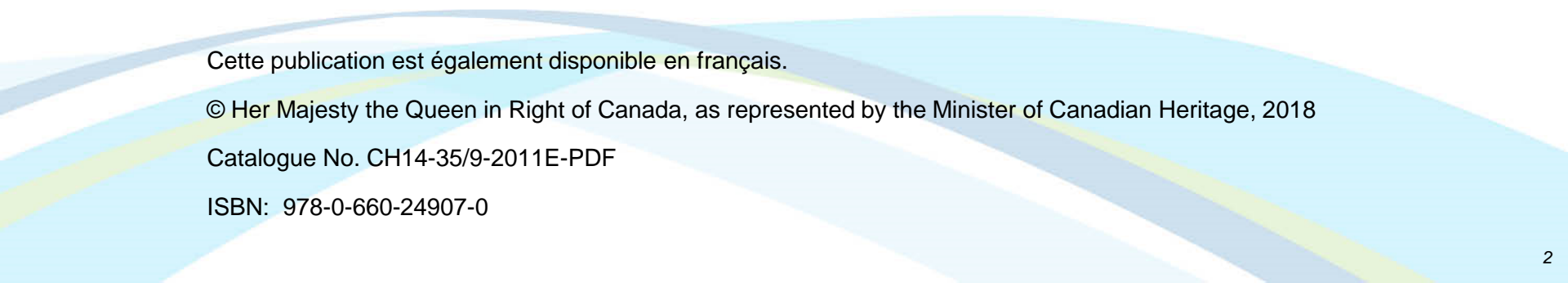


Socio-Economic Profile Ontario, 1996-2011

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Official Languages Branch
Canadian Heritage
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Cette publication est également disponible en français.

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- ✓ The *Communities in Context* research initiative
- ✓ Educational attainment
 - *Without an educational certificate, degree or diploma*
 - *With at least a university bachelor's degree*
- ✓ Labour Force Status
 - *Unemployment*
 - *Out of the Labour Force*
- ✓ Income
 - *Low income (less than \$20,000)*
 - *High income (more than \$50,000)*
- ✓ Appendices

GR	The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.
RPG	The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion (or population share) of a given population in relation to another. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time
MMI	The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
RNI	The Relative to National Index (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the total population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
RGI-allOLMC	The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (RGI-allolmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
RGI-sameOLMC	The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (RGI-sameolmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec Anglophone regional communities are compared with the total Anglophone population of Quebec.
RGI-pch	The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.
RGI-prov	The Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.
GI	The Gender Index (gi) compares the characteristics of females in the OL minority population in a given region with the males in the same population. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly observed in the female group while a value less than 1.00 indicates that is less prevalent among females.
intergen.	The Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.
TEMP9611	The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

***“Communities in Context”
Research Initiative***

- ✓ The “Communities in Context” Research Initiative
 - Relative indices
 - Key Themes
 - Geographic and linguistic concepts

✓ **Minority-majority Index (mmi)**

- Compares OLMC in a given region with the majority group with whom it shares the territory

✓ **Relative Geographic Indices (rgi)**

- Compared to OLMCs in the province (rgi-prov)
- Compared to OLMCs in the PCH region (rgi-pch)
- Compared to same OLMC across Canada (rgi-same olmc)
- Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (rgi-all olmc)
- Compared to the Canadian national average (rni)

✓ **Gender Index (gi)**

- Compares the characteristics of the female group in a given population with the male group

✓ **Temporal Index (ti)**

- Compares given community with itself at a previous period in time (ex. 1996-2011, 2001-2011, 2006-2011)

✓ **Intergenerational Index (intergen)**

- Compares the 25-44 age cohort with the 45-64 age cohort in a population

✓ **Reading the Values**

- *A value of 1.00 for a relative index means that there is no difference in the populations being compared.*
- *A relative index greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more common in the featured minority population than in the base population with whom it is being compared. (Values greater than 1.20 indicate that the characteristic is much more likely to be observed in the minority.)*
- *A relative index less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the featured minority population than in the base population with whom it is being compared. (Values less than 0.80 indicate that the characteristic is much less likely to be observed in the minority.)*
- *Values between 0.95 and 1.05 are considered to be similar.*

- ✓ **Demolinguistic** (language concepts, linguistic continuity, language used in the home, language of work, bilingualism)
- ✓ **Demographic** (size, proportion, growth, urbanization, youth/seniors cohorts)
- ✓ **Sociocultural** (immigrants, interprovincial migrants, place of birth, visible minorities)
- ✓ **Socio-economic** (education, labour force status, income)

- ✓ **Data sources:** Canada Census 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, National Household Survey, 2011, Statistics Canada
- ✓ **the linguistic definition** used, unless otherwise stated, is the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses distributed equally.
- ✓ **Geographic Levels**
 - National (Canada, Canada less Quebec, Quebec)
 - PCH Region (5)
 1. Atlantic PCH Region
 2. Quebec PCH Region
 3. Ontario PCH Region
 4. Prairies and Northern PCH Region
 5. Western PCH Region
 - Provinces/territories (13)
 - Economic Regions (76)
 - Census Divisions (293)
 - Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) limited availability

Low Educational Attainment

Individuals with low level of educational attainment are those who have no certificate, diploma or degree.

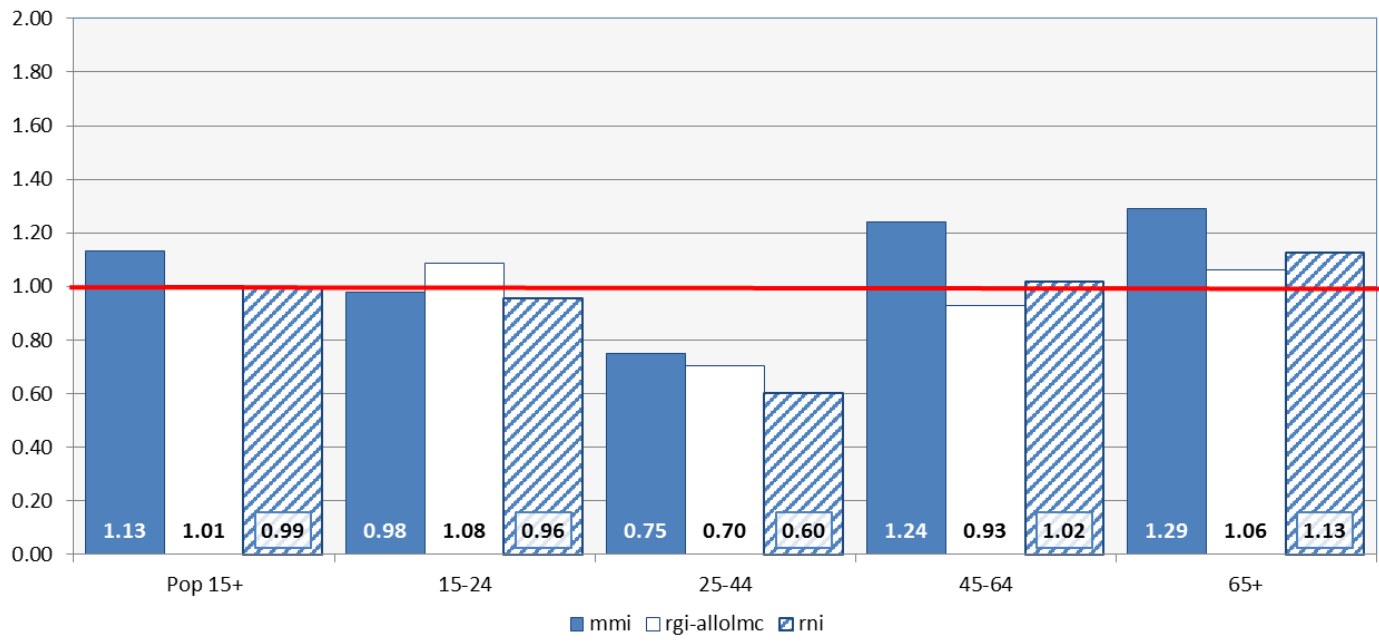
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Ontario, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	454,345	57,425	132,013	175,470	89,445
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (#)	90,720	19,418	7,575	27,730	35,990
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	20.0%	33.8%	5.7%	15.8%	40.2%
	OL majority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	17.6%	34.5%	7.7%	12.7%	31.2%
	Canadian population - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	20.1%	35.4%	9.5%	15.5%	35.7%
	Minority-majority index	1.13	0.98	0.75	1.24	1.29
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.99	0.96	0.60	1.02	1.13
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.01	1.08	0.70	0.93	1.06
	Gender index	0.95	female (19.5%)		male (20.5%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.36				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.55	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.98	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.95	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	24.3%	38.3%	8.3%	21.5%	49.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.15	0.96	0.89	1.31	1.31
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.04	1.11	0.83	1.01	1.09
2001	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	32.0%	39.7%	14.5%	33.4%	63.3%
	Minority-majority index	1.12	0.89	0.97	1.29	1.23
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.03	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	36.6%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.15	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.06	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

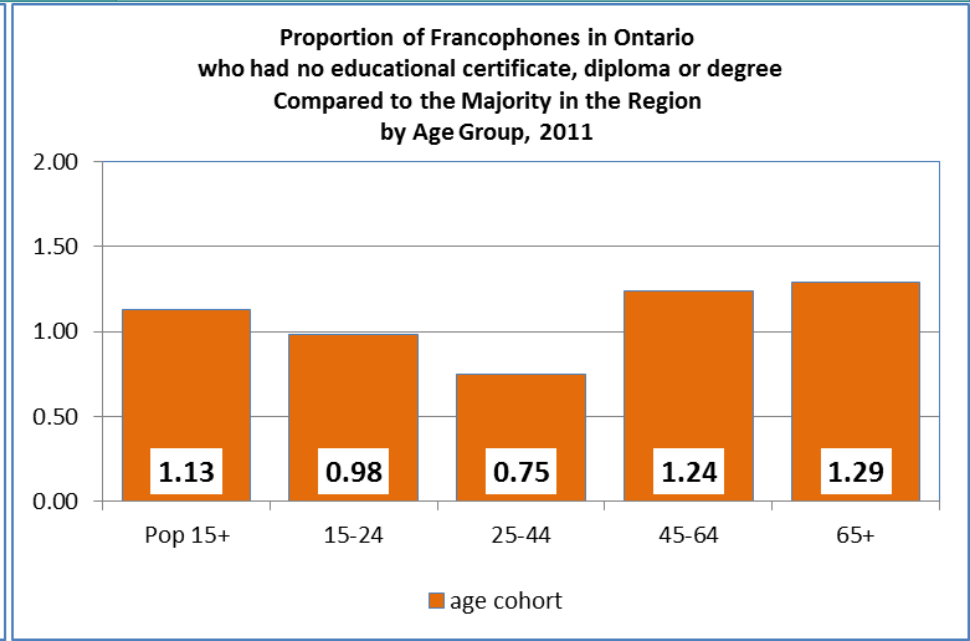
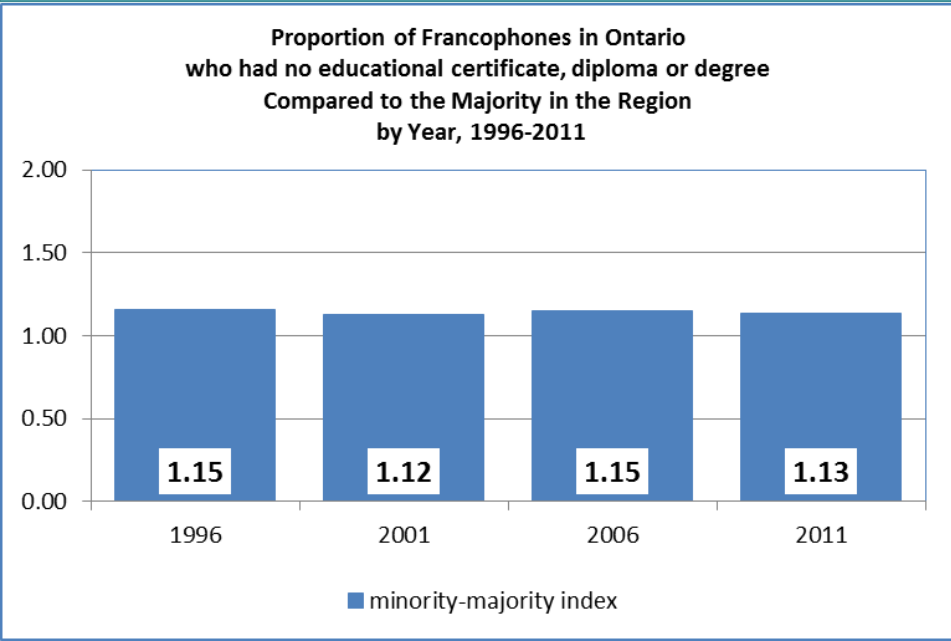
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Ontario, 90,720 (20.0%) had no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.13) but was similar to the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.01).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.95 which means that the proportion for women was lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.36 which means that the proportion of individuals without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the 25-44 age group was much lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

Proportion of Francophones in Ontario (15 years and over), Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.13).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.75).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.24).

- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
- The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.13).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Ontario without an educational certificate, diploma or degree was highest in 1996 (mmi=1.15) and lowest in 2001 (mmi=1.12).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.75).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.24).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree

Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Ottawa (ON)	183,498	33,090	18.0%	14.5%	↑ 1.25	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.80	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.46	○ 0.96	↓ 0.55
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	10,823	1,755	16.2%	20.3%	↓ 0.80	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.81	↑ 1.24	↓ 0.26	○ 0.95	↓ 0.55
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,383	555	16.4%	20.2%	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.82	↑ 1.20	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.42
Toronto (ON)	84,573	10,713	12.7%	15.3%	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.63	○ 0.97	↓ 0.38	○ 0.97	↓ 0.51
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	18,583	3,678	19.8%	19.7%	○ 1.00	○ 0.98	○ 1.00	↓ 0.88	○ 0.99	○ 0.99	○ 0.96	↓ 0.29	○ 0.96	↓ 0.56
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	23,535	5,420	23.0%	20.1%	↑ 1.15	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.16	○ 1.02	↑ 1.15	↑ 1.15	↑ 1.06	↓ 0.37	○ 0.96	↓ 0.57
London (ON)	6,893	1,255	18.2%	19.6%	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.88	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.94	↓ 0.56
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	15,020	3,503	23.3%	20.6%	↑ 1.13	↑ 1.16	↑ 1.17	○ 1.04	↑ 1.17	↑ 1.17	↑ 0.88	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.86	↓ 0.52
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,698	380	22.4%	23.8%	↓ 0.94	↑ 1.11	↑ 1.13	○ 0.99	↑ 1.12	↑ 1.12	○ 1.04	↓ 0.66	↑ 1.10	↓ 0.65
Northeast (ON)	101,003	28,803	28.5%	22.4%	↑ 1.28	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.27	↑ 1.43	↑ 1.43	○ 1.01	↓ 0.31	○ 1.03	↓ 0.61
Northwest (ON)	5,333	1,560	29.3%	24.8%	↑ 1.18	↑ 1.45	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.30	↑ 1.46	↑ 1.46	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.94	↓ 0.60
Ontario (ON)	454,345	90,720	20.0%	17.6%	↑ 1.13	○ 0.99	○ 1.01	↓ 0.89	--	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	↓ 0.36	○ 0.98	↓ 0.55

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

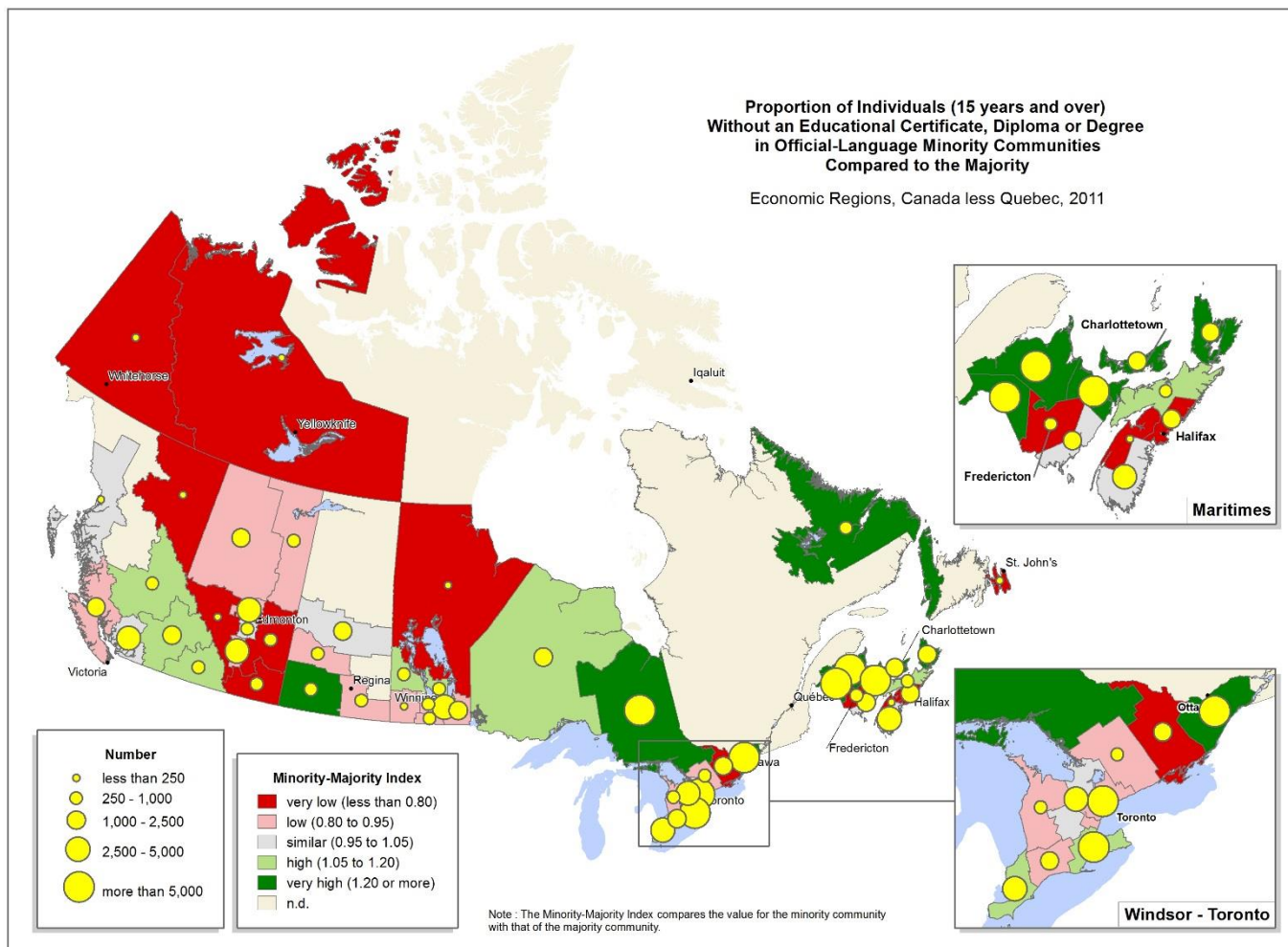
- ✓

There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the Francophone communities across the Ontario Region in 2011.

✓

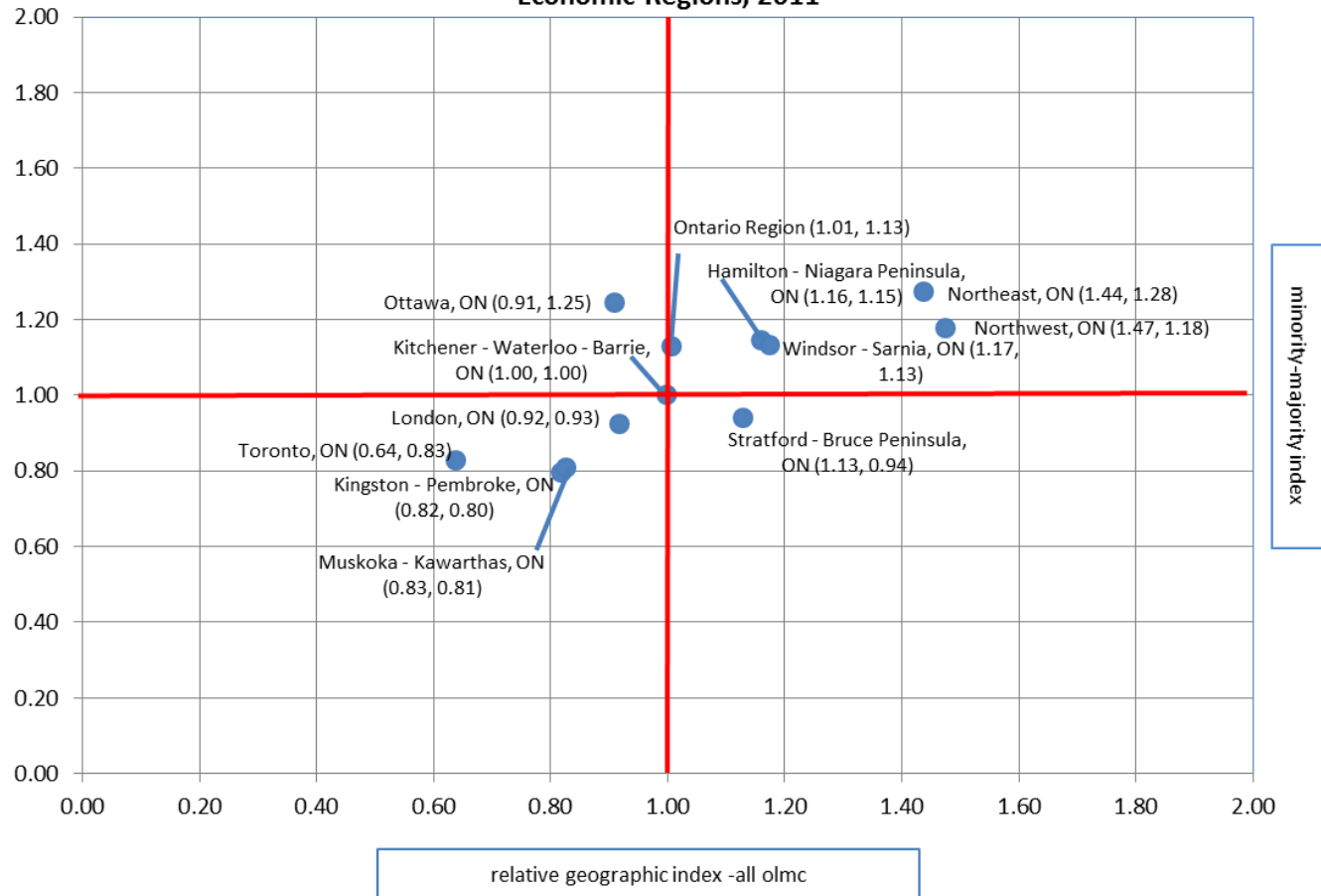
The Francophone communities in Toronto (ON) (12.7%), Kingston - Pembroke (ON) (16.2%), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON) (16.4%) reported a lower proportion of individuals without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.
- ✓

Francophones in the regions of Northwest (ON) (29.3%), Northeast (ON) (28.5%), and Windsor - Sarnia (ON) (23.3%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.80), Muskoka - Kawarths (0.81), and Toronto (0.83) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- ✓ The regions of Northeast (1.28), Ottawa (1.25), and Northwest (1.18) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.

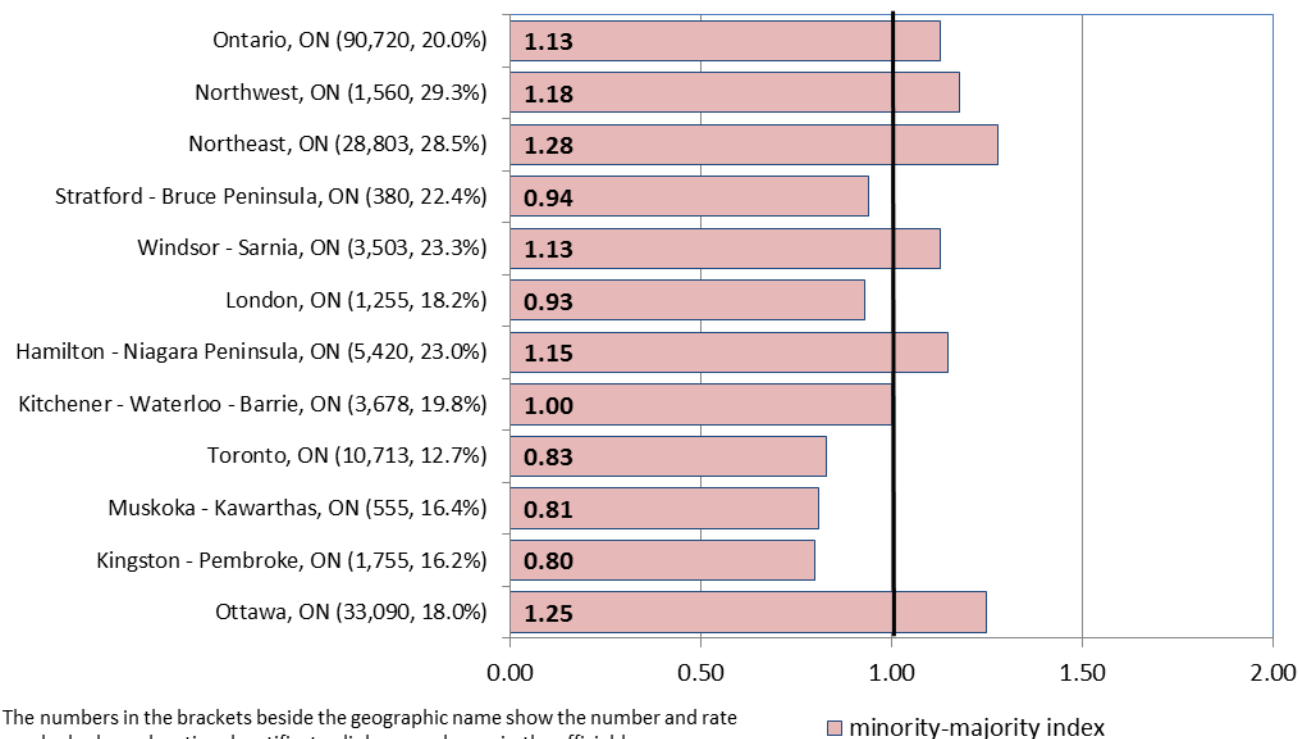
**Proportion of Francophones in the Ontario Region (15 years and over)
Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Economic Regions, 2011**



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

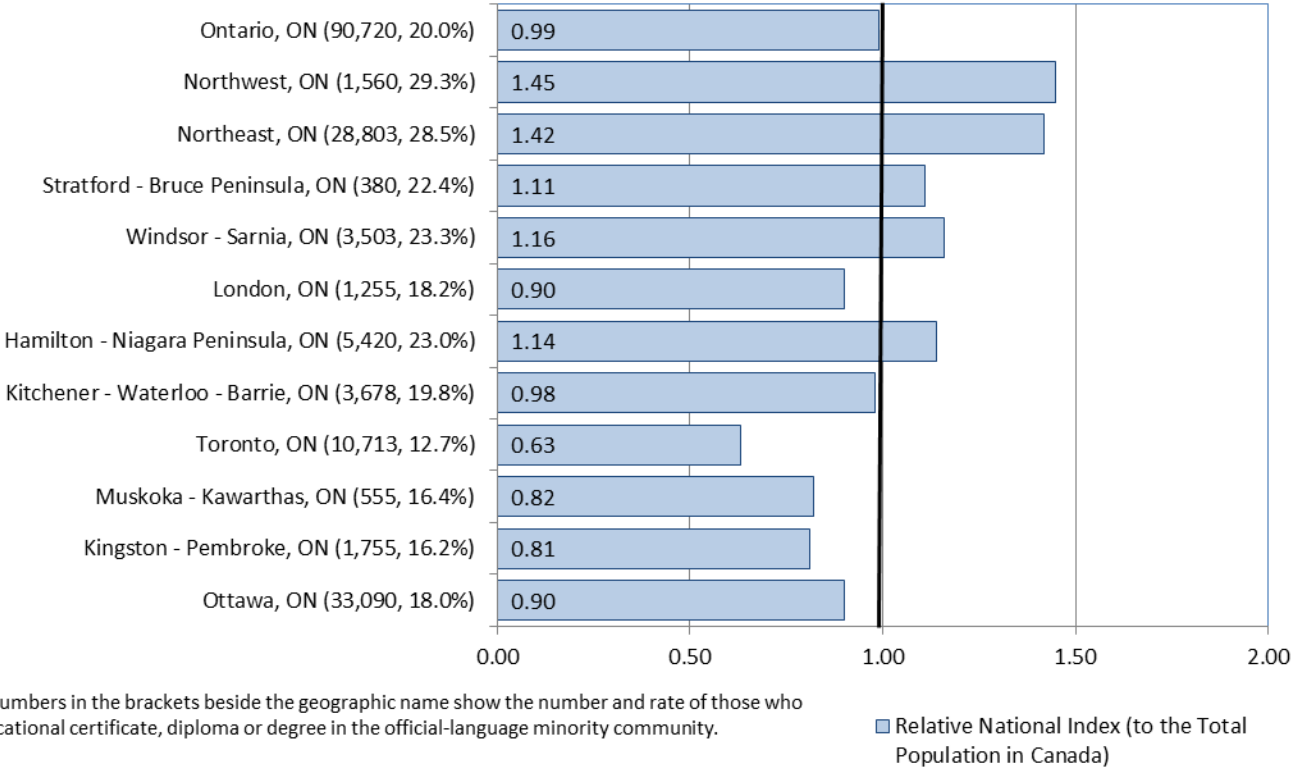
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011

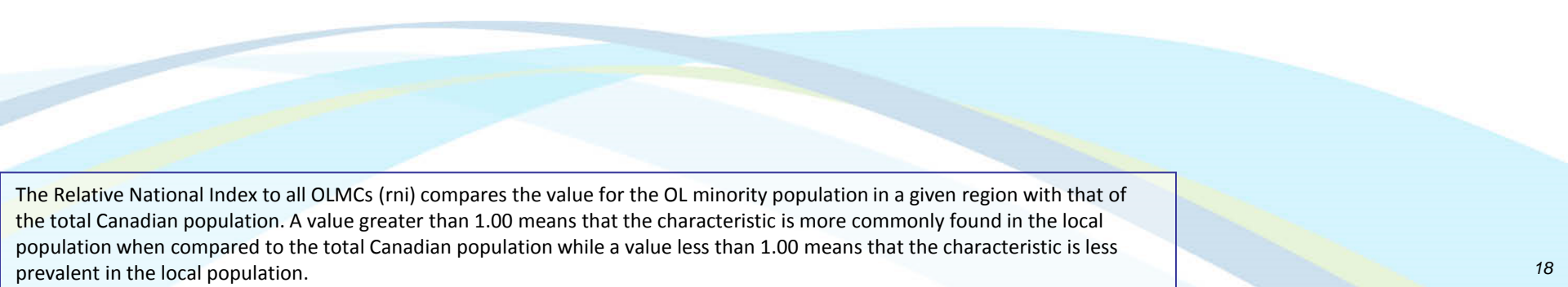


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.80), Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.81), and Toronto (0.83) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northeast (1.28), Ottawa (1.25), and Northwest (1.18) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**

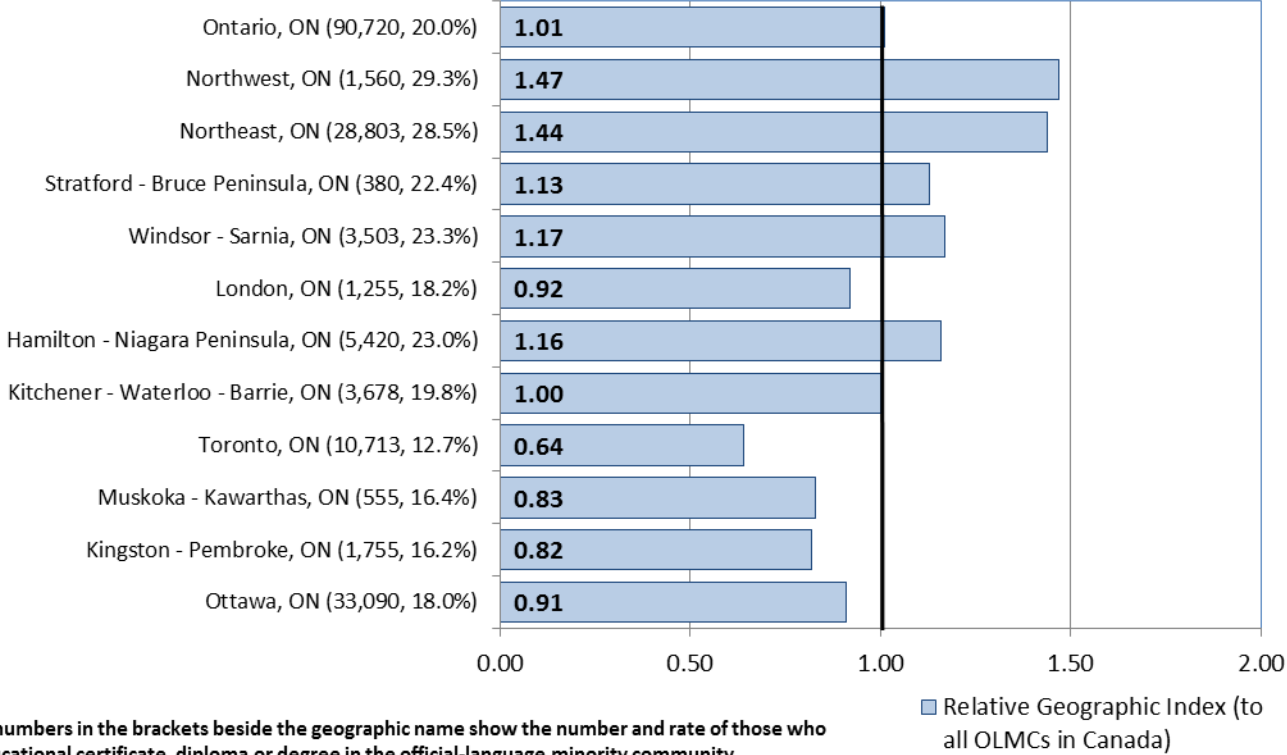


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Toronto (0.63), Kingston - Pembroke (0.81), and Muskoka - Kawartha (0.82) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northwest (1.45), Northeast (1.42), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.16) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

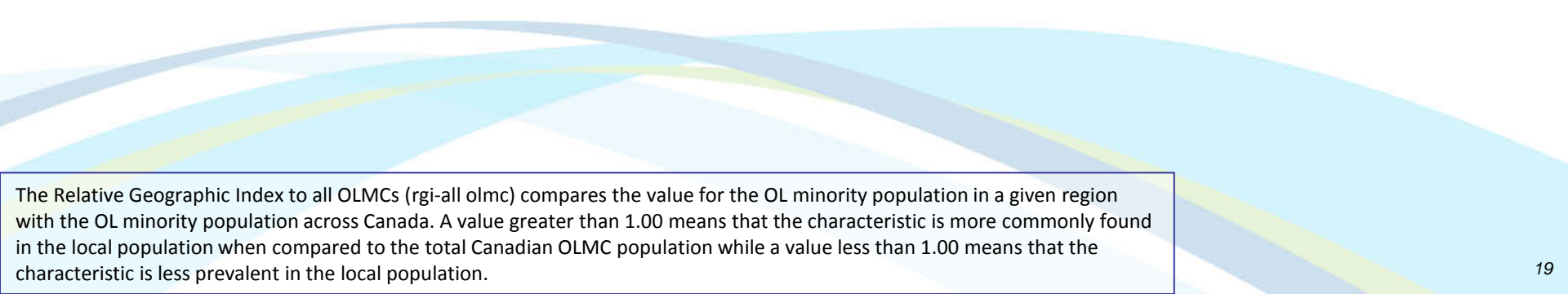


The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**

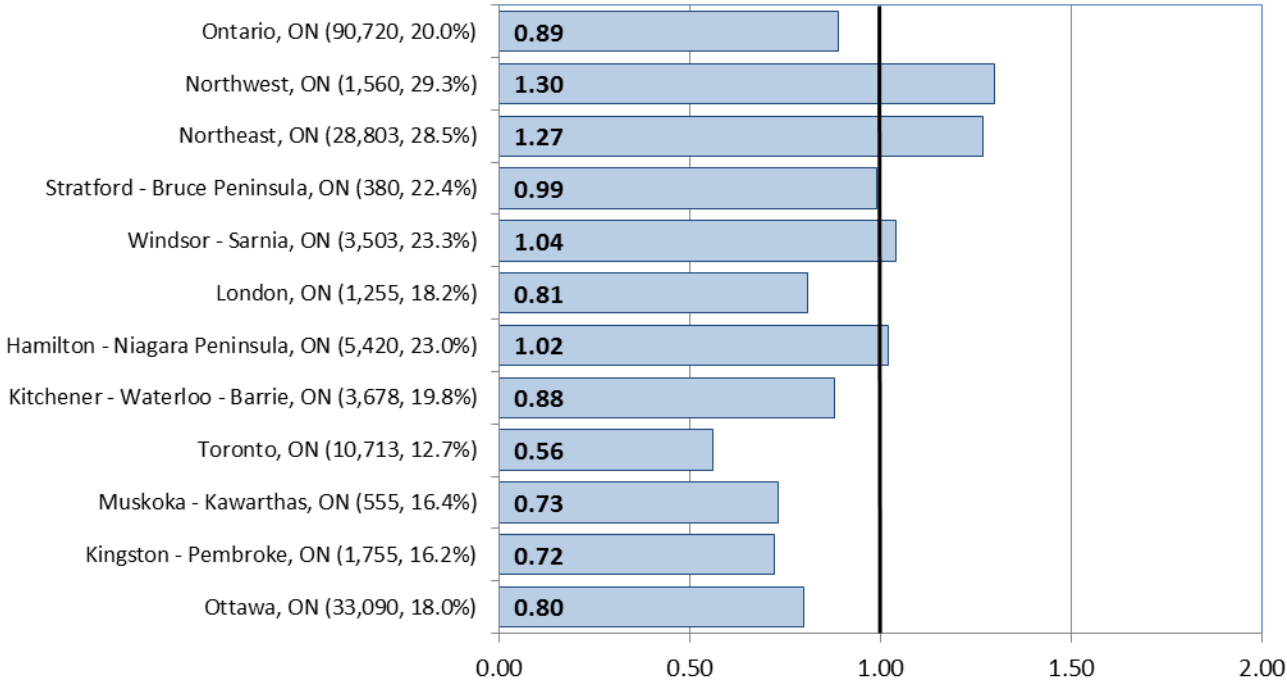


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Toronto (0.64), Kingston - Pembroke (0.82), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.83) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northwest (1.47), Northeast (1.44), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.17) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*



The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



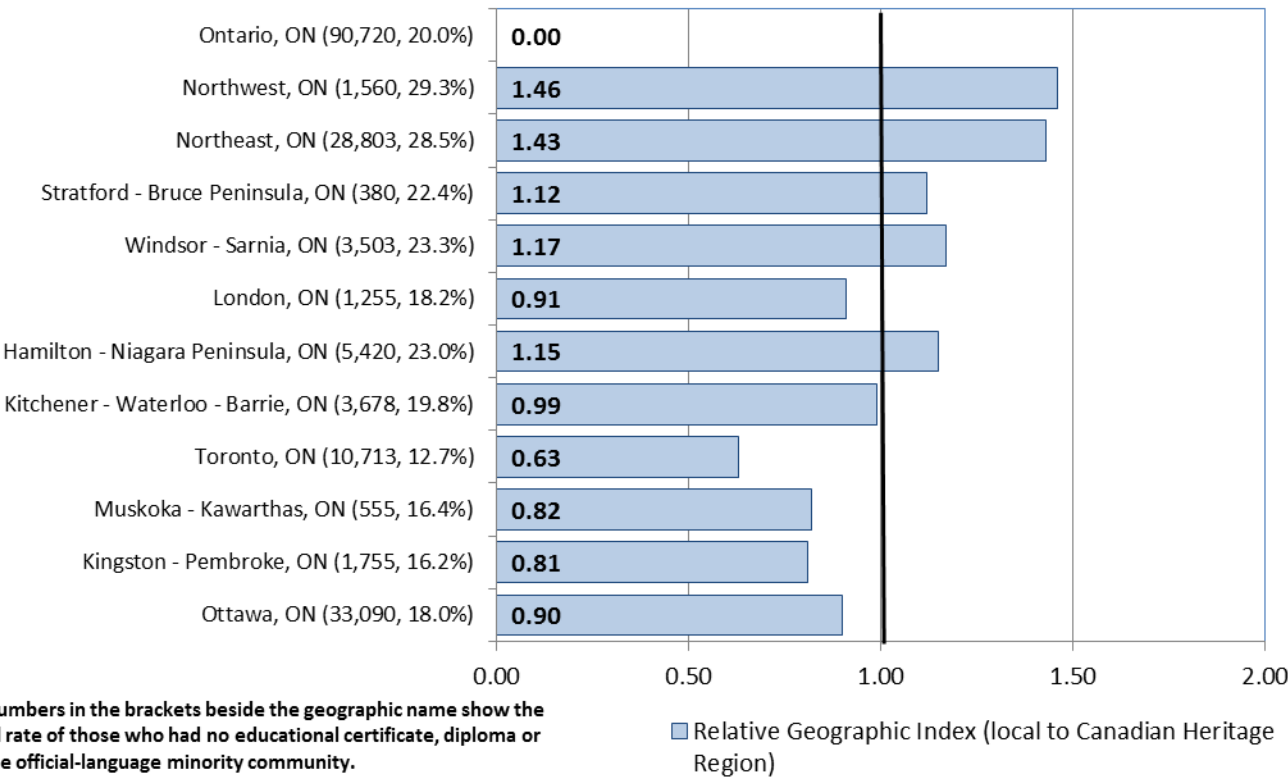
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (to the same Official-Language Minority)

- ✓ The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Toronto (0.56), Kingston - Pembroke (0.72), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.73) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Northwest (1.30), Northeast (1.27), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.04) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.

The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec Anglophone regional communities are compared with the total Anglophone population of Quebec.

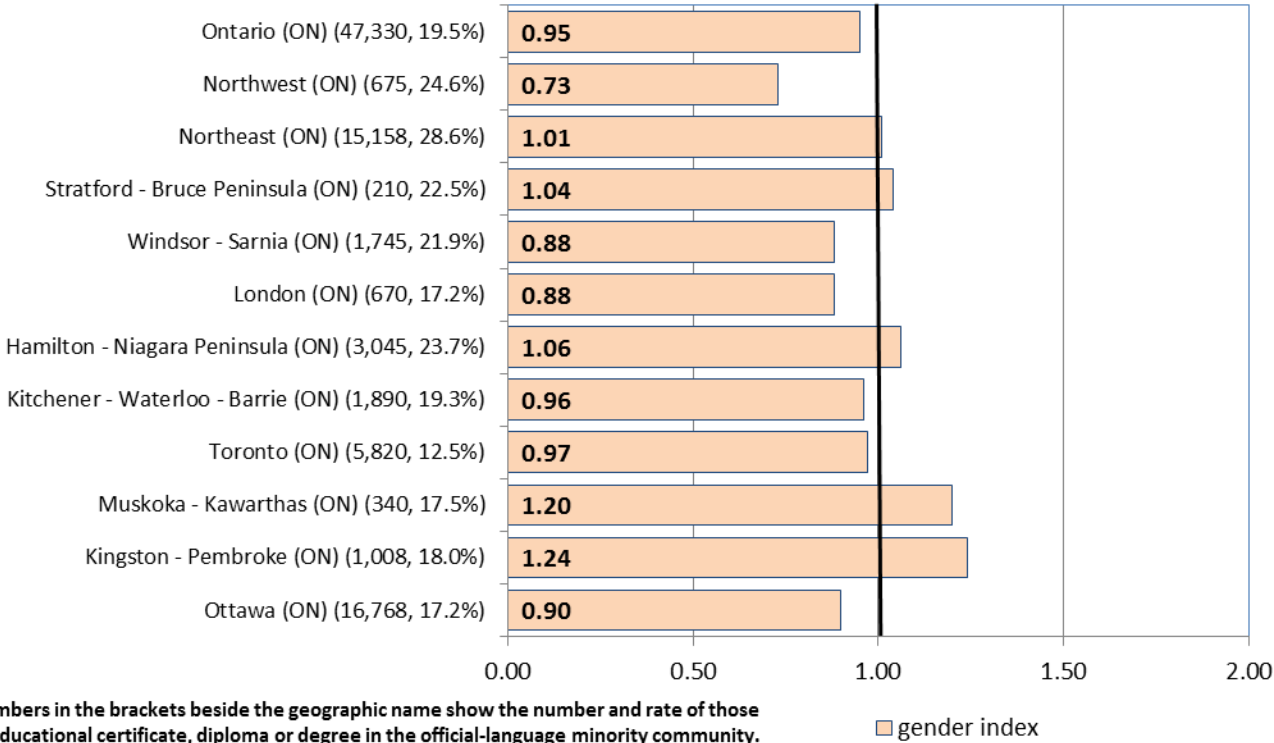
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Toronto (0.63), Kingston - Pembroke (0.81), and Muskoka - Kawartha (0.82) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northwest (1.46), Northeast (1.43), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.17) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

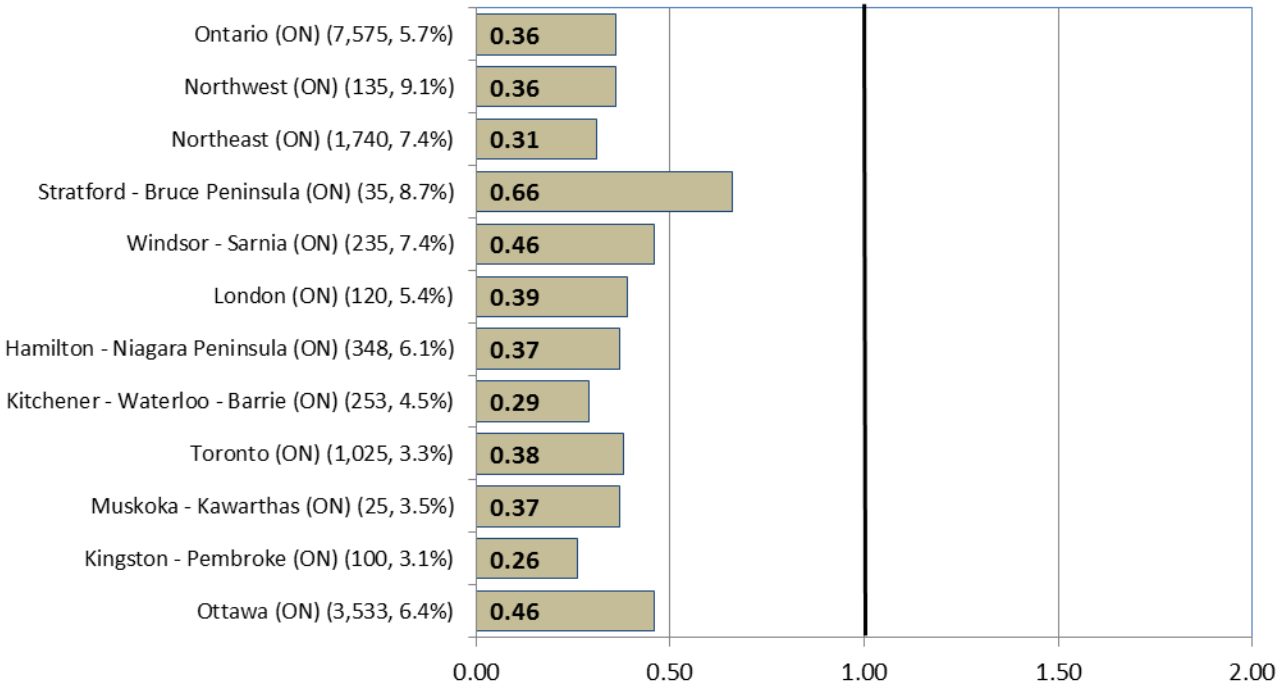


**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Northwest (0.73), Windsor - Sarnia (0.88), and London (0.88) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (1.24), Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.20), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.06) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Ontario Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011

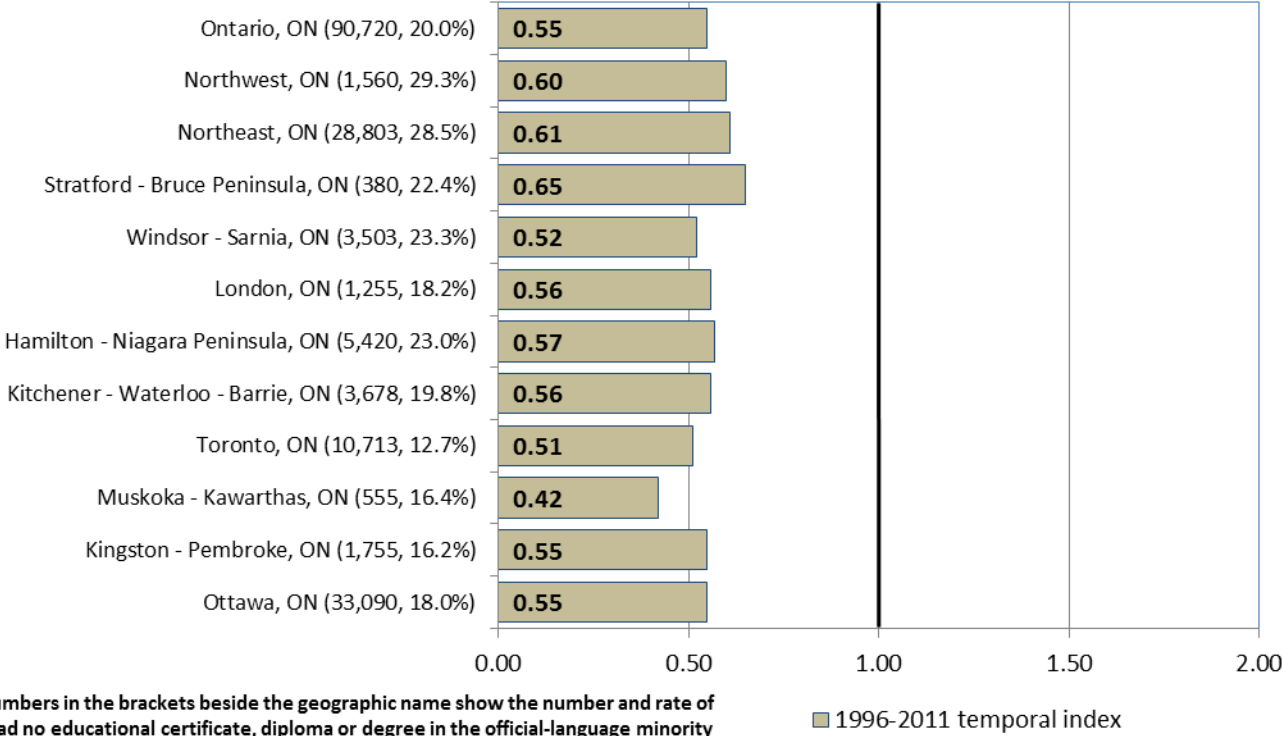


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Kingston - Pembroke (0.26), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.29), and Northeast (0.31) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.66), Ottawa (0.46), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.46) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.42), Toronto (0.51), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.52) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.65), Northeast (0.61), and Northwest (0.60) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

High Educational Attainment

***Individuals with high level** of education attainment are those who have earned at least a university bachelor's degree.*

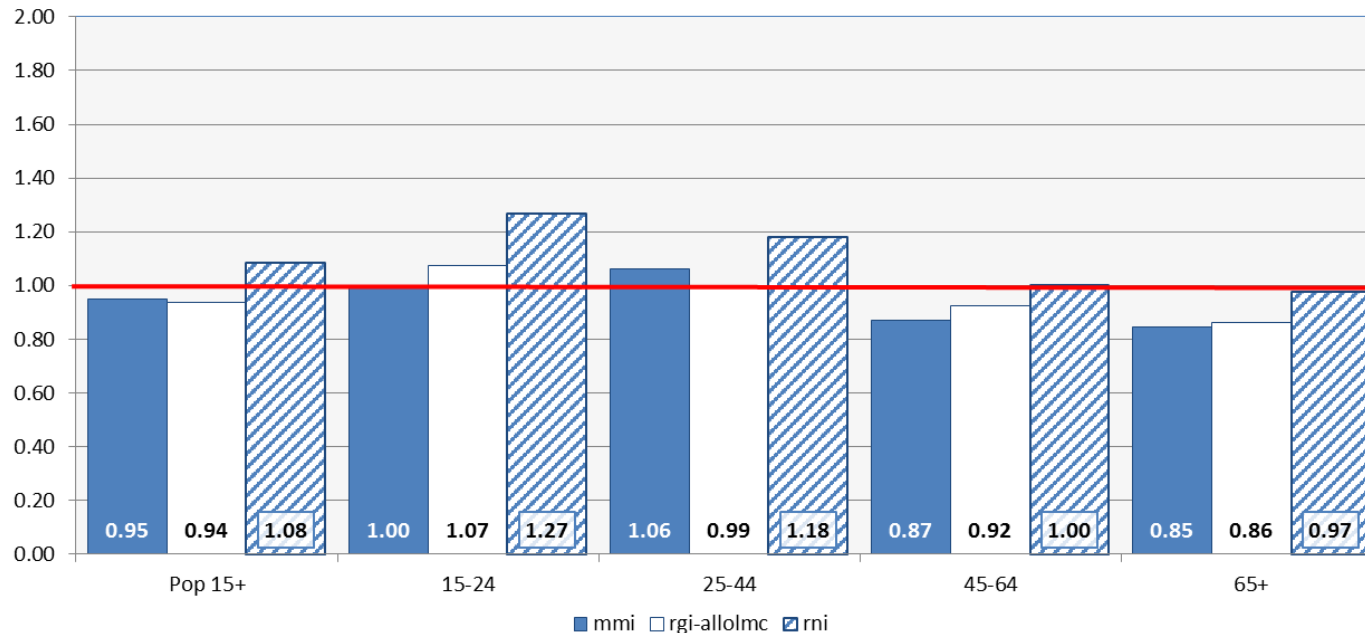
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Ontario, 1996-2011**

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	454,345	57,425	132,013	175,470	89,445
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (#)	102,595	5,688	48,470	37,110	11,320
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	22.6%	9.9%	36.7%	21.1%	12.7%
	OL majority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	23.8%	9.9%	34.6%	24.3%	15.0%
	Canadian population - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	20.9%	7.8%	31.1%	21.1%	13.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.95	1.00	1.06	0.87	0.85
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.08	1.27	1.18	1.00	0.97
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.94	1.07	0.99	0.92	0.86
	Gender index	1.11	female (23.7%)		male (21.3%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.74				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.64	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.06	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.06	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	19.4%	8.1%	30.2%	18.7%	8.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.93	1.12	1.00	0.85	0.78
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.92	1.01	0.96	0.91	0.79
2001	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	16.7%	7.1%	24.5%	16.4%	7.2%
	Minority-majority index	0.93	1.15	0.97	0.85	0.84
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.93	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	13.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.90	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.88	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Ontario, 102,595 (22.6%) had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher.
- ✓ This level was similar to that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.95) but was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=0.94).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.11 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.74 which means that the proportion of individuals with at least a university bachelor's degree in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

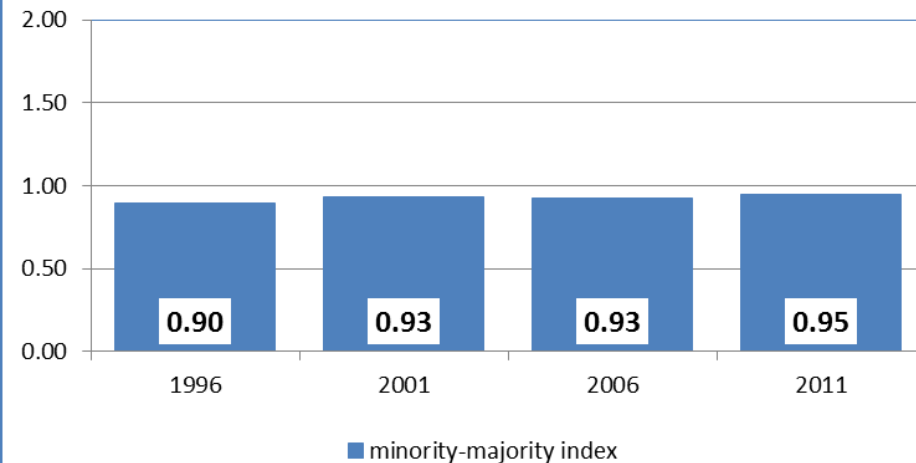
Proportion of Francophones in Ontario (15 years and over), With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was similar to that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.95$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=1.06$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.87$).

- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
- The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones in Ontario
who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Ontario
who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Age Group, 2011



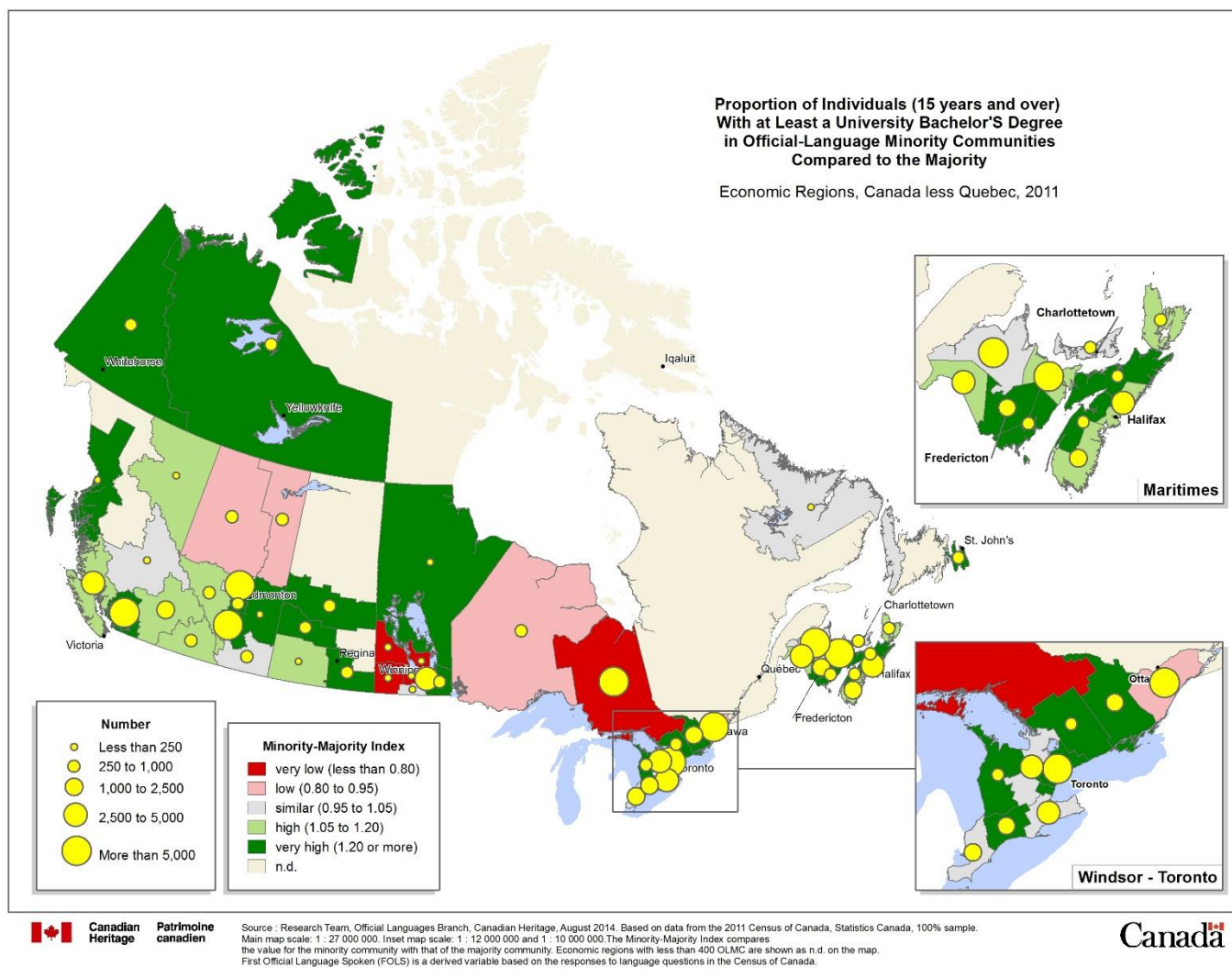
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was similar to that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.95).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Ontario with at least a university bachelor's degree was highest in 2011 (mmi=0.95) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.90).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.06).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.87).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011															
Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher		Relative indices										
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal	
Ottawa (ON)	183,498	45,193	24.6%	29.9%	📉0.82	📈1.18	🕒1.02	📈1.19	📈1.09	📈1.09	📈1.09	📈1.59	📈1.11	📈1.55	
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	10,823	2,283	21.1%	15.7%	📈1.34	🕒1.01	📉0.88	🕒1.02	📉0.93	📉0.93	📈1.25	📈1.70	📈1.06	📈1.50	
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,383	720	21.3%	14.4%	📈1.47	🕒1.02	📉0.88	🕒1.03	📉0.94	📉0.94	📈1.08	📈1.30	🕒0.98	📈1.63	
Toronto (ON)	84,573	31,855	37.7%	30.0%	📈1.26	📈1.81	📈1.56	📈1.82	📈1.67	📈1.67	📉0.94	📈1.40	📉0.94	📈1.47	
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	18,583	3,488	18.8%	18.4%	🕒1.02	📉0.90	📉0.78	📉0.91	📉0.83	📉0.83	📈1.15	📈1.82	📉0.90	📈1.38	
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	23,535	3,923	16.7%	17.0%	🕒0.98	📉0.80	📉0.69	📉0.81	📉0.74	📉0.74	📈1.25	📈2.04	📈1.08	📈1.47	
London (ON)	6,893	1,735	25.2%	17.8%	📈1.42	📈1.21	🕒1.04	📈1.22	📈1.11	📈1.11	📈1.17	📈1.72	📈1.20	📈1.62	
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	15,020	2,315	15.4%	15.3%	🕒1.01	📉0.74	📉0.64	📉0.75	📉0.68	📉0.68	📈1.13	📈1.55	📈1.14	📈1.69	
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,698	275	16.2%	12.6%	📈1.29	📉0.78	📉0.67	📉0.78	📉0.72	📉0.72	📈1.57	📉0.84	📉0.83	📈1.29	
Northeast (ON)	101,003	10,143	10.0%	14.0%	📉0.72	📉0.48	📉0.42	📉0.49	📉0.44	📉0.44	📈1.57	📈2.16	📈1.15	📈1.71	
Northwest (ON)	5,333	673	12.6%	14.5%	📉0.87	📉0.61	📉0.52	📉0.61	📉0.56	📉0.56	📈2.03	📈2.12	📈1.52	📈2.26	
Ontario (ON)	454,345	102,595	22.6%	23.8%	🕒0.95	📈1.08	📉0.94	📈1.09	--	🕒1.00	📈1.11	📈1.74	📈1.06	📈1.64	
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".															

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with at least a university bachelor's degree in the Francophone communities across the Ontario Region in 2011.

✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (ON) (10.0%), Northwest (ON) (12.6%), and Windsor - Sarnia (ON) (15.4%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with at least a university bachelor's degree than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.

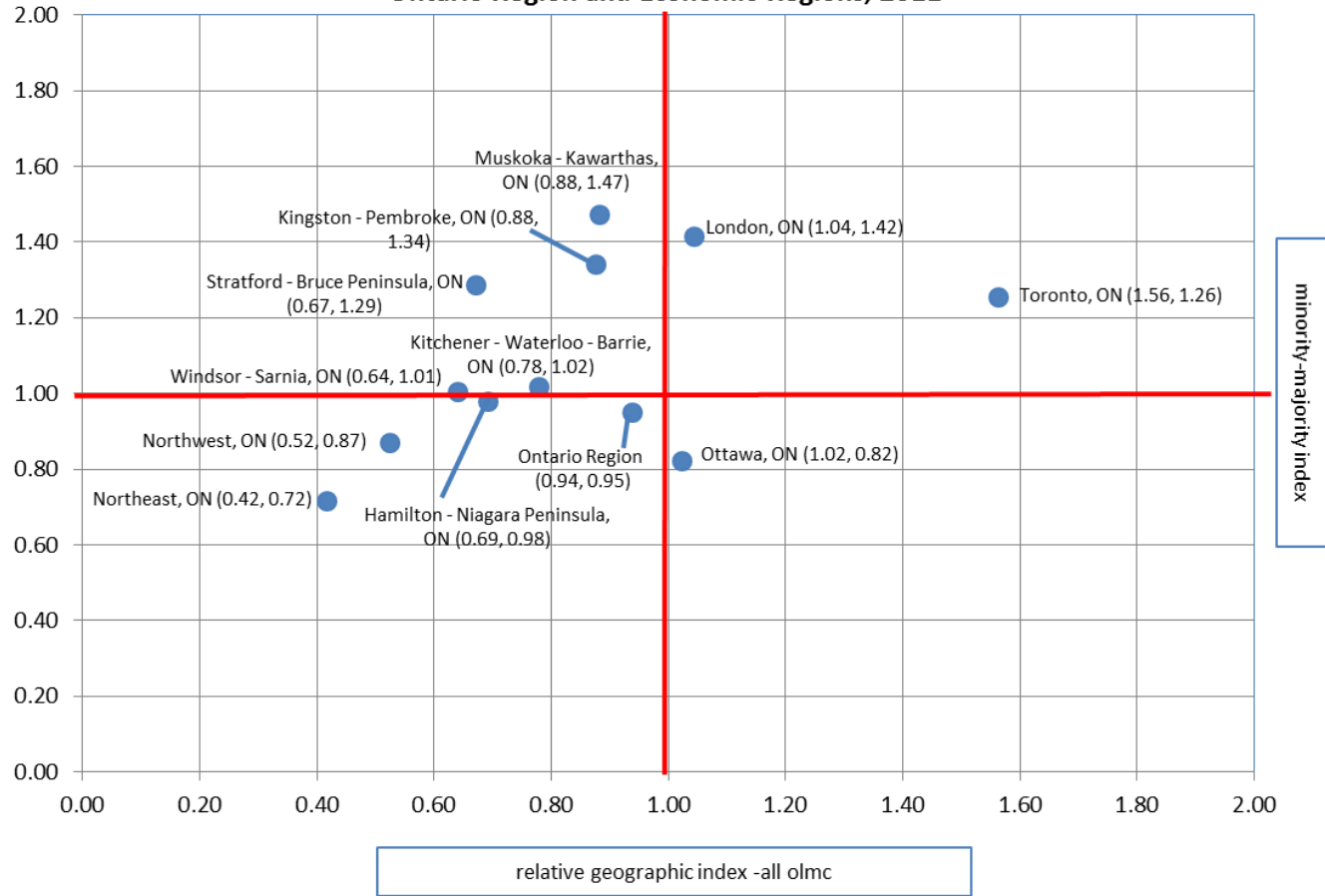
✓ Francophones in the regions of Toronto (ON) (37.7%), London (ON) (25.2%), and Ottawa (ON) (24.6%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with at least a university bachelor's degree than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.72), Ottawa (0.82), and Northwest (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Muskoka - Kawartha (1.47), London (1.42), and Kingston - Pembroke (1.34) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*

The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.

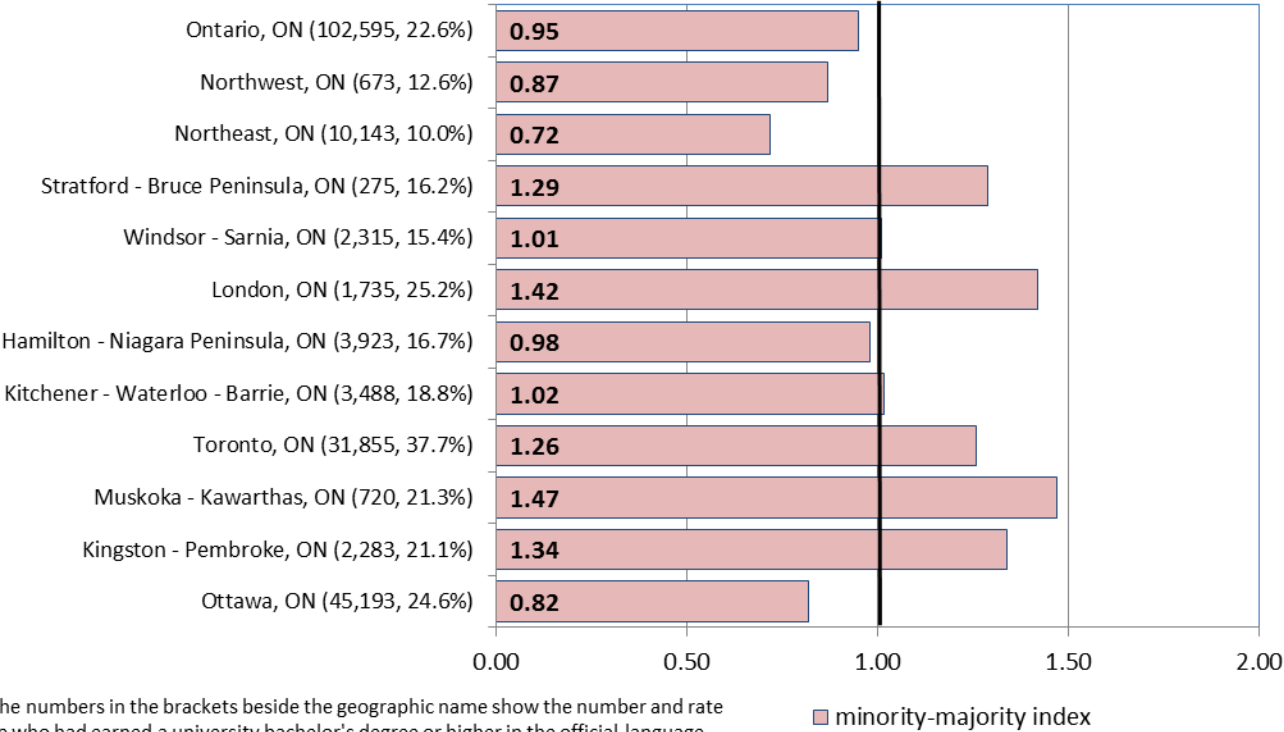
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over)
With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011**



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

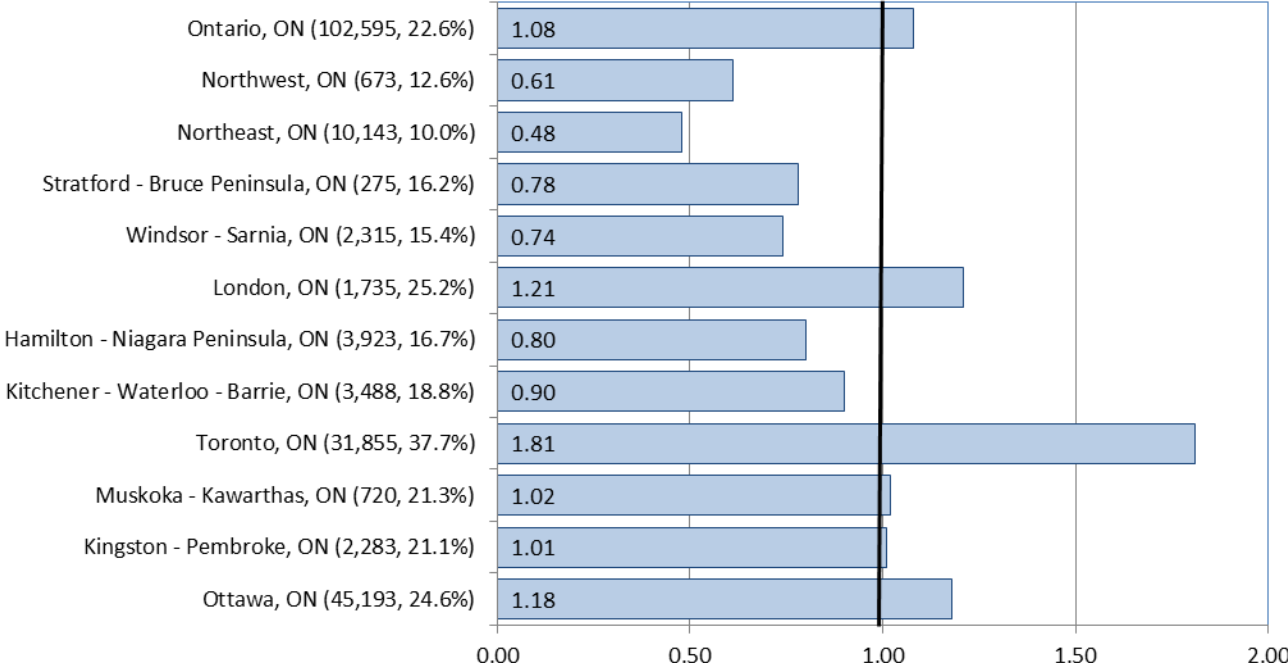
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.72), Ottawa (0.82), and Northwest (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Muskoka - Kawartha (1.47), London (1.42), and Kingston - Pembroke (1.34) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



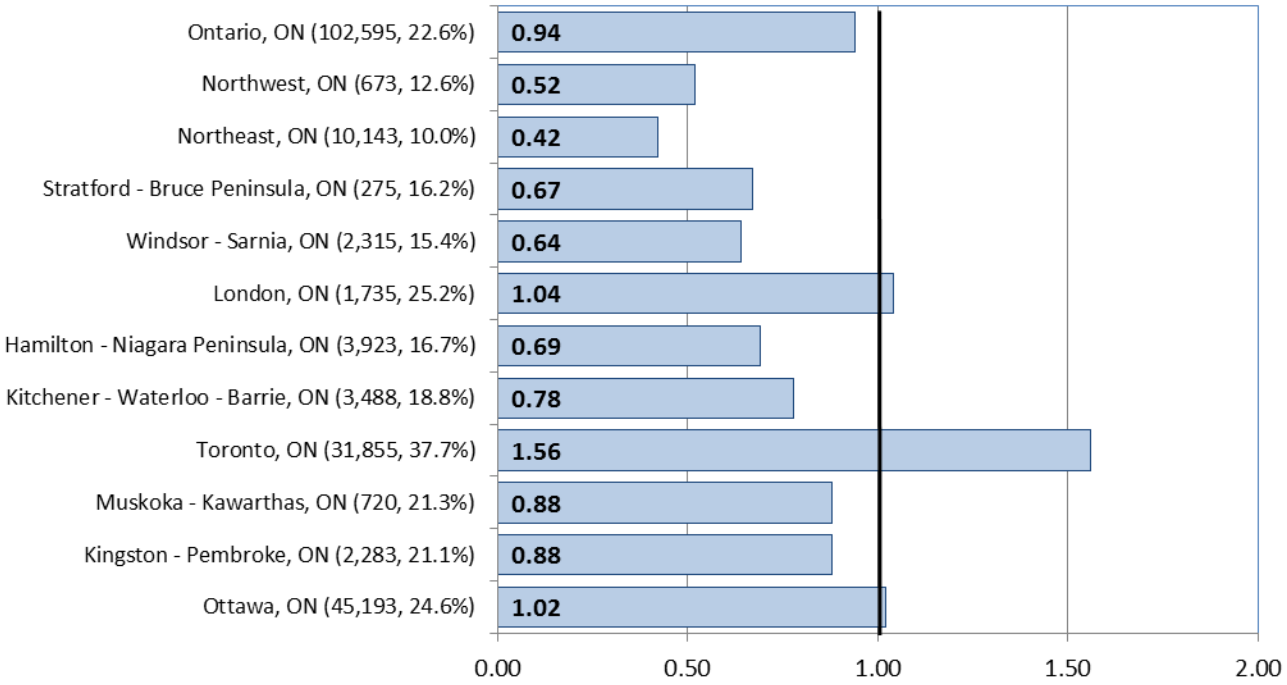
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

■ Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.48), Northwest (0.61), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.74) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (1.81), London (1.21), and Ottawa (1.18) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011

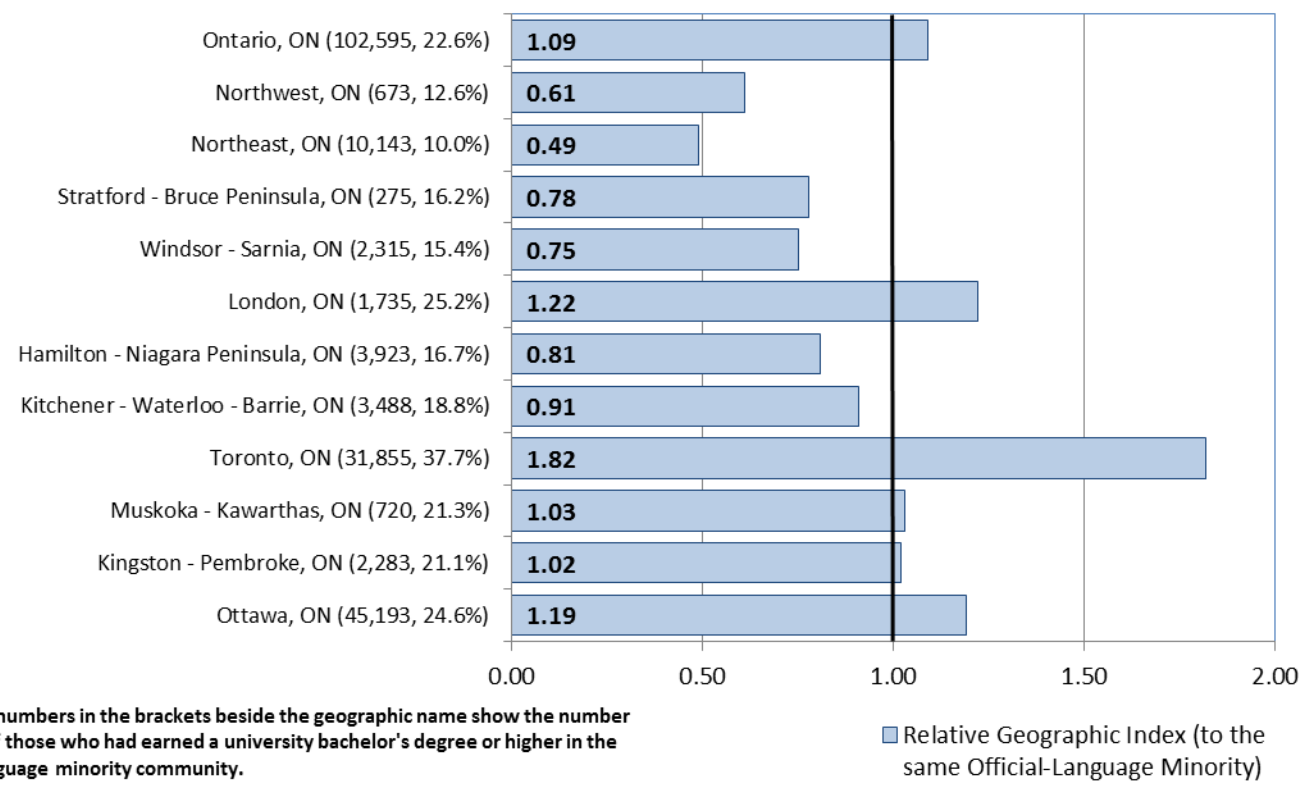


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.42), Northwest (0.52), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.64) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Toronto (1.56), London (1.04), and Ottawa (1.02) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.

The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

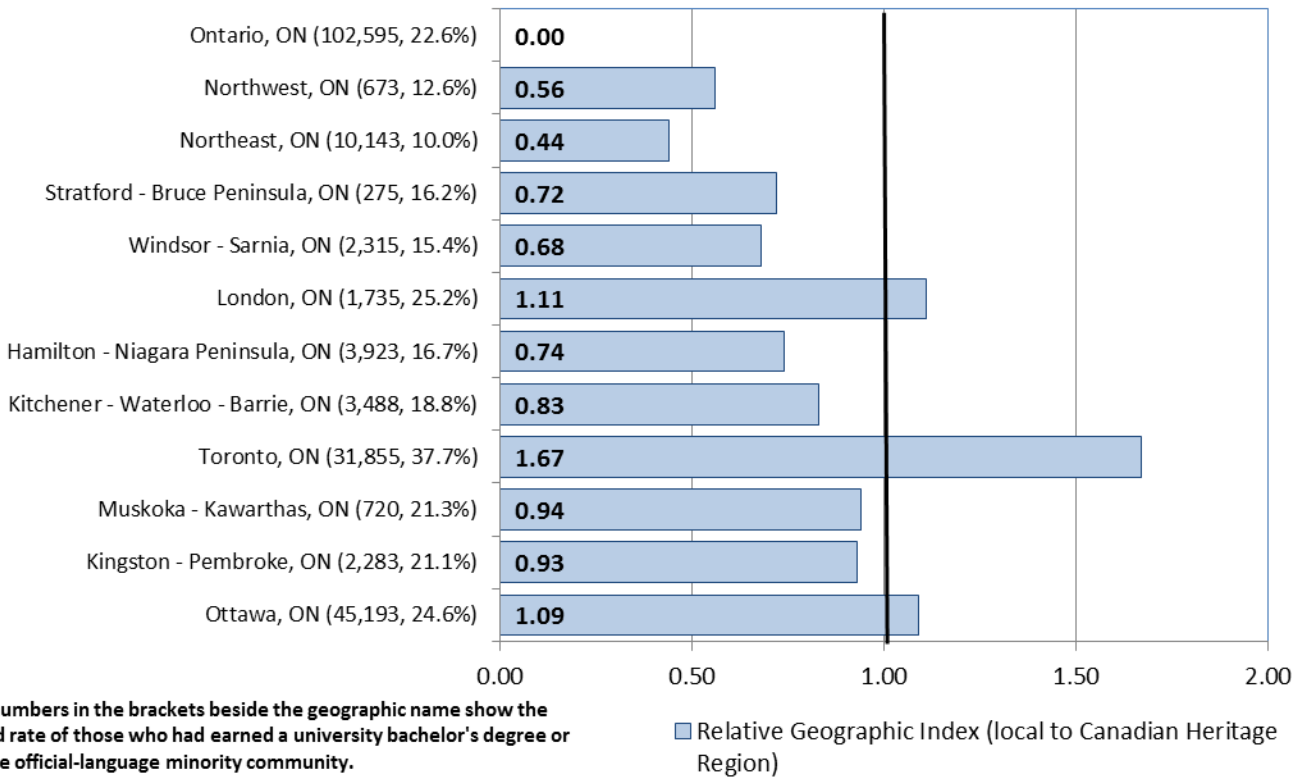
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Northeast (0.49), Northwest (0.61), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (1.82), London (1.22), and Ottawa (1.19) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

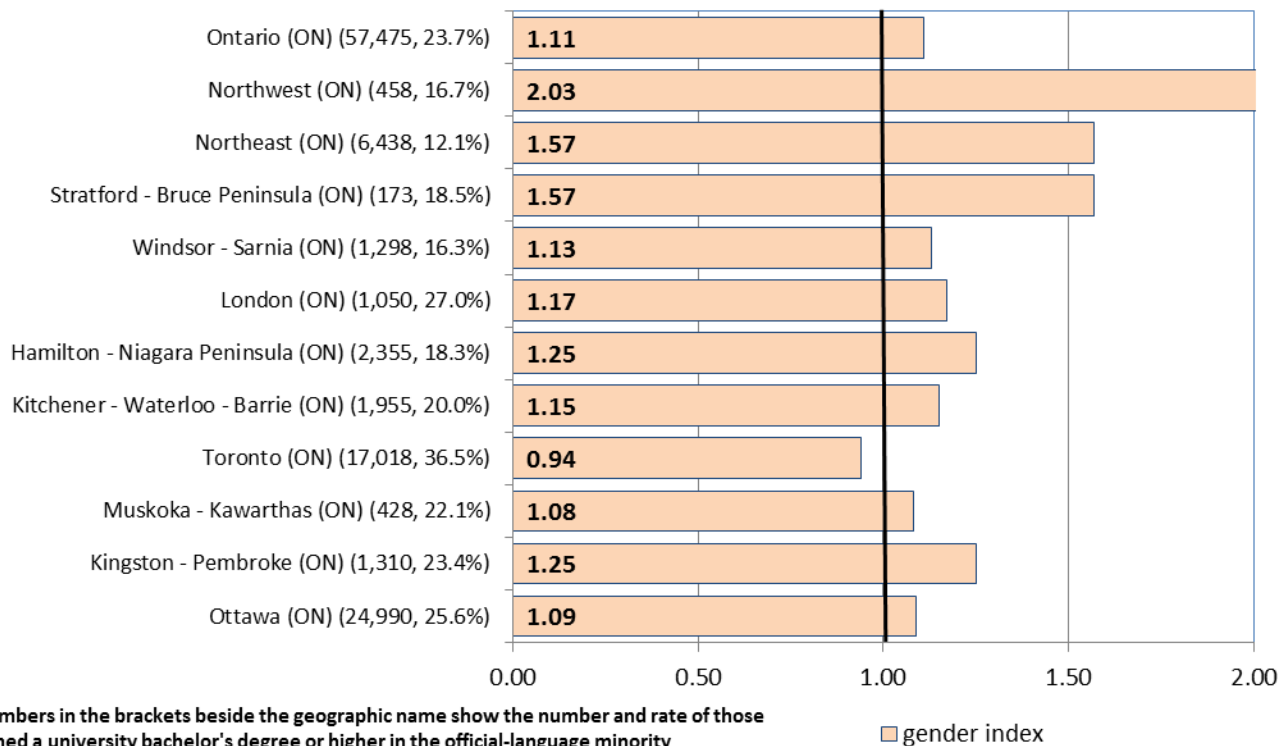
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec Anglophone regional communities are compared with the total Anglophone population of Quebec.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Northeast (0.44), Northwest (0.56), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.68) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (1.67), London (1.11), and Ottawa (1.09) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**

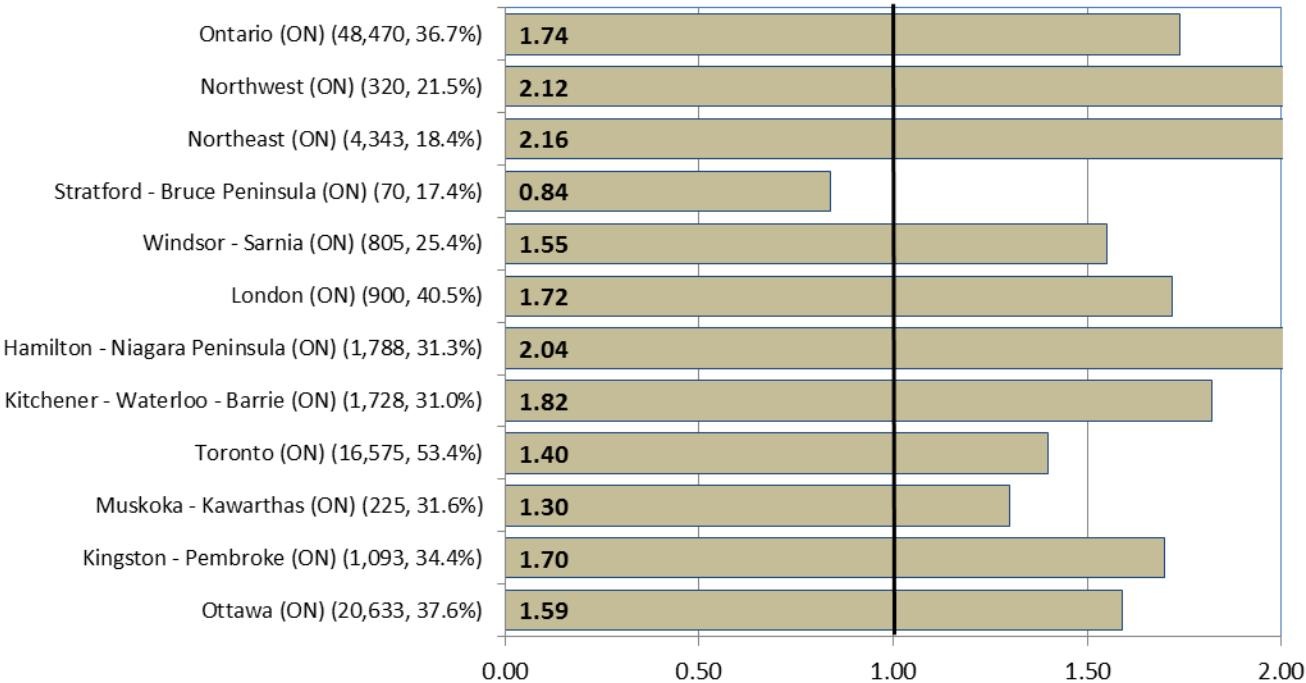


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Toronto (0.94), Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.08), and Ottawa (1.09) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northwest (2.03), Northeast (1.57), and Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.57) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Gender Index (gi) compares the characteristics of females in the OL minority population in a given region with the males in the same population. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly observed in the female group while a value less than 1.00 indicates that is less prevalent among females.

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**

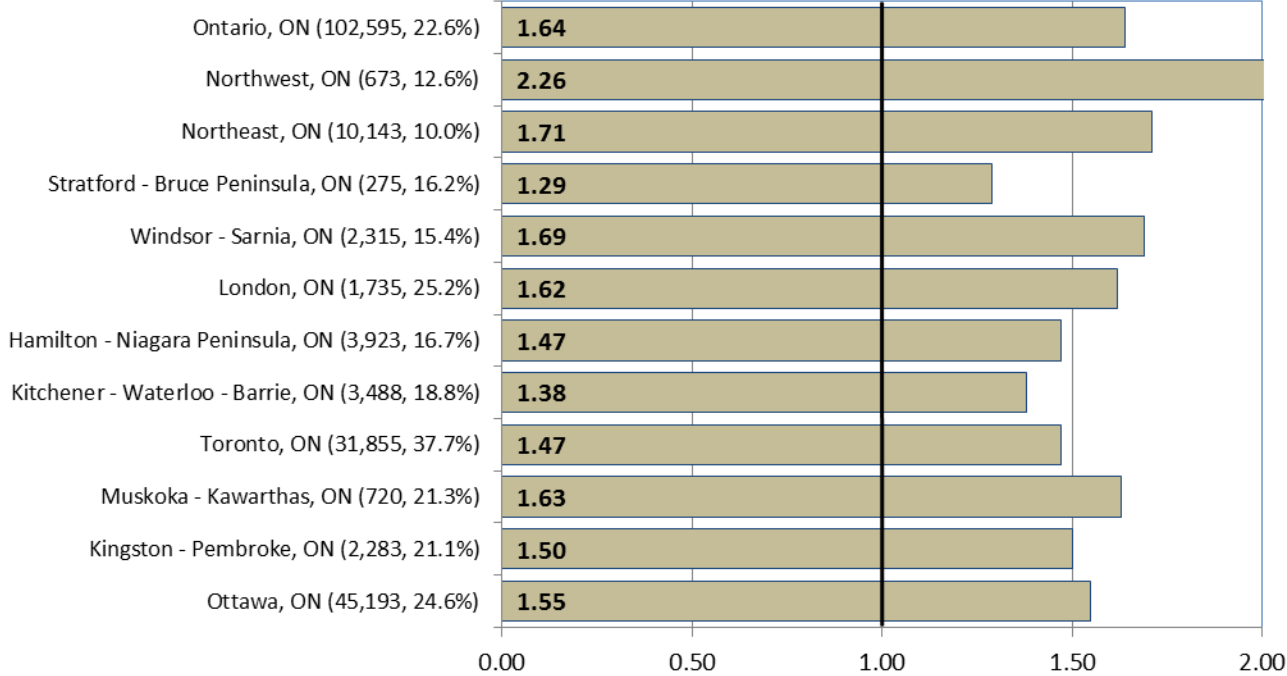


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.84), Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.30), and Toronto (1.40) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northeast (2.16), Northwest (2.12), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (2.04) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.29), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (1.38), and Toronto (1.47) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northwest (2.26), Northeast (1.71), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.69) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

Unemployment

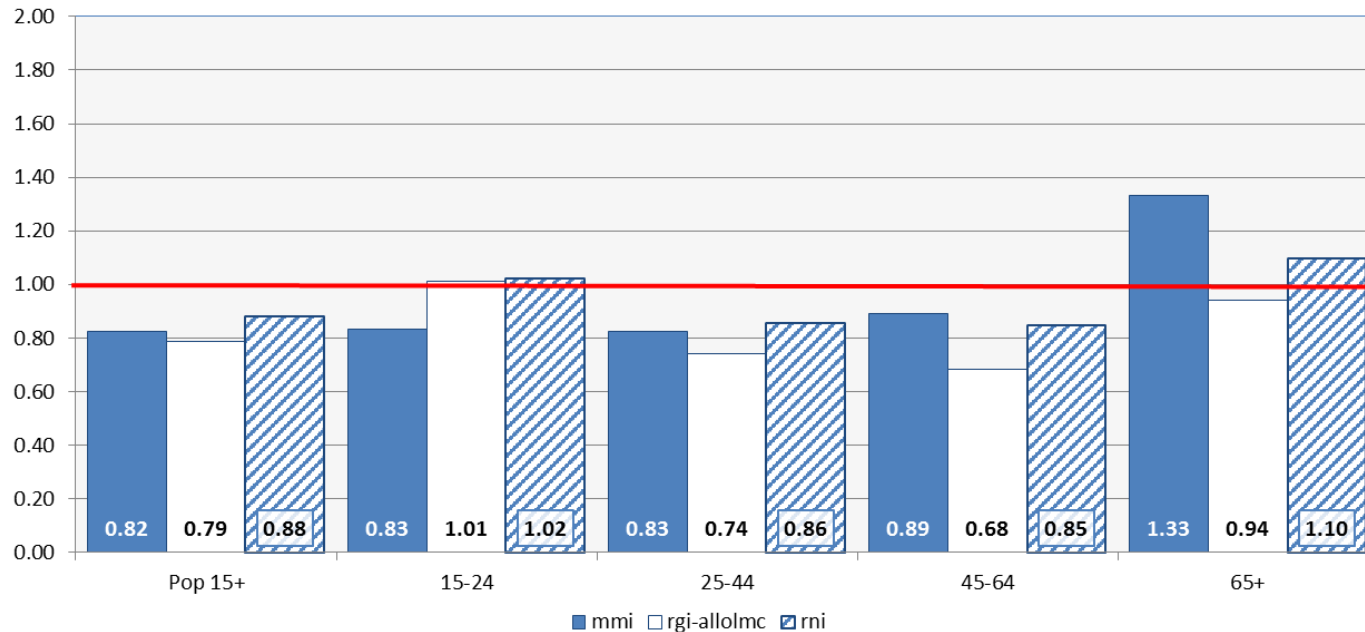
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed Ontario, 1996-2011						
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - who were in the labour force	288,708	35,750	116,988	125,670	10,303
	OL minority - who were unemployed (#)	19,693	6,058	6,640	6,198	798
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	6.8%	16.9%	5.7%	4.9%	7.7%
	OL majority - who were unemployed (%)	8.3%	20.3%	6.9%	5.5%	5.8%
	Canadian population - who were unemployed (%)	7.8%	16.6%	6.6%	5.8%	7.1%
	Minority-majority index	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.89	1.33
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.88	1.02	0.86	0.85	1.10
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.79	1.01	0.74	0.68	0.94
	Gender index	0.86	female (6.3%)		male (7.3%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.15				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.71	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.78	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.00	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	6.0%	14.4%	5.0%	4.3%	4.7%
	Minority-majority index	0.93	0.99	0.92	1.04	1.15
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.76	1.00	0.67	0.69	0.87
2001	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	6.3%	13.3%	5.7%	4.5%	4.9%
	Minority-majority index	1.04	1.03	1.07	1.15	1.24
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.72	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	9.6%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.06	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.79	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.						

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Ontario, 19,693 (6.8%) were unemployed.

✓ This level was lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.82) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.79).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.86 which means that the proportion for women was lower than that of men in 2011.

✓ The intergenerational index was 1.15 which means that the proportion of individuals who were unemployed in the 25-44 age group was higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

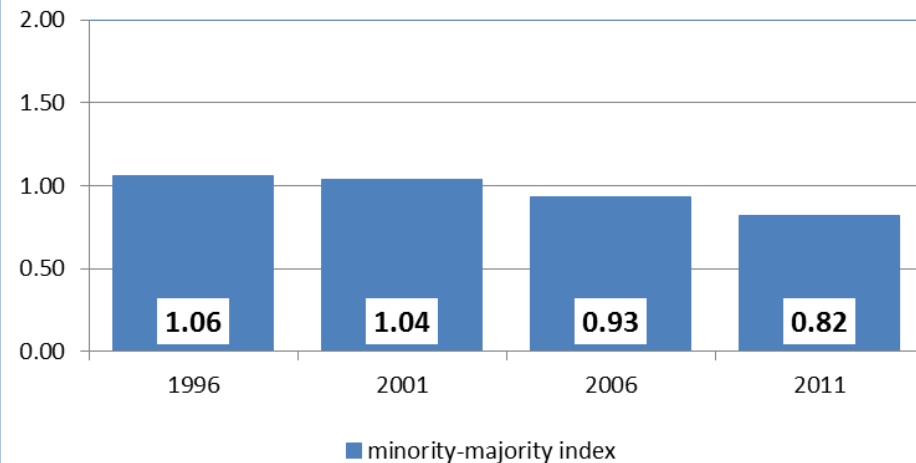
Proportion of Francophones in Ontario (15 years and over), Who Were Unemployed
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



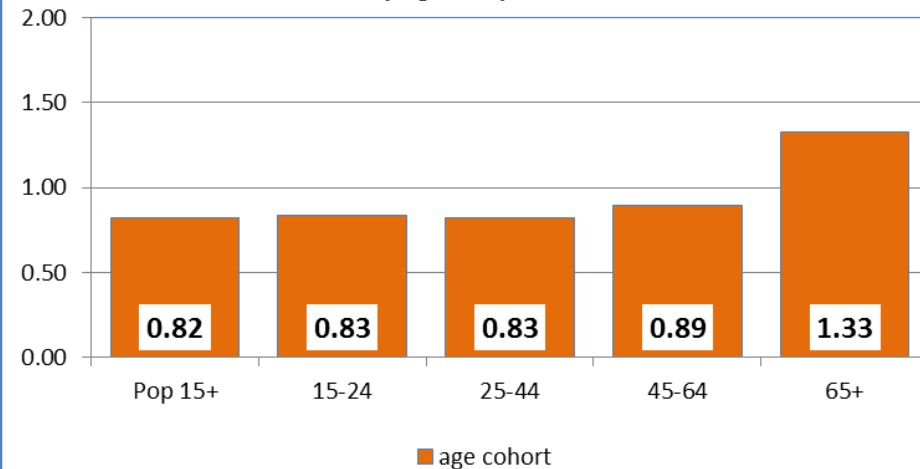
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who were unemployed was lower than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.82$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were unemployed was lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=0.83$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.89$).

- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
- The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones in Ontario
who were unemployed
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Ontario
who were unemployed
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who were unemployed was lower than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.82$).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Ontario who were unemployed was highest in 1996 ($mmi=1.06$) and lowest in 2011 ($mmi=0.82$).

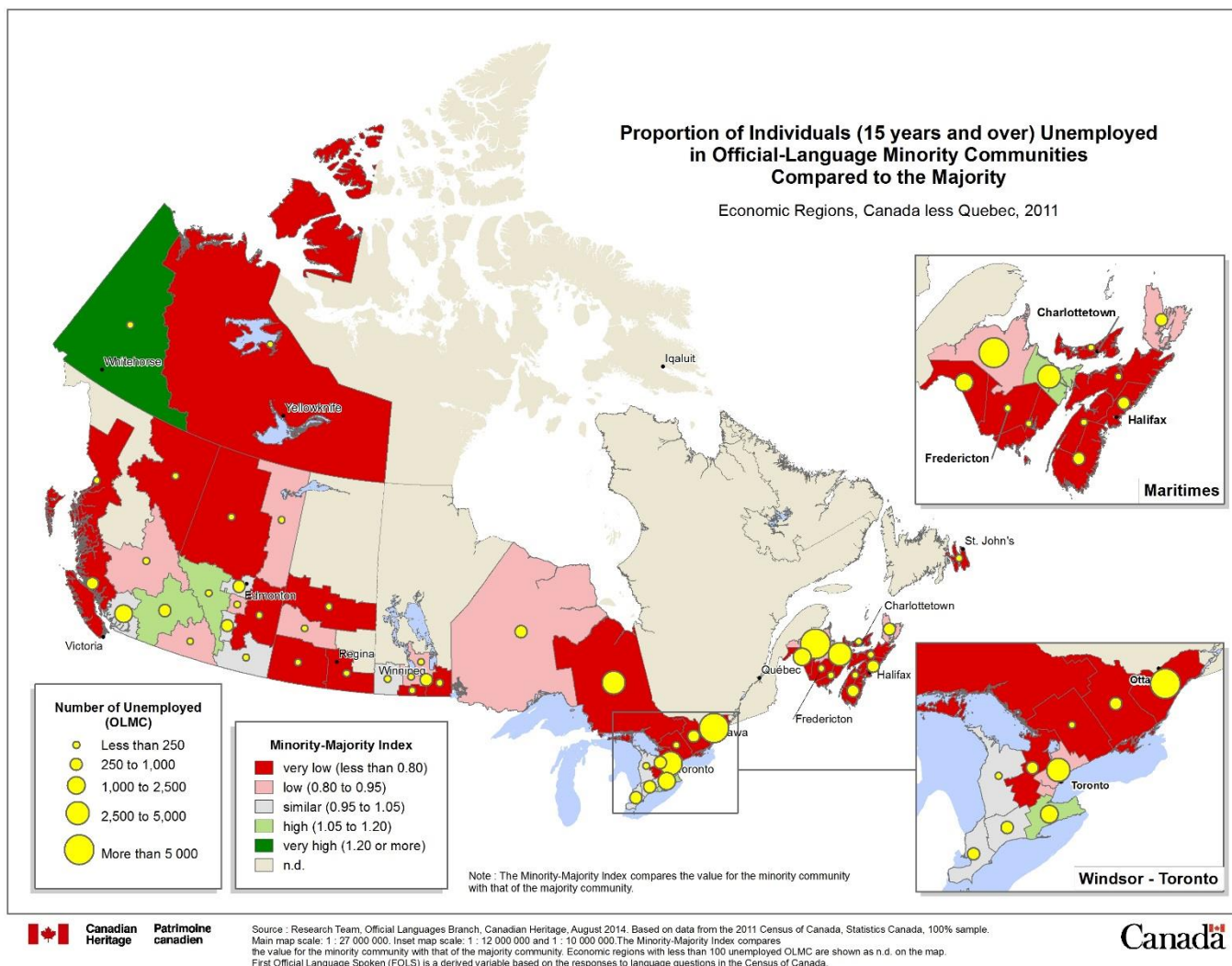
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were unemployed was lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=0.83$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.89$).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who were unemployed		Relative indices									
	(Individuals 15 years and over) Who Were In The Labour Force	Individuals 15 years and over Who Were Unemployed	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Ottawa (ON)	121,205	6,978	5.8%	7.2%	0.80	0.74	0.66	0.73	0.84	0.84	0.82	1.12	0.78	0.64
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	6,890	318	4.6%	8.1%	0.57	0.60	0.53	0.58	0.68	0.68	1.58	0.84	0.75	0.60
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	1,898	108	5.7%	8.4%	0.68	0.73	0.66	0.72	0.83	0.83	1.97	0.55	0.82	0.65
Toronto (ON)	57,898	4,640	8.0%	8.6%	0.94	1.03	0.93	1.01	1.17	1.17	1.09	1.58	1.02	0.95
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	12,493	690	5.5%	7.3%	0.75	0.71	0.64	0.70	0.81	0.81	0.85	1.11	0.64	0.61
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	13,530	1,220	9.0%	8.0%	1.12	1.16	1.04	1.14	1.32	1.32	1.07	1.46	1.11	1.09
London (ON)	4,573	373	8.2%	8.1%	1.01	1.05	0.94	1.03	1.20	1.20	0.78	0.84	0.90	0.83
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	7,720	748	9.7%	9.7%	0.99	1.25	1.12	1.22	1.42	1.42	1.00	1.44	0.97	1.16
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	908	60	6.6%	6.3%	1.05	0.85	0.76	0.83	0.97	0.97	0.52	3.12	1.17	1.00
Northeast (ON)	58,340	4,285	7.3%	10.0%	0.73	0.95	0.85	0.93	1.08	1.08	0.64	0.86	0.78	0.62
Northwest (ON)	3,245	265	8.2%	9.3%	0.88	1.05	0.94	1.03	1.20	1.20	0.55	0.62	0.87	0.72
Ontario (ON)	288,708	19,693	6.8%	8.3%	0.82	0.88	0.79	0.86	--	1.00	0.86	1.15	0.77	0.71

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

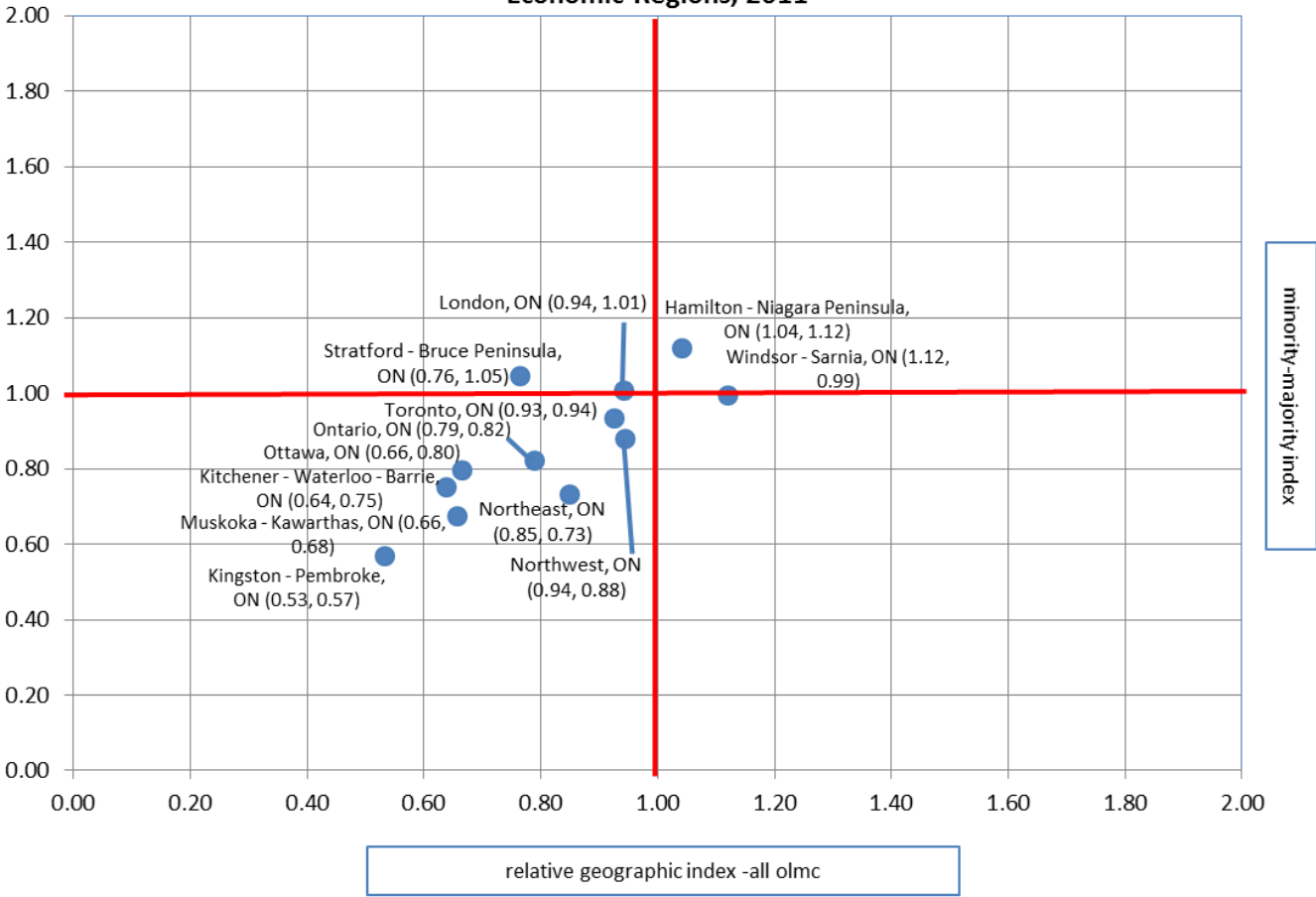
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were unemployed in the Francophone communities across the Ontario Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (ON) (4.6%), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON) (5.5%), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON) (5.7%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were unemployed than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Windsor - Sarnia (ON) (9.7%), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON) (9.0%), and Northwest (ON) (8.2%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were unemployed than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.57), Muskoka - Kawarths (0.68), and Northeast (0.73) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.
- ✓ The regions of Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.12), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.05), and London (1.01) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.

The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.

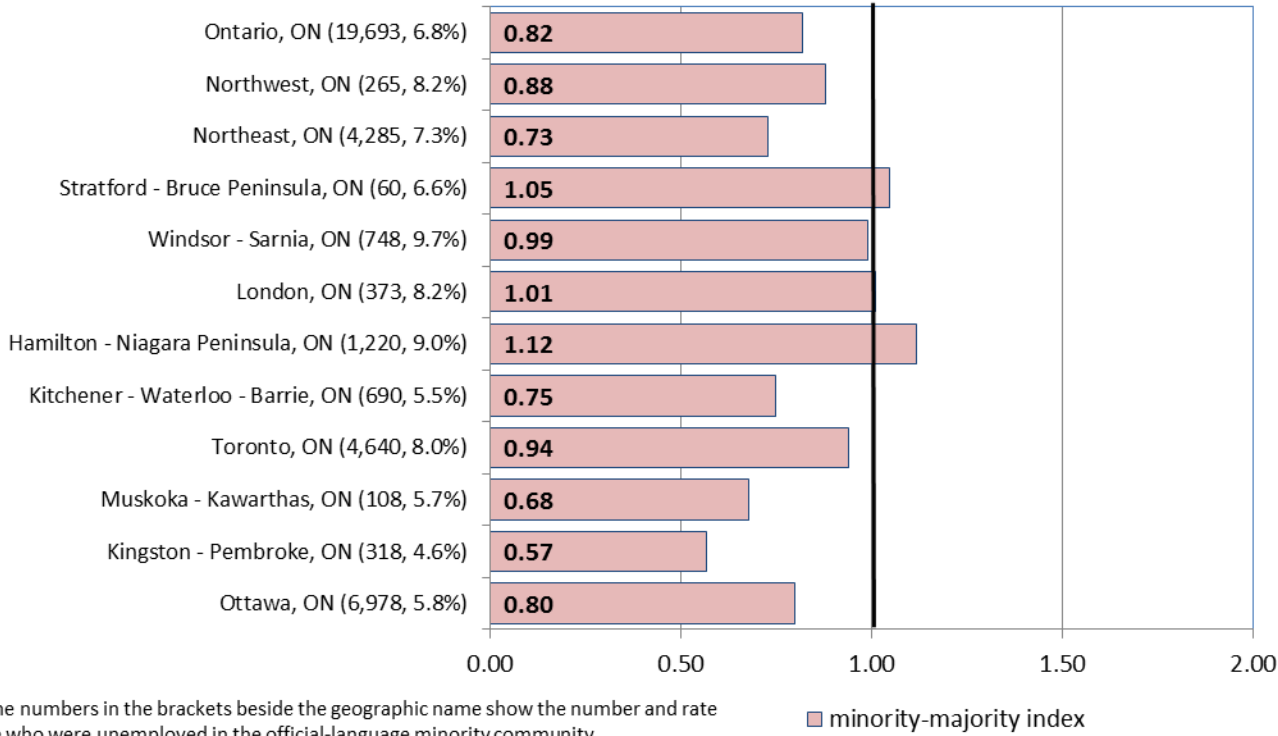
**Proportion of Francophones in the Ontario Region (15 years and over)
Who Were Unemployed
Economic Regions, 2011**



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher unemployment rate in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher unemployment rate in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC unemployment rate than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower unemployment rate in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC unemployment rate than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower unemployment rate in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011

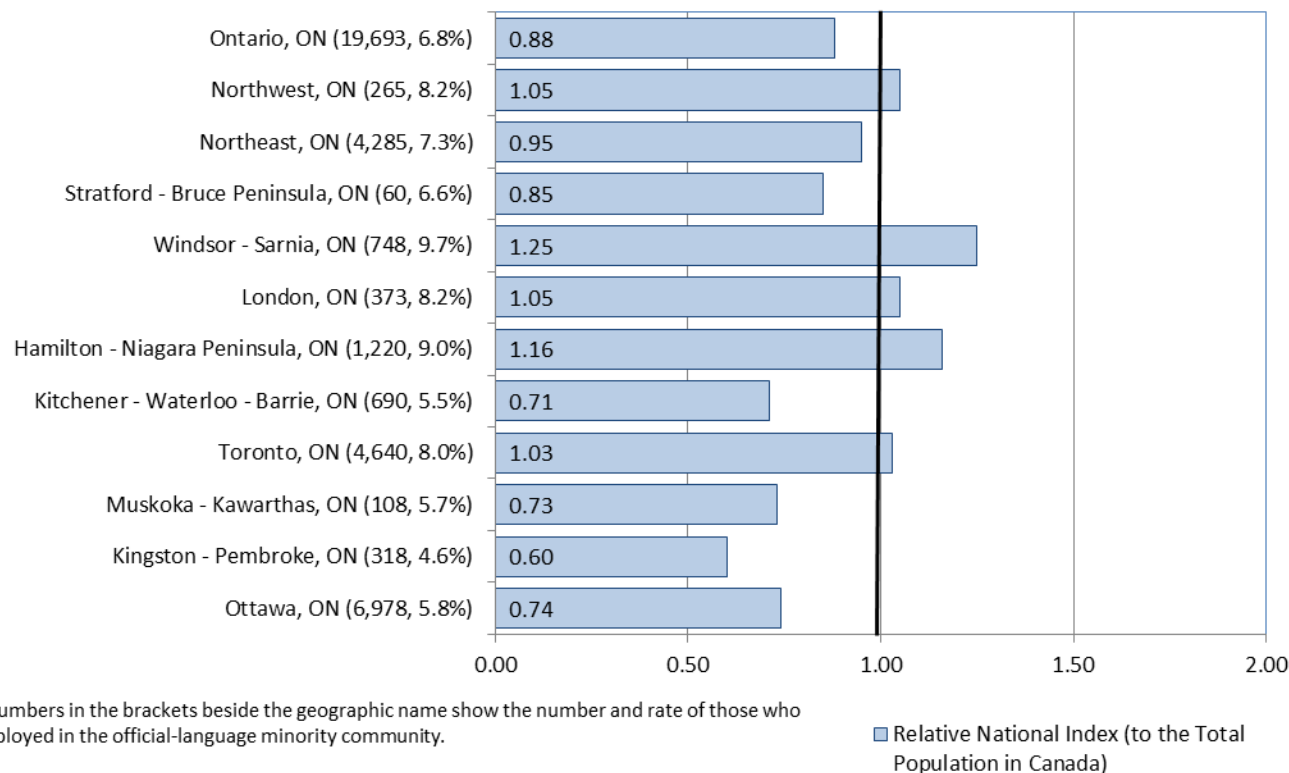


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.57), Muskoka - Kawartha (0.68), and Northeast (0.73) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*
- ✓ *The regions of Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.12), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.05), and London (1.01) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*

The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.

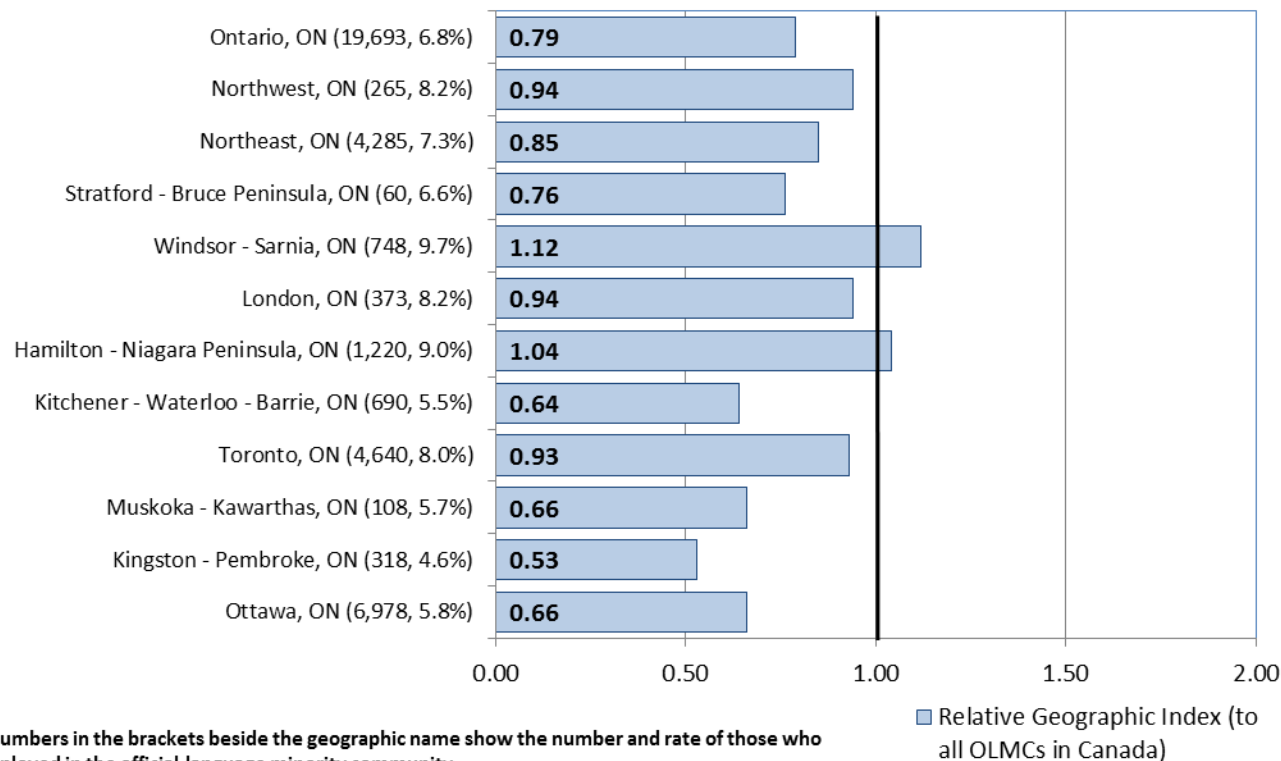
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.60), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.71), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.73) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.25), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.16), and Northwest (1.05) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

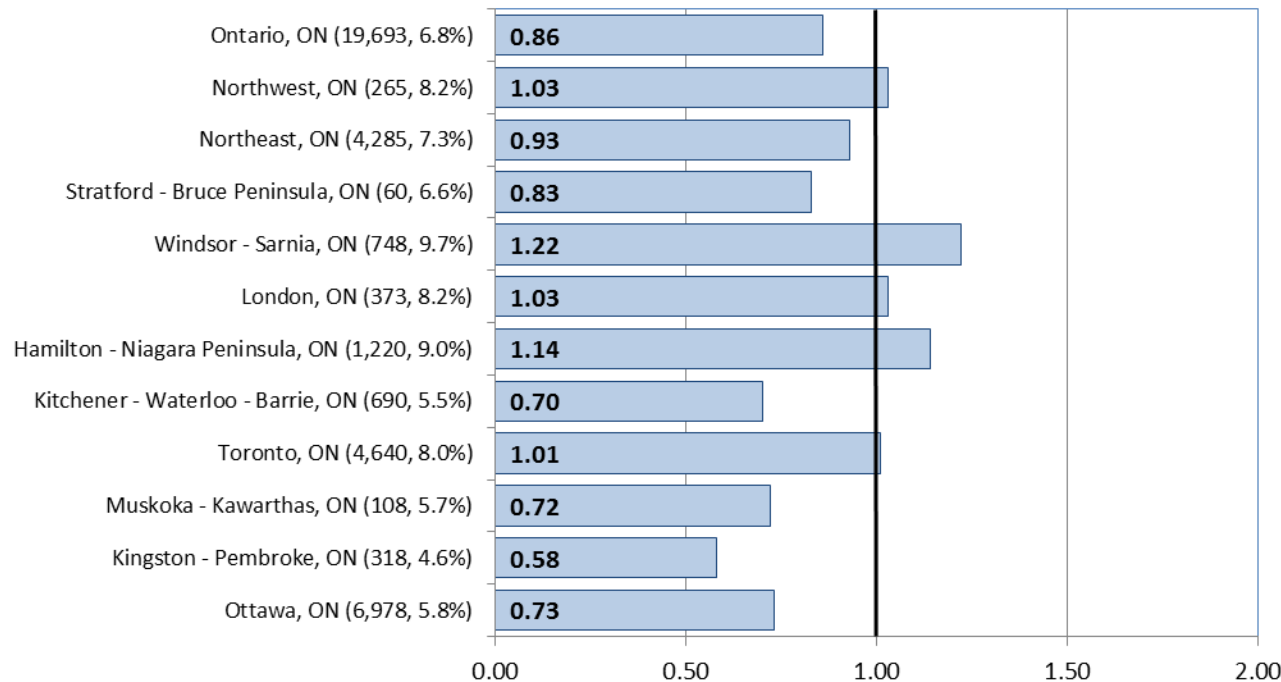
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.53), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.64), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.66) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.12), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.04), and Northwest (0.94) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**

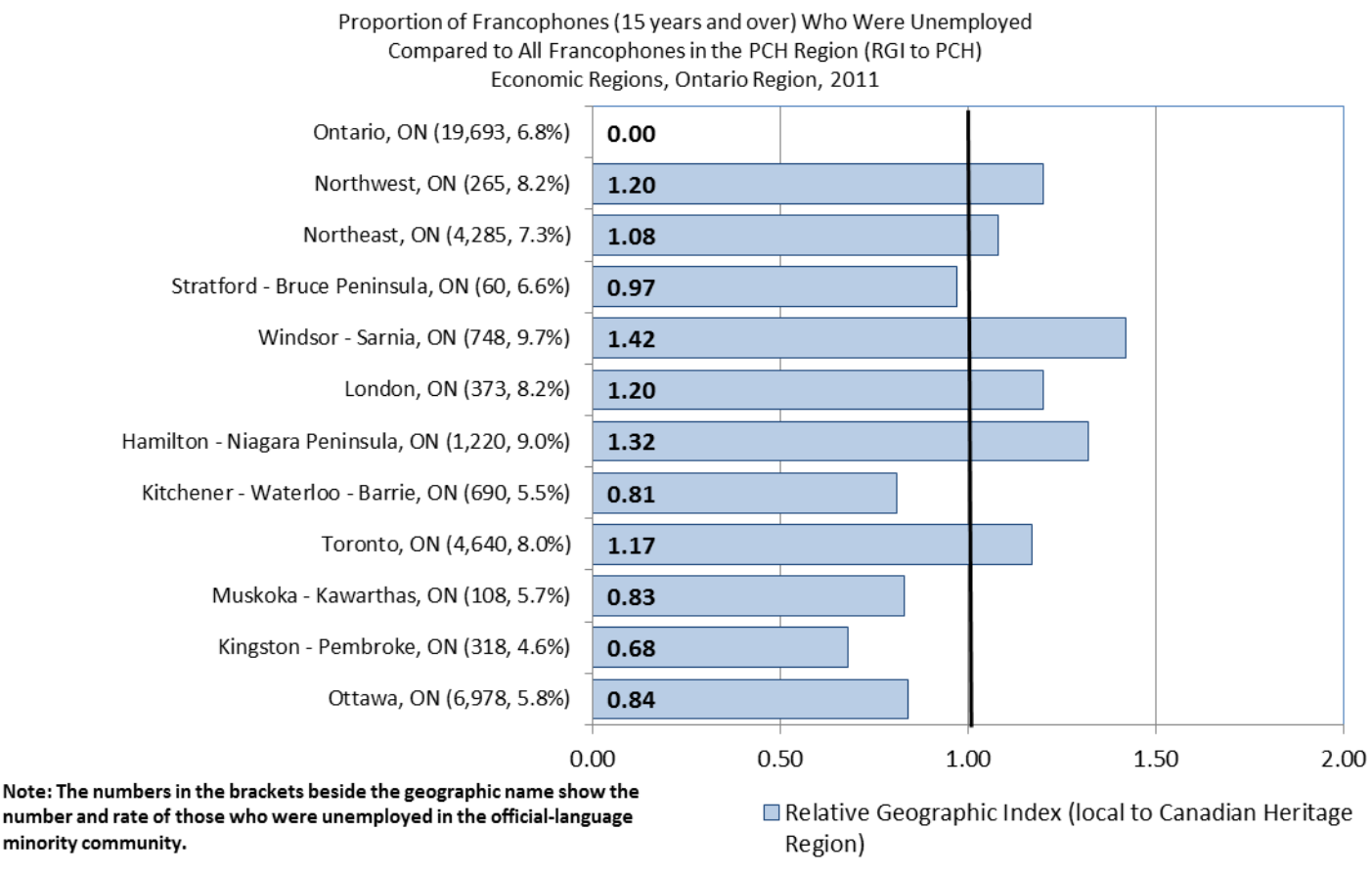


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

■ Relative Geographic Index (to the same Official-Language Minority)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Kingston - Pembroke (0.58), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.70), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.72) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.22), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.14), and Northwest (1.03) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

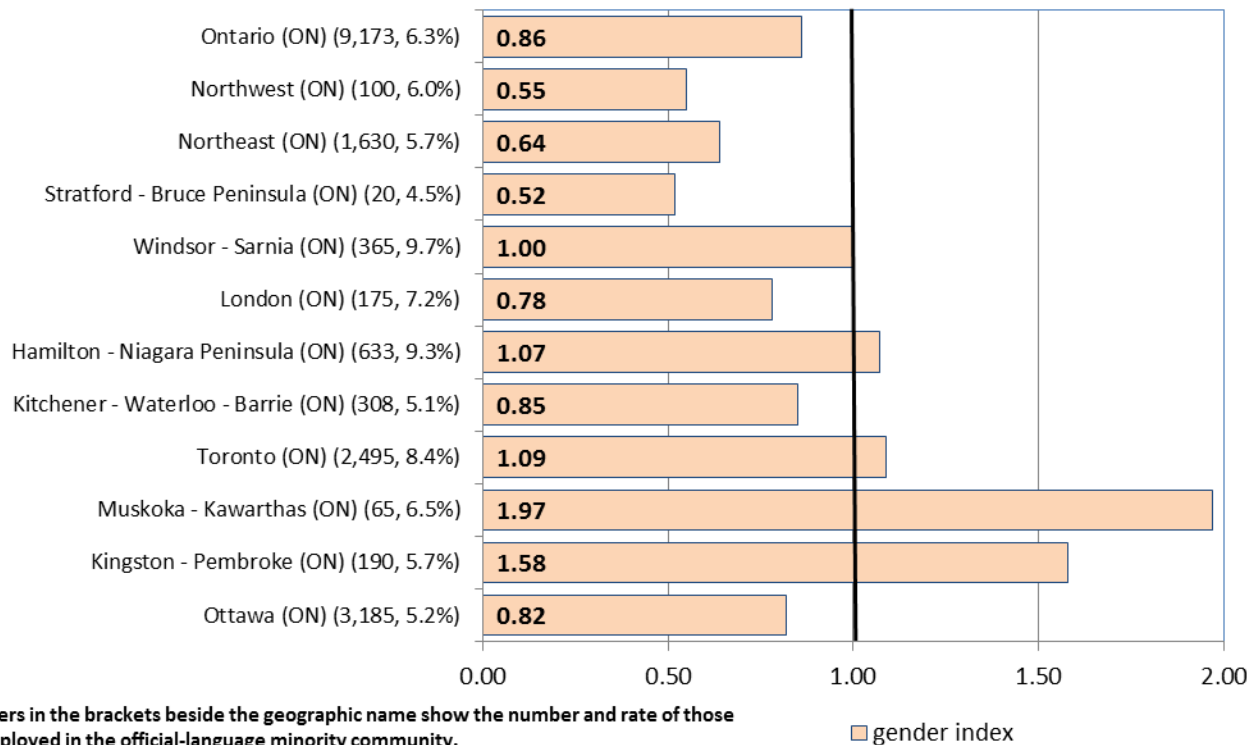
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec Anglophone regional communities are compared with the total Anglophone population of Quebec.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Kingston - Pembroke (0.68), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.81), and Muskoka - Kawartha (0.83) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.42), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.32), and Northwest (1.20) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

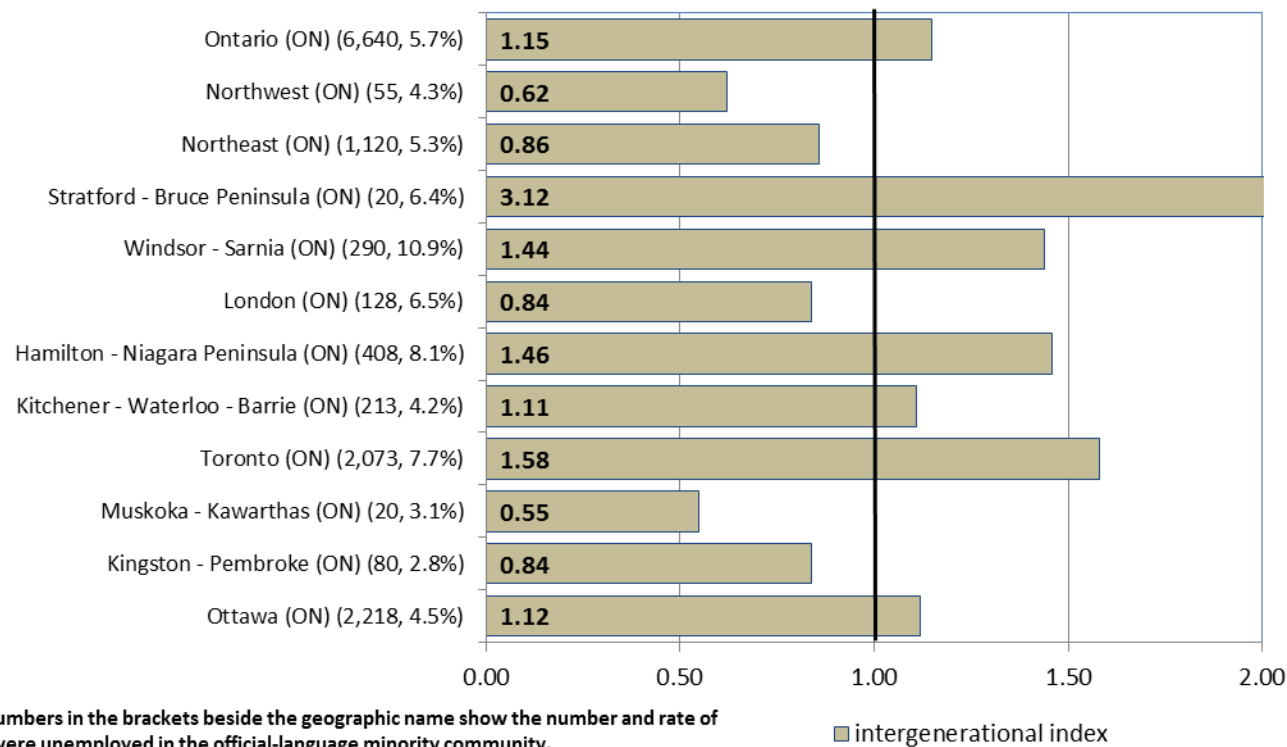
The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
(Females Compared to Males) (gi)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.52), Northwest (0.55), and Northeast (0.64) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.97), Kingston - Pembroke (1.58), and Toronto (1.09) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Ontario Region.*

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**

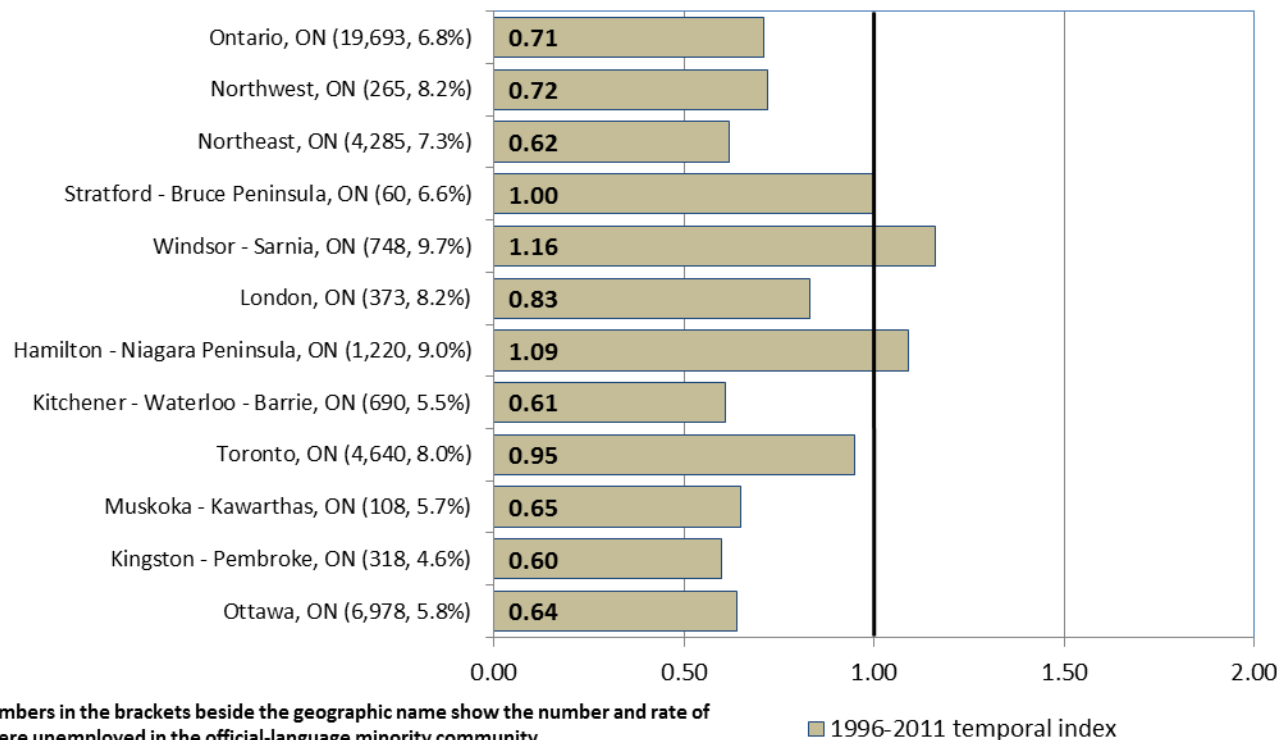


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.55), Northwest (0.62), and London (0.84) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (3.12), Toronto (1.58), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.46) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Kingston - Pembroke (0.60), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.61), and Northeast (0.62) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.16), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.09), and Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.00) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

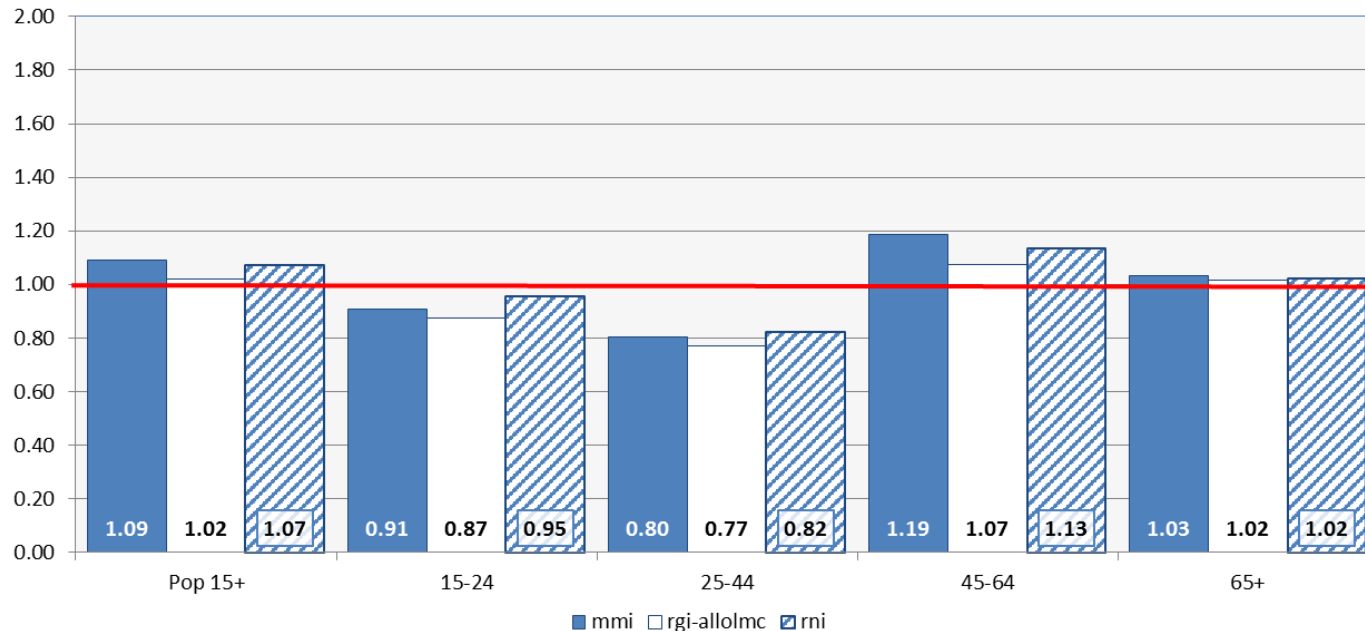
The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

Out of the Labour Force

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Ontario, 1996-2011						
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	454,350	57,425	132,013	175,468	89,440
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (#)	165,640	21,680	15,025	49,798	79,143
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	36.5%	37.8%	11.4%	28.4%	88.5%
	OL majority - who were out of the labour force (%)	33.5%	41.5%	14.2%	23.9%	85.6%
	Canadian population - who were out of the labour force (%)	34.0%	39.6%	13.9%	25.0%	86.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.09	0.91	0.80	1.19	1.03
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.07	0.95	0.82	1.13	1.02
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.02	0.87	0.77	1.07	1.02
	Gender index	1.26	female (40.3%)		male (32.0%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.40				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.02	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.00	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.06	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	35.2%	32.3%	11.9%	30.1%	91.3%
	Minority-majority index	1.10	0.93	0.87	1.24	1.04
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.00	0.85	0.80	1.08	1.02
2001	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	35.0%	31.6%	12.7%	33.4%	92.9%
	Minority-majority index	1.10	0.94	0.95	1.27	1.03
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.97	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	35.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.10	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.96	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.						

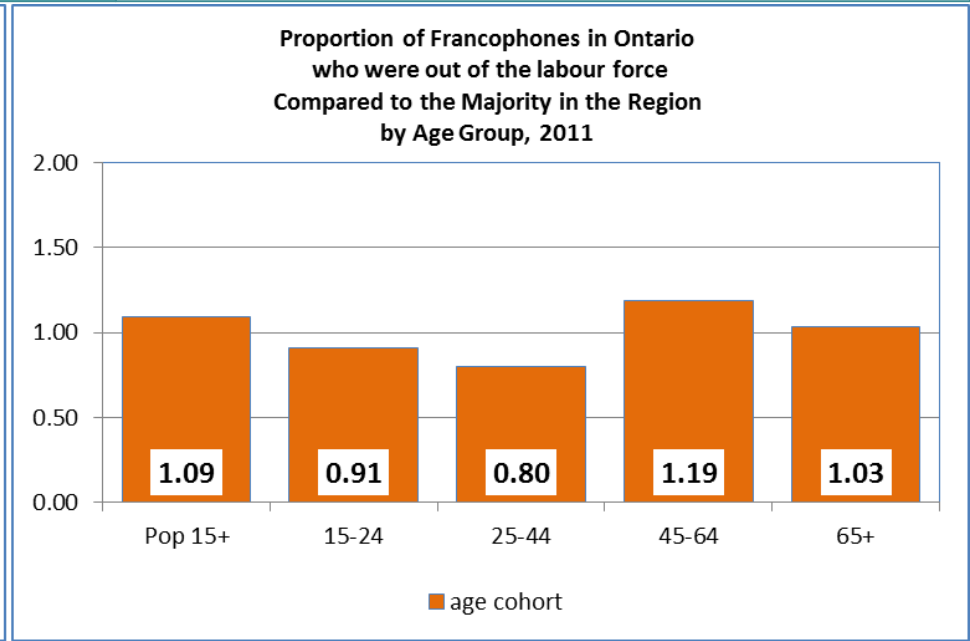
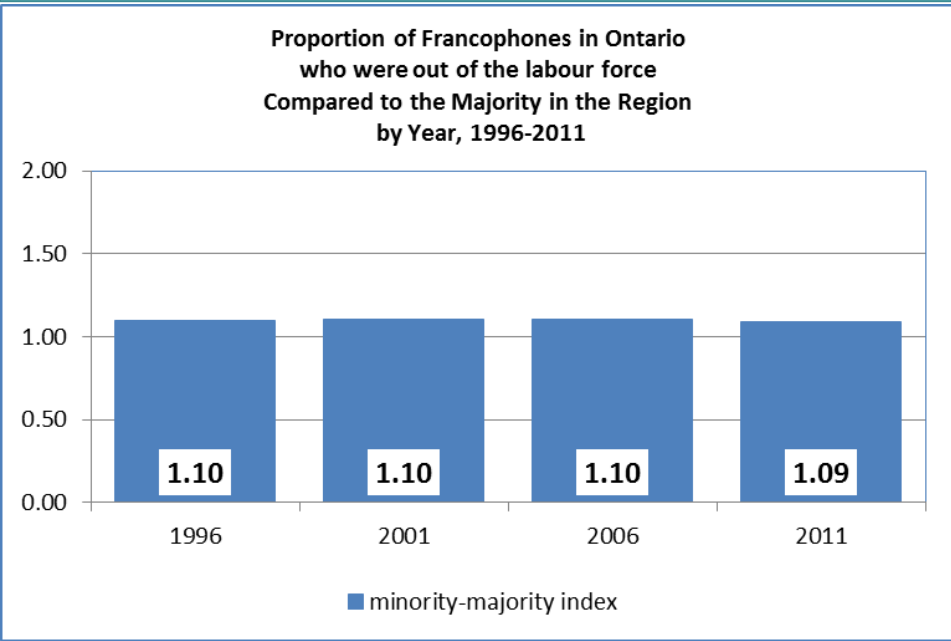
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Ontario, 165,640 (36.5%) were out of the labour force.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.09) but was similar to the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=1.02).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.26 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.40 which means that the proportion of individuals who were out of the labour force in the 25-44 age group was much lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

Proportion of Francophones in Ontario (15 years and over), Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who were out of the labour force was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.09).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were out of the labour force was lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.80).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.19).

- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
- The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who were out of the labour force was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.09).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Ontario who were out of the labour force was highest in 2001 (mmi=1.10) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=1.09).

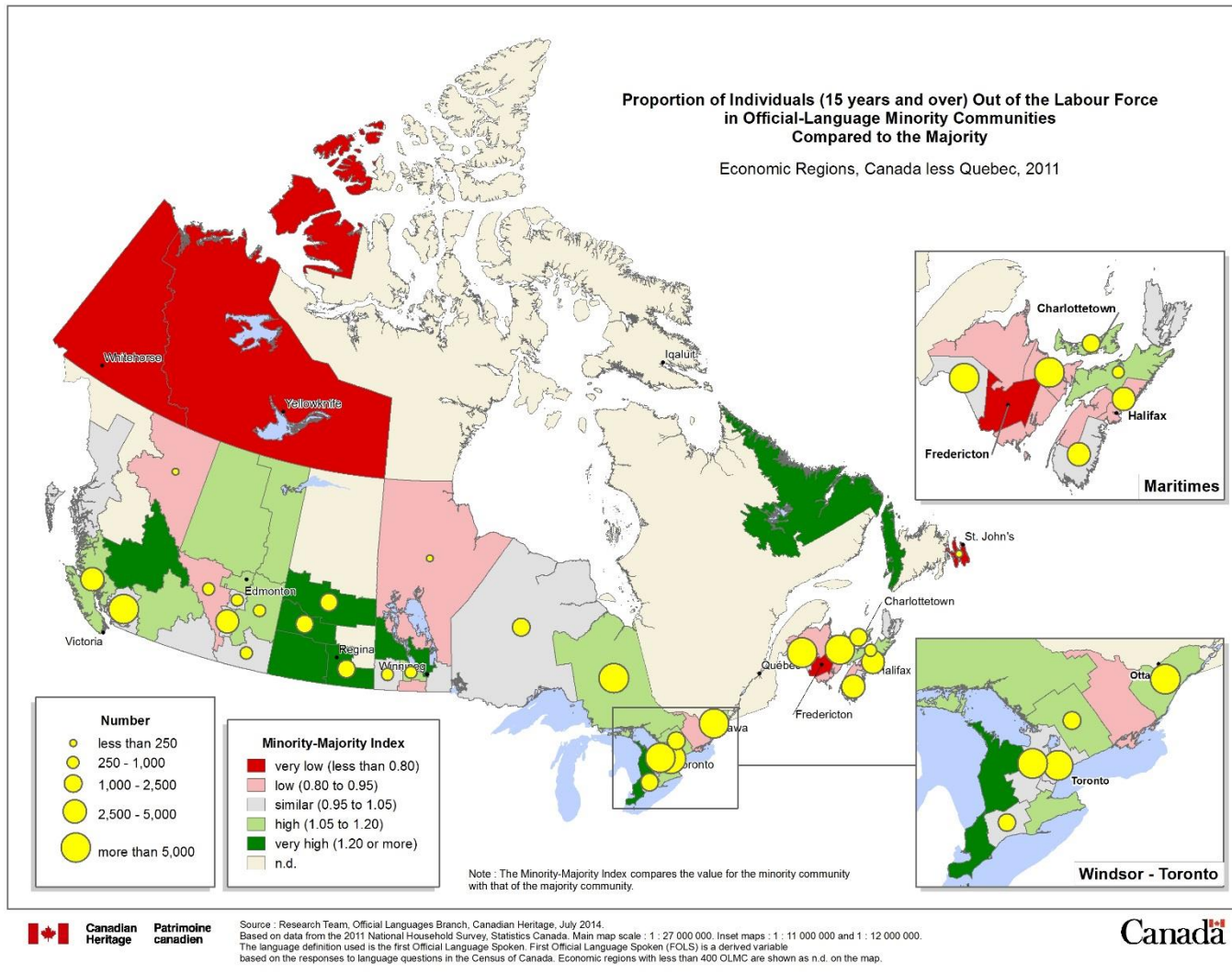
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were out of the labour force was lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.80).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.19).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over Who Were Out of the Labour Force	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Ottawa (ON)	183,498	62,288	33.9%	31.5%	↗1.08	○1.00	○0.95	↘0.94	↘0.93	↘0.93	↗1.25	↘0.36	○0.98	○0.99
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	10,823	3,930	36.3%	38.3%	○0.95	↗1.07	○1.02	○1.01	○1.00	○1.00	↗1.30	↘0.36	○1.03	↗1.06
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,383	1,485	43.9%	40.3%	↗1.09	↗1.29	↗1.23	↗1.22	↗1.20	↗1.20	↗1.32	↘0.32	↘0.93	○0.96
Toronto (ON)	84,573	26,673	31.5%	31.4%	○1.00	↘0.93	↘0.88	↘0.88	↘0.87	↘0.87	↗1.38	↘0.68	○1.04	↗1.06
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	18,583	6,090	32.8%	31.2%	↗1.05	○0.96	↘0.92	↘0.91	↘0.90	↘0.90	↗1.42	↘0.46	○1.02	↗1.06
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	23,535	10,003	42.5%	35.9%	↗1.18	↗1.25	↗1.19	↗1.18	↗1.17	↗1.17	↗1.29	↘0.41	↗1.07	↗1.13
London (ON)	6,893	2,323	33.7%	34.1%	○0.99	○0.99	↘0.94	↘0.94	↘0.92	↘0.92	↗1.33	↘0.42	↘0.93	○0.99
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	15,020	7,305	48.6%	39.6%	↗1.23	↗1.43	↗1.36	↗1.35	↗1.33	↗1.33	↗1.21	↘0.48	○0.99	↗1.15
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,698	790	46.5%	34.6%	↗1.35	↗1.37	↗1.30	↗1.29	↗1.28	↗1.28	↗1.34	↘0.65	↗1.27	↗1.32
Northeast (ON)	101,003	42,668	42.2%	39.4%	↗1.07	↗1.24	↗1.18	↗1.18	↗1.16	↗1.16	↗1.20	↘0.32	○1.04	↗1.05
Northwest (ON)	5,333	2,088	39.2%	37.9%	○1.03	↗1.15	↗1.09	↗1.09	↗1.07	↗1.07	○1.01	↘0.49	○0.96	↗1.07
Ontario (ON)	454,350	165,640	36.5%	33.5%	↗1.09	↗1.07	○1.02	○1.01	--	○1.00	↗1.26	↘0.40	○1.00	○1.02

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

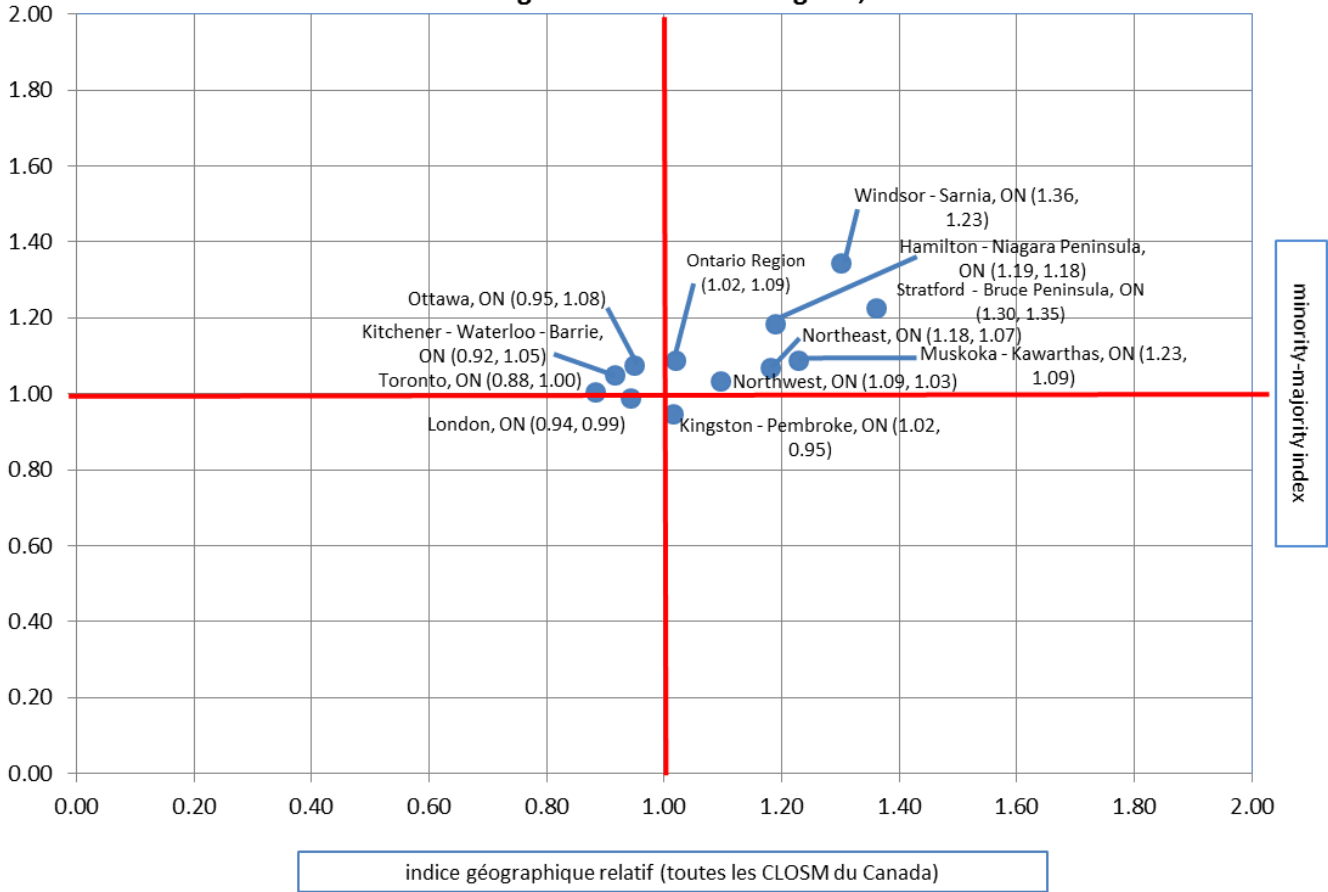
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force in the Francophone communities across the Ontario Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Toronto (ON) (31.5%), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON) (32.8%), and London (ON) (33.7%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were out of the labour force than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Windsor - Sarnia (ON) (48.6%), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON) (46.5%), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON) (43.9%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.95), London (0.99), and Toronto (1.00) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.
- ✓ The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.35), Windsor - Sarnia (1.23), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.18) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.

The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.

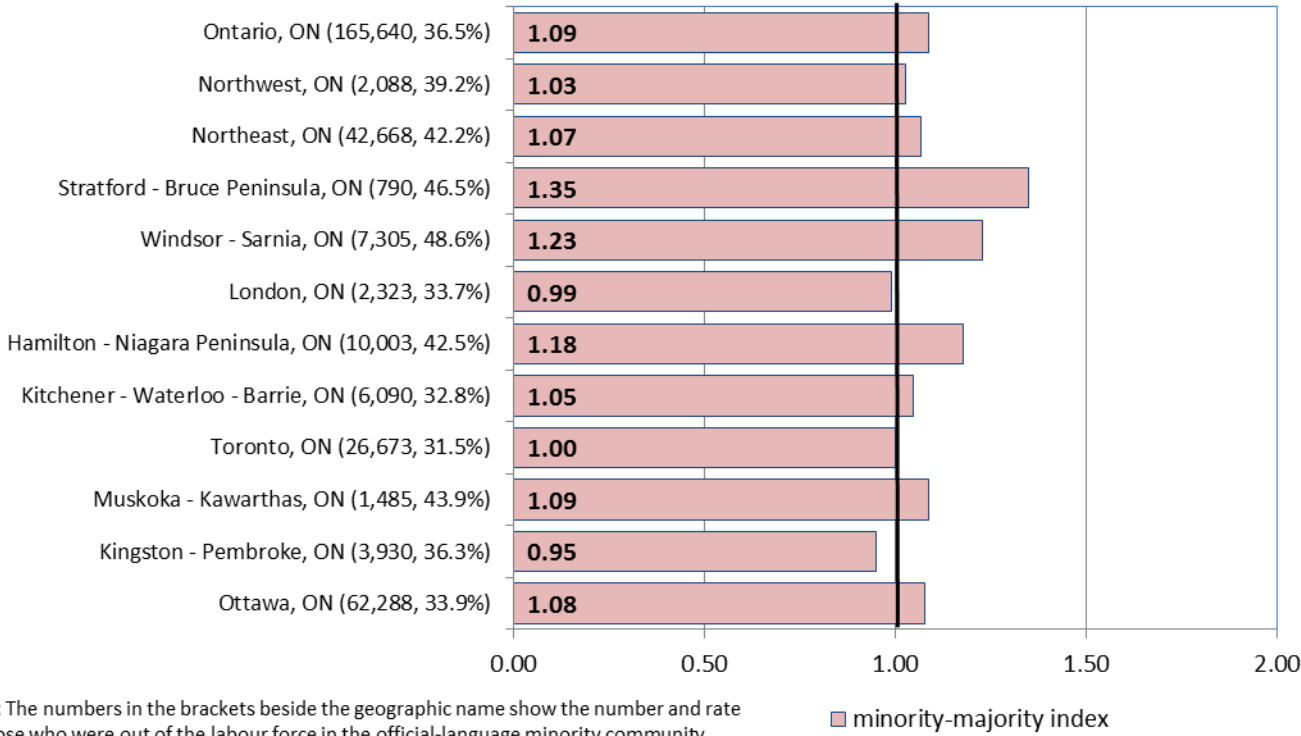
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over)
Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion out of the labour force in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion out of the labour force in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion out of the labour force than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion out of the labour force in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion out of the labour force than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion out of the labour force in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011

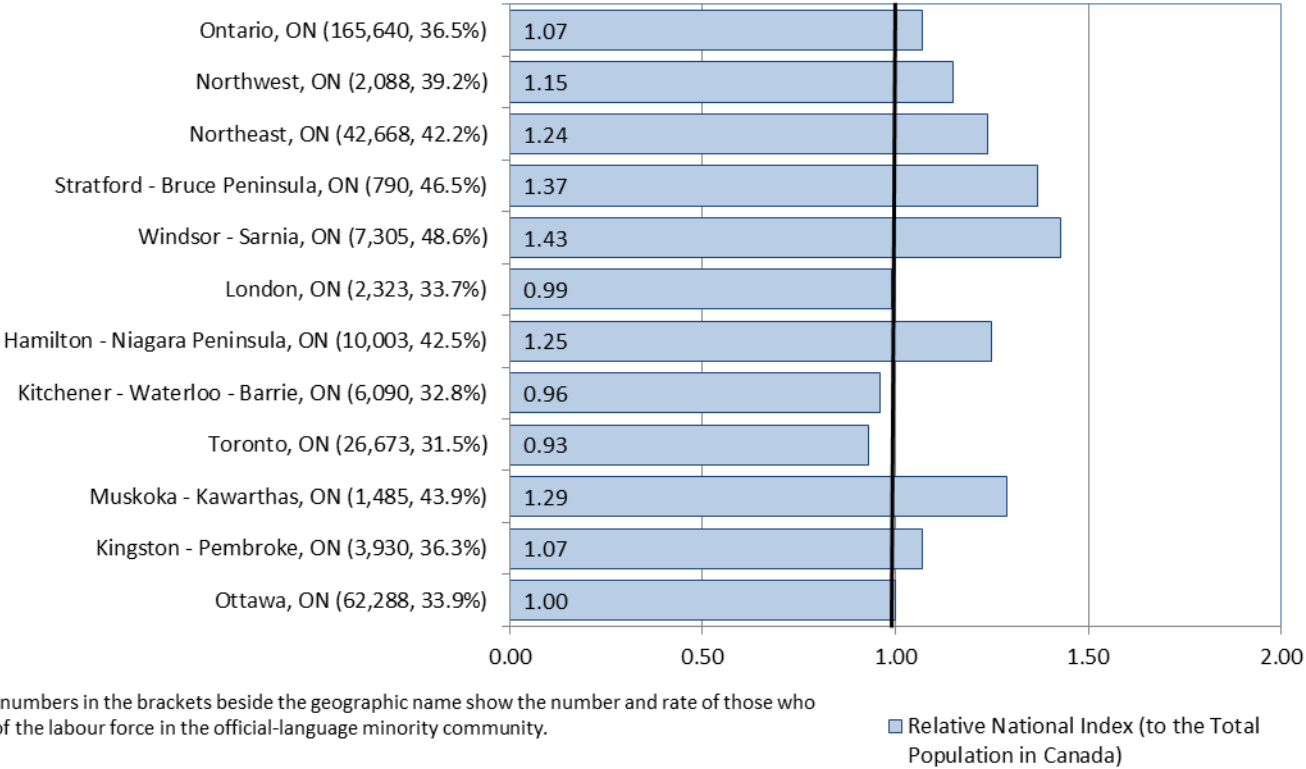


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.95), London (0.99), and Toronto (1.00) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.35), Windsor - Sarnia (1.23), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.18) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*

The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.

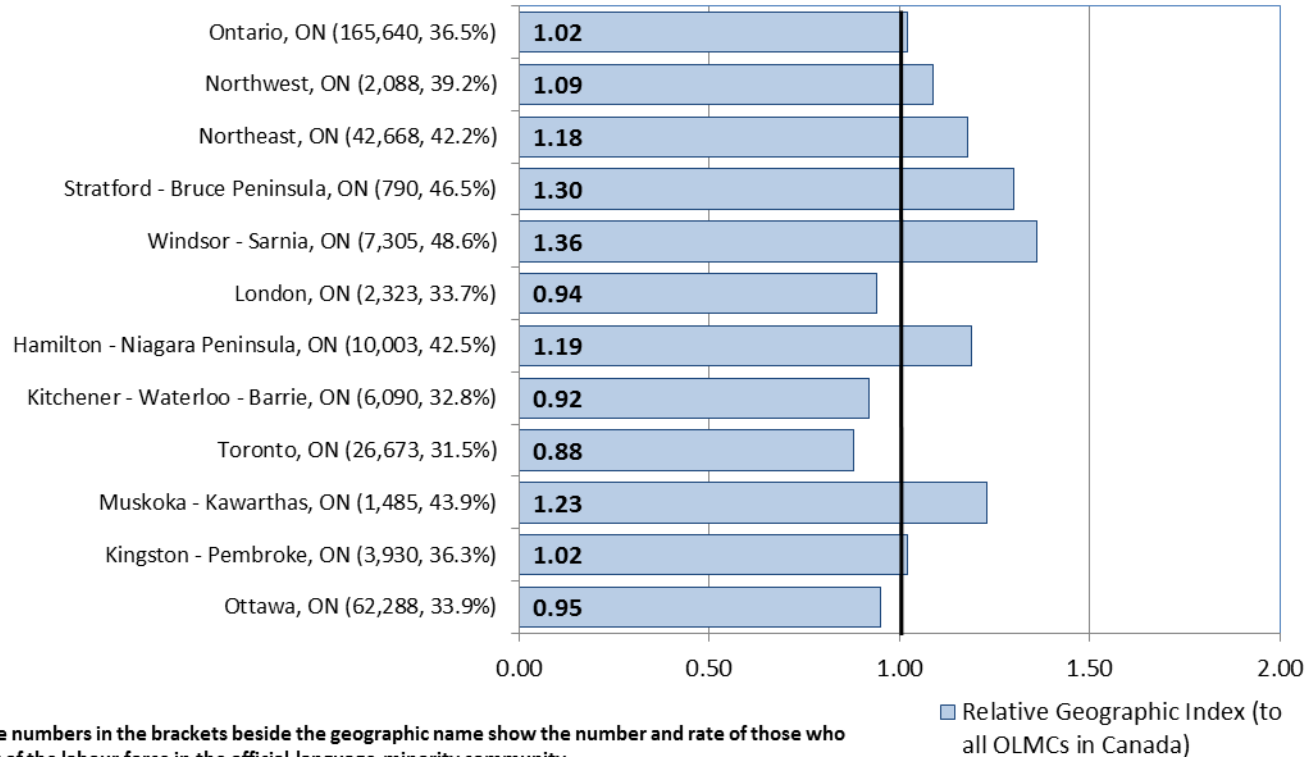
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Toronto (0.93), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.96), and London (0.99) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.43), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.37), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.29) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

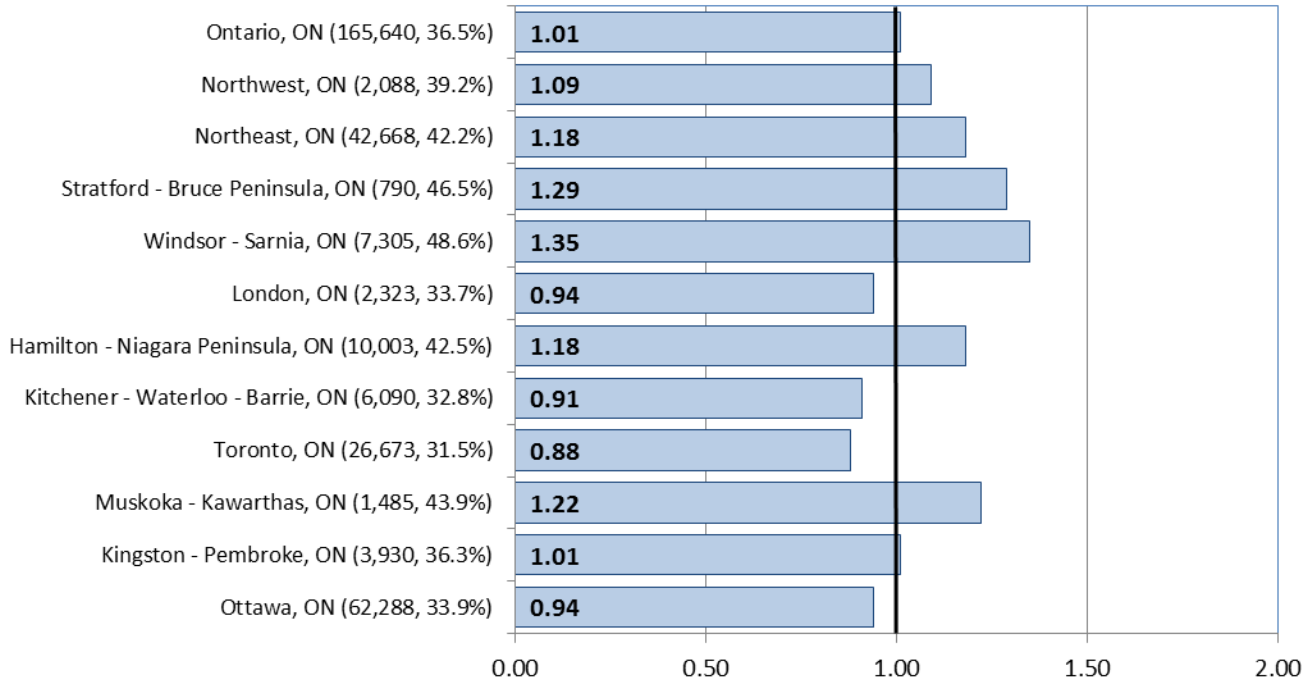
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Toronto (0.88), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.92), and London (0.94) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.36), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.30), and Muskoka - Kawartha (1.23) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011

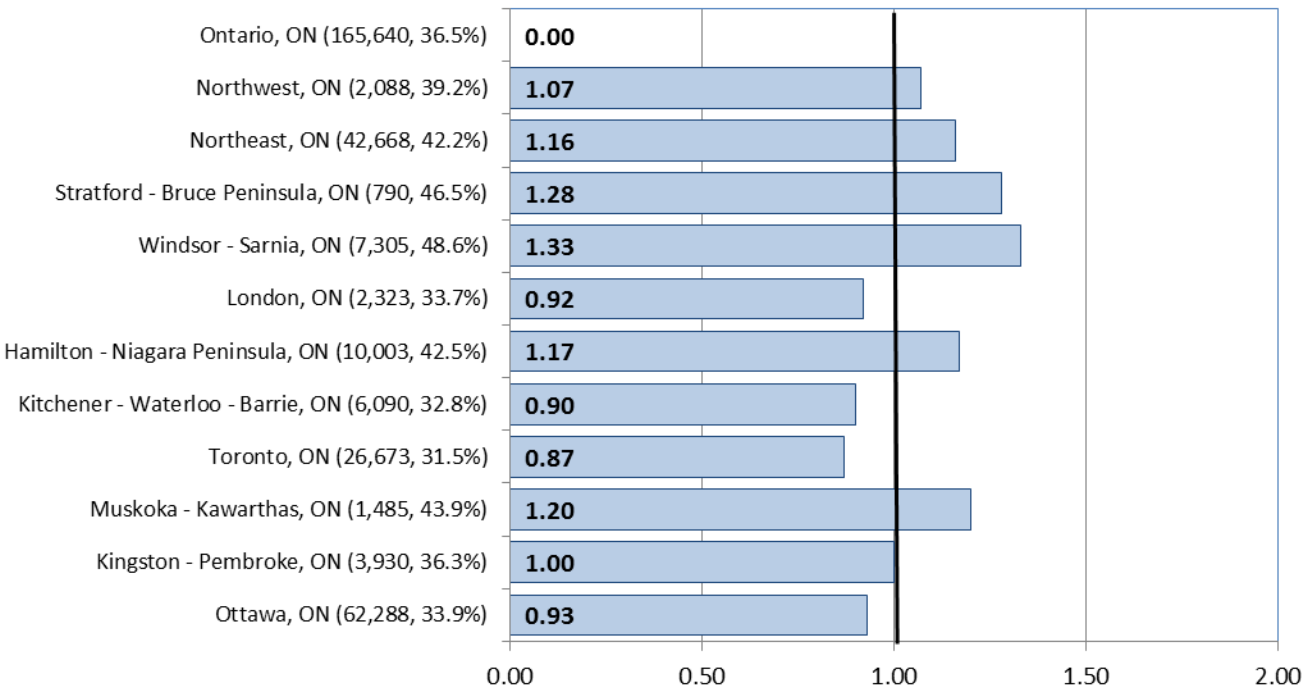


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Toronto (0.88), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.91), and London (0.94) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.35), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.29), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.22) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec Anglophone regional communities are compared with the total Anglophone population of Quebec.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011

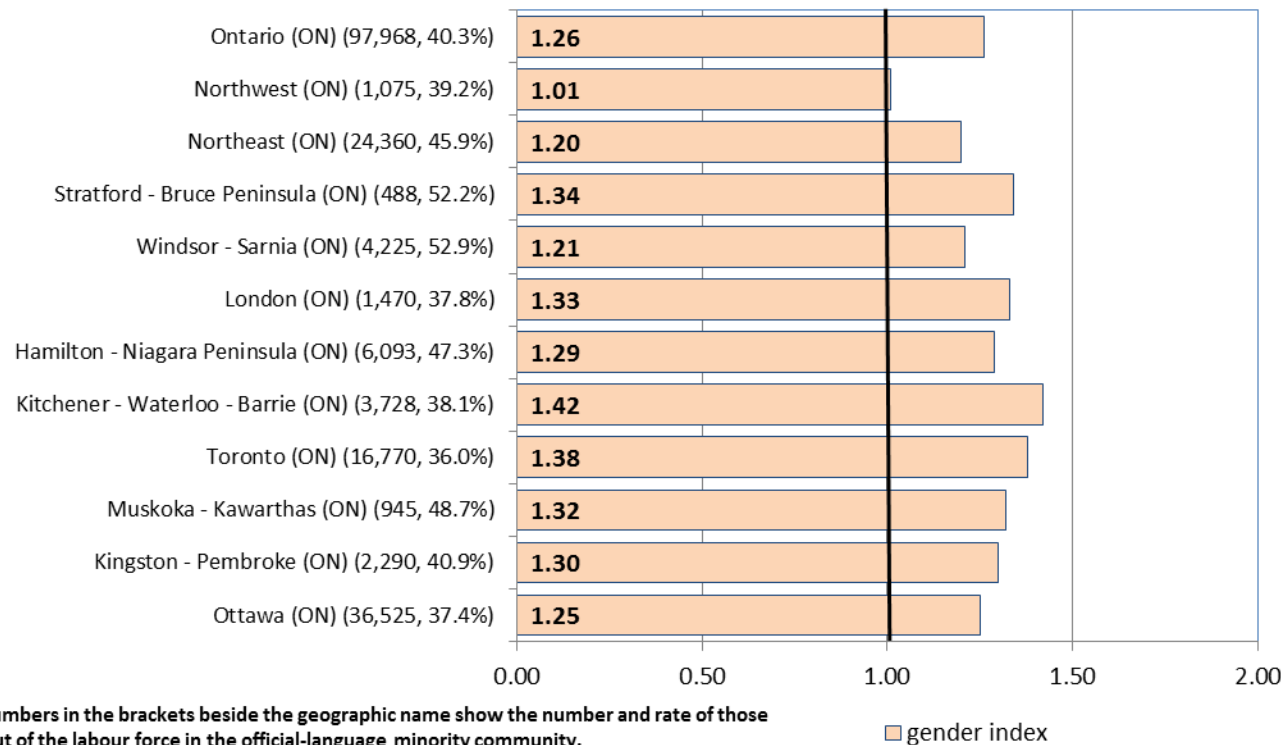


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Toronto (0.87), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.90), and London (0.92) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.33), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.28), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.20) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

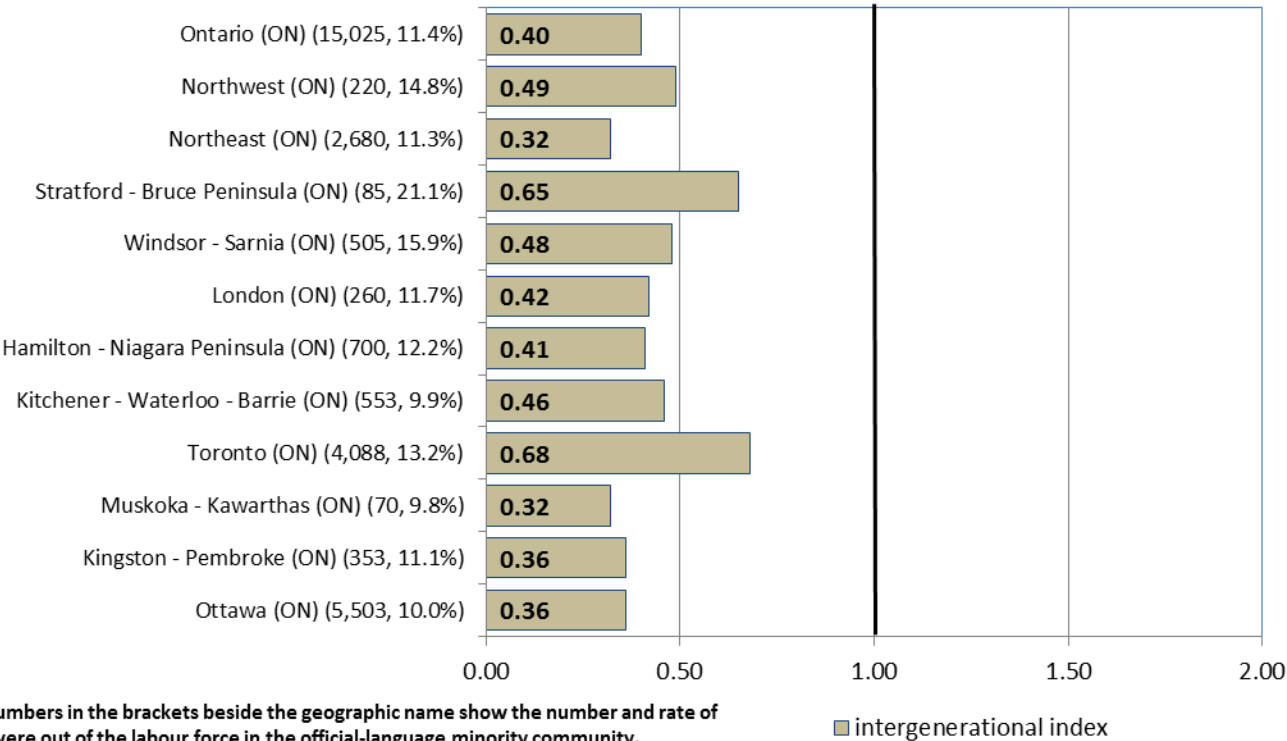
The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Northwest (1.01), Northeast (1.20), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.21) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (1.42), Toronto (1.38), and Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.34) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Ontario Region.*

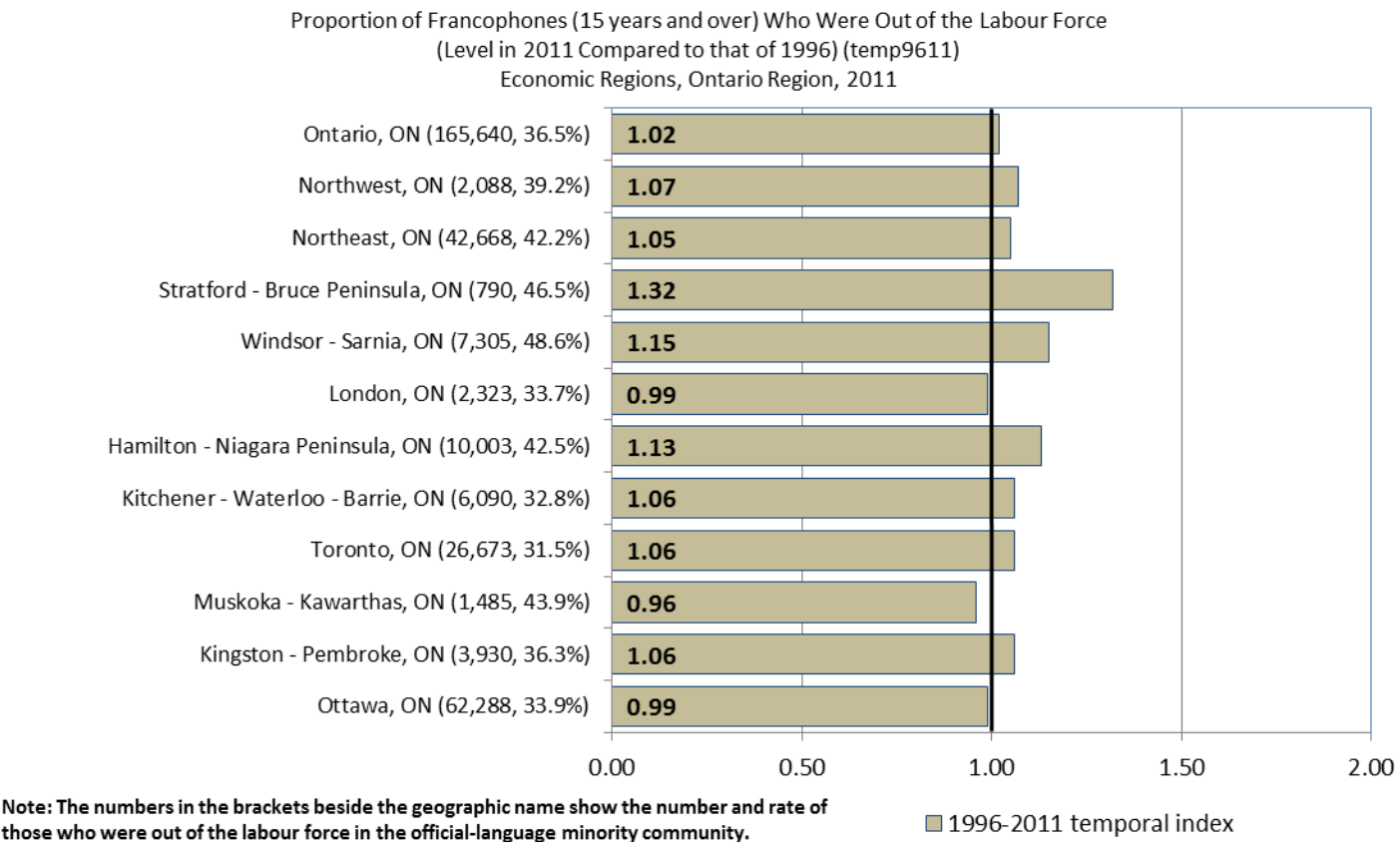
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Northeast (0.32), Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.32), and Ottawa (0.36) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Toronto (0.68), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.65), and Northwest (0.49) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.

The Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Muskoka - Kawarths (0.96), Ottawa (0.99), and London (0.99) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.32), Windsor - Sarnia (1.15), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.13) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

Low Income



Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k Ontario, 1996-2011						
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	454,350	57,425	132,018	175,468	89,440
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)	133,578	34,525	26,885	42,438	29,710
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	29.4%	60.1%	20.4%	24.2%	33.2%
	OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)	33.2%	62.7%	27.2%	25.8%	30.7%
	Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)	34.2%	61.2%	26.6%	26.6%	39.3%
	Minority-majority index	0.88	0.96	0.75	0.94	1.08
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.86	0.98	0.77	0.91	0.84
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.83	0.97	0.73	0.85	0.81
	Gender index	1.50	female (34.8%)		male (23.2%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.84				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.58	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.89	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.93	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	39.0%	85.0%	25.5%	30.9%	46.7%
	Minority-majority index	0.93	0.98	0.82	1.01	1.14
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.87	0.98	0.75	0.86	0.92
2001	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	44.3%	85.2%	30.3%	35.9%	60.2%
	Minority-majority index	0.99	0.98	0.95	1.08	1.14
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.89	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	51.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.00	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.90	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓

In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Ontario, 133,578 (29.4%) reported total income under \$20k.

✓

This level was lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.88) and was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=0.83).
- ✓

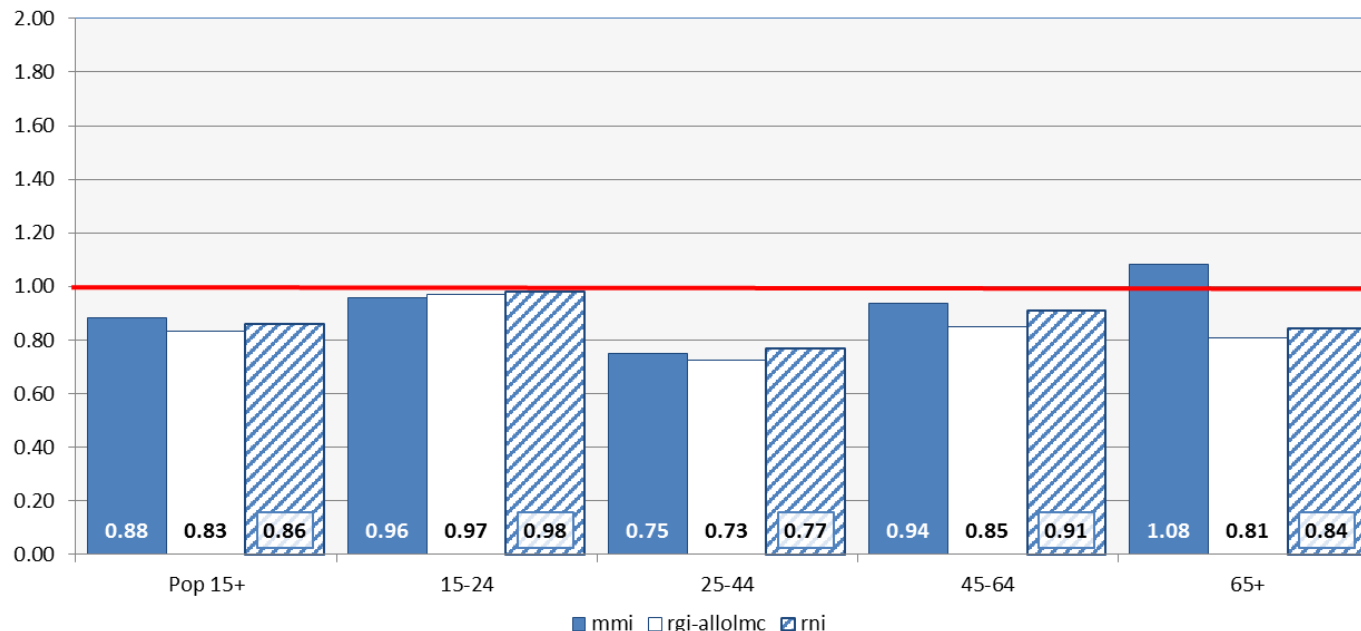
The gender index was 1.50 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.

✓

The intergenerational index was 0.84 which means that the proportion of individuals with total income under \$20k in the 25-44 age group was lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

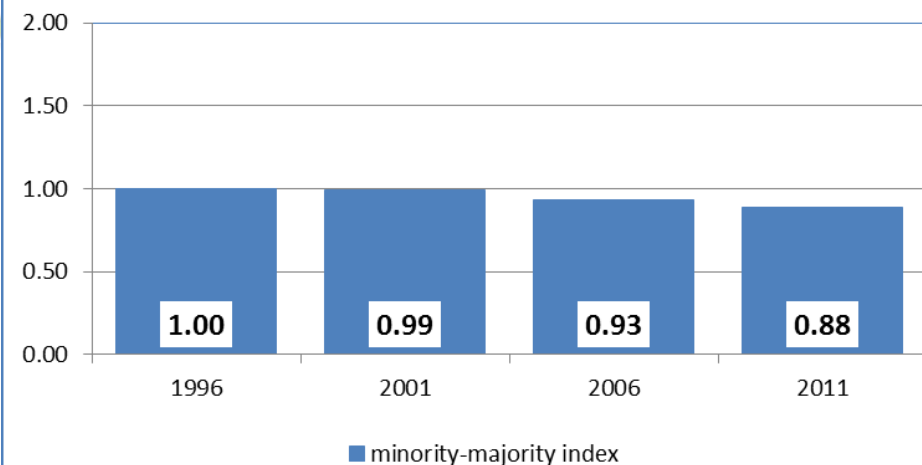
Proportion of Francophones in Ontario (15 years and over), With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



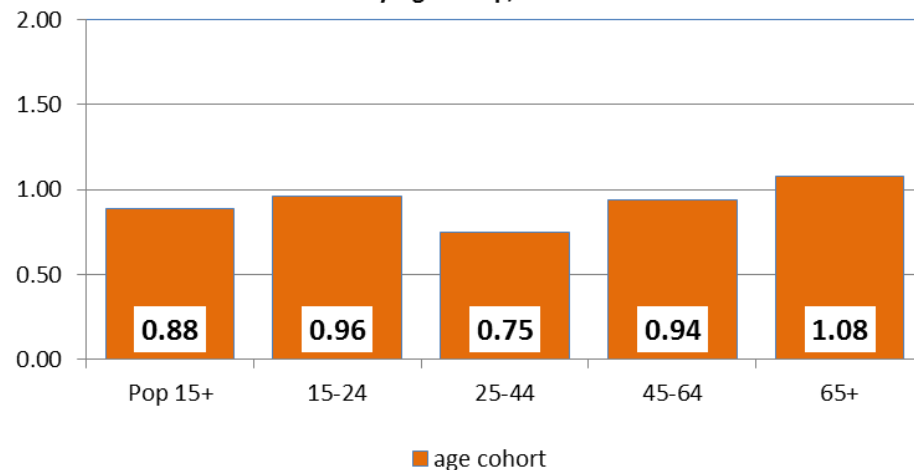
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who reported total income under \$20k was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.88).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income under \$20k was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.75).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.94).

- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
- The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones in Ontario
who reported total income under \$20k
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Ontario
who reported total income under \$20k
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who reported total income under \$20k was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.88).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Ontario with total income under \$20k was highest in 1996 (mmi=1.00) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=0.88).

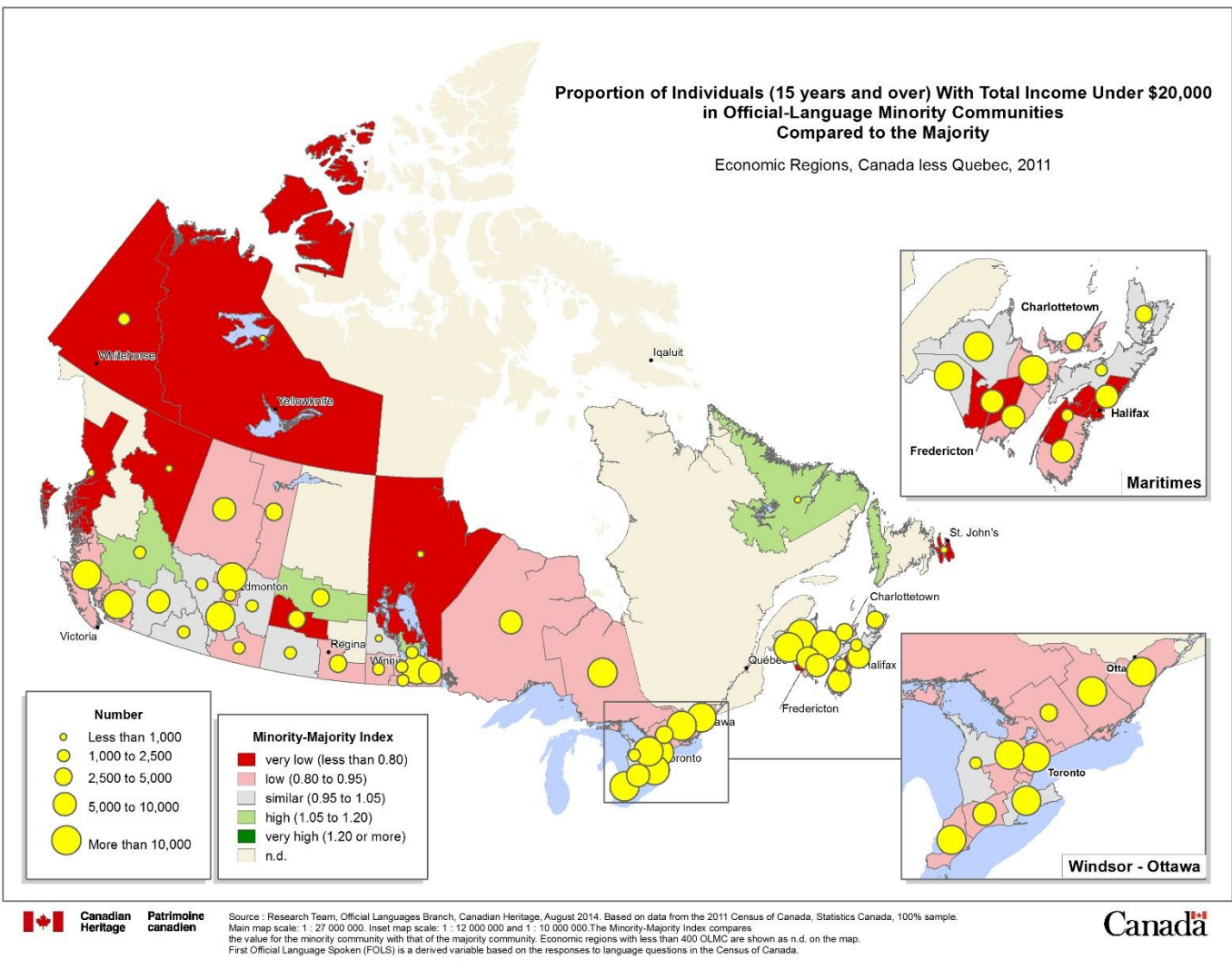
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income under \$20k was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.75).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.94).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who reported total income under \$20k		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over With Total Income Under \$20k	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Ottawa (ON)	183,508	50,183	27.3%	30.2%	0.90	0.80	0.77	0.87	0.93	0.93	1.38	0.83	0.87	0.55
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	10,817	2,950	27.3%	33.9%	0.81	0.80	0.77	0.87	0.93	0.93	1.99	0.67	0.95	0.57
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,384	990	29.3%	34.0%	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.93	1.00	1.00	2.33	0.62	0.89	0.53
Toronto (ON)	79,009	24,352	30.8%	34.2%	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.98	1.05	1.05	1.21	1.08	0.97	0.67
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	18,578	4,955	26.7%	31.6%	0.84	0.78	0.75	0.85	0.91	0.91	1.74	0.81	0.90	0.57
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	29,096	8,911	30.6%	32.2%	0.95	0.90	0.87	0.98	1.04	1.04	1.74	0.95	0.94	0.59
London (ON)	6,888	2,055	29.8%	33.6%	0.89	0.87	0.84	0.95	1.01	1.01	1.80	0.78	0.88	0.57
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	15,024	4,433	29.5%	34.9%	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.73	0.96	0.87	0.58
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,699	475	28.0%	32.9%	0.85	0.82	0.79	0.89	0.95	0.95	3.44	--	0.96	0.57
Northeast (ON)	101,005	32,238	31.9%	33.9%	0.94	0.93	0.90	1.02	1.09	1.09	1.79	0.64	0.96	0.57
Northwest (ON)	5,338	1,445	27.1%	32.7%	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.86	0.92	0.92	2.17	0.75	0.92	0.57
Ontario (ON)	454,350	133,578	29.4%	33.2%	0.88	0.86	0.83	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.50	0.84	0.88	0.58

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

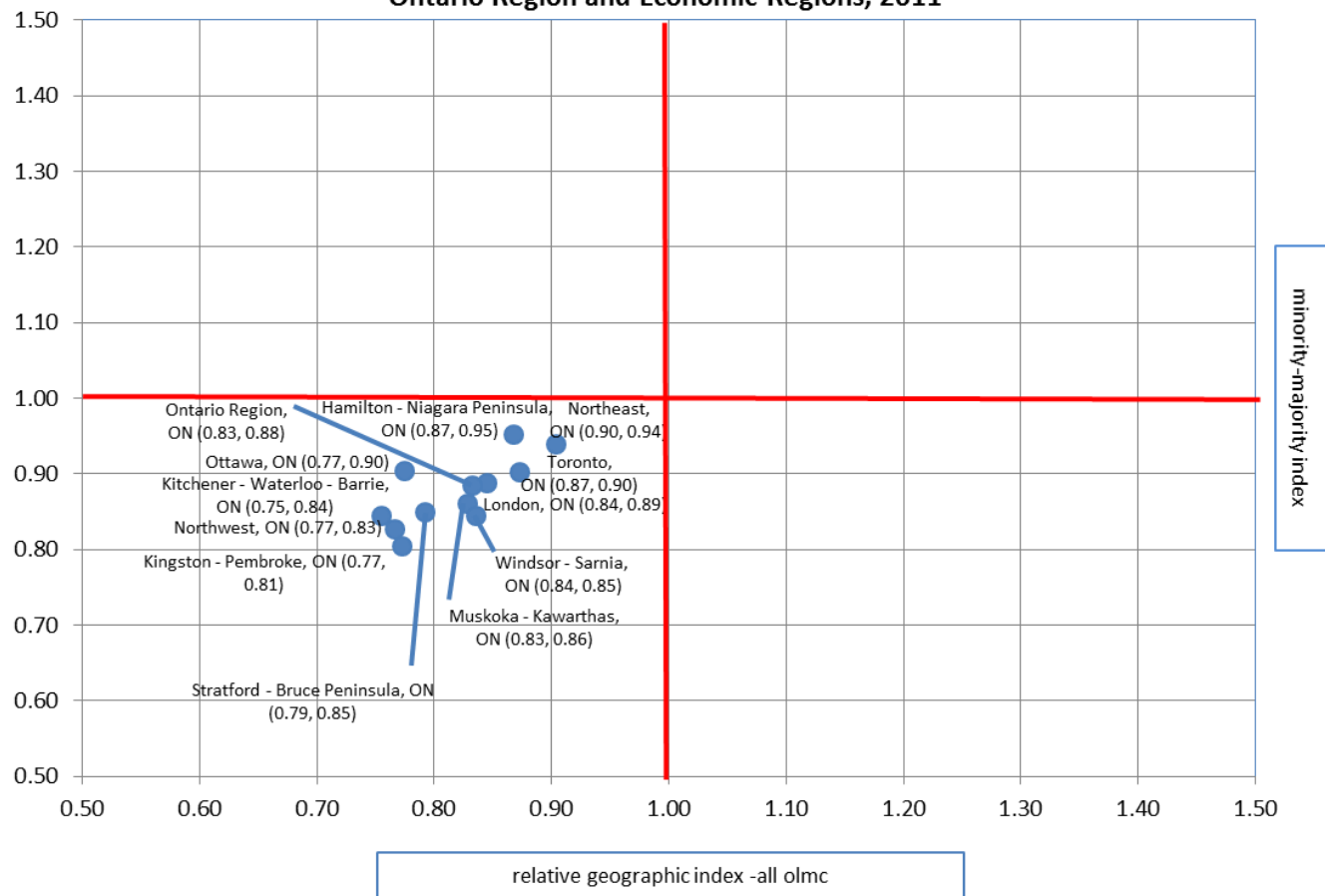
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income under \$20k in the Francophone communities across the Ontario Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON) (26.7%), Northwest (ON) (27.1%), and Kingston - Pembroke (ON) (27.3%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with total income under \$20k than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Northeast (ON) (31.9%), Toronto (ON) (30.8%), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON) (30.6%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income under \$20k than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.81), Northwest (0.83), and Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.84) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.
- ✓ The regions of Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.95), Northeast (0.94), and Ottawa (0.90) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.

The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.

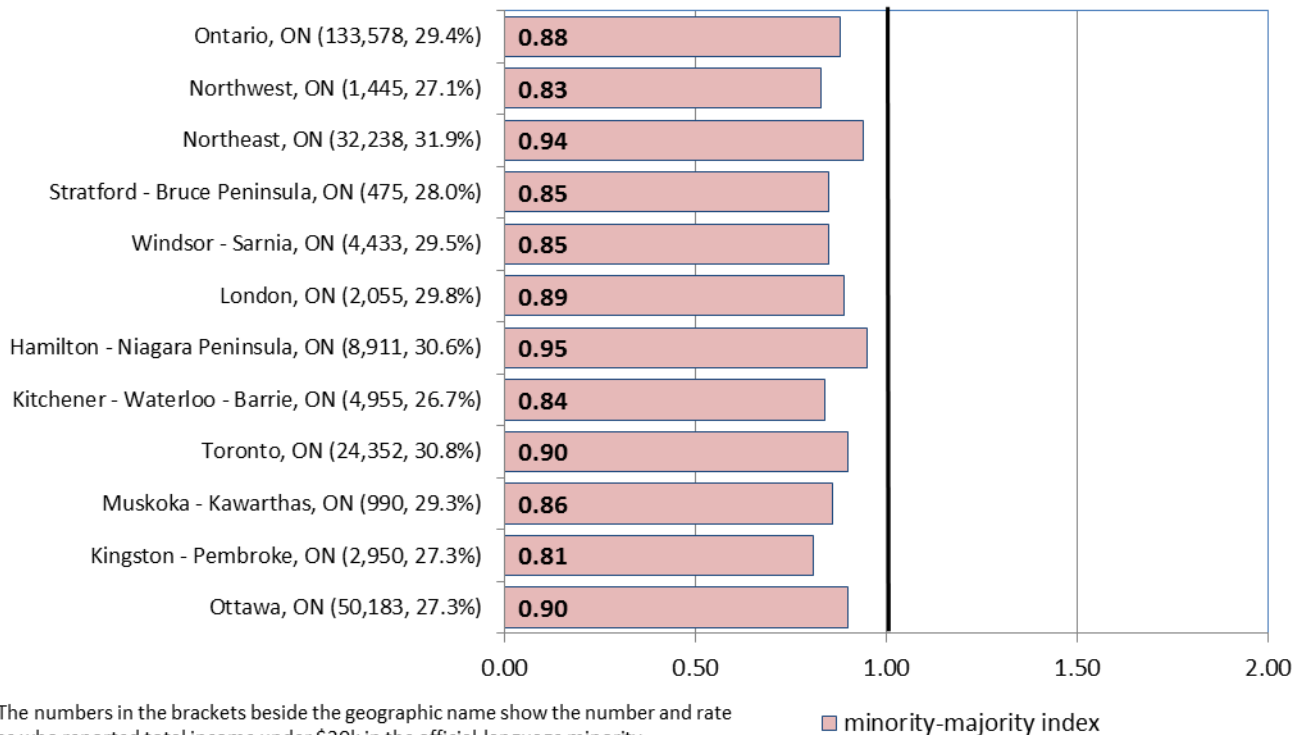
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over)
With Total Income Under \$20k
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion with income under \$20k in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion with income under \$20k in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion with income under \$20k than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion with income under \$20k in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion with income under \$20k than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion with income under \$20k in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011

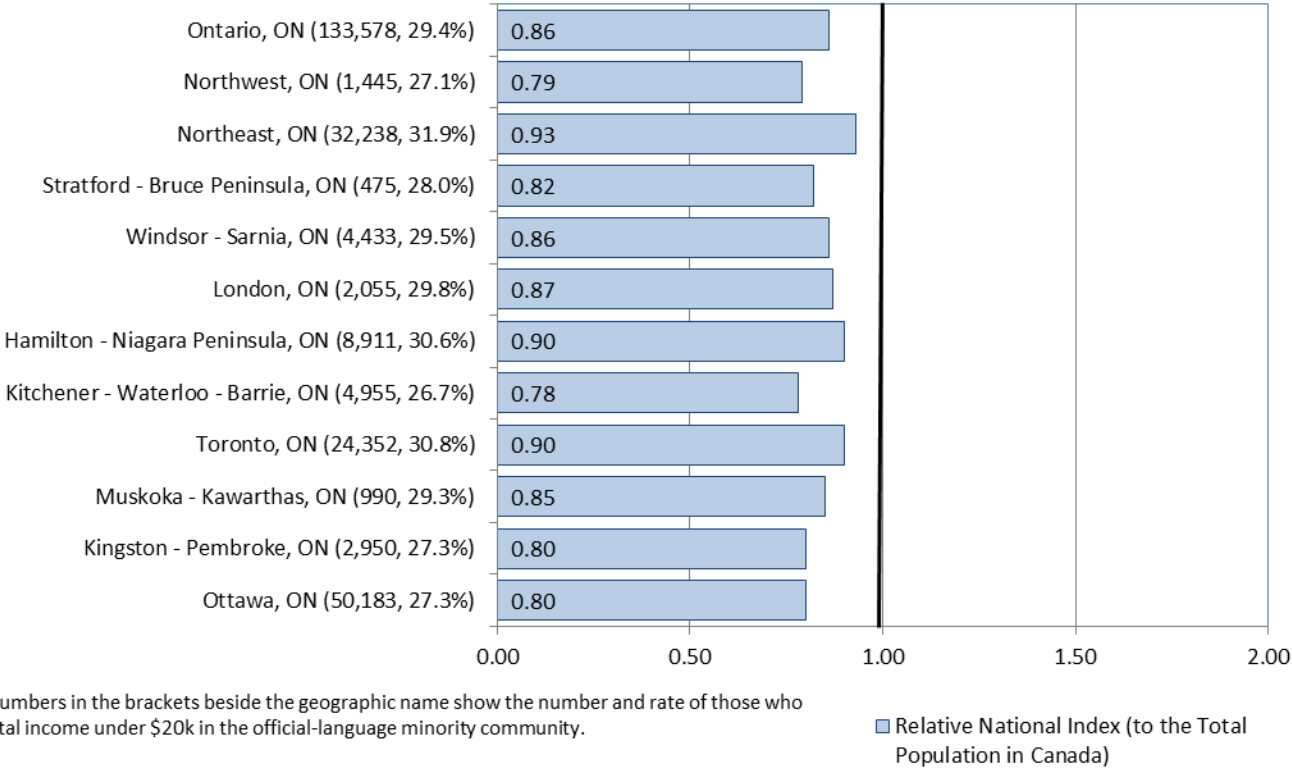


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.81), Northwest (0.83), and Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.84) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.95), Northeast (0.94), and Ottawa (0.90) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*

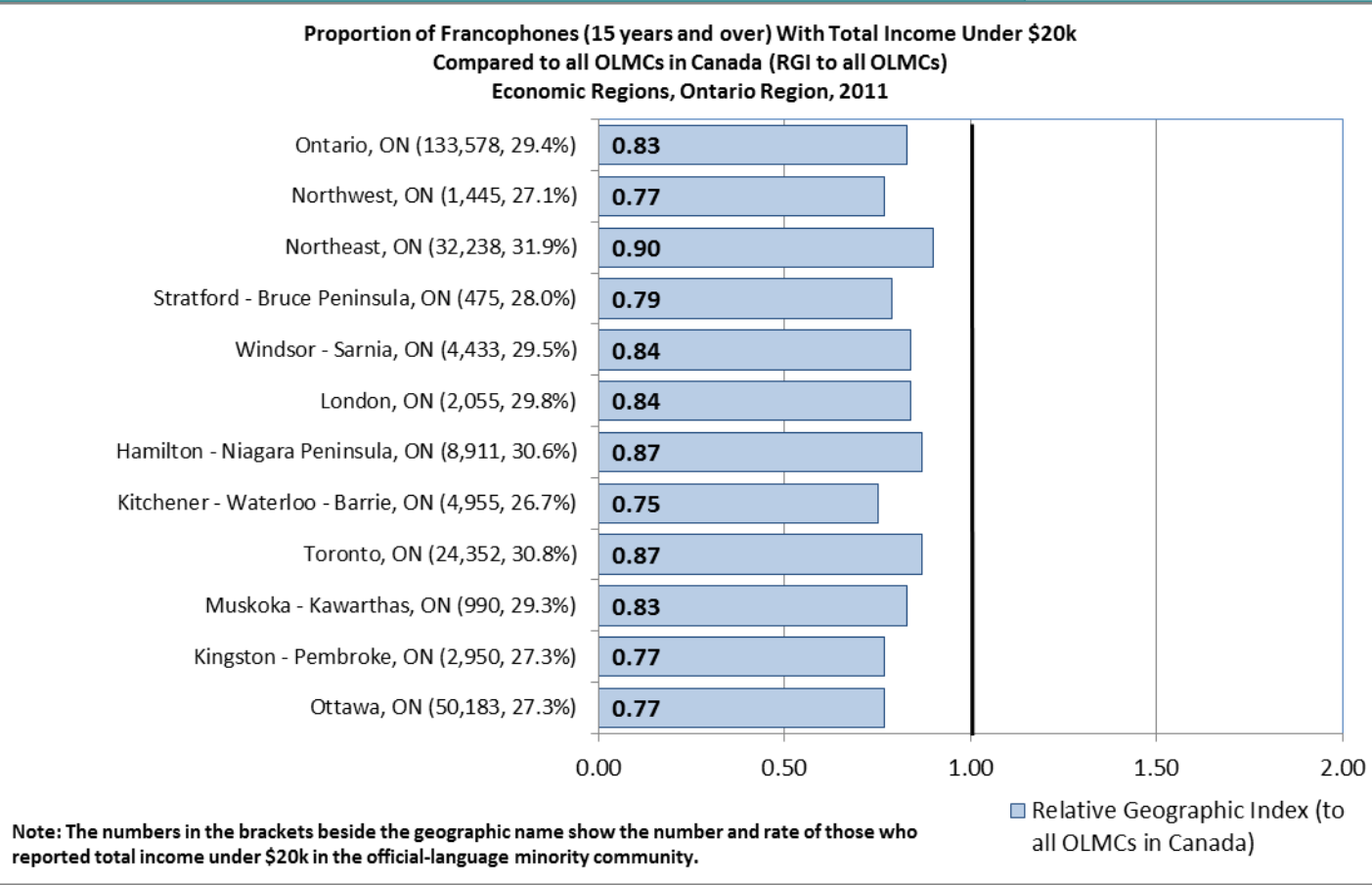
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.78), Northwest (0.79), and Kingston - Pembroke (0.80) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northeast (0.93), Toronto (0.90), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.90) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

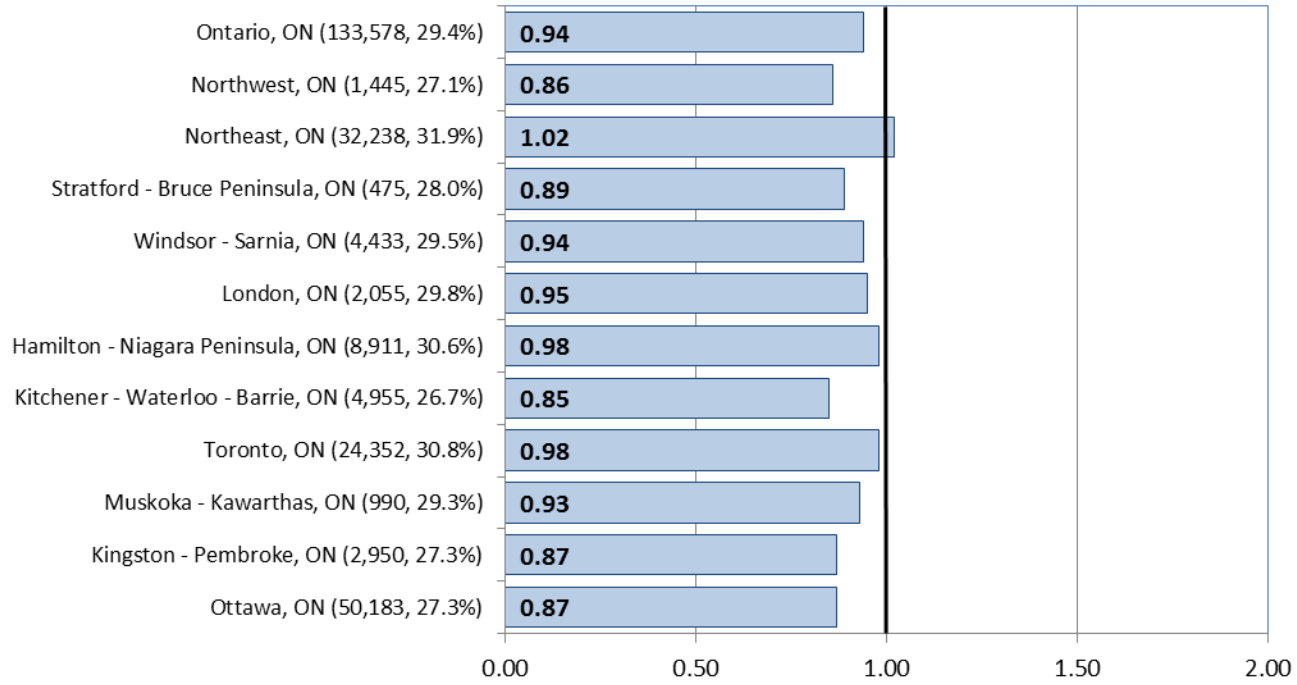
The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.75), Northwest (0.77), and Kingston - Pembroke (0.77) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northeast (0.90), Toronto (0.87), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.87) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011

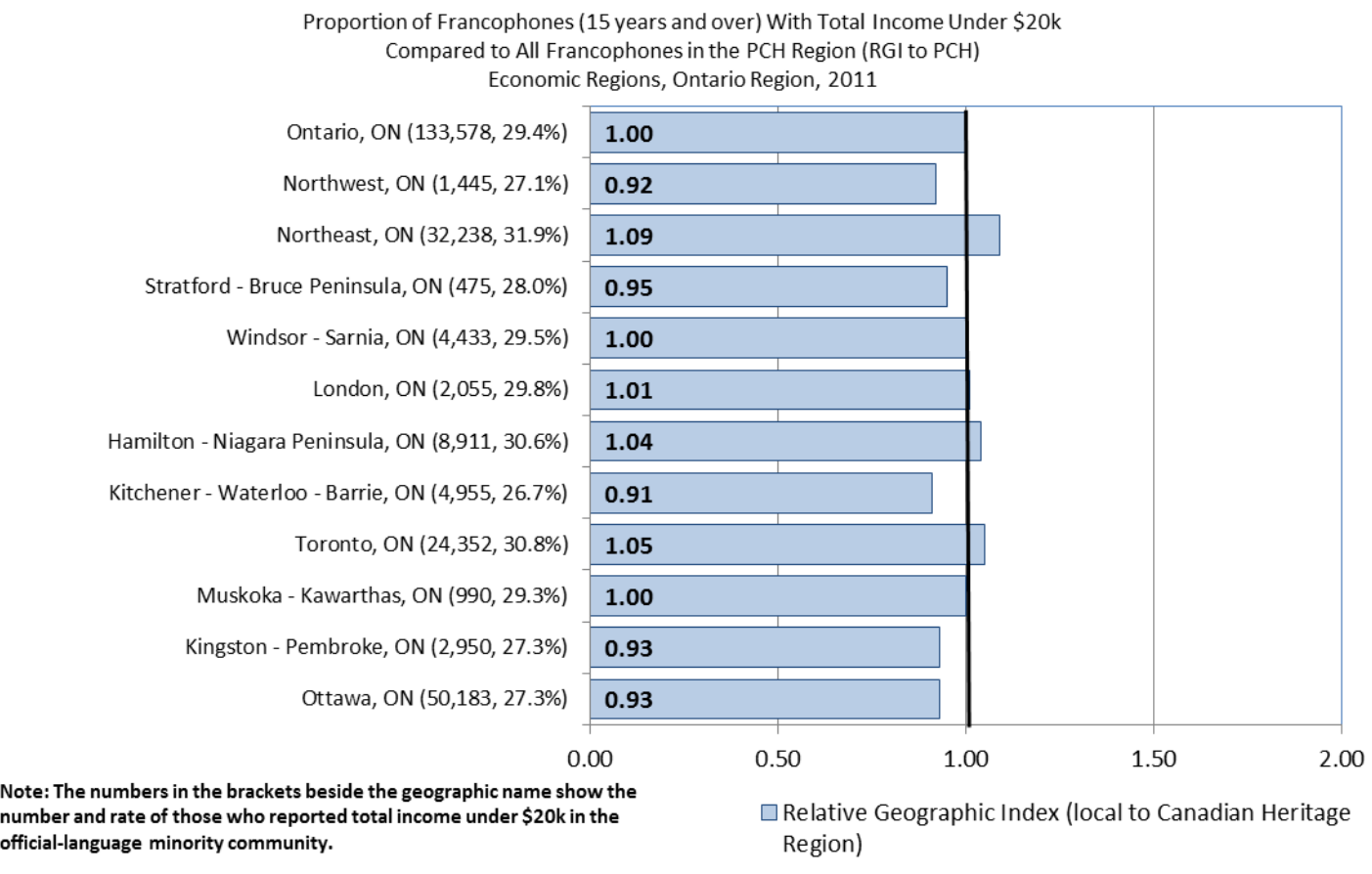


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (to the same Official-Language Minority)

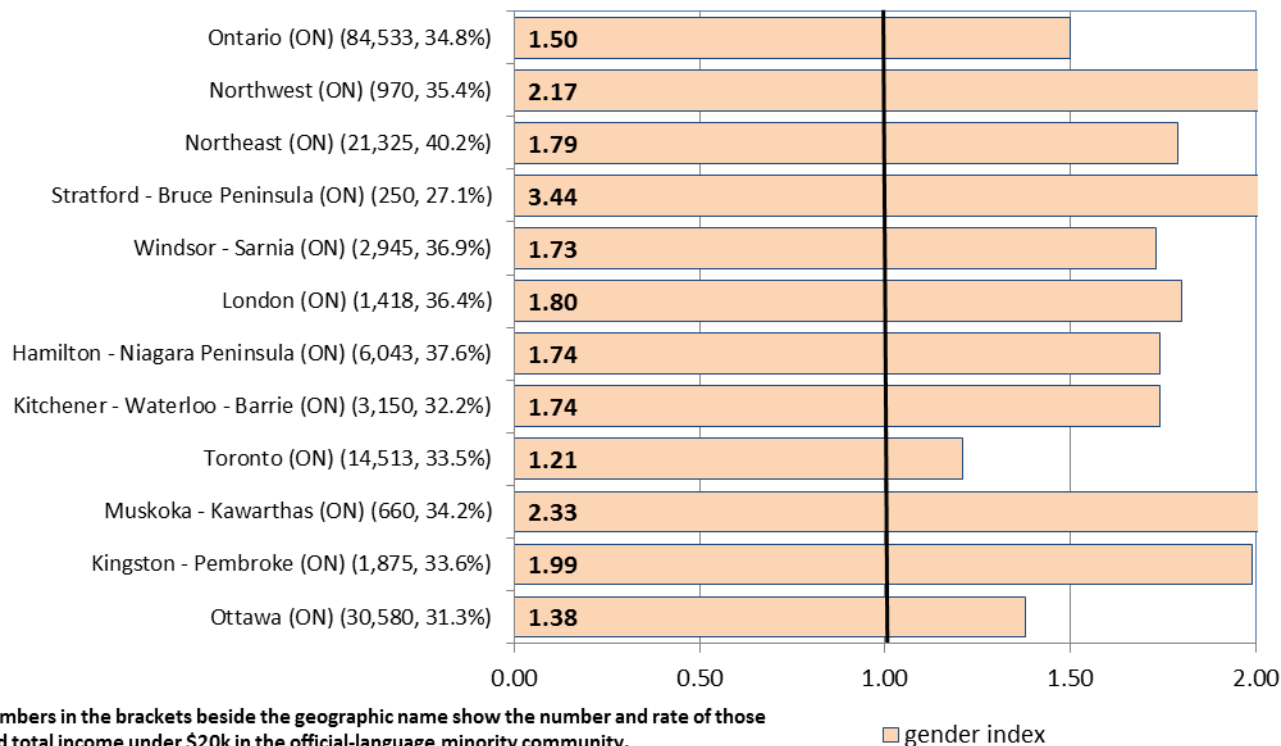
- ✓ The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.85), Northwest (0.86), and Kingston - Pembroke (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Northeast (1.02), Toronto (0.98), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.98) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.

The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec Anglophone regional communities are compared with the total Anglophone population of Quebec.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.91), Northwest (0.92), and Kingston - Pembroke (0.93) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northeast (1.09), Toronto (1.05), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.04) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

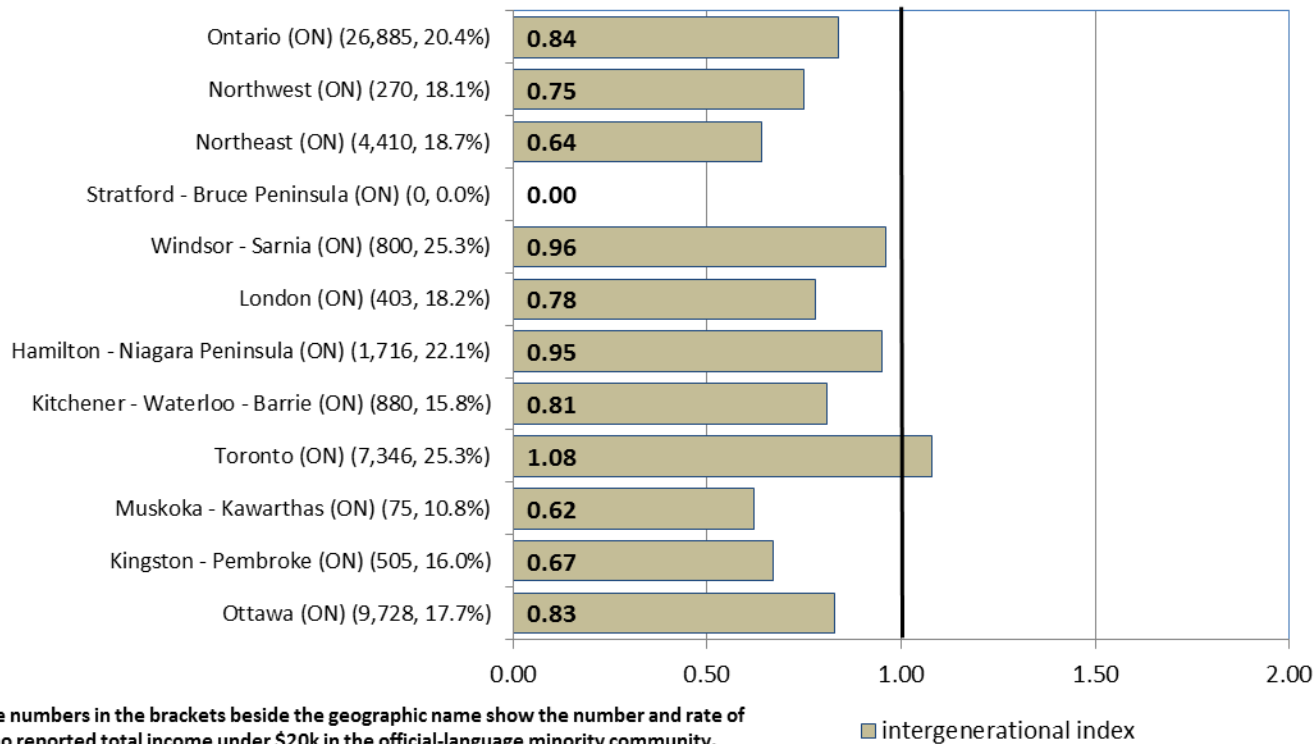
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Toronto (1.21), Ottawa (1.38), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.73) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (3.44), Muskoka - Kawarthas (2.33), and Northwest (2.17) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Gender Index (gi) compares the characteristics of females in the OL minority population in a given region with the males in the same population. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly observed in the female group while a value less than 1.00 indicates that is less prevalent among females.

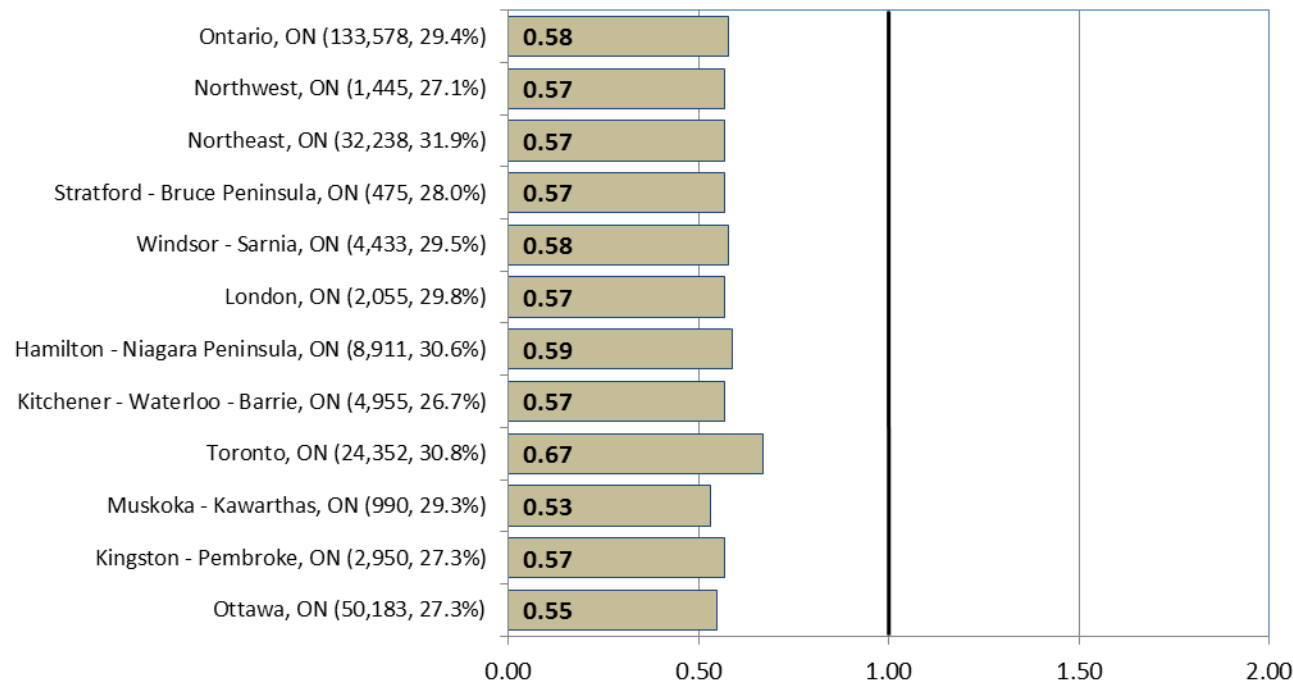
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.62), Northeast (0.64), and Kingston - Pembroke (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (1.08), Windsor - Sarnia (0.96), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.95) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

■ 1996-2011 temporal index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.53), Ottawa (0.55), and Northeast (0.57) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (0.67), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.59), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.58) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

High Income

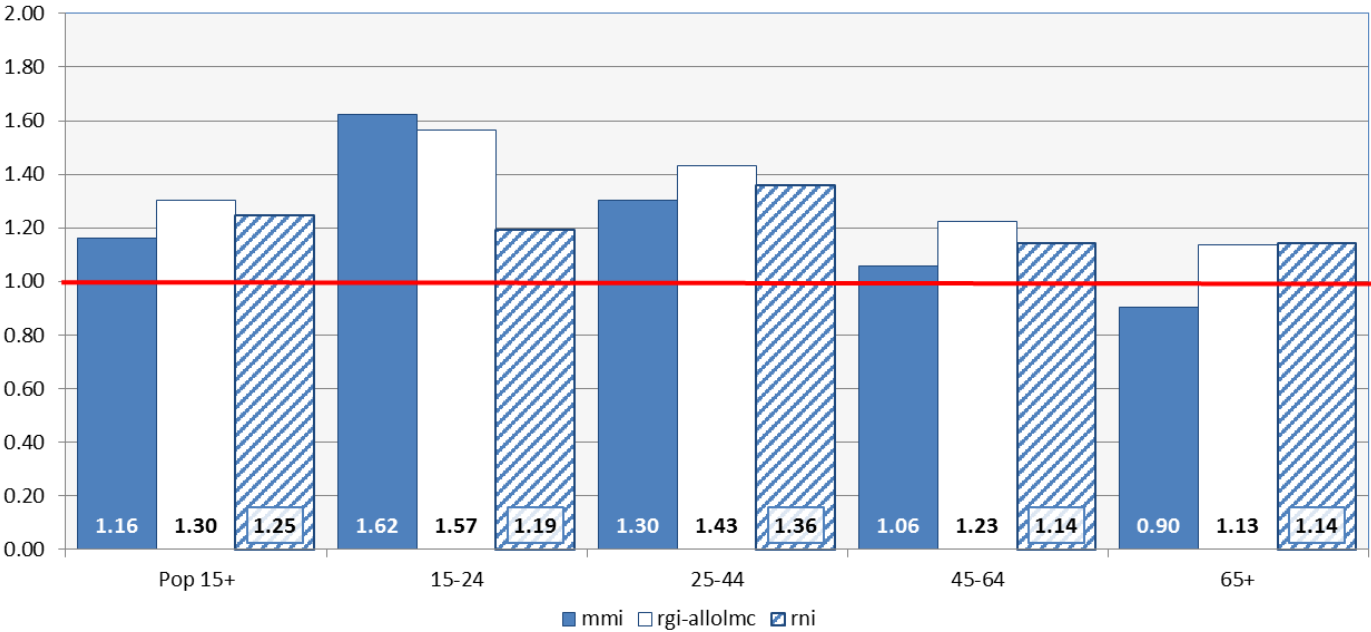
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k Ontario, 1996-2011						
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	454,350	57,425	132,018	175,468	89,440
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (#)	148,300	1,445	58,383	71,918	16,553
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	32.6%	2.5%	44.2%	41.0%	18.5%
	OL majority - with total income over \$50k (%)	28.1%	1.6%	34.0%	38.8%	20.5%
	Canadian population - with total income over \$50k (%)	26.2%	2.1%	32.6%	35.9%	16.2%
	Minority-majority index	1.16	1.62	1.30	1.06	0.90
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.25	1.19	1.36	1.14	1.14
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.30	1.57	1.43	1.23	1.13
	Gender index	0.66	female (26.2%)		male (40.0%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.08				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	2.50	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.18	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.04	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	26.1%	1.3%	34.3%	34.4%	11.8%
	Minority-majority index	1.11	1.43	1.21	1.02	0.78
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.32	1.55	1.45	1.24	1.02
2001	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	19.5%	1.1%	25.0%	26.8%	7.1%
	Minority-majority index	1.03	1.35	1.09	0.95	0.70
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.28	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	13.1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.99	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.25	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Ontario, 148,300 (32.6%) reported total income over \$50k.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.16) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.30).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.66 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.08 which means that the proportion of individuals with total income over \$50k in the 25-44 age group was higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

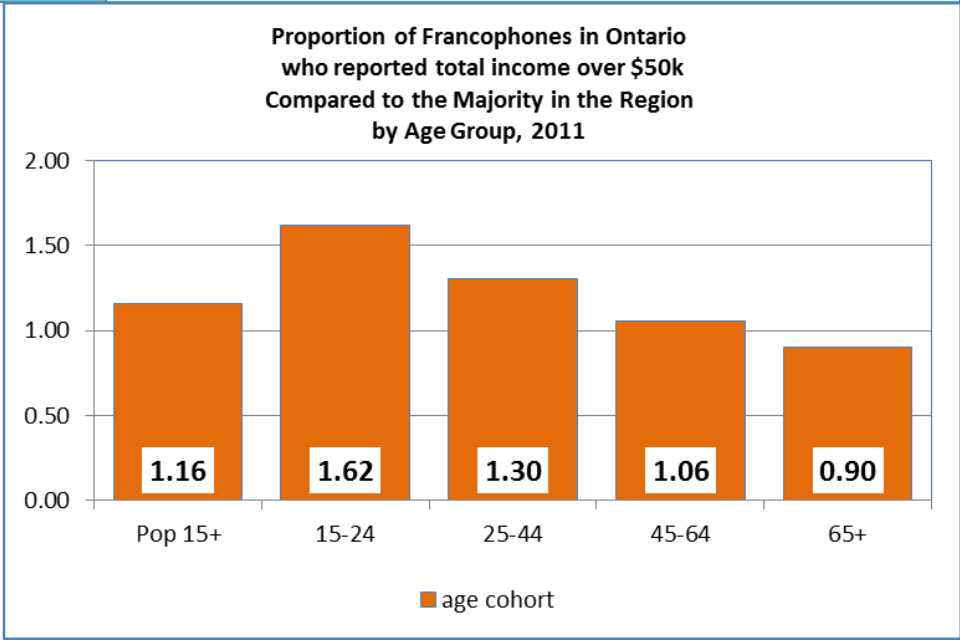
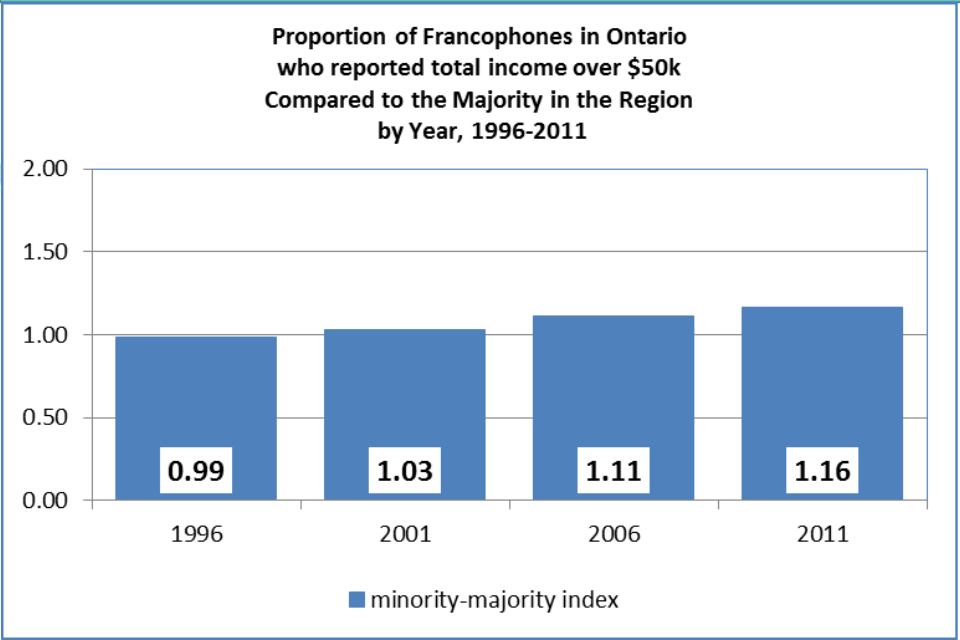
Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

Proportion of Francophones in Ontario (15 years and over), With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who reported total income over \$50k was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.16).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.30).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.06).

- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
- The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who reported total income over \$50k was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.16).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Ontario with total income over \$50k was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.16) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.99).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.30).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.06).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011

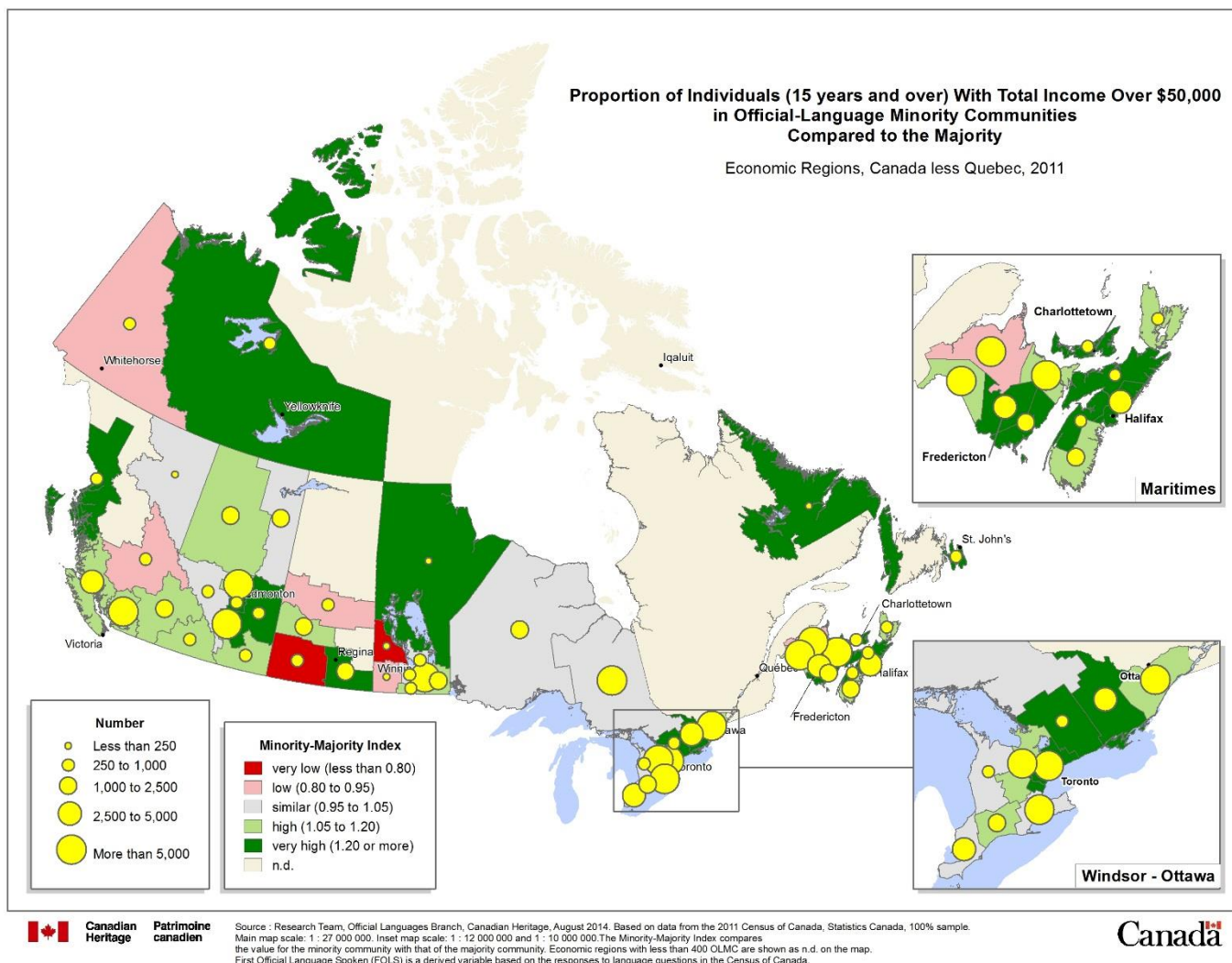
Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who reported total income over \$50k		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over With Total Income Over \$50k	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Ottawa (ON)	183,498	67,140	36.6%	34.6%	↑1.06	↑1.40	↑1.46	↑1.26	↓1.12	↓1.12	↓0.75	↑1.06	↑1.31	↑2.83
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	10,823	3,943	36.4%	24.5%	↑1.49	↑1.39	↑1.45	↑1.26	↓1.12	↓1.12	↓0.54	↑1.34	↑1.26	↑3.37
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,383	973	28.8%	23.5%	↑1.22	↑1.10	↑1.15	○0.99	↓0.88	↓0.88	↓0.64	↑1.12	↑1.16	↑2.94
Toronto (ON)	84,573	30,005	35.5%	29.0%	↑1.22	↑1.36	↑1.41	↑1.22	↑1.09	↑1.09	↓0.72	↓0.91	↑1.05	↑2.16
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	18,583	6,345	34.1%	28.6%	↑1.20	↑1.30	↑1.36	↑1.18	↑1.05	↑1.05	↓0.54	↑1.18	↑1.22	↑2.96
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	23,535	6,285	26.7%	26.2%	○1.02	○1.02	↑1.06	↓0.92	↓0.82	↓0.82	↓0.54	○0.98	○0.99	↑1.87
London (ON)	6,893	2,065	30.0%	25.5%	↑1.18	↑1.14	↑1.19	○1.03	↓0.92	↓0.92	↓0.55	○1.03	○1.01	↑2.22
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	15,020	3,690	24.6%	24.8%	○0.99	↓0.94	○0.98	↓0.85	↓0.75	↓0.75	↓0.53	○1.00	○0.97	↑1.66
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,698	418	24.6%	24.9%	○0.99	↓0.94	○0.98	↓0.85	↓0.75	↓0.75	↓0.76	↓0.73	↓0.56	↑1.53
Northeast (ON)	101,003	26,055	25.8%	25.0%	○1.03	○0.99	○1.03	↓0.89	↓0.79	↓0.79	↓0.48	↑1.21	↑1.06	↑2.34
Northwest (ON)	5,333	1,375	25.8%	26.3%	○0.98	○0.98	○1.03	↓0.89	↓0.79	↓0.79	↓0.52	↑1.11	↓0.79	↑1.56
Ontario (ON)	454,350	148,300	32.6%	28.1%	↑1.16	↑1.25	↑1.30	↑1.12	--	○1.00	↓0.66	↑1.08	↑1.18	↑2.50

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income over \$50k in the Francophone communities across the Ontario Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Windsor - Sarnia (ON) (24.6%), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON) (24.6%), and Northwest (ON) (25.8%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with total income over \$50k than the other

Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.

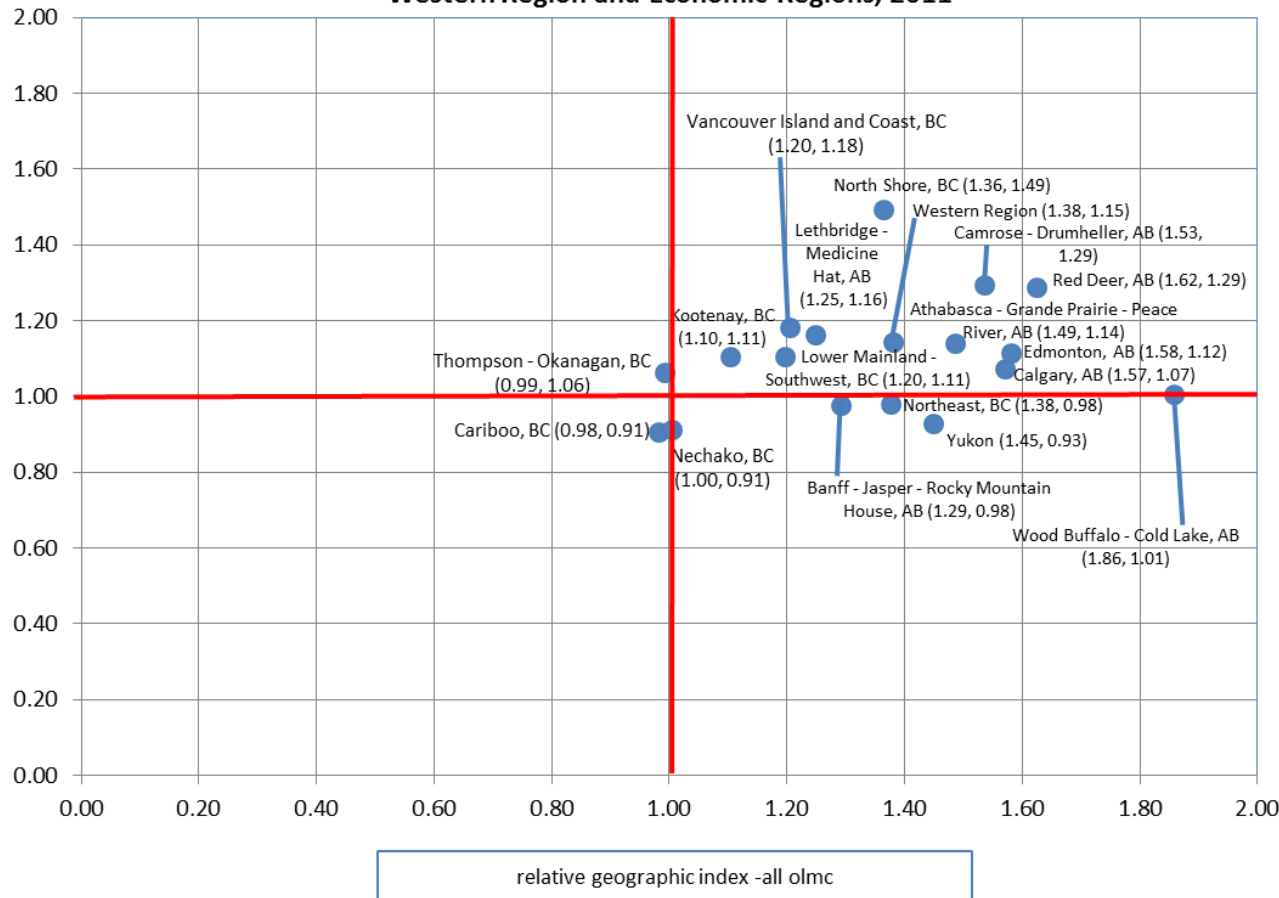
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Ottawa (ON) (36.6%), Kingston - Pembroke (ON) (36.4%), and Toronto (ON) (35.5%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income over \$50k than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest (0.98), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.99), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.99) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (1.49), Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.22), and Toronto (1.22) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*

The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.

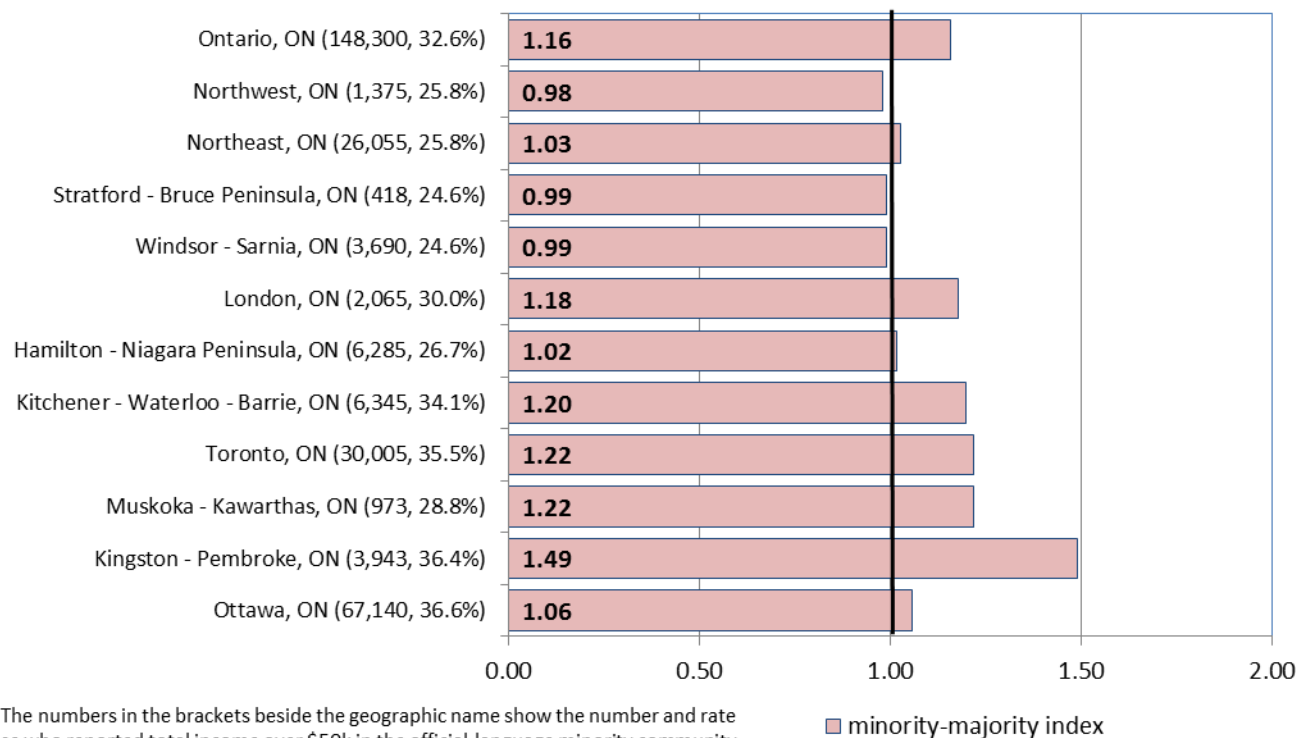
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over)
With Total Income Over \$50k
Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion with income over \$50k in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion with income over \$50k in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion with income over \$50k than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion with income over \$50k in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion with income over \$50k than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion with income over \$50k in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

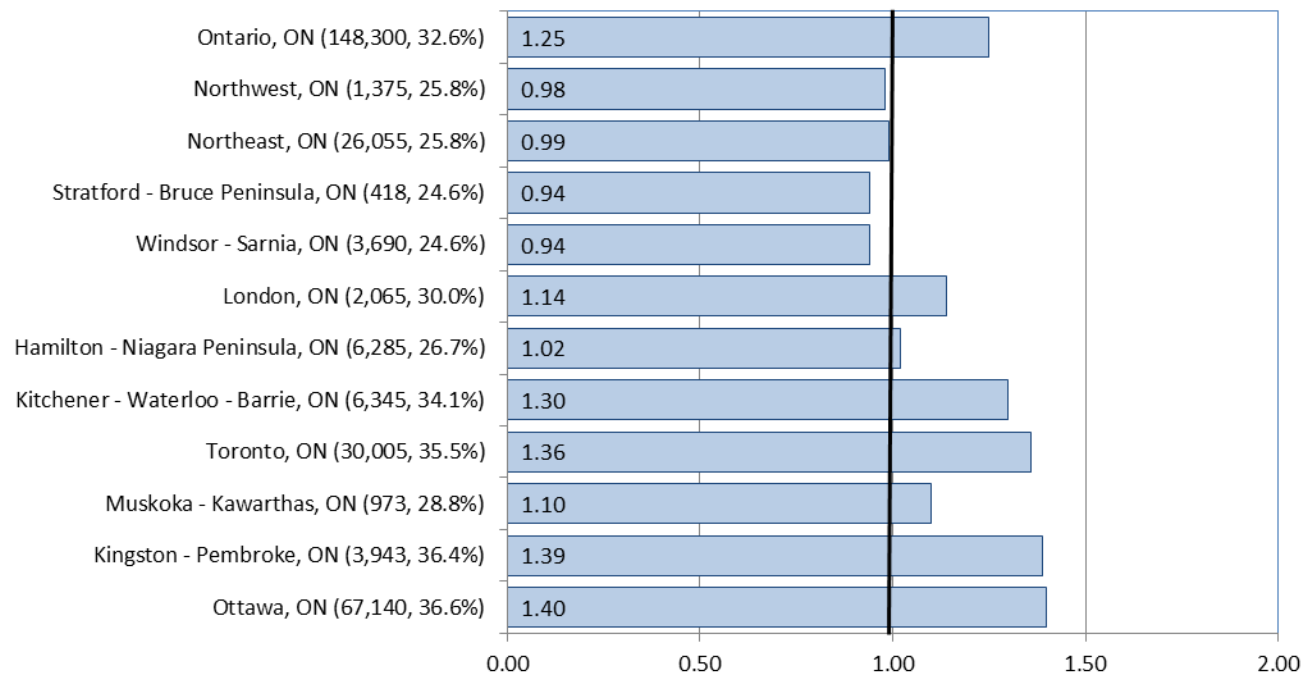
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest (0.98), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.99), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.99) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (1.49), Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.22), and Toronto (1.22) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



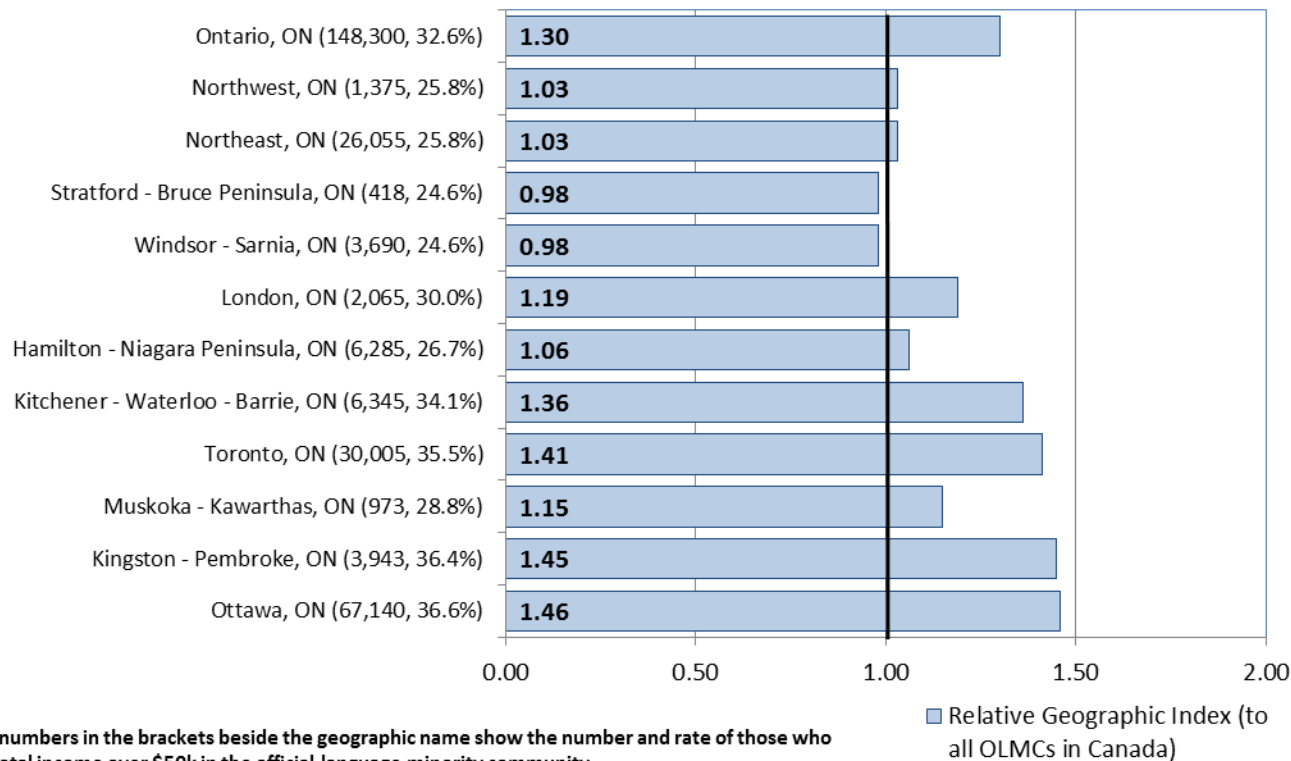
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Windsor - Sarnia (0.94), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.94), and Northwest (0.98) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Ottawa (1.40), Kingston - Pembroke (1.39), and Toronto (1.36) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

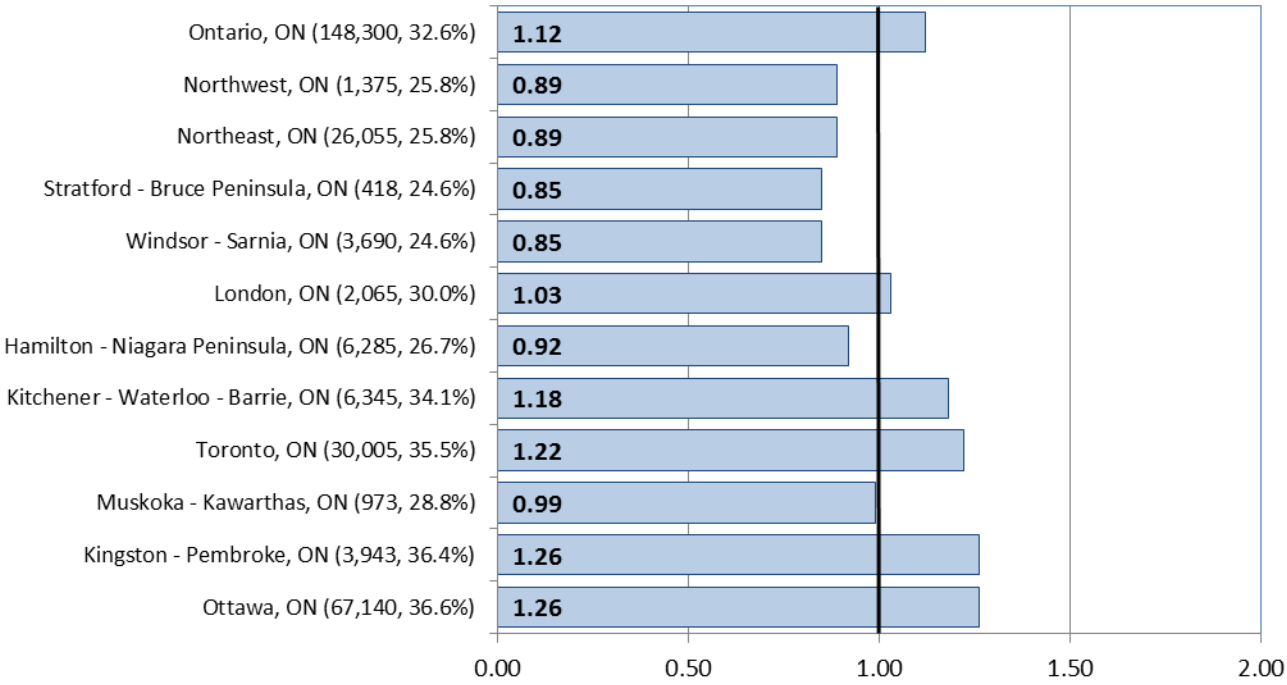
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Windsor - Sarnia (0.98), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.98), and Northwest (1.03) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Ottawa (1.46), Kingston - Pembroke (1.45), and Toronto (1.41) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011

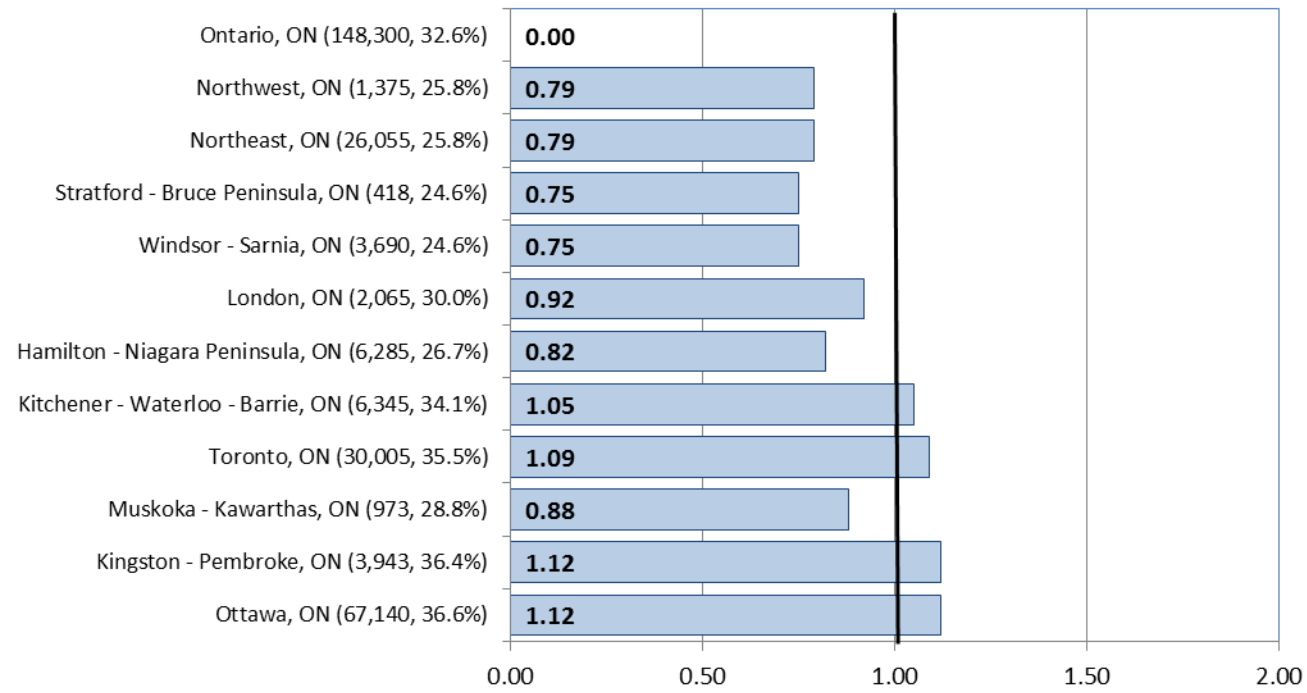


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Windsor - Sarnia (0.85), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.85), and Northwest (0.89) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Ottawa (1.26), Kingston - Pembroke (1.26), and Toronto (1.22) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.

The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec Anglophone regional communities are compared with the total Anglophone population of Quebec.

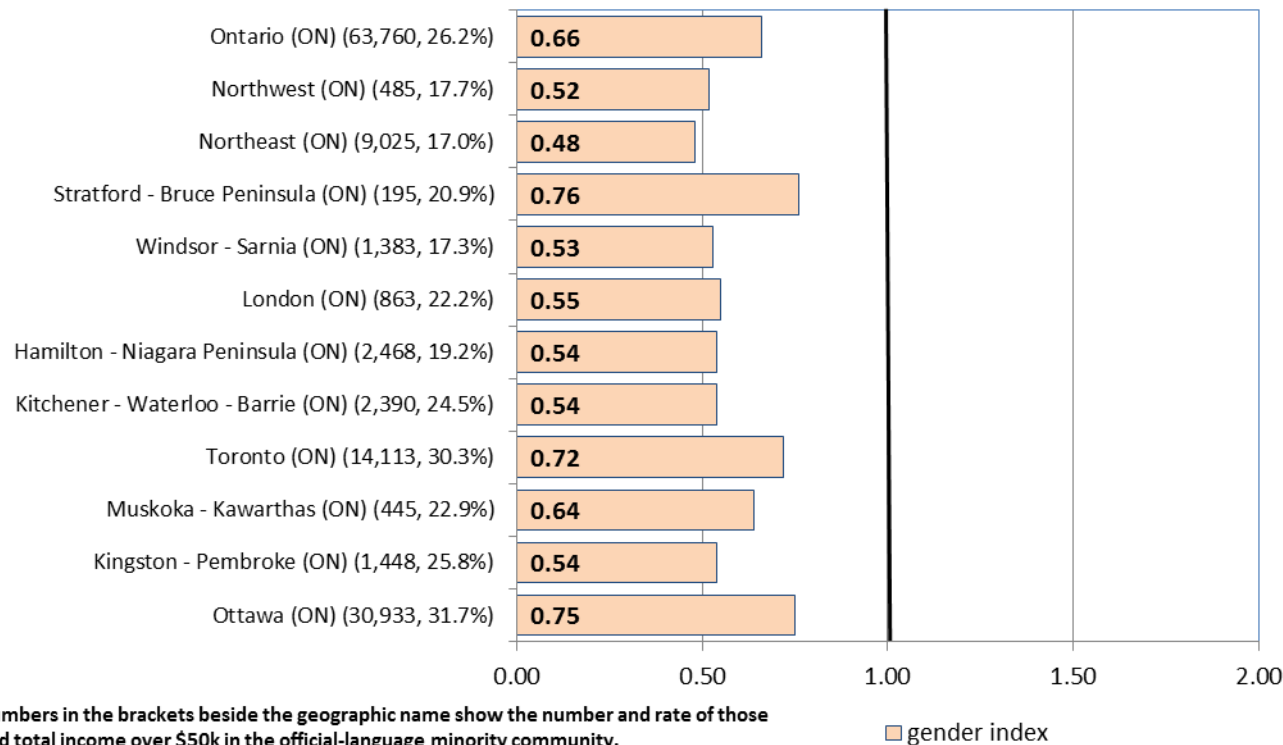
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

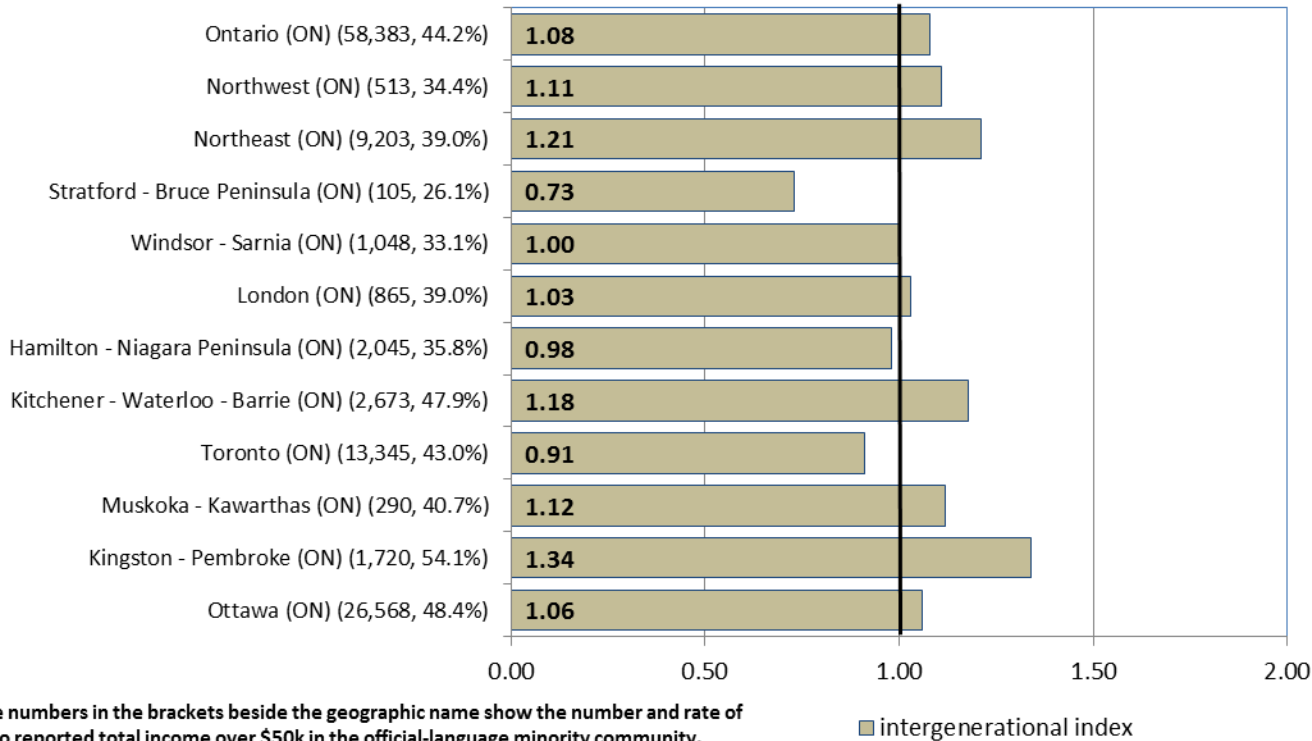
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Windsor - Sarnia (0.75), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.75), and Northwest (0.79) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Ottawa (1.12), Kingston - Pembroke (1.12), and Toronto (1.09) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Northeast (0.48), Northwest (0.52), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.53) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.76), Ottawa (0.75), and Toronto (0.72) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Ontario Region.*

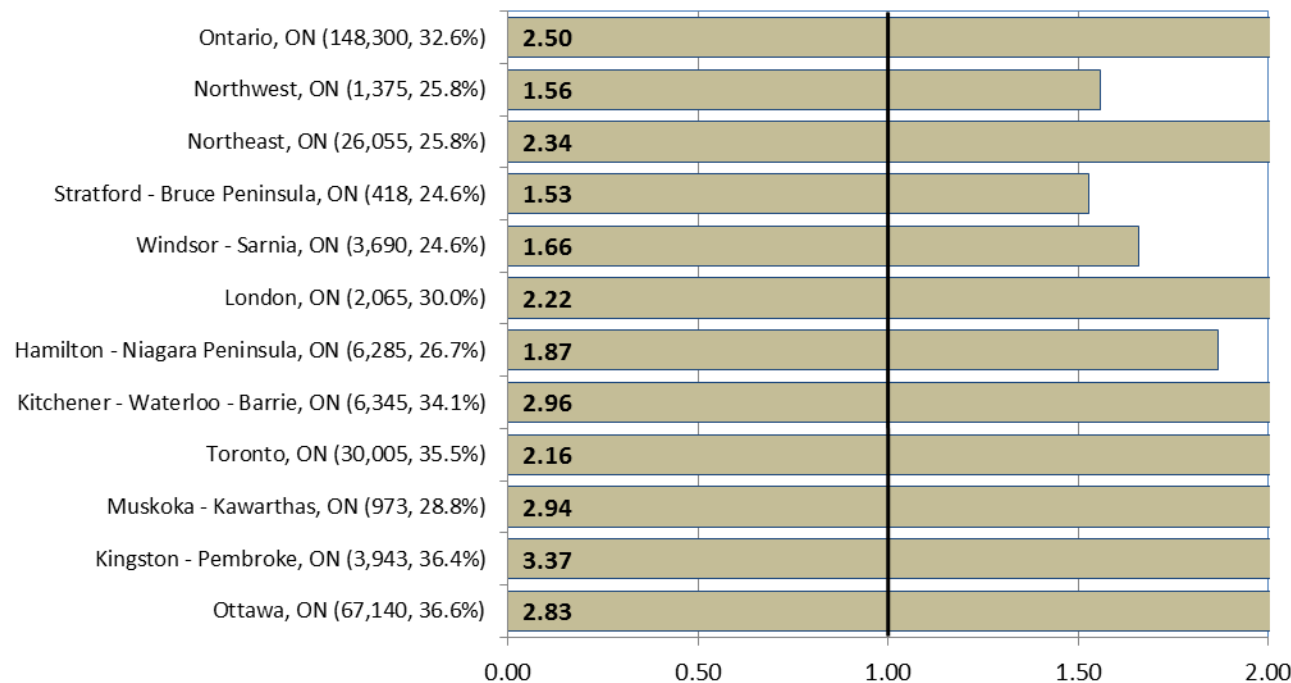
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.73), Toronto (0.91), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.98) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (1.34), Northeast (1.21), and Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (1.18) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

1996-2011 temporal index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.53), Northwest (1.56), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.66) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (3.37), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (2.96), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (2.94) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

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