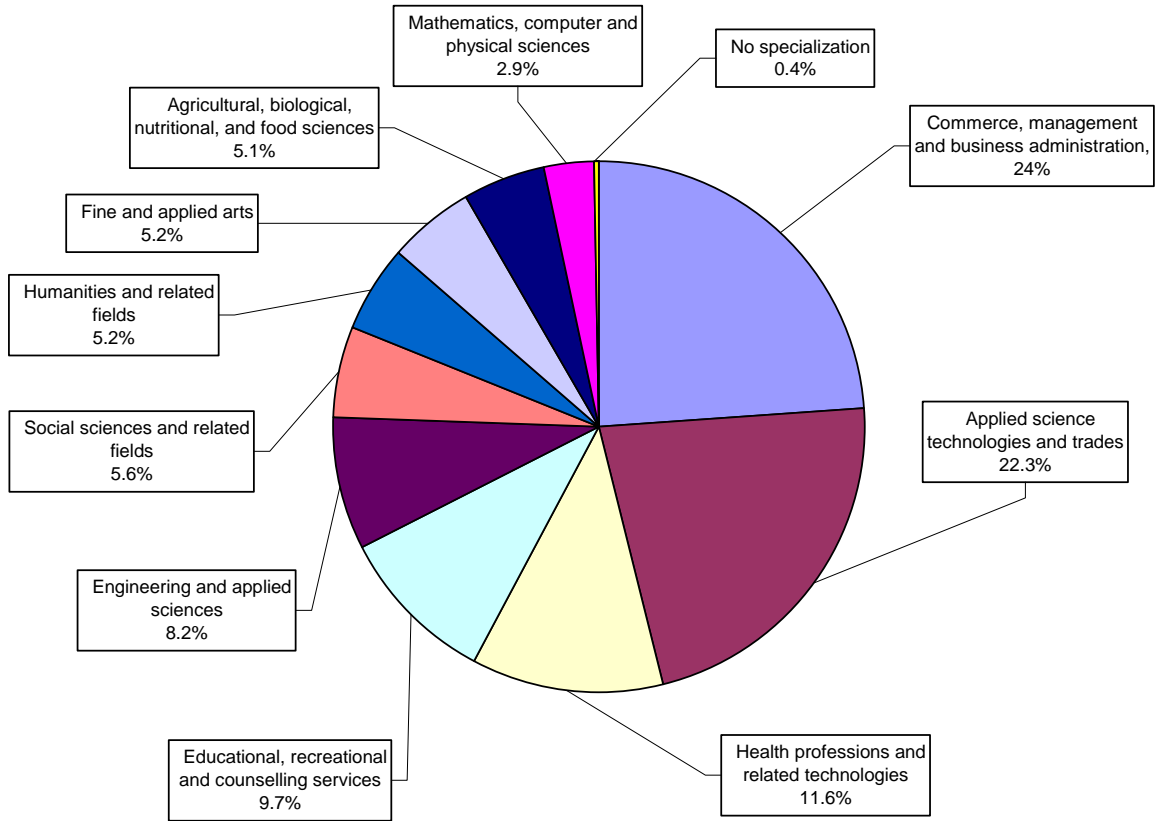
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

III. Socio-Economic Characteristics

A. Educational Status of Seniors

- Overall, the senior population in Peel is better educated than those in Ontario and Canada as a whole.
- Compared to Canada, Peel has a lower proportion of seniors with less than a grade nine level of education.
- In 2001, the main field of study for Peel seniors with postsecondary qualifications was commerce, management and business administration (24%).
- Compared to Canada and Ontario as a whole, Peel has a higher proportion of university educated seniors within its senior population.
- Among the three municipalities, Brampton has the highest percentage of seniors with less than grade nine level of education (32%), compared to Mississauga with 30.1% and Caledon with 23.3%.
- Among the three municipalities, Mississauga has the highest percentage of seniors with at least a university degree (10%), compared to Caledon with 8.3%, and Brampton with 5.3%.

Figure 9
Seniors with Postsecondary Qualifications by Major Field of Study: Peel, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 21
The Senior Population by Highest Level of Schooling:
Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING	Canada		Ontario		Peel	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Senior Population by Highest Level of Schooling	3,624,845	100.0	1,383,705	100.0	76,215	100.0
Less than Grade 9	1,180,810	32.6	393,155	28.4	23,075	30.3
Grades 9 to 13	1,300,350	35.9	522,005	37.7	27,320	35.8
Without high school graduation certificate	895,955	24.7	359,460	26.0	17,735	23.3
With high school graduation certificate	404,395	11.2	162,540	11.7	9,580	12.6
Trades Certificate or Diploma	153,585	4.2	65,890	4.8	3,205	4.2
College	535,775	14.8	218,570	15.8	11,635	15.3
Without certificate or diploma	145,310	4.0	58,050	4.2	3,075	4.0
With certificate or diploma	390,465	10.8	160,525	11.6	8,560	11.2
University	454,330	12.5	184,085	13.3	10,980	14.4
Without Degree	191,705	5.3	71,695	5.2	4,470	5.9
Without certificate or diploma	63,550	1.8	25,580	1.8	1,610	2.1
With certificate or diploma	128,155	3.5	46,120	3.3	2,860	3.8
With Bachelor's degree or higher	262,620	7.2	112,390	8.1	6,515	8.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 22
The Senior Population by Highest Level of Schooling:
Mississauga, Brampton, and Caledon, 2001

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING	Mississauga		Brampton		Caledon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Senior Population by Highest Level of Schooling	50,400	100.0	21,960	100.0	3,860	100.0
Less than Grade 9	15,150	30.1	7,020	32.0	900	23.3
Grades 9 to 13	17,360	34.4	8,465	38.5	1,495	38.7
Without high school graduation certificate	10,960	21.7	5,715	26.0	1,055	27.3
With high school graduation certificate	6,400	12.7	2,745	12.5	435	11.3
Trades Certificate or Diploma	1,940	3.8	1,015	4.6	240	6.2
College	7,635	15.1	3,320	15.1	685	17.7
Without certificate or diploma	2,090	4.1	785	3.6	200	5.2
With certificate or diploma	5,545	11.0	2,535	11.5	480	12.4
University	8,310	16.5	2,130	9.7	535	13.9
Without Degree	3,275	6.5	980	4.5	220	5.7
Without certificate or diploma	1,170	2.3	365	1.7	75	1.9
With certificate or diploma	2,105	4.2	615	2.8	140	3.6
With Bachelor's degree or higher	5,040	10.0	1,160	5.3	320	8.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

B. Seniors by Labour Force Activity

- Peel has a higher percentage of its age 65+ population in the labour force, compared to Ontario, and Canada.
- Peel has a higher unemployment rate among seniors, compared to Ontario and Canada.
- Among the three municipalities, the highest unemployment rate for seniors was in Brampton (6.5%), while the lowest was in Caledon (1.5%).

Table 23
Seniors by Labour Force Activity: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2001

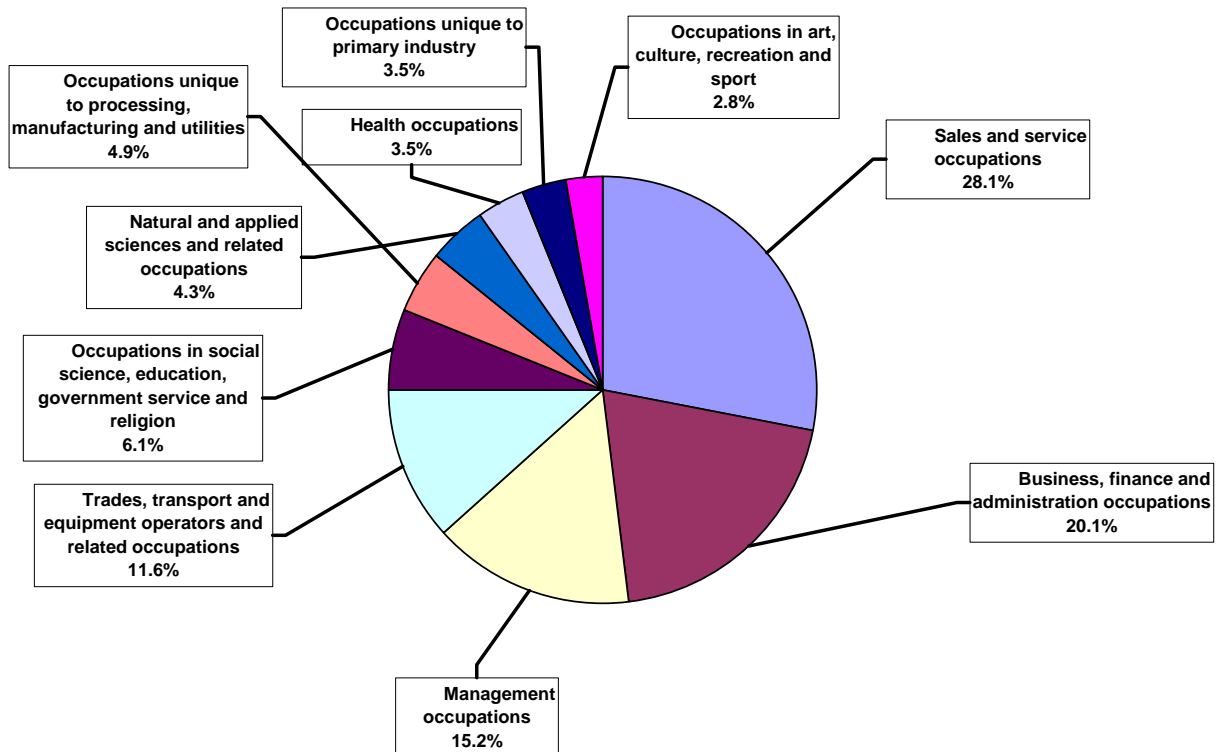
	Canada	Ontario	Peel	Mississauga	Brampton	Caledon
Population - 65 years and over by labour force activity	3,624,845	1,383,705	76,215	50,400	21,96	3,855
In the labour force	321,355	128,290	8,550	5,650	2,240	660
Employed	305,115	122,955	8,050	5,300	2,100	650
Unemployed	16,235	5,330	505	345	145	10
Not in the labour force	3,303,495	1,255,420	67,660	44,750	19,715	3,190
Participation rate	8.9%	9.3%	11.2%	11.2%	10.2%	17.1%
Employment rate	8.4%	8.9%	10.6%	10.5%	9.6%	16.9%
Unemployment rate	5.1%	4.2%	5.9%	6.1%	6.5%	1.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

C. Occupations of Seniors in the Workforce

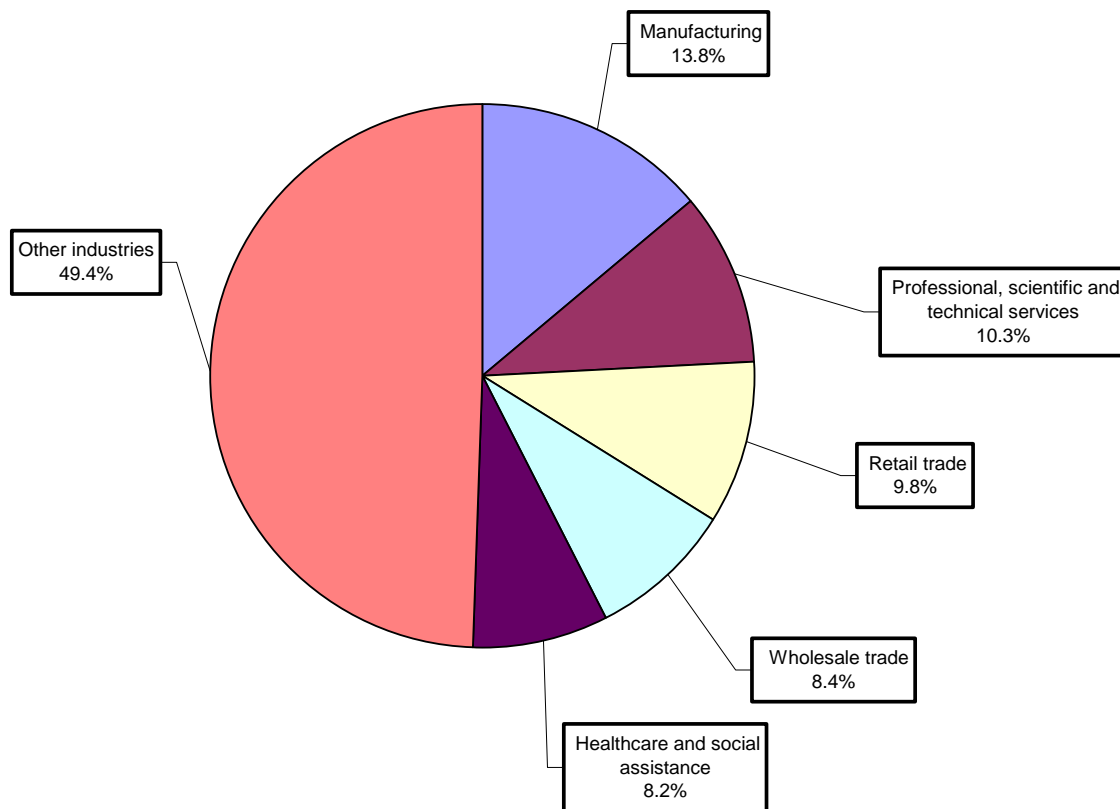
- In 2001, the top three occupations of seniors were sales and service occupations (28.1%); business, finance and administration occupations (20.1%) and management occupations (15.2%).
- In 2001, with respect to areas of employment for seniors, the three major industries were manufacturing (13.8%); professional, scientific and technical services (10.3%); and retail trade (9.8%).

Figure 10
Major Occupations (Seniors Aged 65+ Years): Peel 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Figure 11
Top Five Industries in Which Seniors in Peel are Employed (2001)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

D. Income and Poverty

Average Income

- Peel seniors have a lower average income than seniors in Ontario and Canada.
- The average income of male seniors in Peel is higher than the average income of female seniors [\$33,127 versus \$19,448, respectively].
- Among the three Peel municipalities, male seniors in Caledon have the highest average income (\$40,195), followed by Mississauga, with \$33,987 and Brampton, with \$29,843.
- Among the three Peel municipalities, female seniors in Caledon have the highest average income (\$22,436), followed by Mississauga, with \$19,935 and Brampton, with \$17,814.

Average Employment 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 (\$29,539), followed by Caledon, with \$26,856 and Brampton, with \$23,395.
- The average employment income of male seniors is higher than the average income of female seniors. Female seniors in the workforce earn half of what male seniors earn: \$17,039 compared to \$34,009 respectively.
- Compared to seniors in Ontario and Canada as a whole, seniors in Peel get less of their income from such personal sources as investment income, savings, etc. ("Other Income" in Table 27.)

Poverty

- Less than 20% of the seniors aged 75 and over live on low incomes or below the poverty line, compared to 20.3% in Ontario and 17.7% in Canada.
- In 2000, there was a higher incidence of low income within the 75 years and over age group than within the 0 to 14 years age group. (More seniors poverty than child poverty.)
- The proportion of seniors living on low income declined from 22.3 % to 19.1% between 1995 and 2000.

Table 24.
Average Income (Population 65 Years and over) by Gender:
Canada, Ontario, and Region of Peel, 2000

	Average income \$ (Males 65 years+)	Median income \$ (Males 65 years+)	Average income \$ (Females 65 years+)	Median income \$ (Females 65 years+)
Canada	30,775.00	21,952.00	19,461.00	14,859.00
Ontario	33,947.00	24,164.00	21,073.00	15,564.00
Peel	33,127.00	22,898.00	19,448.00	14,550.00
Mississauga	33,987.00	22,797.00	19,935.00	14,610.00
Brampton	29,843.00	21,902.00	17,814.00	14,078.00
Caledon	40,195.00	29,754.00	22,436.00	16,094.00

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Table 25.
Average Employment Income (Population 65 Years and over) by Work Activity:
Canada, Ontario, and Region of Peel, 2000

	Average employment income \$	Average employment income \$ (Worked full year, full time)	Average employment income \$ (Worked part year or part time)
Canada	23,913	40,611	20,691
Ontario	28,196	48,148	23,534
Peel	28,232	49,293	20,303
Mississauga	29,539	51,736	20,668
Brampton	25,395	44,375	18,567
Caledon	26,856	44,361	23,369

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Table 26.

**Average Employment Income (Population 65 Years and over) by Gender:
Canada, Ontario, and Region of Peel, 2000**

	Average employment income \$ (Males 65 years+)	Average employment income \$ (Females 65 years+)
Canada	28,556	15,449
Ontario	34,555	17,301
Peel	34,009	17,034
Mississauga	36,260	17,542
Brampton	29,660	15,803
Caledon	31,181	16,130

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Table 27

Composition of Total Income of Seniors: Canada, Ontario and Peel, 2000 (%)

	Employment Income (%)	Government Transfer Payments (%)	Other (%)
Canada	12	48	40
Ontario	13	44	43
Peel	17	45	38
Mississauga	18	44	39
Brampton	16	49	35
Caledon	18	37	45

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

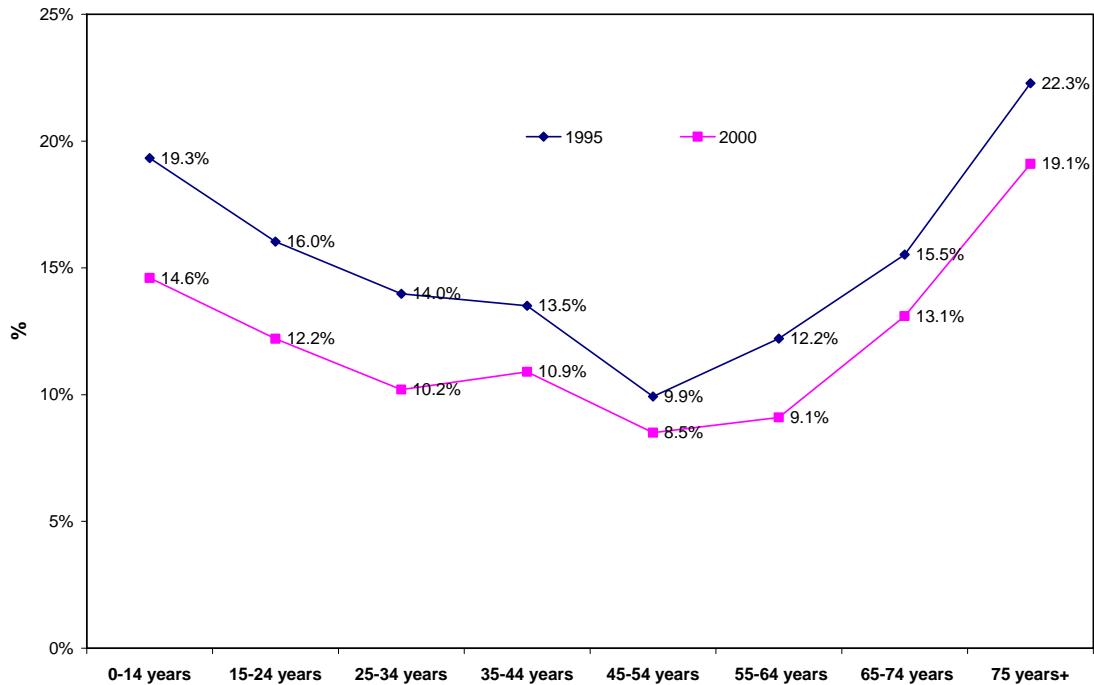
Table 28
Poverty by Age Group: Peel, Ontario and Canada, 2000

Age Group	Total Population	# of People with Low Incomes	Peel Poverty Rate	Ontario	Canada
All persons	983,920	114,505	11.6%	14.4%	16.2%
0-14 years of age	217,285	31,700	14.6%	17.5%	19.0%
15-24 years of age	137,240	16,700	12.2%	17.3%	19.7%
25-34 years of age	148,910	15,255	10.2%	14.2%	16.4%
35-44 years of age	179,965	19,570	10.9%	12.8%	13.9%
45-54 years of age	140,915	12,045	8.5%	10.5%	12.0%
55-64 years of age	83,425	7,595	9.1%	12.6%	15.5%
65-74 years of age	48,560	6,370	13.1%	14.3%	12.7%
75 and over	27,615	5,270	19.1%	20.3%	17.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Figure 12

Poverty Rates by Age: Peel, 1995 & 2000



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996; 2001

IV. Conclusion and Social Implications

Four themes emerged from the analysis of the data on seniors in Peel: growth, diversity, vulnerability, and resilience and civic capital. The table below identifies these themes and the related social indicators and implications for Peel's human services sector.

THEMES OR TRENDS IN THE SENIOR POPULATION IN PEEL (2001)

Theme/Trend	Social Indicators	Implications for Human Services Sector
Growth	<p><i>Though the population of Peel is a relatively young one, the proportion that consists of seniors is expected to grow at a rapid rate.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fastest growing age group in Peel is the 65+ age group: 28.2% increase between 1996 and 2001. 	<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"> • 65.2% of Peel's population aged 65 years and over are immigrant seniors, considerably higher than the Ontario figure of 40.6%, and the Canadian figure of 28.4%. 	<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 number of seniors who live alone. • Female seniors have a significantly lower income than male seniors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for income support, affordable housing, employment training, support for the elderly, etc. (especially for female seniors).
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 elderly. • Increased demand from seniors for participation in the civic life of Peel (more involvement in community issues, voluntarism, involvement in government, etc.

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Appendix

A. Sources of Information on Programs and Services Available for Seniors in Ontario and Peel

1. Ontario Seniors' Secretariat
Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration
77 Wellesley St. W., 6th Floor, Ferguson Block
Toronto ON M7A 1R3
Phone: 416-326-7076
Web site: <http://www.gov.on.ca/citizenship/seniors>

2. Seniors' INFO line
Toll-free: 1-888-910-1999
Phone: 416-314-7511
TTY Toll-free: 1-800-387-5559

3. Services for Seniors in Peel (Peel Information Network):
<http://www.pinet.on.ca/>

B. Glossary

1. Definitions (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.
- **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. Definitions (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.
- **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** refers to household members who are not members of an economic family. A person living alone is defined as an unattached individual.

3. Definitions (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 (seniors)** 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 (Seniors)

- **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.
- **Low Income Cut-offs (LICO):** Income levels at which families or unattached individuals spend 20% more than average on food, shelter and clothing. The following is Statistics Canada's 2000 matrix of low income cut-offs:

Size of Population in Area of Residence					
Family Size	500,000 or more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Small urban regions	Rural (farm and non-farm)
1	\$18,371	\$15,757	\$15,648	\$14,561	\$12,696
2	22,964	19,697	19,561	18,201	15,870
3	28,560	24,497	24,326	22,635	19,738
4	34,572	29,653	29,448	27,404	23,892
5	38,646	33,148	32,917	30,629	26,708
6	42,719	36,642	36,387	33,857	29,524
7+	46,793	40,137	39,857	37,085	32,340

- **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 2001 Census Dictionary

(Statistics Canada)

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/Products/Reference/dict/index.htm>



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