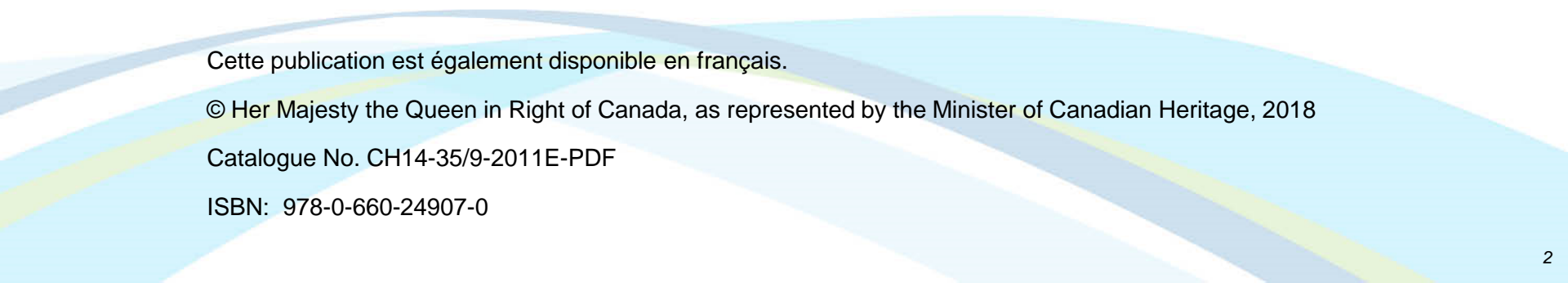




Socio-cultural Profile British Columbia, 1996-2011

**Research Team
Official Languages Branch
Canadian Heritage
March, 2018**



Cette publication est également disponible en français.

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Catalogue No. CH14-35/10-2011E-PDF

ISBN: 978-0-660-24909-4

- ✓ The Communities in Context research initiative
- ✓ Age Structure
 - Children (0-14)
 - Seniors (65 years and over)
- ✓ Mobility and socio-cultural characteristics
 - Immigrants
 - Born outside the province of residence
 - Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years)
 - In-Migrants interprovincial and international (previous 5 years)
 - Visible minorities

“Communities in Context”



✓ **The “Communities in Context” Research Initiative**

- Relative indices
- Key Themes
- Geographic and linguistic concepts

✓ **Minority-majority Index (mmi)**

- Compares OLMC in a given region with the majority group with whom it shares the territory

✓ **Relative Geographic Indices (rgi)**

- Compared to OLMCs in the province (rgi-prov)
- Compared to OLMCs in the PCH region (rgi-pch)
- Compared to same OLMC across Canada (rgi-same olmc)
- Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (rgi-all olmc)
- Compared to the Canadian national average (rni)

✓ **Gender Index (gi)**

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

✓ **Temporal Index (ti)**

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

✓ **Intergenerational Index (intergen)**

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

✓ **Reading the Values**

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

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

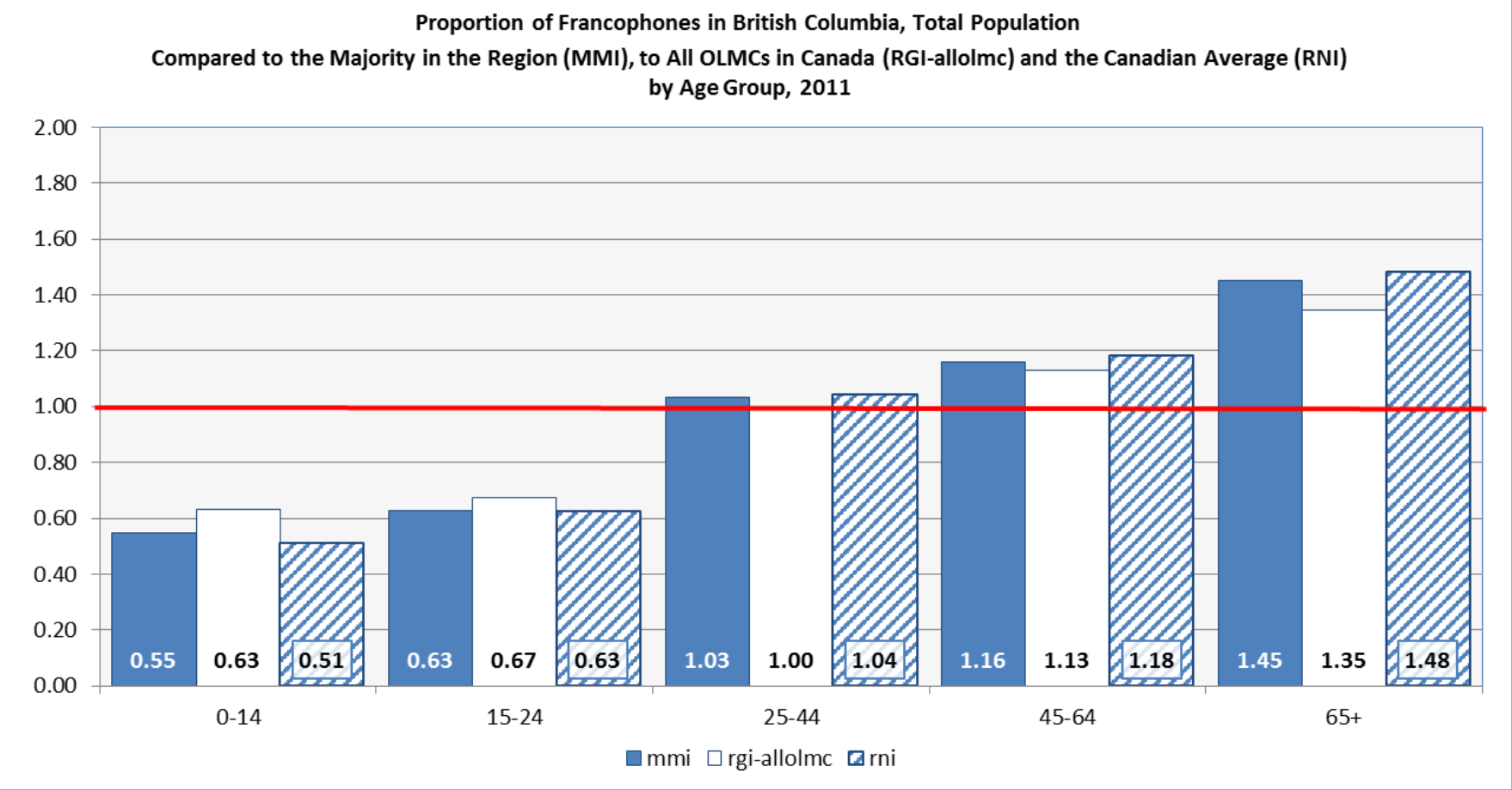
- ✓ **Data sources:** Canada Census 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, National Household Survey, 2011, Statistics Canada
- ✓ **the linguistic definition** used, unless otherwise stated, is the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses distributed equally.
- ✓ **Geographic Levels**
 - National (Canada, Canada less Quebec, Quebec)
 - PCH Region (5)
 1. Atlantic PCH Region
 2. Quebec PCH Region
 3. Ontario PCH Region
 4. Prairies and Northern PCH Region
 5. Western PCH Region
 - Provinces/territories (13)
 - Economic Regions (76)
 - Census Divisions (293)

Population by Age - Children (0-14 years old)



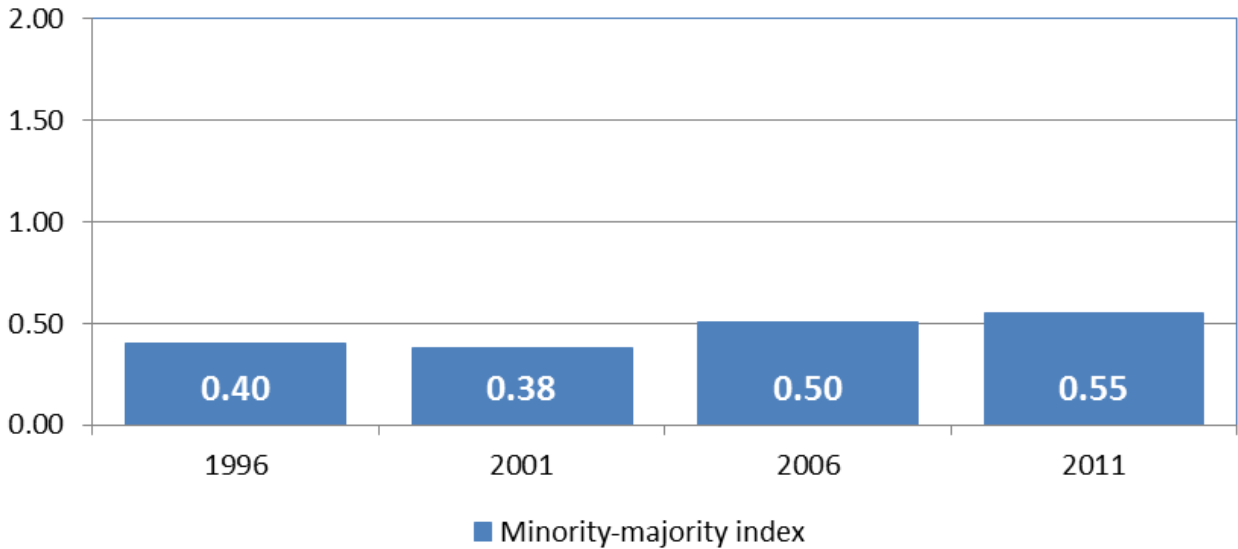
Proportion of Francophones Total Population British Columbia, 1996-2011						
Values		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	60,450	60,450	60,450	60,450	60,450
	OL minority - total population (#)	5,265	4,975	16,820	20,978	12,413
	OL minority - total population (%)	8.7%	8.2%	27.8%	34.7%	20.5%
	OL majority - total population (%)	15.9%	13.1%	26.9%	29.9%	14.2%
	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.55	0.63	1.03	1.16	1.45
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.51	0.63	1.04	1.18	1.48
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.63	0.67	1.00	1.13	1.35
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.70	0.79	1.09	1.01	1.18
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.91	0.91	0.93	1.01	1.21
	Intergenerational index	0.80				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.08	0.81	0.72	1.21	1.42
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.37	0.83	0.89	0.87	1.17
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.26	0.84	0.89	0.94	1.21
2006	OL minority - total population (%)	8.5%	9.4%	29.7%	35.1%	17.3%
	Minority-majority index	0.50	0.69	1.07	1.24	1.30
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.60	0.77	1.00	1.20	1.19
2001	OL minority - total population (%)	7.1%	9.7%	34.4%	32.2%	16.6%
	Minority-majority index	0.38	0.71	1.13	1.29	1.34
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
1996	OL minority - total population (%)	8.1%	10.2%	38.6%	28.7%	14.5%
	Minority-majority index	0.40	0.76	1.16	1.33	1.24
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.50	0.80	1.12	1.20	1.12
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.						

Language concept is First Official Language Spoken which is derived from three census questions on language. The minority-majority index compares the value for the minority with that of the majority. The rgi-all OLMC compares the value for the featured OLMC with all OLMCs in Canada.



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

Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who are Children (0-14)
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



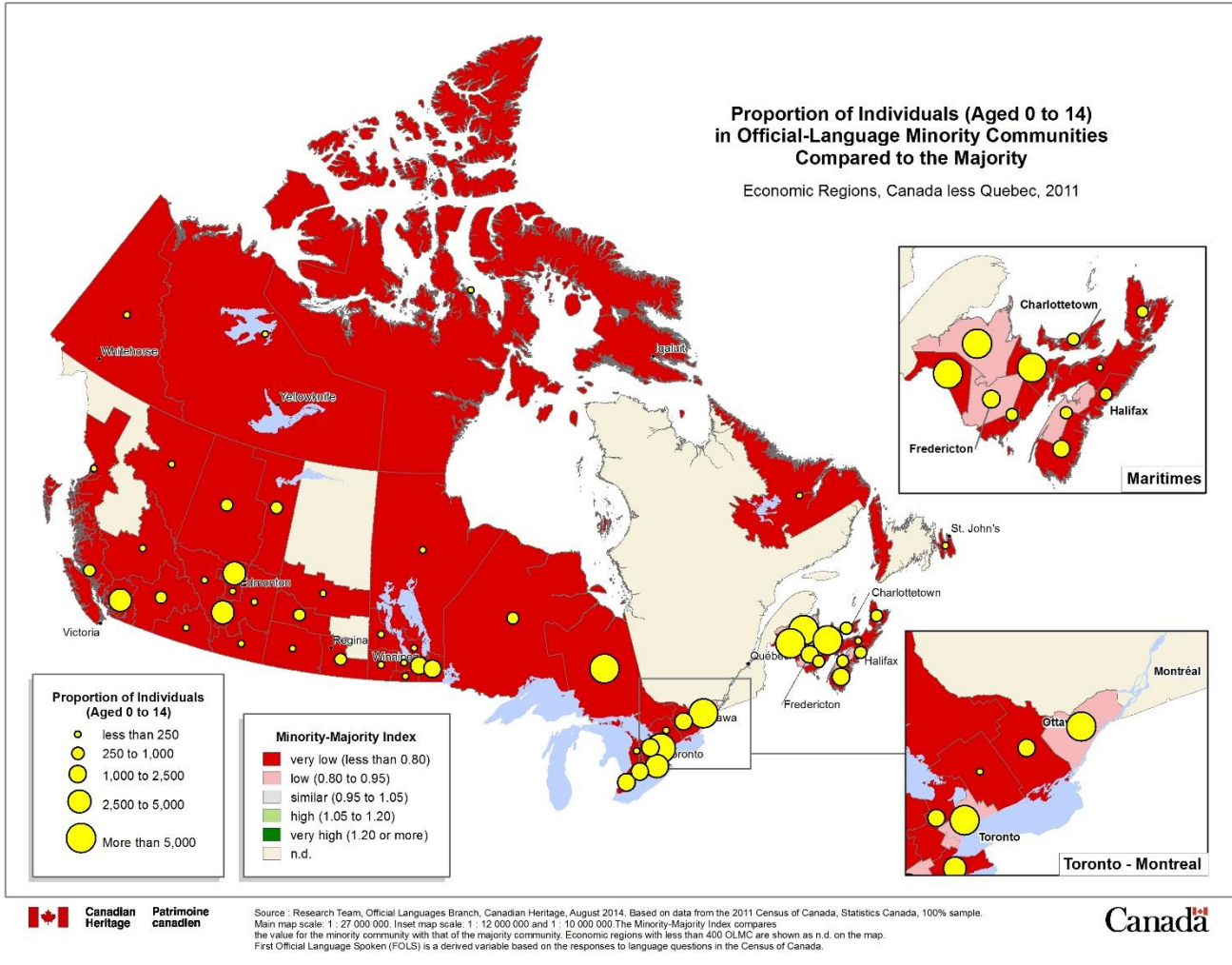
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Proportion Of Children (0-14 Years) Among Francophones
Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		proportion of children (0-14 years)		Relative indices								
	Total Population	0 to 14 years	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,365	158	6.7%	20.0%	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.78	○ 0.99	↓ 0.85
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,588	53	3.3%	19.7%	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.59	↗ 1.09	↓ 0.90
Calgary (AB)	23,080	2,720	11.8%	18.7%	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.69	↘ 0.85	○ 0.95	↑ 1.24	↗ 1.15	↗ 1.14	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.22
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain Ho	1,718	135	7.9%	18.8%	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.63	↘ 0.82	↓ 0.77	↑ 1.32	↑ 1.70	↑ 1.34
Red Deer (AB)	2,005	143	7.1%	20.0%	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.71	↗ 1.16	○ 0.95
Edmonton (AB)	26,350	2,900	11.0%	18.2%	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.65	↘ 0.80	↘ 0.89	↗ 1.15	↗ 1.07	↘ 0.91	↑ 1.43	↗ 1.14
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace	5,925	383	6.5%	23.1%	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.66
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,193	475	9.1%	21.0%	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.74	○ 0.96	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.94	↓ 0.70
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,219	605	5.4%	14.2%	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.58	↗ 1.08	↓ 0.79
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,704	4,034	11.0%	16.2%	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.79	↘ 0.89	↗ 1.15	↑ 1.26	○ 1.01	↑ 1.49	↑ 1.24
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,986	325	4.7%	14.8%	↓ 0.31	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.46	↗ 1.10	↘ 0.81
Kootenay (BC)	2,003	90	4.5%	15.7%	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.57
Cariboo (BC)	1,803	70	3.9%	17.6%	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.31	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.56
North Shore (BC)	825	45	5.5%	19.9%	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.42
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,210	138	11.4%	17.7%	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.67	↘ 0.82	↘ 0.92	↑ 1.20	○ 1.00	↘ 0.82	↘ 0.94	↓ 0.69
Western Region (W/Y)	129,928	12,393	9.5%	17.4%	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.77	○ 1.00	--	↘ 0.88	↑ 1.32	↗ 1.07
Alberta (AB)	68,268	6,990	10.2%	19.1%	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.74	↘ 0.83	↗ 1.07	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	↑ 1.27	↗ 1.06
British Columbia (BC)	60,450	5,265	8.7%	15.9%	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.70	↘ 0.91	○ 1.00	↘ 0.80	↑ 1.37	↗ 1.08
Yukon (YK)	1,210	138	11.4%	17.7%	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.67	↘ 0.82	↘ 0.92	↑ 1.20	○ 1.00	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.92	↓ 0.67

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

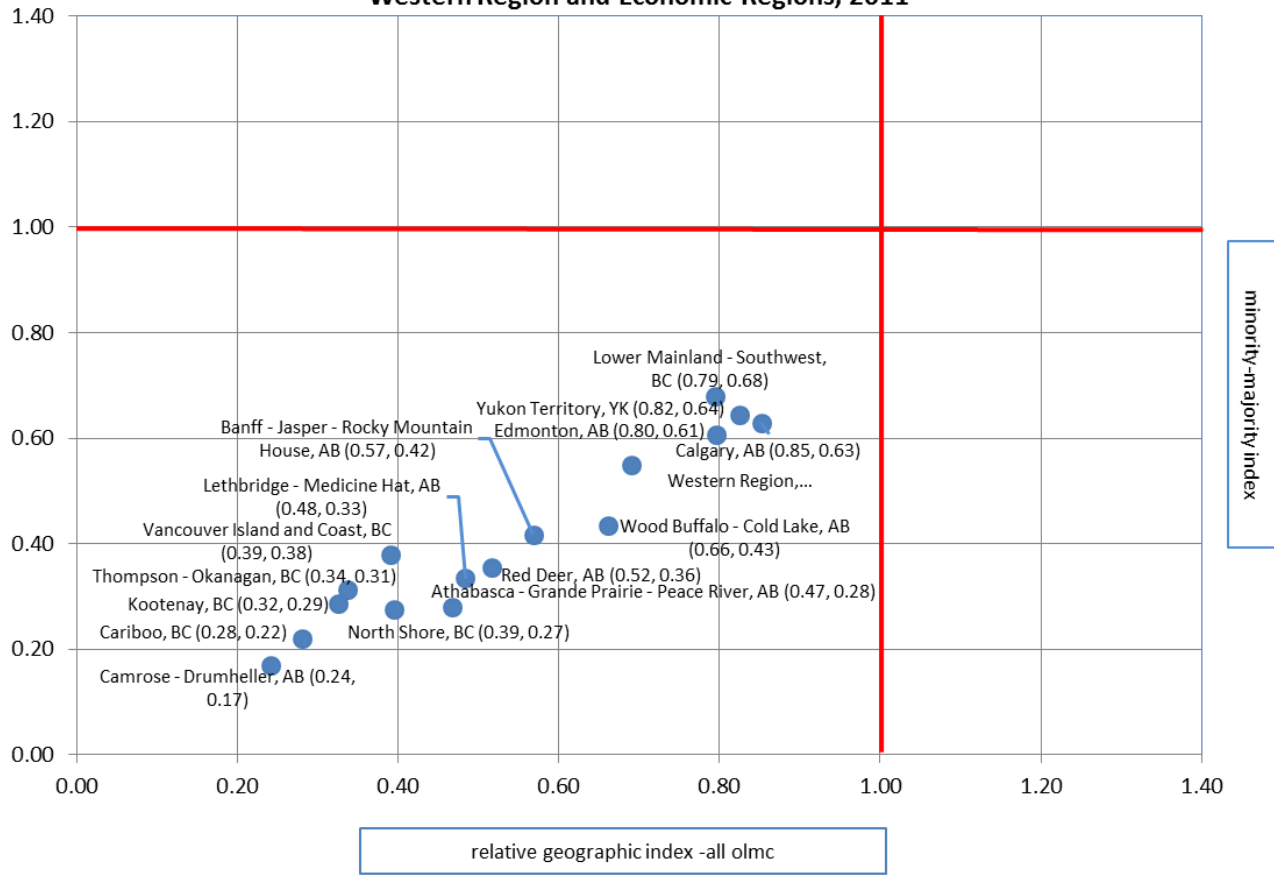
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.17), Cariboo (0.22), and North Shore (0.27) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).*
- ✓ *The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.68), Yukon Territory (0.64), and Calgary (0.63) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).*

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

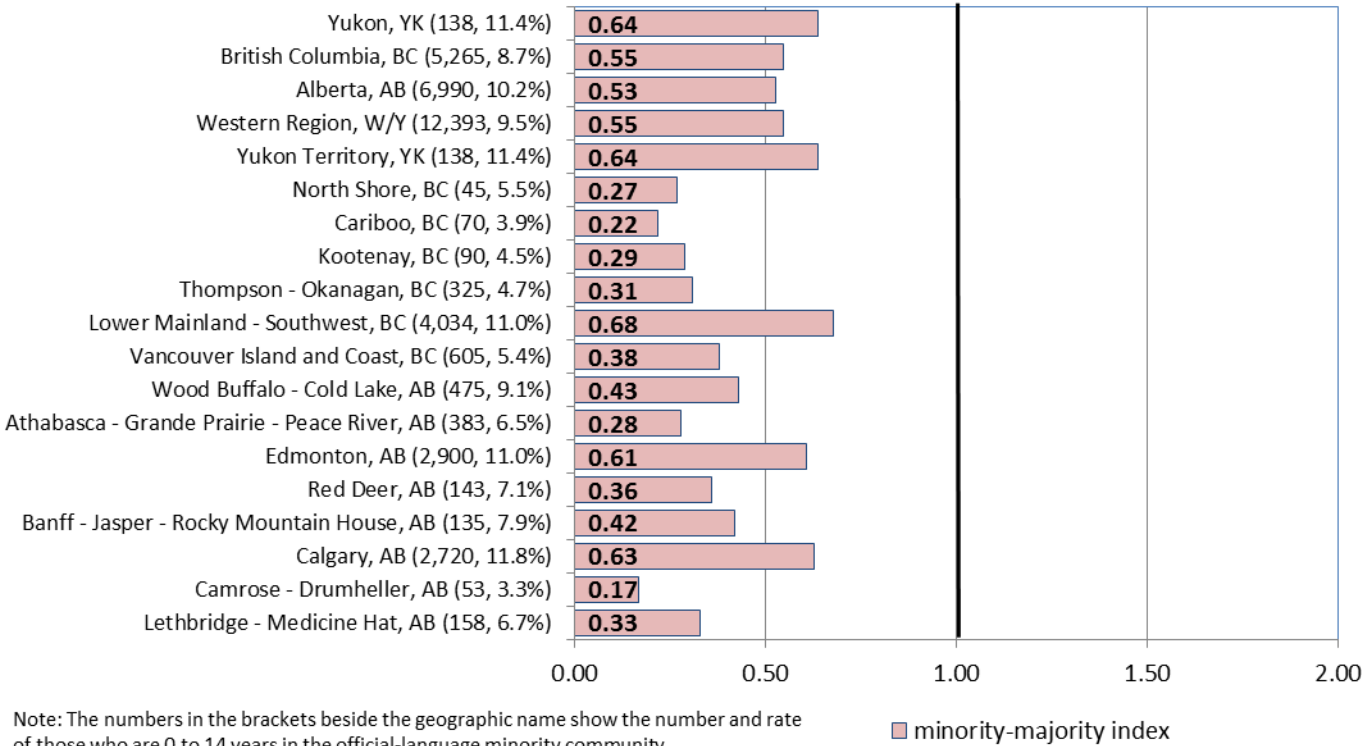
Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Children (0-14)
Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion of children (0-14 years) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion of children (0-14 years) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

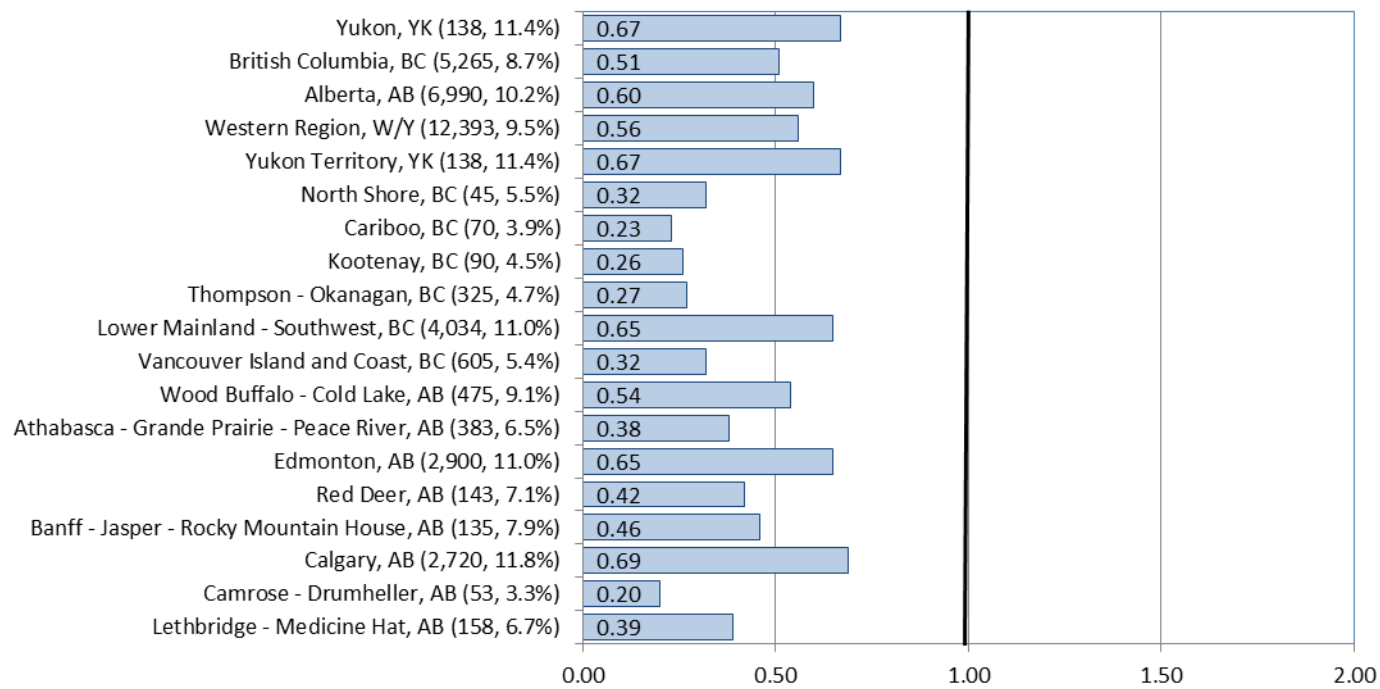
Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.17), Cariboo (0.22), and North Shore (0.27) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).*
- ✓ *The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.68), Yukon Territory (0.64), and Calgary (0.63) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).*

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

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



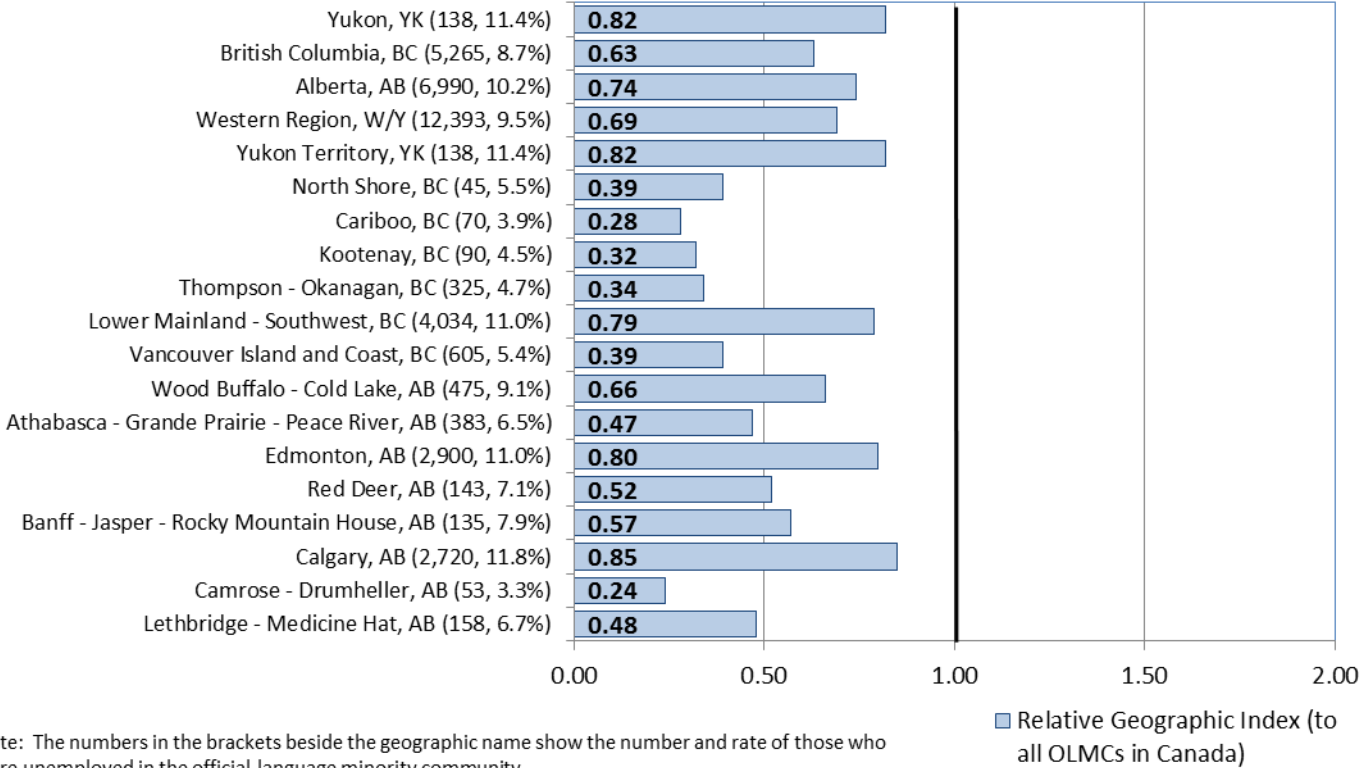
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.20), Cariboo (0.23), and Kootenay (0.26) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Calgary (0.69), Yukon Territory (0.67), and Edmonton (0.65) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

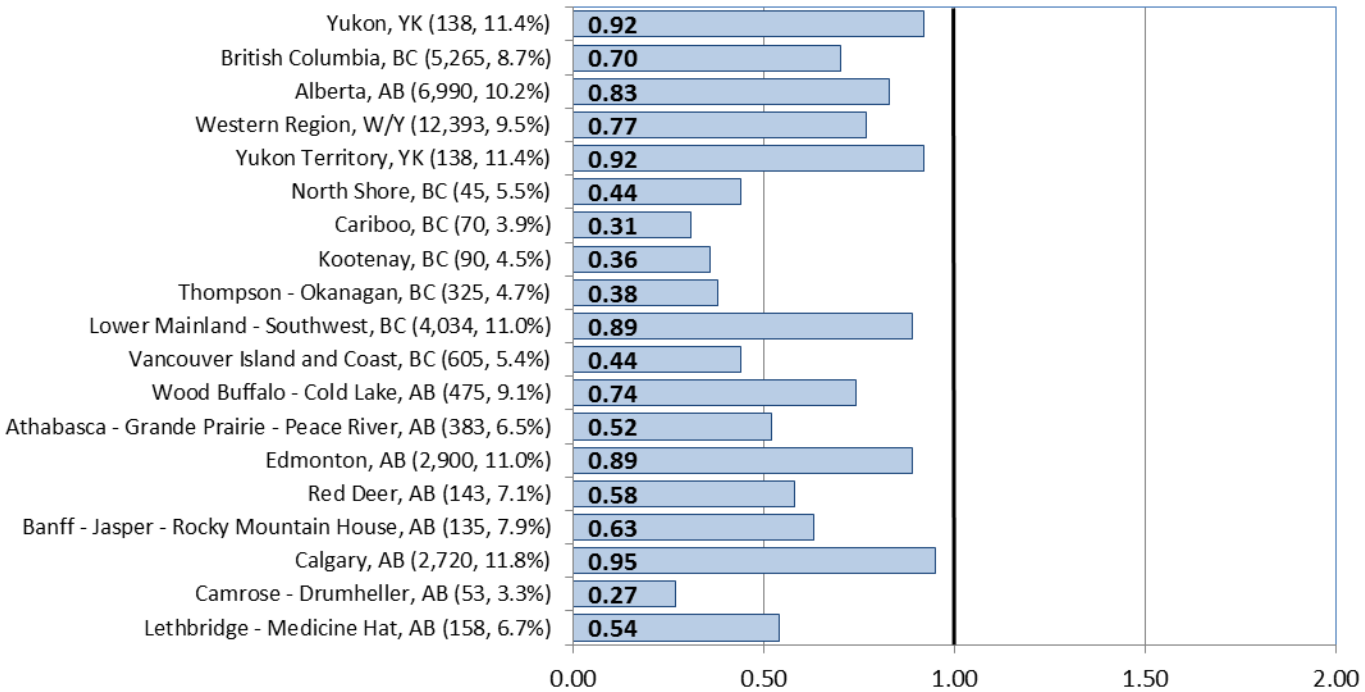
Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.24), Cariboo (0.28), and Kootenay (0.32) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion of children (0-14 years) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Calgary (0.85), Yukon Territory (0.82), and Edmonton (0.80) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



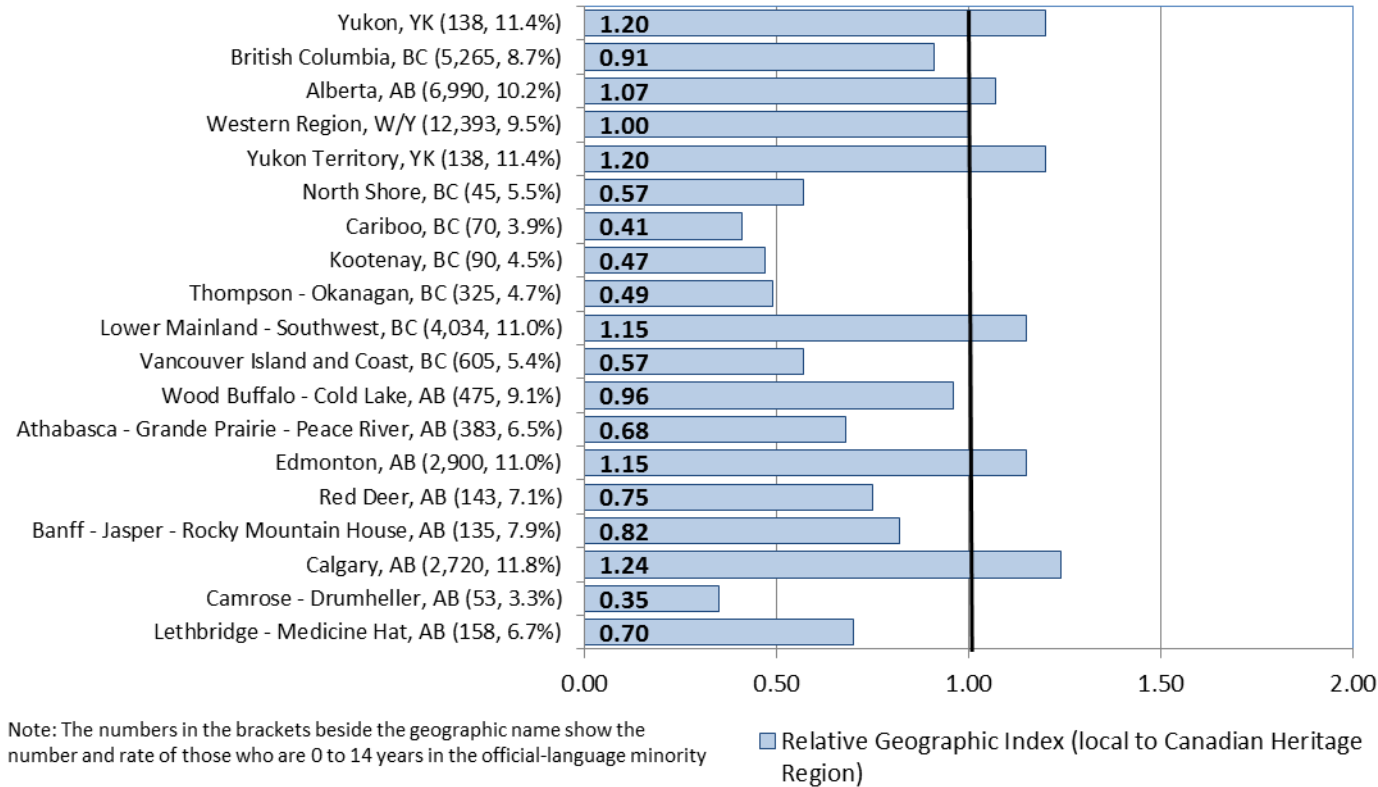
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community.

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

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.27), Cariboo (0.31), and Kootenay (0.36) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Calgary (0.95), Yukon Territory (0.92), and Edmonton (0.89) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

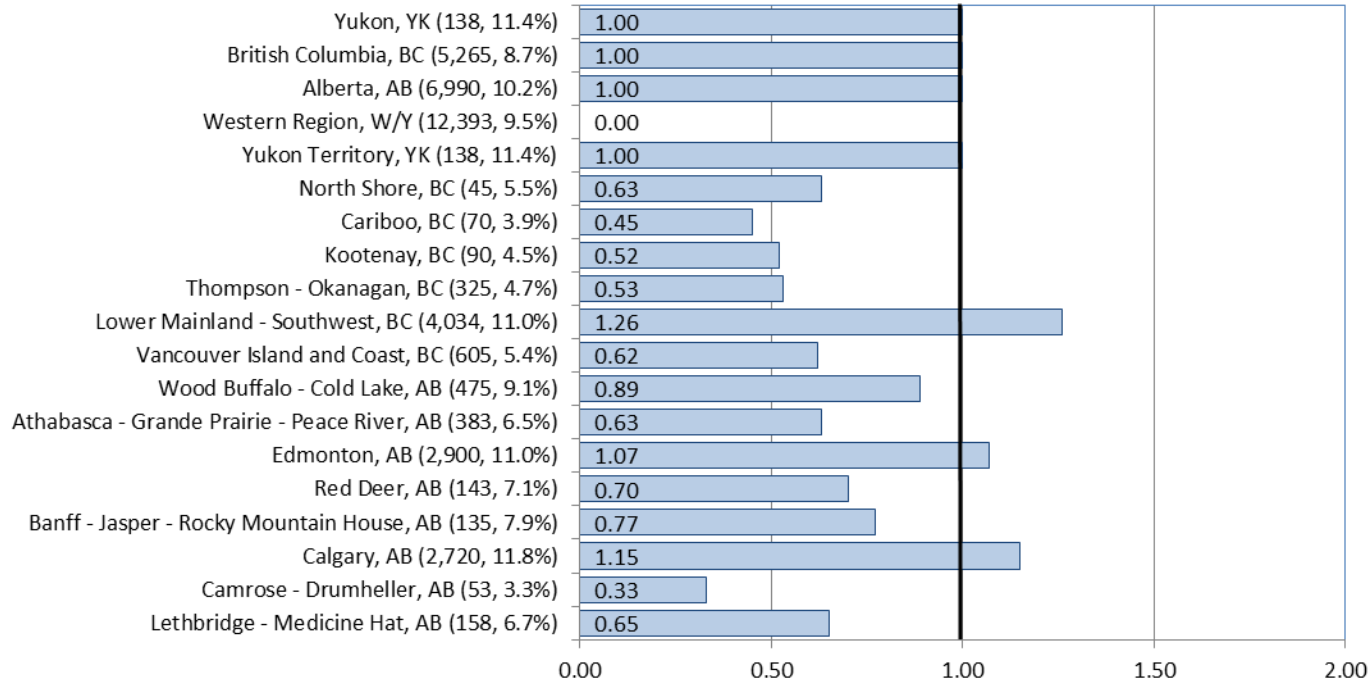
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.35), Cariboo (0.41), and Kootenay (0.47) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Calgary (1.24), Yukon Territory (1.20), and Edmonton (1.15) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011

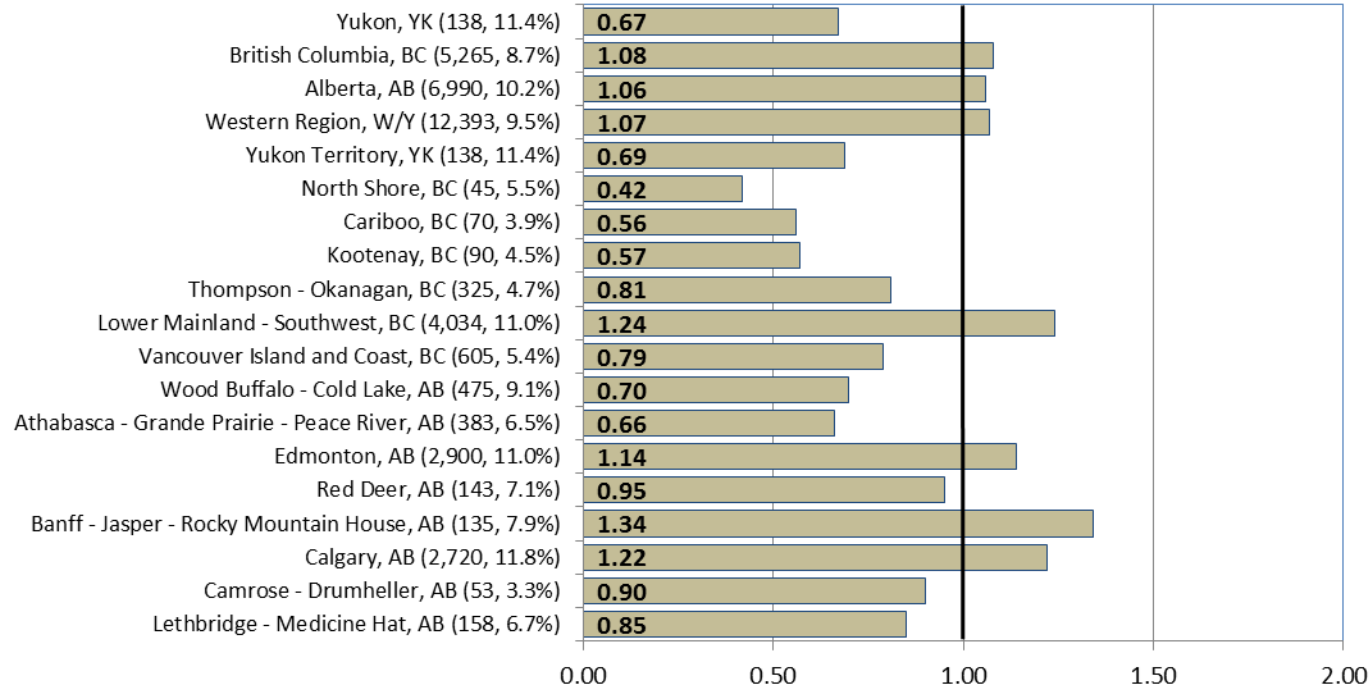


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.33), Cariboo (0.45), and Kootenay (0.52) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.26), Calgary (1.15), and Edmonton (1.07) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community. ■ 1996-2011 temporal index

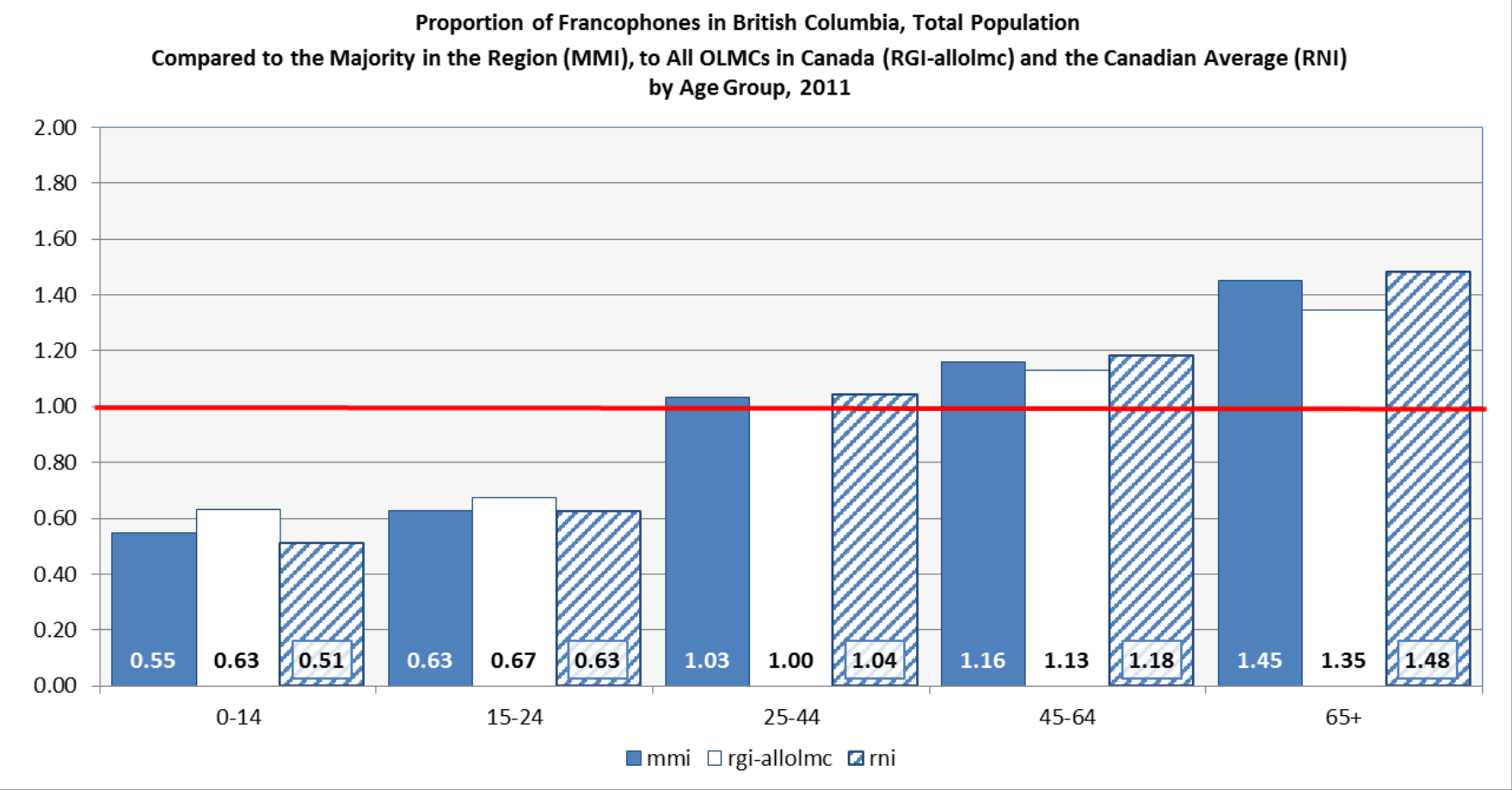
- ✓ The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.42), Cariboo (0.56), and Kootenay (0.57) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.34), Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.24), and Calgary (1.22) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

Population by age - Seniors (65 years and over)

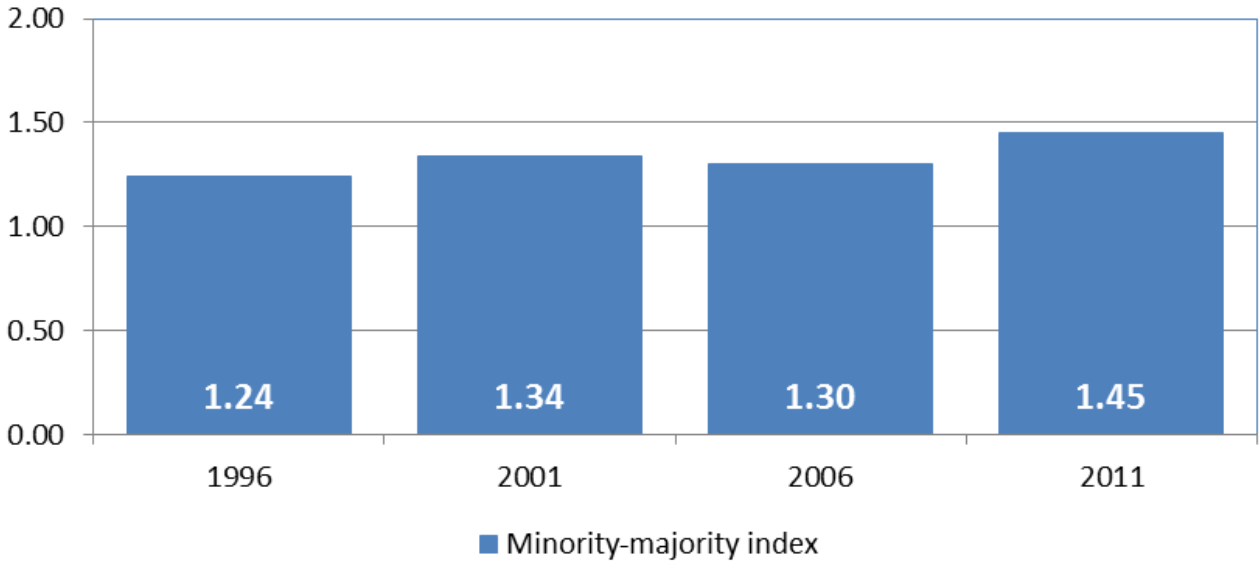
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	OL minority - total population (%)	8.7%	8.2%	27.8%	34.7%	20.5%
	OL majority - total population (%)	15.9%	13.1%	26.9%	29.9%	14.2%
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	Minority-majority index	0.55	0.63	1.03	1.16	1.45
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.51	0.63	1.04	1.18	1.48
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.63	0.67	1.00	1.13	1.35
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.70	0.79	1.09	1.01	1.18
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.91	0.91	0.93	1.01	1.21
	Intergenerational index	0.80				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.08	0.81	0.72	1.21	1.42
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2006	OL minority - total population (%)	8.5%	9.4%	29.7%	35.1%	17.3%
	Minority-majority index	0.50	0.69	1.07	1.24	1.30
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.60	0.77	1.00	1.20	1.19
2001	OL minority - total population (%)	7.1%	9.7%	34.4%	32.2%	16.6%
	Minority-majority index	0.38	0.71	1.13	1.29	1.34
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
1996	OL minority - total population (%)	8.1%	10.2%	38.6%	28.7%	14.5%
	Minority-majority index	0.40	0.76	1.16	1.33	1.24
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.50	0.80	1.12	1.20	1.12
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.						

Language concept is First Official Language Spoken which is derived from three census questions on language. The minority-majority index compares the value for the minority with that of the majority. The rgi-all olmc compares the value for the featured OLMC with all OLMCs in Canada.



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

Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who are 65 years and over
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



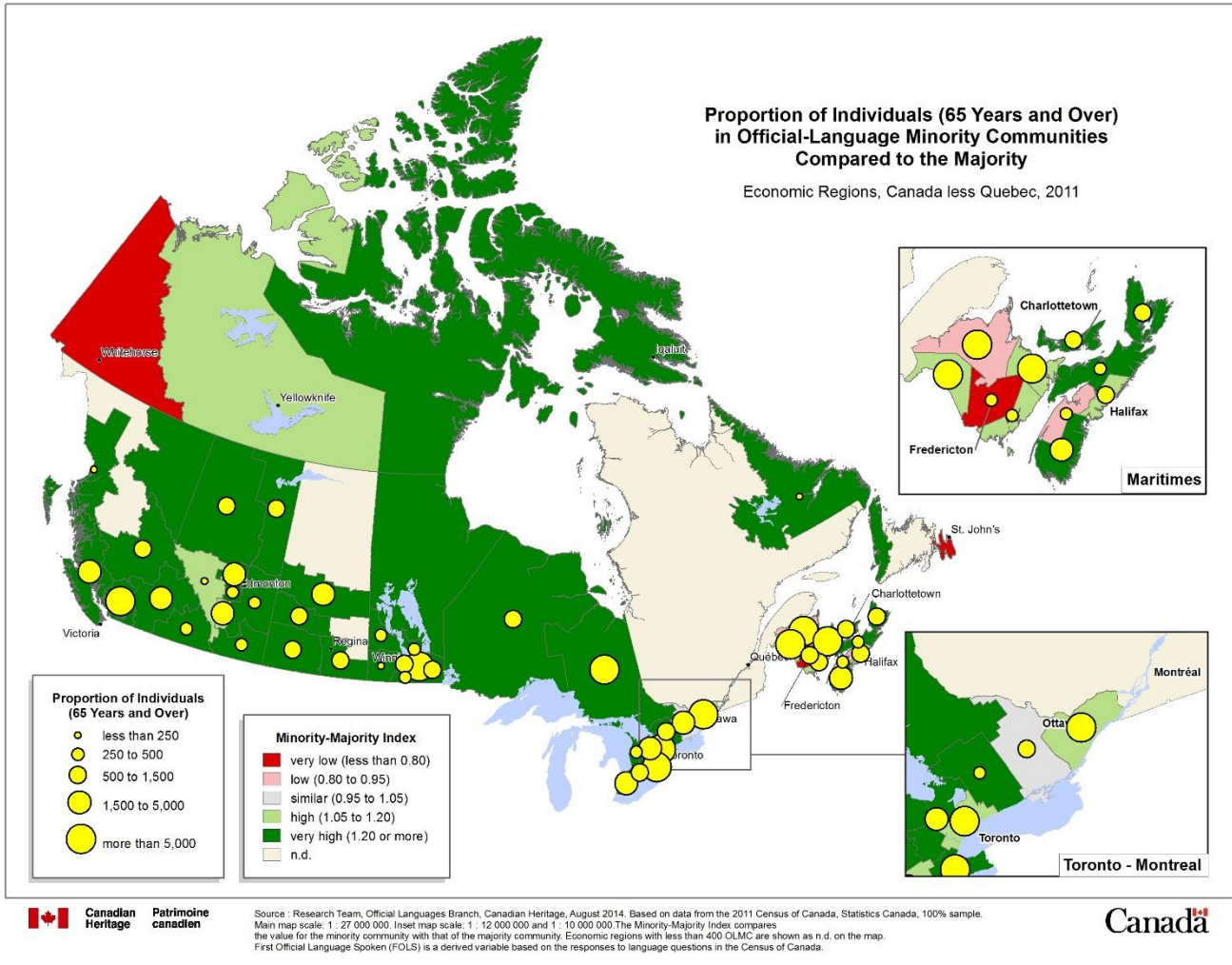
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion Of Seniors (65 Years And Over) Among Francophones
Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		proportion of seniors (65 years and over)		Relative indices								
	Total Population	65 years and over	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,365	485	20.5%	13.2%	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.48	↑ 1.34	↔ 1.17	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.46	↓ 0.78	↑ 1.45	↑ 1.60
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,588	340	21.4%	14.2%	↑ 1.50	↑ 1.55	↑ 1.40	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.26	↑ 1.52	↓ 0.59	○ 0.95	○ 1.00
Calgary (AB)	23,080	2,123	9.2%	8.7%	↔ 1.06	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.65	↔ 1.14	↘ 0.84	↘ 0.93
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,718	200	11.6%	10.4%	↔ 1.12	↘ 0.84	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.68	↘ 0.83	↑ 1.32	↑ 1.25	↑ 1.66
Red Deer (AB)	2,005	293	14.6%	10.4%	↑ 1.40	↔ 1.05	○ 0.96	↘ 0.84	↘ 0.86	○ 1.04	↓ 0.71	○ 0.97	○ 1.02
Edmonton (AB)	26,350	4,018	15.2%	10.0%	↑ 1.52	↔ 1.10	○ 1.00	↘ 0.87	↘ 0.90	↔ 1.08	↘ 0.91	↘ 0.91	↔ 1.06
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,925	1,275	21.5%	9.1%	↑ 2.37	↑ 1.55	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.26	↑ 1.53	↓ 0.72	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.52
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,193	860	16.6%	5.3%	↑ 3.11	↑ 1.20	↔ 1.09	○ 0.95	○ 0.97	↔ 1.18	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.92	○ 0.98
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,219	2,756	24.6%	18.7%	↑ 1.31	↑ 1.77	↑ 1.61	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.20	↓ 0.58	↑ 1.25	↑ 1.55
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,704	5,943	16.2%	11.9%	↑ 1.36	↔ 1.17	↔ 1.06	↘ 0.93	○ 0.95	↓ 0.79	○ 1.01	↔ 1.08	↑ 1.22
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,986	2,294	32.8%	19.3%	↑ 1.70	↑ 2.37	↑ 2.15	↑ 1.88	↑ 1.93	↑ 1.60	↓ 0.46	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.56
Kootenay (BC)	2,003	490	24.5%	18.0%	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.77	↑ 1.60	↑ 1.40	↑ 1.44	↔ 1.19	↓ 0.52	↔ 1.12	↑ 1.55
Cariboo (BC)	1,803	600	33.3%	12.7%	↑ 2.62	↑ 2.40	↑ 2.18	↑ 1.90	↑ 1.96	↑ 1.62	↓ 0.54	↔ 1.09	↑ 2.23
North Shore (BC)	825	175	21.2%	11.7%	↑ 1.82	↑ 1.53	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.25	○ 1.03	↓ 0.75	↑ 1.41	↑ 3.08
Nechako (BC)	295	50	16.9%	11.8%	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.22	↔ 1.11	○ 0.97	○ 1.00	↘ 0.83	○ 0.96	↑ 1.29	↑ 2.25
Northeast (BC)	568	65	11.4%	8.3%	↑ 1.38	↘ 0.83	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.76	↘ 0.87	↑ 1.24
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,210	80	6.6%	8.7%	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.39	○ 1.00	↘ 0.82	↓ 0.70	↑ 1.47
Western Region (W/Y)	129,928	22,103	17.0%	12.2%	↑ 1.40	↑ 1.23	↔ 1.12	○ 0.97	○ 1.00	--	↘ 0.88	↔ 1.06	↑ 1.23
Alberta (AB)	68,268	9,610	14.1%	9.8%	↑ 1.44	○ 1.02	↘ 0.92	↘ 0.81	↘ 0.83	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	○ 0.95	↔ 1.05
British Columbia (BC)	60,450	12,413	20.5%	14.2%	↑ 1.45	↑ 1.48	↑ 1.35	↔ 1.18	↑ 1.21	○ 1.00	↘ 0.80	↔ 1.17	↑ 1.42
Yukon (YK)	1,210	80	6.6%	8.7%	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.39	○ 1.00	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.88	↑ 1.84

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

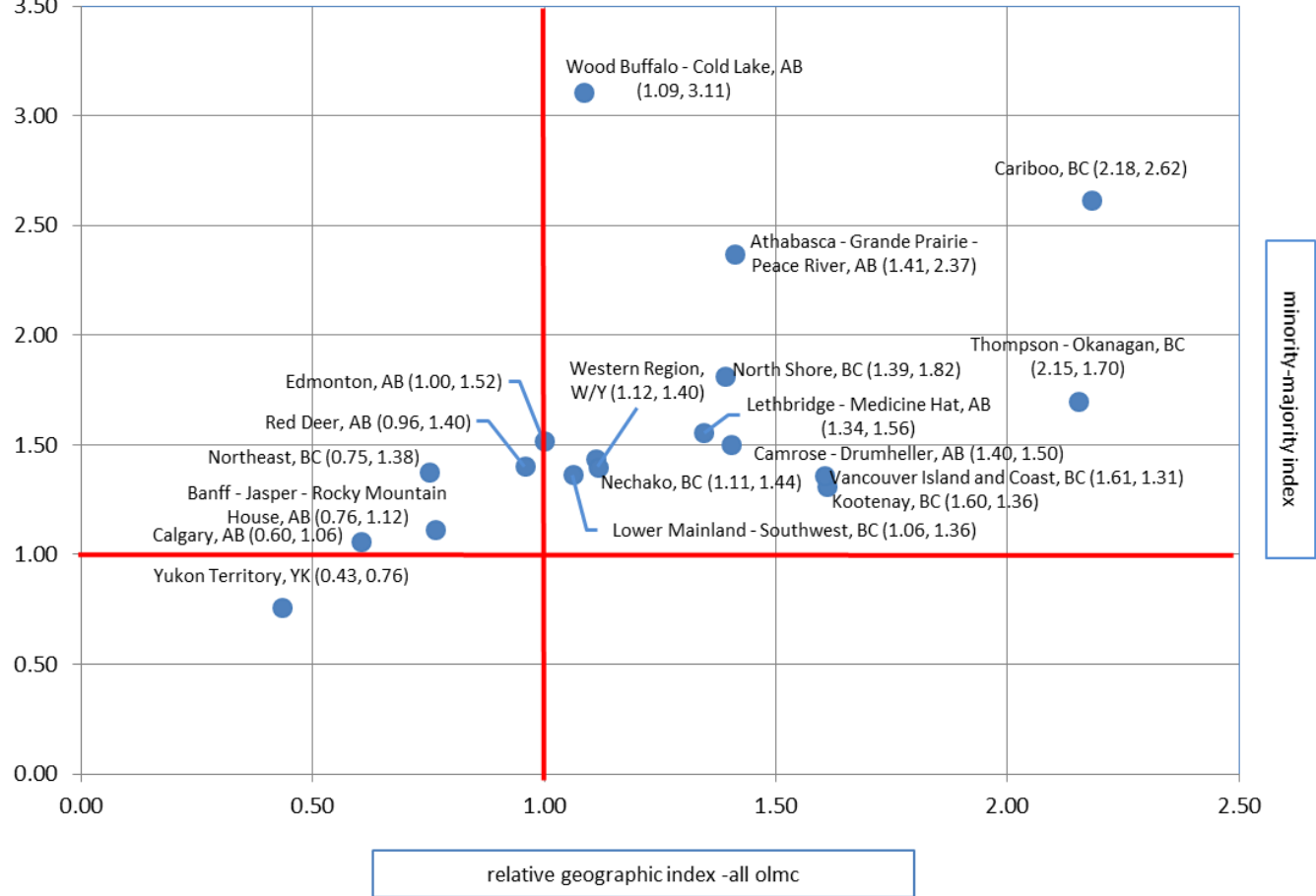
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.76), Calgary (1.06), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.12) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (3.11), Cariboo (2.62), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (2.37) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).*

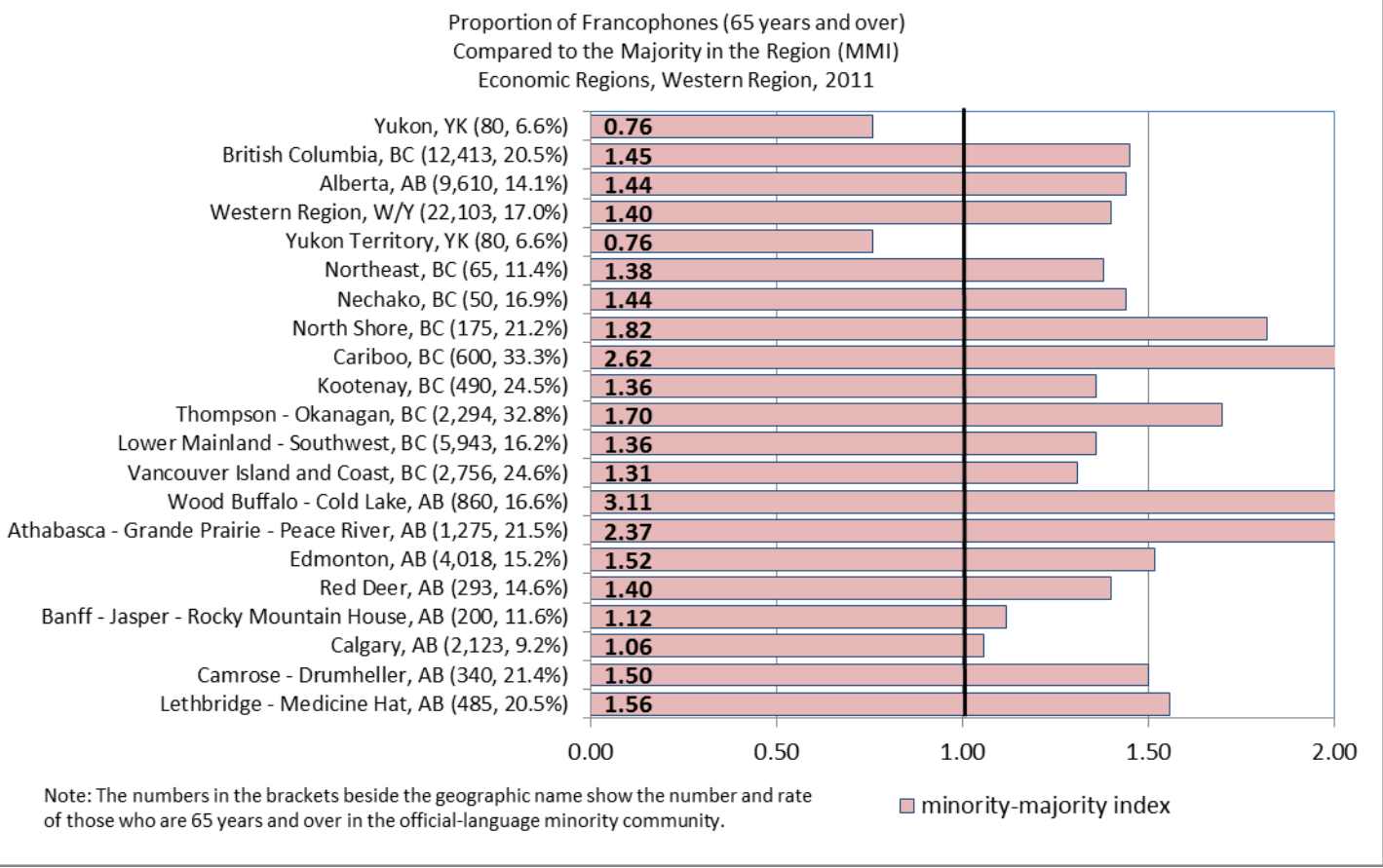
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Seniors (65+) Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



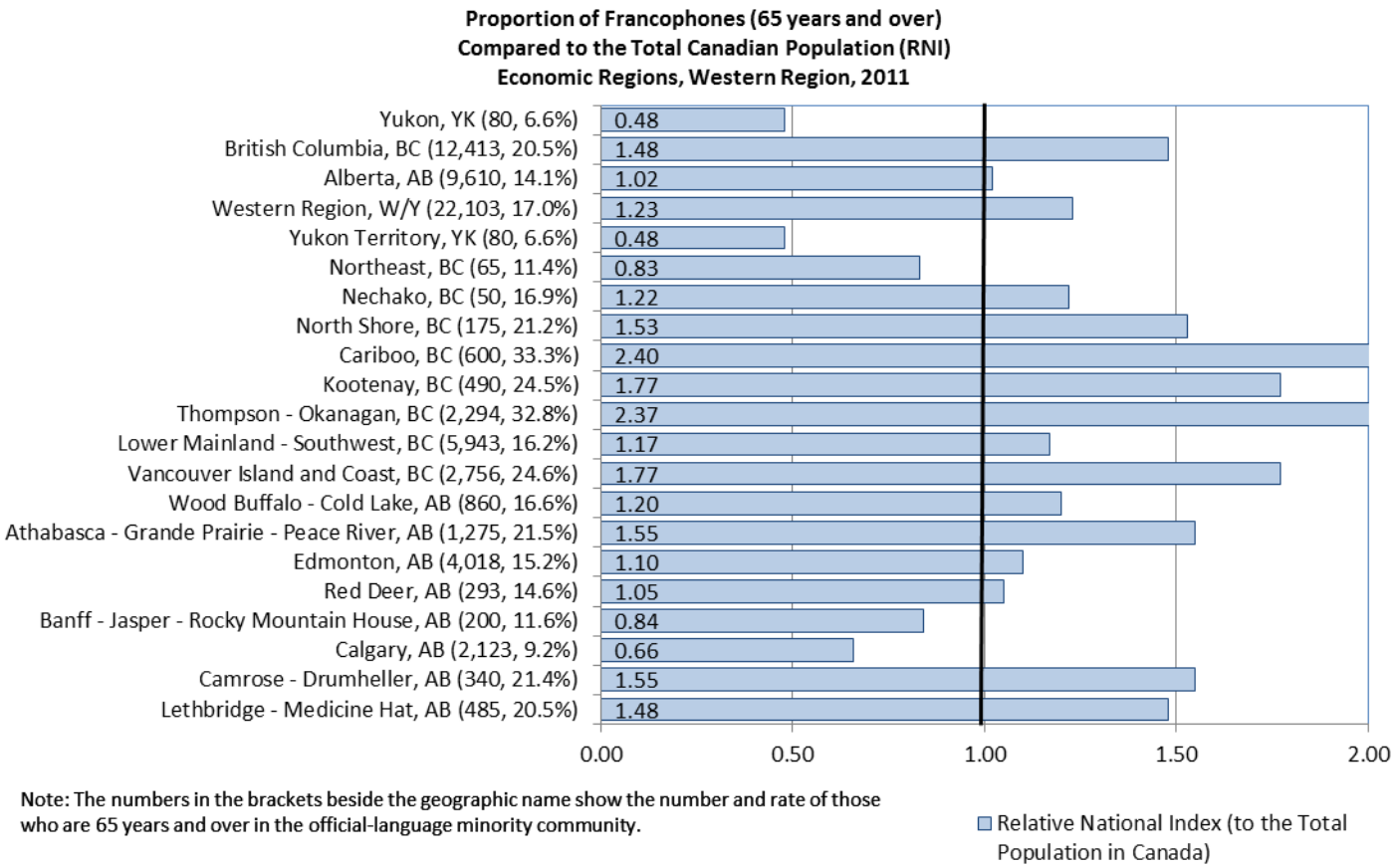
- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion of seniors (65 years and over) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion of seniors (65 years and over) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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



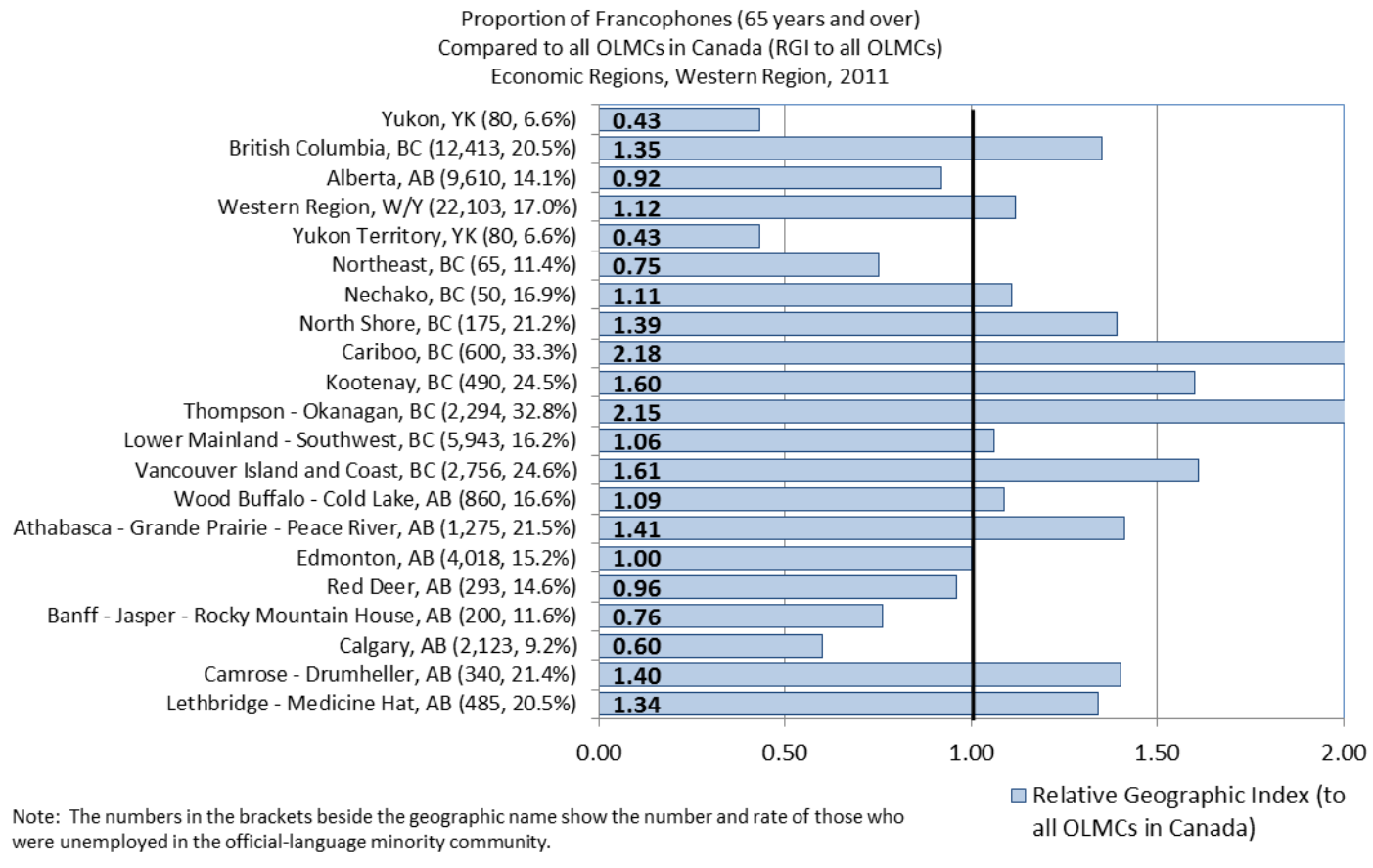
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.76), Calgary (1.06), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.12) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (3.11), Cariboo (2.62), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (2.37) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).*

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



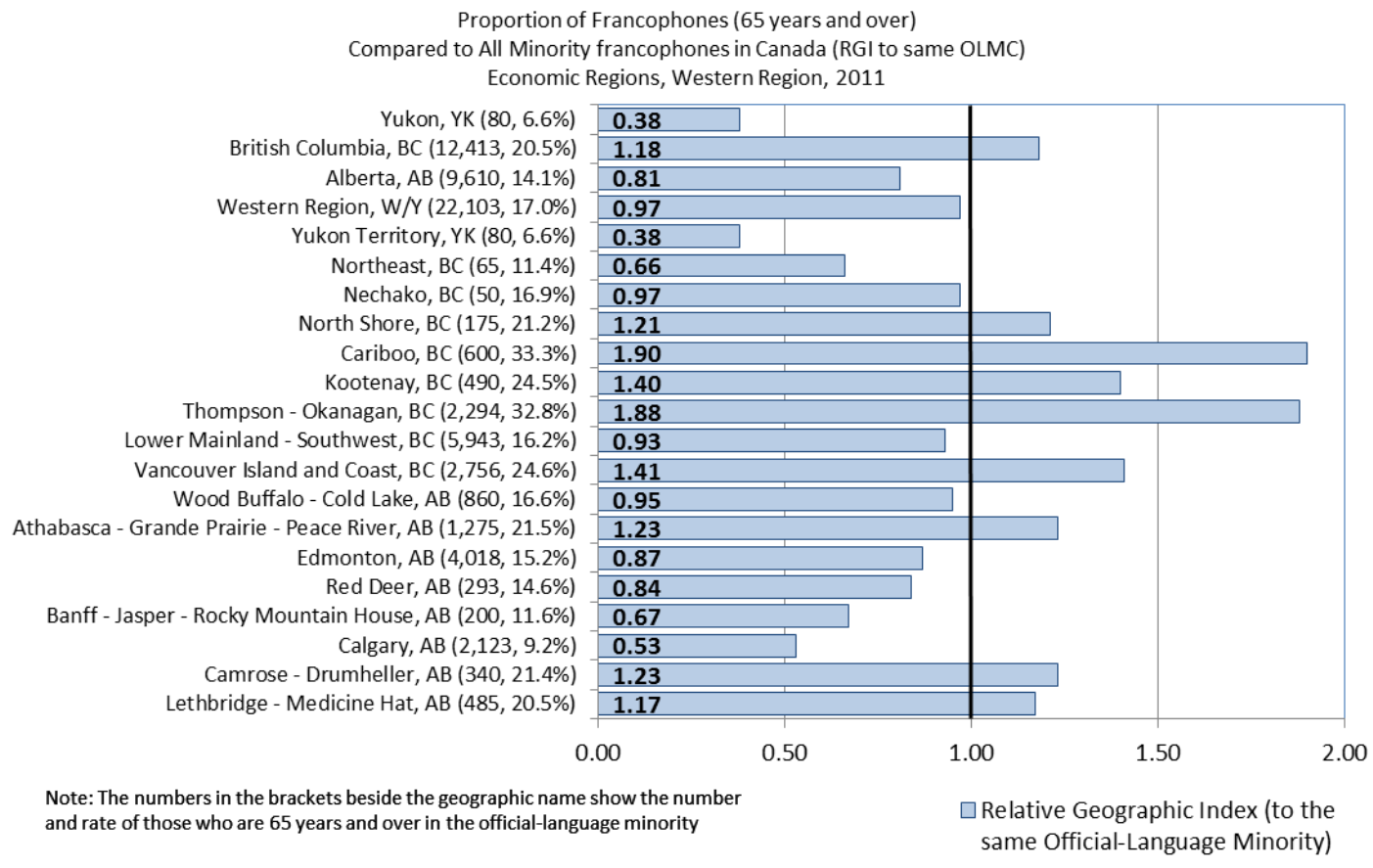
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.48), Calgary (0.66), and Northeast (0.83) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Cariboo (2.40), Thompson - Okanagan (2.37), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.77) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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



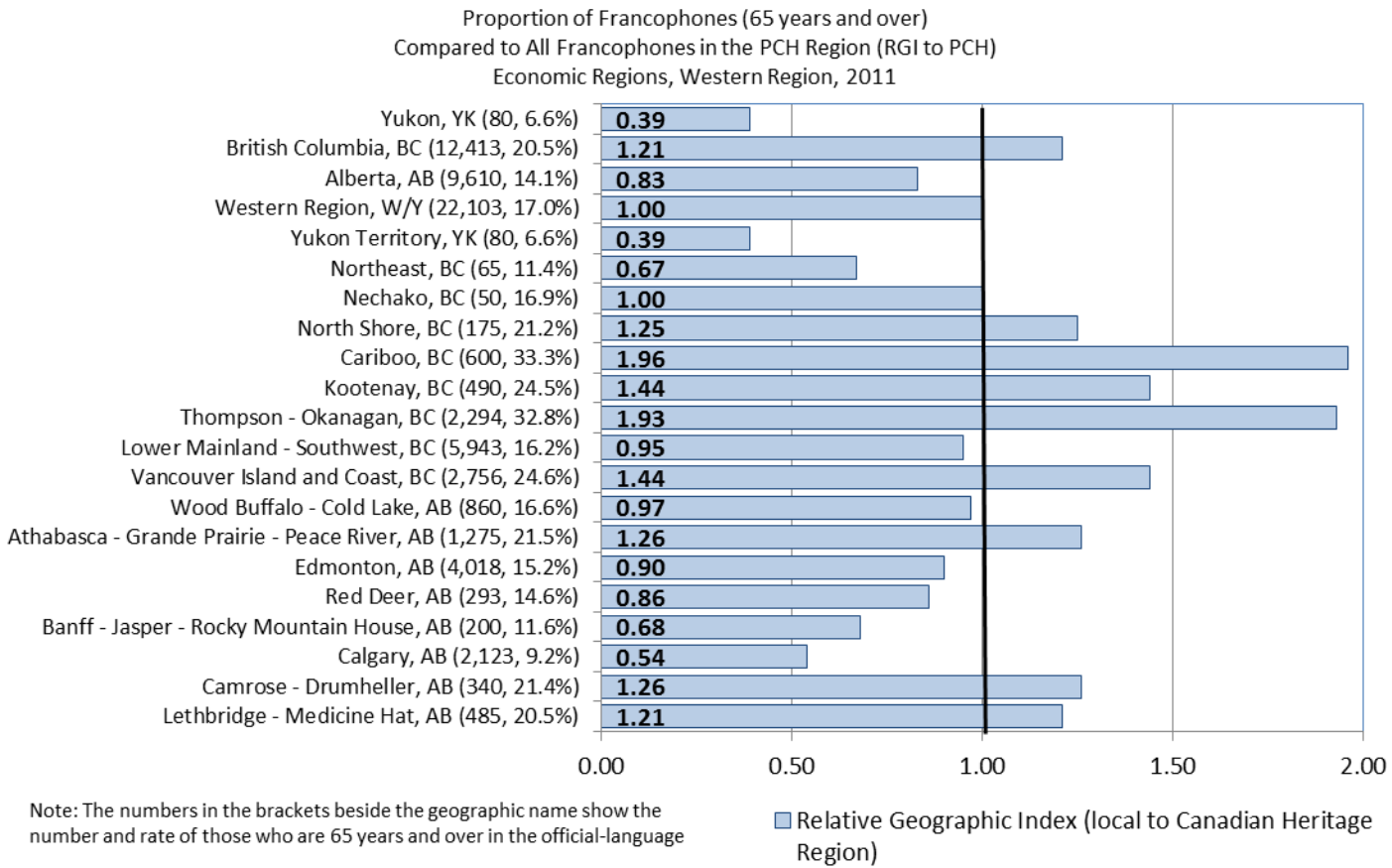
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.43), Calgary (0.60), and Northeast (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Cariboo (2.18), Thompson - Okanagan (2.15), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.61) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

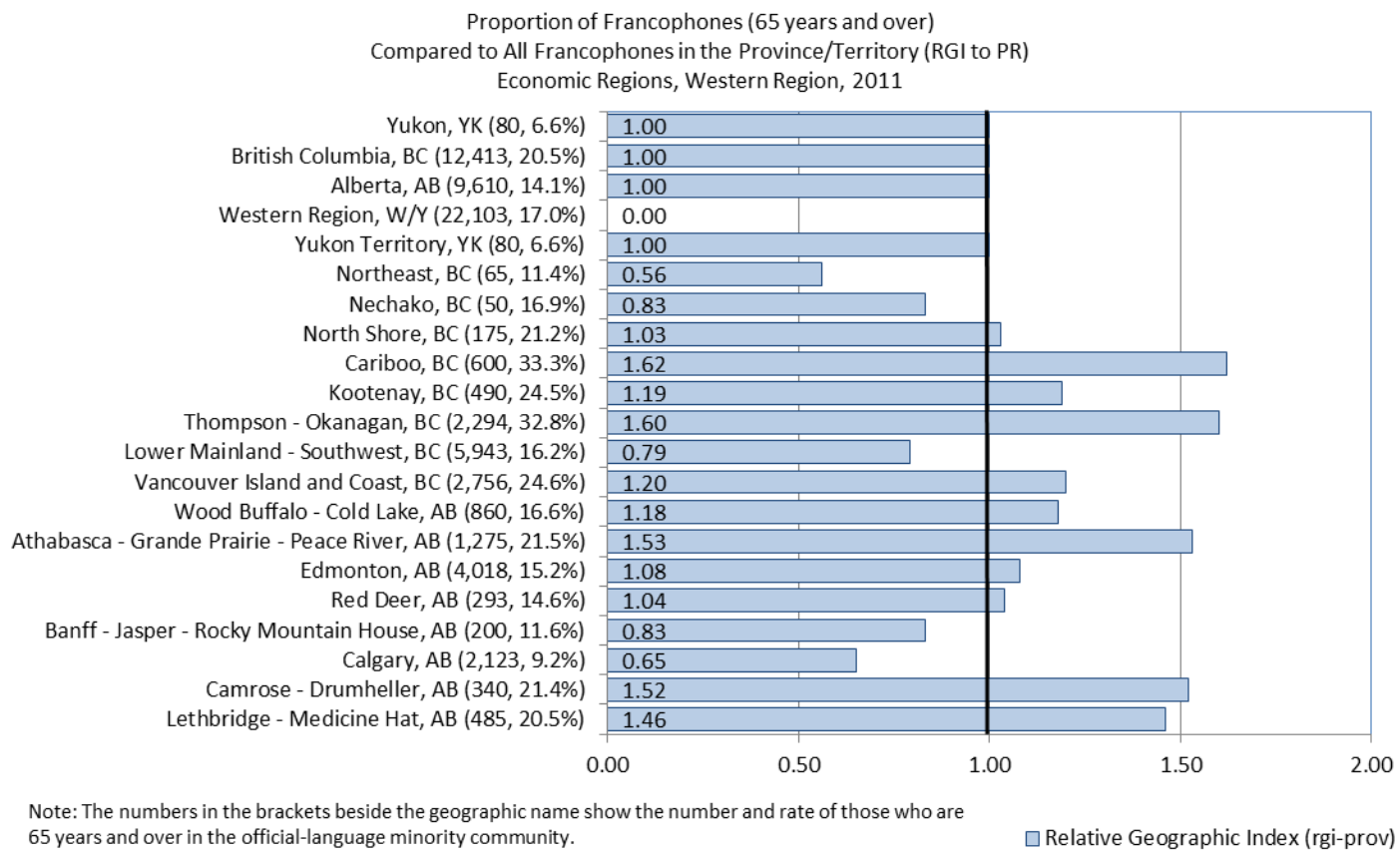


- ✓ The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.38), Calgary (0.53), and Northeast (0.66) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Cariboo (1.90), Thompson - Okanagan (1.88), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.41) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

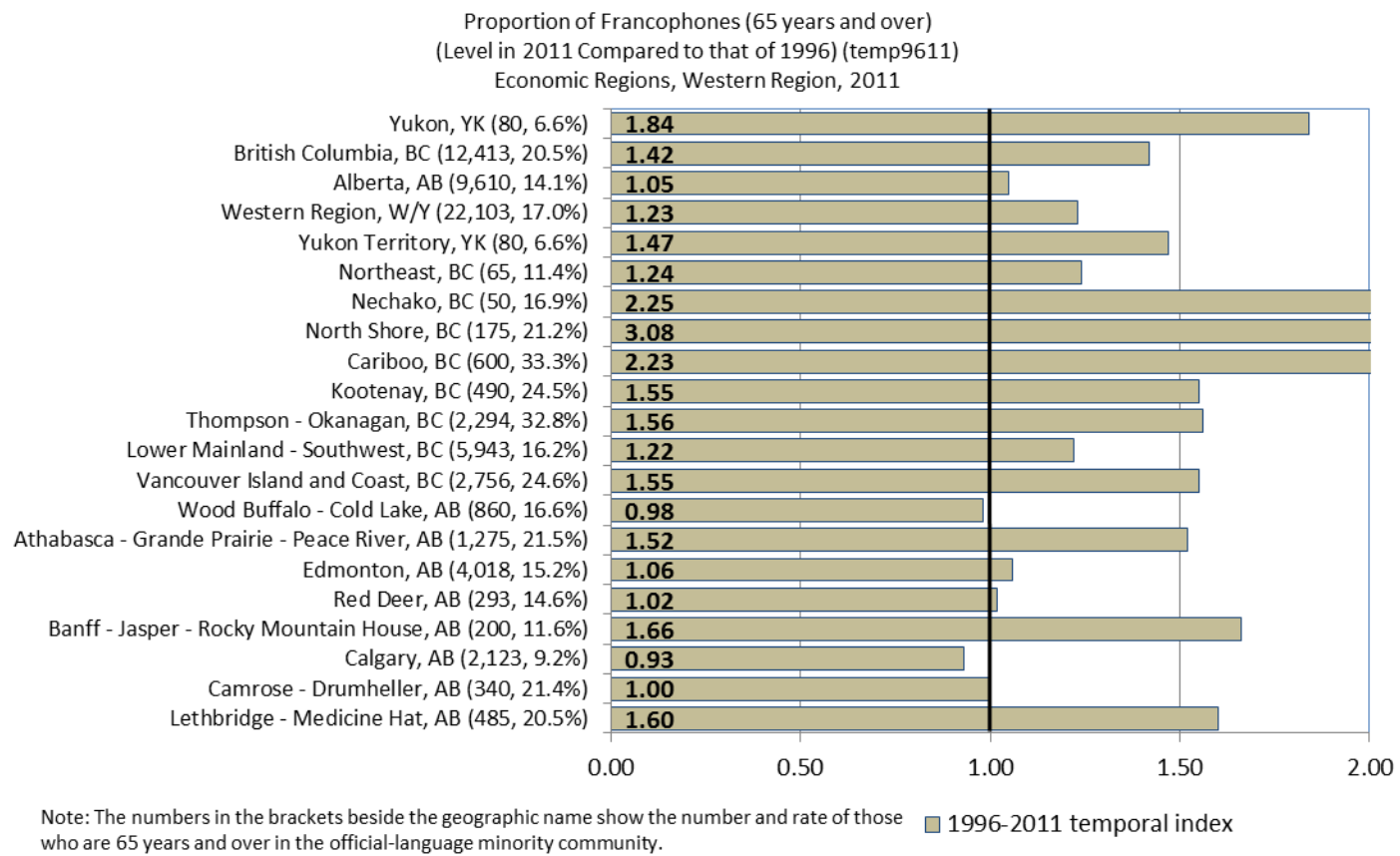
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.39), Calgary (0.54), and Northeast (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Cariboo (1.96), Thompson - Okanagan (1.93), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.44) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.56), Calgary (0.65), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.79) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Cariboo (1.62), Thompson - Okanagan (1.60), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.53) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Calgary (0.93), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.98), and Camrose - Drumheller (1.00) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (3.08), Nechako (2.25), and Cariboo (2.23) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

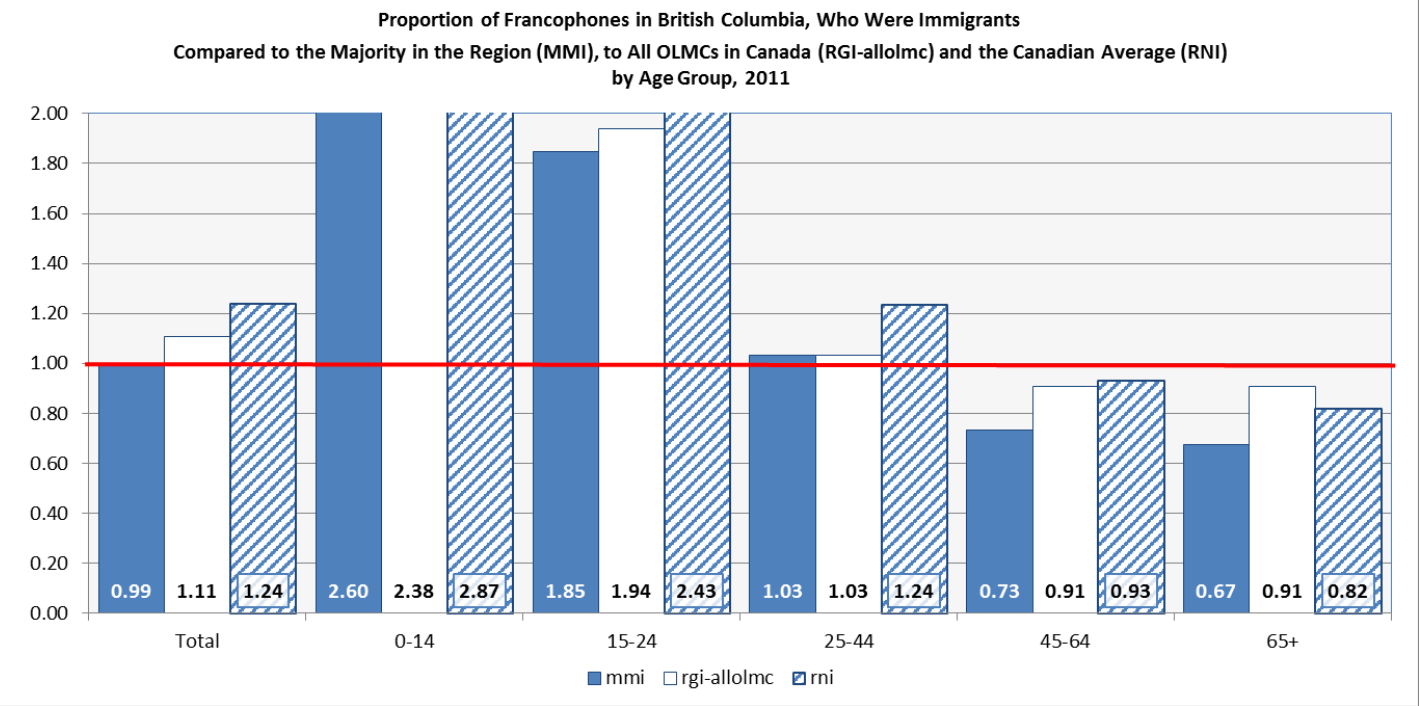
Immigrant population in OLMCs

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants British Columbia, 1996-2011							
Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	60,450	5,265	4,978	16,820	20,978	12,413
	OL minority - who were immigrants (#)	15,433	1,018	1,588	4,995	4,798	3,028
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	25.5%	19.3%	31.9%	29.7%	22.9%	24.4%
	OL majority - who were immigrants (%)	25.7%	7.4%	17.3%	28.8%	31.2%	36.2%
	Canadian population - who were immigrants (%)	20.6%	6.7%	13.1%	24.0%	24.6%	29.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.99	2.60	1.85	1.03	0.73	0.67
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.24	2.87	2.43	1.24	0.93	0.82
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.11	2.38	1.94	1.03	0.91	0.91
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	2.18	2.29	2.34	1.86	2.29	2.45
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.21	1.03	1.20	1.16	1.30	1.30
	Gender index	1.03	female (25.9%)			male (25.2%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.30					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.22	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.09	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.97	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	23.6%	19.3%	32.5%	25.1%	21.1%	23.6%
	Minority-majority index	0.92	2.61	1.81	0.87	0.66	0.64
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.11	2.82	2.11	0.99	0.88	0.91
2001	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	23.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.94	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.18	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	20.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.91	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.14	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.							

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in British Columbia, 15,433 (25.5%) were immigrants.

✓ This level was similar to that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.99) but was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=1.11).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.03 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.

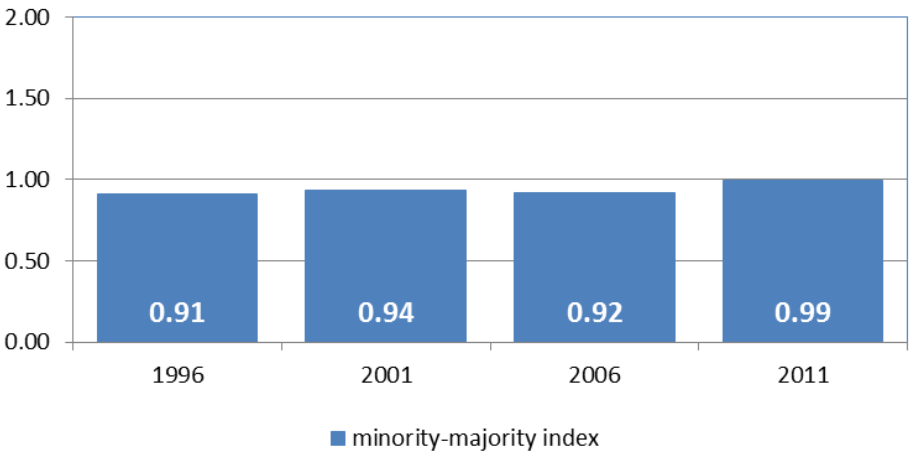
✓ The intergenerational index was 1.30 which means that the total population who were immigrants in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.



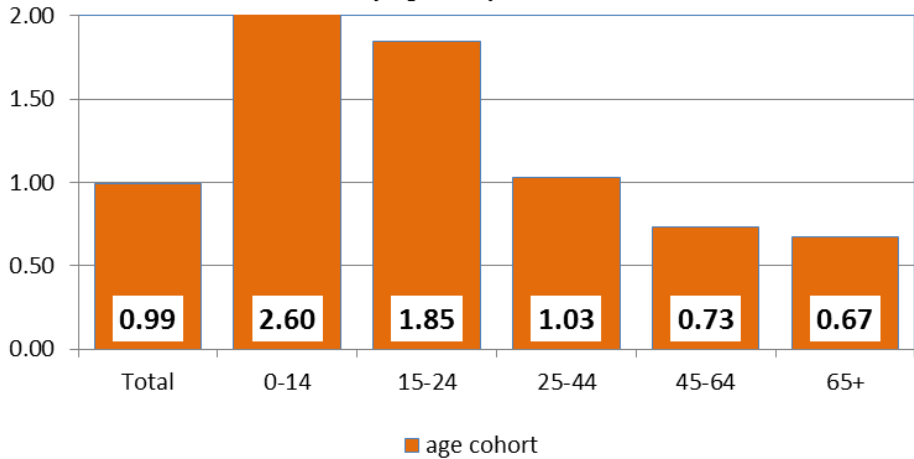
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who were immigrants was similar to that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.99).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 25-44 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were immigrants was similar to that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.03).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.73).

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

Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia
who were immigrants
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia
who were immigrants
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Age Group, 2011



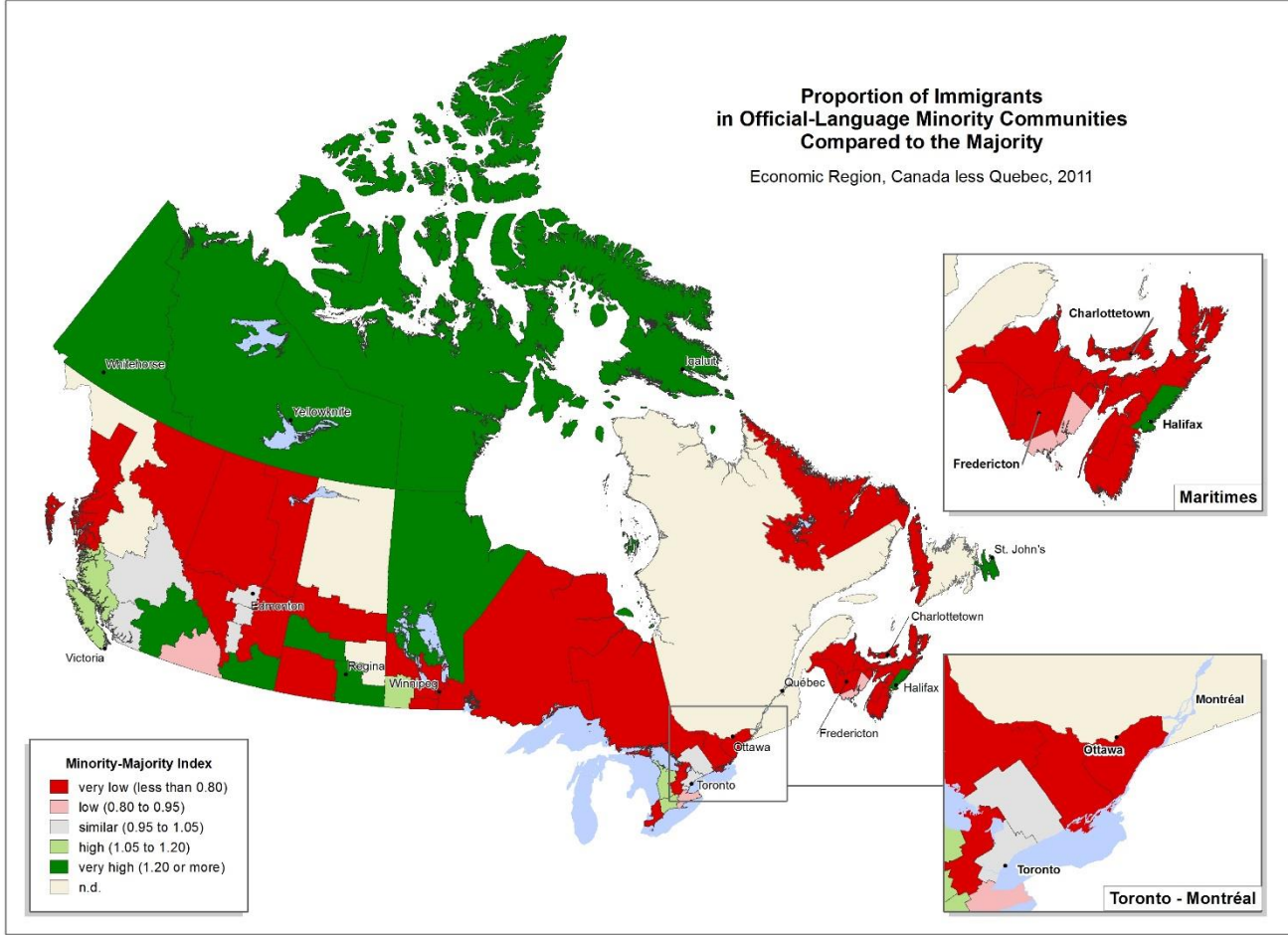
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who were immigrants was similar to that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.99$).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in British Columbia who were immigrants was highest in 2011 ($mmi=0.99$) and lowest in 1996 ($mmi=0.91$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 25-44 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were immigrants was similar to that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=1.03$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.73$).

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		Immigrants		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Immigrants	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,370	361	15.2%	10.4%	↑ 1.46	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.66	↑ 1.30	↓ 0.72	↘ 0.87	↓ 0.68	↑ 5.09	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.43
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,585	43	2.7%	5.2%	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.43	↑ 6.62	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.41
Calgary (AB)	23,080	5,770	25.0%	23.9%	○ 1.04	↑ 1.21	↗ 1.09	↑ 2.13	↗ 1.18	↑ 1.44	○ 1.03	↑ 1.41	↗ 1.15	↑ 1.45
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,715	68	4.0%	8.7%	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.49	--	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.58
Red Deer (AB)	2,013	155	7.7%	8.0%	○ 0.97	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.44	↑ 1.53	↑ 2.31	○ 1.01	○ 0.97
Edmonton (AB)	26,358	4,895	18.6%	19.2%	○ 0.97	↘ 0.90	↘ 0.81	↑ 1.59	↘ 0.88	↗ 1.07	↗ 1.19	↑ 1.75	↑ 1.71	↑ 1.90
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,925	213	3.6%	5.6%	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.31	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.21	○ 1.02	↑ 3.78	↑ 1.85	↑ 1.75
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,193	320	6.2%	9.9%	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.71	↑ 3.36	↑ 1.68	↑ 2.35
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,221	1,817	16.2%	15.1%	↗ 1.07	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.70	↑ 1.38	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.63	○ 1.02	○ 0.99	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.31
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,712	12,158	33.1%	34.7%	○ 0.95	↑ 1.61	↑ 1.44	↑ 2.83	↑ 1.57	↑ 1.30	○ 1.00	↑ 1.21	○ 1.01	↗ 1.15
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,990	984	14.1%	11.6%	↑ 1.22	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.61	↑ 1.20	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.55	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↑ 1.53	↑ 1.37
Kootenay (BC)	2,003	180	9.0%	9.5%	○ 0.95	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.35	↑ 1.27	↓ 0.13	↘ 0.91	↓ 0.78
Cariboo (BC)	1,796	158	8.8%	9.1%	○ 0.97	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.34	↗ 1.13	↑ 1.58	○ 0.98	↘ 0.87
North Shore (BC)	825	30	3.6%	10.1%	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.31	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.14	--	--	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.39
Nechako (BC)	295	48	16.3%	10.3%	↑ 1.58	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.71	↑ 1.39	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.64	--	--	↑ 1.77	↑ 1.54
Northeast (BC)	563	8	1.4%	6.3%	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.07	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.07	↓ 0.06	--	--	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.30
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,205	173	14.4%	10.9%	↑ 1.32	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.62	↑ 1.23	↓ 0.68	○ 1.00	↘ 0.82	↑ 2.16	↑ 1.80	↑ 1.88
Western Region (W/Y)	129,925	27,491	21.2%	21.9%	○ 0.97	○ 1.03	↓ 0.92	↑ 1.81	○ 1.00	--	↗ 1.07	↑ 1.45	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.38
Alberta (AB)	68,265	11,885	17.4%	17.4%	○ 1.00	↘ 0.84	↓ 0.76	↑ 1.49	↘ 0.82	○ 1.00	↗ 1.10	↑ 1.73	↑ 1.52	↑ 1.82
British Columbia (BC)	60,450	15,433	25.5%	25.7%	○ 0.99	↑ 1.24	↗ 1.11	↑ 2.18	↑ 1.21	○ 1.00	○ 1.03	↑ 1.30	↗ 1.09	↑ 1.22
Yukon (YK)	1,210	173	14.3%	10.9%	↑ 1.31	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.62	↑ 1.22	↓ 0.68	○ 1.00	↘ 0.86	↑ 2.17	↑ 1.80	↑ 1.88
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".														

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were immigrants in the Francophone communities across the Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (BC) (1.4%), Camrose - Drumheller (AB) (2.7%), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (3.6%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were immigrants than the other Francophone communities across

the Western Region.

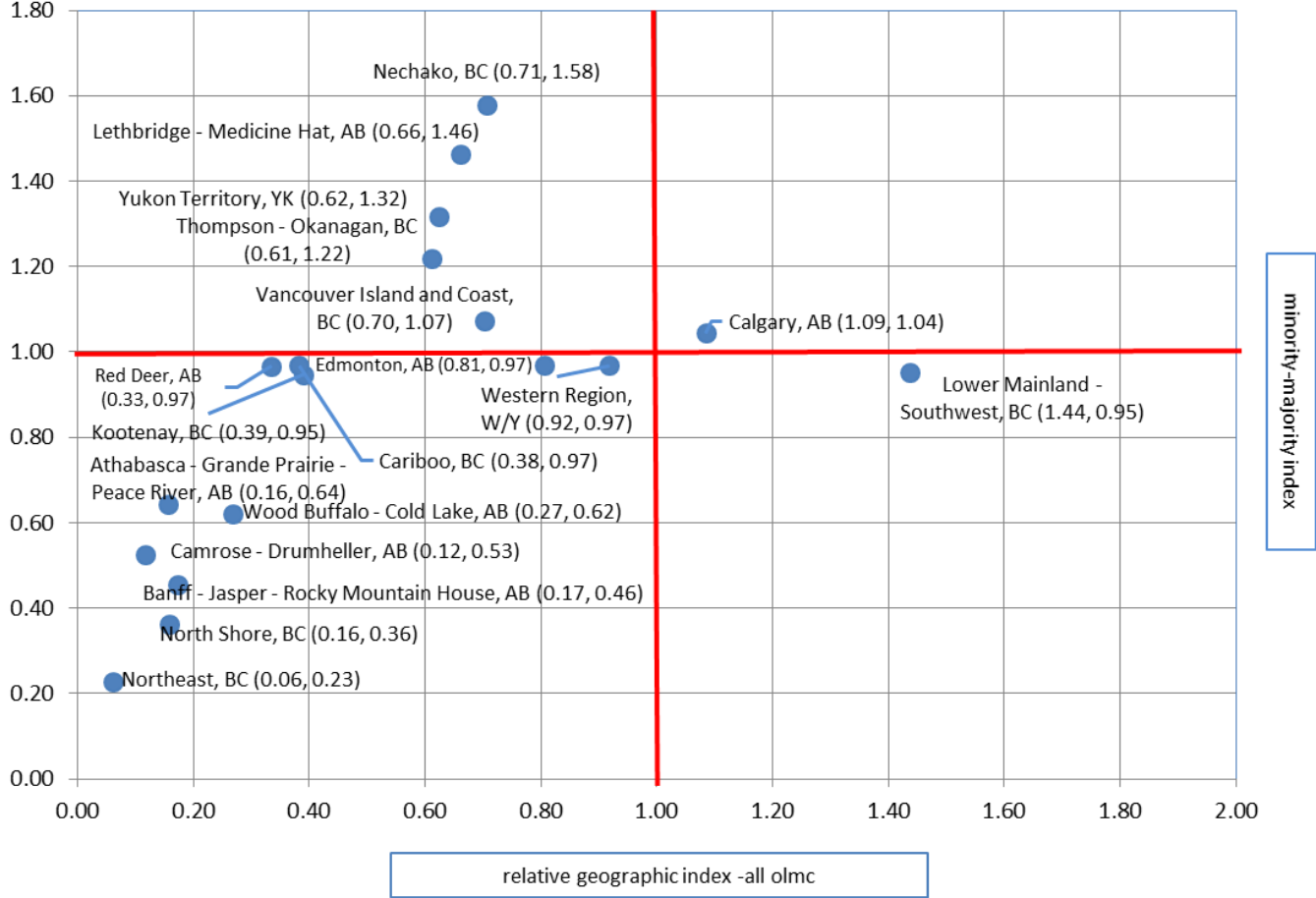
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (33.1%), Calgary (AB) (25.0%), and Edmonton (AB) (18.6%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were immigrants than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.23), North Shore (0.36), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.
- ✓ The regions of Nechako (1.58), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.46), and Yukon Territory (1.32) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.

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

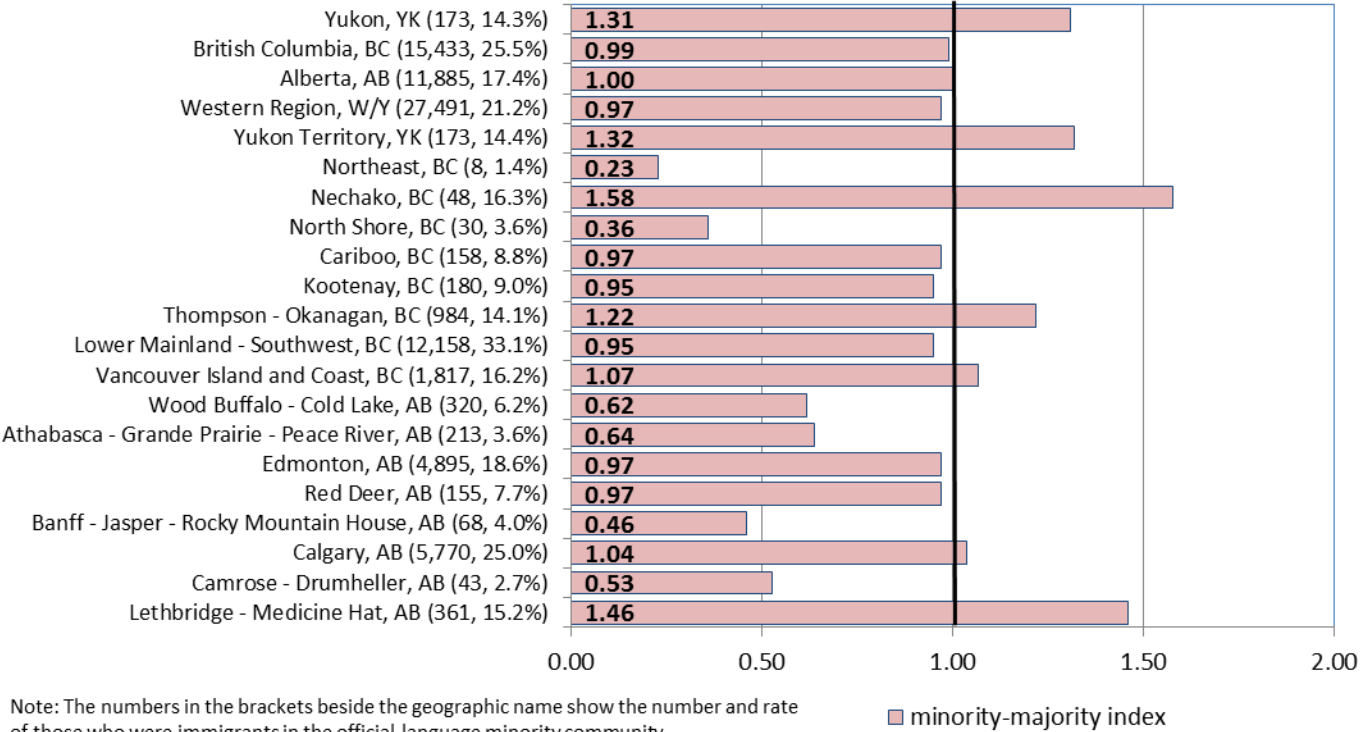
Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Immigrants
Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were immigrants in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were immigrants in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion who were immigrants than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion who were immigrants in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion who were immigrants than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion who were immigrants in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

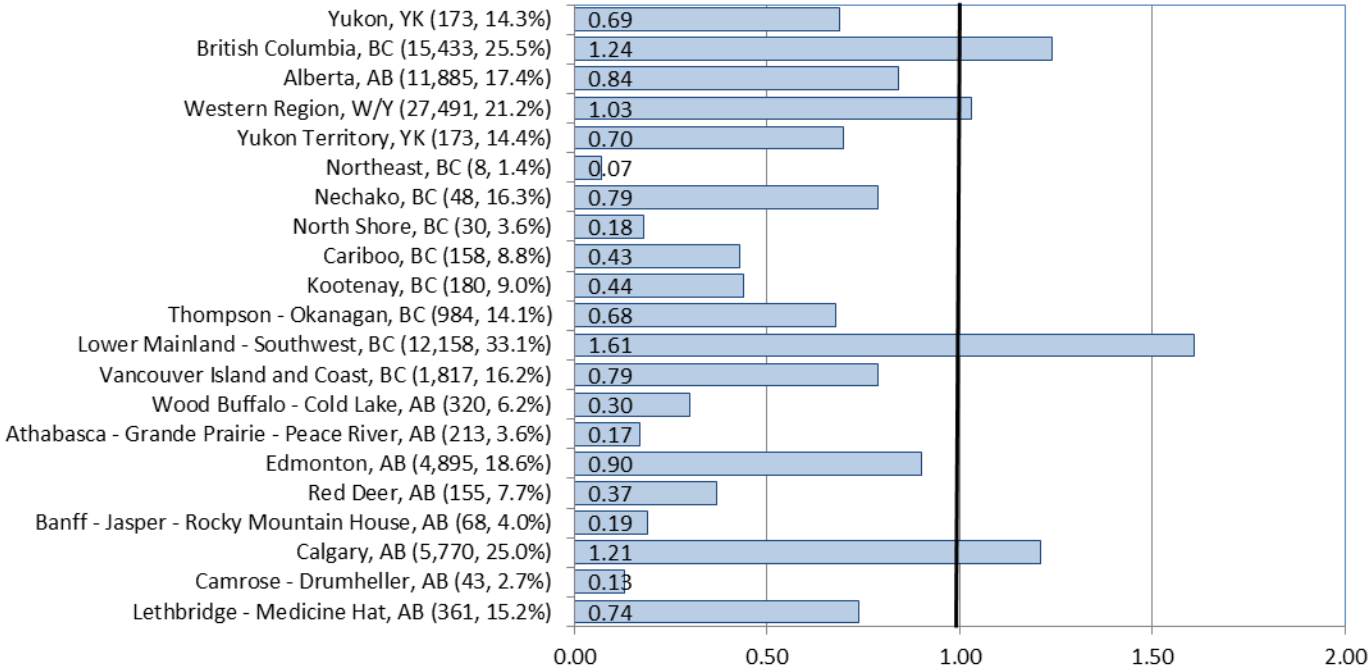
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.23), North Shore (0.36), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.
- ✓ The regions of Nechako (1.58), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.46), and Yukon Territory (1.32) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



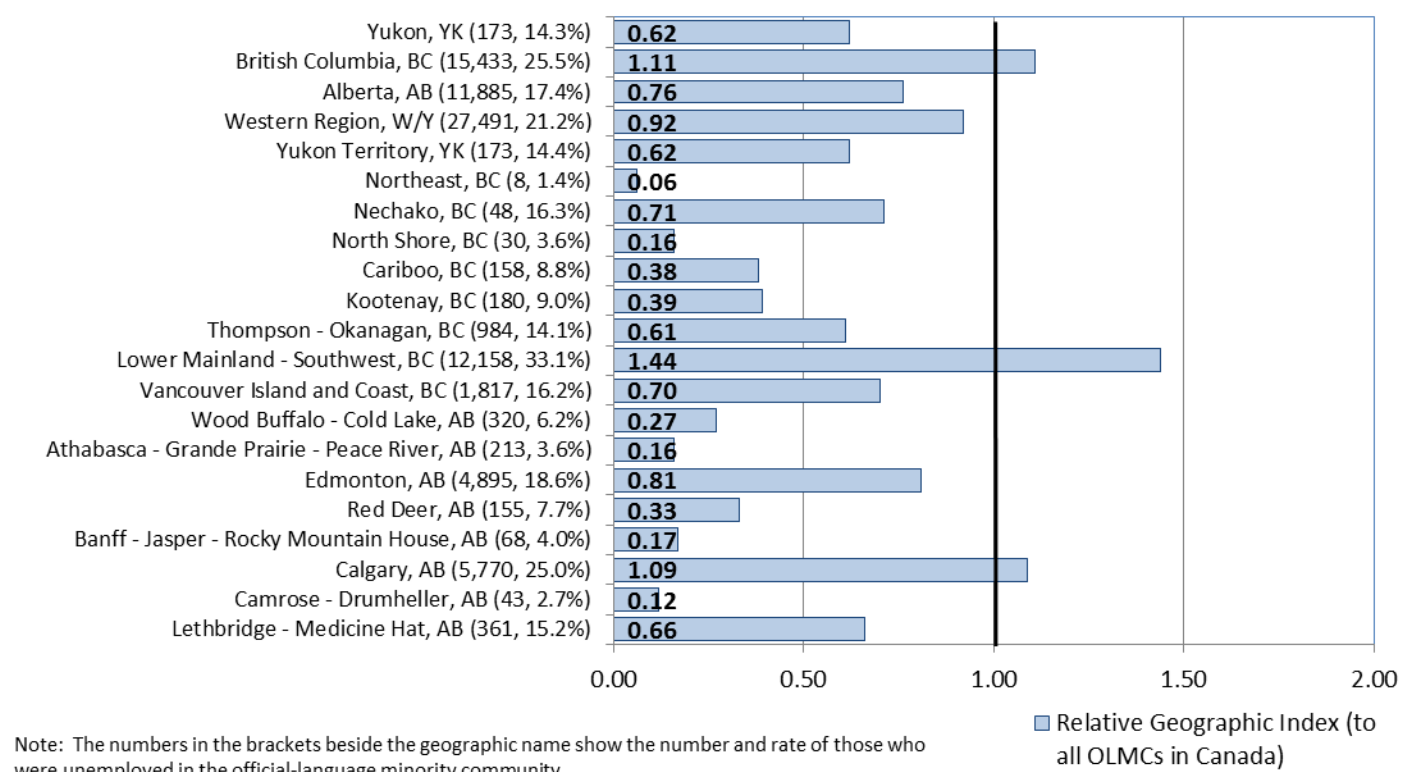
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.07), Camrose - Drumheller (0.13), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.17) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.61), Calgary (1.21), and Edmonton (0.90) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

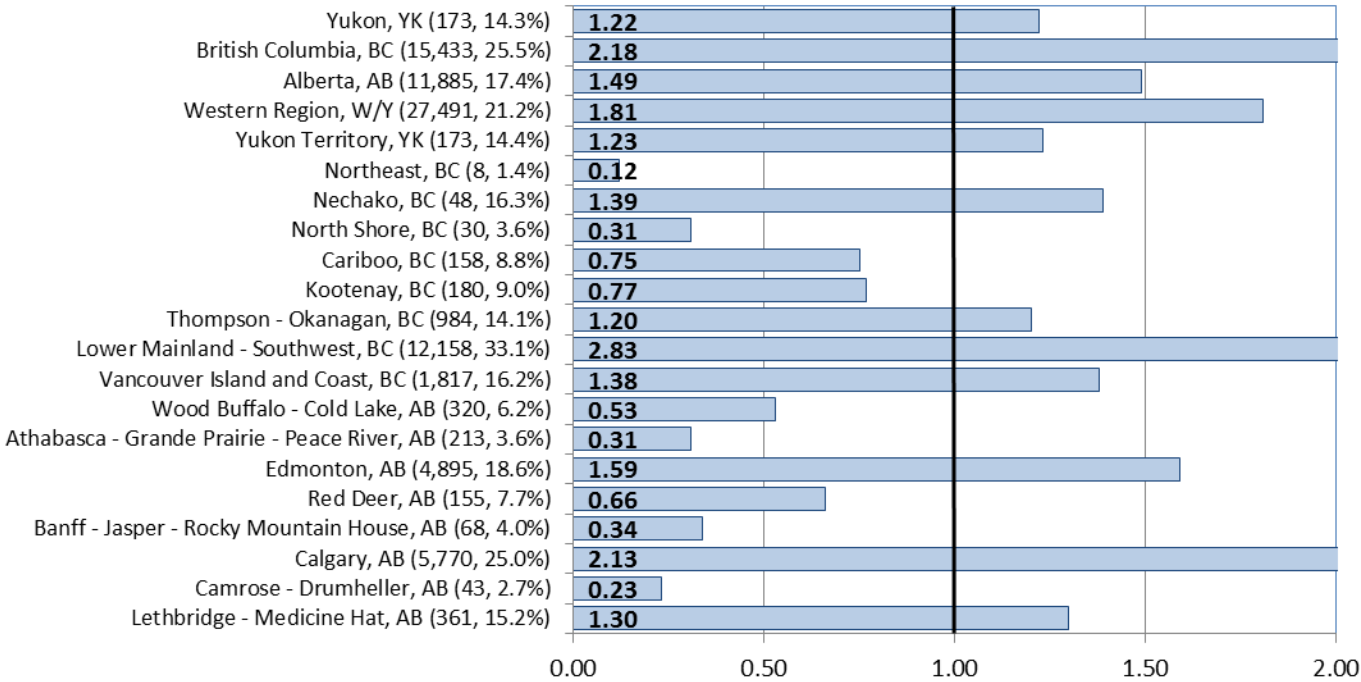
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.06), Camrose - Drumheller (0.12), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.16) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were immigrants in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.44), Calgary (1.09), and Edmonton (0.81) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



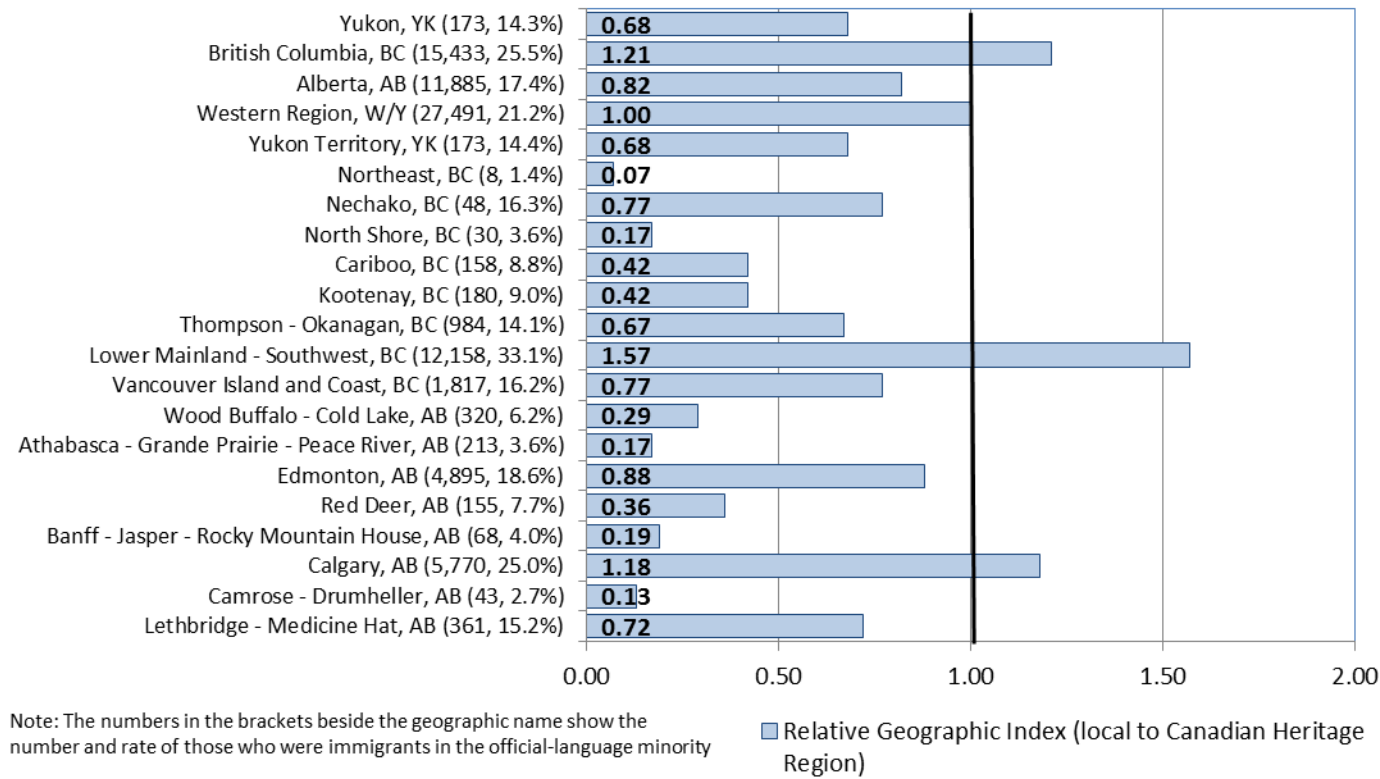
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

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

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.12), Camrose - Drumheller (0.23), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.31) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (2.83), Calgary (2.13), and Edmonton (1.59) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

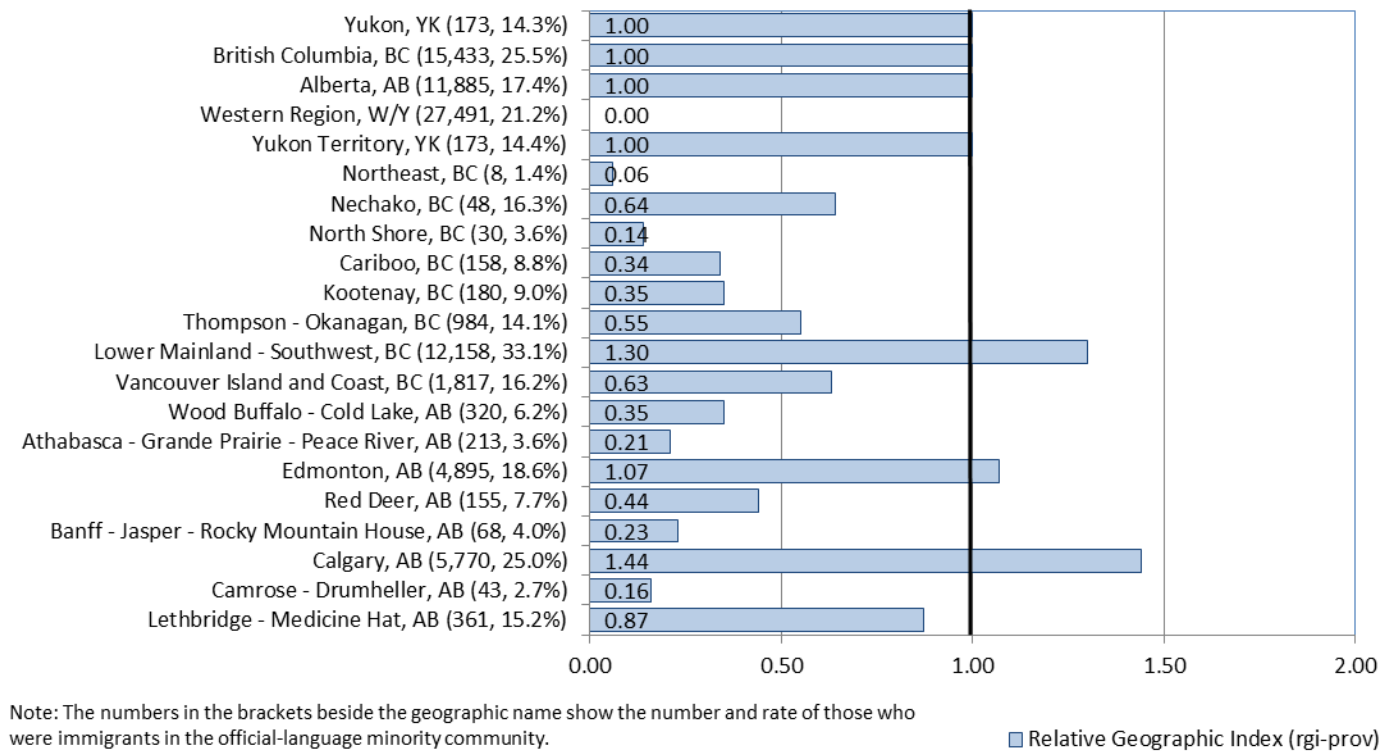
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



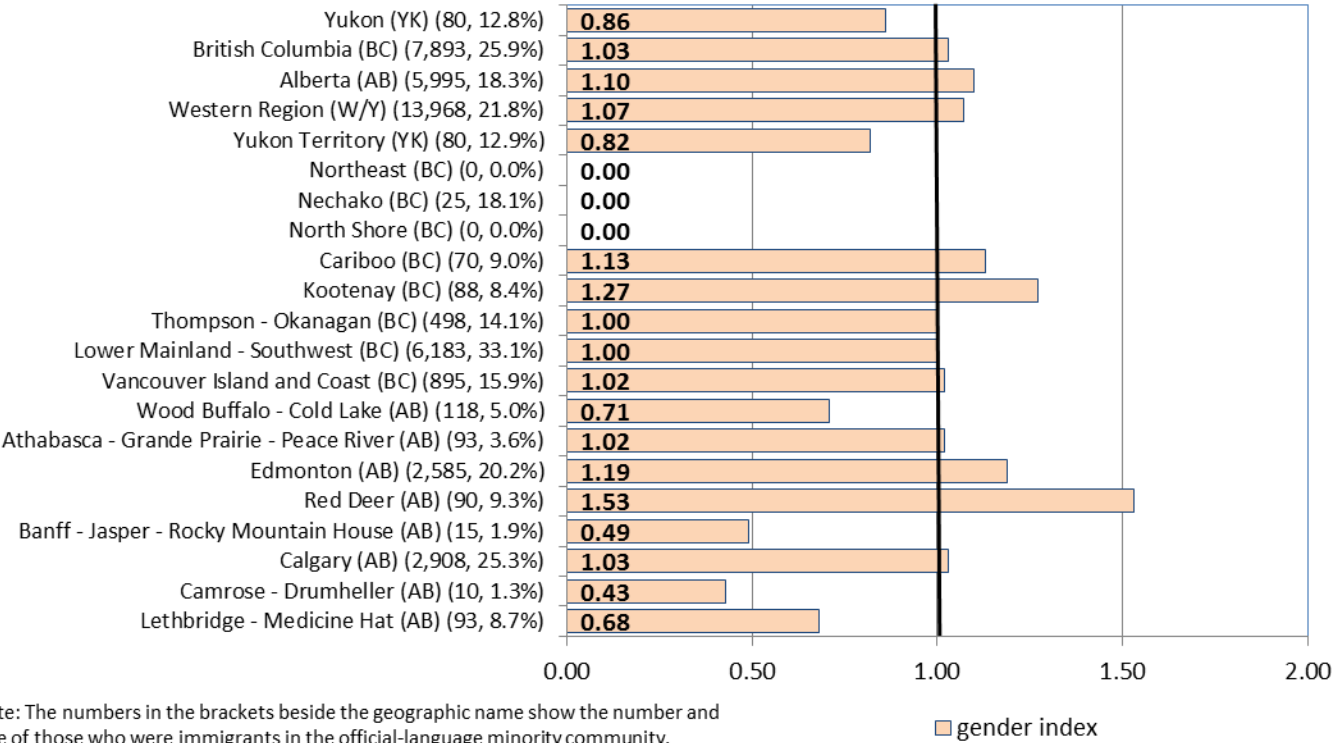
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.07), Camrose - Drumheller (0.13), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.17) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.57), Calgary (1.18), and Edmonton (0.88) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



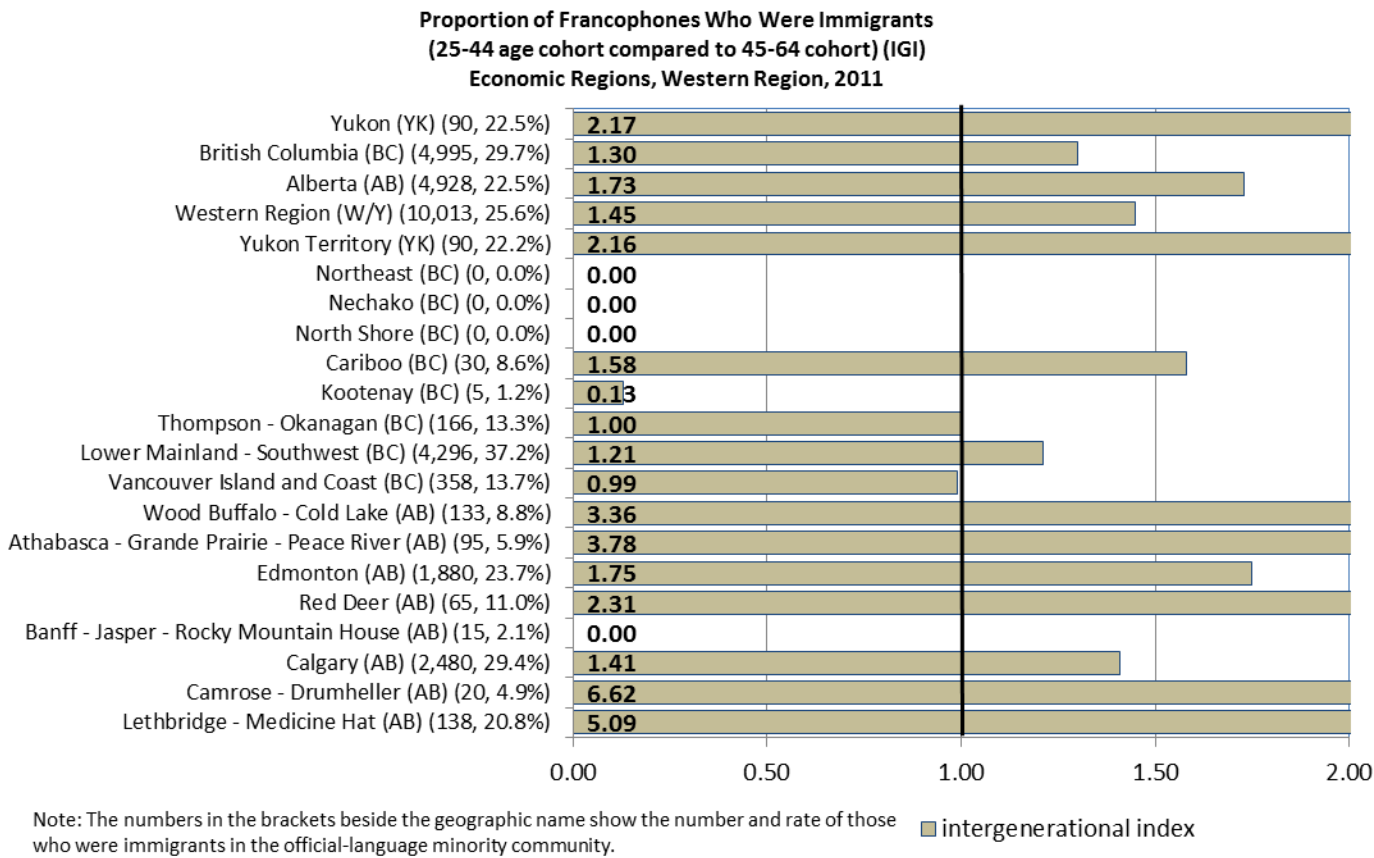
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.06), North Shore (0.14), and Camrose - Drumheller (0.16) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Calgary (1.44), Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.30), and Edmonton (1.07) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ The women in Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.43), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.49), and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.68) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Red Deer (1.53), Kootenay (1.27), and Edmonton (1.19) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Western Region.

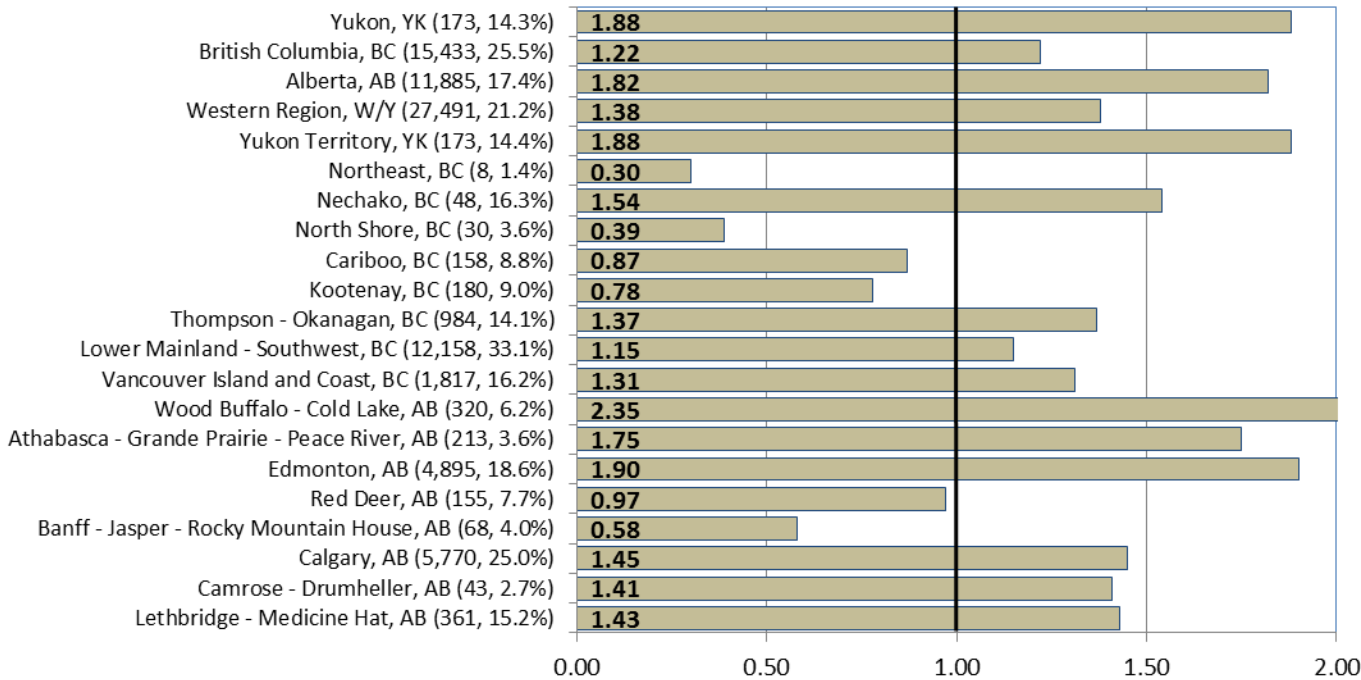
The Gender Index (gi) compares the characteristics of females in the OL minority population in a given region with the males in the same population. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly observed in the female group while a value less than 1.00 indicates that is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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Kootenay (0.13), Vancouver Island and Coast (0.99), and Thompson - Okanagan (1.00) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Camrose - Drumheller (6.62), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (5.09), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (3.78) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.30), North Shore (0.39), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.58) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (2.35), Edmonton (1.90), and Yukon Territory (1.88) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

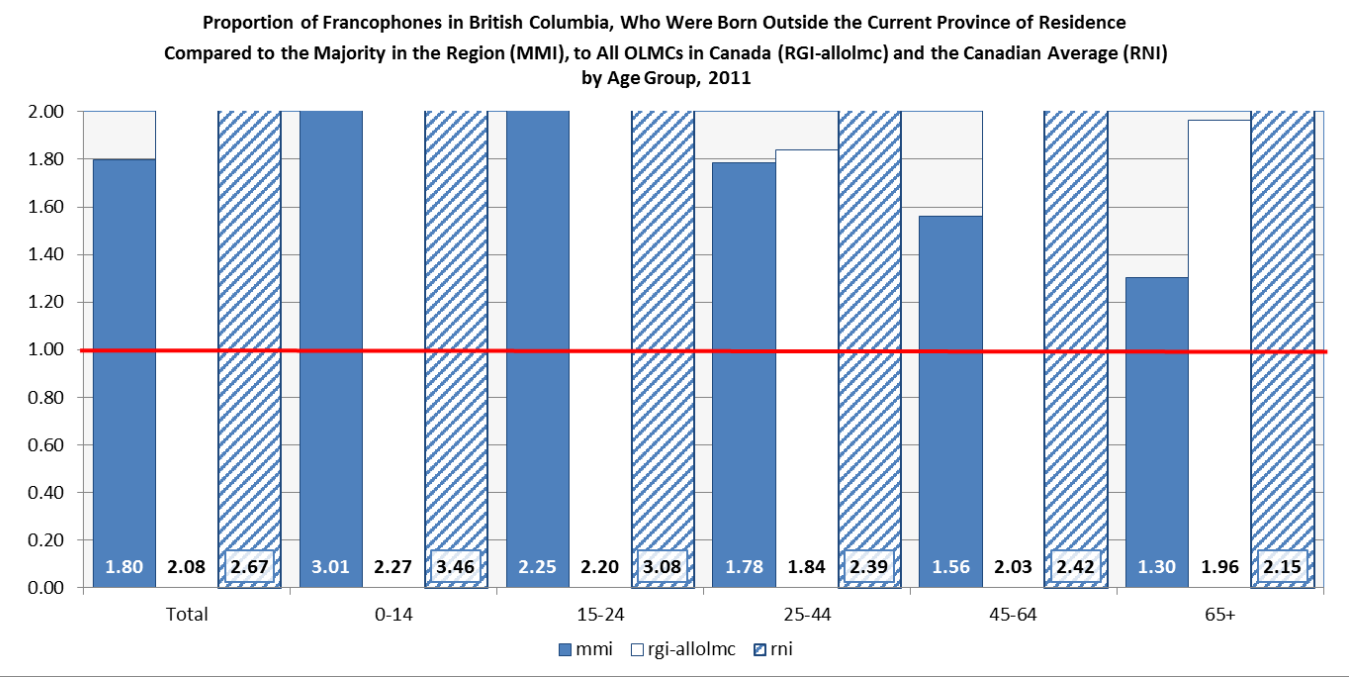
Population Born outside the Province of Residence

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
British Columbia, 1996-2011

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	60,455	5,265	4,975	16,820	20,983	12,413
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (#)	52,250	2,163	3,265	14,878	19,928	12,025
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	86.4%	41.1%	65.6%	88.5%	95.0%	96.9%
	OL majority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	48.0%	13.6%	29.1%	49.6%	60.8%	74.3%
	Canadian population - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	32.4%	11.9%	21.3%	36.9%	39.2%	45.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.80	3.01	2.25	1.78	1.56	1.30
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	2.67	3.46	3.08	2.39	2.42	2.15
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.08	2.27	2.20	1.84	2.03	1.96
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	2.30	2.12	2.20	2.01	2.37	2.39
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.10	0.90	0.97	1.05	1.13	1.18
	Gender index	1.00	female (86.3%)			male (86.6%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.93					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.96	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.01	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.87	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	87.4%	39.7%	71.2%	90.5%	95.5%	97.7%
	Minority-majority index	1.76	2.77	2.26	1.71	1.51	1.27
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.17	2.40	2.40	1.99	2.02	2.04
2001	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	88.5%	88.5%	88.5%	88.5%	88.5%	88.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.30	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	89.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.78	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.38	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

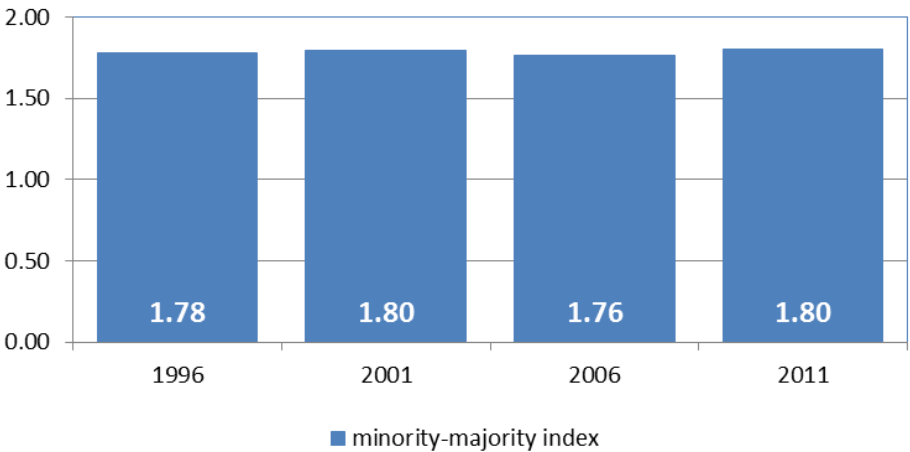
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in British Columbia, 52,250 (86.4%) who were born outside the current province of residence.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.80) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=2.08).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.00 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.93 which means that the total population who were born outside the current province of residence in the 25-44 age group was lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.



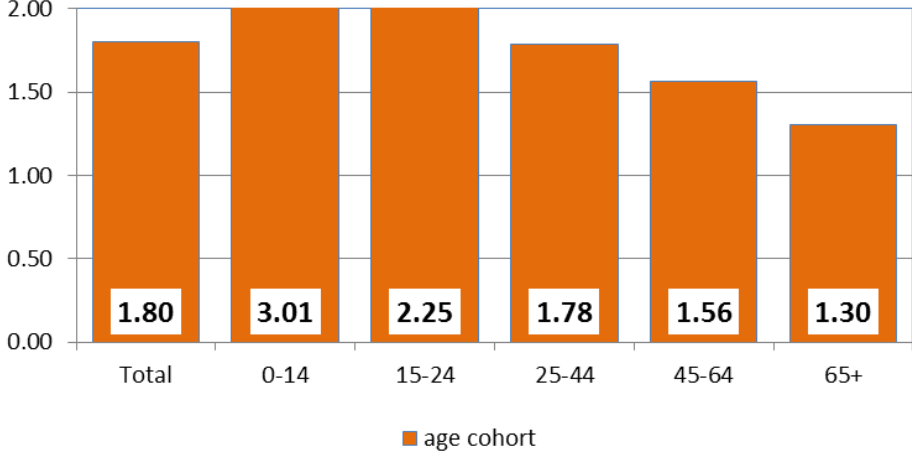
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.80).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.78).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.56).

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

Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia
who were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



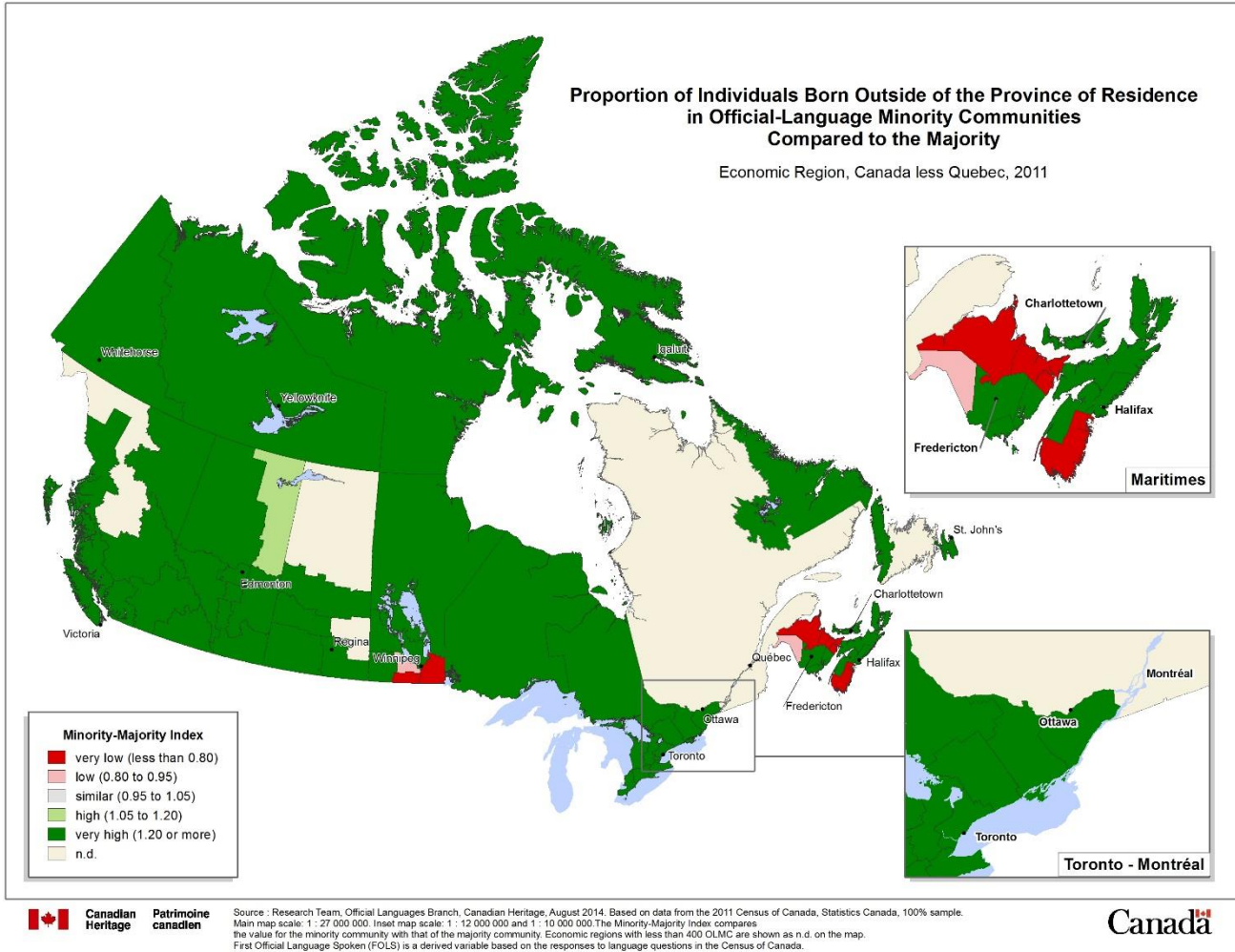
Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia
who were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.80).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in British Columbia who were born outside the current province of residence was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.80) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=1.76).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.78).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.56).

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		Born outside the province of residence		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Born Outside The Current Province Of Residence	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,368	1,963	82.9%	36.4%	↑ 2.28	↑ 2.56	↑ 2.00	↑ 2.21	↔ 1.06	↔ 1.16	○ 1.03	○ 0.96	○ 0.98	↔ 1.06
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,590	1,123	70.6%	35.3%	↑ 2.00	↑ 2.18	↑ 1.70	↑ 1.88	↔ 0.90	○ 0.99	↓ 0.76	↔ 1.15	○ 0.97	↑ 1.20
Calgary (AB)	23,080	19,603	84.9%	52.1%	↑ 1.63	↑ 2.62	↑ 2.05	↑ 2.26	↔ 1.08	↔ 1.19	○ 0.96	○ 0.98	○ 0.97	○ 1.00
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,723	1,460	84.7%	38.1%	↑ 2.22	↑ 2.62	↑ 2.04	↑ 2.26	↔ 1.08	↔ 1.19	○ 0.92	○ 1.04	○ 1.01	○ 1.00
Red Deer (AB)	2,005	1,545	77.1%	36.0%	↑ 2.14	↑ 2.38	↑ 1.86	↑ 2.05	○ 0.98	↔ 1.08	↔ 0.91	↔ 1.05	○ 1.00	↔ 1.08
Edmonton (AB)	26,353	17,730	67.3%	41.6%	↑ 1.62	↑ 2.08	↑ 1.62	↑ 1.79	↔ 0.86	↔ 0.94	↔ 0.93	↔ 1.09	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.26
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,935	2,688	45.3%	30.9%	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.40	↔ 1.09	↑ 1.21	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.63	↔ 0.89	↑ 1.40	↔ 1.15	↑ 1.27
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,180	2,575	49.7%	49.4%	○ 1.01	↑ 1.53	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.32	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.73	↑ 1.48	○ 1.03	↑ 1.31
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,216	10,192	90.9%	45.0%	↑ 2.02	↑ 2.81	↑ 2.19	↑ 2.42	↔ 1.16	↔ 1.05	○ 1.00	○ 0.96	↔ 1.06	○ 0.99
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,711	30,666	83.5%	51.9%	↑ 1.61	↑ 2.58	↑ 2.01	↑ 2.23	↔ 1.06	○ 0.97	○ 1.00	↔ 0.93	○ 0.98	↔ 0.94
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,995	6,396	91.4%	44.7%	↑ 2.05	↑ 2.82	↑ 2.20	↑ 2.44	↔ 1.16	↔ 1.06	○ 1.00	↔ 0.92	↔ 1.09	○ 0.98
Kootenay (BC)	2,000	1,818	90.9%	43.6%	↑ 2.08	↑ 2.81	↑ 2.19	↑ 2.42	↔ 1.16	↔ 1.05	○ 0.97	↔ 0.94	○ 0.99	○ 0.98
Cariboo (BC)	1,801	1,600	88.8%	32.8%	↑ 2.71	↑ 2.74	↑ 2.14	↑ 2.37	↔ 1.13	○ 1.03	○ 0.97	↔ 0.89	↔ 1.13	○ 0.98
North Shore (BC)	825	740	89.7%	27.2%	↑ 3.29	↑ 2.77	↑ 2.16	↑ 2.39	↔ 1.14	○ 1.04	↔ 0.92	○ 0.98	↑ 1.26	↔ 1.05
Nechako (BC)	288	240	83.3%	30.2%	↑ 2.76	↑ 2.57	↑ 2.01	↑ 2.22	↔ 1.06	○ 0.96	↓ 0.76	○ 1.00	↑ 1.23	○ 1.02
Northeast (BC)	570	513	90.0%	36.4%	↑ 2.48	↑ 2.78	↑ 2.17	↑ 2.40	↔ 1.15	○ 1.04	○ 1.04	↔ 0.91	↔ 1.18	○ 0.95
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,210	1,060	87.6%	61.5%	↑ 1.42	↑ 2.70	↑ 2.11	↑ 2.33	↔ 1.12	○ 1.00	○ 0.98	○ 0.99	↔ 1.07	○ 1.00
Western Region (W/Y)	129,933	102,081	78.6%	46.2%	↑ 1.70	↑ 2.43	↑ 1.89	↑ 2.09	○ 1.00	--	○ 0.97	○ 1.00	○ 1.04	○ 1.04
Alberta (AB)	68,265	48,773	71.4%	43.8%	↑ 1.63	↑ 2.21	↑ 1.72	↑ 1.90	↔ 0.91	○ 1.00	↔ 0.94	↔ 1.10	↔ 1.10	↔ 1.18
British Columbia (BC)	60,455	52,250	86.4%	48.0%	↑ 1.80	↑ 2.67	↑ 2.08	↑ 2.30	↔ 1.10	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↔ 0.93	○ 1.01	○ 0.96
Yukon (YK)	1,213	1,058	87.2%	61.6%	↑ 1.42	↑ 2.69	↑ 2.10	↑ 2.32	↔ 1.11	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 0.99	↔ 1.06	○ 0.98
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".														

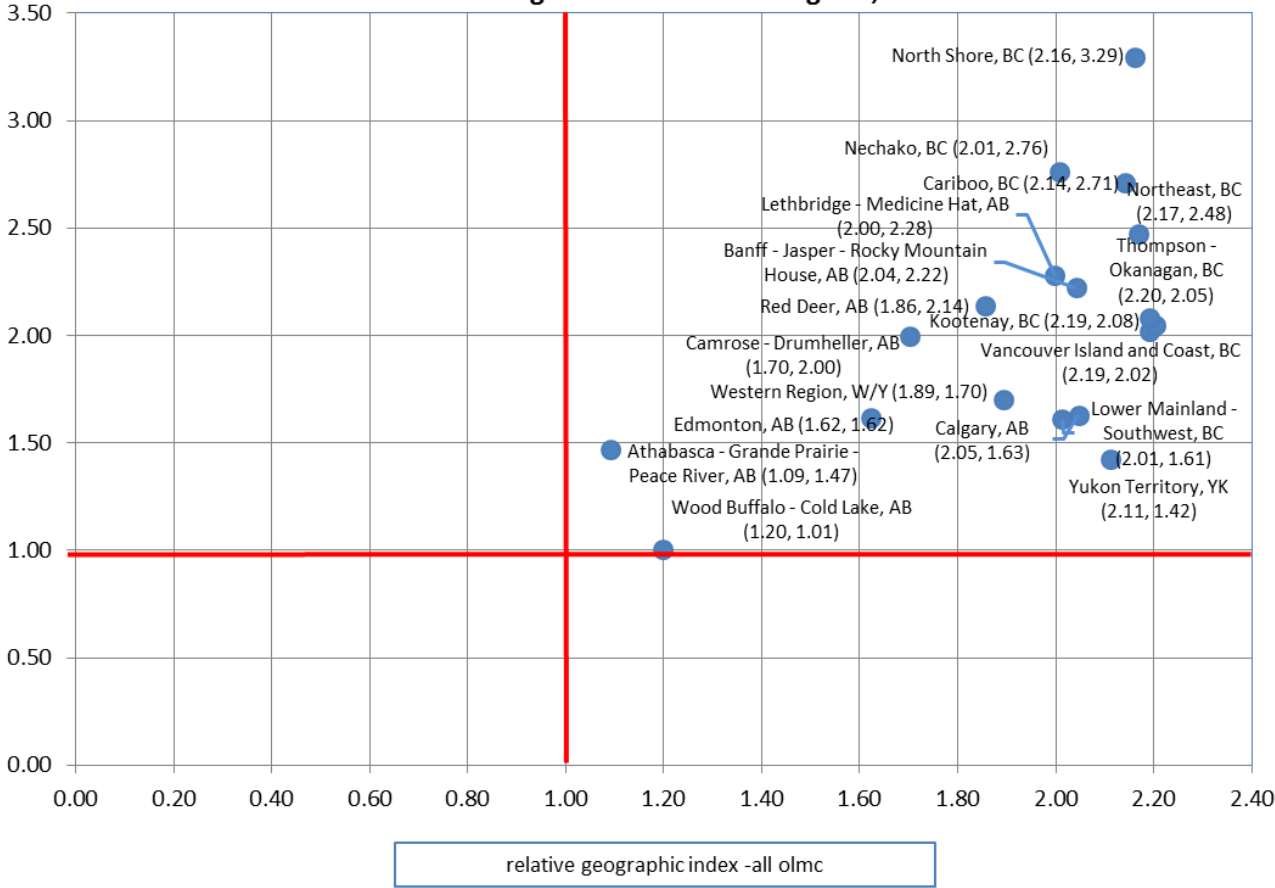
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence in the Francophone communities across the Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (45.3%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (49.7%), and Edmonton (AB) (67.3%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Thompson - Okanagan (BC) (91.4%), Kootenay (BC) (90.9%), and Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) (90.9%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.01), Yukon Territory (1.42), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.47) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.
- ✓ The regions of North Shore (3.29), Nechako (2.76), and Cariboo (2.71) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.

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

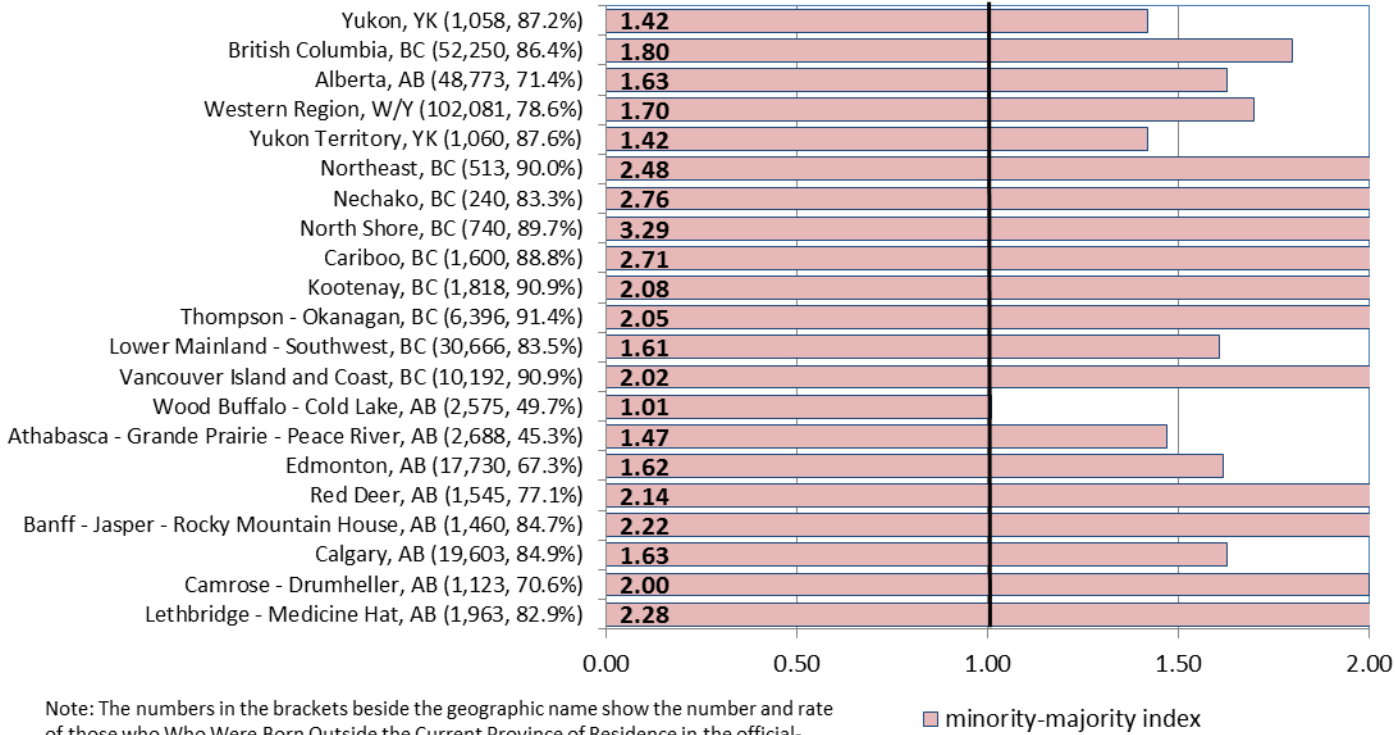
Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were born outside the province of residence in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were born outside the province of residence in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion who were born outside the province of residence than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion who were born outside the province of residence in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion who were born outside the province of residence than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion who were born outside the province of residence in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

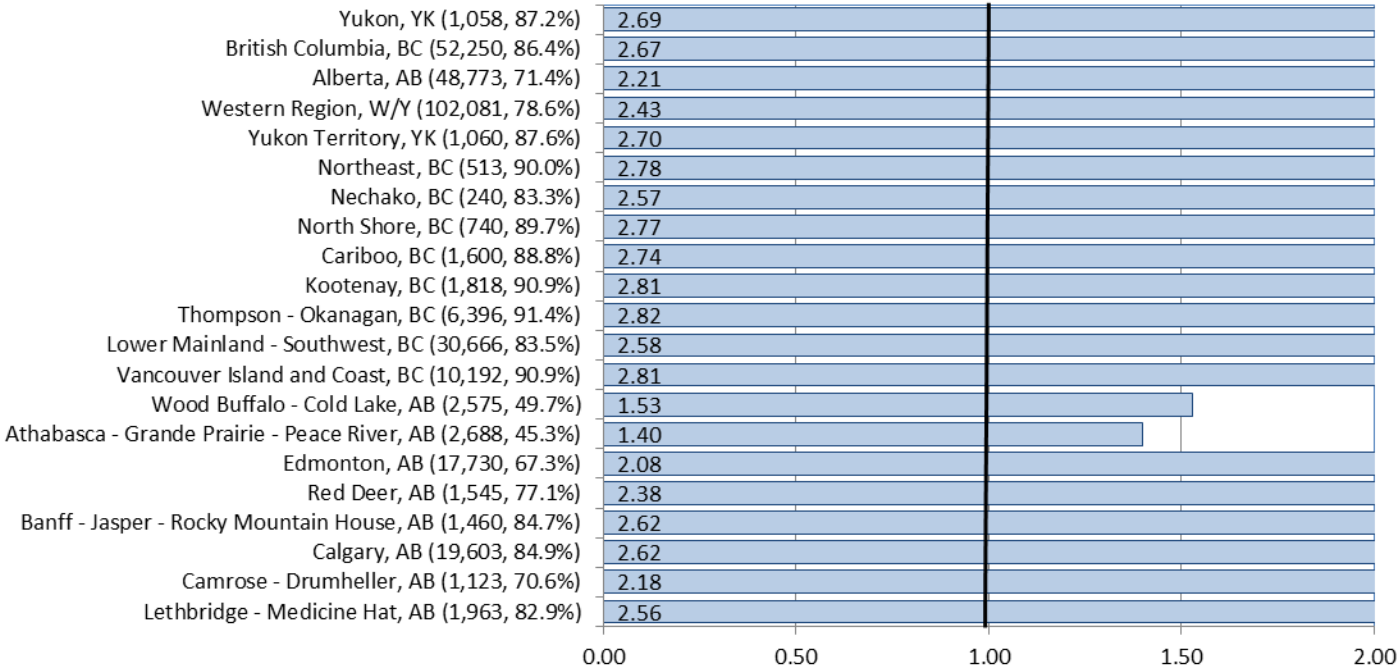
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.01), Yukon Territory (1.42), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.47) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (3.29), Nechako (2.76), and Cariboo (2.71) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.*

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



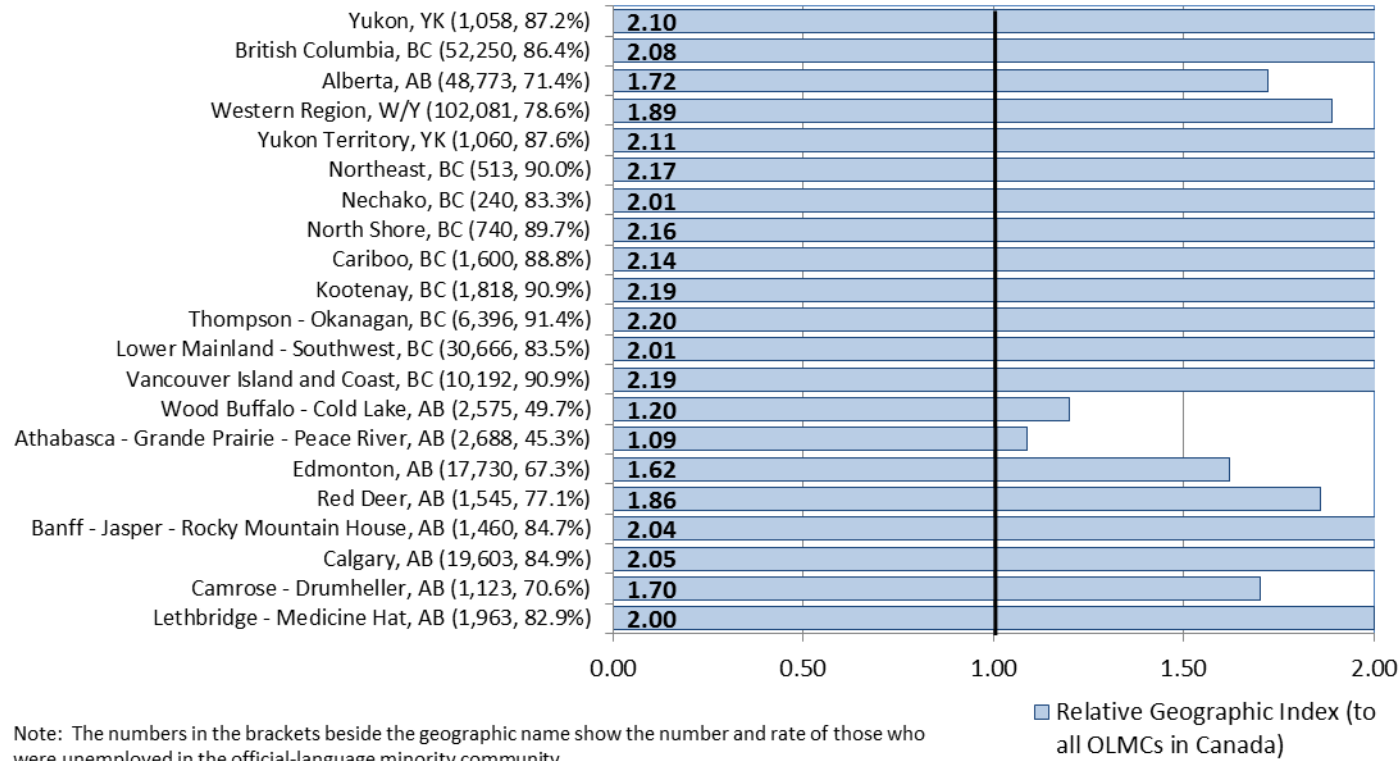
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the official-language minority

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.40), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.53), and Edmonton (2.08) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Thompson - Okanagan (2.82), Vancouver Island and Coast (2.81), and Vancouver Island and Coast (2.81) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

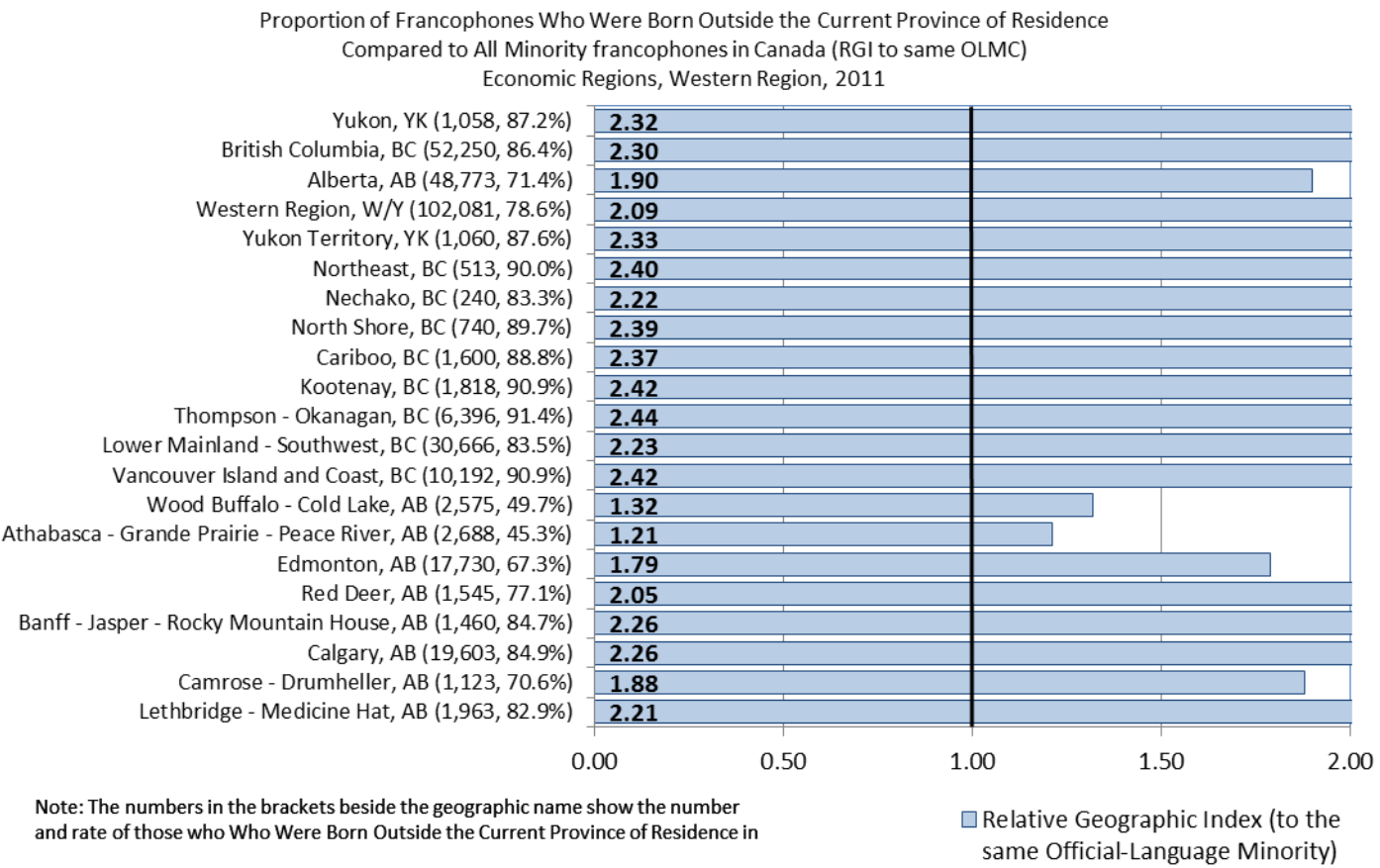
The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.09), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.20), and Edmonton (1.62) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were born outside the current province of residence in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Thompson - Okanagan (2.20), Vancouver Island and Coast (2.19), and Vancouver Island and Coast (2.19) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

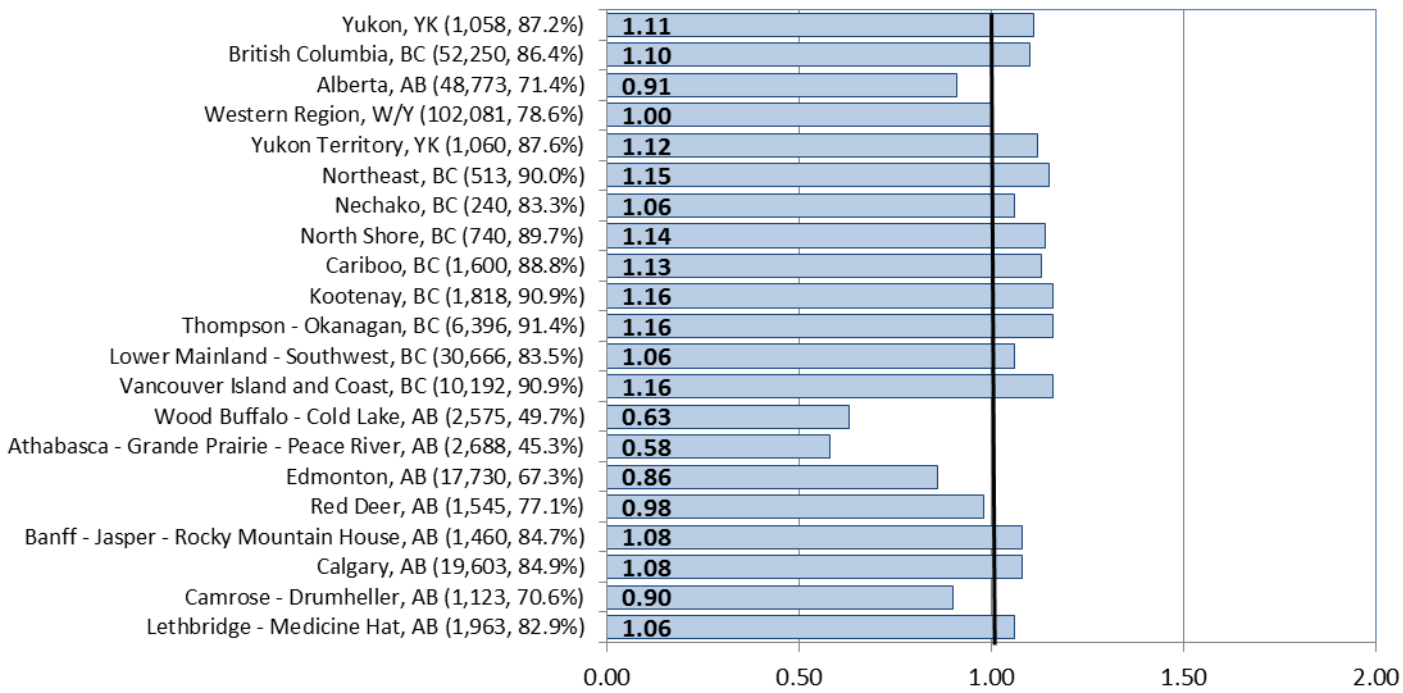
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.21), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.32), and Edmonton (1.79) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Thompson - Okanagan (2.44), Vancouver Island and Coast (2.42), and Vancouver Island and Coast (2.42) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011

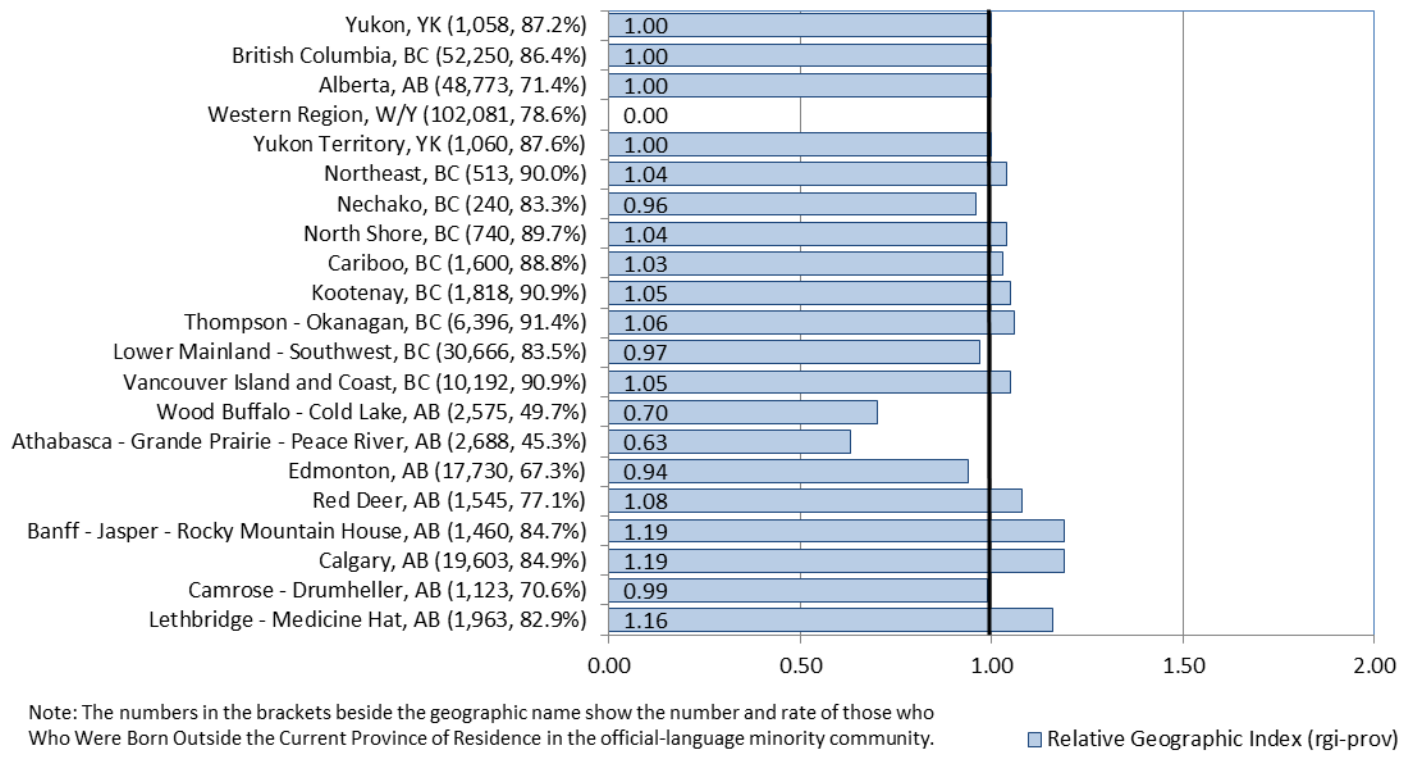


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were born outside the current province of residence.

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

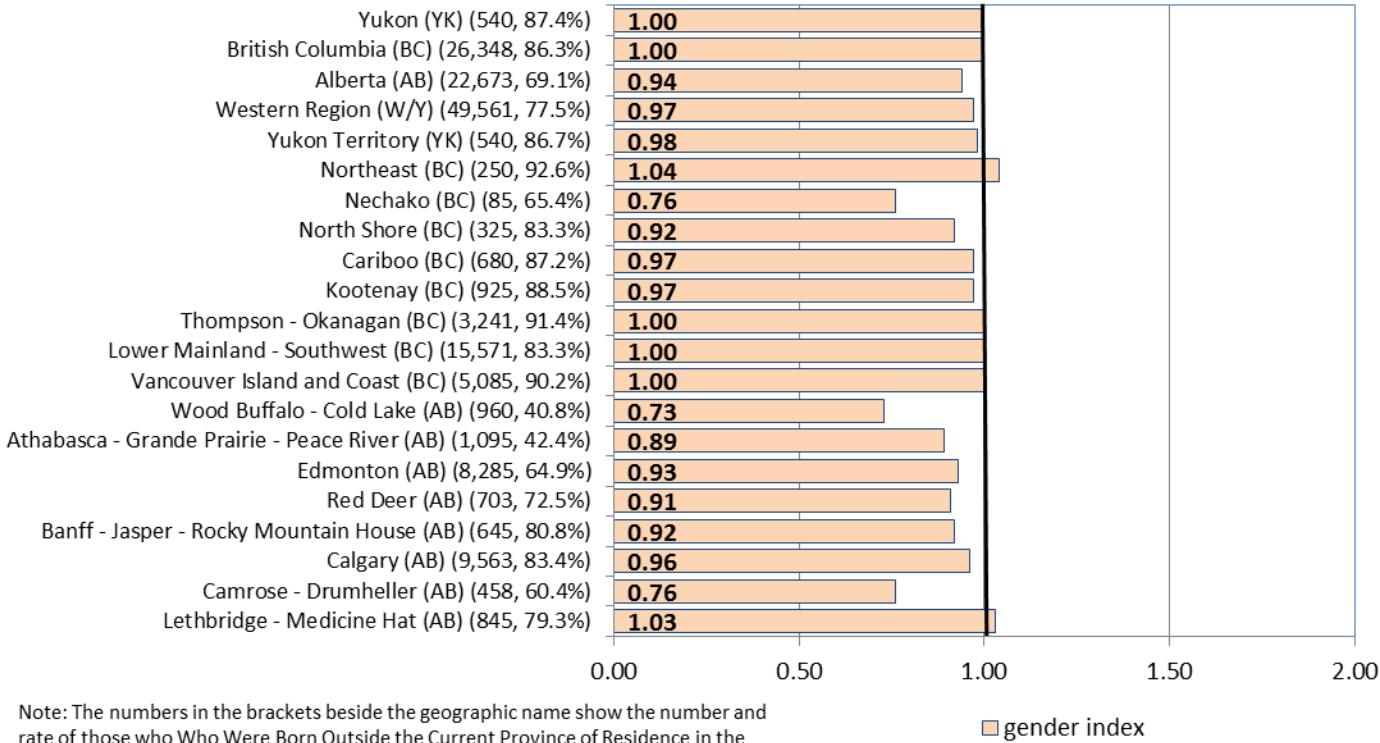
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.58), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.63), and Edmonton (0.86) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Thompson - Okanagan (1.16), Kootenay (1.16), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.16) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.63), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.70), and Edmonton (0.94) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Calgary (1.19), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.19), and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.16) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

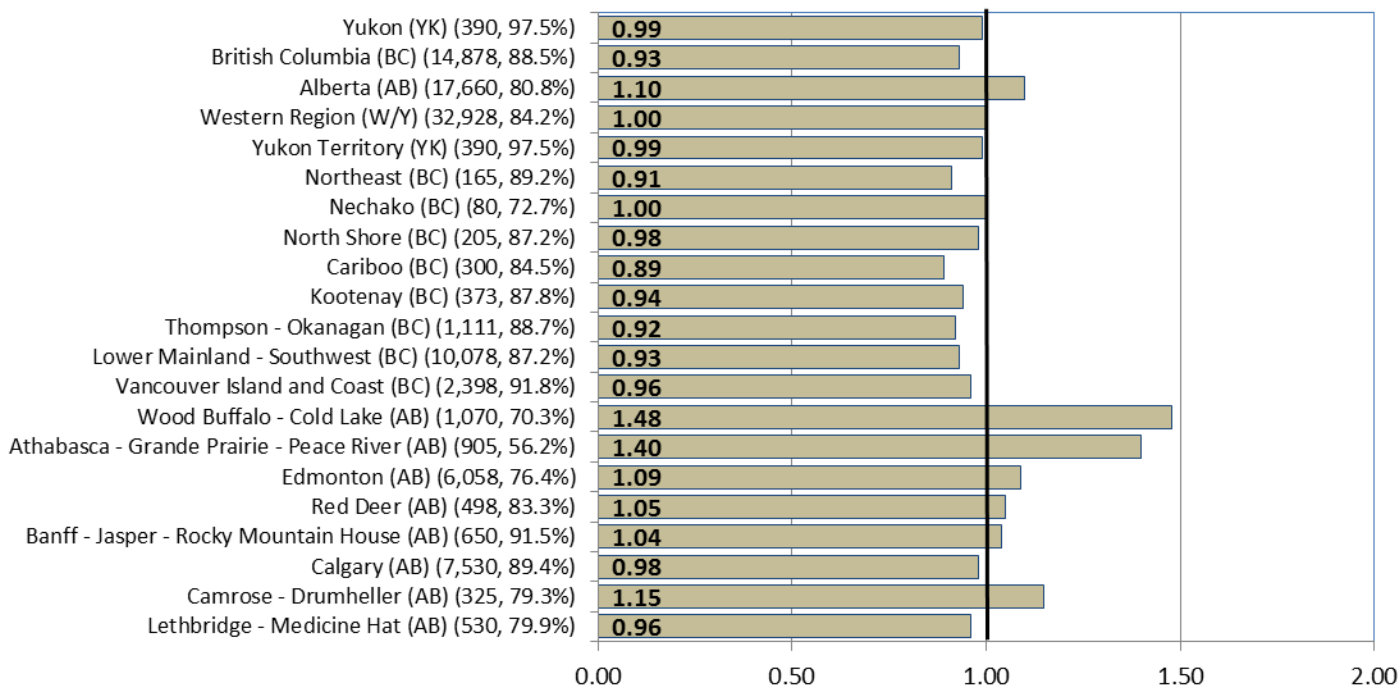
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ The women in Francophone communities in Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.73), Nechako (0.76), and Camrose - Drumheller (0.76) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Northeast (1.04), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.03), and Thompson - Okanagan (1.00) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Western Region.

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011

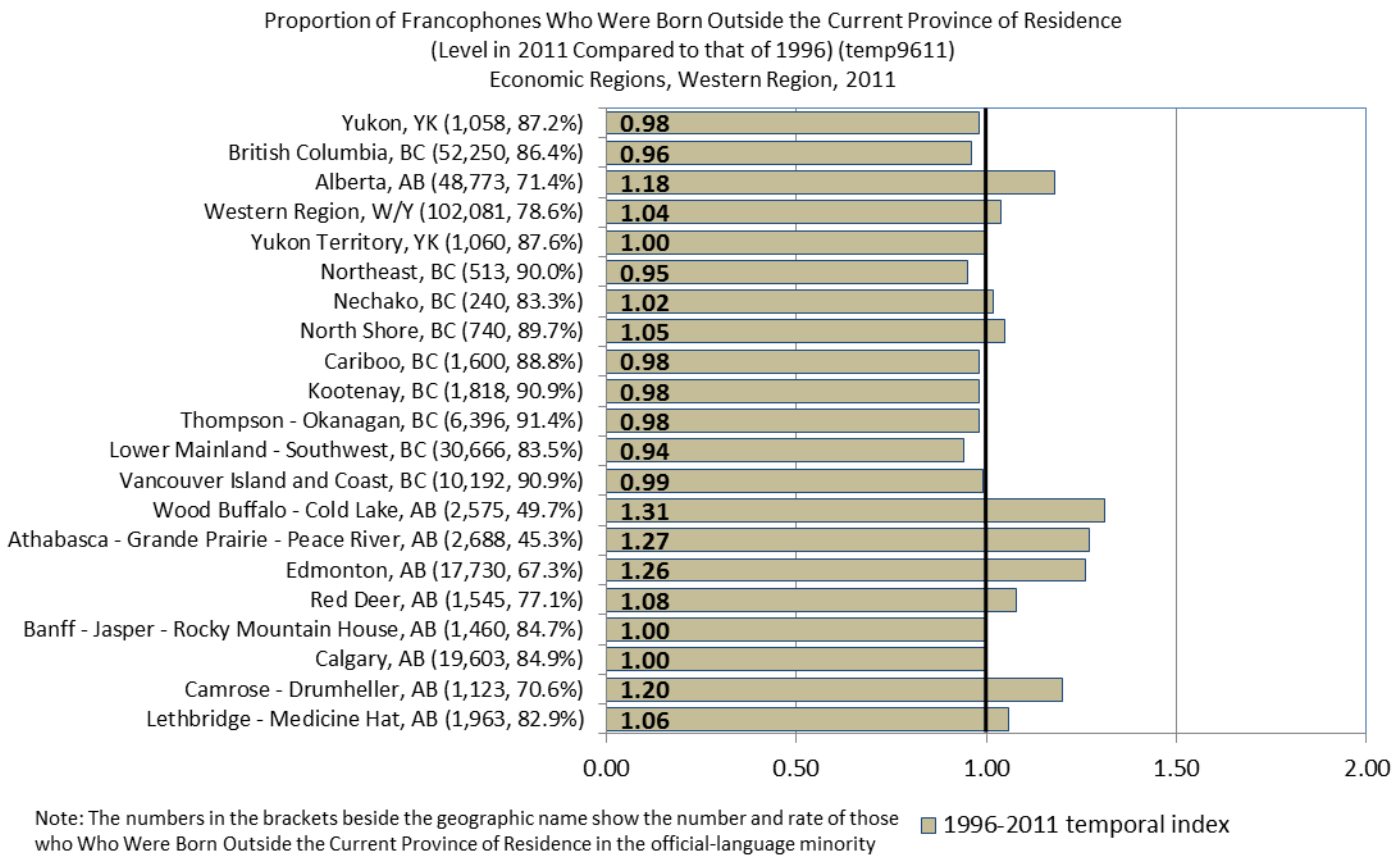


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the official-language minority

■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.89), Northeast (0.91), and Thompson - Okanagan (0.92) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.48), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.40), and Camrose - Drumheller (1.15) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.94), Northeast (0.95), and Thompson - Okanagan (0.98) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.31), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.27), and Edmonton (1.26) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years)

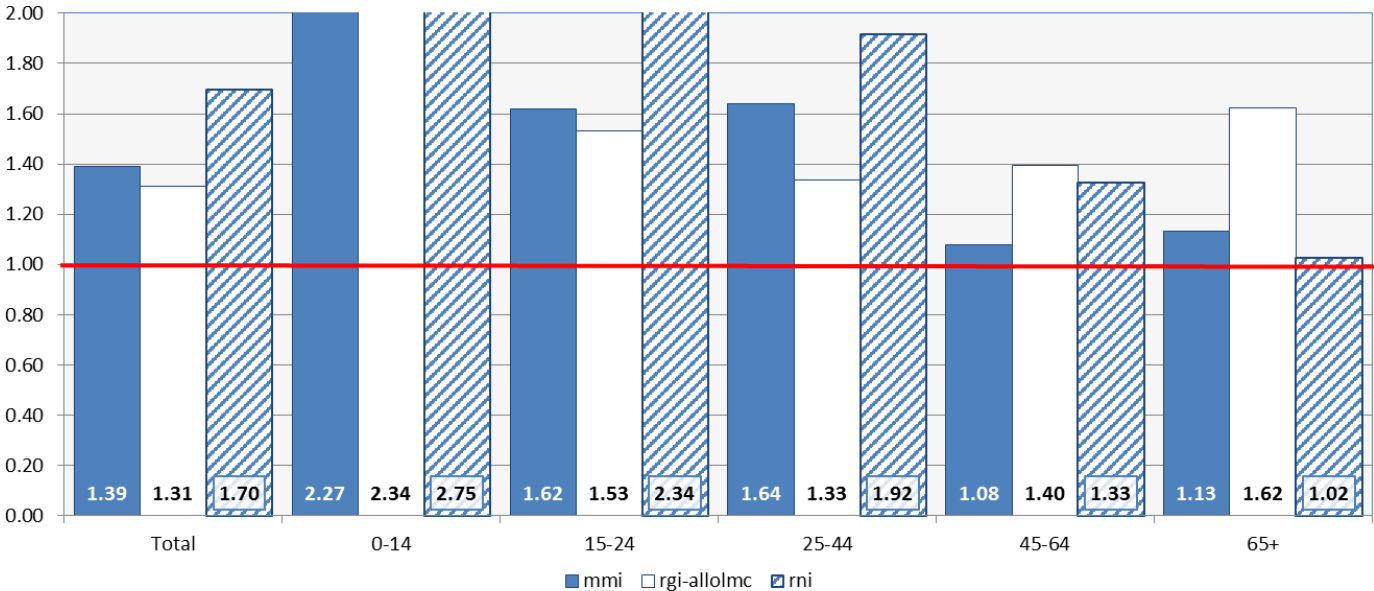
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
British Columbia, 1996-2011

	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	59,118	3,930	4,978	16,820	20,983	12,415
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#)	3,890	518	578	2,175	525	103
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	6.6%	13.2%	11.6%	12.9%	2.5%	0.8%
	OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	4.7%	5.8%	7.2%	7.9%	2.3%	0.7%
	Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	3.9%	4.8%	5.0%	6.7%	1.9%	0.8%
	Minority-majority index	1.39	2.27	1.62	1.64	1.08	1.13
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.70	2.75	2.34	1.92	1.33	1.02
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.31	2.34	1.53	1.33	1.40	1.62
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	2.09	2.27	2.49	2.17	1.95	2.04
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.10	1.11	1.34	1.17	1.12	1.28
	Gender index	0.95	female (6.4%)			male (6.7%)	
	Intergenerational index	5.17					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.22	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.38	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.92	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	6.0%	11.3%	9.2%	11.3%	2.3%	0.9%
	Minority-majority index	1.24	1.97	1.30	1.47	0.94	0.92
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.24	2.39	1.30	1.26	1.26	1.21
2001	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%
	Minority-majority index	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.30	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	5.4%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.01	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.42	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in British Columbia, 3,890 (6.6%) lived in a different country 5 years ago.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.39) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.31).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.95 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 5.17 which means that the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

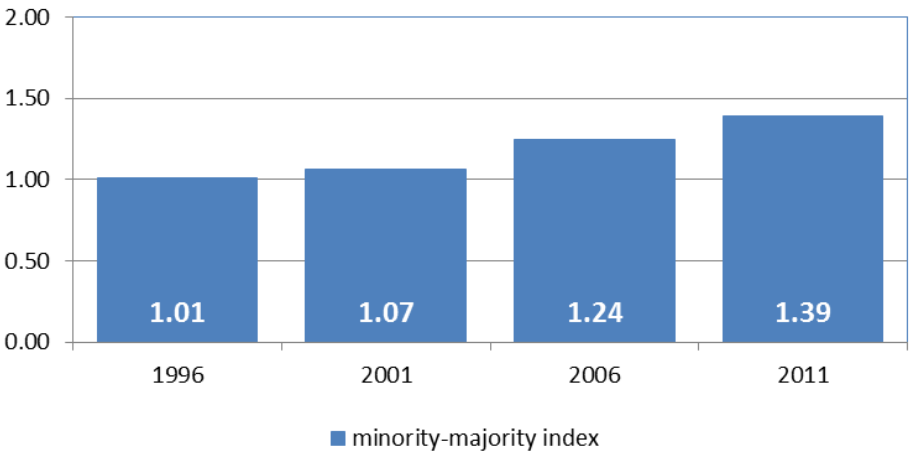
Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia, (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



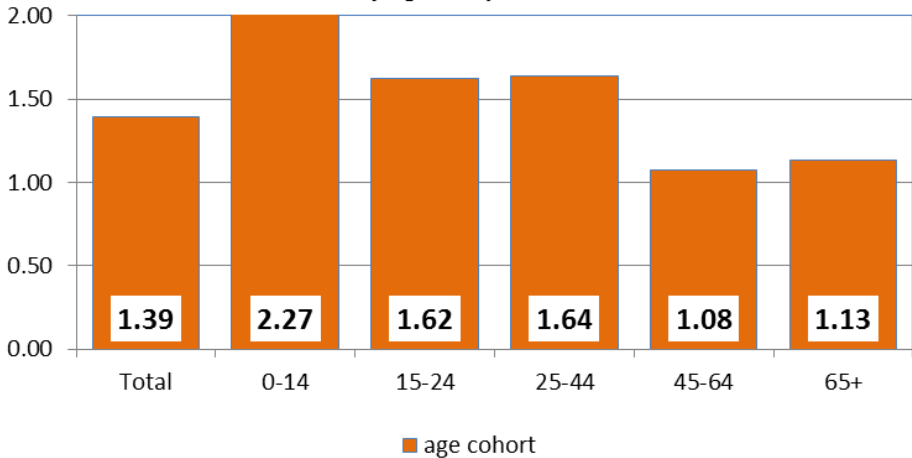
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.39).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.64).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.08).

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

Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia
who lived in a different country 5 years ago
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia
who lived in a different country 5 years ago
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Age Group, 2011

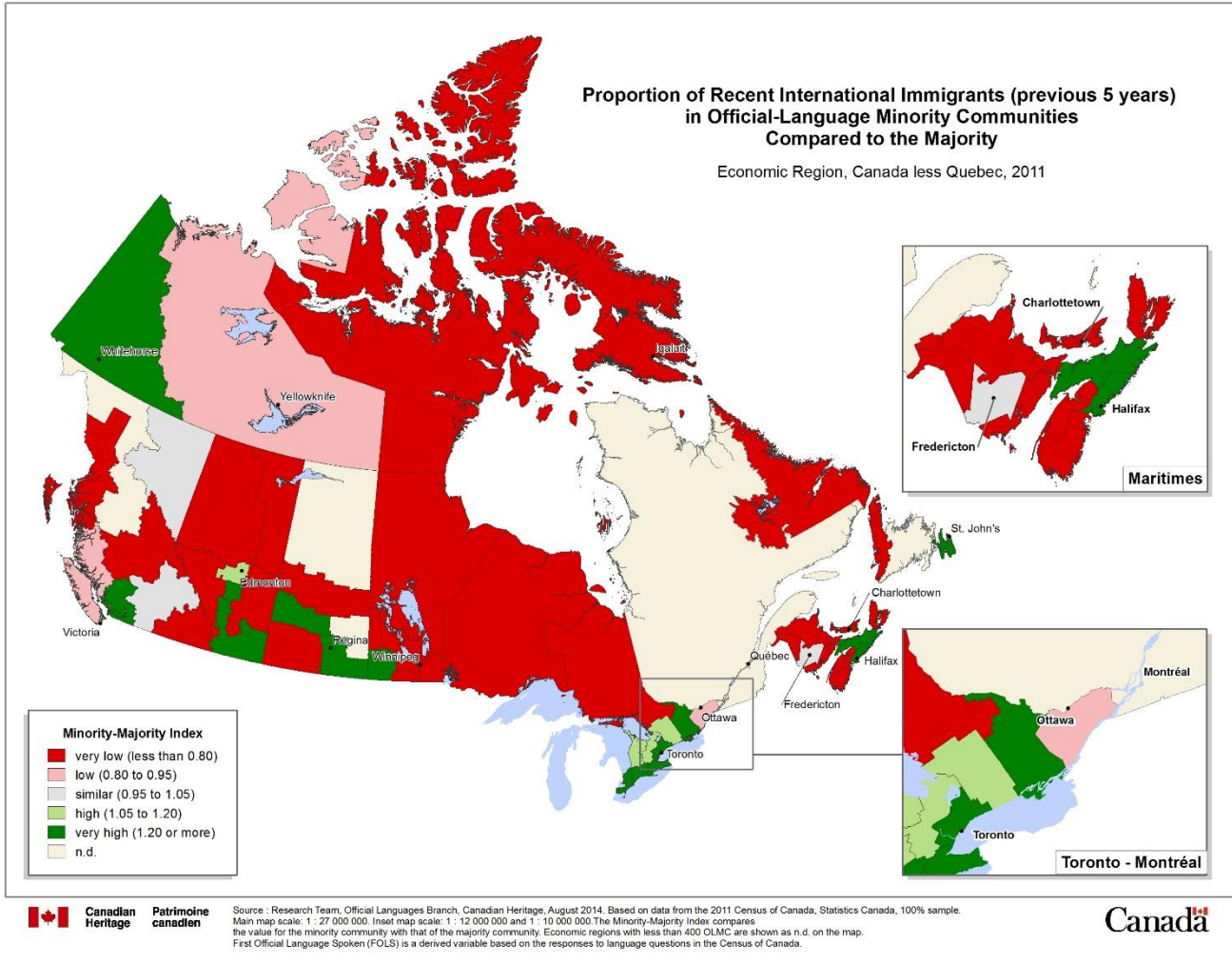


- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.39).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in British Columbia (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.39) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.01).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.64).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.08).

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		External migrants (in the past 5 years)		Relative indices									
	Individuals 5 years and over	Individuals 5 Years And Over (5 Years And Over) Who Lived In A Different Country Five Years Previously	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,315	168	7.3%	3.2%	↑ 2.26	↑ 1.87	↑ 1.44	↑ 2.31	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.09	--	↑ 1.44	↑ 3.00
Calgary (AB)	22,363	1,795	8.0%	6.1%	↑ 1.31	↑ 2.07	↑ 1.60	↑ 2.55	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.48	↑ 1.22	↑ 3.25	○ 1.04	↑ 1.69
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,640	25	1.5%	3.5%	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.28	--	--	↓ 0.52	↑ 1.06
Red Deer (AB)	1,940	60	3.1%	2.5%	↑ 1.25	↓ 0.80	↓ 0.62	○ 0.98	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.57	--	--	↓ 0.72	↑ 1.48
Edmonton (AB)	25,625	1,413	5.5%	5.1%	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.10	↑ 1.75	↓ 0.92	○ 1.02	↑ 1.07	↑ 5.53	↑ 1.70	↑ 3.14
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,823	20	0.3%	1.8%	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.07	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.06	--	--	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.55
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,063	60	1.2%	4.7%	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.31	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.22	↑ 1.12	--	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.72
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,011	218	2.0%	2.3%	↓ 0.86	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.30	↑ 1.14	↑ 7.67	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.73
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	35,773	3,383	9.5%	6.7%	↑ 1.42	↑ 2.44	↑ 1.88	↑ 3.01	↑ 1.58	↑ 1.44	↓ 0.93	↑ 5.22	↑ 1.53	↑ 1.21
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,869	130	1.9%	1.8%	○ 1.04	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.65	--	↓ 0.82	↑ 1.09
Cariboo (BC)	1,781	10	0.6%	1.2%	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.14	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.09	--	--	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.47
Northeast (BC)	563	10	1.8%	1.7%	○ 1.03	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.27	--	--	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.87
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,170	90	7.7%	3.5%	↑ 2.18	↑ 1.98	↑ 1.53	↑ 2.45	↑ 1.29	↑ 1.06	↑ 1.21	--	↑ 1.46	↑ 4.02
Western Region (W/Y)	126,648	7,568	6.0%	4.7%	↑ 1.27	↑ 1.54	↑ 1.19	↑ 1.90	○ 1.00	--	↑ 1.07	↑ 4.95	↑ 1.35	↑ 1.53
Alberta (AB)	66,360	3,593	5.4%	4.7%	↑ 1.15	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.72	↓ 0.91	○ 1.00	↑ 1.20	↑ 4.67	↑ 1.23	↑ 2.28
British Columbia (BC)	59,118	3,890	6.6%	4.7%	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.70	↑ 1.31	↑ 2.09	↑ 1.10	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	↑ 5.17	↑ 1.38	↑ 1.22
Yukon (YK)	1,170	85	7.3%	3.5%	↑ 2.06	↑ 1.87	↑ 1.45	↑ 2.31	↑ 1.22	○ 1.00	↑ 1.37	--	↑ 1.83	↑ 5.09

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

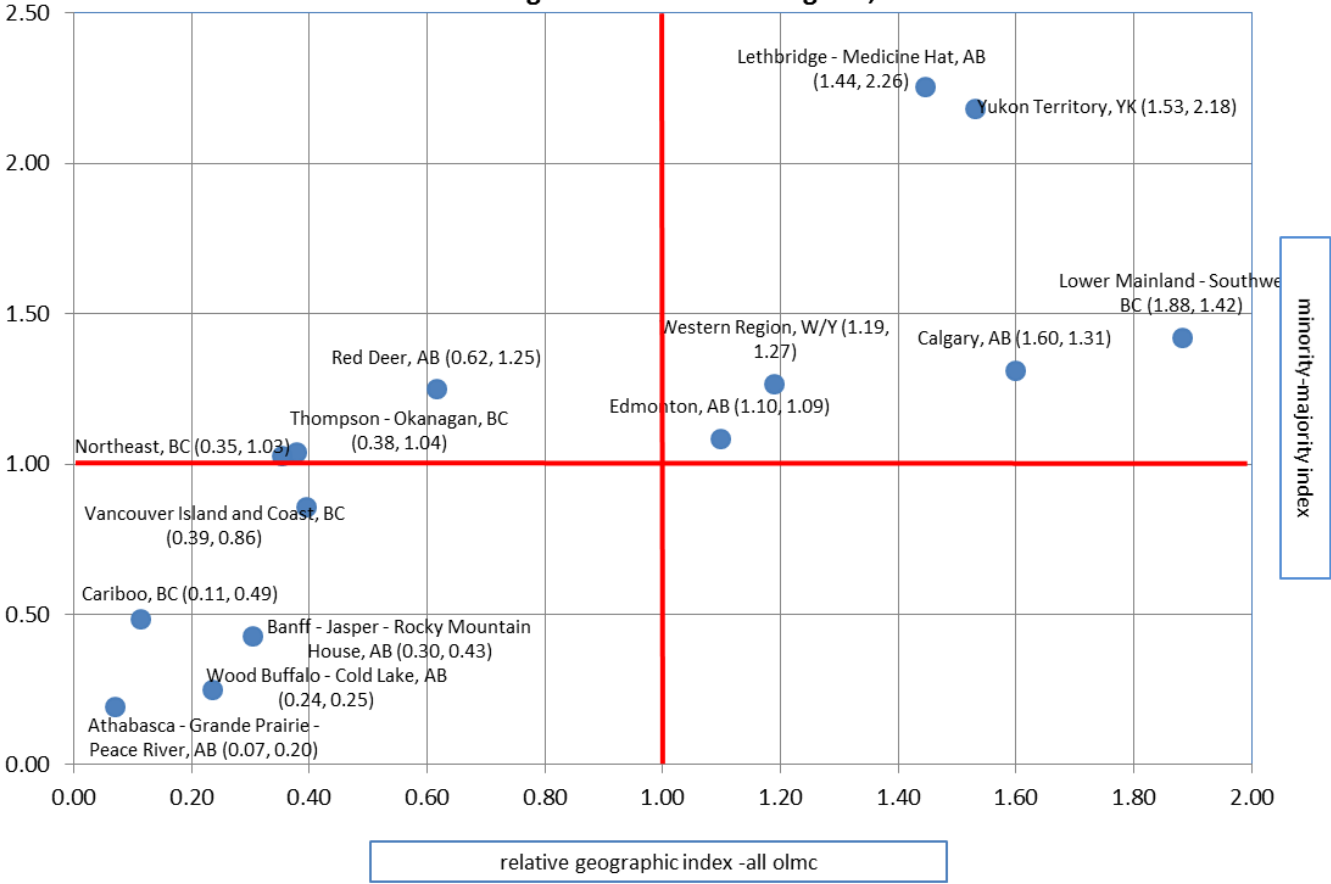
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously in the Francophone communities across the Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (0.3%), Cariboo (BC) (0.6%), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (1.2%) reported a lower proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (9.5%), Calgary (AB) (8.0%), and Yukon Territory (YK) (7.7%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.20), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.25), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.43) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (2.26), Yukon Territory (2.18), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.42) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.*

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

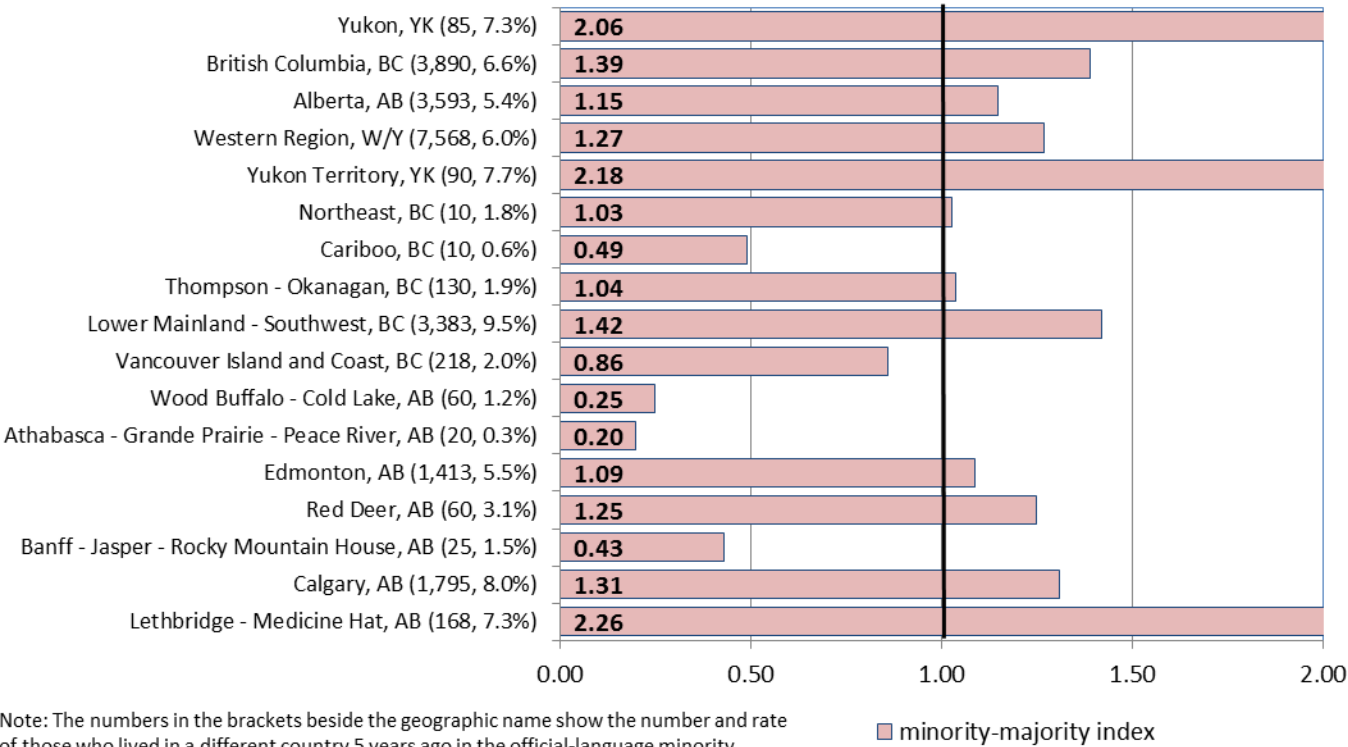
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over)
Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

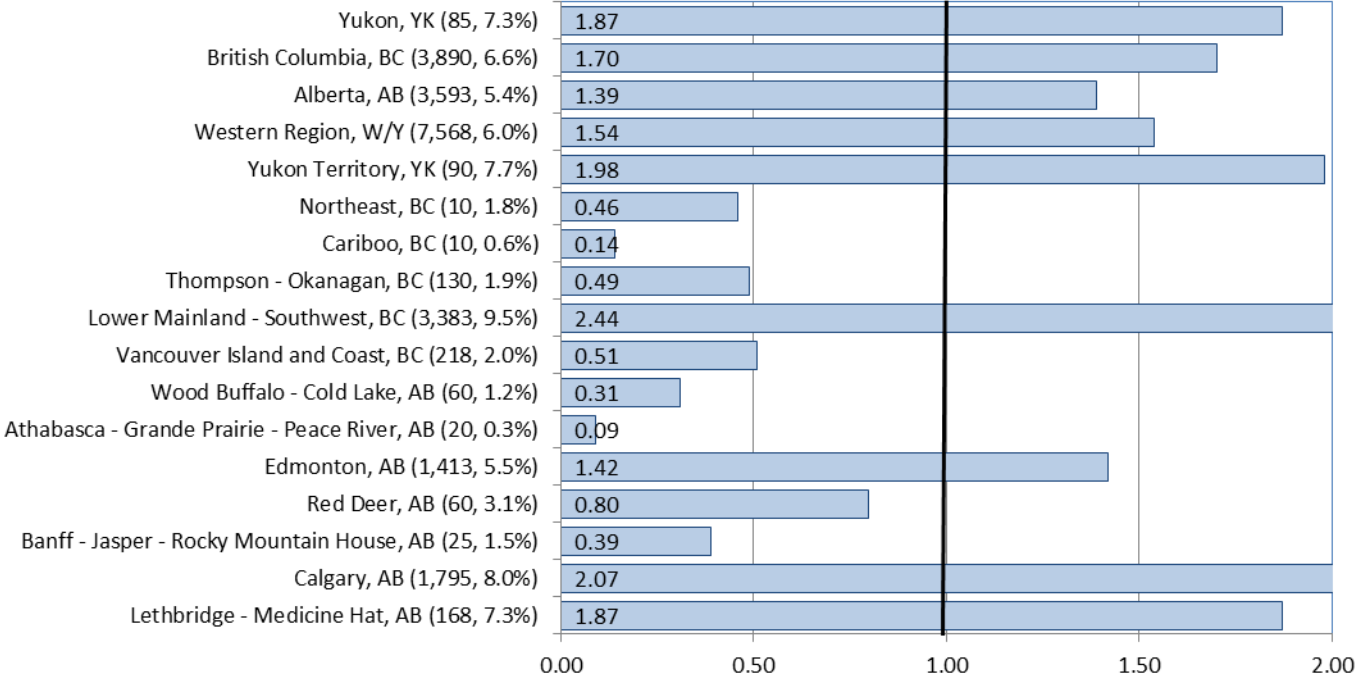
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.20), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.25), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.43) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (2.26), Yukon Territory (2.18), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.42) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



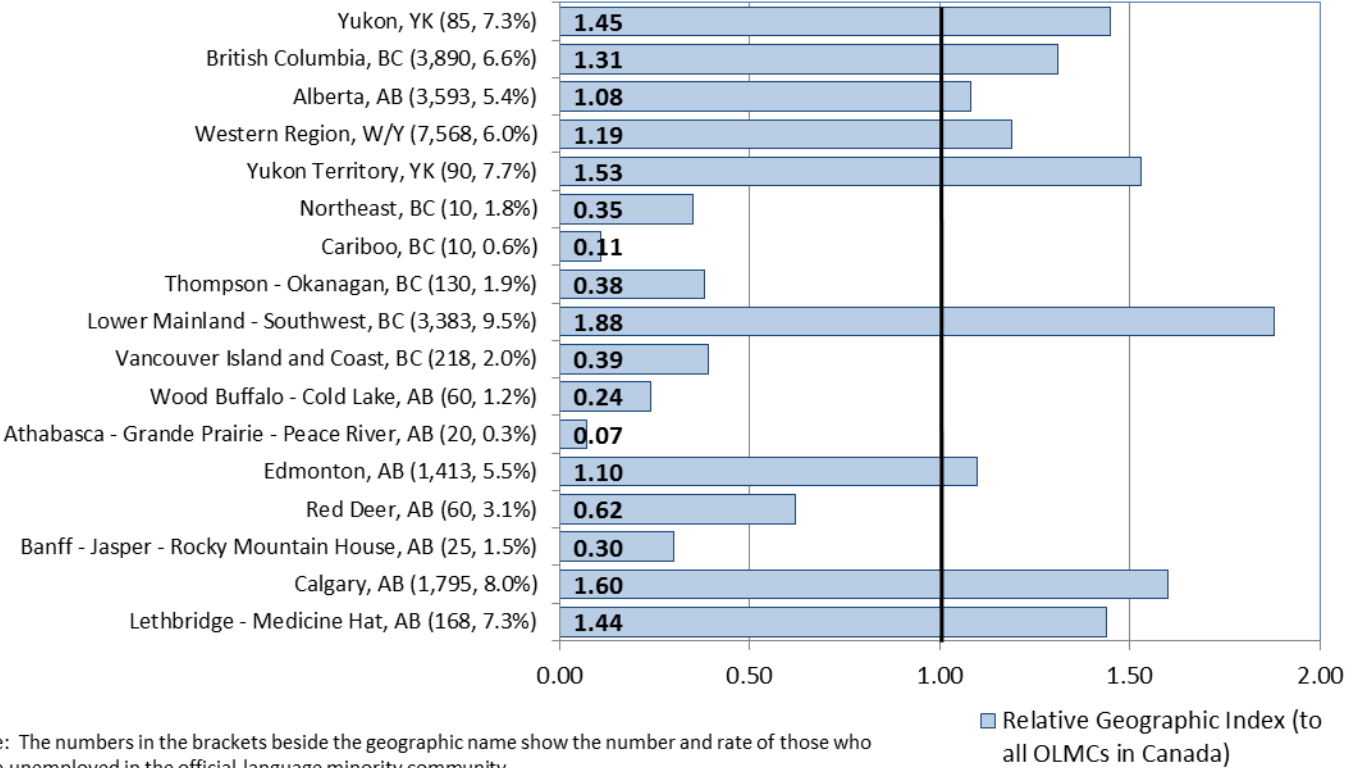
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.09), Cariboo (0.14), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.31) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (2.44), Calgary (2.07), and Yukon Territory (1.98) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

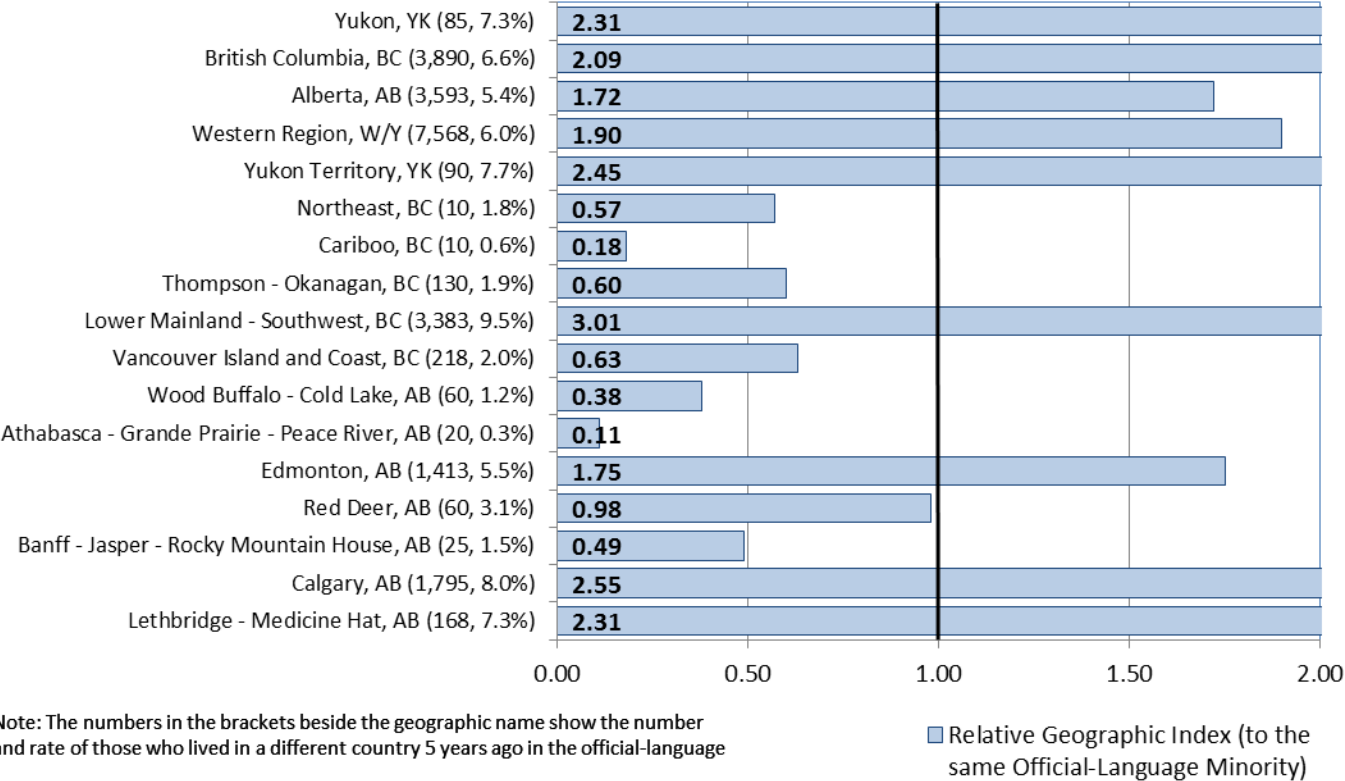
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.07), Cariboo (0.11), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.24) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.88), Calgary (1.60), and Yukon Territory (1.53) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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

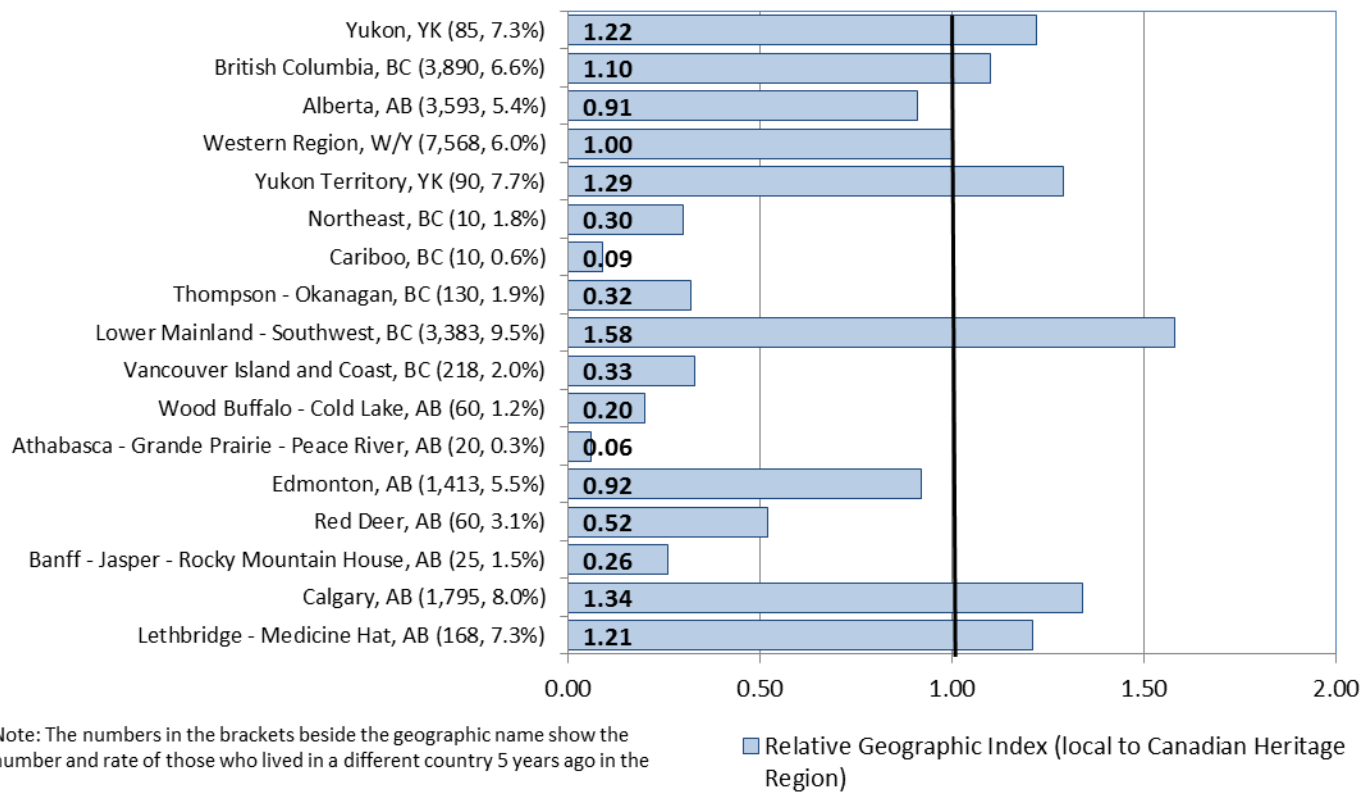
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.11), Cariboo (0.18), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.38) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (3.01), Calgary (2.55), and Yukon Territory (2.45) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

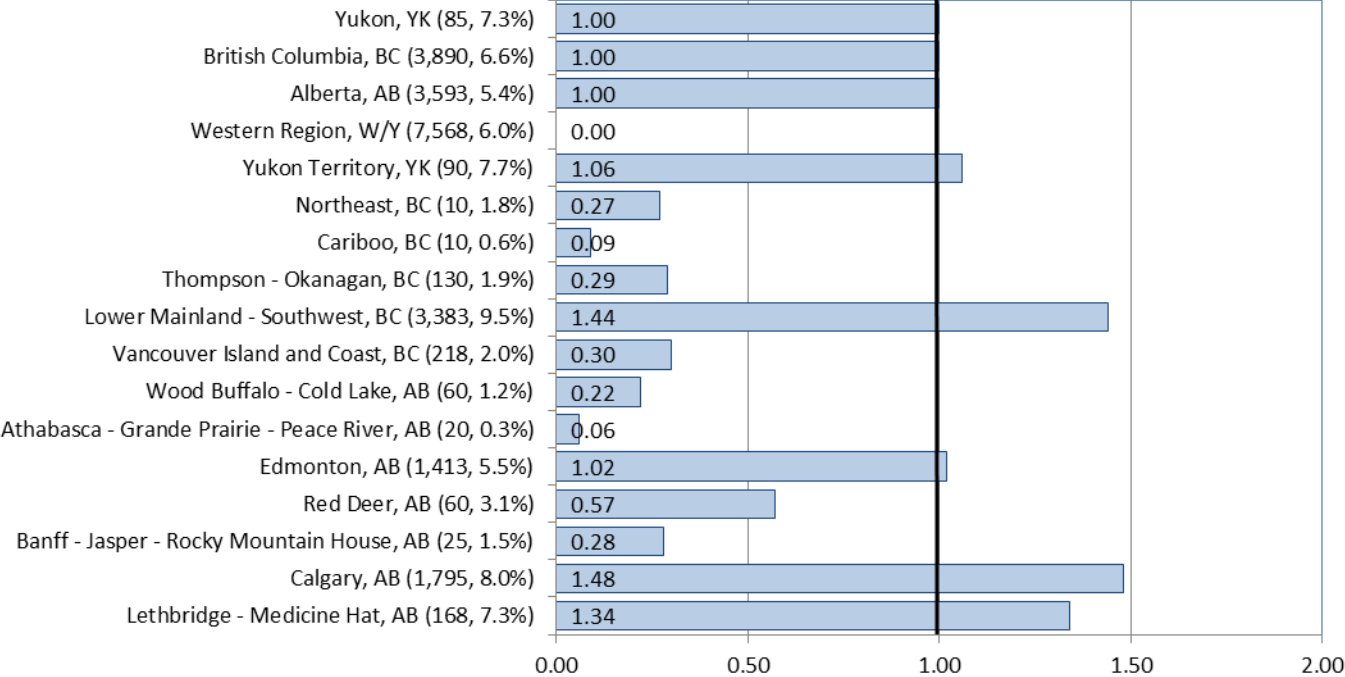
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.06), Cariboo (0.09), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.20) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.58), Calgary (1.34), and Yukon Territory (1.29) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011

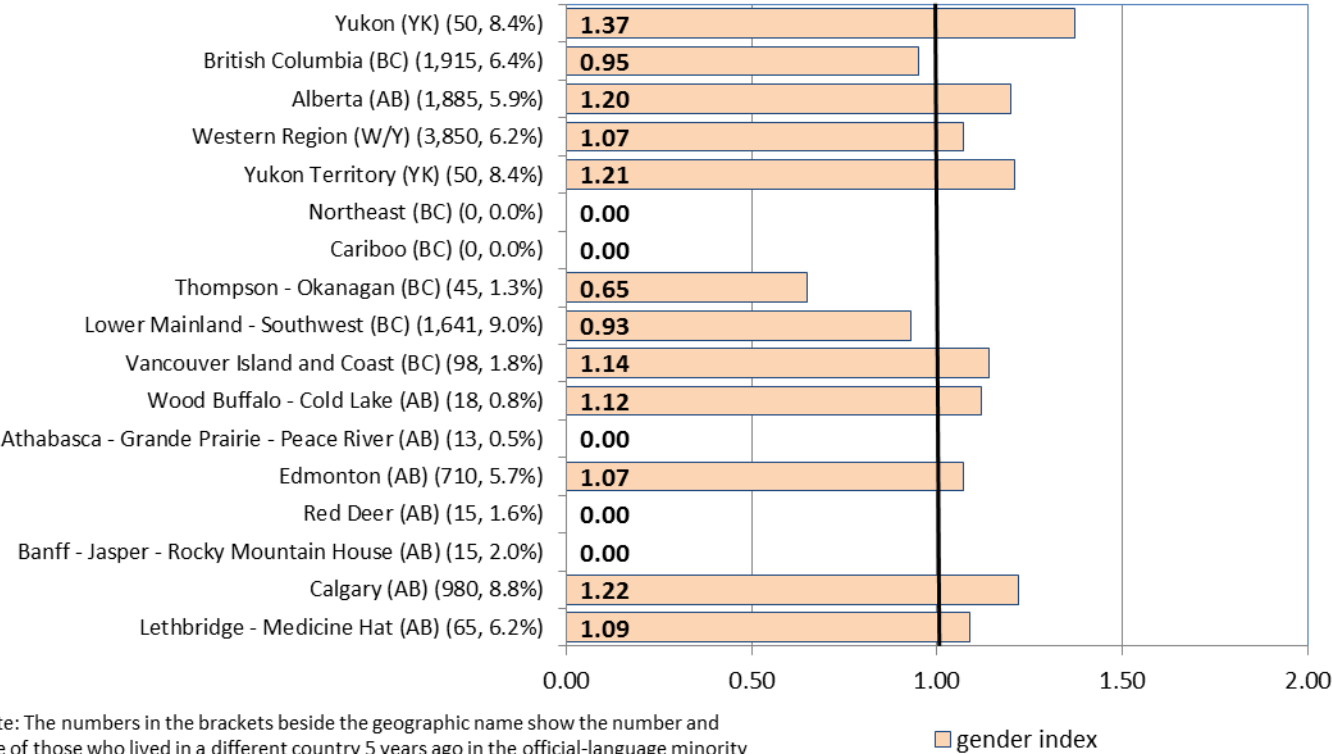


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.06), Cariboo (0.09), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.22) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Calgary (1.48), Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.44), and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.34) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

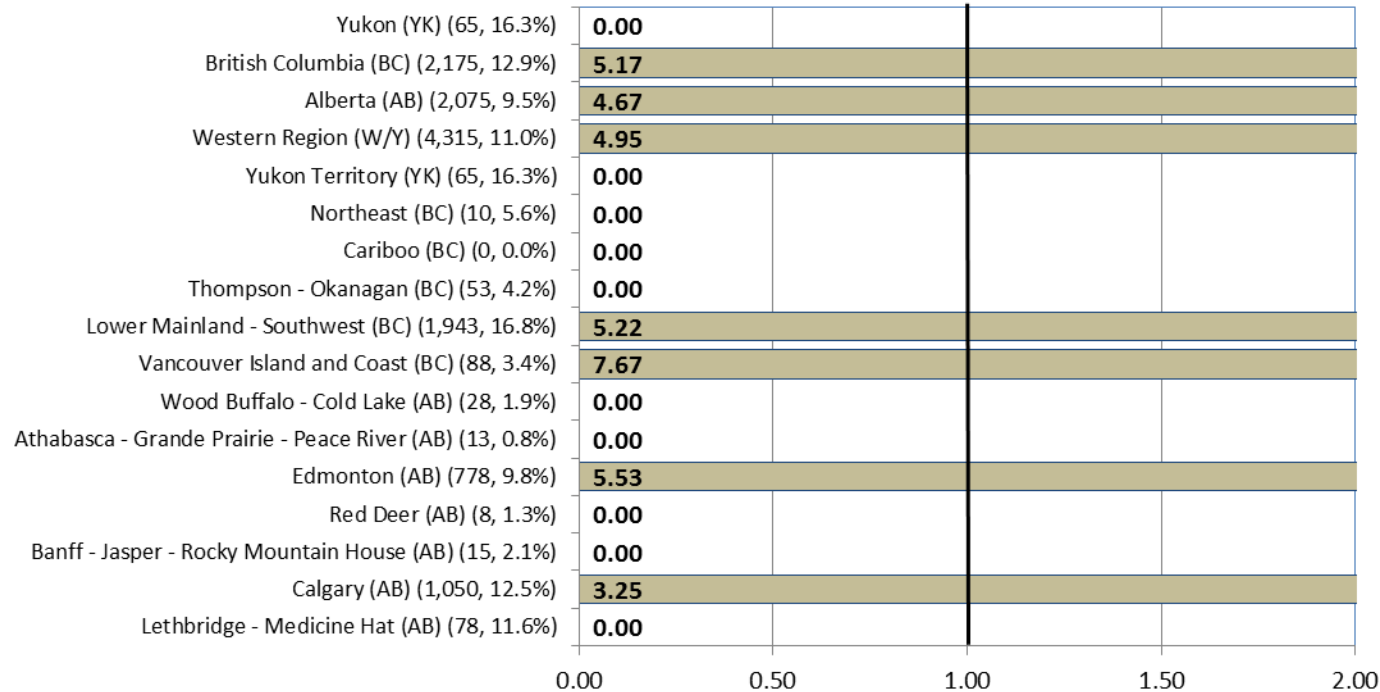
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The women in Francophone communities in Thompson - Okanagan (0.65), Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.93), and Edmonton (1.07) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Calgary (1.22), Yukon Territory (1.21), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.14) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Western Region.*

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

**Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



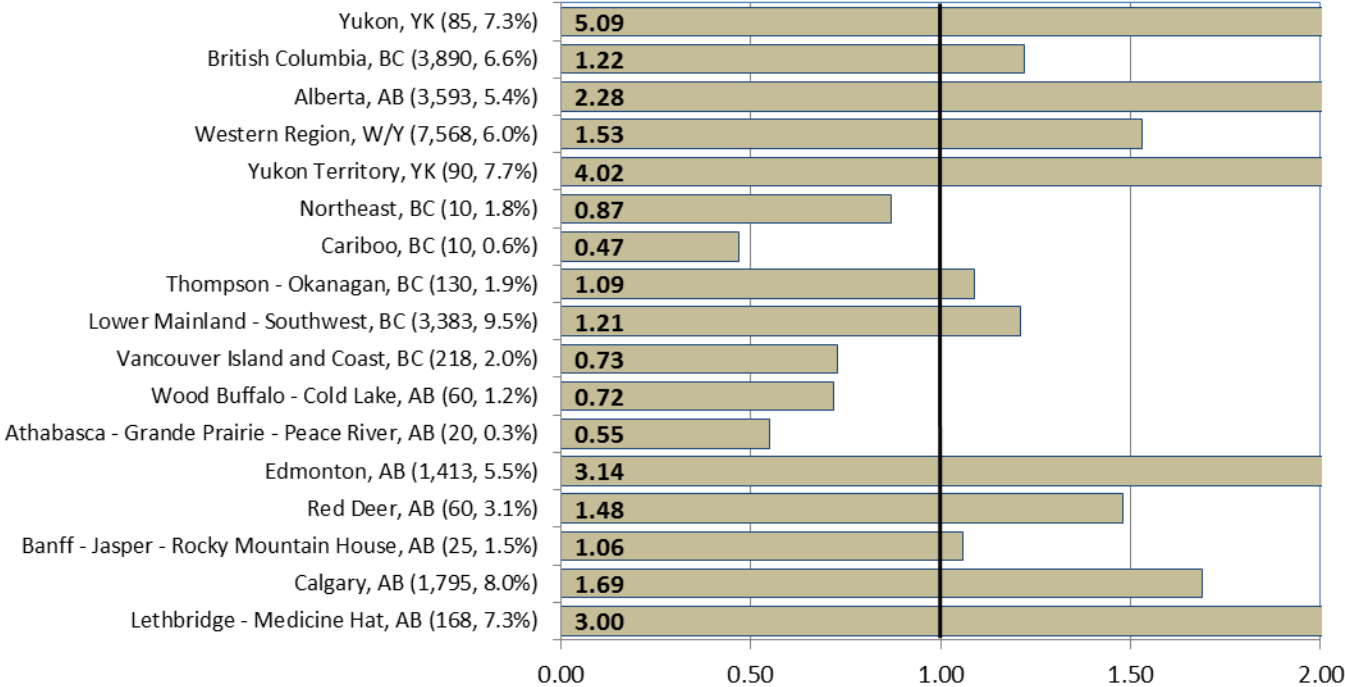
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Calgary (3.25), Lower Mainland - Southwest (5.22), and Edmonton (5.53) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Vancouver Island and Coast (7.67), Edmonton (5.53), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (5.22) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.47), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.55), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.72) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yukon Territory (4.02), Edmonton (3.14), and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (3.00) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

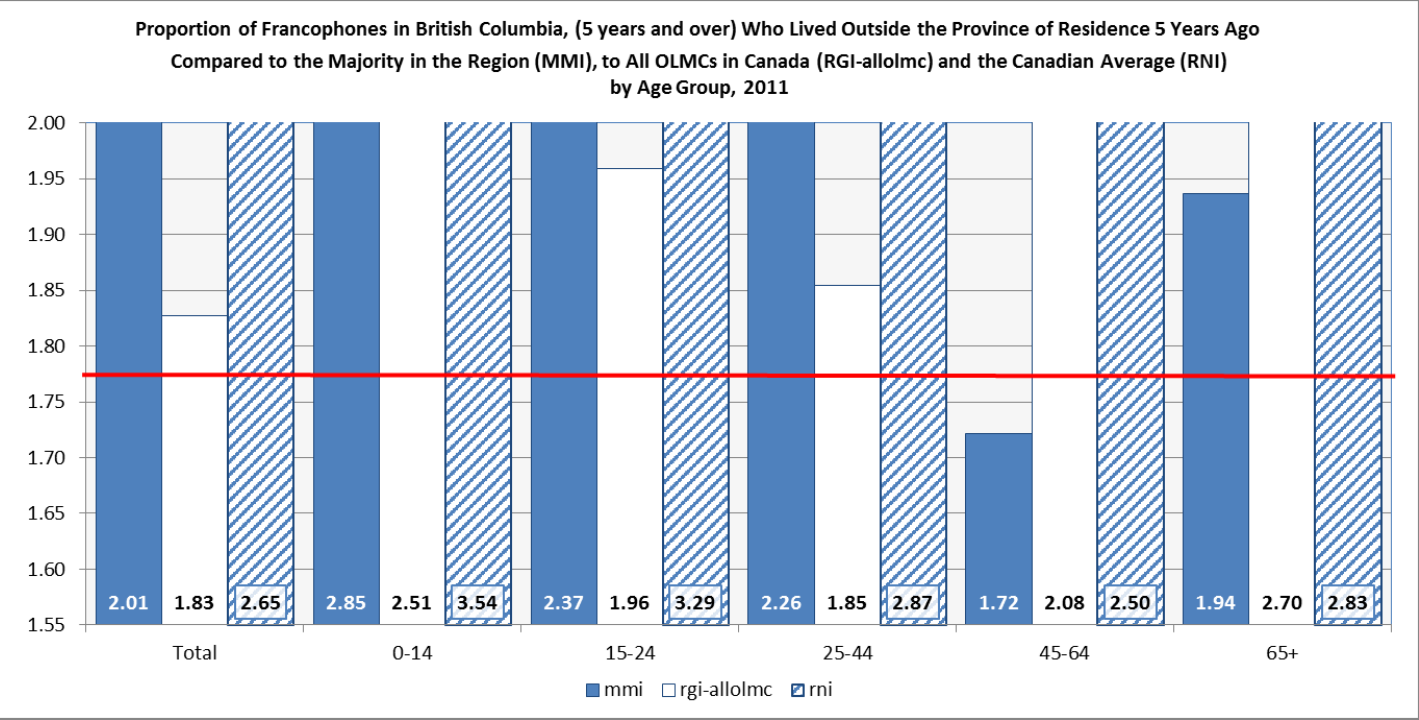
Interprovincial and International In-Migrants (previous 5 years)

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
British Columbia, 1996-2011

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	59,118	3,930	4,978	16,820	20,983	12,415
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (#)	10,403	1,045	1,320	5,438	1,945	663
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	17.6%	26.6%	26.5%	32.3%	9.3%	5.3%
	OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	8.8%	9.3%	11.2%	14.3%	5.4%	2.8%
	Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	6.6%	7.5%	8.1%	11.3%	3.7%	1.9%
	Minority-majority index	2.01	2.85	2.37	2.26	1.72	1.94
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	2.65	3.54	3.29	2.87	2.50	2.83
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.83	2.51	1.96	1.85	2.08	2.70
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.93	2.00	2.24	1.88	1.98	2.44
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.86	0.80	0.85	0.94	0.87	1.23
	Gender index	1.03	female (17.9%)			male (17.4%)	
	Intergenerational index	3.49					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.66	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.94	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.61	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
2006	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	18.2%	21.2%	27.5%	31.5%	10.1%	5.9%
	Minority-majority index	2.01	2.24	2.43	2.28	1.77	1.61
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.89	2.21	2.07	1.89	2.15	2.61
2001	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	20.8%	20.8%	20.8%	20.8%	20.8%	20.8%
	Minority-majority index	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.20	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	26.8%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	2.14	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.97	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

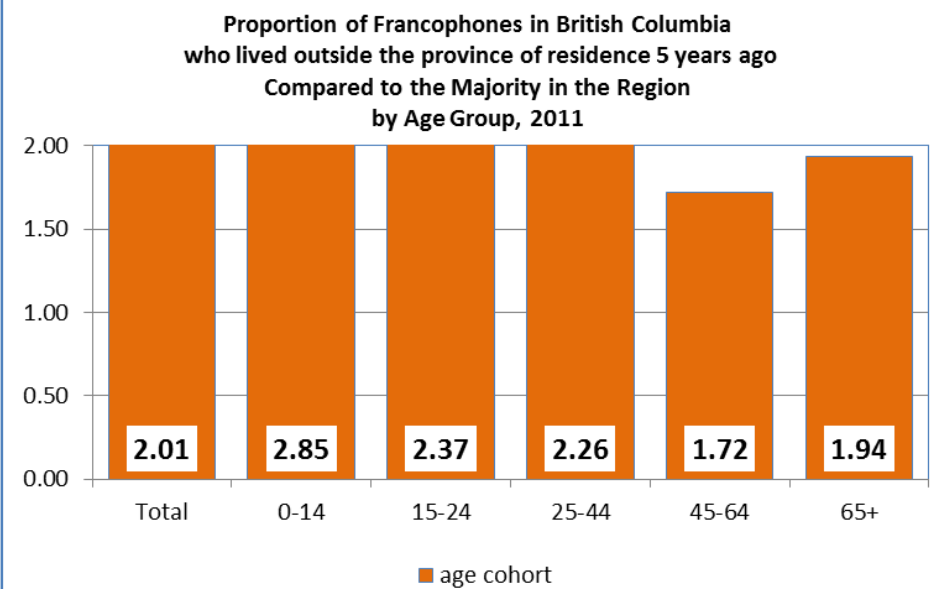
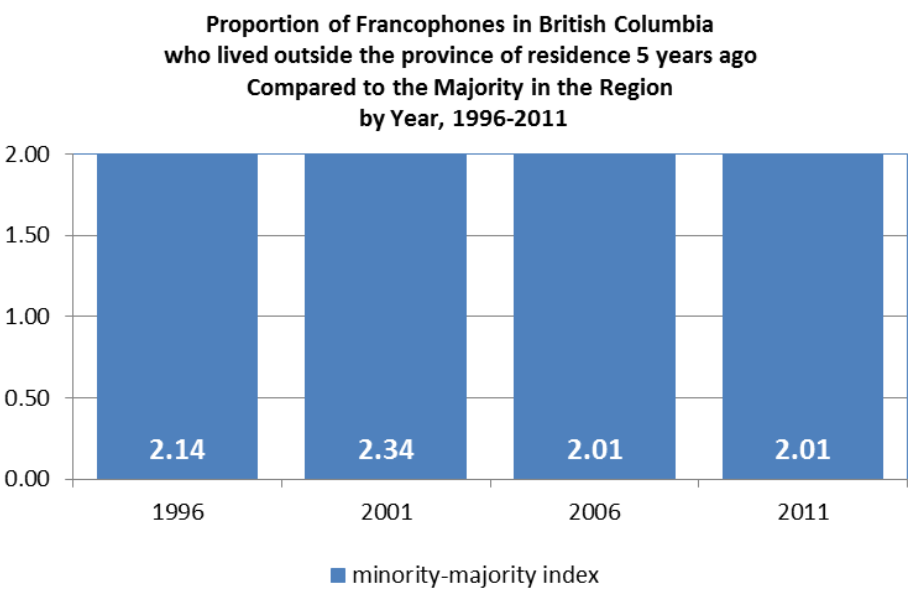
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in British Columbia, 10,403 (17.6%) lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=2.01) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.83).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.03 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 3.49 which means that the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=2.01).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=2.26).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.72).

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



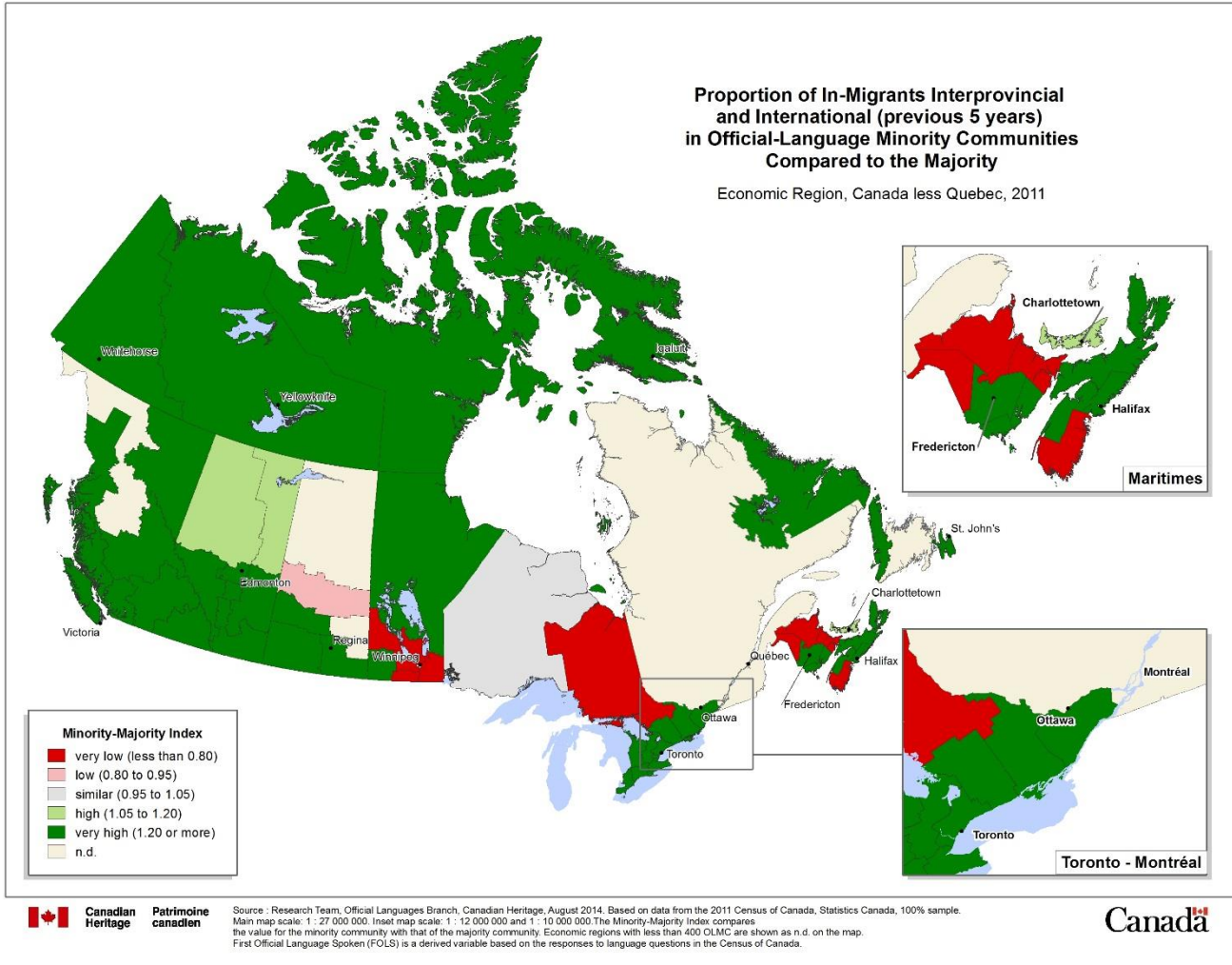
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=2.01).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in British Columbia (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was highest in 2001 (mmi=2.34) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=2.01).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=2.26).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.72).

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		Migrants from another province or country (in the past 5 years)		Relative indices									
	Individuals 5 years and over	Individuals 5 Years And Over (5 Years And Over) Who Lived Outside The Province Of Residence 5 Years Ago	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	mi	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,315	538	23.2%	8.2%	↑2.84	↑3.50	↑2.41	↑2.55	↔1.14	○1.03	↓0.78	↑5.93	↔1.10	↔1.19
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,565	265	16.9%	6.8%	↑2.50	↑2.55	↑1.76	↑1.86	↔0.83	↓0.75	↓0.70	↑1.76	↔1.15	↑1.40
Calgary (AB)	22,363	6,213	27.8%	12.5%	↑2.23	↑4.18	↑2.89	↑3.05	↑1.36	↑1.23	↔1.07	↑2.60	↔1.13	↑1.20
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,640	450	27.4%	8.9%	↑3.07	↑4.13	↑2.85	↑3.01	↑1.35	↑1.21	↑1.58	↑4.68	↑1.23	↔0.92
Red Deer (AB)	1,940	250	12.9%	7.4%	↑1.75	↑1.94	↑1.34	↑1.42	↓0.63	↓0.57	↑1.24	↑2.16	↓0.62	↓0.63
Edmonton (AB)	25,625	5,483	21.4%	11.0%	↑1.95	↑3.22	↑2.22	↑2.35	↔1.05	○0.95	↔0.92	↑3.20	↑1.38	↑1.93
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,823	525	9.0%	8.0%	↔1.13	↑1.36	↔0.94	○0.99	↓0.44	↓0.40	↔0.89	↑4.64	↔1.12	↑1.29
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,063	1,248	24.6%	21.5%	↔1.15	↑3.71	↑2.56	↑2.71	↑1.21	↔1.09	↓0.56	↑2.64	↔1.07	↑2.32
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,011	1,638	14.9%	7.6%	↑1.95	↑2.24	↑1.54	↑1.63	↓0.73	↔0.85	↑1.21	↑2.87	↓0.75	↓0.57
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	35,773	6,916	19.3%	9.6%	↑2.01	↑2.91	↑2.01	↑2.12	○0.95	↔1.10	↔0.93	↑4.59	○1.01	↓0.65
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,869	930	13.5%	8.2%	↑1.66	↑2.04	↑1.41	↑1.49	↓0.66	↓0.77	↑1.33	↑2.54	↔0.82	↓0.67
Kootenay (BC)	1,965	295	15.0%	9.7%	↑1.55	↑2.26	↑1.56	↑1.65	↓0.74	↔0.85	↑1.63	↑1.62	↓0.49	↓0.51
Cariboo (BC)	1,781	115	6.5%	4.4%	↑1.48	○0.97	↓0.67	↓0.71	↓0.32	↓0.37	○0.97	--	↓0.68	↓0.46
North Shore (BC)	815	215	26.4%	4.5%	↑5.86	↑3.97	↑2.74	↑2.90	↑1.30	↑1.50	↓0.75	↑3.46	↑1.72	↔1.19
Nechako (BC)	298	35	11.7%	3.8%	↑3.09	↑1.77	↑1.22	↑1.29	↓0.58	↓0.67	--	--	↑2.24	↑1.21
Northeast (BC)	563	70	12.4%	8.2%	↑1.52	↑1.87	↑1.29	↑1.37	↓0.61	↓0.71	↑2.59	↑1.50	↓0.77	↓0.50
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,170	370	31.6%	16.6%	↑1.90	↑4.76	↑3.28	↑3.47	↑1.55	○1.01	↔1.14	↑2.67	↔1.11	↔0.85
Western Region (W/Y)	126,648	25,788	20.4%	9.8%	↑2.07	↑3.06	↑2.11	↑2.24	○1.00	--	○0.98	↑3.22	↔1.09	○0.96
Alberta (AB)	66,360	15,020	22.6%	11.0%	↑2.05	↑3.41	↑2.35	↑2.49	↔1.11	○1.00	○0.96	↑3.02	↑1.25	↑1.52
British Columbia (BC)	59,118	10,403	17.6%	8.8%	↑2.01	↑2.65	↑1.83	↑1.93	↔0.86	○1.00	○1.03	↑3.49	↔0.94	↓0.66
Yukon (YK)	1,170	365	31.2%	16.7%	↑1.87	↑4.70	↑3.24	↑3.43	↑1.53	○1.00	↔1.16	↑2.67	↔1.12	↔0.86
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".														

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the Francophone communities across the Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Cariboo (BC) (6.5%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (9.0%), and Nechako (BC) (11.7%) reported a lower proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago than the other Francophone communities across

the Western Region.

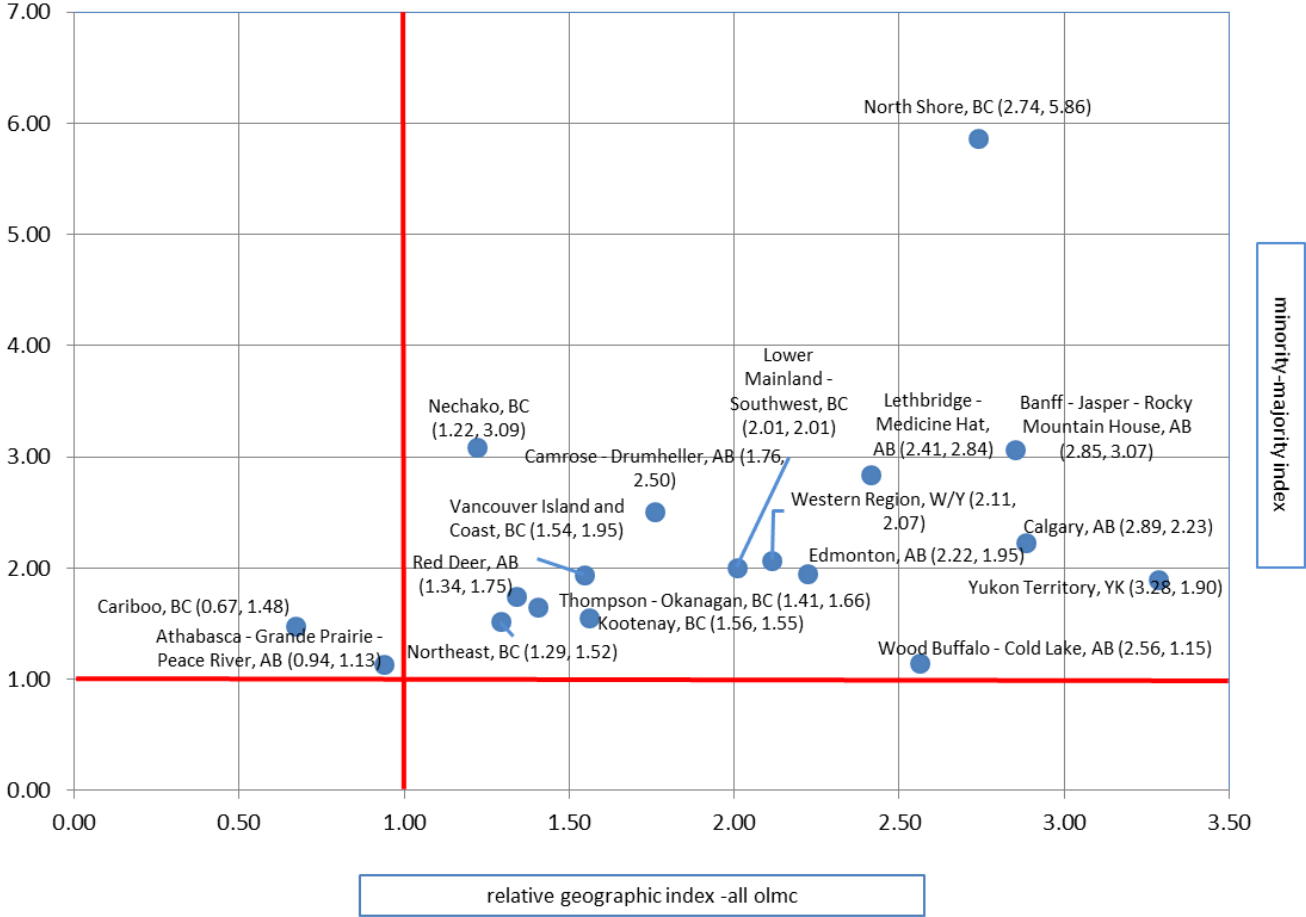
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Yukon Territory (YK) (31.6%), Calgary (AB) (27.8%), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) (27.4%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.13), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.15), and Cariboo (1.48) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (5.86), Nechako (3.09), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (3.07) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.*

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

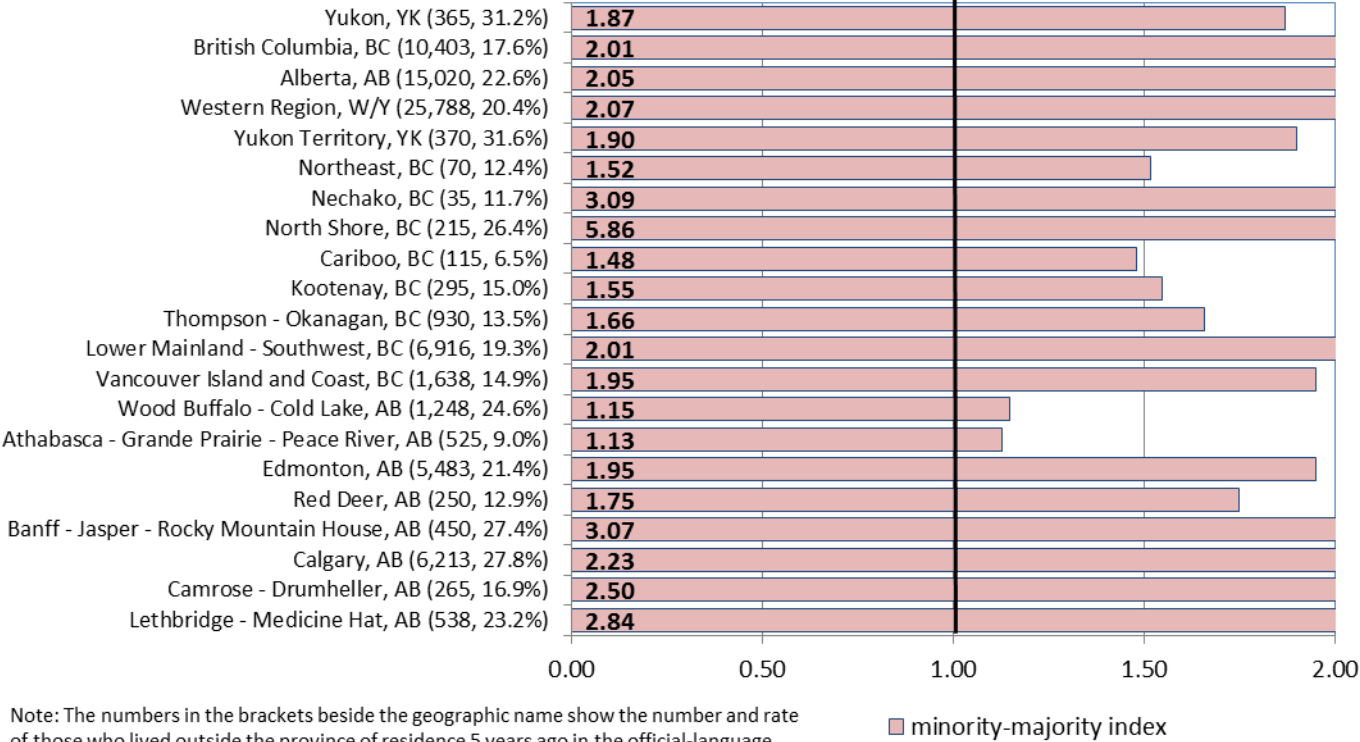
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over)
Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

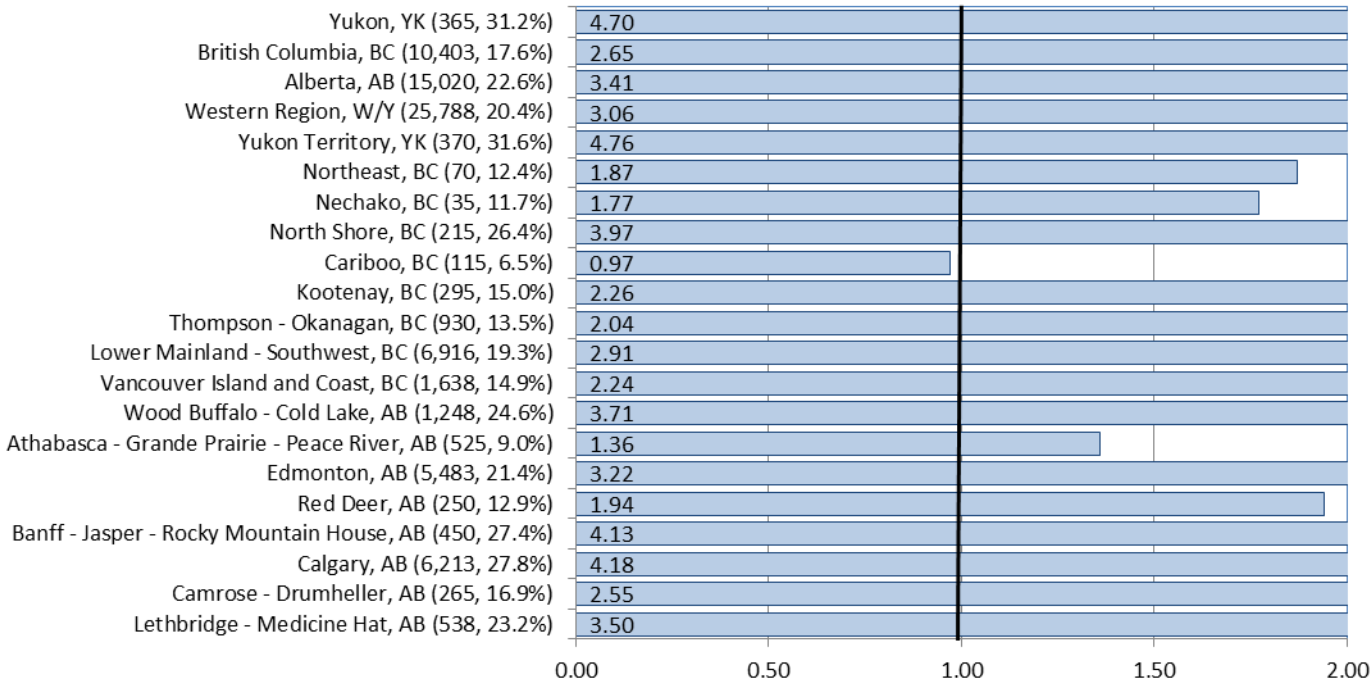
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.13), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.15), and Cariboo (1.48) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.
- ✓ The regions of North Shore (5.86), Nechako (3.09), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (3.07) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



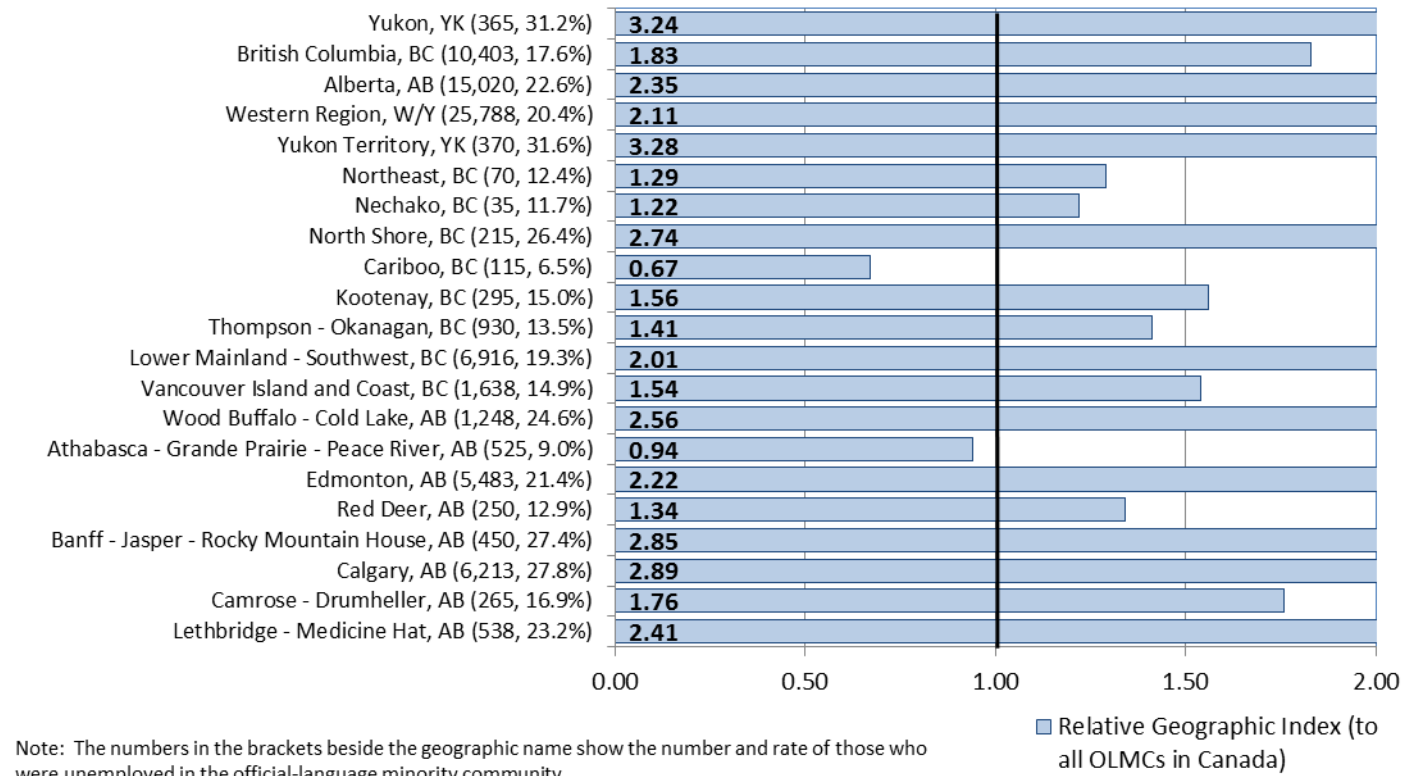
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.97), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.36), and Nechako (1.77) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Yukon Territory (4.76), Calgary (4.18), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (4.13) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

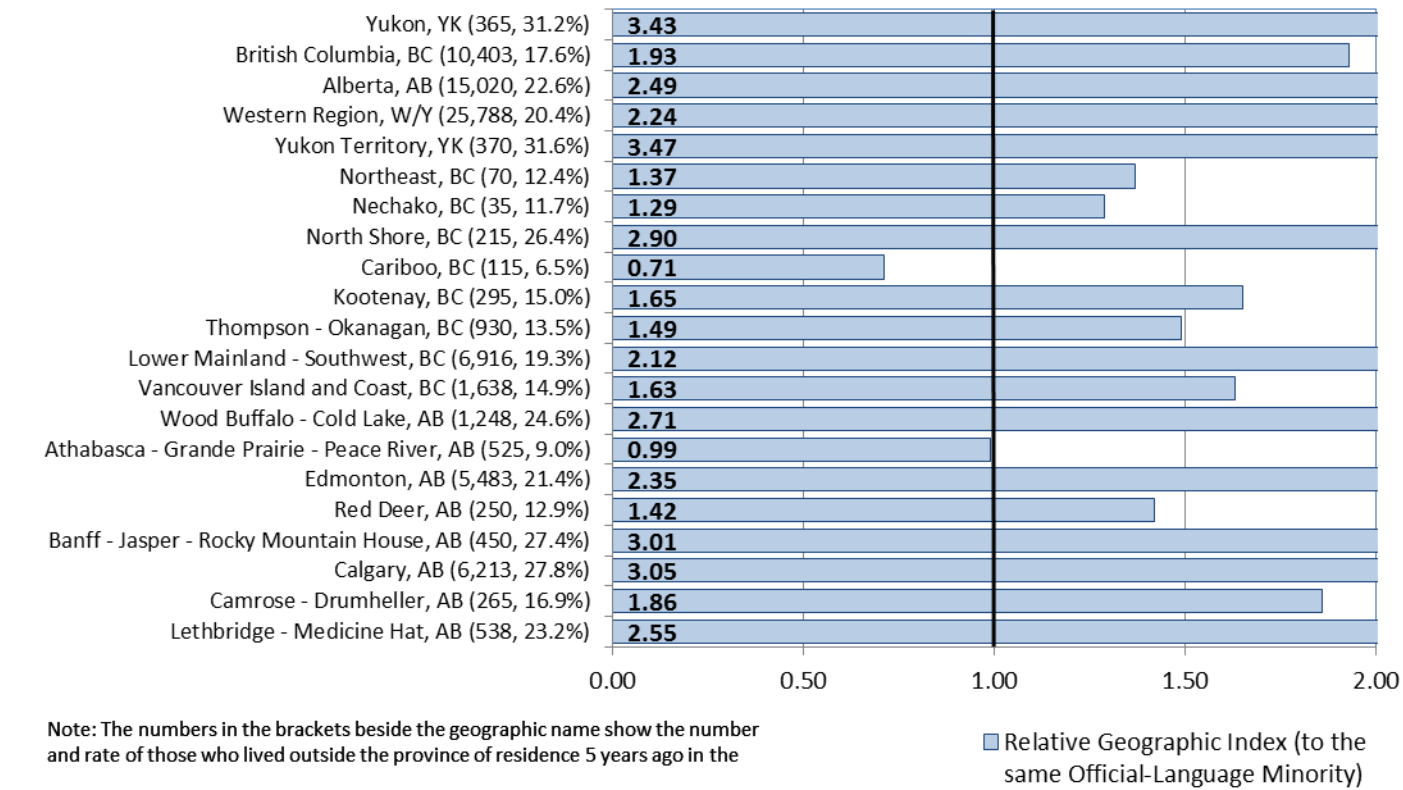
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.67), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.94), and Nechako (1.22) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yukon Territory (3.28), Calgary (2.89), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (2.85) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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

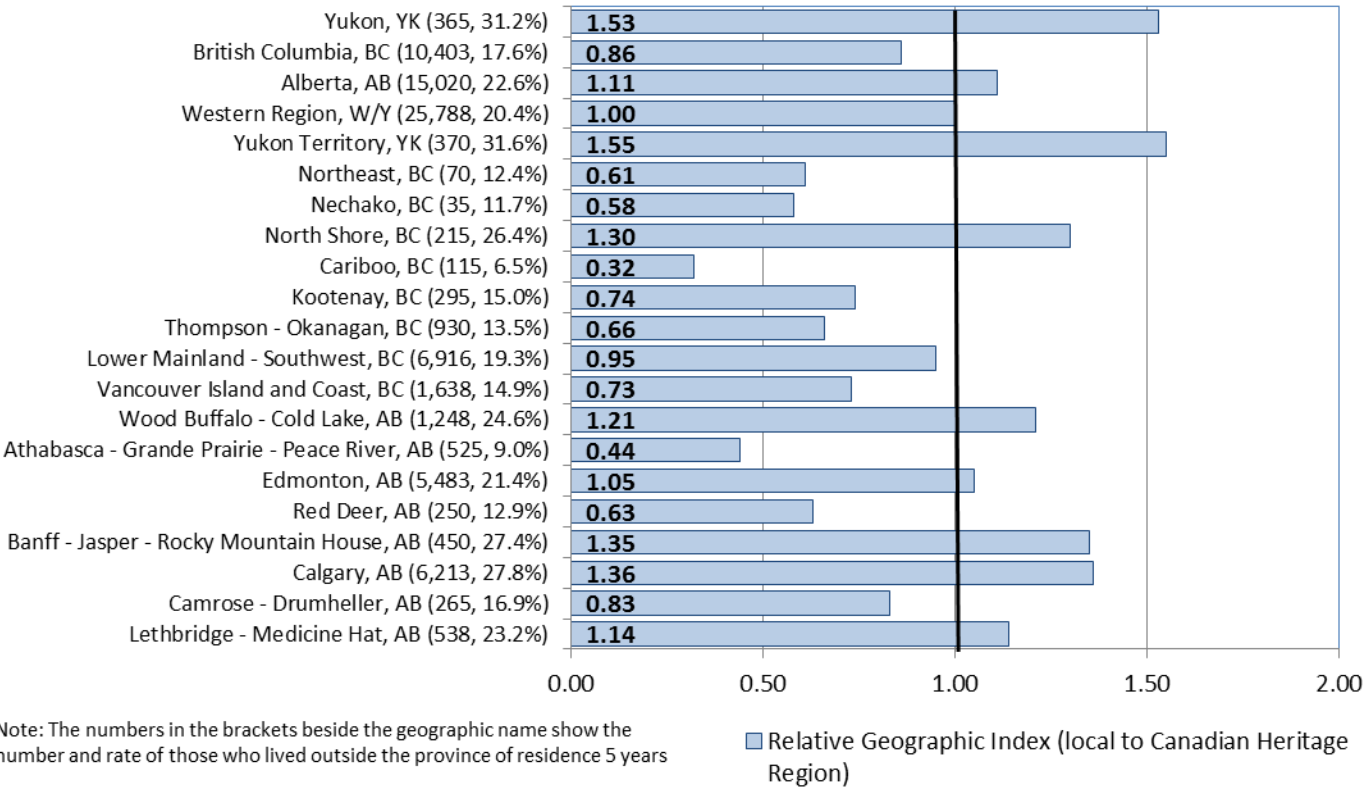
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.71), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.99), and Nechako (1.29) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yukon Territory (3.47), Calgary (3.05), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (3.01) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

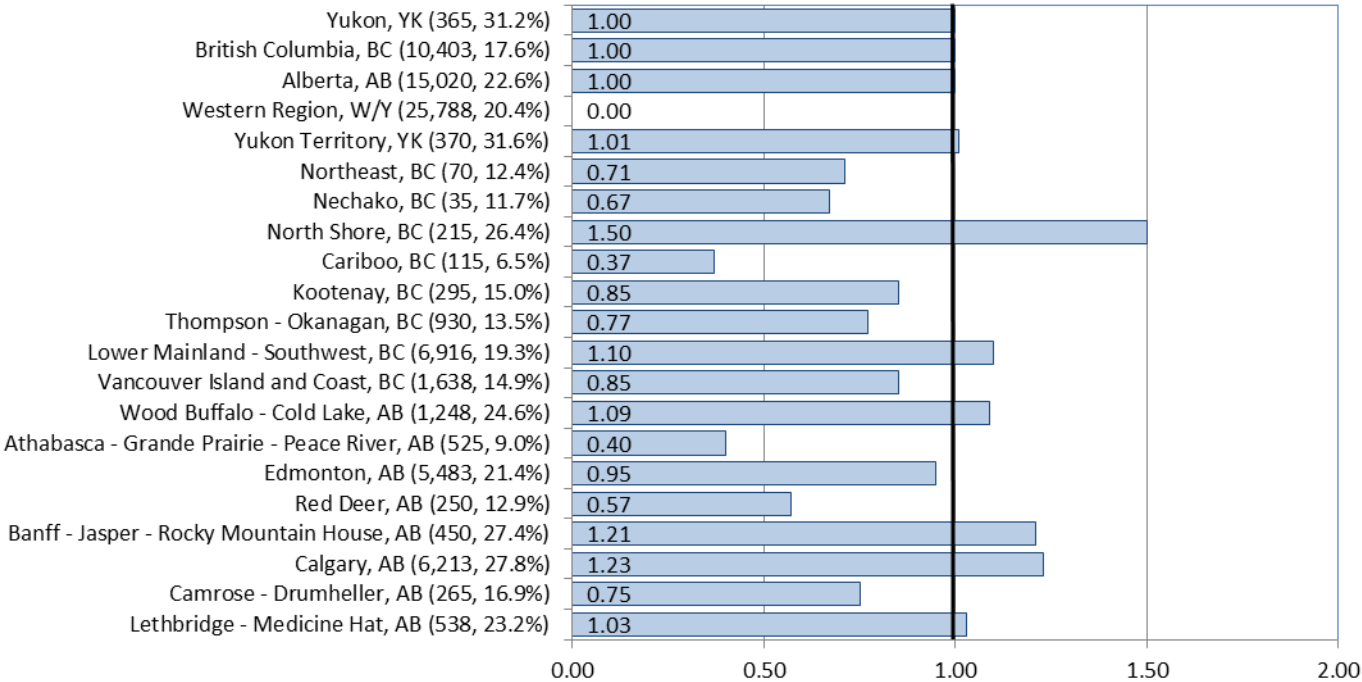
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.32), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.44), and Nechako (0.58) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Yukon Territory (1.55), Calgary (1.36), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.35) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011

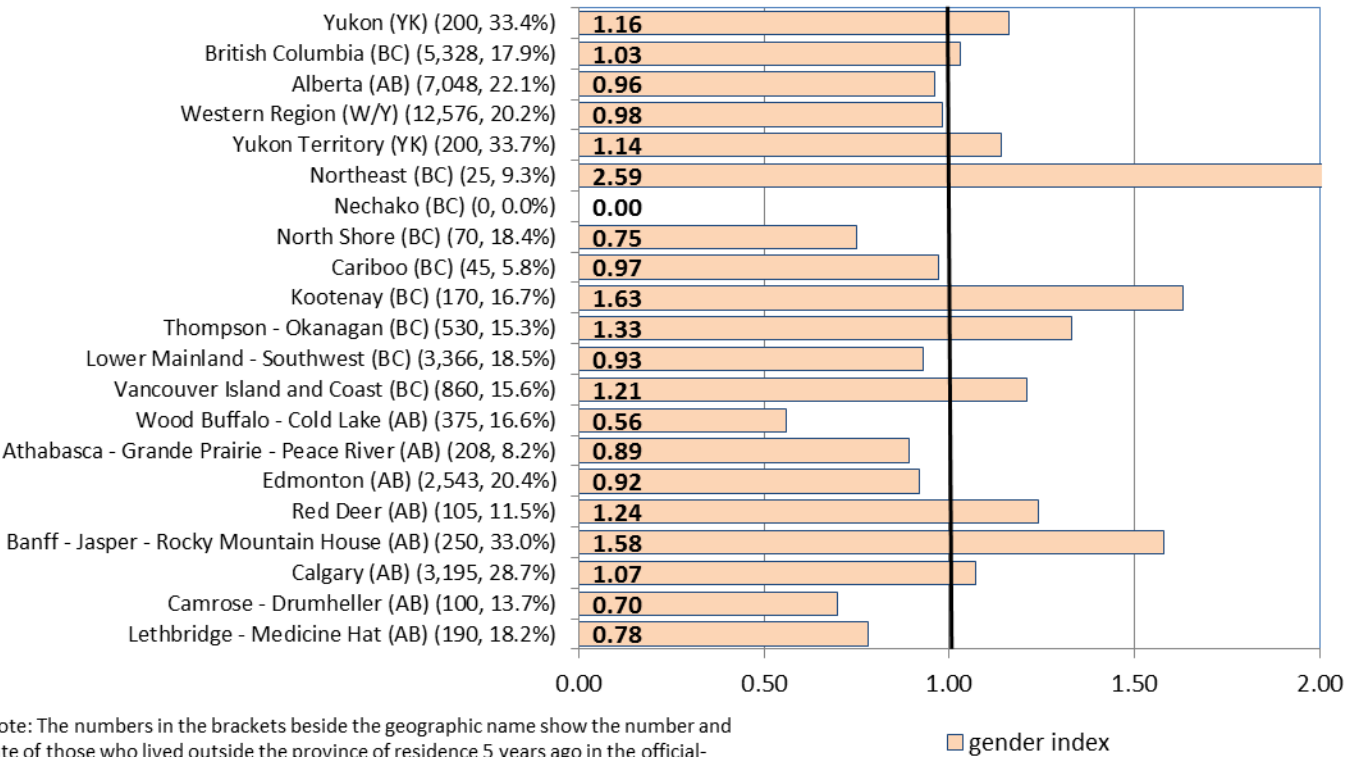


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

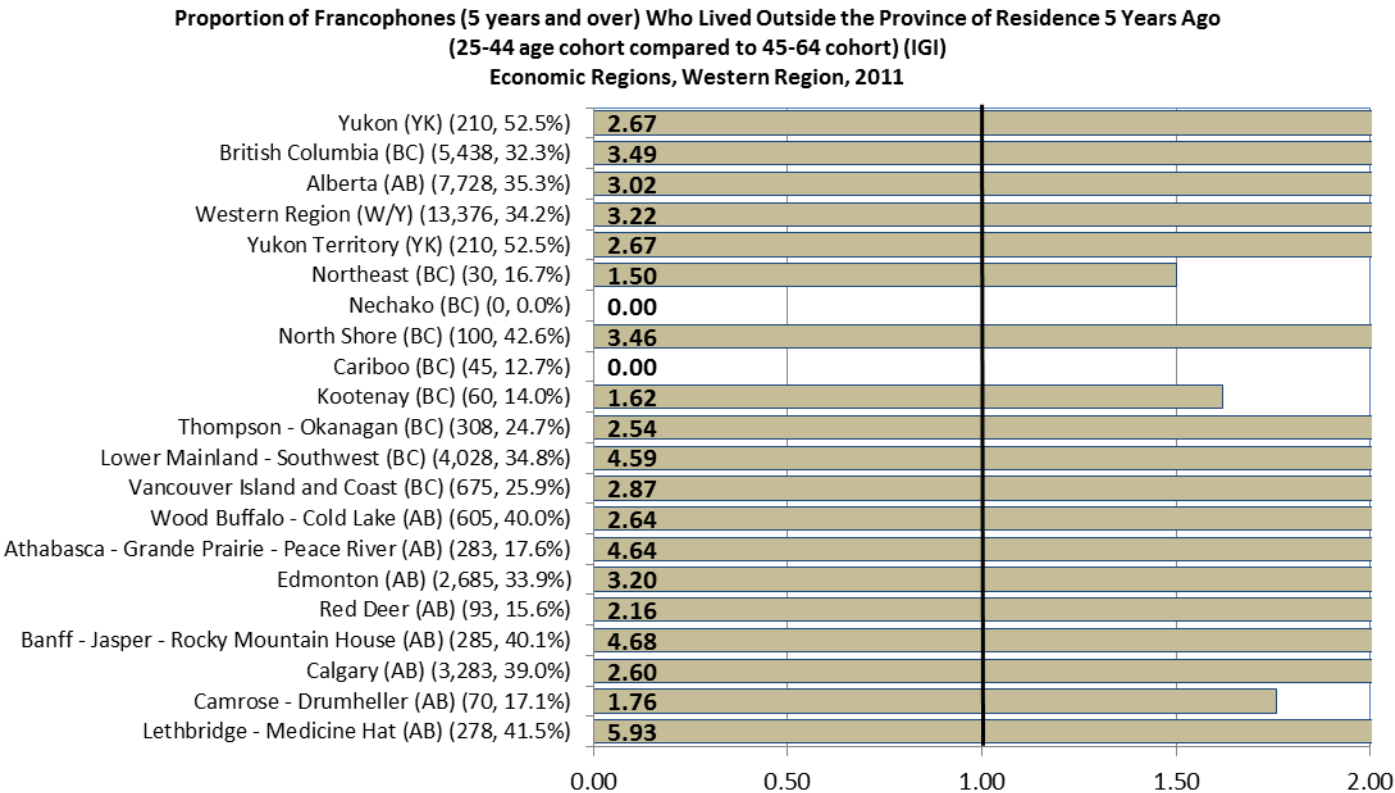
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.37), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.40), and Red Deer (0.57) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (1.50), Calgary (1.23), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.21) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ The women in Francophone communities in Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.56), Camrose - Drumheller (0.70), and North Shore (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Northeast (2.59), Kootenay (1.63), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.58) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Western Region.

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

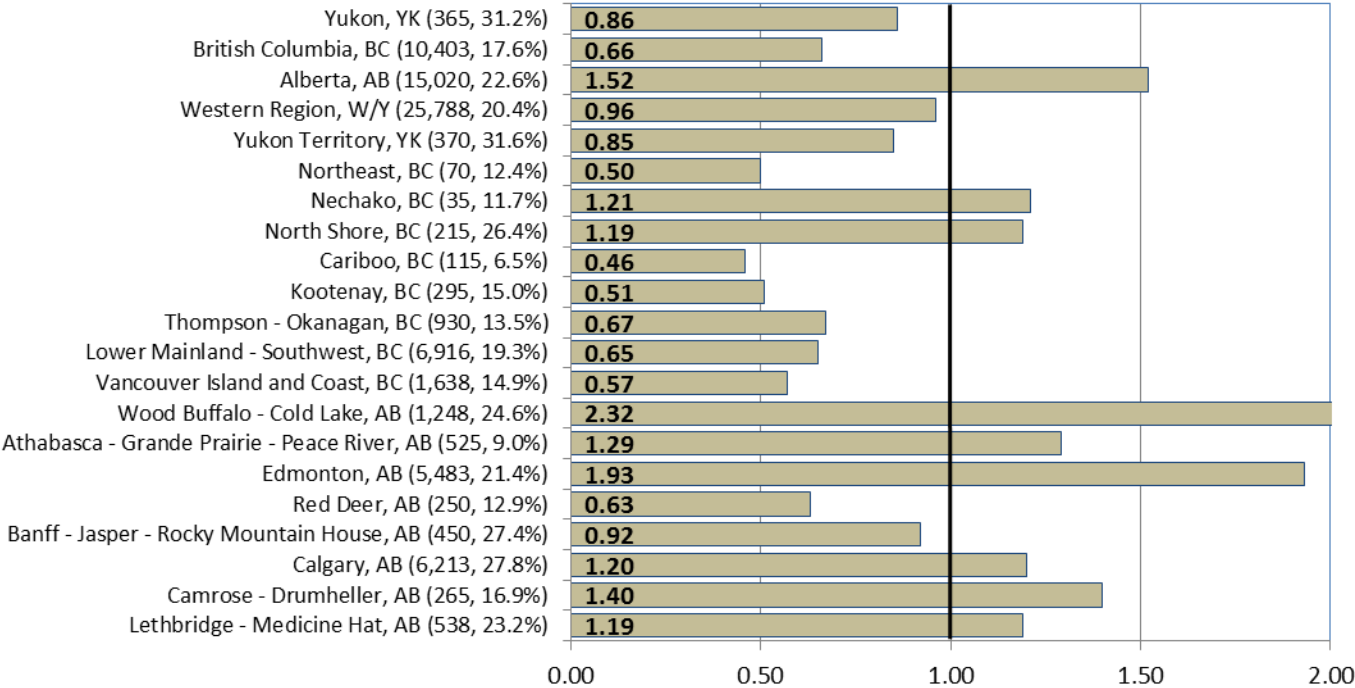


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (1.50), Kootenay (1.62), and Camrose - Drumheller (1.76) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (5.93), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (4.68), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (4.64) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.46), Northeast (0.50), and Kootenay (0.51) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (2.32), Edmonton (1.93), and Camrose - Drumheller (1.40) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

Visible minorities

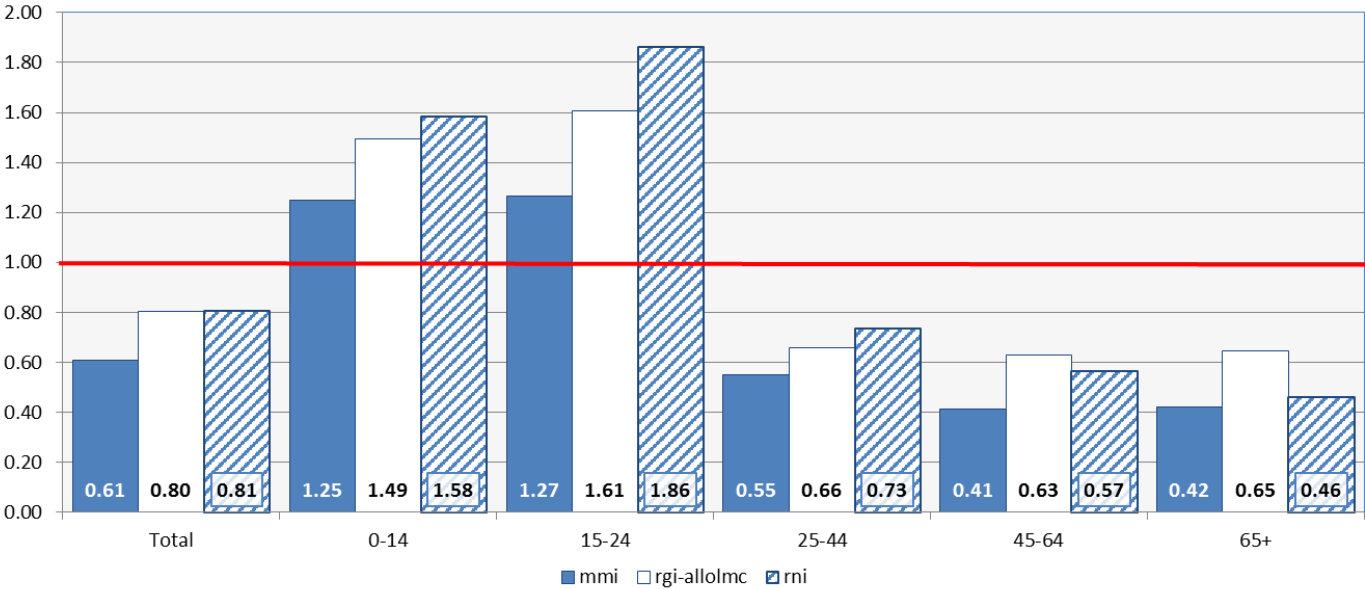
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
British Columbia, 1996-2011

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	60,450	5,265	4,978	16,820	20,978	12,408
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (#)	9,308	2,010	2,033	2,858	1,795	608
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	15.4%	38.2%	40.8%	17.0%	8.6%	4.9%
	OL majority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	25.3%	30.5%	32.3%	30.9%	20.8%	11.6%
	Canadian population - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	19.1%	24.1%	21.9%	23.2%	15.1%	10.6%
	Minority-majority index	0.61	1.25	1.27	0.55	0.41	0.42
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.81	1.58	1.86	0.73	0.57	0.46
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.80	1.49	1.61	0.66	0.63	0.65
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.58	1.87	2.32	1.35	1.67	2.00
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.03	1.04	1.29	0.98	1.08	1.21
	Gender index	1.08	female (16.0%)			male (14.8%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.99					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.68	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.07	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.97	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	14.9%	33.5%	37.0%	14.1%	6.7%	4.6%
	Minority-majority index	0.54	1.21	1.27	0.51	0.37	0.46
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.82	1.61	1.76	0.70	0.60	0.74
2001	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	12.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.61	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.93	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	9.2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.57	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.83	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in British Columbia, 9,308 (15.4%) were members of a visible minority group.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.61) and was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.80).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.08 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.99 which means that the total population who were members of visible minority groups in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

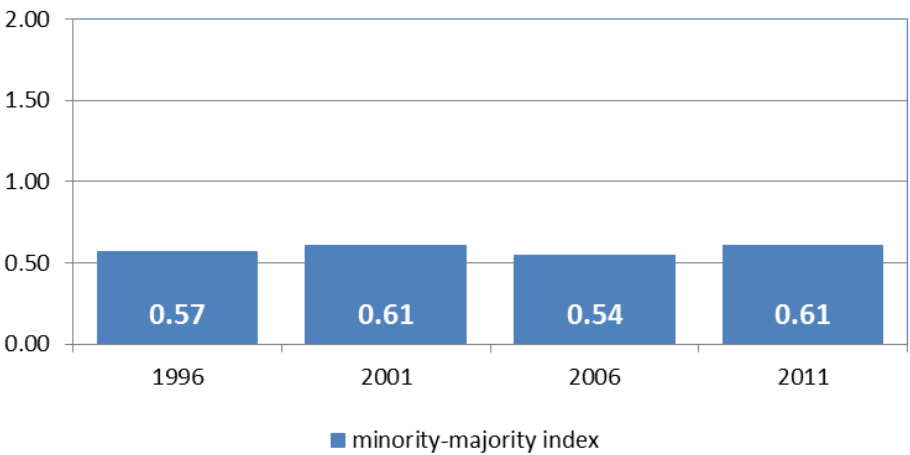
Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia, Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



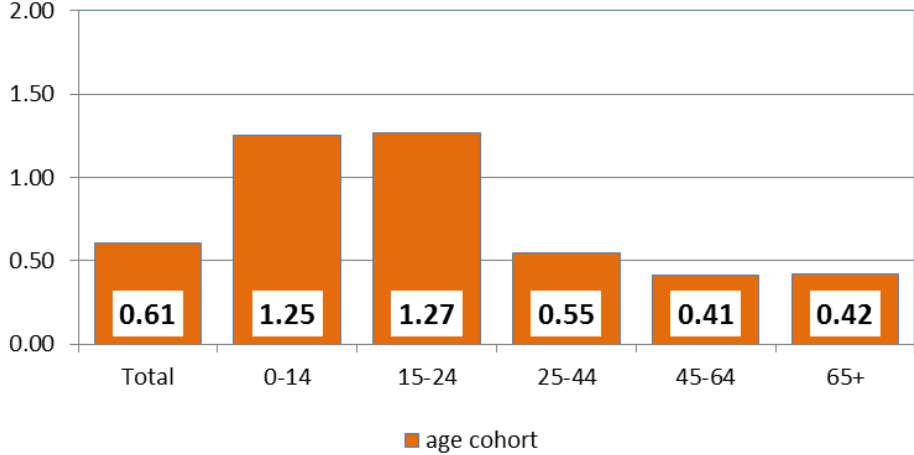
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.61$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 45-64 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=0.55$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.41$).

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

Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia
who were members of a visible minority group
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in British Columbia
who were members of a visible minority group
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in British Columbia who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.61).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in British Columbia who were members of visible minority groups was highest in 2011 (mmi=0.61) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=0.54).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 45-64 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.55).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.41).

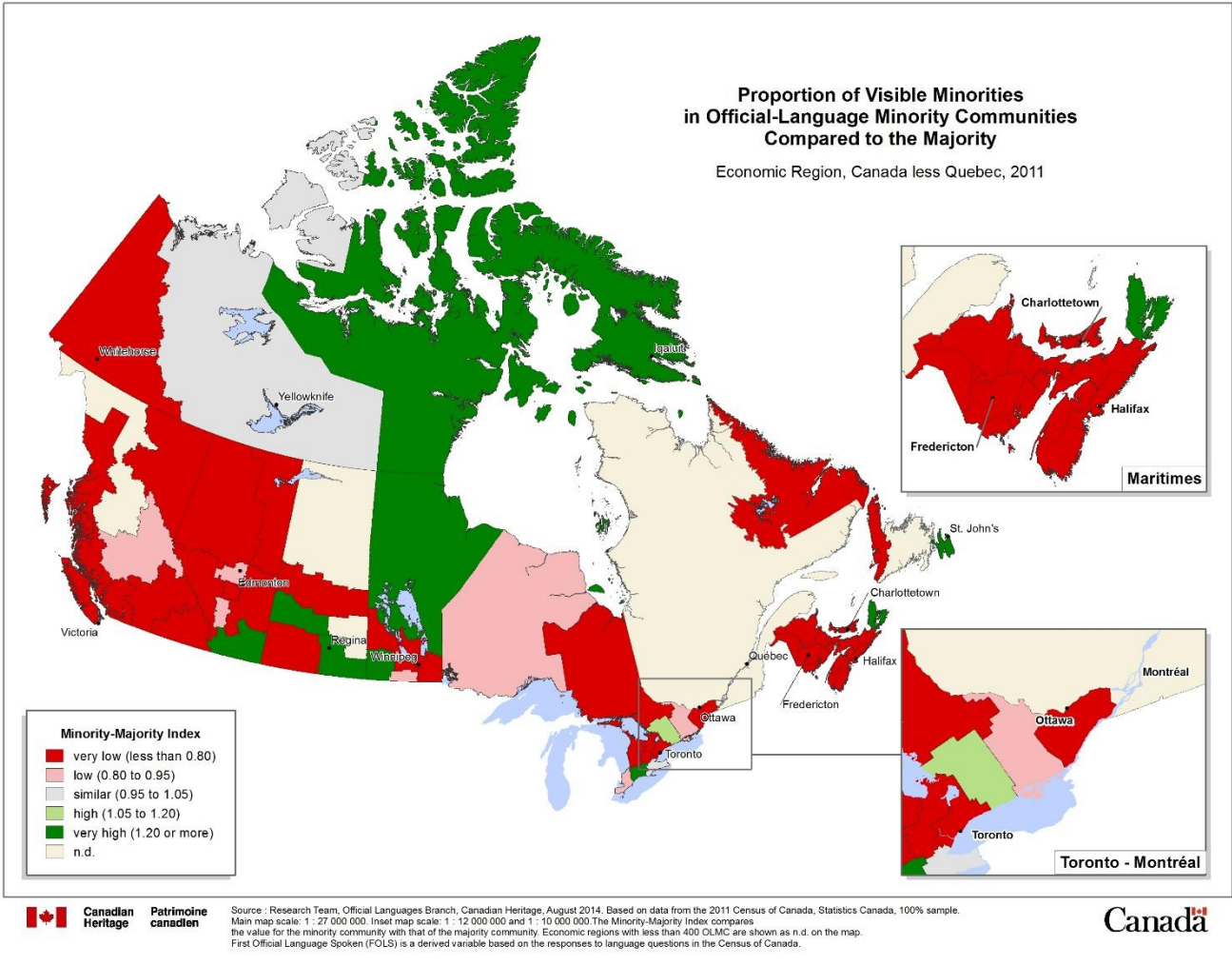
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		Visible minority		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Members Of Visible Minority Groups	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,370	178	7.5%	5.9%	↑ 1.28	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.21	--	↑ 1.06	↑ 1.69
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,583	10	0.6%	2.7%	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.04	↓ 0.04	--	--	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.30
Calgary (AB)	23,078	4,710	20.4%	25.2%	↓ 0.81	↑ 1.07	↑ 1.06	↑ 2.09	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.37	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.95	↑ 1.13	↑ 2.11
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,718	15	0.9%	5.1%	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.06	--	--	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.62
Red Deer (AB)	2,005	88	4.4%	5.7%	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.30	↑ 1.29	--	↑ 1.30	↑ 2.60
Edmonton (AB)	26,353	4,573	17.4%	21.0%	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.90	↑ 1.78	↑ 1.16	↑ 1.17	↑ 1.12	↑ 2.18	↑ 2.05	↑ 3.53
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,928	160	2.7%	3.4%	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.14	↓ 0.14	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.18	○ 1.00	--	↑ 3.23	↑ 6.36
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,190	380	7.3%	11.0%	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.49	○ 0.97	↑ 5.00	↑ 3.20	↑ 8.72
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,216	498	4.4%	7.1%	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.29	○ 1.00	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.91
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,714	8,361	22.8%	38.8%	↓ 0.59	↑ 1.19	↑ 1.19	↑ 2.33	↑ 1.52	↑ 1.48	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.70	○ 1.01	↑ 1.52
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,996	158	2.3%	4.8%	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.15	↑ 1.11	--	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.50
Kootenay (BC)	2,000	35	1.8%	2.5%	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.11	--	--	↑ 1.33	↑ 1.45
Cariboo (BC)	1,798	80	4.4%	4.8%	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.78	--	↑ 1.49	↑ 1.63
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,210	30	2.5%	5.9%	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.17	○ 1.00	--	--	↑ 3.03	↑ 5.54
Western Region (W/Y)	129,925	19,488	15.0%	21.7%	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.78	↑ 1.53	○ 1.00	--	↑ 1.09	↑ 2.19	↑ 1.30	↑ 2.15
Alberta (AB)	68,265	10,150	14.9%	17.7%	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.78	↑ 1.52	○ 0.99	○ 1.00	↑ 1.10	↑ 2.38	↑ 1.66	↑ 3.13
British Columbia (BC)	60,450	9,308	15.4%	25.3%	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.80	↑ 1.58	○ 1.03	○ 1.00	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.99	↑ 1.07	↑ 1.68
Yukon (YK)	1,210	30	2.5%	5.9%	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.17	○ 1.00	--	--	↑ 3.01	↑ 5.52

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups in the Francophone communities across the Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (AB) (0.6%), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) (0.9%), and Kootenay (BC) (1.8%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other

Francophone communities across the Western Region.

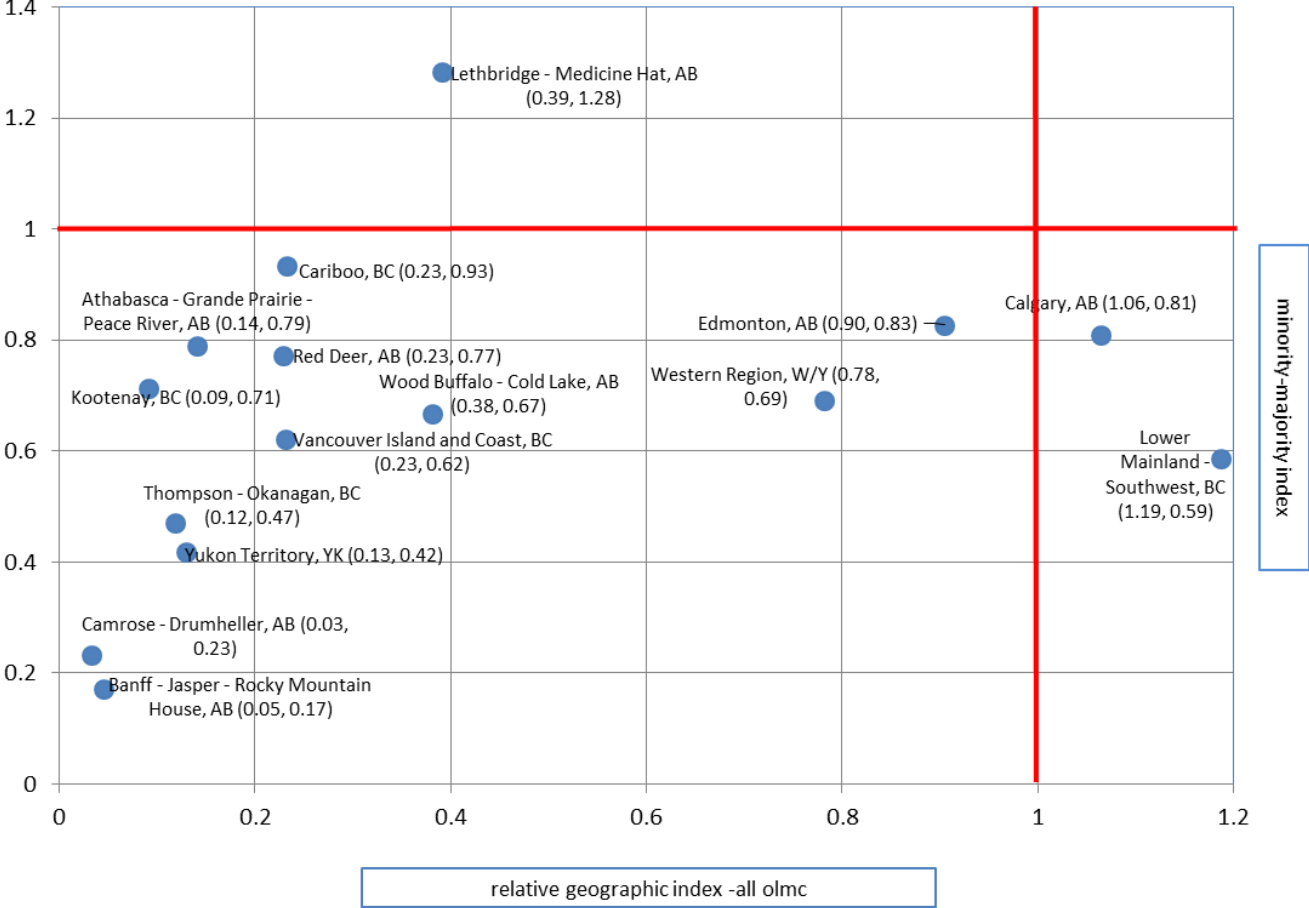
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (22.8%), Calgary (AB) (20.4%), and Edmonton (AB) (17.4%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.17), Camrose - Drumheller (0.23), and Yukon Territory (0.42) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.
- ✓ The regions of Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.28), Cariboo (0.93), and Edmonton (0.83) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.

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

Proportion of Francophones
Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011

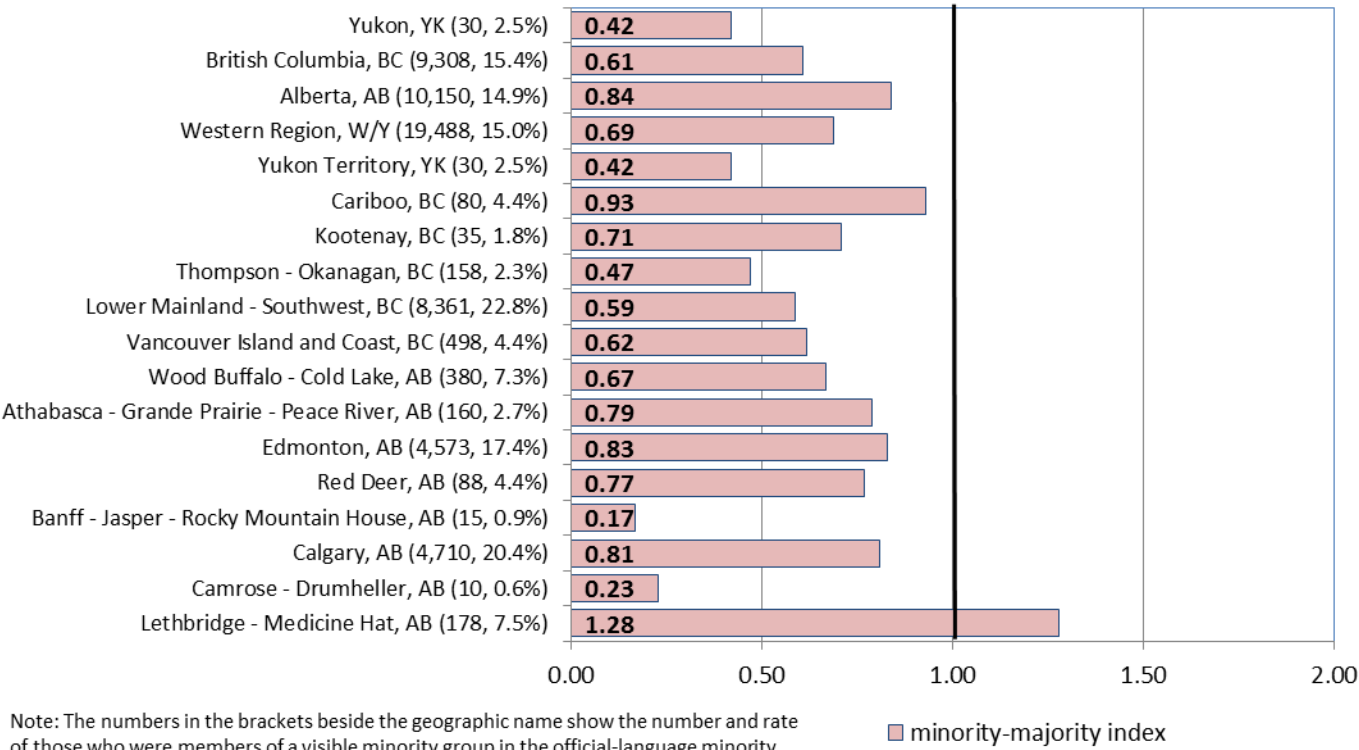


- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion who were members of a visible minority group than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion who were members of a visible minority group than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

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

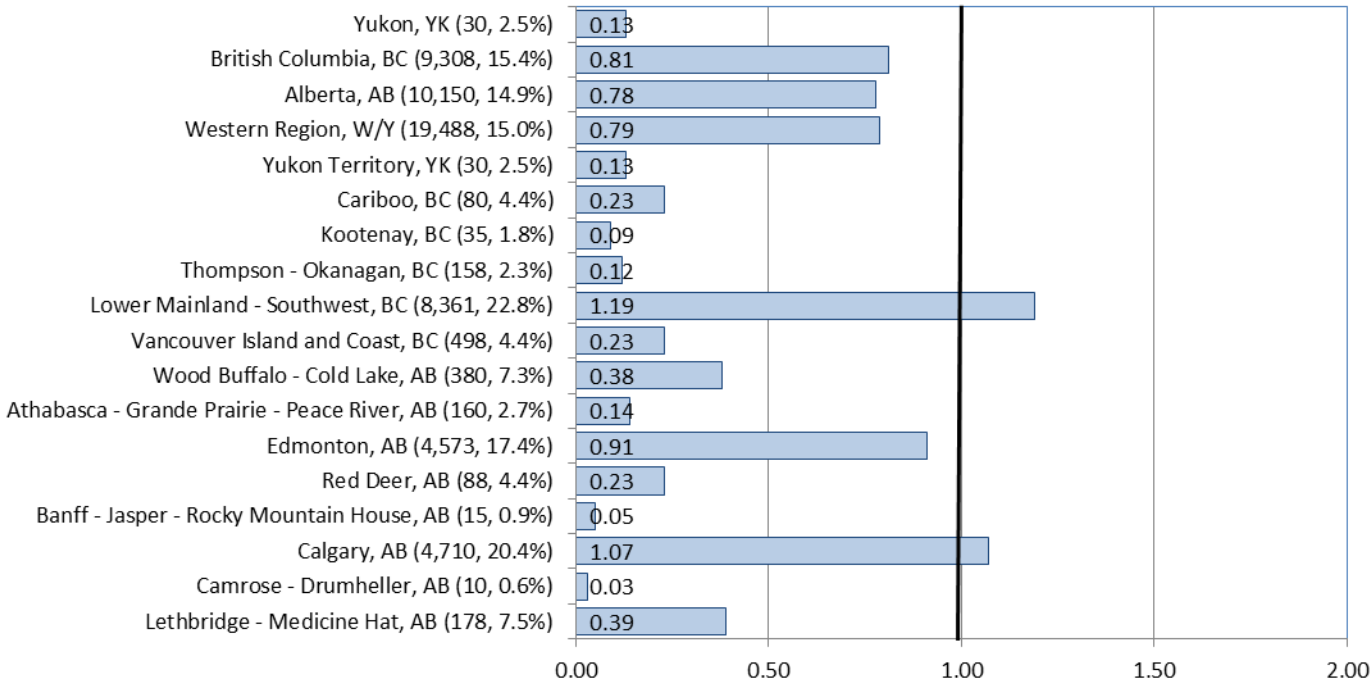
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.17), Camrose - Drumheller (0.23), and Yukon Territory (0.42) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.28), Cariboo (0.93), and Edmonton (0.83) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.*

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

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



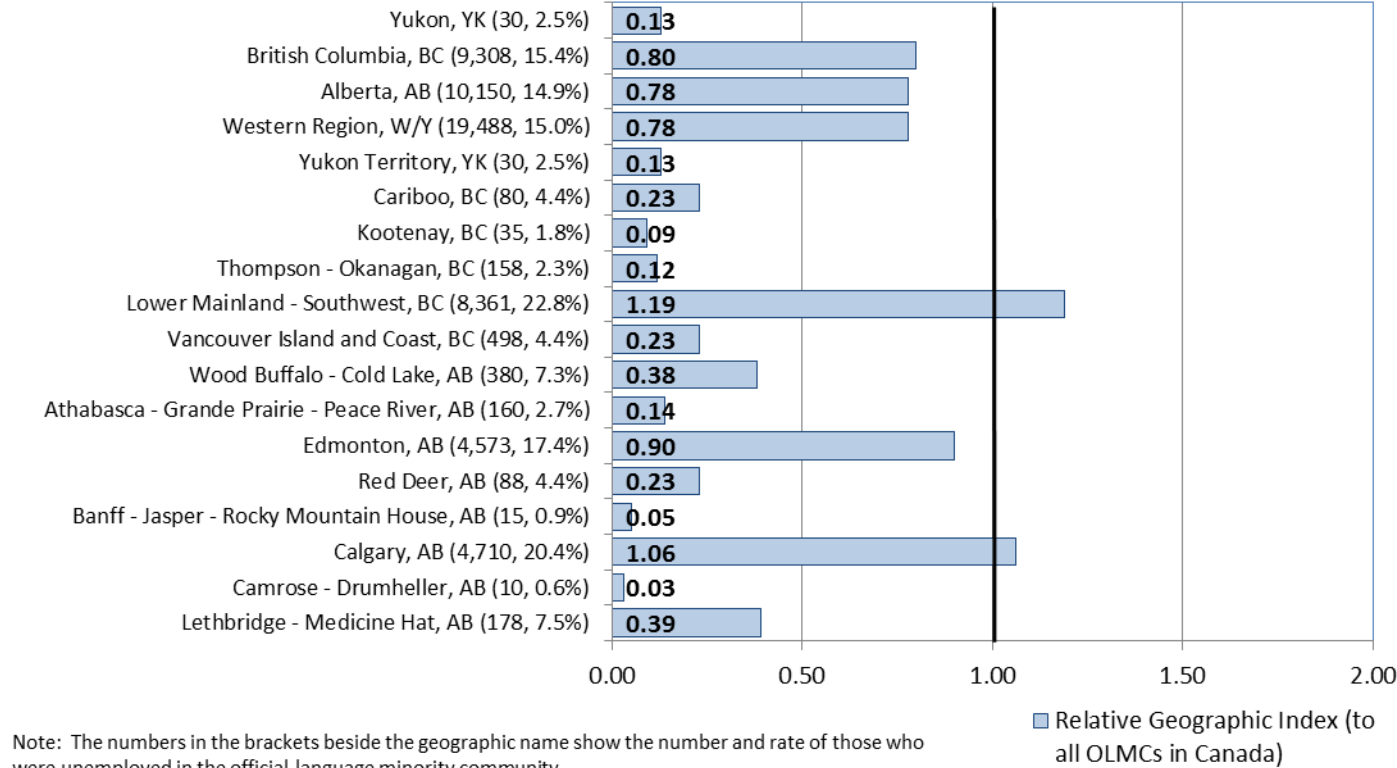
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.03), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.05), and Kootenay (0.09) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.19), Calgary (1.07), and Edmonton (0.91) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

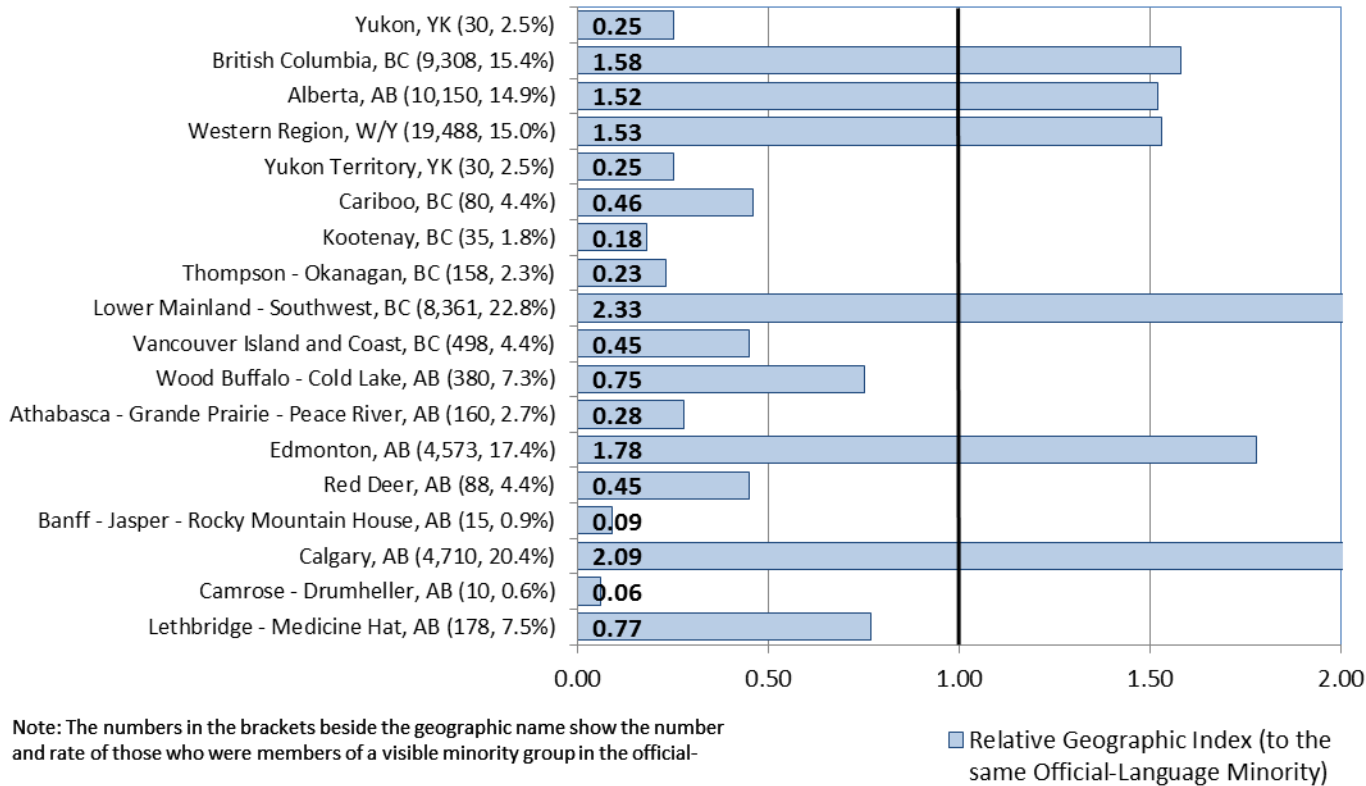
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.03), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.05), and Kootenay (0.09) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were members of visible minority groups in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.19), Calgary (1.06), and Edmonton (0.90) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

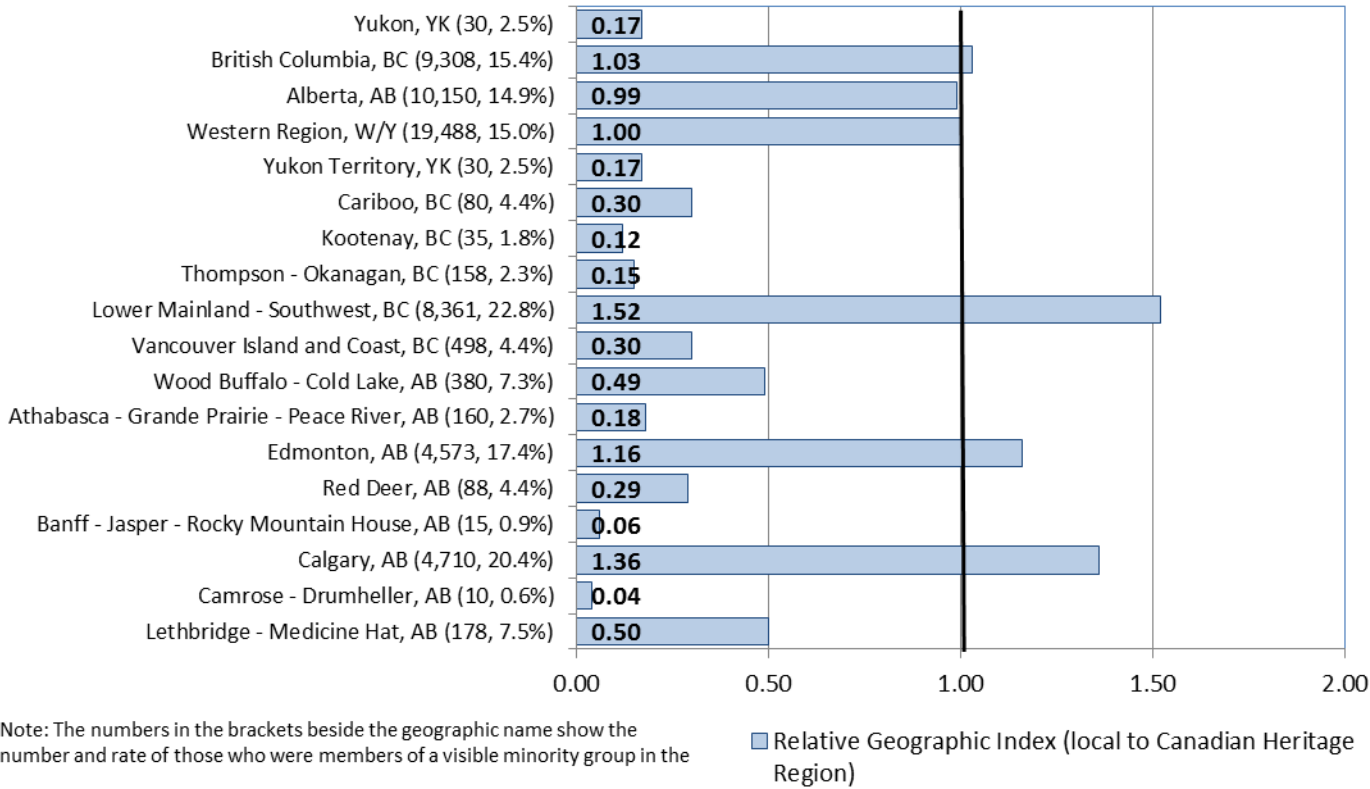
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.06), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.09), and Kootenay (0.18) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (2.33), Calgary (2.09), and Edmonton (1.78) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

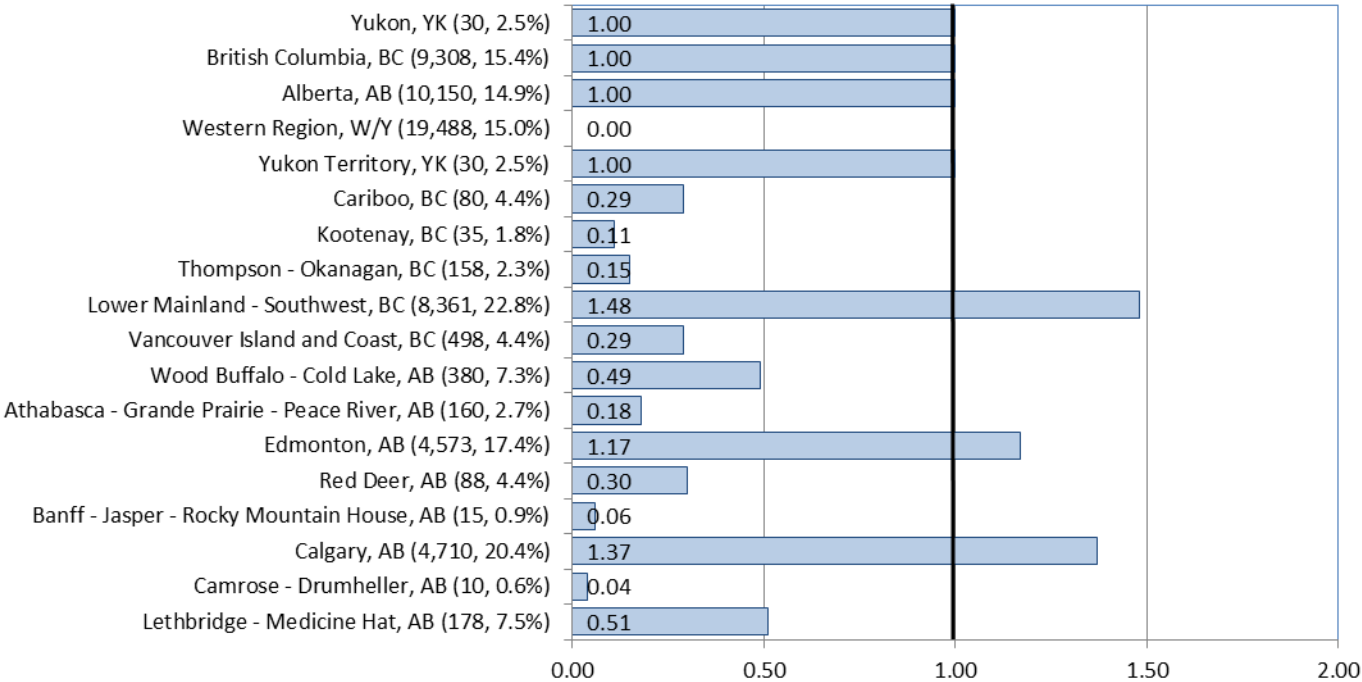
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.04), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.06), and Kootenay (0.12) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.52), Calgary (1.36), and Edmonton (1.16) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.*

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011

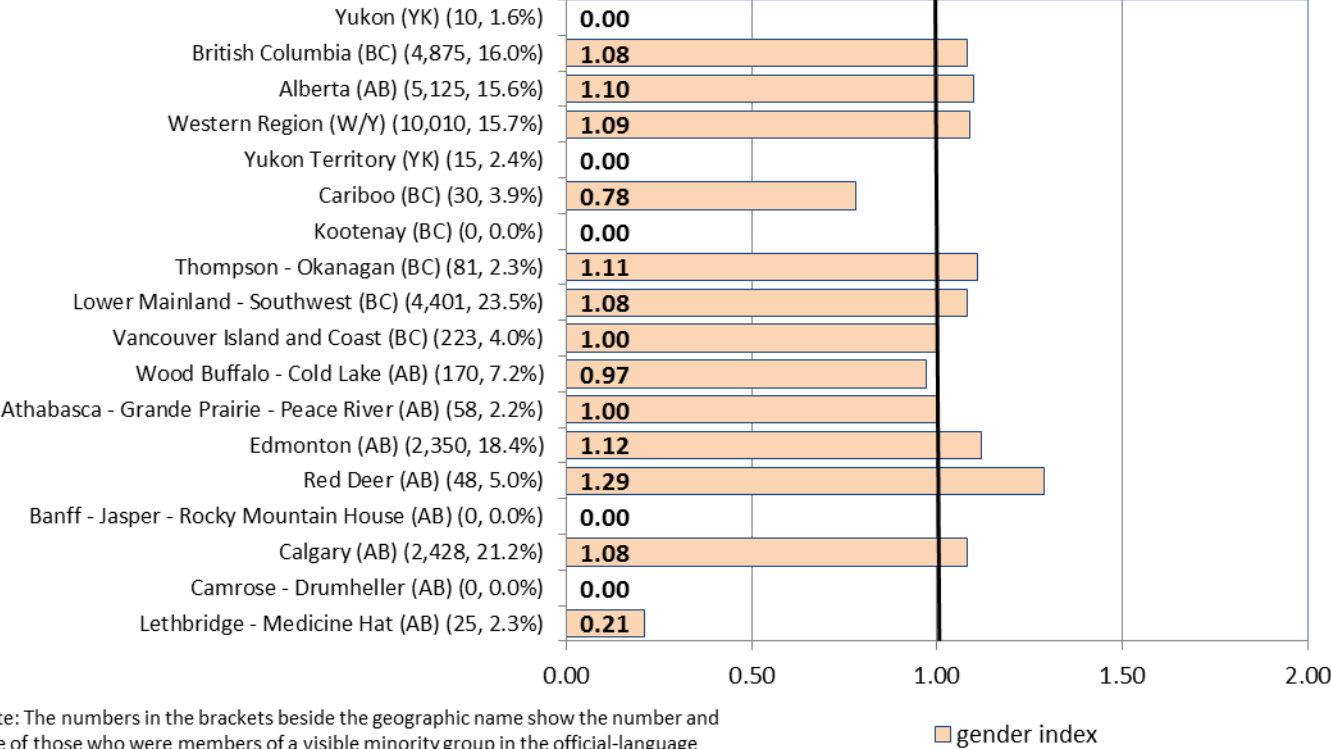


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.04), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.06), and Kootenay (0.11) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.48), Calgary (1.37), and Edmonton (1.17) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

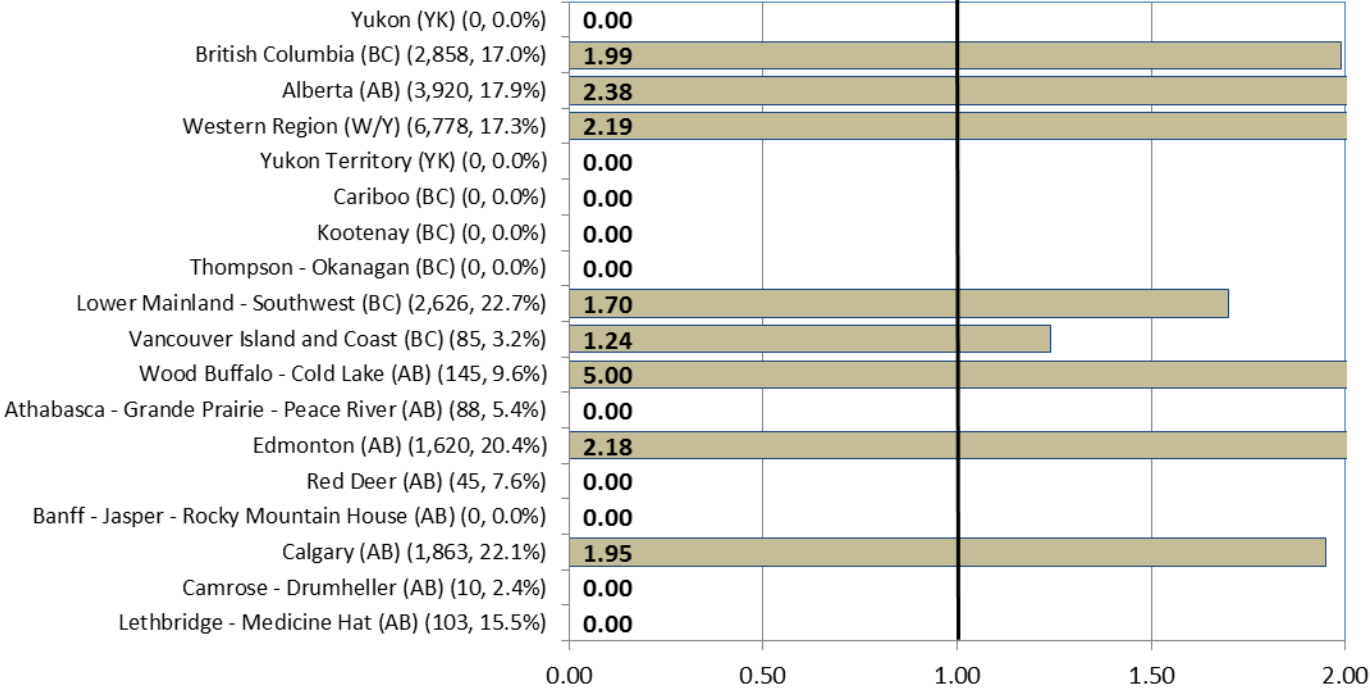
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



- ✓ The women in Francophone communities in Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.21), Cariboo (0.78), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.97) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Red Deer (1.29), Edmonton (1.12), and Thompson - Okanagan (1.11) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Western Region.

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

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011

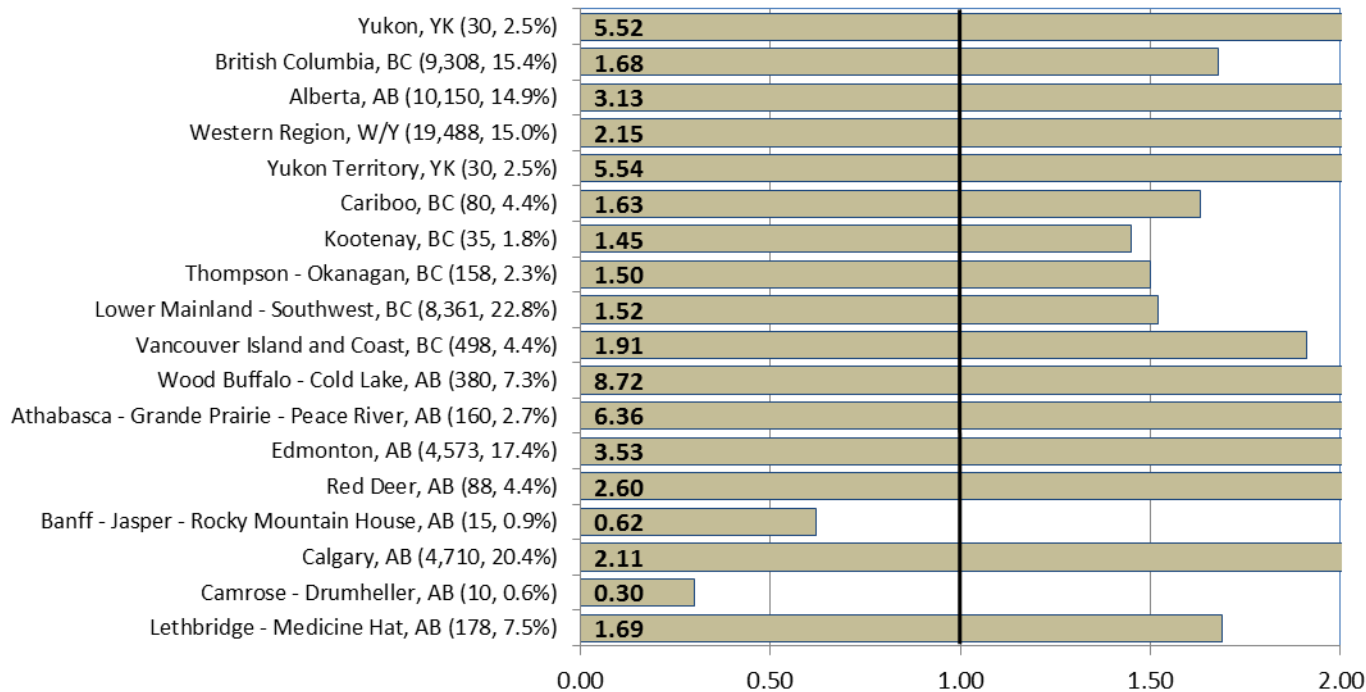


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.00), Vancouver Island and Coast (1.24), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.70) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (5.00), Edmonton (2.18), and Calgary (1.95) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



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

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.30), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.62), and Kootenay (1.45) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (8.72), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (6.36), and Yukon Territory (5.54) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

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