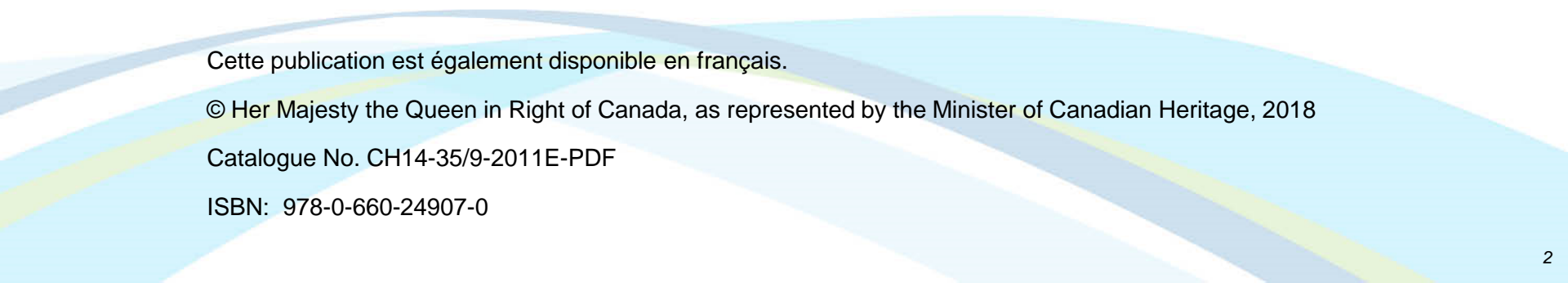




Socio-cultural Profile Quebec, 1996-2011

**Research Team
Official Languages Branch
Canadian Heritage
January, 2015**



Cette publication est également disponible en français.

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

“Communities in Context”



✓ **The “Communities in Context” Research Initiative**

- Relative indices
- Key Themes
- Geographic and linguistic concepts

✓ **Minority-majority Index (mmi)**

- Compares OLMC in a given region with the majority group with whom it shares the territory

✓ **Relative Geographic Indices (rgi)**

- Compared to OLMCs in the province (rgi-prov)
- Compared to OLMCs in the PCH region (rgi-pch)
- Compared to same OLMC across Canada (rgi-same olmc)
- Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (rgi-all olmc)
- Compared to the Canadian national average (rni)

✓ **Gender Index (gi)**

- Compares the characteristics of the female group in a given population with the male group

✓ **Temporal Index (ti)**

- Compares given community with itself at a previous period in time (ex. 1996-2011, 2001-2011, 2006-2011)

✓ **Intergenerational Index (intergen)**

- Compares the 25-44 age cohort with the 45-64 age cohort in a population

✓ **Reading the Values**

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

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

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

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

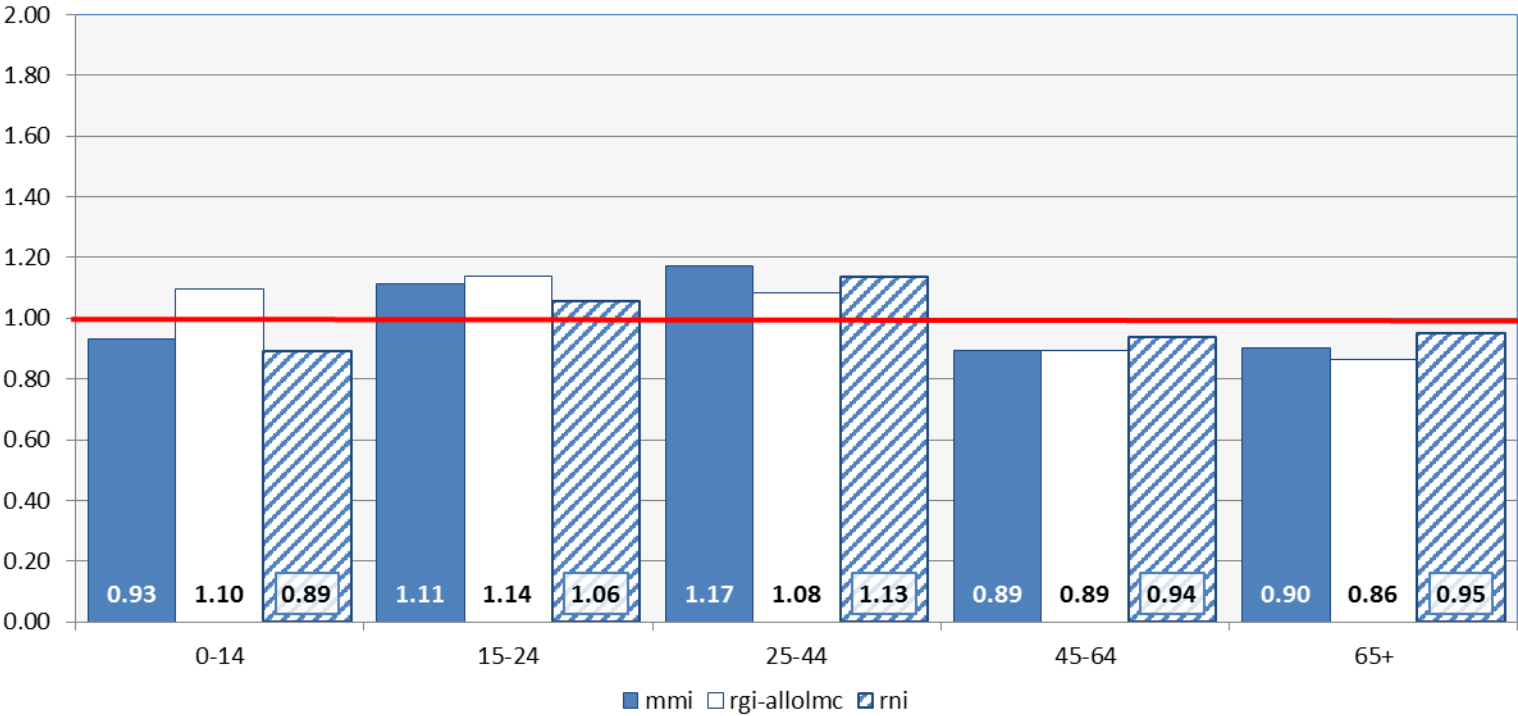


**Proportion of Anglophones Total Population
Quebec, 1996-2011**

Values		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	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%
	Minority-majority index	0.93	1.11	1.17	0.89	0.90
	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
2006	OL minority - total population (%)	16.1%	13.5%	31.5%	25.6%	13.3%
	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
2001	OL minority - total population (%)	17.3%	13.2%	32.6%	23.6%	13.2%
	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
1996	OL minority - total population (%)	17.8%	13.4%	34.3%	21.7%	12.8%
	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

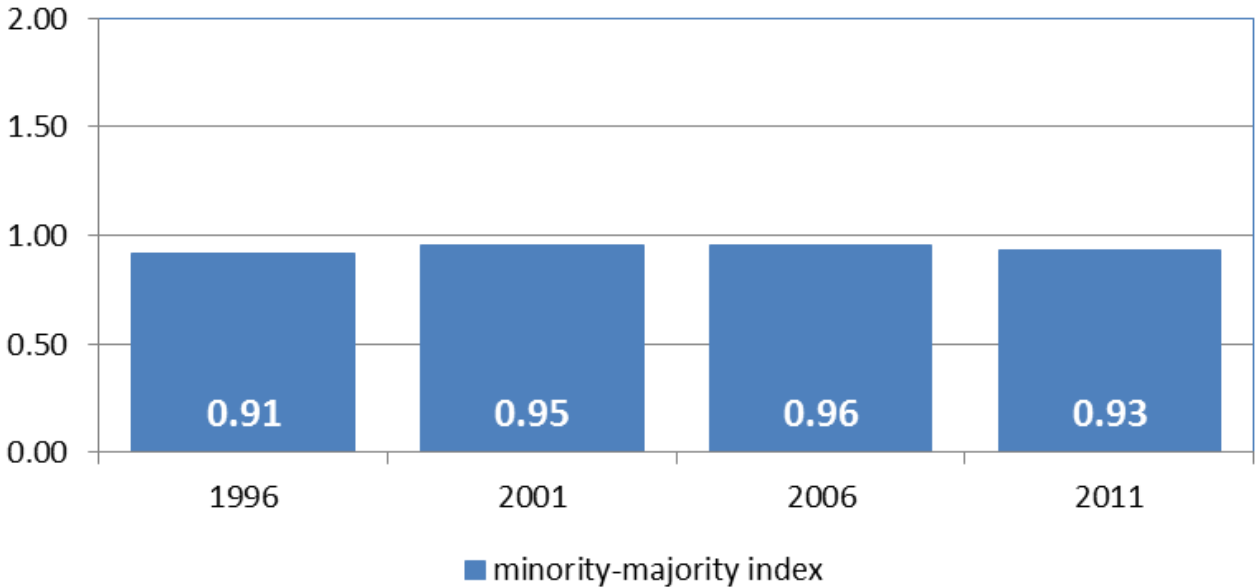
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec, Total Population
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
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.

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who are 0 to 14 years
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



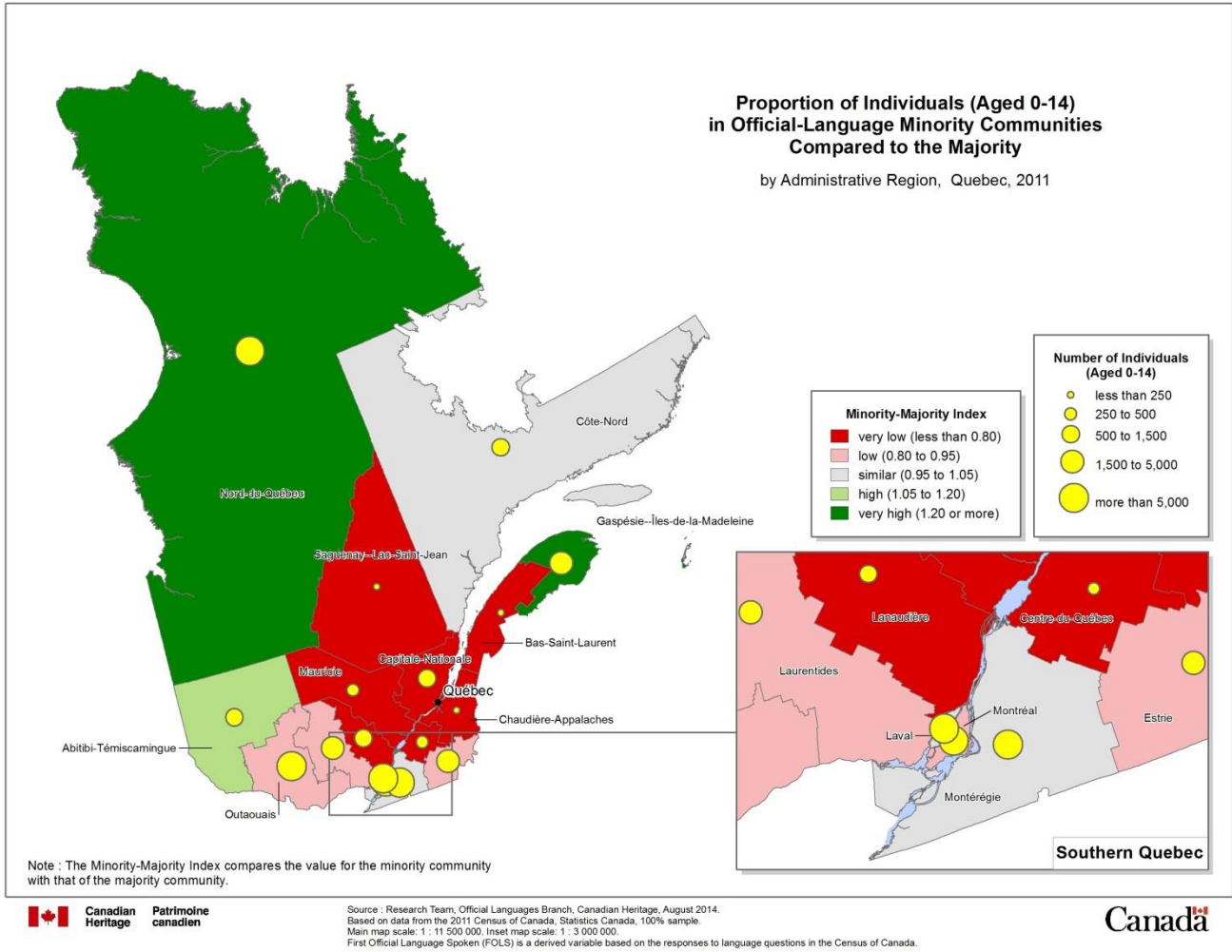
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Proportion Of Children (0-14 Years) Among Anglophones
Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		proportion of children (0-14 years)		Relative indices									
	Total Population	0 to 14 years	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	9,401	1,533	16.3%	12.6%	↑ 1.29	○ 0.96	↗ 1.18	↗ 1.08	↗ 1.08	↗ 1.08	○ 1.00	↓ 0.76	↑ 1.30	↘ 0.87
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	841	25	3.0%	14.5%	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.20	○ 1.00	↘ 0.81	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.20
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	12,666	1,256	9.9%	14.4%	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.65	○ 1.00	○ 1.01	↘ 0.90	↓ 0.75
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,114	245	7.9%	16.7%	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.52	○ 1.00	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.45
Estrie (QC)	22,577	3,057	13.5%	16.4%	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.80	○ 0.98	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.89	○ 1.00	↓ 0.75	○ 1.02	↘ 0.82
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,508	258	10.3%	16.8%	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.68	○ 1.00	↘ 0.88	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.63
Montréal (QC)	155,636	25,820	16.6%	17.1%	○ 0.97	○ 0.97	↑ 1.20	↗ 1.09	↗ 1.09	↗ 1.09	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	○ 1.01	↘ 0.82
Montréal (QC)	610,700	86,753	14.2%	15.7%	↘ 0.90	↘ 0.83	○ 1.03	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.94	○ 1.00	↗ 1.18	↘ 0.85	↘ 0.85
Laval (QC)	82,255	14,585	17.7%	17.3%	○ 1.03	○ 1.04	↑ 1.28	↗ 1.17	↗ 1.17	↗ 1.17	○ 1.00	↑ 1.29	↗ 1.05	↘ 0.92
Lanaudière (QC)	11,561	1,453	12.6%	17.3%	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.74	↘ 0.91	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.83	○ 1.00	↘ 0.93	↗ 1.07	↘ 0.82
Laurentides (QC)	34,680	4,914	14.2%	17.4%	↘ 0.82	↘ 0.83	○ 1.02	↘ 0.93	↘ 0.93	↘ 0.93	○ 1.00	↓ 0.73	○ 0.97	↓ 0.76
Outaouais (QC)	65,604	10,683	16.3%	17.4%	↘ 0.94	○ 0.96	↗ 1.18	↗ 1.07	↗ 1.07	↗ 1.07	○ 1.00	○ 0.97	○ 0.95	↓ 0.77
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	4,914	920	18.7%	17.3%	↗ 1.08	↗ 1.10	↑ 1.35	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.24	○ 1.00	↘ 0.85	↑ 1.20	↘ 0.93
Mauricie (QC)	2,884	303	10.5%	13.6%	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.69	○ 1.00	↓ 0.67	○ 0.95	↓ 0.73
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,536	135	8.8%	15.2%	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.58	○ 1.00	↘ 0.88	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.48
Côte-Nord (QC)	5,093	821	16.1%	16.7%	○ 0.97	○ 0.95	↗ 1.17	↗ 1.06	↗ 1.06	↗ 1.06	○ 1.00	○ 0.96	↘ 0.94	↓ 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	○ 1.00	↑ 1.78	↑ 1.47	↗ 1.14
Quebec (QC)	1,046,495	158,643	15.2%	16.2%	↘ 0.93	↘ 0.89	↗ 1.10	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	--	↗ 1.10	○ 1.02	↘ 0.85

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

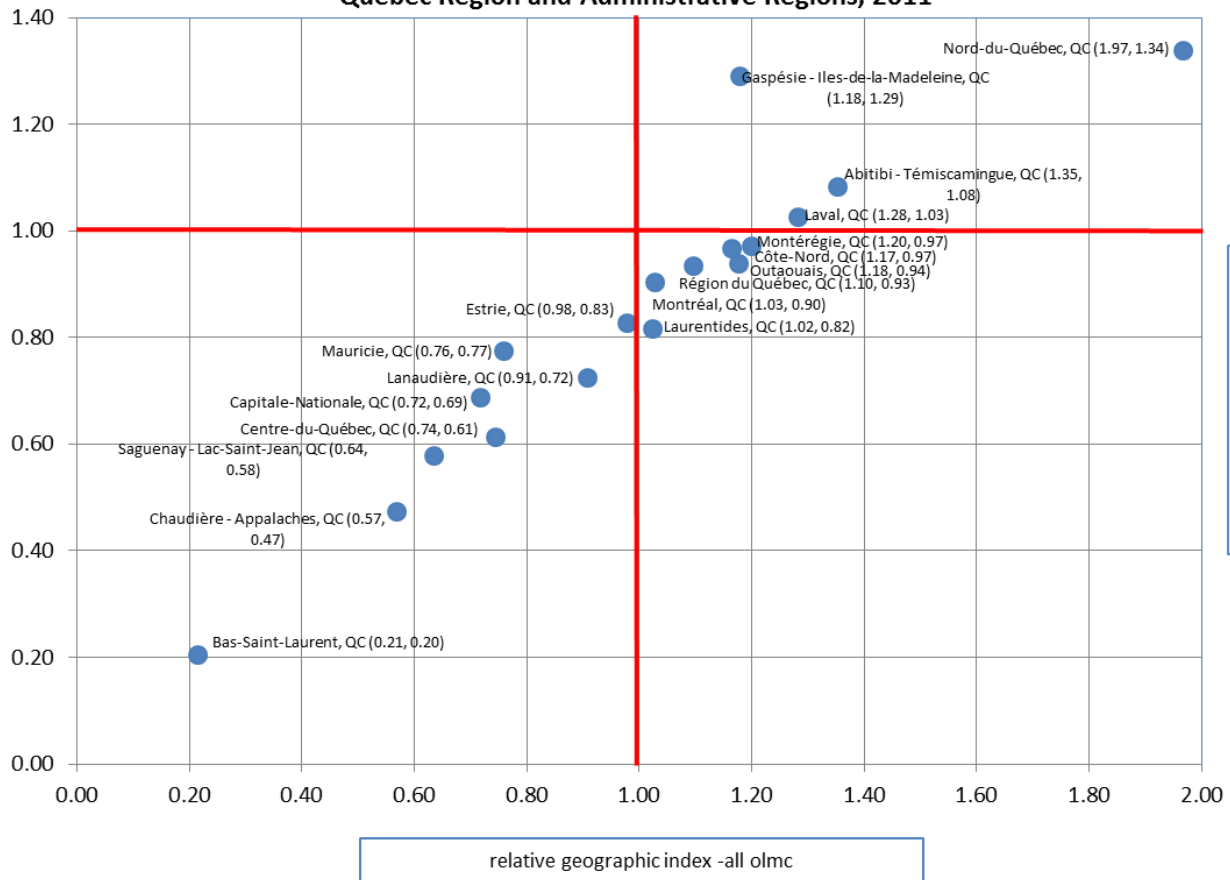
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



- ✓ The 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 - Îles-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).

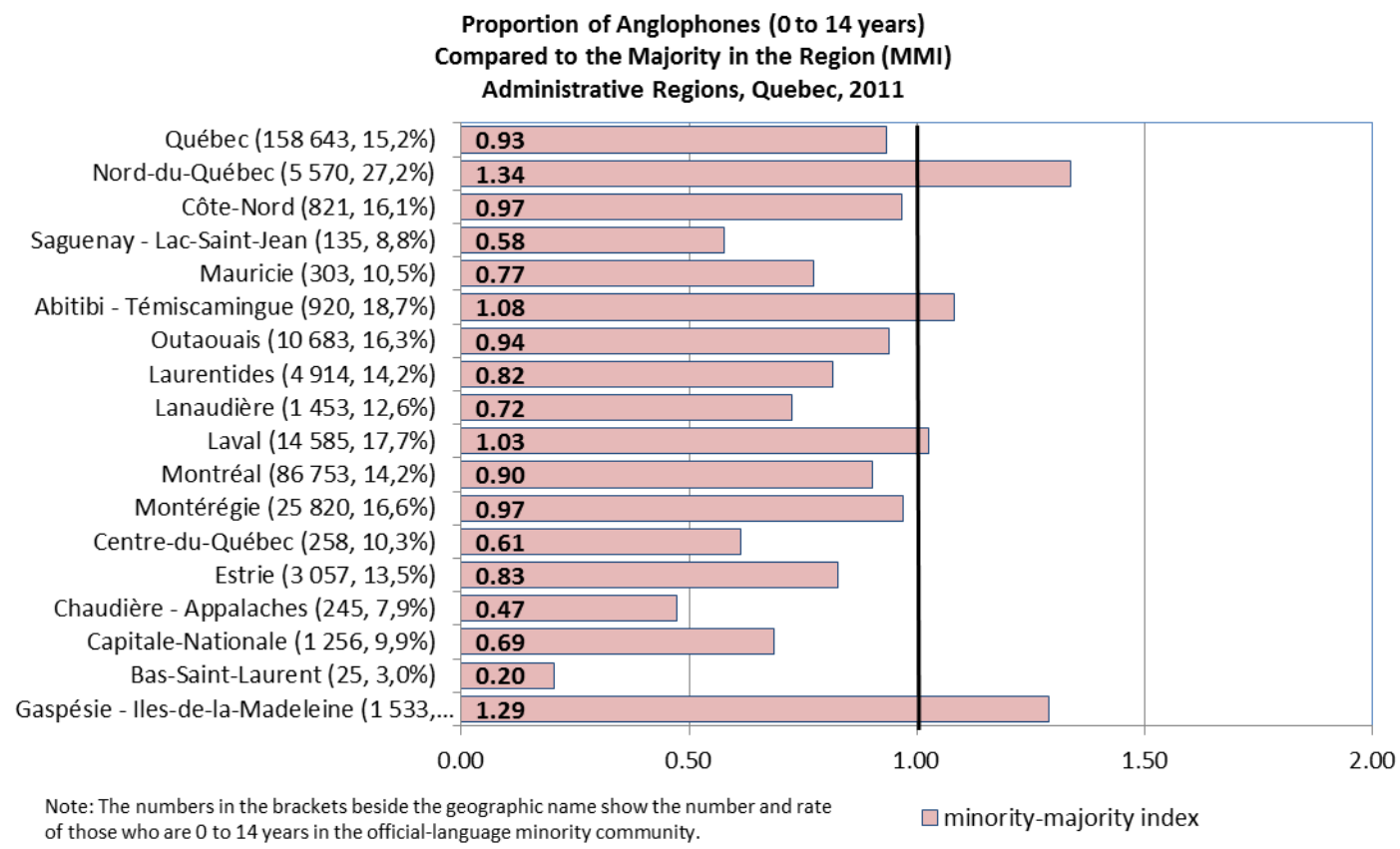
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Proportion of Anglophones
Who Were Children (0-14)
Quebec Region and Administrative Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion of children (0-14 years) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion of children (0-14 years) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

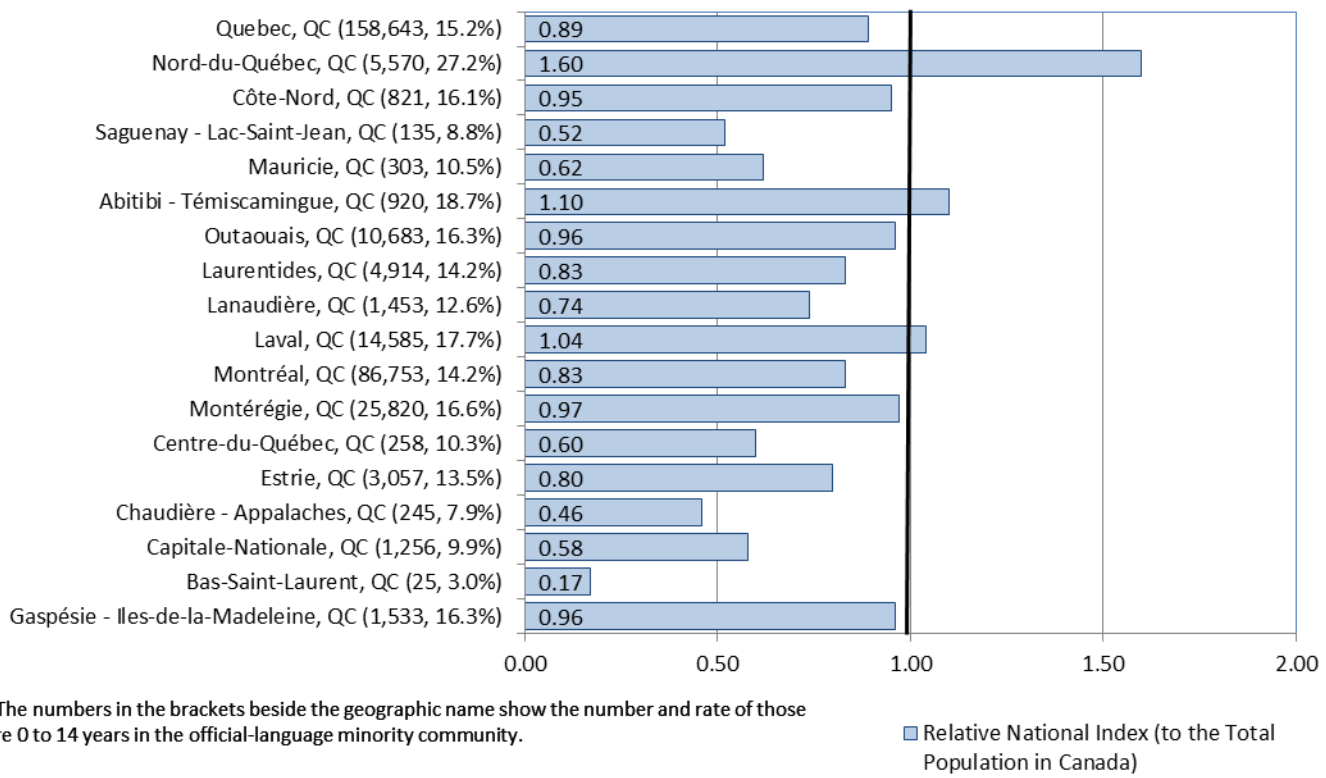
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- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly 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 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 - Îles-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

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.

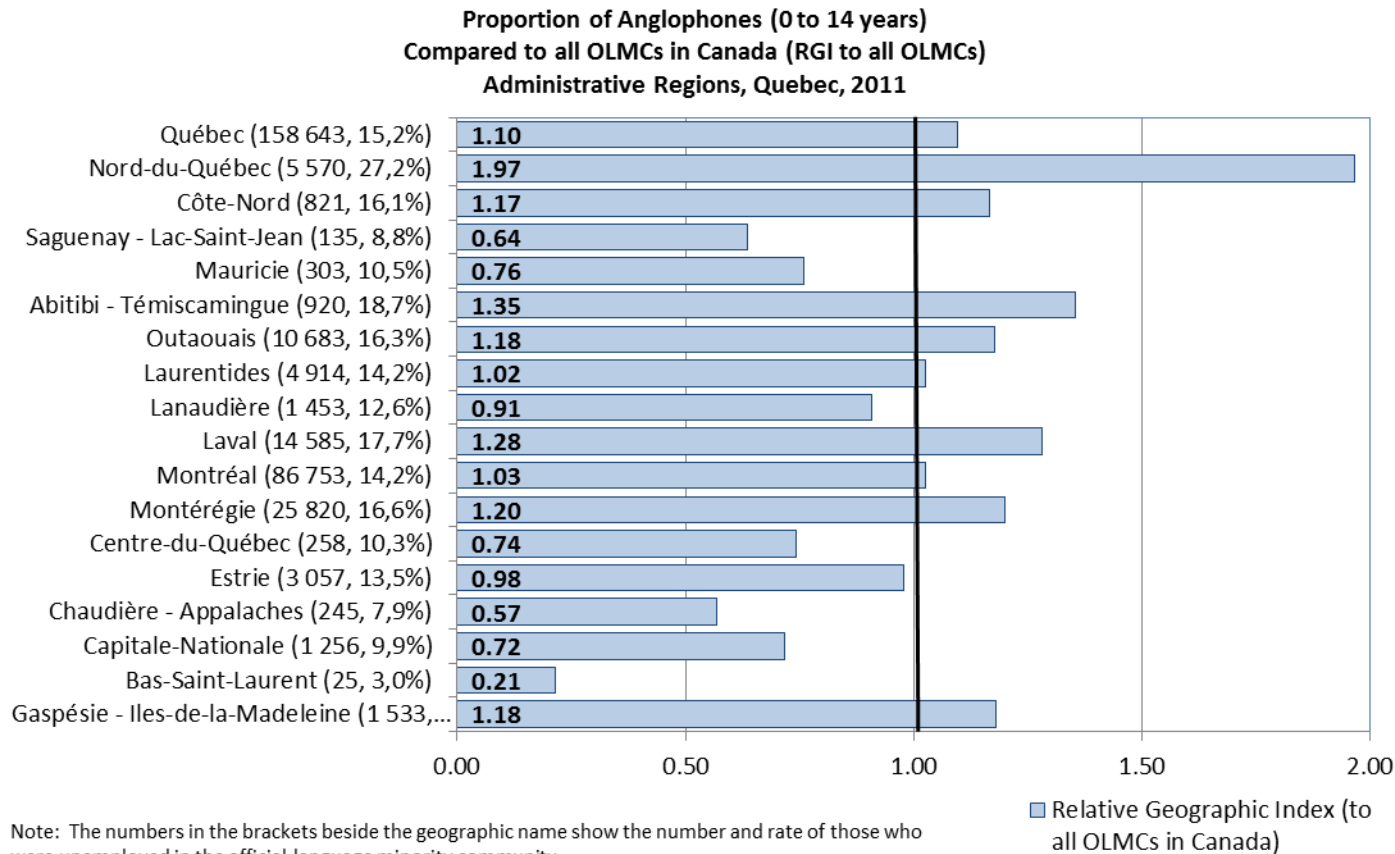
Proportion of Anglophones (0 to 14 years)
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



- ✓ 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.

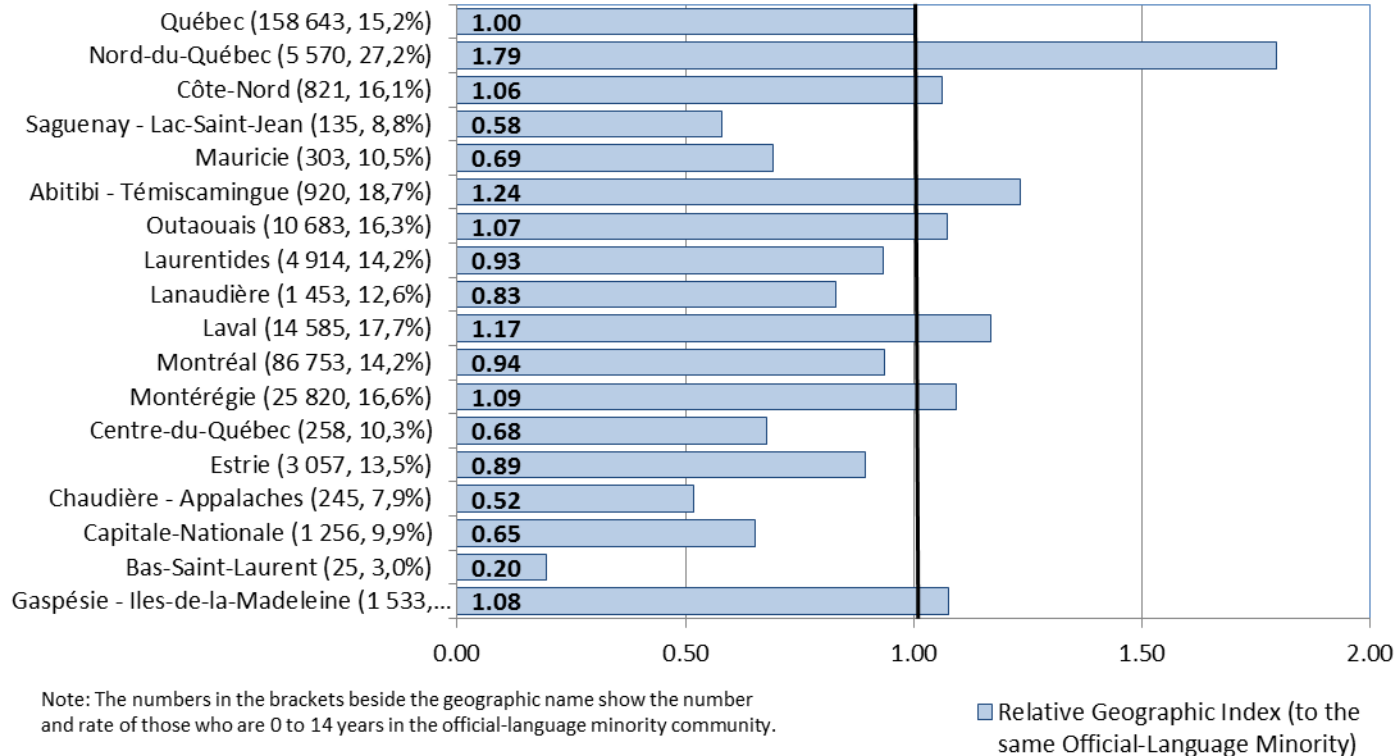
Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population
Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs
by Administrative Region, 2011



- ✓ *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.*

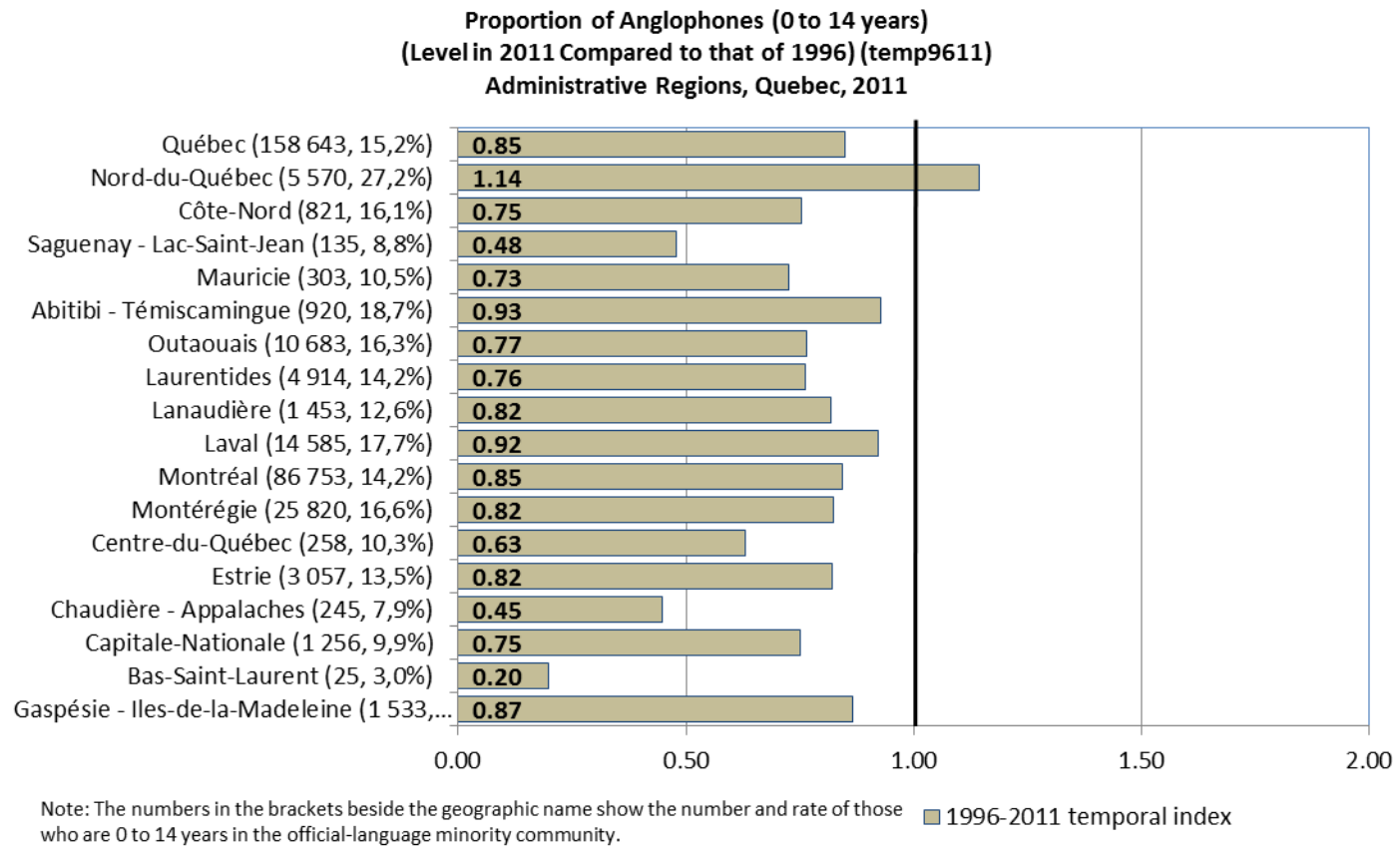
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total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



- ✓ 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.



- ✓ 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.

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.

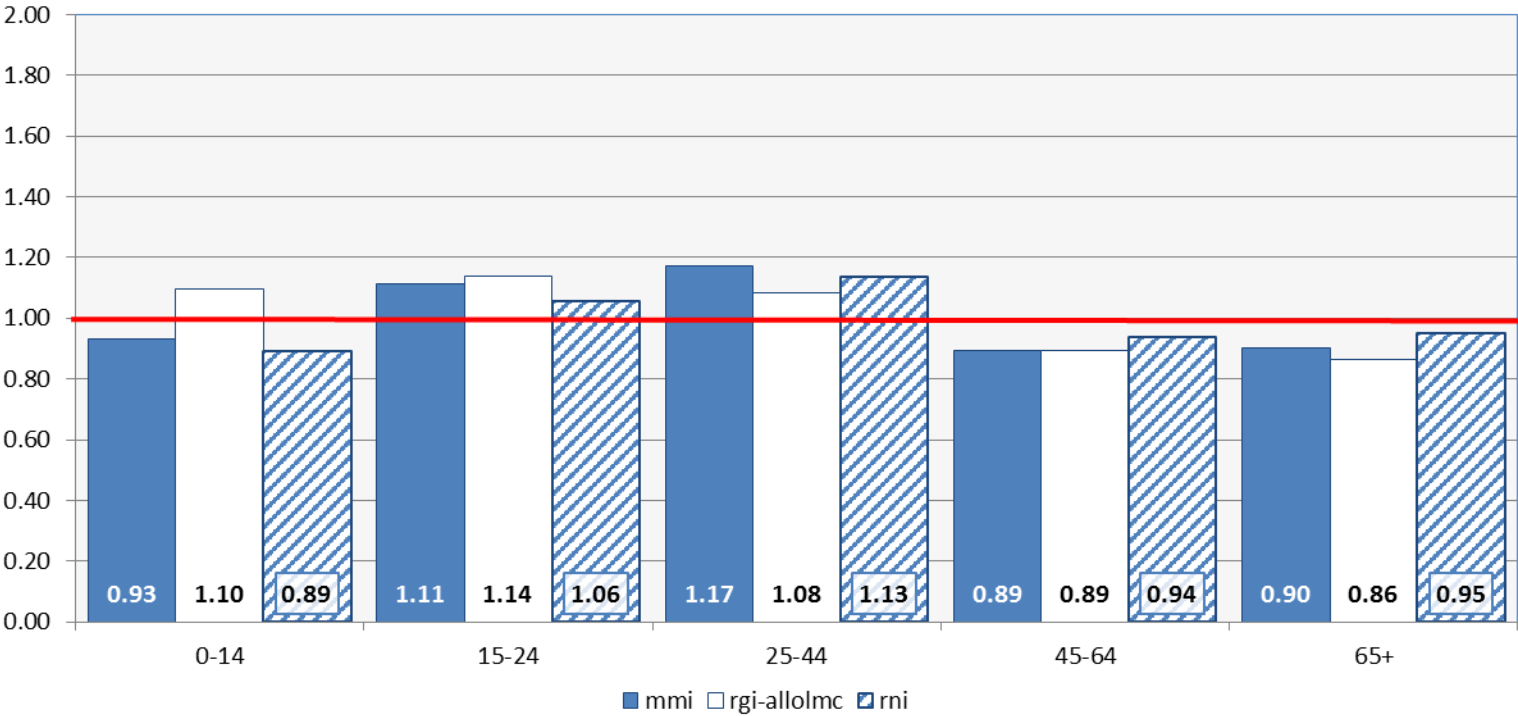
Population by age - Seniors (65 years and over)

**Proportion of Anglophones Total Population
Quebec, 1996-2011**

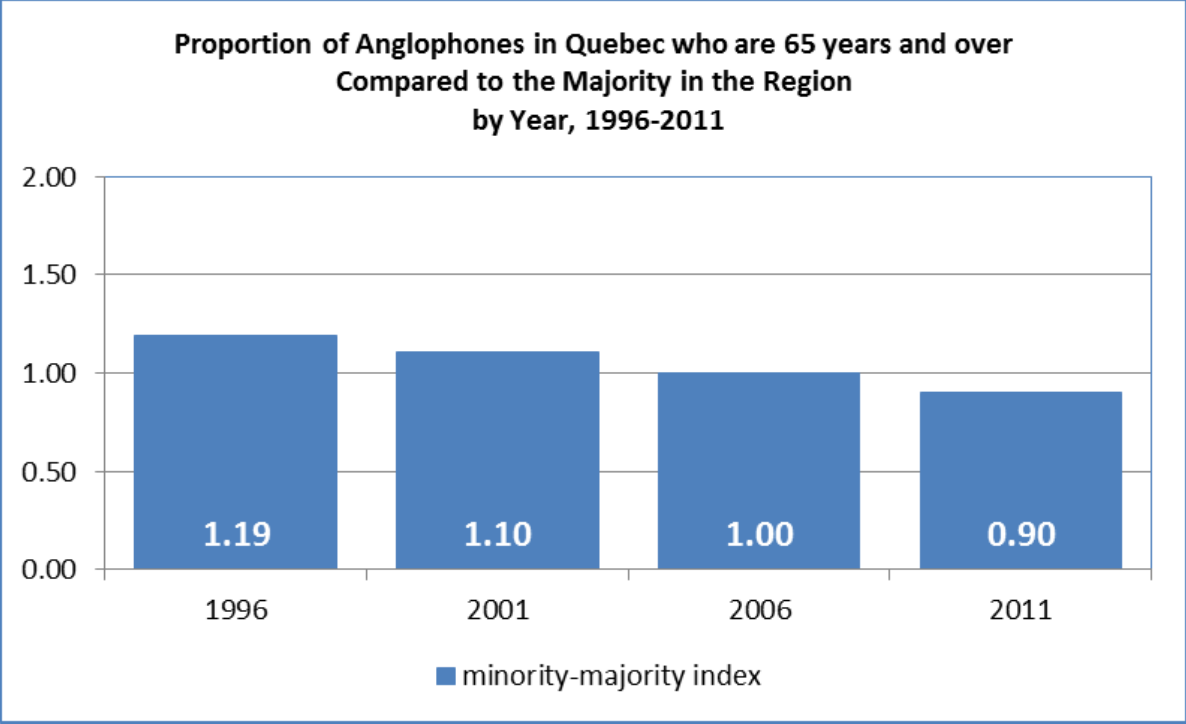
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	Intergenerational index	1.10				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.85	1.04	0.88	1.27	1.03
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.02	1.12	1.13	0.96	0.76
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.99	1.08	1.08	0.99	0.88
2006	OL minority - total population (%)	16.1%	13.5%	31.5%	25.6%	13.3%
	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
2001	OL minority - total population (%)	17.3%	13.2%	32.6%	23.6%	13.2%
	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
1996	OL minority - total population (%)	17.8%	13.4%	34.3%	21.7%	12.8%
	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.

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec, Total Population
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



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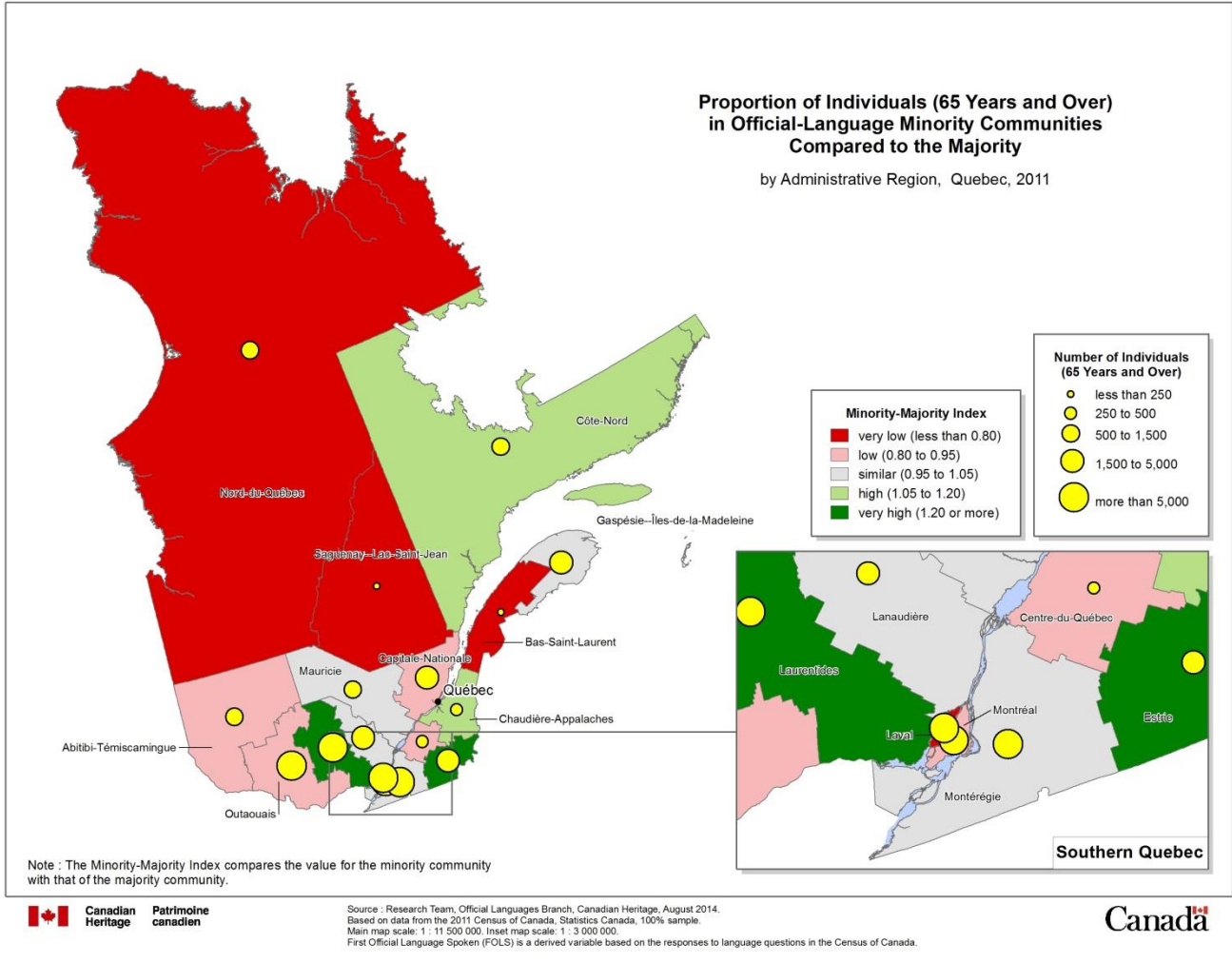


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Proportion Of Seniors (65 Years And Over) Among Anglophones Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011													
Geography	OL minority population		proportion of seniors (65 years and over)		Relative indices								
	Total Population	65 years and over	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	9,401	1,855	19.7%	19.3%	○ 1.02	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.29	↑ 1.50	↑ 1.50	↑ 1.50	↓ 0.76	↗ 0.94	↑ 1.47
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	841	95	11.3%	17.6%	↓ 0.64	↘ 0.82	↓ 0.74	↘ 0.86	↘ 0.86	↘ 0.86	↘ 0.81	↗ 1.08	↑ 1.51
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	12,666	1,920	15.2%	16.2%	↘ 0.94	↗ 1.09	○ 0.99	↗ 1.15	↗ 1.15	↗ 1.15	○ 1.01	↓ 0.70	○ 0.97
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,114	500	16.1%	15.1%	↗ 1.07	↗ 1.16	↗ 1.05	↑ 1.22	↑ 1.22	↑ 1.22	↓ 0.72	↗ 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	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.77	↗ 1.09
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,508	328	13.1%	15.5%	↘ 0.84	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.86	○ 0.99	○ 0.99	○ 0.99	↘ 0.88	↓ 0.60	↘ 0.85
Montréal (QC)	155,636	21,766	14.0%	13.9%	○ 1.01	○ 1.01	○ 0.92	↗ 1.06	↗ 1.06	↗ 1.06	○ 0.95	↓ 0.79	↑ 1.20
Montréal (QC)	610,700	80,403	13.2%	14.1%	↘ 0.93	○ 0.95	↘ 0.86	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↗ 1.18	○ 0.95	○ 0.99
Laval (QC)	82,255	8,420	10.2%	14.6%	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.78	↑ 1.29	↘ 0.81	↗ 1.12
Lanaudière (QC)	11,561	1,529	13.2%	13.2%	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	↘ 0.87	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↘ 0.93	↓ 0.53	↘ 0.83
Laurentides (QC)	34,680	6,016	17.3%	13.2%	↑ 1.31	↑ 1.25	↗ 1.14	↑ 1.31	↑ 1.31	↑ 1.31	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.72	↗ 1.08
Outaouais (QC)	65,604	7,400	11.3%	12.0%	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.81	↓ 0.74	↘ 0.85	↘ 0.85	↘ 0.85	○ 0.97	↓ 0.79	↗ 1.15
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	4,914	620	12.6%	13.5%	↘ 0.93	↘ 0.91	○ 0.83	○ 0.96	○ 0.96	○ 0.96	↘ 0.85	↓ 0.58	↘ 0.87
Mauricie (QC)	2,884	535	18.6%	18.9%	○ 0.98	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.22	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.41	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.71	○ 1.01
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,536	190	12.4%	16.1%	↓ 0.77	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.81	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.88	↓ 0.68	↗ 1.14
Côte-Nord (QC)	5,093	810	15.9%	13.5%	↗ 1.17	↗ 1.15	○ 1.04	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.21	○ 0.96	↘ 0.91	↑ 1.78
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	20,480	563	2.7%	8.8%	↓ 0.31	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.21	↑ 1.78	↓ 0.73	↑ 2.37
Quebec (QC)	1,046,495	138,065	13.2%	14.6%	↘ 0.90	○ 0.95	↘ 0.86	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↗ 1.10	↓ 0.75	○ 1.03

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

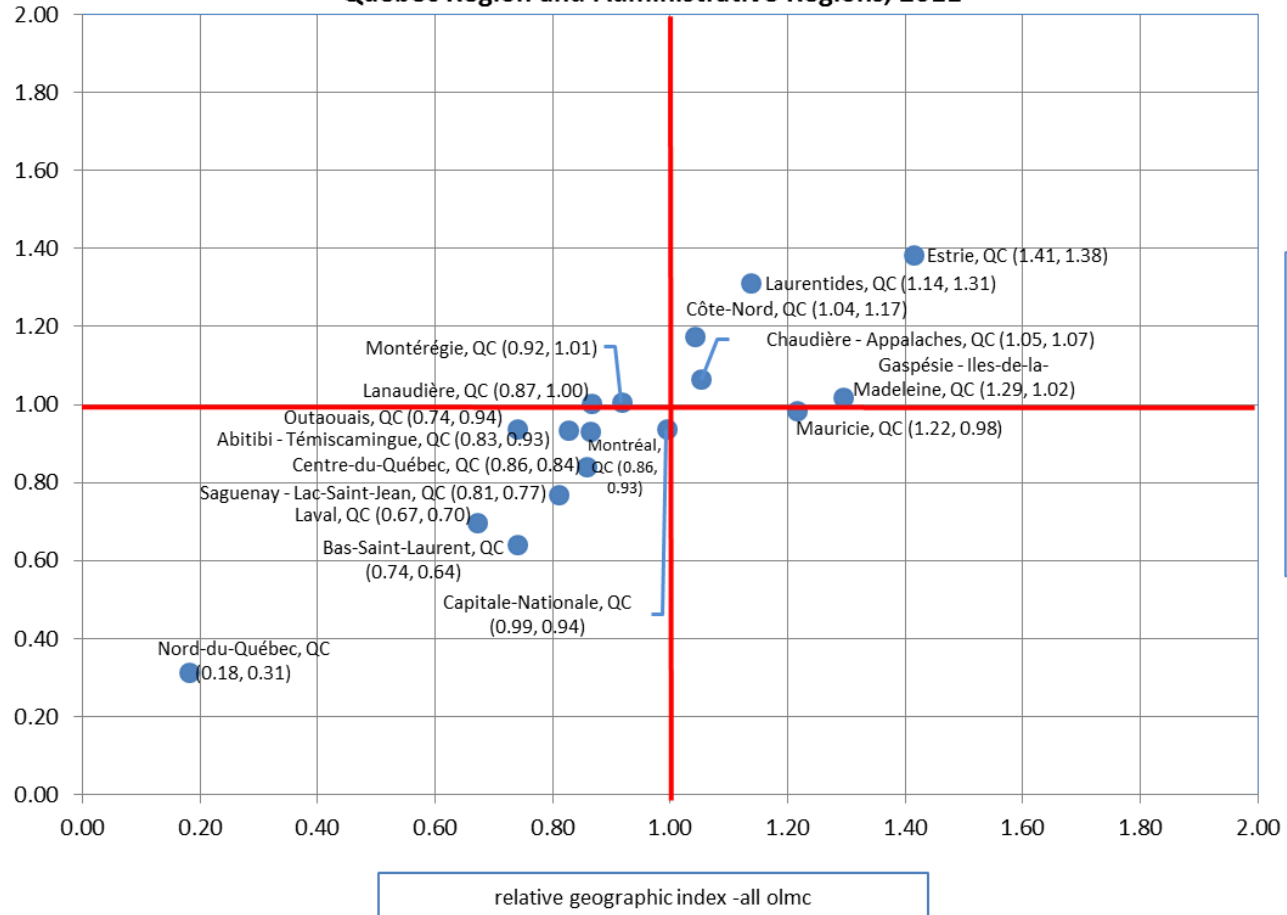
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals total population in the Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Mauricie (0.67), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.72), and Laurentides (0.73) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (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 Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.31), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.64), and Laval (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in Quebec when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).
- ✓ 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).

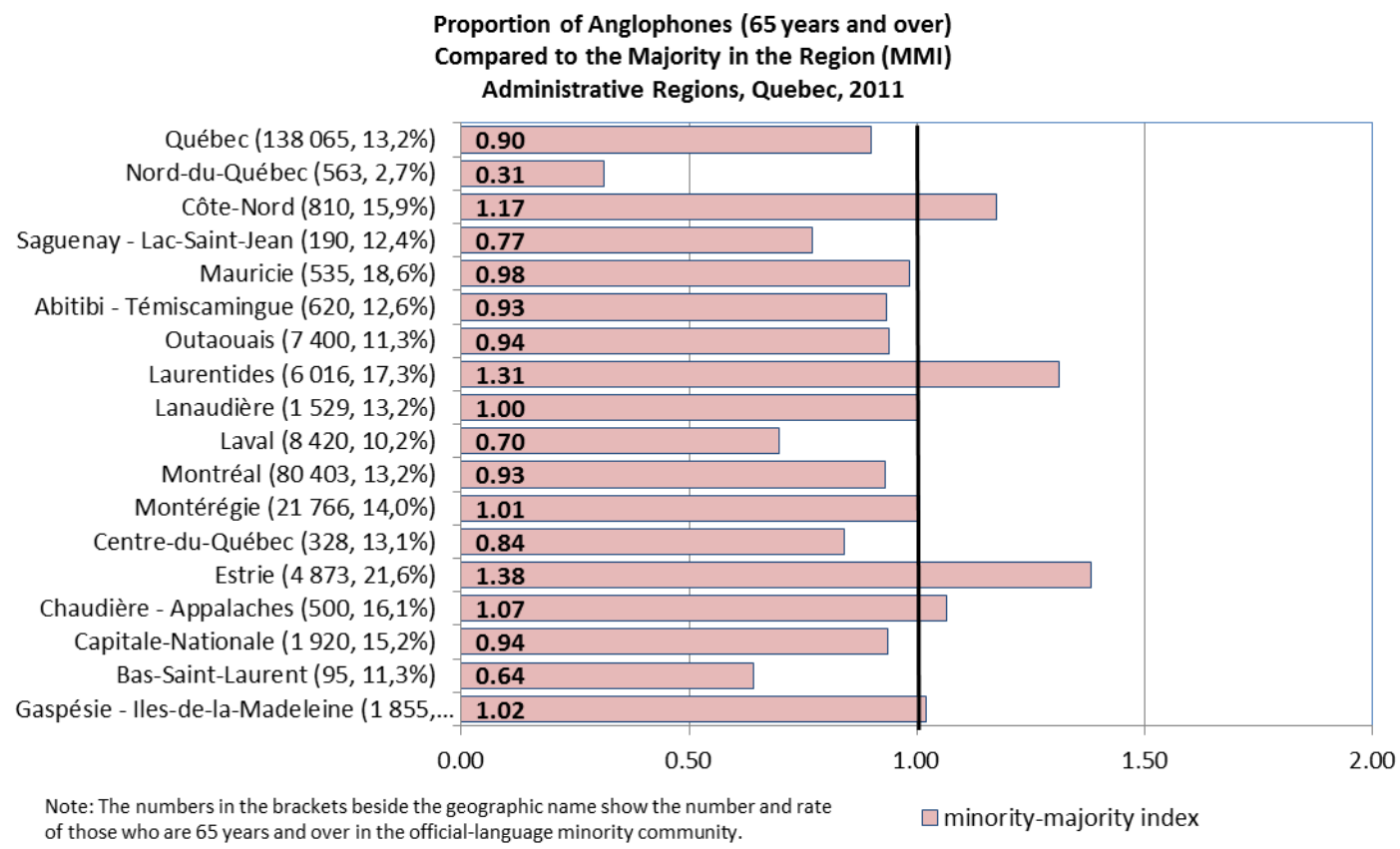
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion of Anglophones
Who Were Seniors (65+)
Quebec Region and Administrative Regions, 2011



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

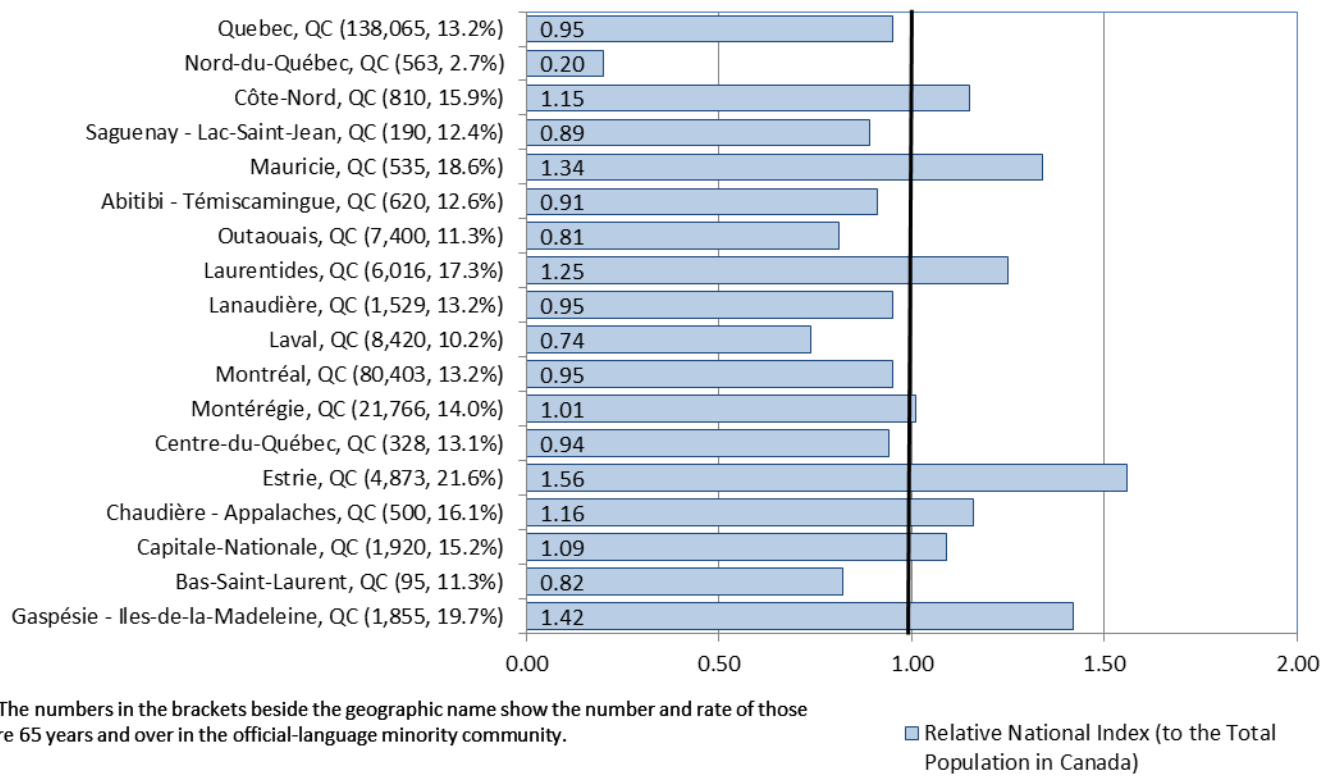
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.31), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.64), and Laval (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in 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.

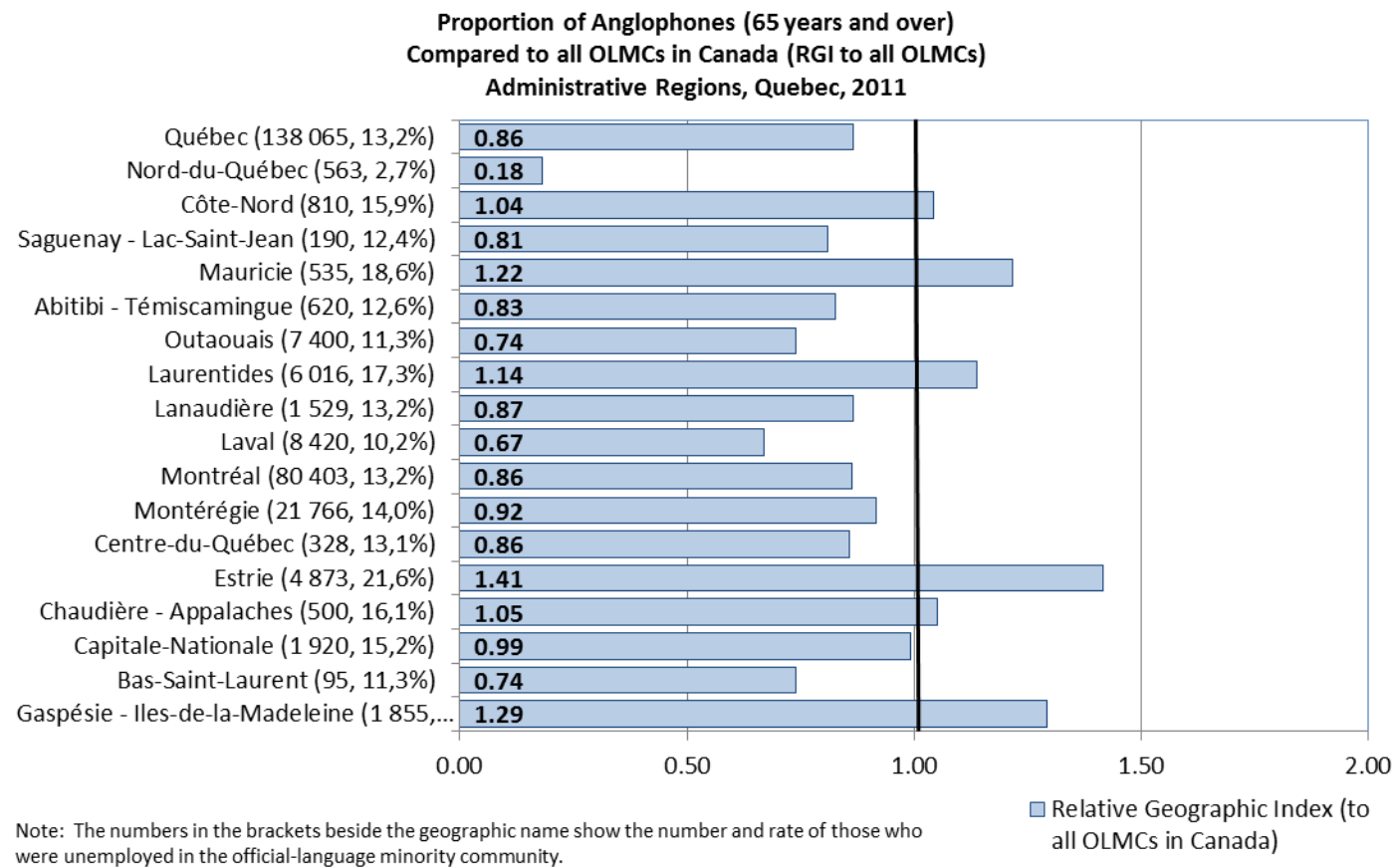
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion of Anglophones (65 years and over)
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



- ✓ The Anglophone communities 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.
- ✓ The regions of Estrie (1.56), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.42), and Mauricie (1.34) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

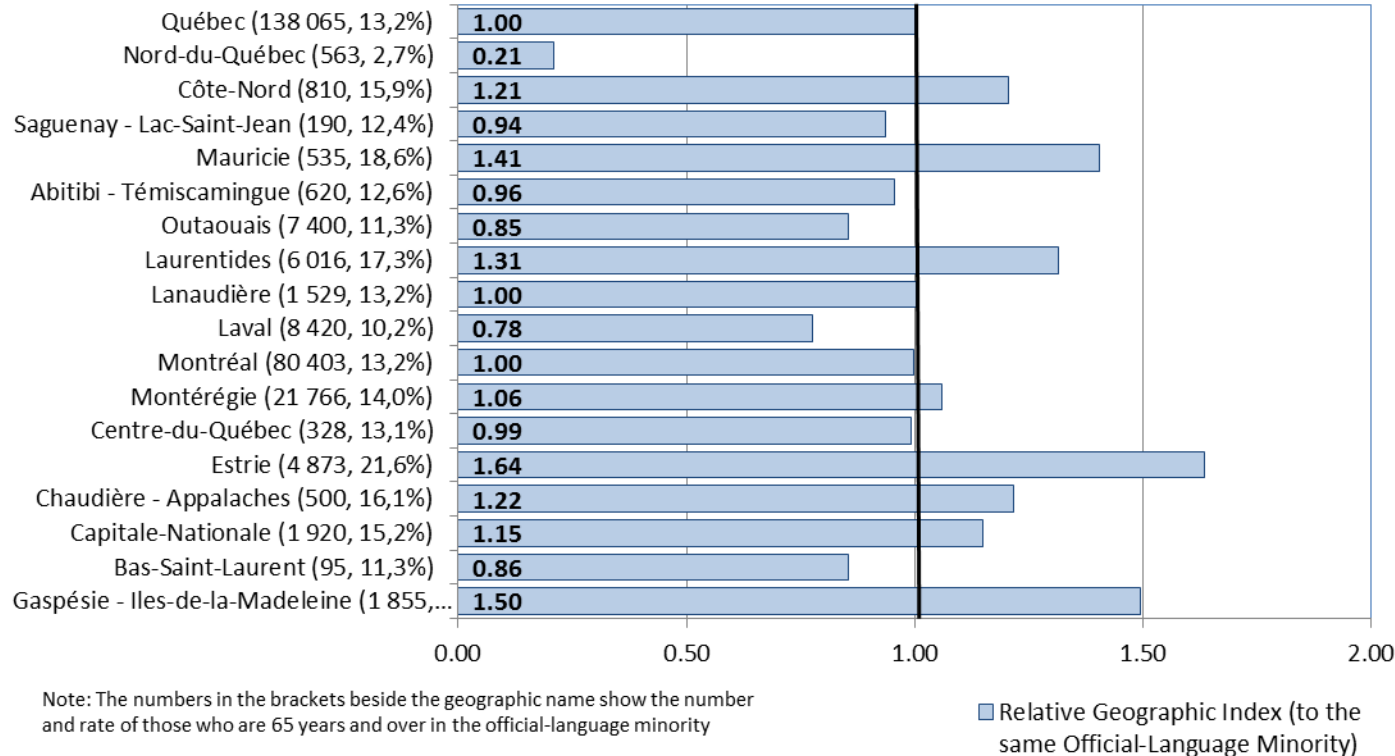
The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population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



- ✓ The 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 - Îles-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.

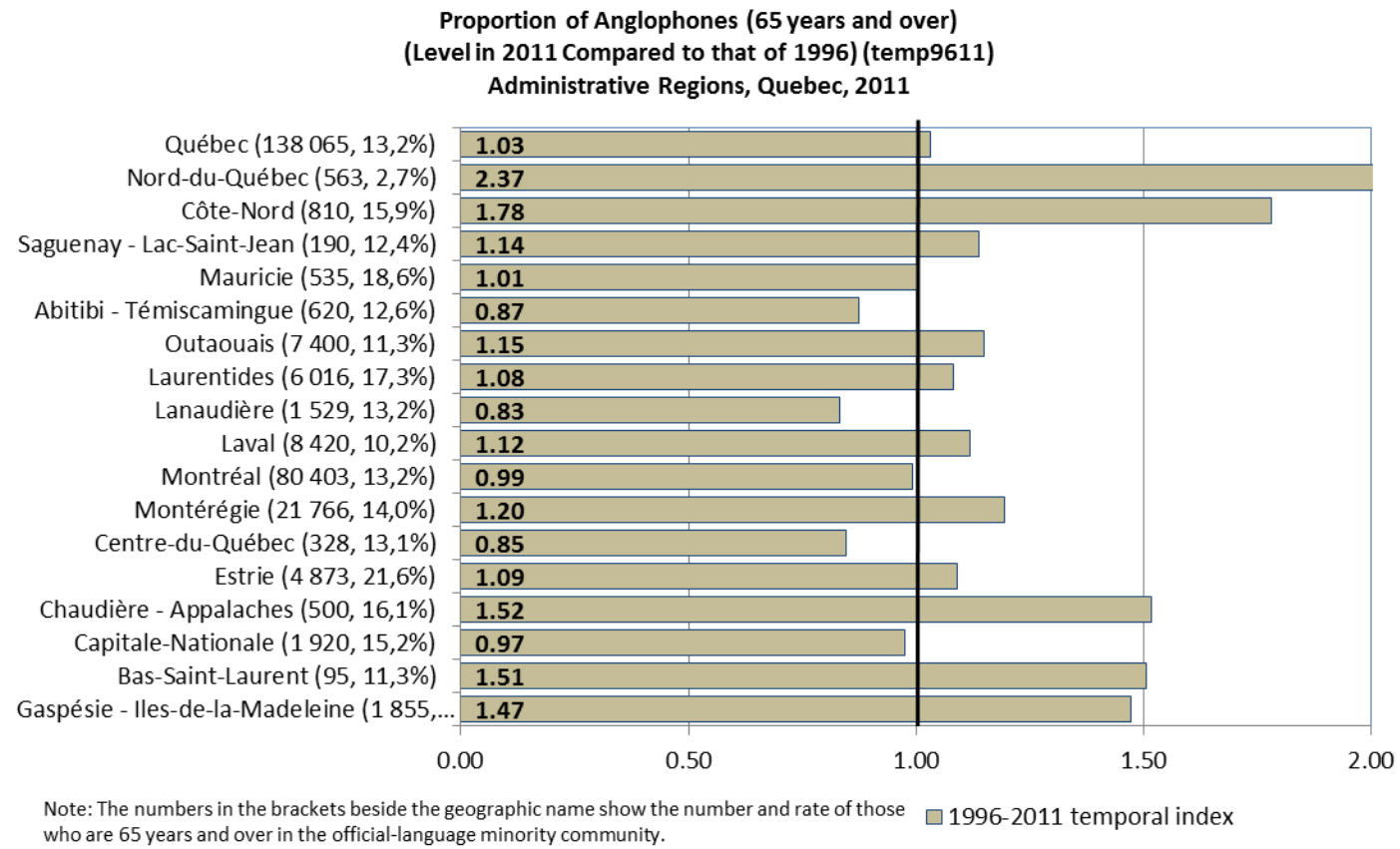
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total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

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 Anglophone communities in Lanaudière (0.83), Centre-du-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.

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+
2011	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
	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
	Gender index	1.00		female (33.5%)		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.	
2006	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	32.5%	6.7%	18.6%	36.8%	43.8%	45.7%
	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
2001	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	30.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	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.
1996	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	29.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	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.

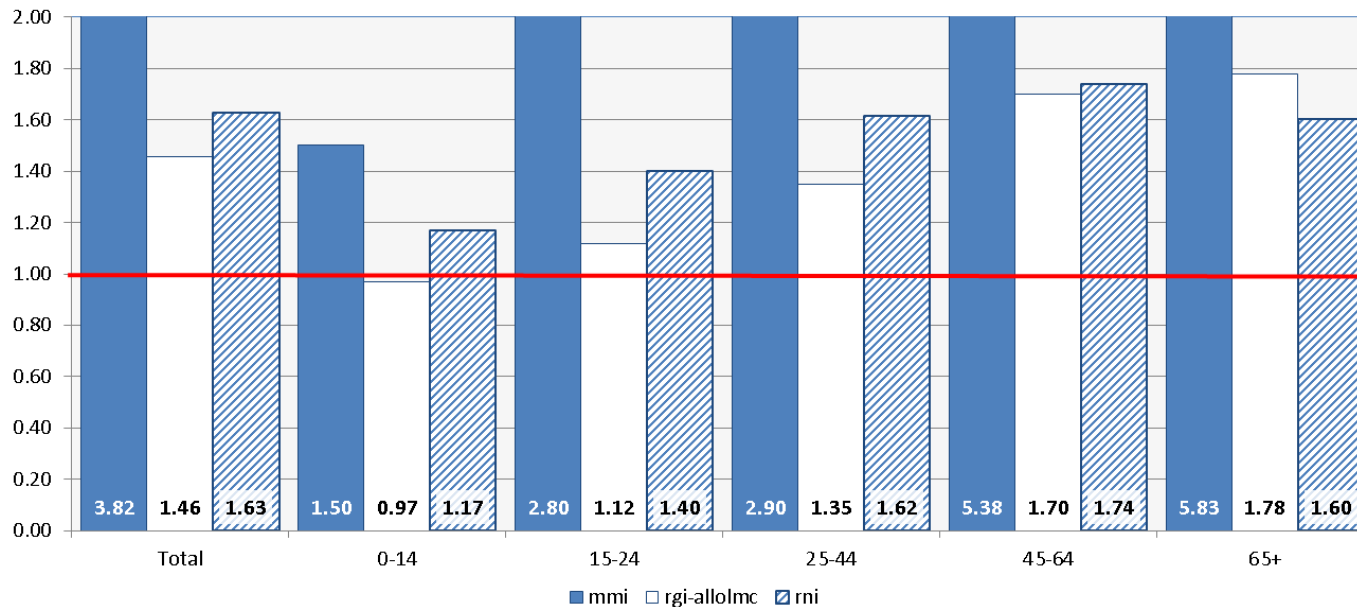
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken which is derived from three census questions on language. The minority-majority index compares the value for the minority with that of the majority. The rgi-allOLMC compares the value for the featured OLMC with all OLMCs in Canada.

- ✓ 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 gender index was 1.00 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ 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.

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

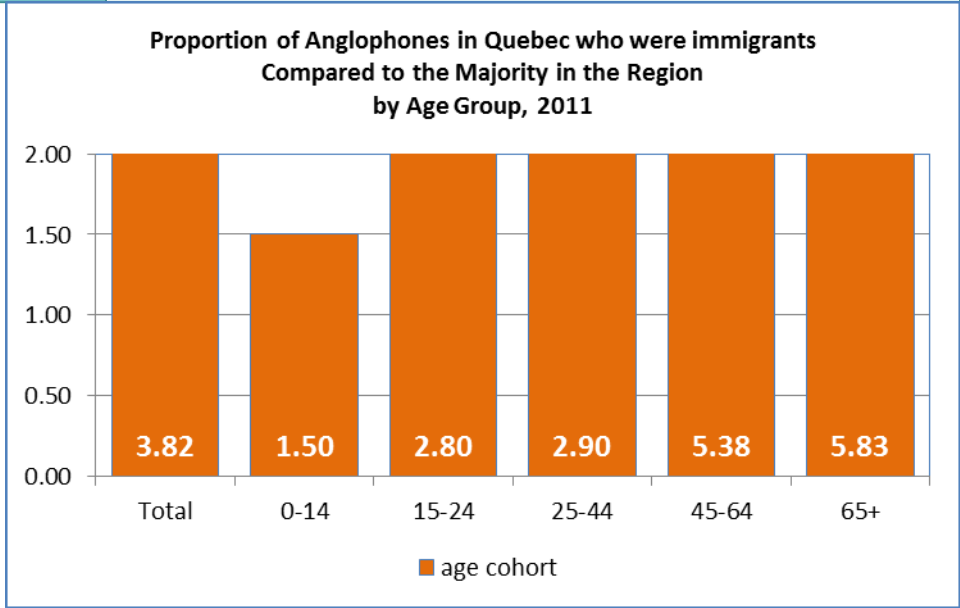
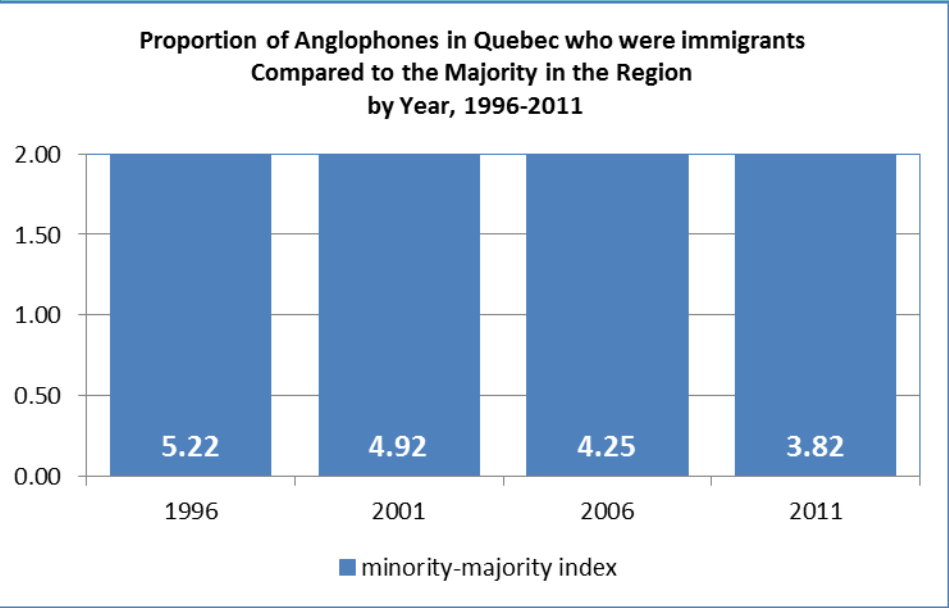
Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec Who Were Immigrants Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and to the Canadian Average (RNI)
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.



- ✓ 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).

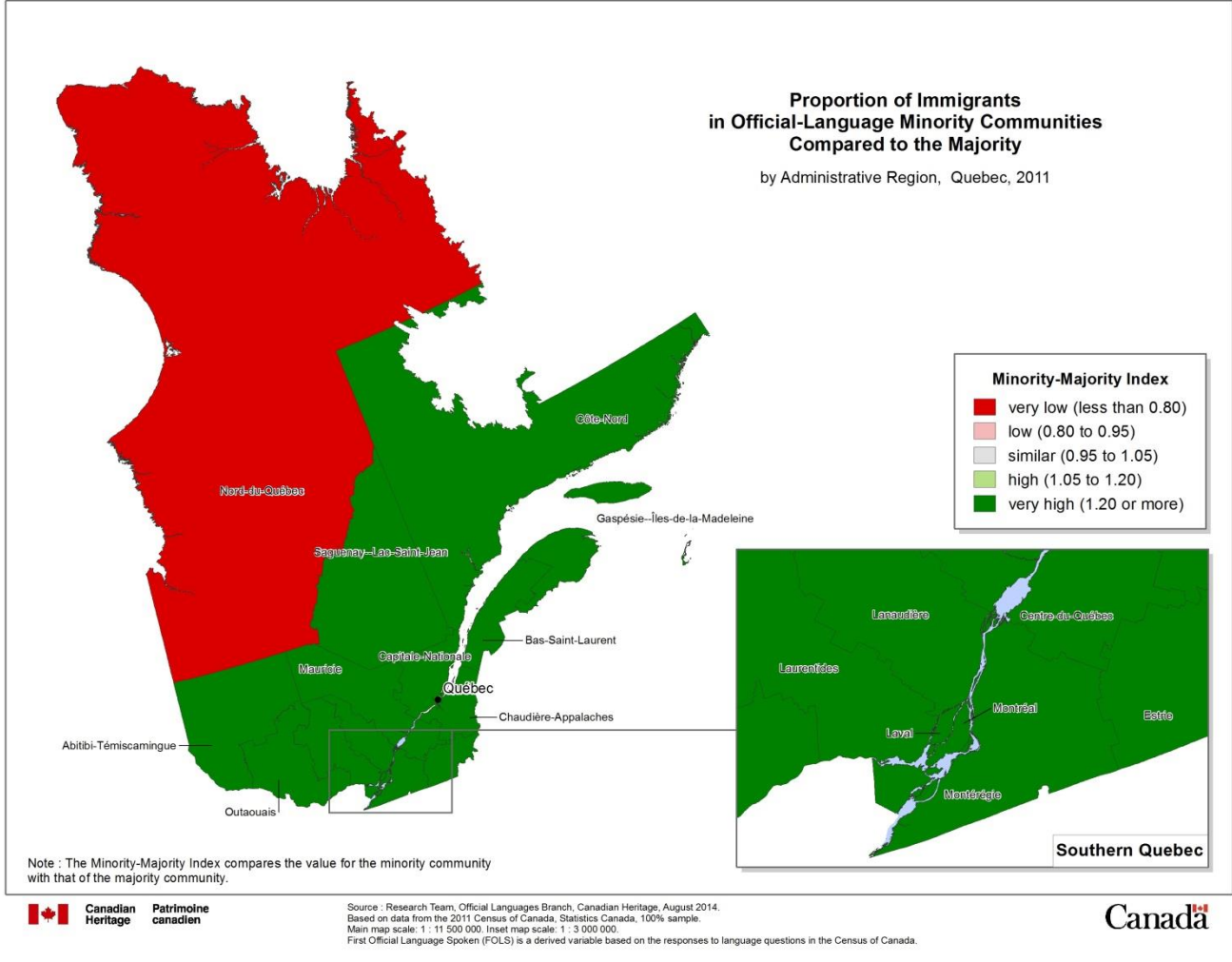
✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=5.38).

Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Anglophones Who Were Immigrants Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		proportion who were Immigrants		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Immigrants	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	mi	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	9,403	268	2.9%	0.7%	↑ 4.37	↓ 0.14	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.08	↑ 2.16	↑ 1.28	↓ 0.91	↑ 1.23
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	846	96	11.3%	1.1%	↑ 10.13	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.70	--	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.45
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	12,673	3,365	26.6%	4.0%	↑ 6.72	↑ 1.29	↑ 1.15	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.79	○ 1.02	↑ 1.83	↓ 0.83	↑ 1.52
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,119	633	20.3%	1.2%	↑ 16.41	○ 0.98	↓ 0.88	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.60	↑ 1.11	↑ 1.45	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.93
Estrie (QC)	22,579	3,319	14.7%	3.9%	↑ 3.78	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.44	↑ 1.06	○ 1.02	↓ 0.82	↑ 1.26
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,501	534	21.4%	1.9%	↑ 11.17	○ 1.04	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.64	↑ 1.07	↑ 4.31	↑ 1.43	↑ 1.75
Montréal (QC)	155,637	42,706	27.4%	5.9%	↑ 4.65	↑ 1.33	↑ 1.19	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.82	○ 0.99	○ 0.96	↓ 0.77	↑ 1.20
Montréal (QC)	610,703	246,665	40.4%	28.3%	↑ 1.43	↑ 1.96	↑ 1.75	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.20	○ 1.00	↓ 0.86	↓ 0.76	↑ 1.10
Laval (QC)	82,255	31,395	38.2%	20.0%	↑ 1.91	↑ 1.85	↑ 1.66	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.14	○ 0.95	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.49	○ 1.03
Lanaudière (QC)	11,569	2,569	22.2%	3.6%	↑ 6.21	↑ 1.08	○ 0.96	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.87	○ 1.02	↓ 0.62	↑ 1.39
Laurentides (QC)	34,670	6,232	18.0%	3.4%	↑ 5.31	↓ 0.87	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.54	○ 0.99	↑ 1.08	↓ 0.77	↑ 1.21
Outaouais (QC)	65,597	12,256	18.7%	6.2%	↑ 3.02	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.56	○ 0.96	↑ 1.34	↓ 0.73	↑ 1.51
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	4,902	246	5.0%	0.8%	↑ 6.57	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.15	○ 0.99	↑ 1.10	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.54
Mauricie (QC)	2,883	555	19.3%	1.7%	↑ 11.52	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.57	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.32	↓ 0.73	↑ 1.23
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,528	223	14.6%	0.8%	↑ 17.26	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.43	○ 0.97	↑ 1.33	↓ 0.66	↑ 1.13
Côte-Nord (QC)	5,091	105	2.1%	0.9%	↑ 2.37	↓ 0.10	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.06	↑ 1.14	○ 1.04	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.79
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	20,480	138	0.7%	1.5%	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.61
Quebec (QC)	1,046,495	351,495	33.6%	8.8%	↑ 3.82	↑ 1.63	↑ 1.46	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.73	↑ 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 methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

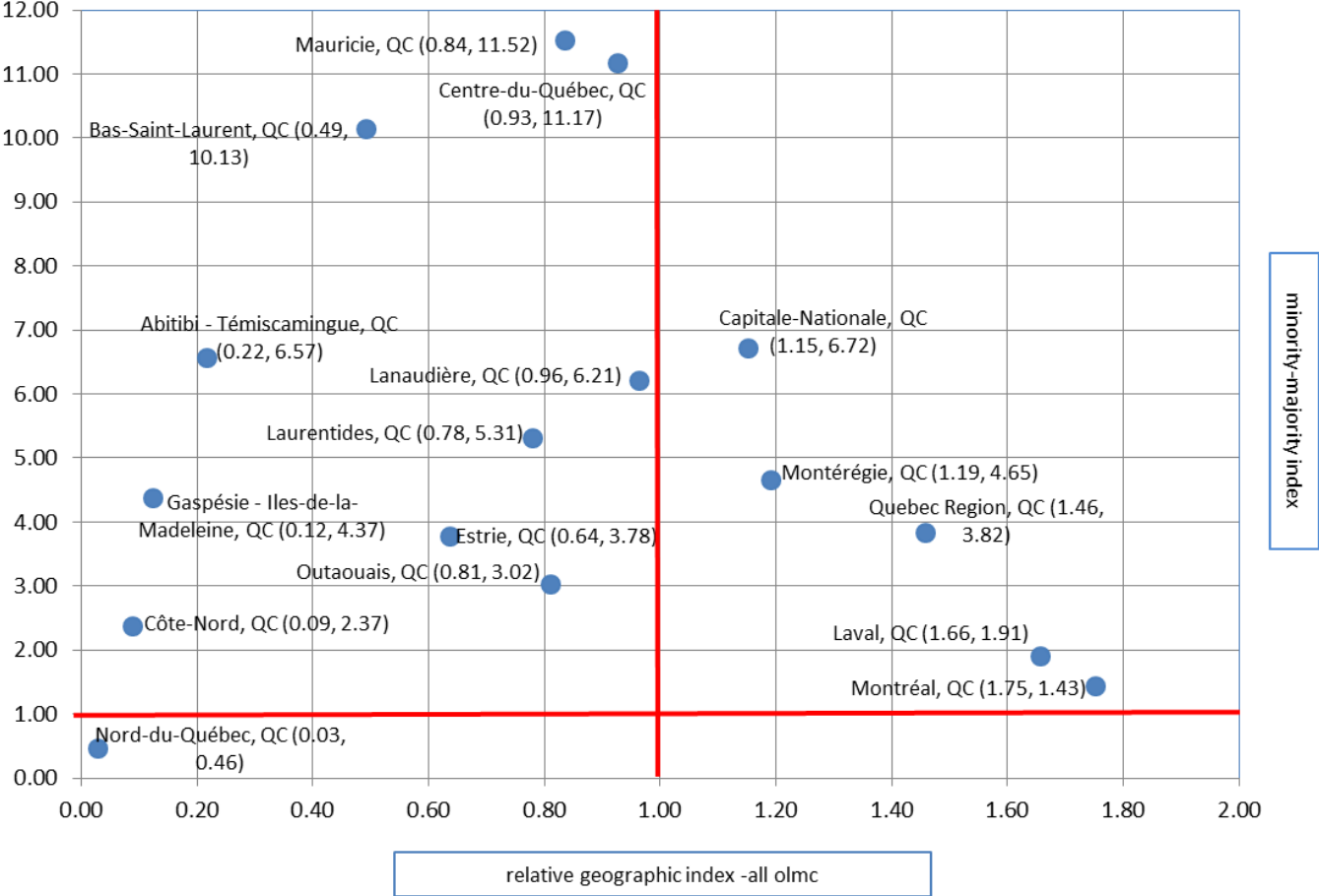
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were immigrants in the Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (QC) (0.7%), Côte-Nord (QC) (2.1%), and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) (2.9%) reported a lower proportion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

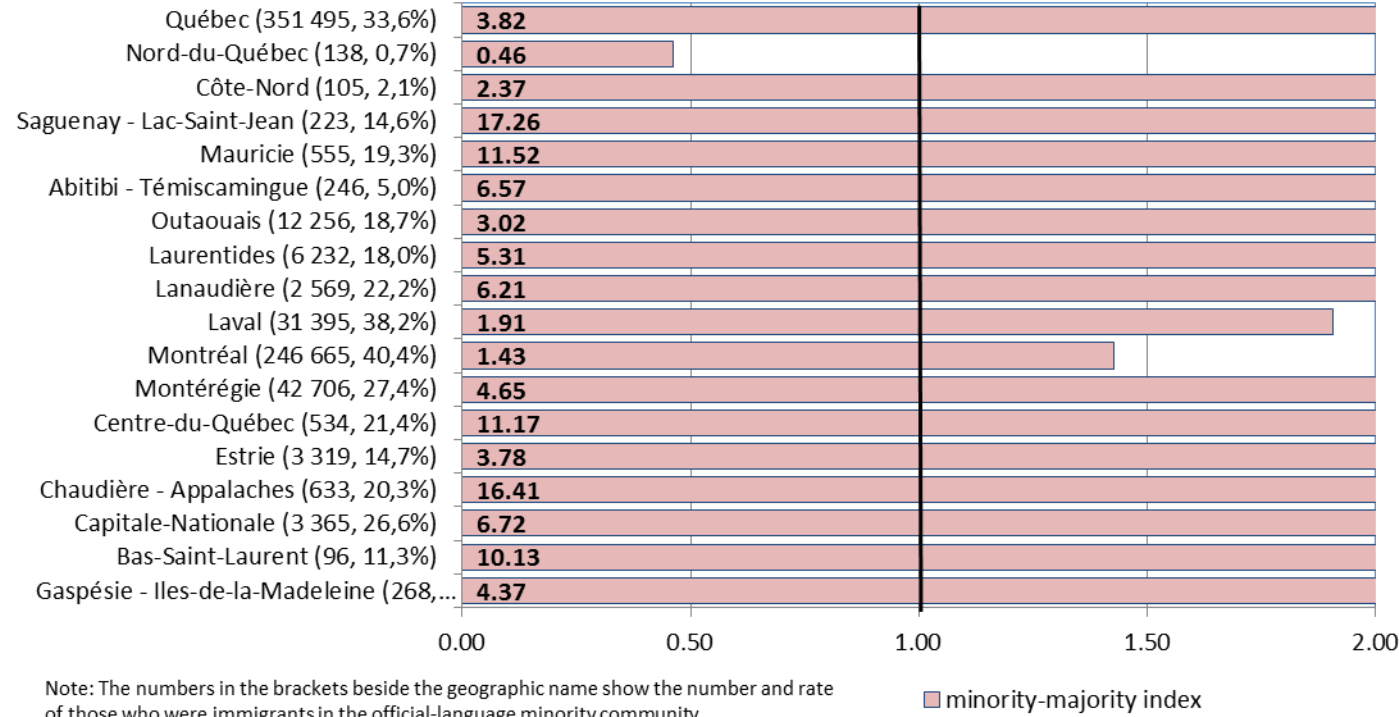
Proportion of Anglophones
Who Were Immigrants
Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011



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

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

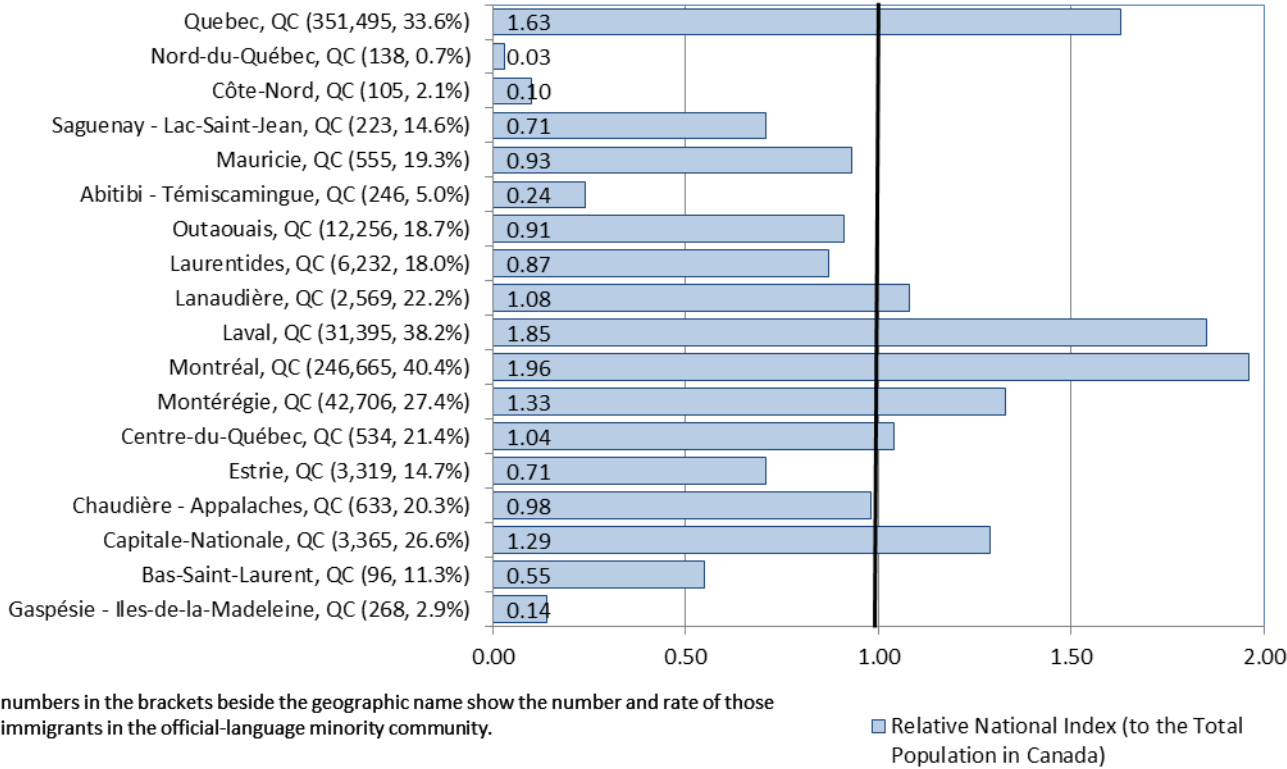
Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who Were Immigrants
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-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 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.

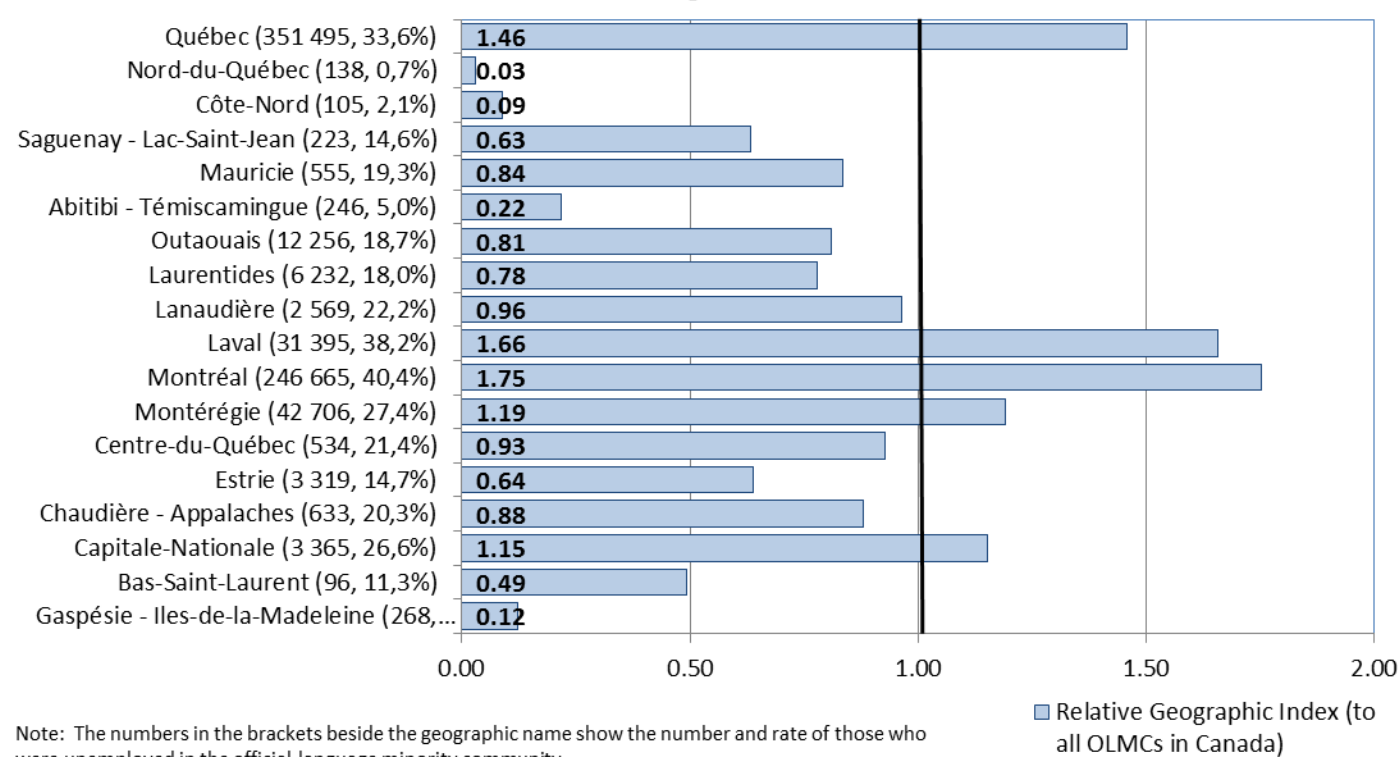
Proportion of Anglophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.03), Côte-Nord (0.09), and Gaspésie - Îles-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.*

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.

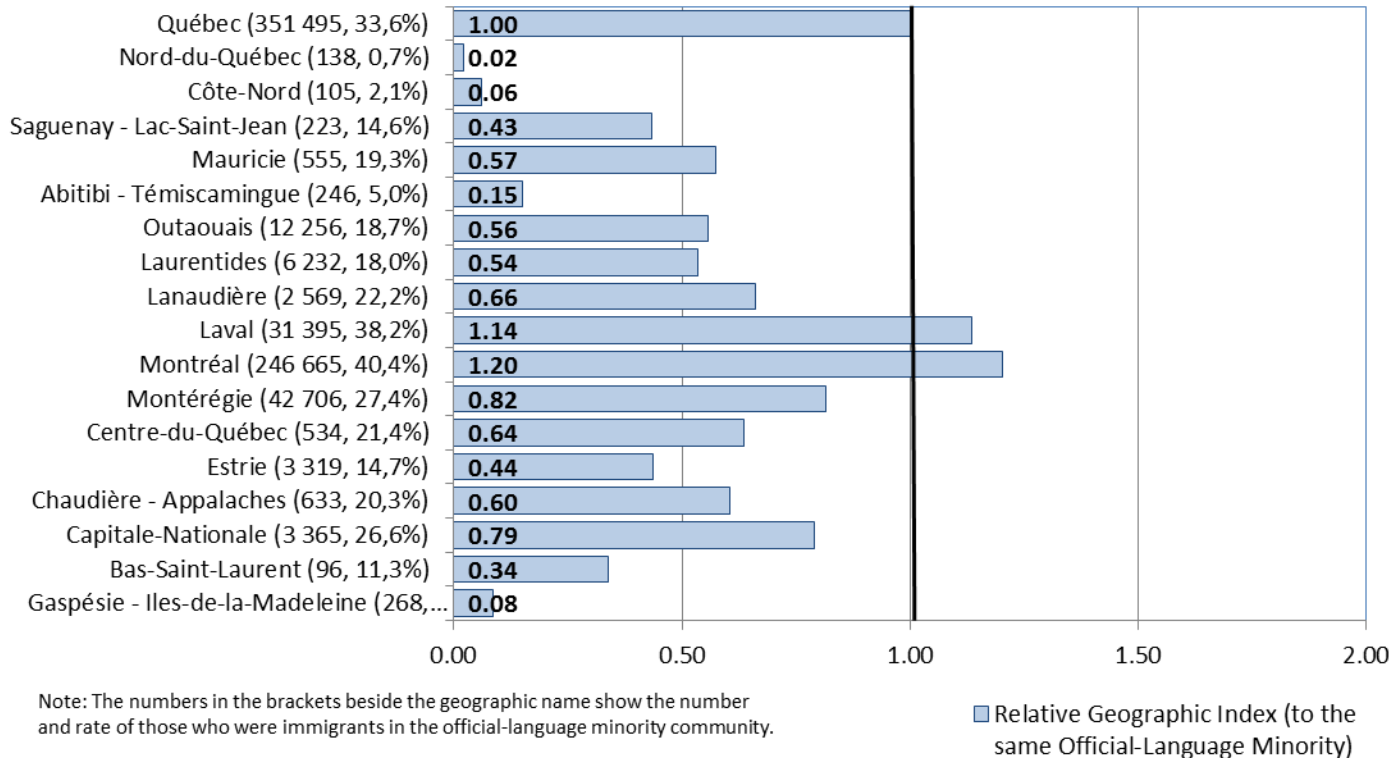
Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who Were Immigrants
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.03), Côte-Nord (0.09), and Gaspésie - Îles-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 Québec (1.46) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across Québec.

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

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

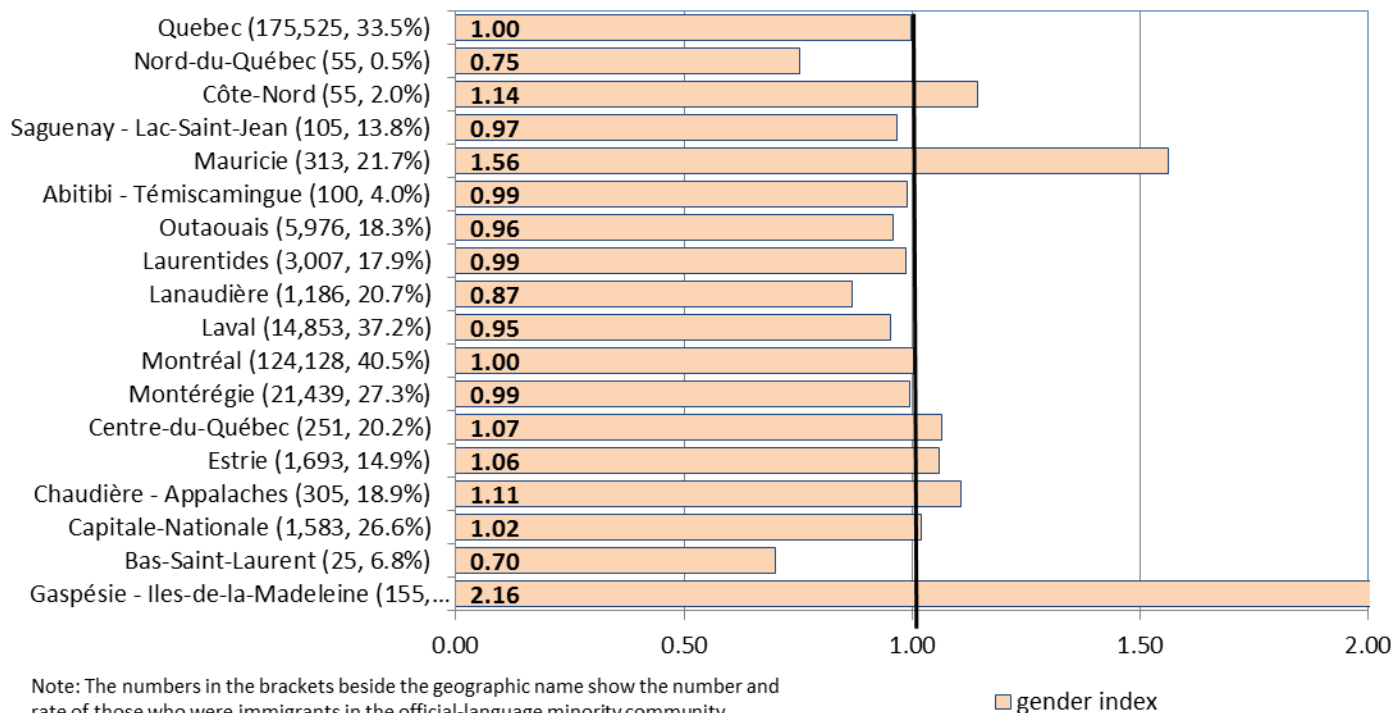


- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.02), Côte-Nord (0.06), and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.08) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (*rgi-same olmc*) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Montréal (1.20), Laval (1.14), and Quebec (1.00) showed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

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 – Socio-cultural Profile

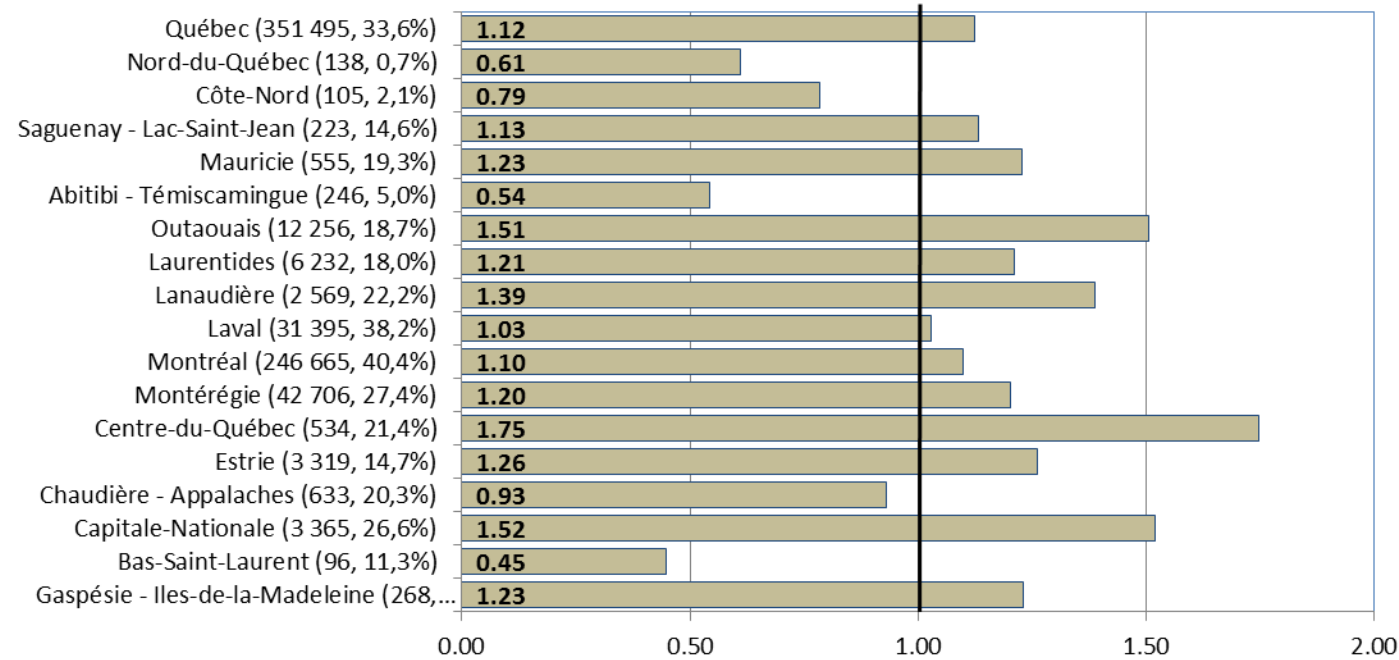
**Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who Were Immigrants
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011**



- ✓ 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 - Îles-de-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.

Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who Were Immigrants
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority community. ■ 1996-2011 temporal index

- ✓ 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.

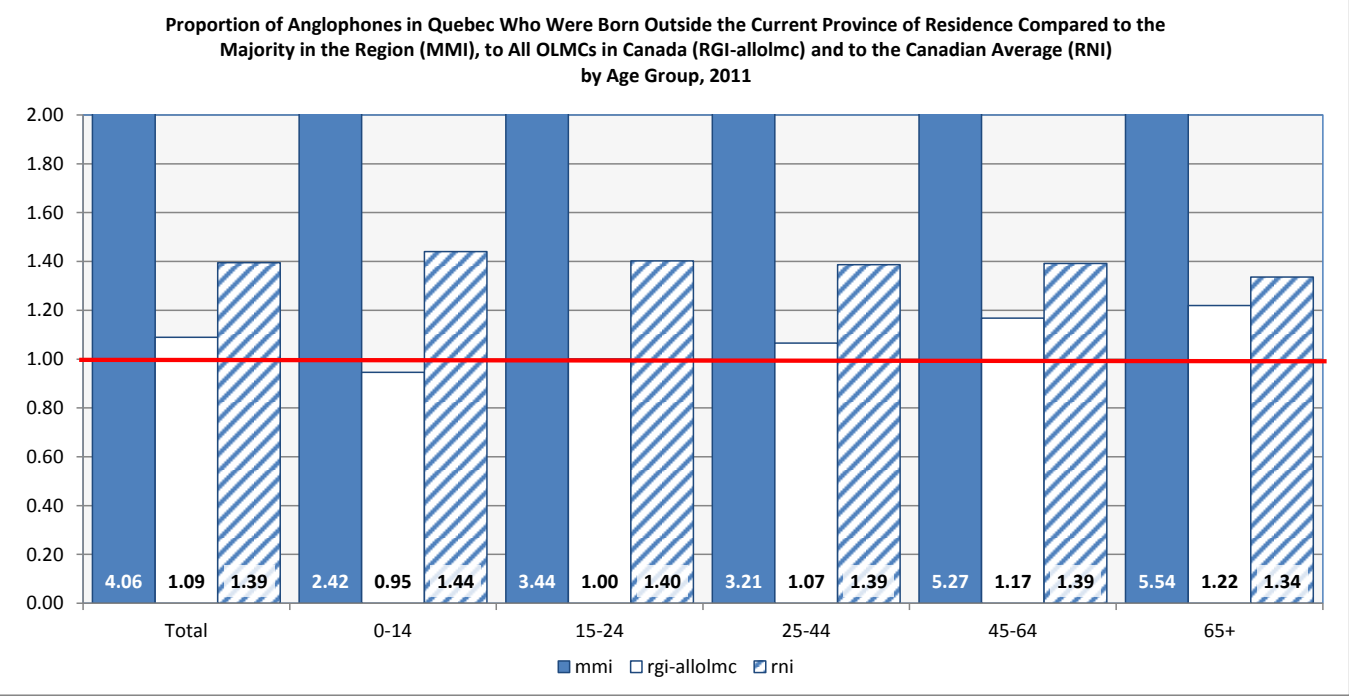
Population Born outside the Province of Residence

**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+
2011	OL minority - total population	1,046,490	158,643	145,523	316,405	287,860	138,065
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (#)	472,855	27,128	43,410	162,090	157,188	83,028
	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 (%)	32.4%	11.9%	21.3%	36.9%	39.2%	45.0%
	Minority-majority index	4.06	2.42	3.44	3.21	5.27	5.54
	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					
	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.
2006	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	44.2%	15.4%	31.5%	48.7%	56.3%	57.7%
	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
2001	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	42.6%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	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.
1996	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	42.1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	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.

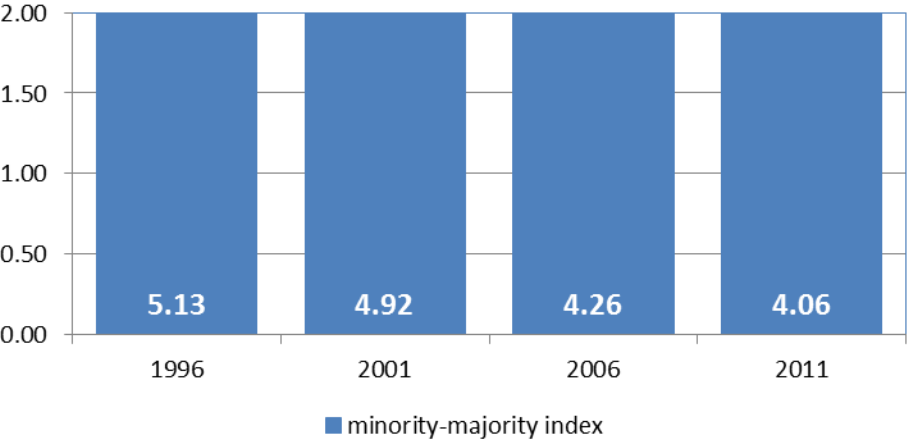
- ✓ In 2011, among Anglophones in Quebec, 472,855 (45.2%) were born outside the province of residence.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=4.06) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the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



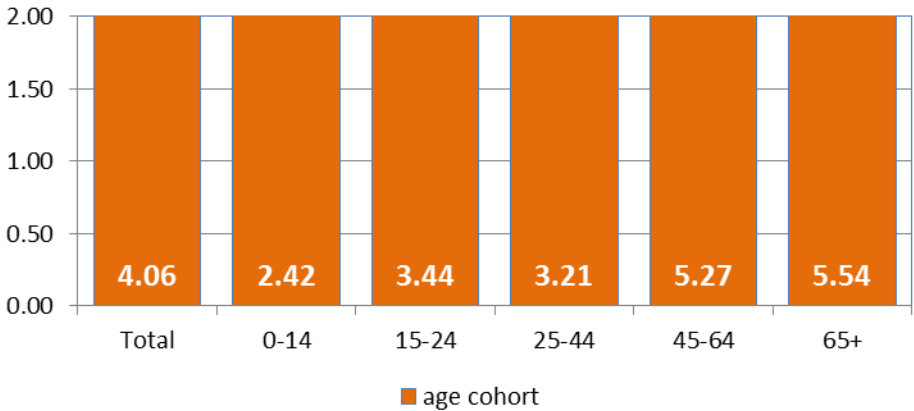
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=4.06).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the 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 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.

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were born outside the province of residence Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were born outside the province of residence Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011

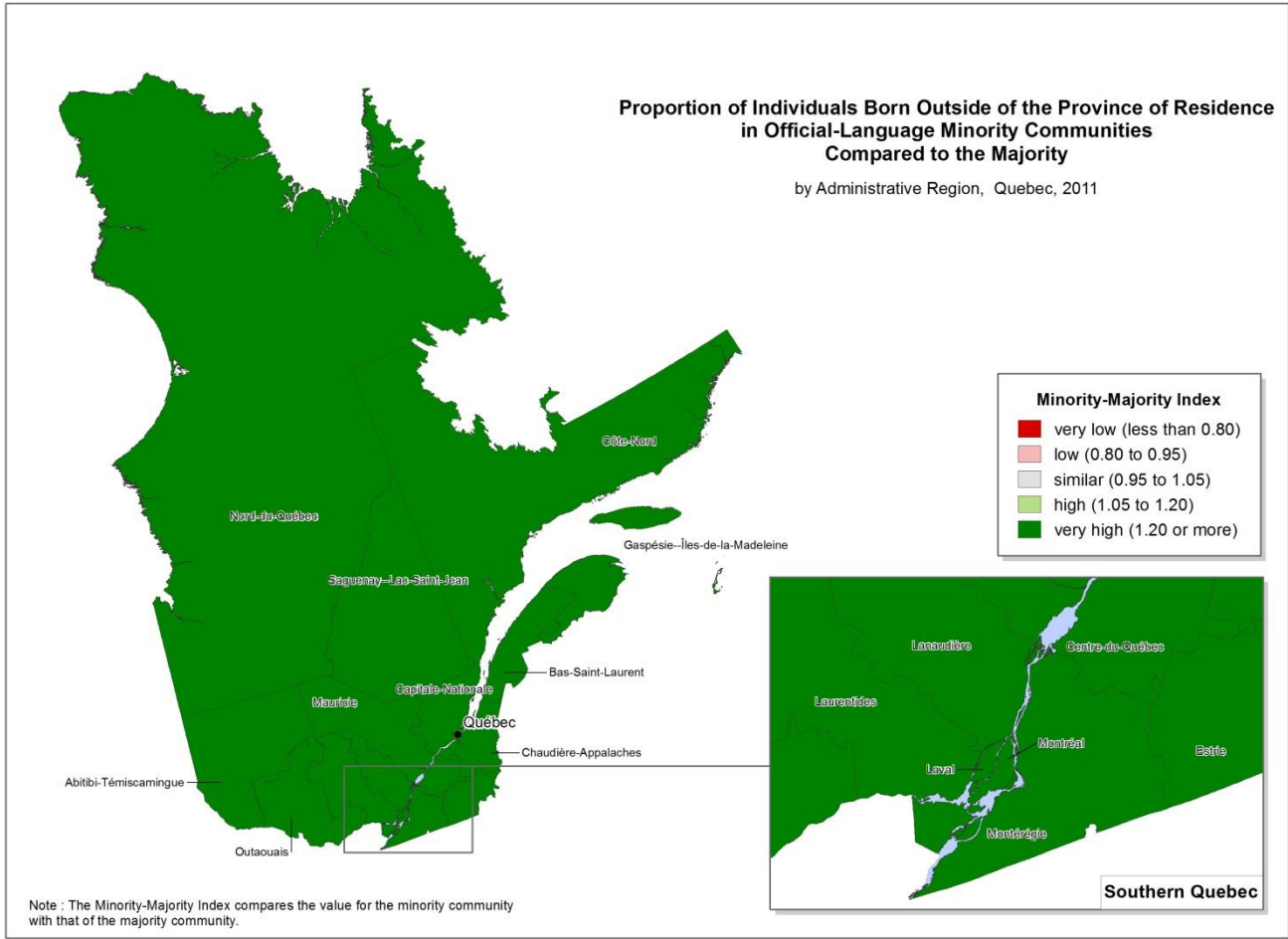


- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were born outside the province of residence was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=4.06).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
-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

Proportion of Anglophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		proportion who were born outside the province of residence		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	mi	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	9,404	2,828	30.1%	4.2%	↑ 7.14	↑ 2.07	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.67	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.22	↑ 2.84	↑ 2.69
Bas-Saint-Laurent	843	318	37.7%	3.3%	↑ 11.51	↑ 2.60	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.83	↑ 1.11	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.63
Capitale-Nationale	12,681	6,223	49.1%	5.5%	↑ 8.93	↑ 3.38	↑ 1.18	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.04	↑ 1.32	↓ 0.76	↑ 1.19
Chaudière - Appalaches	3,096	1,393	45.0%	2.1%	↑ 21.50	↑ 3.10	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.00	↑ 1.00	↑ 1.00	↑ 1.00	↑ 0.95	↑ 0.89	↑ 1.13
Estrie	22,579	6,078	26.9%	5.0%	↑ 5.40	↑ 1.85	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.60	↑ 1.12	↑ 0.96	↑ 0.92	↑ 1.24
Centre-du-Québec	2,511	1,048	41.7%	2.9%	↑ 14.52	↑ 2.87	↑ 1.01	↑ 0.92	↑ 0.92	↑ 0.92	↑ 0.92	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.40
Montréal	610,703	295,723	48.4%	30.3%	↑ 1.60	↑ 3.33	↑ 1.17	↑ 1.07	↑ 1.07	↑ 1.07	↑ 1.01	↑ 0.92	↓ 0.78	↑ 1.07
Laval	82,255	34,223	41.6%	21.5%	↑ 1.94	↑ 2.86	↑ 1.00	↑ 0.92	↑ 0.92	↑ 0.92	↑ 0.97	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.54	↑ 0.99
Lanaudière	11,569	3,852	33.3%	4.8%	↑ 7.00	↑ 2.29	↑ 0.80	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.74	↑ 0.96	↑ 0.96	↓ 0.74	↑ 1.21
Laurentides	34,688	11,614	33.5%	5.6%	↑ 5.95	↑ 2.31	↑ 0.81	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.74	↑ 1.08	↑ 0.97	↑ 0.87	↑ 1.06
Outaouais	65,596	43,655	66.6%	23.2%	↑ 2.87	↑ 4.58	↑ 1.60	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.01	↑ 1.16	↑ 0.97	↑ 1.10
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	4,894	2,268	46.3%	3.8%	↑ 12.13	↑ 3.19	↑ 1.12	↑ 1.03	↑ 1.03	↑ 1.03	↑ 1.01	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.18	↑ 1.06
Mauricie	2,871	1,103	38.4%	2.5%	↑ 15.31	↑ 2.65	↑ 0.93	↑ 0.85	↑ 0.85	↑ 0.85	↑ 1.61	↑ 1.02	↑ 0.82	↑ 1.11
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,526	850	55.7%	1.6%	↑ 35.73	↑ 3.84	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.23	↑ 0.88	↑ 1.26	↑ 1.16	↑ 1.22
Côte-Nord	5,091	1,075	21.1%	2.9%	↑ 7.24	↑ 1.45	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.47	↑ 1.04	↑ 1.80	↑ 1.03	↑ 0.96
Nord-du-Québec	20,480	2,535	12.4%	4.4%	↑ 2.83	↑ 0.85	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.27	↑ 1.05	↑ 1.67	↑ 0.85	↓ 0.65
Quebec	1,046,490	472,855	45.2%	11.1%	↑ 4.06	↑ 3.11	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.00	↑ 1.00	↑ 1.00	↑ 1.02	↑ 0.94	↓ 0.79	↑ 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 methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

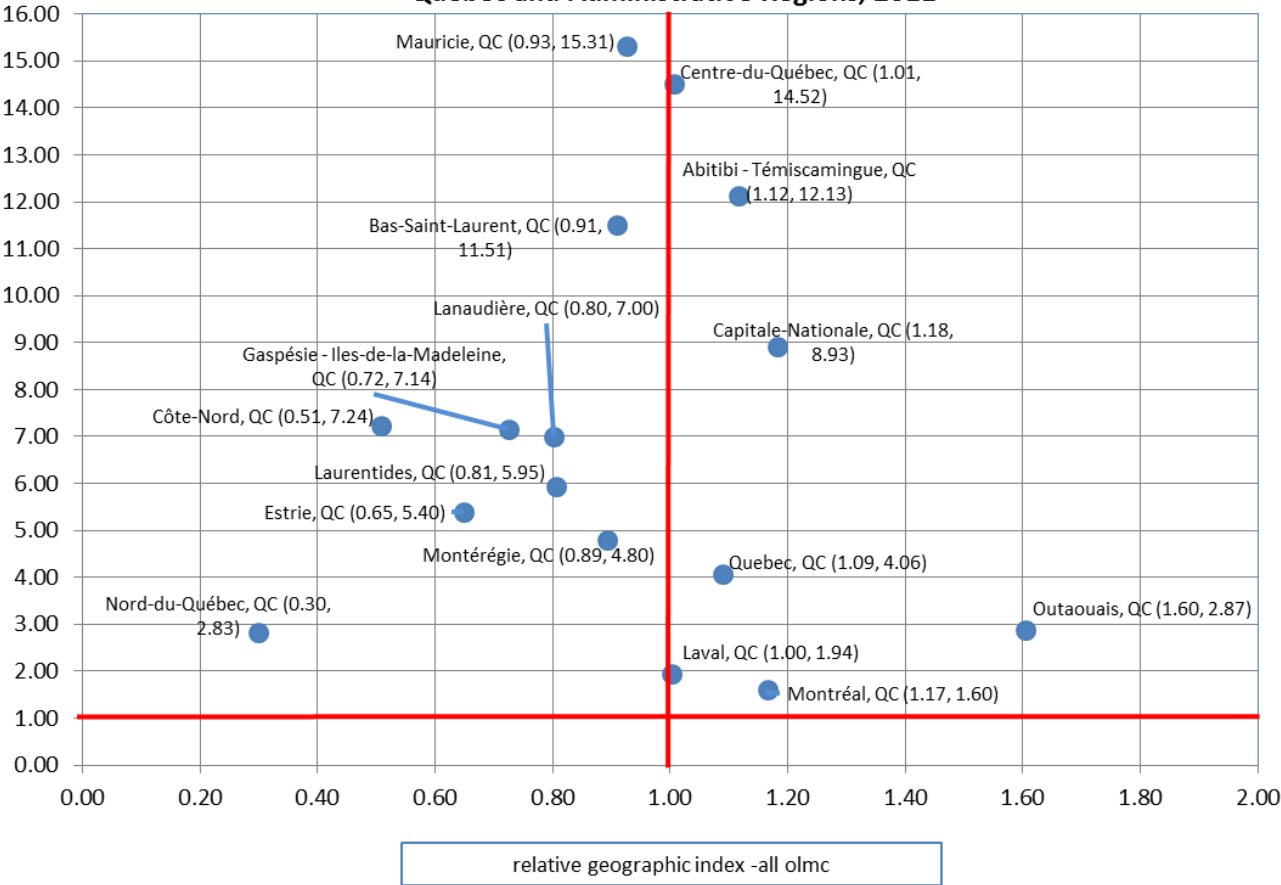
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence in the Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (QC) (12.4%), Côte-Nord (QC) (21.1%), and Estrie (QC) (26.9%) reported a lower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

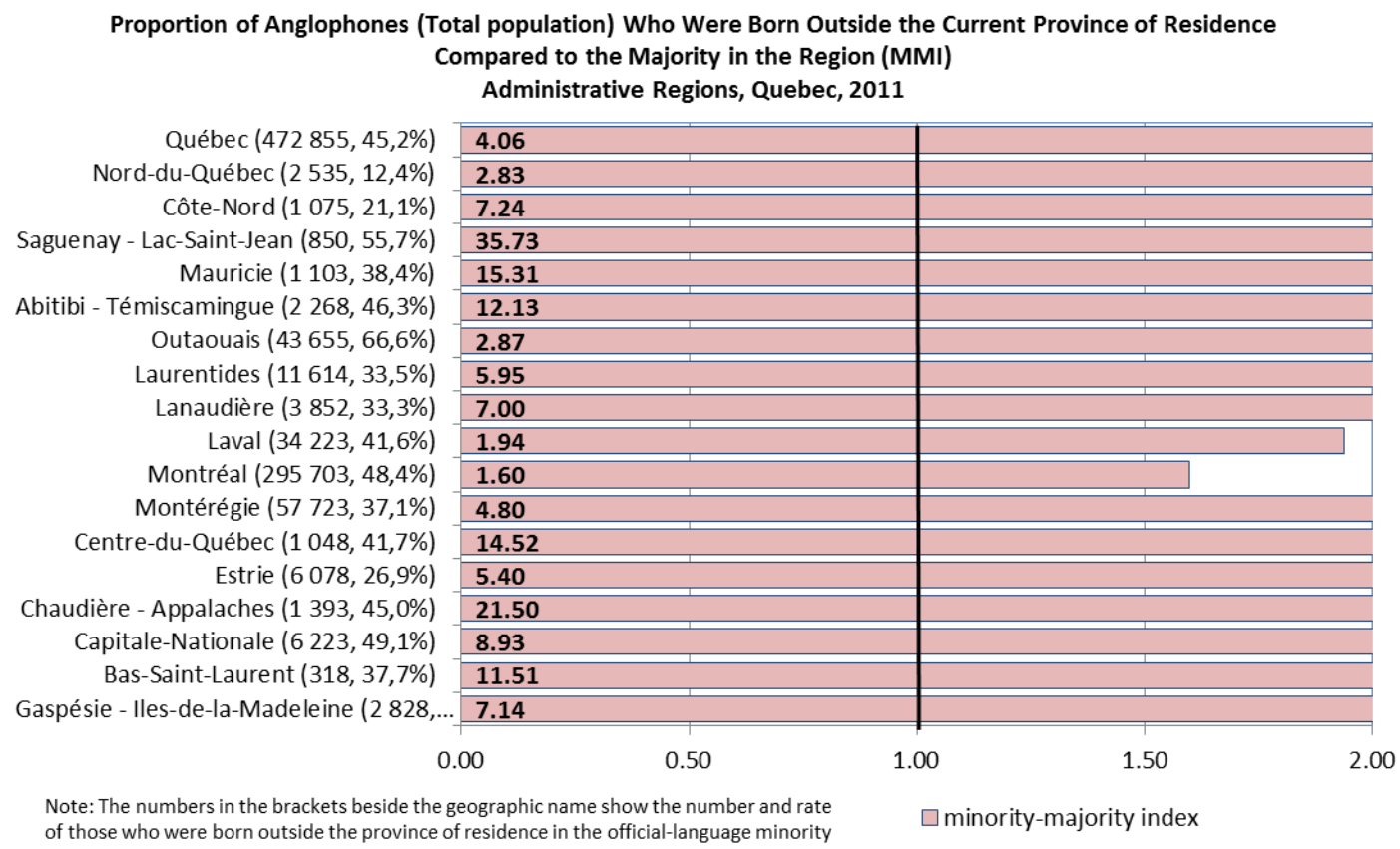
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Proportion of Anglophones
Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011



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

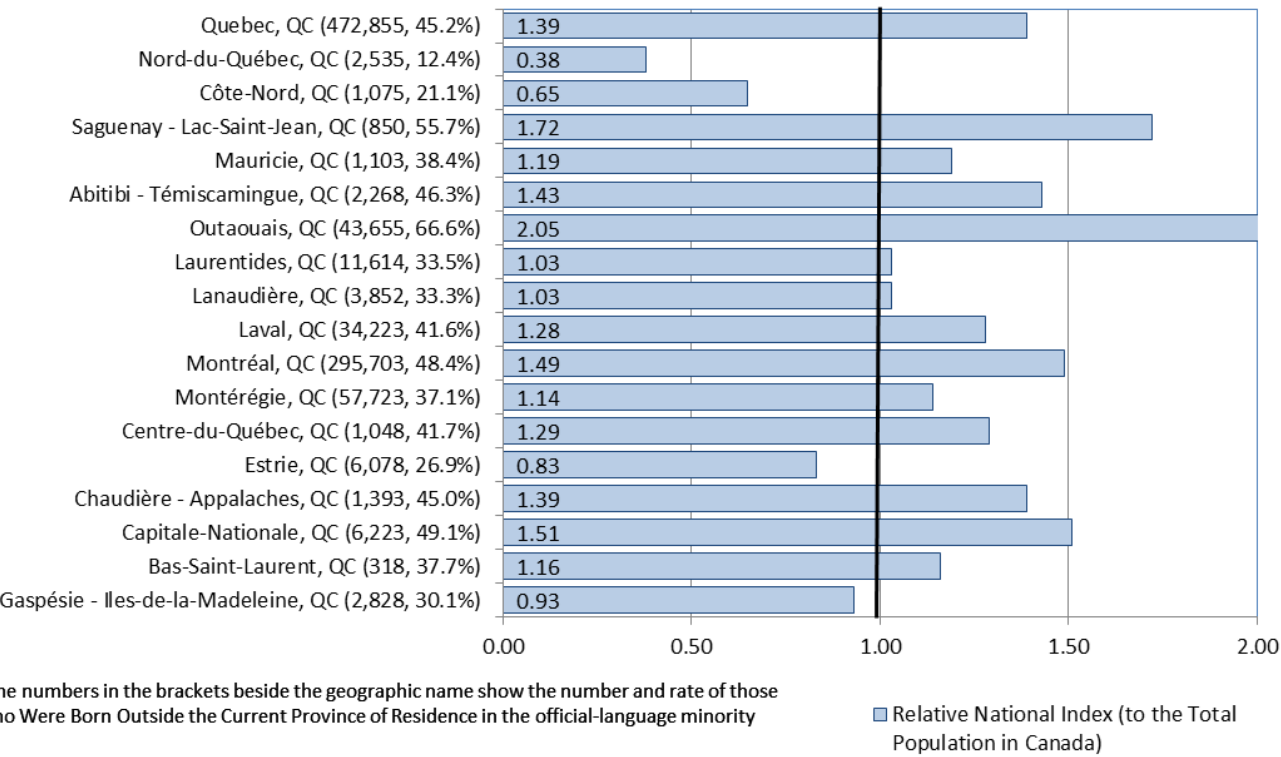
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- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly 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 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 minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion who were born outside the province of residence.*

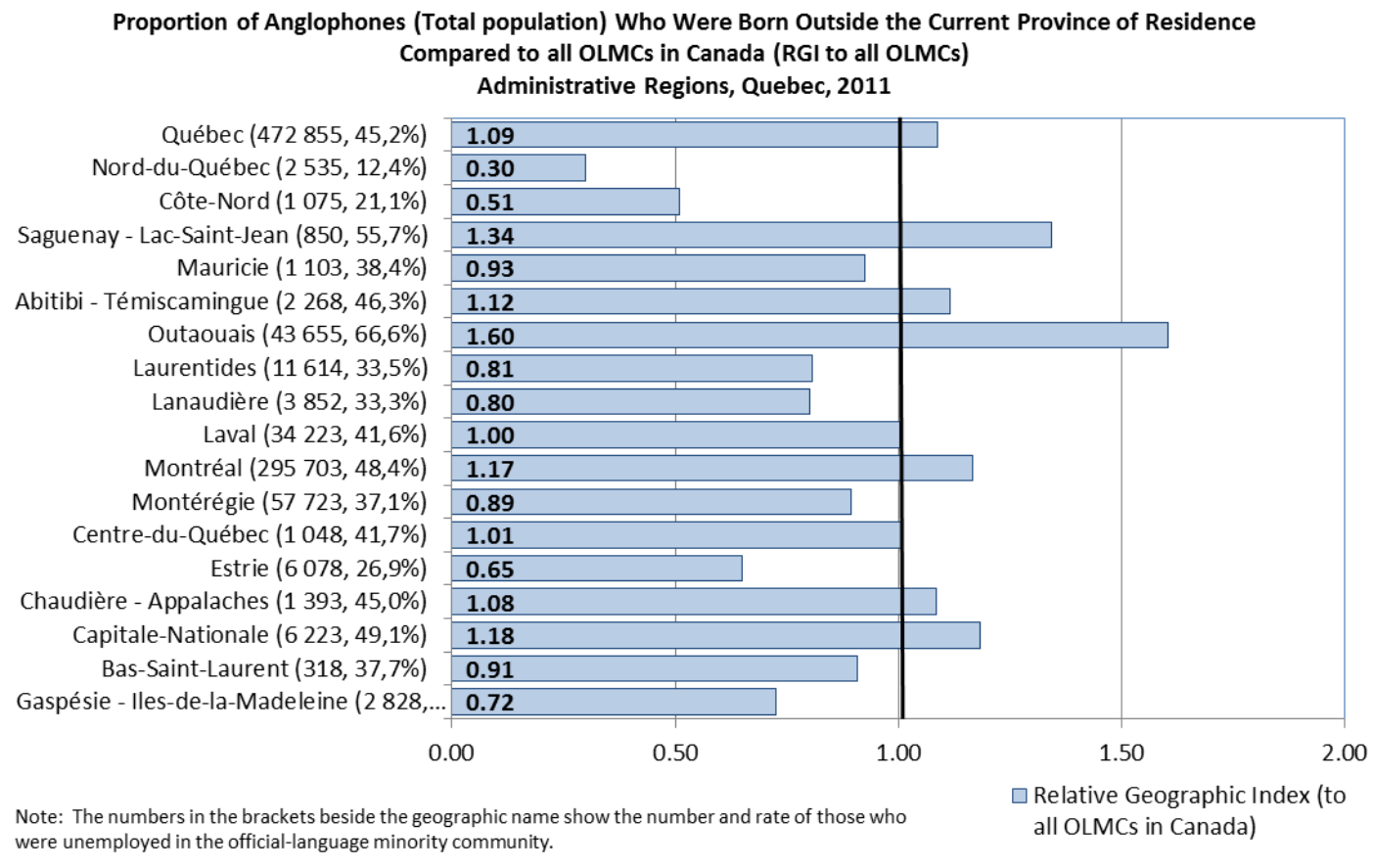
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Proportion of Anglophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



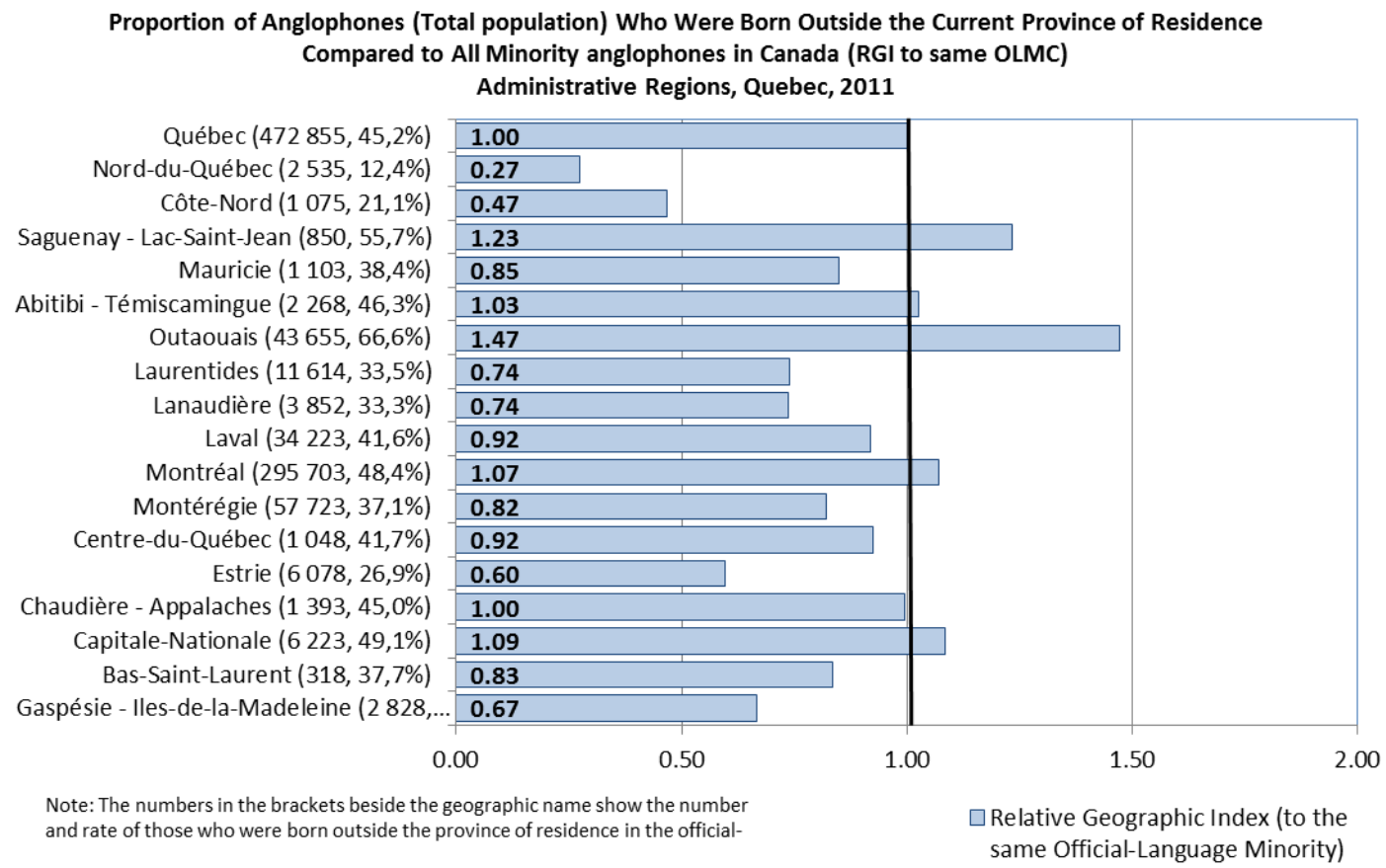
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.38), Côte-Nord (0.65), and Estrie (0.83) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Outaouais (2.05), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.72), and Capitale-Nationale (1.51) showed the highest levels 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 Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.30), Côte-Nord (0.51), and Estrie (0.65) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion who were born outside the province of residence in Quebec.*
- ✓ *The regions of Outaouais (1.60), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.34), and Capitale-Nationale (1.18) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.*

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.

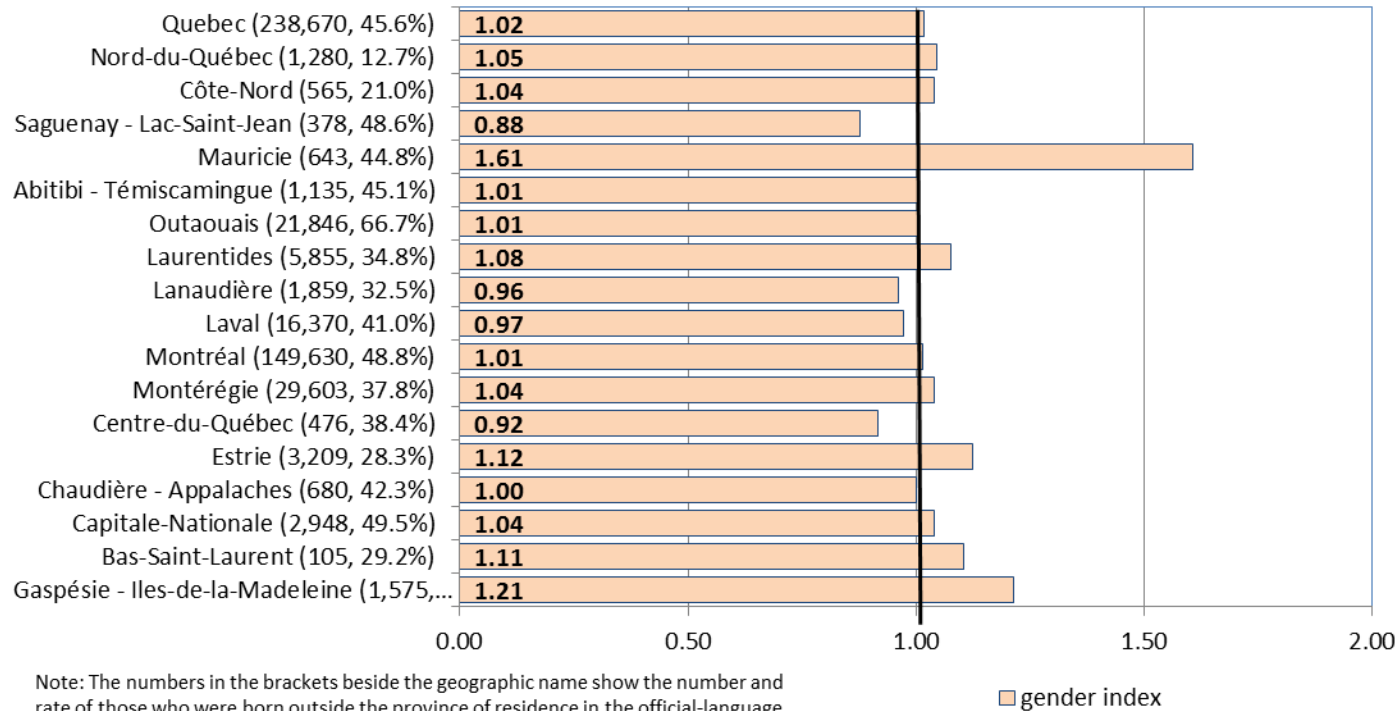


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.27), Côte-Nord (0.47), and Estrie (0.60) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in Quebec.*
- ✓ *The regions of Outaouais (1.47), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.23), and Capitale-Nationale (1.09)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

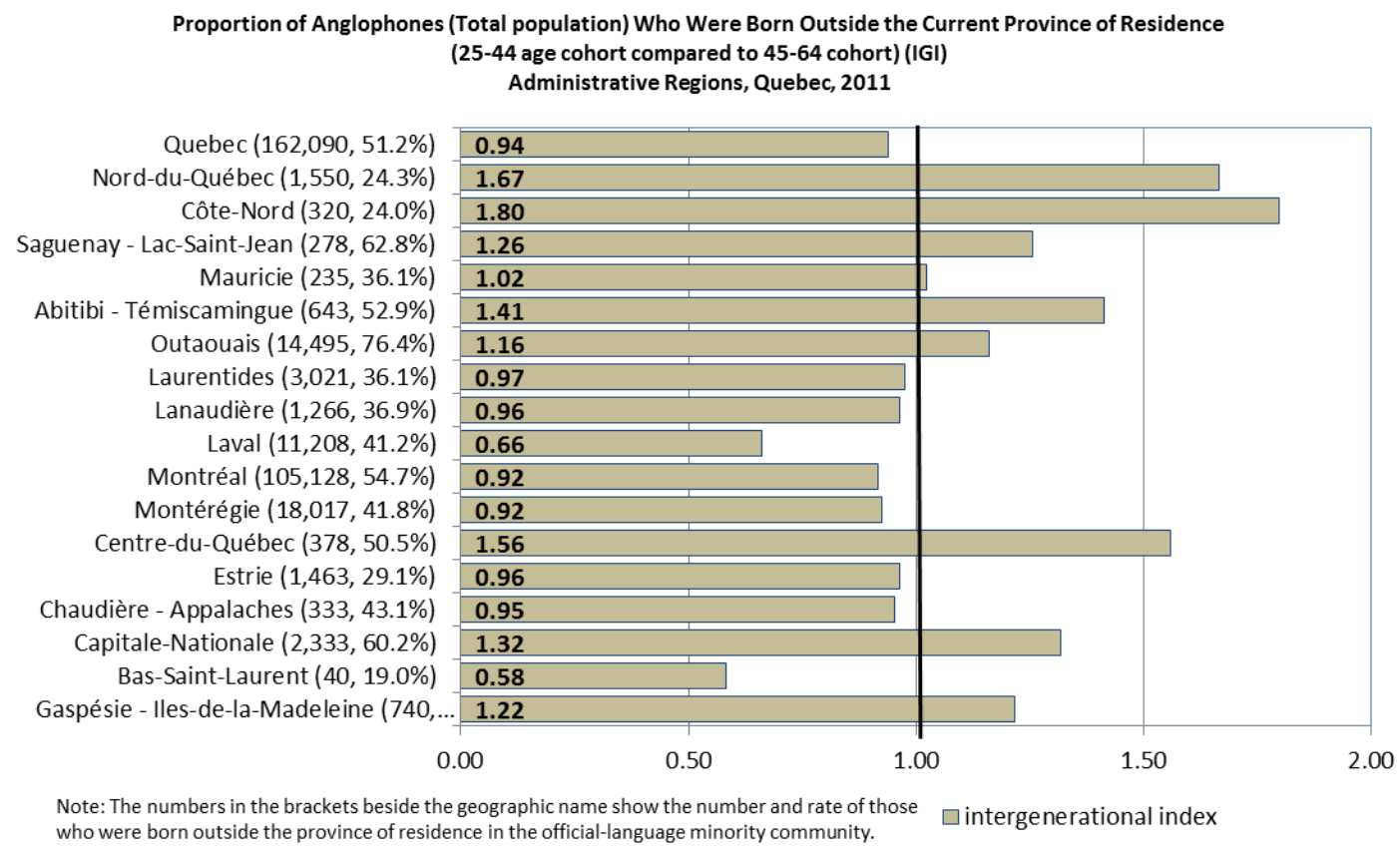
Quebec – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence (Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



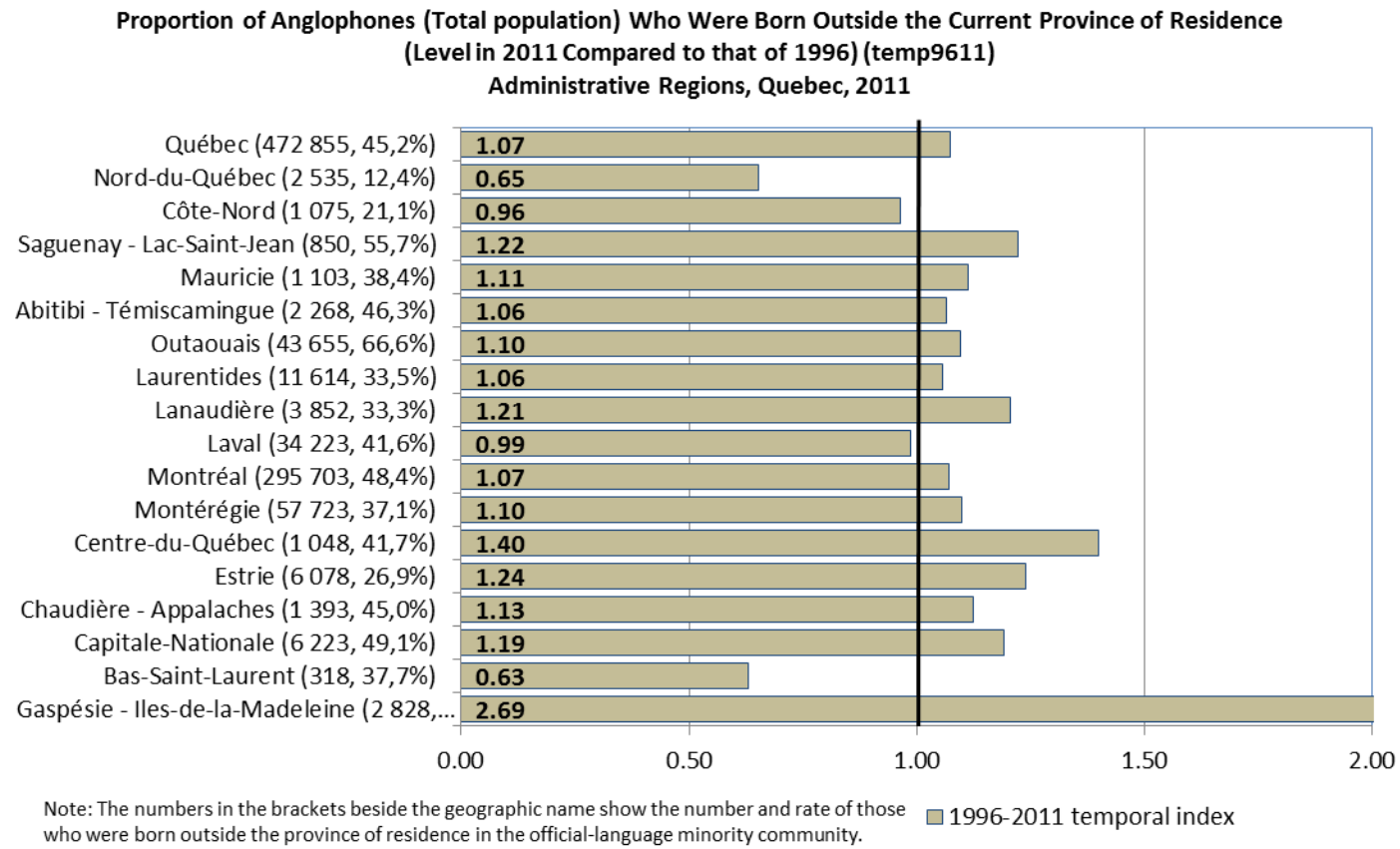
- ✓ The women in Anglophone communities in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.88), Centre-du-Québec (0.92), and Lanaudière (0.96) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Mauricie (1.61), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.21), and Estrie (1.12) showed the highest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



- ✓ 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.



- ✓ 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 - Îles-de-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.

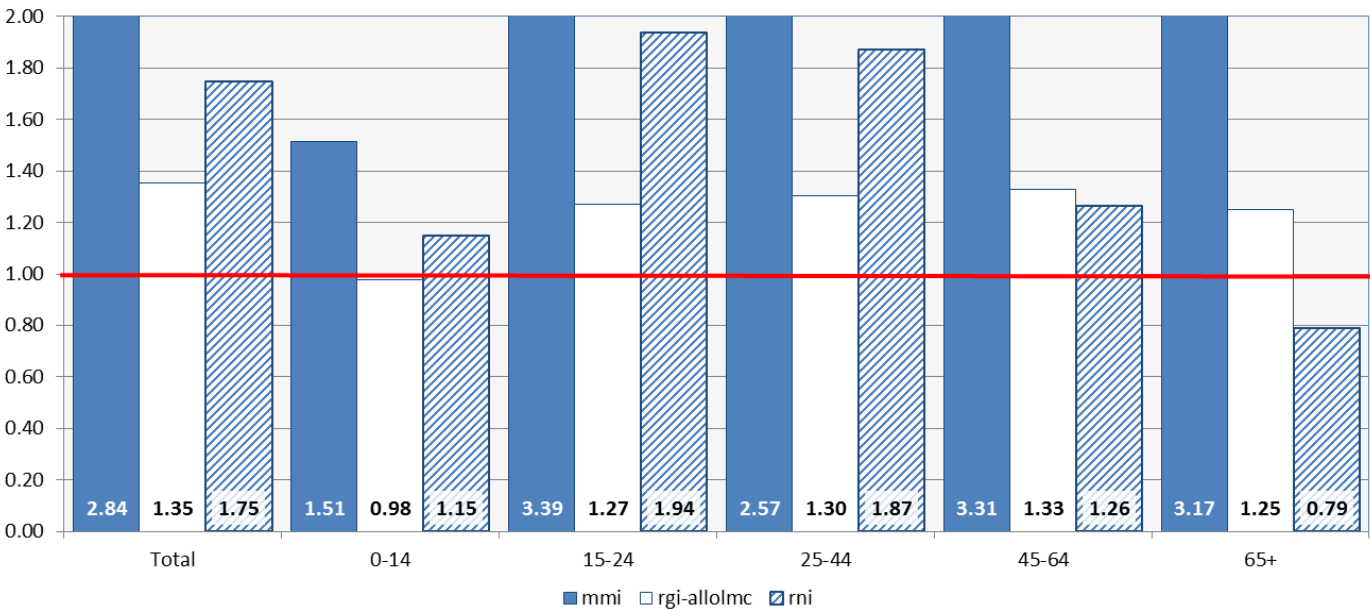
Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years)

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+
2011	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
	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	female (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.
2006	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%
	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
2001	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.
	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.
1996	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.
	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.

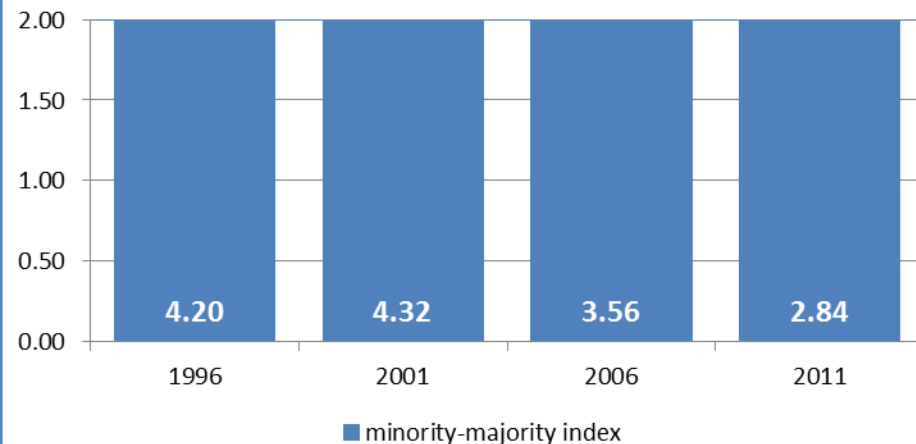
Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and to the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



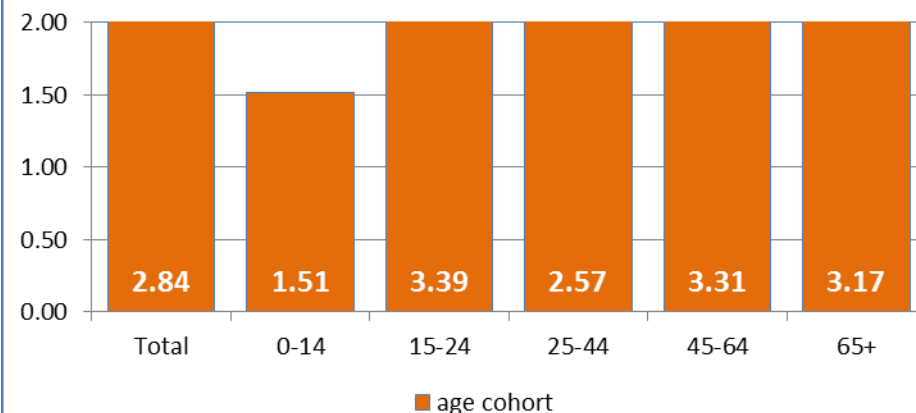
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=2.84).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between 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).

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



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).

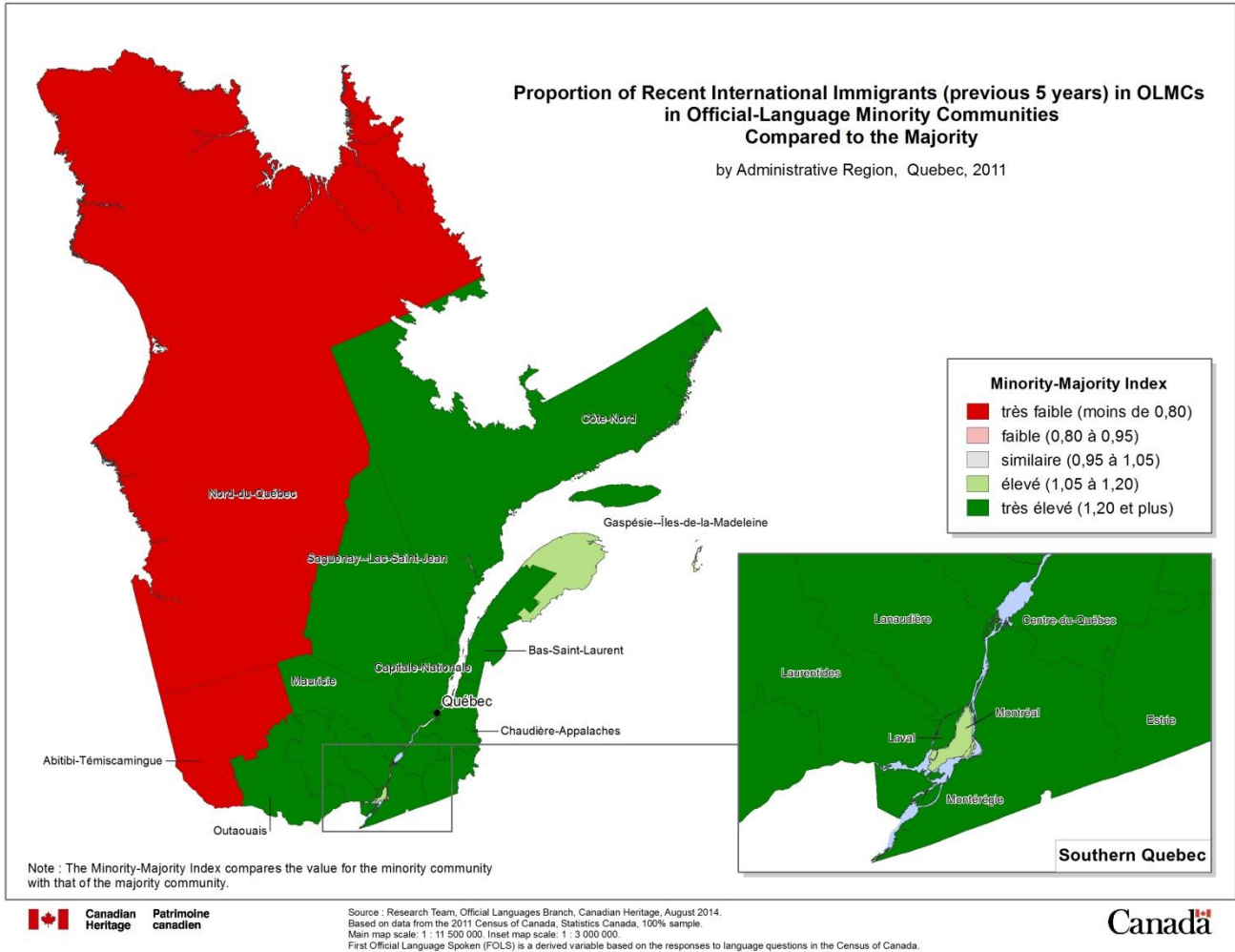
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who 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).

Proportion of Anglophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago		Relative indices									
	Individuals 5 years and over	Individuals 5 Years And Over (5 Years And Over) Who Lived In A Different Country Five Years Previously	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	8,898	25	0.3%	0.2%	↗1.14	↓0.07	↓0.06	↓0.04	↓0.04	↓0.04	↑1.80	↑1.33	↓0.47	↗1.13
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	778	20	2.6%	0.3%	↑8.14	↓0.66	↓0.51	↓0.38	↓0.38	↓0.38	--	--	↓0.15	↓0.28
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	12,256	1,195	9.8%	1.5%	↑6.33	↑2.51	↑1.94	↑1.44	↑1.44	↑1.44	○1.00	↑8.93	↘0.92	↑1.51
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,028	128	4.2%	0.4%	↑9.65	↗1.09	↘0.84	↓0.62	↓0.62	↓0.62	↓0.59	--	↓0.62	↑1.67
Estrie (QC)	21,741	966	4.4%	1.3%	↑3.35	↗1.14	↘0.88	↓0.65	↓0.65	↓0.65	↓0.65	↑5.62	↑1.39	↑1.99
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,473	123	5.0%	0.5%	↑10.14	↑1.28	○0.99	↓0.73	↓0.73	↓0.73	↗1.17	--	↑1.64	↑2.10
Montréal (QC)	147,416	5,149	3.5%	1.2%	↑2.89	↘0.90	↓0.70	↓0.51	↓0.51	↓0.51	↗1.13	↑4.41	↓0.65	↗1.17
Montréal (QC)	584,278	53,608	9.2%	8.7%	↗1.05	↑2.36	↑1.83	↑1.35	↑1.35	↑1.35	↘0.88	↑5.31	↓0.64	↗1.19
Laval (QC)	77,633	2,785	3.6%	2.7%	↑1.35	↘0.92	↓0.71	↓0.53	↓0.53	↓0.53	↗1.07	↑3.94	↓0.61	↑1.57
Lanaudière (QC)	11,168	356	3.2%	0.5%	↑6.53	↘0.82	↓0.63	↓0.47	↓0.47	↓0.47	↑1.31	↑18.39	↑1.25	↑2.56
Laurentides (QC)	33,322	693	2.1%	0.5%	↑3.93	↘0.54	↓0.41	↓0.31	↓0.31	↓0.31	○0.99	↑5.70	○0.98	↑1.32
Outaouais (QC)	62,193	2,020	3.2%	1.9%	↑1.73	↘0.84	↓0.65	↓0.48	↓0.48	↓0.48	↗1.09	↑5.70	↓0.73	↑1.40
Mauricie (QC)	2,828	180	6.4%	0.7%	↑9.19	↑1.64	↑1.27	↘0.94	↘0.94	↘0.94	↓0.75	↑9.30	↓0.50	↑1.26
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,486	93	6.3%	0.2%	↑25.58	↑1.61	↑1.25	↘0.92	↘0.92	↘0.92	↑1.35	--	↗1.18	↘0.84
Côte-Nord (QC)	4,806	30	0.6%	0.3%	↑2.10	↓0.16	↓0.12	↓0.09	↓0.09	↓0.09	↘0.91	↑1.34	↓0.50	↑1.78
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	19,160	25	0.1%	0.3%	↓0.45	↓0.03	↓0.03	↓0.02	↓0.02	↓0.02	○1.02	--	↓0.42	↓0.60
Quebec (QC)	998,083	67,798	6.8%	2.4%	↑2.84	↑1.75	↑1.35	○1.00	○1.00	○1.00	↘0.92	↑5.30	↓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 methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".														

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously in the Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (QC) (0.1%), Gaspésie - Îles-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.

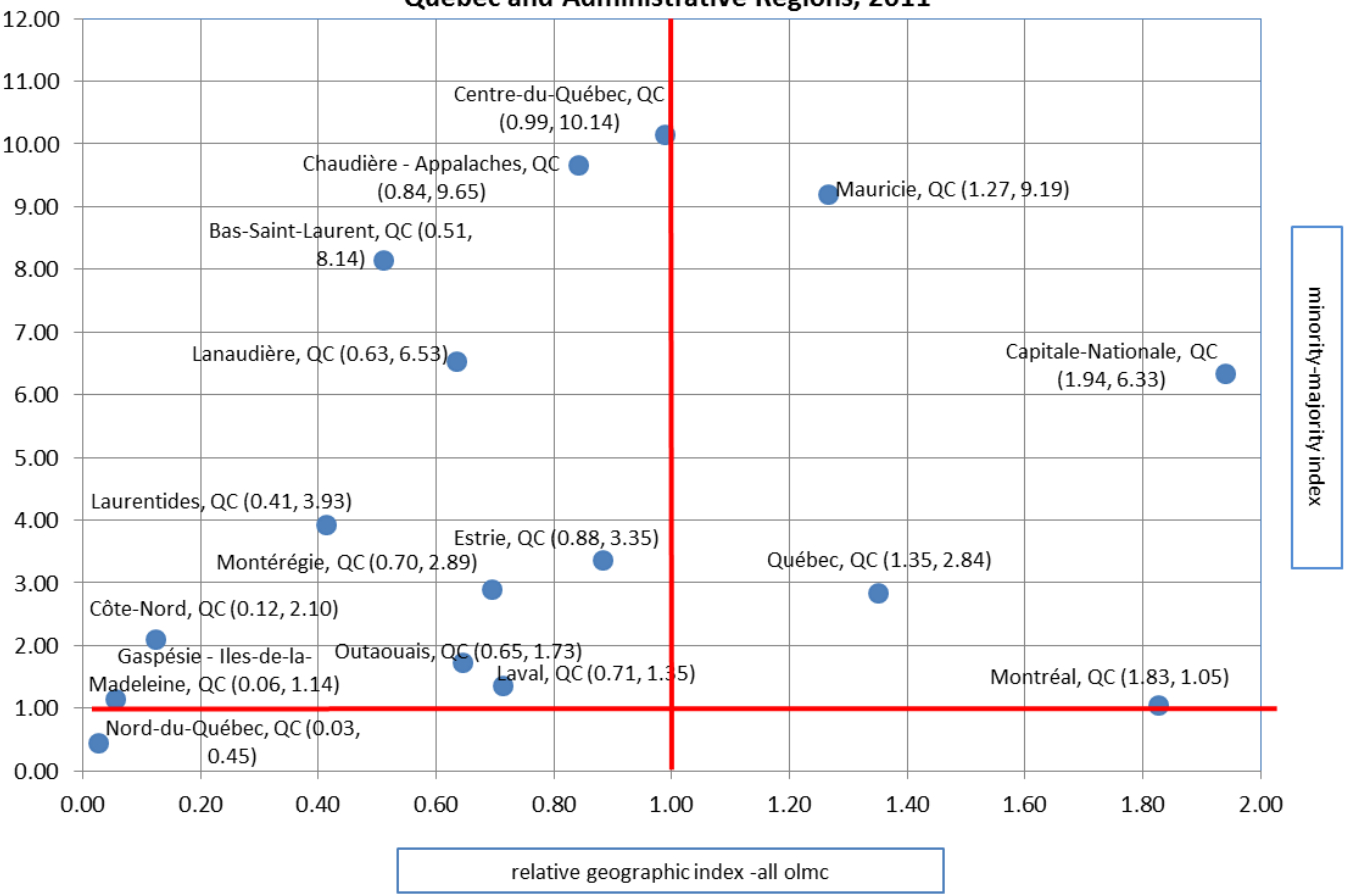
Anglophones in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (QC) (9.8%), Montréal (QC) (9.2%), and Quebec (QC) (6.8%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously than the other Anglophone communities across Quebec.



- ✓ The Anglophone communities in 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.

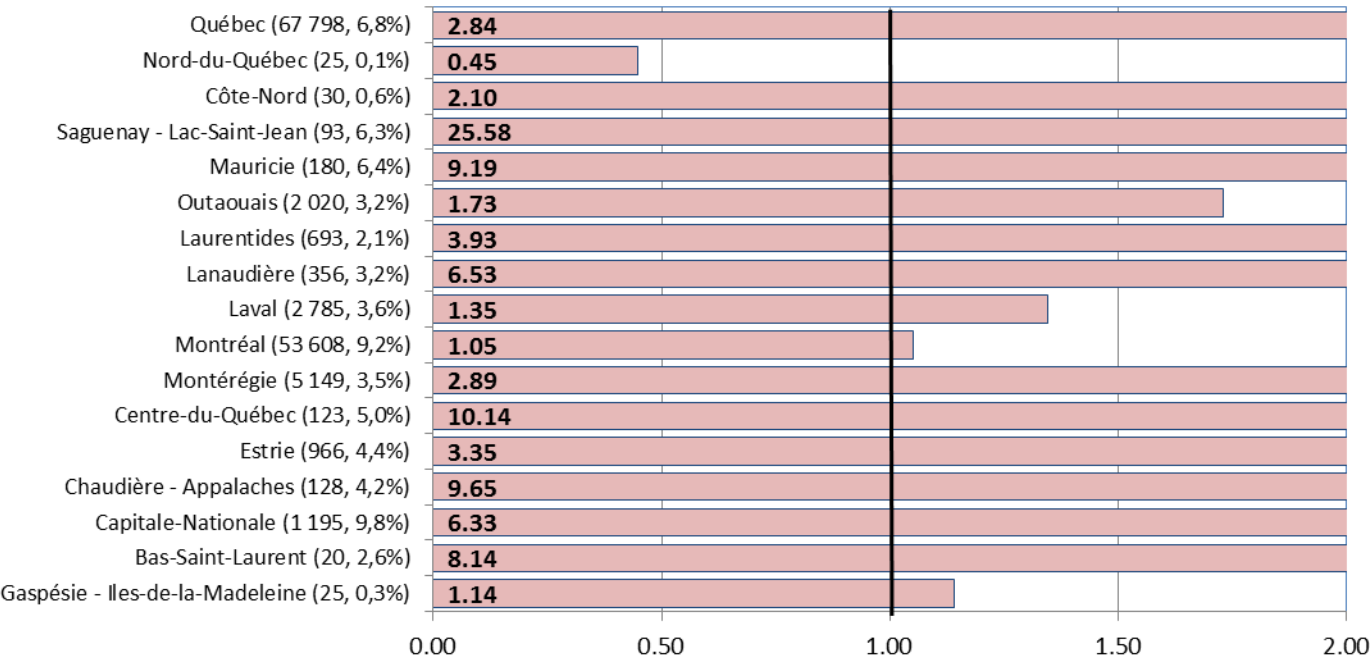
Proportion of Anglophones (5 years and over)
Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011



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

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

Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



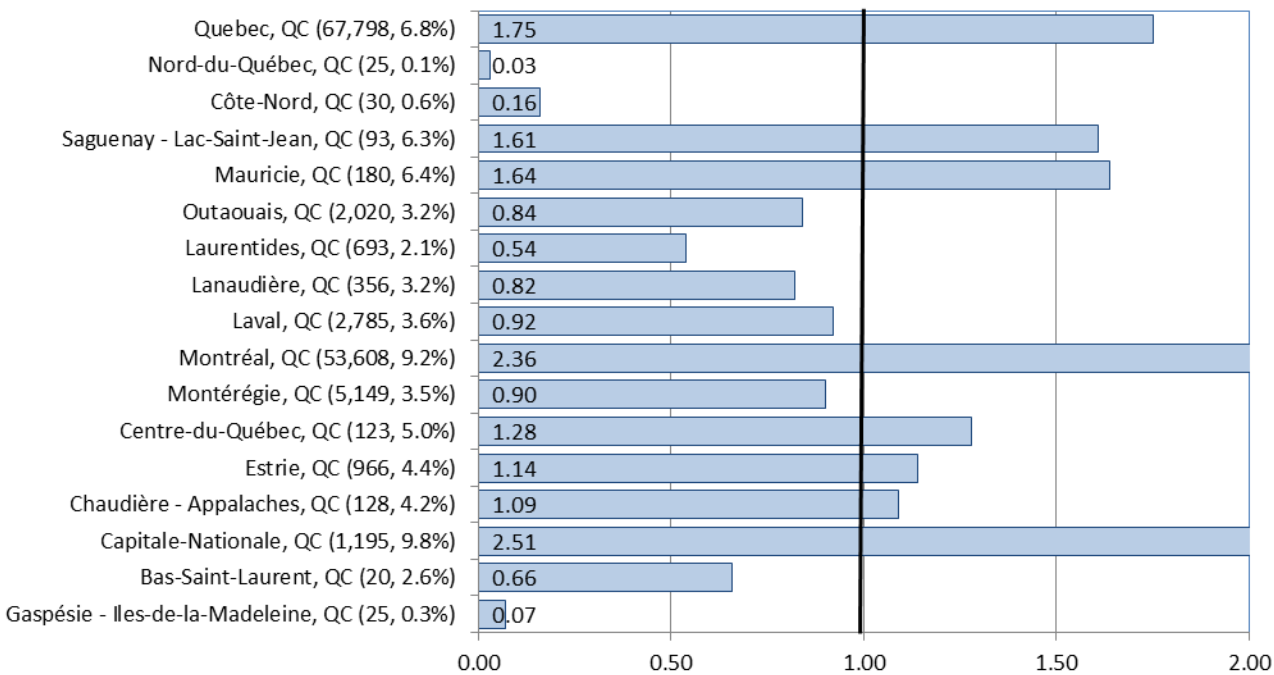
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority

■ minority-majority index

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.45), Montréal (1.05), and Gaspésie - Îles-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 Anglophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



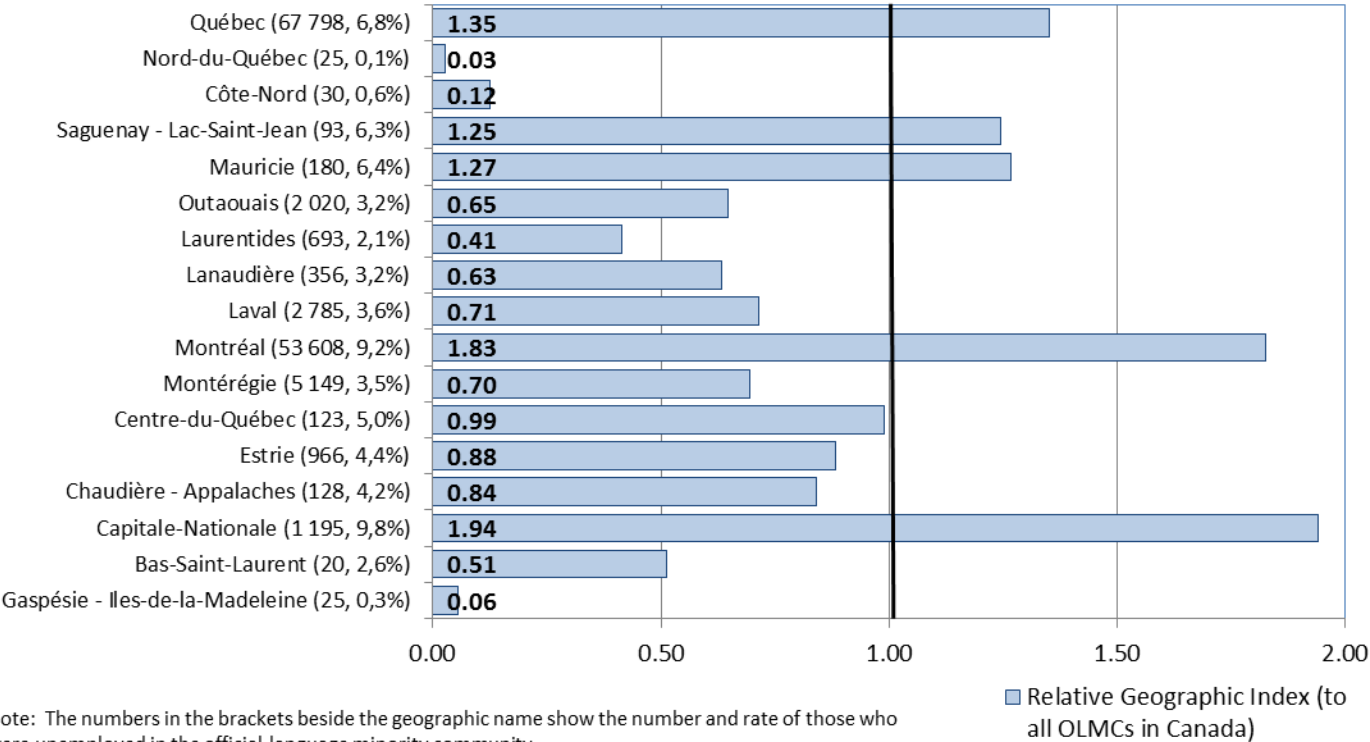
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.03), Gaspésie - Îles-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.

Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

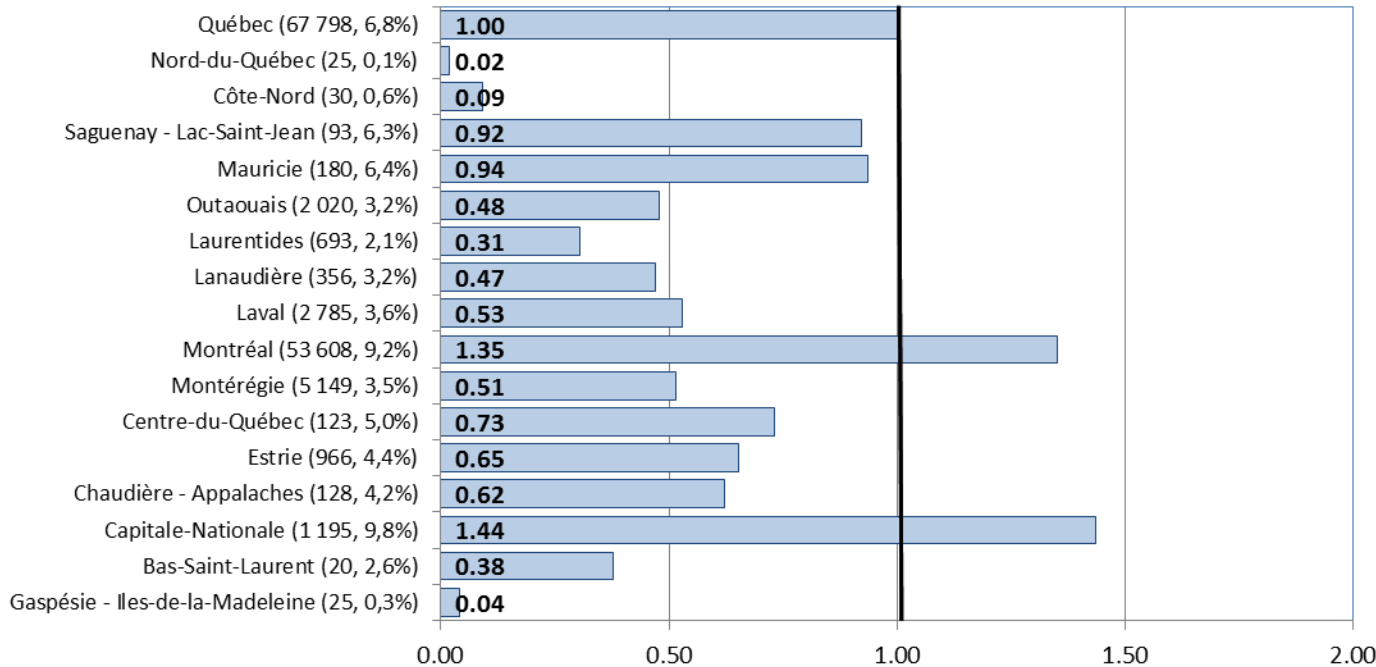


- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.03), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.06), and Côte-Nord (0.12) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Capitale-Nationale (1.94), Montréal (1.83), and Québec (1.35) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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

**Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to All Minority anglophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011**



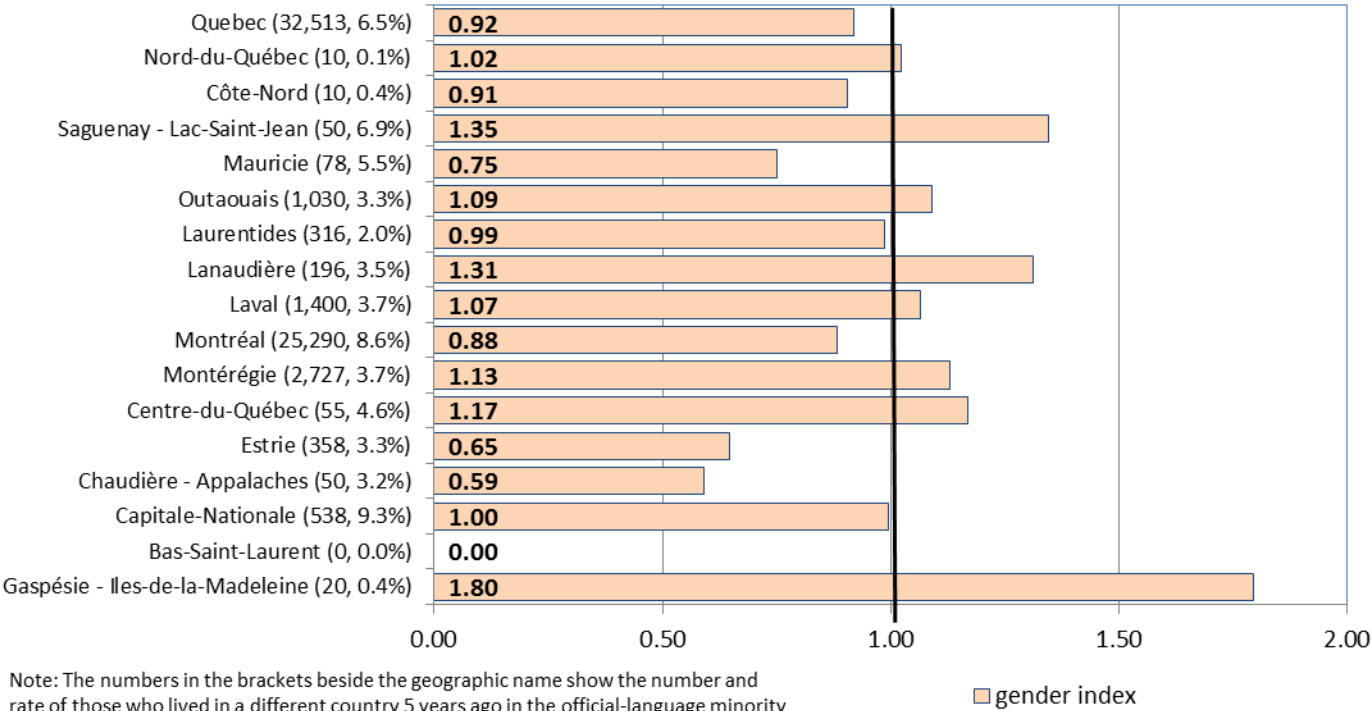
- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.02), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.04), and Côte-Nord (0.09) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in Quebec.*
- ✓ *The regions of Capitale-Nationale (1.44), Montréal (1.35), and Quebec (1.00) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.*

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

- Relative Geographic Index (to the same Official-Language Minority)

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

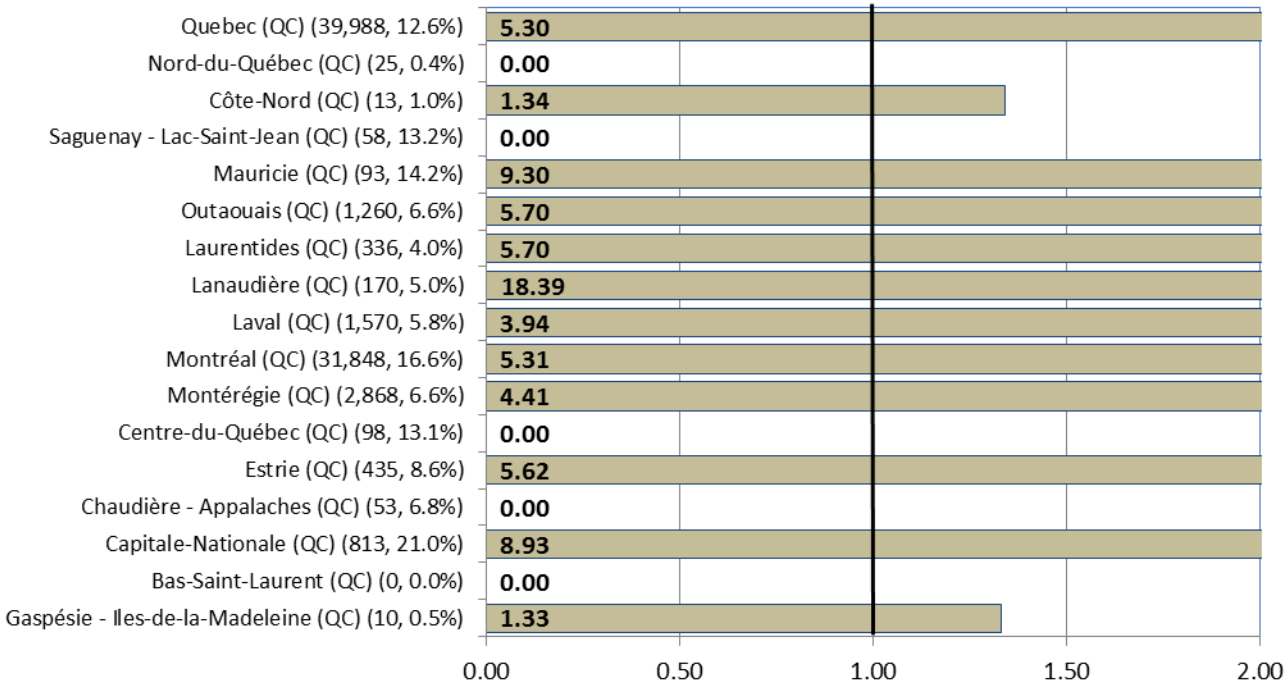
Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously (Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



- ✓ 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 - Îles-de-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.

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

Proportion of Anglophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

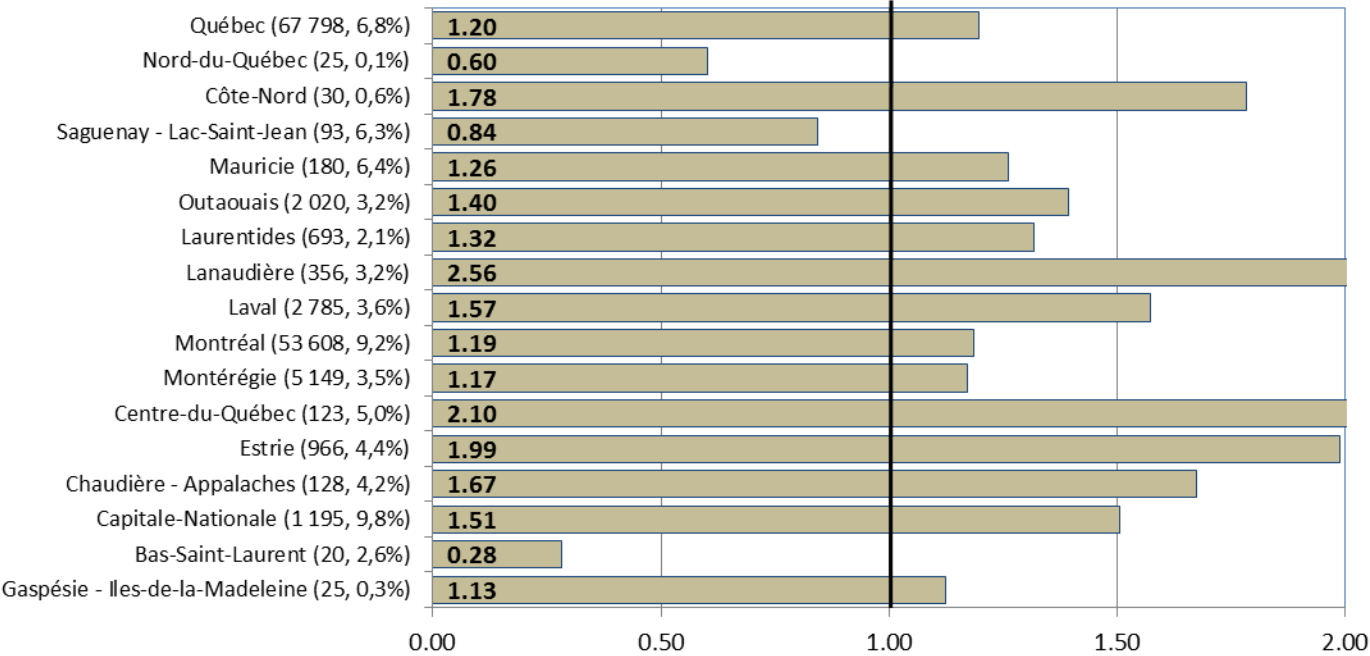


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community. ■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Îles-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.

Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



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

- ✓ The 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)

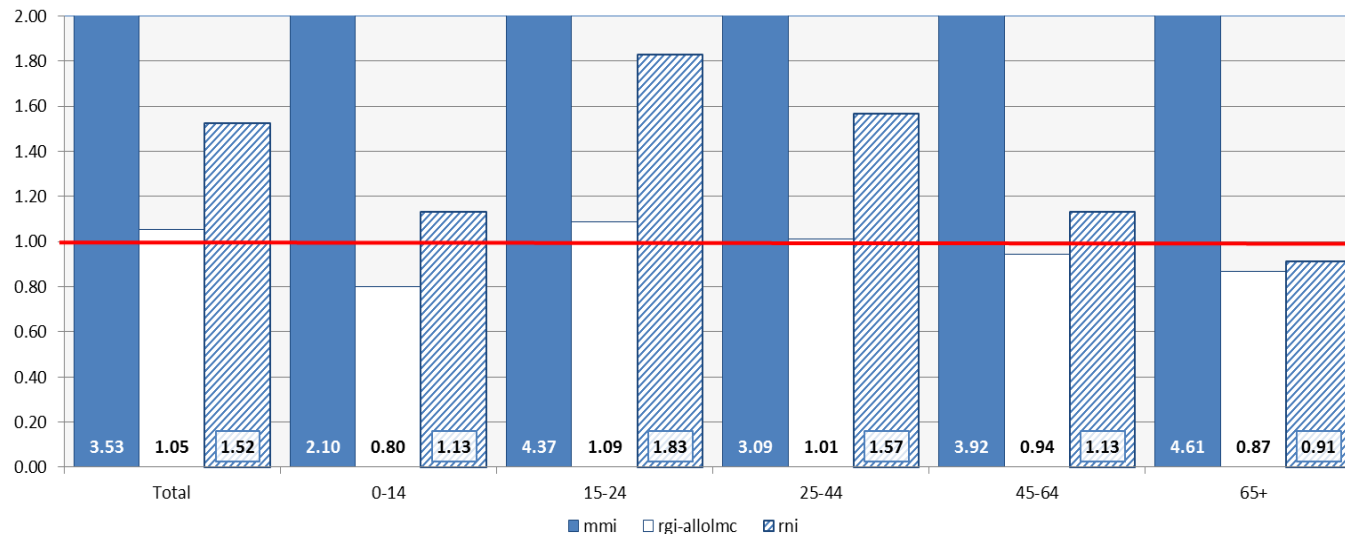
Proportion of Anglophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Quebec, 1996-2011

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	998,083	110,228	145,520	316,405	287,858	138,070
	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	2,370
	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%	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%	0.4%
	Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	6.6%	7.5%	8.1%	11.3%	3.7%	1.9%
	Minority-majority index	3.53	2.10	4.37	3.09	3.92	4.61
	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 minority	1.05	0.80	1.09	1.01	0.94	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.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.75	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.01	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	10.7%	8.3%	14.5%	18.3%	4.8%	2.0%
	Minority-majority index	4.07	2.39	5.20	3.76	4.48	3.70
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.11	0.86	1.09	1.10	1.02	0.88
2001	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.
	Minority-majority index	4.86	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.	n.d.
1996	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.
	Minority-majority index	4.73	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.04	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, 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.

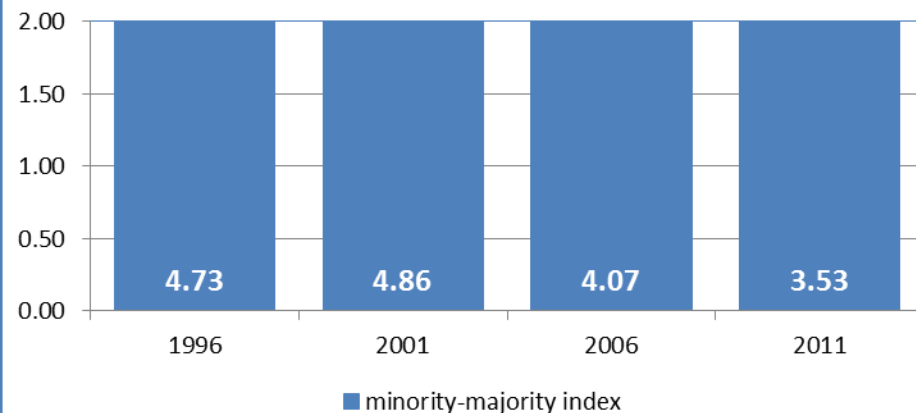
Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and to the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



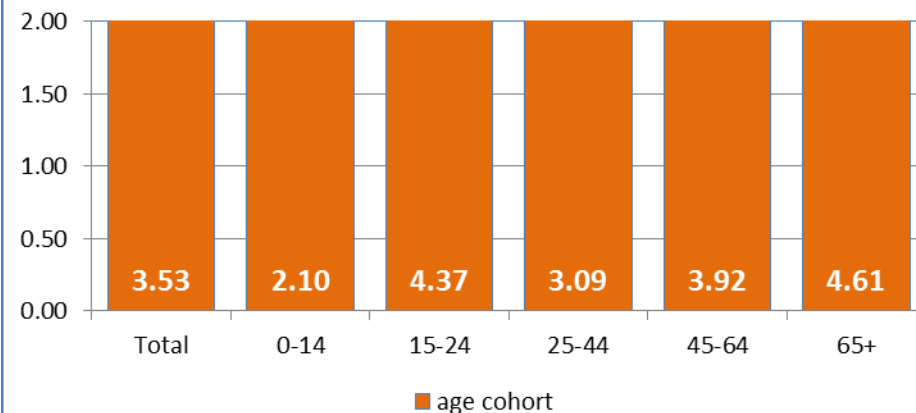
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Francophones in the region ($mmi=3.53$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the 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 ($mmi=3.92$).

- 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 lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011**



**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**



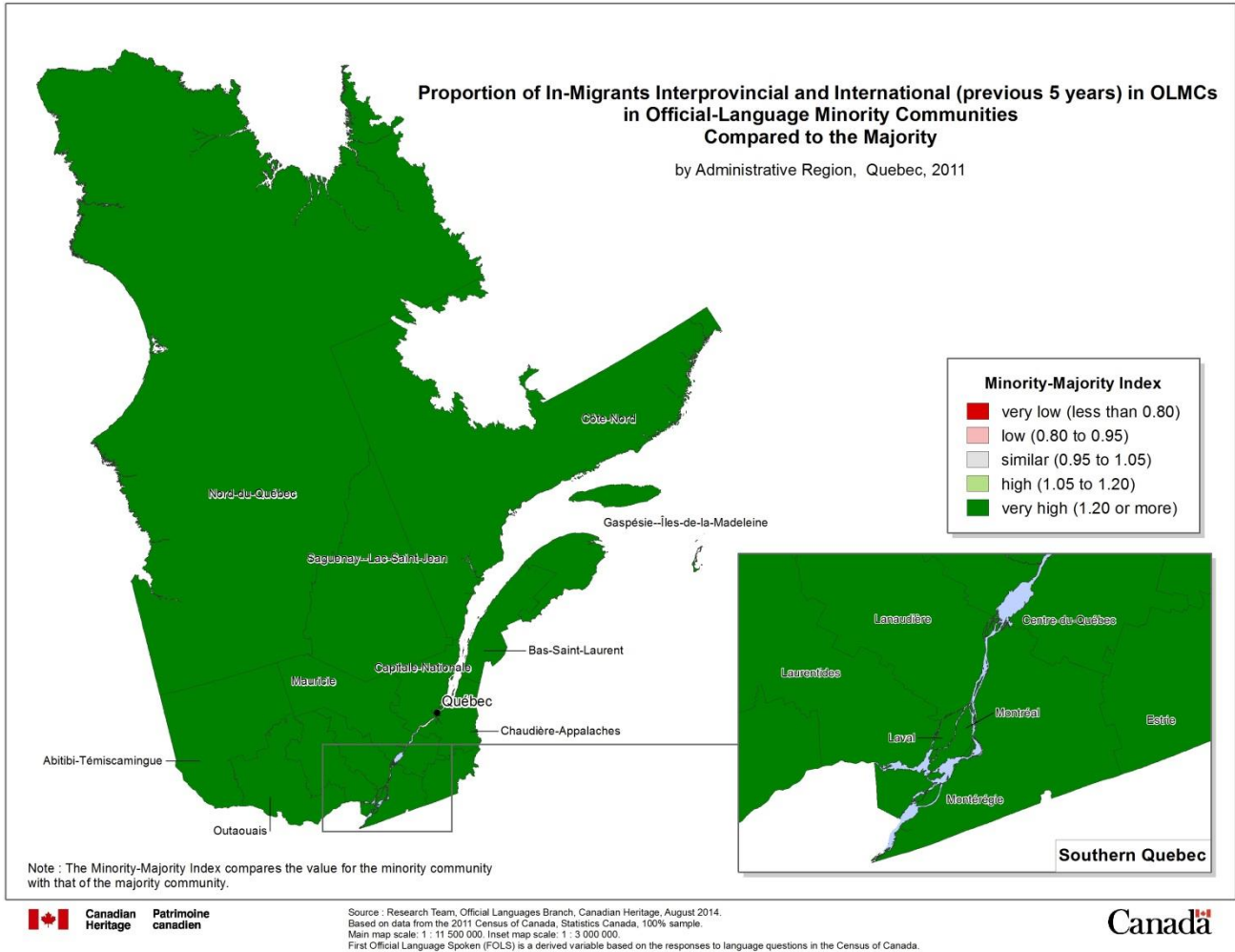
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=3.53).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.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

Proportion of Anglophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago		Relative indices									
	Individuals 5 years and over	Individuals 5 Years And Over (5 Years And Over) Who Lived Outside The Province Of Residence 5 Years Ago	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	8,898	420	4.7%	0.8%	↑ 6.23	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.47	↑ 1.13	↑ 1.90	↑ 2.27	↑ 2.42
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	778	20	2.6%	0.6%	↑ 4.54	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.25	--	--	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.12
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	12,256	2,030	16.6%	2.0%	↑ 8.08	↑ 2.49	↑ 1.72	↑ 1.64	↑ 1.64	↑ 1.64	↑ 1.20	↑ 7.32	↓ 0.81	↑ 1.05
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,028	173	5.7%	0.8%	↑ 7.34	↓ 0.86	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.56	○ 1.01	--	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.64
Estrie (QC)	21,741	1,396	6.4%	1.7%	↑ 3.72	○ 0.97	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.72	↑ 4.33	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.35
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,473	238	9.6%	0.8%	↑ 12.32	↑ 1.45	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	○ 0.95	○ 0.95	↓ 0.71	--	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.52
Montréal (QC)	147,416	8,126	5.5%	1.6%	↑ 3.53	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.54	↑ 1.07	↑ 3.46	↓ 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	↓ 0.92	↑ 4.70	↓ 0.66	↑ 1.15
Laval (QC)	77,633	3,418	4.4%	2.8%	↑ 1.56	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.43	↑ 1.06	↑ 3.23	↓ 0.61	↑ 1.28
Lanaudière (QC)	11,168	551	4.9%	0.7%	↑ 7.18	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.49	○ 1.03	↑ 4.44	↑ 1.37	↑ 1.73
Laurentides (QC)	33,322	1,565	4.7%	0.9%	↑ 5.38	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.46	↑ 1.18	↑ 3.68	↑ 1.06	○ 1.00
Outaouais (QC)	62,193	8,755	14.1%	4.3%	↑ 3.27	↑ 2.12	↑ 1.46	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.39	○ 0.95	↑ 2.96	↓ 0.89	↓ 0.81
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	4,589	275	6.0%	0.7%	↑ 8.38	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.59	↑ 1.43	↑ 11.13	↑ 1.19	○ 0.96
Mauricie (QC)	2,828	230	8.1%	0.9%	↑ 9.47	↑ 1.22	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.80	↓ 0.80	↓ 0.80	↓ 0.52	↑ 9.30	↓ 0.63	○ 1.02
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,486	308	20.7%	0.5%	↑ 39.27	↑ 3.12	↑ 2.15	↑ 2.05	↑ 2.05	↑ 2.05	↓ 0.91	--	↑ 2.17	↑ 1.21
Côte-Nord (QC)	4,806	125	2.6%	0.5%	↑ 4.93	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.26	↑ 1.41	↑ 7.02	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.74
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	19,160	375	2.0%	0.7%	↑ 2.80	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.19	○ 0.97	↑ 2.19	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.50
Quebec (QC)	998,083	101,070	10.1%	2.9%	↑ 3.53	↑ 1.52	↑ 1.05	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	↑ 4.21	↓ 0.75	↑ 1.08

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

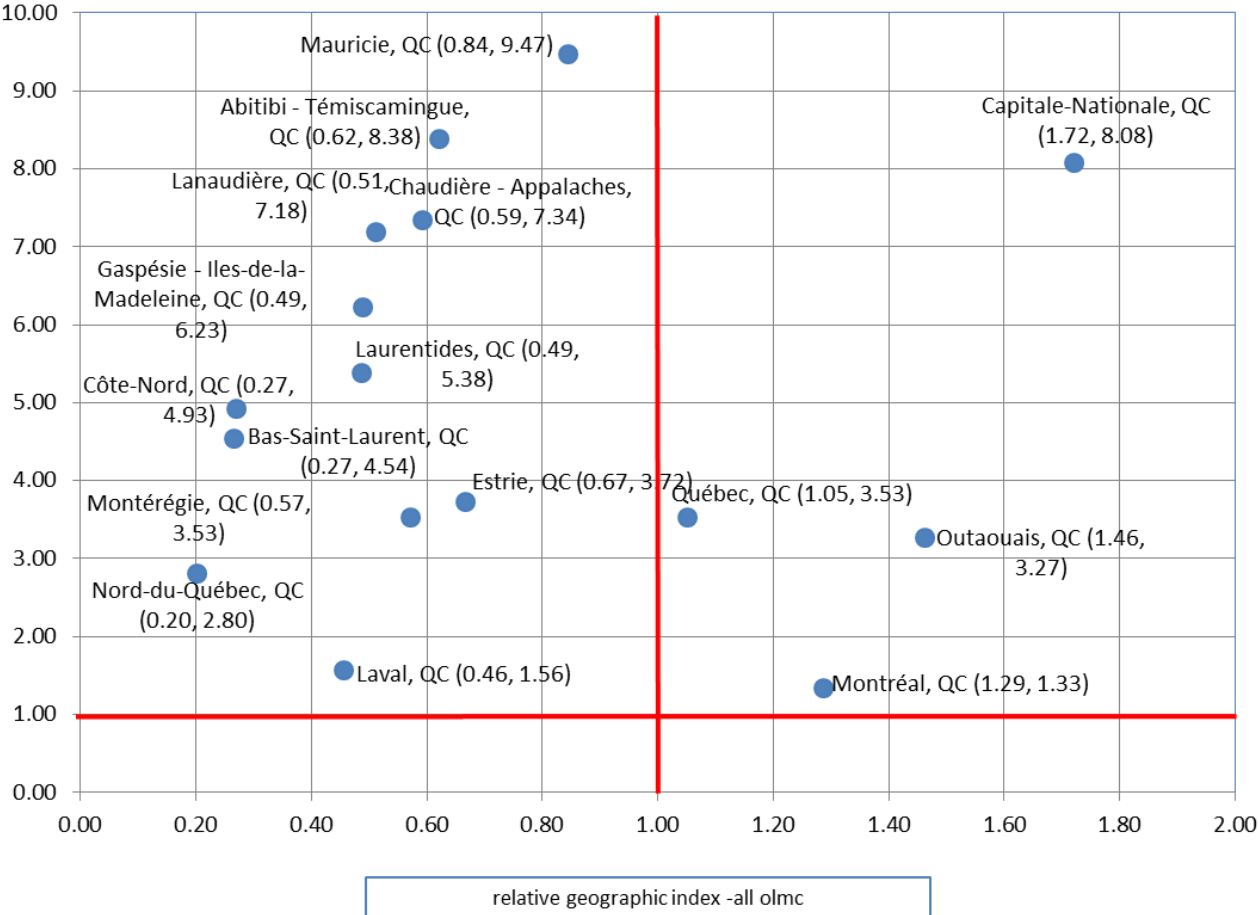
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (QC) (2.0%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC) (2.6%), and Côte-Nord (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 minority-majority 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.

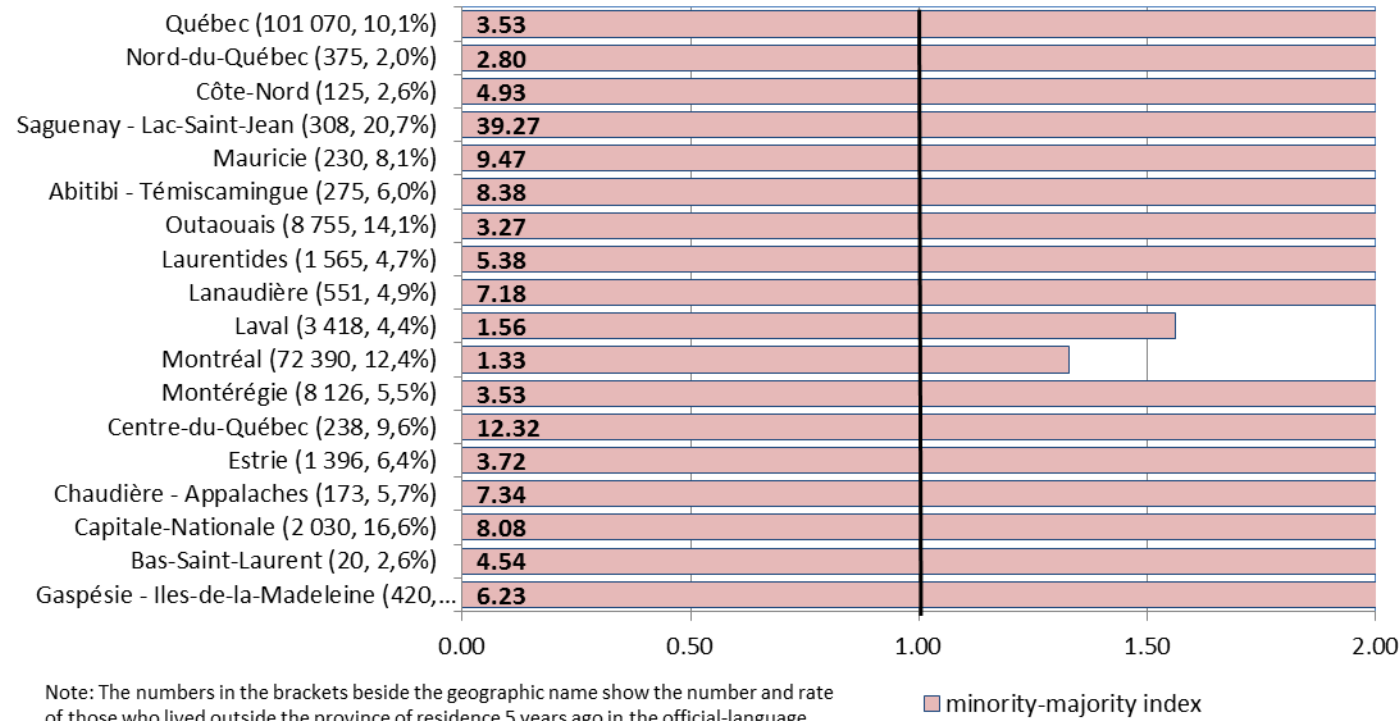
Proportion of Anglophones (5 years and over)
Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011



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

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

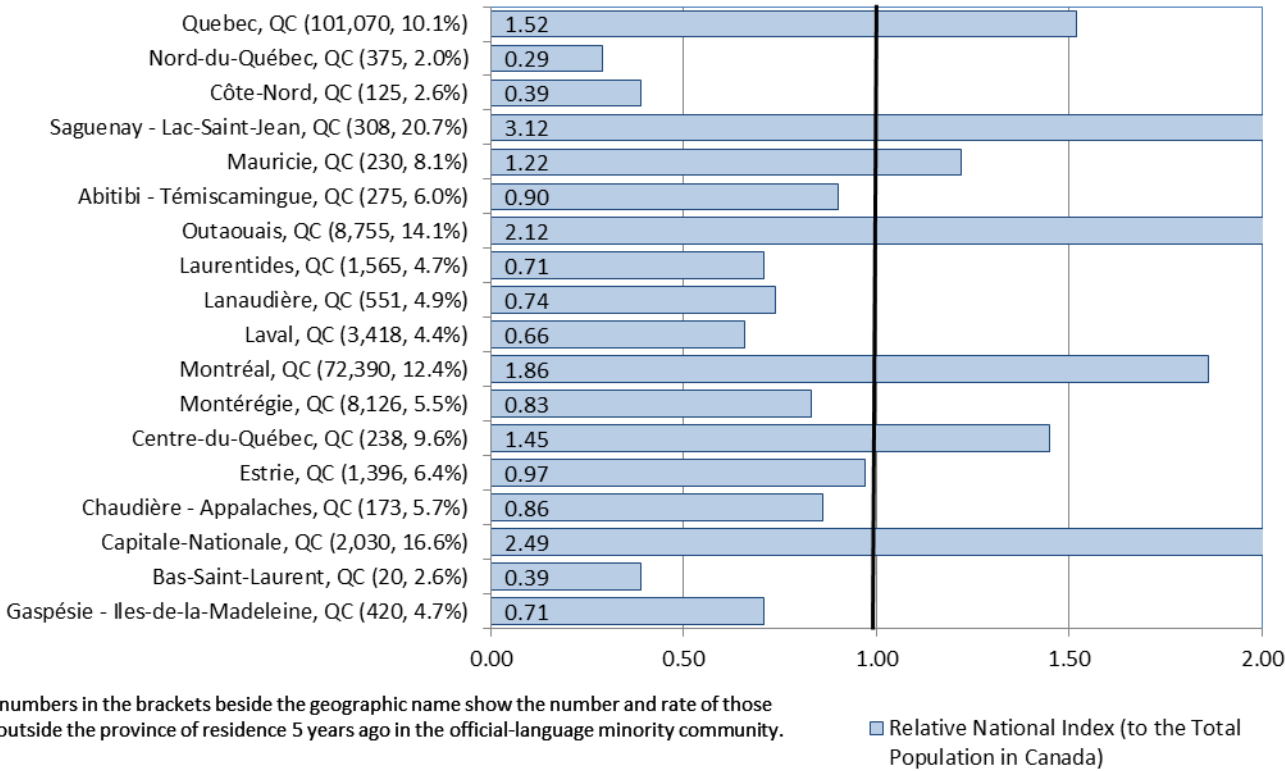
Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



- ✓ 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 minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across Quebec when we consider the proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.

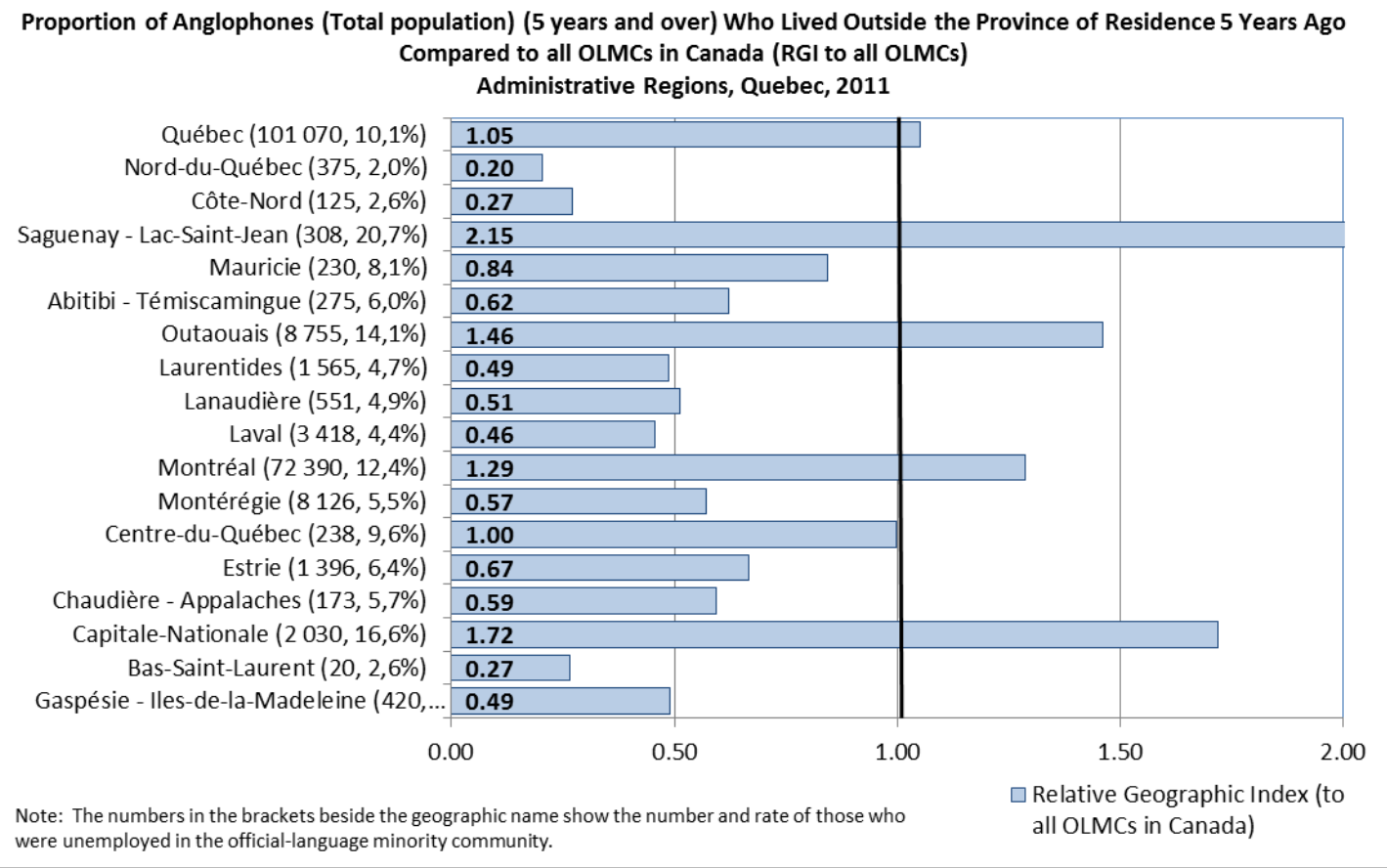
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion of Anglophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



- ✓ 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.

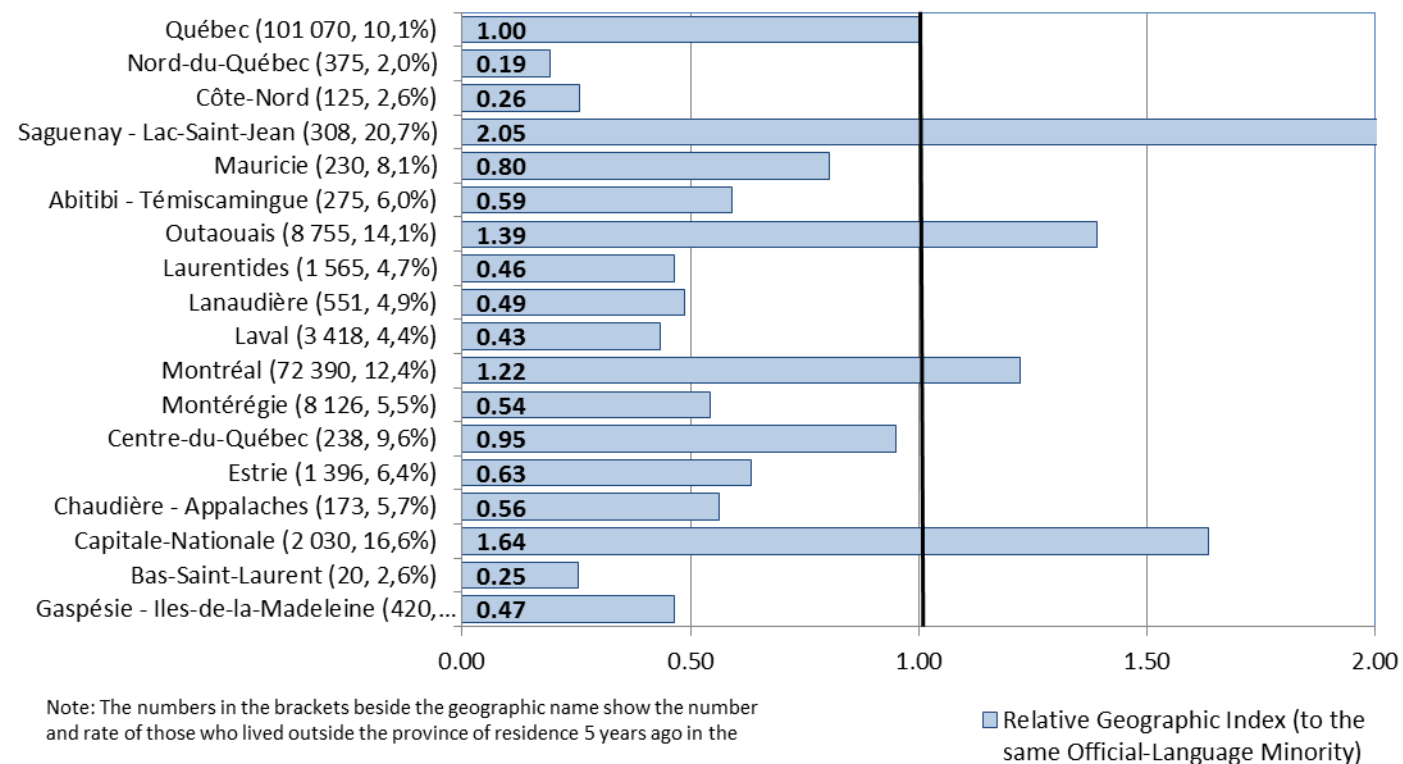
The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population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



- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.20), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.27), and 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 Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.

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

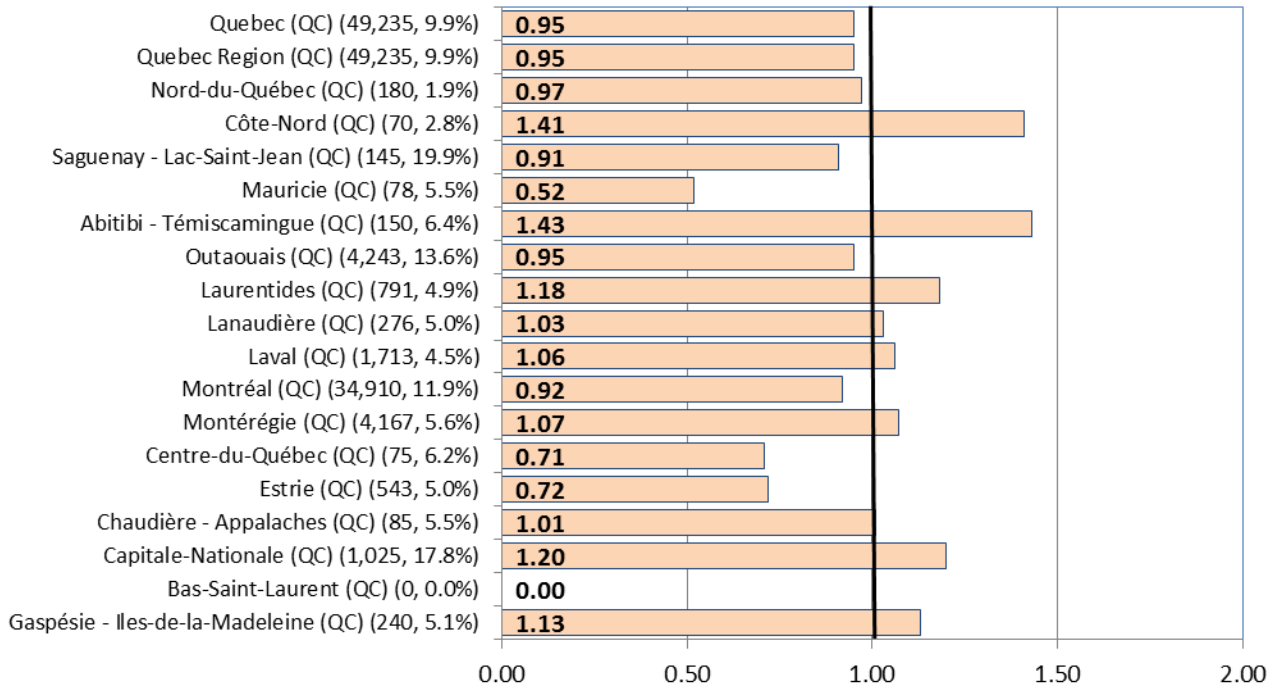
Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago Compared to All Minority anglophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



- ✓ 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.

Proportion of Anglophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011

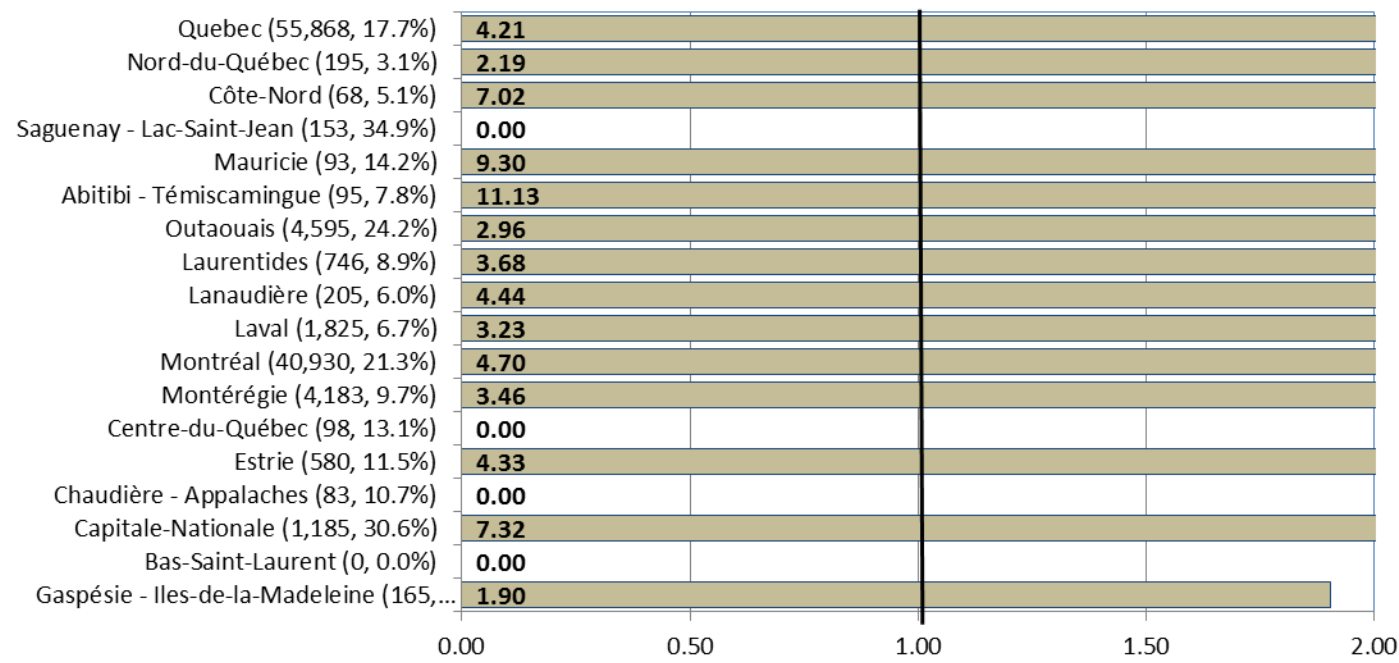


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ 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.

Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

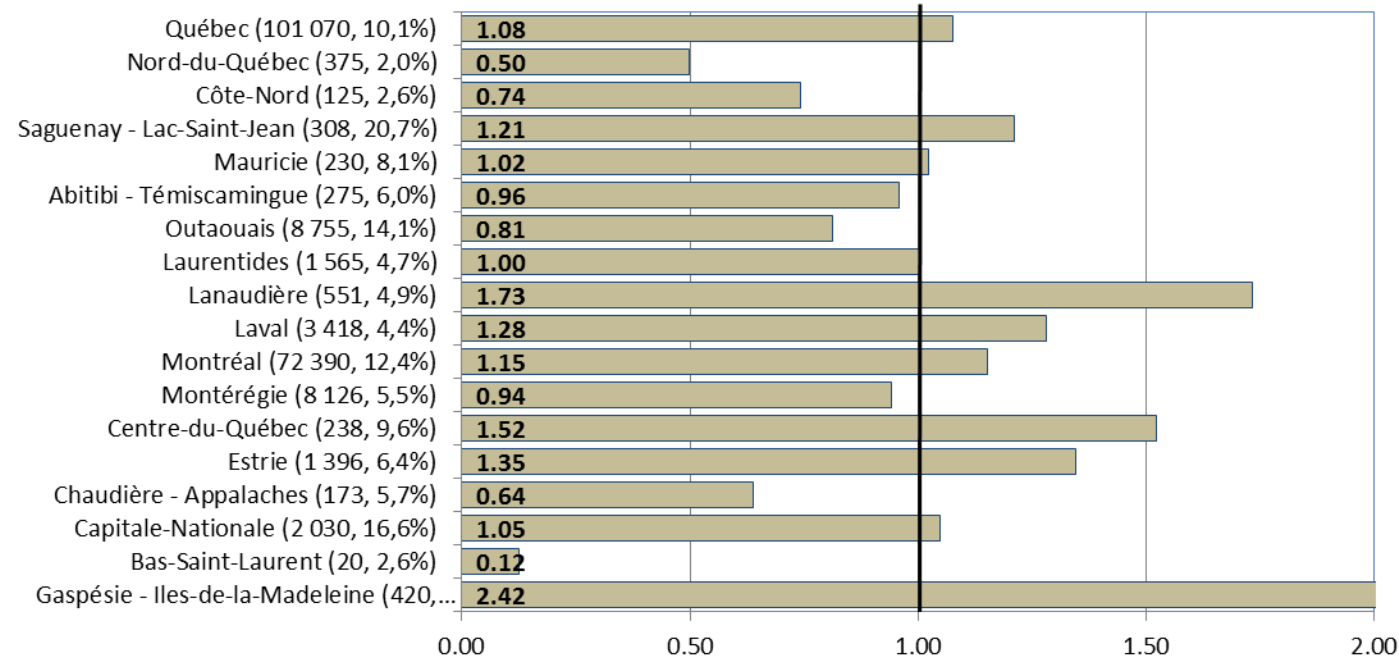


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Îles-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.

Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



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

- ✓ The 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 - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (2.42), Lanaudière (1.73), and Centre-du-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

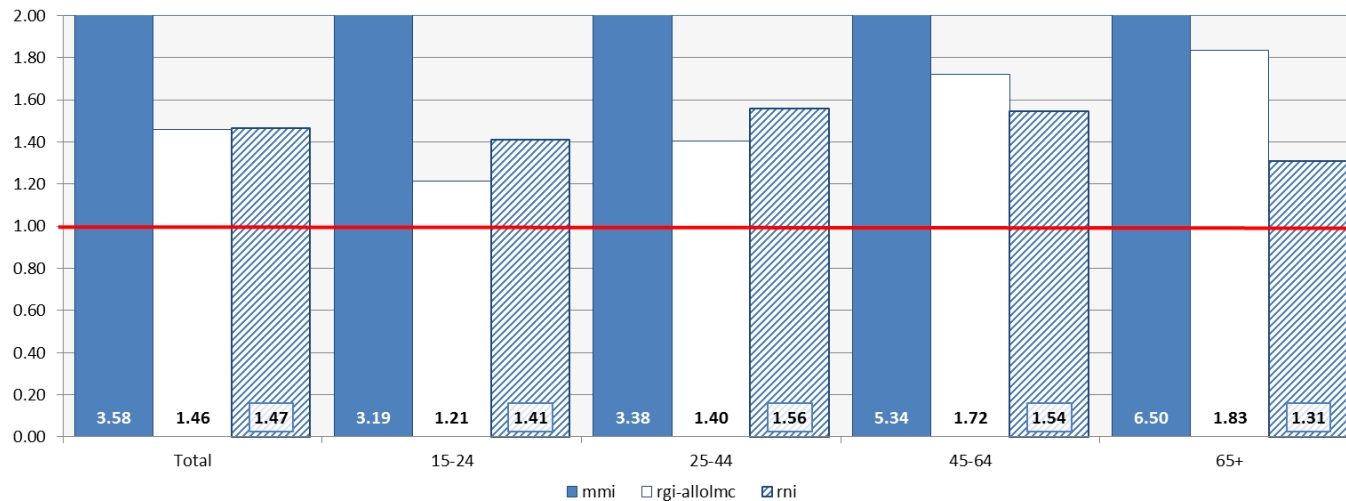
Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
1996-2011

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	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
	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
	Gender index	0.98		female (27.6%)		male (28.3%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.54					
	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.
2006	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	28.8%	25.3%	27.3%	30.6%	20.8%	11.0%
	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
2001	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	20.8%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	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.
1996	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	18.5%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	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 Official Language Spoken which is derived from three census questions on language. The minority-majority index compares the value for the minority with that of the majority. The rgi-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.
- ✓ 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 gender index was 0.98 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.54 which means that the 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.

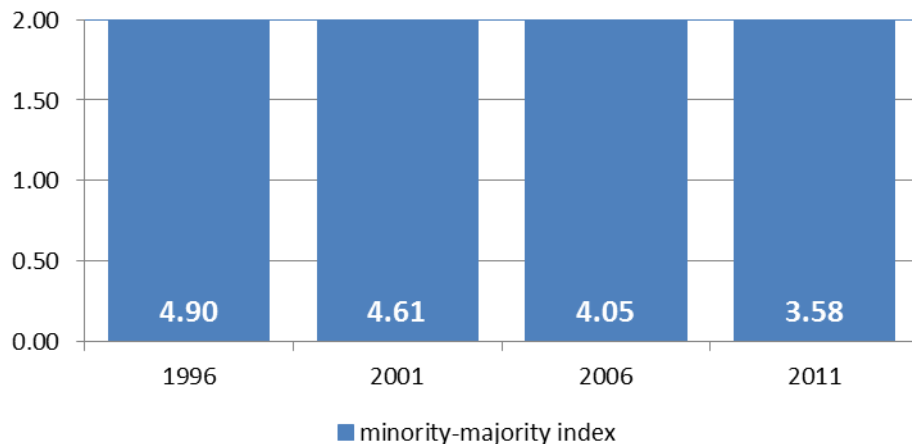
Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and to the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



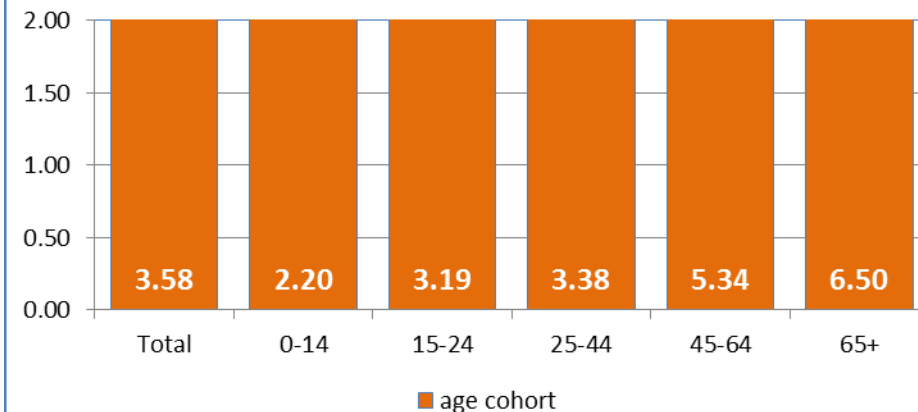
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of Francophones in the region ($mmi=3.58$).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between 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 ($mmi=5.34$).

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



**Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were members of a visible minority group
Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Age Group, 2011**



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of 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).

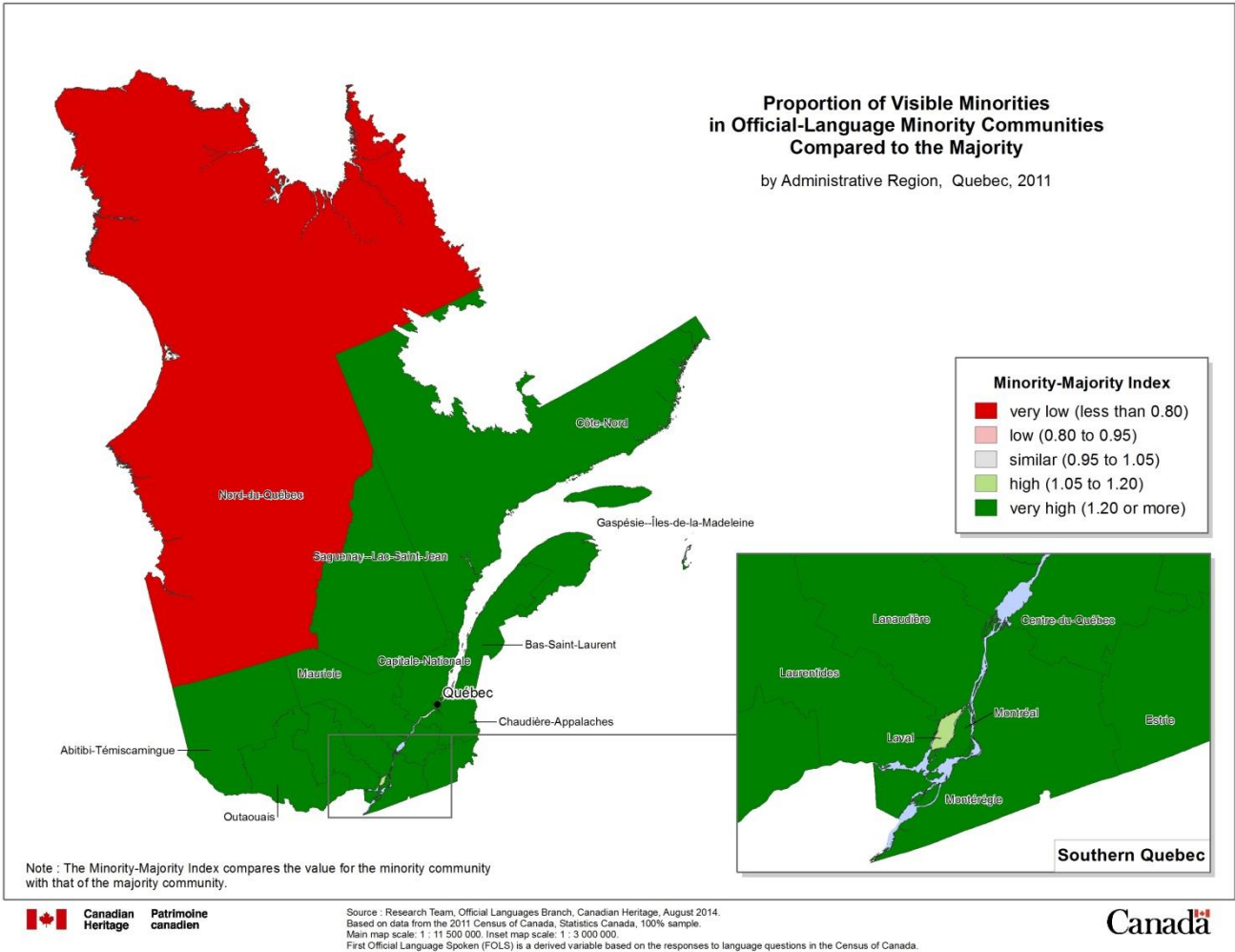
Proportion of Anglophones who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minority population		proportion who were members of a visible minority group		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Members Of Visible Minority Groups	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	9,401	88	0.9%	0.4%	↑ 2.55	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.45	--	↑ 1.88	↑ 3.30
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	826	40	4.8%	0.8%	↑ 6.25	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.17	--	--	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.73
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	12,674	2,173	17.1%	2.8%	↑ 6.15	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.89	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.61	↑ 1.06	↑ 2.51	↓ 0.80	↑ 1.85
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,124	176	5.6%	0.8%	↑ 6.66	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.20	↑ 0.80	↑ 5.30	↓ 0.43	↑ 1.50
Estrie (QC)	22,582	1,400	6.2%	2.6%	↑ 2.38	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.89	↑ 2.83	↓ 0.91	↑ 2.19
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,509	310	12.4%	1.2%	↑ 10.49	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.44	↑ 1.19	↑ 5.89	↑ 1.09	↑ 3.03
Montréal (QC)	155,643	36,581	23.5%	4.8%	↑ 4.91	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.23	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.84	○ 0.98	↑ 1.57	↓ 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	○ 0.98	↑ 1.44	↓ 0.78	↑ 1.46
Laval (QC)	82,255	18,645	22.7%	19.4%	↑ 1.17	↑ 1.19	↑ 1.18	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.81	↑ 0.92	↑ 1.29	↓ 0.62	↑ 1.76
Lanaudière (QC)	11,566	1,306	11.3%	3.6%	↑ 3.10	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.40	○ 0.96	↑ 2.05	↓ 0.69	↑ 4.12
Laurentides (QC)	34,675	2,759	8.0%	2.1%	↑ 3.74	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.28	↑ 1.13	↑ 2.45	↓ 0.86	↑ 2.62
Outaouais (QC)	65,601	9,423	14.4%	5.8%	↑ 2.46	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.93	↑ 2.40	↓ 0.65	↑ 2.33
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	4,899	103	2.1%	0.7%	↑ 3.04	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.85	--	↓ 0.75	↑ 1.49
Mauricie (QC)	2,883	368	12.8%	1.4%	↑ 9.16	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.47	↑ 3.18	↑ 1.25	↑ 2.99
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,536	120	7.8%	0.6%	↑ 12.25	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.28	↑ 1.25	--	↓ 0.56	↑ 1.19
Côte-Nord (QC)	5,096	33	0.6%	0.5%	↑ 1.29	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.02	--	--	○ 1.02	↑ 1.20
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	20,485	118	0.6%	1.4%	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.02	↑ 1.12	↓ 0.88	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.82
Quebec (QC)	1,046,495	292,480	27.9%	7.8%	↑ 3.58	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.46	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 0.98	↑ 1.54	↓ 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 methodology and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".														

- ✓

There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups in the Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓

The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (QC) (0.6%), Côte-Nord (QC) (0.6%), and Gaspésie - Îles-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.
- ✓

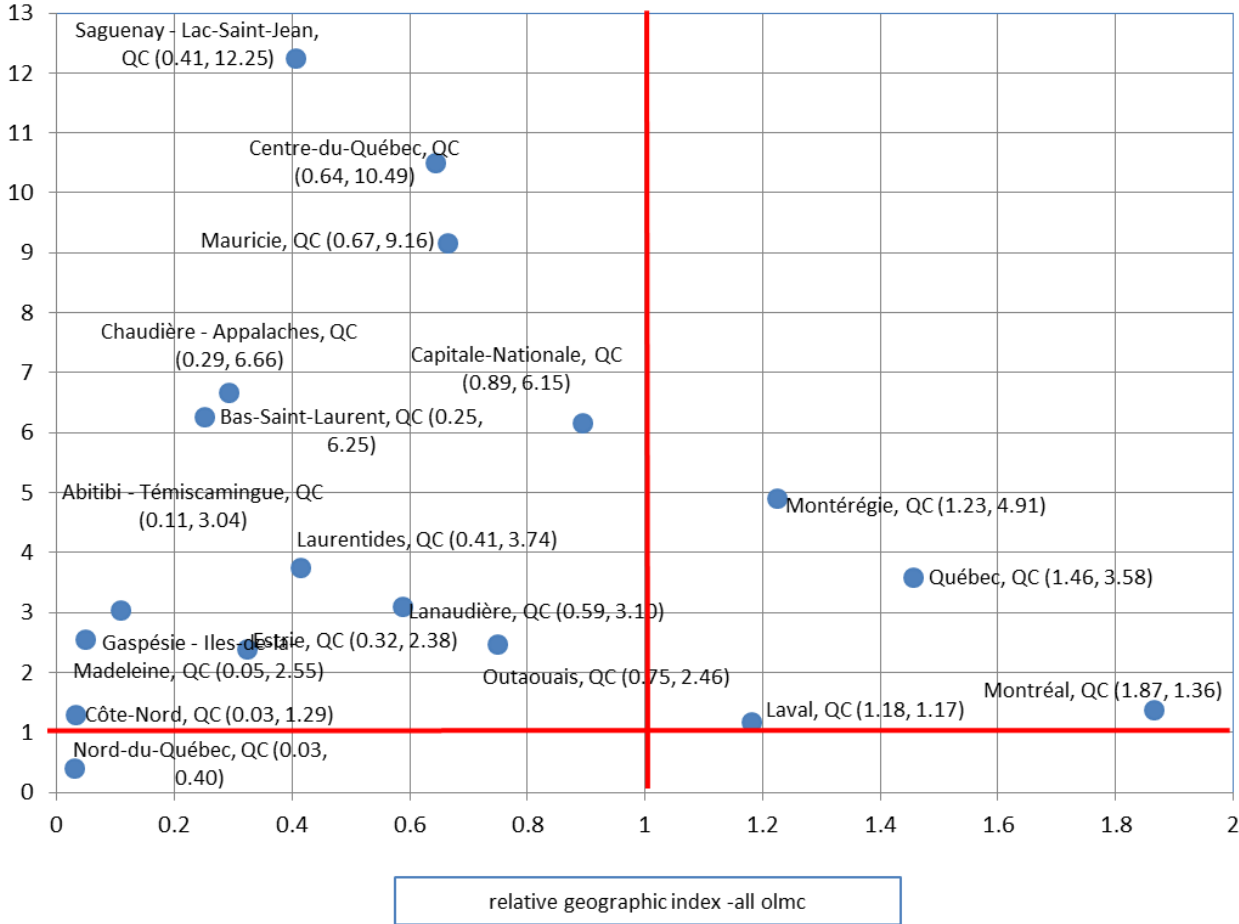
Anglophones in the regions of Montréal (QC) (35.8%), Quebec (QC) (27.9%), and Montérégie (QC) (23.5%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other Anglophone communities across Quebec.



- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-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 minority-majority 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 Anglophones
Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011

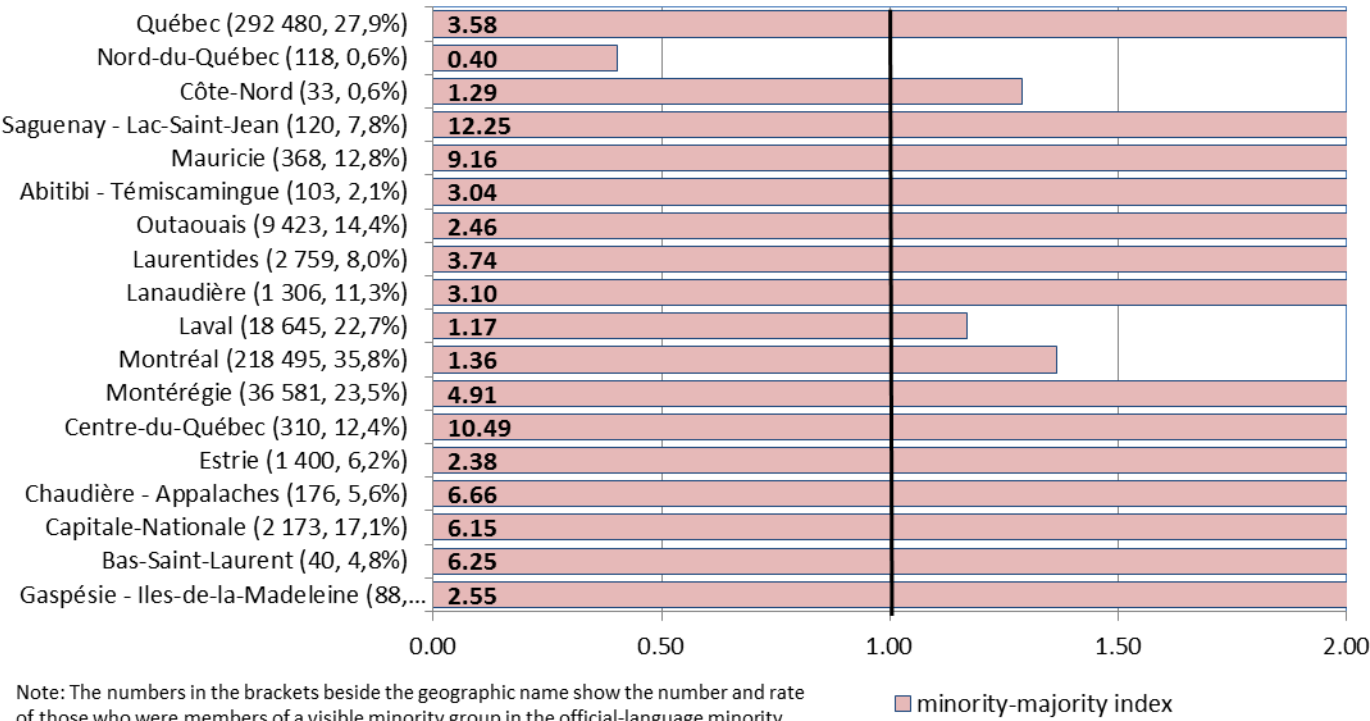


- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion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

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

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

Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

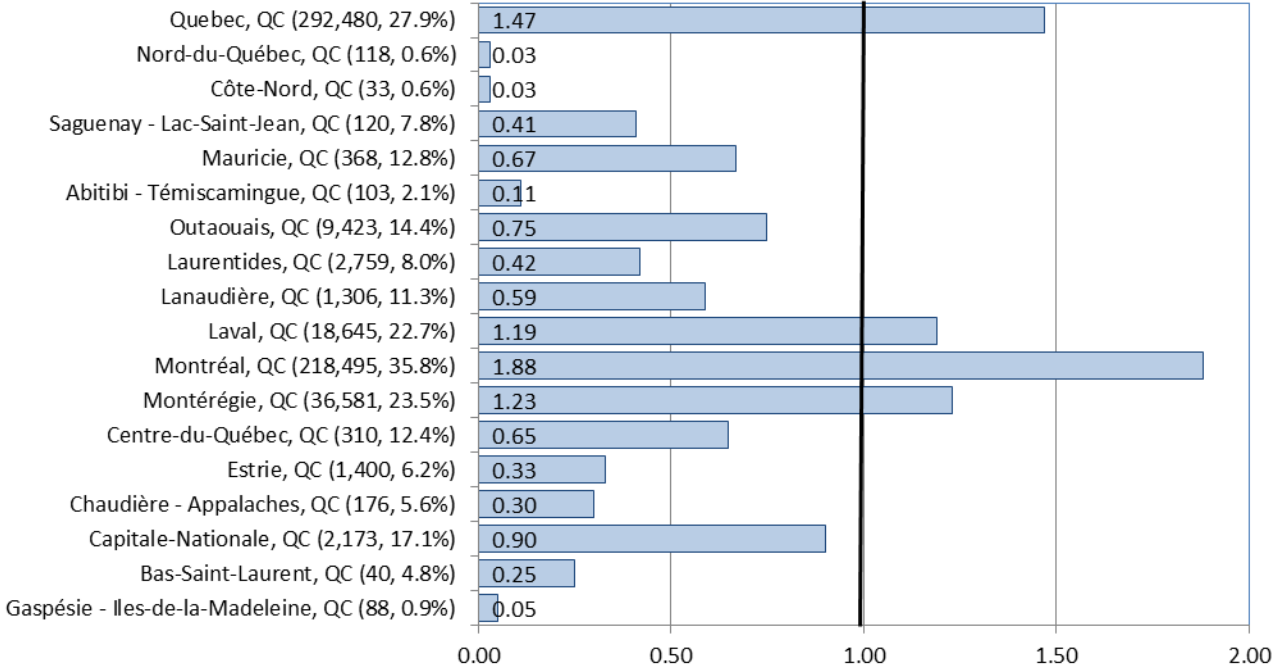


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-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 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.

Proportion of Anglophones who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



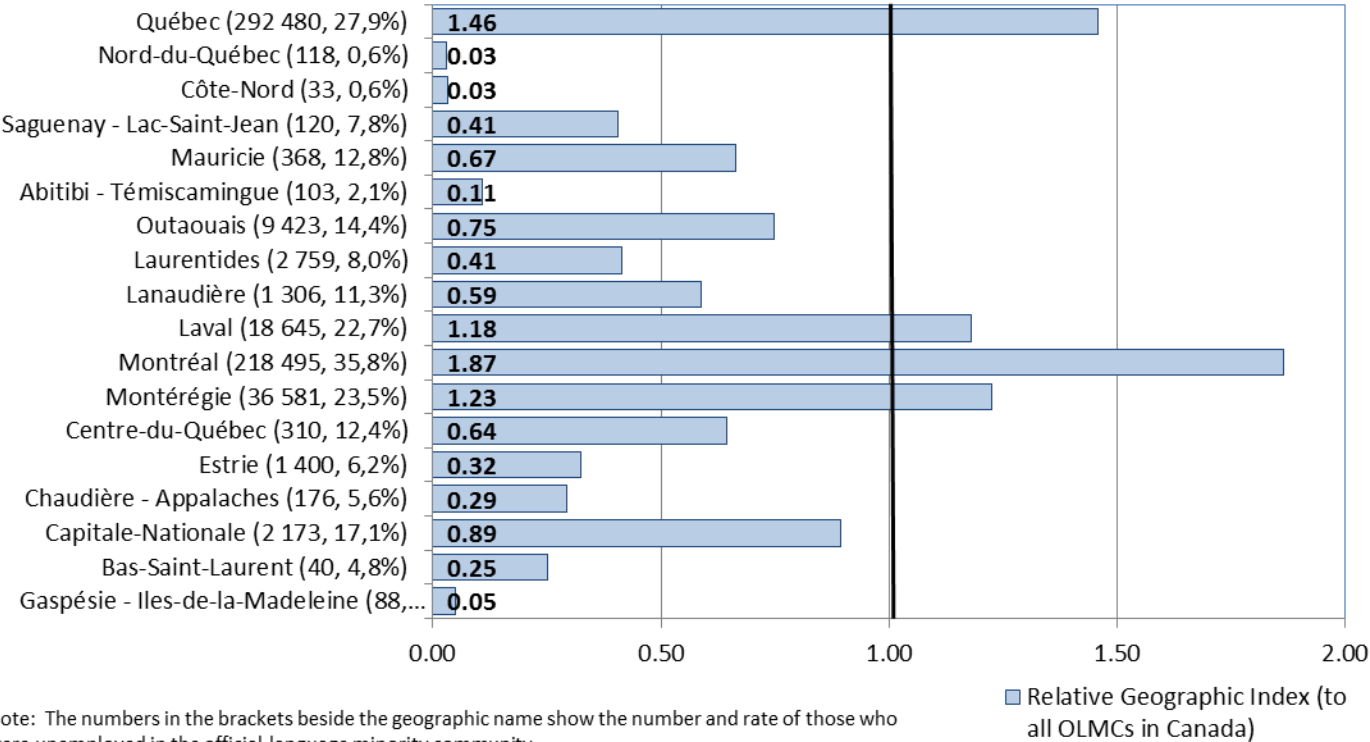
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.03), Côte-Nord (0.03), and Gaspésie - Îles-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.

Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



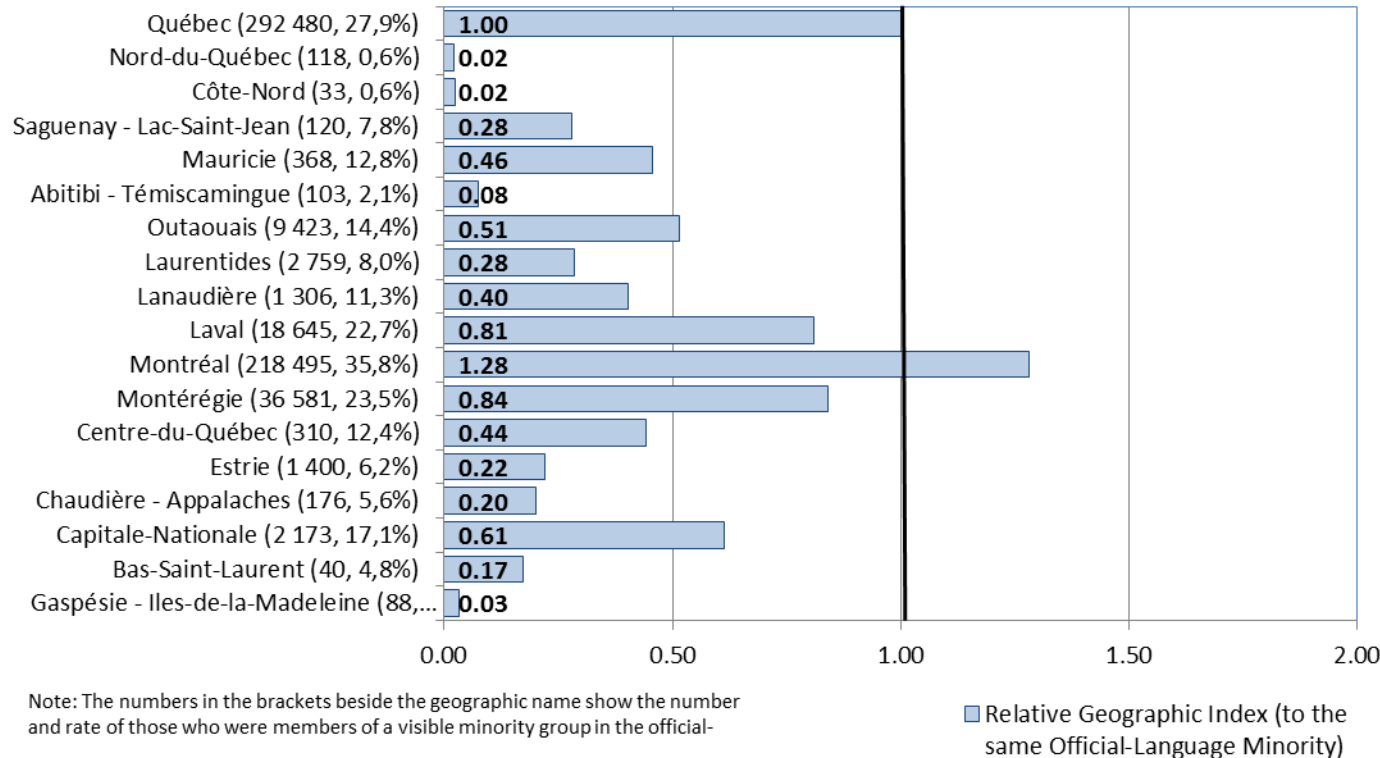
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.03), Côte-Nord (0.03), and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.05) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were members of visible minority groups in the Quebec Region.
- ✓ The regions of Montréal (1.87), Montérégie (1.23), and Laval (1.18) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.

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

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

Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Compared to All Minority anglophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)

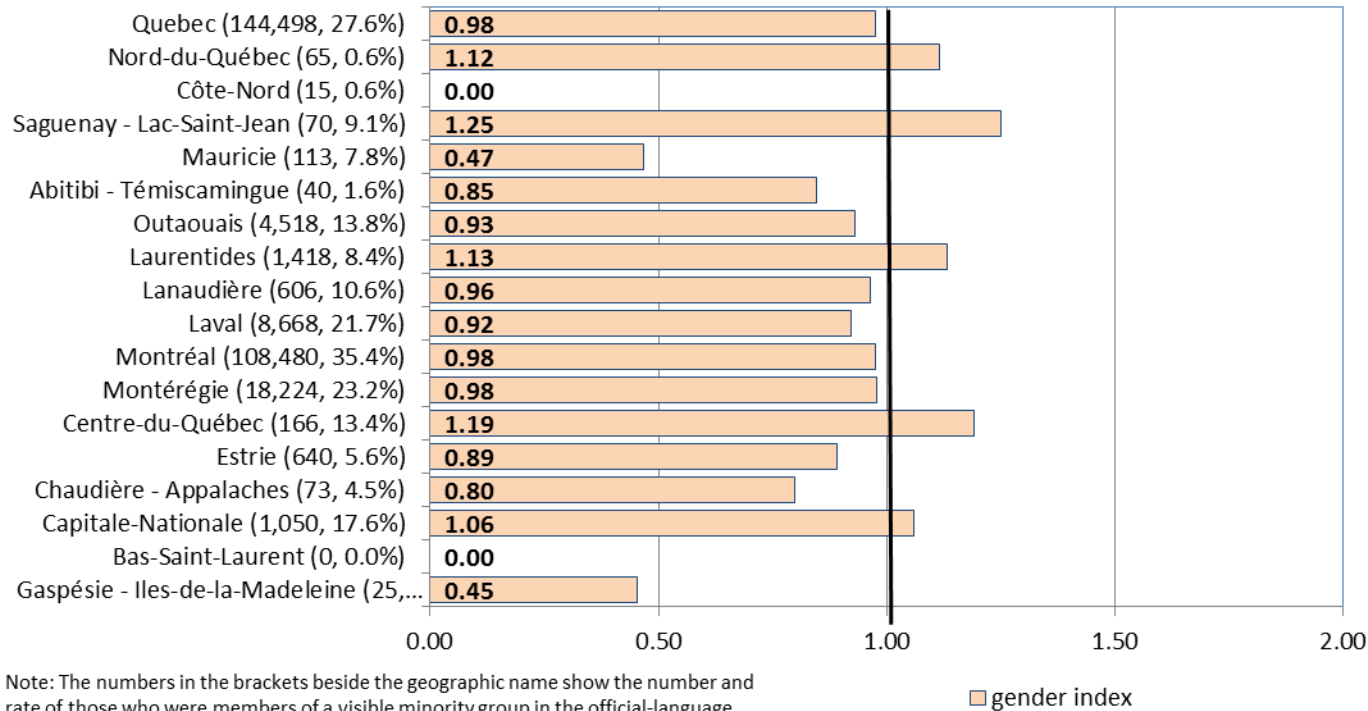
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.02), Côte-Nord (0.02), and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.03) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (*rgi-same olmc*) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Montréal (1.28), Quebec (1.00), and Montérégie (0.84) 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.

**Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011**

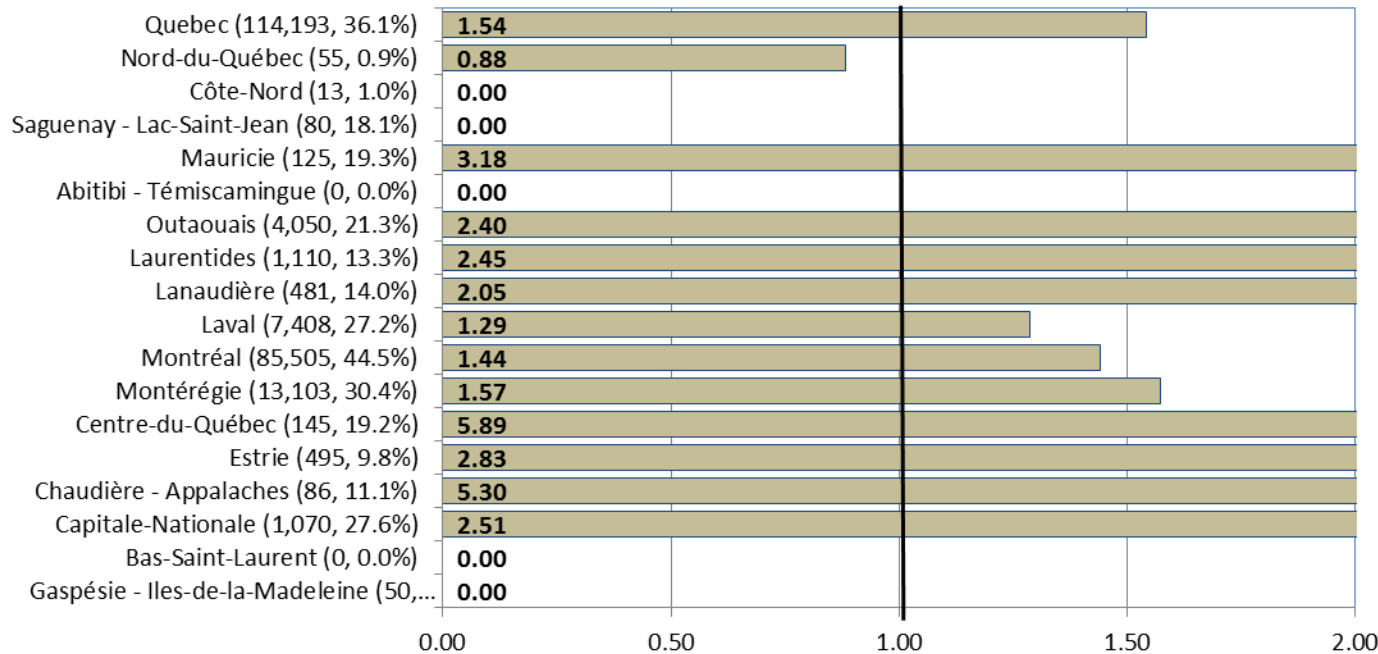


- ✓ The women in Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.45), Mauricie (0.47), and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.80) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in Quebec.
- ✓ The regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.25), Centre-du-Québec (1.19), and Laurentides (1.13) showed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

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

**Proportion of Anglophones (Total population) Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011**



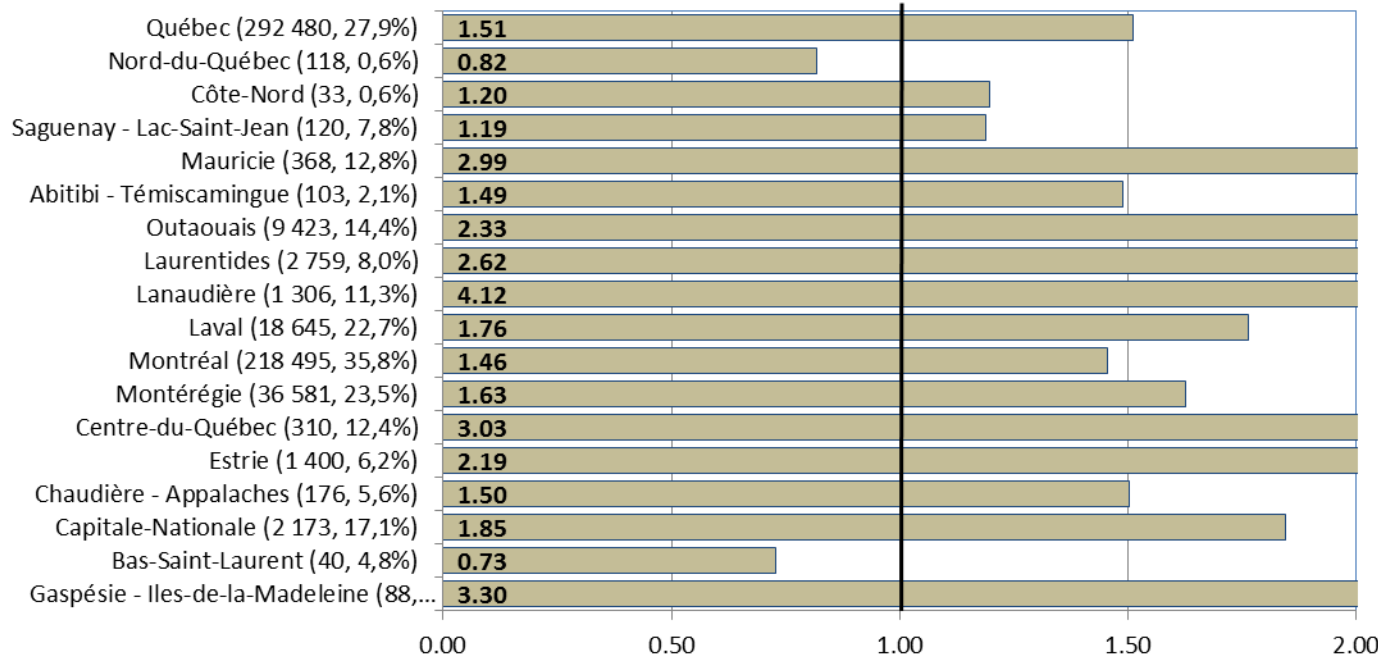
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

- intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.88), Laval (1.29), and Montréal (1.44) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in Quebec.*
- ✓ *The regions of Centre-du-Québec (5.89), Chaudière - Appalaches (5.30), and Mauricie (3.18) 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 Members of Visible Minority Groups
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011**



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community. ■ 1996-2011 temporal index

- ✓ 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 - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (3.30), and Centre-du-Québec (3.03) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across Quebec.

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