

Socio-cultural Profile Northwest Territories, 1996-2011

Research Team Official Languages Branch Canadian Heritage March, 2018



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- ✓ 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



Communities in Context

✓ Minority-majority Index (mmi)

- Compares OLMC in a given region with the majority group with whom it shares the territory
- ✓ Relative Geographic Indices (rgi)
 - Compared to OLMCs in the province (rgi-prov)
 - Compared to OLMCs in the PCH region (rgi-pch)
 - Compared to same OLMC across Canada (rgi-same olmc)
 - Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (rgi-all olmc)
 - Compared to the Canadian national average (rni)
- ✓ Gender Index (gi)
 - Compares the characteristics of the female group in a given population with the male group
- ✓ Temporal Index (ti)
 - Compares given community with itself at a previous period in time (ex. 1996-2011, 2001-2011, 2006-2011)
- ✓ Intergenerational Index (intergen)
- Compares the 25-44 age cohort with the 45-64 age cohort in a population

✓ Reading the Values

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

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



Communities in Context

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

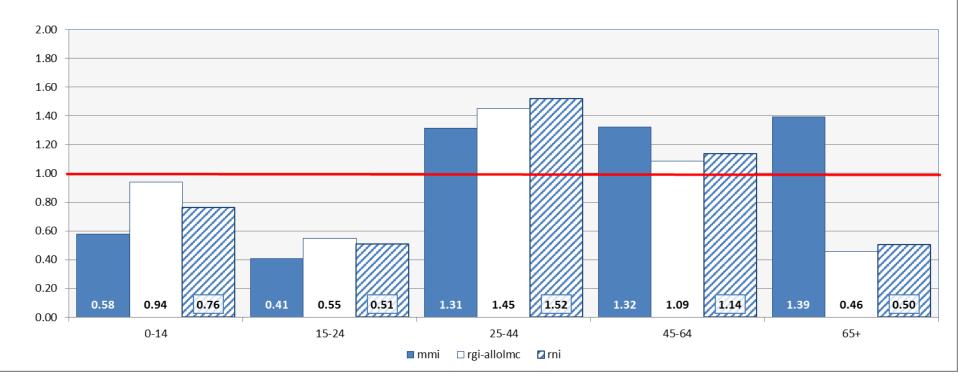
Population by Age - Children (0-14 years old)

	Proportion of Francophones Total Population Northwest Territories, 1996-2011								
	Values	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+			
	OL minority - total population	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118			
	OL minority - total population (#)	145	75	453	373	78			
	OL minority - total population (%)	13.0%	6.7%	40.5%	33.4%	7.0%			
	OL majority - total population (%)	22.5%	16.5%	30.8%	25.2%	5.0%			
	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%			
	Minority-majority index	0.58	0.41	1.31	1.32	1.39			
2011	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.76	0.51	1.52	1.14	0.50			
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.94	0.55	1.45	1.09	0.46			
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.05	0.64	1.59	0.98	0.40			
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.27	0.76	1.92	0.94	0.29			
	Intergenerational index			1.21					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.37	0.85	0.76	1.44	1.21			
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.82	0.80	0.92	0.86	0.60			
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.60	0.88	0.94	1.12	1.03			
	OL minority - total population (%)	14.7%	9.5%	36.8%	33.6%	7.7%			
2006	Minority-majority index	0.60	0.57	1.14	1.47	2.01			
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.03	0.77	1.24	1.15	0.53			
	OL minority - total population (%)	14.2%	7.1%	44.3%	27.3%	6.0%			
2001	Minority-majority index	0.51	0.46	1.29	1.46	1.68			
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93			
	OL minority - total population (%)	9.5%	7.9%	53.2%	23.2%	5.8%			
1996	Minority-majority index	0.32	0.51	1.43	1.54	2.30			
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.59	0.62	1.55	0.97	0.45			

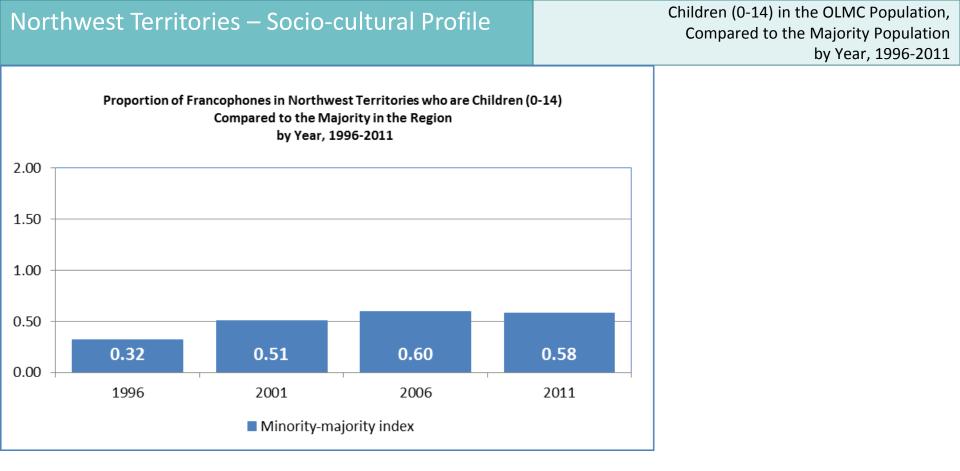
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

Language concept is First Official Language Spoken which is derived from three census questions on language. The minoritymajority 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.

Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



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



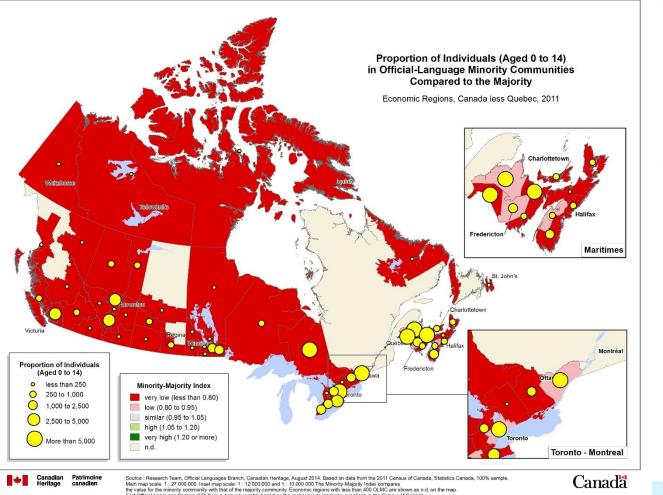
Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Data and Relative Indices by Economic Regions, 2011

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

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
8,341	1,205	14.4%	22.5%	40.64	∕ }0.85	01.04	1.17	1.42	1.31	40.62	9.92 🕎	
1,753	155	8.8%	23.9%	40.37	40.52	40.64	40.71	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.87	∕ 10.80	40.55	4 0.48	4 0.46
1,225	105	8.6%	18.4%	40.47	40.50	40.62	40.69	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.84	40.78	40.61	7 1.14	0 0.97
2,268	250	11.0%	22.2%	40.50	40.65	∕ }0.80	∕ 0.89	71.08	01.00	40.55	9 0.93	4 0.78
22,595	2,383	10.5%	17.3%	40.61	40.62	40.76	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.85	01.04	00.95	40.64	7 1.10	9 0.93
1,235	85	6.9%	17.7%	40.39	40.40	40.50	40.56	40.68	40.62	40.29	1.45	1.95
448	28	6.3%	31.4%	4 0.20	40.37	40.45	40.50	40.61	40.57	40.41	4 0.71	4 0.67
3,335	423	12.7%	18.4%	40.69	40.75	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92	01.02	1.25	1.74 👚	40.77	1.93	1.57
1,855	55	3.0%	17.2%	40.17	40.17	40.21	40.24	40.29	40.41	40.23	4 0.55	4 0.43
3,613	318	8.8%	18.4%	40.48	4 0.52	40.64	40.71	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.87	1.21	40.64	1.57	1.23
3,755	95	2.5%	22.3%	40.11	40.15	40.18	40.20	40.25	40.35	40.30	4 0.43	4 0.39
1,118	145	13.0%	22.4%	40.58	40.76	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.94	71.05	1.27 👚	○1.00	71.18	1.83	1.37
438	45	10.3%	30.3%	4 0.34	40.60	40.74	∕ 20.83	O 1.01	∕ 10.91	1.22	♦ 0.89	4 0.74
53,164	5,408	10.2%	19.7%	40.52	40.60	40.74	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.82	01.00		40.59	7.08	── 0.91
38,573	4,265	11.1%	19.5%	40.57	40.65	∕ ≥0.80	∕ }0.89	71.09	01.00	40.60	0 1.00	9.86 🎽
13,030	948	7.3%	19.5%	40.37	40.43	40.53	40.59	40.72	01.00	40.49	1.28	7 1.07
1,118	145	13.0%	22.5%	4 0.58	40.76	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.94	1.05	1.27	O 1.00	1.21	1.83	1.37
443	50	11.3%	30.3%	<mark>↓</mark> 0.37	40.66	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.82	∕ 10.91	71.11	01.00	1.25	0 0.96	9 0.81
	Total Population 8,341 1,753 1,225 2,268 22,595 1,235 448 3,335 1,855 3,613 3,755 1,118 438 53,164 38,573 13,030 1,118	Total Population 0 to 14 years 8,341 1,205 1,753 155 1,225 105 2,268 250 22,595 2,383 1,235 85 448 28 3,335 423 1,855 55 3,613 318 3,755 95 1,118 145 438,573 4,265 13,030 948 1,118 145	Total Population 0 to 14 years 0L minority 8,341 1,205 14.4% 1,753 155 8.8% 1,225 105 8.6% 2,268 250 11.0% 22,595 2,383 10.5% 1,235 8.6% 3.0% 1,235 3.63 6.9% 448 28 6.3% 3,335 423 12.7% 1,855 55 3.0% 3,613 318 8.8% 3,755 95 2.5% 1,118 145 13.0% 438 445 10.2% 38,573 4,265 11.1% 13,030 948 7.3% 1,118 145 13.0%	OL minority population (0-14 years) Total Population 0 to 14 years OL minority OL majority 8,341 1,205 14.4% 22.5% 1,753 1155 8.8% 23.9% 1,225 105 8.6% 18.4% 2,268 250 11.0% 22.2% 22,595 2,383 10.5% 17.3% 1,235 8.6 18.4% 22.6% 22,595 2,383 10.5% 17.3% 1,235 6.9% 17.7% 18.4% 3,335 4223 12.7% 18.4% 3,335 4223 12.7% 18.4% 3,335 423 12.7% 18.4% 3,613 31.8 8.8% 18.4% 3,613 31.8 8.8% 18.4% 3,755 95 2.5% 22.3% 1,118 145 13.0% 22.4% 438 45 10.3% 30.3% 53,164 5,408	OL minority population (0-14 years) Total Population 0 to 14 years OL minority OL majority mmi 8,341 1,205 14.4% 22.5% 0.64 1,753 155 8.8% 23.9% 0.37 1,225 105 8.6% 18.4% 0.47 2,268 250 11.0% 22.2% 0.61 1,225 2,383 10.5% 17.3% 0.61 1,235 2,383 10.5% 17.3% 0.61 1,235 2,383 10.5% 17.3% 0.61 1,235 2,383 10.5% 17.3% 0.61 1,235 2,383 10.5% 17.3% 0.61 1,235 2,383 10.5% 17.7% 0.39 448 28 6.3% 31.4% 0.69 1,855 3.0% 17.2% 0.61 1,855 3.0% 17.2% 0.61 1,855 3.0% 17.2% 0.61 1,855 3.0% 17.2% 0.61 1,855 2.5%	OL minority population (0-14 years) Total Population 0 to 14 years OL minority OL majority mmi rni 8,341 1,205 14.4% 22.5% 0.64 0.85 1,753 155 8.8% 23.9% 0.37 0.52 1,225 105 8.6% 18.4% 0.47 0.50 2,268 250 11.0% 22.2% 0.50 0.65 22,595 2,383 10.5% 17.3% 0.61 0.62 1,235 85 6.9% 17.7% 0.39 0.40 448 28 6.3% 31.4% 0.69 0.75 1,855 55 3.0% 17.2% 0.17 0.17 3,613 318 8.8% 18.4% 0.48 0.52 3,755 95 2.5% 22.3% 0.11 0.17 3,613 31.8% 13.0% 22.4% 0.58 0.76 1,118 145 13.0% 30.3%<	OL minority population (0-14 years) Total Population 0 to 14 years OL minority OL majority mmi rmi rgi-all olmc 8,341 1,205 14.4% 22.5% 0.64 0.85 0.104 1,753 155 8.8% 23.9% 0.37 0.52 0.64 1,753 155 8.8% 23.9% 0.47 0.50 0.62 2,268 250 11.0% 22.2% 0.50 0.65 0.80 22,595 2,383 10.5% 17.3% 0.61 0.62 0.76 1,235 85 6.9% 17.7% 0.39 0.40 0.50 1,235 85 6.9% 17.7% 0.39 0.40 0.50 1,448 28 6.3% 31.4% 0.69 0.75 0.92 1,855 55 3.0% 17.7% 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 3,613 318 8.8% 18.4% 0.48 0.52	OL minority population (0-14 years) result result <thr> 1</thr>	OL minority population (0-14 years) Relative in Total Population 0 to 14 years OL minority OL majority mmi rgi-all rgi-same olmc rgi-pch 8,341 1,205 14.4% 22.5% 0.64 0.85 0.104 1.17 1.42 1,753 155 8.8% 23.9% 0.37 0.52 0.64 0.69 0.89 0.89 1,225 105 8.6% 18.4% 0.47 0.50 0.62 0.69 0.84 2,268 250 11.0% 22.2% 0.50 0.65 0.80 0.89 0.104 1,235 6.9% 17.7% 0.39 0.40 0.50 0.65 0.86 0.68 1,235 6.9% 17.7% 0.39 0.40 0.50 0.50 0.65 0.68 0.68 1,235 5.5 3.0% 17.7% 0.39 0.40 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50	OL minority population (0-14 years) Relative indices Total Population 0 to 14 years OL minority OL majority mmi rgi - gi rgi - gi	OL minority population (0-14 years) Relative indices Total Population 0 to 14 years OL minority OL majority mmi rgi-all olmc rgi-pch same olmc rgi-pch rgi-pch rgi-pch rgi-pch rgi-pch rgi-pch inter- gen. 8,341 1,205 14.4% 22.5% ↓0.64 \0.85 \0.104 ↓1.17 \1.42 \1.131 ↓0.62 1,753 155 8.8% 23.9% ↓0.37 ↓0.50 ↓0.64 ↓0.71 \0.87 \0.80 ↓0.87 \0.80 ↓0.87 \0.81 ↓0.62 1,753 155 8.8% 23.9% ↓0.37 ↓0.50 ↓0.64 ↓0.71 \0.87 \0.80 ↓0.87 \0.80 ↓0.87 \0.81 ↓0.61 2,268 250 11.0% 22.2% ↓0.50 ↓0.65 ↓0.80 ↓0.89 ↓0.83 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 ↓0.89 <t< td=""><td>OL minority population (0-14 years) Relative indices Total Population 0 to 14 years OL minority OL majority mmi rgi-all olmc rgi-all olmc rgi-pch olmc rgi-pch rgi-pch rgi-pch rg</td></t<>	OL minority population (0-14 years) Relative indices Total Population 0 to 14 years OL minority OL majority mmi rgi-all olmc rgi-all olmc rgi-pch olmc rgi-pch rgi-pch rgi-pch rg

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

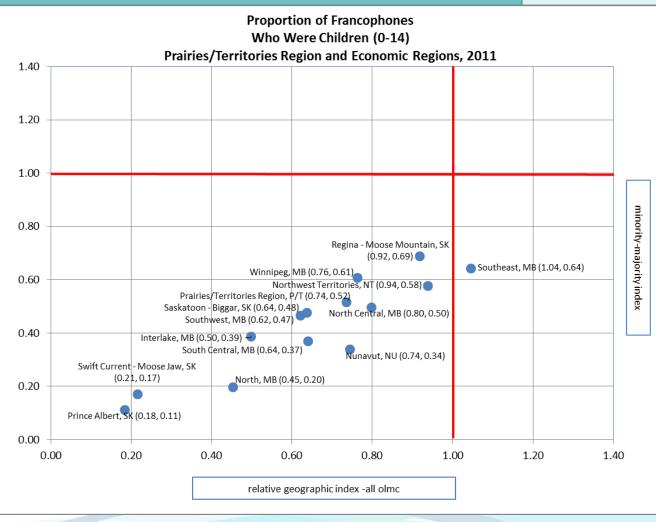
Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Minority-Majority Index by Economic Regions, 2011



✓ The Francophone communities in Prince Albert (0.11), Swift Current -Moose Jaw (0.17), and North (0.20) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).

✓ The regions of Regina - Moose Mountain (0.69), Southeast (0.64), and Winnipeg (0.61) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).

- ✓ 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.



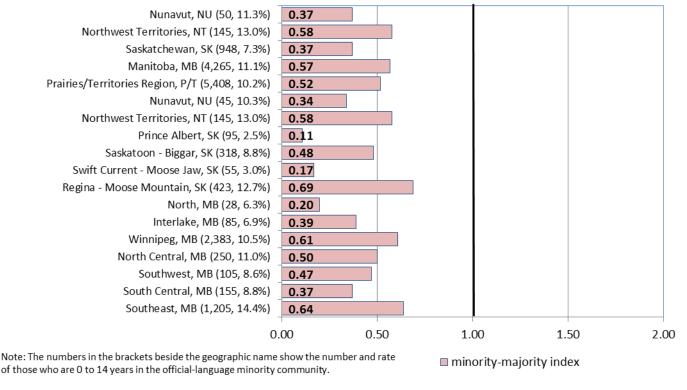
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Minority-Majority Index by Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Prince Albert (0.11), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.17), and North (0.20) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).
- ✓ The regions of Regina Moose Mountain (0.69), Southeast (0.64), and Winnipeg (0.61) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

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



Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Relative National Index by Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Prince Albert (0.15), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.17), and North (0.37) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Southeast (0.85), Northwest Territories (0.76), and Regina - Moose Mountain (0.75) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years) Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 Nunavut, NU (50, 11.3%) O.66 O.76

Saskatchewan, SK (948, 7.3%) 0.43 Manitoba, MB (4,265, 11.1%) 0.65 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (5,408, 10.2%) 0.60 Nunavut, NU (45, 10.3%) 0.60 0.76 Northwest Territories, NT (145, 13.0%) 0.15 Prince Albert, SK (95, 2.5%) Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (318, 8.8%) 0.52 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (55, 3.0%) 0.17 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (423, 12.7%) 0.75 North, MB (28, 6.3%) 0.37 Interlake, MB (85, 6.9%) 0.40 Winnipeg, MB (2,383, 10.5%) 0.62 North Central, MB (250, 11.0%) 0.65 Southwest, MB (105, 8.6%) 0.50 South Central, MB (155, 8.8%) 0.52

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.

Southeast, MB (1,205, 14.4%)

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

1.50

2.00

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.

0.85

0.50

1.00

0.00

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs by Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years) Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 Nunavut, NU (50, 11.3%) 0.82 Northwest Territories, NT (145, 13.0%) 0.94 Saskatchewan, SK (948, 7.3%) 0.53 Manitoba, MB (4,265, 11.1%) 0.80 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (5,408, 10.2%) 0.74 Nunavut, NU (45, 10.3%) 0.74 Northwest Territories, NT (145, 13.0%) 0.94 Prince Albert, SK (95, 2.5%) 0.18 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (318, 8.8%) 0.64 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (55, 3.0%) 0.21 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (423, 12.7%) 0.92 North, MB (28, 6.3%) 0.45 Interlake, MB (85, 6.9%) 0.50 Winnipeg, MB (2,383, 10.5%) 0.76 North Central, MB (250, 11.0%) 0.80 Southwest, MB (105, 8.6%) 0.62 South Central, MB (155, 8.8%) 0.64 Southeast, MB (1,205, 14.4%) 1.04 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 Relative Geographic Index (to Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who all OLMCs in Canada) were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

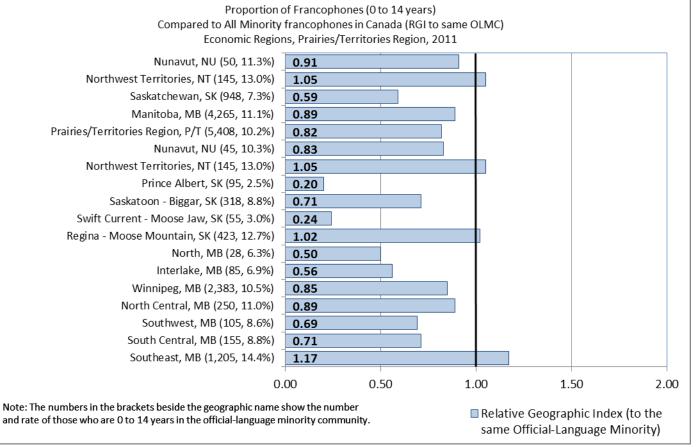
✓ The Francophone communities in Prince Albert (0.18), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.21), and North (0.45) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion of children (0-14 years) in the Prairies/Territories Region.

✓ The regions of Southeast (1.04), Northwest Territories (0.94), and Regina - Moose Mountain (0.92) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC by Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile



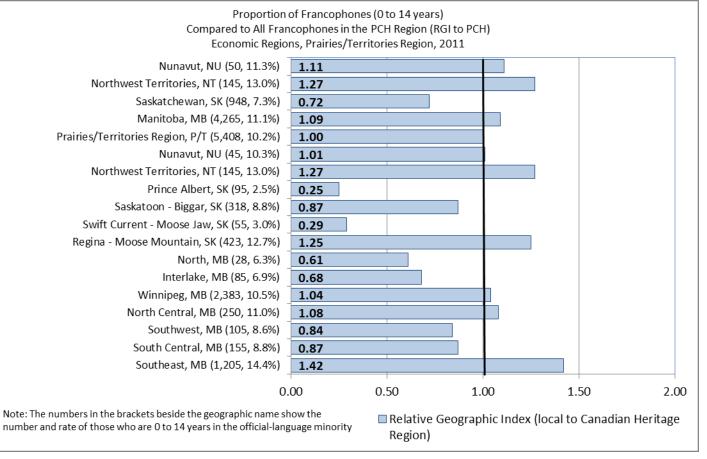
✓ The Francophone communities in Prince Albert (0.20), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.24), and North (0.50) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.

✓ The regions of Southeast (1.17), Northwest Territories (1.05), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.02) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

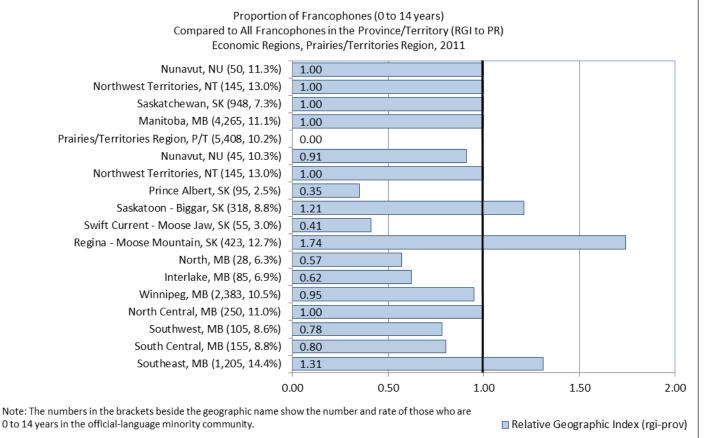


- ✓ The Francophone communities in Prince Albert (0.25), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.29), and North (0.61) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Southeast (1.42), Northwest Territories (1.27), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.25) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the Province by Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Prince Albert (0.35), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.41), and North (0.57) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Regina Moose Mountain (1.74), Southeast (1.31), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.21) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

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

Nunavut, NU (50, 11.3%)	0.81
Northwest Territories, NT (145, 13.0%)	1.37
Saskatchewan, SK (948, 7.3%)	1.07
Manitoba, MB (4,265, 11.1%)	0.86
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (5,408, 10.2%)	0.91
Nunavut, NU (45, 10.3%)	0.74
Northwest Territories, NT (145, 13.0%)	1.37
Prince Albert, SK (95, 2.5%)	0.39
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (318, 8.8%)	1.23
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (55, 3.0%)	0.43
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (423, 12.7%)	1.57
North, MB (28, 6.3%)	0.67
Interlake, MB (85, 6.9%)	1.95
Winnipeg, MB (2,383, 10.5%)	0.93
North Central, MB (250, 11.0%)	0.78
Southwest, MB (105, 8.6%)	0.97
South Central, MB (155, 8.8%)	0.46
Southeast, MB (1,205, 14.4%)	0.81
0.	00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.0
e: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sl	how the number and rate of those \Box 1996-2011 temporal index

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those I1996-2011 temporal index who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community.

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Temporal Index by Economic Regions, 1996-2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Prince Albert (0.39), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.43), and South Central (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Interlake (1.95), Regina - Moose Mountain (1.57), and Northwest Territories (1.37) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Population by age - Seniors (65 years and over)

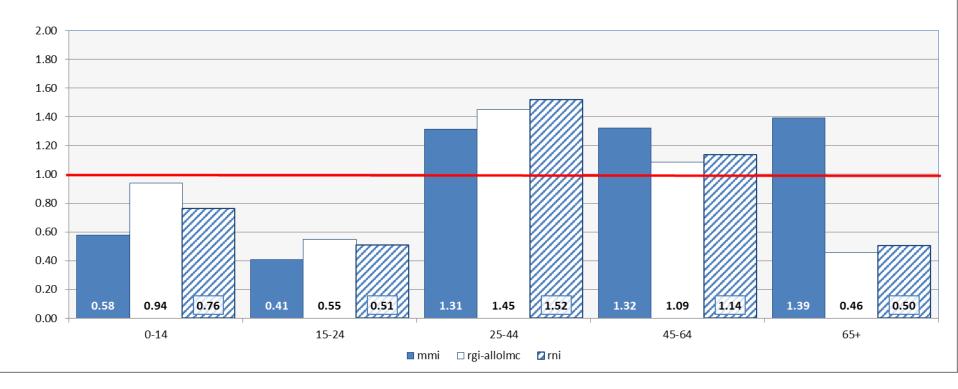
Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population 1996-2011

	Proportion of Francophones Total Population Northwest Territories, 1996-2011									
	Values	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+				
	OL minority - total population	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118				
	OL minority - total population (#)	145	75	453	373	78				
	OL minority - total population (%)	13.0%	6.7%	40.5%	33.4%	7.0%				
	OL majority - total population (%)	22.5%	16.5%	30.8%	25.2%	5.0%				
	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%				
	Minority-majority index	0.58	0.41	1.31	1.32	1.39				
2011	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.76	0.51	1.52	1.14	0.50				
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.94	0.55	1.45	1.09	0.46				
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.05	0.64	1.59	0.98	0.40				
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.27	0.64 1.59 0.98 0.76 1.92 0.94 1.21 1.21	0.94	0.29					
	Intergenerational index			1.21						
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.37	0.85	0.76	1.44	1.21				
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.82	0.80	0.92	0.86	0.60				
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.60	0.88	0.94	1.12	1.03				
	OL minority - total population (%)	14.7%	9.5%	36.8%	33.6%	7.7%				
2006	Minority-majority index	0.60	0.57	1.14	1.47	2.01				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.03	0.77	1.24	1.15	0.53				
	OL minority - total population (%)	14.2%	7.1%	44.3%	27.3%	6.0%				
2001	Minority-majority index	0.51	0.46	1.29	1.46	1.68				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93				
	OL minority - total population (%)	9.5%	7.9%	53.2%	23.2%	5.8%				
1996	Minority-majority index	0.32	0.51	1.43	1.54	2.30				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.59	0.62	1.55	0.97	0.45				

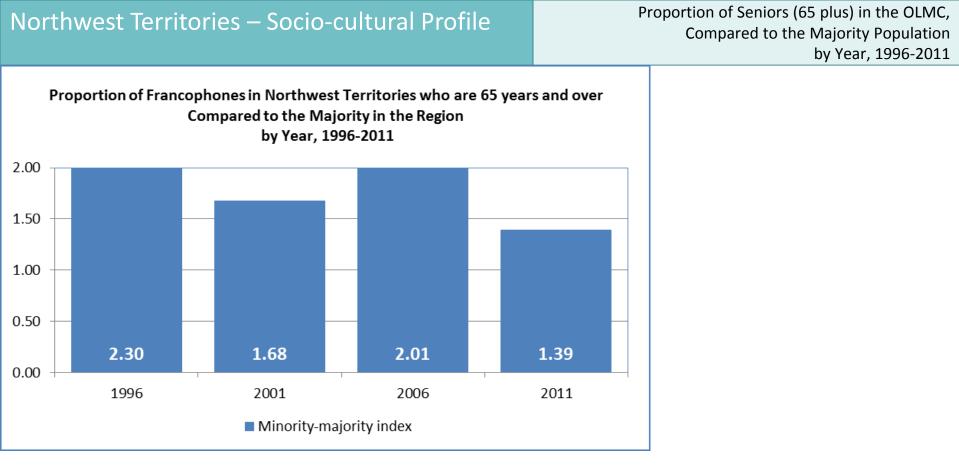
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

Language concept is First Official Language Spoken which is derived from three census questions on language. The minoritymajority 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.

Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



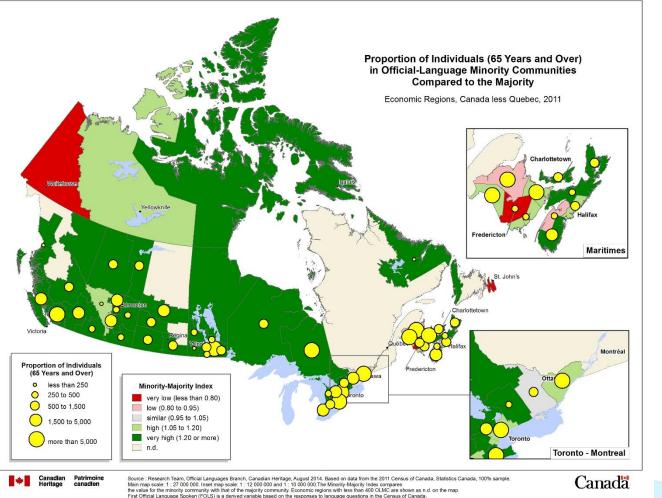
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



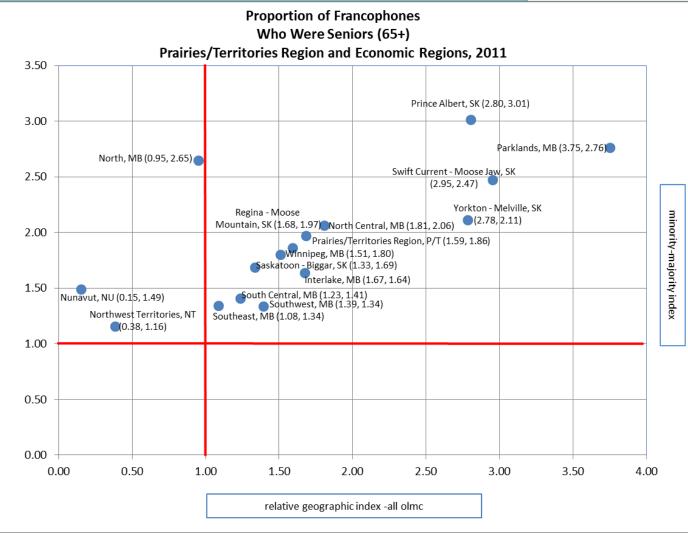
Proportion Of Seniors (65 Years And Over) Among Francophones Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011

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
8,341	1,380	16.5%	12.3%	1.34 🕆	71.19	71.08	00.95	40.68	4 0.74	40.62	7 1.06	1.23
1,753	330	18.8%	13.4%	1.41 🕆	1.36	1.23	71.08	40.78	∕ }0.84	40.55	7 1.16	0 1.03
1,225	260	21.2%	15.9%	1.34 🛉	1.53 🛉	1.39 🛉	1.21	∕ }0.87	0.95	40.61	9.90 🅎	9 0.85
2,268	625	27.6%	13.4%	12.06	1.99	1.81	1.58	71.14	1.24	40.55	1.28	1.39
22,595	5,195	23.0%	12.7%	1.80 🕆	1.66 🕆	1.51	1.32	00.95	O 1.03	40.64	1.23	1.27
1,235	315	25.5%	15.6%	1.64 🛉	1.84 👚	1.67 🛉	1.46 🛉	71.05	71.14	40.29	9 0.87	7 1.08
448	65	14.5%	5.5%	1.65	7 1.05	00.95	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.83	40.60	40.65	40.41	4 0.52	4 0.78
3,335	855	25.6%	13.0%	懀 1.97	1.85 👚	1.68 🛉	1.47 🕆	71.06	40.79	40.77	0 1.02	7 1.06
1,855	835	45.0%	18.2%	12.47	1 3.25	1.95	1.58	1.85	1.39 🛉	40.23	1.37	1.46
3,613	735	20.3%	12.1%	1.69 🛉	1.47 🛉	1.33	71.16	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.84	40.63	40.64	0 1.04	7.08
3,755	1,605	42.7%	14.2%	1.01	1.09	1.80	12.45	1.76	1.32	40.30	1.28	1.32
1,118	65	5.8%	5.0%	71.16	40.42	40.38	40.33	40.24	∕ 10.83	71.18	4 0.50	0 1.00
438	10	2.3%	1.5%	1.49 🕆	40.16	40.15	40.13	40.09	01.01	1.22		
53,164	12,903	24.3%	13.0%	1.86 🛉	1.75 👚	1.59 👚	1.39 🛉	01.00		40.59	7 1.18	1.21
38,573	8,605	22.3%	13.0%	1.72	1.61 👚	1.46	1.28	∕ }0.92	01.00	40.60	1.20	1.25
13,030	4,210	32.3%	13.7%	1.35	12.33	12.12	1.85	1.33 🕆	01.00	40.49	🔎 1.19	1.21
1,118	78	7.0%	5.0%	1.39	40.50	40.46	40.40	40.29	01.00	1.21	4 0.60	1.21
443	10	2.3%	1.5%	1.47	40.16	40.15	4 0.13	40.09	01.00	1.25		
	Total Population 8,341 1,753 1,225 2,268 22,595 1,235 448 3,335 1,855 3,613 3,755 1,118 438 53,164 38,573 13,030 1,118	Total Population 65 years and over 8,341 1,380 1,753 330 1,225 260 2,268 625 22,595 5,195 1,235 315 448 65 3,335 855 1,855 835 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,613 735 3,614 12,903 38,573 8,605 13,030 4,210 1,118 78 443 10	OL minority population (65 years Total Population 65 years and over OL minority 8,341 1,380 16.5% 1,753 330 18.8% 1,225 260 21.2% 2,268 625 27.6% 22,595 5,195 23.0% 1,235 315 25.5% 448 655 14.5% 3,335 855 25.6% 1,855 835 45.0% 3,315 1,605 42.7% 1,118 65 5.8% 438 10 2.3% 53,164 12,903 24.3% 38,573 8,605 22.3% 13,030 4,210 32.3% 1,118 78 7.0% 443 70 2.3%	OL minority population (65 years and over) Total Population 65 years and over OL minority OL majority 8,341 1,380 16.5% 12.3% 1,753 330 18.8% 13.4% 1,225 260 21.2% 15.9% 2,268 625 27.6% 13.4% 22,595 5,195 23.0% 12.7% 1,235 315 25.5% 15.6% 448 65 14.5% 5.5% 3,335 855 25.6% 13.0% 1,855 835 45.0% 18.2% 3,613 735 20.3% 12.1% 3,613 735 20.3% 12.1% 3,755 1,605 42.7% 14.2% 1,118 65 5.8% 5.0% 3,8573 8,605 22.3% 13.0% 3,8573 8,605 22.3% 13.0% 13,030 4,210 32.3% 13.7% 1,118 78 <td>OL minority population (65 years and over) Total Population 65 years and over) OL minority OL majority mmi 8,341 1,380 16.5% 12.3% 1.34 1,753 330 18.8% 13.4% 1.41 1,225 260 21.2% 15.9% 1.34 2,268 625 27.6% 13.4% 2.06 22,595 5,195 23.0% 12.7% 1.80 1,235 315 25.5% 15.6% 1.64 448 65 14.5% 5.5% 2.65 3,335 855 25.6% 13.0% 1.97 1,855 835 45.0% 18.2% 2.47 3,613 735 20.3% 12.1% 1.69 3,755 1,605 42.7% 14.2% 3.01 1,118 65 5.8% 5.0% 1.16 438 10 2.3% 13.0% 1.86 38,573 8,605 22.3% 13.0% 1.72 13,030 4,210 32.3% 13.7%<td>OL minority population (65 years and over) Total Population 65 years and over) OL minority OL majority mmi rni 8,341 1,380 16.5% 12.3% 1.34 1.19 1,753 330 18.8% 13.4% 1.41 1.36 1,225 260 21.2% 15.9% 1.34 1.53 2,268 625 27.6% 13.4% 1.66 1.99 22,595 5,195 23.0% 12.7% 1.80 1.66 1,235 315 25.5% 15.6% 1.64 1.84 448 65 14.5% 5.5% 2.65 7.05 1.61 3,335 835 25.6% 13.0% 1.97 1.85 3,613 735 20.3% 12.1% 1.69 1.47 3,755 1,605 42.7% 14.2% 3.01 3.09 1,118 65 5.8% 5.0% 1.66 1.47 3,633 41.2,903 24.3% 13.0% 1.86 1.75 3,64 12,903<td>OL minority population (65 years and over) Total Population 65 years and over OL minority Muniority mmi rni rgi-all olmc 8,341 1,380 16.5% 12.3% 1.34 1.19 1.08 1,753 330 18.8% 13.4% 1.41 1.36 1.23 1,225 260 21.2% 15.9% 1.34 1.53 1.39 2,268 625 27.6% 13.4% 1.64 1.84 1.67 1,235 315 25.5% 15.6% 1.64 1.84 1.67 1,235 315 25.5% 13.0% 1.97 1.85 1.68 1,235 315 25.5% 15.6% 1.05 0.95 3,335 855 2.65 13.0% 1.97 1.85 1.68 1,855 835 45.0% 18.2% 2.47 3.25 2.95 3,613 735 2.03% 12.1% 1.69 1.47 1.33</td><td>OL minority population (65 years and over) (65 years and over) rgi-all old over rgi-all old old over rgi-all old old old old old old old old old o</td><td>OL minority population (65 years and over) Relative in Total Population 65 years and over OL minority OL majority mmi rgi - 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Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodolgy and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (1.16), Southeast (1.34), and Southwest (1.34) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).
- ✓ The regions of Prince Albert (3.01), Parklands (2.76), and North (2.65) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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 Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion 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.

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Minority-Majority Index by Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over) Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	1.47					
Northwest Territories, NT (78, 7.0%)	1.39	I				
Saskatche wan, SK (4,210, 32.3%)	2.35					
Manitoba, MB (8,605, 22.3%)	1.72					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (12,903, 24.3%)	1.86					
Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	1.49					
Northwest Territories, NT (65, 5.8%)	1.16					
Prince Albert, SK (1,605, 42.7%)	3.01					
Yorkton - Melville, SK (155, 42.5%)	2.11					
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (735, 20.3%)	1.69					
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (835, 45.0%)	2.47					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (855, 25.6%)	1.97					
North, MB (65, 14.5%)	2.65					
Parklands, MB (395, 57.2%)	2.76					
Interlake, MB (315, 25.5%)	1.64					
Winnipeg, MB (5,195, 23.0%)	1.80					
North Central, MB (625, 27.6%)	2.06					
Southwest, MB (260, 21.2%)	1.34					
South Central, MB (330, 18.8%)	1.41					
Southeast, MB (1,380, 16.5%)	1.34					
0	.00	0.50	1.0	00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language mind			🗆 mino	ority-majority	index	

✓ The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (1.16), Southwest (1.34), and Southeast (1.34) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).

✓ The regions of Prince Albert (3.01), Parklands (2.76), and North (2.65) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Relative National Index by Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.16), Northwest Territories (0.42), and North (1.05) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Parklands (4.13), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (3.25), and Prince Albert (3.09) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over) Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%) 0.16 Northwest Territories, NT (78, 7.0%) 0.50 Saskatchewan, SK (4,210, 32.3%) 2.33 Manitoba, MB (8,605, 22.3%) 1.61 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (12,903, 24.3%) 1.75 Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%) 0.16 Northwest Territories, NT (65, 5.8%) 0.42 Prince Albert, SK (1,605, 42.7%) 3.09 Yorkton - Melville, SK (155, 42.5%) 3.07 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (735, 20.3%) 1.47 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (835, 45.0%) 3.25 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (855, 25.6%) 1.85

1.05

4.13

1.84

1.66

1.99

1.53

1.36

1.19

0.50

0.00

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority community.

North, MB (65, 14.5%)

Parklands, MB (395, 57.2%)

Interlake, MB (315, 25.5%)

Winnipeg, MB (5,195, 23.0%)

Southwest, MB (260, 21.2%)

North Central, MB (625, 27.6%)

South Central, MB (330, 18.8%)

Southeast, MB (1,380, 16.5%)

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

1.50

2.00

1.00

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.

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population **Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs** by Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.15), Northwest Territories (0.38), and North (0.95) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.
- The regions of Parklands \checkmark (3.75), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (2.95), and Prince Albert (2.80) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

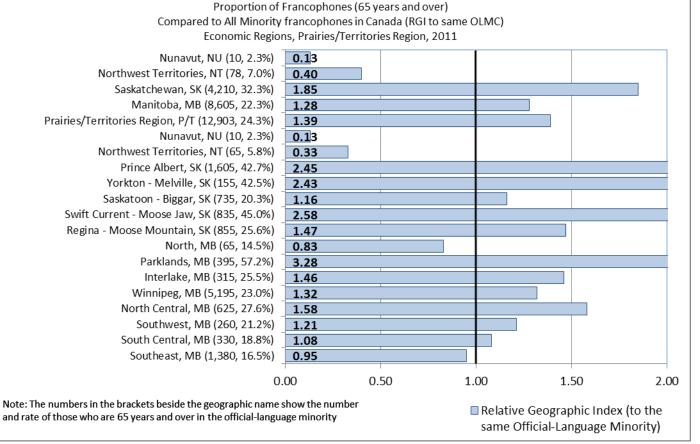
Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over) Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%) 0.15 Northwest Territories, NT (78, 7.0%) 0.46 Saskatchewan, SK (4,210, 32.3%) 2.12 Manitoba, MB (8,605, 22.3%) 1.46 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (12,903, 24.3%) 1.59 Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%) 0.15 Northwest Territories, NT (65, 5.8%) 0.38 Prince Albert, SK (1,605, 42.7%) 2.80 Yorkton - Melville, SK (155, 42.5%) 2.78 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (735, 20.3%) 1.33 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (835, 45.0%) 2.95 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (855, 25.6%) 1.68 0.95 North, MB (65, 14.5%) Parklands, MB (395, 57.2%) 3.75 Interlake, MB (315, 25.5%) 1.67 Winnipeg, MB (5,195, 23.0%) 1.51 North Central, MB (625, 27.6%) 1.81 Southwest, MB (260, 21.2%) 1.39 South Central, MB (330, 18.8%) 1.23 Southeast, MB (1,380, 16.5%) 1.08 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 Relative Geographic Index (to all OLMCs in Canada)

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

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.

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC by Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.13), Northwest Territories (0.33), and North (0.83) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Parklands (3.28), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (2.58), and Prince Albert (2.45) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

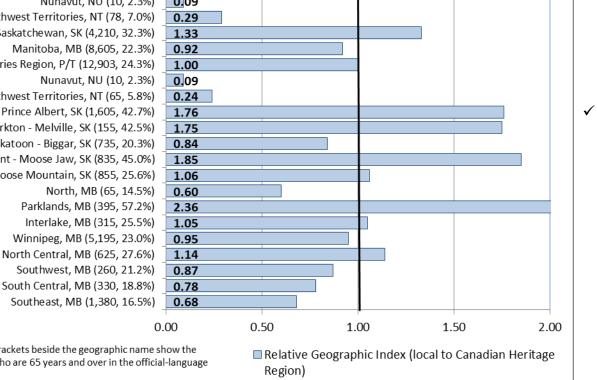
Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 0.09 Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%) 0.29 Northwest Territories, NT (78, 7.0%) 1.33 Saskatchewan, SK (4,210, 32.3%) 0.92 Manitoba, MB (8,605, 22.3%) Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (12,903, 24.3%) 1.00 Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%) 0.09 0.24 Northwest Territories, NT (65, 5.8%) Prince Albert, SK (1,605, 42.7%) 1.76 Yorkton - Melville, SK (155, 42.5%) 1.75 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (735, 20.3%) 0.84 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (835, 45.0%) 1.85 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (855, 25.6%) 1.06 North, MB (65, 14.5%) 0.60 Parklands, MB (395, 57.2%) 2.36 Interlake, MB (315, 25.5%) 1.05 Winnipeg, MB (5,195, 23.0%)

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language

Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over) Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)



✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.09), Northwest Territories (0.24), and North (0.60) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.

The regions of Parklands (2.36), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.85), and Prince Albert (1.76) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the Province by Economic Regions, 2011

	•	65 years and o	,		
Compared to All France	•		,, ,		
Economic Regio	ons, Prairies/Te	rritories Region	, 2011		
Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	1.00				
Northwest Territories, NT (78, 7.0%)	1.00				
Saskatchewan, SK (4,210, 32.3%)	1.00				
Manitoba, MB (8,605, 22.3%)	1.00				
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (12,903, 24.3%)	0.00				
Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	1.01				
Northwest Territories, NT (65, 5.8%)	0.83				
Prince Albert, SK (1,605, 42.7%)	1.32				
Yorkton - Melville, SK (155, 42.5%)	1.31				
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (735, 20.3%)	0.63				
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (835, 45.0%)	1.39				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (855, 25.6%)	0.79				
North, MB (65, 14.5%)	0.65				
Parklands, MB (395, 57.2%)	2.57				
Interlake, MB (315, 25.5%)	1.14				
Winnipeg, MB (5,195, 23.0%)	1.03				
North Central, MB (625, 27.6%)	1.24				
Southwest, MB (260, 21.2%)	0.95				
South Central, MB (330, 18.8%)	0.84				
Southeast, MB (1,380, 16.5%)	0.74				
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sl	how the number	and rate of those	who are		
65 years and over in the official-language minority community.				tive Geographic Inde	ex (rgi-prov)

 ✓ The Francophone communities in Saskatoon - Biggar (0.63), North (0.65), and Southeast (0.74) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.

✓ The regions of Parklands (2.57), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.39), and Prince Albert (1.32) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Temporal Index by Economic Regions, 1996-2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in North (0.78), Southwest (0.85), and Northwest Territories (1.00) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
 - The regions of Yorkton -Melville (2.50), Parklands (2.05), and Swift Current -Moose Jaw (1.46) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over) (Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	0.00					
Northwest Territories, NT (78, 7.0%)	1.21					
Saskatchewan, SK (4,210, 32.3%)	1.21					
Manitoba, MB (8,605, 22.3%)	1.25					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (12,903, 24.3%)	1.21					
Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	0.00					
Northwest Territories, NT (65, 5.8%)	1.00					
Prince Albert, SK (1,605, 42.7%)	1.32					\checkmark
Yorkton - Melville, SK (155, 42.5%)	2.50					
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (735, 20.3%)	1.08					
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (835, 45.0%)	1.46					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (855, 25.6%)	1.06					
North, MB (65, 14.5%)	0.78					
Parklands, MB (395, 57.2%)	2.05					
Interlake, MB (315, 25.5%)	1.08					
Winnipeg, MB (5,195, 23.0%)	1.27					
North Central, MB (625, 27.6%)	1.39					
Southwest, MB (260, 21.2%)	0.85					
South Central, MB (330, 18.8%)	1.03					
Southeast, MB (1,380, 16.5%)	1.23					
			1			
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those used as a state of the second sec

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

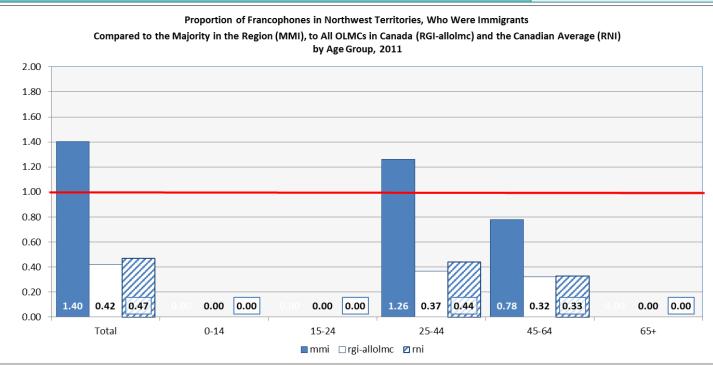
	Proportion of Fr Northw	ancophones W vest Territories		igrants				
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
	OL minority - total population	1,115	150	75	455	370	73	
	OL minority - who were immigrants (#)	108	0	0	48	30	0	
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	8.1%	0.0%	
	OL majority - who were immigrants (%)	6.9%	1.9%	3.7%	8.4%	10.4%	12.9%	
	Canadian population - who were immigrants (%)	20.6%	6.7%	13.1%	24.0%	24.6%	29.9%	
	Minority-majority index	1.40	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.78	0.00	
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.33	0.00	
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.32	0.00	
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.81	0.00	
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.80	1.36	0.00	
	Genderindex	1.18	f	emale (10.5%	.)	male	(8.9%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.30						
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.94	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.86	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.55	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	7.2%	10.5%	0.0%	5.5%	9.0%	6.3%	
2006	Minority-majority index	1.07	4.89	0.00	0.69	0.77	0.40	
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.34	1.54	0.00	0.22	0.38	0.24	
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	5.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
2001	Minority-majority index	0.90	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.29	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	5.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
1996	Minority-majority index	0.75	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.27	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 Northwest Territories, 108 (9.7%) were immigrants.
- ✓ The gender index was 1.18 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in ✓ the same region (mmi=1.40) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.42).
 - 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.

Immigrants in OLMCs Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

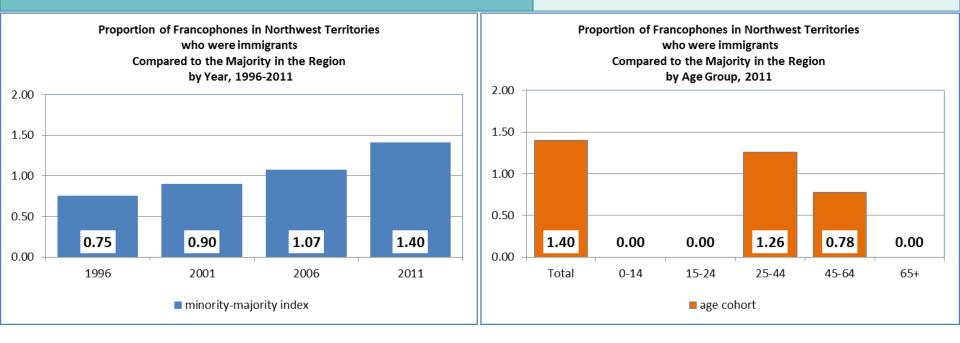
Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile



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

- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Northwest Territories who were immigrants was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.40).
- ✓ 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 were immigrants was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.26).
- ✓ 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=0.78).

Immigrants in OLMCs by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Northwest Territories who were immigrants was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.40).
- ✓ 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 Northwest Territories who were immigrants was ✓ highest in 2011 (mmi=1.40) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.75).

- ✓ 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 were immigrants was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.26).
 - 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=0.78).

				of Francophon tories Region										
	OL minorit	typopulation	Immiį	grants	Relative indices									
Geography	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
Southeast (MB)	8,343	173	2.1%	12.2%	40.17	4 0.10	40.09	40.18	40.25	40.25	40.70	1.94 🏫	0 0.96	1.31
South Central (MB)	1,758	70	4.0%	17.1%	40.23	40.19	40.17	40.34	40.48	40.49			1.88 🛉	1.45
Southwest (MB)	1,218	108	8.9%	8.1%	71.09	40.43	40.38	40.76	71.07	71.09	40.65		1.80	1.89
North Central (MB)	2,270	25	1.1%	4.6%	40.24	40.05	40.05	40.09	40.13	40.13			4 0.42	4 0.48
Winnipeg (MB)	22,593	2,600	11.5%	21.4%	40.54	40.56	40.50	00.98	1.39 🏫	1.41	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.85	1.88 👚	1.83	1.23
Interlake (MB)	1,243	28	2.3%	6.5%	40.35	4 0.11	40.10	40.19	40.27	40.28			4 0.62	4 0.60
North (MB)	440	40	9.1%	1.9%	1.83 🛉	40.44	40.39	40.78	71.10	71.11				
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,330	438	13.2%	8.2%	1.60 👚	40.64	40.57	71.12	1.59	1.52	40.77	12.75	1.30	1.91
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,855	20	1.1%	5.0%	4 0.22	0.05	40.05	40.09	4 0.13	4 0.12			4 0.55	4 0.61
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,623	453	12.5%		1.38	40.61	4 0.54	71.07	1.51	1.45	71.08	12.18	7 1.16	1.66
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	373	13	3.5%		71.16	0.17	0.15	0.30	0.42	0.40			1.30	1.08
Prince Albert (SK)	3,760	110	2.9%	3.7%	0.79	0.14	0.13	0.25	4 0.35	0.34	1 7.52	1.30	1.37	1.41
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,113	98	8.8%		1.28	4 0.43	4 0.38	4 0.75	71.06	№ 0.91	∑ 0.94	1.45 👚	1.70	1 .76
Nunavut (NU)	445	20	4.5%		2.16	0.22	0.20	0.38	4 0.54	○1.01			2.00	1.92
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	53,169	4,404	8.3%	11.1%	0.75	0.40	0.36	0.71	01.00		00.98	2.22	1.74	2.20
Manitoba (MB)	38,568	3,148	8.2%	15.4%	4 0.53	0.40	0.35	0.70	00.99	01.00	00.95	1 2.05	1.74	2.19
Saskatchewan (SK)	13,038	1,128	8.7%		1.31	4 0.42	4 0.38	4 0.74	01.04	01.00	▶1.05	1 3.13	1.77	1 2.24
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,115	108	9.7%		1.40	40.47	4 0.42	№ 0.83	1.17	○1.00	71.18	1.30	1.86	1.94
Nunavut (NU)	448	20	4.5%	2.1%	12.13	4 0.22	40.19	40.38	40.54	○1.00			1.97 🛉	1.91

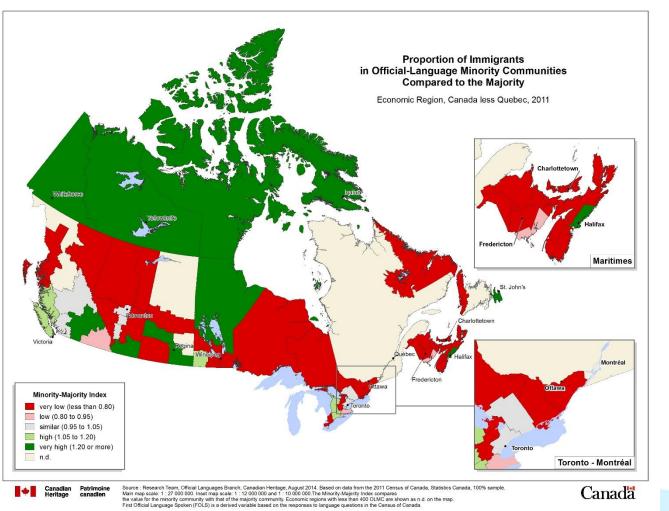
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

- There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were immigrants in the Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- The Francophone communities in Swift Current Moose Jaw (SK) (1.1%), North Central (MB) (1.1%), and Southeast (MB) (2.1%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were immigrants than the other Francophone communities across the

Prairies/Territories Region.

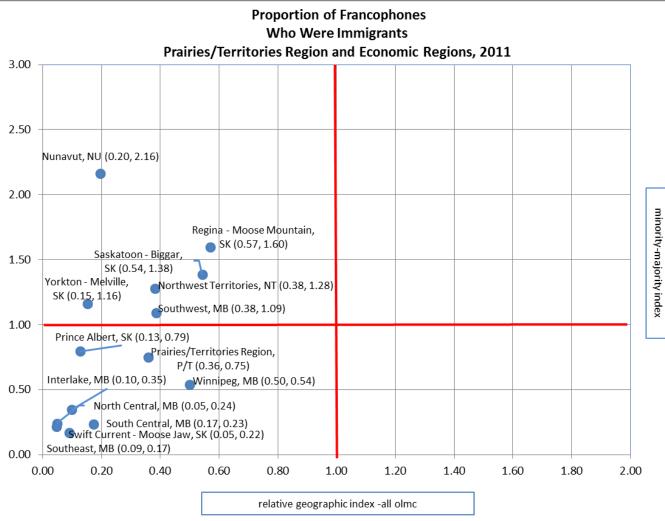
 Francophones in the regions of Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (13.2%), Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (12.5%), and Winnipeg (MB) (11.5%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were immigrants than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

Immigrants in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.17), Swift Current -Moose Jaw (0.22), and South Central (0.23) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.
- The regions of North (4.83), Nunavut (2.16), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.60) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.



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 Immigrants in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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.

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

Nunavut, NU (20, 4.5%)	2.13					
Northwest Territories, NT (108, 9.7%)	1.40					
Saskatchewan, SK (1,128, 8.7%)	1.31					
Manitoba, MB (3,148, 8.2%)	0.53					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (4,404, 8.3%)	0.75					
Nunavut, NU (20, 4.5%)	2.16					
Northwest Territories, NT (98, 8.8%)	1.28					
Prince Albert, SK (110, 2.9%)	0.79					
Yorkton - Melville, SK (13, 3.5%)	1.16					
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (453, 12.5%)	1.38					
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (20, 1.1%)	0.22					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (438, 13.2%)	1.60					
North, MB (40, 9.1%)	4.83					
Interlake, MB (28, 2.3%)	0.35					
Winnipeg, MB (2,600, 11.5%)	0.54					
North Central, MB (25, 1.1%)	0.24					
Southwest, MB (108, 8.9%)	1.09					
South Central, MB (70, 4.0%)	0.23					
Southeast, MB (173, 2.1%)	0.17					
0	0.00	0.50	1.	00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority		and rate	🗆 min	ority-majorit	y index	

Immigrants in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.17), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.22), and South Central (0.23) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.
- ✓ The regions of North (4.83), Nunavut (2.16), and Regina -Moose Mountain (1.60) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

Immigrants in OLMCs Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Swift Current -Moose Jaw (0.05), North Central (0.05), and Southeast (0.10) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Regina Moose Mountain (0.64), Saskatoon -Biggar (0.61), and Winnipeg (0.56) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 Nunavut, NU (20, 4.5%) 0.22 Northwest Territories, NT (108, 9.7%) 0.47 Saskatchewan, SK (1,128, 8.7%) 0.42 Manitoba, MB (3,148, 8.2%) 0.40 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (4,404, 8.3%) 0.40 Nunavut, NU (20, 4.5%) 0.22 Northwest Territories, NT (98, 8.8%) 0.43 0.14 Prince Albert, SK (110, 2.9%) Yorkton - Melville, SK (13, 3.5%) 0.17 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (453, 12.5%) 0.61 0.05

0.64

0.44

0.11

0.56

0.05

0.43

0.19

0.50

0.00

- Swift Current Moose Jaw, SK (20, 1.1%) Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (438, 13.2%)
- North, MB (40, 9.1%)

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.

Interlake, MB (28, 2.3%)

Winnipeg, MB (2,600, 11.5%)

North Central, MB (25, 1.1%)

South Central, MB (70, 4.0%)

Southwest, MB (108, 8.9%)

Southeast, MB (173, 2.1%)

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

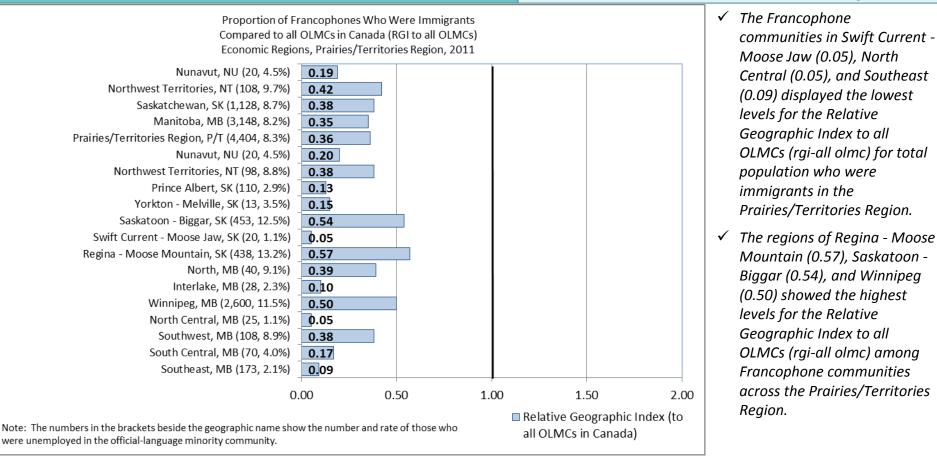
1.50

2.00

1.00

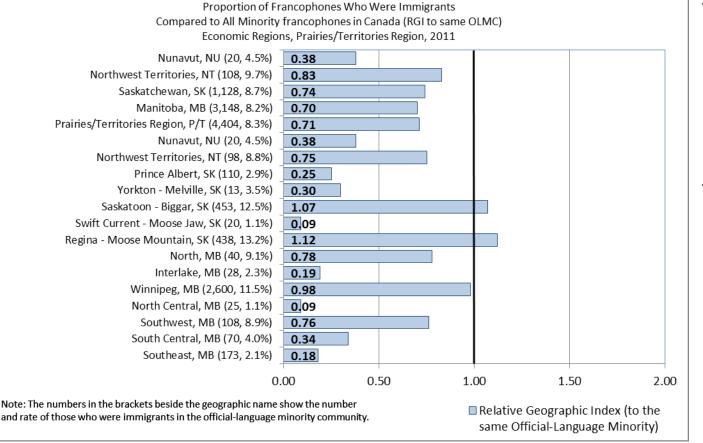
The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population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

Immigrants in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs Economic Regions, 2011



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.

Immigrants in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Swift Current -Moose Jaw (0.09), North Central (0.09), and Southeast (0.18) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Regina Moose Mountain (1.12), Saskatoon -Biggar (1.07), and Winnipeg (0.98) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Immigrants in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 0.54 Nunavut, NU (20, 4.5%) Northwest Territories, NT (108, 9.7%) 1.17 Saskatchewan, SK (1,128, 8.7%) 1.04 Manitoba, MB (3,148, 8.2%) 0.99 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (4,404, 8.3%) 1.00 Nunavut, NU (20, 4.5%) 0.54 Northwest Territories, NT (98, 8.8%) 1.06 Prince Albert, SK (110, 2.9%) 0.35 Yorkton - Melville, SK (13, 3.5%) 0.42 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (453, 12.5%) 1.51 0.13 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (20, 1.1%) Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (438, 13.2%) 1.59 North, MB (40, 9.1%) 1.10 Interlake, MB (28, 2.3%) 0.27 Winnipeg, MB (2,600, 11.5%) 1.39 0.13 North Central, MB (25, 1.1%) Southwest, MB (108, 8.9%) 1.07 South Central, MB (70, 4.0%) 0.48 Southeast, MB (173, 2.1%) 0.25 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 0.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority Region)

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Swift Current -Moose Jaw (0.13), North Central (0.13), and Southeast (0.25) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Regina Moose Mountain (1.59), Saskatoon -Biggar (1.51), and Winnipeg (1.39) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Immigrants in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the Province Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Nunavut, NU (20, 4.5%)	1.00			
Northwest Territories, NT (108, 9.7%)	1.00			
Saskatchewan, SK (1,128, 8.7%)	1.00			
Manitoba, MB (3,148, 8.2%)	1.00			
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (4,404, 8.3%)	0.00			
Nunavut, NU (20, 4.5%)	1.01			
Northwest Territories, NT (98, 8.8%)	0.91			
Prince Albert, SK (110, 2.9%)	0.34			
Yorkton - Melville, SK (13, 3.5%)	0.40			
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (453, 12.5%)	1.45			
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (20, 1.1%)	0.12			
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (438, 13.2%)	1.52			
North, MB (40, 9.1%)	1.11			
Interlake, MB (28, 2.3%)	0.28			
Winnipeg, MB (2,600, 11.5%)	1.41			
North Central, MB (25, 1.1%)	0.13			
Southwest, MB (108, 8.9%)	1.09			
South Central, MB (70, 4.0%)	0.49			
Southeast, MB (173, 2.1%)	0.25			

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants

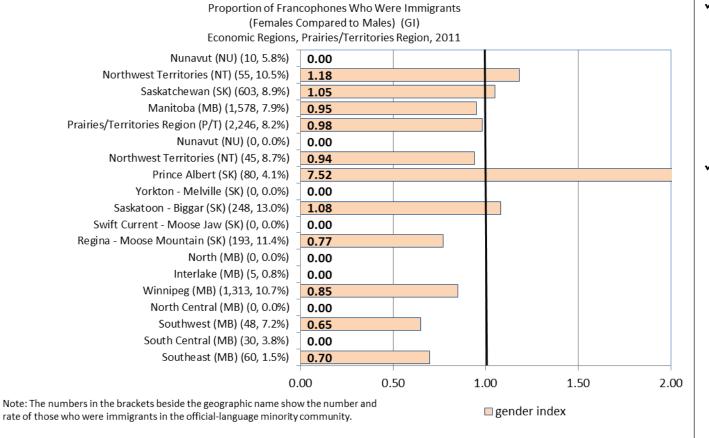
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Swift Current -Moose Jaw (0.12), North Central (0.13), and Southeast (0.25) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Regina Moose Mountain (1.52), Saskatoon -Biggar (1.45), and Winnipeg (1.41) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Immigrants in OLMCs Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011



 ✓ The women in Francophone communities in Southwest (0.65), Southeast (0.70), and Regina - Moose Mountain (0.77) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.

The regions of Prince Albert
(7.52), Saskatoon - Biggar
(1.08), and Northwest
Territories (0.94) showed the
highest levels for the Gender
Index (gi) among Francophone
women in communities across
the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Immigrants in OLMCs Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Nunavut (NU) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Northwest Territories (NT) (48, 10.5%)	1.30			
Saskatchewan (SK) (398, 17.3%)	3.13			
Manitoba (MB) (1,040, 12.5%)	2.05			
rairies/Territories Region (P/T) (1,486, 13.2%)	2.22			
Nunavut (NU) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Northwest Territories (NT) (35, 7.9%)	1.45			
Prince Albert (SK) (20, 4.5%)	3.30			
Yorkton - Melville (SK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (165, 18.6%)	2.18			
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (180, 23.4%)	2.75			
North (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Interlake (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Winnipeg (MB) (893, 17.7%)	1.88			
North Central (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Southwest (MB) (58, 21.1%)	0.00			
South Central (MB) (30, 7.8%)	0.00			
Southeast (MB) (30, 1.7%)	1.94	4		

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 Northwest Territories (1.45), Winnipeg (1.88), and Southeast (1.94) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
 - The regions of Prince Albert (3.30), Regina - Moose Mountain (2.75), and Saskatoon - Biggar (2.18) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Immigrants in OLMCs Temporal Index Economic Regions, 1996-2011

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

Nunavut, NU (20, 4.5%)	1.91						1	
Northwest Territories, NT (108, 9.7%)	1.94							
Saskatchewan, SK (1,128, 8.7%)	2.24							
Manitoba, MB (3,148, 8.2%)	2.19							
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (4,404, 8.3%)	2.20							
Nunavut, NU (20, 4.5%)	1.92							
Northwest Territories, NT (98, 8.8%)	1.76							
Prince Albert, SK (110, 2.9%)	1.41							
Yorkton - Melville, SK (13, 3.5%)	1.08							
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (453, 12.5%)	1.66							
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (20, 1.1%)	0.61							
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (438, 13.2%)	2.91							
North, MB (40, 9.1%)	0.00							
Interlake, MB (28, 2.3%)	0.60							
Winnipeg, MB (2,600, 11.5%)	2.23							
North Central, MB (25, 1.1%)	0.48							
Southwest, MB (108, 8.9%)	2.89							
South Central, MB (70, 4.0%)	3.45							
Southeast, MB (173, 2.1%)	1.31							
0.	00	0.50		1.	00	1	.50	2.0
numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sl	now the nu	mber and rate o	of tho	^{se} 199	6-2011	temporal	index	

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those I996-2011 tempora who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ The Francophone communities in North Central (0.48), Interlake (0.60), and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.61) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of South Central (3.45), Regina - Moose Mountain (2.91), and Southwest (2.89) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Population Born outside the Province of Residence

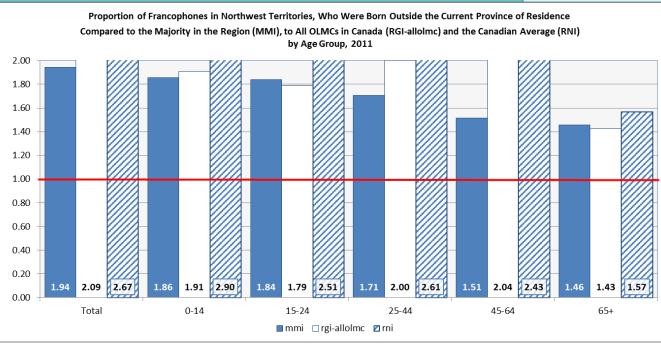
OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence 1996-2011

	Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside Northwest Territories, 199		ovince of Resi	dence			
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	OL minority - total population	1,123	145	75	455	373	78
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (#)	973	50	40	438	355	55
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	86.6%	34.5%	53.3%	96.3%	95.2%	70.5%
	OL majority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	44.6%	18.6%	29.0%	56.4%	62.9%	48.4%
	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	1.94	1.86	1.84	1.71	1.51	1.46
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	2.67	2.90	2.51	2.61	2.43	1.57
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.09	1.91	1.79	2.00	2.04	1.43
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	2.31	1.78	1.79	2.18	2.38	1.74
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	3.19	1.65	2.08	2.60	3.42	3.44
	Gender index	1.02	fr	emale (88.1%)	male((86.5%)
	Intergenerational index	1.01					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.99	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)	0.90	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	85.4%	43.9%	83.3%	95.9%	93.9%	64.1%
	Minority-majority index	1.85	2.00	2.44	1.68	1.44	1.30
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.12	2.66	2.81	2.10	1.99	1.34
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	85.2%	85.2%	85.2%	85.2%	85.2%	85.2%
	Minority-majority index	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.22	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	87.3%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	Minority-majority index	1.78	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.31	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.

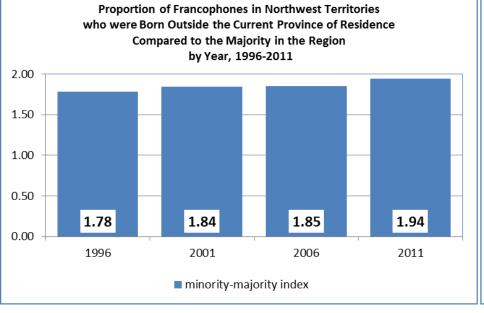
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Northwest Territories, 973 (86.6%) who were born outside the current province of residence.
- ✓ The gender index was 1.02 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in ✓ the same region (mmi=1.94) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=2.09).
- The intergenerational index was 1.01 which means that the total population who were born outside the current province of residence in the 25-44 age group was similar to that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minoritymajority index, the proportion of Francophones in Northwest Territories who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.94).
- ✓ 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=1.71).
- ✓ 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=1.51).
- 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.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group, 2011



Proportion of Francophones in Northwest Territories who were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011 2.00 1.50 1.00 0.50 1.94 1.86 1.84 1.71 1.51 1.46 0.00 0-14 15-24 Total 25-44 45-64 65+ age cohort

- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Northwest Territories who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.94).
- 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 Northwest Territories who were born outside the current province of residence was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.94) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.78).

- ✓ 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=1.71).
- ✓ 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=1.51).

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Data and Relative Indices Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
	OL minori	typopulation	Born out province of						Relativ	ve indice	S			
Geography	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
Southeast (MB)	8,341	723	8.7%	23.8%	40.36	40.27	40.21	40.23	40.32	40.39	71.05	71.06	4 0.67	4 0.79
South Central (MB)	1,756	173	9.9%	26.2%	40.38	40.30	40.24	40.26	40.36	40.44	12.35	12.03	0.97	1.51
Southwest (MB)	1,223	448	36.6%	23.4%	1.56	1.13	∕ }0.88	00.98	1.35	1.63	40.78	12.44	0 1.01	7 1.15
North Central (MB)	2,263	250	11.0%	16.7%	40.66	40.34	40.27	40.29	40.41	40.49	40.60	40.50	9 0.89	0 1.04
Winnipeg (MB)	22,598	6,318	28.0%	34.2%	∕ }0.82	∕ 0.86	40.67	40.74	01.03	1.25	∕ }0.87	1.20	7.14	1.20
Interlake (MB)	1,248	268	21.5%	17.1%	1.26	40.66	40.52	40.57	40.79	00.96	01.03	40.67	0 0.98	0 0.96
Parklands (MB)	690	150	21.7%	20.1%	7 1.08	40.67	40.52	40.58	∕ }0.80	00.97	71.14		1.35	1.41 🛉
North (MB)	443	225	50.8%	11.2%	1.54	1.57	1.22	1.35	1.87	12.26	∕ _0.85	40.51	1.40	0 0.99
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,335	1,560	46.8%	21.6%	12.16	1.44	71.13	1.25	1.72	1.38	∕ 20.85	1.22	7 1.14	1.29
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,860	450	24.2%	22.8%	71.06	40.75	40.58	40.64	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.89	40.72	00.96	71.14	9 0.93	7 1.11
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,618	1,340	37.0%	23.3%	1.59	71.14	∕ ≥0.89	O0.99	1.36	71.10	∕ 20.93	1.46 🏫	O 1.04	🎤 1.18
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	368	190	51.6%	18.6%	2.77	1.59	1.24	1.38	1.90	1.53	∕ 20.91		9 0.93	1.21
Prince Albert (SK)	3,755	725	19.3%	16.7%	71.16	4 0.60	40.47	40.51	40.71	40.57	01.04	1.99 🏫	1.36	1.63 🛉
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,113	985	88.5%	44.6%	1.98 👚	1 2.73	12.13	12.36	1.26	O1.02	O1.01	71.07	7 1.11	0 1.01
Nunavut (NU)	413	363	87.9%	46.0%	1.91 🏫	1 2.71	12.12	12.34	1.24	0.97	∕ 20.93	∕ 20.87	4 0.74	0 0.98
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	53,166	,	27.2%	25.3%	71.07	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.84	40.65	40.72	01.00		∕ }0.93	1.33	7 1.09	1.21
Manitoba (MB)	38,573	8,660	22.5%	27.8%	∕ 20.81	40.69	4 0.54	40.60	∕ 20.83	O1.00	00.95	1.21	7 1.08	🎤 1.15
Saskatchewan (SK)	13,030	4,405	33.8%	21.0%	1.61 🏫	O1.04	∕ 10.81	∕ ≥0.90	1.25	O1.00	∕ 10.94	1.57	7 1.18	1.37
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,123	973	86.6%	44.6%	1.94 👚	1 2.67	1.09	12.31	13.19	01.00	01.02	01.01	况 1.09	0 0.99
Nunavut (NU)	440	398	90.5%	52.0%	1.74 👚	12.79	2.18	2.41	🕇 3.33	01.00	∕ 20.89	00.99	4 0.67	0 1.01

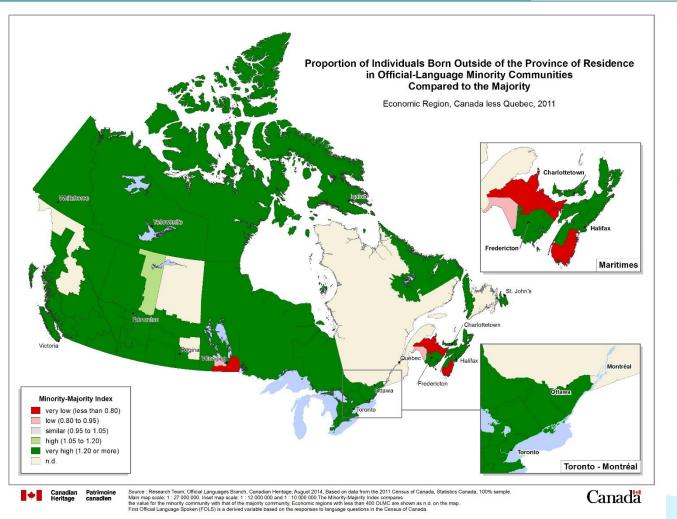
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

- There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence in the Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (MB) (8.7%), South Central (MB) (9.9%), and North Central (MB) (11.0%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were born outside the current

province of residence than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

Francophones in the regions of Northwest Territories (NT) (88.5%), Nunavut (NU) (87.9%), and Northern (SK) (58.3%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region. 57

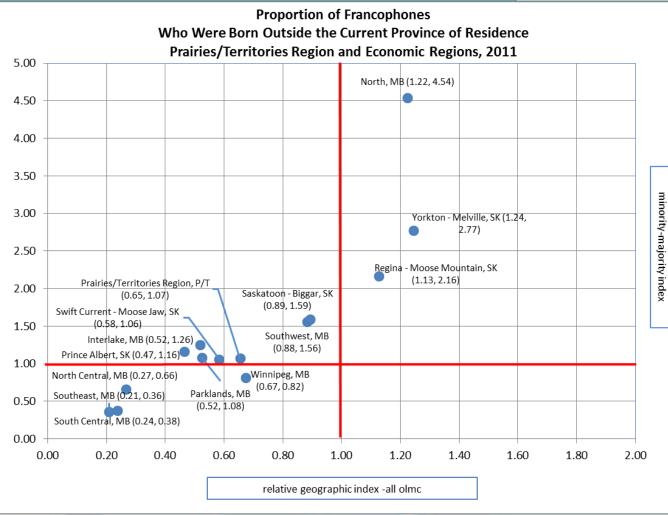
OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.36), South Central (0.38), and North Central (0.66) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.
- ✓ The regions of North (4.54), Yorkton -Melville (2.77), and Regina - Moose Mountain (2.16) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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 OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

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

Nunavut, NU (398, 90.5%)	1.74				
Northwest Territories, NT (973, 86.6%)	1.94				
Saskatchewan, SK (4,405, 33.8%)	1.61	1			
Manitoba, MB (8,660, 22.5%)	0.81				
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (14,436, 27.2%)	1.07				
Nunavut, NU (363, 87.9%)	1.91				
Northwest Territories, NT (985, 88.5%)	1.98				
Prince Albert, SK (725, 19.3%)	1.16				
Yorkton - Melville, SK (190, 51.6%)	2.77				
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,340, 37.0%)	1.59				
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (450, 24.2%)	1.06				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,560, 46.8%)	2.16				
North, MB (225, 50.8%)	4.54				
Parklands, MB (150, 21.7%)	1.08				
Interlake, MB (268, 21.5%)	1.26]	
Winnipeg, MB (6,318, 28.0%)	0.82			_	
North Central, MB (250, 11.0%)	0.66				
Southwest, MB (448, 36.6%)	1.56				
South Central, MB (173, 9.9%)	0.38				
Southeast, MB (723, 8.7%)	0.36	-			
	-	0.50	1.00	1 50	2.0
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.0
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of R			🗖 minority-ma	jority index	

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.36), South Central (0.38), and North Central (0.66) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.
- ✓ The regions of North (4.54), Yorkton - Melville (2.77), and Regina - Moose Mountain (2.16) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Note: T who W

Nunavut, NU (398, 90.5%)	2.79					
Northwest Territories, NT (973, 86.6%)	2.67					
Saskatchewan, SK (4,405, 33.8%)	1.04					
Manitoba, MB (8,660, 22.5%)	0.69]			
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (14,436, 27.2%)	0.84					
Nunavut, NU (363, 87.9%)	2.71					
Northwest Territories, NT (985, 88.5%)	2.73					
Prince Albert, SK (725, 19.3%)	0.60					
Yorkton - Melville, SK (190, 51.6%)	1.59					
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,340, 37.0%)	1.14					
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (450, 24.2%)	0.75					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,560, 46.8%)	1.44					
North, MB (225, 50.8%)	1.57					
Parklands, MB (150, 21.7%)	0.67					
Interlake, MB (268, 21.5%)	0.66					
Winnipeg, MB (6,318, 28.0%)	0.86					
North Central, MB (250, 11.0%)	0.34					
Southwest, MB (448, 36.6%)	1.13					
South Central, MB (173, 9.9%)	0.30					
Southeast, MB (723, 8.7%)	0.27					
0.	.00	0.50		1.00	1.50	2

Population in Canada)

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.27), South Central (0.30), and North Central (0.34) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Northwest Territories (2.73), Nunavut (2.71), and Yorkton - Melville (1.59) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs Economic Regions, 2011

> The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.21), South Central (0.24), and North Central (0.27) 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

Prairies/Territories Region.

Geographic Index to all OLMCs

Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories

 ✓ The regions of Northwest Territories (2.13), Nunavut (2.12), and Yorkton - Melville (1.24) showed the highest levels for the Relative

(rgi-all olmc) among

Region.

residence in the

 \checkmark

Proportion of Francophones Who Compared to all		utside the Currer nada (RGI to all O		Residence		
-		erritories Region,	-			
Nunavut, NU (398, 90.5%)	2.18					-
Northwest Territories, NT (973, 86.6%)	2.09					
Saskatchewan, SK (4,405, 33.8%)	0.81					
Manitoba, MB (8,660, 22.5%)	0.54					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (14,436, 27.2%)	0.65					
Nunavut, NU (363, 87.9%)	2.12					
Northwest Territories, NT (985, 88.5%)	2.13					
Prince Albert, SK (725, 19.3%)	0.47					
Yorkton - Melville, SK (190, 51.6%)	1.24					
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,340, 37.0%)	0.89					
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (450, 24.2%)	0.58					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,560, 46.8%)	1.13]		
North, MB (225, 50.8%)	1.22					
Parklands, MB (150, 21.7%)	0.52					
Interlake, MB (268, 21.5%)	0.52					
Winnipeg, MB (6,318, 28.0%)	0.67					
North Central, MB (250, 11.0%)	0.27					
Southwest, MB (448, 36.6%)	0.88					
South Central, MB (173, 9.9%)	0.24					
Southeast, MB (723, 8.7%)	0.21					_
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.	50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sho were unemployed in the official-language minority community.	w the number a	nd rate of those w	ho	■ Relative Geo all OLMCs ir	ographic Index (n Canada)	to

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.

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile OLMCs Born C Relative Geo

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones Who Compared to All Minority Economic Regior	francophones ir	Canada (RGI to same (nce	×
Nunavut, NU (398, 90.5%)	2.41					
Northwest Territories, NT (973, 86.6%)	2.31	1				
Saskatchewan, SK (4,405, 33.8%)	0.90					
Manitoba, MB (8,660, 22.5%)	0.60					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (14,436, 27.2%)	0.72					
Nunavut, NU (363, 87.9%)	2.34					
Northwest Territories, NT (985, 88.5%)	2.36				1	
Prince Albert, SK (725, 19.3%)	0.51					
Yorkton - Melville, SK (190, 51.6%)	1.38					· · · · · ·
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,340, 37.0%)	0.99	1				
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (450, 24.2%)	0.64			1		
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,560, 46.8%)	1.25	,				
North, MB (225, 50.8%)	1.35	1				
Parklands, MB (150, 21.7%)	0.58					
Interlake, MB (268, 21.5%)	0.57					
Winnipeg, MB (6,318, 28.0%)	0.74					
North Central, MB (250, 11.0%)	0.29					
Southwest, MB (448, 36.6%)	0.98					
South Central, MB (173, 9.9%)	0.26					
Southeast, MB (723, 8.7%)	0.23					
0.	00	0.50	1	.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name s and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Prov		n	[Geographic Index icial-Language N	· /

- ✓ The Francophone The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.23), South Central (0.26), and North Central (0.29) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Northwest Territories (2.36), Nunavut (2.34), and Yorkton - Melville (1.38) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region Economic Regions, 2011

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 Nunavut, NU (398, 90.5%) 3.33 Northwest Territories, NT (973, 86.6%) 3.19 Saskatchewan, SK (4,405, 33.8%) 1.25 Manitoba, MB (8,660, 22.5%) 0.83 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (14,436, 27.2%) 1.00 Nunavut, NU (363, 87.9%) 3.24 3.26 Northwest Territories, NT (985, 88.5%) Prince Albert, SK (725, 19.3%) 0.71 Yorkton - Melville, SK (190, 51.6%) 1.90 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,340, 37.0%) 1.36 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (450, 24.2%) 0.89 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,560, 46.8%) 1.72 North, MB (225, 50.8%) 1.87 Parklands, MB (150, 21.7%) 0.80 Interlake, MB (268, 21.5%) 0.79 Winnipeg, MB (6,318, 28.0%) 1.03 North Central, MB (250, 11.0%) 0.41 Southwest, MB (448, 36.6%) 1.35 South Central, MB (173, 9.9%) 0.36 Southeast, MB (723, 8.7%) 0.32 0.50 1.00 0.00 1.50 2.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage number and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Region)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.32), South Central (0.36), and North Central (0.41) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Northwest Territories (3.26), Nunavut (3.24), and Yorkton - Melville (1.90) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence **Relative Geographic Index to the Province** Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

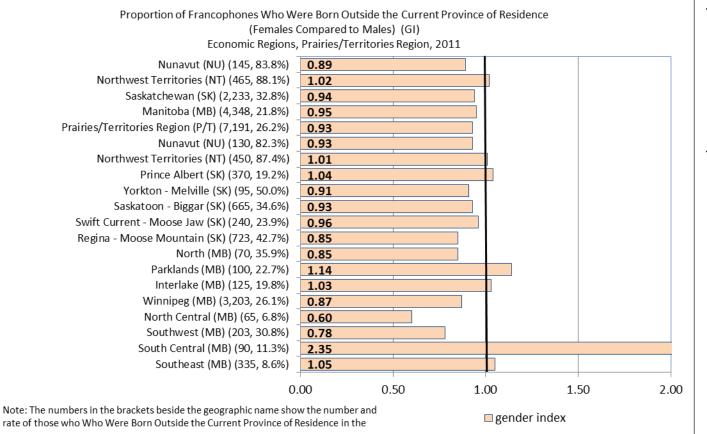
Nunavut, NU (398, 90.5%)	1.00	1		
Northwest Territories, NT (973, 86.6%)	1.00			
Saskatchewan, SK (4,405, 33.8%)	1.00			
Manitoba, MB (8,660, 22.5%)	1.00		1	
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (14,436, 27.2%)	0.00			
Nunavut, NU (363, 87.9%)	0.97			
Northwest Territories, NT (985, 88.5%)	1.02			
Prince Albert, SK (725, 19.3%)	0.57			
Yorkton - Melville, SK (190, 51.6%)	1.53			
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (1,340, 37.0%)	1.10			
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (450, 24.2%)	0.72			
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (1,560, 46.8%)	1.38			
North, MB (225, 50.8%)	2.26			
Parklands, MB (150, 21.7%)	0.97			
Interlake, MB (268, 21.5%)	0.96			
Winnipeg, MB (6,318, 28.0%)	1.25			
North Central, MB (250, 11.0%)	0.49			
Southwest, MB (448, 36.6%)	1.63			
South Central, MB (173, 9.9%)	0.44			
Southeast, MB (723, 8.7%)	0.39			
0	.00 0	.50 1	.00 1.	.50 2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the			Relative Geog	raphic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ The Francophone *communities* in Southeast (0.39), South Central (0.44), and North Central (0.49) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- \checkmark The regions of North (2.26), Southwest (1.63), and Yorkton - Melville (1.53) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile



- ✓ The women in Francophone communities in North Central (0.60), Southwest (0.78), and North (0.85) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of South Central (2.35), Parklands (1.14), and Southeast (1.05) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

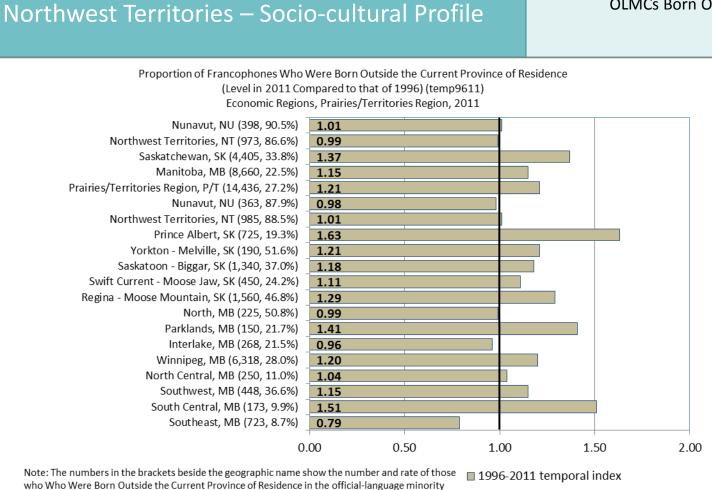
Nunavut (NU) (180, 95.7%)	0.99	1			
rthwest Territories (NT) (438, 96.3%)	1.01	1			
Saskatchewan (SK) (1,248, 54.3%)	1.57				
Manitoba (MB) (2,298, 27.7%)	1.37				
erritories Region (P/T) (4,164, 37.1%)	1.33	I.			
Nunavut (NU) (155, 87.1%)	0.87				
hwest Territories (NT) (435, 101.2%)	1.07				
Prince Albert (SK) (155, 35.6%)	1.99	I			
Yorkton - Melville (SK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (428, 48.5%)	1.46				
Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (60, 37.5%)	1.14	Ι			
- Moose Mountain (SK) (495, 64.0%)	1.22				
North (MB) (25, 27.8%)	0.51				
Parklands (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Interlake (MB) (25, 14.7%)	0.67				
Winnipeg (MB) (1,703, 33.8%)	1.20		-		
North Central (MB) (25, 5.7%)	0.50				
Southwest (MB) (163, 58.2%)	2.44				
South Central (MB) (45, 11.7%)	2.03				
Southeast (MB) (175, 9.7%)	1.06				

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 North Central (0.50), North (0.51), and Interlake (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Southwest (2.44), South Central (2.03), and Prince Albert (1.99) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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



OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Temporal Index Economic Regions, 1996-2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.79), Interlake (0.96), and Nunavut (0.98) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Prince Albert (1.63), South Central (1.51), and Parklands (1.41) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

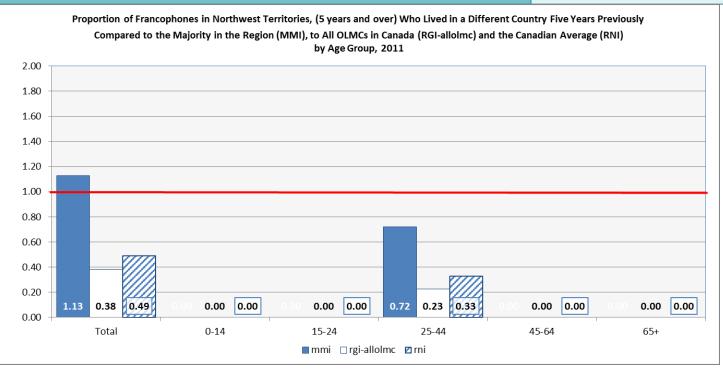
Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years)

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously Northwest Territories, 1996-2011							
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	OL minority - total population	1,053	75	75	455	373	78
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#)	20	0	0	10	0	0
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
l	OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	3.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	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	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00
	Gender index	1.09	.09 female (2.0%) male (1.8				(1.8%)
	Intergenerational index	n.d.					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	8.1%	10.5%	31.6%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	5.02	8.70	21.87	4.56	0.00	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.68	2.23	4.47	1.23	0.00	0.00
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
	Minority-majority index	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.43	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	0.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.00	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.00	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 Northwest Territories, 20 (1.9%) lived in a different country 5 years ago.
- (rgi-all olmc=0.38).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.09 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.13) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country

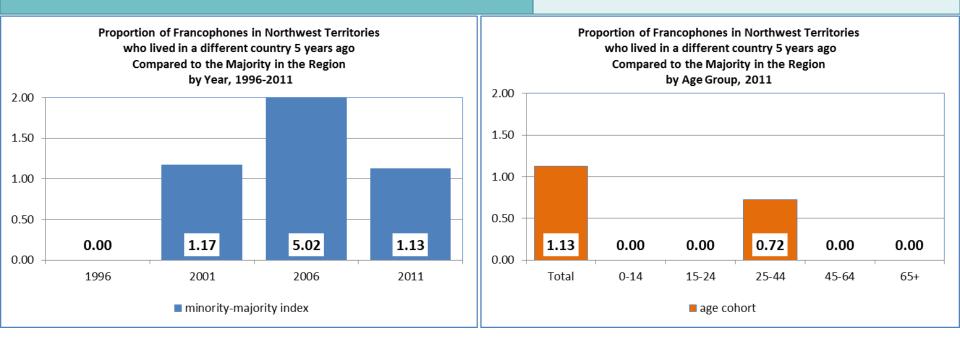
Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Northwest Territories who lived in a different country 5 years ago was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.13).
- ✓ 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 lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.72).
- ✓ 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=0.00).

- 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.

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Northwest Territories who lived in a different country 5 years ago was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.13).
- ✓ 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 Northwest Territories (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously was highest in 2006 (mmi=5.02) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.00).
- ✓ 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 lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.72).
- ✓ 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=0.00).

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Data and Relative Indices Economic Regions, 2011

	Proportion of	Francophones (5 y Prairies/		r) Who Lived in gion and Econ		-	Five Year	s Previou	sly					
	OL minori [.]	typopulation		nigrants (in t 5 years)					Relativ	<i>v</i> e indice	S			
Geography	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
Southeast (MB)	7,813	48	0.6%	3.4%	40.18	4 0.16		40.20	40.18	40.19	∕ _0.88		4 0.36	0 0.95
Southwest (MB)	1,198	98		4.1%	1.99	2.11	-	1.60	12.46	12.54	4 0.44		1.39	1 4.69
Winnipeg (MB)	21,855	975		6.7%	40.67	71.15	<u>∲</u> 0.89	1.42	1.34	1.39 🛉	4 0.74	16.07	1.51	1 3.86
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,165	180		3.6%	1.59	1.47		1.81	1.71	1.47	1.52		1.33	1 3.90
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,530			4.4%	1.56	1.79		12.21	2.08	1.79	∕ 10.87	122.40	1.23	1 3.60
Prince Albert (SK)	3,700	35		1.9%	40.50	0.24	40.19	40.30	40.28	40.24				
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,040	15	1.4%	1.7%	∕ 20.86	40.37		40.46	40.43	40.76				
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	51,309	1,708	3.3%	3.9%	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.85	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.86		71.06	01.00		∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.88	18.14	1.34	1 3.76
Manitoba (MB)	37,105	1,195	3.2%	4.8%	40.67	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83		O 1.02	00.97	O 1.00	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.82	1.06	1.35	1 3.62
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,723	493	3.9%	3.1%	1.26	01.00	40.77	1.23	71.16	O 1.00	O 1.01	13.44 🕆	1.32	1.14
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,053	20	1.9%	1.7%	71.13	40.49	40.38	40.60	40.57	01.00	71.09			

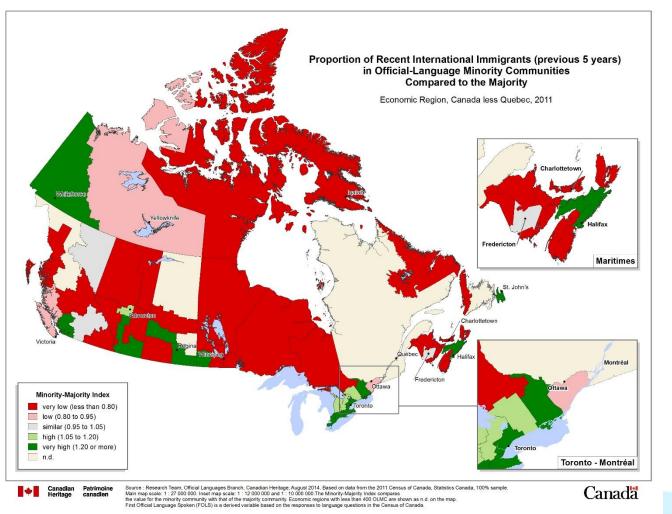
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously in the Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (MB) (0.6%), Prince Albert (SK) (0.9%), and Northwest Territories (NT) (1.4%) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.

✓ Francophones in the regions of Southwest (MB) (8.2%), Saskatoon -Biggar (SK) (6.9%), and Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (5.7%) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

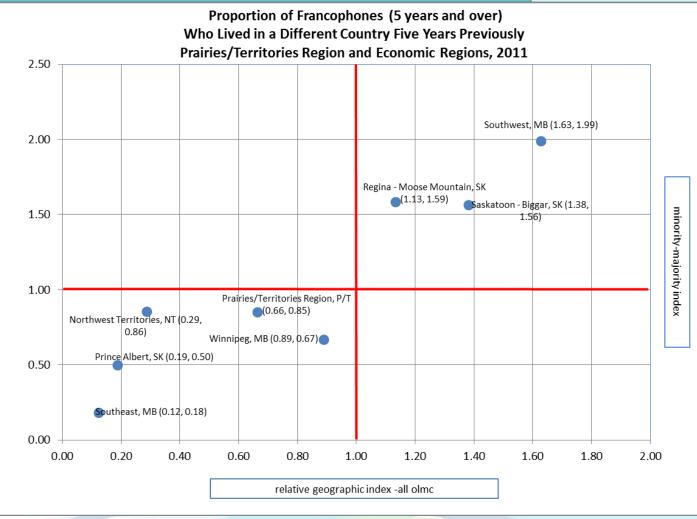


- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.18), Prince Albert (0.50), and Winnipeg (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.
- The regions of Southwest (1.99), Regina - Moose Mountain (1.59), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.56) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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 Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

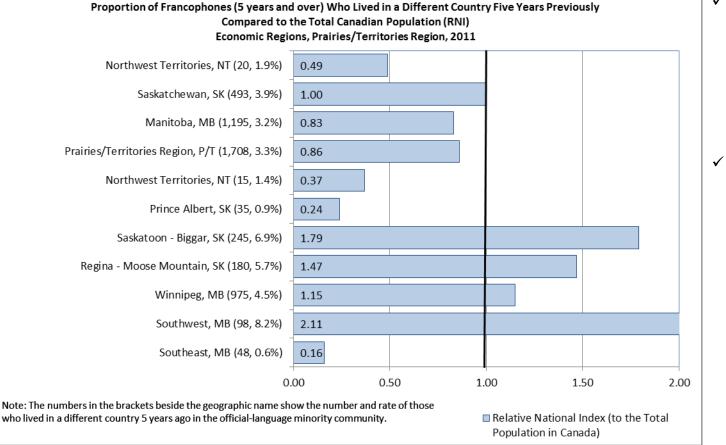


- The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
 - ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion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

	over) Who Lived in the Majority in the I as, Prairies/Territor	Region (MMI)		ars Previously	1	
Northwest Territories, NT (20, 1.9%)	1.13	1				
Saskatche wan, SK (493, 3.9%)	1.26	1				
Manitoba, MB (1,195, 3.2%)	0.67					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (1,708, 3.3%)	0.85					
Northwest Territories, NT (15, 1.4%)	0.86	1				
Prince Albert, SK (35, 0.9%)	0.50					
	1.56	1				
- Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (180, 5.7%)	1.59	1				
Winnipeg, MB (975, 4.5%)	0.67					
Southwest, MB (98, 8.2%)	1.99					
Southeast, MB (48, 0.6%)	0.18					
0.	00 0.	.50	1.00	1.5	0	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the officia		l rate	minority-r	najority inde	X	

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.18), Prince Albert (0.50), and Winnipeg (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories 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 Southwest (1.99), Regina - Moose Mountain (1.59), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.56) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.16), Prince Albert (0.24), and Northwest Territories (0.37) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Prairies/Territories Region.
 - The regions of Southwest (2.11), Saskatoon - Biggar (1.79), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.47) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 Northwest Territories, NT (20, 1.9%) 0.38 Saskatchewan, SK (493, 3.9%) 0.77 Manitoba, MB (1,195, 3.2%) 0.64 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (1,708, 3.3%) 0.66 Northwest Territories, NT (15, 1.4%) 0.29 0.19 Prince Albert, SK (35, 0.9%) Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (245, 6.9%) 1.38 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (180, 5.7%) 1.13 Winnipeg, MB (975, 4.5%) 0.89 Southwest, MB (98, 8.2%) 1.63 Southeast, MB (48, 0.6%) 0.12 1.00 0.00 0.50 1.50 2.00 Relative Geographic Index (to Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who all OLMCs in Canada) were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.12), Prince Albert (0.19), and Northwest Territories (0.29) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.
- The regions of Southwest (1.63), Saskatoon - Biggar (1.38), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.13) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and Compared to All Minority Economic Regior	,	, anada (RGI to same (isly	
Northwest Territories, NT (20, 1.9%)	0.60				
Saskatchewan, SK (493, 3.9%)	1.23				
Manitoba, MB (1,195, 3.2%)	1.02				
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (1,708, 3.3%)	1.06				
Northwest Territories, NT (15, 1.4%)	0.46				
Prince Albert, SK (35, 0.9%)	0.30				
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (245, 6.9%)	2.21				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (180, 5.7%)	1.81				
Winnipeg, MB (975, 4.5%)	1.42				
Southwest, MB (98, 8.2%)	2.60				
Southeast, MB (48, 0.6%)	0.20				
0.	00 0	.50 1.	.00 1	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name s and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in t		E	Relative Geogra	• •	

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.20), Prince Albert (0.30), and Northwest Territories (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Southwest (2.60), Saskatoon - Biggar (2.21), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.81) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region Economic Regions, 2011

Compared to All Fran	l over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously icophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH) ns, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011	
Northwest Territories, NT (20, 1.9%)	0.57	
Saskatchewan, SK (493, 3.9%)	1.16	
Manitoba, MB (1,195, 3.2%)	0.97	
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (1,708, 3.3%)	1.00	
Northwest Territories, NT (15, 1.4%)	0.43	
Prince Albert, SK (35, 0.9%)	0.28	
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (245, 6.9%)	2.08	
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (180, 5.7%)	1.71	
Winnipeg, MB (975, 4.5%)	1.34	
Southwest, MB (98, 8.2%)	2.46	
Southeast, MB (48, 0.6%)	0.18	
0.	00 0.50 1.00 1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years		leritage

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.18), Prince Albert (0.28), and Northwest Territories (0.43) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Southwest (2.46), Saskatoon - Biggar (2.08), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.71) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 Northwest Territories, NT (20, 1.9%) 1.00 Saskatchewan, SK (493, 3.9%) 1.00 Manitoba, MB (1,195, 3.2%) 1.00 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (1,708, 3.3%) 0.00 Northwest Territories, NT (15, 1.4%) 0.76 Prince Albert, SK (35, 0.9%) 0.24 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (245, 6.9%) 1.79 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (180, 5.7%) 1.47 Winnipeg, MB (975, 4.5%) 1.39 Southwest, MB (98, 8.2%) 2.54 Southeast, MB (48, 0.6%) 0.19 1.00 0.00 0.50 1.50 2.00

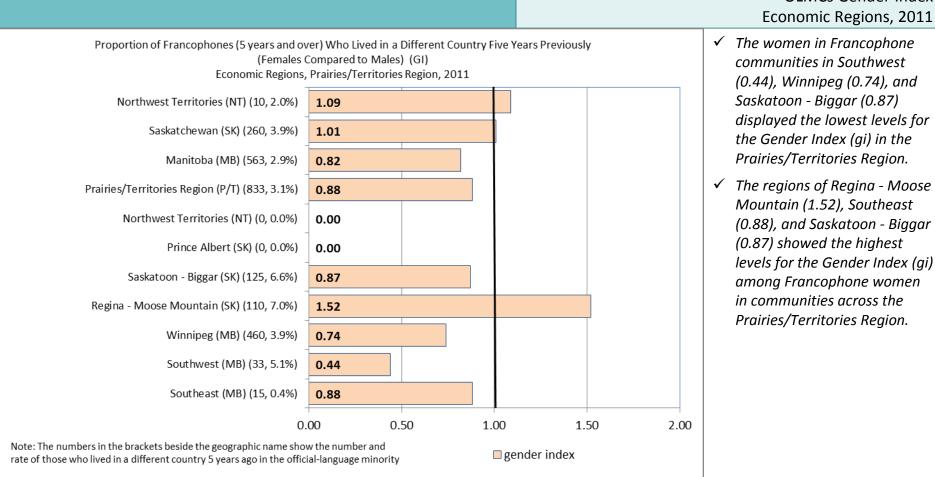
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.19), Prince Albert (0.24), and Northwest Territories (0.76) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.

 ✓ The regions of Southwest (2.54), Saskatoon - Biggar (1.79), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.47) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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



The 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.

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and (Level in 2011 Con Economic Regior	mpared to th		9611)	Previously	
Northwest Territories, NT (20, 1.9%)	0.00				
Saskatchewan, SK (493, 3.9%)	4.14				
Manitoba, MB (1,195, 3.2%)	3.62				
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (1,708, 3.3%)	3.76				
Northwest Territories, NT (15, 1.4%)	0.00				
Prince Albert, SK (35, 0.9%)	0.00				
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (245, 6.9%)	3.60				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (180, 5.7%)	3.90				
Winnipeg, MB (975, 4.5%)	3.86				
Southwest, MB (98, 8.2%)	4.69				
Southeast, MB (48, 0.6%)	0.95				
0.	00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name s	now the numb	per and rate of those			

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 Southeast (0.95), Saskatoon - Biggar (3.60), and Prairies/Territories Region (3.76) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Southwest (4.69), Regina - Moose Mountain (3.90), and Winnipeg (3.86) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Interprovincial and International In-Migrants (previous 5 years)

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs 1996-2011

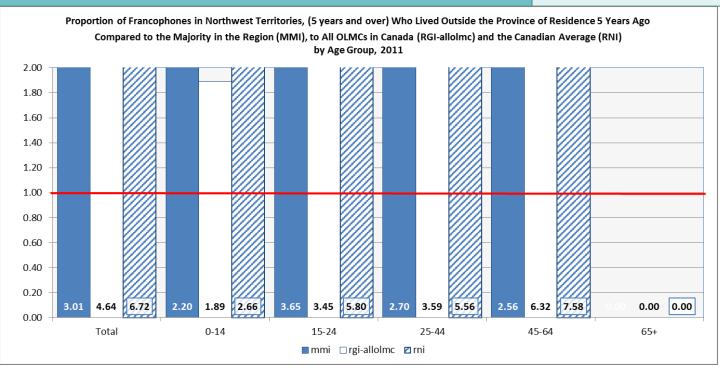
	Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the P Northwest Territories, 1996-2011	Province of Res	idence 5 Years	Ago			
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	OL minority - total population	1,053	75	75	455	373	78
I	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (#)	470	15	35	285	105	0
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	44.6%	20.0%	46.7%	62.6%	28.2%	0.0%
	OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	14.8%	9.1%	12.8%	23.2%	11.0%	3.8%
	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	3.01	2.20	3.65	2.70	2.56	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	6.72	2.66	5.80	5.56	7.58	0.00
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	4.64	1.89	3.45	3.59	6.32	0.00
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	4.90	1.50	3.94	3.65	6.02	0.00
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	4.57	1.10	3.13	2.86	5.62	0.00
	Gender index	1.02	fe	emale (43.6%))	male (42.7%)
	Intergenerational index			2.2	23		
1	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.33	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.84	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.25	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	44.1%	42.1%	78.9%	64.7%	21.2%	13.7%
2006	Minority-majority index	2.44	3.29	4.62	2.47	1.58	3.81
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	4.57	4.40	5.94	3.89	4.51	6.09
1	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	36.3%	36.3%	36.3%	36.3%	36.3%	36.3%
2001	Minority-majority index	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01
<u> </u>	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	3.85	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	33.5%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	Minority-majority index	1.64	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	3.72	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 Northwest Territories, 470 (44.6%) 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=3.01) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=4.64).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.02 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
 - The intergenerational index was 2.23 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.

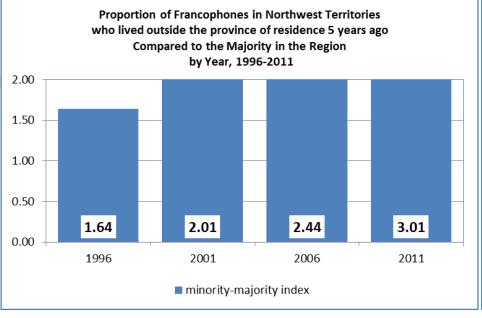
In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

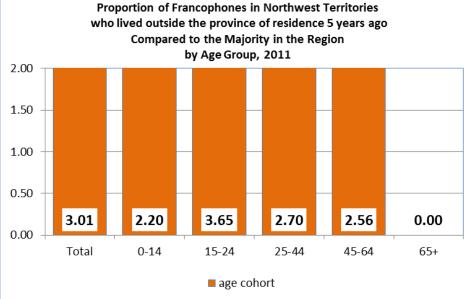


- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Northwest Territories who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=3.01).
- ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ 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=2.70).
- ✓ 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=2.56).

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group, 2011





- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Northwest Territories who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=3.01).
- ✓ 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 Northwest Territories (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was highest in 2011 (mmi=3.01) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.64).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ 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=2.70).
- ✓ 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=2.56).

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Data and Relative Indices Economic Regions, 2011

	Proportion of F	rancophones (5 ye Prairies/		Who Lived Ou gion and Econ			Residence	e 5 Years	Ago					
	OL minori	ty population	province or	om another r country (in : 5 years)	Relative indices									
Geography	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	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	7,813	143	1.8%	7.3%	40.25	40.28	40.19	40.20	40.19	40.27	∕ 0.81	1.20	4 0.40	4 0.64
South Central (MB)	1,718	35	2.0%	8.0%	40.25	40.31	40.21	40.22	4 0.21	40.30			1.32	1.31
Southwest (MB)	1,198	173	14.4%	9.0%	1.60	12.17	1.50	1.59	1.48	12.15	40.45	13.18	4 0.64	9 0.94
North Central (MB)	2,166	45	2.1%	5.4%	40.39	40.31	40.22	40.23	4 0.21	40.31	1.62		4 0.36	4 0.61
Winnipeg (MB)	21,855	1,870	8.6%	9.8%	∕ 20.88	1.29	90.89	∕ 0.94	∕ 0.88	1.27	∕ 20.87	1.00	9.80 🖌	7 1.07
Interlake (MB)	1,233	10	0.8%	2.6%	4 0.32	4 0.12	40.08	40.09	40.08	4 0.12			4 0.18	4 0.14
North (MB)	435	40	9.2%	3.8%	2.44	1.38	00.95	O1.01	0.94	1.37	1.67	1.76	1.26	7 1.11
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,165	615	19.4%	9.0%	2.16	2.92	1 2.02	2.14	1.99	1.35	1.21	7.21	<u>-</u> 0.88	1.27
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,835	210	11.4%	9.4%	1.21	1.72 🕆	1.19	1.26	1.17	40.79	∕ }0.94	12.55	0 0.96	1.27
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,530	640	18.1%	11.5%	1.58 🛉	12.73	1.88 🛉	1.99 🏠	1.86	1.26	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80	10.11	7 1.12	1.71 🏫
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	360	58	16.1%	8.7%	1.85	12.43	1.67	1.77	1.65	1.12			4 0.34	4 0.78
Prince Albert (SK)	3,700	235	6.4%	7.6%	∕ 20.84	00.96	40.66	0.70	40.65	4 0.44	1.41	1.94	1.20	1.82
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,040		44.0%	14.8%	1.97 🏫	1 6.63	1.57 👚	1.84 👚	1.51	00.99	00.99	12.25	1.82 🛉	1.31 🕆
Nunavut (NU)	400	193	48.3%	9.1%	15.31	1.26	1 5.01	15.30	1.94	0.99	01.01	2.64	7 1.11	0 1.00
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	51,309	5,011	9.8%	8.8%	71.11	1.47	01.01	1.07	01.00		0.94	1.37	9.91	1.25
Manitoba (MB)	37,105	2,495	6.7%	8.1%	∕ 20.83	01.01	40.70	0.74	40.69	01.00	∕ 20.90	1 4.35	J 0.79	7 1.07
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,723	1,838	14.4%	9.3%	1.55 👚	12.17	1.50 👚	1.59 🏫	1.48 🏫	○1.00	○1.04	15.17	O 1.02	1.54
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,053	470	44.6%	14.8%	1.01	🕇 6.72	1.64	1.90	1.57	01.00	O1.02	12.23	1.84	1.33
Nunavut (NU)	428	208	48.6%	8.9%	15.43	1 7.32	15.05	15.34	1.98	01.00	1.13	1.98	1.13	O 1.01

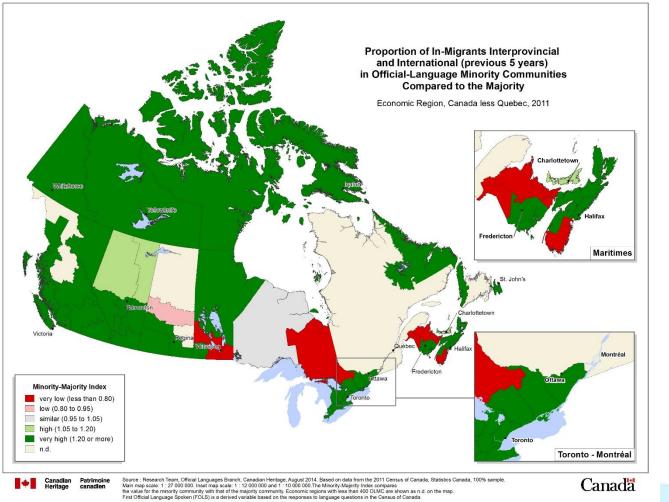
generationally. For further information on the methodolgy and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Interlake (MB) (0.8%), Southeast (MB) (1.8%), and South Central (MB) (2.0%) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.

 ✓ Francophones in the regions of Nunavut (NU) (48.3%), Northwest Territories (NT) (44.0%), and Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (19.4%) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.

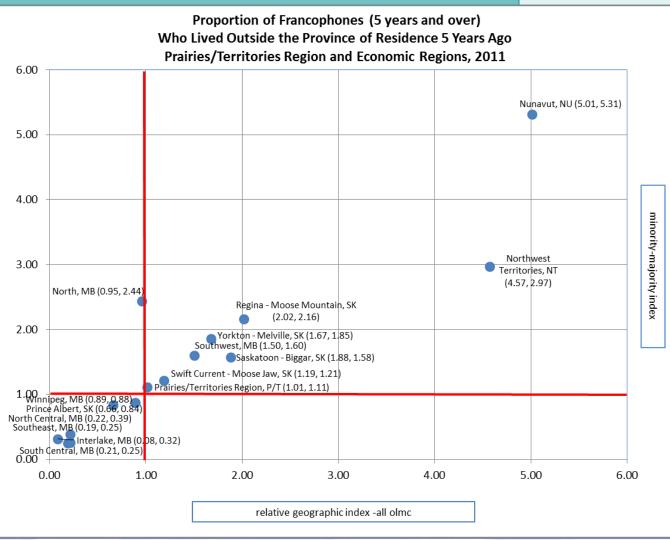
In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.25), South Central (0.25), and Interlake (0.32) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories 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 Nunavut (5.31), Northwest Territories (2.97), and North (2.44) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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 International and Interprovincial In-Migrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011



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

- ✓ The 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.

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

Nunavut, NU (208, 48.6%)	5.43						
Northwest Territories, NT (470, 44.6%)	3.01	I					
Saskatchewan, SK (1,838, 14.4%)	1.55						
Manitoba, MB (2,495, 6.7%)	0.83						
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (5,011, 9.8%)	1.11						
Nunavut, NU (193, 48.3%)	5.31						
Northwest Territories, NT (458, 44.0%)	2.97						
Prince Albert, SK (235, 6.4%)	0.84						
Yorkton - Melville, SK (58, 16.1%)	1.85						
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (640, 18.1%)	1.58						
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (210, 11.4%)	1.21	1					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (615, 19.4%)	2.16	I					
North, MB (40, 9.2%)	2.44						
Interlake, MB (10, 0.8%)	0.32						
Winnipeg, MB (1,870, 8.6%)	0.88						
North Central, MB (45, 2.1%)	0.39			'			
Southwest, MB (173, 14.4%)	1.60						
South Central, MB (35, 2.0%)	0.25						
Southeast, MB (143, 1.8%)	0.25						
	0.20			ļ			
0	.00	0.50	D	1.00)	1.50	2.0
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago			ate 🗌	l minor	ity-majority	y index	

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.25), South Central (0.25), and Interlake (0.32) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories 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 Nunavut (5.31), Northwest Territories (2.97), and North (2.44) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

Nunavut, NU (208, 48.6%)	7.32			1	
Northwest Territories, NT (470, 44.6%)	6.72				
Saskatchewan, SK (1,838, 14.4%)	2.17				
Manitoba, MB (2,495, 6.7%)	1.01				
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (5,011, 9.8%)	1.47				
Nunavut, NU (193, 48.3%)	7.26				
Northwest Territories, NT (458, 44.0%)	6.63				
Prince Albert, SK (235, 6.4%)	0.96				
Yorkton - Melville, SK (58, 16.1%)	2.43				
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (640, 18.1%)	2.73				
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (210, 11.4%)	1.72				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (615, 19.4%)	2.92				
North, MB (40, 9.2%)	1.38				
Interlake, MB (10, 0.8%)	0.12				
Winnipeg, MB (1,870, 8.6%)	1.29				
North Central, MB (45, 2.1%)	0.31				
Southwest, MB (173, 14.4%)	2.17				
South Central, MB (35, 2.0%)	0.31				
Southeast, MB (143, 1.8%)	0.28				
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.0

Population in Canada)

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago

- The Francophone \checkmark communities in Interlake (0.12), Southeast (0.28), and South Central (0.31) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- The regions of Nunavut (7.26), \checkmark Northwest Territories (6.63), and Regina - Moose Mountain (2.92) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and c	,			Residence	5 Years Ago	
Compared to all Economic Regio		-	-			
			1011, 2011			
Nunavut, NU (208, 48.6%)	5.05	1				
Northwest Territories, NT (470, 44.6%)	4.64					
Saskatchewan, SK (1,838, 14.4%)	1.50					
Manitoba, MB (2,495, 6.7%)	0.70					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (5,011, 9.8%)	1.01					
Nunavut, NU (193, 48.3%)	5.01					
Northwest Territories, NT (458, 44.0%)	4.57					
Prince Albert, SK (235, 6.4%)	0.66					
Yorkton - Melville, SK (58, 16.1%)	1.67					
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (640, 18.1%)	1.88	1				
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (210, 11.4%)	1.19					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (615, 19.4%)	2.02					
North, MB (40, 9.2%)	0.95					
Interlake, MB (10, 0.8%)	0.08					
Winnipeg, MB (1,870, 8.6%)	0.89					
North Central, MB (45, 2.1%)	0.22					
Southwest, MB (173, 14.4%)	1.50					
South Central, MB (35, 2.0%)	0.21					
Southeast, MB (143, 1.8%)	0.19					
0	.00	0.50	1.	00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sho were unemployed in the official-language minority community.	ow the number a	and rate of tho	se who		tive Geographic ILMCs in Canada	· ·

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Interlake (0.08), Southeast (0.19), and South Central (0.21) 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 Prairies/Territories Region.
- The regions of Nunavut (5.01), Northwest Territories (4.57), and Regina - Moose Mountain (2.02) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and c	,				5 Years Ago	
Compared to All Minority				OLMC)		
Economic Regio	ns, Prairies/Ter	ritories Regio	on, 2011			
Nunavut, NU (208, 48.6%)	5.34					
Northwest Territories, NT (470, 44.6%)	4.90					
Saskatchewan, SK (1,838, 14.4%)	1.59					
Manitoba, MB (2,495, 6.7%)	0.74					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (5,011, 9.8%)	1.07					
Nunavut, NU (193, 48.3%)	5.30					
Northwest Territories, NT (458, 44.0%)	4.84					
Prince Albert, SK (235, 6.4%)	0.70]			
Yorkton - Melville, SK (58, 16.1%)	1.77		-			
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (640, 18.1%)	1.99					
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (210, 11.4%)	1.26					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (615, 19.4%)	2.14					
North, MB (40, 9.2%)	1.01					
Interlake, MB (10, 0.8%)	0.09			T		
Winnipeg, MB (1,870, 8.6%)	0.94					
North Central, MB (45, 2.1%)	0.23					
Southwest, MB (173, 14.4%)	1.59					
South Central, MB (35, 2.0%)	0.22					
Southeast, MB (143, 1.8%)	0.20					
				٩		
0	.00	0.50	1	.00	1.50	2.00
te: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name I rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5		r			Geographic Index ficial-Language M	•

Proportion of Erapsonhones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Age

- \checkmark The Francophone communities in Interlake (0.09), Southeast (0.20), and South Central (0.22) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Nunavut (5.30), Northwest Territories (4.84), and Regina - Moose Mountain (2.14) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

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	ries/Territories Reg	ries/Territories Region, 2011	ries/Territories Region, 2011	

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Interlake (0.08), Southeast (0.19), and South Central (0.21) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Nunavut (4.94), Northwest Territories (4.51), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.99) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

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

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

			_		
Nunavut, NU (208, 48.6%)	1.00				
Northwest Territories, NT (470, 44.6%)	1.00				
Saskatchewan, SK (1,838, 14.4%)	1.00	1			
Manitoba, MB (2,495, 6.7%)	1.00	1			
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (5,011, 9.8%)	0.00				
Nunavut, NU (193, 48.3%)	0.99				
Northwest Territories, NT (458, 44.0%)	0.99	1			
Prince Albert, SK (235, 6.4%)	0.44				
Yorkton - Melville, SK (58, 16.1%)	1.12	1			
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (640, 18.1%)	1.26	1			
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (210, 11.4%)	0.79				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (615, 19.4%)	1.35	1			
North, MB (40, 9.2%)	1.37				
Interlake, MB (10, 0.8%)	0.12				
Winnipeg, MB (1,870, 8.6%)	1.27	1			
North Central, MB (45, 2.1%)	0.31				
Southwest, MB (173, 14.4%)	2.15	1			
South Central, MB (35, 2.0%)	0.30				
Southeast, MB (143, 1.8%)	0.27				
0	.00 0	.50	1.00	1.50	 2.
0	.00 0	.50	1.00	1.50	Ζ.

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 Interlake (0.12), Southeast (0.27), and South Central (0.30) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Southwest (2.15), North (1.37), and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.35) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and ove	-	d Outside the F o Males) (GI)	Province of I	Residence 5 Yea	rs Ago	
Economic Regions	•	, , ,	n, 2011			
Nunavut (NU) (85, 52.1%)	1.13					
Northwest Territories (NT) (220, 43.6%)	1.02					
Saskatchewan (SK) (980, 14.7%)	1.04			F .		
Manitoba (MB) (1,225, 6.4%)	0.90			Γ		
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) (2,510, 9.5%)	0.94					
Nunavut (NU) (75, 45.5%)	1.01					
Northwest Territories (NT) (205, 41.0%)	0.99			Ĩ		
Prince Albert (SK) (120, 6.3%)	1.41					
Yorkton - Melville (SK) (25, 13.2%)	0.00				-	
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (310, 16.2%)	0.80					
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (85, 8.4%)	0.94					
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (315, 19.9%)	1.21	I				
North (MB) (20, 10.6%)	1.67					
Interlake (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
Winnipeg (MB) (955, 8.0%)	0.87	I				
North Central (MB) (25, 2.7%)	1.62	I				
Southwest (MB) (58, 9.0%)	0.45					
South Central (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
Southeast (MB) (45, 1.3%)	0.81					
0	.00	0.50	1	.00	1.50	2.00
			1.		1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sho rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ag				🗖 gender inde	x	

- ✓ The women in Francophone communities in Southwest (0.45), Saskatoon - Biggar (0.80), and Southeast (0.81) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of North (1.67), North Central (1.62), and Prince Albert (1.41) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

	nort compared to 45	-64 cohort) (IGI)	of Residence 5 Years	s Ago
Economic Regi	ons, Prairies/Territo	ries Region, 2011		
Nunavut (NU) (120, 63.8%)	1.98			
Northwest Territories (NT) (285, 62.6%)	2.23			
Saskatchewan (SK) (848, 36.8%)	5.17			
Manitoba (MB) (1,208, 14.6%)	4.35			
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) (2,461, 21.9%)	4.37			
Nunavut (NU) (115, 64.6%)	2.64			
Northwest Territories (NT) (285, 64.8%)	2.25			
Prince Albert (SK) (60, 13.6%)	4.94			
Yorkton - Melville (SK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (355, 40.2%)	10.11			
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK) (35, 21.9%)	2.55			
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (333, 43.4%)	7.21			
North (MB) (10, 11.8%)	1.76			
Interlake (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00			
Winnipeg (MB) (875, 17.4%)	4.00			
North Central (MB) (25, 5.7%)	0.00			
Southwest (MB) (123, 43.9%)	13.18			
South Central (MB) (20, 5.2%)	0.00			
Southeast (MB) (45, 2.5%)	7.20			
0.	.00 0.	50 1.	00 1.	.50 2.00

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

- ✓ The Francophone communities in North (1.76), Northwest Territories (2.25), and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (2.55) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Southwest (13.18), Saskatoon - Biggar (10.11), and Regina - Moose Mountain (7.21) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Nunavut, NU (208, 48.6%)	1.01				
Northwest Territories, NT (470, 44.6%)	1.33				
Saskatchewan, SK (1,838, 14.4%)	1.54				
Manitoba, MB (2,495, 6.7%)	1.07				
rairies/Territories Region, P/T (5,011, 9.8%)	1.25				
Nunavut, NU (193, 48.3%)	1.00				
Northwest Territories, NT (458, 44.0%)	1.31				
Prince Albert, SK (235, 6.4%)	1.82				
Yorkton - Melville, SK (58, 16.1%)	0.78				
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (640, 18.1%)	1.71				
Swift Current - Moose Jaw, SK (210, 11.4%)	1.27]	
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (615, 19.4%)	1.27	Γ]	
North, MB (40, 9.2%)	1.11				
Interlake, MB (10, 0.8%)	0.14				
Winnipeg, MB (1,870, 8.6%)	1.07				
North Central, MB (45, 2.1%)	0.61				
Southwest, MB (173, 14.4%)	0.94				
South Central, MB (35, 2.0%)	3.31				
Southeast, MB (143, 1.8%)	0.64				

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 Interlake (0.14), North Central (0.61), and Southeast (0.64) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- The regions of South Central (3.31), Prince Albert (1.82), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.71) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Visible minorities

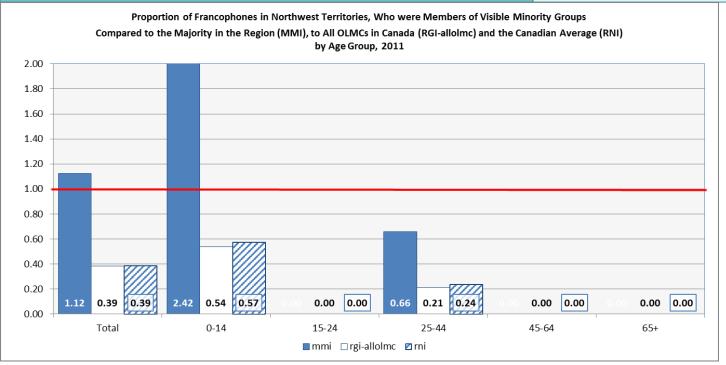


	Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Northwest Territories, 1996-2011									
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+			
	OL minority - total population	1,123	145	75	455	373	73			
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (#)	83	20	0	25	0	0			
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	7.4%	13.8%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%			
	OL majority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	6.6%	5.7%	5.4%	8.3%	6.2%	4.6%			
	Canadian population - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	19.1%	24.1%	21.9%	23.2%	15.1%	10.6%			
	Minority-majority index	1.12	2.42	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00			
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.39	0.57	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00			
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.39	0.54	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00			
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.76	0.68	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00			
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.03	0.71	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00			
	Genderindex	1.31	1	female (6.6%)		male	(5.1%)			
	Intergenerational index	n.d.								
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	3.53	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	2.06	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	2.03	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	9.1%	22.0%	10.5%	5.4%	5.2%	6.5%			
2006	Minority-majority index	1.29	4.03	3.15	0.87	0.94	1.52			
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.50	1.06	0.50	0.27	0.47	1.05			
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	3.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
2001	Minority-majority index	0.73	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.23	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	2.1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
1996	Minority-majority index	0.55	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.19	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 Northwest Territories, 83 (7.4%) were members of a visible minority group.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.12) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.39).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.31 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.

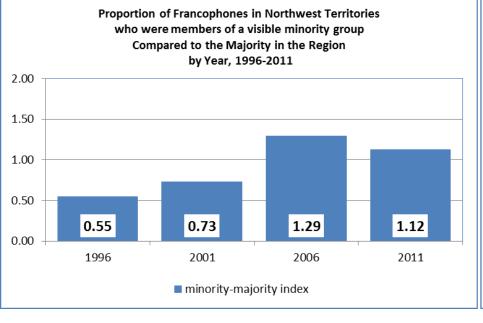
Visible Minorities in OLMCs Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

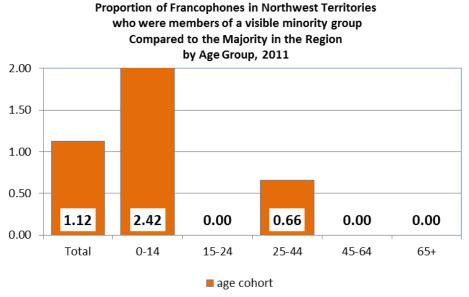


- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Northwest Territories who were members of a visible minority group was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.12).
- ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority 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 members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.66).
- ✓ 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=0.00).

Visible Minorities in OLMCs by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group, 2011





- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Northwest Territories who were members of a visible minority group was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.12).
- ✓ 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 Northwest Territories who were members of visible minority groups was highest in 2006 (mmi=1.29) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.55).
- ✓ 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 members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.66).
- ✓ 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=0.00).

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Data and Relative Indices Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011

	OL minorit	y population	Visible minority		Relative indices									
Geography	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
Southeast (MB)	8,331	80	1.0%	2.2%	40.44	40.05	4 0.05	40.10	40.13	40.14	4 0.62		1.84	1 6.21
South Central (MB)	1,753	30	1.7%	2.0%	∕ 20.87	40.09	40.09	40.18	40.24	40.25			1.14	1 5.56
Southwest (MB)	1,218	103	8.5%	5.4%	1.57	40.44	4 0.44	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.87	71.18	1.26	4 0.39		1.46	12.41
Winnipeg (MB)	22,593	2,313	10.2%	21.0%	40.49	4 0.54	40.53	71.05	1.43 🛉	1.52	∕ 0.82	1.25	1.17	1.86
North (MB)	438	38	8.7%	1.4%	16.11	40.45	4 0.45	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.89	1.21	1.29			懀 8.73	10.14
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,333	490	14.7%	7.8%	1.90	40.77	4 0.77	1.50	12.05	1.71	4 0.70	1.38	1.79	1 5.70
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,623	535	14.8%	9.1%	1.63 🛉	40.77	40.77	1.51	1.06	1.71	∕ 0.91	1 3.83	1.08	1.69
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,108	75	6.8%	6.6%	O1.03	40.35	40.35	40.69	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.94	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.92	1.57		1.88 🛉	1.23
Nunavut (NU)	443	10	2.3%	1.8%	1.28 🕆	4 0.12	4 0.12	40.23	40.31	01.00			4 0.26	4 0.65
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	53,169	3,811	7.2%	9.4%	40.76	40.38	40.37	40.73	01.00		∕ 20.88	1.01	1.30	1.49
Manitoba (MB)	38,573	2,595	6.7%	12.7%	40.53	40.35	4 0.35	40.69	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.94	01.00	∕ 20.89	1 3.77	1.30	1.19
Saskatchewan (SK)	13,030	1,123	8.6%	6.0%	1.44 🕆	40.45	4 0.45	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.88	1.20	○1.00	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80	1.89	1.52	1 5.76
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,123	83	7.4%	6.6%	71.12	40.39	40.39	4 0.76	O1.03	01.00	1.31		1.05	1 3.53
Nunavut (NU)	443	10	2.3%	1.7%	1.30	4 0.12	4 0.12	40.23	40.31	01.00			4 0.27	4 0.65

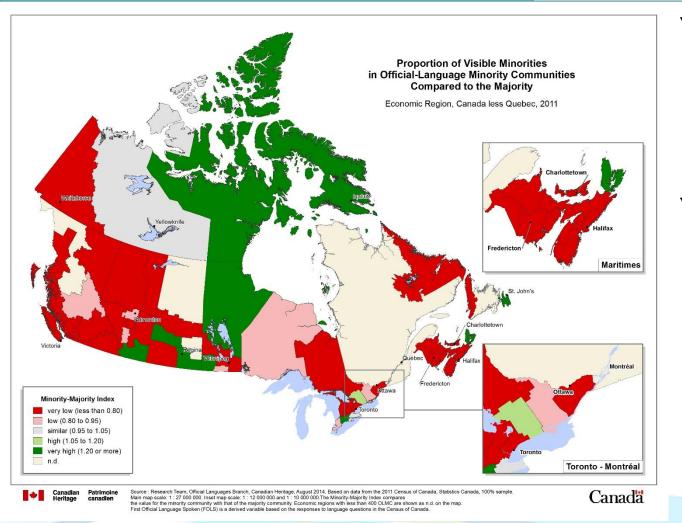
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups in the Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (MB) (1.0%), South Central (MB) (1.7%), and Nunavut (NU) (2.3%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other Francophone communities across the

Prairies/Territories Region.

 Francophones in the regions of Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (14.8%), Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (14.7%), and Winnipeg (MB) (10.2%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.44), Winnipeg (0.49), and Prairies/Territories Region (0.76) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.
- ✓ The regions of North (6.11), Regina -Moose Mountain (1.90), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.63) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.

North, MB (0.45, 6.11)

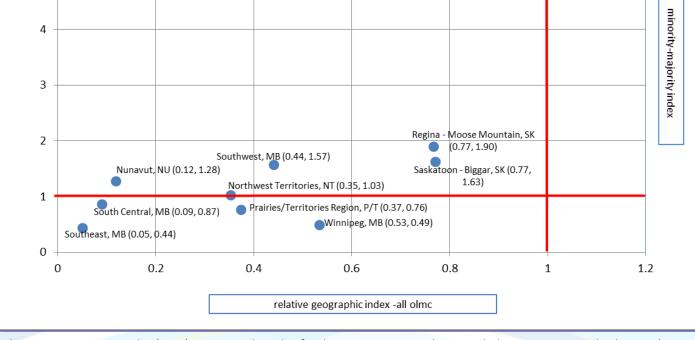
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5

Proportion of Visible Minorities in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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.



Proportion of Francophones

Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups

Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011

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

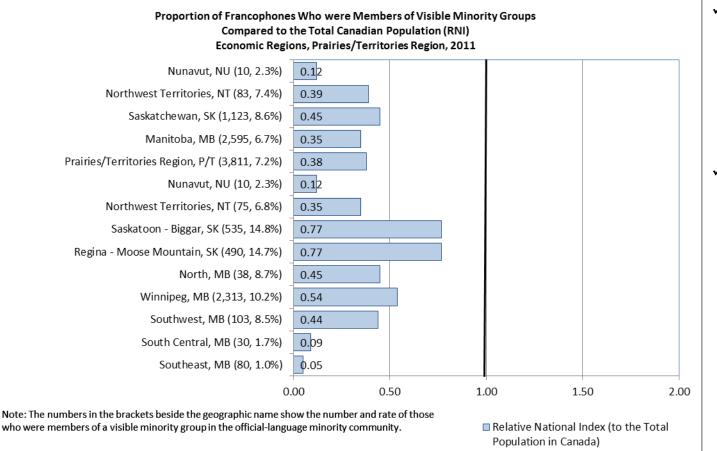
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total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

	Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
	the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Region	ns, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011
Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	1.30
Northwest Territories, NT (83, 7.4%)	1.12
Saskatchewan, SK (1,123, 8.6%)	1.44
Manitoba, MB (2,595, 6.7%)	0.53
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (3,811, 7.2%)	0.76
Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	1.28
Northwest Territories, NT (75, 6.8%)	1.03
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (535, 14.8%)	1.63
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (490, 14.7%)	1.90
North, MB (38, 8.7%)	6.11
Winnipeg, MB (2,313, 10.2%)	0.49
Southwest, MB (103, 8.5%)	1.57
South Central, MB (30, 1.7%)	0.87
Southeast, MB (80, 1.0%)	0.44
0.	00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who were members of a visible minority group in the or	

rtion of Franconhones M/howers Mamhars of Visible Minority Crown

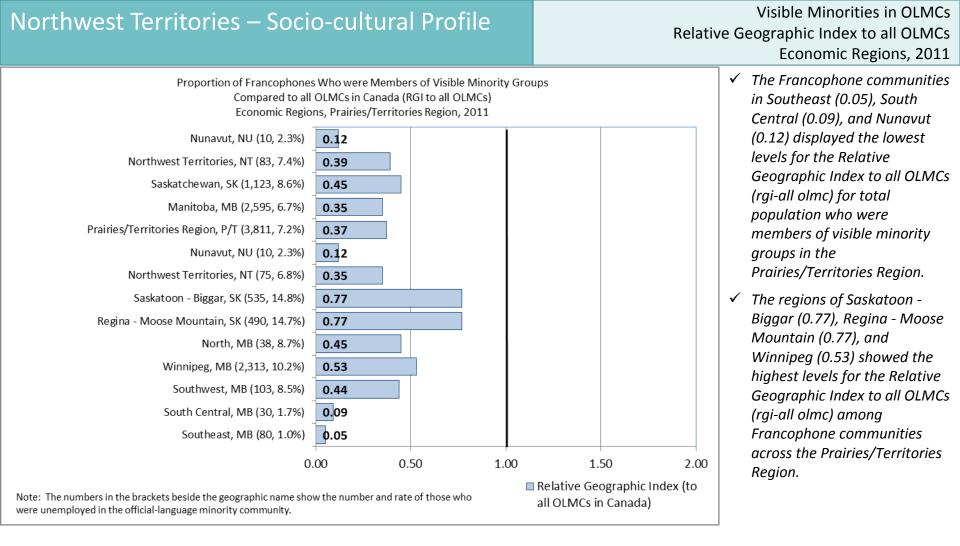
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.44), Winnipeg (0.49), and Prairies/Territories Region (0.76) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) in the Prairies/Territories Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.
- ✓ The regions of North (6.11), Regina - Moose Mountain (1.90), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.63) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories 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.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.05), South Central (0.09), and Nunavut (0.12) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Saskatoon -Biggar (0.77), Regina - Moose Mountain (0.77), and Winnipeg (0.54) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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



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

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones Compared to All Minority Economic Regior		nada (RGI to s	same Ó			
Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	0.23					
Northwest Territories, NT (83, 7.4%)	0.76					
Saskatche wan, SK (1,123, 8.6%)	0.88					
Manitoba, MB (2,595, 6.7%)	0.69					
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (3,811, 7.2%)	0.73					
Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	0.23					
Northwest Territories, NT (75, 6.8%)	0.69					
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (535, 14.8%)	1.51					
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (490, 14.7%)	1.50					
North, MB (38, 8.7%)	0.89					
Winnipeg, MB (2,313, 10.2%)	1.05					
Southwest, MB (103, 8.5%)	0.87					
South Central, MB (30, 1.7%)	0.18					
Southeast, MB (80, 1.0%)	0.10					
0.	00 0.	50	1.0	00 1	.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name s and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group				Relative Geogra same Official-La		

✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.10), South Central (0.18), and Nunavut (0.23) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.

✓ The regions of Saskatoon -Biggar (1.51), Regina - Moose Mountain (1.50), and Winnipeg (1.05) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones Compared to All Fran Economic Regio	cophones in th		GI to PCH)	S	
Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	0.31				
Northwest Territories, NT (83, 7.4%)	1.03				
Saskatchewan, SK (1,123, 8.6%)	1.20				
Manitoba, MB (2,595, 6.7%)	0.94				
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (3,811, 7.2%)	1.00				
Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	0.31				
Northwest Territories, NT (75, 6.8%)	0.94				
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (535, 14.8%)	2.06				
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (490, 14.7%)	2.05				
North, MB (38, 8.7%)	1.21				
Winnipeg, MB (2,313, 10.2%)	1.43				
Southwest, MB (103, 8.5%)	1.18				
South Central, MB (30, 1.7%)	0.24				
Southeast, MB (80, 1.0%)	0.13				
0.	00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh	low the	Rolativo C	oographic Ind	ov (local to Canad	lian Horitago

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

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.13), South Central (0.24), and Nunavut (0.31) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Saskatoon -Biggar (2.06), Regina - Moose Mountain (2.05), and Winnipeg (1.43) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the Province Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%) 1.00 Northwest Territories, NT (83, 7.4%) 1.00 Saskatchewan, SK (1,123, 8.6%) 1.00 Manitoba, MB (2,595, 6.7%) 1.00 Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (3,811, 7.2%) 0.00 Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%) 1.00 Northwest Territories, NT (75, 6.8%) 0.92 Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (535, 14.8%) 1.71 Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (490, 14.7%) 1.71 North, MB (38, 8.7%) 1.29 Winnipeg, MB (2,313, 10.2%) 1.52 Southwest, MB (103, 8.5%) 1.26 South Central, MB (30, 1.7%) 0.25 Southeast, MB (80, 1.0%) 0.14 0.50 1.00 2.00 0.00 1.50 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 Southeast (0.14), South Central (0.25), and Northwest Territories (0.92) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Saskatoon -Biggar (1.71), Regina - Moose Mountain (1.71), and Winnipeg (1.52) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups (Females Compared to Males) (GI) Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011 Nunavut (NU) (10, 6.0%) 0.00 Northwest Territories (NT) (35, 6.6%) 1.31 Saskatchewan (SK) (523, 7.7%) 0.80 Manitoba (MB) (1,268, 6.4%) 0.89 Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) (1,836, 6.7%) 0.88 0.00 Nunavut (NU) (0, 0.0%) 1.57 Northwest Territories (NT) (35, 6.6%) Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (273, 14.3%) 0.91 Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (205, 12.1%) 0.70 North (MB) (5, 2.6%) 0.00 Winnipeg (MB) (1,135, 9.3%) 0.82 Southwest (MB) (30, 4.5%) 0.39 0.00 South Central (MB) (20, 2.5%) Southeast (MB) (30, 0.8%) 0.62 0.50 0.00 1.00 1.50 2.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and gender index rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language

 ✓ The women in Francophone communities in Southwest (0.39), Southeast (0.62), and Regina - Moose Mountain (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.

✓ The regions of Northwest Territories (1.57), Saskatoon -Biggar (0.91), and Prairies/Territories Region (0.88) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

Northwest Territories – Socio-cultural Profile

	ort compare	Members of Visil ed to 45-64 cohor /Territories Regio	rt) (IGI)		
Nunavut (NU) (10, 5.3%)	0.00				
Northwest Territories (NT) (25, 5.5%)	0.00				
Saskatchewan (SK) (390, 17.0%)	4.89				
Manitoba (MB) (908, 10.9%)	3.77				
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T) (1,333, 11.9%)	4.01				
Nunavut (NU) (10, 5.3%)	0.00				
Northwest Territories (NT) (20, 4.6%)	0.00				
	3.83				
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (188, 24.2%)	4.38				
North (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Winnipeg (MB) (795, 15.8%)	3.25				
Southwest (MB) (68, 24.3%)	0.00				
South Central (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Southeast (MB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
0.	00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00

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

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Winnipeg (3.25), Saskatoon -Biggar (3.83), and Regina -Moose Mountain (4.38) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Regina Moose Mountain (4.38), Saskatoon -Biggar (3.83), and Winnipeg (3.25) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

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

Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	0.65			
Northwest Territories, NT (83, 7.4%)	3.53			
Saskatchewan, SK (1,123, 8.6%)	5.76			
Manitoba, MB (2,595, 6.7%)	4.19			
Prairies/Territories Region, P/T (3,811, 7.2%)	4.49			
Nunavut, NU (10, 2.3%)	0.65			
Northwest Territories, NT (75, 6.8%)	3.23			
Saskatoon - Biggar, SK (535, 14.8%)	4.69			
Regina - Moose Mountain, SK (490, 14.7%)	5.70			
North, MB (38, 8.7%)	10.14			
Winnipeg, MB (2,313, 10.2%)	3.86			
Southwest, MB (103, 8.5%)	12.41			
South Central, MB (30, 1.7%)	5.56			
Southeast, MB (80, 1.0%)	6.21			
0	.00 0.5	50 1.	00 1.	50 2.0

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.

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Temporal Index Economic Regions, 1996-2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.65), Northwest Territories (3.23), and Winnipeg (3.86) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Southwest (12.41), North (10.14), and Southeast (6.21) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.

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

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