GAUGING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF FRENCH MINORITY COMMUNITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA, ONTARIO AND NEW BRUNSWICK

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was carried out to help Western Economic Diversification (WD) gauge the overall well-being of Francophone populations in the western provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. By concentrating on qualitative and quantitative socio-economic data from Francophone and Anglophone populations of the western provinces as well as Ontario and New Brunswick, trends related to vitality and economic well-being were revealed. The results indicate that these provincial Francophone populations have a lower proportion of children and youth age 1 to 14 than their Anglophone counterparts, and suffer from a declining and aging population. In terms of the economic well-being of Francophone populations compared to Anglophones in the western provinces, there was no pronounced socio-economic disparity.

Recommendations

Based on both the qualitative and quantitative information presented within this report, three recommendations are presented to help WD direct funding toward the development and growth of western Francophone populations.

1) **WD will need to focus on issues pertaining to the sustainability and vitality of Western Francophone populations when applying for the next cycle of Official Languages funding.**

   WD should invest in projects aimed at attracting Francophones to western Canada in addition to keeping them in the western provinces. It is not only a matter of making these populations economically self-sustainable, but helping western Francophone populations subsist and maintain sufficient numbers in order to guarantee demographic renewal which is crucial to their survival.

2) **Conduct further research to understand the influence of in-migration and out-migration\(^1\) on Canadian Francophone minority demographic trends.**

   It will be valuable to better understand the impact of in-migration on minority demographic trends. Research on the topic should be conducted in order to support and better understand how WD’s financial initiatives can be used to attract Francophones to western Canada as well as how to ensure Francophones will remain in the western provinces.

3) **Help to make resources available for Francophones under the age of 15 years to better ensure the continued use of their language.**

   More resources should be concentrated on Francophone children and youth to support the preservation and the use of French outside the home. English remains a major influence in the western provinces, and increasing support to Francophone children and youth (perhaps by

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\(^1\) Within this report, and based on the 2006 Census data, in-migration will refer to Francophones that moved into a specific province and out-migration will refer to Francophones that moved out of a specific province. Both terms encompass Francophones arriving from another province or country (this includes net immigration and emigration).
increasing educational or recreational initiatives aimed at this population) may help reduce the loss of the French language by strengthening community socialization at a young age and reinforcing the French language.
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INTRODUCTION
Western Economic Diversification (WD) is a federal department with a mandate to promote the development and diversification of the Western Canadian economy. In order to help implement Section 41 of the Official Languages Act, the department’s Official Languages team requested this research to establish whether the needs of Francophones in the western Canadian provinces are being met, and to report the socio-economic wellbeing of these populations. This report will help WD prepare for the next Treasury Board submission related to core Official Languages funding as well as Francophone economic development projects. It will also help provide a better understanding of the comparative socio-economic status of Francophone and Anglophone populations in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick, in addition to presenting recommendations intended to help advance the development of western Francophone populations.

Key Questions:
- Based on socio-economic indicators, are Francophone populations in the four western provinces, Ontario, and New Brunswick better or worse off than same-province Anglophone populations?
- Are the western provinces able to retain Francophones?
- What is needed to ensure the vitality of Francophones in the four western provinces, and where should support be directed?

BACKGROUND
Federal policy concerning Canada’s official languages and linguistic rights first emerged in the Constitution Act of 1867. It wasn’t until 1969, however, that Canada’s Parliament adopted an Official Languages Act (OLA) recognizing English and French as Canada’s official languages, and created the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages (OCOL). Since 1969, the federal government has increased its resources and intensified its commitment to dealing with the political, economic, and social inequalities affecting Canadian Francophone populations. For instance, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (1982) provided Francophone populations with the right to obtain primary and secondary school instruction in either French or English, and various amendments to the OLA have also brought considerable change to federal policy on official languages. Of these amendments, the 2005 amendment to Part VII of the OLA introduced key federal priorities relating to linguistic duality and Francophone populations. Under Part VII, the Government of Canada committed itself to enhance the vitality of

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2 Section 41 of the OLA reinforces the Government of Canada’s commitment to enhancing the vitality of Francophone populations by assisting their development, and furthering the recognition of both official languages.
Francophone populations and foster “the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society (Government of Canada, 1988, pp. 19).

Francophone populations have struggled to uphold their language rights. For example, many provinces did not allow Francophone governance of their schools until the 1990s. As a result of conflict concerning French education over the past century, many provinces outside Quebec experienced a loss of French due to reduced access to Francophone culture and heritage outside of the home (Fraser, 2009). Many provincial laws and policies continue to impede full language rights for Francophone populations.

In 2003, the Government of Canada launched the Action Plan for Official Languages. The 5 year Action Plan committed $731.3 million for minority language education, second language instruction, and community development (Lauzon, 2007). The federal strategy to invest in Francophone populations throughout Canada was again renewed in 2008 when the Canadian Government introduced the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) under the 2008-2013 Federal Strategy for Official Languages: A Roadmap for Canada’s Linguistic Duality (Roadmap) in order to support governmental compliance with Part VII of the OLA. EDI is a horizontal initiative that aims to direct funding to both Francophone and Anglophone Francophone populations by offering them support in “the areas of health, immigration, justice, economic development, and arts and culture” (Canadian Heritage, 2008).

WD established an Official Languages Team to help meet the economic needs of Francophone populations in the western Canadian provinces. WD’s current 2008-2011 official languages strategy is dedicated to the implementation of Section 41 of the OLA. Section 41 of the OLA reinforces the Government of Canada’s commitment to enhancing the vitality of Francophone populations by assisting their development, and furthering the recognition of both official languages. WD’s Official Languages Team works with Francophone populations, regional Francophone agencies such as the Francophone Economic Development Organization, and horizontally with public sector organizations in order to implement these priorities. This report will not only help address the needs of Francophone populations in western Canada, but help WD’s Official Languages Team champion an increase of funding for Francophone economic development initiatives in western Canada.

WD received $3.2 million in financial commitments to implement the EDI component of the Roadmap in order to support its Francophone initiatives and promote linguistic duality. WD, however, was concerned that the amount committed to them under EDI over a five year period was less than the monetary commitments provided to other federal regional economic development initiatives for Francophone populations. For example, $10.9 million was given to a Northern Ontario initiative through Industry Canada, $6.2 million for Atlantic Canada through the Atlantic Opportunities Agency, and an additional $10 million to the Province of New Brunswick’s Population Growth Secretariat in order to encourage immigration in New Brunswick under EDI. Based on these contributions, federal funding granted to the regional
development of Francophone populations in Ontario and Atlantic Canada was higher than the funding provided to western Francophone populations.³

WD has requested this project in order to determine whether the needs of Francophones in the western Canadian provinces are being met and to better understand the overall vitality of the Francophone populations. WD would like to ensure these populations and communities continue to thrive in provinces made up of mostly Anglophones. The remaining sections of this report detail information relating to Francophone populations in the four western provinces, Ontario, and New Brunswick. The Background provides further context to issues relating to linguistic vitality of the Francophone populations within the six Canadian provinces under study. A brief Literature Review outlines key studies and publications that examine issues relating to Francophone populations in Canada, and the Data Section details demographic and socio-economic indicators.

**METHODOLOGY**

The project will use qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative component will include a background section that will provide a brief overview of Francophone populations in the six provinces. A brief literature review will also be provided in order to detail key sources examining the socio-economic development and vitality of Francophone populations.

The quantitative component will be based on 2006 Census data from Statistics Canada. Age, population, in-migration and out-migration, and will be examined in order to help identify any demographic differences between provincial Francophone populations. Indicators such as education and labour market outcomes will be the key measures used to draw conclusions about the socio-economic well-being of western Canadian Francophone populations. This will also help determine whether there are any apparent socio-economic issues threatening western Francophone populations that may not be affecting Francophone or Anglophone populations from Ontario and New Brunswick.

The software Beyond 20/20 and Excel will be used to conduct and report the quantitative data. The 2005 Inter-City Index of retail price differentials⁴ will also be used to report the comparative income of major cities from each of the six provinces. The Index measures the prices of a variety of commodities and services as experienced by consumers from various cities, and compares them to an all-city average of 100. The Index will be used to convert income for each city into an overall purchasing power equivalent for the largest cities in the provinces (Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, St. John) thus taking into account the cost of living.

The quantitative analysis will be used to draw overall conclusions about the socio-economic situation of Francophone populations in the six provinces under study. Of particular interest will

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³ On a per capita basis Francophones from Atlantic Canada were given $59.83 of funding under EDI, $20.62 was given to Francophones in Ontario, and $18.28 was given to the four western provinces combined.

⁴ The 2005 Inter-city Index will be used, rather than the 2006 Inter-city Index, because the 2006 census data on earnings and income refers to the purchasing power in 2005.
be any problems identified (within the literature, or based on the Census data) that may threaten the overall vitality of the western Francophone populations. Based on the results of this research, the study will recommend strategies to help support western Francophone populations.

OVERVIEW OF FRANCOPHONE POPULATIONS

Population Background
Although this report focuses on individuals who reported to have French as one of their mother tongues, the overall Francophone population estimates would be higher if the definition was adjusted to incorporate respondents who are fluent in French or primarily communicate in French but who do not have French as their mother tongue. There has been disagreement over the exact definition of Francophone, but as Langois and Gilbert (2006) point out, the majority of research on minority language communities focuses on individuals with French as their mother tongue. Forgues and Landry (2006) present the various advantages and disadvantages of defining what it means to be Francophone and “consider mother tongue to be a relevant variable in many cases because it indicates legitimate origins as part of the Francophonie. However, in terms of delivering certain services, knowledge and use of the language may be important variables to consider” (p.13). The definition of Francophone used in this report was selected because it is straightforward and reduces the overall complexity of combining and analyzing intersections of French language variables (such as spoken French, whether it is spoken at home or at work, or general knowledge of French).

There are discernible differences among Francophone populations across Canada as many have been influenced by diverse and markedly distinct historical events and backgrounds. There is one phenomenon, however, that has been identified as a threat to all Francophone populations outside Quebec; assimilation⁵ (Theriault, 2003; Conrick, 2006; Castonguay, 1999; O’keefe, 1998; Bernard, 1992). Lower proportions of children age 1 to 14, an aging population, intermarriage among Francophones and Anglophones (exogamy), rural exodus, and out-migration have all been identified as advancing this apparent assimilation. Table 1 presents the Francophone population from each of the six provinces in 1996 and 2006. Table 1 demonstrates that British Columbia and Alberta were the only two provinces that had a growing Francophone population during this ten year period (although their population declined when compared with the provincial population). Based on these results, it is clear that there has been a proportional decline of Francophones living in all of the six provinces between 1996 and 2006, when compared to the overall provincial populations.

⁵ For the purpose of this report, linguistic assimilation will refer to the discontinuation of the use of French or reduction in the number of individuals who claim French as their mother tongue as a result of their integration with the majority Anglophone population. Linguistic assimilation will not be the focus of the paper, but it is important to note that it has been identified as a problem facing Francophone populations in Canada.
Table 1

Provincial Francophone populations in 1996 and 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1996</th>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francophone Population</td>
<td>% of Provincial Population</td>
<td>Francophone Population</td>
<td>% of Provincial Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>239,730</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
<td>232,980</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>479,285</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>488,815</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>47,660</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>43,960</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>19,080</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>16,055</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>52,380</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>61,225</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>53,035</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>54,740</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistics Canada’s 2006 Census

Although Francophone populations are declining when compared to the overall provincial population, this reduction does not necessarily indicate assimilation. As O’Keefe (1998) points out, estimating the proportion of minority populations is not an effective indicator to determine whether a minority group is being assimilated. For example, in 1996 59.1% of Canadians had English as their mother tongue, while in 2006 this number was reduced to 57.8% (Statistics Canada, 2006). This decline, however, can likely be attributed to immigration rather than assimilation.

Another compelling indicator, however, when taking into account the assimilation of Francophone populations, is the transfer of language. The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI), as developed by Lachapelle and Henripi (1980), is helpful as it provides details regarding the overall vitality of a language. As presented in Figure 1, the LCI has been in decline and is less than 1.00 in each of the six provinces. This signifies that individuals from within the Francophone populations are switching from their mother tongue and are predominantly using another language at home (Consultative Committee, 2007). Assimilation has been a debated topic. Whether the Francophone populations are being assimilated or not, it is clear that there is an overall decline of Francophone populations and therefore Francophone populations and their ability to maintain their language, culture, and overall vitality is likely declining.

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6 The relationship between the number of individuals with French as their mother tongue and the use of French at home. If the index is less than 1, there are more Francophones switching to another language than are switching to French.
Figure 1
Linguistic Continuity Index 1996 and 2006

Source: Statistics Canada’s 1996 and 2006 Census

Provincial Profiles

Canadian Francophone populations have faced and continue to face challenges relating to their vitality.7 No matter their history, Francophone populations throughout each province, both rural and urban, have displayed their determination to preserve their language as well as their history. Self-identifying designations remain, and reiterate that these Francophone populations are more than “Francophones outside of Quebec” or Francophone populations, they are les franco-colombiens, les franco-albertans, les fransaskois, les franco-manitobans, les franco-ontarians, les acadiens…etc. They uphold separate and firm identities which likely formed to “withstand industrialization, urbanization, and immigration,” with the strongest francophone identities being held in Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick as they still carry strong cultural history (Hebert, 1998, 55).

It can be difficult to define exactly what it means to be franco-colombien or franco-albertan for example. Gallant (2007) found when studying immigrants within Francophone populations that identifiable characteristics defining a fransaskois for example were “pride, involvement, culture, sense of belonging, and territory.” Nevertheless, these characteristics shift depending on the province, region, or people. The following section provides a brief background of the four

7 For the purposes of this report vitality will refer to the provincial Francophone population’s capacity to take control of their own socio-economic development while maintaining the use of their language.
western provincial Francophone populations, as well as Ontario and New Brunswick’s Francophone populations to help summarize their history.

**British Columbia**
Proportionally, British Columbia does not have a considerable Francophone population (all Francophone populations account for less than 2% of the population). According to Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne (FCFA), only one franco-columbien in eight was born in British Columbia (2009a). This number suggests that the Francophone population in British Columbia is being sustained as a result of migration from other provinces and countries. Although British Columbia has the smallest proportion of Francophones compared with the other five provinces, it is also clear that British Columbia is an attractive destination for Francophones from across Canada, and with continued marketing that targets Francophone populations elsewhere, the migration of Francophones will likely continue. British Columbia does not have any policies or laws dealing with official languages.

**Alberta**
Historically, French was the first European language spoken in the province of Alberta (Heritage Community Foundation, n.d). Alberta currently has a range of established Francophone populations dispersed throughout the province, and growth of Alberta’s Francophone populations (particularly in larger cities such as Edmonton and Calgary) is generally dependent on migration from other provinces and countries (The Canadian Radio-television, 2008). The majority of Francophones are drawn to Alberta as a result of job opportunities related to Alberta’s natural resources, and as of 2006, Alberta had the third largest Francophone population in Canada. Although Alberta is a unilingual province, as established by the 1988 Languages Act, three municipalities remain bilingual; Beaumont, Legal, and Falher (Government of Alberta, 2009).

**Saskatchewan**
Up until recently, Saskatchewan’s Francophone population was concentrated in rural villages throughout the province. Over the past couple of decades Saskatchewan’s Francophone population has been shrinking, and there has also been noticeable increase of migration away from rural communities toward urban areas within Saskatchewan. The fransaskois are apparently moving to larger cities such as Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw as they offer “developed community infrastructures which allow the French language to thrive” (FCFA, 2009e). Similar to the Albertan government, in 1988 the Saskatchewan government passed the *Act Respecting the Use of the English and French Languages in Saskatchewan*, making English the only official language.

**Manitoba**
Manitoba not only has the largest proportion of Francophones compared with the other three western provinces, but also has 17 designated bilingual municipalities. The majority of franco-Manitobans are located in Winnipeg with approximately a third living in rural areas (FCFA, 2009b).

Manitoba has a French Language Services Policy (1989) that was adopted to ensure French services are offered to areas with high concentrations of Francophones (FCFA, 2009b). The 1989 policy was adjusted in 1999 and included a provision providing fully bilingual service centers
wherever the population warranted their construction. There are currently six service centers located throughout Manitoba which provide access to government programs and services.

**Ontario**
The Francophone population in Ontario has existed for almost 400 years and is now the largest Francophone population outside of Quebec. With close to 500,000 claiming French as their mother tongue, franco-ontarians are diverse with large populations living in larger cities, such as Toronto and Ottawa. The Francophone population in Ontario has also been increasing. Between 1996 and 2006 there was a 9.8% increase in the overall population which is not observed in other provinces outside of Quebec. Much of this increase can be attributed to immigration from other countries as well as Francophones from Quebec (Ontario Trillium Foundation, 2009). According to the FCFA, Ontario attracts close to 70% of Francophone immigrants moving to Francophone populations (2009d). Current provincial policy relating to the French language includes the *French Language Services Act (1986)* which ensures service in French where the concentration of Francophones represents at least 10% of the population or 5,000 people (Office of the Commissioner, 2005).

**New Brunswick**
New Brunswick is unlike the other provinces under study for a variety of reasons. Not only does New Brunswick have the highest proportion of Francophones (of which many identify themselves as Acadian), but it is the only officially bilingual province in Canada. The *Official Languages of New Brunswick Act*, was introduced in 1969 and revised in 2002. This Act ensures services such as policing, health and municipal service are provided in both languages for example (Hudon, 2007). The majority of Acadians living in New Brunswick reside in rural areas with over 90% of the Francophones born within the province (FCFA, 2009c).

**LITERATURE REVIEW**
Most of the literature examining Francophone populations focuses on the national Francophone population as whole, individual Francophone communities, or regional Francophone populations, such as western provincial Francophone populations. Although there is no one province or Francophone population that is identical, many of the issues facing Francophone populations are prevalent throughout Canada. The following sections will provide information on literature dealing with socio-economic development as well as macroscopic perspectives on the challenges facing Francophone communities and their vitality. As Conrick (2006) points out, an asymmetrical approach by the government is needed to deal with these issues in order to compensate for the vulnerable position that Francophone populations find themselves. The best strategy to follow is difficult to establish, but the following sources distinguish the challenges as well as potential solutions.

**Challenges to the socio-economic development of Canadian Francophone populations**
The socio-economic development of Francophone populations refers to each community’s ability to “produce an adequate and growing supply of goods and services productively and efficiently,
to accumulate capital, and to distribute the fruits of production in a relatively equitable manner (Jaffee, 1998, p.3),” while maintaining the social and cultural needs of the community. Forgues’ (2007) article on the empowerment of Francophone populations and their economic development reveals the basic struggles Francophone populations have undergone in order to encourage collaboration with government organizations, Francophone organizations promoting the economic development of Francophone populations, and Francophone networks. According to Forgues (2007) the development model of Francophone populations is based on a model that promotes “collaboration between organizations, aimed at bringing together social conditions (business networks, economic development organizations) in order to ensure their economic development” (p.181). He also reveals how the cultural, identity, and social issues cannot easily be separated from economic development issues.

Socio-economic profiles are useful in gauging unique challenges affecting Francophone populations. There are a variety of socio-economic profiles that have been conducted over the past and offer a range of information on Francophone populations as well as the challenges affecting their socio-economic development. Of use to WD is Armstrong, Forgues, Lefebvre and Robineau’s (2007) report which uses census data and consultations with businesses and organizations related to Francophone populations to draw conclusions on the state of Francophone populations in Canada. Although the report uses 2001 census data, and merges the western Francophone populations into one group rather than categorizing Francophone populations based on their province, the report identifies distinctions among Francophone and Anglophone populations and analyzes indicators such as revenue, age, education, migration and bilingualism in order to provide a general idea of any issue potentially facing Francophone populations.

Beaudin, Boudreau, and Benedti (1996), on behalf of Heritage Canada, organized socio-economic profiles and conducted interviews in order to establish the relative vitality of select Francophone populations in Prince Edward Island and select Anglophone populations in Quebec. Although the statistical results and analysis provided is based on data taken from the 1991 census, and does not touch on western Francophone populations, this study could act as a guide for future research undertaken by WD when assessing the socio-economic status of Francophone populations in a regional context.

Le Réseau de développement économique et d'employabilité (RDEE), an organization promoting economic development and employability within Francophone populations, has also created a useful and interactive online French electronic profile of 57 Francophone populations across Canada (n.d). The profile breaks down socio-economic indicators for the 57 Francophone communities outside Quebec and is helpful when analyzing socio-economic development challenges facing regional Francophone populations.

**Challenges relating to the vitality of Francophone populations**

Within the literature on Canadian Francophone populations it is apparent that the concept of vitality has been identified as being at risk. As Johnson and Doucet (2006) point out “the concept of vitality remains ambiguous. Is it confined to linguistic and demographic aspects? Or does it encompass demographic aspects? Or does it encompass demographic capital, or even social, cultural or economic vitality? Is it collective or individual? Is it possible to identify desirable
stages of development within these dimensions” (p.5)? These are valid questions that have made it difficult to collectively define and analyze the concept of vitality in the literature. As mentioned, vitality within this report will refer to a Francophone population’s capacity to take control of their own socio-economic development and maintain the use of their language. There are therefore two key elements to this definition. The first being the socio-economic development of a population or community, the next is a linguistic sustainability factor which also ties into demographic sustainability. Therefore, based on this concept, if a population is not able to survive or is struggling with issues such as assimilation, it is implied the population is experiencing challenges related to their overall vitality.

Stebbins (2000) points out that one of the major problems relating to vitality is that first-language Francophones cannot always participate adequately within Canadian society without knowing English. Therefore, in order to prevent subtractive bilingualism where assimilation to English occurs completely, an additive form of bilingualism needs to be achieved so as to prevent ongoing assimilation.

The best method to deal with assimilation is not clear, especially when an increasing number of Francophones are leaving rural communities for larger urban cities where English tends to be the dominant language. Langois and Gilbert’s (2006) article on the vitality of Francophone populations provides a functional analysis of the linguistic behaviour of Francophone populations based on interpreting the milieus of various communities. Landry Allard, and Theberge (1991) identified strong French milieus as being able to counterbalance assimilation as early socialization in French (at home and at school) helps to reinforce the French language.

Landry (2003) provides a macroscopic perspective on issues relating to the ethnolinguistic vitality of Francophone and Acadian Communities in Canada. He points out that the English language is becoming dominant in Francophone populations and also provides suggestions on how to deal with the ideological, legal and political framework that remain a challenge. He lists some of the key actions needed to deal with the loss of a Francophone population’s overall vitality. His suggestions revolve around implementing immigration policies that exclusively support francophone and Acadian communities, creating stronger relationships with Quebec's francophone community, extending Francophone school systems, bettering access to francophone education, increasing the francophone populations’ control over their institutions, increasing access to francophone media, and dealing with the exodus of young Francophones from their communities.

The Federal Government of Canada has played a leading role in conducting research on Francophone populations in an effort to identify the overall vitality of these populations and issues that may be threatening their survival. Much of this work has been commissioned by Heritage Canada, and has helped shape federal policies and initiatives undertaken to support Francophone populations.

Johnson and Doucet’s (2006) report is a valuable academic study covering the concept of Francophone population vitality. Commissioned by the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, it identifies key literature, research, issues, and provides the backdrop to understanding the importance of evaluating the vitality of Francophone populations. Under the
direction of Floch and Frenette (2005), Heritage Canada also assembled information, primarily from the GPC International Survey on Attitudes and Perceptions of Official Languages, and compiled the information in order to guide federal initiatives and relay general community perceptions and attitudes on Official Languages in Canada. One other key source of information on the concept of vitality includes O’Keefe’s (1998) work which was also commissioned by Heritage Canada, and is especially provoking as it concentrates on the idea of assimilation, factors that may be causing assimilation, and reducing the overall community vitality.

ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Age
It is necessary to identify demographic age differences between populations in order to accurately evaluate the socio-economic well being of Francophone populations. Significant differences in the age structure of a population may explain variations among other socio-economic indicators as well as aging patterns. Figure 2 demonstrates the age distribution of Francophone and Anglophone populations. The populations are divided into four age-related categories; 1 to 14, 15 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and older.

Figure 2 reveals that there is a smaller proportion of Francophone youth and children (age 1 to 14) in all of the six provinces compared to the Anglophone populations. Based on the data, Francophones in Ontario and New Brunswick have the highest proportion of children age 1 to 14, while the proportion of Francophone children age 1 to 14 in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba remain below 10% of the population. The lower rates of children age 1 to 14 have played a role in the overall decline of Francophone populations as newer generations of Francophones are not replacing the old (Okeefe, 1998).

In addition to the lower proportions of Francophone children and youth, it is also apparent that Francophones have higher proportions of their populations in the older age categories (45 to 64, and 65 and older). Saskatchewan has the largest proportion of Francophone adults 65 and older, with 32% aged 65 and older. British Columbia and Manitoba’s Francophone populations also have considerably higher elderly populations, with over 20% of their Francophones 65 and older.
The migration of those with French as their mother tongue to Francophone populations outside Quebec can help support and maintain the populations by offsetting other losses, and increasing the overall demographic concentration of Francophones. It becomes difficult for Canadian Francophone populations to sustain or renew their populations without migrants or immigrants (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2006).

Source: Statistic Canada’s 2006 Census

Migratory Flows

Figure 3 illustrates the percentage of Francophone in-migrants and out-migrants that originated from other provinces within Canada as well as countries outside of Canada. Based on provincial Francophone populations, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and New Brunswick experienced more out-migration than in-migration, while British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario acquired more in-migrants than out-migrants.

Figure 3
*Francophone population in-migration and out-migration*

Source: Statistics Canada’s 2006 Census

**Education**

Figures 4 reveals the highest level of education attained by both the Francophone and Anglophone populations age 15 years and older for each of the six provinces. This data will help identify any discernable imbalance in education among provincial Francophone populations and Anglophone populations.

Figure 4 illustrates that in all provinces except New Brunswick, Francophones report higher education levels than Anglophones, with a higher proportion of the Francophone population holding an apprenticeship or other trade qualification (or higher). The same is true for reported college and university achievement, except in Ontario and New Brunswick.
Figure 4

*Highest level of education attained by Francophone and Anglophone populations*

Source: Statistics Canada’s 2006 Census

**Income**

Income can expose economic disparities and potential financial issues facing populations. Figure 5 shows the average income of Francophones and Anglophones age 15 years and older for the major cities of each province. The average income incorporates the 2005 Inter-City Index of retail price differentials. The Index measures the prices of a variety of commodities and services as experienced by consumers from Canada’s major cities, and compares them to an all-
city average of 100. Although provincial comparison of income would better reveal the overall earnings of Francophones and Anglophones in each province, there are no indices available to compare between provinces. Census results for major cities have therefore been used to characterize average earnings. Please see Appendix 5 for further information regarding these calculations.

Based on this data, and when factoring in the cost of living, the average income of Francophones are higher than those of Anglophones, with the exception of Vancouver and Edmonton. Francophones living in Regina and Toronto hold the highest average incomes (and show the largest lead over Anglophones), while those in Winnipeg and St. John hold the lowest (while still ahead of Anglophones).

Figure 5  
*Average income (2005 $) adjusted for cost of living*

Employment and Labour Force Participation

As shown in Figures 6, 7, and 8, Francophones in all six provinces have lower employment rates, participation rates, and lower unemployment rates (with the exception of New Brunswick) than the Anglophone population. When comparing trends across the six provinces the results differ between Francophones and Anglophones; the employment rate is lowest for Francophones in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, while it is lowest in New Brunswick for Anglophones. Alberta holds the highest employment rate for both populations. The results are similar for the participation rates. The lowest participation rates are in Saskatchewan for Francophones, while they are lower in New Brunswick for Anglophones. The province with the highest participation rates for both populations is again Alberta. Unemployment rates are lowest for Francophones in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, while they are lowest in Alberta for the Anglophone populations, and the highest rate of unemployment for both populations is in New Brunswick.

Figure 6
Employment Rates

Source: Statistic Canada’s 2006 Census

---

8 The workforce participation factors include the employment rates, participation rates, and unemployment rates. Based on Statistics Canada’s definitions, the employment rate measures the number of individuals employed the week before Census Day (May, 16, 2006), and is expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate refers to the labour force, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and older, and the unemployment rate reveals the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force the week prior to Census Day.
Figure 7
Participation Rates

Source: Statistic Canada’s 2006 Census
Employment by sector

The employment distribution by sector, for Francophone and Anglophone populations, is presented in Figure 9, which displays the percentage of the population 15 years and older working in the following sectors; primary industry, trade, manufacturing, commercial services, and non-commercial services.9

Based on Figure 9, the most noticeable differences observed pertain to the higher number of Francophones from each province working in non-commercial service industries. The opposite holds true in commercial service industries where there are less Francophones than Anglophones. There is no evident trend in the manufacturing industry, while there are less Francophones in each province working in trade industries, and more Francophones working in the primary industries with the exception of British Columbia and Alberta.

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9 The primary sector category signifies the agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and oil and gas extraction industry. The trade sector category consists of wholesale trade and retail trade. The manufacturing category consists solely of manufacturing. Commercial services includes utilities, transportation and warehousing, finance and insurance, information and cultural industries, real estate and rental and leasing, professional, scientific and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, arts, entertainment and recreation, accommodation and food services, and other services (excluding public administration), construction, administrative support, waste management and remediation services. The non-commercial services category includes public administration, educational services, and health care and social assistance.
DISCUSSION
This report presents a socio-economic comparison of Francophone and Anglophone populations in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick. By examining age, migratory flows, education, income, and labour, a better understanding of differences between provincial Francophone and Anglophone populations can be established. The following section will explore the results and help determine the comparative socio-economic status of Francophone populations, while focusing on the state of Francophone populations in the four western provinces.
Based on the results, it is apparent that Francophones from the western Canadian provinces are doing relatively well economically. Nevertheless, the Francophone populations also appear to be having difficulties thriving and developing demographically, especially when compared to the provincial Anglophone populations. As was pointed out by Stebbins (2000) “[t]he demographic odds of their language and culture surviving are against them” (p. 194). Moreover, when taking into consideration the lower Francophone populations of the four western provinces, which can be considered "heterogeneous, dispersed communities which are more in a minority situation in terms of language and culture, but are economically more comfortable" (Landry and Rousselle, 2003), one may debate whether the western Francophone populations should continue to receive governmental support for the expansion or retention of their communities, or whether funds would be better conferred to larger provincial populations such as those in Ontario and New Brunswick.

Although one could argue against supporting Canadian minority populations, it is important to recognize the benefits of having Francophone minority communities throughout all of Canada, including the western provinces. They remain vital linguistic communities that can enhance a region by encouraging investment, enhancing the overall vibrancy and appeal of the region, developing Francophone institutions which would then encourage Francophones to remain in their communities (which also helps the region economically), and enhance the regions’ overall employment base (Chorney, 1996).

**Vitality and demographic trends**
The overall socio-economic vitality of Francophone minority populations remains a key determinant of their ability to thrive and develop in provinces outside Quebec. Based on the data presented within this report, it is clear that each provincial Francophone population is receiving net increases from the combination of interprovincial and international migration. However, when coupled with issues such as a declining population and declining language continuity, Francophone populations from each of the six provinces continue to exhibit difficulties in their ability to maintain their demographic integrity.

Analysis of the data on age revealed an important trend in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. They not only have a perceptibly low proportion of children and youth age 1 to 14 compared to their provincial Anglophone counterparts (a characteristic which was also evident with the other four provinces), but they also boast the highest elderly Francophone population. In terms of drawing new international Francophone immigrants in Manitoba, Colin Lemoine’s (n.d) article on attracting Francophone immigrants to Manitoba reveals that Manitoba’s Francophone population base has slowly been improving as a result of provincial initiatives to attract immigrants. Lemoine points out that “in 2008, the province saw a 72% increase in French-speaking immigrant arrivals over 1999 figures [and]… [m]omentum continues to build for gradual, pragmatic promotion, recruitment and retention objectives” (p.16).

In regards to Saskatchewan, the FCFA (2009e) did reveal that “[f]orty-five percent of all Francophone immigrants in the province settled after 1996” which may signify that Francophone immigration could come to play a larger role in increasing and maintaining population numbers in Saskatchewan (p.7). More research using recent migration data needs to be conducted to
determine any further improvements in Saskatchewan’s ability to retain Francophones in Saskatchewan as a result of government programs or initiatives.

Alberta and British Columbia’s Francophone populations also show signs of aging, in addition to having the smallest proportion of Francophones age 1 to 14. Unlike Saskatchewan and Manitoba, however, population replacement levels remain steadier within these two western provinces (likely as a result of replacement migration). As demonstrated in Table 1, their Francophone populations are the only two to have increased between 1996 and 2006. No matter replacement migration levels, overall Francophone populations outside Quebec have continued to decline over the years due to progressive assimilation with Anglophone populations as well as a decline in the overall transfer of French from parents to children, particularly due to intermarriage among Francophones and Anglophones (Conrick, 2006).

Floch, and Frenette’s (2005) study on community vitality does suggest that on the whole, Francophones outside Quebec remain confident about their community’s development, although there remains a persistent fear among Francophones that the French language is threatened in Canada. Although the above mentioned demographic issues within this report are affecting Francophone populations on differing levels, the data does not reveal or take into consideration the determination to survive, and sense of identity found in these Francophone populations outside Quebec. According to Stebbins (2000) “[w]hen this is done, it can be concluded that ethnolinguistic vitality is reasonably high in the West” (p.194).

In order to champion an increase of funding for Francophone economic development in western Canada, WD should focus on communicating its capacity and the overall need for attracting Francophones to the western Canadian provinces. Employment and job creation is an important component that helps ensure the vitality and durability of Francophone minority populations in Canada; however, based on the data within this report, more needs to be invested in population continuity in order to promote their survival.

Whether it is through increased funding to infrastructure, tourism, or other approaches related to attracting Francophones, it is clear demographic issues require a greater deal of attention. For example, between 1996 and 2006, British Columbia and Alberta were better able to maintain population numbers, a result that could potentially have been an outcome of higher levels of Francophone in-migrants and immigrants. More research, however, needs to be conducted to understand the relationship between governmental policies related to in-migration, and the relationship with Canadian Francophone minority demographic trends.

**Education, Income, and Labour**

Based on socio-economic indicators such as education, income, and labour market outcomes, provincial Francophone populations vary on different levels. Education for example, which has generally been understood as an investment in human capital, varied among the Francophone populations. Based on the data, Francophones in New Brunswick receive less education overall, (particularly as a result of the high number of Francophones without any certification), while those in Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan are intermediate in their educational attainment, and those in Alberta and British Columbia retain higher standards of education compared with the other provinces.
Based on the 2005 Inter-City Index of retail price differentials, Francophones from Toronto boast the highest average income, both in comparison to the other major provincial cities as well as the Anglophone population. Regina follows while Edmonton and Vancouver are the only two cities with average incomes that are slightly lower than the Anglophone populations. Francophones from Winnipeg and St John’s also have slightly higher average income than the cities’ Anglophone population, while they also exhibit the lowest Francophone incomes in comparison to the other provinces.

One atypical characteristic that was revealed in the data concerned Alberta and British Columbia’s education and income variables. They are the only two provinces exhibiting lower income levels in their major cities than the Anglophone population, while being better educated on the whole (than both the Anglophone populations and the other provinces). Although the income differentials between Francophones and Anglophones remain minimal, it is not possible to speculate or confirm the reason for this result based on the data within this report. A breakdown of income by age may be required to further investigate this phenomenon.

When analyzing the 2006 labour employment Census data, Francophones from all provinces have lower employment rates, labour force participation, and (with the exception of New Brunswick) lower unemployment rates. This is likely a result of the large number of Francophones in retirement age. Also, when examining Francophone labour force participation among the provinces, it is clear that up until 2006 Alberta retained the highest rates of labour market participation. According to the FCFA (n.d), Alberta is “economically more active … where the economic base is more highly diversified and therefore less affected by underemployment, seasonality or unemployment” (p.15). These results suggest that proportionately fewer Francophones want to work in a way that would contribute to the province’s GDP but of those who do want to work, they have an easier time finding a job (in all cities other than New Brunswick).

In addition to labour force participation factors, the majority of employment for both the Francophone and Anglophone populations are concentrated in commercial and non-commercial industries. The Francophone populations, however, maintain a higher concentration in non-commercial industries (ie. public administration, educational services, and health care and social assistance) compared with the Anglophone populations. This could potentially be explained by the non-commercial industries’ tendency to implement mandates (particularly within the public service) that focus on servicing Canadians in both official languages throughout Canada. Because Francophones tend to have the highest rates of bilingualism (Conrick, 2006), this could be one reason they are more concentrated in non-commercial industries than Anglophones.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**
Based on the results within this report, WD has an important role to play in disseminating funding to the western Francophone populations and ensuring their overall vitality. Several recommendations that should be considered when formulating future funding priorities follow.
1) WD will need to focus on issues pertaining to the sustainability and vitality of Western Francophone populations when applying for the next cycle of Official Languages funding.

WD should invest in projects focused on bringing Francophones to western Canada. It is clear that there has been a proportional decline of Francophones living in all of the western provinces between 1996 and 2006 when compared to the overall provincial populations (Table 1), in addition to an overall decline in language continuity (Figure 1). It is not only a matter of making these populations economically self-sustainable, but helping western Francophone populations subsist and maintain sufficient populations in order to guarantee demographic renewal which is crucial to their survival.

Investment in attracting Francophones to the western provinces can be applied in a multitude of fashions to support WD’s current priorities. For example, WD’s role in recruiting and attracting new Francophones can occur by supporting entrepreneurship or small business initiatives carried out by new in-migrants or immigrants. Initiatives such as this would ensure Francophones arriving to the western provinces are able to contribute their skills and develop new business expertise within Francophone communities all the while providing incentive to come and stay in the western provinces.

2) Conduct further research to understand the influence of in-migration on Canadian Francophone minority demographic trends.

It will be valuable to better understand the impact of in-migration on minority demographic trends. Research on the topic should be conducted in order to support and better understand how WD’s financial initiatives can better attract Francophones to western Canada. It will also be imperative to determine how WD can align Francophone projects relating to in-migration to current 2010-2011 priorities such as technology commercialization, trade investment, and business productivity.

3) Help to make resources available for Francophones under the age of 15 years to help them preserve their language.

EDI funding of Francophone related projects will be a fundamental component to carrying out this third recommendation. EDI funding provides the necessary flexibility to accommodate a project such as this, which indirectly supports community competitiveness and is an investment in human capital, as there is more latitude with how the funding can be used compared to core WD funding. Ultimately, more resources should be concentrated on Francophone children and youth to support the preservation and the use of French outside the home. English remains a major influence within the western provinces, and increasing support to Francophone children and youth (perhaps by increasing educational or recreational initiatives aimed at this population) may help reduce the loss of the French language by strengthening community socialization at a young age, thereby reinforcing the French language.
CONCLUSION

This report set out to examine the socio-economic well being of western Francophone minority populations by comparing provincial Anglophone and Francophone populations in western Canada, Ontario, and New Brunswick. A general background on Official Languages history as well as literature review detailing work pertaining to Francophone minority populations in Canada was presented to provide historical and socio-economic context to the report. The quantitative component of the report used 2006 Census data from Statistics Canada. Age, population, and in-migration and out-migration was examined to help identify demographic differences between provincial Francophone populations. Indicators such as education and labour market outcomes were also used to draw conclusions about the socio-economic well-being of western Canadian Francophone populations.

This report advises that the Official Languages Team at WD use the recommendations in an effort to address the needs of Francophones in western Canada. The report will also help WD prepare for the next Treasury Board submission related to core Official Languages funding as well as Francophone economic development projects. The research revealed that there are problems relating to the western Francophone populations and their ability to prevent population decline and assimilation. An important step to continue the economic development and diversification of the Francophone economy in western Canada is to ensure their overall sustainability. It is therefore necessary to bolster support for western Francophone populations in order to help them prosper and flourish within their relative heterogeneous and dispersed communities.
REFERENCES


La Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne (FCFA) du Canada. (2009e). Francophone community profiles of Saskatchewan (2nd ed.). Ottawa : Corporate Printers Ltd.


Statistics Canada. (2006c). *Language Used Most Often at Work (8), Other Language Used Regularly at Work (9), Mother Tongue (8), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (7)}


### APPENDIX 1
French Linguistic Continuity Index 1996 and 2006, by province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Statistic Canada’s 2006 Census*
APPENDIX 2  
Provincial Francophone and Anglophone populations by age category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>1 to 14</th>
<th>15 to 44</th>
<th>45 to 64</th>
<th>65 and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
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<td>25%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>1 to 14</th>
<th>15 to 44</th>
<th>45 to 64</th>
<th>65 and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Alberta</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Statistic Canada’s 2006 Census*
APPENDIX 3
Percentage of Francophone population in-migration and out-migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In-Migrants</th>
<th>Out-Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Statistic Canada’s 2006 Census*
## APPENDIX 4

**Highest level of education attained by the Francophone and Anglophone populations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Anglophone</th>
<th>No Certification</th>
<th>High School Certificate or Equivalent</th>
<th>Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma</th>
<th>College, or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma</th>
<th>University Certificate or Diploma Below Bachelor Level</th>
<th>University Certificate, Diploma or Degree at Bachelor's Level or Above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francophone</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francophone</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francophone</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francophone</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>22%</td>
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<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francophone</td>
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<td>23%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
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<td>30%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francophone</td>
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<td>23%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Statistic Canada’s 2006 Census*
APPENDIX 5
Purchasing power equivalent using the 2005 inter-city index of retail price differentials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Income (2005 $)</th>
<th>Anglophone</th>
<th>Francophone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St John</td>
<td>$31,939</td>
<td>$33,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>$47,643</td>
<td>$51,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
<td>$34,984</td>
<td>$35,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regina</td>
<td>$36,461</td>
<td>$40,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonton</td>
<td>$41,690</td>
<td>$41,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>$42,239</td>
<td>$41,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Average</td>
<td>$39,159</td>
<td>$40,628</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indexes for major cities (2005)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined city avg (base) = 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Income (2005 $) Adjusted for Inter-City Price Differentials: Average City Income/(City Index/100)</th>
<th>Anglophone</th>
<th>Francophone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St John</td>
<td>$34,343</td>
<td>$36,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>$43,312</td>
<td>$47,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
<td>$38,026</td>
<td>$38,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regina</td>
<td>$39,632</td>
<td>$43,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonton</td>
<td>$42,979</td>
<td>$42,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>$41,411</td>
<td>$40,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Average</td>
<td>$39,950</td>
<td>$41,446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistic Canada’s 2006 Census and the 2005 Inter-City Index of Retail Price Differentials

10 This calculation relays the average income for each city which is then adjusted to the price differentials which measures the prices of a variety of commodities and services as experienced by consumers from various cities, and compares them to an all-city average of 100. The Index converts income for each city into an overall purchasing power equivalent for the largest cities in the provinces (Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, and St. John), thus taking into account the cost of living.
APPENDIX 6
Francophone and Anglophone labour force participation factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Francophone labour force participation factors</th>
<th>Employment Rate</th>
<th>Participation Rate</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anglophone labour force participation factors</th>
<th>Employment Rate</th>
<th>Participation Rate</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistic Canada’s 2006 Census
APPENDIX 7

Employment structure of Francophone and Anglophone populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Primary Industry</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Commercial services</th>
<th>Non-commercial services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Primary Industry</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Commercial services</th>
<th>Non-commercial service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Statistic Canada’s 2006 Census