
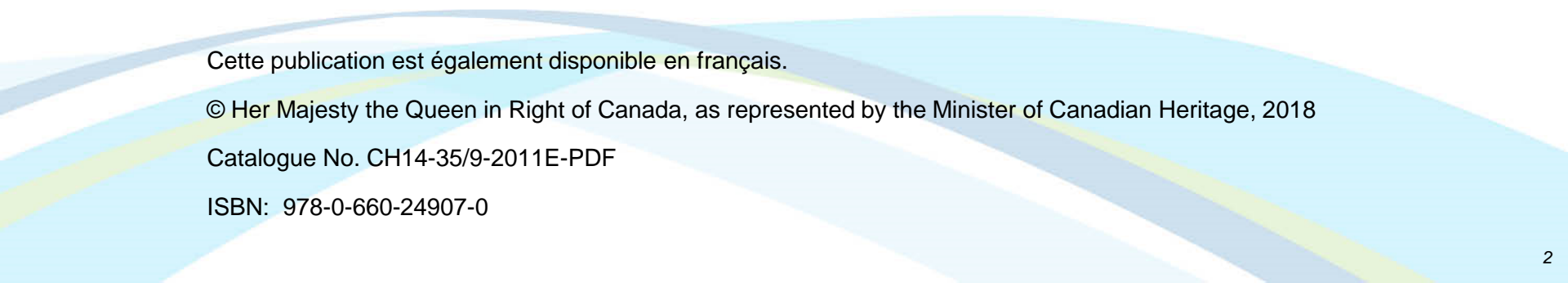




Socio-cultural Profile Ontario, 1996-2011

**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)

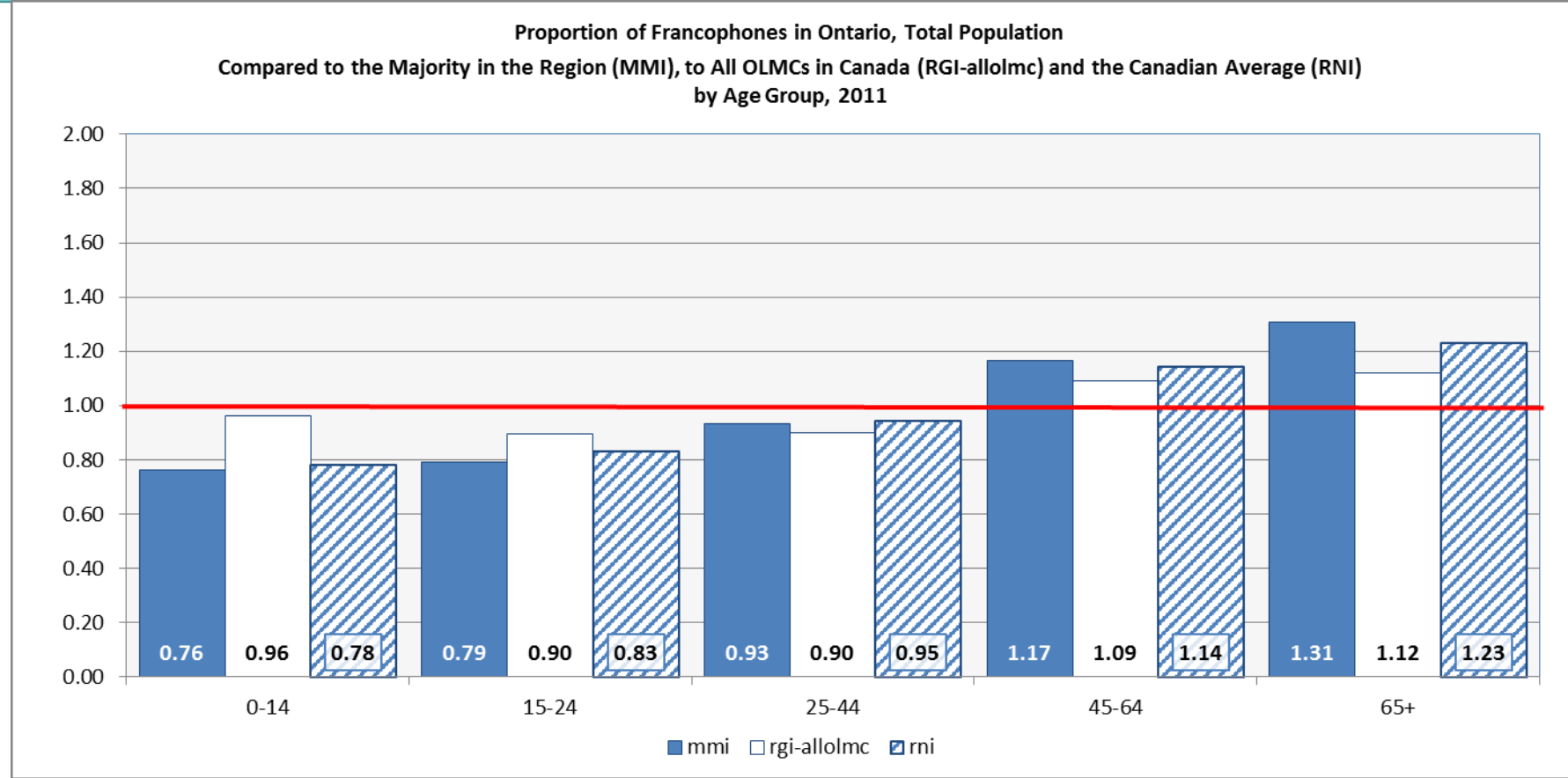
Population by Age - Children (0-14 years old)



**Proportion of Francophones Total Population
Ontario, 1996-2011**

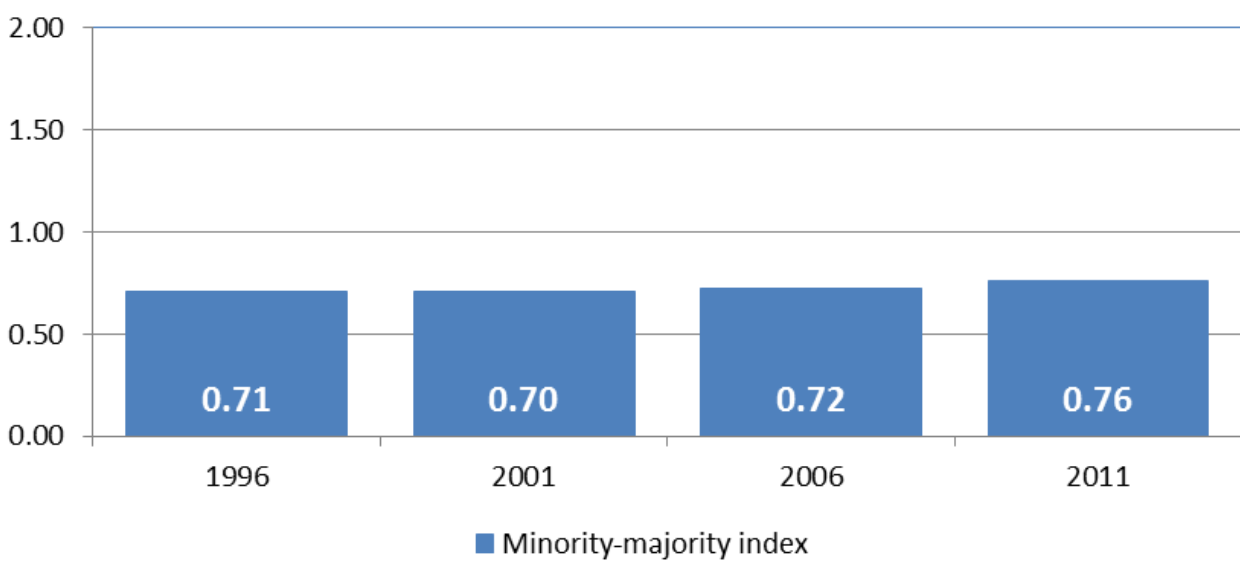
Values		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	524,103	524,103	524,103	524,103	524,103
	OL minority - total population (#)	69,758	57,425	132,015	175,470	89,445
	OL minority - total population (%)	13.3%	11.0%	25.2%	33.5%	17.1%
	OL majority - total population (%)	17.4%	13.8%	27.0%	28.7%	13.1%
	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.76	0.79	0.93	1.17	1.31
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.78	0.83	0.95	1.14	1.23
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.96	0.90	0.90	1.09	1.12
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.07	1.05	0.99	0.98	0.98
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Intergenerational index	0.75				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.89	0.92	0.74	1.27	1.36
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.08	0.89	0.90	0.94	1.16
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.04	0.95	0.90	0.99	1.16
2006	OL minority - total population (%)	13.5%	11.3%	28.2%	31.9%	15.2%
	Minority-majority index	0.72	0.81	0.97	1.21	1.24
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.94	0.92	0.95	1.09	1.04
2001	OL minority - total population (%)	14.2%	11.5%	31.9%	28.5%	13.8%
	Minority-majority index	0.70	0.86	1.02	1.22	1.19
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
1996	OL minority - total population (%)	14.9%	12.0%	34.3%	26.3%	12.5%
	Minority-majority index	0.71	0.89	1.04	1.24	1.12
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.92	0.94	1.00	1.10	0.96

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.



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



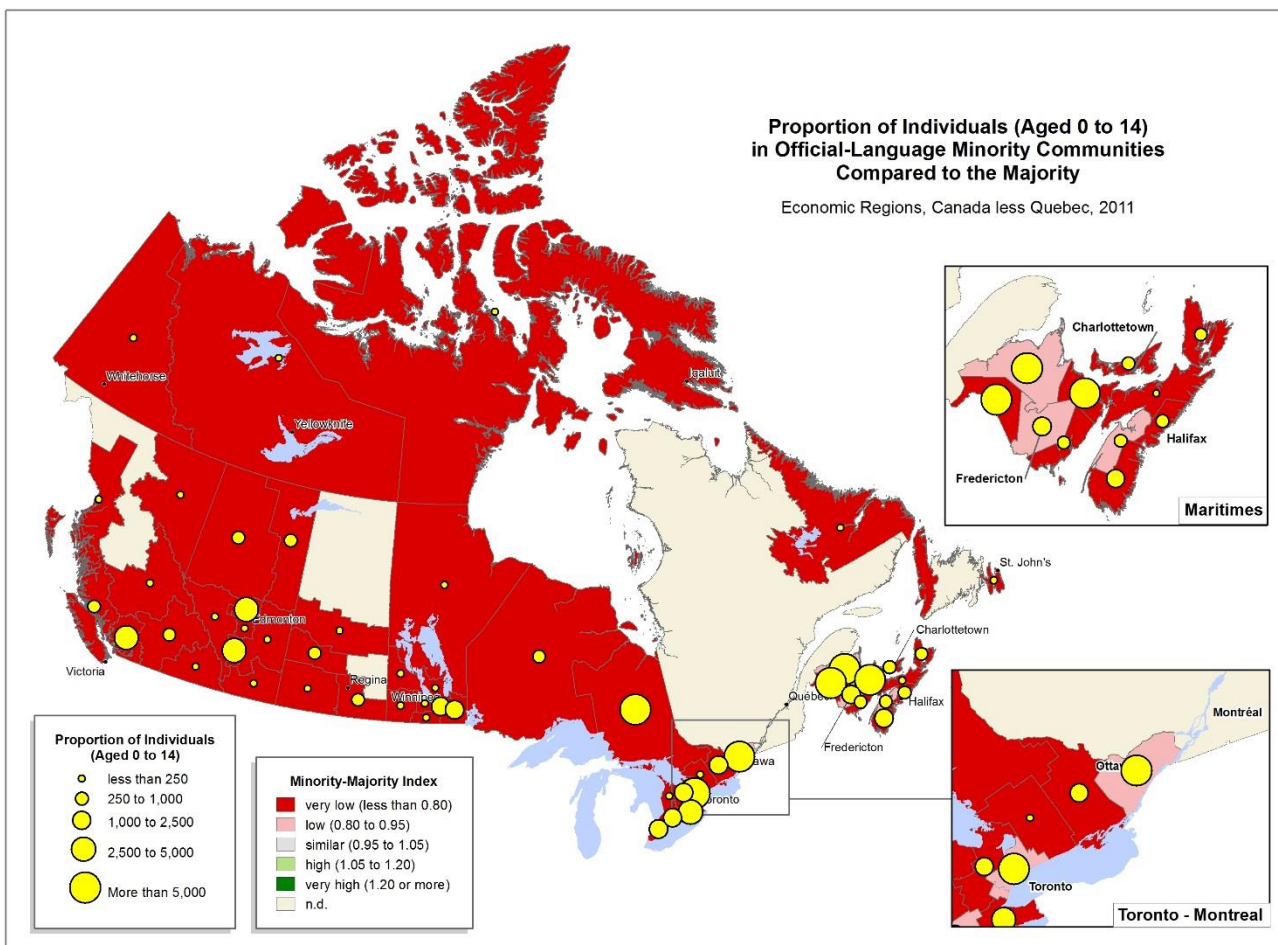
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion Of Children (0-14 Years) Among Francophones
Ontario 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	mi	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Ottawa (ON)	216,326	32,814	15.2%	17.0%	0.89	0.89	1.10	1.22	1.14	1.14	0.79	1.11	0.89
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	12,346	1,518	12.3%	15.7%	0.78	0.72	0.89	0.99	0.92	0.92	0.75	1.06	0.82
Muskoka - Kawarths (ON)	3,598	200	5.6%	14.3%	0.39	0.33	0.40	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.47	1.23	0.85
Toronto (ON)	92,433	13,423	14.5%	17.7%	0.82	0.85	1.05	1.17	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.46	1.25
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	20,446	1,861	9.1%	18.3%	0.50	0.53	0.66	0.73	0.68	0.68	0.74	0.99	0.79
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	32,534	3,434	10.6%	17.7%	0.60	0.62	0.76	0.85	0.79	0.79	0.69	1.25	1.05
London (ON)	8,041	1,145	14.2%	17.4%	0.82	0.84	1.03	1.15	1.07	1.07	0.86	1.81	1.46
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	16,373	1,353	8.3%	17.7%	0.47	0.49	0.60	0.67	0.62	0.62	0.55	1.21	0.99
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,832	116	6.3%	16.4%	0.39	0.37	0.46	0.51	0.48	0.48	0.55	1.81	1.35
Northeast (ON)	114,444	13,431	11.7%	16.4%	0.72	0.69	0.85	0.95	0.88	0.88	0.55	0.92	0.69
Northwest (ON)	5,715	370	6.5%	17.2%	0.38	0.38	0.47	0.52	0.49	0.49	0.69	0.90	0.67
Ontario (ON)	524,103	69,758	13.3%	17.4%	0.76	0.78	0.96	1.07	1.00	1.00	0.75	1.08	0.89

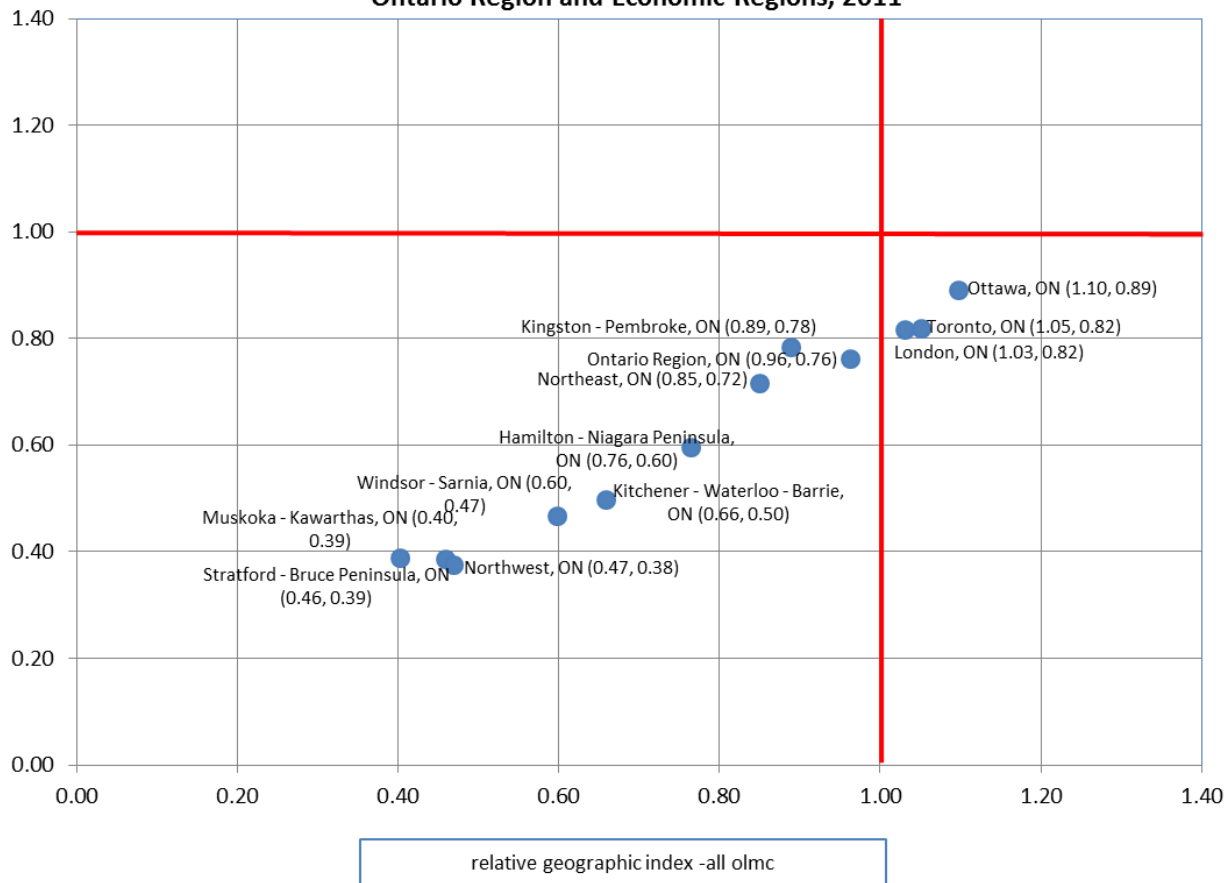
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, 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 (0.38), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.39), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.39) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).*
- ✓ *The regions of Ottawa (0.89), Toronto (0.82), and London (0.82) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).*

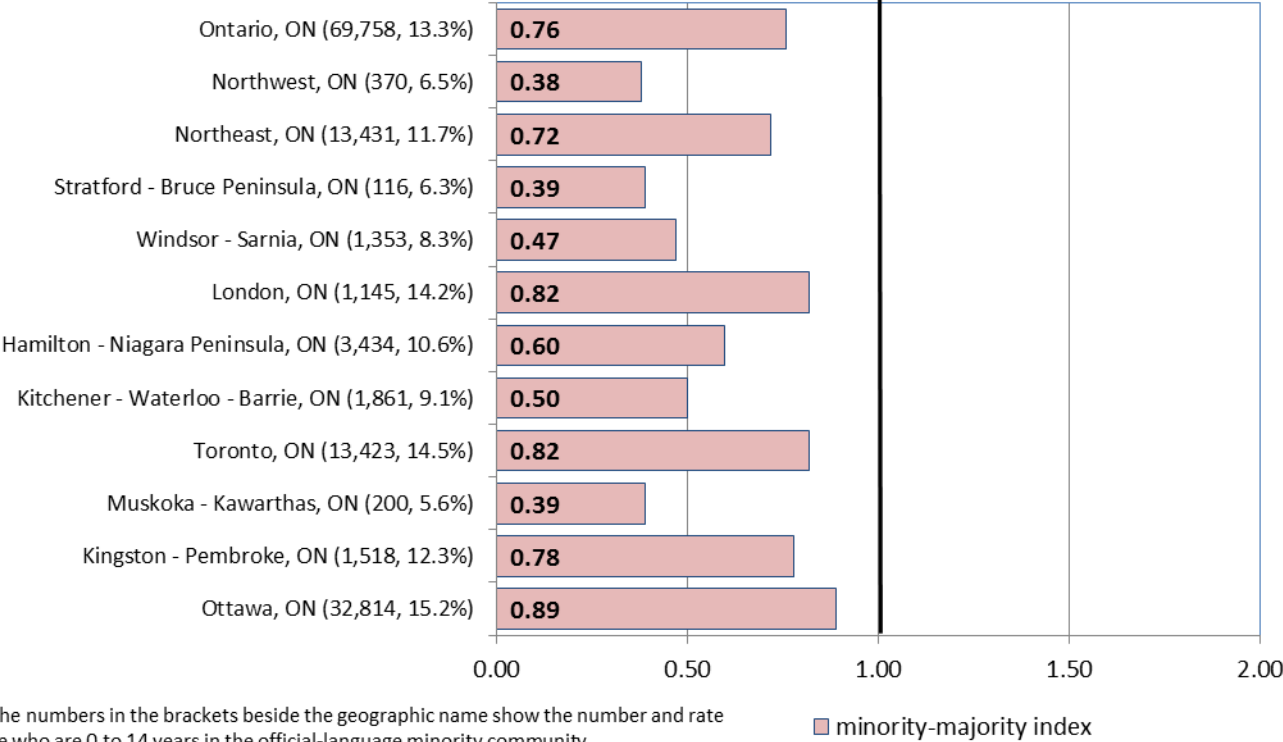
Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Children (0-14)
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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.

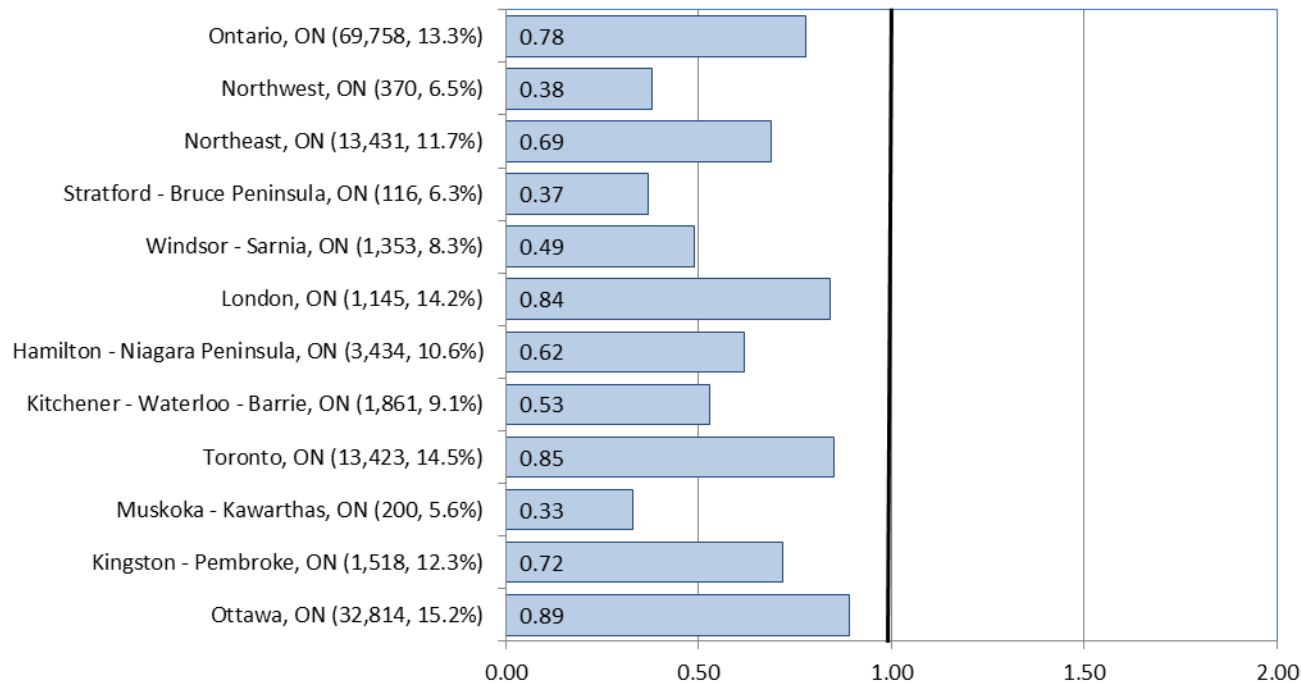
Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest (0.38), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.39), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.39) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).*
- ✓ *The regions of Ottawa (0.89), Toronto (0.82), and London (0.82) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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, Ontario Region, 2011**



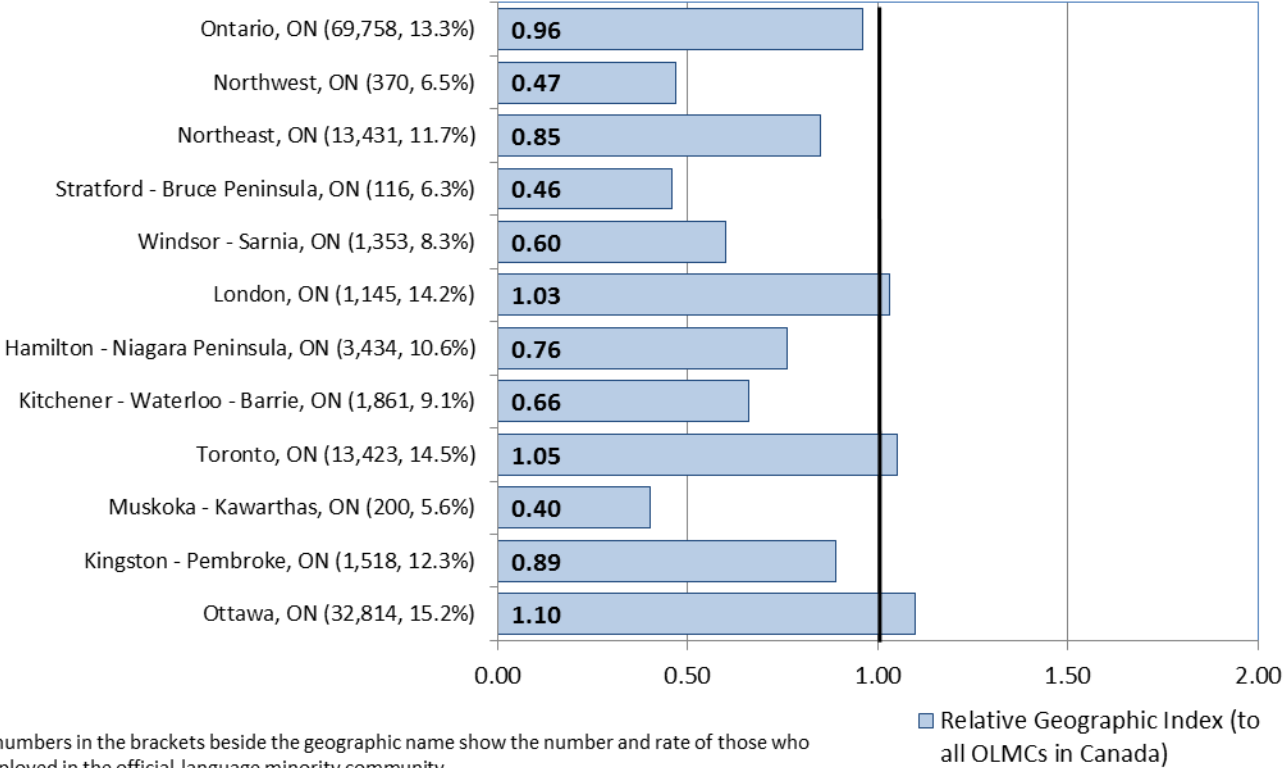
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Muskoka - Kawartha (0.33), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.37), and Northwest (0.38) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Ottawa (0.89), Toronto (0.85), and London (0.84) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

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

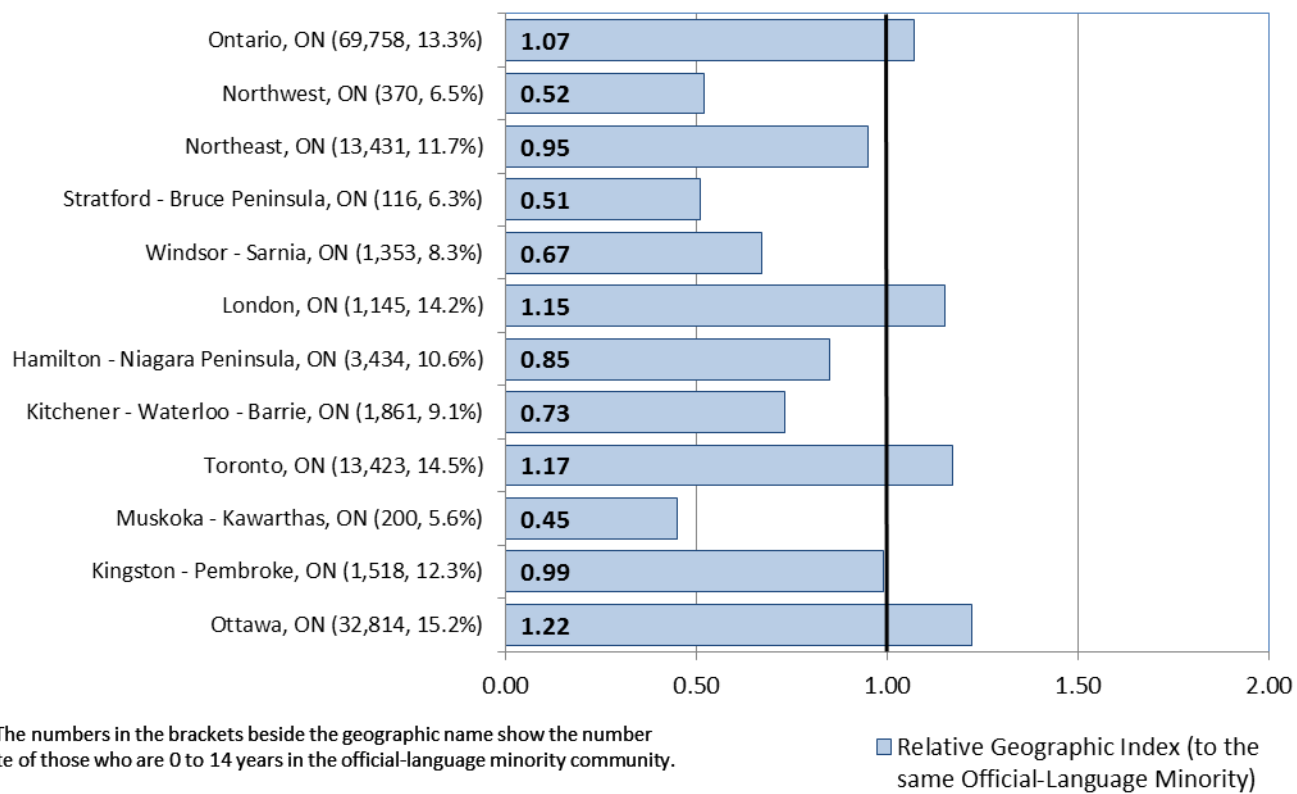
Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Muskoka - Kawartha (0.40), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.46), and Northwest (0.47) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion of children (0-14 years) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Ottawa (1.10), Toronto (1.05), and London (1.03) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

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

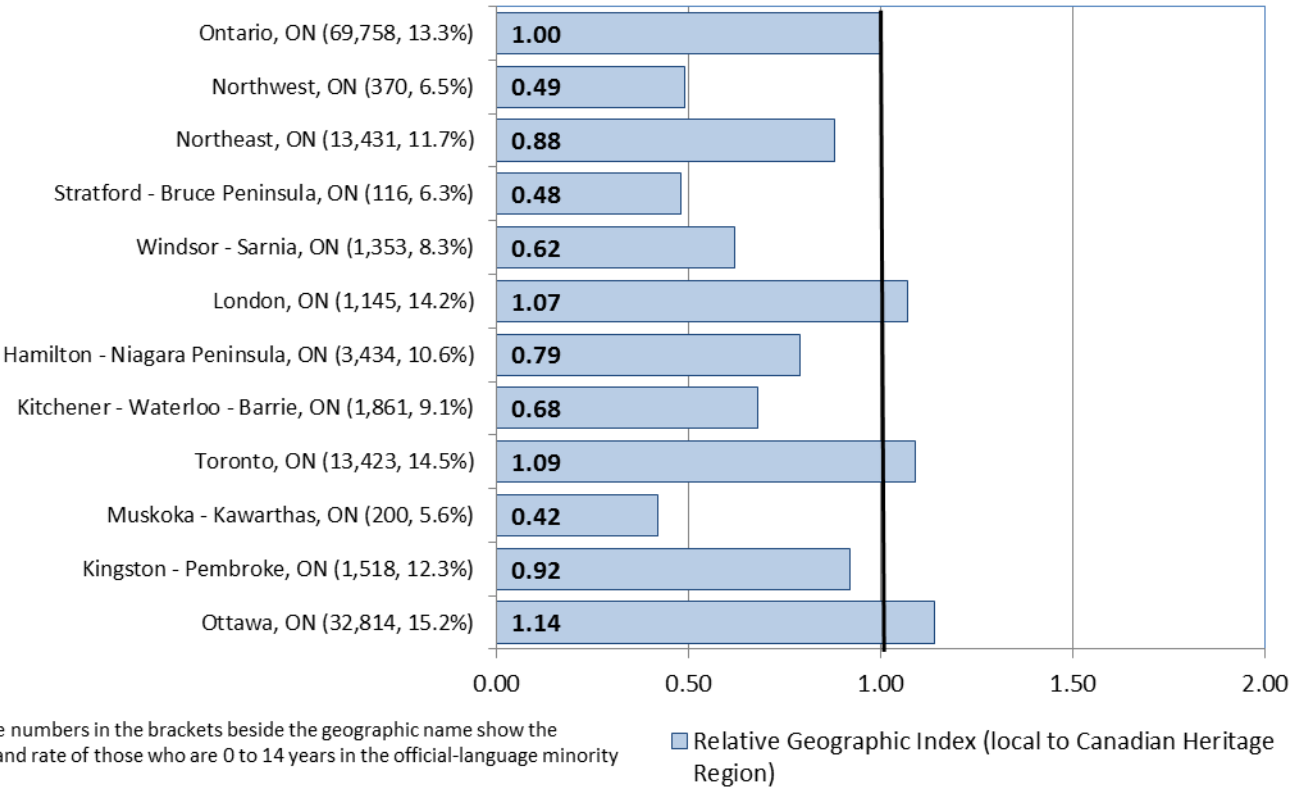
Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Muskoka - Kawartha (0.45), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.51), and Northwest (0.52) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Ottawa (1.22), Toronto (1.17), and London (1.15) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

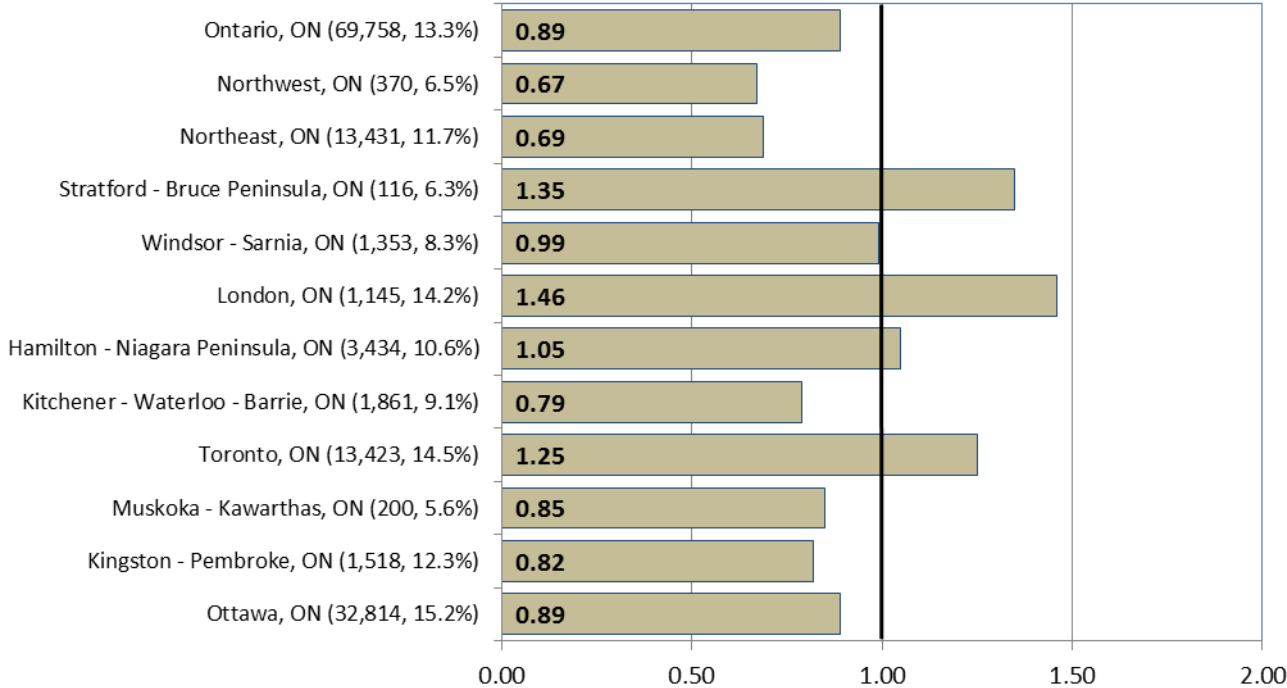
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec 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, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Muskoka - Kawartha (0.42), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.48), and Northwest (0.49) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Ottawa (1.14), Toronto (1.09), and London (1.07) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years)
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Ontario 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 Northwest (0.67), Northeast (0.69), and Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.79) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of London (1.46), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.35), and Toronto (1.25) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

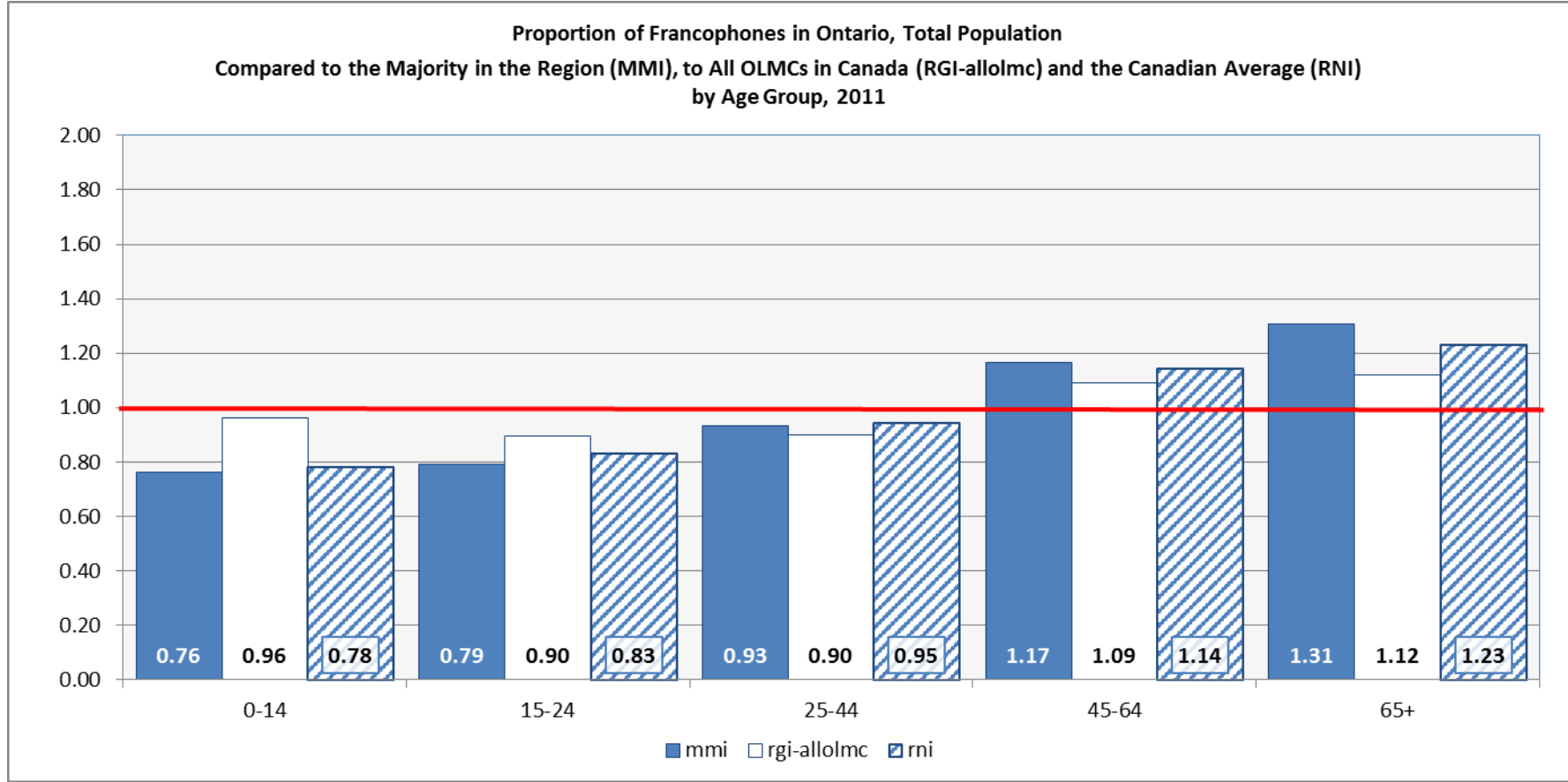
Population by age - Seniors (65 years and over)

**Proportion of Francophones Total Population
Ontario, 1996-2011**

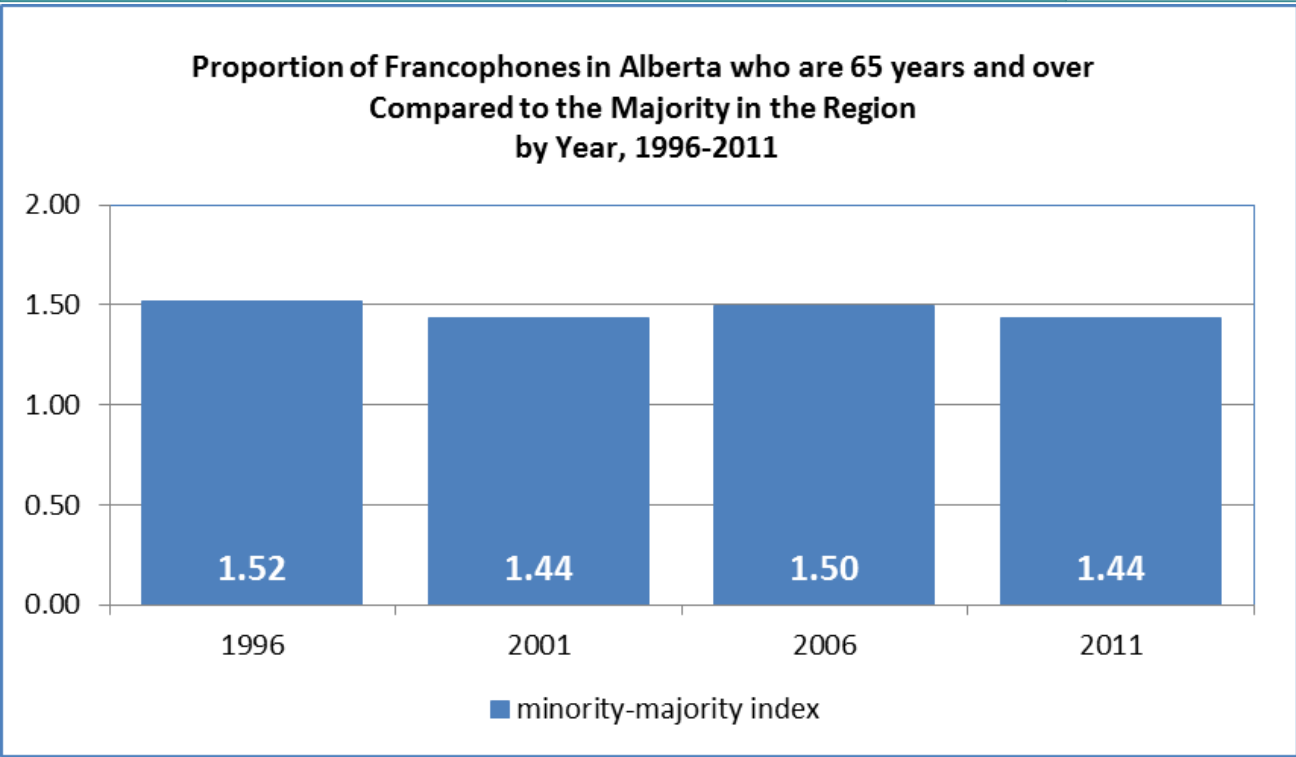
Values		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	524,103	524,103	524,103	524,103	524,103
	OL minority - total population (#)	69,758	57,425	132,015	175,470	89,445
	OL minority - total population (%)	13.3%	11.0%	25.2%	33.5%	17.1%
	OL majority - total population (%)	17.4%	13.8%	27.0%	28.7%	13.1%
	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.76	0.79	0.93	1.17	1.31
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.78	0.83	0.95	1.14	1.23
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.96	0.90	0.90	1.09	1.12
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.07	1.05	0.99	0.98	0.98
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Intergenerational index	0.75				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.89	0.92	0.74	1.27	1.36
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.08	0.89	0.90	0.94	1.16
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.04	0.95	0.90	0.99	1.16
2006	OL minority - total population (%)	13.5%	11.3%	28.2%	31.9%	15.2%
	Minority-majority index	0.72	0.81	0.97	1.21	1.24
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.94	0.92	0.95	1.09	1.04
2001	OL minority - total population (%)	14.2%	11.5%	31.9%	28.5%	13.8%
	Minority-majority index	0.70	0.86	1.02	1.22	1.19
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
1996	OL minority - total population (%)	14.9%	12.0%	34.3%	26.3%	12.5%
	Minority-majority index	0.71	0.89	1.04	1.24	1.12
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.92	0.94	1.00	1.10	0.96

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

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



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



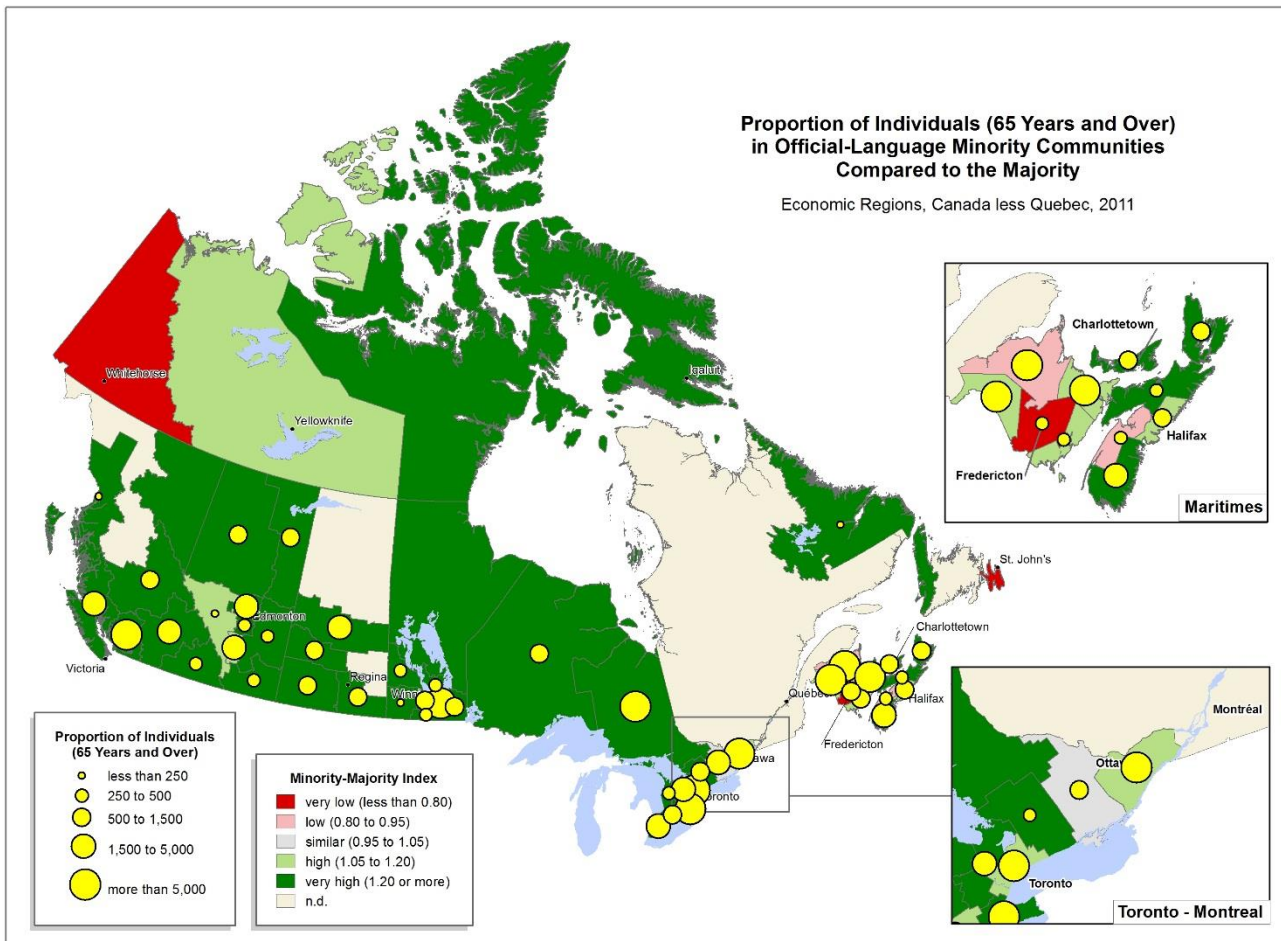
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion Of Seniors (65 Years And Over) Among Francophones
Ontario 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
Ottawa (ON)	216,326	33,174	15.3%	12.8%	↑ 1.20	↗ 1.11	○ 1.01	↓ 0.88	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.79	↗ 1.10	↑ 1.29
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	12,346	2,108	17.1%	17.3%	○ 0.99	↑ 1.23	↗ 1.12	○ 0.98	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↓ 0.75	○ 0.98	↑ 1.22
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,598	900	25.0%	20.5%	↑ 1.22	↑ 1.81	↑ 1.64	↑ 1.43	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.47	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.88	↗ 1.09
Toronto (ON)	92,433	11,564	12.5%	10.8%	↗ 1.16	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.73	↗ 1.07	↗ 1.07	↑ 1.24
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	20,446	3,550	17.4%	12.9%	↑ 1.35	↑ 1.25	↗ 1.14	○ 0.99	○ 1.02	○ 1.02	↓ 0.74	↗ 1.12	↑ 1.34
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	32,534	7,199	22.1%	14.6%	↑ 1.52	↑ 1.60	↑ 1.45	↑ 1.27	↑ 1.30	↑ 1.30	↓ 0.69	↑ 1.28	↑ 1.45
London (ON)	8,041	1,245	15.5%	14.1%	↗ 1.10	↗ 1.12	○ 1.01	↓ 0.89	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.86	○ 0.99	↗ 1.16
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	16,373	4,851	29.6%	15.0%	↑ 1.98	↑ 2.14	↑ 1.94	↑ 1.70	↑ 1.74	↑ 1.74	↓ 0.55	○ 1.02	↑ 1.26
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,832	468	25.5%	18.2%	↑ 1.40	↑ 1.84	↑ 1.67	↑ 1.46	↑ 1.50	↑ 1.50	↓ 0.55	↗ 1.16	↑ 1.40
Northeast (ON)	114,444	23,089	20.2%	16.3%	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.46	↑ 1.32	↗ 1.15	↗ 1.18	↗ 1.18	↓ 0.55	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.70
Northwest (ON)	5,715	1,258	22.0%	14.9%	↑ 1.48	↑ 1.59	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.26	↑ 1.29	↑ 1.29	↓ 0.69	↗ 1.07	↑ 1.43
Ontario (ON)	524,103	89,445	17.1%	13.1%	↑ 1.31	↑ 1.23	↗ 1.12	○ 0.98	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↓ 0.75	↗ 1.16	↑ 1.36

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.



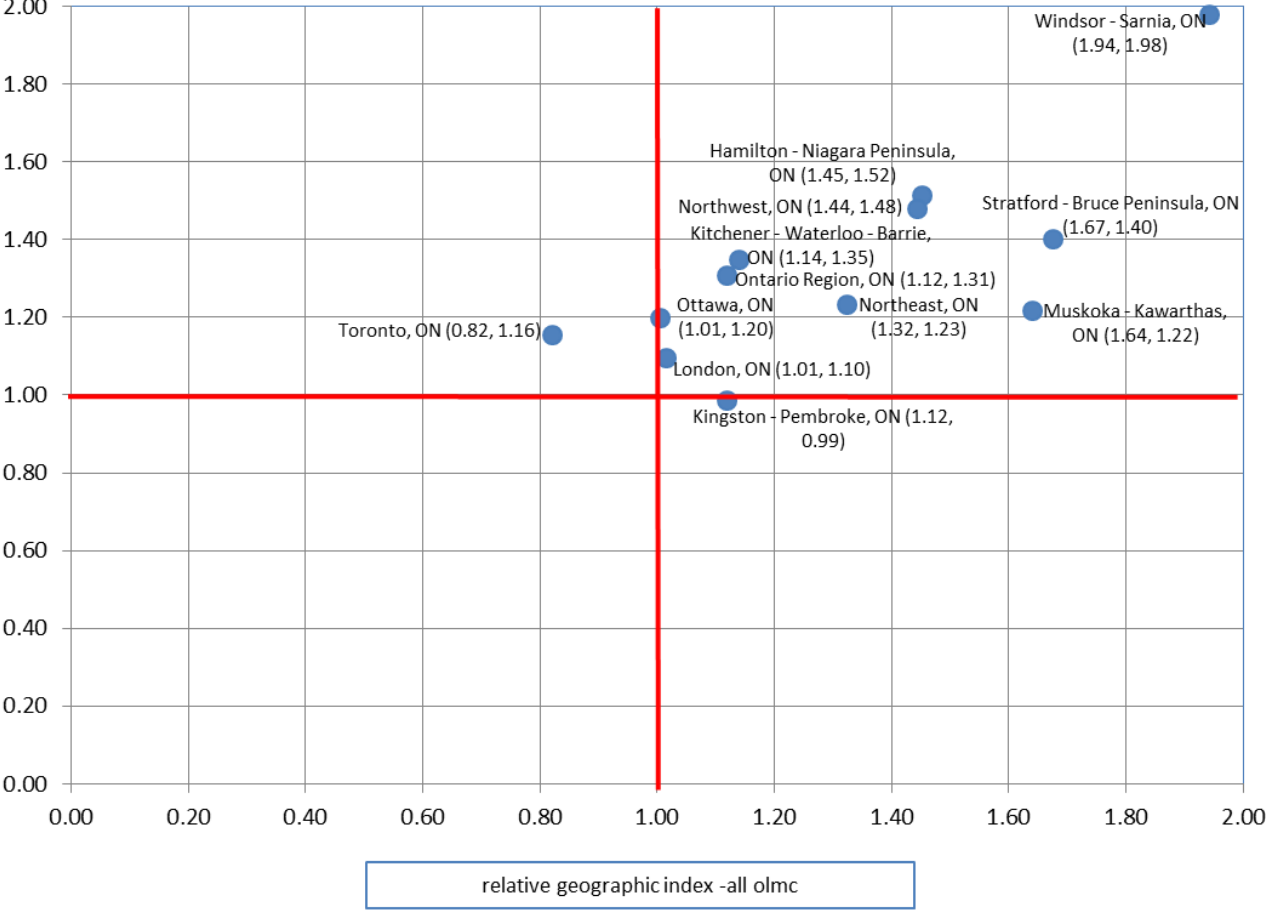
Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 12 000 000 and 1 : 10 000 000. The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community with that of the majority community. Economic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census of Canada.

Canada

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.99), London (1.10), and Toronto (1.16) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).
- ✓ The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.98), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.52), and Northwest (1.48) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).

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

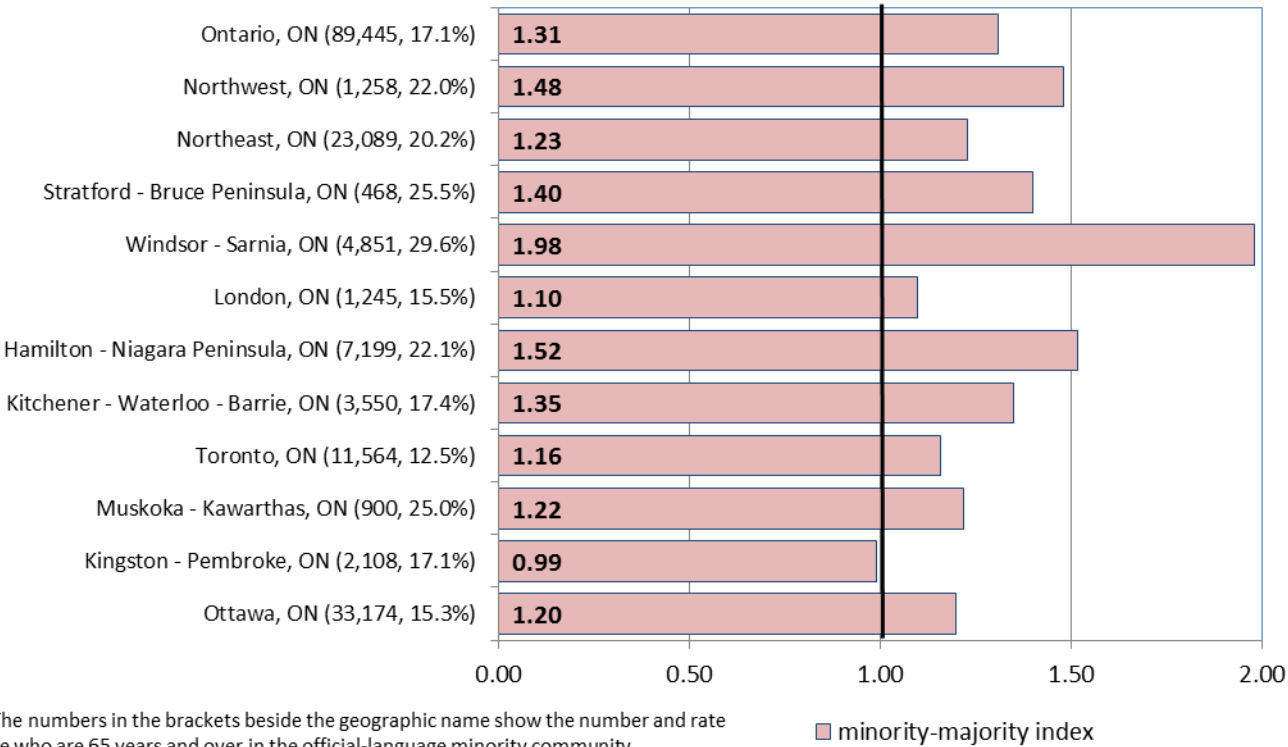
Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Seniors (65+)
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011



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

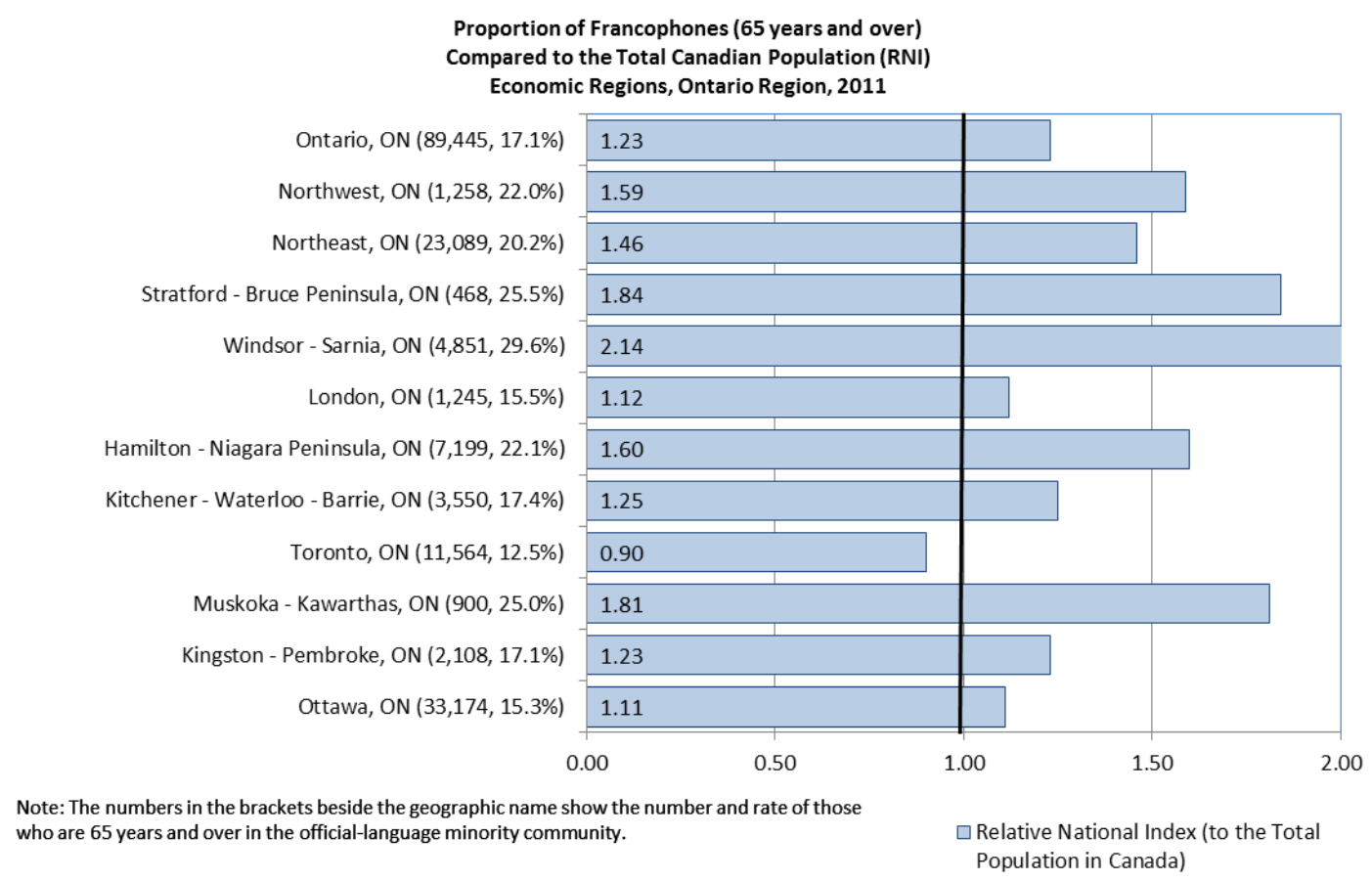
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Kingston - Pembroke (0.99), London (1.10), and Toronto (1.16) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.98), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.52), and Northwest (1.48) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).*

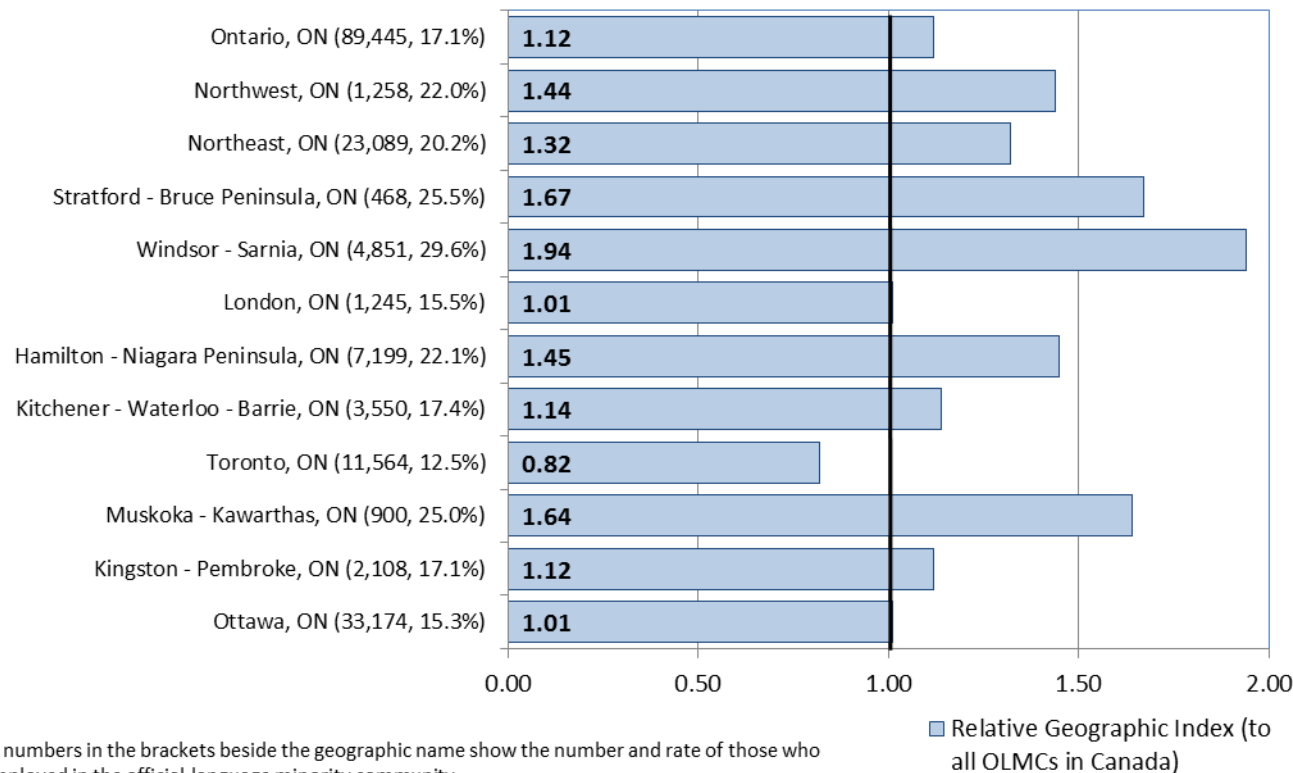
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



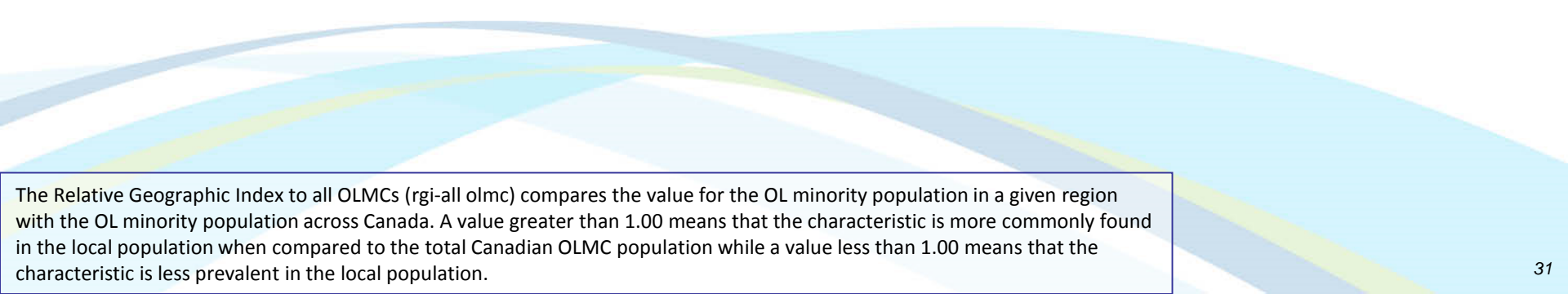
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Toronto (0.90), Ottawa (1.11), and London (1.12) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (2.14), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.84), and Muskoka - Kawarths (1.81) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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 (65 years and over)
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011

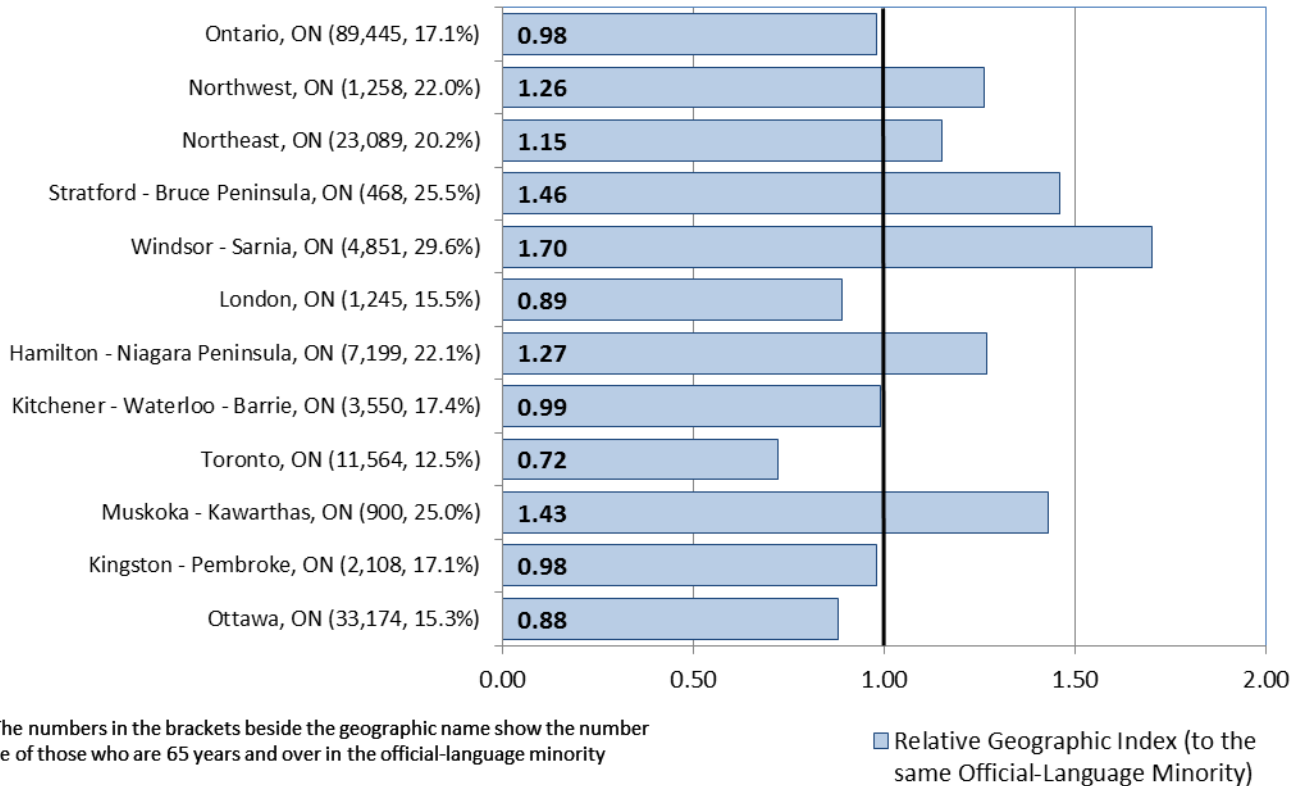


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Toronto (0.82), Ottawa (1.01), and London (1.01) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.94), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.67), and Muskoka - Kawartha (1.64) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

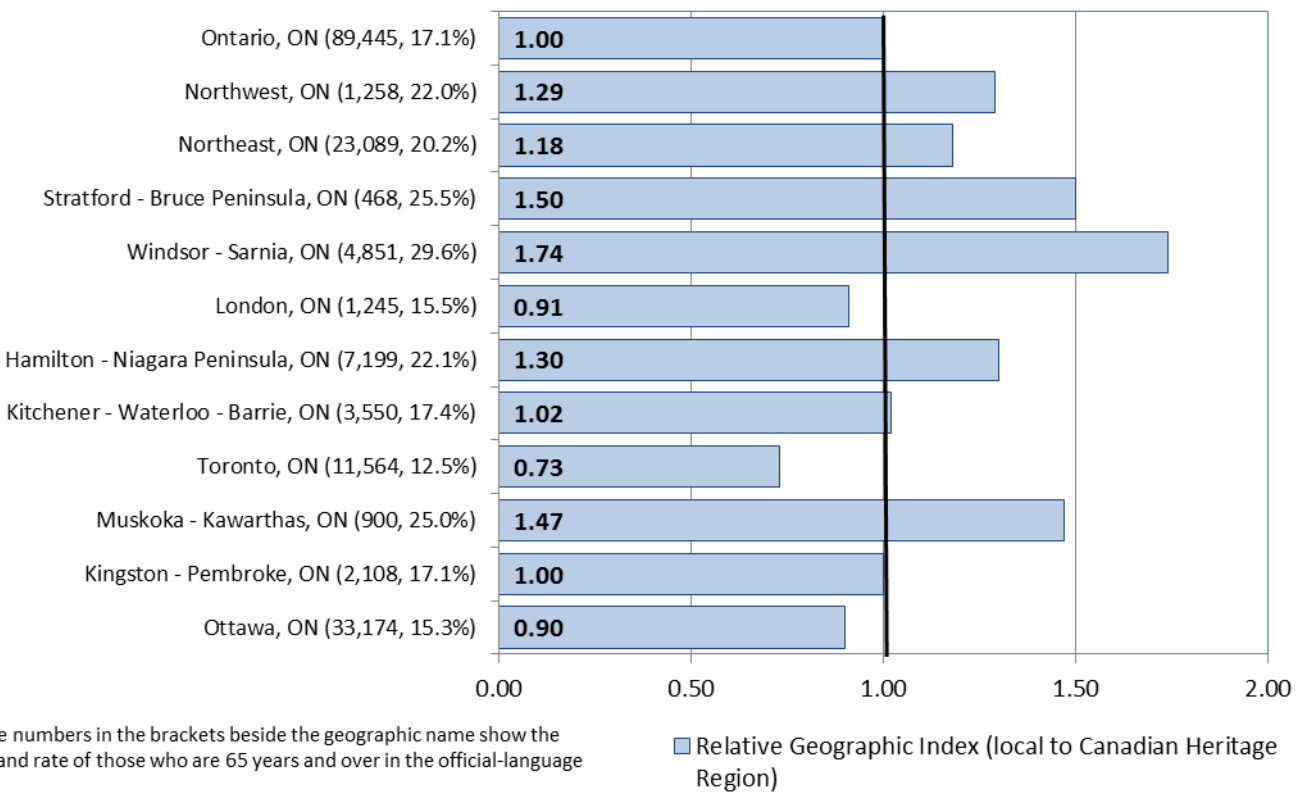
Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over)
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Toronto (0.72), Ottawa (0.88), and London (0.89) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.70), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.46), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.43) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

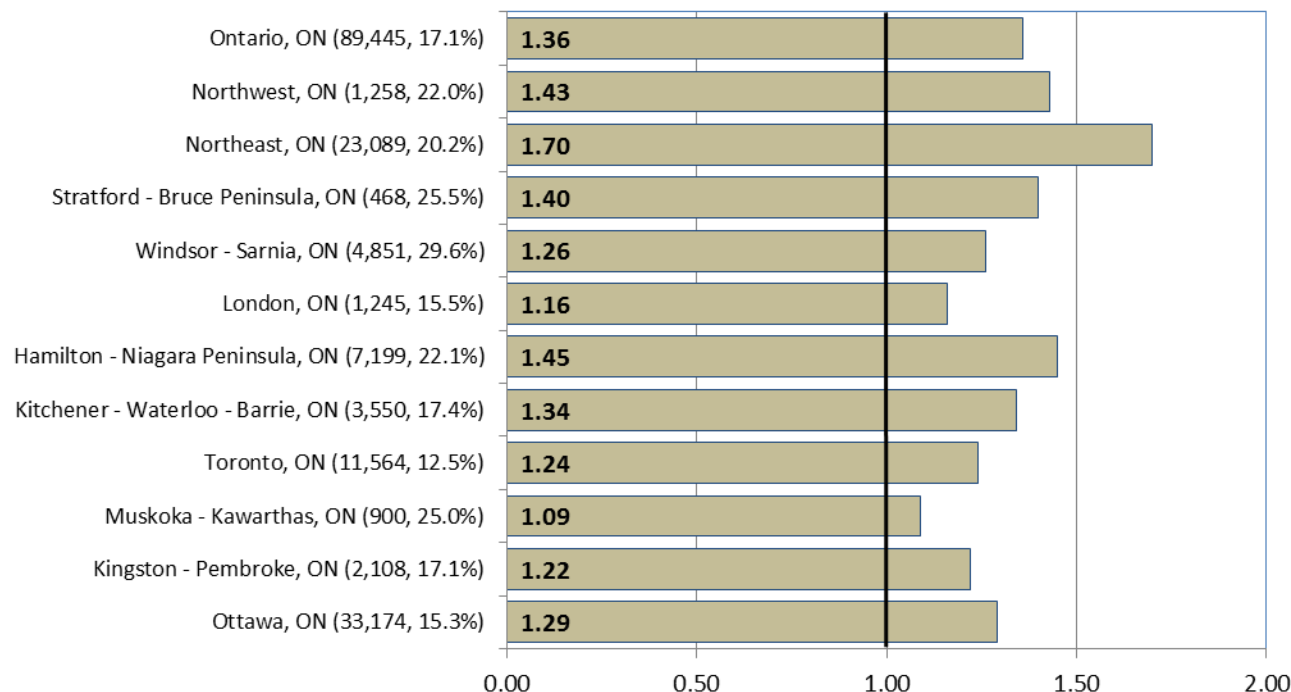
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec 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, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Toronto (0.73), Ottawa (0.90), and London (0.91) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Windsor - Sarnia (1.74), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.50), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.47) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over)
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Ontario 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 Muskoka - Kawartha (1.09), London (1.16), and Kingston - Pembroke (1.22) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Northeast (1.70), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.45), and Northwest (1.43) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

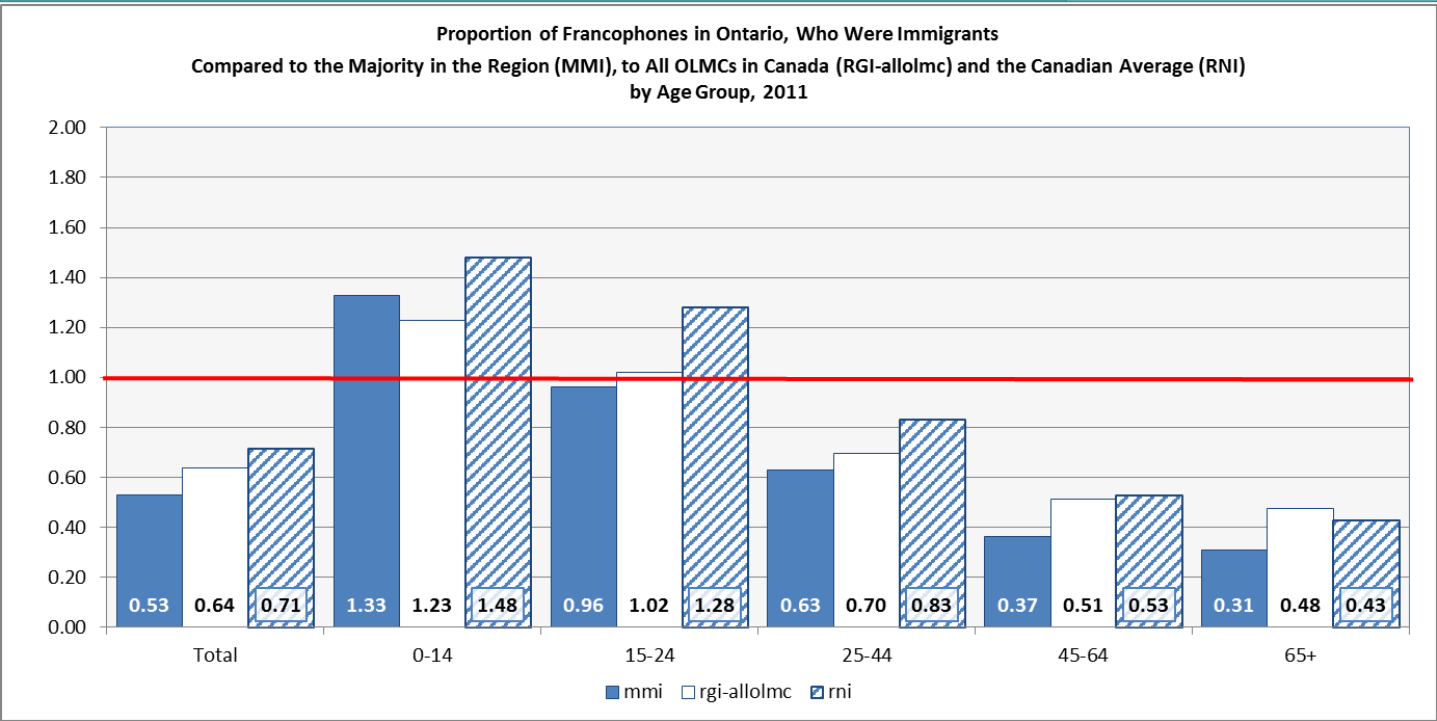
Immigrant population in OLMCs

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants Ontario, 1996-2011							
Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	524,103	69,753	57,423	132,013	175,468	89,438
	OL minority - who were immigrants (#)	77,175	6,958	9,653	26,408	22,723	11,435
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	14.7%	10.0%	16.8%	20.0%	12.9%	12.8%
	OL majority - who were immigrants (%)	27.9%	7.5%	17.4%	31.8%	35.5%	41.3%
	Canadian population - who were immigrants (%)	20.6%	6.7%	13.1%	24.0%	24.6%	29.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.53	1.33	0.96	0.63	0.37	0.31
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.71	1.48	1.28	0.83	0.53	0.43
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.64	1.23	1.02	0.70	0.51	0.48
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.26	1.18	1.23	1.25	1.30	1.28
	Gender index	1.03	female (14.9%)			male (14.5%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.54					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.55	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.40	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.24	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
2006	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	12.7%	8.7%	15.2%	15.8%	10.9%	12.5%
	Minority-majority index	0.46	1.08	0.80	0.50	0.30	0.31
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.60	1.27	0.99	0.62	0.46	0.48
2001	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	11.6%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.44	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.59	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	9.5%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.38	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.52	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 Ontario, 77,175 (14.7%) were immigrants.

✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.53) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.64).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.03 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.

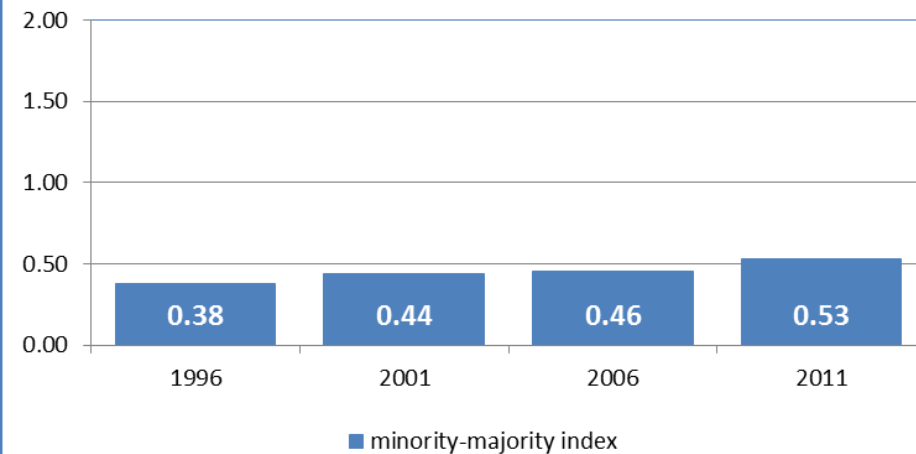
✓ The intergenerational index was 1.54 which means that the total population who were immigrants in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.



- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Ontario, 77,175 (14.7%) were immigrants.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region ($mmi=0.53$) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country ($rgi-allolmc=0.64$).

- 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 ($rgi-allolmc$) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
- 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 Ontario
who were immigrants
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who were immigrants was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.53).
- ✓ 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 Ontario who were immigrants was highest in 2011 (mmi=0.53) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.38).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were immigrants was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.63).
- ✓ 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=0.37).

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

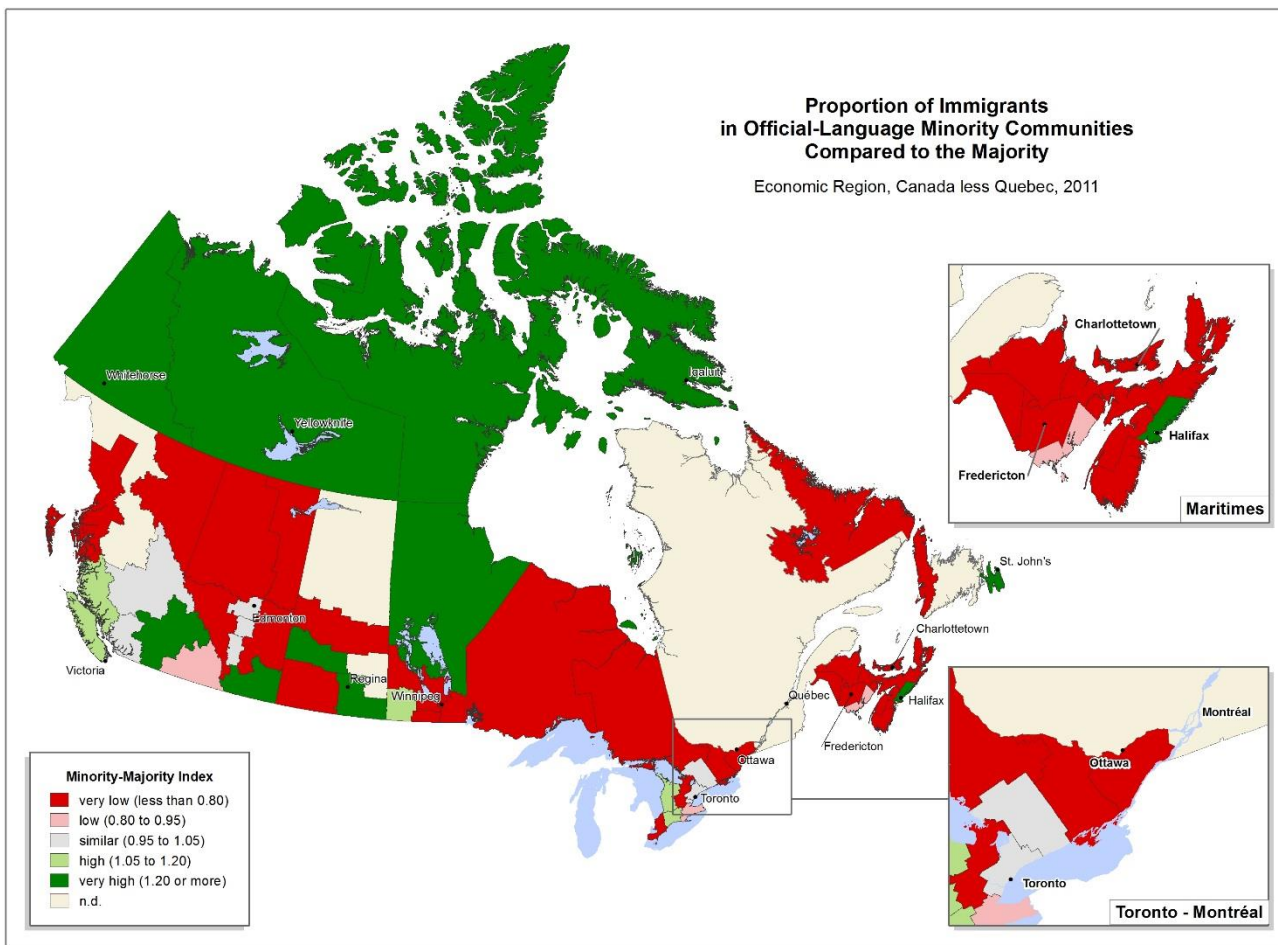
Geography	OL minority population		Immigrants		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Immigrants	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Ottawa (ON)	216,322	24,384	11.3%	19.4%	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.49	○ 0.96	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.77	↗ 1.12	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.53	↑ 1.69
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	12,343	693	5.6%	8.1%	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.38	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.53	↗ 1.11	○ 0.98
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,591	304	8.5%	8.4%	○ 1.00	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.57	○ 0.99	↑ 2.17	○ 0.99	↘ 0.91
Toronto (ON)	92,423	38,612	41.8%	43.7%	○ 0.96	↑ 2.03	↑ 1.81	↑ 3.57	↑ 2.84	↑ 2.84	○ 0.95	↗ 1.08	↗ 1.10	↑ 1.21
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	20,446	2,528	12.4%	16.6%	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.54	↗ 1.06	↘ 0.84	↘ 0.84	↘ 0.83	↑ 1.31	↗ 1.10	↗ 1.12
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	32,526	5,926	18.2%	20.4%	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.88	↓ 0.79	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.24	↘ 0.84	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.69	↑ 1.72
London (ON)	8,043	1,470	18.3%	16.2%	↗ 1.13	↘ 0.89	↓ 0.79	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.24	○ 0.97	↑ 2.07	↑ 1.27	↑ 1.21
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	16,380	2,013	12.3%	16.5%	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.53	↗ 1.05	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.83	○ 1.04	↑ 1.55	↑ 1.51	↑ 1.52
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,824	149	8.2%	7.6%	↗ 1.07	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.55	↑ 2.26	↑ 2.35	○ 1.04	○ 0.98
Northeast (ON)	114,453	833	0.7%	6.8%	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.04	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.05	○ 1.01	↑ 2.19	↑ 1.37	↗ 1.06
Northwest (ON)	5,715	198	3.5%	7.2%	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.24	↑ 1.63	↘ 0.91	↑ 1.36	○ 1.04
Ontario (ON)	524,103	77,175	14.7%	27.9%	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.64	↑ 1.26	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.03	↑ 1.54	↑ 1.40	↑ 1.55

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 Ontario Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (ON) (0.7%), Northwest (ON) (3.5%), and Kingston - Pembroke (ON) (5.6%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were immigrants than the other

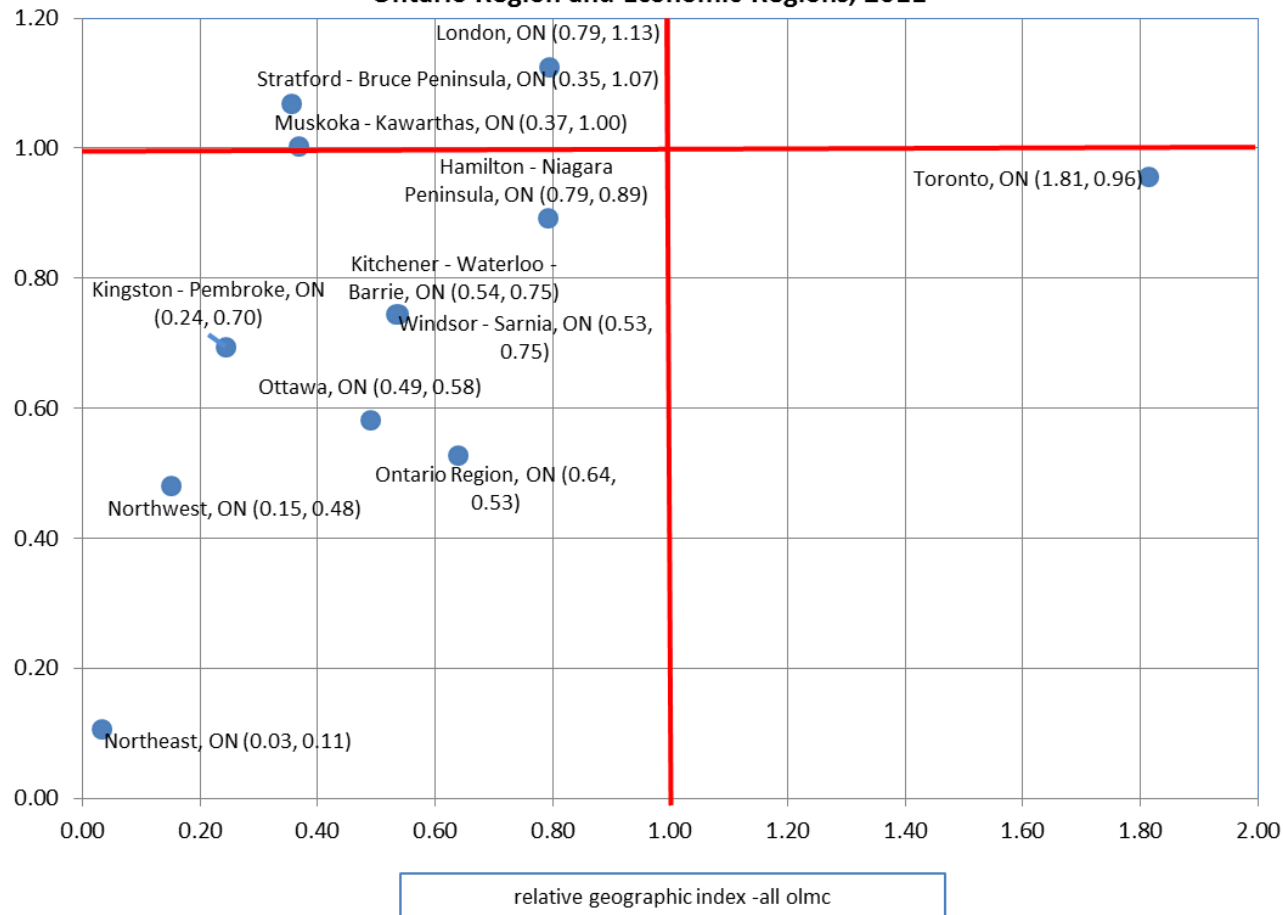
Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.

- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Toronto (ON) (41.8%), London (ON) (18.3%), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON) (18.2%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were immigrants than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.11), Northwest (0.48), and Ottawa (0.58) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.*
- ✓ *The regions of London (1.13), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.07), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.00) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.*

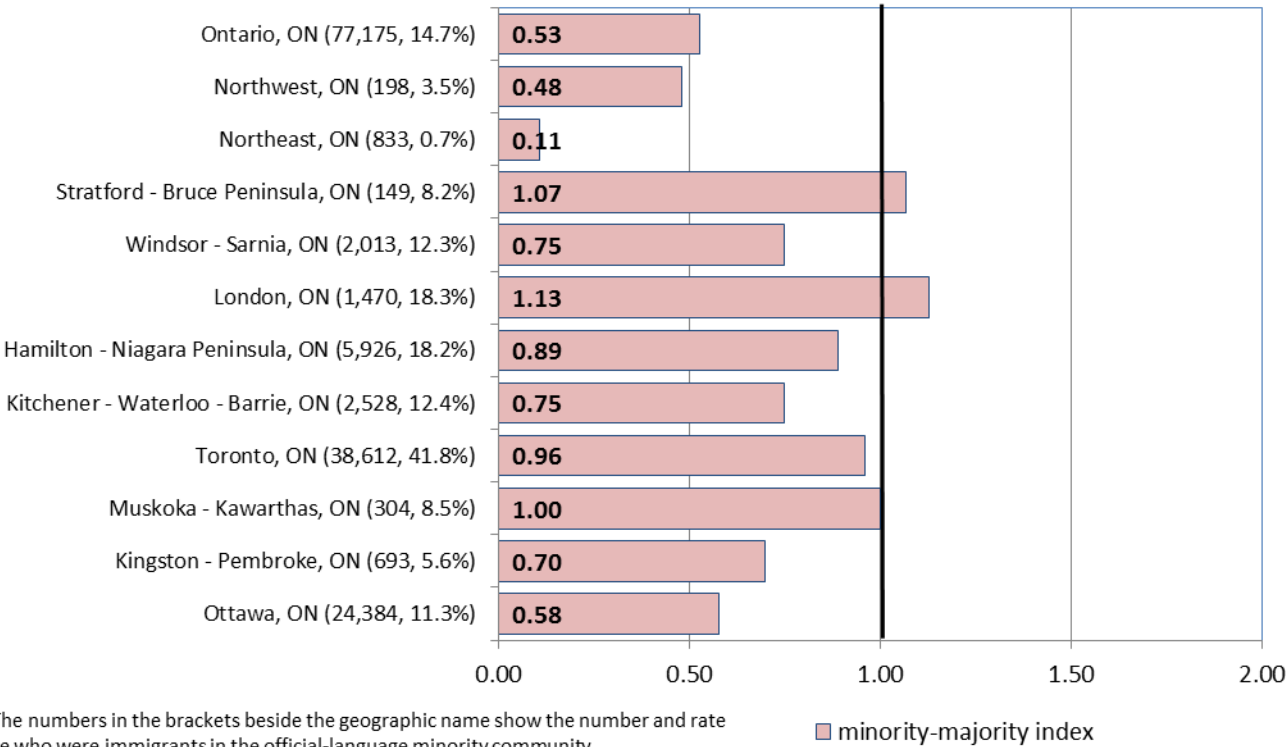
Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Immigrants
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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.

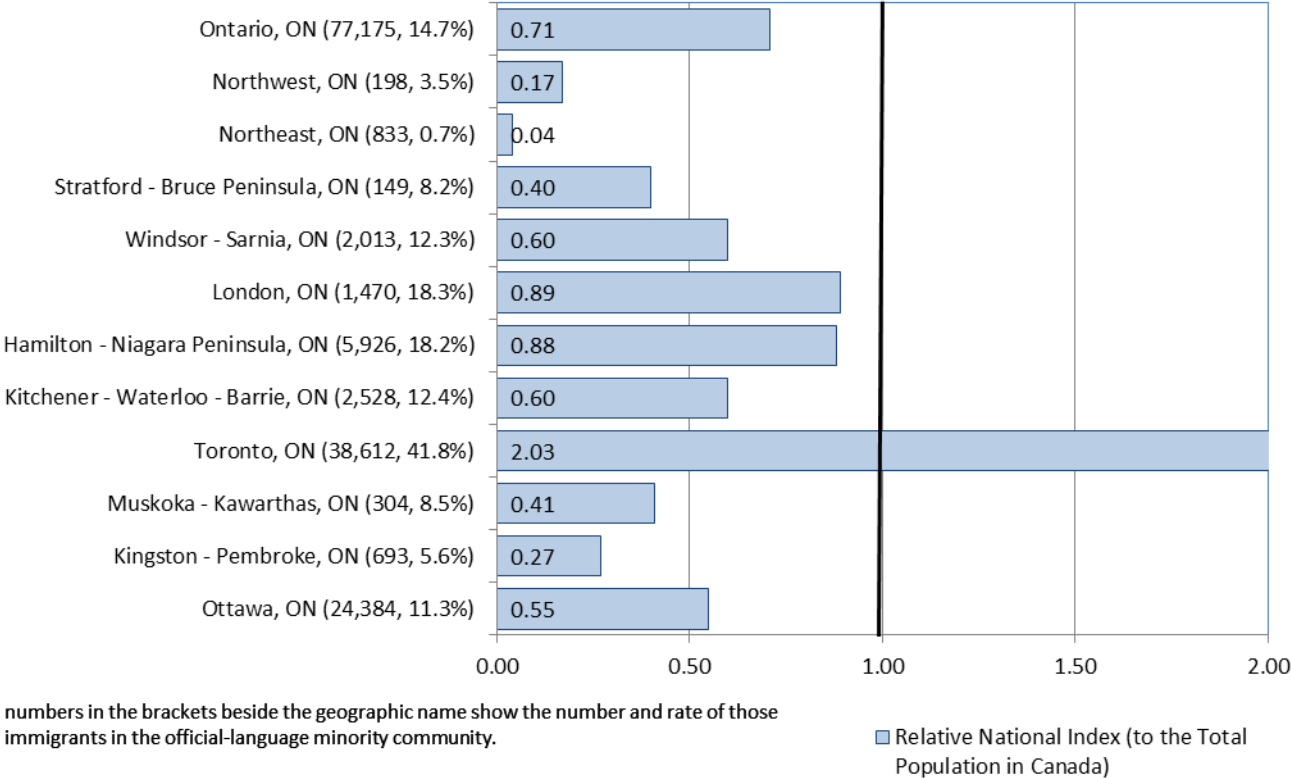
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.11), Northwest (0.48), and Ottawa (0.58) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.*
- ✓ *The regions of London (1.13), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.07), and Muskoka - Kawartha (1.00) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.*

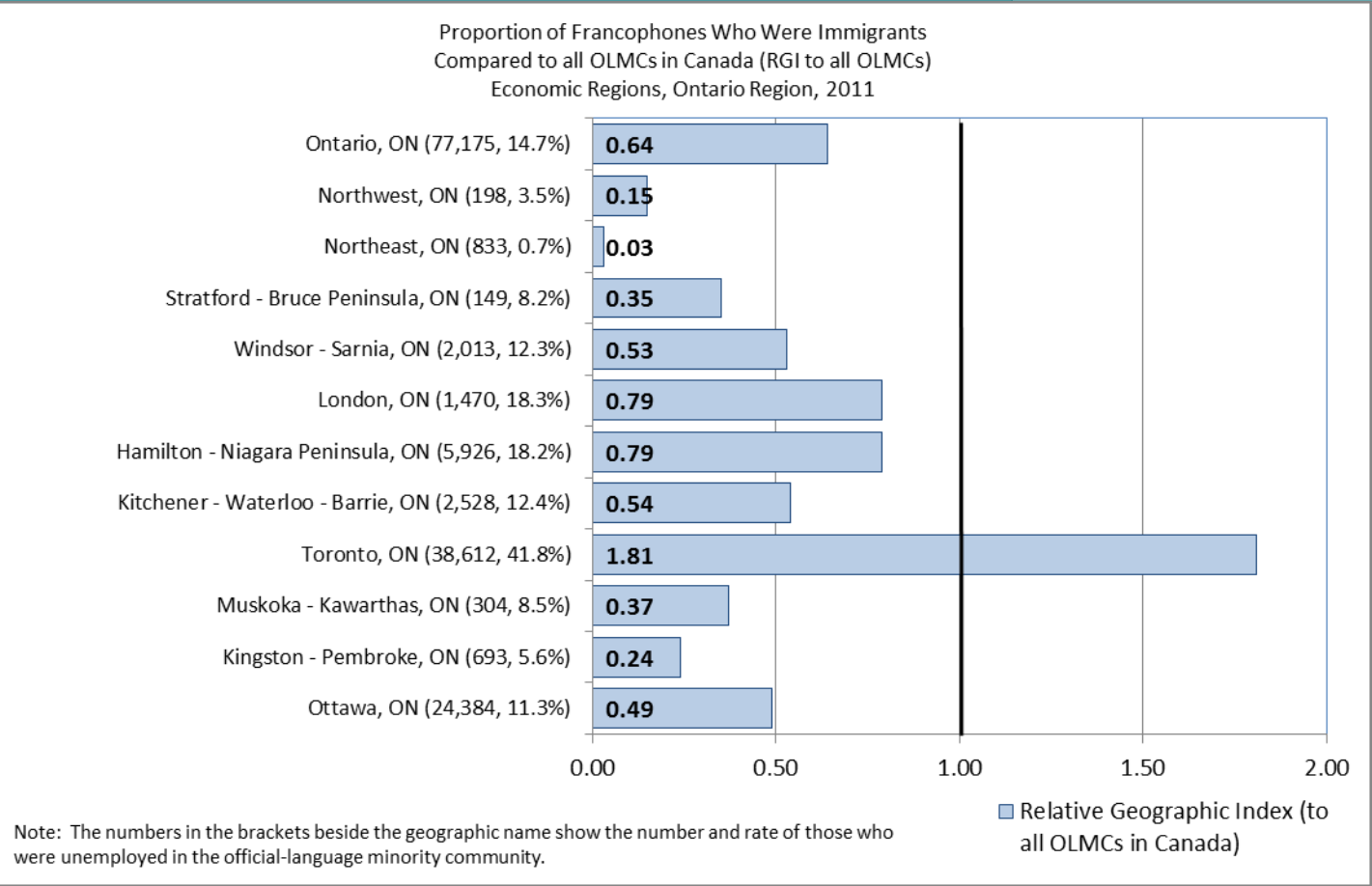
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Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.04), Northwest (0.17), and Kingston - Pembroke (0.27) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Toronto (2.03), London (0.89), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.88) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.

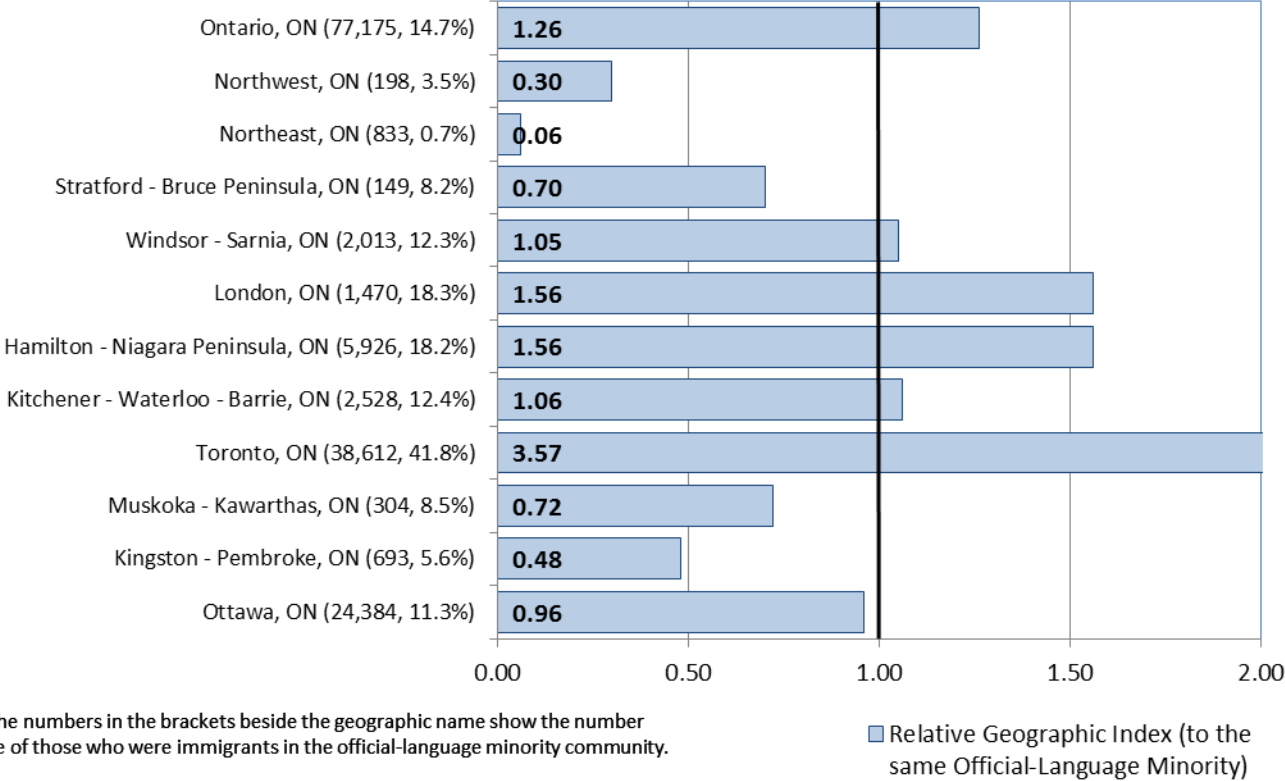
The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.03), Northwest (0.15), and Kingston - Pembroke (0.24) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were immigrants in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (1.81), London (0.79), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.79) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

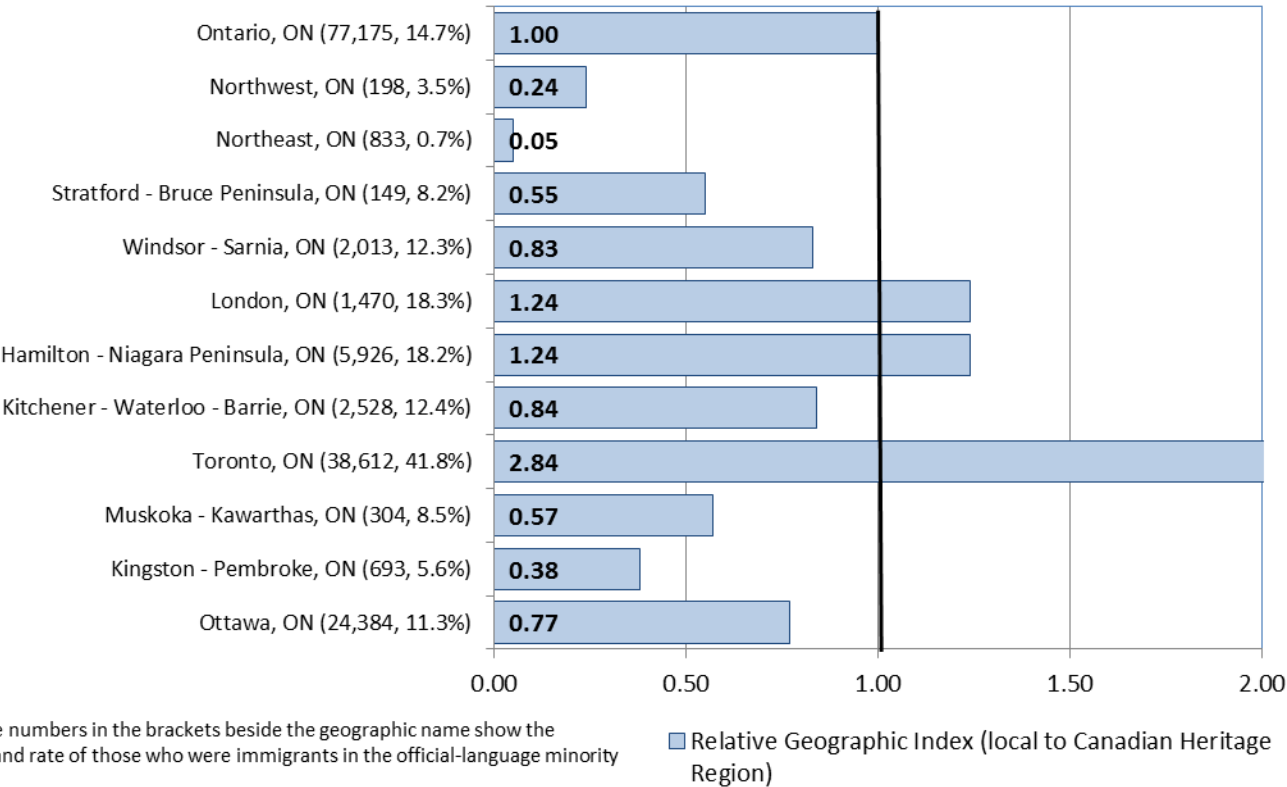
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



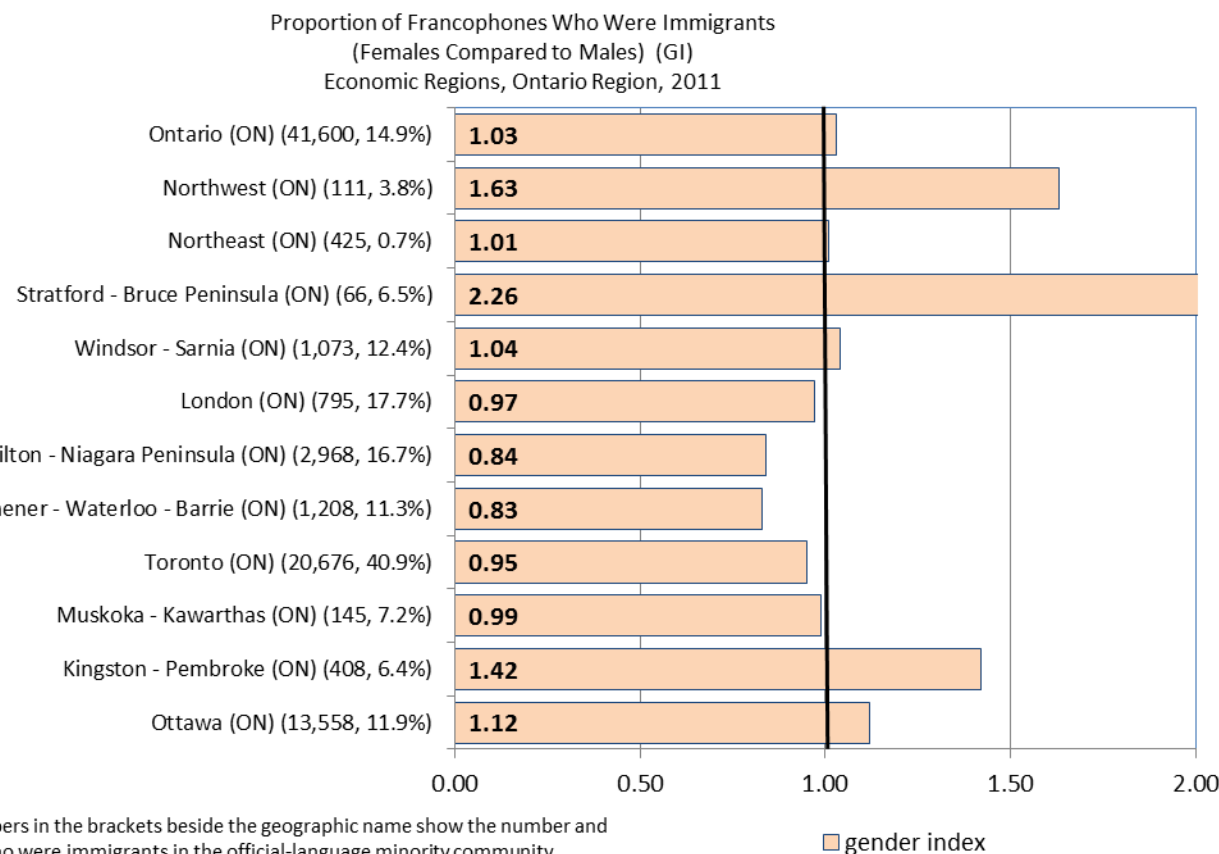
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.06), Northwest (0.30), and Kingston - Pembroke (0.48) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (3.57), London (1.56), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.56) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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, Ontario Region, 2011



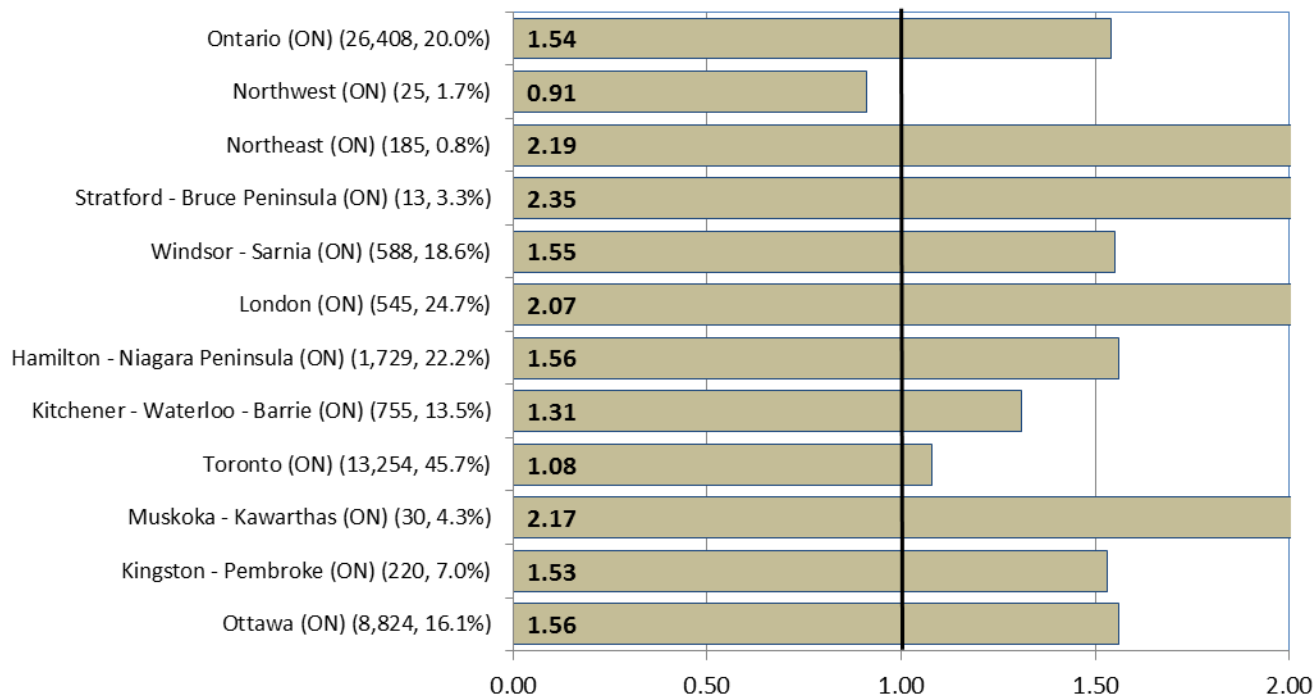
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.05), Northwest (0.24), and Kingston - Pembroke (0.38) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (2.84), London (1.24), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.24) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*



- ✓ *The women in Francophone communities in Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.83), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.84), and Toronto (0.95) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (2.26), Northwest (1.63), and Kingston - Pembroke (1.42) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Ontario 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, Ontario Region, 2011**



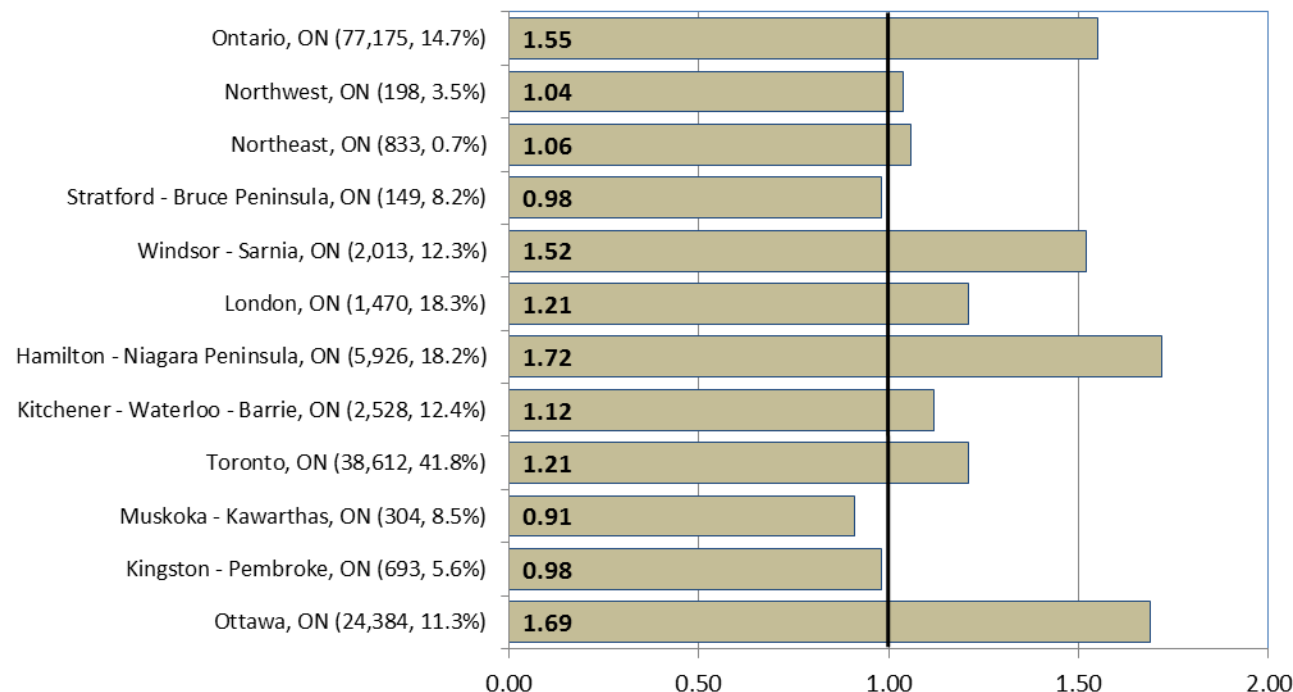
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest (0.91), Toronto (1.08), and Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (1.31) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (2.35), Northeast (2.19), and Muskoka - Kawartha (2.17) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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, Ontario 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 Muskoka - Kawartha (0.91), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.98), and Kingston - Pembroke (0.98) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.72), Ottawa (1.69), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.52) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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

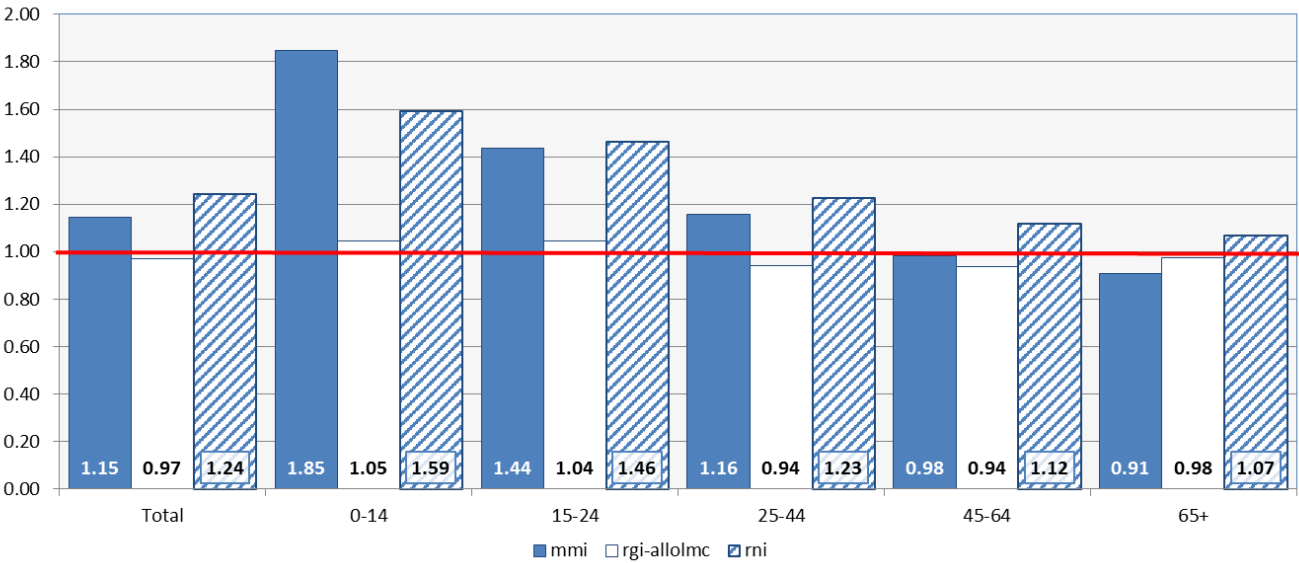
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Ontario, 1996-2011

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	524,103	69,753	57,425	132,013	175,468	89,445
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (#)	210,793	13,175	17,865	59,758	76,970	43,018
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	40.2%	18.9%	31.1%	45.3%	43.9%	48.1%
	OL majority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	35.1%	10.2%	21.6%	39.2%	44.7%	53.0%
	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	1.15	1.85	1.44	1.16	0.98	0.91
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.24	1.59	1.46	1.23	1.12	1.07
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.97	1.05	1.04	0.94	0.94	0.98
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.07	0.98	1.04	1.03	1.10	1.19
	Gender index	1.04	female (41.0%)			male (39.4%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.03					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.08	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.04	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.98	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
2006	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	39.7%	19.3%	29.4%	43.2%	44.7%	48.3%
	Minority-majority index	1.11	1.72	1.21	1.09	0.96	0.92
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.98	1.17	0.99	0.95	0.95	1.01
2001	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%
	Minority-majority index	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.00	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	37.3%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.11	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.99	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 Ontario, 210,793 (40.2%) who were born outside the current province of residence.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.15) but was similar to the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=0.97).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.04 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.03 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.

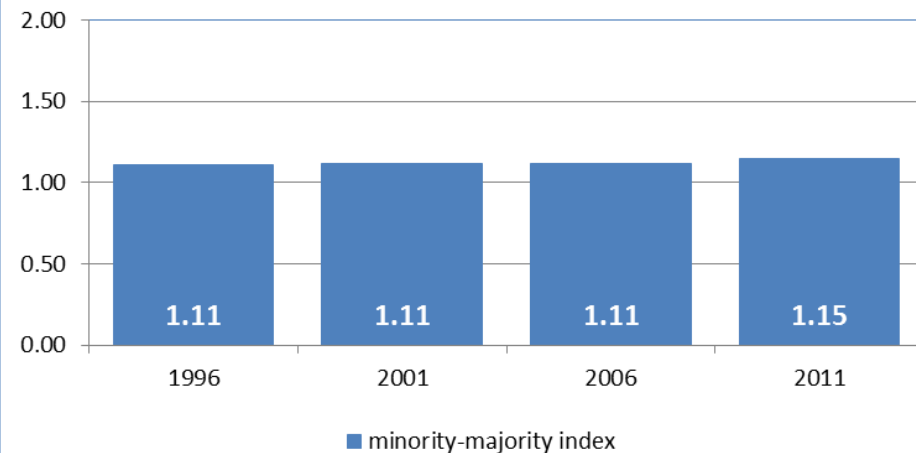
Proportion of Francophones in Ontario, Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



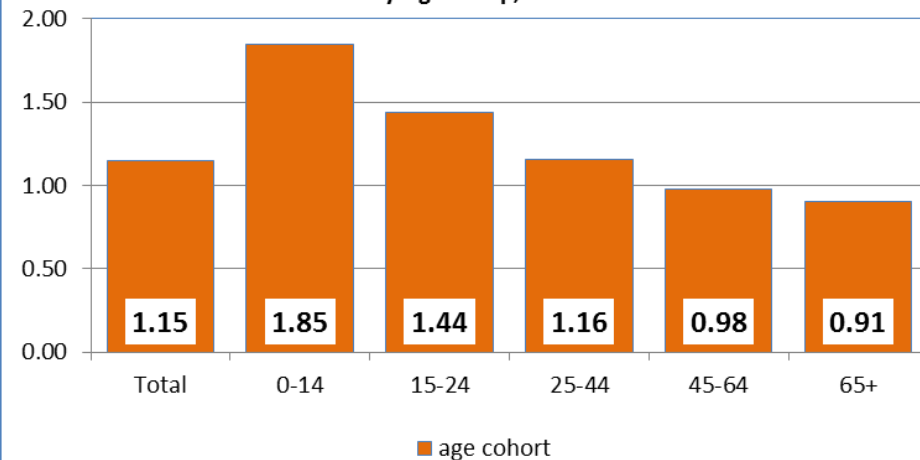
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Ontario, 210,793 (40.2%) who were born outside the current province of residence.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.15) but was similar to the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.97).

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



Proportion of Francophones in Ontario
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 Ontario who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.15).
- ✓ 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 Ontario who were born outside the current province of residence was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.15) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.11).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.16).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.98).

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

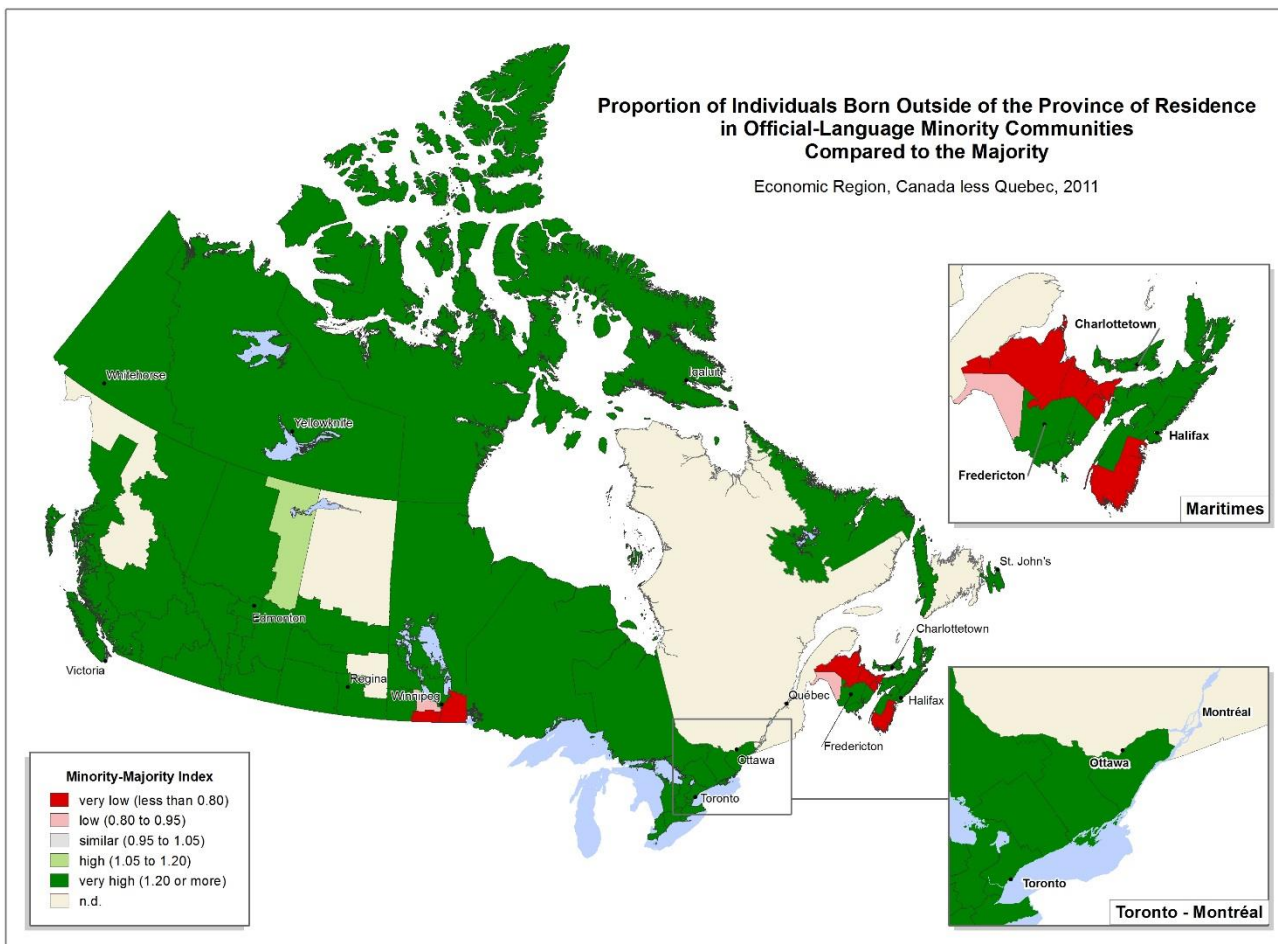
Geography	OL minority population		Born outside the province of residence		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Born Outside The Current Province Of Residence	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Ottawa (ON)	216,326	77,339	35.8%	36.0%	○ 0.99	↗ 1.10	↘ 0.86	○ 0.95	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.89	↗ 1.09	○ 1.02	↗ 1.09	↗ 1.11
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	12,336	7,266	58.9%	19.6%	↑ 3.00	↑ 1.82	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.57	↑ 1.46	↑ 1.46	↘ 0.93	↗ 1.09	○ 1.02	○ 0.95
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,599	1,928	53.6%	15.4%	↑ 3.48	↑ 1.65	↑ 1.29	↑ 1.43	↑ 1.33	↑ 1.33	↗ 1.12	↘ 0.88	○ 0.96	↘ 0.93
Toronto (ON)	92,438	64,734	70.0%	49.1%	↑ 1.43	↑ 2.16	↑ 1.69	↑ 1.87	↑ 1.74	↑ 1.74	○ 1.01	○ 0.95	○ 0.95	○ 0.99
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	20,454	9,576	46.8%	24.2%	↑ 1.93	↑ 1.45	↗ 1.13	↑ 1.25	↗ 1.16	↗ 1.16	○ 1.02	↘ 0.92	○ 1.00	○ 0.98
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	32,531	18,521	56.9%	27.7%	↑ 2.06	↑ 1.76	↑ 1.37	↑ 1.52	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.42	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	↗ 1.10	↗ 1.07
London (ON)	8,049	4,123	51.2%	22.6%	↑ 2.27	↑ 1.58	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.27	↑ 1.27	↗ 1.05	○ 1.03	○ 1.01	↘ 0.94
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	16,378	6,173	37.7%	20.6%	↑ 1.83	↗ 1.16	↘ 0.91	○ 1.00	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.92	↘ 0.86	↗ 1.14	↗ 1.10
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,819	894	49.1%	12.5%	↑ 3.93	↑ 1.52	↗ 1.18	↑ 1.31	↑ 1.22	↑ 1.22	↗ 1.17	↗ 1.14	○ 0.98	↘ 0.94
Northeast (ON)	114,449	17,621	15.4%	13.2%	↗ 1.17	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.38	↘ 0.92	↓ 0.56	○ 1.00	↘ 0.83
Northwest (ON)	5,715	2,463	43.1%	19.5%	↑ 2.21	↑ 1.33	○ 1.04	↗ 1.15	↗ 1.07	↗ 1.07	↘ 0.83	↓ 0.60	○ 0.99	↘ 0.86
Ontario (ON)	524,103	210,793	40.2%	35.1%	↗ 1.15	↑ 1.24	○ 0.97	↗ 1.07	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.04	○ 1.03	○ 1.04	↗ 1.08

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 Ontario Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (ON) (15.4%), Ottawa (ON) (35.8%), and Windsor - Sarnia (ON) (37.7%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other Francophone communities

across the Ontario Region.

- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Toronto (ON) (70.0%), Kingston - Pembroke (ON) (58.9%), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON) (56.9%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.



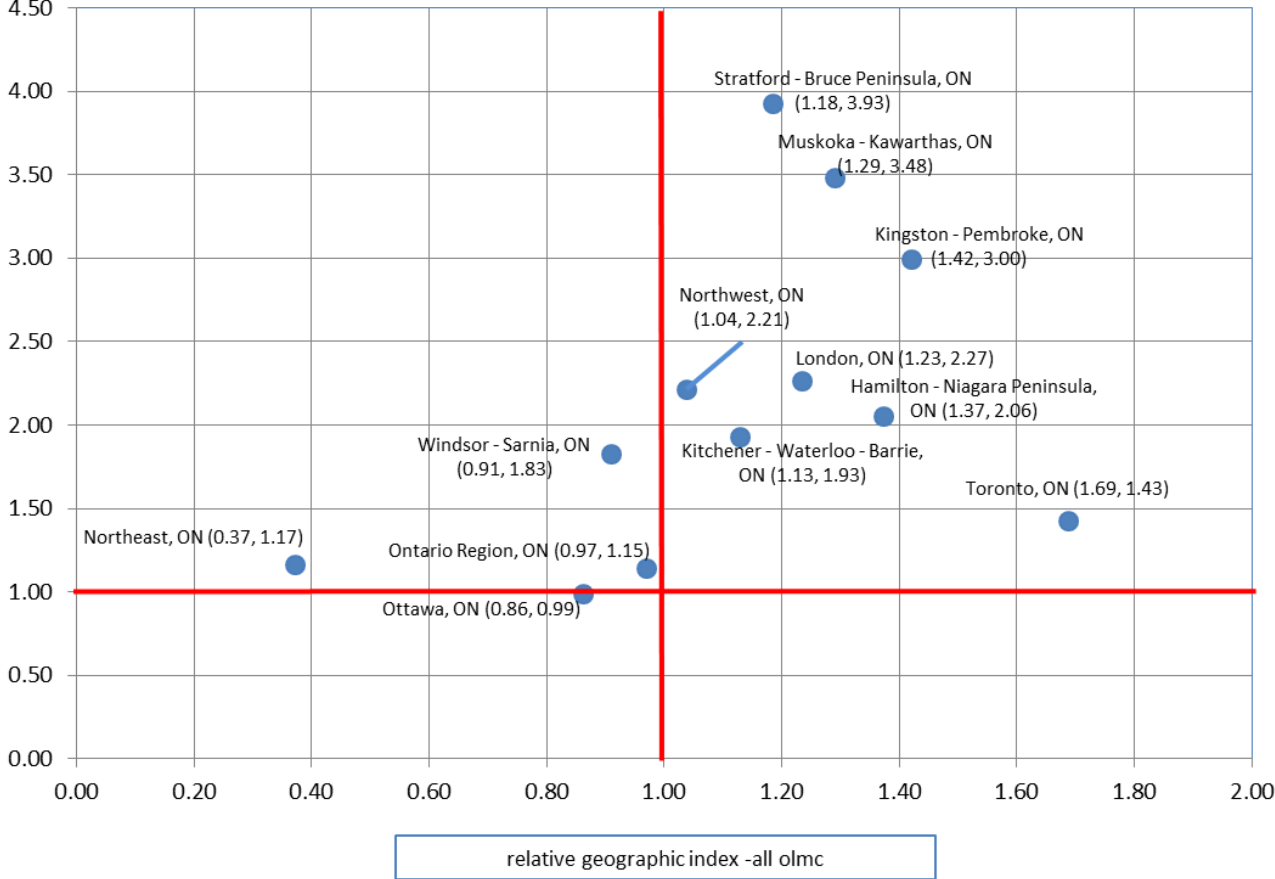
Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale : 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale : 1 : 12 000 000 and 1 : 10 000 000. The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community with that of the majority community. Economic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census of Canada.

Canada

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Ottawa (0.99), Northeast (1.17), and Toronto (1.43) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.
- ✓ The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (3.93), Muskoka - Kawarthas (3.48), and Kingston - Pembroke (3.00) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

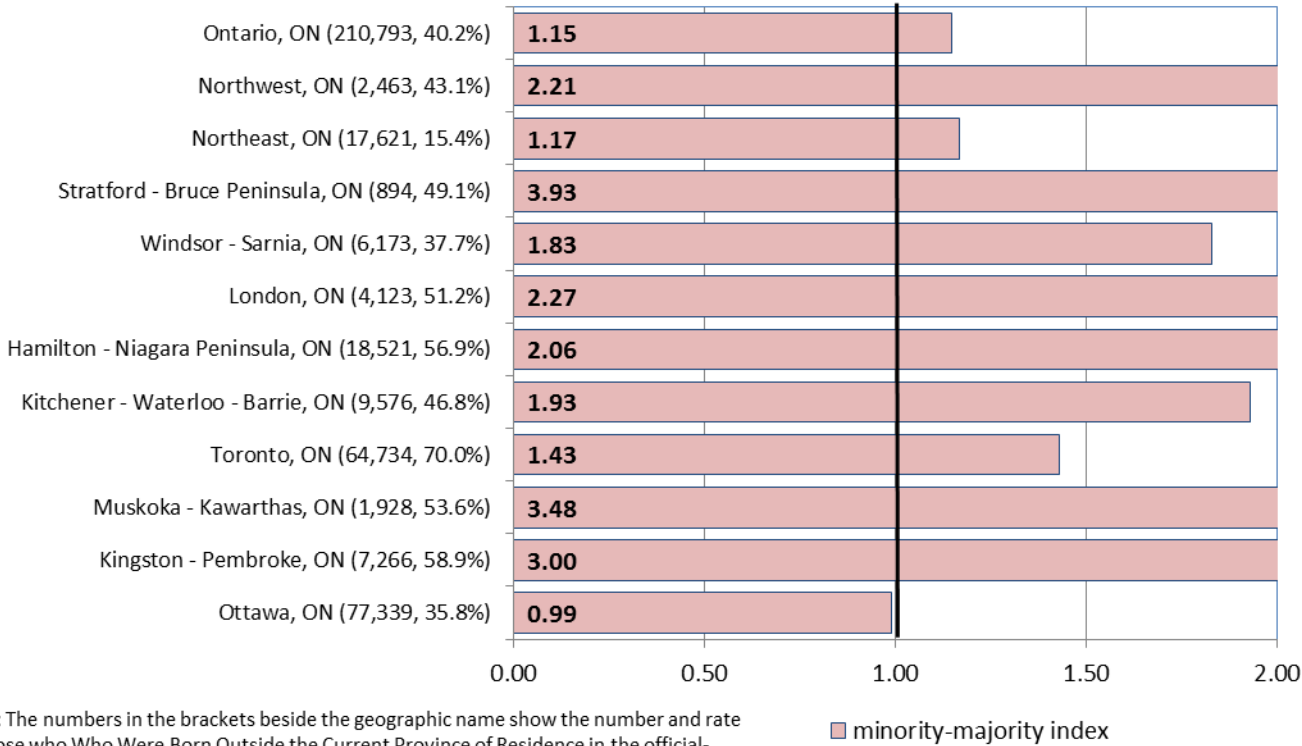
Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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.

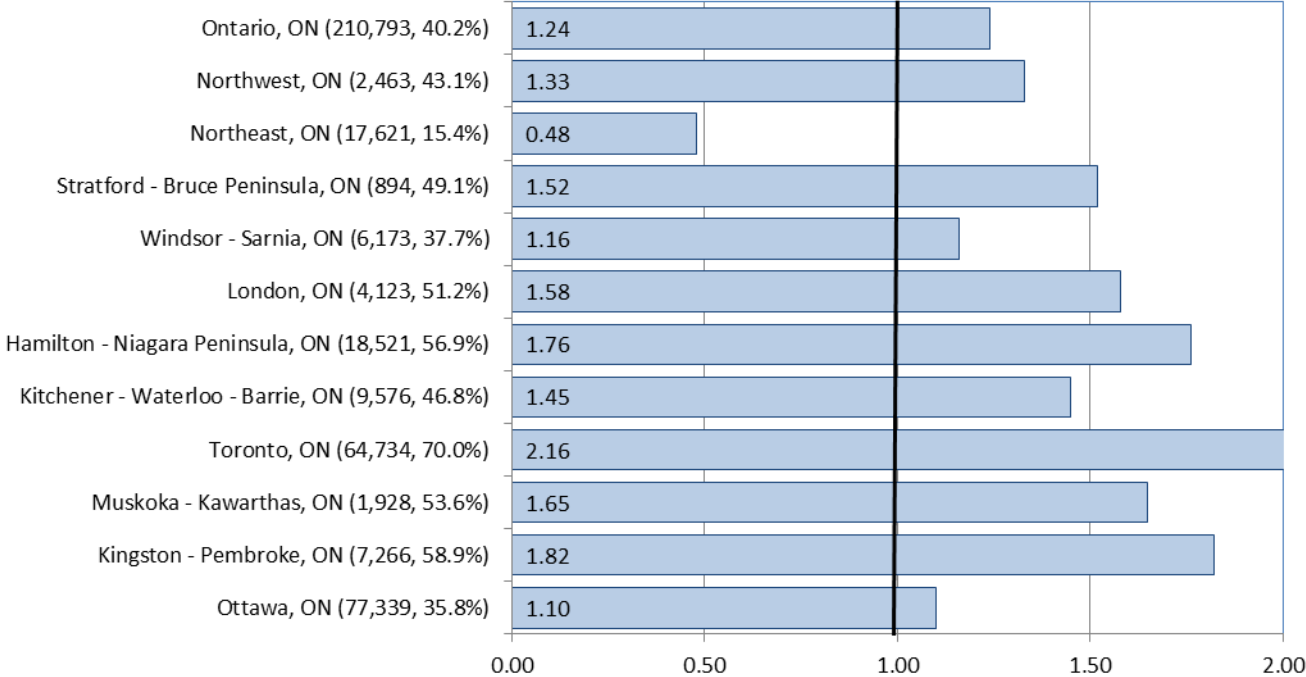
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Ottawa (0.99), Northeast (1.17), and Toronto (1.43) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (3.93), Muskoka - Kawartha (3.48), and Kingston - Pembroke (3.00) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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, Ontario Region, 2011



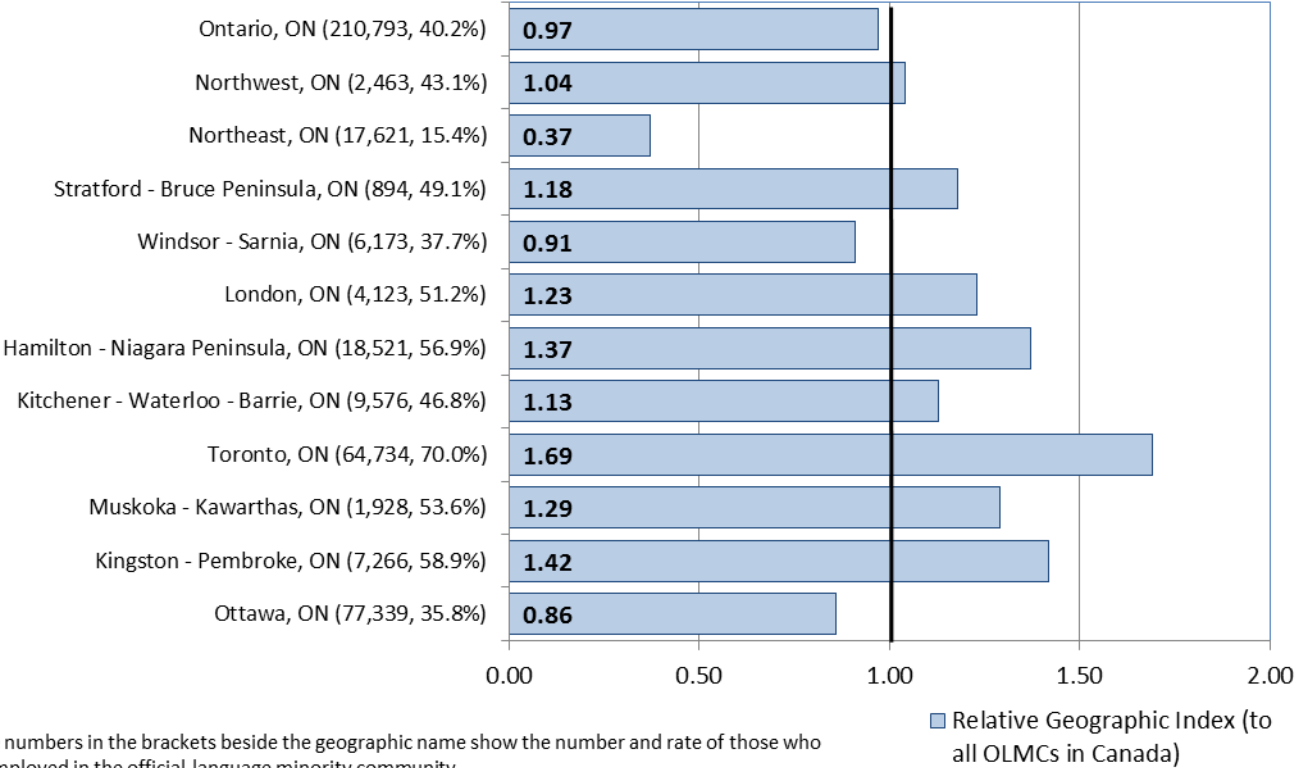
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were born outside the current province of residence in the official-language minority

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.48), Ottawa (1.10), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.16) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Toronto (2.16), Kingston - Pembroke (1.82), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.76) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

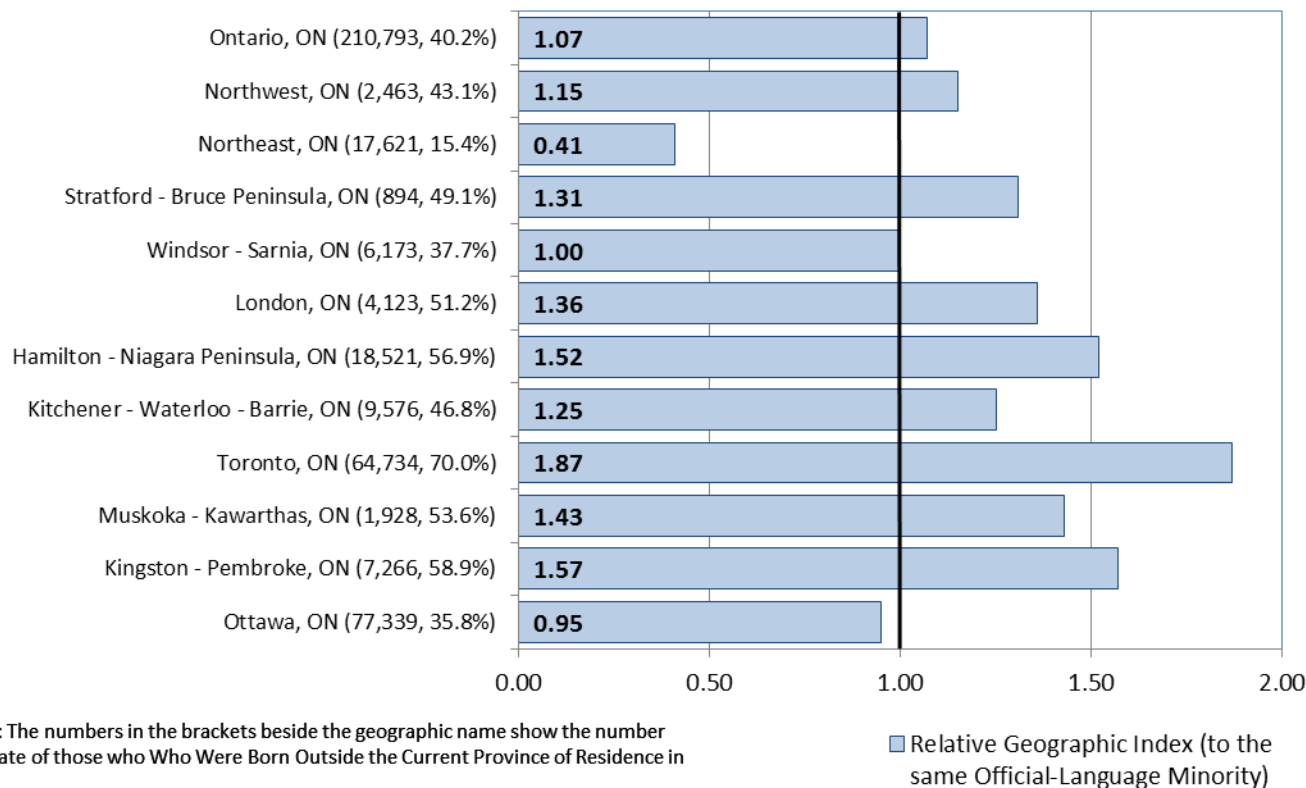
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.37), Ottawa (0.86), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.91) 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 Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (1.69), Kingston - Pembroke (1.42), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.37) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

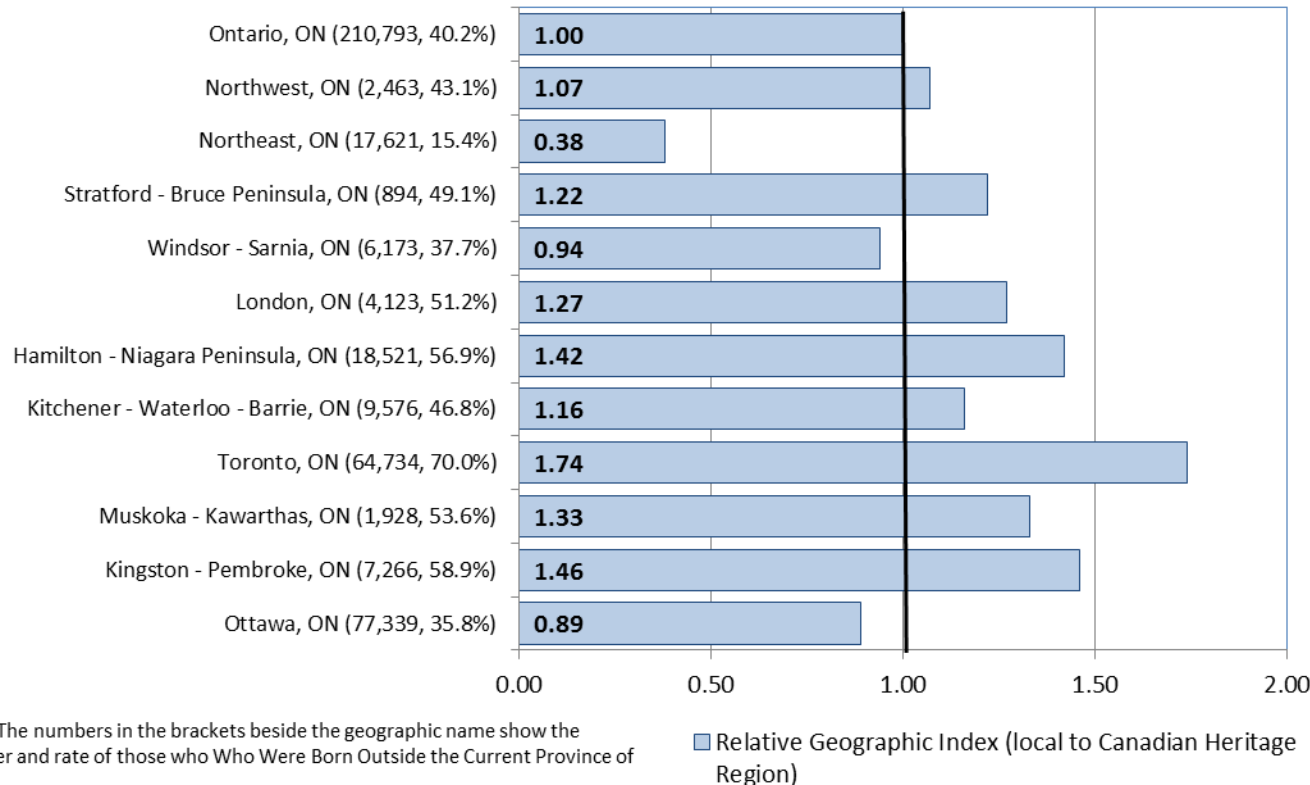
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



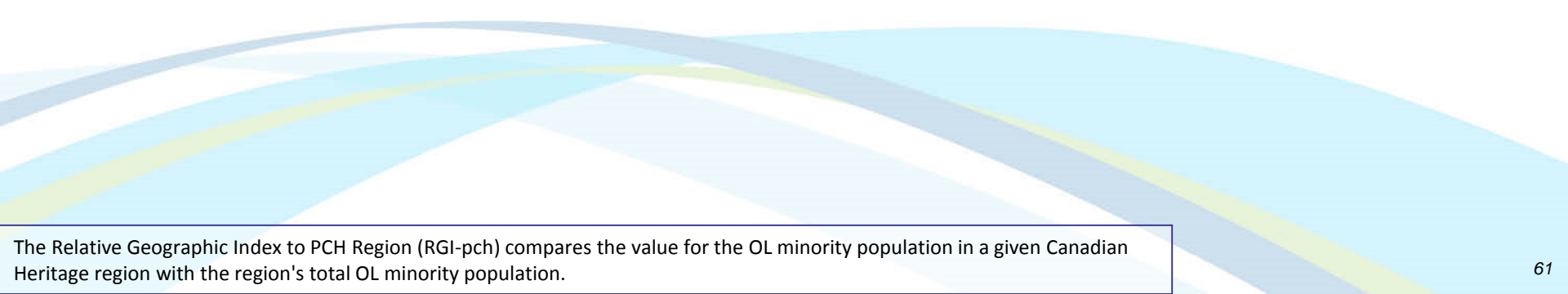
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.41), Ottawa (0.95), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.00) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (1.87), Kingston - Pembroke (1.57), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.52) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

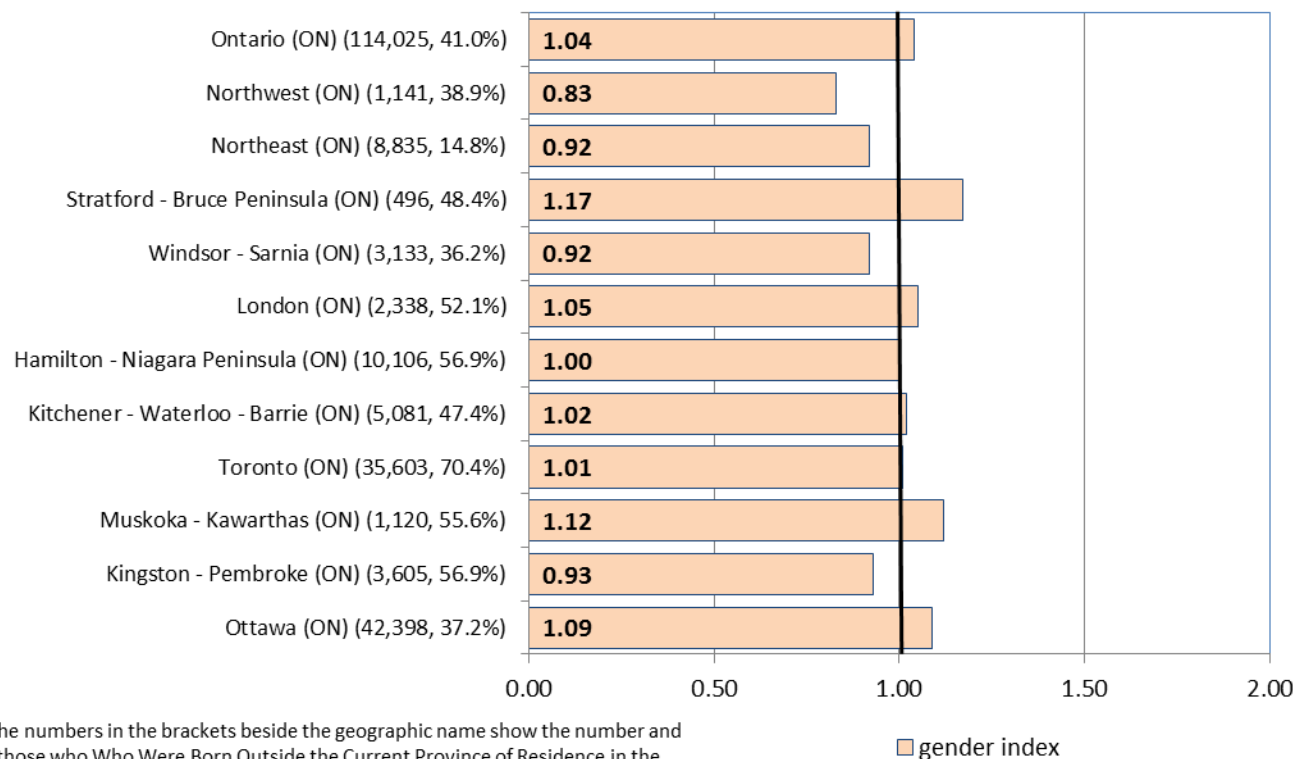
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.38), Ottawa (0.89), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.94) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (1.74), Kingston - Pembroke (1.46), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.42) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

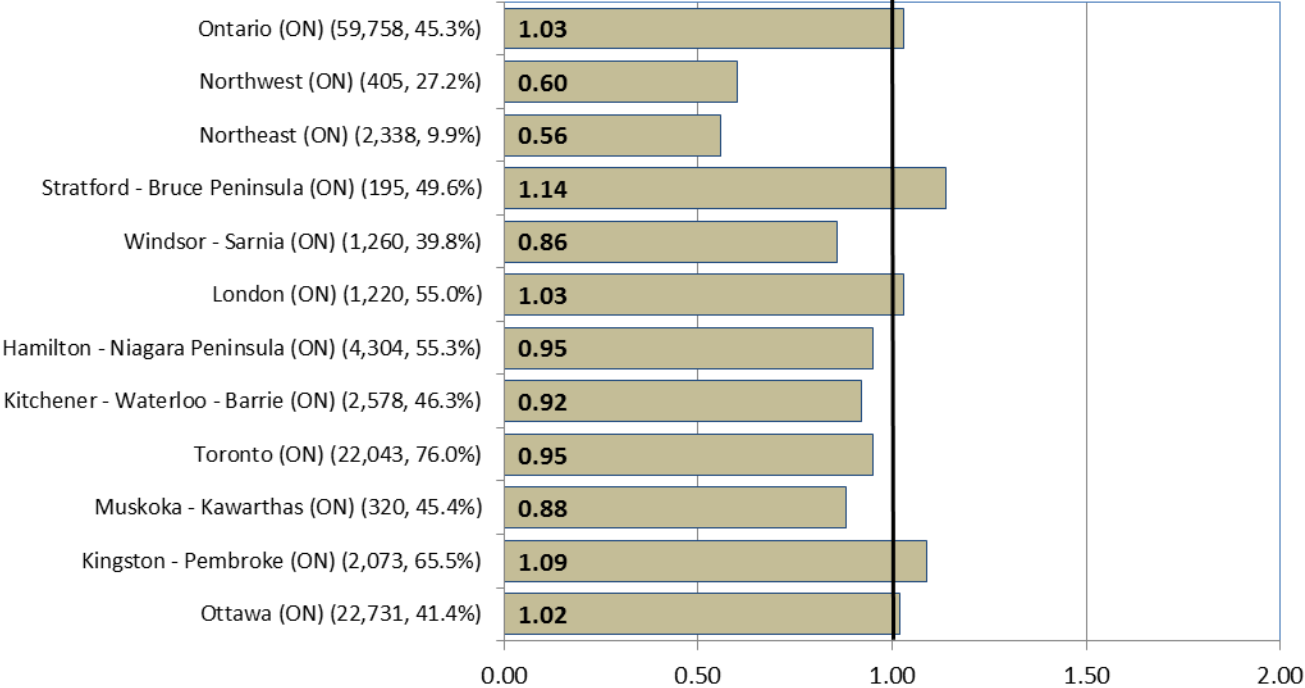


Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ The women in Francophone communities in Northwest (0.83), Windsor - Sarnia (0.92), and Northeast (0.92) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.17), Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.12), and Ottawa (1.09) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Ontario Region.

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

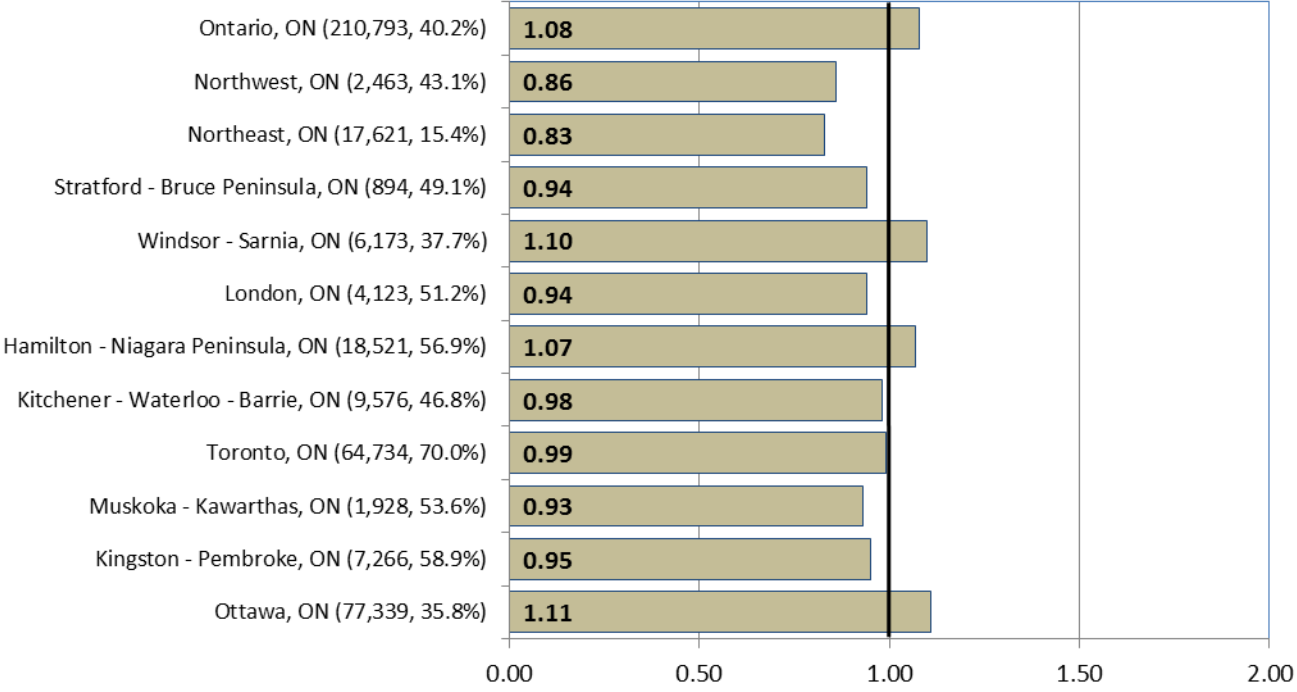


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the official-language minority

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.56), Northwest (0.60), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.86) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.14), Kingston - Pembroke (1.09), and London (1.03) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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, Ontario 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 Northeast (0.83), Northwest (0.86), and Muskoka - Kawartha (0.93) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Ottawa (1.11), Windsor - Sarnia (1.10), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.07) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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 Ontario, 1996-2011							
Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	503,648	49,308	57,425	132,013	175,468	89,438
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#)	18,288	3,240	2,923	8,793	2,820	510
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	3.6%	6.6%	5.1%	6.7%	1.6%	0.6%
	OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	3.8%	4.6%	5.0%	6.3%	1.8%	0.6%
	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	0.97	1.44	1.01	1.05	0.89	0.89
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.94	1.37	1.02	0.99	0.85	0.70
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.72	1.16	0.67	0.69	0.90	1.12
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.16	1.13	1.09	1.12	1.25	1.40
	Gender index	1.03	female (3.7%)			male (3.6%)	
	Intergenerational index	4.14					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.40	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.56	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.06	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 (%)	3.2%	5.4%	5.1%	5.4%	1.3%	0.6%
	Minority-majority index	0.69	0.98	0.82	0.70	0.59	0.67
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.67	1.14	0.72	0.60	0.73	0.80
2001	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
	Minority-majority index	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.78	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 (%)	2.6%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.62	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.68	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.							

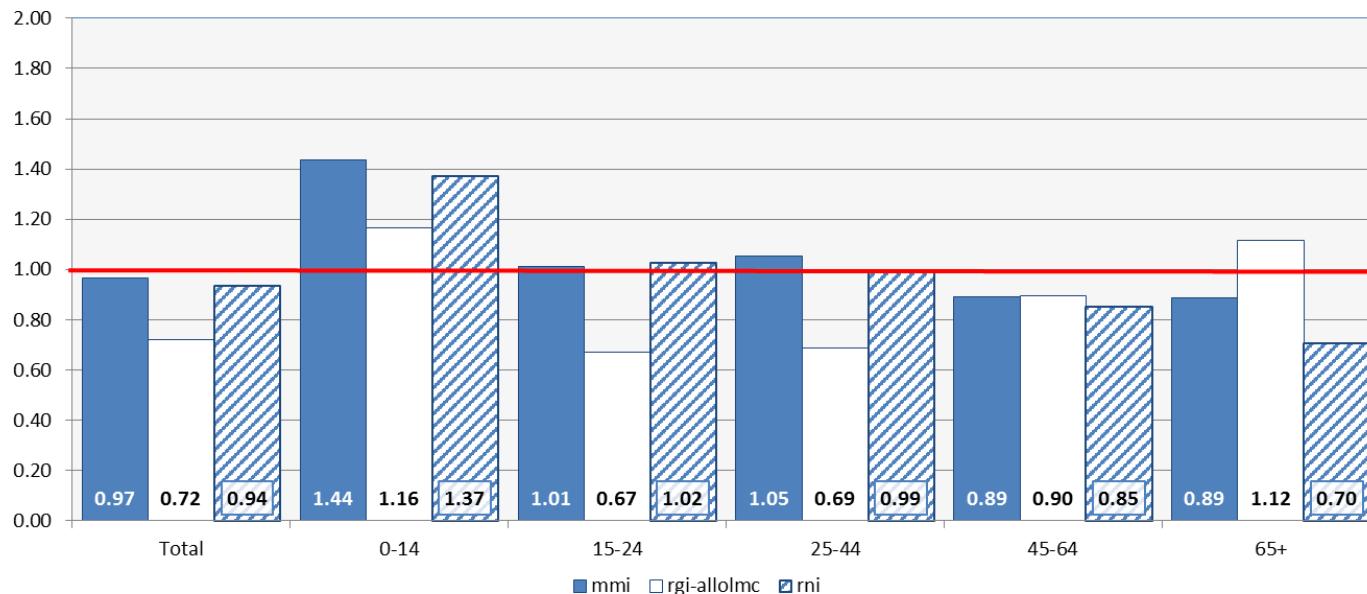
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Ontario, 18,288 (3.6%) lived in a different country 5 years ago.

✓ This level was similar to that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.97) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.72).

✓ The gender index was 1.03 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.

✓ The intergenerational index was 4.14 which means that the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

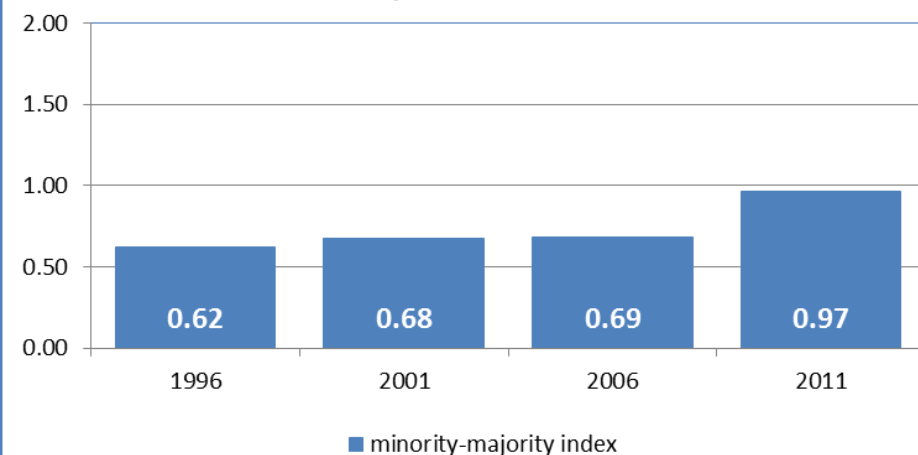
Proportion of Francophones in Ontario, (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



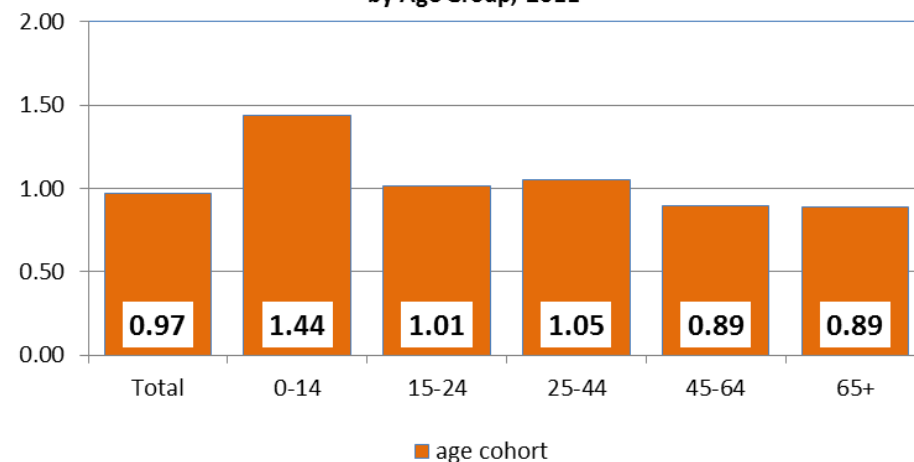
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who lived in a different country 5 years ago was similar to that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.97$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago was higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=1.05$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.89$).

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



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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who lived in a different country 5 years ago was similar to that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.97$).
- ✓ 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 Ontario (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously was highest in 2011 ($mmi=0.97$) and lowest in 1996 ($mmi=0.62$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago was higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=1.05$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.89$).

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously Ontario 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
Ottawa (ON)	205,840	6,581	3.2%	3.4%	○0.95	🔽0.82	🔽0.64	○1.02	🔽0.88	🔽0.88	🔽1.16	📈2.90	📈1.69	📈1.54
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	11,801	248	2.1%	1.1%	📈1.93	🔽0.54	🔽0.42	🔽0.67	🔽0.58	🔽0.58	📈1.23	📈3.52	🔽0.80	🔽0.61
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,530	30	0.8%	0.8%	🔽1.13	🔽0.22	🔽0.17	🔽0.27	🔽0.23	🔽0.23	--	--	🔽0.28	🔽0.38
Toronto (ON)	89,430	8,506	9.5%	6.0%	📈1.58	📈2.45	📈1.89	📈3.03	📈2.62	📈2.62	🔽0.90	📈4.11	📈1.33	🔽1.06
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	19,970	464	2.3%	2.0%	🔽1.15	🔽0.60	🔽0.46	🔽0.74	🔽0.64	🔽0.64	🔽0.69	📈3.73	🔽0.71	🔽0.75
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	31,739	1,437	4.5%	2.3%	📈1.96	🔽1.17	🔽0.90	📈1.44	📈1.25	📈1.25	○1.03	📈3.18	📈1.90	📈2.20
London (ON)	7,696	280	3.6%	2.4%	📈1.54	🔽0.94	🔽0.72	🔽1.16	○1.00	○1.00	🔽1.05	📈21.36	○0.95	🔽1.10
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	16,065	340	2.1%	1.7%	📈1.21	🔽0.55	🔽0.42	🔽0.67	🔽0.58	🔽0.58	📈1.20	📈4.05	📈1.40	📈1.22
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,792	15	0.8%	0.7%	🔽1.13	🔽0.22	🔽0.17	🔽0.27	🔽0.23	🔽0.23	--	--	🔽0.25	🔽0.30
Northeast (ON)	110,151	200	0.2%	0.9%	🔽0.21	🔽0.05	🔽0.04	🔽0.06	🔽0.05	🔽0.05	🔽0.59	--	🔽0.73	🔽1.07
Northwest (ON)	5,610	8	0.1%	0.7%	🔽0.21	🔽0.04	🔽0.03	🔽0.05	🔽0.04	🔽0.04	--	--	🔽0.55	🔽0.59
Ontario (ON)	503,648	18,288	3.6%	3.8%	○0.97	🔽0.94	🔽0.72	🔽1.16	○1.00	○1.00	○1.03	📈4.14	📈1.56	📈1.40

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".

- ✓

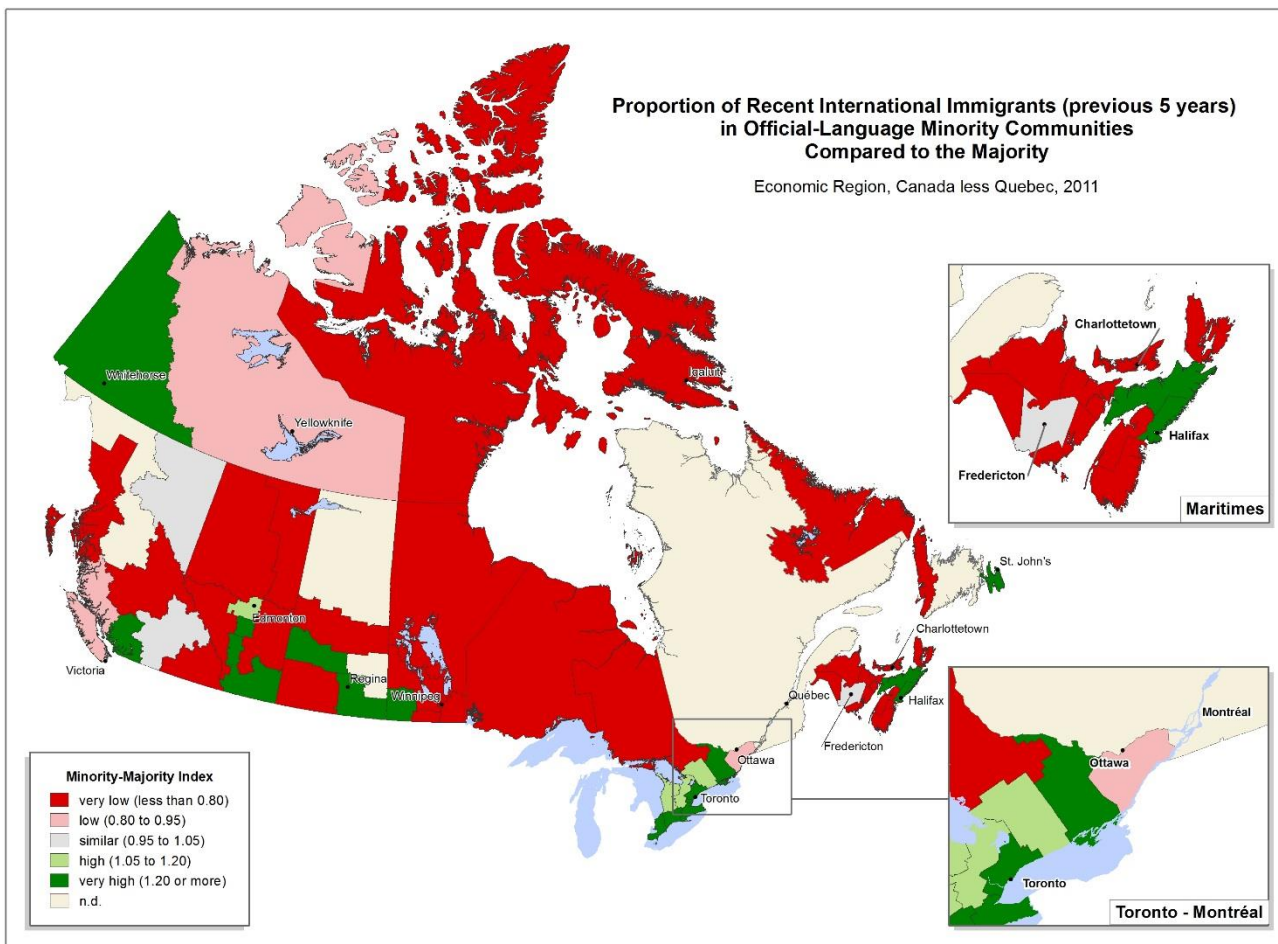
There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously in the Francophone communities across the Ontario Region in 2011.

✓

The Francophone communities in Northwest (ON) (0.1%), Northeast (ON) (0.2%), and Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON) (0.8%) 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 Ontario Region.

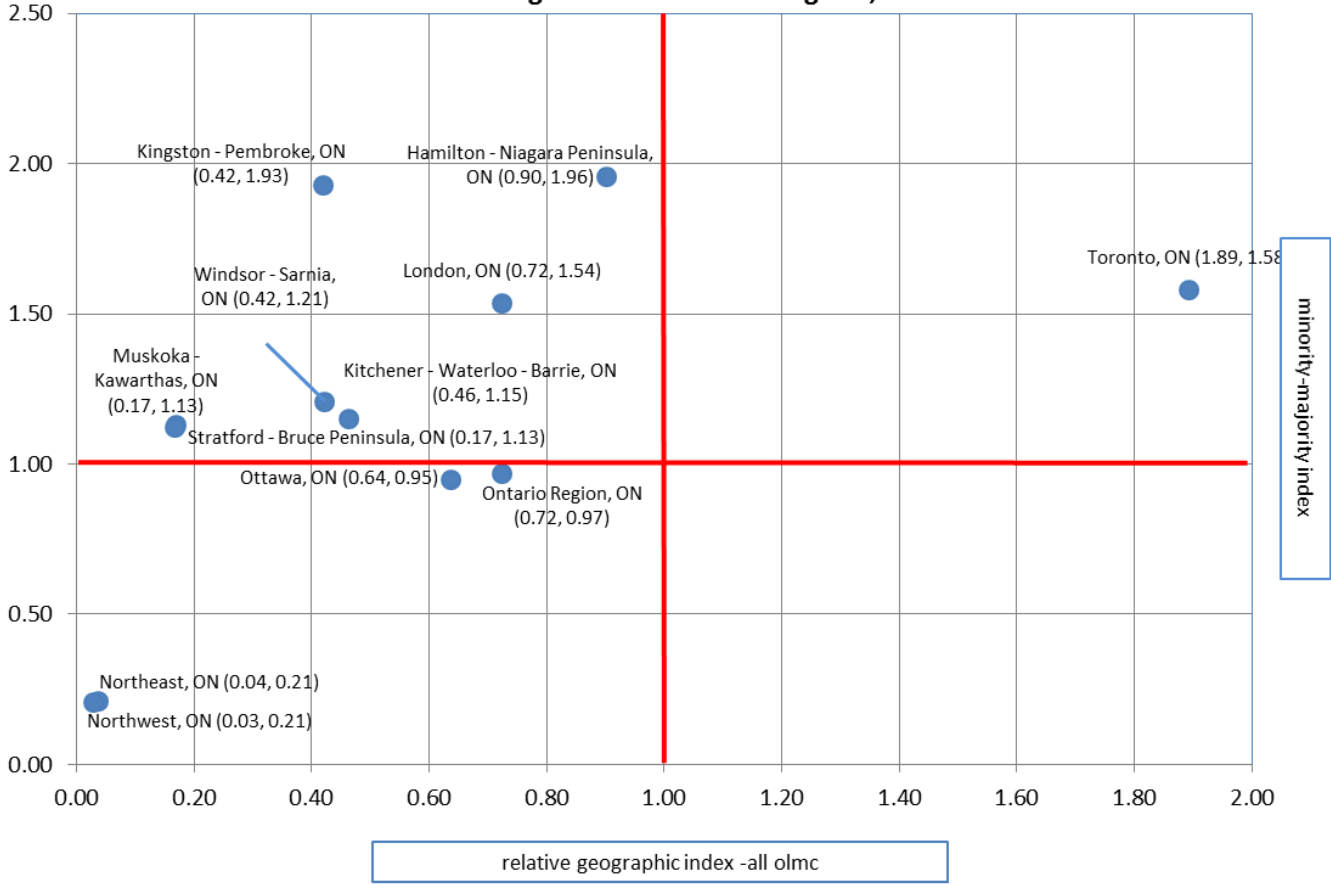
✓

Francophones in the regions of Toronto (ON) (9.5%), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON) (4.5%), and London (ON) (3.6%) 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 Ontario Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northwest (0.21), Northeast (0.21), and Ottawa (0.95) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario 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 Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.96), Kingston - Pembroke (1.93), and Toronto (1.58) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.

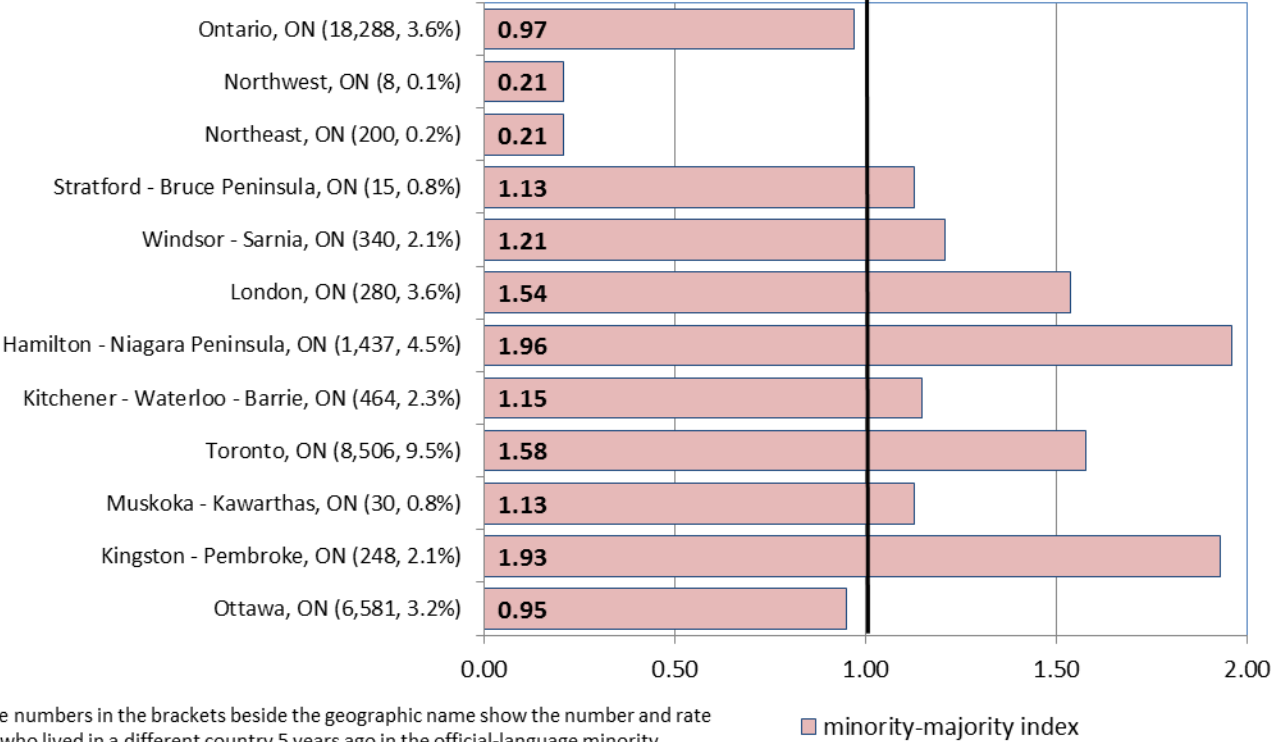
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over)
Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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.

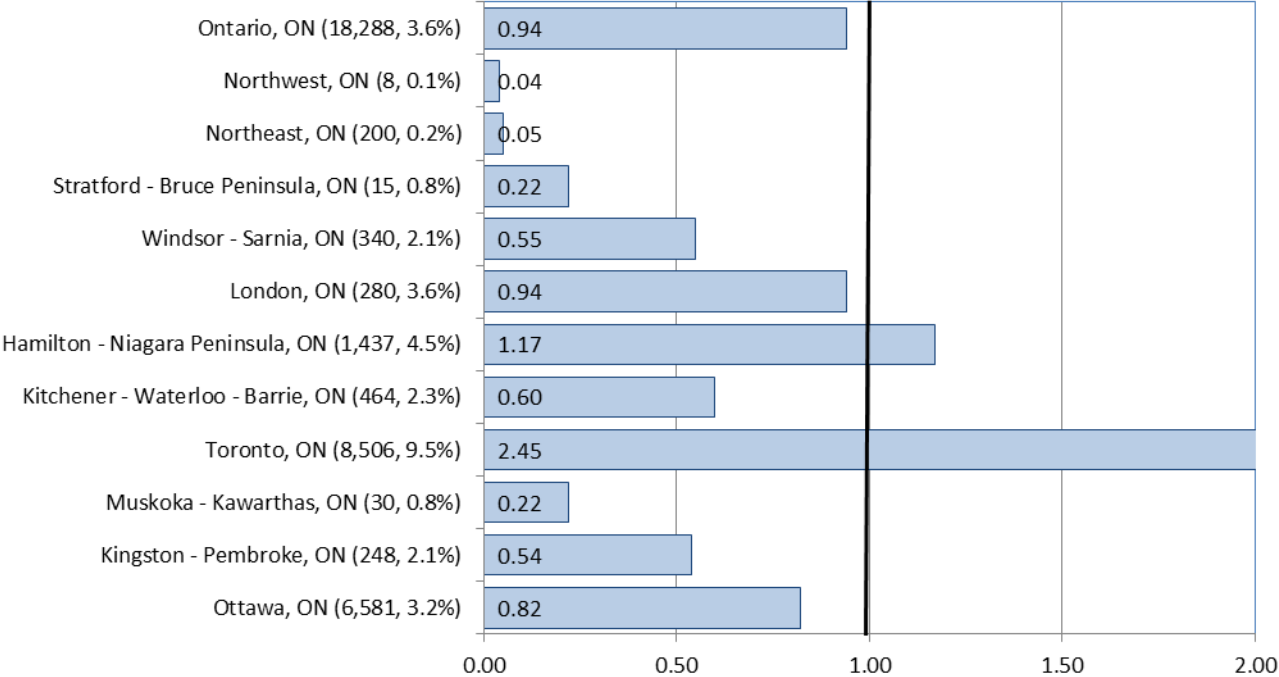
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest (0.21), Northeast (0.21), and Ottawa (0.95) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario 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 Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.96), Kingston - Pembroke (1.93), and Toronto (1.58) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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, Ontario Region, 2011



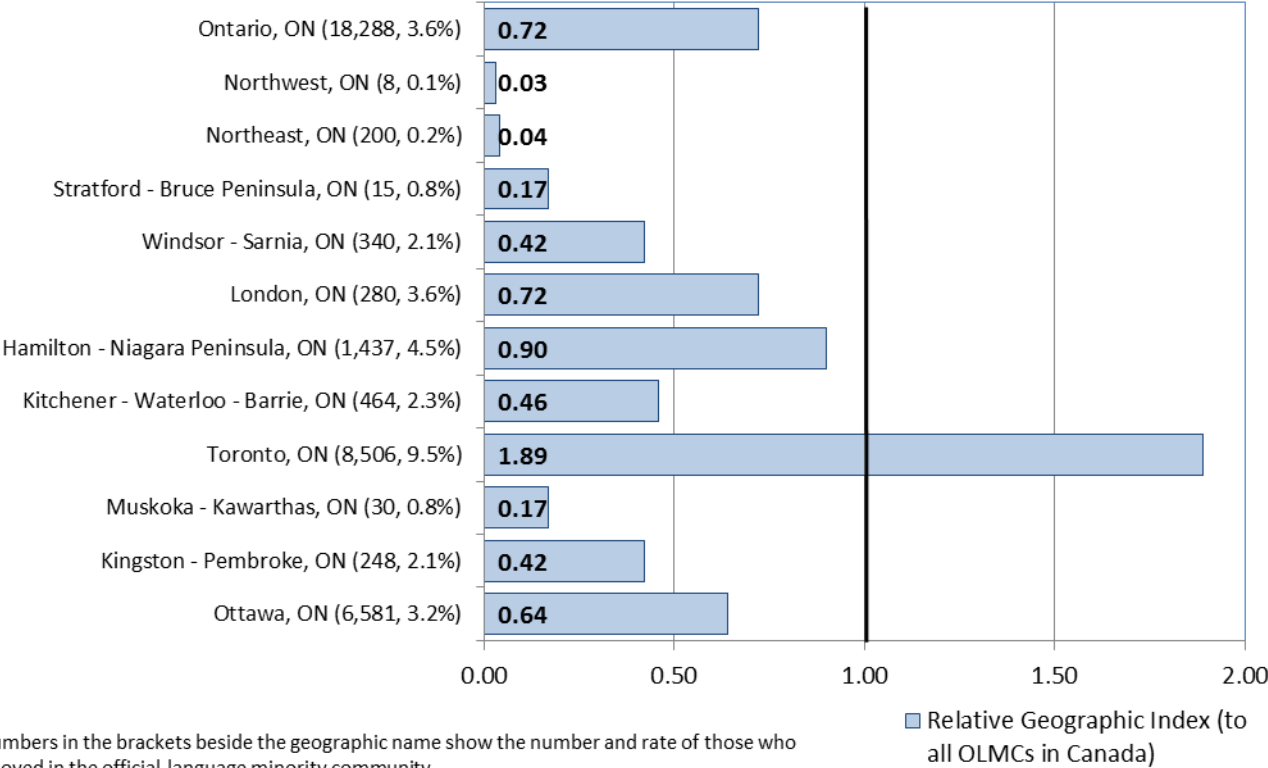
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northwest (0.04), Northeast (0.05), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.22) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Toronto (2.45), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.17), and London (0.94) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

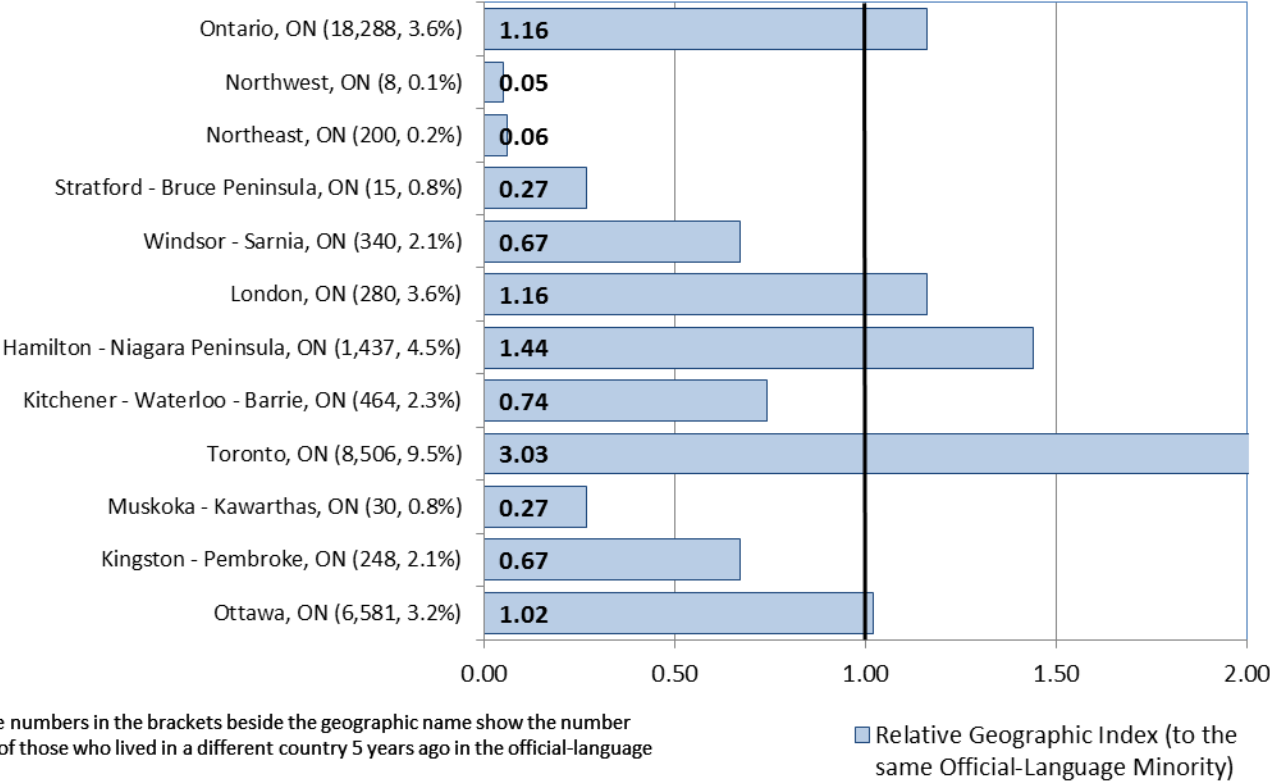
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest (0.03), Northeast (0.04), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.17) 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 Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (1.89), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.90), and London (0.72) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

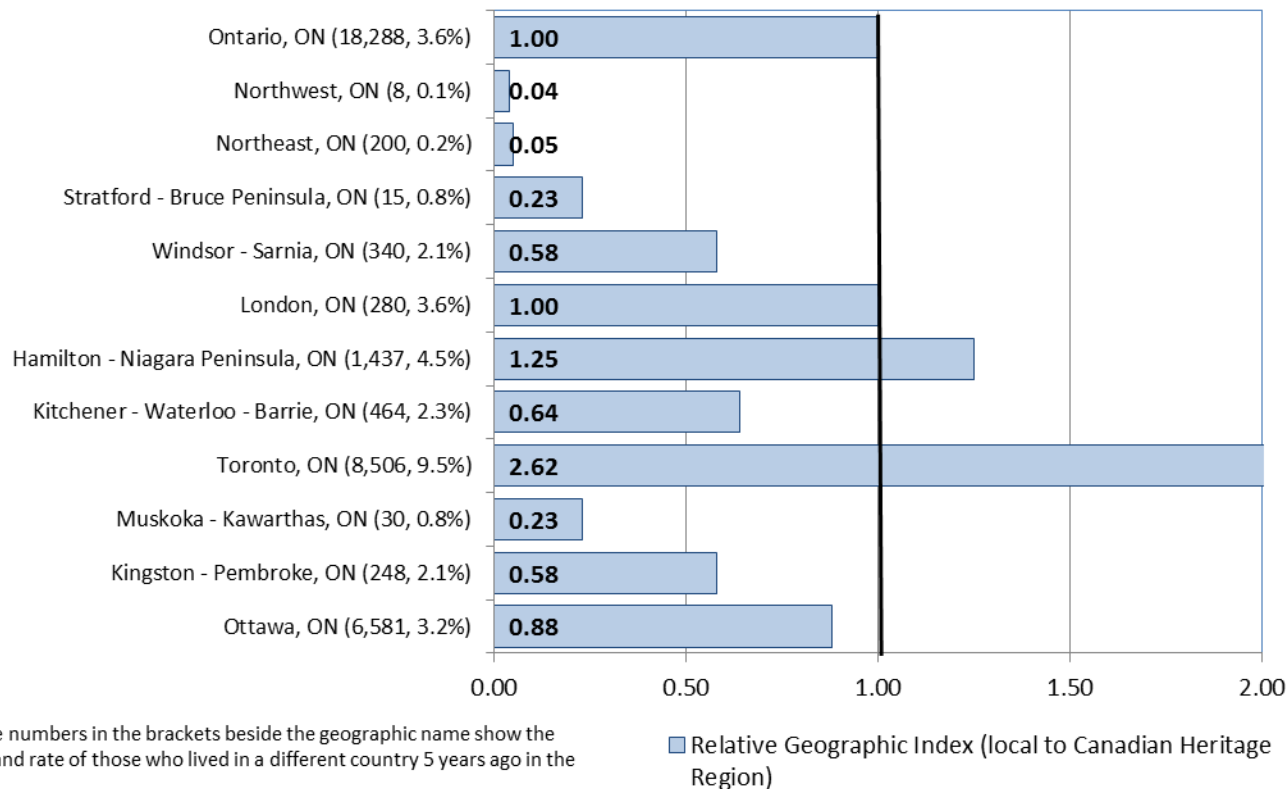
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest (0.05), Northeast (0.06), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.27) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (3.03), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.44), and London (1.16) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

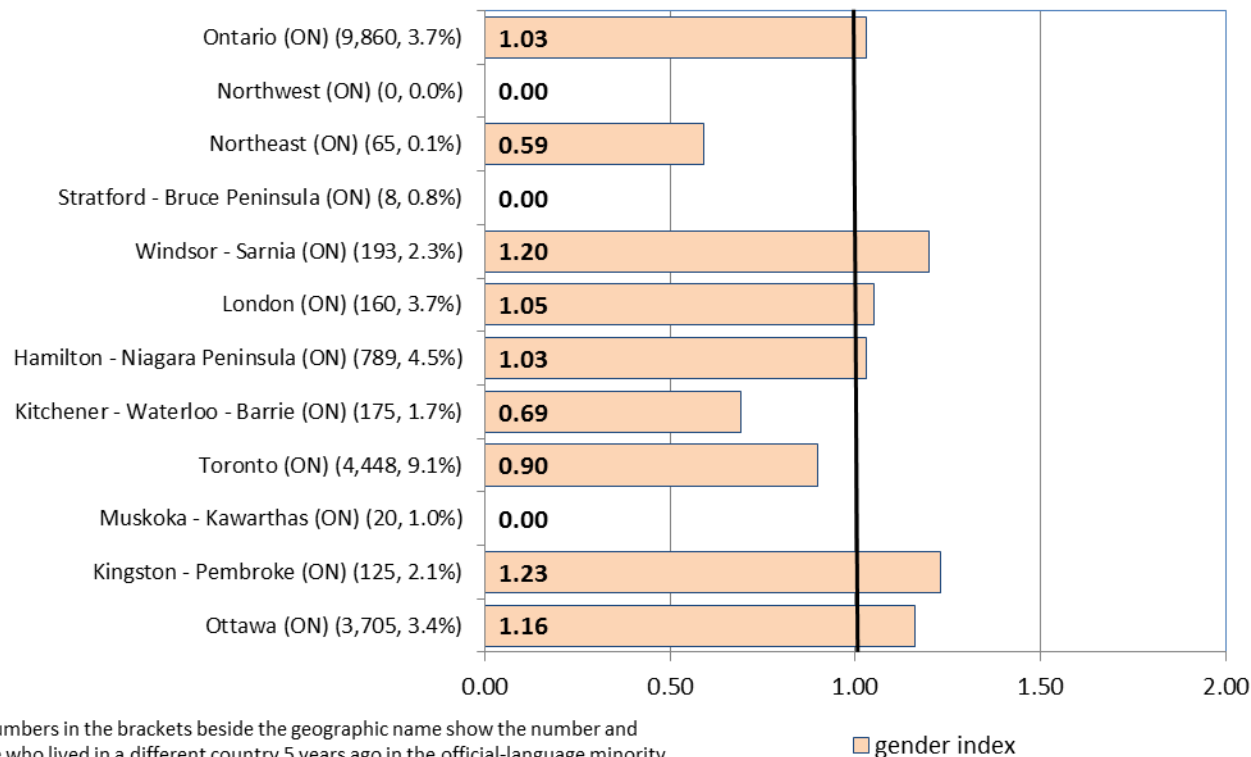
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec 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, Ontario Region, 2011



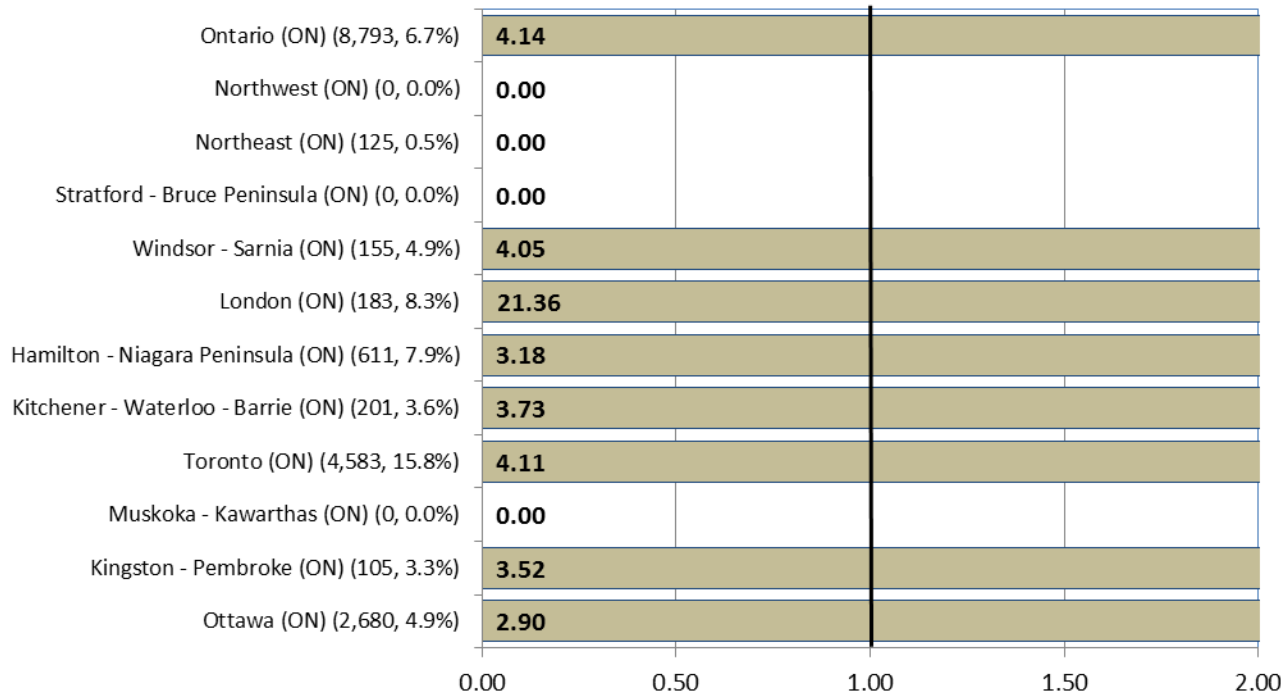
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northwest (0.04), Northeast (0.05), and Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.23) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (2.62), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.25), and London (1.00) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

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



- ✓ *The women in Francophone communities in Northeast (0.59), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.69), and Toronto (0.90) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (1.23), Windsor - Sarnia (1.20), and Ottawa (1.16) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Ontario Region.*

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



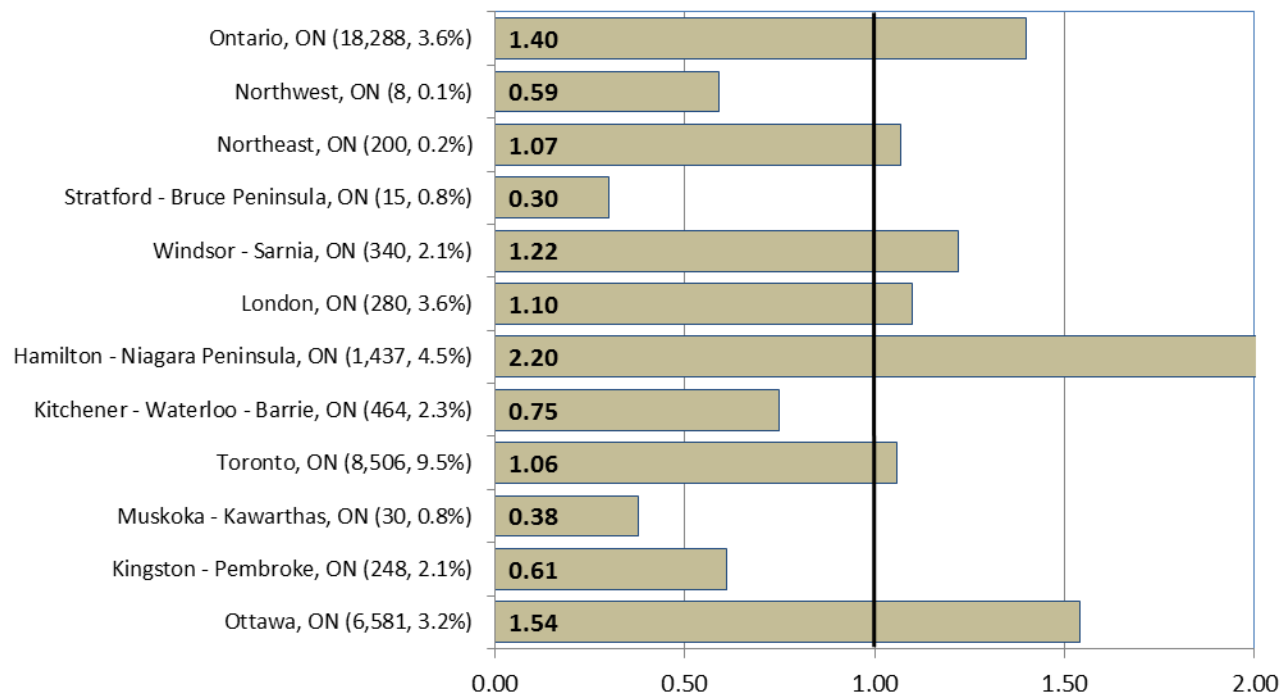
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Ottawa (2.90), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (3.18), and Kingston - Pembroke (3.52) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of London (21.36), Toronto (4.11), and Windsor - Sarnia (4.05) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Ontario 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 Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.30), Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.38), and Northwest (0.59) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (2.20), Ottawa (1.54), and Windsor - Sarnia (1.22) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

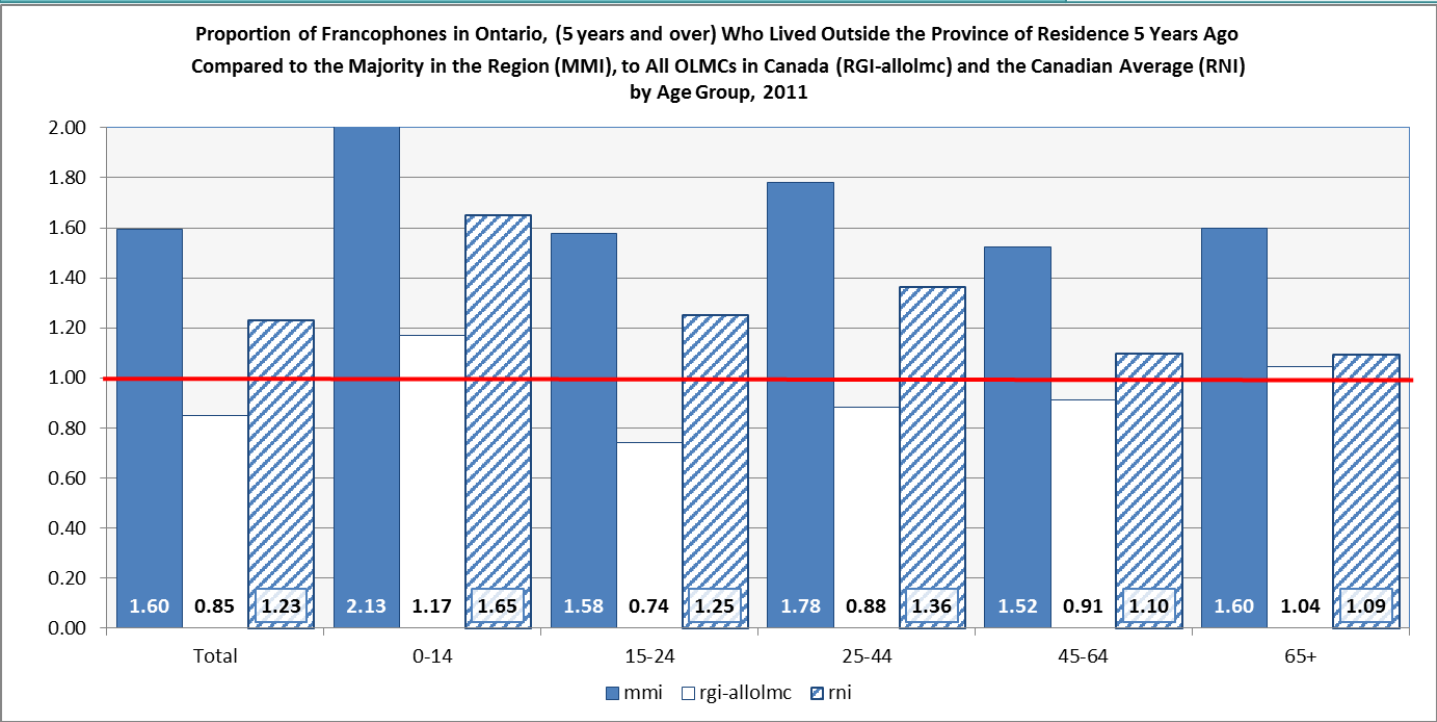
Interprovincial and International In-Migrants (previous 5 years)

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

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	503,648	49,308	57,425	132,013	175,468	89,438
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (#)	41,145	6,108	5,773	20,278	7,133	1,848
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	8.2%	12.4%	10.1%	15.4%	4.1%	2.1%
	OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	5.1%	5.8%	6.4%	8.6%	2.7%	1.3%
	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	1.60	2.13	1.58	1.78	1.52	1.60
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.23	1.65	1.25	1.36	1.10	1.09
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.85	1.17	0.74	0.88	0.91	1.04
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.90	0.93	0.85	0.90	0.87	0.94
	Gender index	0.99	female (8.1%)			male (8.2%)	
	Intergenerational index	3.78					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.01	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.18	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 (%)	8.2%	11.7%	10.9%	13.5%	4.3%	2.1%
	Minority-majority index	1.31	1.69	1.42	1.36	1.32	1.40
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.85	1.22	0.82	0.81	0.91	0.93
2001	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
	Minority-majority index	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.07	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 (%)	8.1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.35	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.89	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.

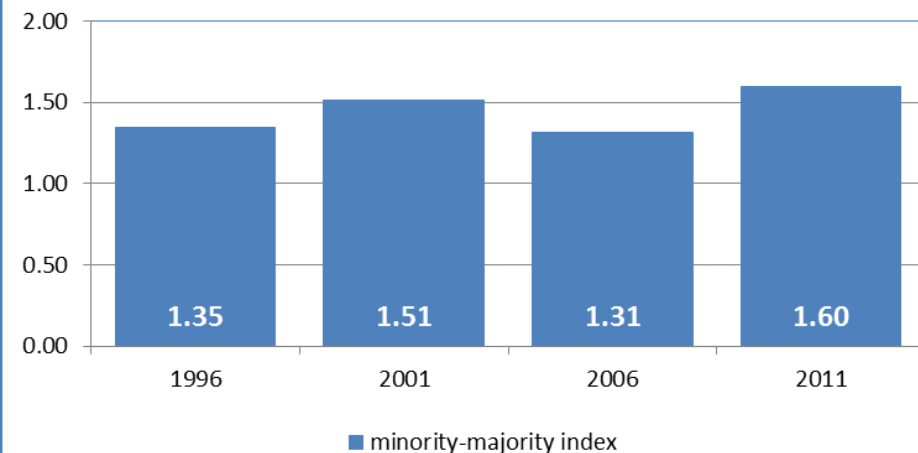
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Ontario, 41,145 (8.2%) lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.60) but was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.85).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.99 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 3.78 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.



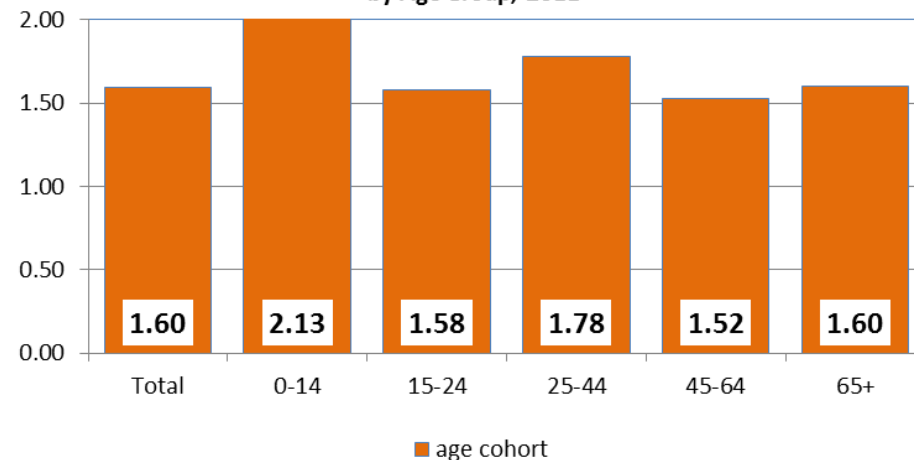
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.60).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.78).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.52).

- 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 Ontario
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 Ontario
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 Ontario who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.60).
- ✓ 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 Ontario (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.60) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=1.31).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.78).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.52).

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago Ontario 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
Ottawa (ON)	205,840	17,691	8.6%	7.1%	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.29	↓ 0.89	↓ 0.94	↗ 1.05	↗ 1.05	○ 1.04	↑ 2.78	↑ 1.20	○ 1.02
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	11,801	1,858	15.7%	3.8%	↑ 4.14	↑ 2.37	↑ 1.64	↑ 1.73	↑ 1.93	↑ 1.93	↓ 0.85	↑ 4.72	↓ 0.86	↓ 0.67
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,530	235	6.7%	1.8%	↑ 3.67	○ 1.00	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.81	↑ 1.23	↑ 2.55	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.89
Toronto (ON)	89,430	13,451	15.0%	7.0%	↑ 2.14	↑ 2.26	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.65	↑ 1.84	↑ 1.84	↓ 0.93	↑ 4.33	↗ 1.14	↓ 0.89
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	19,970	1,586	7.9%	3.3%	↑ 2.39	↑ 1.20	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.87	○ 0.97	○ 0.97	↓ 0.90	↑ 5.98	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.66
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	31,739	2,896	9.1%	3.4%	↑ 2.71	↑ 1.37	○ 0.95	○ 1.00	↗ 1.12	↗ 1.12	○ 0.96	↑ 2.75	↑ 1.25	↑ 1.26
London (ON)	7,696	750	9.7%	3.5%	↑ 2.79	↑ 1.47	○ 1.01	↗ 1.07	↗ 1.19	↗ 1.19	○ 1.01	↑ 17.31	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.92
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	16,065	610	3.8%	2.6%	↑ 1.48	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.87	↑ 5.28	↓ 0.89	↓ 0.76
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,792	50	2.8%	1.5%	↑ 1.83	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.31	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.34	↑ 1.44	--	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.40
Northeast (ON)	110,151	1,570	1.4%	2.1%	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.91	↑ 3.95	↓ 0.80	↓ 0.78
Northwest (ON)	5,610	193	3.4%	3.3%	○ 1.03	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.38	↑ 3.27	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.70
Ontario (ON)	503,648	41,145	8.2%	5.1%	↑ 1.60	↑ 1.23	↓ 0.85	↓ 0.90	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 0.99	↑ 3.78	↗ 1.19	○ 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".

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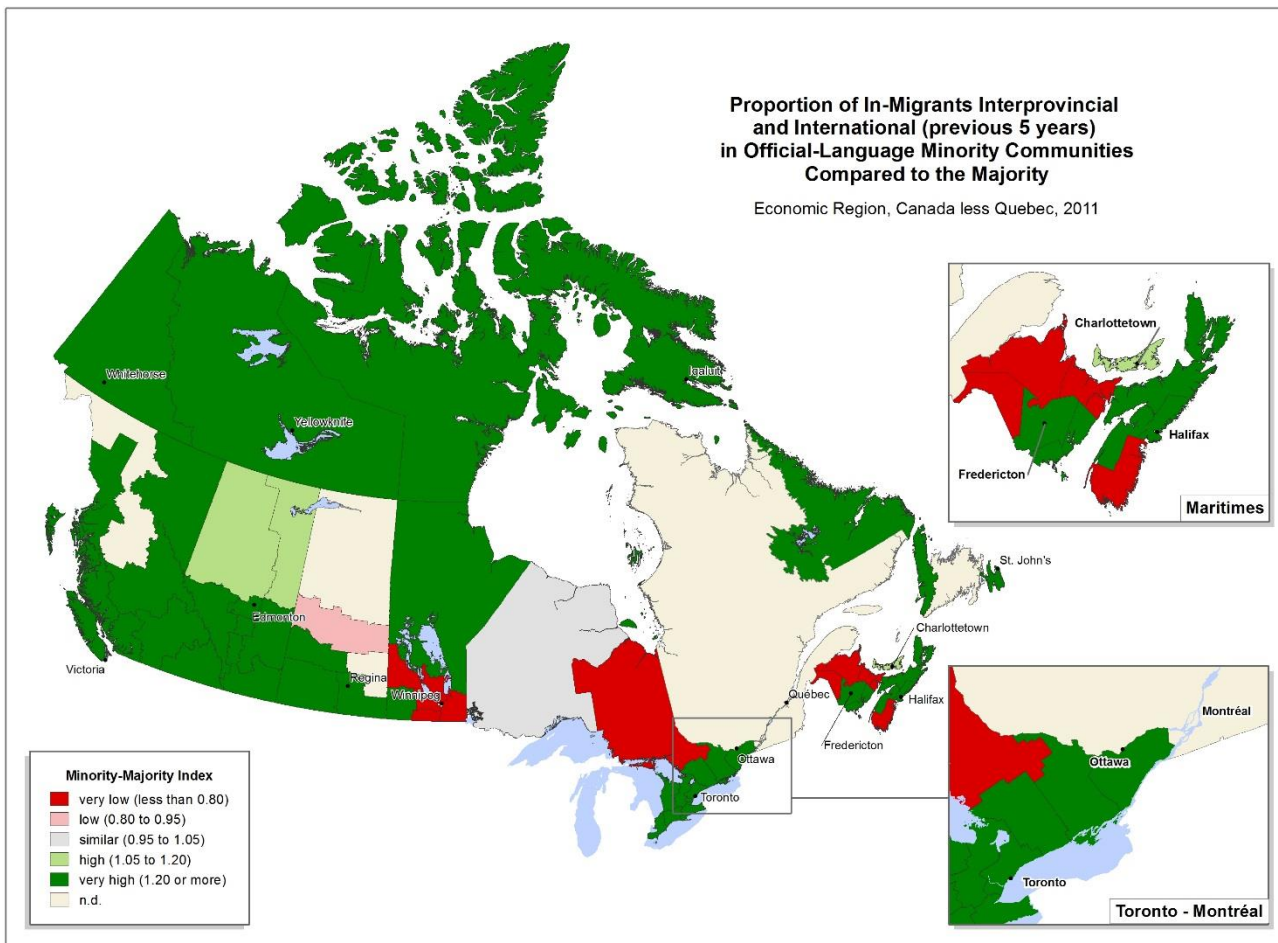
There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the Francophone communities across the Ontario Region in 2011.

✓

The Francophone communities in Northeast (ON) (1.4%), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON) (2.8%), and Northwest (ON) (3.4%) 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 Ontario Region.

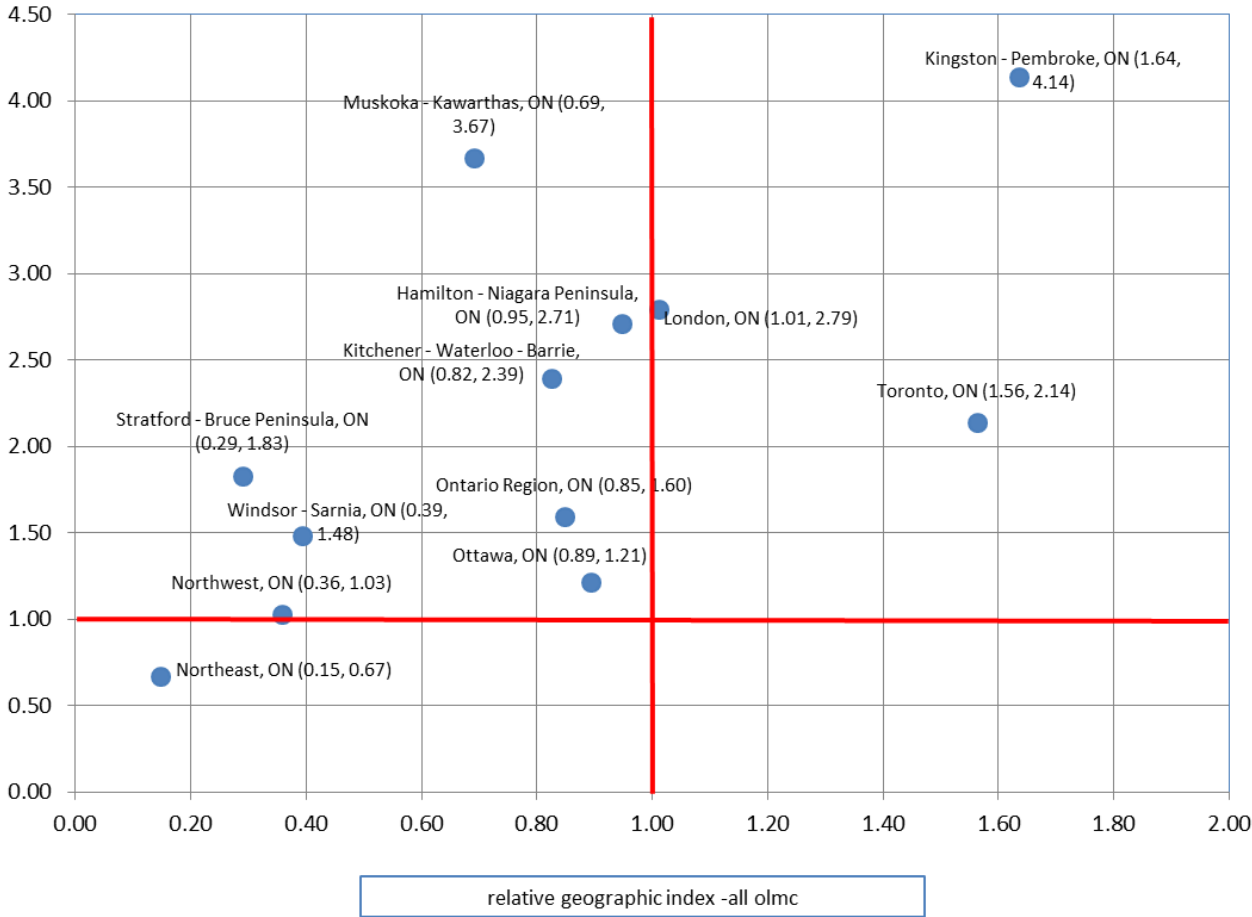
✓

Francophones in the regions of Kingston - Pembroke (ON) (15.7%), Toronto (ON) (15.0%), and London (ON) (9.7%) 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 Ontario Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.67), Northwest (1.03), and Ottawa (1.21) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario 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 Kingston - Pembroke (4.14), Muskoka - Kawarthas (3.67), and London (2.79) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.*

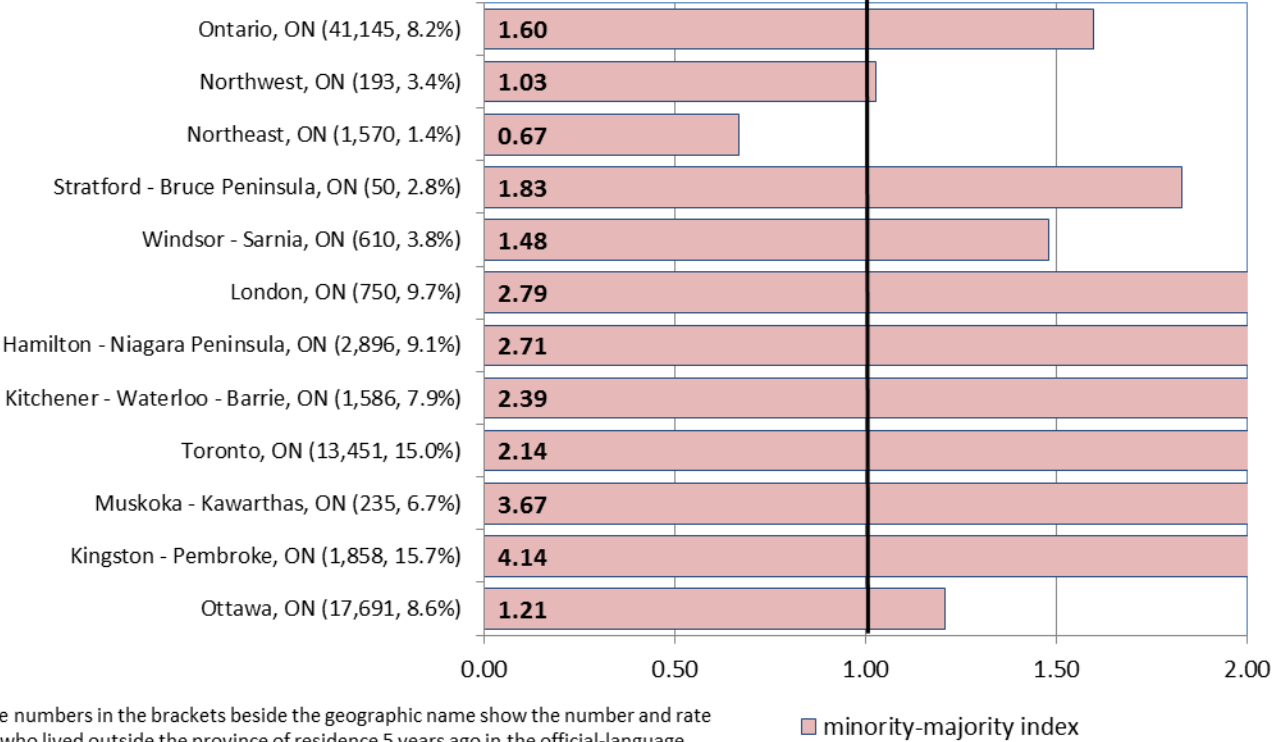
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over)
Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Ontario Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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.

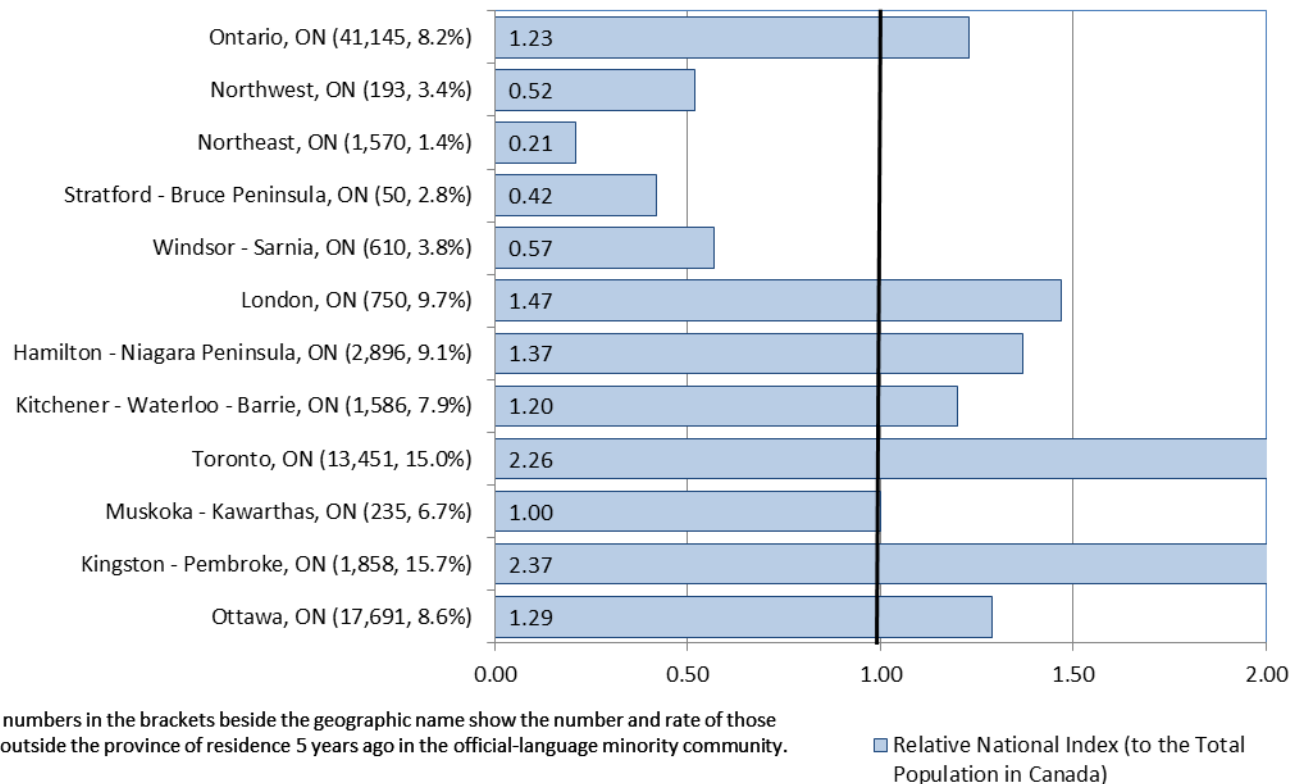
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.67), Northwest (1.03), and Ottawa (1.21) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario 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 Kingston - Pembroke (4.14), Muskoka - Kawartha (3.67), and London (2.79) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

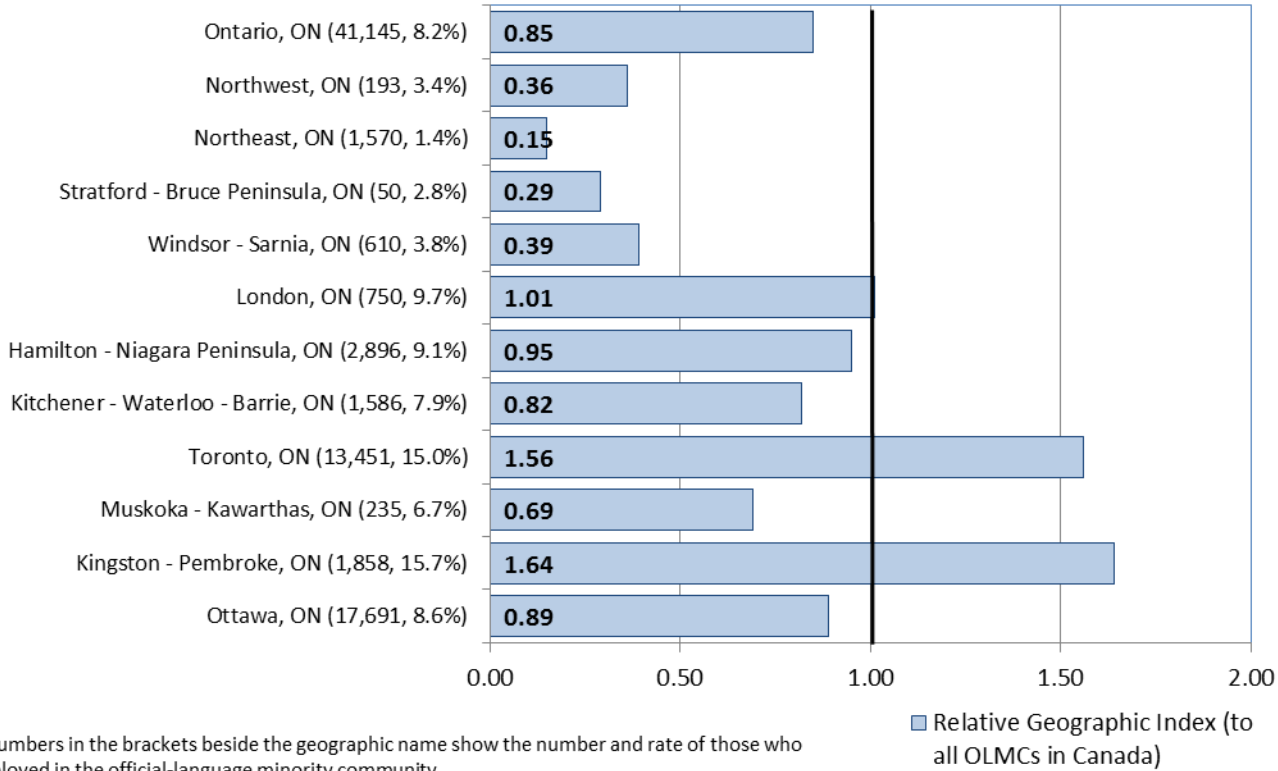
**Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.21), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.42), and Northwest (0.52) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (2.37), Toronto (2.26), and London (1.47) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

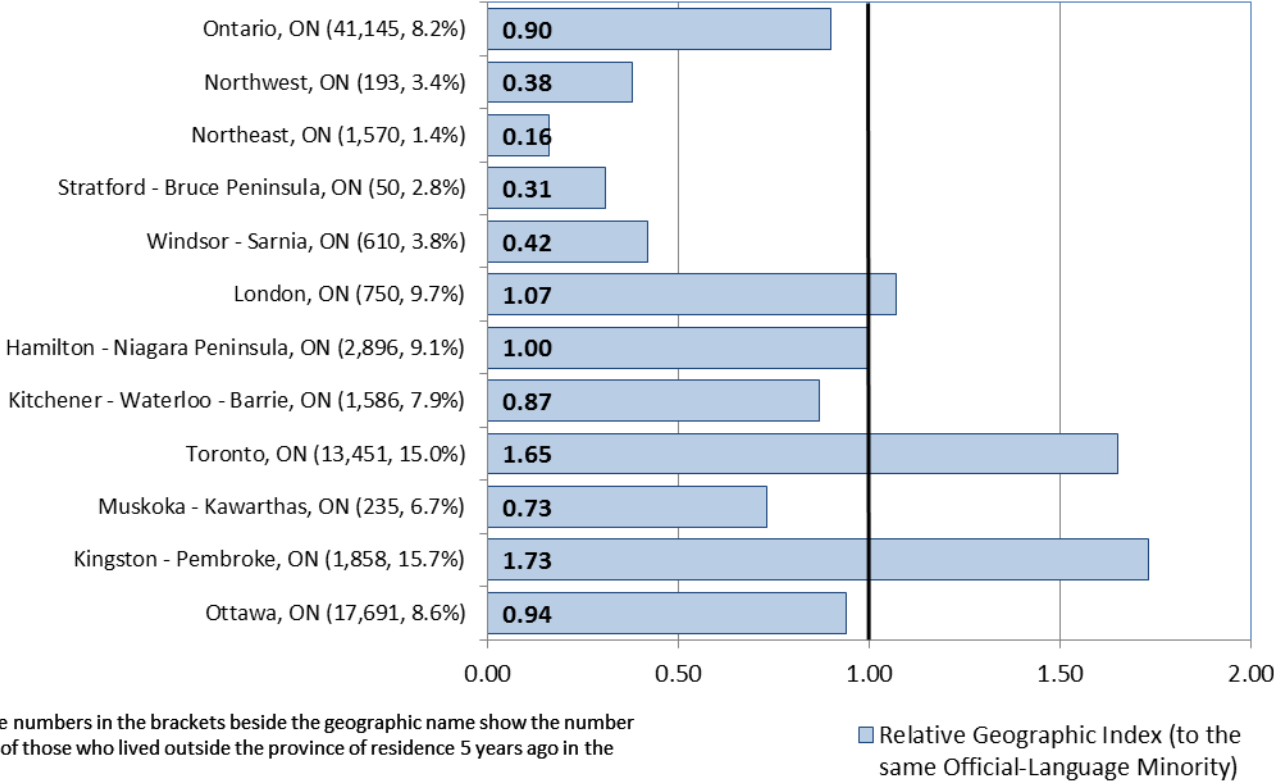
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.15), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.29), and Northwest (0.36) 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 Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (1.64), Toronto (1.56), and London (1.01) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.

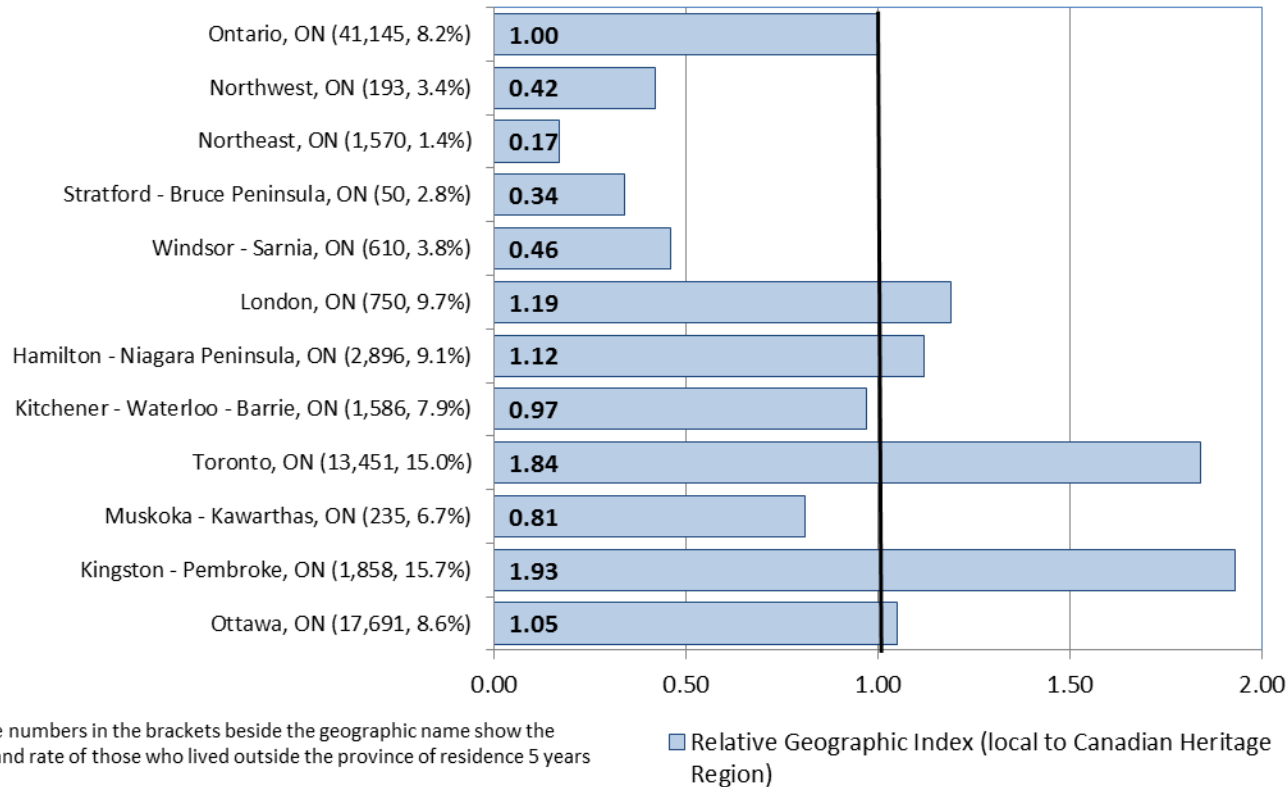
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.16), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.31), and Northwest (0.38) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (1.73), Toronto (1.65), and London (1.07) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

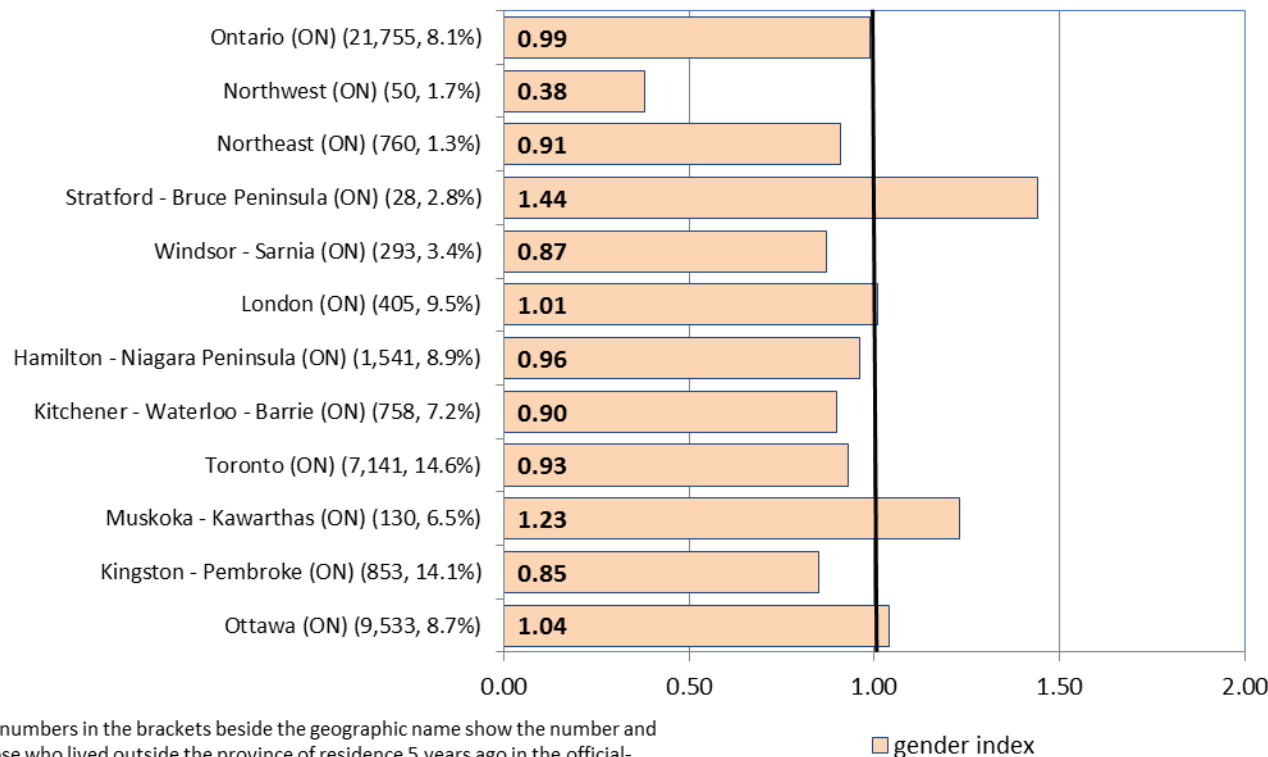
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec 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, Ontario Region, 2011



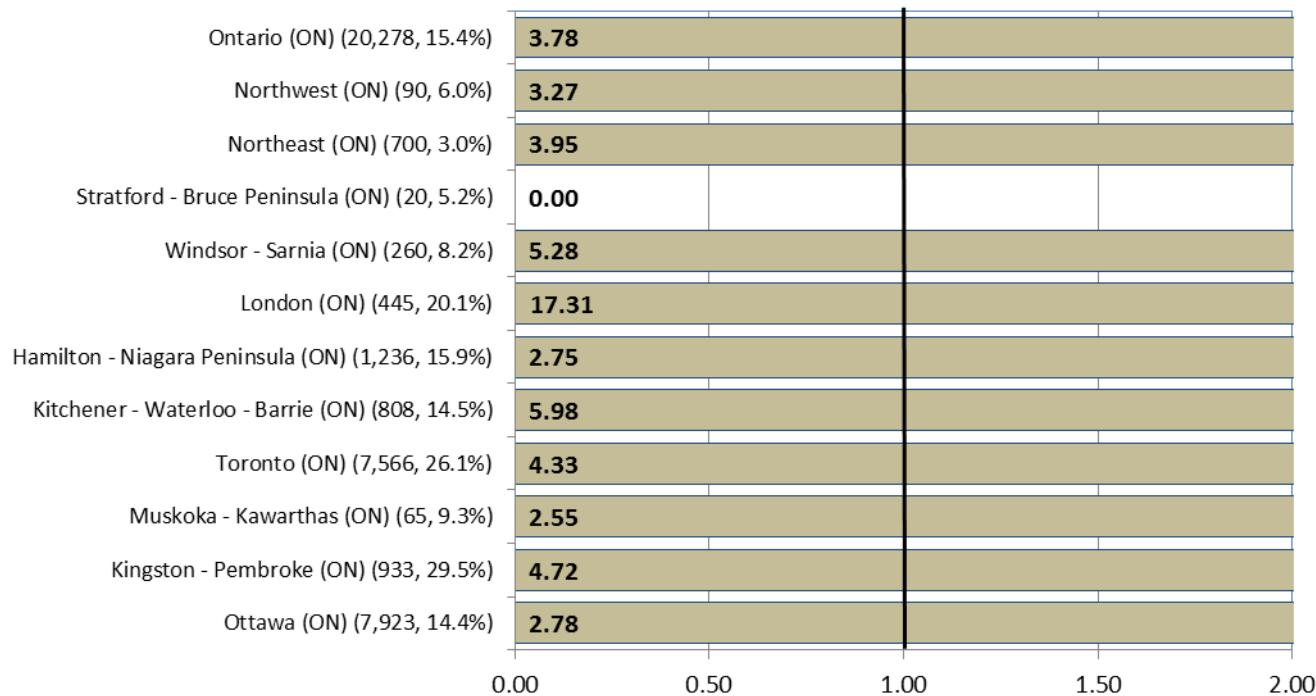
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.17), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.34), and Northwest (0.42) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (1.93), Toronto (1.84), and London (1.19) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The women in Francophone communities in Northwest (0.38), Kingston - Pembroke (0.85), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (1.44), Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.23), and Ottawa (1.04) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Ontario Region.*

**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, Ontario Region, 2011**

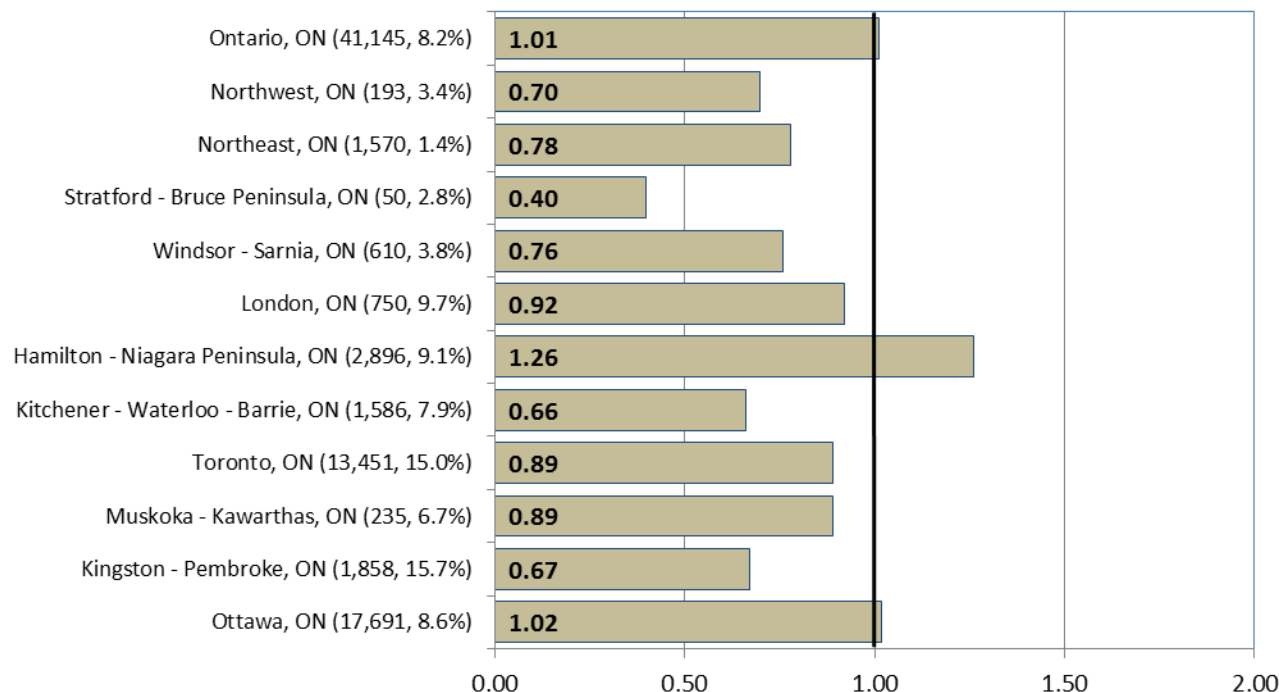


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority

■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Muskoka - Kawartha (2.55), Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (2.75), and Ottawa (2.78) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of London (17.31), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (5.98), and Windsor - Sarnia (5.28) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

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, Ontario 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 Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.40), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.66), and Kingston - Pembroke (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.26), Ottawa (1.02), and London (0.92) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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
Ontario, 1996-2011

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	524,100	69,758	57,423	132,013	175,468	89,438
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (#)	68,663	18,318	12,698	21,988	12,620	3,035
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	13.1%	26.3%	22.1%	16.7%	7.2%	3.4%
	OL majority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	25.4%	31.7%	29.6%	30.5%	20.8%	12.1%
	Canadian population - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	19.1%	24.1%	21.9%	23.2%	15.1%	10.6%
	Minority-majority index	0.52	0.83	0.75	0.55	0.35	0.28
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.69	1.09	1.01	0.72	0.47	0.32
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.68	1.03	0.87	0.65	0.53	0.45
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.34	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.40	1.39
	Gender index	1.03	female (13.3%)			male (12.9%)	
	Intergenerational index	2.32					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	2.33	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.40	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.34	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	11.3%	20.0%	17.4%	11.1%	4.9%	3.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.41	0.72	0.67	0.42	0.27	0.31
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.62	0.97	0.83	0.55	0.44	0.48
2001	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	7.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.42	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.61	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	5.6%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.37	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.51	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.

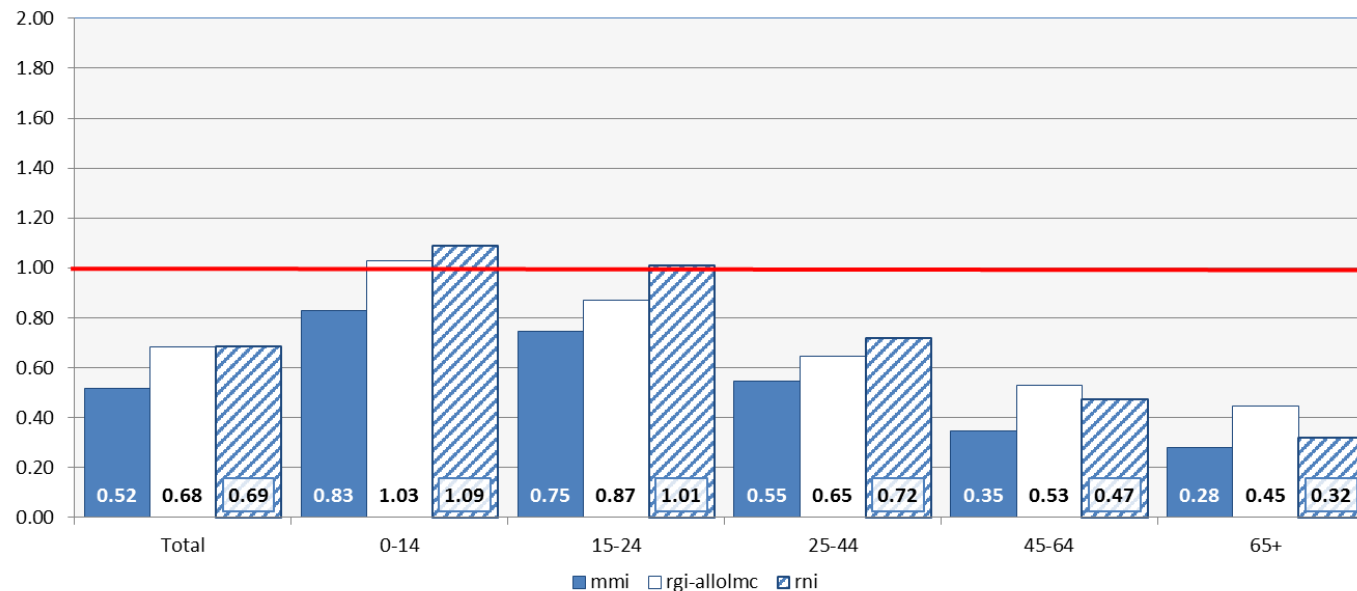
✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Ontario, 68,663 (13.1%) were members of a visible minority group.

✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.52) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.68).

✓ The gender index was 1.03 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.

✓ The intergenerational index was 2.32 which means that the total population who were members of visible minority groups in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

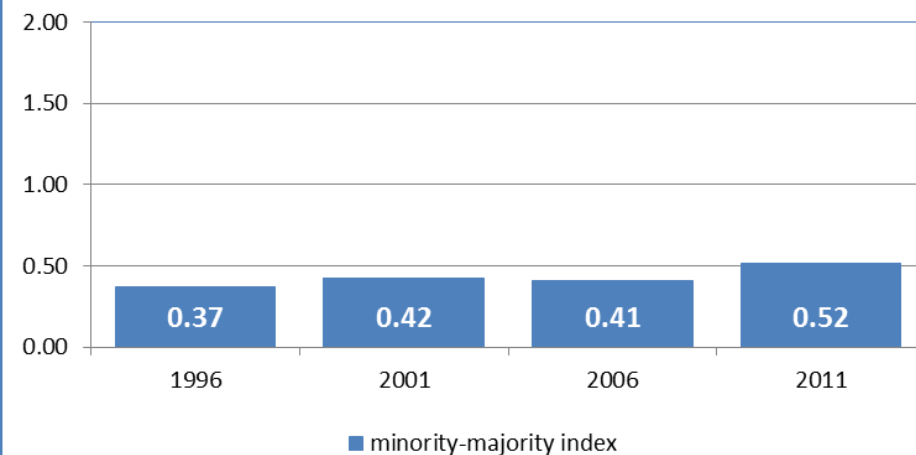
Proportion of Francophones in Ontario, Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



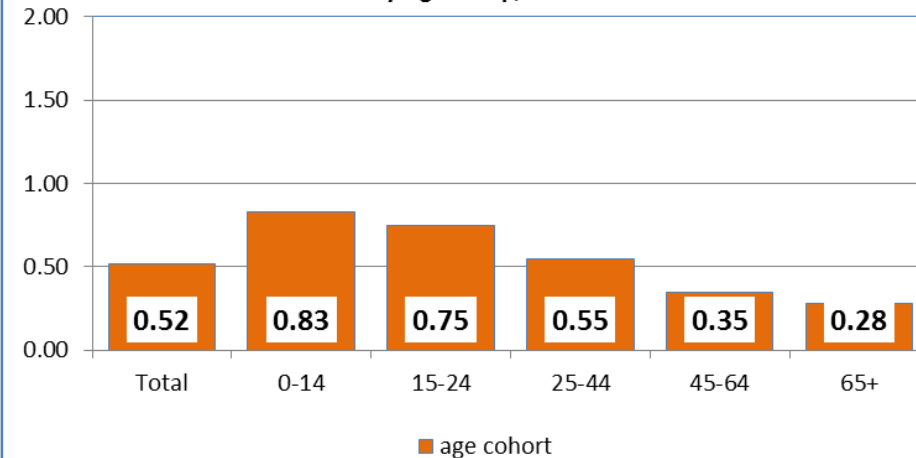
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Ontario who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=0.52$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=0.55$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=0.35$).

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



**Proportion of Francophones in Ontario
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 Ontario who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.52).
- ✓ 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 Ontario who were members of visible minority groups was highest in 2011 (mmi=0.52) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.37).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.55).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.35).

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

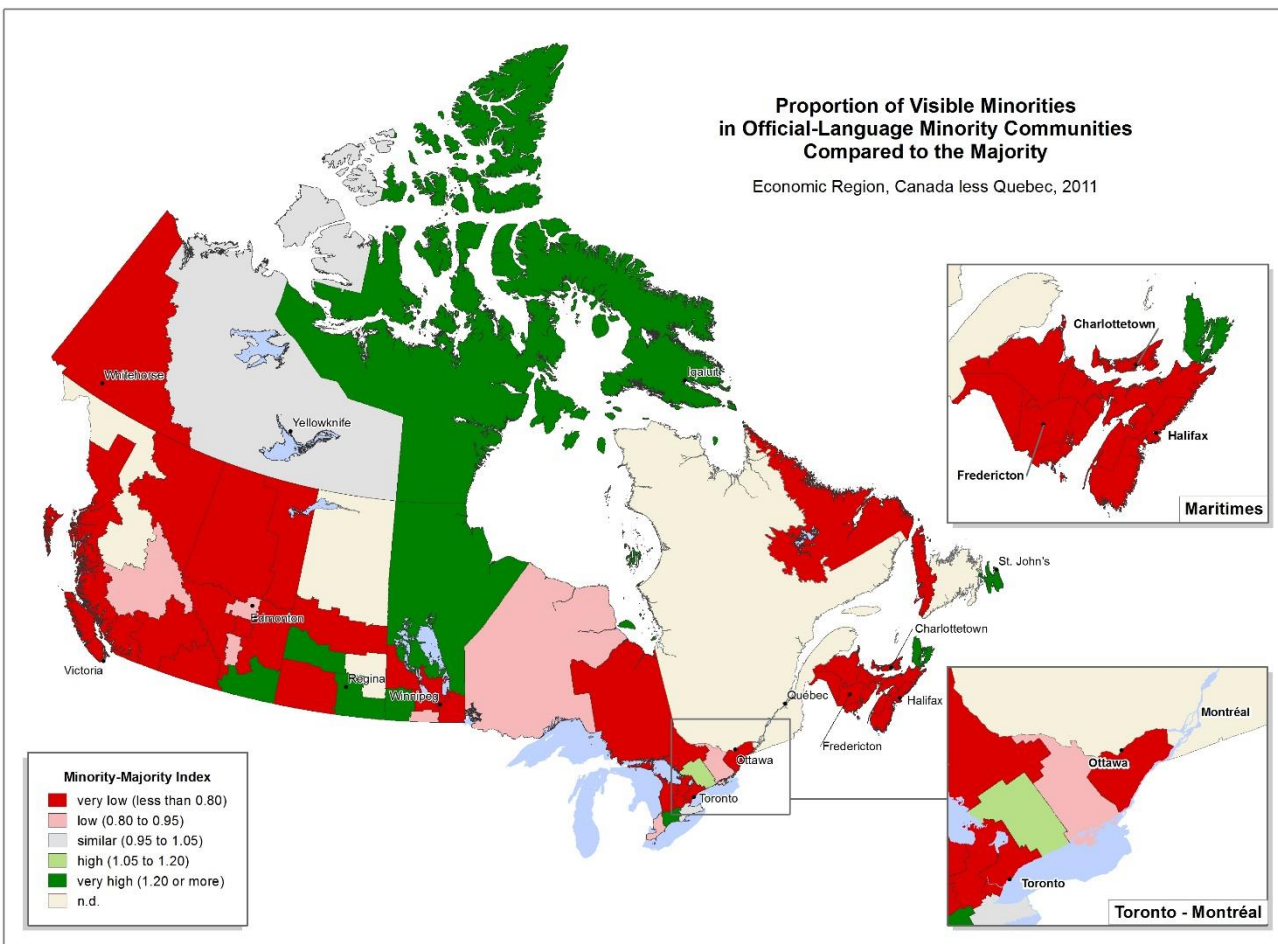
Geography	OL minority population		Visible minority		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Members Of Visible Minority Groups	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Ottawa (ON)	216,326	27,245	12.6%	17.8%	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.66	↑ 1.29	○ 0.96	○ 0.96	↗ 1.12	↑ 2.17	↑ 1.41	↑ 2.26
Kingston - Pembroke (ON)	12,341	361	2.9%	3.4%	↘ 0.85	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.22	↑ 1.59	↑ 12.27	↗ 1.18	↑ 1.58
Muskoka - Kawarthas (ON)	3,598	100	2.8%	2.3%	↗ 1.19	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.14	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.21	↘ 0.93	--	↓ 0.49	↘ 0.89
Toronto (ON)	92,436	31,956	34.6%	45.7%	↓ 0.76	↑ 1.81	↑ 1.80	↑ 3.54	↑ 2.64	↑ 2.64	○ 0.96	↑ 1.66	↗ 1.19	↑ 1.80
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (ON)	20,446	1,260	6.2%	9.8%	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.89	↑ 1.89	○ 1.01	↑ 1.91
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	32,531	4,086	12.6%	12.0%	○ 1.04	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.65	↑ 1.29	○ 0.96	○ 0.96	↓ 0.76	↑ 2.15	↑ 1.70	↑ 3.61
London (ON)	8,046	1,340	16.7%	9.9%	↑ 1.69	↘ 0.87	↘ 0.87	↑ 1.70	↑ 1.27	↑ 1.27	↘ 0.94	↑ 3.94	↑ 1.28	↑ 2.28
Windsor - Sarnia (ON)	16,378	1,511	9.2%	10.5%	↘ 0.88	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.48	↘ 0.94	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.70	↘ 0.90	↑ 2.52	↑ 1.40	↑ 2.41
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON)	1,819	20	1.1%	1.6%	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.08	--	--	↑ 1.72	↑ 2.18
Northeast (ON)	114,464	585	0.5%	2.1%	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.04	↓ 0.04	○ 0.98	↑ 4.04	↗ 1.06	↑ 1.57
Northwest (ON)	5,715	98	1.7%	2.1%	↘ 0.81	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.13	↑ 1.43	--	↑ 2.31	↑ 3.21
Ontario (ON)	524,100	68,663	13.1%	25.4%	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.68	↑ 1.34	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.03	↑ 2.32	↑ 1.42	↑ 2.33

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 Ontario Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (ON) (0.5%), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (ON) (1.1%), and Northwest (ON) (1.7%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other Francophone

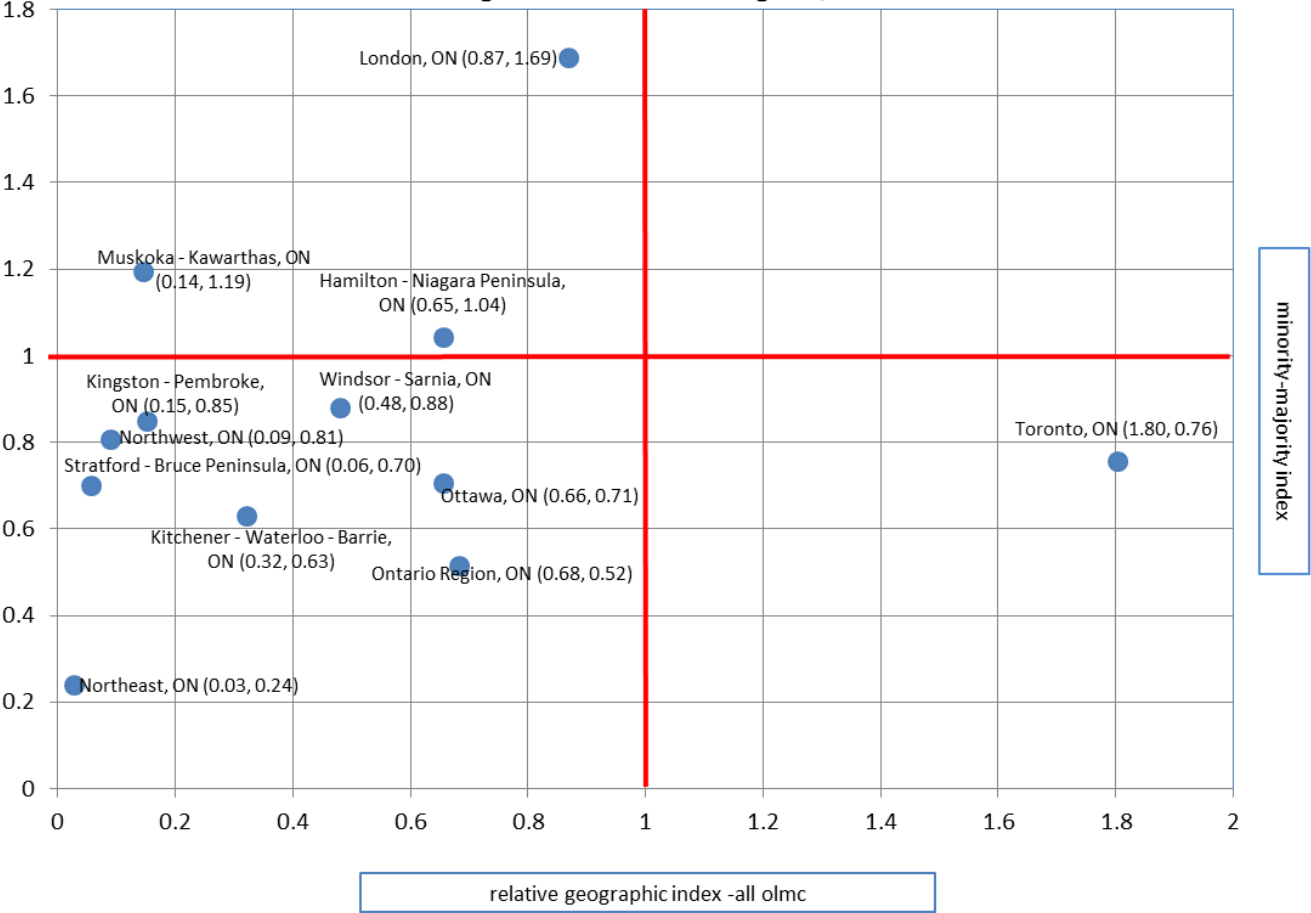
communities across the Ontario Region.

- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Toronto (ON) (34.6%), London (ON) (16.7%), and Ottawa (ON) (12.6%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.24), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.63), and Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.
- ✓ The regions of London (1.69), Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.19), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.04) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.

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

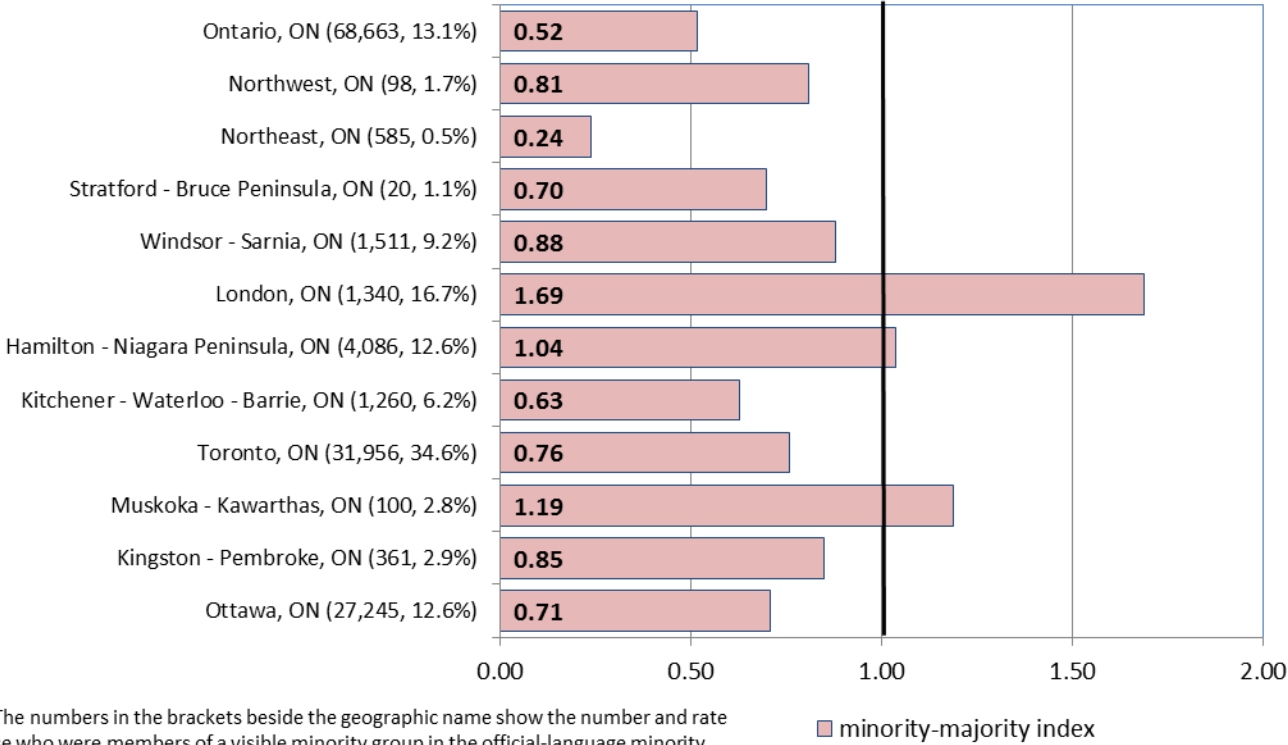


- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion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

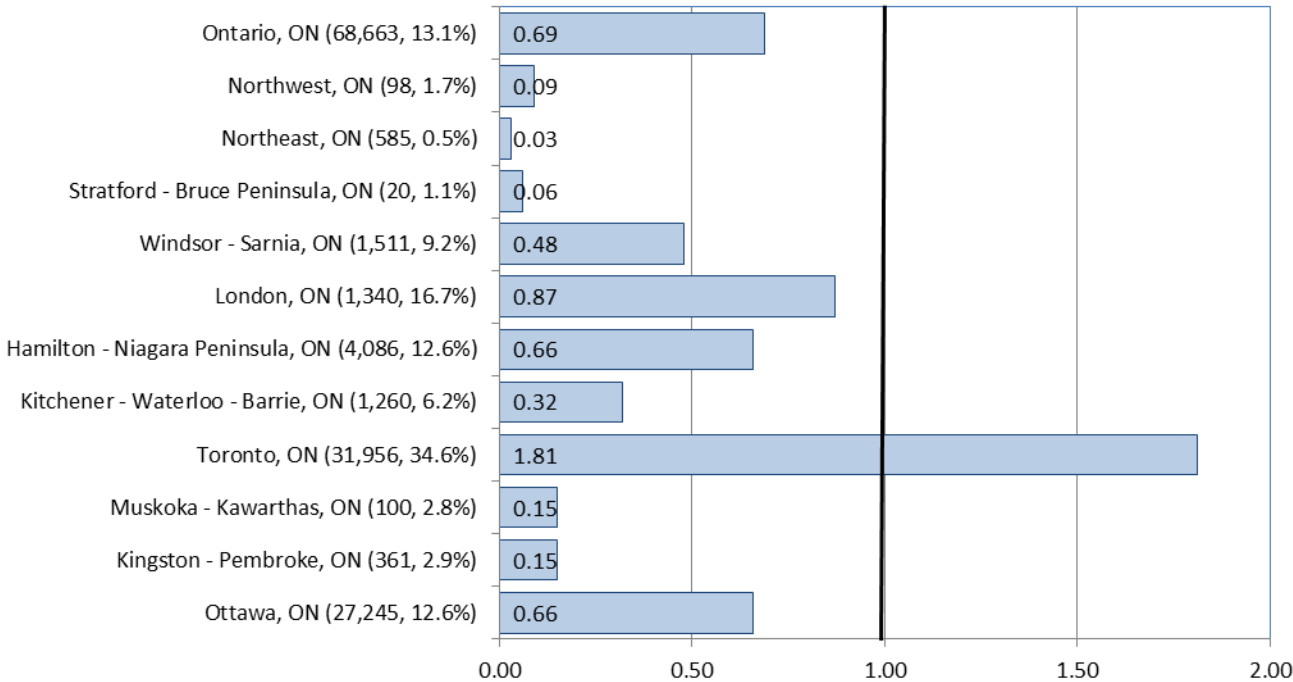
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.24), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.63), and Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Ontario Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.*
- ✓ *The regions of London (1.69), Muskoka - Kawarthas (1.19), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (1.04) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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, Ontario Region, 2011



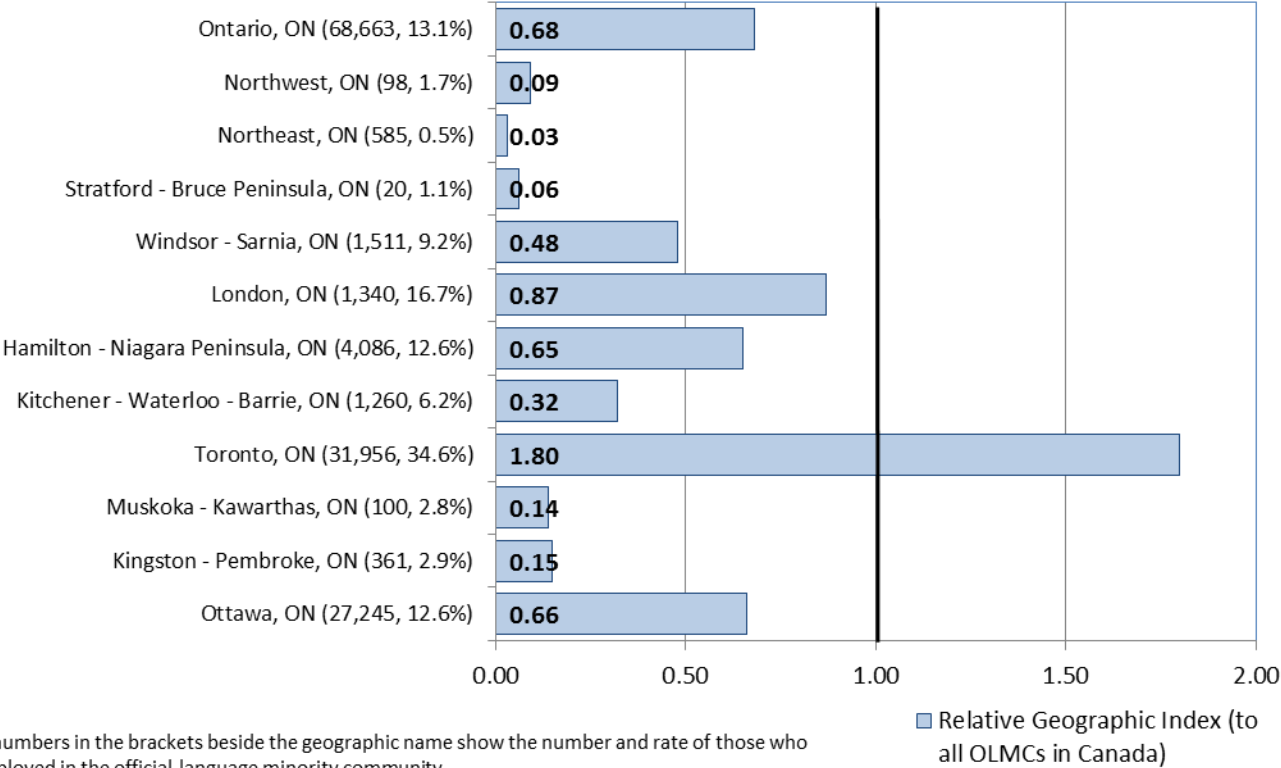
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.03), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.06), and Northwest (0.09) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Toronto (1.81), London (0.87), and Ottawa (0.66) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.

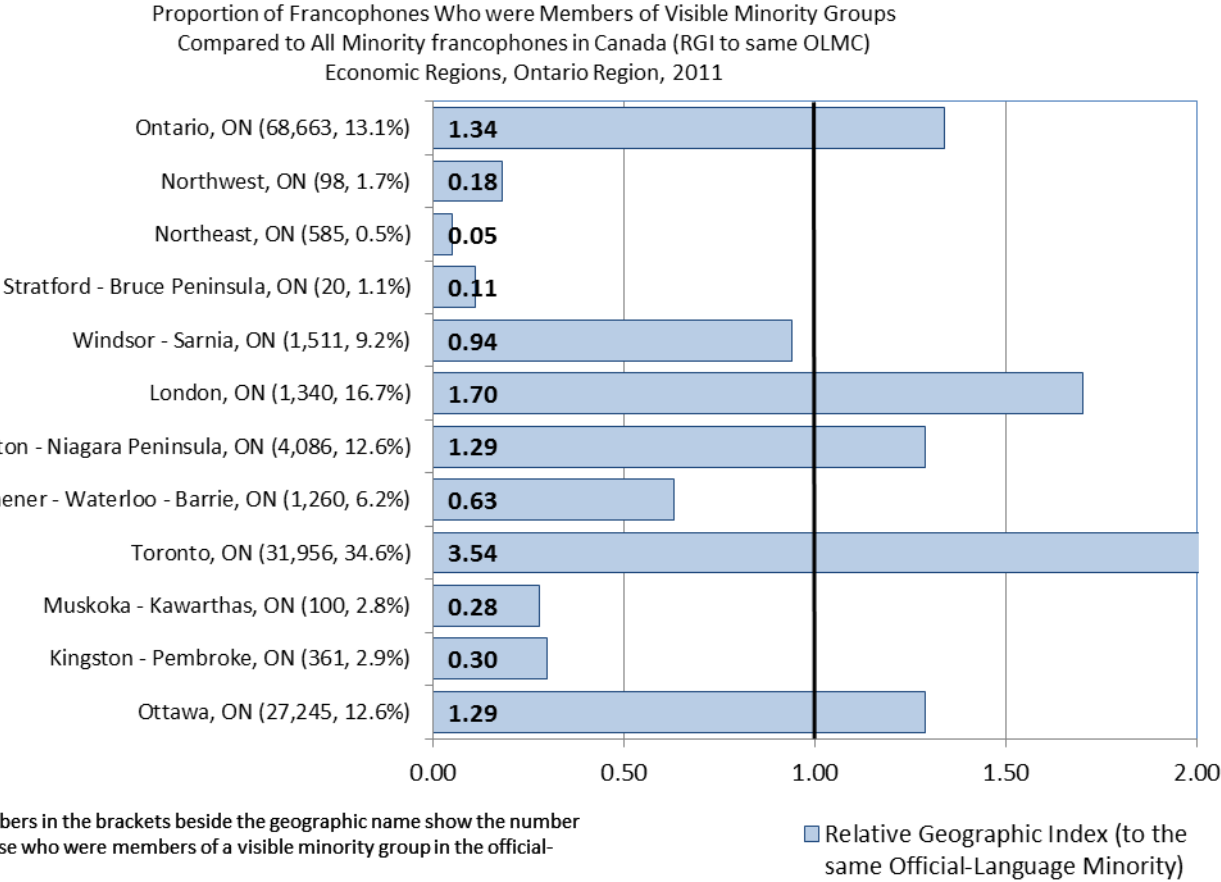
The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population 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, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.03), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.06), and Northwest (0.09) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were members of visible minority groups in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Toronto (1.80), London (0.87), and Ottawa (0.66) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.

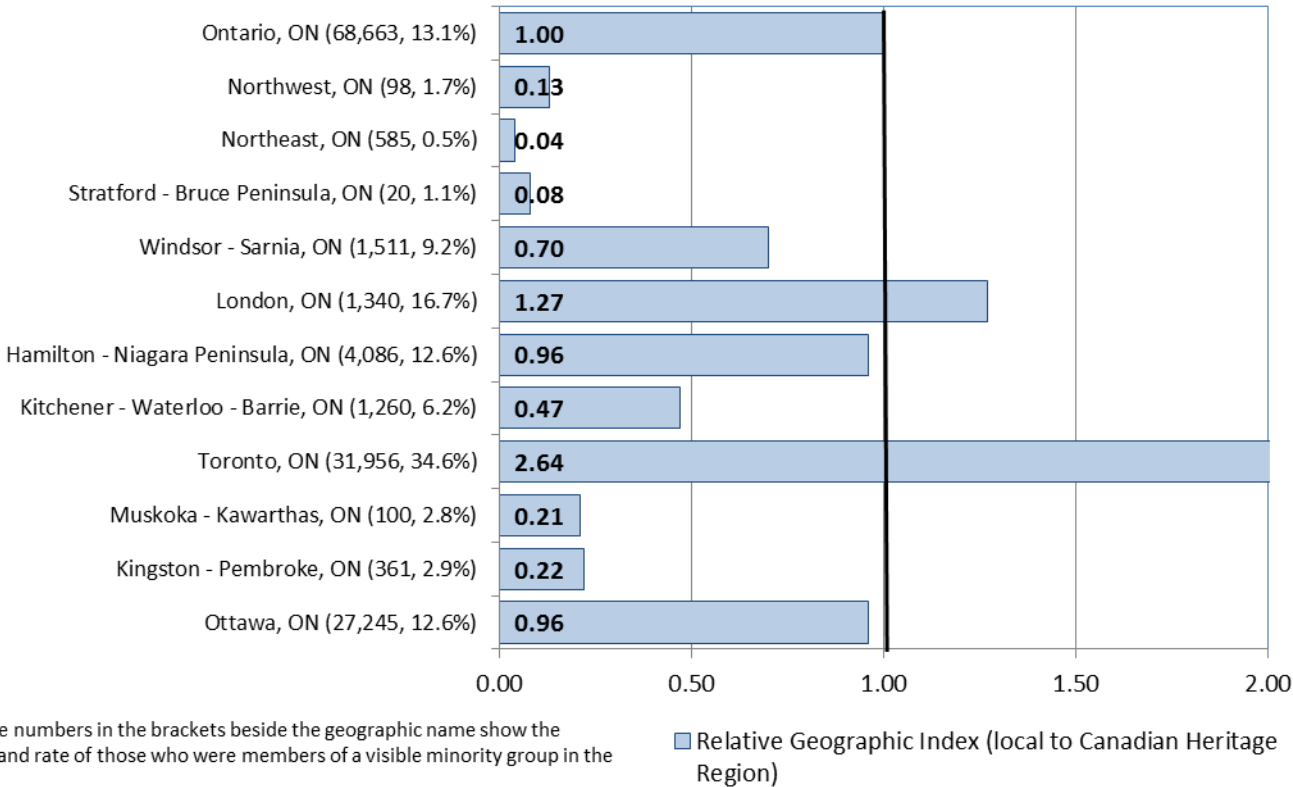
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total 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 Northeast (0.05), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.11), and Northwest (0.18) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (3.54), London (1.70), and Ottawa (1.29) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

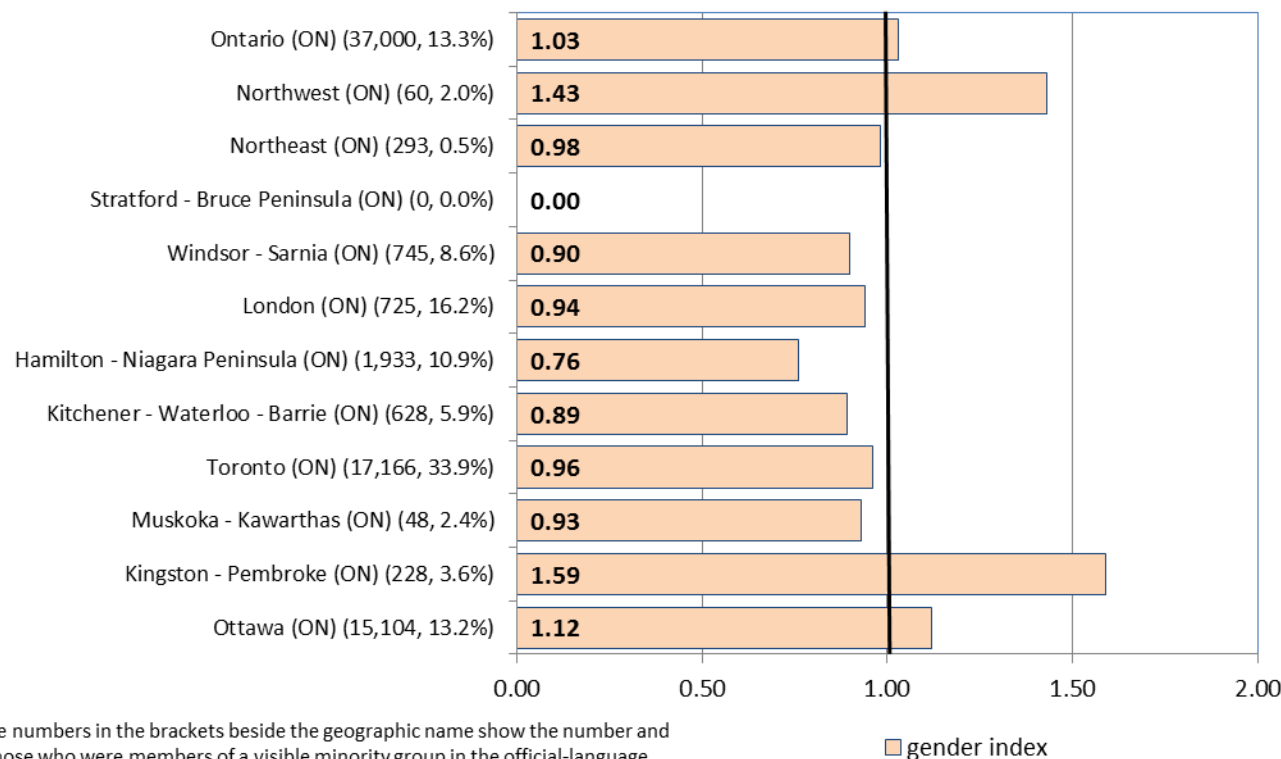
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec 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, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.04), Stratford - Bruce Peninsula (0.08), and Northwest (0.13) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Toronto (2.64), London (1.27), and Ottawa (0.96) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Ontario Region.*

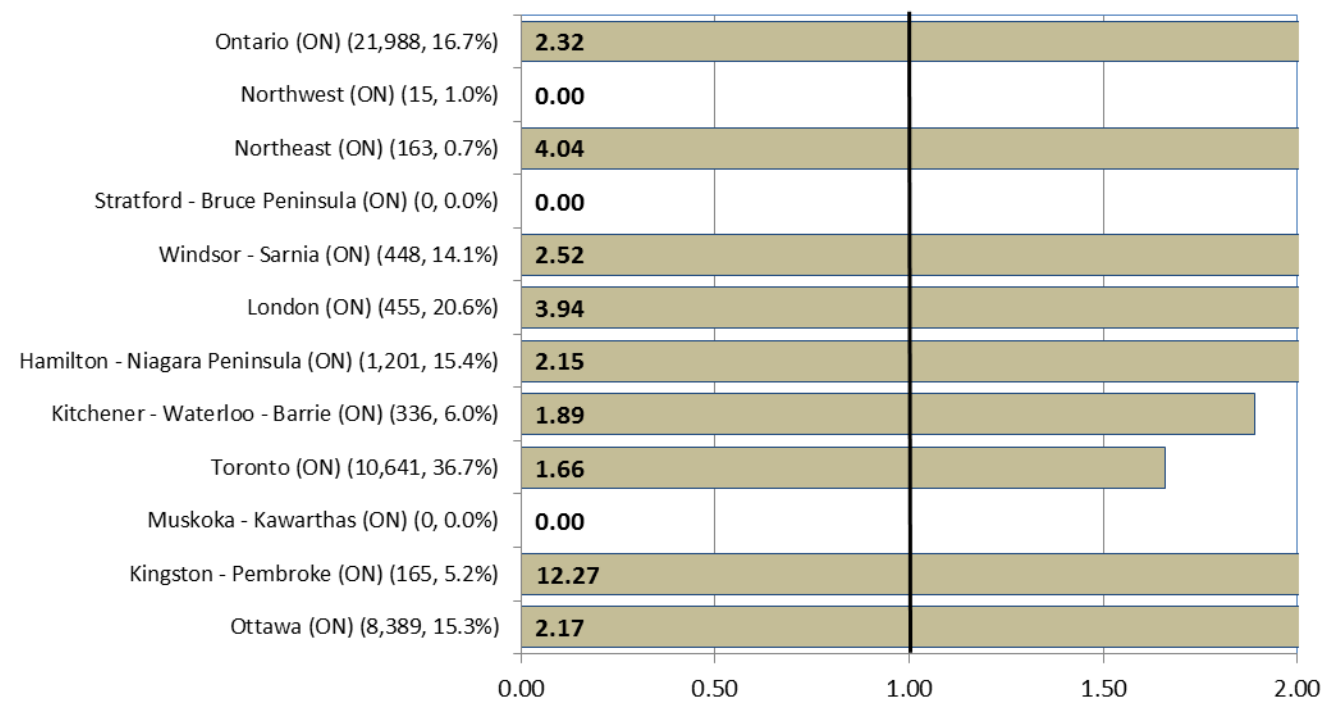
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Ontario Region, 2011



- ✓ *The women in Francophone communities in Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (0.76), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (0.89), and Windsor - Sarnia (0.90) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (1.59), Northwest (1.43), and Ottawa (1.12) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Ontario 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, Ontario Region, 2011

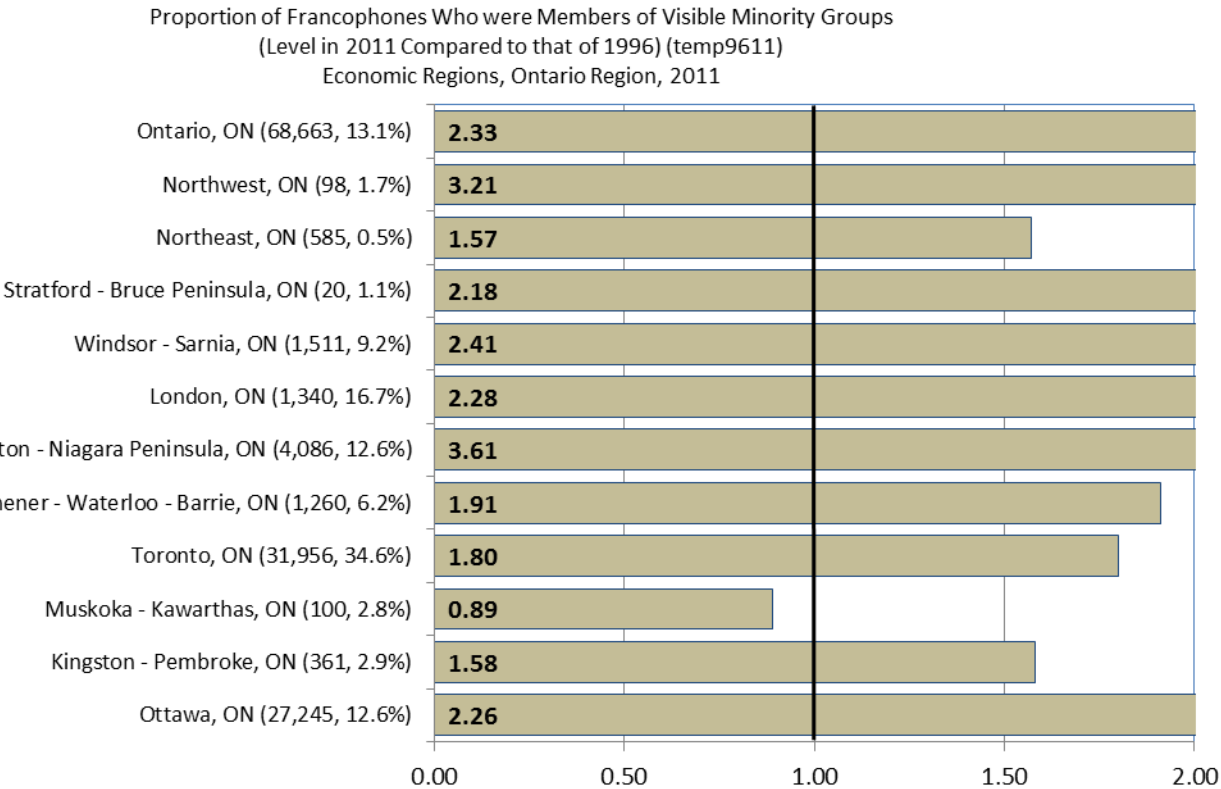


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

■ intergenerational index

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Toronto (1.66), Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie (1.89), and Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (2.15) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Ontario Region.
- ✓ The regions of Kingston - Pembroke (12.27), Northeast (4.04), and London (3.94) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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.



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 Muskoka - Kawarthas (0.89), Northeast (1.57), and Kingston - Pembroke (1.58) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Ontario Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (3.61), Northwest (3.21), and Windsor - Sarnia (2.41) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Ontario 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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