



# ***Demographic Profile*** ***Ontario, 2011***

**William Floch, Martin Durand and Elias Abou-Rjeili**  
**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



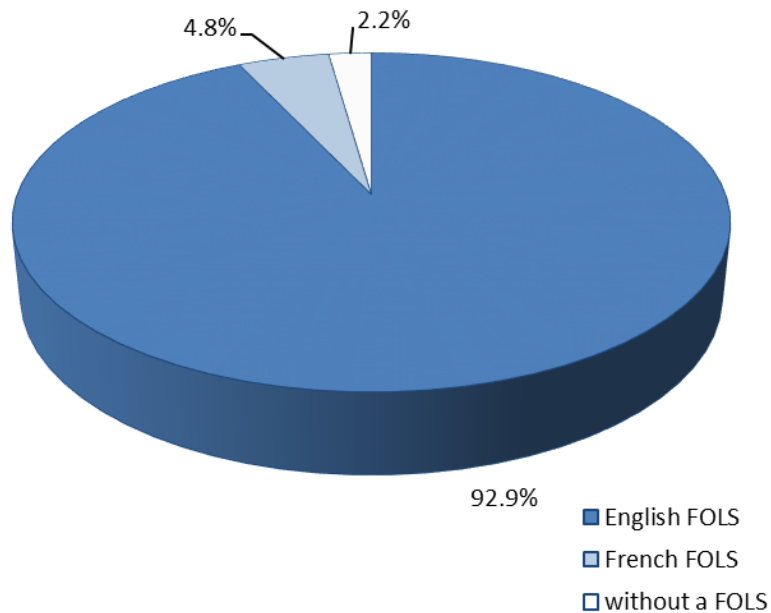
Presence of Francophone Population in Ontario, 1996-2011				
Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
Ontario - total population	10,642,790	11,285,545	12,028,895	12,722,065
Size of official-language minority	511,800	527,708	537,595	542,383
Share of Ontario's population	4.8%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%
Share of OL minority population in Canada	27.0%	27.7%	27.0%	26.3%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
Growth (numbers)	15,908	9,888	4,788	30,583
Growth rate	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.06
Relative Population Growth	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.89
Relative Population Growth (compared to all OLMCs in Canada)	1.03	0.98	0.97	0.97

*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.*

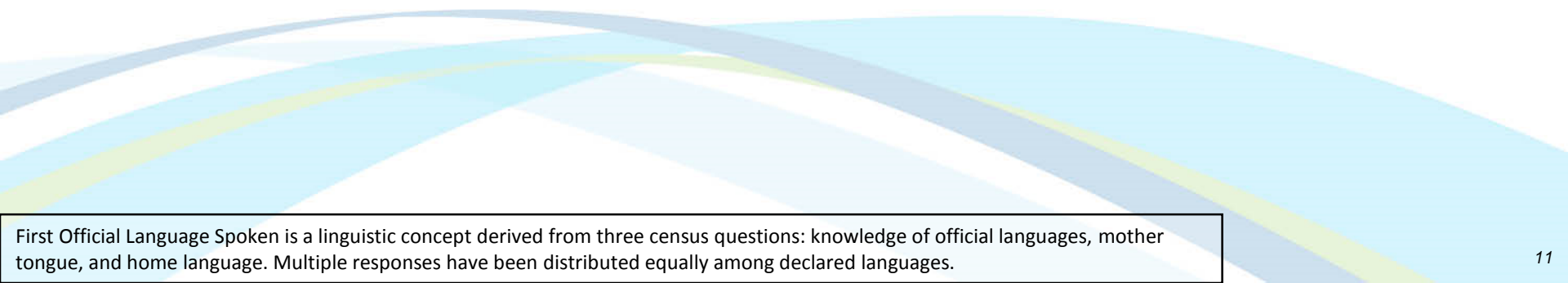
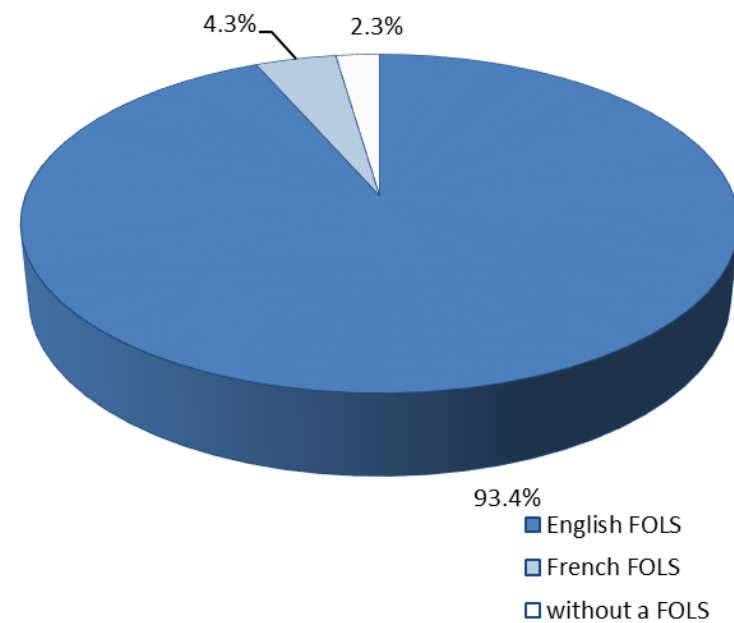
- ✓ *In 2011, using the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) definition, with dual response distributed equally, there were 542,383 Francophones in Ontario who comprised 4.3% of the population, making it a very large OLMC in Canada, with a low share of the regional population.*
- ✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the number of Francophones grew by 30 583 which represents a growth rate of 1.06.*
- ✓ *For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the Francophone population of Ontario grew by 4 788 from 537,595 to 542,383.*
- ✓ *In relative terms, the growth rate of the Francophone community was lower than that of the majority language group in Ontario, with a Relative Population Growth (RPG) of 0.89 for the 1996-2011 period.*
- ✓ *Over this period, the Ontario Francophone population's share of the Canadian Official-Language Minority population remained relatively constant at 26.3% from 27.0% in 1996.*

- 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 Ontario, 1996



### Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) Ontario, 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,  
Ontario and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

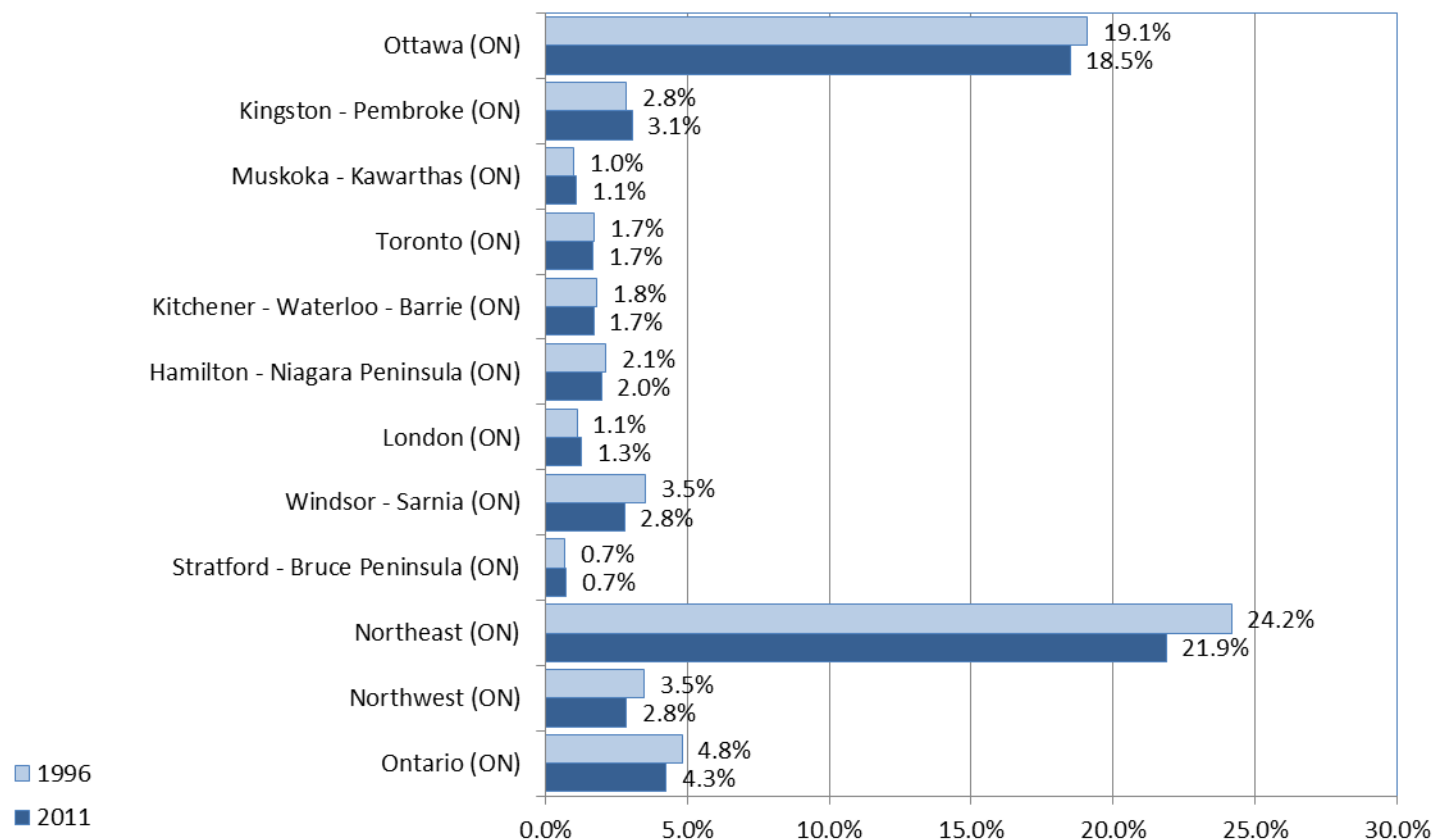
Regions	1996					2011				
	Total Population	OL minority	OL majority	OL minority (%)	OL majority (%)	Total Population	OL minority	OL majority	OL minority (%)	OL majority (%)
Ottawa (ON)	1,049,205	200,430	838,470	19.1%	79.9%	1,229,065	227,045	990,145	18.5%	80.6%
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	407,035	11,530	394,470	2.8%	96.9%	444,825	13,575	430,340	3.1%	96.7%
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	333,770	3,353	330,133	1.0%	98.9%	359,310	3,908	354,938	1.1%	98.8%
Toronto (ON)	4,257,765	72,565	3,998,560	1.7%	93.9%	5,511,225	91,760	5,185,580	1.7%	94.1%
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	941,775	17,200	915,285	1.8%	97.2%	1,206,085	20,533	1,174,168	1.7%	97.4%
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	1,412,665	30,165	1,368,405	2.1%	96.9%	1,678,995	33,143	1,628,363	2.0%	97.0%
London (ON)	559,160	6,235	547,230	1.1%	97.9%	624,970	7,945	611,130	1.3%	97.8%
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	581,295	20,540	554,195	3.5%	95.3%	612,550	17,025	587,825	2.8%	96.0%
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	281,625	1,978	278,873	0.7%	99.0%	288,810	2,103	285,243	0.7%	98.8%
Northeast (ON)	576,315	139,355	435,375	24.2%	75.5%	544,685	119,043	424,648	21.9%	78.0%
Northwest (ON)	242,180	8,433	230,923	3.5%	95.4%	221,535	6,288	214,333	2.8%	96.7%
Ontario (ON)	10,642,790	511,800	9,891,930	4.8%	92.9%	12,722,055	542,383	11,886,693	4.3%	93.4%

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 Ontario in 2011.*

- ✓ *Ottawa (227,045), Northeast (119,043) and Toronto (91,760) were the three regions which reported the largest OLMCs while Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (2,103), Muskoka - Kawarthas (3,908) and Northwest (6,288) had the smallest OLMC.*
- ✓ *In terms of weight, Northeast (21.9%), Ottawa (18.5%) and Kingston - Pembroke (3.1%) showed the highest proportions for OLMCs while Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.7%), Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.1%) and London (1.3%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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



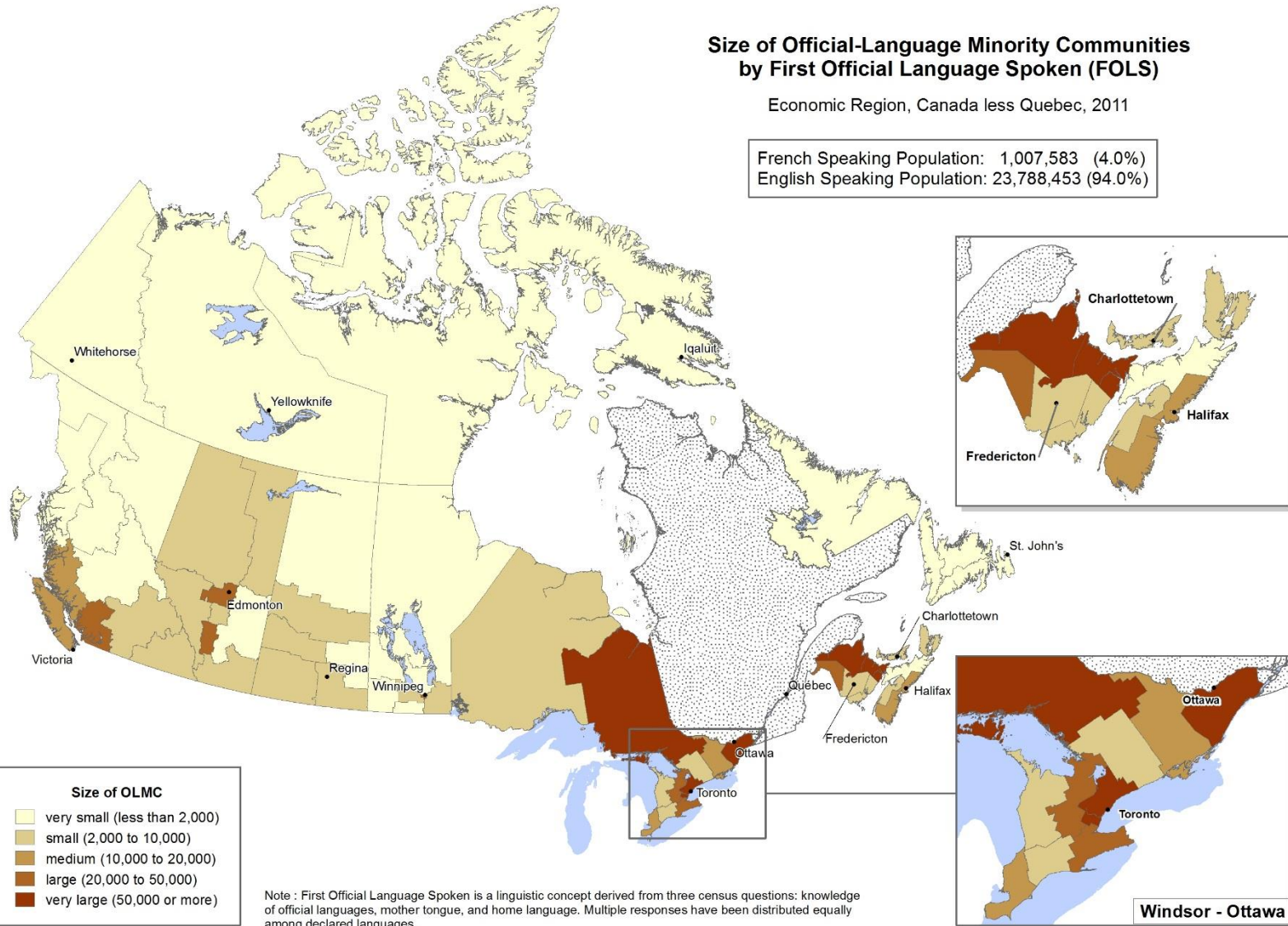
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the size and weight of Official-Language Minority Communities (OLMC) by First Official Language Spoken across Ontario in 2011.
- ✓ In terms of weight, Northeast (21.9%), Ottawa (18.5%) and Kingston - Pembroke (3.1%) showed the highest proportions for OLMCs while Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.7%), Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.1%) and London (1.3%) 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

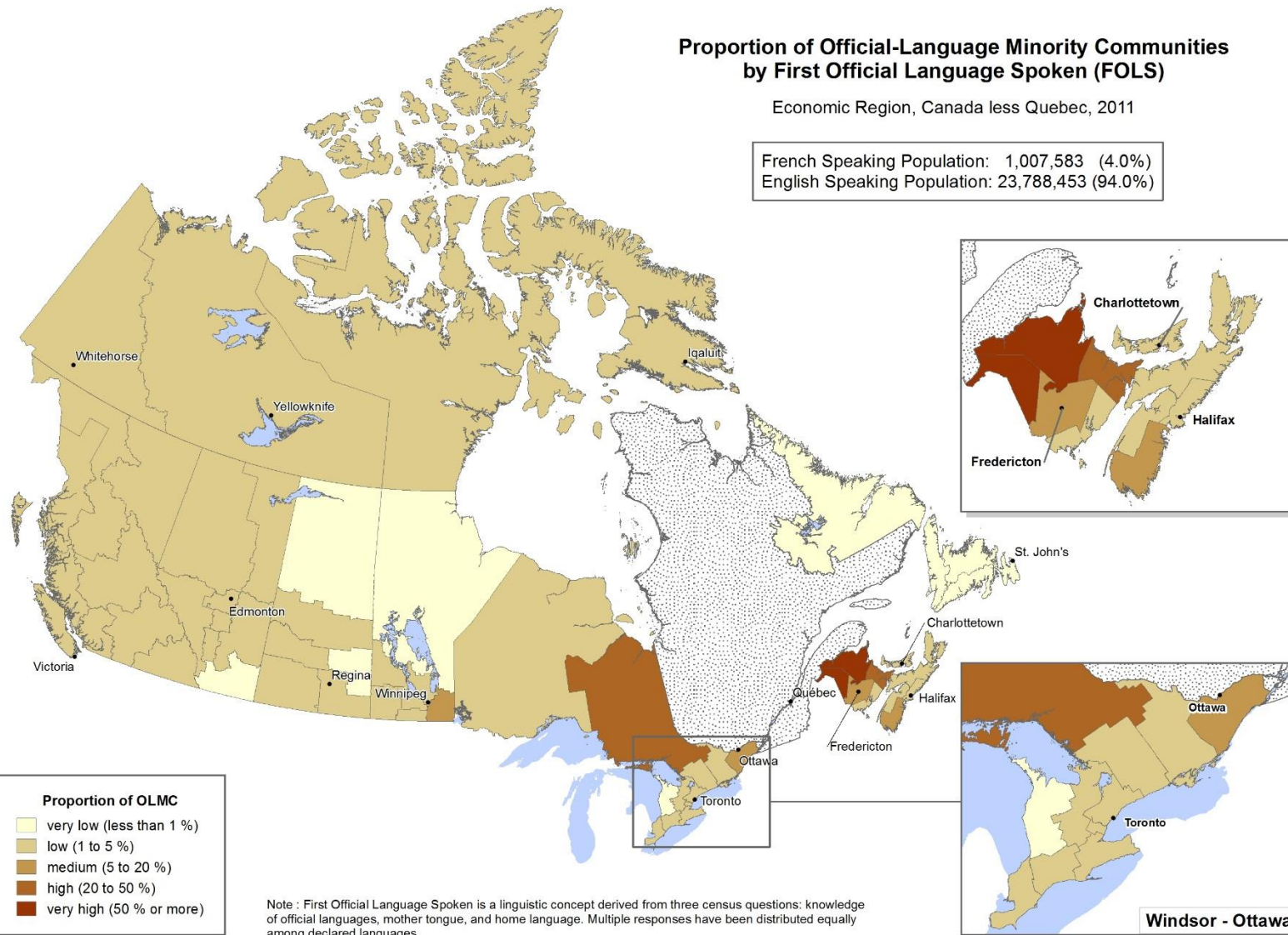
French Speaking Population: 1,007,583 (4.0%)  
 English Speaking Population: 23,788,453 (94.0%)



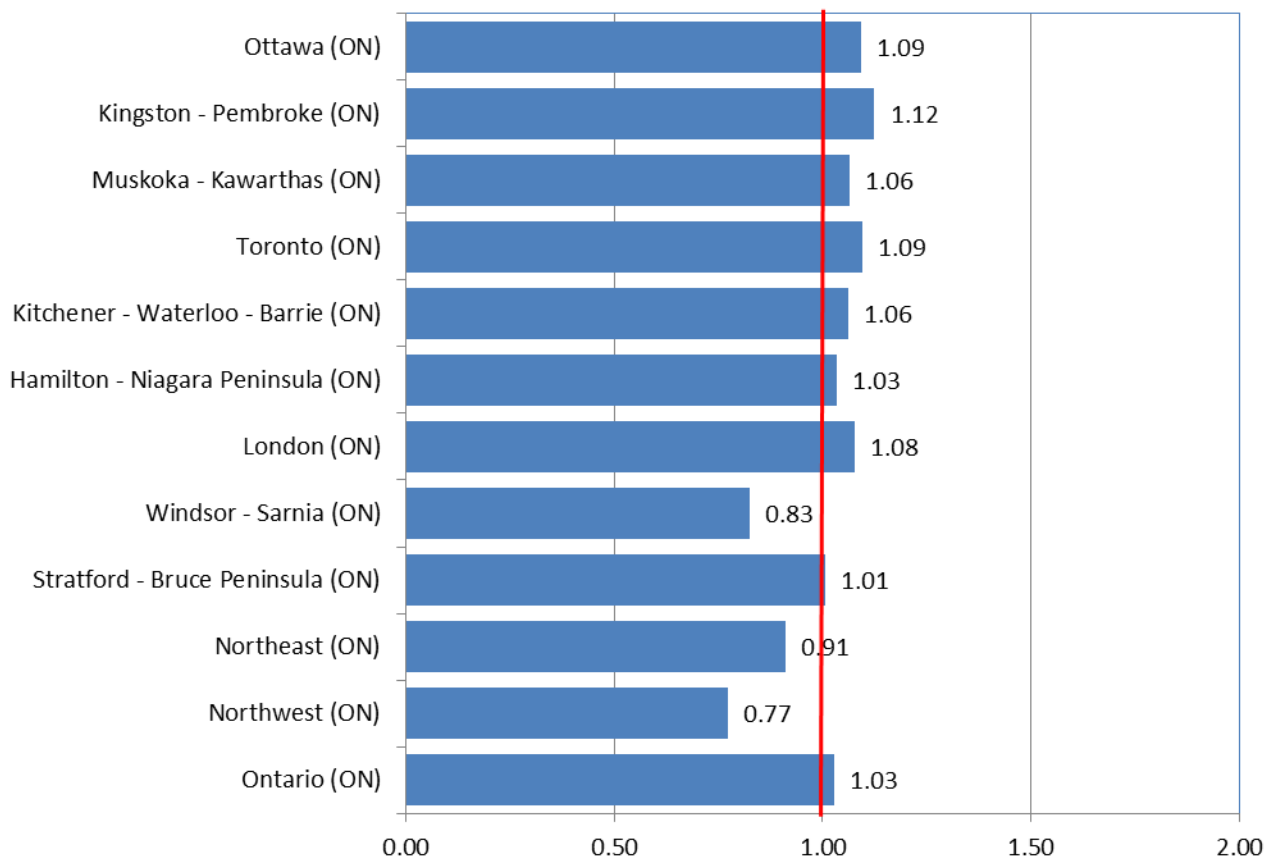
### Proportion of Official-Language Minority Communities by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)

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  
Ontario and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



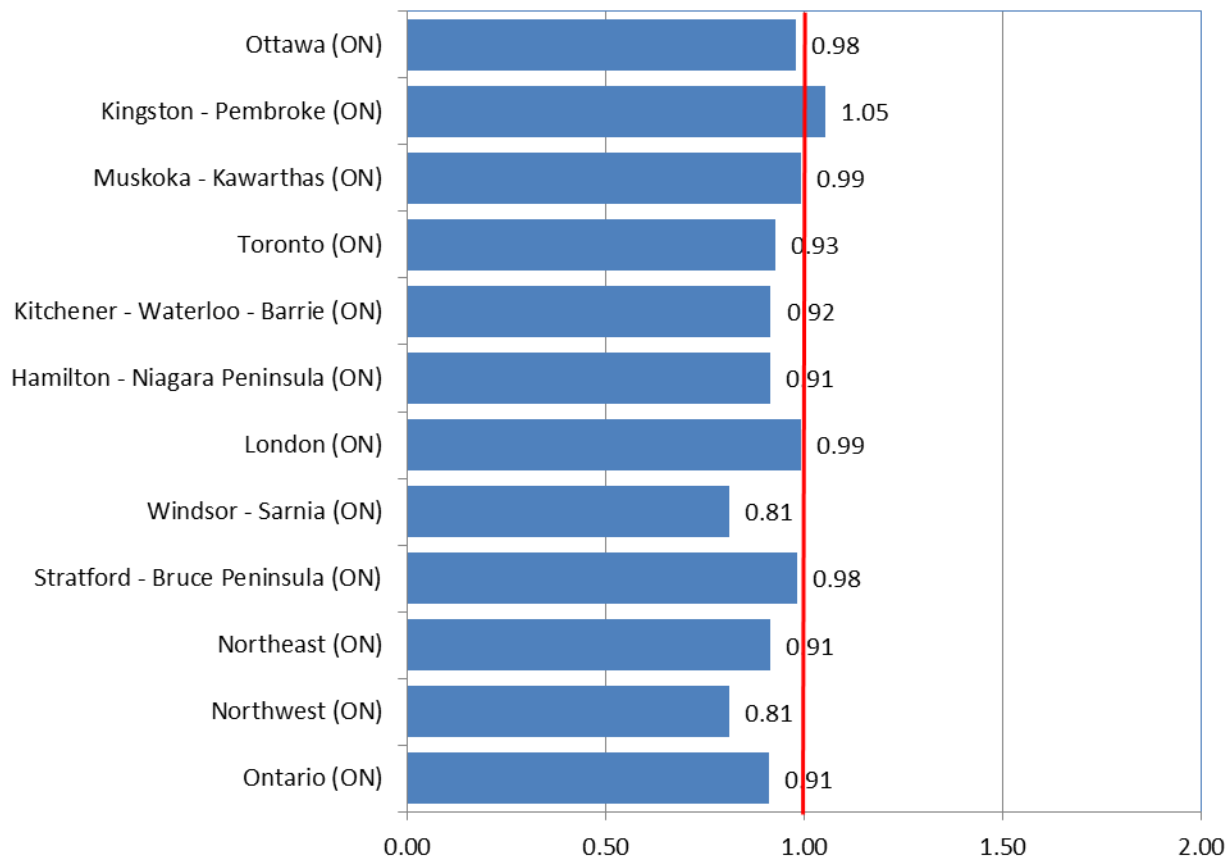
✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the Francophone populations of Kingston - Pembroke (1.12), Toronto (1.09) and Ottawa (1.09) displayed the highest growth rate across Ontario while those of Northwest (0.77), Windsor - Sarnia (0.83) and Northeast (0.91) showed the lowest growth rates.*

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  
Ontario and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

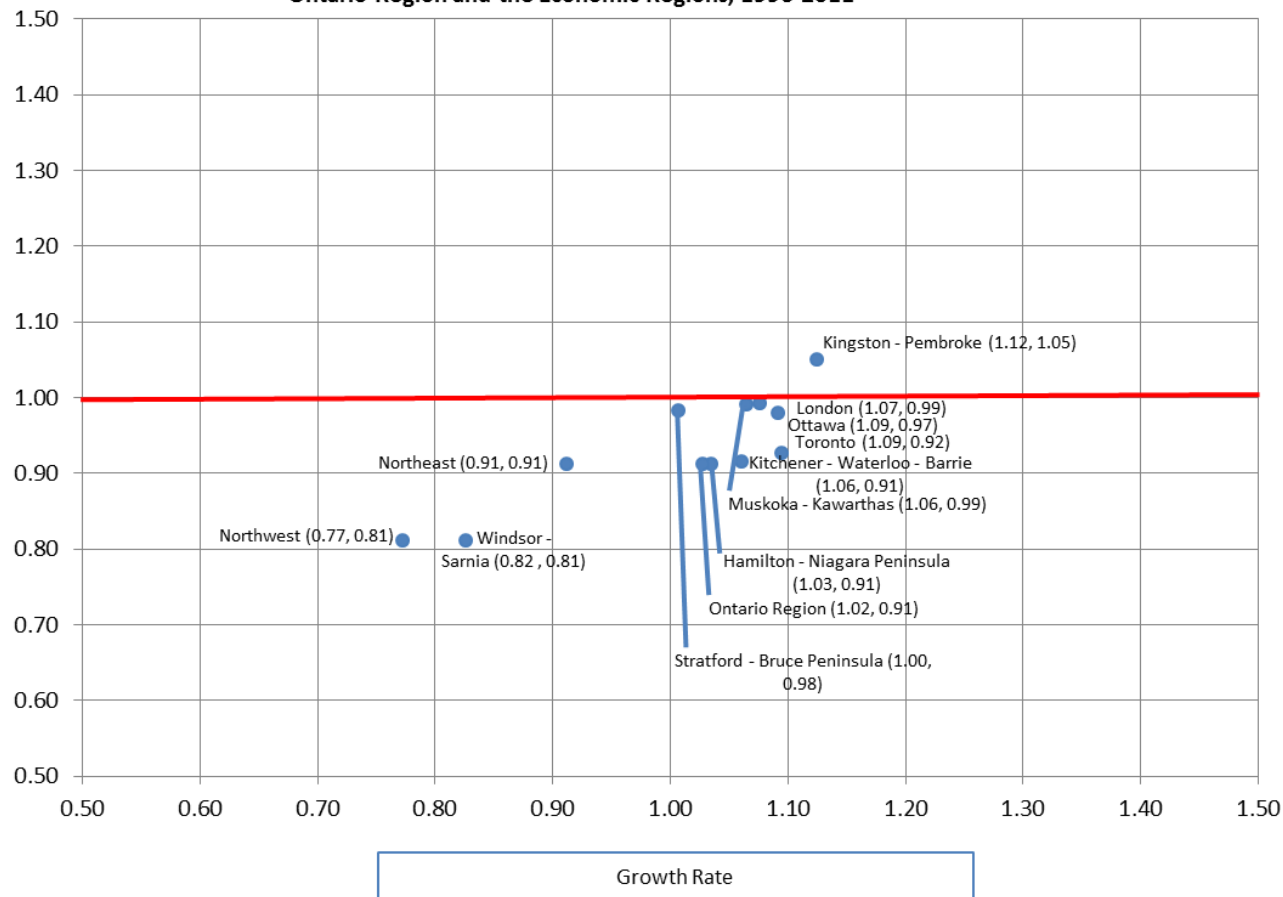


✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the OLMCs of Kingston - Pembroke (1.05), London (0.99) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.99) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Ontario while Northwest (0.81), Windsor - Sarnia (0.81) and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.91) experienced the lowest relative 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 Ontario 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  
Ontario, 2001-2011**

<b>Distribution of Francophones by their Local Community Size</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total OLMC population	527,665	537,230	542,295
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	33,078	34,848	36,338
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	69,688	57,098	60,920
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	424,900	445,285	445,038
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	6.3%	6.5%	6.7%
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	13.2%	10.6%	11.2%
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	80.5%	82.9%	82.1%
<b>Change in Size of OLMCs in Local Communities</b>	<b>2001-2006</b>	<b>2006-2011</b>	<b>2001-2011</b>
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	1,770	1,490	3,260
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	-12,590	3,823	-8,768
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	20,385	-248	20,138
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD) (growth rate)	1.05	1.04	1.10
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD) (growth rate)	0.82	1.07	0.87
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD) (growth rate)	1.05	1.00	1.05
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD) (RPG)	1.03	1.03	1.07
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD) (RPG)	0.80	1.06	0.85
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD) (RPG)	1.03	0.99	1.02

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 Ontario consisted of 36,338 individuals who comprised 6.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the OLMC population living in very small OLMC communities grew by 3,260 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 1.07.

**Living in Medium-sized OLM Communities**

- ✓ In 2011, the population living in medium-sized OLMC communities in Ontario consisted of 60,920 individuals who comprised 11.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in medium-sized OLMC communities declined by 8,768 which represents a growth rate of 0.87 and a relative population growth rate of 0.85.

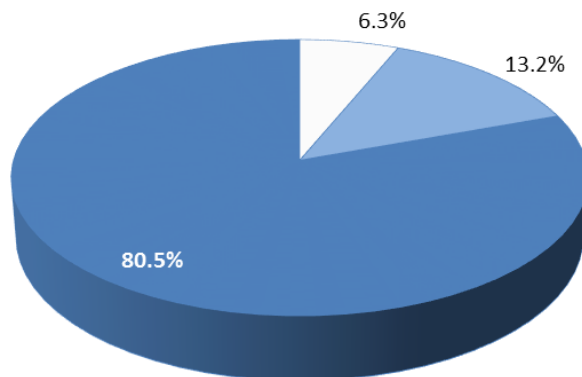
**Living in Large or Very Large OLM Communities**

- ✓ In 2011, the population living in large OLMC communities in Ontario consisted of 445,038 individuals who comprised 82.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in large OLMC communities grew by 20,138 which represents a growth rate of 1.05 and a relative population growth rate of 1.02.

- 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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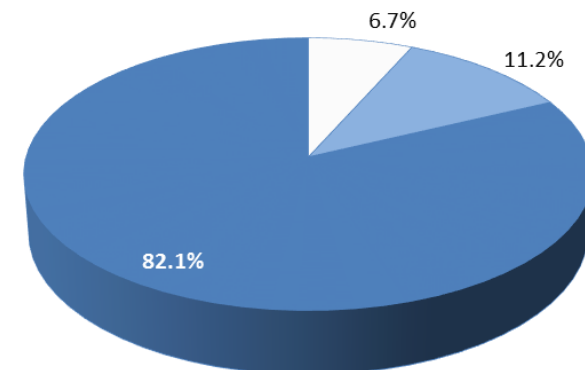
**OLMCs by Local Circumstance (Size)  
Ontario, 2001**

- 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)  
Ontario, 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**

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### **Living in Large or Very Large OLM Communities**

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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),  
Ontario 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)
Ottawa (ON)	227,028	4,310	5,725	216,993	1.9%	2.5%	95.6%
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	13,565	3,863	5,150	4,553	28.5%	38.0%	33.6%
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,930	2,383	1,548	0	60.6%	39.4%	0.0%
Toronto (ON)	91,755	1,828	7,433	82,495	2.0%	8.1%	89.9%
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	20,540	5,383	8,635	6,523	26.2%	42.0%	31.8%
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	33,140	2,553	7,460	23,128	7.7%	22.5%	69.8%
London (ON)	7,925	2,245	0	5,680	28.3%	0.0%	71.7%
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	17,015	1,675	4,163	11,178	9.8%	24.5%	65.7%
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	2,083	2,083	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northeast (ON)	119,043	7,350	19,573	92,120	6.2%	16.4%	77.4%
Northwest (ON)	6,273	2,668	1,235	2,370	42.5%	19.7%	37.8%
Ontario (ON)	542,295	36,338	60,920	445,038	6.7%	11.2%	82.1%

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

**Living in Small OLM Communities**

- ✓ Northeast (7,350), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (5,383) and Ottawa (4,310) were the three regions which reported the largest number of Francophones living in small local OLMCs while Windsor - Sarnia (1,675), Toronto (1,828) and Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (2,083) had the smallest living in small local OLMCs.
- ✓ In terms of proportion, Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (100.0%), Muskoka - Kawarthas (60.6%) and Northwest (42.5%) showed the highest proportions for living in small local OLMCs while Ottawa (1.9%), Toronto (2.0%) and Northeast (6.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.

**Living in Medium-sized OLM Communities**

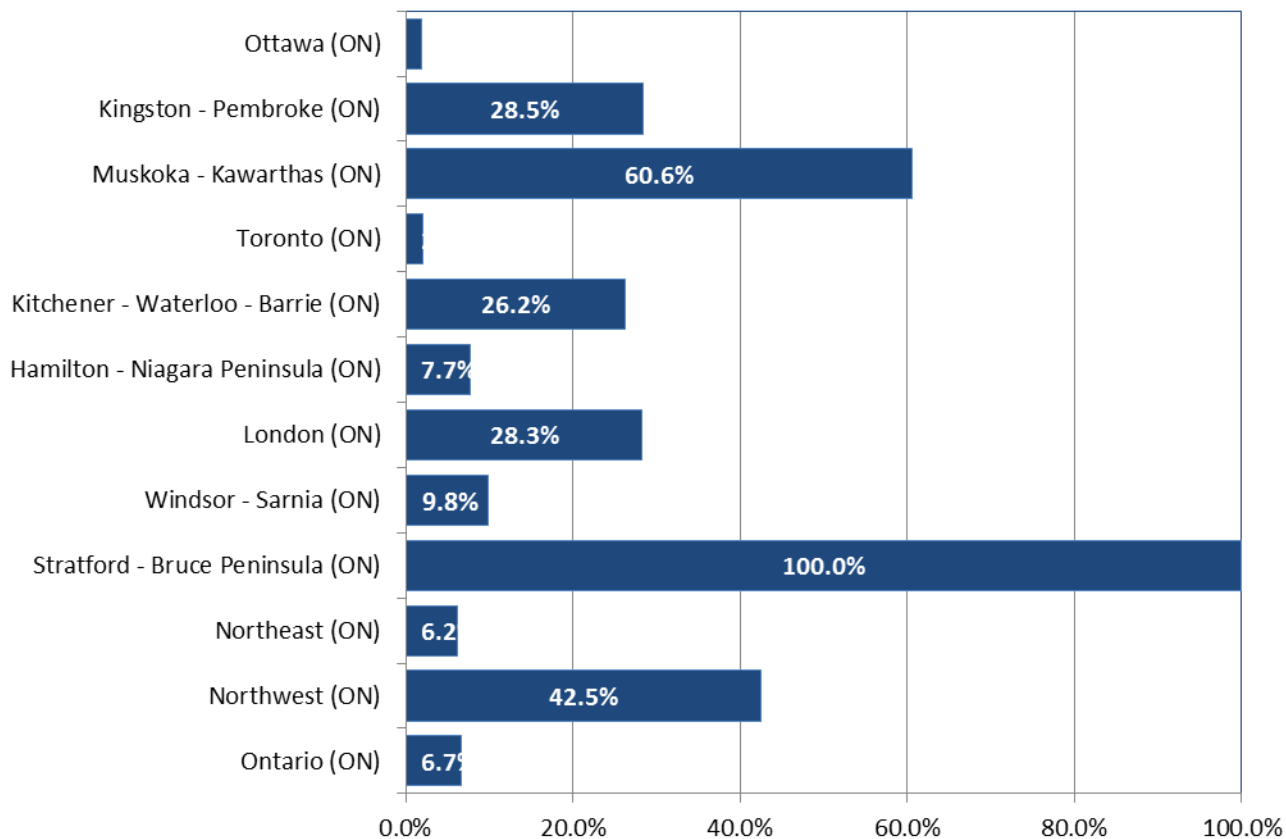
- ✓ Northeast (19,573), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (8,635) and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (7,460) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while London (0), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0) and Northwest (1,235) had the smallest number living in medium-sized local OLMCs.
- ✓ Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (42.0%), Muskoka - Kawarthas (39.4%) and Kingston - Pembroke (38.0%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while London (0.0%), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.0%) and Ottawa (2.5%) displayed the lowest proportions.

**Living in Large OLM Communities**

- ✓ Ottawa (216,993), Northeast (92,120) and Toronto (82,495) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0), Muskoka - Kawarthas (0) and Northwest (2,370) had the smallest number living in large local OLMCs.
- ✓ Ottawa (95.6%), Toronto (89.9%) and Northeast (77.4%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.0%), Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.0%) and Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (31.8%) 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, Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011**

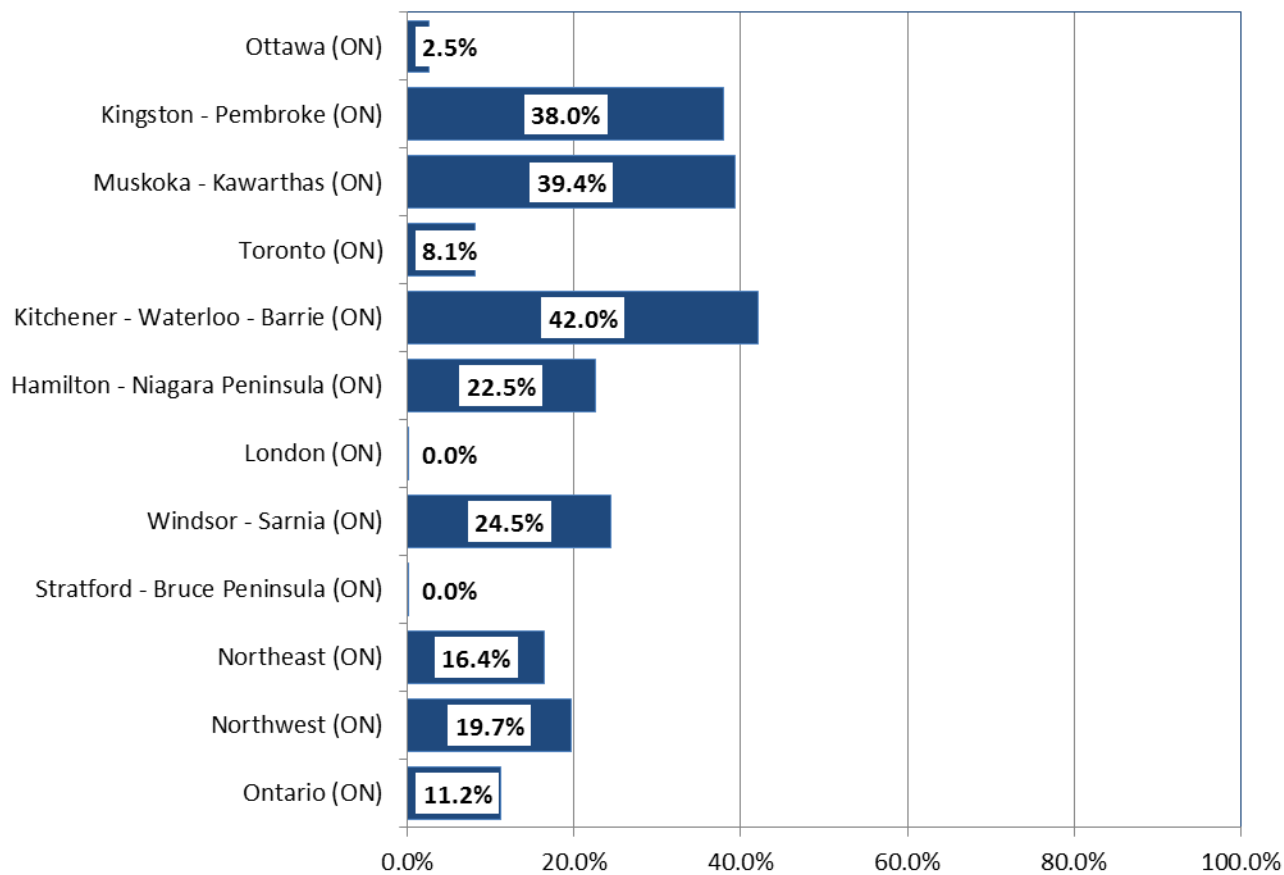


*In terms of proportion, Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (100.0%), Muskoka - Kawarthas (60.6%) and Northwest (42.5%) showed the highest proportions for living in small local OLMCs while Ottawa (1.9%), Toronto (2.0%) and Northeast (6.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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, Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011**



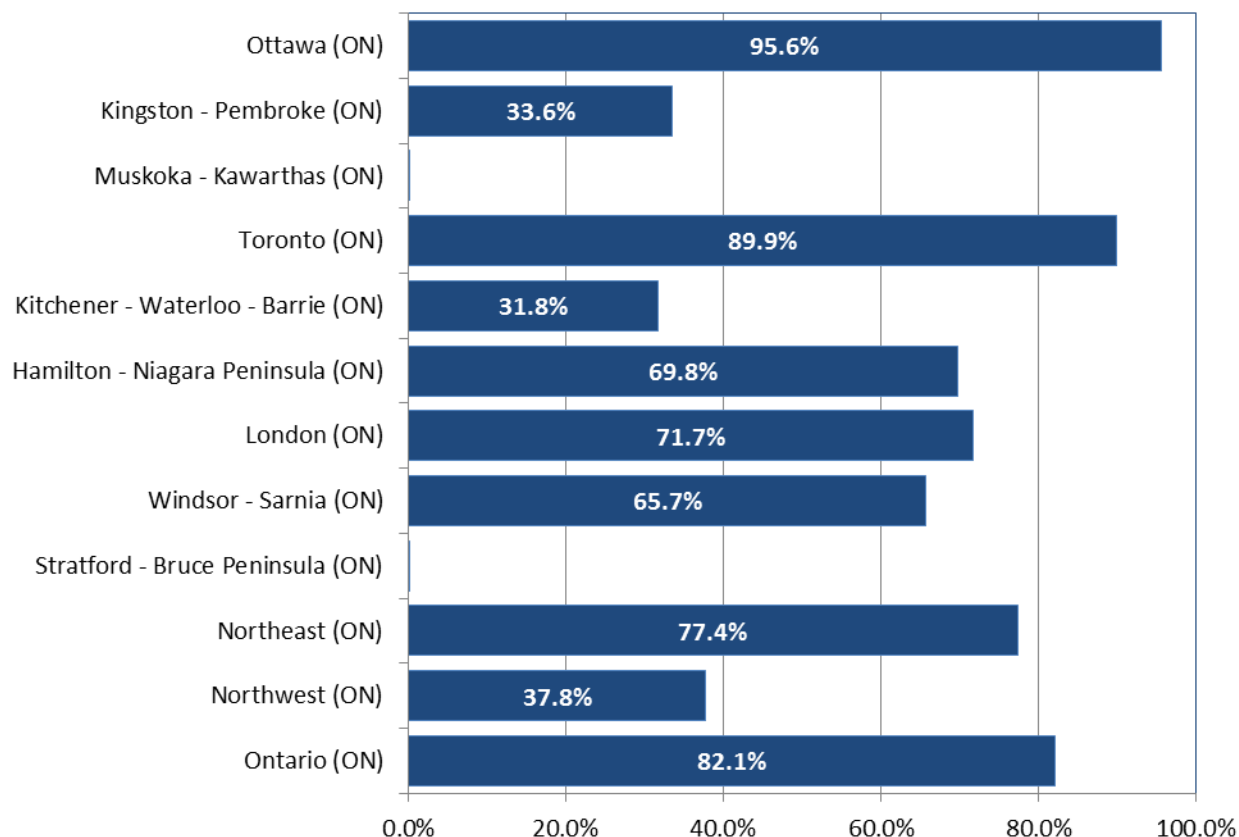
✓ *Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (42.0%), Muskoka - Kawarthas (39.4%) and Kingston - Pembroke (38.0%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while London (0.0%), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.0%) and Ottawa (2.5%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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 Large Local Communities, Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011**



✓ *Ottawa (95.6%), Toronto (89.9%) and Northeast (77.4%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.0%), Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.0%) and Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (31.8%) 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 Ontario, 2001-2011

Distribution of Francophones by Weight in Local Community	2001	2006	2011
Francophone population of Ontario	527,665	537,230	542,295
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%)	178,375	184,935	189,360
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%)	164,060	172,245	176,413
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over)	185,230	180,050	176,523
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (%)	33.8%	34.4%	34.9%
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (%)	31.1%	32.1%	32.5%
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (%)	35.1%	33.5%	32.6%
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)	6,560	4,425	10,985
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (growth)	8,185	4,168	12,353
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (growth)	-5,180	-3,528	-8,708
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (growth rate)	1.04	1.02	1.06
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (growth rate)	1.05	1.02	1.08
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (growth rate)	0.97	0.98	0.95
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (RPG)	1.02	1.01	1.03
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (RPG)	1.03	1.01	1.05
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (RPG)	0.95	0.97	0.93

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 Ontario numbered 189,360 individuals who comprised 34.9% of the Francophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) grew by 10,985 which represents a growth rate of 1.06 and a relative population growth rate of 1.03.

### Living in Medium-Density Local OLM Communities

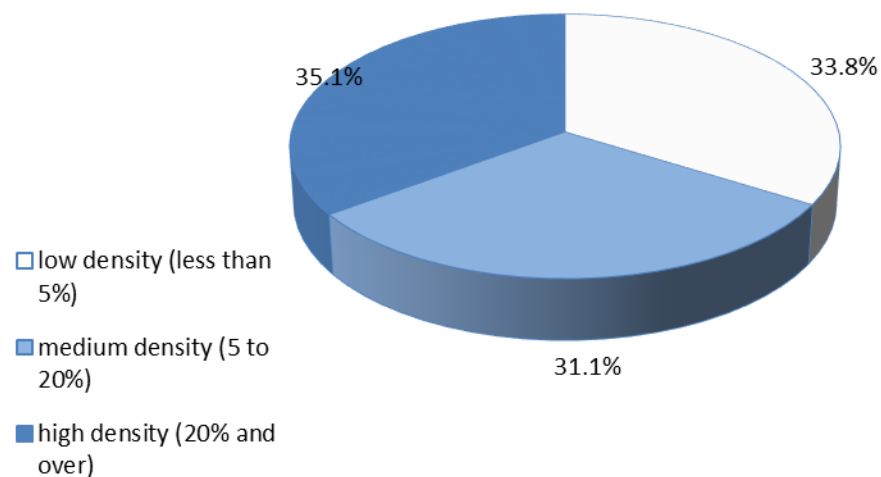
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) in Ontario numbered 176,413 individuals who comprised 32.5% of the Francophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) grew by 12,353 which represents a growth rate of 1.08 and a relative population growth rate of 1.05.

### Living in High-Density Local OLM Communities

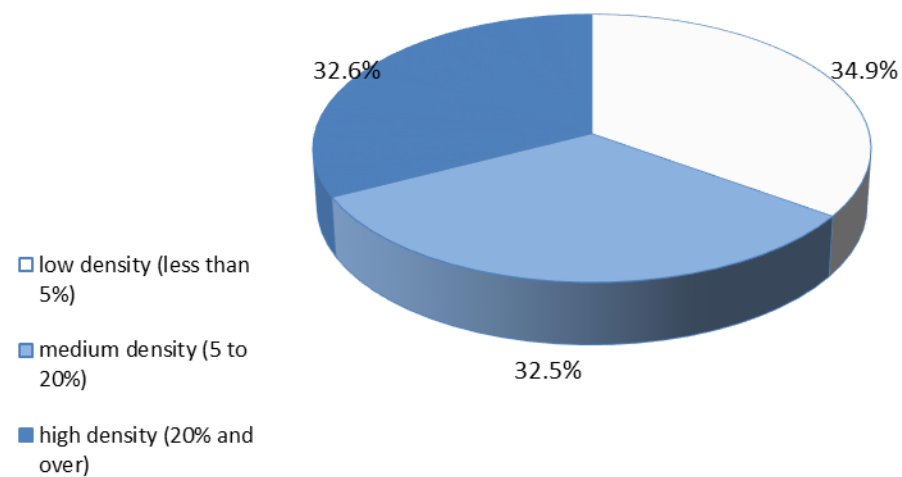
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in areas of high OLMC concentration (20% and over) in Ontario numbered 176,523 individuals who comprised 32.6% of the Francophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of high OLMC concentration (20% and over) declined by 8,708 which represents a growth rate of 0.95 and a relative population growth rate of 0.93.

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  
Ontario, 2001**



**OLMCs by Local Density  
Ontario, 2011**



### Living in Low-Density Local OLM Communities

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**Francophones by Density in Local Community, Ontario 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)
Ottawa (ON)	227,028	4,723	146,693	75,613	2.1%	64.6%	33.3%
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	13,565	10,630	2,935	0	78.4%	21.6%	0.0%
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,930	3,930	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Toronto (ON)	91,755	91,755	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	20,540	17,455	3,085	0	85.0%	15.0%	0.0%
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	33,140	28,045	5,095	0	84.6%	15.4%	0.0%
London (ON)	7,925	7,925	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	17,015	14,538	2,478	0	85.4%	14.6%	0.0%
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	2,083	2,083	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northeast (ON)	119,043	4,050	15,318	99,675	3.4%	12.9%	83.7%
Northwest (ON)	6,273	4,228	810	1,235	67.4%	12.9%	19.7%
Ontario (ON)	542,295	189,360	176,413	176,523	34.9%	32.5%	32.6%

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 Ontario in 2011.

**Low Density**

- ✓ Toronto (91,755), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (28,045) and Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (17,455) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (2,083), Muskoka - Kawarthas (3,930) and Northeast (4,050) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density.
- ✓ Toronto (100.0%), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (100.0%) and London (100.0%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Ottawa (2.1%), Northeast (3.4%) and Northwest (67.4%) displayed the lowest proportions.

**Medium Density**

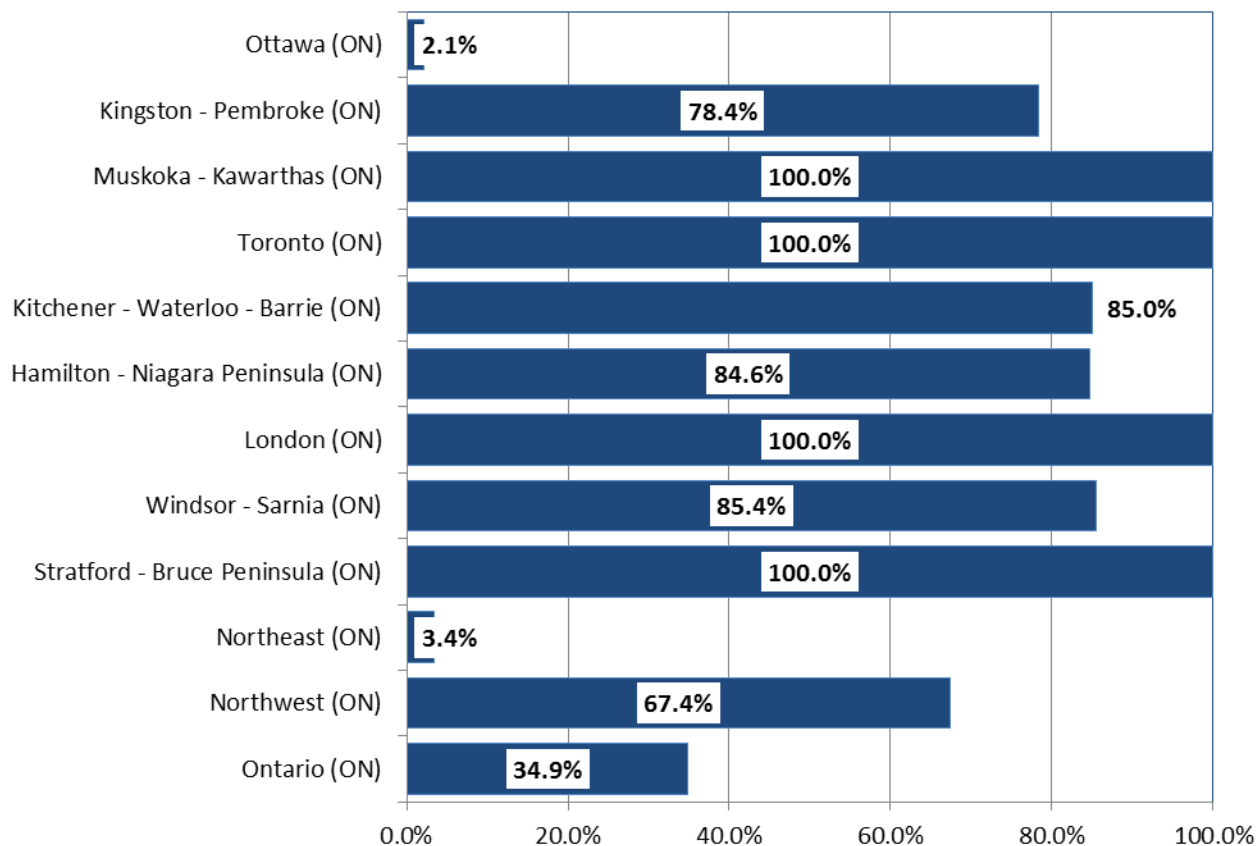
- ✓ Ottawa (146,693), Northeast (15,318) and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (5,095) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Muskoka - Kawarthas (0), London (0) and Toronto (0) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density.
- ✓ Ottawa (64.6%), Kingston - Pembroke (21.6%) and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (15.4%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while London (0.0%), Toronto (0.0%) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

**High Density**

- ✓ Northeast (99,675), Ottawa (75,613) and Northwest (1,235) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0) and Windsor - Sarnia (0) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density.
- ✓ Northeast (83.7%), Ottawa (33.3%) and Northwest (19.7%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while London (0.0%), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.0%) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (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%), Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011**



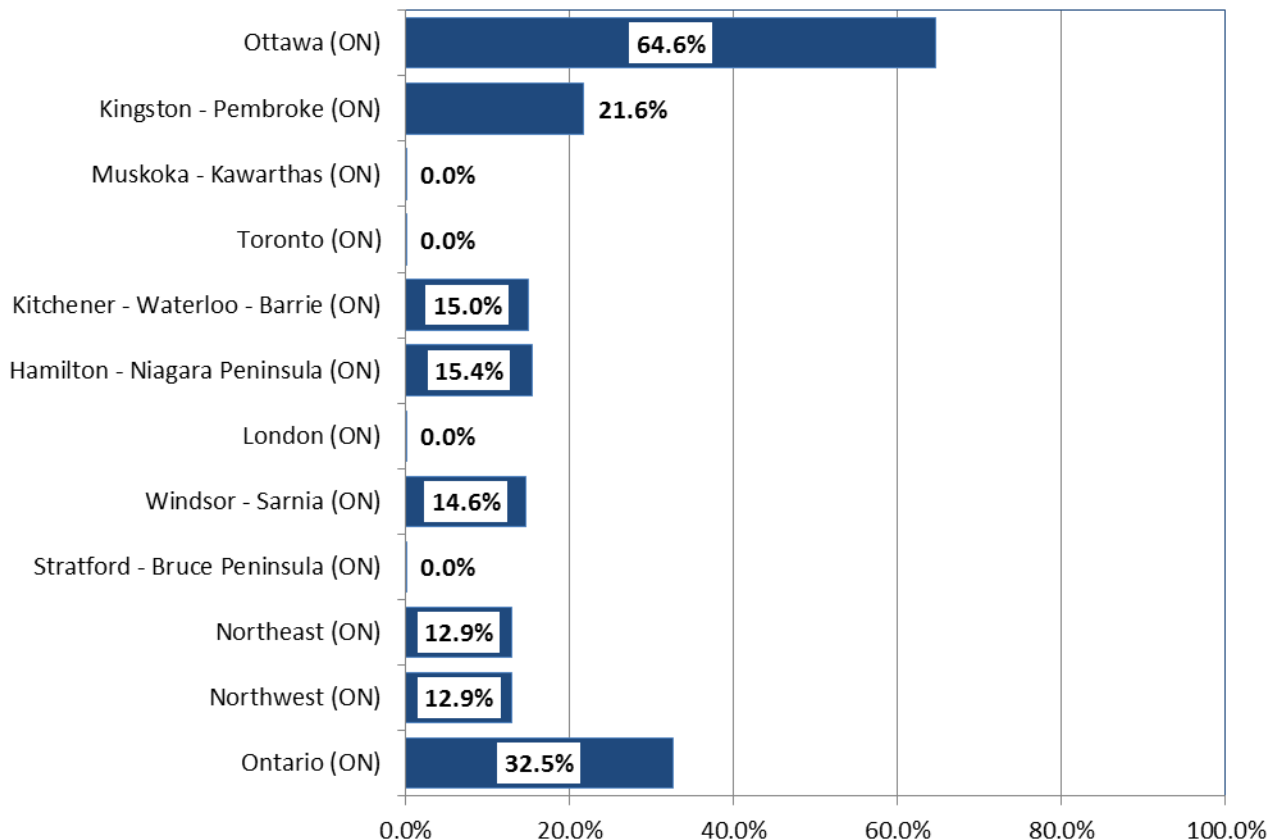
*There was substantial variation in the local circumstances of populations by their local weight across Ontario in 2011.*

✓ *Toronto (100.0%), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (100.0%) and London (100.0%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Ottawa (2.1%), Northeast (3.4%) and Northwest (67.4%) 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 Medium OLMC Density (5-20%), Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011**



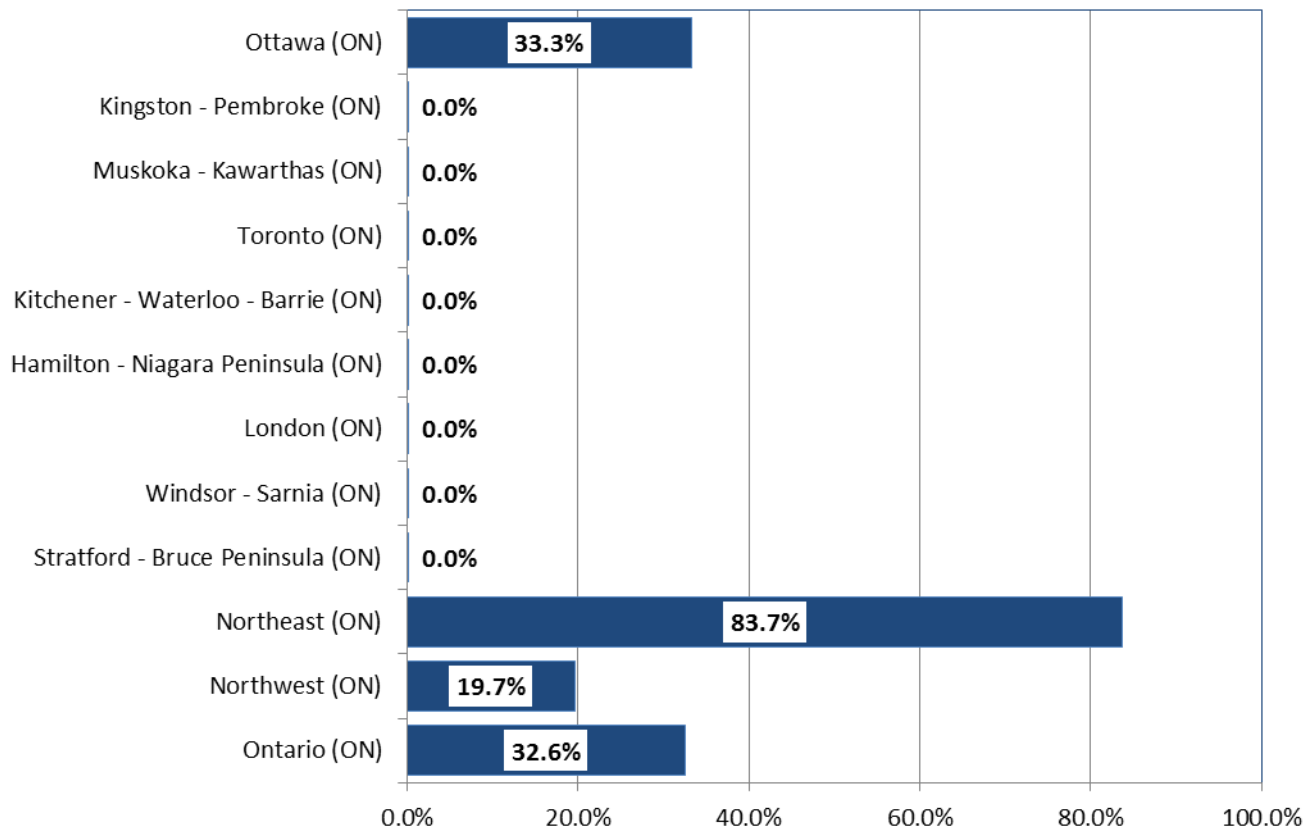
✓ *Ottawa (64.6%), Kingston - Pembroke (21.6%) and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (15.4%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while London (0.0%), Toronto (0.0%) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.0%) displayed the lowest 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%), Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011**



✓ *Northeast (83.7%), Ottawa (33.3%) and Northwest (19.7%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while London (0.0%), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.0%) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (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 Ontario, 2001-2011

Urban-Rural/Small Town status of the OLMCs	2001	2006	2011
Francophone population of Ontario	527,665	537,230	542,295
Francophones living in an urban setting	421,525	434,428	443,570
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting	106,140	102,803	98,725
Francophones living in an urban setting (%)	79.9%	80.9%	81.8%
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (%)	20.1%	19.1%	18.2%
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)	12,903	9,143	22,045
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (growth)	-3,338	-4,078	-7,415
Francophones living in an urban setting (growth rate)	1.03	1.02	1.05
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (growth rate)	0.97	0.96	0.93
Francophones living in an urban setting (RPG)	1.01	1.01	1.02
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (RPG)	0.95	0.95	0.91

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

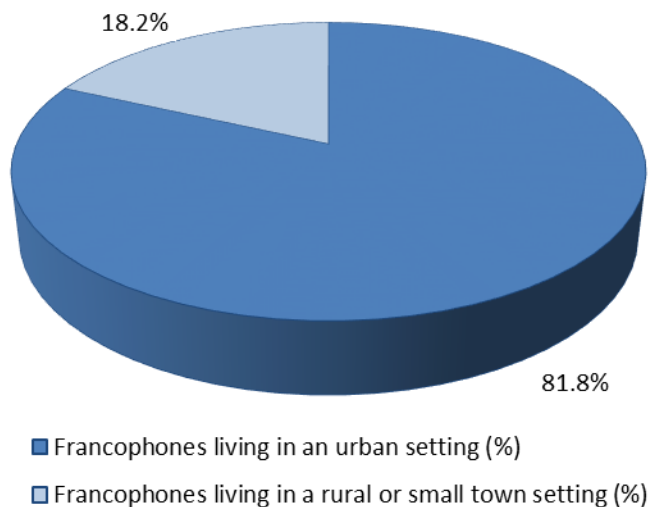
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in urban areas in Ontario consisted of 443,570 individuals who comprised 81.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in urban areas grew by 22,045 which represents a growth rate of 1.05 and a relative population growth rate of 1.02.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in urban areas in Ontario grew by 9 143 from 434,428 to 443,570.

#### Rural Residents

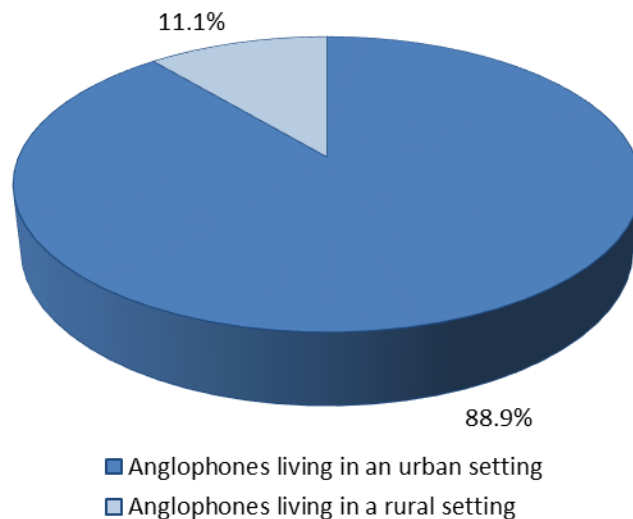
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in rural areas in Ontario consisted of 98,725 individuals who comprised 18.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in rural areas grew by 7,415 which represents a growth rate of 0.93 and a relative population growth rate of 0.91.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in rural areas in Ontario decreased by 4 078 from 102,803 to 98,725.

- 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  
Ontario, 2011**



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



### Urban Residents

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### Rural Residents

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**Francophone Populations by Urban-Rural Status,  
Ontario 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
Ottawa (ON)	227,045	187,225	39,803	82.5%	17.5%
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	13,575	10,473	3,093	77.2%	22.8%
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,908	2,330	1,600	59.3%	40.7%
Toronto (ON)	91,760	91,485	270	99.7%	0.3%
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	20,533	16,453	4,088	80.1%	19.9%
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	33,143	32,660	480	98.6%	1.4%
London (ON)	7,945	7,343	583	92.7%	7.4%
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	17,025	16,300	715	95.8%	4.2%
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	2,103	493	1,590	23.7%	76.4%
Northeast (ON)	119,043	75,888	43,155	63.7%	36.3%
Northwest (ON)	6,288	2,923	3,350	46.6%	53.4%
Ontario (ON)	542,383	443,570	98,725	81.8%	18.2%

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 Ontario in 2011.*

**Urban Residents**

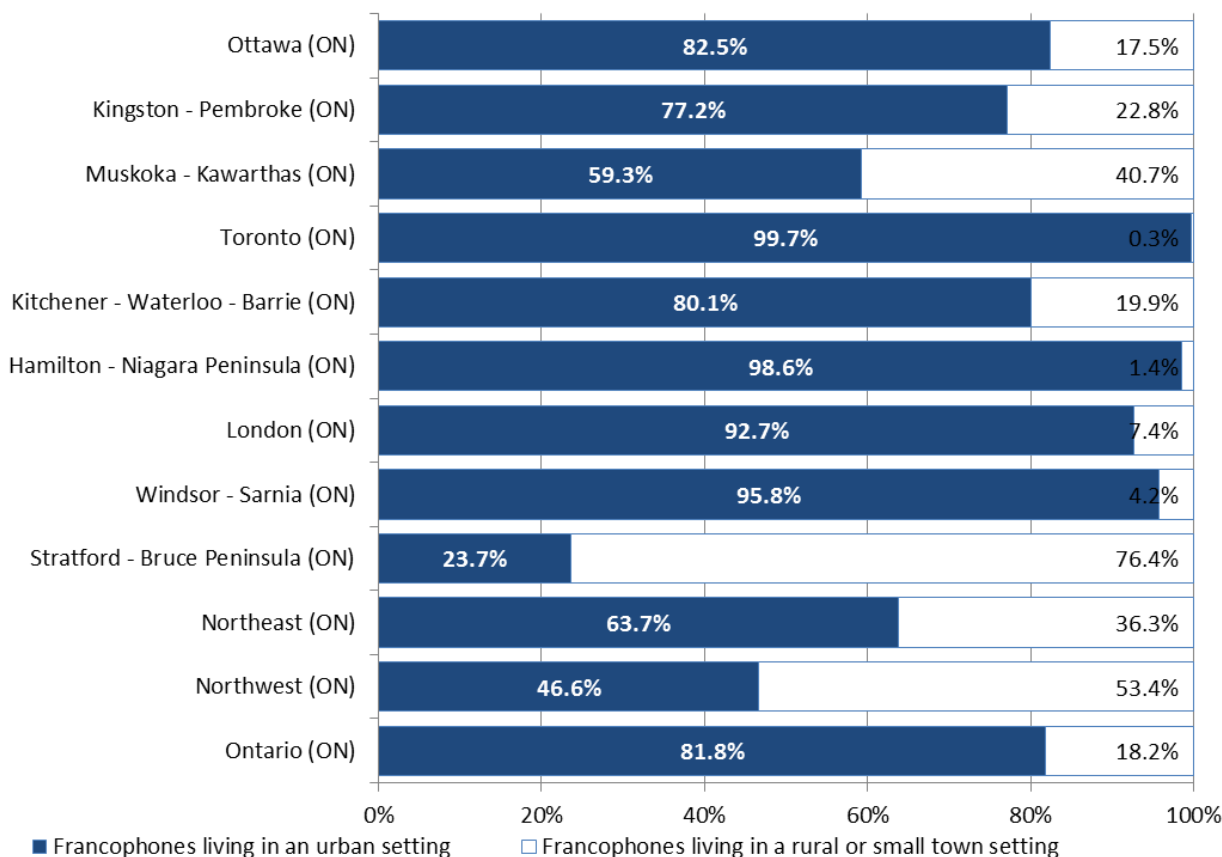
- ✓ *Ottawa (187,225), Toronto (91,485) and Northeast (75,888) were the three regions which reported the largest Francophone urban populations. while Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (493), Muskoka - Kawarthas (2,330) and Northwest (2,923) displayed the lowest populations.*
- ✓ *In terms of weight, Toronto (99.7%), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (98.6%) and Windsor - Sarnia (95.8%) showed the highest urban populations while Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (23.6%), Northwest (46.6%) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (59.3%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

**Rural Residents**

- ✓ *Northeast (43,155), Ottawa (39,803) and Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (4,088) were the three regions which reported the largest rural populations among OLMCs in Ontario. In terms of weight, Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (76.4%), Northwest (53.4%) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (40.7%) showed the highest proportions for rural OLMC populations across Ontario.*
- ✓ *In terms of weight, Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (76.4%), Northwest (53.4%) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (40.7%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Toronto (0.3%), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.4%) and Windsor - Sarnia (4.2%) 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.
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**Francophone Populations by Urban-Rural Status, Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011**



### Urban

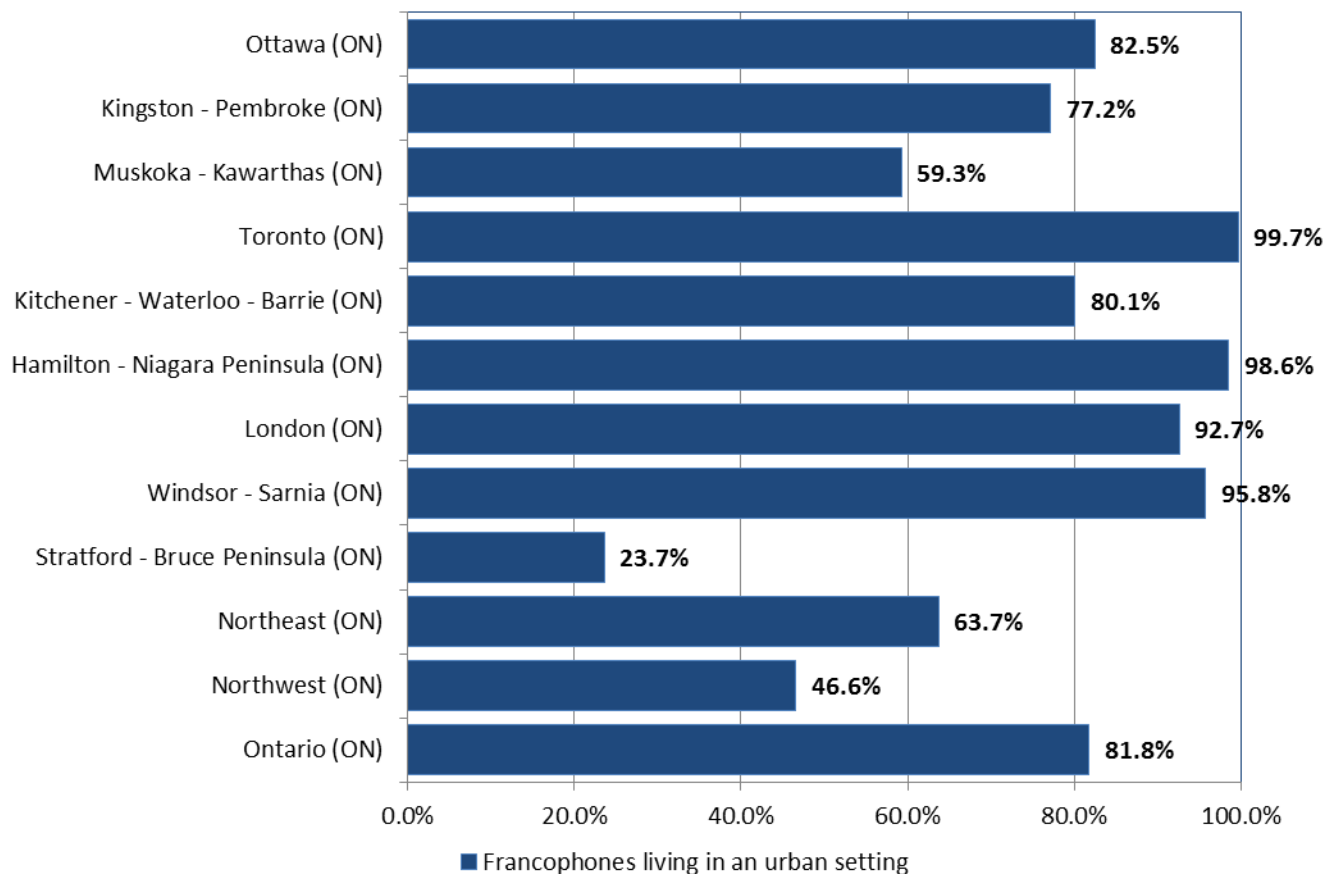
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### Rural and Small Town

✓ In terms of weight, Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (76.4%), Northwest (53.4%) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (40.7%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Toronto (0.3%), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.4%) and Windsor - Sarnia (4.2%) 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, Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011**



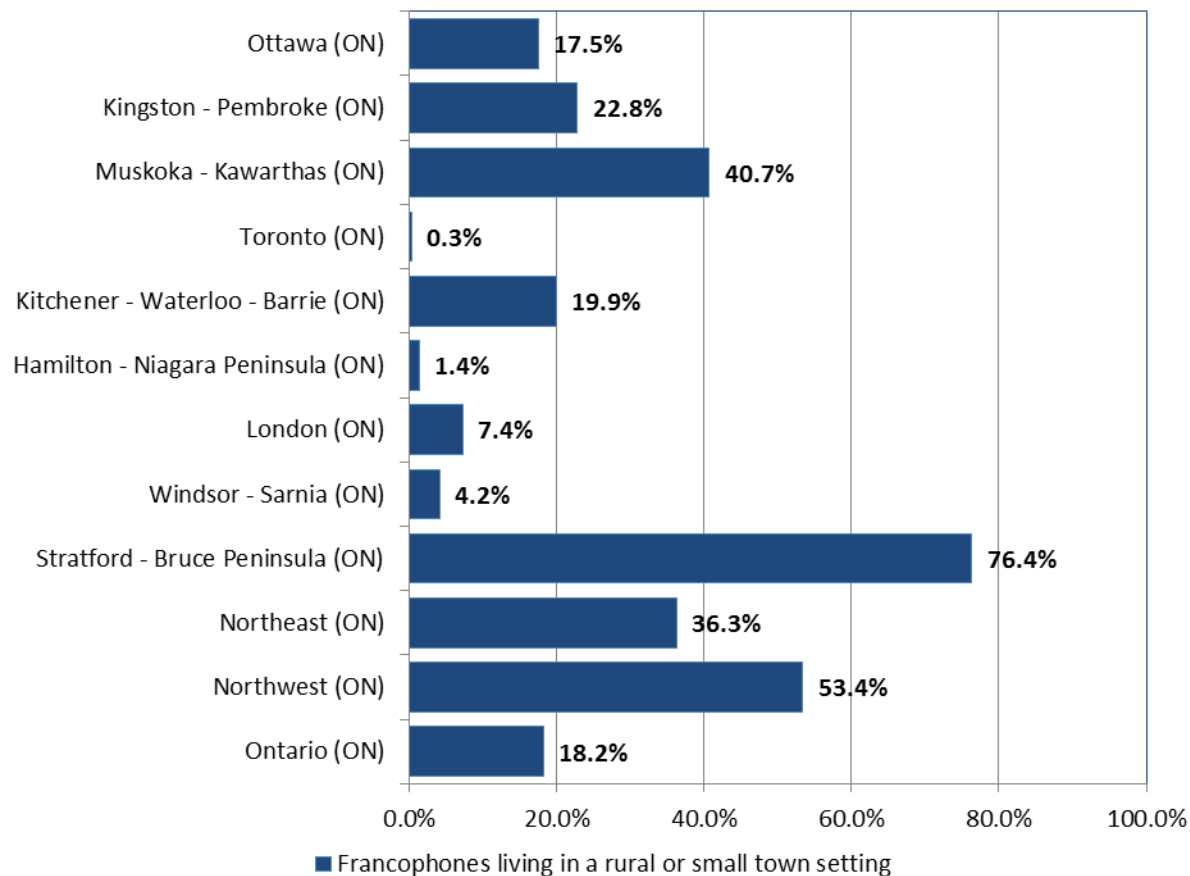
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *In terms of weight, Toronto (99.7%), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (98.6%) and Windsor - Sarnia (95.8%) showed the highest urban populations while Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (23.6%), Northwest (46.6%) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (59.3%) 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, Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011**



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

✓ *In terms of weight, Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (76.4%), Northwest (53.4%) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (40.7%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Toronto (0.3%), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.4%) and Windsor - Sarnia (4.2%) 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, Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	population density		
	OLMC/ sqkm	rank	quintile
Ottawa (ON)	15.750	4	5
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	0.650	26	4
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	0.234	35	3
Toronto (ON)	13.224	6	5
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	1.984	14	5
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	4.639	8	5
London (ON)	1.098	19	4
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	2.325	11	5
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	0.148	39	3
Northeast (ON)	0.431	30	4
Northwest (ON)	0.012	65	1
Ontario (ON)	0.598	4	4

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 Ontario in 2011.*
- ✓ *Ottawa (15.750), Toronto (13.224) and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (4.639) were the three regions which reported the highest population density of OLMCs while Northwest (0.012), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.148) and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.234) 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.

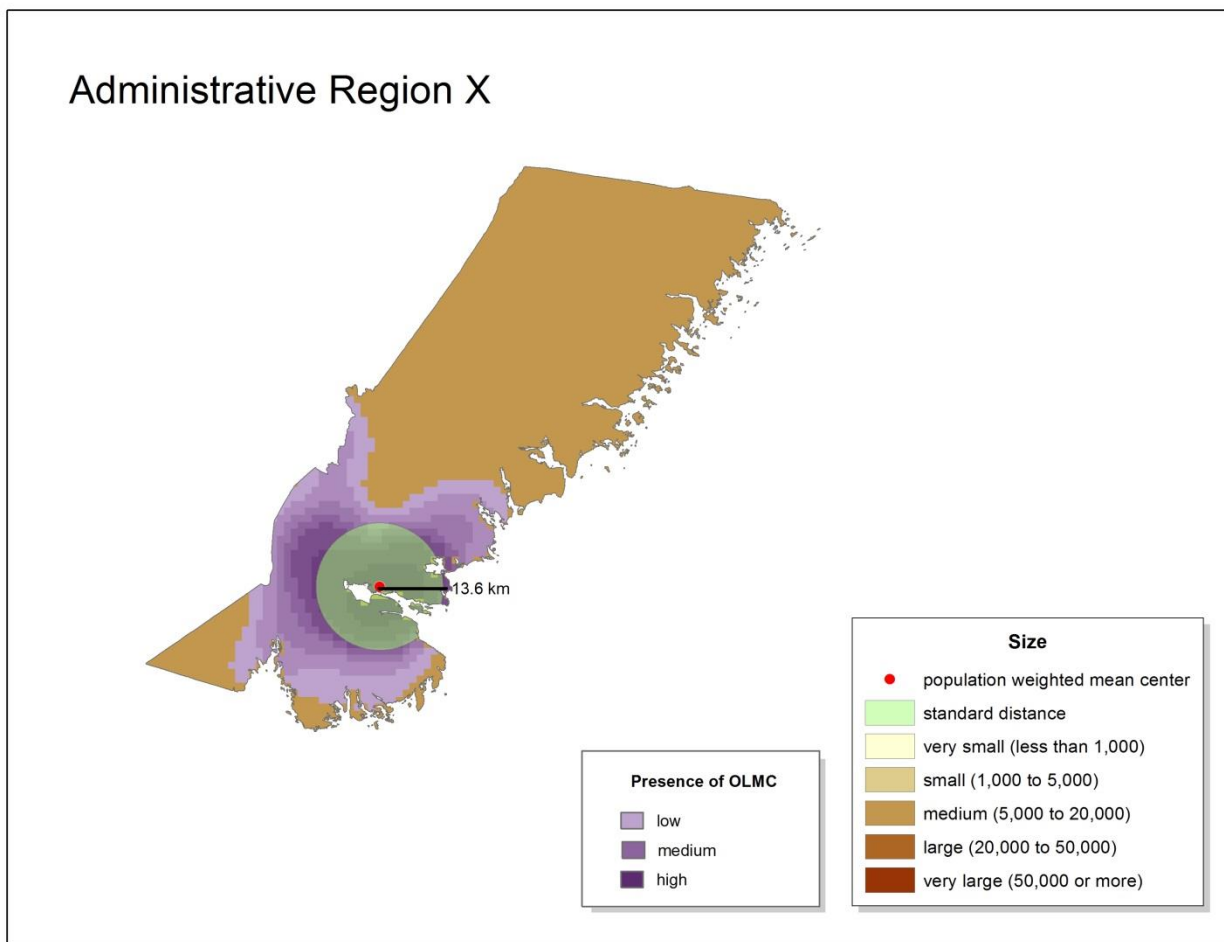
# Standard distance



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.



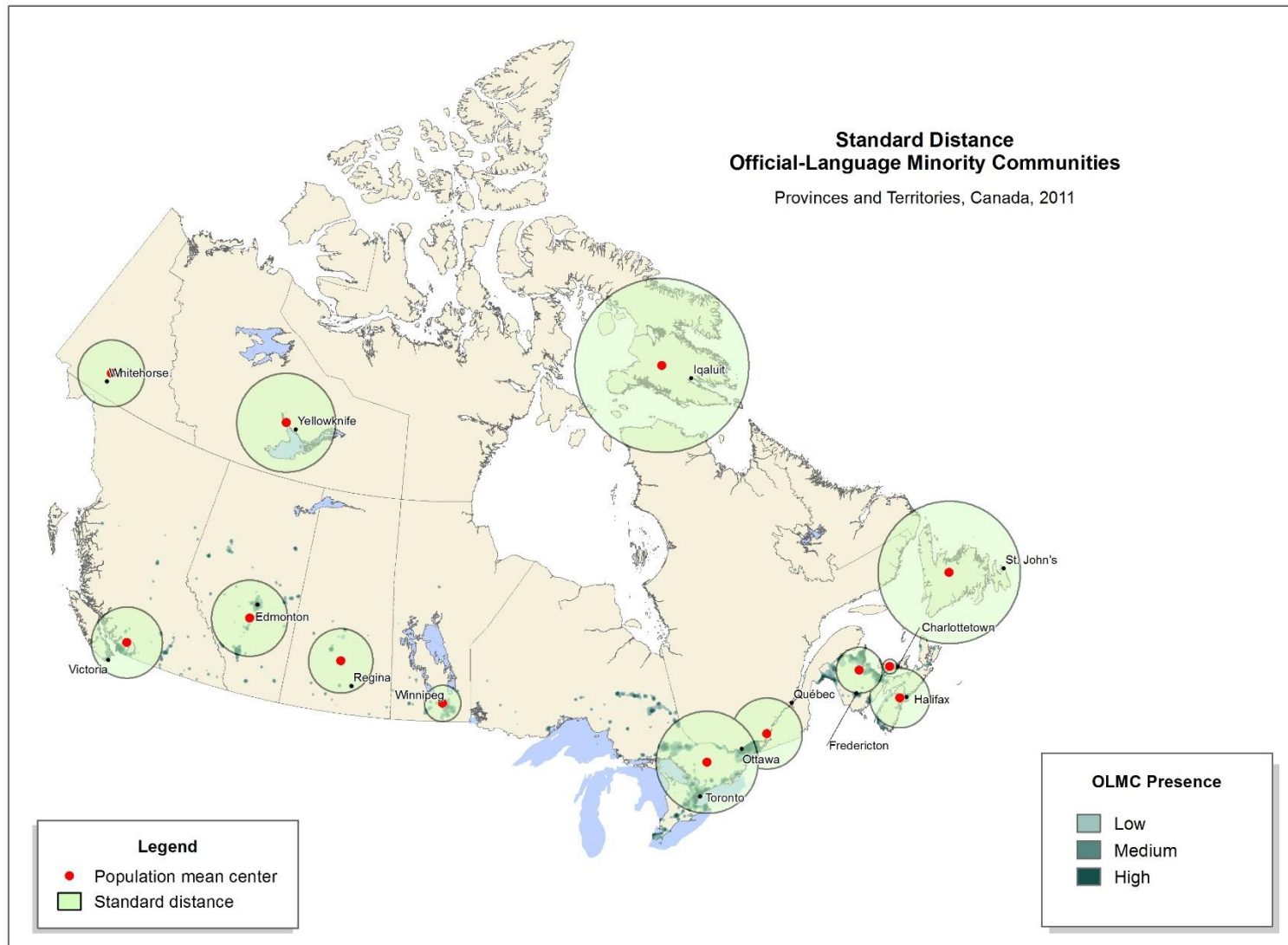
### Standard Distance to Reach Two-Thirds of the OLMC, Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	standard distance		
	standard distance (km)	rank	quintile
Ottawa (ON)	36.19	52	4
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	87.88	22	2
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	57.77	38	3
Toronto (ON)	25.02	64	5
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	63.34	35	3
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	34.64	55	4
London (ON)	19.68	69	5
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	38.78	51	4
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	60.60	36	3
Northeast (ON)	160.35	10	1
Northwest (ON)	191.30	6	1
Ontario (ON)	286.61	11	1

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 Ontario in 2011.
- ✓ Northwest (191.30), Northeast (160.35) and Kingston - Pembroke (87.88) were the three regions which reported the highest standard distances for OLMCs while London (19.68), Toronto (25.02) and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (34.64) 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 Ontario in 2011.
- ✓ Northwest (191.30), Northeast (160.35) and Kingston - Pembroke (87.88) were the three regions which reported the highest standard distances for OLMCs while London (19.68), Toronto (25.02) and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (34.64) displayed the lowest standard distances for OLMCs.

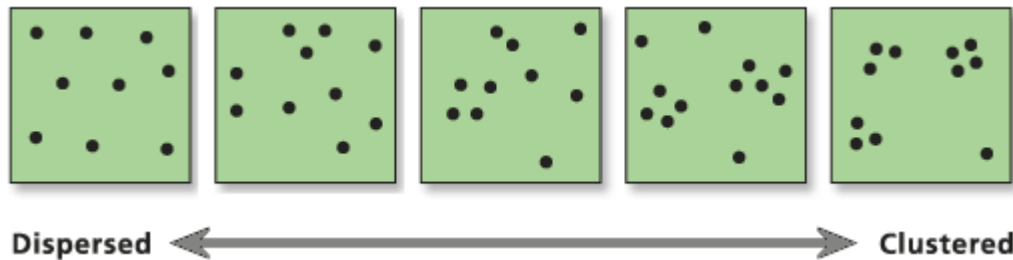


# Average nearest neighbour



## 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, Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	average nearest neighbour		
	average nearest neighbour (km)	rank	quintile
Ottawa (ON)	0.06	73	5
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	0.33	47	4
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	0.65	28	2
Toronto (ON)	0.07	72	5
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	0.18	58	4
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	0.12	65	5
London (ON)	0.20	55	4
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	0.16	59	4
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	0.79	22	2
Northeast (ON)	0.22	53	4
Northwest (ON)	0.72	26	2
Ontario (ON)	0.14	3	5

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 Ontario in 2011.
- ✓ Stratford - Bruce Peninsula ( 0.79), Northwest ( 0.72) and Muskoka - Kawarthas ( 0.65) were the three regions which reported the highest average nearest neighbour measure for OLMCs while Ottawa ( 0.06), Toronto ( 0.07) and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula ( 0.12) 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.

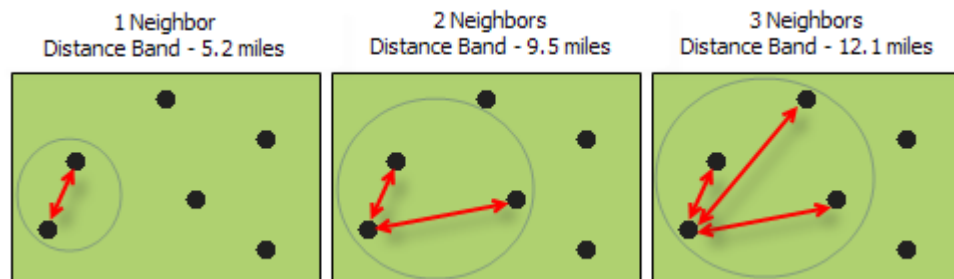


# Distance band



## 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,  
Ontario and the Economic Regions, 2011**

Region	average proximity (1,000 persons)		
	distance band (km)	rank	quintile
Ottawa (ON)	2.38	61	5
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	12.94	40	4
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	39.22	24	2
Toronto (ON)	2.96	59	5
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	9.11	43	4
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	5.62	53	5
London (ON)	10.07	42	4
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	7.07	47	4
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	70.34	13	1
Northeast (ON)	8.42	44	4
Northwest (ON)	69.77	14	2
Ontario (ON)	6.31	2	5

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 Ontario in 2011.*
- ✓ *Stratford - Bruce Peninsula ( 70.34), Northwest ( 69.77) and Muskoka - Kawarthas ( 39.22) were the three regions which reported the highest proximity measure based on 1,000 OLM individuals while Ottawa ( 2.38), Toronto ( 2.96) and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula ( 5.62) 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.

William Floch  
Martin Durand (martin.durand@canada.ca)  
Elias Abou-Rjeili (elias.abou-rjeili@canada.ca)  
Research Team,  
Official-Languages Branch  
Canadian Heritage  
15-7, Eddy, Gatineau (Québec) K1A 0M5