
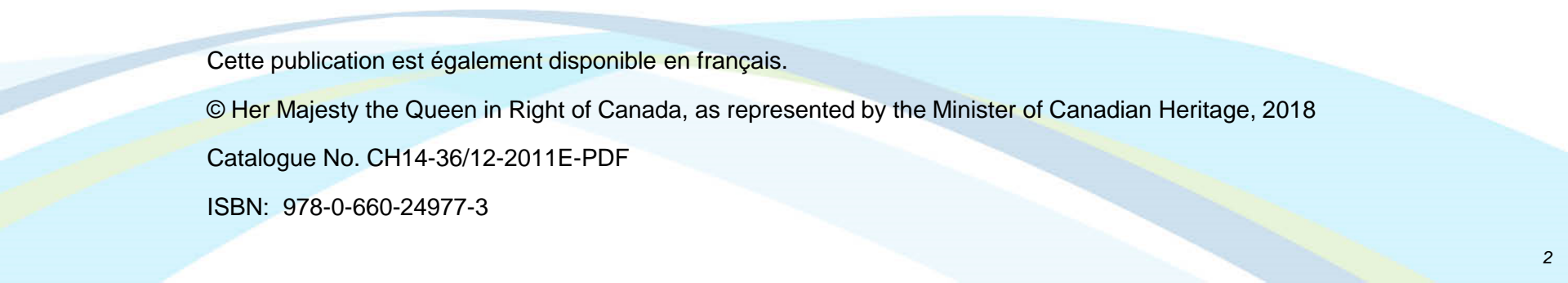




Socio-Economic Profile British Columbia, 1996-2011

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Official Languages Branch
Canadian Heritage
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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.*

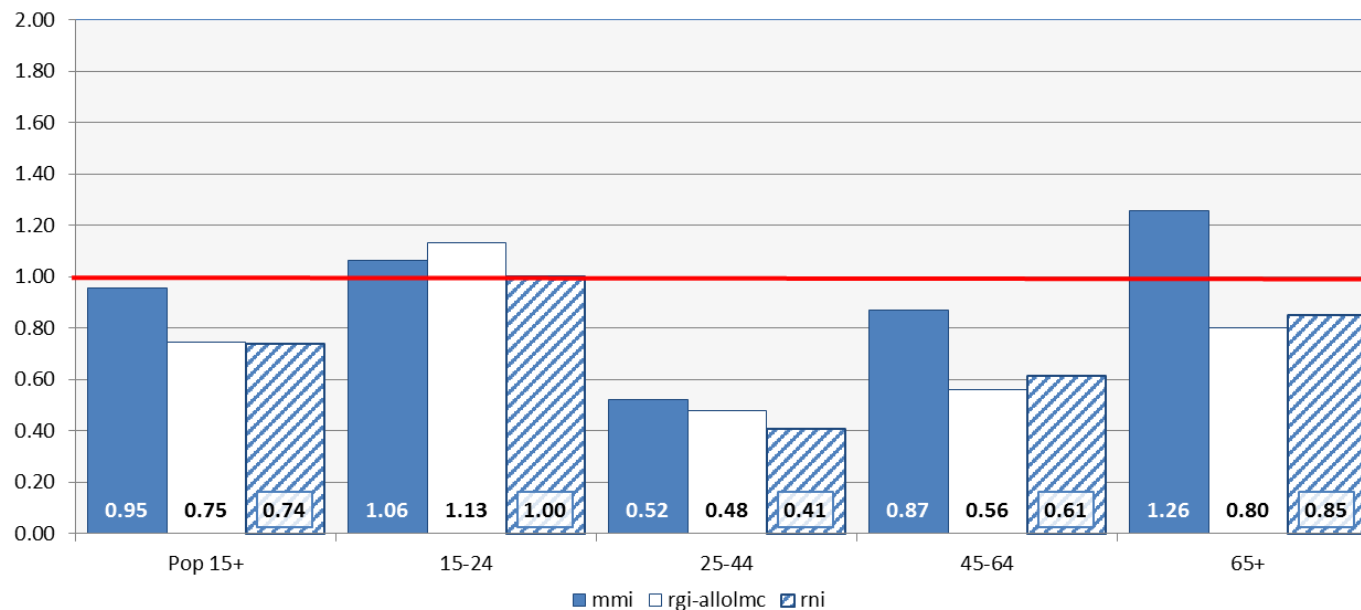
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
British Columbia, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	55,185	4,975	16,818	20,978	12,413
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (#)	8,190	1,758	655	2,003	3,775
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	14.8%	35.3%	3.9%	9.5%	30.4%
	OL majority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	15.6%	33.2%	7.5%	11.0%	24.2%
	Canadian population - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	20.1%	35.4%	9.5%	15.5%	35.7%
	Minority-majority index	0.95	1.06	0.52	0.87	1.26
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.74	1.00	0.41	0.61	0.85
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.75	1.13	0.48	0.56	0.80
	Gender index	0.99	female (14.8%)		male (14.9%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.41				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.52	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)	0.90	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	17.8%	34.3%	6.6%	13.7%	36.4%
	Minority-majority index	0.95	0.92	0.68	1.03	1.20
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.76	0.99	0.65	0.64	0.80
2001	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	25.8%	36.7%	11.3%	24.1%	52.6%
	Minority-majority index	0.96	0.85	0.73	1.10	1.12
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.83	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	28.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.96	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.83	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 British Columbia, 8,190 (14.8%) had no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- ✓ This level was similar to that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.95) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.75).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.99 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.41 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.

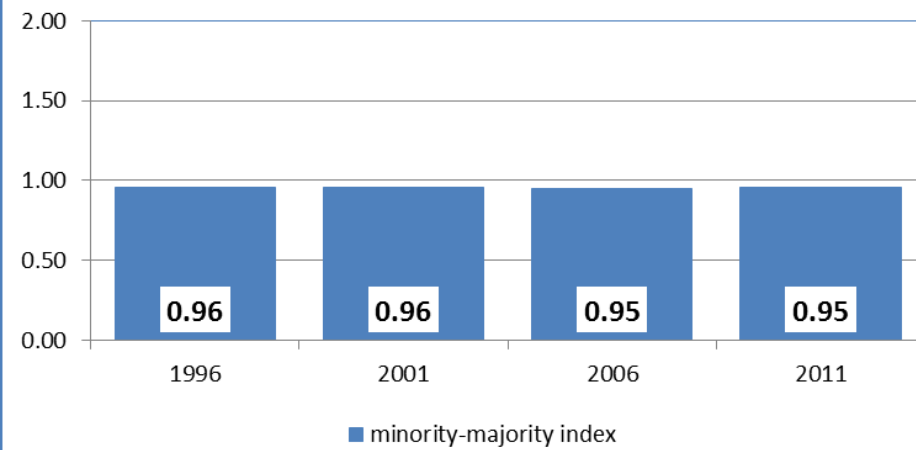
Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia (15 years and over), Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



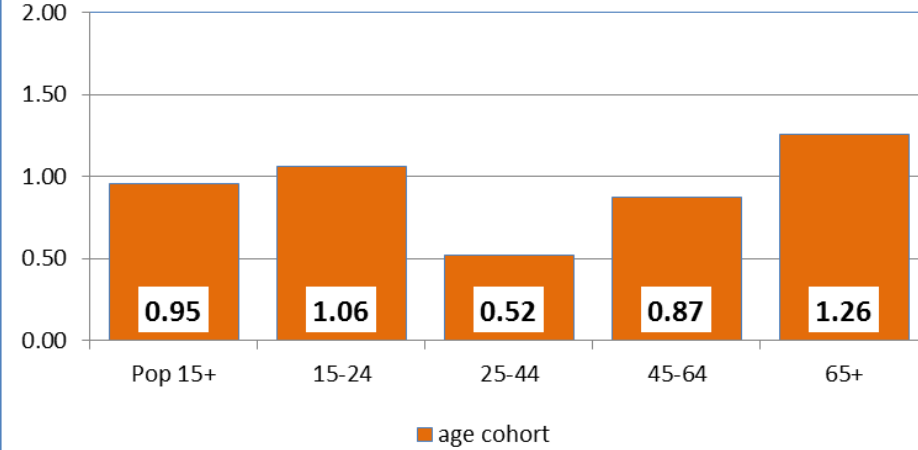
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was similar to that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.95$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 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 had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=0.52$).
- ✓ 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 British Columbia who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



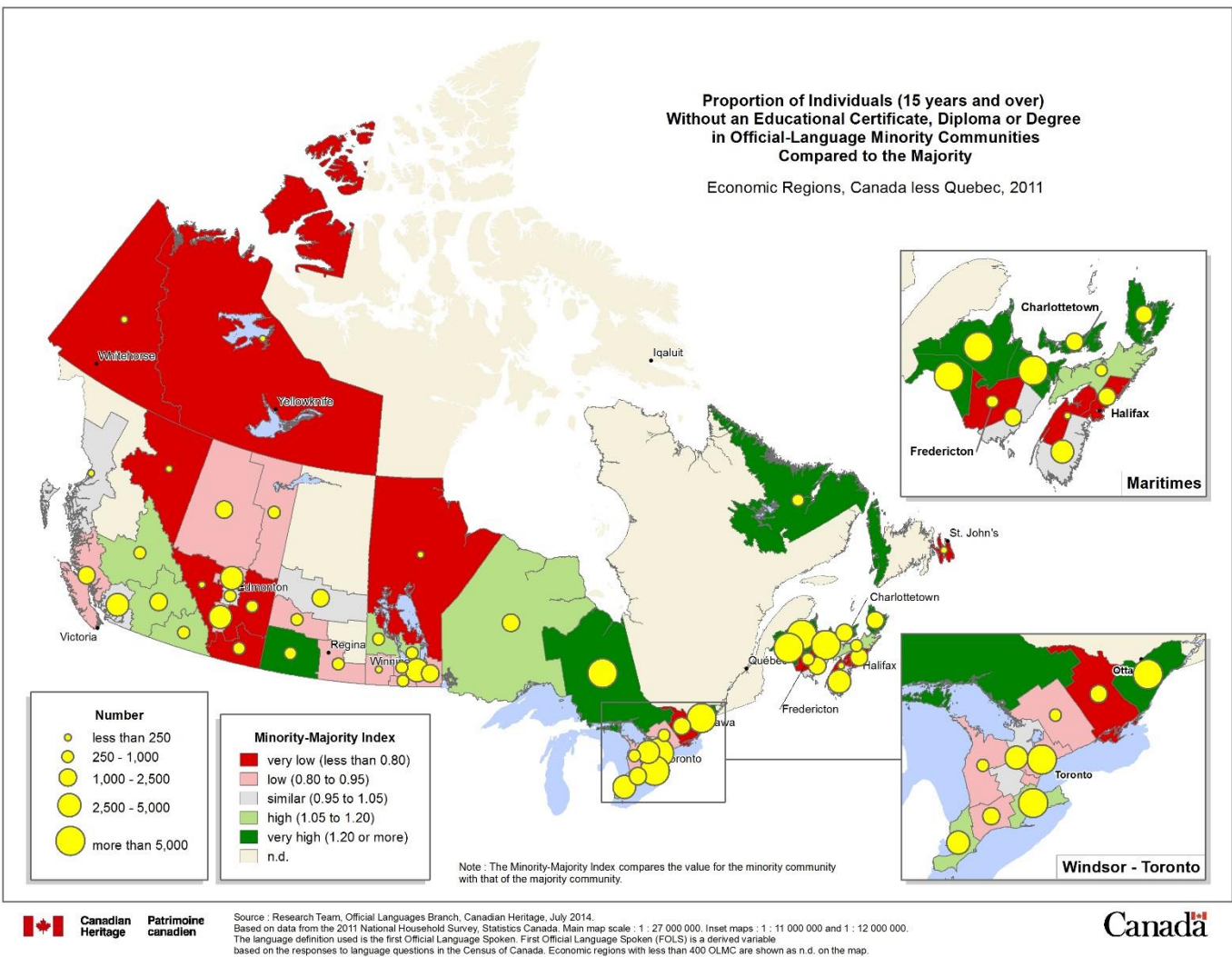
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was similar to that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.95).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in British Columbia without an educational certificate, diploma or degree was highest in 2001 (mmi=0.96) and lowest in 2006 (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 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 had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.52).
- ✓ 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) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Western 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
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,213	400	18.1%	22.7%	0.80	0.90	0.91	0.80	1.15	1.09	1.11	0.70	0.86	0.50
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,533	270	17.6%	25.4%	0.69	0.88	0.89	0.78	1.12	1.07	1.09	0.92	0.69	0.40
Calgary (AB)	20,360	2,605	12.8%	14.5%	0.88	0.64	0.64	0.57	0.81	0.77	0.80	0.86	0.95	0.52
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,583	210	13.3%	23.1%	0.57	0.66	0.67	0.59	0.84	0.80	0.93	0.43	0.80	0.50
Red Deer (AB)	1,865	435	23.3%	23.0%	1.02	1.16	1.17	1.04	1.48	1.41	0.97	0.92	1.03	0.63
Edmonton (AB)	23,455	3,773	16.1%	17.3%	0.93	0.80	0.81	0.71	1.02	0.97	1.14	0.58	0.92	0.51
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,555	1,450	26.1%	30.9%	0.84	1.30	1.31	1.16	1.66	1.58	1.01	0.51	0.78	0.54
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	4,715	963	20.4%	21.7%	0.94	1.01	1.03	0.91	1.30	1.24	1.11	0.40	0.84	0.48
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	10,598	1,368	12.9%	15.9%	0.81	0.64	0.65	0.57	0.82	0.87	0.93	0.61	0.91	0.48
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	32,680	4,258	13.0%	13.4%	0.97	0.65	0.66	0.58	0.83	0.88	1.06	0.41	1.04	0.52
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,658	1,300	19.5%	18.5%	1.05	0.97	0.98	0.87	1.24	1.32	1.21	0.54	0.99	0.51
Kootenay (BC)	1,915	395	20.6%	19.1%	1.08	0.92	1.04	0.92	1.31	1.39	1.47	0.39	1.06	0.58
Cariboo (BC)	1,705	465	27.3%	23.7%	1.15	1.36	1.37	1.21	1.74	1.84	0.90	0.22	1.12	0.69
North Shore (BC)	775	230	29.7%	28.8%	1.03	1.47	1.49	1.32	1.89	2.00	0.71	0.34	1.06	0.78
Nechako (BC)	298	40	13.4%	26.3%	0.51	0.67	0.68	0.60	0.85	0.90	0.63	--	0.66	0.43
Northeast (BC)	550	115	20.9%	26.6%	0.79	1.04	1.05	0.93	1.33	1.41	1.23	--	0.79	0.52
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,073	153	14.3%	18.4%	0.77	0.71	0.72	0.63	0.91	0.97	0.58	--	0.99	0.66
Western Region (W/Y)	117,533	18,466	15.7%	16.9%	0.93	0.78	0.79	0.70	1.00	--	0.98	0.54	0.94	0.51
Alberta (AB)	61,275	10,118	16.5%	18.6%	0.89	0.82	0.83	0.73	1.05	1.00	0.99	0.63	0.87	0.49
British Columbia (BC)	55,185	8,190	14.8%	15.6%	0.95	0.74	0.75	0.66	0.94	1.00	0.99	0.41	0.99	0.52
Yukon (YK)	1,073	158	14.7%	18.4%	0.80	0.73	0.74	0.65	0.94	1.00	0.58	--	0.98	0.65

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".

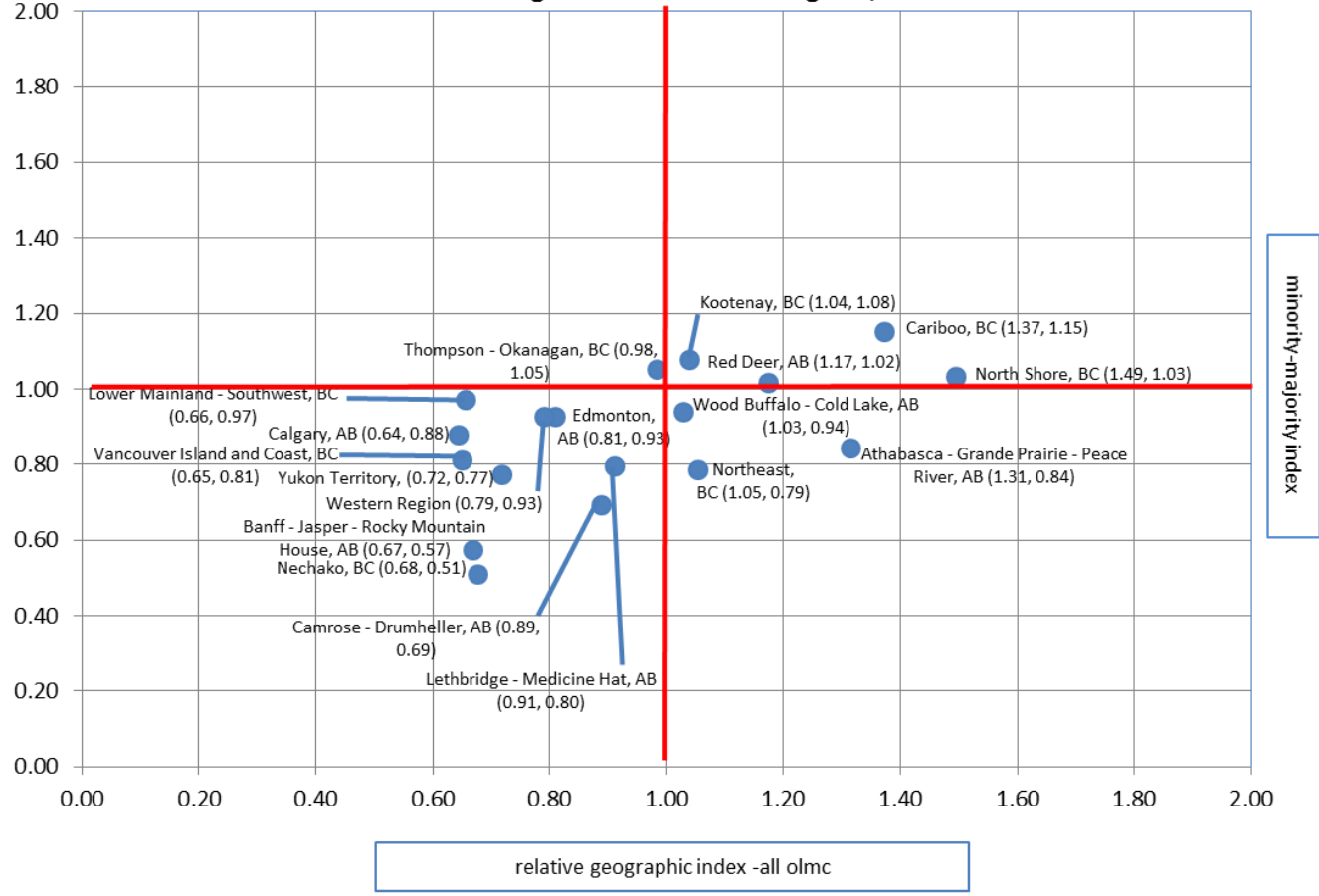
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the Francophone communities across the Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Calgary (AB) (12.8%), Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) (12.9%), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (13.0%) reported a lower proportion of individuals without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of North Shore (BC) (29.7%), Cariboo (BC) (27.3%), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (26.1%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Nechako (0.51), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.57), and Camrose - Drumheller (0.69) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.15), Kootenay (1.08), and Thompson - Okanagan (1.05) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or 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.

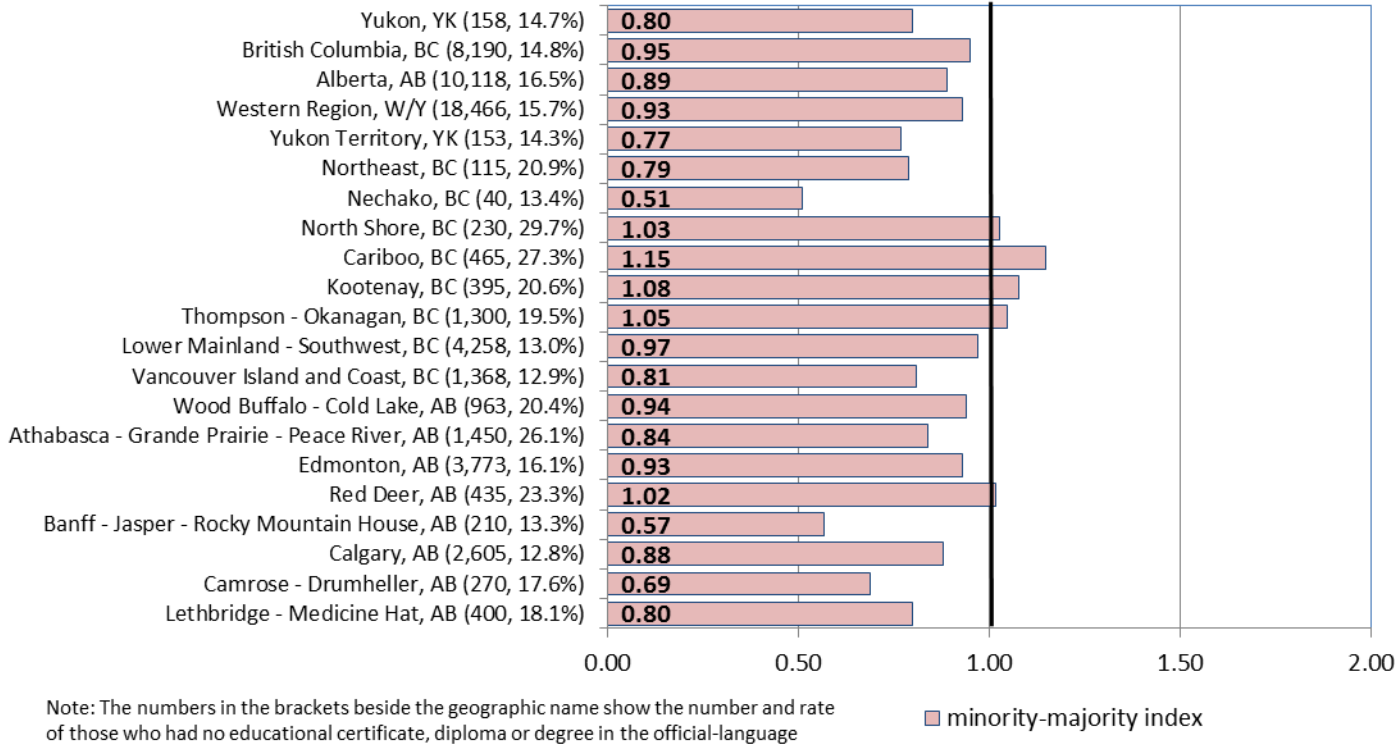
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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.

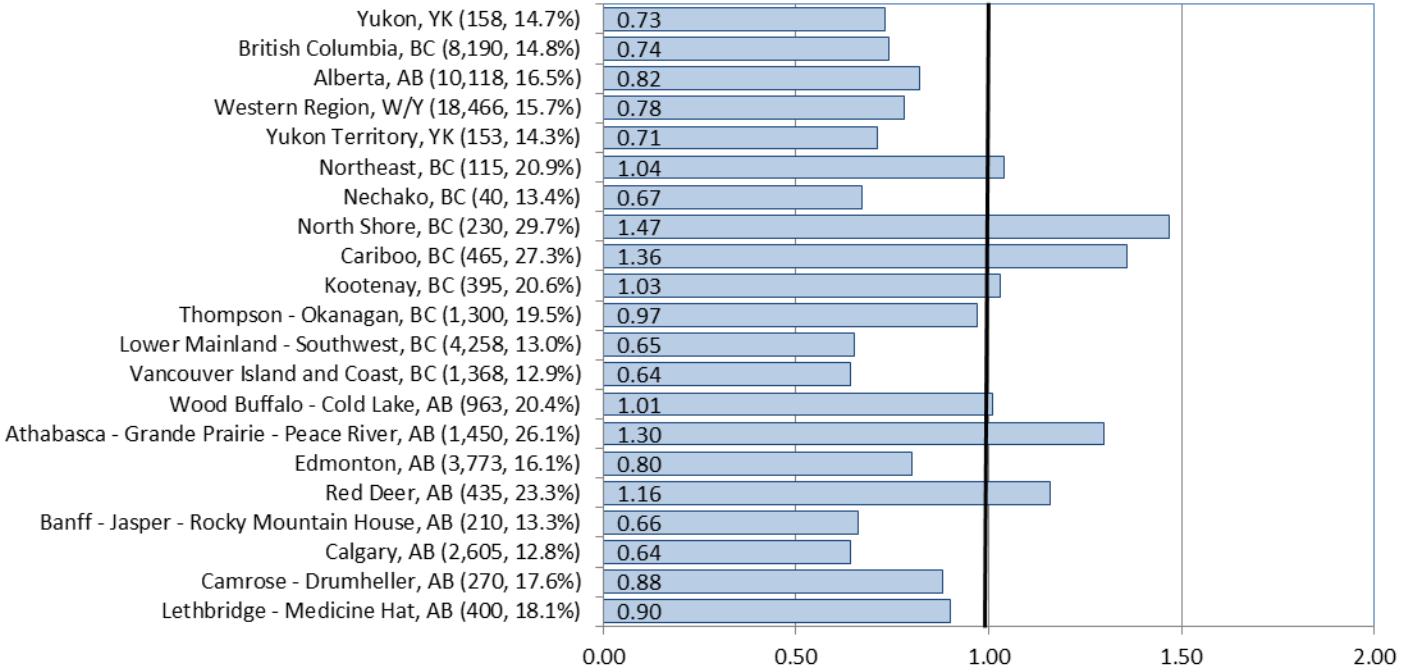
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
 Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Nechako (0.51), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.57), and Camrose - Drumheller (0.69) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.15), Kootenay (1.08), and Thompson - Okanagan (1.05) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or 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) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**

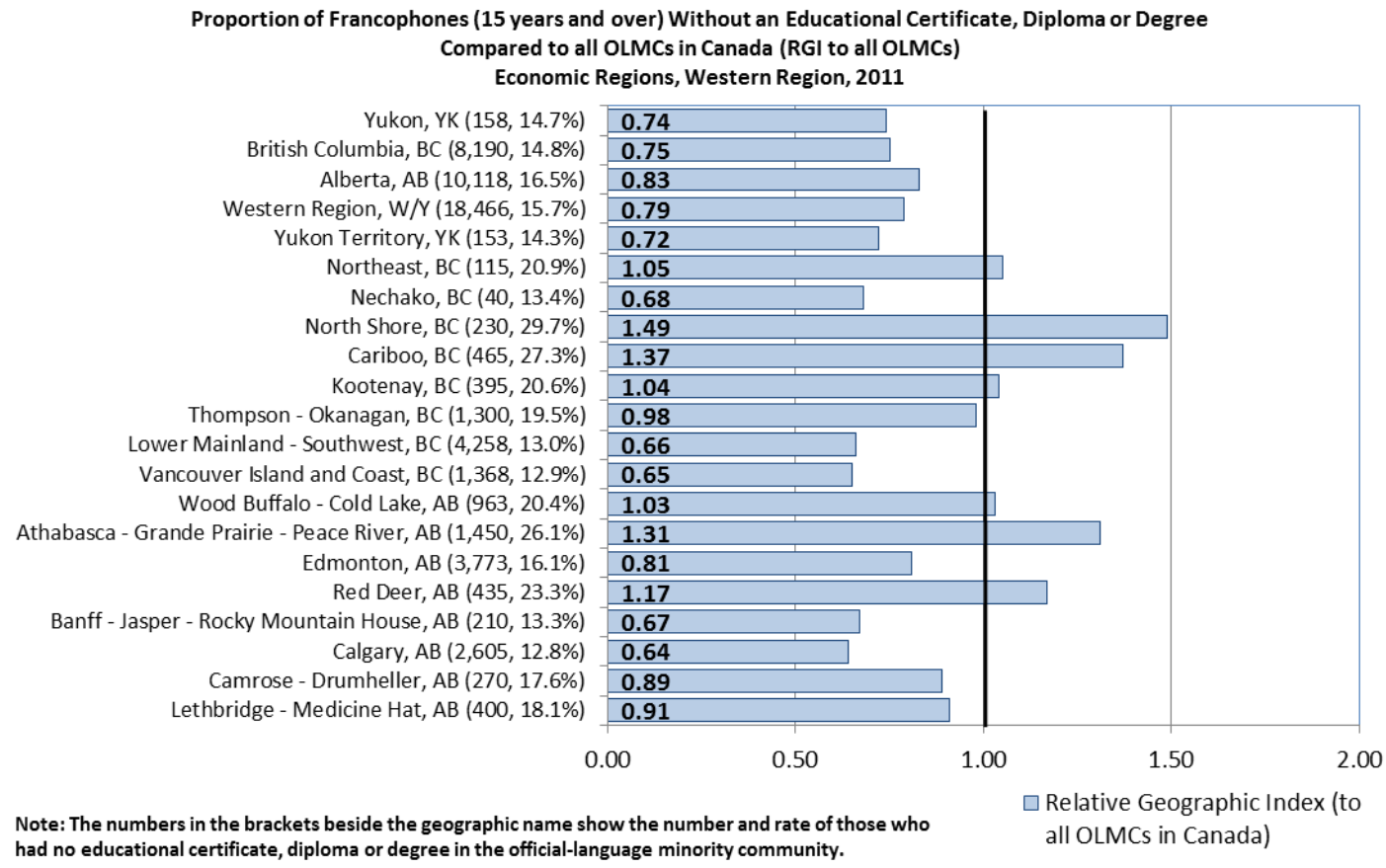


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community.

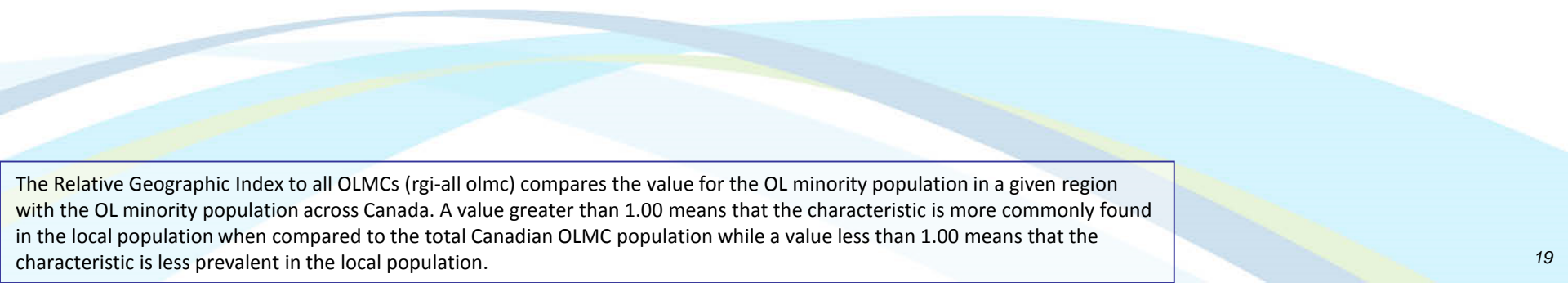
■ Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Calgary (0.64), Vancouver Island and Coast (0.64), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.65) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (1.47), Cariboo (1.36), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.30) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western 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.

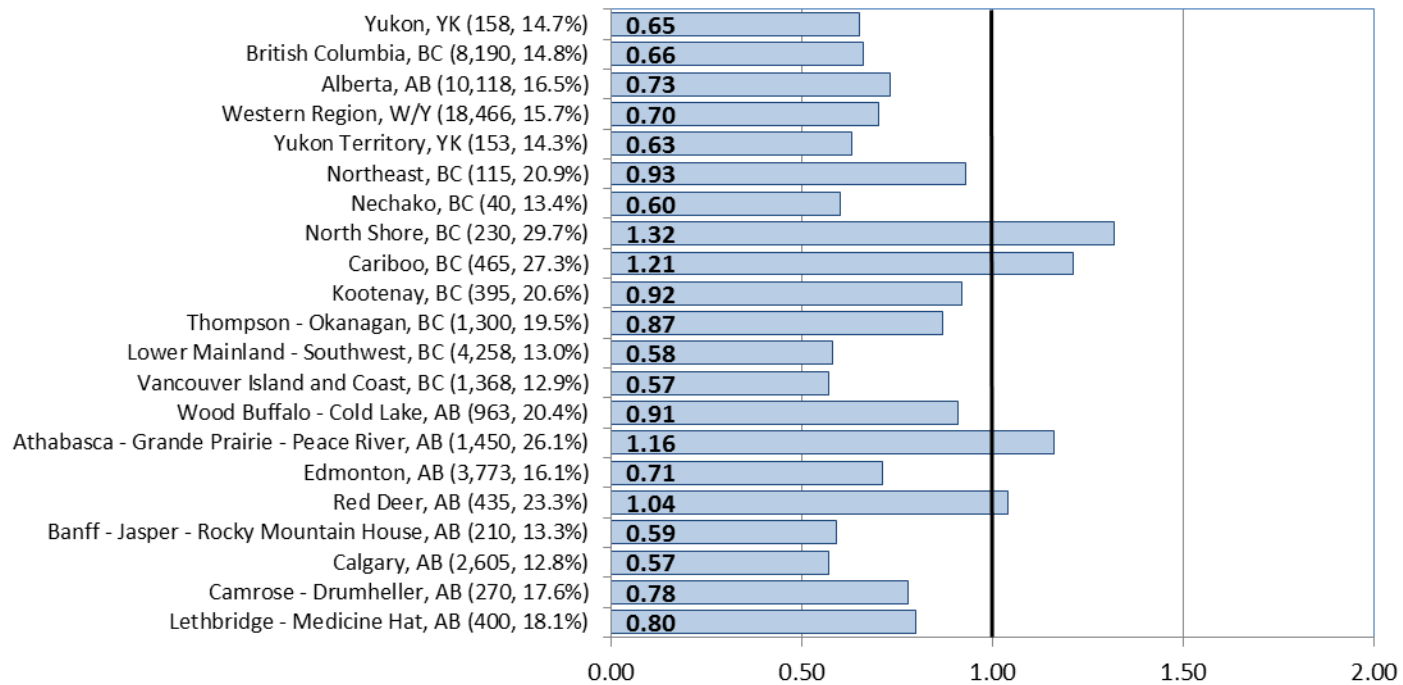


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Calgary (0.64), Vancouver Island and Coast (0.65), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.66) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (1.49), Cariboo (1.37), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.31) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western Region, 2011

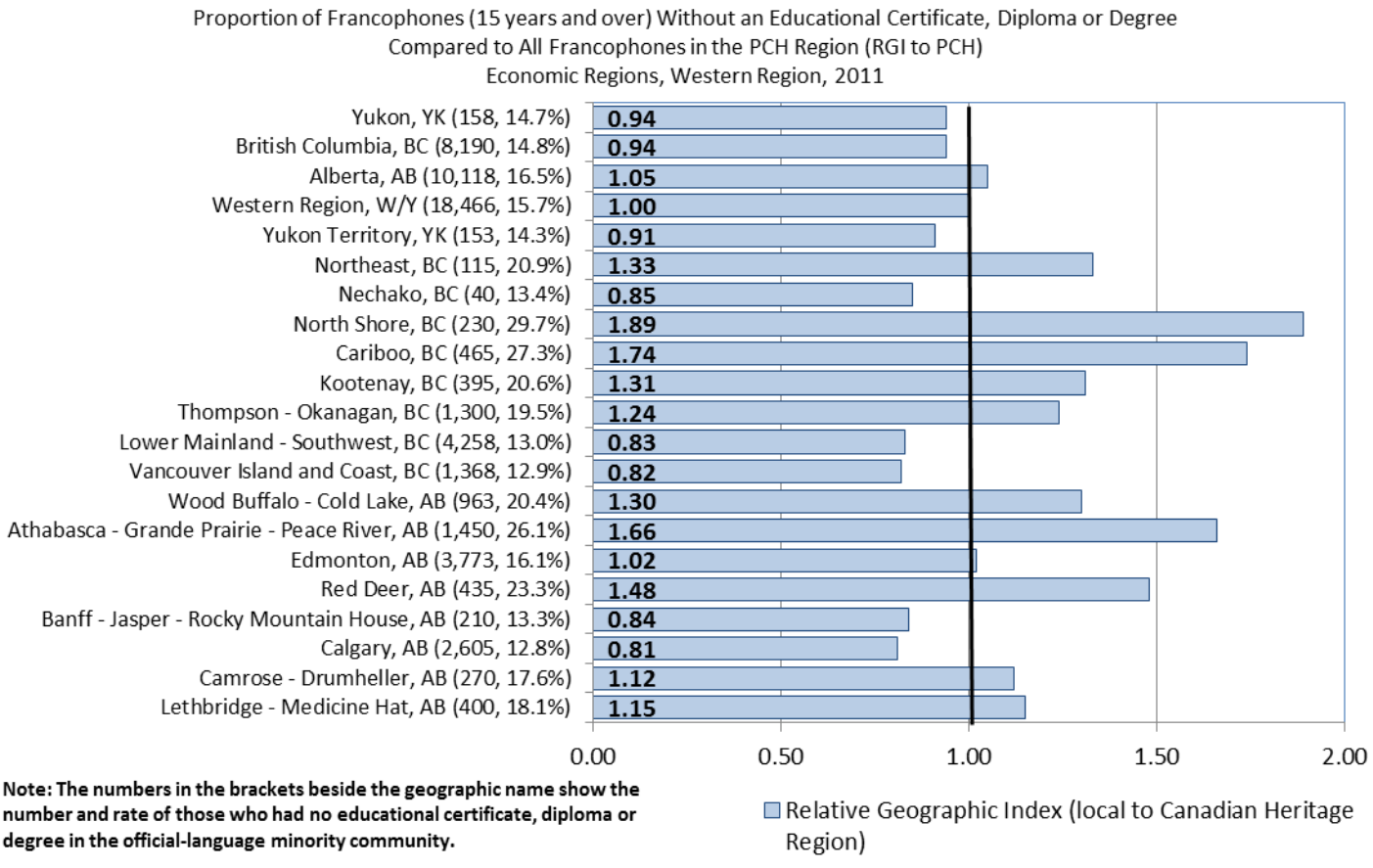


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community.

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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Calgary (0.57), Vancouver Island and Coast (0.57), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.58) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (1.32), Cariboo (1.21), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.16) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

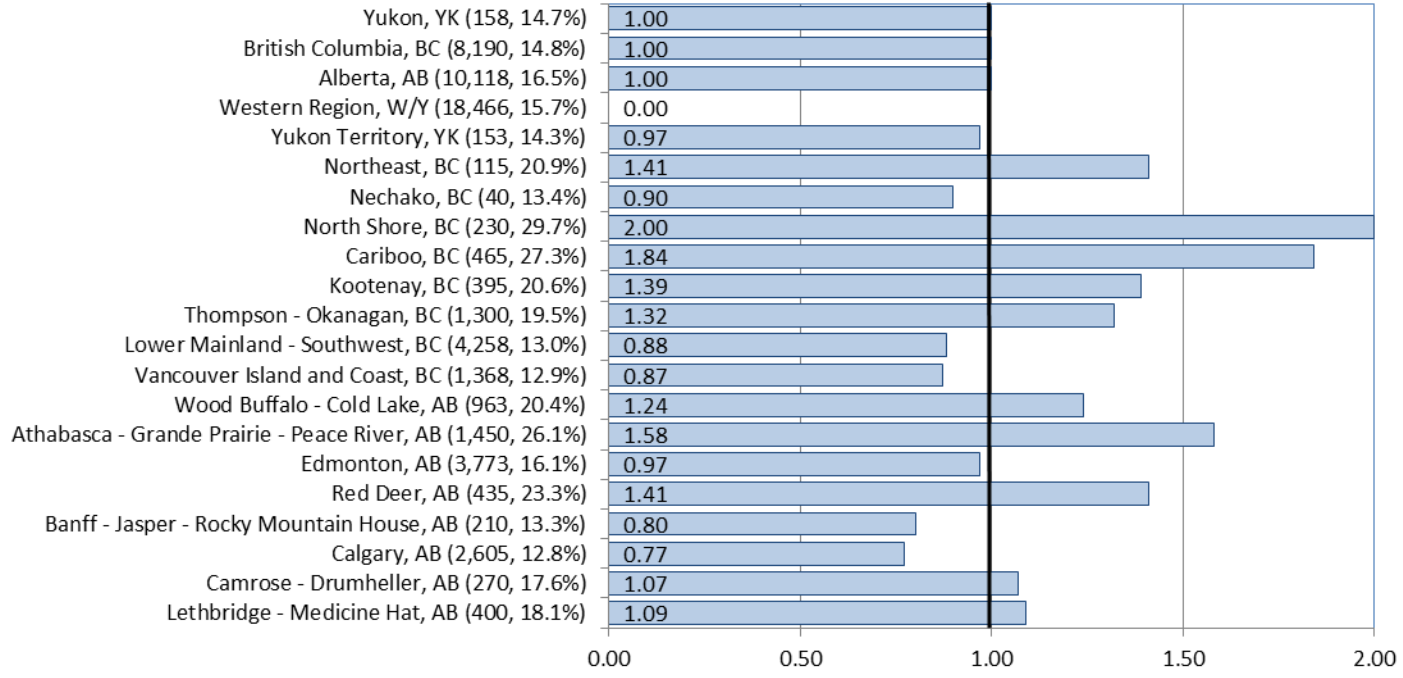
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Calgary (0.81), Vancouver Island and Coast (0.82), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.83) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (1.89), Cariboo (1.74), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.66) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western 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) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



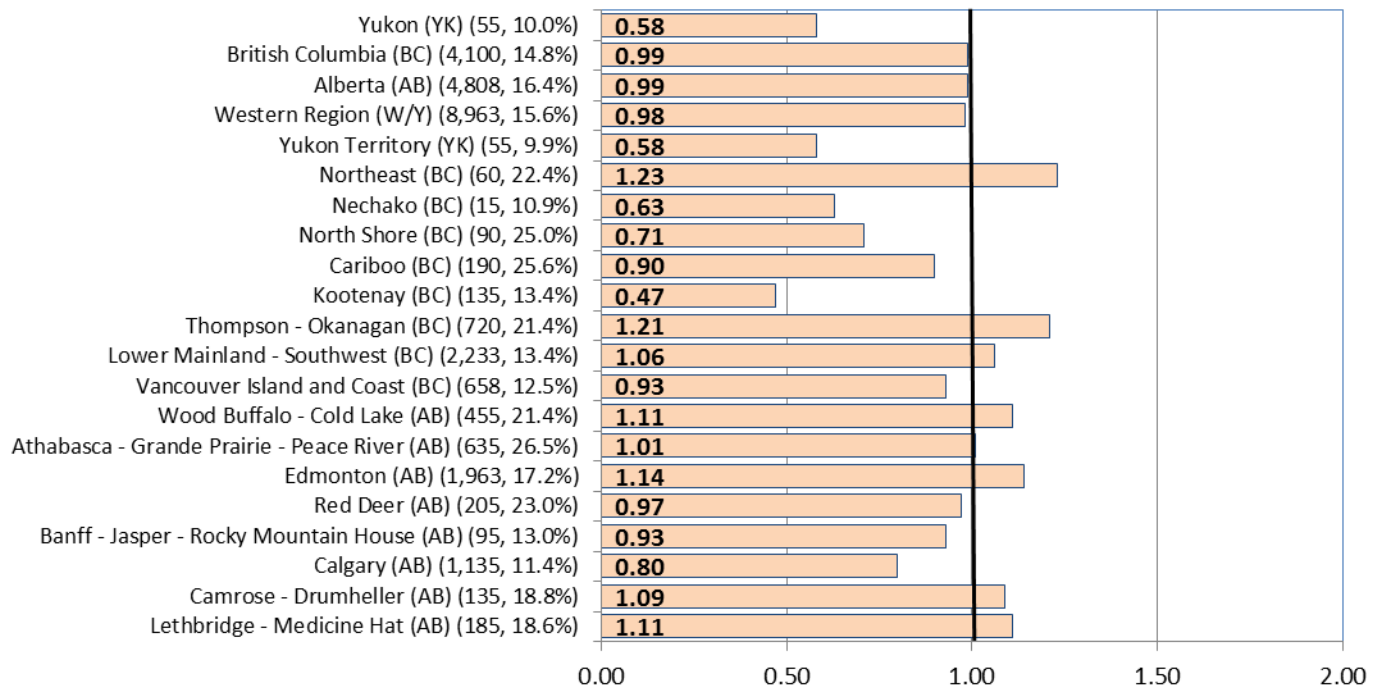
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Calgary (0.77), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.80), and Vancouver Island and Coast (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (2.00), Cariboo (1.84), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.58) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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.

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

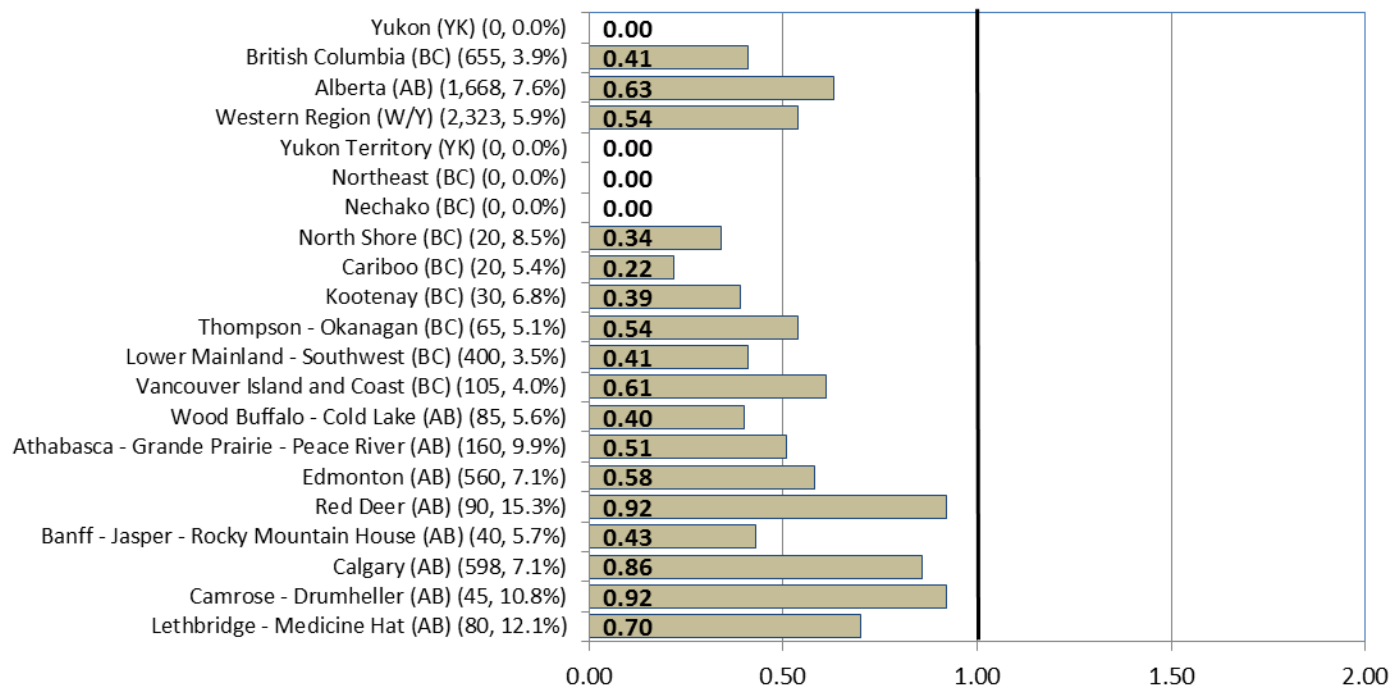


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Kootenay (0.47), Yukon Territory (0.58), and Nechako (0.63) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Northeast (1.23), Thompson - Okanagan (1.21), and Edmonton (1.14) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Western 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.

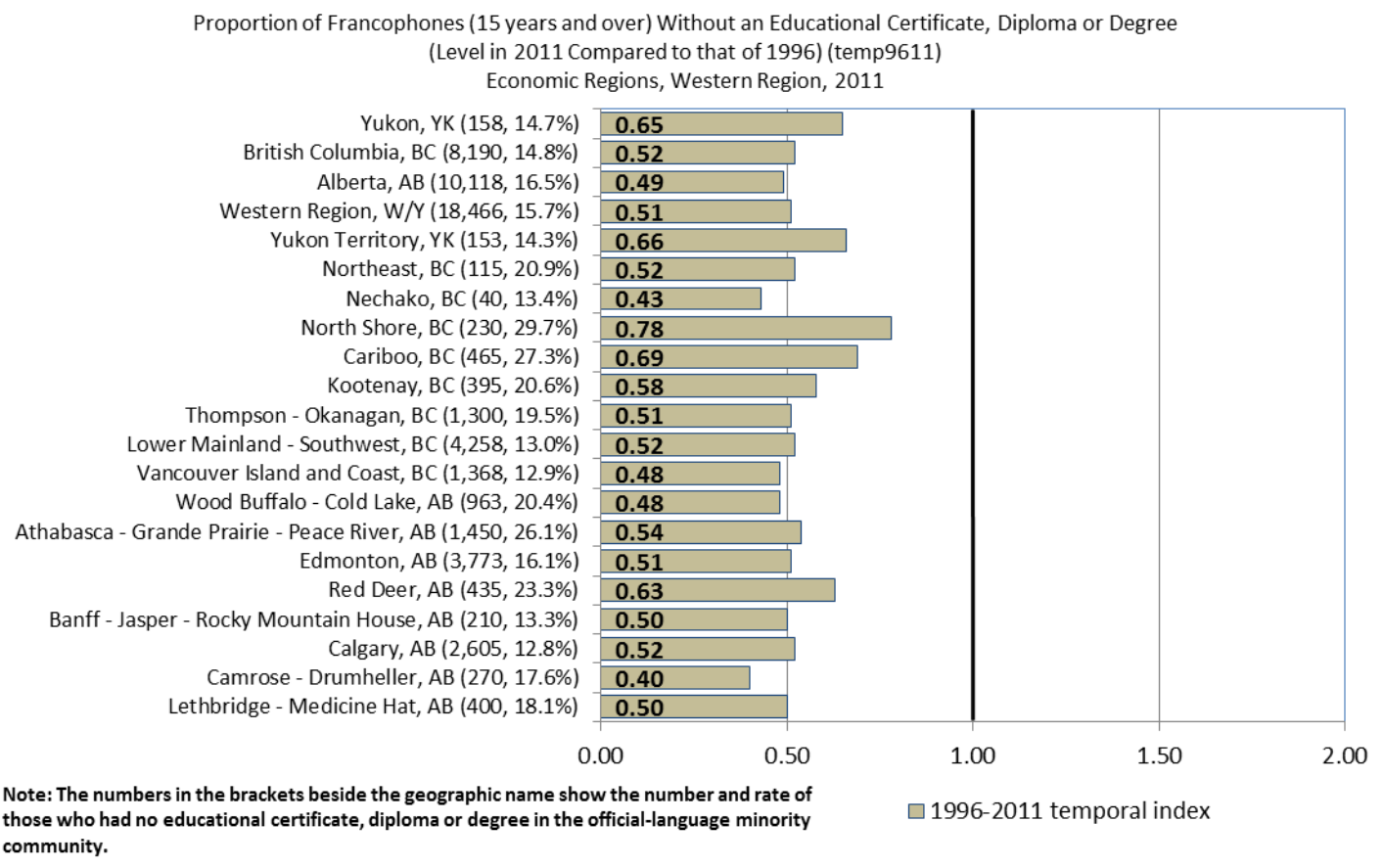
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree (25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



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 Cariboo (0.22), North Shore (0.34), and Kootenay (0.39) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Camrose - Drumheller (0.92), Red Deer (0.92), and Calgary (0.86) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Western 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 Camrose - Drumheller (0.40), Nechako (0.43), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.48) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (0.78), Cariboo (0.69), and Yukon Territory (0.66) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western 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.*

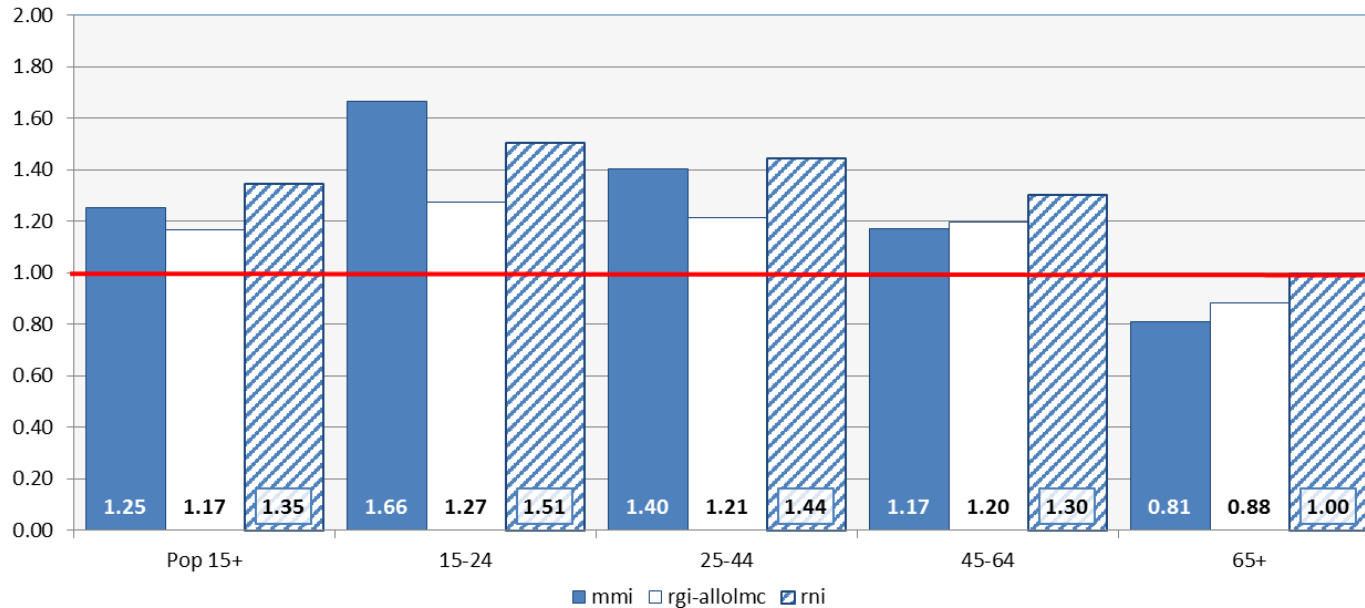
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
British Columbia, 1996-2011**

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	55,185	4,975	16,818	20,978	12,413
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (#)	15,498	585	7,548	5,755	1,610
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	28.1%	11.8%	44.9%	27.4%	13.0%
	OL majority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	22.4%	7.1%	32.0%	23.5%	16.1%
	Canadian population - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	20.9%	7.8%	31.1%	21.1%	13.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.25	1.66	1.40	1.17	0.81
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.35	1.51	1.44	1.30	1.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.17	1.27	1.21	1.20	0.88
	Gender index	1.14	female (29.9%)		male (26.3%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.64				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.73	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.07	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.12	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	23.8%	9.8%	38.2%	21.6%	11.2%
	Minority-majority index	1.22	1.54	1.39	1.01	0.90
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.13	1.22	1.22	1.05	1.00
2001	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	19.4%	7.9%	30.2%	17.3%	7.6%
	Minority-majority index	1.19	1.56	1.37	0.90	0.83
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.08	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	16.2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.18	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.04	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 British Columbia, 15,498 (28.1%) had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.25) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.17).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.14 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.64 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.

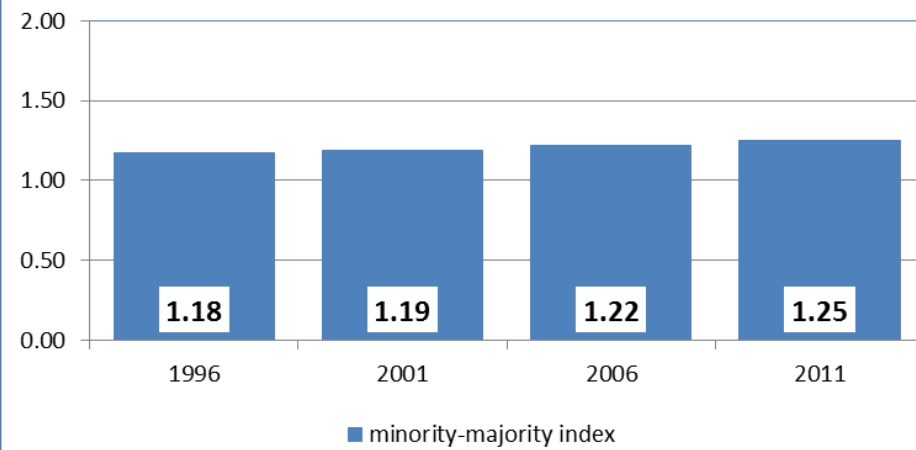
Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia (15 years and over), With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



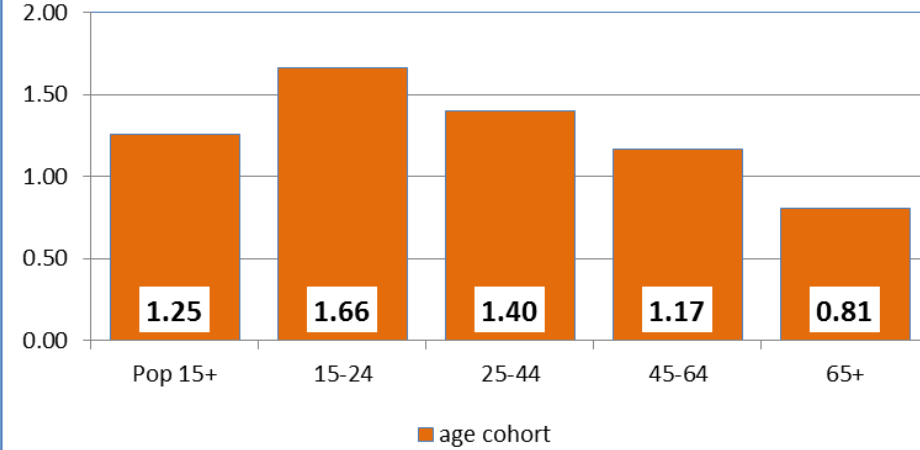
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=1.25$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 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 had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=1.40$).
- ✓ 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 ($mmi=1.17$).

- 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 British Columbia 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 British Columbia who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011

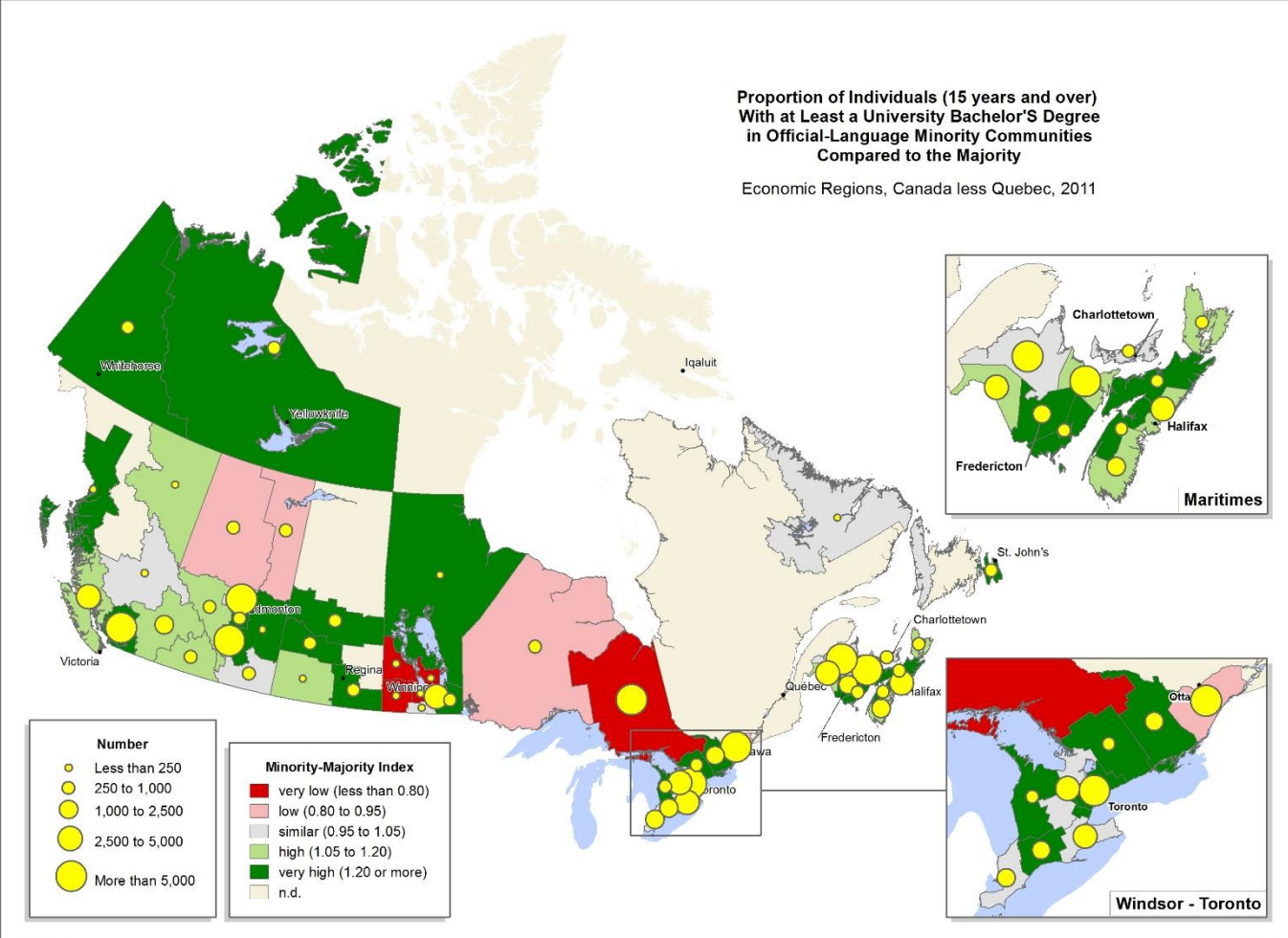


- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.25).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in British Columbia with at least a university bachelor's degree was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.25) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.18).
- ✓ 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 had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.40).
- ✓ 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=1.17).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Western 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
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,213	310	14.0%	13.8%	○1.01	↓0.67	↓0.58	↓0.68	↓0.56	↓0.62	↘0.82	↑3.28	↓0.77	↑1.22
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,533	193	12.6%	10.3%	↑1.22	↓0.60	↓0.52	↓0.61	↓0.50	↓0.56	↑2.46	↗1.09	↑1.82	↑2.95
Calgary (AB)	20,360	6,565	32.2%	28.1%	↗1.15	↑1.55	↑1.34	↑1.56	↑1.28	↑1.43	↗1.11	↑1.34	↗1.06	↑1.64
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,583	265	16.7%	14.5%	↗1.15	↘0.80	↓0.69	↘0.81	↓0.66	↓0.74	↑1.60	↑3.46	↘0.82	↑1.32
Red Deer (AB)	1,865	285	15.3%	11.7%	↑1.30	↓0.73	↓0.63	↓0.74	↓0.61	↓0.68	↑1.69	↑1.58	↗1.09	↑1.51
Edmonton (AB)	23,455	5,153	22.0%	21.6%	○1.02	↗1.05	↓0.91	↗1.06	↓0.87	○0.98	↗1.19	↑1.47	○0.95	↑1.43
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,555	445	8.0%	8.6%	↘0.94	↓0.38	↓0.33	↓0.39	↓0.32	↓0.36	↑1.77	↑1.58	↗1.14	↑1.48
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	4,715	600	12.7%	14.1%	↘0.90	↓0.61	↓0.53	↓0.62	↓0.51	↓0.56	↑1.46	↑1.87	↘0.93	↑1.71
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	10,598	2,518	23.8%	20.3%	↗1.17	↗1.14	○0.99	↗1.15	↘0.94	↘0.85	↗1.11	↑1.43	↗1.05	↑1.62
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	32,680	11,068	33.9%	26.7%	↑1.27	↑1.62	↑1.40	↑1.64	↑1.34	↑1.21	↗1.10	↑1.48	↗1.06	↑1.68
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,658	1,098	16.5%	13.8%	↗1.19	↓0.79	↓0.68	↘0.80	↓0.65	↓0.59	↑1.31	↑1.97	↗1.12	↑1.97
Kootenay (BC)	1,915	315	16.4%	14.4%	↗1.14	↓0.79	↓0.68	↘0.80	↓0.65	↓0.59	↑1.43	↑1.80	↗1.11	↑1.93
Cariboo (BC)	1,705	183	10.7%	11.3%	○0.95	↓0.51	↓0.45	↓0.52	↓0.43	↓0.38	↑1.79	↑4.60	↘0.90	↑1.45
North Shore (BC)	775	190	24.5%	11.3%	↑2.17	↗1.18	○1.02	↗1.19	○0.97	↘0.87	↑1.47	↑2.24	↑2.04	↑3.13
Nechako (BC)	298	60	20.1%	9.6%	↑2.09	○0.97	↘0.84	○0.97	↘0.80	↓0.72	↑2.36	↑1.60	↗1.06	↑1.36
Northeast (BC)	550	50	9.1%	8.2%	↗1.11	↓0.44	↓0.38	↓0.44	↓0.36	↓0.32	↓0.26	↑1.96	↓0.73	↗1.09
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,073	305	28.4%	21.0%	↑1.36	↑1.36	↗1.18	↑1.38	↗1.13	○1.00	↑1.52	↑1.92	↓0.79	↗1.17
Western Region (W/Y)	117,533	29,608	25.2%	21.8%	↗1.16	↑1.21	↗1.05	↑1.22	○1.00	--	↗1.18	↑1.57	↗1.05	↑1.67
Alberta (AB)	61,275	13,805	22.5%	21.0%	↗1.07	↗1.08	↘0.93	↗1.09	↘0.89	○1.00	↑1.22	↑1.53	↗1.06	↑1.66
British Columbia (BC)	55,185	15,498	28.1%	22.4%	↑1.25	↑1.35	↗1.17	↑1.36	↗1.11	○1.00	↗1.14	↑1.64	↗1.06	↑1.73
Yukon (YK)	1,073	305	28.4%	21.0%	↑1.36	↑1.36	↗1.18	↑1.38	↗1.13	○1.00	↑1.52	↑1.93	↘0.81	↑1.20

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 Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (8.0%), Northeast (BC) (9.1%), and Cariboo (BC) (10.7%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with at least a university bachelor's degree than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (33.9%), Calgary (AB) (32.2%), and Yukon Territory (YK) (28.4%) 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 Western Region.



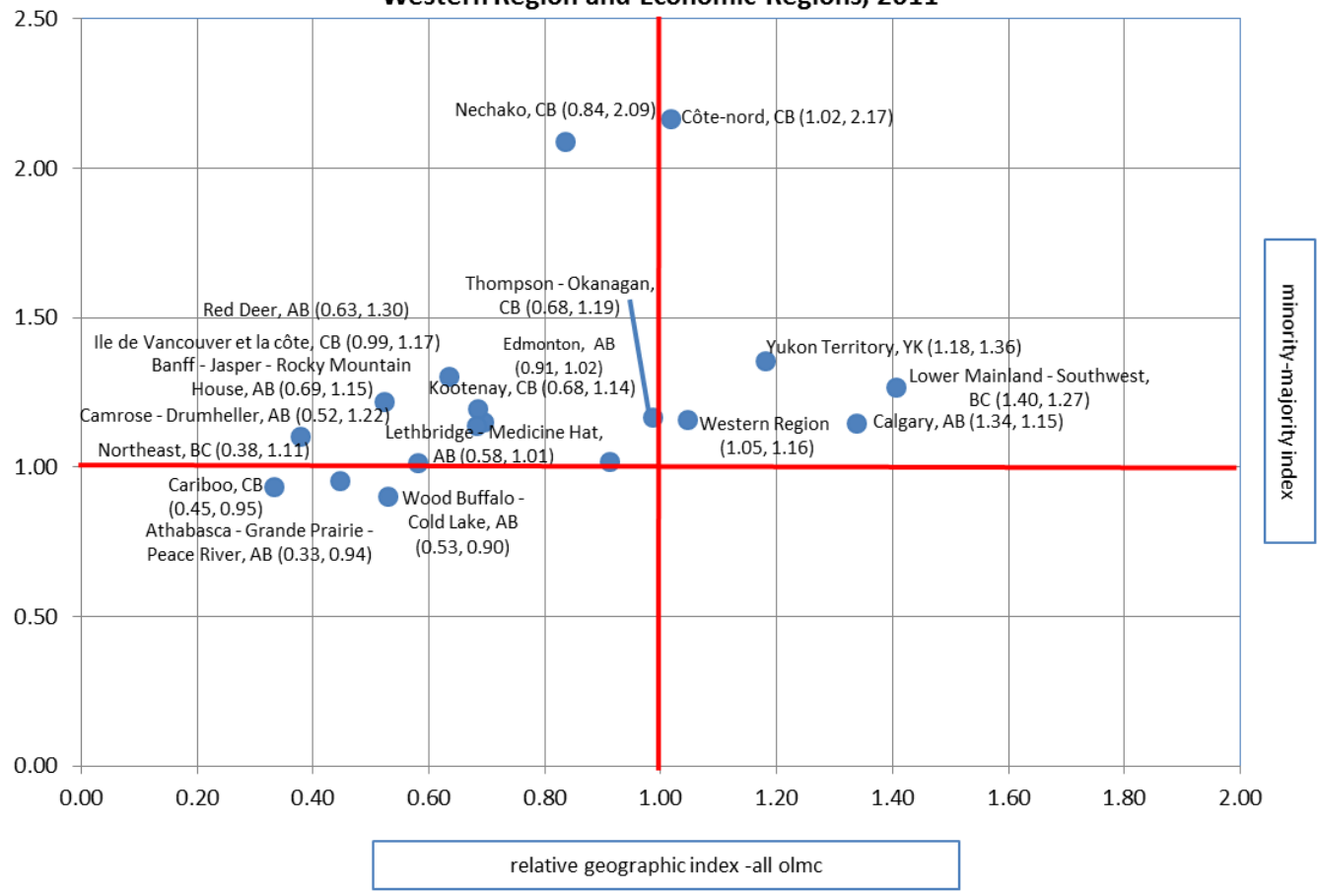
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.90), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.94), and Cariboo (0.95) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (2.17), Nechako (2.09), and Yukon Territory (1.36) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*

Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 12 000 000 and 1 : 10 000 000. The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community with that of the majority community. Economic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census 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.

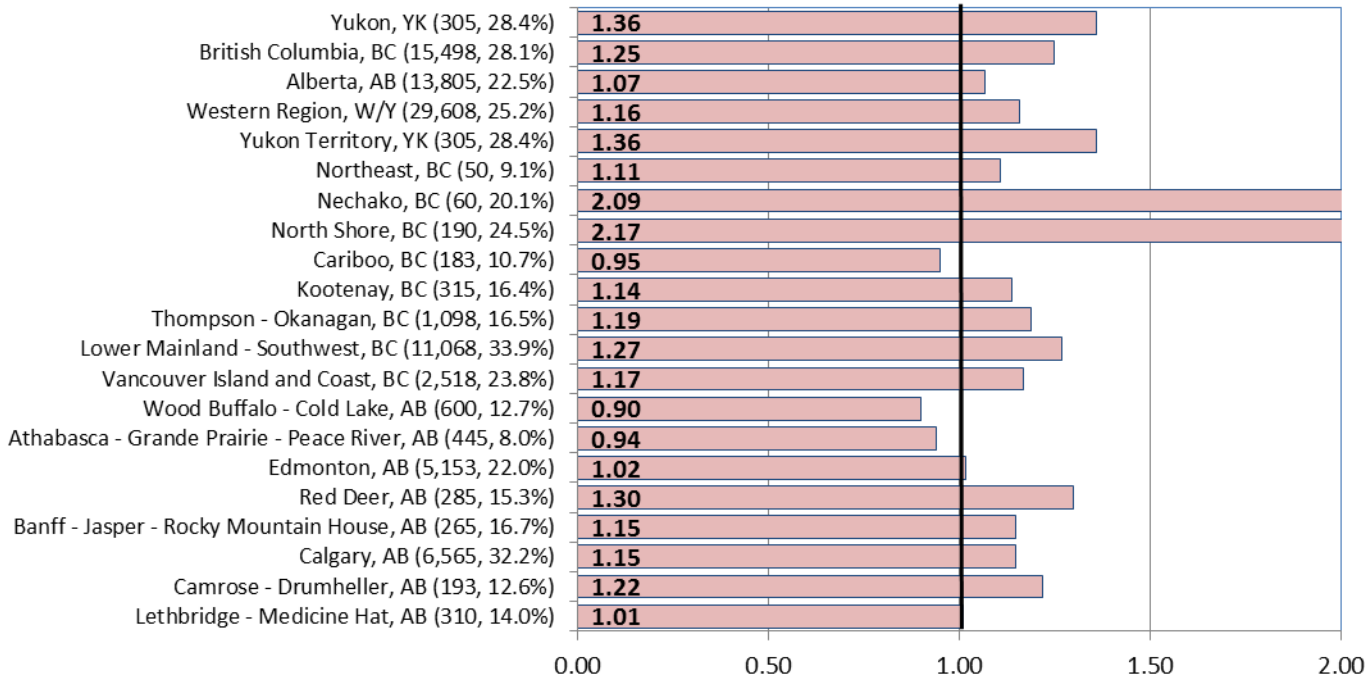
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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, Western Region, 2011



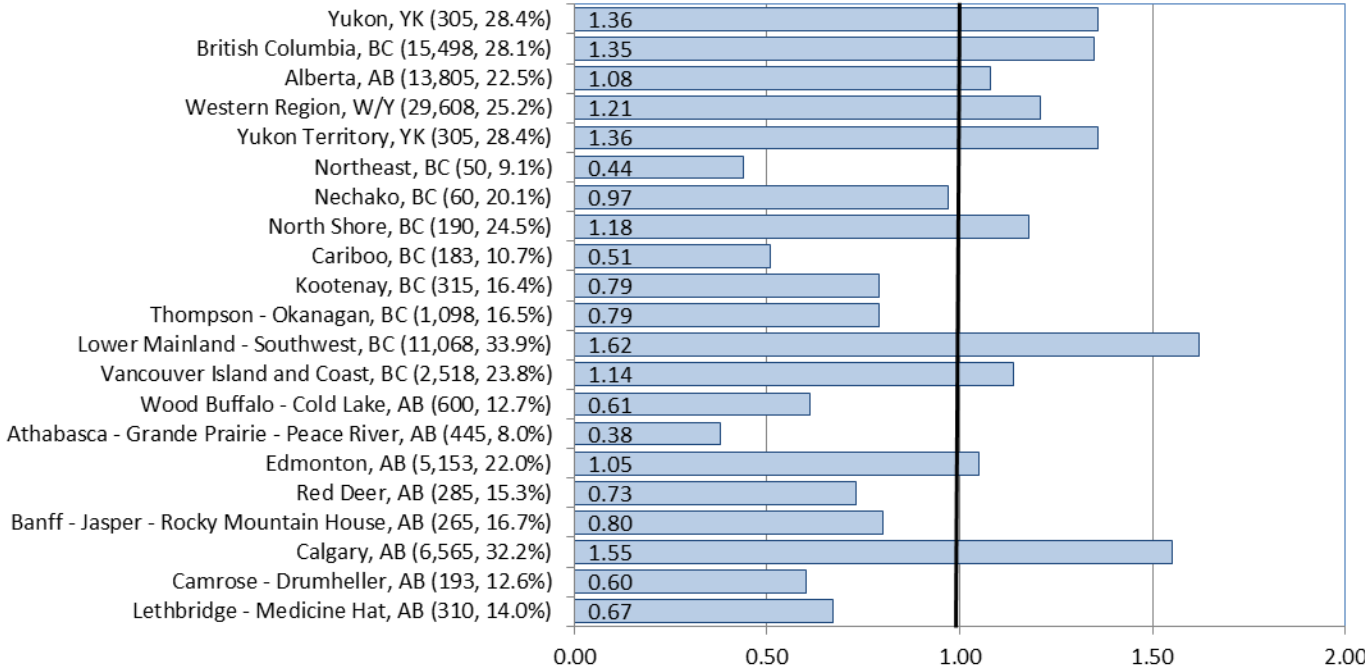
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language

■ minority-majority index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.90), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.94), and Cariboo (0.95) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (2.17), Nechako (2.09), and Yukon Territory (1.36) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western 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 Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



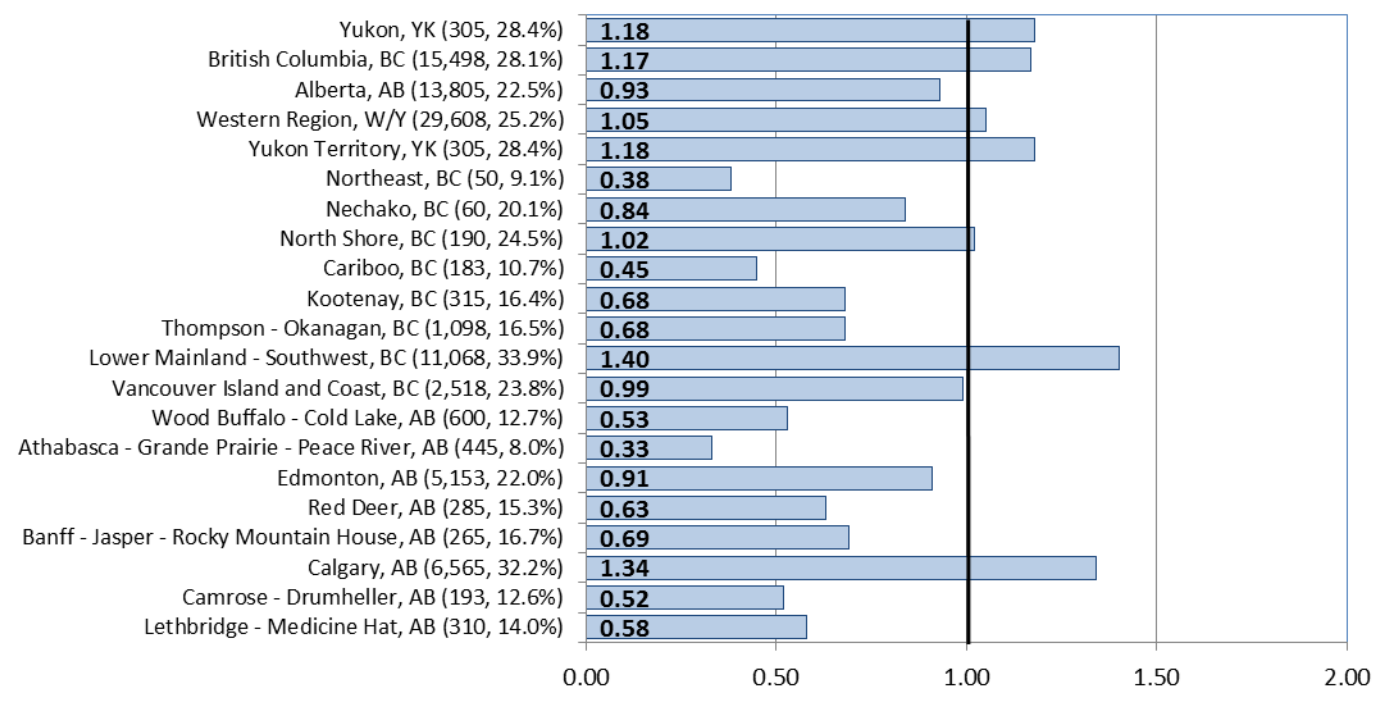
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.38), Northeast (0.44), and Cariboo (0.51) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.62), Calgary (1.55), and Yukon Territory (1.36) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western 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.

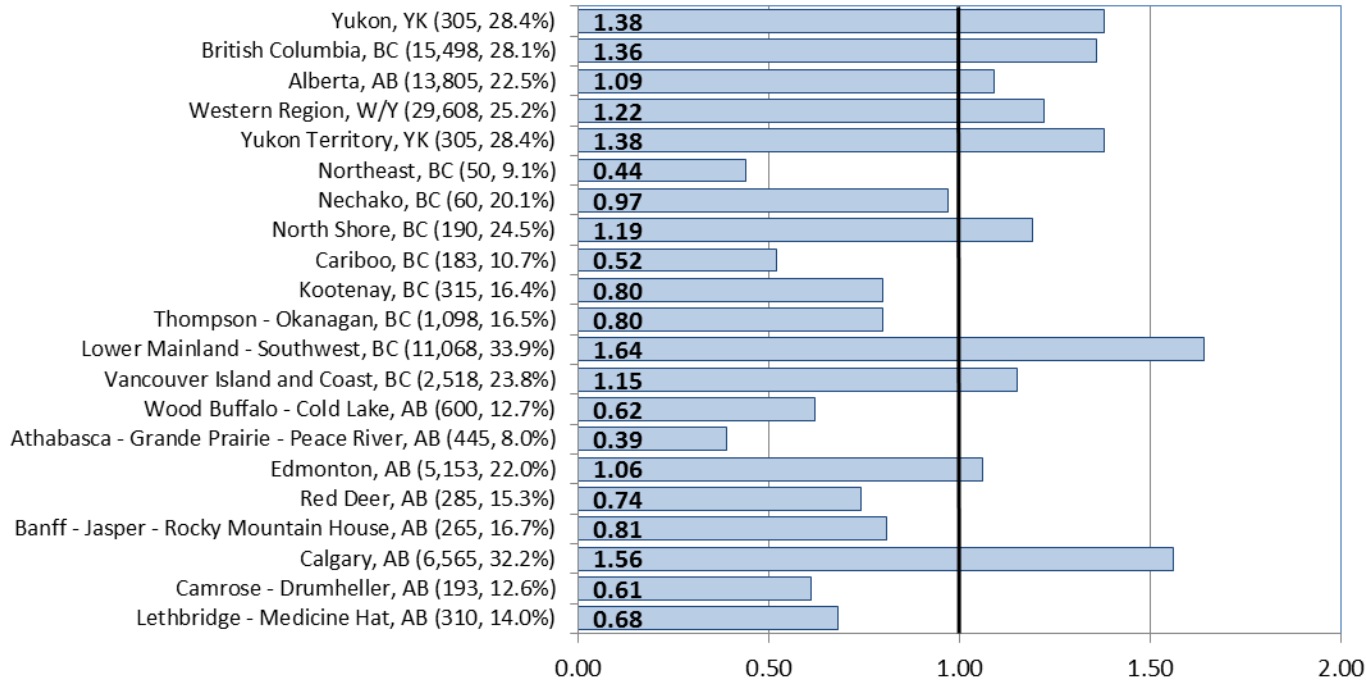
Relative Geographic Index (to all OLMCs in Canada)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.33), Northeast (0.38), and Cariboo (0.45) 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 Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.40), Calgary (1.34), and Yukon Territory (1.18) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western Region, 2011**



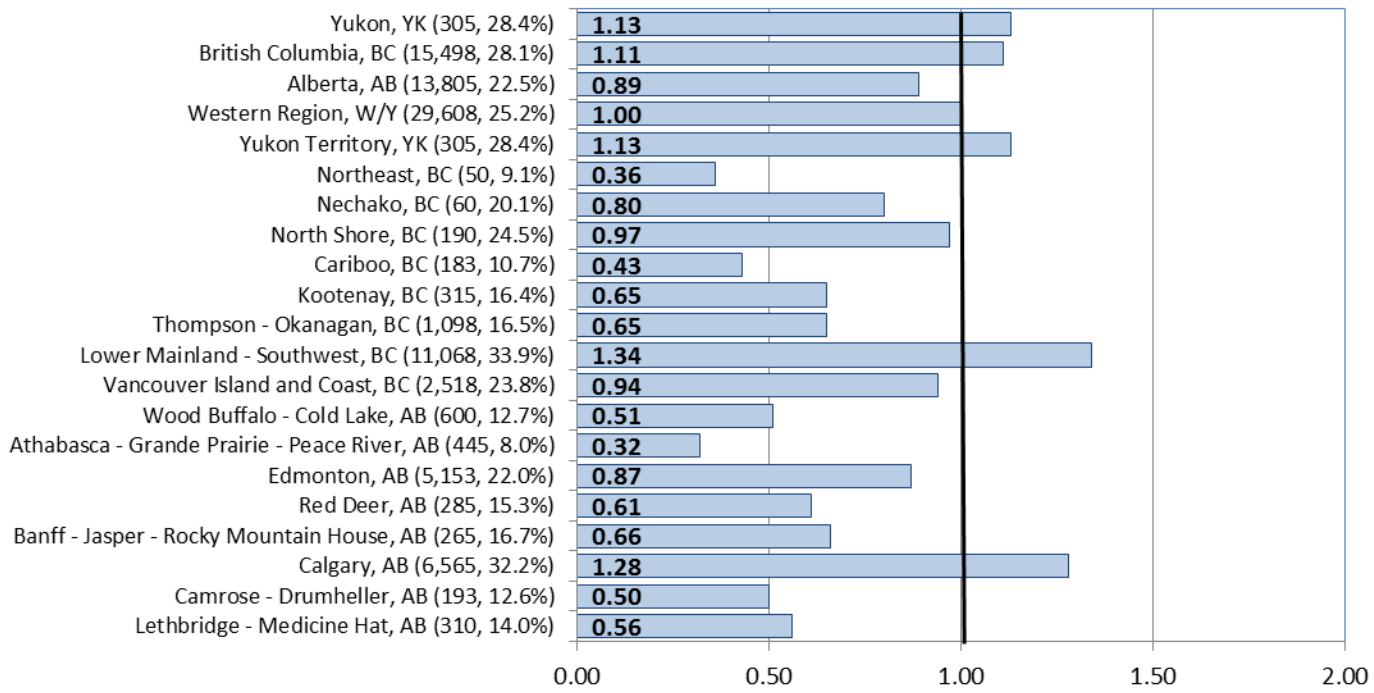
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.39), Northeast (0.44), and Cariboo (0.52) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.64), Calgary (1.56), and Yukon Territory (1.38) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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 Geographic Index (to the same Official-Language Minority)

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, Western Region, 2011

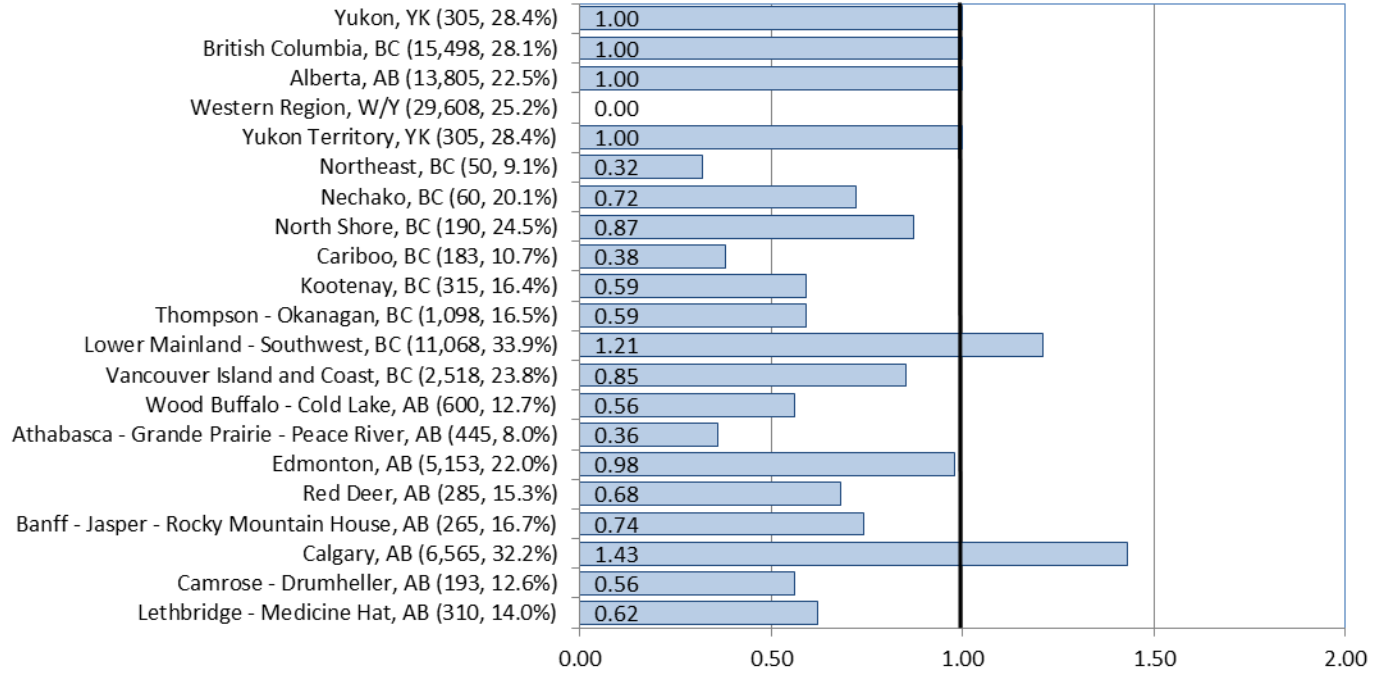


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.32), Northeast (0.36), and Cariboo (0.43) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.34), Calgary (1.28), and Yukon Territory (1.13) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.32), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.36), and Cariboo (0.38) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Calgary (1.43), Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.21), and Yukon Territory (1.00) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

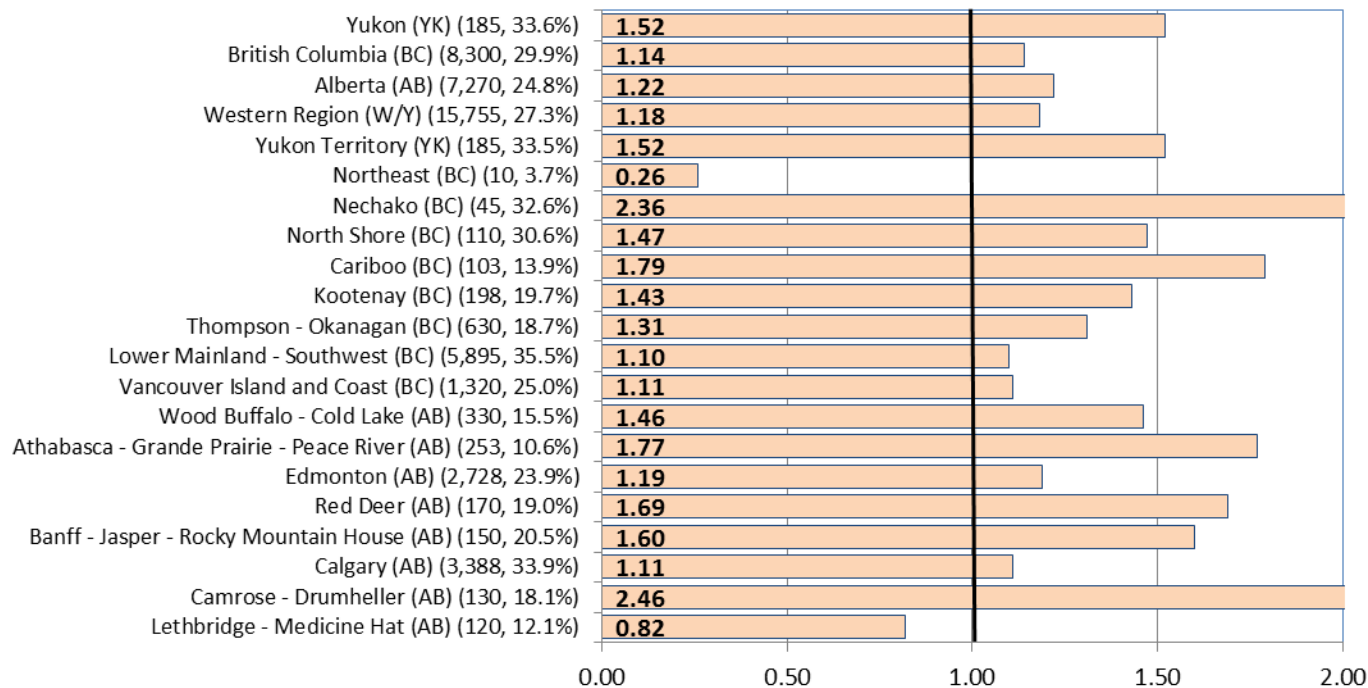
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

■ Relative Geographic Index (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.

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

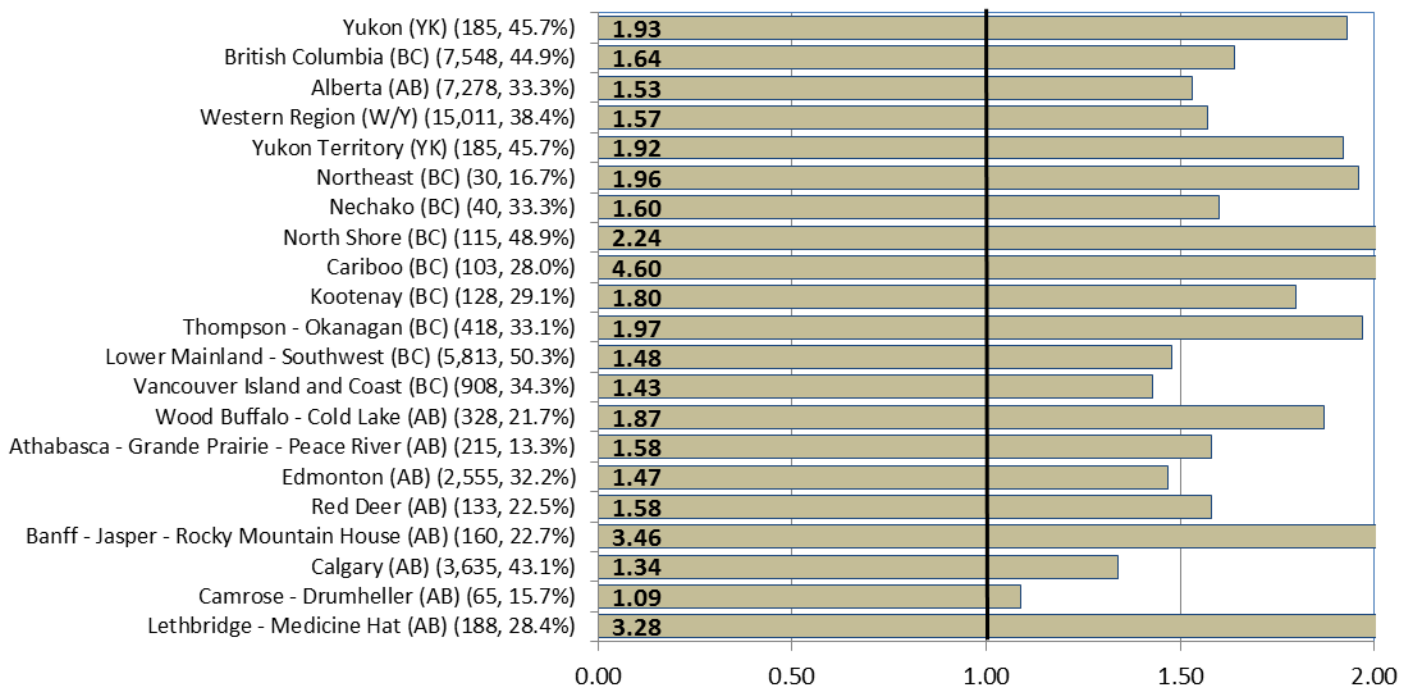


- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Northeast (0.26), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.82), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.10) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Camrose - Drumheller (2.46), Nechako (2.36), and Cariboo (1.79) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Western Region.*

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 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, Western Region, 2011**

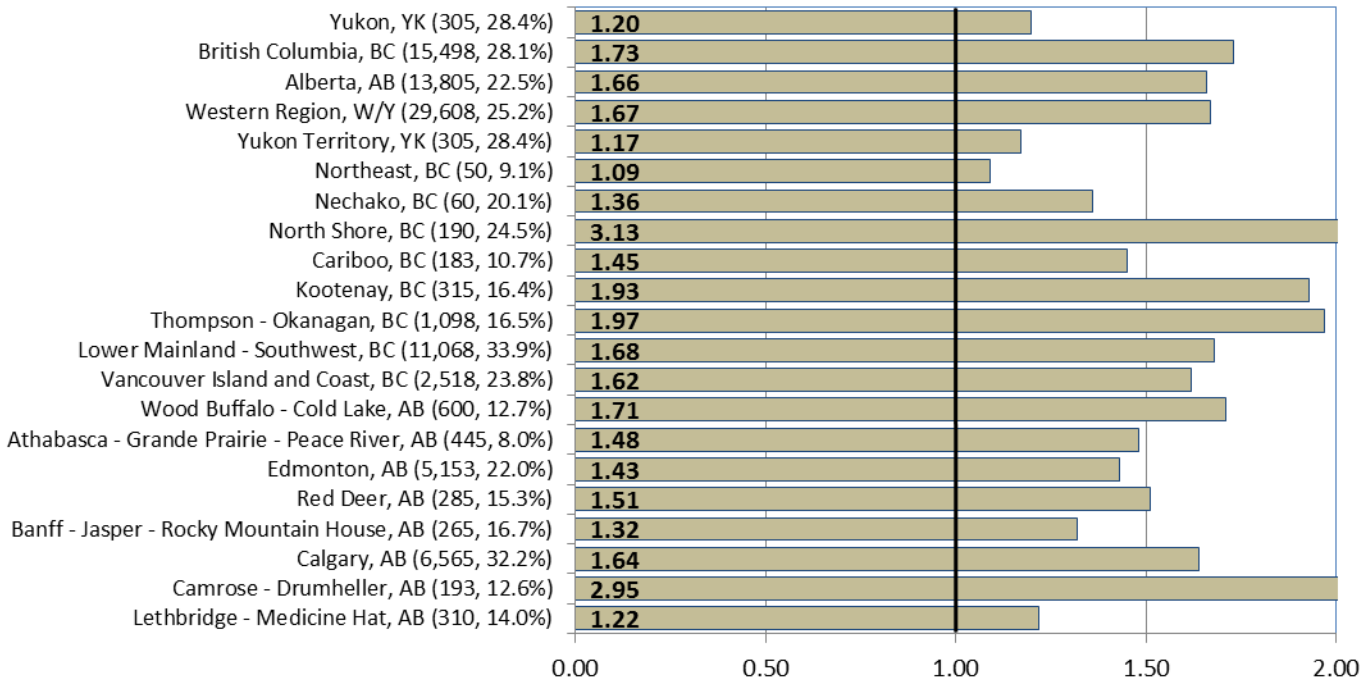


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Camrose - Drumheller (1.09), Calgary (1.34), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.43) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (4.60), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (3.46), and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (3.28) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western 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 Northeast (1.09), Yukon Territory (1.17), and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.22) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (3.13), Camrose - Drumheller (2.95), and Thompson - Okanagan (1.97) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western 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

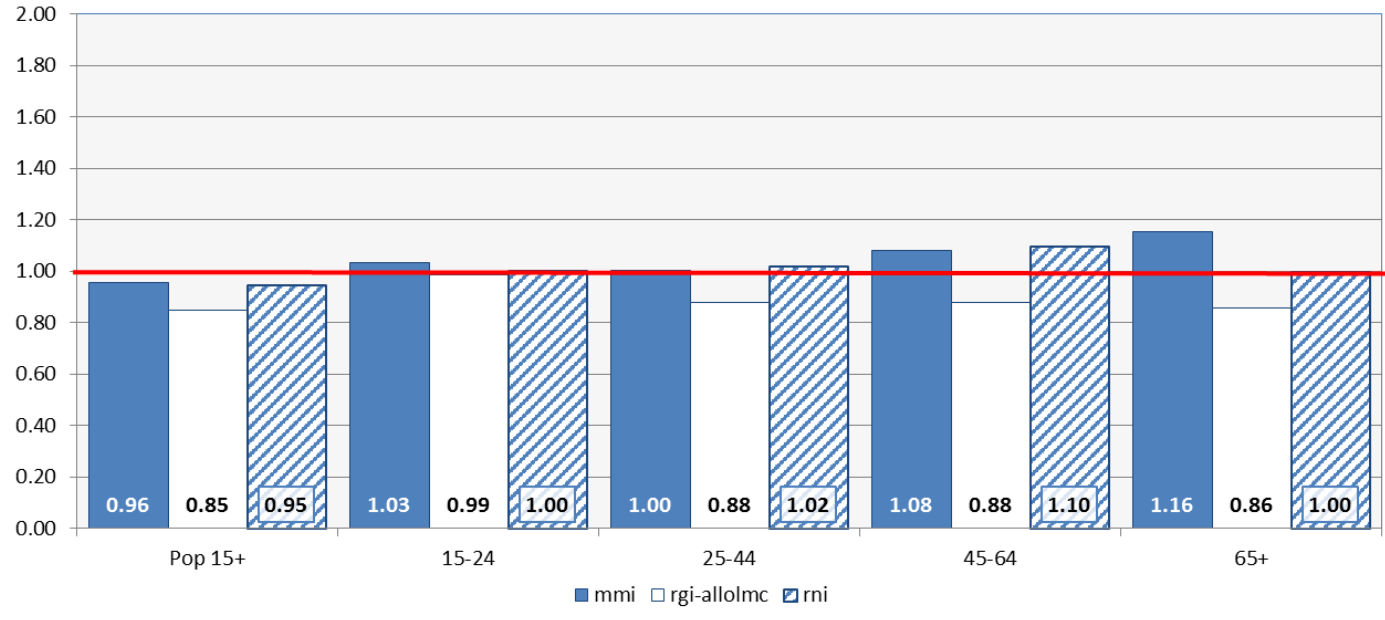
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
British Columbia, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - who were in the labour force	35,000	2,565	14,755	15,973	1,703
	OL minority - who were unemployed (#)	2,568	425	995	1,018	120
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	7.3%	16.6%	6.7%	6.4%	7.0%
	OL majority - who were unemployed (%)	7.7%	16.0%	6.7%	5.9%	6.1%
	Canadian population - who were unemployed (%)	7.8%	16.6%	6.6%	5.8%	7.1%
	Minority-majority index	0.96	1.03	1.00	1.08	1.16
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.95	1.00	1.02	1.10	1.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.85	0.99	0.88	0.88	0.86
	Gender index	1.02	female (7.4%)		male (7.3%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.06				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.68	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.83	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.96	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	5.8%	11.7%	5.3%	5.1%	3.5%
	Minority-majority index	0.98	1.05	1.01	1.14	0.73
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.74	0.81	0.73	0.82	0.66
2001	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	9.2%	15.3%	9.0%	8.0%	5.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.09	0.97	1.15	1.33	1.02
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.05	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	10.8%	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	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 British Columbia, 2,568 (7.3%) were unemployed.
- ✓ This level was similar to that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.96) but was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=0.85).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.02 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.06 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.

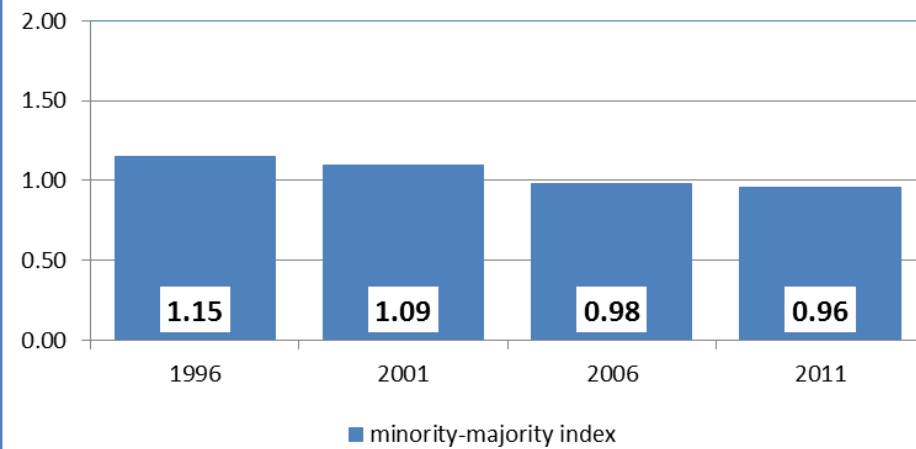
**Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia (15 years and over), Who Were Unemployed
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011**



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who were unemployed was similar to that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.96).
- ✓ 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 25-44 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 similar to that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.00).
- ✓ 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=1.08).

- 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 British Columbia who were unemployed Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



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



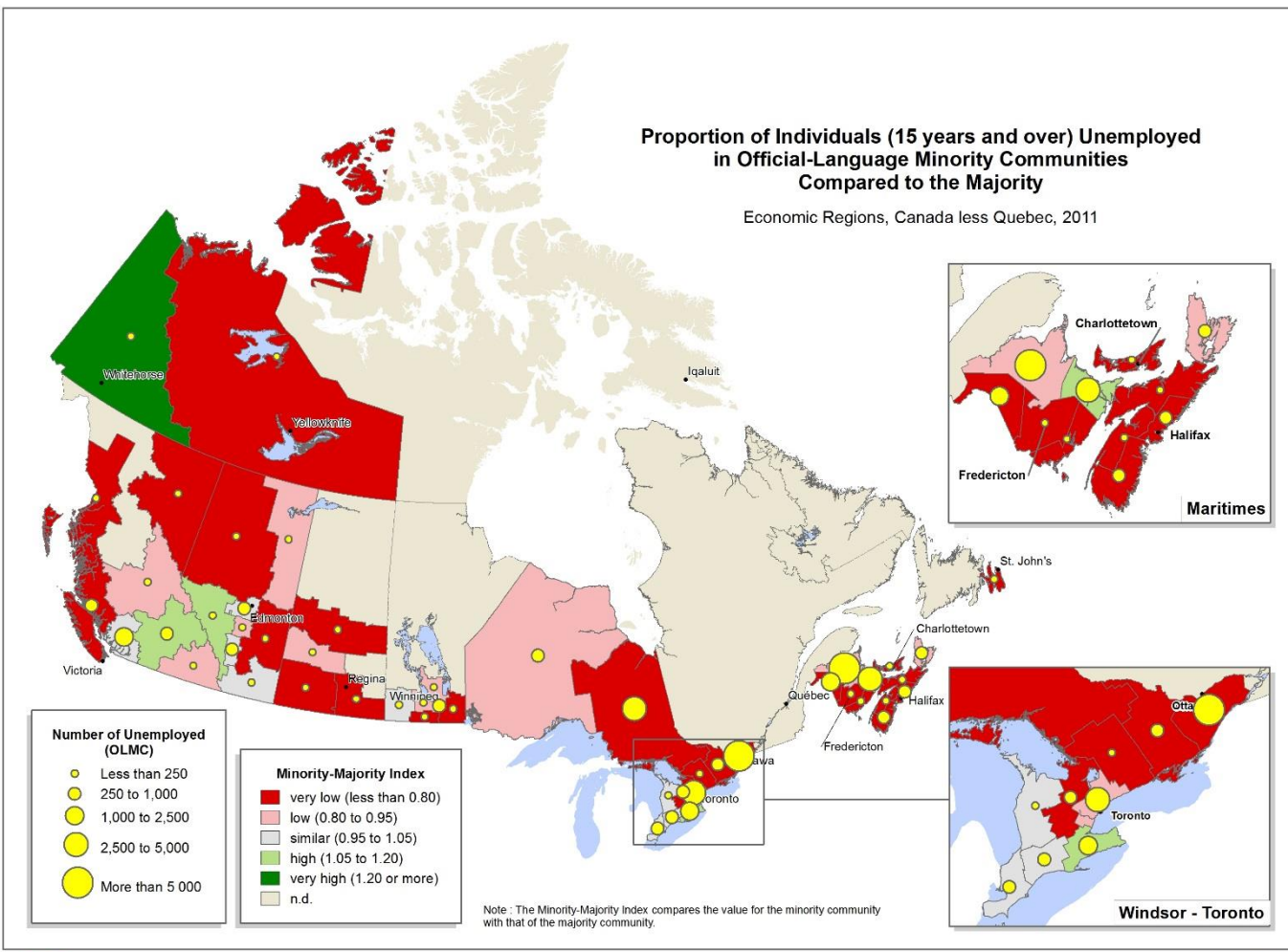
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who were unemployed was similar to that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.96$).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in British Columbia who were unemployed was highest in 1996 ($mmi=1.15$) and lowest in 2011 ($mmi=0.96$).

- ✓ 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 25-44 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 similar to that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=1.00$).
- ✓ 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 ($mmi=1.08$).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed Western 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	mni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal		
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	1,533	95	6.2%	6.4%	0.97	0.80	0.72	0.78	0.98	1.13	0.77	1.74	0.70	0.71		
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,063	40	3.8%	5.0%	0.75	0.49	0.43	0.47	0.59	0.69	0.62	1.15	1.01	0.97		
Calgary (AB)	15,438	890	5.8%	5.8%	0.99	0.74	0.67	0.73	0.91	1.05	1.16	1.40	0.73	0.66		
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,233	90	7.3%	6.7%	1.08	0.94	0.84	0.92	1.15	1.33	--	--	1.52	1.37		
Red Deer (AB)	1,373	70	5.1%	6.1%	0.83	0.66	0.59	0.64	0.80	0.93	0.63	--	0.94	0.73		
Edmonton (AB)	16,738	950	5.7%	5.7%	1.00	0.73	0.66	0.72	0.89	1.04	1.08	0.91	1.11	0.78		
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	3,893	165	4.2%	6.2%	0.68	0.55	0.49	0.53	0.67	0.77	1.82	0.89	1.05	0.85		
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	3,490	140	4.0%	4.7%	0.86	0.52	0.46	0.51	0.63	0.73	1.47	0.98	2.23	1.10		
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	6,285	340	5.4%	7.5%	0.72	0.70	0.62	0.68	0.85	0.74	1.03	1.25	0.67	0.53		
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	21,773	1,550	7.1%	7.1%	1.01	0.92	0.82	0.90	1.12	0.97	1.13	1.07	0.84	0.71		
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	3,750	405	10.8%	9.1%	1.19	1.39	1.25	1.36	1.70	1.47	0.82	1.23	0.99	0.82		
Kootenay (BC)	1,165	90	7.7%	9.0%	0.86	1.00	0.89	0.97	1.22	1.05	0.52	0.44	0.75	0.60		
Cariboo (BC)	908	85	9.4%	10.8%	0.87	1.21	1.08	1.18	1.47	1.28	0.73	0.89	0.70	0.62		
North Shore (BC)	475	45	9.5%	13.4%	0.71	1.22	1.09	1.20	1.49	1.29	2.06	--	0.97	0.87		
Northeast (BC)	433	15	3.5%	6.4%	0.54	0.45	0.40	0.44	0.55	0.47	--	--	0.52	0.35		
Yukon Territory (YK)	898	105	11.7%	9.7%	1.20	1.51	1.35	1.48	1.84	1.01	0.87	1.55	1.26	1.11		
Western Region (W/Y)	80,666	5,126	6.4%	6.8%	0.94	0.82	0.73	0.80	1.00	--	1.06	1.13	0.90	0.72		
Alberta (AB)	44,763	2,453	5.5%	5.8%	0.95	0.71	0.63	0.69	0.86	1.00	1.09	1.22	1.00	0.80		
British Columbia (BC)	35,000	2,568	7.3%	7.7%	0.96	0.95	0.85	0.93	1.15	1.00	1.02	1.06	0.84	0.68		
Yukon (YK)	903	105	11.6%	9.7%	1.19	1.50	1.34	1.47	1.83	1.00	0.80	1.54	1.32	1.16		

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 Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (BC) (3.5%), Camrose - Drumheller (AB) (3.8%), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (4.0%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were unemployed than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Yukon Territory (YK) (11.7%), Thompson - Okanagan (BC) (10.8%), and North Shore (BC) (9.5%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were unemployed than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.54), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.68), and North Shore (0.71) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yukon Territory (1.20), Thompson - Okanagan (1.19), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.08) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*

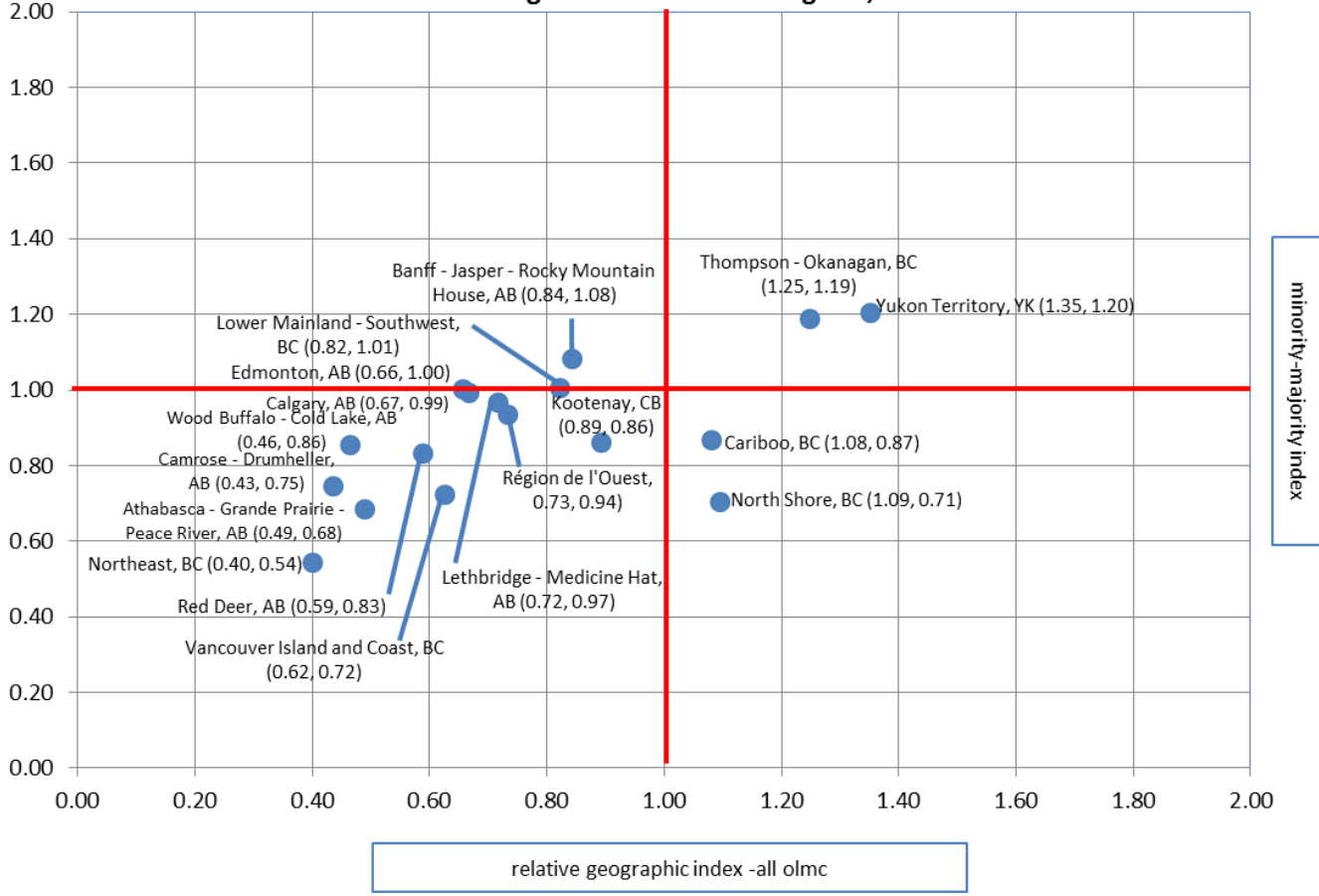


Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 12 000 000 and 1 : 10 000 000. The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community with that of the majority community. Economic regions with less than 100 unemployed OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census 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.

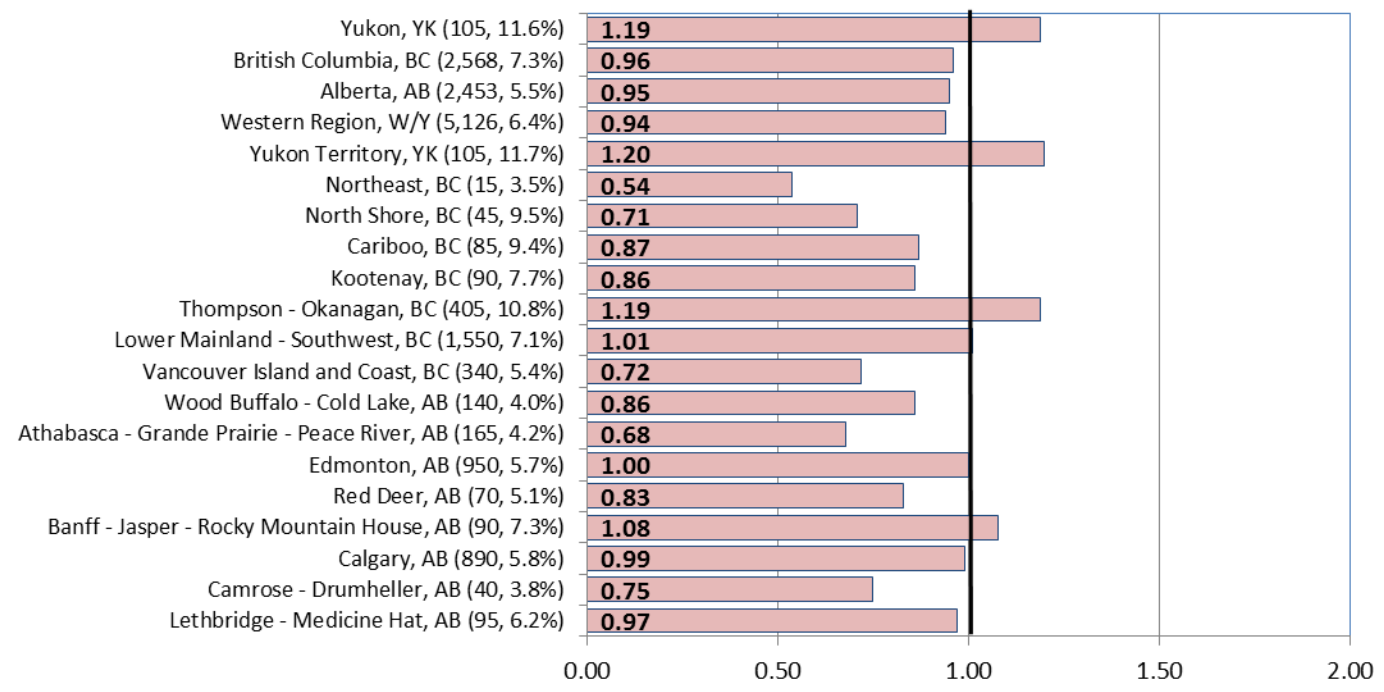
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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, Western Region, 2011



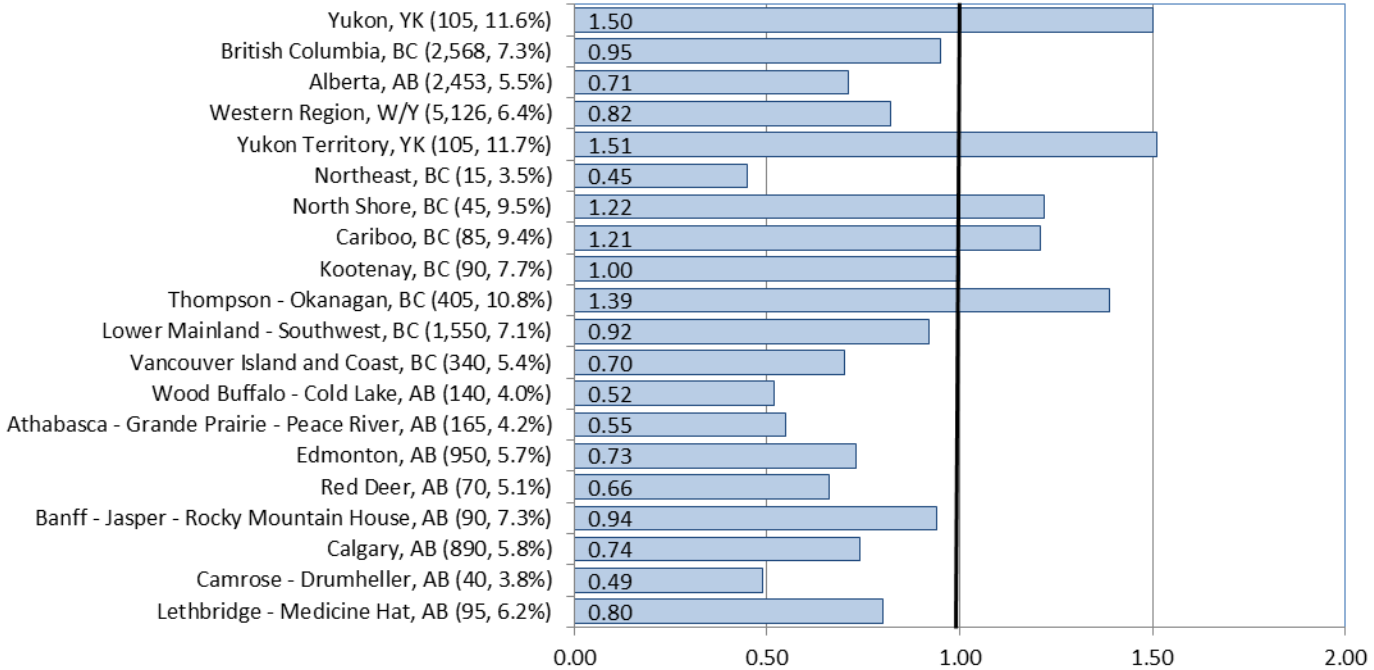
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

■ minority-majority index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.54), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.68), and North Shore (0.71) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yukon Territory (1.20), Thompson - Okanagan (1.19), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.08) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western Region, 2011



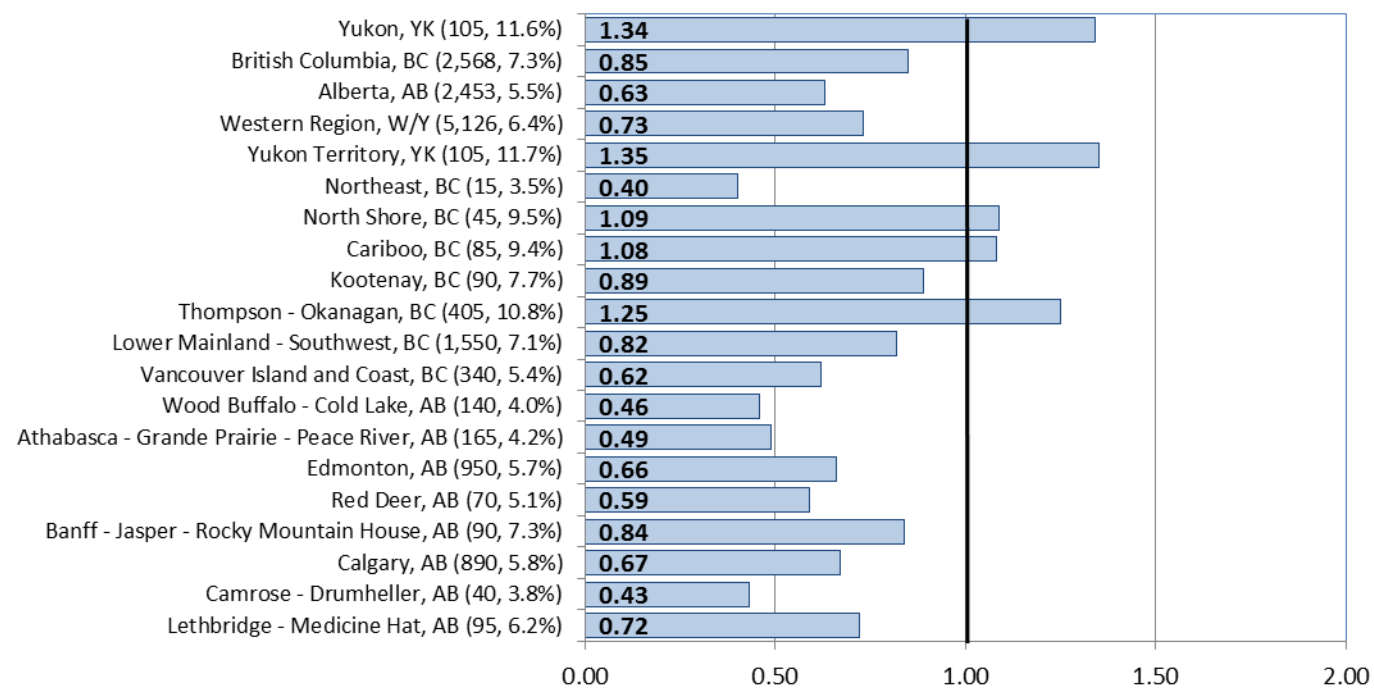
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.45), Camrose - Drumheller (0.49), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.52) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yukon Territory (1.51), Thompson - Okanagan (1.39), and North Shore (1.22) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western 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.

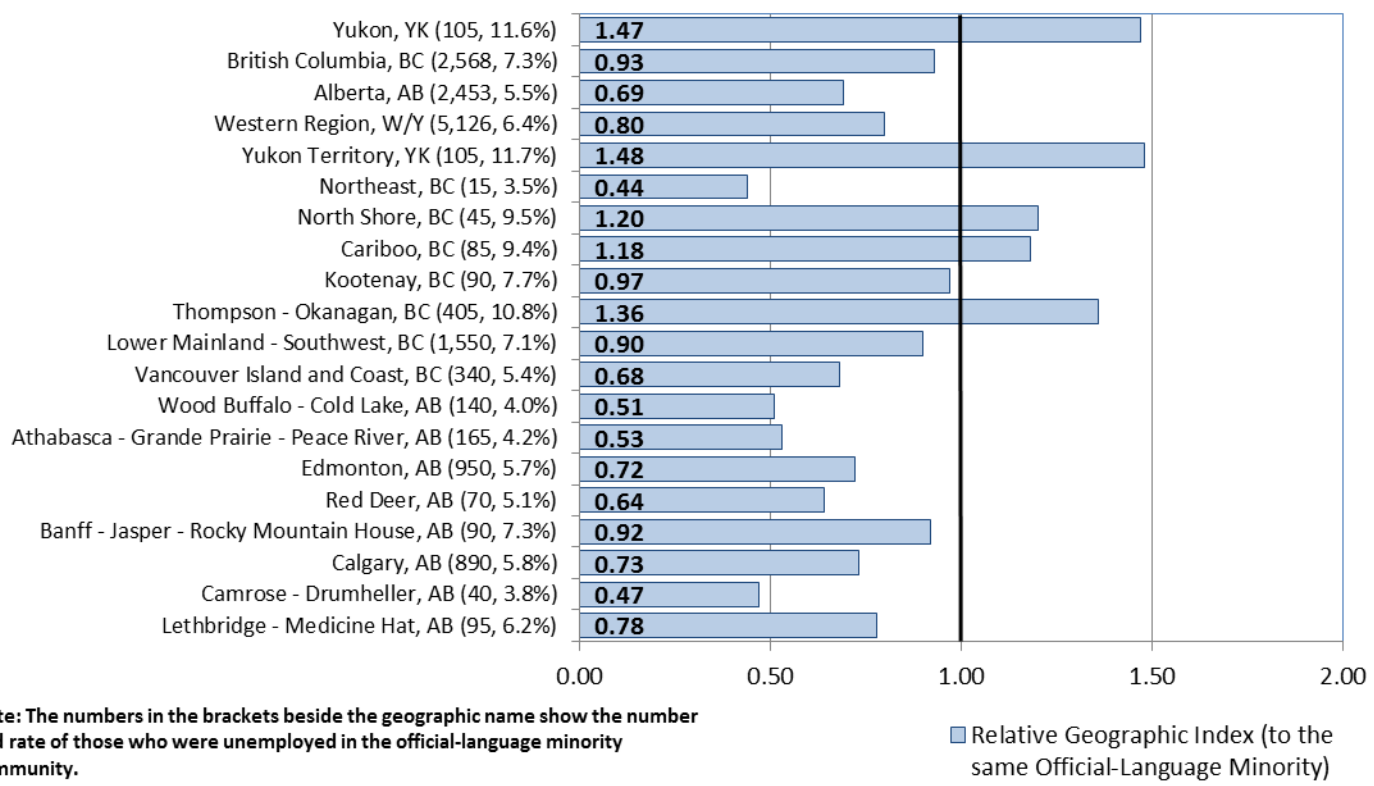
■ Relative Geographic Index (to all OLMCs in Canada)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.40), Camrose - Drumheller (0.43), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.46) 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 Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yukon Territory (1.35), Thompson - Okanagan (1.25), and North Shore (1.09) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western 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.

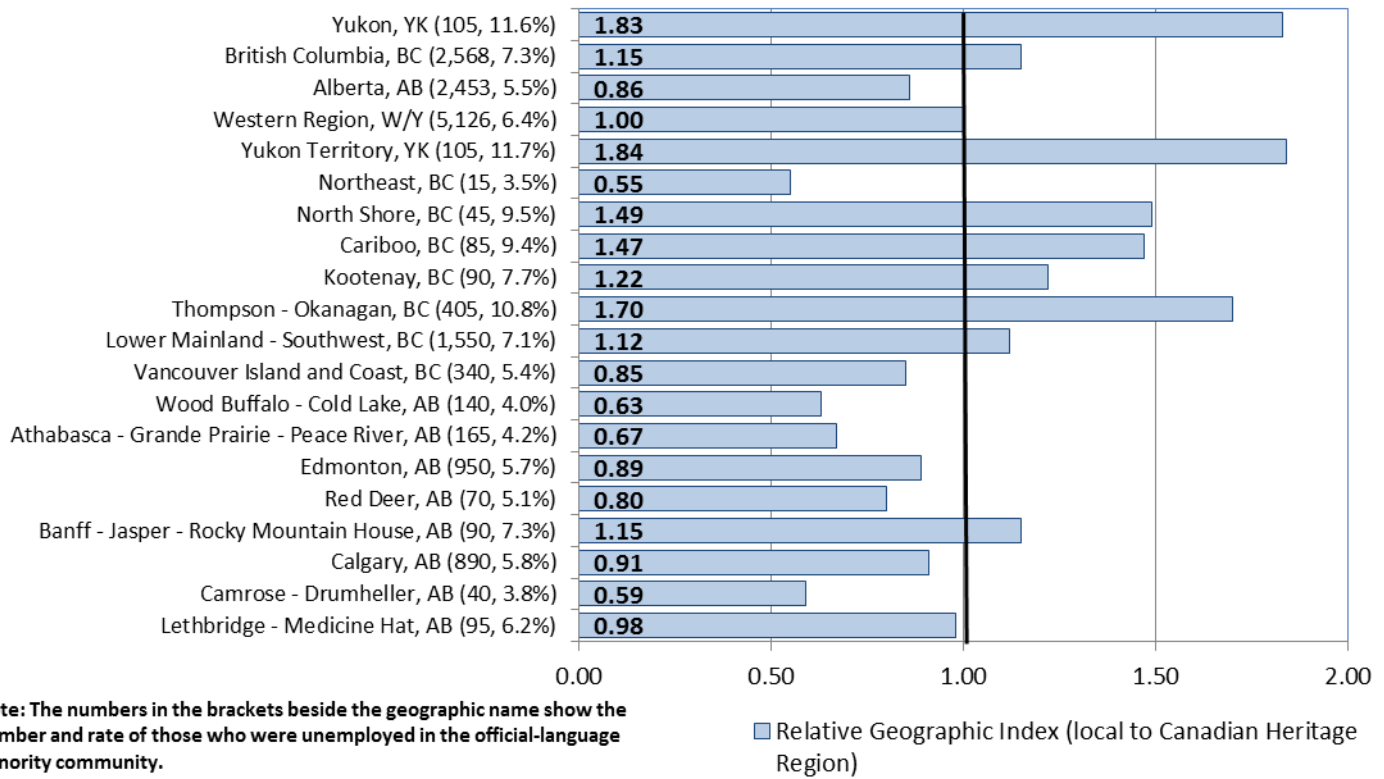
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Northeast (0.44), Camrose - Drumheller (0.47), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.51) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yukon Territory (1.48), Thompson - Okanagan (1.36), and North Shore (1.20) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

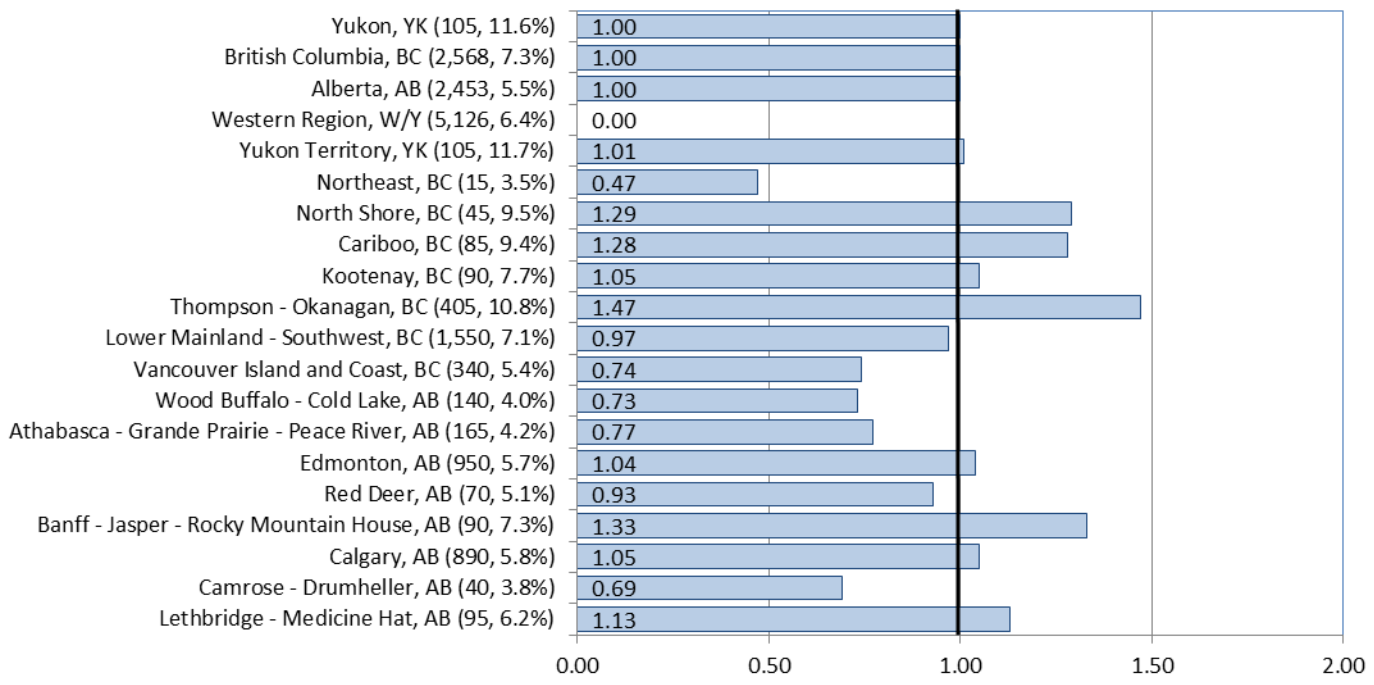
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Northeast (0.55), Camrose - Drumheller (0.59), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.63) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yukon Territory (1.84), Thompson - Okanagan (1.70), and North Shore (1.49) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



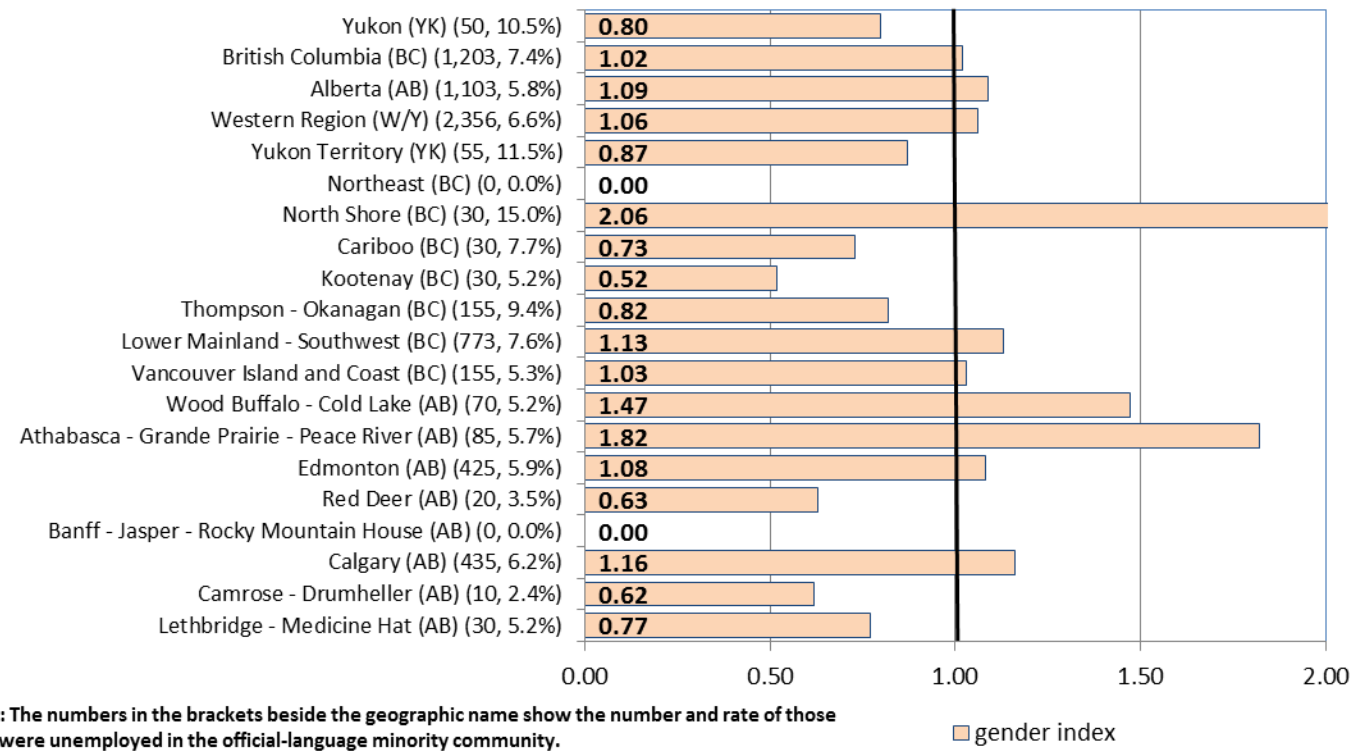
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.47), Camrose - Drumheller (0.69), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.73) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Thompson - Okanagan (1.47), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.33), and North Shore (1.29) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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.

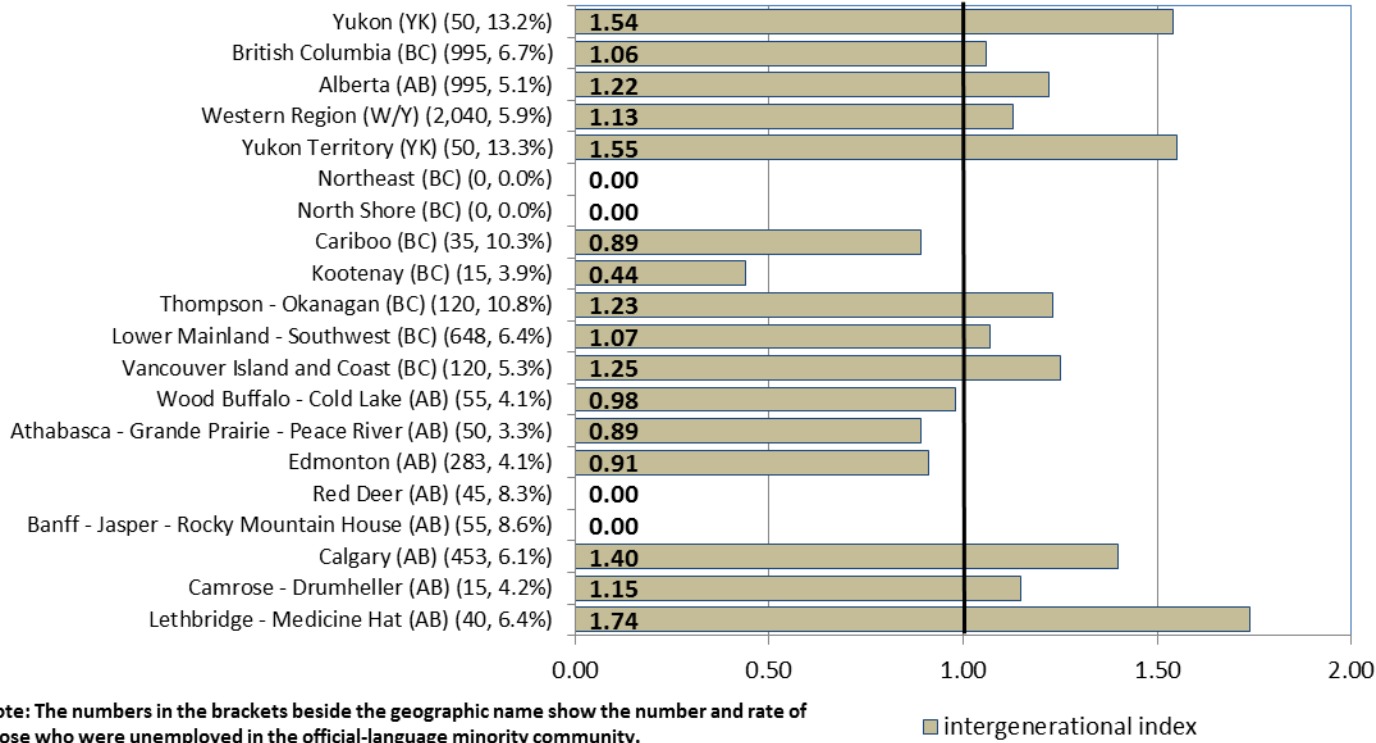
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed (Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Kootenay (0.52), Camrose - Drumheller (0.62), and Red Deer (0.63) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (2.06), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.82), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.47) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Western 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.

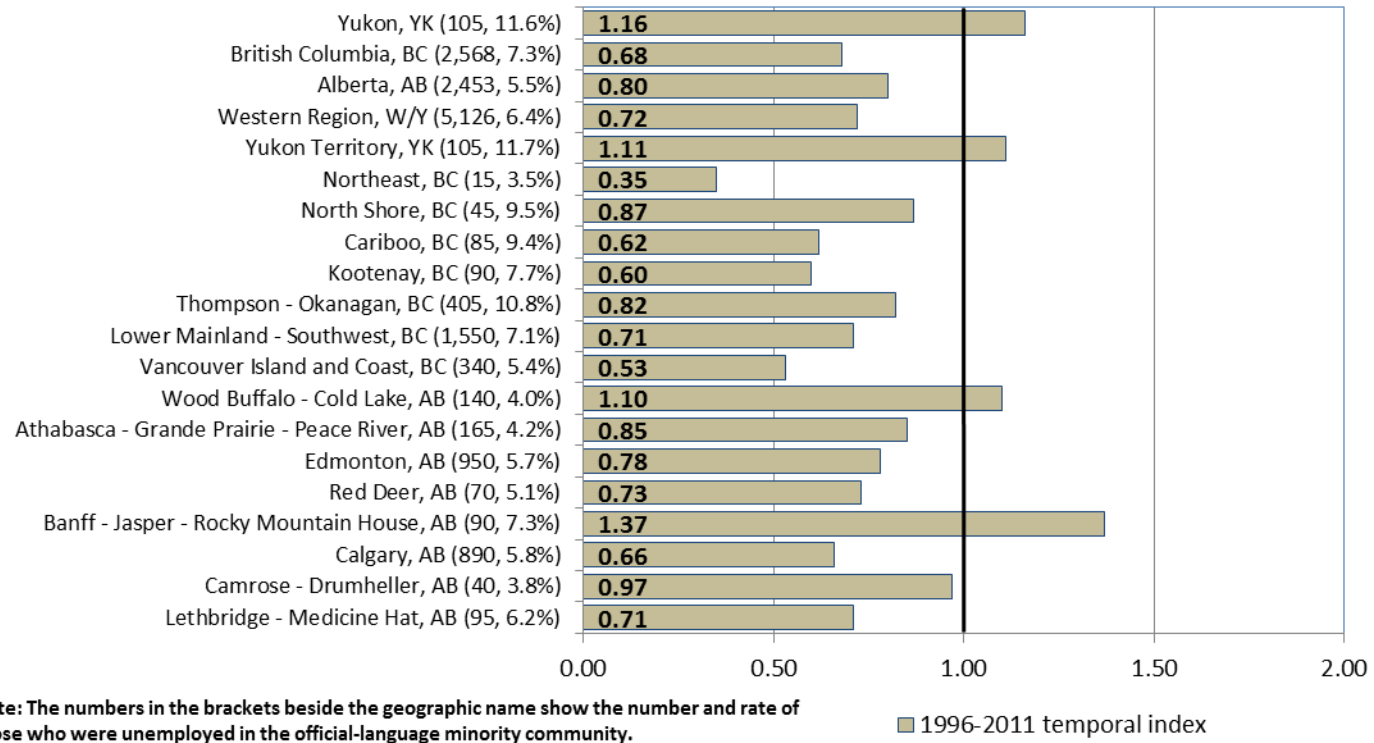
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Kootenay (0.44), Cariboo (0.89), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.89) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.74), Yukon Territory (1.55), and Calgary (1.40) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Northeast (0.35), Vancouver Island and Coast (0.53), and Kootenay (0.60) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.37), Yukon Territory (1.11), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.10) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western 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



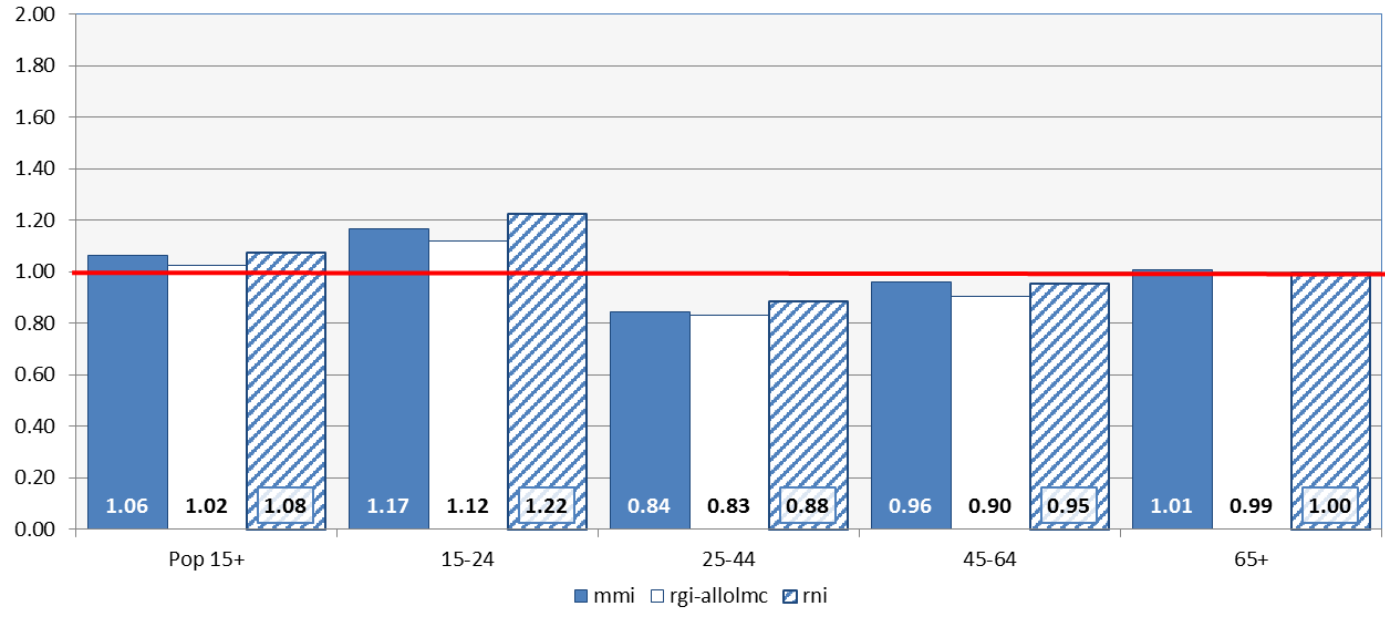
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force British Columbia, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	55,183	4,978	16,818	20,978	12,408
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (#)	20,188	2,410	2,063	5,005	10,708
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	36.6%	48.4%	12.3%	23.9%	86.3%
	OL majority - who were out of the labour force (%)	34.4%	41.5%	14.5%	24.8%	85.7%
	Canadian population - who were out of the labour force (%)	34.0%	39.6%	13.9%	25.0%	86.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.06	1.17	0.84	0.96	1.01
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.08	1.22	0.88	0.95	1.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.02	1.12	0.83	0.90	0.99
	Gender index	1.33	female (41.7%)		male (31.4%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.51				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.06	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.01	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.11	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	35.4%	39.5%	12.9%	26.4%	90.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.06	1.12	0.90	1.05	1.02
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.00	1.04	0.87	0.95	1.00
2001	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	35.2%	37.2%	13.2%	28.7%	92.2%
	Minority-majority index	1.04	0.98	0.88	1.10	1.01
	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 (%)	34.4%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.05	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.92	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 British Columbia, 20,188 (36.6%) were out of the labour force.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.06) but was similar to the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=1.02).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.33 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.51 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.

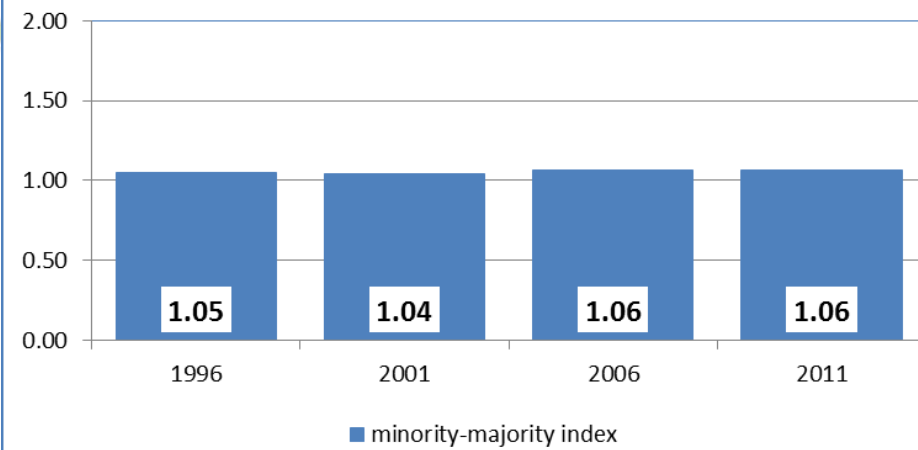
Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia (15 years and over), Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who were out of the labour force was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.06).
- ✓ 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 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=0.84).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.96).

- 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 British Columbia who were out of the labour force Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who were out of the labour force Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



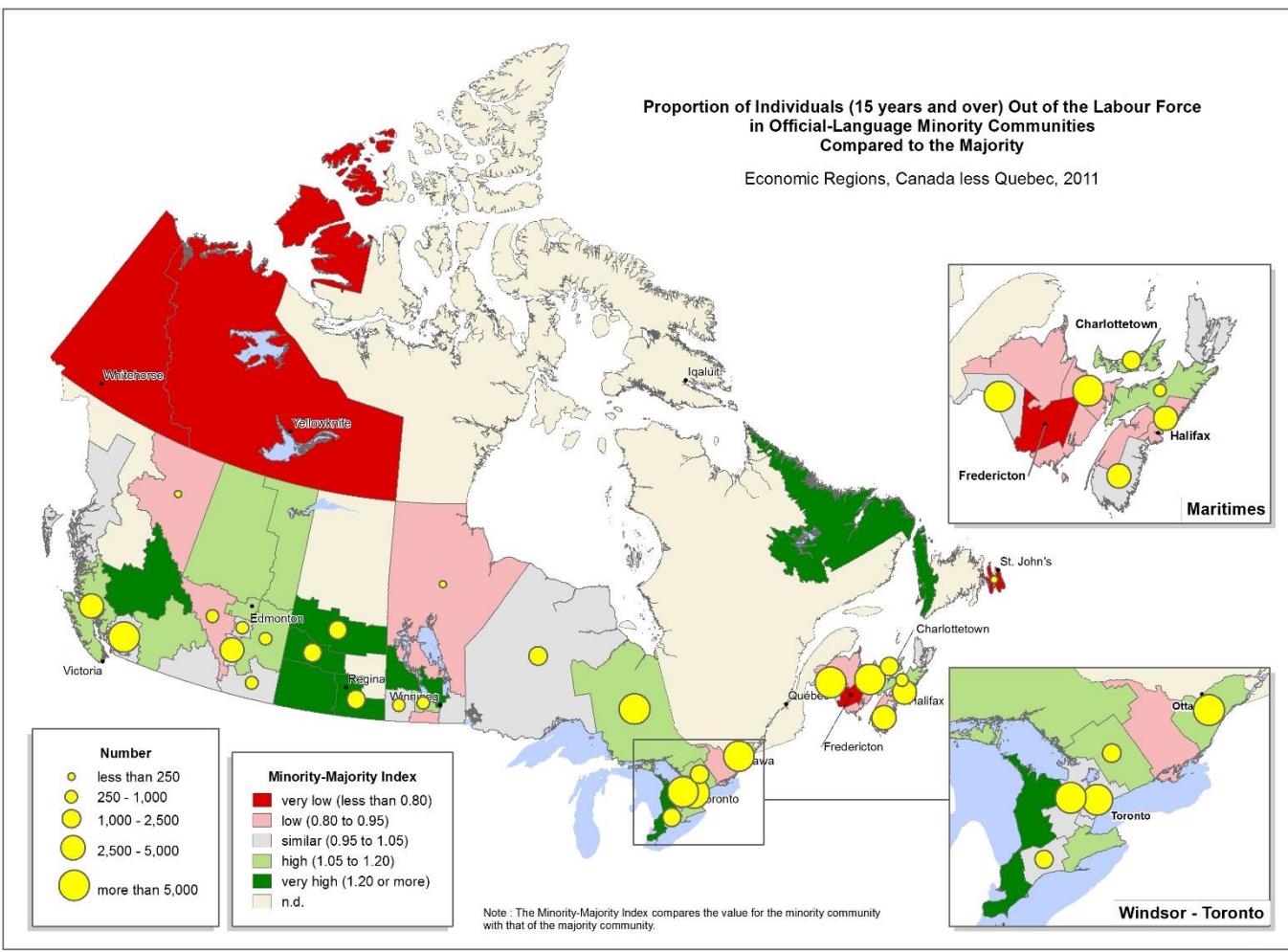
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who were out of the labour force was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.06).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in British Columbia who were out of the labour force was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.06) and lowest in 2001 (mmi=1.04).

- ✓ 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 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=0.84).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.96).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Western 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	mi	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal		
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,213	680	30.7%	30.6%	○ 1.00	📉 0.90	📉 0.86	📉 0.85	○ 0.98	📈 1.14	📈 1.90	📉 0.24	📈 1.10	📈 1.11		
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,533	465	30.3%	27.5%	📈 1.10	📉 0.89	📉 0.85	📉 0.84	○ 0.97	📈 1.13	📈 2.06	📉 0.73	📈 1.05	○ 1.01		
Calgary (AB)	20,360	4,923	24.2%	25.1%	○ 0.96	📉 0.71	📉 0.68	📉 0.67	📉 0.77	📈 0.90	📈 1.64	📉 0.71	○ 0.95	📉 0.94		
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,583	345	21.8%	26.2%	📉 0.83	📉 0.64	📉 0.61	📉 0.69	📉 0.81	📈 0.99	📈 1.36	📉 0.39	○ 0.99	📈 1.06		
Red Deer (AB)	1,865	498	26.7%	27.7%	○ 0.97	📉 0.79	📉 0.75	📉 0.74	📉 0.85	○ 0.99	📈 2.05	📉 0.54	○ 0.99	○ 1.02		
Edmonton (AB)	23,455	6,715	28.6%	26.5%	📈 1.08	📉 0.84	📉 0.80	📉 0.80	📈 0.91	📈 1.06	📈 1.82	📉 0.72	📉 0.94	📉 0.88		
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,555	1,653	29.8%	27.4%	📈 1.09	📉 0.88	📉 0.83	📉 0.83	○ 0.95	📈 1.10	📈 1.58	📉 0.37	📈 1.05	📈 1.09		
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	4,715	1,220	25.9%	22.5%	📈 1.15	📉 0.76	📉 0.72	📉 0.72	○ 0.82	○ 0.96	📈 2.08	📉 0.77	📉 0.92	📉 0.81		
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	10,598	4,313	40.7%	38.4%	📈 1.06	📈 1.20	📈 1.14	📈 1.13	📈 1.30	📈 1.11	📈 1.24	📉 0.51	📈 1.09	📈 1.16		
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	32,680	10,910	33.4%	32.3%	○ 1.03	○ 0.98	📈 0.93	📈 0.93	📈 1.06	📈 0.91	📈 1.39	📉 0.55	○ 0.97	○ 1.00		
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,658	2,913	43.8%	38.7%	📈 1.13	📈 1.29	📈 1.22	📈 1.22	📈 1.39	📈 1.20	📈 1.41	📉 0.58	○ 0.97	○ 1.02		
Kootenay (BC)	1,915	748	39.1%	38.7%	○ 1.01	📈 1.15	📈 1.09	📈 1.09	📈 1.24	📈 1.07	📈 1.26	📉 0.42	○ 1.03	📈 1.12		
Cariboo (BC)	1,705	793	46.5%	33.5%	📈 1.39	📈 1.37	📈 1.30	📈 1.29	📈 1.48	📈 1.27	○ 1.02	📉 0.28	📈 1.16	📈 1.44		
North Shore (BC)	775	295	38.1%	37.4%	○ 1.02	📈 1.12	📈 1.06	📈 1.06	📈 1.21	○ 1.04	📈 1.35	📉 0.20	📈 1.06	📈 1.43		
Nechako (BC)	298	95	31.9%	32.2%	○ 0.99	📉 0.94	📉 0.89	📉 0.89	○ 1.02	📈 0.87	📈 1.35	--	○ 0.98	📈 1.14		
Northeast (BC)	550	115	20.9%	24.8%	📉 0.84	📉 0.61	📉 0.58	📉 0.58	📉 0.67	📉 0.57	○ 1.03	📉 0.65	○ 1.00	○ 1.01		
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,073	170	15.8%	23.0%	📉 0.69	📉 0.47	📉 0.44	📉 0.44	📉 0.50	○ 0.97	📉 0.66	📉 0.40	○ 1.00	📈 1.22		
Western Region (W/Y)	117,531	36,881	31.4%	30.8%	○ 1.02	📉 0.92	📉 0.88	📉 0.87	○ 1.00	--	📈 1.51	📉 0.57	○ 0.98	○ 0.99		
Alberta (AB)	61,275	16,518	27.0%	26.3%	○ 1.02	📉 0.79	📉 0.75	📉 0.75	📈 0.86	○ 1.00	📈 1.75	📉 0.66	○ 0.95	📉 0.93		
British Columbia (BC)	55,183	20,188	36.6%	34.4%	📈 1.06	📈 1.08	○ 1.02	○ 1.02	📈 1.17	○ 1.00	📈 1.33	📉 0.51	○ 1.01	📈 1.06		
Yukon (YK)	1,073	175	16.3%	23.0%	📉 0.71	📉 0.48	📉 0.46	📉 0.45	📉 0.52	○ 1.00	📉 0.66	📉 0.40	○ 0.99	📈 1.21		

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".

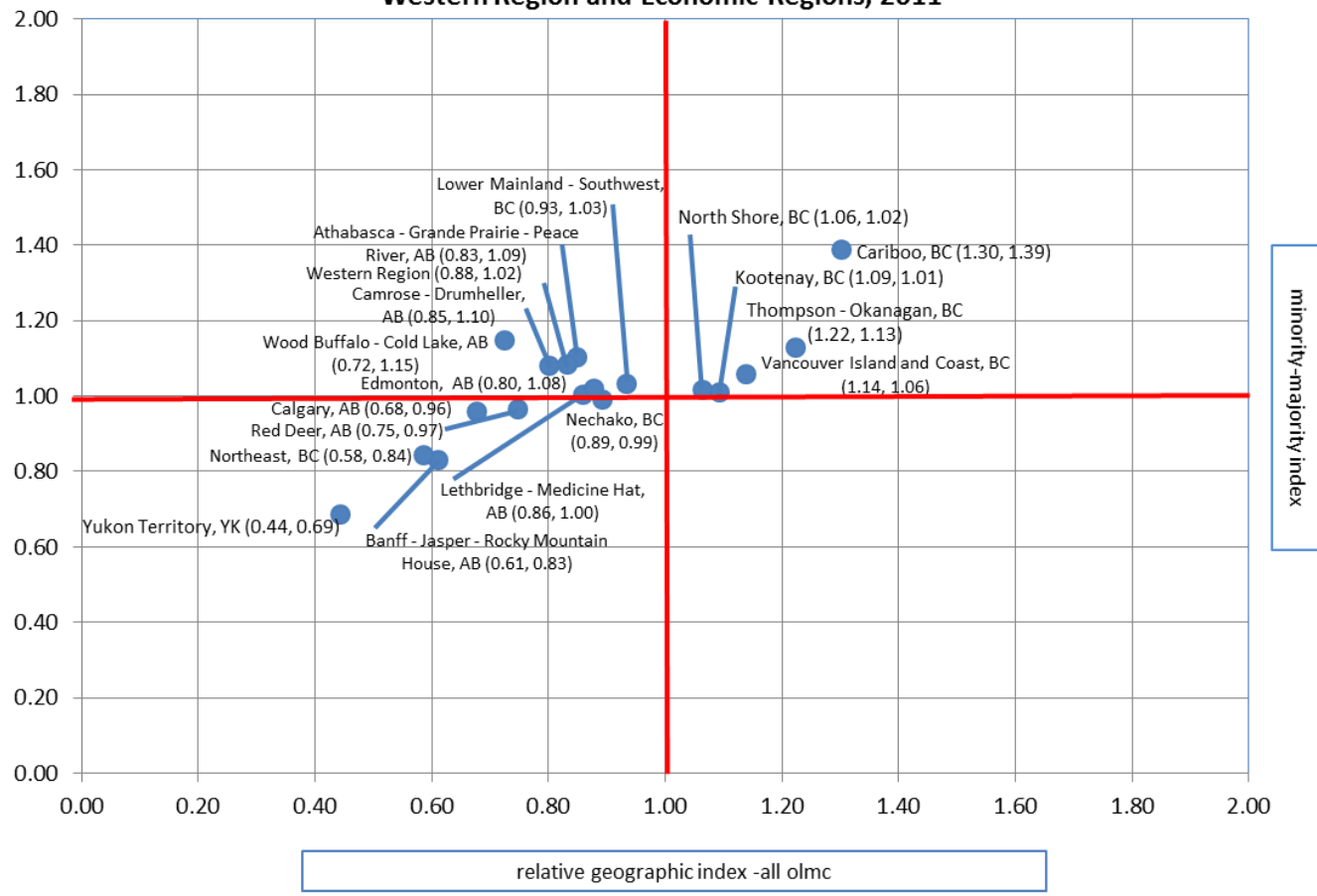
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force in the Francophone communities across the Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (YK) (15.8%), Northeast (BC) (20.9%), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) (21.8%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were out of the labour force than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Cariboo (BC) (46.5%), Thompson - Okanagan (BC) (43.8%), and Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) (40.7%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.69), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.83), and Northeast (0.84) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.39), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.15), and Thompson - Okanagan (1.13) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western 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.

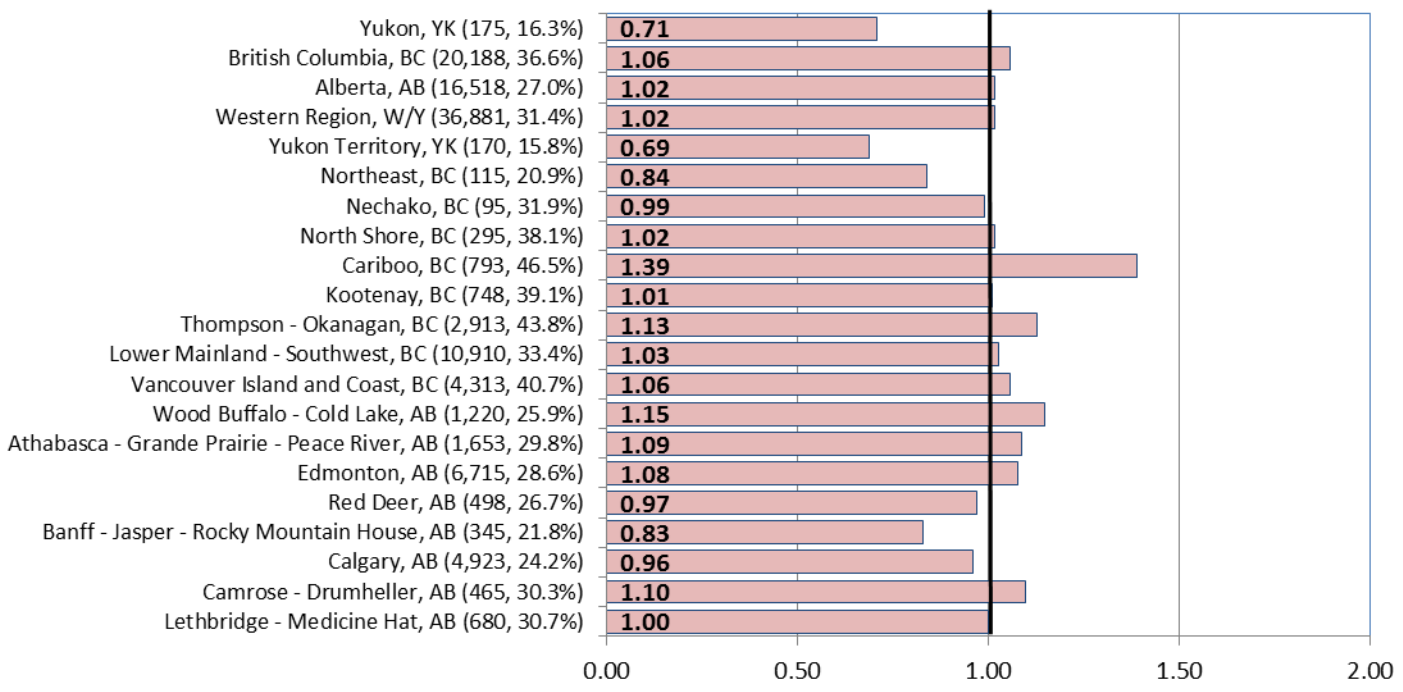
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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, Western Region, 2011



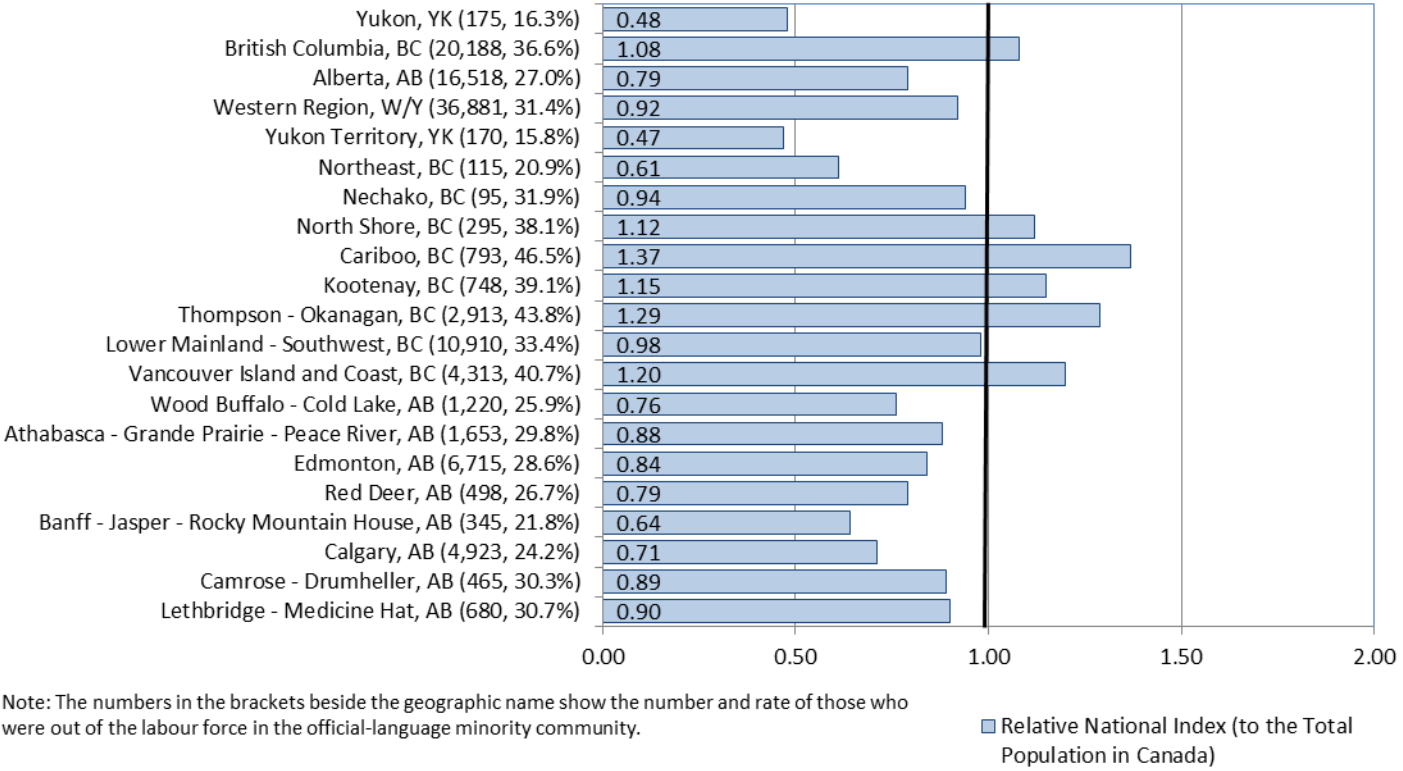
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

■ minority-majority index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.69), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.83), and Northeast (0.84) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.39), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.15), and Thompson - Okanagan (1.13) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western 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.

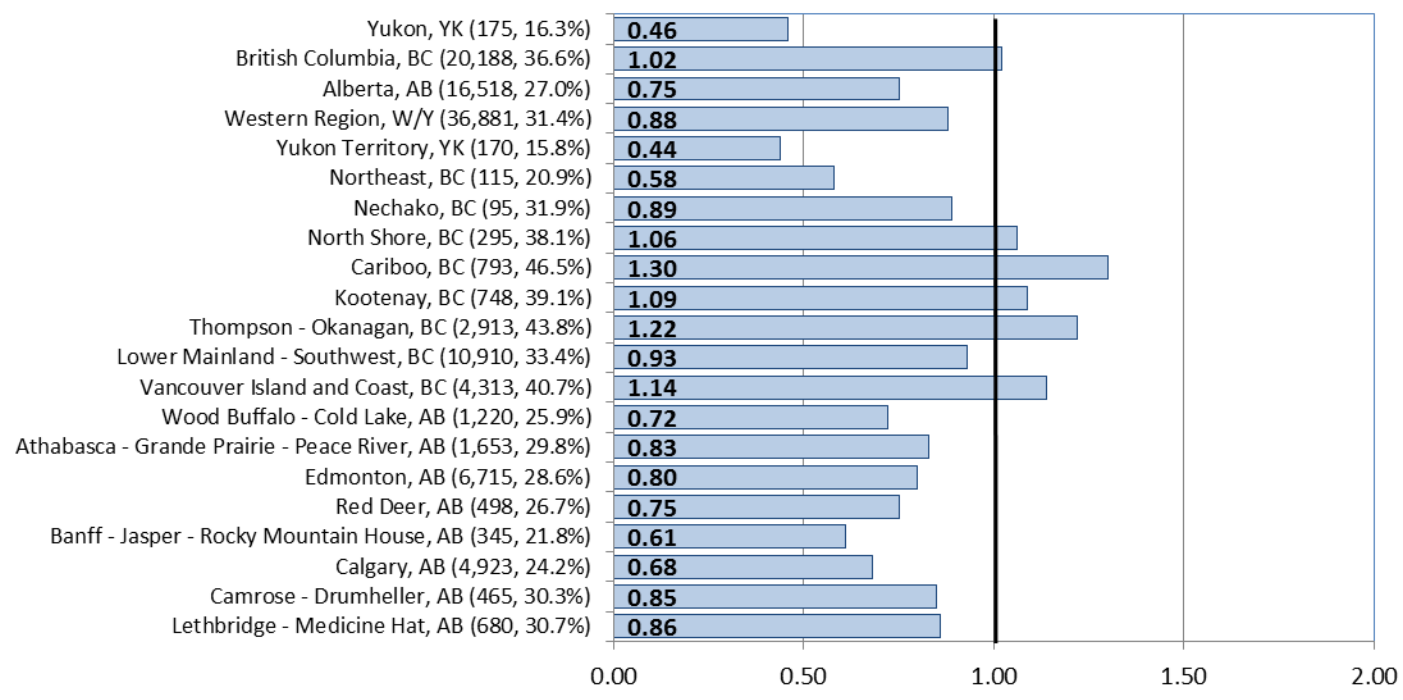
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.47), Northeast (0.61), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.64) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.37), Thompson - Okanagan (1.29), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.20) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western 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.

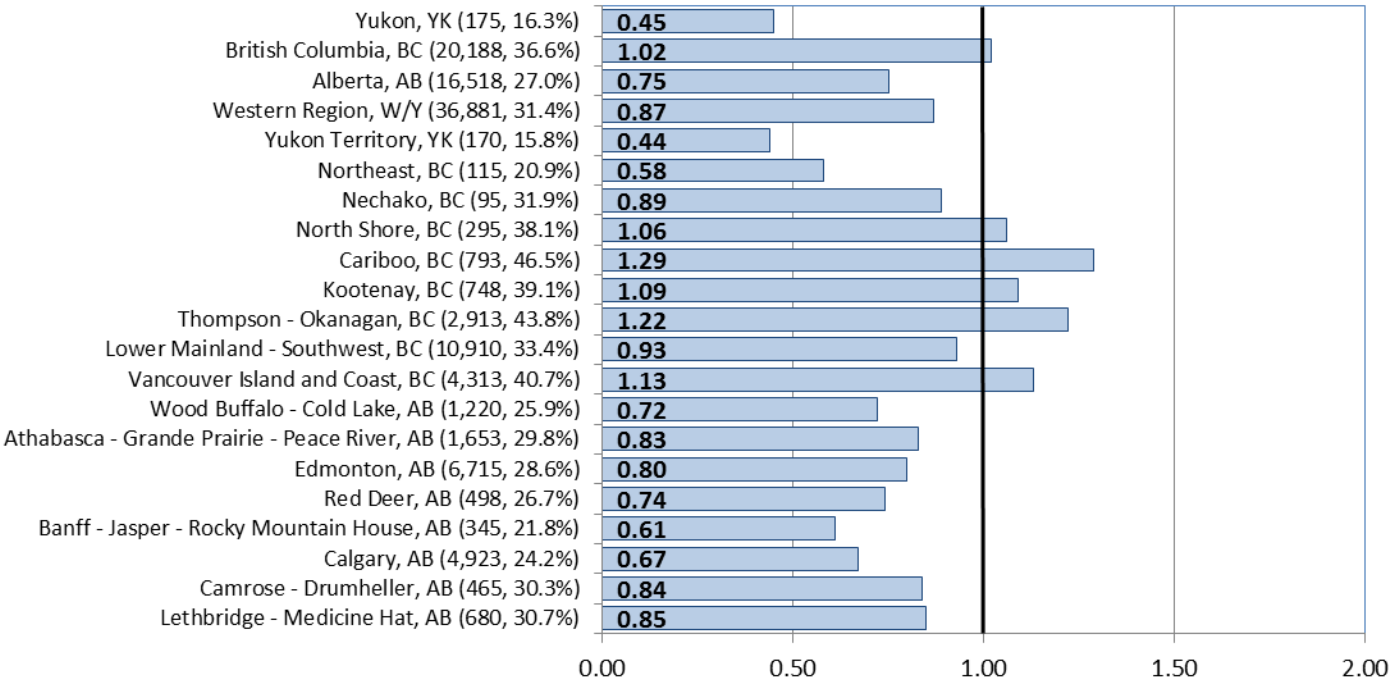
■ Relative Geographic Index (to all OLMCs in Canada)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.44), Northeast (0.58), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.61) 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 Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.30), Thompson - Okanagan (1.22), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.14) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western Region, 2011**



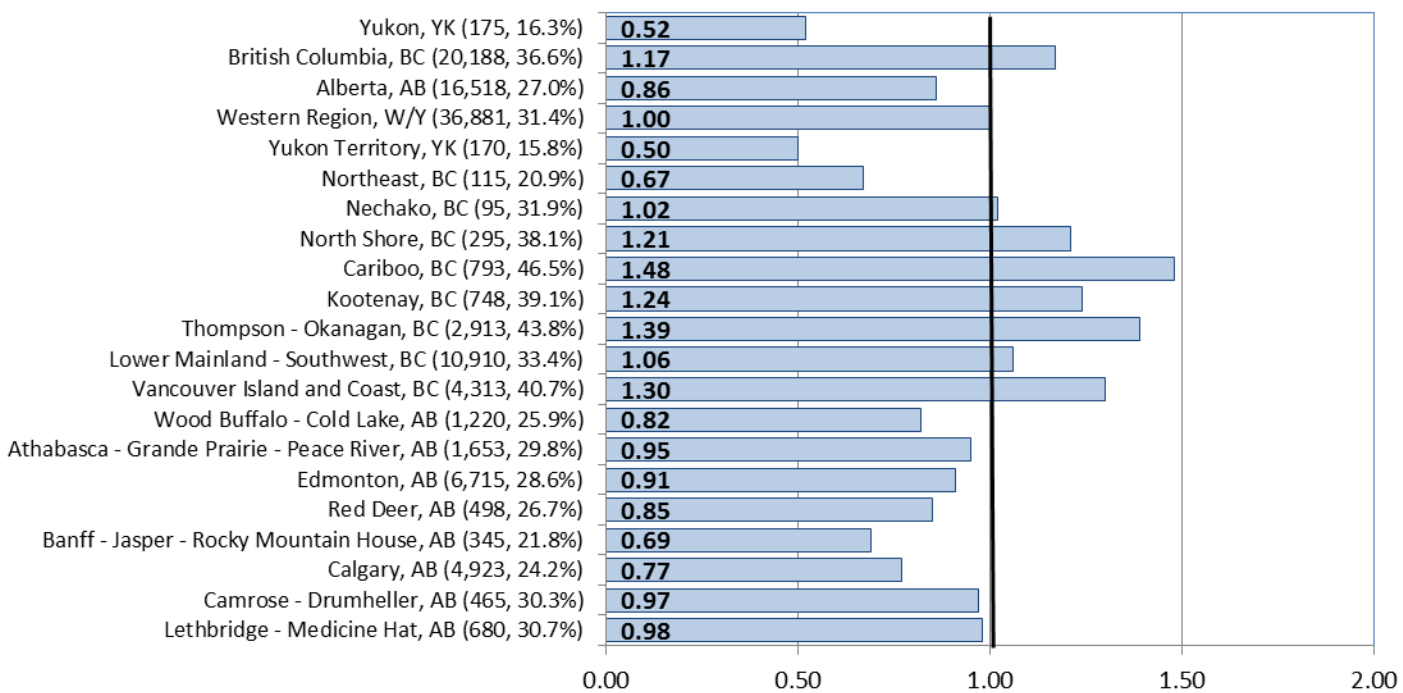
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Yukon Territory (0.44), Northeast (0.58), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.61) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.29), Thompson - Okanagan (1.22), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.13) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western Region, 2011



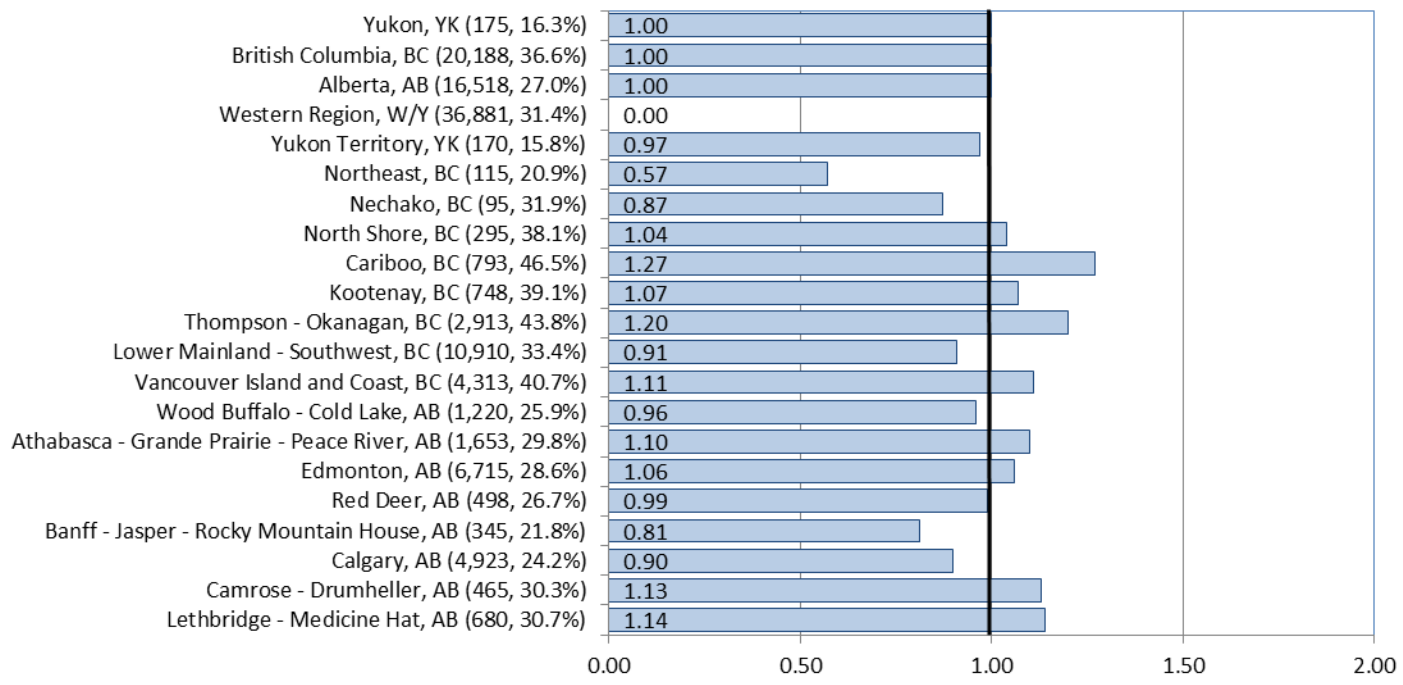
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Yukon Territory (0.50), Northeast (0.67), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.69) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.48), Thompson - Okanagan (1.39), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.30) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*



Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



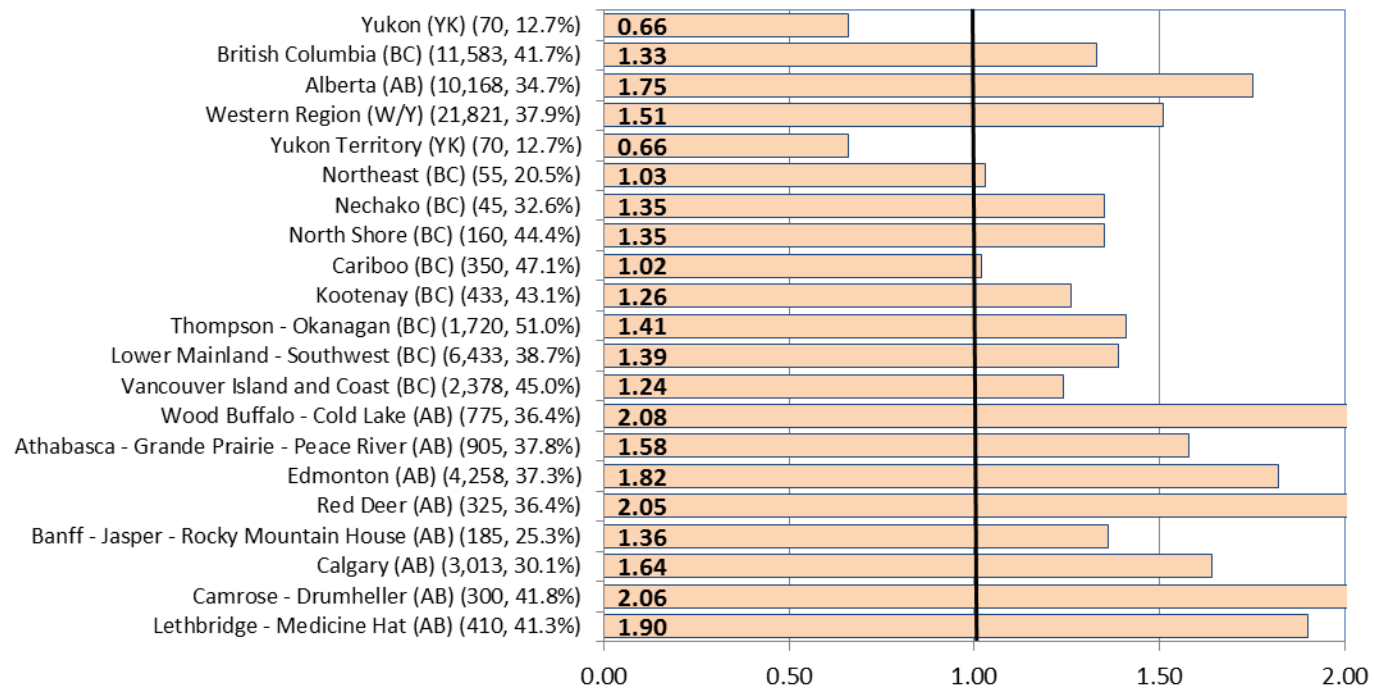
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.57), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.81), and Nechako (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.27), Thompson - Okanagan (1.20), and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.14) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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.

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

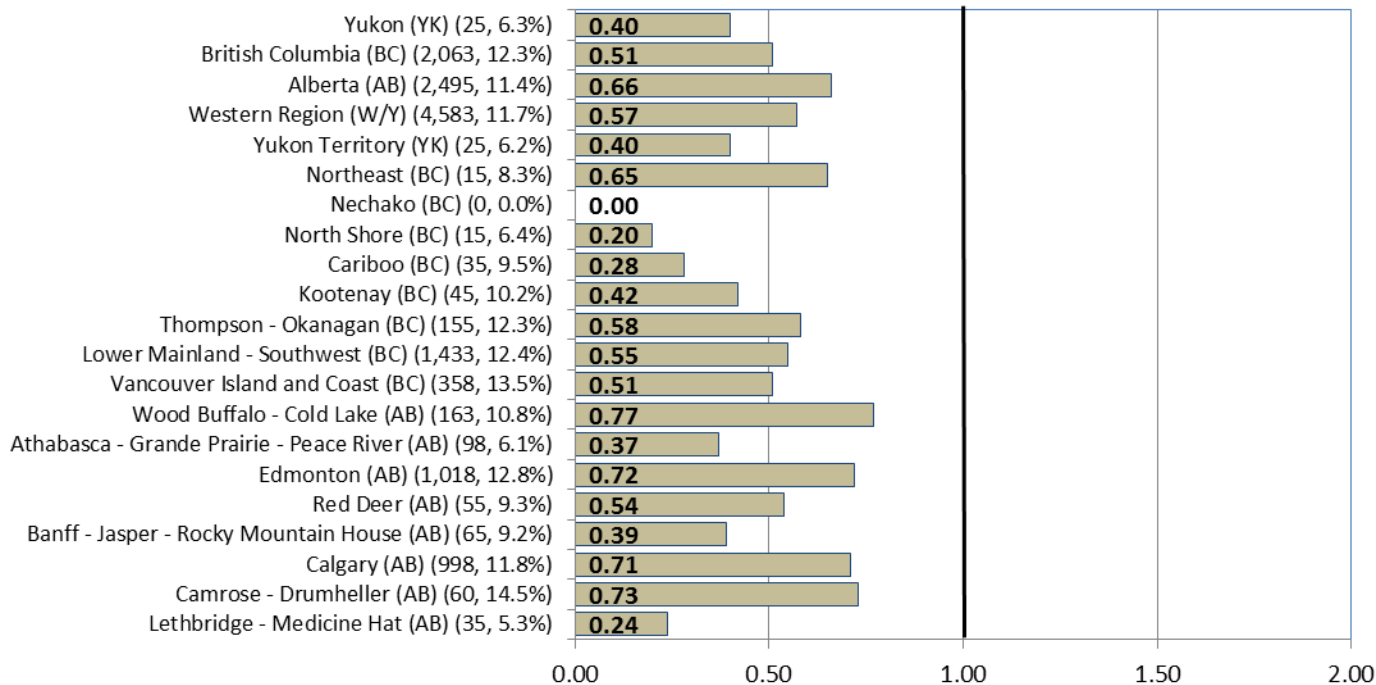


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.66), Cariboo (1.02), and Northeast (1.03) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (2.08), Camrose - Drumheller (2.06), and Red Deer (2.05) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Western 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) Who Were Out of the Labour Force (25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



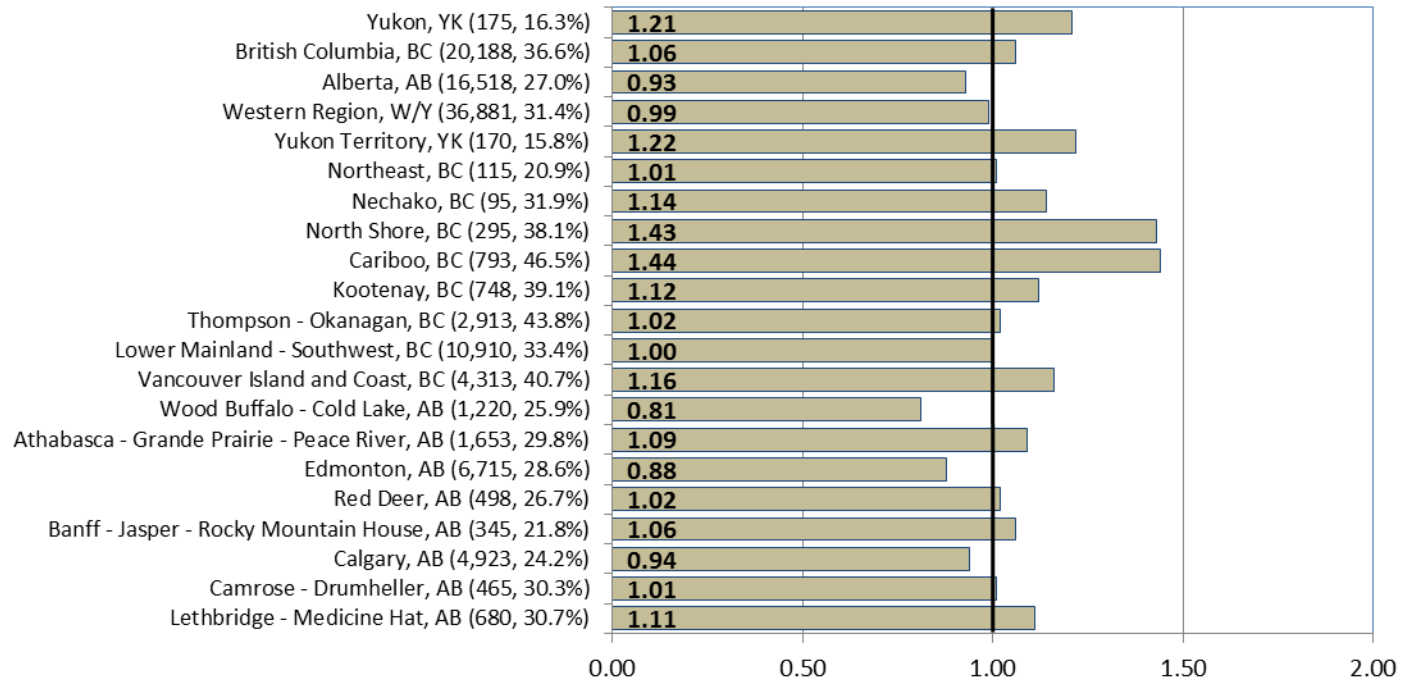
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in North Shore (0.20), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.24), and Cariboo (0.28) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.77), Camrose - Drumheller (0.73), and Edmonton (0.72) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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.

■ intergenerational index

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 Out of the Labour Force
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Western 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.

■ 1996-2011 temporal index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.81), Edmonton (0.88), and Calgary (0.94) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.44), North Shore (1.43), and Yukon Territory (1.22) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western 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



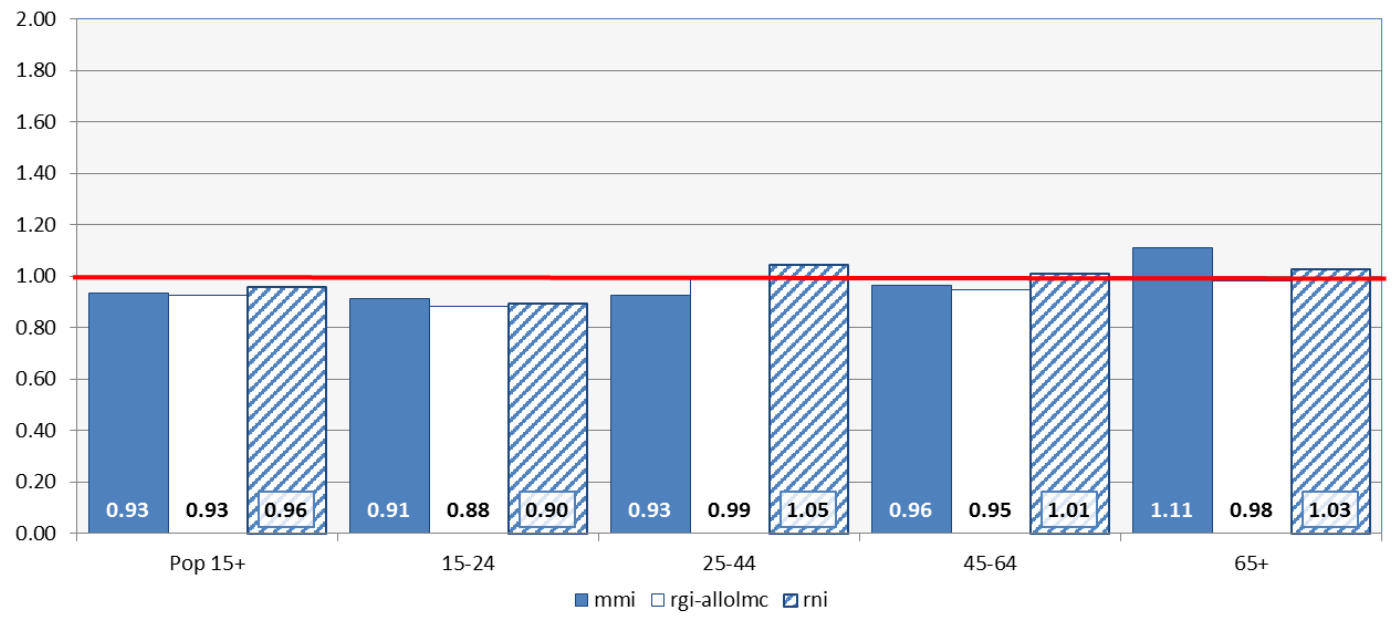
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k British Columbia, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	55,185	4,978	16,820	20,978	12,413
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)	18,055	2,728	4,670	5,645	5,015
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	32.7%	54.8%	27.8%	26.9%	40.4%
	OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)	35.0%	60.0%	30.0%	27.9%	36.4%
	Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)	34.2%	61.2%	26.6%	26.6%	39.3%
	Minority-majority index	0.93	0.91	0.93	0.96	1.11
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.96	0.90	1.05	1.01	1.03
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.93	0.88	0.99	0.95	0.98
	Gender index	1.41	female (38.2%)		male (27.2%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.03				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.62	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.93	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 - with total income under \$20k (%)	43.2%	84.4%	34.9%	35.2%	51.5%
	Minority-majority index	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.17
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.96	0.97	1.03	0.99	1.02
2001	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	46.5%	86.9%	35.0%	39.1%	61.2%
	Minority-majority index	0.97	0.99	0.94	1.08	1.12
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.93	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	52.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.01	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.93	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 British Columbia, 18,055 (32.7%) reported total income under \$20k.
- ✓ This level was lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.93) and was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=0.93).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.41 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.03 which means that the proportion of individuals with total income under \$20k in the 25-44 age group was similar to that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

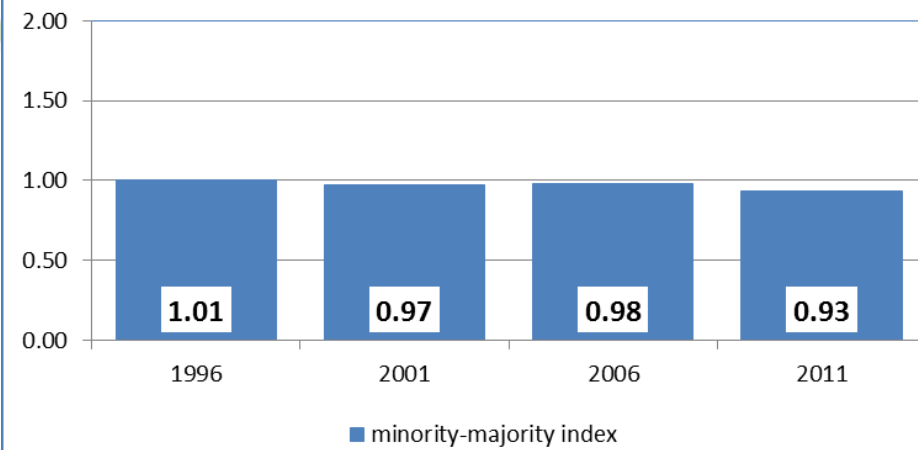
Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia (15 years and over), With Total Income Under \$20k Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who reported total income under \$20k was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.93).
- ✓ 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 reported total income under \$20k was lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.93).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.96).

- 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 British Columbia who reported total income under \$20k Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



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



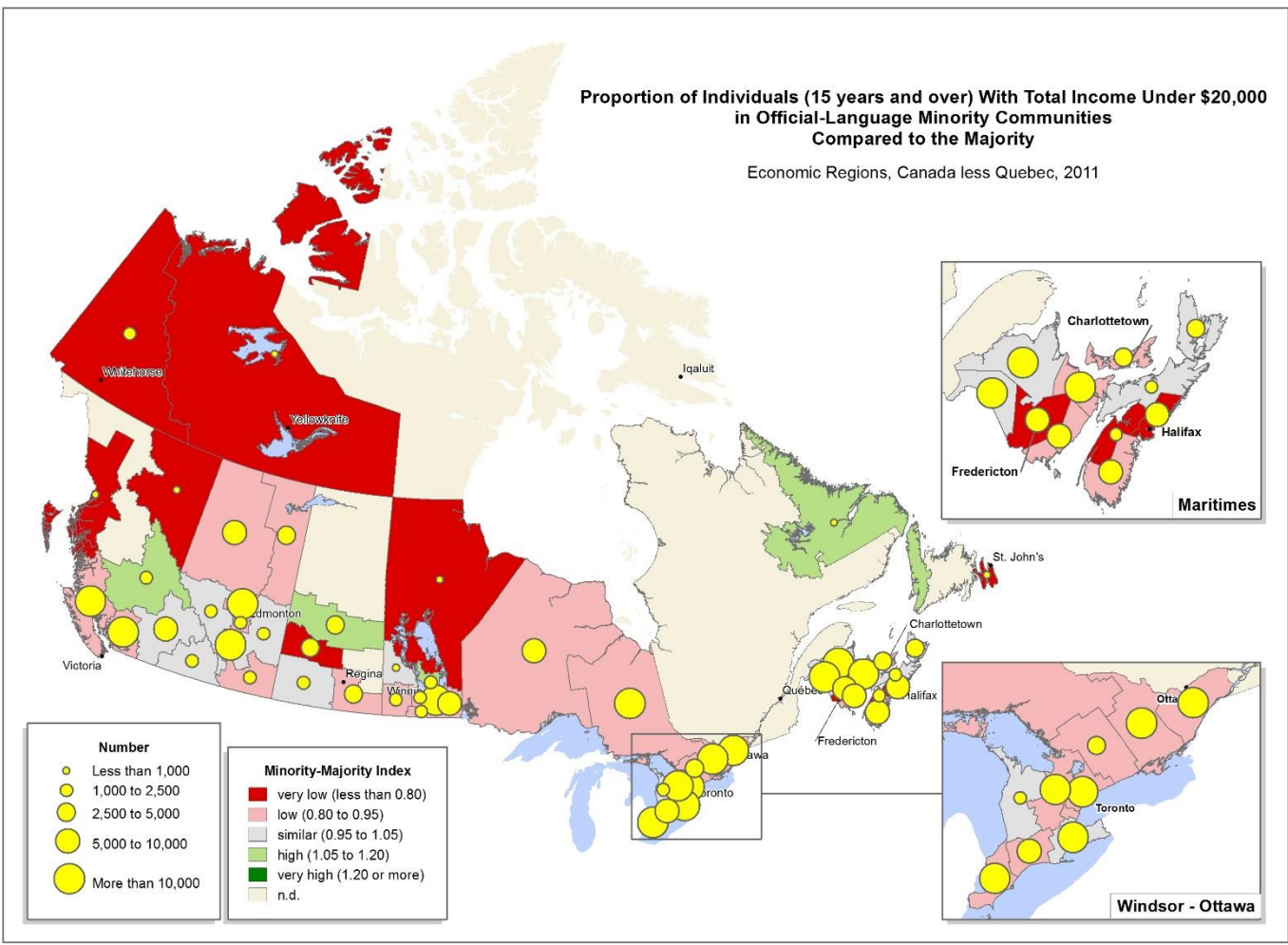
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who reported total income under \$20k was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.93).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in British Columbia with total income under \$20k was highest in 1996 (mmi=1.01) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=0.93).

- ✓ 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 reported total income under \$20k was lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.93).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.96).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k Western 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	mi	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal		
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,205	520	23.6%	32.5%	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.90	↑ 1.86	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.45		
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,525	385	25.2%	30.8%	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.86	○ 0.96	↑ 6.24	--	↑ 1.07	↓ 0.55		
Calgary (AB)	20,360	5,375	26.4%	28.1%	↓ 0.94	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.90	○ 1.00	↑ 1.66	○ 1.04	○ 0.99	↓ 0.55		
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,583	400	25.3%	29.7%	↓ 0.85	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.86	○ 0.96	↓ 0.66	--	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.43		
Red Deer (AB)	1,870	445	23.8%	30.2%	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.91	↑ 3.41	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.50		
Edmonton (AB)	23,455	6,208	26.5%	28.7%	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.91	○ 1.01	↑ 1.95	↓ 1.14	○ 1.01	↓ 0.55		
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,543	1,285	23.2%	30.6%	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.79	↑ 0.88	↑ 1.87	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.44		
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	4,710	1,073	22.8%	25.9%	↓ 0.88	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.78	↑ 0.87	↑ 2.07	↑ 1.10	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.41		
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	10,588	3,183	30.1%	33.9%	↓ 0.89	↓ 0.88	↓ 0.85	○ 0.96	○ 1.03	↑ 0.92	↑ 1.83	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.59		
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	32,682	10,668	32.6%	35.2%	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.95	↓ 0.92	○ 1.04	↑ 1.12	○ 1.00	↑ 1.33	↑ 1.10	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.62		
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,669	2,190	32.8%	36.1%	↓ 0.91	○ 0.96	↓ 0.93	↑ 1.05	↑ 1.12	○ 1.00	↑ 1.58	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.89	↓ 0.56		
Kootenay (BC)	1,908	645	33.8%	35.1%	○ 0.96	○ 0.99	○ 0.96	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.16	○ 1.03	↑ 2.96	--	○ 0.95	↓ 0.58		
Cariboo (BC)	1,706	620	36.3%	34.9%	○ 1.04	↑ 1.06	○ 1.03	↑ 1.16	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.11	↑ 1.05	↓ 0.31	↑ 1.11	↓ 0.74		
North Shore (BC)	770	135	17.5%	38.3%	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.54	↑ 2.93	--	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.37		
Nechako (BC)	288	100	34.7%	36.7%	○ 0.95	○ 1.01	○ 0.98	↑ 1.11	↑ 1.19	↑ 1.06	--	--	○ 1.01	↓ 0.69		
Northeast (BC)	550	130	23.6%	29.6%	↓ 0.80	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.72	--	--	↑ 1.05	↓ 0.59		
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,073	205	19.1%	25.6%	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.65	○ 1.03	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.51		
Western Region (W/Y)	117,533	34,353	29.2%	32.3%	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.85	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.93	○ 1.00	--	↑ 1.61	○ 1.01	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.57		
Alberta (AB)	61,275	16,098	26.3%	29.0%	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.90	○ 1.00	↑ 1.88	○ 1.01	○ 0.97	↓ 0.52		
British Columbia (BC)	55,185	18,055	32.7%	35.0%	↓ 0.93	○ 0.96	↓ 0.93	○ 1.04	↑ 1.12	○ 1.00	↑ 1.41	○ 1.03	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.62		
Yukon (YK)	1,073	200	18.6%	25.6%	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.64	○ 1.00	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.51		

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 Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in North Shore (BC) (17.5%), Yukon Territory (YK) (19.1%), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (22.8%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with total income under \$20k than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Cariboo (BC) (36.3%), Nechako (BC) (34.7%), and Kootenay (BC) (33.8%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income under \$20k than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.



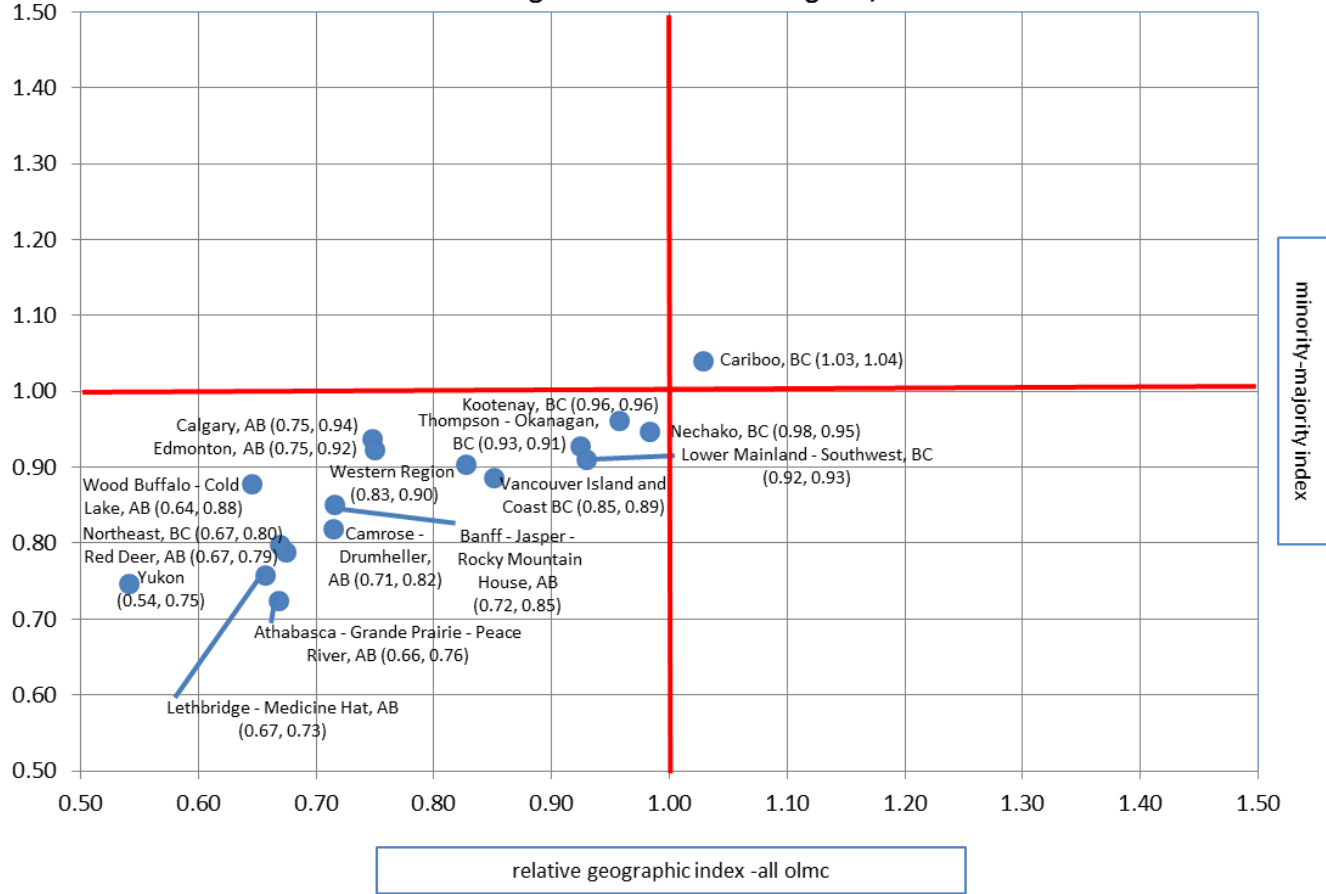
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.46), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.73), and Yukon Territory (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.04), Kootenay (0.96), and Nechako (0.95) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*

Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 12 000 000 and 1 : 10 000 000. The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community with that of the majority community. Economic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census 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.

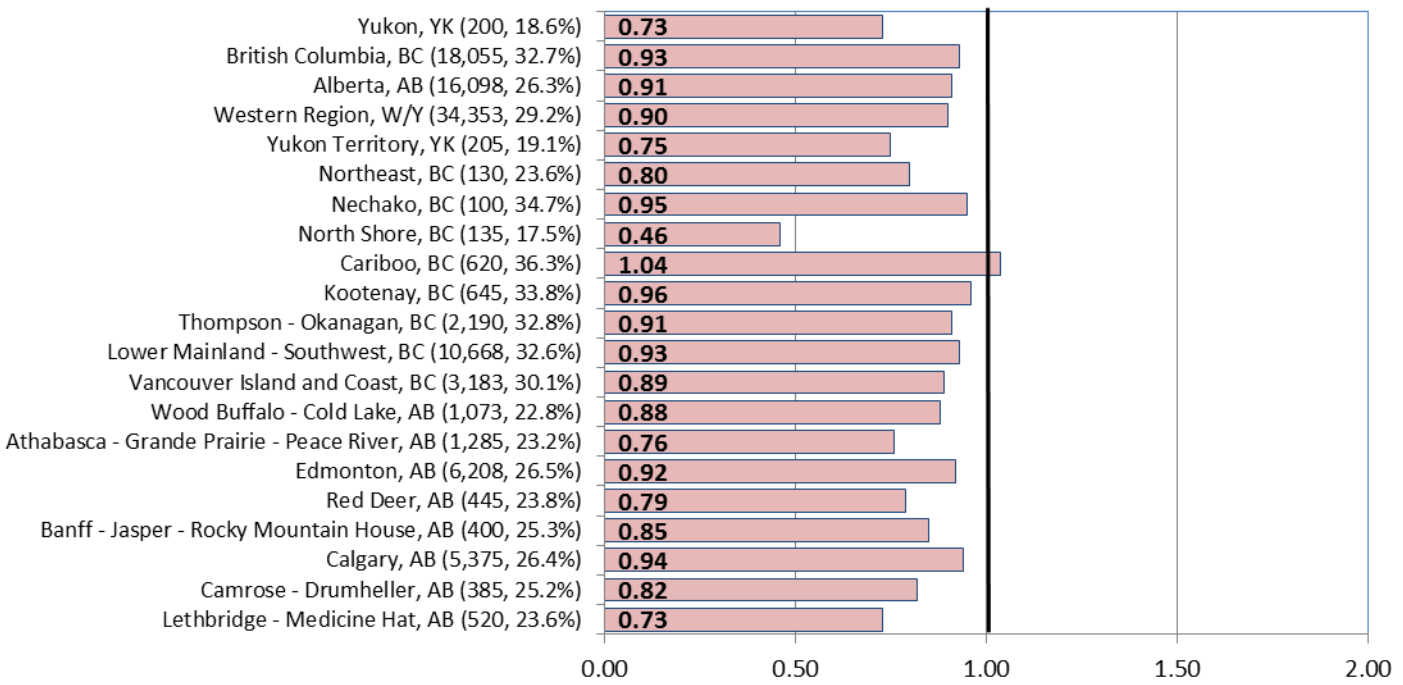
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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, Western Region, 2011



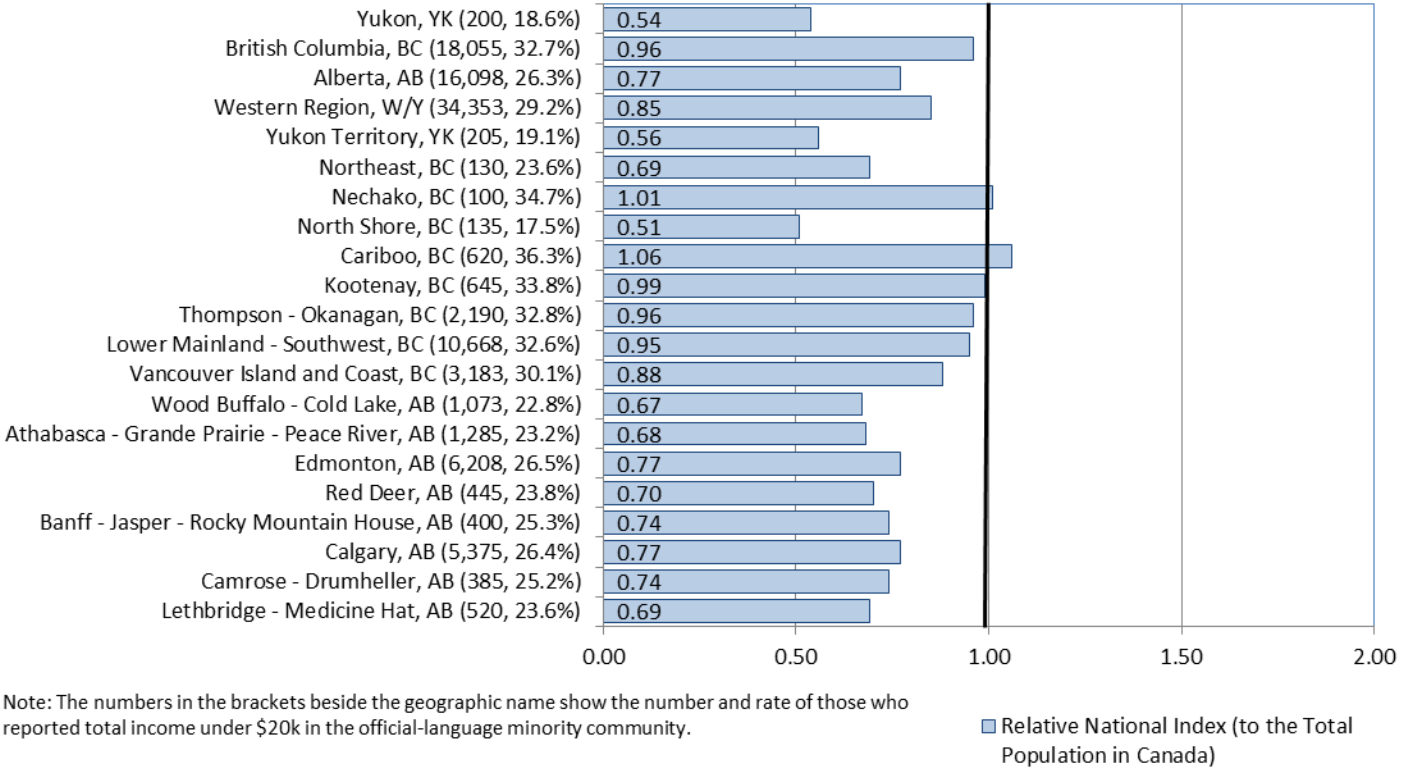
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority

■ minority-majority index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.46), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.73), and Yukon Territory (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.04), Kootenay (0.96), and Nechako (0.95) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western Region, 2011

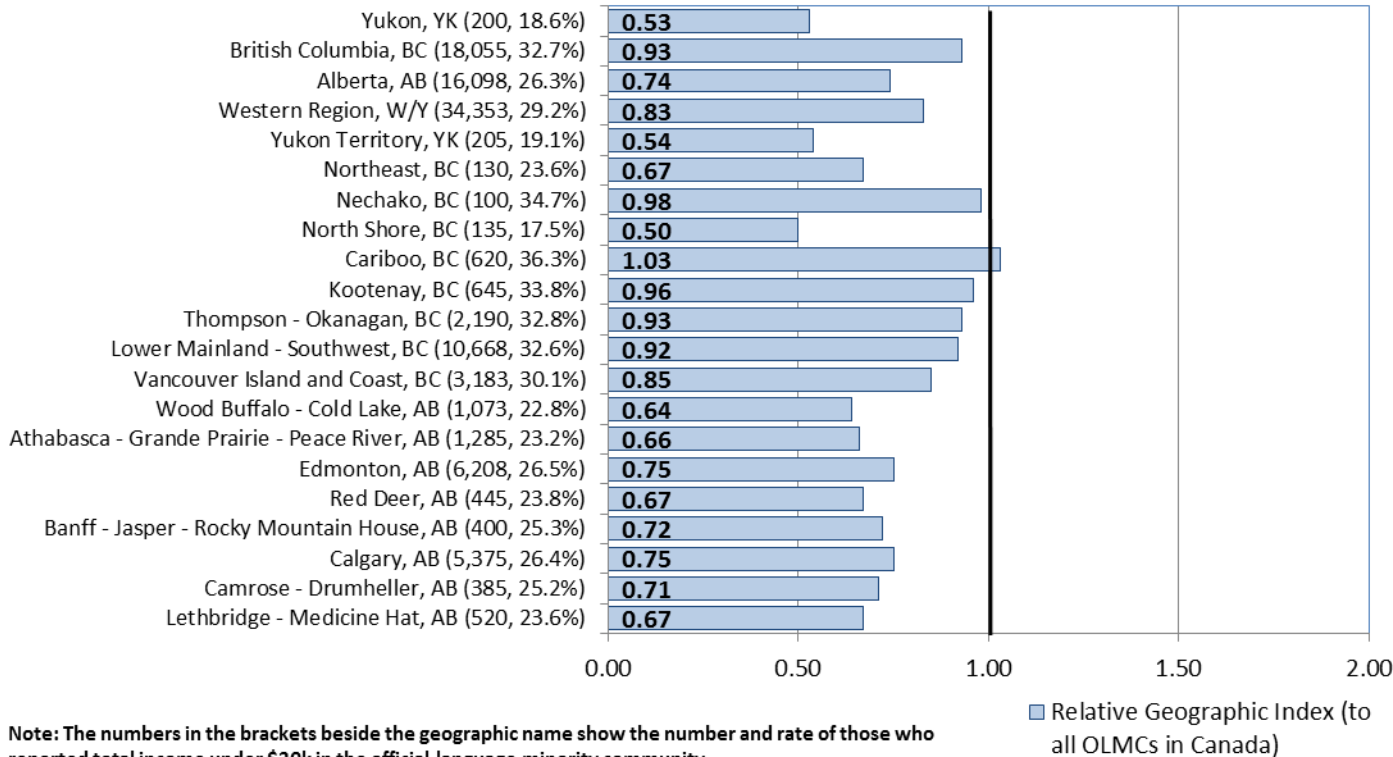


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.51), Yukon Territory (0.56), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.06), Nechako (1.01), and Kootenay (0.99) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western 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.

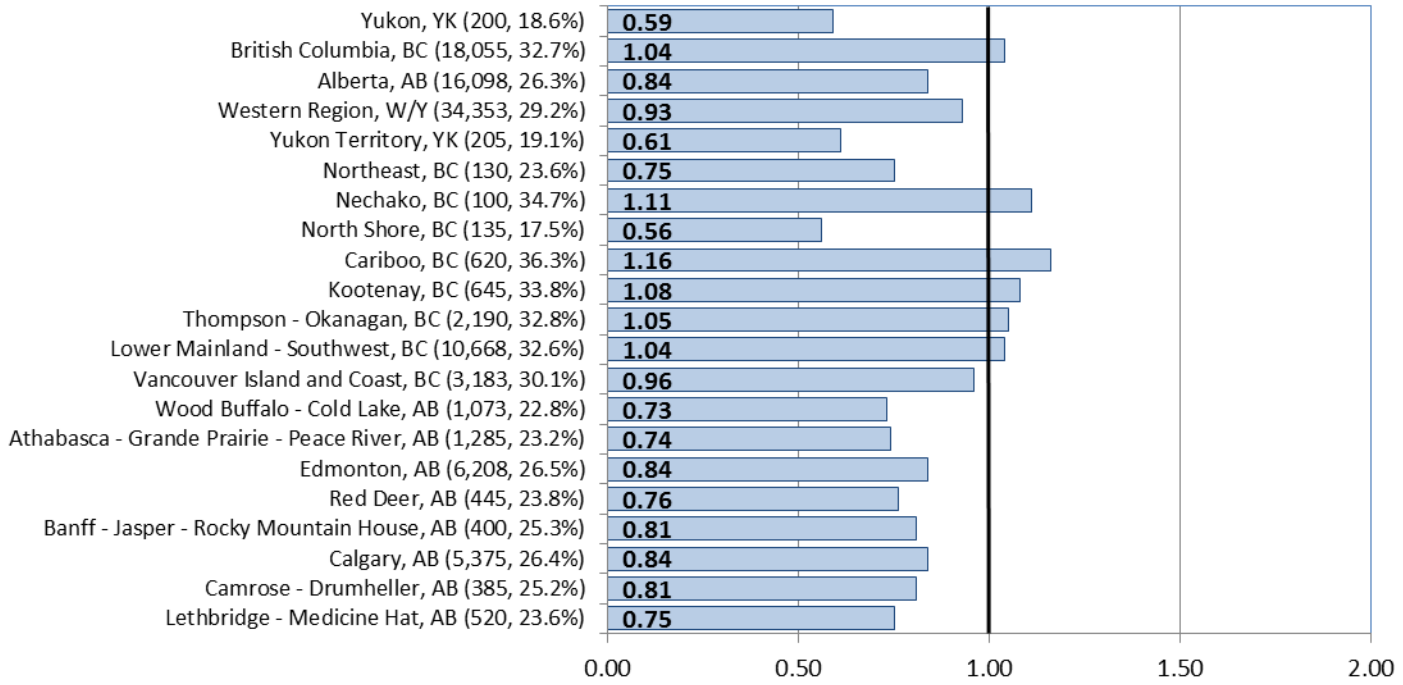
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.50), Yukon Territory (0.54), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.64) 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 Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.03), Nechako (0.98), and Kootenay (0.96) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western Region, 2011



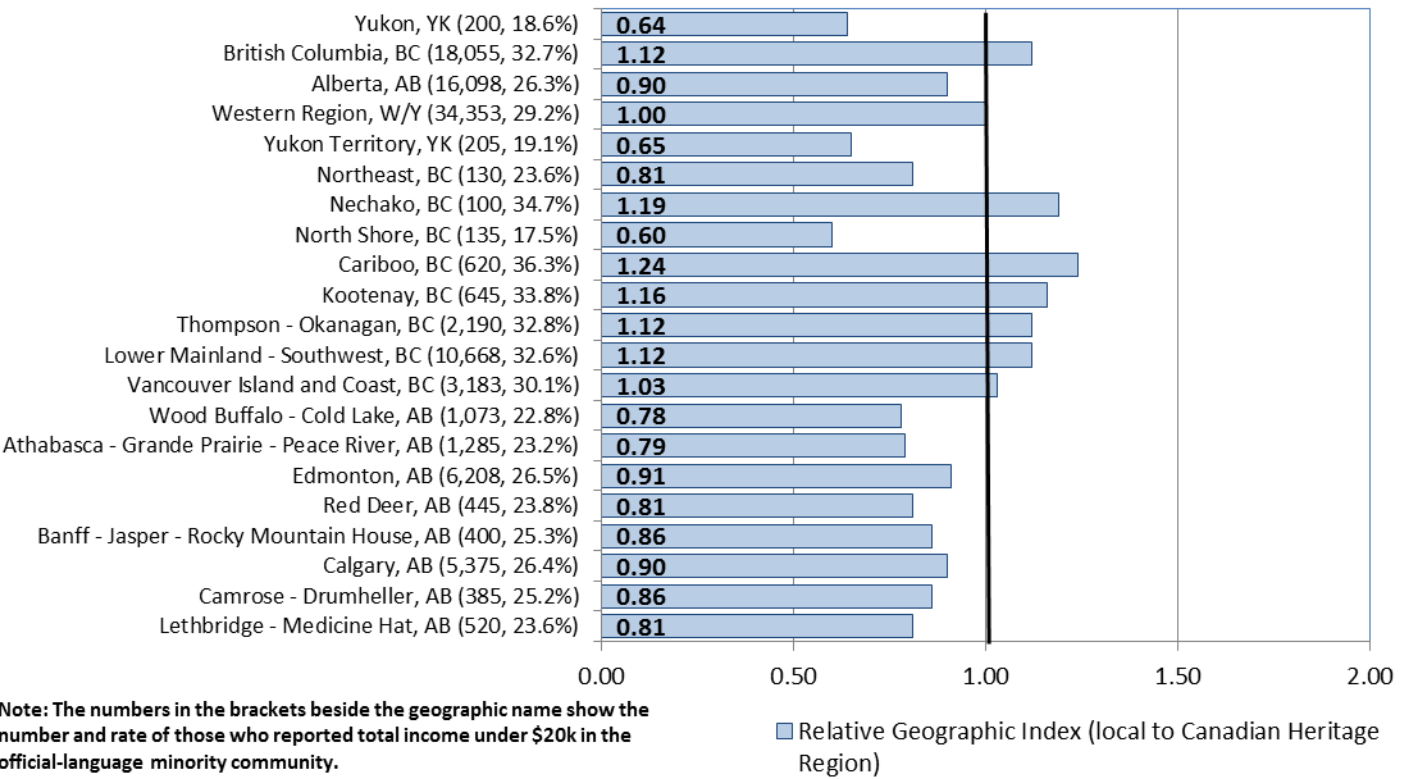
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in North Shore (0.56), Yukon Territory (0.61), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.73) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.16), Nechako (1.11), and Kootenay (1.08) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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)

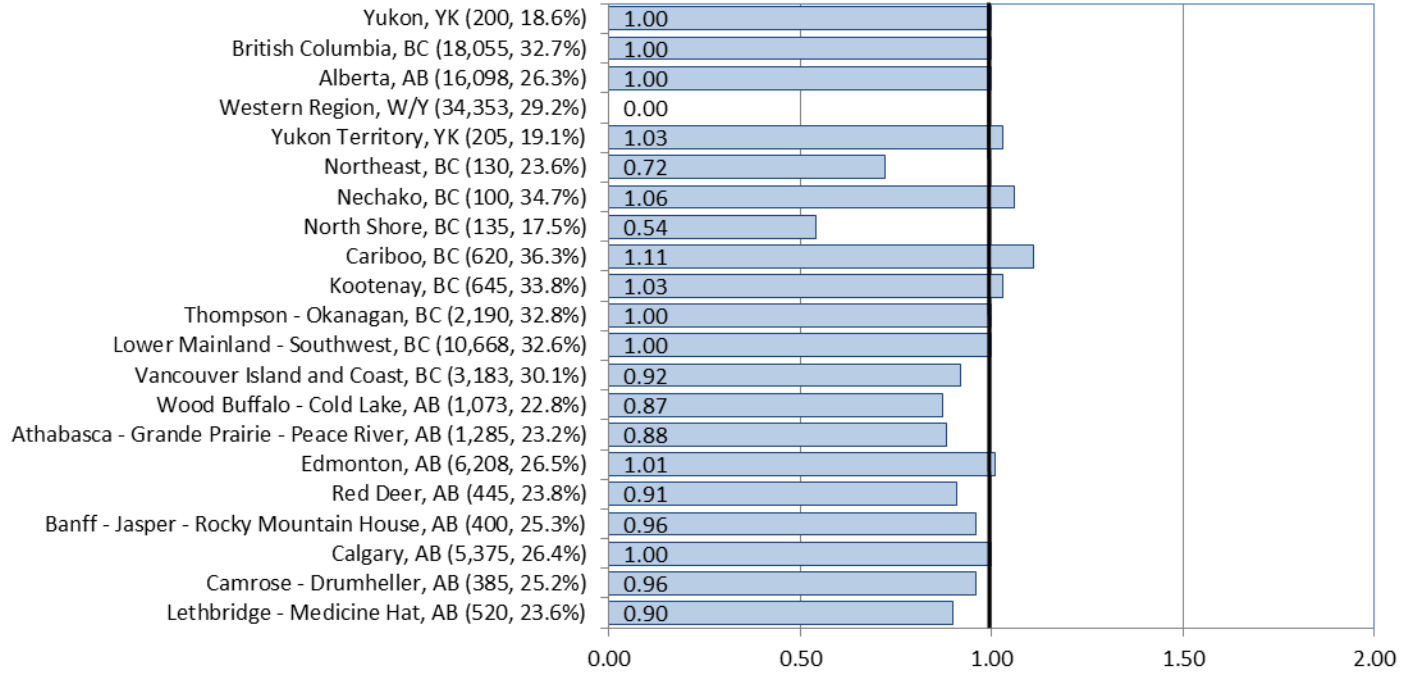
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in North Shore (0.60), Yukon Territory (0.65), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.78) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.24), Nechako (1.19), and Kootenay (1.16) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



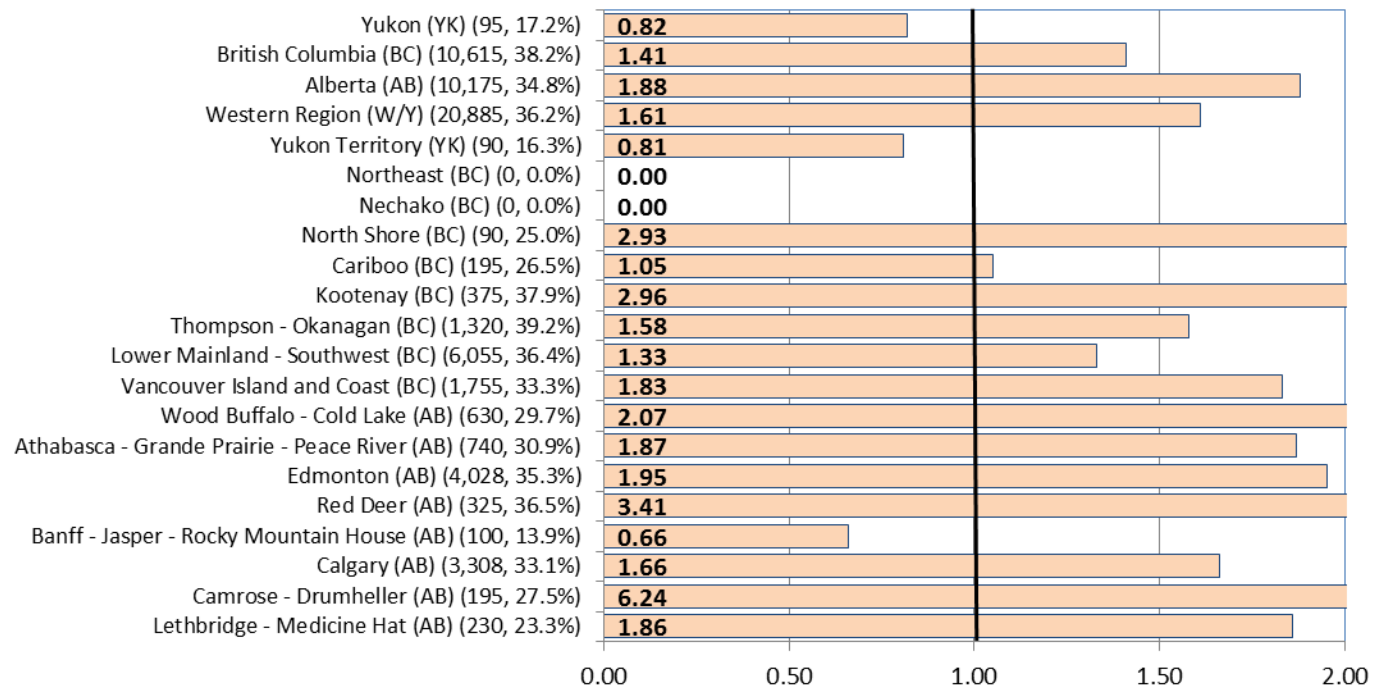
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.54), Northeast (0.72), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.11), Nechako (1.06), and Kootenay (1.03) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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.

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

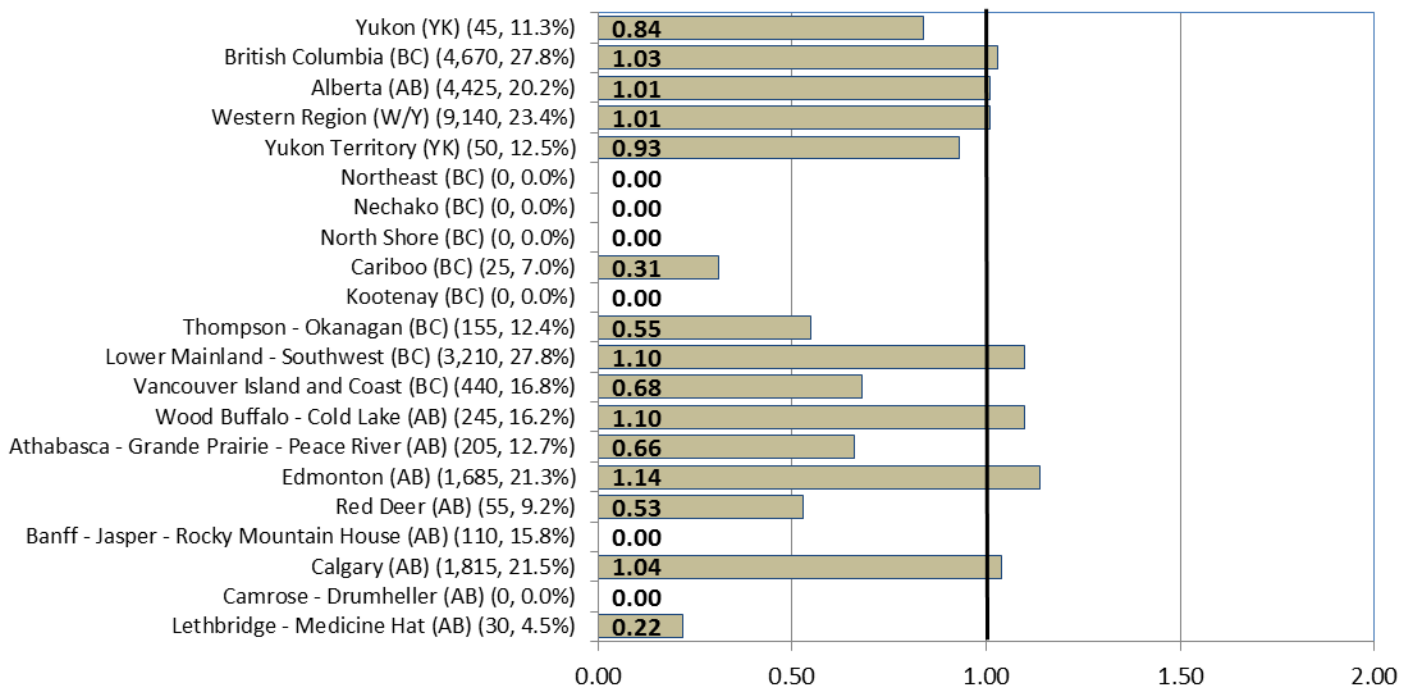


- ✓ The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.66), Yukon Territory (0.81), and Cariboo (1.05) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Camrose - Drumheller (6.24), Red Deer (3.41), and Kootenay (2.96) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Western Region.

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.

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, Western Region, 2011**



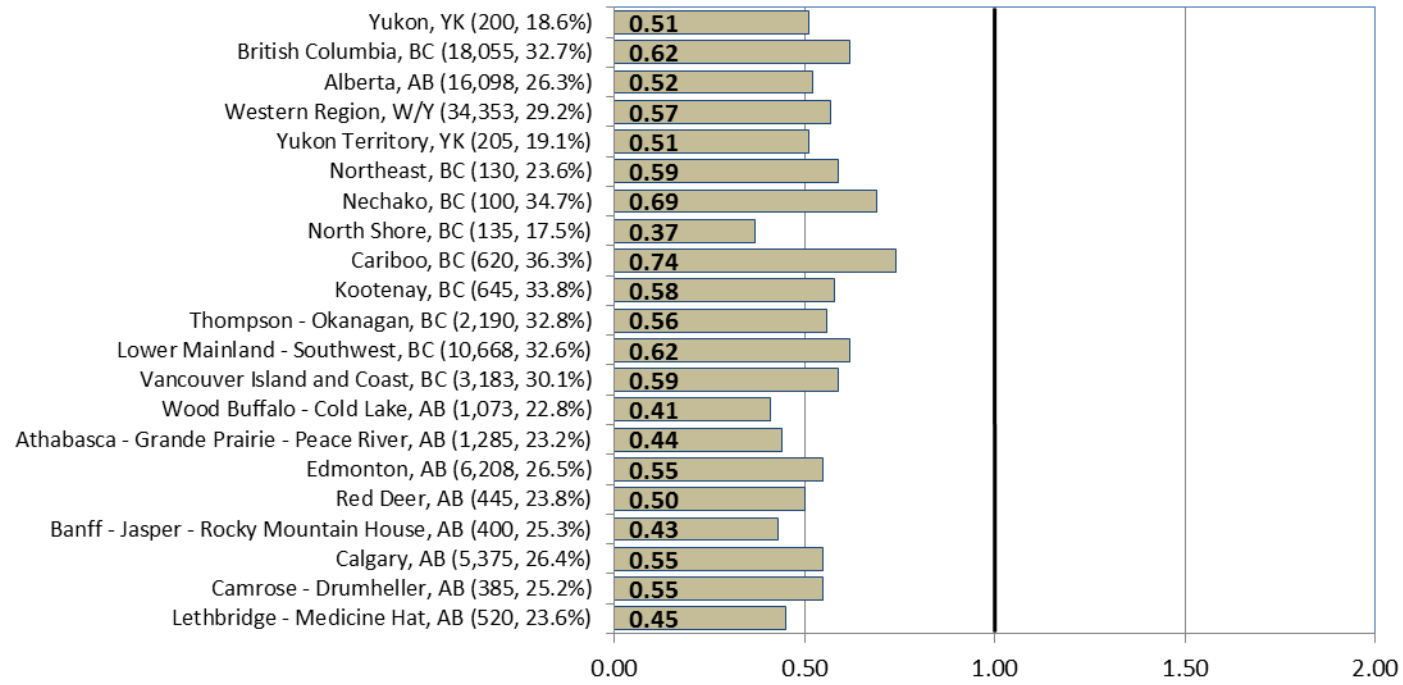
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.22), Cariboo (0.31), and Red Deer (0.53) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Edmonton (1.14), Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.10), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.10) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western 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 North Shore (0.37), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.41), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.43) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (0.74), Nechako (0.69), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.62) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western 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
British Columbia, 1996-2011

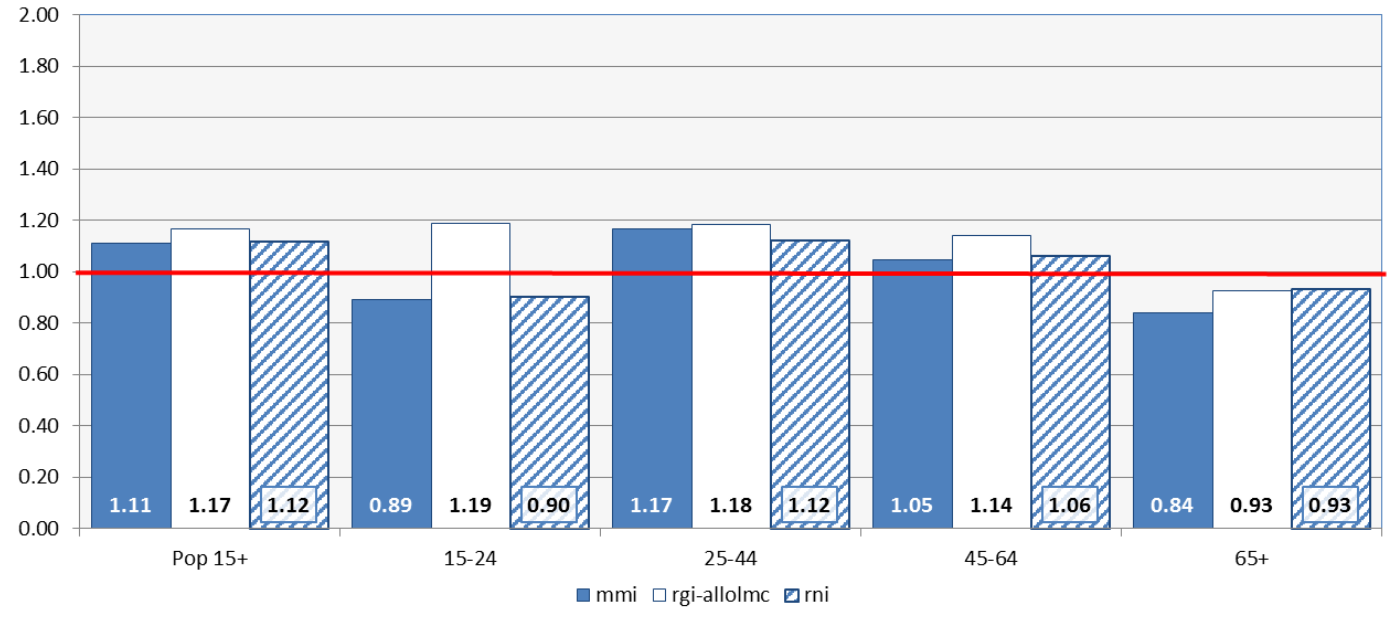
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	55,185	4,978	16,820	20,978	12,413
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (#)	16,148	95	6,140	8,005	1,878
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	29.3%	1.9%	36.5%	38.2%	15.1%
	OL majority - with total income over \$50k (%)	26.4%	2.1%	31.3%	36.5%	18.1%
	Canadian population - with total income over \$50k (%)	26.2%	2.1%	32.6%	35.9%	16.2%
	Minority-majority index	1.11	0.89	1.17	1.05	0.84
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.12	0.90	1.12	1.06	0.93
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.17	1.19	1.18	1.14	0.93
	Gender index	0.59	female (21.8%)		male (36.8%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.96				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	2.46	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)	1.03	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	22.4%	1.7%	28.3%	29.1%	9.9%
	Minority-majority index	1.09	1.35	1.20	0.95	0.76
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.14	2.03	1.20	1.05	0.86
2001	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	17.3%	0.7%	22.4%	23.0%	5.4%
	Minority-majority index	1.06	0.85	1.20	0.89	0.62
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.13	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	11.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.94	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.14	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 British Columbia, 16,148 (29.3%) reported total income over \$50k.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.11) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=1.17).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.59 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.96 which means that the proportion of individuals with total income over \$50k in the 25-44 age group was similar to 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

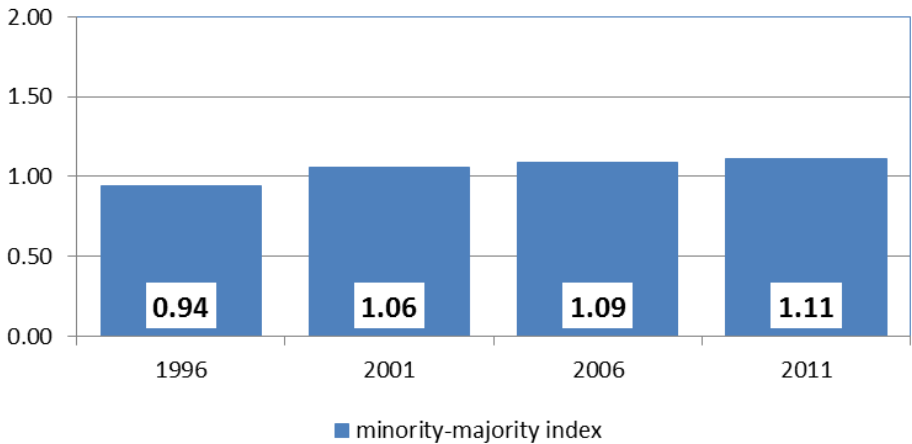
Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia (15 years and over), With Total Income Over \$50k Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



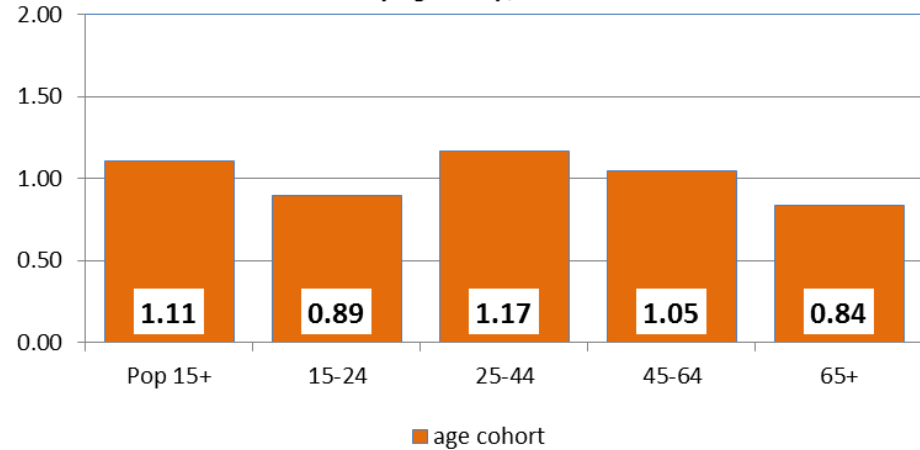
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who reported total income over \$50k was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.11).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 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 higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.17).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.05).

- 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 British Columbia who reported total income over \$50k Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who reported total income over \$50k 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 British Columbia who reported total income over \$50k was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.11).
- ✓ 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 British Columbia with total income over \$50k was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.11) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.94).

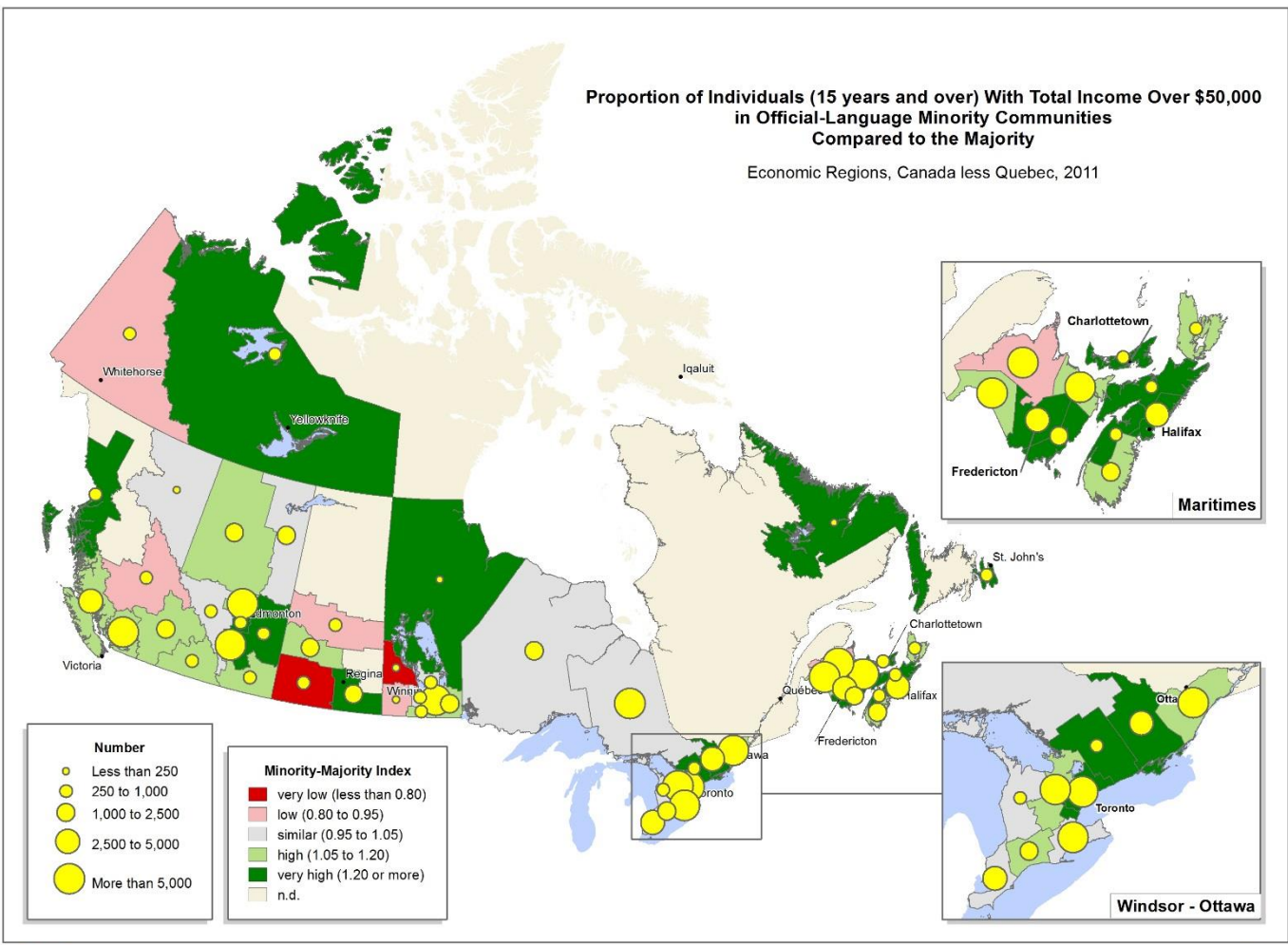
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income over \$50k was higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.17).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.05).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k Western 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	
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,213	693	31.3%	26.9%	↗1.16	↑1.20	↑1.25	↗1.08	↘0.90	↘0.79	↘0.41	↗1.07	↘0.90	↑2.81	
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,533	590	38.5%	29.8%	↑1.29	↑1.47	↑1.53	↑1.33	↗1.11	○0.98	↘0.37	↑1.30	○0.97	↑3.31	
Calgary (AB)	20,360	8,018	39.4%	36.7%	↗1.07	↑1.50	↑1.57	↑1.36	↗1.14	○1.00	↘0.65	↘0.90	↗1.14	↑2.98	
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,583	513	32.4%	33.1%	○0.98	↑1.24	↑1.29	↗1.12	↘0.94	↘0.82	↘0.66	↘0.61	↗1.12	↑2.96	
Red Deer (AB)	1,865	760	40.8%	31.6%	↑1.29	↑1.56	↑1.62	↑1.40	↗1.18	○1.03	↘0.36	↗1.06	○0.96	↑3.11	
Edmonton (AB)	23,455	9,300	39.7%	35.6%	↗1.12	↑1.51	↑1.58	↑1.37	↗1.15	○1.01	↘0.48	○0.96	○1.04	↑3.15	
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,555	2,070	37.3%	32.6%	↗1.14	↑1.42	↑1.49	↑1.28	↗1.08	○0.95	↘0.44	↗1.11	↗1.15	↑3.33	
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	4,715	2,198	46.6%	46.3%	○1.01	↑1.78	↑1.86	↑1.61	↑1.35	↗1.18	↘0.51	○0.99	↑1.39	↑4.13	
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	10,598	3,203	30.2%	25.6%	↗1.18	↗1.15	↑1.20	○1.04	○0.87	○1.03	↘0.56	↗1.09	↑1.42	↑2.94	
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	32,680	9,800	30.0%	27.1%	↗1.11	↗1.15	↑1.20	○1.03	○0.87	○1.02	↘0.63	↗0.89	↑1.20	↑2.50	
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,658	1,655	24.9%	23.3%	↗1.06	○0.95	○0.99	○0.86	↘0.72	↘0.85	↘0.53	○1.01	↗1.14	↑2.78	
Kootenay (BC)	1,915	530	27.7%	25.0%	↗1.11	↗1.06	↗1.10	○0.95	○0.80	○0.95	↘0.45	↘0.67	↑1.42	↑2.96	
Cariboo (BC)	1,705	420	24.6%	27.2%	↘0.91	↘0.94	○0.98	○0.85	↘0.71	↘0.84	↘0.58	↑1.69	↘0.79	↑1.43	
North Shore (BC)	775	265	34.2%	22.9%	↑1.49	↑1.31	↑1.36	↗1.18	○0.99	↗1.17	↘0.64	↗1.19	↑1.43	↑2.00	
Nechako (BC)	298	75	25.2%	27.6%	↘0.91	○0.96	○1.00	○0.87	↘0.73	↘0.86	↘0.48	↑1.50	↘0.62	↑1.22	
Northeast (BC)	550	190	34.5%	35.2%	○0.98	↑1.32	↑1.38	↗1.19	○1.00	↗1.18	↘0.22	↘0.89	↘0.66	↑1.47	
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,073	390	36.3%	39.2%	↘0.93	↑1.39	↑1.45	↑1.25	↗1.05	○1.00	○0.85	↘0.75	↘0.76	↑1.70	
Western Region (W/Y)	117,533	40,688	34.6%	30.2%	↗1.15	↑1.32	↑1.38	↗1.19	○1.00	--	↘0.55	○0.96	↗1.17	↑2.84	
Alberta (AB)	61,275	24,150	39.4%	34.9%	↗1.13	↑1.51	↑1.57	↑1.36	↗1.14	○1.00	↘0.53	○0.95	↗1.11	↑3.21	
British Columbia (BC)	55,185	16,148	29.3%	26.4%	↗1.11	↗1.12	↗1.17	○1.01	↘0.85	○1.00	↘0.59	○0.96	↗1.18	↑2.46	
Yukon (YK)	1,073	390	36.3%	39.2%	↘0.93	↑1.39	↑1.45	↑1.25	↗1.05	○1.00	↘0.79	↘0.76	↘0.74	↑1.65	

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 Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Cariboo (BC) (24.6%), Thompson - Okanagan (BC) (24.9%), and Nechako (BC) (25.2%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with total income over \$50k than the other

- Francophone communities across the Western Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (46.6%), Red Deer (AB) (40.8%), and Edmonton (AB) (39.7%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income over \$50k than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.



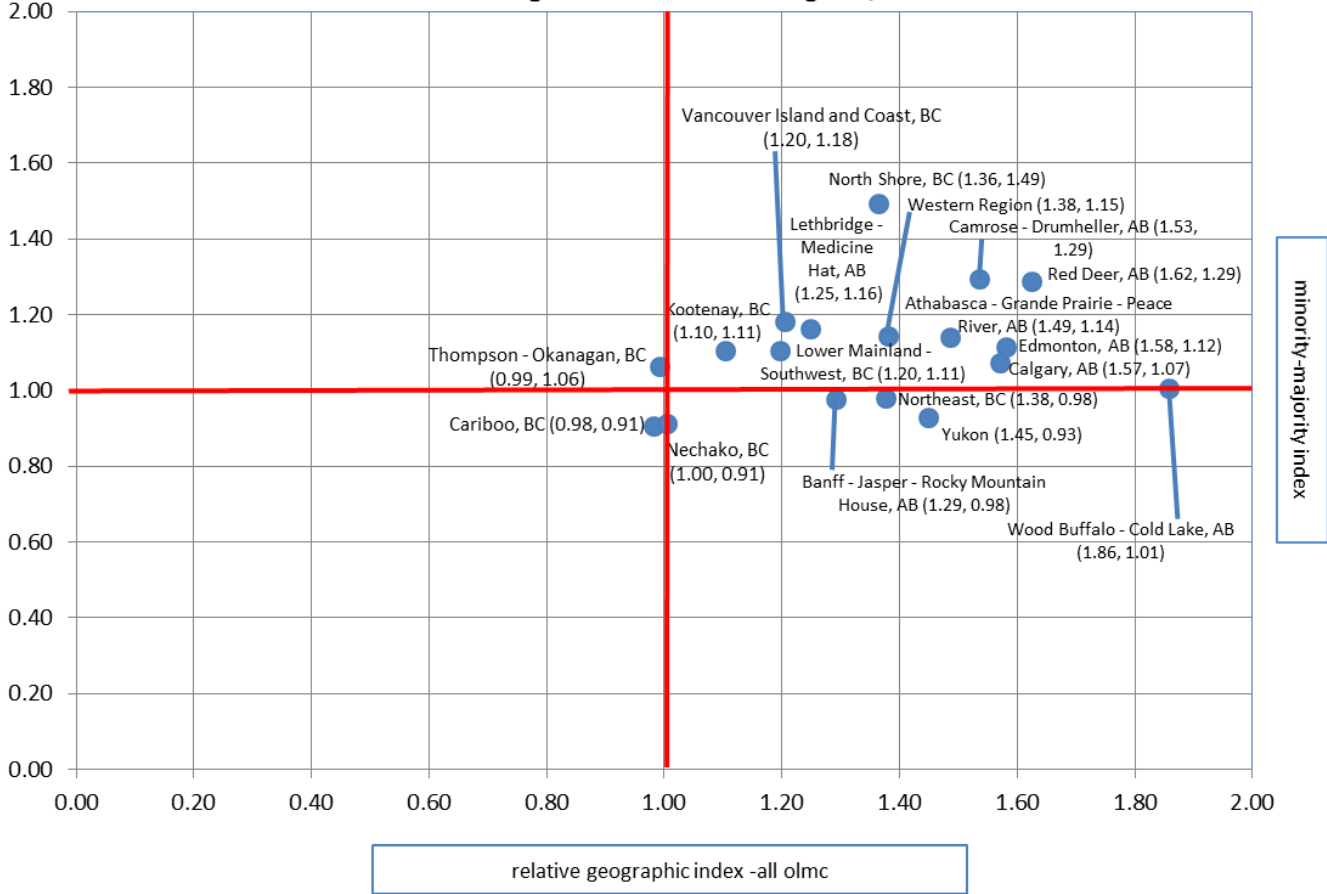
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.91), Nechako (0.91), and Yukon Territory (0.93) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (1.49), Camrose - Drumheller (1.29), and Red Deer (1.29) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*

Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 12 000 000 and 1 : 10 000 000. The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community with that of the majority community. Economic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census 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.

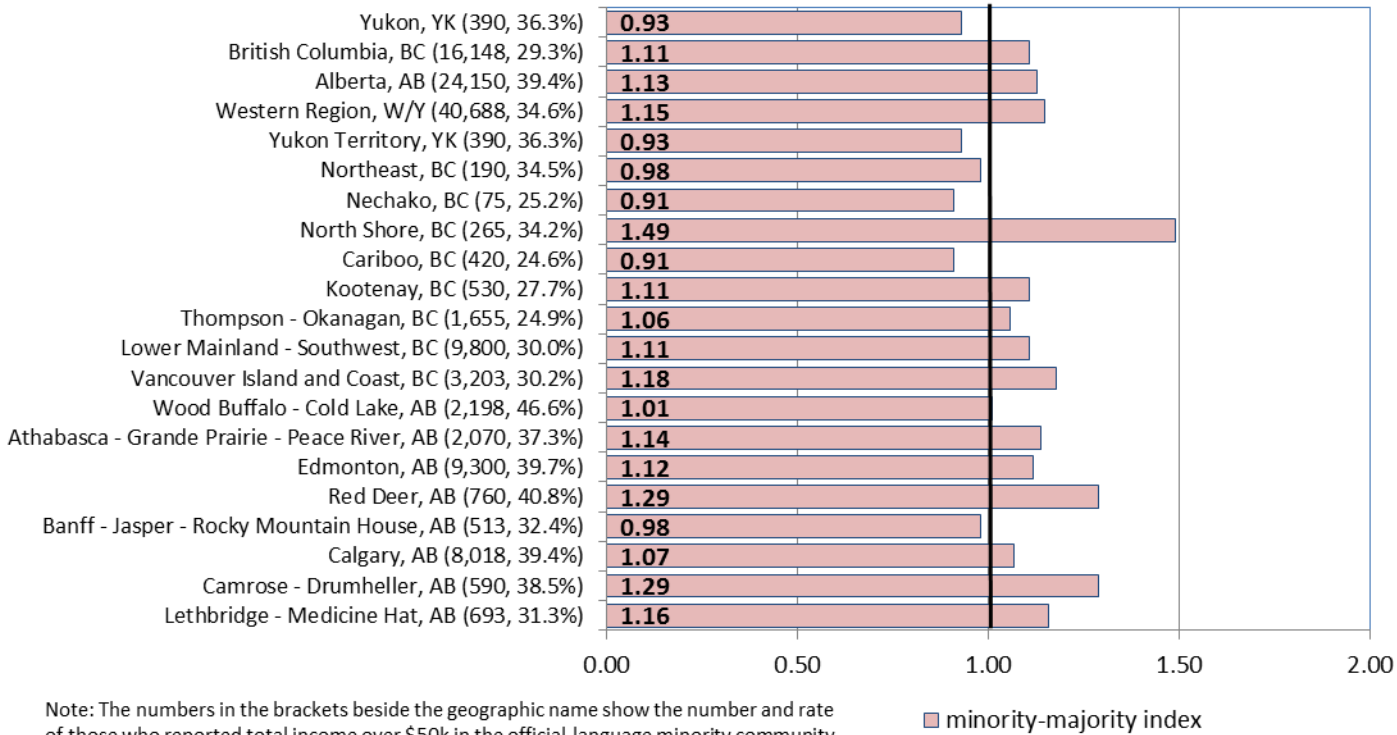
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over)
 With Total Income Over \$50k
 Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011**



- ✓ 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.

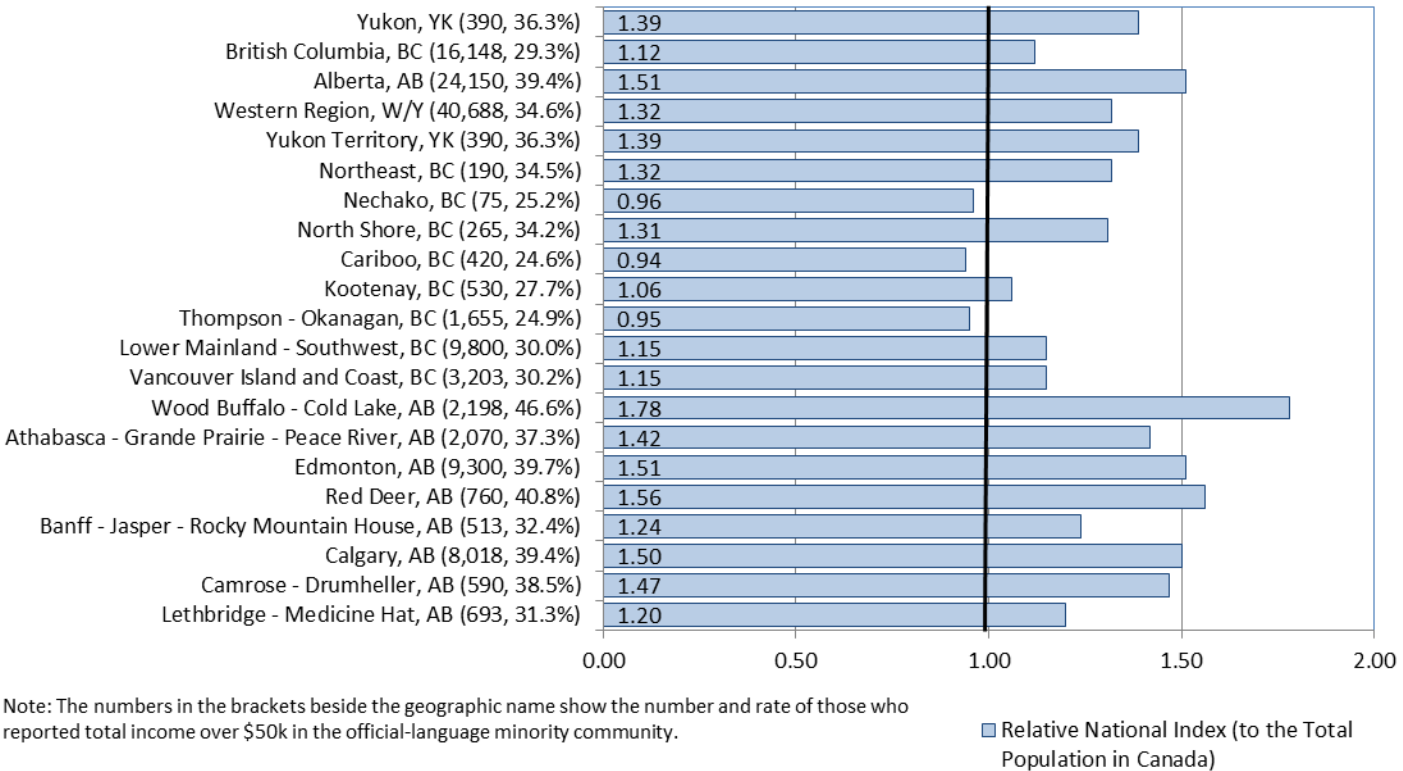
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.91), Nechako (0.91), and Yukon Territory (0.93) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (1.49), Camrose - Drumheller (1.29), and Red Deer (1.29) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western 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.

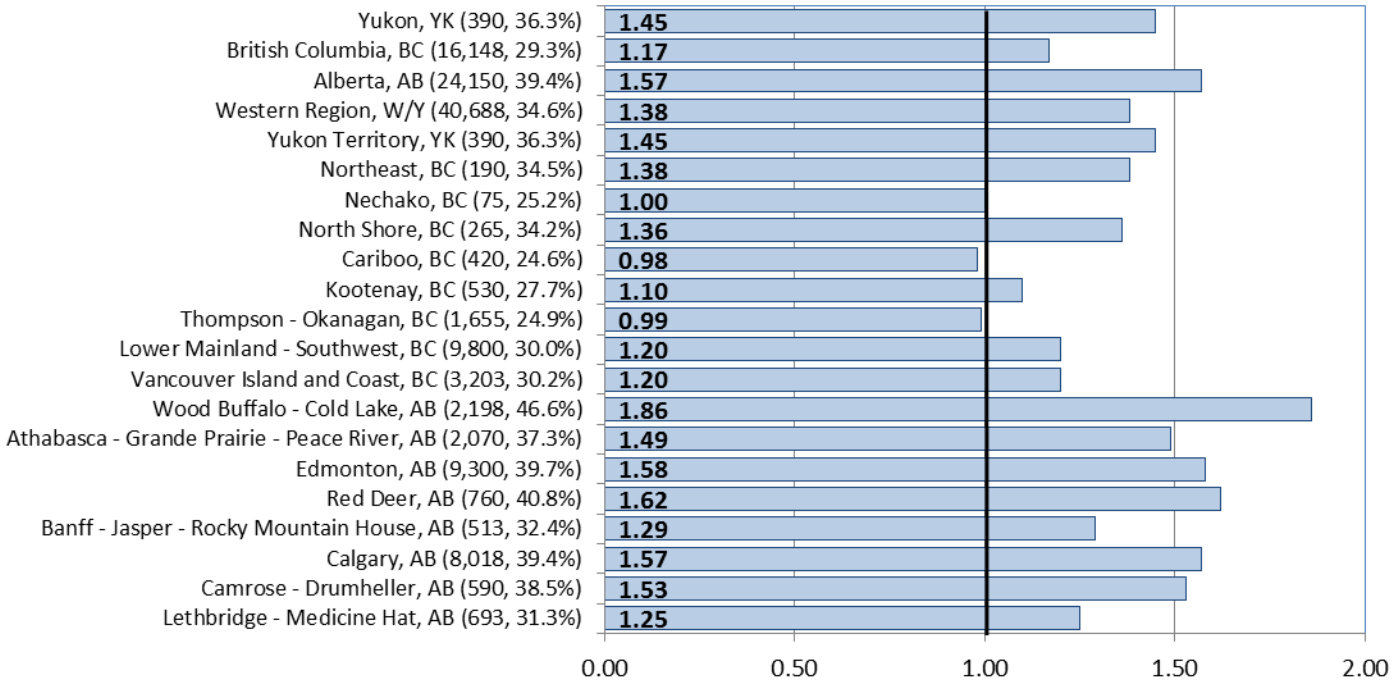
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.94), Thompson - Okanagan (0.95), and Nechako (0.96) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.78), Red Deer (1.56), and Edmonton (1.51) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western Region, 2011**



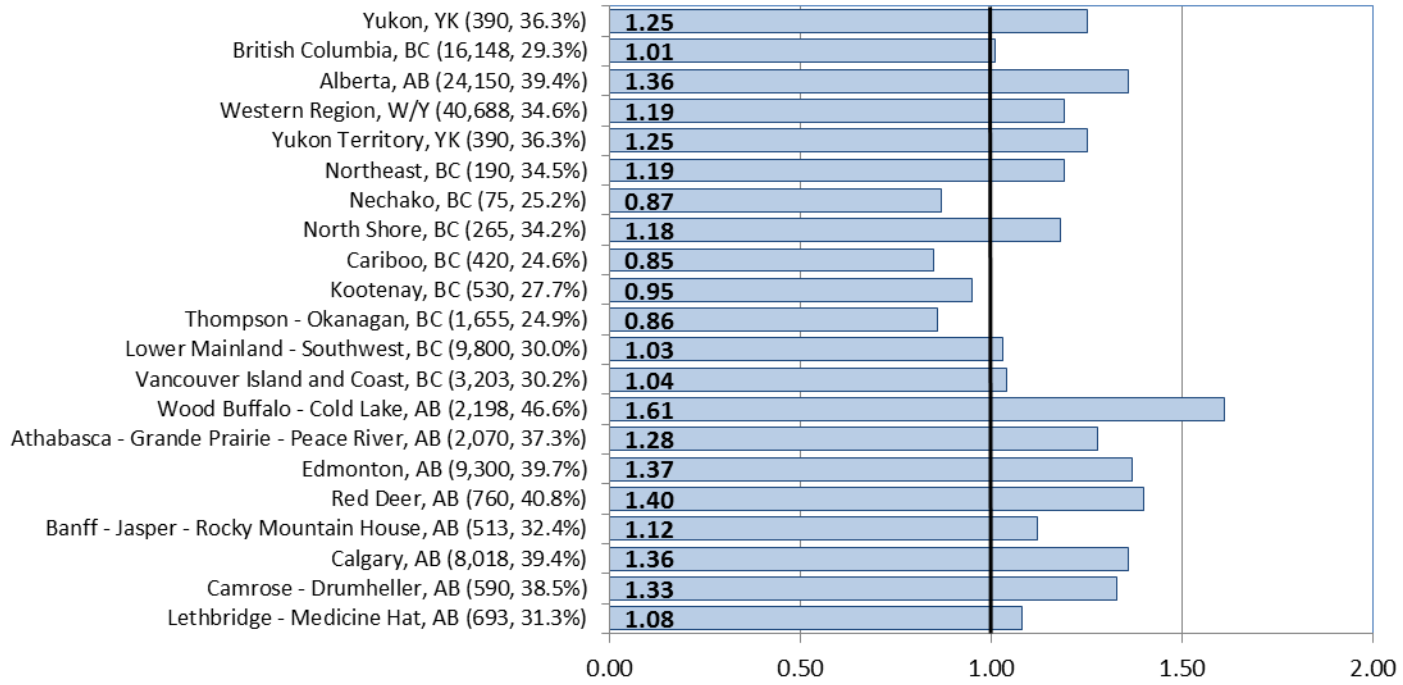
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (to all OLMCs in Canada)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.98), Thompson - Okanagan (0.99), and Nechako (1.00) 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 Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.86), Red Deer (1.62), and Edmonton (1.58) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western Region, 2011



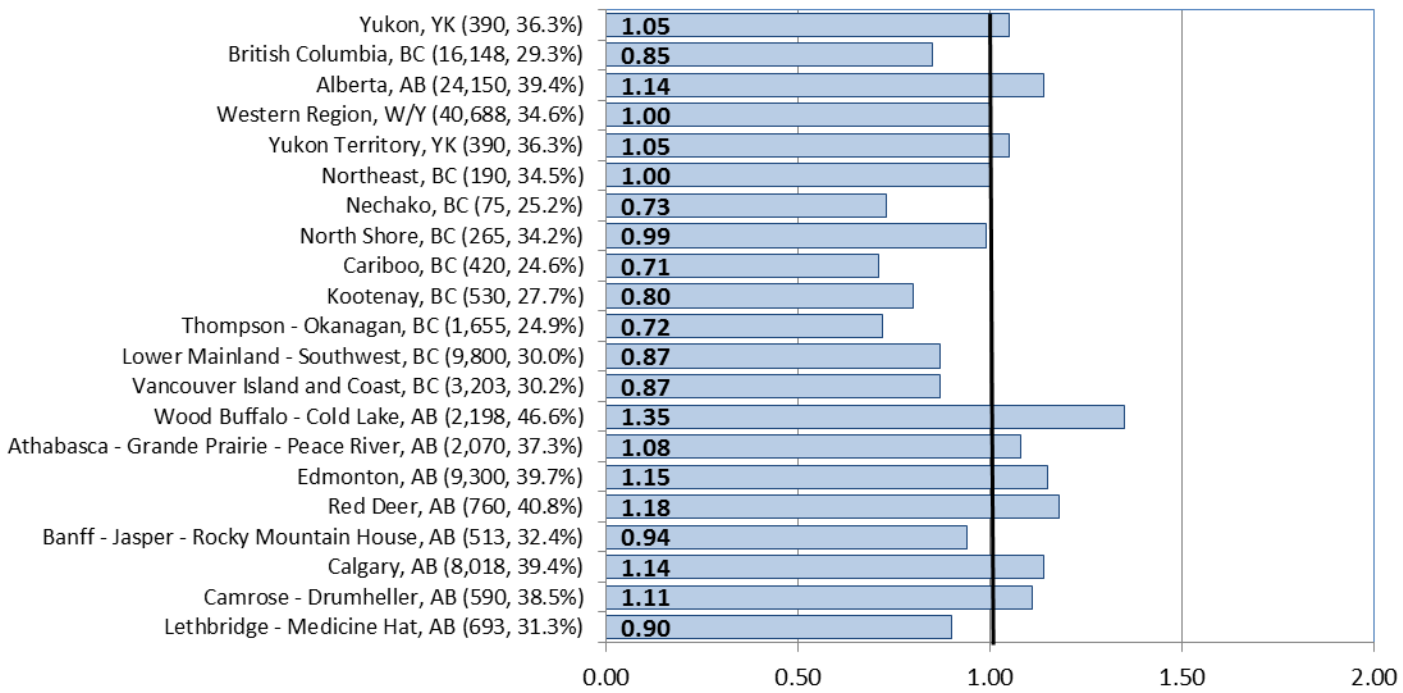
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Cariboo (0.85), Thompson - Okanagan (0.86), and Nechako (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.61), Red Deer (1.40), and Edmonton (1.37) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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 Geographic Index (to the same Official-Language Minority)

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, Western Region, 2011

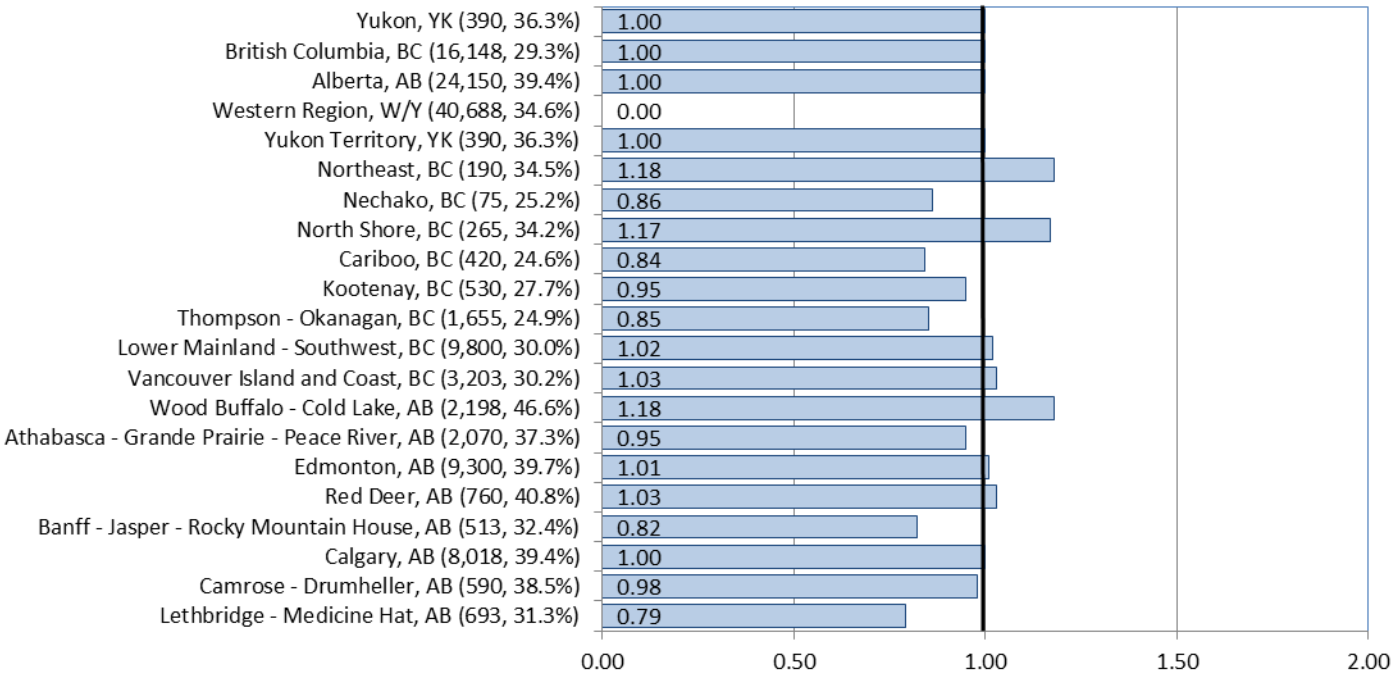


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Cariboo (0.71), Thompson - Okanagan (0.72), and Nechako (0.73) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.35), Red Deer (1.18), and Edmonton (1.15) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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



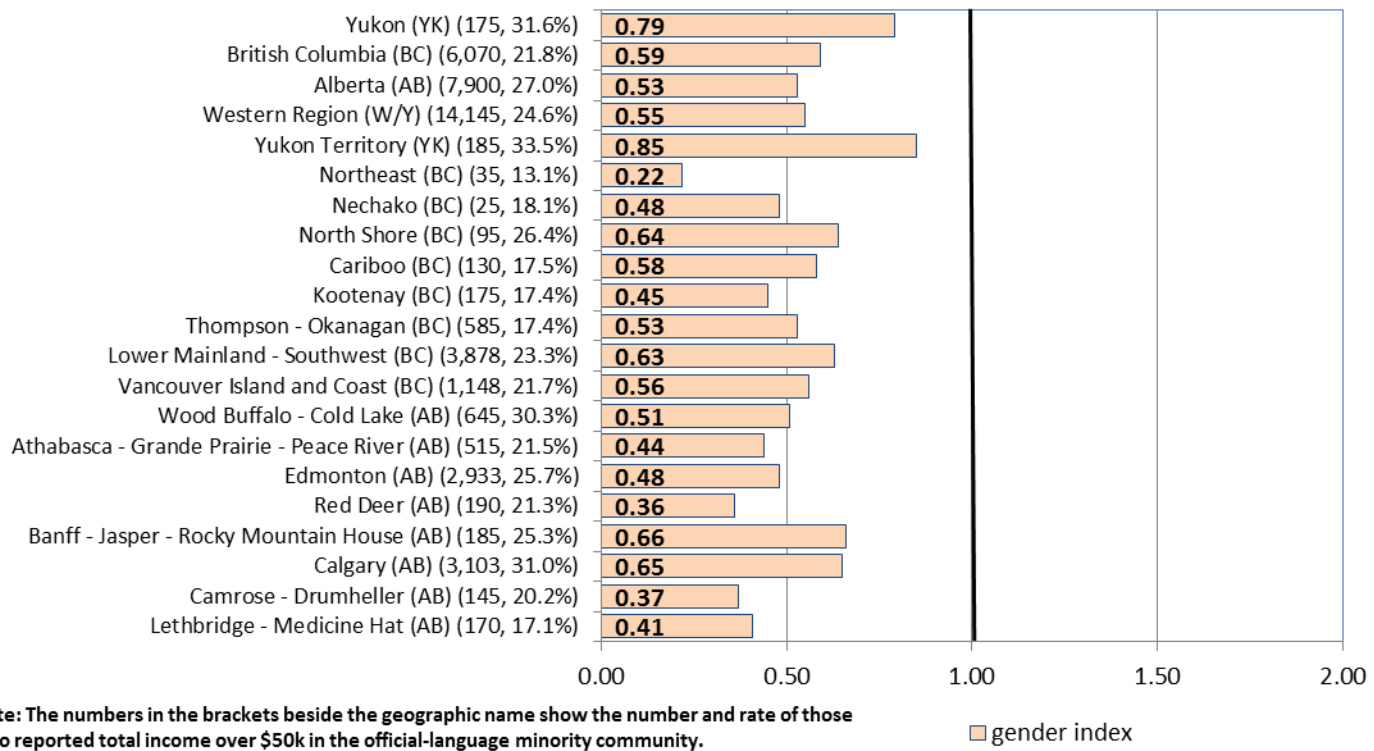
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.79), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.82), and Cariboo (0.84) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.18), Northeast (1.18), and North Shore (1.17) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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.

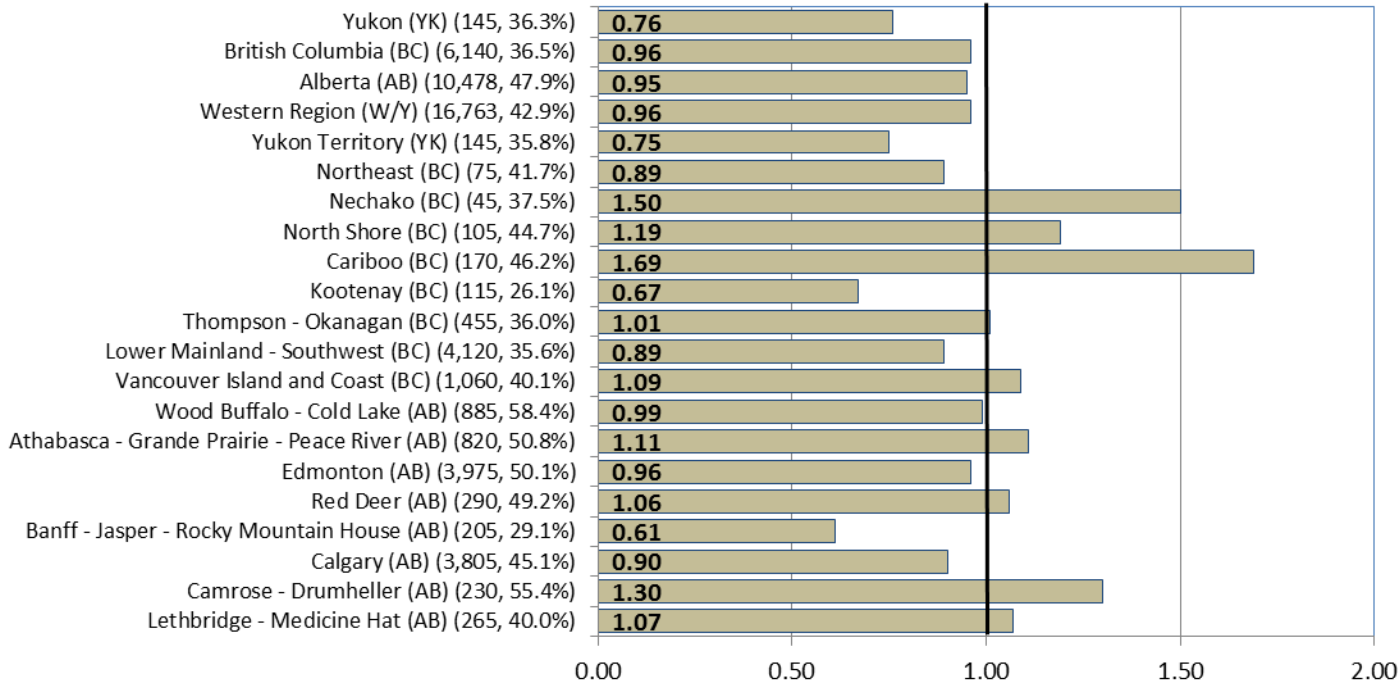
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Northeast (0.22), Red Deer (0.36), and Camrose - Drumheller (0.37) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yukon Territory (0.85), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.66), and Calgary (0.65) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Western 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 Over \$50k
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



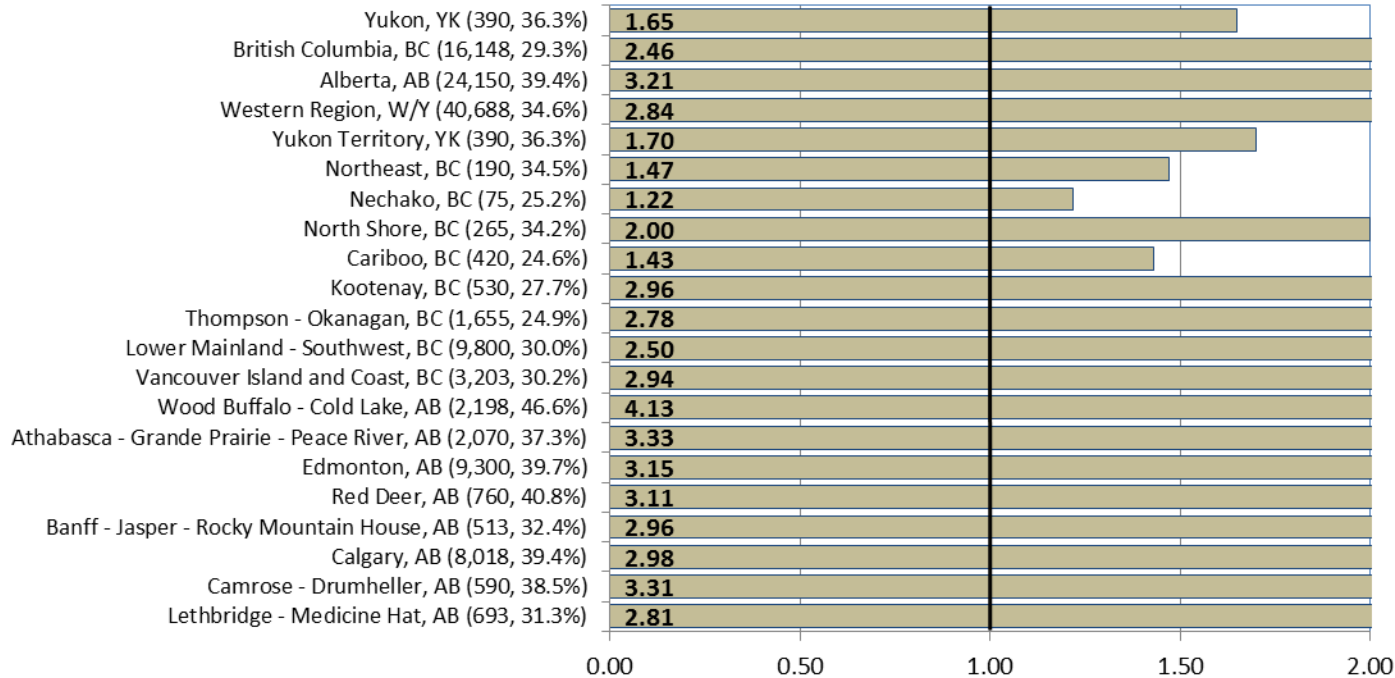
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.61), Kootenay (0.67), and Yukon Territory (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cariboo (1.69), Nechako (1.50), and Camrose - Drumheller (1.30) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Western 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, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Nechako (1.22), Cariboo (1.43), and Northeast (1.47) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (4.13), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (3.33), and Camrose - Drumheller (3.31) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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 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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