2018

Building Connected Communities: Halton, Milton – 2016 Census Older Immigrants

Sheridan Centre for Elder Research

Follow this and additional works at: https://source.sheridancollege.ca/centres_elder_building_connected_communities_data_sheets

Part of the Categorical Data Analysis Commons, Community-Based Research Commons, Gerontology Commons, Health Services Research Commons, Social Statistics Commons, and the Social Work Commons

SOURCE Citation
https://source.sheridancollege.ca/centres_elder_building_connected_communities_data_sheets/5

Creative Commons License
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-No Derivative Works 4.0 License.
This Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Building Connected Communities: Social Isolation and Loneliness Toolkit at SOURCE: Sheridan Scholarly Output, Research, and Creative Excellence. It has been accepted for inclusion in Data Sheets by an authorized administrator of SOURCE: Sheridan Scholarly Output, Research, and Creative Excellence. For more information, please contact source@sheridancollege.ca.
Half of the immigrants over the age of 65 in Milton are racialized.

As a comparison, in Milton the total population of people who are visible minorities is 43%.

In all age groups, those who immigrated before 1971 are also more likely to report living alone in later life than individuals who immigrated later, but who are the same age.

Those who immigrated to Canada pre-1971 are less likely to be a visible minority (87% reported they are not a visible minority).

**Visible Minority Groups**

For those who are 65+ in Milton who are immigrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>% of people in Milton over age of 65 who are visible minorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Asian</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(all others are 1% or less, or 1% N.I.E.)

**Live Alone Vs. Live with Others**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>% of immigrants 65+ in Milton - time period of immigration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>39% 20% 41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>49% 58% 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>50% 56% 55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-84</td>
<td>59% 60% 57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>47% 57% 60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all age groups, those who immigrated before 1971 are also more likely to report living alone in later life than individuals who immigrated later, but who are the same age.

In Milton, 78% of immigrants age 65+ who live alone speak English or English plus another language at home.

Italian (7%), Polish (2%), Arabic (2%), and Russian (2%) are also spoken by immigrants age 65+ who live alone.

(all others are 1% or less, or 1% N.I.E.)
Median Income Differentials

Immigrants who are age 65+ have substantially lower median incomes than non-immigrants who are 65+.

Men and women who are immigrants both make less compared to their non-immigrant counterparts. However, immigrant women make substantially less than immigrant men.

The difference is more substantial when considering the time frame when someone immigrated to Canada.

Lack of access to Old Age Security and other benefits programs is a likely explanation for this striking difference in the more recent years, but cannot account for all differences.

Considerations for the Town of Milton

Over half of Milton’s population aged 65+ are immigrants, census data indicates that the majority of these older adults are racialized. The provision of services to low-income immigrants who are not fluent in English is an area of need specific to the Town of Milton. Income needs will be greater among women, racialized individuals, and relatively recent immigrants to Canada.

The Town of Milton has the most diverse array of languages spoken by immigrant older adults of all areas in the Region of Halton, and this should be reflected in the programs and services offered to them. While most speak some English, programs and services should also be available in multiple languages to accommodate for Milton’s diverse speaking older adult population.

Most immigrant older adults in Milton live with family—however, older adult immigrants can still experience social isolation and/or feelings of loneliness while living in multigenerational households.

For details about this research study and other resources in this Toolkit visit https://source.sheridancollege.ca/centres_elder_building_connected_communities/

Note to users: As per Statistics Canada (2018) the immigrant population is defined in the 2016 Census as persons who are, or who have been, landed immigrants or permanent residents in Canada. This excludes non-permanent residents (i.e., persons in Canada who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants). Recent immigrant refers to an immigrant who first obtained their landed immigrant or permanent resident status in the five years prior to a given census. In the 2016 Census, the period is from January 1, 2011 to May 10, 2016.

These data sheets use “racialized” interchangeably with “visible minority” which Statistics Canada defines as per the Employment Equity Act as “persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour” (Statistics Canada, 2018).

N.I.E – Not Indicated Elsewhere includes respondents who reported a write-in response such as ‘Guyanese,’ ‘West Indian,’ ‘Tibetan,’ ‘Polynesian’.