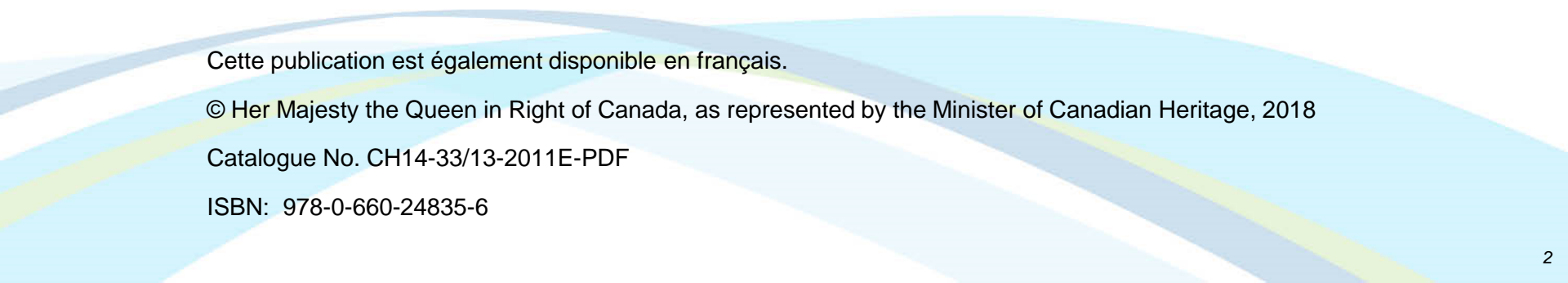




Demographic Profile Nunavut, 2011

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Canadian Heritage
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- ✓ The *Communities in Context* research initiative (page 5)
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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 Nunavut, 1996-2011

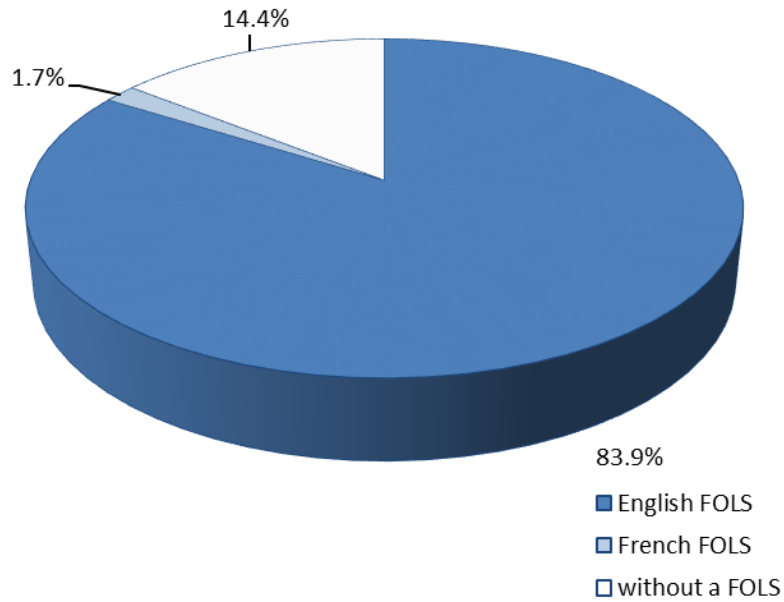
Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
Nunavut - total population	25,090	26,665	29,325	31,765
Size of official-language minority	433	415	425	478
Share of Nunavut's population	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%
Share of OL minority population in Canada	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
Growth (numbers)	-18	10	53	45
Growth rate	0.96	1.02	1.12	1.10
Relative Population Growth	0.90	0.93	1.04	0.87
Relative Population Growth (compared to all OLMCs in Canada)	0.95	0.98	1.08	1.01

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.

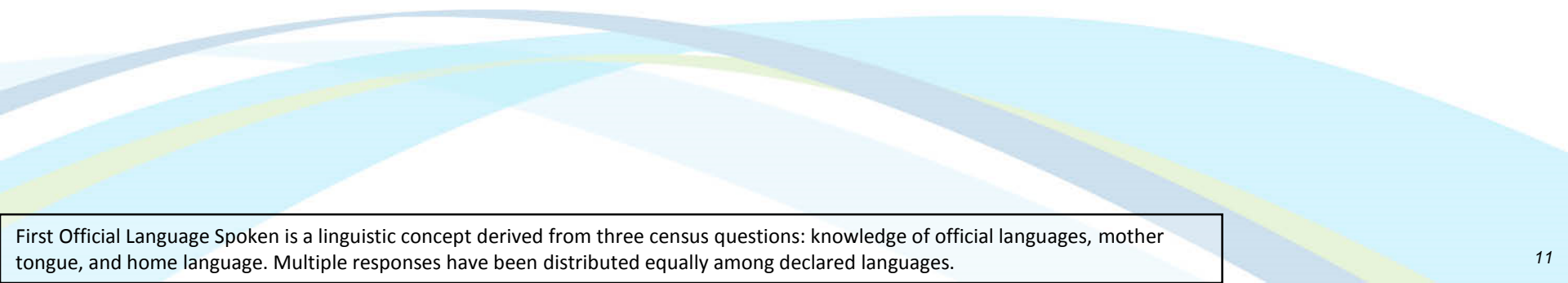
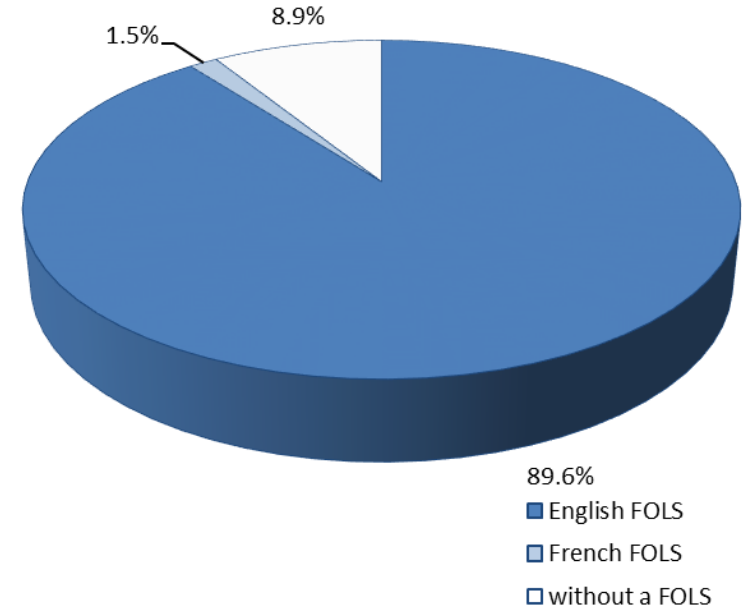
- ✓ In 2011, using the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) definition, with dual response distributed equally, there were 478 Francophones in Nunavut who comprised 1.5% of the population, making it a very small OLMC in Canada, with a low share of the regional population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the number of Francophones grew by 45 which represents a growth rate of 1.10.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the Francophone population of Nunavut grew by 53 from 425 to 478.
- ✓ In relative terms, the growth rate of the Francophone community was lower than that of the majority language group in Nunavut, with a Relative Population Growth (RPG) of 0.87 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 Nunavut, 1996



Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) Nunavut, 2011



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,
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

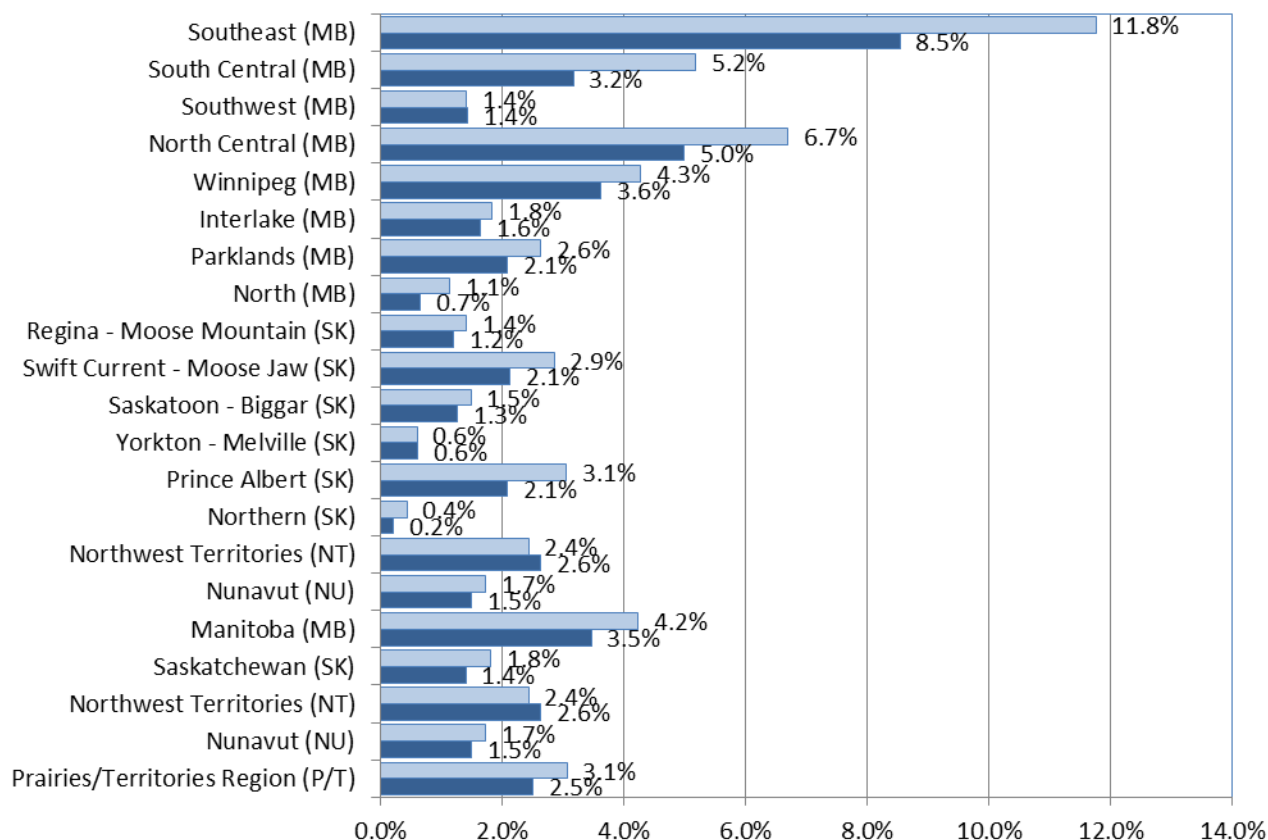
Regions	1996					2011				
	Total Population	OL minority	OL majority	OL minority (%)	OL majority (%)	Total Population	OL minority	OL majority	OL minority (%)	OL majority (%)
Southeast (MB)	82,305	9,690	72,175	11.8%	87.7%	103,780	8,863	93,593	8.5%	90.2%
South Central (MB)	50,225	2,600	46,690	5.2%	93.0%	59,980	1,903	56,358	3.2%	94.0%
Southwest (MB)	103,255	1,468	101,608	1.4%	98.4%	107,205	1,530	104,290	1.4%	97.3%
North Central (MB)	45,930	3,073	42,548	6.7%	92.6%	47,475	2,368	44,853	5.0%	94.5%
Winnipeg (MB)	613,200	26,195	579,925	4.3%	94.6%	658,195	23,823	626,148	3.6%	95.1%
Interlake (MB)	77,085	1,415	75,505	1.8%	98.0%	87,325	1,430	85,685	1.6%	98.1%
Parklands (MB)	45,485	1,200	44,205	2.6%	97.2%	41,365	865	40,470	2.1%	97.8%
North (MB)	82,790	938	79,553	1.1%	96.1%	87,735	578	86,653	0.7%	98.8%
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	272,585	3,875	267,865	1.4%	98.3%	287,680	3,443	282,718	1.2%	98.3%
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	107,700	3,078	104,243	2.9%	96.8%	98,425	2,088	95,978	2.1%	97.5%
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	277,895	4,130	272,515	1.5%	98.1%	313,040	3,975	306,900	1.3%	98.0%
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	92,810	560	92,125	0.6%	99.3%	83,265	513	82,618	0.6%	99.2%
Prince Albert (SK)	194,545	5,940	188,190	3.1%	96.7%	199,395	4,178	194,763	2.1%	97.7%
Northern (SK)	31,080	135	29,240	0.4%	94.1%	36,495	80	35,900	0.2%	98.4%
Northwest Territories (NT)	39,035	950	37,580	2.4%	96.3%	41,040	1,083	39,728	2.6%	96.8%
Nunavut (NU)	25,090	433	21,048	1.7%	83.9%	31,760	478	28,448	1.5%	89.6%
Manitoba (MB)	1,100,295	46,570	1,042,230	4.2%	94.7%	1,193,100	41,370	1,138,060	3.5%	95.4%
Saskatchewan (SK)	976,615	17,720	954,180	1.8%	97.7%	1,018,320	14,293	998,883	1.4%	98.1%
Northwest Territories (NT)	39,035	950	37,580	2.4%	96.3%	41,035	1,080	39,730	2.6%	96.8%
Nunavut (NU)	25,090	433	21,048	1.7%	83.9%	31,765	478	28,448	1.5%	89.6%
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	2,141,035	65,673	2,055,038	3.1%	96.0%	2,284,220	57,220	2,205,120	2.5%	96.5%

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

- ✓ Winnipeg (23,823), Southeast (8,863) and Prince Albert (4,178) were the three regions which reported the largest OLMCs while Northern (80), Nunavut (478) and Yorkton - Melville (513) had the smallest OLMC.
- ✓ In terms of weight, Southeast (8.5%), North Central (5.0%) and Winnipeg (3.6%) showed the highest proportions for OLMCs while Northern (0.2%), Yorkton - Melville (0.6%) and North (0.7%) 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, Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011



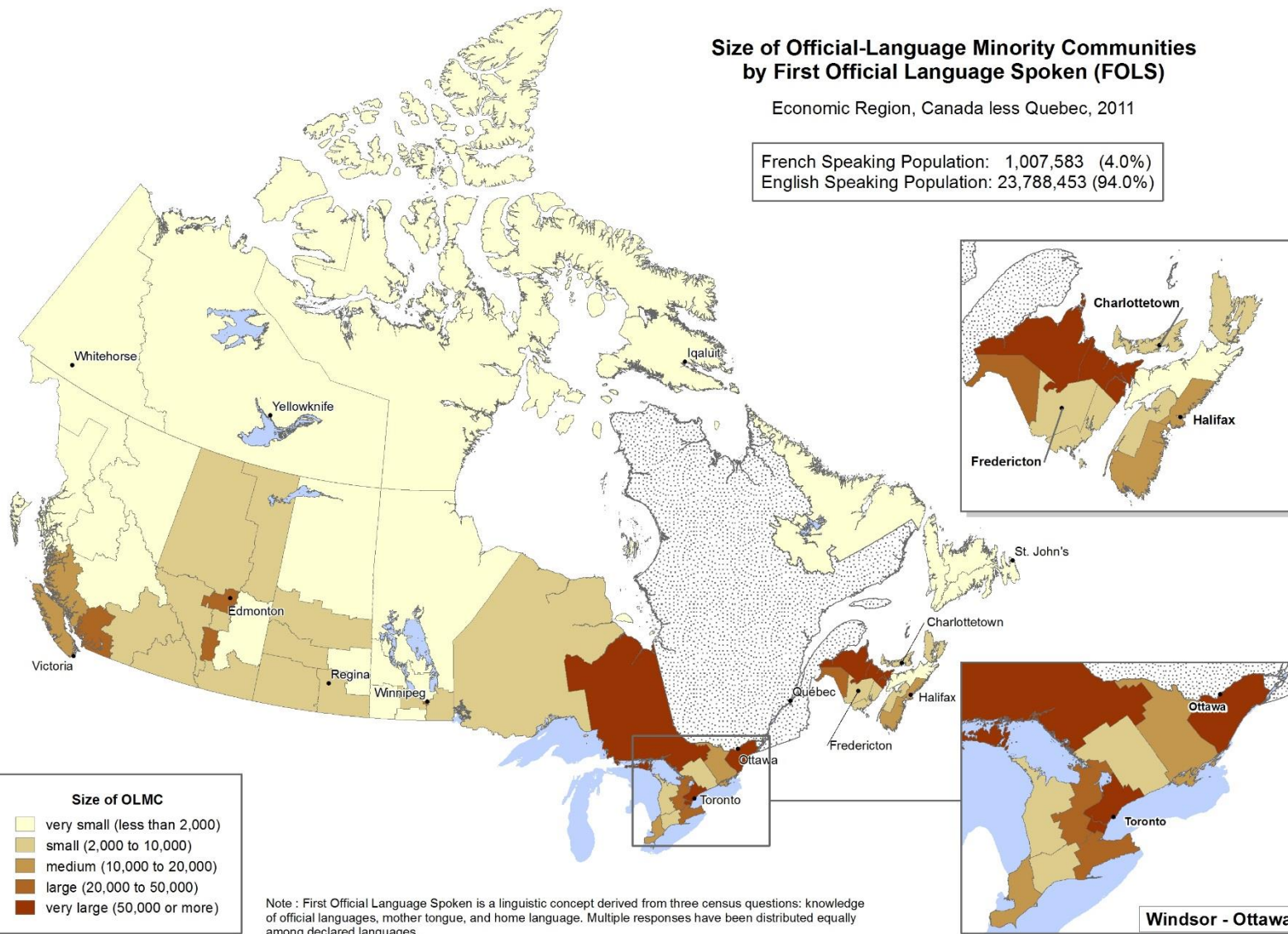
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the size and weight of Official-Language Minority Communities (OLMC) by First Official Language Spoken across Nunavut in 2011.
- ✓ In terms of weight, Southeast (8.5%), North Central (5.0%) and Winnipeg (3.6%) showed the highest proportions for OLMCs while Northern (0.2%), Yorkton - Melville (0.6%) and North (0.7%) displayed the lowest proportions.

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

Size of Official-Language Minority Communities by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 2011

French Speaking Population: 1,007,583 (4.0%)
 English Speaking Population: 23,788,453 (94.0%)

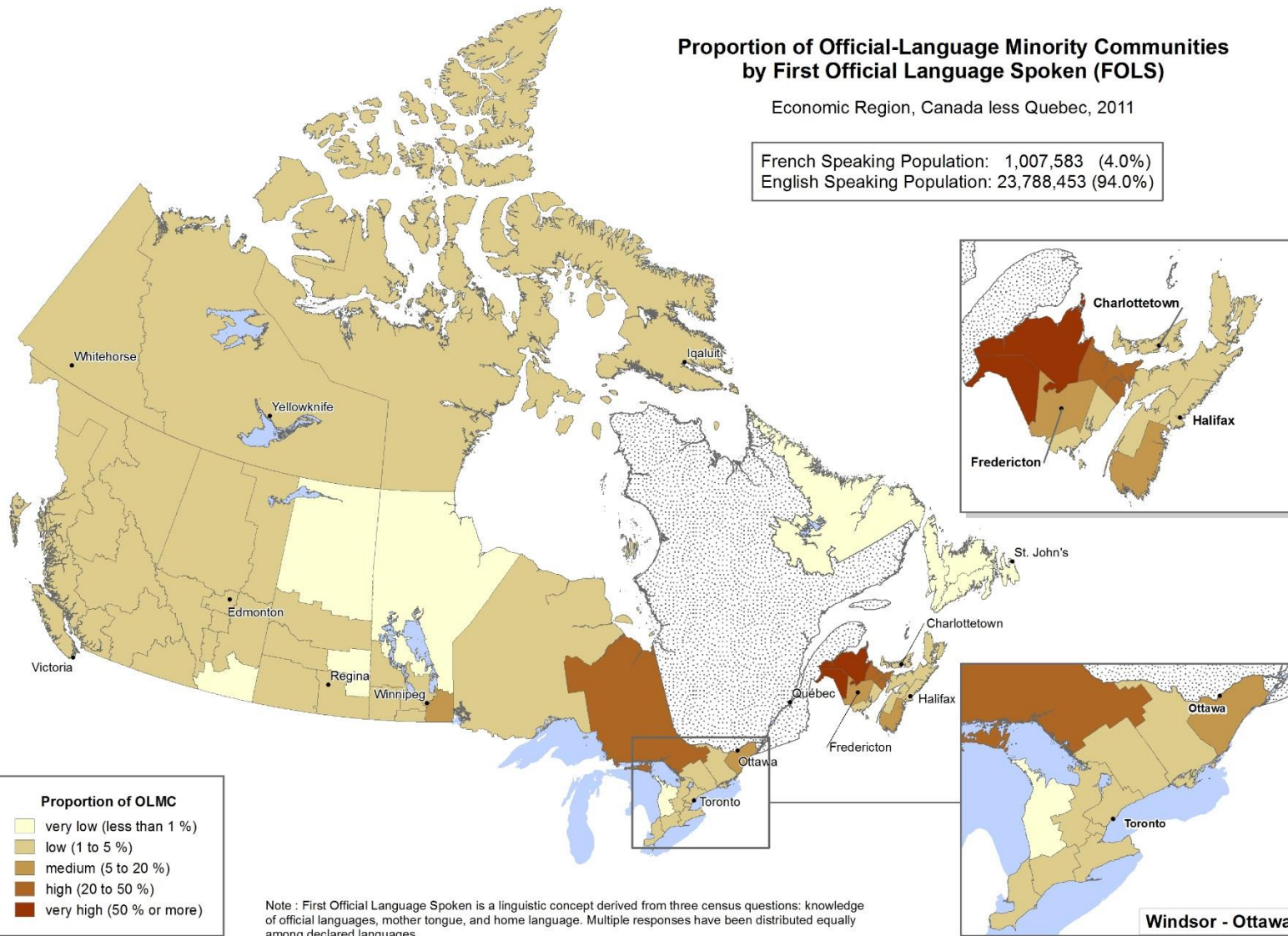


Source : Research Team, Official Languages Support Programs, Canadian Heritage, June 2017.
 Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.
 Main map scale: 1 : 27,000,000. Inset map scale Southern Quebec: 1 : 4,000,000. Inset map scale Maritimes: 1 : 12,400,000.

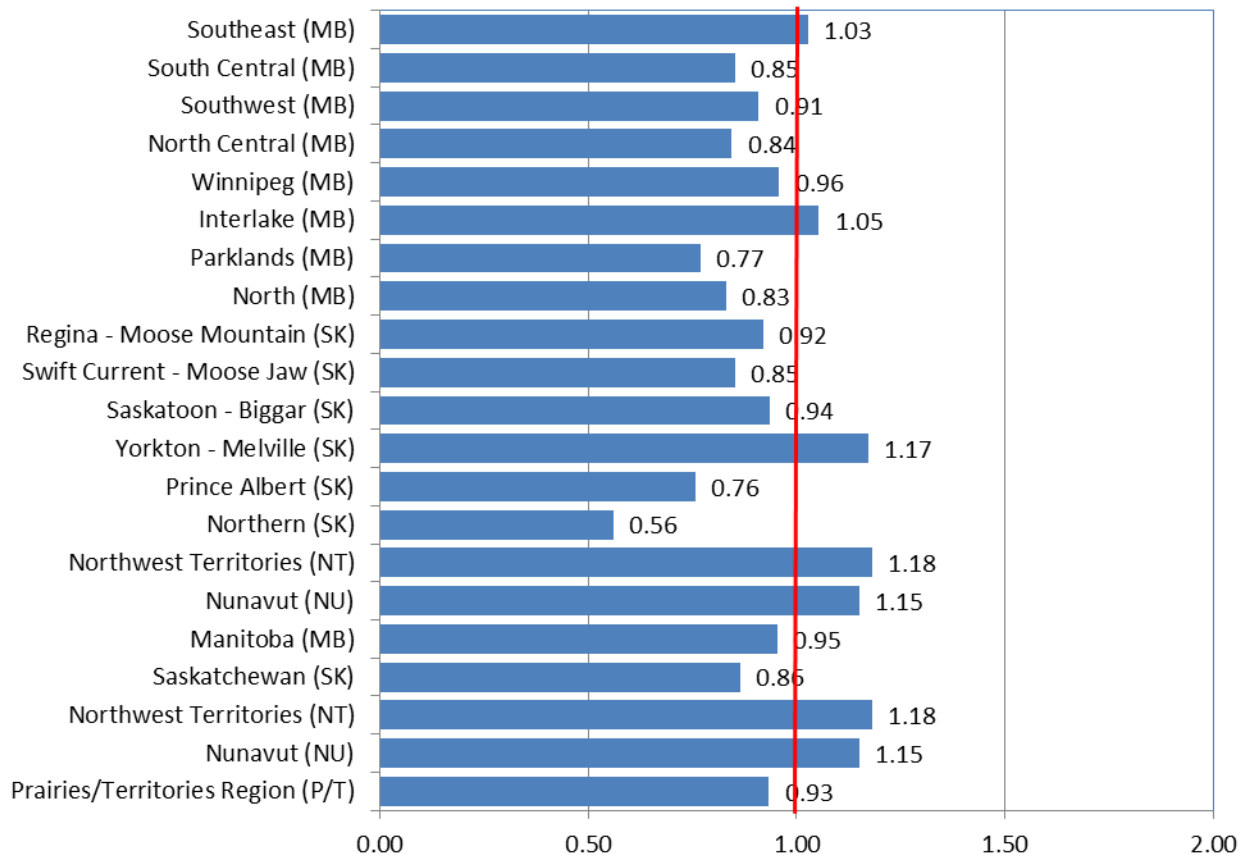
Proportion of Official-Language Minority Communities by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 2011

French Speaking Population: 1,007,583 (4.0%)
 English Speaking Population: 23,788,453 (94.0%)



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

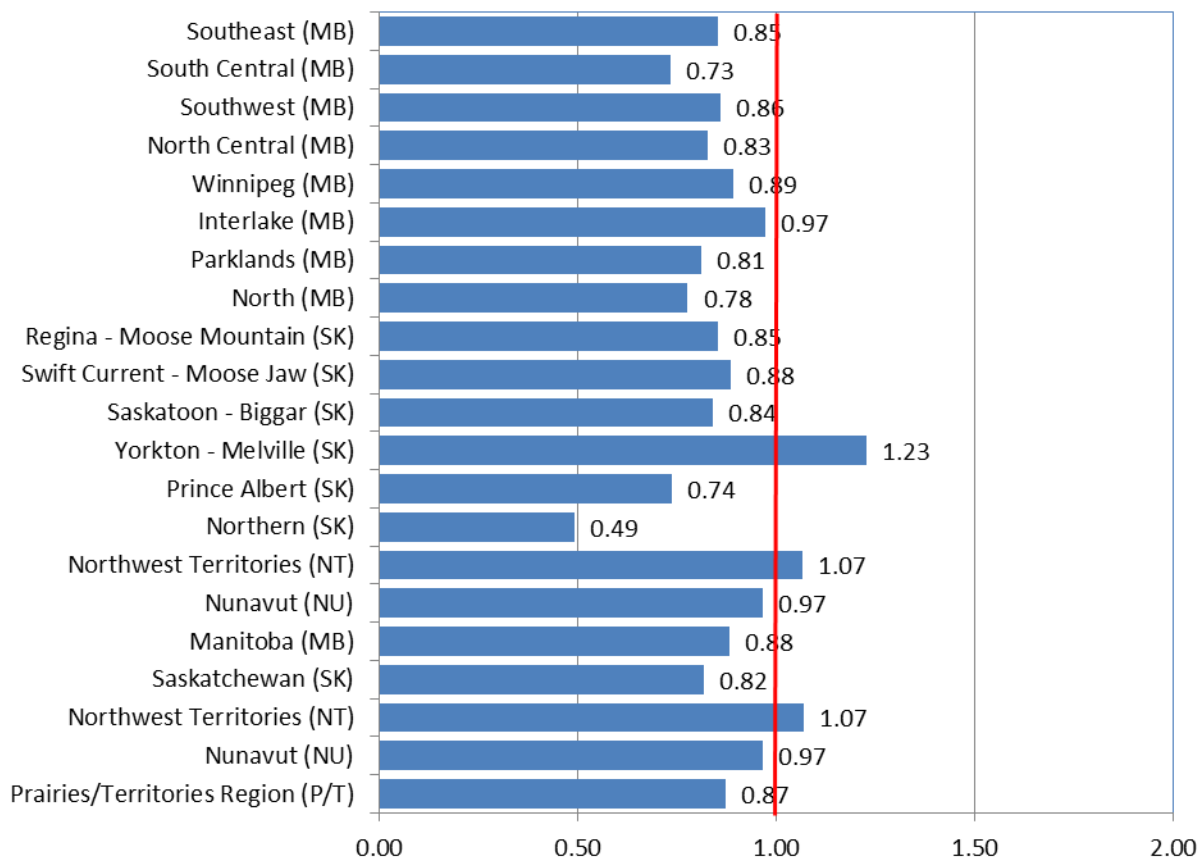


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the Francophone populations of Northwest Territories (1.18), Yorkton - Melville (1.17) and Nunavut (1.15) displayed the highest growth rate across Nunavut while those of Northern (0.56), Prince Albert (0.76) and Parklands (0.77) showed the lowest growth rates.*

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.
- 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
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

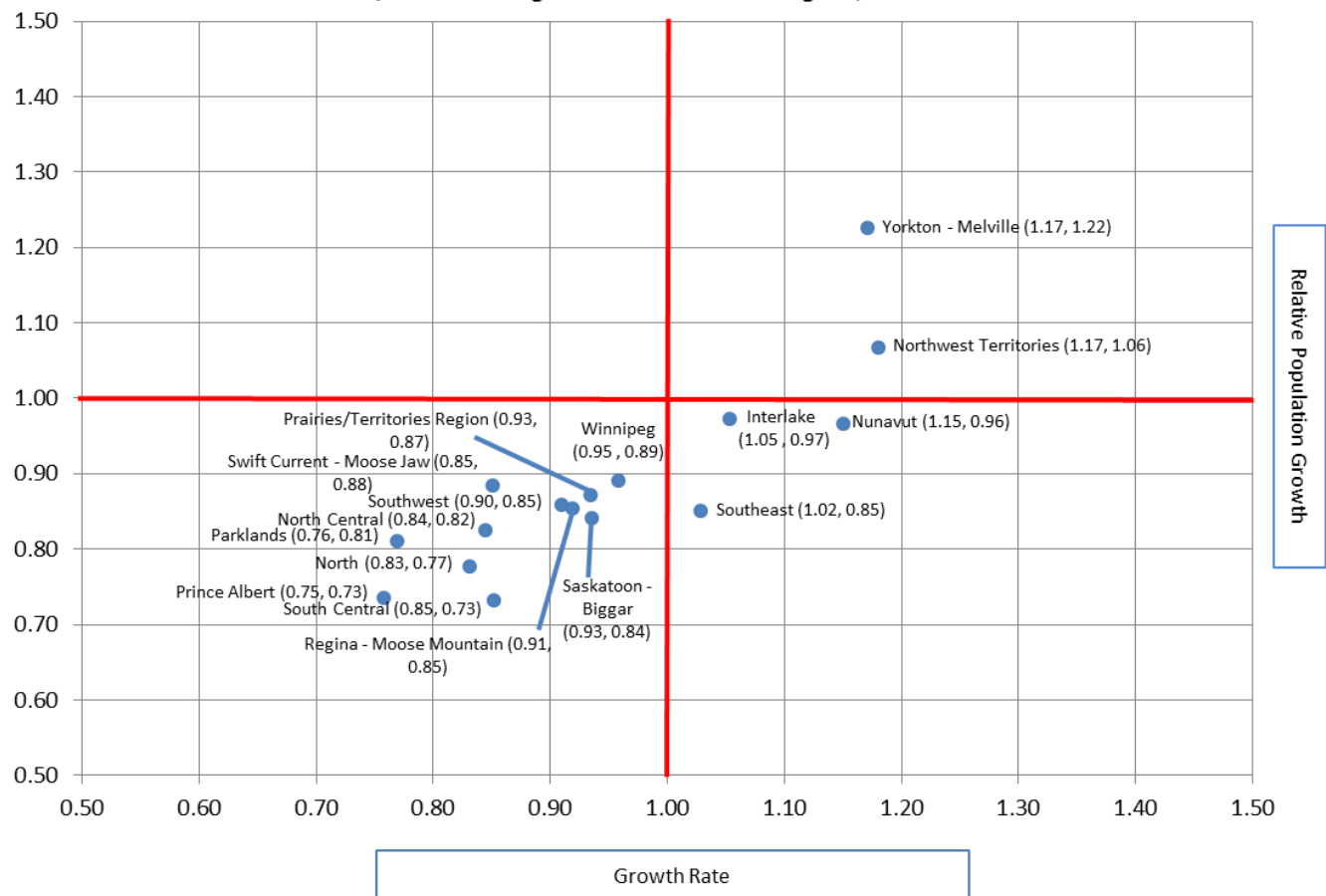


✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the OLMCs of Yorkton - Melville (1.23), Northwest Territories (1.07) and Interlake (0.97) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Nunavut while Northern (0.49), South Central (0.73) and Prince Albert (0.74) experienced the lowest relative population growth 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.
- 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.

**Growth of the Official Language Minority Population based on First Official Language Spoken
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



- ✓ 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.

Relative Population Growth

Growth Rate

- 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 Nunavut, 2001-2011

Distribution of Francophones by their Local Community Size	2001	2006	2011
Total OLMC population	413	425	495
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	413	425	495
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	0	0	0
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)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
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)	13	70	83
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	0	0	0
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)	1.03	1.16	1.20
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD) (growth rate)			
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)	1.00	1.00	1.00
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD) (RPG)			
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.

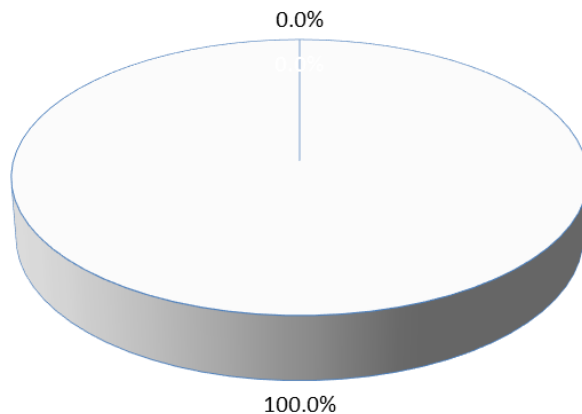
Living in Small or Very Small OLM Communities

- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in very small OLMC communities in Nunavut consisted of 495 individuals who comprised 100.0% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the OLMC population living in very small OLMC communities grew by 83 which represents a growth rate of 1.20 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.

- 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.
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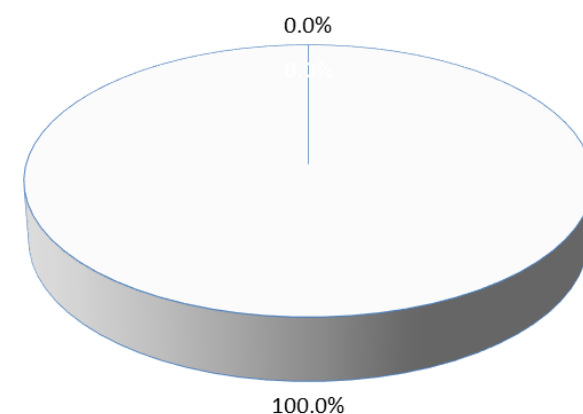
**OLMCs by Local Circumstance (Size)
Nunavut, 2001**

- small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)
- medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)
- large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)



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

- small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)
- medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)
- large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)



Living in Small OLM Communities

- ✓ *In 2011, the Francophone population living in very small OLMC communities in Nunavut consisted of 495 individuals who comprised 100.0% of the population.*
- ✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the OLMC population living in very small OLMC communities grew by 83 which represents a growth rate of 1.20 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.*

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.

**Francophones by Local Circumstance (Size),
Prairies/Territories 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)
Southeast (MB)	8,863	1,990	6,873	0	22.5%	77.5%	0.0%
South Central (MB)	1,908	1,395	513	0	73.1%	26.9%	0.0%
Southwest (MB)	1,500	898	603	0	59.8%	40.2%	0.0%
North Central (MB)	2,370	2,370	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Winnipeg (MB)	23,830	60	0	23,770	0.3%	0.0%	99.7%
Interlake (MB)	1,423	1,423	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parklands (MB)	865	865	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North (MB)	580	580	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,470	1,153	0	2,318	33.2%	0.0%	66.8%
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	2,055	1,535	520	0	74.7%	25.3%	0.0%
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,985	785	0	3,200	19.7%	0.0%	80.3%
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	520	520	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prince Albert (SK)	4,085	3,155	930	0	77.2%	22.8%	0.0%
Northern (SK)	85	85	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,078	253	825	0	23.4%	76.6%	0.0%
Nunavut (NU)	495	495	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manitoba (MB)	41,338	9,580	7,988	23,770	23.2%	19.3%	57.5%
Saskatchewan (SK)	14,200	7,233	1,450	5,518	50.9%	10.2%	38.9%
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,078	253	825	0	23.4%	76.6%	0.0%
Nunavut (NU)	495	495	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	57,110	17,560	10,263	29,288	30.7%	18.0%	51.3%

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

Living in Small OLM Communities

- ✓ Prince Albert (3,155), North Central (2,370) and Southeast (1,990) were the three regions which reported the largest number of Francophones living in small local OLMCs while Winnipeg (60), Northern (85) and Northwest Territories (253) had the smallest living in small local OLMCs.
- ✓ In terms of proportion, Yorkton - Melville (100.0%), Interlake (100.0%) and North (100.0%) showed the highest proportions for living in small local OLMCs while Winnipeg (0.3%), Saskatoon - Biggar (19.7%) and Southeast (22.5%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Living in Medium-sized OLM Communities

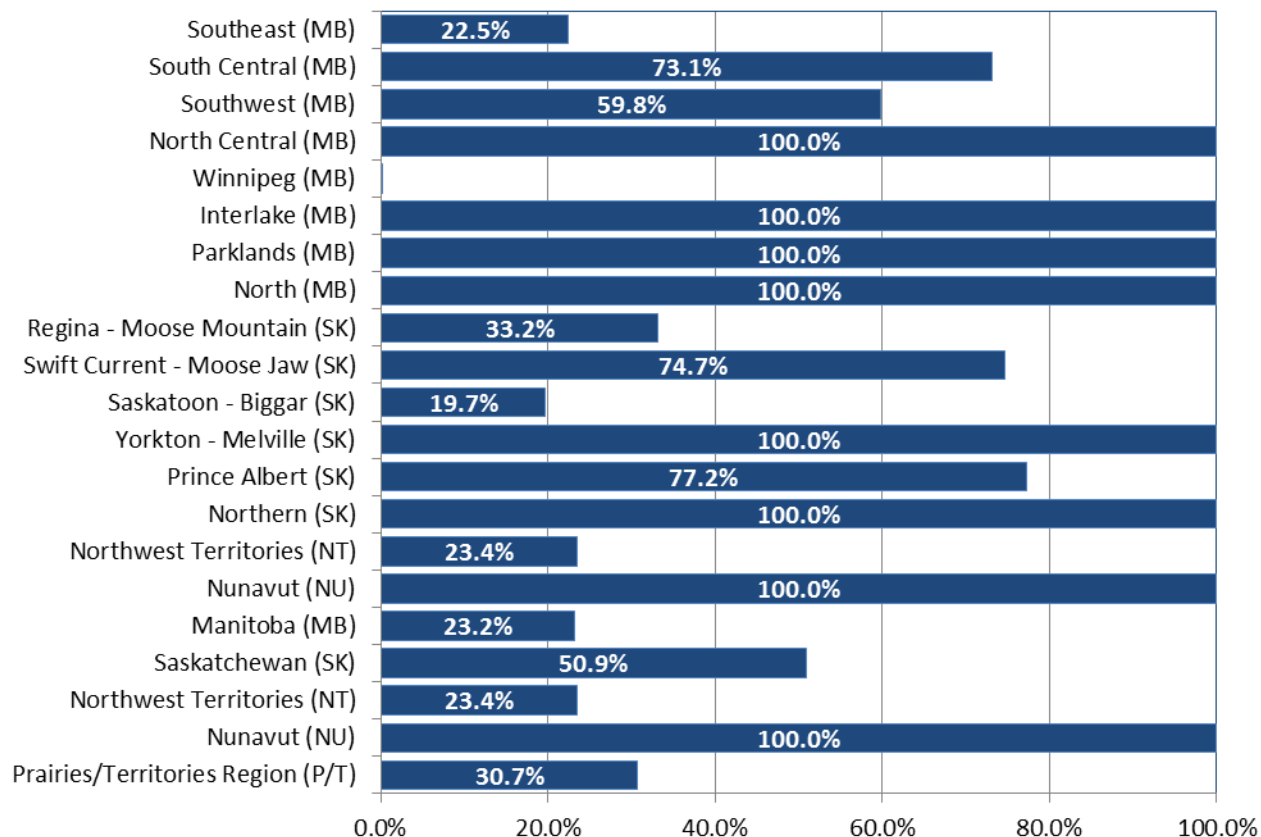
- ✓ Southeast (6,873), Prince Albert (930) and Northwest Territories (825) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while Nunavut (0), Interlake (0) and Yorkton - Melville (0) had the smallest number living in medium-sized local OLMCs.
- ✓ Southeast (77.5%), Northwest Territories (76.6%) and Southwest (40.2%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while North Central (0.0%), Northern (0.0%) and Regina - Moose Mountain (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Living in Large OLM Communities

- ✓ Winnipeg (23,770), Saskatoon - Biggar (3,200) and Regina - Moose Mountain (2,318) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while Yorkton - Melville (0), Nunavut (0) and Northern (0) had the smallest number living in large local OLMCs.
- ✓ Winnipeg (99.7%), Saskatoon - Biggar (80.3%) and Regina - Moose Mountain (66.8%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while Nunavut (0.0%), South Central (0.0%) and Parklands (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,
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

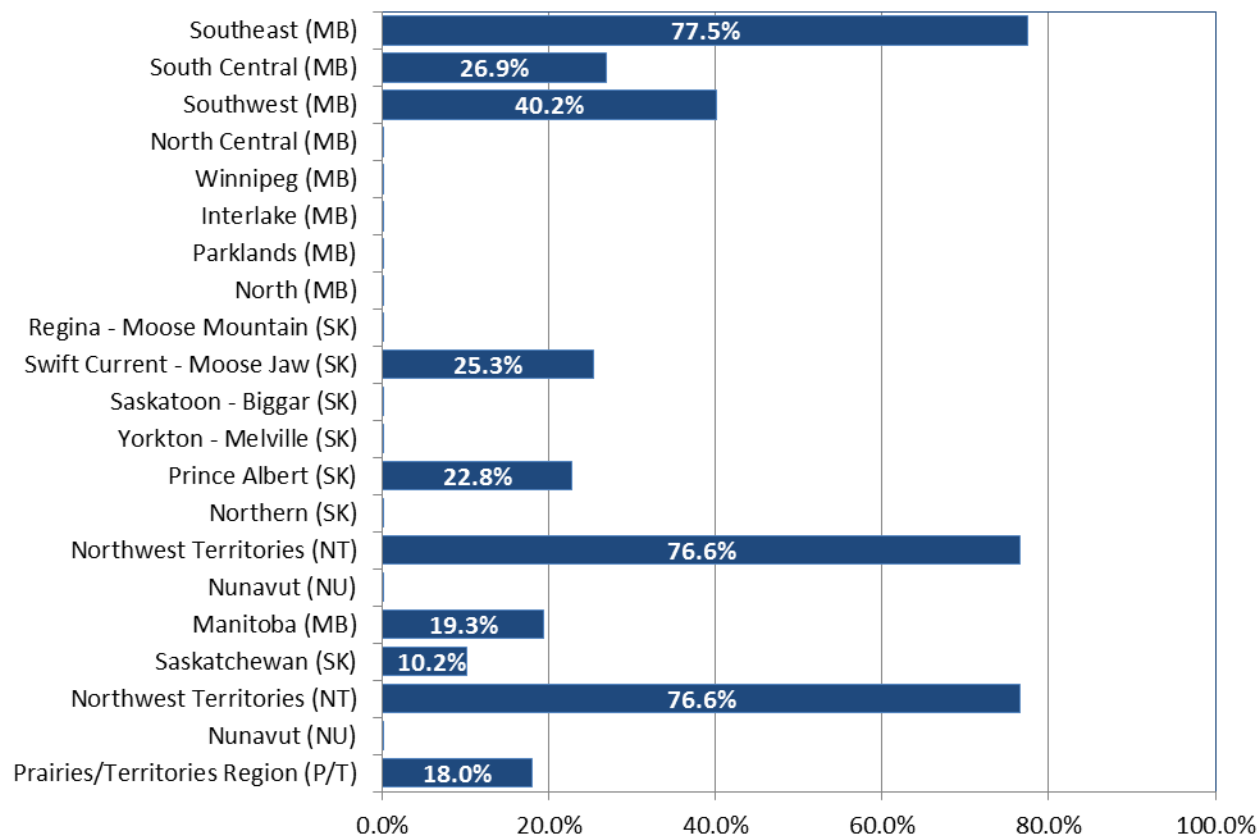


In terms of proportion, Yorkton - Melville (100.0%), Interlake (100.0%) and North (100.0%) showed the highest proportions for living in small local OLMCs while Winnipeg (0.3%), Saskatoon - Biggar (19.7%) and Southeast (22.5%) displayed the lowest proportions.

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

The measure of local community circumstances by 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 Medium-Sized Local Communities, Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

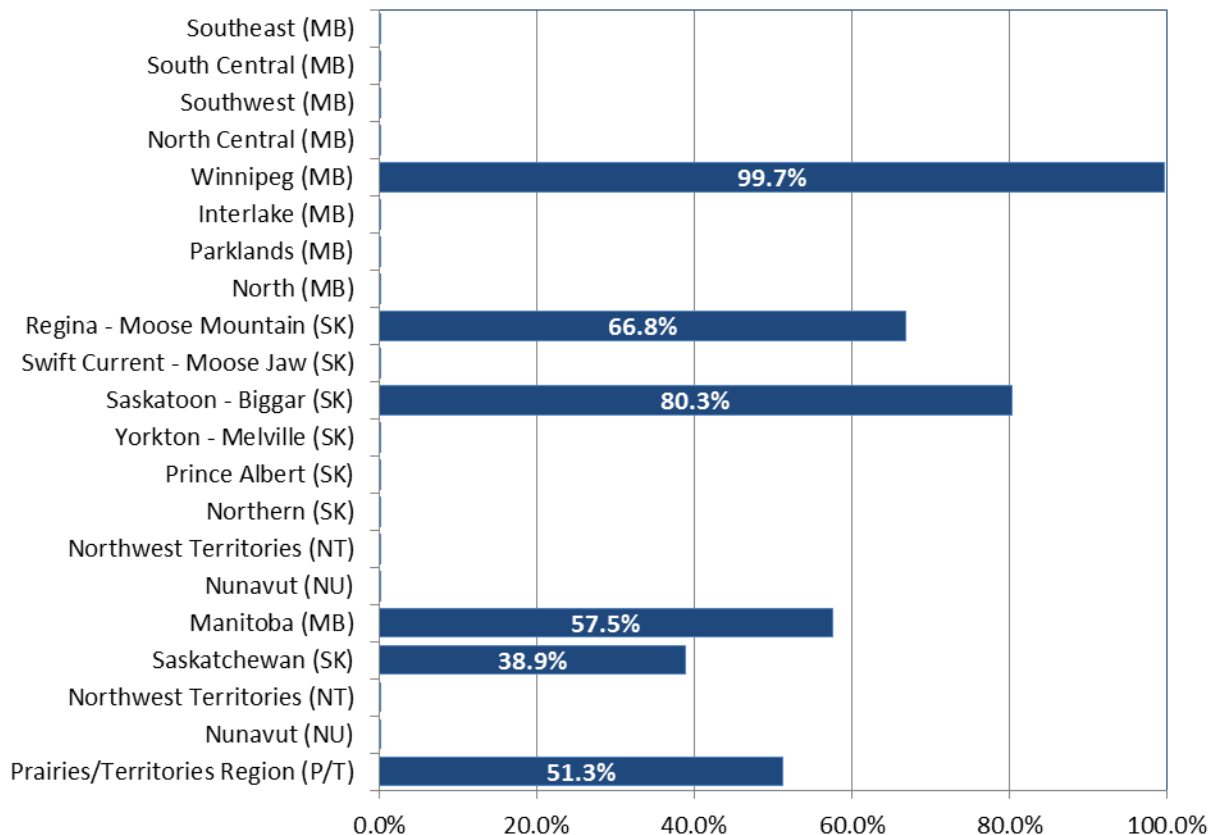


✓ *Southeast (77.5%), Northwest Territories (76.6%) and Southwest (40.2%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while North Central (0.0%), Northern (0.0%) and Regina - Moose Mountain (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

The measure of local community circumstances by 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 Large Local Communities, Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011



✓ *Winnipeg (99.7%), Saskatoon - Biggar (80.3%) and Regina - Moose Mountain (66.8%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while Nunavut (0.0%), South Central (0.0%) and Parklands (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 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.



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 Nunavut, 2001-2011

Distribution of Francophones by Weight in Local Community	2001	2006	2011
Francophone population of Nunavut	413	425	495
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%)	115	425	158
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%)	298	0	338
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%) (%)	27.9%	100.0%	31.8%
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (%)	72.1%	0.0%	68.2%
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)	310	-268	43
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (growth)	-298	338	40
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)	3.70	0.37	1.37
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (growth rate)	0.00	--	1.13
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)	3.59	0.32	1.14
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (RPG)	0.00	--	0.95
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

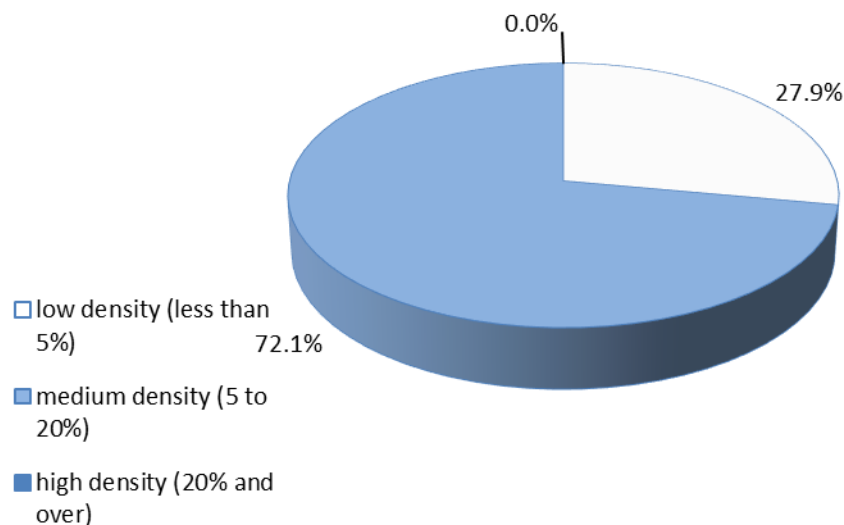
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) in Nunavut numbered 158 individuals who comprised 31.8% of the Francophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) grew by 43 which represents a growth rate of 1.37 and a relative population growth rate of 1.14.

Living in Medium-Density Local OLM Communities

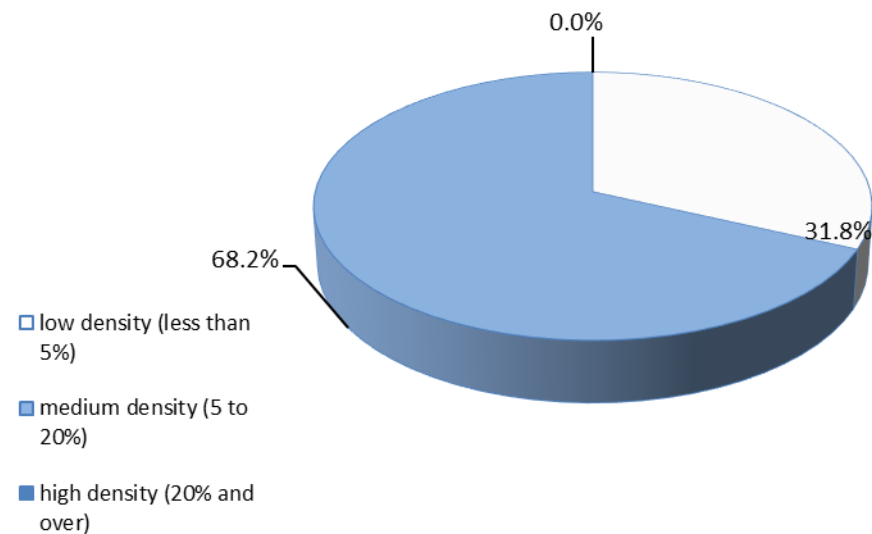
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) in Nunavut numbered 338 individuals who comprised 68.2% of the Francophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) grew by 40 which represents a growth rate of 1.13 and a relative population growth rate of 0.95.

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
Nunavut, 2001**



**OLMCs by Local Density
Nunavut, 2011**



Living in Low-Density Local OLM Communities

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Living in Medium-Density Local OLM Communities

- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) in Nunavut numbered 338 individuals who comprised 68.2% of the Francophone population.
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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.

Francophones by Density in Local Community, Prairies/Territories 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)
Southeast (MB)	8,863	1,163	4,060	3,640	13.1%	45.8%	41.1%
South Central (MB)	1,908	668	130	1,110	35.0%	6.8%	58.2%
Southwest (MB)	1,500	1,325	0	175	88.3%	0.0%	11.7%
North Central (MB)	2,370	860	843	668	36.3%	35.5%	28.2%
Winnipeg (MB)	23,830	23,830	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interlake (MB)	1,423	1,133	0	290	79.6%	0.0%	20.4%
Parklands (MB)	865	460	195	210	53.2%	22.5%	24.3%
North (MB)	580	580	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,470	3,093	378	0	89.1%	10.9%	0.0%
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	2,055	1,153	410	493	56.1%	20.0%	24.0%
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,985	3,980	5	0	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	520	500	20	0	96.2%	3.8%	0.0%
Prince Albert (SK)	4,085	2,695	788	603	66.0%	19.3%	14.7%
Northern (SK)	85	85	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,078	1,078	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nunavut (NU)	495	158	338	0	31.8%	68.2%	0.0%
Manitoba (MB)	41,338	30,018	5,228	6,093	72.6%	12.6%	14.7%
Saskatchewan (SK)	14,200	11,505	1,600	1,095	81.0%	11.3%	7.7%
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,078	1,078	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nunavut (NU)	495	158	338	0	31.8%	68.2%	0.0%
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	57,110	42,758	7,165	7,188	74.9%	12.5%	12.6%

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

✓ There was substantial variation in the size and weight of English and French first official language spoken across Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.

Low Density

✓ Winnipeg (23,830), Saskatoon - Biggar (3,980) and Regina - Moose Mountain (3,093) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Northern (85), Nunavut (158) and Parklands (460) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density.

✓ Northern (100.0%), Northwest Territories (100.0%) and North (100.0%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Southeast (13.1%), Nunavut (31.8%) and South Central (35.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Medium Density

✓ Southeast (4,060), North Central (843) and Prince Albert (788) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Northwest Territories (0), Interlake (0) and Southwest (0) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density.

✓ Nunavut (68.2%), Southeast (45.8%) and North Central (35.5%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Southwest (0.0%), Interlake (0.0%) and North (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

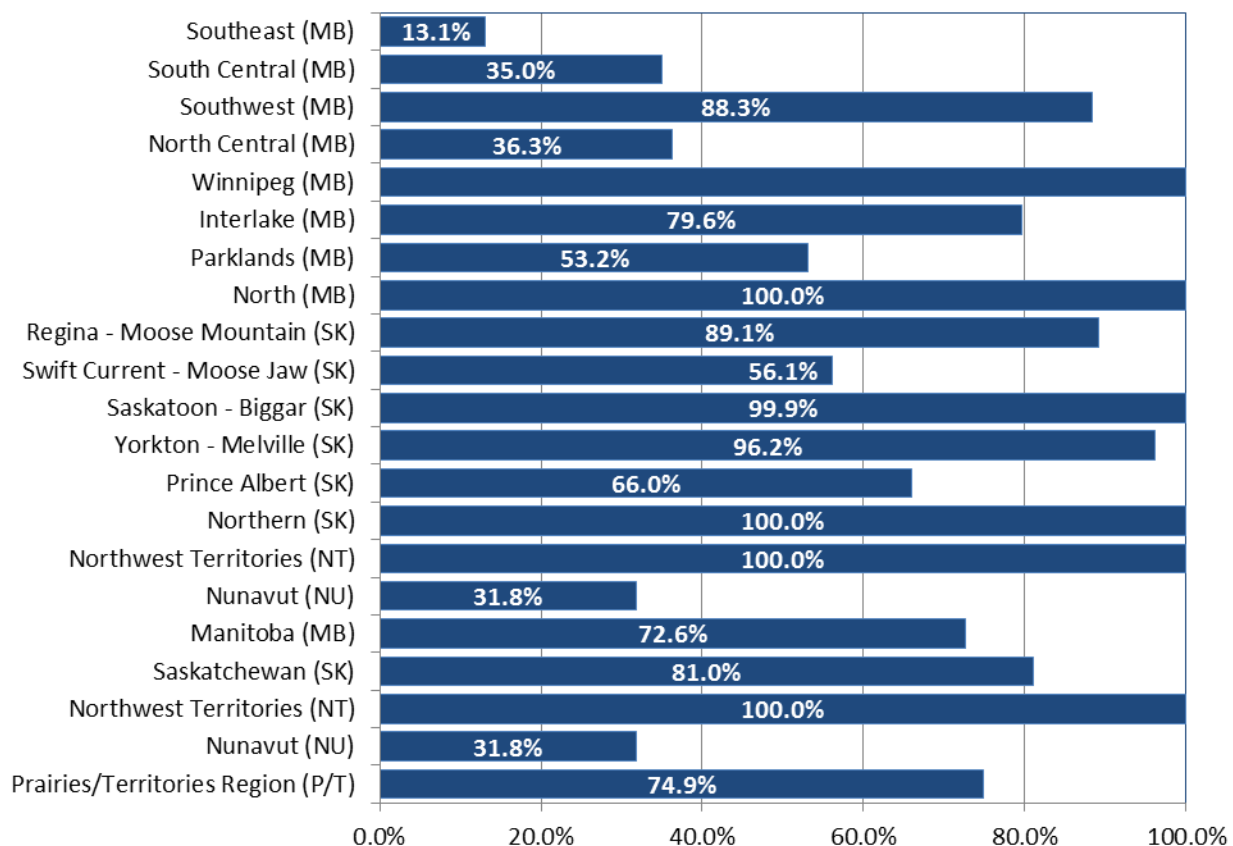
High Density

✓ Southeast (3,640), South Central (1,110) and North Central (668) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while Regina - Moose Mountain (0), Nunavut (0) and Northern (0) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density.

✓ South Central (58.2%), Southeast (41.1%) and North Central (28.2%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while Nunavut (0.0%), Regina - Moose Mountain (0.0%) and Saskatoon - Biggar (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%),
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

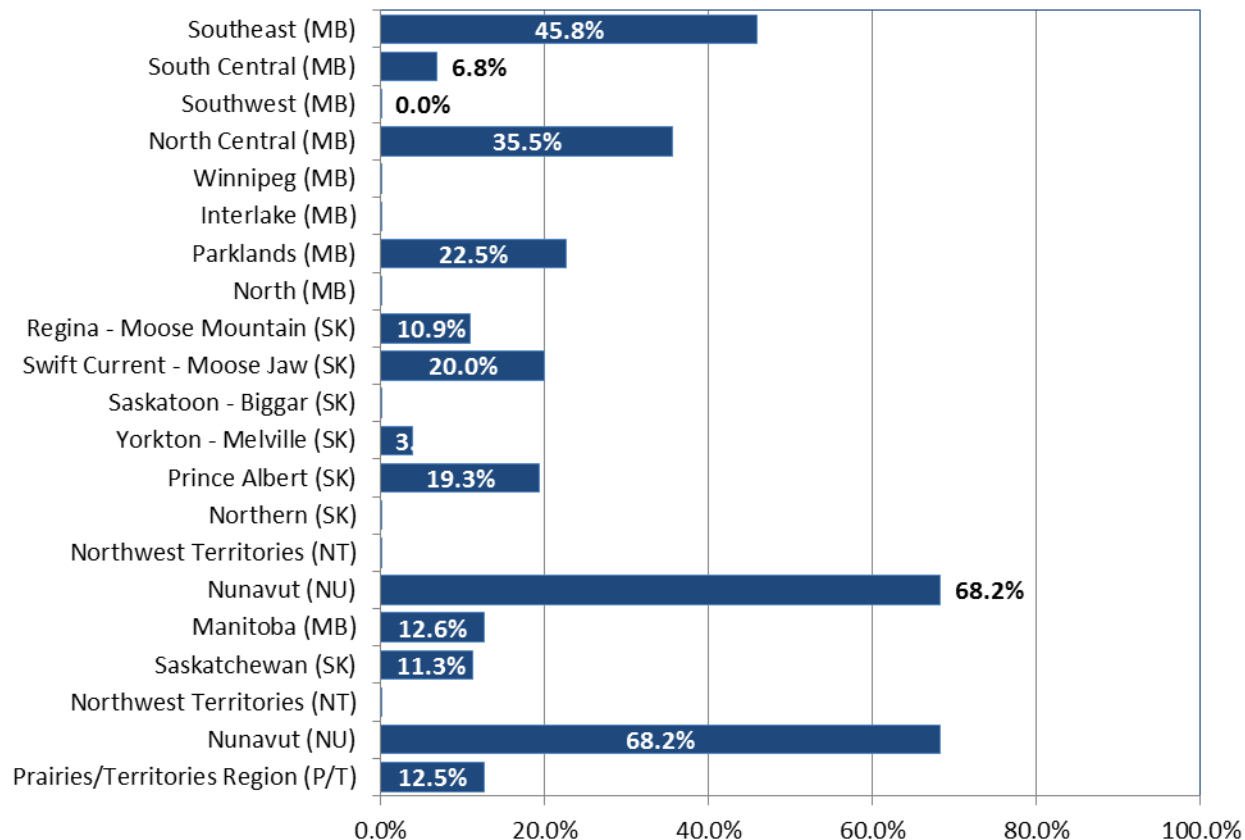


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the local circumstances of populations by their local weight across Nunavut in 2011.*
- ✓ *Northern (100.0%), Northwest Territories (100.0%) and North (100.0%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Southeast (13.1%), Nunavut (31.8%) and South Central (35.0%) 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 Medium OLMC Density (5-20%),
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

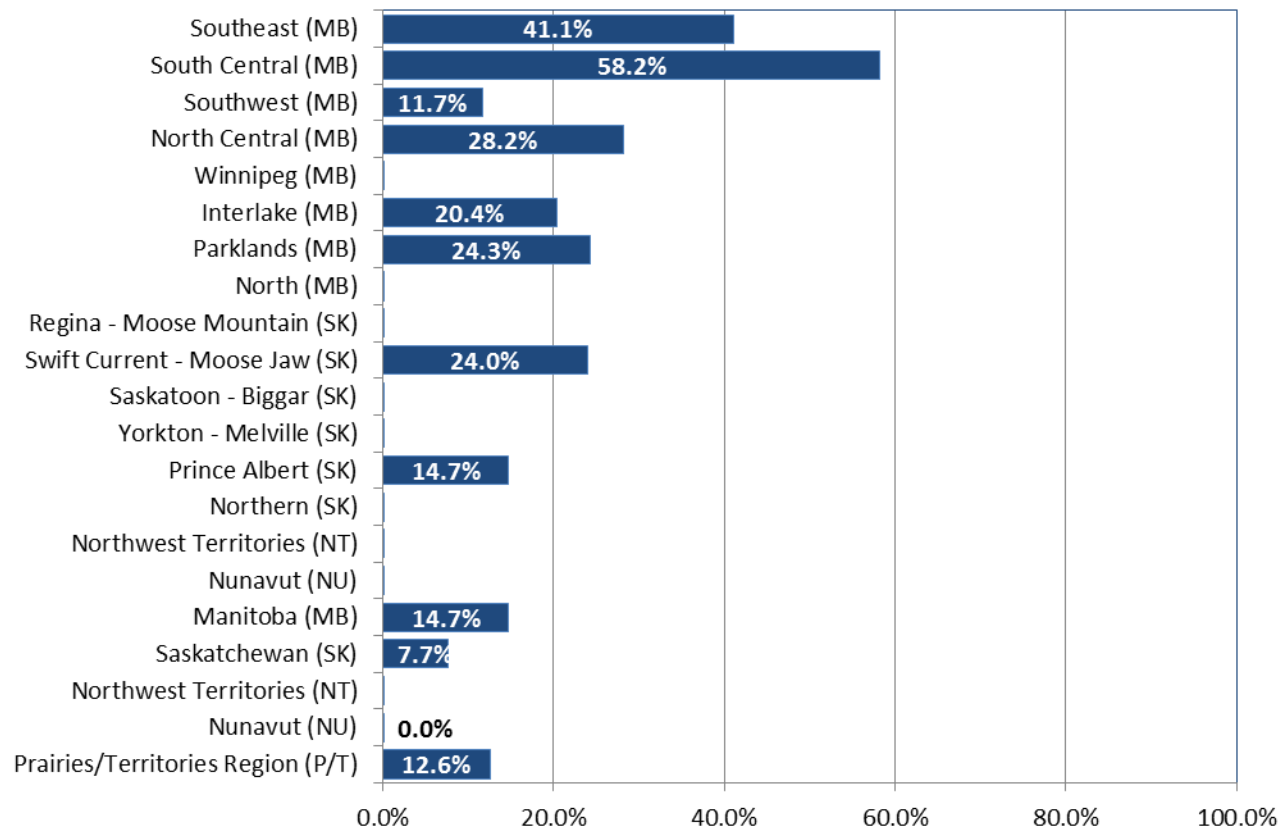


✓ *Nunavut (68.2%), Southeast (45.8%) and North Central (35.5%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Southwest (0.0%), Interlake (0.0%) and North (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

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



✓ *South Central (58.2%), Southeast (41.1%) and North Central (28.2%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while Nunavut (0.0%), Regina - Moose Mountain (0.0%) and Saskatoon - Biggar (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.

**Official-Language Minority Communities, by Urban-Rural/Small Town Status
Nunavut, 2001-2011**

Urban-Rural/Small Town status of the OLMCs	2001	2006	2011
Francophone population of Nunavut	413	425	495
Francophones living in an urban setting	0	0	0
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting	413	425	495
Francophones living in an urban setting (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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)	0	0	0
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (growth)	13	70	83
Francophones living in an urban setting (growth rate)	-	-	-
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (growth rate)	1.03	1.16	1.20
Francophones living in an urban setting (RPG)	-	-	-
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00

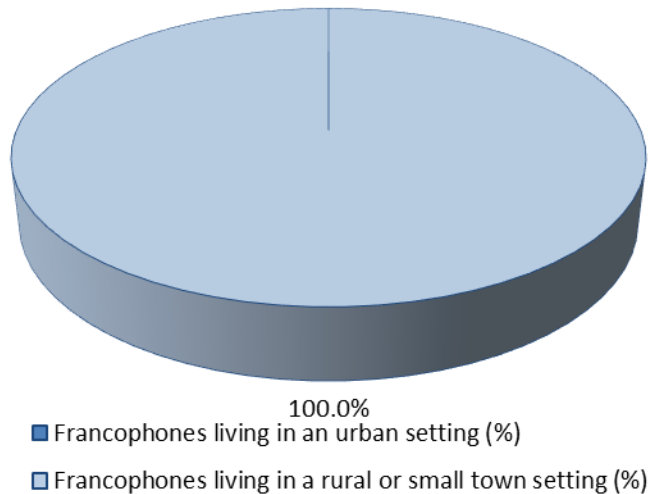
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

Rural Residents

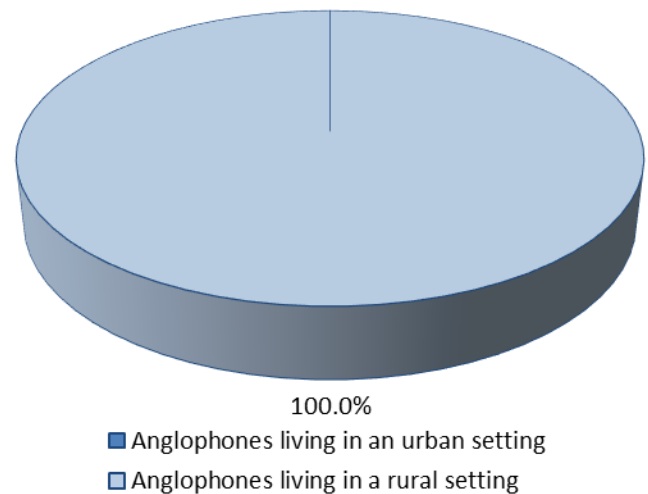
- ✓ *In 2011, the Francophone population living in rural areas in Nunavut consisted of 495 individuals who comprised 100.0% of the population.*
- ✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in rural areas grew by 83 which represents a growth rate of 1.20 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.*
- ✓ *For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in rural areas in Nunavut grew by 70 from 425 to 495.*

- 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
Nunavut, 2011**



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



Rural Residents

- ✓ *In 2011, the Francophone population living in rural areas in Nunavut consisted of 495 individuals who comprised 100.0% of the population.*
- ✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in rural areas grew by 83 which represents a growth rate of 1.20 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.*
- ✓ *For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in rural areas in Nunavut grew by 70 from 425 to 495.*

- 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.

**Francophone Populations by Urban-Rural Status,
Prairies/Territories 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
Southeast (MB)	8,863	3,505	5,358	39.5%	60.5%
South Central (MB)	1,903	0	1,908	--	100.0%
Southwest (MB)	1,530	775	725	51.7%	48.3%
North Central (MB)	2,368	605	1,765	25.5%	74.5%
Winnipeg (MB)	23,823	23,830	0	100.0%	0.0%
Interlake (MB)	1,430	383	1,040	26.9%	73.1%
Parklands (MB)	865	0	865	--	100.0%
North (MB)	578	255	325	44.0%	56.0%
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,443	2,563	908	73.8%	26.2%
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	2,088	783	1,273	38.1%	61.9%
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,975	3,700	285	92.8%	7.2%
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	513	100	420	19.2%	80.8%
Prince Albert (SK)	4,178	1,460	2,625	35.7%	64.3%
Northern (SK)	80	0	85	--	100.0%
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,083	825	253	76.6%	23.4%
Nunavut (NU)	478	0	495	--	100.0%
Manitoba (MB)	41,370	29,353	11,985	71.0%	29.0%
Saskatchewan (SK)	14,293	8,605	5,595	60.6%	39.4%
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,080	825	253	76.6%	23.4%
Nunavut (NU)	478	0	495	--	100.0%
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	57,220	38,783	18,328	67.9%	32.1%

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

There was substantial variation in the urban and rural status of official-language minority populations across Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.

Urban Residents

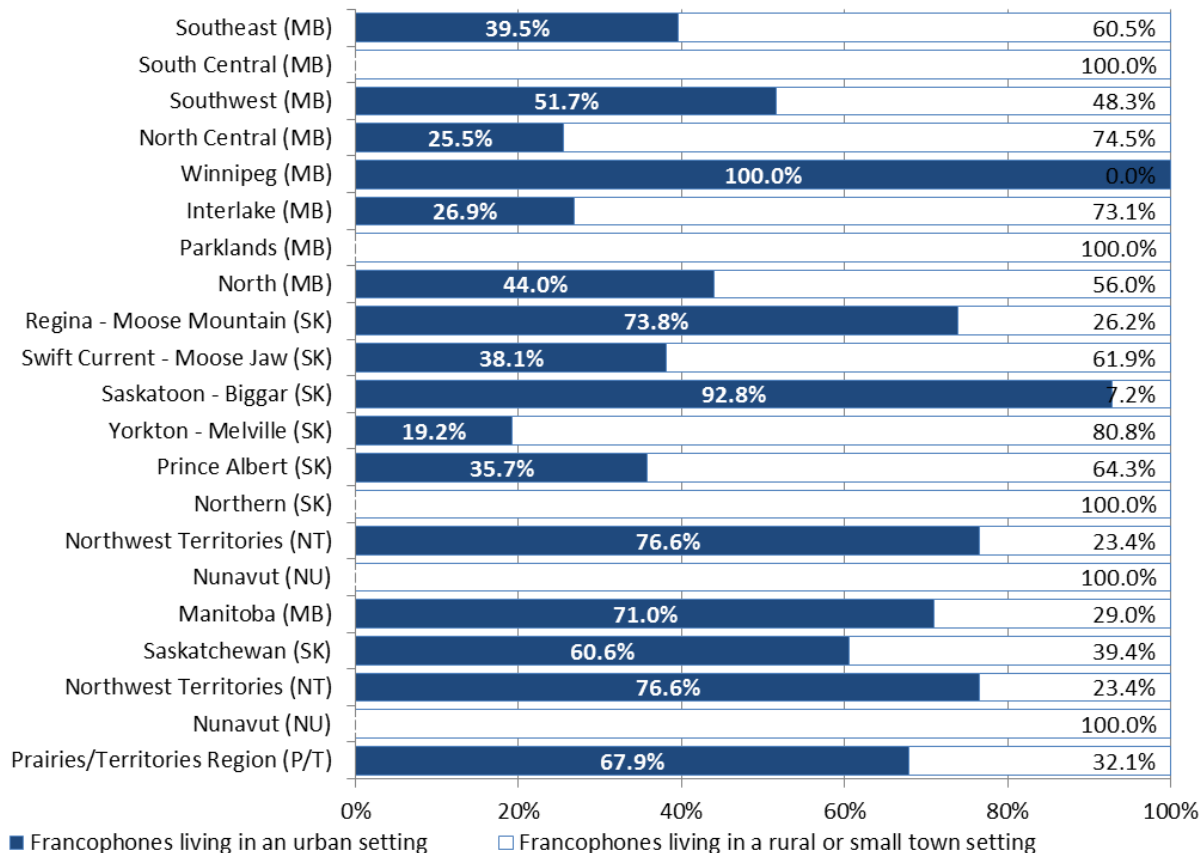
- ✓ *Winnipeg (23,830), Saskatoon - Biggar (3,700) and Southeast (3,505) were the three regions which reported the largest Francophone urban populations. while Northern (0), Nunavut (0) and South Central (0) displayed the lowest populations.*
- ✓ *In terms of weight, Winnipeg (100.0%), Saskatoon - Biggar (92.8%) and Northwest Territories (76.6%) showed the highest urban populations while Yorkton - Melville (19.2%), North Central (25.5%) and Interlake (26.9%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Rural Residents

- ✓ *Southeast (5,358), Prince Albert (2,625) and South Central (1,908) were the three regions which reported the largest rural populations among OLMCs in Nunavut. In terms of weight, South Central (100.0%), Nunavut (100.0%) and Parklands (100.0%) showed the highest proportions for rural OLMC populations across Nunavut.*
- ✓ *In terms of weight, South Central (100.0%), Nunavut (100.0%) and Parklands (100.0%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Winnipeg (0.0%), Saskatoon - Biggar (7.2%) and Northwest Territories (23.4%) 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.
- 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.

**Francophone Populations by Urban-Rural Status,
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**



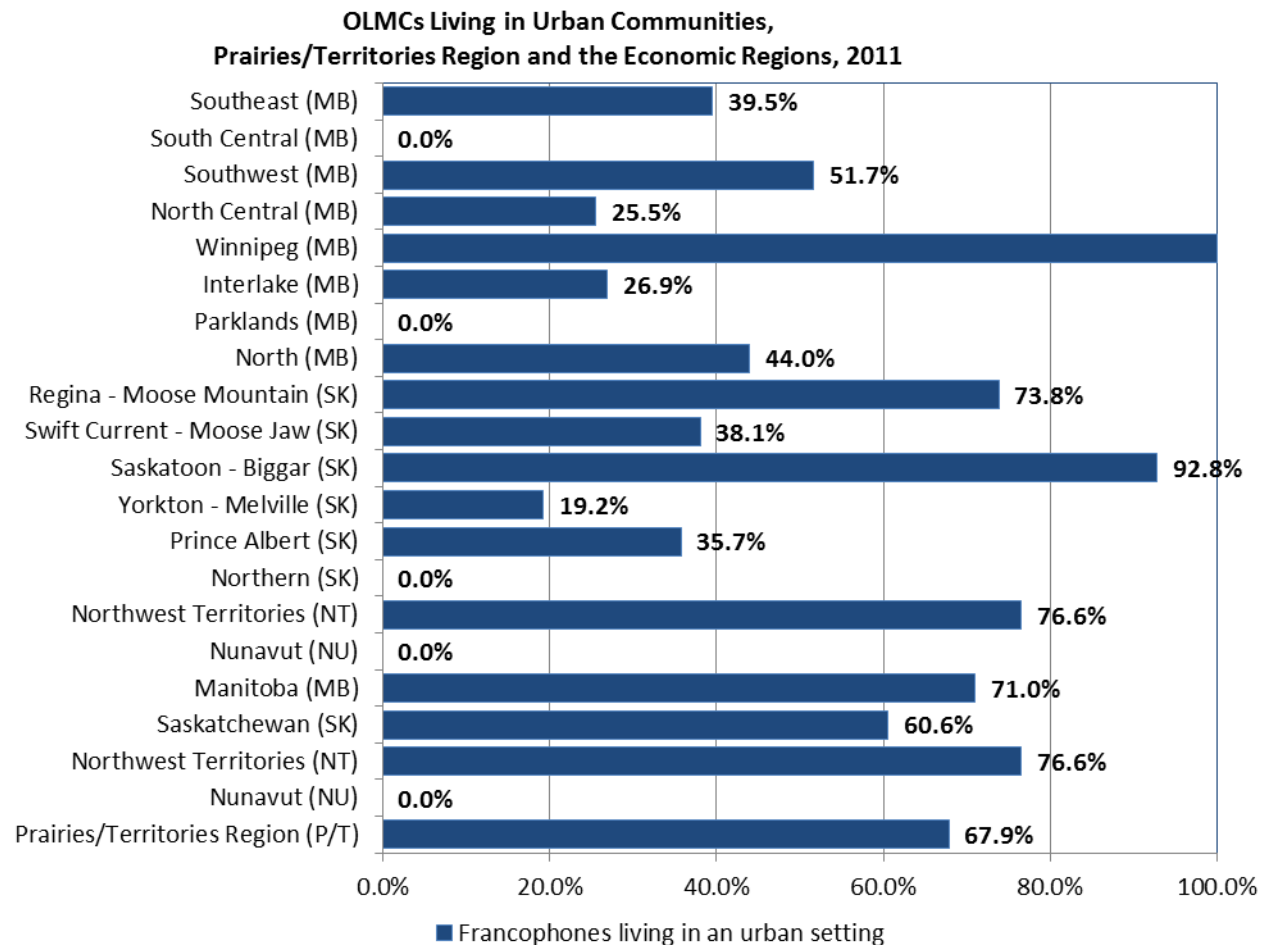
Urban

✓ In terms of weight, Winnipeg (100.0%), Saskatoon - Biggar (92.8%) and Northwest Territories (76.6%) showed the highest urban populations while Yorkton - Melville (19.2%), North Central (25.5%) and Interlake (26.9%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Rural and Small Town

✓ In terms of weight, South Central (100.0%), Nunavut (100.0%) and Parklands (100.0%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Winnipeg (0.0%), Saskatoon - Biggar (7.2%) and Northwest Territories (23.4%) displayed the lowest proportions.

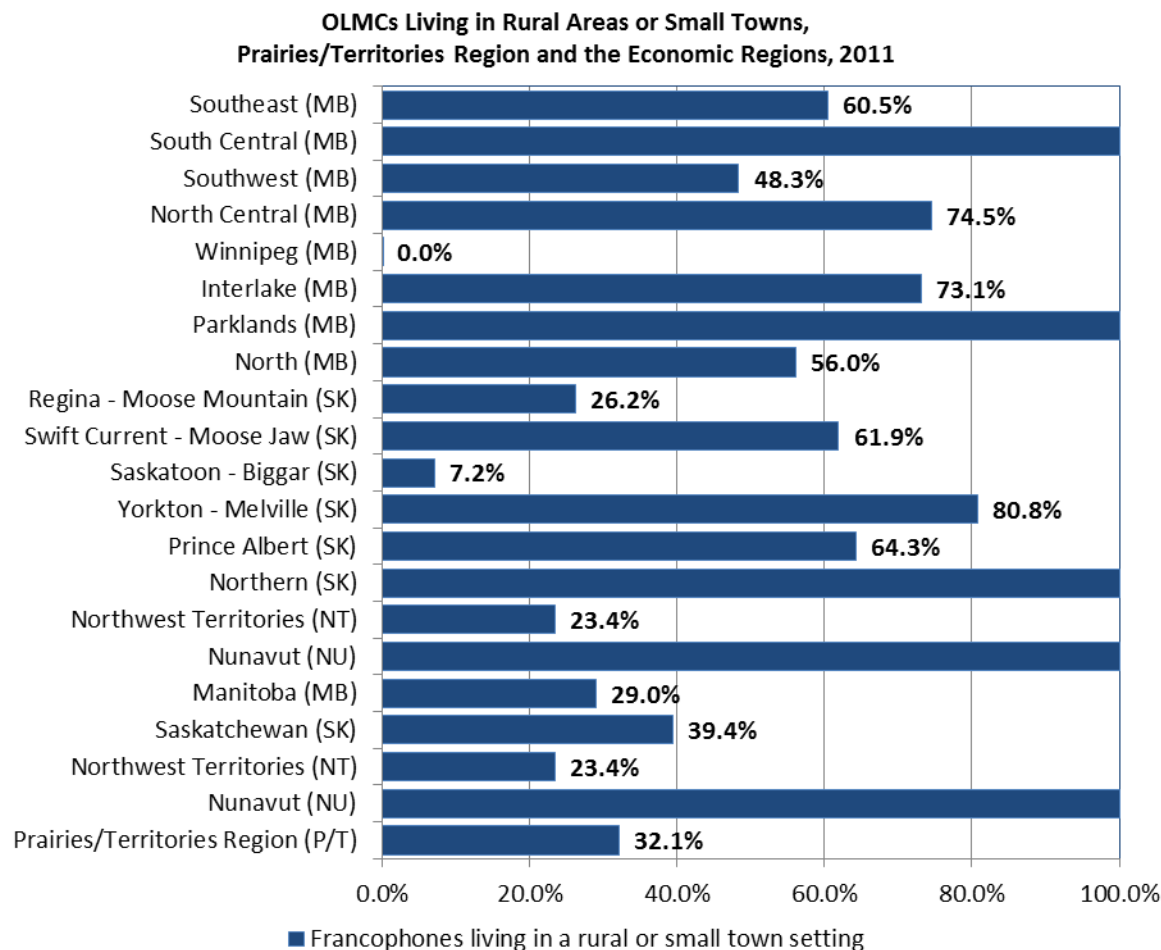
- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
- Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.



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

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



Density by square km

Population Density of OLM Communities, Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	population density		
	OLMC/ sqkm	rank	quintile
Southeast (MB)	0.419	31	4
South Central (MB)	0.194	38	3
Southwest (MB)	0.056	49	2
North Central (MB)	0.222	36	3
Winnipeg (MB)	41.723	3	5
Interlake (MB)	0.090	44	3
Parklands (MB)	0.031	56	2
North (MB)	0.001	73	1
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	0.070	48	2
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	0.026	58	2
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	0.083	46	3
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	0.012	64	1
Prince Albert (SK)	0.043	53	2
Northern (SK)	0.000	75	1
Northwest Territories (NT)	0.001	74	1
Nunavut (NU)	0.000	76	1
Manitoba (MB)	0.075	7	3
Saskatchewan (SK)	0.024	9	2
Northwest Territories (NT)	0.00	12	1
Nunavut (NU)	0.00	13	1
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	0.00	0	0

- ✓ *There was substantial variation in population density of OLMCs across Nunavut in 2011.*
- ✓ *Winnipeg (41.723), Southeast (0.419) and North Central (0.222) were the three regions which reported the highest population density of OLMCs while Nunavut (0.000), Northern (0.000) and Northwest Territories (0.001) displayed the lowest population density of OLMCs.*

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

- 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.

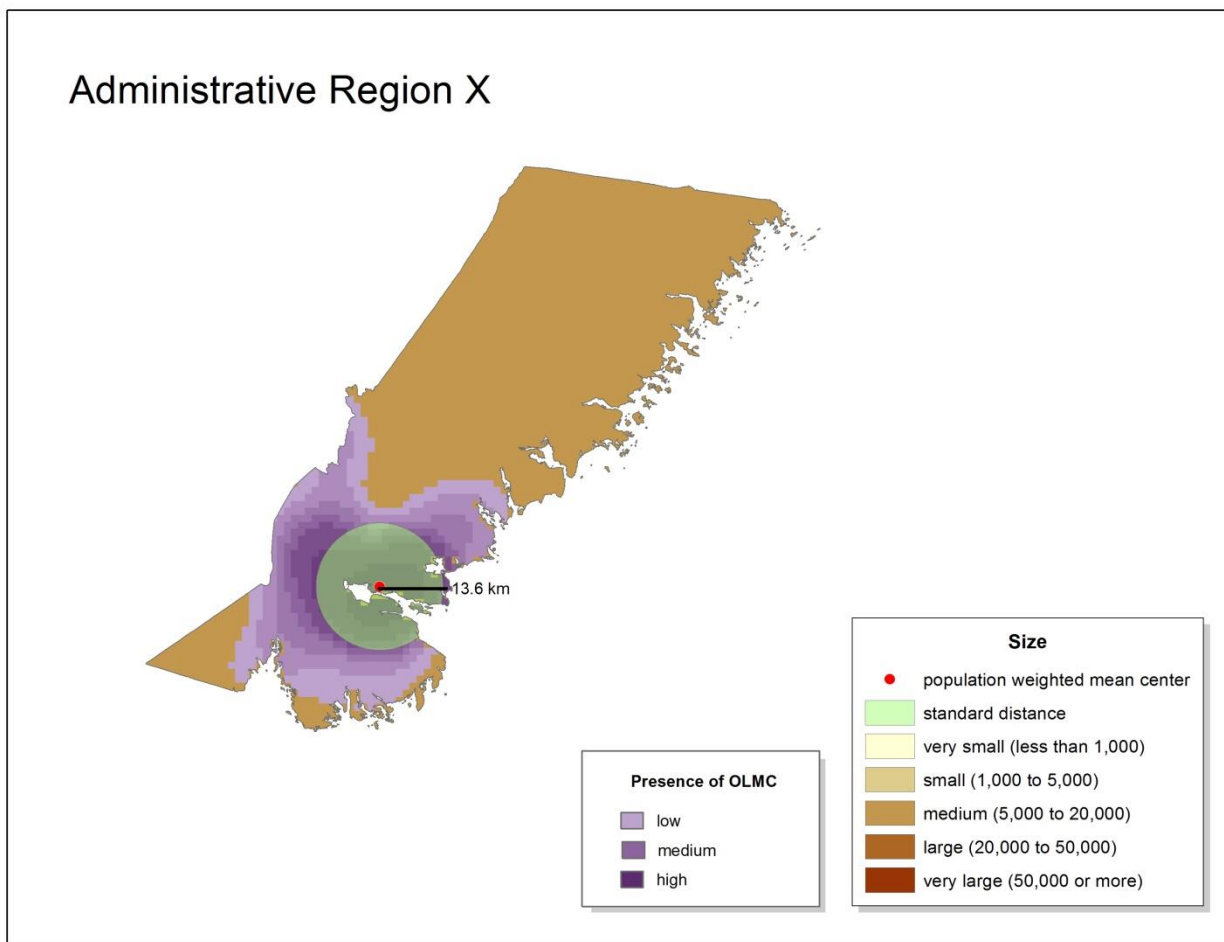
Standard distance



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.



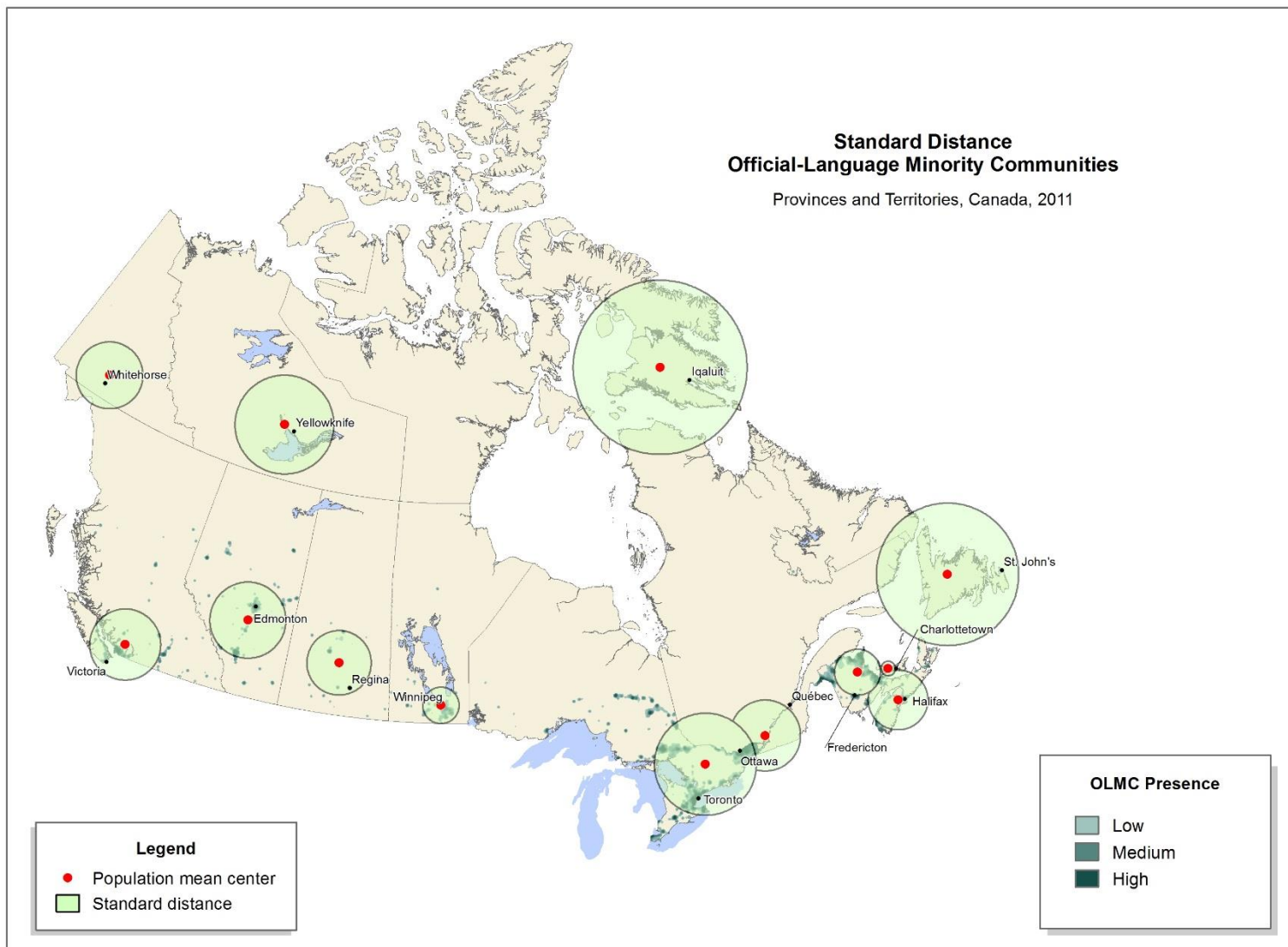
Standard Distance to Reach Two-Thirds of the OLMC, Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	standard distance		
	standard distance (km)	rank	quintile
Southeast (MB)	40.91	47	4
South Central (MB)	48.19	42	3
Southwest (MB)	51.51	40	3
North Central (MB)	44.06	43	3
Winnipeg (MB)	6.31	75	5
Interlake (MB)	50.90	41	3
Parklands (MB)	65.82	33	3
North (MB)	189.62	7	1
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	79.85	27	2
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	88.61	21	2
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	38.97	50	4
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	87.10	23	2
Prince Albert (SK)	103.14	17	2
Northern (SK)	169.48	9	1
Northwest Territories (NT)	277.59	5	1
Nunavut (NU)	488.62	2	1
Manitoba (MB)	102.14	2	5
Saskatchewan (SK)	180.86	5	4
Northwest Territories (NT)	277.59	10	2
Nunavut (NU)	488.62	13	1
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	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 Nunavut in 2011.
- ✓ Nunavut (488.62), Northwest Territories (277.59) and North (189.62) were the three regions which reported the highest standard distances for OLMCs while Winnipeg (6.31), Saskatoon - Biggar (38.97) and Southeast (40.91) 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.

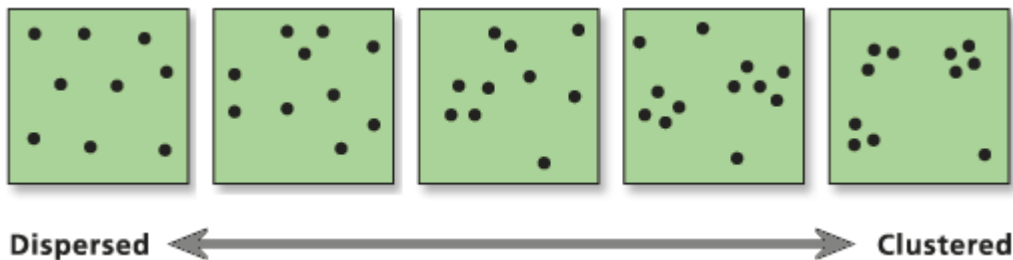


- ✓ There was substantial variation in population density of OLMCs across Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ Winnipeg (41.723), Southeast (0.419) and North Central (0.222) were the three regions which reported the highest population density of OLMCs while Nunavut (0.000), Northern (0.000) and Northwest Territories (0.001) displayed the lowest population density of 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, Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	average nearest neighbour		
	average nearest neighbour (km)	rank	quintile
Southeast (MB)	0.43	41	3
South Central (MB)	0.75	24	2
Southwest (MB)	0.95	19	2
North Central (MB)	0.73	25	2
Winnipeg (MB)	0.05	74	5
Interlake (MB)	1.05	16	1
Parklands (MB)	1.24	11	1
North (MB)	3.34	3	1
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	0.45	39	3
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1.21	12	1
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	0.40	42	3
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	1.34	8	1
Prince Albert (SK)	1.06	15	1
Northern (SK)	10.85	1	1
Northwest Territories (NT)	0.38	44	3
Nunavut (NU)	0.54	35	3
Manitoba (MB)	0.34	6	3
Saskatchewan (SK)	0.81	11	1
Northwest Territories (NT)	0.38	9	2
Nunavut (NU)	0.54	4	2
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	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 Nunavut in 2011.
- ✓ Northern (10.85), North (3.34) and Yorkton - Melville (1.34) were the three regions which reported the highest average nearest neighbour measure for OLMCs while Winnipeg (0.05), Northwest Territories (0.38) and Saskatoon - Biggar (0.40) 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,
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

Region	average proximity (1,000 persons)		
	distance band (km)	rank	quintile
Southeast (MB)	19.49	33	3
South Central (MB)	60.02	16	2
Southwest (MB)	56.43	18	2
North Central (MB)	46.78	21	2
Winnipeg (MB)	2.02	62	5
Interlake (MB)	72.80	11	1
Parklands (MB)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
North (MB)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	49.24	20	2
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	102.09	6	1
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	17.35	34	3
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Prince Albert (SK)	72.74	12	1
Northern (SK)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Northwest Territories (NT)	656.11	1	1
Nunavut (NU)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Manitoba (MB)	21.74	7	3
Saskatchewan (SK)	54.71	9	2
Northwest Territories (NT)	656.11	12	1
Nunavut (NU)	2,051.56	1	1
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	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 Nunavut in 2011.
- ✓ Northwest Territories (656.11), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (102.09) and Interlake (72.80) were the three regions which reported the highest proximity measure based on 1,000 OLM individuals while Winnipeg (2.02), Saskatoon - Biggar (17.35) and Southeast (19.49) 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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