

Socio-cultural Profile Alberta, 1996-2011

Research Team Official Languages Branch Canadian Heritage March, 2018



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



"Communities in Context"



- ✓ The "Communities in Context" Research Initiative
 - Relative indices
 - Key Themes
 - Geographic and linguistic concepts



Communities in Context

✓ Minority-majority Index (mmi)

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

✓ Reading the Values

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

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



Communities in Context

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

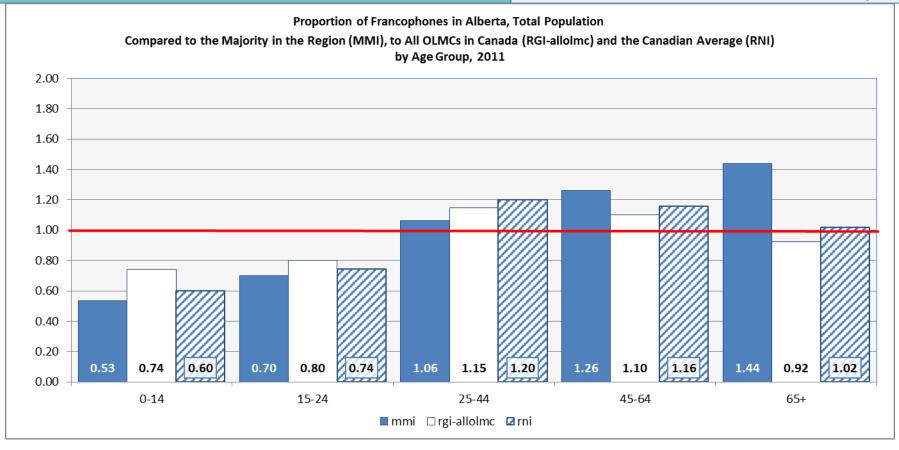
Population by Age - Children (0-14 years old)

	Proportion of Francophones Total Population Alberta, 1996-2011									
	Values	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+				
	OL minority - total population	68,268	68,268	68,268	68,268	68,268				
	OL minority - total population (#)	6,990	6,668	21,860	23,128	9,610				
	OL minority - total population (%)	10.2%	9.8%	32.0%	33.9%	14.1%				
	OL majority - total population (%)	19.1%	14.0%	30.2%	26.9%	9.8%				
	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%				
	Minority-majority index	0.53	0.70	1.06	1.26	1.44				
2011	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.60	0.74	1.20	1.16	1.02				
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.74	0.80	1.15	1.10	0.92				
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.83	0.94	1.26	0.99	0.81				
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.07	1.08	1.06	0.99	0.83				
	Intergenerational index			0.95						
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.06	1.01	0.84	1.16	1.05				
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.28	1.04	0.95	0.83	0.95				
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.23	1.05	1.03	0.90	0.90				
	OL minority - total population (%)	8.3%	10.1%	31.9%	35.1%	14.6%				
2006	Minority-majority index	0.42	0.67	1.06	1.39	1.50				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.58	0.83	1.07	1.20	1.01				
	OL minority - total population (%)	9.6%	11.1%	34.1%	31.8%	13.3%				
2001	Minority-majority index	0.45	0.74	1.06	1.44	1.44				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63				
	OL minority - total population (%)	9.7%	9.7%	38.3%	29.1%	13.4%				
1996	Minority-majority index	0.42	0.67	1.11	1.51	1.52				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.60	0.76	1.11	1.22	1.03				

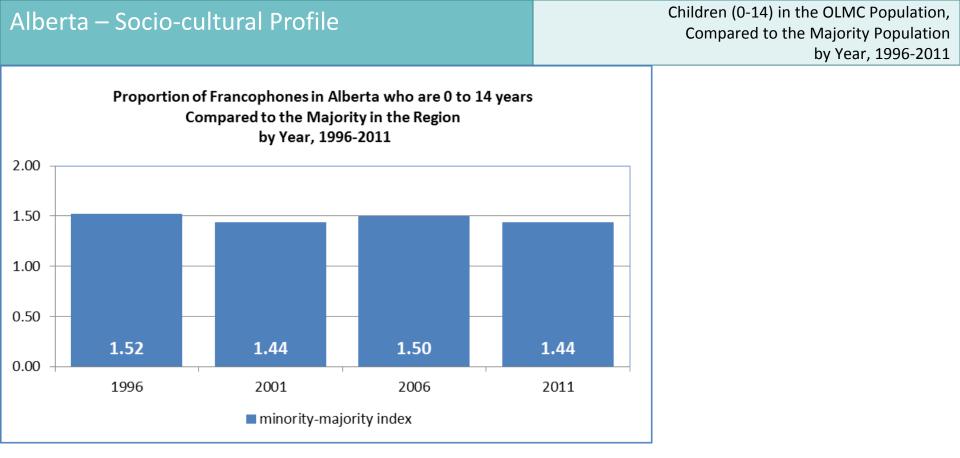
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

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

Age Structure of the OLMC Population Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average,, 2011



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



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

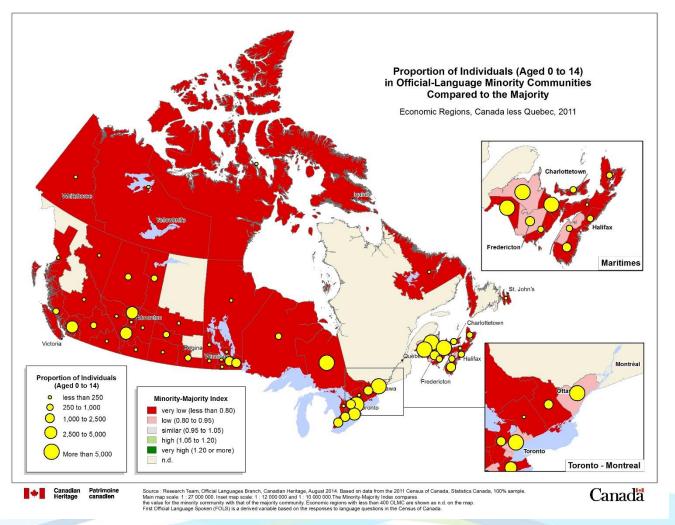
Proportion Of Children (0-14 Years) Among Francophones Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011

	OL minority population		proportion of children (0-14 years)		Relative indices								
	Total Population	0 to 14 years	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,365	158	6.7%	20.0%	40.33	4 0.39	40.48	40.54	40.70	40.65	40.78	0.99	9 0.85
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,588	53	3.3%	19.7%	40.17	4 0.20	40.24	40.27	40.35	40.33	40.59	ॆ 1.09	∕ ₩ 0.90
Calgary (AB)	23,080	2,720	11.8%	18.7%	40.63	40.69	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.85	0.95	1.24	1.15	71.14	1.44 🕆	1.22
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain Ho	1,718	135	7.9%	18.8%	40.42	40.46	40.57	40.63	∕ 10.82	40.77	1.32	1.70	1.34
Red Deer (AB)	2,005	143	7.1%	20.0%	40.36	4 0.42	4 0.52	40.58	40.75	4 0.70	4 0.71	ॆ 1.16	0 0.95
Edmonton (AB)	26,350	2,900	11.0%	18.2%	40.61	4 0.65	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80	∕ 20.89	71.15	1.07	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.91	1.43 🕆	🎝 1.14
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace	5,925	383	6.5%	23.1%	40.28	40.38	40.47	40.52	40.68	40.63	40.72	4 0.79	4 0.66
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,193	475	9.1%	21.0%	40.43	40.54	40.66	40.74	00.96	∕ ≥0.89	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.83	∕∖ 0.94	4 0.70
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,219	605	5.4%	14.2%	40.38	4 0.32	40.39	40.44	40.57	4 0.62	40.58	7 1.08	4 0.79
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,704	4,034	11.0%	16.2%	40.68	40.65	40.79	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.89	71.15	1.26	01.01	1.49 🛉	1.24
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,986	325	4.7%	14.8%	40.31	4 0.27	4 0.34	40.38	40.49	4 0.53	40.46	ॆ 1.10	─ 0.81
Kootenay (BC)	2,003	90	4.5%	15.7%	40.29	40.26		40.36	40.47	4 0.52	40.52	4 0.78	4 0.57
Cariboo (BC)	1,803	70	3.9%	17.6%	40.22	4 0.23	40.28	40.31	40.41	40.45	40.54	4 0.77	4 0.56
North Shore (BC)	825	45	5.5%	19.9%	40.27 🐥	4 0.32	40.39	40.44	40.57 🕹	40.63	40.75	4 0.55	4 0.42
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,210	138	11.4%	17.7%	4 0.64	40.67	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.82	∕ }0.92	1.20	O1.00	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.82	9.94 🕥	4 0.69
Western Region (W/Y)	129,928	12,393	9.5%	17.4%	40.55	40.56	40.69	40.77	01.00		∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.88	1.32 🛉	7 1.07
Alberta (AB)	68,268	6,990	10.2%	19.1%	40.53	40.60	40.74	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83	71.07	01.00	0.95	👚 1.27	7.06
British Columbia (BC)	60,450	5,265	8.7%	15.9%	↓ 0.55	4 0.51	4 0.63	4 0.70	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.91	01.00	∕ 20.80	1.37	🛃 1.08
Yukon (YK)	1,210	138	11.4%	17.7%	40.64	40.67	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.82	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92	1.20	01.00	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.83	∕ } 0.92	4 0.67

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

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

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



Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain

House, AB (0.57, 0.42)

North Shore, BC (0.39, 0.27)

Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB

(0.48, 0.33)

Vancouver Island and Coast, BC

(0.39, 0.38)

Thompson - Okanagan, BC (0.34, 0.31) Kootenay, BC (0.32, 0.29)

Cariboo, BC (0.28, 0.22) 🧹

Camrose - Drumheller, AB (0.24,

0.17)

1.40

1.20

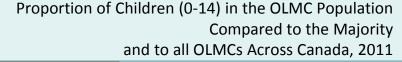
1.00

0.80

0.60

0.40

0.20



minority-majority index

- ✓ 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.
- 0.00
 0.20
 0.40
 0.60
 0.80
 1.00
 1.20
 1.40

 relative geographic index -all olmc

Proportion of Francophones

Who Were Children (0-14)

Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Lower Mainland - Southwest,

BC (0.79, 0.68)

Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB

(0.66, 0.43)

Calgary, AB (0.85, 0.63) Western Region,...

Yukon Territory, YK (0.82, 0.64)

Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (0.47, 0.28)

Edmonton, AB (0.80, 0.61)

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.

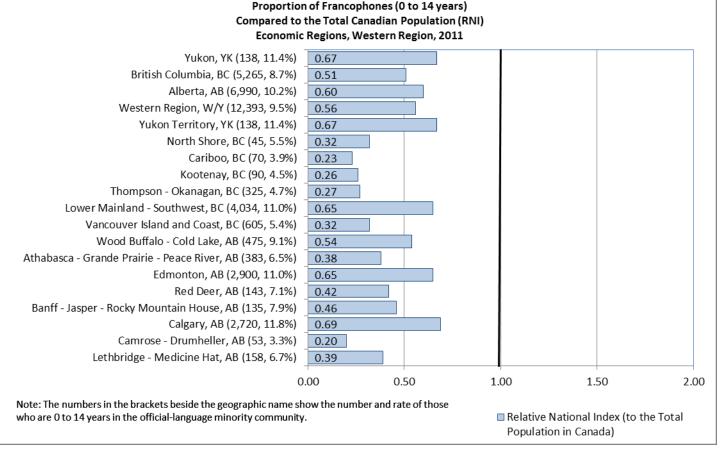
Minority-Majority Index by Economic Regions, 2011 ✓ The Francophone Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years) Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI) communities in Camrose -Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011 Drumheller (0.17), Cariboo Yukon, YK (138, 11.4%) 0.64 (0.22), and North Shore (0.27) British Columbia, BC (5,265, 8.7%) 0.55 displayed the lowest levels for Alberta, AB (6,990, 10.2%) 0.53 the minority-majority index Western Region, W/Y (12,393, 9.5%) 0.55 (MMI) in the Western Region Yukon Territory, YK (138, 11.4%) 0.64 when we consider the North Shore, BC (45, 5.5%) 0.27 proportion of children (0-14 Cariboo, BC (70, 3.9%) 0.22 Kootenay, BC (90, 4.5%) years). 0.29 Thompson - Okanagan, BC (325, 4.7%) 0.31 \checkmark The regions of Lower Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (4,034, 11.0%) 0.68 Mainland - Southwest (0.68), Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (605, 5.4%) 0.38 Yukon Territory (0.64), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (475, 9.1%) 0.43 Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (383, 6.5%) 0.28 Calgary (0.63) showed the Edmonton, AB (2,900, 11.0%) 0.61 highest levels for the Red Deer, AB (143, 7.1%) 0.36 minority-majority index Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (135, 7.9%) 0.42 (MMI) among Francophone Calgary, AB (2,720, 11.8%) 0.63 communities across the Camrose - Drumheller, AB (53, 3.3%) 0.17 Western Region when we Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (158, 6.7%) 0.33 consider the proportion of 0.50 1.00 0.00 1.50 2.00 children (0-14 years). Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate minority-majority index of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community.

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.

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population

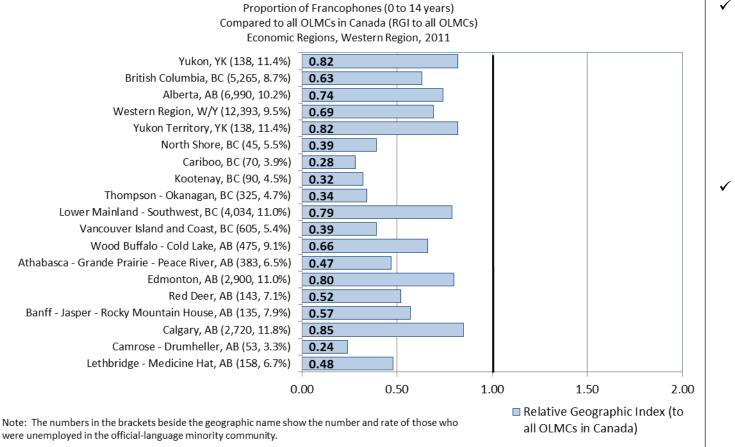
Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Relative National Index by Economic Regions, 2011

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



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

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



✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose -Drumheller (0.24), Cariboo (0.28), and Kootenay (0.32) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion of children (0-14 years) in the Western Region.

✓ The regions of Calgary (0.85), Yukon Territory (0.82), and Edmonton (0.80) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

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

- Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years) Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011 Yukon, YK (138, 11.4%) 0.92 British Columbia, BC (5,265, 8.7%) 0.70 Alberta, AB (6,990, 10.2%) 0.83 Western Region, W/Y (12,393, 9.5%) 0.77 Yukon Territory, YK (138, 11.4%) 0.92 North Shore, BC (45, 5.5%) 0.44 Cariboo, BC (70, 3.9%) 0.31 Kootenay, BC (90, 4.5%) 0.36 Thompson - Okanagan, BC (325, 4.7%) 0.38 Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (4,034, 11.0%) 0.89 Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (605, 5.4%) 0.44 Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (475, 9.1%) 0.74 Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (383, 6.5%) 0.52 Edmonton, AB (2,900, 11.0%) 0.89 Red Deer, AB (143, 7.1%) 0.58 Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (135, 7.9%) 0.63 Calgary, AB (2,720, 11.8%) 0.95 Camrose - Drumheller, AB (53, 3.3%) 0.27 Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (158, 6.7%) 0.54 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number Relative Geographic Index (to the and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community. same Official-Language Minority)
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.27), Cariboo (0.31), and Kootenay (0.36) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.
 - ✓ The regions of Calgary (0.95), Yukon Territory (0.92), and Edmonton (0.89) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

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

Proportion Compared to All Frai	of Francophone ncophones in the	. ,	,	I)				~
Economic	Regions, Wester	n Region, 20	11					
Yukon, YK (138, 11.4%)	1.20							
British Columbia, BC (5,265, 8.7%)	0.91	1						
Alberta, AB (6,990, 10.2%)	1.07							
Western Region, W/Y (12,393, 9.5%)	1.00							
Yukon Territory, YK (138, 11.4%)	1.20							
North Shore, BC (45, 5.5%)	0.57							
Cariboo, BC (70, 3.9%)	0.41	1						•
Kootenay, BC (90, 4.5%)	0.47							v
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (325, 4.7%)	0.49							
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (4,034, 11.0%)	1.15							
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (605, 5.4%)	0.57							
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (475, 9.1%)	0.96							
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (383, 6.5%)	0.68							
Edmonton, AB (2,900, 11.0%)	1.15							
Red Deer, AB (143, 7.1%)	0.75							
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (135, 7.9%)	0.82							
Calgary, AB (2,720, 11.8%)	1.24				1			
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (53, 3.3%)	0.35				-			
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (158, 6.7%)	0.70							
0	.00	0.50	1.0	00	1.	50	2.00	
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name so number and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-lang		Relative Region		nic Inde:	x (local to	Canadian He	ritage	

✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.35), Cariboo (0.41), and Kootenay (0.47) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.

The regions of Calgary (1.24), Yukon Territory (1.20), and Edmonton (1.15) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

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

Yukon, YK (138, 11.4%)	1.00				
British Columbia, BC (5,265, 8.7%)	1.00	1			
Alberta, AB (6,990, 10.2%)	1.00	I			
Western Region, W/Y (12,393, 9.5%)	0.00				
Yukon Territory, YK (138, 11.4%)	1.00				
North Shore, BC (45, 5.5%)	0.63				
Cariboo, BC (70, 3.9%)	0.45				
Kootenay, BC (90, 4.5%)	0.52				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (325, 4.7%)	0.53				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (4,034, 11.0%)	1.26				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (605, 5.4%)	0.62				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (475, 9.1%)	0.89				
thabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (383, 6.5%)	0.63				
Edmonton, AB (2,900, 11.0%)	1.07				
Red Deer, AB (143, 7.1%)	0.70				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (135, 7.9%)	0.77	1			
Calgary, AB (2,720, 11.8%)	1.15				
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (53, 3.3%)	0.33				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (158, 6.7%)	0.65				

0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

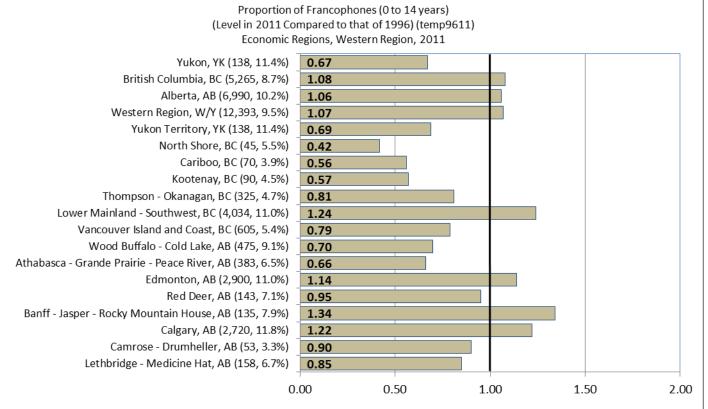
✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose - Drumheller (0.33), Cariboo (0.45), and Kootenay (0.52) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.

The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.26), Calgary (1.15), and Edmonton (1.07) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

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

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



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

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.

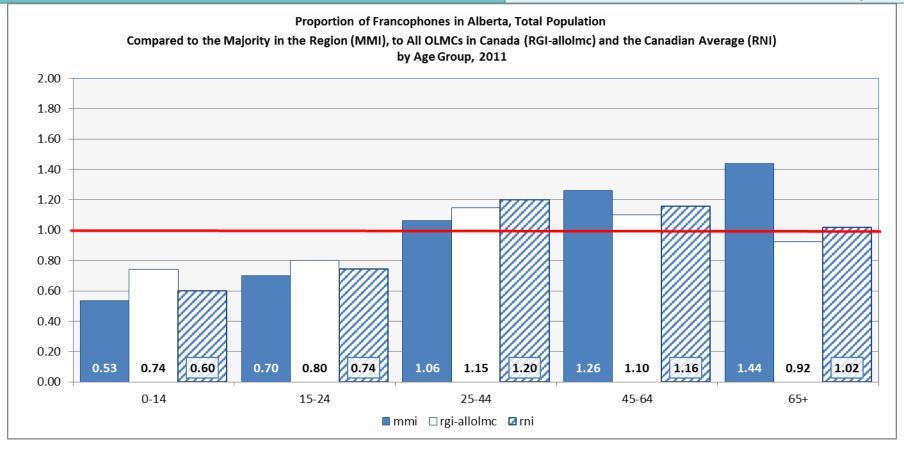
Population by age - Seniors (65 years and over)

	Proportion of Francophones Total Population Alberta, 1996-2011									
	Values	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+				
	OL minority - total population	68,268	68,268	68,268	68,268	68,268				
	OL minority - total population (#)	6,990	6,668	21,860	23,128	9,610				
	OL minority - total population (%)	10.2%	9.8%	32.0%	33.9%	14.1%				
	OL majority - total population (%)	19.1%	14.0%	30.2%	26.9%	9.8%				
	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%				
	Minority-majority index	0.53	0.70	1.06	1.26	1.44				
2011	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.60	0.74	1.20	1.16	1.02				
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.74	0.80	1.15	1.10	0.92				
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.83	0.94	1.26	0.99	0.81				
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.07	1.08	1.06	0.99	0.83				
	Intergenerational index			0.95						
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.06	1.01	0.84	1.16	1.05				
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.28	1.04	0.95	0.83	0.95				
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.23	1.05	1.03	0.90	0.90				
	OL minority - total population (%)	8.3%	10.1%	31.9%	35.1%	14.6%				
2006	Minority-majority index	0.42	0.67	1.06	1.39	1.50				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.58	0.83	1.07	1.20	1.01				
	OL minority - total population (%)	9.6%	11.1%	34.1%	31.8%	13.3%				
2001	Minority-majority index	0.45	0.74	1.06	1.44	1.44				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63				
	OL minority - total population (%)	9.7%	9.7%	38.3%	29.1%	13.4%				
1996	Minority-majority index	0.42	0.67	1.11	1.51	1.52				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.60	0.76	1.11	1.22	1.03				

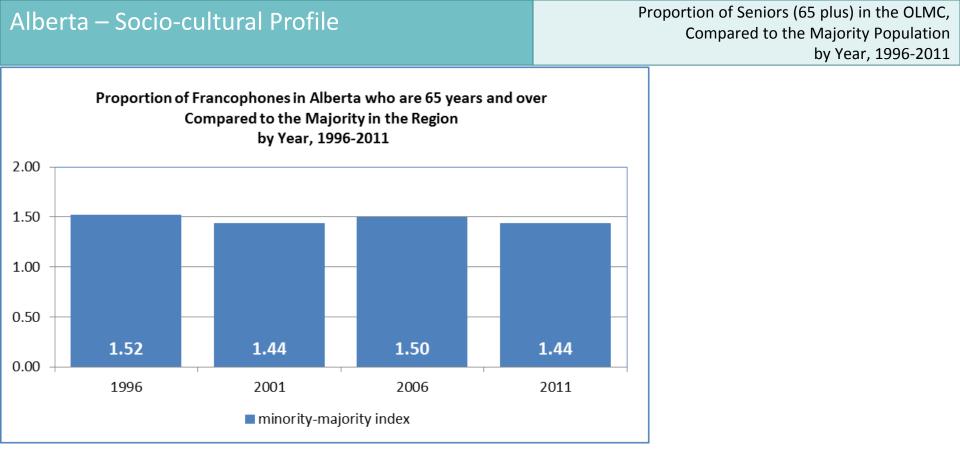
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

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

Age Structure of the OLMC Population Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average,, 2011



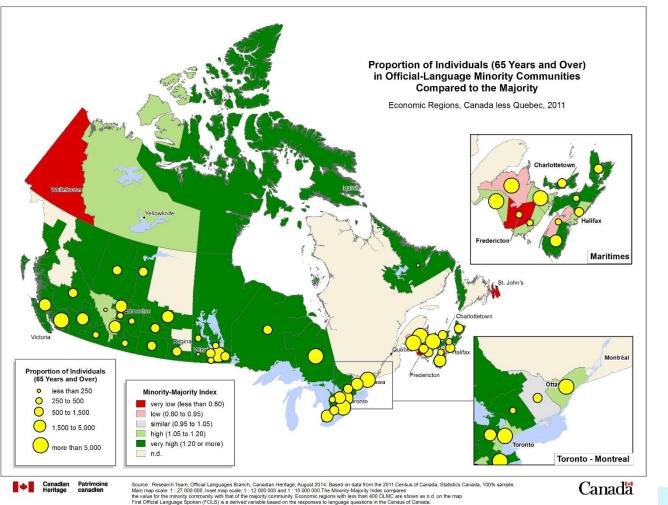
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



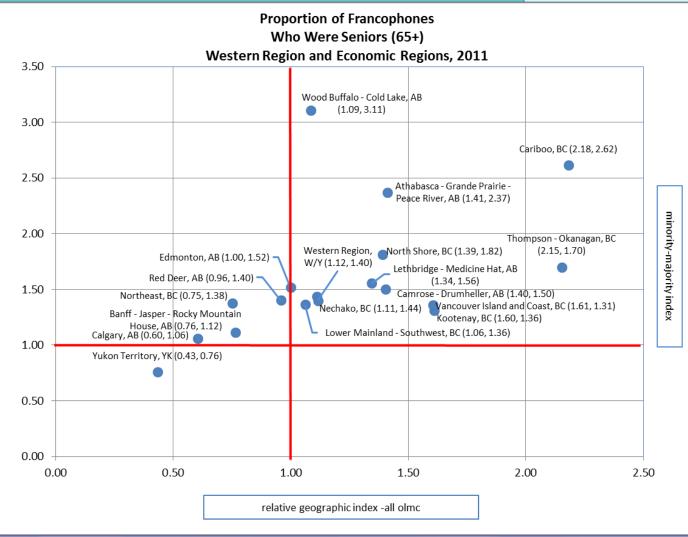
Proportion Of Seniors (65 Years And Over) Among Francophones Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011													
	OL minority population		• •	proportion of seniors (65 years and over)		Relative indices							
Geography	Total Population	65 years and over	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,365	485	20.5%	13.2%	1.56	1.48	1.34	1.17	1.21	1.46	40.78	1.45 🛉	1.60
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,588	340	21.4%	14.2%	1.50	1.55	1.40	1.23	1.26	1.52	40.59	0 0.95	0 1.00
Calgary (AB)	23,080	2,123	9.2%	8.7%	71.06	40.66	40.60	40.53	40.54	40.65	71.14	9 0.84	9 0.93
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,718	200	11.6%	10.4%	71.12	∕ 0.84	40.76	40.67	40.68	∕ 0.83	1.32	1.25	1.66
Red Deer (AB)	2,005	293	14.6%	10.4%	1.40 🛉	1.05	0.96	∕ }0.84	∕ 20.86	01.04	40.71	0 0.97	0 1.02
Edmonton (AB)	26,350	4,018	15.2%	10.0%	1.52	71.10	O 1.00	∕ 0.87	∕ 10.90	71.08	∕ 0.91	9 0.91	7 1.06
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,925	1,275	21.5%	9.1%	12.37	1.55	1.41	1.23	1.26	1.53	40.72	1.23	1.52
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,193	860	16.6%	5.3%	13.11	1 .20	71.09	00.95	00.97	71.18	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.83	∕ } 0.92	0 0.98
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,219	2,756		1	1.31	1.77	1.61	1.41	1.44	1.20	40.58	1.25	1.55
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,704	5,943	16.2%	11.9%	1.36	1.17	71.06	∕ 20.93	00.95	4 0.79	01.01	7 1.08	1.22
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,986	2,294	32.8%	19.3%	1.70	1 2.37	1 2.15	1.88	1.93	1.60	40.46	1.24	1.56
Kootenay (BC)	2,003	490	24.5%	18.0%	1.36	1.77	1.60	1.40	1.44	71.19	0.52	7 1.12	1.55
Cariboo (BC)	1,803	600	33.3%	12.7%	1 2.62	1 2.40	12.18	1.90	1.96	1.62	40.54	Ӣ 1.09	1 2.23
North Shore (BC)	825	175	21.2%	11.7%	1.82 🕆	1.53	1.39	1.21	1.25 👚	01.03	40.75	1.41 🕈	1.08
Nechako (BC)	295	50	16.9%	11.8%	1.44 👚	1.22	1.11	00.97	01.00	∕ ≥0.83	00.96	懀 1.29	1 2.25
Northeast (BC)	568	65	11.4%	8.3%	1.38 🛉	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.83	40.75	40.66	40.67	40.56	40.76	9 0.87	1.24
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,210	80	6.6%	8.7%	40.76	40.48	40.43	40.38	40.39	01.00	∕ 20.82	4 0.70	1.47
Western Region (W/Y)	129,928	22,103	17.0%		1.40 🕆	1.23	1.12	00.97	01.00		∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.88	7 1.06	1.23
Alberta (AB)	68,268	9,610	14.1%	9.8%	1.44 👚	O1.02	∕ <u>}</u> 0.92	∕ 10.81	∕ 10.83	01.00	00.95	0 0.95	7 1.05
British Columbia (BC)	60,450	12,413	20.5%	14.2%	1.45	1.48	1.35	1.18	1.21	01.00	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80	🕭 1.17	1.42
Yukon (YK)	1,210	80	6.6%	8.7%	4 0.76	4 0.48	40.43	4 0.38	<mark>↓</mark> 0.39	01.00	∕ 20.83	9 0.88	1.84

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

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



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



- The 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.

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

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

· · · ·		in the Region (N			
Economic I	Regions, Wes	tern Region, 201	1		
Yukon, YK (80, 6.6%)	0.76	•			
British Columbia, BC (12,413, 20.5%)	1.45	1			
Alberta, AB (9,610, 14.1%)	1.44	I			
Western Region, W/Y (22,103, 17.0%)	1.40				
Yukon Territory, YK (80, 6.6%)	0.76				
Northeast, BC (65, 11.4%)	1.38				
Nechako, BC (50, 16.9%)	1.44				
North Shore, BC (175, 21.2%)	1.82				
Cariboo, BC (600, 33.3%)	2.62				
Kootenay, BC (490, 24.5%)	1.36				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (2,294, 32.8%)	1.70				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (5,943, 16.2%)	1.36				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (2,756, 24.6%)	1.31				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (860, 16.6%)	3.11				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (1,275, 21.5%)	2.37			I	
Edmonton, AB (4,018, 15.2%)	1.52				
Red Deer, AB (293, 14.6%)	1.40				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (200, 11.6%)	1.12				
Calgary, AB (2,123, 9.2%)	1.06				
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (340, 21.4%)	1.50				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (485, 20.5%)	1.56				
			ſ	i	
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language min			🗆 minority-n	najority index	

Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over)

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

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

Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over)											
•		adian Populatio									
Economic	Regions, Wes	stern Region, 20)11								
Yukon, YK (80, 6.6%)	0.48										
British Columbia, BC (12,413, 20.5%)	1.48										
Alberta, AB (9,610, 14.1%)	1.02										
Western Region, W/Y (22,103, 17.0%)	1.23										
Yukon Territory, YK (80, 6.6%)	0.48										
Northeast, BC (65, 11.4%)	0.83										
Nechako, BC (50, 16.9%)	1.22										
North Shore, BC (175, 21.2%)	1.53										
Cariboo, BC (600, 33.3%)	2.40										
Kootenay, BC (490, 24.5%)	1.77										
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (2,294, 32.8%)	2.37										
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (5,943, 16.2%)	1.17										
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (2,756, 24.6%)	1.77										
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (860, 16.6%)	1.20										
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (1,275, 21.5%)	1.55										
Edmonton, AB (4,018, 15.2%)	1.10										
Red Deer, AB (293, 14.6%)	1.05										
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (200, 11.6%)	0.84										
Calgary, AB (2,123, 9.2%)	0.66										
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (340, 21.4%)	1.55										
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (485, 20.5%)	1.48										
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00						
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh	ow the number	r and rate of those									
who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority comm	who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority community. Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)										

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

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

- Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over) Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011 Yukon, YK (80, 6.6%) 0.43 British Columbia, BC (12,413, 20.5%) 1.35 Alberta, AB (9,610, 14.1%) 0.92 Western Region, W/Y (22,103, 17.0%) 1.12 Yukon Territory, YK (80, 6.6%) 0.43 Northeast, BC (65, 11.4%) 0.75 Nechako, BC (50, 16.9%) 1.11 North Shore, BC (175, 21.2%) 1.39 Cariboo, BC (600, 33.3%) 2.18 Kootenay, BC (490, 24.5%) 1.60 2.15 Thompson - Okanagan, BC (2,294, 32.8%) Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (5,943, 16.2%) 1.06 Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (2,756, 24.6%) 1.61 Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (860, 16.6%) 1.09 Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (1,275, 21.5%) 1.41 Edmonton, AB (4,018, 15.2%) 1.00 Red Deer, AB (293, 14.6%) 0.96 Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (200, 11.6%) 0.76 Calgary, AB (2,123, 9.2%) 0.60 Camrose - Drumheller, AB (340, 21.4%) 1.40 Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (485, 20.5%) 1.34 0.00 0.50 1.00 2.00 1.50 Relative Geographic Index (to Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who all OLMCs in Canada) were unemployed in the official-language minority community.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.43), Calgary (0.60), and Northeast (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Cariboo (2.18), Thompson - Okanagan (2.15), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.61) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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



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

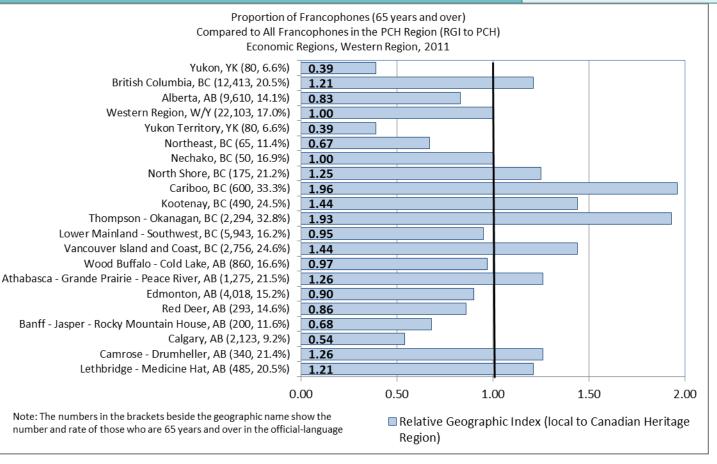
	Francophones (65							
Compared to All Minority	francophones in legions, Western		same OLMC)					
	<u> </u>	Region, 2011						
Yukon, YK (80, 6.6%)	0.38							
British Columbia, BC (12,413, 20.5%)	1.18							
Alberta, AB (9,610, 14.1%)	0.81							
Western Region, W/Y (22,103, 17.0%)	0.97							
Yukon Territory, YK (80, 6.6%)	0.38							
Northeast, BC (65, 11.4%)	0.66							
Nechako, BC (50, 16.9%)	0.97							
North Shore, BC (175, 21.2%)	1.21							
Cariboo, BC (600, 33.3%)	1.90							
Kootenay, BC (490, 24.5%)	1.40							
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (2,294, 32.8%)	1.88							
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (5,943, 16.2%)	0.93							
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (2,756, 24.6%)	1.41							
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (860, 16.6%)	0.95							
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (1,275, 21.5%)	1.23]				
Edmonton, AB (4,018, 15.2%)	0.87							
Red Deer, AB (293, 14.6%)	0.84							
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (200, 11.6%)	0.67							
Calgary, AB (2,123, 9.2%)	0.53							
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (340, 21.4%)	1.23							
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (485, 20.5%)	1.17							
0.	00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00			
	Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority and rate of the same official-languag							

✓ The Francophone communities in Yukon Territory (0.38), Calgary (0.53), and Northeast (0.66) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.

✓ The regions of Cariboo (1.90), Thompson - Okanagan (1.88), and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.41) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

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



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

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

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

Proportion of	Francophone	s (65 years and	over)			
Compared to All Franco	phones in the	Province/Territ	tory (RGI to	PR)		
Economic	Regions, West	tern Region, 201	11			
Yukon, YK (80, 6.6%)	1.00					
British Columbia, BC (12,413, 20.5%)	1.00					
Alberta, AB (9,610, 14.1%)	1.00					
Western Region, W/Y (22,103, 17.0%)	0.00					
Yukon Territory, YK (80, 6.6%)	1.00					
Northeast, BC (65, 11.4%)	0.56					
Nechako, BC (50, 16.9%)	0.83					
North Shore, BC (175, 21.2%)	1.03					
Cariboo, BC (600, 33.3%)	1.62			_		
Kootenay, BC (490, 24.5%)	1.19					
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (2,294, 32.8%)	1.60					
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (5,943, 16.2%)	0.79					
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (2,756, 24.6%)	1.20					
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (860, 16.6%)	1.18					
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (1,275, 21.5%)	1.53					
Edmonton, AB (4,018, 15.2%)	1.08					
Red Deer, AB (293, 14.6%)	1.04					
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (200, 11.6%)	0.83					
Calgary, AB (2,123, 9.2%)	0.65					
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (340, 21.4%)	1.52					
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (485, 20.5%)	1.46					
0	.00	0.50	1.0	00 1	.50	2.00
Notes The event and the baselists have the baselist of a second						
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh 65 years and over in the official-language minority community.	ow the numbe	r and rate of those	e who are	🗖 Relative Geo	graphic Inde	ex (rgi-prov)

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

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

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

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

	Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over)											
•	•	hat of 1996) (temp	9611)									
Economic R	legions, We	stern Region, 2011										
Yukon, YK (80, 6.6%)	1.84			'								
British Columbia, BC (12,413, 20.5%)	1.42											
Alberta, AB (9,610, 14.1%)	1.05											
Western Region, W/Y (22,103, 17.0%)	1.23											
Yukon Territory, YK (80, 6.6%)	1.47											
Northeast, BC (65, 11.4%)	1.24											
Nechako, BC (50, 16.9%)	2.25											
North Shore, BC (175, 21.2%)	3.08											
Cariboo, BC (600, 33.3%)	2.23											
Kootenay, BC (490, 24.5%)	1.55											
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (2,294, 32.8%)	1.56											
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (5,943, 16.2%)	1.22											
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (2,756, 24.6%)	1.55											
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (860, 16.6%)	0.98											
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (1,275, 21.5%)	1.52											
Edmonton, AB (4,018, 15.2%)	1.06											
Red Deer, AB (293, 14.6%)	1.02											
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (200, 11.6%)	1.66											
Calgary, AB (2,123, 9.2%)	0.93											
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (340, 21.4%)	1.00											
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (485, 20.5%)	1.60	1										
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00							
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those up 1996-2011 temporal index who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority community.												

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.

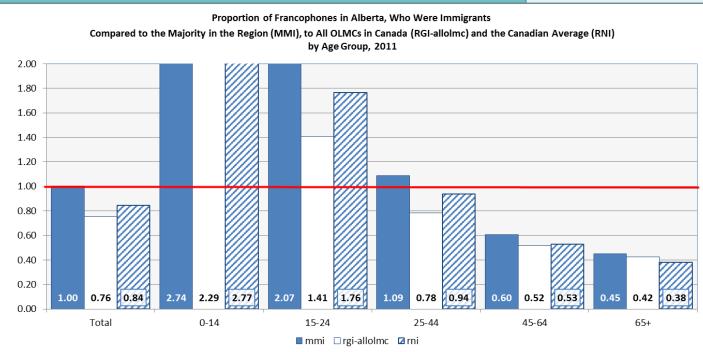
Immigrant population in OLMCs

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants Alberta, 1996-2011											
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+				
	OL minority - total population	68,265	6,990	6,675	21,865	23,128	9,613				
	OL minority - who were immigrants (#)	11,885	1,305	1,548	4,928	3,005	1,095				
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	17.4%	18.7%	23.2%	22.5%	13.0%	11.4%				
	OL majority - who were immigrants (%)	17.4%	6.8%	11.2%	20.7%	21.5%	25.2%				
	Canadian population - who were immigrants (%)	20.6%	6.7%	13.1%	24.0%	24.6%	29.9%				
	Minority-majority index	1.00	2.74	2.07	1.09	0.60	0.45				
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.84	2.77	1.76	0.94	0.53	0.38				
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.76	2.29	1.41	0.78	0.52	0.42				
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.49	2.21	1.70	1.41	1.30	1.14				
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.82	1.00	0.87	0.88	0.74	0.61				
F	Genderindex	1.10	fe	male (18.3%)	male (16.6%)				
	Intergenerational index	1.73									
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.82	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.				
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.52	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.				
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.45	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.				
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	12.5%	13.0%	13.8%	16.0%	10.2%	9.6%				
2006	Minority-majority index	0.81	2.71	1.55	0.89	0.48	0.38				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.59	1.91	0.89	0.63	0.42	0.37				
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	10.1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.				
2001	Minority-majority index	0.70	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.				
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	9.6%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.				
1996	Minority-majority index	0.66	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.				

Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Alberta, 11,885 (17.4%) were immigrants.
- The gender index was 1.10 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was similar to that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.00) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.76).
 - ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.73 which means that the total population who were immigrants in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

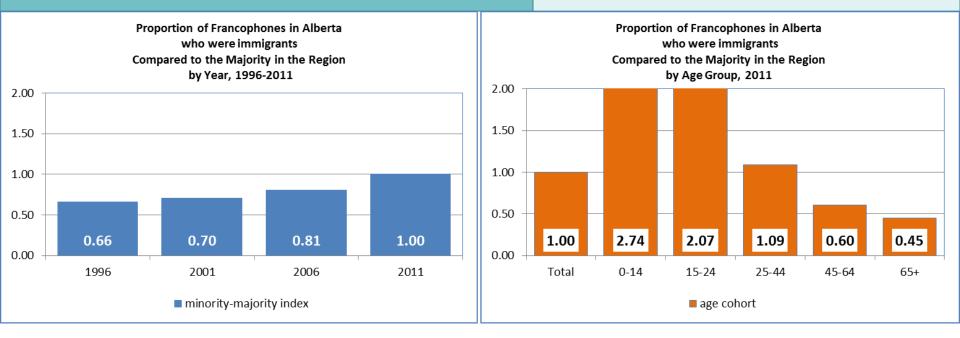
Immigrants in OLMCs Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Alberta, 11,885 (17.4%) were immigrants.
- ✓ This level was similar to that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.00) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.76).

- 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.

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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Alberta who were immigrants was similar to that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.00).
- ✓ 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 Alberta who were immigrants was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.00) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.66).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 25-44 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were immigrants was higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.09).
- ✓ 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=0.60).

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
	OL minority population		Immigrants		Relative indices									
Geography Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Immigrants	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,370	361	15.2%	10.4%	1.46 🏫	4 0.74	40.66	1.30	40.72	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.87	40.68	1 5.09	1.41	1.43
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,585	43	2.7%	5.2%	40.53	40.13	4 0.12	40.23	40.13	40.16	40.43	16.62	1.47 👚	1.41
Calgary (AB)	23,080	5,770	25.0%	23.9%	01.04	1.21	71.09	12.13	71.18	1.44 🕈	01.03	1.41	7 1.15	1.45 🕈
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,715	68	4.0%	8.7%	40.46	40.19	4 0.17	40.34	40.19	4 0.23	40.49		4 0.57	4 0.58
Red Deer (AB)	2,013	155	7.7%	8.0%	00.97	40.37	4 0.33	40.66	40.36	4 0.44	1.53	12.31	0 1.01	0 0.97
Edmonton (AB)	26,358	4,895	18.6%	19.2%	00.97	∕ 10.90	∕ 0.81	1.59	∕ 10.88	71.07	71.19	1.75 👚	1.71	1.90
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,925	213	3.6%	5.6%	40.64	40.17	40.16	40.31	40.17	40.21	O 1.02	13.78	1.85	1.75
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,193	320	6.2%	9.9%	40.62	40.30	4 0.27	40.53	40.29	4 0.35	40.71	13.36	1.68	1 2.35
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,221	1,817	16.2%	15.1%	71.07	40.79	40.70	1.38 🕆	40.77	4 0.63	O 1.02	0.99	1.41	1.31
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,712	12,158		34.7%	0.95	1.61 🛉	1.44 🏫	1.83	1.57	1.30 🛉	01.00	1.21	0 1.01	7 1.15
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,990	984	14.1%	11.6%	1.22	40.68	40.61	1.20	40.67	40.55	01.00	01.00	1.53	1.37
Kootenay (BC)	2,003	180		9.5%	00.95	0.44	0.39	0.77	0.42	40.35	1.27	40.13	9 0.91	4 0.78
Cariboo (BC)	1,796	158		9.1%	00.97	40.43	40.38	40.75	40.42	4 0.34	71.13	1.58 👚	0.98	9 0.87
North Shore (BC)	825	30	3.6%	10.1%	40.36	40.18	40.16	40.31	40.17	40.14			4 0.48	4 0.39
Nechako (BC)	295	48	16.3%	10.3%	1.58 🛉	40.79	40.71	1.39 🕆	40.77	4 0.64			1.77	1.54
Northeast (BC)	563	8	1.4%	6.3%	40.23	40.07	40.06	40.12	40.07	40.06			4 0.35	4 0.30
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,205	173	14.4%	10.9%	1.32	40.70	40.62	1.23	40.68	01.00	∕ 20.82	12.16	1.80	1.88 🛉
Western Region (W/Y)	129,925	27,491	21.2%	21.9%	0.97	01.03	∕ 0.92	1.81 🕆	01.00		71.07	1.45 🏫	1.23	1.38
Alberta (AB)	68,265	11,885	17.4%	17.4%	01.00	∕ }0.84	40.76	1.49 🏫	∕ }0.82	01.00	71.10	1.73 👚	1.52	1.82
British Columbia (BC)	60,450	15,433	25.5%	25.7%	00.99	1.24	1.11	2.18	1.21	O 1.00	01.03	1.30	ॆ 1.09	1.22
Yukon (YK)	1,210	173	14.3%	10.9%	1.31	40.69	4 0.62	1.22	40.68	O 1.00	∕ 20.86	12.17	1.80	1.88 🛉

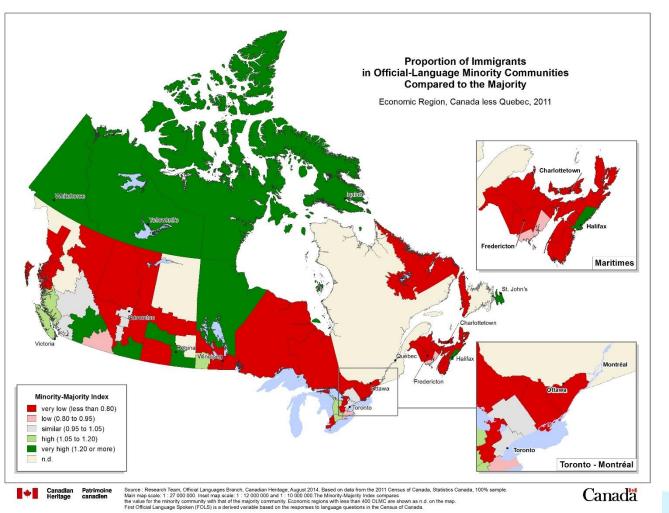
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

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

the Western Region.

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

Immigrants in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



 The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.23), North Shore (0.36), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.

✓ The regions of Nechako (1.58), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.46), and Yukon Territory (1.32) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.

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

Proportion of Immigrants in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011

- The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were immigrants in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were immigrants in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion who were immigrants than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion who were immigrants in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion who were immigrants than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion who were immigrants in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- 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 Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011 1.80 Nechako, BC (0.71, 1.58) 1.60 Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (0.66, 1.46) 1.40 Yukon Territory, YK (0.62, 1.32) Thompson - Okanagan, BC (0.61, 1.22)1.20 Vancouver Island and Coast, minority-majority index BC (0.70, 1.07) Calgary, AB (1.09, 1.04) 1.00 Edmonton, AB (0.81, 0.97) Red Deer, AB Lower Mainland Western Region, (0.33, 0.97)Southwest, BC (1.44, 0.95) W/Y (0.92, 0.97) Kootenay, BC (0.39, 0.95) 0.80 Athabasca - Grande Prairie -Cariboo, BC (0.38, 0.97) Peace River, AB (0.16, 0.64) Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (0.27, 0.62) 0.60 Camrose - Drumheller, AB (0.12, 0.53) Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (0.17, 0.46) 0.40 North Shore, BC (0.16, 0.36) Northeast, BC (0.06, 0.23) 0.20 0.00 0.20 1.80 0.00 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 2.00 relative geographic index -all olmc

Immigrants in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011 Yukon, YK (173, 14.3%) 1.31 British Columbia, BC (15,433, 25.5%) 0.99 Alberta, AB (11,885, 17.4%) 1.00 Western Region, W/Y (27,491, 21.2%) 0.97 Yukon Territory, YK (173, 14.4%) 1.32 Northeast, BC (8, 1.4%) 0.23 1.58 Nechako, BC (48, 16.3%) 0.36 North Shore, BC (30, 3.6%) Cariboo, BC (158, 8.8%) 0.97 Kootenay, BC (180, 9.0%) 0.95 Thompson - Okanagan, BC (984, 14.1%) 1.22 Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (12,158, 33.1%) 0.95 Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,817, 16.2%) 1.07 Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (320, 6.2%) 0.62 Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (213, 3.6%) 0.64 Edmonton, AB (4,895, 18.6%) 0.97 Red Deer, AB (155, 7.7%) 0.97 Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (68, 4.0%) 0.46 Calgary, AB (5,770, 25.0%) 1.04 Camrose - Drumheller, AB (43, 2.7%) 0.53 Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (361, 15.2%) 1.46 0.50 0.00 1.00 1.50 2.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate ■ minority-majority index of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants

✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.23), North Shore (0.36), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.

✓ The regions of Nechako (1.58), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.46), and Yukon Territory (1.32) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.

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

Immigrants in OLMCs Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011 Yukon, YK (173, 14.3%) 0.69 British Columbia, BC (15,433, 25.5%) 1.24 Alberta, AB (11,885, 17.4%) 0.84 Western Region, W/Y (27,491, 21.2%) 1.03 Yukon Territory, YK (173, 14.4%) 0.70 Northeast, BC (8, 1.4%) 0.07 Nechako, BC (48, 16.3%) 0.79 North Shore, BC (30, 3.6%) 0.18 Cariboo, BC (158, 8.8%) 0.43 Kootenay, BC (180, 9.0%) 0.44 Thompson - Okanagan, BC (984, 14.1%) 0.68 Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (12,158, 33.1%) 1.61 Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,817, 16.2%) 0.79 Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (320, 6.2%) 0.30 Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (213, 3.6%) 0.17 Edmonton, AB (4,895, 18.6%) 0.90 Red Deer, AB (155, 7.7%) 0.37 Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (68, 4.0%) 0.19 Calgary, AB (5,770, 25.0%) 1.21 Camrose - Drumheller, AB (43, 2.7%) 0.13 Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (361, 15.2%) 0.74 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those Relative National Index (to the Total who were immigrants in the official-language minority community. Population in Canada)

 ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.07), Camrose - Drumheller (0.13), and Athabasca -Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.17) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Western Region.

✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.61), Calgary (1.21), and Edmonton (0.90) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

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

✓ The Francophone Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs) communities in Northeast Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011 (0.06), Camrose - Drumheller Yukon, YK (173, 14.3%) 0.62 (0.12), and Athabasca -British Columbia, BC (15,433, 25.5%) 1.11 Grande Prairie - Peace River Alberta, AB (11,885, 17.4%) 0.76 (0.16) displayed the lowest Western Region, W/Y (27,491, 21.2%) 0.92 Yukon Territory, YK (173, 14.4%) 0.62 levels for the Relative Northeast, BC (8, 1.4%) 0.06 Geographic Index to all Nechako, BC (48, 16.3%) 0.71 OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total North Shore, BC (30, 3.6%) 0.16 population who were Cariboo, BC (158, 8.8%) 0.38 Kootenay, BC (180, 9.0%) 0.39 immigrants in the Western Thompson - Okanagan, BC (984, 14.1%) 0.61 Region. Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (12,158, 33.1%) 1.44 Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,817, 16.2%) 0.70 The regions of Lower \checkmark Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (320, 6.2%) 0.27 Mainland - Southwest (1.44), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (213, 3.6%) 0.16 Calgary (1.09), and Edmonton Edmonton, AB (4,895, 18.6%) 0.81 Red Deer, AB (155, 7.7%) 0.33 (0.81) showed the highest Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (68, 4.0%) 0.17 levels for the Relative Calgary, AB (5,770, 25.0%) 1.09 Geographic Index to all Camrose - Drumheller, AB (43, 2.7%) 0.12 Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (361, 15.2%) 0.66 OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 across the Western Region. Relative Geographic Index (to Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who all OLMCs in Canada) were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

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

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

Compared to All Minority	rancophones Who Were Immigrants francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC) Regions, Western Region, 2011
Yukon, YK (173, 14.3%)	1.22
British Columbia, BC (15,433, 25.5%)	2.18
Alberta, AB (11,885, 17.4%)	1.49
Western Region, W/Y (27,491, 21.2%)	1.81
Yukon Territory, YK (173, 14.4%)	1.23
Northeast, BC (8, 1.4%)	0.12
Nechako, BC (48, 16.3%)	1.39
North Shore, BC (30, 3.6%)	0.31
Cariboo, BC (158, 8.8%)	0.75
Kootenay, BC (180, 9.0%)	0.77
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (984, 14.1%)	1.20
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (12,158, 33.1%)	2.83
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,817, 16.2%)	1.38
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (320, 6.2%)	0.53
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (213, 3.6%)	0.31
Edmonton, AB (4,895, 18.6%)	1.59
Red Deer, AB (155, 7.7%)	0.66
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (68, 4.0%)	0.34
Calgary, AB (5,770, 25.0%)	2.13
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (43, 2.7%)	0.23
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (361, 15.2%)	1.30
0.	.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name s and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language n	

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

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

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

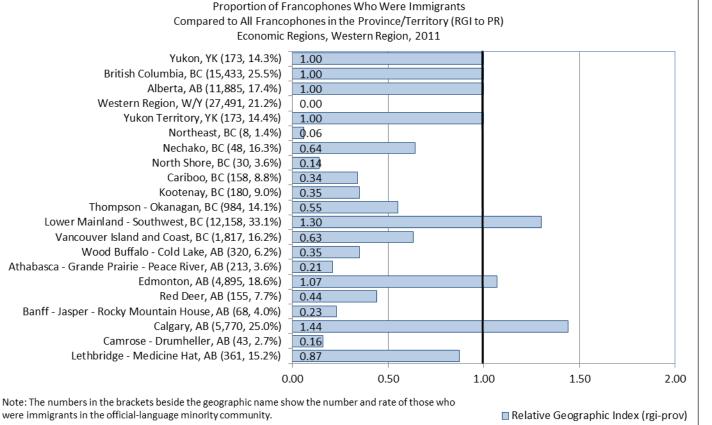
Compared to All Fran	•					✓ The l comi (0.07
Yukon, YK (173, 14.3%)	0.68					
British Columbia, BC (15,433, 25.5%)	1.21					(0.13
Alberta, AB (11,885, 17.4%)	0.82					Gran
Western Region, W/Y (27,491, 21.2%)	1.00					(0.17
Yukon Territory, YK (173, 14.4%)	0.68					level
Northeast, BC (8, 1.4%)	0.07					
Nechako, BC (48, 16.3%)	0.77					Geog
North Shore, BC (30, 3.6%)	0.17					Herit
Cariboo, BC (158, 8.8%)	0.42					the V
Kootenay, BC (180, 9.0%)	0.42					
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (984, 14.1%)	0.67					🖌 🗸 The i
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (12,158, 33.1%)	1.57					Mair
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,817, 16.2%)	0.77					Calg
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (320, 6.2%)	0.29					-
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (213, 3.6%)	0.17					(0.88
Edmonton, AB (4,895, 18.6%)	0.88					level
Red Deer, AB (155, 7.7%)	0.36					Geog
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (68, 4.0%)	0.19					-
Calgary, AB (5,770, 25.0%)	1.18					Herit
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (43, 2.7%)	0.13					amo
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (361, 15.2%)	0.72					сот
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	West
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sl number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-lan		■ Relative Geo Region)	graphic Index	(local to Canadiar	1 Heritage	

 The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.07), Camrose - Drumheller (0.13), and Athabasca -Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.17) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Western Region.

The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.57), Calgary (1.18), and Edmonton (0.88) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

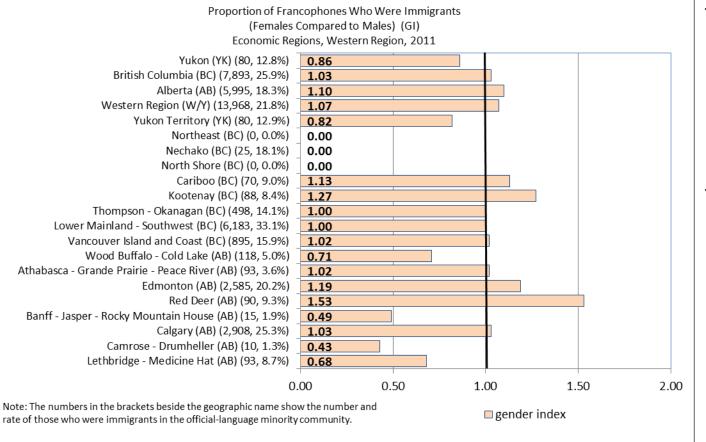
Immigrants in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the Province Economic Regions, 2011



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

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

Immigrants in OLMCs Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011



✓ The women in Francophone communities in Camrose -Drumheller (0.43), Banff -Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.49), and Lethbridge -Medicine Hat (0.68) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.

✓ The regions of Red Deer (1.53), Kootenay (1.27), and Edmonton (1.19) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Western Region.

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

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

	ort compare	Who Were Im d to 45-64 coh stern Region, 2	ort) (IGI)			
Leonomic		stern Region, 2	.011			
Yukon (YK) (90, 22.5%)	2.17	Γ				
British Columbia (BC) (4,995, 29.7%)	1.30	Γ				
Alberta (AB) (4,928, 22.5%)	1.73					
Western Region (W/Y) (10,013, 25.6%)	1.45					
Yukon Territory (YK) (90, 22.2%)	2.16					
Northeast (BC) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
Nechako (BC) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
North Shore (BC) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
Cariboo (BC) (30, 8.6%)	1.58					
Kootenay (BC) (5, 1.2%)	0.13					۲ ۱
Thompson - Okanagan (BC) (166, 13.3%)	1.00					
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (4,296, 37.2%)	1.21					
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) (358, 13.7%)	0.99					
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (133, 8.8%)	3.36					
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (95, 5.9%)	3.78	I				
Edmonton (AB) (1,880, 23.7%)	1.75	I				
Red Deer (AB) (65, 11.0%)	2.31	Ι				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) (15, 2.1%)	0.00					
Calgary (AB) (2,480, 29.4%)	1.41					
Camrose - Drumheller (AB) (20, 4.9%)	6.62	1				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) (138, 20.8%)	5.09	1			1	
	3.05	1				
0	00	0.50	1.0	0 1	.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic nam	ne show the nu	mber and rate of	^{fthose} ∎int	ergenerational i	ndex	

Intergenerational index who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

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

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

Immigrants in OLMCs Temporal Index Economic Regions, 1996-2011

(Level in 2011 Co	ompared to th	at of 1996) (temp	o9611)		
Economic	Regions, West	tern Region, 2011	L		
Yukon, YK (173, 14.3%)	1.88				
British Columbia, BC (15,433, 25.5%)	1.22				
Alberta, AB (11,885, 17.4%)	1.82				
Western Region, W/Y (27,491, 21.2%)	1.38				
Yukon Territory, YK (173, 14.4%)	1.88				
Northeast, BC (8, 1.4%)	0.30				
Nechako, BC (48, 16.3%)	1.54				
North Shore, BC (30, 3.6%)	0.39				
Cariboo, BC (158, 8.8%)	0.87				
Kootenay, BC (180, 9.0%)	0.78				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (984, 14.1%)	1.37				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (12,158, 33.1%)	1.15				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,817, 16.2%)	1.31				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (320, 6.2%)	2.35				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (213, 3.6%)	1.75				
Edmonton, AB (4,895, 18.6%)	1.90				
Red Deer, AB (155, 7.7%)	0.97				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (68, 4.0%)	0.58				
Calgary, AB (5,770, 25.0%)	1.45				
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (43, 2.7%)	1.41				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (361, 15.2%)	1.43				
		0.50	1.00	1 50	2.00
l	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants

 ✓ The Francophone communities in Northeast (0.30), North Shore (0.39), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.58) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Western Region.

✓ The regions of Wood Buffalo -Cold Lake (2.35), Edmonton (1.90), and Yukon Territory (1.88) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

Population Born outside the Province of Residence

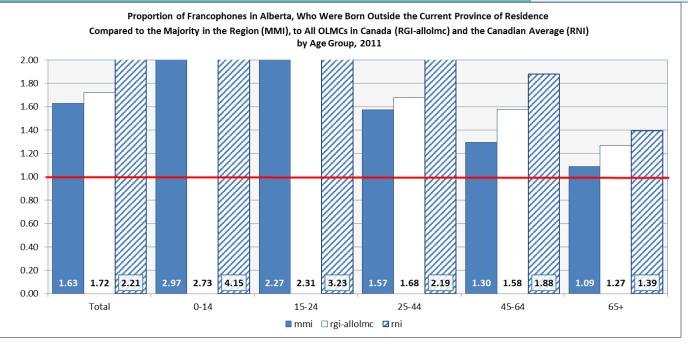
OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence 1996-2011

	Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Alberta, 1996-2011	Current Provir	nce of Resider	nce			
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	OL minority - total population	68,265	6,993	6,670	21,868	23,128	9,608
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (#)	48,773	3,448	4,590	17,660	17,043	6,023
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	71.4%	49.3%	68.8%	80.8%	73.7%	62.7%
	OL majority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	43.8%	16.6%	30.3%	51.3%	56.9%	57.6%
	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	1.63	2.97	2.27	1.57	1.30	1.09
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	2.21	4.15	3.23	2.19	1.88	1.39
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.72	2.73	2.31	1.68	1.58	1.27
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.90	2.55	2.31	1.83	1.84	1.55
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.91	1.08	1.02	0.96	0.88	0.76
	Genderindex	0.94	fe	male (69.1%	5)	male (73.6%)
	Intergenerational index	1.10					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.18	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.10	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.08	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	67.0%	38.7%	60.0%	77.6%	69.9%	58.0%
2006	Minority-majority index	1.54	2.35	2.04	1.50	1.21	1.02
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.66	2.34	2.02	1.70	1.48	1.21
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	62.0%	62.0%	62.0%	62.0%	62.0%	62.0%
2001	Minority-majority index	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.61	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	60.3%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	Minority-majority index	1.48	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.60	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 Alberta, 48,773 (71.4%) who were ✓ The gender index was 0.94 which means that the proportion for born outside the current province of residence.
 - women was lower than that of men in 2011.
- \checkmark This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in \checkmark the same region (mmi=1.63) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.72).
- The intergenerational index was 1.10 which means that the total population who were born outside the current province of residence in the 25-44 age group was higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

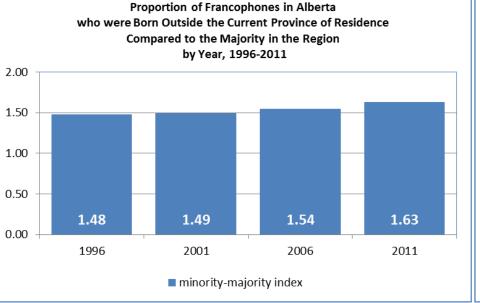
OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Alberta, 48,773 (71.4%) who were born outside the current province of residence.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.63) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.72).

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

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



Proportion of Francophones in Alberta who were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011 2.00 1.50 1.00 0.50 1.63 2.97 1.57 2.27 1.30 1.09 0.00 0-14 15-24 25-44 Total 45-64 65+ age cohort

- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Alberta who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.63).
- ✓ 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 Alberta who were born outside the current province of residence was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.63) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.48).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.57).
- ✓ 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=1.30).

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
	OL minori [.]	typopulation	Born outside the province of residence		Relative indices									
Geography Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Born Outside The Current Province Of Residence	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same oImc		rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,368	1,963	82.9%	36.4%	2.28	12.56	12.00	12.21	71.06	71.16	O 1.03	0.96	0 0.98	🛺 1.06
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,590	1,123	70.6%	35.3%	12.00	12.18	1.70	1.88 🕆	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.90	00.99	40.76	71.15	0 0.97	1.20
Calgary (AB)	23,080	19,603	84.9%		1.63 🛉	1.62	12.05	12.26	71.08	71.19	00.96	0.98	0 0.97	0 1.00
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,723	1,460	84.7%	38.1%	12.22	12.62	12.04	12.26	71.08	71.19	∕ }0.92	O 1.04	O 1.01	O 1.00
Red Deer (AB)	2,005	1,545	77.1%	36.0%	12.14	12.38	1.86 👚	12.05	00.98	71.08	∕ 10.91	71.05	O 1.00	7 1.08
Edmonton (AB)	26,353	17,730	67.3%	41.6%	👚 1.62	12.08	1.62 🕆	1.79 🏫	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.86	90.94	∕ 20.93	71.09	1.21	1.26
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,935	2,688	45.3%	30.9%	1.47	1.40 👚	71.09	1.21	40.58	40.63	∕ ≥0.89	1.40 🏫	🛺 1.15	1.27
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,180	2,575	49.7%	49.4%	O 1.01	1.53	1.20	1.32	40.63	40.70	4 0.73	1.48 🏫		1.31
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,216	10,192	90.9%		2.02	12.81	12.19	2.42	1.16	71.05	O1.00	00.96	7 1.06	0 0.99
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,711	30,666	83.5%		1.61	12.58	1 2.01	1 2.23	1.06	O 0.97	O1.00	∕ 10.93	0.98	9.94 🕥
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,995	6,396	91.4%		2.05	1 2.82	12.20	12.44	1.16	1.06	01.00	<u>\0.92</u>	7 1.09	0 0.98
Kootenay (BC)	2,000	1,818	90.9%		2.08	1 2.81	12.19	1 2.42	1.16	1.05	00.97	∕ 10.94	0 0.99	0 0.98
Cariboo (BC)	1,801	1,600	88.8%		2.71	12.74	2.14	2.37	71.13	O 1.03	00.97	∕ 20.89	7 1.13	0 0.98
North Shore (BC)	825	740	89.7%	27.2%	👚 3.29	12.77	12.16	12.39	71.14	O 1.04	∕ 10.92	O 0.98	1.26	7 1.05
Nechako (BC)	288	240	83.3%	30.2%	👚 2.76	1.57	1.01	12.22	71.06	0.96	40.76	○1.00	1.23	0 1.02
Northeast (BC)	570	513	90.0%		1.48 🛉	1.78	12.17	12.40	71.15	01.04	01.04	∕ 10.91	7 1.18	0 0.95
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,210	1,060	87.6%		1.42	1 2.70	12.11	2.33	71.12	01.00	0.98	0.99	7 1.07	0 1.00
Western Region (W/Y)	129,933	102,081	78.6%		1.70	12.43	1.89 🕆	12.09	◯1.00		00.97	○1.00	0 1.04	0 1.04
Alberta (AB)	68,265	48,773	71.4%	43.8%	👚 1.63	12.21	1.72	1.90	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.91	01.00	∕ }0.94	71.10	🛺 1.10	冲 1.18
British Columbia (BC)	60,455	52,250	86.4%	48.0%	1.80	1.67	12.08	1 2.30	71.10	01.00	01.00	∕ 20.93	0 1.01	0 0.96
Yukon (YK)	1,213	1,058	87.2%	61.6%	1.42	1.69	1 2.10	2.32	71.11	01.00	○1.00	0.99	🛺 1.06	0 0.98

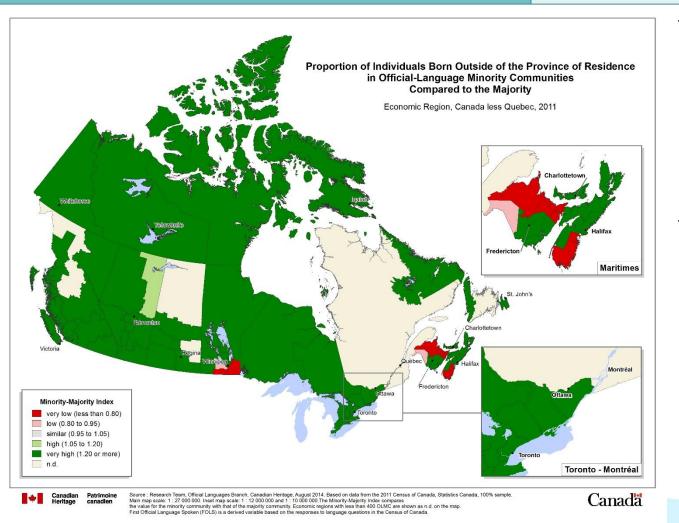
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence in the Francophone communities across the Western Region in 2011.
- The Francophone communities in Athabasca Grande Prairie -Peace River (AB) (45.3%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (49.7%), and Edmonton (AB) (67.3%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence

than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.

 ✓ Francophones in the regions of Thompson - Okanagan (BC) (91.4%), Kootenay (BC) (90.9%), and Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) (90.9%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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



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

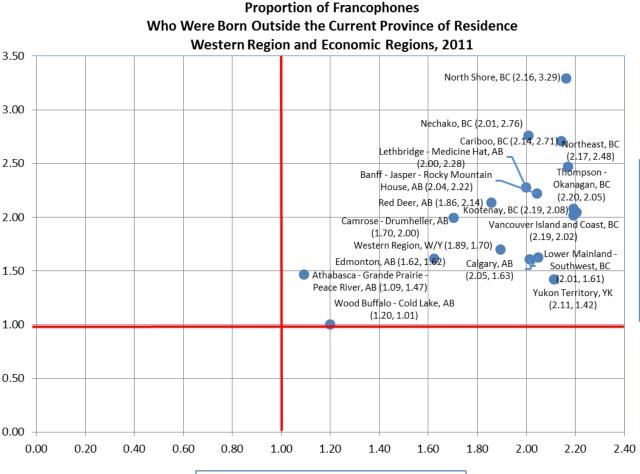
The regions of North Shore (3.29), Nechako (2.76), and Cariboo (2.71) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.

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

Proportion of OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011

minority-majority index

- 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.



relative geographic index -all olmc

- 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 O	utside the Curr	ent Province of Resid	dence	
Compared to	the Majority	in the Region (N	MMI)		
Economic R	legions, West	ern Region, 20	11		
Yukon, YK (1,058, 87.2%)	1.42				
British Columbia, BC (52,250, 86.4%)	1.80	1			
Alberta, AB (48,773, 71.4%)	1.63	1			
Western Region, W/Y (102,081, 78.6%)	1.70	I			
Yukon Territory, YK (1,060, 87.6%)	1.42	Ι			
Northeast, BC (513, 90.0%)	2.48				
Nechako, BC (240, 83.3%)	2.76				
North Shore, BC (740, 89.7%)	3.29				
Cariboo, BC (1,600, 88.8%)	2.71				
Kootenay, BC (1,818, 90.9%)	2.08				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (6,396, 91.4%)	2.05				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (30,666, 83.5%)	1.61				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (10,192, 90.9%)	2.02				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (2,575, 49.7%)	1.01				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (2,688, 45.3%)	1.47				
Edmonton, AB (17,730, 67.3%)	1.62				
Red Deer, AB (1,545, 77.1%)	2.14				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (1,460, 84.7%)	2.22				
Calgary, AB (19,603, 84.9%)	1.63				
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (1,123, 70.6%)	2.00				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (1,963, 82.9%)	2.28				
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of R			🗆 minority-m	ajority index	

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

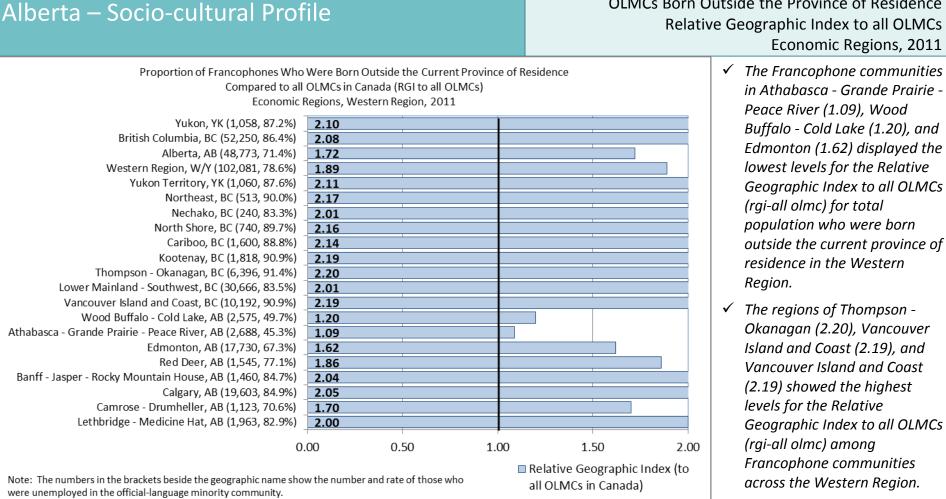
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.01), Yukon Territory (1.42), and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.47) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current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

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011												
		estern Kegion,	2011									
Yukon, YK (1,058, 87.2%)	2.69	I										
British Columbia, BC (52,250, 86.4%)	2.67											
Alberta, AB (48,773, 71.4%)	2.21											
Western Region, W/Y (102,081, 78.6%)	2.43											
Yukon Territory, YK (1,060, 87.6%)	2.70											
Northeast, BC (513, 90.0%)	2.78											
Nechako, BC (240, 83.3%)	2.57											
North Shore, BC (740, 89.7%)	2.77											
Cariboo, BC (1,600, 88.8%)	2.74											
Kootenay, BC (1,818, 90.9%)	2.81											
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (6,396, 91.4%)	2.82											
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (30,666, 83.5%)	2.58											
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (10,192, 90.9%)	2.81											
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (2,575, 49.7%)	1.53											
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (2,688, 45.3%)	1.40											
Edmonton, AB (17,730, 67.3%)	2.08											
Red Deer, AB (1,545, 77.1%)	2.38											
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (1,460, 84.7%)	2.62											
Calgary, AB (19,603, 84.9%)	2.62	I										
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (1,123, 70.6%)	2.18											
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (1,963, 82.9%)	2.56		1									
0	.00	0.50	1.0	0	1.50	2.00						
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in				Relative Nation Population in C		he Total						

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

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



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

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



Proportion of Francophones Who	Were Born O	utside the Curren	t Province of Reside	nce	
Compared to All Minority	francophone	s in Canada (RGI t	o same OLMC)		
Economic F	legions, West	ern Region, 2011			
Yukon, YK (1,058, 87.2%)	2.32	1			
British Columbia, BC (52,250, 86.4%)	2.30				
Alberta, AB (48,773, 71.4%)	1.90				
Western Region, W/Y (102,081, 78.6%)	2.09				
Yukon Territory, YK (1,060, 87.6%)	2.33				
Northeast, BC (513, 90.0%)	2.40				
Nechako, BC (240, 83.3%)	2.22				
North Shore, BC (740, 89.7%)	2.39				
Cariboo, BC (1,600, 88.8%)	2.37				
Kootenay, BC (1,818, 90.9%)	2.42				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (6,396, 91.4%)	2.44				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (30,666, 83.5%)	2.23				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (10,192, 90.9%)	2.42				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (2,575, 49.7%)	1.32				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (2,688, 45.3%)	1.21				
Edmonton, AB (17,730, 67.3%)	1.79				
Red Deer, AB (1,545, 77.1%)	2.05				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (1,460, 84.7%)	2.26				
Calgary, AB (19,603, 84.9%)	2.26				
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (1,123, 70.6%)	1.88				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (1,963, 82.9%)	2.21				
0.	00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name s and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Prov				Geographic Index ficial-Language M	•

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

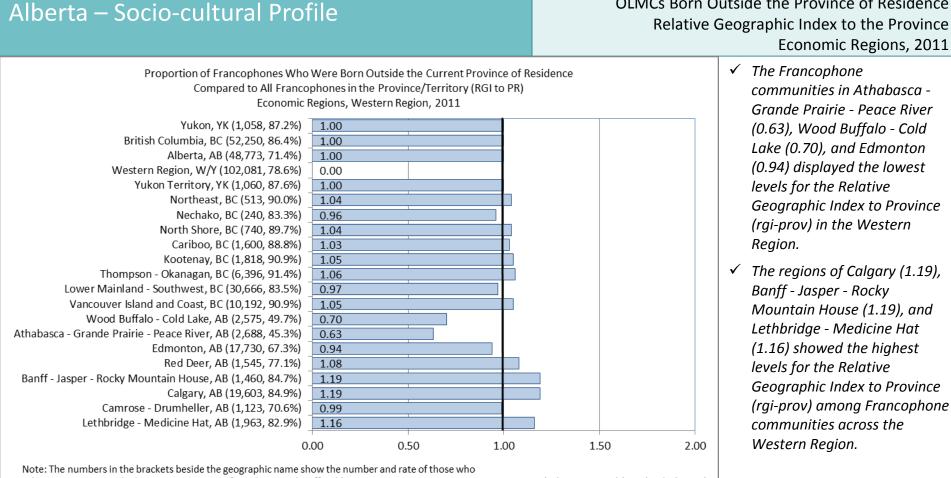
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Athabasca -Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.21), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.32), and Edmonton (1.79) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.
- ✓ The regions of Thompson -Okanagan (2.44), Vancouver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

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

Proportion of Francophones Who				nce	
Compared to All Fran Economic	•	e PCH Region (R ern Region, 2011			
Yukon, YK (1,058, 87.2%)	1.11				
British Columbia, BC (52,250, 86.4%)	1.10	1			
Alberta, AB (48,773, 71.4%)	0.91	1			
Western Region, W/Y (102,081, 78.6%)	1.00	1			
Yukon Territory, YK (1,060, 87.6%)	1.12	1			
Northeast, BC (513, 90.0%)	1.15	1			
Nechako, BC (240, 83.3%)	1.06	1			
North Shore, BC (740, 89.7%)	1.14	1			
Cariboo, BC (1,600, 88.8%)	1.13	1			
Kootenay, BC (1,818, 90.9%)	1.16				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (6,396, 91.4%)	1.16	1			
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (30,666, 83.5%)	1.06	1			
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (10,192, 90.9%)	1.16	I			
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (2,575, 49.7%)	0.63				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (2,688, 45.3%)	0.58				
Edmonton, AB (17,730, 67.3%)	0.86				
Red Deer, AB (1,545, 77.1%)	0.98				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (1,460, 84.7%)	1.08				
Calgary, AB (19,603, 84.9%)	1.08				
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (1,123, 70.6%)	0.90				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (1,963, 82.9%)	1.06				
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sl number and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Curre		■ Relative (Region)	Geographic Index (local to Canadian	n Heritage

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

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



Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

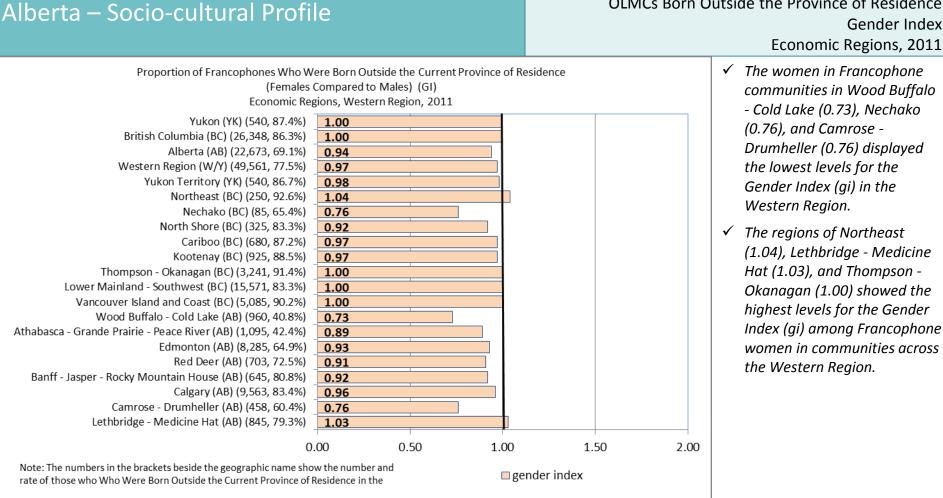
✓ The Francophone communities in Athabasca -Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.63), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.70), and Edmonton (0.94) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.

Economic Regions, 2011

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence

The regions of Calgary (1.19), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.19), and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.16) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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



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

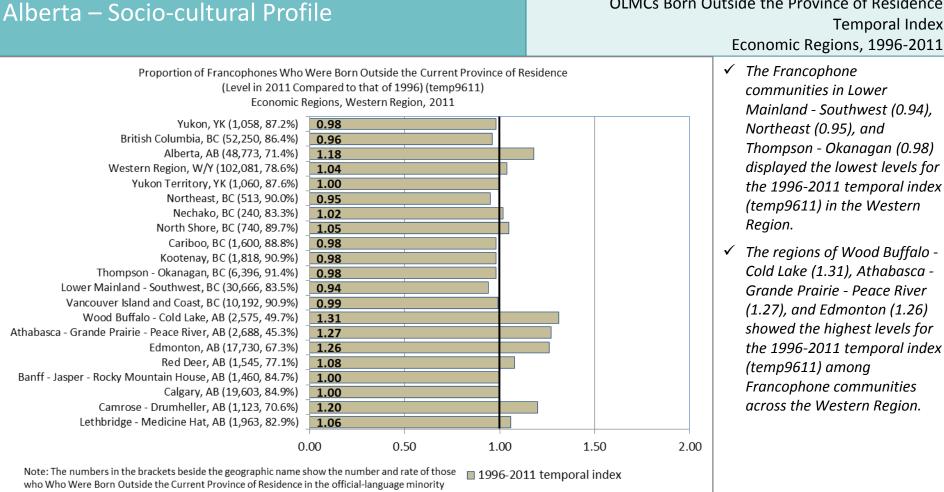
The Gender Index (gi) compares the characteristics of females in the OL minority population in a given region with the males in the same population. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly observed in the female group while a value less than 1.00 indicates that is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

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence (25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011									
Yukon (YK) (390, 97.5%)	0.99								
British Columbia (BC) (14,878, 88.5%)	0.93								
Alberta (AB) (17,660, 80.8%)	1.10								
Western Region (W/Y) (32,928, 84.2%)	1.00								
Yukon Territory (YK) (390, 97.5%)	0.99								
Northeast (BC) (165, 89.2%)	0.91								
Nechako (BC) (80, 72.7%)	1.00								
North Shore (BC) (205, 87.2%)	0.98								
Cariboo (BC) (300, 84.5%)	0.89								
Kootenay (BC) (373, 87.8%)	0.94								
Thompson - Okanagan (BC) (1,111, 88.7%)	0.92								
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (10,078, 87.2%)	0.93								
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) (2,398, 91.8%)	0.96								
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (1,070, 70.3%)	1.48								
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (905, 56.2%)	1.40								
Edmonton (AB) (6,058, 76.4%)	1.09								
Red Deer (AB) (498, 83.3%)	1.05								
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) (650, 91.5%)	1.04								
Calgary (AB) (7,530, 89.4%)	0.98								
Camrose - Drumheller (AB) (325, 79.3%)	1.15								
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) (530, 79.9%)	0.96								
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00				
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic nan who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Resider				ational index					

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

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



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

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

Alberta, 1996-2011											
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+				
	OL minority - total population	66,360	5,083	6,675	21,868	23,128	9,610				
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#)	3,593	565	440	2,075	470	40				
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	5.4%	11.1%	6.6%	9.5%	2.0%	0.4%				
	OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	4.7%	5.7%	4.8%	8.0%	2.1%	0.5%				
	Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	3.9%	4.8%	5.0%	6.7%	1.9%	0.8%				
	Minority-majority index	1.15	1.95	1.38	1.19	0.97	0.76				
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.39	2.32	1.33	1.41	1.08	0.51				
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.08	1.97	0.87	0.98	1.13	0.81				
-	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.72	1.91	1.42	1.60	1.58	1.02				
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.91	0.93	0.76	0.86	0.91	0.64				
	Genderindex	1.20	female (5.9%) male (4.9%								
	Intergenerational index	4.67									
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	2.28	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.				
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.23	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.				
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.72	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 (%)	4.1%	7.8%	6.2%	7.4%	1.5%	0.5%				
	Minority-majority index	1.13	1.82	1.57	1.25	0.86	0.86				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.85	1.65	0.88	0.82	0.81	0.72				
2001	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%				
	Minority-majority index	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.84	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 (%)	2.4%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.				
	Minority-majority index	0.93	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.				
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.63	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 Alberta, 3,593 (5.4%) lived in a different country 5 years ago.
- This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.15) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.08).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.20 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
 - ✓ The intergenerational index was 4.67 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.

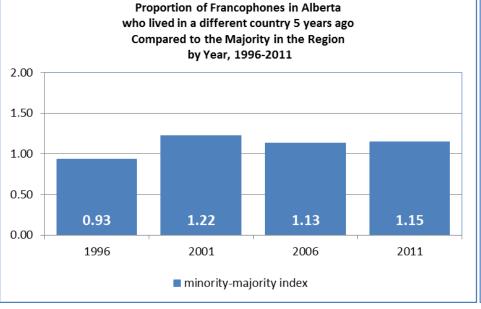
Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

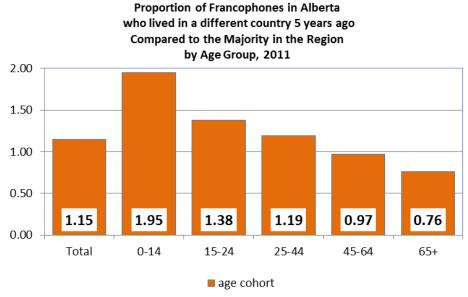
Proportion of Francophones in Alberta, (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011 2.00 1.80 1.60 1.40 1.20 1.00 0.80 0.60 0.40 0.20 1.95 0.97 0.76 1.08 1.39 1.97 2.32 1.38 0.87 1.33 1.19 0.98 1.41 1.08 0.81 1.15 1.13 0.5 0.00 15-24 Total 0-14 25-44 45-64 65+ 🔳 mmi 🛛 rgi-allolmc 🛛 rni

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

- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Alberta who lived in a different country 5 years ago was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.15).
- ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago was higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.19).
- ✓ 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=0.97).

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





- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Alberta who lived in a different country 5 years ago 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 Alberta (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously was highest in 2001 (mmi=1.22) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.93).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago was higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.19).
- ✓ 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=0.97).

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

	Proportion of	Francophones (5 y We) Who Lived ir and Economic			Five Year	s Previou	sly					
	OL minori	ty population	n External migrants (in Relative indices the past 5 years)											
Geography	Individuals 5 years and over	Individuals 5 Years And Over (5 Years And Over) Who Lived In A Different Country Five Years Previously	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,315	168	7.3%	3.2%	12.26	1.87	1.44	1.31	1.21	1.34 🛉	71.09		1.44 🛉	1.00
Calgary (AB)	22,363	1,795	8.0%	6.1%	1.31	1.07	1.60	1.55	1.34	1.48 🏫	1.22	1.25	O 1.04	1.69 🕆
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,640	25	1.5%	3.5%	40.43	40.39	40.30	40.49	40.26	40.28			4 0.52	🛺 1.06
Red Deer (AB)	1,940	60	3.1%	2.5%	1.25 🕈	∕ 0.80	40.62	00.98	40.52	40.57			4 0.72	1.48 🕆
Edmonton (AB)	25,625	1,413	5.5%	5.1%	71.09	1.42	71.10	1.75 🛉	∕ 0.92	01.02	71.07	15.53	1.70	1.14
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,823	20	0.3%	1.8%	40.20	40.09	40.07	40.11	40.06	40.06			4 0.24	4 0.55
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,063	60	1.2%	4.7%	40.25	40.31	40.24	40.38	40.20	40.22	71.12		4 0.23	4 0.72
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,011	218	2.0%	2.3%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.86	40.51	40.39	40.63	40.33	40.30	71.14	1.67	4 0.64	4 0.73
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	35,773	3,383	9.5%	6.7%	1.42 🏫	12.44	1.88 🛉	1.01	1.58 🛉	1.44 🏫	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.93	15.22	懀 1.53	1.21
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,869	130	1.9%		O1.04	40.49	40.38	40.60	40.32	40.29	40.65		9.82 🕎	🛺 1.09
Cariboo (BC)	1,781	10	0.6%	1.2%	40.49	0.14	0.11	40.18	40.09	40.09			4 0.45	4 0.47
Northeast (BC)	563	10	1.8%	1.7%	01.03	0.46	40.35	40.57	40.30	40.27			J 0.52	9.87
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,170		7.7%	3.5%	2.18	1.98	1.53	2.45	1.29	71.06	1.21		1.46	1 4.02
Western Region (W/Y)	126,648	7,568	6.0%	4.7%	1.27	1.54	71.19	1 .90	01.00		1	1 4.95	1.35	1.53
Alberta (AB)	66,360	3,593	5.4%	4.7%	71.15	1.39 👚	71.08	1.72 🏫			1.20	1.67 👚	1.23 👚	1.28
British Columbia (BC)	59,118	3,890	6.6%	4.7%	1.39 🛉	1.70	1.31	1 2.09	71.10	01.00	00.95	15.17	1.38 🛉	1.22
Yukon (YK)	1,170	85	7.3%	3.5%	12.06	1.87	1.45 👚	1.31	1.22	01.00	1.37		1.83 🛉	15.09

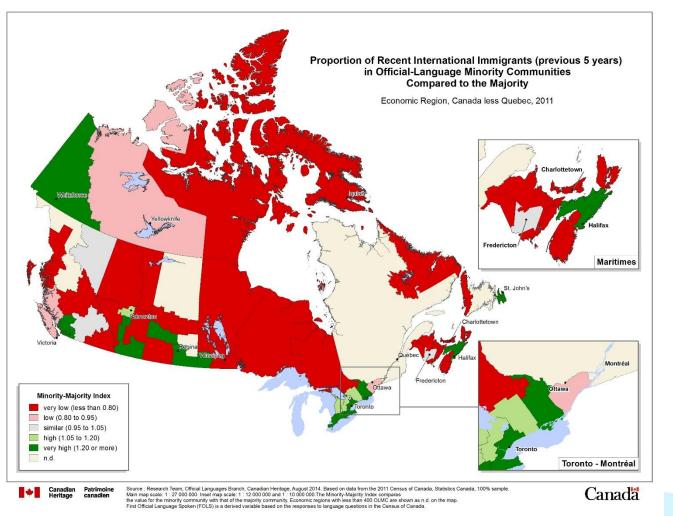
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously in the Francophone communities across the Western Region in 2011.
- The Francophone communities in Athabasca Grande Prairie -Peace River (AB) (0.3%), Cariboo (BC) (0.6%), and Wood Buffalo -Cold Lake (AB) (1.2%) reported a lower proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously

than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.

✓ Francophones in the regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (9.5%), Calgary (AB) (8.0%), and Yukon Territory (YK) (7.7%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously than the other Francophone communities across the Western Region.

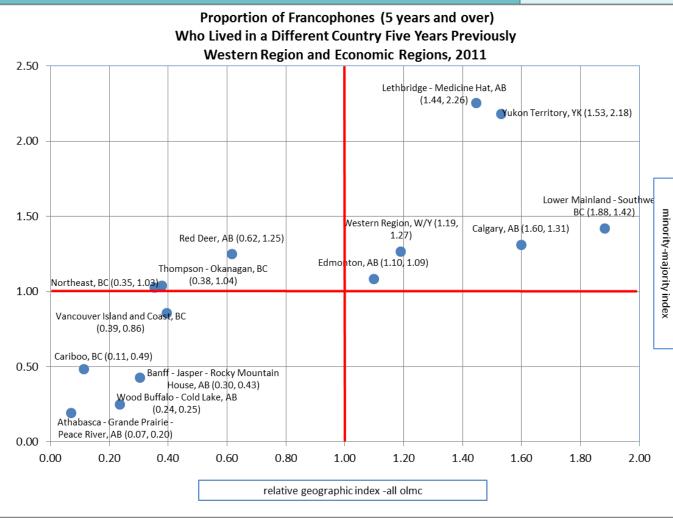
Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



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

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

Proportion of Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011



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

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and Compared to	,	red in a Differen n the Region (MI		Previously	
•	, ,	ern Region, 2011	,		
Yukon, YK (85, 7.3%)	2.06				
British Columbia, BC (3,890, 6.6%)	1.39				
Alberta, AB (3,593, 5.4%)	1.15				
Western Region, W/Y (7,568, 6.0%)	1.27				
Yukon Territory, YK (90, 7.7%)	2.18				
Northeast, BC (10, 1.8%)	1.03				
Cariboo, BC (10, 0.6%)	0.49				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (130, 1.9%)	1.04				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (3,383, 9.5%)	1.42				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (218, 2.0%)	0.86				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (60, 1.2%)	0.25				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (20, 0.3%)	0.20				
Edmonton, AB (1,413, 5.5%)	1.09				
Red Deer, AB (60, 3.1%)	1.25				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (25, 1.5%)	0.43				
Calgary, AB (1,795, 8.0%)	1.31				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (168, 7.3%)	2.26				
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the offici			🔲 minority-majo	ority index	

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously

✓ The Francophone communities in Athabasca - Grande Prairie -Peace River (0.20), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.25), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.43) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.

✓ The regions of Lethbridge -Medicine Hat (2.26), Yukon Territory (2.18), and Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.42) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Western Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and	•		-	ars Previously	
•	the Total Canadia	•	. ,		
Economic	Regions, Wester	n Region, 201	· · ·		
Yukon, YK (85, 7.3%)	1.87				
British Columbia, BC (3,890, 6.6%)	1.70				
Alberta, AB (3,593, 5.4%)	1.39				
Western Region, W/Y (7,568, 6.0%)	1.54				
Yukon Territory, YK (90, 7.7%)	1.98				
Northeast, BC (10, 1.8%)	0.46				
Cariboo, BC (10, 0.6%)	0.14	-			
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (130, 1.9%)	0.49				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (3,383, 9.5%)	2.44				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (218, 2.0%)	0.51				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (60, 1.2%)	0.31				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (20, 0.3%)	0.09				
Edmonton, AB (1,413, 5.5%)	1.42				
Red Deer, AB (60, 3.1%)	0.80				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (25, 1.5%)	0.39		'		
Calgary, AB (1,795, 8.0%)	2.07				
	-			I	
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (168, 7.3%)	1.87				
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh	ow the number and	rate of those			
who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language				National Index (to t	he Total
			Populati	ion in Canada)	

and even Whe Lived in a Different Country Five Ver

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

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and Compared to all Economic F	OLMCs in	Canada (F	GI to all OLMC		e Years Previous	ly	
Yukon, YK (85, 7.3%)	1.45						
British Columbia, BC (3,890, 6.6%)	1.31						
Alberta, AB (3,593, 5.4%)	1.08						
Western Region, W/Y (7,568, 6.0%)	1.19						
Yukon Territory, YK (90, 7.7%)	1.53						
Northeast, BC (10, 1.8%)	0.35					-	
Cariboo, BC (10, 0.6%)	0.11						
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (130, 1.9%)	0.38						
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (3,383, 9.5%)	1.88						
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (218, 2.0%)	0.39						
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (60, 1.2%)	0.24						
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (20, 0.3%)	0.07						
Edmonton, AB (1,413, 5.5%)	1.10						
Red Deer, AB (60, 3.1%)	0.62				-		
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (25, 1.5%)	0.30						
Calgary, AB (1,795, 8.0%)	1.60						
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (168, 7.3%)	1.44						
0.	00	0.	50	1.00	1.5	50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sho were unemployed in the official-language minority community.	w the num	per and rate	of those who		Relative Geo all OLMCs in	• •	x (to

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

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and Compared to All Minority Economic F	,	n Canada (RGI to same C		eviously	
Yukon, YK (85, 7.3%)	2.31					
British Columbia, BC (3,890, 6.6%)	2.09					
Alberta, AB (3,593, 5.4%)	1.72					
Western Region, W/Y (7,568, 6.0%)	1.90					
Yukon Territory, YK (90, 7.7%)	2.45					
Northeast, BC (10, 1.8%)	0.57					
Cariboo, BC (10, 0.6%)	0.18					
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (130, 1.9%)	0.60					
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (3,383, 9.5%)	3.01					
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (218, 2.0%)	0.63					
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (60, 1.2%)	0.38					
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (20, 0.3%)	0.11					
Edmonton, AB (1,413, 5.5%)	1.75					
Red Deer, AB (60, 3.1%)	0.98					
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (25, 1.5%)	0.49					
Calgary, AB (1,795, 8.0%)	2.55	I				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (168, 7.3%)	2.31					
0	.00	0.50	1.0	00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in					eographic Index ial-Language M	•

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

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and Compared to All Frar Economic I	,	CH Region (RGI to PCI		ously	
Yukon, YK (85, 7.3%)	1.22				
British Columbia, BC (3,890, 6.6%)	1.10				
Alberta, AB (3,593, 5.4%)	0.91				
Western Region, W/Y (7,568, 6.0%)	1.00				
Yukon Territory, YK (90, 7.7%)	1.29	1			
Northeast, BC (10, 1.8%)	0.30				
Cariboo, BC (10, 0.6%)	0.09				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (130, 1.9%)	0.32				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (3,383, 9.5%)	1.58				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (218, 2.0%)	0.33				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (60, 1.2%)	0.20				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (20, 0.3%)	0.06				
Edmonton, AB (1,413, 5.5%)	0.92				
Red Deer, AB (60, 3.1%)	0.52				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (25, 1.5%)	0.26	T			
Calgary, AB (1,795, 8.0%)	1.34				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (168, 7.3%)	-	1			
Lethonage - Medicine Hat, Ab (106, 7.3%)	1.21	1	 		
0.	00 0	0.50 1.	00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh	iow the	Relative Geograp	hic Index (local	to Canadia	n Heritage

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

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

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

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

Relative Geographic Index to the Province ✓ The Francophone Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011 Yukon, YK (85, 7.3%) 1.00 British Columbia, BC (3,890, 6.6%) 1.00 Alberta, AB (3,593, 5.4%) 1.00 Western Region, W/Y (7,568, 6.0%) 0.00 Yukon Territory, YK (90, 7.7%) 1.06 Northeast, BC (10, 1.8%) 0.27 Cariboo, BC (10, 0.6%) 0.09 Region. Thompson - Okanagan, BC (130, 1.9%) 0.29 \checkmark Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (3,383, 9.5%) 1.44 Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (218, 2.0%) 0.30 Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (60, 1.2%) 0.22 Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (20, 0.3%) 0.06 Edmonton, AB (1,413, 5.5%) 1.02 Red Deer, AB (60, 3.1%) 0.57 Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (25, 1.5%) 0.28 Calgary, AB (1,795, 8.0%) 1.48 Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (168, 7.3%) 1.34 0.50 0.00 1.00 1.50 2.00

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

Alberta – Socio-cultural Profile

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

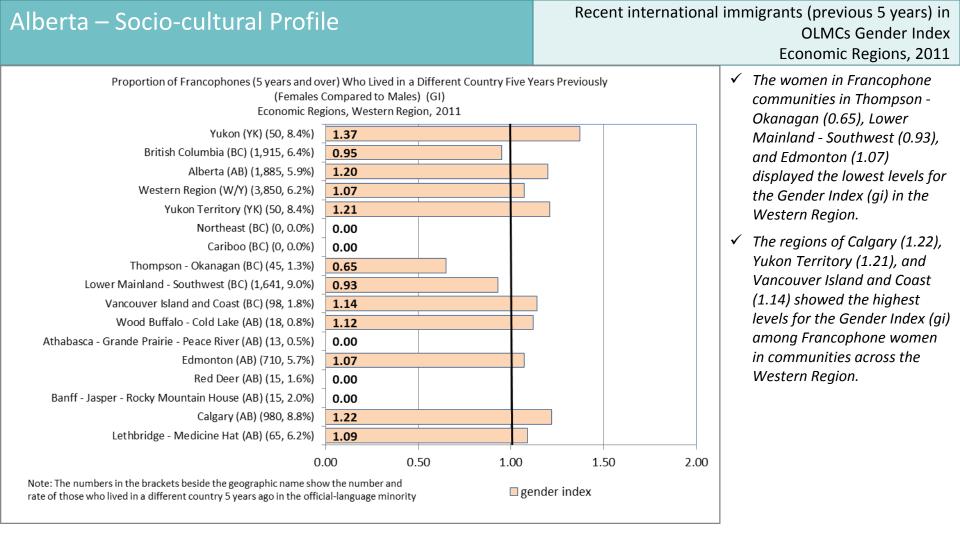
communities in Athabasca -Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.06), Cariboo (0.09), and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.22) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western

Economic Regions, 2011

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs

The regions of Calgary (1.48), Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.44), and Lethbridge -Medicine Hat (1.34) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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



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

Economic	Regions, W	estern Region,	2011		
Yukon (YK) (65, 16.3%)	0.00				
British Columbia (BC) (2,175, 12.9%)	5.17				
Alberta (AB) (2,075, 9.5%)	4.67				
Western Region (W/Y) (4,315, 11.0%)	4.95				
Yukon Territory (YK) (65, 16.3%)	0.00				
Northeast (BC) (10, 5.6%)	0.00				
Cariboo (BC) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Thompson - Okanagan (BC) (53, 4.2%)	0.00				
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (1,943, 16.8%)	5.22				
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) (88, 3.4%)	7.67				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (28, 1.9%)	0.00				
habasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (13, 0.8%)	0.00				
Edmonton (AB) (778, 9.8%)	5.53				
Red Deer (AB) (8, 1.3%)	0.00				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) (15, 2.1%)	0.00				
Calgary (AB) (1,050, 12.5%)	3.25				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) (78, 11.6%)	0.00				

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

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

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and (Level in 2011 Con Economic R	•	of 1996) (tem	p9611)	Five Yeaı	rs Previously		
Yukon, YK (85, 7.3%)	5.09	I			1		
British Columbia, BC (3,890, 6.6%)	1.22						
Alberta, AB (3,593, 5.4%)	2.28						
Western Region, W/Y (7,568, 6.0%)	1.53						
Yukon Territory, YK (90, 7.7%)	4.02						
Northeast, BC (10, 1.8%)	0.87						
Cariboo, BC (10, 0.6%)	0.47						
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (130, 1.9%)	1.09						
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (3,383, 9.5%)	1.21						
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (218, 2.0%)	0.73]				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (60, 1.2%)	0.72						
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (20, 0.3%)	0.55						
Edmonton, AB (1,413, 5.5%)	3.14						
Red Deer, AB (60, 3.1%)	1.48						
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (25, 1.5%)	1.06						
Calgary, AB (1,795, 8.0%)	1.69						
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (168, 7.3%)	3.00						
0.	00	0.50	1.	00	1.50)	2.00

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

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

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

Interprovincial and International In-Migrants (previous 5 years)

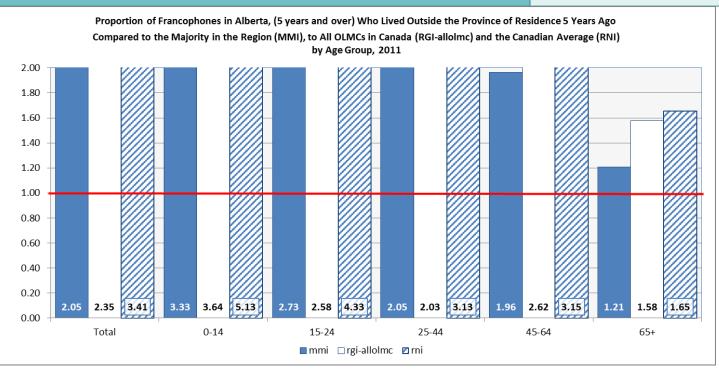
In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs 1996-2011

	Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province Alberta, 1996-2011	e of Residence	5 Years Ago				
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
OL minority - total	population	66,360	5,083	6,675	21,868	23,128	9,610
OL minority - (5 ye	ars and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (#)	15,020	1,958	2,328	7,728	2,703	300
OL minority - (5 ye	ars and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	22.6%	38.5%	34.9%	35.3%	11.7%	3.1%
OL majority - (5 ye	ars and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	11.0%	11.6%	12.8%	17.2%	5.9%	2.6%
Canadian popular	tion - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	6.6%	7.5%	8.1%	11.3%	3.7%	1.9%
Minority-majority	index	2.05	3.33	2.73	2.05	1.96	1.21
Relative geograph	nic index to all of Canada	3.41	5.13	4.33	3.13	3.15	1.65
2011 Relative geograph	nic index to all OL minority	2.35	3.64	2.58	2.03	2.62	1.58
Relative geograph	nic index to same OLMC	2.49	2.89	2.94	2.06	2.50	1.42
Relative geograph	nic index to PCH region	1.11	1.16	1.12	1.03	1.10	0.72
Genderindex		0.96	fe	male (22.1%	.)	male (23.1%)
Intergenerational	index			3.02			
Temporal index (1	.996-2011)	1.52	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Temporal mmi (19	/96-2011)	1.25	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Temporal rgi-allo	imc (1996-2011)	1.42	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
OL minority - (5 ye	ars and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	20.2%	31.1%	34.9%	32.5%	9.4%	4.7%
2006 Minority-majority	index	1.84	2.82	2.48	2.04	1.57	1.27
	nic index to all OL minority	2.10	3.25	2.63	1.95	1.99	2.07
OL minority - (5 ye	ars and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	21.2%	21.2%	21.2%	21.2%	21.2%	21.2%
2001 Minority-majority	index	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86
<u>_</u>	nic index to all OL minority	2.24	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
OL minority - (5 ye	ars and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	14.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996 Minority-majority	index	1.64	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Relative geograph	nic index to all OL minority	1.65	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 Alberta, 15,020 (22.6%) lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.

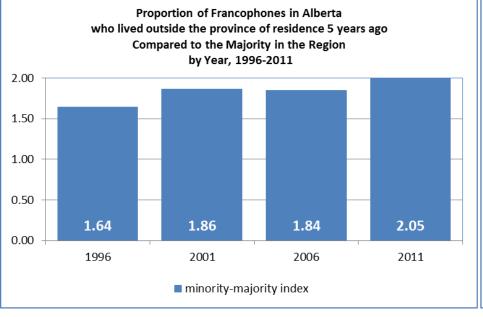
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in ✓ the same region (mmi=2.05) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=2.35).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.96 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
 - The intergenerational index was 3.02 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.

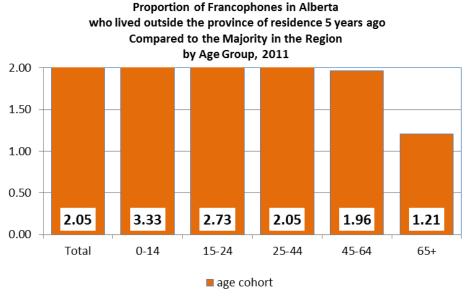


- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Alberta who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=2.05).
- ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=2.05).
- ✓ 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=1.96).

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





- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Alberta who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=2.05).
- ✓ 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 Alberta (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was highest in 2011 (mmi=2.05) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.64).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=2.05).
- ✓ 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=1.96).

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

	Proportion of F	rancophones (5 ye We		Who Lived Ou and Economic			Residenc	e 5 Years	Ago					
	OL minori	brity population Migrants from another province or country (in the past 5 years)												
Geography	Individuals 5 years and over	Individuals 5 Years And Over (5 Years And Over) Who Lived Outside The Province Of Residence 5 Years Ago	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	mi	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,315	538	23.2%	8.2%	2.84	1.50	2.41	2.55	1.14	01.03	40.78	15.93	7 1.10	7 1.19
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,565	265	16.9%	6.8%	12.50	1.55	1.76	1.86	∕ 20.83	40.75	40.70	1.76	7 1.15	1.40
Calgary (AB)	22,363	6,213	27.8%	12.5%	2.23	1.18	1.89	1.05	1.36	1.23	71.07	12.60	7 1.13	1.20
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,640	450	27.4%	8.9%	1.07	1.13	1.85	1.01	1.35	1.21	1.58 👚	1.68	1.23	9 0.92
Red Deer (AB)	1,940	250	12.9%	7.4%	1.75	1.94 👚	1.34	1.42	40.63	40.57	1.24 👚	12.16	4 0.62	4 0.63
Edmonton (AB)	25,625	5,483	21.4%	11.0%	1.95	1.22	12.22	12.35	1.05	0.95	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92	1.20	1.38 🛉	1.93
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,823	525	9.0%	8.0%	1.13	1.36	∕ <u>→</u> 0.94	00.99	40.44	40.40	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.89	1.64	7 1.12	1.29
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,063	1,248	24.6%	21.5%	1.15	1.71	12.56	2.71	1.21	1.09	40.56	12.64	7 1.07	1.32
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,011	1,638	14.9%	7.6%	1.95	12.24	1.54	1.63	40.73	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.85	1.21	12.87	4 0.75	4 0.57
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	35,773	6,916	19.3%	9.6%	2.01	1 2.91	2.01	2.12	00.95	1.10	∕ 20.93	1.59	0 1.01	4 0.65
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,869	930	13.5%	8.2%	1.66	1 2.04	1.41	1.49	40.66	40.77	1.33	2.54	9.82	4 0.67
Kootenay (BC)	1,965	295	15.0%	9.7%	1.55	2.26	1.56	1.65	0.74	0.85	1.63	1.62 🏫	0.49	0.51
Cariboo (BC)	1,781	115	6.5%	4.4%	1.48	0.97	0.67	0.71	0.32	0.37	0.97		0.68	4 0.46
North Shore (BC)	815	215	26.4%	4.5%	1 5.86	13.97	12.74	1 2.90	1.30	1.50	40.75	13.46	1.72	7 1.19
Nechako (BC)	298			3.8%	13.09	1.77 🏫	1.22	1.29	40.58	40.67			12.24	1.21
Northeast (BC)	563	-		8.2%	1.52	1.87 🕆	1.29	1.37	40.61		1.59	1.50	4 0.77	4 0.50
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,170	370		16.6%	1.90	1.76	13.28	13.47	1.55	01.01	1.14	2.67	1.11	10.85
Western Region (W/Y)	126,648	25,788	20.4%	9.8%	2.07	1.06	2.11	2.24	01.00		00.98	13.22	ॆ 1.09	0 0.96
Alberta (AB)	66,360	15,020	22.6%	11.0%	12.05	13.41	12.35	12.49	71.11	○1.00	0.96	1.02	1.25	1.52
British Columbia (BC)	59,118	10,403	17.6%	8.8%	12.01	12.65	1.83	1.93	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.86	O 1.00	O 1.03	13.49	∕ ≥ 0.94	4 0.66
Yukon (YK)	1,170	365	31.2%	16.7%	1.87	1.70	13.24	13.43	1.53	O 1.00	71.16	12.67	7 1.12	9.00 🕎

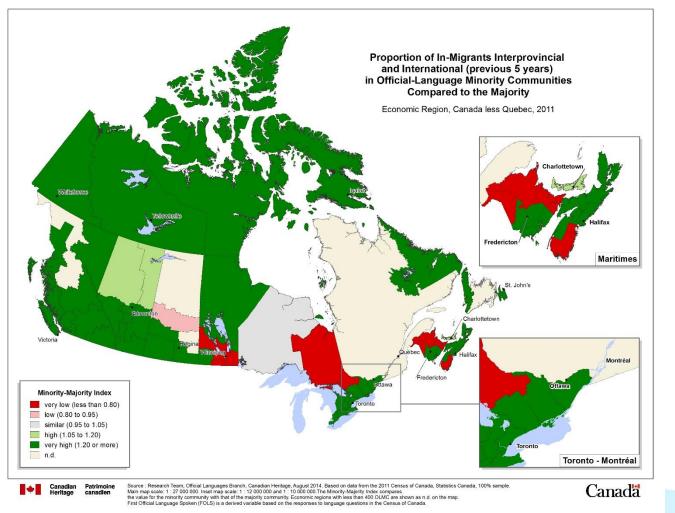
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

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

the Western Region.

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

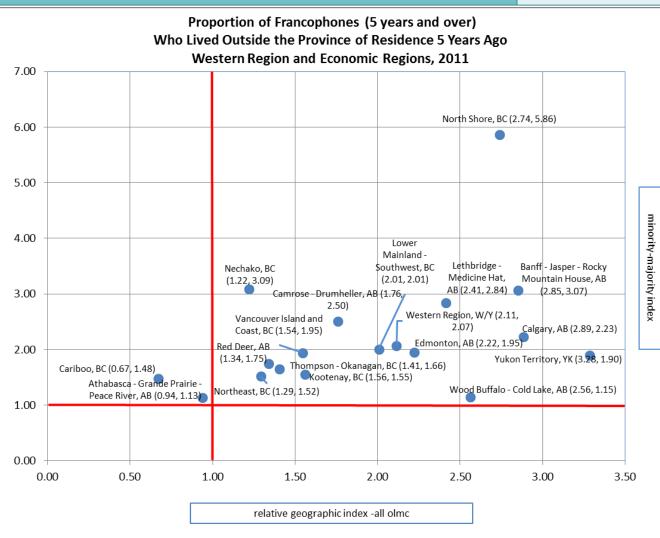
In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



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

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

Proportion of International and Interprovincial In-Migrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011



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

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

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

	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (538, 23.29	%) 2.84				
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (265, 16.9%	%) 2.50	·			
Calgary, AB (6,213, 27.89	%) 2.23				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (450, 27.49	%) 3.07				
Red Deer, AB (250, 12.99	%) 1.75				
Edmonton, AB (5,483, 21.49	-			1	
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (525, 9.09	-				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (1,248, 24.69					
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,638, 14.99	-				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (6,916, 19.3)		1			
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (930, 13.5%	-	1			
Kootenay, BC (295, 15.09	-				
Cariboo, BC (115, 6.59	-	I			
North Shore, BC (215, 26.49		1			
Northeast, BC (70, 12.49 Nechako, BC (35, 11.79	-				
Yukon Territory, YK (370, 31.69 Northeast RC (70, 12.49					
Western Region, W/Y (25,788, 20.49	-	1			
Alberta, AB (15,020, 22.69		I			
British Columbia, BC (10,403, 17.69	-				
Yukon, YK (365, 31.29					

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-majority index

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

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

Economic	Regions, W	estern Region, 20	011		
Yukon, YK (365, 31.2%)	4.70	1			
British Columbia, BC (10,403, 17.6%)	2.65				
Alberta, AB (15,020, 22.6%)	3.41				
Western Region, W/Y (25,788, 20.4%)	3.06				
Yukon Territory, YK (370, 31.6%)	4.76				
Northeast, BC (70, 12.4%)	1.87				
Nechako, BC (35, 11.7%)	1.77				
North Shore, BC (215, 26.4%)	3.97				
Cariboo, BC (115, 6.5%)	0.97				
Kootenay, BC (295, 15.0%)	2.26				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (930, 13.5%)	2.04				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (6,916, 19.3%)	2.91				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,638, 14.9%)	2.24				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (1,248, 24.6%)	3.71				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (525, 9.0%)	1.36				
Edmonton, AB (5,483, 21.4%)	3.22				
Red Deer, AB (250, 12.9%)	1.94	1			
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (450, 27.4%)	4.13				
Calgary, AB (6,213, 27.8%)	4.18				
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (265, 16.9%)	2.55				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (538, 23.2%)	3.50				
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00

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

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

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

The 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 o				sidence 5 Years	Ago	
Compared to all		-	-			
Economic F	Regions, Weste	rn Region, 201	11			
Yukon, YK (365, 31.2%)	3.24					
British Columbia, BC (10,403, 17.6%)	1.83					
Alberta, AB (15,020, 22.6%)	2.35					
Western Region, W/Y (25,788, 20.4%)	2.11					
Yukon Territory, YK (370, 31.6%)	3.28					
Northeast, BC (70, 12.4%)	1.29					
Nechako, BC (35, 11.7%)	1.22					
North Shore, BC (215, 26.4%)	2.74					
Cariboo, BC (115, 6.5%)	0.67					
Kootenay, BC (295, 15.0%)	1.56					
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (930, 13.5%)	1.41					
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (6,916, 19.3%)	2.01					
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,638, 14.9%)	1.54					
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (1,248, 24.6%)	2.56					
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (525, 9.0%)	0.94					
Edmonton, AB (5,483, 21.4%)	2.22					
Red Deer, AB (250, 12.9%)	1.34					
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (450, 27.4%)	2.85					
Calgary, AB (6,213, 27.8%)	2.89					
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (265, 16.9%)	1.76					
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (538, 23.2%)	2.41					
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.	50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show were unemployed in the official-language minority community.	w the number an	d rate of those	who	Relative Geo all OLMCs in		dex (to

✓ The Francophone communities in Cariboo (0.67), Athabasca -Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.94), and Nechako (1.22) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the Western Region.

 The regions of Yukon Territory (3.28), Calgary (2.89), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (2.85) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and c Compared to All Minority	francophone	s in Canada (RGI	to same OLMC)	5 Years Ago	
		ern Region, 2011	L		
Yukon, YK (365, 31.2%)	3.43	I			
British Columbia, BC (10,403, 17.6%)	1.93	I		I	
Alberta, AB (15,020, 22.6%)	2.49	I			T
Western Region, W/Y (25,788, 20.4%)	2.24	I		I	
Yukon Territory, YK (370, 31.6%)	3.47	I			
Northeast, BC (70, 12.4%)	1.37				
Nechako, BC (35, 11.7%)	1.29				
North Shore, BC (215, 26.4%)	2.90				
Cariboo, BC (115, 6.5%)	0.71				
Kootenay, BC (295, 15.0%)	1.65				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (930, 13.5%)	1.49				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (6,916, 19.3%)	2.12				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,638, 14.9%)	1.63				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (1,248, 24.6%)	2.71	I			
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (525, 9.0%)	0.99				
Edmonton, AB (5,483, 21.4%)	2.35				
Red Deer, AB (250, 12.9%)	1.42				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (450, 27.4%)	3.01				
Calgary, AB (6,213, 27.8%)	3.05				
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (265, 16.9%)	1.86				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (538, 23.2%)	2.55				
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5		er		Geographic Index ficial-Language M	•

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

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

Yukon, YK (365, 31.2%)	1.53		ĺ	· · ·	
British Columbia, BC (10,403, 17.6%)	0.86				
Alberta, AB (15,020, 22.6%)	1.11				
Western Region, W/Y (25,788, 20.4%)	1.00				
Yukon Territory, YK (370, 31.6%)	1.55				
Northeast, BC (70, 12.4%)	0.61				
Nechako, BC (35, 11.7%)	0.58				
North Shore, BC (215, 26.4%)	1.30				
Cariboo, BC (115, 6.5%)	0.32				
Kootenay, BC (295, 15.0%)	0.74				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (930, 13.5%)	0.66				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (6,916, 19.3%)	0.95				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,638, 14.9%)	0.73				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (1,248, 24.6%)	1.21				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (525, 9.0%)	0.44				
Edmonton, AB (5,483, 21.4%)	1.05				
Red Deer, AB (250, 12.9%)	0.63				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (450, 27.4%)	1.35				
Calgary, AB (6,213, 27.8%)	1.36				
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (265, 16.9%)	0.83	1			
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (538, 23.2%)	1.14	1			
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2

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

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

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

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

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

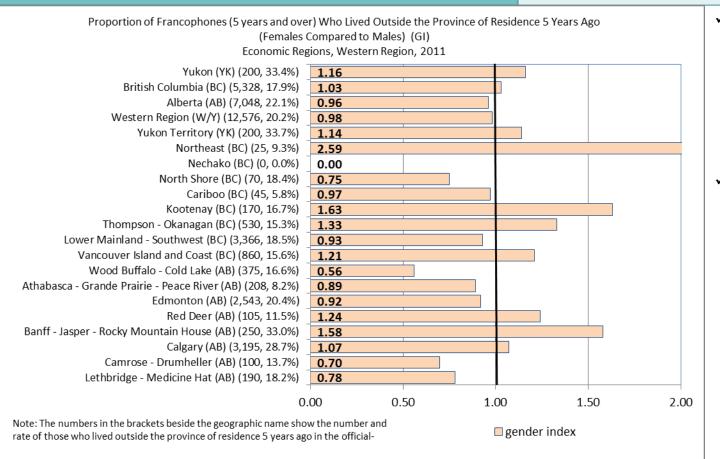
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011 Yukon, YK (365, 31.2%) 1.00 British Columbia, BC (10,403, 17.6%) 1.00 Alberta, AB (15,020, 22.6%) 1.00 Western Region, W/Y (25,788, 20.4%) 0.00 Yukon Territory, YK (370, 31.6%) 1.01 0.71 Northeast, BC (70, 12.4%) Nechako, BC (35, 11.7%) 0.67 North Shore, BC (215, 26.4%) 1.50 Cariboo, BC (115, 6.5%) 0.37 Kootenay, BC (295, 15.0%) 0.85 Thompson - Okanagan, BC (930, 13.5%) 0.77 Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (6,916, 19.3%) 1.10 Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,638, 14.9%) 0.85 Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (1,248, 24.6%) 1.09 Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (525, 9.0%) 0.40 Edmonton, AB (5,483, 21.4%) 0.95 Red Deer, AB (250, 12.9%) 0.57 Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (450, 27.4%) 1.21 Calgary, AB (6,213, 27.8%) 1.23 Camrose - Drumheller, AB (265, 16.9%) 0.75 Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (538, 23.2%) 1.03 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00

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

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

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

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



✓ The women in Francophone communities in Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.56), Camrose -Drumheller (0.70), and North Shore (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.

The regions of Northeast (2.59), Kootenay (1.63), and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.58) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Western Region.

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

	over) Who Lived hort compared to Regions, Weste	o 45-64 cohor	t) (IGI)	ce 5 Years Ago	
Yukon (YK) (210, 52.5%)	2.67				
British Columbia (BC) (5,438, 32.3%)	3.49				
Alberta (AB) (7,728, 35.3%)	3.02				
Western Region (W/Y) (13,376, 34.2%)	3.22				
Yukon Territory (YK) (210, 52.5%)	2.67				
Northeast (BC) (30, 16.7%)	1.50				
Nechako (BC) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
North Shore (BC) (100, 42.6%)	3.46				
Cariboo (BC) (45, 12.7%)	0.00				
Kootenay (BC) (60, 14.0%)	1.62				
Thompson - Okanagan (BC) (308, 24.7%)	2.54				
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (4,028, 34.8%)	4.59				
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) (675, 25.9%)	2.87				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (605, 40.0%)	2.64	-		1	
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (283, 17.6%)	4.64				
Edmonton (AB) (2,685, 33.9%)	3.20				
Red Deer (AB) (93, 15.6%)	2.16	I			
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) (285, 40.1%)	4.68	I		I	
Calgary (AB) (3,283, 39.0%)	2.60	1			
Camrose - Drumheller (AB) (70, 17.1%)	1.76				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) (278, 41.5%)	5.93				
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00

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

intergenerational index

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

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and o (Level in 2011 Co				Residence 5 \	lears Ago	
Economic F	Regions, West	ern Region, 201	1			
Yukon, YK (365, 31.2%)	0.86					
British Columbia, BC (10,403, 17.6%)	0.66					
Alberta, AB (15,020, 22.6%)	1.52					
Western Region, W/Y (25,788, 20.4%)	0.96					
Yukon Territory, YK (370, 31.6%)	0.85					
Northeast, BC (70, 12.4%)	0.50					
Nechako, BC (35, 11.7%)	1.21					
North Shore, BC (215, 26.4%)	1.19					
Cariboo, BC (115, 6.5%)	0.46					
Kootenay, BC (295, 15.0%)	0.51					
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (930, 13.5%)	0.67					
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (6,916, 19.3%)	0.65					
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (1,638, 14.9%)	0.57					
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (1,248, 24.6%)	2.32					
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (525, 9.0%)	1.29					
Edmonton, AB (5,483, 21.4%)	1.93					
Red Deer, AB (250, 12.9%)	0.63					
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (450, 27.4%)	0.92	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Calgary, AB (6,213, 27.8%)	1.20					
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (265, 16.9%)	1.40					
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (538, 23.2%)	1.19				_	
0	.00	0.50	1.0	00	1.50	2.00

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

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

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

Visible minorities



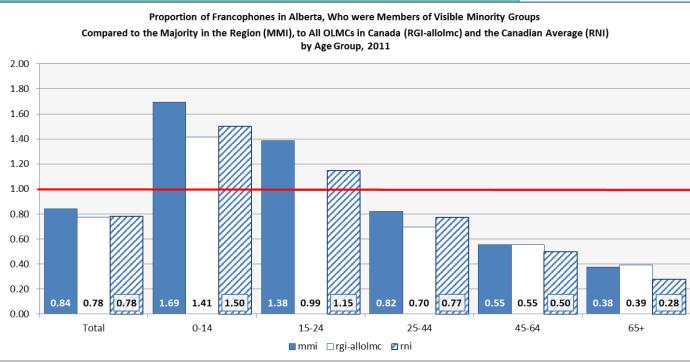
	Proportion of Francophones Who were Member	ers of Visible N	linority Group	os				
	Alberta, 1996-201	1						
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
	OL minority - total population	68,265	6,990	6,673	21,865	23,128	9,613	
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (#)	10,150	2,530	1,675	3,920	1,740	285	
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	14.9%	36.2%	25.1%	17.9%	7.5%	3.0%	
	OL majority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	17.7%	21.4%	18.1%	21.9%	13.6%	7.9%	
	Canadian population - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	19.1%	24.1%	21.9%	23.2%	15.1%	10.6%	
	Minority-majority index	0.84	1.69	1.38	0.82	0.55	0.38	
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.78	1.50	1.15	0.77	0.50	0.28	
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.78	1.41	0.99	0.70	0.55	0.39	
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.52	1.77	1.42	1.43	1.47	1.21	
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.99	0.98	0.80	1.03	0.95	0.73	
	Genderindex		fe	male (15.6%)	male (14.2%)	
	Intergenerational index	2.38						
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	3.13	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.66	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.81	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	9.7%	20.7%	16.8%	11.3%	4.1%	2.7%	
2006	Minority-majority index	0.59	1.31	1.19	0.73	0.38	0.45	
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.53	1.00	0.80	0.56	0.37	0.45	
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	5.6%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
2001	Minority-majority index	0.53	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.43	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	4.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
1996	Minority-majority index	0.51	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.43	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 Alberta, 10,150 (14.9%) were members of a visible minority group.

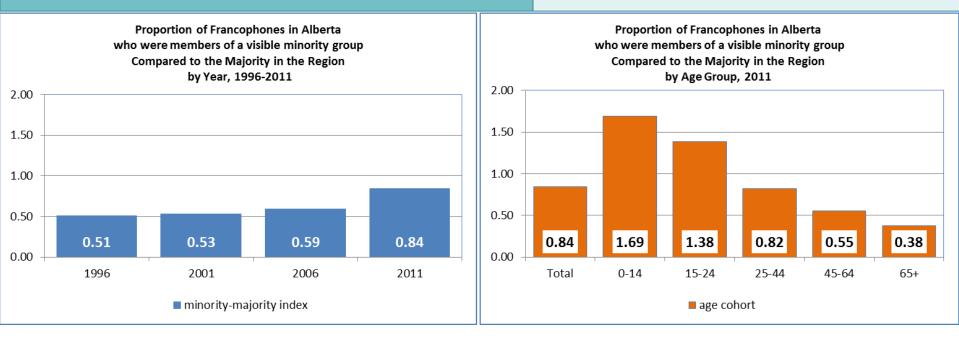
- ✓ The gender index was 1.10 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.84) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.78).
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 2.38 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.

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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Alberta who were members of a visible minority group was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.84).
- ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 25-44 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.82).
- ✓ 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=0.55).
- 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.

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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Alberta who were members of a visible minority group was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.84).
- ✓ 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 Alberta who were members of visible minority groups was highest in 2011 (mmi=0.84) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.51).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 25-44 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.82).
- ✓ 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=0.55).

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

	Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011													
	OL minori	typopulation	Visible minority		Relative indices									
Geography	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Members Of Visible Minority Groups	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	2,370	178	7.5%	5.9%	1.28 🛉	40.39	40.39	40.77	40.50	40.51	40.21		7 1.06	1.69
Camrose - Drumheller (AB)	1,583	10	0.6%	2.7%	40.23	40.03	40.03	40.06	40.04	40.04			4 0.15	4 0.30
Calgary (AB)	23,078	4,710	20.4%	25.2%	∕ 20.81	1.07	71.06	1.09	1.36	1.37	71.08	1.95	7 1.13	1.11
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB)	1,718	15	0.9%	5.1%	40.17	40.05	40.05	40.09	40.06	40.06			4 0.36	4 0.62
Red Deer (AB)	2,005	88	4.4%	5.7%	40.77	4 0.23	40.23	40.45	40.29	40.30	1.29		1.30	1.60
Edmonton (AB)	26,353	4,573	17.4%	21.0%	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83	∕ 0.91	∕ 10.90	1.78 🛉	71.16	71.17	71.12	12.18	1.05	1 3.53
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB)	5,928	160	2.7%	3.4%	40.79	4 0.14	4 0.14	4 0.28	4 0.18	40.18	01.00		1.23	1 6.36
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB)	5,190	380	7.3%	11.0%	40.67	4 0.38	40.38	40.75	40.49	40.49	0.97	15.00	1.20	1 8.72
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC)	11,216	498	4.4%	7.1%	40.62	4 0.23	40.23	40.45	40.30	40.29	01.00	1.24	1.41 🛉	1.91
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)	36,714	8,361	22.8%	38.8%	40.59	1.19	71.19	12.33	1.52	1.48 🏫	71.08	1.70	O 1.01	1.52
Thompson - Okanagan (BC)	6,996	158	2.3%	4.8%	40.47	4 0.12	40.12	40.23	40.15	40.15	71.11		7 1.14	1.50
Kootenay (BC)	2,000	35	1.8%	2.5%	40.71	40.09	40.09	40.18	4 0.12	40.11			1.33	1.45
Cariboo (BC)	1,798	80		4.8%	∕ 20.93	0.23	4 0.23	40.46	40.30	40.29	40.78		1.49 🕆	1.63
Yukon Territory (YK)	1,210	30		5.9%	40.42	0.13	0.13	0.25	0.17	01.00			1.03	15.54
Western Region (W/Y)	129,925	19,488	15.0%	21.7%	40.69	40.79	40.78	1.53 🛉	01.00		71.09	12.19	1.30	1.15
Alberta (AB)	68,265	10,150	14.9%	17.7%	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.84	40.78	40.78	1.52	00.99	O1.00	71.10	12.38	1.66 🛉	1.13
British Columbia (BC)	60,450	9,308	15.4%	25.3%	40.61	∕ 20.81	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80	1.58 🛉	01.03	01.00	71.08	1.99 🏫	7 1.07	1.68
Yukon (YK)	1,210	30	2.5%	5.9%	4 0.42	4 0.13	4 0.13	4 0.25	40.17	01.00			1.01	1 5.52

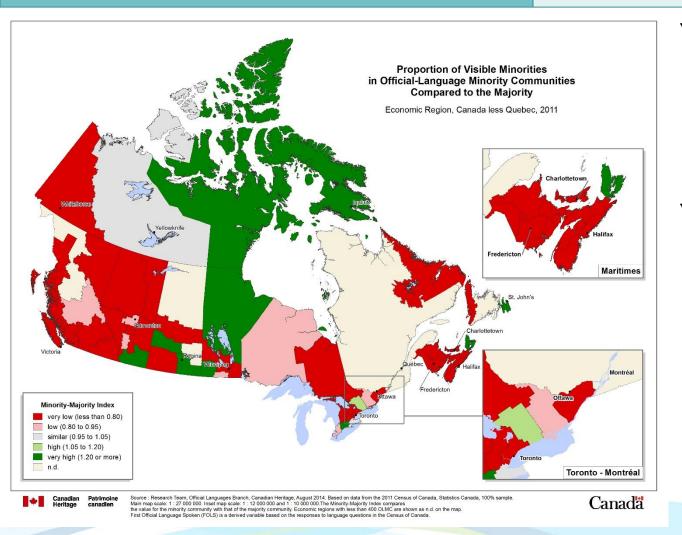
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

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

Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

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



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

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

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Western Region and Economic Regions, 2011 1.4 Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (0.39, 1.28)1.2 1 Cariboo, BC (0.23, 0.93) Athabasca - Grande Prairie -Calgary, AB (1.06, 0.81) minority-majority index Peace River, AB (0.14, 0.79) 0.8 Red Deer, AB (0.23, 0.77) Western Region, W/Y (0.78, Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB Kootenay, BC (0.09, 0.71) 0.69) (0.38, 0.67) Vancouver Island and Coast, BC Lower 0.6 Mainland -(0.23, 0.62)Southwest, BC Thompson - Økanagan, BC (1.19, 0.59)(0.12, 0.47) Yukon Territory, YK (0.13, 0.42) 0.4 Camrose - Drumheller, AB (0.03, 0.23) 0.2 Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (0.05, 0.17) 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 0 1 1.2 relative geographic index -all olmc

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 Visible Minorities in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011

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

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011 Yukon, YK (30, 2.5%) 0.42 British Columbia, BC (9,308, 15.4%) 0.61 Alberta, AB (10,150, 14.9%) 0.84 Western Region, W/Y (19,488, 15.0%) 0.69 Yukon Territory, YK (30, 2.5%) 0.42 0.93 Cariboo, BC (80, 4.4%) Kootenay, BC (35, 1.8%) 0.71 Thompson - Okanagan, BC (158, 2.3%) 0.47

0.59

0.62

0.67

0.79

0.83

0.77

0.17

0.81

0.23

1.28

0.50

1.00

minority-majority index

0.00

- Lower Mainland Southwest, BC (8,361, 22.8%)
- Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (498, 4.4%)
- Wood Buffalo Cold Lake, AB (380, 7.3%)
- Athabasca Grande Prairie Peace River, AB (160, 2.7%)
 - Red Deer, AB (88, 4.4%)
 - Banff Jasper Rocky Mountain House, AB (15, 0.9%)
 - Calgary, AB (4,710, 20.4%)

Camrose - Drumheller, AB (10, 0.6%)

Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (178, 7.5%)

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

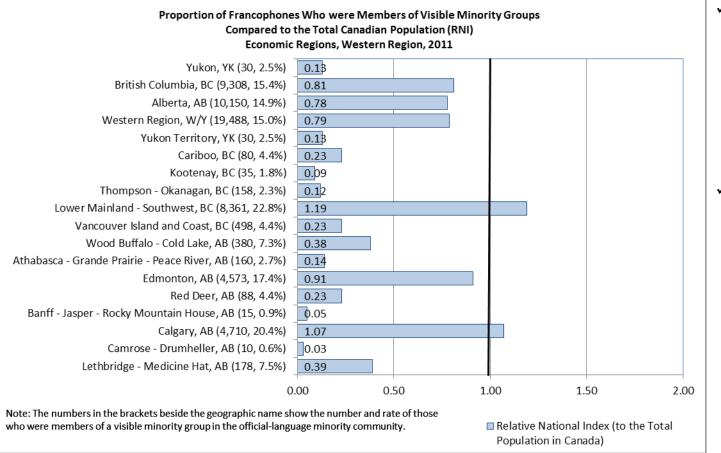
Edmonton, AB (4,573, 17.4%)

1.50

2.00

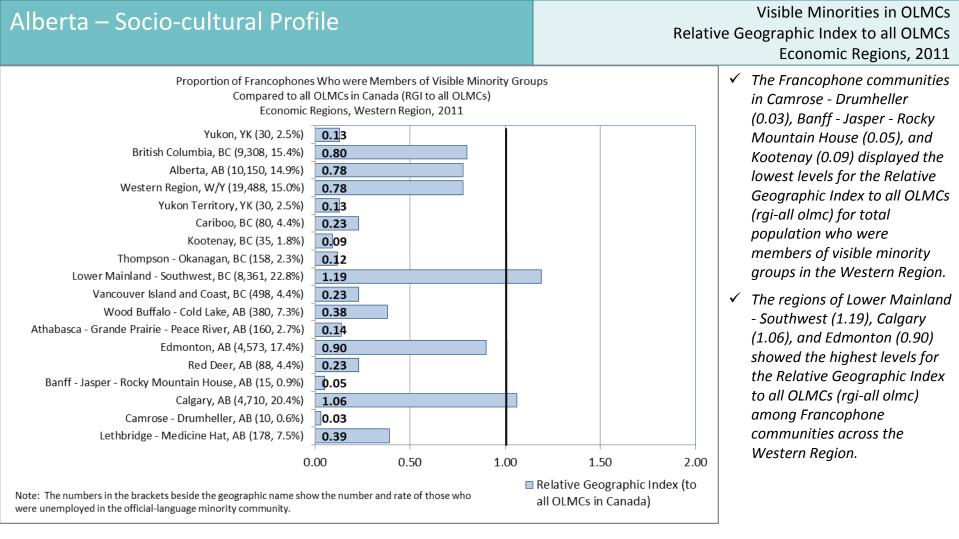
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.17), Camrose - Drumheller (0.23), and Yukon Territory (0.42) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) in the Western Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.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

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



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

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



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

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

Yukon, YK (30, 2.5%)	0.25						
British Columbia, BC (9,308, 15.4%)	1.58						
Alberta, AB (10,150, 14.9%)	1.52						
Western Region, W/Y (19,488, 15.0%)	1.53						
Yukon Territory, YK (30, 2.5%)	0.25						
Cariboo, BC (80, 4.4%)	0.46						
Kootenay, BC (35, 1.8%)	0.18						
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (158, 2.3%)	0.23						
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (8,361, 22.8%)	2.33						
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (498, 4.4%)	0.45						
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (380, 7.3%)	0.75						
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (160, 2.7%)	0.28						
Edmonton, AB (4,573, 17.4%)	1.78						
Red Deer, AB (88, 4.4%)	0.45						
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (15, 0.9%)	0.09						
Calgary, AB (4,710, 20.4%)	2.09						
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (10, 0.6%)	0.06						
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (178, 7.5%)	0.77						
0	.00	0	50	1	00	1.50	2.00

✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose -Drumheller (0.06), Banff -Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.09), and Kootenay (0.18) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Western Region.

✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (2.33), Calgary (2.09), and Edmonton (1.78) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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

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

Economic	Regions, West	tern Region, 2	011			
Yukon, YK (30, 2.5%)	0.17					
British Columbia, BC (9,308, 15.4%)	1.03					
Alberta, AB (10,150, 14.9%)	0.99					
Western Region, W/Y (19,488, 15.0%)	1.00					
Yukon Territory, YK (30, 2.5%)	0.17					
Cariboo, BC (80, 4.4%)	0.30					
Kootenay, BC (35, 1.8%)	0.12					
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (158, 2.3%)	0.15					
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (8,361, 22.8%)	1.52					
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (498, 4.4%)	0.30					
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (380, 7.3%)	0.49					
asca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (160, 2.7%)	0.18					
Edmonton, AB (4,573, 17.4%)	1.16					
Red Deer, AB (88, 4.4%)	0.29					
ff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (15, 0.9%)	0.06					
Calgary, AB (4,710, 20.4%)	1.36					
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (10, 0.6%)	0.04					
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (178, 7.5%)	0.50					
0.	.00	0.50	1.0	0	1.50	2.00

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the Regional Relations and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the Regional Relations and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the Regional Relations and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the Regional Relations and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the Relations and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the Relations and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the Relations and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the Relations and rate of the Rel

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

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

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

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

Alberta – Socio-cultural Profile

Yukon, YK (30, 2.5%)	1.00	 		
	-			
British Columbia, BC (9,308, 15.4%)	1.00			
Alberta, AB (10,150, 14.9%)	1.00			
Western Region, W/Y (19,488, 15.0%)	0.00			
Yukon Territory, YK (30, 2.5%)	1.00			
Cariboo, BC (80, 4.4%)	0.29			
Kootenay, BC (35, 1.8%)	0.11			
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (158, 2.3%)	0.15			
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (8,361, 22.8%)	1.48			
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (498, 4.4%)	0.29			
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (380, 7.3%)	0.49			
thabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (160, 2.7%)	0.18			
Edmonton, AB (4,573, 17.4%)	1.17			
Red Deer, AB (88, 4.4%)	0.30			
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (15, 0.9%)	0.06			
Calgary, AB (4,710, 20.4%)	1.37			
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (10, 0.6%)	-			
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (178, 7.5%)				
Lethonage - Medicine Hat, AD (176, 7.5%)	0.51		 	

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

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

✓ The Francophone communities in Camrose -Drumheller (0.04), Banff -Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.06), and Kootenay (0.11) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Western Region.

✓ The regions of Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.48), Calgary (1.37), and Edmonton (1.17) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Western Region.

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



Visible Minorities in OLMCs Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups (Females Compared to Males) (GI) Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011 Yukon (YK) (10, 1.6%) 0.00 British Columbia (BC) (4,875, 16.0%) 1.08 Alberta (AB) (5,125, 15.6%) 1.10 Western Region (W/Y) (10,010, 15.7%) 1.09 Yukon Territory (YK) (15, 2.4%) 0.00 Cariboo (BC) (30, 3.9%) 0.78 Kootenay (BC) (0, 0.0%) 0.00 ✓ 1.11 Thompson - Okanagan (BC) (81, 2.3%) Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (4,401, 23.5%) 1.08 Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) (223, 4.0%) 1.00 Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (170, 7.2%) 0.97 Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (58, 2.2%) 1.00 1.12 Edmonton (AB) (2,350, 18.4%) 1.29 Red Deer (AB) (48, 5.0%) Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) (0, 0.0%) 0.00 Calgary (AB) (2,428, 21.2%) 1.08 Camrose - Drumheller (AB) (0, 0.0%) 0.00 0.21 Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) (25, 2.3%) 1.00 1.50 0.00 0.50 2.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and gender index rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language

✓ The women in Francophone communities in Lethbridge -Medicine Hat (0.21), Cariboo (0.78), and Wood Buffalo -Cold Lake (0.97) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Western Region.

The regions of Red Deer (1.29), Edmonton (1.12), and Thompson - Okanagan (1.11) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Western Region.

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

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

	ort compar	Members of Visik ed to 45-64 cohor estern Region, 20	t) (IGI)		
Yukon (YK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
British Columbia (BC) (2,858, 17.0%)	1.99				
Alberta (AB) (3,920, 17.9%)	2.38				
Western Region (W/Y) (6,778, 17.3%)	2.19				
Yukon Territory (YK) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Cariboo (BC) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Kootenay (BC) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Thompson - Okanagan (BC) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) (2,626, 22.7%)	1.70				
Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) (85, 3.2%)	1.24				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) (145, 9.6%)	5.00				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) (88, 5.4%)	0.00				
Edmonton (AB) (1,620, 20.4%)	2.18				
Red Deer (AB) (45, 7.6%)	0.00				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Calgary (AB) (1,863, 22.1%)	1.95				
Camrose - Drumheller (AB) (10, 2.4%)	0.00				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) (103, 15.5%)	0.00				
0.	00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00

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

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

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



Proportion of Francophones (Level in 2011 Cor Economic R		t of 1996) (t	emp9611)	Groups	
Yukon, YK (30, 2.5%)	5.52	I			
British Columbia, BC (9,308, 15.4%)	1.68				
Alberta, AB (10,150, 14.9%)	3.13				
Western Region, W/Y (19,488, 15.0%)	2.15				
Yukon Territory, YK (30, 2.5%)	5.54				
Cariboo, BC (80, 4.4%)	1.63				
Kootenay, BC (35, 1.8%)	1.45				
Thompson - Okanagan, BC (158, 2.3%)	1.50				
Lower Mainland - Southwest, BC (8,361, 22.8%)	1.52				
Vancouver Island and Coast, BC (498, 4.4%)	1.91				
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, AB (380, 7.3%)	8.72				
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, AB (160, 2.7%)	6.36				
Edmonton, AB (4,573, 17.4%)	3.53				
Red Deer, AB (88, 4.4%)	2.60				
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, AB (15, 0.9%)	0.62				
Calgary, AB (4,710, 20.4%)	2.11				
Camrose - Drumheller, AB (10, 0.6%)	0.30				
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, AB (178, 7.5%)	1.69				
0.	00	0.50	1.	00 1	.50 2.00

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

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

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

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

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