



Socio-Economic Profile Nunavut, 1996-2011

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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.*

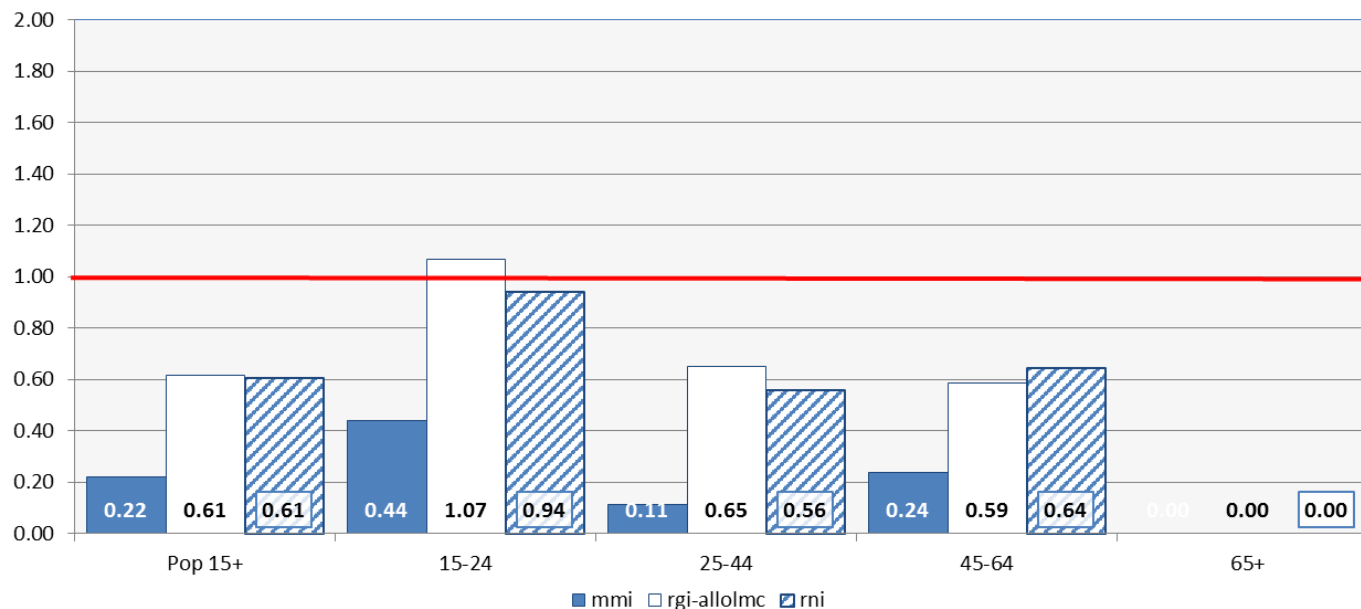
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Nunavut, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	393	45	188	150	15
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (#)	48	15	10	15	0
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	12.2%	33.3%	5.3%	10.0%	0.0%
	OL majority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	55.0%	76.1%	47.6%	42.4%	60.9%
	Canadian population - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	20.1%	35.4%	9.5%	15.5%	35.7%
	Minority-majority index	0.22	0.44	0.11	0.24	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.61	0.94	0.56	0.64	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.61	1.07	0.65	0.59	0.00
	Gender index	1.52	female (16.1%)		male (10.6%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.53				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.54	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.49	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.94	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	18.4%	44.4%	9.2%	13.8%	100.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.33	0.56	0.20	0.34	1.43
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.78	1.28	0.92	0.64	2.20
2001	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	15.3%	33.3%	13.0%	12.5%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.32	0.44	0.37	0.36	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.49	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	22.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.46	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.66	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 Nunavut, 48 (12.2%) had no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.22) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.61).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.52 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.53 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.

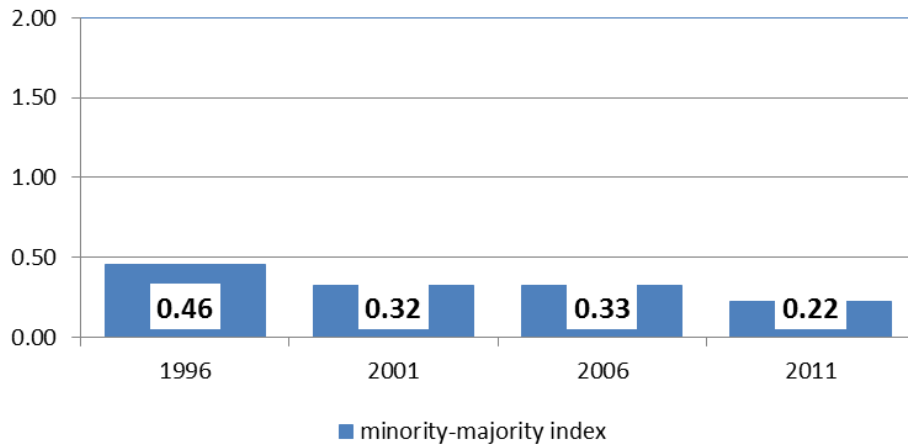
Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut (15 years and over), Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



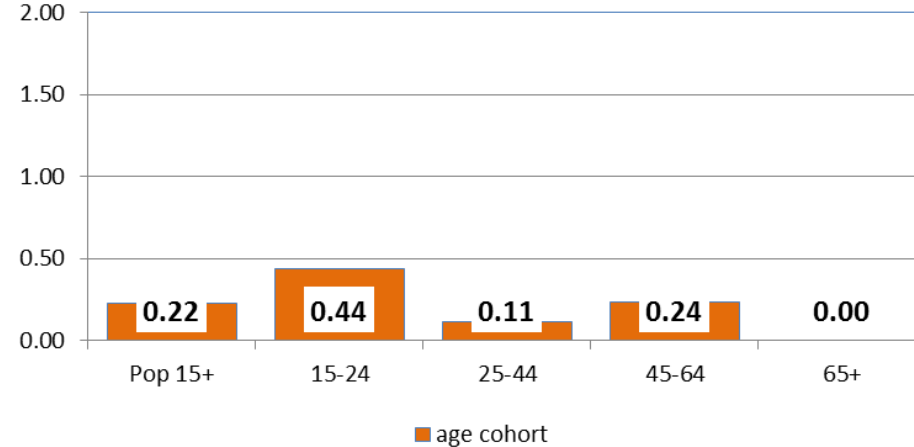
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.22).
- ✓ The gap between the two When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.11).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.24).

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

Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut 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 Nunavut who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.22).
- ✓ 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 Nunavut without an educational certificate, diploma or degree was highest in 1996 (mmi=0.46) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=0.22).

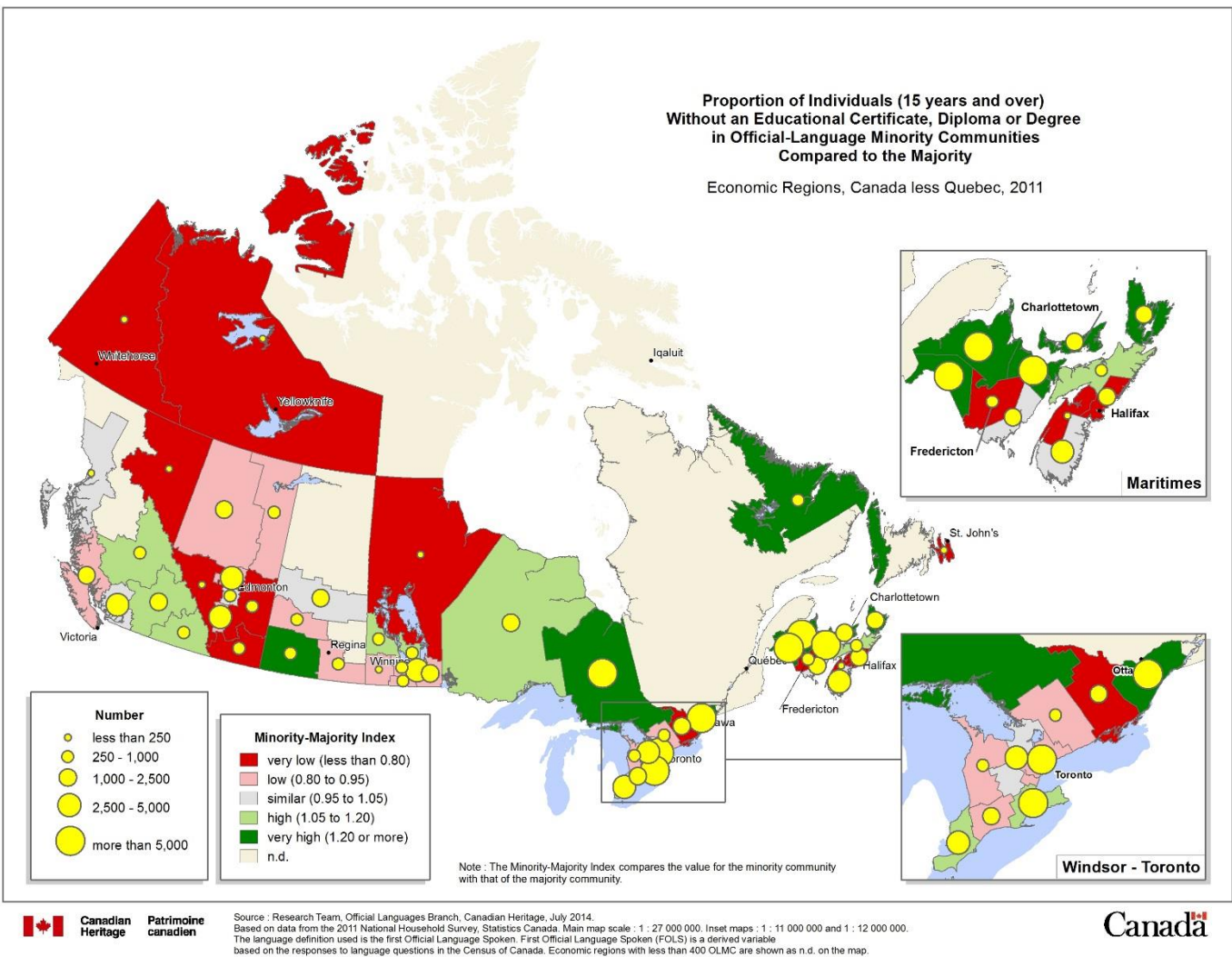
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.11).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.24).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Prairies/Territories 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	mi	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal		
Southeast (MB)	7,120	1,785	25.1%	28.2%	0.89	1.25	1.26	1.11	1.08	1.07	0.70	0.34	0.88	0.53		
South Central (MB)	1,588	495	31.2%	36.6%	0.85	1.55	1.57	1.38	1.34	1.33	0.90	0.50	0.94	0.64		
Southwest (MB)	1,100	225	20.5%	24.3%	0.84	1.02	1.03	0.91	0.88	0.87	1.13	0.45	0.73	0.40		
North Central (MB)	2,013	555	27.6%	31.8%	0.87	1.37	1.39	1.22	1.19	1.18	1.21	0.15	0.86	0.54		
Winnipeg (MB)	20,213	4,243	21.0%	19.3%	1.09	1.04	1.06	0.93	0.90	0.90	1.03	0.36	0.98	0.55		
Interlake (MB)	1,165	340	29.2%	25.2%	1.16	1.45	1.47	1.30	1.26	1.25	0.78	0.94	1.12	0.61		
Parklands (MB)	700	275	39.3%	35.3%	1.11	1.95	1.98	1.74	1.69	1.68	0.90	--	1.08	0.68		
North (MB)	418	90	21.5%	51.8%	0.42	1.07	1.08	0.96	0.93	0.92	0.92	--	0.52	0.49		
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	2,893	563	19.5%	20.7%	0.94	0.97	0.98	0.86	0.84	0.81	0.80	0.34	0.85	0.46		
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,795	575	32.0%	25.7%	1.25	1.59	1.61	1.42	1.38	1.34	1.26	--	1.13	0.64		
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,305	518	15.7%	19.2%	0.82	0.78	0.79	0.70	0.68	0.66	0.64	0.38	0.89	0.47		
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	360	65	18.1%	31.1%	0.58	0.90	0.91	0.80	0.78	0.76	0.66	--	0.67	0.38		
Prince Albert (SK)	3,655	1,150	31.5%	31.0%	1.01	1.56	1.58	1.40	1.36	1.32	0.85	0.12	0.94	0.58		
Northwest Territories (NT)	970	115	11.9%	31.3%	0.38	0.59	0.60	0.53	0.51	0.10	0.92	0.50	0.59	0.51		
Nunavut (NU)	390	53	13.6%	55.0%	0.25	0.68	0.68	0.60	0.59	1.11	1.41	0.42	0.55	0.60		
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	47,764	11,088	23.2%	25.2%	0.92	1.15	1.17	1.03	1.00	--	0.91	0.35	0.89	0.54		
Manitoba (MB)	34,303	8,035	23.4%	24.9%	0.94	1.16	1.18	1.04	1.01	1.00	0.92	0.37	0.90	0.55		
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,090	2,890	23.9%	24.6%	0.97	1.19	1.20	1.06	1.03	1.00	0.86	0.28	0.91	0.52		
Northwest Territories (NT)	978	115	11.8%	31.3%	0.38	0.58	0.59	0.52	0.51	1.00	0.92	0.40	0.59	0.51		
Nunavut (NU)	393	48	12.2%	55.0%	0.22	0.61	0.61	0.54	0.53	1.00	1.52	0.53	0.48	0.54		

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 Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (NT) (11.9%), Nunavut (NU) (13.6%), and Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (15.7%) reported a lower proportion of individuals without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Parklands (MB) (39.3%), Northern (SK) (33.3%), and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (32.0%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.25), Northwest Territories (0.38), and North (0.42) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.25), Interlake (1.16), and Parklands (1.11) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

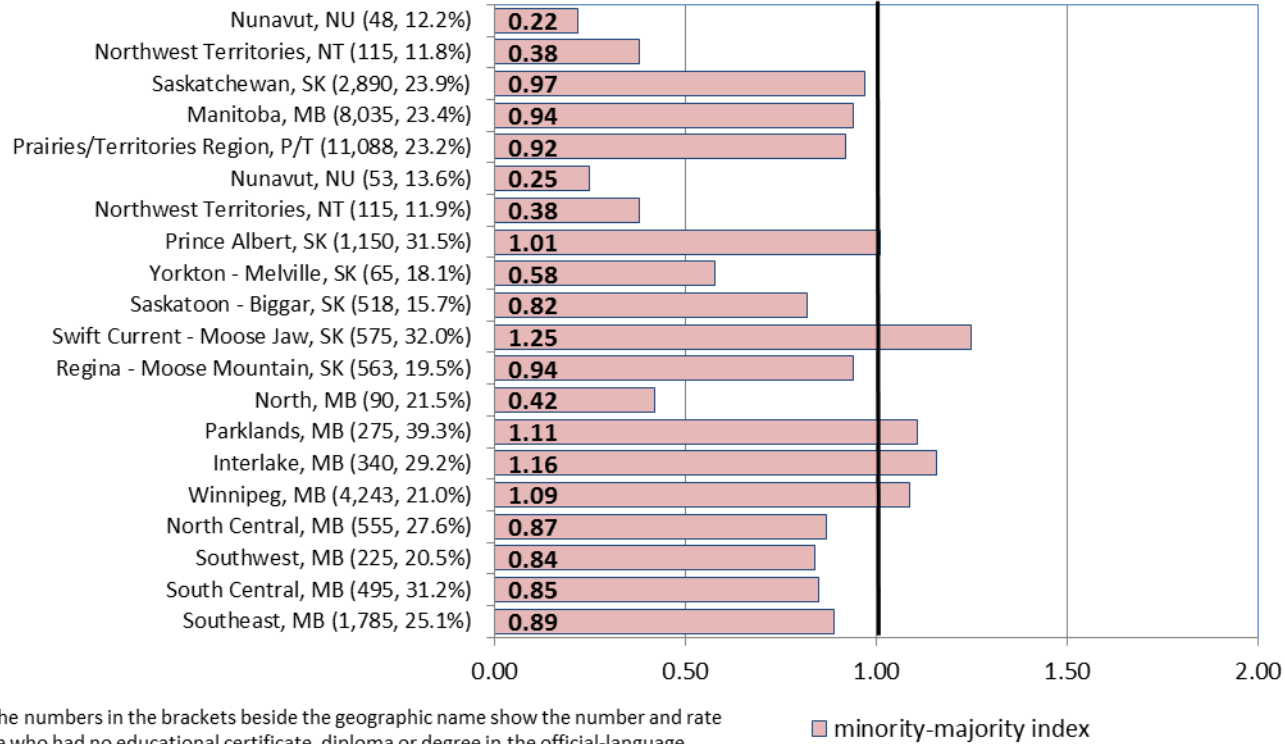
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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.

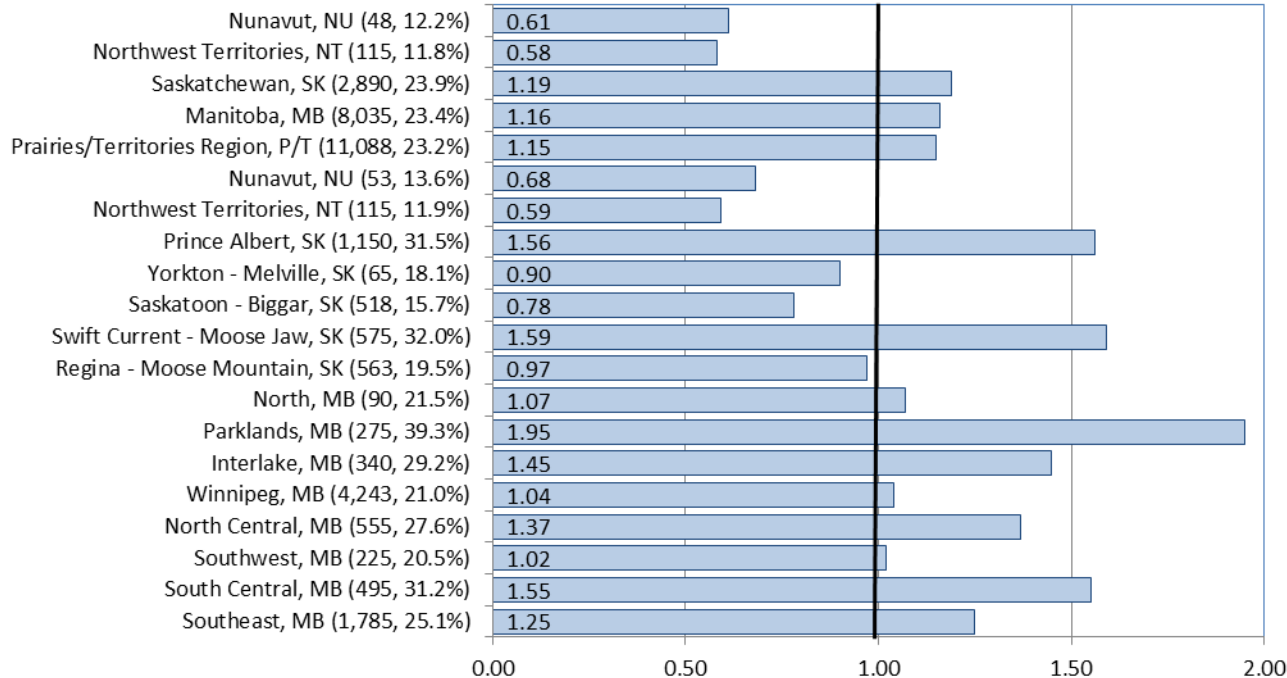
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.25), Northwest Territories (0.38), and North (0.42) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.25), Interlake (1.16), and Parklands (1.11) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



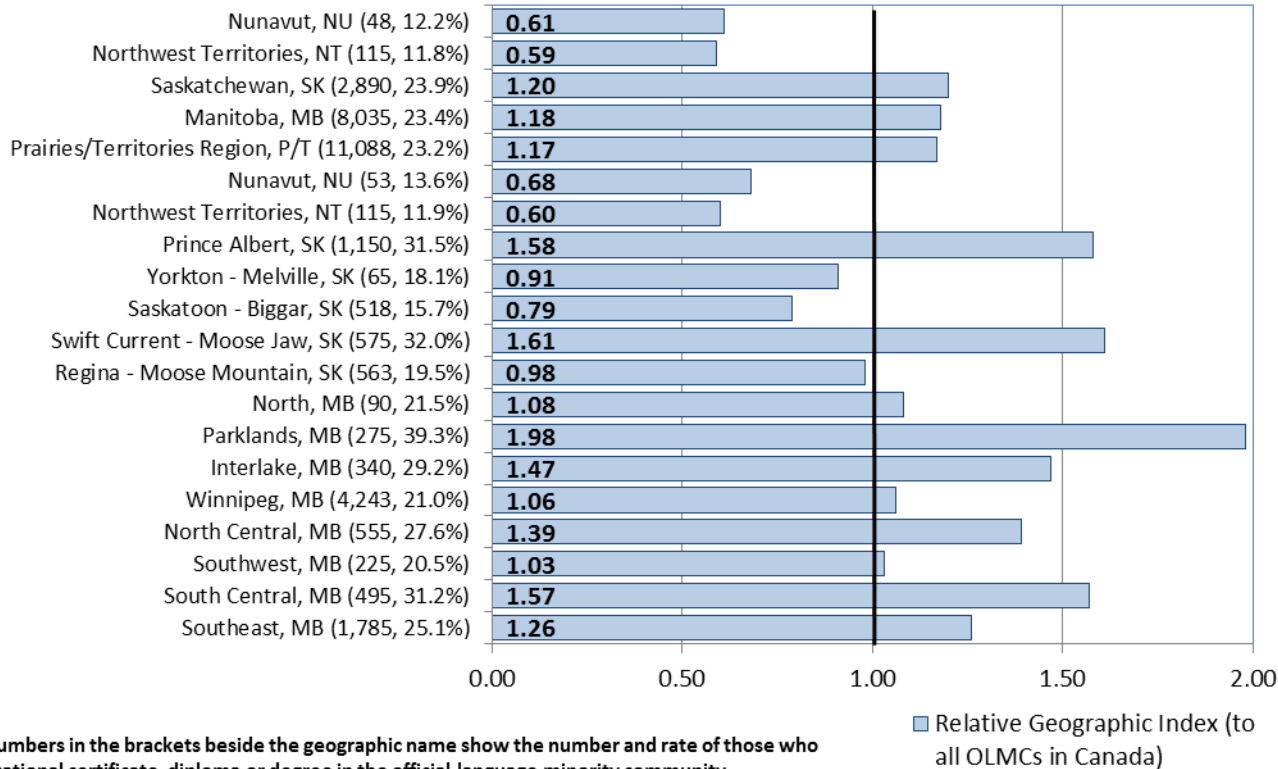
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (0.59), Nunavut (0.68), and Saskatoon - Biggar (0.78) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Parklands (1.95), Northern (1.66), and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.59) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

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

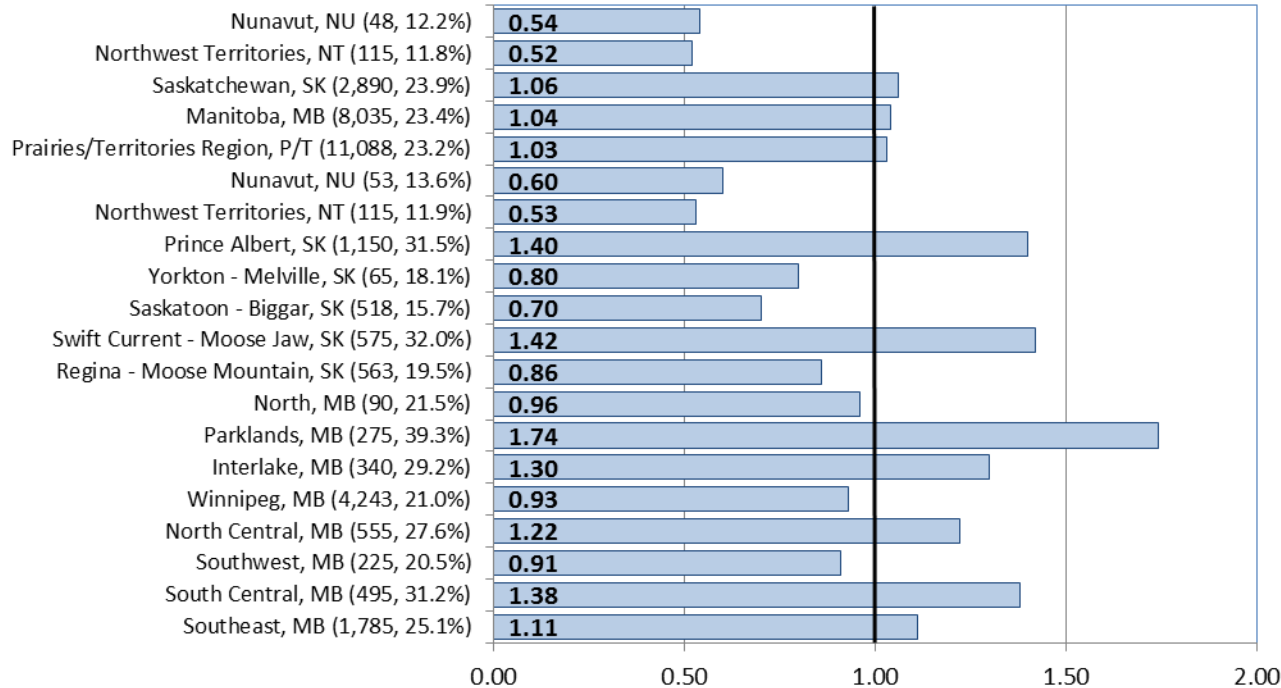
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (0.60), Nunavut (0.68), and Saskatoon - Biggar (0.79) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Parklands (1.98), Northern (1.68), and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.61) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



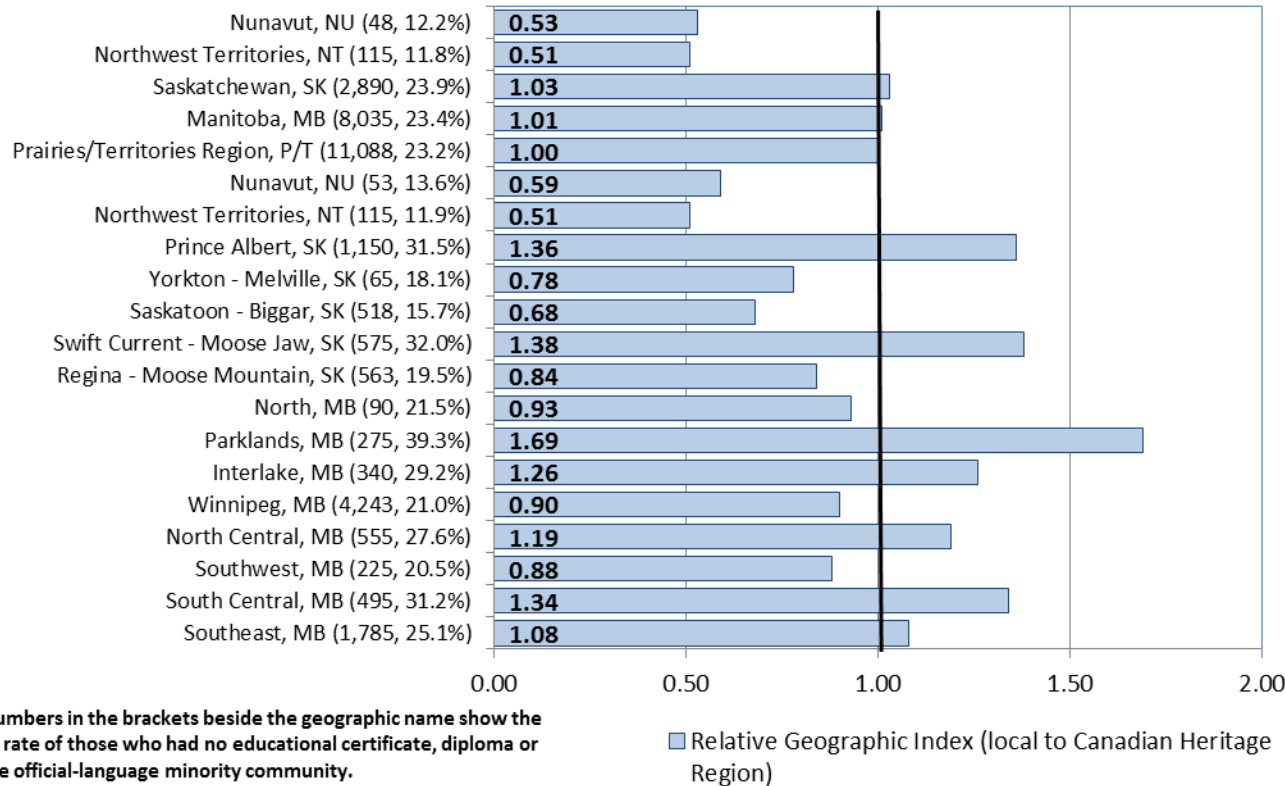
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Northwest Territories (0.53), Nunavut (0.60), and Saskatoon - Biggar (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Parklands (1.74), Northern (1.48), and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.42) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

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)

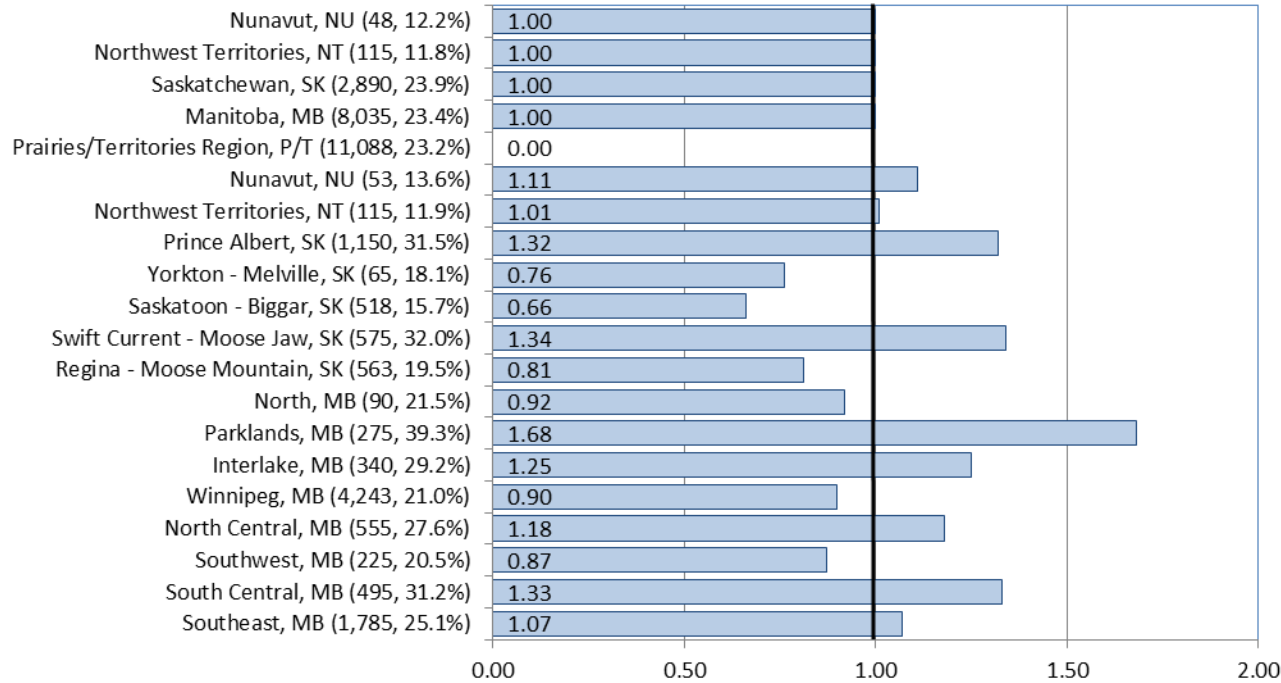
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Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Northwest Territories (0.51), Nunavut (0.59), and Saskatoon - Biggar (0.68) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Parklands (1.69), Northern (1.44), and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.38) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



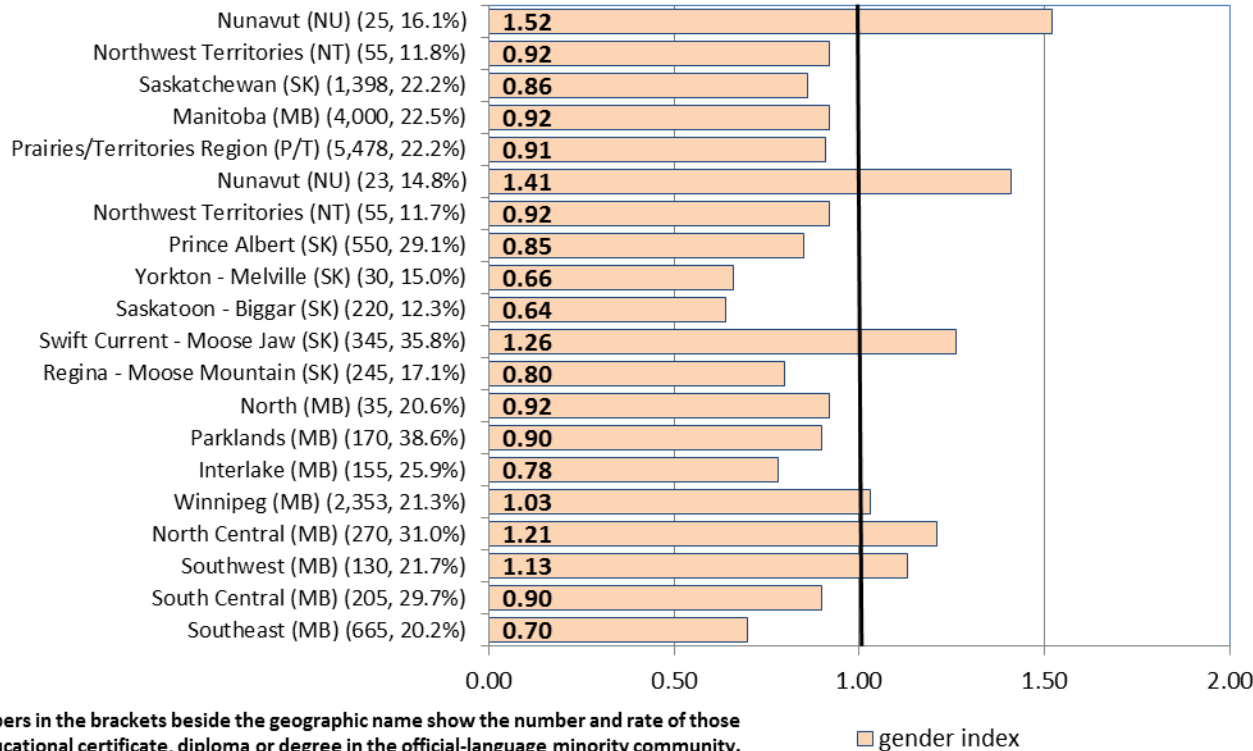
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Saskatoon - Biggar (0.66), Yorkton - Melville (0.76), and Regina - Moose Mountain (0.81) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Parklands (1.68), Northern (1.39), and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.34) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

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 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

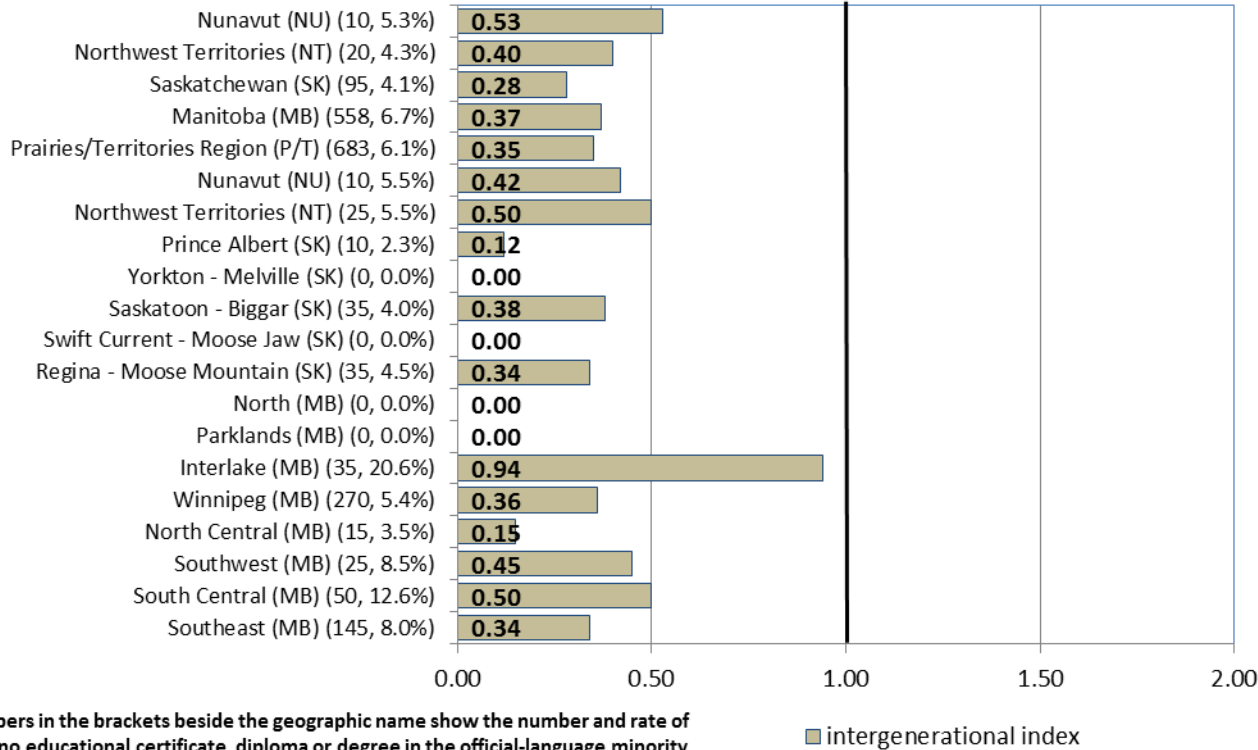


- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Saskatoon - Biggar (0.64), Yorkton - Melville (0.66), and Southeast (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (1.41), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.26), and Southwest (1.13) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

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 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



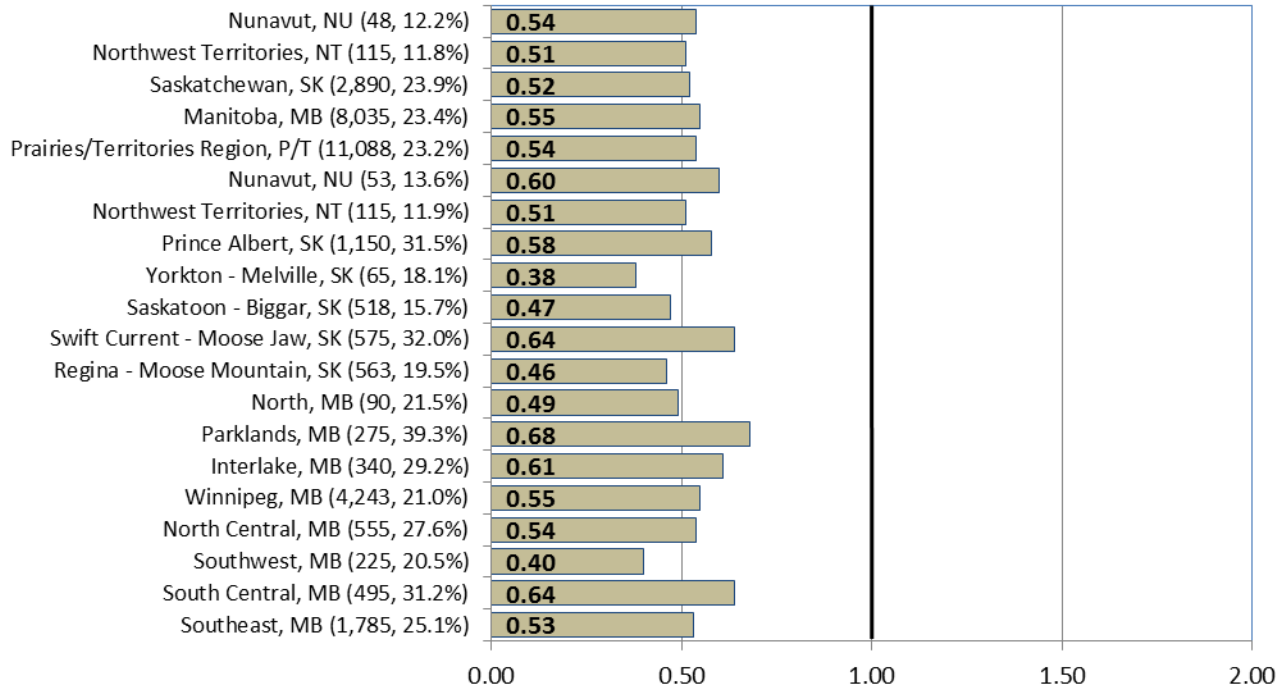
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Prince Albert (0.12), Southeast (0.34), and Regina - Moose Mountain (0.34) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Interlake (0.94), Northwest Territories (0.50), and Southwest (0.45) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

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.

■ 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) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Yorkton - Melville (0.38), Southwest (0.40), and Regina - Moose Mountain (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Parklands (0.68), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.64), and South Central (0.64) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

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.

■ 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.

High Educational Attainment

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

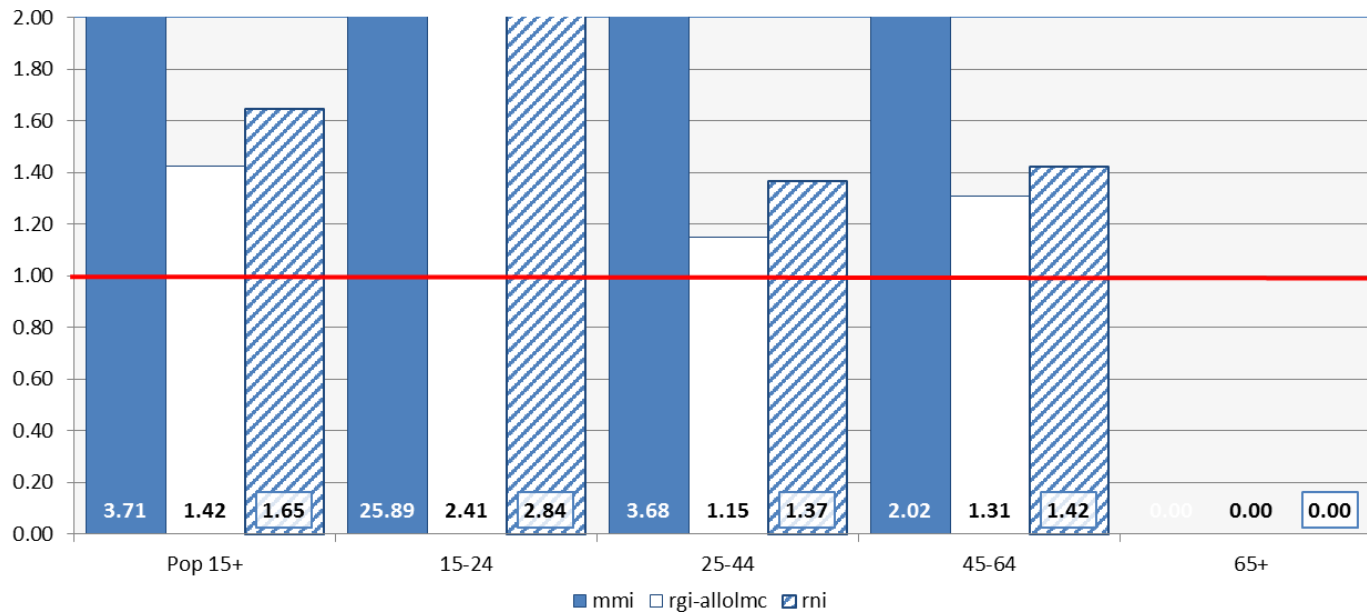
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Nunavut, 1996-2011

	Values	Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	393	45	188	150	15
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (#)	135	10	80	45	0
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	34.4%	22.2%	42.6%	30.0%	0.0%
	OL majority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	9.3%	0.9%	11.6%	14.8%	12.6%
	Canadian population - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	20.9%	7.8%	31.1%	21.1%	13.0%
	Minority-majority index	3.71	25.89	3.68	2.02	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.65	2.84	1.37	1.42	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.42	2.41	1.15	1.31	0.00
	Gender index	1.31	female (41.9%)		male (31.9%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.42				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.73	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.38	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 (%)	24.5%	0.0%	30.8%	17.2%
Minority-majority index		2.66	0.00	2.83	1.00	0.00
Relative geographic index to all OL minority		1.17	0.00	0.98	0.83	0.00
2001	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	13.9%	0.0%	20.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.74	0.00	2.12	1.12	5.86
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.78	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	19.8%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	2.69	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.27	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 Nunavut, 135 (34.4%) 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=3.71) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.42).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.31 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.42 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.

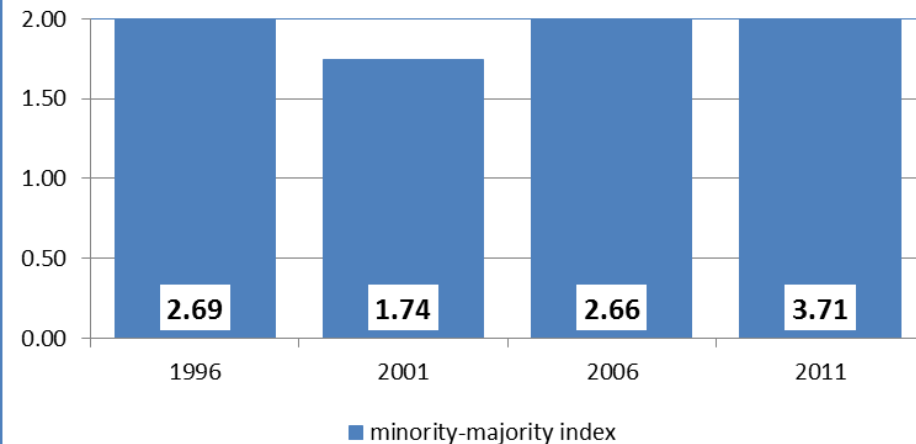
Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut (15 years and over), With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



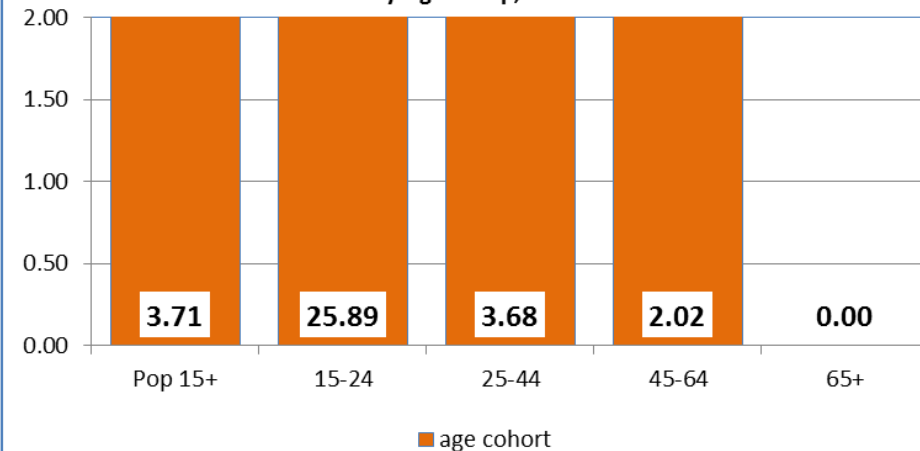
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=3.71$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the 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 had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=3.68$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=2.02$).

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



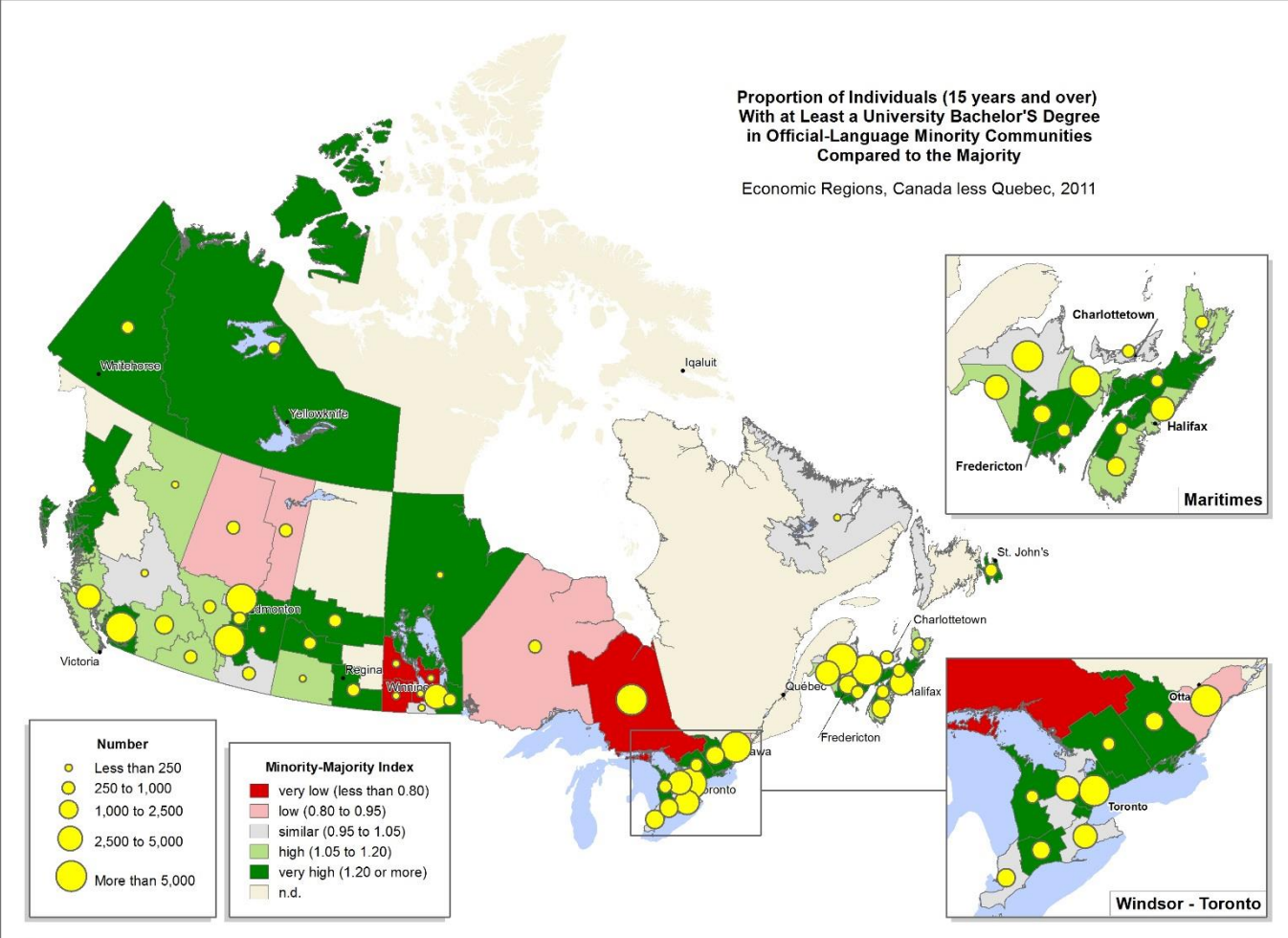
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=3.71).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Nunavut with at least a university bachelor's degree was highest in 2011 (mmi=3.71) and lowest in 2001 (mmi=1.74).
- ✓ 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 had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=3.68).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=2.02).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Prairies/Territories 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	mi	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	7,120	953	13.4%	11.0%	↑ 1.22	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.74	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.46	↑ 1.35	↑ 2.03
South Central (MB)	1,588	163	10.3%	9.9%	○ 1.03	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.57	↑ 1.54	↑ 2.99	↓ 0.77	↑ 1.35
Southwest (MB)	1,100	118	10.7%	13.6%	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.79	↑ 5.19	↓ 0.69	↑ 1.13
North Central (MB)	2,013	160	7.9%	11.7%	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.44	↑ 1.47	↑ 6.13	↓ 0.65	↑ 1.10
Winnipeg (MB)	20,213	4,583	22.7%	22.9%	○ 0.99	↑ 1.09	↓ 0.94	↑ 1.10	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.26	○ 1.00	↑ 1.49	↑ 1.07	↑ 1.60
Interlake (MB)	1,165	115	9.9%	12.8%	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.55	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.25	○ 1.02	↑ 1.77
Parklands (MB)	700	35	5.0%	10.0%	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.56	--	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.94
North (MB)	418	40	9.6%	7.7%	↑ 1.24	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.58	↑ 1.28	○ 0.99	↑ 1.17
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	2,893	715	24.7%	17.9%	↑ 1.38	↑ 1.19	○ 1.03	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.31	↑ 1.25	↑ 1.18	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.73
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,795	200	11.1%	10.0%	↑ 1.12	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.67	↑ 1.83	↓ 0.92	↑ 1.42
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,305	960	29.0%	20.5%	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.54	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.10	↑ 1.67	↑ 1.10	↑ 1.66
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	360	40	11.1%	8.2%	↑ 1.35	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.56	↑ 1.29	--	↓ 0.71	↑ 1.12
Prince Albert (SK)	3,655	455	12.4%	10.0%	↑ 1.25	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.63	↑ 1.16	↑ 2.31	↑ 1.16	↑ 1.82
Northwest Territories (NT)	970	335	34.5%	17.3%	↑ 1.99	↑ 1.66	↑ 1.43	↑ 1.67	↑ 1.83	○ 0.98	↑ 1.74	↑ 1.81	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.87
Nunavut (NU)	390	135	34.6%	9.2%	↑ 3.75	↑ 1.66	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.68	↑ 1.83	○ 1.01	↑ 1.33	↑ 1.51	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.75
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	47,764	9,038	18.9%	16.6%	↑ 1.14	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.92	○ 1.00	--	↑ 1.13	↑ 1.72	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.67
Manitoba (MB)	34,303	6,165	18.0%	17.9%	○ 1.00	↓ 0.86	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.87	○ 0.95	○ 1.00	↑ 1.13	↑ 1.64	↑ 1.06	↑ 1.62
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,090	2,395	19.8%	15.3%	↑ 1.30	○ 0.95	↓ 0.82	○ 0.96	↑ 1.05	○ 1.00	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.93	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.76
Northwest Territories (NT)	978	343	35.1%	17.4%	↑ 2.02	↑ 1.68	↑ 1.45	↑ 1.70	↑ 1.85	○ 1.00	↑ 1.78	↑ 1.79	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.90
Nunavut (NU)	393	135	34.4%	9.3%	↑ 3.71	↑ 1.65	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.66	↑ 1.82	○ 1.00	↑ 1.31	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.38	↑ 1.73

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 Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Parklands (MB) (5.0%), North Central (MB) (7.9%), and North (MB) (9.6%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with at least a university bachelor's degree than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Nunavut (NU) (34.6%), Northwest Territories (NT) (34.5%), and Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (29.0%) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.



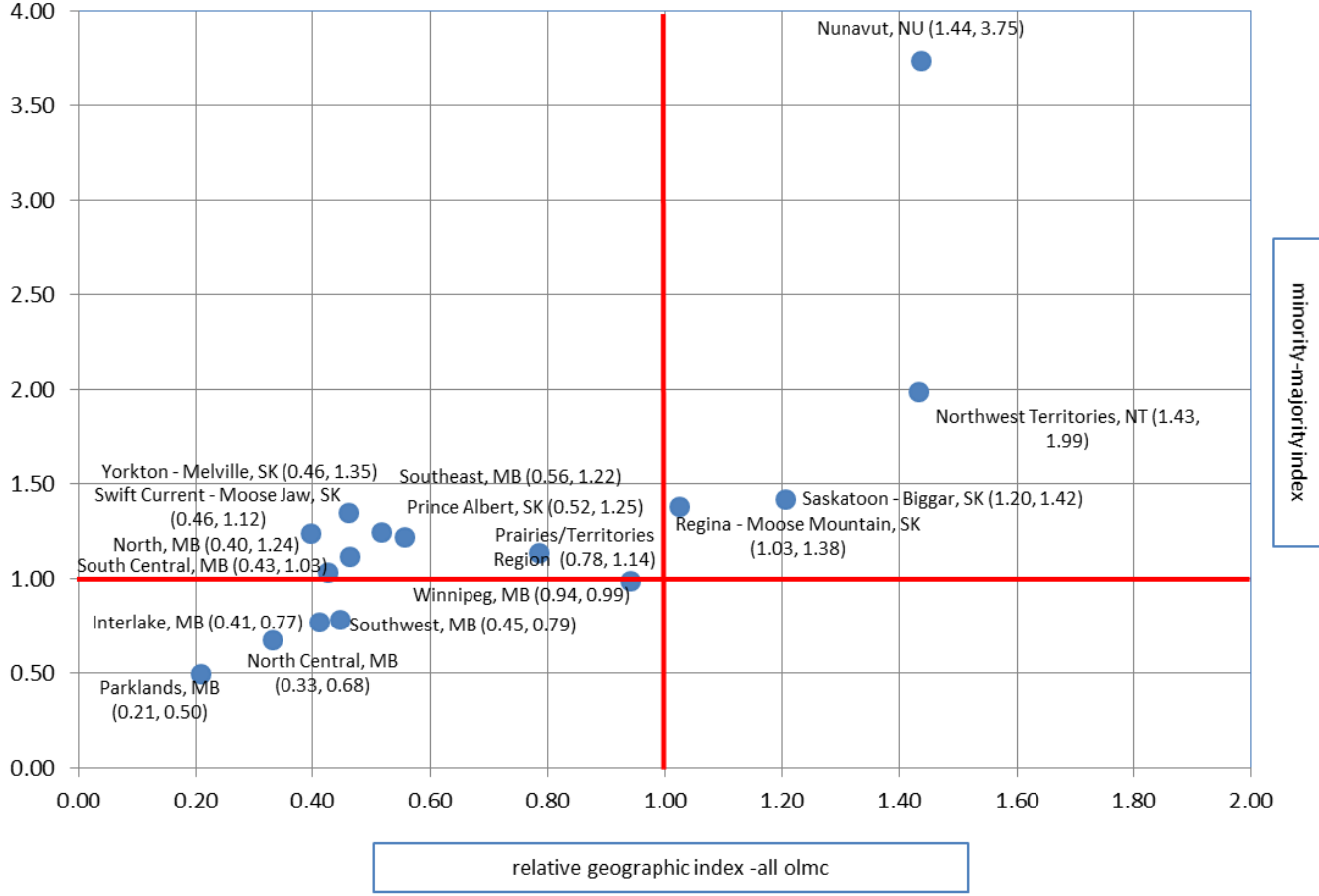
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.50), North Central (0.68), and Interlake (0.77) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (3.75), Northwest Territories (1.99), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.42) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

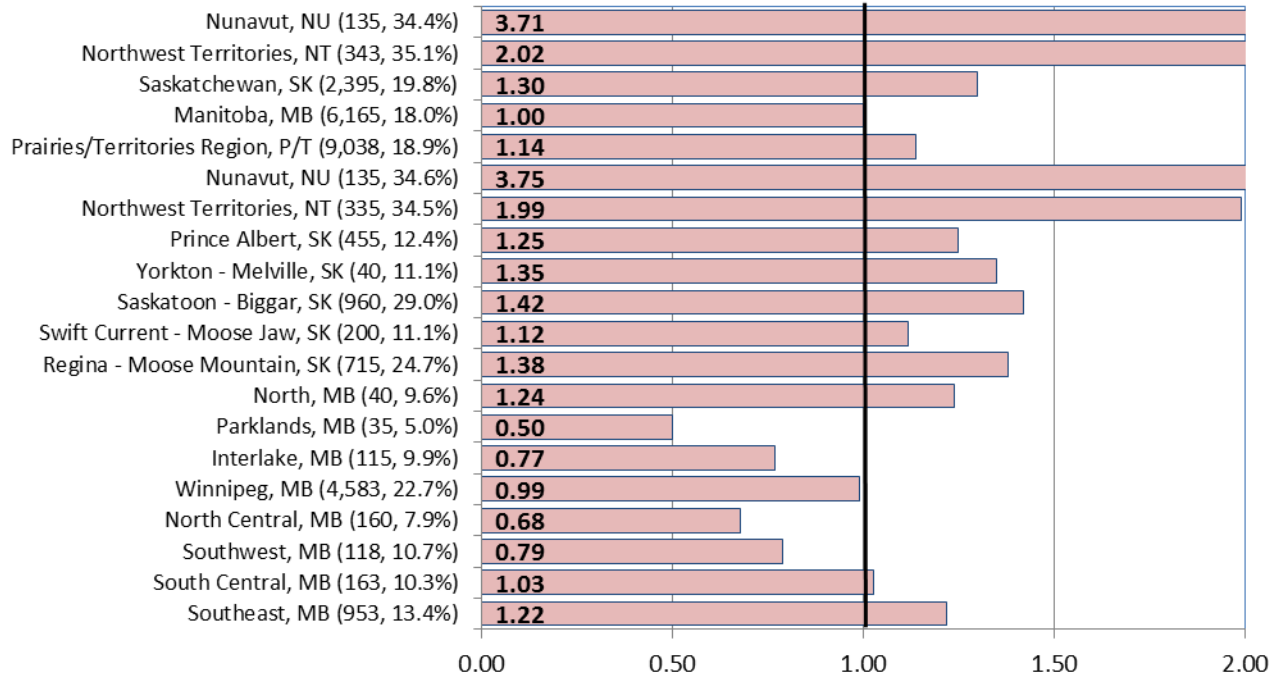
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



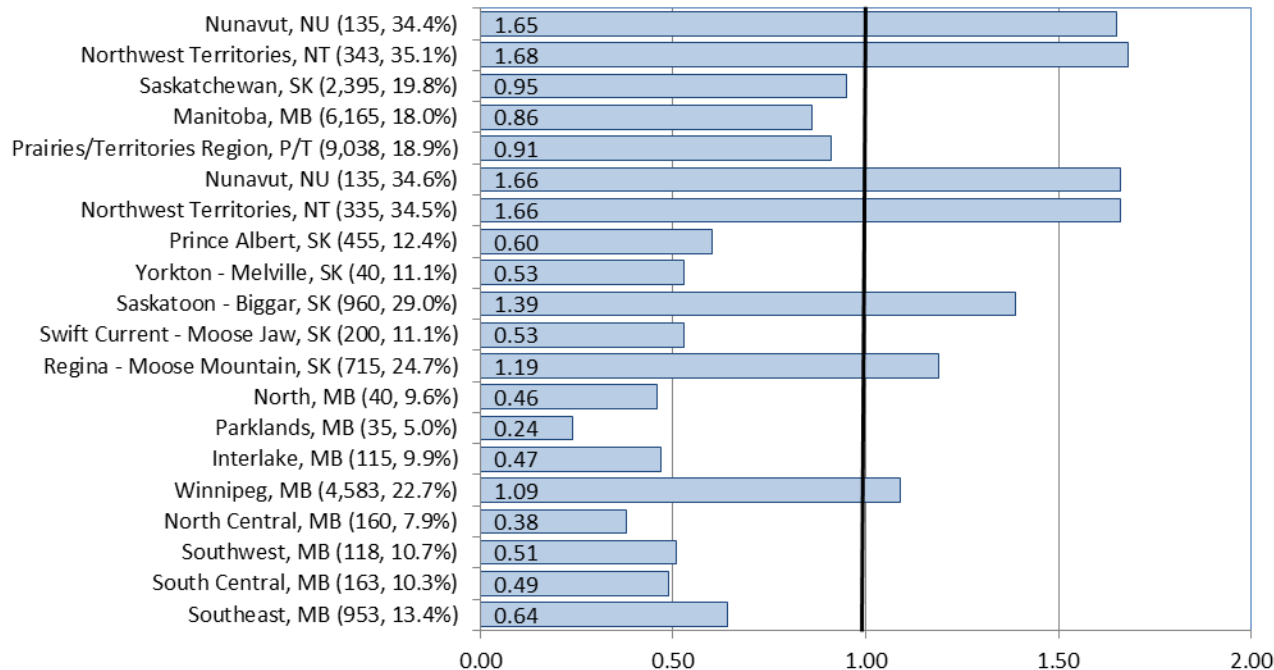
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language

■ minority-majority index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.50), North Central (0.68), and Interlake (0.77) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (3.75), Northwest Territories (1.99), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.42) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



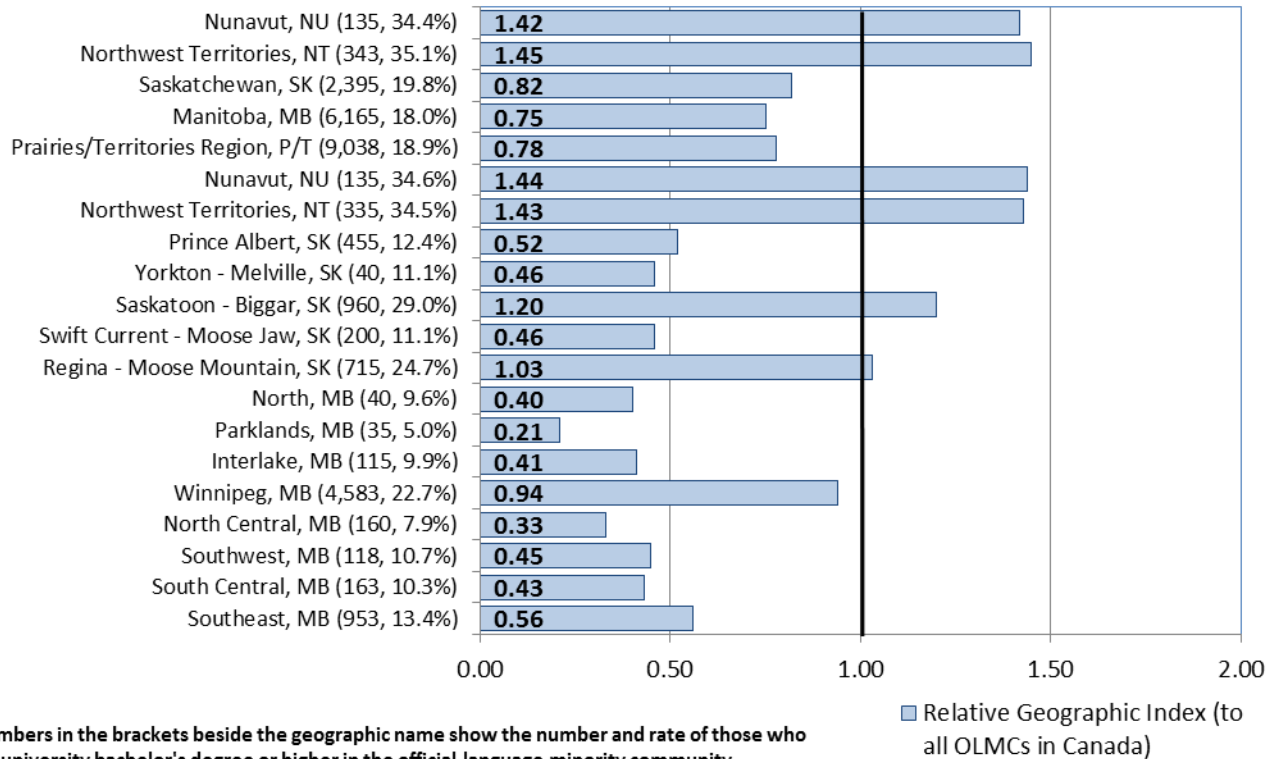
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.24), North Central (0.38), and North (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (1.66), Northwest Territories (1.66), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.39) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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 National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

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.

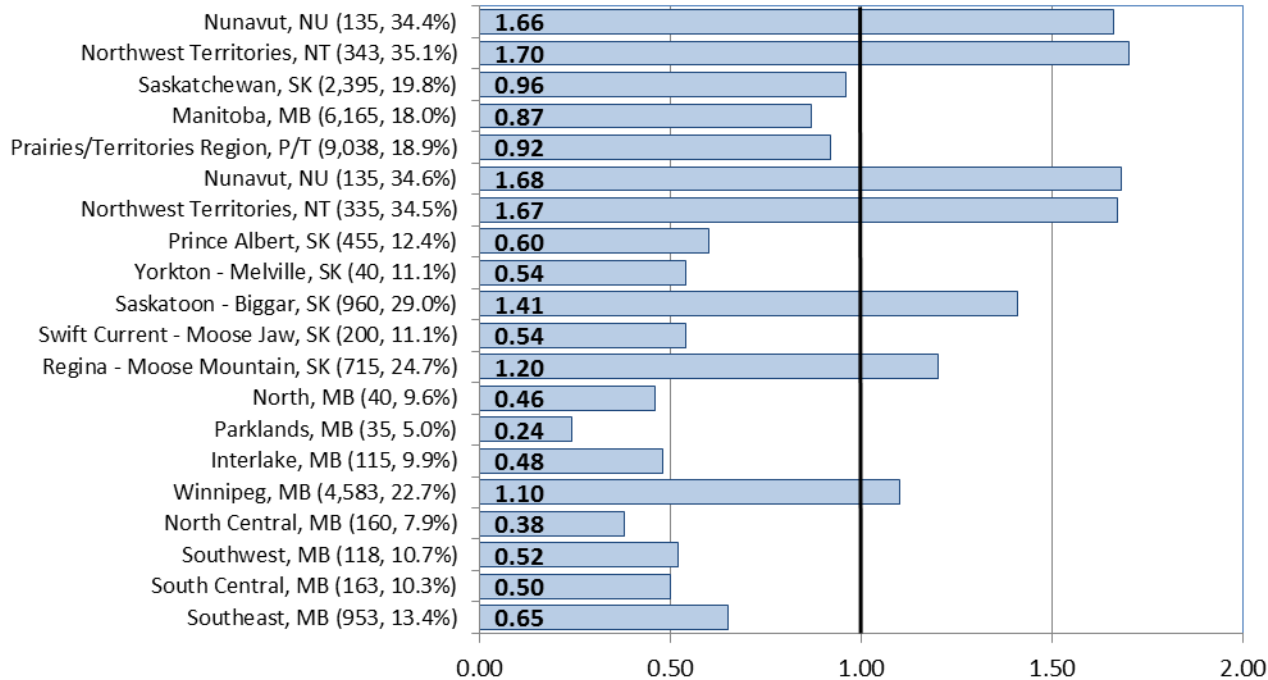
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.21), North Central (0.33), and North (0.40) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (1.44), Northwest Territories (1.43), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.20) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



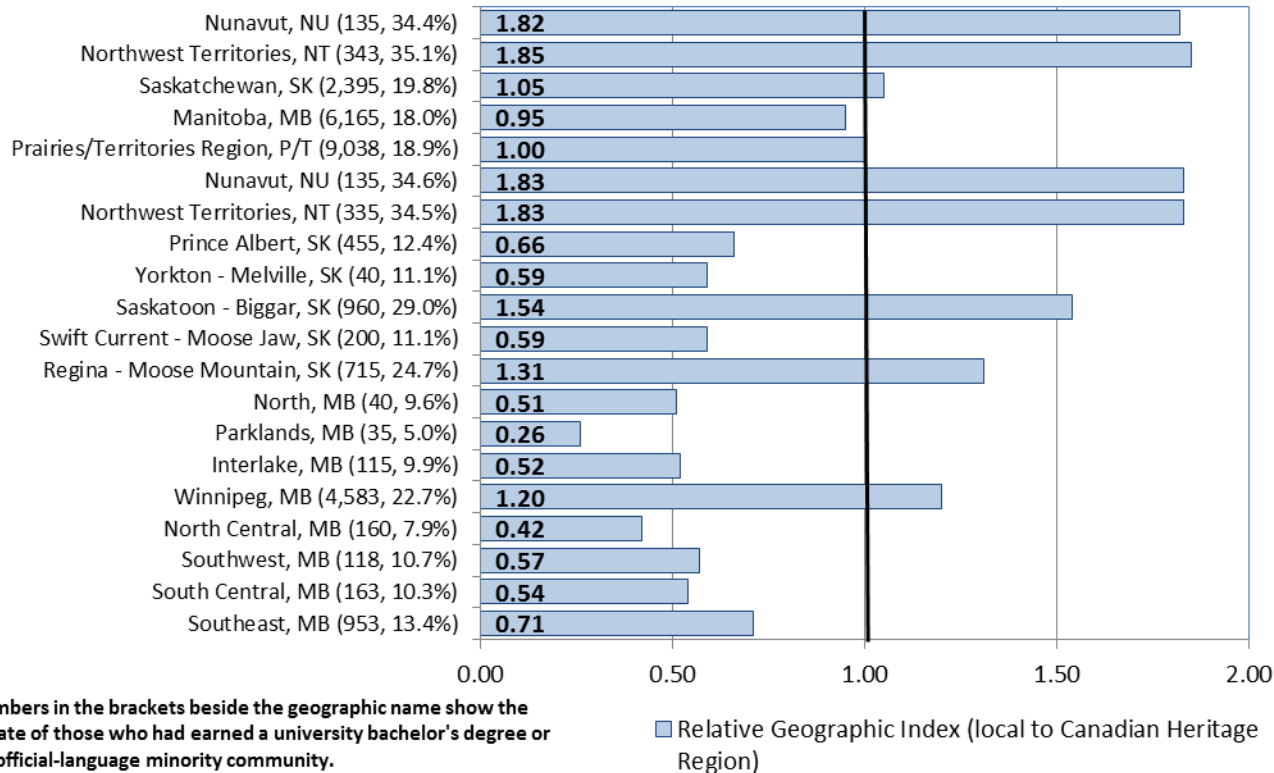
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Parklands (0.24), North Central (0.38), and North (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (1.68), Northwest Territories (1.67), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.41) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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)

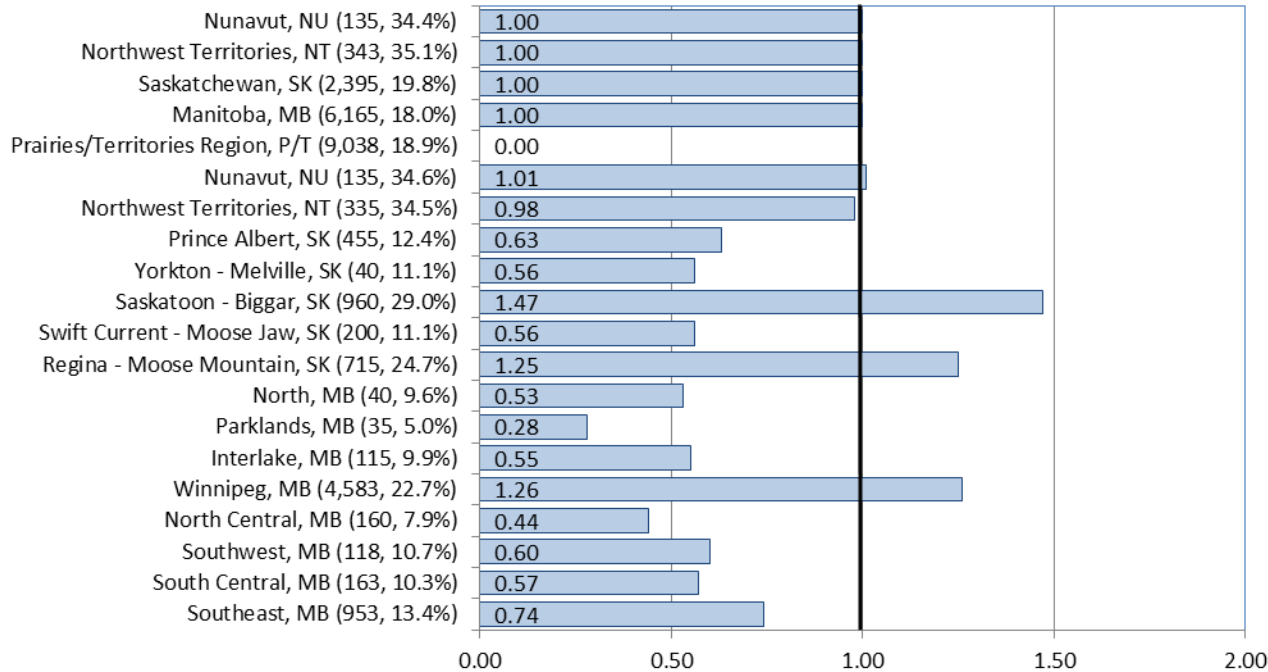
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Parklands (0.26), North Central (0.42), and North (0.51) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (1.83), Northwest Territories (1.83), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.54) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



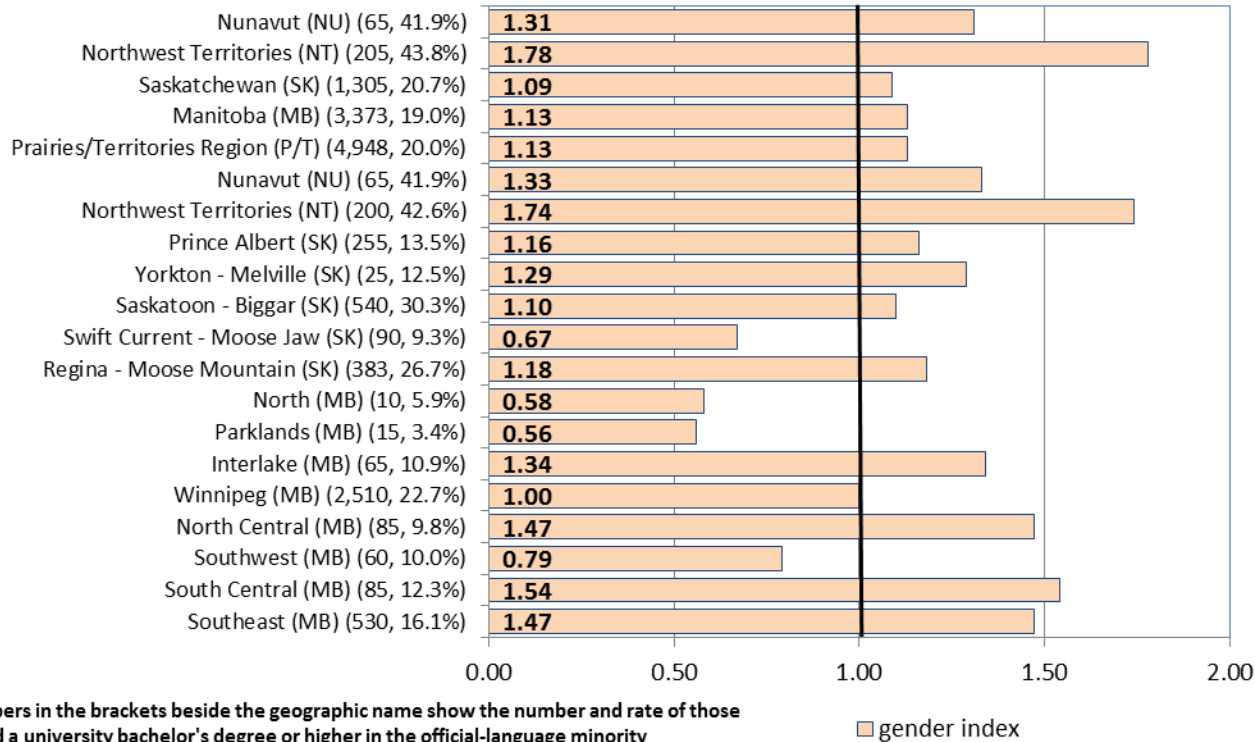
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.28), North Central (0.44), and North (0.53) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saskatoon - Biggar (1.47), Winnipeg (1.26), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.25) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**

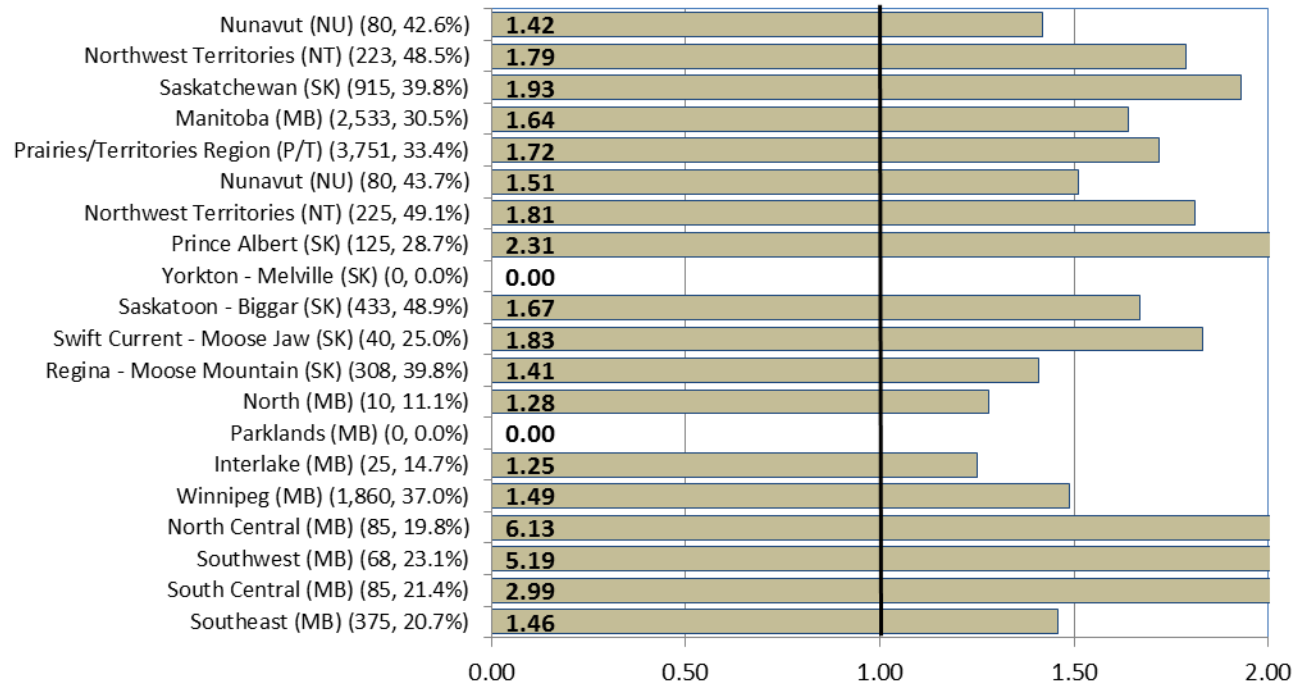


- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Parklands (0.56), North (0.58), and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northwest Territories (1.74), South Central (1.54), and North Central (1.47) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



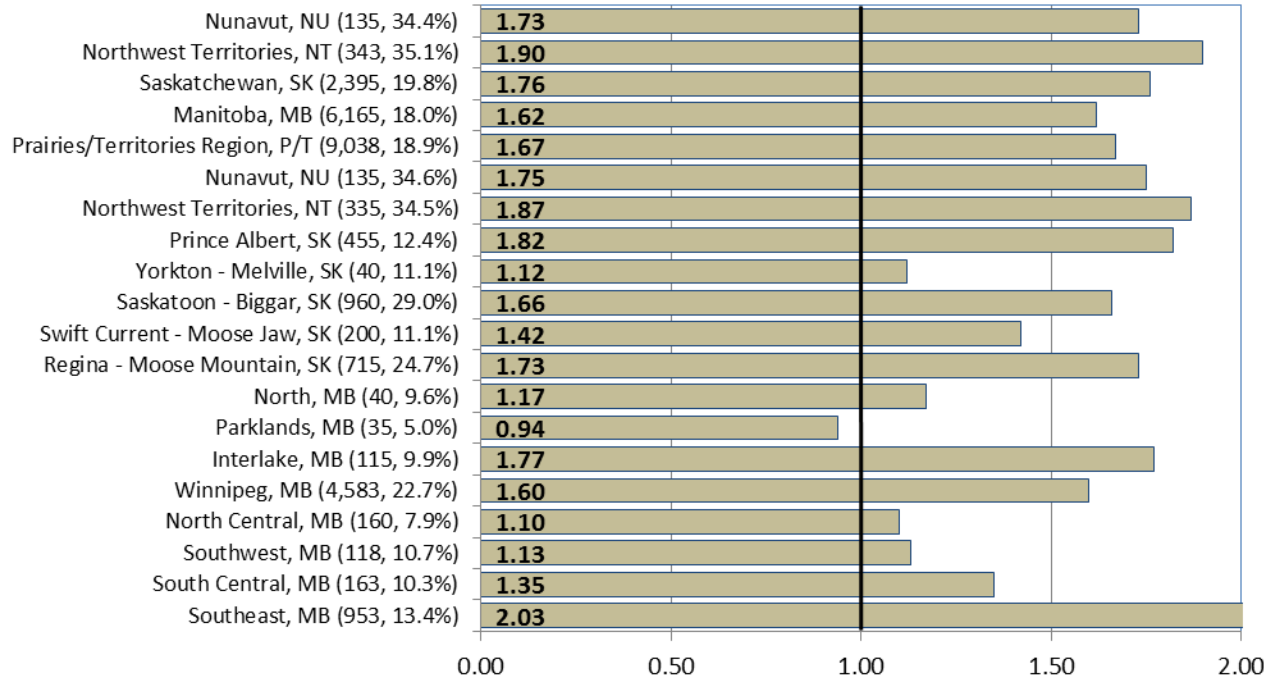
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Interlake (1.25), North (1.28), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.41) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Central (6.13), Southwest (5.19), and South Central (2.99) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

■ 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) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Parklands (0.94), North Central (1.10), and Yorkton - Melville (1.12) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Southeast (2.03), Northwest Territories (1.87), and Prince Albert (1.82) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

■ 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.

Unemployment



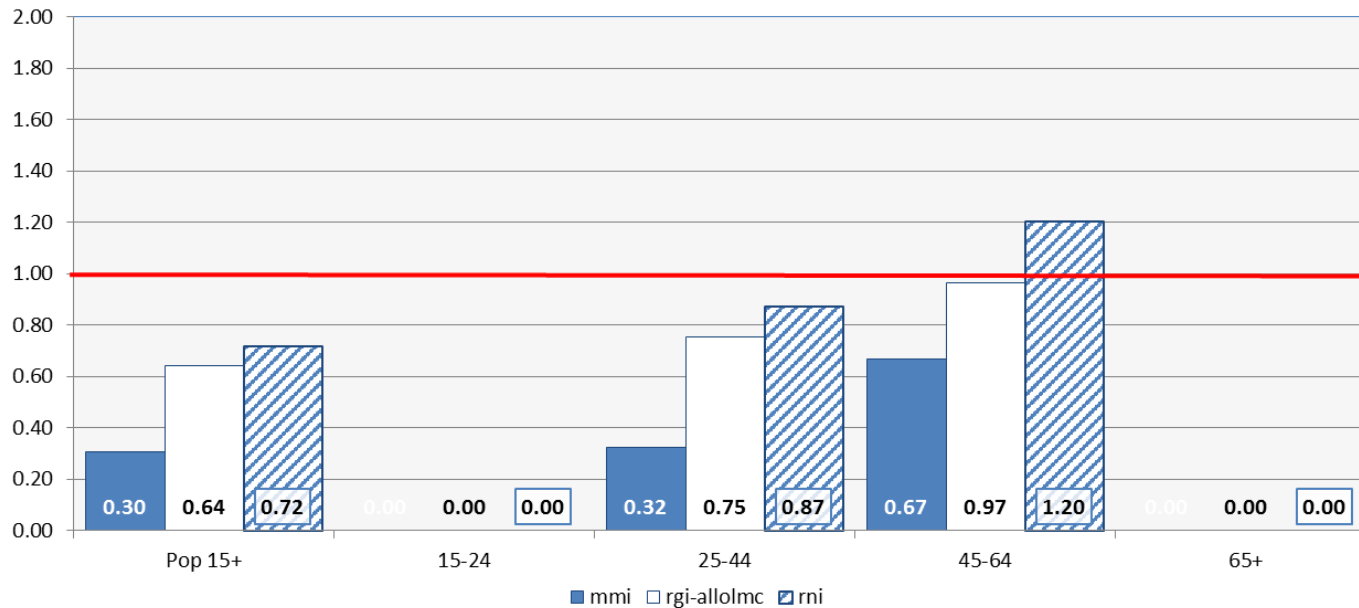
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Nunavut, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - who were in the labour force	360	35	173	143	10
	OL minority - who were unemployed (#)	20	0	10	10	0
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	5.6%	0.0%	5.8%	7.0%	0.0%
	OL majority - who were unemployed (%)	18.2%	31.3%	17.9%	10.5%	5.7%
	Canadian population - who were unemployed (%)	7.8%	16.6%	6.6%	5.8%	7.1%
	Minority-majority index	0.30	0.00	0.32	0.67	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.72	0.00	0.87	1.20	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.64	0.00	0.75	0.97	0.00
	Gender index	1.58	female (7.2%)		male (4.6%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.83				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.24	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.06	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.74	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	6.1%	33.3%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.38	1.29	0.59	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.78	2.31	1.31	0.00	0.00
2001	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	4.6%	50.0%	5.5%	8.3%	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.26	1.77	0.32	0.93	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.52	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	4.5%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.29	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.37	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 Nunavut, 20 (5.6%) were unemployed.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.30) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.64).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.58 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.83 which means that the proportion of individuals who were unemployed in the 25-44 age group was lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

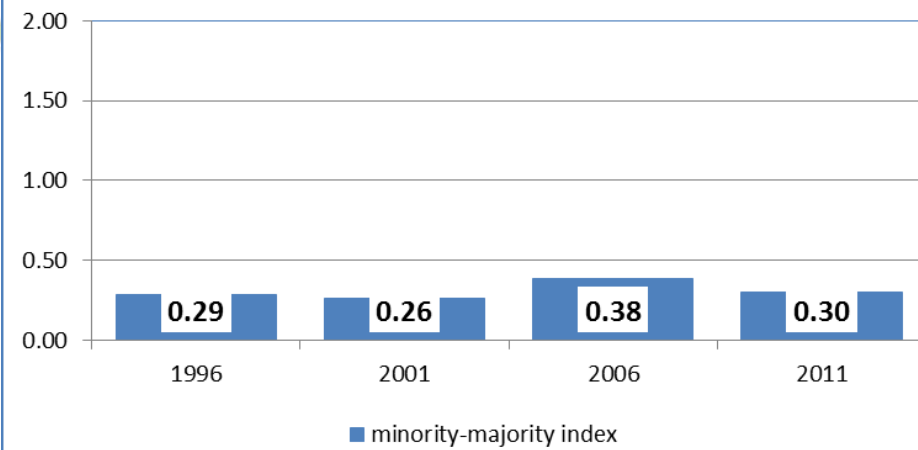
Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut (15 years and over), Who Were Unemployed
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



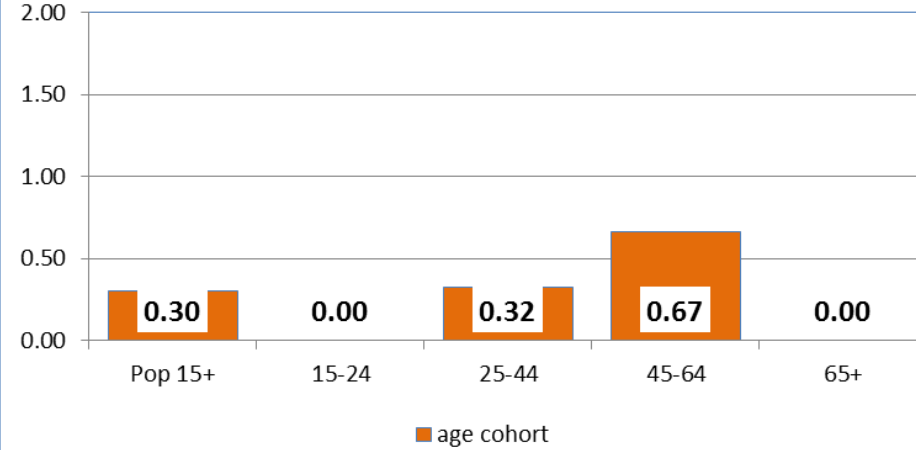
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who were unemployed was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.30$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups 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 were unemployed was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=0.32$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.67$).

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



Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut 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 Nunavut who were unemployed was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.30$).
- ✓ 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 Nunavut who were unemployed was highest in 2006 ($mmi=0.38$) and lowest in 2001 ($mmi=0.26$).

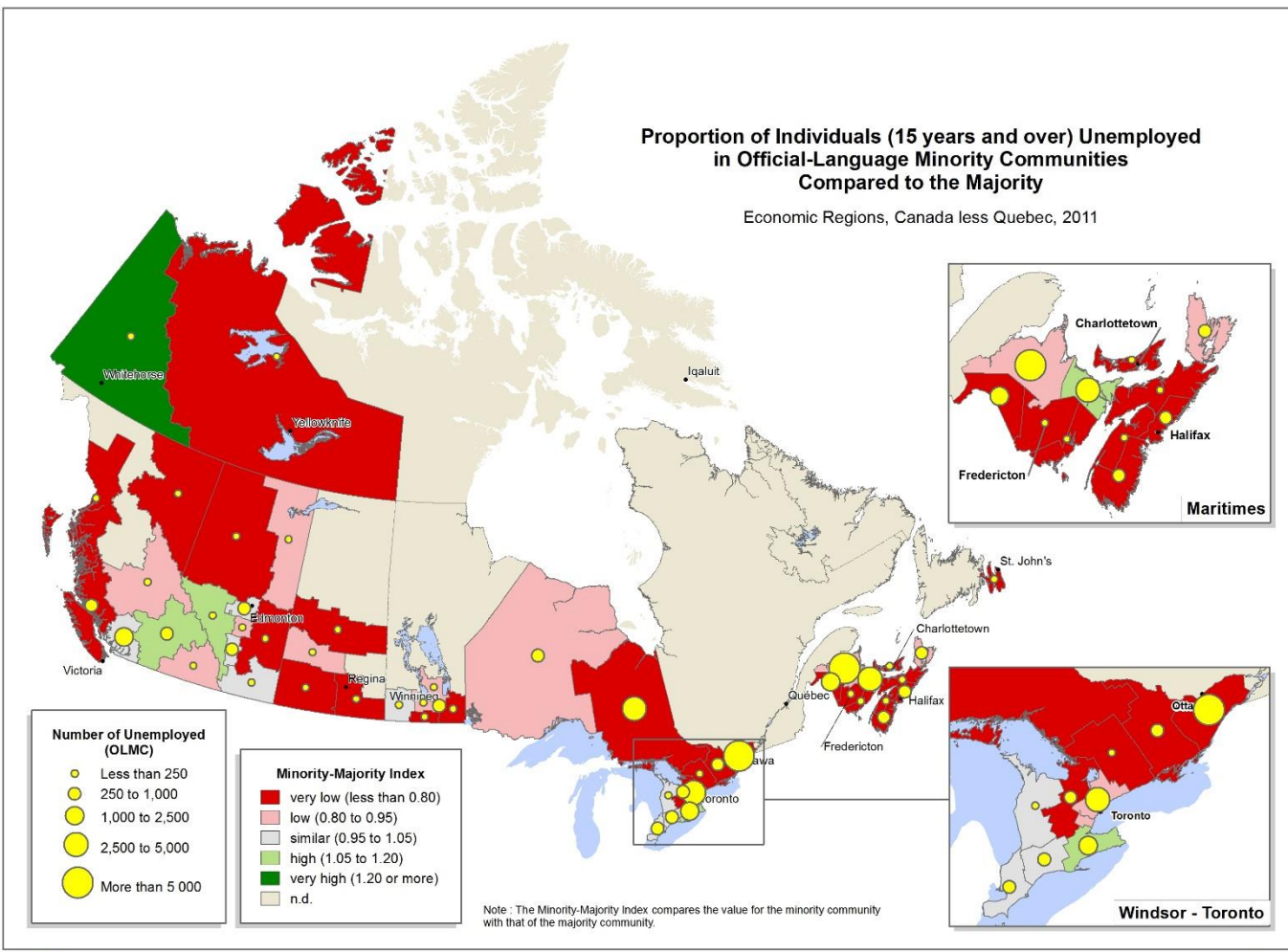
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were unemployed was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=0.32$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.67$).

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

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who were unemployed		Relative indices									
	(Individuals 15 years and over) Who Were In The Labour Force	Individuals 15 years and over Who Were Unemployed	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	4,925	130	2.6%	5.5%	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.58
South Central (MB)	1,148	25	2.2%	5.4%	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.50	--	--	○ 0.99	↑ 1.26
Southwest (MB)	753	40	5.3%	5.2%	○ 1.02	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.67	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.23	--	--	↓ 0.87	↓ 0.82
North Central (MB)	1,250	55	4.4%	5.5%	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.56	↑ 1.11	○ 1.02	↑ 4.98	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.06	○ 1.03
Winnipeg (MB)	12,643	623	4.9%	5.9%	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.62	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.14	↓ 0.91	↑ 1.43	↑ 1.12	↓ 0.79
Interlake (MB)	610	30	4.9%	5.2%	○ 0.95	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.62	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.14	--	--	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.44
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	1,868	35	1.9%	5.0%	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.62	↑ 2.77	↑ 2.44	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.41
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	870	25	2.9%	4.1%	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.73	○ 0.96	--	--	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.87
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	2,183	100	4.6%	5.5%	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.58	↑ 1.16	↑ 1.53	↑ 2.35	--	○ 1.01	↓ 0.81
Prince Albert (SK)	1,925	50	2.6%	8.1%	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.87	--	--	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.52
Northwest Territories (NT)	815	15	1.8%	11.7%	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.46	○ 1.00	--	--	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.34
Nunavut (NU)	355	20	5.6%	18.2%	↓ 0.31	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.71	↑ 1.42	○ 1.01	--	↓ 0.84	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.26
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	30,195	1,196	4.0%	6.3%	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.50	○ 1.00	--	↑ 1.15	↑ 1.13	↓ 0.89	↓ 0.73
Manitoba (MB)	21,915	948	4.3%	6.3%	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.55	↑ 1.09	○ 1.00	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.11	○ 0.97	↓ 0.76
Saskatchewan (SK)	7,105	213	3.0%	5.9%	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.76	○ 1.00	↑ 1.50	↑ 1.47	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.62
Northwest Territories (NT)	815	15	1.8%	11.7%	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.46	○ 1.00	--	--	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.34
Nunavut (NU)	360	20	5.6%	18.2%	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.70	↑ 1.40	○ 1.00	↑ 1.58	↓ 0.83	○ 1.04	↑ 1.24

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 Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (NT) (1.8%), Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (1.9%), and South Central (MB) (2.2%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were unemployed than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Nunavut (NU) (5.6%), Southwest (MB) (5.3%), and Winnipeg (MB) (4.9%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were unemployed than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (0.16), Nunavut (0.31), and Prince Albert (0.32) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*
- ✓ *The regions of Southwest (1.02), Interlake (0.95), and Winnipeg (0.84) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*

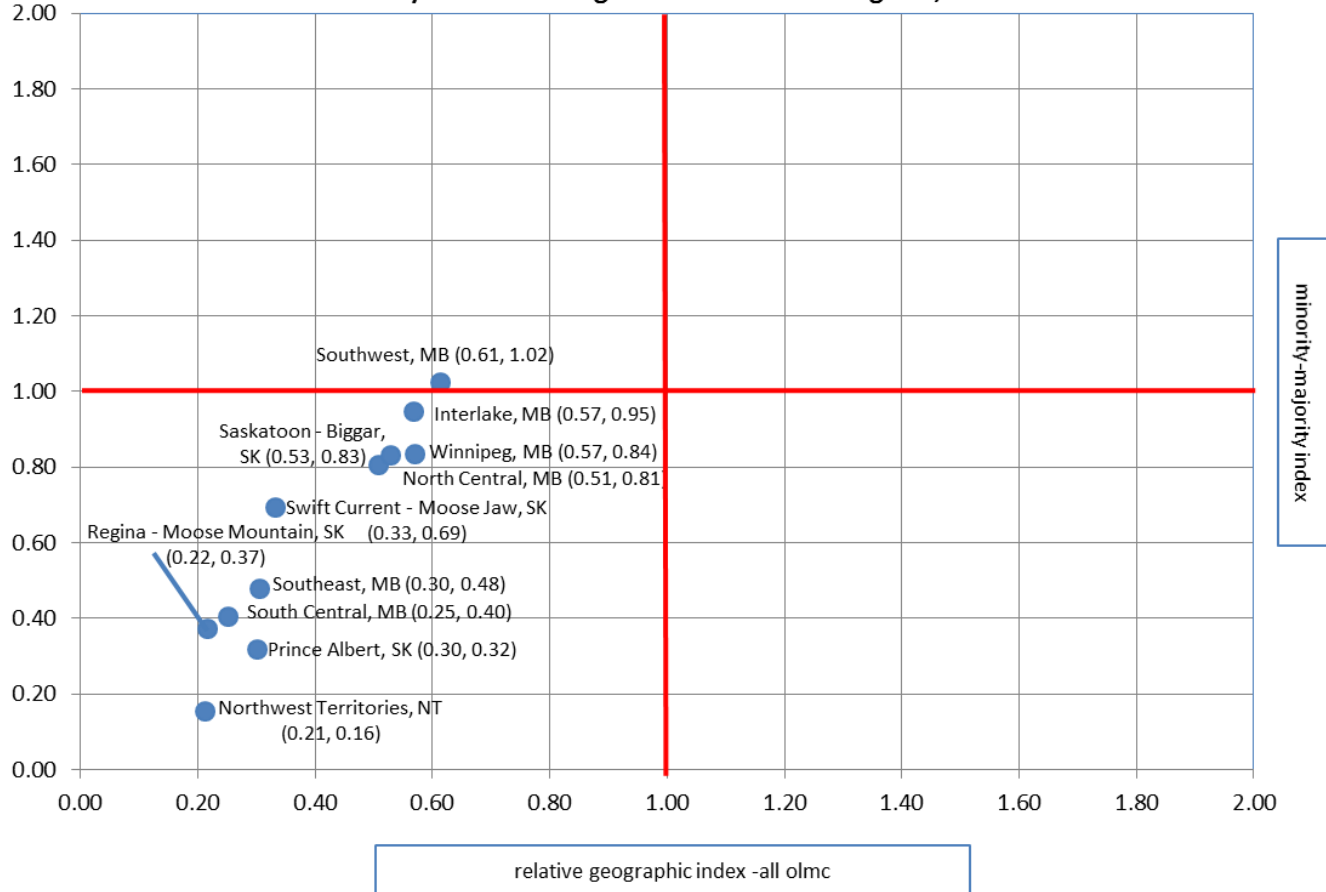


Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 12 000 000 and 1 : 10 000 000. The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority 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.

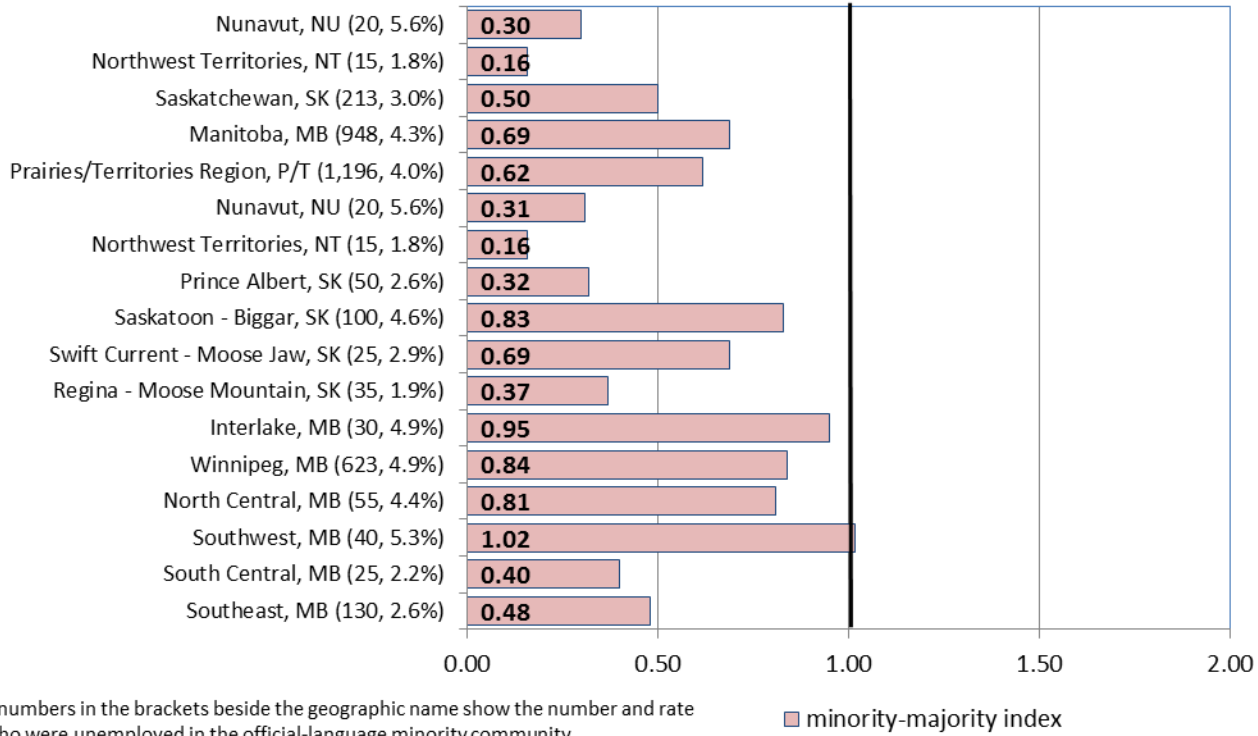
Proportion of Francophones (15 and over) Who Were Unemployed
Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher unemployment rate in the OLMC 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 OLMC 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 OLMC 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 OLMC 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.

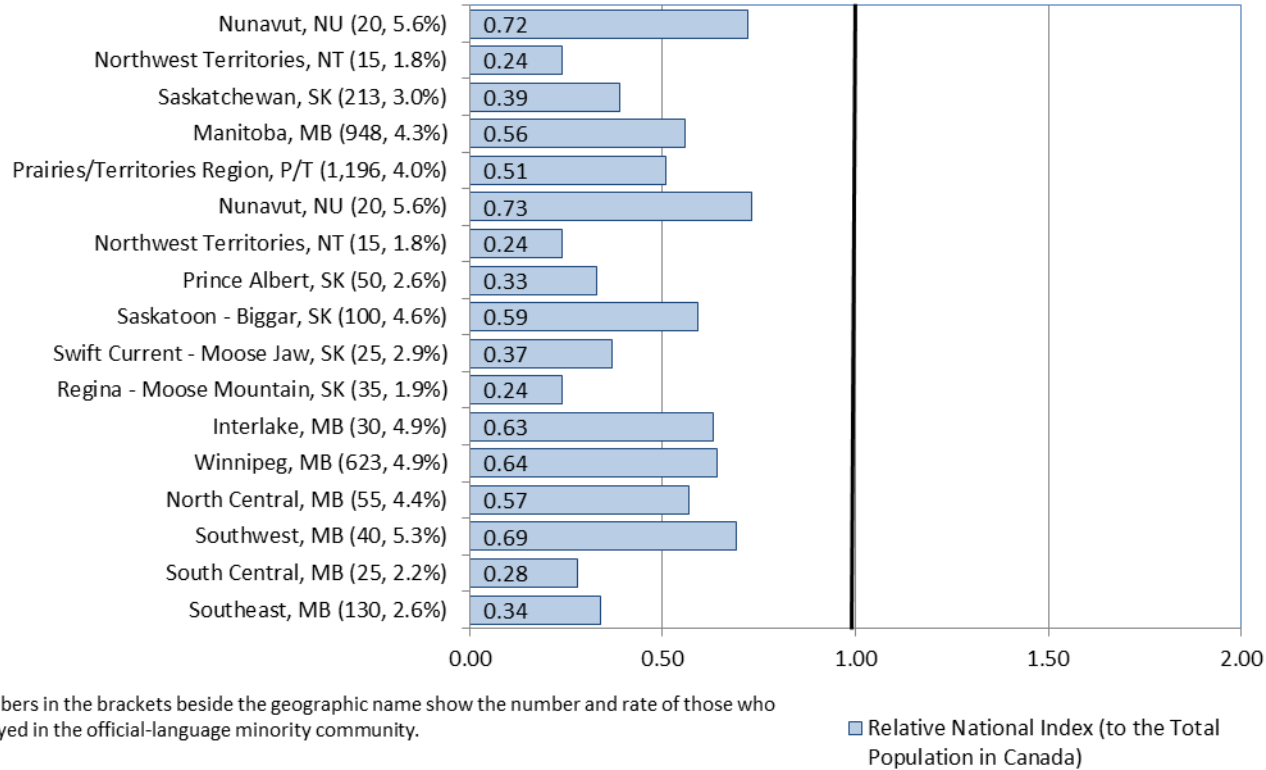
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
 Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
 Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (0.16), Nunavut (0.31), and Prince Albert (0.32) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*
- ✓ *The regions of Southwest (1.02), Interlake (0.95), and Winnipeg (0.84) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

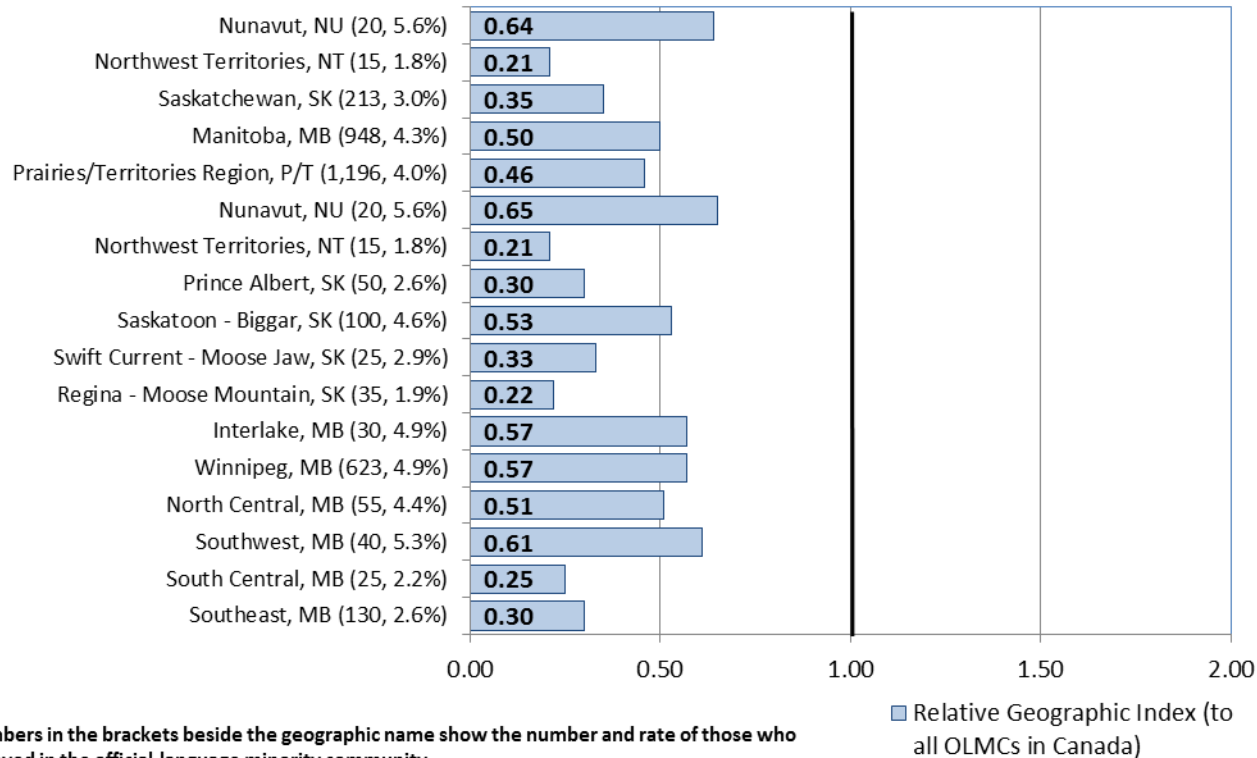
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (0.24), Regina - Moose Mountain (0.24), and South Central (0.28) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (0.73), Southwest (0.69), and Winnipeg (0.64) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

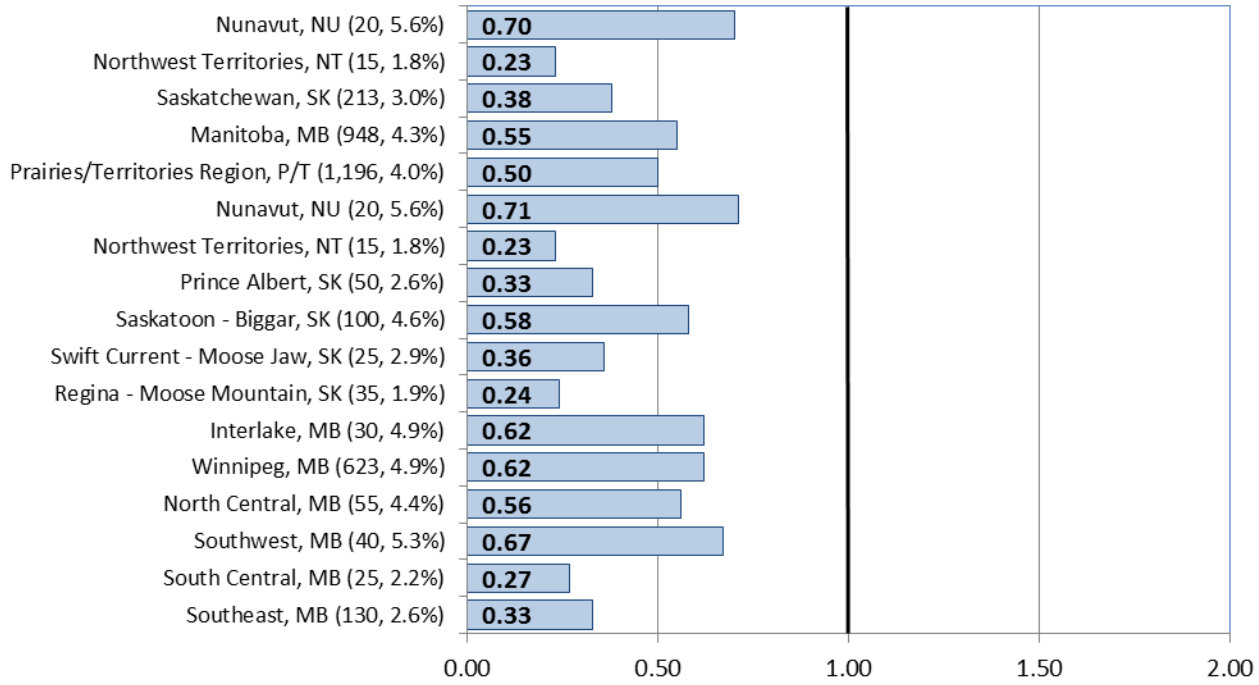
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (0.21), Regina - Moose Mountain (0.22), and South Central (0.25) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (0.65), Southwest (0.61), and Winnipeg (0.57) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Northwest Territories (0.23), Regina - Moose Mountain (0.24), and South Central (0.27) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (0.71), Southwest (0.67), and Winnipeg (0.62) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

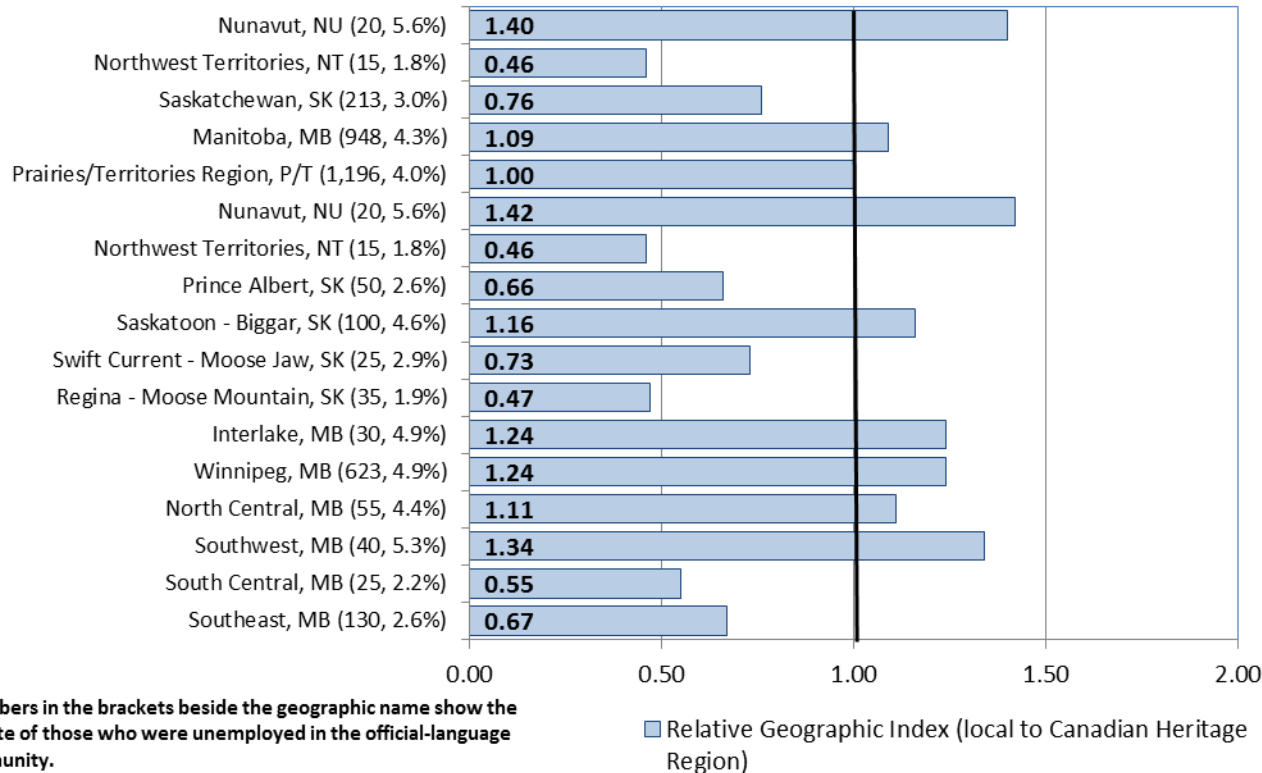
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

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



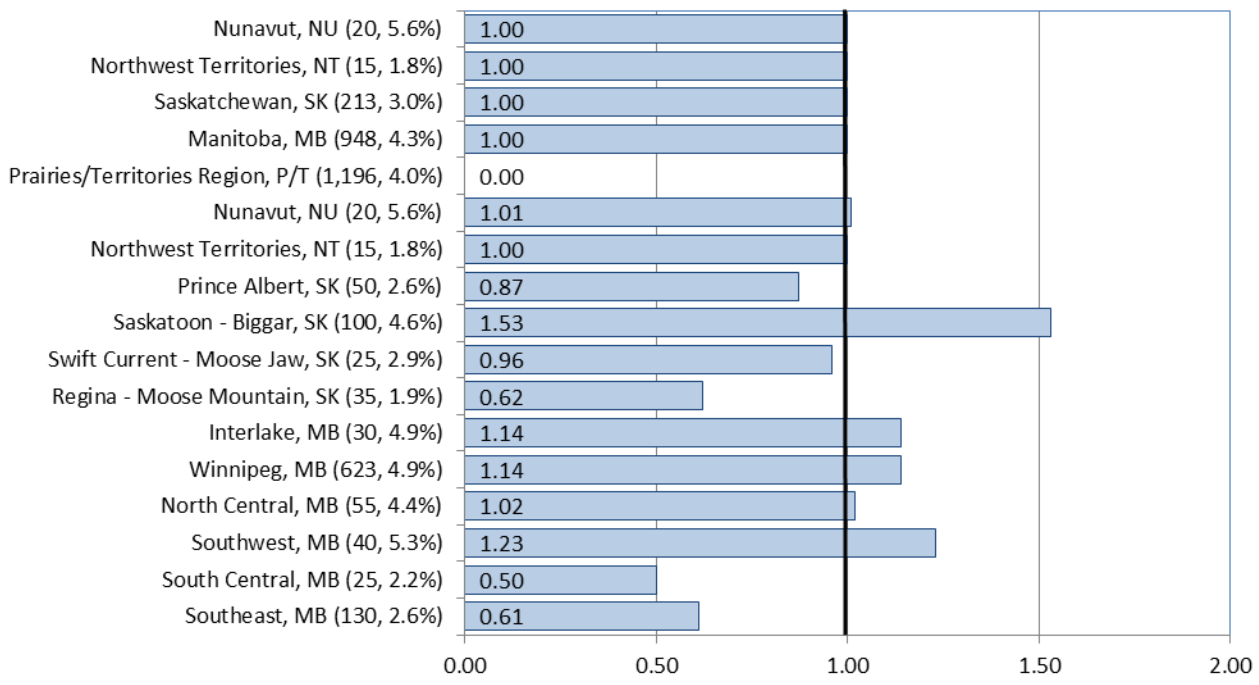
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Northwest Territories (0.46), Regina - Moose Mountain (0.47), and South Central (0.55) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (1.42), Southwest (1.34), and Winnipeg (1.24) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in South Central (0.50), Southeast (0.61), and Regina - Moose Mountain (0.62) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saskatoon - Biggar (1.53), Southwest (1.23), and Winnipeg (1.14) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

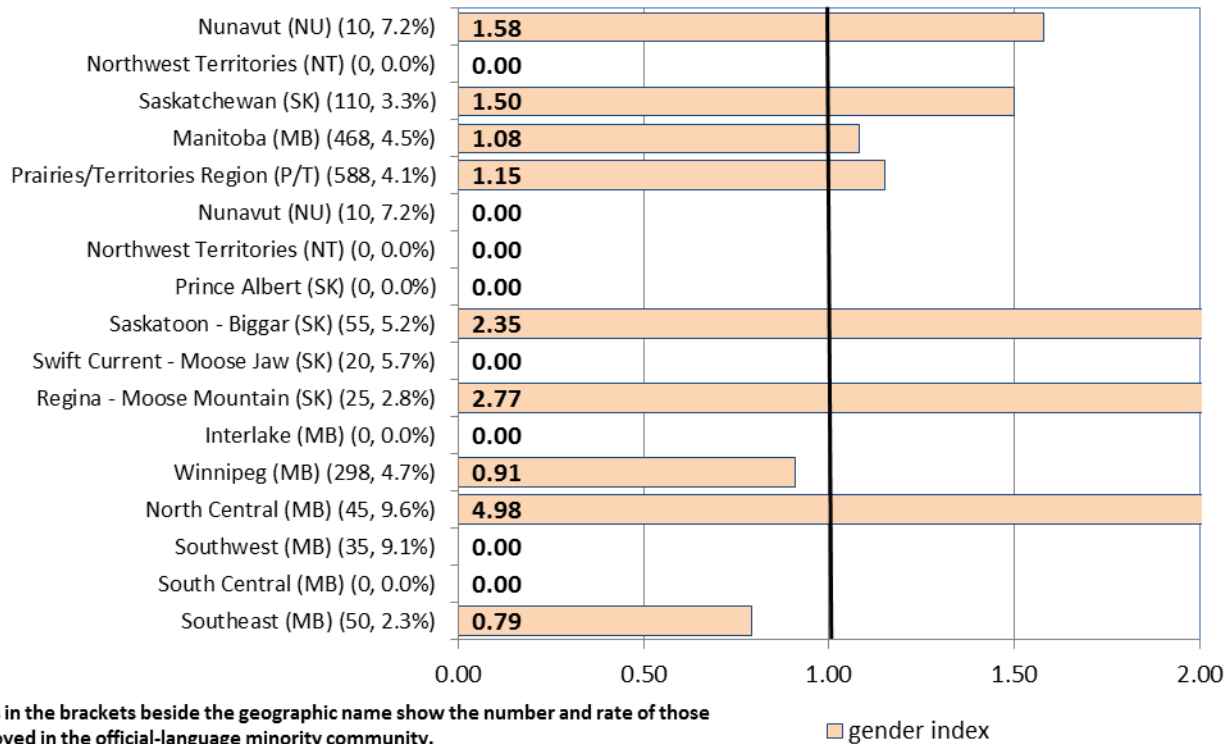
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)



The 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.

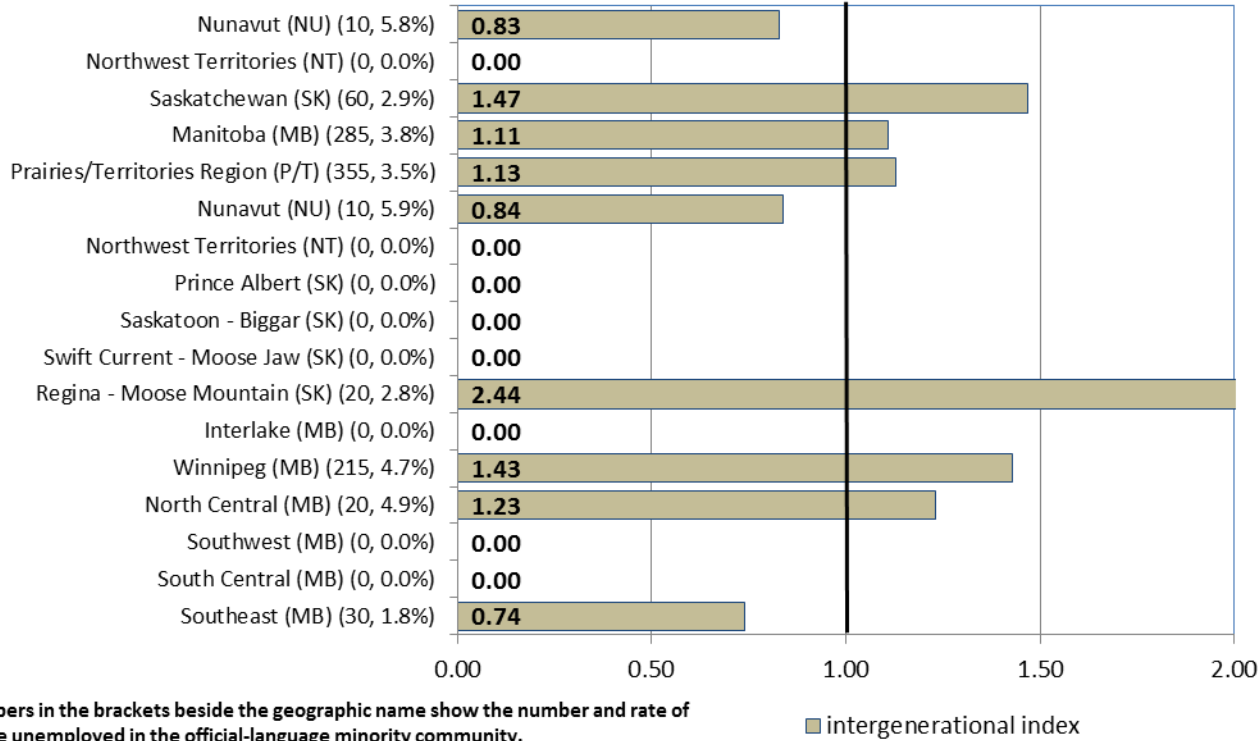
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



- ✓ The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Southeast (0.79), Winnipeg (0.91), and Saskatoon - Biggar (2.35) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of North Central (4.98), Regina - Moose Mountain (2.77), and Saskatoon - Biggar (2.35) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



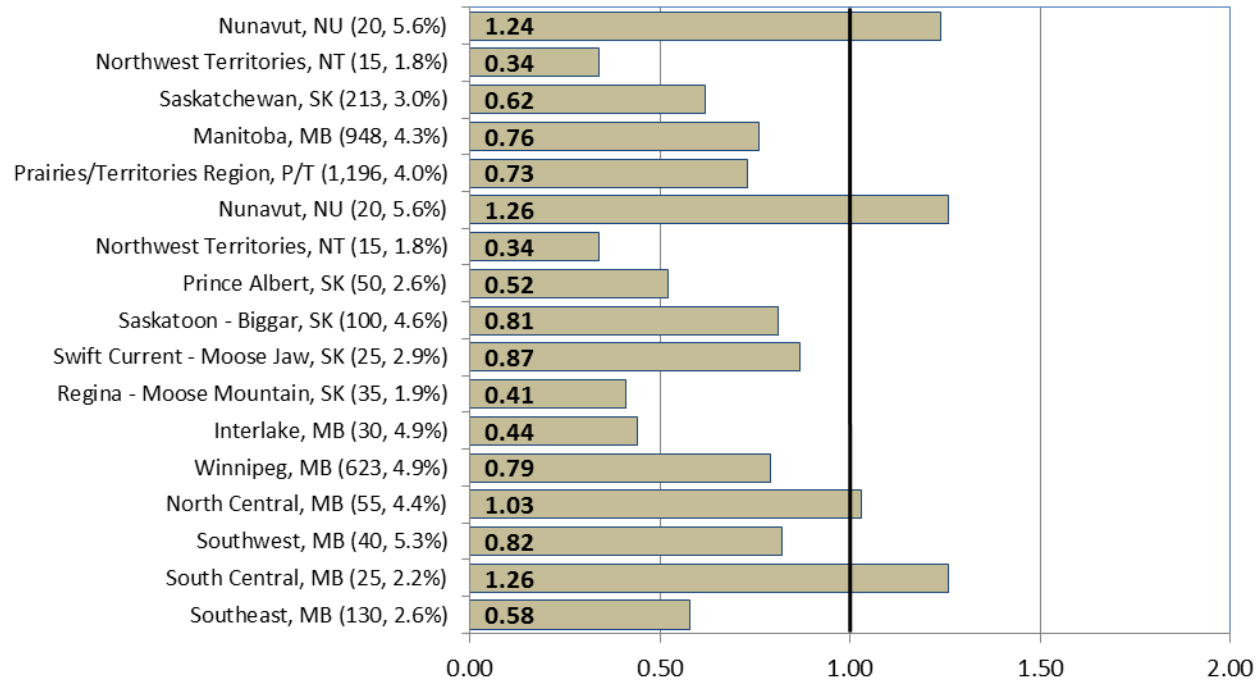
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Southeast (0.74), Nunavut (0.84), and North Central (1.23) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Regina - Moose Mountain (2.44), Winnipeg (1.43), and North Central (1.23) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

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.

■ 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 Unemployed
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Northwest Territories (0.34), Regina - Moose Mountain (0.41), and Interlake (0.44) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of South Central (1.26), Nunavut (1.26), and North Central (1.03) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

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.

■ 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.

Out of the Labour Force



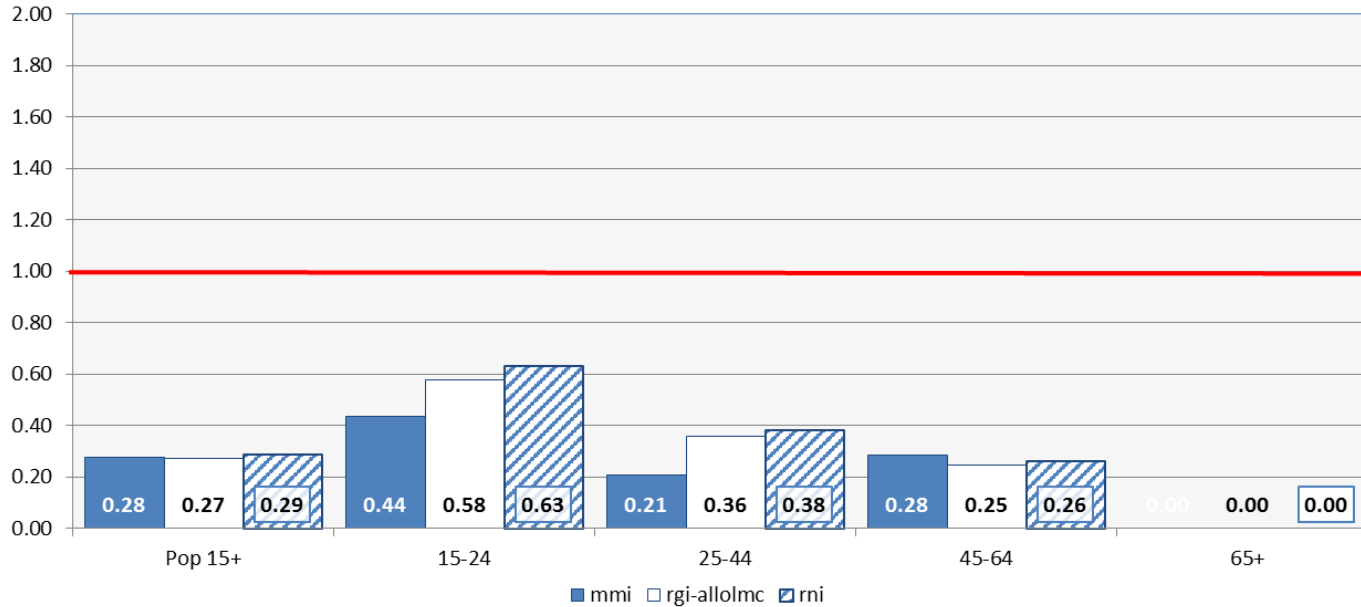
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Nunavut, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	390	40	188	153	10
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (#)	38	10	10	10	0
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	9.7%	25.0%	5.3%	6.5%	0.0%
	OL majority - who were out of the labour force (%)	35.1%	57.4%	25.7%	23.0%	59.8%
	Canadian population - who were out of the labour force (%)	34.0%	39.6%	13.9%	25.0%	86.5%
	Minority-majority index	0.28	0.44	0.21	0.28	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.29	0.63	0.38	0.26	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.27	0.58	0.36	0.25	0.00
	Gender index	1.12	female (9.5%)		male (8.5%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.81				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.40	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.24	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.45	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	2006	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	10.8%	25.0%	6.0%	3.5%
Minority-majority index		0.33	0.43	0.27	0.19	0.00
Relative geographic index to all OL minority		0.31	0.66	0.40	0.13	0.00
2001	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	9.2%	0.0%	7.8%	8.3%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.31	0.00	0.42	0.44	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.25	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	7.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.19	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 Nunavut, 38 (9.7%) were out of the labour force.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.28) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.27).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.12 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.81 which means that the proportion of individuals who were out of the labour force in the 25-44 age group was lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

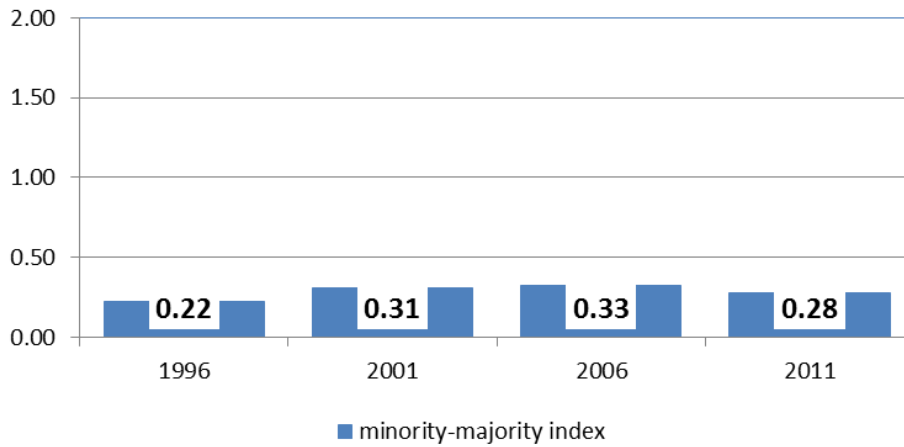
Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut (15 years and over), Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who were out of the labour force was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.28$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were out of the labour force was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=0.21$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.28$).

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



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



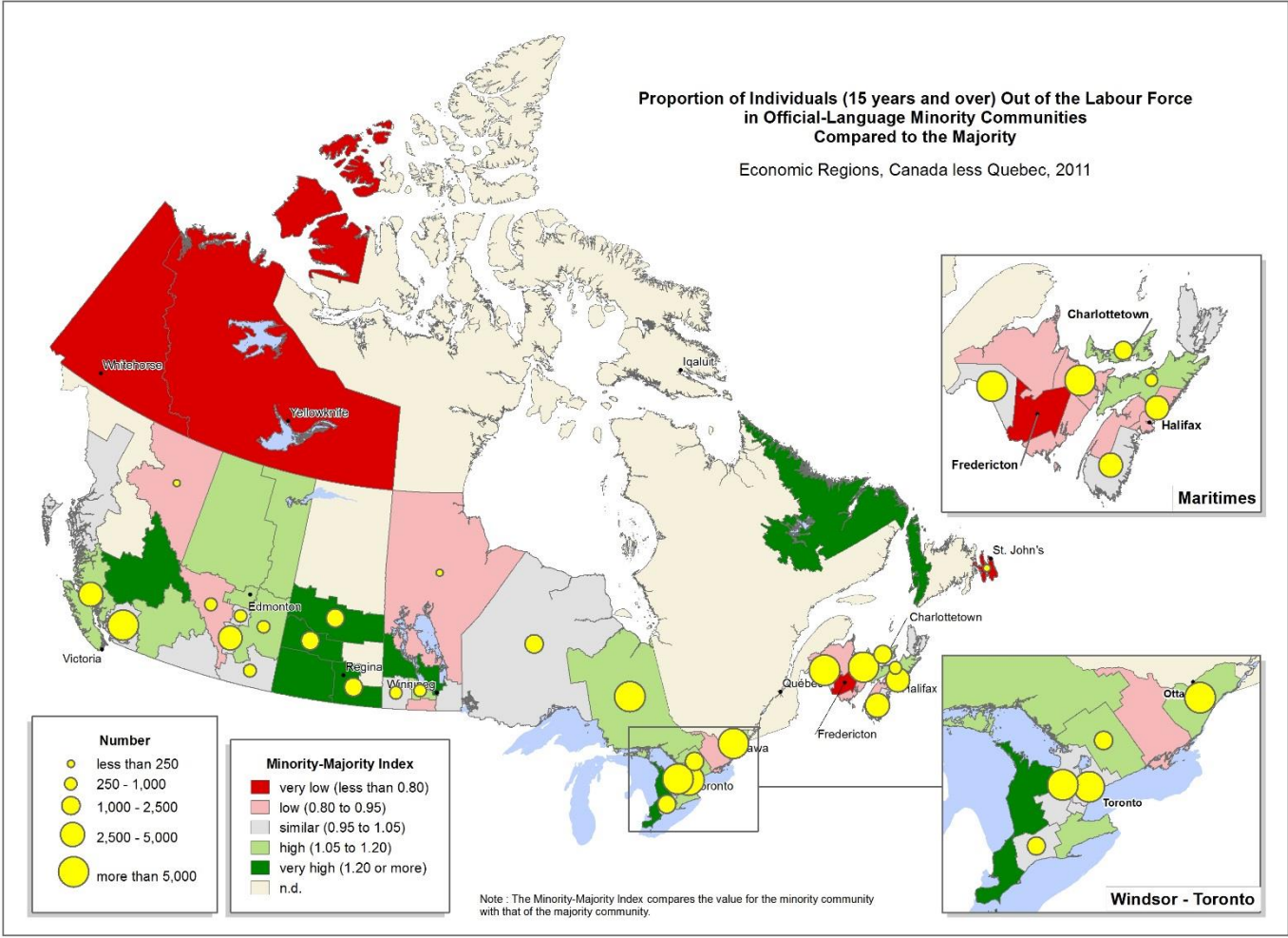
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who were out of the labour force was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.28$).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Nunavut who were out of the labour force was highest in 2006 ($mmi=0.33$) and lowest in 1996 ($mmi=0.22$).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were out of the labour force was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=0.21$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.28$).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011															
Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force		Relative indices										
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over Who Were Out of the Labour Force	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal	
Southeast (MB)	7,120	2,198	30.9%	30.8%	○1.00	📉0.91	📉0.86	📉0.86	📉0.84	📉0.85	📈1.22	📉0.30	○1.03	📈1.05	
South Central (MB)	1,588	430	27.1%	31.7%	📉0.85	📉0.80	📉0.76	📉0.75	📉0.74	📉0.75	📈1.39	📈1.32	📉0.89	📉0.87	
Southwest (MB)	1,100	340	30.9%	30.7%	○1.01	📉0.91	📉0.86	📉0.86	📉0.84	📉0.86	📈1.52	📉0.51	📉0.94	📉0.86	
North Central (MB)	2,013	745	37.0%	33.1%	📈1.12	📈1.09	○1.03	○1.03	○1.01	○1.02	📈1.55	📉0.26	○0.95	○0.99	
Winnipeg (MB)	20,213	7,570	37.5%	31.1%	📈1.20	📈1.10	📈1.05	○1.04	○1.02	○1.04	📈1.34	📉0.38	📈1.10	📈1.05	
Interlake (MB)	1,165	550	47.2%	32.1%	📈1.47	📈1.39	📈1.32	📈1.31	📈1.28	📈1.31	📈0.88	--	📈1.21	📈1.21	
Parklands (MB)	700	370	52.9%	39.0%	📈1.35	📈1.55	📈1.48	📈1.47	📈1.44	📈1.46	📈1.50	--	📈1.40	📈1.41	
North (MB)	418	150	35.9%	44.2%	📉0.81	📈1.06	○1.00	○1.00	○0.98	○0.99	📈1.88	--	📉0.83	○0.96	
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	2,893	1,033	35.7%	27.9%	📈1.28	📈1.05	○1.00	○0.99	○0.97	📉0.87	📈1.17	📉0.62	📈1.13	○1.03	
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,795	930	51.8%	30.7%	📈1.69	📈1.52	📈1.45	📈1.44	📈1.41	📈1.26	📈1.71	--	📈1.45	📈1.40	
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,305	1,128	34.1%	28.3%	📈1.21	○1.00	○0.95	○0.95	📉0.93	📉0.83	📈1.66	📉0.70	📈1.15	📈1.07	
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	360	145	40.3%	34.3%	📈1.18	📈1.18	📈1.13	📈1.12	📈1.09	○0.98	📈1.27	--	📈1.33	📈1.18	
Prince Albert (SK)	3,655	1,725	47.2%	33.0%	📈1.43	📈1.39	📈1.32	📈1.31	📈1.28	📈1.15	📈1.36	📉0.42	📈1.25	📈1.20	
Northwest Territories (NT)	970	155	16.0%	24.5%	📉0.65	📉0.47	📉0.45	📉0.44	📉0.43	○0.95	📈2.17	📉0.45	○0.92	○1.04	
Nunavut (NU)	390	38	9.7%	35.1%	📉0.28	📉0.29	📉0.27	📉0.27	📉0.26	○1.00	📈1.15	📉0.85	📈1.25	📈1.40	
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	47,758	17,571	36.8%	31.4%	📈1.17	📈1.08	○1.03	○1.02	○1.00	--	📈1.36	📉0.40	📈1.11	📈1.07	
Manitoba (MB)	34,305	12,390	36.1%	32.4%	📈1.12	📈1.06	○1.01	○1.00	○0.98	○1.00	📈1.33	📉0.38	📈1.08	📈1.05	
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,090	4,980	41.2%	30.6%	📈1.35	📈1.21	📈1.15	📈1.15	📈1.12	○1.00	📈1.40	📉0.52	📈1.22	📈1.15	
Northwest Territories (NT)	973	163	16.8%	24.5%	📉0.68	📉0.49	📉0.47	📉0.47	📉0.46	○1.00	📈2.01	📉0.36	○0.96	📈1.09	
Nunavut (NU)	390	38	9.7%	35.1%	📉0.28	📉0.29	📉0.27	📉0.27	📉0.26	○1.00	📈1.12	📉0.81	📈1.25	📈1.40	

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 Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (NU) (9.7%), Northwest Territories (NT) (16.0%), and South Central (MB) (27.1%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were out of the labour force than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (51.8%), Interlake (MB) (47.2%), and Prince Albert (SK) (47.2%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.



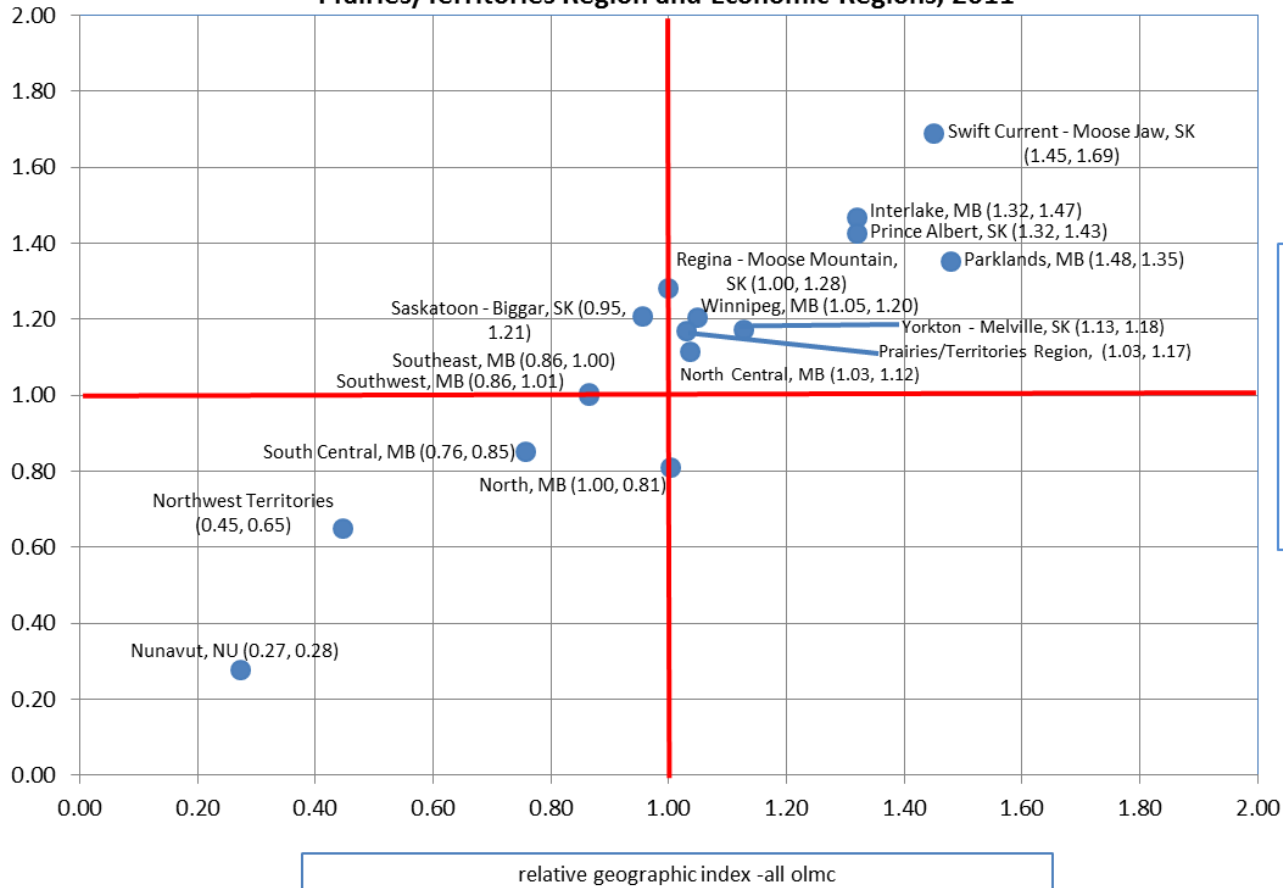
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.28), Northwest Territories (0.65), and South Central (0.85) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.
- ✓ The regions of Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.69), Interlake (1.47), and Prince Albert (1.43) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, July 2014.
 Based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset maps: 1 : 11 000 000 and 1 : 12 000 000.
 The language definition used is the first Official Language Spoken (FOLS) as a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census of Canada. Economic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map.



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.

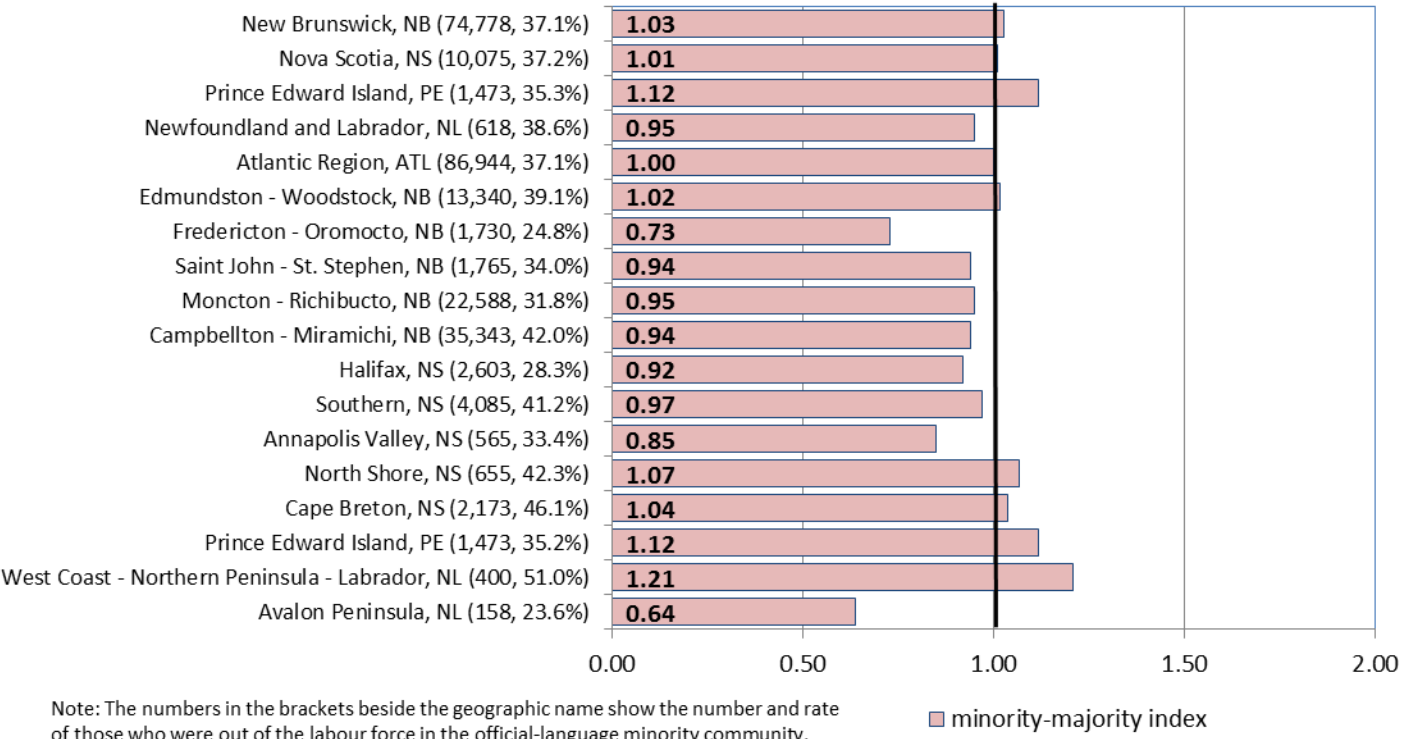
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011**



- ✓ 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.

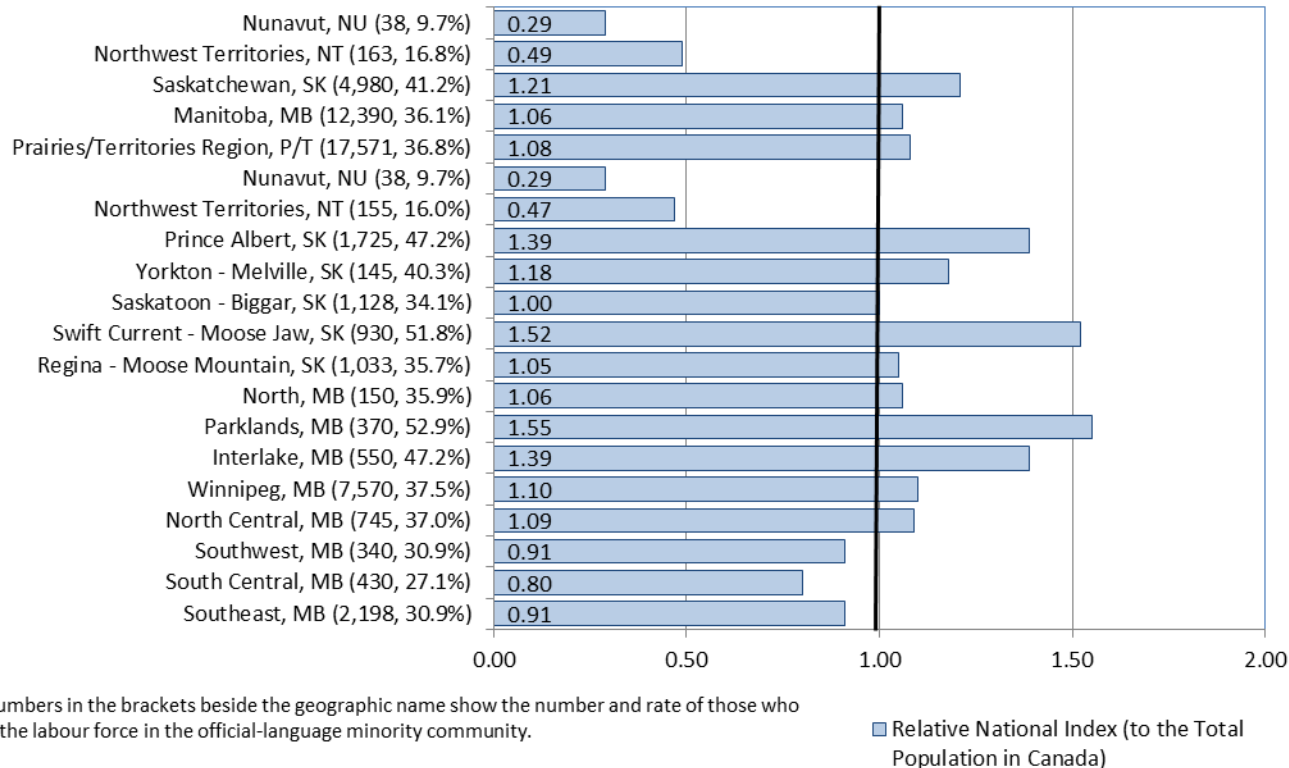
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.28), Northwest Territories (0.65), and South Central (0.85) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*
- ✓ *The regions of Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.69), Interlake (1.47), and Prince Albert (1.43) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

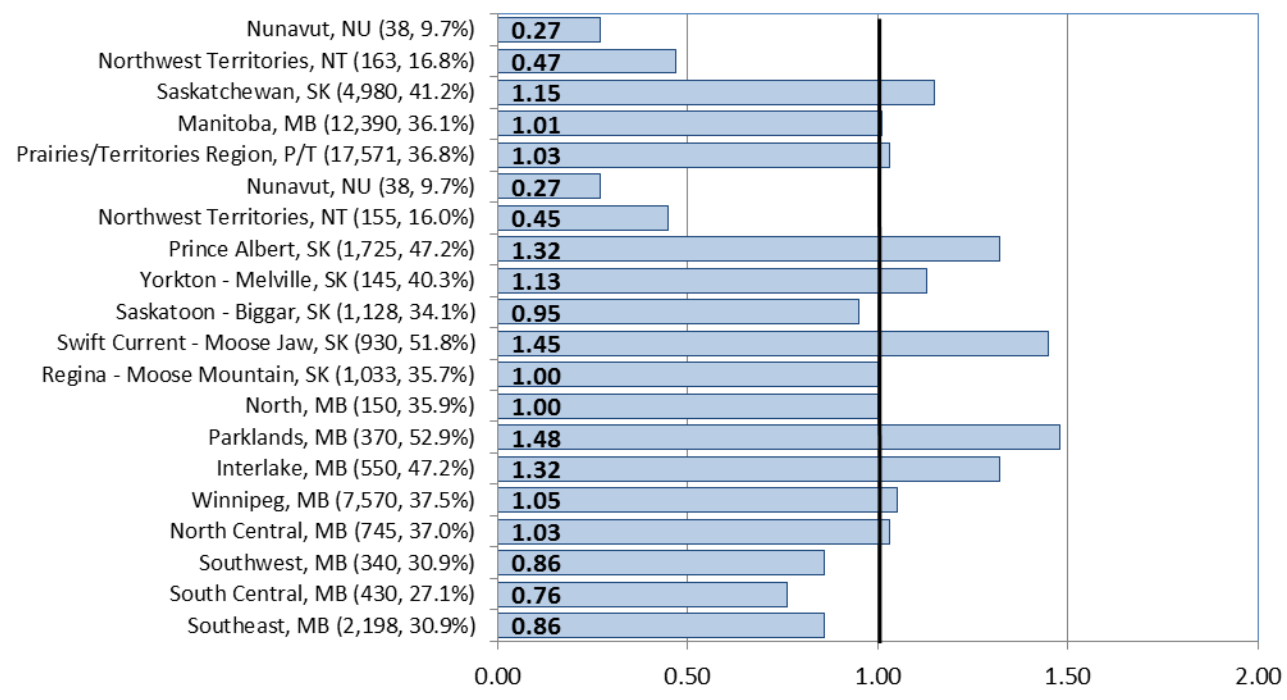
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.29), Northwest Territories (0.47), and South Central (0.80) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Parklands (1.55), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.52), and Interlake (1.39) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



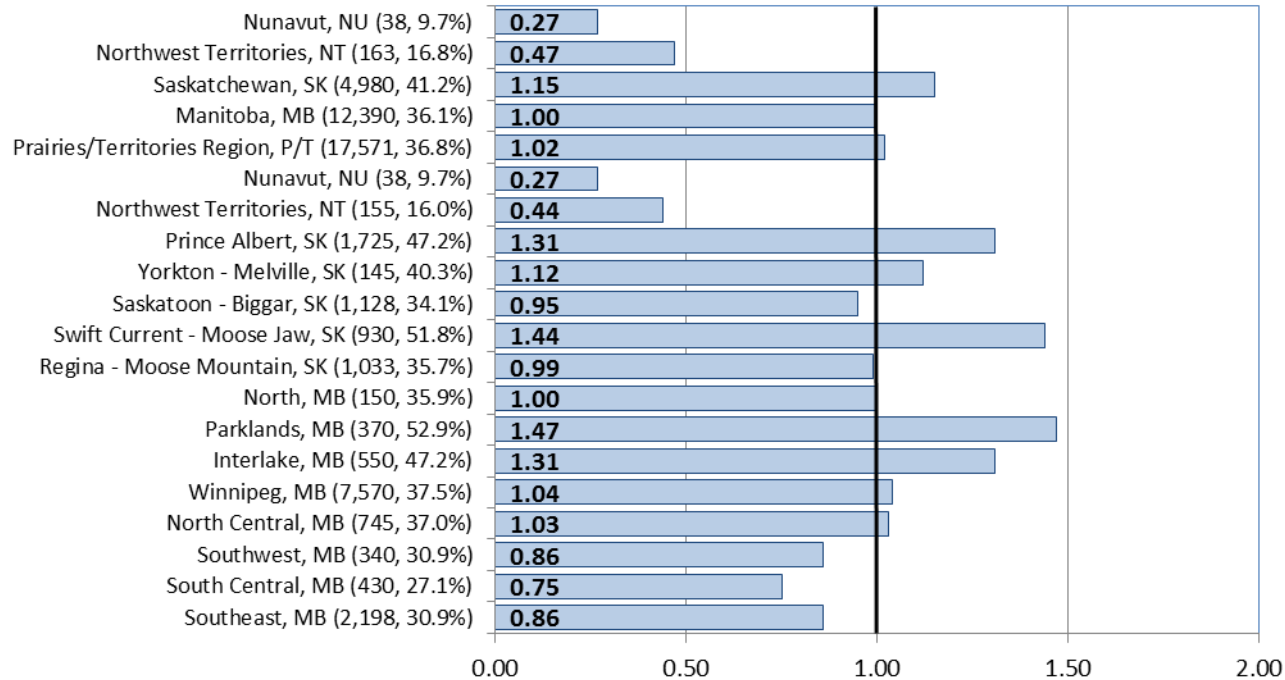
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.27), Northwest Territories (0.45), and South Central (0.76) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.45), Interlake (1.32), and Prince Albert (1.32) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



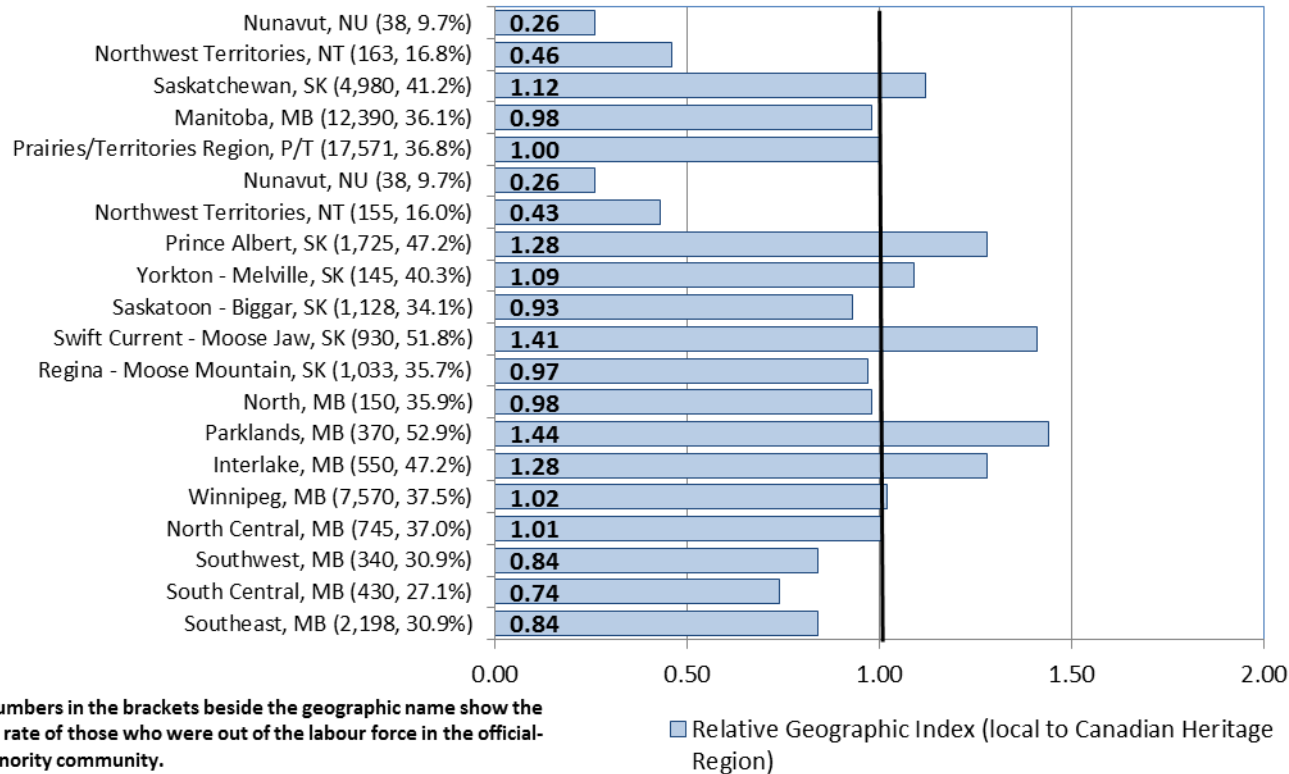
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Nunavut (0.27), Northwest Territories (0.44), and South Central (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.44), Interlake (1.31), and Prince Albert (1.31) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

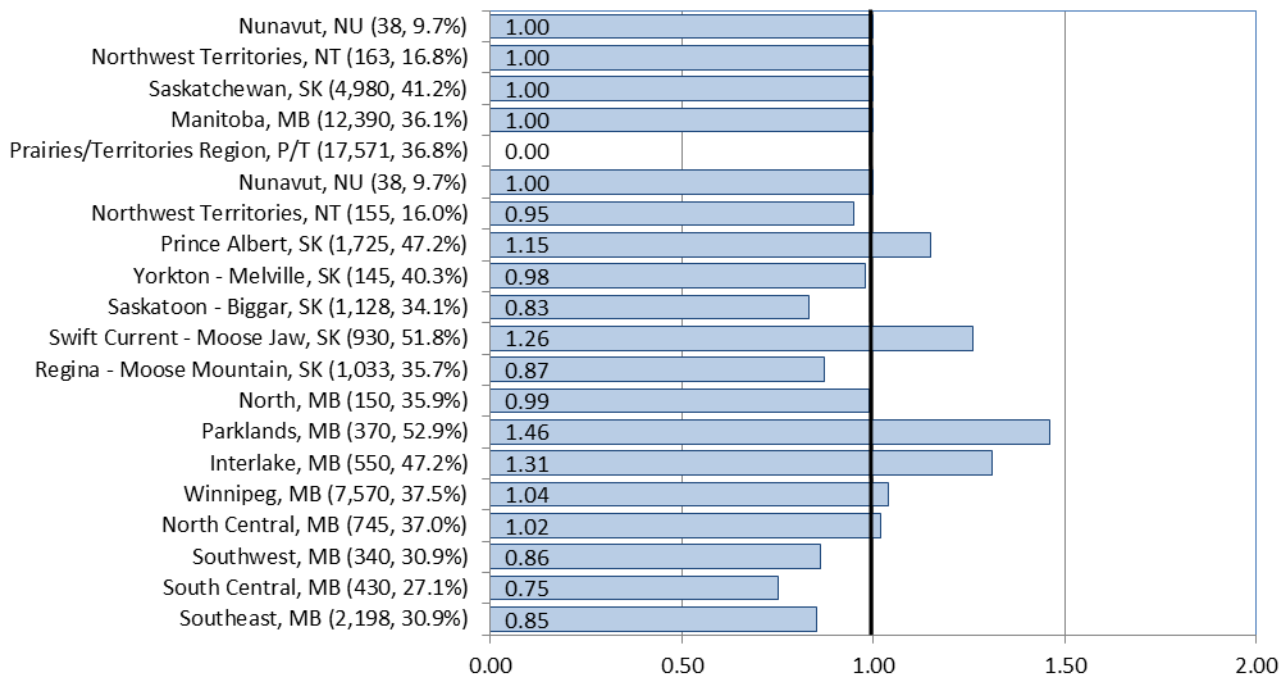
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Nunavut (0.26), Northwest Territories (0.43), and South Central (0.74) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.41), Interlake (1.28), and Prince Albert (1.28) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in South Central (0.75), Saskatoon - Biggar (0.83), and Southeast (0.85) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Interlake (1.31), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.26), and Prince Albert (1.15) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

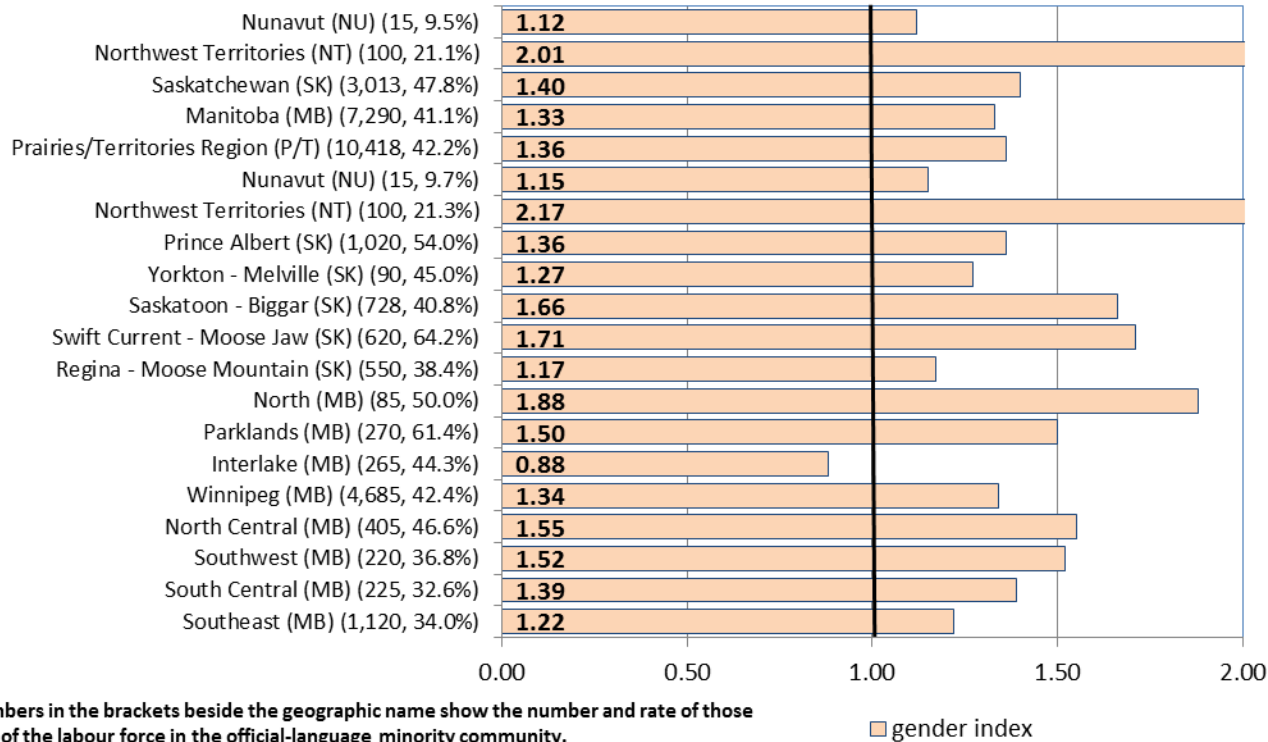
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

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) Who Were Out of the Labour Force (Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



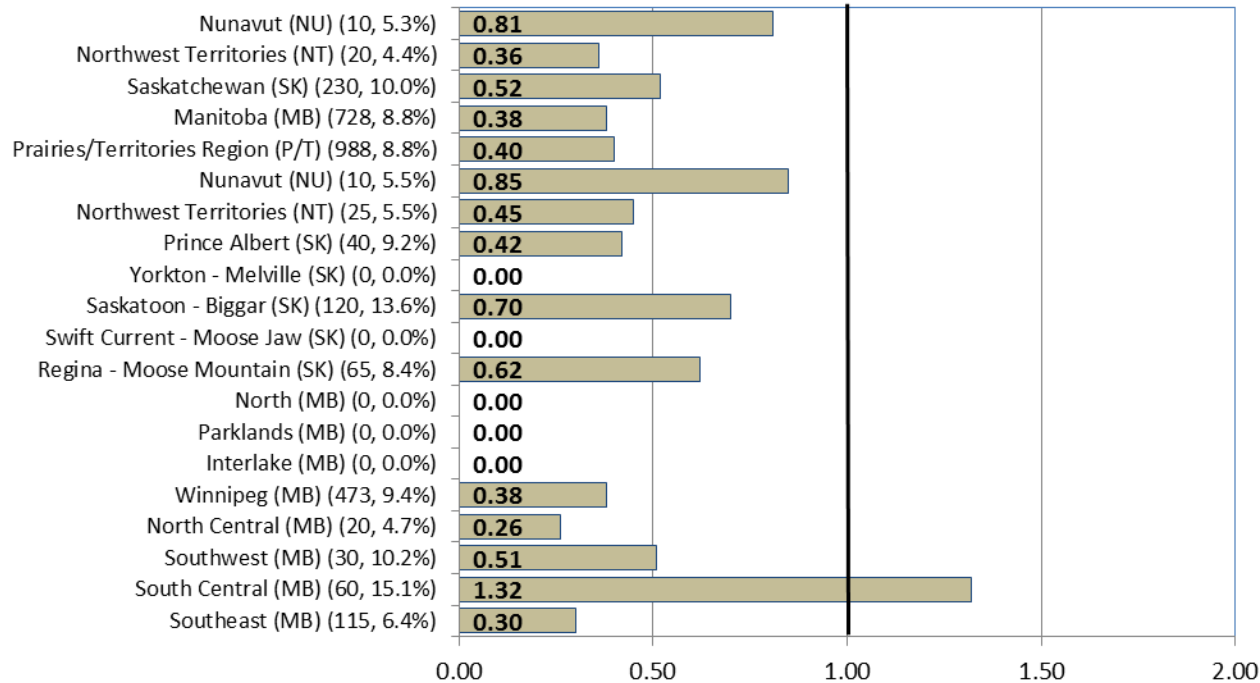
- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Interlake (0.88), Nunavut (1.15), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.17) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northwest Territories (2.17), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.71), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.66) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

gender index

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



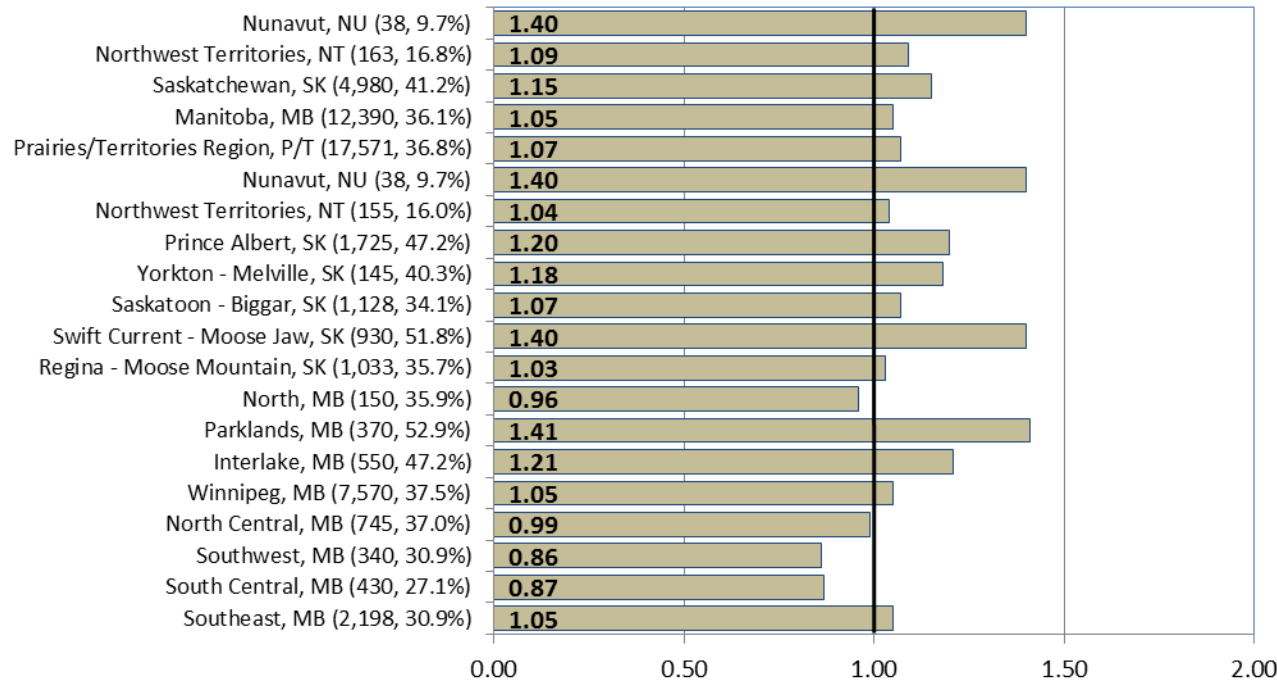
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in North Central (0.26), Southeast (0.30), and Winnipeg (0.38) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of South Central (1.32), Nunavut (0.85), and Saskatoon - Biggar (0.70) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Southwest (0.86), South Central (0.87), and North Central (0.99) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.40), Nunavut (1.40), and Interlake (1.21) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

■ 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.

Low Income



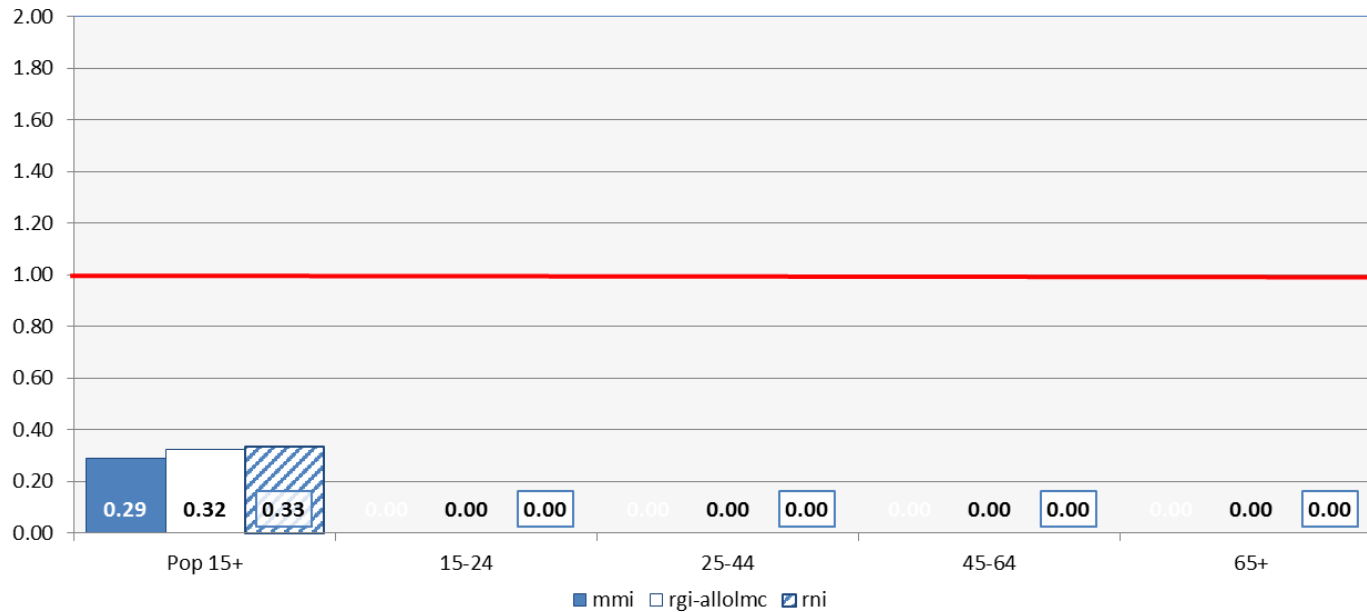
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Nunavut, 1996-2011**

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	393	40	183	155	10
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)	45	0	0	0	0
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)	39.6%	62.2%	33.8%	24.2%	26.7%
	Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)	34.2%	61.2%	26.6%	26.6%	39.3%
	Minority-majority index	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Gender index	n.d.	female (0.0%)		male (0.0%)	
	Intergenerational index	n.d.				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.46	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.71	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.74	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2001	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	19.6%	50.0%	15.5%	16.7%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.34	0.55	0.34	0.48	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.39	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	25.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.41	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.44	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.

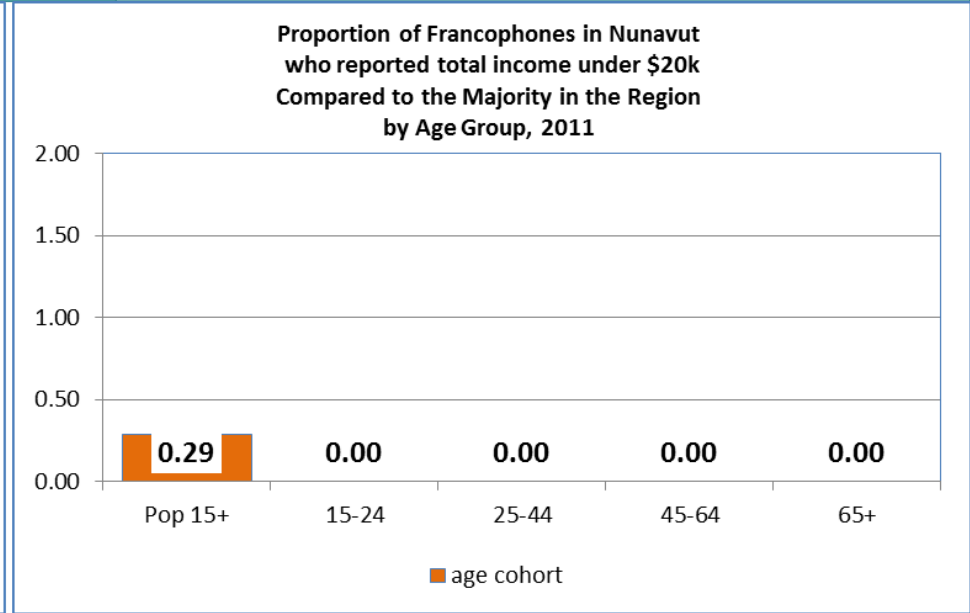
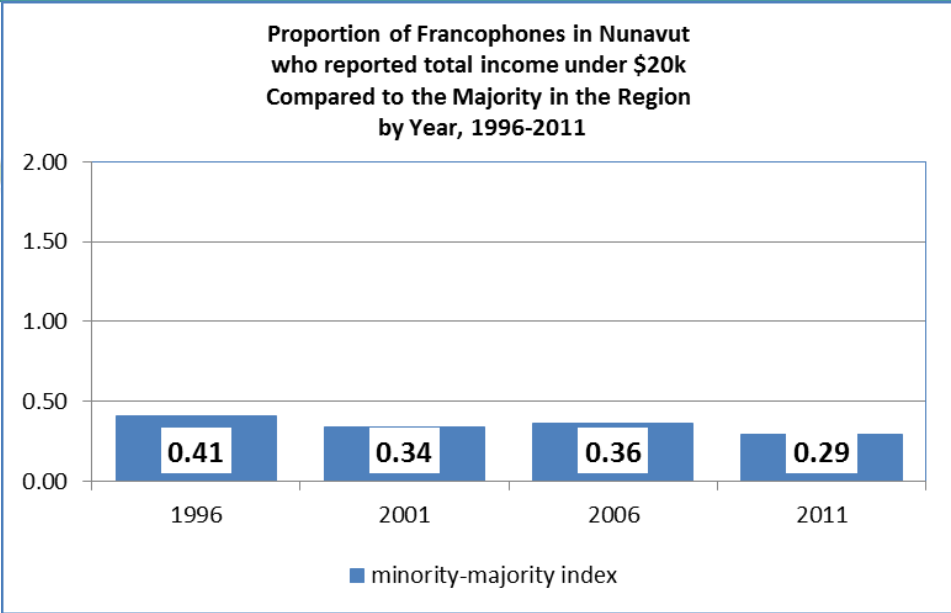
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Nunavut, 45 (11.5%) reported total income under \$20k.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.29) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.32).

Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut (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 Nunavut who reported total income under \$20k was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.29).

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



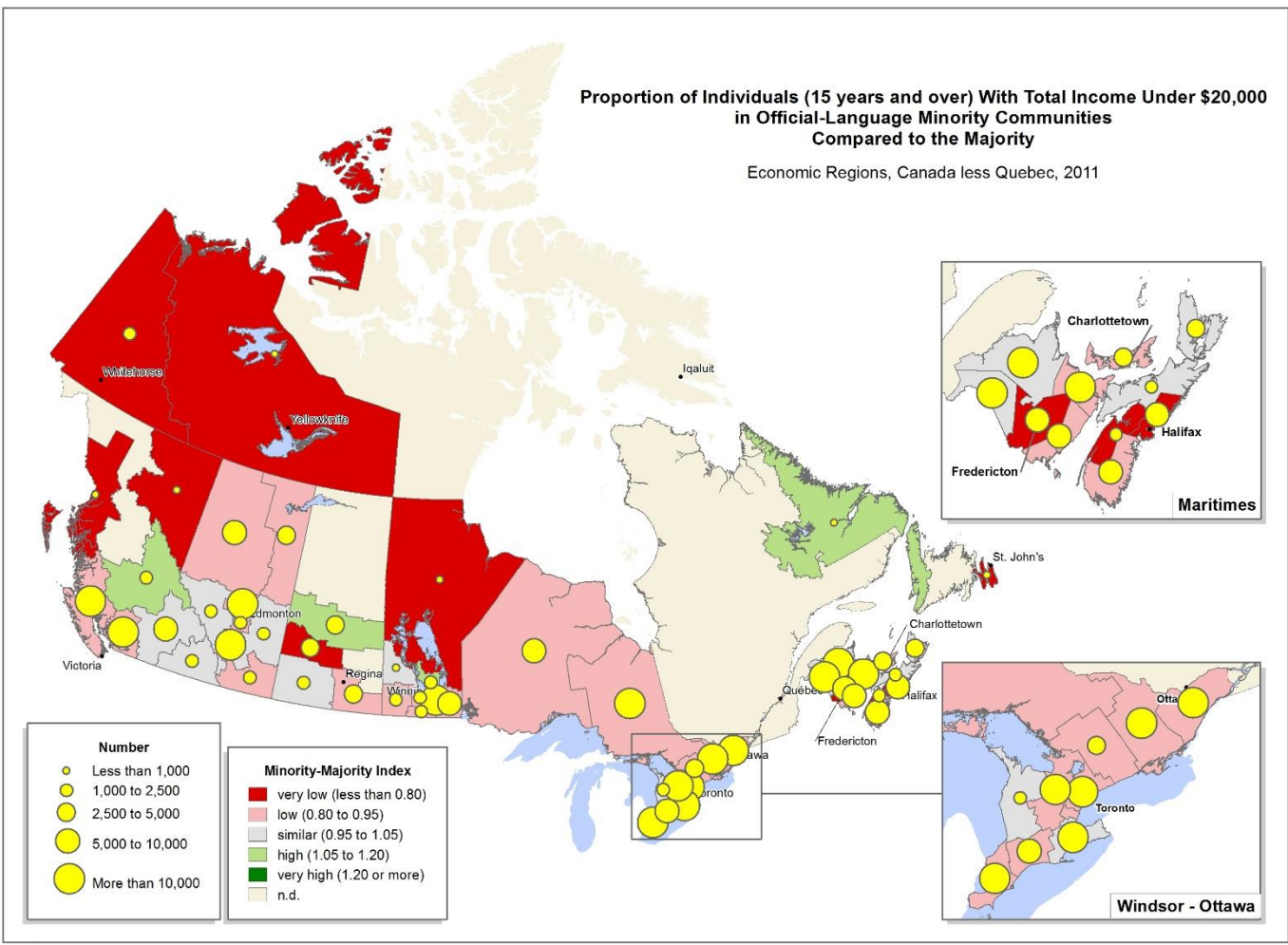
- ✓ *In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who reported total income under \$20k was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.29).*
- ✓ *The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.*
- ✓ *For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Nunavut with total income under \$20k was highest in 1996 (mmi=0.41) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=0.29).*

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

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who reported total income under \$20k		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over With Total Income Under \$20k	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	7,123	2,210	31.0%	33.9%	↓0.92	↓0.91	↓0.88	○0.99	○1.01	○0.99	↑1.23	↓0.62	○0.96	↓0.54
South Central (MB)	1,578	515	32.6%	37.7%	↓0.86	○0.95	↓0.92	○1.04	↑1.07	○1.04	↑1.52	--	↓0.93	↓0.55
Southwest (MB)	1,090	200	18.3%	33.5%	↓0.55	↓0.54	↓0.52	↓0.59	↓0.60	↓0.59	--	--	↓0.57	↓0.31
North Central (MB)	2,003	600	30.0%	36.8%	↓0.81	↓0.88	↓0.85	○0.96	○0.98	○0.96	↑1.70	--	↓0.91	↓0.53
Winnipeg (MB)	20,205	6,208	30.7%	32.2%	○0.96	↓0.90	↓0.87	○0.98	○1.00	○0.98	↑1.36	↓0.94	↑1.05	↓0.61
Interlake (MB)	1,166	415	35.6%	33.1%	↑1.08	○1.04	○1.01	↑1.13	↑1.16	↑1.14	--	--	↑1.09	↓0.62
Parklands (MB)	685	160	23.4%	40.7%	↓0.57	↓0.68	↓0.66	↓0.74	↓0.76	↓0.75	--	--	↓0.69	↓0.40
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	2,898	680	23.5%	28.0%	↓0.84	↓0.69	↓0.66	↓0.75	↓0.77	↓0.77	↑1.89	↑1.21	↓0.92	↓0.48
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,795	395	22.0%	33.5%	↓0.66	↓0.64	↓0.62	↓0.70	↓0.72	↓0.72	↑1.32	--	↓0.70	↓0.40
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,300	693	21.0%	30.4%	↓0.69	↓0.61	↓0.59	↓0.67	↓0.69	↓0.69	↑2.14	○0.99	↓0.81	↓0.44
Prince Albert (SK)	3,650	1,415	38.8%	36.2%	↑1.07	↑1.13	↑1.10	↑1.24	↑1.27	↑1.27	↑1.45	↓0.49	↑1.18	↓0.67
Northwest Territories (NT)	965	105	10.9%	28.1%	↓0.39	↓0.32	↓0.31	↓0.35	↓0.36	↓0.76	↑4.97	--	↓0.57	↓0.34
Nunavut (NU)	395	35	8.9%	39.5%	↓0.22	↓0.26	↓0.25	↓0.28	↓0.29	↓0.77	--	--	↓0.54	↓0.35
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	47,759	14,633	30.6%	33.5%	↓0.92	↓0.90	↓0.87	○0.98	○1.00	--	↑1.40	↓0.79	○1.01	↓0.58
Manitoba (MB)	34,303	10,750	31.3%	34.4%	↓0.91	↓0.92	↓0.89	○1.00	○1.02	○1.00	↑1.36	↓0.83	○0.99	↓0.59
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,085	3,698	30.6%	32.4%	↓0.94	↓0.89	↓0.87	○0.98	○1.00	○1.00	↑1.47	↓0.76	○1.03	↓0.57
Northwest Territories (NT)	978	140	14.3%	28.1%	↓0.51	↓0.42	↓0.41	↓0.46	↓0.47	○1.00	↑1.52	↓0.51	↓0.75	↓0.45
Nunavut (NU)	393	45	11.5%	39.6%	↓0.29	↓0.33	↓0.32	↓0.37	↓0.37	○1.00	--	--	↓0.71	↓0.46

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 Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (NU) (8.9%), Northwest Territories (NT) (10.9%), and Southwest (MB) (18.3%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with total income under \$20k than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Prince Albert (SK) (38.8%), Interlake (MB) (35.6%), and South Central (MB) (32.6%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income under \$20k than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.



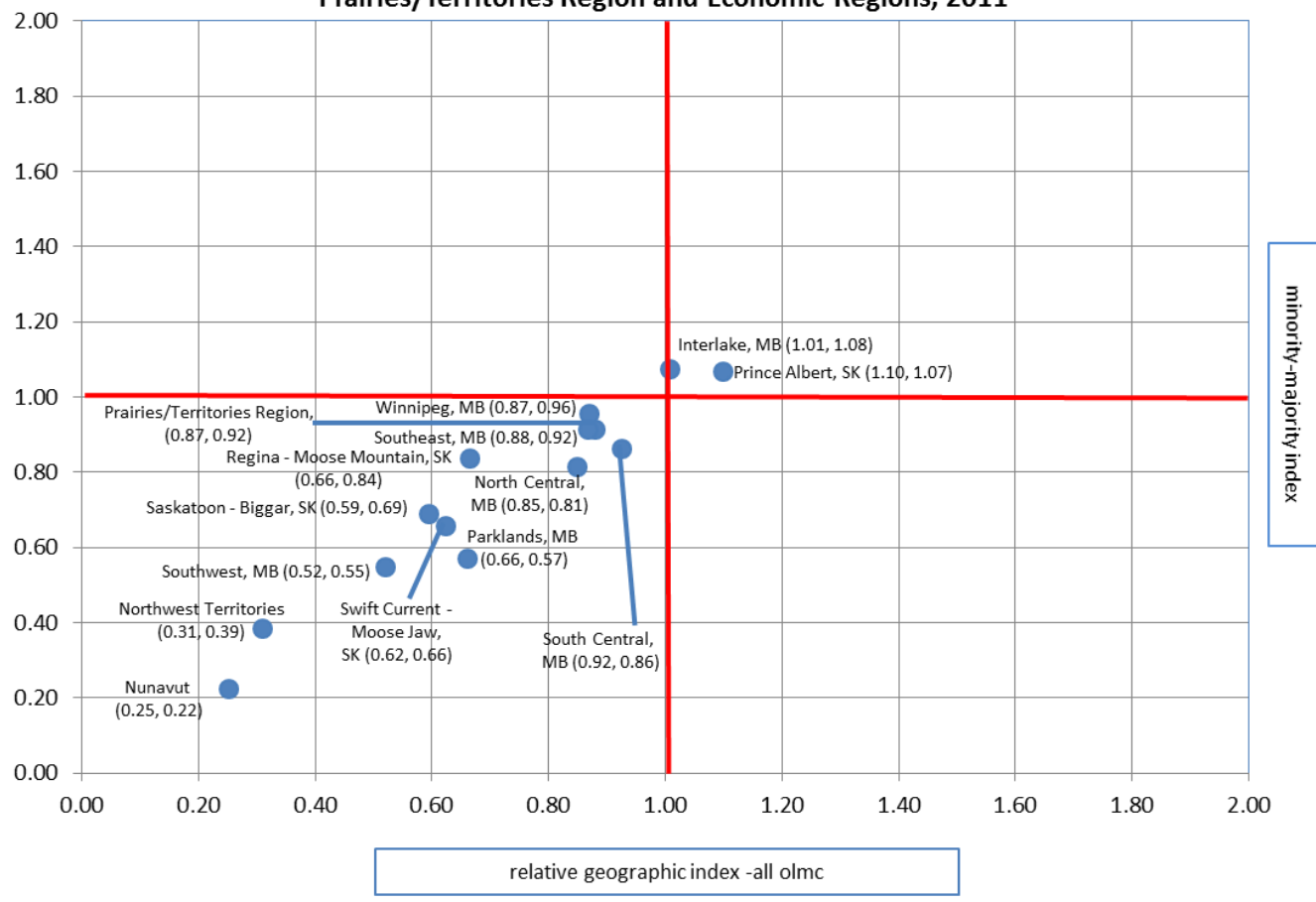
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.22), Northwest Territories (0.39), and Southwest (0.55) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Interlake (1.08), Prince Albert (1.07), and Winnipeg (0.96) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

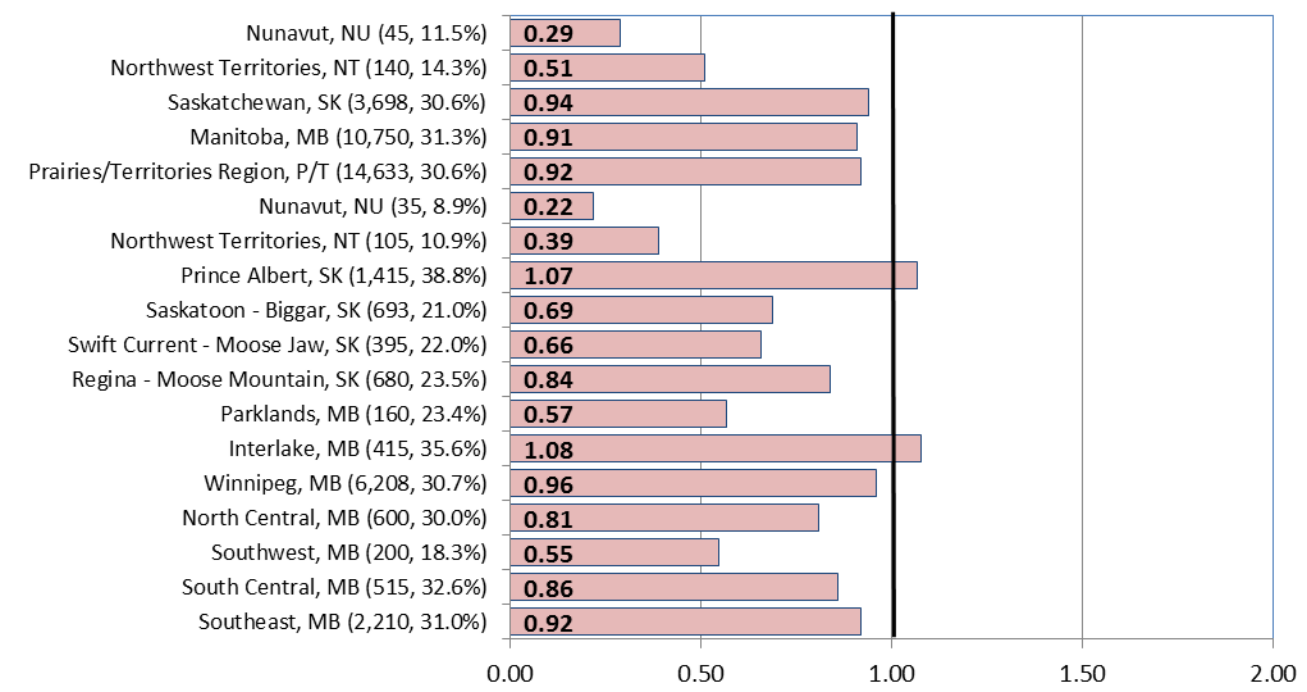
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011**



- ✓ 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



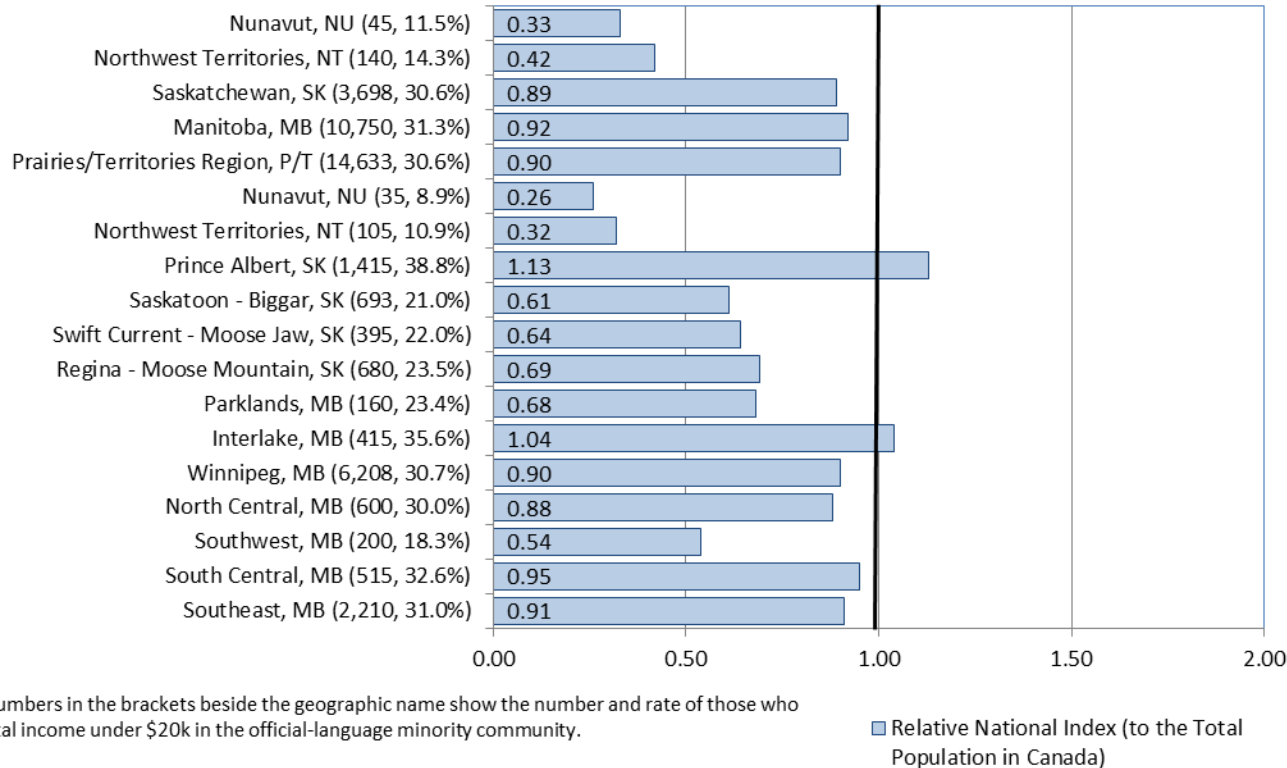
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority

■ minority-majority index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.22), Northwest Territories (0.39), and Southwest (0.55) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Interlake (1.08), Prince Albert (1.07), and Winnipeg (0.96) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

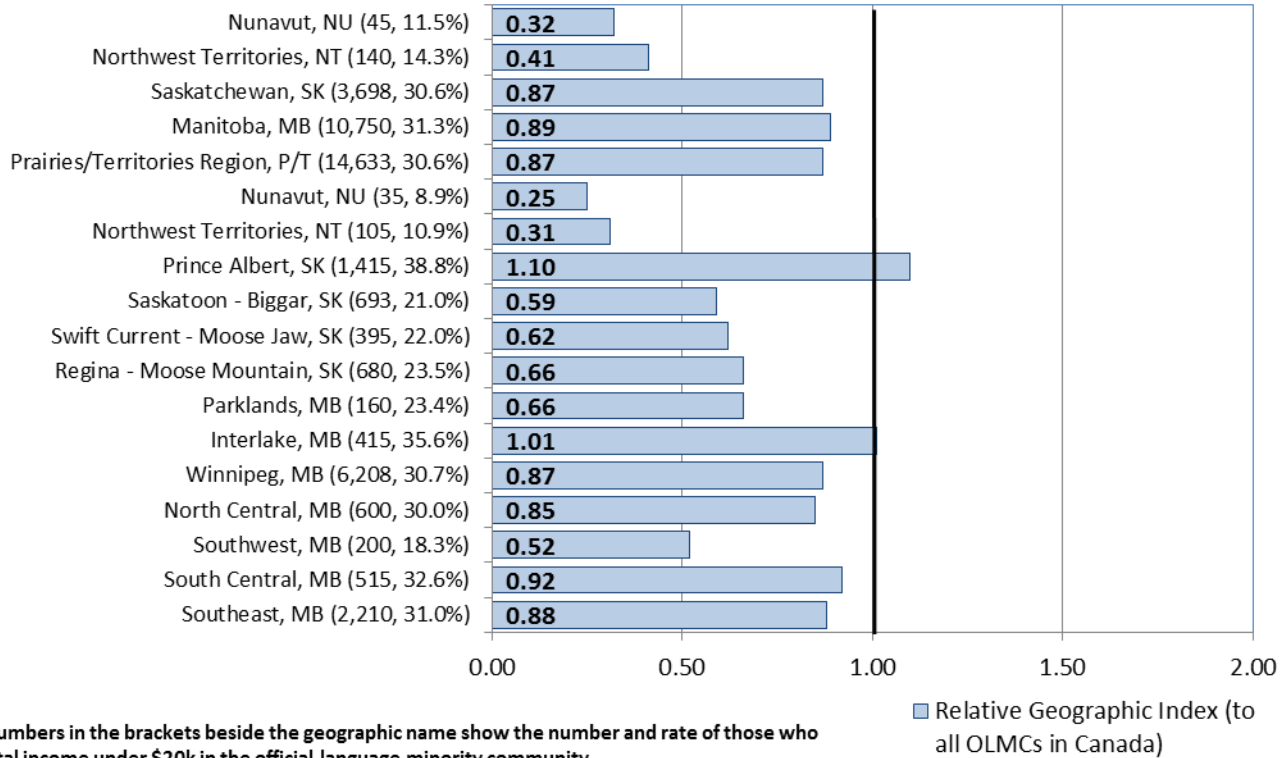
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.26), Northwest Territories (0.32), and Southwest (0.54) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Prince Albert (1.13), Interlake (1.04), and South Central (0.95) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**

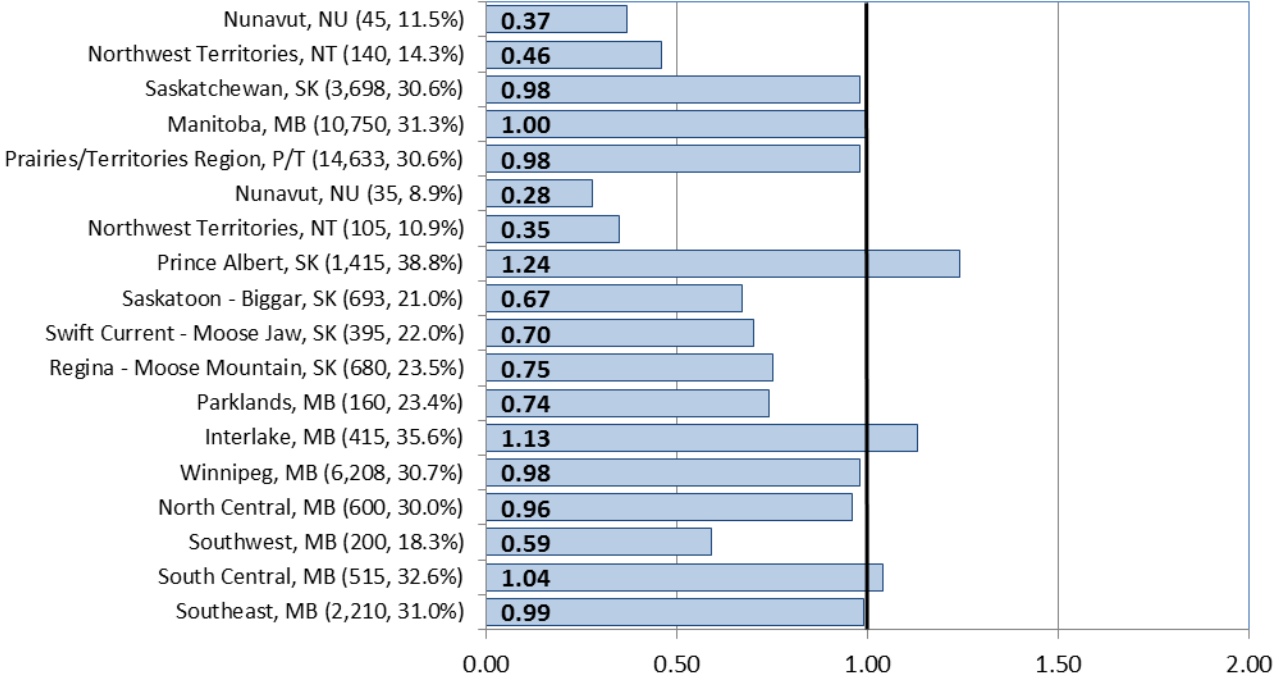


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.25), Northwest Territories (0.31), and Southwest (0.52) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Prince Albert (1.10), Interlake (1.01), and South Central (0.92) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Nunavut (0.28), Northwest Territories (0.35), and Southwest (0.59) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Prince Albert (1.24), Interlake (1.13), and South Central (1.04) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

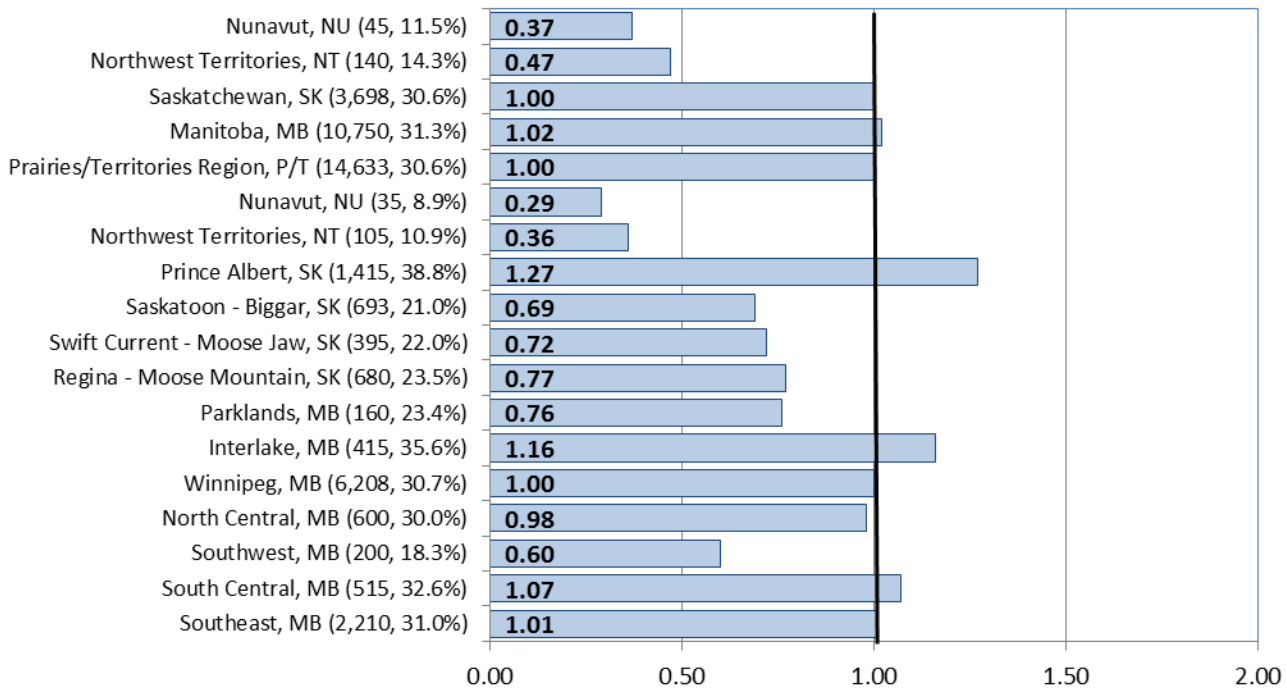
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

■ 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



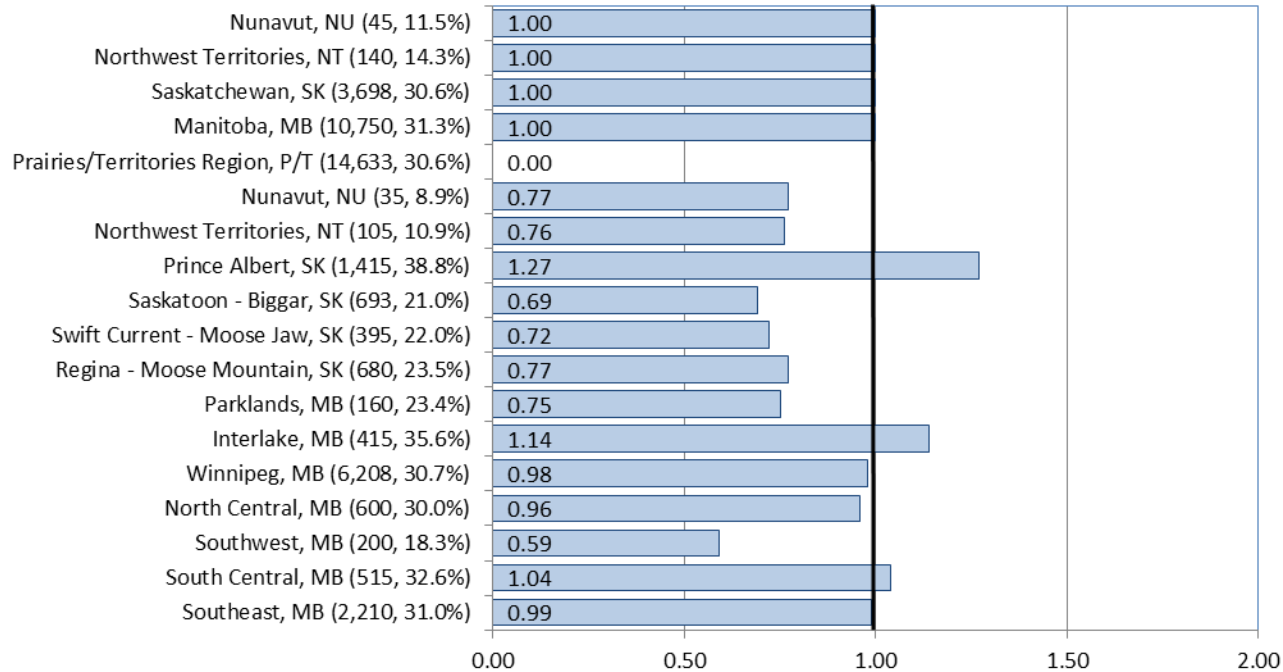
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Nunavut (0.29), Northwest Territories (0.36), and Southwest (0.60) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Prince Albert (1.27), Interlake (1.16), and South Central (1.07) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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 (local to Canadian Heritage 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southwest (0.59), Saskatoon - Biggar (0.69), and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.72) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Prince Albert (1.27), Interlake (1.14), and South Central (1.04) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

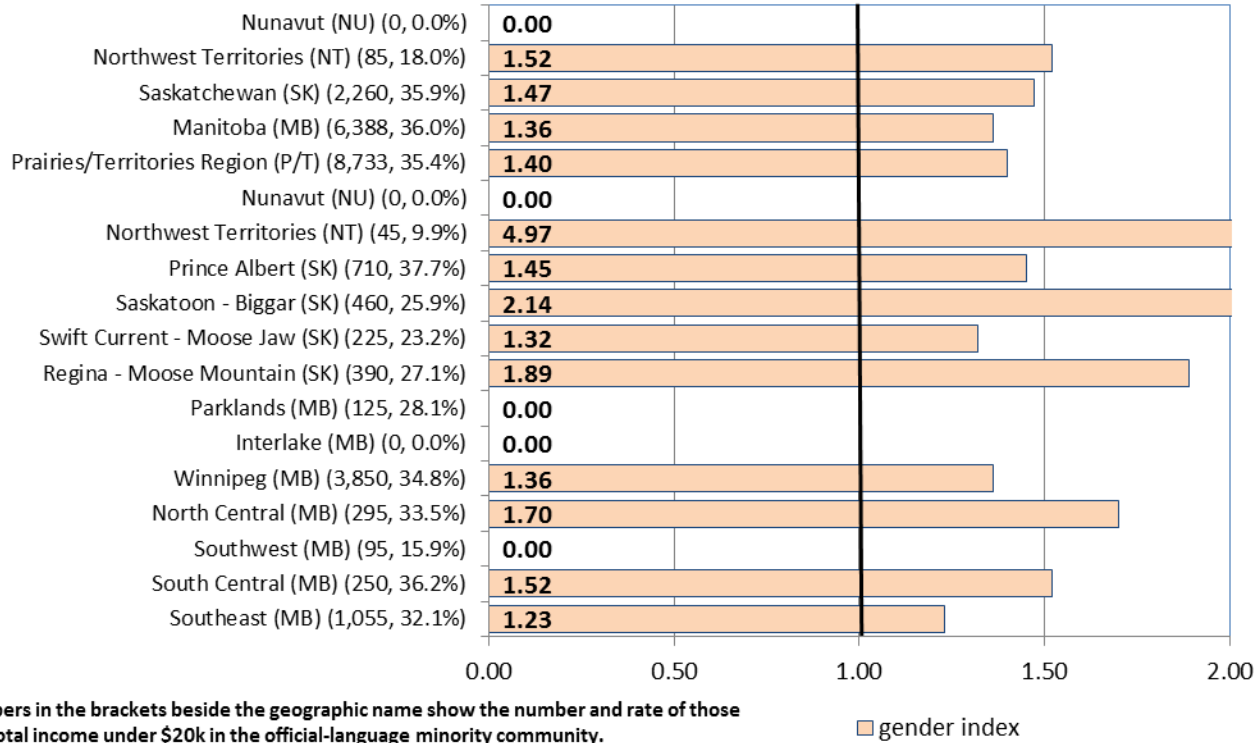
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (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.

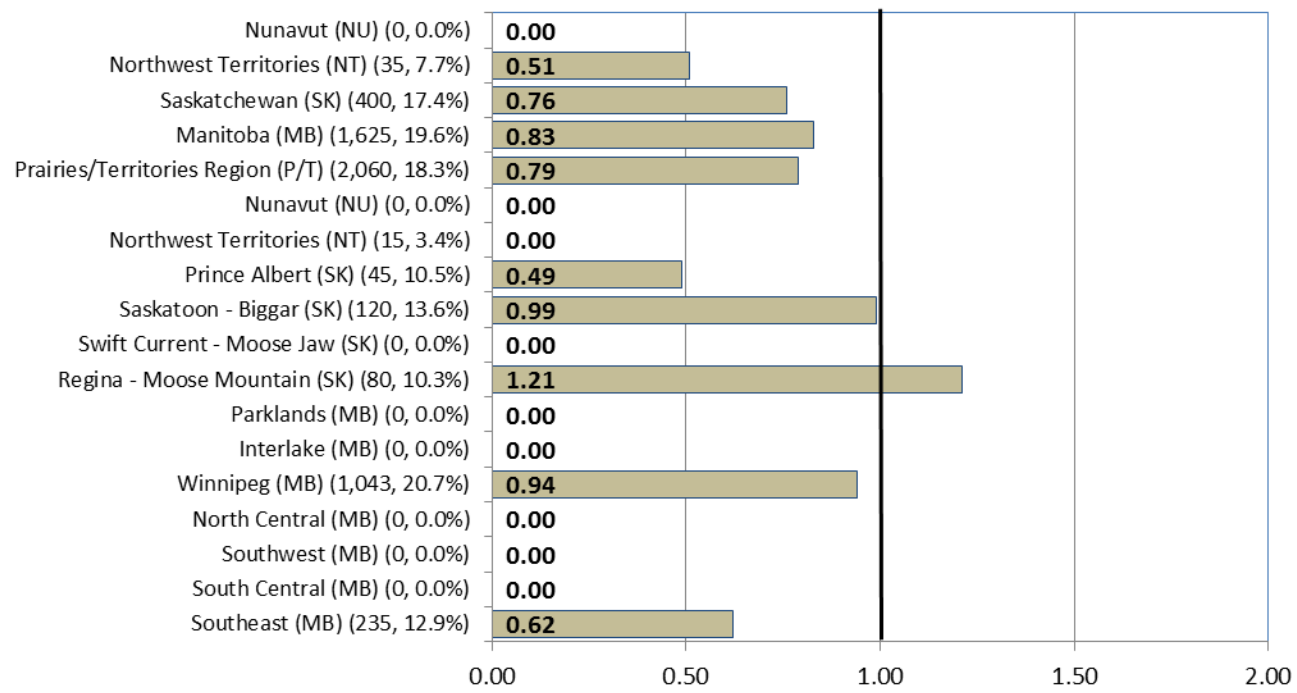
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
(Females Compared to Males) (gi)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Southeast (1.23), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.32), and Winnipeg (1.36) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northwest Territories (4.97), Saskatoon - Biggar (2.14), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.89) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

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

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Prince Albert (0.49), Southeast (0.62), and Winnipeg (0.94) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Regina - Moose Mountain (1.21), Saskatoon - Biggar (0.99), and Winnipeg (0.94) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.*

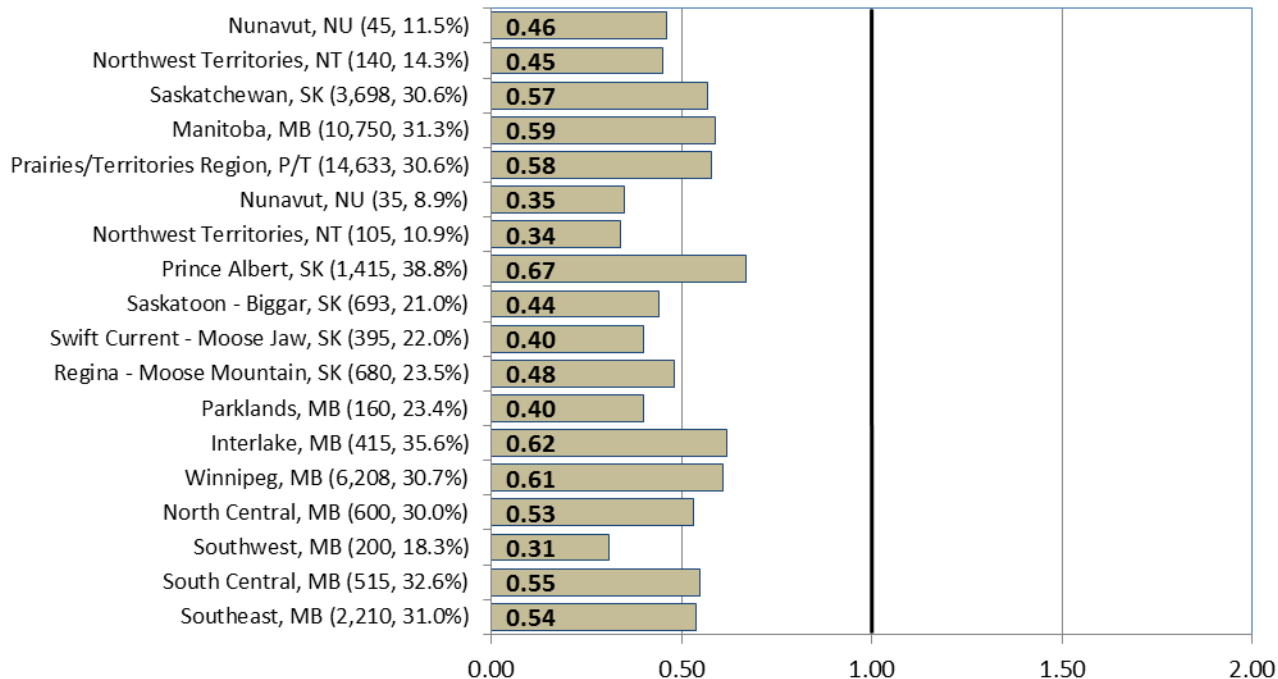
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

■ 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.

Nunavut – Socio-Economic Profile

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Southwest (0.31), Northwest Territories (0.34), and Nunavut (0.35) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Prince Albert (0.67), Interlake (0.62), and Winnipeg (0.61) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

■ 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.

High Income



Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Nunavut, 1996-2011

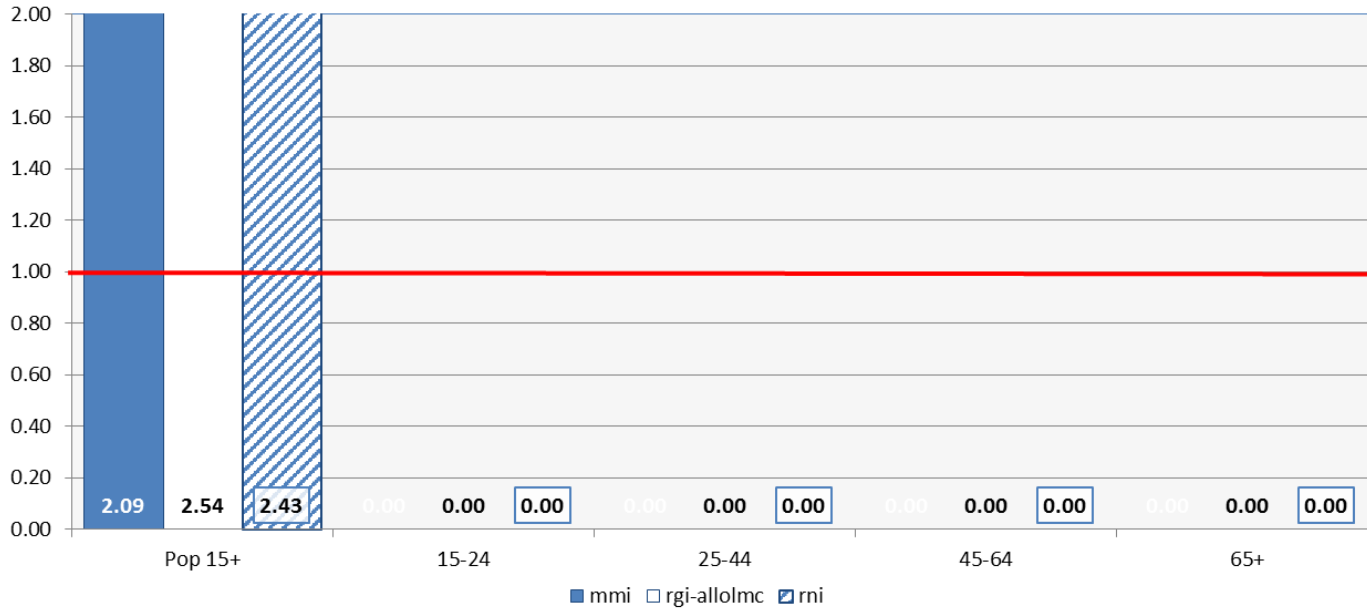
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	393	40	183	155	10
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (#)	250	0	0	0	0
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	63.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	OL majority - with total income over \$50k (%)	30.4%	3.8%	35.8%	52.8%	31.4%
	Canadian population - with total income over \$50k (%)	26.2%	2.1%	32.6%	35.9%	16.2%
	Minority-majority index	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	2.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Gender index	n.d.	female (0.0%)		male (0.0%)	
	Intergenerational index	n.d.				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.70	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.87	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.71	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	46.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2001	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	39.9%	0.0%	40.4%	45.8%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	2.19	0.00	1.83	1.27	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.61	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	37.5%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	2.41	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	3.58	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 Nunavut, 250 (63.6%) reported total income over \$50k.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=2.09) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=2.54).

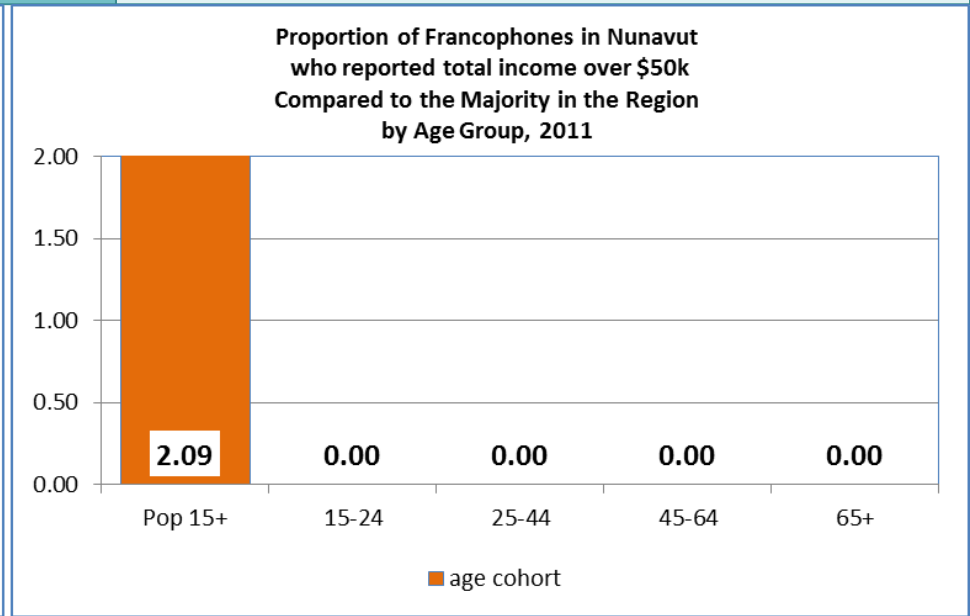
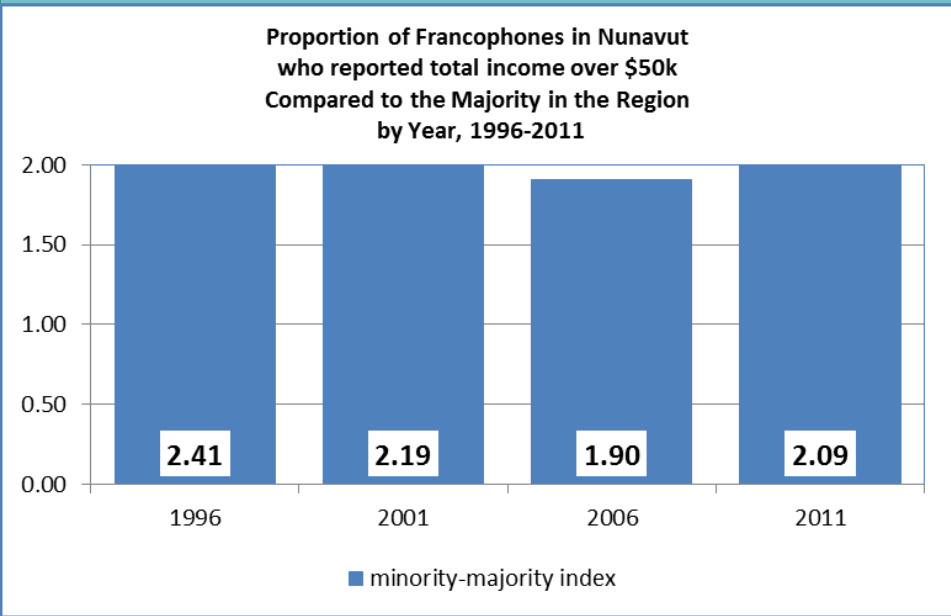
Nunavut – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut (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 Nunavut who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=2.09).

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



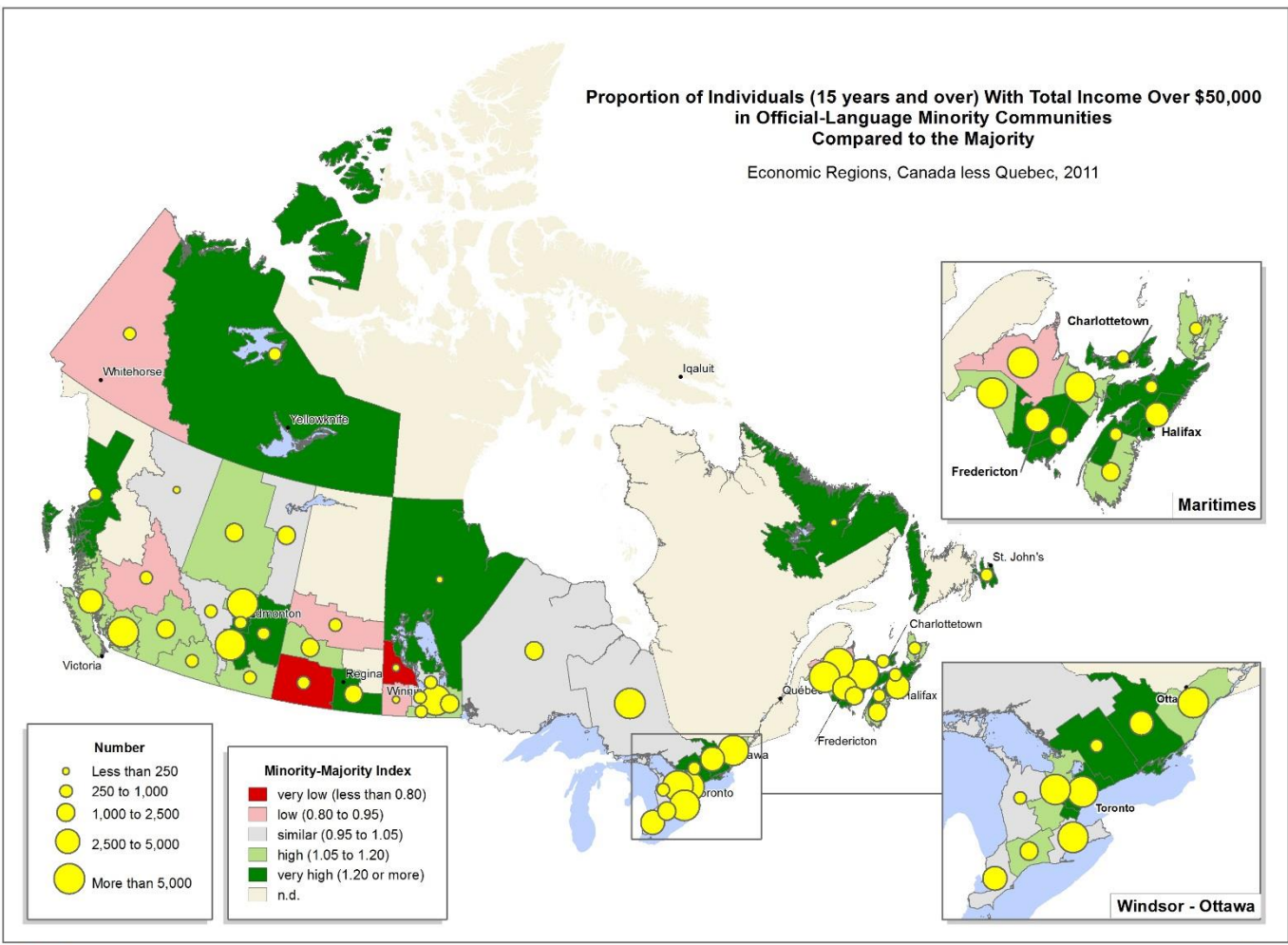
- ✓ *In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=2.09).*
- ✓ *The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.*
- ✓ *For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Nunavut with total income over \$50k was highest in 1996 (mmi=2.41) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=1.90).*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Prairies/Territories 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	mni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	7,120	1,925	27.0%	23.3%	↑1.16	○1.03	↑1.08	↓0.93	○0.97	○1.03	↓0.63	↑1.06	↑1.26	↑4.20
South Central (MB)	1,588	300	18.9%	16.7%	↑1.13	↓0.72	↓0.75	↓0.65	↓0.68	↓0.72	↓0.42	↓0.83	↓0.81	↑2.81
Southwest (MB)	1,100	230	20.9%	22.6%	↓0.92	↓0.80	↓0.83	↓0.72	↓0.75	↓0.80	↓0.35	↑1.25	↓0.75	↑2.96
North Central (MB)	2,013	420	20.9%	21.3%	○0.98	↓0.80	↓0.83	↓0.72	↓0.75	↓0.80	↓0.58	↑1.29	↓0.85	↑3.52
Winnipeg (MB)	20,213	5,550	27.5%	24.5%	↑1.12	↑1.05	↑1.09	○0.95	○0.98	↑1.05	↓0.59	↓0.86	↑1.18	↑3.24
Interlake (MB)	1,165	305	26.2%	27.5%	○0.95	○1.00	○1.04	↓0.90	↓0.94	○1.00	↓0.44	↑1.29	↓0.70	↑2.30
Parklands (MB)	700	80	11.4%	17.3%	↓0.66	↓0.44	↓0.46	↓0.39	↓0.41	↓0.44	↓0.63	--	↓0.34	↑1.36
North (MB)	418	145	34.7%	17.4%	↑2.00	↑1.32	↑1.38	↑1.20	↑1.24	↑1.33	↓0.55	↓0.85	○0.99	↑1.65
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	2,893	1,160	40.1%	32.7%	↑1.23	↑1.53	↑1.60	↑1.38	↑1.44	↑1.38	↓0.65	↓0.94	○0.93	↑3.04
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,795	330	18.4%	23.5%	↓0.78	↓0.70	↓0.73	↓0.63	↓0.66	↓0.63	↓0.41	↑1.11	↓0.68	↑1.97
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,305	1,125	34.0%	29.2%	↑1.17	↑1.30	↑1.36	↑1.17	↑1.22	↑1.17	↓0.56	○0.98	↓0.75	↑2.41
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	360	90	25.0%	21.5%	↑1.17	○0.95	○1.00	↓0.86	↓0.90	↓0.86	↓0.32	--	↑1.21	↑5.00
Prince Albert (SK)	3,655	790	21.6%	22.9%	↓0.94	↓0.83	↓0.86	↓0.74	↓0.78	↓0.74	↓0.55	↑1.34	↓0.72	↑2.73
Northwest Territories (NT)	970	575	59.3%	43.8%	↑1.35	↑2.26	↑2.36	↑2.04	↑2.13	○1.02	↓0.81	○0.99	↓0.90	↑1.70
Nunavut (NU)	390	253	64.9%	30.5%	↑2.13	↑2.48	↑2.59	↑2.24	↑2.33	○1.02	↓0.70	↓0.90	↓0.88	↑1.73
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	47,759	13,318	27.9%	25.6%	↑1.09	↑1.07	↑1.11	○0.96	○1.00	--	↓0.58	○0.99	○0.97	↑2.95
Manitoba (MB)	34,303	8,975	26.2%	23.3%	↑1.12	○1.00	○1.04	↓0.90	↓0.94	○1.00	↓0.58	○0.95	↑1.10	↑3.19
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,085	3,523	29.2%	27.4%	↑1.07	↑1.11	↑1.16	○1.00	↑1.05	○1.00	↓0.56	↑1.09	↓0.81	↑2.68
Northwest Territories (NT)	978	570	58.3%	43.8%	↑1.33	↑2.23	↑2.32	↑2.01	↑2.09	○1.00	↓0.79	○1.01	↓0.89	↑1.67
Nunavut (NU)	393	250	63.6%	30.4%	↑2.09	↑2.43	↑2.54	↑2.19	↑2.28	○1.00	--	--	↓0.87	↑1.70

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 Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Parklands (MB) (11.4%), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (18.4%), and South Central (MB) (18.9%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with total income over \$50k than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ Francophone communities in the regions of Nunavut (NU) (64.9%), Northwest Territories (NT) (59.3%), and Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (40.1%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income over \$50k than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.



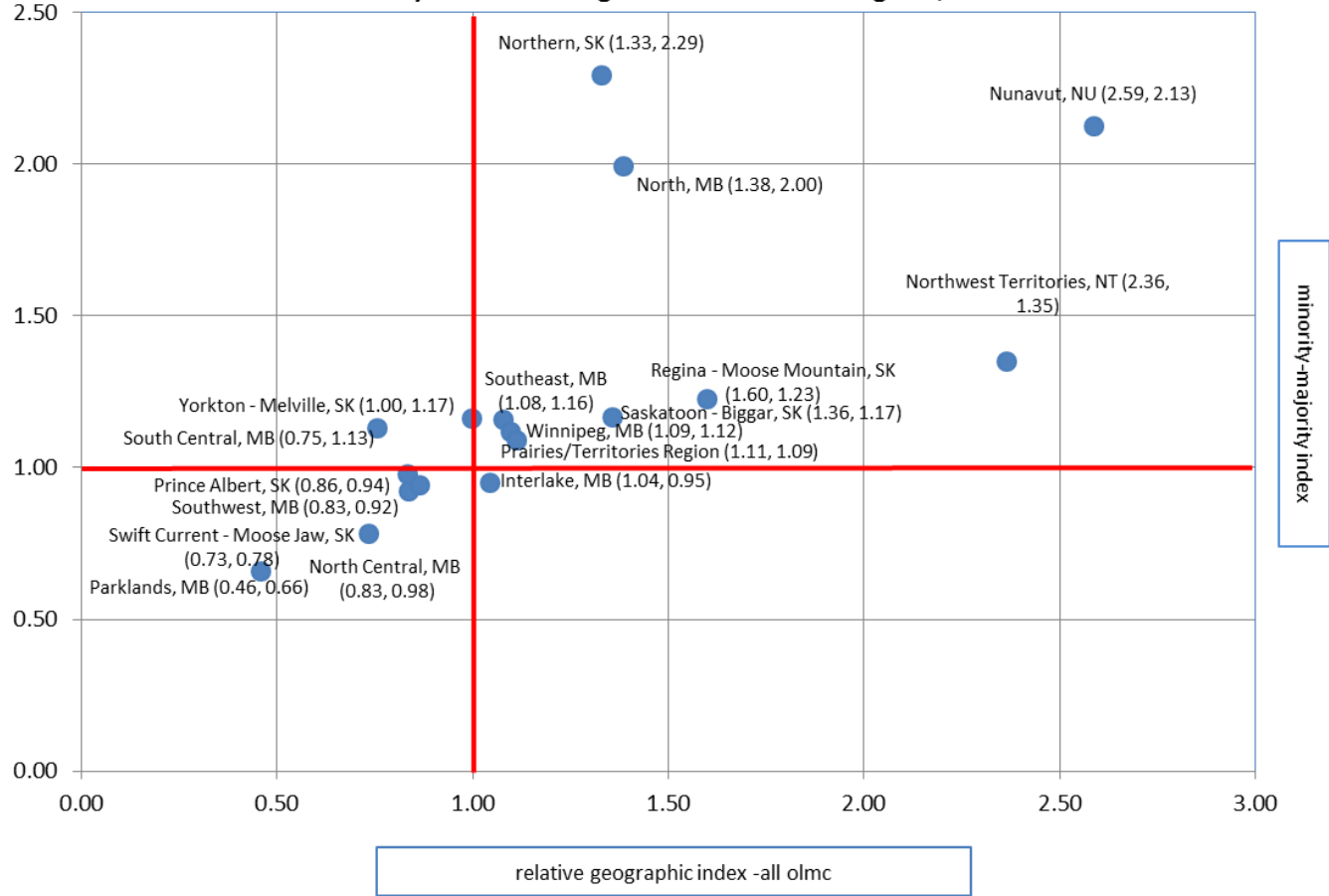
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.66), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.78), and Southwest (0.92) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.
- ✓ The regions of Nunavut (2.13), North (2.00), and Northwest Territories (1.35) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

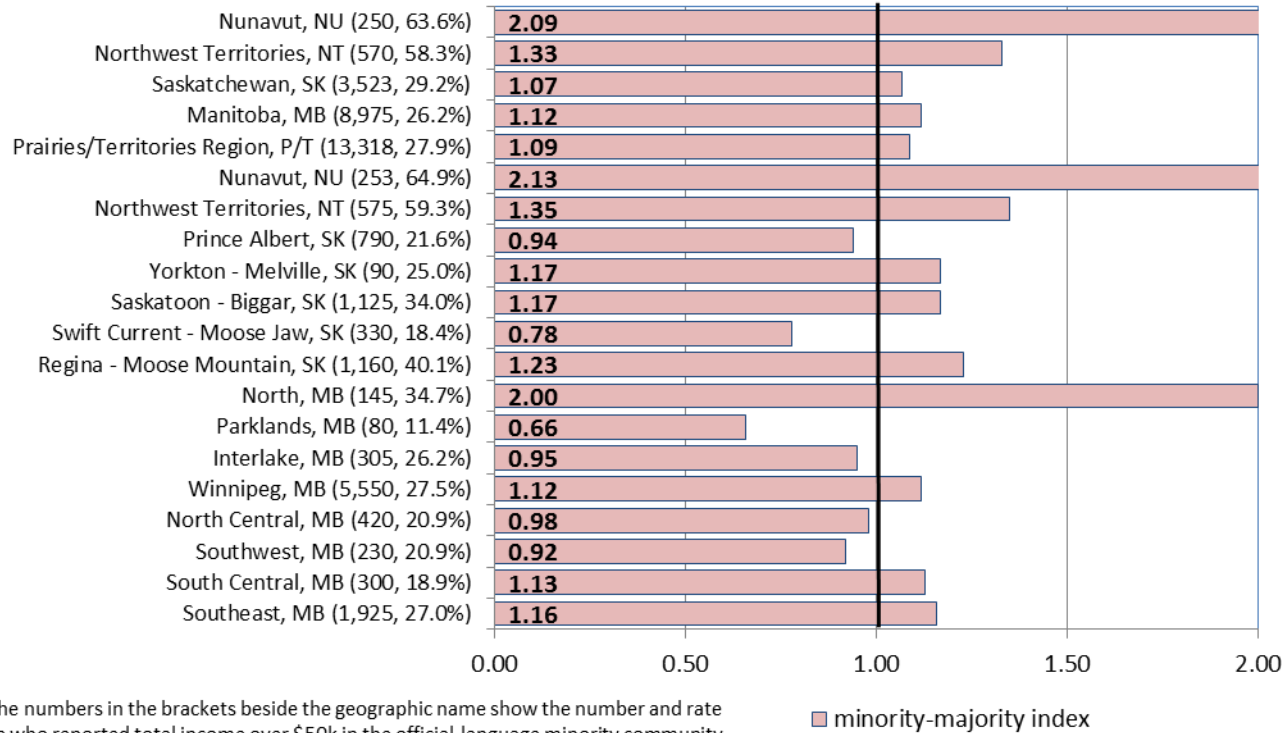
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over)
 With Total Income Over \$50k
 Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011**



- ✓ 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

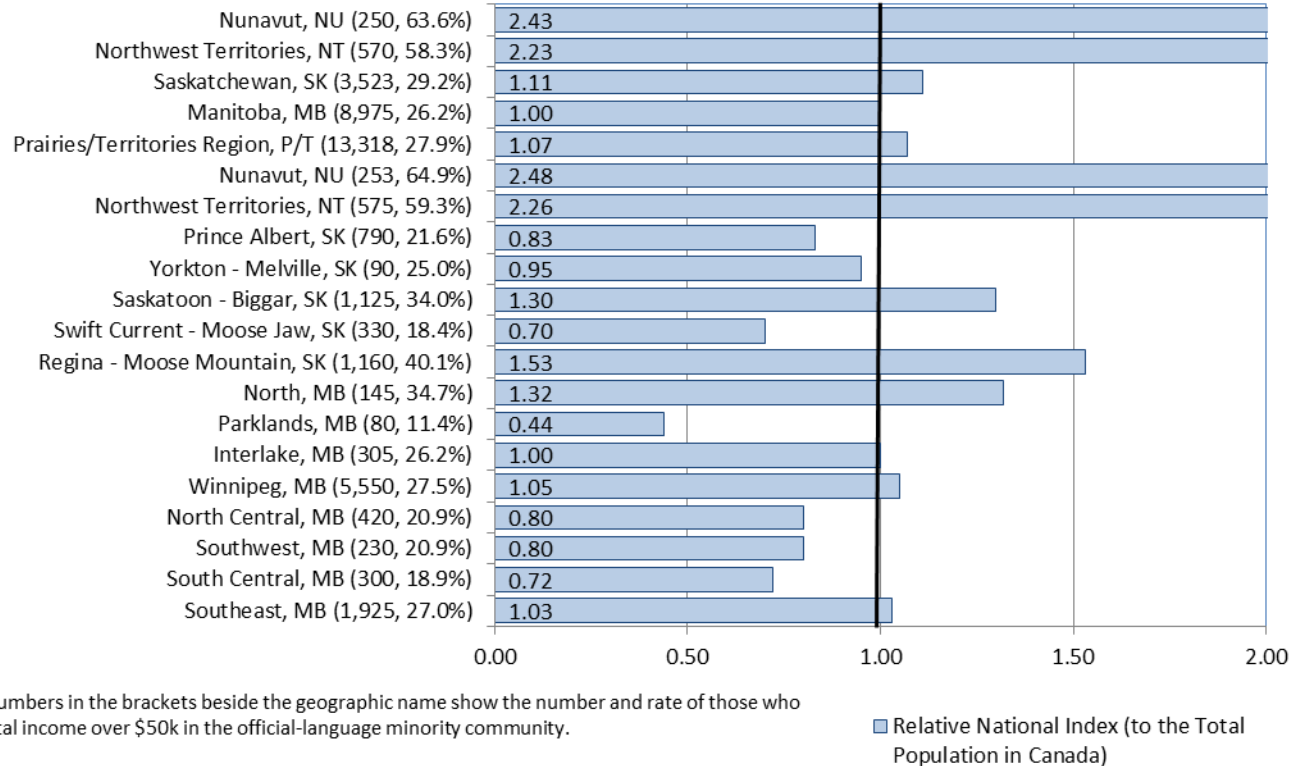


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.66), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.78), and Southwest (0.92) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (2.13), North (2.00), and Northwest Territories (1.35) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

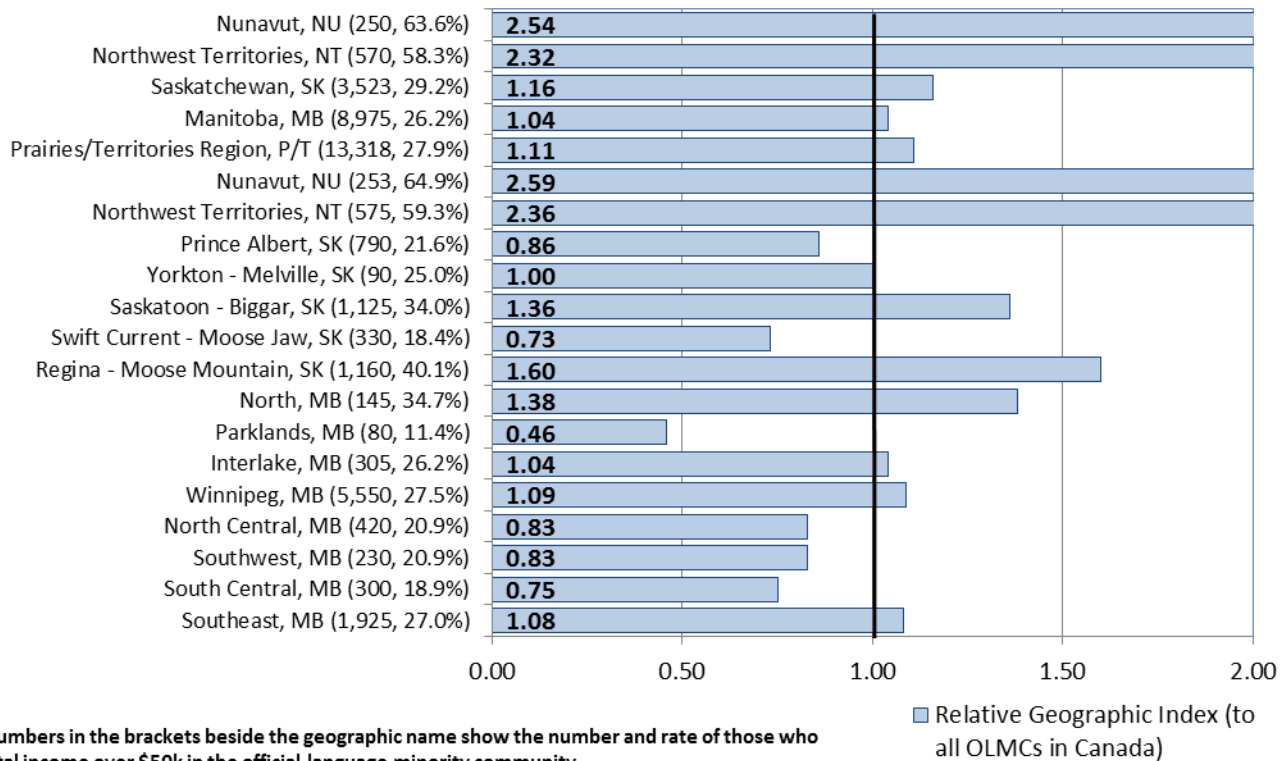
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.44), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.70), and South Central (0.72) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (2.48), Northwest Territories (2.26), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.53) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

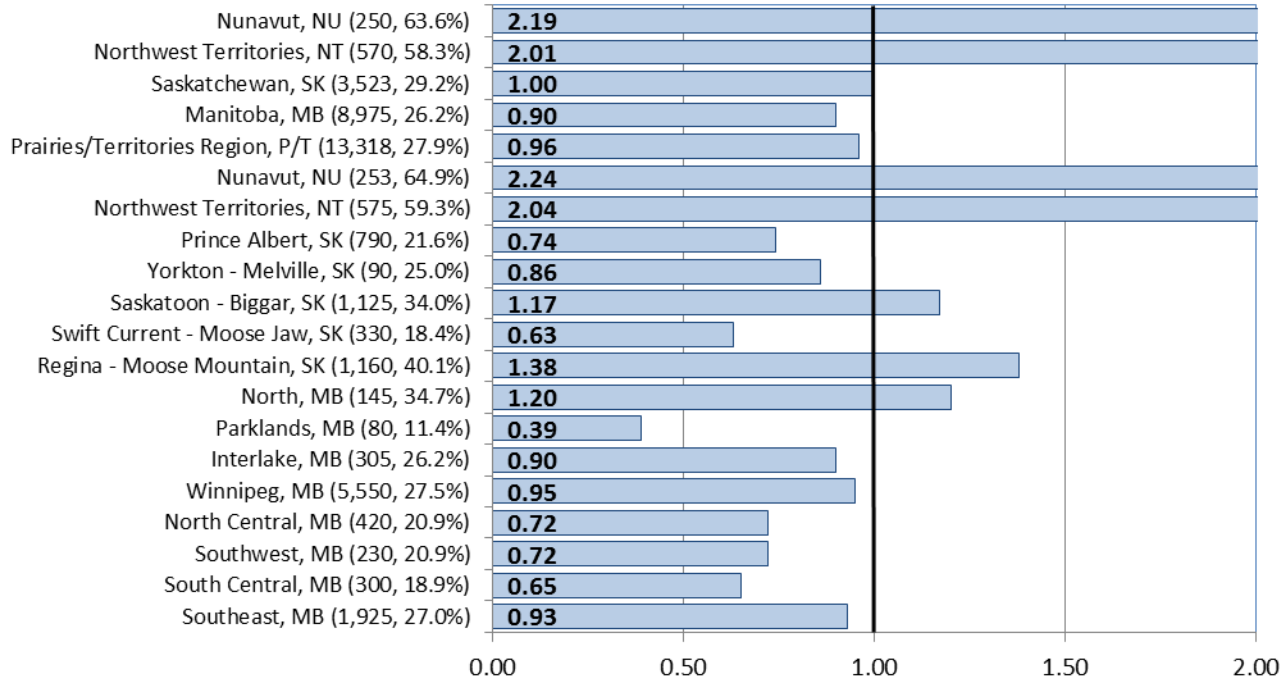


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.46), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.73), and South Central (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (2.59), Northwest Territories (2.36), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.60) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



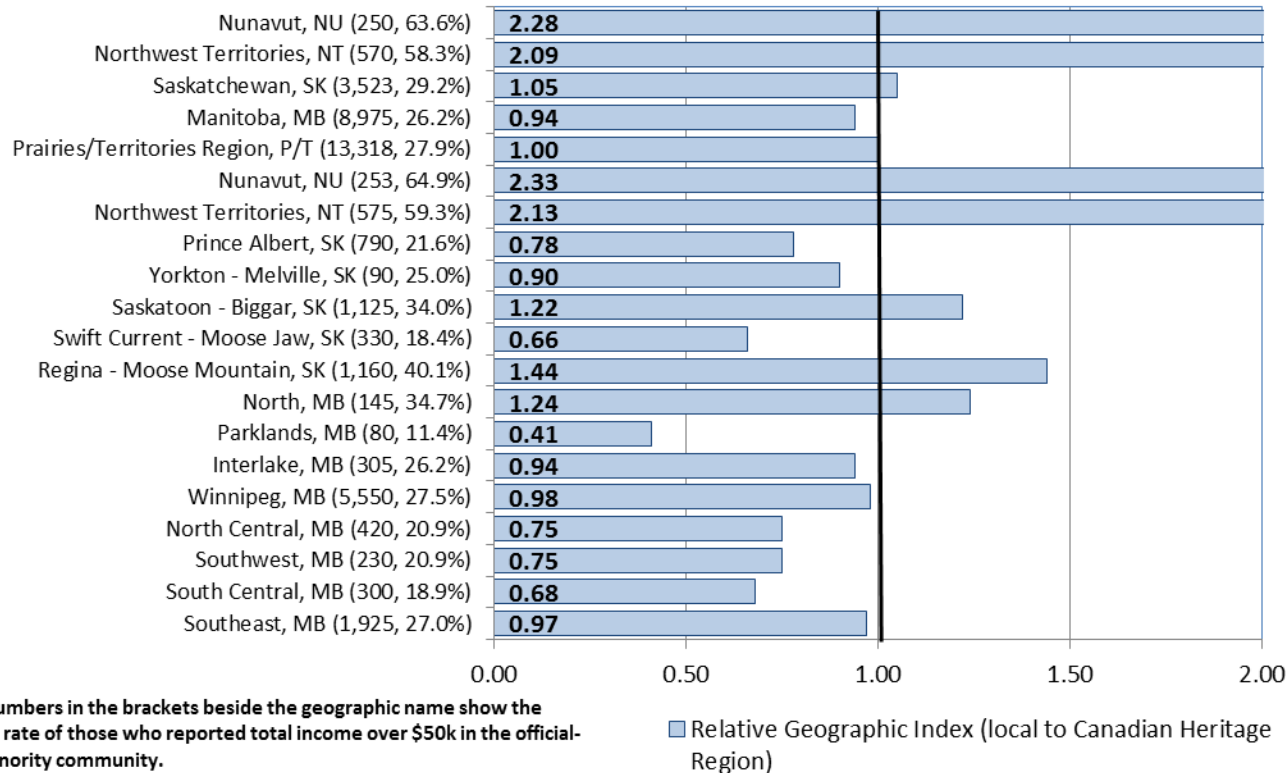
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Parklands (0.39), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.63), and South Central (0.65) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (2.24), Northwest Territories (2.04), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.38) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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)

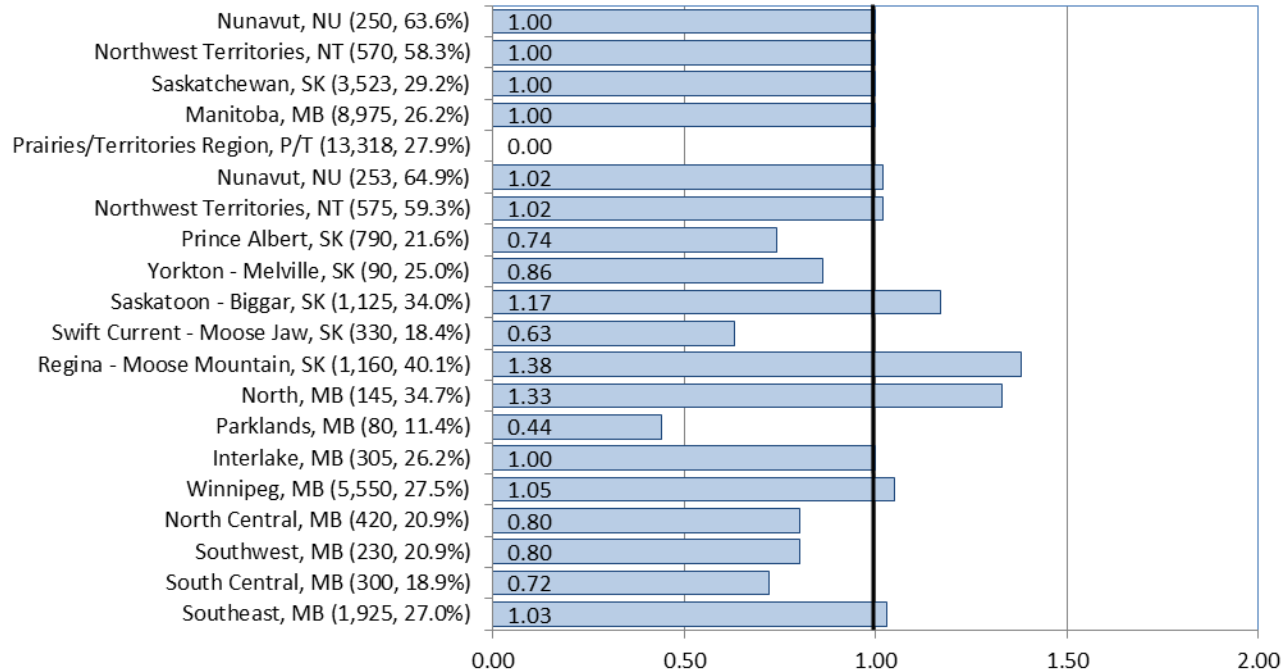
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Parklands (0.41), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.66), and South Central (0.68) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nunavut (2.33), Northwest Territories (2.13), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.44) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



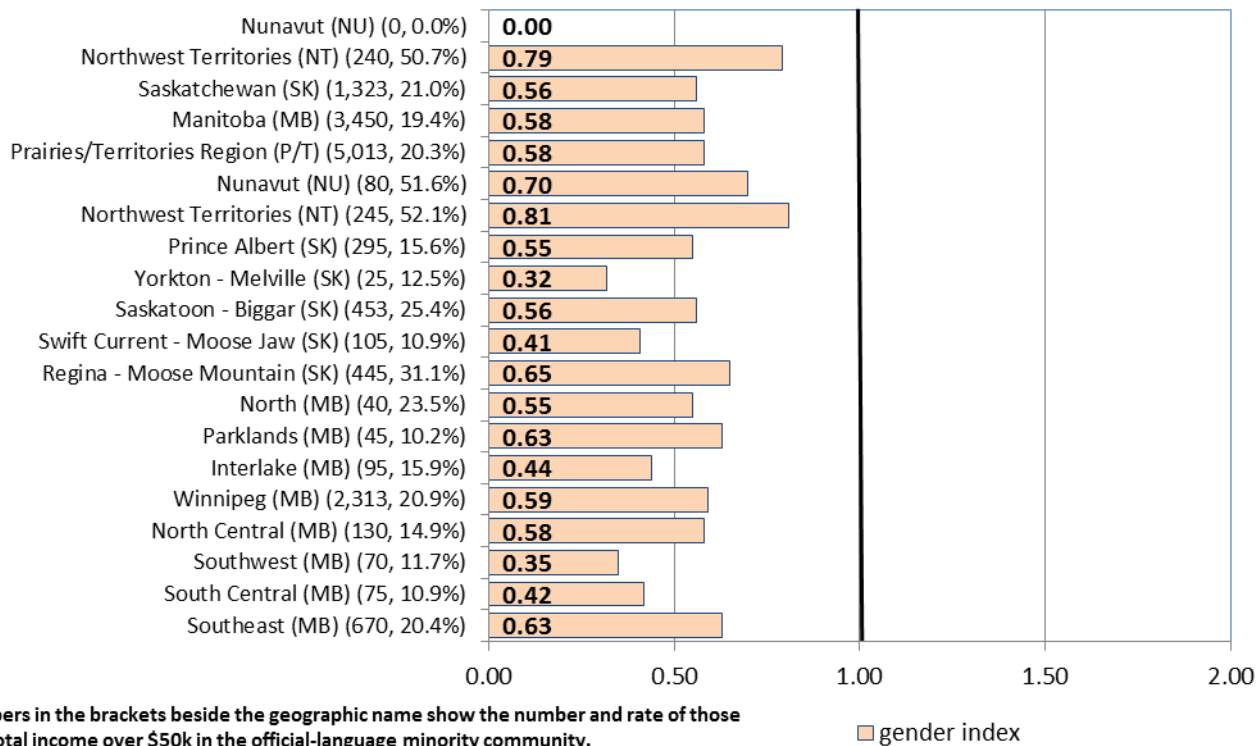
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.44), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.63), and South Central (0.72) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Regina - Moose Mountain (1.38), North (1.33), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.17) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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 (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.

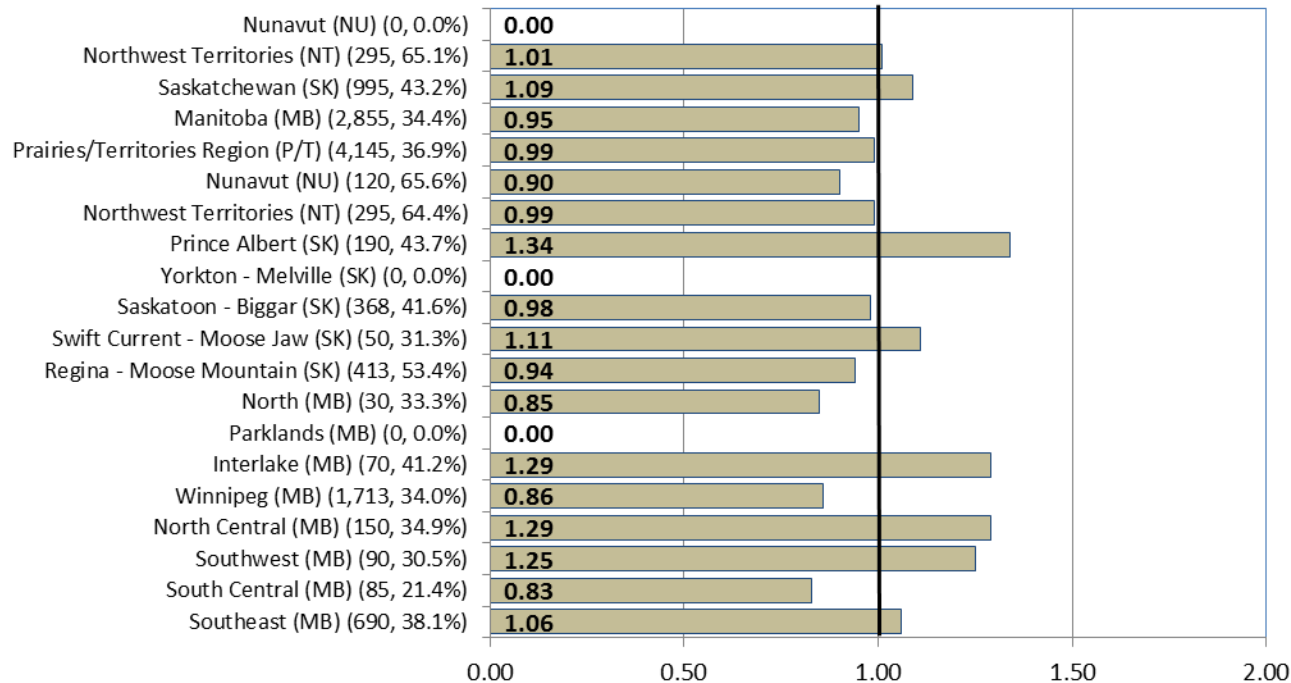
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Yorkton - Melville (0.32), Southwest (0.35), and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.41) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northwest Territories (0.81), Nunavut (0.70), and Regina - Moose Mountain (0.65) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



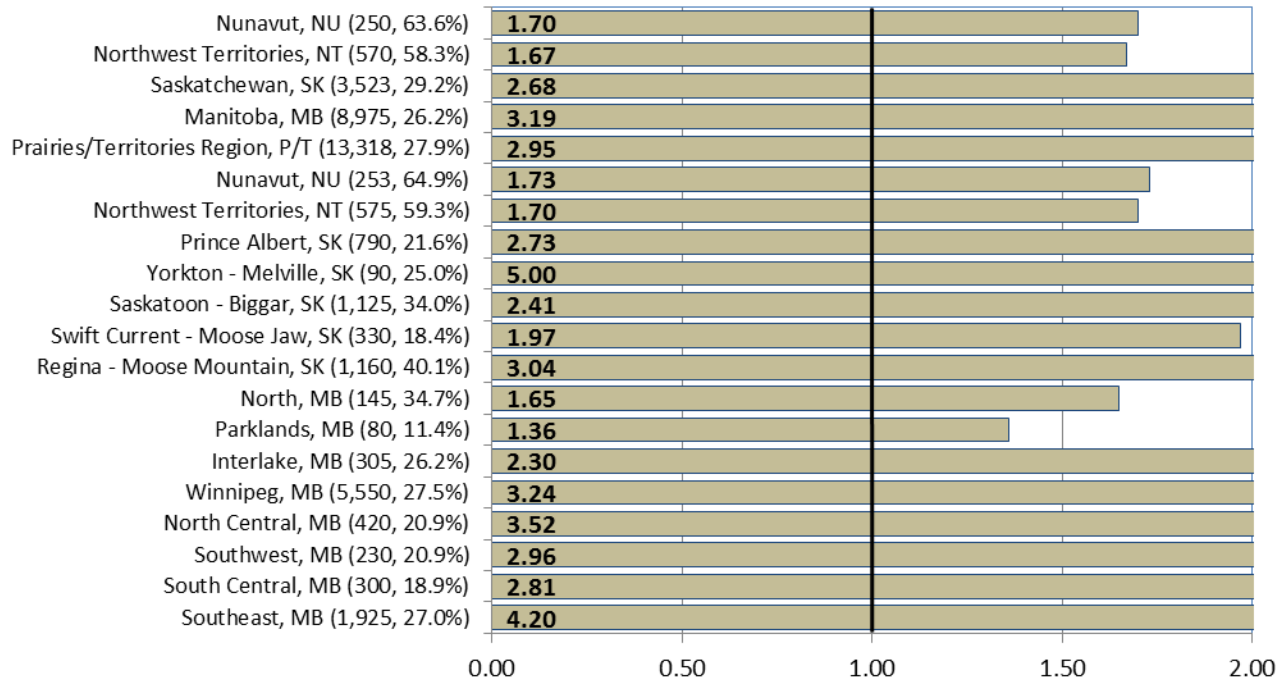
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in South Central (0.83), North (0.85), and Winnipeg (0.86) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Prince Albert (1.34), Interlake (1.29), and North Central (1.29) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

■ 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) With Total Income Over \$50k
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Parklands (1.36), North (1.65), and Northwest Territories (1.70) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yorkton - Melville (5.00), Southeast (4.20), and North Central (3.52) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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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