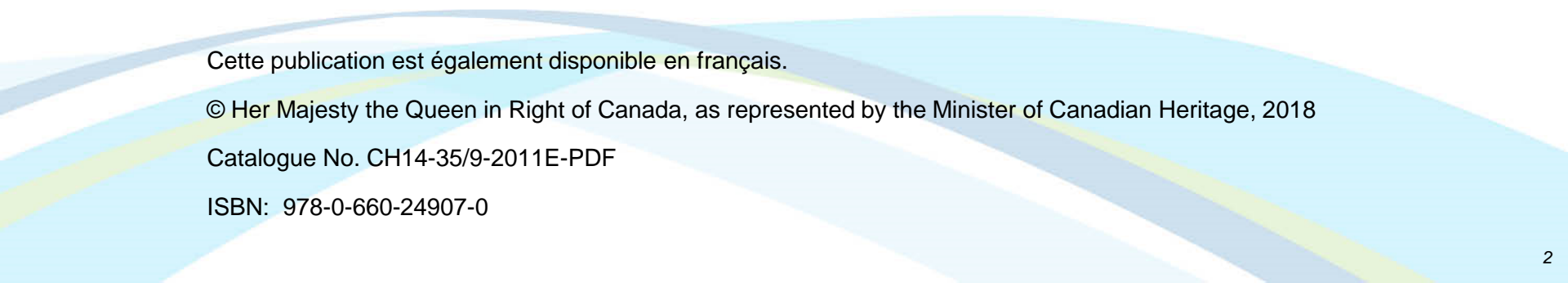




Socio-cultural Profile Nunavut, 1996-2011

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

✓ **Minority-majority Index (mmi)**

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

✓ **Relative Geographic Indices (rgi)**

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

✓ **Gender Index (gi)**

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

✓ **Temporal Index (ti)**

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

✓ **Intergenerational Index (intergen)**

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

✓ **Reading the Values**

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

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

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

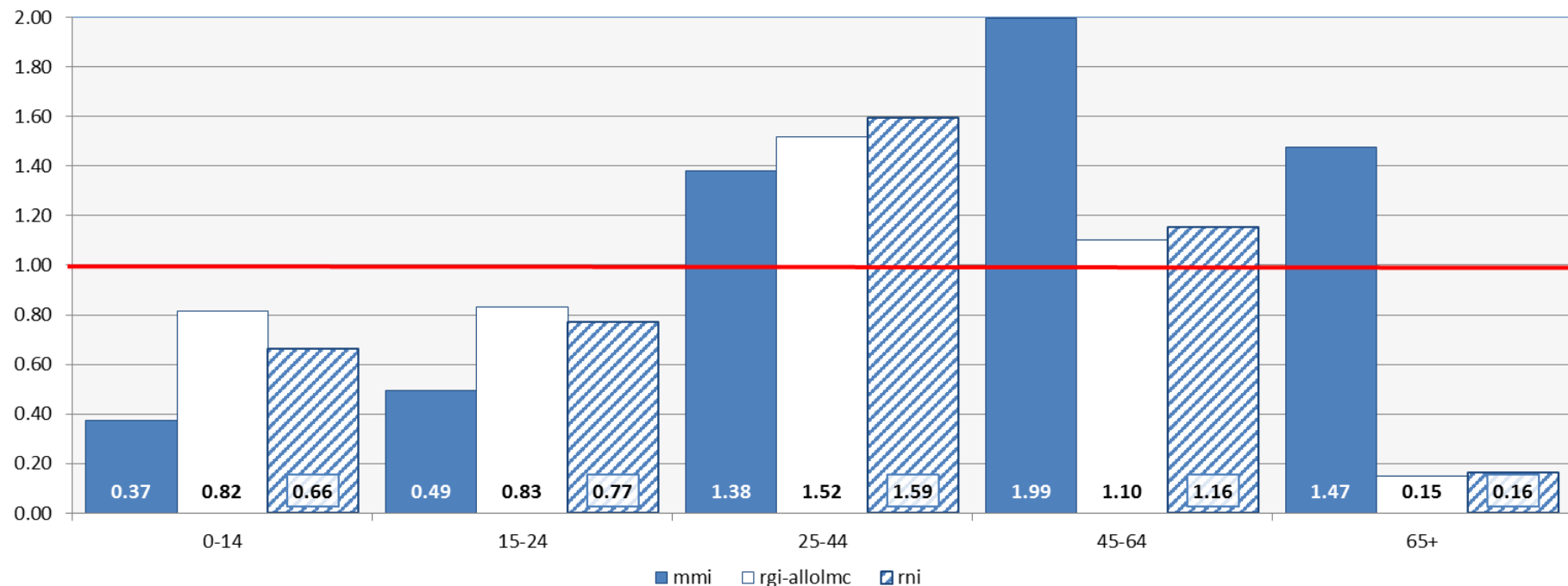
Population by Age - Children (0-14 years old)



Proportion of Francophones Total Population Nunavut, 1996-2011						
Values		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	443	443	443	443	443
	OL minority - total population (#)	50	45	188	150	10
	OL minority - total population (%)	11.3%	10.2%	42.4%	33.9%	2.3%
	OL majority - total population (%)	30.3%	20.5%	30.7%	17.0%	1.5%
	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.37	0.49	1.38	1.99	1.47
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.66	0.77	1.59	1.16	0.16
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.82	0.83	1.52	1.10	0.15
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.91	0.98	1.66	0.99	0.13
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.11	1.16	2.01	0.95	0.09
	Intergenerational index	1.25				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.81	1.10	0.94	1.17	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.97	1.10	1.03	0.63	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.95	1.14	1.16	0.91	n.d.
2006	OL minority - total population (%)	13.6%	10.7%	39.1%	33.7%	4.7%
	Minority-majority index	0.42	0.52	1.25	2.36	3.76
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.95	0.87	1.31	1.15	0.33
2001	OL minority - total population (%)	13.4%	7.3%	47.6%	29.3%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.39	0.37	1.42	2.56	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
1996	OL minority - total population (%)	13.9%	9.2%	45.0%	28.9%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.38	0.45	1.34	3.16	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.86	0.73	1.31	1.21	0.00

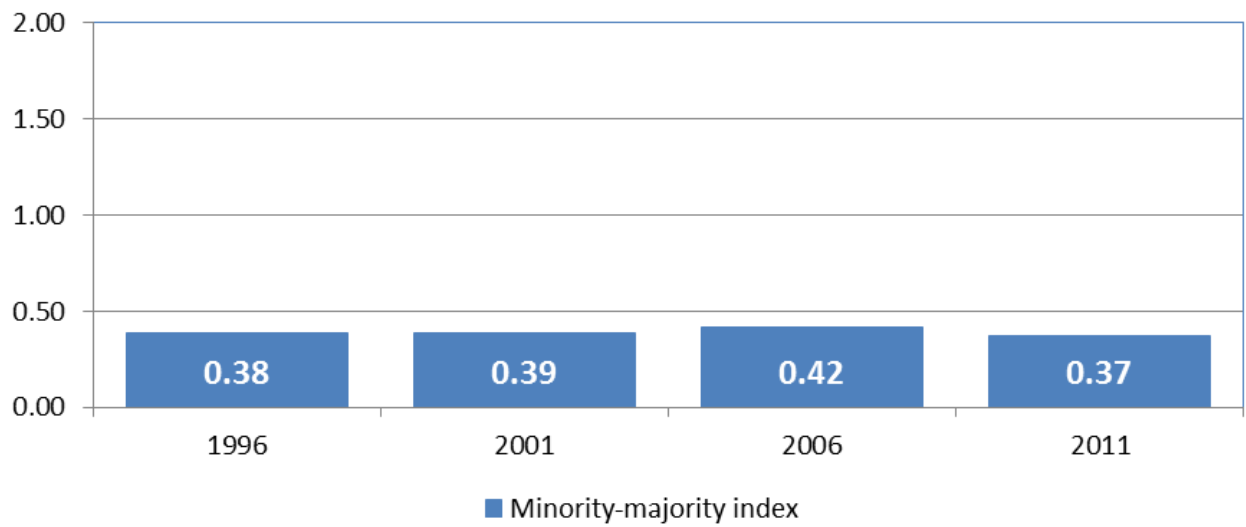
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

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



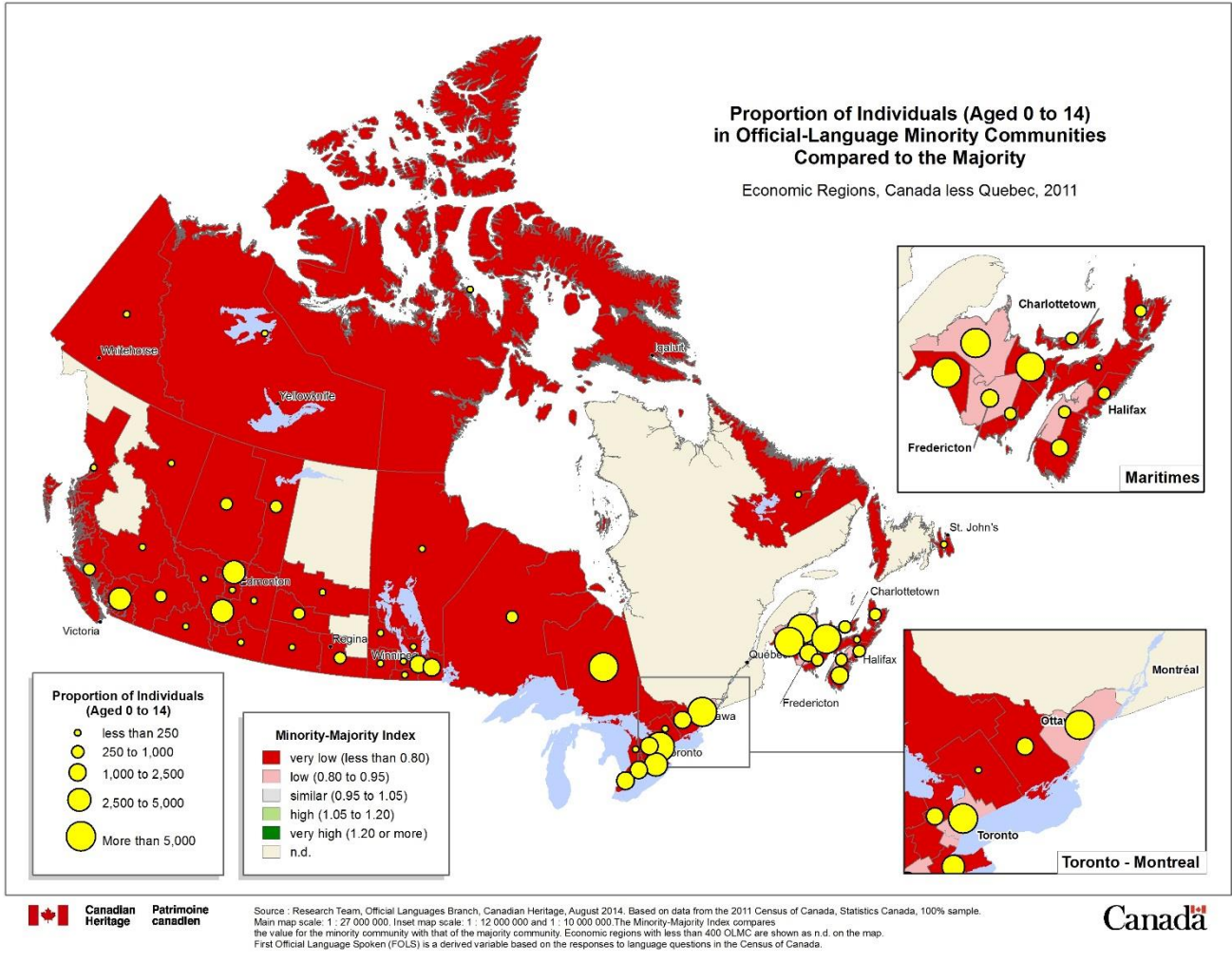
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Proportion Of Children (0-14 Years) Among Francophones
Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		proportion of children (0-14 years)		Relative indices								
	Total Population	0 to 14 years	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	8,341	1,205	14.4%	22.5%	↓ 0.64	↘ 0.85	○ 1.04	↗ 1.17	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.31	↓ 0.62	↘ 0.92	↘ 0.81
South Central (MB)	1,753	155	8.8%	23.9%	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.71	↘ 0.87	↘ 0.80	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.46
Southwest (MB)	1,225	105	8.6%	18.4%	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.69	↘ 0.84	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.61	↗ 1.14	○ 0.97
North Central (MB)	2,268	250	11.0%	22.2%	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.65	↘ 0.80	↘ 0.89	↗ 1.08	○ 1.00	↓ 0.55	↘ 0.93	↓ 0.78
Winnipeg (MB)	22,595	2,383	10.5%	17.3%	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.76	↘ 0.85	○ 1.04	○ 0.95	↓ 0.64	↗ 1.10	↘ 0.93
Interlake (MB)	1,235	85	6.9%	17.7%	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.29	↑ 2.45	↑ 1.95
North (MB)	448	28	6.3%	31.4%	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.67
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,335	423	12.7%	18.4%	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.75	↘ 0.92	○ 1.02	↑ 1.25	↑ 1.74	↓ 0.77	↑ 1.93	↑ 1.57
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,855	55	3.0%	17.2%	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.43
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,613	318	8.8%	18.4%	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.71	↘ 0.87	↑ 1.21	↓ 0.64	↑ 1.57	↑ 1.23
Prince Albert (SK)	3,755	95	2.5%	22.3%	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.39
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,118	145	13.0%	22.4%	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.76	↘ 0.94	↗ 1.05	↑ 1.27	○ 1.00	↗ 1.18	↑ 1.83	↑ 1.37
Nunavut (NU)	438	45	10.3%	30.3%	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.74	↘ 0.83	○ 1.01	↘ 0.91	↑ 1.22	↘ 0.89	↓ 0.74
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	53,164	5,408	10.2%	19.7%	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.74	↘ 0.82	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.59	↗ 1.08	↘ 0.91
Manitoba (MB)	38,573	4,265	11.1%	19.5%	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.65	↘ 0.80	↘ 0.89	↗ 1.09	○ 1.00	↓ 0.60	○ 1.00	↘ 0.86
Saskatchewan (SK)	13,030	948	7.3%	19.5%	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.72	○ 1.00	↓ 0.49	↑ 1.28	↗ 1.07
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,118	145	13.0%	22.5%	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.76	↘ 0.94	↗ 1.05	↑ 1.27	○ 1.00	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.83	↑ 1.37
Nunavut (NU)	443	50	11.3%	30.3%	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.66	↘ 0.82	↘ 0.91	↗ 1.11	○ 1.00	↑ 1.25	○ 0.96	↘ 0.81

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

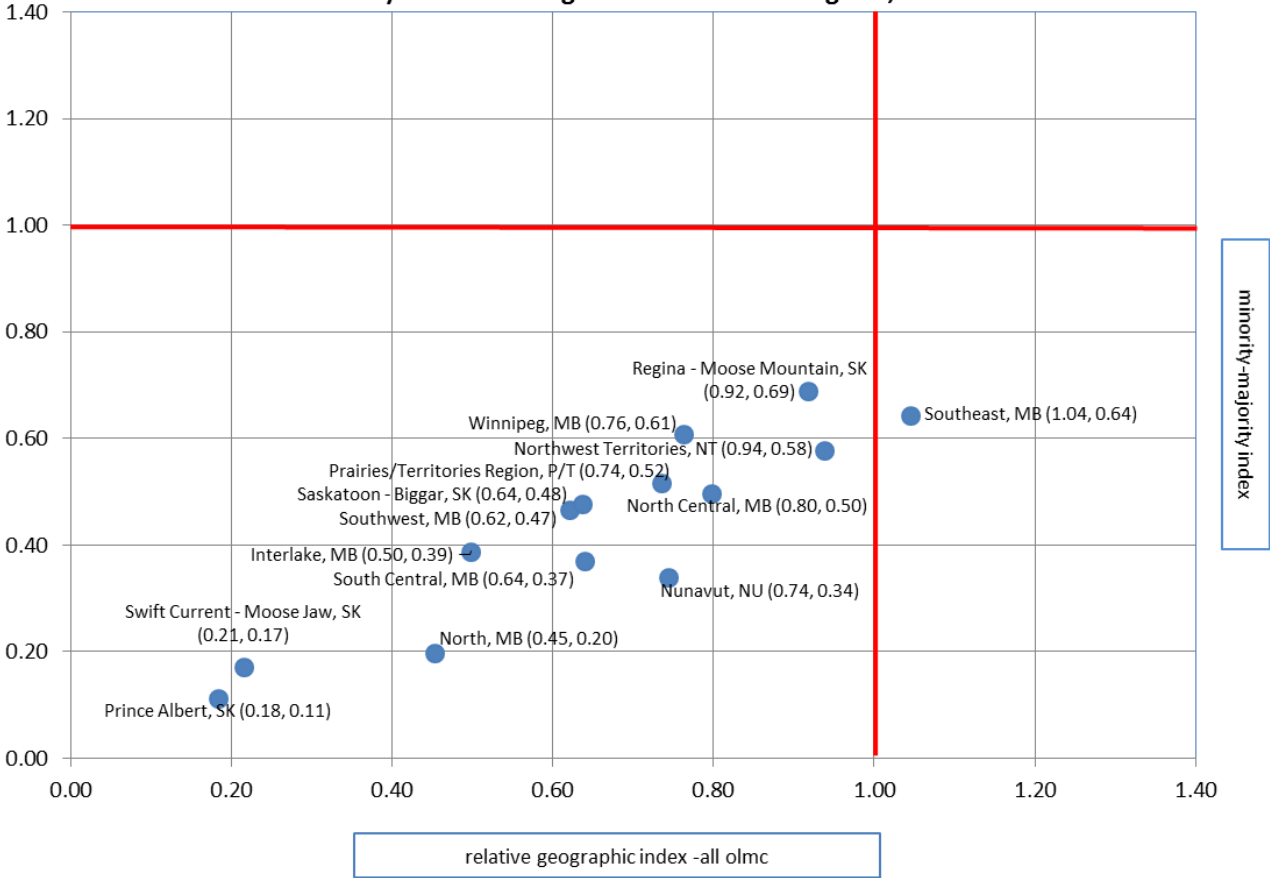
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



- ✓ The Francophone communities in 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).

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

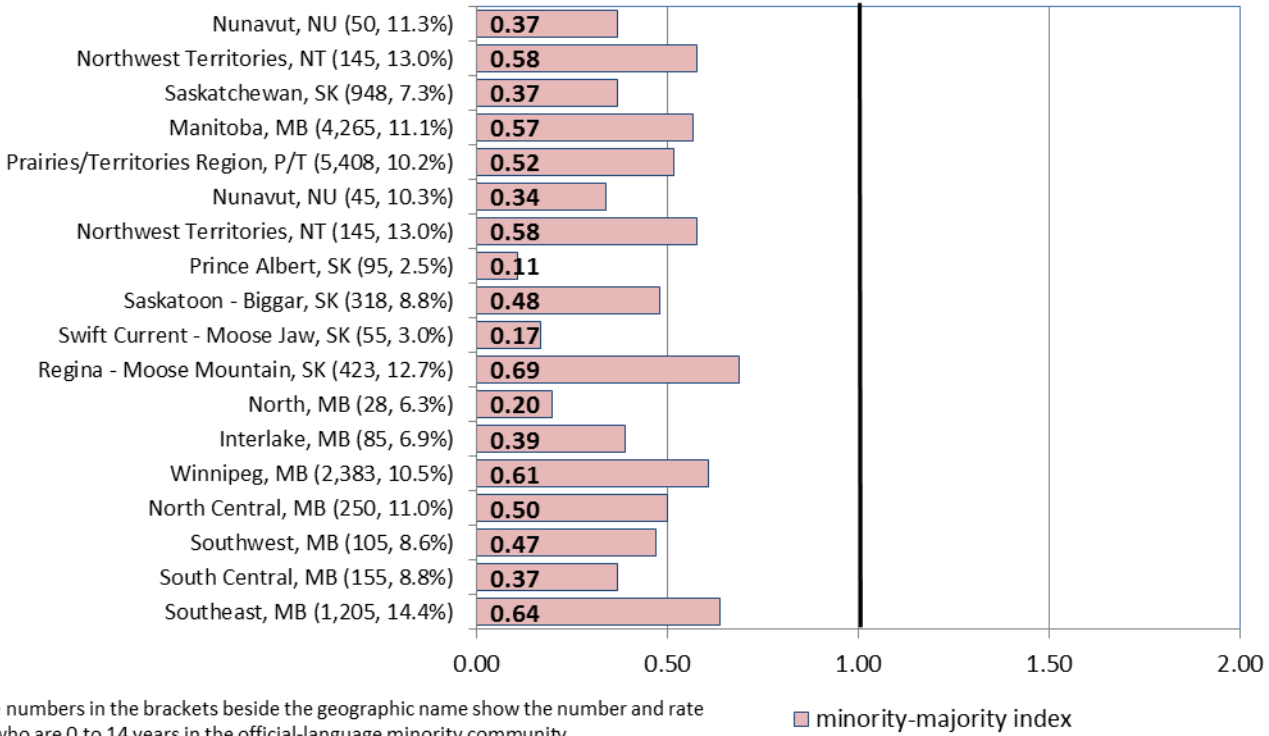
Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Children (0-14)
Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011



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

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

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

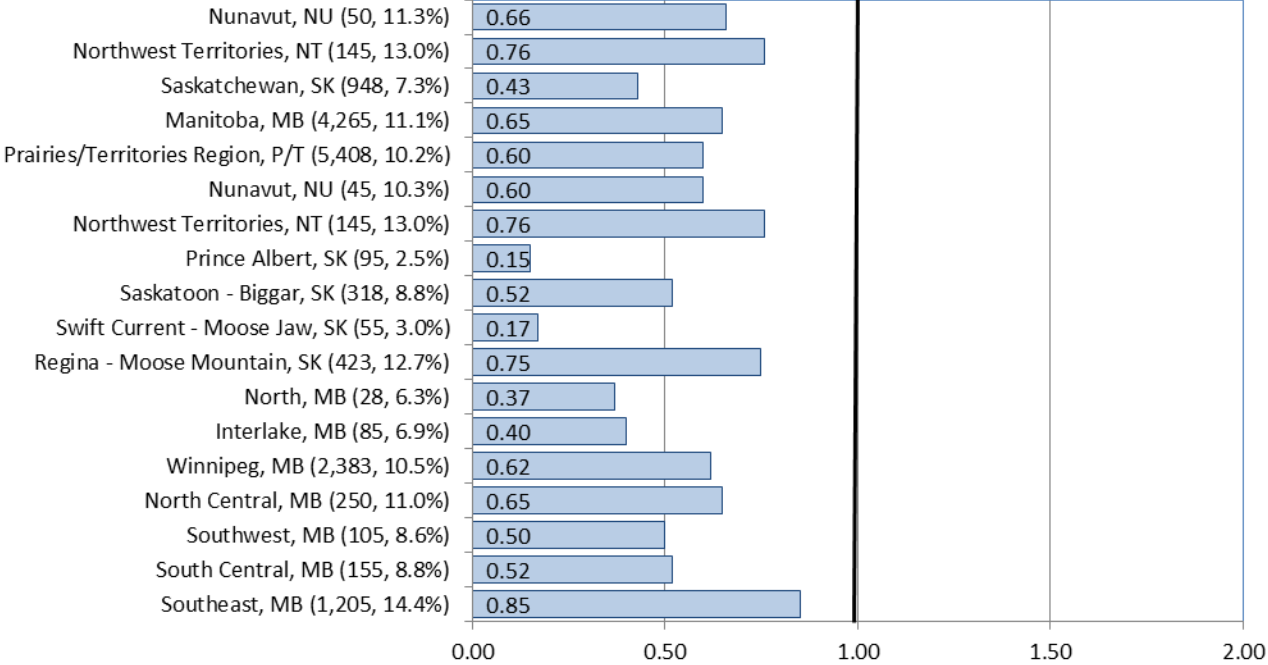


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ 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).

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

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

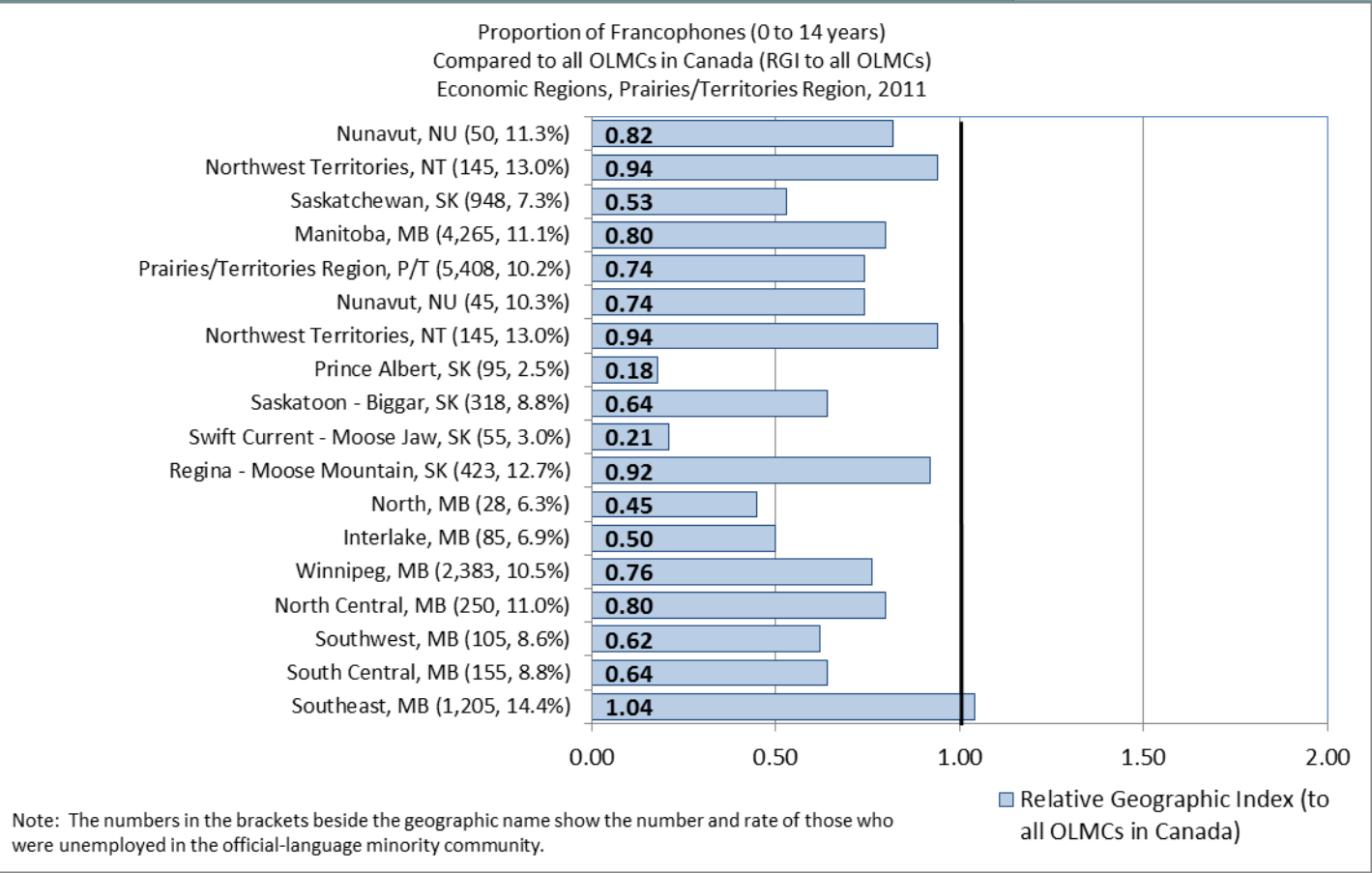


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

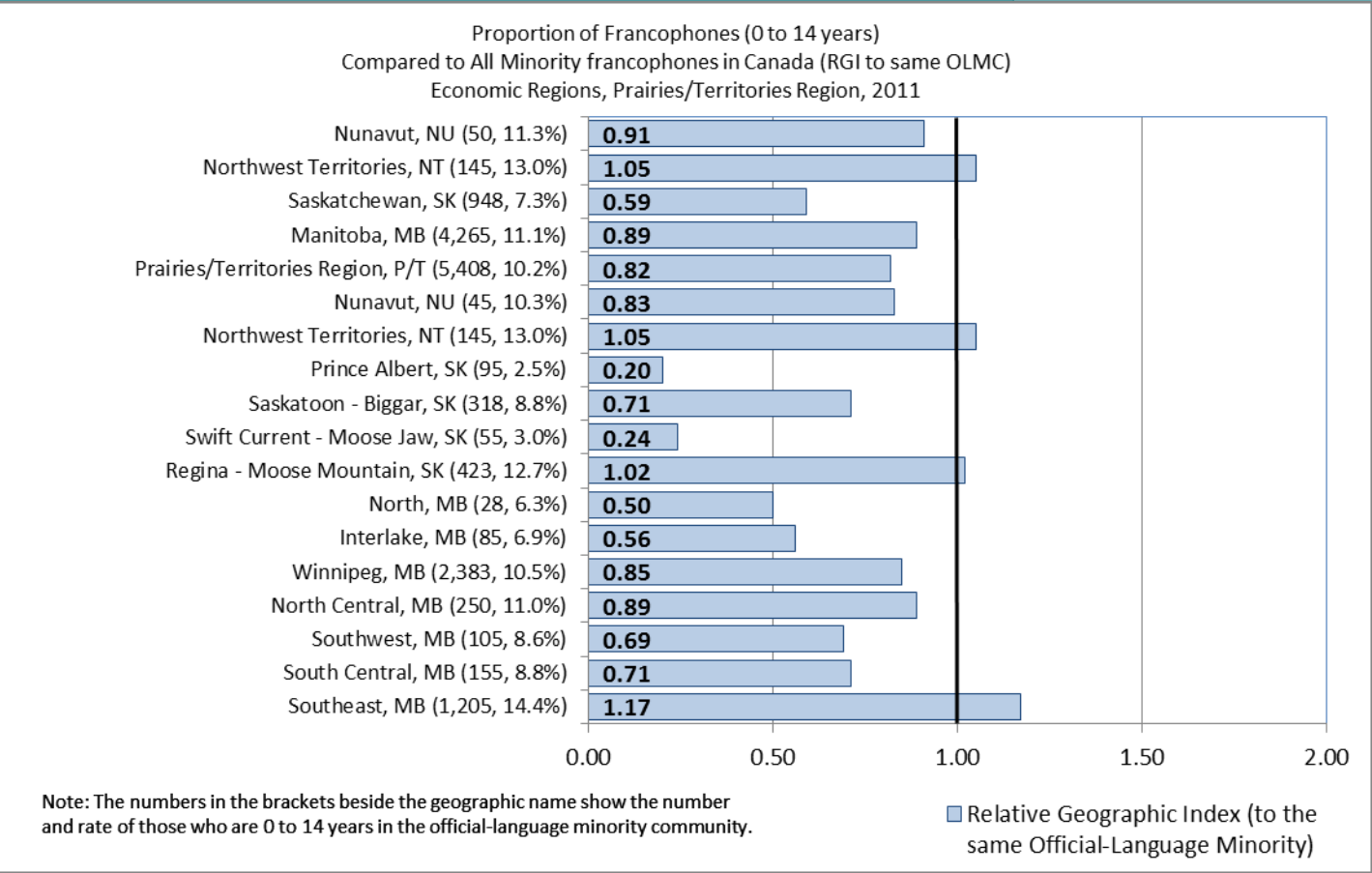
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Prince Albert (0.15), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.17), and North (0.37) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Southeast (0.85), Northwest Territories (0.76), and Regina -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

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in 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.*

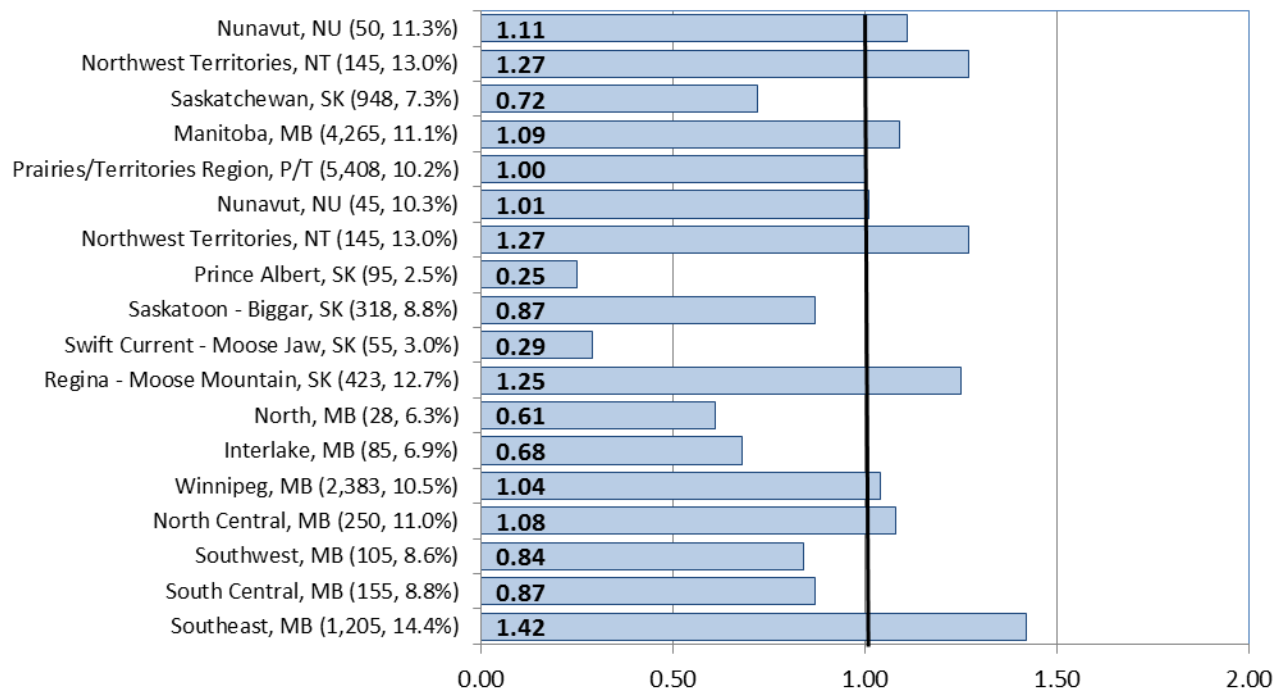
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total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



- ✓ 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.

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

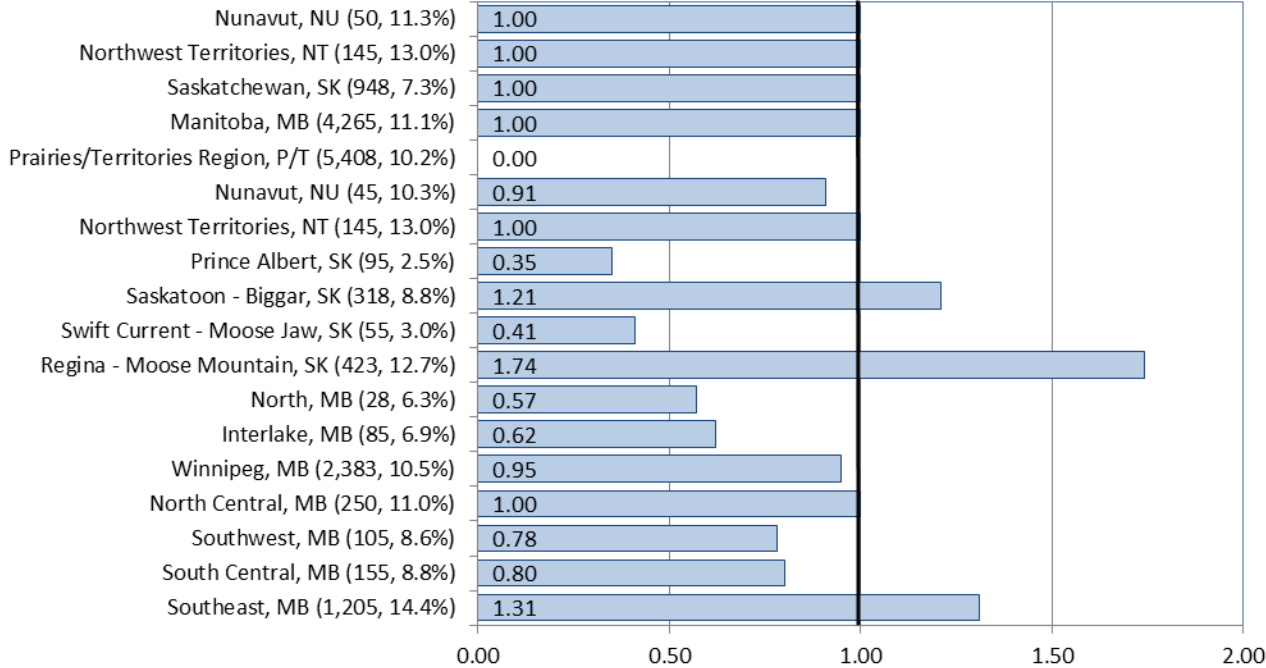


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

- ✓ 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.

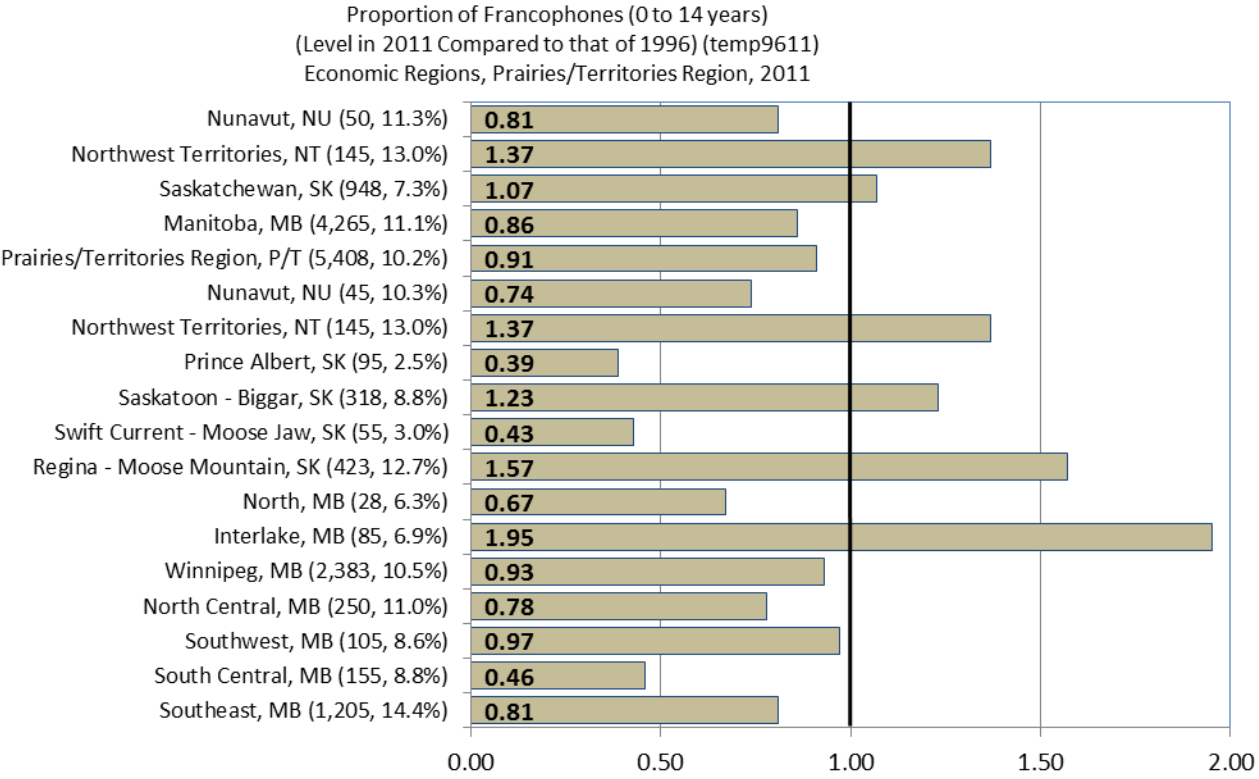
Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



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

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in 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.



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.

- ✓ 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.

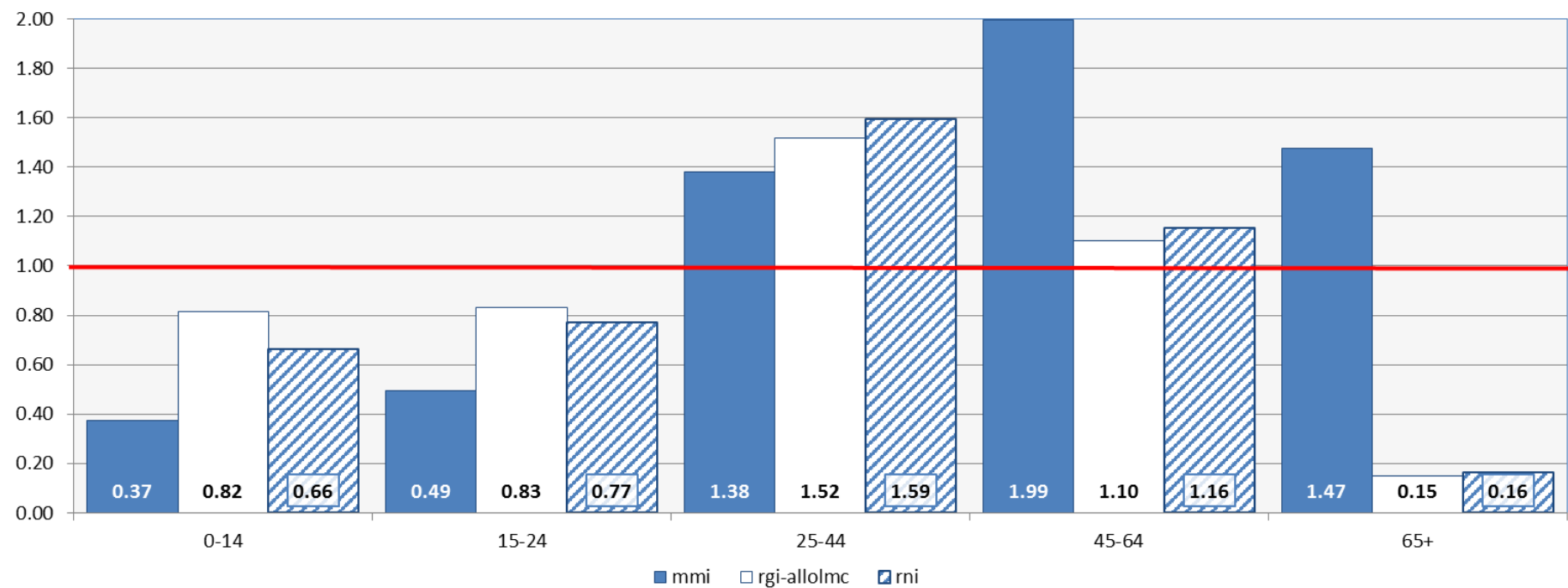
The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that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

Population by age - Seniors (65 years and over)

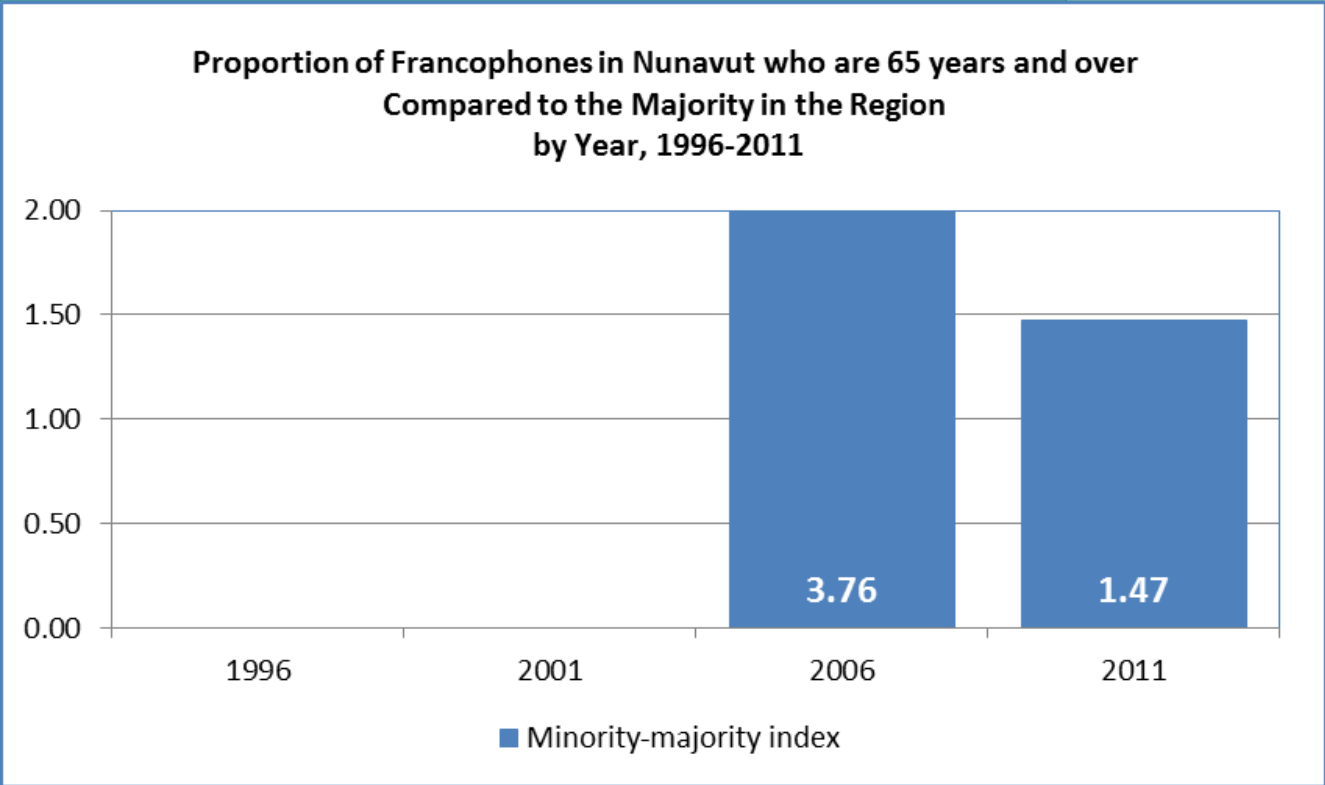
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	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.37	0.49	1.38	1.99	1.47
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.66	0.77	1.59	1.16	0.16
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	Minority-majority index	0.39	0.37	1.42	2.56	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
1996	OL minority - total population (%)	13.9%	9.2%	45.0%	28.9%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.38	0.45	1.34	3.16	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.86	0.73	1.31	1.21	0.00

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.

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.

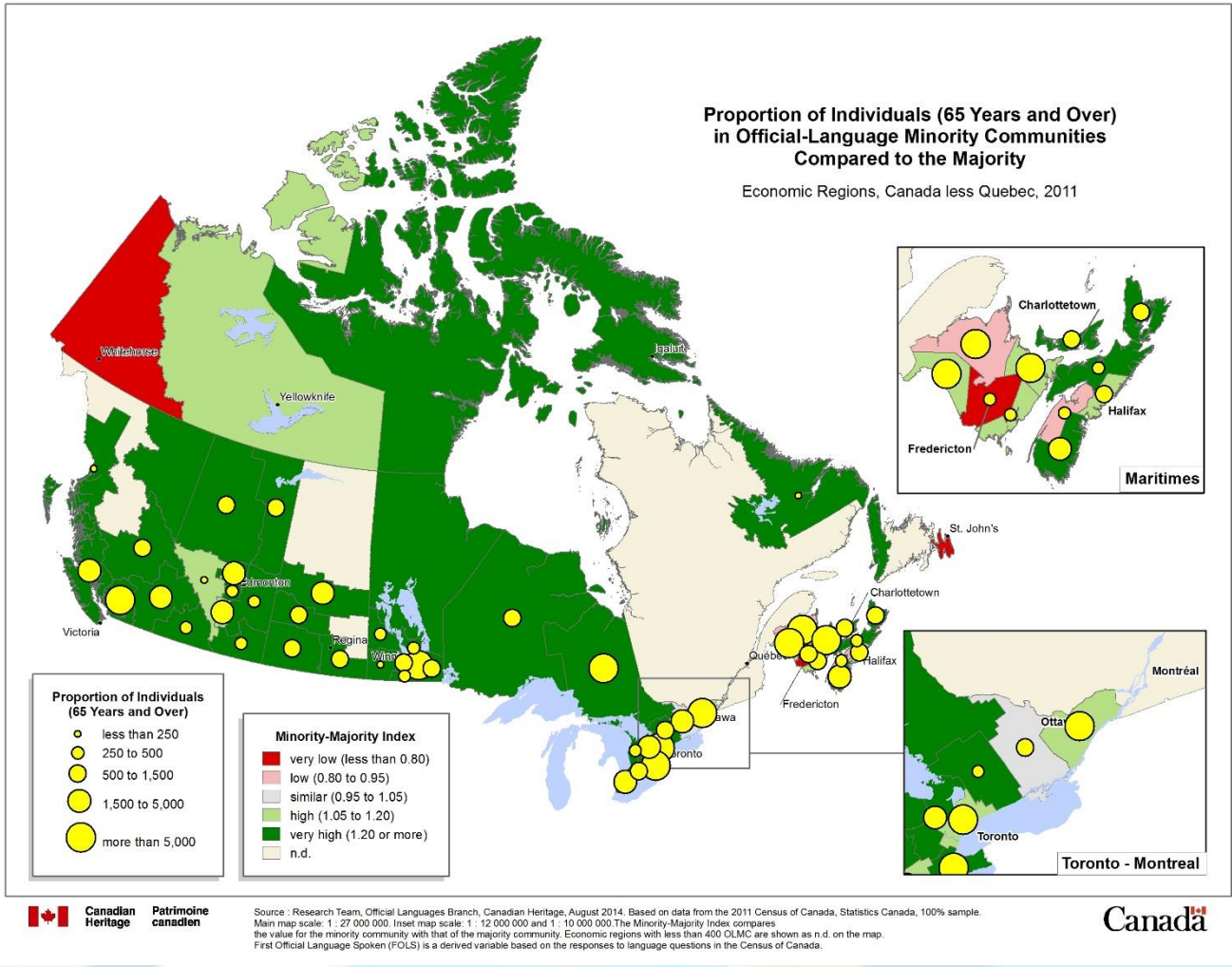


The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion Of Seniors (65 Years And Over) Among Francophones Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011													
Geography	OL minority population		proportion of seniors (65 years and over)		Relative indices								
	Total Population	65 years and over	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	8,341	1,380	16.5%	12.3%	↑ 1.34	↗ 1.19	↗ 1.08	○ 0.95	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.62	↗ 1.06	↑ 1.23
South Central (MB)	1,753	330	18.8%	13.4%	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.23	↗ 1.08	↓ 0.78	↘ 0.84	↓ 0.55	↗ 1.16	○ 1.03
Southwest (MB)	1,225	260	21.2%	15.9%	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.53	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.21	↘ 0.87	○ 0.95	↓ 0.61	↘ 0.90	↘ 0.85
North Central (MB)	2,268	625	27.6%	13.4%	↑ 2.06	↑ 1.99	↑ 1.81	↑ 1.58	↗ 1.14	↑ 1.24	↓ 0.55	↑ 1.28	↑ 1.39
Winnipeg (MB)	22,595	5,195	23.0%	12.7%	↑ 1.80	↑ 1.66	↑ 1.51	↑ 1.32	○ 0.95	○ 1.03	↓ 0.64	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.27
Interlake (MB)	1,235	315	25.5%	15.6%	↑ 1.64	↑ 1.84	↑ 1.67	↑ 1.46	↗ 1.05	↗ 1.14	↓ 0.29	↘ 0.87	↗ 1.08
North (MB)	448	65	14.5%	5.5%	↑ 2.65	↗ 1.05	○ 0.95	↘ 0.83	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.78
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,335	855	25.6%	13.0%	↑ 1.97	↑ 1.85	↑ 1.68	↑ 1.47	↗ 1.06	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.77	○ 1.02	↗ 1.06
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,855	835	45.0%	18.2%	↑ 2.47	↑ 3.25	↑ 2.95	↑ 2.58	↑ 1.85	↑ 1.39	↓ 0.23	↑ 1.37	↑ 1.46
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,613	735	20.3%	12.1%	↑ 1.69	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.33	↗ 1.16	↘ 0.84	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.64	○ 1.04	↗ 1.08
Prince Albert (SK)	3,755	1,605	42.7%	14.2%	↑ 3.01	↑ 3.09	↑ 2.80	↑ 2.45	↑ 1.76	↑ 1.32	↓ 0.30	↑ 1.28	↑ 1.32
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,118	65	5.8%	5.0%	↗ 1.16	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.24	↘ 0.83	↗ 1.18	↓ 0.50	○ 1.00
Nunavut (NU)	438	10	2.3%	1.5%	↑ 1.49	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.09	○ 1.01	↑ 1.22	--	--
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	53,164	12,903	24.3%	13.0%	↑ 1.86	↑ 1.75	↑ 1.59	↑ 1.39	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.59	↗ 1.18	↑ 1.21
Manitoba (MB)	38,573	8,605	22.3%	13.0%	↑ 1.72	↑ 1.61	↑ 1.46	↑ 1.28	↘ 0.92	○ 1.00	↓ 0.60	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.25
Saskatchewan (SK)	13,030	4,210	32.3%	13.7%	↑ 2.35	↑ 2.33	↑ 2.12	↑ 1.85	↑ 1.33	○ 1.00	↓ 0.49	↗ 1.19	↑ 1.21
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,118	78	7.0%	5.0%	↑ 1.39	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.29	○ 1.00	↑ 1.21	↓ 0.60	↑ 1.21
Nunavut (NU)	443	10	2.3%	1.5%	↑ 1.47	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.09	○ 1.00	↑ 1.25	--	--

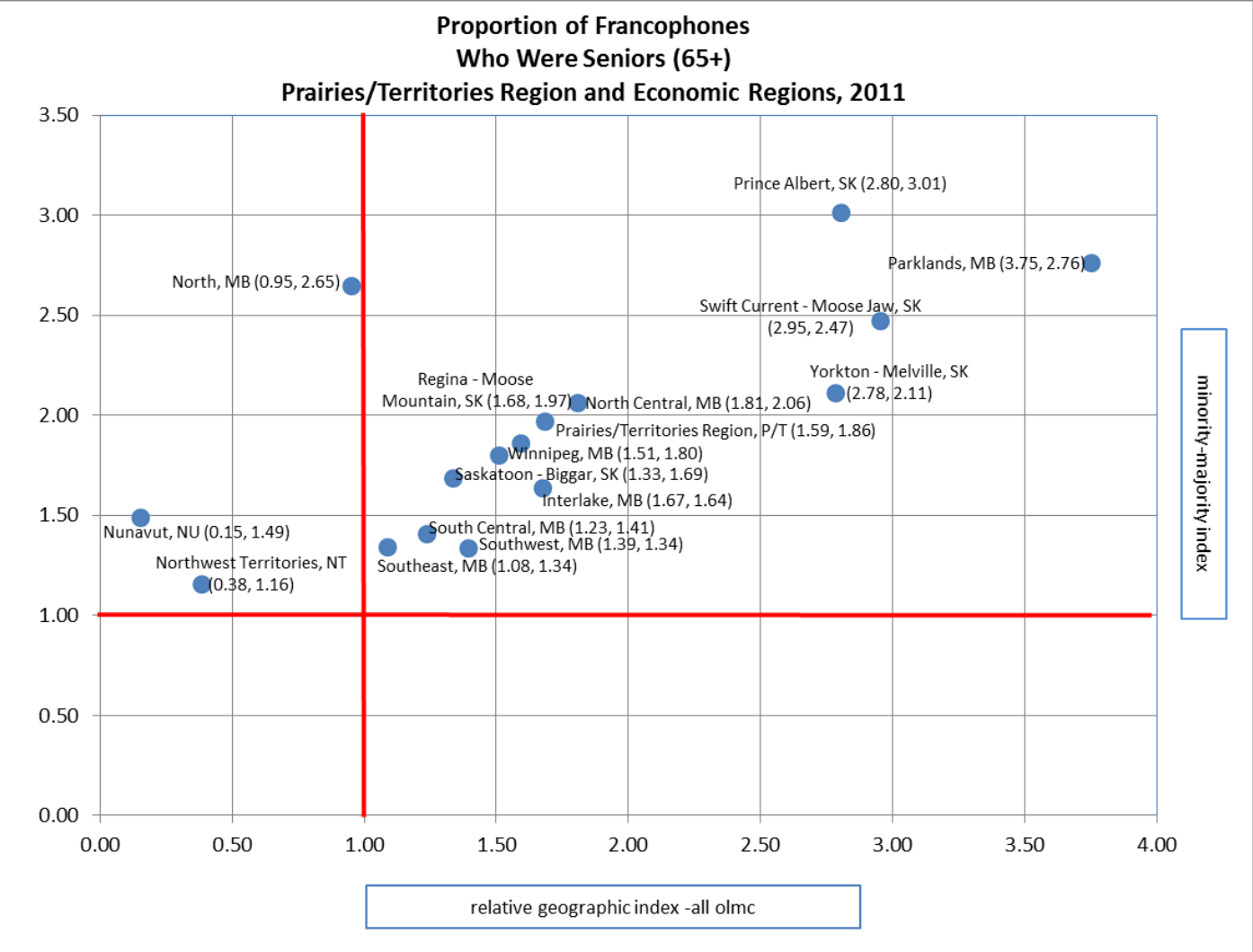
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest Territories (1.16), Southeast (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).*

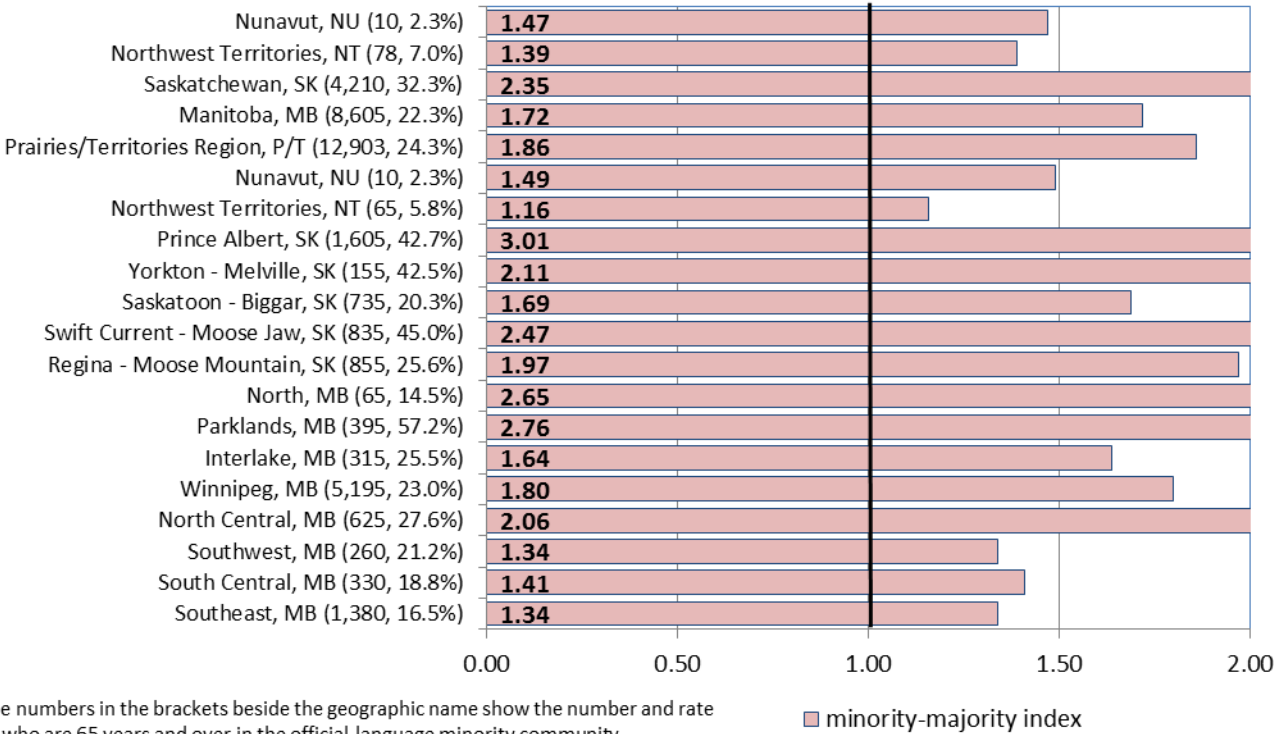
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



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

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

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

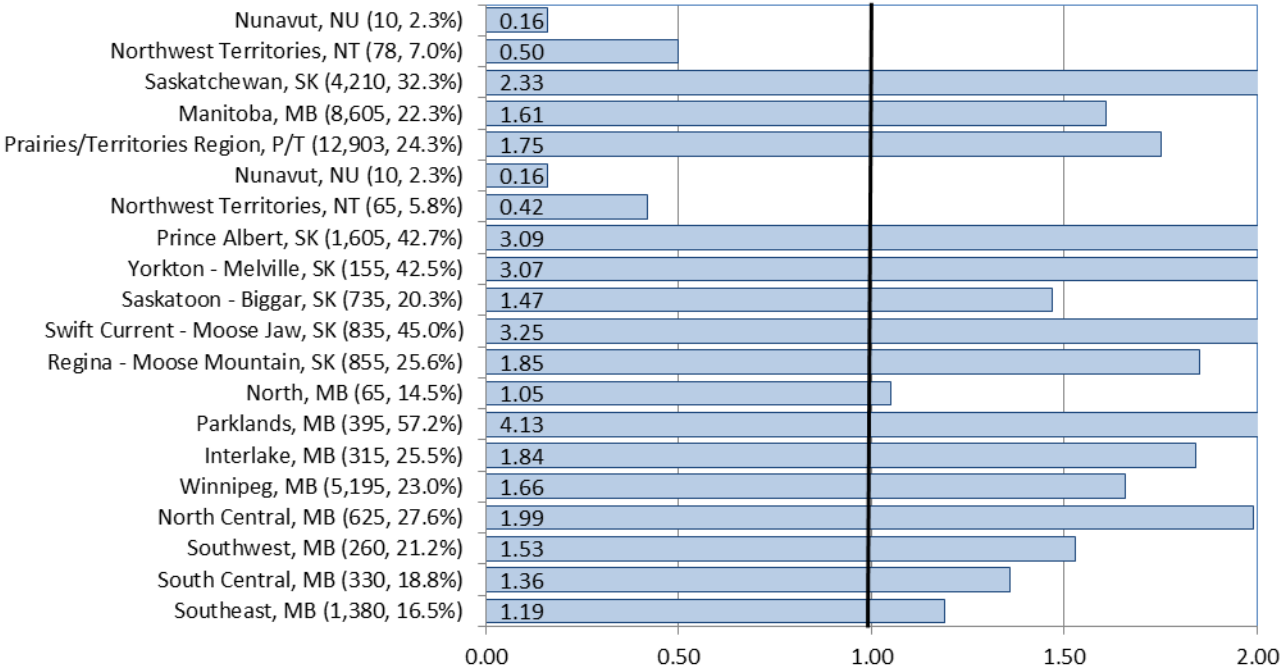


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *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).*

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

Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over)
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

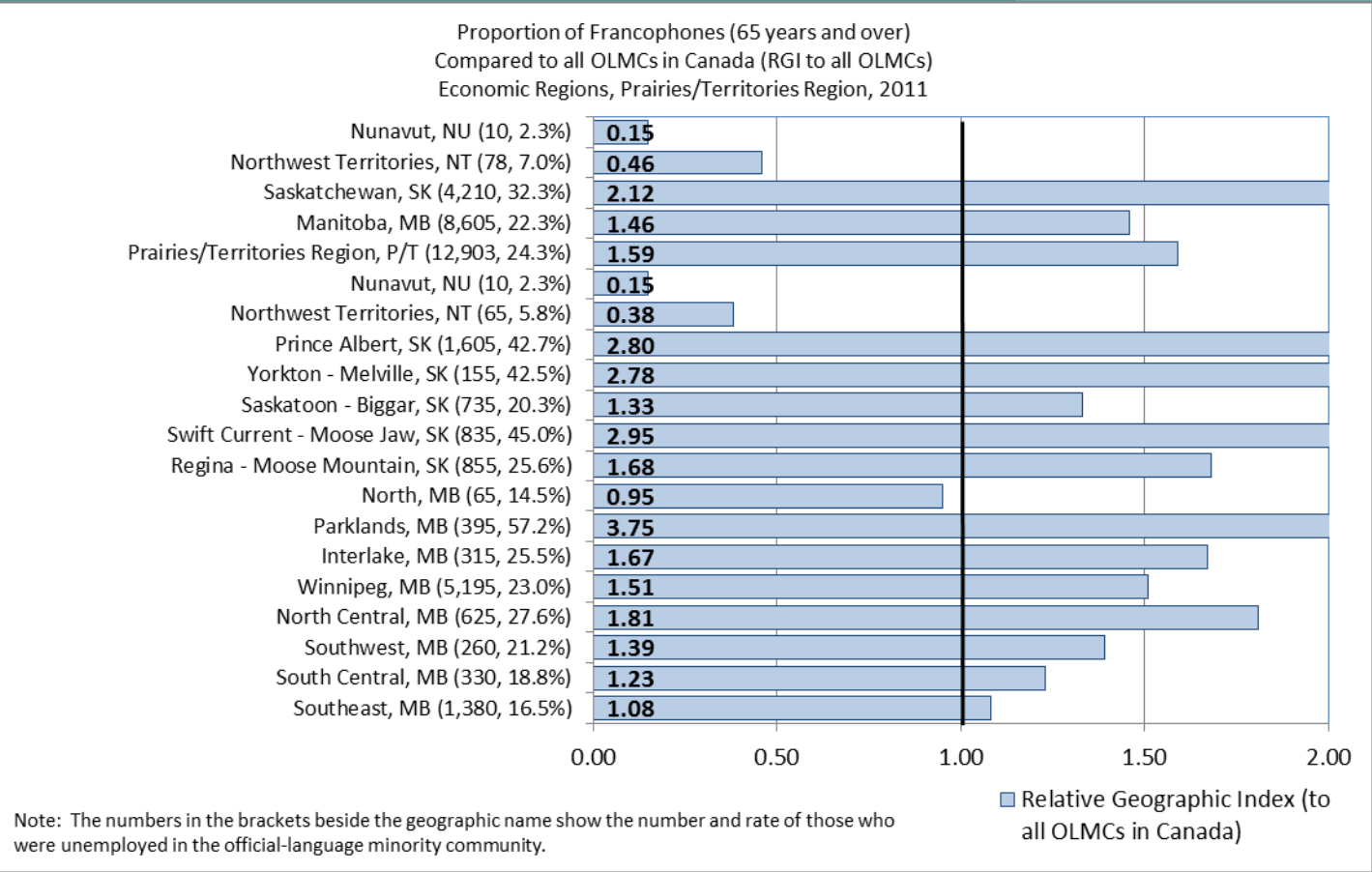


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

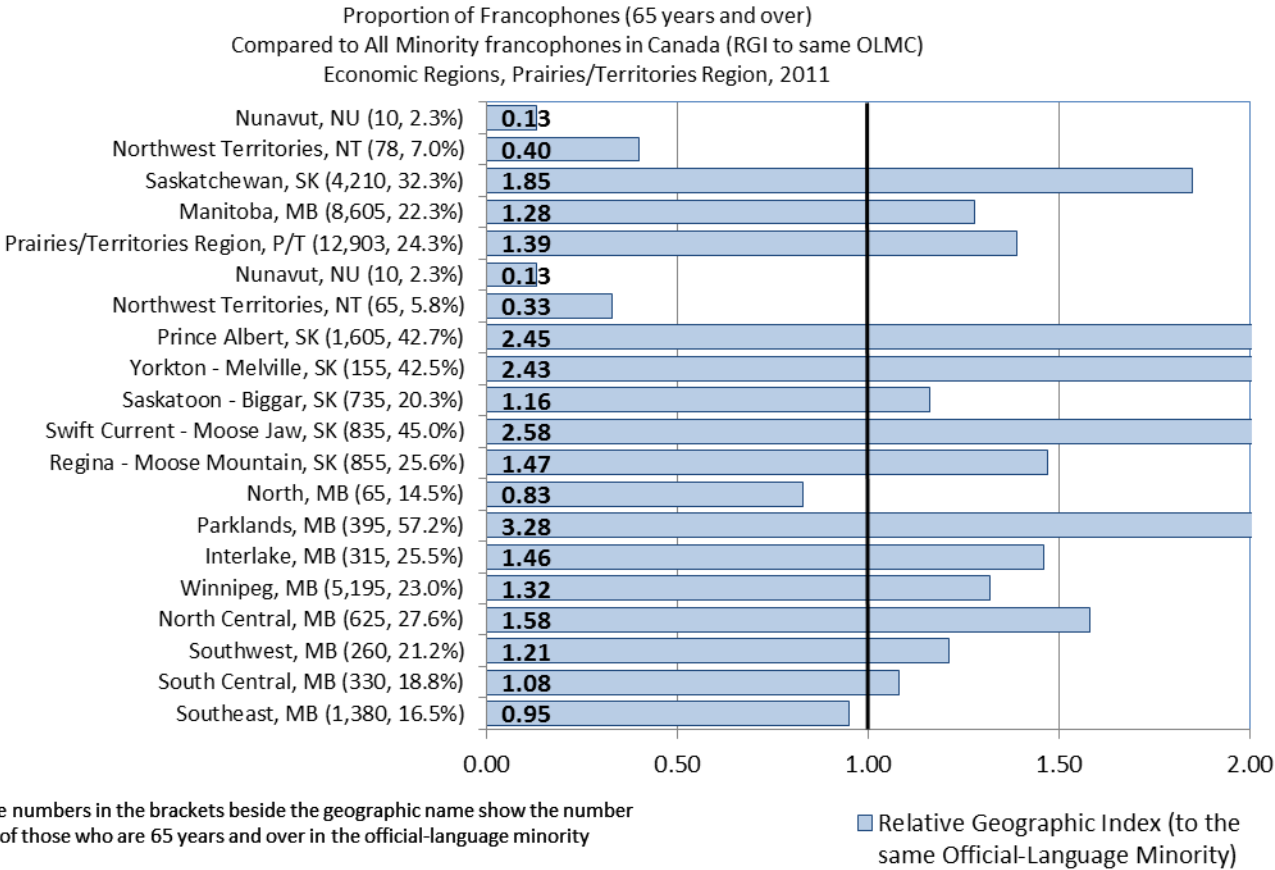
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.16), Northwest Territories (0.42), and North (1.05) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Parklands (4.13), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (3.25), and Prince Albert (3.09)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

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



- ✓ The Francophone communities in 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 (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.

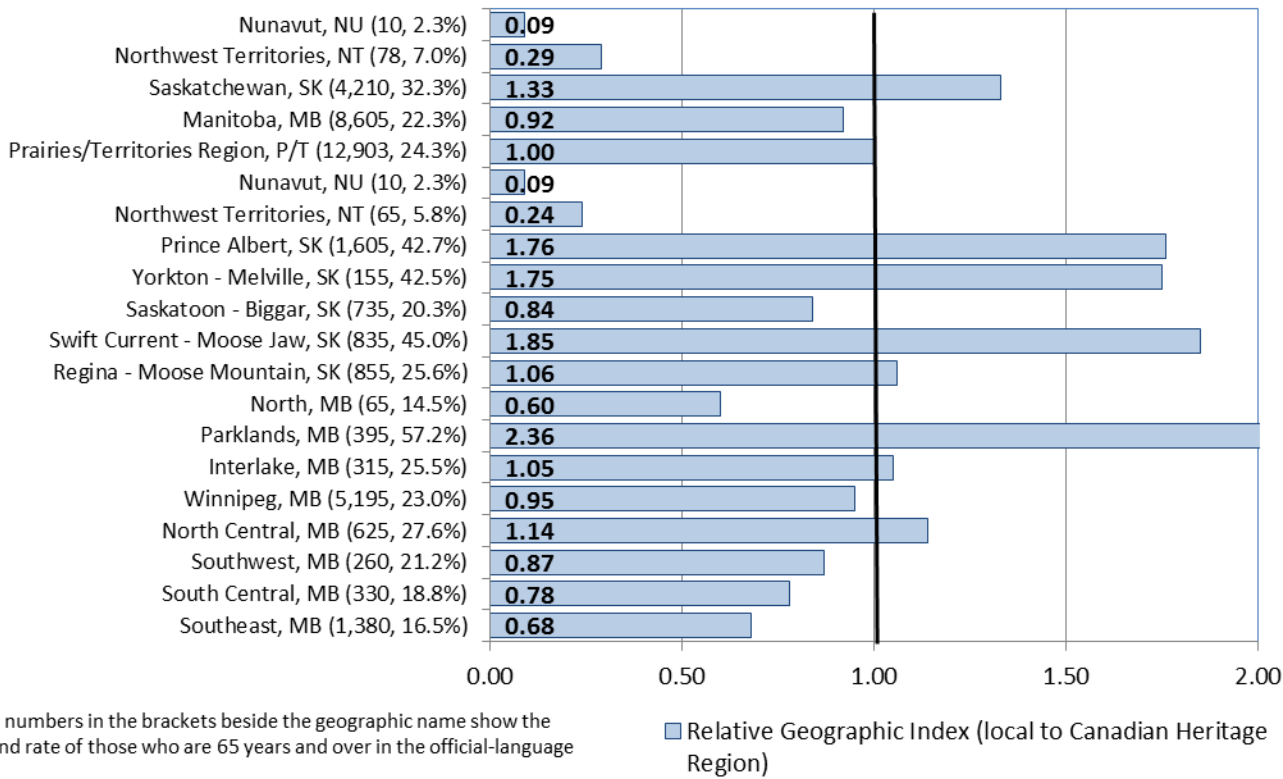
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total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



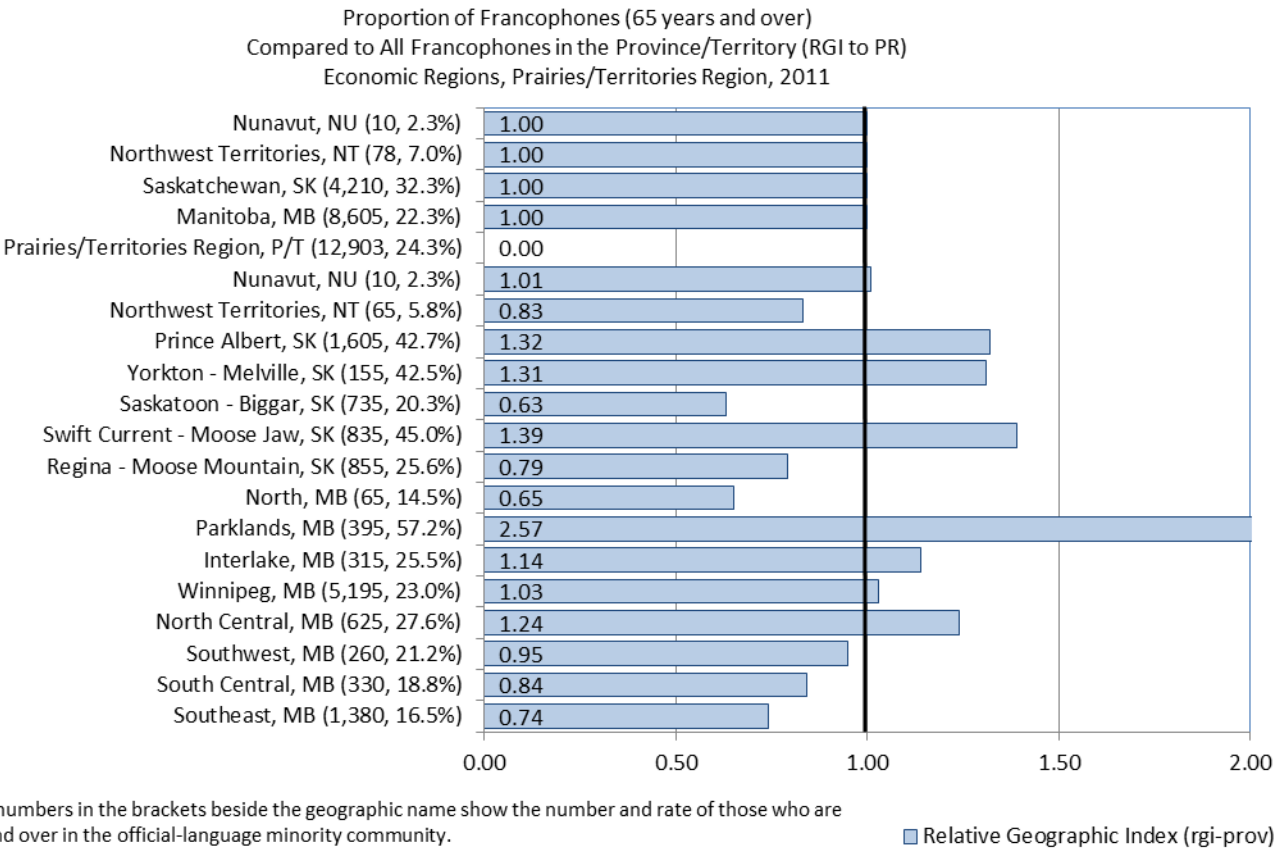
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Nunavut (0.13), Northwest Territories (0.33), and North (0.83) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Parklands (3.28), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (2.58), and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

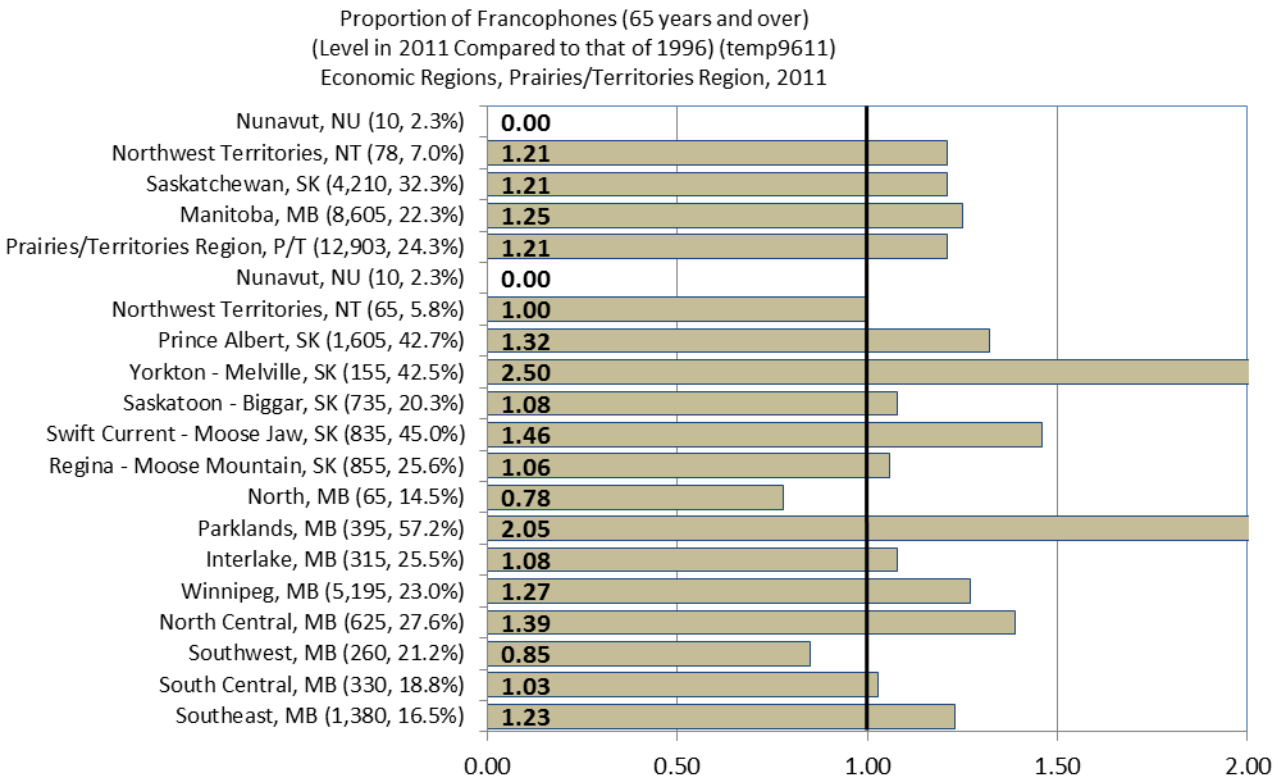
Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over)
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ 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 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.



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.

- ✓ 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.

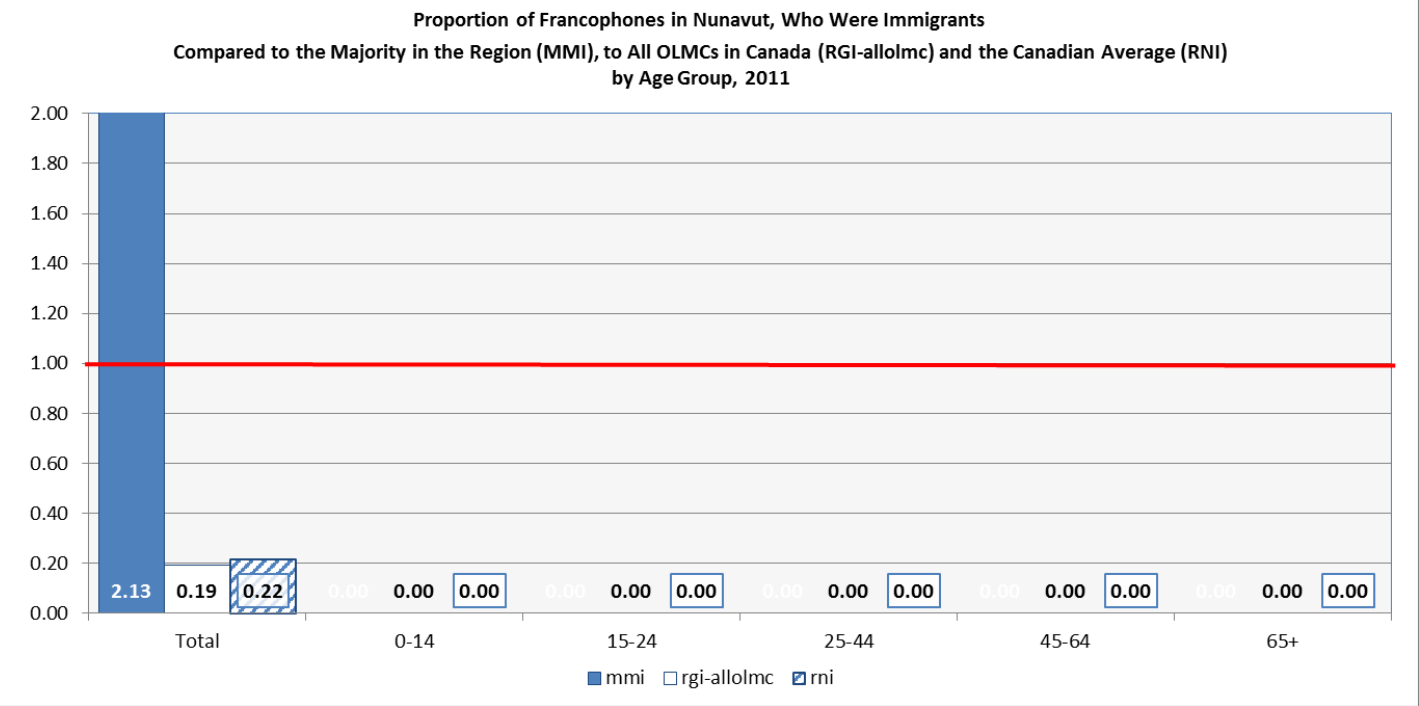
The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that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

Immigrant population in OLMCs

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants Nunavut, 1996-2011							
Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - who were immigrants	448	50	40	188	155	10
	OL minority - who were immigrants (#)	20	0	0	0	0	0
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	OL majority - who were immigrants (%)	2.1%	0.4%	0.5%	2.4%	5.4%	11.6%
	Canadian population - who were immigrants (%)	20.6%	6.7%	13.1%	24.0%	24.6%	29.9%
	Minority-majority index	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Intergenerational index	n.d.					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.91	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.97	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.52	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	4.7%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	2.93	0.00	34.13	0.00	1.86	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.22	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.44	0.00
2001	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	4.8%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	2.58	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.25	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	2.3%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.08	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.13	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

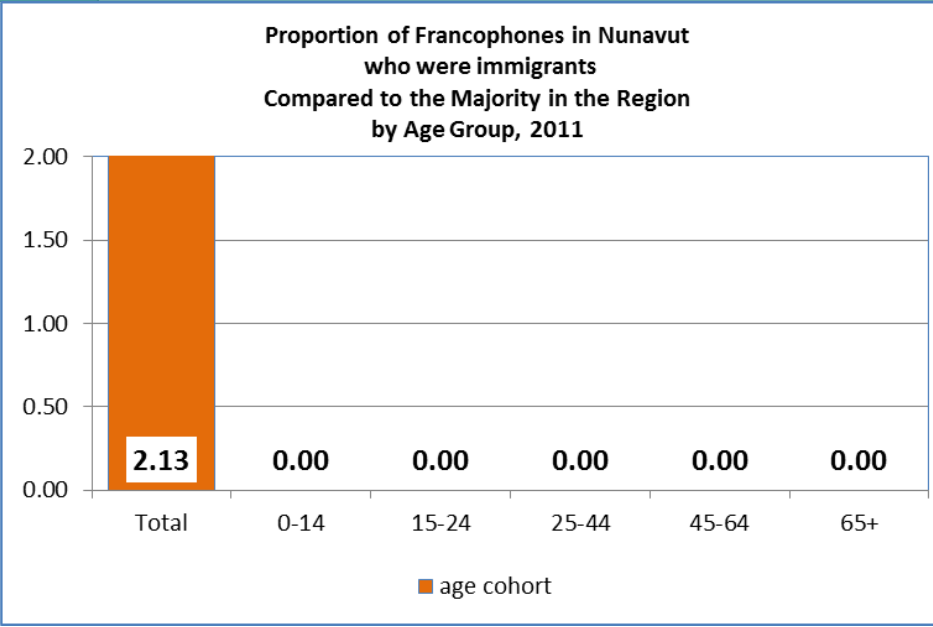
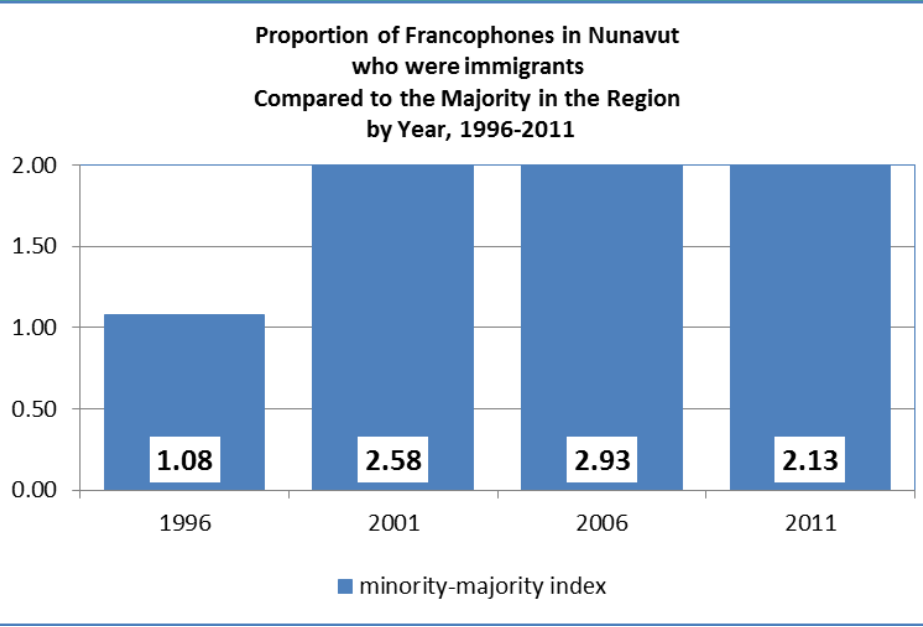
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Nunavut, 20 (4.5%) were immigrants.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=2.13) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.19).



✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who were immigrants was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=2.13).

- 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 Nunavut who were immigrants was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=2.13).
- ✓ 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 Nunavut who were immigrants was highest in 2006 (mmi=2.93) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.08).

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		Immigrants		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Immigrants	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	8,343	173	2.1%	12.2%	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.10	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.70	↑ 1.94	○ 0.96	↑ 1.31
South Central (MB)	1,758	70	4.0%	17.1%	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.49	--	--	↑ 1.88	↑ 3.45
Southwest (MB)	1,218	108	8.9%	8.1%	↔ 1.09	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.76	↔ 1.07	↔ 1.09	↓ 0.65	--	↑ 1.80	↑ 2.89
North Central (MB)	2,270	25	1.1%	4.6%	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.13	--	--	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.48
Winnipeg (MB)	22,593	2,600	11.5%	21.4%	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.50	○ 0.98	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.41	↔ 0.85	↑ 1.88	↑ 1.83	↑ 2.23
Interlake (MB)	1,243	28	2.3%	6.5%	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.10	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.28	--	--	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.60
North (MB)	440	40	9.1%	1.9%	↑ 4.83	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.78	↔ 1.10	↔ 1.11	--	--	--	--
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,330	438	13.2%	8.2%	↑ 1.60	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.57	↔ 1.12	↑ 1.59	↑ 1.52	↓ 0.77	↑ 2.75	↑ 2.30	↑ 2.91
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,855	20	1.1%	5.0%	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.12	--	--	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.61
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,623	453	12.5%	9.0%	↑ 1.38	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.54	↔ 1.07	↑ 1.51	↑ 1.45	↔ 1.08	↑ 2.18	↔ 1.16	↑ 1.66
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	373	13	3.5%	3.0%	↔ 1.16	↓ 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	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.34	↑ 7.52	↑ 3.30	↑ 1.37	↑ 1.41
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,113	98	8.8%	6.9%	↑ 1.28	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.75	↔ 1.06	↔ 0.91	↔ 0.94	↑ 1.45	↑ 1.70	↑ 1.76
Nunavut (NU)	445	20	4.5%	2.1%	↑ 2.16	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.38	↓ 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	○ 1.00	--	○ 0.98	↑ 2.22	↑ 1.74	↑ 2.20
Manitoba (MB)	38,568	3,148	8.2%	15.4%	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.70	○ 0.99	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	↑ 2.05	↑ 1.74	↑ 2.19
Saskatchewan (SK)	13,038	1,128	8.7%	6.6%	↑ 1.31	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.74	○ 1.04	○ 1.00	↔ 1.05	↑ 3.13	↑ 1.77	↑ 2.24
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,115	108	9.7%	6.9%	↑ 1.40	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.42	↔ 0.83	↔ 1.17	○ 1.00	↔ 1.18	↑ 1.30	↑ 1.86	↑ 1.94
Nunavut (NU)	448	20	4.5%	2.1%	↑ 2.13	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.54	○ 1.00	--	--	↑ 1.97	↑ 1.91

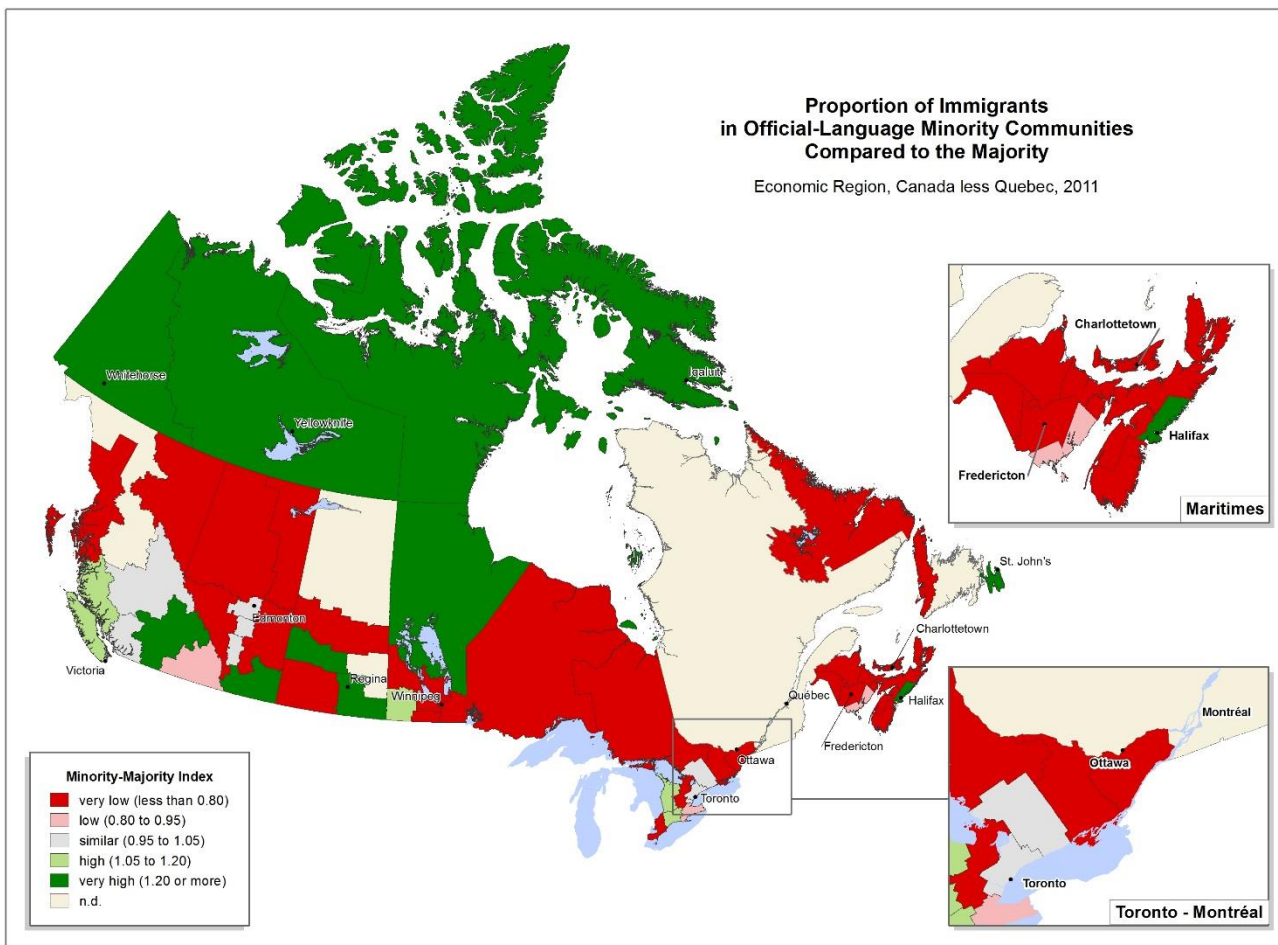
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were immigrants in the Francophone communities across the 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

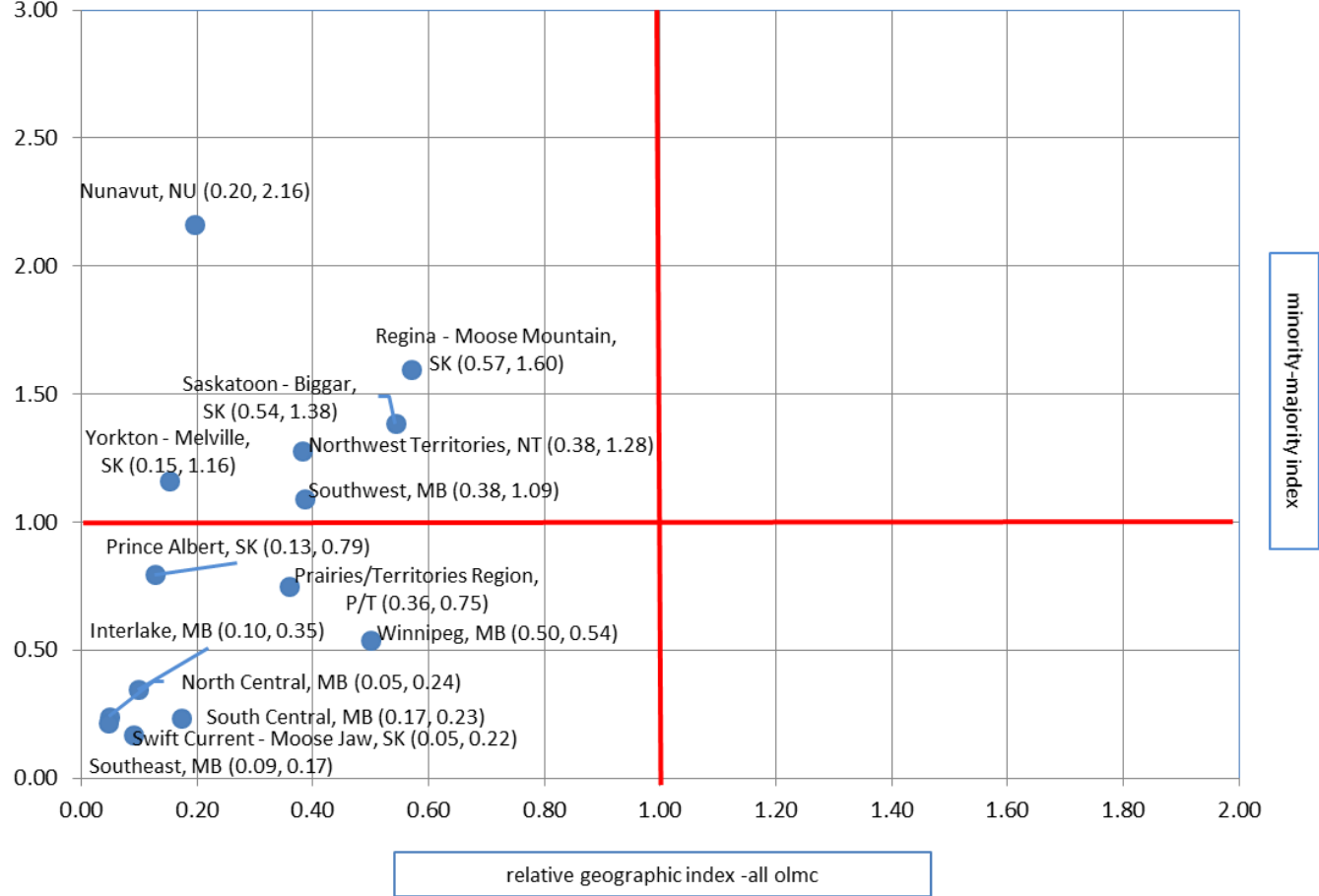
Prairies/Territories Region.

✓ 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.



- ✓ *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.*

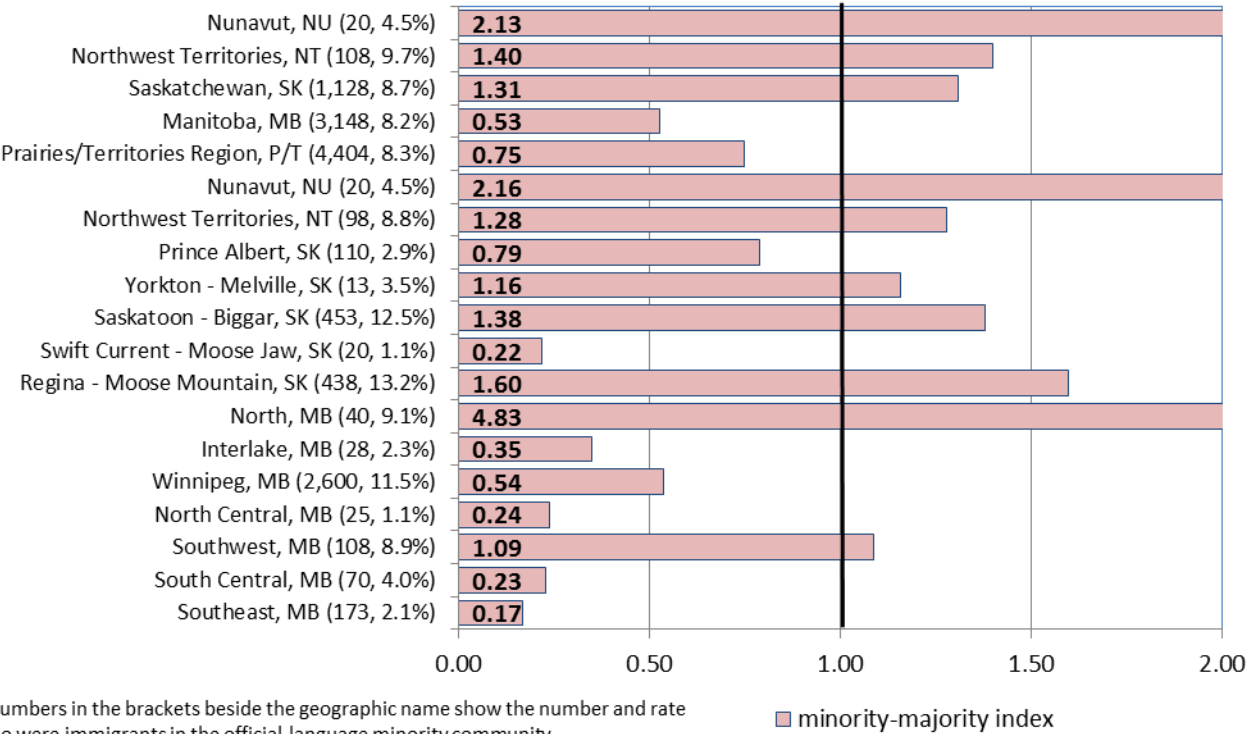
Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Immigrants
Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011



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

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

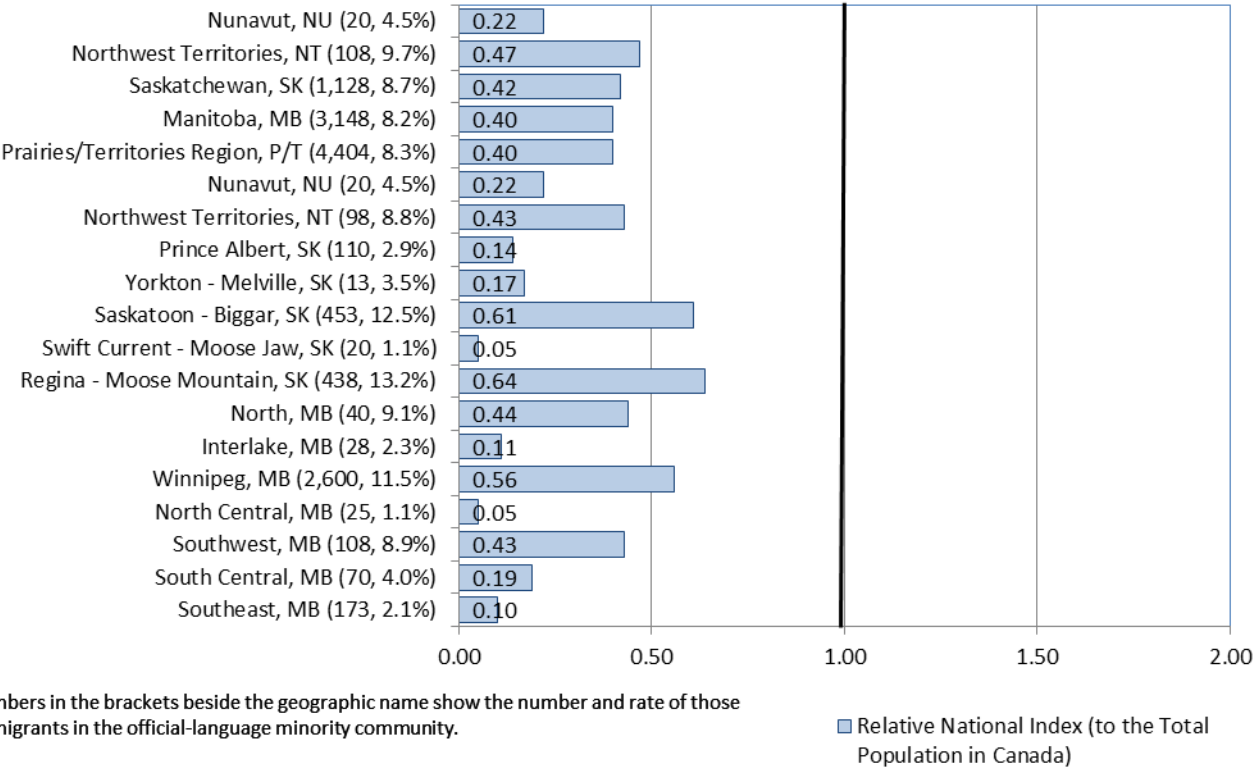
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *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.

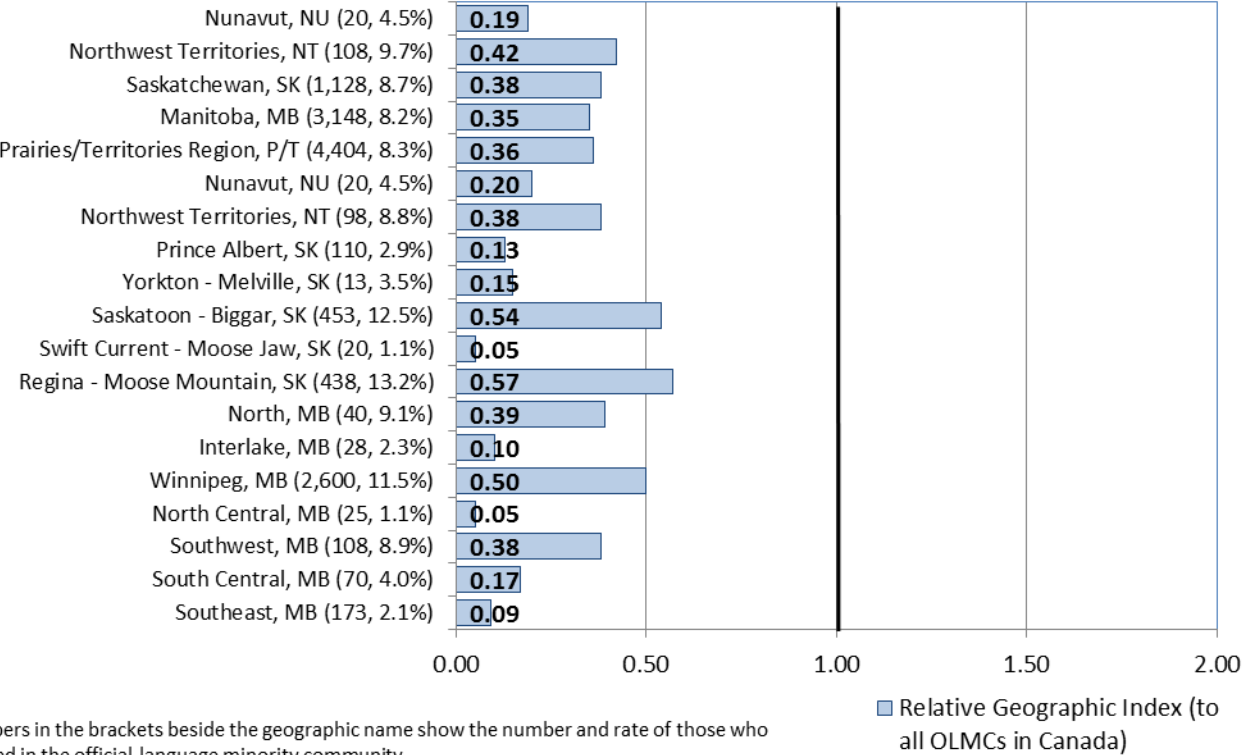
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ 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.

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

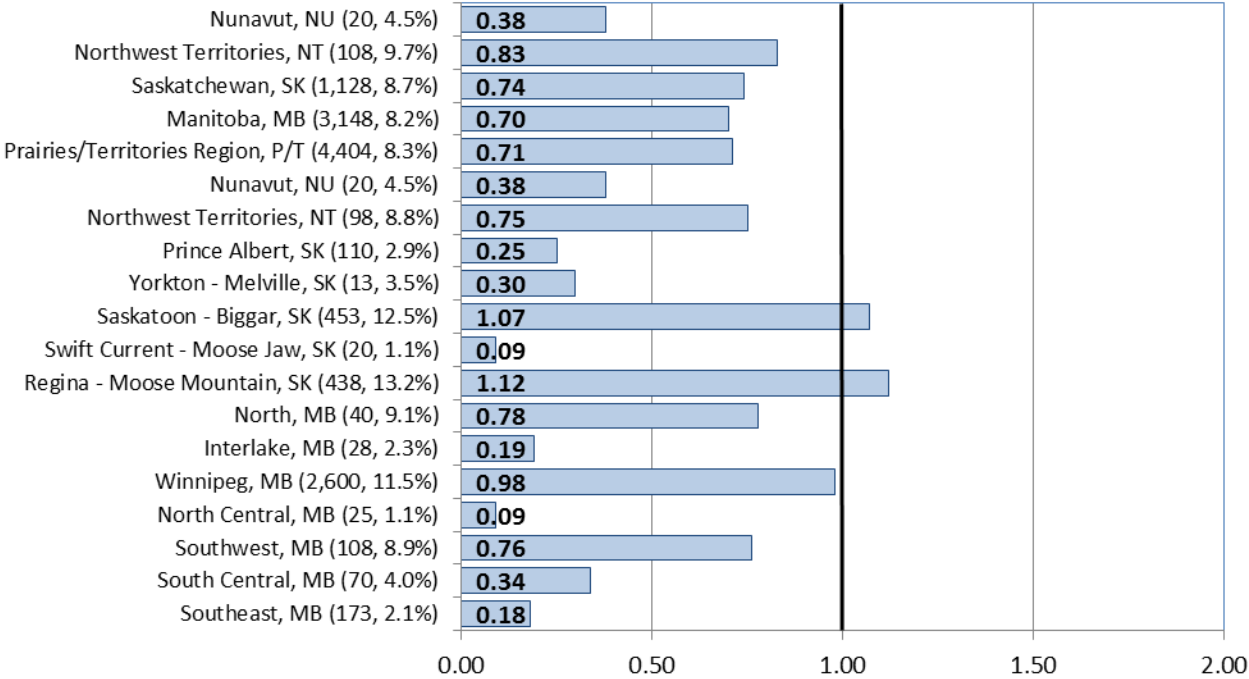
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.05), North Central (0.05), and Southeast (0.09) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were immigrants in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Regina - Moose Mountain (0.57), Saskatoon - Biggar (0.54), and Winnipeg (0.50) 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 Who Were Immigrants
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



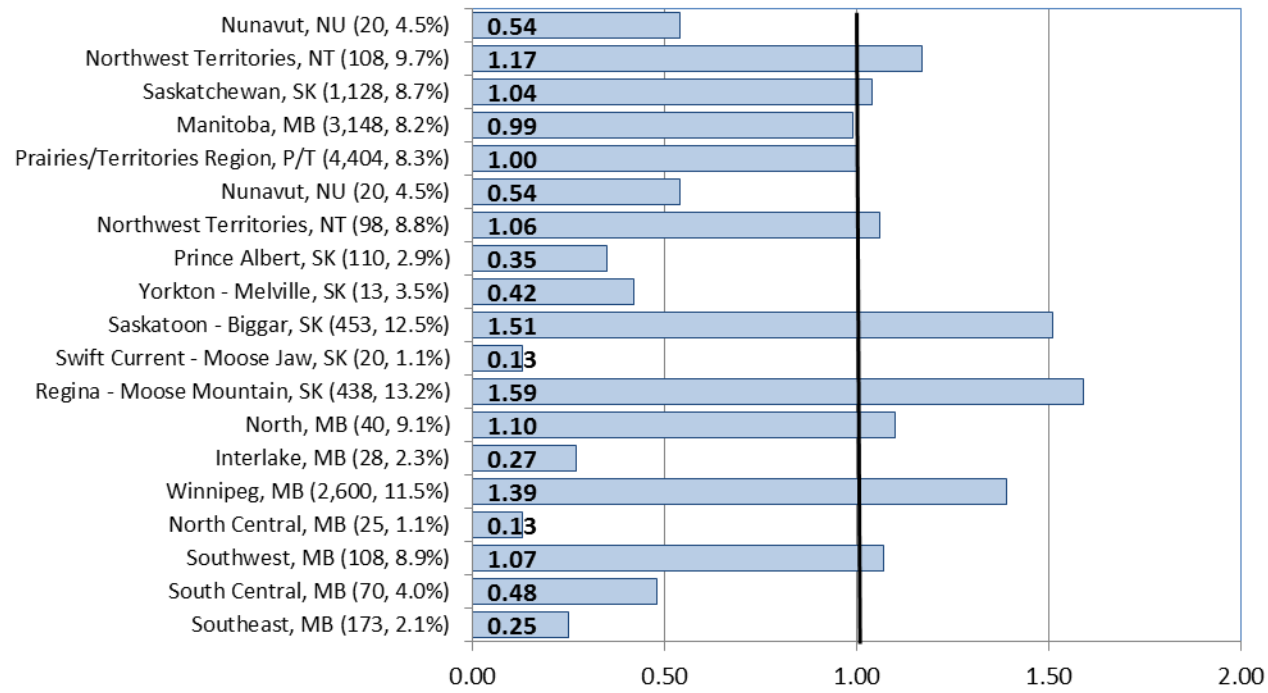
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

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

- ✓ The Francophone communities in 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.

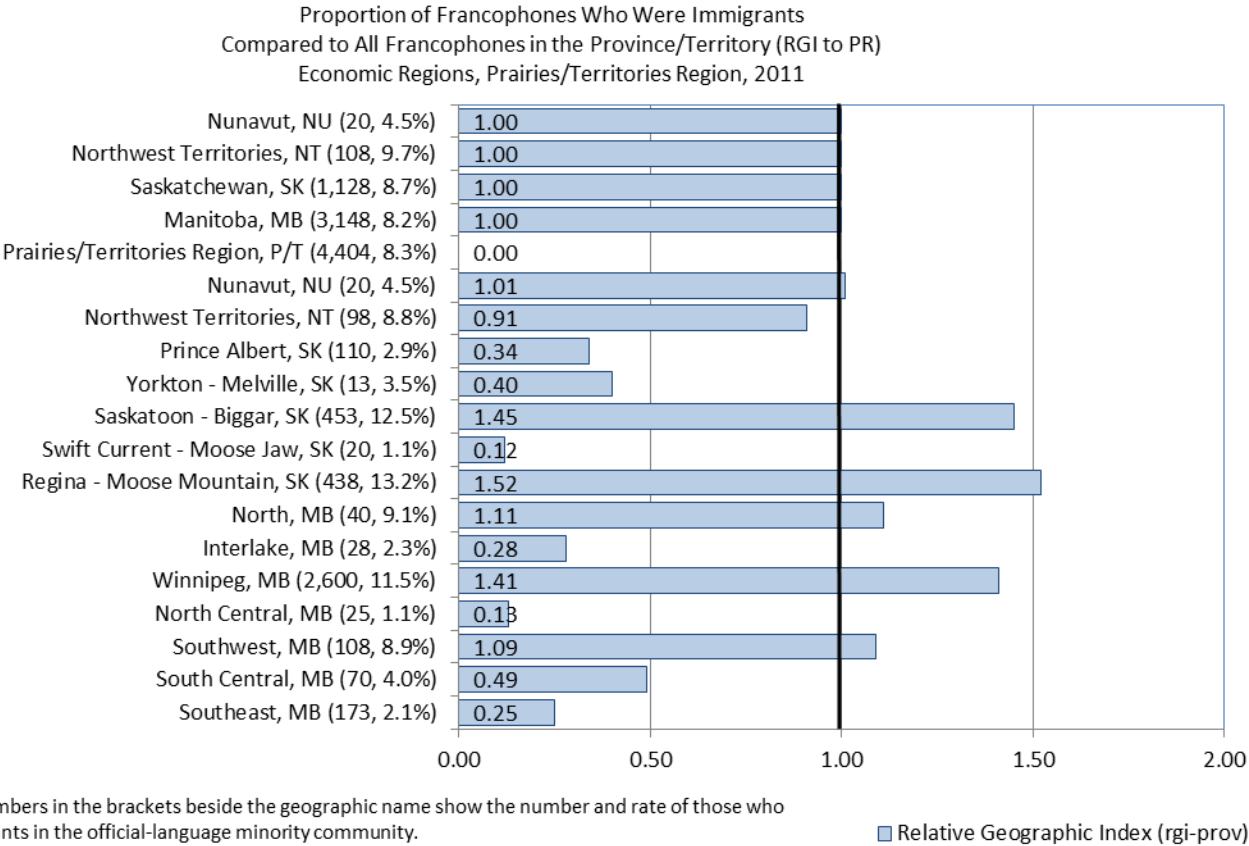
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



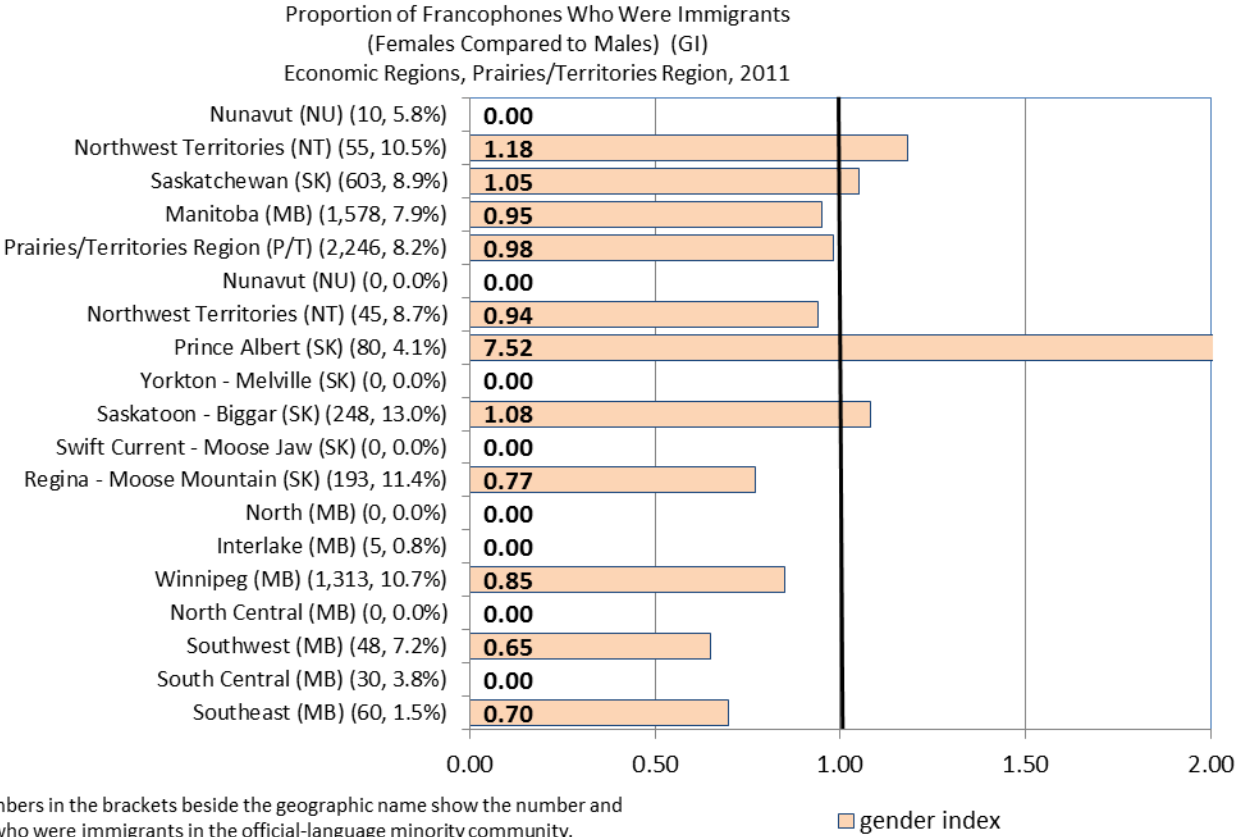
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

- ✓ 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.



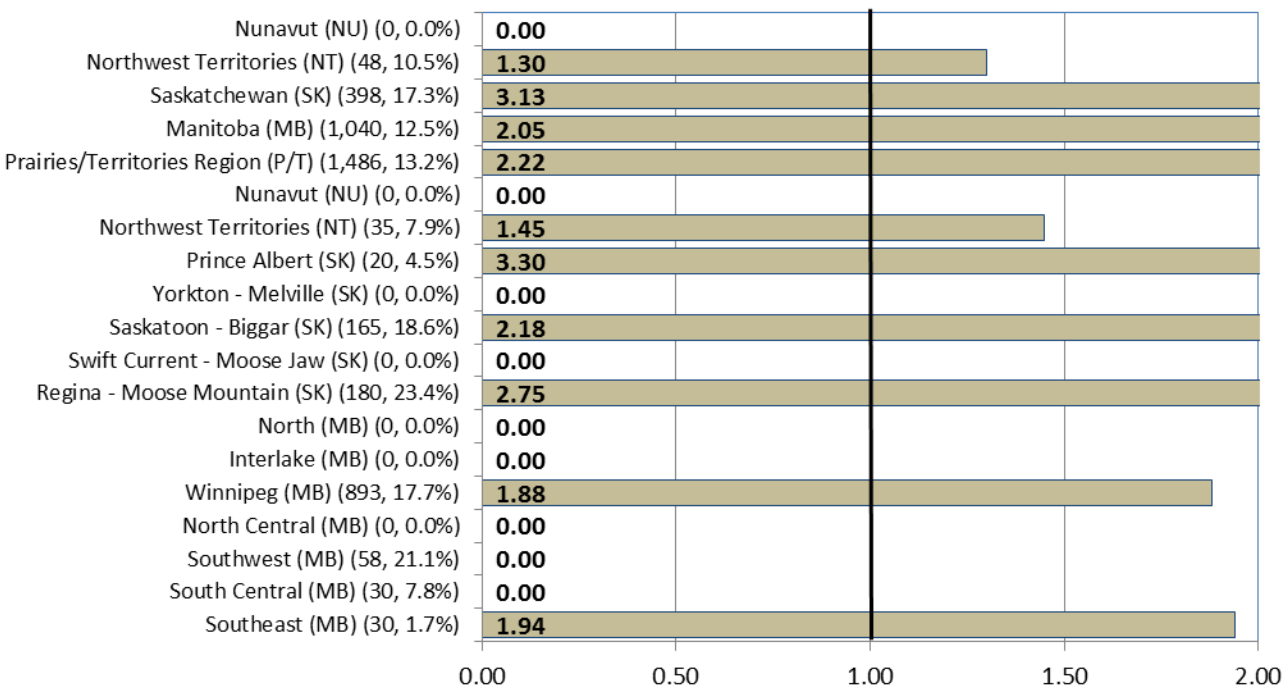
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.12), North Central (0.13), and Southeast (0.25) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Regina - Moose Mountain (1.52), Saskatoon - Biggar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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

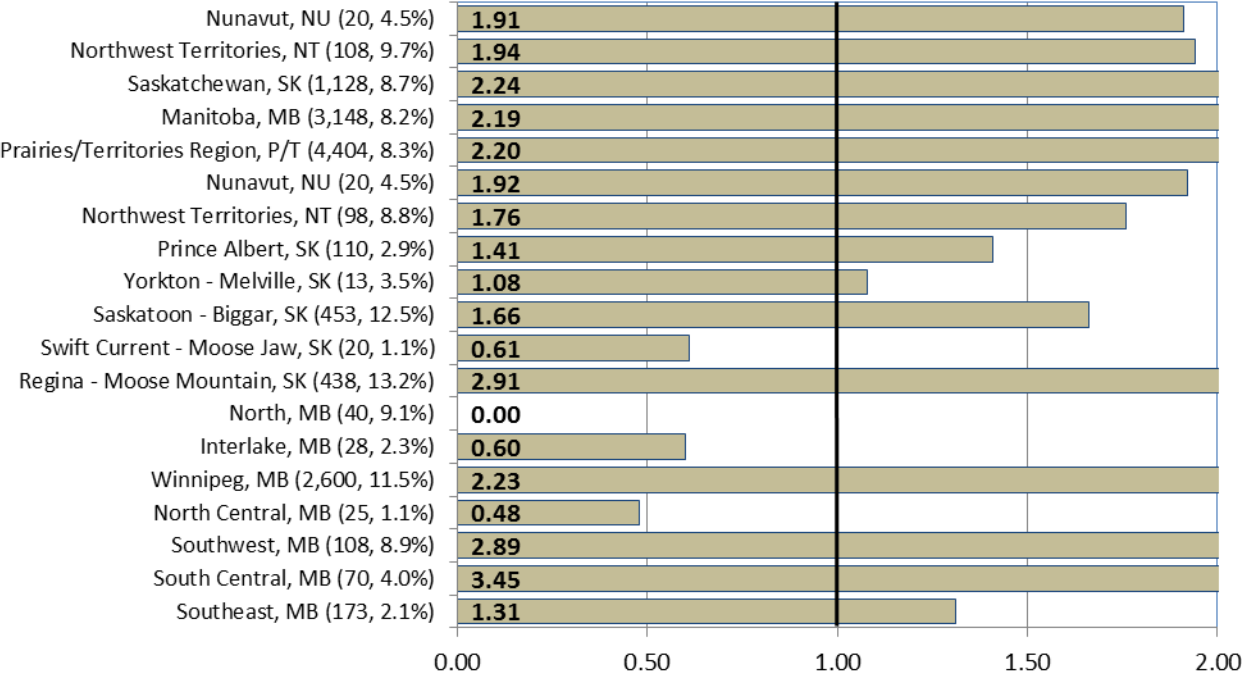


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority community. ■ intergenerational index

- ✓ 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.

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



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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in 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

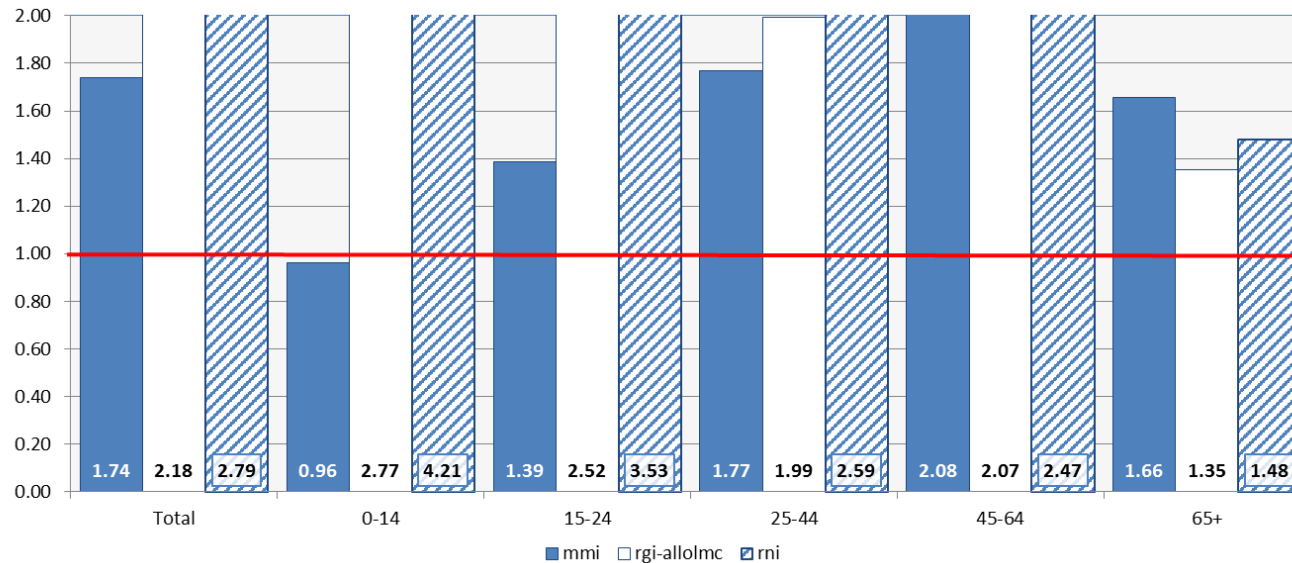
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Nunavut, 1996-2011

	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	440	50	40	188	155	15
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (#)	398	25	30	180	150	10
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	90.5%	50.0%	75.0%	95.7%	96.8%	66.7%
	OL majority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	52.0%	51.9%	54.1%	54.1%	46.6%	40.2%
	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	1.74	0.96	1.39	1.77	2.08	1.66
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	2.79	4.21	3.53	2.59	2.47	1.48
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.18	2.77	2.52	1.99	2.07	1.35
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	2.41	2.58	2.52	2.17	2.42	1.64
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	3.33	2.39	2.93	2.58	3.48	3.26
	Intergenerational index	0.99					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.01	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.67	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.92	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	83.3%	43.1%	100.0%	83.3%	94.4%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.74	0.87	1.97	1.76	2.19	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.07	2.61	3.37	1.83	2.00	0.00
2001	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.31	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	89.8%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	2.59	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.38	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Nunavut, 398 (90.5%) who were born outside the current province of residence.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.74) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=2.18).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.89 which means that the proportion for women was lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.99 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.

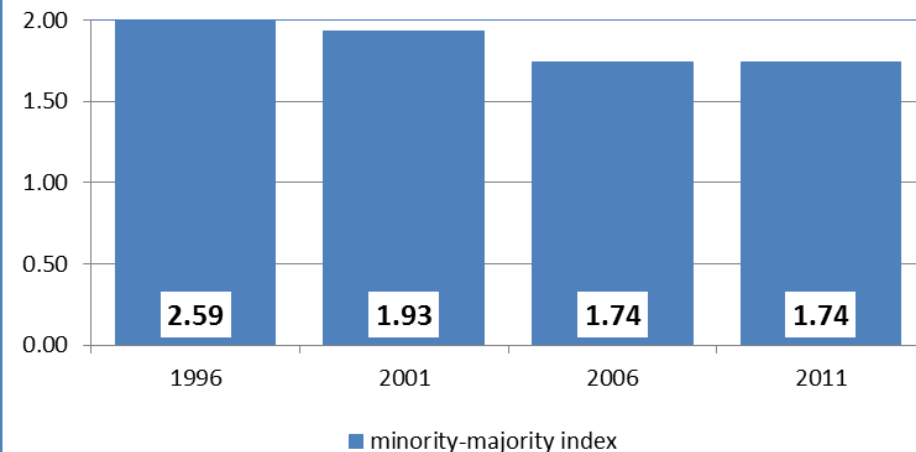
Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut, Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



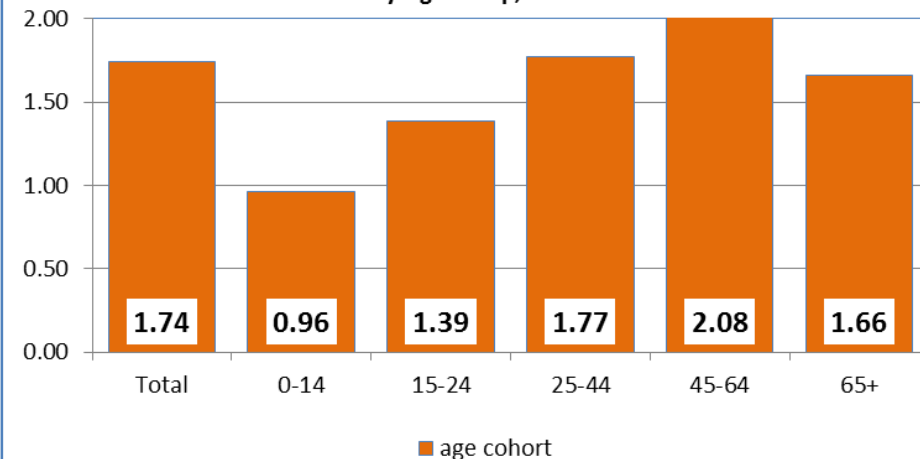
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=1.74$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 45-64 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=1.77$).
- ✓ 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 ($mmi=2.08$).

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

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



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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.74).
- ✓ 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 Nunavut who were born outside the current province of residence was highest in 1996 (mmi=2.59) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=1.74).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 45-64 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.77).
- ✓ 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=2.08).

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		Born outside the province of residence		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Born Outside The Current Province Of Residence	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	8,341	723	8.7%	23.8%	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.39	↑ 1.05	↑ 1.06	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.79
South Central (MB)	1,756	173	9.9%	26.2%	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.44	↑ 2.35	↑ 2.03	○ 0.97	↑ 1.51
Southwest (MB)	1,223	448	36.6%	23.4%	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.13	↑ 0.88	○ 0.98	↑ 1.35	↑ 1.63	↓ 0.78	↑ 2.44	○ 1.01	↑ 1.15
North Central (MB)	2,263	250	11.0%	16.7%	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.50	↑ 0.89	○ 1.04
Winnipeg (MB)	22,598	6,318	28.0%	34.2%	↑ 0.82	↑ 0.86	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.74	○ 1.03	↑ 1.25	↑ 0.87	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.20
Interlake (MB)	1,248	268	21.5%	17.1%	↑ 1.26	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.79	○ 0.96	○ 1.03	↓ 0.67	○ 0.98	○ 0.96
Parklands (MB)	690	150	21.7%	20.1%	↑ 1.08	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.58	↑ 0.80	○ 0.97	↑ 1.14	--	↑ 1.35	↑ 1.41
North (MB)	443	225	50.8%	11.2%	↑ 4.54	↑ 1.57	↑ 1.22	↑ 1.35	↑ 1.87	↑ 2.26	↑ 0.85	↓ 0.51	↑ 1.40	○ 0.99
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,335	1,560	46.8%	21.6%	↑ 2.16	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.13	↑ 1.25	↑ 1.72	↑ 1.38	↑ 0.85	↑ 1.22	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.29
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	1,860	450	24.2%	22.8%	↑ 1.06	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.64	↑ 0.89	↓ 0.72	○ 0.96	↑ 1.14	↑ 0.93	↑ 1.11
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,618	1,340	37.0%	23.3%	↑ 1.59	↑ 1.14	↑ 0.89	○ 0.99	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.10	↑ 0.93	↑ 1.46	○ 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	↑ 0.91	--	↑ 0.93	↑ 1.21
Prince Albert (SK)	3,755	725	19.3%	16.7%	↑ 1.16	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.57	○ 1.04	↑ 1.99	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.63
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,113	985	88.5%	44.6%	↑ 1.98	↑ 2.73	↑ 2.13	↑ 2.36	↑ 3.26	○ 1.02	○ 1.01	↑ 1.07	↑ 1.11	○ 1.01
Nunavut (NU)	413	363	87.9%	46.0%	↑ 1.91	↑ 2.71	↑ 2.12	↑ 2.34	↑ 3.24	○ 0.97	↑ 0.93	↑ 0.87	↓ 0.74	○ 0.98
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	53,166	14,436	27.2%	25.3%	↑ 1.07	↑ 0.84	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.72	○ 1.00	--	↑ 0.93	↑ 1.33	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.21
Manitoba (MB)	38,573	8,660	22.5%	27.8%	↑ 0.81	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.60	↑ 0.83	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.15
Saskatchewan (SK)	13,030	4,405	33.8%	21.0%	↑ 1.61	○ 1.04	↑ 0.81	↑ 0.90	↑ 1.25	○ 1.00	↑ 0.94	↑ 1.57	↑ 1.18	↑ 1.37
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,123	973	86.6%	44.6%	↑ 1.94	↑ 2.67	↑ 2.09	↑ 2.31	↑ 3.19	○ 1.00	○ 1.02	○ 1.01	↑ 1.09	○ 0.99
Nunavut (NU)	440	398	90.5%	52.0%	↑ 1.74	↑ 2.79	↑ 2.18	↑ 2.41	↑ 3.33	○ 1.00	↑ 0.89	○ 0.99	↓ 0.67	○ 1.01

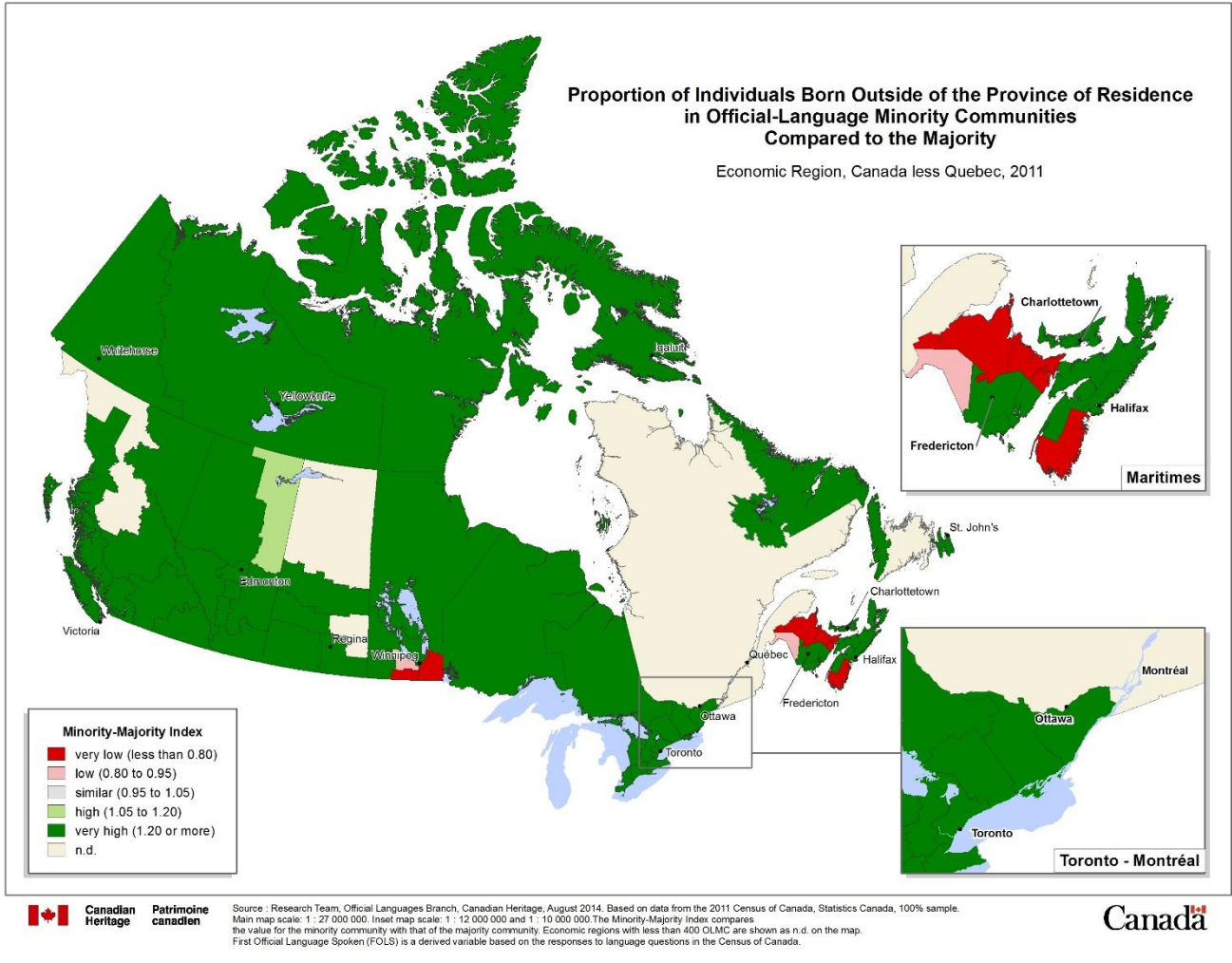
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence in the Francophone communities across the 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.

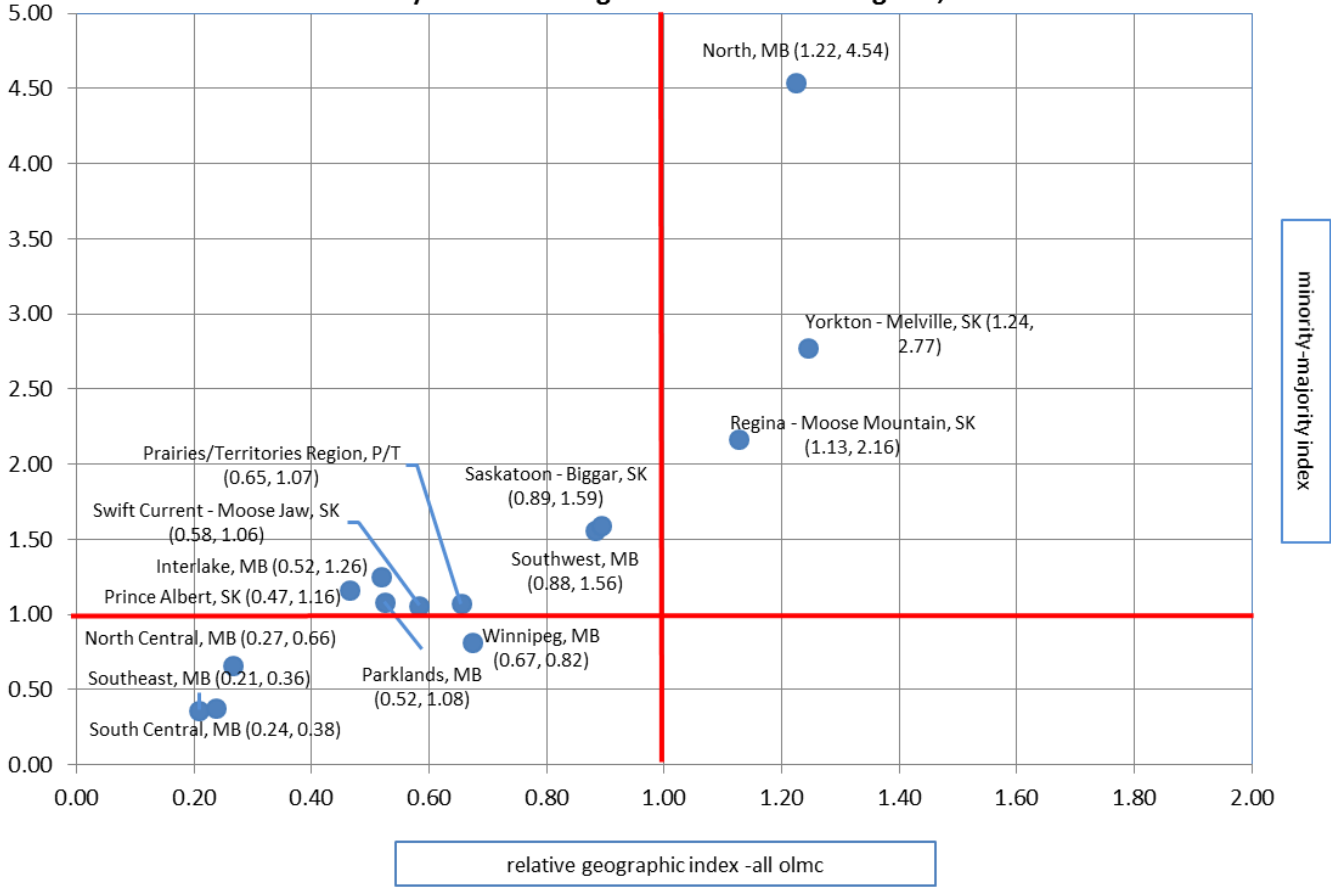
✓ Francophones in the regions of Northwest Territories (NT) (88.5%), Nunavut (NU) (87.9%), and Northern (SK) (58.3%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.



- ✓ 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.

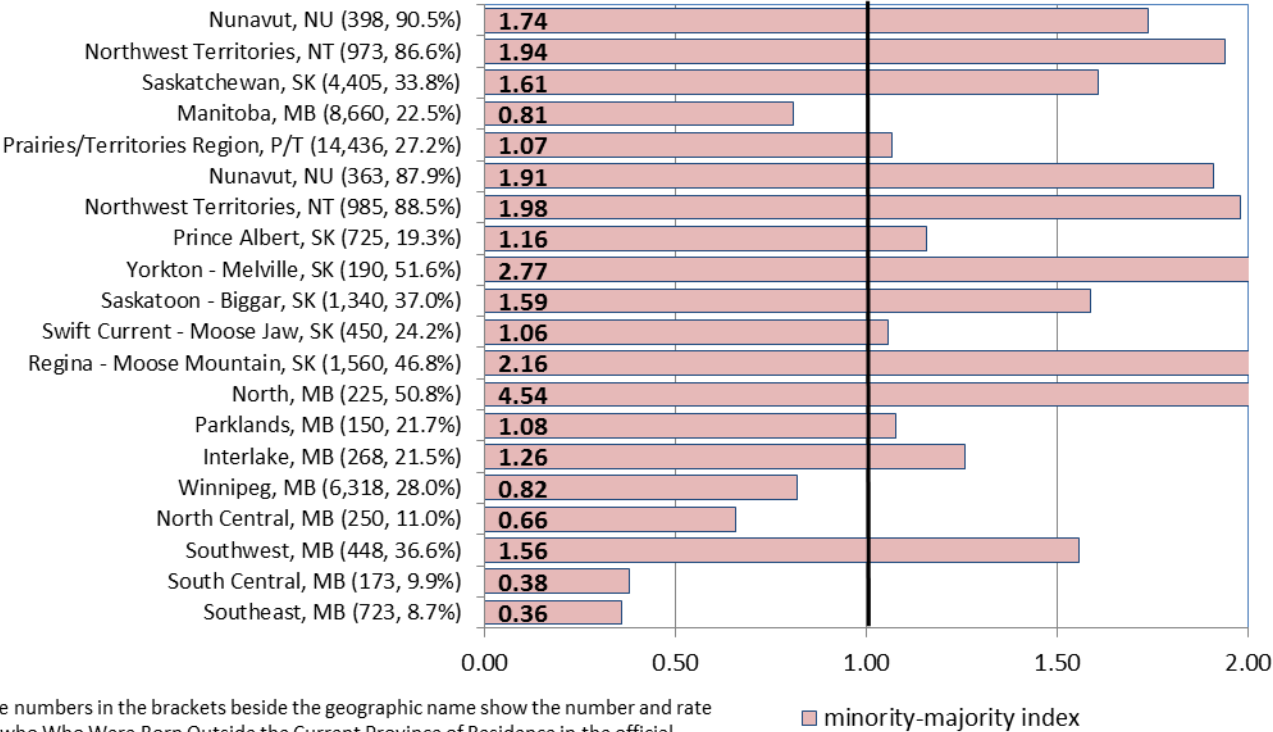
Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011



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

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

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

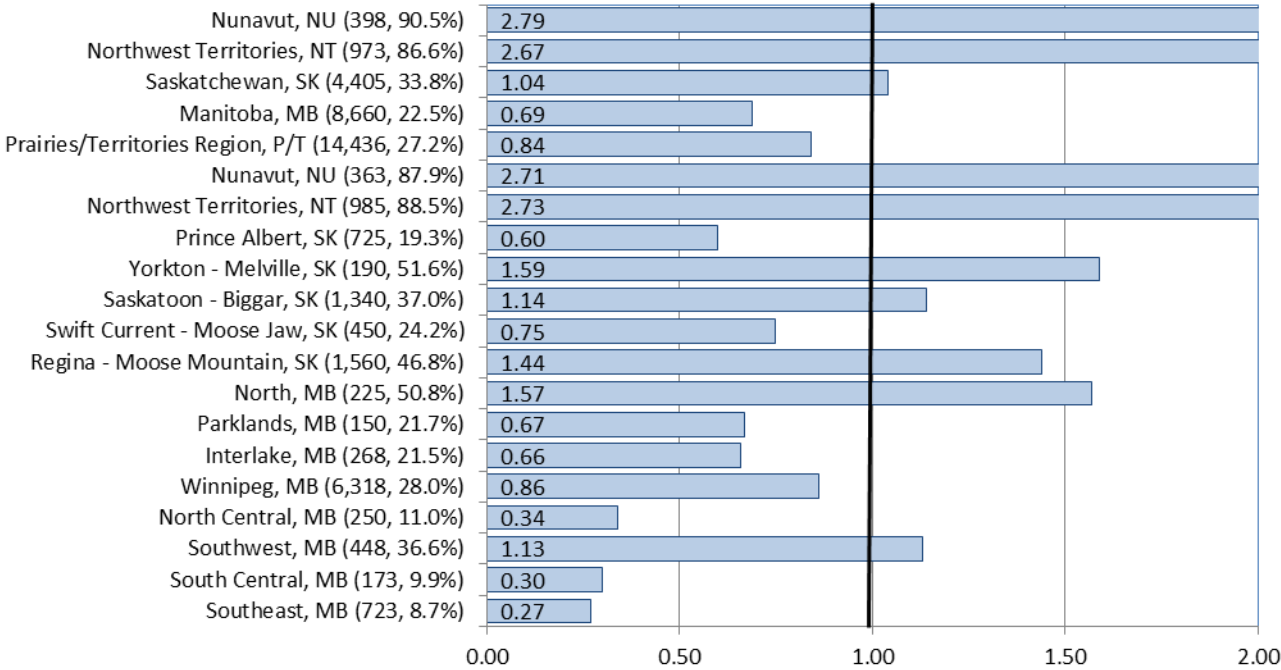


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were born outside the current province of residence in the official-

- ✓ 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 Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



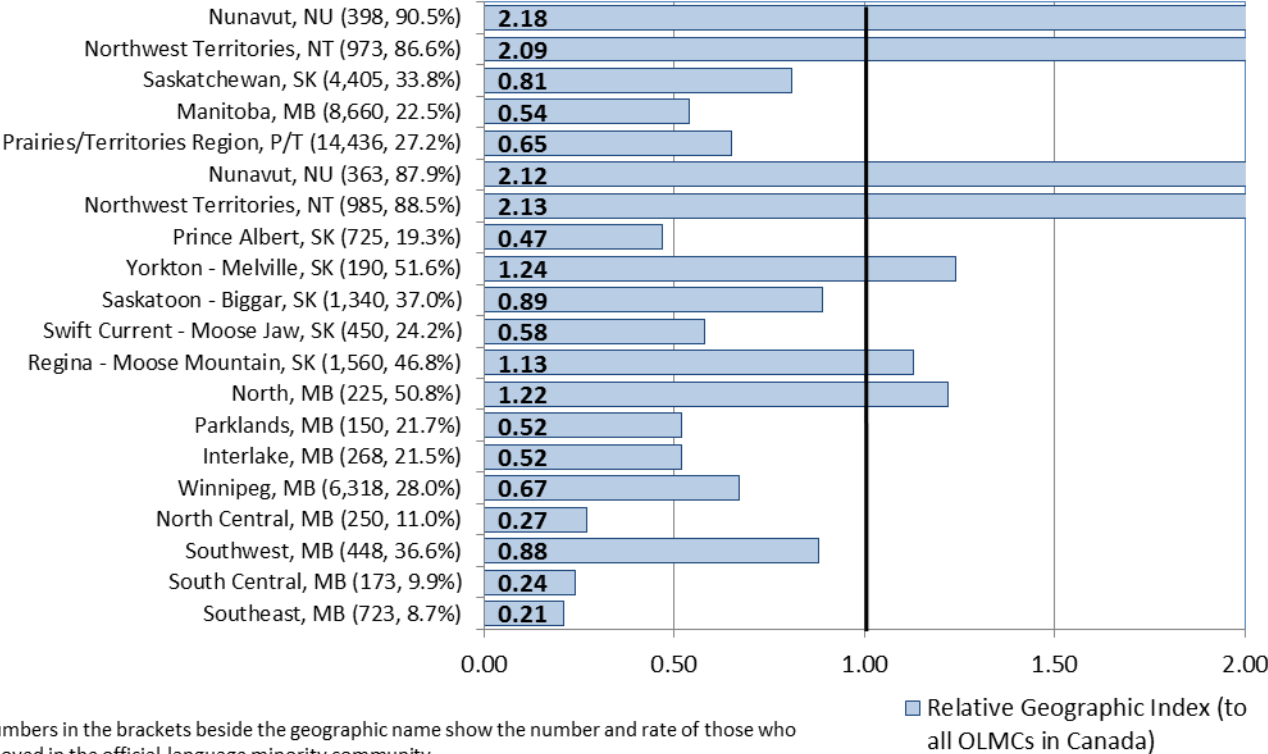
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the official-language minority

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in 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.

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

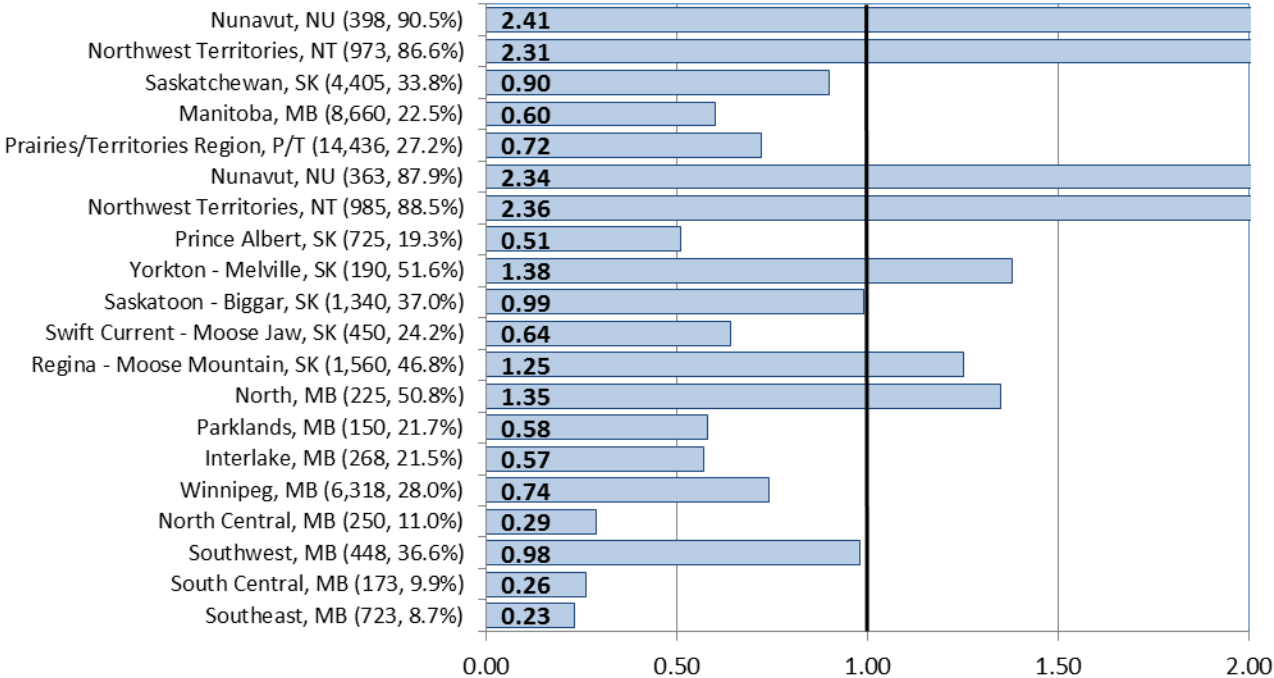


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The 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 residence in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northwest Territories (2.13), Nunavut (2.12), and Yorkton - Melville (1.24) 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 Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



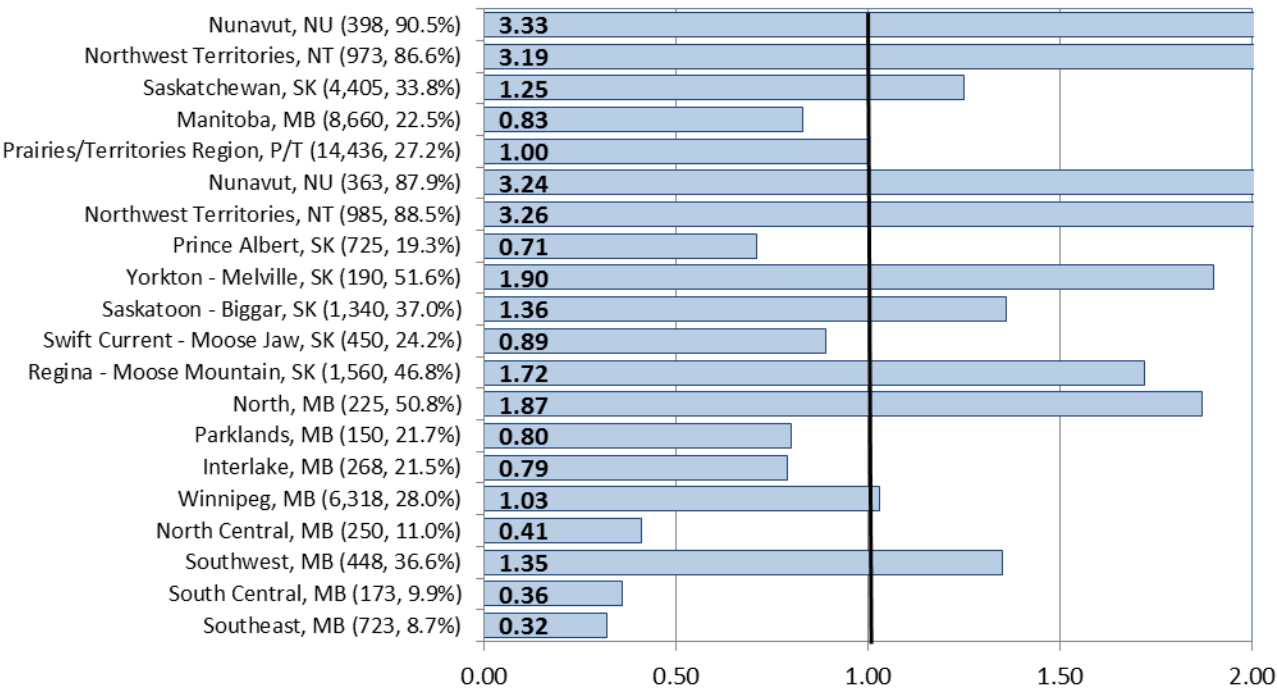
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were born outside the current province of residence in

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

- ✓ 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.

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

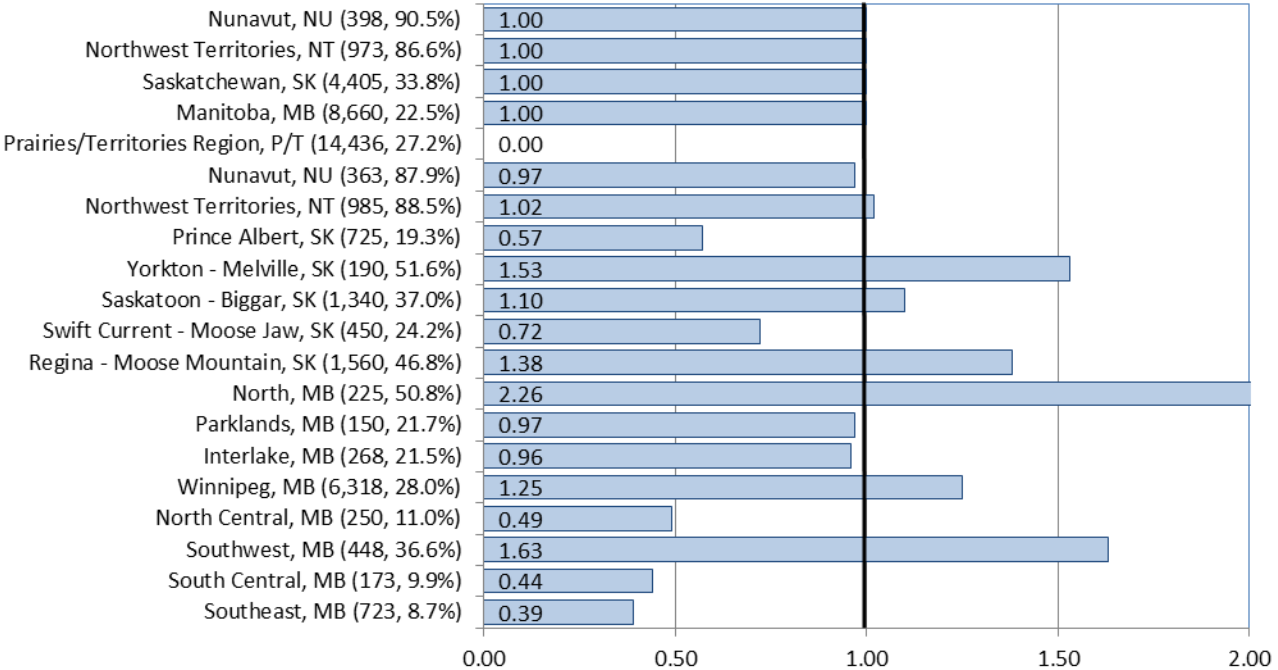


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were born outside the current province of residence.

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in 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.*

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

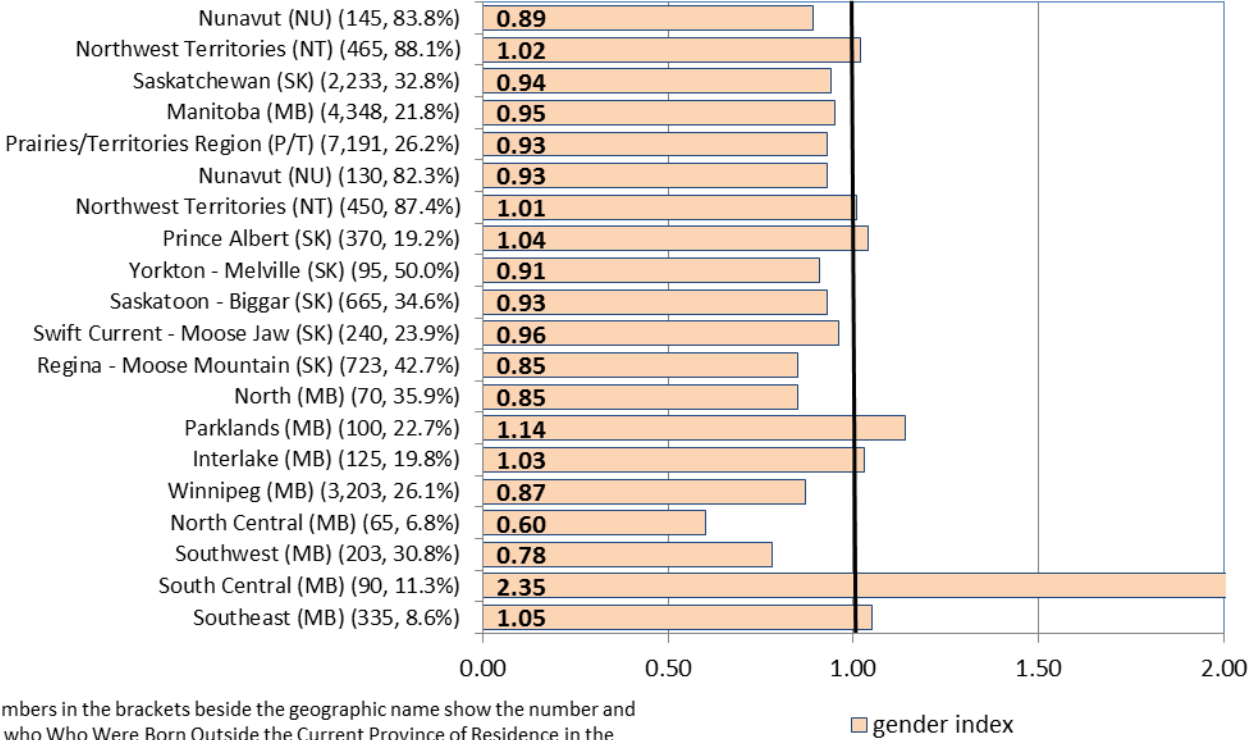


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic 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.*
- ✓ *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.*

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

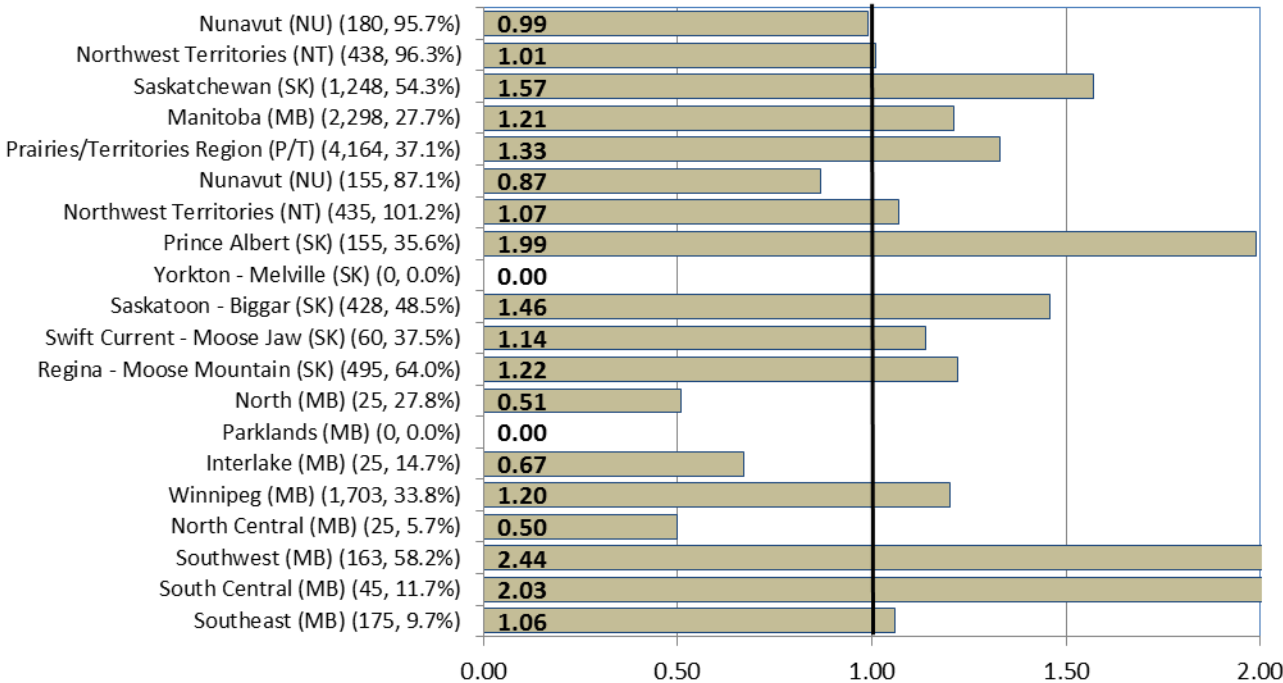


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were born outside the current province of residence in the

- ✓ 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.

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

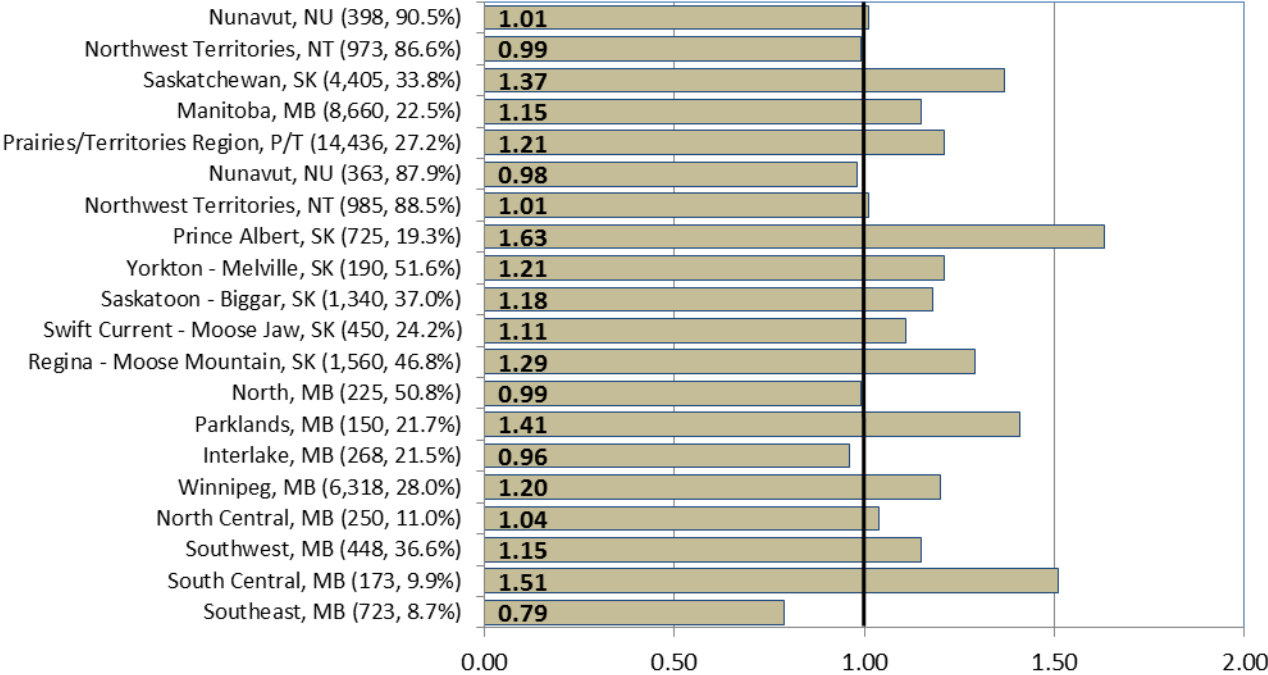


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the official-language minority

- ✓ *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.

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



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

- ✓ 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.

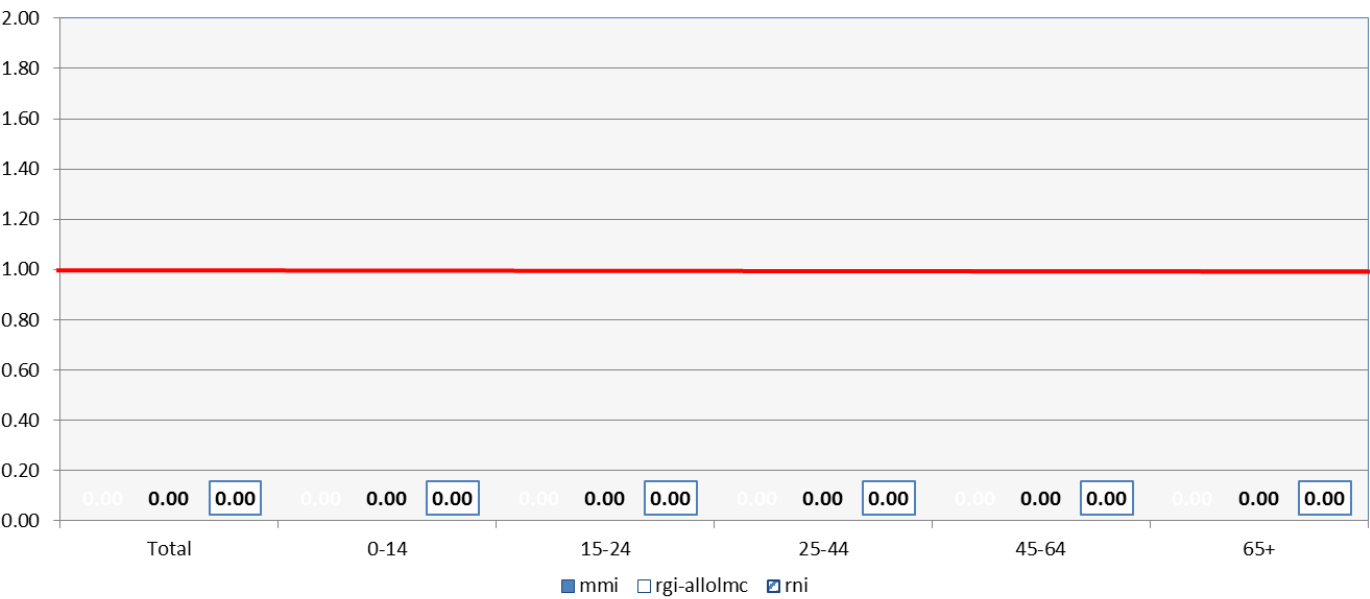
Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years)

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

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	428	30	40	188	155	10
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	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.
2006	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	5.92	n.d.	0.00	6.71	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00
2001	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
	Minority-majority index	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.63	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	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.

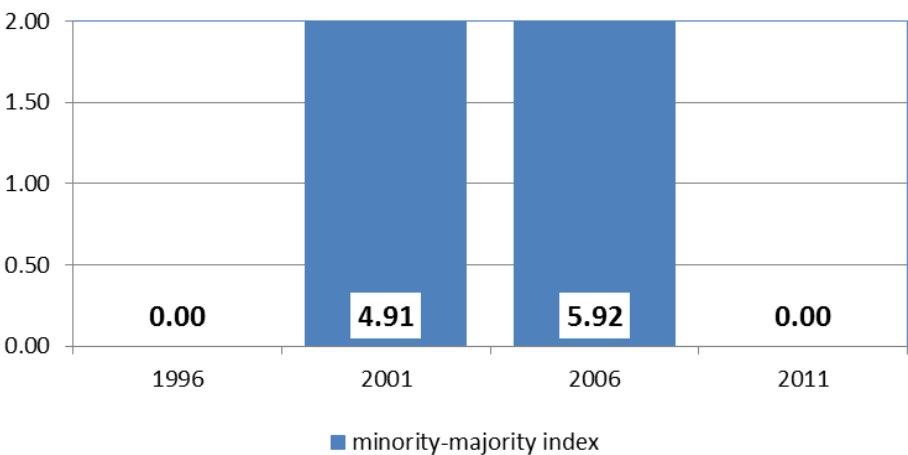
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

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

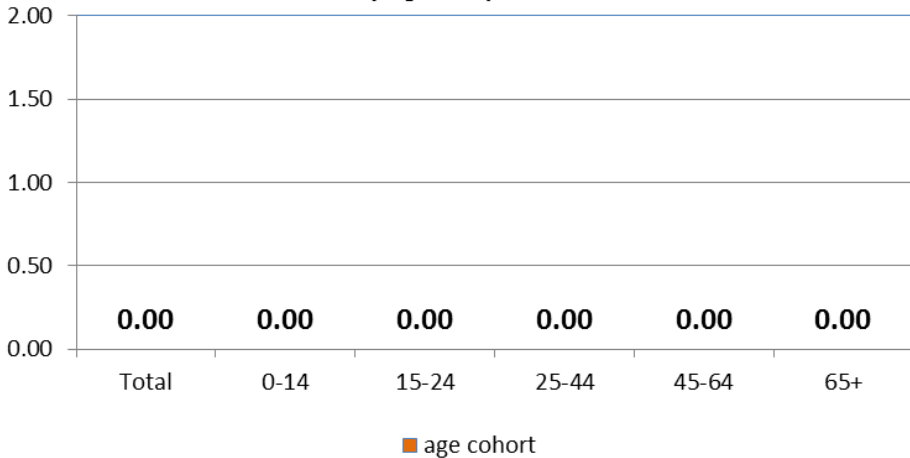


- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

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



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

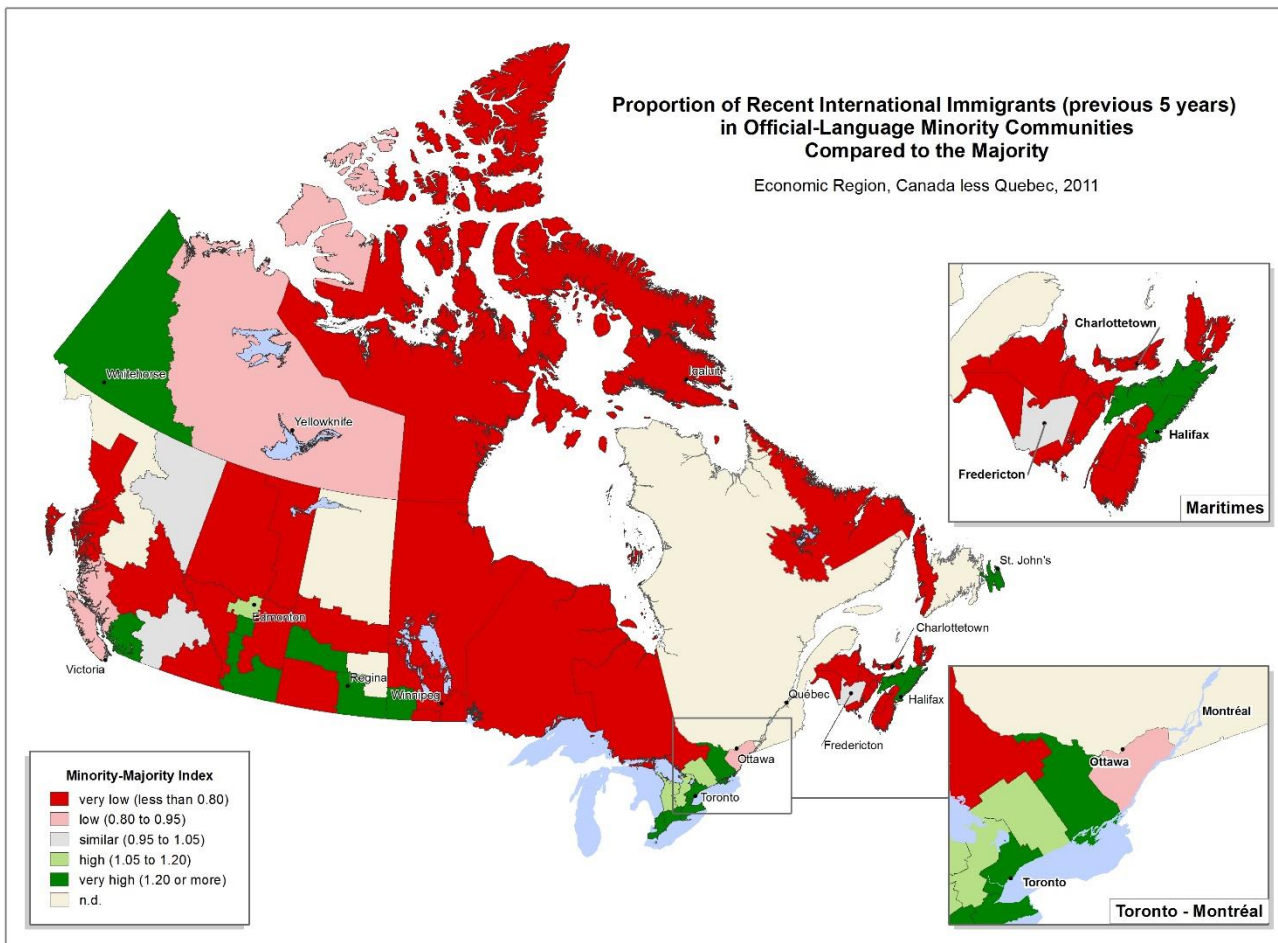


Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		External migrants (in the past 5 years)		Relative indices									
	Individuals 5 years and over	Individuals 5 Years And Over (5 Years And Over) Who Lived In A Different Country Five Years Previously	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	7,813	48	0.6%	3.4%	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.19	↘ 0.88	--	↓ 0.36	○ 0.95
Southwest (MB)	1,198	98	8.2%	4.1%	↑ 1.99	↑ 2.11	↑ 1.63	↑ 2.60	↑ 2.46	↑ 2.54	↓ 0.44	--	↑ 1.39	↑ 4.69
Winnipeg (MB)	21,855	975	4.5%	6.7%	↓ 0.67	↗ 1.15	↘ 0.89	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.39	↓ 0.74	↑ 6.07	↑ 1.51	↑ 3.86
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,165	180	5.7%	3.6%	↑ 1.59	↑ 1.47	↗ 1.13	↑ 1.81	↑ 1.71	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.52	--	↑ 1.33	↑ 3.90
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,530	245	6.9%	4.4%	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.79	↑ 1.38	↑ 2.21	↑ 2.08	↑ 1.79	↘ 0.87	↑ 22.40	↑ 1.23	↑ 3.60
Prince Albert (SK)	3,700	35	0.9%	1.9%	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.24	--	--	--	--
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,040	15	1.4%	1.7%	↘ 0.86	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.76	--	--	--	--
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	51,309	1,708	3.3%	3.9%	↘ 0.85	↘ 0.86	↓ 0.66	↗ 1.06	○ 1.00	--	↘ 0.88	↑ 8.14	↑ 1.34	↑ 3.76
Manitoba (MB)	37,105	1,195	3.2%	4.8%	↓ 0.67	↘ 0.83	↓ 0.64	○ 1.02	○ 0.97	○ 1.00	↘ 0.82	↑ 7.06	↑ 1.35	↑ 3.62
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,723	493	3.9%	3.1%	↑ 1.26	○ 1.00	↓ 0.77	↑ 1.23	↗ 1.16	○ 1.00	○ 1.01	↑ 13.44	↑ 1.32	↑ 4.14
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,053	20	1.9%	1.7%	↗ 1.13	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.57	○ 1.00	↗ 1.09	--	--	--

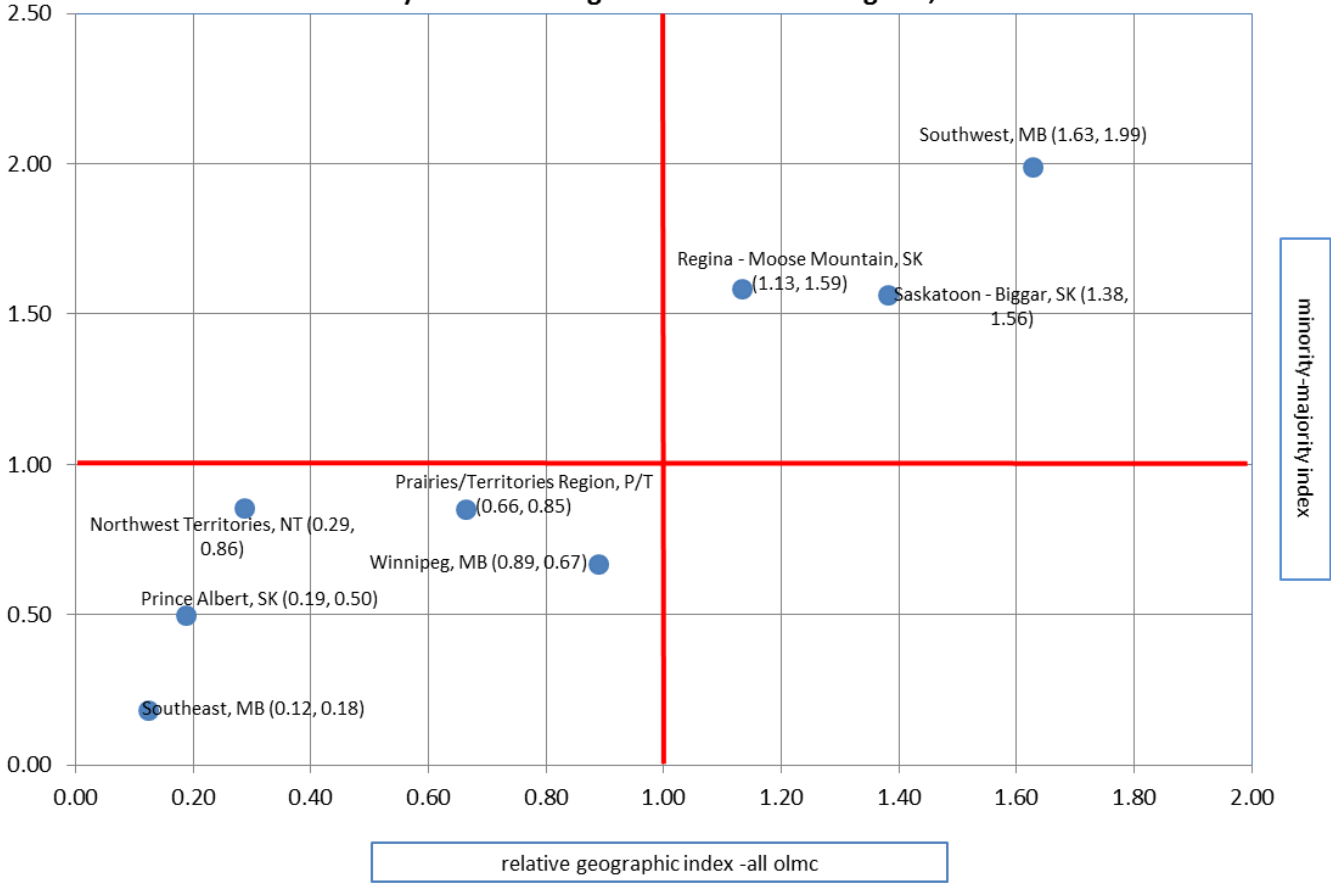
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously in the Francophone communities across the 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.



- ✓ 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 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.

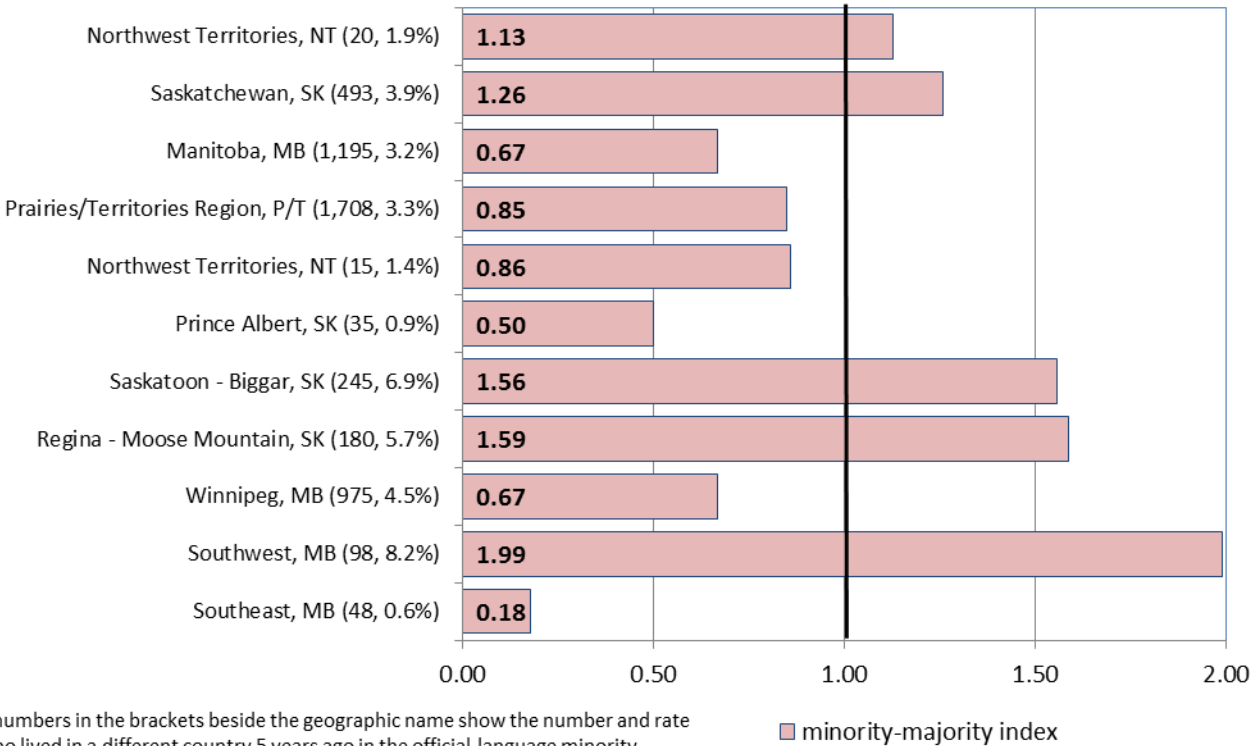
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over)
Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011



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

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

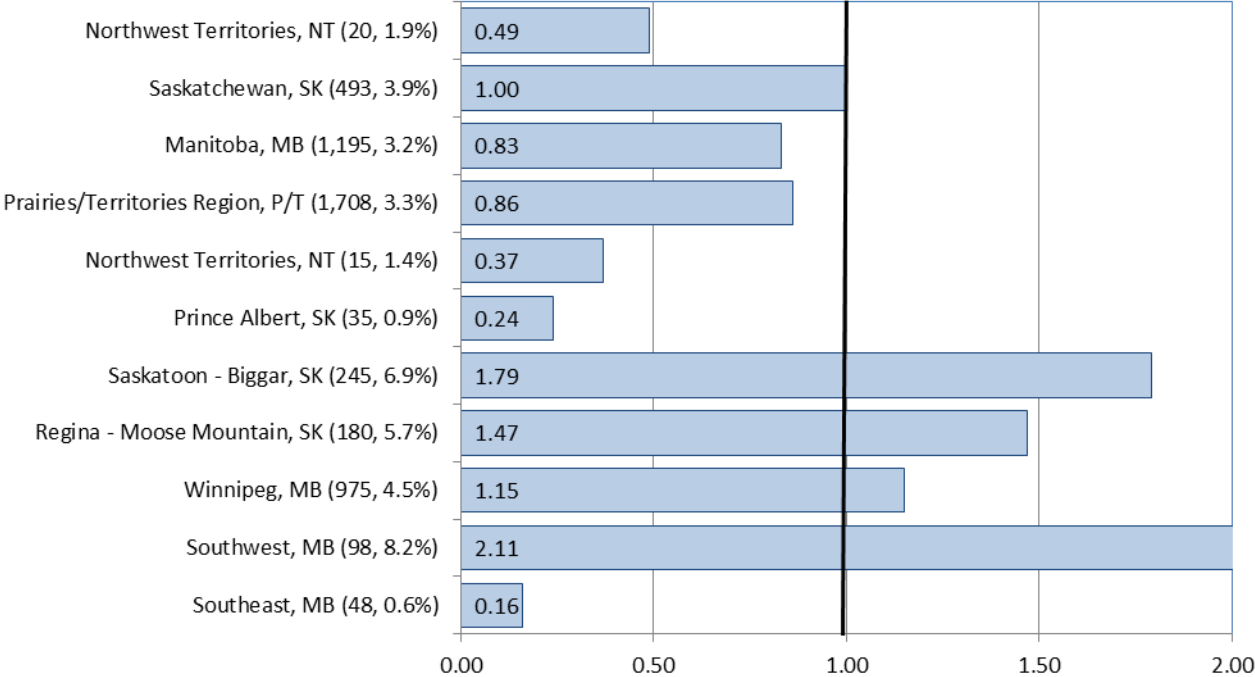
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *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 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.

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



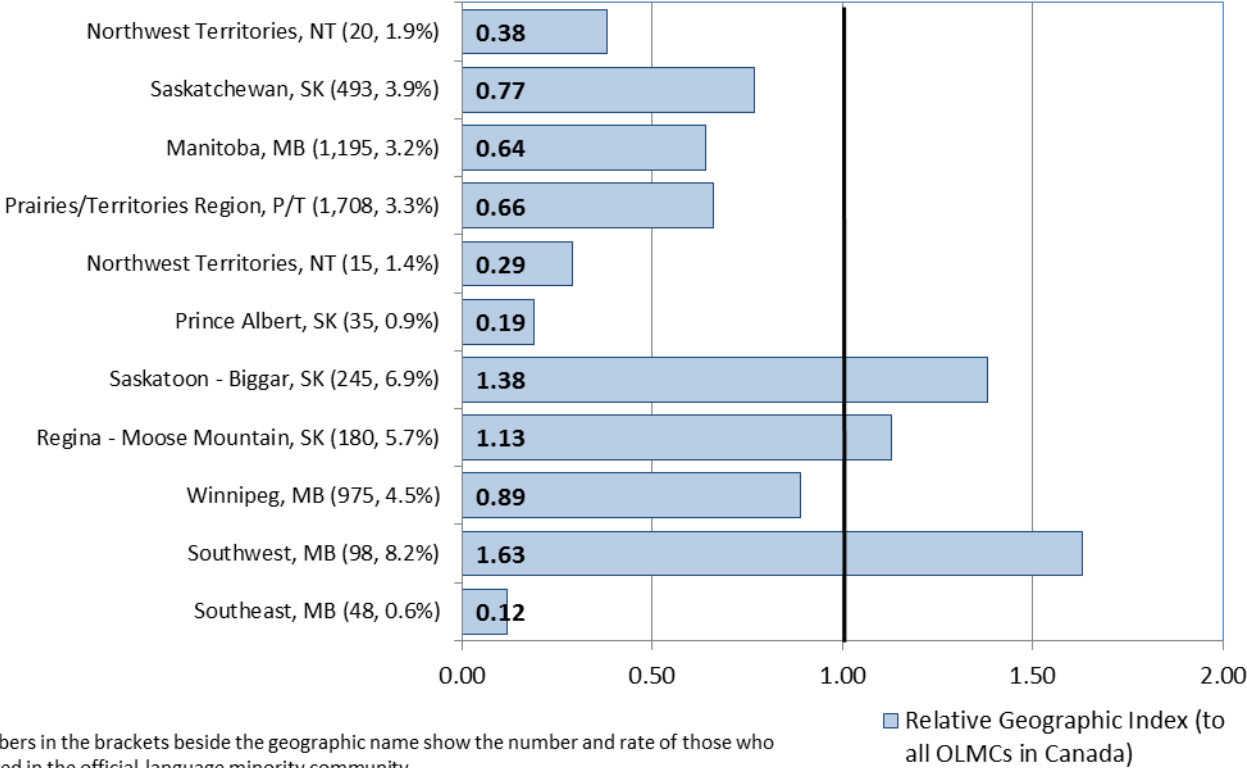
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in 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.

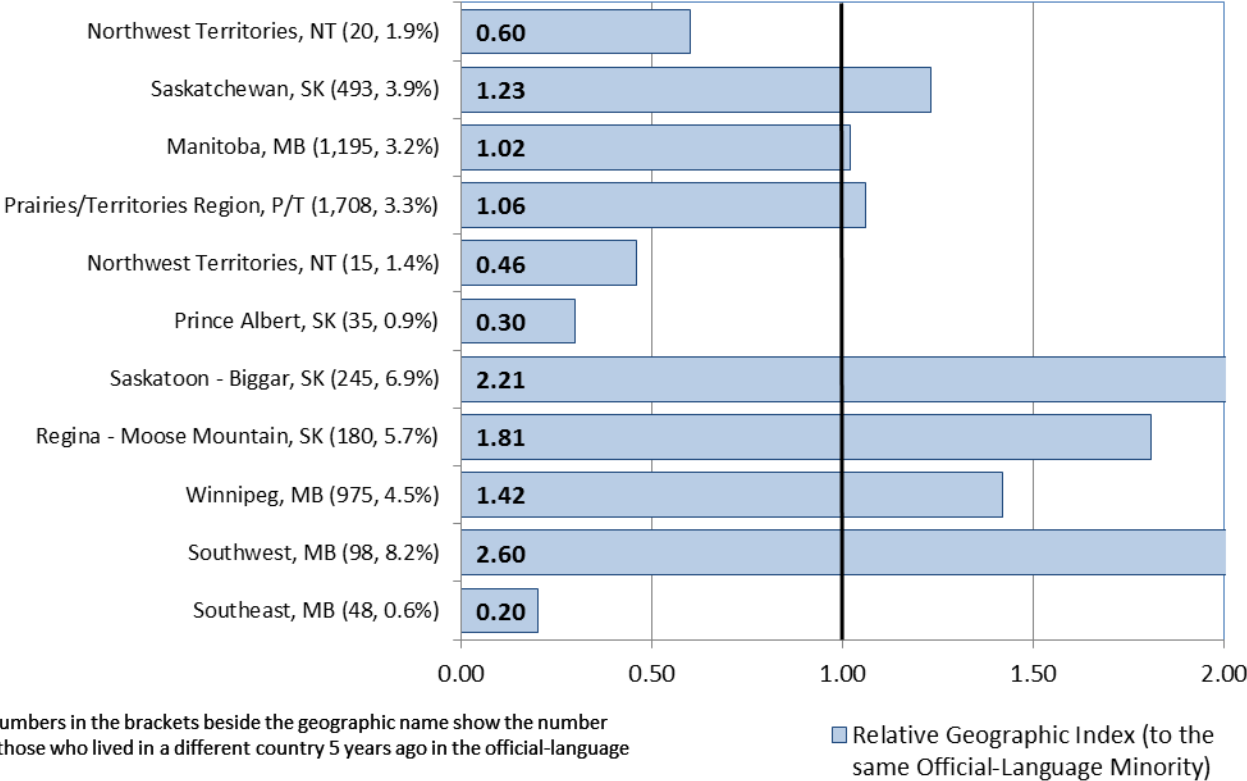
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *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.

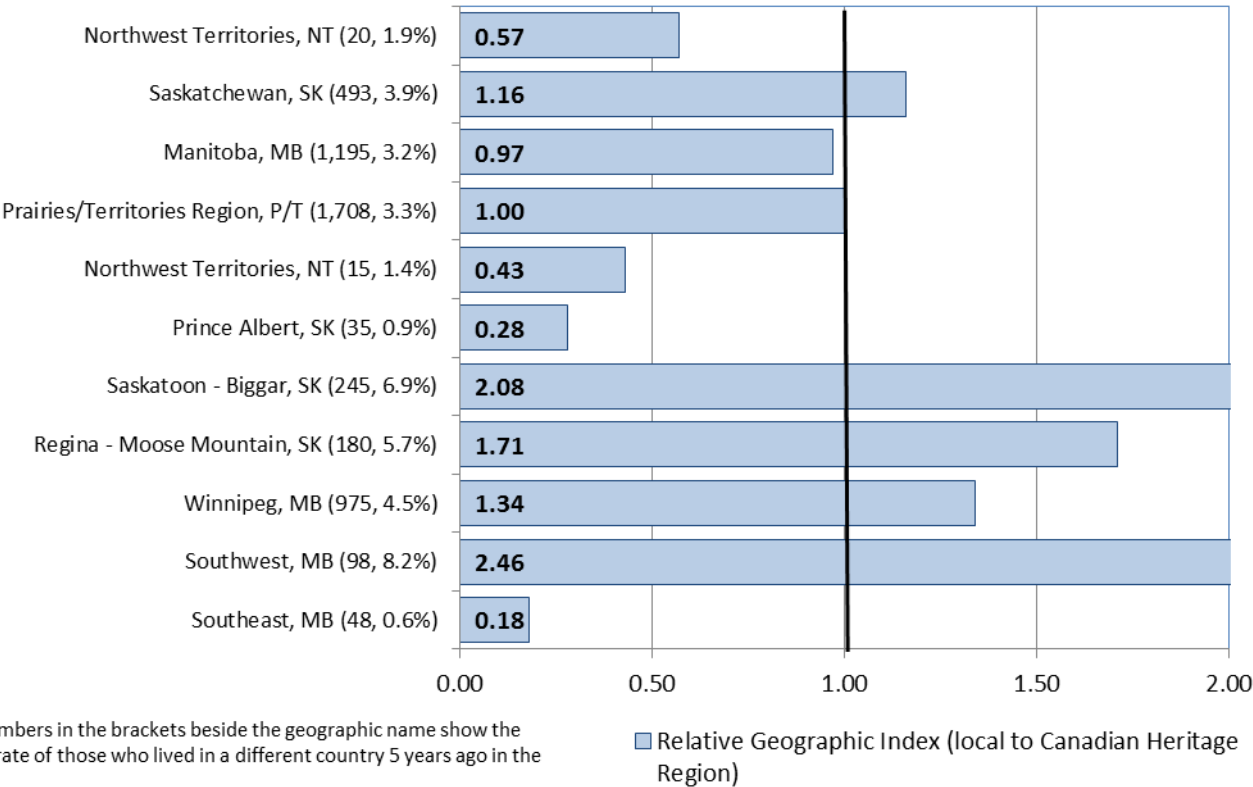
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *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.*

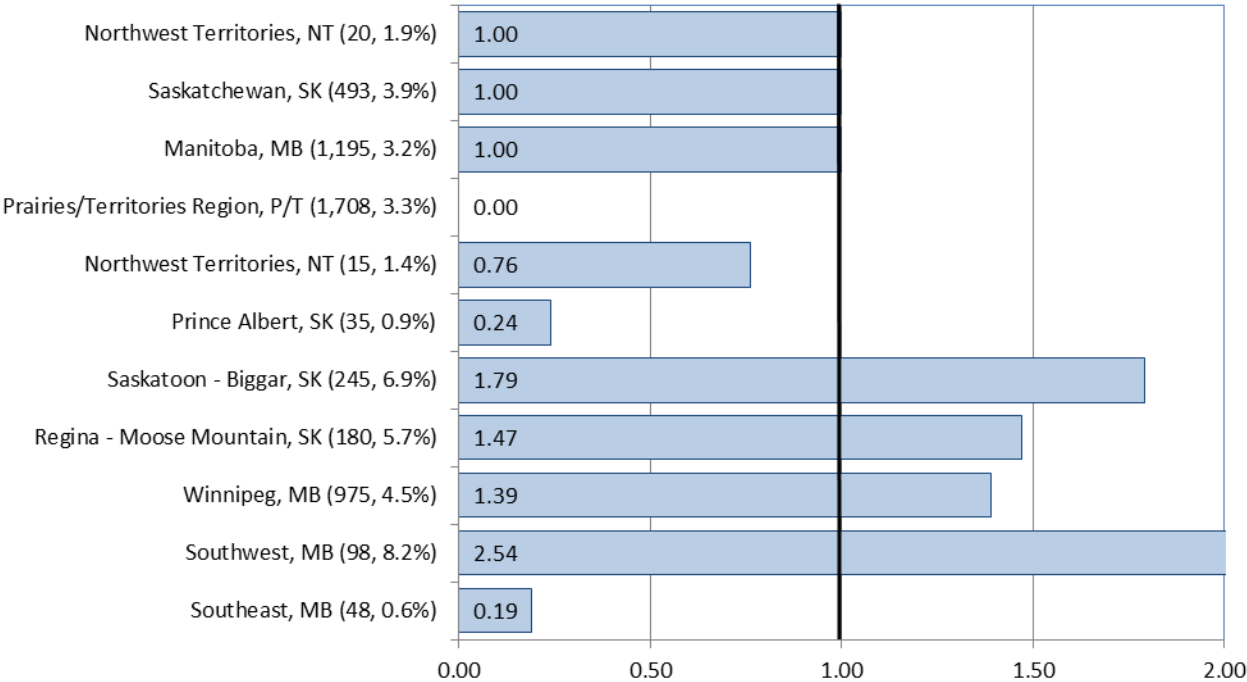
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

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



- ✓ *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.*

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

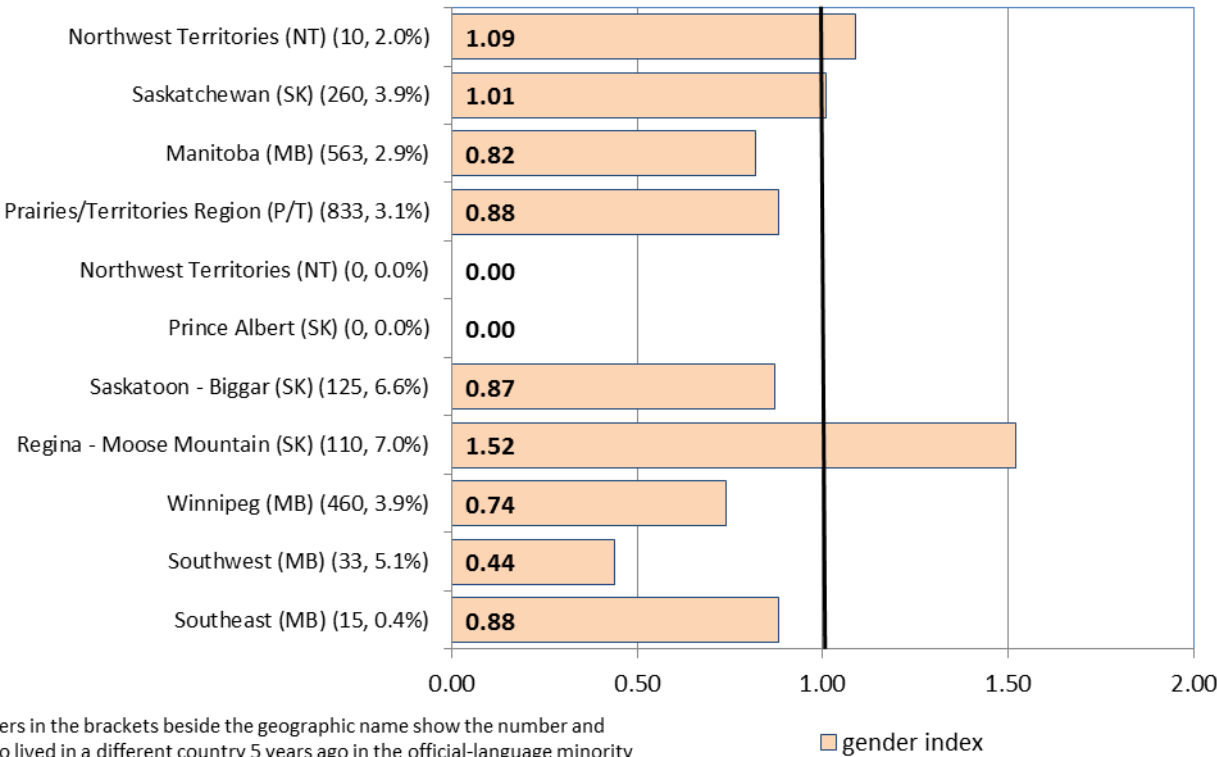


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

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.*

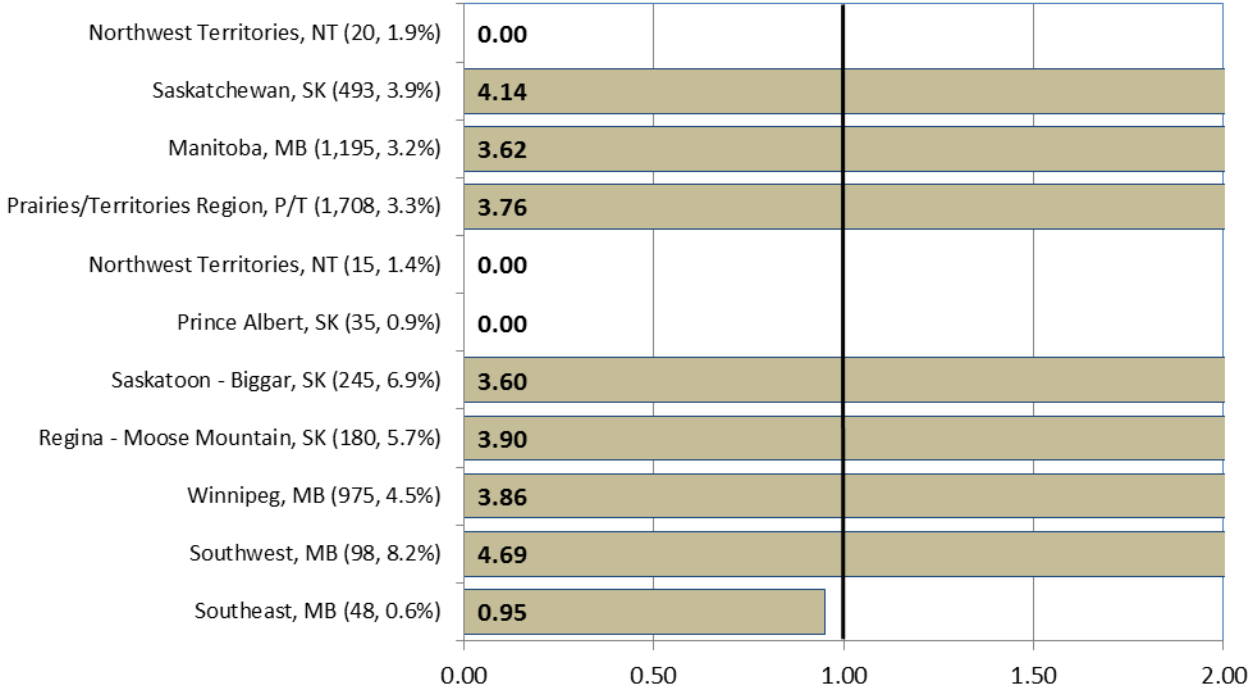
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ The women in Francophone communities in Southwest (0.44), Winnipeg (0.74), and Saskatoon - Biggar (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of Regina - Moose Mountain (1.52), Southeast (0.88), and Saskatoon - Biggar (0.87) 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.

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



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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in 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.

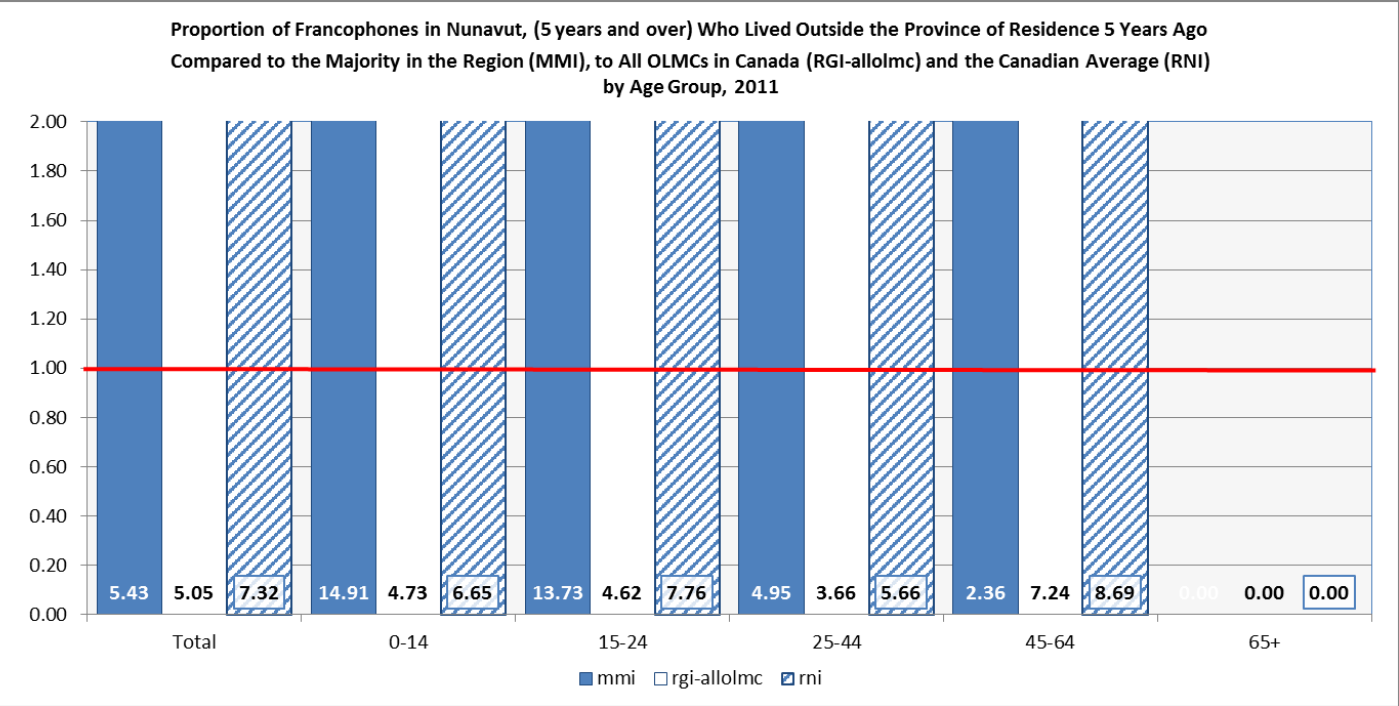
Interprovincial and International In-Migrants (previous 5 years)

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

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	428	30	40	188	155	10
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (#)	208	15	25	120	50	0
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	48.6%	50.0%	62.5%	63.8%	32.3%	0.0%
	OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	8.9%	3.4%	4.6%	12.9%	13.7%	9.3%
	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	5.43	14.91	13.73	4.95	2.36	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	7.32	6.65	7.76	5.66	8.69	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	5.05	4.73	4.62	3.66	7.24	0.00
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	5.34	3.75	5.28	3.72	6.90	0.00
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	4.98	2.75	4.20	2.92	6.44	0.00
	Gender index	1.13	female (52.1%)			male (46.2%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.98					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.01	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.13	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.95	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	38.3%	26.3%	33.3%	45.5%	31.5%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	3.87	7.41	5.88	3.11	1.98	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	3.97	2.75	2.51	2.73	6.69	0.00
2001	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	51.5%	51.5%	51.5%	51.5%	51.5%	51.5%
	Minority-majority index	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	5.47	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	48.1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	4.80	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	5.34	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 Nunavut, 208 (48.6%) 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=5.43) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=5.05).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.13 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.98 which means that the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.



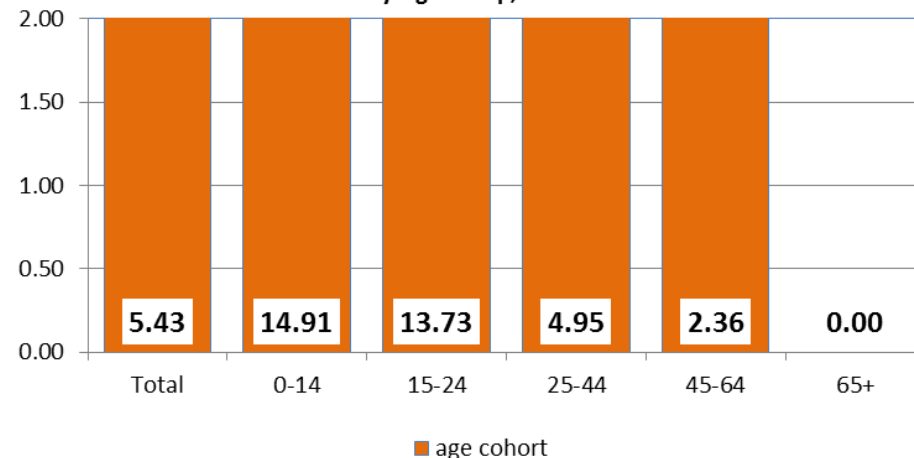
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=5.43).
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we 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=4.95).
- ✓ 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=2.36).

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

Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut
who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Nunavut
who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Age Group, 2011



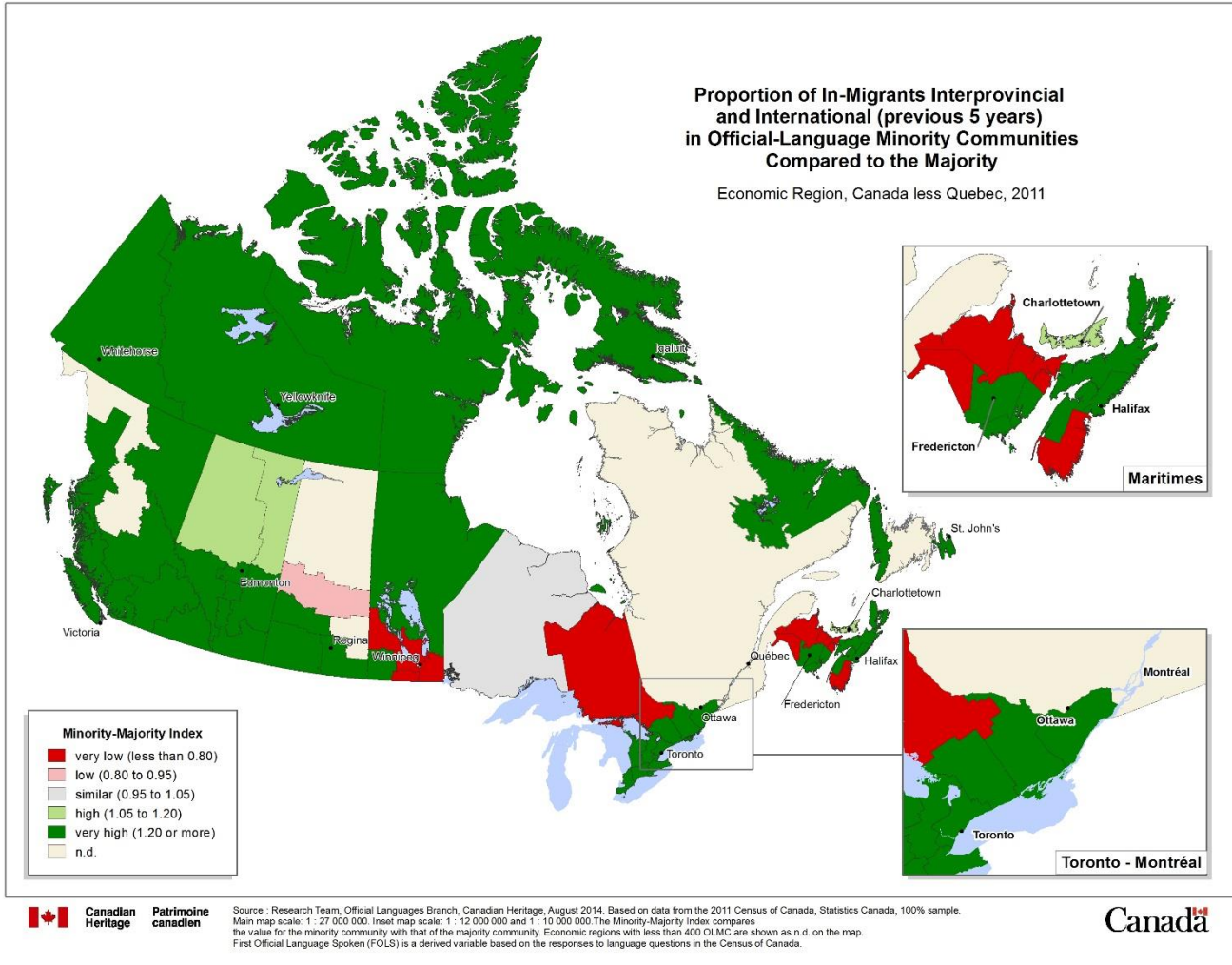
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=5.43).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Nunavut (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was highest in 2011 (mmi=5.43) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=3.87).
- ✓ 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=4.95).
- ✓ 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=2.36).

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		Migrants from another province or country (in the past 5 years)		Relative indices									
	Individuals 5 years and over	Individuals 5 Years And Over (5 Years And Over) Who Lived Outside The Province Of Residence 5 Years Ago	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	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%	↓0.25	↓0.28	↓0.19	↓0.20	↓0.19	↓0.27	↓0.81	↑7.20	↓0.40	↓0.64
South Central (MB)	1,718	35	2.0%	8.0%	↓0.25	↓0.31	↓0.21	↓0.22	↓0.21	↓0.30	--	--	↑1.32	↑3.31
Southwest (MB)	1,198	173	14.4%	9.0%	↑1.60	↑2.17	↑1.50	↑1.59	↑1.48	↑2.15	↓0.45	↑13.18	↓0.64	↓0.94
North Central (MB)	2,166	45	2.1%	5.4%	↓0.39	↓0.31	↓0.22	↓0.23	↓0.21	↓0.31	↑1.62	--	↓0.36	↓0.61
Winnipeg (MB)	21,855	1,870	8.6%	9.8%	↓0.88	↑1.29	↓0.89	↓0.94	↓0.88	↑1.27	↓0.87	↑4.00	↓0.80	↓1.07
Interlake (MB)	1,233	10	0.8%	2.6%	↓0.32	↓0.12	↓0.08	↓0.09	↓0.08	↓0.12	--	--	↓0.18	↓0.14
North (MB)	435	40	9.2%	3.8%	↑2.44	↑1.38	○0.95	○1.01	↓0.94	↑1.37	↑1.67	↑1.76	↑1.26	↓1.11
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,165	615	19.4%	9.0%	↑2.16	↑2.92	↑2.02	↑2.14	↑1.99	↑1.35	↑1.21	↑7.21	↓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	↓0.79	↓0.94	↑2.55	○0.96	↑1.27
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,530	640	18.1%	11.5%	↑1.58	↑2.73	↑1.88	↑1.99	↑1.86	↑1.26	↓0.80	↑10.11	↑1.12	↑1.71
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	360	58	16.1%	8.7%	↑1.85	↑2.43	↑1.67	↑1.77	↑1.65	↑1.12	--	--	↓0.34	↓0.78
Prince Albert (SK)	3,700	235	6.4%	7.6%	↓0.84	○0.96	↓0.66	↓0.70	↓0.65	↓0.44	↑1.41	↑4.94	↑1.20	↑1.82
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,040	458	44.0%	14.8%	↑2.97	↑6.63	↑4.57	↑4.84	↑4.51	○0.99	○0.99	↑2.25	↑1.82	↑1.31
Nunavut (NU)	400	193	48.3%	9.1%	↑5.31	↑7.26	↑5.01	↑5.30	↑4.94	○0.99	○1.01	↑2.64	↑1.11	○1.00
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	51,309	5,011	9.8%	8.8%	↑1.11	↑1.47	○1.01	↑1.07	○1.00	--	↓0.94	↑4.37	↓0.91	↑1.25
Manitoba (MB)	37,105	2,495	6.7%	8.1%	↓0.83	○1.01	↓0.70	↓0.74	↓0.69	○1.00	↓0.90	↑4.35	↓0.79	↑1.07
Saskatchewan (SK)	12,723	1,838	14.4%	9.3%	↑1.55	↑2.17	↑1.50	↑1.59	↑1.48	○1.00	○1.04	↑5.17	○1.02	↑1.54
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,053	470	44.6%	14.8%	↑3.01	↑6.72	↑4.64	↑4.90	↑4.57	○1.00	○1.02	↑2.23	↑1.84	↑1.33
Nunavut (NU)	428	208	48.6%	8.9%	↑5.43	↑7.32	↑5.05	↑5.34	↑4.98	○1.00	↑1.13	↑1.98	↑1.13	○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 inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".														

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the Francophone communities across the 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.

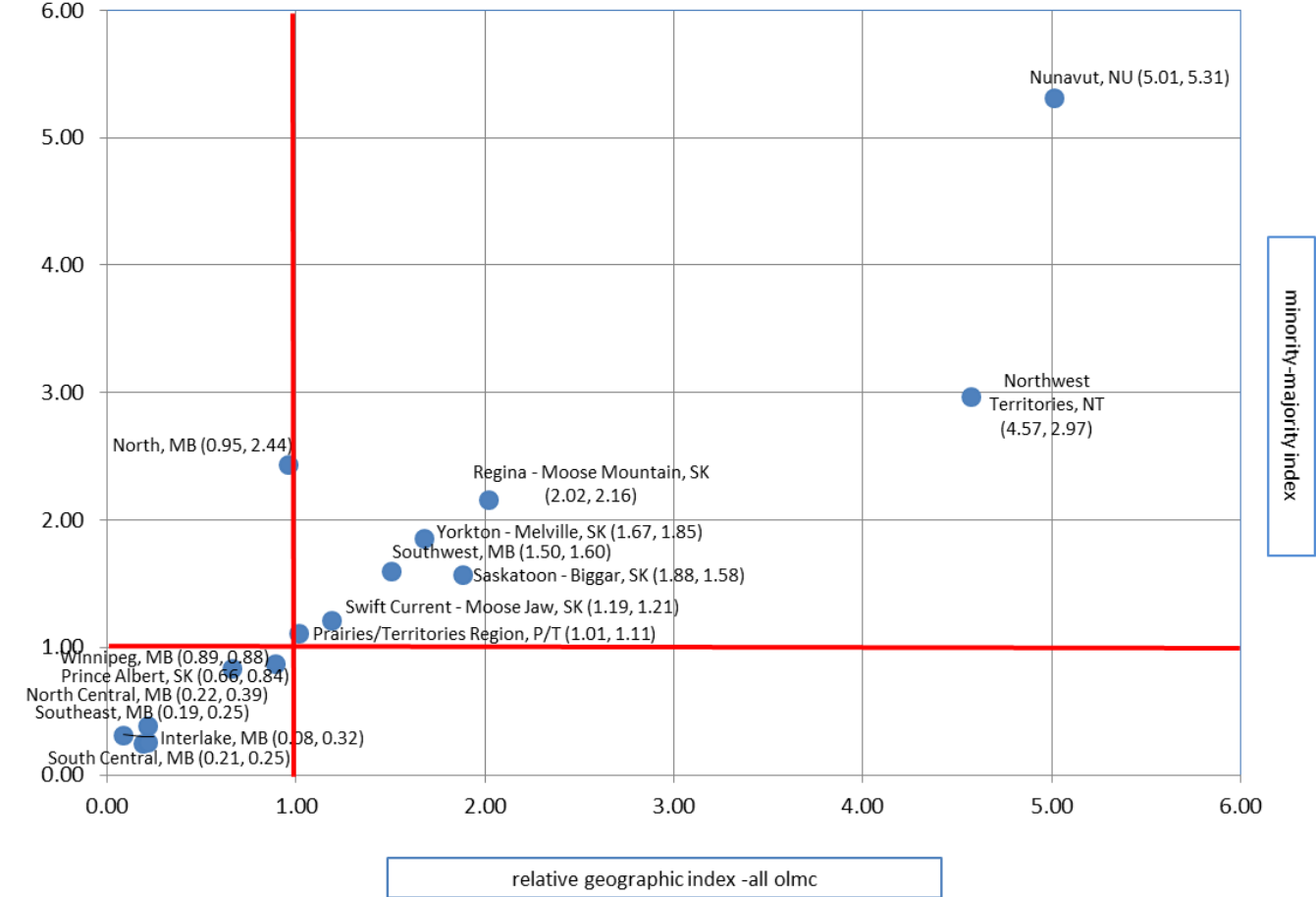
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Nunavut (NU) (48.3%), Northwest Territories (NT) (44.0%), and Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (19.4%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.



- ✓ 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.

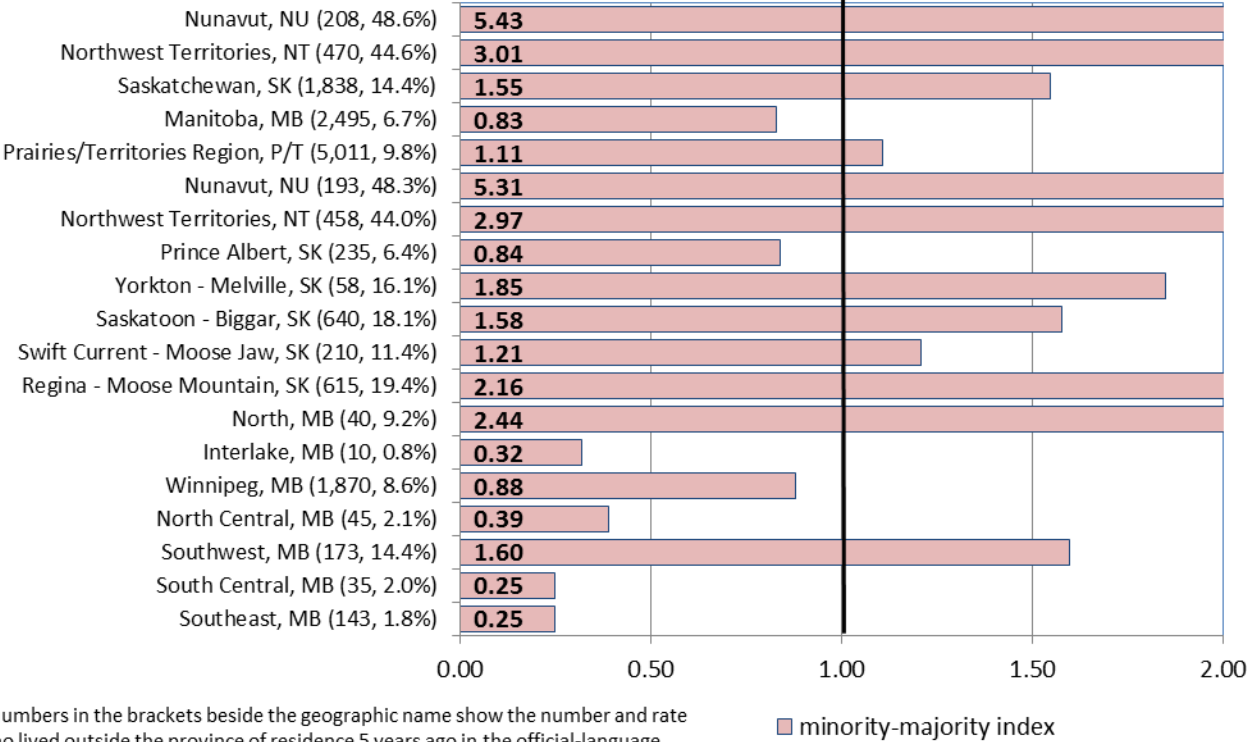
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over)
Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Prairies/Territories Region and Economic Regions, 2011



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

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

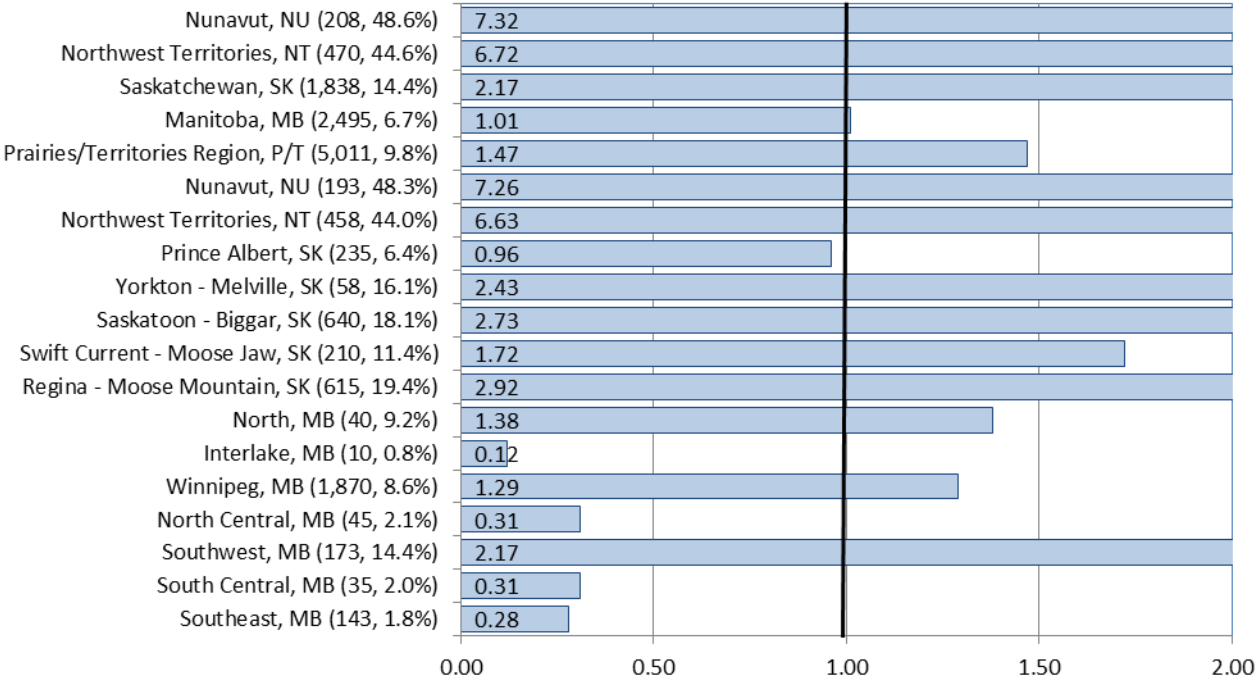
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ 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 Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



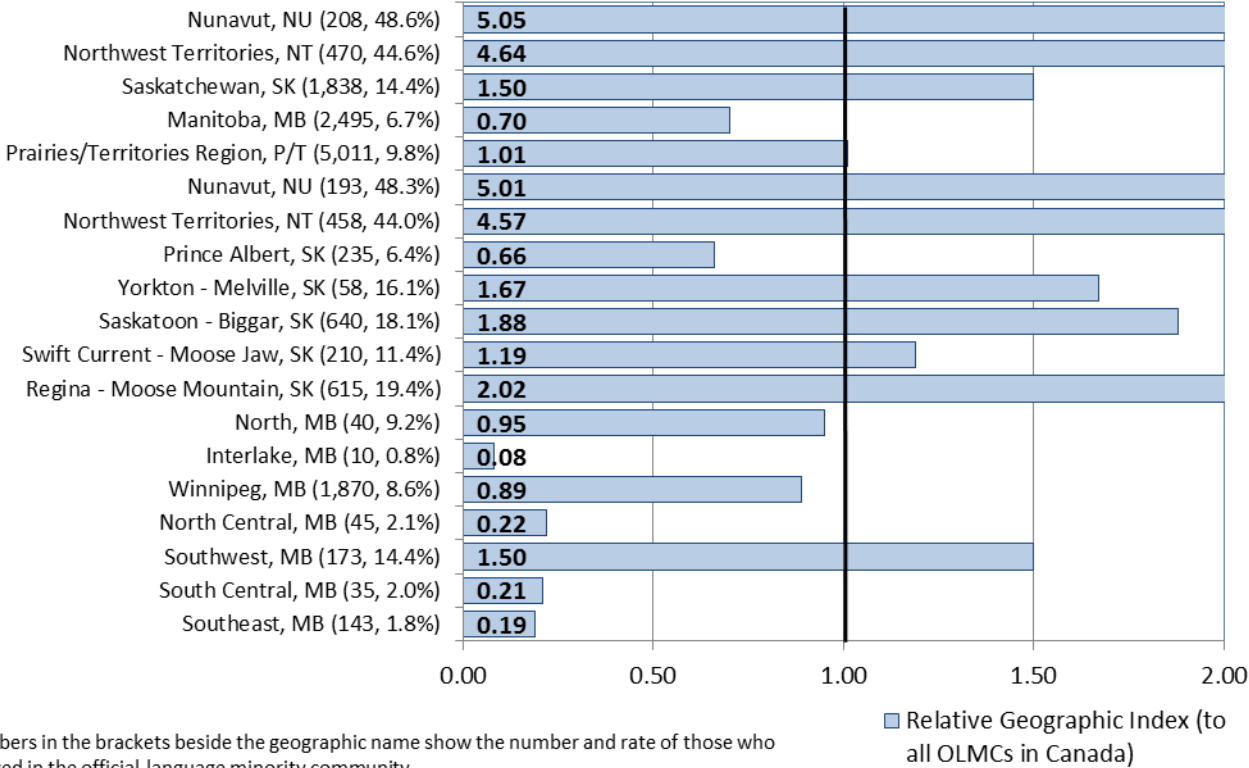
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in 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), 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.

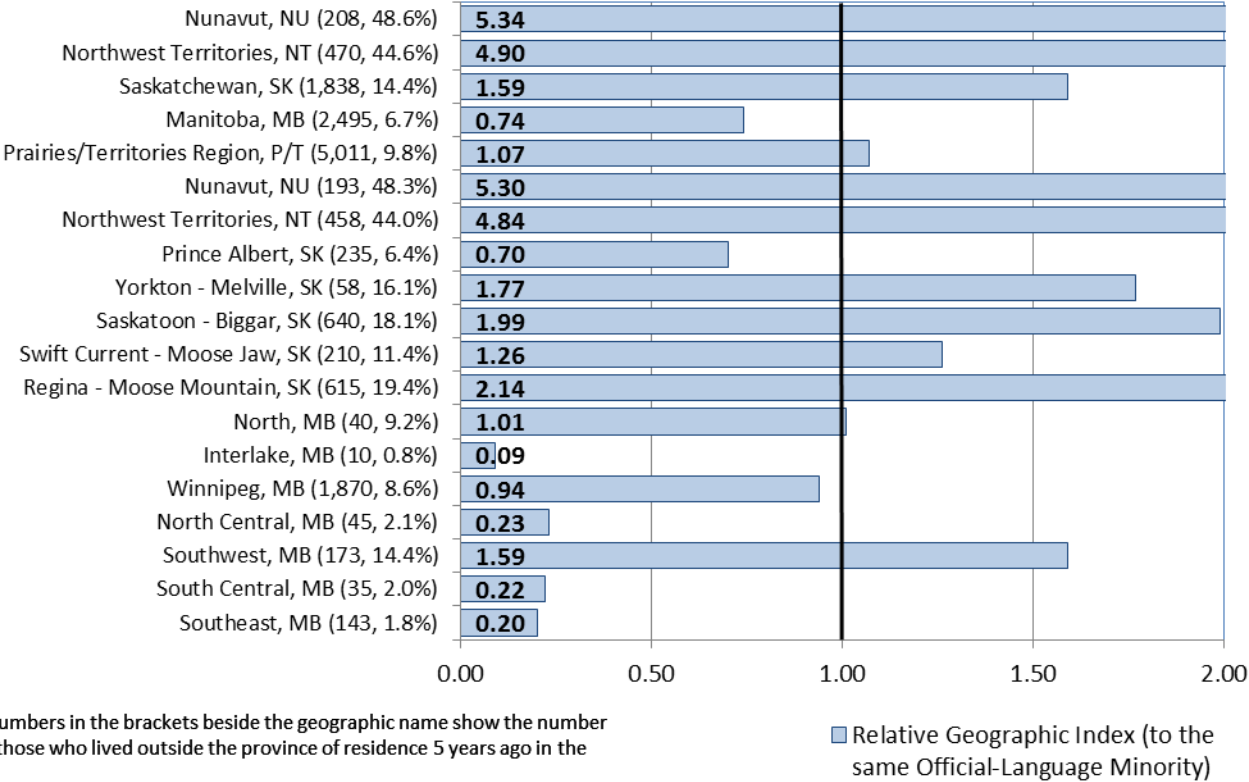
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *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 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.

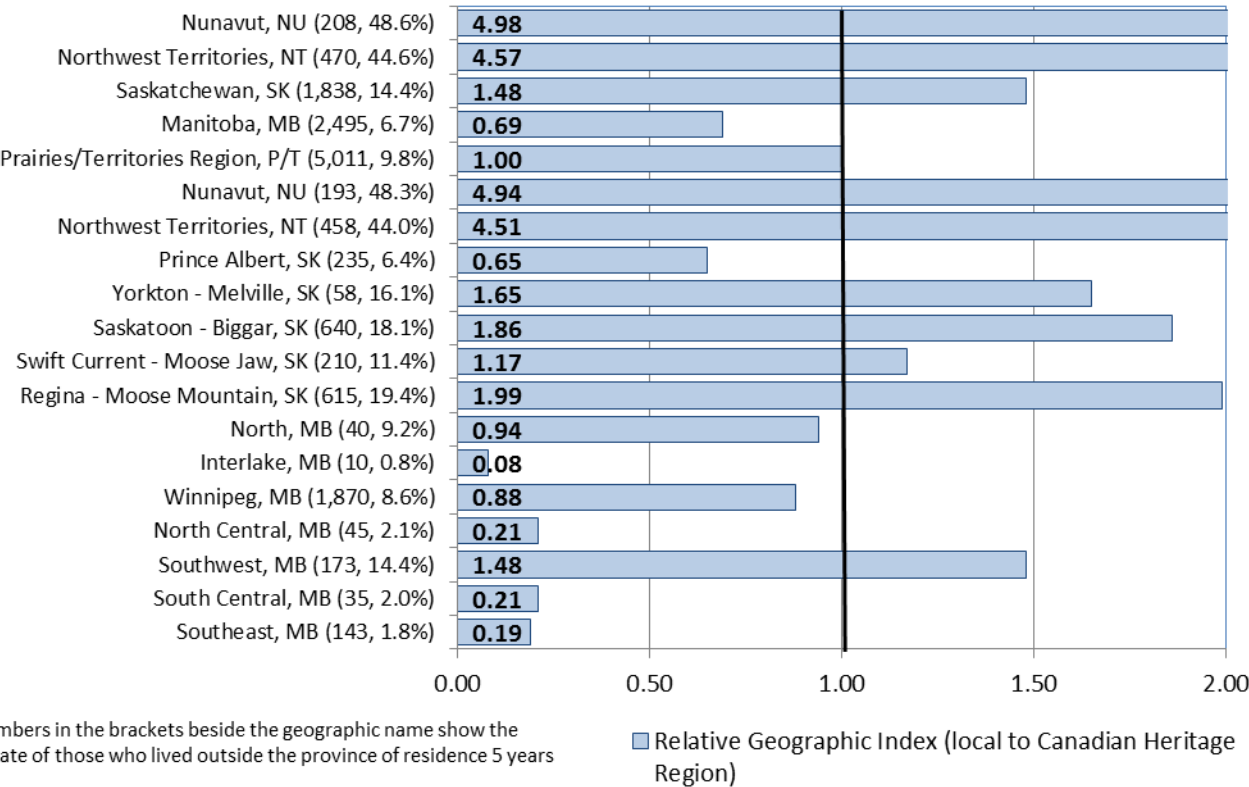
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ 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.

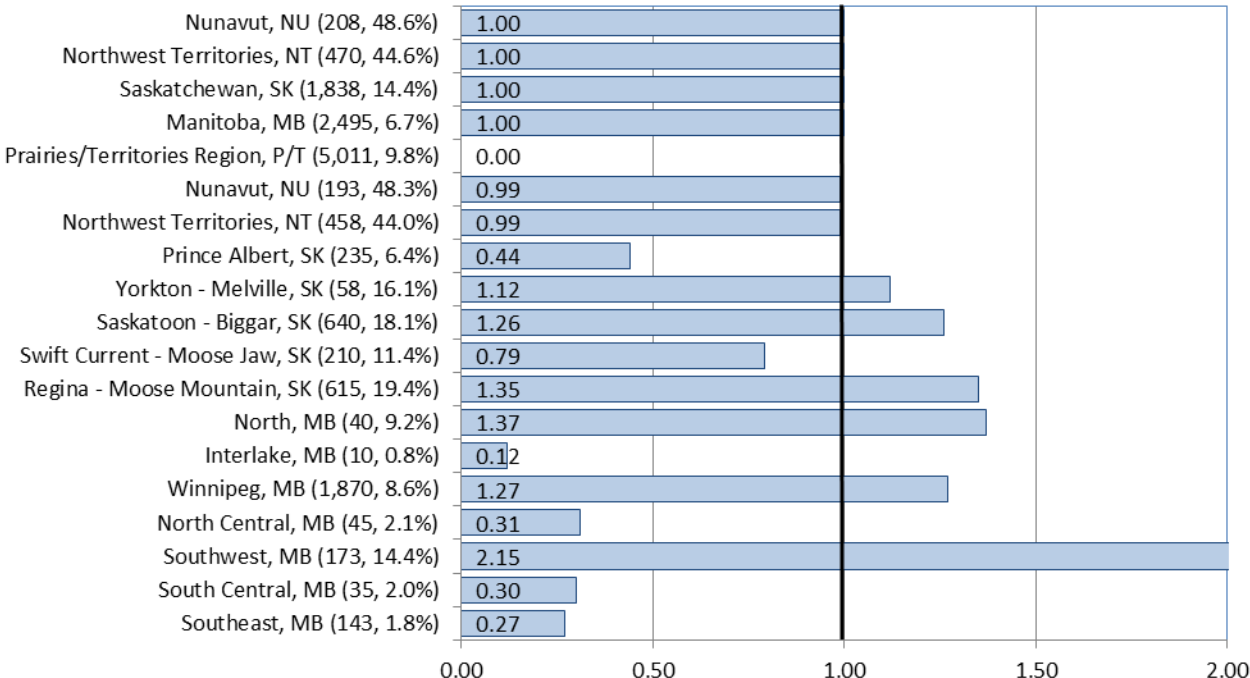
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

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

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

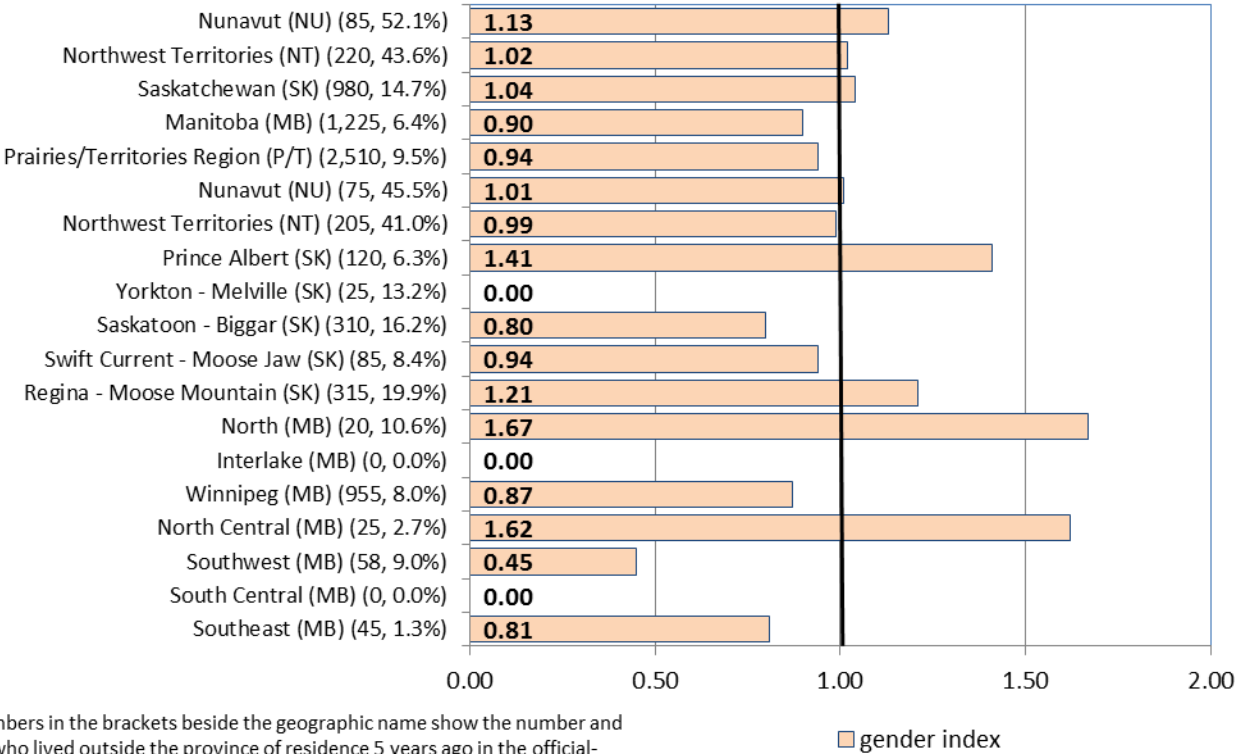


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

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.

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

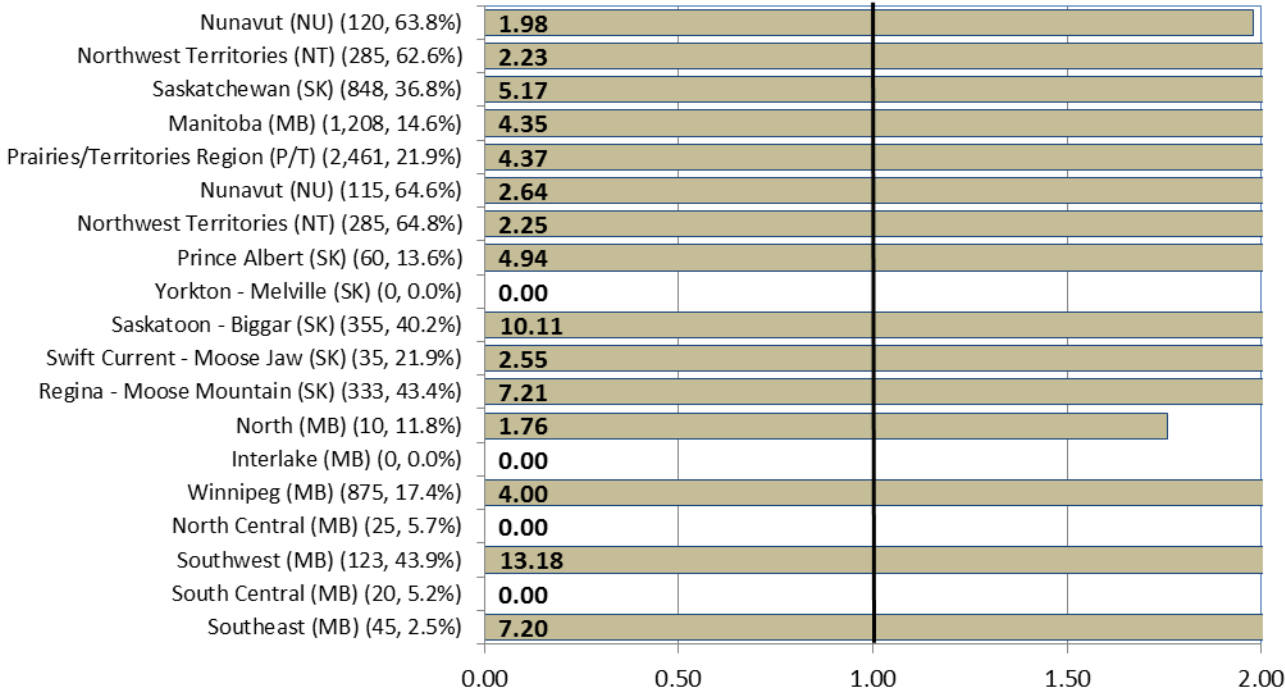


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-

- ✓ 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.

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

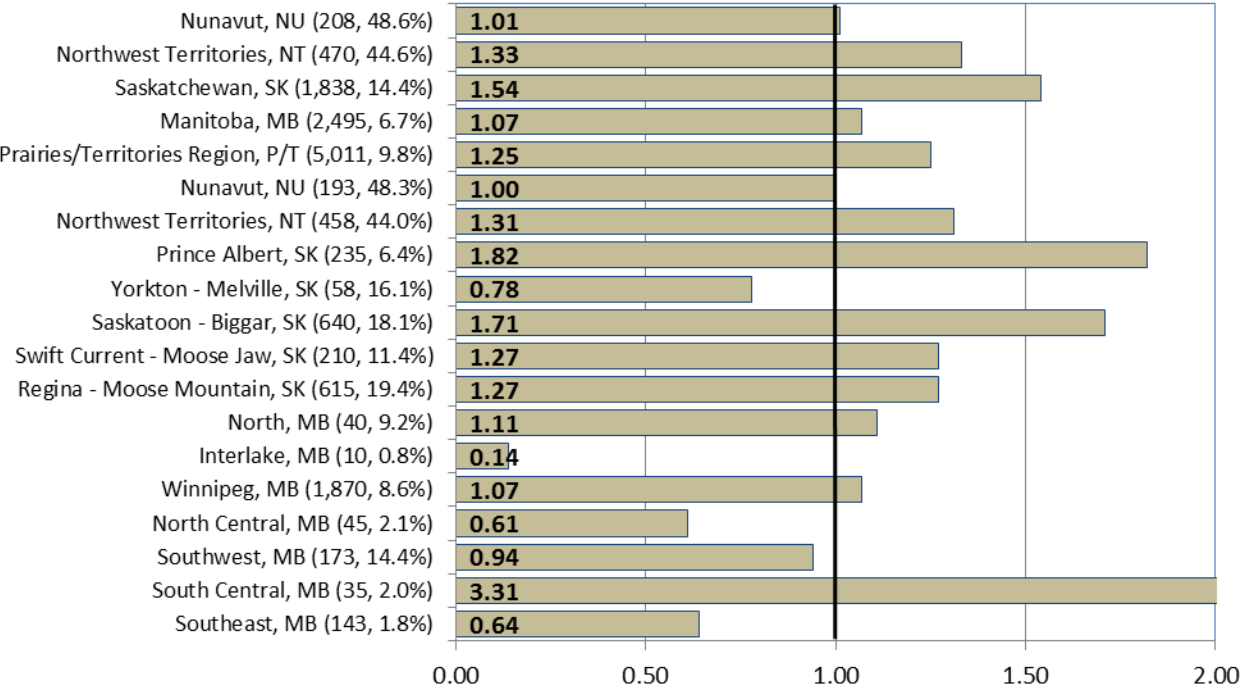


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in 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.

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



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

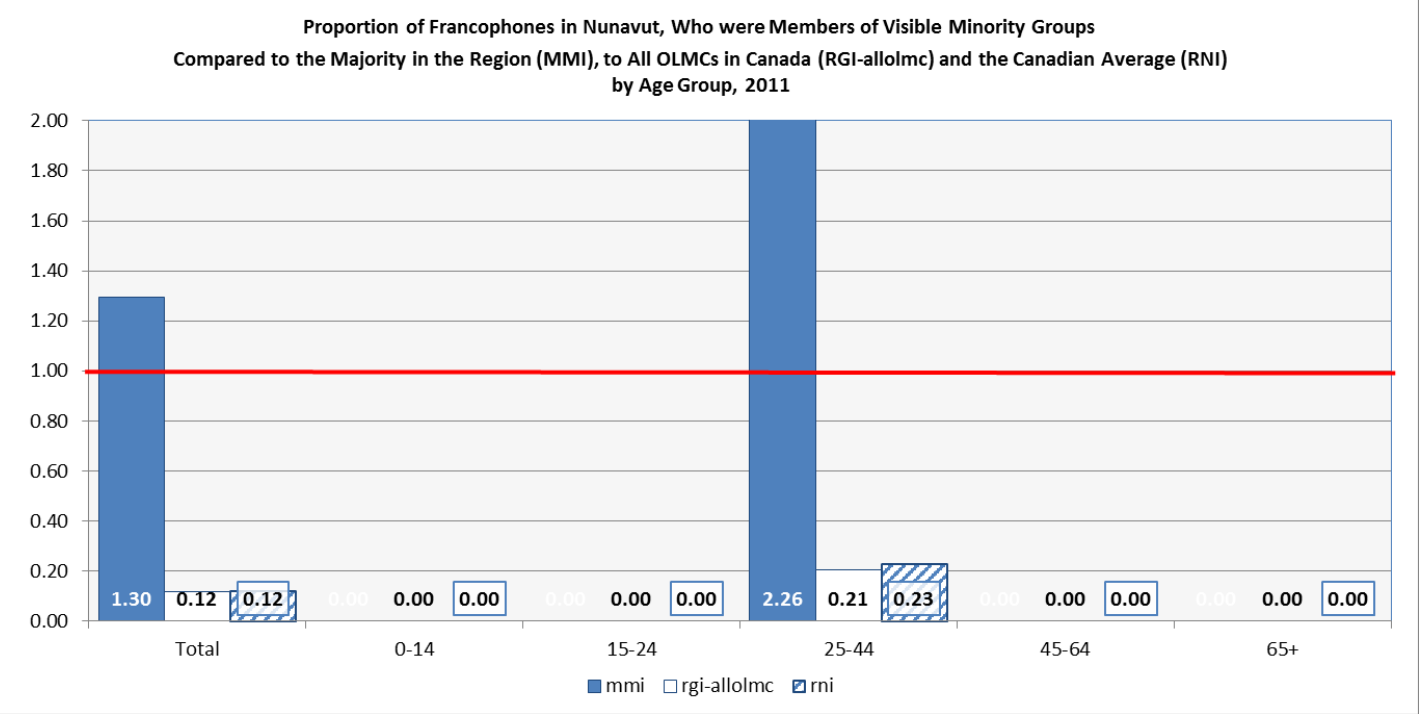
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Interlake (0.14), North Central (0.61), and Southeast (0.64) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Prairies/Territories Region.
- ✓ The regions of South Central (3.31), Prince Albert (1.82), and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.71) showed 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 Nunavut, 1996-2011							
Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	443	55	40	188	155	10
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (#)	10	0	0	10	0	0
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	OL majority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	1.7%	1.0%	0.6%	2.3%	3.1%	3.4%
	Canadian population - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	19.1%	24.1%	21.9%	23.2%	15.1%	10.6%
	Minority-majority index	1.30	0.00	0.00	2.26	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00
	Gender index	n.d.	female (6.0%)			male (0.0%)	
	Intergenerational index	n.d.					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.65	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.26	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.37	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	2.7%	17.4%	0.0%	6.1%	10.5%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.22	18.90	0.00	2.80	3.82	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.15	0.84	0.00	0.30	0.95	0.00
2001	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	2.4%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	2.78	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.
1996	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	3.5%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	4.89	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.32	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.							

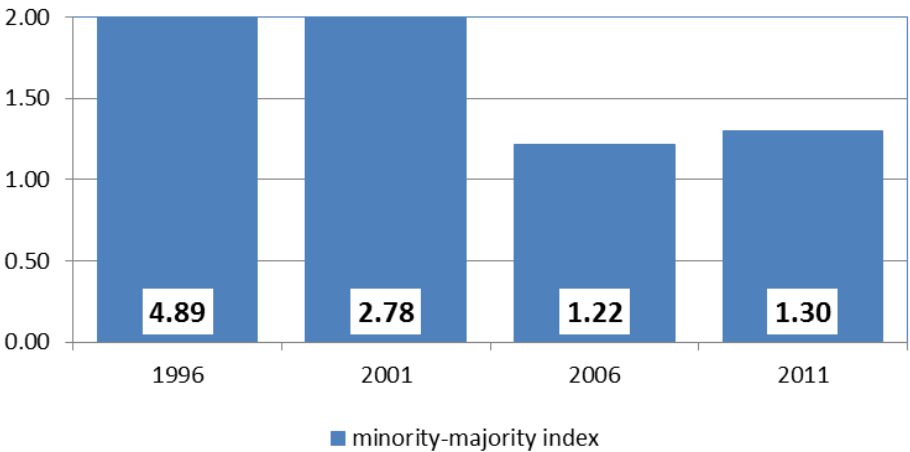
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Nunavut, 10 (2.3%) were members of a visible minority group.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.30) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.12).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.31 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.



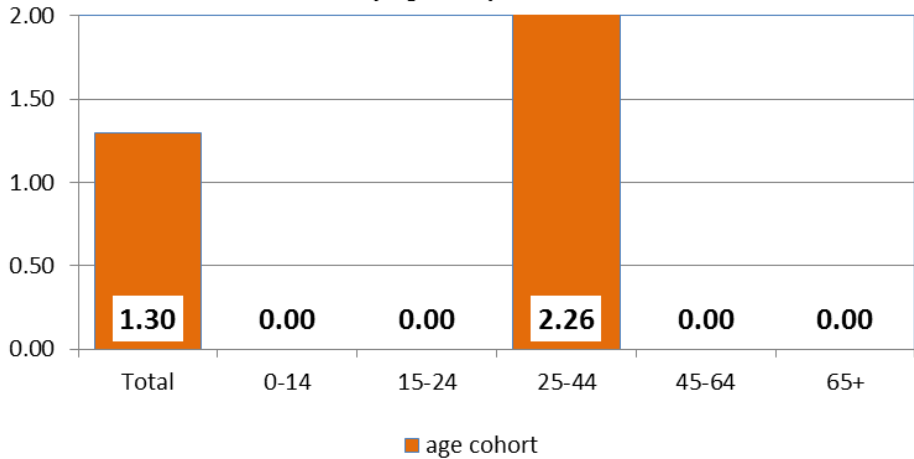
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.30).
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=2.26).

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

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



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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nunavut who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.30).
- ✓ 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 Nunavut who were members of visible minority groups was highest in 1996 (mmi=4.89) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=1.22).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=2.26).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.00).

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

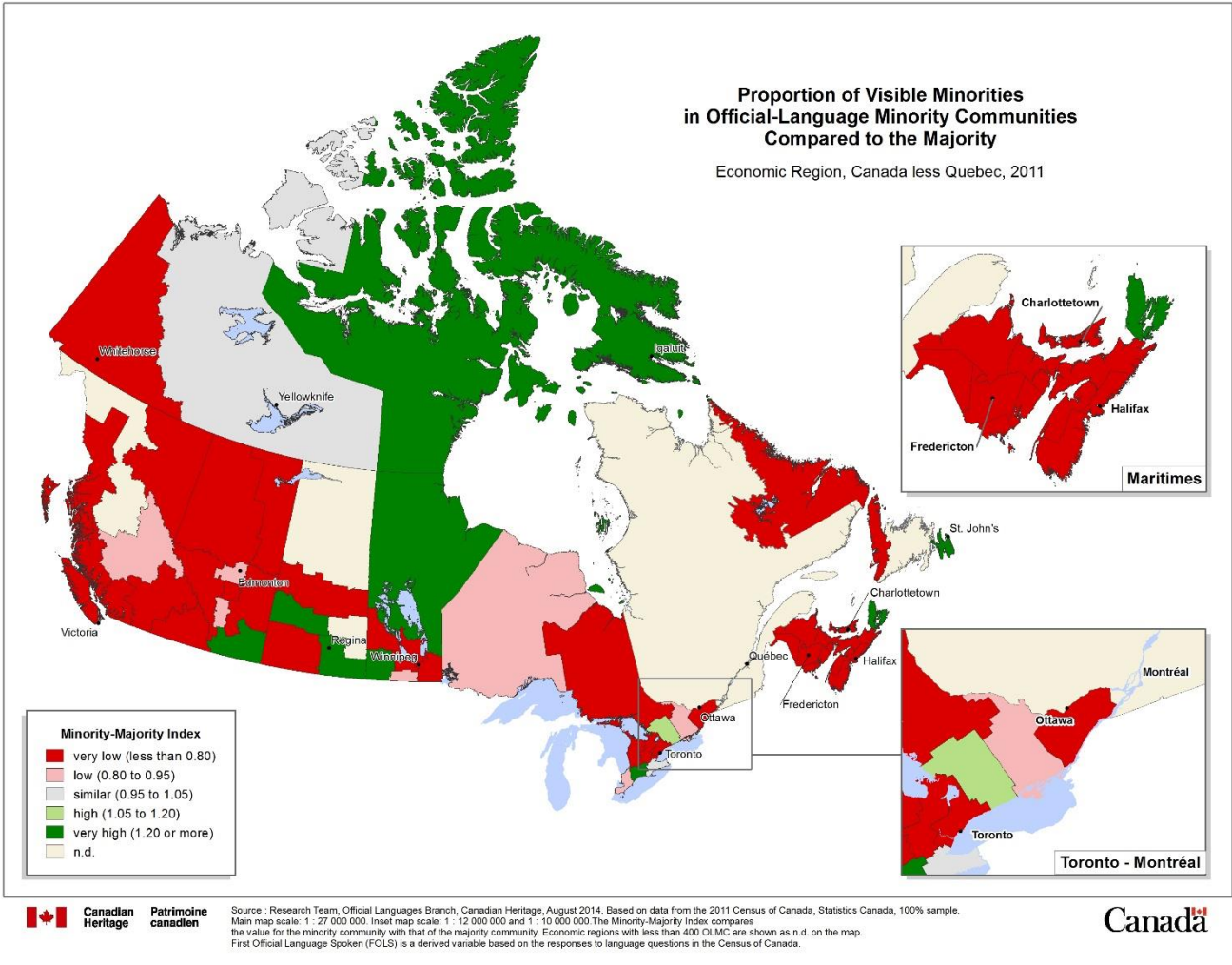
Geography	OL minority population		Visible minority		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Members Of Visible Minority Groups	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Southeast (MB)	8,331	80	1.0%	2.2%	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.10	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.14	↓ 0.62	--	↑ 2.84	↑ 6.21
South Central (MB)	1,753	30	1.7%	2.0%	↘ 0.87	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.25	--	--	↑ 2.14	↑ 5.56
Southwest (MB)	1,218	103	8.5%	5.4%	↑ 1.57	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.44	↘ 0.87	↗ 1.18	↑ 1.26	↓ 0.39	--	↑ 2.46	↑ 12.41
Winnipeg (MB)	22,593	2,313	10.2%	21.0%	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.53	↗ 1.05	↑ 1.43	↑ 1.52	↘ 0.82	↑ 3.25	↑ 2.17	↑ 3.86
North (MB)	438	38	8.7%	1.4%	↑ 6.11	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.45	↘ 0.89	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.29	--	--	↑ 8.73	↑ 10.14
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	3,333	490	14.7%	7.8%	↑ 1.90	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.77	↑ 1.50	↑ 2.05	↑ 1.71	↓ 0.70	↑ 4.38	↑ 2.79	↑ 5.70
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	3,623	535	14.8%	9.1%	↑ 1.63	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.77	↑ 1.51	↑ 2.06	↑ 1.71	↘ 0.91	↑ 3.83	↑ 2.08	↑ 4.69
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,108	75	6.8%	6.6%	○ 1.03	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.69	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.92	↑ 1.57	--	↑ 1.88	↑ 3.23
Nunavut (NU)	443	10	2.3%	1.8%	↑ 1.28	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.31	○ 1.00	--	--	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.65
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	53,169	3,811	7.2%	9.4%	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.73	○ 1.00	--	↘ 0.88	↑ 4.01	↑ 2.30	↑ 4.49
Manitoba (MB)	38,573	2,595	6.7%	12.7%	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.69	↘ 0.94	○ 1.00	↘ 0.89	↑ 3.77	↑ 2.30	↑ 4.19
Saskatchewan (SK)	13,030	1,123	8.6%	6.0%	↑ 1.44	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.45	↘ 0.88	↑ 1.20	○ 1.00	↘ 0.80	↑ 4.89	↑ 2.52	↑ 5.76
Northwest Territories (NT)	1,123	83	7.4%	6.6%	↗ 1.12	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.76	○ 1.03	○ 1.00	↑ 1.31	--	↑ 2.05	↑ 3.53
Nunavut (NU)	443	10	2.3%	1.7%	↑ 1.30	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.31	○ 1.00	--	--	↓ 0.27	↓ 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 inter-generationally. For further information on the methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups in the Francophone communities across the 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.

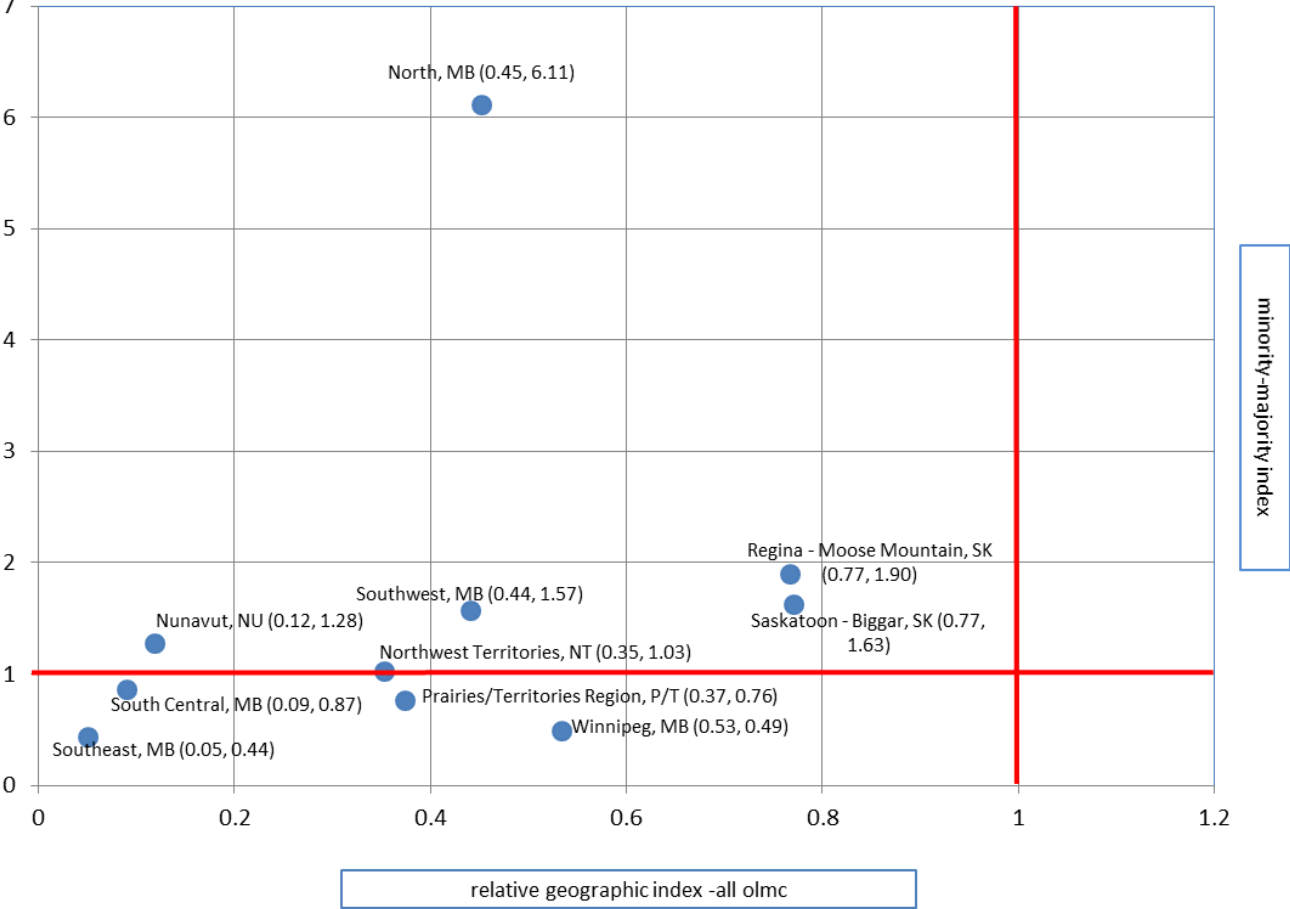
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Saskatoon - Biggar (SK) (14.8%), Regina - Moose Mountain (SK) (14.7%), and Winnipeg (MB) (10.2%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other Francophone communities across the Prairies/Territories Region.



- ✓ 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 minority-majority 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.

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

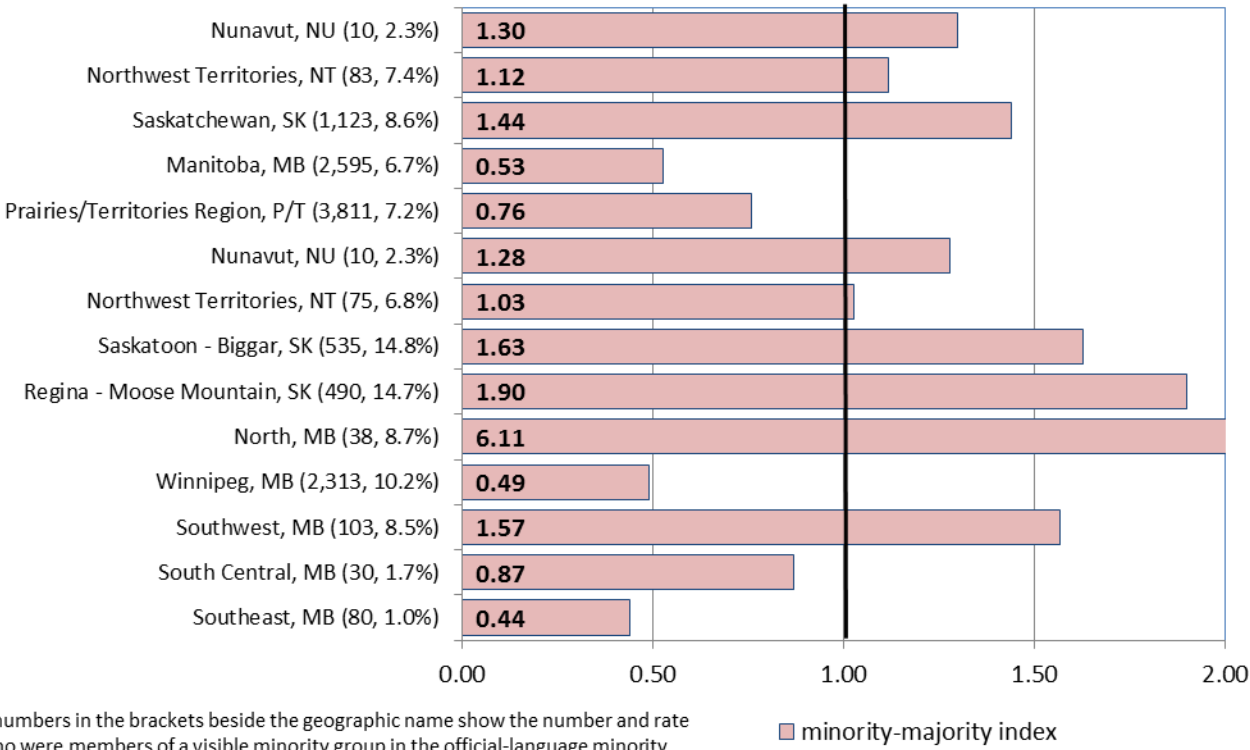


- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion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

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

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

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

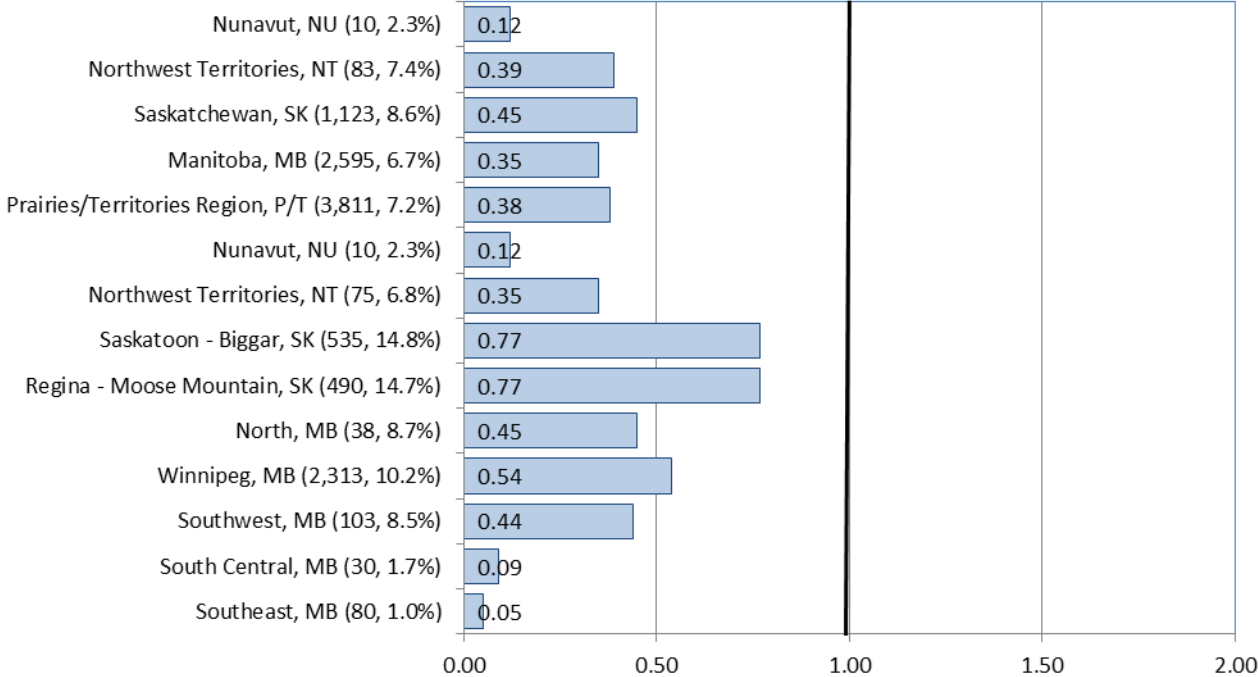


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority

- ✓ *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 minority-majority 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.

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



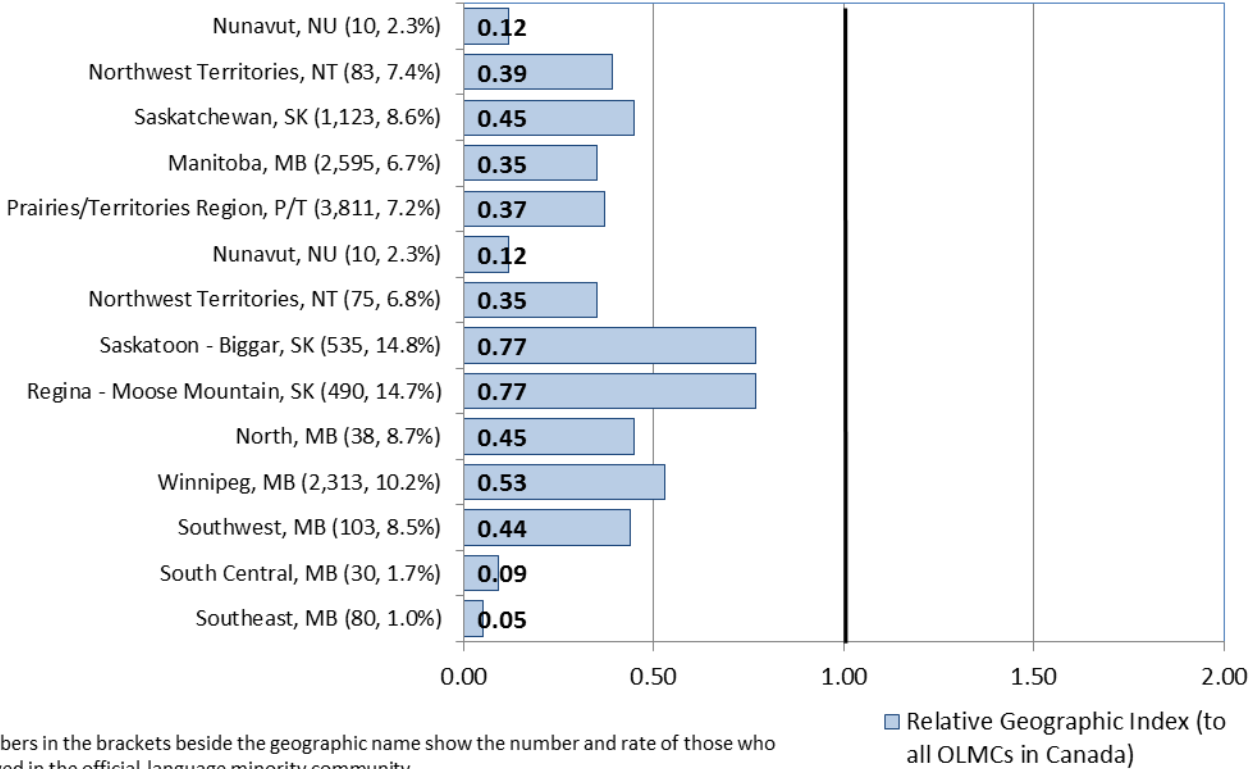
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in 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.

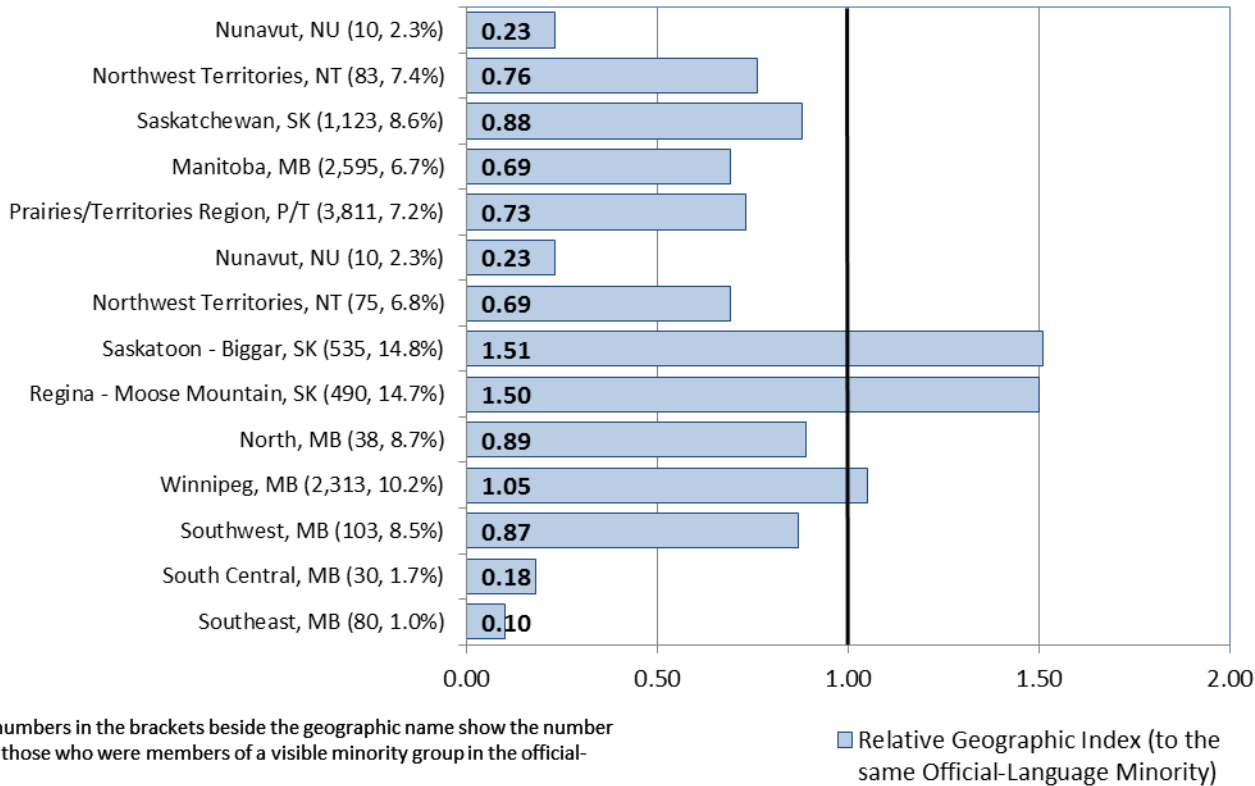
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southeast (0.05), South Central (0.09), and Nunavut (0.12) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were members of visible minority groups in the Prairies/Territories Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saskatoon - Biggar (0.77), Regina - Moose Mountain (0.77), and Winnipeg (0.53) 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.

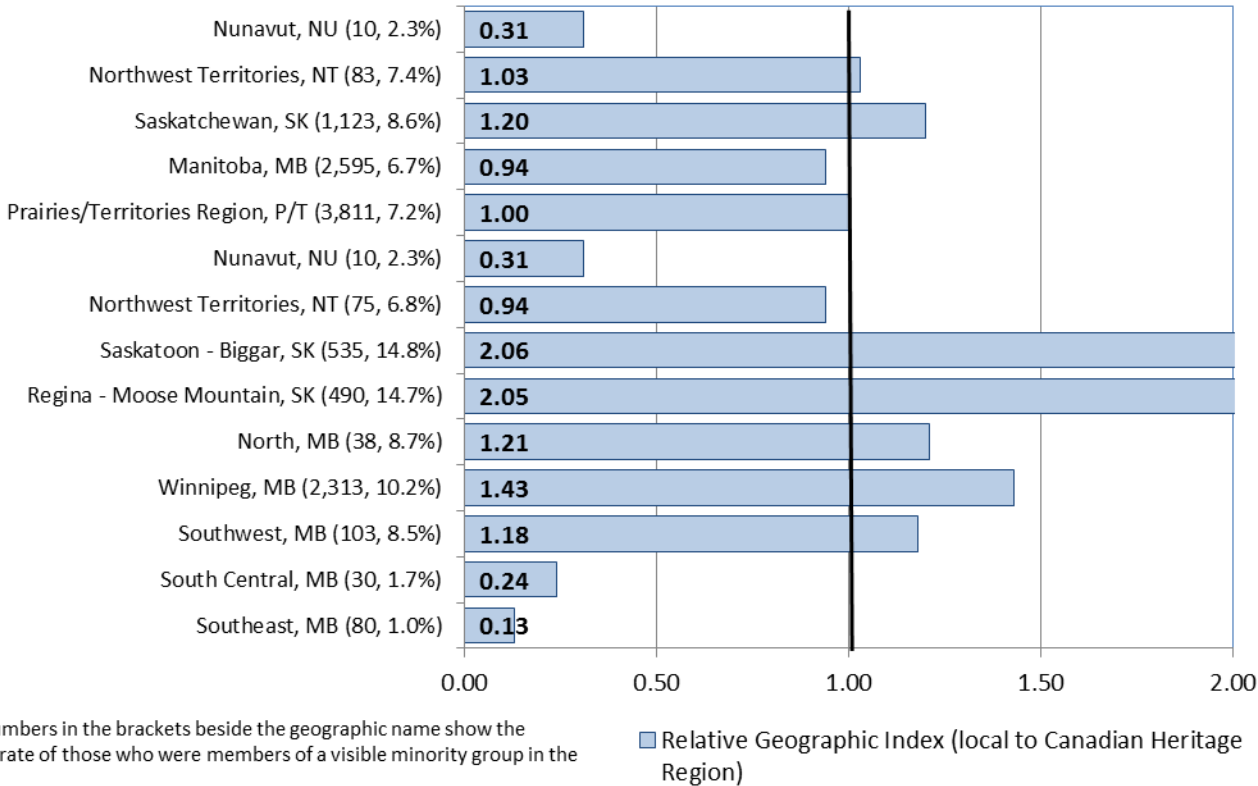
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ 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.

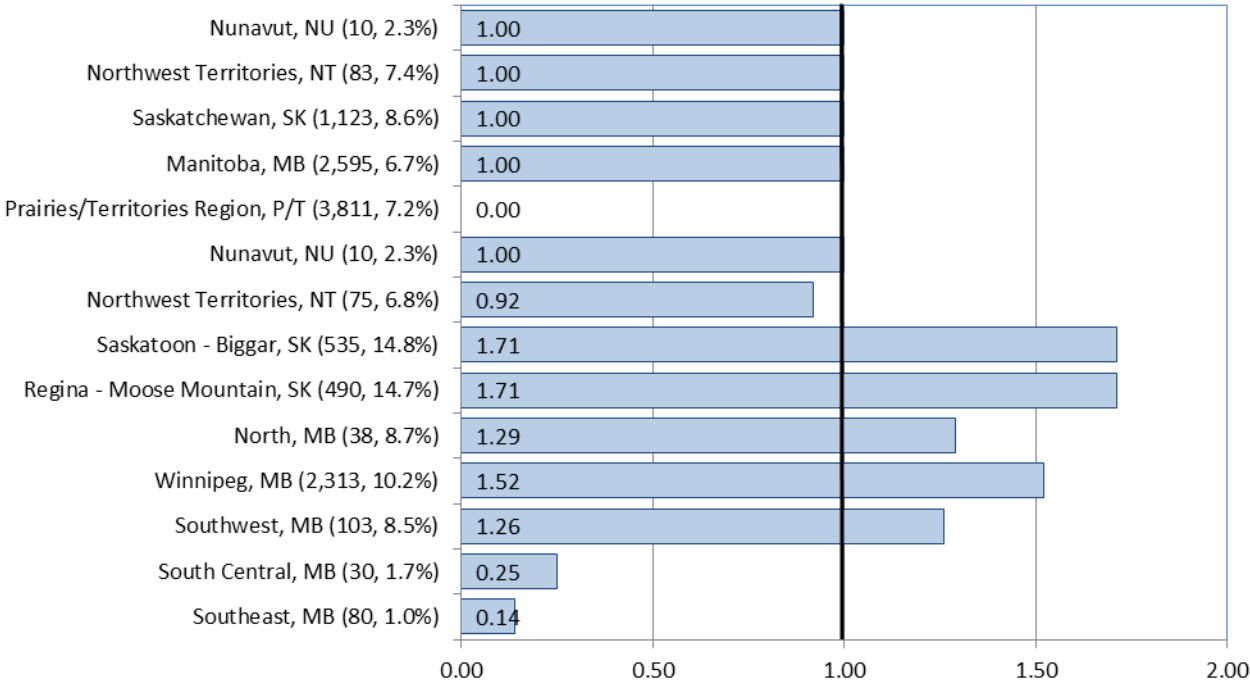
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

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



- ✓ 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.

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

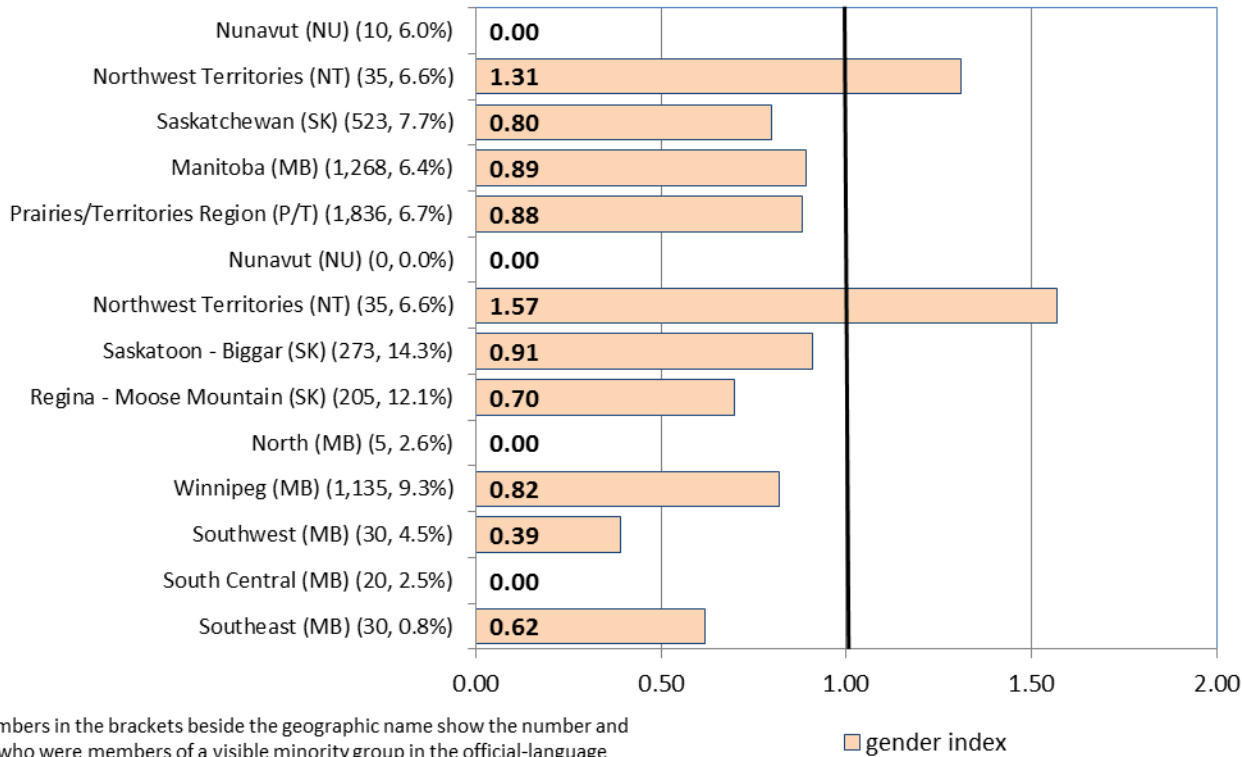


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

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.*

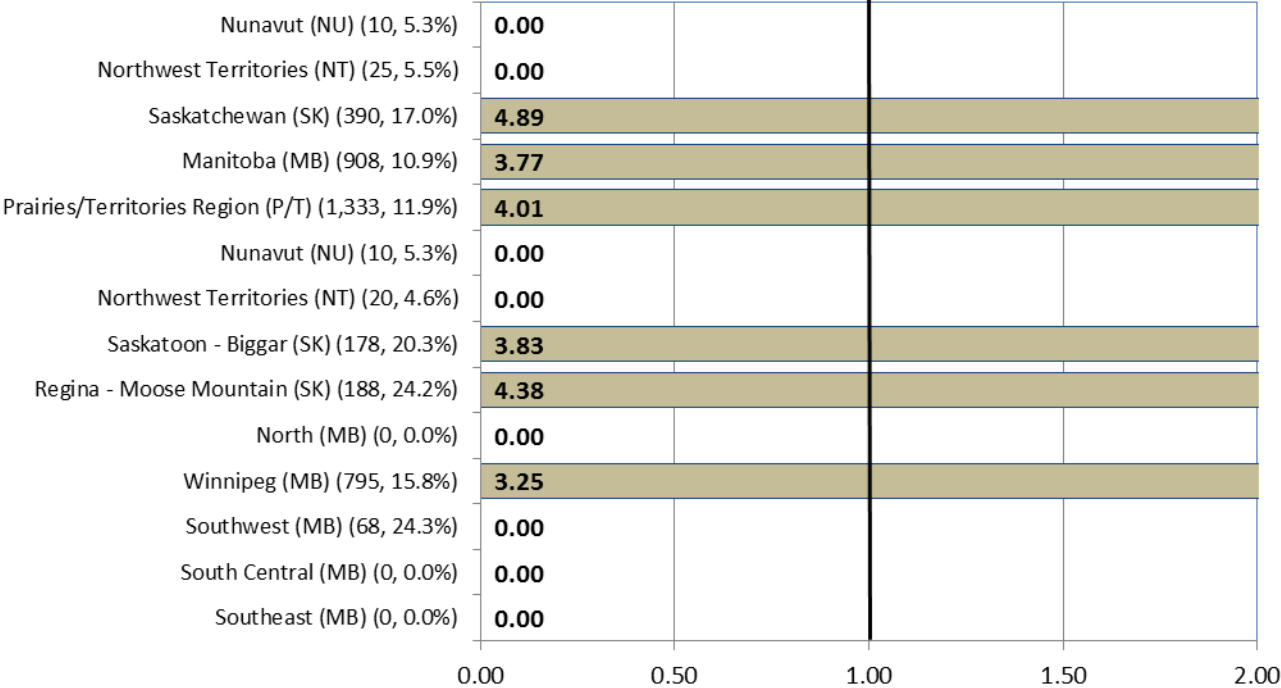
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



- ✓ 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.

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

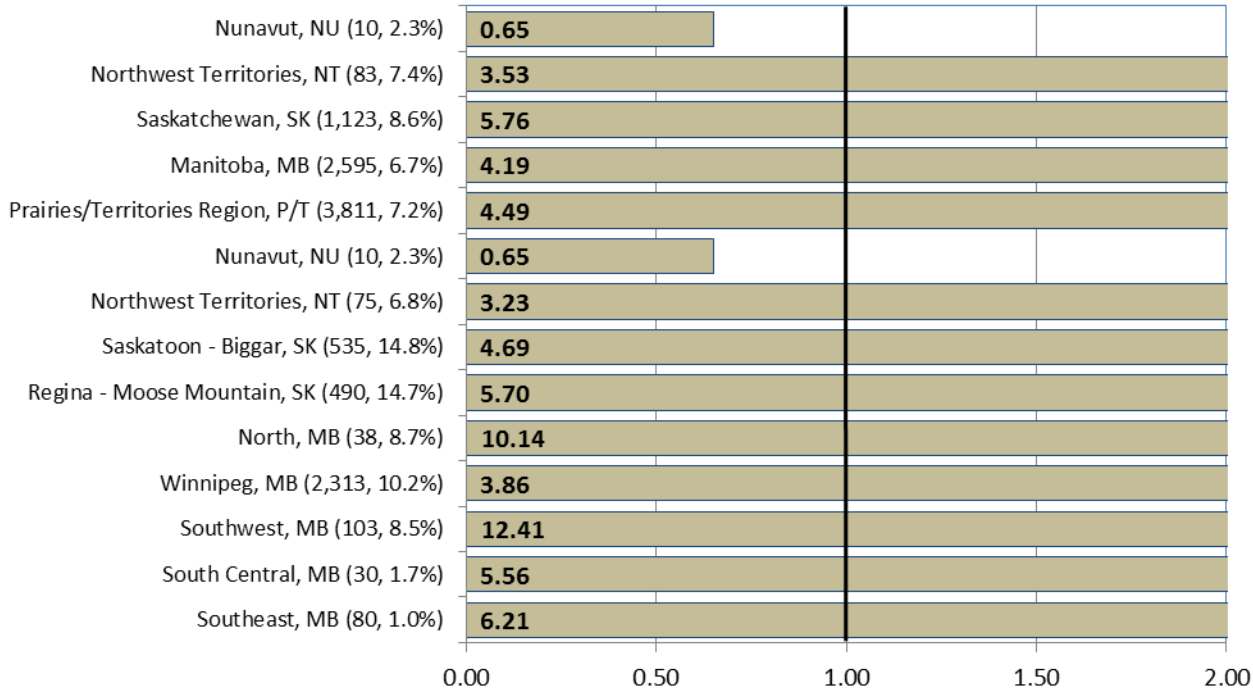


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ The Francophone communities in 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



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 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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