

# Socio-Economic Profile Saskatchewan, 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-same OLMC	The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (RGI-sameolmc) compares the value for a local 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

# "Communities in Context" Research Initiative

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



# **Communities in Context**

### ✓ 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)



## **Communities in Context**

- ✓ 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.

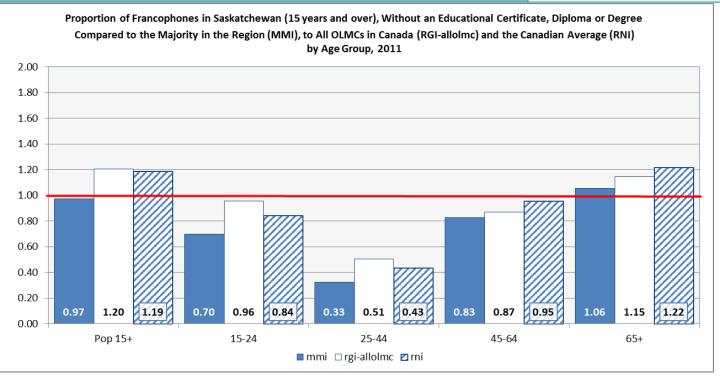
OLMCs - Low Educational Levels (without a certificate, degree or diploma) 1996-2011

	Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Saskatchewan, 1996-2011								
	Values	Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+			
	OL minority - total population	12,090	873	2,298	4,700	4,208			
(	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (#)	2,890	260	95	695	1,830			
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	23.9%	29.8%	4.1%	14.8%	43.5%			
	OL majority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	24.6%	42.6%	12.7%	17.9%	41.2%			
	Canadian population - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	20.1%	35.4%	9.5%	15.5%	35.7%			
	Minority-majority index	0.97	0.70	0.33	0.83	1.06			
2011	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.19	0.84	0.43	0.95	1.22			
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.20	0.96	0.51	0.87	1.15			
	Genderindex	0.86	female	(22.2%)	male (	25.8%)			
	Intergenerational index			0.28					
<b> </b>	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.52	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
il '	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.91	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.91	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	29.9%	36.1%	8.3%	20.2%	53.9%			
	Minority-majority index	0.99	0.76	0.49	0.92	1.08			
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.28	1.04	0.83	0.94	1.19			
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	40.4%	41.9%	15.1%	32.3%	69.9%			
2001	Minority-majority index	1.03	0.81	0.64	0.95	1.08			
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.30	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	45.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
1996	Minority-majority index	1.07	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.32	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 Saskatchewan, 2,890 (23.9%) had no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- ✓ This level was similar to that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.97) but was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.20).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.86 which means that the proportion for women was lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.28 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.

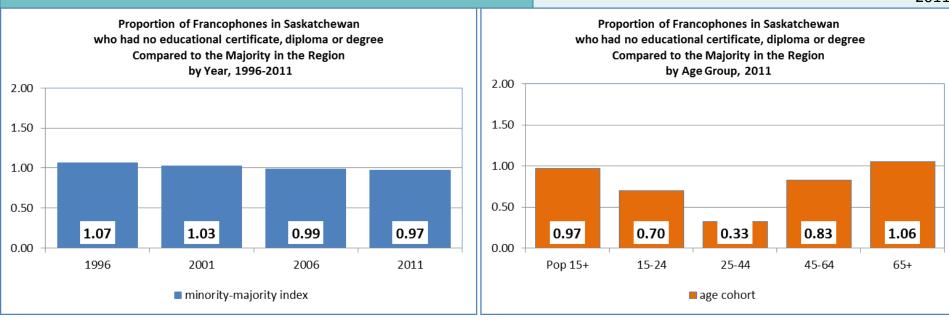
### OLMCs - Low Educational Levels Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



- 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 Saskatchewan who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was similar to that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.97).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.33).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.83).

OLMCs - Low Educational Levels by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Saskatchewan who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was similar to that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.97).
- ✓ 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 Saskatchewan without an educational certificate, diploma or degree was highest in 1996 (mmi=1.07) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=0.97).

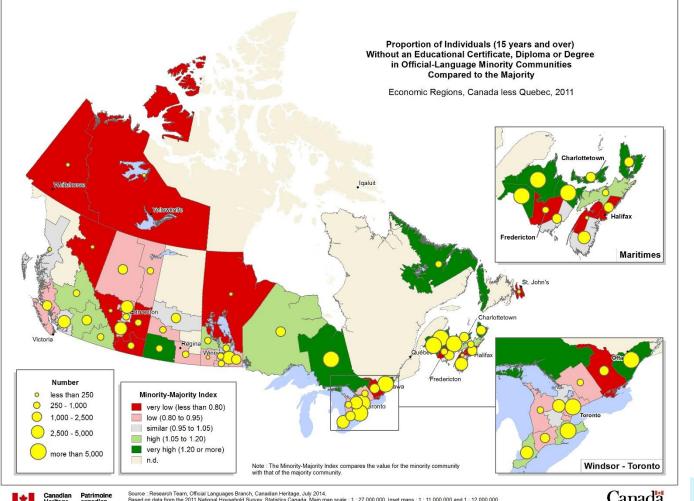
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.33).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.83).

	Proportion of	Francophones (15 year Prairies/Terr		ithout an Educ and Economic			iploma or	Degree						
Geography	OL minor	ity population	Propor Individual and over) v educationa diploma	s (15 years who had no	no Relative indices te,									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	7,120	1,785	25.1%	28.2%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.89	1.25	1.26	1.11	1.08	1.07	40.70	40.34	9.88 🎽	4 0.53
South Central (MB)	1,588	495	31.2%	36.6%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.85	1.55	1.57	1.38	1.34	1.33	<b>∕</b> ≥0.90	40.50	9.94 🖌	4 0.64
Southwest (MB)	1,100	225	20.5%	24.3%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.84	01.02	01.03	<b>∕</b> 10.91	<b>∕</b> }0.88	<b>∕</b> 0.87	71.13	40.45	4 0.73	4 0.40
North Central (MB)	2,013	555	27.6%	31.8%	<b>9</b> 0.87	1.37	1.39	1.22	71.19	1.18	1.21	40.15	9.00 🥎	4 0.54
Winnipeg (MB)	20,213	4,243	21.0%	19.3%	71.09	O 1.04	1.06	<b>∕</b> 20.93	∕ <u>→</u> 0.90	∕ <u>→</u> 0.90	O 1.03	40.36	0 0.98	4 0.55
Interlake (MB)	1,165	340	29.2%	25.2%	71.16	1.45	1.47	1.30	1.26	1.25	40.78	<b>∕</b> 0.94	7 1.12	4 0.61
Parklands (MB)	700	275	39.3%	35.3%	71.11	1.95	1.98	1.74	1.69	1.68	<b>9</b> 0.90		7 1.08	4 0.68
North (MB)	418	90	21.5%	51.8%	40.42	1.07	1.08	0.96	<b>∕</b> }0.93	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92	<b>∕</b> 10.92		4 0.52	4 0.49
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	2,893	563	19.5%	20.7%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.94	0.97	0.98	<b>∕</b> 20.86	∕ <u>→</u> 0.84	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.81	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80	40.34	9.85 🥎	4 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	4 0.64
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,305	518		19.2%	<b>0.82</b>	0.78	0.79	0.70	0.68	0.66	40.64	40.38	9.09 🖕	0.47
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	360	65	18.1%	31.1%	0.58	<b>∕</b> 20.90	<b>∕</b> 0.91	<b>∕</b> 20.80	40.78	0.76	40.66		0.67	4 0.38
Prince Albert (SK)	3,655	1,150	31.5%	31.0%	01.01	1.56	1.58	1.40	1.36	1.32	<b>0.85</b>	0.12	9.94	4 0.58
Northwest Territories (NT)	970	-	11.9%	31.3%	0.38	0.59	0.60	0.53	0.51	01.01	<u>}</u> 0.92	0.50	0.59	0.51
Nunavut (NU)	390 47,764	53 11,088	13.6% 23.2%	55.0% 25.2%	↓0.25 ₩0.92	<b>↓</b> 0.68 <b>↓</b> 1.15	<b>↓</b> 0.68 <b>↓</b> 1.17	<b>↓</b> 0.60 ○1.03	<b>↓</b> 0.59 ○1.00	1.11	1.41	↓ 0.42↓ 0.35	40.55 10.89	↓ 0.60 ↓ 0.54
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) Manitoba (MB)	34,303	8,035	23.2%	25.2%	<u>0.92</u> 0.94	1.15	1.17	O 1.03	O1.00 O1.01	 O 1.00	<u>}</u> 0.91 ∕}0.92	+0.35 +0.37	V 0.89 V 0.90	↓ 0.54 ↓ 0.55
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,090	2,890	23.4%	24.9%	0.94	1.10	1.18	1.04	O1.01 O1.03	O1.00	<u>90.92</u>	+0.37 +0.28	0.90 0.91	• 0.55 • 0.52
Northwest Territories (NT)	978	2,890	11.8%	31.3%	0.37	<b>0.58</b>	0.59	0.52	<b>0</b> 1.03	O1.00	<u>0.80</u>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.51</b>	• 0.52 • 0.51
					+0.38	*	•	*	*		-	*	•	-
Nunavut (NU)	393	48	12.2%	55.0%	<b>₩</b> 0.22	<b>4</b> 0.61	40.61	40.54	<b>4</b> 0.53	O1.00	1.52 🏫	40.53	4 0.48	4 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 methodolgy 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.

### **OLMCs** - Low Educational Levels Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 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.

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. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census of Canada. Konomic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map.

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 OLMCs with Low Educational Levels Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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.

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011 2.00 1.80 1.60 1.40 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (1.61, 1.25)minority-majority index Parklands, MB 1.20 (1.98, 1.11) 🔵 Interlake, Winnipeg, MB (1.06, 1.09) MB (1.47, 1.16) Prince Albert, SK (1.58, 1.01) 1.00 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK 👝 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (1.17, 0.92) (0.98, 0.94)North Central. South Central, MB (1.57, 0.85) Southwest, Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (0.79, 0.82) 0.80 MB (1.03, 0.84) MB (1.39, 0.87) Southeast, MB (1.26, 0.89)0.60 Yorkton - Melville, SK (0.91, 0.58) North, MB (1.08, 0.42) Northwest Territories, NT 0.40 (0.60, 0.38) Nunavut, NU (0.68, 0.25) 0.20 0.00 0.00 1.80 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 2.00 relative geographic index -all olmc

- 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 Nunavut, NU (48, 12.2%) 0.22 Northwest Territories, NT (115, 11.8%) 0.38 0.97 Saskatchewan, SK (2,890, 23.9%) Manitoba, MB (8,035, 23.4%) 0.94 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (11,088, 23.2%) 0.92 Nunavut, NU (53, 13.6%) 0.25 Northwest Territories, NT (115, 11.9%) 0.38 Prince Albert, SK (1,150, 31.5%) 1.01 Yorkton - Melville, SK (65, 18.1%) 0.58 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (518, 15.7%) 0.82 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (575, 32.0%) 1.25 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (563, 19.5%) 0.94 0.42 North, MB (90, 21.5%) Parklands, MB (275, 39.3%) 1.11 1.16 Interlake, MB (340, 29.2%) Winnipeg, MB (4,243, 21.0%) 1.09 North Central, MB (555, 27.6%) 0.87 Southwest, MB (225, 20.5%) 0.84 South Central, MB (495, 31.2%) 0.85 Southeast, MB (1,785, 25.1%) 0.89 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate minority-majority index of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language

Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile

### OLMCs - Low Educational Levels Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.25), Northwest Territories (0.38), and North (0.42) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority 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.

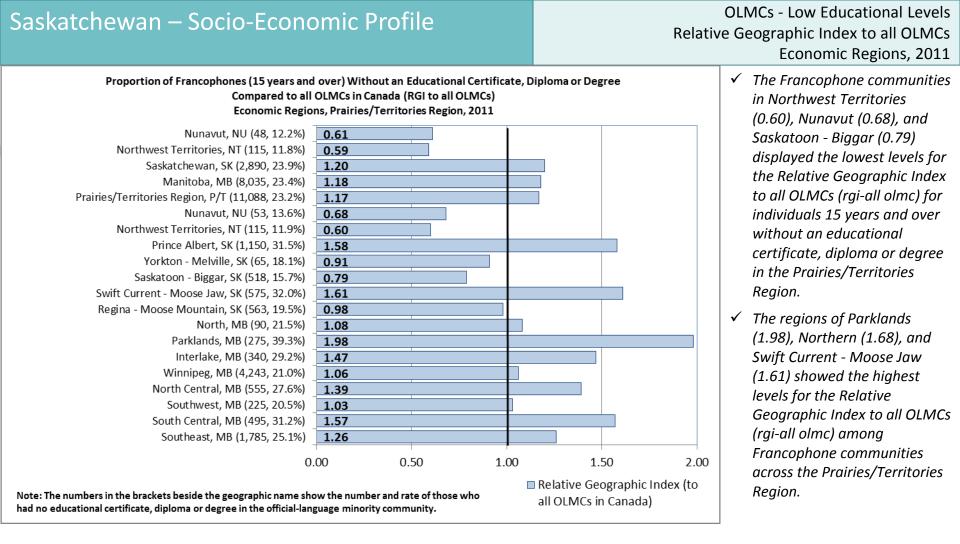
Saskatchewan – Socio-Econ	omic Profile			
	d over) Without an Educa the Total Canadian Popul ons, Prairies/Territories F	ation (RNI)	ploma or Degree	
Nunavut, NU (48, 12.2%) Northwest Territories, NT (115, 11.8%) Saskatchewan, SK (2,890, 23.9%) Manitoba, MB (8,035, 23.4%) Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (11,088, 23.2%) Nunavut, NU (53, 13.6%) Northwest Territories, NT (115, 11.9%) Prince Albert, SK (1,150, 31.5%) Yorkton - Melville, SK (65, 18.1%) Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (518, 15.7%) Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (575, 32.0%)	0.61         0.58         1.19         1.16         1.15         0.68         0.59         1.56         0.90         0.78         1.59			
	0.97       1.07       1.95       1.45       1.04       1.37       1.02       1.55       1.25       .00     0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
O Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-lang	w the number and rate of tho	se who Relat	1.50 ive National Index (to t	

Population in Canada)

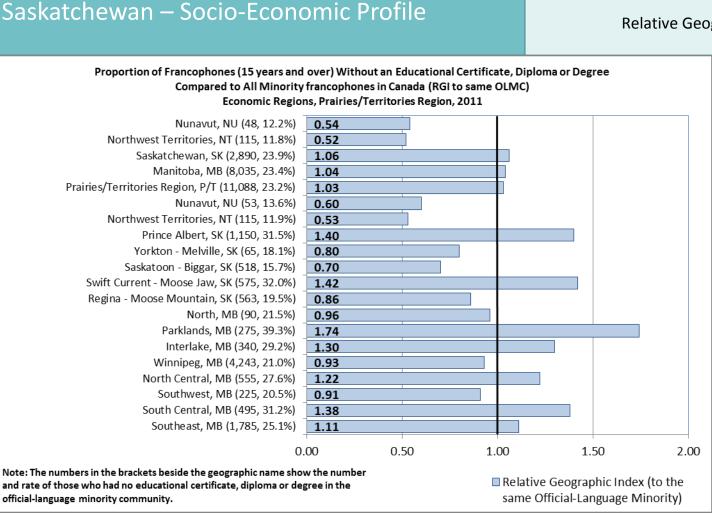
OLMCs - Low Educational Levels Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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.

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



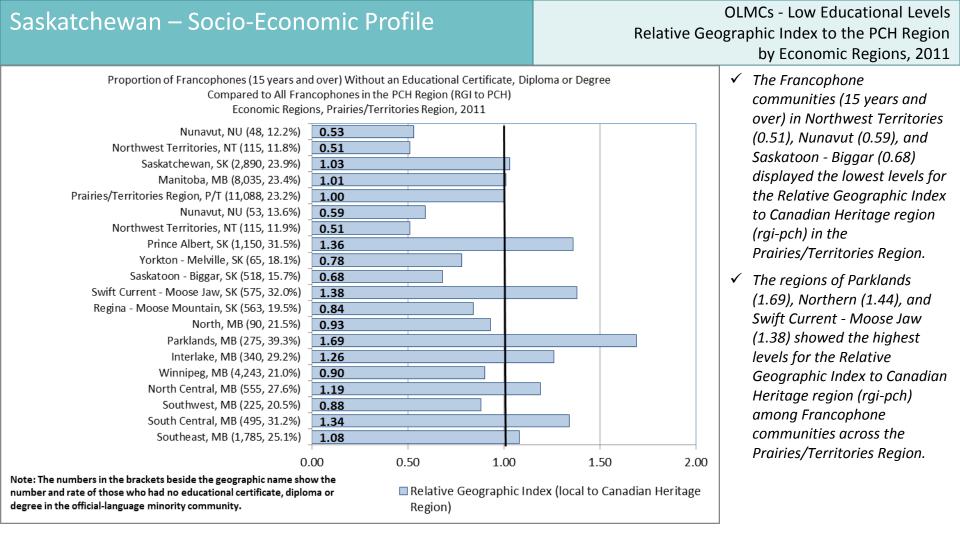
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total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



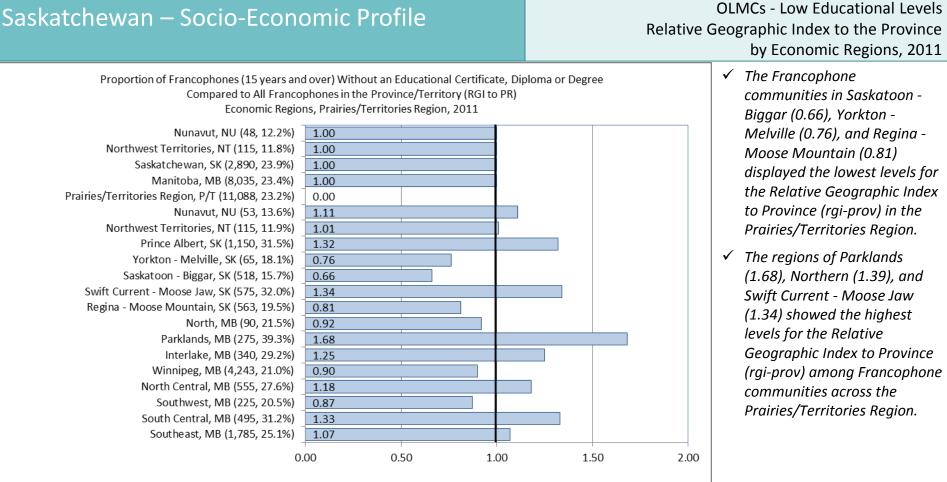
OLMCs - Low Educational Levels Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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.

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



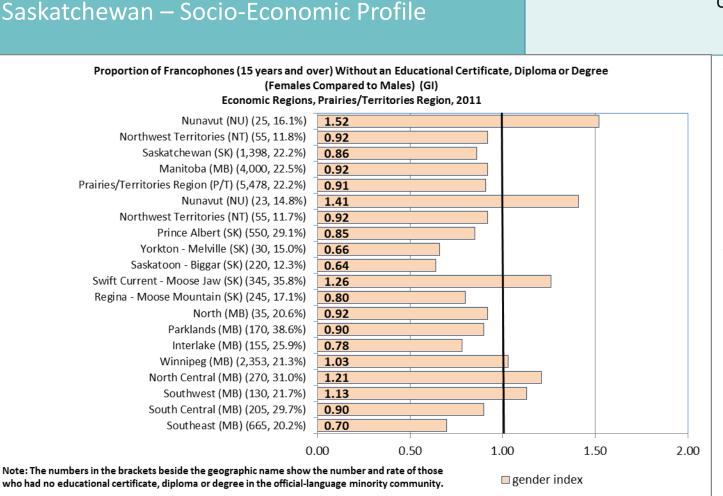
The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.



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)

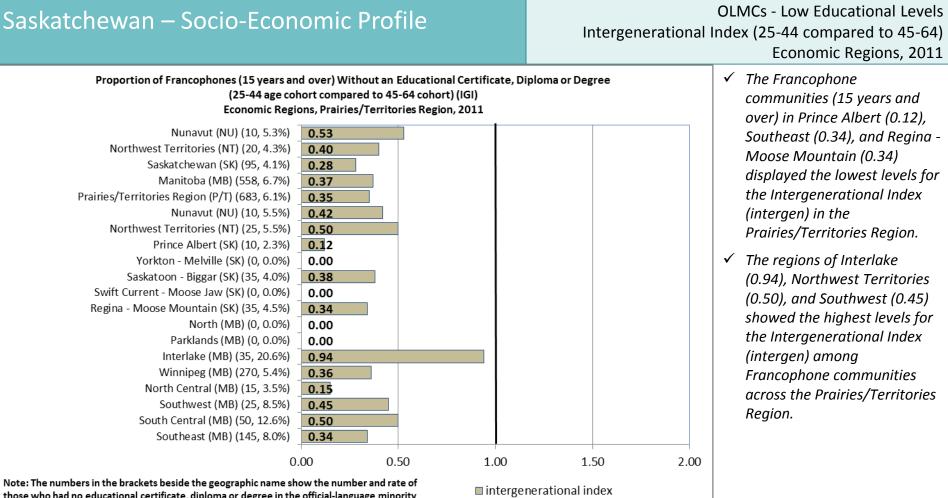
The Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.



OLMCs - Low Educational Levels Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

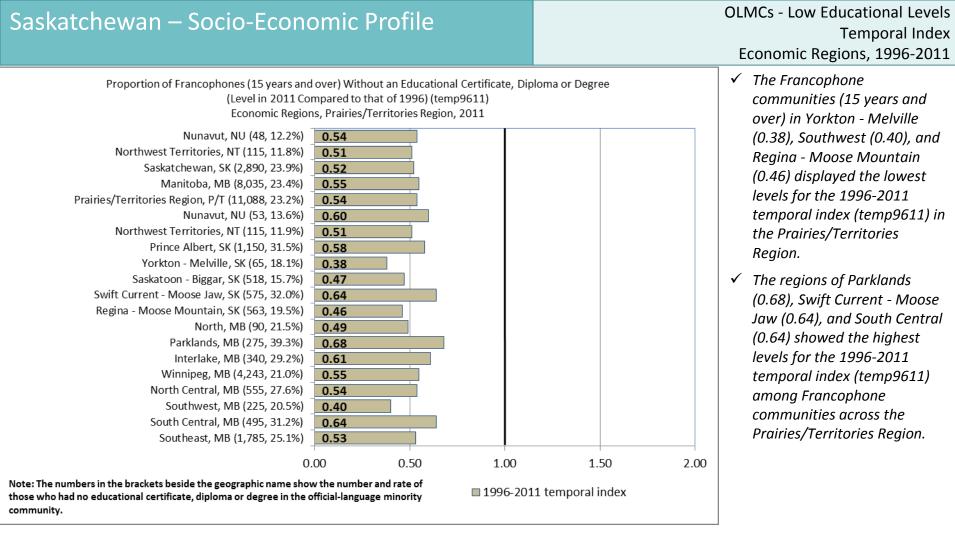
- ✓ The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Saskatoon -Biggar (0.64), Yorkton -Melville (0.66), and Southeast (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Nunavut (1.41), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.26), and Southwest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

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.



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



The 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.

OLMCs - High Educational Levels (with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher) 1996-2011

1	Values	Don 15	15.24	25-44	45 64	65+
·		Pop 15+	15-24	_	45-64	
	OL minority - total population	12,090	873	2,298	4,700	4,208
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (#)	2,395	75	915	970	425
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	19.8%	8.6%	39.8%	20.6%	10.1%
	OL majority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	15.3%	5.3%	24.0%	15.4%	9.1%
	Canadian population - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	20.9%	7.8%	31.1%	21.1%	13.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.30	1.61	1.66	1.34	1.11
2011	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.95	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.78
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.82	0.93	1.08	0.90	0.69
	Genderindex	1.09	female	(20.7%)	male (	19.0%)
	Intergenerational index			1.93		
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.76	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.14	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.14	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	16.9%	11.1%	34.4%	17.5%	6.6%
2006	Minority-majority index	1.32	2.40	1.84	1.15	0.98
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.81	1.37	1.09	0.85	0.59
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	12.7%	3.9%	22.5%	15.6%	4.0%
2001	Minority-majority index	1.15	0.94	1.44	1.11	0.87
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.71	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	11.2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	Minority-majority index	1.14	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.72	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 Saskatchewan, 2,395 (19.8%) had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.30) but was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.82).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.09 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.93 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.

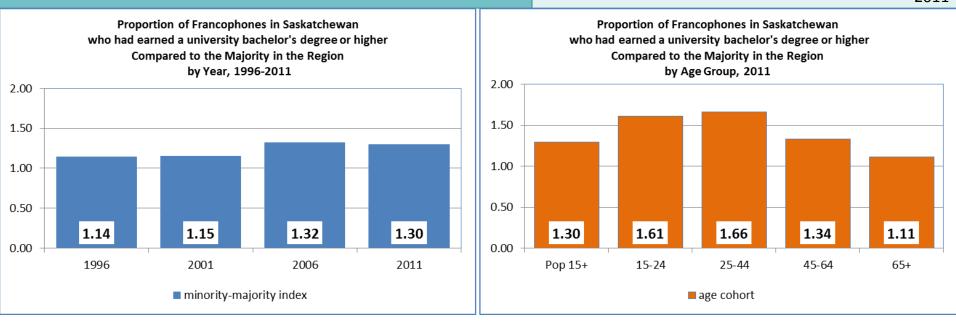
### OLMCs - High Educational Levels Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

Proportion of Francophones in Saskatchewan (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 2.00 1.80 1.60 1.40 1.20 1.00 0.80 0.60 0.40 0.20 1.28 0.98 1.11 1.30 0.82 0.95 1.61 0.93 1.66 1.08 1.34 0.90 0.69 0.00 25-44 Pop 15+ 15-24 45-64 65+ 🔳 mmi 🗆 rgi-allolmc 🛛 rni

- 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 Saskatchewan who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.30).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.66).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.34).

OLMCs - High Educational Levels by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion ✓ of Francophones in Saskatchewan who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.30).
- ✓ 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 Saskatchewan with at least a university bachelor's ✓ degree was highest in 2006 (mmi=1.32) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.14).

- When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.66).
- For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.34).

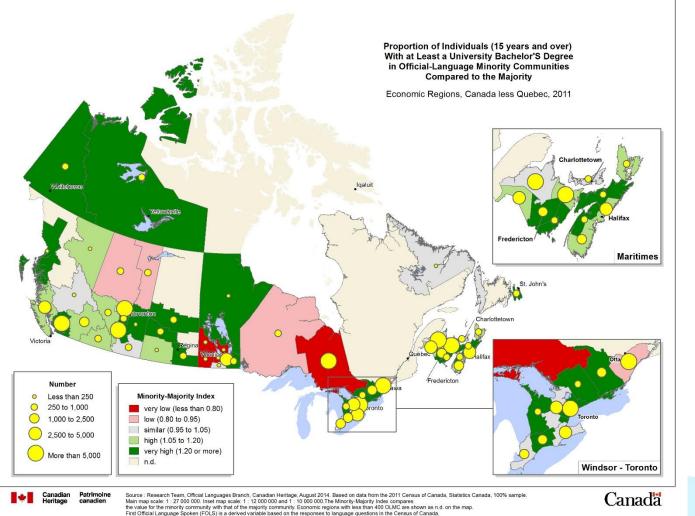
OLMCs - High Educational Levels Data and Relative Indices Economic Regions, 2011

	Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011													
	OL minori	ty population	Proport Individuals and over) earned a bachelor's hig	s (15 years who had university degree or	, 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	<b>4</b> 0.64	40.56	40.65	40.71	4 0.74	1.47	1.46	1.35	1 2.03
South Central (MB)	1,588	163	10.3%	9.9%	O1.03	40.49	40.43	40.50	4 0.54	40.57	1.54	1.99	4 0.77	1.35
Southwest (MB)	1,100	118	10.7%	13.6%	<b>4</b> 0.79	<b>4</b> 0.51	40.45	40.52	40.57	40.60	40.79	15.19	4 0.69	1.13
North Central (MB)	2,013	160	7.9%	11.7%	40.68	40.38	40.33	40.38	40.42	4 0.44	1.47 🛉	16.13	4 0.65	7 1.10
Winnipeg (MB)	20,213	4,583	22.7%	22.9%	00.99	71.09	<b>∕</b> 20.94	71.10	1.20	1.26	O1.00	1.49 🏫	7 1.07	1.60
Interlake (MB)	1,165	115	9.9%	12.8%	40.77	40.47	40.41	40.48	40.52	40.55	1.34	1.25	0 1.02	1.77
Parklands (MB)	700	35	5.0%	10.0%	<b>4</b> 0.50	<b>4</b> 0.24	40.21	<b>4</b> 0.24	40.26	40.28	<b>4</b> 0.56		4 0.51	9 0.94
North (MB)	418	40	9.6%	7.7%	1.24	<b>4</b> 0.46	40.40	40.46	40.51	40.53	40.58	1.28	0 0.99	7 1.17
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	2,893	715	24.7%	17.9%	1.38	1.19	O 1.03	1.20	1.31	1.25	1.18	1.41	7 1.14	1.73
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,795	200	11.1%	10.0%	71.12	<b>4</b> 0.53	40.46	40.54	4 0.59	4 0.56	40.67	1.83 👚	9.92 🕎	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	7 1.10	1.66
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	360	40	11.1%	8.2%	1.35 🕆	<b>4</b> 0.53	40.46	40.54	40.59	40.56	1.29		4 0.71	7 1.12
Prince Albert (SK)	3,655	455	12.4%	10.0%	1.25 🕆	40.60	40.52	40.60	40.66	40.63	1.16	1.31	7 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%	1.75	1.66	1.44 🏫	1.68	1.83 🛉	O 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	<b>∕</b> 0.91	0.78	<b>∕</b> 0.92	01.00		1.13	1.72	1.09	1.67
Manitoba (MB)	34,303	6,165	18.0%	17.9%	○1.00	<b>∕</b> 20.86	40.75	<b>∕</b> 20.87		○1.00	71.13	1.64 👚	ॆ 1.06	1.62 🛉
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,090	2,395	19.8%	15.3%	1.30	0.95	<b>∕</b> 10.82	00.96	1.05	01.00	71.09	1.93 👚	7 1.14	1.76
Northwest Territories (NT)	978	343	35.1%	17.4%	12.02	1.68 🛉	1.45 🕈	1.70	1.85	O 1.00	1.78 🛉	1.79	1.39 🛉	1.90
Nunavut (NU)	393	135	34.4%	9.3%	1.71	1.65	1.42 🏫	1.66	1.82 🏫	01.00	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 methodolgy 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.

### OLMCs - High Educational Levels Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



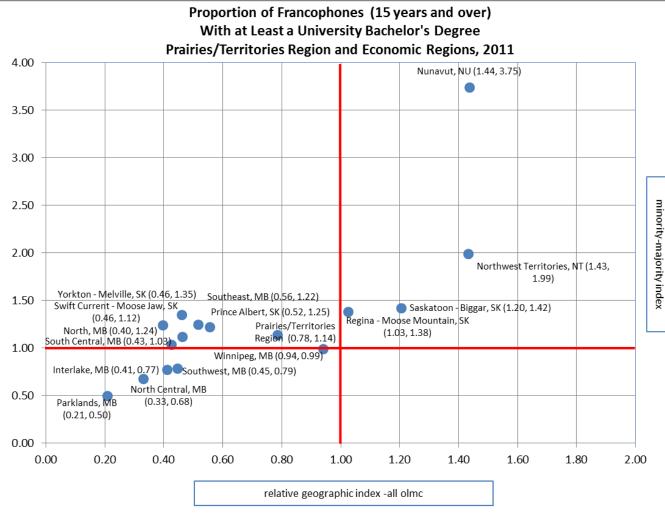
✓ The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.50), North Central (0.68), and Interlake (0.77) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.

✓ 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.

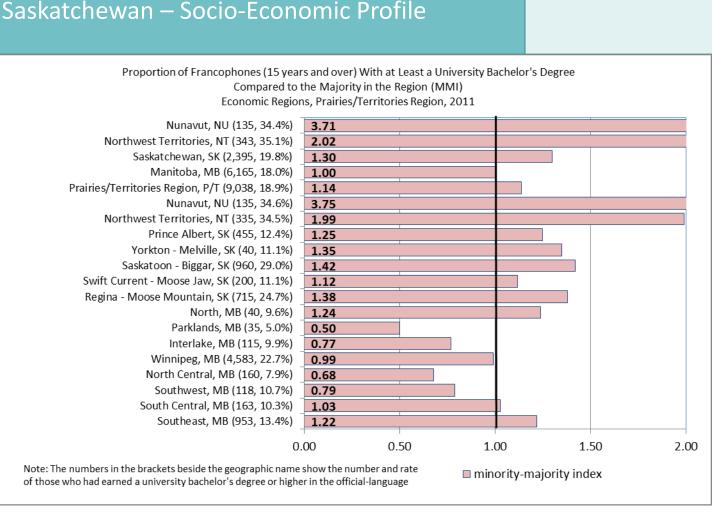
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

### Proportion of OLMCs with High Educational Levels Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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.



OLMCs - High Educational Levels Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.50), North Central (0.68), and Interlake (0.77) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority 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.

**OLMCs** - High Educational Levels Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

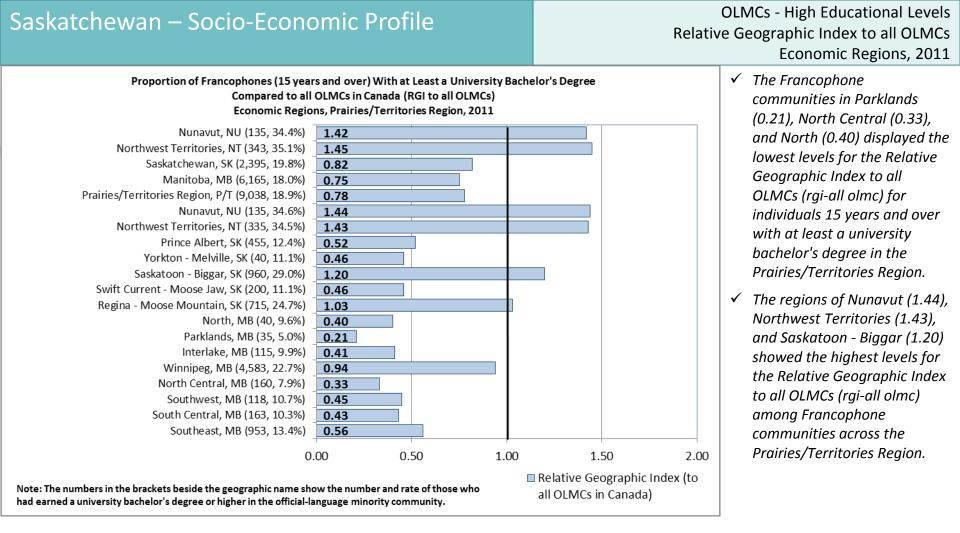
Compared to		nadian Population (	•	Degree	
		s/Territories Region,			
Nunavut, NU (135, 34.4%)	1.65				
Northwest Territories, NT (343, 35.1%)	1.68				
Saskatchewan, SK (2,395, 19.8%)	0.95				
Manitoba, MB (6,165, 18.0%)	0.86				
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (9,038, 18.9%)	0.91				
Nunavut, NU (135, 34.6%)	1.66				
Northwest Territories, NT (335, 34.5%)	1.66				
Prince Albert, SK (455, 12.4%)	0.60				
Yorkton - Melville, SK (40, 11.1%)	0.53				
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (960, 29.0%)	1.39				
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (200, 11.1%)	0.53				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (715, 24.7%)	1.19				
North, MB (40, 9.6%)	0.46				
Parklands, MB (35, 5.0%)	0.24				
Interlake, MB (115, 9.9%)	0.47				
Winnipeg, MB (4,583, 22.7%)	1.09				
North Central, MB (160, 7.9%)	0.38				
Southwest, MB (118, 10.7%)	0.51				
South Central, MB (163, 10.3%)	0.49				
Southeast, MB (953, 13.4%)	0.64				
0	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sho had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-lar				National Index (to th on in Canada)	ne Total

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree

✓ 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.

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



The 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.

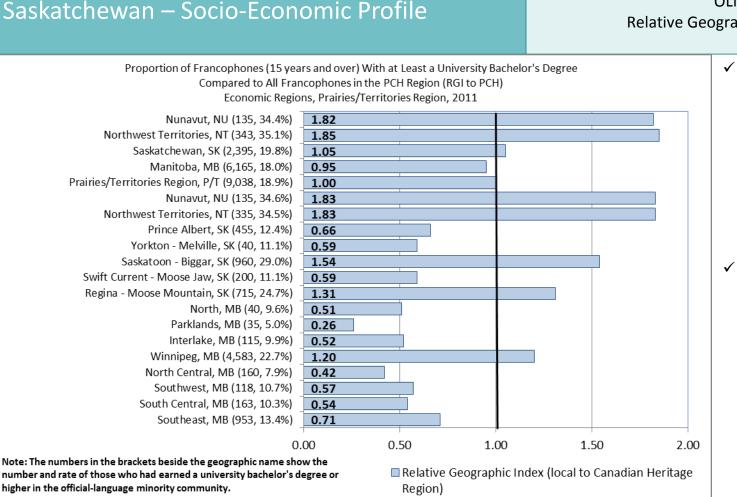
### OLMCs - High Educational Levels Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

Compared to All Minority	francophone	es in Canada (RG	l to same OLMC)	5	
Economic Region	ns, Prairies/1	erritories Regio	n, 2011		
Nunavut, NU (135, 34.4%)	1.66				
Northwest Territories, NT (343, 35.1%)	1.70				
Saskatche wan, SK (2,395, 19.8%)	0.96	I			
Manitoba, MB (6,165, 18.0%)	0.87				
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (9,038, 18.9%)	0.92				
Nunavut, NU (135, 34.6%)	1.68				
Northwest Territories, NT (335, 34.5%)	1.67				
Prince Albert, SK (455, 12.4%)	0.60				
Yorkton - Melville, SK (40, 11.1%)	0.54				
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (960, 29.0%)	1.41	-			
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (200, 11.1%)	0.54				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (715, 24.7%)	1.20				
North, MB (40, 9.6%)	0.46				
Parklands, MB (35, 5.0%)	0.24				
Interlake, MB (115, 9.9%)	0.48				
Winnipeg, MB (4,583, 22.7%)	1.10	-			
North Central, MB (160, 7.9%)	0.38				
Southwest, MB (118, 10.7%)	0.52				
South Central, MB (163, 10.3%)	0.50				
Southeast, MB (953, 13.4%)	0.65				
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sho and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or official-language minority community.				e Geographic Index fficial-Language M	· /

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree

- ✓ 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.

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.

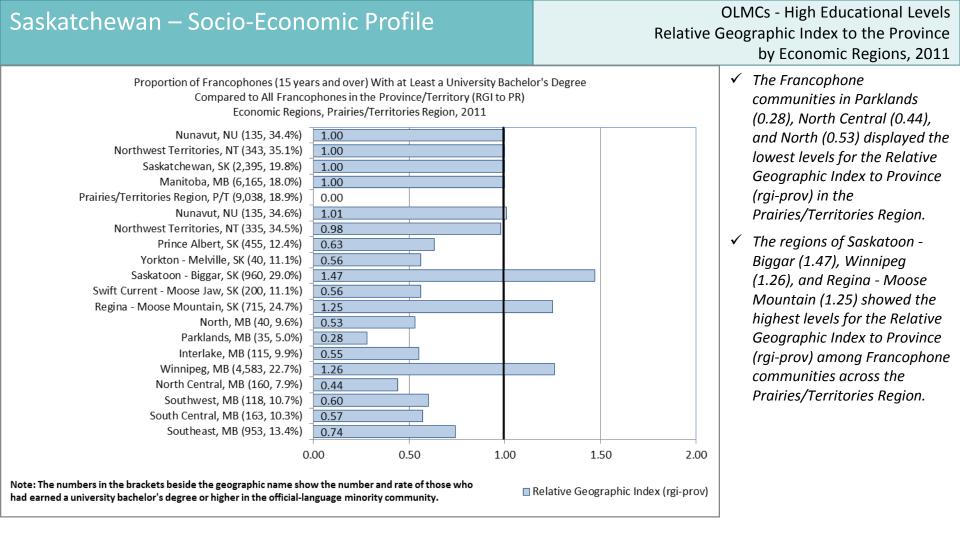


#### OLMCs - High Educational Levels Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011

✓ 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.

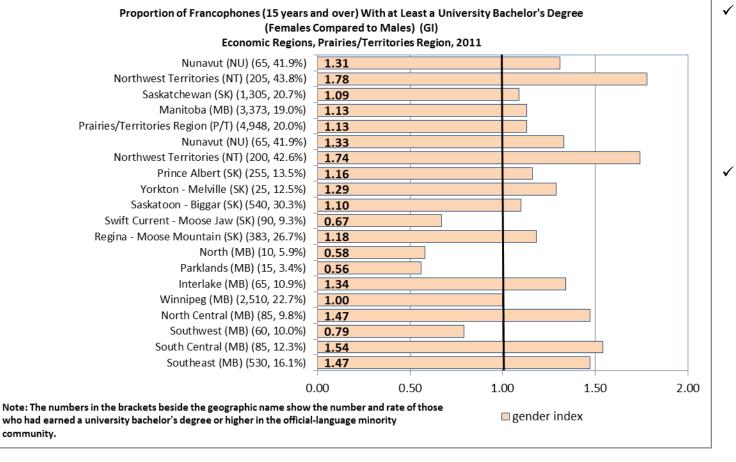
The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.



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.



OLMCs - High Educational Levels Gender Index Economic Regions, 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.

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.

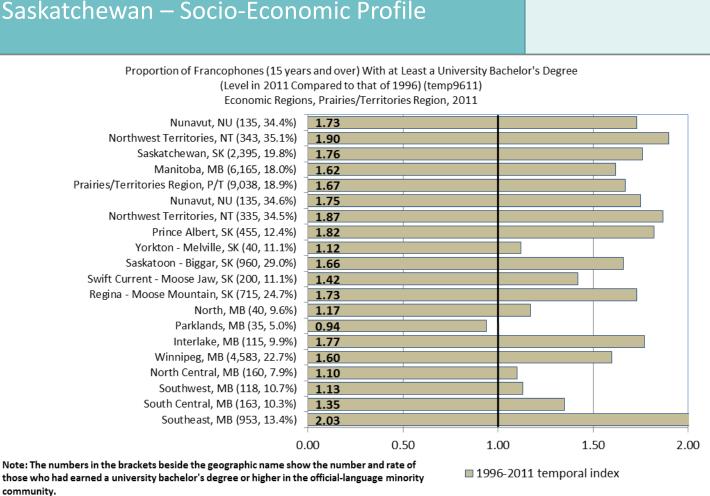
#### OLMCs - High Educational Levels Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Francophones (15 yea (25-44 age col Economic Regi	nort compare	d to 45	64 cohor	t) (IGI)	Bachelor's De	gree			
Nunavut (NU) (80, 42.6%)	1.42								
Northwest Territories (NT) (223, 48.5%)	1.79								
Saskatchewan (SK) (915, 39.8%)	1.93								
Manitoba (MB) (2,533, 30.5%)	1.64	1							
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) (3,751, 33.4%)	1.72								
Nunavut (NU) (80, 43.7%)	1.51								
Northwest Territories (NT) (225, 49.1%)	1.81								
Prince Albert (SK) (125, 28.7%)	2.31								
Yorkton - Melville (SK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00								
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (433, 48.9%)	1.67								
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (40, 25.0%)	1.83								
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (308, 39.8%)	1.41								
North (MB) (10, 11.1%)	1.28								
Parklands (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00								
Interlake (MB) (25, 14.7%)	1.25								
Winnipeg (MB) (1,860, 37.0%)	1.49								
North Central (MB) (85, 19.8%)	6.13								
Southwest (MB) (68, 23.1%)	5.19								
South Central (MB) (85, 21.4%)	2.99								
Southeast (MB) (375, 20.7%)	1.46								
O Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh	.00 ow the numbe	0.5 r and rat	_	1.0		1.! 		2.00	)
those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in t community.	he official-lang	uage mi	nority	∎ IN	tergeneratio	marin	uex		

- ✓ 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.

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.



OLMCs - High Educational Levels Temporal Index Economic Regions, 1996-2011

- ✓ 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.

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

OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Size, Proportion and Relative Indices 1996-2011

	Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Wh Saskatchewan, 1996-2011	o Were Unempl	oyed			
	Values	Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	OL minority - who were in the labour force	7,105	618	2,065	3,790	625
	OL minority - who were unemployed (#)	213	45	60	75	0
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	3.0%	7.3%	2.9%	2.0%	0.0%
	OL majority - who were unemployed (%)	5.9%	12.8%	5.8%	3.5%	3.6%
	Canadian population - who were unemployed (%)	7.8%	16.6%	6.6%	5.8%	7.1%
	Minority-majority index	0.50	0.57	0.50	0.56	0.00
2011	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.39	0.44	0.44	0.34	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.35	0.43	0.38	0.27	0.00
	Genderindex	1.50	female	(3.3%)	male	(2.2%)
	Intergenerational index			1.47		
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.62	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.76	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.87	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	3.7%	6.0%	3.8%	3.6%	2.2%
	Minority-majority index	0.66	0.53	0.68	1.11	0.86
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.47	0.42	0.52	0.58	0.41
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	4.3%	14.7%	2.1%	4.4%	1.4%
2001	Minority-majority index	0.67	1.17	0.33	1.24	0.95
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.48	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	4.8%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	Minority-majority index	0.67	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.40	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

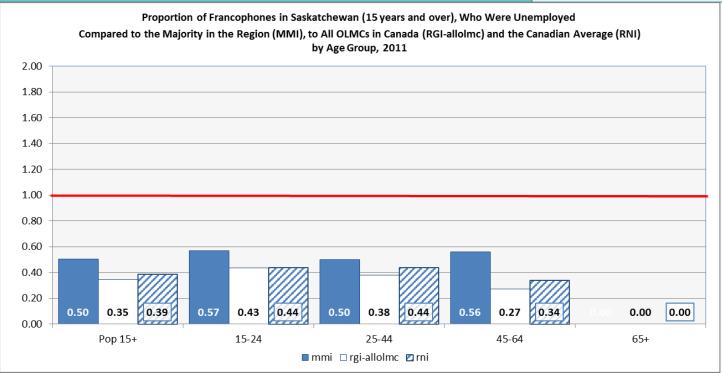
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Saskatchewan, 213 (3.0%) were unemployed.

- ✓ The gender index was 1.50 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in ✓ the same region (mmi=0.50) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.35).
- The intergenerational index was 1.47 which means that the proportion of individuals who were unemployed in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

#### OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

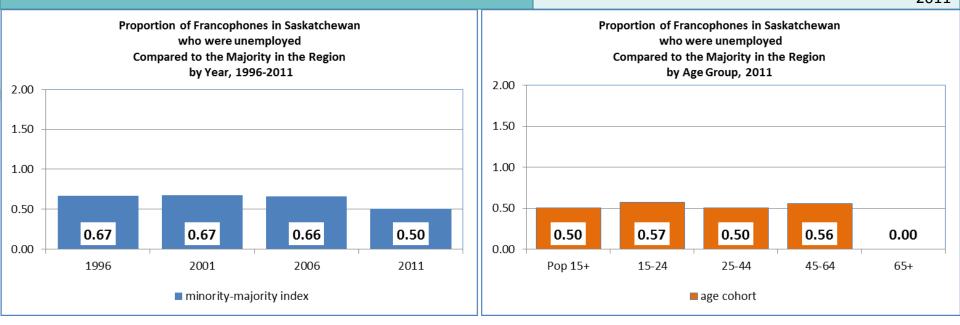
## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile



- 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 Saskatchewan who were unemployed was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.50).
- ✓ 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 unemployed was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.50).
- ✓ 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=0.56).

OLMCs - Unemployment Rates by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Saskatchewan who were unemployed was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.50).
- ✓ 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 Saskatchewan who were unemployed was highest in 2001 (mmi=0.67) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=0.50).

- ✓ 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 unemployed was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.50).
- ✓ 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=0.56).

								_	_			_		
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minori	ty population	Individual	tion of s (15 years who were ployed					Relativ	ve indice	S			
		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%	40.48	<b>4</b> 0.34	<b>4</b> 0.30	40.33	40.67	40.61	<b>4</b> 0.79	40.74	4 0.64	4 0.58
South Central (MB)	1,148	25	2.2%	5.4%	<b>4</b> 0.40	<b>4</b> 0.28	<b>4</b> 0.25	40.27	40.55	40.50			0 0.99	1.26
Southwest (MB)	753	40	5.3%	5.2%	O1.02	40.69	<b>4</b> 0.61		1.34	1.23			9 0.87	9 0.82
North Central (MB)	1,250	55	4.4%	5.5%	<b>9</b> 0.81	40.57	40.51	40.56	71.11	O1.02	1.98	1.23	况 1.06	O 1.03
Winnipeg (MB)	12,643	623	4.9%	5.9%	<b>∕</b> 0.84	40.64	40.57	40.62	1.24	71.14	<b>∕</b> 0.91	1.43	7 1.12	4 0.79
Interlake (MB)	610	30	4.9%	5.2%	00.95	40.63	40.57	40.62	1.24	71.14			4 0.61	4 0.44
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	1,868	35	1.9%	5.0%	40.37	<b>4</b> 0.24	40.22	40.24	40.47	40.62	12.77	12.44	4 0.56	4 0.41
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	870	25	2.9%	4.1%	40.69	40.37	40.33	40.36	40.73	0.96			9 0.93	9.87 🕎
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	2,183	100	4.6%	5.5%	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83	40.59	40.53	40.58	71.16	1.53	<b>1</b> 2.35		0 1.01	9.81 💊
Prince Albert (SK)	1,925	50		8.1%	40.32	40.33	40.30	40.33	40.66	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.87			4 0.57	4 0.52
Northwest Territories (NT)	815	15		11.7%	40.16	40.24	40.21	40.23	Ŧ	01.00			4 0.35	4 0.34
Nunavut (NU)	355	20	5.6%	18.2%	<b>4</b> 0.31	<b>4</b> 0.73	40.65	40.71	1.42	O1.01		<b>∕</b> 20.84	7 1.08	1.26
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	30,195	1,196		6.3%	0.62	0.51	40.46	40.50	<u>0</u> 1.00		71.15	1.13	<u>)</u> 0.89	J.73
Manitoba (MB)	21,915	948	4.3%	6.3%	40.69	40.56	40.50	40.55	*		71.08	71.11	0 0.97	4 0.76
Saskatchewan (SK)	7,105	213	3.0%	5.9%	40.50	40.39	40.35	40.38	*	○1.00	1.50 🛉	1.47 🏫	4 0.75	4 0.62
Northwest Territories (NT)	815	15	1.8%	11.7%	40.16	40.24	<b>4</b> 0.21	40.23	40.46	O1.00			4 0.35	4 0.34
Nunavut (NU)	360	20	5.6%	18.2%	<b>4</b> 0.30	<b>4</b> 0.72	40.64	<b>4</b> 0.70	1.40	O1.00	1.58 🛉	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.83	0 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 methodolgy 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.
  - nunities across (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.

Francophones in the regions of Nunavut (NU) (5.6%), Southwest (MB)

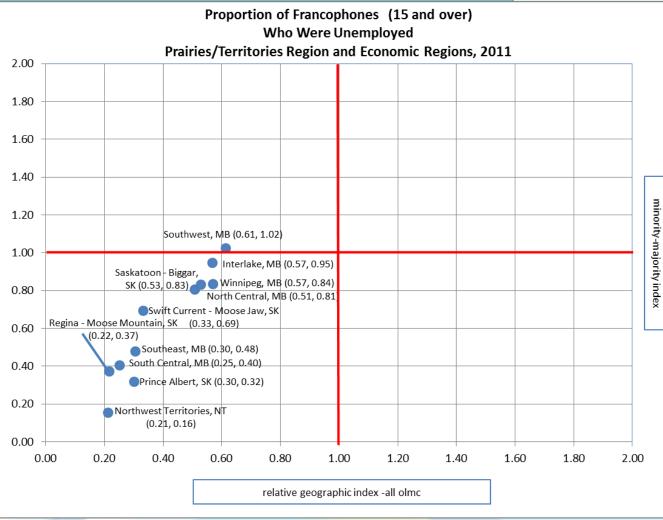
The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (NT) (1.8%), Regina
 Moose Mountain (SK) (1.9%), and South Central (MB) (2.2%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were unemployed than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

#### OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (0.16), Nunavut (0.31), and Prince Albert (0.32) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority 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.

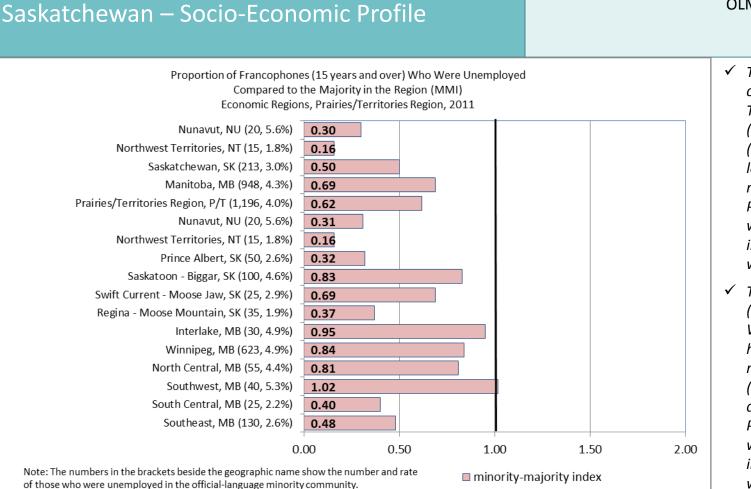
Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) Unemployed in Official-Language Minority Communities Compared to the Majority Economic Regions, Canada less Quebec, 2011 Fredericte Maritimes Number of Unemployed (OLMC) Less than 250 Minority-Majority Index 250 to 1,000 very low (less than 0.80) 1,000 to 2,500 low (0.80 to 0.95) similar (0.95 to 1.05) 2,500 to 5,000 high (1.05 to 1.20) very high (1.20 or more) More than 5 000 n.d. Note : The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community Windsor - Toronto with that of the majority community 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. Canada Patrimoine

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.



#### Unemployment Rates in OLMCs Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011

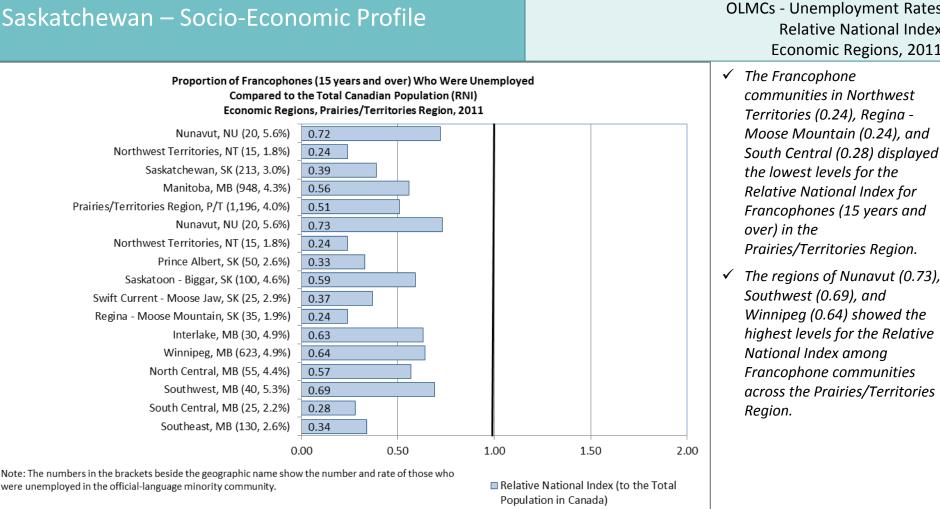
- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher unemployment rate in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher unemployment rate in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC unemployment rate than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower unemployment rate in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC unemployment rate than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower unemployment rate in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.



#### OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (0.16), Nunavut (0.31), and Prince Albert (0.32) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority 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.

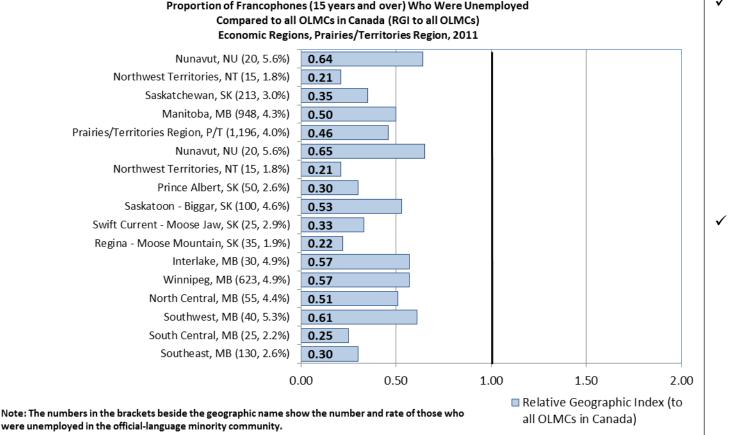


The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population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

**OLMCs** - Unemployment Rates **Relative National Index** Economic Regions, 2011

#### OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs Economic Regions, 2011

## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile

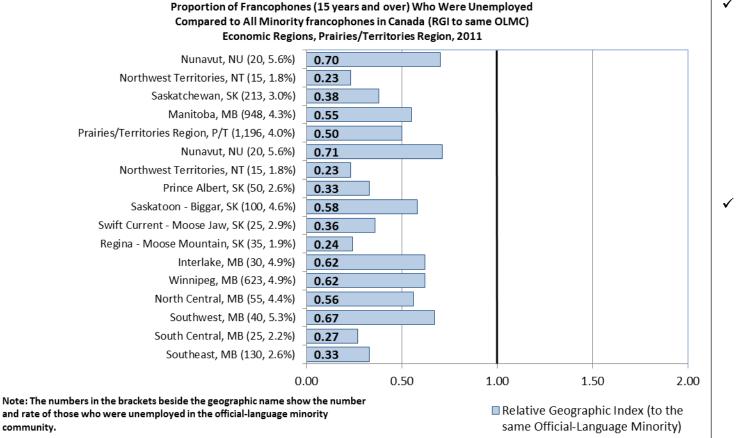


- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (0.21), Regina -Moose Mountain (0.22), and South Central (0.25) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- 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.

#### OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile



- ✓ 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.

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.

#### OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011

## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile

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 Nunavut, NU (20, 5.6%) 1.40 Northwest Territories, NT (15, 1.8%) 0.46 Saskatchewan, SK (213, 3.0%) 0.76 Manitoba, MB (948, 4.3%) 1.09 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (1,196, 4.0%) 1.00 Nunavut, NU (20, 5.6%) 1.42 Northwest Territories, NT (15, 1.8%) 0.46 Prince Albert, SK (50, 2.6%) 0.66 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (100, 4.6%) 1.16 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (25, 2.9%) 0.73 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (35, 1.9%) 0.47 Interlake, MB (30, 4.9%) 1.24 Winnipeg, MB (623, 4.9%) 1.24 1.11 North Central, MB (55, 4.4%) Southwest, MB (40, 5.3%) 1.34 South Central, MB (25, 2.2%) 0.55 Southeast, MB (130, 2.6%) 0.67 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 0.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language Region) minority community.

- ✓ 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.

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.

Saskatchewan – Socio-Econo	omic Profile	Relative G	OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Geographic Index to the Province by Economic Regions, 2011
Compared to All Franco Economic Region Nunavut, NU (20, 5.6%) Northwest Territories, NT (15, 1.8%) Saskatchewan, SK (213, 3.0%) Manitoba, MB (948, 4.3%) Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (1,196, 4.0%) Nunavut, NU (20, 5.6%) Northwest Territories, NT (15, 1.8%) Prince Albert, SK (50, 2.6%) Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (100, 4.6%) Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (25, 2.9%) Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (35, 1.9%) Interlake, MB (30, 4.9%) Winnipeg, MB (623, 4.9%) North Central, MB (55, 4.4%) Southwest, MB (40, 5.3%) South Central, MB (25, 2.2%)	nes (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployer         ophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)         ons, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011         1.00         1.00         1.00         1.00         1.00         1.00         1.00         0.00         1.01         1.00         0.87         1.53         0.96         0.62         1.14         1.14         1.02         1.23         0.50		<ul> <li>✓ 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.</li> <li>✓ 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.</li> </ul>
Southeast, MB (130, 2.6%)	0.61	1.50 2.00	
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show were unemployed in the official-language minority community.	we the number and rate of those who	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.

OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

•	5 years and over) Who Were mpared to Males) (GI) rairies/Territories Region, 2			
Nunavut (NU) (10, 7.2%)	1.58			
Northwest Territories (NT) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Saskatchewan (SK) (110, 3.3%)	1.50			
Manitoba (MB) (468, 4.5%)	1.08			
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) (588, 4.1%)	1.15			
Nunavut (NU) (10, 7.2%)	0.00			
Northwest Territories (NT) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Prince Albert (SK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (55, 5.2%)	2.35			
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (20, 5.7%)	0.00			
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (25, 2.8%)	2.77			
Interlake (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Winnipeg (MB) (298, 4.7%)	0.91			
North Central (MB) (45, 9.6%)	4.98			
Southwest (MB) (35, 9.1%)	0.00			
South Central (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Southeast (MB) (50, 2.3%)	0.79			
0.	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.	number and rate of those	🗖 gender	index	

✓ 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.

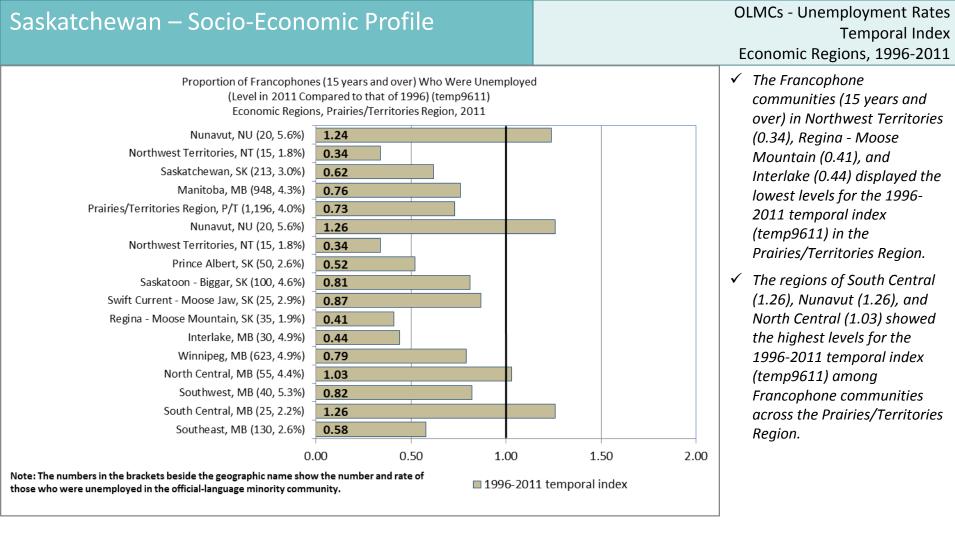
#### OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile

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											
Nunavut (NU) (10, 5.8%)	0.83	I.	_								
Northwest Territories (NT) (0, 0.0%)	0.00										
Saskatchewan (SK) (60, 2.9%)	1.47										
Manitoba (MB) (285, 3.8%)	1.11	I									
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) (355, 3.5%)	1.13										
Nunavut (NU) (10, 5.9%)	0.84										
Northwest Territories (NT) (0, 0.0%)	0.00										
Prince Albert (SK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					✓					
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00										
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00										
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (20, 2.8%)	2.44										
Interlake (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00										
Winnipeg (MB) (215, 4.7%)	1.43										
North Central (MB) (20, 4.9%)	1.43										
Southwest (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00										
South Central (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00										
South Central (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.74										
Southeast (MD) (50, 1.876)	0.74										
0.	00	0.50	1.	00	1.50	2.00					
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh those who were unemployed in the official-language minority com		r and rate of	🔲 ir	ntergeneratio	onal index						

- ✓ 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.

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



The 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**

OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Size, Proportion and Relative Indices 1996-2011

#### Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force

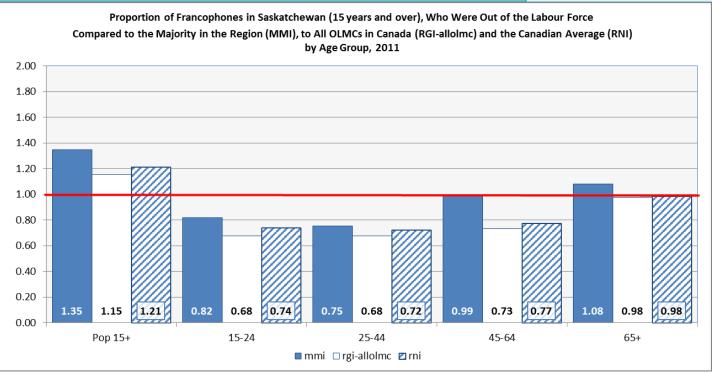
Saskatchewan, 1996-2011

	Values	Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
I	OL minority - total population	12,090	873	2,298	4,708	4,208
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (#)	4,980	255	230	910	3,583
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	41.2%	29.2%	10.0%	19.3%	85.1%
ļ	OL majority - who were out of the labour force (%)	30.6%	35.7%	13.3%	19.6%	78.7%
	Canadian population - who were out of the labour force (%)	34.0%	39.6%	13.9%	25.0%	86.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.35	0.82	0.75	0.99	1.08
2011	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.21	0.74	0.72	0.77	0.98
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.15	0.68	0.68	0.73	0.98
	Genderindex	1.40	female	(47.8%)	male (	34.0%)
	Intergenerational index			0.52		
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.15	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.22	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.19	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	39.3%	31.4%	9.4%	18.4%	84.9%
	Minority-majority index	1.25	0.94	0.69	0.93	1.04
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.11	0.83	0.63	0.66	0.95
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	39.6%	29.9%	10.6%	22.8%	85.2%
2001	Minority-majority index	1.24	0.87	0.81	1.06	1.03
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.09	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	35.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	Minority-majority index	1.11	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.97	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 Saskatchewan, 4,980 (41.2%) were out of the labour force.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.35) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.15).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.40 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.52 which means that the proportion of individuals who were out of the labour force in the 25-44 age group was much lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

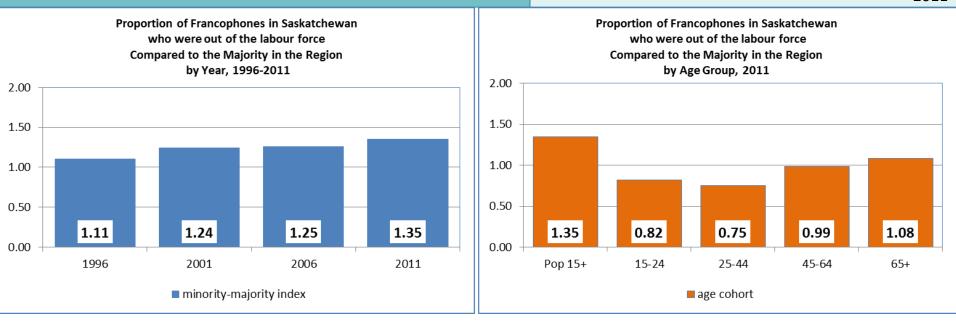
#### OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



- 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 Saskatchewan who were out of the labour force was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.35).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were out of the labour force was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.75).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.99).

OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Saskatchewan who were out of the labour force was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.35).
- ✓ 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 Saskatchewan who were out of the labour force ✓ was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.35) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.11).

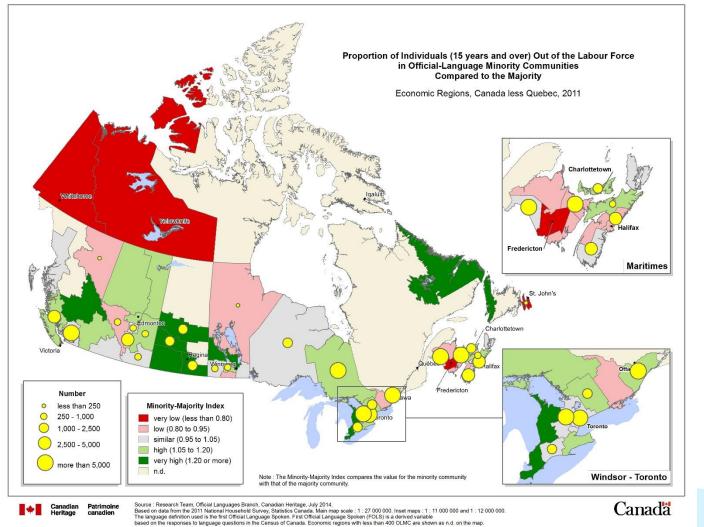
- When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were out of the labour force was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.75).
  - For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.99).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minori	ity population	Individual and over) w						Relati	ve indice	S			
	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%	01.00	<b>∕</b> 0.91	<b>∕</b> 0.86	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.86	<b>∕</b> }0.84	<b>∕</b> }0.85	1.22	40.30	0 1.03	7 1.05
South Central (MB)	1,588	430	27.1%	31.7%	∕ <u>√</u> 0.85	<b>∕</b> }0.80	<b>4</b> 0.76	40.75	40.74	40.75	1.39 🛉	1.32	<b>9</b> 0.89	<b>9</b> 0.87
Southwest (MB)	1,100	340	30.9%	30.7%	O1.01	<b>∕</b> 0.91	<b>∕</b> 0.86	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.86	<b>∕</b> 20.84	<b>∕</b> 20.86	1.52	<b>4</b> 0.51	9.94 🕥	
North Central (MB)	2,013	745	37.0%	33.1%	71.12	71.09	O1.03	01.03	O 1.01	O 1.02	1.55	<b>4</b> 0.26	0 0.95	0 0.99
Winnipeg (MB)	20,213	7,570	37.5%	31.1%	1.20	<b>7</b> 1.10	1.05	01.04	01.02	O1.04	1.34	<b>4</b> 0.38	7 1.10	7 1.05
Interlake (MB)	1,165	550	47.2%	32.1%	1.47	1.39	1.32	1.31	1.28	1.31	<b>∕</b> 20.88		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%	<b>0.81</b>	1.06	O1.00	01.00	0.98	00.99	1.88 🛉		9 0.83	0.96
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	2,893	1,033	35.7%	27.9%	1.28 🛉	1.05	01.00	0.99	00.97	<b>∕</b> 10.87	1.17	40.62	7 1.13	0 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%		1.21	01.00	00.95	00.95	<b>∕</b> 20.93	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83	1.66 🛉	40.70	7 1.15	7 1.07
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	360	145	40.3%	34.3%	71.18	71.18	1.13	71.12	71.09	0.98	1.27		1.33	7 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 🛉	40.42	1.25	1.20
Northwest Territories (NT)	970		16.0%	24.5%	0.65	40.47	0.45	40.44	40.43	00.95	2.17	0.45	<b>∕</b> 0.92	0 1.04
Nunavut (NU)	390	38	9.7%	35.1%	<b>4</b> 0.28	<b>4</b> 0.29	<b>4</b> 0.27	40.27	40.26	01.00	71.15	<b>∕</b> 0.85	1.25	1.40
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	47,758	17,571	36.8%	31.4%	1.17	1.08	01.03	01.02	01.00		1.36	<b>0.40</b>	7 1.11	7 1.07
Manitoba (MB)	34,305	12,390	36.1%	32.4%	71.12	71.06	01.01	01.00	0.98	01.00	1.33 🛉	40.38	7 1.08	7 1.05
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,090	4,980	41.2%	30.6%	1.35 🕆	1.21	1.15	71.15	71.12	○1.00	1.40 👚	<b>4</b> 0.52	1.22	7 1.15
Northwest Territories (NT)	973	163	16.8%	24.5%	40.68	40.49	40.47	40.47	40.46	○1.00	<b>1</b> 2.01	40.36	0 0.96	🛺 1.09
Nunavut (NU)	390	38	9.7%	35.1%	40.28	40.29	<b>4</b> 0.27	40.27	40.26	01.00	71.12	<b>∕</b> 20.81	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 methodolgy and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

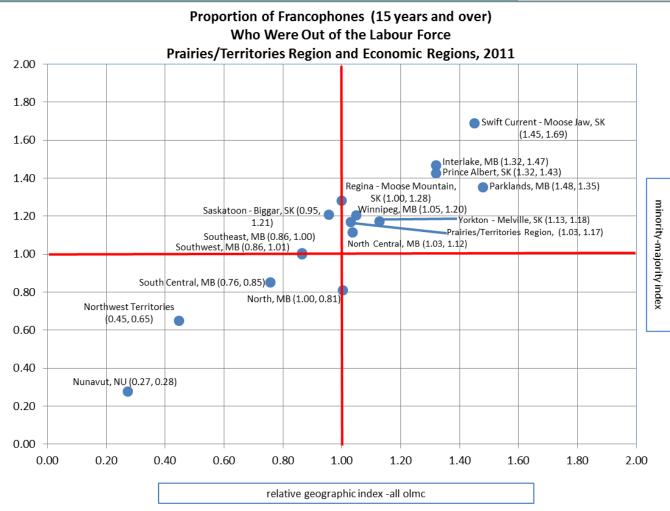
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force in the Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
  - The Francophone communities in Nunavut (NU) (9.7%), Northwest Territories (NT) (16.0%), and South 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.

#### OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.28), Northwest Territories (0.65), and South Central (0.85) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority 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.

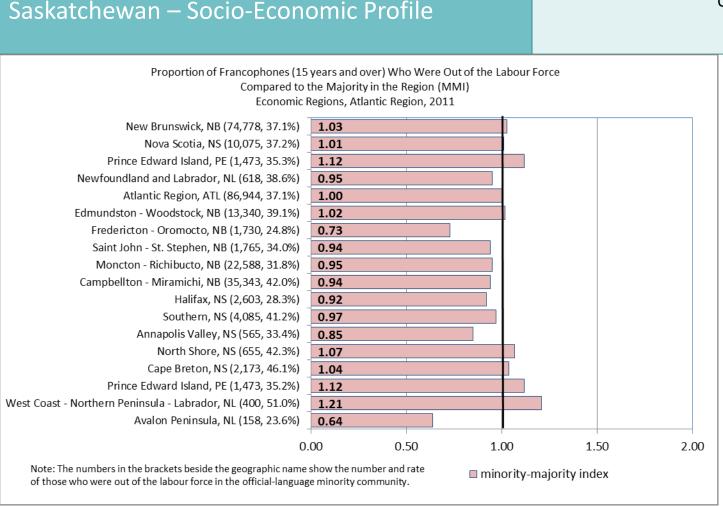
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



- 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 OLMCs Out of the Labour Force Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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.



#### OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.28), Northwest Territories (0.65), and South Central (0.85) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority 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 minoritymajority 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.

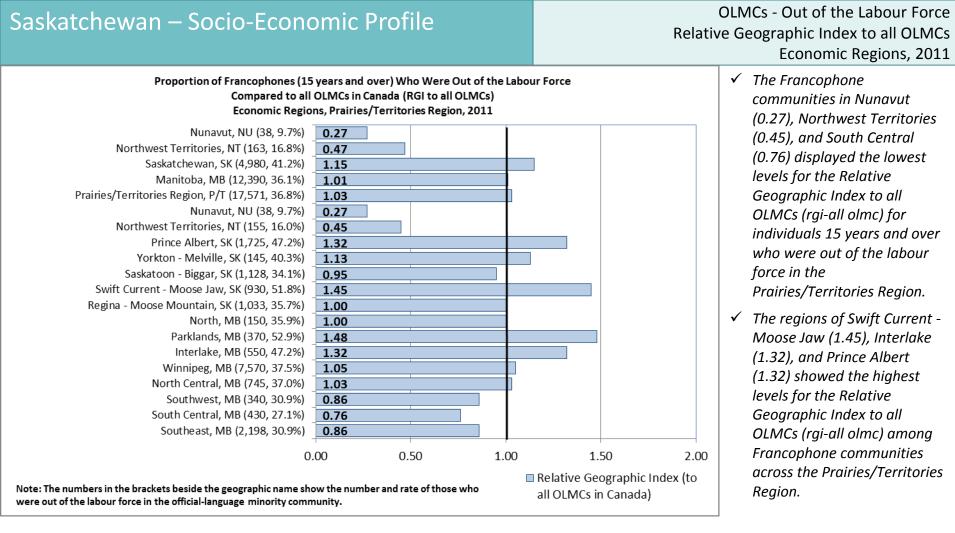
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Saskatchewan – Socio-Econ	omic P	Profile				OL
•	the Total Can	ver) Who Were Ou adian Population (I Territories Region,	RNI)	ır Force		•
Nunavut, NU (38, 9.7%)	0.29					1
Northwest Territories, NT (163, 16.8%)	0.49					
Saskatchewan, SK (4,980, 41.2%)	1.21					
Manitoba, MB (12,390, 36.1%)	1.06					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (17,571, 36.8%)	1.08					
Nunavut, NU (38, 9.7%)	0.29					
Northwest Territories, NT (155, 16.0%)	0.47					
Prince Albert, SK (1,725, 47.2%)	1.39					
Yorkton - Melville, SK (145, 40.3%)	1.18					<b>۱</b>
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,128, 34.1%)	1.00					
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (930, 51.8%)	1.52					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,033, 35.7%)	1.05					
North, MB (150, 35.9%)	1.06					
Parklands, MB (370, 52.9%)	1.55					
Interlake, MB (550, 47.2%)	1.39					
Winnipeg, MB (7,570, 37.5%)	1.10					
North Central, MB (745, 37.0%)	1.09					
Southwest, MB (340, 30.9%)	0.91					
South Central, MB (430, 27.1%)	0.80					
Southeast, MB (2,198, 30.9%)	0.91					
C	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.5	i0 2.	.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sho were out of the labour force in the official-language minority comm		nd rate of those who		tive National Ir Ilation in Cana	ndex (to the Total da)	

OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Relative National Index Economic Regions, 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.



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.

#### OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile

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 0.27 Nunavut, NU (38, 9.7%) Northwest Territories, NT (163, 16.8%) 0.47 Saskatchewan, SK (4,980, 41.2%) 1.15 Manitoba, MB (12,390, 36.1%) 1.00 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (17,571, 36.8%) 1.02 Nunavut, NU (38, 9.7%) 0.27 Northwest Territories, NT (155, 16.0%) 0.44 Prince Albert, SK (1,725, 47.2%) 1.31 1.12 Yorkton - Melville, SK (145, 40.3%) Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,128, 34.1%) 0.95 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (930, 51.8%) 1.44 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,033, 35.7%) 0.99 1.00 North, MB (150, 35.9%) Parklands, MB (370, 52.9%) 1.47 Interlake, MB (550, 47.2%) 1.31 Winnipeg, MB (7,570, 37.5%) 1.04 North Central, MB (745, 37.0%) 1.03 Southwest, MB (340, 30.9%) 0.86 South Central, MB (430, 27.1%) 0.75 Southeast, MB (2,198, 30.9%) 0.86

0.00

0.50

1.00

1.50

Relative Geographic Index (to the

same Official-Language Minority)

2.00

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

✓ The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in 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.



Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

Nunavut, NU (38, 9.7%) Northwest Territories, NT (163, 16.8%) Saskatchewan, SK (4,980, 41.2%) Manitoba, MB (12,390, 36.1%) Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (17,571, 36.8%) Nunavut, NU (38, 9.7%) Northwest Territories, NT (155, 16.0%) Prince Albert, SK (1,725, 47.2%) Yorkton - Melville, SK (145, 40.3%) Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,128, 34.1%) Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (930, 51.8%) Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,033, 35.7%) North, MB (150, 35.9%) 0.98 Parklands, MB (370, 52.9%) 1.44 Interlake, MB (550, 47.2%) 1.28 Winnipeg, MB (7,570, 37.5%) 1.02 North Central, MB (745, 37.0%) 1.01 Southwest, MB (340, 30.9%) 0.84 South Central, MB (430, 27.1%) 0.74 Southeast, MB (2,198, 30.9%) 0.84 0.50 1.00 0.00 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 officiallanguage minority community.

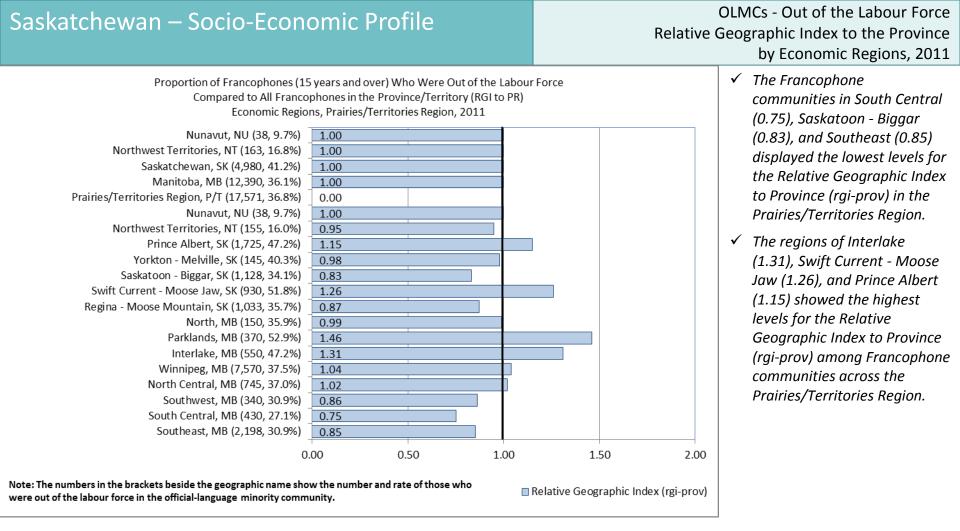
Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

1.50

2.00

- 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
  - 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.

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.



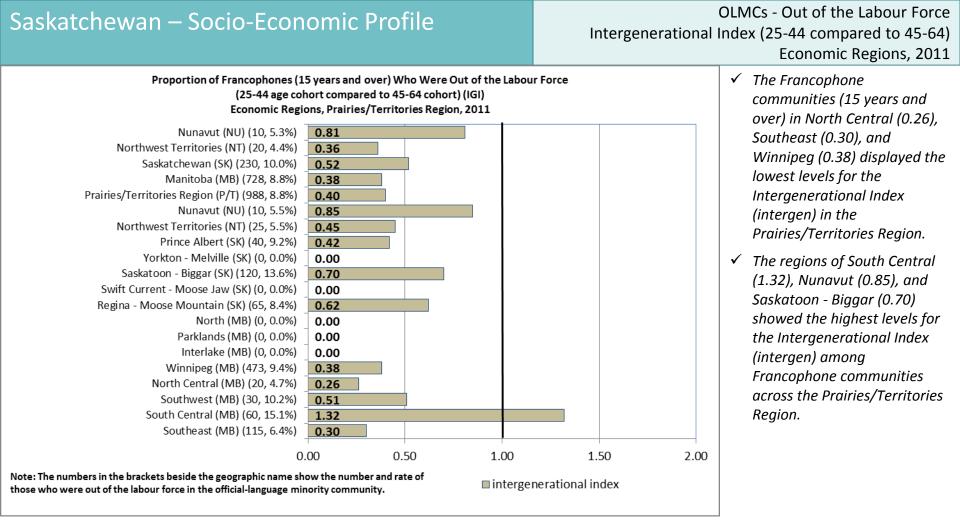
The Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.



OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

- 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 Nunavut (NU) (15, 9.5%) 1.12 Northwest Territories (NT) (100, 21.1%) 2.01 Saskatchewan (SK) (3,013, 47.8%) 1.40 1.33 Manitoba (MB) (7,290, 41.1%) Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) (10,418, 42.2%) 1.36 1.15 Nunavut (NU) (15, 9.7%) Northwest Territories (NT) (100, 21.3%) 2.17 Prince Albert (SK) (1,020, 54.0%) 1.36 1.27 Yorkton - Melville (SK) (90, 45.0%) 1.66 Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (728, 40.8%) Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (620, 64.2%) 1.71 Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (550, 38.4%) 1.17 North (MB) (85, 50.0%) 1.88 1.50 Parklands (MB) (270, 61.4%) 0.88 Interlake (MB) (265, 44.3%) Winnipeg (MB) (4,685, 42.4%) 1.34 North Central (MB) (405, 46.6%) 1.55 Southwest (MB) (220, 36.8%) 1.52 South Central (MB) (225, 32.6%) 1.39 1.22 Southeast (MB) (1,120, 34.0%) 0.50 1.00 0.00 1.50 2.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those gender index who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.
- 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.

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.



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.

Saskatchewan – Socio-Econo	omic P	rofile			OL
Proportion of Francophones (15 (Level in 2011 Co Economic Regior	mpared to the	at of 1996) (tem	p9611)	Force	~
Nunavut, NU (38, 9.7%)	1.40	1			
Northwest Territories, NT (163, 16.8%)	1.09				
Saskatchewan, SK (4,980, 41.2%)	1.15				
Manitoba, MB (12,390, 36.1%)	1.05				
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (17,571, 36.8%)	1.07				
Nunavut, NU (38, 9.7%)	1.40				
Northwest Territories, NT (155, 16.0%)	1.04				
Prince Albert, SK (1,725, 47.2%)	1.20				
Yorkton - Melville, SK (145, 40.3%)	1.18				✓
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,128, 34.1%)	1.07			_	
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (930, 51.8%)	1.40				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,033, 35.7%)	1.03				
North, MB (150, 35.9%)	0.96				
Parklands, MB (370, 52.9%)	1.41				
Interlake, MB (550, 47.2%)	1.21				
Winnipeg, MB (7,570, 37.5%)	1.05			_	
North Central, MB (745, 37.0%)	0.99				
Southwest, MB (340, 30.9%)	0.86				
South Central, MB (430, 27.1%)	0.87				
Southeast, MB (2,198, 30.9%)	1.05				
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show those who were out of the labour force in the official-language mino			■ 1996-201	l1 temporal index	:

#### OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Temporal Index Economic Regions, 1996-2011

- ✓ 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.

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



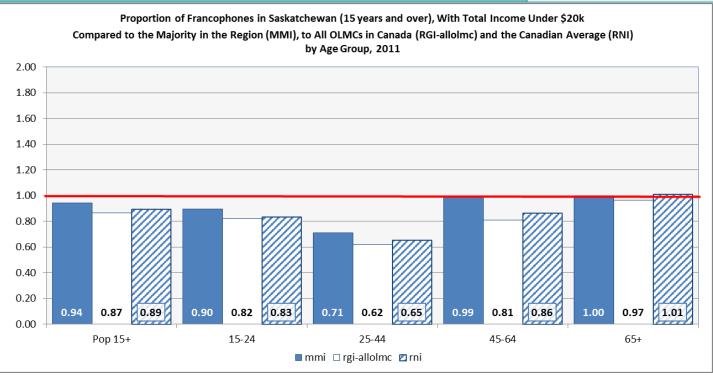
OLMCs – Low Income (Total Income Under \$20,000) 1996-2011

				_	55 <b>0 1</b> 011
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With T Saskatchewan, 1996-2011	otal Income Unc	ler \$20k			
Values	Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
OL minority - total population	12,085	873	2,303	4,700	4,210
OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)	3,698	445	400	1,080	1,670
OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	30.6%	51.0%	17.4%	23.0%	39.7%
OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)	32.4%	56.8%	24.5%	23.3%	39.7%
Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)	34.2%	61.2%	26.6%	26.6%	39.3%
Minority-majority index	0.94	0.90	0.71	0.99	1.00
Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.89	0.83	0.65	0.86	1.01
Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.87	0.82	0.62	0.81	0.97
Gender index	1.47	female	(35.9%)	male (	24.4%)
Intergenerational index			0.76		
Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.57	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.04	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.92	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	40.4%	78.4%	22.1%	30.5%	52.5%
	0.87	0.93	0.65	0.91	1.04
	0.90	0.90	0.65	0.85	1.04
OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	47.7%	84.4%	32.1%	37.3%	63.9%
Minority-majority index	0.90	0.95	0.81	0.93	1.07
Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.95	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	53.5%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Minority-majority index	0.91	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.94	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Saskatchewan, 1996-2011ValuesOL minority - total populationOL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all of CanadaRelative geographic index to all OL minorityGender indexIntergenerational indexTemporal index (1996-2011)Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all OL minorityOL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)Minority-with total income under \$20k (%)Minority-with total income under \$20k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all OL minorityOL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all OL minorityOL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)Minority-majority index	ValuesPop 15+OL minority - total population12,085OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)3,698OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)30.6%OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)32.4%Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)34.2%Minority-majority index0.94Relative geographic index to all of Canada0.89Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.87Gender index1.47Intergenerational index1.47Temporal index (1996-2011)0.57Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)0.92OL minority- with total income under \$20k (%)40.4%Minority-majority index0.87Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.92OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)40.4%Minority-majority index0.87Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.90OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)47.7%Minority-majority index0.90Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.90OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)47.7%Minority-majority index0.90Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.90OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)47.7%Minority-majority index0.90Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.95OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)53.5%Minority-majority index0.91	Values         Pop 15+         15-24           OL minority - total population         12,085         873           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)         3,698         445           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)         30.6%         51.0%           OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)         32.4%         56.8%           Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)         34.2%         61.2%           Minority-majority index         0.94         0.90           Relative geographic index to all of Canada         0.89         0.83           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         0.87         0.82           Gender index         1.47         female           Intergenerational index         1.04         n.d.           Temporal index (1996-2011)         0.57         n.d.           Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)         0.92         n.d.           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)         40.4%         78.4%           Minority-majority index         0.87         0.93           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         0.90         0.90           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)         47.7%         84.4%           Minority-majority index <td< td=""><td>Values         Pop 15+         15-24         25-44           OL minority - total population         12,085         873         2,303           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)         3,698         445         400           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)         30.6%         51.0%         17.4%           OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)         32.4%         56.8%         24.5%           Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)         34.2%         61.2%         26.6%           Minority-majority index         0.94         0.90         0.71           Relative geographic index to all of Canada         0.89         0.83         0.65           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         0.87         0.82         0.62           Gender index         1.47         female (35.9%)         Intergenerational index         0.76           Temporal index (1996-2011)         0.57         n.d.         n.d.           Temporal rigi-allolmc (1996-2011)         0.92         n.d.         n.d.           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)         0.87         0.93         0.65           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         0.90         0.90         0.65           OL minority - wit</td><td>Values         Pop 15+         15-24         25-44         45-64           OL minority- total population         12,085         873         2,303         4,700           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)         3,698         445         400         1,080           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)         30.6%         51.0%         17.4%         23.0%           OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)         32.4%         56.8%         22.5%         23.3%           Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)         34.2%         61.2%         26.6%         26.6%           Minority-majority index         0.94         0.90         0.71         0.99           Relative geographic index to all of Canada         0.89         0.83         0.65         0.86           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         0.87         0.82         0.62         0.81           Intergenerational index         1.47         female (35.9%)         male (1           Temporal index (1996-2011)         0.57         n.d.         n.d.         n.d.           Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)         0.92         n.d.         n.d.         n.d.           OL minority- with total income under \$20k (%)         40.4%         78.4%</td></td<>	Values         Pop 15+         15-24         25-44           OL minority - total population         12,085         873         2,303           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)         3,698         445         400           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)         30.6%         51.0%         17.4%           OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)         32.4%         56.8%         24.5%           Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)         34.2%         61.2%         26.6%           Minority-majority index         0.94         0.90         0.71           Relative geographic index to all of Canada         0.89         0.83         0.65           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         0.87         0.82         0.62           Gender index         1.47         female (35.9%)         Intergenerational index         0.76           Temporal index (1996-2011)         0.57         n.d.         n.d.           Temporal rigi-allolmc (1996-2011)         0.92         n.d.         n.d.           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)         0.87         0.93         0.65           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         0.90         0.90         0.65           OL minority - wit	Values         Pop 15+         15-24         25-44         45-64           OL minority- total population         12,085         873         2,303         4,700           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)         3,698         445         400         1,080           OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)         30.6%         51.0%         17.4%         23.0%           OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)         32.4%         56.8%         22.5%         23.3%           Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)         34.2%         61.2%         26.6%         26.6%           Minority-majority index         0.94         0.90         0.71         0.99           Relative geographic index to all of Canada         0.89         0.83         0.65         0.86           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         0.87         0.82         0.62         0.81           Intergenerational index         1.47         female (35.9%)         male (1           Temporal index (1996-2011)         0.57         n.d.         n.d.         n.d.           Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)         0.92         n.d.         n.d.         n.d.           OL minority- with total income under \$20k (%)         40.4%         78.4%

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 Saskatchewan, 3,698 (30.6%) reported total income under \$20k.
- ✓ The gender index was 1.47 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.94) and was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.87).
  - ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.76 which means that the proportion of individuals with total income under \$20k in the 25-44 age group was much lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

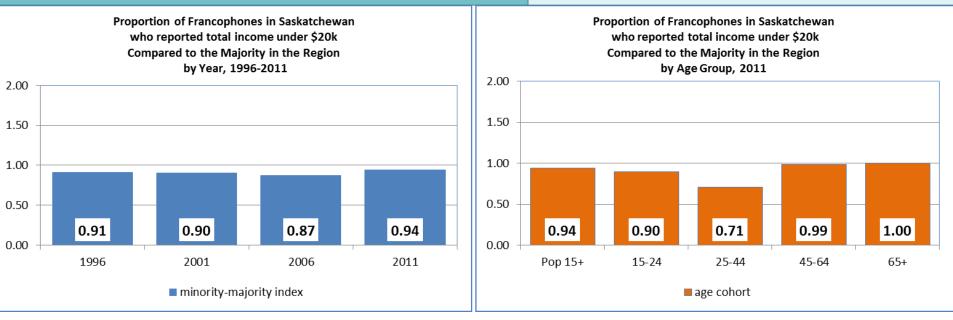
#### OLMCs – Low Income Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



- 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 Saskatchewan who reported total income under \$20k was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.94).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income under \$20k was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.71).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.99).

#### OLMCs – Low Income by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Saskatchewan who reported total income under \$20k was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.94).
- ✓ 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 Saskatchewan with total income under \$20k was highest in 2011 (mmi=0.94) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=0.87).

- When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income under \$20k was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.71).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.99).

	Ρ	roportion of Francophor Prairies/Terr		and over) With and Economic			\$20k							
Geography	OL minority population OL minority population hy													
	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%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.91	<b>∕</b> }0.88	0.99	01.01	0.99	1.23	40.62	0.96	4 0.54
South Central (MB)	1,578	515	32.6%	37.7%	<b>∕</b> ≥0.86	0.95	<b>∕</b> }0.92	01.04	71.07	01.04	1.52		<b>∕</b> ₩ 0.93	4 0.55
Southwest (MB)	1,090	200	18.3%	33.5%	40.55	40.54	40.52	40.59	40.60	40.59			4 0.57	4 0.31
North Central (MB)	2,003	600	30.0%	36.8%	<b>9</b> 0.81	<b>∕</b> 10.88	<b>∕</b> }0.85	0.96	00.98	0.96	1.70		<b>9</b> 0.91	4 0.53
Winnipeg (MB)	20,205	6,208	30.7%	32.2%	00.96	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.90	∕ <u>→</u> 0.87	00.98	01.00	0.98	1.36	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.94	7 1.05	4 0.61
Interlake (MB)	1,166	415	35.6%	33.1%	71.08	01.04	O1.01	71.13	71.16	71.14			7 1.09	4 0.62
Parklands (MB)	685	160	23.4%	40.7%	40.57	40.68	40.66	40.74	40.76	40.75			4 0.69	4 0.40
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	2,898	680	23.5%	28.0%	∕ <u>→</u> 0.84	40.69	40.66	40.75	40.77	40.77	1.89 🛉	1.21	<u>\</u> 0.92	4 0.48
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,795	395	22.0%	33.5%	40.66	40.64	40.62	40.70	40.72	40.72	1.32		4 0.70	40.40
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,300	693	21.0%	30.4%	<b>↓</b> 0.69	<b>4</b> 0.61	0.59	40.67	40.69	40.69	2.14	O0.99	<u>\</u> 0.81	4 0.44
Prince Albert (SK)	3,650	1,415	38.8%		71.07	71.13	71.10	1.24	1.27	1.27	1.45	40.49	7 1.18	4 0.67
Northwest Territories (NT)	965	105	10.9%	28.1%	0.39	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.36	0.76	1.97		0.57	0.34
Nunavut (NU)	395	35	8.9%	39.5%	0.22	0.26	0.25	0.28	0.29	<b>4</b> 0.77			0.54	0.35
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) Manitoba (MB)	47,759 34,303	14,633 10,750	30.6% 31.3%	33.5% 34.4%	∕ <u>1</u> 0.92 ∕10.91	∕ <u>9</u> 0.90	<u>}</u> 0.87 ∕}0.89	○0.98 ○1.00	○1.00 ○1.02	 01.00	1.40 1.36	<b>↓</b> 0.79 <b>∖</b> 0.83	○ 1.01 ○ 0.99	↓ 0.58 ↓ 0.59
	,							O 1.00 O 0.98	O1.02 O1.00	O1.00		₩0.83 ₩0.76	0 0.99 0 1.03	• 0.59 • 0.57
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,085	3,698	30.6%	32.4%	<b>№</b> 0.94	<b>№</b> 0.89	<b>№</b> 0.87				1.47			
Northwest Territories (NT)	978	140	14.3%	28.1%	0.51	<b>4</b> 0.42	0.41	<b>4</b> 0.46	<b>4</b> 0.47		1.52	<b>4</b> 0.51	J.75	4 0.45
Nunavut (NU)	393	45	11.5%	39.6%	40.29	<b>4</b> 0.33	40.32	40.37	40.37	O1.00			4 0.71	4 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 methodolgy and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

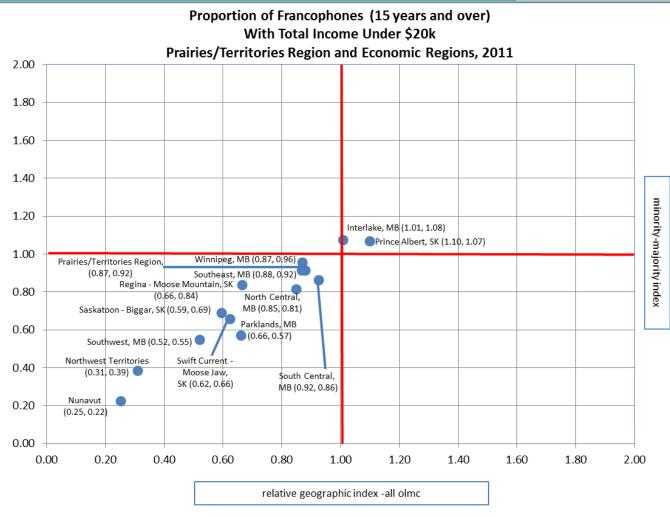
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income under \$20k in the Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (NU) (8.9%), Northwest Territories (NT) (10.9%), and Southwest (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.

#### OLMCs – Low Income Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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 minoritymajority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.

Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20,000 in Official-Language Minority Communities Compared to the Majority Economic Regions, Canada less Quebec, 2011 Maritimes rederictor Number Less than 1.000 0 Minority-Majority Index 1,000 to 2,500 very low (less than 0.80) 2,500 to 5,000 low (0.80 to 0.95) similar (0.95 to 1.05) 5,000 to 10,000 high (1.05 to 1.20) very high (1.20 or more) More than 10,000 n.d Windsor - Ottawa 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, 22 000 000, Inset map scale: 1, 12 000 000 and 1: 10 000 000. The Minorty-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community with that of the majority community. Economic regions with less than 400 CLMC are shown as n.d. on the map. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to tanguage questions in the Census of Canada. Canada Patrimoine

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.

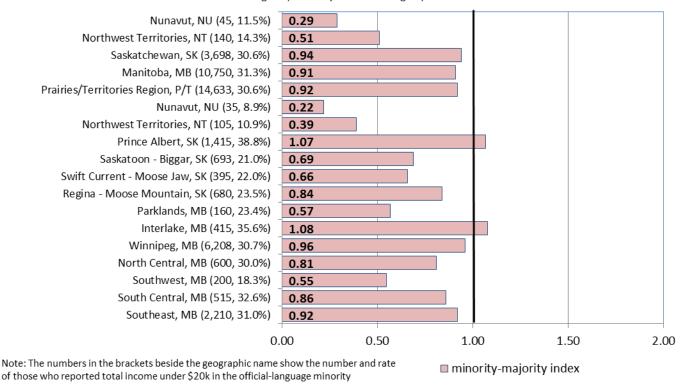


- The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion with income under \$20k in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion with income under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

#### OLMCs – Low Income Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

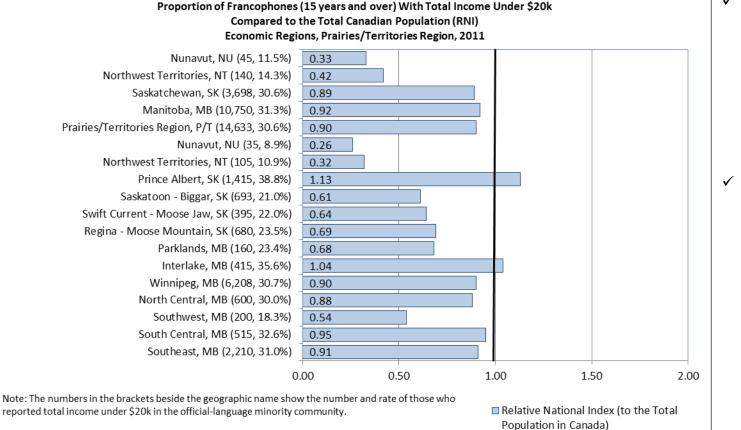
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.22), Northwest Territories (0.39), and Southwest (0.55) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.
- ✓ The regions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

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



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.

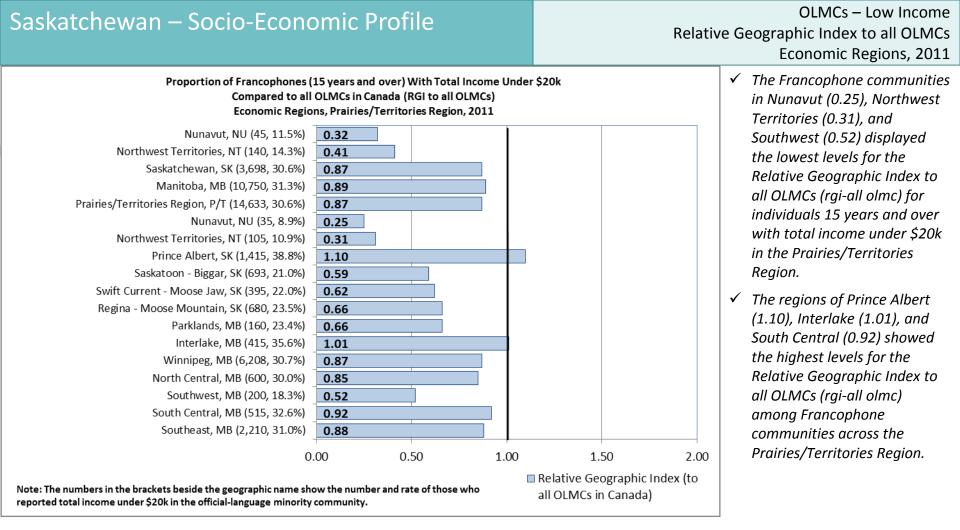
#### OLMCs – Low Income Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011



✓ 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.

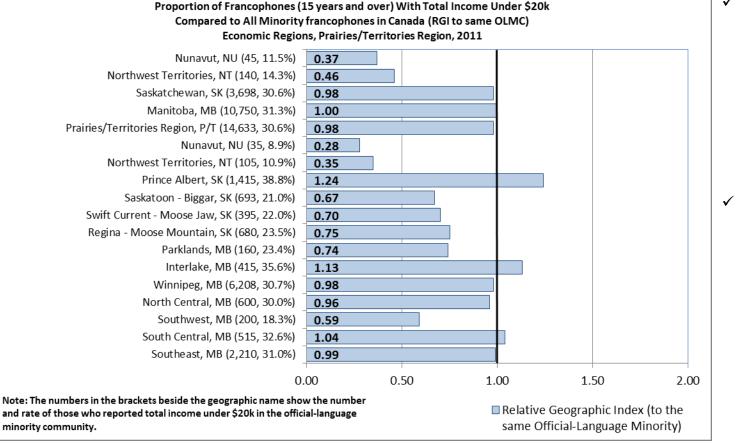
The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population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



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.

#### OLMCs – Low Income Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile



✓ 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.

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.

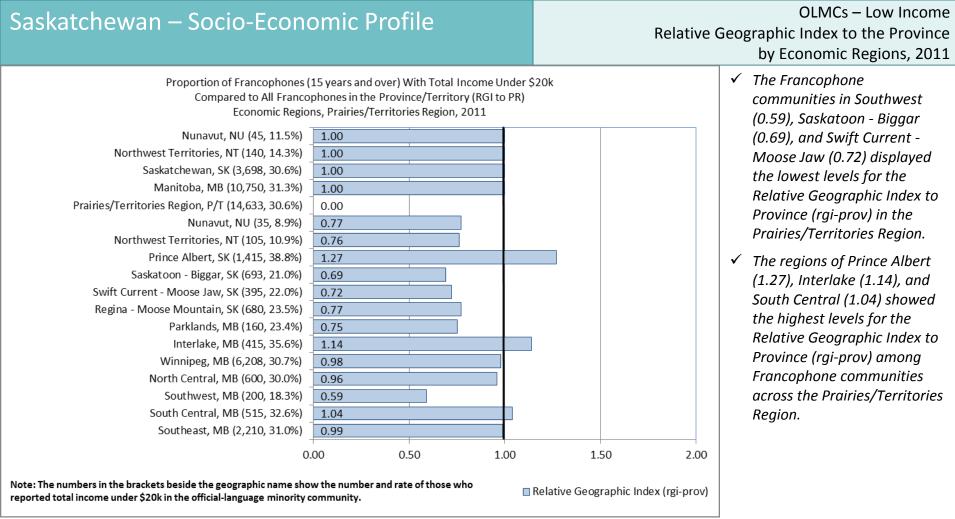
#### OLMCs – Low Income Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011

## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile

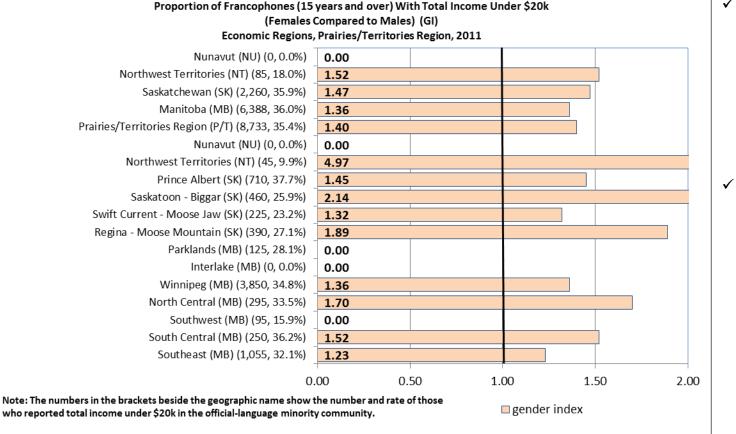
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 Nunavut, NU (45, 11.5%) 0.37 Northwest Territories, NT (140, 14.3%) 0.47 Saskatchewan, SK (3,698, 30.6%) 1.00 Manitoba, MB (10,750, 31.3%) 1.02 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (14,633, 30.6%) 1.00 Nunavut, NU (35, 8.9%) 0.29 Northwest Territories, NT (105, 10.9%) 0.36 Prince Albert, SK (1,415, 38.8%) 1.27 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (693, 21.0%) 0.69 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (395, 22.0%) 0.72 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (680, 23.5%) 0.77 Parklands, MB (160, 23.4%) 0.76 Interlake, MB (415, 35.6%) 1.16 Winnipeg, MB (6,208, 30.7%) 1.00 North Central, MB (600, 30.0%) 0.98 Southwest, MB (200, 18.3%) 0.60 South Central, MB (515, 32.6%) 1.07 Southeast, MB (2,210, 31.0%) 1.01 0.50 1.00 1.50 0.00 2.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community. Region)

- ✓ 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 (rgipch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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



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.



- ✓ 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.

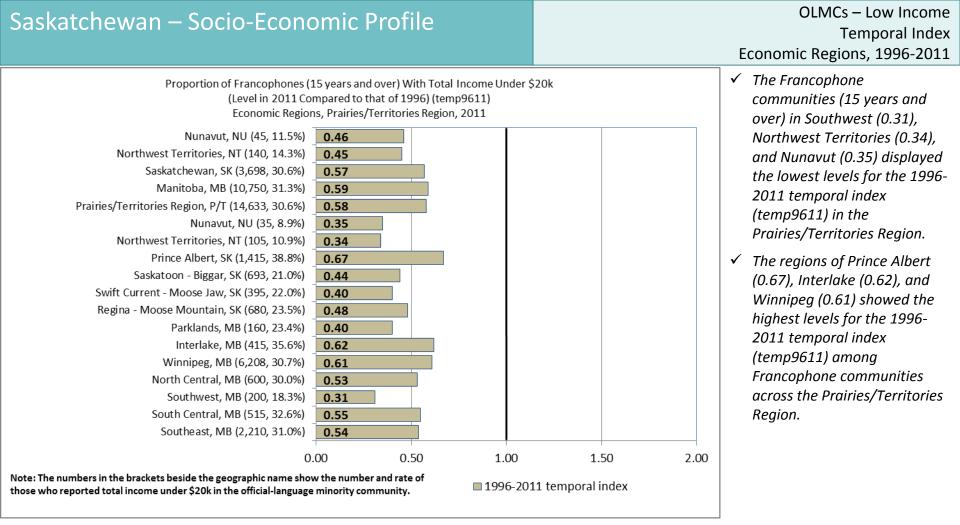
The Gender Index (gi) compares the characteristics of females in the OL minority population in a given region with the males in the same population. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly observed in the female group while a value less than 1.00 indicates that is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

#### OLMCs – Low Income Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile

	(15 years and over) Wit nort compared to 45-64 ons, Prairies/Territories	cohort) (IGI)	nder \$20k		<ul> <li>✓ The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Prince Albert (0.49),</li> </ul>
Nunavut (NU) (0, 0.0%) Northwest Territories (NT) (35, 7.7%) Saskatchewan (SK) (400, 17.4%) Manitoba (MB) (1,625, 19.6%) Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) (2,060, 18.3%) Nunavut (NU) (0, 0.0%) Northwest Territories (NT) (15, 3.4%) Prince Albert (SK) (45, 10.5%) Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (120, 13.6%) Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (0, 0.0%) Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (80, 10.3%) Parklands (MB) (0, 0.0%) Interlake (MB) (0, 0.0%) Winnipeg (MB) (1,043, 20.7%) North Central (MB) (0, 0.0%) Southwest (MB) (0, 0.0%) South Central (MB) (0, 0.0%) South Central (MB) (0, 0.0%) Southeast (MB) (235, 12.9%)	0.00 0.51 0.76 0.83 0.79 0.00 0.00 0.49 0.99 0.00 1.21 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.94 0.00 0.00 0.94 0.00 0.50 0.50		0 1.5	50 2.00	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 sh those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-languag		f ∎int	ergenerational in	dex	

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



The 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**

OLMCs – High Income (Total Income Over \$50,000) 1996-2011

Pro	oortion of Franco	phones (15	vears and over	) With Total	Income Over	\$50k

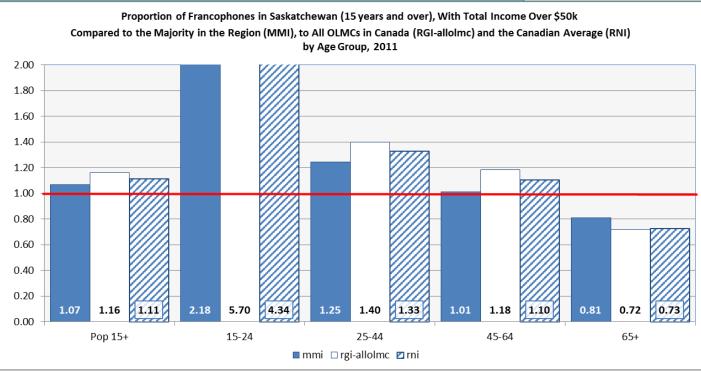
Saskatchewan, 1996-2011

Values	Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	-	_	_		4,210
	,			-	495
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			,	11.8%
· · · ·					14.5%
		-			16.2%
		-			0.81
					0.73
		_			0.73
	-		_		
	0.50	Ternare	, ,	indic (	57.6707
	2.68	nd		nd	n.d.
					n.d.
		-	-	-	n.d.
					7.3%
					0.78
	-				0.64
	-		19.9%	19.8%	6.1%
	1.17	1.70		1.00	0.94
	0.93	_		n.d.	n.d.
	10.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
		n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	1.04	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	ValuesOL minority - total populationOL minority - with total income over \$50k (#)OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)OL majority - with total income over \$50k (%)Canadian population - with total income over \$50k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all of CanadaRelative geographic index to all OL minorityGender indexIntergenerational indexTemporal index (1996-2011)Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all OL minorityOL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all OL minorityOL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all OL minorityOL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all OL minorityOL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all OL minorityOL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all OL minorityOL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all OL minorityOL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)Minority-majority indexRelative geographic index to all OL minorityOL minority - with total income over \$50k	OL minority - total population12,085OL minority - with total income over \$50k (#)3,523OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)29.2%OL majority - with total income over \$50k (%)27.4%Canadian population - with total income over \$50k (%)26.2%Minority-majority index1.07Relative geographic index to all of Canada1.11Relative geographic index to all OL minority1.16Gender index0.56Intergenerational index2.68Temporal index (1996-2011)2.68Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)1.12OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)20.2%Minority-majority index1.16Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.80Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)1.12OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)20.2%Minority-majority index1.16Relative geographic index to all OL minority1.02OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)14.2%Minority-majority index1.17Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.93OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)10.9%Minority-majority index1.33	DL minority - total population         12,085         873           DL minority - with total income over \$50k (#)         3,523         80           DL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)         29.2%         9.2%           OL majority - with total income over \$50k (%)         27.4%         4.2%           Canadian population - with total income over \$50k (%)         26.2%         2.1%           Minority-majority index         1.07         2.18           Relative geographic index to all of Canada         1.11         4.34           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         1.16         5.70           Gender index         0.56         female           Intergenerational index	OL minority - total population         12,085         873         2,303           OL minority - with total income over \$50k (#)         3,523         80         995           OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)         29.2%         9.2%         43.2%           OL majority - with total income over \$50k (%)         27.4%         4.2%         34.7%           Canadian population - with total income over \$50k (%)         26.2%         2.1%         32.6%           Minority-majority index         1.07         2.18         1.25           Relative geographic index to all of Canada         1.11         4.34         1.33           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         1.16         5.70         1.40           Gender index         0.56         female (21.0%)         1.09           Temporal index (1996-2011)         2.68         n.d.         n.d.           Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)         0.80         n.d.         n.d.           Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)         1.16         0.55         1.34           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         1.02         1.21         1.22           OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)         20.2%         1.0%         28.8%           Minority-majority index         1.16	OL minority - total population         12,085         873         2,303         4,700           OL minority - with total income over \$50k (#)         3,523         80         995         1,860           OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)         29.2%         9.2%         43.2%         39.6%           OL majority - with total income over \$50k (%)         27.4%         4.2%         34.7%         39.1%           Canadian population - with total income over \$50k (%)         26.2%         2.1%         32.6%         35.9%           Minority-majority index         1.07         2.18         1.25         1.01           Relative geographic index to all of Canada         1.11         4.34         1.33         1.10           Relative geographic index to all OL minority         1.16         5.70         1.40         1.18           Gender index         0.56         female (21.0%)         male (         1.09           Temporal index (1996-2011)         2.68         n.d.         n.d.         n.d.           Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)         0.800         n.d.         n.d.         n.d.           OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)         20.2%         1.0%         28.8%         29.0%           Minority-majority index         1.16

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 Saskatchewan, 3,523 (29.2%) reported total income over \$50k.
- ✓ The gender index was 0.56 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.07) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.16).
  - ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.09 which means that the proportion of individuals with total income over \$50k in the 25-44 age group was higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

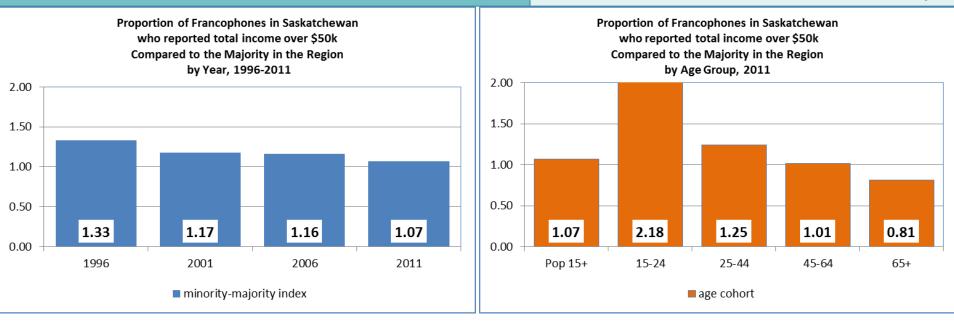
#### OLMCs – High Income Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



- 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 Saskatchewan who reported total income over \$50k was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.07).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.25).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.01).

**OLMCs** – High Income by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Saskatchewan who reported total income over \$50k was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.07).
- $\checkmark$  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 Saskatchewan with total income over \$50k was 🖌 For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45highest in 1996 (mmi=1.33) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=1.07).

- $\checkmark$  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.
- $\checkmark$  For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.25).
  - 64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.01).

	F	Proportion of Francopho Prairies/Terri		and over) Wit and Economic			\$50k							
Geography				Proportion of ividuals (15 years over) who reported I income over \$50k										
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over With Total Income Over \$50k	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	7,120	1,925	27.0%	23.3%	71.16	O1.03	1.08	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.93	00.97	01.03	40.63	1.06	1.26	1.20
South Central (MB)	1,588	300	18.9%	16.7%	71.13	40.72	40.75	40.65	40.68	40.72	40.42	<b>∕</b> }0.83	<b>∕</b> } 0.81	1.81
Southwest (MB)	1,100	230	20.9%	22.6%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92	<b>∕</b> 0.80	<b>∕</b> 0.83	<b>4</b> 0.72	40.75	∕ <u>}</u> 0.80	40.35	1.25	4 0.75	1 2.96
North Central (MB)	2,013	420	20.9%	21.3%	00.98	<b>∕</b> 0.80	<b>∕</b> ≥0.83	40.72	40.75	<b>∕</b> }0.80	40.58	1.29	<b>∕</b> ₩ 0.85	<b>1</b> 3.52
Winnipeg (MB)	20,213	5,550	27.5%	24.5%	71.12	1.05	1.09	00.95	00.98	1.05	4 0.59	<b>9</b> 0.86	7 1.18	1.24
Interlake (MB)	1,165	305	26.2%	27.5%	00.95	01.00	O1.04	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.90	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.94	01.00	4 0.44	1.29	4 0.70	1.30
Parklands (MB)	700	80	11.4%	17.3%	40.66	<b>4</b> 0.44	40.46	40.39	<b>4</b> 0.41	<b>4</b> 0.44	40.63		<b>-</b> 0.34	1.36
North (MB)	418	145	34.7%	17.4%	1.00	1.32	1.38	1.20	1.24	1.33	40.55 🗸	<b>∕</b> _0.85	0 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	40.65	<b>∕</b> _0.94	9.93 🕎	1.04
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,795	330	18.4%	23.5%	40.78	40.70	40.73	40.63	40.66	40.63	40.41	71.11	4 0.68	1.97
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,305	1,125	34.0%	29.2%	71.17	1.30	1.36	71.17	1.22	71.17	40.56	00.98	4 0.75	1 2.41
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	360	90		21.5%	71.17	0.95	01.00	<b>∕</b> 20.86	<b>∕</b> _0.90	<b>∕</b> 0.86	0.32		1.21	<b>1</b> 5.00
Prince Albert (SK)	3,655	790		22.9%	<b>∕</b> _0.94	<b>∕</b> 20.83	<b>∕</b> 20.86	40.74	40.78	40.74	<b>4</b> 0.55	1.34	4 0.72	<b>1</b> 2.73
Northwest Territories (NT)	970	575	59.3%	43.8%	1.35	2.26	2.36	2.04	2.13	01.02	<u>0.81</u>	0.99	<u>∖</u> 0.90	1.70
Nunavut (NU)	390	253	64.9%	30.5%	1.09 2.13	2.48	2.59	2.24	<b>1</b> 2.33	01.02	0.70	<u>∕</u> 0.90	<u>∕</u> 0.88	1.73
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) Manitoba (MB)	47,759 34,303	13,318 8,975	27.9% 26.2%	25.6% 23.3%	<b>1.09</b>	1.07	₹1.11 1.04	○0.96 <u></u> 0.90	○1.00 <u>\</u> 0.94	 01.00	40.58 40.58	○0.99 ○0.95	○ 0.97 Л 1.10	<ul><li><b>1</b> 2.95</li><li><b>1</b> 3.19</li></ul>
	34,303	3,523	26.2%	23.3%	<b>7</b> 1.12	1.11	1.04	<u>90.90</u> 01.00	<u>№</u> 1.05	O1.00	+0.58 	0.95 1.09	✓ 1.10 ✓ 0.81	2.68
Saskatchewan (SK)	,	,			÷ -				*			*		-
Northwest Territories (NT)	978	570		43.8%	<b>1</b> .33	<b>1</b> 2.23	<b>1</b> 2.32	2.01	<b>1</b> 2.09	01.00	40.79	○1.01		1.67
Nunavut (NU)	393	250	63.6%	30.4%	12.09	12.43	12.54	12.19	12.28	○1.00			<b>9</b> 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 methodolgy and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

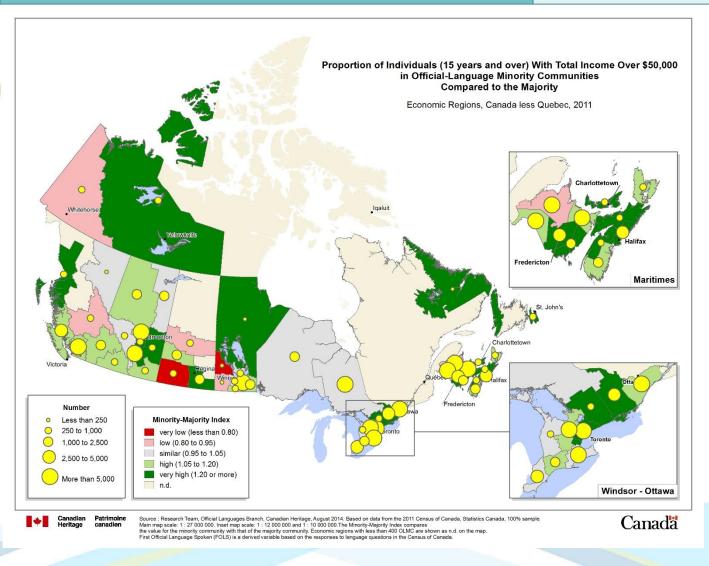
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income over \$50k in the Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Parklands (MB) (11.4%), Swift Current -Moose Jaw (SK) (18.4%), and South 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.

✓ Francophones 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.

#### OLMCs – High Income Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.66), Swift Current -Moose Jaw (0.78), and Southwest (0.92) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority 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 minoritymajority 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 Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011 2.50 Northern, SK (1.33, 2.29) Nunavut, NU (2.59, 2.13) 2.00  $\checkmark$ North, MB (1.38, 2.00) Northwest Territories, NT (2.36, minority-majority index 1.35) 1.50 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK Southeast, MB (1.08, 1.16) (1.60, 1.23) (1.08, 1.16) Saskatoon Biggar, SK (1.36, 1.17) Winnipeg, MB (1.09, 1.12) Prairies/Territories Region (1.11, 1.09) Yorkton - Melville, SK (1.00, 1.17) South Central, MB (0.75, 1.13) 1.00  $\checkmark$ Interlake, MB (1.04, 0.95) Prince Albert, SK (0.86, 0.94) Southwest, MB (0.83, 0.92) Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (0.73, 0.78)North Central, MB Parklands, MB (0.46, 0.66) (0.83, 0.98) 0.50 0.00  $\checkmark$ 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 relative geographic index -all olmc
- 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 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.

OLMCs – High Income Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

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

Nunavut, NU (250, 63.6%)	2.09					
Northwest Territories, NT (570, 58.3%)	1.33					
Saskatchewan, SK (3,523, 29.2%)	1.07					
Manitoba, MB (8,975, 26.2%)	1.12					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (13,318, 27.9%)	1.09			]		
Nunavut, NU (253, 64.9%)	2.13					
Northwest Territories, NT (575, 59.3%)	1.35					
Prince Albert, SK (790, 21.6%)	0.94					
Yorkton - Melville, SK (90, 25.0%)	1.17					
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,125, 34.0%)	1.17					
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (330, 18.4%)	0.78					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,160, 40.1%)	1.23					
North, MB (145, 34.7%)	2.00					
Parklands, MB (80, 11.4%)	0.66					
Interlake, MB (305, 26.2%)	0.95					
Winnipeg, MB (5,550, 27.5%)	1.12					
North Central, MB (420, 20.9%)	0.98					
Southwest, MB (230, 20.9%)	0.92					
South Central, MB (300, 18.9%)	1.13					
Southeast, MB (1,925, 27.0%)	1.16					
	+		1 0 0			
C	0.00	0.50	1.00		1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name	e show the nu	mber and rate	🗖 minori	hu majoritu ir	aday	
of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-lar				ty-majority ir	luex	

✓ 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),  $\checkmark$ North (2.00), and Northwest Territories (1.35) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority 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.

OLMCs – High Income Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophone: Compared to		over) With Total dian Population (		0k	
Economic Regi	ons, Prairies/T	erritories Region,	2011		
Nunavut, NU (250, 63.6%)	2.43	1		L.	
Northwest Territories, NT (570, 58.3%)	2.23			1	
Saskatchewan, SK (3,523, 29.2%)	1.11				
Manitoba, MB (8,975, 26.2%)	1.00				
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (13,318, 27.9%)	1.07				
Nunavut, NU (253, 64.9%)	2.48				
Northwest Territories, NT (575, 59.3%)	2.26				
Prince Albert, SK (790, 21.6%)	0.83				
Yorkton - Melville, SK (90, 25.0%)	0.95				
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,125, 34.0%)	1.30				
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (330, 18.4%)	0.70				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,160, 40.1%)	1.53				
North, MB (145, 34.7%)	1.32				
Parklands, MB (80, 11.4%)	0.44				
Interlake, MB (305, 26.2%)	1.00				
Winnipeg, MB (5,550, 27.5%)	1.05	I			
North Central, MB (420, 20.9%)	0.80				
Southwest, MB (230, 20.9%)	0.80				
South Central, MB (300, 18.9%)	0.72				
Southeast, MB (1,925, 27.0%)	1.03				
	-	0.50		4.50	
0	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sho reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority co		d rate of those who	🗆 Relativ	e National Index (to t tion in Canada)	he Total

✓ 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.

#### OLMCs – High Income **Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs** Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones				Over \$50k		
Compared to all		•				
Economic Regio	ns, Prairies/T	erritories Regi	ion, 2011			
Nunavut, NU (250, 63.6%)	2.54					
Northwest Territories, NT (570, 58.3%)	2.32					
Saskatchewan, SK (3,523, 29.2%)	1.16					
Manitoba, MB (8,975, 26.2%)	1.04					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (13,318, 27.9%)	1.11					
Nunavut, NU (253, 64.9%)	2.59					
Northwest Territories, NT (575, 59.3%)	2.36					
Prince Albert, SK (790, 21.6%)	0.86					
Yorkton - Melville, SK (90, 25.0%)	1.00					
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,125, 34.0%)	1.36					
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (330, 18.4%)	0.73					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,160, 40.1%)	1.60		_			
North, MB (145, 34.7%)	1.38	 				
Parklands, MB (80, 11.4%)	0.46				-	
Interlake, MB (305, 26.2%)	1.04					
Winnipeg, MB (5,550, 27.5%)	1.09					
North Central, MB (420, 20.9%)	0.83					
Southwest, MB (230, 20.9%)	0.83	1				
South Central, MB (300, 18.9%)	0.75	I				
Southeast, MB (1,925, 27.0%)	1.08					
0	.00	0.50	1.	00	1.50	2.00
				🗖 Relative	e Geographic	Index (to
ote: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh		and rate of tho	se who		1Cs in Canada	
ported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority c	ommunity.					/

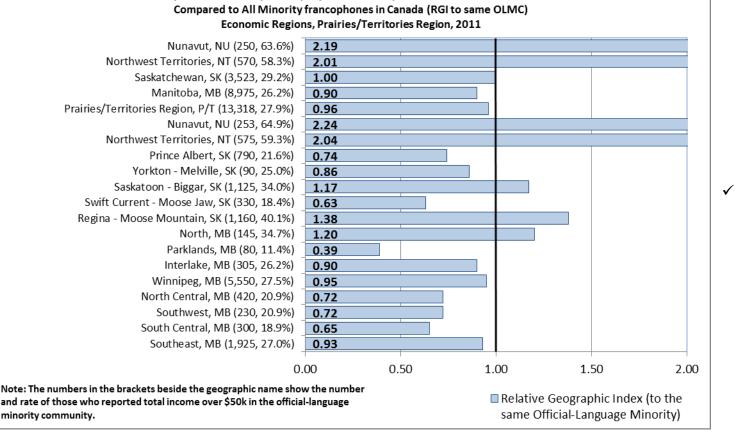
 $\checkmark$ The Francophone communities in Parklands (0.46), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.73), and South Central (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k in the Prairies/Territories 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.

#### OLMCs – High Income Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile



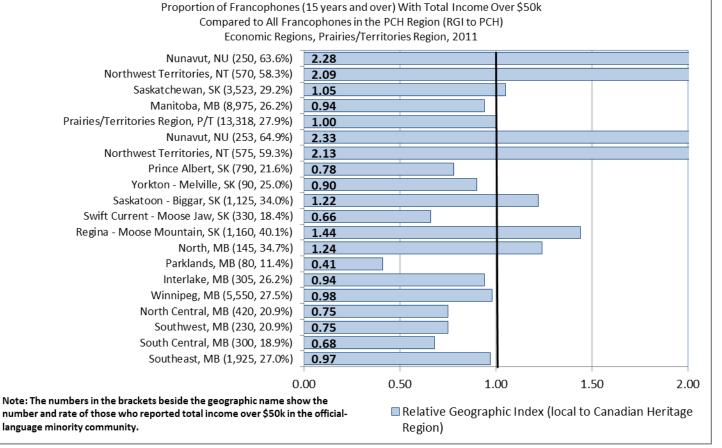
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k

- ✓ 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.

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.

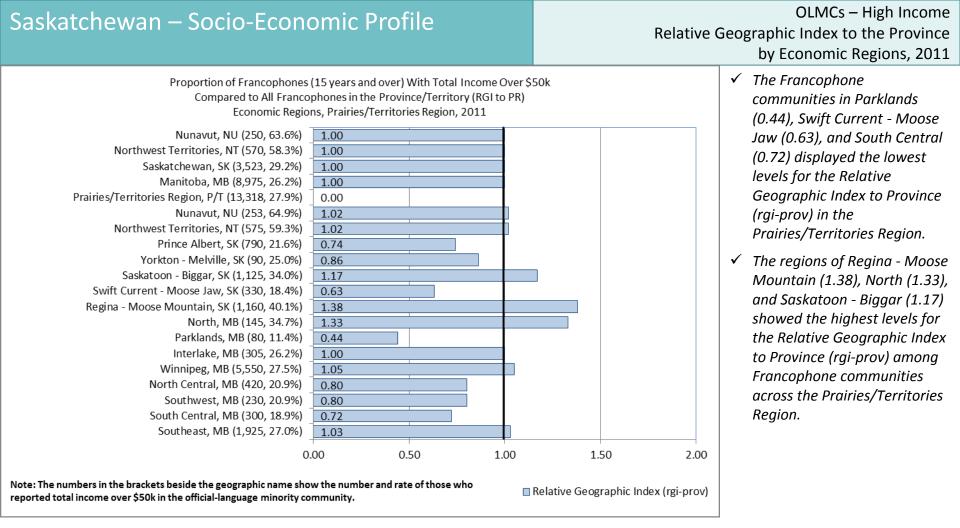
#### OLMCs – High Income Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011

## Saskatchewan – Socio-Economic Profile



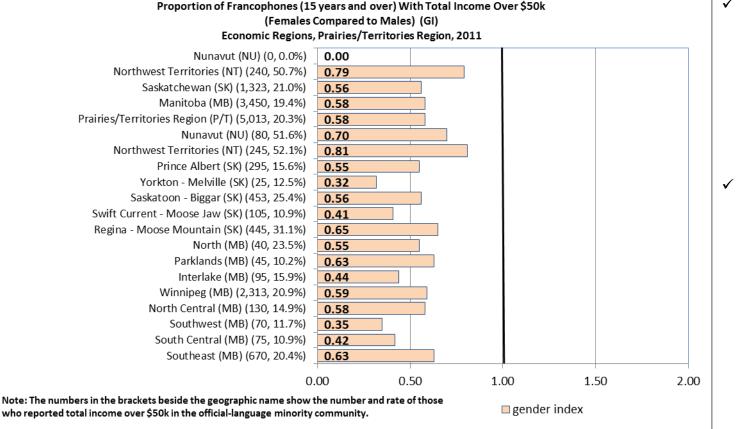
- ✓ The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Parklands (0.41), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.66), and South Central (0.68) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Nunavut (2.33),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

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.



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.

#### OLMCs – High Income Gender Index Economic Regions, 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 (25-44 age col Economic Regi	hort compare	d to 45-64 coł	nort) (IGI)	Over \$50k		ľ
Nunavut (NU) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
Northwest Territories (NT) (295, 65.1%)	1.01					
Saskatchewan (SK) (995, 43.2%)	1.09					
Manitoba (MB) (2,855, 34.4%)	0.95					
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) (4,145, 36.9%)	0.99					
Nunavut (NU) (120, 65.6%)	0.90					
Northwest Territories (NT) (295, 64.4%)	0.99					
Prince Albert (SK) (190, 43.7%)	1.34					
Yorkton - Melville (SK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (368, 41.6%)	0.98					
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (50, 31.3%)	1.11					
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (413, 53.4%)	0.94					
North (MB) (30, 33.3%)	0.85					
Parklands (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
Interlake (MB) (70, 41.2%)	1.29					
Winnipeg (MB) (1,713, 34.0%)	0.86					
North Central (MB) (150, 34.9%)	1.29					
Southwest (MB) (90, 30.5%)	1.25					
South Central (MB) (85, 21.4%)	0.83					
Southeast (MB) (690, 38.1%)	1.06					
0	.00	0.50	1.0	00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language			∎ in	tergeneratio	onal index	

- ✓ 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.

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.

#### OLMCs – High Income Temporal Index Economic Regions, 1996-2011

(Level in 2011 Cor					
Economic Region	is, Prairies/T	erritories Regior	n, 2011		
Nunavut, NU (250, 63.6%)	1.70				
Northwest Territories, NT (570, 58.3%)	1.67				
Saskatchewan, SK (3,523, 29.2%)	2.68				
Manitoba, MB (8,975, 26.2%)	3.19				
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (13,318, 27.9%)	2.95				
Nunavut, NU (253, 64.9%)	1.73				
Northwest Territories, NT (575, 59.3%)	1.70				
Prince Albert, SK (790, 21.6%)	2.73				
Yorkton - Melville, SK (90, 25.0%)	5.00				
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,125, 34.0%)	2.41				
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (330, 18.4%)	1.97				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,160, 40.1%)	3.04				
North, MB (145, 34.7%)	1.65				
Parklands, MB (80, 11.4%)	1.36				
Interlake, MB (305, 26.2%)	2.30				
Winnipeg, MB (5,550, 27.5%)	3.24				
North Central, MB (420, 20.9%)	3.52				
Southwest, MB (230, 20.9%)	2.96				
South Central, MB (300, 18.9%)	2.81				
Southeast, MB (1,925, 27.0%)	4.20				
0.	00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
ote: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show lose who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language n			■ 1996-2011 te	mporal index	

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k

- ✓ 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.

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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