# Visualization of data on the supply and demand for French-language long-term care services in Ontario

A regional snapshot of French-language long-term care supply and demand in Ontario, created using Microsoft's dynamic Power-BI platform (version 2025)

## Objectives of the data showcase

- Visualize the **availability** of French-language long-term care services and the **demand** among Francophones who are 65 years of age and older in Ontario.
- Identify regional disparities from the perspective of equitable access for Francophone communities.

According to different geographic divisions:

- All of Ontario
- French-language health planning entities (FLHPEs)
- Local Health Integration Networks (LHINs)

## Supply of services - Current capacity of services

FLHS: French-language health services

- Number of long-term care homes according to their **linguistic responsibility**
  - **Designated** - obligatory provision of FLHS
  - **Identified** - potential provision of FLHS
  - **Non-identified** - no obligation
- Presence of **French-speaking** healthcare personnel in these facilities

**Sources :** Long-term care home subfile, 2021, Ministry of Health
French Language Health Services Database (FLHSD)

## Demand for services - Population needs

- Francophone population **65 years of age and over**
- Comparison with the **total population** of the same age group.

**Sources :** Census of Population, 2021, Statistics Canada

# Main Results

Region served | Distribution of the population aged 65 and over (2021) | Distribution of long-term care homes (2021) | Distribution of health personnel (2021)

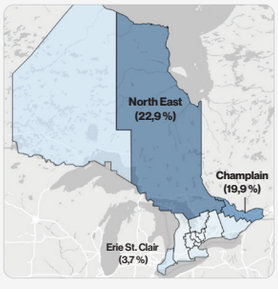
| LHIN | Population aged 65+ | | | Designated homes | | Identified homes | | Non-identified homes | | Francophone health personnel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Francophone (n) | Total (n) | Francophone (%) | Number | Ratio / 100,000 total population (65+) | Number | Ratio /100,000 total population (65+) | Number | Ratio /100,000 total population (65+) | Number | Ratio /1,000 Francophones (65+) | Ratio / 1,000 population totale (65+) |
| Central | 2,130 | 209,640 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 52 | 24.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Central East | 3,125 | 193,955 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 64 | 33.0 | 33 | 10.6 | 0.2 |
| Central West | 935 | 101,445 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 25 | 24.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Toronto Central | 5,850 | 462,880 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.9 | 37 | 8.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Champlain | 49,020 | 246,750 | 19.9 | 17 | 6.9 | 6 | 2.4 | 47 | 19.0 | 1,253 | 25.6 | 5.1 |
| Erie St. Clair | 4,940 | 133,190 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 2.3 | 33 | 24.8 | 45 | 9.1 | 0.3 |
| Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant | 6,680 | 281,525 | 2.4 | 1 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.7 | 84 | 29.8 | 68 | 10.2 | 0.2 |
| Mississauga Halton | 2,405 | 171,930 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 27 | 15.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North East | 28,755 | 125,700 | 22.9 | 12 | 9.5 | 15 | 11.9 | 17 | 13.5 | 834 | 29.0 | 6.6 |
| North West | 1,585 | 45,360 | 3.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 30.9 | 10 | 22.0 | 16 | 10.1 | 0.4 |
| North Simcoe Muskoka | 2,485 | 108,875 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.9 | 25 | 23.0 | 22 | 8.9 | 0.2 |
| South East | 3,150 | 122,870 | 2.6 | 1 | 0.8 | 2 | 1.6 | 34 | 27.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| South West | 2,830 | 218,055 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 2.8 | 79 | 36.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Waterloo Wellington | 1,880 | 130,090 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.8 | 36 | 27.7 | 6 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| **Total number** | **115,770** | **2,552,265** | **4.5** | **31** | **1.2** | **55** | **2.2** | **570** | **22.3** | **2,277** | **19.7** | **0.9** |

Although Francophones are a minority in most of the province, they are heavily concentrated in certain regions, particularly in the **North East** and **Eastern Ontario**.

The **ratios of homes** per 100,000 people aged 65 and older can be used to compare the availability of services across regions of different demographic sizes.

The **ratios of Francophone health personnel** per 1,000 Francophones or per 1,000 total population aged 65 and over make it possible to assess the capacity to provide services in French based on potential needs. However, Francophone health personnel serve the entire population. A ratio that appears favourable with respect to the Francophone population may overestimate actual access to services in French.

**Density of the Francophone population aged 65+ (%)**

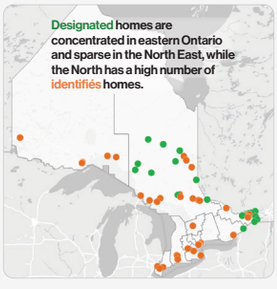



**The availability of French long-term care services varies greatly across Ontario.**

Certain regions have more favorable access, such as **Champlain** and **North East**, while other regions have less favourable access, notably **Mississauga Halton**.

Examining geographical regions at a more granular level, such as municipalities, would make it easier to identify areas of high Francophone concentration.

**Locations of designated and identified long-term care homes**




**The presence of designated homes and Francophone health personnel does not guarantee equitable access to French-language long-term care services.**

Actual access for Francophones may be limited due to competition with the general population, bed prioritization established by the 2022 Act, and the high demand for a limited number of designated homes.

**Density of Francophone health personnel**
**Ratio per** 1,000 Francophones **(65+)**

## Limitations of the data from the FLHSD

- **Data on the language** of health personnel are reported by service providers, not by home or site, which reduces the accuracy of regional analyses.
- **The actual capacity for French-language services is difficult to measure,** as the data does not distinguish between staff in direct contact with recipients, and does not include full-time equivalents.
- There are no data available on the number francophone health personnel and language skills among **non-identified homes.**

**More robust data collection tools are needed at the provincial level** to improve equitable provision of French-language services tailored to population needs.

## Power BI data visualization tool

*Visualizations created using the dynamic platform Power BI by Microsoft (2025)*

**This tool can transform complex data into clear, interactive, and easy-to-understand graphics to better analyze and support decision-making. Using Power BI allowed us to:**

- consolidate data from different sources;
- prepare and organize data to make it reliable and comparable;
- create interactive visuals (maps, charts, tables);
- filter and compare results by region, age group, or other characteristics;
- share reports online and view them with various platforms;
- update data automatically.

**Definitions and methodological notes**
Available on the website:
[hyperlink]

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**Reference documents**
Duong, P., Timony, P.-E, Belanger, C., Glaude N., Pelbois, C., and Bouchard, L. (2026). Dashboard on the supply and demand for French-language services in long-term care. (Power-BI, beta version). [hyperlink]

Belanger, C., Timony, P., Glaude, N., Bouchard, L. (2024). Study on aging populations and access to long-term care in French in Ontario. University of Ottawa. [hyperlink]

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