

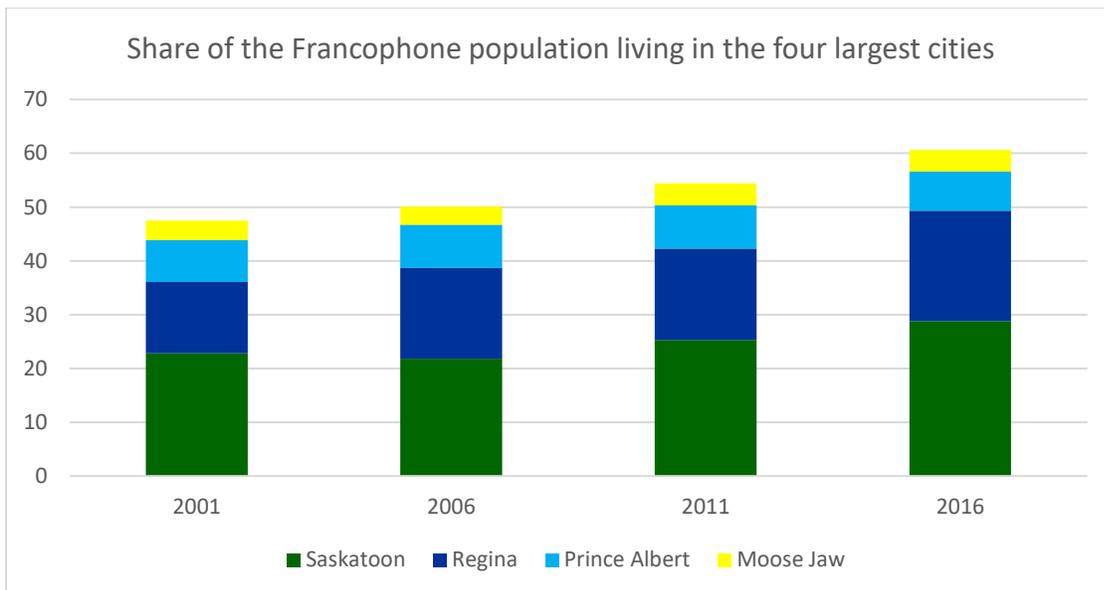
Francophone environmental scan

Key data:

- The population whose mother tongue is French in Saskatchewan has been relatively stable in recent years, though it has declined as a percentage of the provincial population.

Years	Saskatchewan population	Francophone population	Proportion
2001	978,933	18,635	1.9%
2006	968,157	16,790	1.8%
2011	1,033,381	17,608	1.7%
2016	1,098,352	17,740	1.6%

- Sixty per cent of Saskatchewan's Francophones now live in one of the province's four largest centres. This proportion has been growing in the last decades.



- Sixteen per cent of the Francophone population in Saskatchewan was born abroad, which is a higher rate than for the population of Saskatchewan (10.5 per cent). In 2006, only six per cent of the Francophone population in Saskatchewan was born abroad.
- The Francophone population is older than the general population of Saskatchewan.

Relative distribution by age group

Age group	Francophone population	Saskatchewan population
0-14	10%	20%
15-64	58%	65%
65+	32%	15%

- The Francophone population has slightly higher individual median income than the general population of Saskatchewan, \$41.1K compared to \$38.2K. It also has higher educational achievement.

Highest certificate, diploma or degree (age 15-64)

Highest certificate	Francophone population	Saskatchewan population
No certificate	18%	21%
High school	25%	30%
Post-secondary	57%	49%

Trend: Francophone leaders see the development of their own institutions as critical to support the community's vitality

Evidence:

- Francophone leaders across Canada are advocating for the development of their own institutions. This approach is known in French as "*par et pour*" (by Francophones, for Francophones). This trend has been particularly evident in education and early childhood, where Francophones have developed their own institutions.
- In both areas, these institutions have been growing. The number of K-12 students registered in the province's Francophone school division has increased by 79.4 per cent since 2007. The number of Francophone childcare spaces has increased by 88.6 per cent since 2007.
- Francophone leaders in Saskatchewan are now pressing for the development of Fransaskois institutions in other areas, notably postsecondary education (development of additional programs at la Cité universitaire and provincial funding for Collège Mathieu) and health (development of bilingual community clinics in Regina and Saskatoon).

Risks:

- The *par et pour* approach can work where numbers warrant, i.e. where there are sufficient potential clients to sustain Francophone institutions. This threshold isn't the same in all area. For instance, a Francophone child care centre can be viable with a much smaller client base than a Francophone primary health care centre. The small size and the geographic distribution of Saskatchewan's Francophone population are two challenges for the *par et pour* approach.
- Even when numbers warrant, the cost per client can be higher for Francophone institutions. For instance, the per student costs for the Francophone school division is higher than for the Saskatchewan average.
- There is federal funding available to support Francophone institutions. However, that funding has been largely stagnant in recent years (education) or offered on a one-time basis (federal-provincial agreement for early learning).

Implications:

- In areas such as health or postsecondary education, Francophone leaders in Saskatchewan have put forward the idea of having bilingual institutions or bilingual programs as a way to address small population number.
- In Saskatchewan, the *par et pour* approach might be more suited to Regina and Saskatoon where there are larger number of Francophones living than in small rural communities.