

Socio-cultural Profile Quebec, 1996-2011

Research Team Official Languages Branch Canadian Heritage January, 2015



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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

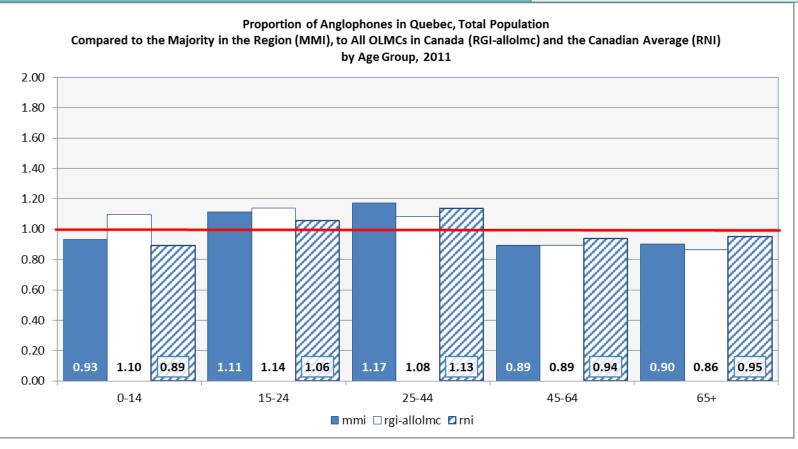
- ✓ Data sources: Canada Census 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, National Household Survey, 2011, Statistics Canada
- ✓ the linguistic definition used, unless otherwise stated, is the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses distributed equally.
- ✓ Geographic Levels
 - National (Canada, 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)

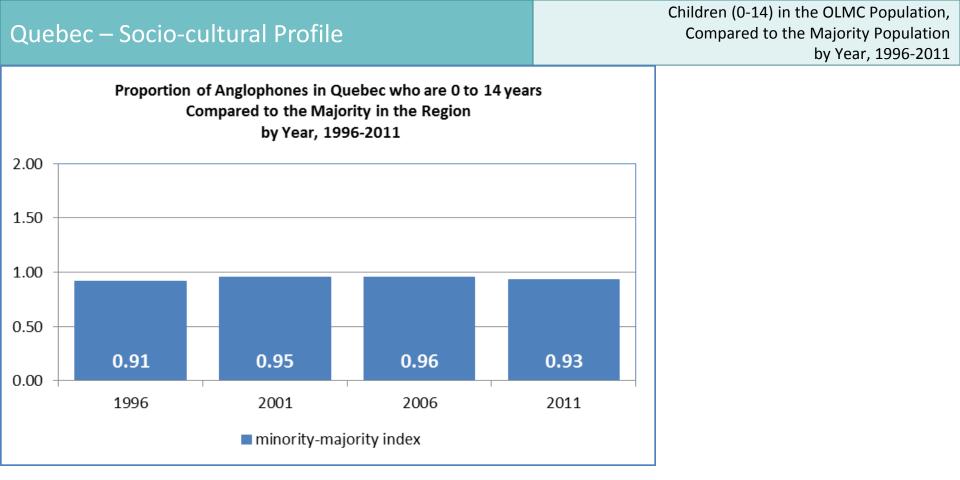
| | Proportion of Anglophones Total Population Quebec, 1996-2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Values | 0-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | | | | | | | |
| | OL minority - total population | 1,046,495 | 1,046,495 | 1,046,495 | 1,046,495 | 1,046,495 | | | | | | | |
| | OL minority - total population (#) | | 145,520 | 316,405 | 287,860 | 138,065 | | | | | | | |
| | OL minority - total population (%) | 15.2% | 13.9% | 30.2% | 27.5% | 13.2% | | | | | | | |
| | OL majority - total population (%) | 16.2% | 12.5% | 25.8% | 30.8% | 14.6% | | | | | | | |
| | Canadian population - total population (%) | 17.0% | 13.2% | 26.7% | 29.3% | 13.9% | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | Minority-majority index | 0.93 | 1.11 | 1.17 | 0.89 | 0.90 | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 0.89 | 1.06 | 1.13 | 0.94 | 0.95 | | | | | | | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1.08 | 0.89 | 0.86 | | | | | | | |
| | Intergenerational index | | | 1.10 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 0.85 | 1.04 | 0.88 | 1.27 | 1.03 | | | | | | | |
| | Temporal mmi (1996-2011) | 1.02 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 0.96 | 0.76 | | | | | | | |
| | Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011) | 0.99 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 0.99 | 0.88 | | | | | | | |
| | OL minority - total population (%) | 16.1% | 13.5% | 31.5% | 25.6% | 13.3% | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | Minority-majority index | 0.96 | 1.06 | 1.15 | 0.86 | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 0.88 | 0.92 | | | | | | | |
| | OL minority - total population (%) | 17.3% | 13.2% | 32.6% | 23.6% | 13.2% | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | Minority-majority index | 0.95 | 0.73 | 1.80 | 1.30 | 0.73 | | | | | | | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 | | | | | | | |
| | OL minority - total population (%) | 17.8% | 13.4% | 34.3% | 21.7% | 12.8% | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Minority-majority index | 0.91 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 0.93 | 1.19 | | | | | | | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.11 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 0.91 | 0.99 | | | | | | | |

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.



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



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

1,046,495

158,643

15.2%

Quebec (QC)

| Proportion Of Children (0-14 Years) Among Anglophones Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | OL mino | prity population | proportion (0-14 | Relative indices | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Population | 0 to 14 years | 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 |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) | 9,401 | 1,533 | 16.3% | 12.6% | 1.29 🕆 | 00.96 | 71.18 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 01.00 | 40.76 | 1.30 | ♦ 0.87 |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC) | 841 | 25 | 3.0% | 14.5% | 40.20 | 40.17 | 40.21 | 40.20 | 40.20 | 40.20 | 01.00 | ∕ 10.81 | 4 0.25 | 4 0.20 |
| Capitale-Nationale (QC) | 12,666 | 1,256 | 9.9% | 14.4% | 40.69 | 40.58 | 40.72 | 40.65 | 40.65 | 40.65 | 01.00 | 01.01 | ∕ 0.90 | 4 0.75 |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (QC) | 3,114 | 245 | 7.9% | 16.7% | 40.47 | 40.46 | 40.57 | 40.52 | 40.52 | 40.52 | 01.00 | 40.72 | 4 0.56 | 4 0.45 |
| Estrie (QC) | 22,577 | 3,057 | 13.5% | 16.4% | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.83 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80 | 00.98 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.89 | ∕ 20.89 | ∕ 20.89 | 01.00 | 40.75 | 0 1.02 | |
| Centre-du-Québec (QC) | 2,508 | 258 | 10.3% | 16.8% | 40.61 | 40.60 | 40.74 | 40.68 | 40.68 | 40.68 | O1.00 | ∕ <mark>℃</mark> 0.88 | 4 0.78 | 4 0.63 |
| Montérégie (QC) | 155,636 | 25,820 | 16.6% | 17.1% | 00.97 | 00.97 | 1.20 | 1.09 | 71.09 | 71.09 | 01.00 | 0.95 | 0 1.01 | ♦ 0.82 |
| Montréal (QC) | 610,700 | 86,753 | 14.2% | 15.7% | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.90 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83 | 01.03 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.94 | ∕ 20.94 | ∕ 10.94 | O1.00 | 71.18 | | ∕ ₩ 0.85 |
| Laval (QC) | 82,255 | 14,585 | 17.7% | 17.3% | O 1.03 | O1.04 | 1.28 | 71.17 | 71.17 | 71.17 | O1.00 | 1.29 🏫 | 🛺 1.05 | |
| Lanaudière (QC) | 11,561 | 1,453 | 12.6% | 17.3% | 40.72 | 40.74 | ∕ 20.91 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83 | ∕ 20.83 | ∕ 10.83 | O1.00 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.93 | 7 1.07 | ∕ } 0.82 |
| Laurentides (QC) | 34,680 | 4,914 | 14.2% | 17.4% | ∕ 20.82 | ∕ 20.83 | O1.02 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.93 | ∕ 20.93 | ∕ 20.93 | O1.00 | 40.73 | 0 0.97 | 4 0.76 |
| Outaouais (QC) | 65,604 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 16.3% | 17.4% | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.94 | 00.96 | 71.18 | 71.07 | 71.07 | 71.07 | 01.00 | 0.97 | 0 0.95 | 4 0.77 |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC) | 4,914 | 920 | 18.7% | 17.3% | 71.08 | 1.10 | | | | 1.24 | 01.00 | № 0.85 | 1.20 | ∕ 0.93 |
| Mauricie (QC) | 2,884 | 303 | 10.5% | 13.6% | 40.77 | 40.62 | 40.76 | 40.69 | 40.69 | 40.69 | 01.00 | 40.67 | 0 0.95 | 4 0.73 |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC) | 1,536 | 135 | 8.8% | 15.2% | 40.58 | 4 0.52 | 0.64 | ↓ 0.58 | ↓ 0.58 | 0.58 | 01.00 | ∕ 20.88 | 4 0.65 | 4 0.48 |
| Côte-Nord (QC) | 5,093 | | 16.1% | 16.7% | 00.97 | 0.95 | 71.17 | 71.06 | 71.06 | 71.06 | 01.00 | 0.96 | 9 0.94 | 4 0.75 |
| Nord-du-Québec (QC) | 20,480 | 5,570 | 27.2% | 20.3% | 1.34 | 1.60 | 1.97 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 01.00 | 1.78 | 1.47 | 7 1.14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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".

16.2%

0.93

0.89

▶1.10 ○1.00

01.00

O1.00

71.10

0 1.02

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.

0.85

Nord-du-Quâbao

Outaou

Note : The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community

Abitibi-Témiscamingue

with that of the majority community.

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

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.20), Chaudière -Appalaches (0.47), and Saguenay -Lac-Saint-Jean (0.58) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in Quebec when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).
- The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.34), Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1.29), and Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.08) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).

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

haudière-Appalaches

Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1: 11: 500 000. Inset map scale: 1: 3: 000 000.

Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine

Proportion of Individuals (Aged 0-14)

in Official-Language Minority Communities Compared to the Majority

by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011

Minority-Majority Index

low (0.80 to 0.95)

high (1.05 to 1.20)

[<u>ສາງອາ</u>ທະໄດ້ອອ

Laurentide

similar (0.95 to 1.05)

very high (1.20 or more)

very low (less than 0.80)

Number of Individuals (Aged 0-14)

less than 250

500 to 1,500

1,500 to 5,000

more than 5,000

Estrie

Southern Quebec

Canada

250 to 500

14

1.40

1.20

1.00

0.80

0.60

0.40

0.20

- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion of children (0-14 years) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion of children (0-14 years) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.

1.00

Proportion of Anglophones

Who Were Children (0-14)

Quebec Region and Administrative Regions, 2011

Estrie, QC (0.98, 0.83)

0.80

Lanaudière, QC (0.91, 0.72)

Mauricie, QC (0.76, 0.77)

0.60

Capitale-Nationale, QC (0.72, 0.69) Centre-du-Québec, QC (0.74, 0.61)

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean, QC (0.64, 0.58)

0.20

Chaudière - Appalaches, QC (0.57,

Bas-Saint-Laurent, QC (0.21, 0.20)

0.40

0.47)

Nord-du-Québec, QC (1.97, 1.34)

minority-majority index

aspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine, QC (1.18, 1.29)

Laval, Q¢ (1.28, 1.03)

Côte-Nord, QC (1.17, 0.97) Outaouais, QC (1.18, 0.94) Région du Québec, QC (1.10, 0.93)

Montréal, QC (1.03, 0.90)

Laurentides, QC (1.02, 0.82)

1.20

1.40

1.60

1.80

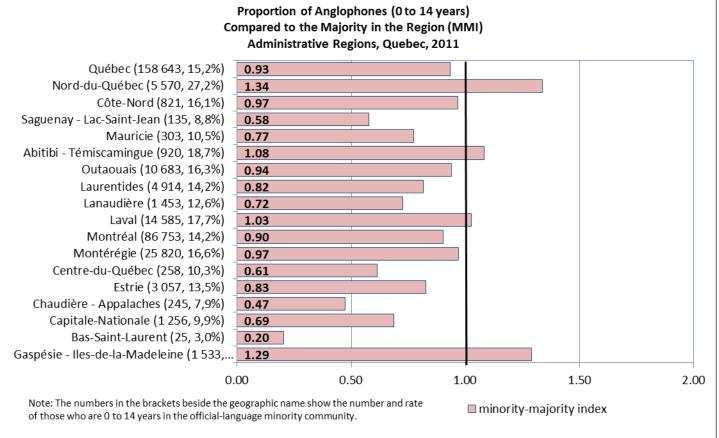
2.00

Abitibi - Témiscamingue, QC (1.35, 1.08)

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 Minority-Majority Index by Administrative Region, 2011

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.20), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.47), and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.58) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in Quebec
- ✓ The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.34), Gaspésie - Ilesde-la-Madeleine (1.29), and Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.08) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec



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 Anglophones (0 to 14 years) Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011 Quebec, QC (158,643, 15.2%) 0.89 Nord-du-Québec, QC (5,570, 27.2%) 1.60 Côte-Nord, QC (821, 16.1%) 0.95 Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean, QC (135, 8.8%) 0.52 Mauricie, QC (303, 10.5%) 0.62 Abitibi - Témiscamingue, QC (920, 18.7%) 1.10 Outaouais, QC (10,683, 16.3%) 0.96 \checkmark Laurentides, QC (4,914, 14.2%) 0.83 Lanaudière, QC (1,453, 12.6%) 0.74 Laval, QC (14,585, 17.7%) 1.04 Montréal, QC (86,753, 14.2%) 0.83 Montérégie, QC (25,820, 16.6%) 0.97 Centre-du-Québec, QC (258, 10.3%) 0.60 Estrie, QC (3,057, 13.5%) 0.80 Chaudière - Appalaches, QC (245, 7.9%) 0.46 Capitale-Nationale, QC (1,256, 9.9%) 0.58 0.17 Bas-Saint-Laurent, QC (25, 3.0%) Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine, QC (1,533, 16.3%) 0.96 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 are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community. Population in Canada)

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

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.17), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.46), and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.52) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones in Quebec.
 - The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.60), Abitibi -Témiscamingue (1.10), and Laval (1.04) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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 Administrative Region, 2011

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.21), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.57), and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.64) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for 0 in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.97), Abitibi -Témiscamingue (1.35), and Laval (1.28) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

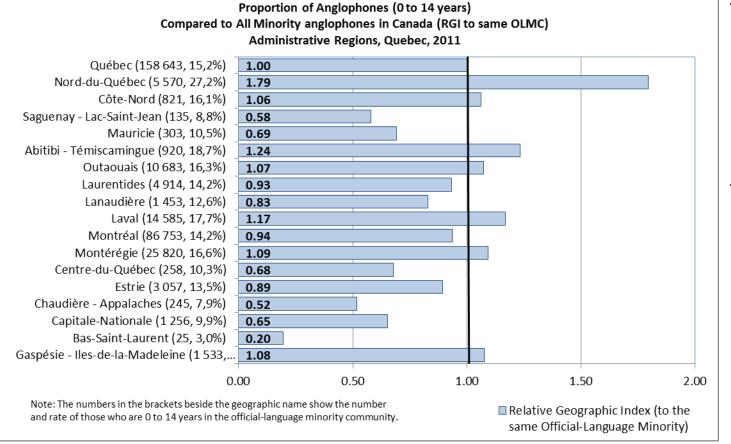
| Com | • | all OLMCs in | • | • | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----|----|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Admin | istrative Re | gions, Que | ebec, 2011 | | | | |
| Québec (158 643, 15,2%) | 1.10 | | | | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec (5 570, 27,2%) | 1.97 | | | | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (821, 16,1%) | 1.17 | | | | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (135, 8,8%) | 0.64 | | | | | | | |
| Mauricie (303, 10,5%) | 0.76 | | | | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (920, 18,7%) | 1.35 | | | | | | | |
| Outaouais (10 683, 16,3%) | 1.18 | | | | | | | |
| Laurentides (4 914, 14,2%) | 1.02 | | | | | | | |
| Lanaudière (1 453, 12,6%) | 0.91 | | | | | | | |
| Laval (14 585, 17,7%) | 1.28 | | | | | | | |
| Montréal (86 753, 14,2%) | 1.03 | | | | | | | |
| Montérégie (25 820, 16,6%) | 1.20 | | | | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (258, 10,3%) | 0.74 | | |] | | | | |
| Estrie (3 057, 13,5%) | 0.98 | | | | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (245, 7,9%) | 0.57 | | | | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (1 256, 9,9%) | 0.72 | | | | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (25, 3,0%) | 0.21 | | | | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1 533, | 1.18 | | | | | | | |
| 0. | 00 | 0. | 50 | 1.0 | 00 | 1. | 50 | 2.00 |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geog were unemployed in the official-language minority | | | nber and rat | e of those who | 0 | | Geographic In Cs in Canada) | dex (to |

Proportion of Anglophones (0 to 14 years)

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 Administrative Region, 2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile



✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.20), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.52), and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.58) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in Quebec.

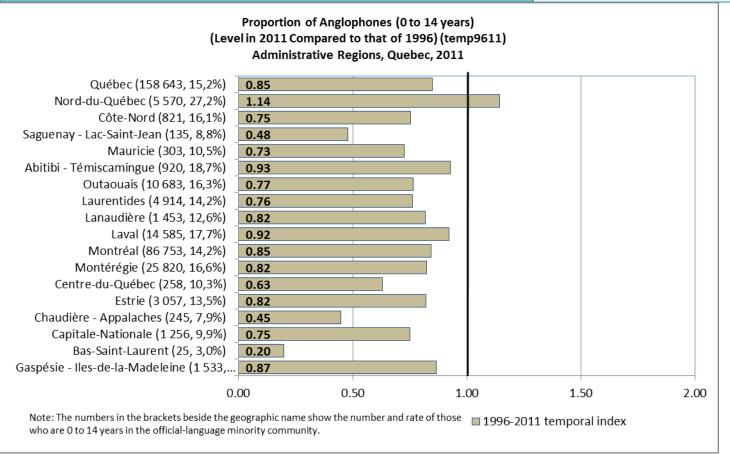
✓ The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.79), Abitibi -Témiscamingue (1.24), and Laval (1.17) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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 Temporal Index by Administrative Region, 1996-2011

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.20), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.45), and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.48) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.14), Abitibi -Témiscamingue (0.93), and Laval (0.92) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile



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)

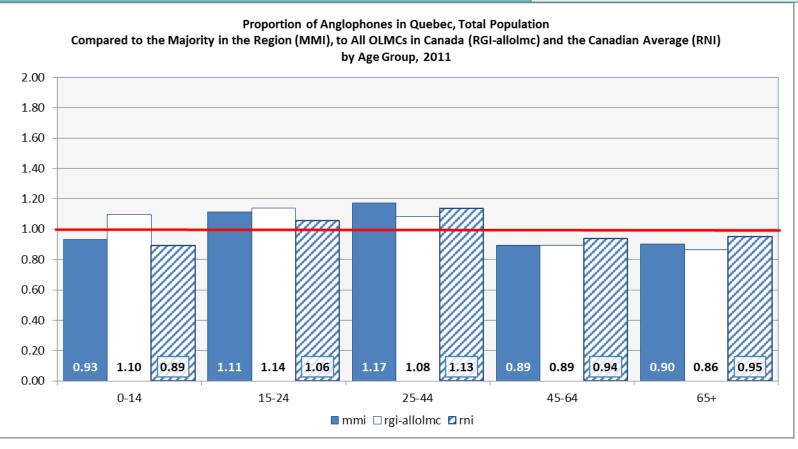
Proportion of Anglophones Total Population

Quebec, 1996-2011

| | Quebec, 195 | | | | | |
|------|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | Values | 0-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
| | OL minority - total population | 1,046,495 | 1,046,495 | 1,046,495 | 1,046,495 | 1,046,495 |
| | OL minority - total population (#) | 158,643 | 145,520 | 316,405 | 287,860 | 138,065 |
| | OL minority - total population (%) | 15.2% | 13.9% | 30.2% | 27.5% | 13.2% |
| | OL majority - total population (%) | 16.2% | 12.5% | 25.8% | 30.8% | 14.6% |
| | Canadian population - total population (%) | 17.0% | 13.2% | 26.7% | 29.3% | 13.9% |
| 2011 | Minority-majority index | 0.93 | 1.11 | 1.17 | 0.89 | 0.90 |
| 2011 | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 0.89 | 1.06 | 1.13 | 0.94 | 0.95 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1.08 | 0.89 | 0.86 |
| | Intergenerational index | | | 1.10 | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 0.85 | 1.04 | 0.88 | 1.27 | 1.03 |
| | Temporal mmi (1996-2011) | 1.02 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 0.96 | 0.76 |
| | Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011) | 0.99 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 0.99 | 0.88 |
| | OL minority - total population (%) | 16.1% | 13.5% | 31.5% | 25.6% | 13.3% |
| 2006 | Minority-majority index | 0.96 | 1.06 | 1.15 | 0.86 | 1.00 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 0.88 | 0.92 |
| | OL minority - total population (%) | 17.3% | 13.2% | 32.6% | 23.6% | 13.2% |
| 2001 | Minority-majority index | 0.95 | 0.73 | 1.80 | 1.30 | 0.73 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| | OL minority - total population (%) | 17.8% | 13.4% | 34.3% | 21.7% | 12.8% |
| 1996 | Minority-majority index | 0.91 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 0.93 | 1.19 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.11 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 0.91 | 0.99 |
| | | and the second | | | | and the second |

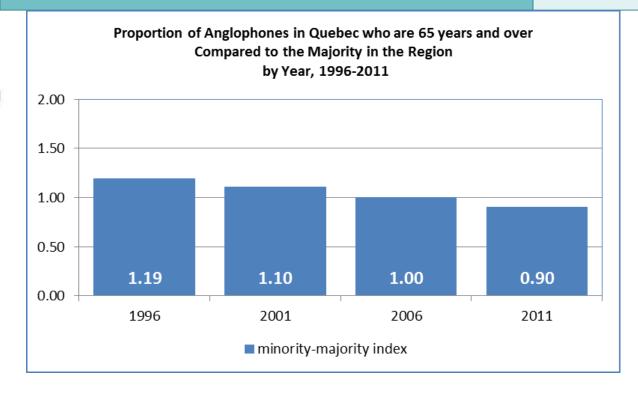
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

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.



- 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 plus) in the OLMC, Compared to the Majority Population by Year, 1996-2011



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

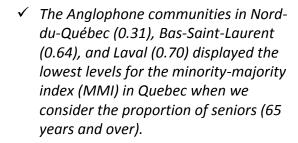
Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Data and Relative Indices by Administrative Region, 2011

| Proportion Of Seniors (65 Years And Over) Among Anglophones Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | OL minorit | y population | | of seniors and over) | | | | Re | lative in | dices | | | |
| 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 |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) | 9,401 | 1,855 | 19.7% | 19.3% | 01.02 | 1.42 | 1.29 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 40.76 | 9 0.94 | 1.47 🛉 |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC) | 841 | 95 | 11.3% | 17.6% | 40.64 | ∕ 20.82 | 40.74 | ∕ 20.86 | ∕ 20.86 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.86 | `_ 0.81 | 7.08 | 懀 1.51 |
| Capitale-Nationale (QC) | 12,666 | 1,920 | 15.2% | 16.2% | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.94 | 71.09 | 00.99 | 71.15 | 71.15 | 71.15 | O1.01 | 4 0.70 | 0 0.97 |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (QC) | 3,114 | 500 | 16.1% | 15.1% | 71.07 | 71.16 | 71.05 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 40.72 | 🛺 1.07 | 1.52 |
| Estrie (QC) | 22,577 | 4,873 | 21.6% | 15.6% | 1.38 🛉 | 1.56 | 1.41 | 1.64 👚 | 1.64 👚 | 1.64 👚 | 40.75 | 4 0.77 | 7 1.09 |
| Centre-du-Québec (QC) | 2,508 | 328 | 13.1% | 15.5% | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.84 | ∕ 20.94 | ∕ 20.86 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.99 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.88 | 4 0.60 | <u>\</u> 0.85 |
| Montérégie (QC) | 155,636 | 21,766 | 14.0% | 13.9% | O1.01 | O 1.01 | ∕ 20.92 | 71.06 | 71.06 | 71.06 | 00.95 | 4 0.79 | 1.20 |
| Montréal (QC) | 610,700 | 80,403 | 13.2% | 14.1% | 9 0.93 | O 0.95 | ∕ 20.86 | O1.00 | O1.00 | O1.00 | 71.18 | 0 0.95 | 0 0.99 |
| Laval (QC) | 82,255 | 8,420 | 10.2% | 14.6% | 40.70 | 4 0.74 | 40.67 | 40.78 | 40.78 | 40.78 | 1.29 🕆 | 9 0.81 | 7 1.12 |
| Lanaudière (QC) | 11,561 | 1,529 | 13.2% | 13.2% | 01.00 | 00.95 | 9 0.87 | 01.00 | 01.00 | 01.00 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.93 | 4 0.53 | 9.83 🅎 |
| Laurentides (QC) | 34,680 | 6,016 | 17.3% | 13.2% | 1.31 | 1.25 | 1.14 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 40.73 | 4 0.72 | 7 1.08 |
| Outaouais (QC) | 65,604 | 7,400 | 11.3% | 12.0% | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.94 | 9 0.81 | 40.74 | ∕ 20.85 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.85 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.85 | 00.97 | 4 0.79 | 7 1.15 |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC) | 4,914 | 620 | 12.6% | 13.5% | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.93 | ∕ 20.91 | ∕ 20.83 | 00.96 | 0.96 | 00.96 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.85 | 4 0.58 | 9 0.87 |
| Mauricie (QC) | 2,884 | 535 | 18.6% | 18.9% | 00.98 | 1.34 | 1.22 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 40.67 | 4 0.71 | 0 1.01 |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC) | 1,536 | 190 | 12.4% | 16.1% | 40.77 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.89 | ∕ 0.81 | ∕ 20.94 | ∕ 20.94 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.94 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.88 | 4 0.68 | 7 1.14 |
| Côte-Nord (QC) | 5,093 | 810 | 15.9% | 13.5% | 71.17 | 1.15 | 01.04 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 00.96 | ∕ ≥ 0.91 | 1.78 🛉 |
| Nord-du-Québec (QC) | 20,480 | 563 | 2.7% | 8.8% | 4 0.31 | 40.20 | 40.18 | 40.21 | 4 0.21 | 40.21 | 1.78 🛉 | 4 0.73 | 1.37 |
| Quebec (QC) | 1,046,495 | 138,065 | 13.2% | 14.6% | ∕ 0.90 | 00.95 | 0.86 | 01.00 | O1.00 | O1.00 | 71.10 | 4 0.75 | O 1.03 |

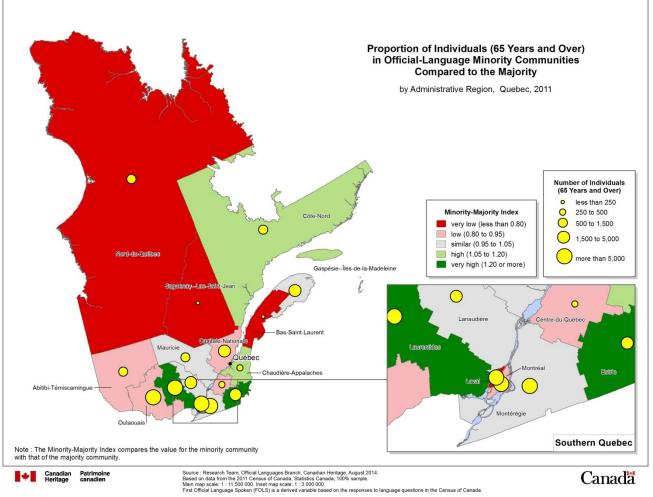
and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the methodolgy and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals total ✓ population in the Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Mauricie (0.67), Chaudière Appalaches (0.72), and Laurentides (0.73) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in Quebec.

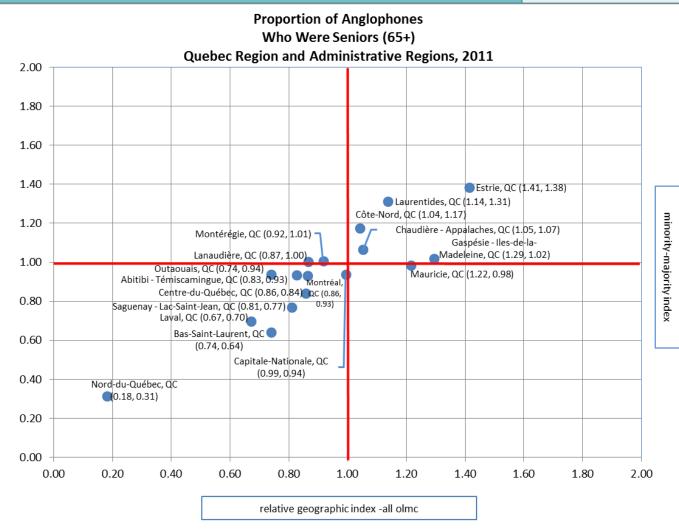
The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.78), Laval (1.29), and Montréal (1.18) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.



✓ The regions of Estrie (1.38), Laurentides (1.31), and Côte-Nord (1.17) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).



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



- The 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 Administrative Region, 2011 ✓ The Anglophone communities Proportion of Anglophones (65 years and over) in Nord-du-Québec (0.31), Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI) Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.64), and Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011 Laval (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-

Québec (138 065, 13,2%) 0.90 Nord-du-Québec (563, 2,7%) 0.31 Côte-Nord (810, 15,9%) 1.17 Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (190, 12,4%) 0.77 Mauricie (535, 18,6%) 0.98 Abitibi - Témiscamingue (620, 12,6%) 0.93 Outaouais (7 400, 11, 3%) 0.94 Laurentides (6 016, 17,3%) 1.31 Lanaudière (1 529, 13,2%) 1.00 Laval (8 420, 10,2%) 0.70 Montréal (80 403, 13,2%) 0.93 Montérégie (21 766, 14,0%) 1.01 Centre-du-Québec (328, 13,1%) 0.84 Estrie (4 873, 21,6%) 1.38 Chaudière - Appalaches (500, 16,1%) 1.07 Capitale-Nationale (1920, 15,2%) 0.94 Bas-Saint-Laurent (95, 11,3%) 0.64 Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1855,... 1.02 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 minority-majority index of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority community.

majority index (MMI) in Quebec.

The regions of Estrie (1.38), \checkmark Laurentides (1.31), and Côte-Nord (1.17) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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.

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

- The Anglophone communities \checkmark in Nord-du-Québec (0.20), Laval (0.74), and Outaouais (0.81) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones in Quebec.
- \checkmark The regions of Estrie (1.56), Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1.42), and Mauricie (1.34) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

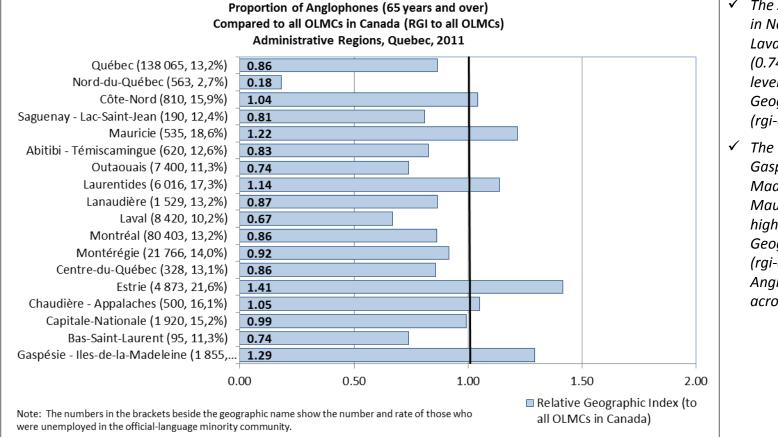
| Compared to | the Total Canad | (65 years and o dian Population , Quebec, 2011 | - | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|-----|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Quebec, QC (138,065, 13.2%) | 0.95 | , quebee, 2011 | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec, QC (156,005, 15.2%) | 0.20 | | | | | |
| Côte-Nord, QC (810, 15.9%) | 1.15 | | | | | |
| | 0.89 | 1 | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean, QC (190, 12.4%) | - | 1 | | | | |
| Mauricie, QC (535, 18.6%) | 1.34 | | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue, QC (620, 12.6%) | 0.91 | 1 | | | | |
| Outaouais, QC (7,400, 11.3%) | 0.81 | 1 | | | | |
| Laurentides, QC (6,016, 17.3%) | 1.25 | I | | | | |
| Lanaudière, QC (1,529, 13.2%) | 0.95 | | | | | |
| Laval, QC (8,420, 10.2%) | 0.74 | | | | | |
| Montréal, QC (80,403, 13.2%) | 0.95 | | | | | |
| Montérégie, QC (21,766, 14.0%) | 1.01 | | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec, QC (328, 13.1%) | 0.94 | | | | | |
| Estrie, QC (4,873, 21.6%) | 1.56 | | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches, QC (500, 16.1%) | 1.16 | | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale, QC (1,920, 15.2%) | 1.09 | | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent, QC (95, 11.3%) | 0.82 | | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine, QC (1,855, 19.7%) | 1.42 | | | | | |
| 0 | .00 | 0.50 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority comm | | nd rate of those | | Relative Natio Population in | onal Index (to th Canada) | ne Total |

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 Administrative Region, 2011

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.18), Laval (0.67), and Outaouais (0.74) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for 0 in Quebec.
- The regions of Estrie (1.41), Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1.29), and Mauricie (1.22) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

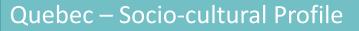
Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile



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 Administrative Region, 2011

- The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.21), Laval (0.78), and Outaouais (0.85) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in Quebec.
- The regions of Estrie (1.64), Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1.50), and Mauricie (1.41) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.



| | • | nglophones (65 yeinglophones in Ca | | | | |
|--|------------|------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| | - | tive Regions, Que | - | | | |
| Québec (138 065, 13,2%) | 1.00 | | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec (563, 2,7%) | 0.21 | | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (810, 15,9%) | 1.21 | | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (190, 12,4%) | 0.94 | | | | | |
| Mauricie (535, 18,6%) | 1.41 | | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (620, 12,6%) | 0.96 | | | | | |
| Outaouais (7 400, 11,3%) | 0.85 | | | | | |
| Laurentides (6 016, 17,3%) | 1.31 | | | | | |
| Lanaudière (1 529, 13,2%) | 1.00 | | | | | |
| Laval (8 420, 10,2%) | 0.78 | I | | | | |
| Montréal (80 403, 13,2%) | 1.00 | | | | | |
| Montérégie (21 766, 14,0%) | 1.06 | | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (328, 13,1%) | 0.99 | 1 | | | | |
| Estrie (4 873, 21,6%) | 1.64 | | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (500, 16,1%) | 1.22 | | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (1 920, 15,2%) | 1.15 | | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (95, 11,3%) | 0.86 | | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1855, | 1.50 | | | | <u> </u> | |
| 0. | 00 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1 | .50 | 2.00 |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the g and rate of those who are 65 years and over in | U . | | | Relative Geo same Officia | graphic Index I-Language M | · / |

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 Temporal Index by Administrative Region, 1996-2011

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Lanaudière (0.83), Centredu-Québec (0.85), and Abitibi -Témiscamingue (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Nord-du-Québec (2.37), Côte-Nord (1.78), and Chaudière -Appalaches (1.52) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

| | • | of Anglophones (65 compared to that of | years and over) 1996) (temp9611) | | |
|--|-------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------|
| (| | trative Regions, Qu | | | |
| Québec (138 065, 13,2%) | 1.03 | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec (563, 2,7%) | 2.37 | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (810, 15,9%) | 1.78 | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (190, 12,4%) | 1.14 | | | | |
| Mauricie (535, 18,6%) | 1.01 | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (620, 12,6%) | 0.87 | | | | |
| Outaouais (7 400, 11,3%) | 1.15 | | | | |
| Laurentides (6 016, 17,3%) | 1.08 | | | | |
| Lanaudière (1 529, 13,2%) | 0.83 | | | | |
| Laval (8 420, 10,2%) | 1.12 | | | | |
| Montréal (80 403, 13,2%) | 0.99 | | | | |
| Montérégie (21 766, 14,0%) | 1.20 | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (328, 13,1%) | 0.85 | | | | |
| Estrie (4 873, 21,6%) | 1.09 | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (500, 16,1%) | 1.52 | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (1 920, 15,2%) | 0.97 | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (95, 11,3%) | 1.51 | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1855, | 1.47 | | | | |
| 0 | .00 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the g who are 65 years and over in the official-langua | , , , | | rate of those 🔲 1996-2 | 2011 temporal index | |

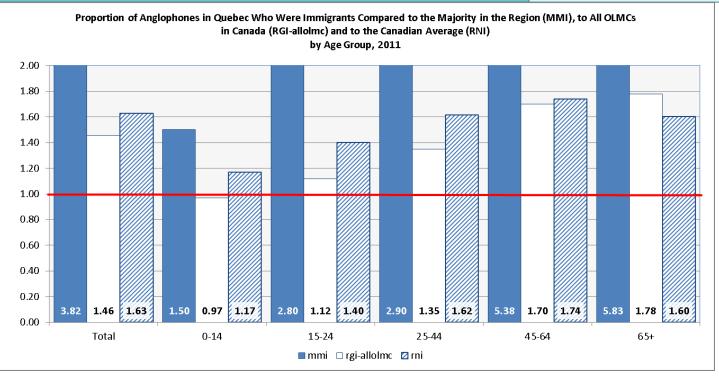
The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that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

Immigrant population in OLMCs

| | Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec Who Were Immigrants 1996-2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Values | Total | 0-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | | | | | |
| | OL minority - total population | 1,046,495 | 158,643 | 145,520 | 316,405 | 287,863 | 138,065 | | | | | |
| | OL minority - who were immigrants (#) | 351,495 | 12,513 | 26,778 | 122,868 | 123,285 | 66,045 | | | | | |
| | OL minority - who were immigrants (%) | 33.6% | 7.9% | 18.4% | 38.8% | 42.8% | 47.8% | | | | | |
| | OL majority - who were immigrants (%) | 8.8% | 5.3% | 6.6% | 13.4% | 8.0% | 8.2% | | | | | |
| | Canadian population - who were immigrants (%) | 20.6% | 6.7% | 13.1% | 24.0% | 24.6% | 29.9% | | | | | |
| | Minority-majority index | 3.82 | 1.50 | 2.80 | 2.90 | 5.38 | 5.83 | | | | | |
| 2011 | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 1.63 | 1.17 | 1.40 | 1.62 | 1.74 | 1.60 | | | | | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.46 | 0.97 | 1.12 | 1.35 | 1.70 | 1.78 | | | | | |
| | Genderindex | 1.00 | | male (33.6%) | | | | | | | | |
| | Intergenerational index | 0.91 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 1.12 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | | | | | |
| | Temporal mmi (1996-2011) | 0.73 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | | | | | |
| | Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011) | 0.90 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | | | | | |
| | OL minority - who were immigrants (%) | 32.5% | 6.7% | 18.6% | 36.8% | 43.8% | 45.7% | | | | | |
| 2006 | Minority-majority index | 4.25 | 1.51 | 3.14 | 3.52 | 5.93 | 5.63 | | | | | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.53 | 0.98 | 1.21 | 1.45 | 1.83 | 1.75 | | | | | |
| | OL minority - who were immigrants (%) | 30.9% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | | | | | |
| 2001 | Minority-majority index | 4.92 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | | | | | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.59 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | | | | | |
| | OL minority - who were immigrants (%) | 29.9% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | | | | | |
| 1996 | Minority-majority index | 5.22 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | | | | | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.63 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | | | | | |
| Source | : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritag | e, based on dat | a from the | 1996, 2001 a | nd 2006 Cens | us of Canada | ı, Statistics | | | | | |
| Canado | a, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statist | ics Canada. La | inguage co | oncept is First | Oficial Langu | age Spoken w | vhich is | | | | | |
| derivea | l from three census questions on language. The minority-majori | ty index comp | ares the va | lue for the mir | nority with th | at of the maj | ority. The | | | | | |
| rgi-allC | DLMC compares the value for the featured OLMC with all OLMCs | in Canada. | | | | | | | | | | |

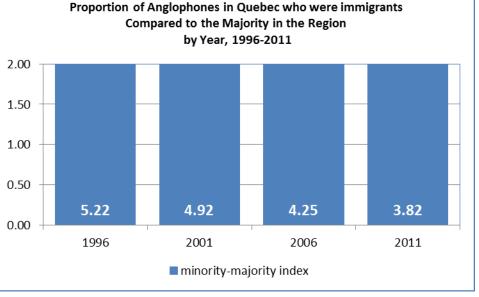
- ✓ In 2011, among Anglophones in Quebec, 351,495 (33.6%) were immigrants.
- ✓ The gender index was 1.00 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=3.82) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.46).
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.91 which means that the proportion who were immigrants in the 25-44 age group was lower 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

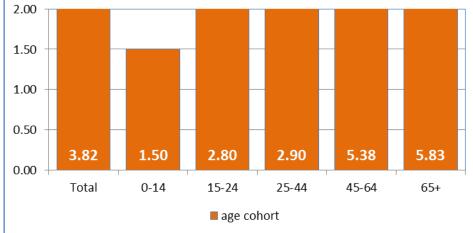


- ✓ In 2011, among Anglophones in Quebec, 351,495 (33.6%) were immigrants.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=3.82) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.46).

- 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 Anglophones in Quebec who were immigrants Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were immigrants was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=3.82).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Anglophones in Quebec who were immigrants was highest in 1996 (mmi=5.22) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=3.82).
- When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were immigrants was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=2.90).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=5.38).

Immigrants in OLMCs Data and Relative Indices Administrative Regions, 2011

| Proportion of Anglophones Who Were Immigrants Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| OL minority population | | ypopulation | proportion who were Immigrants | | Relative indices | | | | | | | | | |
| Geography | 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 |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) | 9,403 | 268 | 2.9% | 0.7% | 1 4.37 | 4 0.14 | 40.12 | 40.08 | 40.08 | 40.08 | 1.16 | 1.28 | ♦ 0.91 | 1.23 |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC) | 846 | 96 | 11.3% | 1.1% | 10.13 | 4 0.55 | 40.49 | 40.34 | 4 0.34 | 40.34 | 40.70 | | 4 0.20 | 4 0.45 |
| Capitale-Nationale (QC) | 12,673 | 3,365 | 26.6% | 4.0% | 🛉 6.72 | 1.29 | 71.15 | 40.79 | 40.79 | 40.79 | 01.02 | 1.83 🛉 | 9.83 🕎 | 1.52 |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (QC) | 3,119 | 633 | 20.3% | 1.2% | 16.41 | 00.98 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.88 | 40.60 | 40.60 | 40.60 | 71.11 | 1.45 | 4 0.50 | ∕ 0.93 |
| Estrie (QC) | 22,579 | 3,319 | 14.7% | 3.9% | 1 3.78 | 4 0.71 | 4 0.64 | 40.44 | 40.44 🕹 | 40.44 | 71.06 | 01.02 | 9.82 🕎 | 1.26 |
| Centre-du-Québec (QC) | 2,501 | 534 | 21.4% | 1.9% | 11.17 | 01.04 | ∕ 20.93 | 40.64 | 4 0.64 | 40.64 | 71.07 | 1.31 | 1.43 | 1.75 |
| Montérégie (QC) | 155,637 | 42,706 | 27.4% | 5.9% | 1.65 | 1.33 🛉 | 71.19 | ∕ 20.82 | <u>9</u> 0.82 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.82 | 00.99 | 00.96 | 4 0.77 | 1.20 |
| Montréal (QC) | 610,703 | 246,665 | 40.4% | | 1.43 | 1.96 🕆 | 1.75 👚 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | O 1.00 | ∕ }0.86 | 4 0.76 | 1.10 |
| Laval (QC) | 82,255 | 31,395 | 38.2% | 20.0% | 👚 1.91 | - | 1.66 👚 | 71.14 | 71.14 | 71.14 | 00.95 | 40.65 | 40.49 뒞 | 0 1.03 |
| Lanaudière (QC) | 11,569 | 2,569 | 22.2% | 3.6% | 👚 6.21 | 71.08 | 0.96 | 40.66 | 40.66 | 40.66 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.87 | 01.02 | 4 0.62 | 1.39 |
| Laurentides (QC) | 34,670 | 6,232 | 18.0% | 3.4% | 15.31 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.87 | 40.78 | 4 0.54 | 4 0.54 | 40.54 | 00.99 | 71.08 | 4 0.77 | 1.21 |
| Outaouais (QC) | 65,597 | 12,256 | 18.7% | 6.2% | 1 3.02 | ∕ _0.91 | ∕ 10.81 | 40.56 | 4 0.56 | 40.56 | 00.96 | 1.34 🏫 | 4 0.73 | 1.51 |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC) | 4,902 | 246 | 5.0% | 0.8% | 16.57 | 4 0.24 | 0.22 | 40.15 | 40.15 | 0 .15 | 00.99 | 71.10 | 4 0.53 | 4 0.54 |
| Mauricie (QC) | 2,883 | 555 | 19.3% | 1.7% | 11.52 | ∕ _0.93 | ∕ 10.84 | 40.57 | 40.57 | | 1.56 | 1.32 | 4 0.73 | 1.23 |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC) | 1,528 | 223 | 14.6% | 0.8% | 17.26 | 4 0.71 | 40.63 | 40.43 | 40.43 | 40.43 | 00.97 | 1.33 | 4 0.66 | 7 1.13 |
| Côte-Nord (QC) | 5,091 | 105 | 2.1% | 0.9% | 1 2.37 | 4 0.10 | 40.09 | 40.06 | 40.06 | 40.06 | 71.14 | ○1.04 | 4 0.69 | 4 0.79 |
| Nord-du-Québec (QC) | 20,480 | 138 | 0.7% | 1.5% | 40.46 | 4 0.03 | 40.03 | 40.02 | 40.02 | 40.02 | 40.75 | 40.56 | 4 0.37 | 4 0.61 |
| Quebec (QC) | 1,046,495 | 351,495 | 33.6% | 8.8% | 1.82 | 1.63 🕆 | 1.46 👚 | ○1.00 | O 1.00 | O1.00 | O1.00 | ∑ 0.91 | 4 0.73 | 7 1.12 |

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".

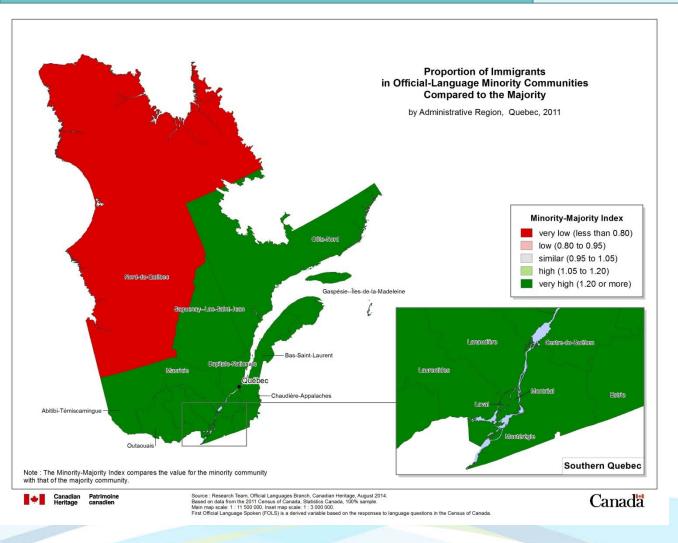
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were immigrants in the Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (QC) (0.7%), Côte-Nord (QC) (2.1%), and Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) (2.9%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were immigrants

than the other Anglophone communities across Quebec.

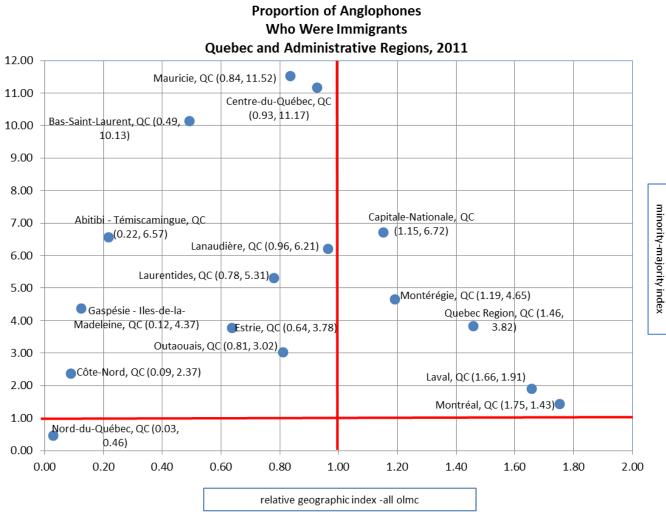
 Anglophones in the regions of Montréal (QC) (40.4%), Laval (QC) (38.2%), and Quebec (QC) (33.6%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were immigrants than the other Anglophone communities across Quebec.



- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Norddu-Québec (0.46), Montréal (1.43), and Laval (1.91) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in Quebec when we consider the proportion who were immigrants.
- ✓ The regions of Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean (17.26), Chaudière - Appalaches (16.41), and Mauricie (11.52) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion 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.



- 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.

Proportion of Immigrants in OLMCs

- ✓ 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.

| | ompared to th | e Majority in the | | rants | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|------|-------|------|
| Québec (351 495, 33,6%) | 3.82 | tive Regions, Qu | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec (138, 0,7%) | 0.46 | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (105, 2,1%) | 2.37 | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (223, 14,6%) | 17.26 | | | | |
| Mauricie (555, 19,3%) | 11.52 | I | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (246, 5,0%) | 6.57 | Ι | | | |
| Outaouais (12 256, 18,7%) | 3.02 | 1 | | | |
| Laurentides (6 232, 18,0%) | 5.31 | Г | | | |
| Lanaudière (2 569, 22,2%) | 6.21 | | | | |
| Laval (31 395, 38,2%) | 1.91 | | | | |
| Montréal (246 665, 40,4%) | 1.43 | | | | |
| Montérégie (42 706, 27,4%) | 4.65 | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (534, 21,4%) | 11.17 | | | | |
| Estrie (3 319, 14,7%) | 3.78 | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (633, 20,3%) | 16.41 | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (3 365, 26,6%) | 6.72 | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (96, 11,3%) | 10.13 | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (268, | 4.37 | 1 | | | |
| O. Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the g | 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 immigrants in the official-language minority community.

minority-majority index

Immigrants in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Administrative Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.46), Montréal (1.43), and Laval (1.91) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) in Quebec when we consider the proportion who were immigrants.
- ✓ The regions of Saguenay -Lac-Saint-Jean (17.26), Chaudière - Appalaches (16.41), and Mauricie (11.52) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion 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 Anglophones Who Were Immigrants Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

| Quebec, QC (351,495, 33.6%) | 1.63 | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Nord-du-Québec, QC (138, 0.7%) | 0.03 | |
| Côte-Nord, QC (105, 2.1%) | 0.10 | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean, QC (223, 14.6%) | 0.71 | |
| Mauricie, QC (555, 19.3%) | 0.93 | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue, QC (246, 5.0%) | 0.24 | |
| Outaouais, QC (12,256, 18.7%) | 0.91 | |
| Laurentides, QC (6,232, 18.0%) | 0.87 | |
| Lanaudière, QC (2,569, 22.2%) | 1.08 | |
| Laval, QC (31,395, 38.2%) | 1.85 | |
| Montréal, QC (246,665, 40.4%) | 1.96 | |
| Montérégie, QC (42,706, 27.4%) | 1.33 | |
| Centre-du-Québec, QC (534, 21.4%) | 1.04 | |
| Estrie, QC (3,319, 14.7%) | 0.71 | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches, QC (633, 20.3%) | 0.98 | |
| Capitale-Nationale, QC (3,365, 26.6%) | 1.29 | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent, QC (96, 11.3%) | 0.55 | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine, QC (268, 2.9%) | 0.14 | |
| | .00 0.50 1.00 | |
| he numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh | low the number and rate of those | |

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

- Immigrants in OLMCs Relative National Index Administrative Regions, 2011
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.03), Côte-Nord (0.09), and Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (0.12) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were immigrants in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Montréal (1.75), Laval (1.66), and Quebec (1.46) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

1.50

Relative National Index (to the Total

Population in Canada)

2.00

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 Administrative Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.03), Côte-Nord (0.09), and Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (0.12) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion who were immigrants in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Montréal (1.75), Laval (1.66), and Quebec (1.46) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

| | | | | () 1.46 | Québec (351 495, 33,6%) |
|----|------|------|------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Nord-du-Québec (138, 0,7%) |
| | | | | · | Côte-Nord (105, 2,1%) |
| | | | | · | aguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (223, 14,6%) |
| | | | | · _ | Mauricie (555, 19,3%) |
| | | | | %) 0.22 | Abitibi - Témiscamingue (246, 5,0%) |
| | | | | - | Outaouais (12 256, 18,7%) |
| | | | | %) 0.78 | Laurentides (6 232, 18,0%) |
| | | | | %) 0.96 | Lanaudière (2 569, 22,2%) |
| | | | | %) 1.66 | Laval (31 395, 38,2%) |
| | | | | %) 1.75 | Montréal (246 665, 40,4%) |
| | | | | %) 1.19 | Montérégie (42 706, 27,4%) |
| | | | | %) 0.93 | Centre-du-Québec (534, 21,4%) |
| | | | | %) 0.64 | Estrie (3 319, 14,7%) |
| | | | | 6) 0.88 | Chaudière - Appalaches (633, 20,3%) |
| | | | | %) 1.15 | Capitale-Nationale (3 365, 26,6%) |
| | | | | | Bas-Saint-Laurent (96, 11,3%) |
| | | | | 8, 0.12 | Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (268, |
| 2. | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0 |

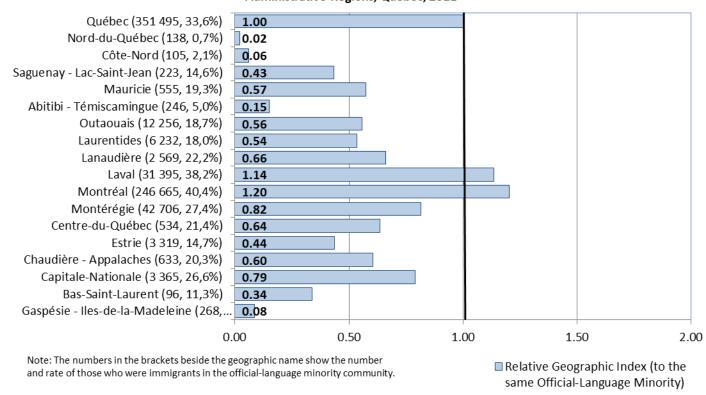
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total 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 Administrative Regions, 2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.02), Côte-Nord (0.06), and Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (0.08) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Montréal (1.20), Laval (1.14), and Quebec (1.00) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who Were Immigrants Compared to All Minority anglophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC) Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



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.

| Quebec (175,525, 33.5%) | 1.00 | 1 | | | |
|--|------|---|---|--|--|
| Nord-du-Québec (55, 0.5%) | 0.75 | 1 | | | |
| Côte-Nord (55, 2.0%) | 1.14 | 1 | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (105, 13.8%) | 0.97 | 1 |] | | |
| Mauricie (313, 21.7%) | 1.56 | 1 | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (100, 4.0%) | 0.99 | 1 | | | |
| Outaouais (5,976, 18.3%) | 0.96 | 1 | | | |
| Laurentides (3,007, 17.9%) | 0.99 | | | | |
| Lanaudière (1,186, 20.7%) | 0.87 | | | | |
| Laval (14,853, 37.2%) | 0.95 | 1 | | | |
| Montréal (124,128, 40.5%) | 1.00 | 1 | | | |
| Montérégie (21,439, 27.3%) | 0.99 | 1 | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (251, 20.2%) | 1.07 | 1 | | | |
| Estrie (1,693, 14.9%) | 1.06 | 1 | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (305, 18.9%) | 1.11 | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (1,583, 26.6%) | 1.02 | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (25, 6.8%) | 0.70 | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (155, | 2.16 | | | | |

Immigrants in OLMCs Gender Index Administrative Regions, 2011

- ✓ The women in Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.70), Nord-du-Québec (0.75), and Lanaudière (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Gaspésie Ilesde-la-Madeleine (2.16), Mauricie (1.56), and Côte-Nord (1.14) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Anglophone women in communities across Quebec.

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) Administrative Regions, 2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

| - | (25-44 age co | • • • | lation) Who Were o 45-64 cohort) (I , Quebec, 2011 | - | | |
|---|---------------|----------|--|------------|-----------------|------|
| Quebec (122,868, 38.8%) | 0.91 | | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec (55, 0.9%) | 0.56 | | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (20, 1.5%) | 1.04 | | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (80, 18.1%) | 1.33 | | | | | |
| Mauricie (130, 19.5%) | 1.32 | | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (65, 5.4%) | 1.10 | | | | | |
| Outaouais (5,205, 27.4%) | 1.34 | | | | | |
| Laurentides (1,854, 22.2%) | 1.08 | | | | | |
| Lanaudière (871, 25.4%) | 1.02 | | | | | |
| Laval (10,358, 38.1%) | 0.65 | | | | | |
| Montréal (86,940, 45.2%) | 0.86 | | | | | |
| Montérégie (14,120, 32.7%) | 0.96 | | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (265, 35.6%) | 4.31 | | | | | |
| Estrie (826, 16.4%) | 1.02 | | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (195, 25.1%) | 1.45 | | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (1,523, 39.2%) | 1.83 | | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (0, 0.0%) | 0.00 | | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (58, | 1.28 | _ | | | | |
| 0. | .00 | 0.50 | 1.0 | 00 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the who were immigrants in the official-language | 0 0 1 | | er and rate of those | ∎intergene | erational index | |

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.56), Laval (0.65), and Montréal (0.86) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Centre-du-Québec (4.31), Capitale-Nationale (1.83), and Chaudière - Appalaches (1.45) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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 Anglophones (Total population) Who Were Immigrants (Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611) Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011 Québec (351 495, 33,6%) 1.12 Nord-du-Québec (138, 0,7%) 0.61 Côte-Nord (105, 2,1%) 0.79 Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (223, 14,6%) 1.13 Mauricie (555, 19,3%) 1.23 Abitibi - Témiscamingue (246, 5,0%) 0.54 \checkmark Outaouais (12 256, 18,7%) 1.51 Laurentides (6 232, 18,0%) 1.21 Lanaudière (2 569, 22,2%) 1.39 Laval (31 395, 38,2%) 1.03 Montréal (246 665, 40,4%) 1.10 Montérégie (42 706, 27,4%) 1.20 Centre-du-Québec (534, 21,4%) 1.75 Estrie (3 319, 14,7%) 1.26 Chaudière - Appalaches (633, 20,3%) 0.93 Capitale-Nationale (3 365, 26,6%) 1.52 Bas-Saint-Laurent (96, 11,3%) 0.45 Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (268,... 1.23 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 1996-2011 temporal index who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

Immigrants in OLMCs Temporal Index Administrative Regions, 1996-2011

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.45), Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0.54), and Nord-du-Québec (0.61) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in Quebec.
 - The regions of Centre-du-Québec (1.75), Capitale-Nationale (1.52), and
 Outaouais (1.51) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among
 Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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

Population Born outside the Province of Residence

Proportion of Anglophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence

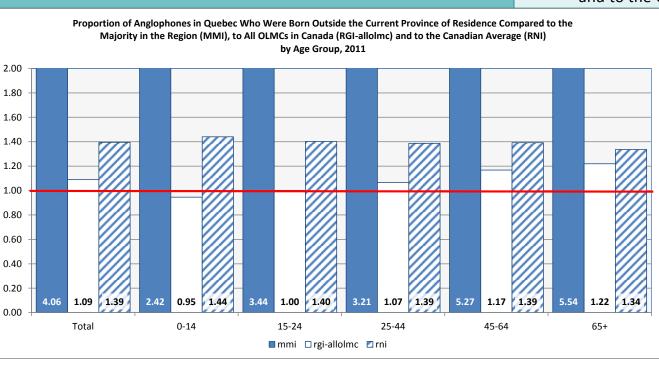
Quebec, 1996-2011

| , | Values | Total | 0-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|------|---|-----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| ļ | OL minority - total population | 1,046,490 | 158,643 | 145,523 | 316,405 | 287,860 | 138,065 |
| j F | OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (#) | 472,855 | 27,128 | 43,410 | 162,090 | 157,188 | 83,028 |
| i l | OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%) | 45.2% | 17.1% | 29.8% | 51.2% | 54.6% | 60.1% |
| | OL majority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%) | 11.1% | 7.1% | 8.7% | 16.0% | 10.4% | 10.9% |
| | Canadian population - who were born outside the current province of residence (%) | | 11.9% | 21.3% | 36.9% | 39.2% | 45.0% |
| 2011 | Minority-majority index | 4.06 | 2.42 | 3.44 | 3.21 | 5.27 | 5.54 |
| 2011 | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 1.39 | 1.44 | 1.40 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.34 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.09 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.17 | 1.22 |
| | Intergenerational index | | | 0.94 | <u>+</u> | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 1.07 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Temporal mmi (1996-2011) | 0.79 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011) | 0.98 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%) | 44.2% | 15.4% | 31.5% | 48.7% | 56.3% | 57.7% |
| 2006 | Minority-majority index | 4.26 | 2.42 | 3.70 | 3.67 | 5.50 | 5.05 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.10 | 0.93 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.19 | 1.20 |
| | OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%) | 42.6% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 2001 | Minority-majority index | 4.92 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.11 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%) | 42.1% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 1996 | Minority-majority index | 5.13 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.12 | 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.

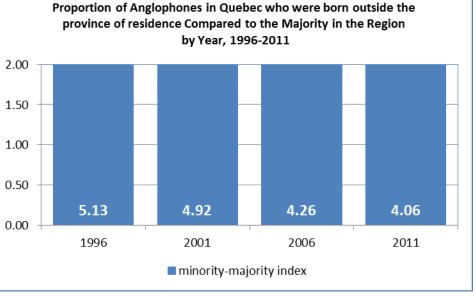
- ✓ In 2011, among Anglophones in Quebec, 472,855 (45.2%) were born ✓ The gender index was 1.02 which means that the proportion for outside the province of residence.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=4.06) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.09).
- women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.94 which means that the proportion who were born outside the province of residence in the 25-44 age group was lower 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

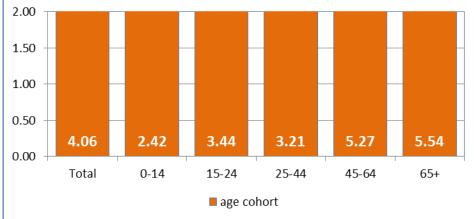


- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minoritymajority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=4.06).
- ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=3.21).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=5.27).
- 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 Anglophones in Quebec who were born outside the province of residence Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were born outside the province of residence was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=4.06).
- The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Anglophones in Quebec who were born outside the current province of residence was highest in 1996 (mmi=5.13) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=4.06).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were born outside the province of residence was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=3.21).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=5.27).

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

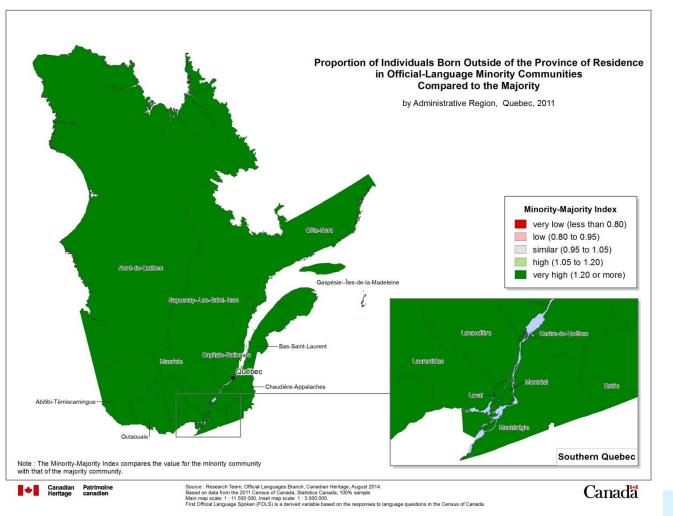
| | Proportion of Anglophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | OL minority population reside | | | rn outside Relative indices | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geography | Total Population | Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence | OL minority | OL majority | mmi | rni | rgi-all olmc | rgi- same olmc | rgi-pch | rgi-prov | gender index | inter- gen. | 1996-2011 temp. mmi | 1996-2011 temporal |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine | 9,404 | 2,828 | 30.1% | 4.2% | 1.14 | 1.07 | 4 0.72 | 40.67 | 40.67 | 40.67 | 1.21 | 1.22 | 1.84 | 1.69 |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent | 843 | 318 | 37.7% | 3.3% | 11.51 | 1 2.60 | ∕ 20.91 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.83 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83 | 71.11 | 40.58 | 4 0.39 | 4 0.63 |
| Capitale-Nationale | 12,681 | 6,223 | 49.1% | 5.5% | 1 8.93 | 13.38 | 1.18 | 71.09 | 71.09 | 71.09 | 01.04 | 1.32 🛉 | 4 0.76 | 🖊 1.19 |
| Chaudière - Appalaches | 3,096 | 1,393 | 45.0% | 2.1% | 1.50 | 1 3.10 | 1.08 | 01.00 | 01.00 | 01.00 | 0 | 00.95 | 9.89 🖕 | 7 1.13 |
| Estrie | 22,579 | 6,078 | 26.9% | 5.0% | 15.40 | 1.85 | 40.65 | 40.60 | 40.60 | 40.60 | 1.12 | 00.96 | 9.92 🕎 | 1.24 |
| Centre-du-Québec | 2,511 | 1,048 | 41.7% | 2.9% | 14.52 | 12.87 | O1.01 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.92 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92 | 懀 1.56 | 7 1.14 | 1.40 |
| Montérégie | 155,634 | 57,723 | 37.1% | 7.7% | 1.80 | 1 2.55 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.89 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.82 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.82 | ∕ 10.82 | O 1.04 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92 | 9 0.83 | 🕭 1.10 |
| Montréal | 610,703 | 295,703 | 48.4% | 30.3% | 1.60 | 1 3.33 | 1.17 | 71.07 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 01.01 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92 | 4 0.78 | 7 1.07 |
| Laval | 82,255 | 34,223 | 41.6% | 21.5% | 1.94 👚 | 1 2.86 | 01.00 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.92 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92 | 0.97 | 40.66 | 4 0.54 | 0.99 |
| Lanaudière | 11,569 | 3,852 | 33.3% | 4.8% | 1.00 | 12.29 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80 | 40.74 | 40.74 | 40.74 | | 00.96 | 4 0.74 | 1.21 |
| Laurentides | 34,688 | 11,614 | 33.5% | 5.6% | 15.95 | 1 2.31 | ∕ 0.81 | 40.74 | 4 0.74 | 40.74 | 1.08 | 0.97 | 9.87 🅎 | Ӣ 1.06 |
| Outaouais | 65,596 | 43,655 | 66.6% | 23.2% | 1.87 | 1 4.58 | | 1.47 🏫 | 1.47 🕆 | 1.47 | 01.01 | 71.16 | 0.97 | 况 1.10 |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue | 4,894 | 2,268 | 46.3% | 3.8% | 12.13 | 1 3.19 | 1.12 | 01.03 | 01.03 | 01.03 | O1.01 | 1.41 | 7 1.18 | 🔎 1.06 |
| Mauricie | 2,871 | 1,103 | 38.4% | 2.5% | 15.31 | 1 2.65 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.93 | ∕ 20.85 | ∕ 20.85 | ∕ 20.85 | | O 1.02 | 9.82 🕎 | Ӣ 1.11 |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean | 1,526 | 850 | 55.7% | | 135.73 | 1 3.84 | 1.34 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 10.88 | 1.26 | 🔎 1.16 | 1.22 |
| Côte-Nord | 5,091 | 1,075 | 21.1% | 2.9% | 1.24 | 1.45 👚 | 40.51 | 40.47 | 40.47 🗸 | 40.47 | ⇒1.04 | 1.80 🛉 | 🔶 1.03 | 🔶 0.96 |
| Nord-du-Québec | 20,480 | 2,535 | 12.4% | 4.4% | 1 2.83 | 10.85 | 4 0.30 | 40.27 | 40.27 | 40.27 | ⇒1.05 | 1.67 🛉 | 10.85 | 4 0.65 |
| Quebec | 1,046,490 | 472,855 | 45.2% | 11.1% | 1.06 | 1.11 | 71.09 | 눡1.00 | 1.00 | ⇒1.00 | ⇒ 1.02 | 10.94 🏫 | 4 0.79 | 况 1.07 |

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".

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence in the Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (QC) (12.4%), Côte-Nord (QC) (21.1%), and Estrie (QC) (26.9%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other Anglophone communities

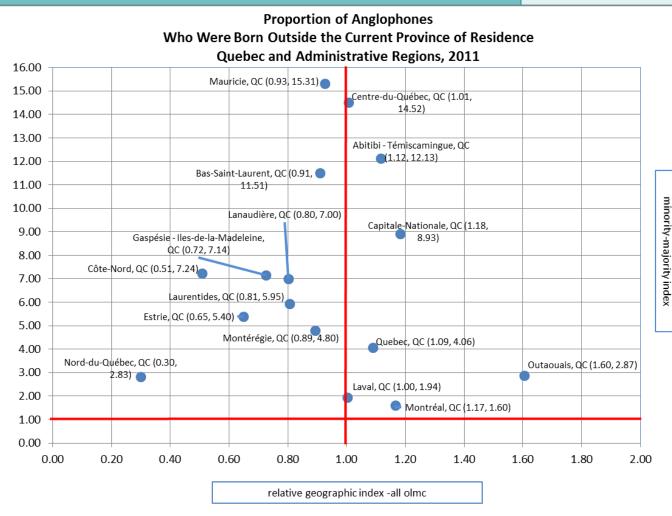
across Quebec.

✓ Anglophones in the regions of Outaouais (QC) (66.6%), Saguenay -Lac-Saint-Jean (QC) (55.7%), and Capitale-Nationale (QC) (49.1%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other Anglophone communities across Quebec.



- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Montréal (1.60), Laval (1.94), and Nord-du-Québec (2.83) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in Quebec when we consider the proportion who were born outside the province of residence.
- The regions of Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean (35.73), Chaudière - Appalaches (21.50), and Mauricie (15.31) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion who were born outside the 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.



- 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 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.

| | | | | OLMCs Born C | Dutsi | ide the Province of Residence |
|--|-------------------|---|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Quebec – Socio-cultu | ral Profile | | | | | Minority-Majority Index |
| | | | | | | Administrative Regions, 2011 |
| Proportion of Anglophones (Tot Co | ompared to the Ma | o Were Born Outside jority in the Region (Regions, Quebec, 201 | MMI) | rovince of Residence | ✓ | The Anglophone communities in Montréal (1.60), Laval (1.94), and Nord-du-Québec |
| Québec (472 855, 45,2%) | 4.06 | | | | | (2.83) displayed the lowest |
| Nord-du-Québec (2 535, 12,4%) | 2.83 | | | | | levels for the minority- |
| Côte-Nord (1 075, 21,1%) | 7.24 | - | | | | majority index (MMI) in |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (850, 55,7%) | 35.73 | | | | | Quebec when we consider the |
| Mauricie (1 103, 38,4%) | 15.31 | | | | | proportion who were born |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (2 268, 46,3%) | 12.13 | | | | | outside the province of |
| Outaouais (43 655, 66,6%) | 2.87 | | | | | residence. |
| Laurentides (11 614, 33,5%) | 5.95 | | | | | |
| Lanaudière (3 852, 33,3%) | 7.00 | | | | ✓ | The regions of Saguenay - Lac- |
| Laval (34 223, 41,6%) | 1.94 | | | | | Saint-Jean (35.73), Chaudière - |
| Montréal (295 703, 48,4%) | 1.60 | | | | | Appalaches (21.50), and |
| Montérégie (57 723, 37,1%) | 4.80 | | | | | Mauricie (15.31) showed the |
| Centre-du-Québec (1 048, 41,7%) | 14.52 | | | | | highest levels for the minority- |
| Estrie (6 078, 26,9%) | 5.40 | | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (1 393, 45,0%) | 21.50 | | | | | majority index (MMI) among |
| Capitale-Nationale (6 223, 49,1%) | 8.93 | | | | | Anglophone communities |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (318, 37,7%) | 11.51 | | | | | across Quebec when we |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (2 828, | 7.14 | | | | | consider the proportion who |
| 0. | .00 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 2.00 | | were born outside the |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the g of those who were born outside the province of | | | minority-r | majority index | | 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.

| Quebee Cosio cultural Dr | -filo | OLMCs Born Outside t |
|---|---|---|
| Quebec – Socio-cultural Pro | ome | Adm |
| Compared to | Were Born Outside the Current Province of R the Total Canadian Population (RNI) trative Regions, Quebec, 2011 | tesidence ✓ The in N Côt |
| Quebec, QC (472,855, 45.2%) | 1.39 | (0.8 |
| Nord-du-Québec, QC (2,535, 12.4%) | 0.38 | leve |
| Côte-Nord, QC (1,075, 21.1%) | 0.65 | Inde |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean, QC (850, 55.7%) | 1.72 | |
| Mauricie, QC (1,103, 38.4%) | 1.19 | Qué |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue, QC (2,268, 46.3%) | 1.43 | ✓ The |
| Outaouais, QC (43,655, 66.6%) | 2.05 | (2.0 |
| Laurentides, QC (11,614, 33.5%) | 1.03 | |
| Lanaudière, QC (3,852, 33.3%) | 1.03 | Jean |
| Laval, QC (34,223, 41.6%) | 1.28 | Nat Nat |
| Montréal, QC (295,703, 48.4%) | 1.49 | higi |
| Montérégie, QC (57,723, 37.1%) | 1.14 | Nat |
| Centre-du-Québec, QC (1,048, 41.7%) | 1.29 | Ang |
| Estrie, QC (6,078, 26.9%) | 0.83 | acro |
| Chaudière - Appalaches, QC (1,393, 45.0%) | 1.39 | |
| Capitale-Nationale, QC (6,223, 49.1%) | 1.51 | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent, QC (318, 37.7%) | 1.16 | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine, QC (2,828, 30.1%) | 0.93 | |
| 0 | .00 0.50 1.00 | 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 | the official-language minority 🛛 🗆 Rela | tive National Index (to the Total ulation in Canada) |

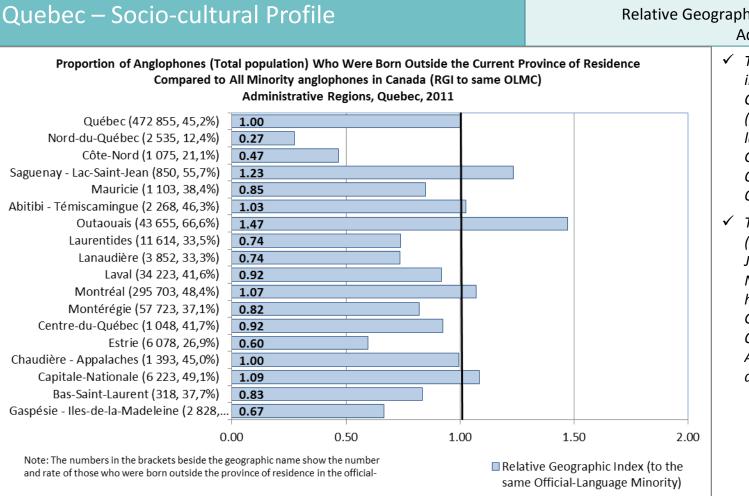
the Province of Residence **Relative National Index** ninistrative Regions, 2011

- e Anglophone communities Nord-du-Québec (0.38), te-Nord (0.65), and Estrie .83) displayed the lowest els for the Relative National dex for Anglophones in iebec.
- e regions of Outaouais .05), Saguenay - Lac-Saintan (1.72), and Capitaleitionale (1.51) showed the ghest levels for the Relative itional Index among glophone communities ross Quebec.

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.

| Quebec – Socio-cultu | Iral Profile | | utside the Province of Residence e Geographic Index to all OLMCs Administrative Regions, 2011 |
|--|---|---|---|
| Con | otal population) Who Were Born Outside the Current Prov opared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs) Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011 | ince of Residence | ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.30), Côte-Nord (0.51), and Estrie (0.65) displayed the lowest |
| Québec (472 855, 45,2%) Nord-du-Québec (2 535, 12,4%) | 0.30 | | levels for the Relative |
| Côte-Nord (1 075, 21,1%) | 0.51 | | Geographic Index to all OLMCs |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (850, 55,7%) | 1.34 | | (rgi-all olmc) for proportion |
| Mauricie (1 103, 38,4%) | 0.93 | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (2 268, 46,3%) | 1.12 | | who were born outside the |
| Outaouais (43 655, 66,6%) | 1.60 | | province of residence in |
| Laurentides (11 614, 33,5%) | 0.81 | | Quebec. |
| Lanaudière (3 852, 33,3%) | 0.80 | | ✓ The regions of Outaouais |
| Laval (34 223, 41,6%) | 1.00 | | (1.60), Saguenay - Lac-Saint- |
| Montréal (295 703, 48,4%) | 1.17 | | Jean (1.34), and Capitale- |
| Montérégie (57 723, 37,1%) | 0.89 | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (1 048, 41,7%) | 1.01 | | Nationale (1.18) showed the |
| Estrie (6 078, 26,9%) | 0.65 | | highest levels for the Relative |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (1 393, 45,0%) | 1.08 | | Geographic Index to all OLMCs |
| Capitale-Nationale (6 223, 49,1%) | 1.18 | | (rgi-all olmc) among |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (318, 37,7%) | 0.91 | | Anglophone communities |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (2 828, | 0.72 | | across Quebec. |
| 0 | .00 0.50 1.00 | 1.50 2.00 | |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geo were unemployed in the official-language minorit | graphic name show the number and rate of those who | lative Geographic Index (to OLMCs in Canada) | |

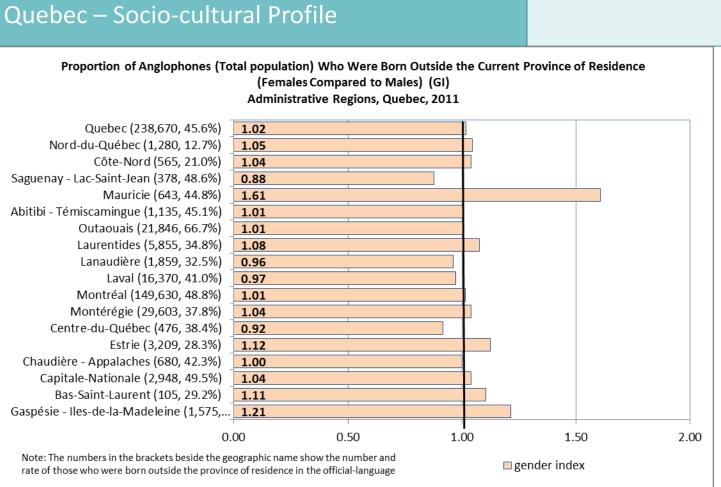
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total 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 the Same OLMC Administrative Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.27), Côte-Nord (0.47), and Estrie (0.60) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in Quebec.
 - The regions of Outaouais (1.47), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.23), and Capitale-Nationale (1.09) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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.



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

- ✓ The women in Anglophone communities in Saguenay -Lac-Saint-Jean (0.88), Centredu-Québec (0.92), and Lanaudière (0.96) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Mauricie (1.61), Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1.21), and Estrie (1.12) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Anglophone women in communities across Quebec.

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) Administrative Regions, 2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

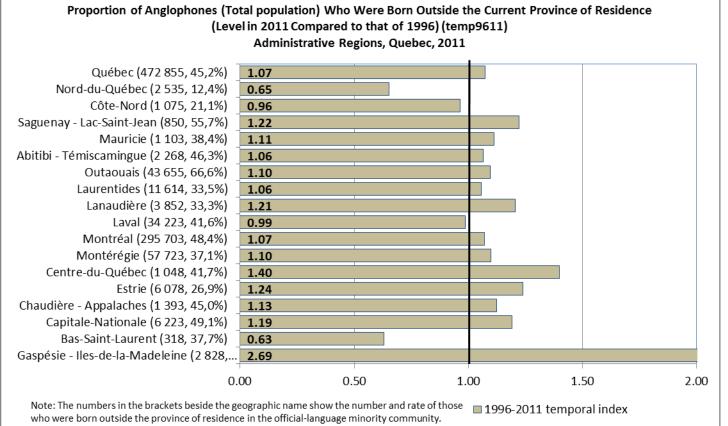
| Proportion of Anglophones (| | ion) Who Were Bo hort compared to 4 | | | f Residence | |
|---|------|--|------|----------------|-------------|------|
| | - | trative Regions, Q | | | | |
| Quebec (162,090, 51.2%) | 0.94 | | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec (1,550, 24.3%) | 1.67 | | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (320, 24.0%) | 1.80 | | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (278, 62.8%) | 1.26 | | | | | |
| Mauricie (235, 36.1%) | 1.02 | | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (643, 52.9%) | 1.41 | | | | | |
| Outaouais (14,495, 76.4%) | 1.16 | | | | | |
| Laurentides (3,021, 36.1%) | 0.97 | | | | | |
| Lanaudière (1,266, 36.9%) | 0.96 | | | | | |
| Laval (11,208, 41.2%) | 0.66 | | | | | |
| Montréal (105,128, 54.7%) | 0.92 | | | | | |
| Montérégie (18,017, 41.8%) | 0.92 | | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (378, 50.5%) | 1.56 | | | | | |
| Estrie (1,463, 29.1%) | 0.96 | | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (333, 43.1%) | 0.95 | | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (2,333, 60.2%) | 1.32 | | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (40, 19.0%) | 0.58 | | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (740, | 1.22 | | | | | |
| 0 | .00 | 0.50 | 1.00 | | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the who were born outside the province of reside | | | | ∎intergenerati | onal index | |

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.58), Laval (0.66), and Montréal (0.92) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Côte-Nord (1.80), Nord-du-Québec (1.67), and Centre-du-Québec (1.56) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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 Administrative Regions, 1996-2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile



✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.63), Nord-du-Québec (0.65), and Côte-Nord (0.96) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in Quebec.

 ✓ The regions of Gaspésie - Ilesde-la-Madeleine (2.69), Centre-du-Québec (1.40), and Estrie (1.24) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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)

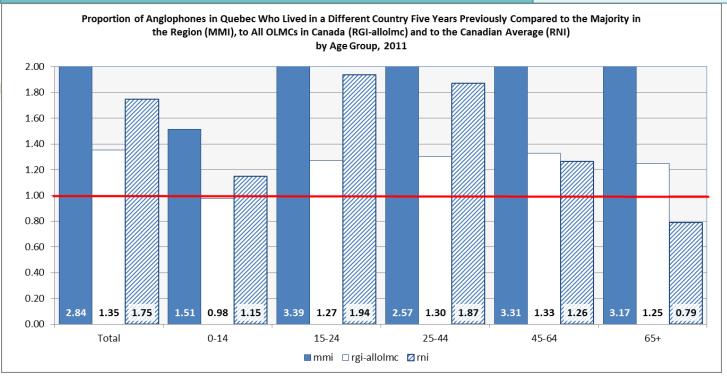
Proportion of Anglophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously

| | Quebec, 1996-2011 | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---------|--------------|---------|-------------|---------|--|
| | Values | Total | 0-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | |
| | OL minority - total population | 998,083 | 110,228 | 145,520 | 316,405 | 287,858 | 138,070 | |
| | OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#) | 67,798 | 6,068 | 14,005 | 39,988 | 6,858 | 883 | |
| | OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%) | 6.8% | 5.5% | 9.6% | 12.6% | 2.4% | 0.6% | |
| | OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%) | 2.4% | 3.6% | 2.8% | 4.9% | 0.7% | 0.2% | |
| | 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 | 2.84 | 1.51 | 3.39 | 2.57 | 3.31 | 3.17 | |
| 2011 | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 1.75 | 1.15 | 1.94 | 1.87 | 1.26 | 0.79 | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.35 | 0.98 | 1.27 | 1.30 | 1.33 | 1.25 | |
| | Gender index | 0.92 | fe | emale (6.5%) | ,) | male (7.1%) | | |
| | Intergenerational index | 5.30 | | | | | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 1.20 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | |
| | Temporal mmi (1996-2011) | 0.68 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | |
| | Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011) | 0.90 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | |
| | OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%) | 7.0% | 4.9% | 9.4% | 12.9% | 2.7% | 1.0% | |
| 2006 | Minority-majority index | 3.56 | 1.74 | 4.38 | 3.36 | 4.35 | 3.62 | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.45 | 1.04 | 1.34 | 1.43 | 1.51 | 1.34 | |
| | OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%) | 5.7% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | |
| 2001 | Minority-majority index | 4.32 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.44 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | |
| | OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%) | 5.7% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | |
| 1996 | Minority-majority index | 4.20 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.50 | 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 Anglophones in Quebec, 67,798 (6.8%) lived in a different country 5 years ago.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=2.84) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.35).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.92 which means that the proportion for women was lower than that of men in 2011.
- The intergenerational index was 5.30 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.

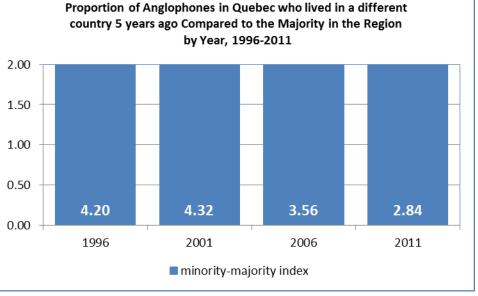
Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



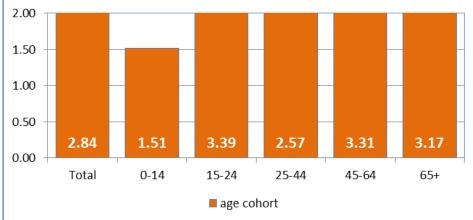
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic 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 Anglophones in Quebec who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=2.84).
- ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=2.57).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=3.31).

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



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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=2.84).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Anglophones in Quebec (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously was highest in 2001 (mmi=4.32) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=2.84).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=2.57).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=3.31).

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

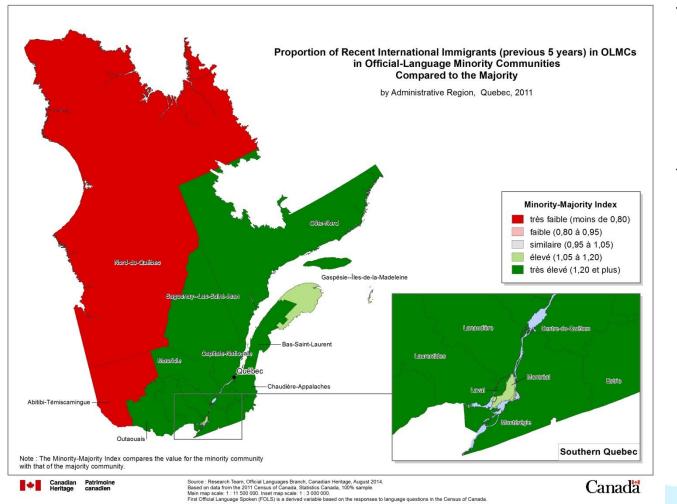
| Proportion of Anglophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | OL mine | prity population | proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago | | Relative indices | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) | 8,898 | 25 | 0.3% | 0.2% | 71.14 | 40.07 | 40.06 | 40.04 | 40.04 | 40.04 | 1.80 🛉 | 1.33 🛉 | 4 0.47 | 7 1.13 |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC) | 778 | 20 | 2.6% | 0.3% | 1 8.14 | 40.66 | 40.51 | 40.38 | 40.38 | 40.38 | | | 4 0.15 | 4 0.28 |
| Capitale-Nationale (QC) | 12,256 | 1,195 | 9.8% | 1.5% | 🕇 6.33 | 1.51 | 1.94 | 1.44 🛉 | 1.44 👚 | 1.44 | 01.00 | 1 8.93 | 9.92 🕎 | 1.51 |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (QC) | 3,028 | 128 | 4.2% | 0.4% | 19.65 | 71.09 | ∕ 20.84 | 40.62 | 40.62 | 40.62 | 40.59 | | 4 0.62 | 1.67 |
| Estrie (QC) | 21,741 | 966 | 4.4% | 1.3% | 🛉 3.35 | 71.14 | ∕ 20.88 | 40.65 | 40.65 | 40.65 | | 15.62 | 1.39 | 1.99 |
| Centre-du-Québec (QC) | 2,473 | 123 | 5.0% | 0.5% | 10.14 👚 | 1.28 🛉 | 00.99 | 40.73 | 40.73 | | 1.17 | | 1.64 👚 | 1 2.10 |
| Montérégie (QC) | 147,416 | 5,149 | 3.5% | 1.2% | 1 2.89 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.90 | 40.70 | 40.51 | 40.51 | 40.51 | 71.13 | 1.41 | 4 0.65 | 🔎 1.17 |
| Montréal (QC) | 584,278 | 53,608 | 9.2% | | 1.05 | 12.36 | 1.83 | 1.35 👚 | 1.35 👚 | 1.35 | | 15.31 | 4 0.64 | 7 1.19 |
| Laval (QC) | 77,633 | 2,785 | 3.6% | 2.7% | 1.35 🛉 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.92 | 40.71 | 40.53 | 40.53 | | 71.07 | 1 3.94 | 4 0.61 | 1.57 |
| Lanaudière (QC) | 11,168 | 356 | 3.2% | 0.5% | 16.53 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.82 | 4 0.63 | 40.47 | 40.47 | 40.47 | 1.31 🕆 | 1 18.39 | - | 1 2.56 |
| Laurentides (QC) | 33,322 | 693 | 2.1% | 0.5% | 1.93 | 40.54 | 40.41 | 40.31 | 40.31 | 4 0.31 | 00.99 | 15.70 | 0.98 | 1.32 |
| Outaouais (QC) | 62,193 | 2,020 | 3.2% | 1.9% | 1.73 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.84 | 4 0.65 | 40.48 | 40.48 | | 71.09 | 15.70 | 4 0.73 | 1.40 |
| Mauricie (QC) | 2,828 | 180 | | 0.7% | 19.19 | 1.64 | 1.27 | ∕ 20.94 | ∕ 20.94 | ∕ 20.94 | 40.75 | 19.30 | 4 0.50 | 1.26 |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC) | 1,486 | 93 | 6.3% | | 125.58 | 1.61 | 1.25 | <u>∕</u> 0.92 | <u>∕</u> 0.92 | ∕ 0.92 | 1.35 | | 7 1.18 | 9 0.84 |
| Côte-Nord (QC) | 4,806 | 30 | | 0.3% | 1 2.10 | 40.16 | 0.12 | 40.09 | 40.09 | 40.09 | ∕ 20.91 | 1.34 👚 | 4 0.50 | 1.78 🛉 |
| Nord-du-Québec (QC) | 19,160 | 25 | 0.1% | 0.3% | 40.45 | 40.03 | 40.03 | 40.02 | 40.02 | 40.02 | 01.02 | | 4 0.42 | 4 0.60 |
| Quebec (QC) | 998,083 | 67,798 | 6.8% | 2.4% | 12.84 | 1.75 🕆 | 1.35 👚 | ○1.00 | ○1.00 | 01.00 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92 | 15.30 | 4 0.68 | 1.20 |

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".

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously √ in the Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (QC) (0.1%),
 Gaspésie Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) (0.3%), and Côte-Nord (QC) (0.6%) reported a lower proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously than the other

Anglophone communities across Quebec.

Anglophones in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (QC) (9.8%), Montréal (QC) (9.2%), and Quebec (QC) (6.8%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously than the other Anglophone communities across Quebec.

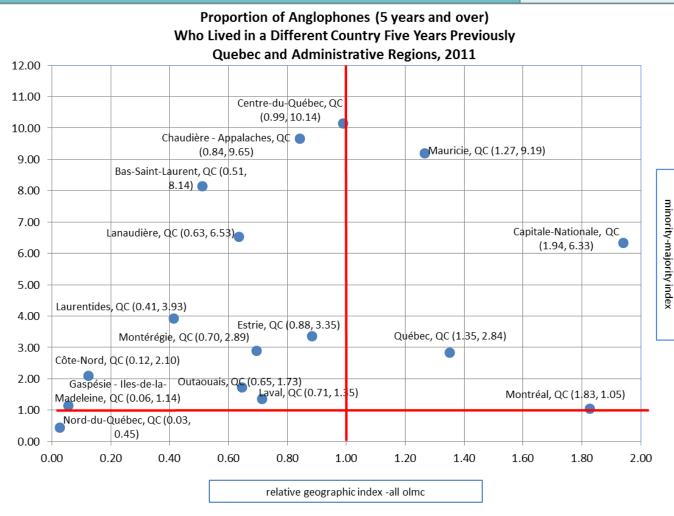


✓ The Anglophone communities in Norddu-Québec (0.45), Montréal (1.05), and Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1.14) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in Quebec when we consider the proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago.

✓ The regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (25.58), Centre-du-Québec (10.14), and Chaudière - Appalaches (9.65) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion who lived in a different country 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 Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) 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 lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.

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

| Proportion of Anglophones (Total pop Co | ompared to the M Administrative | ajority in the | Region (MMI) | rent country F | ive rears Previou | лыу |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------|
| Québec (67 798, 6,8%) | 2.84 | | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec (25, 0,1%) | 0.45 | | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (30, 0,6%) | 2.10 | | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (93, 6,3%) | 25.58 | | | | | |
| Mauricie (180, 6,4%) | 9.19 | | | | | |
| Outaouais (2 020, 3,2%) | 1.73 | | | | | |
| Laurentides (693, 2,1%) | 3.93 | | | | | |
| Lanaudière (356, 3,2%) | 6.53 | | | | | |
| Laval (2 785, 3,6%) | 1.35 | | | | | |
| Montréal (53 608, 9,2%) | 1.05 | | | | | |
| Montérégie (5 149, 3,5%) | 2.89 | | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (123, 5,0%) | 10.14 | | | | | |
| Estrie (966, 4,4%) | 3.35 | | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (128, 4,2%) | 9.65 | | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (1 195, 9,8%) | 6.33 | | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (20, 2,6%) | 8.14 | | | | | |
| aspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (25, 0,3%) | 1.14 | | | | | |
| 0. | 00 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1 | .50 | 2.00 |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the g of those who lived in a different country 5 years | 0 1 | | ^{rate} □mi | nority-majority | index | |

 ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.45), Montréal (1.05), and Gaspésie
 - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1.14) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in Quebec when we consider the proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago.

✓ The regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (25.58), Centre-du-Québec (10.14), and Chaudière - Appalaches (9.65) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion who lived in a different country 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.

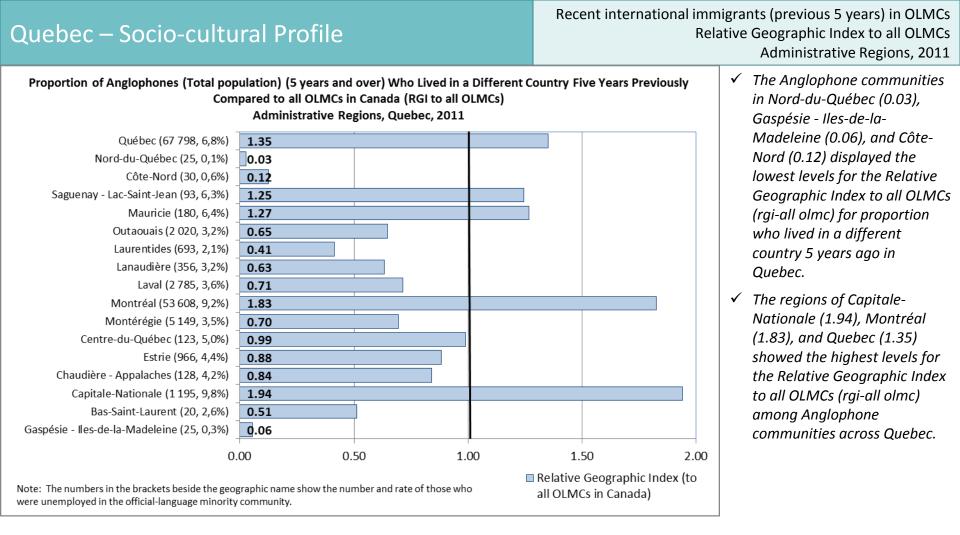
Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs **Relative National Index** Administrative Regions, 2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

| | nd over) Who Liv o the Total Canac strative Regions | dian Populatior | n (RNI) | Five Years Pr | eviously | |
|---|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------|------|
| Quebec, QC (67,798, 6.8%) | 1.75 | | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec, QC (25, 0.1%) | 0.03 | | | | | |
| Côte-Nord, QC (30, 0.6%) | 0.16 | | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean, QC (93, 6.3%) | 1.61 | | | | | |
| Mauricie, QC (180, 6.4%) | 1.64 | | | | | |
| Outaouais, QC (2,020, 3.2%) | 0.84 | | | | | |
| Laurentides, QC (693, 2.1%) | 0.54 | | | | | |
| Lanaudière, QC (356, 3.2%) | 0.82 | | | | | |
| Laval, QC (2,785, 3.6%) | 0.92 | | | | | |
| Montréal, QC (53,608, 9.2%) | 2.36 | | | | | |
| Montérégie, QC (5,149, 3.5%) | 0.90 | | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec, QC (123, 5.0%) | 1.28 | | | | | |
| Estrie, QC (966, 4.4%) | 1.14 | | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches, QC (128, 4.2%) | 1.09 | | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale, QC (1,195, 9.8%) | 2.51 | | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent, QC (20, 2.6%) | 0.66 | | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine, QC (25, 0.3%) | 0.07 | | | | | |
| C | 0.00 | 0.50 | 1.0 | 00 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sl who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-languag | | Relative Nat Population i | ional Index (to th n Canada) | e Total | | |

- \checkmark *The Anglophone communities* in Nord-du-Québec (0.03), Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (0.07), and Côte-Nord (0.16) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Capitale-Nationale (2.51), Montréal (2.36), and Quebec (1.75) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

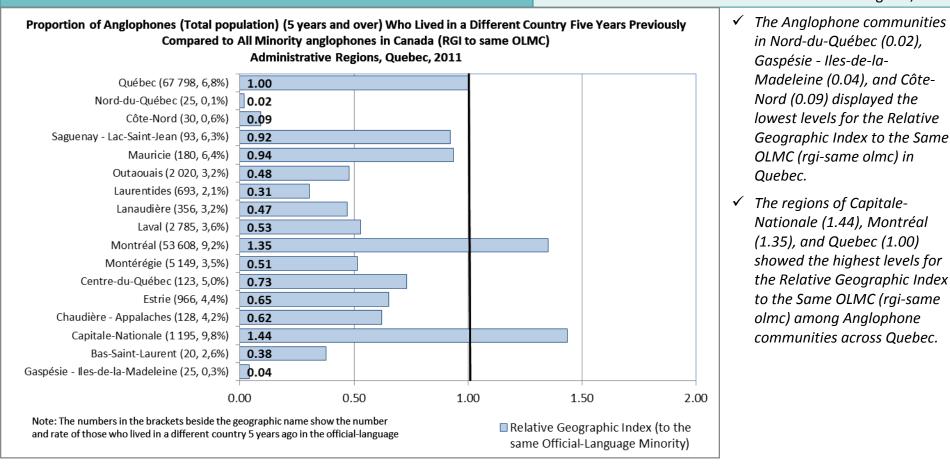
The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population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

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Administrative Regions, 2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile



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.

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously (Females Compared to Males) (GI) Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011 Quebec (32,513, 6.5%) 0.92 Nord-du-Québec (10, 0.1%) 1.02 Côte-Nord (10, 0.4%) 0.91 Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (50, 6.9%) 1.35 Mauricie (78, 5.5%) 0.75 \checkmark Outaouais (1,030, 3.3%) 1.09 Laurentides (316, 2.0%) 0.99 Lanaudière (196, 3.5%) 1.31 Laval (1,400, 3.7%) 1.07 Montréal (25,290, 8.6%) 0.88 Montérégie (2,727, 3.7%) 1.13 Centre-du-Québec (55, 4.6%) 1.17 Estrie (358, 3.3%) 0.65 Chaudière - Appalaches (50, 3.2%) 0.59 Capitale-Nationale (538, 9.3%) 1.00 Bas-Saint-Laurent (0, 0.0%) 0.00 Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (20, 0.4%) 1.80 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00

gender index

Gender Index Administrative Regions, 2011 ✓ The women in Anglophone

- communities in Chaudière -Appalaches (0.59), Estrie (0.65), and Mauricie (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in Quebec.
- The regions of Gaspésie Ilesde-la-Madeleine (1.80), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.35), and Lanaudière (1.31) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Anglophone women in communities across Quebec.

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

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.

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Administrative Regions, 2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

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|------|-------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
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Note: Th who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1.33), Côte-Nord (1.34), and Laval (3.94) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Lanaudière (18.39), Mauricie (9.30), and Capitale-Nationale (8.93) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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.

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Temporal Index Administrative Regions, 1996-2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

| | | | ebec, 2011 | ┓ │ | |
|---|------|---|------------|-----|--|
| Québec (67 798, 6,8%) | 1.20 | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec (25, 0,1%) | 0.60 | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (30, 0,6%) | 1.78 | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (93, 6,3%) | 0.84 | | | | |
| Mauricie (180, 6,4%) | 1.26 | | | | |
| Outaouais (2 020, 3,2%) | 1.40 | | | | |
| Laurentides (693, 2,1%) | 1.32 | | | | |
| Lanaudière (356, 3,2%) | 2.56 | | | | |
| Laval (2 785, 3,6%) | 1.57 | | | | |
| Montréal (53 608, 9,2%) | 1.19 | | | | |
| Montérégie (5 149, 3,5%) | 1.17 | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (123, 5,0%) | 2.10 | | | | |
| Estrie (966, 4,4%) | 1.99 | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (128, 4,2%) | 1.67 | Ι | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (1 195, 9,8%) | 1.51 | Ι | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (20, 2,6%) | 0.28 | | | | |
| aspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (25, 0,3%) | 1.13 | | | | |
| | | 1 | | | |

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.28), Nord-du-Québec (0.60), and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.84) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Lanaudière (2.56), Centre-du-Québec (2.10), and Estrie (1.99) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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

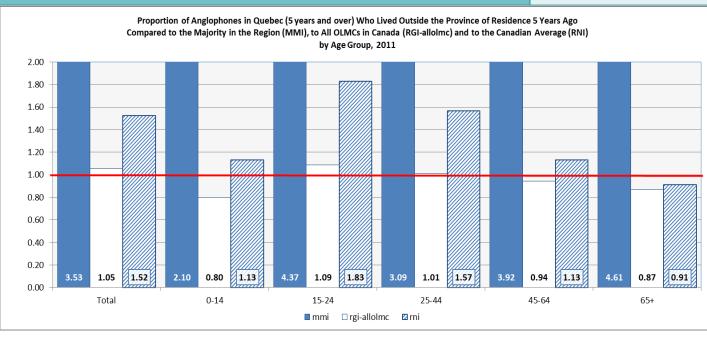
| OL minority - total population 998,083 110,228 145,520 316,405 287,858 12 OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (#) 101,070 9,348 21,405 55,868 12,083 12 OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%) 10.1% 8.5% 14.7% 17.7% 4.2% OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%) 2.9% 4.0% 3.4% 5.7% 1.1% Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%) 6.6% 7.5% 8.1% 11.3% 3.7% | 65+ 88,070 2,370 1.7% 0.4% |
|--|---|
| OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (#)101,0709,34821,40555,86812,08322OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)10.1%8.5%14.7%17.7%4.2%OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)2.9%4.0%3.4%5.7%1.1%Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)6.6%7.5%8.1%11.3%3.7% | 2,370 1.7% |
| OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)10.1%8.5%14.7%17.7%4.2%OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)2.9%4.0%3.4%5.7%1.1%Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)6.6%7.5%8.1%11.3%3.7% | 1.7% |
| OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)2.9%4.0%3.4%5.7%1.1%Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)6.6%7.5%8.1%11.3%3.7% | - |
| Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%) 6.6% 7.5% 8.1% 11.3% 3.7% |).4% |
| | |
| | 1.9% |
| Minority-majority index 3.53 2.10 4.37 3.09 3.92 | 4.61 |
| 2011 Relative geographic index to all of Canada 1.52 1.13 1.83 1.57 1.13 | 0.91 |
| Relative geographic index to all OL minority1.050.801.091.010.94 | 0.87 |
| Gender index 0.95 female (9.9%) male (10.4 | .%) |
| Intergenerational index 4.21 | |
| Temporal index (1996-2011) 1.08 n.d. n.d. n.d. | n.d. |
| Temporal mmi (1996-2011) 0.75 n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. | n.d. |
| Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)1.01n.d.n.d.n.d. | n.d. |
| | 2.0% |
| 2006 Minority-majority index 4.07 2.39 5.20 3.76 4.48 | 3.70 |
| Relative geographic index to all OL minority1.110.861.091.101.02 | 0.88 |
| OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%) 9.2% n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. | n.d. |
| 2001 Minority-majority index 4.86 n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. | n.d. |
| Relative geographic index to all OL minority 0.97 n.d. n.d. n.d. | n.d. |
| OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%) 9.4% n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. | n.d. |
| 1996Minority-majority index4.73n.d.n.d.n.d. | n.d. |
| Relative geographic index to all OL minority1.04n.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 Anglophones in Quebec, 101,070 (10.1%) lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.

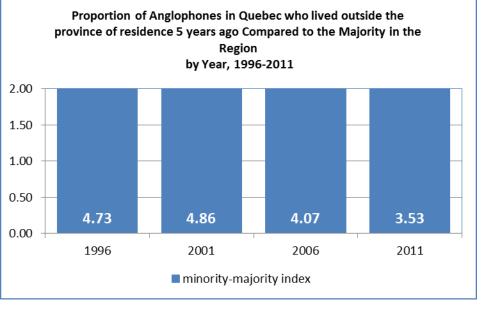
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=3.53) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.05).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.95 which means that the proportion for women was lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 4.21 which means that the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

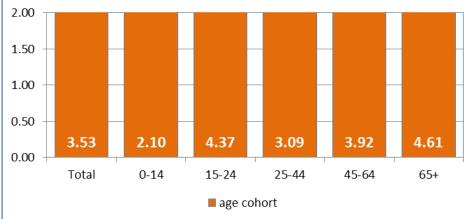


- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=3.53).
 - ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
 - ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=3.09).
 - ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=3.92).
- 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-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group, 2011



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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=3.53).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Anglophones in Quebec (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was highest in 2001 (mmi=4.86) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=3.53).

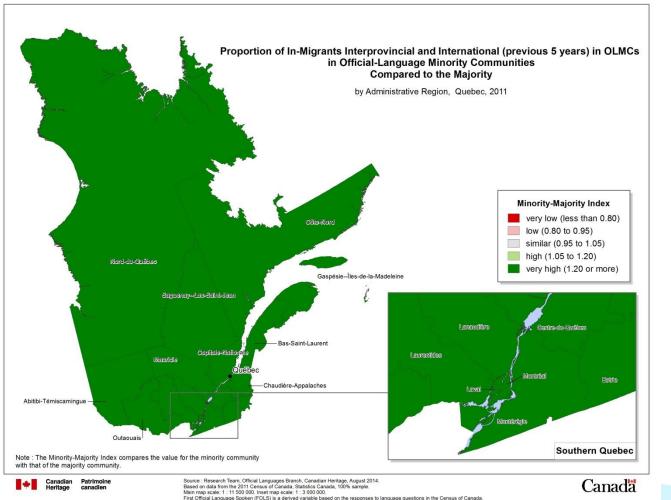
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=3.09).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=3.92).

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

| | Proportion of Anglophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | OL mind | prity population | outside the | n who lived province of 5 years ago | | | | | Relativ | e indices | 5 | | | |
| 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 | rni | rgi-all olmc | rgi- same olmc | rgi-pch | rgi-prov | gender index | inter- gen. | 1996-2011 temp. mmi | 1996-2011 temporal |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) | 8,898 | 420 | 4.7% | 0.8% | 16.23 | 4 0.71 | 40.49 | 40.47 | 40.47 | 40.47 | 1.13 | 1.90 | 1.27 | 1 2.42 |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC) | 778 | 20 | 2.6% | 0.6% | 1.54 | 4 0.39 | 40.27 | 40.25 | 40.25 | 4 0.25 | | | 4 0.11 | 4 0.12 |
| Capitale-Nationale (QC) | 12,256 | 2,030 | 16.6% | 2.0% | 18.08 | 1.49 | 1.72 | 1.64 👚 | 1.64 | 1.64 👚 | 1.20 | 1.32 | 9 0.81 | 7 1.05 |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (QC) | 3,028 | 173 | 5.7% | 0.8% | 1.34 | ∕ 20.86 | 40.59 | 40.56 | 40.56 | 40.56 | O 1.01 | | 4 0.44 | 4 0.64 |
| Estrie (QC) | 21,741 | 1,396 | 6.4% | 1.7% | 1.72 | 00.97 | 40.67 | 40.63 | 40.63 | 40.63 | 40.72 | 1.33 | 7 1.09 | 1.35 |
| Centre-du-Québec (QC) | 2,473 | 238 | 9.6% | 0.8% | 12.32 | 1.45 | 01.00 | 00.95 | 00.95 | 00.95 | 40.71 | | 1.47 | 1.52 |
| Montérégie (QC) | 147,416 | 8,126 | 5.5% | 1.6% | 1 3.53 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.83 | 40.57 | 40.54 | 40.54 | 40.54 | 71.07 | 1.46 | 4 0.72 | ∕ 0.94 |
| Montréal (QC) | 584,278 | 72,390 | 12.4% | 9.3% | 1.33 | 1.86 | 1.29 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.92 | 1.70 | 4 0.66 | 7 1.15 |
| Laval (QC) | 77,633 | 3,418 | 4.4% | 2.8% | 1.56 | 40.66 | 40.46 | 40.43 | 40.43 | 40.43 | 71.06 | 1.23 | 4 0.61 | 1.28 |
| Lanaudière (QC) | 11,168 | 551 | 4.9% | 0.7% | 1.18 | 40.74 | 40.51 | 40.49 | 40.49 | 40.49 | O 1.03 | 1.44 | 1.37 | 1.73 |
| Laurentides (QC) | 33,322 | 1,565 | 4.7% | 0.9% | 15.38 | 40.71 | 40.49 | 40.46 | 40.46 | 40.46 | 71.18 | 1.68 | 7 1.06 | 0 1.00 |
| Outaouais (QC) | 62,193 | 8,755 | 14.1% | 4.3% | 1.27 | 1 2.12 | 1.46 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.39 🛉 | 0.95 | 1.96 | 9.09 🕎 | 9 0.81 |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC) | 4,589 | 275 | 6.0% | 0.7% | 1 8.38 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.90 | 40.62 | 40.59 | 40.59 | 40.59 | 1.43 🕆 | 11.13 | 7 1.19 | 0 0.96 |
| Mauricie (QC) | 2,828 | 230 | 8.1% | 0.9% | 19.47 | 1.22 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.84 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80 | ∕ }0.80 | 40.52 | 19.30 | 4 0.63 | 0 1.02 |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC) | 1,486 | 308 | 20.7% | 0.5% | 19.27 | 1 3.12 | 1 2.15 | 12.05 | 1.05 | 12.05 | ∕ }0.91 | | 1.17 | 1.21 |
| Côte-Nord (QC) | 4,806 | 125 | 2.6% | 0.5% | 1.93 | 40.39 | 40.27 | 40.26 | 40.26 | 40.26 | 1.41 🏫 | 1.02 | 4 0.57 | 4 0.74 |
| Nord-du-Québec (QC) | 19,160 | 375 | 2.0% | 0.7% | 1 2.80 | 40.29 | 40.20 | 40.19 | 40.19 | 40.19 | 0.97 | 12.19 | 4 0.55 | 4 0.50 |
| Quebec (QC) | 998,083 | 101,070 | 10.1% | 2.9% | 1 3.53 | 1.52 | 71.05 | 01.00 | ○1.00 | ○1.00 | 0.95 | 1.21 | 4 0.75 | 7 1.08 |

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours, with other OLMC communities at various levels of geography and with themselves by gender, across time and inter-generationally. For further information on the 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 Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (QC) (2.0%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC) (2.6%), and Côte-Nord (QC) (2.6%) reported a lower proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago than the other Anglophone communities across Quebec.
- ✓ Anglophones in the regions of Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean (QC) (20.7%), Capitale-Nationale (QC) (16.6%), and Outaouais (QC) (14.1%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago than the other Anglophone communities across Quebec.

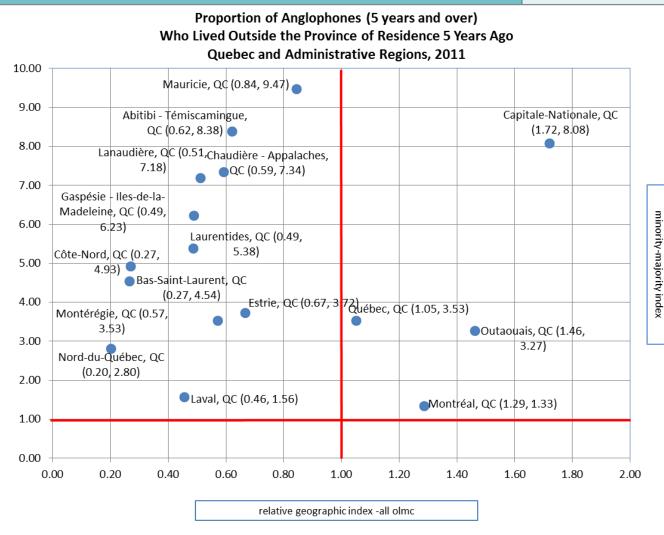


✓ The Anglophone communities in Montréal (1.33), Laval (1.56), and Nord-du-Québec (2.80) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in Quebec when we consider the proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.

✓ The regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (39.27), Centre-du-Québec (12.32), and Mauricie (9.47) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion 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.

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

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

| - | - | ative Regions, Q | e Region (MMI) Jebec, 2011 | | |
|--|-------|------------------|-------------------------------|------|------|
| Québec (101 070, 10,1%) | 3.53 | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec (375, 2,0%) | 2.80 | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (125, 2,6%) | 4.93 | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (308, 20,7%) | 39.27 | | | | |
| Mauricie (230, 8,1%) | 9.47 | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (275, 6,0%) | 8.38 | | | | |
| Outaouais (8 755, 14,1%) | 3.27 | | | | |
| Laurentides (1 565, 4,7%) | 5.38 | | | | |
| Lanaudière (551, 4,9%) | 7.18 | | | | |
| Laval (3 418, 4,4%) | 1.56 | | | | |
| Montréal (72 390, 12,4%) | 1.33 | | | | |
| Montérégie (8 126, 5,5%) | 3.53 | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (238, 9,6%) | 12.32 | | | | |
| Estrie (1 396, 6,4%) | 3.72 | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (173, 5,7%) | 7.34 | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (2 030, 16,6%) | 8.08 | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (20, 2,6%) | 4.54 | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (420, | 6.23 | | | | |
| 0. | 00 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 |

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Montréal (1.33), Laval (1.56), and Nord-du-Québec (2.80) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) in Quebec when we consider the proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.
 - ✓ The regions of Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean (39.27), Centre-du-Québec (12.32), and Mauricie (9.47) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion 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.

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Relative National Index Administrative Regions, 2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

| | trative Regions, Quebec, | 2011 | - | | |
|---|--------------------------|------|------|------|----|
| Quebec, QC (101,070, 10.1%) | 1.52 | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec, QC (375, 2.0%) | 0.29 | | | | |
| Côte-Nord, QC (125, 2.6%) | 0.39 | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean, QC (308, 20.7%) | 3.12 | | | | |
| Mauricie, QC (230, 8.1%) | 1.22 | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue, QC (275, 6.0%) | 0.90 | | | | |
| Outaouais, QC (8,755, 14.1%) | 2.12 | | | | |
| Laurentides, QC (1,565, 4.7%) | 0.71 | | | | |
| Lanaudière, QC (551, 4.9%) | 0.74 | | | | |
| Laval, QC (3,418, 4.4%) | 0.66 | | | | |
| Montréal, QC (72,390, 12.4%) | 1.86 | | | | |
| Montérégie, QC (8,126, 5.5%) | 0.83 | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec, QC (238, 9.6%) | 1.45 | | | | |
| Estrie, QC (1,396, 6.4%) | 0.97 | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches, QC (173, 5.7%) | 0.86 | | 1 | | |
| Capitale-Nationale, QC (2,030, 16.6%) | 2.49 | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent, QC (20, 2.6%) | 0.39 | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine, QC (420, 4.7%) | 0.71 | | | | |
| 0. | 00 0.50 | 1 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2. |

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.29), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.39), and Côte-Nord (0.39) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones in the Quebec Region.
- ✓ The regions of Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean (3.12), Capitale-Nationale (2.49), and Outaouais (2.12) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.

Note: The nur who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

lative National Index (to 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.

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs **Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs** Administrative Regions, 2011

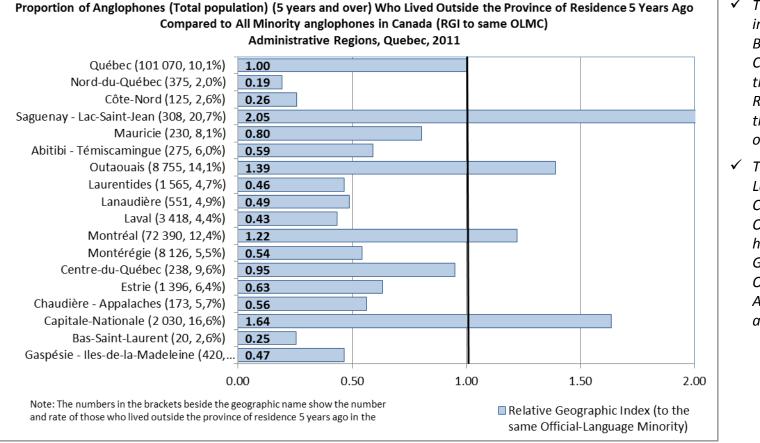
Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

| Proportion of Anglophones (Total popu Com | pared to all OLMC | l over) Who Lived Ou 5 in Canada (RGI to al Regions, Quebec, 201 | l OLMCs) | Residence 5 Years Ago | ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.20), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.27), and |
|--|--|--|----------|---|---|
| Québec (101 070, 10,1%) Nord-du-Québec (375, 2,0%) Côte-Nord (125, 2,6%) Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (308, 20,7%) Mauricie (230, 8,1%) Abitibi - Témiscamingue (275, 6,0%) Outaouais (8 755, 14,1%) Laurentides (1 565, 4,7%) Lanaudière (551, 4,9%) Laval (3 418, 4,4%) Montréal (72 390, 12,4%) Montérégie (8 126, 5,5%) Centre-du-Québec (238, 9,6%) Estrie (1 396, 6,4%) Chaudière - Appalaches (173, 5,7%) Capitale-Nationale (2 030, 16,6%) Bas-Saint-Laurent (20, 2,6%) | 1.05 0.20 0.27 2.15 0.84 0.62 1.46 0.49 0.51 0.46 1.29 0.57 1.00 0.67 0.59 1.72 0.27 | | | | Côte-Nord (0.27) 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 Quebec Region. ✓ The regions of Saguenay - Lac- Saint-Jean (2.15), Capitale- Nationale (1.72), and Outaouais (1.46) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (420, 0 | | 0.50 | | 1.50 2.00 | Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region. |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geo were unemployed in the official-language minority | | number and rate of those | uha | e Geographic Index (to ⁄/Cs in Canada) | |

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.

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Administrative Regions, 2011

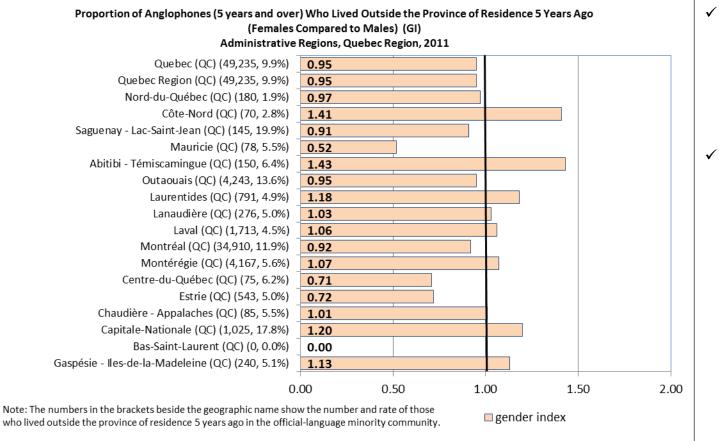
Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile



✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.19), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.25), and Côte-Nord (0.26) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in Quebec.

The regions of Saguenay -Lac-Saint-Jean (2.05), Capitale-Nationale (1.64), and Outaouais (1.39) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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.



 ✓ The women in Anglophone communities in Mauricie (0.52), Centre-du-Québec (0.71), and Estrie (0.72) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in Quebec.

The regions of Abitibi -Témiscamingue (1.43), Côte-Nord (1.41), and Capitale-Nationale (1.20) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Anglophone women in communities across Quebec.

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.

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Administrative Regions, 2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

| Quebec (55,868, 17.7%) | - | nort compared to 45 trative Regions, Que | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---|------|------|-----|
| Nord-du-Québec (195, 3.1%) | 2.19 | I | | T | |
| Côte-Nord (68, 5.1%) | 7.02 | 1 | | | |
| aguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (153, 34.9%) | 0.00 | | | | |
| Mauricie (93, 14.2%) | 9.30 | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (95, 7.8%) | 11.13 | | | | |
| Outaouais (4,595, 24.2%) | 2.96 | | | | |
| Laurentides (746, 8.9%) | 3.68 | | | | |
| Lanaudière (205, 6.0%) | 4.44 | | | | |
| Laval (1,825, 6.7%) | 3.23 | | | | |
| Montréal (40,930, 21.3%) | 4.70 | | | | |
| Montérégie (4,183, 9.7%) | 3.46 | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (98, 13.1%) | 0.00 | | | | |
| Estrie (580, 11.5%) | 4.33 | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (83, 10.7%) | 0.00 | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (1,185, 30.6%) | 7.32 | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (0, 0.0%) | 0.00 | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (165, | 1.90 | | | | |
| 0. | 00 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.0 |

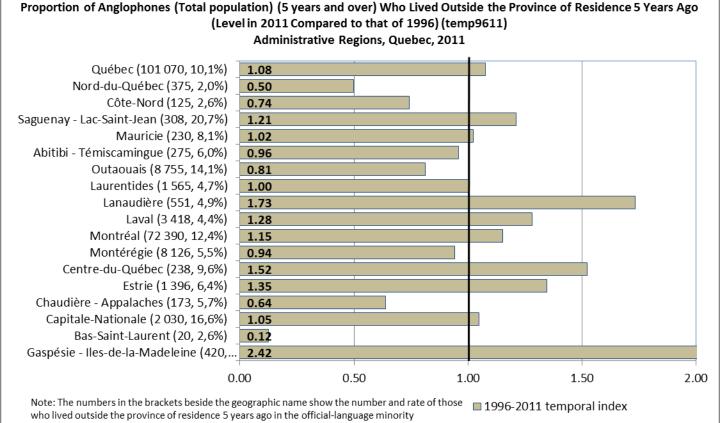
who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1.90), Nord-du-Québec (2.19), and Outaouais (2.96) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Abitibi -Témiscamingue (11.13), Mauricie (9.30), and Capitale-Nationale (7.32) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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.

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Temporal Index Administrative Regions, 1996-2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile



- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.12), Nord-du-Québec (0.50), and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.64) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Gaspésie Ilesde-la-Madeleine (2.42), Lanaudière (1.73), and Centredu-Québec (1.52) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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

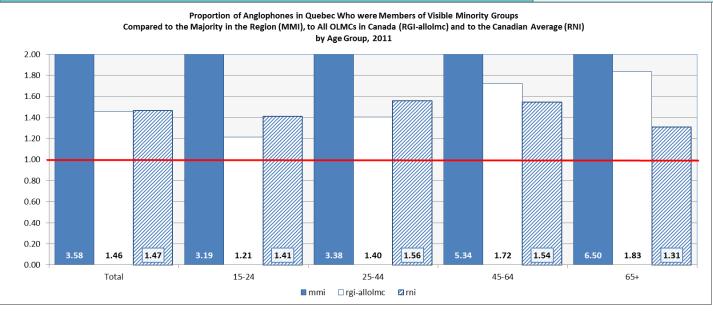


| | Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec Who were Membe 1996-2011 | ers of Visible N | Ainority G | roups | | | |
|------|---|------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Values | Total | 0-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
| | OL minority - total population | 1,046,495 | 158,643 | 145,523 | 316,405 | 287,858 | 138,065 |
| | OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (#) | 292,480 | 46,815 | 44,958 | 114,193 | 67,335 | 19,183 |
| | OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%) | 27.9% | 29.5% | 30.9% | 36.1% | 23.4% | 13.9% |
| | OL majority - who were members of visible minority groups (%) | 7.8% | 13.4% | 9.7% | 10.7% | 4.4% | 2.1% |
| | Canadian population - who were members of visible minority groups (%) | 19.1% | 24.1% | 21.9% | 23.2% | 15.1% | 10.6% |
| | Minority-majority index | 3.58 | 2.20 | 3.19 | 3.38 | 5.34 | 6.50 |
| 2011 | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 1.47 | 1.22 | 1.41 | 1.56 | 1.54 | 1.31 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.46 | 1.15 | 1.21 | 1.40 | 1.72 | 1.83 |
| | Genderindex | 0.98 | | female | (27.6%) | male (| 28.3%) |
| | Intergenerational index | | | 1.5 | 54 | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 1.51 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Temporal mmi (1996-2011) | 0.73 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011) | 0.87 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%) | 28.8% | 25.3% | 27.3% | 30.6% | 20.8% | 11.0% |
| 2006 | Minority-majority index | 4.05 | 2.46 | 3.58 | 4.17 | 6.27 | 6.37 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.58 | 1.22 | 1.30 | 1.52 | 1.88 | 1.78 |
| | OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%) | 20.8% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 2001 | Minority-majority index | 4.61 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.61 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%) | 18.5% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 1996 | Minority-majority index | 4.90 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.67 | 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. Language concept is First Oficial Language Spoken which is derived from three census questions on language. The minority-majority index compares the value for the minority with that of the majority. The rgi-allOLMC compares the value for the featured OLMC with all OLMCs in Canada.

- ✓ In 2011, among Anglophones in Quebec, 292,480 (27.9%) were members of a visible minority group.
- The gender index was 0.98 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Francophone population ✓ in the same region (mmi=3.58) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.46).
 - ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.54 which means that the proportion who were members of a visible minority group 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

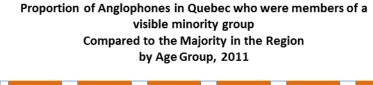


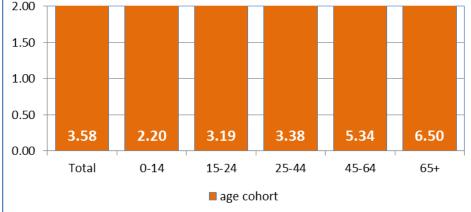
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic 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 Anglophones in Quebec who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=3.58).
- ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=3.38).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=5.34).

visible minority group Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011 2.00 1.50 1.00 0.50 4.61 3.58 4.90 4.05 0.00 2001 2006 1996 2011 minority-majority index

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were members of a





- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=3.58).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Anglophones in Quebec who were members of visible minority groups was highest in 1996 (mmi=4.90) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=3.58).
- When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=3.38).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=5.34).

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

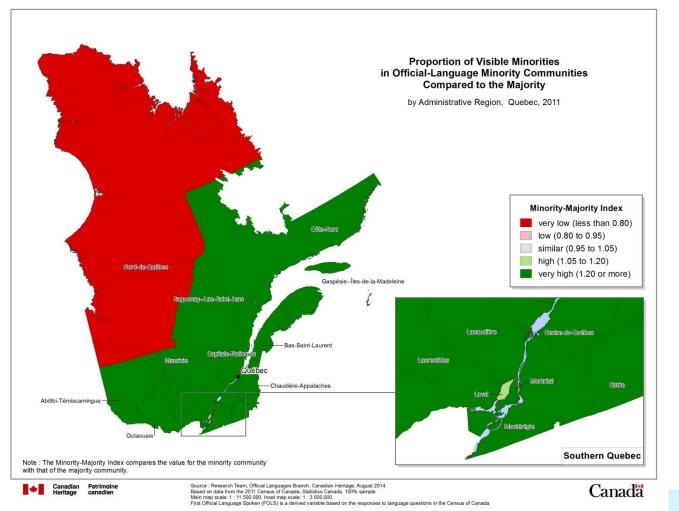
| | Proportion of Anglophones who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | OL mino | prity population | proportion members o minorit | ofa visible | | | | | Relativ | e indices | 5 | | | |
| 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 |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) | 9,401 | 88 | 0.9% | 0.4% | 12.55 | 40.05 | 40.05 | 40.03 | 40.03 | 40.03 | 40.45 | | 1.88 | 1 3.30 |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC) | 826 | 40 | 4.8% | 0.8% | 16.25 | 4 0.25 | 40.25 | 40.17 | 40.17 | 40.17 | | | 4 0.24 | 4 0.73 |
| Capitale-Nationale (QC) | 12,674 | 2,173 | 17.1% | 2.8% | 16.15 | ∕ _0.90 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.89 | 40.61 | 40.61 | 40.61 | 1.06 | 12.51 | 9.80 🥎 | 1.85 |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (QC) | 3,124 | 176 | 5.6% | 0.8% | 16.66 | 40.30 | 40.29 | 40.20 | 40.20 | 40.20 | ∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80 | 15.30 | 4 0.43 | 1.50 |
| Estrie (QC) | 22,582 | 1,400 | 6.2% | 2.6% | 12.38 | 40.33 | 40.32 | 40.22 | 40.22 | 40.22 | ∕ }0.89 | 12.83 | ♦ 0.91 | 1.19 |
| Centre-du-Québec (QC) | 2,509 | 310 | 12.4% | 1.2% | 10.49 🏫 | 40.65 | 40.64 | 40.44 | 40.44 | 40.44 | 71.19 | 15.89 | 7 1.09 | 1.03 |
| Montérégie (QC) | 155,643 | 36,581 | 23.5% | | 1.91 | 1.23 | 1.23 🏫 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.84 | ∕ 10.84 | ∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.84 | 0.98 | 1.57 🏫 | 4 0.73 | 1.63 |
| Montréal (QC) | 610,703 | 218,495 | 35.8% | 26.2% | 1.36 👚 | 1.88 🛉 | 1.87 👚 | 1.28 🛉 | 1.28 🛉 | 1.28 🛉 | - | 1.44 🏫 | 4 0.78 | 1.46 🛉 |
| Laval (QC) | 82,255 | 18,645 | 22.7% | 19.4% | 71.17 | 71.19 | 71.18 | ∕ 20.81 | ∕ 10.81 | ∕ 20.81 | | 1.29 🏫 | 4 0.62 | 1.76 |
| Lanaudière (QC) | 11,566 | , | 11.3% | 3.6% | 1 3.10 | 40.59 | 40.59 | 40.40 | 40.40 | 40.40 | 0.96 | 1.05 | 4 0.69 | 1.12 |
| Laurentides (QC) | 34,675 | 2,759 | 8.0% | 2.1% | 1 3.74 | 4 0.42 | 40.41 | 0.28 | 40.28 | 40.28 | Ŧ | 1.45 | 9.86 | 1.62 |
| Outaouais (QC) | 65,601 | 9,423 | 14.4% | 5.8% | 12.46 | 4 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.51 | 40.51 | 0.51 | ∕ 10.93 | 12.40 | 4 0.65 | 1 2.33 |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC) | 4,899 | 103 | 2.1% | | 1.04 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | № 0.85 | | 4 0.75 | 1.49 |
| Mauricie (QC) | 2,883 | 368 | 12.8% | 1.4% | 1 9.16 | 4 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 40.46 | | 1.18 🛉 | 1.25 | 2.99 |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC) | 1,536 | 120 | 7.8% | 0.6% | 12.25 | 40.41 | 0.41 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 1.25 🕈 | | 4 0.56 | 7 1.19 |
| Côte-Nord (QC) | 5,096 | 33 | 0.6% | | 1.29 | 0.03 | 4 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | | | 0 1.02 | 1.20 |
| Nord-du-Québec (QC) | 20,485 | 118 | 0.6% | 1.4% | 4 0.40 | 4 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 71.12 | ∕ 20.88 | 4 0.21 | 9 0.82 |
| Quebec (QC) | 1,046,495 | 292,480 | 27.9% | 7.8% | 13.58 | 1.47 🏫 | 1.46 🏫 | ○1.00 | ○1.00 | 01.00 | 0.98 | 1.54 👚 | 4 0.73 | 1.51 |

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".

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups in the Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (QC) (0.6%), Côte-Nord (QC) (0.6%), and Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) (0.9%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were

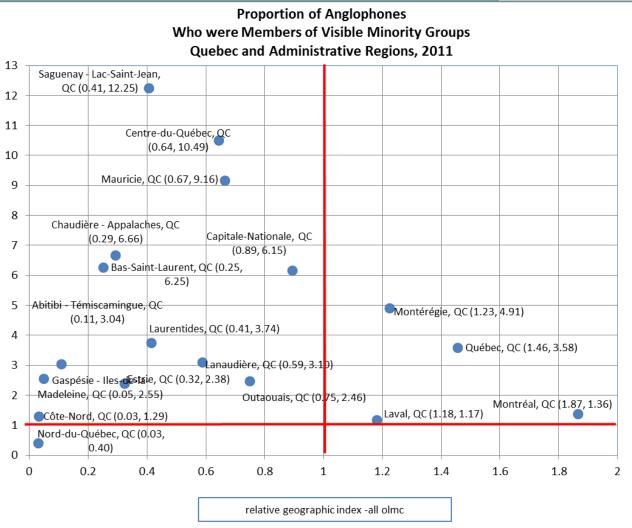
members of visible minority groups than the other Anglophone communities across Quebec.

 Anglophones in the regions of Montréal (QC) (35.8%), Quebec (QC) (27.9%), and Montérégie (QC) (23.5%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other Anglophone communities across Quebec.



- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Norddu-Québec (0.40), Laval (1.17), and Côte-Nord (1.29) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in Quebec when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.
- ✓ The regions of Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean (12.25), Centre-du-Québec (10.49), and Mauricie (9.16) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec 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 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.

minority-majority index

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

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

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

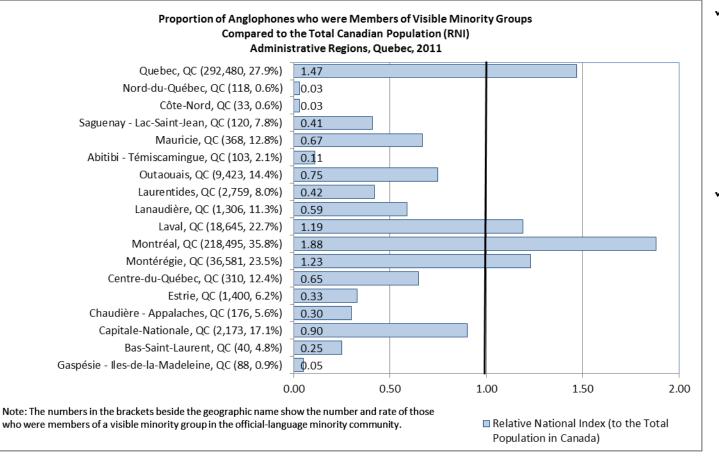
Visible Minorities in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Administrative Regions, 2011

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

| Québec (292 480, 27,9%) | 3.58 | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--|--|---|--|
| Nord-du-Québec (118, 0,6%) | 0.40 | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (33, 0,6%) | 1.29 | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (120, 7,8%) | 12.25 | | | | |
| Mauricie (368, 12,8%) | 9.16 | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (103, 2,1%) | 3.04 | | | | |
| Outaouais (9 423, 14,4%) | 2.46 | | | | |
| Laurentides (2 759, 8,0%) | 3.74 | | | | |
| Lanaudière (1 306, 11,3%) | 3.10 | | | | |
| Laval (18 645, 22,7%) | 1.17 | | | | |
| Montréal (218 495, 35,8%) | 1.36 | | | | |
| Montérégie (36 581, 23,5%) | 4.91 | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (310, 12,4%) | 10.49 | | | | |
| Estrie (1 400, 6,2%) | 2.38 | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (176, 5,6%) | 6.66 | | | - | |
| Capitale-Nationale (2 173, 17,1%) | 6.15 | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (40, 4,8%) | 6.25 | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (88, | 2.55 | | | | |

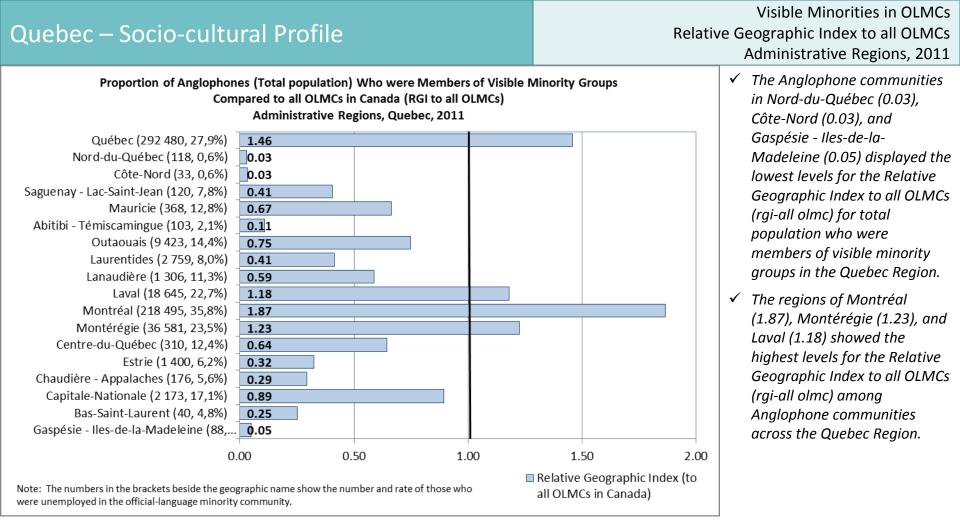
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.40), Laval (1.17), and Côte-Nord (1.29) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) in Quebec when we consider the proportion who were members of a visible minority group.
- ✓ The regions of Saguenay -Lac-Saint-Jean (12.25), Centre-du-Québec (10.49), and Mauricie (9.16) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion who were members of a visible minority group.

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.

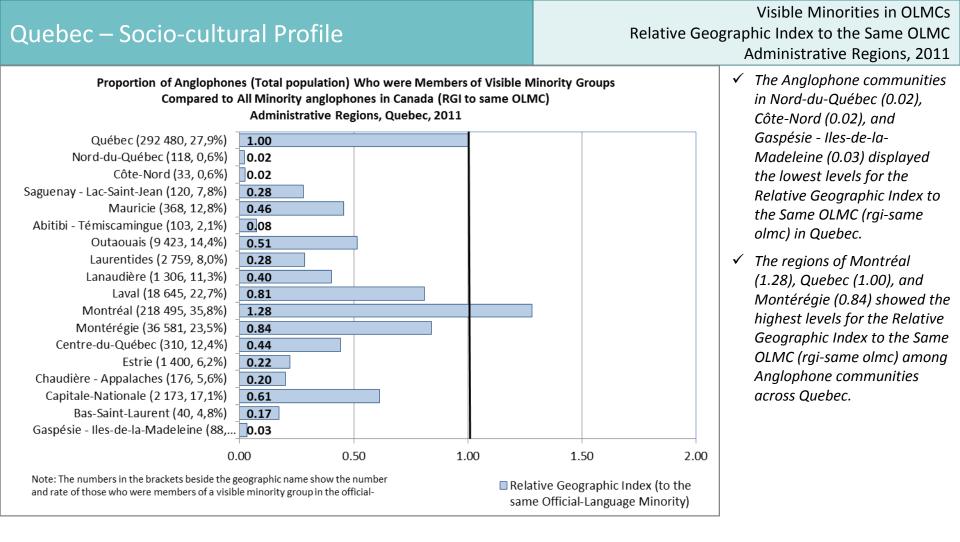


- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.03), Côte-Nord (0.03), and Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (0.05) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones in the Quebec Region.
- ✓ The regions of Montréal (1.88), Montérégie (1.23), and Laval (1.19) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.

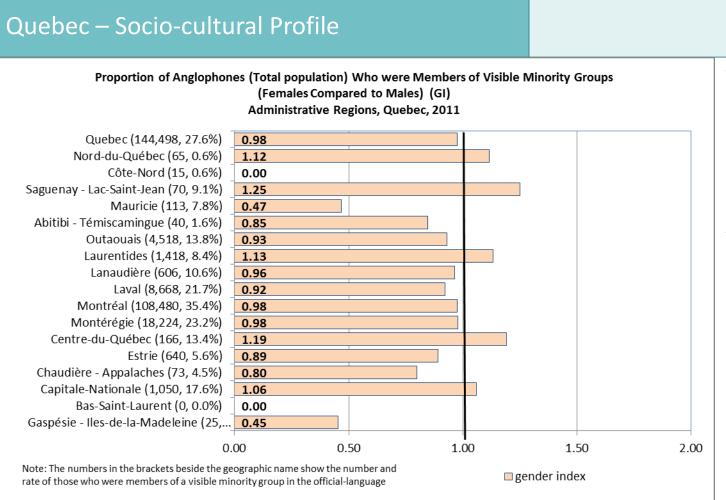
The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population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



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 Gender Index Administrative Regions, 2011

- ✓ The women in Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Ilesde-la-Madeleine (0.45), Mauricie (0.47), and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.80) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean (1.25), Centre-du-Québec (1.19), and Laurentides (1.13) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Anglophone women in communities across Quebec.

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.

| Quebec – Socio-cultu | Iral Profile | | Visible Minorities in OLMCs Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | Administrative Regions, 2011 | | | | | |
| | nones (Total population) Who were Members of (25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IG Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011 | prity Groups | ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.88), Laval (1.29), and Montréal (1.44) displayed the lowest | | | | | | |
| Quebec (114,193, 36.1%) | 1.54 | | | levels for the Intergenerational | | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec (55, 0.9%) | 0.88 | | | Index (intergen) in Quebec. | | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (13, 1.0%) | 0.00 | | | maex (intergen) in Quebec. | | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (80, 18.1%) | 0.00 | | | ✓ The regions of Centre-du- | | | | | |
| Mauricie (125, 19.3%) | 3.18 | | T | Québec (5.89), Chaudière - | | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0, 0.0%) | 0.00 | | | Appalaches (5.30), and | | | | | |
| Outaouais (4,050, 21.3%) | 2.40 | | | | | | | | |
| Laurentides (1,110, 13.3%) | 2.45 | | | Mauricie (3.18) showed the | | | | | |
| Lanaudière (481, 14.0%) | 2.05 | | | highest levels for the | | | | | |
| Laval (7,408, 27.2%) | 1.29 | | | Intergenerational Index | | | | | |
| Montréal (85,505, 44.5%) | 1.44 | | | (intergen) among Anglophone | | | | | |
| Montérégie (13,103, 30.4%) | 1.57 | | | <i>communities across Quebec.</i> | | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (145, 19.2%) | 5.89 | | | | | | | | |
| Estrie (495, 9.8%) | 2.83 | | | | | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (86, 11.1%) | 5.30 | | | | | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (1,070, 27.6%) | 2.51 | | | | | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (0, 0.0%) | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (50, | . 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 0. | .00 0.50 1.0 | 0 | 1.50 2.0 | 2.00 | | | | | |
| | e geographic name show the number and rate of those up in the official-language minority community. | ∎interger | nerational index | | | | | | |

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.

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

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.73), Nord-du-Québec (0.82), and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.19) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Lanaudière (4.12), Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (3.30), and Centredu-Québec (3.03) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

| Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups (Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611) Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011 | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Québec (292 480, 27,9%) | 1.51 | | |] | | | | |
| Nord-du-Québec (118, 0,6%) | 0.82 | | | | | | | |
| Côte-Nord (33, 0,6%) | 1.20 | | | | | | | |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (120, 7,8%) | 1.19 | | | | | | | |
| Mauricie (368, 12,8%) | 2.99 | | | | | | | |
| Abitibi - Témiscamingue (103, 2,1%) | 1.49 | | | | | | | |
| Outaouais (9 423, 14,4%) | 2.33 | | | | | | | |

| Abilibi - Temiscamingue (103, 2,1%) | 1.49 | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|------|
| Outaouais (9 423, 14,4%) | 2.33 | | | | | | |
| Laurentides (2 759, 8,0%) | 2.62 | | | | | | |
| Lanaudière (1 306, 11,3%) | 4.12 | | | | | | |
| Laval (18 645, 22,7%) | 1.76 | | | | | | |
| Montréal (218 495, 35,8%) | 1.46 | | | | | | |
| Montérégie (36 581, 23,5%) | 1.63 | | | | | | |
| Centre-du-Québec (310, 12,4%) | 3.03 | | | | | | |
| Estrie (1 400, 6,2%) | 2.19 | | | | | | |
| Chaudière - Appalaches (176, 5,6%) | 1.50 | | | | | | |
| Capitale-Nationale (2 173, 17,1%) | 1.85 | | | | | | |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent (40, 4,8%) | 0.73 | | | | | | |
| Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (88, | 3.30 | | | | | | |
| 0. | .00 | 0.5 | 50 | 1. | 00 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the g | eographic n | ame show the n | umber and | rate of those | = 1006 2011 top | anoral index | |

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 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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