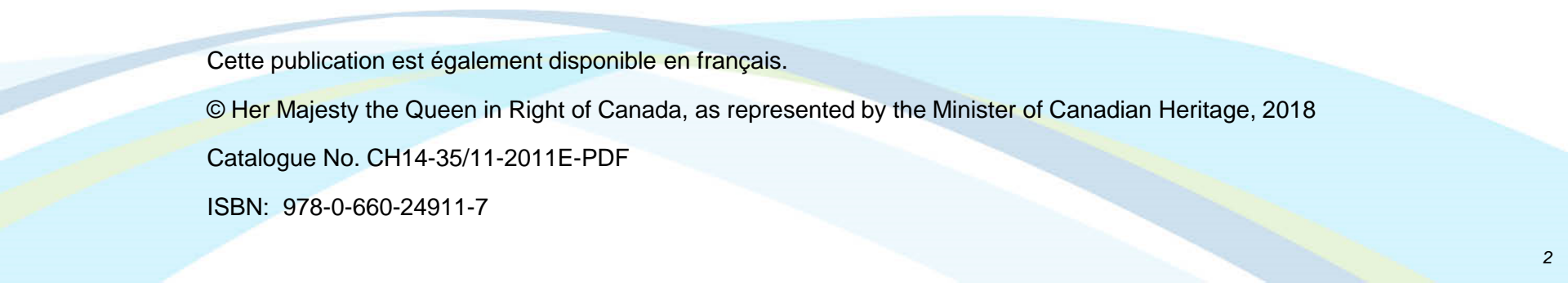




Demographic Profile Yukon, 2011

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Research Team
Official Languages Branch
Canadian Heritage
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Measures	
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.
intergenerational index	The Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.
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.
MMI-9611	The 1996-2011 minority-majority index (9611MMI) compares, over time, the value for the minority community with that of the majority community.
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-er	The relative geographic index compares the value for an Official Language Minority Community in a census division to that of the same Official Language Minority Community in the economic region in which it is located.
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.
RGI-sameOLMC	The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (RGI-sameolmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec Anglophone regional communities are compared with the total Anglophone population of Quebec.
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.
TEMP9611	The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

Communities in Context Research Initiative

✓ **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-sameOLMC)
- Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (rgi-allOLMC)
- Compared to the Canadian national average (rni)

✓ **Gender Index (gi)**

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

✓ **Temporal Index (ti)**

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

✓ **Intergenerational Index (intergen)**

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

✓ **Reading the Values**

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

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

- ✓ **Data sources:** Canada Census 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, National Household Survey, 2011, Statistics Canada
- ✓ Unless otherwise stated, the **linguistic definition** used 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

Size and Weight of Official-Language Minority Communities

Presence of Francophone Population in Yukon, 1996-2011

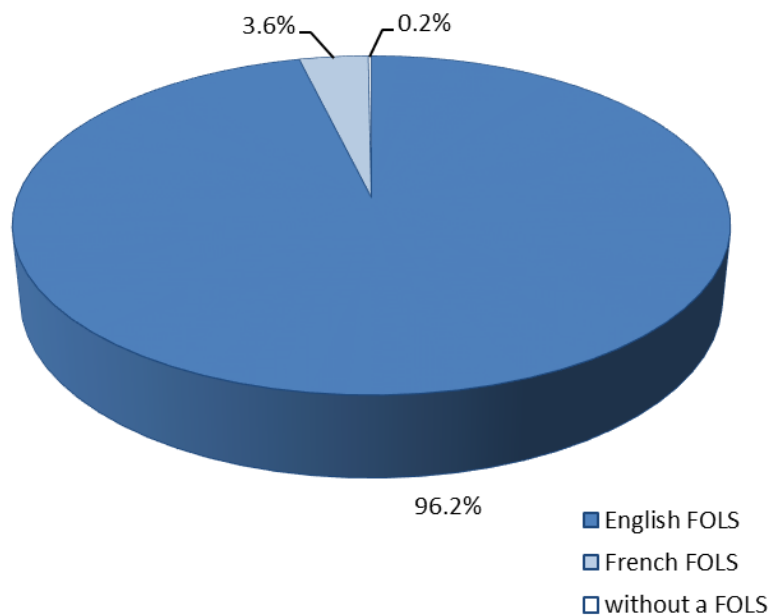
Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
Yukon - total population	30,655	28,520	30,195	33,655
Size of official-language minority	1,115	883	1,185	1,483
Share of Yukon's population	3.6%	3.1%	3.9%	4.4%
Share of OL minority population in Canada	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
Growth (numbers)	-233	303	298	368
Growth rate	0.79	1.34	1.25	1.33
Relative Population Growth	0.85	1.27	1.12	1.21
Relative Population Growth (compared to all OLMCs in Canada)	0.79	1.29	1.21	1.22

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample for 1996-2006 and 100% sample for 2011.

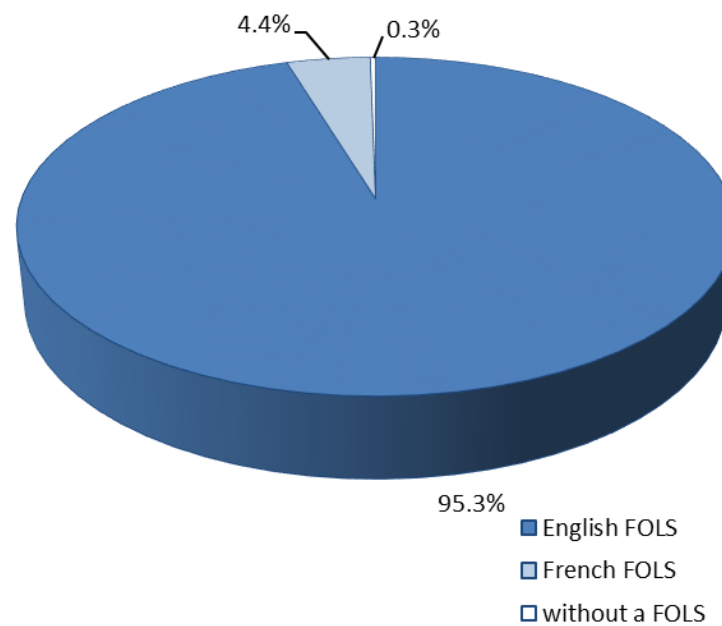
- ✓ In 2011, using the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) definition, with dual response distributed equally, there were 1,483 Francophones in Yukon who comprised 4.4% of the population, making it a very small OLMC in Canada, with a low share of the regional population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the number of Francophones grew by 368 which represents a growth rate of 1.33.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the Francophone population of Yukon grew by 298 from 1,185 to 1,483.
- ✓ In relative terms, the growth rate of the Francophone community was much higher than that of the majority language group in Yukon, with a Relative Population Growth (RPG) of 1.21 for the 1996-2011 period.

- First Official Language Spoken is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- 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.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

**Population by First Official Language Spoken
Yukon, 1996**



**Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)
Yukon, 2011**



Official Language Minority Communities (OLMC), by First Official Language Spoken, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011										
Regions	1996					2011				
	Total Population	OL minority	OL majority	OL minority (%)	OL majority (%)	Total Population	OL minority	OL majority	OL minority (%)	OL majority (%)
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	222,435	1,908	218,883	0.9%	98.4%	271,055	2,425	265,810	0.9%	98.1%
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	173,235	1,350	171,410	0.8%	98.9%	193,435	1,945	190,480	1.0%	98.5%
Calgary (AB)	874,695	13,428	846,423	1.5%	96.8%	1,300,925	23,078	1,252,273	1.8%	96.3%
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	75,915	2,135	73,590	2.8%	96.9%	85,365	2,318	82,833	2.7%	97.0%
Red Deer (AB)	130,980	1,365	129,295	1.0%	98.7%	186,660	2,148	183,853	1.2%	98.5%
Edmonton (AB)	890,120	19,305	857,465	2.2%	96.3%	1,189,405	26,835	1,146,435	2.3%	96.4%
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	209,575	7,070	200,740	3.4%	95.8%	253,045	6,615	244,980	2.6%	96.8%
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	92,240	5,953	85,973	6.5%	93.2%	130,295	6,013	123,838	4.6%	95.0%
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	672,010	10,803	657,953	1.6%	97.9%	750,765	12,095	735,245	1.6%	97.9%
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	2,086,790	31,723	1,967,458	1.5%	94.3%	2,632,105	36,548	2,460,043	1.4%	93.5%
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	447,070	6,510	438,465	1.5%	98.1%	514,625	7,443	505,128	1.4%	98.2%
Kootenay (BC)	146,045	1,915	143,780	1.3%	98.4%	144,925	2,195	142,555	1.5%	98.4%
Cariboo (BC)	164,735	2,595	161,270	1.6%	97.9%	152,930	1,940	150,490	1.3%	98.4%
North Shore (BC)	68,155	1,233	66,493	1.8%	97.6%	55,840	860	54,750	1.5%	98.0%
Nechako (BC)	42,900	598	42,193	1.4%	98.4%	39,670	410	39,195	1.0%	98.8%
Northeast (BC)	62,060	918	60,903	1.5%	98.1%	65,345	695	64,310	1.1%	98.4%
Yukon Territory (YK)	30,650	1,115	29,490	3.6%	96.2%	33,655	1,483	32,078	4.4%	95.3%
Alberta (AB)	2,669,200	52,500	2,583,785	2.0%	96.8%	3,610,180	71,368	3,490,503	2.0%	96.7%
British Columbia (BC)	3,689,760	56,308	3,538,508	1.5%	95.9%	4,356,200	62,190	4,151,710	1.4%	95.3%
Yukon (YK)	30,655	1,115	29,490	3.6%	96.2%	33,655	1,483	32,078	4.4%	95.3%
Western Region (W/Y)	6,389,615	109,923	6,151,783	1.7%	96.3%	8,000,035	135,040	7,674,290	1.7%	95.9%

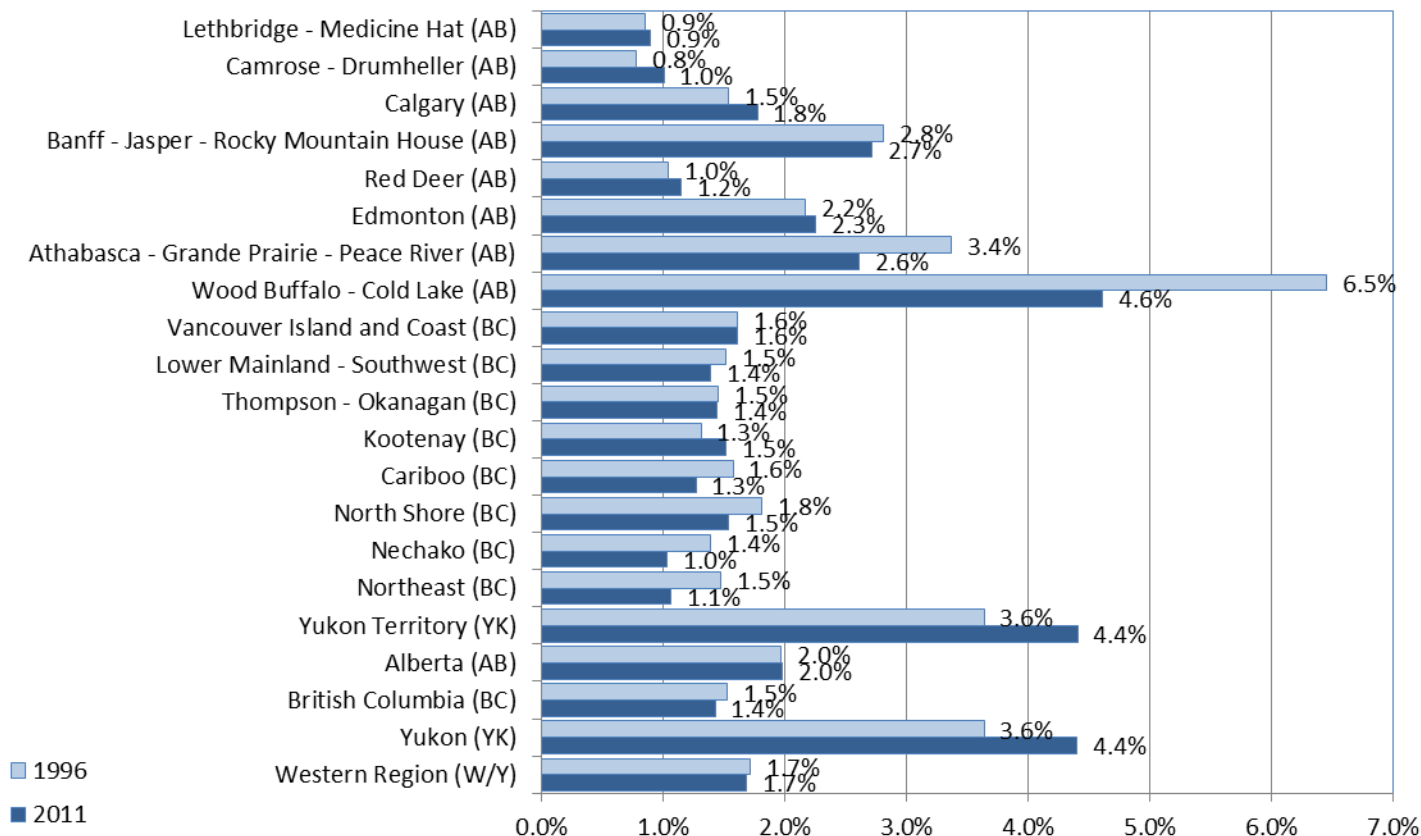
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

There was substantial variation in the size and weight of Official-Language Minority Communities (OLMC) by First Official Language Spoken across Western Region in 2011.

- ✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (36,548), Edmonton (26,835) and Calgary (23,078) were the three regions which reported the largest OLMCs while Nechako (410), Northeast (695) and North Shore (860) had the smallest OLMC.
- ✓ In terms of weight, Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (4.6%), Yukon Territory (4.4%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (2.7%) showed the highest proportions for OLMCs while Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.9%), Camrose - Drumheller (1.0%) and Nechako (1.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

First Official Language Spoken is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

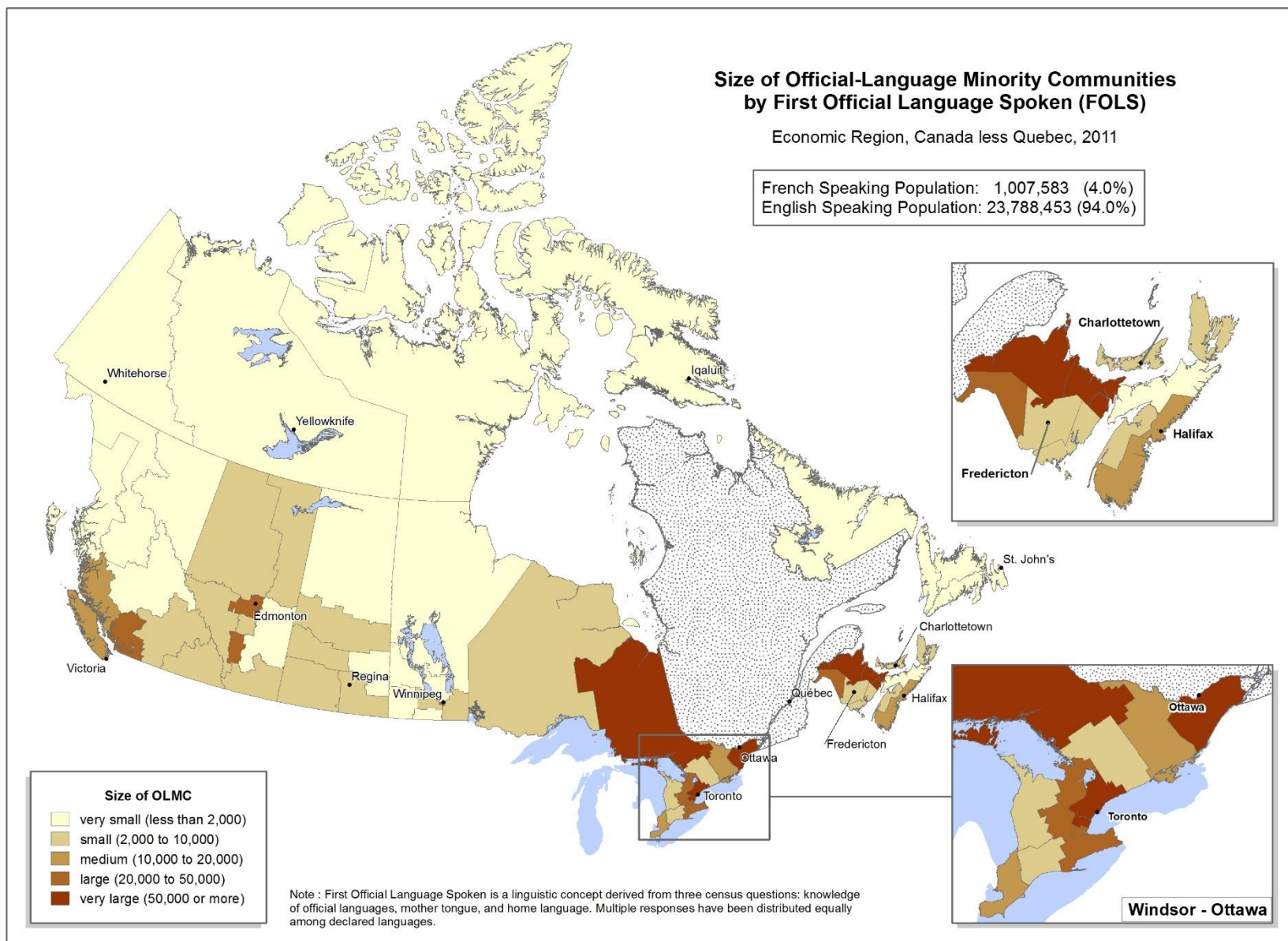
Official Language Minority Communities (OLMC), by First Official Language Spoken, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011

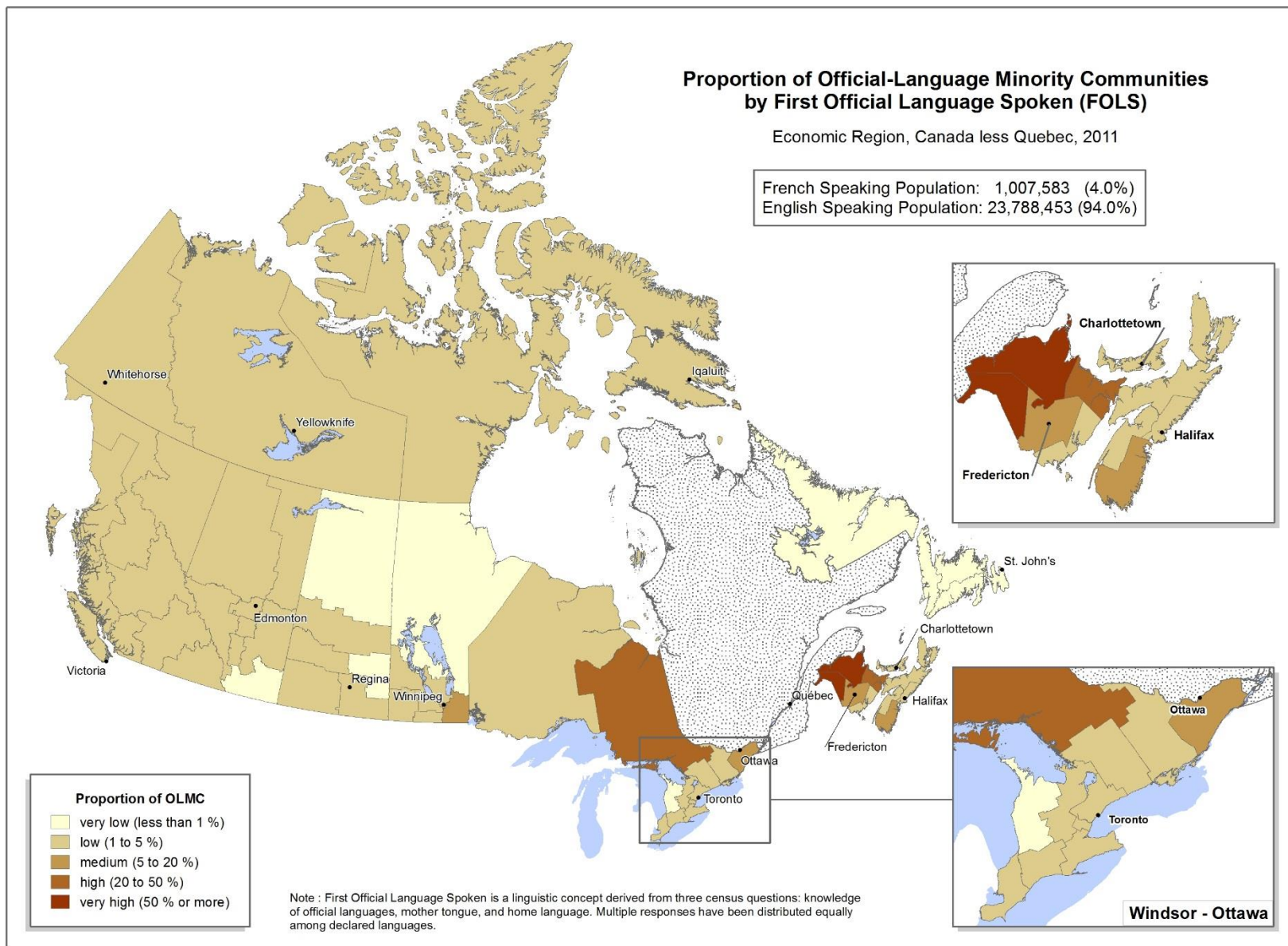


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

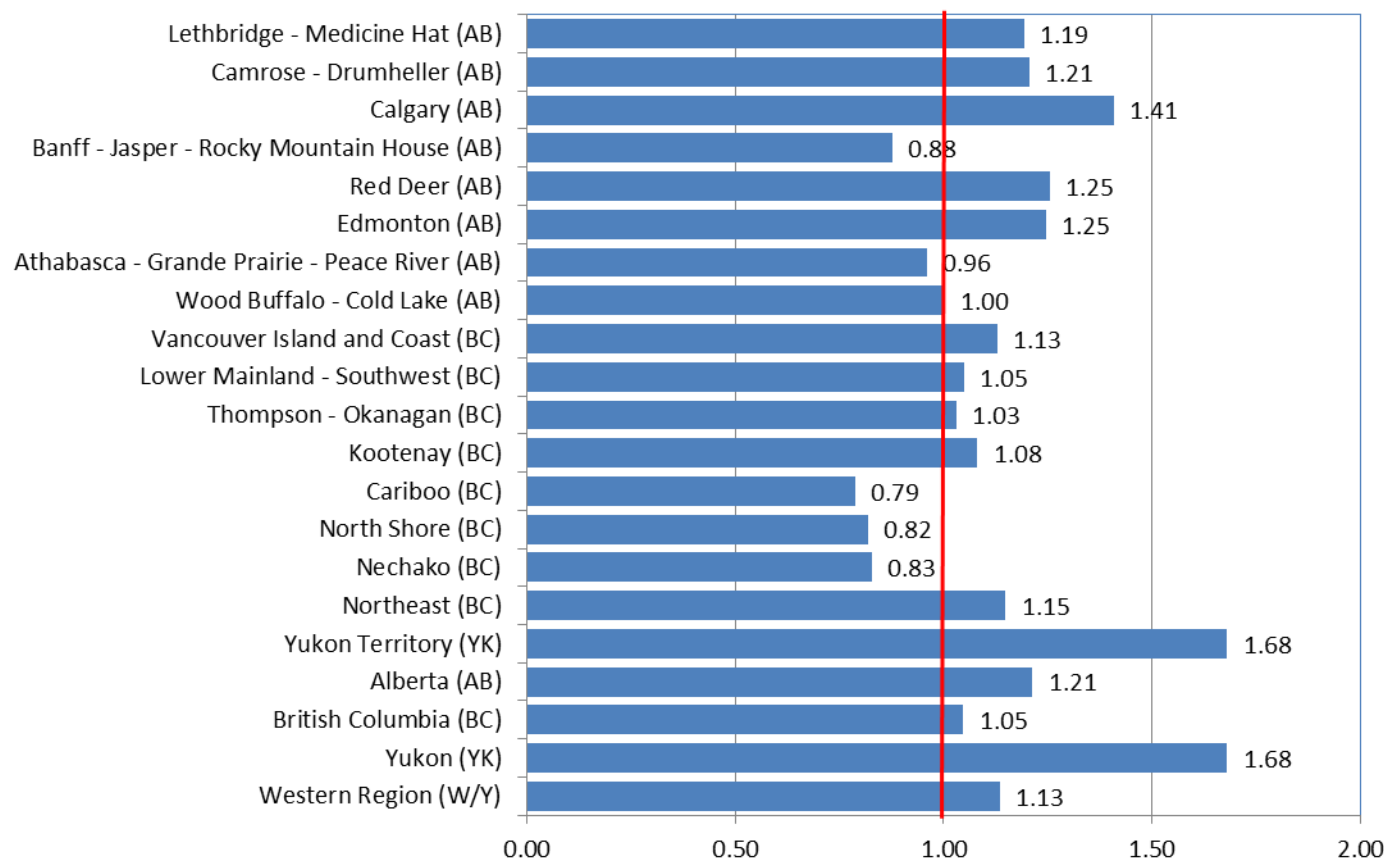
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**Growth Rate of Official Language Minority Communities
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

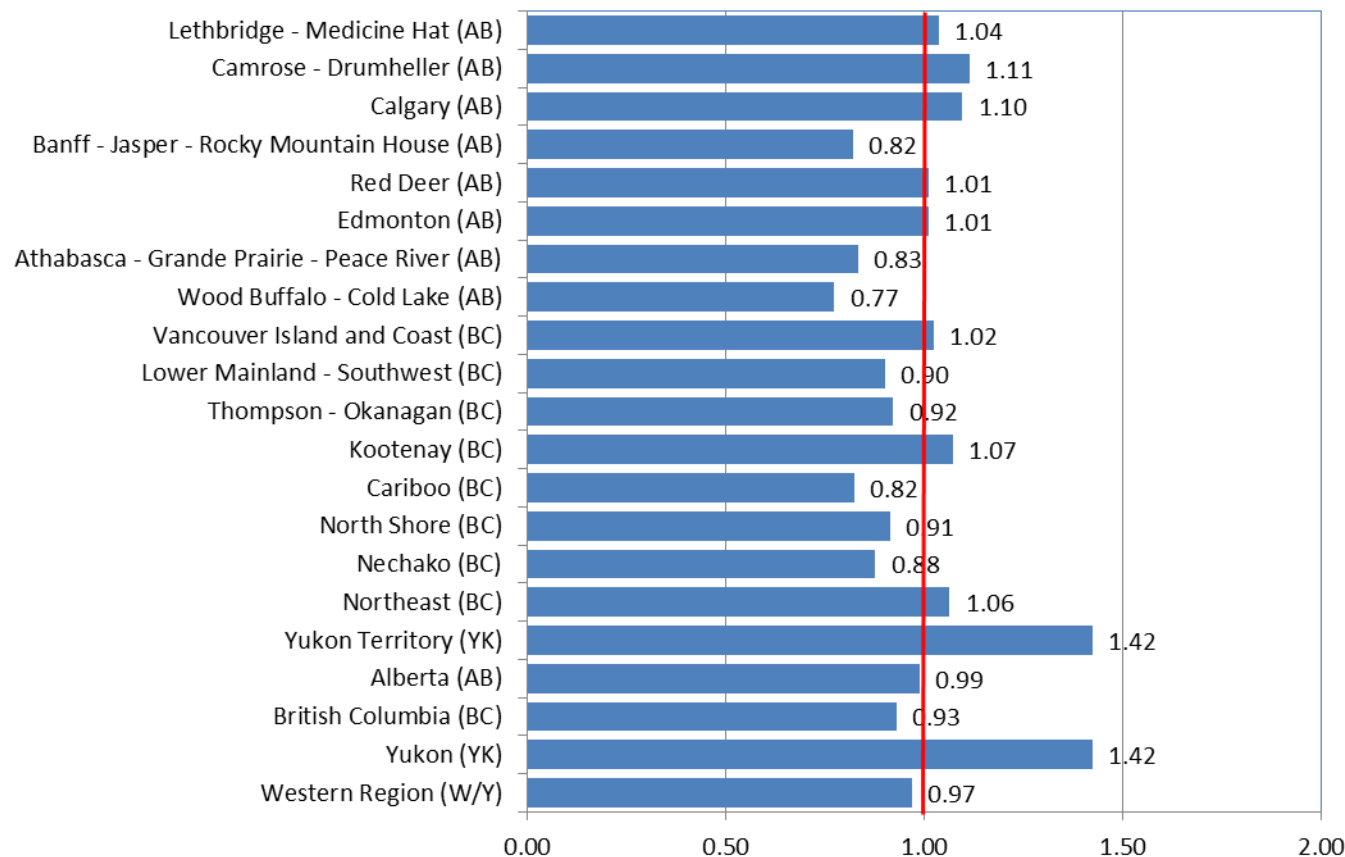


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the Francophone populations of Yukon Territory (1.68), Calgary (1.41) and Red Deer (1.25) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while those of Cariboo (0.79), North Shore (0.82) and Nechako (0.83) showed the lowest growth rates.

- First Official Language Spoken is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- 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.

**Relative Population Growth of the Official Language Minority Population
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

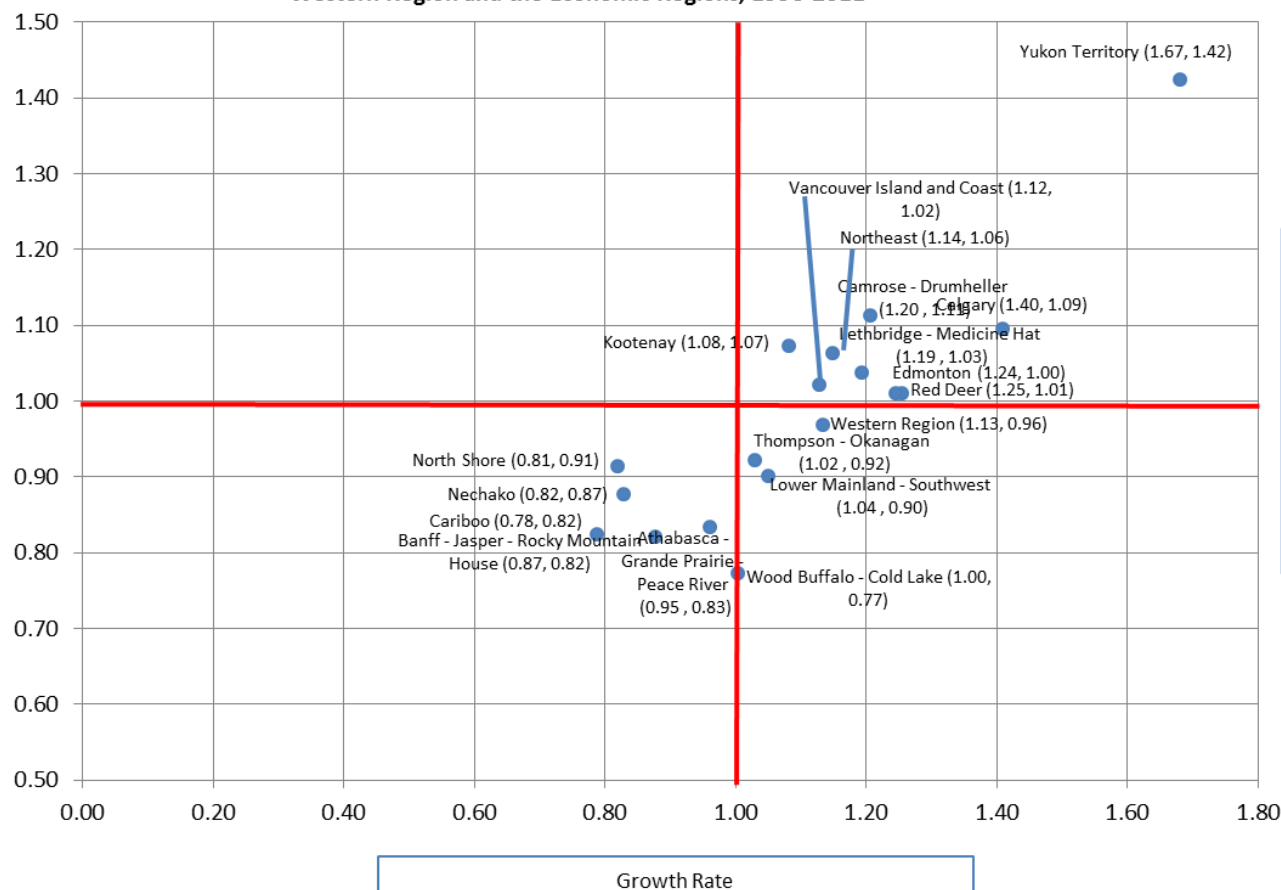


✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the OLMCs of Yukon Territory (1.42), Camrose - Drumheller (1.11) and Calgary (1.10) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Western Region while Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.77), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.82) and Cariboo (0.82) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- First Official Language Spoken is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
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**Growth of the Official Language Minority Population
based on First Official Language Spoken
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



Relative Population Growth

- ✓ For the regions in the top right quadrant, the OLMCs increased both in actual size and in their proportion of the total population between 1996 and 2011.
- ✓ For the regions in the top left quadrant, the OLMCs decreased in actual size but increased their proportion of the total population.
- ✓ For the regions in the bottom right quadrant, the OLMCs grew in size but saw their proportion of the total population decrease.
- ✓ For the regions in the bottom left quadrant, the OLMCs decreased both in actual size and in their proportion of the total population.

- First Official Language Spoken is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- 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.
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OLMC by Size of Local Community

- The measure of local community circumstances by size considers the population count of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units.
- Small local OLMCs are those with less than 500 OLM community members; medium-sized communities have between 500-2,000 individuals and large local communities have 2,000 or more OLM individuals.

Official-Language Minority Communities by Size of Local OLMC Yukon, 2001-2011			
Distribution of Francophones by their Local Community Size	2001	2006	2011
Total OLMC population	873	1,203	1,463
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	285	365	428
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	588	838	1,035
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	0	0	0
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	32.7%	30.4%	29.2%
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	67.3%	69.6%	70.8%
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Change in Size of OLMCs in Local Communities	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	80	63	143
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	250	198	448
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	0	0	0
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD) (growth rate)	1.28	1.17	1.50
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD) (growth rate)	1.43	1.24	1.76
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD) (growth rate)			
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD) (RPG)	0.93	0.96	0.89
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD) (RPG)	1.03	1.02	1.05
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD) (RPG)			
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.			

Living in Small or Very Small OLM Communities

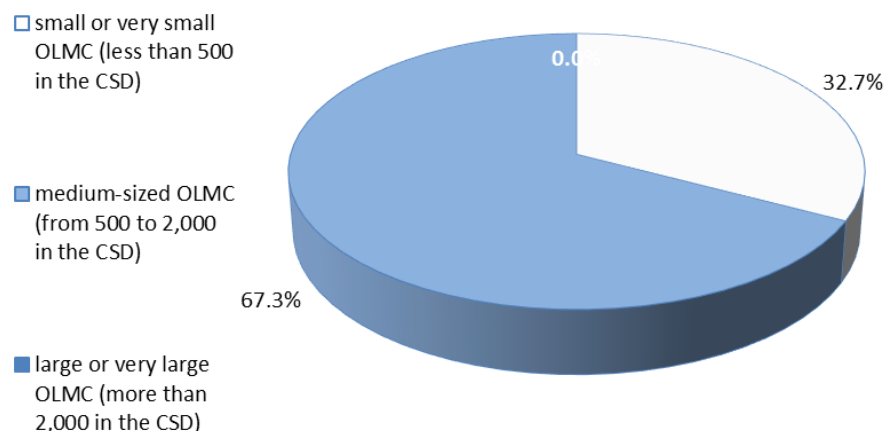
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in very small OLMC communities in Yukon consisted of 428 individuals who comprised 29.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the OLMC population living in very small OLMC communities grew by 143 which represents a growth rate of 1.50 and a relative population growth rate of 0.89.

Living in Medium-sized OLM Communities

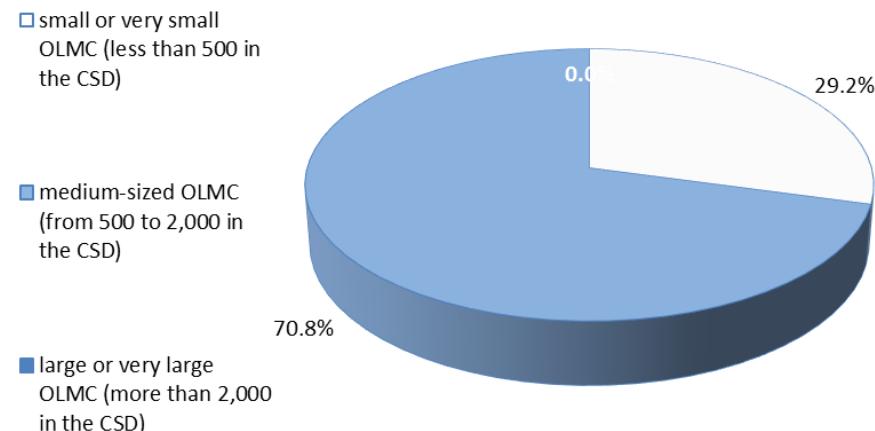
- ✓ In 2011, the population living in medium-sized OLMC communities in Yukon consisted of 1,035 individuals who comprised 70.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in medium-sized OLMC communities grew by 448 which represents a growth rate of 1.76 and a relative population growth rate of 1.05.

- The measure of local community circumstances by size considers the population count of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Small local OLMCs are those with less than 500 OLM community members; medium-sized communities have between 500-2,000 individuals and large local communities have 2,000 or more OLM individuals.
- 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.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

**OLMCs by Local Circumstance (Size)
Yukon, 2001**



**OLMCs by Local Circumstance (Size)
Yukon, 2011**



Living in Small OLM Communities

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- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the OLMC population living in very small OLMC communities grew by 143 which represents a growth rate of 1.50 and a relative population growth rate of 0.89.

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Francophones by Local Circumstance (Size), Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	small (<500 in CSD)	medium (500- 2,000 in CSD)	large (2,000+ in CSD)	small (<500 in CSD)	medium (500-2,000 in CSD)	large (2,000+ in CSD)
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,430	963	1,468	0	39.6%	60.4%	0.0%
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,928	1,928	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Calgary (AB)	23,060	2,085	710	20,265	9.0%	3.1%	87.9%
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	2,313	1,620	693	0	70.1%	29.9%	0.0%
Red Deer (AB)	2,140	965	1,175	0	45.1%	54.9%	0.0%
Edmonton (AB)	26,818	3,170	5,225	18,423	11.8%	19.5%	68.7%
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	6,580	4,320	2,260	0	65.7%	34.3%	0.0%
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	6,018	540	5,478	0	9.0%	91.0%	0.0%
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	12,125	6,853	5,273	0	56.5%	43.5%	0.0%
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,520	3,720	14,310	18,490	10.2%	39.2%	50.6%
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	7,408	4,153	3,255	0	56.1%	43.9%	0.0%
Kootenay (BC)	2,188	2,188	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cariboo (BC)	1,905	953	953	0	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
North Shore (BC)	860	860	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nechako (BC)	415	415	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northeast (BC)	700	700	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,463	428	1,035	0	29.2%	70.8%	0.0%
Alberta (AB)	71,285	15,590	17,008	38,688	21.9%	23.9%	54.3%
British Columbia (BC)	62,120	19,840	23,790	18,490	31.9%	38.3%	29.8%
Yukon (YK)	1,463	428	1,035	0	29.2%	70.8%	0.0%
Western Region (W/Y)	134,868	35,858	41,833	57,178	26.6%	31.0%	42.4%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on the 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

Living in Small OLM Communities

- ✓ Vancouver Island and Coast (6,853), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (4,320) and Thompson - Okanagan (4,153) were the three regions which reported the largest number of Francophones living in small local OLMCs while Nechako (415), Yukon Territory (428) and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (540) had the smallest living in small local OLMCs.
- ✓ In terms of proportion, Northeast (100.0%), Kootenay (100.0%) and Nechako (100.0%) showed the highest proportions for living in small local OLMCs while Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (9.0%), Calgary (9.0%) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (10.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Living in Medium-sized OLM Communities

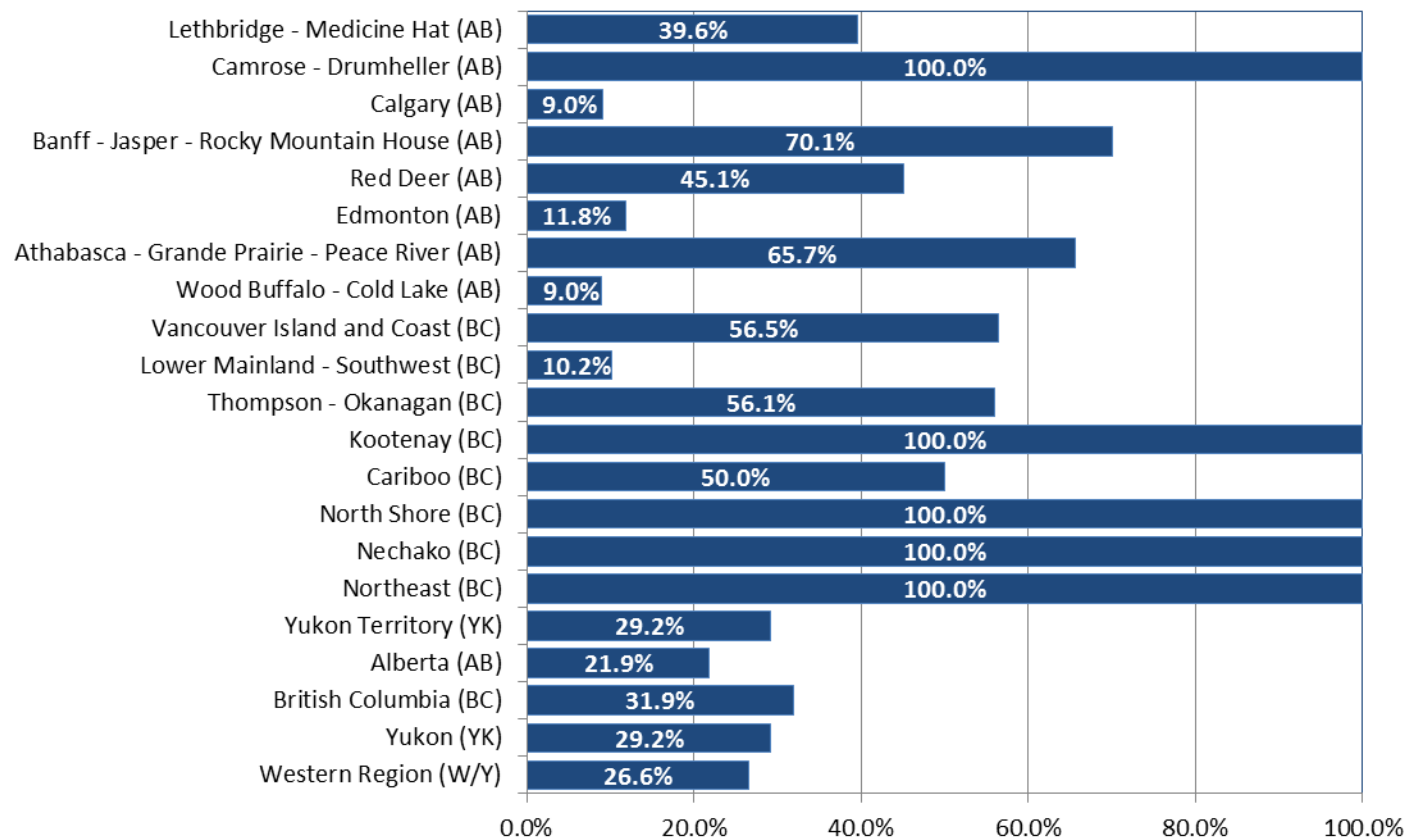
- ✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (14,310), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (5,478) and Vancouver Island and Coast (5,273) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while Northeast (0), Kootenay (0) and Nechako (0) had the smallest number living in medium-sized local OLMCs.
- ✓ Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (91.0%), Yukon Territory (70.8%) and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (60.4%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while North Shore (0.0%), Nechako (0.0%) and Kootenay (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Living in Large OLM Communities

- ✓ Calgary (20,265), Lower Mainland - Southwest (18,490) and Edmonton (18,423) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while Vancouver Island and Coast (0), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0) and Northeast (0) had the smallest number living in large local OLMCs.
- ✓ Calgary (87.9%), Edmonton (68.7%) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (50.6%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while Camrose - Drumheller (0.0%), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.0%) and Kootenay (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

The measure of local community circumstances by size considers the population count of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Small local OLMCs are those with less than 500 OLM community members; medium-sized communities have between 500-2,000 individuals and large local communities have 2,000 or more OLM individuals.

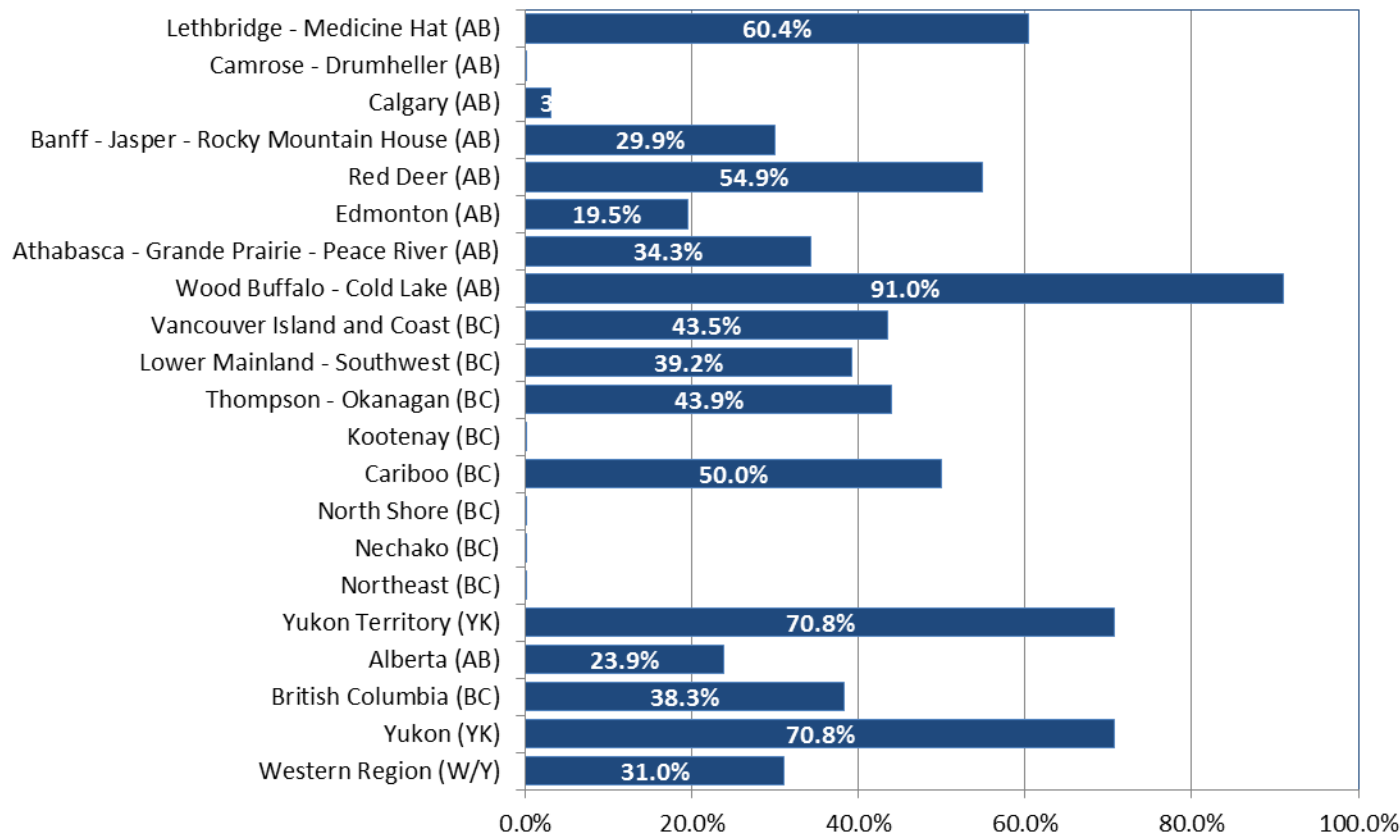
**OLMCs Living as Part of Small Local Communities,
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**



In terms of proportion, Northeast (100.0%), Kootenay (100.0%) and Nechako (100.0%) showed the highest proportions for living in small local OLMCs while Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (9.0%), Calgary (9.0%) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (10.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

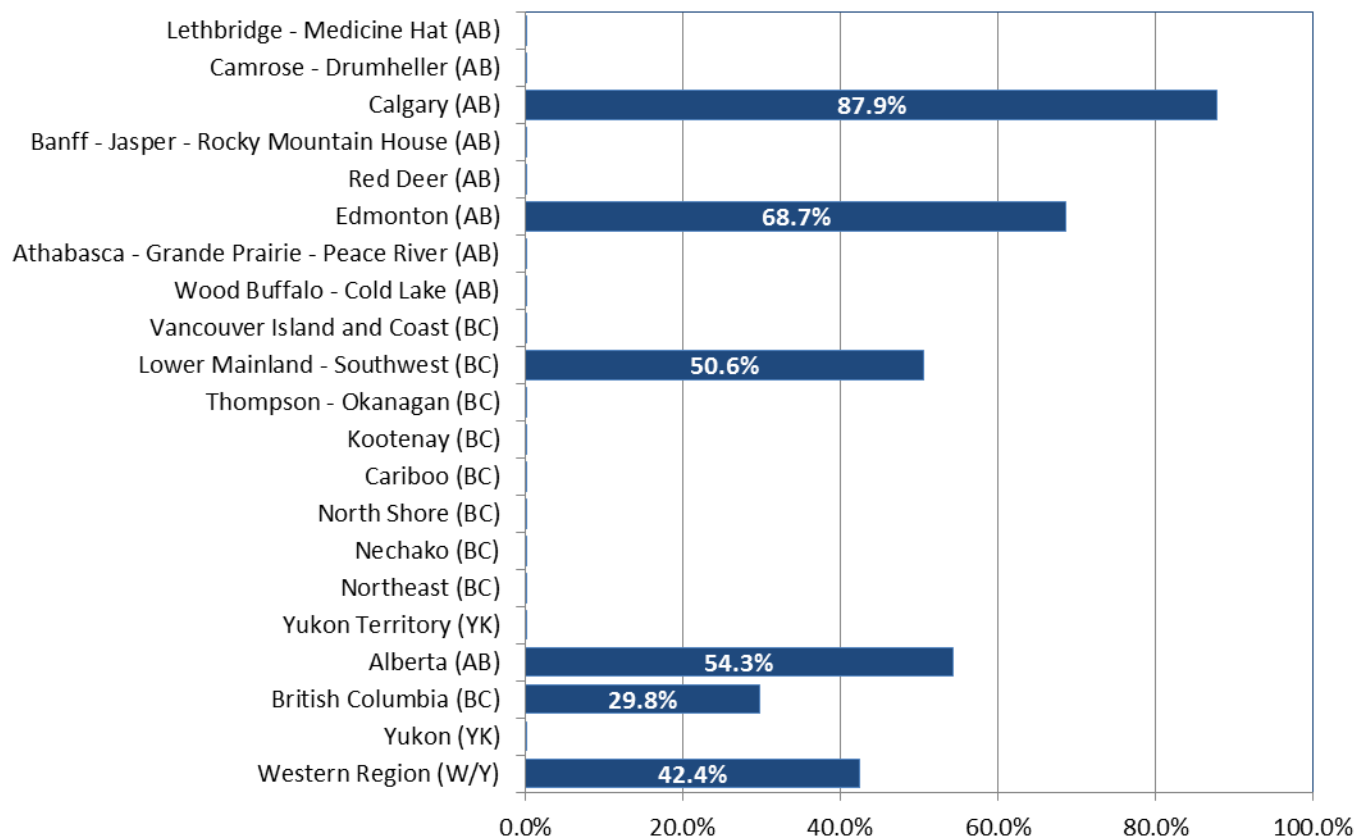
**OLMCs Living as Part of Medium-Sized Local Communities,
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**



Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (91.0%), Yukon Territory (70.8%) and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (60.4%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while North Shore (0.0%), Nechako (0.0%) and Kootenay (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

**OLMCs Living as Part of Large Local Communities,
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**



✓ *Calgary (87.9%), Edmonton (68.7%) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (50.6%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while Camrose - Drumheller (0.0%), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.0%) and Kootenay (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.



OLMC by Weight of Local Community

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.

Official-Language Minority Communities by Density in Local Community Yukon, 2001-2011			
Distribution of Francophones by Weight in Local Community	2001	2006	2011
Francophone population of Yukon	873	1,203	1,463
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%)	843	1,013	1,248
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%)	30	190	215
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over)	0	0	0
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (%)	96.6%	84.2%	85.3%
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (%)	3.4%	15.8%	14.7%
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Change in Distribution of Francophones by Weight in Local Community	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (growth)	170	235	405
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (growth)	160	25	185
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (growth)	0	0	0
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (growth rate)	1.20	1.23	1.48
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (growth rate)	6.33	1.13	7.17
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (growth rate)	--	--	--
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (RPG)	0.87	1.01	0.88
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (RPG)	4.60	0.93	4.28
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (RPG)	--	--	--

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

Living in Low-Density Local OLM Communities

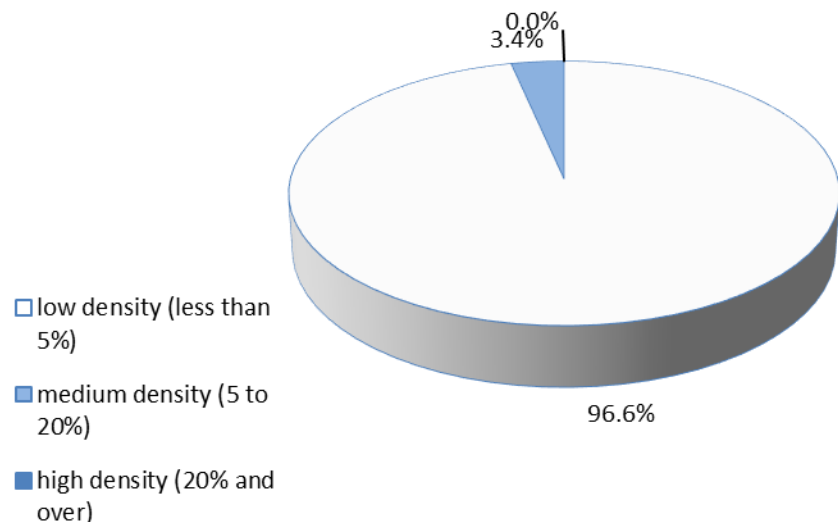
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) in Yukon numbered 1,248 individuals who comprised 85.3% of the Francophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) grew by 405 which represents a growth rate of 1.48 and a relative population growth rate of 0.88.

Living in Medium-Density Local OLM Communities

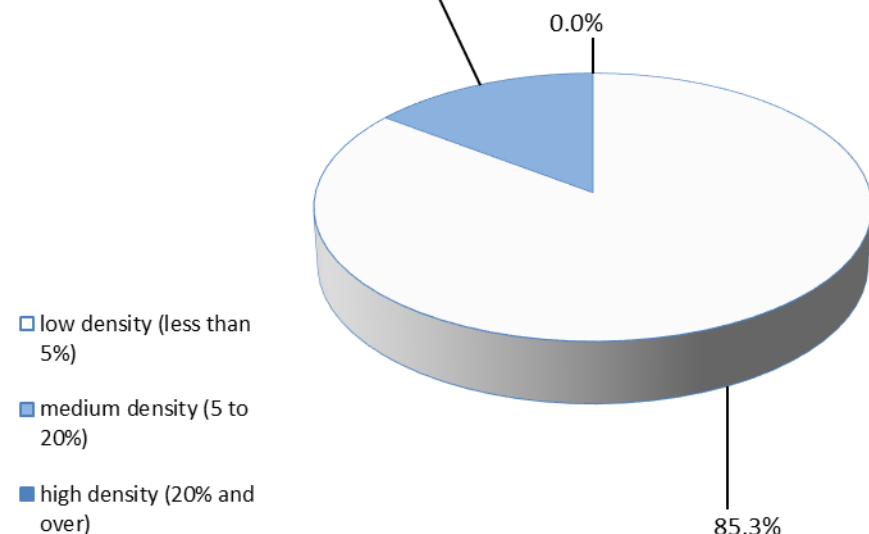
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) in Yukon numbered 215 individuals who comprised 14.7% of the Francophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) grew by 185 which represents a growth rate of 7.17 and a relative population growth rate of 4.28.

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.

**OLMCs by Local Density
Yukon, 2001**



**OLMCs by Local Density
Yukon, 2011**



Living in Low-Density Local OLM Communities

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- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) grew by 405 which represents a growth rate of 1.48 and a relative population growth rate of 0.88.

Living in Medium-Density Local OLM Communities

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Francophones by Density in Local Community, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	low (less than 5%)	medium (5-20%)	high (20% and over)	low (less than 5%)	medium (5-20%)	high (20% and over)
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,430	2,425	5	0	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,928	1,908	20	0	99.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Calgary (AB)	23,060	23,060	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	2,313	1,600	713	0	69.2%	30.8%	0.0%
Red Deer (AB)	2,140	2,140	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Edmonton (AB)	26,818	26,143	675	0	97.5%	2.5%	0.0%
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	6,580	4,380	565	1,635	66.6%	8.6%	24.8%
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	6,018	2,050	3,938	30	34.1%	65.4%	0.5%
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	12,125	12,073	53	0	99.6%	0.4%	0.0%
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,520	35,805	715	0	98.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	7,408	7,408	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kootenay (BC)	2,188	2,138	50	0	97.7%	2.3%	0.0%
Cariboo (BC)	1,905	1,905	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Shore (BC)	860	860	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nechako (BC)	415	415	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northeast (BC)	700	700	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,463	1,248	215	0	85.3%	14.7%	0.0%
Alberta (AB)	71,285	63,705	5,915	1,665	89.4%	8.3%	2.3%
British Columbia (BC)	62,120	61,303	818	0	98.7%	1.3%	0.0%
Yukon (YK)	1,463	1,248	215	0	85.3%	14.7%	0.0%
Western Region (W/Y)	134,868	126,255	6,948	1,665	93.6%	5.2%	1.2%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on the 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

There was substantial variation in the local circumstances of populations by their local weight across Western Region in 2011.

Low Density

- ✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (35,805), Edmonton (26,143) and Calgary (23,060) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Nechako (415), Northeast (700) and North Shore (860) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density.
- ✓ Cariboo (100.0%), Red Deer (100.0%) and Thompson - Okanagan (100.0%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (34.1%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (66.6%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (69.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Medium Density

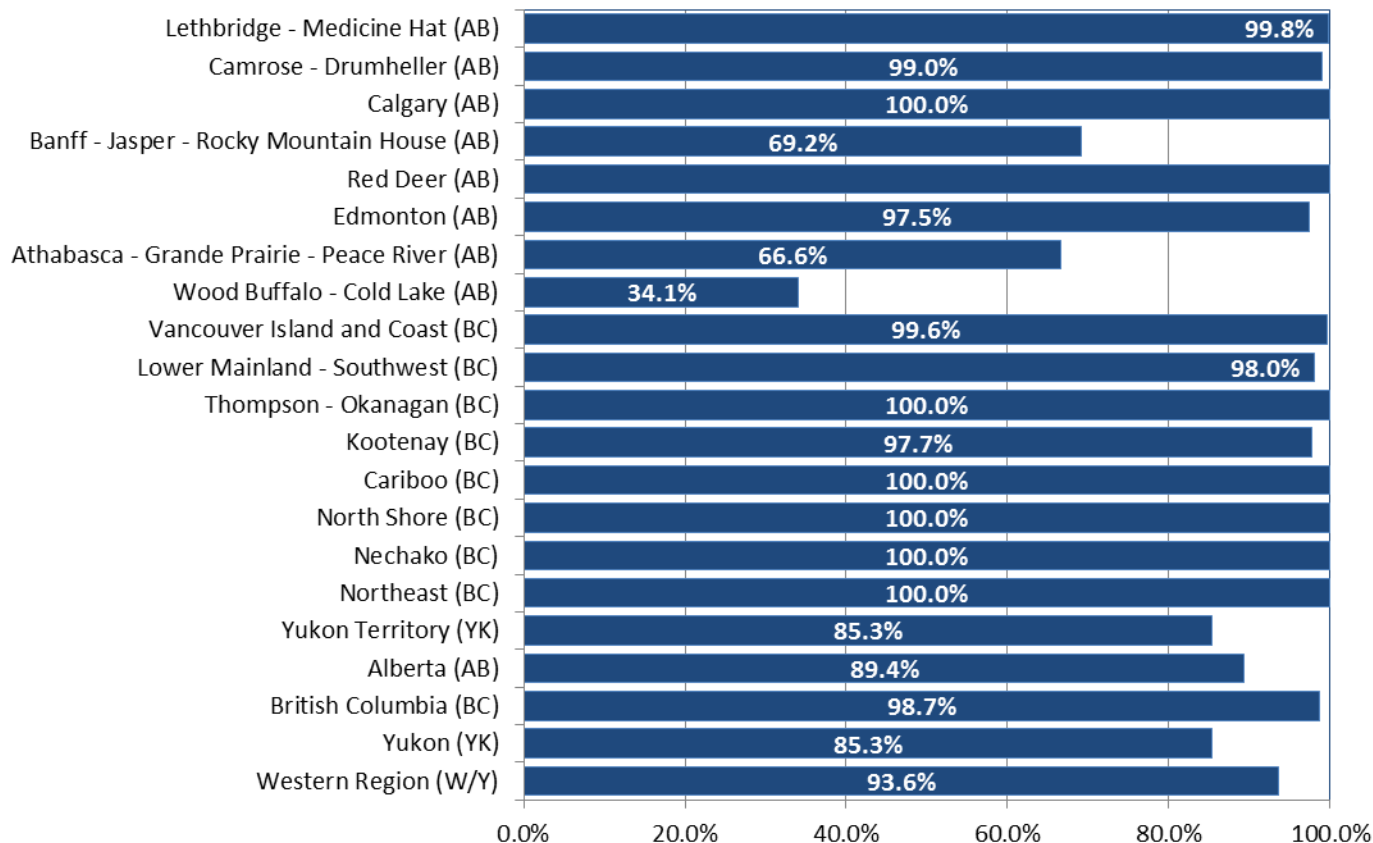
- ✓ Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (3,938), Lower Mainland - Southwest (715) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (713) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Northeast (0), Nechako (0) and Cariboo (0) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density.
- ✓ Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (65.4%), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (30.8%) and Yukon Territory (14.7%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Nechako (0.0%), Northeast (0.0%) and Red Deer (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

High Density

- ✓ Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1,635), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (30) and North Shore (0) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while Thompson - Okanagan (0), Calgary (0) and Vancouver Island and Coast (0) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density.
- ✓ Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (24.8%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.5%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.0%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while Red Deer (0.0%), Vancouver Island and Coast (0.0%) and Camrose - Drumheller (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.

**OLMCs Living in Local Communities with Low OLMC Density (less than 5%),
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**



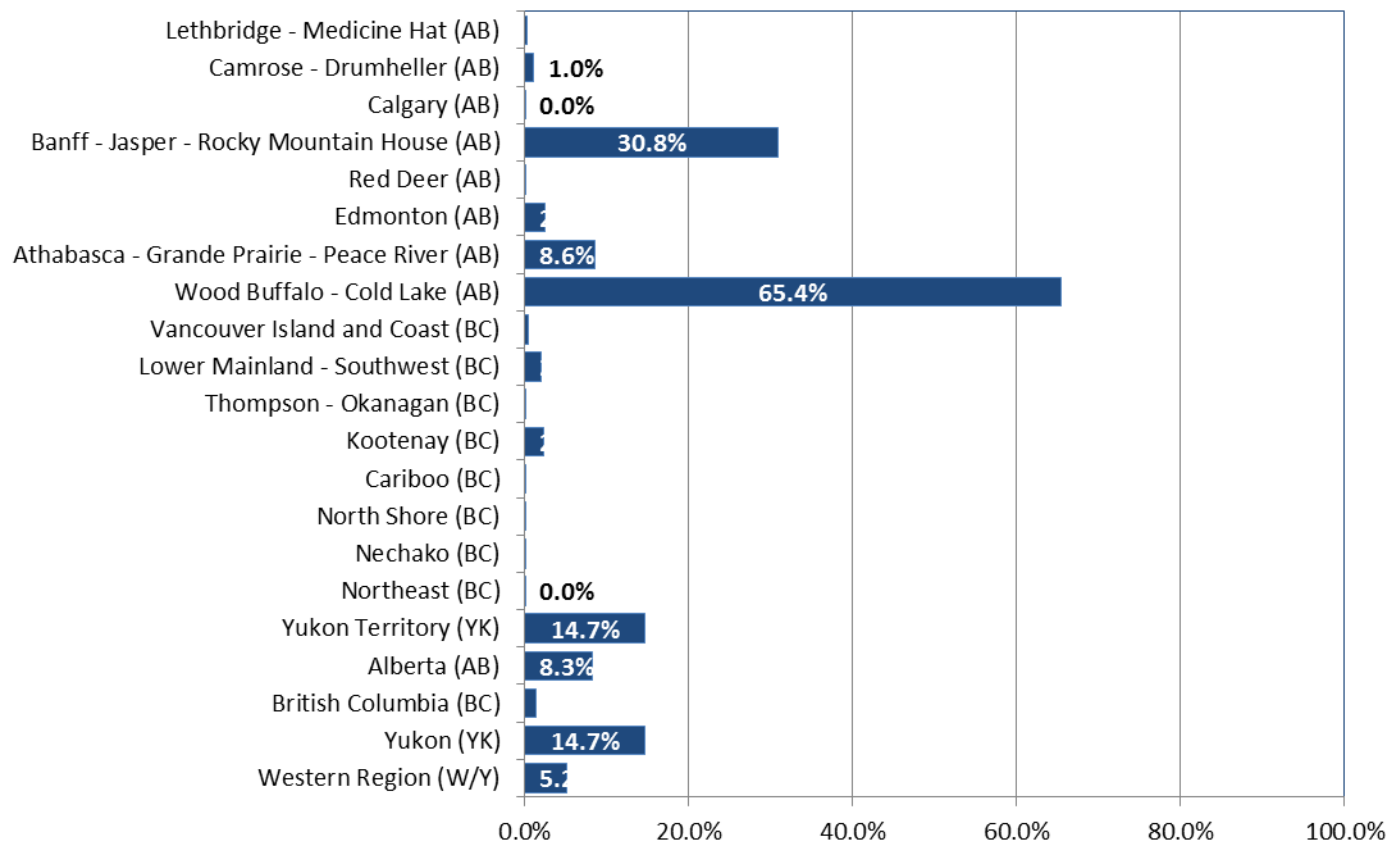
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

There was substantial variation in the local circumstances of populations by their local weight across Western Region in 2011.

✓ *Cariboo (100.0%), Red Deer (100.0%) and Thompson - Okanagan (100.0%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (34.1%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (66.6%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (69.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.

**OLMCs Living in Local Communities with Medium OLMC Density (5-20%),
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

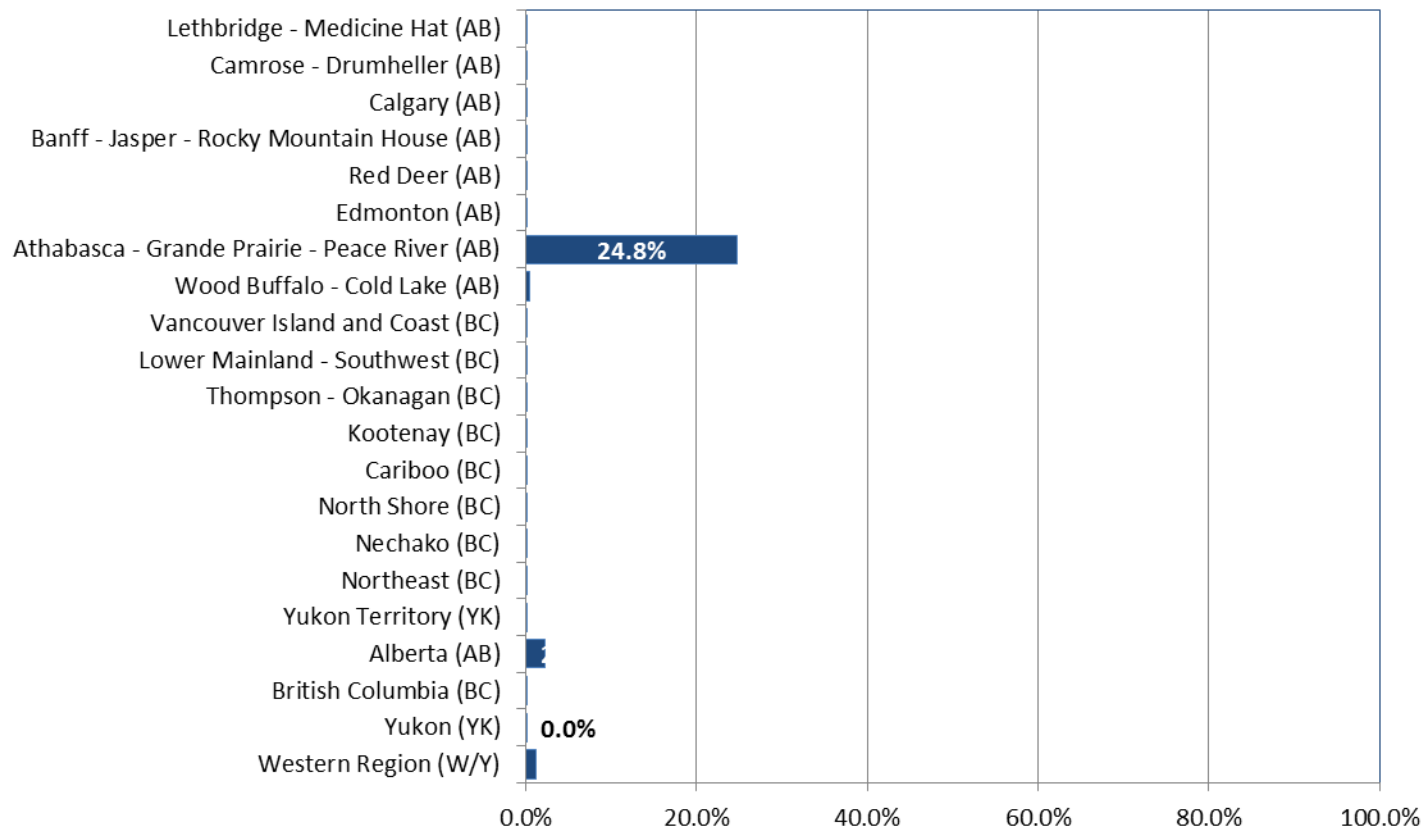


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (65.4%), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (30.8%) and Yukon Territory (14.7%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Nechako (0.0%), Northeast (0.0%) and Red Deer (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.

**OLMCs Living in Local Communities with High OLMC Density (more than 20%),
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**



✓ Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (24.8%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.5%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.0%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while Red Deer (0.0%), Vancouver Island and Coast (0.0%) and Camrose - Drumheller (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.



OLMC by Urban-Rural Status

- In this section, the Official-Language Communities are divided into urban and rural/small town categories.
- Urban populations are those who live in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) or Census Agglomerations (CAs).
- The Rural/Small Town populations are those who live outside of the urban areas.

Urban-Rural/Small Town status of the OLMCs	2001	2006	2011
Francophone population of Yukon	873	1,203	1,463
Francophones living in an urban setting	693	988	1,210
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting	180	215	253
Francophones living in an urban setting (%)	79.4%	82.1%	82.7%
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (%)	20.6%	17.9%	17.3%
Change in Size and Proportion of the Official-Language Minority Communities, by Urban/Rural Status	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
Francophones living in an urban setting (growth)	295	223	518
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (growth)	35	38	73
Francophones living in an urban setting (growth rate)	1.43	1.23	1.75
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (growth rate)	1.19	1.17	1.40
Francophones living in an urban setting (RPG)	1.03	1.01	1.04
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (RPG)	0.87	0.97	0.84

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

Urban Residents

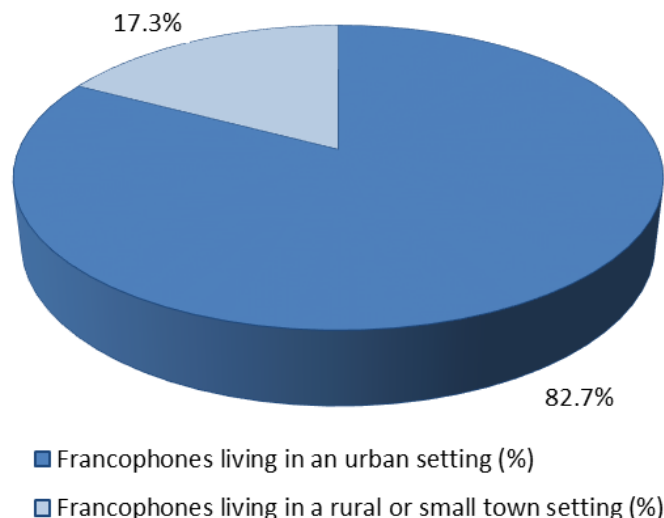
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in urban areas in Yukon consisted of 1,210 individuals who comprised 82.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in urban areas grew by 518 which represents a growth rate of 1.75 and a relative population growth rate of 1.04.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in urban areas in Yukon grew by 223 from 988 to 1,210.

Rural Residents

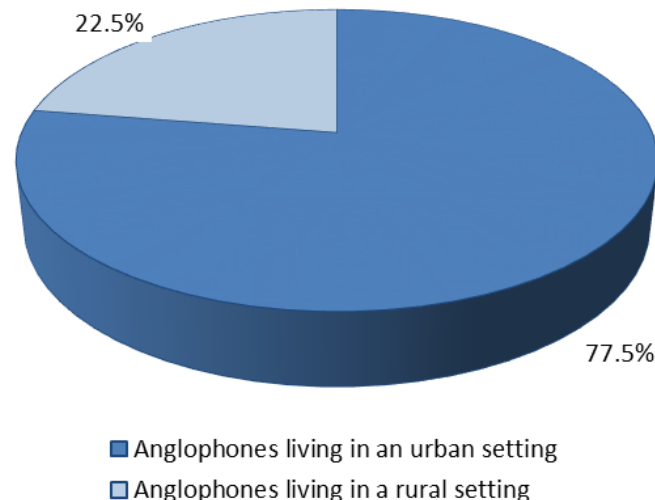
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in rural areas in Yukon consisted of 253 individuals who comprised 17.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in rural areas grew by 73 which represents a growth rate of 1.40 and a relative population growth rate of 0.84.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in rural areas in Yukon grew by 38 from 215 to 253.

- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations. Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
- 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.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

**OLMCs by Urban Rural Status
Yukon, 2011**



**OL Majority by Urban Rural Status
Yukon, 2011**



Urban Residents

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- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in urban areas grew by 518 which represents a growth rate of 1.75 and a relative population growth rate of 1.04.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in urban areas in Yukon grew by 223 from 988 to 1,210.

Rural Residents

- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in rural areas in Yukon consisted of 253 individuals who comprised 17.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in rural areas grew by 73 which represents a growth rate of 1.40 and a relative population growth rate of 0.84.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in rural areas in Yukon grew by 38 from 215 to 253.

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Francophone Populations by Urban-Rural Status, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number			proportion	
	OLMC	Francophones living in an urban setting	Francophones living in a rural or small town setting	Francophones living in an urban setting	Francophones living in a rural or small town setting
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,425	2,020	410	83.1%	16.9%
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,945	543	1,385	28.1%	71.9%
Calgary (AB)	23,078	22,480	580	97.5%	2.5%
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	2,318	693	1,620	29.9%	70.1%
Red Deer (AB)	2,148	1,495	645	69.9%	30.1%
Edmonton (AB)	26,835	26,515	303	98.9%	1.1%
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	6,615	1,398	5,183	21.2%	78.8%
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	6,013	2,843	3,175	47.2%	52.8%
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	12,095	10,500	1,625	86.6%	13.4%
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,548	35,040	1,480	95.9%	4.1%
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	7,443	5,425	1,983	73.2%	26.8%
Kootenay (BC)	2,195	280	1,908	12.8%	87.2%
Cariboo (BC)	1,940	1,540	365	80.8%	19.2%
North Shore (BC)	860	408	453	47.4%	52.6%
Nechako (BC)	410	0	415	--	100.0%
Northeast (BC)	695	398	303	56.8%	43.2%
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,483	1,210	253	82.7%	17.3%
Alberta (AB)	71,368	57,985	13,300	81.3%	18.7%
British Columbia (BC)	62,190	53,590	8,530	86.3%	13.7%
Yukon (YK)	1,483	1,210	253	82.7%	17.3%
Western Region (W/Y)	135,040	112,785	22,083	83.6%	16.4%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations. Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
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There was substantial variation in the urban and rural status of official-language minority populations across Western Region in 2011.

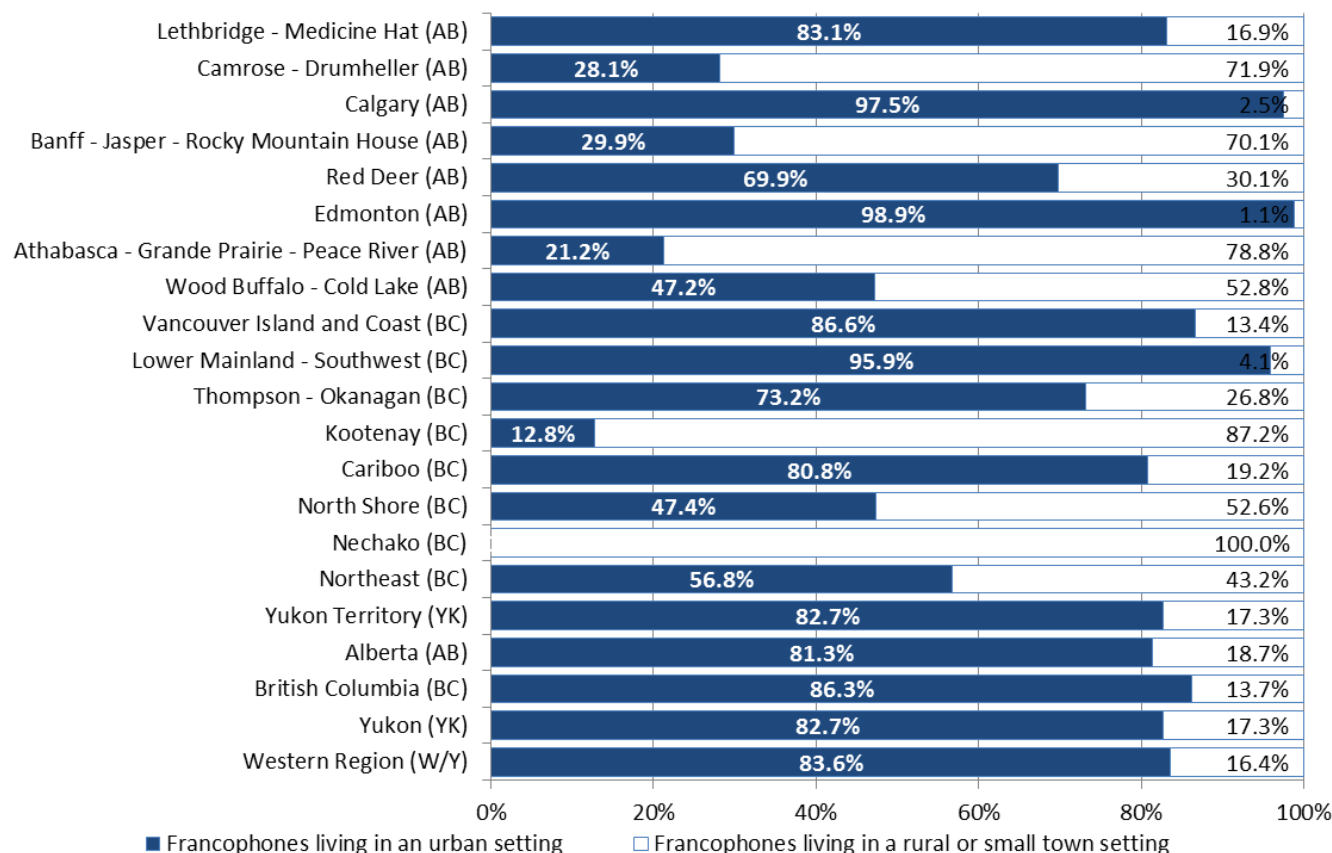
Urban Residents

- ✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (35,040), Edmonton (26,515) and Calgary (22,480) were the three regions which reported the largest Francophone urban populations. while Nechako (0), Kootenay (280) and Northeast (398) displayed the lowest populations.
- ✓ In terms of weight, Edmonton (98.9%), Calgary (97.5%) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (95.9%) showed the highest urban populations while Kootenay (12.8%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (21.2%) and Camrose - Drumheller (28.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Rural Residents

- ✓ Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (5,183), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (3,175) and Thompson - Okanagan (1,983) were the three regions which reported the largest rural populations among OLMCs in Western Region. In terms of weight, Nechako (100.0%), Kootenay (87.2%) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (78.8%) showed the highest proportions for rural OLMC populations across Western Region.
- ✓ In terms of weight, Nechako (100.0%), Kootenay (87.2%) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (78.8%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Edmonton (1.1%), Calgary (2.5%) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (4.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.

**Francophone Populations by Urban-Rural Status,
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**



Urban

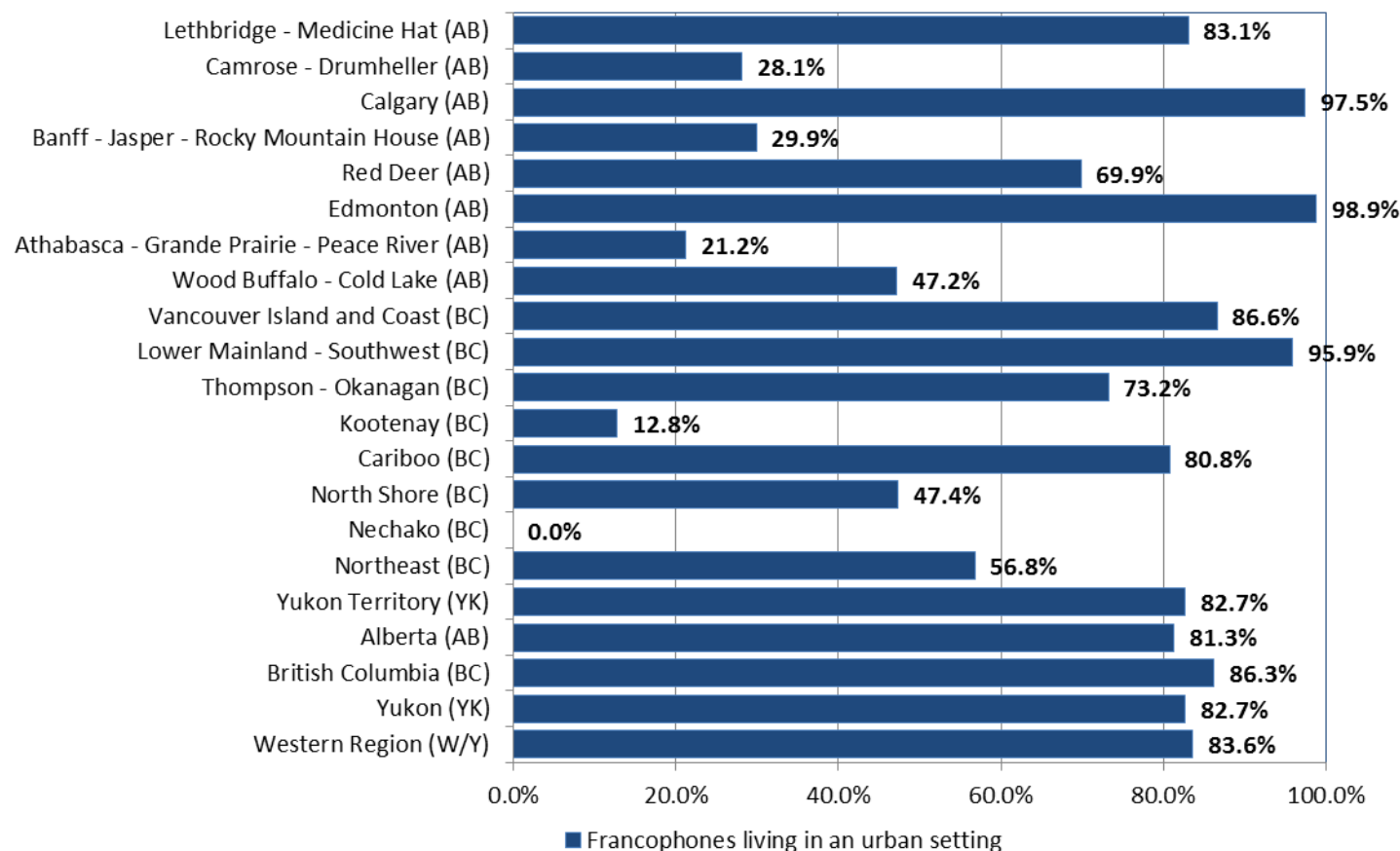
✓ In terms of weight, Edmonton (98.9%), Calgary (97.5%) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (95.9%) showed the highest urban populations while Kootenay (12.8%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (21.2%) and Camrose - Drumheller (28.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Rural and Small Town

✓ In terms of weight, Nechako (100.0%), Kootenay (87.2%) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (78.8%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Edmonton (1.1%), Calgary (2.5%) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (4.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.

- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
- Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.

**OLMCs Living in Urban Communities,
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

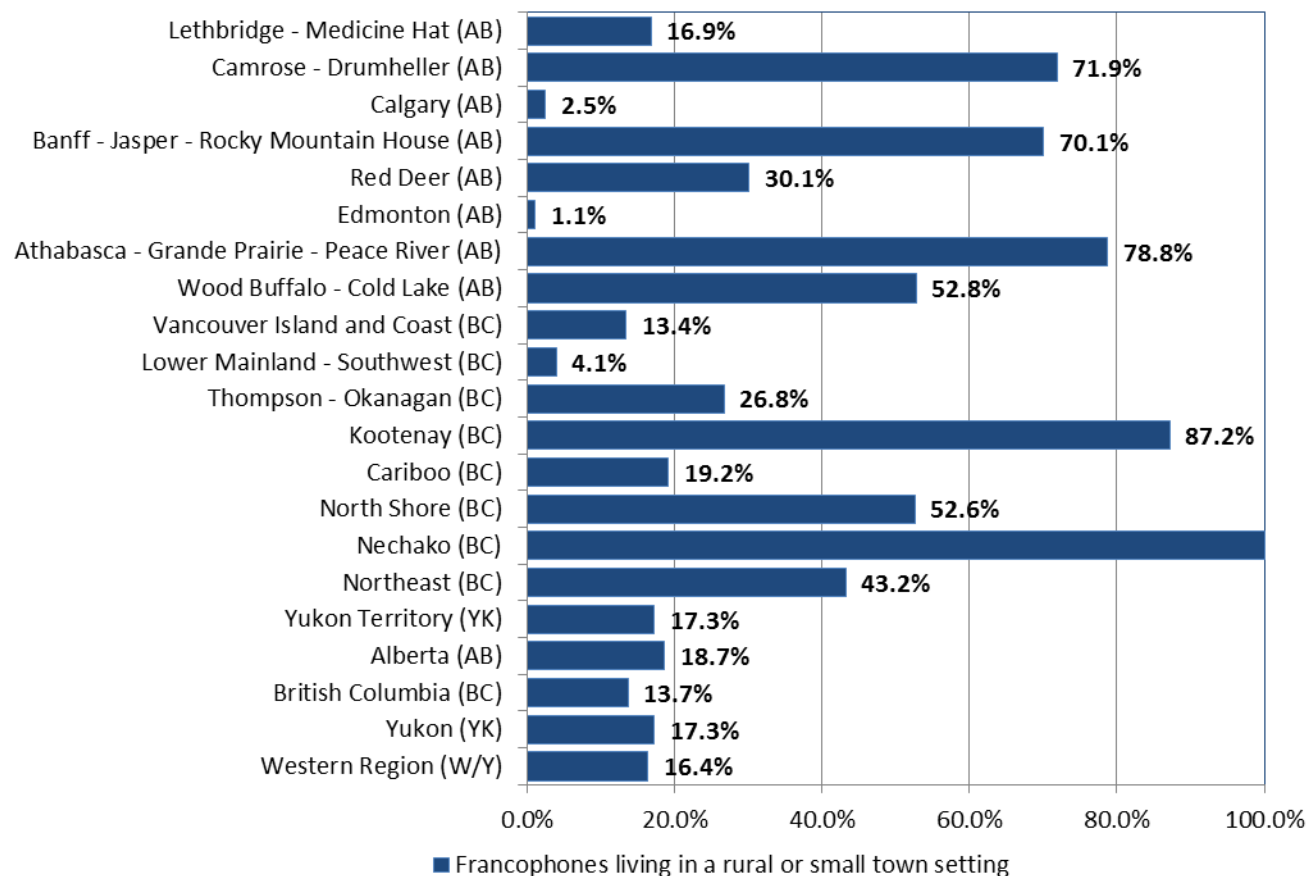


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ In terms of weight, Edmonton (98.9%), Calgary (97.5%) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (95.9%) showed the highest urban populations while Kootenay (12.8%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (21.2%) and Camrose - Drumheller (28.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.

- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
- Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.

**OLMCs Living in Rural Areas or Small Towns,
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**



Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ In terms of weight, Nechako (100.0%), Kootenay (87.2%) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (78.8%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Edmonton (1.1%), Calgary (2.5%) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (4.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.

- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
- Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.



Density by square km



Population Density of OLM Communities, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	population density		
	OLMC/ sqkm	rank	quintile
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	0.047	52	2
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	0.025	59	2
Calgary (AB)	1.825	16	5
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	0.031	55	2
Red Deer (AB)	0.217	37	3
Edmonton (AB)	1.703	18	4
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	0.024	60	2
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	0.047	51	2
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	0.143	40	3
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	1.005	20	4
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	0.079	47	2
Kootenay (BC)	0.038	54	2
Cariboo (BC)	0.015	63	1
North Shore (BC)	0.008	66	1
Nechako (BC)	0.002	72	1
Northeast (BC)	0.003	68	1
Yukon Territory (YK)	0.003	69	1
Alberta (AB)	0.112	6	3
British Columbia (BC)	0.07	8	3
Yukon (YK)	0.00	11	1
Western Region (W/Y)	0.00	0	0

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in population density of OLMCs across Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ Calgary (1.825), Edmonton (1.703) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.005) were the three regions which reported the highest population density of OLMCs while Nechako (0.002), Yukon Territory (0.003) and Northeast (0.003) displayed the lowest population density of OLMCs.

- The OLMC Population density compares the size of the OLMC in a given territory with the area of the territory.
- Population density is expressed as the number of individuals per square kilometre.

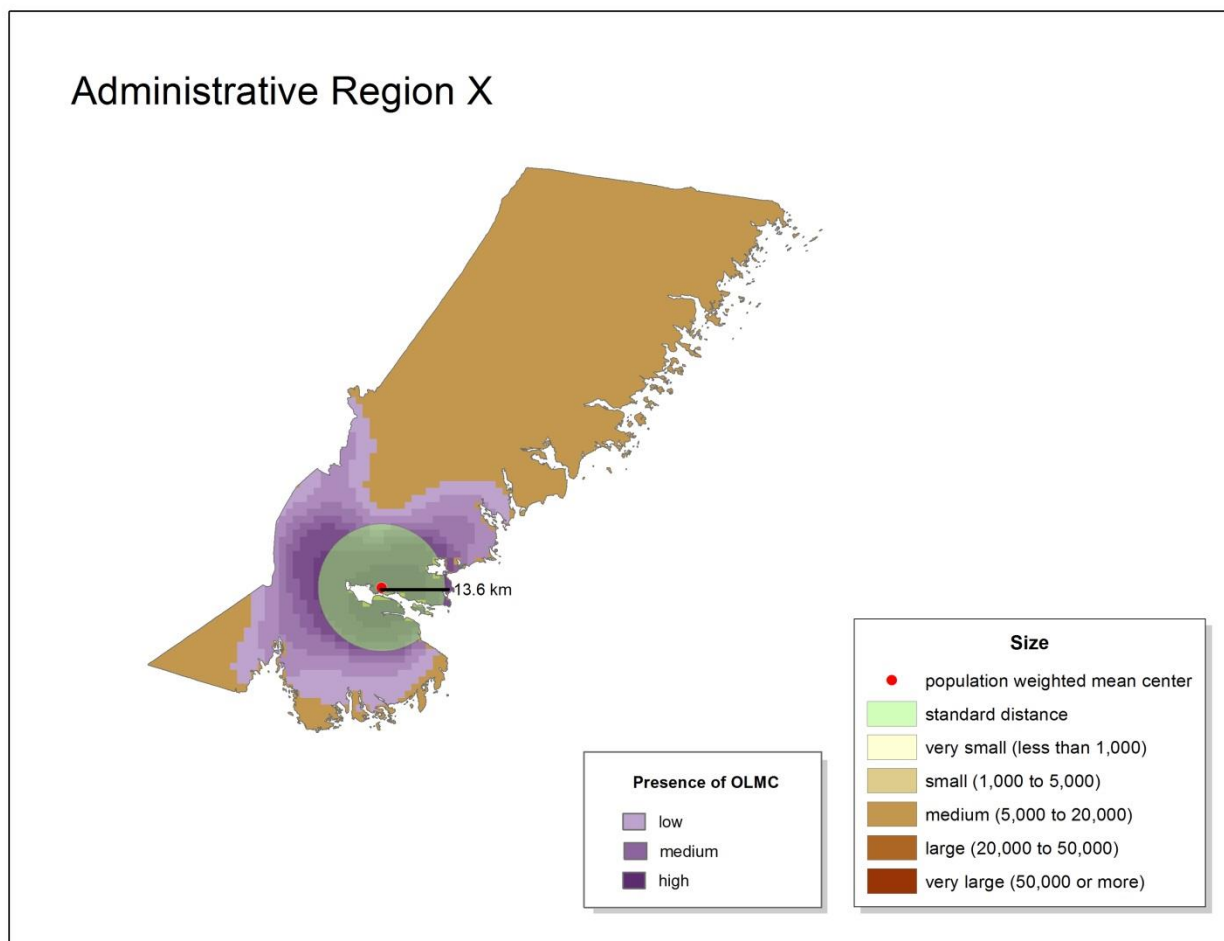
Standard distance



Standard distance

The standard distance is a calculation that provides a measure of the level of geographic concentration of a given population. The shorter the distance, the more concentrated the population is on the territory. The standard distance value shown here represents the radius of a circle that would encompass 68% of the OLMC population in a given region.

- ✓ As an example, as we can see on this map of an Economic Regions, in order to reach 68% of the OLM population one would have to make a radius of 13.6 km from the weighted mean center of the OLMC population.
- ✓ When we look at the level of concentration of OLMs, dispersed populations may struggle more than very concentrated communities to mobilize their members for collective action.



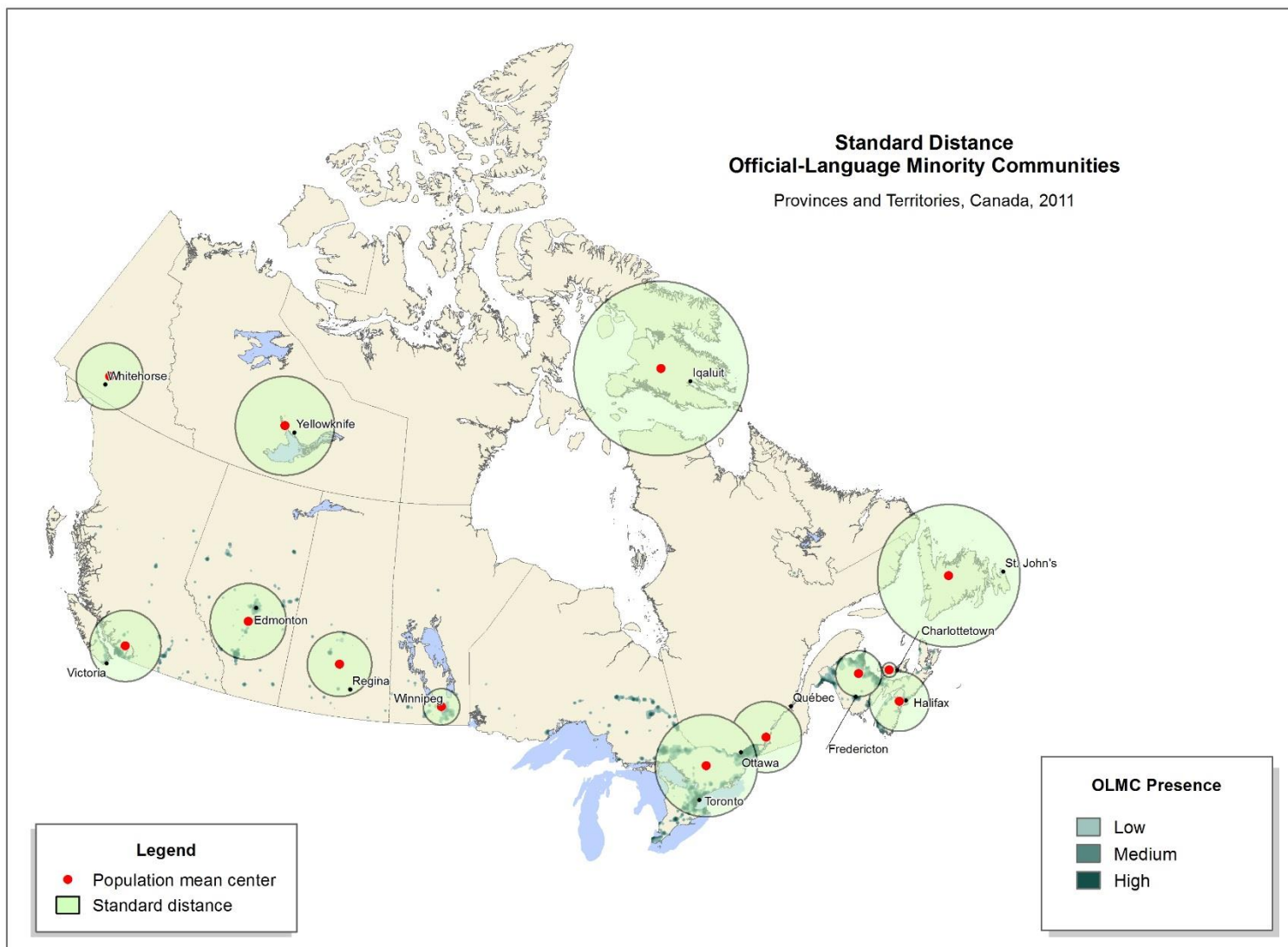
Standard Distance to Reach Two-Thirds of the OLMC, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	standard distance		
	standard distance (km)	rank	quintile
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	85.46	24	2
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	127.25	15	1
Calgary (AB)	17.04	72	5
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	150.14	11	1
Red Deer (AB)	20.52	68	5
Edmonton (AB)	19.39	70	5
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	142.23	13	1
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	138.17	14	1
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	82.44	26	2
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	29.68	61	4
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	78.76	28	2
Kootenay (BC)	88.76	20	2
Cariboo (BC)	103.01	18	2
North Shore (BC)	71.66	31	2
Nechako (BC)	148.44	12	1
Northeast (BC)	101.98	19	2
Yukon Territory (YK)	187.64	8	1
Alberta (AB)	213.69	9	2
British Columbia (BC)	199.79	8	3
Yukon (YK)	187.64	6	3
Western Region (W/Y)	0.00	0	0

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the standard distances for OLMCs across Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ Yukon Territory (187.64), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (150.14) and Nechako (148.44) were the three regions which reported the highest standard distances for OLMCs while Calgary (17.04), Edmonton (19.39) and Red Deer (20.52) displayed the lowest standard distances for OLMCs.

Standard distance is a calculation that provides a measure of the level of geographic concentration of a given population. The shorter the distance, the more concentrated the population is on the territory. The standard distance value shown here represents the radius of a circle that would encompass 68% of the OLMC population in a given region.



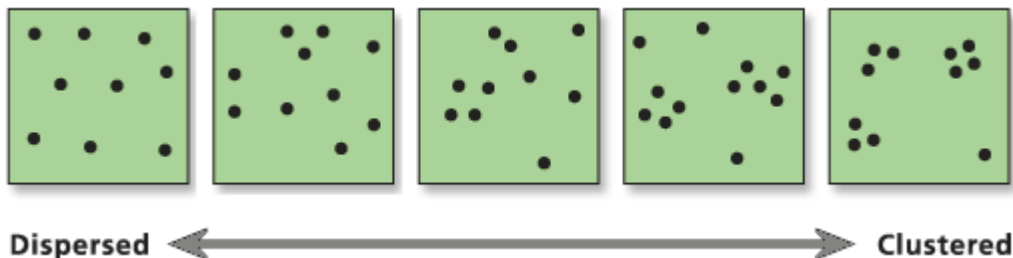
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the standard distances for OLMCs across Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ Yukon Territory (187.64), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (150.14) and Nechako (148.44) were the three regions which reported the highest standard distances for OLMCs while Calgary (17.04), Edmonton (19.39) and Red Deer (20.52) displayed the lowest standard distances for OLMCs.

Average nearest neighbour



Average nearest neighbor

This analysis will generate a nearest neighbor index based on the average distance from each feature to its nearest neighboring feature. The ultimate objective of this analysis is to determine the level of clustering or dispersal of the features we study, in this case OLMC population.



- The Average Nearest Neighbor analysis returns five values: Observed Mean Distance, Expected Mean Distance, Nearest Neighbor Index, z-score, and p-value.
- The z-score gives us information about the level of clustering/dispersal of the features.
- The observed mean distance measures the distance between each feature centroid and its nearest neighbor's centroid location. It then averages all these nearest neighbor distances. If the average distance is less than the average for a hypothetical random distribution, the distribution of the features being analyzed is considered clustered.
- For OLMCs a use of this tool would be to calculate the average distance of all OLMC citizens to its nearest OLMC citizen neighbor in a specific geography. The output of this analysis let us know how clustered the OLMC population is on a given territory. Also, it informs us about the average distance OLMC individuals would have to travel (on average) in order to meet another OLMC individual. The shorter the average distance, the easier it may be for communities to mobilize their members for collective action.

Average Nearest Neighbour Measures of OLM Communities, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	average nearest neighbour		
	average nearest neighbour (km)	rank	quintile
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	0.57	32	3
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1.25	9	1
Calgary (AB)	0.12	68	5
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1.00	18	2
Red Deer (AB)	0.46	38	3
Edmonton (AB)	0.14	63	5
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	1.05	17	2
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	0.69	27	2
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	0.30	50	4
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	0.12	67	5
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	0.61	29	2
Kootenay (BC)	1.25	10	1
Cariboo (BC)	1.15	13	1
North Shore (BC)	1.15	14	1
Nechako (BC)	4.98	2	1
Northeast (BC)	3.23	4	1
Yukon Territory (YK)	1.91	5	1
Alberta (AB)	0.34	7	3
British Columbia (BC)	0.36	8	3
Yukon (YK)	1.91	13	1
Western Region (W/Y)	0.00	0	0

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the average nearest neighbour measure for OLMCs across Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ Nechako (4.98), Northeast (3.23) and Yukon Territory (1.91) were the three regions which reported the highest average nearest neighbour measure for OLMCs while Calgary (0.12), Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.12) and Edmonton (0.14) displayed the lowest average nearest neighbour measure for OLMCs.

The average nearest neighbor index (ANN) is a statistical measure that determines the level of clustering/dispersal of a given population. This analysis produces several outputs such as the average distance between each individuals and it's nearest neighbor on a given territory. A short average distance means that the population is clustered on the territory. A longer distance means that the population is dispersed on the territory.

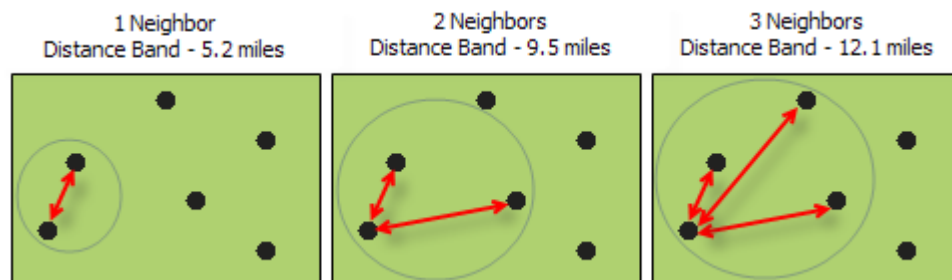


Distance band



Distance band

This analysis returns three values, the minimum, the maximum, and the average distance to the specified Nth nearest neighbor (N is an input parameter) for a set of features.



- For the purpose of this analysis, we have determined that the Nth nearest neighbor parameter would be 1,000 individuals from the OLMC community. Therefore, the distance band analysis will return values for the minimum and the average distance OLMC individuals would need to travel in order to meet physically 1,000 members of the OLMC.
- In terms of capacity for mobilization and collective action, a shorter average distance in order to reach 1,000 OLMC individuals, may suggest less challenges for a specific population. On the other hand a longer average distance might not only suggest that capacity for collective action is more limited, but also, that it may have a negative impact on linguistic landscape, linguistic transfers and endogamous marriages.

Proximity Measure (1,000 OLMs) for Francophones, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	average proximity (1,000 persons)		
	distance band (km)	rank	quintile
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	68.67	15	2
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	155.88	2	1
Calgary (AB)	5.25	54	5
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	109.71	5	1
Red Deer (AB)	16.33	37	3
Edmonton (AB)	6.25	49	4
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	56.93	17	2
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	27.99	29	3
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	16.61	36	3
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	6.24	50	4
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	35.77	25	2
Kootenay (BC)	98.26	7	1
Cariboo (BC)	83.45	10	1
North Shore (BC)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Nechako (BC)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Northeast (BC)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Yukon Territory (YK)	88.02	9	1
Alberta (AB)	17.75	5	3
British Columbia (BC)	23.62	8	3
Yukon (YK)	88.02	10	2
Western Region (W/Y)	0.00	0	0

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proximity measure based on 1,000 OLM individuals across Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ Camrose - Drumheller (155.88), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (109.71) and Kootenay (98.26) were the three regions which reported the highest proximity measure based on 1,000 OLM individuals while Calgary (5.25), Lower Mainland - Southwest (6.24) and Edmonton (6.25) displayed the lowest proximity measure based on 1,000 OLM individuals.

- Therefore, the distance band analysis shown here returns the values for the average distance that OLMC individuals would need to travel in order to meet physically 1,000 members of the OLMC.

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