

Catalogue no. 89-657-X2021001
ISBN 978-0-660-36180-2

Ethnicity, Language and Immigration Thematic Series

Portrait of French-speaking workers in Ontario's agriculture and agri-food industries, 2006 and 2016

by Étienne Lemyre

Release date: January 25, 2021



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Acknowledgements

This project was carried out as part of a collaboration between Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) as well as Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED). Thanks go to Martin Fournier and his team at AAFC for their suggestions and comments.

This project was also made possible thanks to the participation of Leon Laborde and his team at Statistics Canada's Census of Agriculture.

Finally, the author wishes to thank his colleagues at the Centre for Ethnocultural, Language and Immigration Statistics (CELIS) for their advice and revision efforts, particularly Émilie Lavoie, Bertrand Ouellet-Léveillé, Éric Caron-Malenfant and Jean-François Lepage, as well as Isabelle Duncan for her help finalizing this report.

Highlights

- In 2016, Ontario had 49,600 farms. Of these, 1,810 (3.6%) had a French-speaking main operator.
- In 2016, farms whose main operator was French-speaking were more likely than those with an English-speaking main operator to generate farm receipts below \$25,000, to have less than \$500,000 in farm capital, and to cover 400 acres or more.
- In 2016, 3,490 French speakers aged 15 and older were working in Ontario's agriculture industry, accounting for 3.4% of the province's agricultural workers.
- In 2016, Ontario's agri-food industry employed 24,145 French speakers aged 15 and older, accounting for 2.9% of the province's agri-food workers.
- More than 15% of agricultural workers in the Eastern and Northern Ontario census agricultural regions were French-speaking in 2016. In both regions, more than 11% of agri-food workers were French speakers.
- The population of French-speaking agricultural workers in Ontario is aging, with the share of workers aged 55 and older increasing between 2006 and 2016, going from 32.1% to 41.5%.
- The median age of French-speaking agri-food workers fell slightly between 2006 (33.0 years) and 2016 (31.6 years), but the proportion of workers aged 55 and older rose from 11.8% in 2006 to 18.5% in 2016.
- In 2016, French-speaking agricultural workers were less likely to have a university diploma (9.6%) than their English-speaking counterparts (13.2%). A gap between French-speaking and English-speaking workers was also observed in the agri-food sector (12.3% compared with 16.5%).
- Between 2006 and 2016, the growth in the number of French-speaking workers in the agriculture (from 1,895 to 1,975 workers) and agri-food (from 9,665 to 10,520 workers) industries in the Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, the relative youth of these workers, and the diversification of their places of birth suggest a certain demographic vitality in this region.
- In the Northern Ontario census agricultural region, the population of French-speaking workers decreased in the agriculture (from 605 to 560 workers) and agri-food (from 6,395 to 5,215 workers) industries and grew older between 2006 and 2016.

Portrait of French-speaking workers in Ontario's agriculture and agri-food industries, 2006 and 2016

by Étienne Lemyre

Introduction

French¹ speakers in Ontario's agriculture and agri-food industries² have unique characteristics and specific needs as an official language minority. This report provides an overview of farms whose main operator³ is French-speaking and of French-language workers in the agriculture and agri-food industries. It also shows how the social, economic and linguistic profile of these workers changed between 2006 and 2016. It is a follow-up to the portrait of French-language workers in Ontario's agriculture and agri-food industries⁴ published in 2017.

Section 1 of this report presents the characteristics of farms whose main operator is French-speaking, based on data from the 2016 Census of Population and the 2016 Census of Agriculture. Using the first official language spoken of the first farm operator listed on the Census of Agriculture form, this section identifies how farms with a French-speaking operator differ from other farms regarding operating arrangements, farm type, age groups and generational profile of the operators, declared land tenure, farm area, gross farm receipts, and farm capital.

Section 2 examines French-speaking workers in Ontario's agriculture industry.⁵ Using data from the 2006 and 2016 censuses of population, this section focuses on two census agricultural regions (CARs) where French speakers make up a large proportion of the population: the Eastern Ontario CAR and the Northern Ontario CAR.⁶ For the province and each of these regions, a profile of French-language agricultural workers and the changes in this population between 2006 and 2016 is presented, including their distribution by age, sex, place of birth, Indigenous⁷ identity, education, class of worker, employment income, and languages used at work.

Similarly, Section 3 profiles agri-food workers in the province and in the Eastern and Northern Ontario CARs. It also presents the distribution of these workers by the specific industry in which they work.

Lastly, the conclusion summarizes the trends that were discussed in the previous sections to present general observations on the situation of the French-language minority in the agriculture and agri-food industries for the CARs of Eastern and Northern Ontario and for the province as a whole.

1. Portrait of Ontario farms whose main operator is French-speaking

This section examines the characteristics of Ontario farms according to the language of the main operator in order to identify potential issues specific to farms with a French-speaking operator.

The information in this section is based on integrated data from the 2016 Census of Agriculture and the 2016 Census of Population. For each farm in Ontario, this integration allowed to determine the first official language spoken of the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire, as derived from their responses to the Census of population. This operator is a person responsible for the management decisions in operating the agricultural operation and can be the owner, a tenant or a hired manager of the agricultural operation. As a result, farm-specific agricultural data can be presented according to the language of the main operator.

1. According to the first official language spoken. "English and French" multiple responses were distributed equally between the "English" and "French" categories.
2. According to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See Table A.1 and Table A.2 in the Appendix for the list of industries that make up the agriculture and agri-food sectors.
3. In this report, the main operator is defined as the first farm operator listed on the Census of Agriculture form for a given census farm.
4. LAVOIE, Émilie. 2017. *Portrait of French-language workers in Ontario's agriculture and agri-food industries, 2011*, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 89-657-X2017005, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-657-x/89-657-x2017005-eng.htm>.
5. See [Table A.1](#) in the Appendix for the list of industries in the agricultural sector.
6. A separate analysis was not done for the Southern Ontario census agricultural region (CAR), even though the number of French-speaking agricultural workers in this CAR is similar to the number in the Northern Ontario CAR. However, the proportion of French-speaking agricultural workers in the Southern Ontario CAR (1.5% in 2016) was much smaller than the proportion in the Northern Ontario CAR (15.8% in 2016). Moreover, the number of French-speaking agri-food workers did not justify a separate analysis for the Southern Ontario CAR, because it was the CAR with the fewest French-speaking agri-food workers in 2016.
7. While the 2006 and 2016 censuses asked respondents about Aboriginal identity, the term "Indigenous" is used in this report.

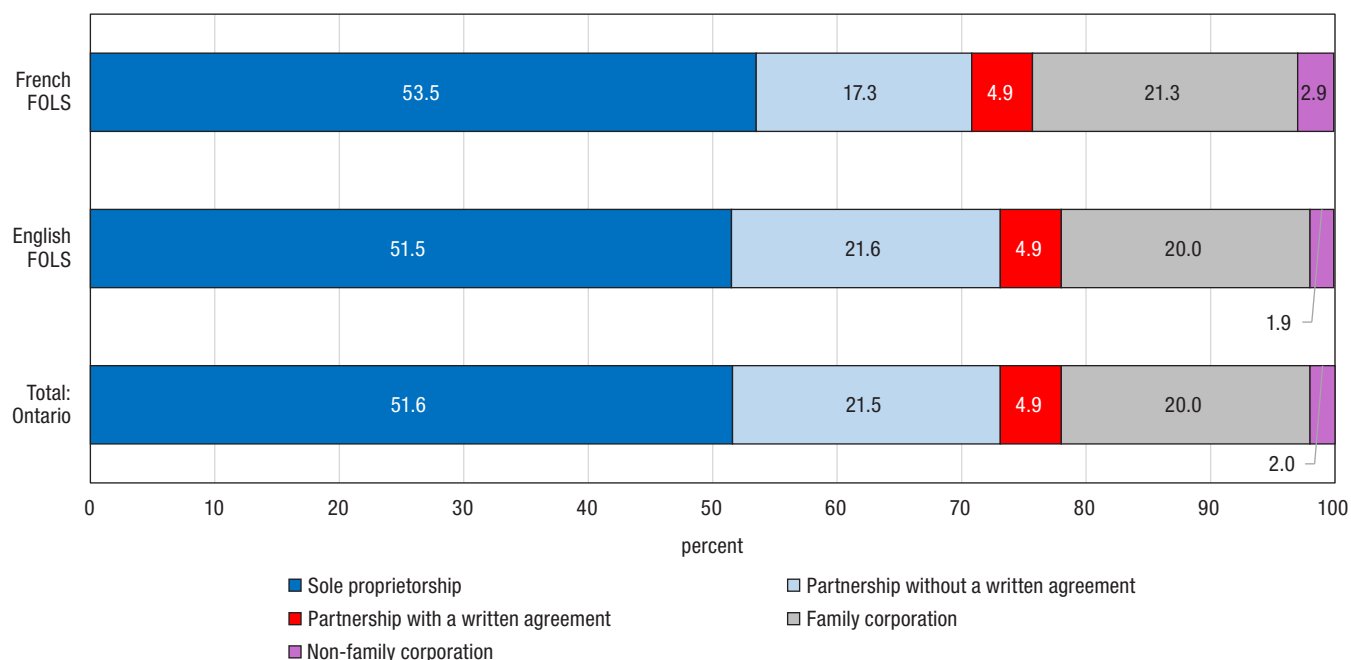
In order to improve readability, “French-language farms” will be used in this paper to refer to farms whose main operator is French-speaking, and “English-language farms,” to farms whose main operator is English-speaking.

In 2016, there were 49,600 farms in Ontario, of which more than 96% were English-language and 3.6% were French-language (1,810 farms). Fewer than 90 Ontario farms had a main operator who was neither French-speaking nor English-speaking. For context, 4.1% of Ontario's population was French-speaking in 2016.

1.1 Operating arrangements

Chart 1.1

Farms classified by operating arrangements and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² Ontario, 2016



1. “English and French” multiple responses were allocated equally between the “French” and “English” categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Note: Farms whose main operator has neither English nor French as FOLS are included in the provincial total.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

In 2016, more than half of Ontario farms were sole proprietorships. The other most common operating arrangements were partnerships without a written agreement (21.5%) and family corporations (20.0%).

The main operating arrangements of French-language and English-language farms were similar. However, French-language farms (53.5%) were slightly more likely to be sole proprietorships than English-language farms (51.5%), and a lower share of French-language farms were partnerships without a written agreement (17.3%), compared to English-language farms (21.6%).

1.2 Type of farm

Table 1.2
Farms classified by farm type¹ and by first official language spoken (FOLS)² of the main operator,³ Ontario, 2016

Farm type	FOLS of Main operator		Total: Ontario
	French	English	
		percent	
Animal production	38.3	41.0	40.9
Cattle ranching and farming	20.8	20.6	20.6
Poultry and egg production	4.5	3.6	3.7
Sheep and goat farming	1.5	2.2	2.2
Hog and pig farming	0.6	2.6	2.5
Other animal production	10.9	11.9	11.9
Crop farming	61.7	59.0	59.1
Oilseed and grain farming	31.5	34.1	34.0
Vegetable and melon farming	4.8	3.7	3.7
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	4.1	4.1	4.1
Fruit and tree nut farming	1.9	2.8	2.7
Other crop farming	19.4	14.3	14.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. According to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

3. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Note: Farms whose main operator has neither English nor French as FOLS are included in the provincial total.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

In 2016, more than one-third of Ontario farms were engaged in oilseed and grain farming,⁸ while more than one-fifth practised cattle ranching and farming.⁹

The distribution by type of farm was similar for French-language and English-language farms. However, there were differences in the main crops reported by French-language farms. The share of French-language farms involved in oilseed and grain farming (31.5%) was lower than the share for English-language farms (34.1%). In contrast, the proportion of French-language farms classified as being involved in "other crop farming" (19.4%) was higher than for English-language farms (14.3%). Other crop farming includes, but is not limited to, hay farming, maple syrup and products production, fruit and vegetable combination farming, and tobacco farming.

These differences between French-language and English-language farms could be linked to the concentration of French-language farms in the Eastern and Northern Ontario census agricultural regions (CARs), which are further north, and have a relatively harsher climate and different leading crop types than the rest of the province.¹⁰

8. This includes soybean, pea, dry bean, wheat, corn, other oilseed and other grain farming.

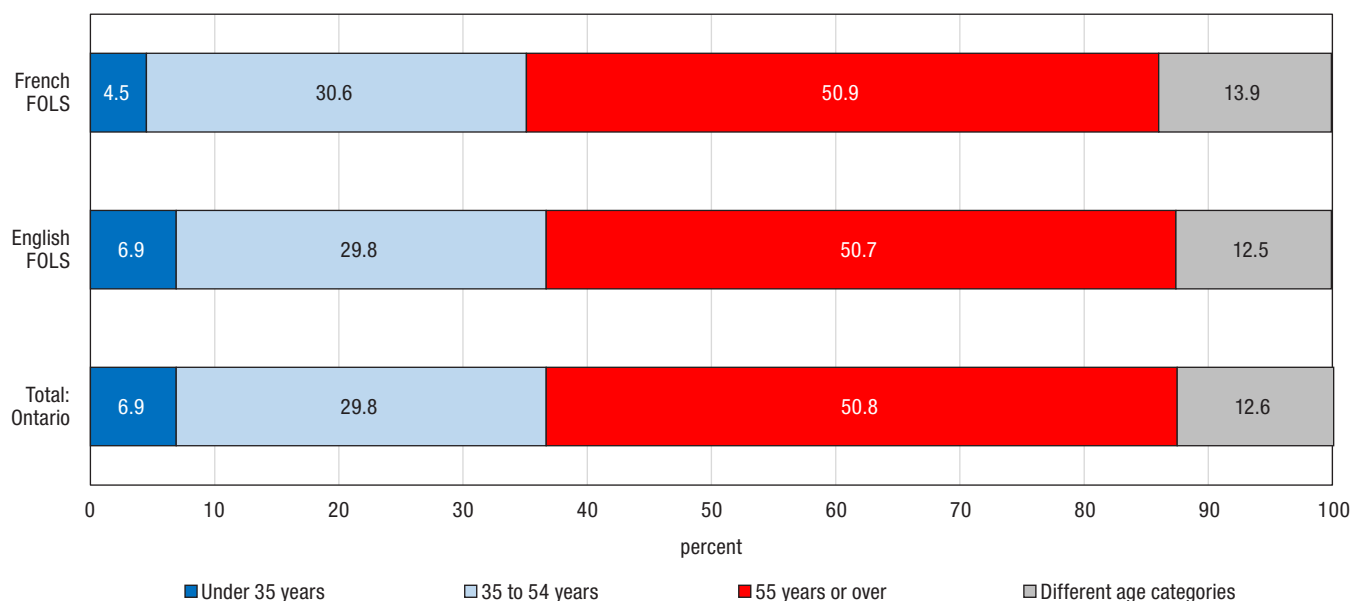
9. This includes beef cattle ranching and farming (including feedlots) and dairy cattle and milk production.

10. Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0403-01, Farms classified by farm type. [DOI: https://doi.org/10.25318/3210040301-eng](https://doi.org/10.25318/3210040301-eng).

1.3 Age group and generational profile of operators

Chart 1.3

Farms classified by operators' age group and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² Ontario, 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Note: Farms whose main operator has neither English nor French as FOLS are included in the provincial total.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

Between one and three farm operators per farm can be listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire. The people who operate a given farm may belong to the same or to different age groups.

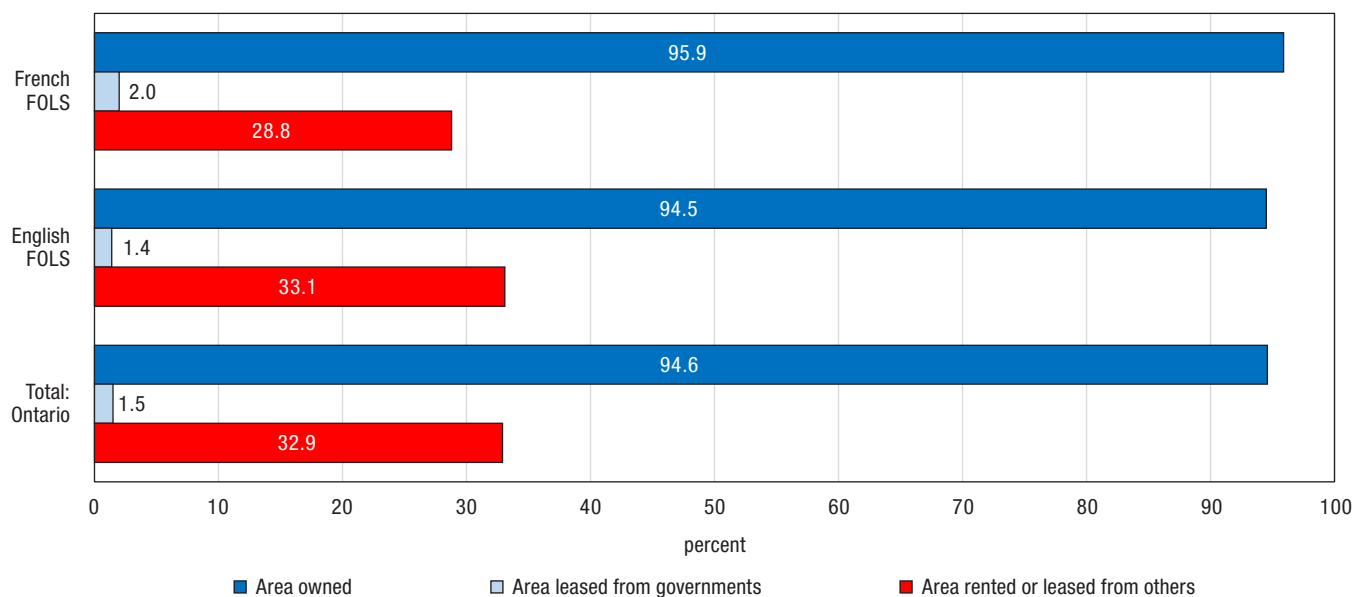
In 2016, more than half the farms in Ontario were operated exclusively by people 55 years or older, and less than 7% of farms were operated exclusively by people under the age of 35. The proportion of French-language farms operated exclusively by people under 35 (4.5%) was lower than for English-language farms (6.9%).

In 2016, 7.9% of Ontario farms were multigenerational.¹¹ The proportion was the same for French-language and English-language farms.

11. A multigenerational farm includes at least two operators with an age difference of 20 years or more.

1.4 Land tenure

Chart 1.4
Percentage of farms by land tenure and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² Ontario, 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Notes: Farms whose main operator has neither English nor French as FOLS are included in the provincial total. Totals exceed 100% as multiple forms of land tenure can be declared for a farm.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

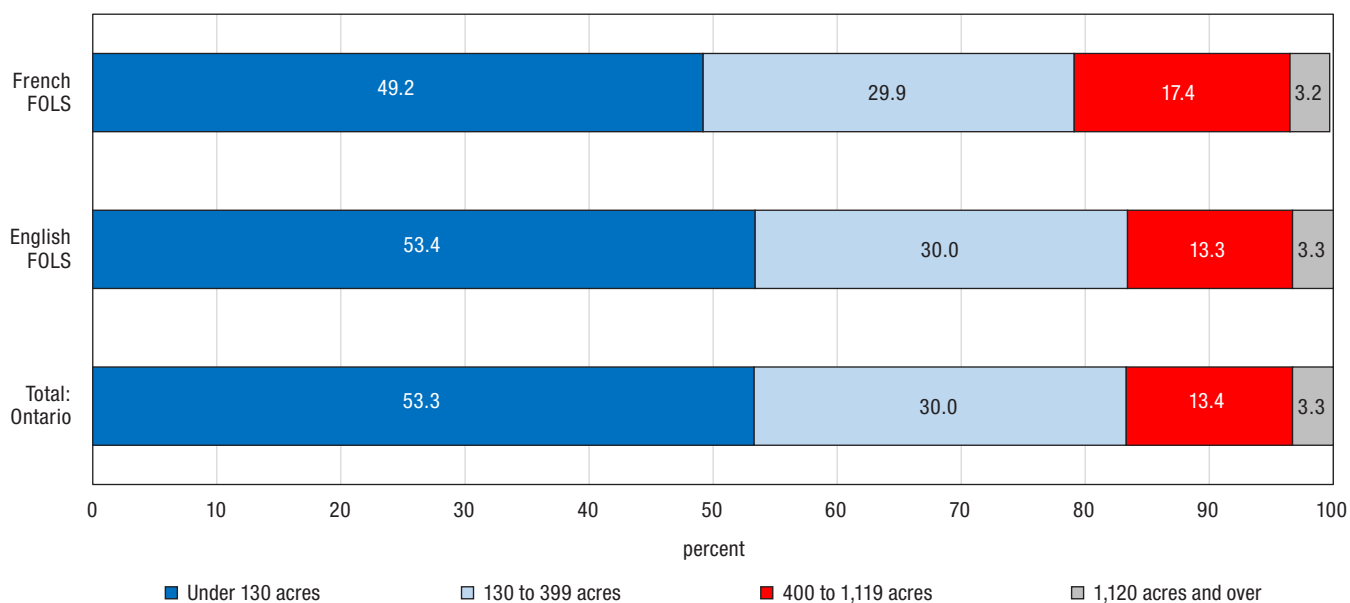
A farm's land can be classified in more than one land tenure category, as different parts of a farm can be occupied in different ways. In 2016, a high proportion of Ontario farms included land that they owned (94.6%), and fewer than one in three farms included land rented from people or entities other than governments.

The proportion of French-language farms that included land that they owned (95.9%) was similar to the proportion for English-language farms (94.5%). The difference was greater for land rented from people or entities other than governments. This type of land tenure was less common for French-language farms (28.8%) than for English-language farms (33.1%).

1.5 Total farm area

Chart 1.5

Farms classified by total farm area and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² Ontario, 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Note: Farms whose main operator has neither English nor French as FOLS are included in the provincial total.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

In 2016, more than half the farms in Ontario had an area of less than 130 acres. The proportion of French-language farms of this size (49.2%) was lower than the proportion of English-language farms (53.4%).

Therefore, French-language farms were more likely than English-language farms to cover a vast area. More than one in five French-language farms had an area of 400 acres or more, compared with only about one in six English-language farms.

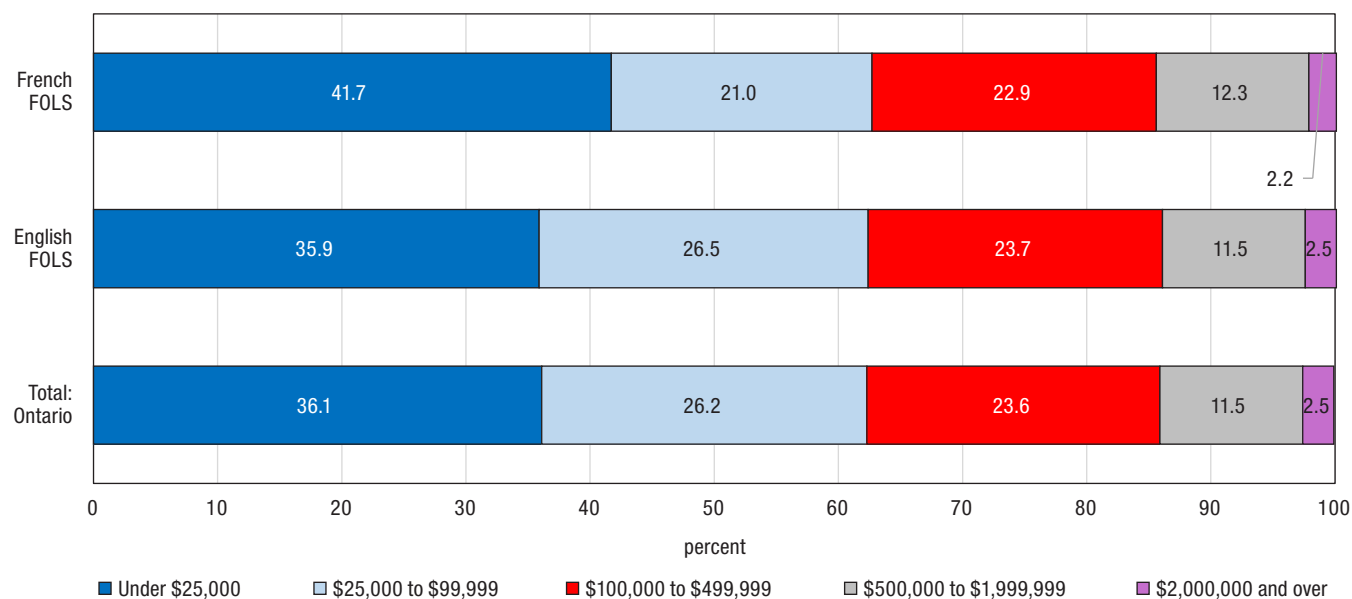
The higher proportion of French-language farms that cover a large area could be due to their concentration in the CARs of Northern and Eastern Ontario, less densely developed northern regions where farms are larger¹² than in the southern part of the province.

12. Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0404-01. Farms classified by total farm area. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25318/3210040401-eng>.

1.6 Total gross farm receipts

Chart 1.6

Farms classified by total gross farm receipts and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² Ontario, 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Note: Farms whose main operator has neither English nor French as FOLS are included in the provincial total.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

In 2016, the lower farm receipts group had the highest proportion of Ontario farms, with 36.1% of the province's farms reporting farm receipts of less than \$25,000.

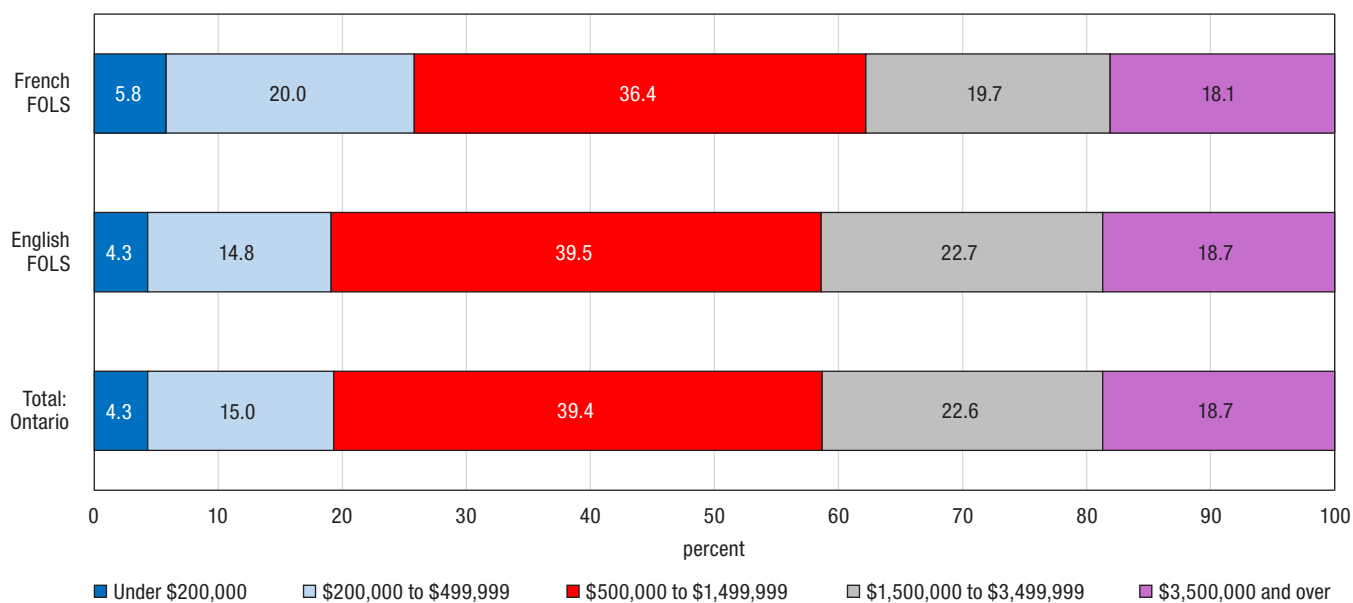
The proportion of French-language farms with farm receipts below \$25,000 (41.7%) was higher than for English-language farms (35.9%). Nevertheless, the proportion of French-language farms with total gross farm receipts of at least \$100,000 was similar to that of English-language farms.

Differences observed between language groups could be related to multiple other factors not studied in this descriptive report. Further research would be necessary to explore their contribution.

1.7 Total farm capital

Chart 1.7

Farms classified by total farm capital and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² Ontario, 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Note: Farms whose main operator has neither English nor French as FOLS are included in the provincial total.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

More than 39% of Ontario farms had between \$500,000 and \$1,499,999 of farm capital in 2016. The largest proportion of farms were in this category. The share of farms with farm capital below \$500,000 (19.3%) was similar to the proportion of farms with a farm capital of \$3,500,000 or more (18.7%).

Low total farm capital was proportionally higher among French-language farms than English-language farms. More than one in four French-language farms had farm capital totaling less than \$500,000, compared with less than one in five English-language farms. In contrast, the proportion of French-language farms (18.1%) with a high level of farm capital—\$3,500,000 or more—was similar to that of English-language farms (18.7%).

2. Social, economic and linguistic profile of French-speaking workers in Ontario's agriculture industry

This section presents the changes in the social, economic and linguistic profile of French-speaking agricultural workers in Ontario between 2006 and 2016, with a particular focus on the census agricultural regions (CARs) of Eastern and Northern Ontario, where a significant proportion of agricultural workers (more than 15%) were French speakers in 2016.

“Agricultural workers” refers not only to the farm operators mentioned in the previous section, but to all persons aged 15 and older who worked¹³ on a farm, in crop farming or animal production, in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production or in aquaculture. Table A.1 in the Appendix provides a detailed list of the industries in the agriculture sector. The data presented in this section are from the 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table 2
First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over, by census agricultural region, Ontario, 2006 and 2016

Census agricultural region	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
Southern Ontario	580	44,265	2,025	46,875	590	38,925	870	40,385
Western Ontario	200	30,645	465	31,315	220	31,185	535	31,940
Central Ontario	130	13,755	400	14,280	135	12,890	520	13,550
Eastern Ontario	1,895	9,735	45	11,665	1,975	9,720	60	11,750
Northern Ontario	605	2,705	0	3,315	560	2,995	0	3,560
Total: Ontario	3,410	101,110	2,940	107,455	3,490	95,720	1,985	101,190
	percent							
Southern Ontario	1.2	94.4	4.3	100.0	1.5	96.4	2.2	100.0
Western Ontario	0.6	97.9	1.5	100.0	0.7	97.6	1.7	100.0
Central Ontario	0.9	96.3	2.8	100.0	1.0	95.2	3.8	100.0
Eastern Ontario	16.2	83.4	0.4	100.0	16.8	82.7	0.5	100.0
Northern Ontario	18.3	81.6	0.0	100.0	15.8	84.2	0.0	100.0
Total: Ontario	3.2	94.1	2.7	100.0	3.4	94.6	2.0	100.0

1. “English and French” multiple responses were allocated equally between the “French” and “English” categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In 2016, 101,190 people aged 15 and older were working in Ontario's agriculture industry. This is a decrease from 2006, when the province had 107,455 agricultural workers. Table 2 shows that the CARs of Southern and Western Ontario had the largest proportions of the province's agricultural workers.

There were 3,490 Francophone¹⁴ agricultural workers in Ontario in 2016. This is a slight increase from 2006, when 3,410 Francophone agricultural workers lived in the province. Francophone agricultural workers were mainly concentrated in the Eastern Ontario CAR (1,975 workers in 2016), but there were also many of them in the CARs of Southern Ontario (590 workers in 2016) and Northern Ontario (560 workers in 2016).

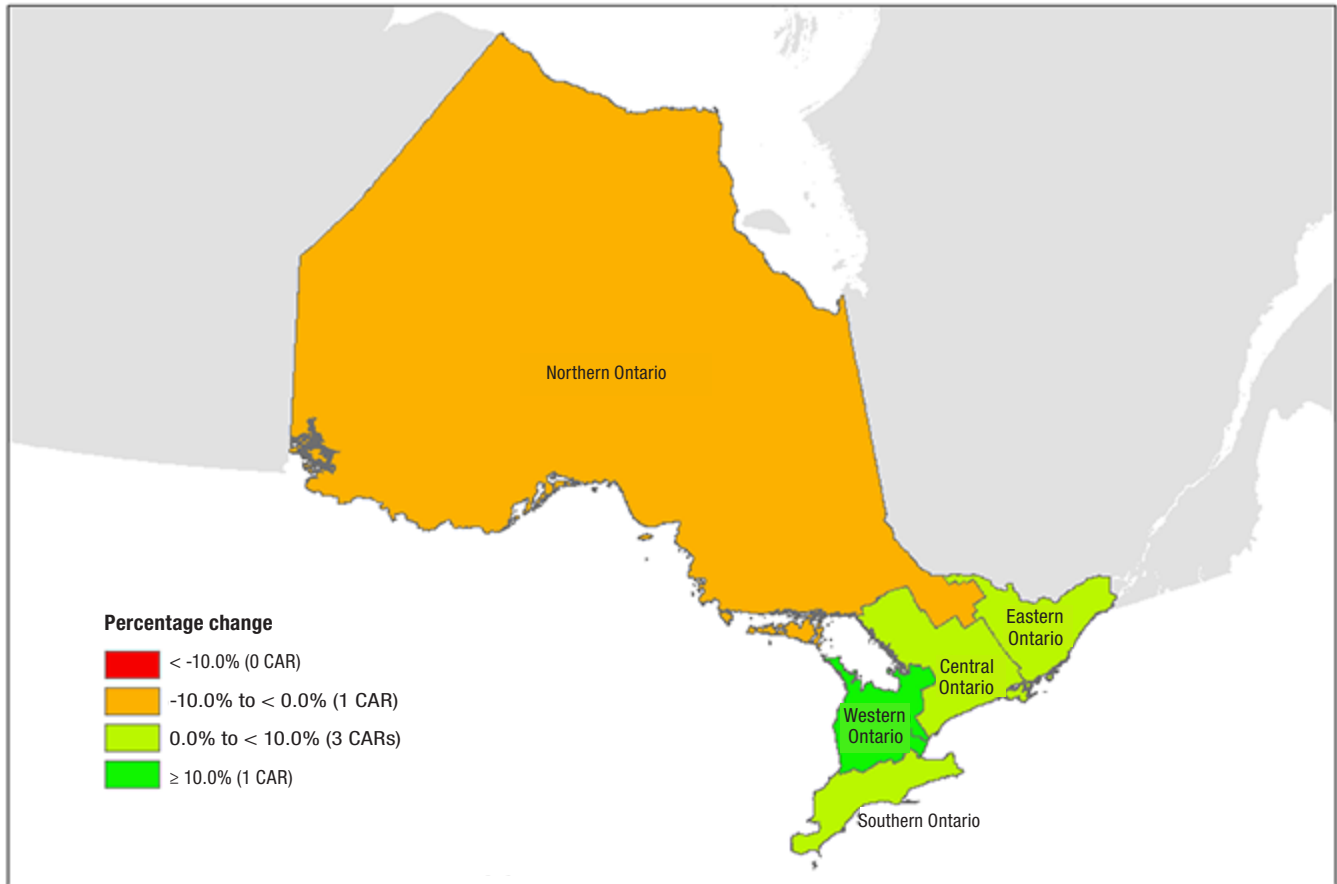
About 3% of Ontario's agricultural workers were Francophone in both 2006 and 2016. In both years, more than 15% of agricultural workers in the CARs of Eastern and Northern Ontario were Francophone. In the province's other CARs, less than 2% of agricultural workers were Francophone.

13. Refers to the job held during the census reference week (for example, from May 1 to 7, 2016). If the person did not work during that week but had worked at some point since January 1 in the year preceding the census, the information relates to the job held the longest during this period.

14. In this report, the terms “Francophone” and “Anglophone” are used to refer to people whose first official language spoken is French and people whose first official language spoken is English, respectively.

Map 2.a

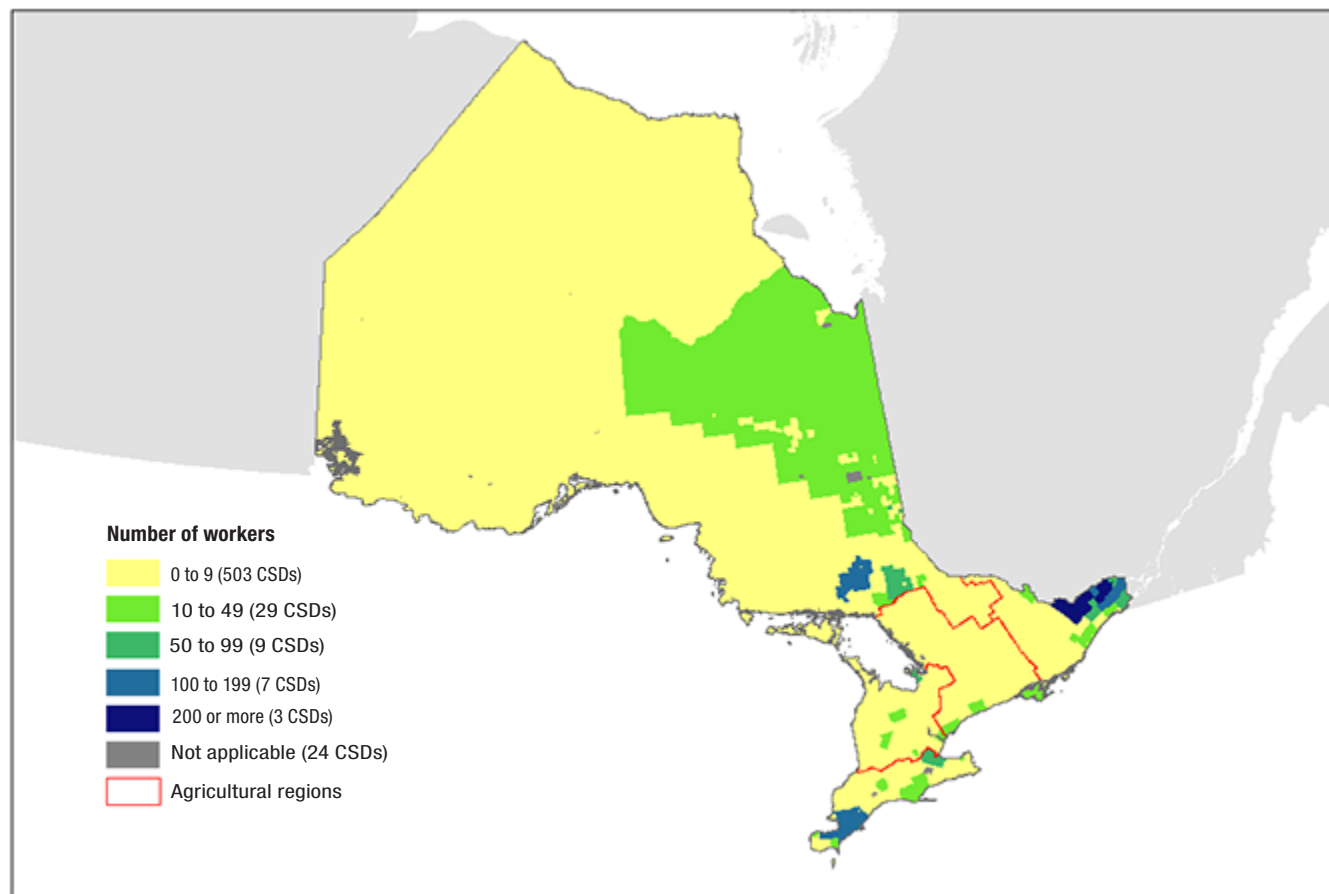
Percentage change from 2006 to 2016 of the French-speaking population aged 15 or over who worked in the agriculture sector, Ontario census agricultural regions (CARs)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Map 2.a shows that the number of Francophone agricultural workers increased between 2006 and 2016 in all CARs in the province, except Northern Ontario.

Map 2.b
Number of French-speaking agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over, Ontario census subdivisions (CSDs), 2016



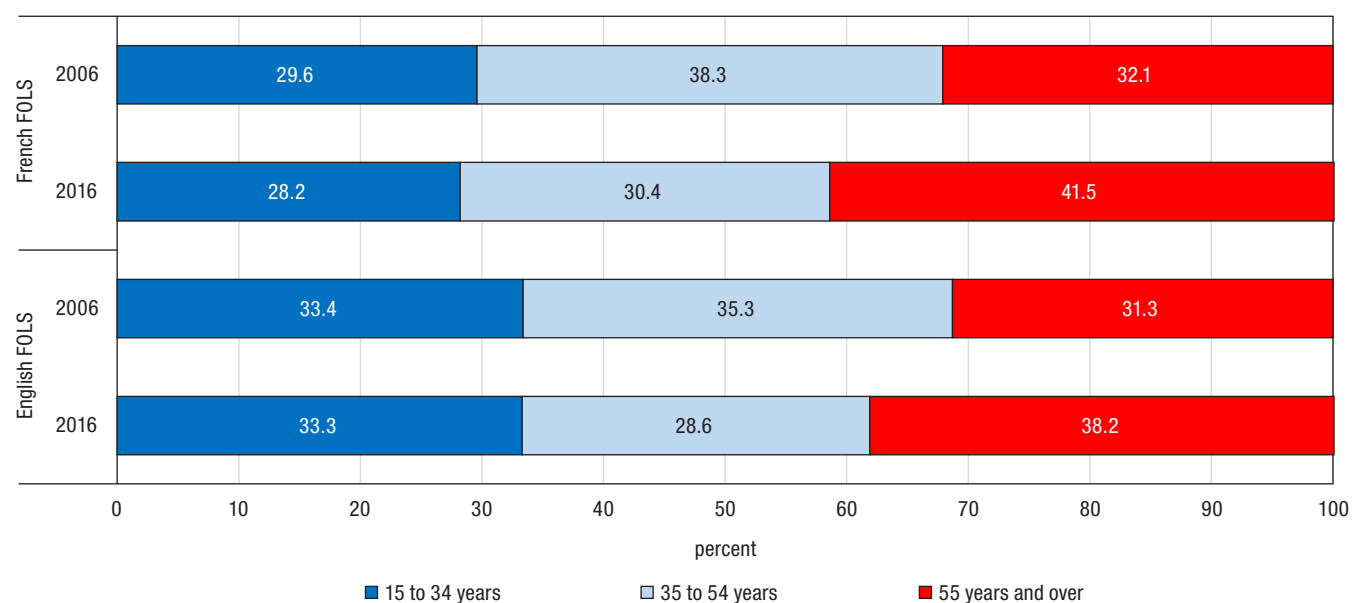
Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 census of population.

Map 2.b shows the number of Francophone agricultural workers in each municipality in the province. In 2016, three Ontario municipalities had at least 200 Francophone agricultural workers: The Nation / La Nation (375 workers), Ottawa (270 workers), and Alfred and Plantagenet (240 workers). These municipalities were all located in the Eastern Ontario CAR. Moreover, there were concentrations of Francophone agricultural workers in municipalities in other regions of Ontario. For example, the municipalities with the most Francophone agricultural workers were Lakeshore in the Southern Ontario CAR (145 workers), Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury in the Northern Ontario CAR (140 workers), Tiny in the Western Ontario CAR (50 workers) and Toronto in the Central Ontario CAR (40 workers).

2.1 Age group

Chart 2.1.1

Age group of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Ontario, 2006 and 2016



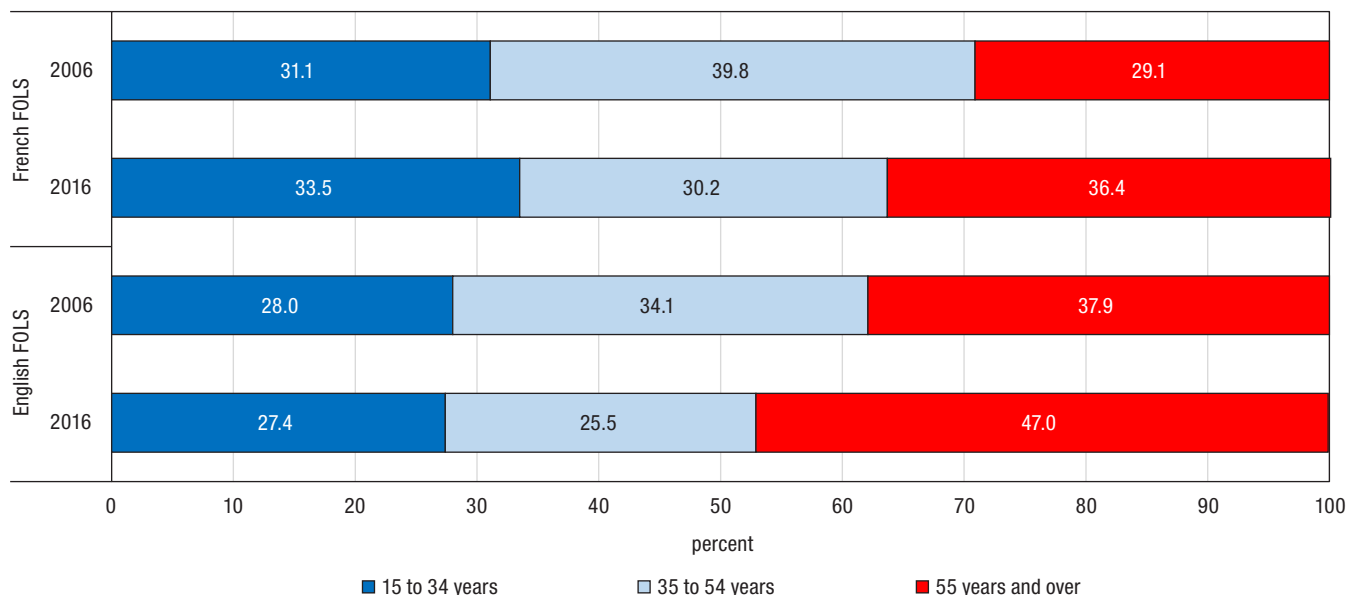
1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Similar to what is observed among all Ontario workers, Ontario's Francophone agricultural workers were generally older in 2016 than they were in 2006. The median age of these workers increased from 47.0 years in 2006 to 51.3 years in 2016. This aging is also reflected in the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers aged 55 years and older, which rose from 32.1% in 2006 to 41.5% in 2016. Conversely, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers aged 15 to 34 decreased slightly between 2006 and 2016 (from 29.6% to 28.2%).

The differences between Francophone and Anglophone workers in 2006 and 2016 are similar to the differences in the age profile of farm operators described in the previous section. Ontario's Anglophone agricultural workers were still generally younger than their Francophone counterparts, though they, too, aged between 2006 and 2016. The median age of Ontario's Anglophone agricultural workers rose from 45.2 years in 2006 to 48.5 years in 2016. In both years, about one-third of Anglophone agricultural workers were aged 15 to 34, a proportion higher than that of their Francophone counterparts.

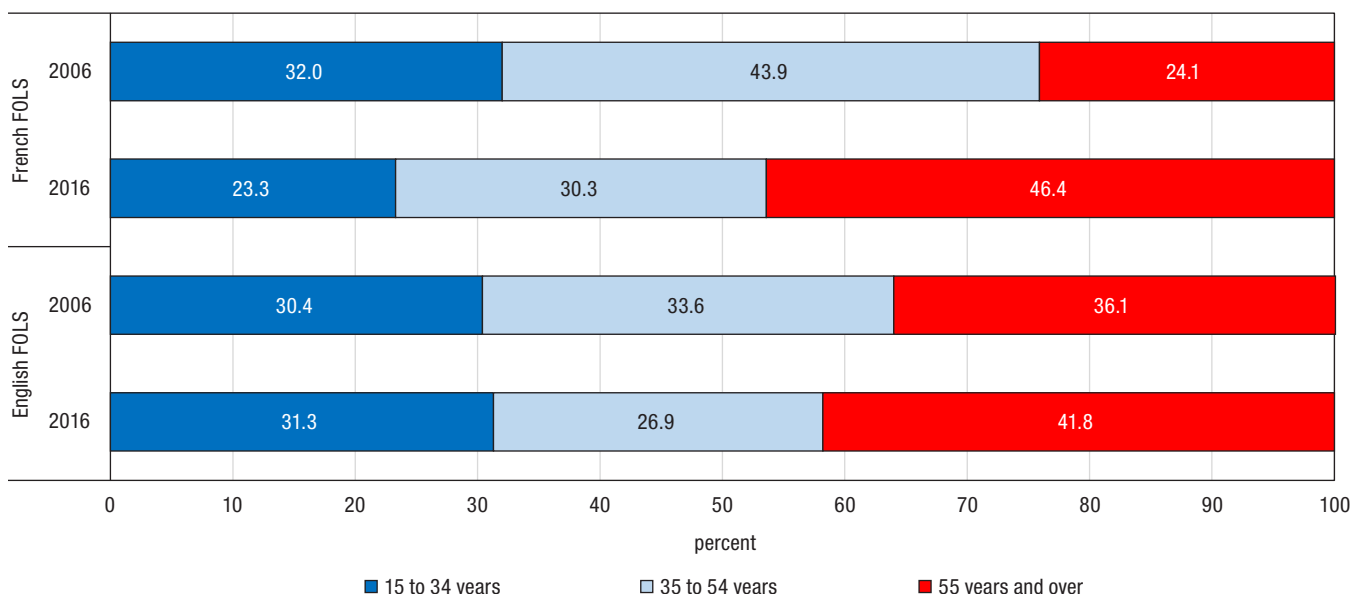
Chart 2.1.2
Age group of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The situation was not the same in the Eastern Ontario CAR. While the median age of its Francophone agricultural workers rose between 2006 and 2016 (from 45.5 years to 48.2 years), they were still generally younger than their Anglophone counterparts, whose median age rose from 47.7 years in 2006 to 53.0 years in 2016. In addition, the proportion of young Francophone agricultural workers—aged 15 to 34—increased over the decade in this region, from 31.1% in 2006 to 33.5% in 2016. This proportion surpassed that of their Anglophone counterparts.

Chart 2.1.3
Age group of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Northern Ontario CAR, trends in the age profile of Francophone agricultural workers also differed from the provincial trends, as the aging of Francophone agricultural workers was particularly pronounced. In this CAR, the median age of Francophone agricultural workers rose from 46.7 years in 2006 to 54.4 years in 2016, while the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers aged 55 and older increased from 24.1% in 2006 to 46.4% in 2016.

In 2006, Francophone agricultural workers in the Northern Ontario CAR were generally younger than their Anglophone counterparts (whose median age was 48.1 years), but this was no longer the case in 2016, as the median age for Anglophone agricultural workers reached 50.4 years, almost 4 years younger than that of their Francophone counterparts.

2.2 Sex

The proportion of women among Ontario's Francophone agricultural workers rose between 2006 and 2016. Women accounted for 31.2% of Francophone agricultural workers in 2006, compared with 33.9% in 2016. However, this proportion was lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts in both years, with women making up more than 36% of these workers (36.4% in 2006 and 36.9% in 2016). The gap between Francophones and Anglophones narrowed between 2006 and 2016.

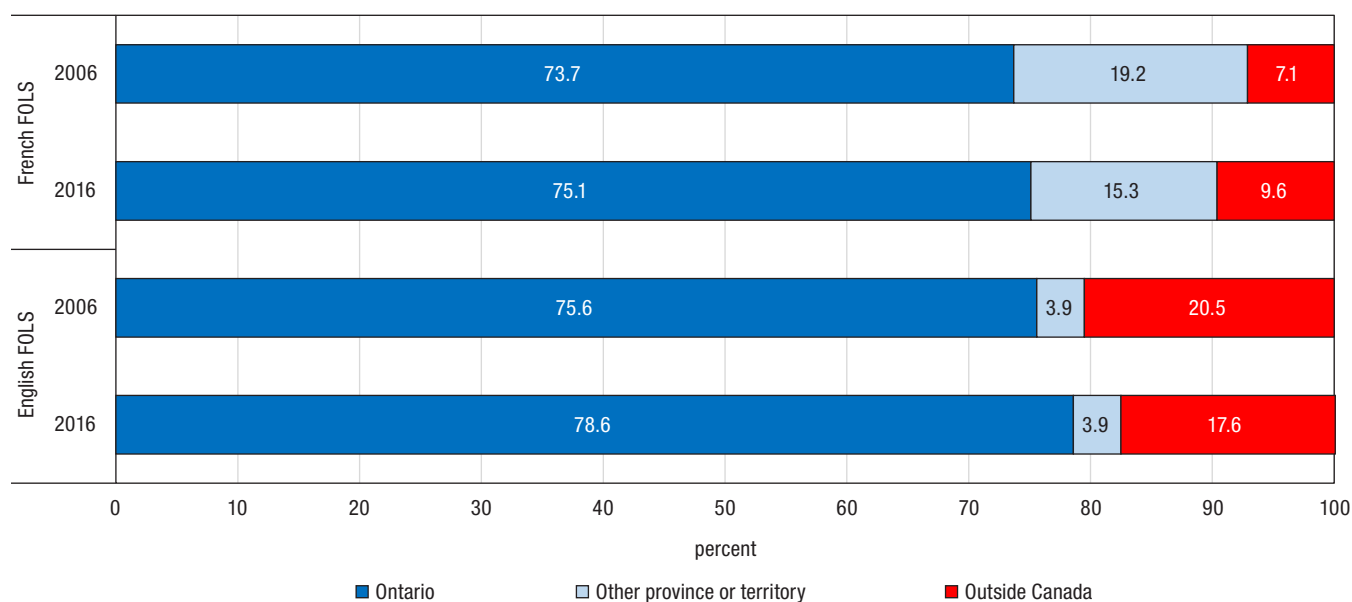
A similar change was observed in the Eastern Ontario CAR, though the proportion of women among both Francophone and Anglophone agricultural workers was lower than in the province as a whole. Between 2006 and 2016, the proportion of women among Francophone agricultural workers in the Eastern Ontario CAR increased from 25.7% to 28.1%. Among their Anglophone counterparts, the proportion rose from 32.2% in 2006 to 34.0% in 2016.

The situation was different in the Northern Ontario CAR, where the proportion of women among Francophone agricultural workers was higher than among Anglophone workers in both 2006 and 2016, with the gap widening during this period. In 2006, 35.8% of Francophone agricultural workers were women, compared with 43.5% in 2016. As a result, in the Northern Ontario CAR, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who were women was close to parity in 2016. Among their Anglophone counterparts, 33.1% of agricultural workers were women in 2006, compared with 36.1% in 2016.

2.3 Place of birth

Chart 2.3.1

Place of birth of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Ontario, 2006 and 2016

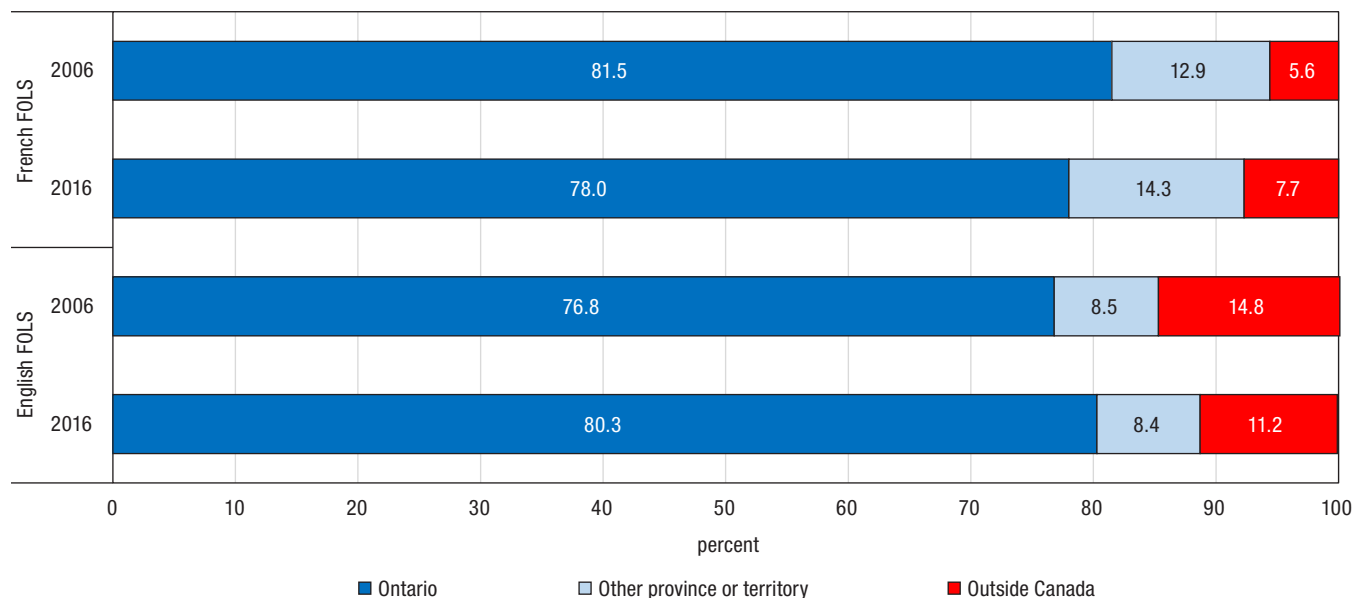


1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Among Francophone agricultural workers, the proportion born in Ontario was lower in 2006 (73.7%) than in 2016 (75.1%). Between these years, the proportion born in another province decreased, and the proportion born outside Canada increased. Despite this trend, in 2016, Francophone agricultural workers were about half as likely as their Anglophone counterparts to have been born outside Canada (9.6% compared with 17.6%), and almost four times more likely to have been born in a province or territory other than Ontario (19.2% compared with 3.9%).

In 2016, Francophone agricultural workers who were born in a province other than Ontario were mostly born in Quebec (85.5%). Moreover, a large proportion of Francophone agricultural workers born outside Canada had Switzerland (23.0%), France (15.6%) or elsewhere in Europe (20.8%) as their place of birth.

Chart 2.3.2
Place of birth of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

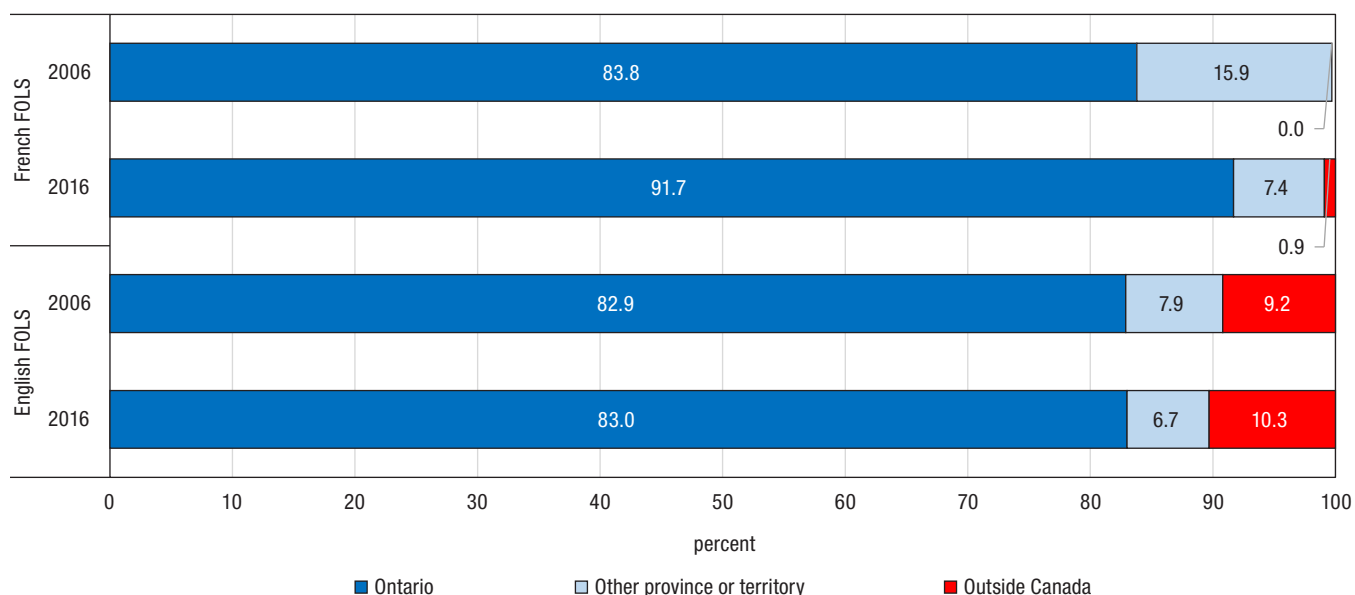
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, there was an increase in the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers born outside Ontario (i.e., in another province or outside Canada). The opposite was observed among Anglophone agricultural workers. In 2016, Francophone agricultural workers were more likely to have been born outside Ontario (22.0%) than their Anglophone counterparts (19.7%).

As in the province as a whole in 2016, Francophone agricultural workers in this CAR who were born in a province other than Ontario were mostly from Quebec (87.4%), and a large proportion of those born outside Canada were from Switzerland (39.3%) or elsewhere in Europe (44.2%).

Chart 2.3.3

Place of birth of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Northern Ontario CAR, the birthplace distribution of Francophone agricultural workers was very different from the rest of the province. There was an increase in the share of these workers who were born in Ontario, from 83.8% in 2006 to 91.7% in 2016, and a parallel decrease of the proportion of workers born in another province. There were few Francophone agricultural workers born outside Canada in 2006 and 2016, while more than 9% of Anglophone agricultural workers in both years were foreign-born. The low proportion of French agricultural workers born outside Ontario and the decline of this population between 2006 and 2016 may be due to migration or retirements.

2.4 Indigenous identity

In Ontario, the number of Indigenous¹⁵ agricultural workers went from 1,070 to 1,500 between 2006 and 2016. Among them, the proportion whose first official language spoken (FOLS) was French went from 9.2% to 12.3% over the decade. All of these workers had knowledge of French or English in 2006 and in 2016. Furthermore, in 2016, around 4% of Ontario's Indigenous agricultural workers knew an Indigenous language.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, the number of Indigenous agricultural workers was 145 in 2006 and 200 in 2016. Around one in five had French as FOLS in 2016, while it was the case of a very small number in 2006.

The number of Indigenous agricultural workers who lived in the Northern Ontario CAR went from 215 to 280 between 2006 and 2016. In 2016, around one-fifth had French as FOLS while in 2006, it was around a quarter. Moreover, almost 9% of this CAR's Indigenous agricultural workers knew an Indigenous language in 2016.

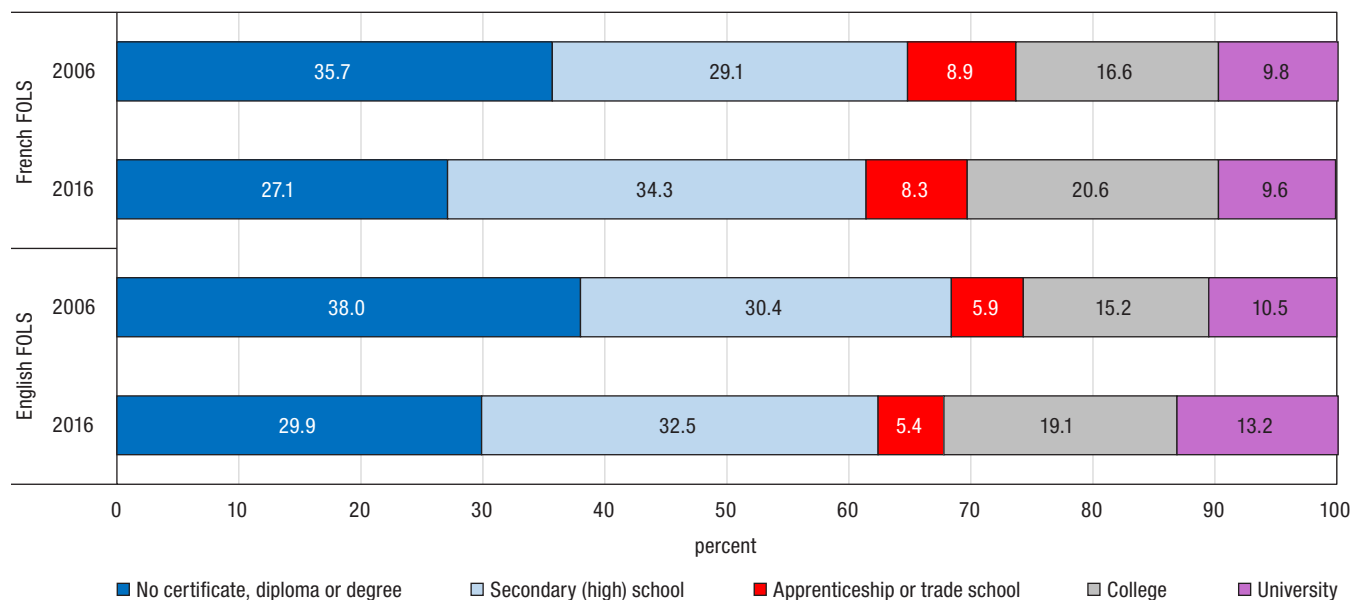
The marked growth in the number of Indigenous agricultural workers between 2006 and 2016 in Ontario is possibly due to changes in the reported identities of these workers over the decade.¹⁶

15. Includes persons who identify as belonging to an Indigenous people of Canada. This comprises First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or Registered or Treaty Indians (as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada*), and/or members of a First Nation or Indian band. While the 2006 and 2016 censuses asked respondents about Aboriginal identity, the term "Indigenous" is used in this report.

16. O'DONNELL, Vivian and LAPOINTE, Russell. 2019. Statistics Canada. [Responses mobility and the growth of the Aboriginal identity population, 2006-2011 and 2011-2016](https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/99-011-x/99-011-x2019002-eng.htm), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 99-011-X2019002, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/99-011-x/99-011-x2019002-eng.htm>.

2.5 Education

Chart 2.5.1
Highest certificate, diploma or degree of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Ontario, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The level of education of Francophone agricultural workers generally increased in Ontario between 2006 and 2016. The proportion of workers without a certificate, diploma or degree fell from 35.7% to 27.1%, while the proportion with a high school diploma¹⁷ as their highest qualification rose from 29.1% to 34.3%. The share of Francophone agricultural workers whose highest diploma earned was a college diploma¹⁸ also increased (16.6% in 2006 and 20.6% in 2016).

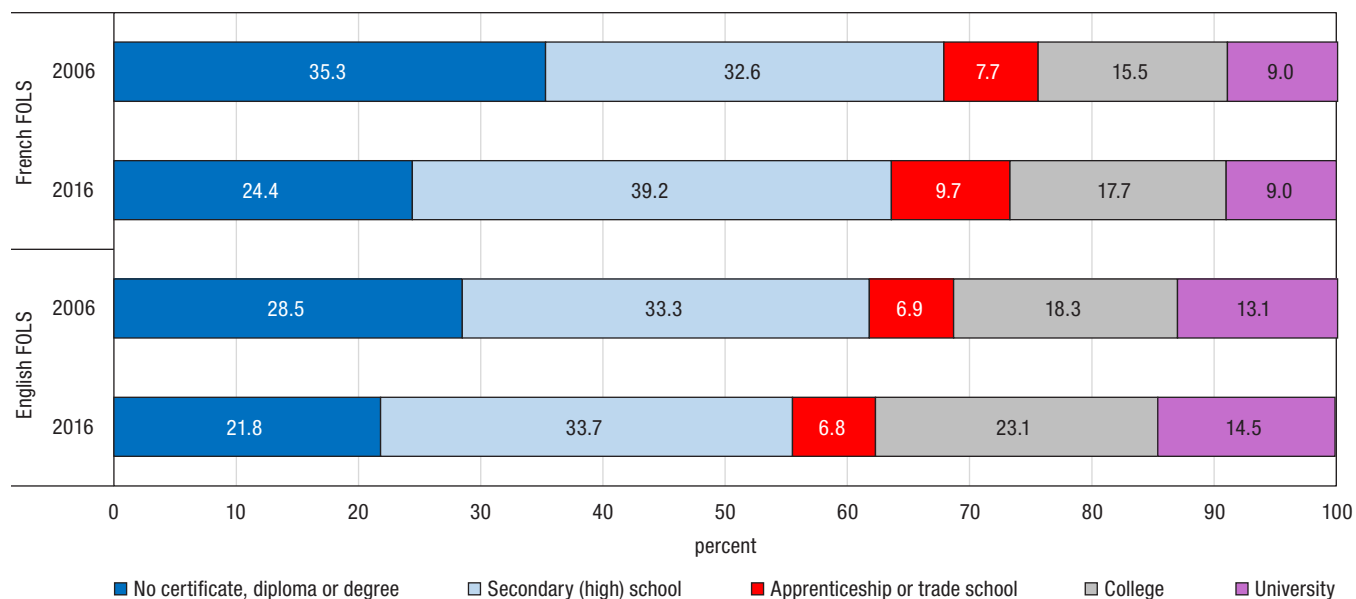
The educational attainment of Ontario's agricultural workers was more or less similar among Francophones and Anglophones. However, Francophone agricultural workers were less likely than their Anglophone counterparts to have no certificate, diploma or degree in 2006 and in 2016. Francophone agricultural workers were also more likely to have an apprenticeship, trades or college diploma as their highest qualification, and were less likely to have a university diploma, compared with their Anglophone counterparts.

17. Including equivalency certificates.

18. Including CEGEP or other non-university certificates or diplomas.

Chart 2.5.2

Highest certificate, diploma or degree of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016

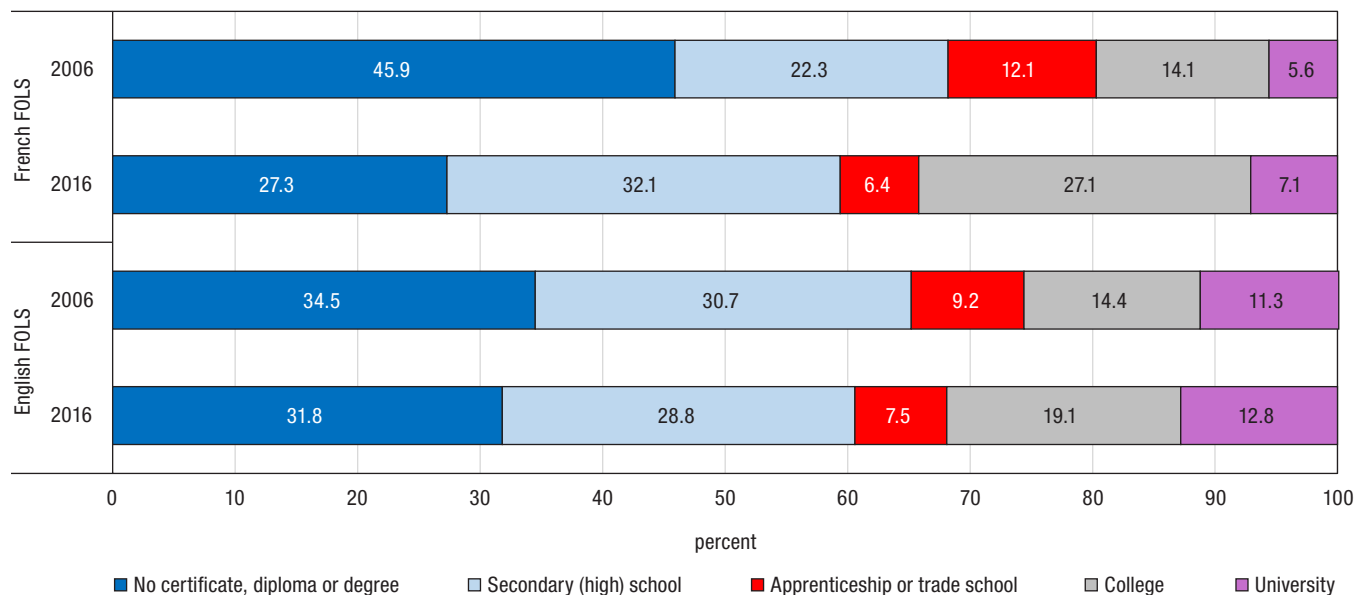


1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, as in the entire province, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers without a certificate, diploma or degree decreased between 2006 (35.3%) and 2016 (28.5%). In contrast to provincial trends, this proportion remained higher than for their Anglophone counterparts. Indeed, the educational attainment of Francophone agricultural workers in the Eastern Ontario CAR was still generally lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts, in both 2006 and in 2016. This is particularly evident when comparing, in 2016, the proportions of Francophone and Anglophone agricultural workers whose highest qualification was a diploma from a college (17.7% compared with 23.1%) or university (9.0% compared with 14.5%). Thus, 26.7% of Francophone agricultural workers in the Eastern Ontario CAR had a college or university degree in 2016, compared with 37.6% of their Anglophone counterparts. This gap widened between 2006 and 2016.

Chart 2.5.3
Highest certificate, diploma or degree of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹
Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

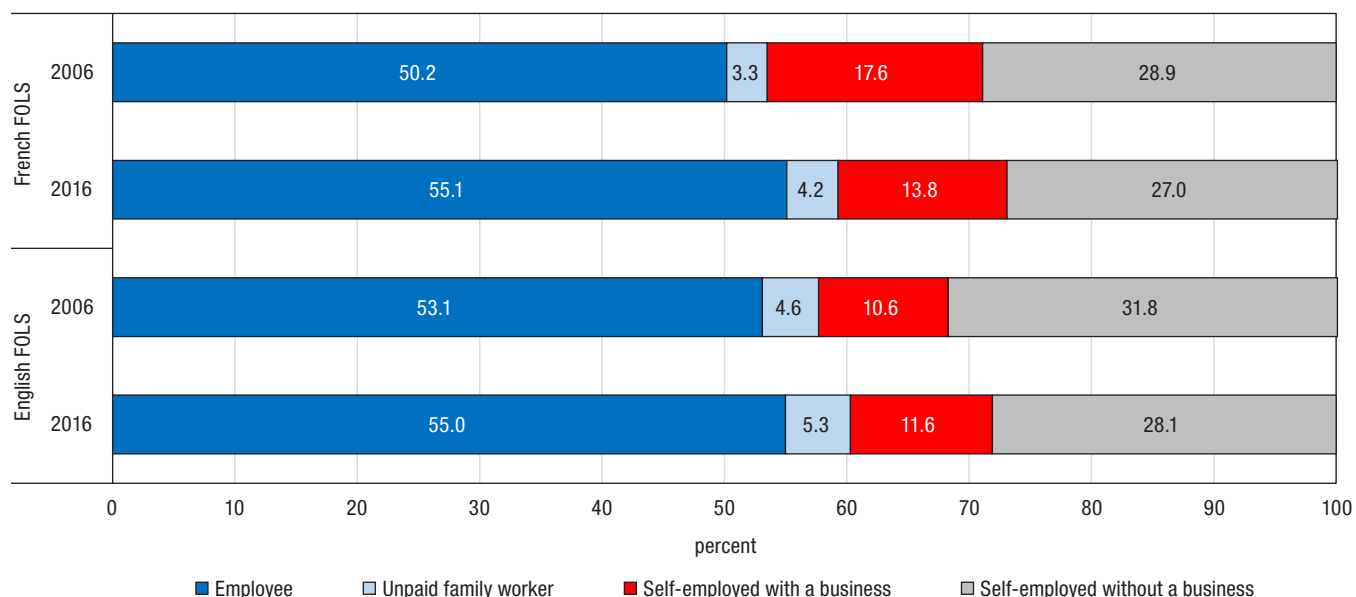
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Northern Ontario CAR, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers without a certificate, diploma or degree declined sharply between 2006 and 2016, from 45.9% to 27.3%. The proportion of Francophone agricultural workers with low educational attainment was higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts in 2006, but this was no longer the case in 2016. The increase in educational attainment among Francophone agricultural workers in this region between 2006 and 2016 is also reflected in the growing proportion of workers whose highest qualification was a diploma from a high school (22.3% in 2006 and 32.1% in 2016) or a college (14.1% in 2006 and 27.1% in 2016). However, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers with a university diploma was still lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts.

2.6 Class of worker

Chart 2.6.1

Class of worker of agricultural sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Ontario, 2006 and 2016

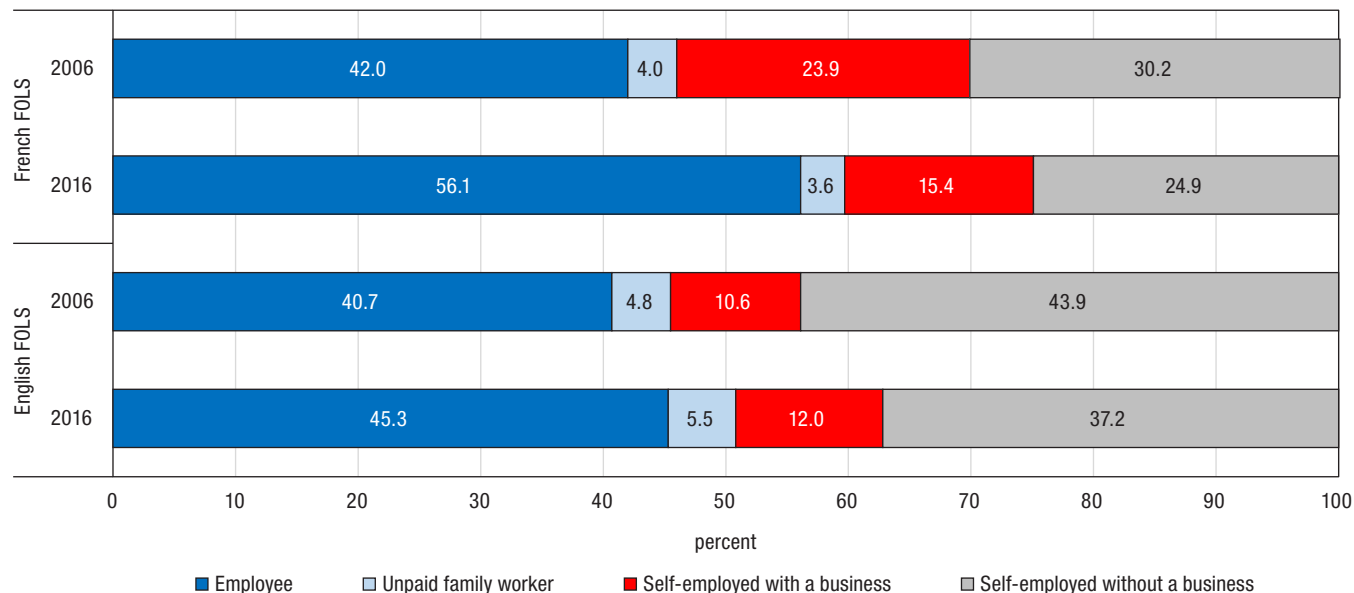


1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

More than half of Ontario's Francophone agricultural workers were employees in both 2006 and 2016. Between these years, the proportion increased from 50.2% to 55.1%, while the share of self-employed workers, incorporated or unincorporated, decreased. As a result of these trends, the distribution of Francophone agricultural workers by class of worker was closer to that of their Anglophone counterparts in 2016 than in 2006.

Chart 2.6.2
Class of worker of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



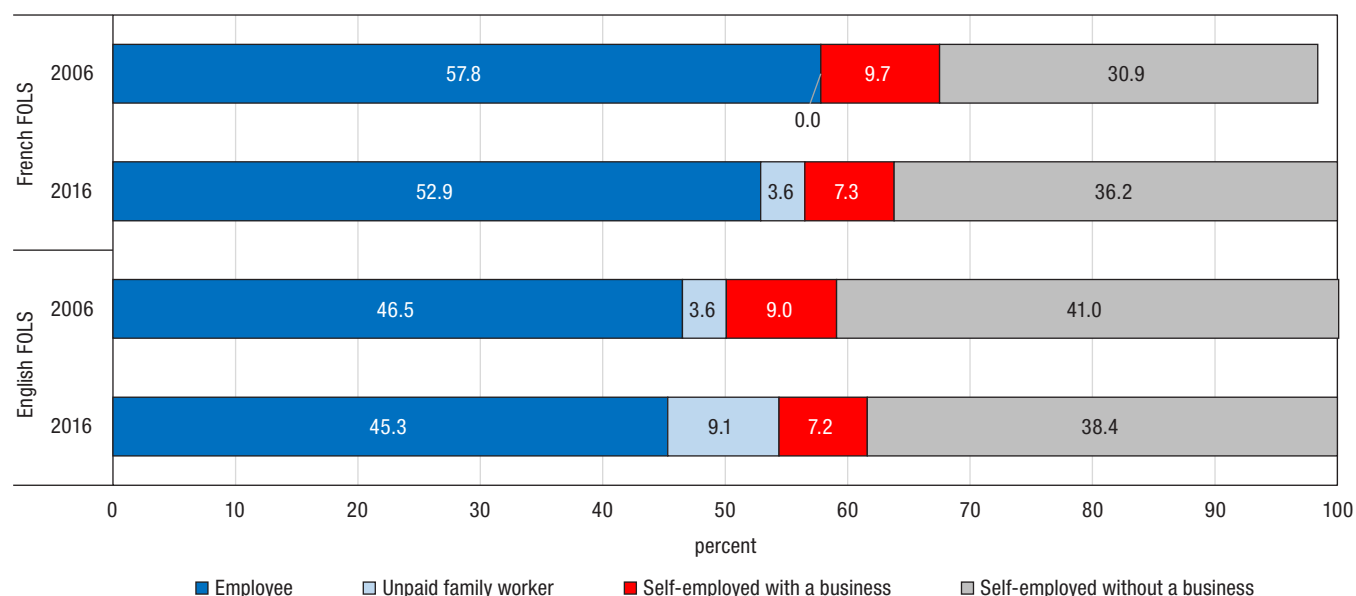
1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, the increase in the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who were employees was particularly strong, with this proportion increasing from 42.0% in 2006 to 56.1% in 2016. In contrast, the share of self-employed workers, incorporated or unincorporated, decreased over this period, from 54.1% to 40.3%. Therefore, while Francophone and Anglophone agricultural workers in the Eastern Ontario CAR were equally likely to be self-employed in 2006, this was no longer the case in 2016. For both years, Francophone agricultural workers who were self-employed were more likely to be incorporated than their Anglophone counterparts.

Chart 2.6.3

Class of worker of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

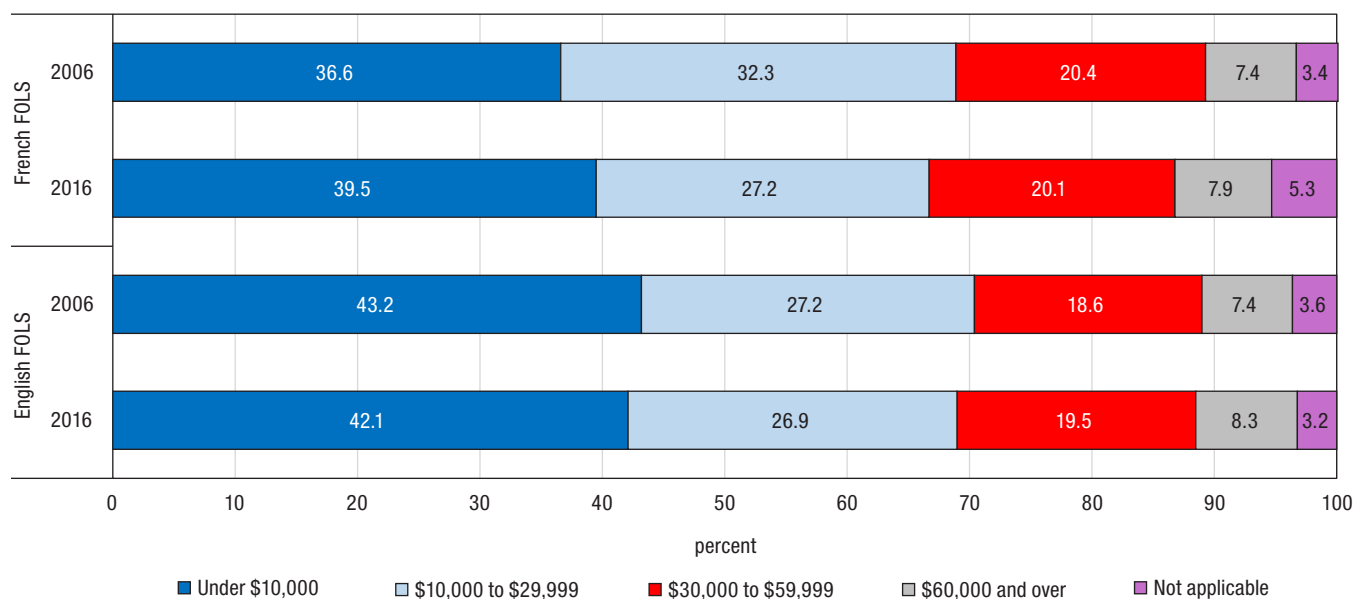
The evolution of the distribution of the Francophone agricultural population by class of worker observed at the Ontario level between 2006 and 2016 was not reflected in the Northern Ontario CAR. In this region, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who were employees decreased between 2006 (57.8%) and 2016 (52.9%), while the share of unincorporated self-employed workers increased (30.9% in 2006 and 36.2% in 2016). In both years, Francophone agricultural workers were more likely to be employees than their Anglophone counterparts.

2.7 Employment income

Employment income includes all income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the calendar year prior to the census. The employment income of agriculture sector workers may include income from other sources than the job occupied in this sector.

This report contains information on all people categorized as workers, including those who worked during the reference week (for example, from May 1 to May 7, 2016) or the census year (e.g.: 2016), but who did not work in the year prior to the census (e.g.: 2015). However, because these workers did not work in the year prior to the census, their data are excluded from this section. They are identified by the category "not applicable" in the charts below and are excluded from the median income, work activity and average number of weeks worked per year calculations.

Chart 2.7.1
Employment income¹ of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Ontario, 2006 and 2016



1. In 2015 constant dollars.
 2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

From 2006 to 2016, the median employment income¹⁹ of Ontario's Francophone agricultural workers was relatively stable, going from \$15,320 to \$15,400, while the proportion of these workers with low employment income—below \$10,000—increased over this period, from 36.6% in 2006 to 39.5% in 2016. The median employment income of their Anglophone counterparts increased over this decade, from \$12,255 in 2006 to \$13,100 in 2016. Therefore, Ontario's Francophone agricultural workers had higher employment income than their Anglophone counterparts, though the gap narrowed between 2006 (\$3,065) and 2016 (\$2,300).

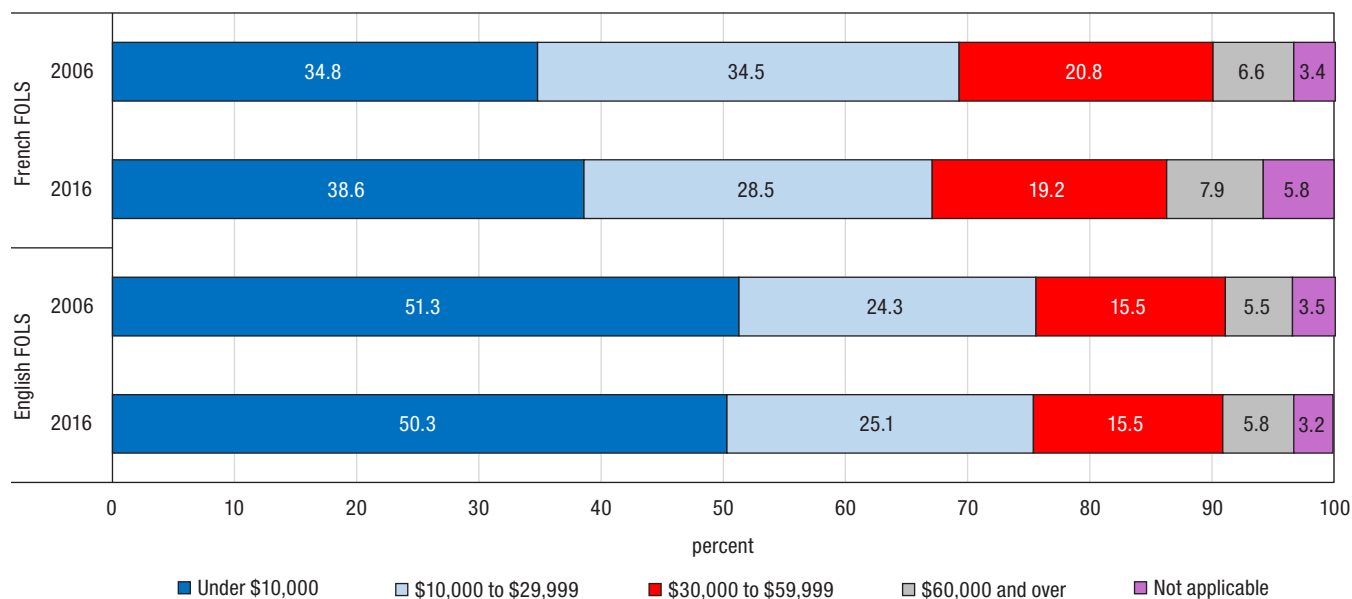
In 2016, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who worked full time²⁰ (74.0%) was similar to the share for their Anglophone counterparts (73.3%). The average number of weeks worked per year²¹ was also similar for Francophone (42.3) and Anglophone (41.9) agricultural workers.

The median employment income gap between Francophone men and women in the Ontario agriculture sector was similar in 2006 (\$3,820) and 2016 (\$3,745). The median employment income of female Francophone agricultural workers went from \$13,670 in 2006 to \$12,755 in 2016, and that of their male counterparts, from \$17,490 in 2006 to \$16,500 in 2016.

19. Excludes people who did not work in the year prior to the census. In 2015 constant dollars, calculated based on the variation in the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI) between 2005 (107.0) and 2015 (126.6) (Source: Statistics Canada. Table 18-10-0005-01 Consumer Price Index, annual average, not seasonally adjusted. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25318/1810000501-eng>).

20. Indicates that the work was mainly full time (30 hours or more per week) for the weeks worked in the year preceding the census, for all jobs that were held. Respondents who had a part-time job during part of the year and a full-time job during the other part were told to answer for the job where they had worked the most weeks. Excludes people classified as workers in this report, but who did not work in the year prior to the census.

21. In the year prior to the census. Excludes people classified as workers in this report, but who did not work in the year prior to the census.

Chart 2.7.2**Employment income¹ of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016**

1. In 2015 constant dollars.

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

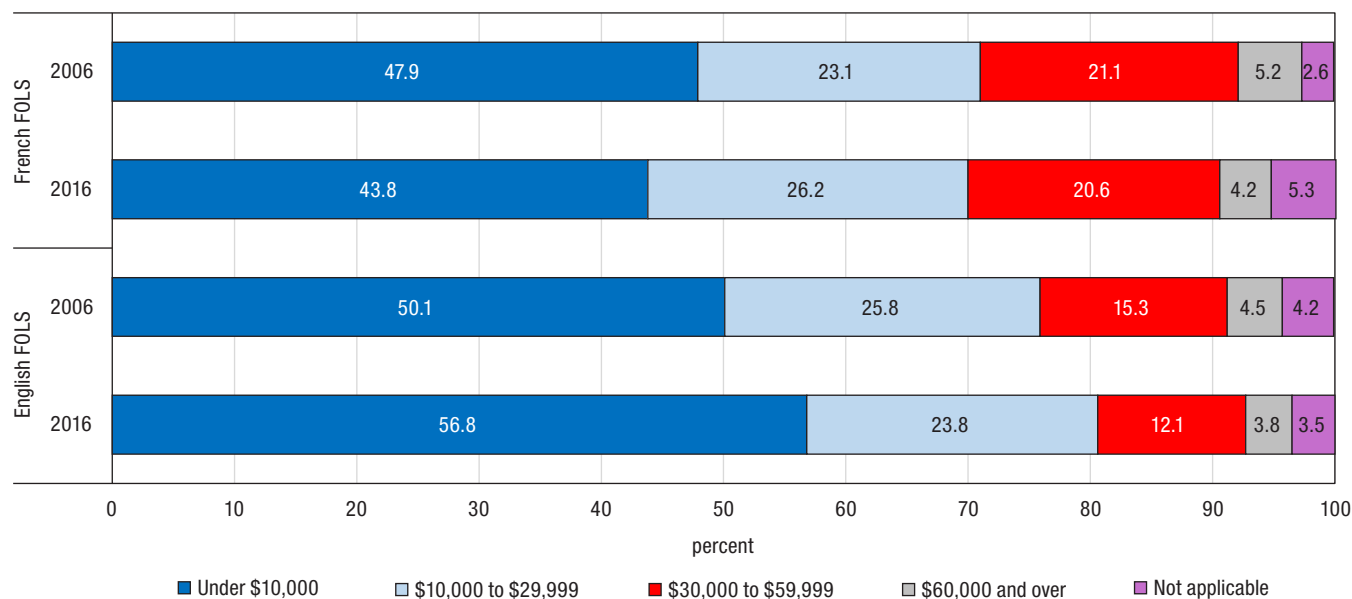
In the Eastern Ontario CAR, the median employment income of Francophone agricultural workers decreased between 2006 (\$15,320) and 2016 (\$14,530), while that of their Anglophone counterparts was stable during the same period (\$8,840 in 2006 and \$9,055 in 2016). In 2016, the median employment income of Francophone agricultural workers in this region was slightly below the provincial average but exceeded that of their Anglophone counterparts by more than \$5,000. This gap in favour of Francophone agricultural workers was more than twice that observed across the province.

The decrease in the median employment income of Francophone agricultural workers in this region is reflected in the growing share of these workers reporting employment income of less than \$10,000, which went from 34.8% in 2006 to 38.6% in 2016. By comparison, in both years, around half of Anglophone agricultural workers in the Eastern Ontario CAR reported employment income of less than \$10,000. Francophone agricultural workers were also more likely than their Anglophone counterparts to have high employment income. In 2006 and in 2016, more than one in four Francophone agricultural workers had employment income of \$30,000 or more, compared with about one in five of their Anglophone counterparts.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who worked full time (77.2%) was higher than the share for their Anglophone counterparts (72.0%) in 2016. However, the average number of weeks worked per year was similar for Francophone (43.5) and Anglophone (43.1) agricultural workers.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, there was an increase in the median employment income gap between Francophone men and women working in the agricultural sector from 2006 (\$3,290) to 2016 (\$5,270). In this CAR, Francophone agricultural workers' median employment income showed a sharper decline over the decade for women (from \$14,200 in 2006 to \$11,715 in 2016) than for men (from \$17,490 in 2006 to \$16,985 in 2016).

Chart 2.7.3
Employment income¹ of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS)², Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. In 2015 constant dollars.
 2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Northern Ontario CAR, the median employment income of Francophone agricultural workers was below the provincial average and increased slightly between 2006 (\$10,045) and 2016 (\$11,555). By contrast, the median employment income of Anglophone agricultural workers decreased over the same period, from \$8,655 in 2006 to \$6,355 in 2016. Therefore, the median employment income of Francophone agricultural workers was higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts in both years, with a larger gap in 2016.

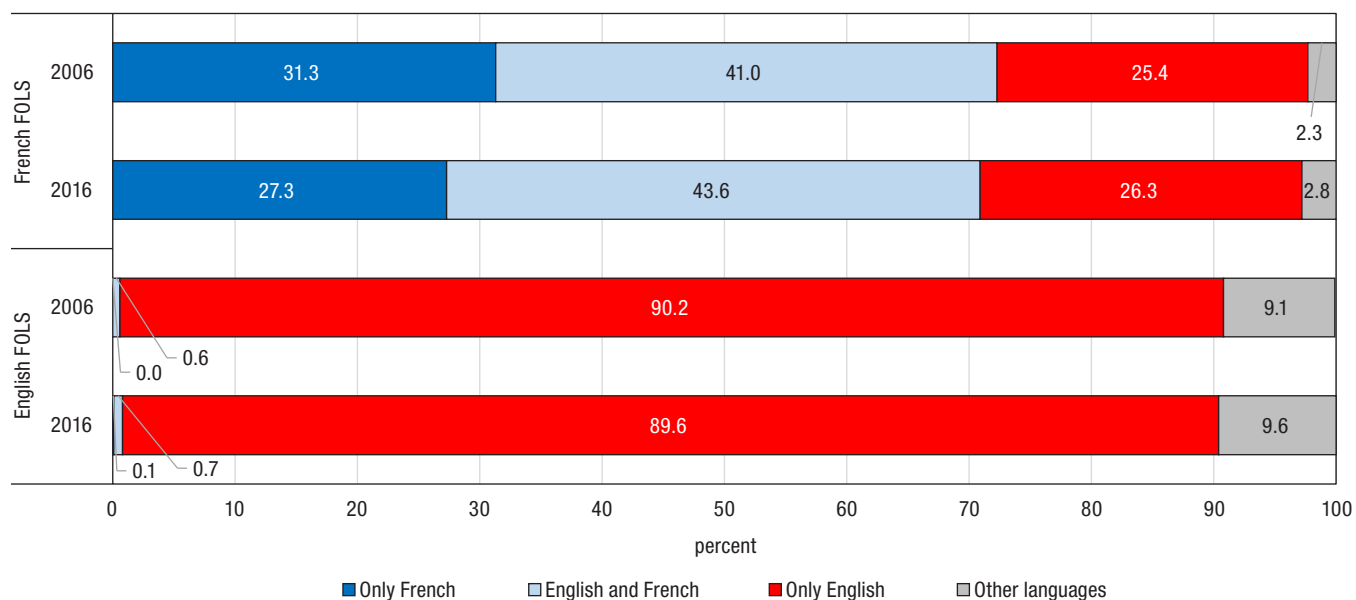
The increase of Francophone agricultural workers' employment income between 2006 and 2016 in the Northern Ontario CAR is reflected in the proportions of workers classified in each of the income groups. The proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who had employment income of less than \$10,000 went from 47.9% to 43.8% over the decade, and almost one in four earned \$30,000 or more in 2006 and 2016. Among Anglophone agricultural workers, the proportion with low employment income—below \$10,000—was higher (56.8% in 2016) than that of their Francophone counterparts, and the proportion earning a higher income—\$30,000 or more—was lower (15.9% in 2016).

In 2016, the share of full-time workers among Francophone agricultural workers in the Northern Ontario CAR was lower (70.0%) than for their Anglophone counterparts (75.8%). However, Francophone agricultural workers worked an average number of weeks per year (40.6) similar to that of their Anglophone counterparts (41.2).

In 2016, in the Northern Ontario CAR, the median employment income of Francophone female agricultural workers (\$15,560) was higher than that of their male counterparts (\$10,325). This was not the case in 2006, when the median employment income of Francophone women in the agriculture sector in this CAR (\$9,415) was slightly lower than that of their male counterparts (\$10,850).

2.8 Languages used at work

Chart 2.8.1
Language(s) used at work¹ by agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Ontario, 2006 and 2016



1. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

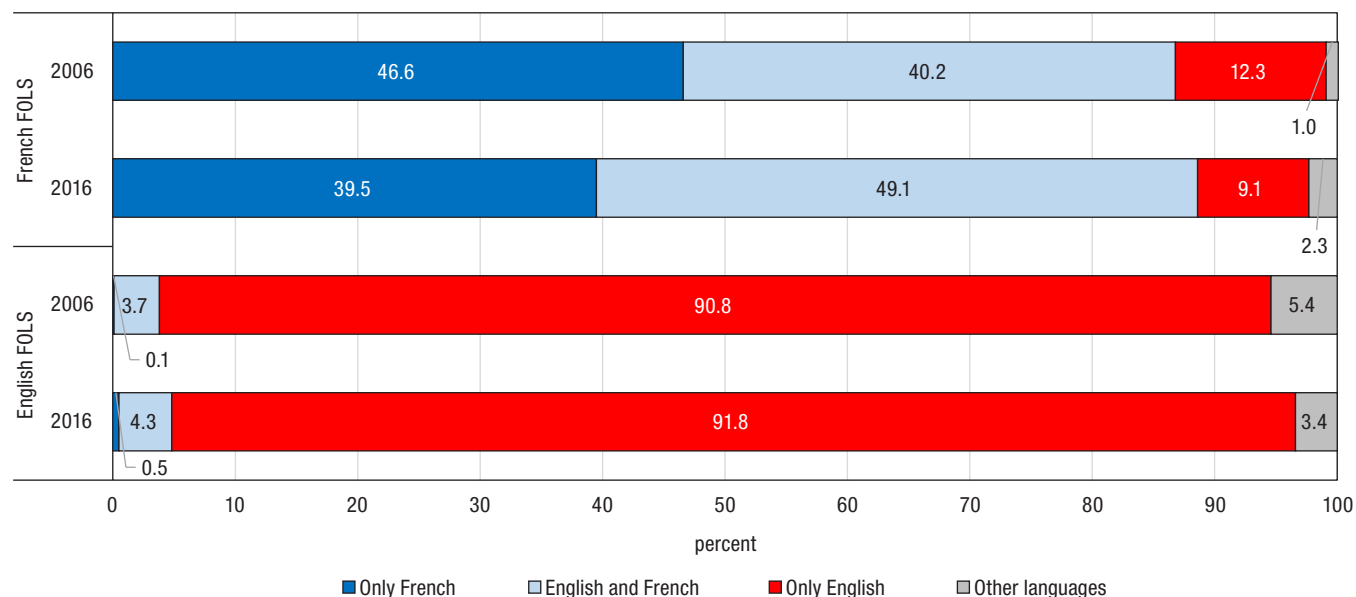
Among Ontario's Francophone agricultural workers, the proportion using only French²² at work decreased between 2006 and 2016, from 31.3% to 27.3%, while the proportions using English and French²³ (41.0% in 2006 and 43.6% in 2016) or only English²⁴ (25.4% in 2006 and 26.3% in 2016) increased.

22. Includes persons who used French most often at work and who did not use another language most often or on a regular basis at work.

23. Includes persons who used French and English equally at work, who used French most often and English on a regular basis or English most often and French on a regular basis, and who did not use a language other than French or English most often or on a regular basis at work.

24. Includes persons who used English most often at work and who did not use another language most often or on a regular basis at work.

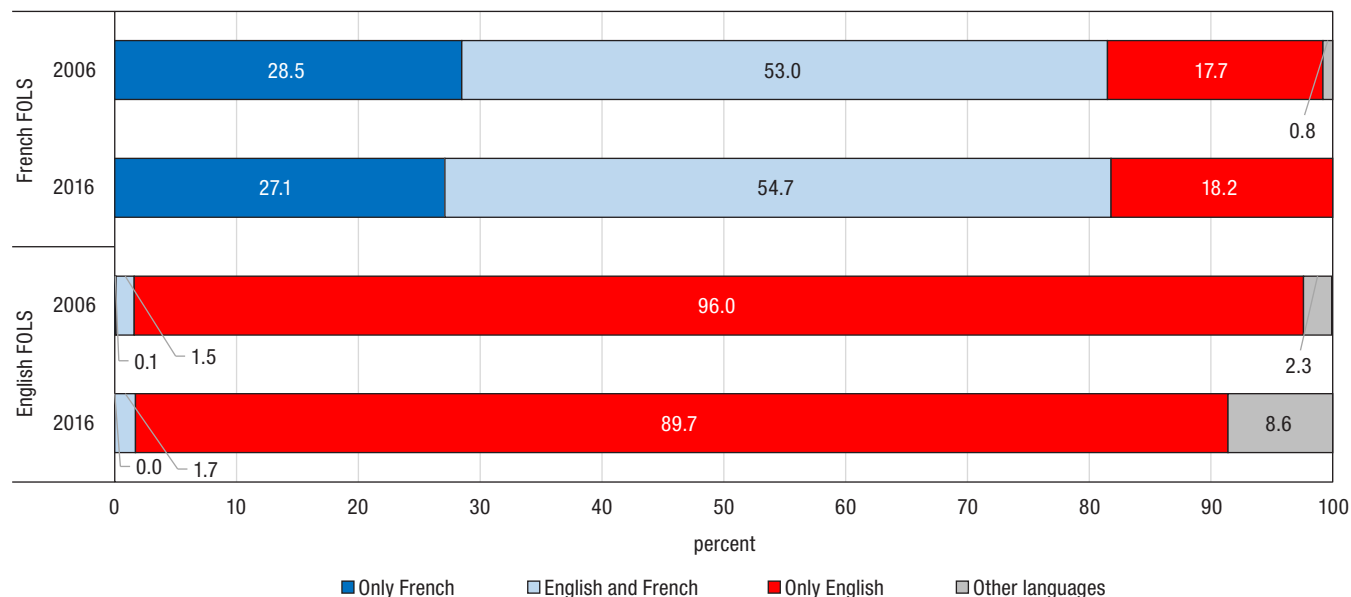
Chart 2.8.2
Language(s) used at work¹ by agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),²
Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.
 2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who used only French at work was higher than in the province as a whole, but it fell from 46.6% in 2006 to 39.5% in 2016. In contrast to the provincial trend, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers in this region who used only English at work decreased between 2006 (12.3%) and 2016 (9.1%). The proportion of Francophone agricultural workers using English and French at work increased over the decade, from 40.2% in 2006 to 49.1% in 2016.

Chart 2.8.3
Language(s) used at work¹ by agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),²
Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.
 2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Northern Ontario CAR, the languages used at work by Francophone agricultural workers were relatively similar in 2006 and in 2016. The proportion of these workers who used only French at work was close to the provincial average at 27.1% in 2016. However, Francophone agricultural workers in this region used English and French in proportions above the provincial average, and they were less likely to use only English at work than their counterparts across the province. More than one in six Francophone agricultural workers in the Northern Ontario CAR used only English at work in 2006 and in 2016.

3. Social, economic and linguistic profile of French-speaking workers in Ontario's agri-food industry

This section tracks the evolution, from 2006 to 2016, of the social, economic and linguistic profile of French-language agri-food workers in Ontario. The analysis focuses on the census agricultural regions (CARs) of Eastern and Northern Ontario, whose proportions of French-speaking workers in the agri-food sector (more than 11%) were above the provincial average (2.9%) in 2016.

The term "agri-food workers" refers to all persons aged 15 and older who worked in input and service supply (e.g., support activities for agriculture, farm machinery and equipment merchant wholesalers), in food, beverage, and tobacco processing (e.g., bakeries, dairy product manufacturing, meat product manufacturing), in food retail and wholesale (e.g., grocery stores, food merchant wholesalers), or in food service (e.g., restaurants, drinking places). Table A.2 in the Appendix provides a detailed list of industries in the agri-food sector. The data presented in this section are from the 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table 3
First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over, by census agricultural region, Ontario, 2006 and 2016

Census agricultural region	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
Southern Ontario	2,780	164,460	1,305	168,545	2,100	166,685	1,415	170,205
Western Ontario	2,690	197,810	2,260	202,760	2,590	224,240	3,385	230,215
Central Ontario	3,680	252,335	10,965	266,980	3,715	290,705	15,705	310,135
Eastern Ontario	9,665	68,270	635	78,565	10,520	78,540	885	89,940
Northern Ontario	6,395	34,180	50	40,625	5,215	34,925	110	40,250
Total: Ontario	25,210	717,055	15,215	757,485	24,145	795,095	21,500	840,740
	percent							
Southern Ontario	1.6	97.6	0.8	100.0	1.2	97.9	0.8	100.0
Western Ontario	1.3	97.6	1.1	100.0	1.1	97.4	1.5	100.0
Central Ontario	1.4	94.5	4.1	100.0	1.2	93.7	5.1	100.0
Eastern Ontario	12.3	86.9	0.8	100.0	11.7	87.3	1.0	100.0
Northern Ontario	15.7	84.1	0.1	100.0	12.9	86.8	0.3	100.0
Total: Ontario	3.3	94.7	2.0	100.0	2.9	94.6	2.6	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

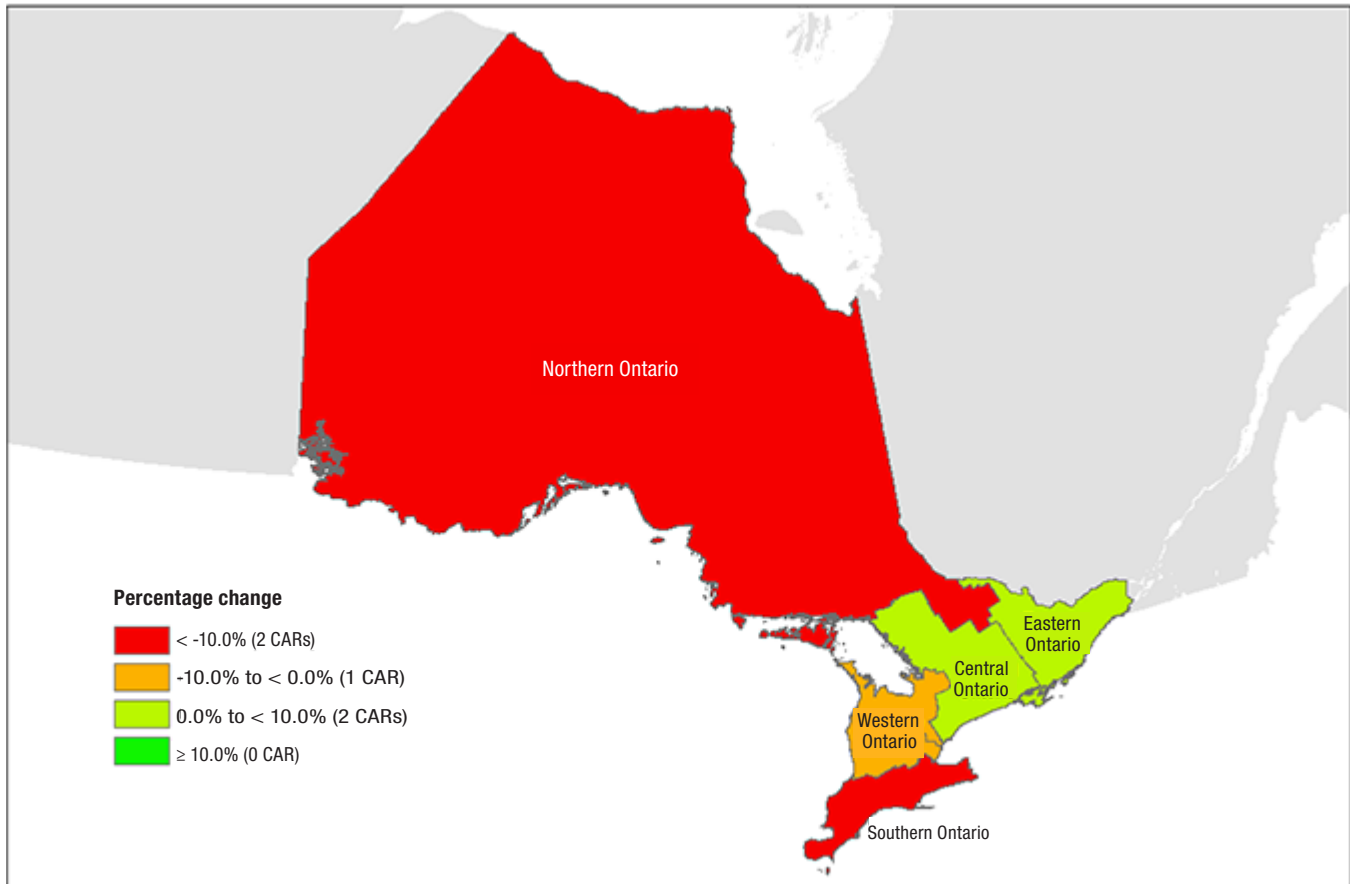
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In 2016, there were 840,740 people aged 15 and older working in Ontario's agri-food industry. This is an increase from 2006, when there were 757,485 people working in this industry. As shown in Table 3, there were many agri-food workers in the CARs of Western, Central and Eastern Ontario.

Ontario's agri-food sector employed 24,145 Francophone workers in 2016, which is fewer than in 2006, when there were 25,210 Francophones working in this sector. Francophone agri-food workers were concentrated mainly in the CARs of Eastern Ontario (10,520 workers in 2016) and Northern Ontario (5,215 workers in 2016). In both CARs, more than 11% of agri-food workers were Francophone in 2016, compared with about 1% in the province's other CARs.

Map 3.a

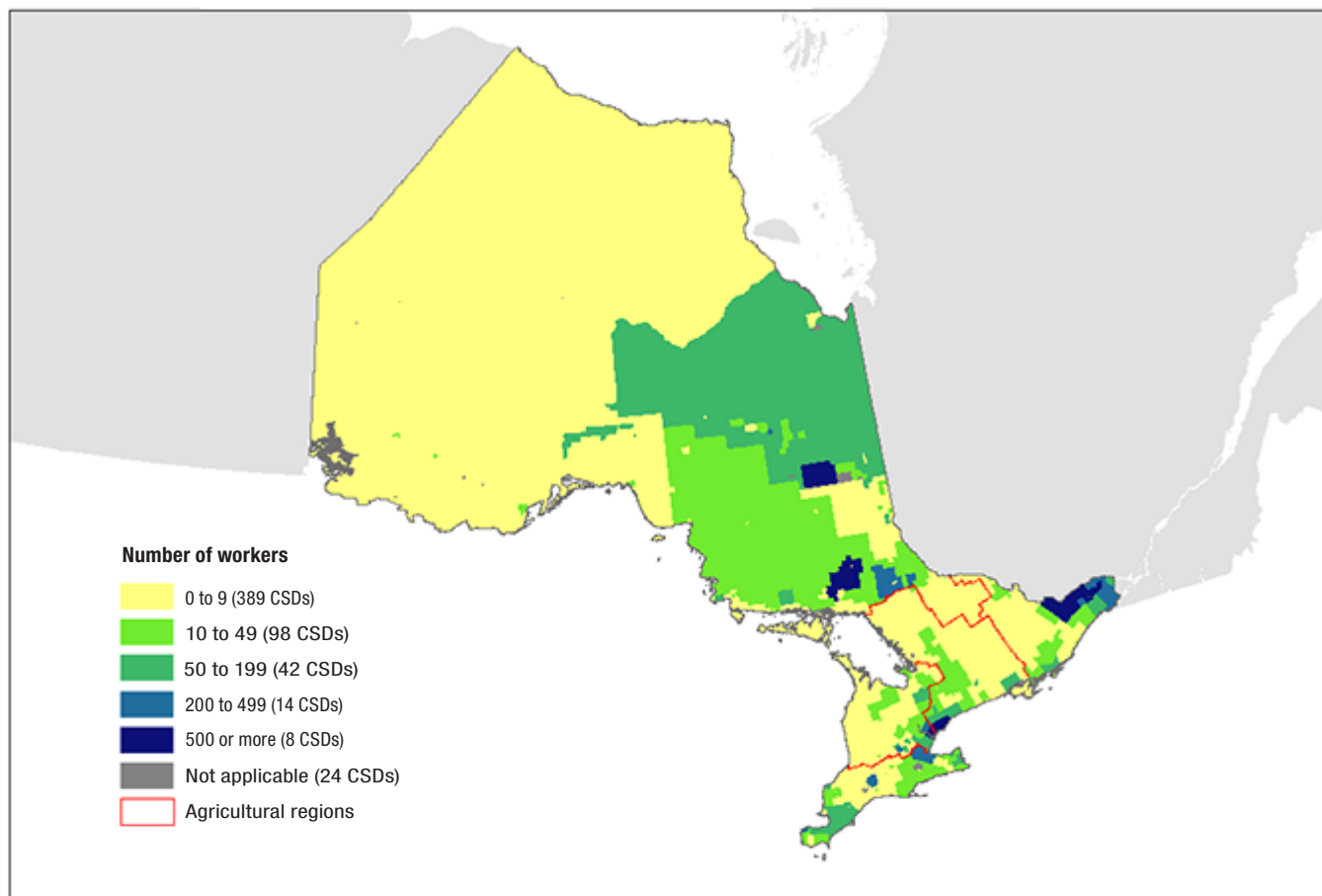
Percentage change from 2006 to 2016 of the French-speaking population aged 15 or over who worked in the agri-food sector, Ontario census agricultural regions (CARs)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Map 3.a shows that the number of Francophone agri-food workers fell by more than 10% between 2006 and 2016 in the Southern and Northern Ontario CARs. Conversely, the number of Francophone agri-food workers in the Central and Eastern Ontario CARs increased between 2006 and 2016.

Map 3.b
Number of French-speaking agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over, Ontario census subdivisions (CSDs), 2016



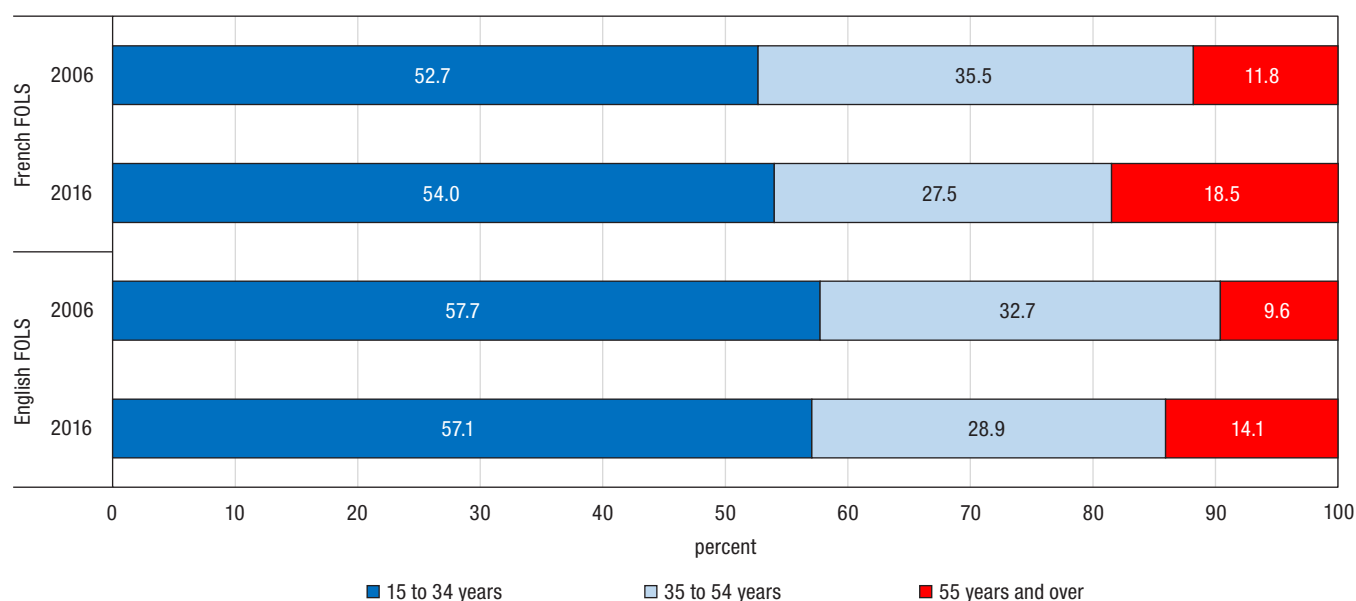
Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 census of population.

Map 3.b shows a high concentration of 500 or more Francophone agri-food workers in eight Ontario municipalities, spread over several of the province's CARs. Four of these municipalities were in the Eastern Ontario CAR: Ottawa (5,640 workers), Clarence-Rockland (695 workers), The Nation / La Nation (570 workers), and Hawkesbury (530 workers). Two were in the Northern Ontario CAR: Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (1,880 workers) and Timmins (715 workers). Another, Toronto (2,370 workers), was in the Central Ontario CAR, and the last, Mississauga (540 workers), was located in the Southern Ontario CAR.

3.1 Age group

Chart 3.1.1

Age group of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Ontario, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiples responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

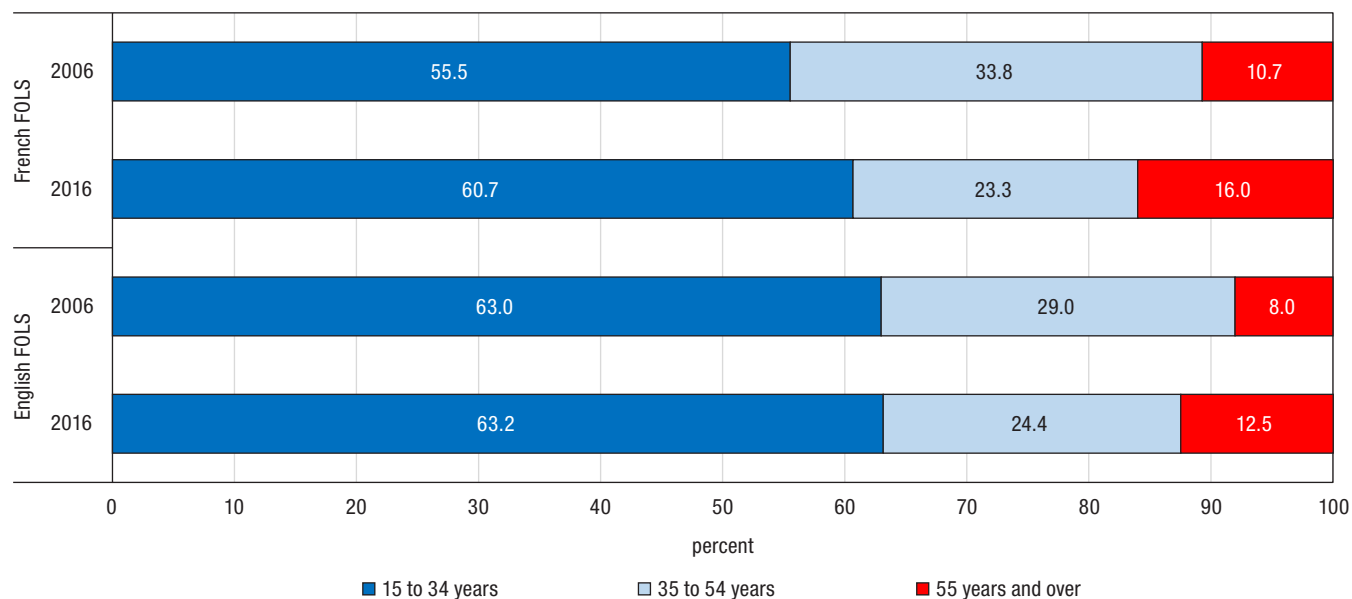
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The median age of Ontario's Francophone agri-food workers fell from 33.0 years to 31.6 years between 2006 and 2016. Among these workers, the proportion aged 15 to 34 increased (from 52.7% in 2006 to 54.0% in 2016), as did the proportion aged 55 and older (from 11.8% in 2006 to 18.5% in 2016).

In 2016, the proportion of youth aged 15 to 34 among Francophone workers was much higher in Ontario's agri-food industry (54.0%) than in its agriculture industry (28.2%). While the population of Francophone workers grew older in both industries, in 2016, the proportion of workers aged 55 and older was still much lower in the agri-food industry (18.5%) than in the agriculture industry (41.5%).

Anglophone agri-food workers were still generally younger than their Francophone counterparts: more than 57% were aged 15 to 34 in 2006 and in 2016. However, the median age of Anglophone agri-food workers edged up between 2006 (30.0 years) and 2016 (30.5 years), bringing them closer to the age profile of their Francophone counterparts in 2016 than they were in 2006.

Chart 3.1.2
Age group of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016

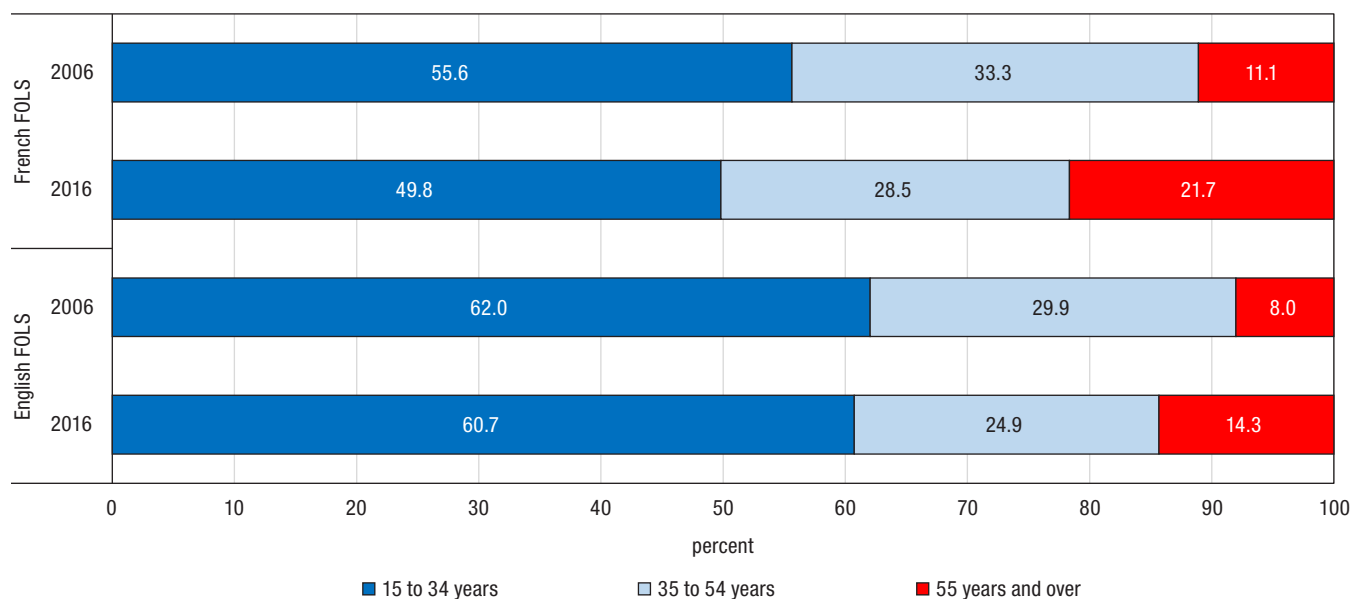


1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The increase in the proportion of young Francophone workers in the agri-food sector observed at the provincial level was particularly strong in the Eastern Ontario CAR. In this region, the median age of Francophone agri-food workers, already below the provincial average in 2006, declined over the decade, from 30.5 years in 2006 to 26.5 years in 2016. The share of Francophone workers aged 15 to 34 increased between 2006 (55.5%) and 2016 (60.7%). Meanwhile, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers aged 55 and older also increased over the decade, from 10.7% in 2006 to 16.0% in 2016.

The age profile of Francophone workers in the agri-food sector was closer to that of their Anglophone counterparts in 2016 than in 2006. The median age of Anglophone agri-food workers in the Eastern Ontario CAR was lower than that of Francophones in 2006 (26.0 years), but this was no longer the case in 2016 (27.1 years).

Chart 3.1.3
Age group of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Northern Ontario CAR, Francophone agri-food workers were generally older than the provincial average. In contrast to the provincial trend, their median age increased between 2006 (30.5 years) and 2016 (35.2 years). The aging of Francophone agri-food workers in this region is reflected in the proportion of workers aged 55 and older, which almost doubled over the decade, from 11.1% in 2006 to 21.7% in 2016. The proportion of workers aged 15 to 34, on the other hand, decreased (from 55.6% in 2006 to 49.8% in 2016).

The aging of Anglophone agri-food workers in the Northern Ontario CAR was less pronounced than that of their Francophone counterparts. The median age of Anglophone workers remained relatively stable and lower than that of Francophones, going from 26.6 years in 2006 to 27.8 years in 2016. Although it did increase, the proportion of Anglophone agri-food workers aged 55 and older (8.0% in 2006 and 14.3% in 2016) was still much lower than that of their Francophone counterparts.

3.2 Sex

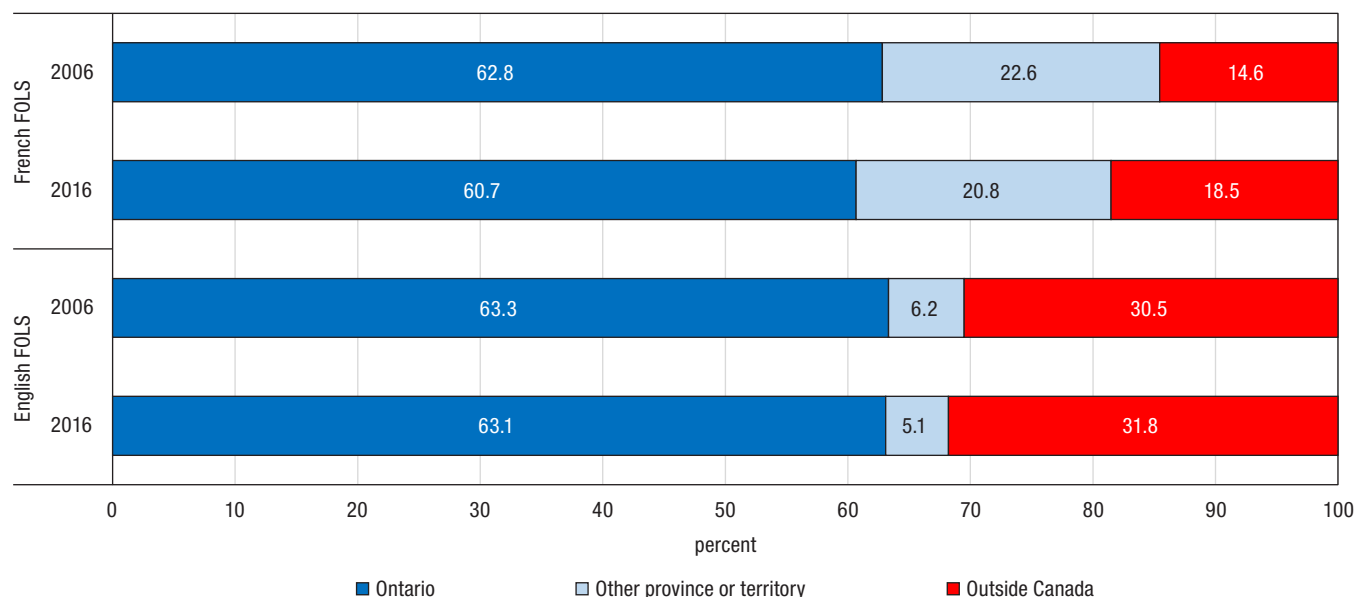
The share of women among Ontario's agri-food workers was close to parity. Among Francophone workers, the proportion of women decreased slightly between 2006 (56.9%) and 2016 (54.6%) but was still higher than among Anglophones, where it hovered around 53% in both years (53.5% in 2006 and 53.4% in 2016). Section 3.8 shows that women's representation in Ontario's agri-food sector varied by industry.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, the proportion of female agri-food workers was similar for Francophones and Anglophones and remained relatively stable between 2006 and 2016, at about 51% (51.3% in 2006 and 51.7% in 2016 for Francophones; 52.1% in 2006 and 50.8% in 2016 for Anglophones). Therefore, while close to parity, the share of women among agri-food workers in this region was slightly lower than the provincial average.

Women's presence in the agri-food sector was stronger in the Northern Ontario CAR than it was across the province. In 2006, almost two-thirds of Francophone agri-food workers in the region were women (65.7%). A lower proportion was observed in 2016 (62.0%), but it was still higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts in both years (61.8% in 2006 and 58.4% in 2016).

3.3 Place of birth

Chart 3.3.1
Place of birth of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Ontario, 2006 and 2016



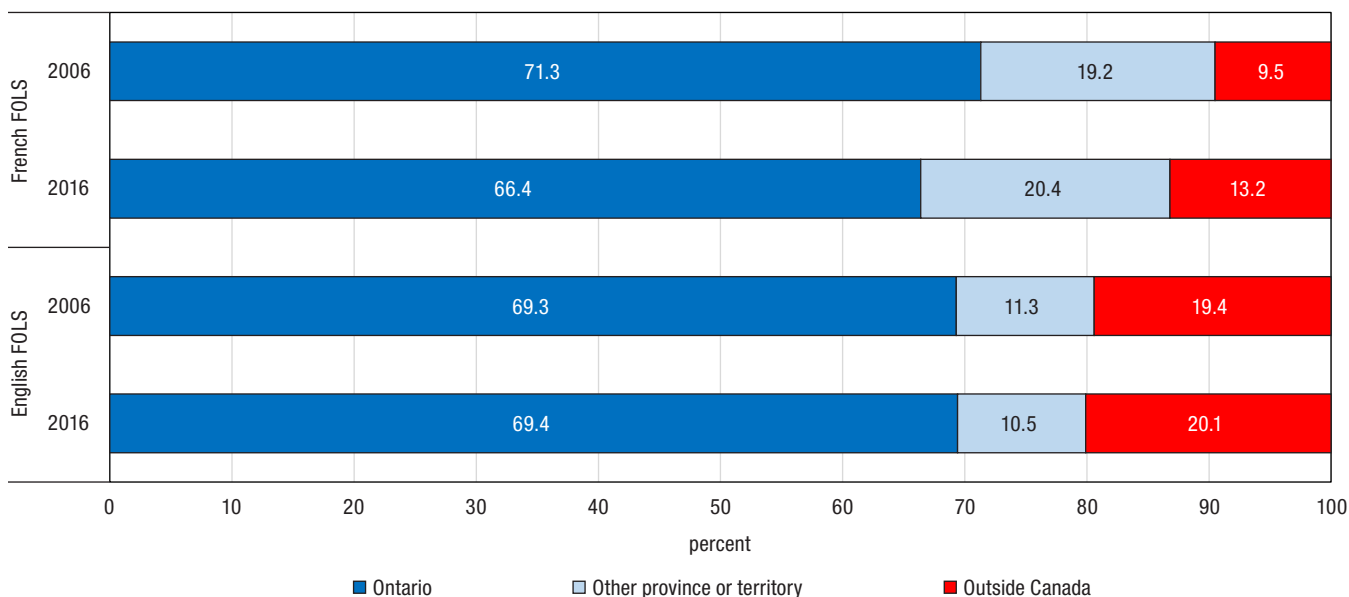
1. "English and French" multiples responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Among Ontario's Francophone agri-food workers, more than 60% were Ontario-born in 2006 and in 2016. Between these years, the proportion born in another province decreased (from 22.6% to 20.8%), while the proportion born outside Canada increased (from 14.6% to 18.5%). Francophone agri-food workers were more likely to have been born in another province and less likely to have been born outside Canada than their Anglophone counterparts.

In 2016, more than four out of five Francophone agri-food workers born in a province other than Ontario were born in Quebec. Places of birth among Francophone agri-food workers born outside Canada were more varied, with large proportions born in Africa (35.0%), Europe (27.9%) and Asia (22.1%). The main countries of birth of these workers were France (14.9%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (8.3%), Lebanon (6.6%) and Haiti (6.5%).

Chart 3.3.2

Place of birth of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

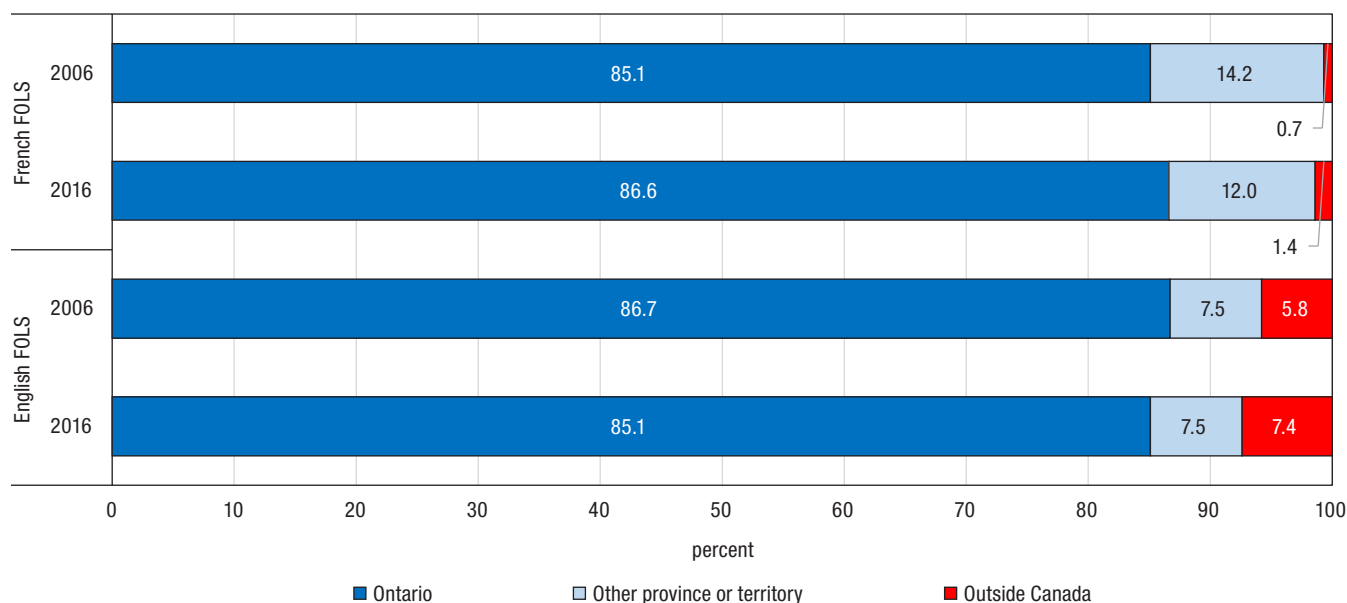
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers born in Ontario decreased between 2006 (71.3%) and 2016 (66.4%), while it remained stable at nearly 69% among their Anglophone counterparts. About one in five Francophone agri-food workers had been born in another province or territory in 2006 and in 2016, a proportion higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts. In 2016, in this CAR, nearly 9 out of 10 Francophone agri-food workers born in a province other than Ontario were Quebec-born.

As with the provincial trend, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers born outside Canada was higher in 2016 (13.2%) than in 2006 (9.5%), but it was lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts in both years (about 20%).

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, the growing diversification of Francophone agri-food workers' places of birth between 2006 and 2016 reflects the contribution of interprovincial and international migration to this population. In 2016, the main countries of birth of these Francophone workers born outside Canada were Haiti (14.2%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (11.6%), Lebanon (10.8%), France (5.3%) and Burundi (5.2%).

Chart 3.3.3
Place of birth of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The situation was different in the Northern Ontario CAR, which saw little change between 2006 and 2016 in terms of the place of birth of agri-food workers. In both years, about 85% of them were Ontario-born, whether Francophone or Anglophone. This proportion was above the provincial average.

In 2016, less than 2% of Francophone agri-food workers in this CAR had been born outside Canada, compared with 7.4% of their Anglophone counterparts. In addition, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers born in another province (14.2% in 2006 and 12.0% in 2016) was higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts (7.5% in both years). These differences between Francophones and Anglophones were similar to those observed across Ontario. As with the provincial trend, a large proportion of Francophone agri-food workers born in another province were from Quebec (82.3% in 2006).

3.4 Indigenous identity

The number of Indigenous workers in Ontario's agri-food sector increased from 14,115 to 24,200 between 2006 and 2016. The proportion who had French as their first official language spoken (FOLS) was 7.0% in 2006 and 5.8% in 2016. For these two periods, a very small number of Indigenous agri-food sector workers did not know an official language. Moreover, 4.4% of the sector's Indigenous workers knew an Indigenous language in 2016, mainly the Ojibway language, the Oji-Cree language or a Cree language.

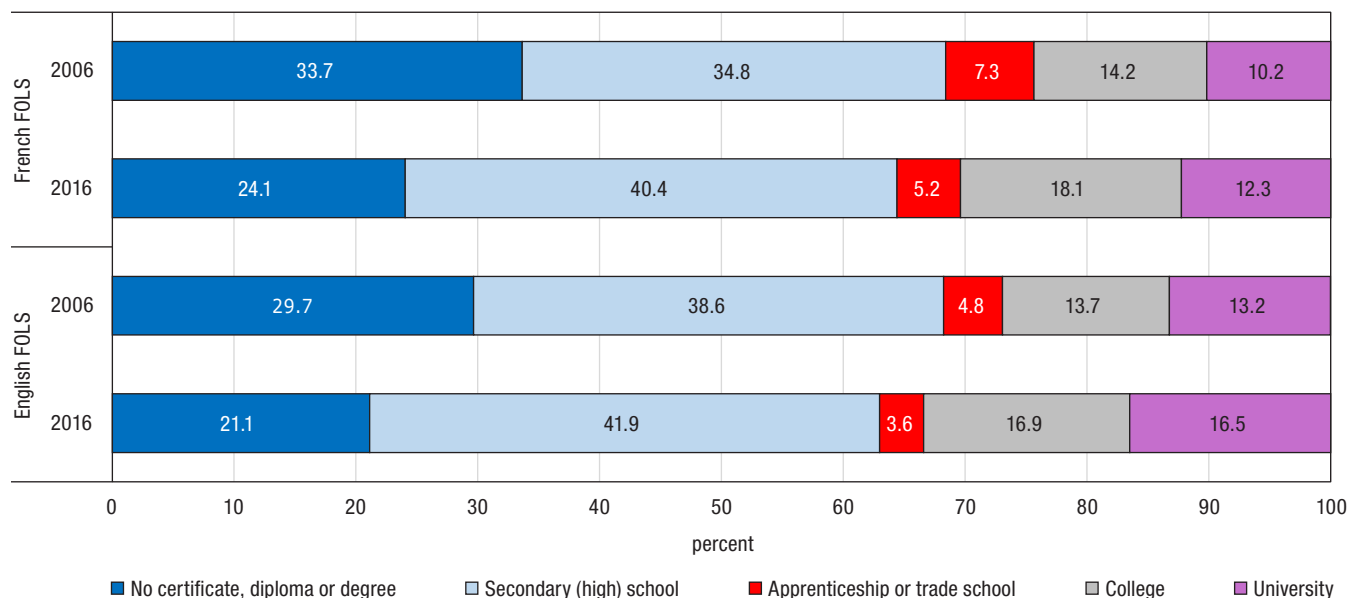
In the Eastern Ontario CAR, the number of Indigenous workers in the agri-food sector was 1,825 in 2006 and 3,425 in 2016. French was the FOLS of 11.7% of them in 2006 and of 10.9% in 2016. Furthermore, the share who knew an Indigenous language was slightly under 2% in 2016.

The number of Indigenous workers in the agri-food sector of the Northern Ontario CAR increased from 4,090 in 2006 to 6,510 in 2016. The proportion whose FOLS was French went from 10.6% to 9.3% during the decade. Moreover, 12.1% knew an Indigenous language in 2016.

As was the case with their counterparts in the agriculture sector, the growth in the number of Indigenous workers in the agri-food sector is possibly due to changes in their reported identities between 2006 and 2016.

3.5 Education

Chart 3.5.1
Highest certificate, diploma or degree of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹
Ontario, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

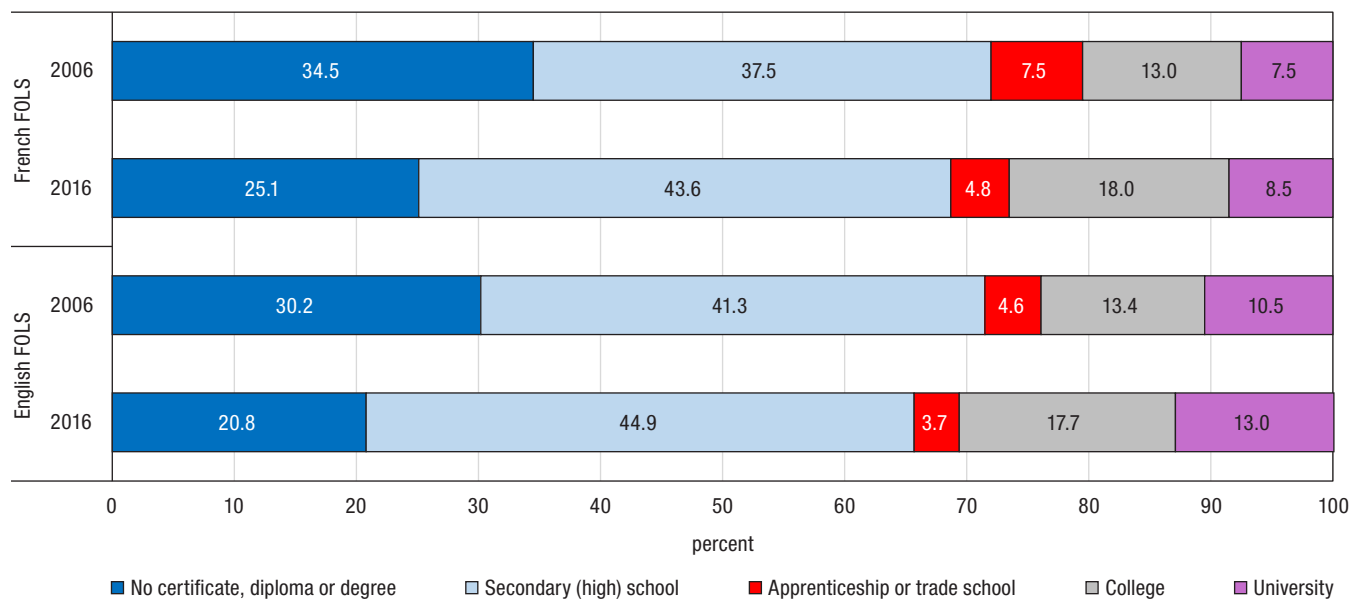
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The educational attainment of Francophone workers in Ontario's agri-food sector generally increased between 2006 and 2016. About one-third of these workers did not have a certificate, diploma or degree in 2006, while less than one-quarter of them were in this situation in 2016. However, these proportions were still higher than those observed among their Anglophone counterparts (29.7% in 2006 and 21.1% in 2016).

The share of Francophone agri-food workers with a high school diploma as their highest qualification increased over the decade, from 34.8% in 2006 to 40.4% in 2016. This share was slightly higher among their Anglophone counterparts (38.6% in 2006 and 41.9% in 2016), but the gap narrowed between 2006 and 2016. In addition, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers whose highest diploma was a college diploma increased over this period (from 14.2% in 2006 to 18.1% in 2016).

Francophone agri-food workers were more likely to have a college diploma as their highest qualification than their Anglophone counterparts but were less likely to have a university diploma. In 2016, 16.5% of Anglophone agri-food workers had a university diploma, compared with 12.3% of their Francophone counterparts. There was a similar gap in 2006. The proportion of Francophone workers with a university diploma was also lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts in Ontario's agriculture sector.

Chart 3.5.2
Highest certificate, diploma or degree of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹
Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



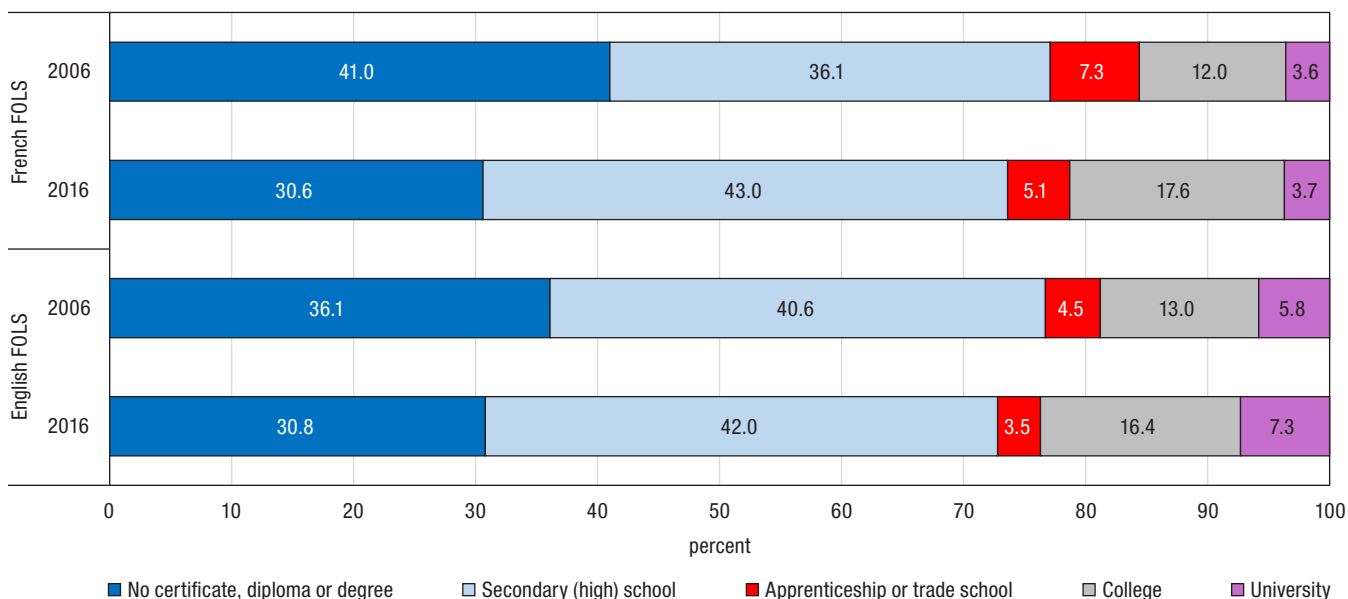
1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Education trends for Francophone agri-food workers in the Eastern Ontario CAR were comparable to provincial trends. However, the proportion of these workers with a high school diploma as their highest qualification (37.5% in 2006 and 43.6% in 2016) was above the provincial average, while the proportion with a university diploma (about 8% in 2006 and in 2016) was lower than in Ontario as a whole. These differences between Francophone workers in the Eastern Ontario CAR and those across the province were also observed among Anglophone agri-food workers in this region.

Chart 3.5.3

Highest certificate, diploma or degree of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Similarly, in the Northern Ontario CAR, education trends for Francophone agri-food workers were comparable to those at the provincial level. Gaps between this region and the provincial average persisted regarding the high proportion of Francophone workers without a diploma, certificate or degree (41.0% in 2006 and 30.6% in 2016) and the low proportion of these workers with a university diploma (less than 4% in both years). In 2016, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers in the Northern Ontario CAR who had a university diploma was more than three times lower than the provincial average. This was not specific to Francophones: among Anglophone agri-food workers in the Northern Ontario CAR, the proportion without a diploma, certificate or degree was also higher than among their counterparts in the entire province, while the proportion with a university diploma was lower.

3.6 Class of worker

More than 9 in 10 agri-food workers were employees in Ontario in 2006 and 2016, and less than 7% were self-employed, whether Francophone or Anglophone.

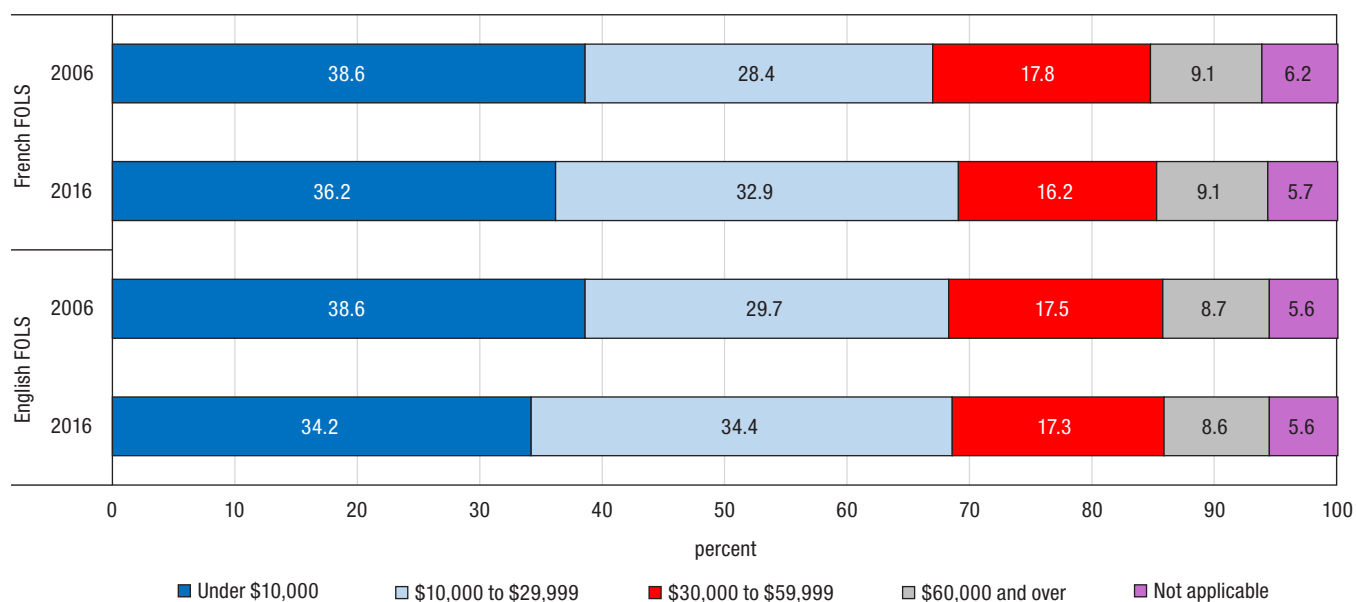
The situation in the CARs of Eastern and Northern Ontario was highly similar to the provincial situation. In 2006 and in 2016, in both regions, the proportions of Francophone and Anglophone agri-food workers who were employees ranged between 92% and 95%.

3.7 Employment income

Employment income includes all income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the calendar year prior to the census. The employment income of agri-food sector workers may include income from other sources than the job occupied in this sector.

This report contains information on all people categorized as workers, including those who worked during the reference week (for example, from May 1 to May 7, 2016) or the census year (e.g.: 2016), but who did not work in the year prior to the census (e.g.: 2015). However, because these workers did not work in the year prior to the census, their data are excluded from this section. They are identified by the category “not applicable” in the charts below and are excluded from the median income, work activity and average number of weeks worked per year calculations.

Chart 3.7.1
Employment income¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Ontario, 2006 and 2016



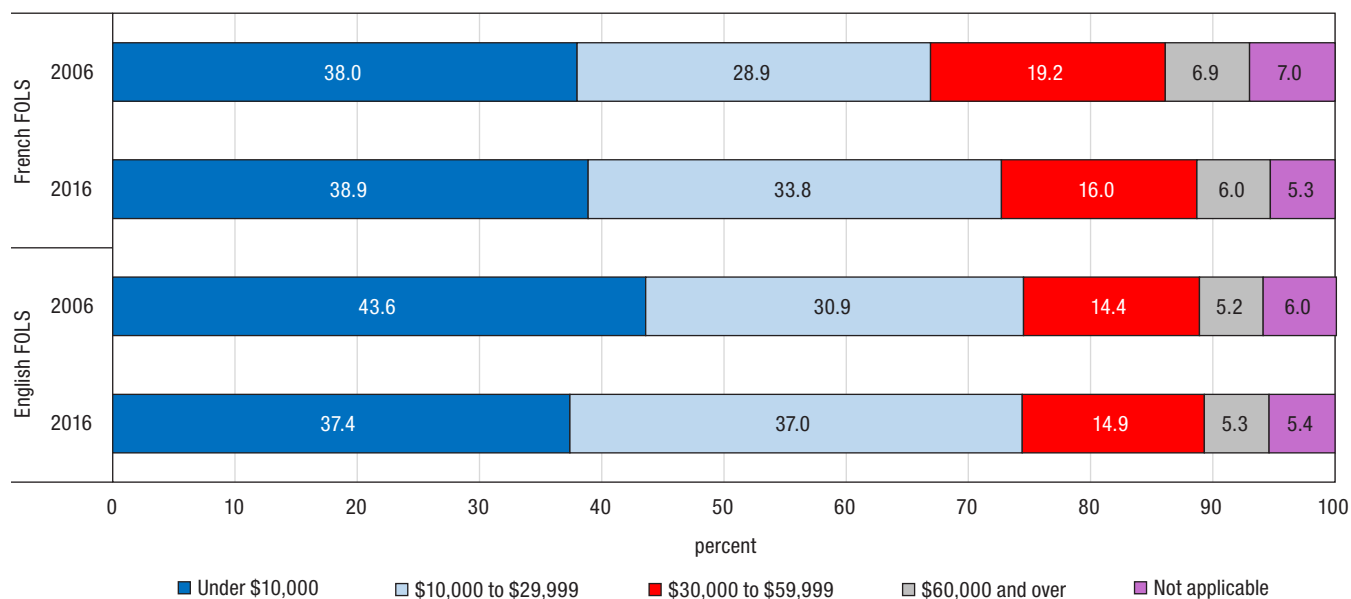
1. In 2015 constant dollars.
 2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Between 2006 and 2016, the median employment income of Francophone workers in Ontario’s agri-food sector rose from \$13,735 to \$14,330. In 2016, 36.2% of them reported employment income of less than \$10,000, compared with 38.6% in 2006. The median employment income of their Anglophone counterparts increased more between 2006 (\$13,695) and 2016 (\$15,500).

In 2016, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers who worked full time (52.7%) was lower than for their Anglophone counterparts (55.3%), and the average number of weeks worked per year was slightly lower among Francophone (38.7) than Anglophone (39.6) agri-food workers.

Among Francophone men and women working in Ontario’s agri-food sector, the gap in median employment income decreased by about half between 2006 and 2016 (from \$10,315 to \$5,085). The median employment income of Francophone female agri-food workers increased from \$11,085 in 2006 to \$12,705 in 2016, and the income of their male counterparts fell from \$21,400 in 2006 to \$17,790 in 2016.

Chart 3.7.2
Employment income¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. In 2015 constant dollars.

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

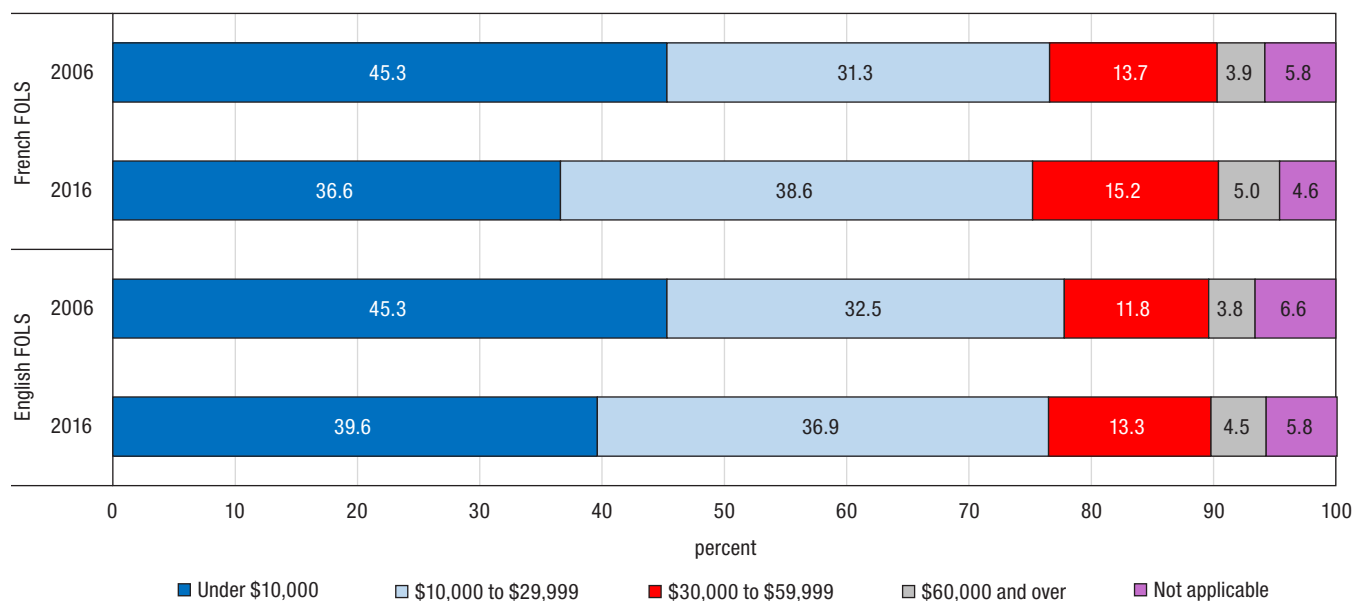
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The situation in the Eastern Ontario CAR differed from provincial trends. The median employment income of Francophone agri-food workers in this region fell slightly between 2006 (\$13,720) and 2016 (\$13,015). As a result, the median employment income of Francophone agri-food workers in this region was below the provincial average in 2016. The share of workers with low income remained relatively stable over the decade; the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers with employment income of less than \$10,000 was 38.0% in 2006 and 38.9% in 2016. Moreover, the proportion with higher employment income—\$30,000 or more—fell from 26.1% to 22.0% over the same period.

The median employment income of Anglophone agri-food workers increased from \$11,275 in 2006 to \$13,880 in 2016, exceeding that of Francophones over the course of the decade.

Similar to the provincial level, the share of Francophone agri-food workers in the Eastern Ontario CAR who worked full time (48.7%) was slightly lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts (50.7%) in 2016, and Francophone workers in this sector worked fewer weeks per year, on average (38.3), than Anglophone workers (39.6).

Among Francophone men and women working in the agri-food sector in the Eastern Ontario CAR, the gap in median employment income narrowed between 2006 (\$9,025) and 2016 (\$4,685). The median employment income of this sector's Francophone female workers rose from \$10,790 in 2006 to \$11,015 in 2016, and that of their male counterparts, from \$19,810 in 2006 to \$15,700 in 2016.

Chart 3.7.3
Employment income¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016


1. In 2015 constant dollars.

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Between 2006 and 2016, the median employment income of Francophone agri-food workers in the Northern Ontario CAR rose from \$10,595 to \$13,765. In 2016, 36.6% of Francophone agri-food workers in the region had employment income of less than \$10,000, compared with 45.3% in 2006.

The median employment income of Anglophone agri-food workers in the region went from \$10,365 in 2006 to \$12,775 in 2016. Therefore, the employment income of Francophone agri-food workers was similar to that of their Anglophone counterparts in 2006 but exceeded it in 2016. The share of Anglophone agri-food workers in the Northern Ontario CAR with low employment income—below \$10,000—declined at a slower pace than that of Francophones, falling from 45.3% in 2006 to 39.6% in 2016.

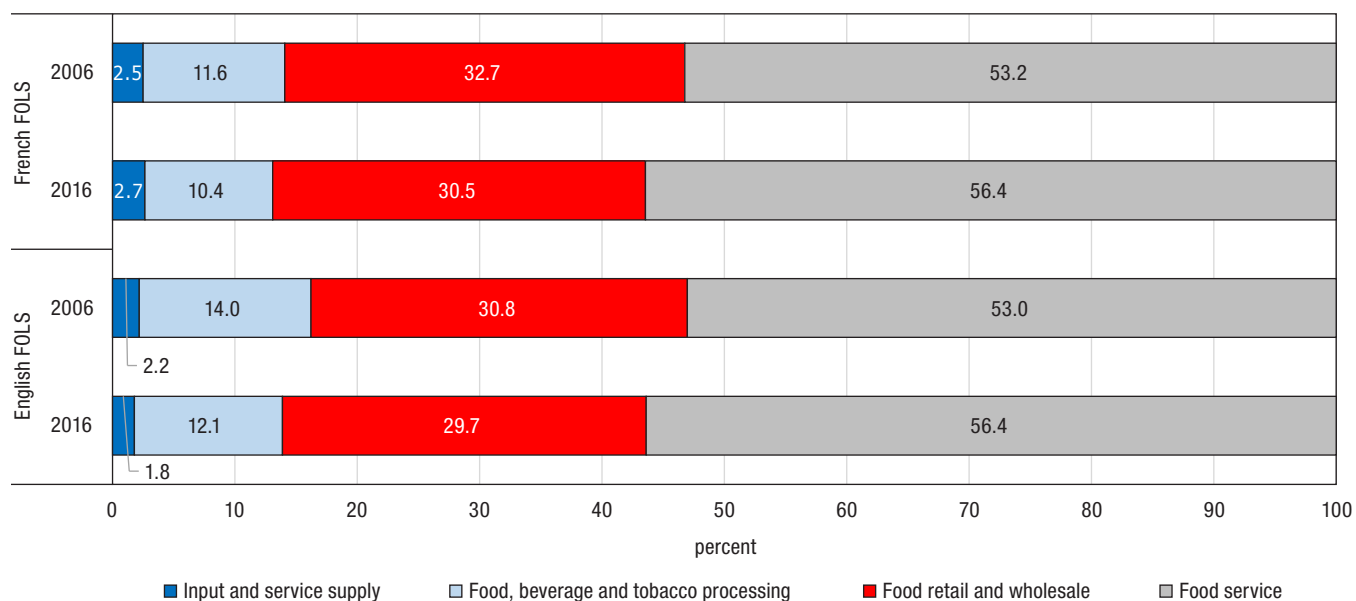
In the Northern Ontario CAR, 48.9% of Francophone agri-food workers worked full time in 2016, compared with 47.1% for Anglophone workers. The average number of weeks worked per year was 39.7 for Francophone agri-food workers and 38.7 for their Anglophone counterparts.

The median employment income gap between male and female Francophone agri-food workers in the Northern Ontario CAR narrowed considerably between 2006 (\$7,985) and 2016 (\$3,155). The median employment income of Francophone women in the agri-food sector in this CAR increased from \$9,285 in 2006 to \$12,585 in 2016, and that of their male counterparts, from \$17,270 in 2006 to \$15,740 in 2016.

3.8 Industry

Chart 3.8.1

Industry¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Ontario, 2006 and 2016



1. Based on the North American North Industry Classification System (NAICS).

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

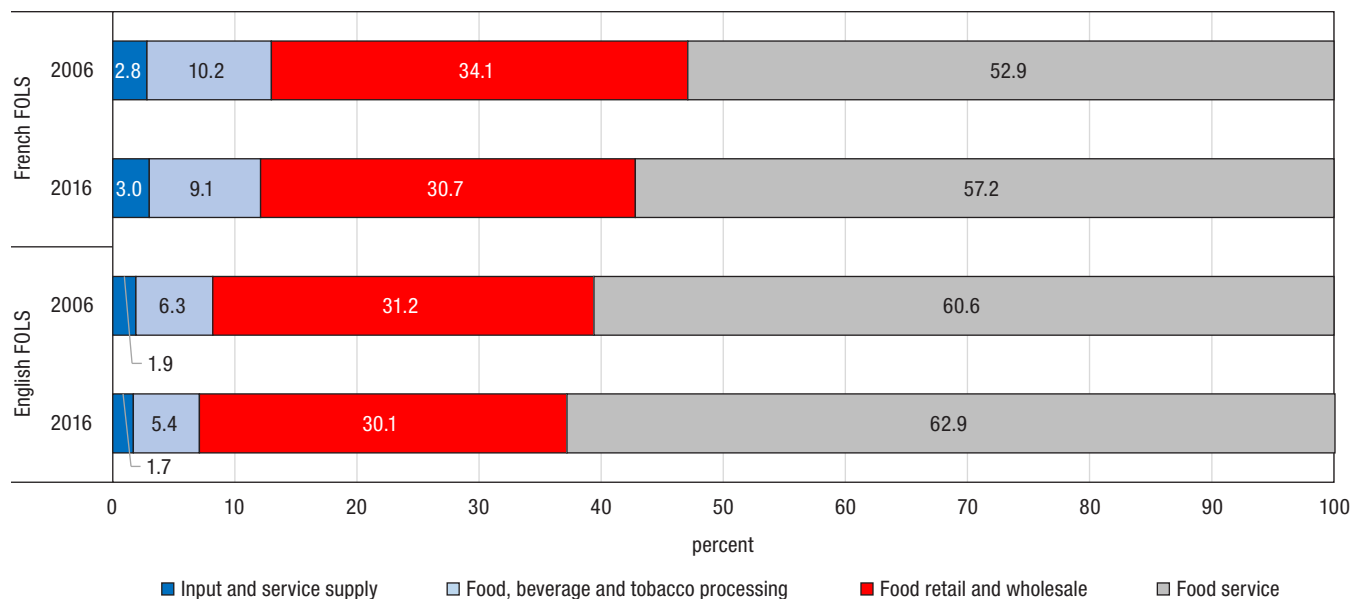
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

More than half of Ontario's agri-food workers were in food service.²⁵ The share of agri-food workers in this industry, whether Francophone or Anglophone, increased between 2006 (about 53%) and 2016 (56.4%). In contrast, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers in food retail and wholesale decreased over the decade (32.7% in 2006 and 30.5% in 2016) but was slightly higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts in both years. Ontario's Francophone agri-food workers were also somewhat less likely to be in the food, beverage, and tobacco processing industry than their Anglophone counterparts. This industry employed about 1 in 10 Francophone workers in 2016, and almost 1 in 8 Anglophone workers.

Francophone agri-food workers worked in different industries depending on their age and sex. In 2016, the proportion of workers aged 15 to 34 in food service (67.1%) surpassed that of their counterparts aged 55 and older (40.3%), and workers aged 55 and older were more likely to be in food retail/wholesale (40.6%) than their counterparts aged 15 to 34 (25.4%). In addition, 62.0% of Francophone women working in Ontario's agri-food sector were in the food service industry, compared with 49.7% of their male counterparts.

25. See [Table A.2](#) in the Appendix for the list of industries in the agri-food sector.

Chart 3.8.2
Industry¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016

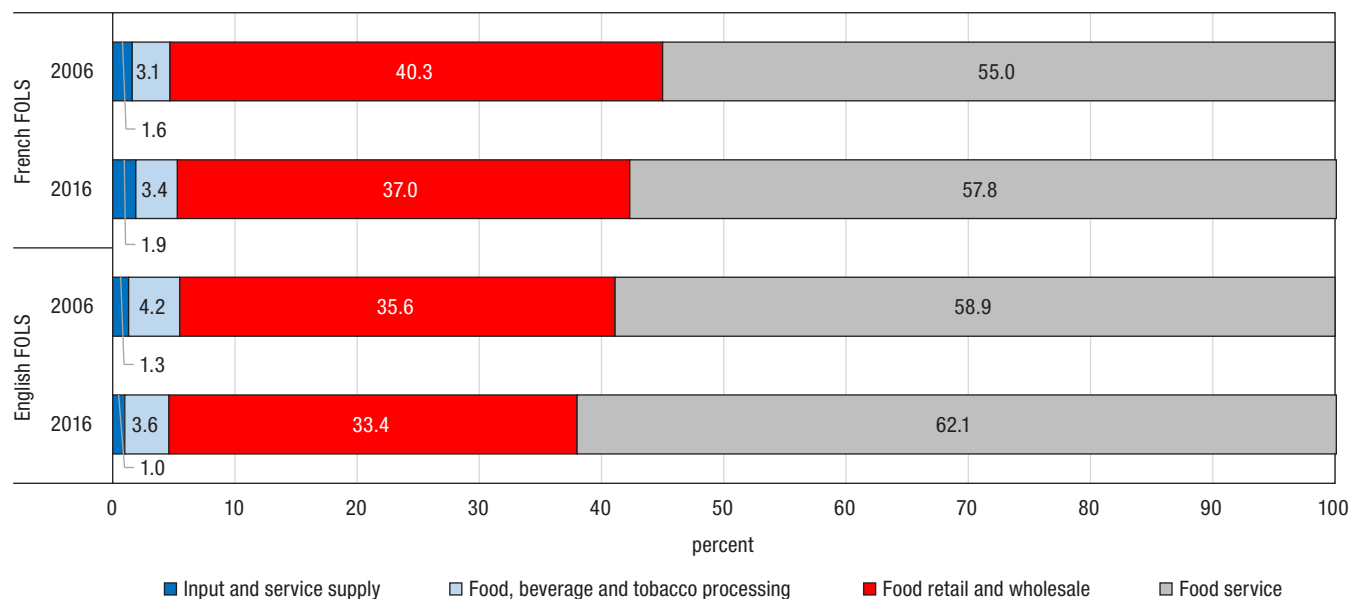


1. Based on the North American North Industry Classification System (NAICS).
 2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, as in the province as a whole, the share of Francophone agri-food workers employed in food service increased between 2006 (52.9%) and 2016 (57.2%), while the share of workers involved in food retail and wholesale decreased (from 34.1% in 2006 to 30.7% in 2016). The share of Francophone workers in the food service industry was lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts in both years. In contrast to provincial trends, there were more Francophones than Anglophones in food, beverage, and tobacco processing in the Eastern Ontario CAR. In 2016, 9.1% of Francophone agri-food workers in the region were involved in this industry, compared with 5.4% of their Anglophone counterparts.

Chart 3.8.3

Industry¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. Based on the North American North Industry Classification System (NAICS).

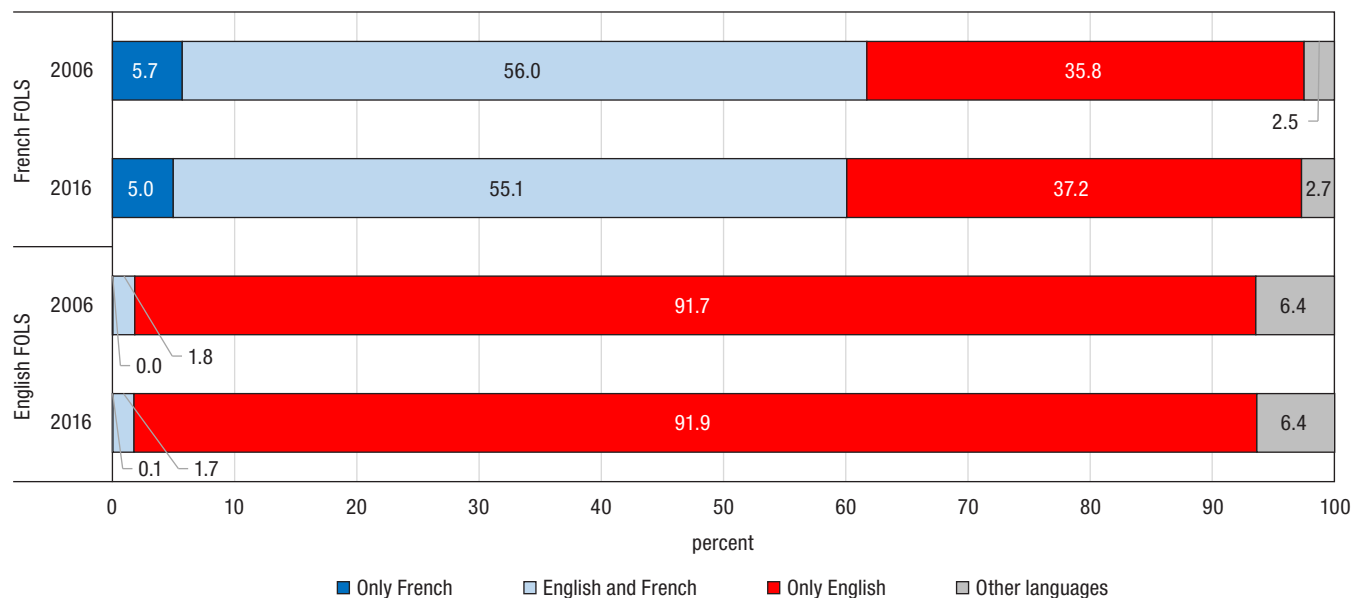
2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The Northern Ontario CAR mirrored provincial trends; in this region, the share of Francophone agri-food workers involved in food service increased between 2006 (55.0%) and 2016 (57.8%), while the proportion working in food retail and wholesale decreased (from 40.3% in 2006 to 37.0% in 2016). The share of Francophone workers in the region who were in this industry surpassed that of their Anglophone counterparts, as well as the provincial average. The proportion of Francophone workers involved in food service, on the other hand, was lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts. Moreover, among Francophone and Anglophone agri-food workers in the Northern Ontario CAR, less than 5% were in the food, beverage, and tobacco processing industry, a much lower share than the provincial average.

3.9 Languages used at work

Chart 3.9.1
Language(s) used at work¹ by agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Ontario, 2006 and 2016



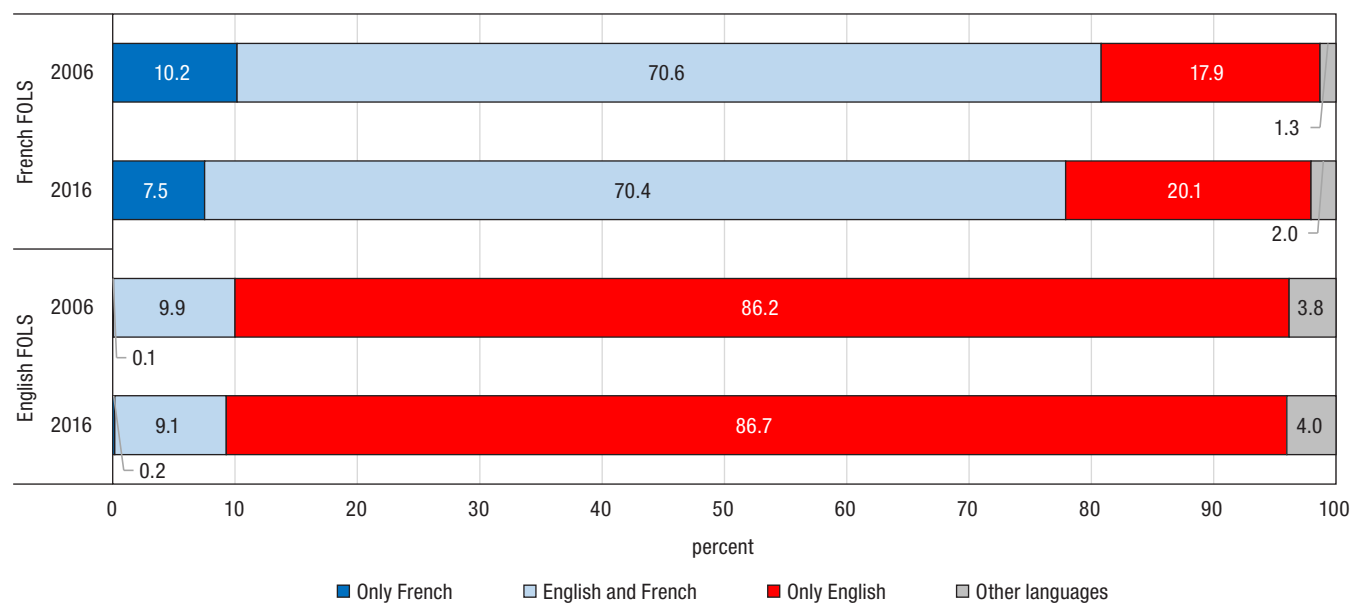
1. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.
 2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

About 5% of Ontario's Francophone agri-food workers used only French at work. The proportion who used English and French edged down from 56.0% in 2006 to 55.1% in 2016, while the proportion who used only English at work rose from 35.8% in 2006 to 37.2% in 2016.

The languages used at work by Ontario's Francophone agri-food workers varied by industry. In 2016, higher shares of Francophone workers used English and French at work in the input and service supply (67.7%) and food retail and wholesale (61.1%) industries, and shares were lower in the food service (52.7%) and food, beverage, and tobacco processing (47.4%) industries. In contrast, the share of Francophone workers who used only English at work was higher in the food, beverage, and tobacco processing (42.6%) and food service (39.9%) industries, and lower in food retail/wholesale (31.7%) and input and service supply (23.4%).

Chart 3.9.2

Language(s) used at work¹ by agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Eastern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



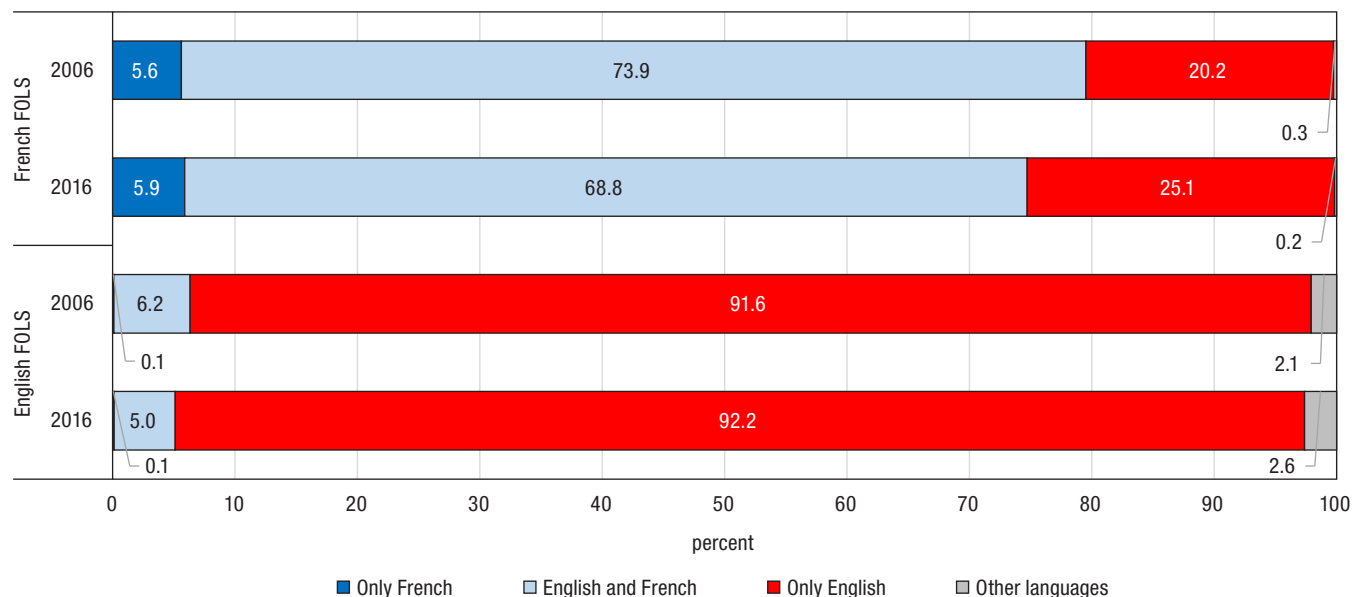
1. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, the share of Francophone agri-food workers who used only French at work was above the provincial average but decreased between 2006 (10.2%) and 2016 (7.5%). The proportion who used English and French was relatively stable at about 70%, while the proportion who used only English at work increased from 17.9% in 2006 to 20.1% in 2016. Meanwhile, just under 10% of Anglophone agri-food workers in the Eastern Ontario CAR used English and French at work.

Chart 3.9.3
Language(s) used at work¹ by agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),²
Northern Ontario census agricultural region, 2006 and 2016



1. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.
 2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the Northern Ontario CAR, the share of Francophone agri-food workers who used only French at work was similar to the provincial average in both 2006 and 2016 (roughly 5%). The proportion who used English and French at work decreased over the decade, from 73.9% in 2006 to 68.8% in 2016. In 2006, about one in five Francophone agri-food workers used only English at work. This proportion was higher in 2016, when one in four Francophone agri-food workers used only English at work.

The share of Anglophone agri-food workers in the Northern Ontario CAR who used English and French at work declined slightly over the decade, from 6.2% in 2006 to 5.0% in 2016.

Conclusion

Certain trends emerge from this portrait of farms with a French-speaking main operator and of Francophone workers in Ontario's agriculture and agri-food industries.

Farms with a Francophone as their main operator were generally similar to other farms in Ontario, save for a few differences. French-language farms were slightly more likely than the provincial average to have low farm receipts and farm capital levels. In contrast, they were more likely to cover a large area than farms across the province. These differences could be due to the type of farming associated with French-language farms (such as hay farming, maple syrup and products production, fruit and vegetable combination farming, and tobacco farming) and to their concentration in northern regions with a harsher climate, both of which can be linked to the economic profile of these farms.

The share of farms with a French-speaking main operator that were operated exclusively by people under 35 was below the provincial average, which raises the issue of succession and the renewal of the agricultural workforce. This issue is also raised by the comparison of Francophone and Anglophone agricultural workers. The share of young workers among Francophones in the agriculture industry was lower than that of Anglophones, a situation that remained stable across Ontario between 2006 and 2016.

In the Eastern Ontario CAR, the growing population of Francophone agricultural and agri-food workers, the growing proportion of these workers aged 15 to 34, and the diversification of their places of birth suggest some demographic vitality.

In the Northern Ontario CAR, the population of Francophone agricultural and agri-food workers declined between 2006 and 2016. Among these workers, there was a decrease in the proportion aged 15 to 34, and a large proportion of Ontario-born persons. This situation, which suggests low immigration and an aging population, indicates that the issue of succession in the agriculture and agri-food industries is more concerning in this region, especially among Francophones. On the other hand, the proportion of women among Francophone workers in the agriculture and agri-food sectors was higher in this region than in the province as a whole.

Although the educational attainment of Ontario's Francophone agricultural and agri-food workers increased between 2006 and 2016, a gap persisted between Francophones and Anglophones in terms of obtaining a university qualification, with Francophone workers being less likely to complete university, particularly in the Northern Ontario CAR. Increasing the number of French-language university programs in Ontario is a well-known issue.

In short, this portrait has shown that the issues of university access and the renewal of the labour pool seem to be more acute among official language minorities working in Ontario's agriculture and agri-food industries. Additional research would be required to identify the factors behind the observations in this study.

Differences observed between language groups could be related to multiple factors not studied in this descriptive report. Further research would be necessary to assess their contribution.

Glossary

Census farm: A farm, ranch or other agricultural operation that produces at least one of the following products intended for sale: crops, livestock, poultry, animal products, greenhouse or nursery products, Christmas trees, mushrooms, sod, honey or bees, and maple syrup products. Sales in the previous 12 months are not required, but there must be the intention to sell.

Census of Agriculture: Statistics Canada conducts the Census of Agriculture every five years to develop a statistical portrait of Canada's farms and its agricultural operators. The data provides users with a comprehensive picture of the major commodities of the agriculture industry while also supplying information on new or less common crops, livestock, finances and use of technology.

This study uses data from the 2016 Census of Agriculture in order to present information on farms: operating arrangements, farm type, age group and generational profile of operators, land tenure, total farm area, total gross farm receipts and total farm capital. This information is presented by the first official language of the first operator listed on the 2016 Census of Agriculture form for each farm. The first official language spoken of this operator is derived from their responses to the 2016 short-form Census of Population.

Census of Population: Statistics Canada conducts the Census of Population every five years in order to paint a statistical portrait of Canada and Canadians on one specific day. The census is designed to provide information about people and housing units in Canada by their demographic, social and economic characteristics. A sample of Canada households (25% in 2016 and 20% in 2006) receive a long-form questionnaire. All other households receive a short-form questionnaire.

This study uses data from the 2006 and 2016 long-form Census of Population in order to present change in the characteristics of French-language and English-language workers by their first official language spoken in agriculture and agri-food sectors. These characteristics include age, sex, place of birth, Indigenous identity, level of education, class of worker, employment income, languages used at work and industry domain. In addition, this study uses data from the 2016 short-form Census of Population in order to derive the first official language spoken of the first operator listed on the 2016 Census of Agriculture form for every farm.

Class of worker: Refers to whether a person is an employee or is self-employed. The self-employed category includes persons with or without a business, as well as unpaid family workers.

Employment income: All income received as wages, salaries or commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the calendar year preceding the census.

Farm area: Refers to land owned or operated by an agricultural operation. This includes cropland, summerfallow, improved and unimproved pasture, woodlands and wetlands, all other land (including idle land and land on which farm buildings are located).

Farm capital: Refers to the value of all farmland, buildings, farm machinery and equipment, and livestock and poultry, as reported on Census Day. Farm capital does not include the value of crops in the field or in storage, or farm inputs on hand, such as fertilizer and seed.

Farm operator: Those persons responsible for the management decisions in operating an agricultural operation. These can be owners, tenants or hired managers of the agricultural operation.

First official language spoken: Refers to a variable defined within the framework of the *Official Languages Act*. It refers to the first official language (i.e., English or French) spoken by the person. The derivation method first takes into account the knowledge of the two official languages, then the mother tongue, and finally the language spoken most often at home.

People are assigned to the “French” category when it is the only official language they speak well enough to conduct a conversation; when they can conduct a conversation in French or in English, or in neither language, and have French as their mother tongue (alone or in combination with a non-official language); or when they can conduct a conversation in French or English, or in neither language, have both French and English as their mother tongue, or neither language, and speak French most often at home (alone or in combination with a non-official language).

People are assigned to the “English” category when it is the only official language they speak well enough to conduct a conversation; when they can conduct a conversation in French or in English, or in neither language, and have English as their mother tongue (alone or in combination with a non-official language); or when they can conduct a conversation in English or French, or in neither language, have both French and English as their mother tongue, or neither language, and speak English most often at home (alone or in combination with a non-official language).

People are assigned to “English and French” when they speak both English and French well enough to conduct a conversation and when their mother tongues and languages used most often at home are both English and French or neither English nor French.

People are assigned to “Neither English nor French” when they speak neither English nor French well enough to conduct a conversation and when their mother tongue and language used most often at home is a language other than English or French.

Gross farm receipts: Refers to the receipts from all agricultural products sold, program payments and custom work receipts of the agricultural operation in the year prior to the census or the last complete accounting (fiscal) year. It does not include sales of forestry products (firewood, pulpwood, logs, fence posts, etc.), of capital assets (quotas, land, machinery, etc.), or receipts from the sale of any goods purchased only for retail sales. It is gross receipts before deducting expenses.

Appendix

Table A.1
List of industries in the agriculture sector, 2006 and 2016

		NAICS ¹ codes	
		2006 Census ²	2016 Census ³
1110 Farms (1111 to 1129)	1111 Oilseed and grain farming		1111 Oilseed and grain farming
	1112 Vegetable and melon farming		1112 Vegetable and melon farming
	1113 Fruit and tree nut farming		1113 Fruit and tree nut farming
	1114 Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production		1119 Other crop farming
	1119 Other crop farming	1110 Farms (except Greenhouse production and Aquaculture)	1121 Cattle ranching and farming
	1121 Cattle ranching and farming		1122 Hog and pig farming
	1122 Hog and pig farming		1123 Poultry and egg production
	1123 Poultry and egg production		1124 Sheep and goat farming
	1124 Sheep and goat farming		1129 Other animal production
	1125 Animal aquaculture	1114 Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	
	1129 Other animal production	1125 Aquaculture	

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. 2002 NAICS codes.

3. 2012 NAICS codes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2002 and 2012 versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada.

Table A.2
List of industries in the agri-food sector, 2006 and 2016

Industry	NAICS ¹ codes	
	2006 Census ²	2016 Census ³
Input and service supply	1150 Support activities for agriculture and forestry	1150 Support activities for agriculture and forestry
	3253 Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253 Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing
	4171 Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment wholesaler-distributors	4171 Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment merchant wholesalers
	4183 Agricultural supplies wholesaler-distributors	4183 Agricultural supplies merchant wholesalers
Food, beverage and tobacco processing	3111 Animal food manufacturing	3111 Animal food manufacturing
	3112 Grain and oilseed milling	3112 Grain and oilseed milling
	3113 Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	3113 Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing
	3114 Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114 Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing
	3115 Dairy product manufacturing	3115 Dairy product manufacturing
	3116 Meat product manufacturing	3116 Meat product manufacturing
	3117 Seafood product preparation and packaging	3117 Seafood product preparation and packaging
	3118 Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118 Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing
	3119 Other food manufacturing	3119 Other food manufacturing
	3121 Beverage manufacturing	3121 Beverage manufacturing
Food retail and wholesale	3122 Tobacco manufacturing	3122 Tobacco manufacturing
	4111 Farm product wholesaler-distributors	4111 Farm product merchant wholesalers
	4131 Food wholesaler-distributors	4131 Food merchant wholesalers
	4132 Beverage wholesaler-distributors	4132 Beverage merchant wholesalers
	4133 Cigarette and tobacco product wholesaler-distributors	4133 Cigarette and tobacco product merchant wholesalers
	4451 Grocery stores	4451 Grocery stores
	4452 Specialty food stores	4452 Specialty food stores
Food service	4453 Beer, wine and liquor stores	4453 Beer, wine and liquor stores
	4542 Vending machine operators	4542 Vending machine operators
	7221 Full-service restaurants	7223 Special food services
	7222 Limited-service eating places	7224 Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)
	7223 Special food services	7225 Full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places
	7224 Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. 2002 NAICS codes.

3. 2012 NAICS codes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2002 and 2012 versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada.