



Socio-Economic Profile Nova Scotia, 1996-2011

**William Floch, Martin Durand and Elias Abou-Rejili
Research Team
Official Languages Branch
Canadian Heritage
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- ✓ The *Communities in Context* research initiative
- ✓ Educational attainment
 - *Without an educational certificate, degree or diploma*
 - *With at least a university bachelor's degree*
- ✓ Labour Force Status
 - *Unemployment*
 - *Out of the Labour Force*
- ✓ Income
 - *Low income (less than \$20,000)*
 - *High income (more than \$50,000)*
- ✓ Appendices

GR	The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.
RPG	The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion (or population share) of a given population in relation to another. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time
MMI	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.
RNI	The Relative to National Index (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the total 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 population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
RGI-allOLMC	The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (RGI-allolmc) 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.
RGI-sameOLMC	The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (RGI-sameolmc) 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.
RGI-pch	The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.
RGI-prov	The Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.
GI	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.
intergen.	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.
TEMP9611	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.

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

- ✓ 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)
 - Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) limited availability

Low Educational Attainment

***Individuals with low level** of educational attainment are those who have no certificate, diploma or degree.*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Nova Scotia, 1996-2011

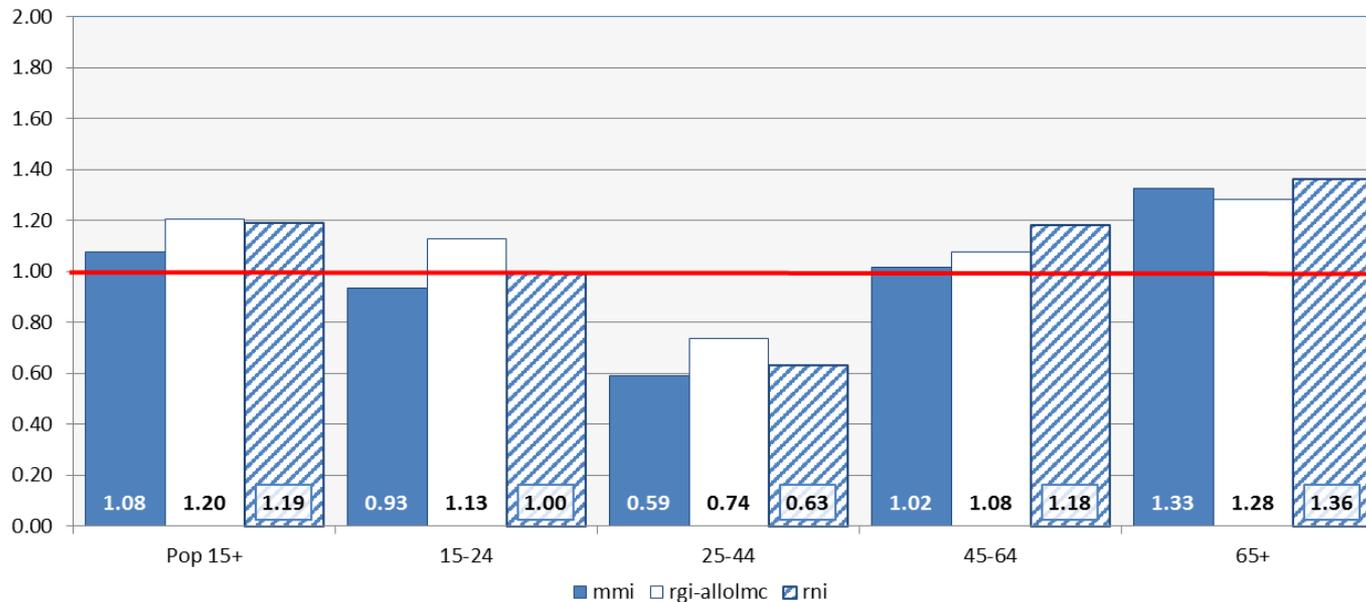
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	27,083	2,600	7,148	10,883	6,448
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (#)	6,480	915	430	1,995	3,140
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	23.9%	35.2%	6.0%	18.3%	48.7%
	OL majority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	22.3%	37.6%	10.2%	18.0%	36.7%
	Canadian population - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	20.1%	35.4%	9.5%	15.5%	35.7%
	Minority-majority index	1.08	0.93	0.59	1.02	1.33
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.19	1.00	0.63	1.18	1.36
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.20	1.13	0.74	1.08	1.28
	Gender index	1.01	female (24.0%)		male (23.9%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.33				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.55	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.95	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.95	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	30.6%	41.0%	9.4%	26.3%	60.7%
	Minority-majority index	1.15	0.94	0.68	1.15	1.42
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.30	1.18	0.93	1.23	1.34
2001	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	37.7%	35.1%	15.4%	37.3%	75.2%
	Minority-majority index	1.07	0.74	0.75	1.11	1.25
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.22	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	43.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.27	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Nova Scotia, 6,480 (23.9%) had no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.08) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.20).

- ✓ The gender index was 1.01 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.33 which means that the proportion of individuals without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the 25-44 age group was much lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

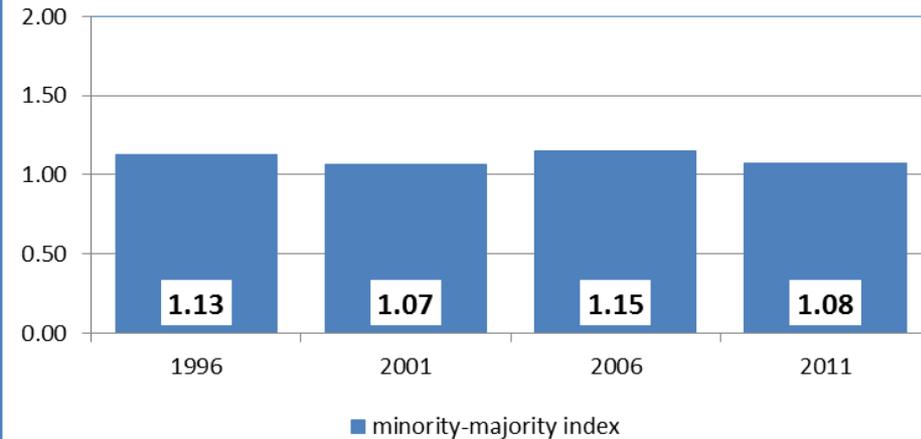
Proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia (15 years and over), Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



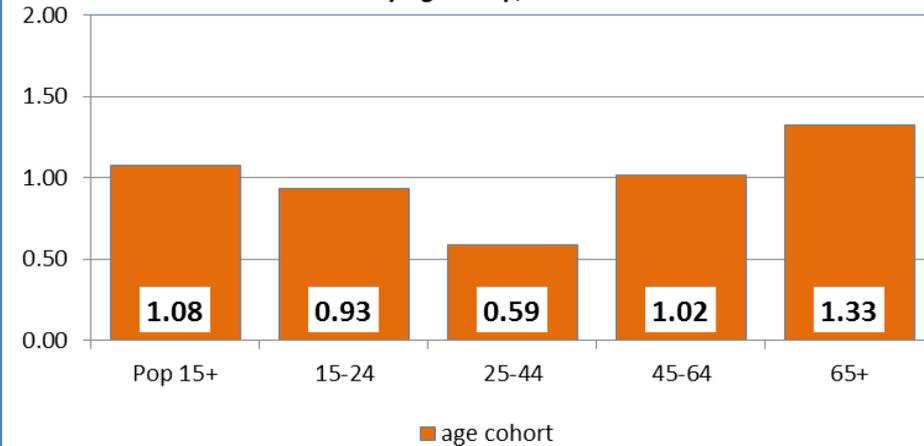
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.08).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.59).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.02).

- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- 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 Francophones in Nova Scotia who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.08).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Nova Scotia without an educational certificate, diploma or degree was highest in 2006 (mmi=1.15) and lowest in 2001 (mmi=1.07).

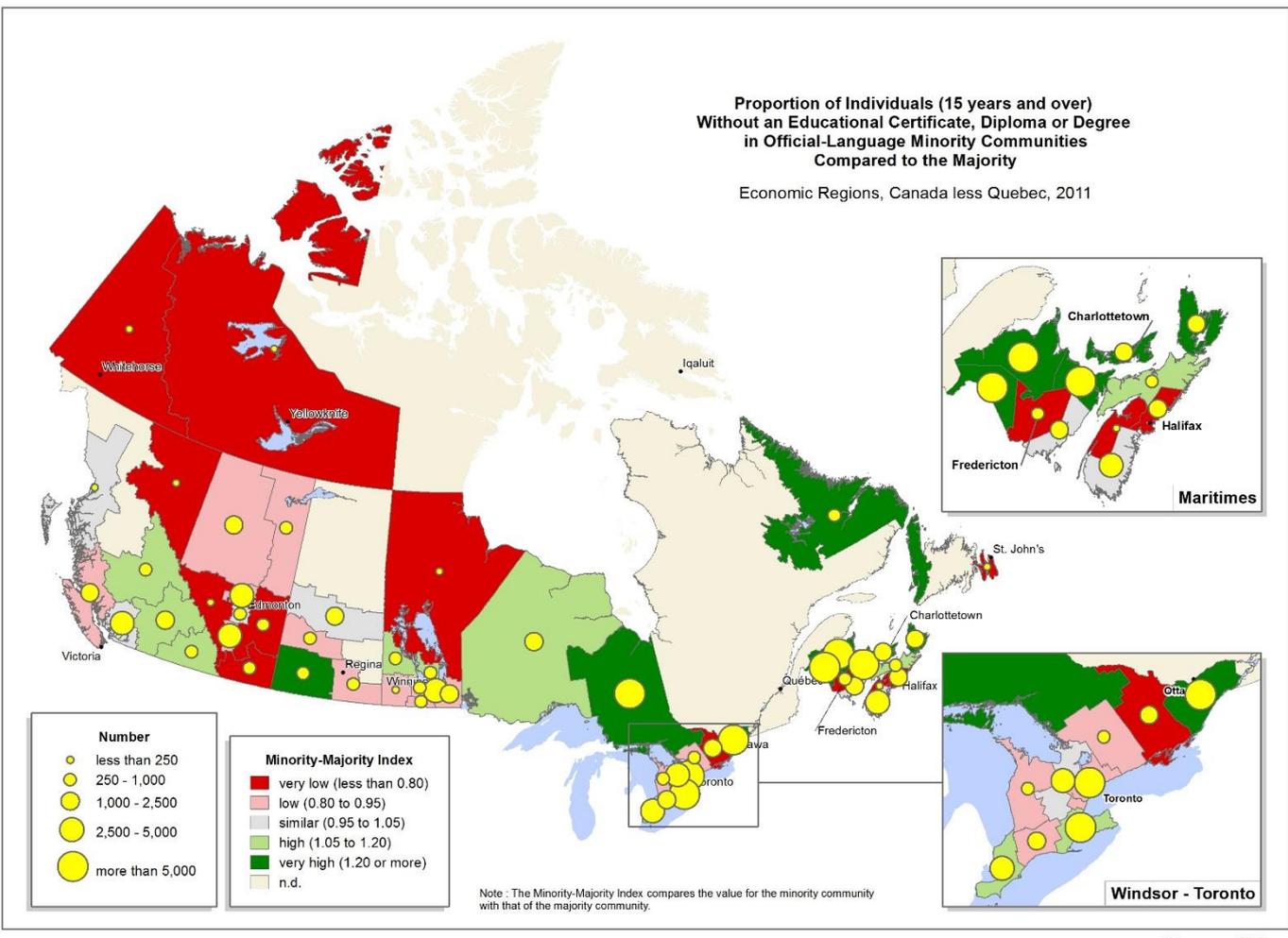
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.59).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.02).

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011**

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree	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
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	670	35	5.2%	20.3%	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.20	--	--	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.33
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	785	355	45.2%	31.7%	↑ 1.43	↑ 2.25	↑ 2.28	↑ 2.01	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.75	○ 1.03	↓ 0.31	↑ 1.39	↓ 0.92
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,180	1,095	26.2%	21.6%	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.30	↑ 1.32	↑ 1.16	↓ 0.85	○ 1.00	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.29	○ 0.98	↓ 0.51
Cape Breton (NS)	4,710	1,535	32.6%	25.6%	↑ 1.27	↑ 1.62	↑ 1.64	↑ 1.45	↑ 1.06	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.32	↓ 0.48	○ 0.99	↓ 0.56
North Shore (NS)	1,550	460	29.7%	26.2%	↑ 1.13	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.49	↑ 1.32	○ 0.96	↑ 1.24	↓ 0.88	--	↑ 1.17	↓ 0.70
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,690	250	14.8%	25.2%	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.62	↑ 1.50	--	○ 1.03	↓ 0.62
Southern (NS)	9,925	3,208	32.3%	30.9%	↑ 1.05	↑ 1.61	↑ 1.63	↑ 1.43	↑ 1.05	↑ 1.35	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.47	○ 0.98	↓ 0.63
Halifax (NS)	9,208	1,013	11.0%	16.1%	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.49	↑ 1.26	↓ 0.46	↑ 1.22	↓ 0.35	○ 0.78	↓ 0.43
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	84,193	32,513	38.6%	26.9%	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.92	↑ 1.94	↑ 1.71	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.21	↓ 0.87	↓ 0.46	↑ 1.12	↓ 0.72
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	71,063	18,860	26.5%	21.1%	↑ 1.26	↑ 1.32	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.18	↓ 0.86	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.35	○ 0.97	↓ 0.59
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,185	1,125	21.7%	21.3%	○ 1.02	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.09	○ 0.96	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.68	↑ 1.51	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.48
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	6,970	870	12.5%	18.4%	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.47
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	34,130	10,745	31.5%	25.8%	↑ 1.22	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.58	↑ 1.40	○ 1.02	○ 0.99	○ 0.99	↓ 0.50	↑ 1.08	↓ 0.69
Atlantic Region (ATL)	234,399	72,125	30.8%	23.5%	↑ 1.31	↑ 1.53	↑ 1.55	↑ 1.37	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.41	↑ 1.10	↓ 0.64
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,605	415	25.9%	28.0%	↓ 0.92	↑ 1.28	↑ 1.30	↑ 1.15	↓ 0.84	○ 1.00	○ 1.01	↓ 0.22	↑ 1.20	↓ 0.74
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,183	1,095	26.2%	21.6%	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.30	↑ 1.32	↑ 1.16	↓ 0.85	○ 1.00	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.31	○ 0.98	↓ 0.52
Nova Scotia (NS)	27,083	6,480	23.9%	22.3%	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.19	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.06	↓ 0.78	○ 1.00	○ 1.01	↓ 0.33	○ 0.96	↓ 0.55
New Brunswick (NB)	201,528	64,135	31.8%	21.5%	↑ 1.48	↑ 1.58	↑ 1.60	↑ 1.41	○ 1.03	○ 1.00	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.41	↑ 1.10	↓ 0.66

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 (15 years and over) without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (NL) (5.2%), Halifax (NS) (11.0%), and Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (12.5%) reported a lower proportion of individuals without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL) (45.2%), Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (38.6%), and Cape Breton (NS) (32.6%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.26), Annapolis Valley (0.59), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.68) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (1.44), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.43), and Cape Breton (1.27) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*

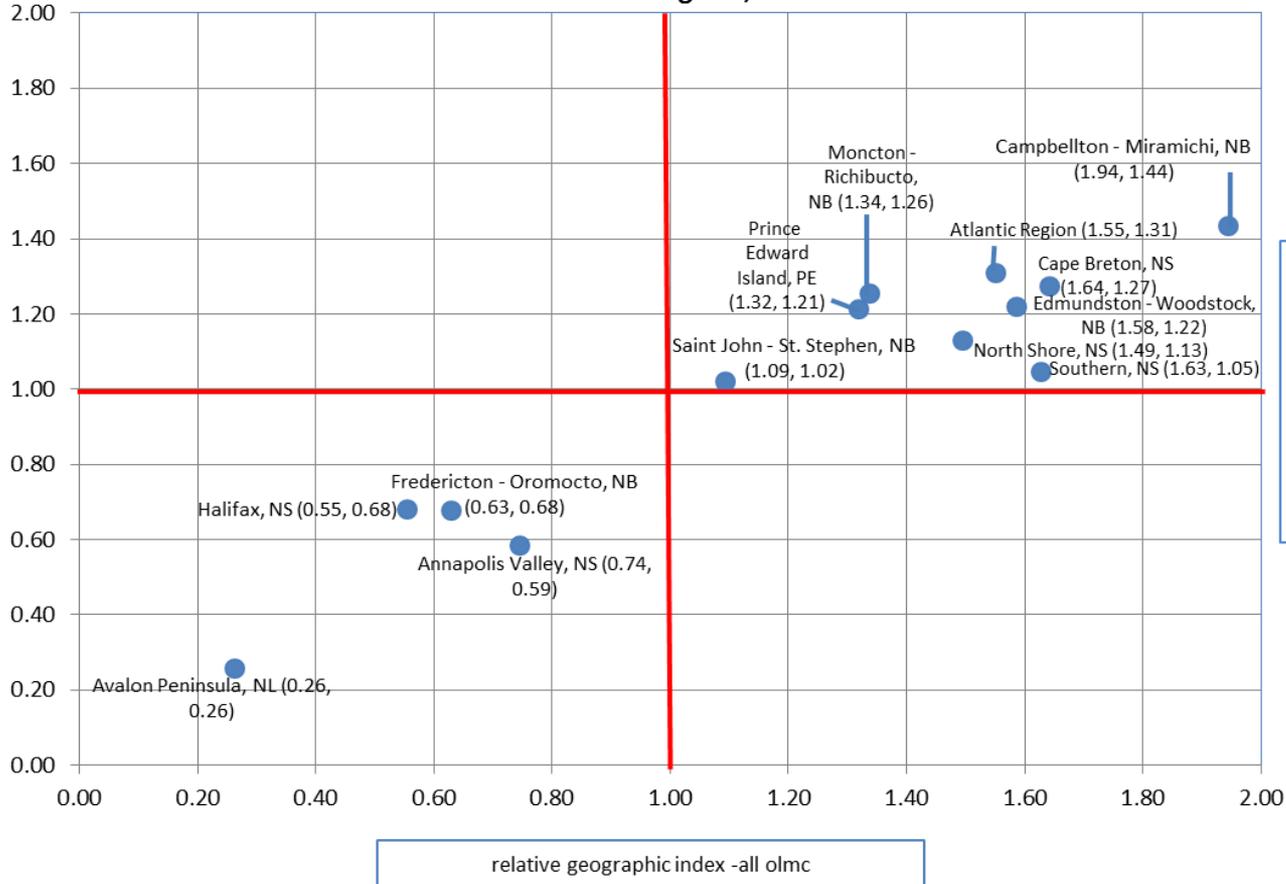


Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, July 2014.
 Based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Main map scale : 1 : 27 000 000. Inset maps : 1 : 11 000 000 and 1 : 12 000 000.
 The language definition used is the first Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census of Canada. Economic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map.



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

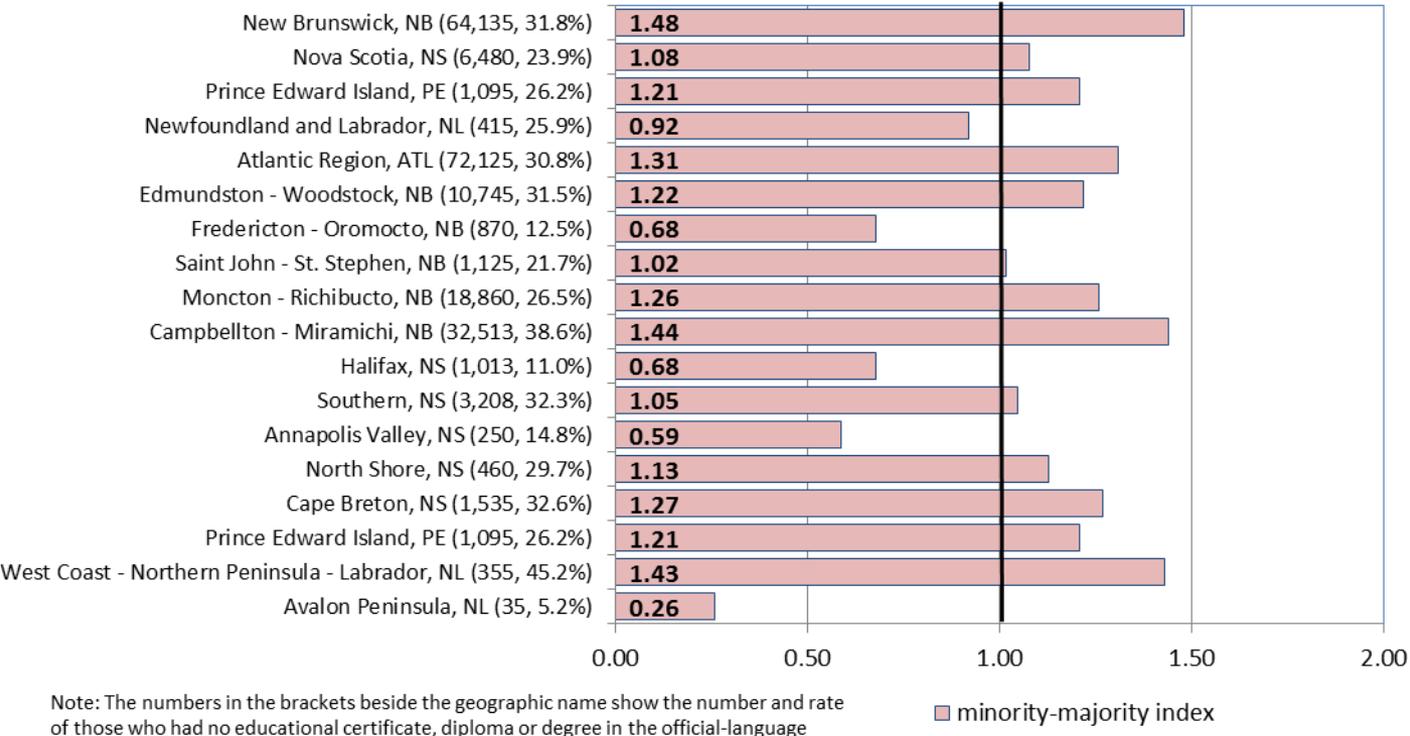
**Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Economic Regions, 2011**



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion without an educational certificate, diploma or degree 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 without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

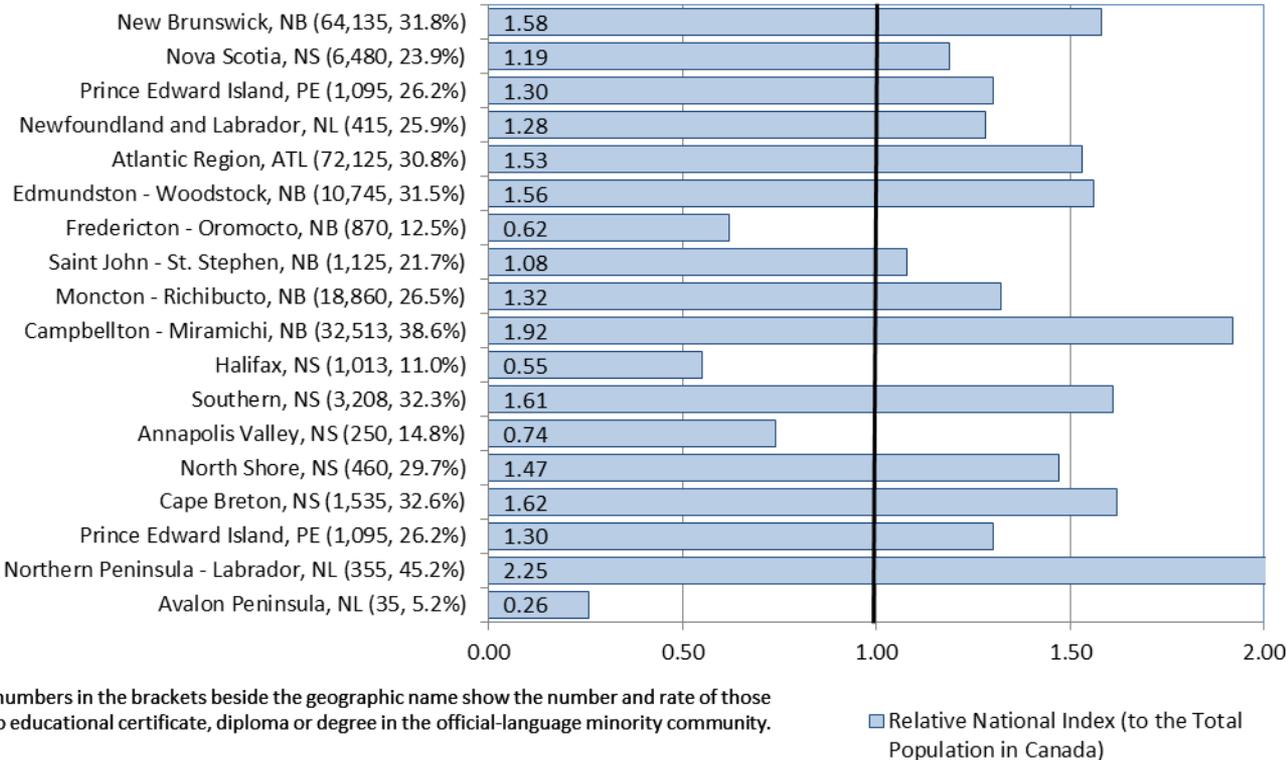
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
 Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
 Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.26), Annapolis Valley (0.59), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.68) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (1.44), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.43), and Cape Breton (1.27) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*

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

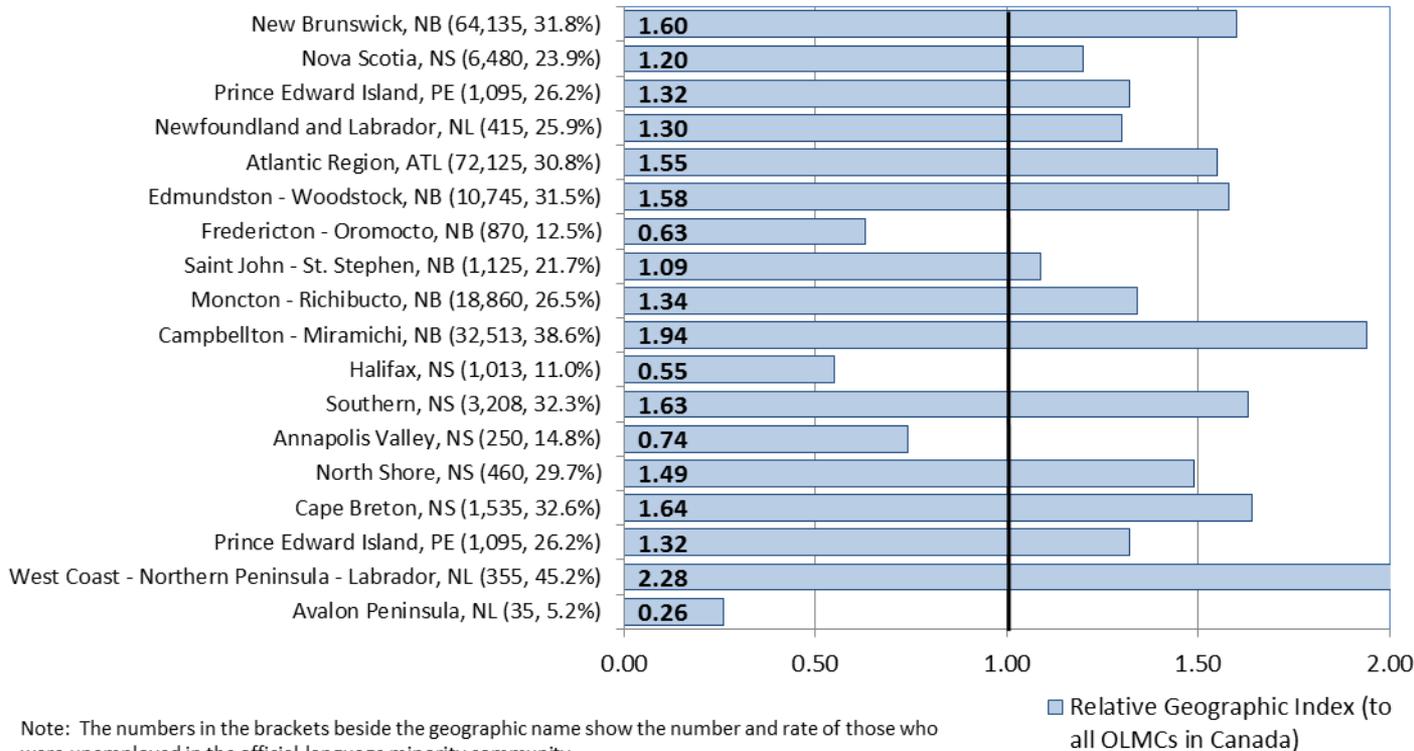
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.26), Halifax (0.55), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.62) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.25), Campbellton - Miramichi (1.92), and Cape Breton (1.62) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

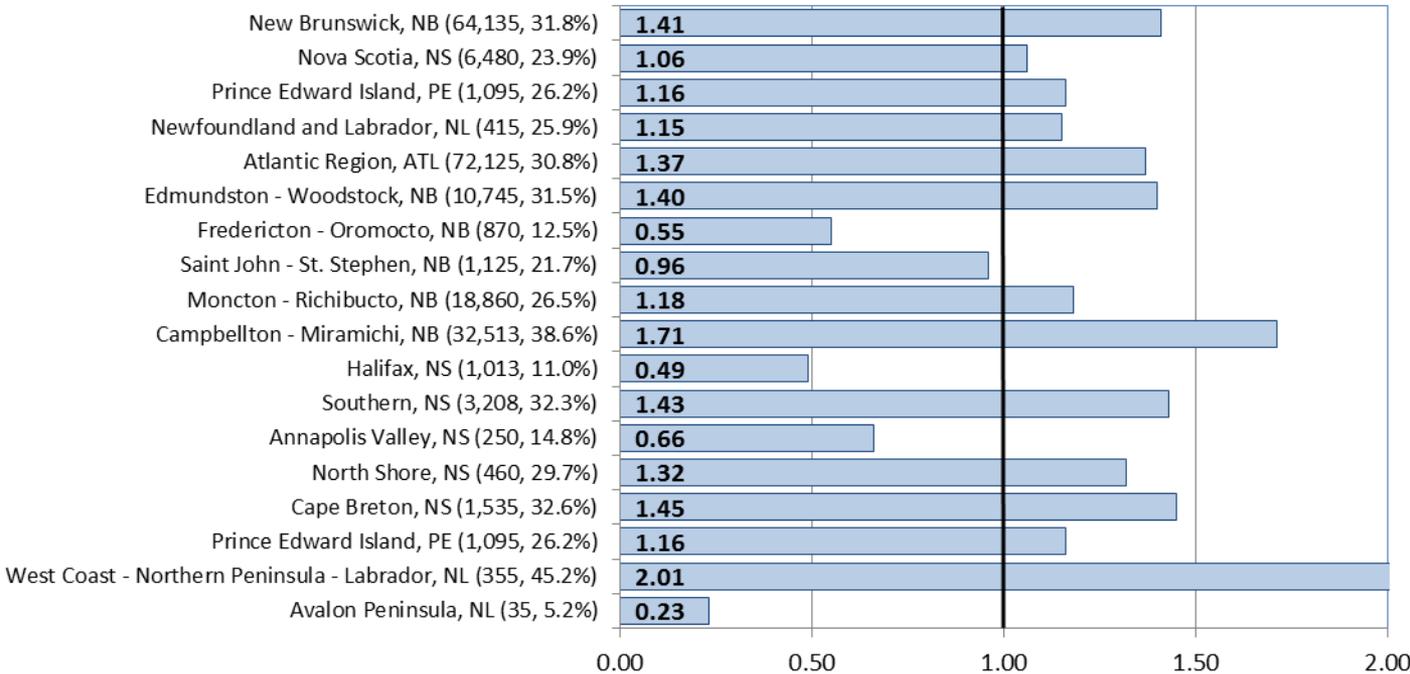
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.26), Halifax (0.55), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.63) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.28), Campbellton - Miramichi (1.94), and Cape Breton (1.64) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



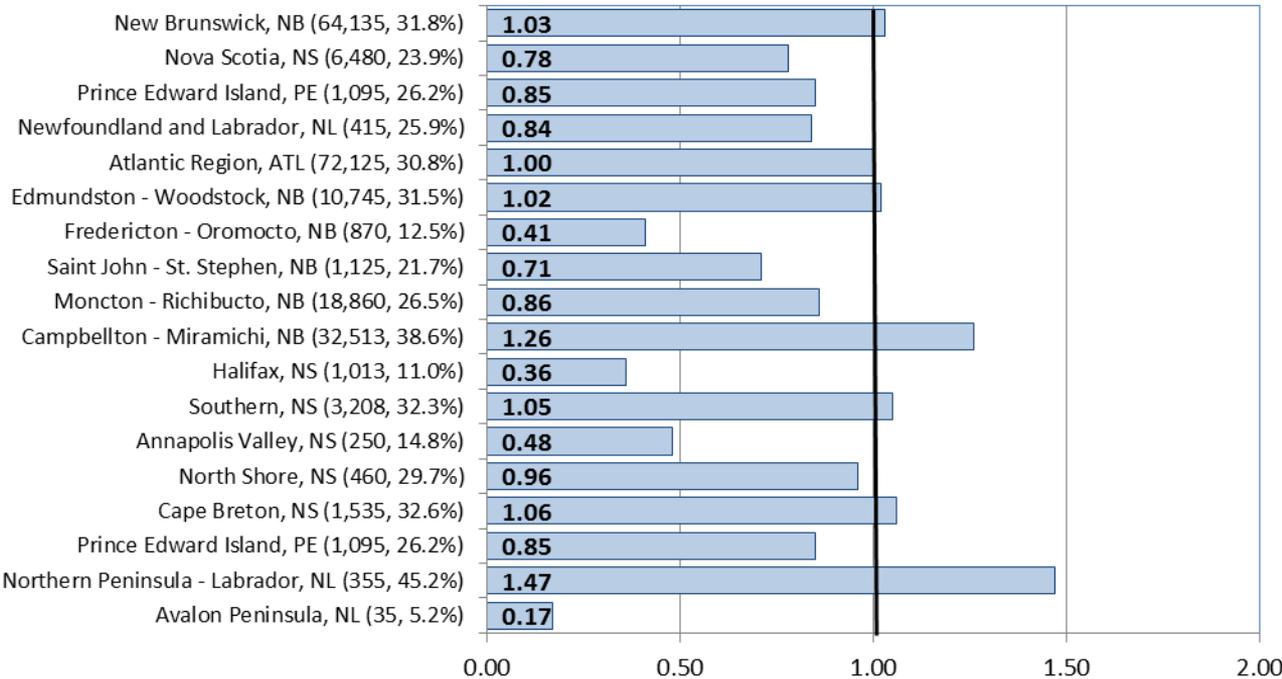
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the

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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.23), Halifax (0.49), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.55) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.01), Campbellton - Miramichi (1.71), and Cape Breton (1.45) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

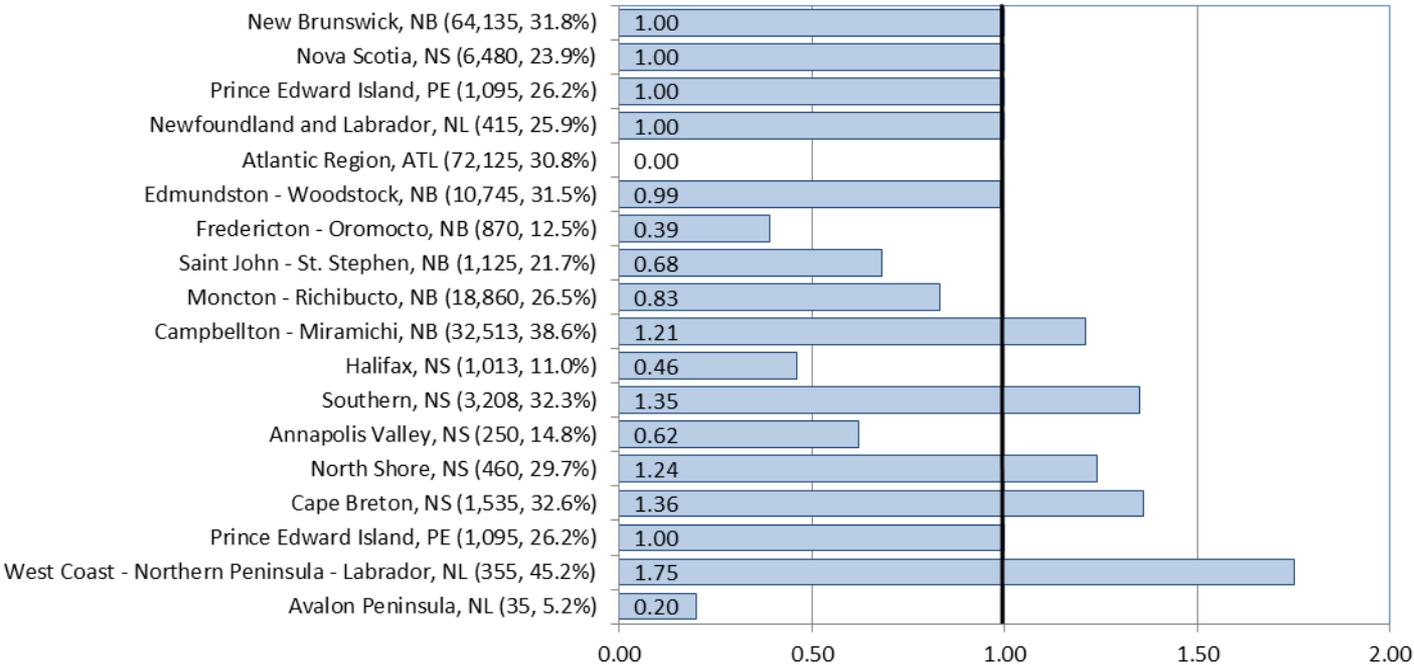


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.17), Halifax (0.36), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.41) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.47), Campbellton - Miramichi (1.26), and Cape Breton (1.06) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

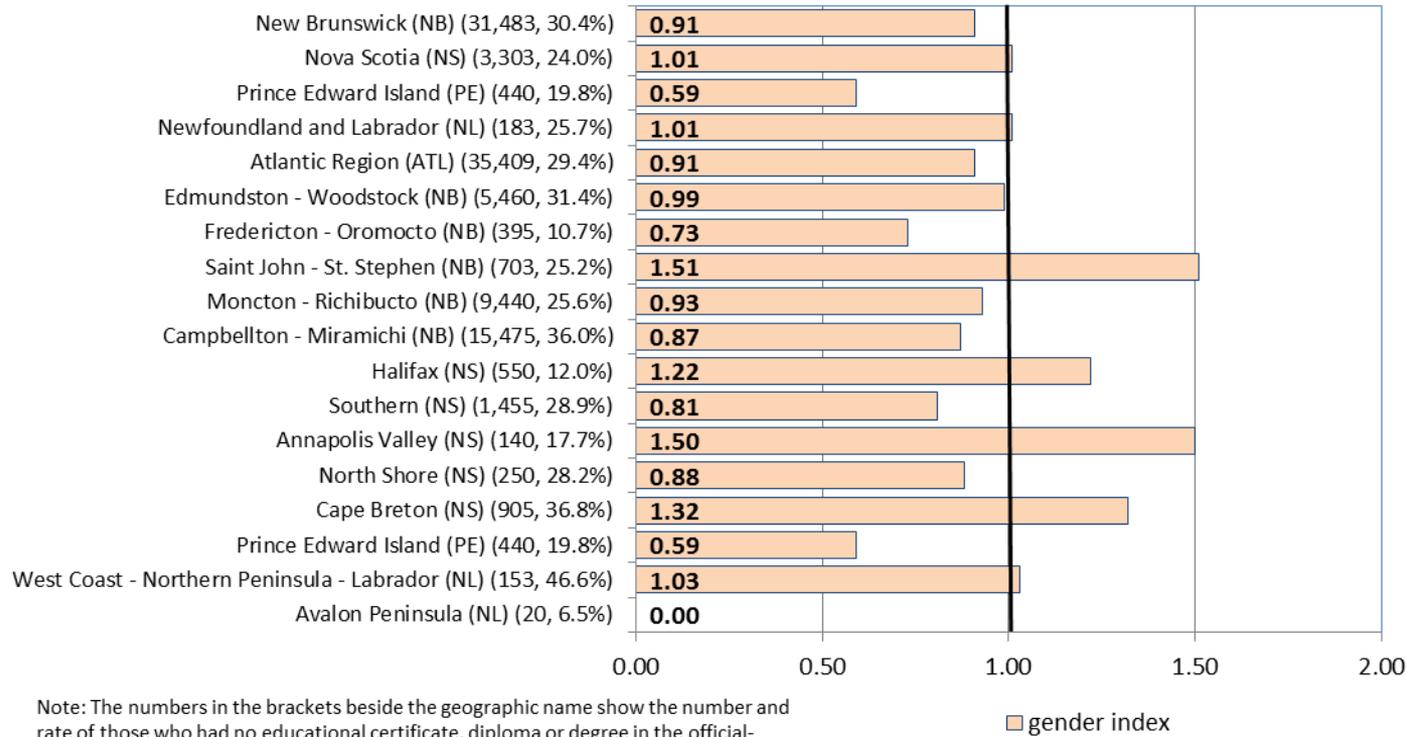


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.20), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.39), and Halifax (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.75), Cape Breton (1.36), and Southern (1.35) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

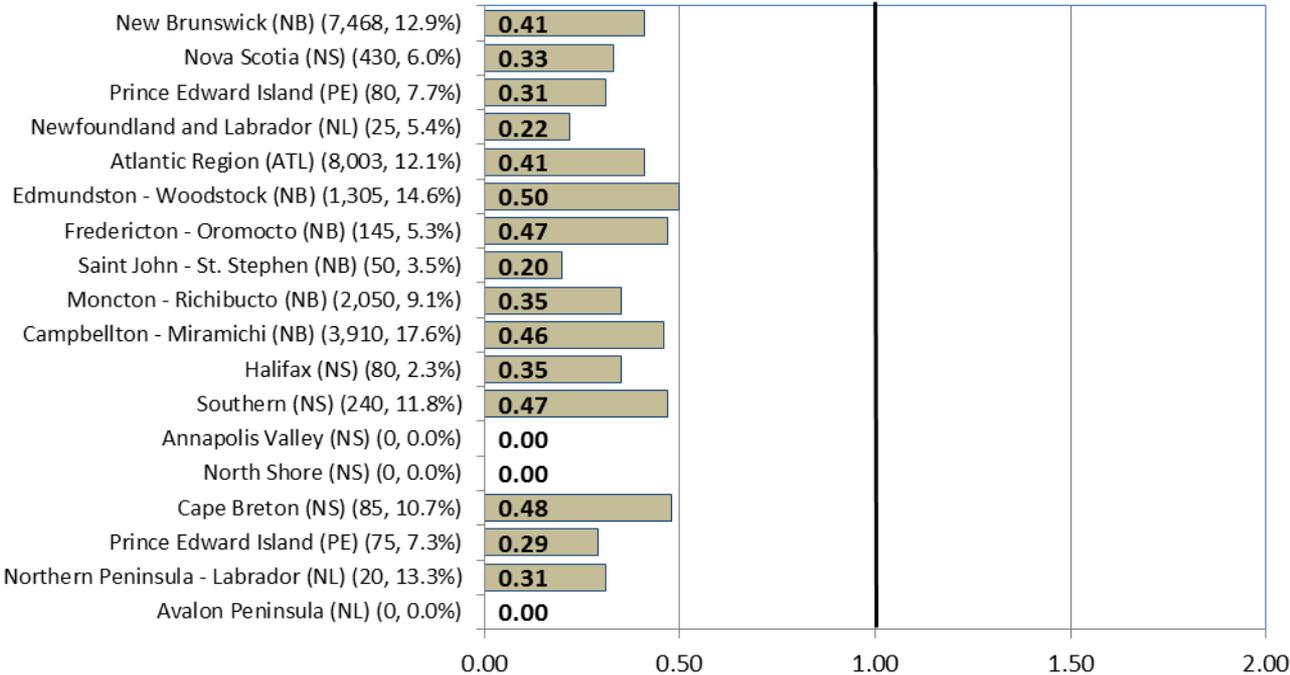
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree (Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Prince Edward Island (0.59), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.73), and Southern (0.81) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saint John - St. Stephen (1.51), Annapolis Valley (1.50), and Cape Breton (1.32) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree (25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

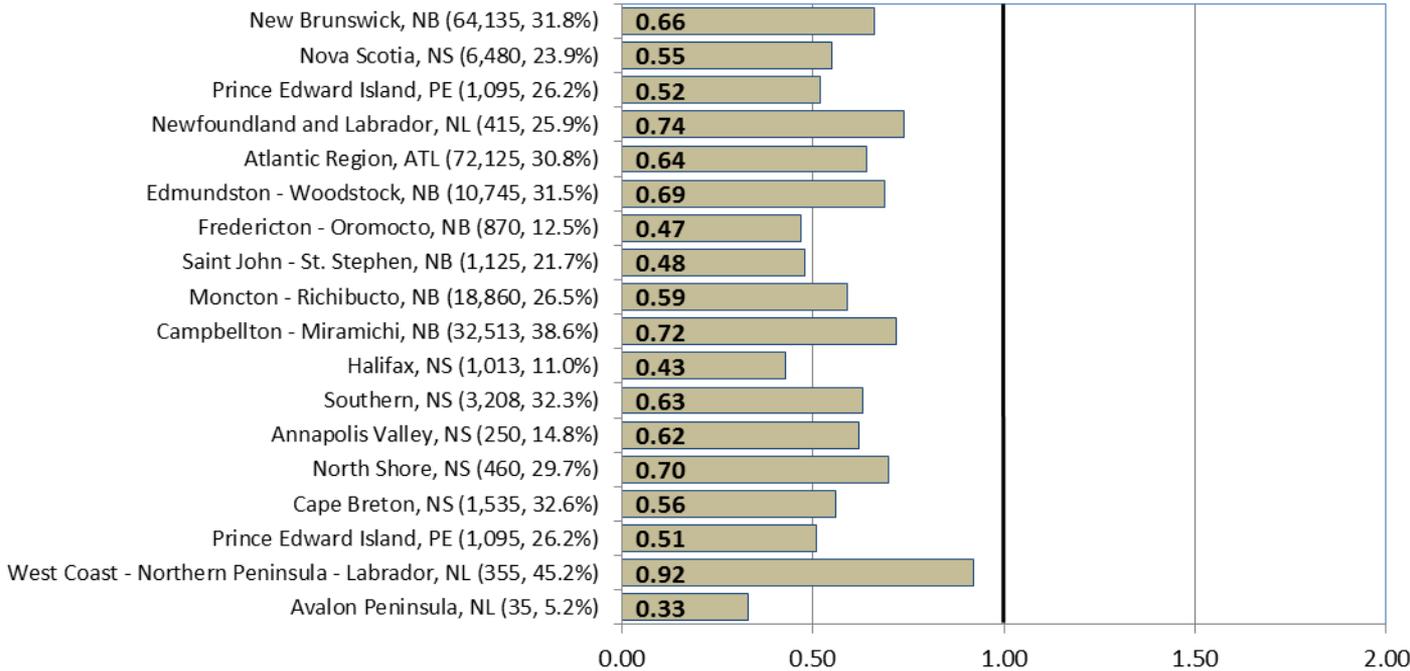


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community. ■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Saint John - St. Stephen (0.20), Prince Edward Island (0.29), and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.31) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Edmundston - Woodstock (0.50), Cape Breton (0.48), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.47) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community. ■ 1996-2011 temporal index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.33), Halifax (0.43), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.47) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.92), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.72), and North Shore (0.70) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

High Educational Attainment

***Individuals with high level** of education attainment are those who have earned at least a university bachelor's degree.*

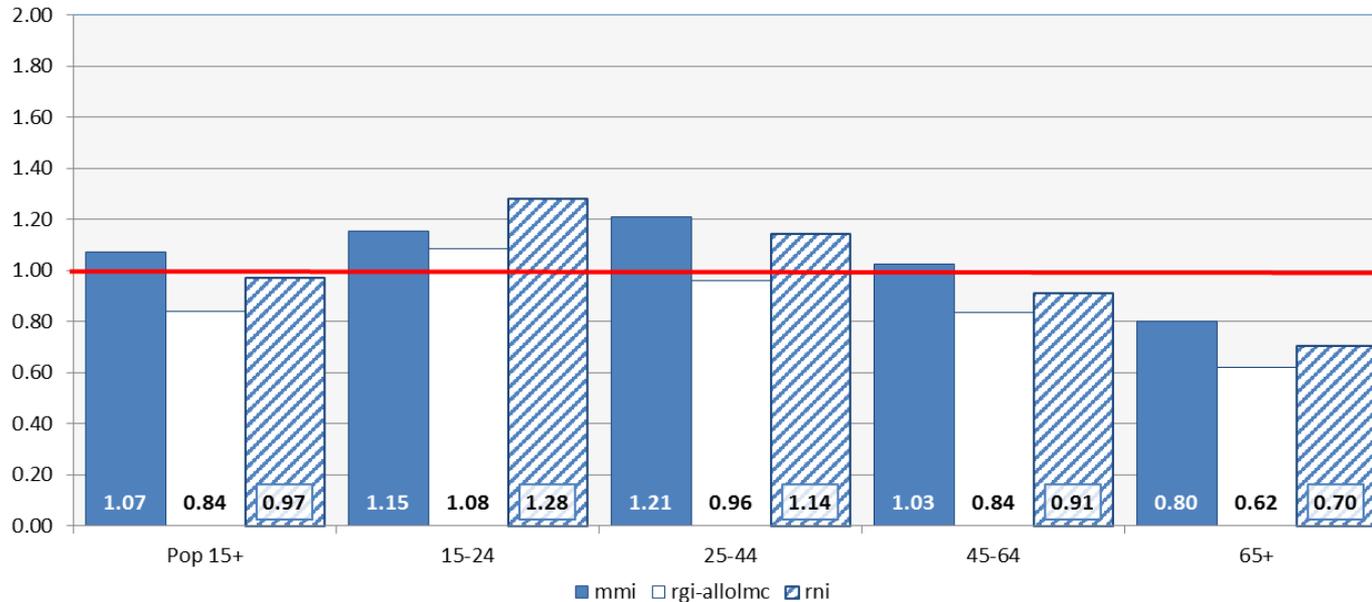
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Nova Scotia, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	27,083	2,600	7,148	10,883	6,448
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (#)	5,488	260	2,540	2,085	590
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	20.3%	10.0%	35.5%	19.2%	9.2%
	OL majority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	18.9%	8.7%	29.4%	18.7%	11.4%
	Canadian population - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	20.9%	7.8%	31.1%	21.1%	13.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.07	1.15	1.21	1.03	0.80
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.97	1.28	1.14	0.91	0.70
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.84	1.08	0.96	0.84	0.62
	Gender index	1.11	female (21.3%)		male (19.2%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.85				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.84	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.20	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.19	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	16.5%	10.8%	27.7%	15.4%	6.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.01	1.27	1.17	0.90	0.75
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.78	1.33	0.88	0.74	0.58
2001	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	13.4%	9.1%	20.8%	13.6%	3.4%
	Minority-majority index	0.95	1.24	1.07	0.90	0.54
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.75	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	11.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.89	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.71	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Nova Scotia, 5,488 (20.3%) had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.07) but was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=0.84).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.11 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.85 which means that the proportion of individuals with at least a university bachelor's degree in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

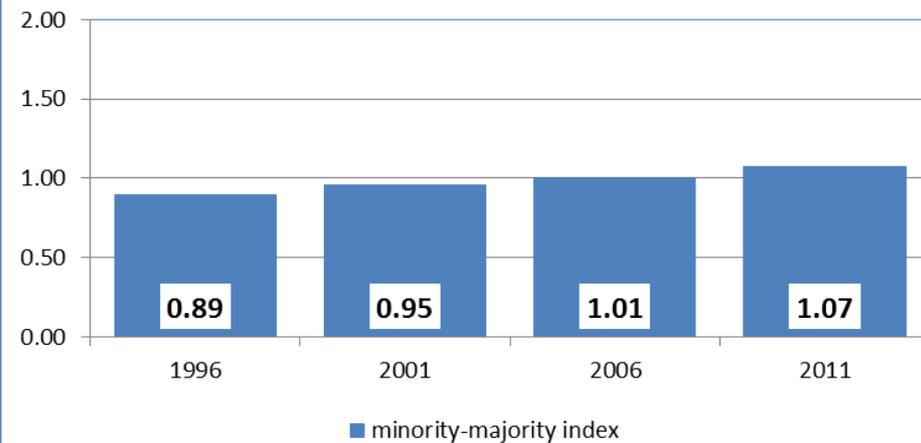
Proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia (15 years and over), With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



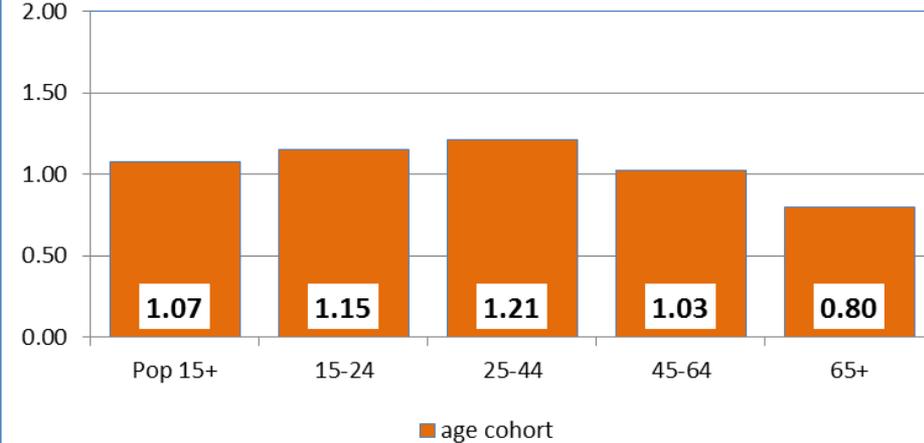
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.07).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.21).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.03).

- 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 Francophones in Nova Scotia who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



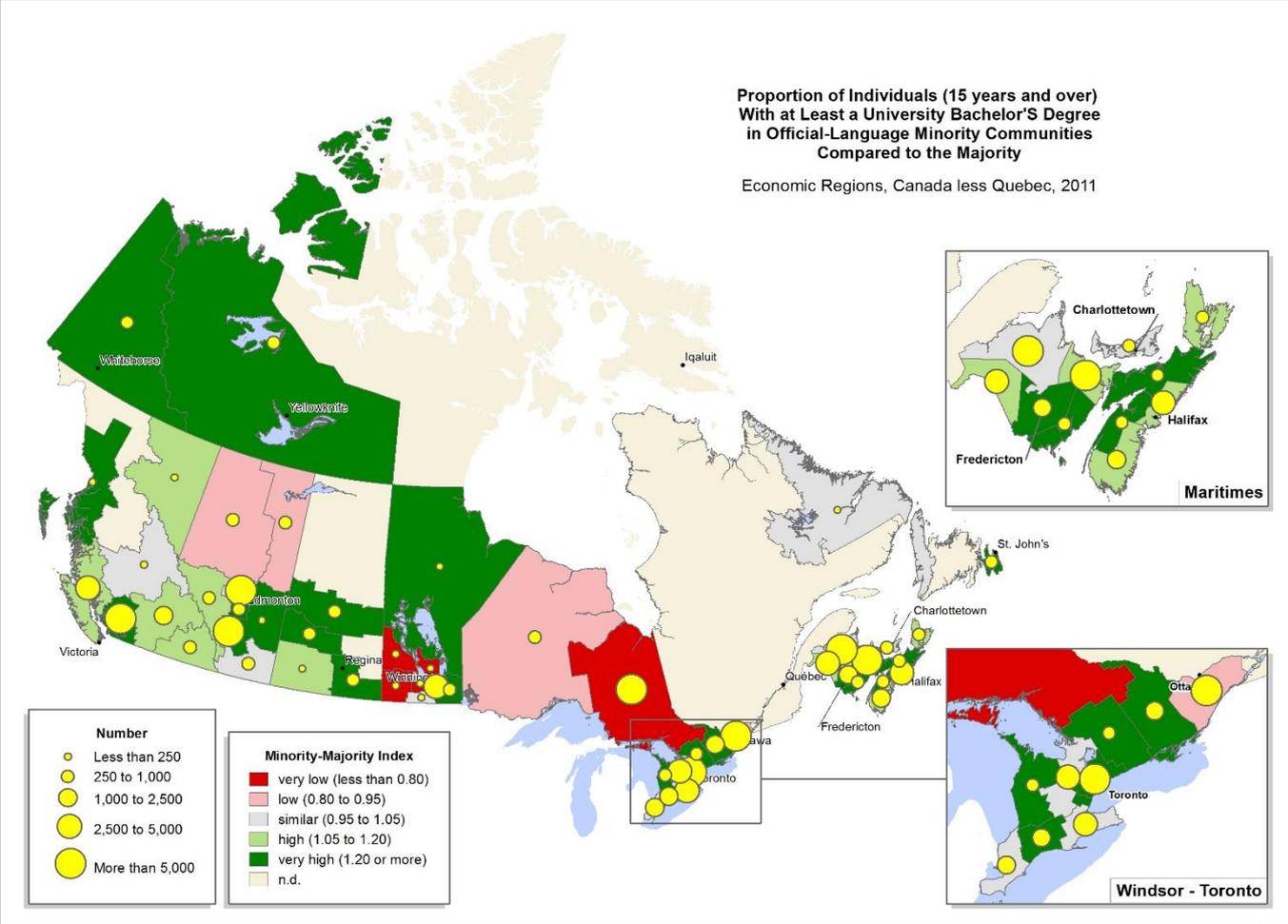
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.07).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Nova Scotia with at least a university bachelor's degree was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.07) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.89).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.21).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.03).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree	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
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	670	283	42.2%	18.3%	↑ 2.30	↑ 2.03	↑ 1.75	↑ 2.04	↑ 2.81	↑ 1.75	↓ 0.66	↑ 1.39	○ 0.98	↑ 1.59
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	785	80	10.2%	9.9%	○ 1.03	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.42	↑ 1.58	↑ 1.92	↓ 0.73	↔ 1.18
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,180	728	17.4%	17.0%	○ 1.02	↔ 0.84	↓ 0.72	↔ 0.84	↔ 1.16	○ 1.00	↔ 1.19	↑ 1.53	↔ 1.08	↑ 1.73
Cape Breton (NS)	4,710	670	14.2%	13.1%	↔ 1.09	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.69	○ 0.95	↓ 0.70	↔ 0.93	↑ 2.12	↑ 1.31	↑ 2.06
North Shore (NS)	1,550	340	21.9%	13.0%	↑ 1.68	↔ 1.05	↔ 0.91	↔ 1.06	↑ 1.46	↔ 1.08	↑ 1.79	↑ 1.87	↔ 1.05	↑ 1.61
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,690	420	24.9%	14.3%	↑ 1.74	↔ 1.19	○ 1.03	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.65	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.35	↔ 0.87	↑ 1.41	↑ 2.11
Southern (NS)	9,925	1,290	13.0%	11.2%	↔ 1.16	↔ 0.62	↓ 0.54	↑ 0.63	↑ 0.86	↓ 0.64	○ 0.98	↑ 1.78	↔ 1.08	↑ 1.75
Halifax (NS)	9,208	2,768	30.1%	26.9%	↔ 1.12	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.25	↑ 1.45	↑ 2.00	↑ 1.48	↔ 1.16	↑ 1.66	↔ 1.15	↑ 1.65
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	84,193	8,713	10.3%	10.1%	○ 1.02	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.73	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.84	↔ 1.18	↑ 1.55
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	71,063	12,945	18.2%	15.5%	↔ 1.17	↔ 0.87	↓ 0.76	↔ 0.88	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.28	↑ 1.31	↑ 1.88	↔ 1.11	↑ 1.67
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,185	930	17.9%	14.9%	↑ 1.20	↔ 0.86	↓ 0.74	↔ 0.87	↔ 1.19	↑ 1.26	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.95	↔ 1.11	↑ 1.64
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	6,970	2,130	30.6%	22.1%	↑ 1.38	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.27	↑ 1.48	↑ 2.03	↑ 2.15	↑ 1.41	↑ 1.30	○ 0.98	↑ 1.42
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	34,130	3,920	11.5%	10.1%	↔ 1.13	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.76	↔ 0.81	↑ 1.23	↑ 2.02	○ 0.98	↑ 1.32
Atlantic Region (ATL)	234,399	35,247	15.0%	16.6%	↔ 0.91	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.73	○ 1.00	--	↑ 1.30	↑ 1.89	↔ 1.05	↑ 1.62
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,605	388	24.2%	13.2%	↑ 1.83	↔ 1.16	○ 1.00	↔ 1.17	↑ 1.61	○ 1.00	↔ 0.85	↑ 1.81	↔ 0.92	↑ 1.50
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,183	728	17.4%	17.0%	○ 1.02	↔ 0.83	↓ 0.72	↔ 0.84	↔ 1.16	○ 1.00	↔ 1.19	↑ 1.55	↔ 1.08	↑ 1.73
Nova Scotia (NS)	27,083	5,488	20.3%	18.9%	↔ 1.07	○ 0.97	↔ 0.84	○ 0.98	↑ 1.35	○ 1.00	↔ 1.11	↑ 1.85	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.84
New Brunswick (NB)	201,528	28,643	14.2%	15.9%	↔ 0.89	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.69	○ 0.95	○ 1.00	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.92	↔ 1.08	↑ 1.59

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 (15 years and over) with at least a university bachelor's degree in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL) (10.2%), Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (10.3%), and Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (11.5%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with at least a university bachelor's degree than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Avalon Peninsula (NL) (42.2%), Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (30.6%), and Halifax (NS) (30.1%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with at least a university bachelor's degree than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.



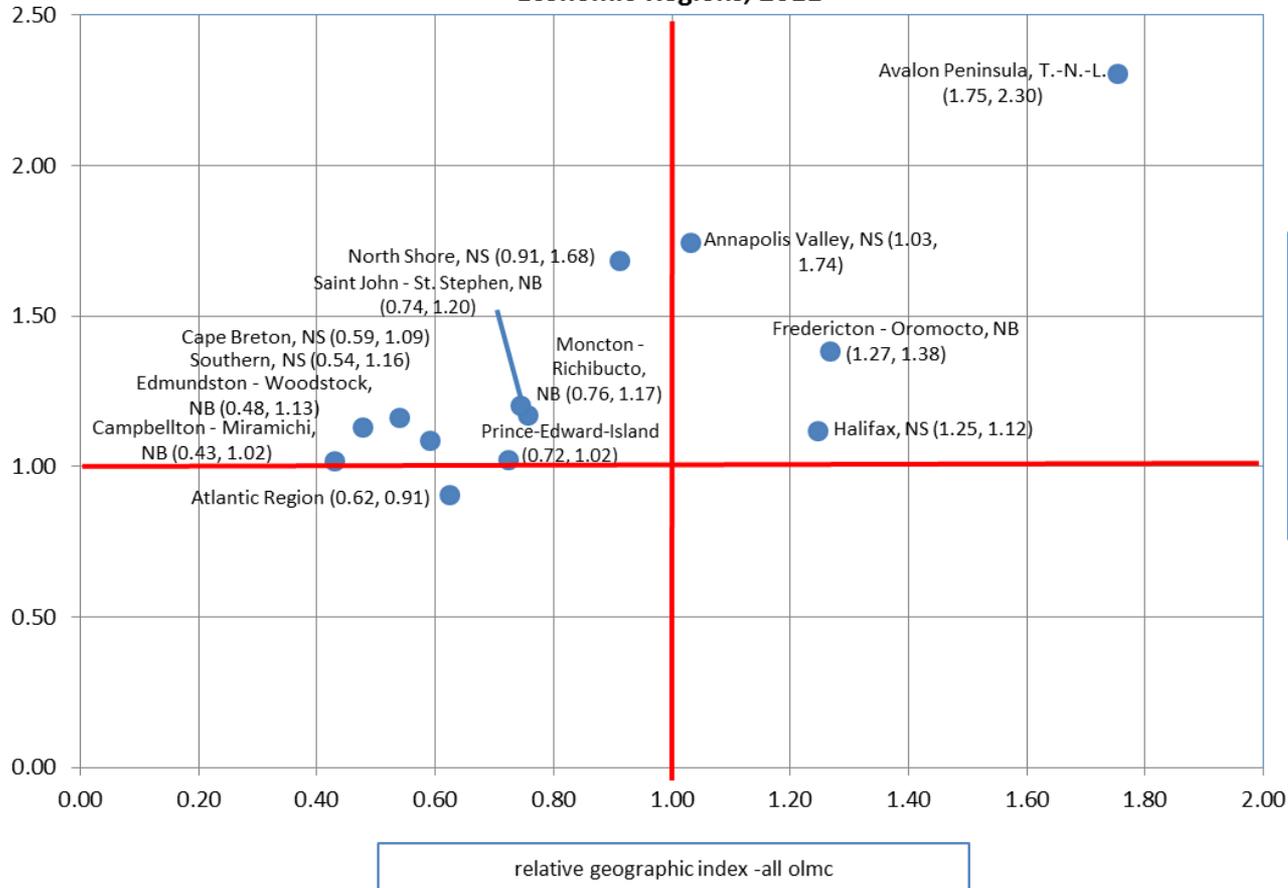
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (1.02), Prince Edward Island (1.02), and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.03) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (2.30), Annapolis Valley (1.74), and North Shore (1.68) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*

Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 12 000 000 and 1 : 10 000 000. The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community with that of the majority community. Economic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census 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.

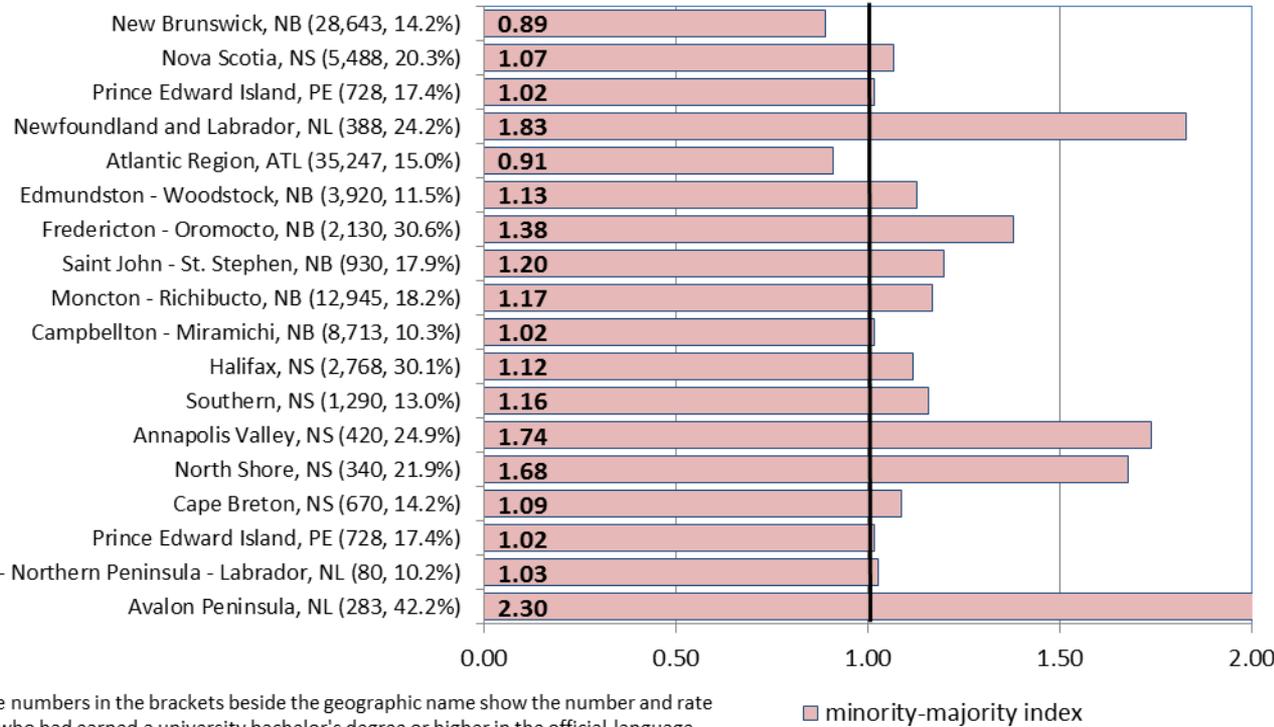
Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree 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 with at least a university bachelor's degree in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

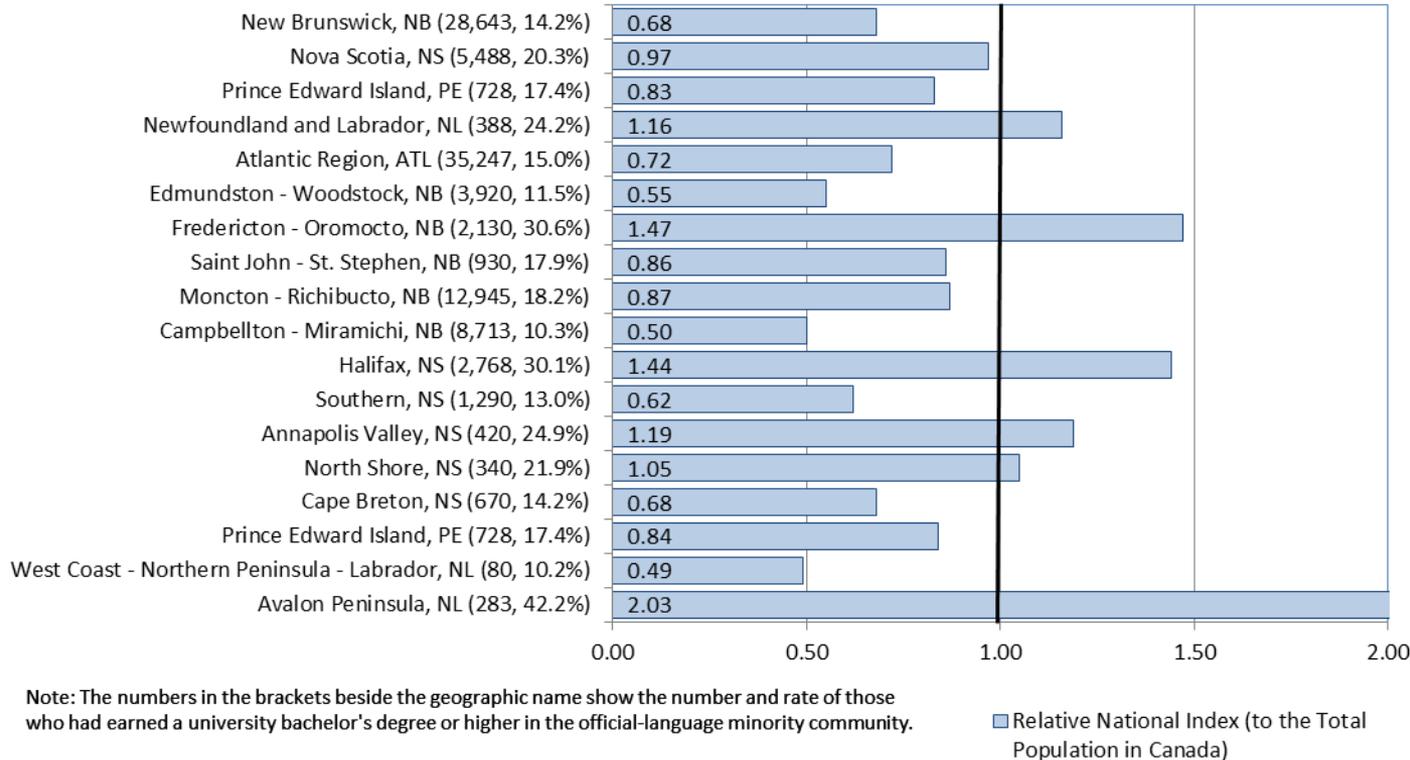
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
 Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
 Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (1.02), Prince Edward Island (1.02), and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.03) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (2.30), Annapolis Valley (1.74), and North Shore (1.68) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*

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

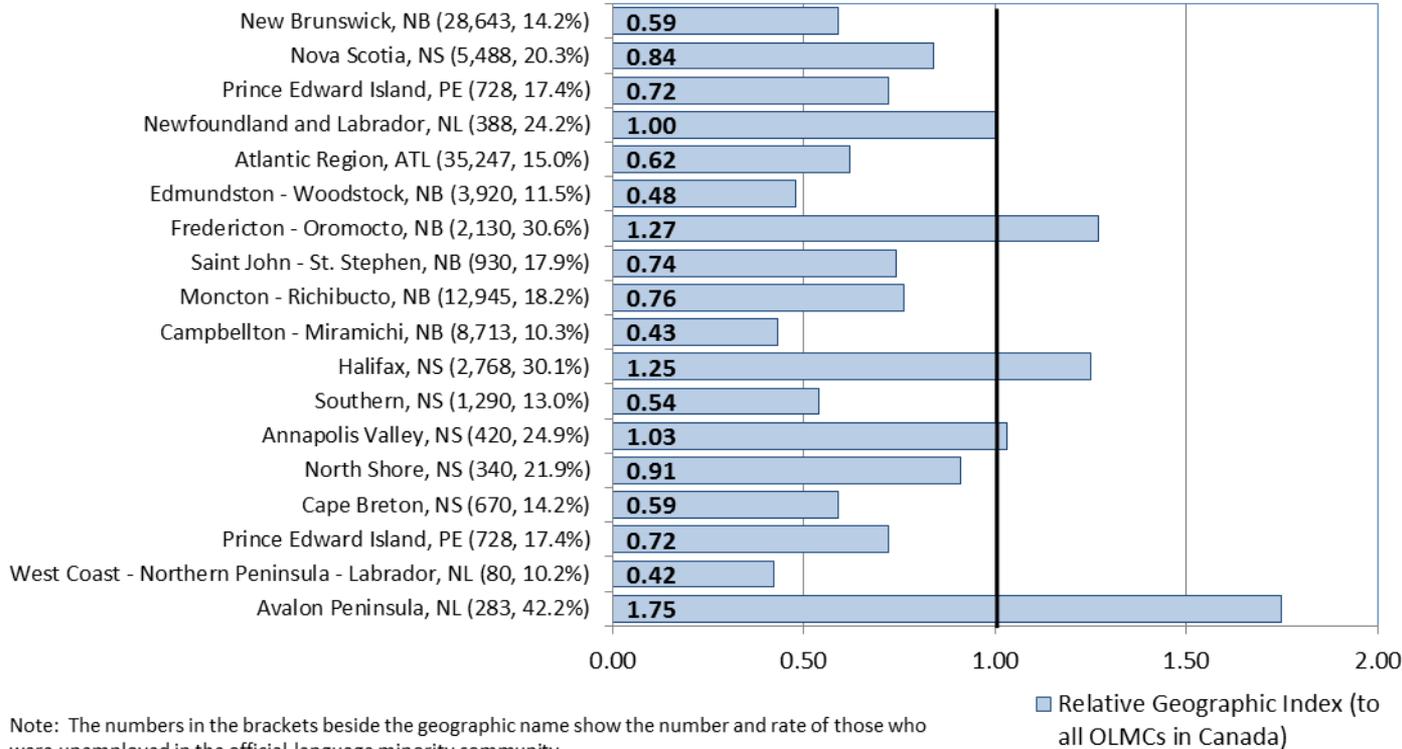
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.49), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.50), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.55) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (2.03), Fredericton - Oromocto (1.47), and Halifax (1.44) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

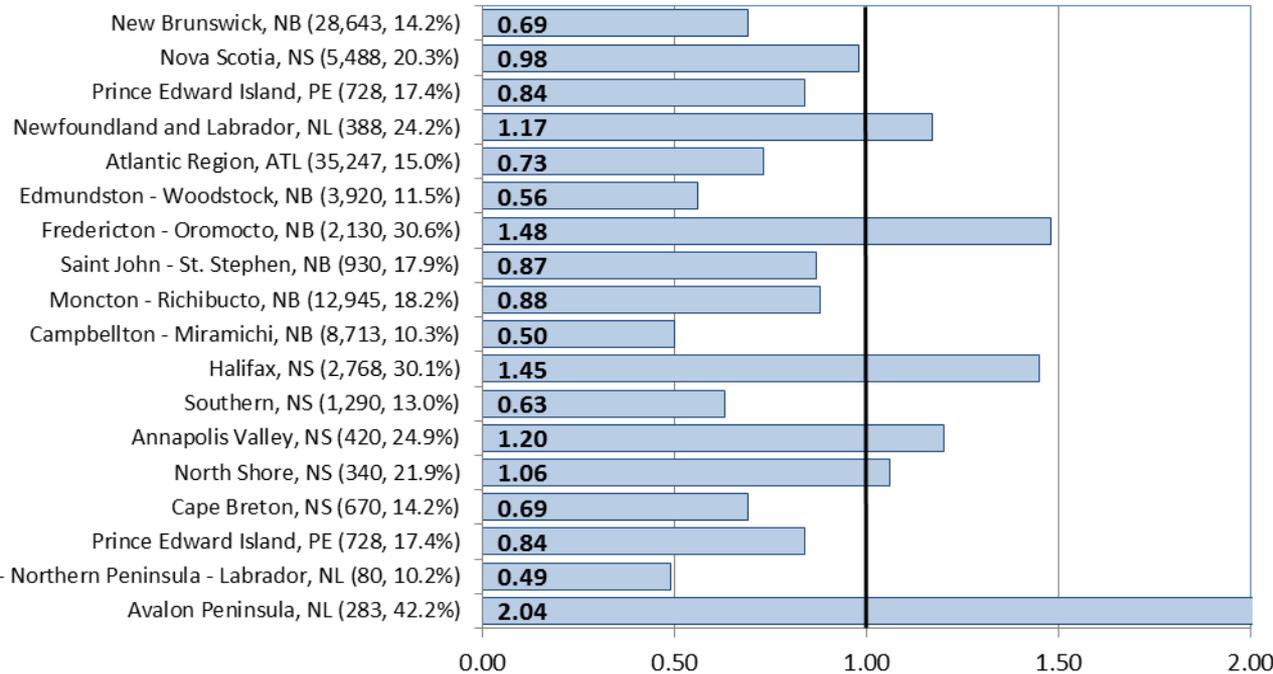
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.42), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.43), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.48) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (1.75), Fredericton - Oromocto (1.27), and Halifax (1.25) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



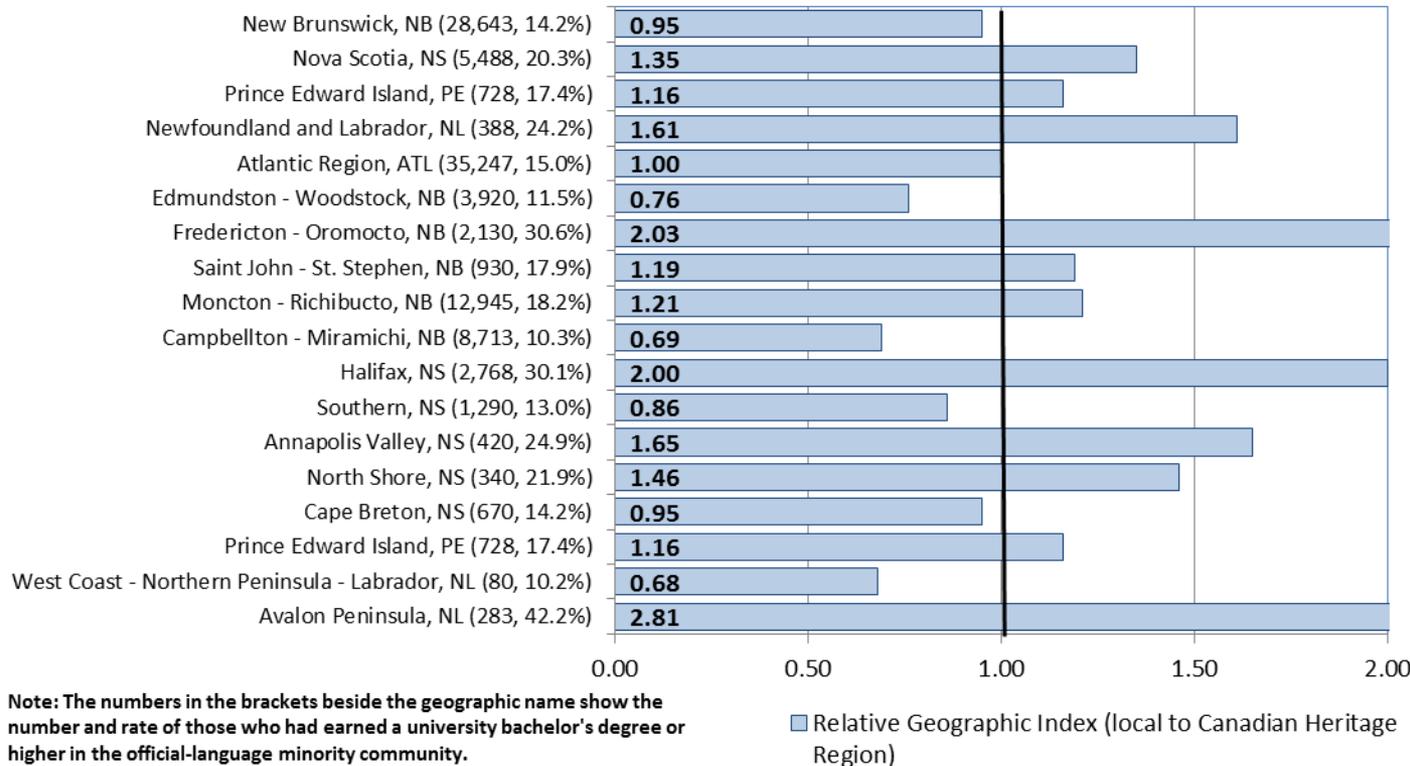
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.49), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.50), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.56) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (2.04), Fredericton - Oromocto (1.48), and Halifax (1.45) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

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

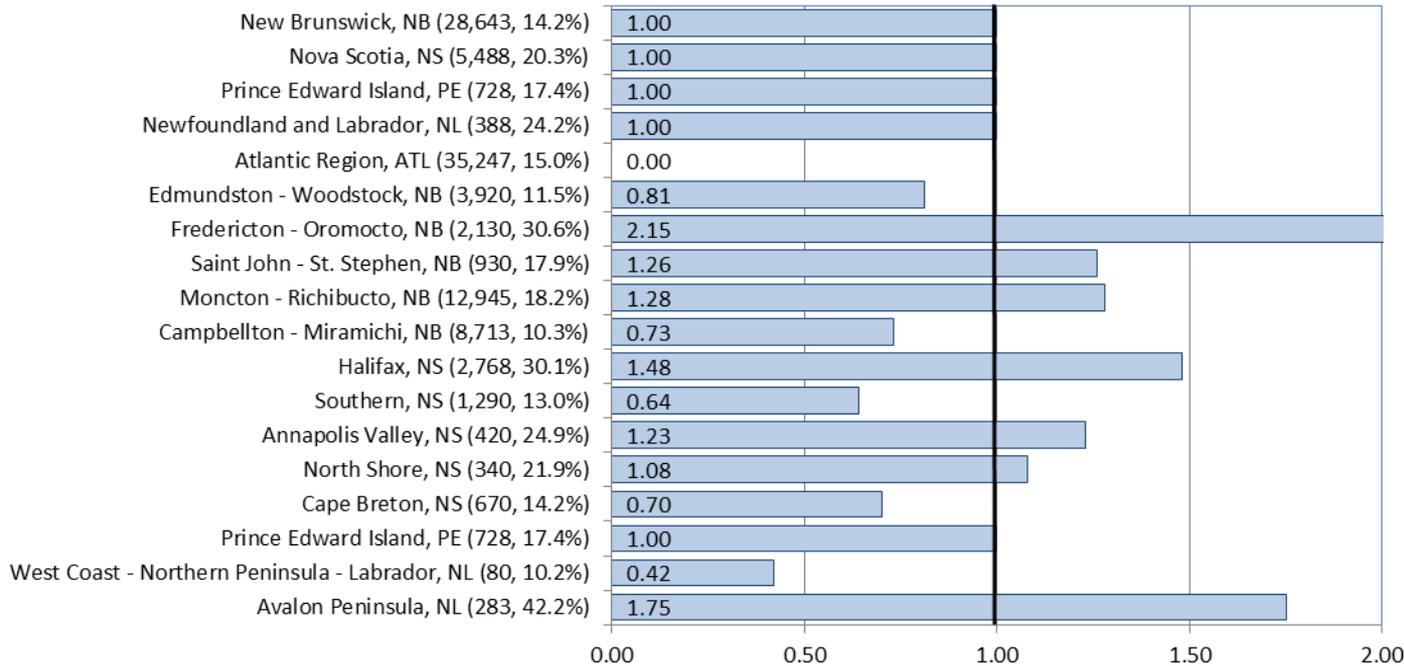
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.68), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.69), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.76) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (2.81), Fredericton - Oromocto (2.03), and Halifax (2.00) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.42), Southern (0.64), and Cape Breton (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (2.15), Avalon Peninsula (1.75), and Halifax (1.48) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

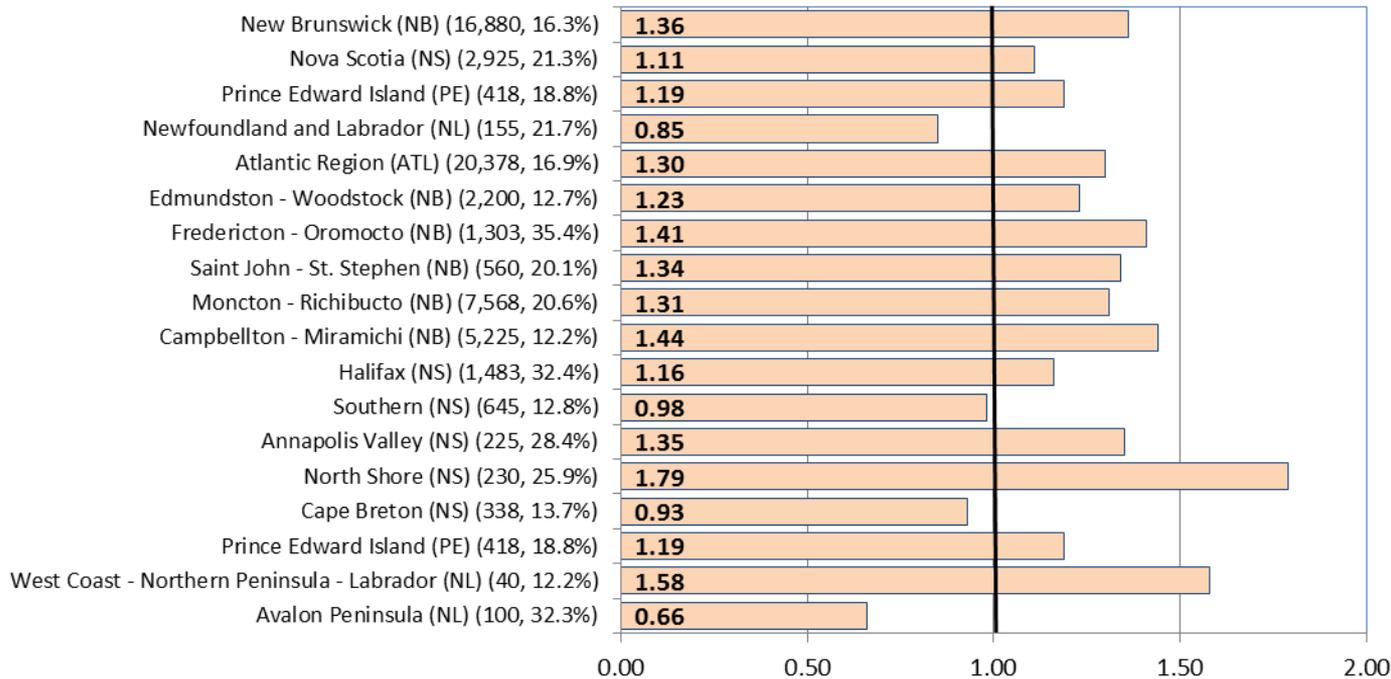
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)



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

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree (Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



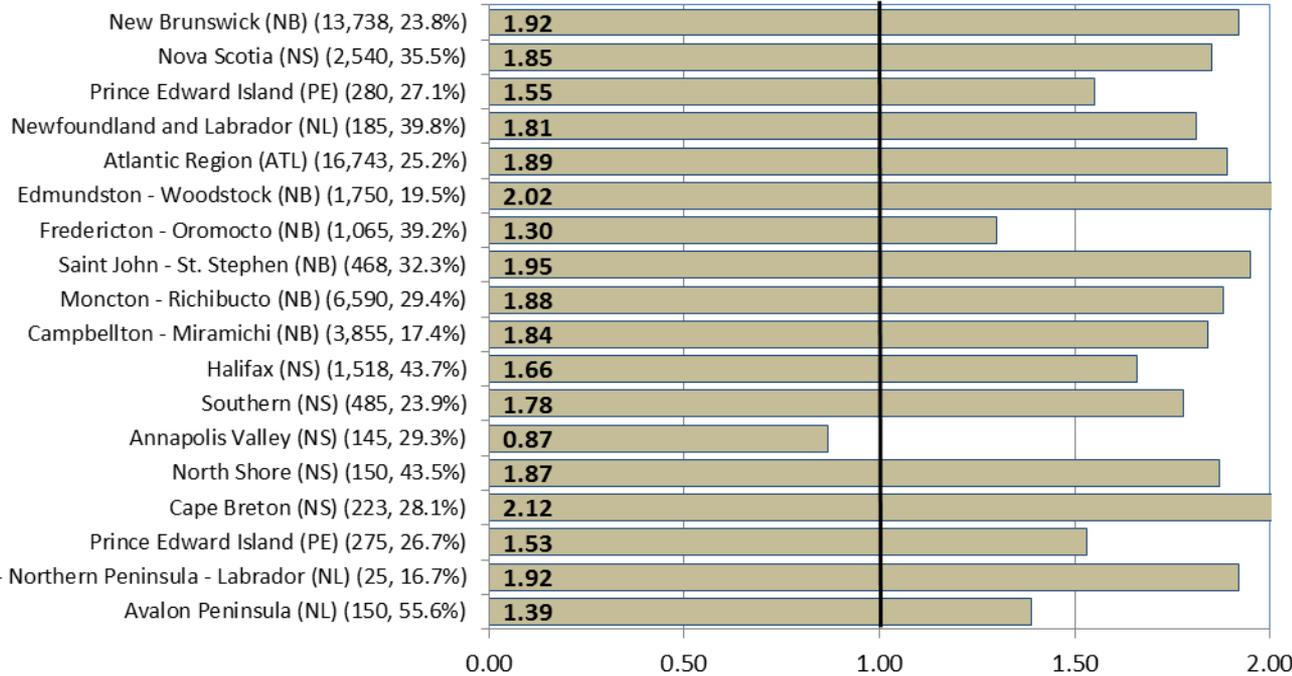
- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.66), Cape Breton (0.93), and Southern (0.98) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (1.79), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.58), and Campbellton - Miramichi (1.44) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

gender index

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 Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



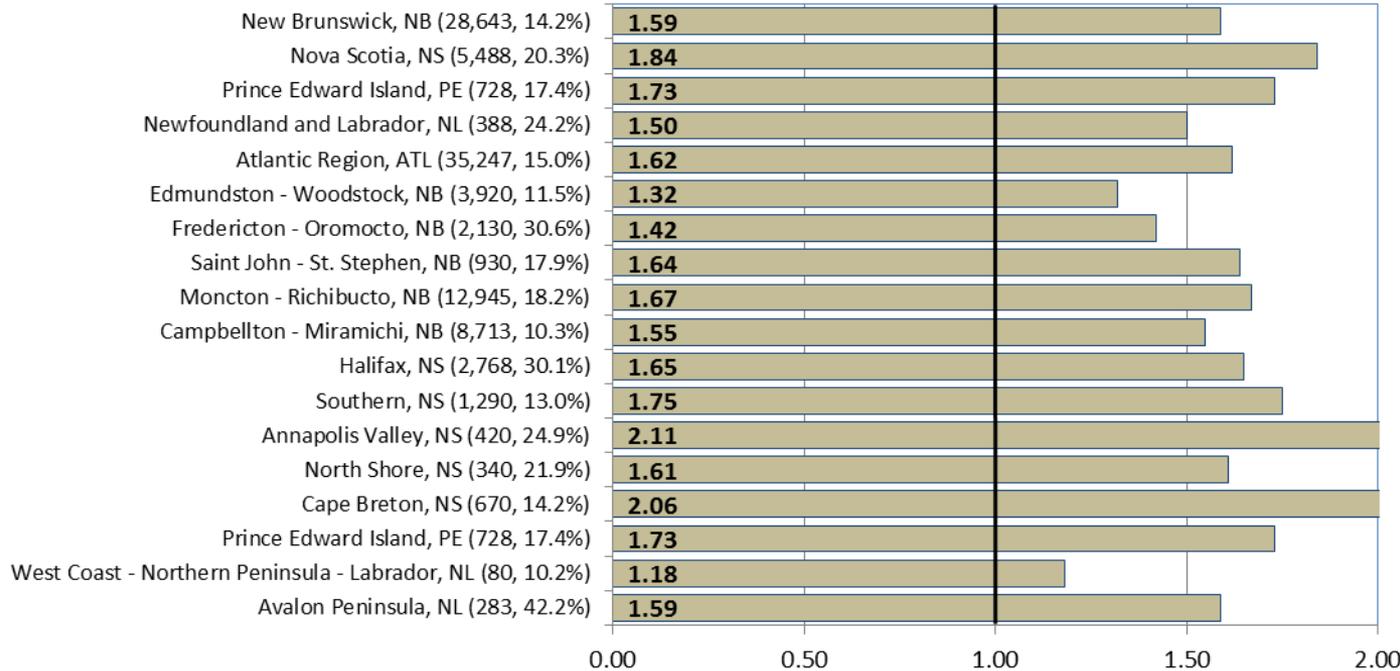
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Annapolis Valley (0.87), Fredericton - Oromocto (1.30), and Avalon Peninsula (1.39) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cape Breton (2.12), Edmundston - Woodstock (2.02), and Saint John - St. Stephen (1.95) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

■ intergenerational index

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.18), Edmundston - Woodstock (1.32), and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.42) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Annapolis Valley (2.11), Cape Breton (2.06), and Southern (1.75) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.

■ 1996-2011 temporal index

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

Unemployment

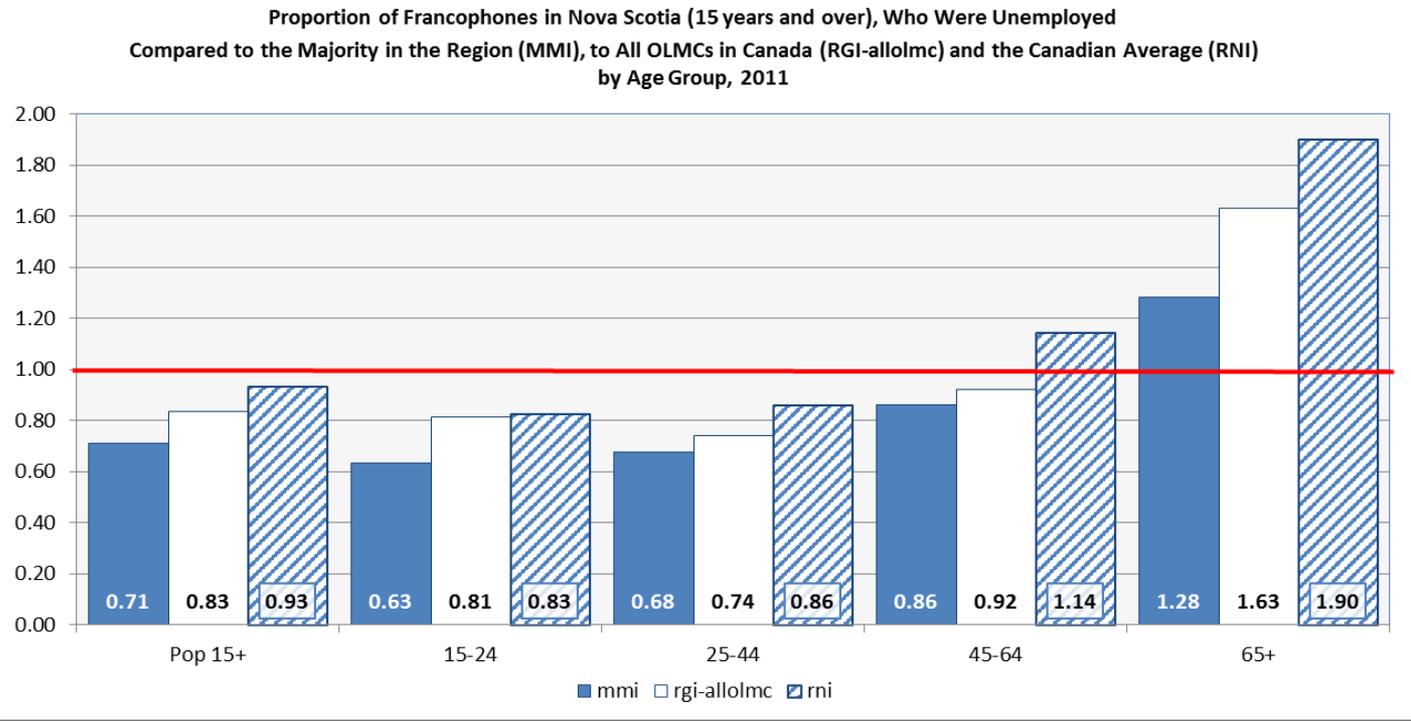


Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed Nova Scotia, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - who were in the labour force	17,008	1,610	6,463	8,113	820
	OL minority - who were unemployed (#)	1,230	220	368	540	110
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	7.2%	13.7%	5.7%	6.7%	13.4%
	OL majority - who were unemployed (%)	10.1%	21.6%	8.4%	7.7%	10.5%
	Canadian population - who were unemployed (%)	7.8%	16.6%	6.6%	5.8%	7.1%
	Minority-majority index	0.71	0.63	0.68	0.86	1.28
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.93	0.83	0.86	1.14	1.90
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.83	0.81	0.74	0.92	1.63
	Gender index	1.01	female (7.3%)		male (7.2%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.86				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.56	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.74	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.79	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
2006	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	8.6%	13.6%	6.6%	9.3%	9.7%
	Minority-majority index	0.93	0.77	0.81	1.35	1.27
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.09	0.94	0.89	1.50	1.81
2001	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	10.1%	13.1%	8.2%	11.9%	7.8%
	Minority-majority index	0.93	0.65	0.86	1.40	1.13
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.15	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	12.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.97	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.06	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

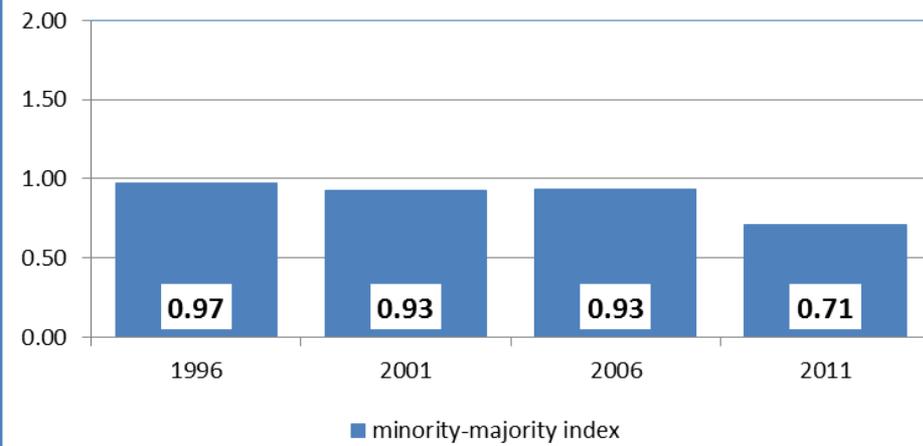
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Nova Scotia, 1,230 (7.2%) were unemployed.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.71) and was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.83).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.01 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.86 which means that the proportion of individuals who were unemployed in the 25-44 age group was lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.



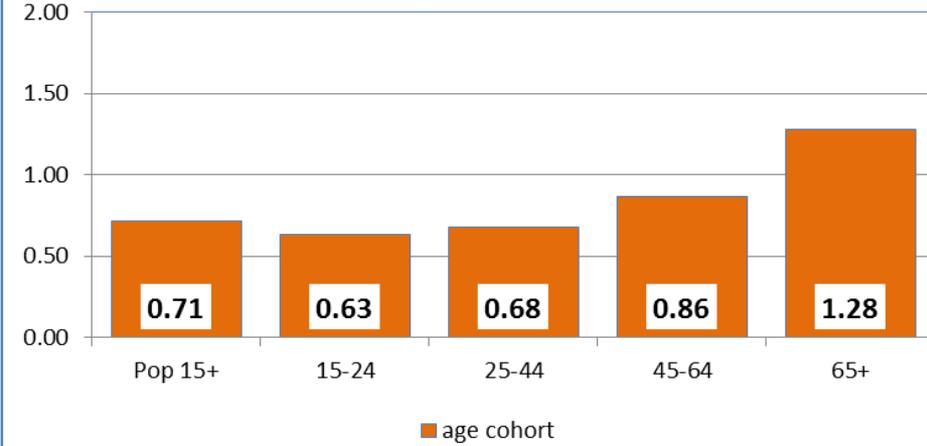
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who were unemployed was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.71).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were unemployed was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.68).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.86).

- 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 Francophones in Nova Scotia who were unemployed Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who were unemployed Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



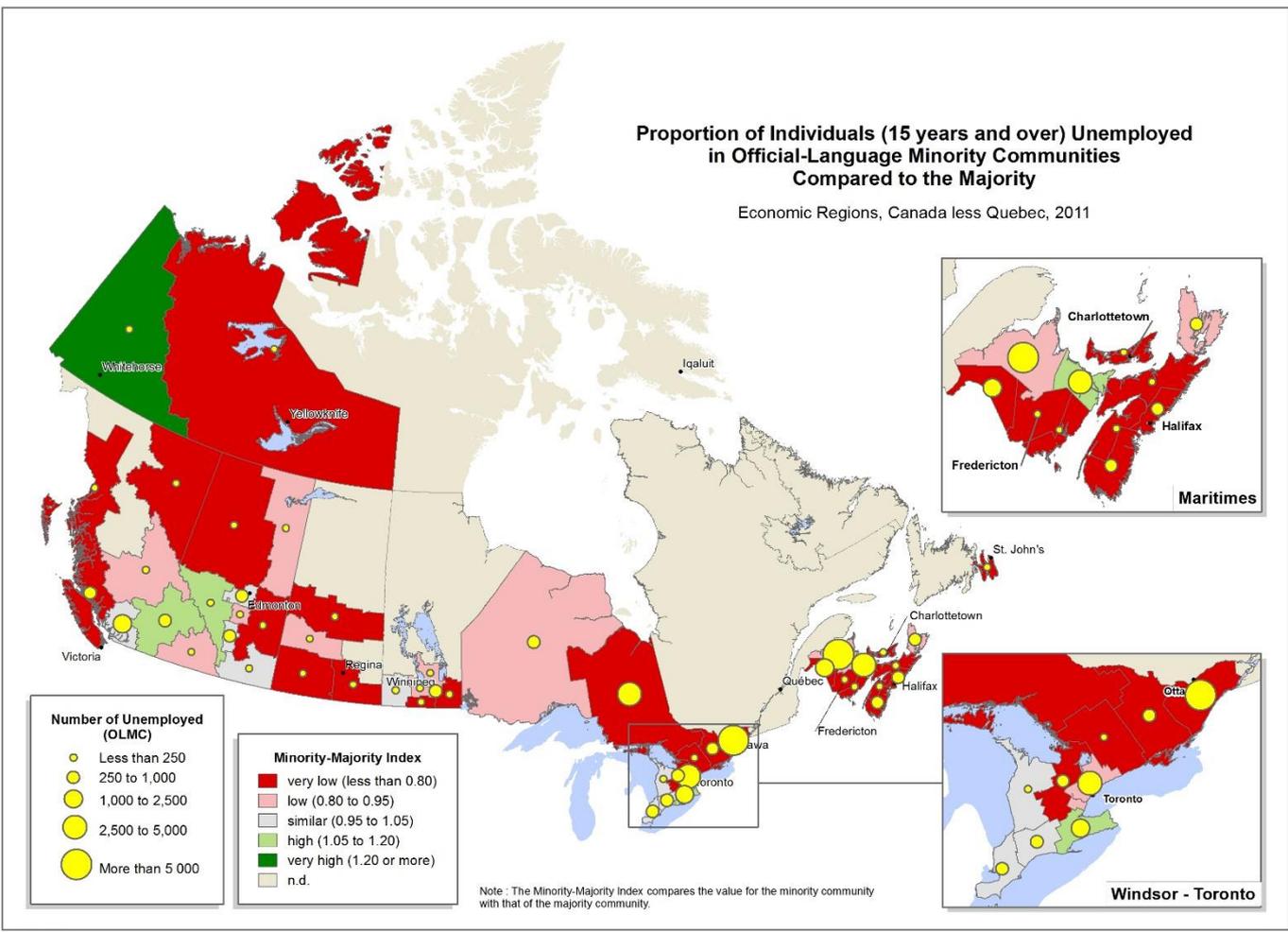
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who were unemployed was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.71).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Nova Scotia who were unemployed was highest in 1996 (mmi=0.97) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=0.71).
- ✓ 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 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were unemployed was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.68).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.86).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who were unemployed		Relative indices									
	(Individuals 15 years and over) Who Were In The Labour Force	Individuals 15 years and over Who Were Unemployed	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
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	510	35	6.9%	9.8%	↓ 0.70	↔ 0.88	↓ 0.79	↔ 0.87	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.77	--	--	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.39
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	393	35	8.9%	19.3%	↓ 0.46	↔ 1.15	○ 1.03	↔ 1.12	↓ 0.76	○ 0.99	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.57	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.46
Prince Edward Island (PE)	2,713	240	8.8%	12.1%	↓ 0.73	↔ 1.14	○ 1.02	↔ 1.12	↓ 0.75	○ 1.00	↓ 0.48	○ 0.95	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.54
Cape Breton (NS)	2,540	343	13.5%	16.9%	↔ 0.80	↑ 1.74	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.70	↔ 1.15	↑ 1.87	↔ 1.07	○ 0.97	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.52
North Shore (NS)	885	30	3.4%	11.1%	↓ 0.31	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.47	↑ 1.56	--	↓ 0.31	↓ 0.24
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,118	50	4.5%	11.3%	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.62	--	--	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.61
Southern (NS)	5,853	480	8.2%	11.6%	↓ 0.71	↔ 1.06	○ 0.95	○ 1.03	↓ 0.70	↔ 1.13	↓ 0.79	↔ 0.93	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.60
Halifax (NS)	6,605	325	4.9%	7.3%	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.68	↔ 1.13	○ 0.96	↔ 1.05	↔ 0.88
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	48,848	8,318	17.0%	18.3%	↔ 0.93	↑ 2.20	↑ 1.97	↑ 2.15	↑ 1.45	↑ 1.37	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.88	↓ 0.73
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	48,468	4,883	10.1%	9.2%	↔ 1.10	↑ 1.30	↔ 1.16	↑ 1.27	↔ 0.86	↔ 0.81	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.68	↔ 0.86	↓ 0.67
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	3,415	180	5.3%	9.1%	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.47
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	5,235	243	4.6%	8.8%	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.67	○ 1.02	↔ 0.87	↓ 0.63
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	20,778	2,130	10.3%	13.5%	↓ 0.76	↑ 1.32	↔ 1.18	↑ 1.29	↔ 0.87	↔ 0.82	↓ 0.63	↔ 0.94	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.69
Atlantic Region (ATL)	147,459	17,336	11.8%	11.4%	○ 1.03	↑ 1.52	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.48	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.72	○ 0.98	↓ 0.68
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	983	88	9.0%	14.6%	↓ 0.61	↔ 1.15	○ 1.03	↔ 1.13	↓ 0.76	○ 1.00	↔ 1.10	↑ 1.49	↔ 0.89	↓ 0.52
Prince Edward Island (PE)	2,713	240	8.8%	12.1%	↓ 0.73	↔ 1.14	○ 1.02	↔ 1.12	↓ 0.75	○ 1.00	↓ 0.50	↔ 0.88	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.54
Nova Scotia (NS)	17,008	1,230	7.2%	10.1%	↓ 0.71	↔ 0.93	↔ 0.83	↔ 0.91	↓ 0.62	○ 1.00	○ 1.01	↔ 0.86	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.56
New Brunswick (NB)	126,755	15,778	12.4%	10.3%	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.61	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.57	↔ 1.06	○ 1.00	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.70	○ 0.95	↓ 0.69

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 (15 years and over) who were unemployed in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in North Shore (NS) (3.4%), Annapolis Valley (NS) (4.5%), and Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (4.6%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were unemployed than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (17.0%), Cape Breton (NS) (13.5%), and Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (10.3%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were unemployed than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

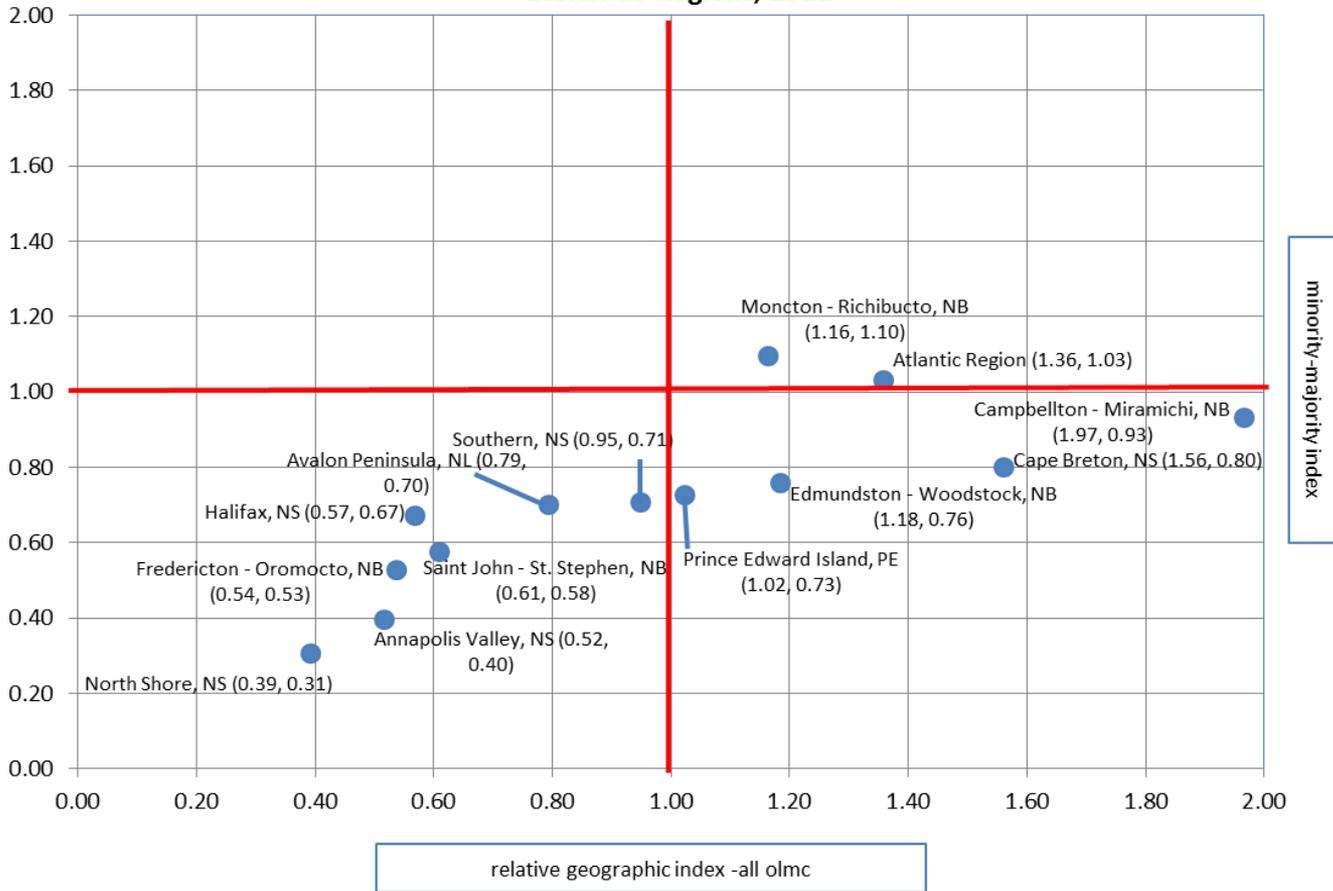


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.31), Annapolis Valley (0.40), and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*
- ✓ *The regions of Moncton - Richibucto (1.10), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.93), and Cape Breton (0.80) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*

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



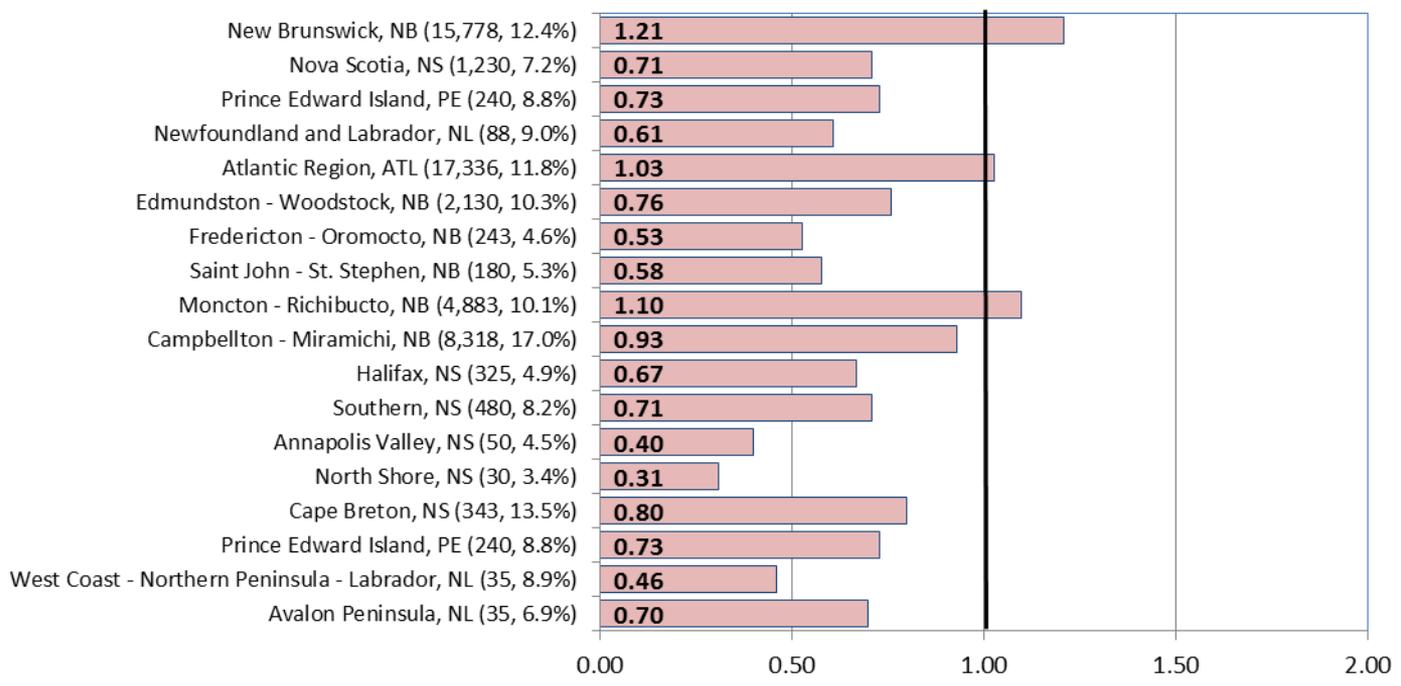
Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed Economic Regions, 2011



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

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
 Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
 Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

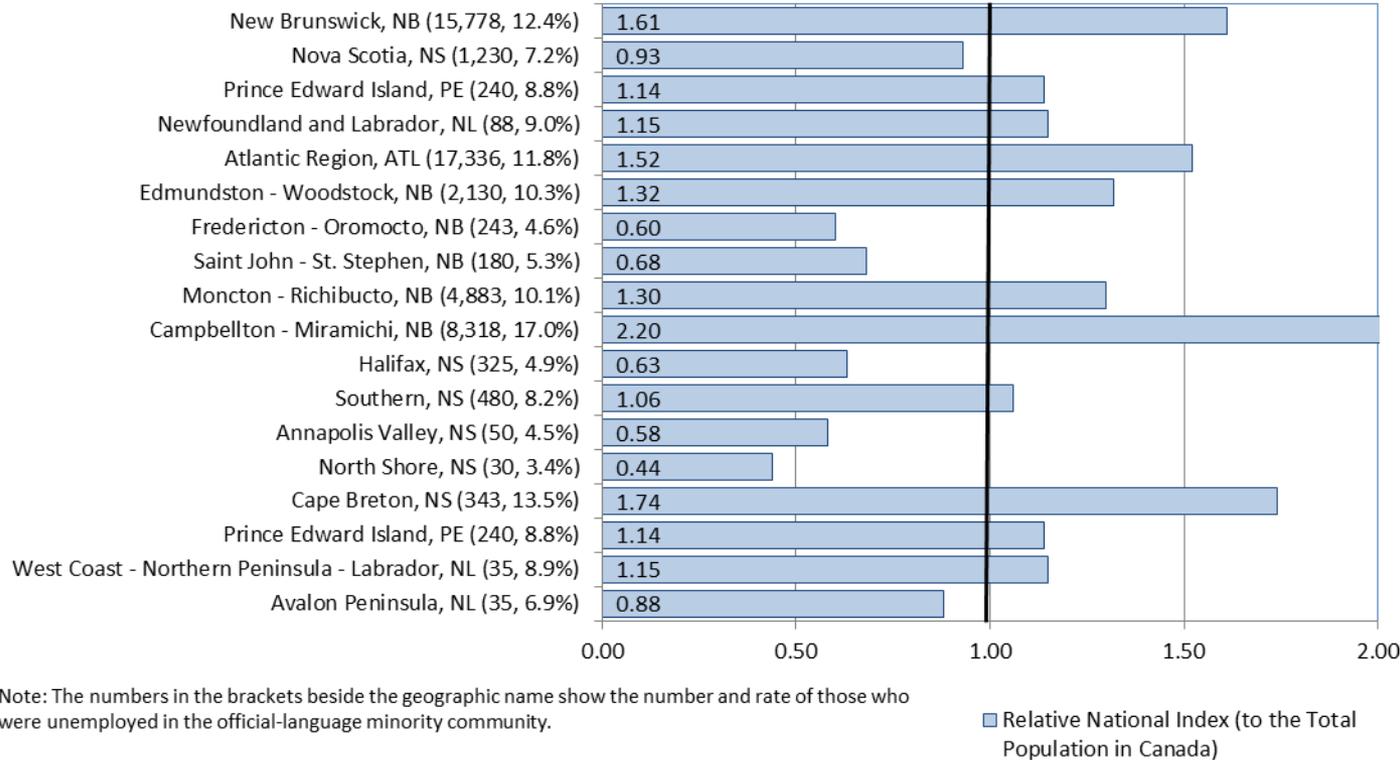


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.31), Annapolis Valley (0.40), and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*
- ✓ *The regions of Moncton - Richibucto (1.10), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.93), and Cape Breton (0.80) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*

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

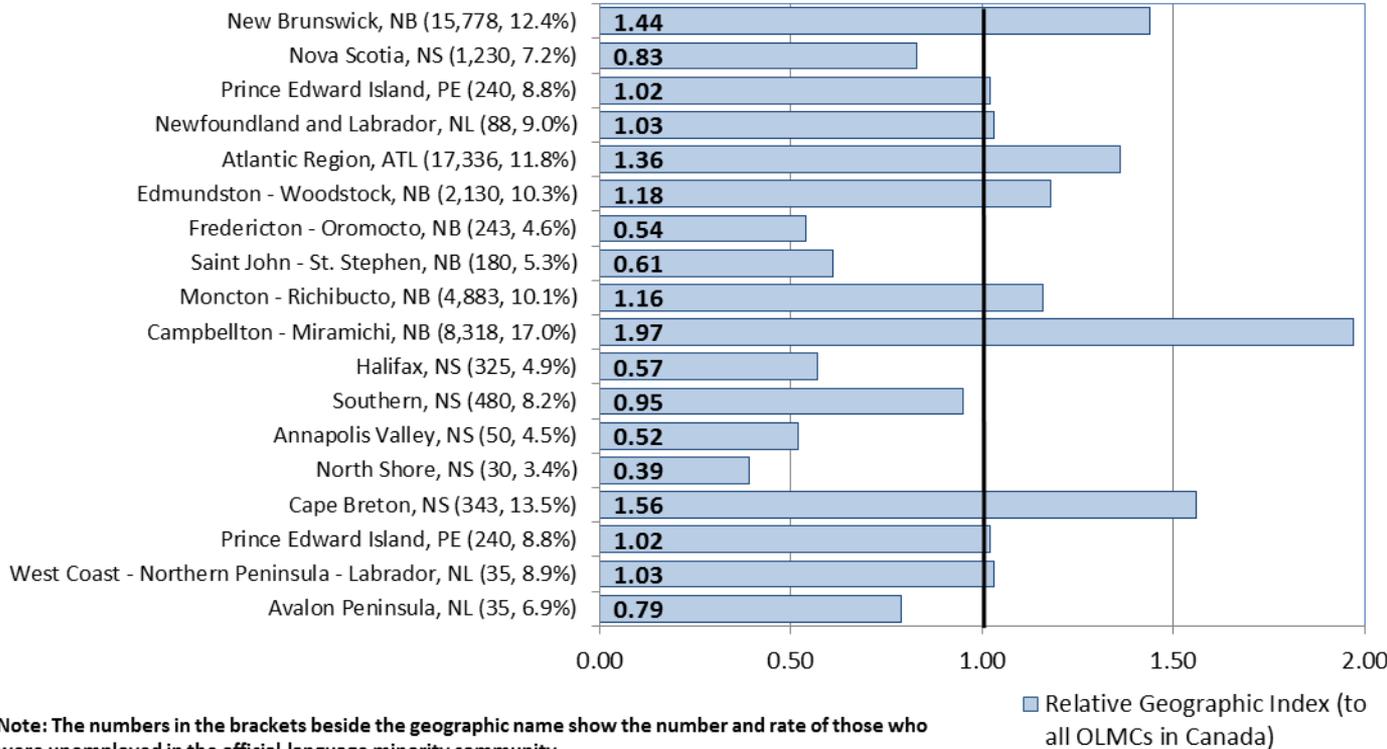
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.44), Annapolis Valley (0.58), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.60) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (2.20), Cape Breton (1.74), and Edmundston - Woodstock (1.32) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

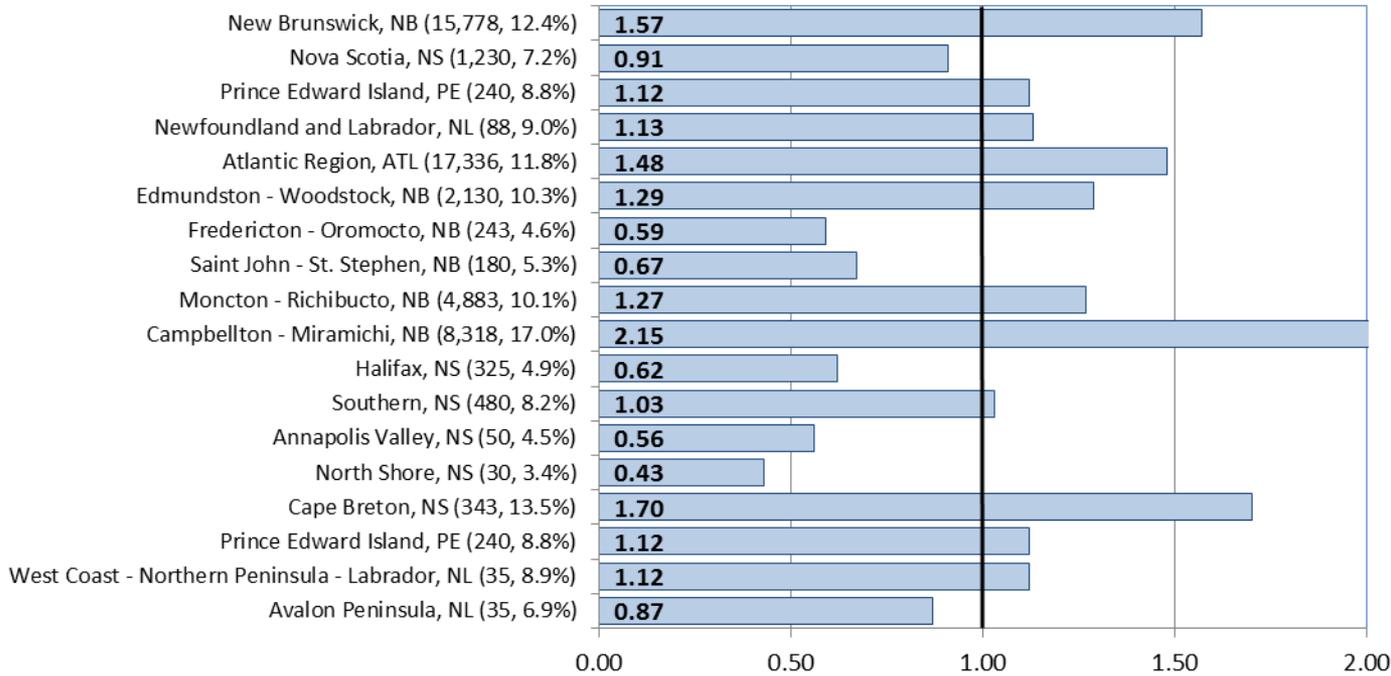
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.39), Annapolis Valley (0.52), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.54) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (1.97), Cape Breton (1.56), and Edmundston - Woodstock (1.18) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



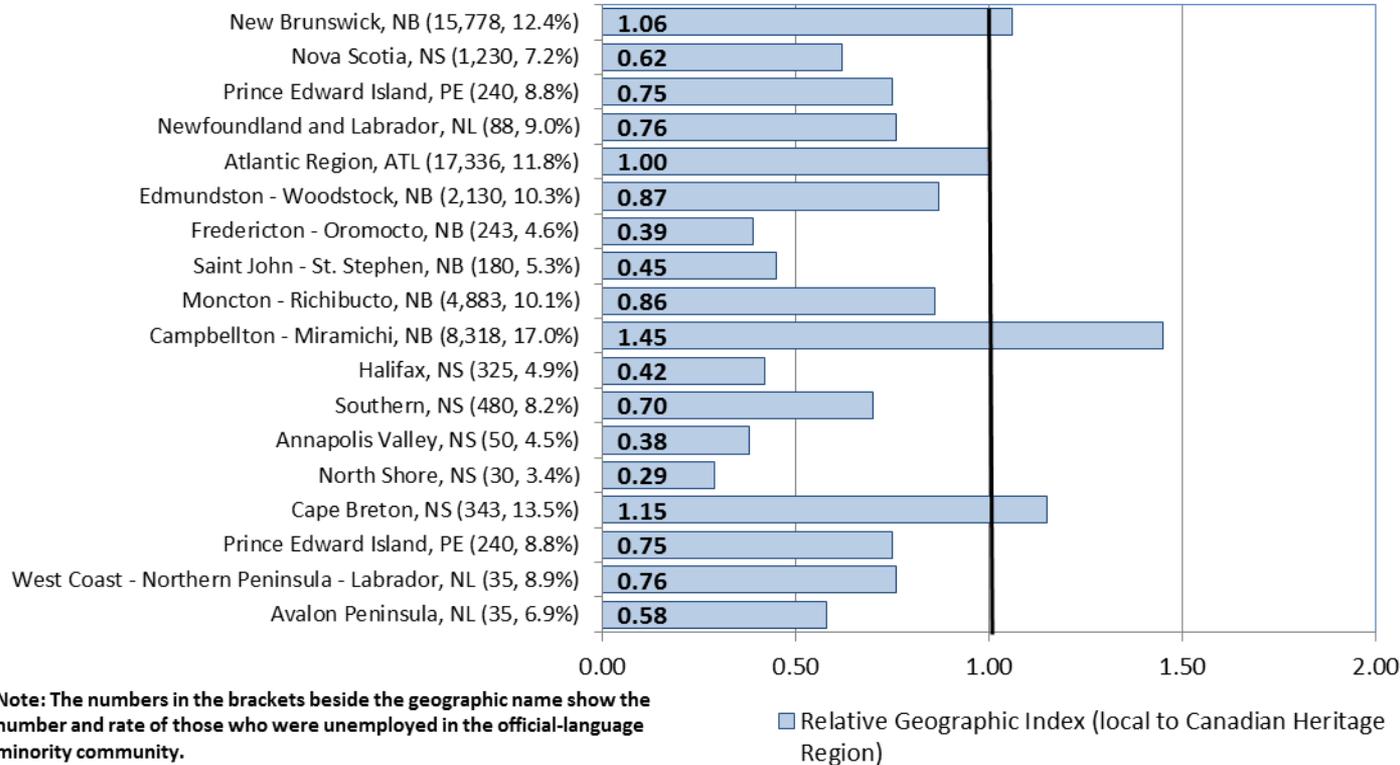
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in North Shore (0.43), Annapolis Valley (0.56), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.59) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (2.15), Cape Breton (1.70), and Edmundston - Woodstock (1.29) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

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

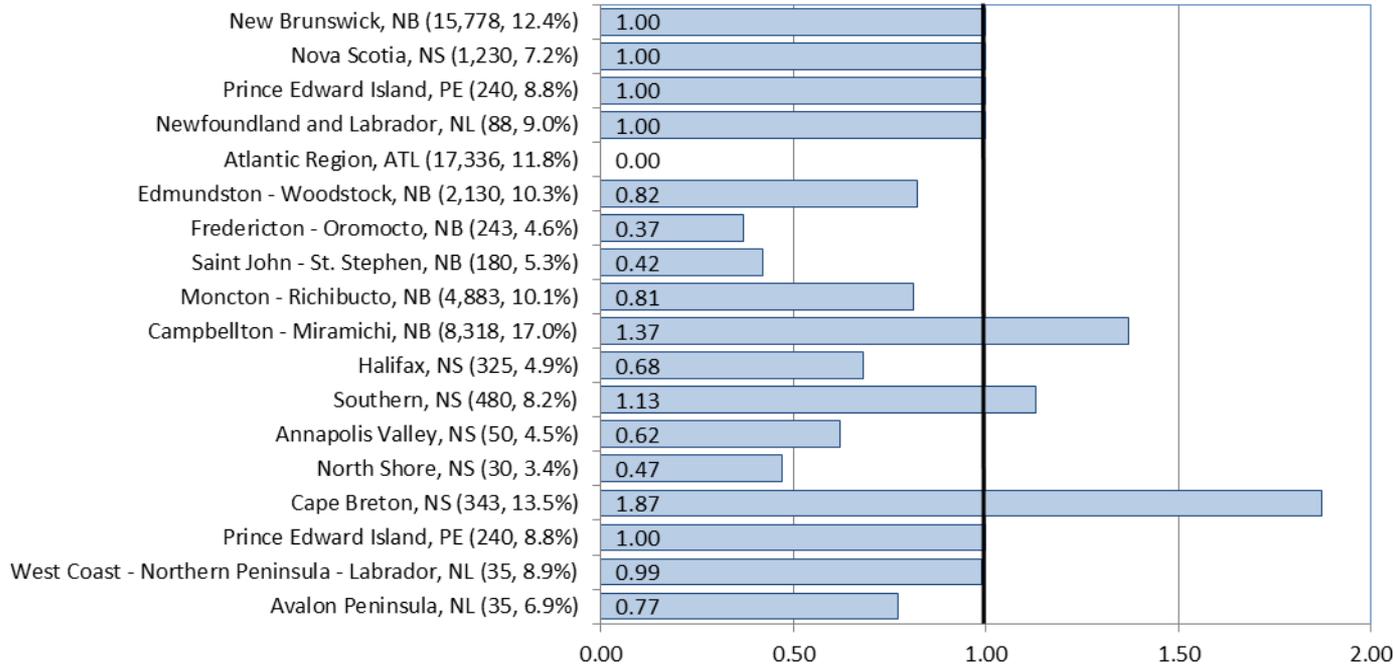
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in North Shore (0.29), Annapolis Valley (0.38), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.39) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (1.45), Cape Breton (1.15), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.87) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



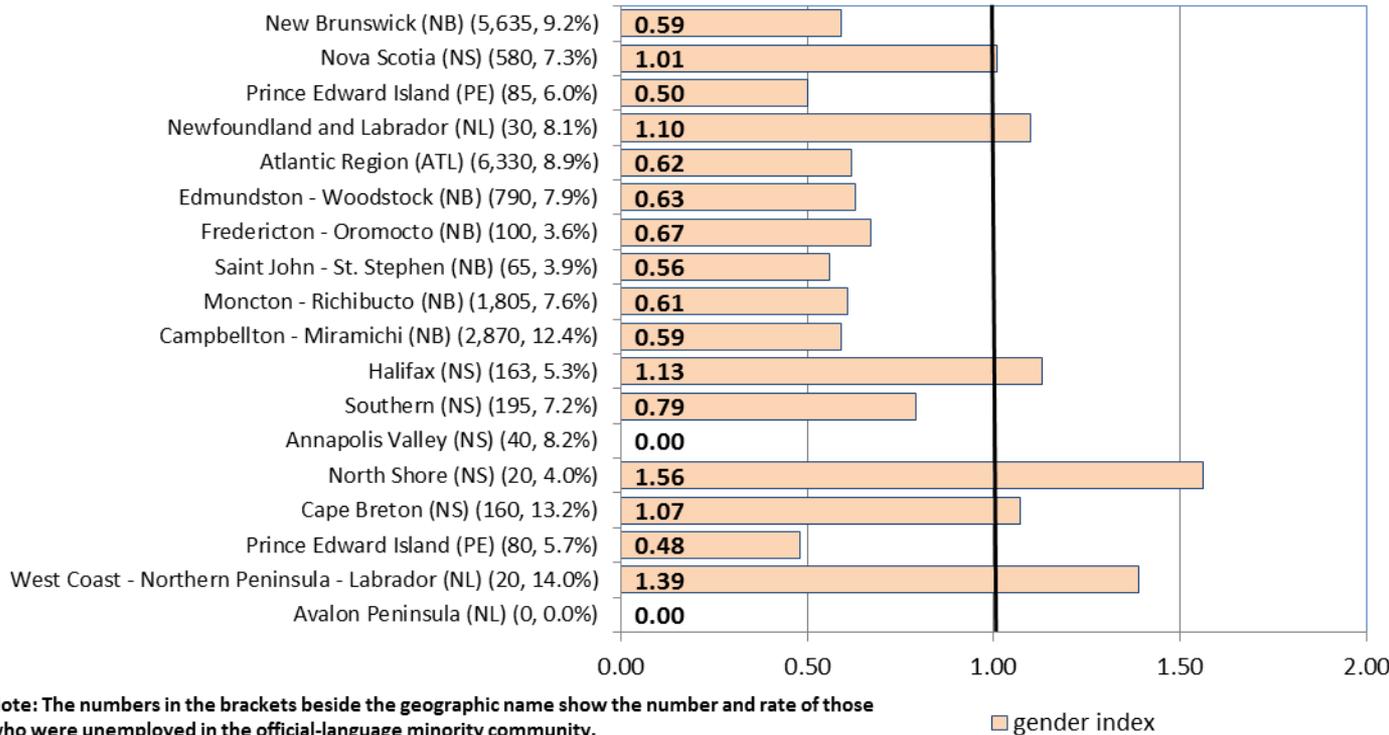
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Fredericton - Oromocto (0.37), Saint John - St. Stephen (0.42), and North Shore (0.47) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cape Breton (1.87), Campbellton - Miramichi (1.37), and Southern (1.13) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

■ Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

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

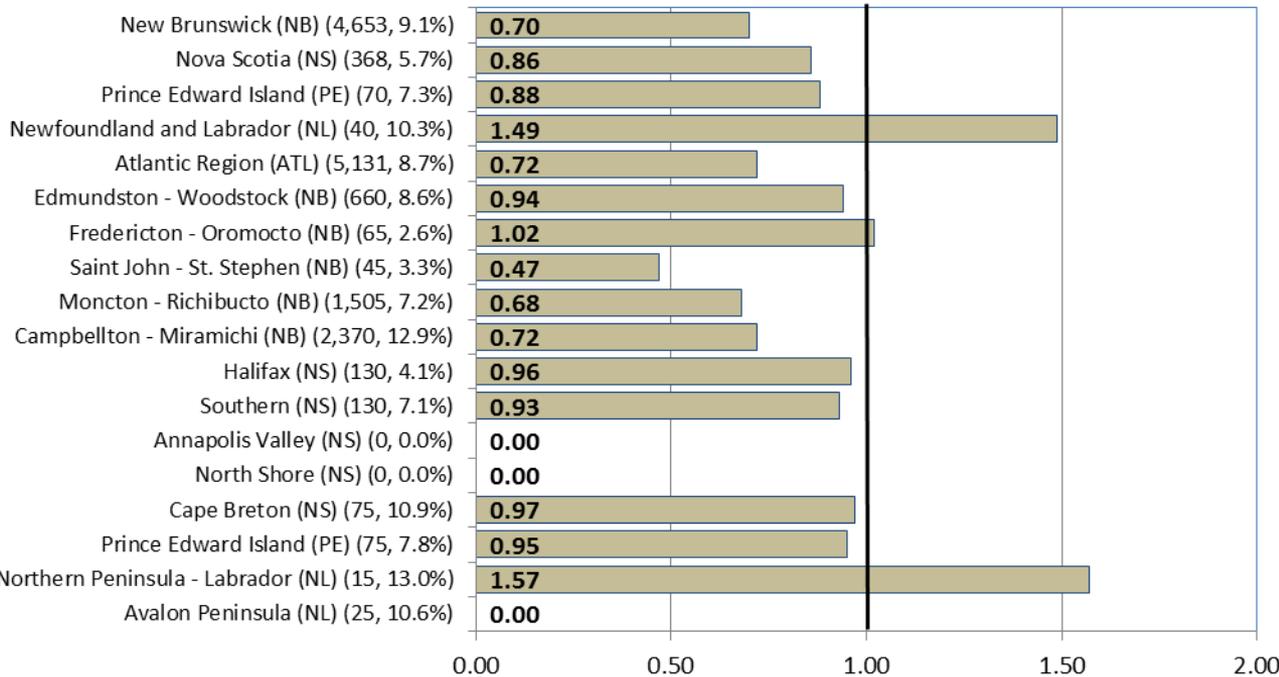
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed (Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Prince Edward Island (0.48), Saint John - St. Stephen (0.56), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.59) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (1.56), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.39), and Halifax (1.13) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed (25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



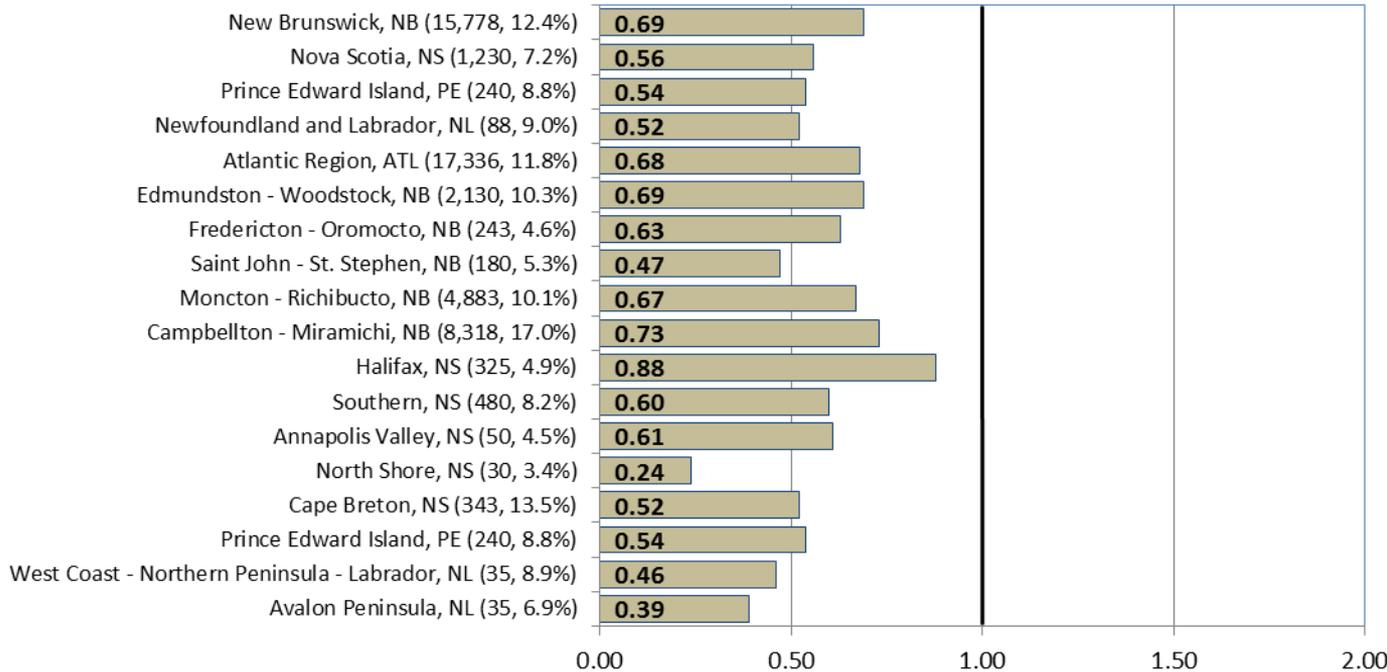
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Saint John - St. Stephen (0.47), Moncton - Richibucto (0.68), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.72) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.57), Fredericton - Oromocto (1.02), and Cape Breton (0.97) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

■ intergenerational index

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in North Shore (0.24), Avalon Peninsula (0.39), and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Halifax (0.88), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.73), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.69) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

■ 1996-2011 temporal index

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

Out of the Labour Force



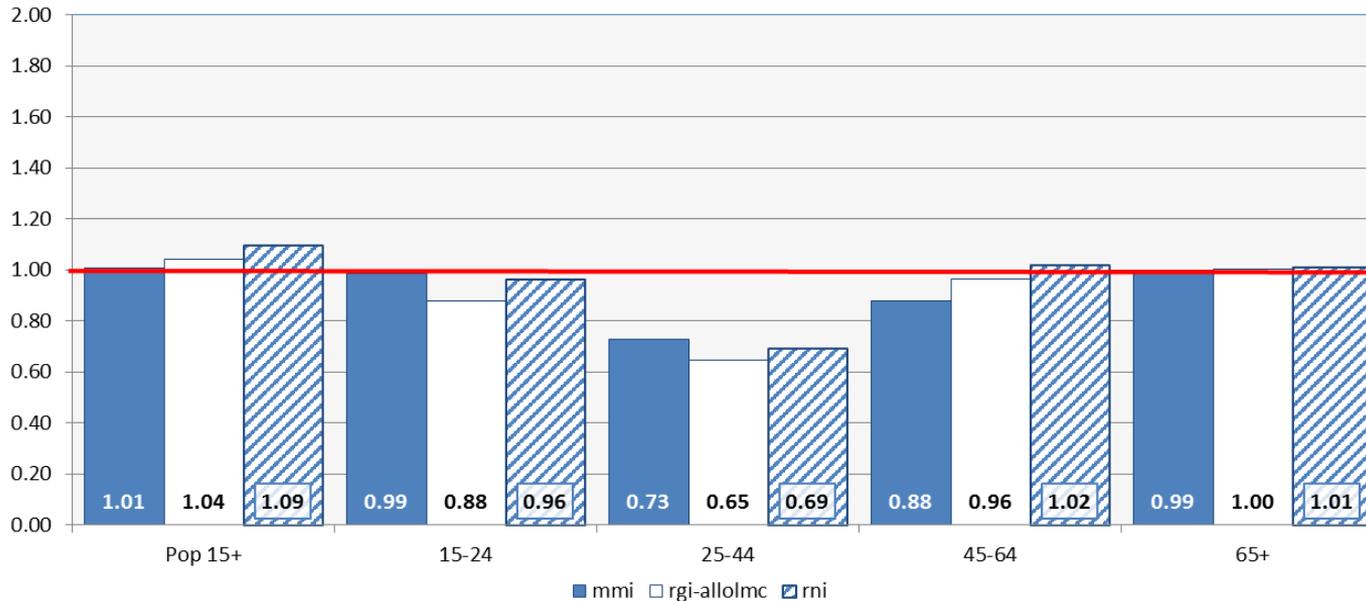
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Nova Scotia, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	27,080	2,600	7,145	10,885	6,445
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (#)	10,075	988	683	2,770	5,630
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	37.2%	38.0%	9.6%	25.4%	87.4%
	OL majority - who were out of the labour force (%)	36.9%	38.5%	13.1%	29.0%	88.0%
	Canadian population - who were out of the labour force (%)	34.0%	39.6%	13.9%	25.0%	86.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.01	0.99	0.73	0.88	0.99
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.09	0.96	0.69	1.02	1.01
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.04	0.88	0.65	0.96	1.00
	Gender index	1.31	female (42.1%)		male (32.2%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.38				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.95	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.01	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.99	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	38.7%	31.6%	10.7%	28.9%	94.6%
	Minority-majority index	1.05	0.88	0.77	0.91	1.03
2001	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.10	0.83	0.72	1.04	1.05
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	40.2%	31.4%	12.7%	35.6%	96.1%
	Minority-majority index	1.05	0.82	0.80	1.00	1.02
1996	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.11	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	39.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.00	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.05	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Nova Scotia, 10,075 (37.2%) were out of the labour force.
- ✓ This level was similar to that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.01) and was similar to the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=1.04).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.31 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.38 which means that the proportion of individuals who were out of the labour force in the 25-44 age group was much lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

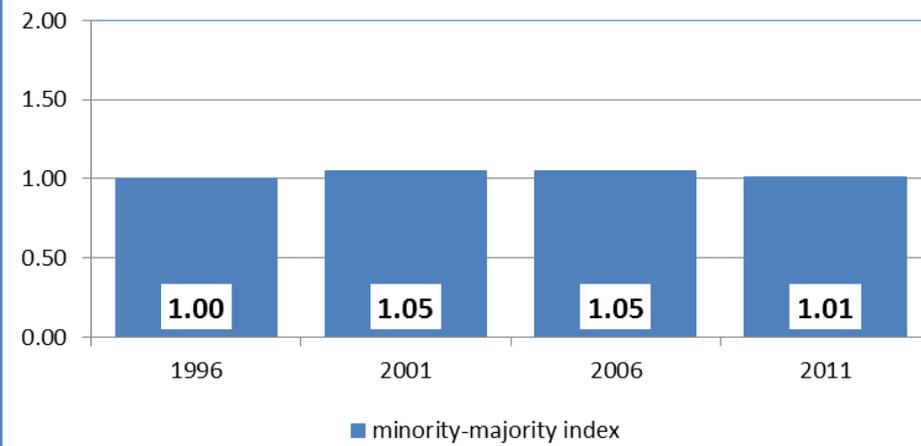
Proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia (15 years and over), Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



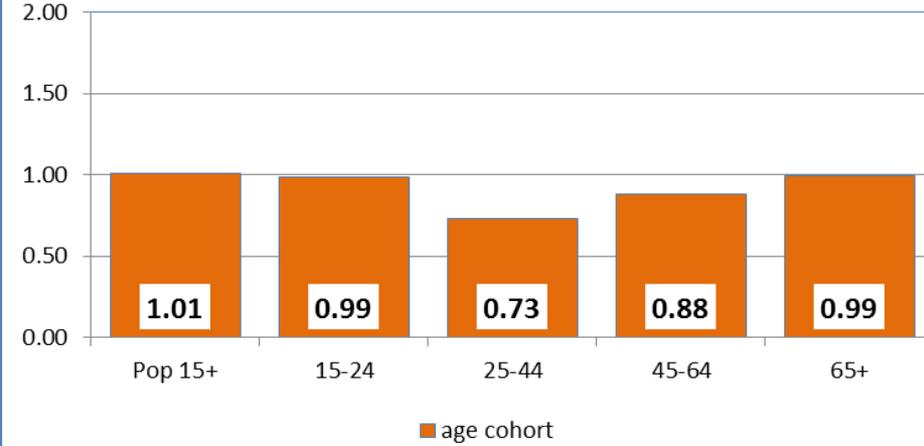
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who were out of the labour force was similar to that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.01).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were out of the labour force was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.73).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.88).

- 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 Francophones in Nova Scotia who were out of the labour force Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who were out of the labour force Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who were out of the labour force was similar to that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.01).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Nova Scotia who were out of the labour force was highest in 2001 (mmi=1.05) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.00).

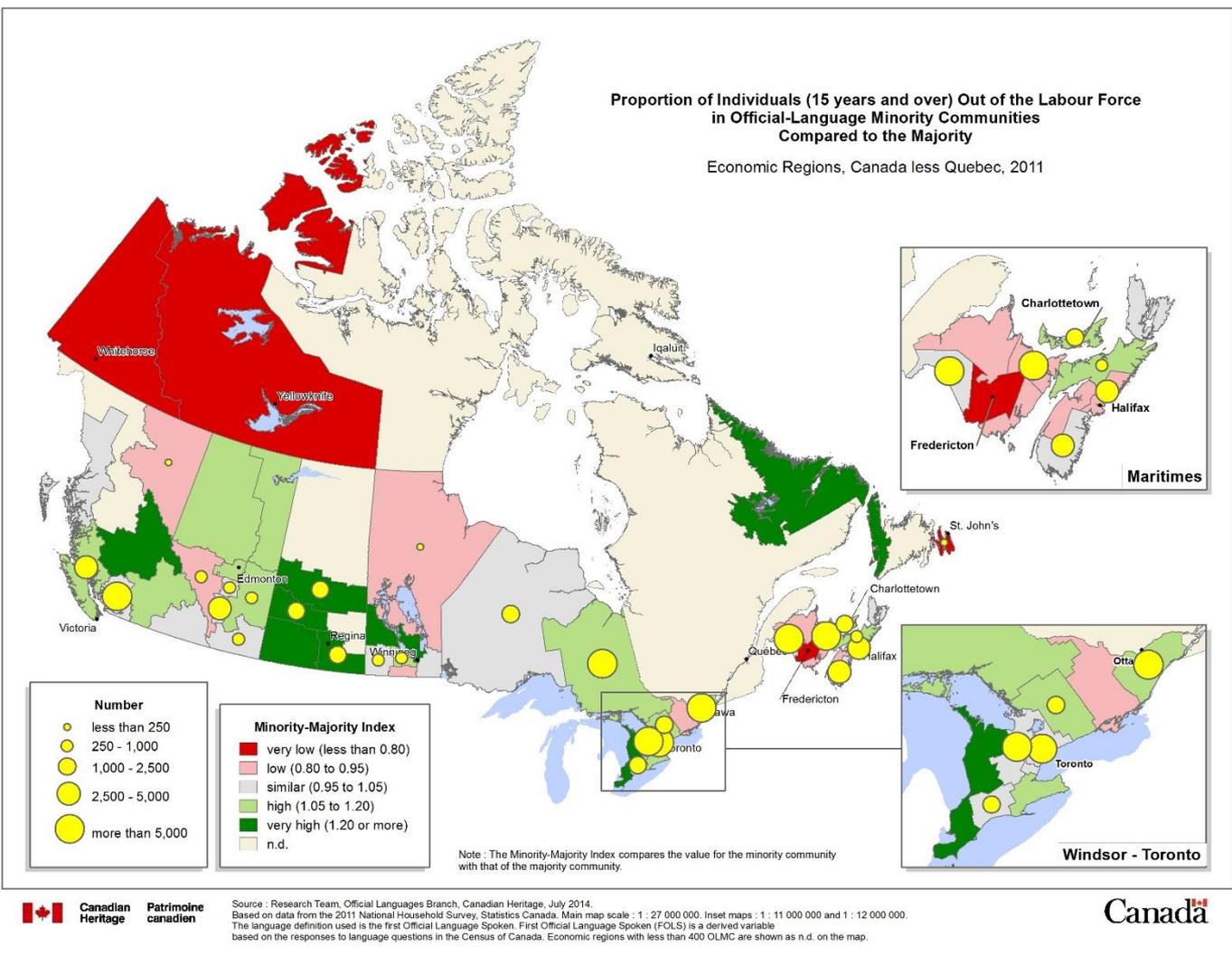
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were out of the labour force was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.73).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.88).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over Who Were Out of the Labour Force	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
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	670	158	23.6%	36.7%	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.61	↑ 2.01	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.94	↓ 0.85
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	785	400	51.0%	42.3%	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.50	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.37	↑ 1.32	↑ 1.25	↓ 0.81	○ 1.00	○ 0.99
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,180	1,473	35.2%	31.4%	↗ 1.12	○ 1.04	○ 0.99	○ 0.98	○ 0.95	○ 1.00	↗ 1.06	↓ 0.36	○ 0.96	○ 0.96
Cape Breton (NS)	4,710	2,173	46.1%	44.2%	○ 1.04	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.29	↑ 1.28	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.24	↓ 0.44	○ 1.03	○ 0.97
North Shore (NS)	1,550	655	42.3%	39.6%	↗ 1.07	↑ 1.24	↗ 1.18	↗ 1.18	↗ 1.14	↗ 1.14	↗ 1.11	--	○ 1.04	○ 1.00
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,690	565	33.4%	39.2%	↓ 0.85	○ 0.98	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.90	↑ 1.32	↓ 0.26	↗ 1.12	↗ 1.12
Southern (NS)	9,925	4,085	41.2%	42.5%	○ 0.97	↑ 1.21	↗ 1.15	↗ 1.14	↗ 1.11	↗ 1.11	↑ 1.29	↓ 0.34	○ 0.98	○ 0.97
Halifax (NS)	9,208	2,603	28.3%	30.9%	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.76	↑ 1.43	↓ 0.49	↗ 1.06	○ 0.99
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	84,193	35,343	42.0%	44.6%	↓ 0.94	↑ 1.23	↗ 1.17	↗ 1.17	↗ 1.13	↗ 1.13	↑ 1.23	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.90	○ 0.96
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	71,063	22,588	31.8%	33.6%	○ 0.95	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.89	↓ 0.88	↓ 0.86	↓ 0.86	↑ 1.26	↓ 0.26	○ 0.95	↓ 0.90
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,185	1,765	34.0%	36.1%	↓ 0.94	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	○ 0.95	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.92	↑ 1.44	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.89
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	6,970	1,730	24.8%	33.8%	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.67	↗ 1.07	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.92
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	34,130	13,340	39.1%	38.2%	○ 1.02	↗ 1.15	↗ 1.09	↗ 1.09	↗ 1.05	↗ 1.05	↗ 1.18	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.93	○ 0.97
Atlantic Region (ATL)	234,391	86,944	37.1%	37.3%	○ 1.00	↗ 1.09	○ 1.04	○ 1.03	○ 1.00	--	↑ 1.23	↓ 0.39	○ 0.99	↓ 0.94
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,600	618	38.6%	40.6%	○ 0.95	↗ 1.14	↗ 1.08	↗ 1.07	○ 1.04	○ 1.00	↑ 1.46	↓ 0.77	○ 1.02	○ 0.95
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,178	1,473	35.3%	31.4%	↗ 1.12	○ 1.04	○ 0.99	○ 0.98	○ 0.95	○ 1.00	↗ 1.05	↓ 0.35	○ 0.96	○ 0.96
Nova Scotia (NS)	27,080	10,075	37.2%	36.9%	○ 1.01	↗ 1.09	○ 1.04	○ 1.03	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↑ 1.31	↓ 0.38	○ 1.01	○ 0.95
New Brunswick (NB)	201,533	74,778	37.1%	36.1%	○ 1.03	↗ 1.09	○ 1.04	○ 1.03	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↑ 1.23	↓ 0.39	○ 0.95	↓ 0.93

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".

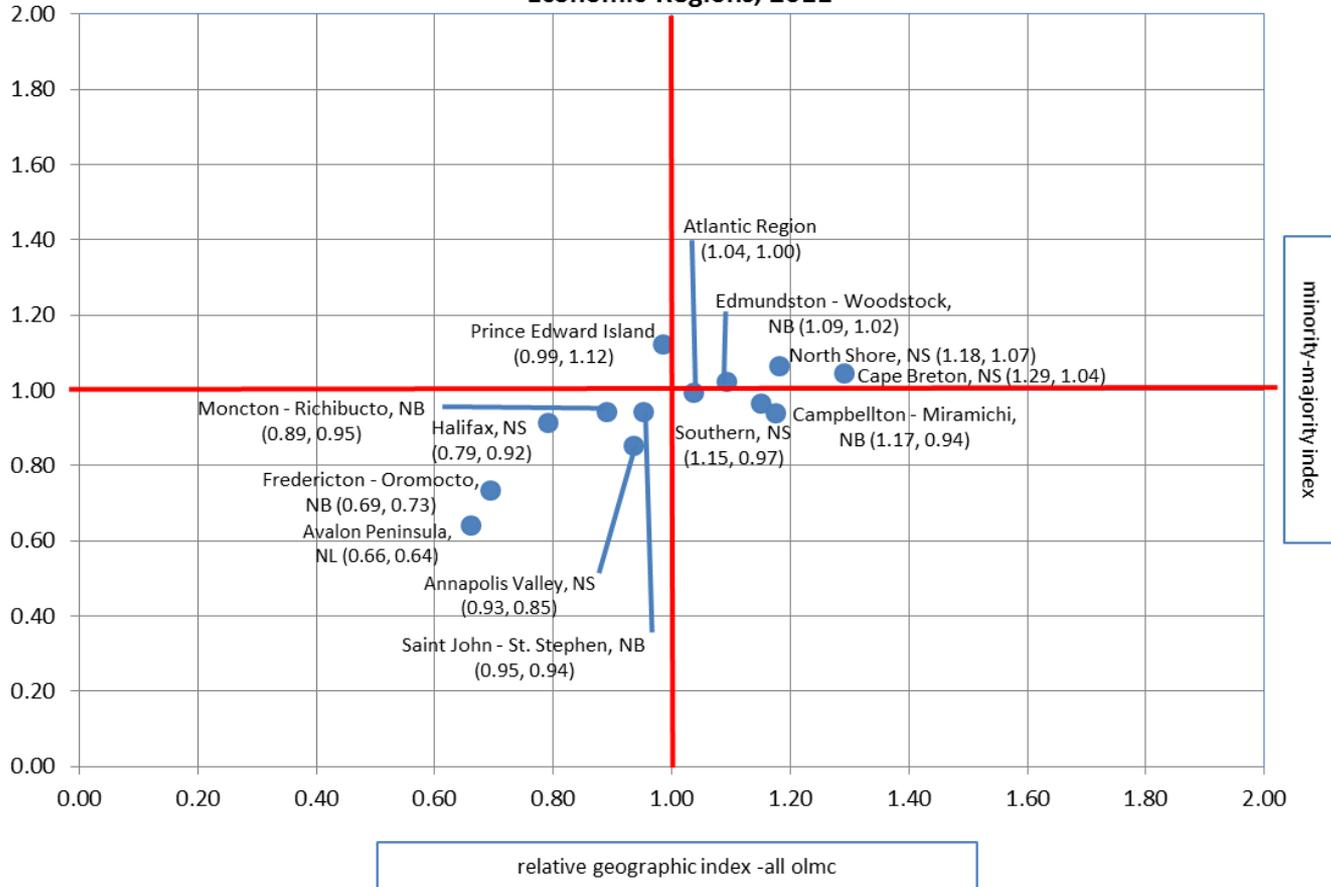
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (NL) (23.6%), Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (24.8%), and Halifax (NS) (28.3%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were out of the labour force than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL) (51.0%), Cape Breton (NS) (46.1%), and North Shore (NS) (42.3%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.64), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.73), and Annapolis Valley (0.85) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.21), Prince Edward Island (1.12), and North Shore (1.07) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*

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

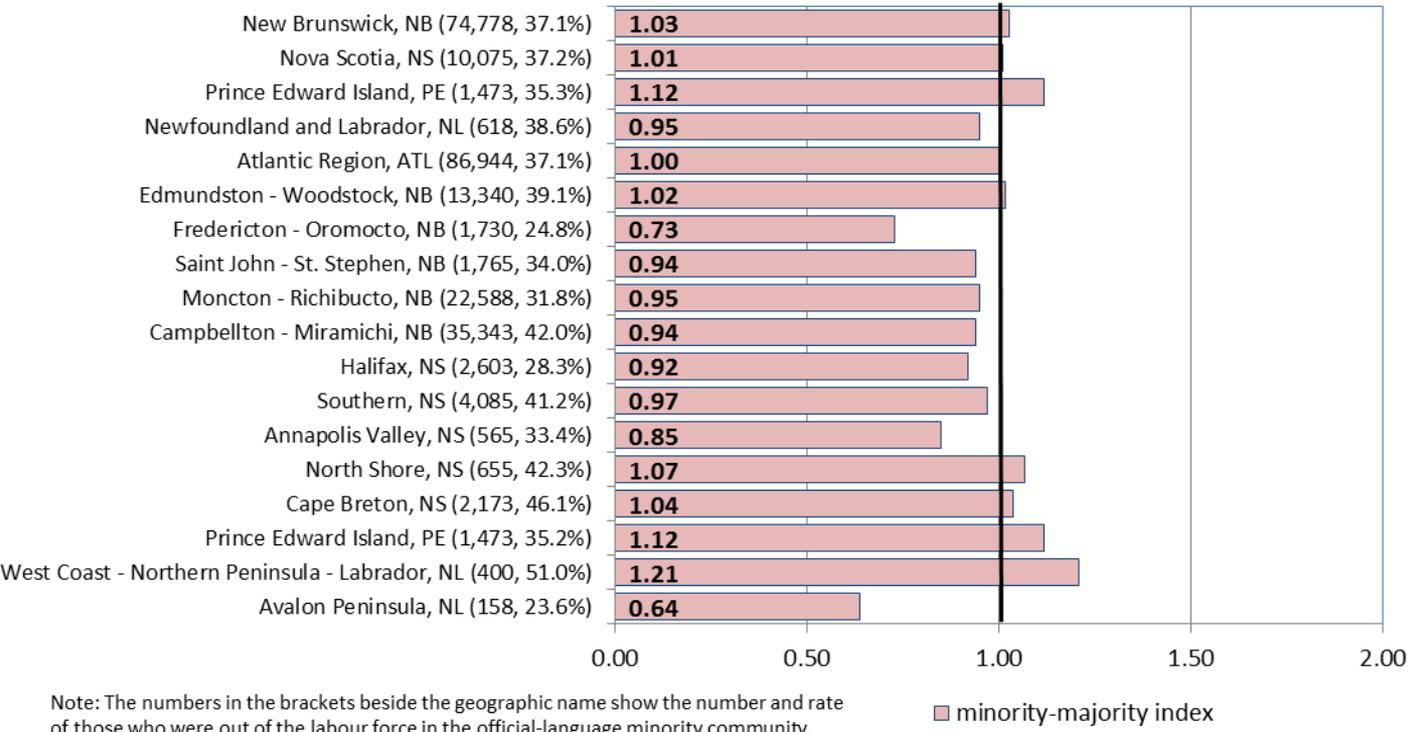
Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Economic Regions, 2011



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

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

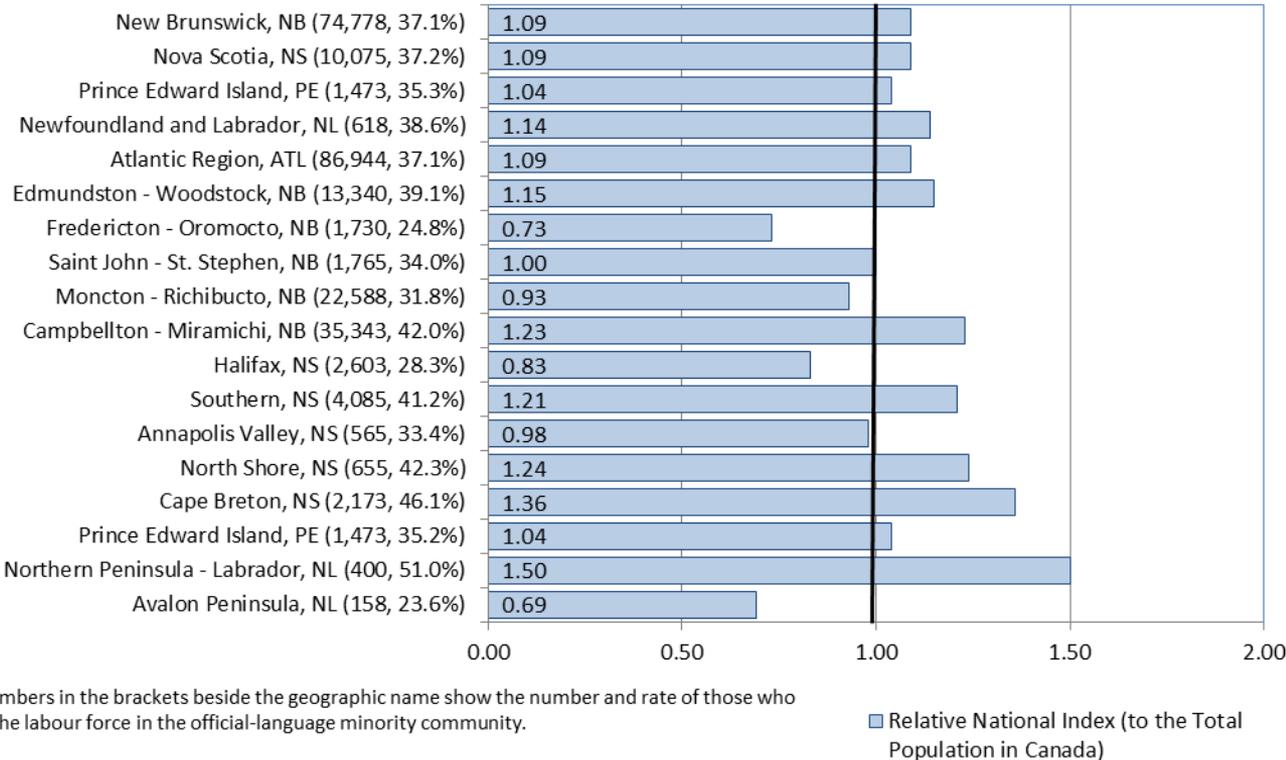
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.64), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.73), and Annapolis Valley (0.85) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.21), Prince Edward Island (1.12), and North Shore (1.07) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*

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

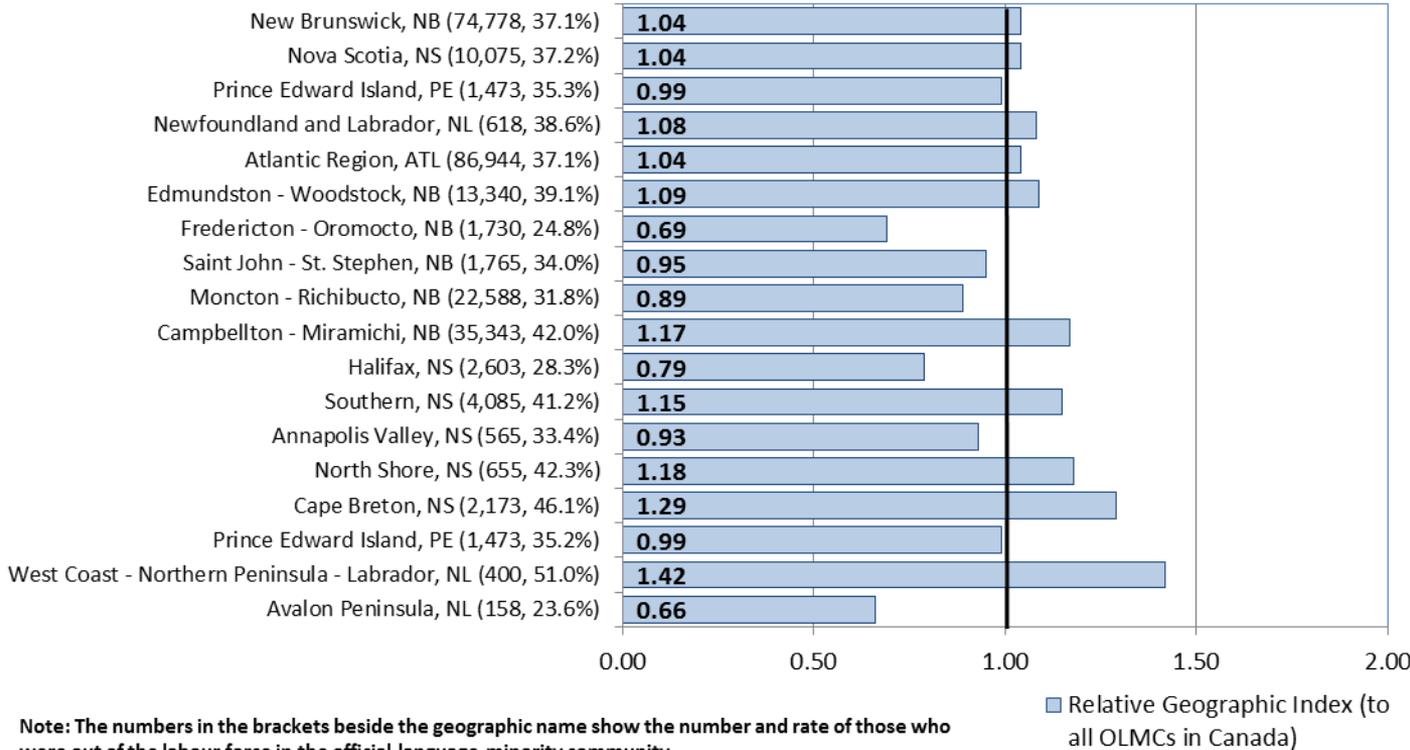
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.69), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.73), and Halifax (0.83) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.50), Cape Breton (1.36), and North Shore (1.24) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

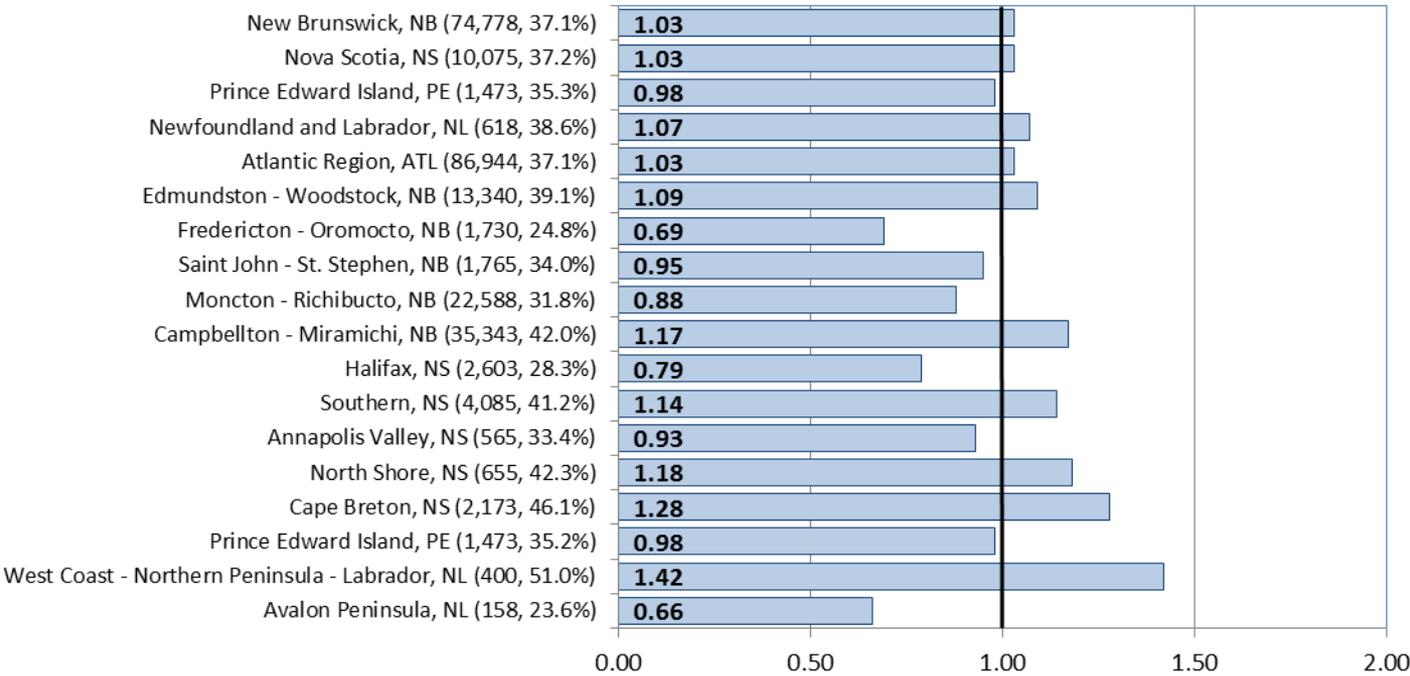
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.66), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.69), and Halifax (0.79) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.42), Cape Breton (1.29), and North Shore (1.18) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



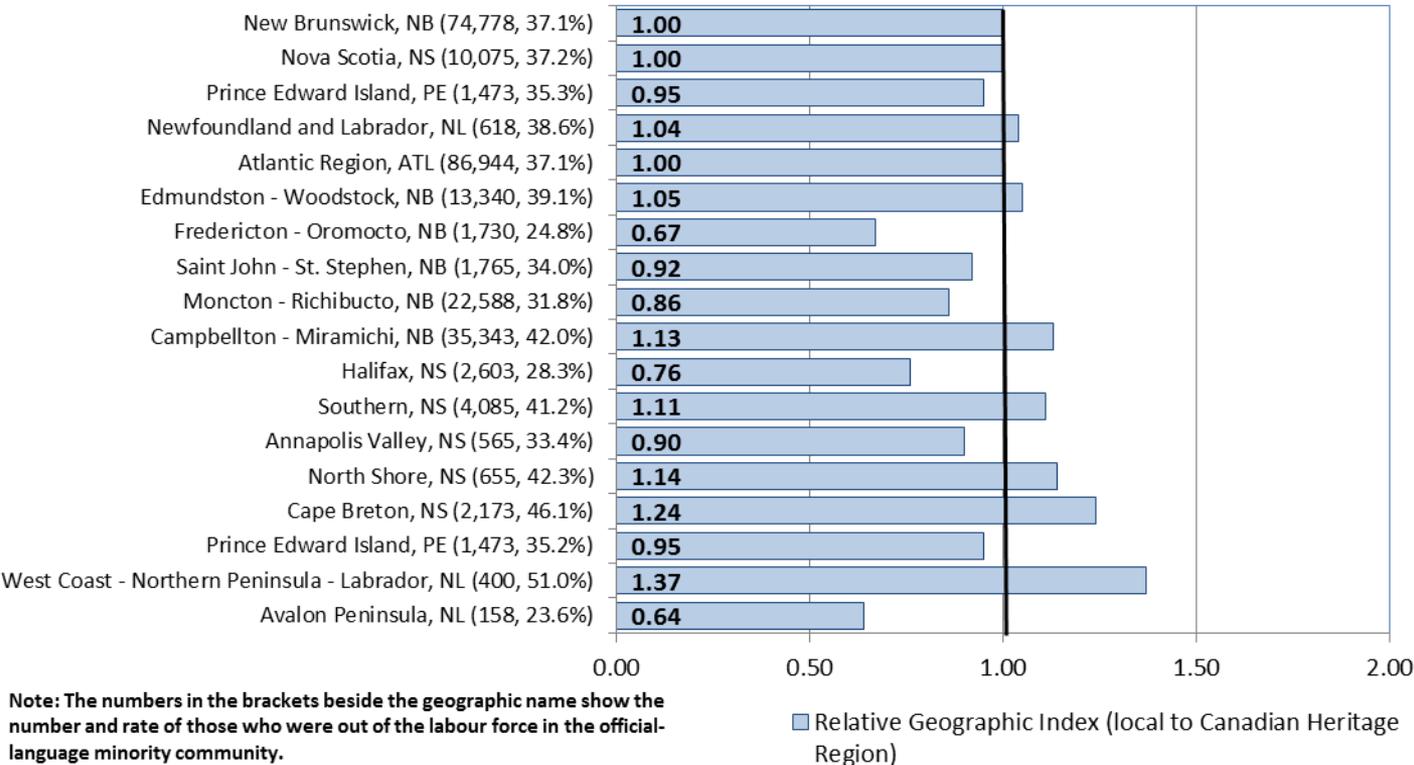
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.66), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.69), and Halifax (0.79) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.42), Cape Breton (1.28), and North Shore (1.18) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

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

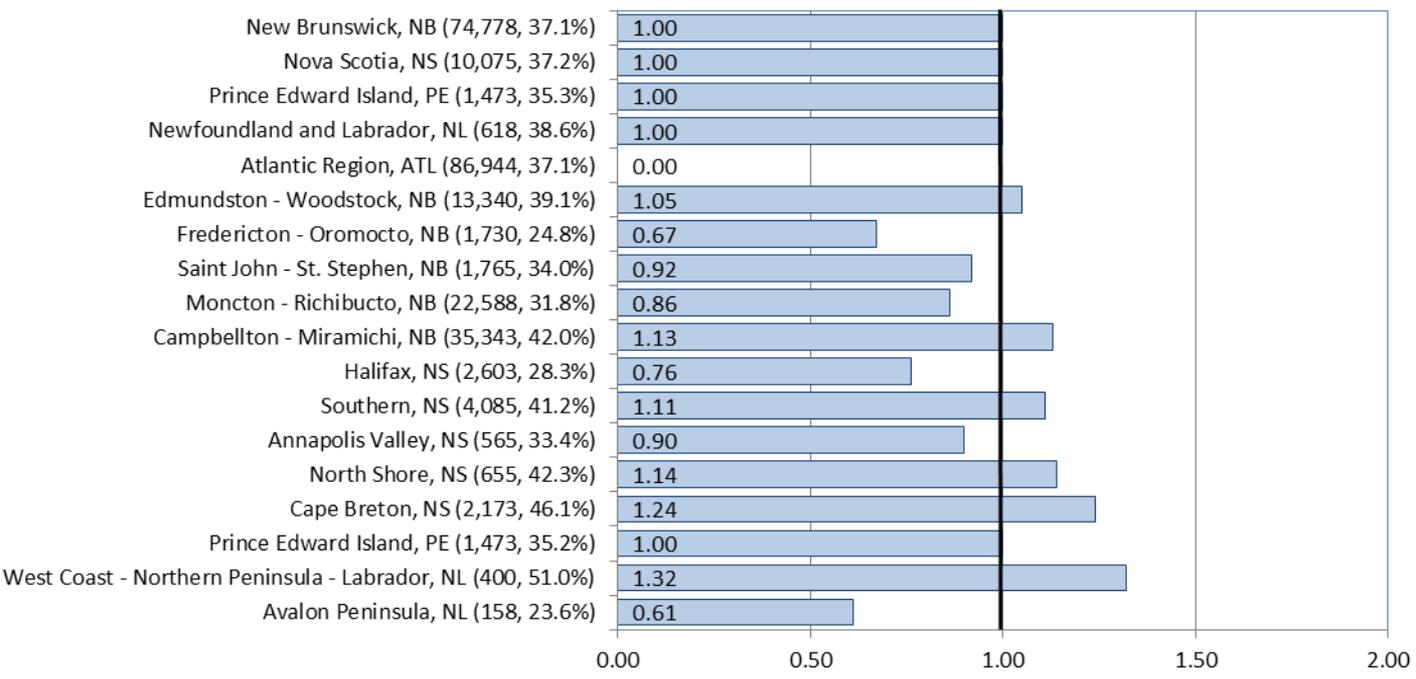
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.64), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.67), and Halifax (0.76) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.37), Cape Breton (1.24), and North Shore (1.14) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.61), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.67), and Halifax (0.76) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.32), Cape Breton (1.24), and North Shore (1.14) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

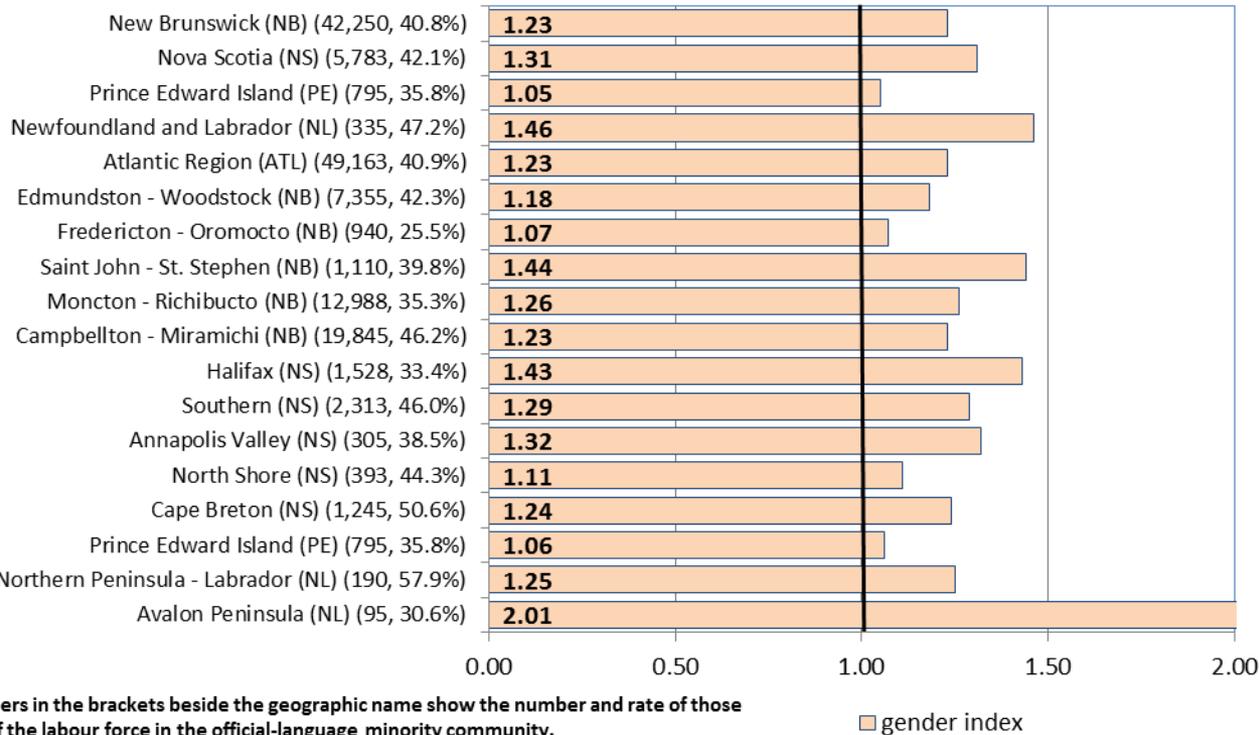
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)



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

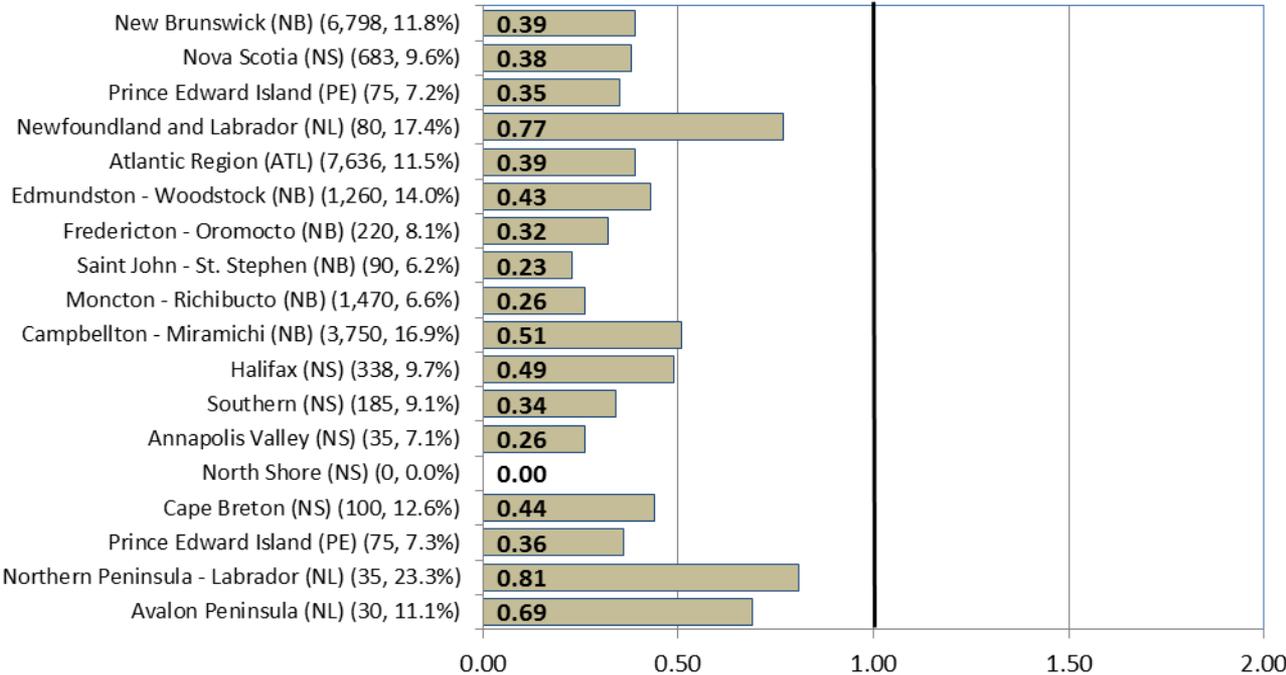
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force (Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Prince Edward Island (1.06), Fredericton - Oromocto (1.07), and North Shore (1.11) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (2.01), Saint John - St. Stephen (1.44), and Halifax (1.43) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force (25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



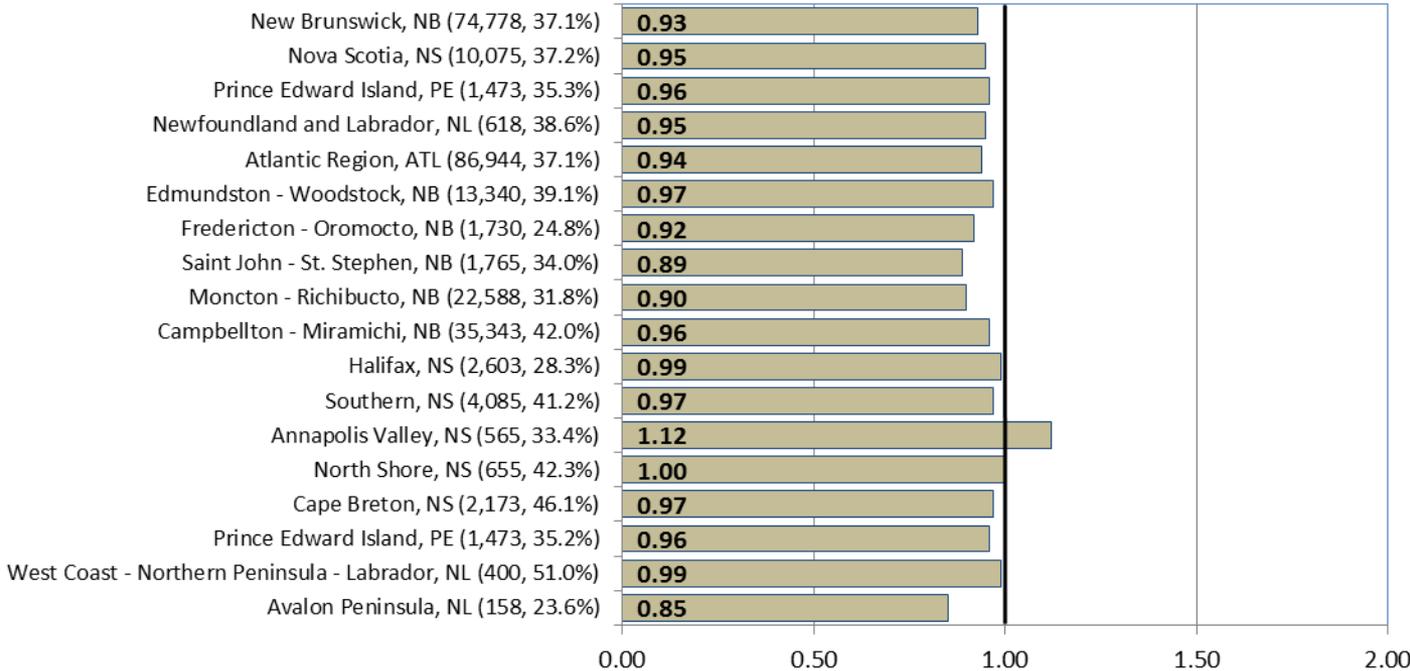
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Saint John - St. Stephen (0.23), Moncton - Richibucto (0.26), and Annapolis Valley (0.26) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.81), Avalon Peninsula (0.69), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.51) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

■ intergenerational index

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.85), Saint John - St. Stephen (0.89), and Moncton - Richibucto (0.90) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Annapolis Valley (1.12), North Shore (1.00), and Halifax (0.99) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

■ 1996-2011 temporal index

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

Low Income



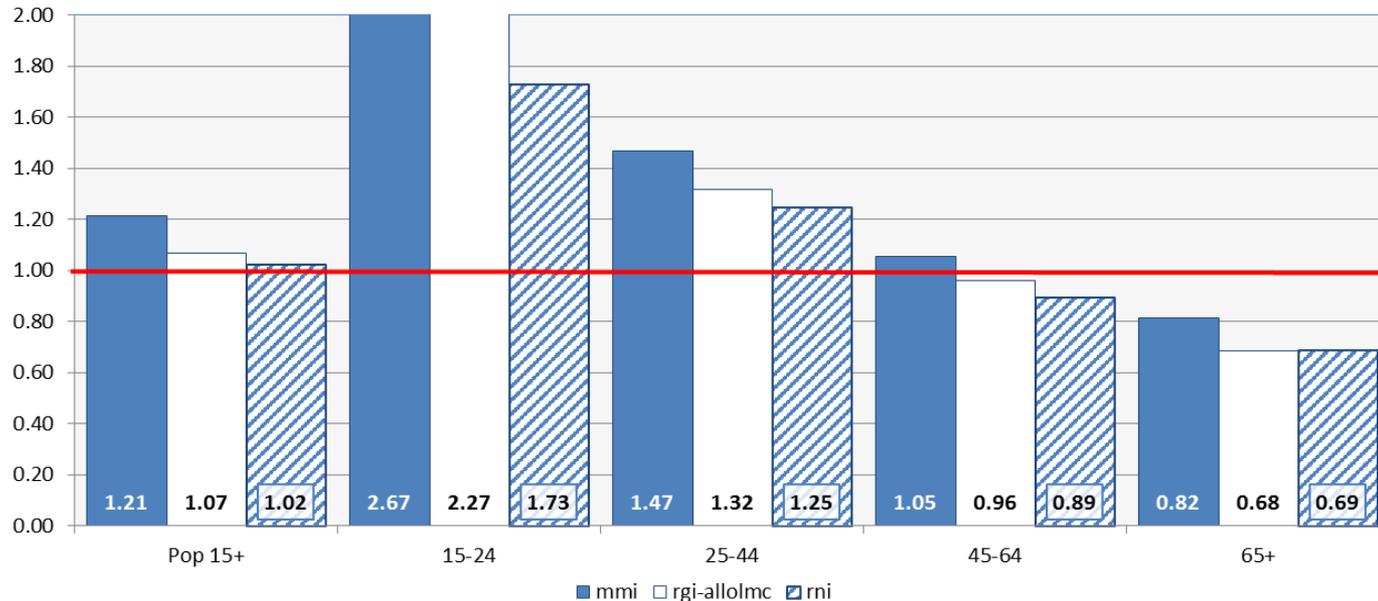
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k Nova Scotia, 1996-2011

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	27,078	2,605	7,148	10,883	6,448
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)	8,890	1,505	1,358	2,640	3,300
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	32.8%	57.8%	19.0%	24.3%	51.2%
	OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)	36.3%	63.4%	27.1%	28.7%	43.6%
	Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)	34.2%	61.2%	26.6%	26.6%	39.3%
	Minority-majority index	0.90	0.91	0.70	0.85	1.17
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.96	0.94	0.72	0.91	1.30
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.93	0.93	0.68	0.85	1.25
	Gender index	1.72	female (41.3%)		male (24.0%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.78				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.56	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.96	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.91	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	43.4%	76.6%	27.6%	35.1%	62.8%
	Minority-majority index	0.91	0.85	0.78	0.93	1.19
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.96	0.88	0.81	0.98	1.24
2001	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	52.3%	84.8%	35.4%	45.1%	75.3%
	Minority-majority index	0.95	0.92	0.83	1.00	1.16
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.05	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	58.2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.95	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.02	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Nova Scotia, 8,890 (32.8%) reported total income under \$20k.
- ✓ This level was lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.90) and was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=0.93).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.72 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.78 which means that the proportion of individuals with total income under \$20k in the 25-44 age group was much lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

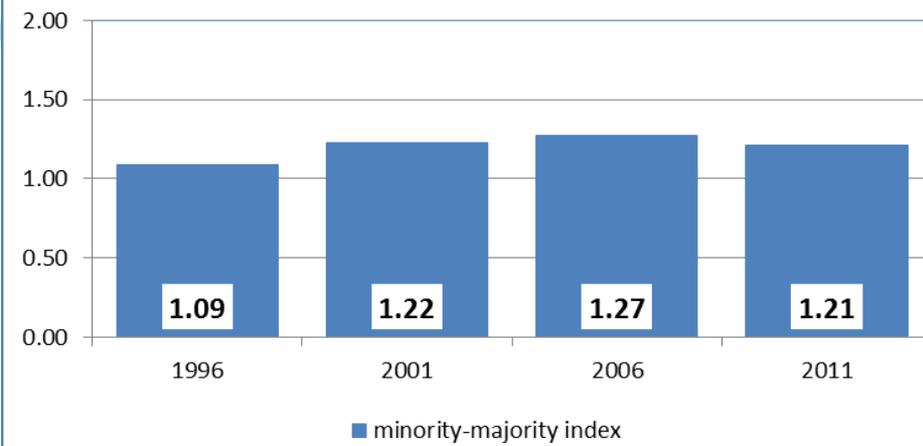
Proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia (15 years and over), With Total Income Over \$50k
 Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
 by Age Group, 2011



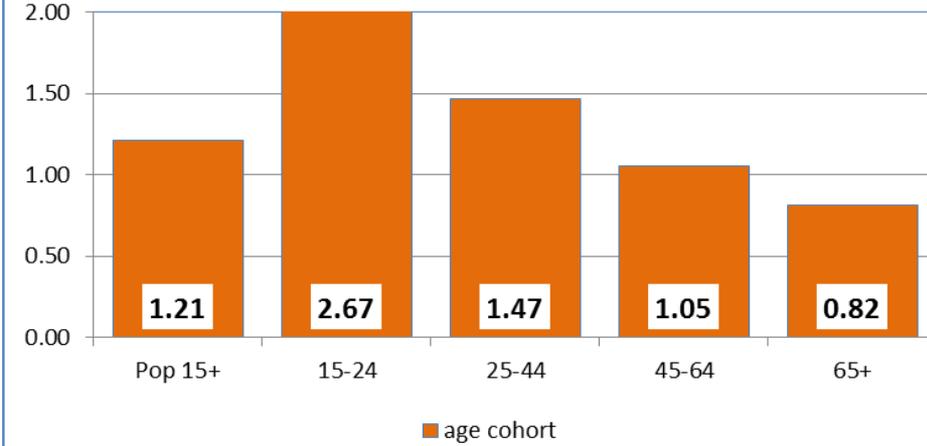
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.21).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.47).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.05).

- 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 Francophones in Nova Scotia who reported total income over \$50k Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who reported total income over \$50k Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.21).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Nova Scotia with total income over \$50k was highest in 2006 (mmi=1.27) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.09).

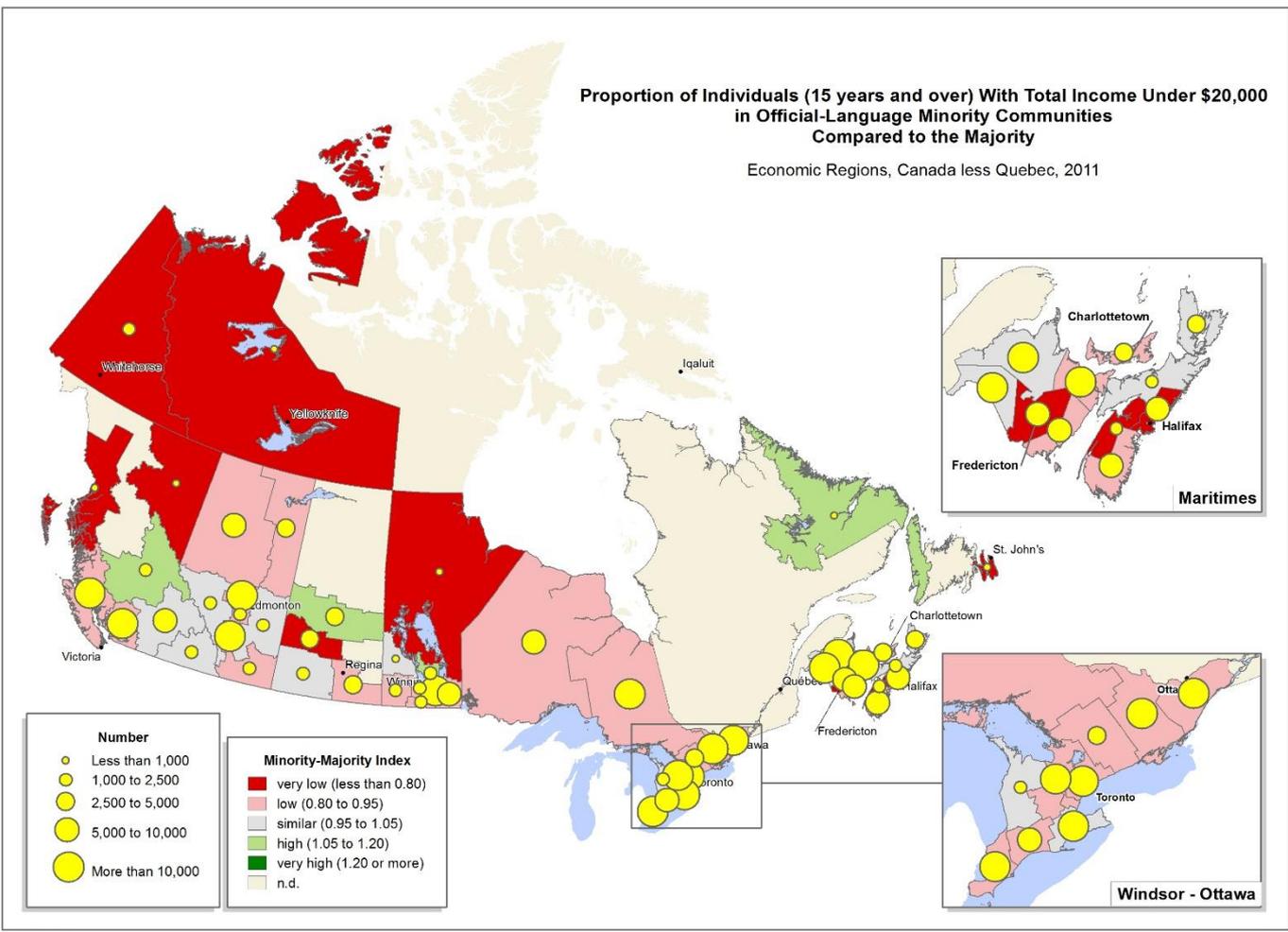
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.47).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.05).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who reported total income under \$20k		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over With Total Income Under \$20k	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
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	670	135	20.1%	34.7%	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.63	--	--	↘ 0.86	↓ 0.48
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	763	245	32.1%	39.0%	↘ 0.82	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.91	○ 1.02	↘ 0.88	○ 1.01	--	--	↘ 0.91	↓ 0.52
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,175	1,210	29.0%	34.9%	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.85	↘ 0.82	↘ 0.92	↘ 0.80	○ 0.95	↑ 1.97	○ 0.95	↘ 0.84	↓ 0.48
Cape Breton (NS)	4,708	1,765	37.5%	39.2%	○ 0.96	↗ 1.10	↗ 1.06	↑ 1.20	○ 1.03	↗ 1.14	↑ 2.00	↓ 0.21	○ 0.98	↓ 0.56
North Shore (NS)	1,533	475	31.0%	38.1%	↘ 0.81	↘ 0.91	↘ 0.88	○ 0.99	↘ 0.85	↘ 0.94	--	--	○ 1.04	↓ 0.60
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,685	375	22.3%	38.0%	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.68	↑ 2.70	↓ 0.75	↘ 0.87	↓ 0.51
Southern (NS)	9,908	3,635	36.7%	41.6%	↘ 0.88	↗ 1.07	○ 1.04	↗ 1.17	○ 1.01	↗ 1.12	↑ 1.63	↓ 0.70	↘ 0.90	↓ 0.56
Halifax (NS)	9,208	2,363	25.7%	32.5%	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.73	↘ 0.82	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.78	↑ 1.75	○ 1.04	○ 0.96	↓ 0.58
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	84,193	34,565	41.1%	40.5%	○ 1.01	↑ 1.20	↗ 1.16	↑ 1.31	↗ 1.13	↗ 1.11	↑ 1.55	↓ 0.80	↘ 0.94	↓ 0.59
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	71,055	23,005	32.4%	35.2%	↘ 0.92	○ 0.95	↘ 0.92	○ 1.03	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.88	↑ 1.56	↓ 0.73	↘ 0.90	↓ 0.52
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,183	1,580	30.5%	35.6%	↘ 0.86	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.86	○ 0.97	↘ 0.84	↘ 0.82	↑ 1.57	↓ 0.52	↘ 0.94	↓ 0.55
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	6,965	1,645	23.6%	35.1%	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.64	↗ 1.14	○ 0.96	↘ 0.86	↓ 0.52
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	34,128	13,575	39.8%	41.8%	○ 0.95	↗ 1.16	↗ 1.13	↑ 1.27	↗ 1.09	↗ 1.08	↑ 1.52	↓ 0.72	○ 0.95	↓ 0.59
Atlantic Region (ATL)	234,394	85,248	36.4%	36.8%	○ 0.99	↗ 1.06	○ 1.03	↗ 1.16	○ 1.00	--	↑ 1.56	↓ 0.75	○ 0.97	↓ 0.56
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,603	510	31.8%	38.3%	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.93	↘ 0.90	○ 1.01	↘ 0.87	○ 1.00	↑ 1.91	↗ 1.13	○ 1.03	↓ 0.58
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,178	1,280	30.6%	34.9%	↘ 0.88	↘ 0.90	↘ 0.87	○ 0.98	↘ 0.84	○ 1.00	↑ 1.90	↗ 1.15	↘ 0.89	↓ 0.51
Nova Scotia (NS)	27,078	8,890	32.8%	36.3%	↘ 0.90	○ 0.96	↘ 0.93	↗ 1.05	↘ 0.90	○ 1.00	↑ 1.72	↓ 0.78	○ 0.95	↓ 0.56
New Brunswick (NB)	201,535	74,568	37.0%	36.5%	○ 1.01	↗ 1.08	↗ 1.05	↗ 1.18	○ 1.02	○ 1.00	↑ 1.53	↓ 0.74	↘ 0.94	↓ 0.56

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 (15 years and over) with total income under \$20k in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (NL) (20.1%), Annapolis Valley (NS) (22.3%), and Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (23.6%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with total income under \$20k than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (41.1%), Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (39.8%), and Cape Breton (NS) (37.5%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income under \$20k than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.



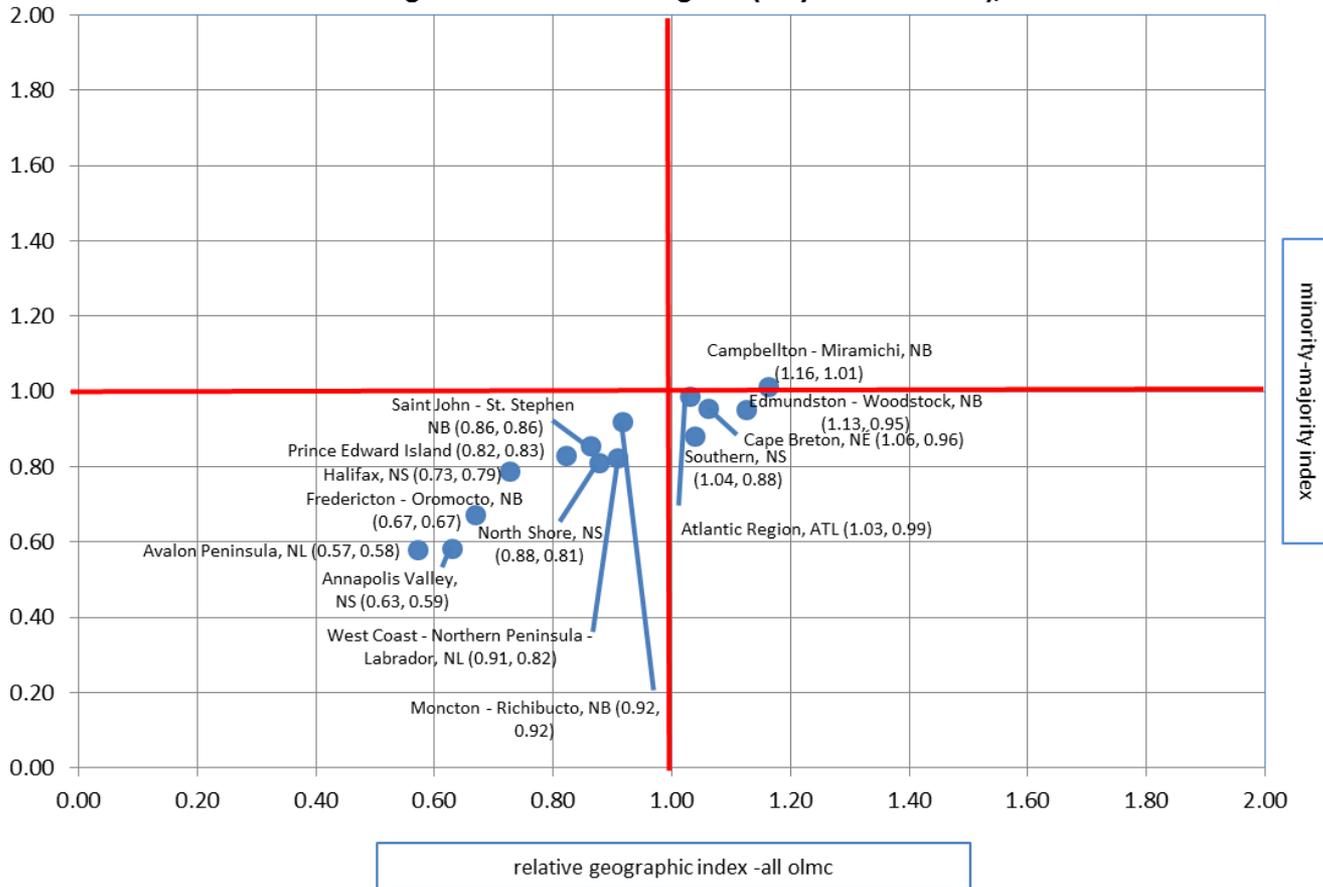
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.58), Annapolis Valley (0.59), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (1.01), Cape Breton (0.96), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.95) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*

Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 12 000 000 and 1 : 10 000 000. The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community with that of the majority community. Economic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census 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.

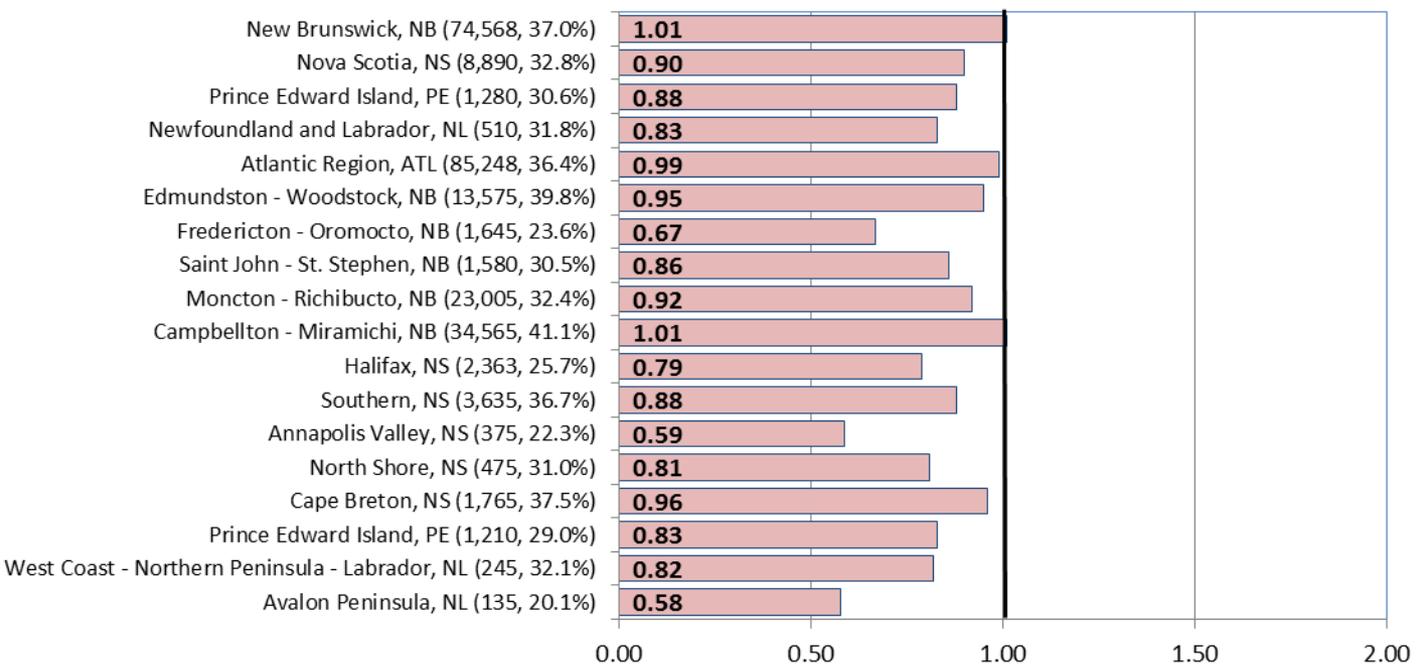
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over)
With Total Income Under \$20k
Atlantic Region and economic regions (15 years and over), 2011**



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion with income under \$20k 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 with income under \$20k in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion with income under \$20k than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion with income under \$20k in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion with income under \$20k than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion with income under \$20k in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



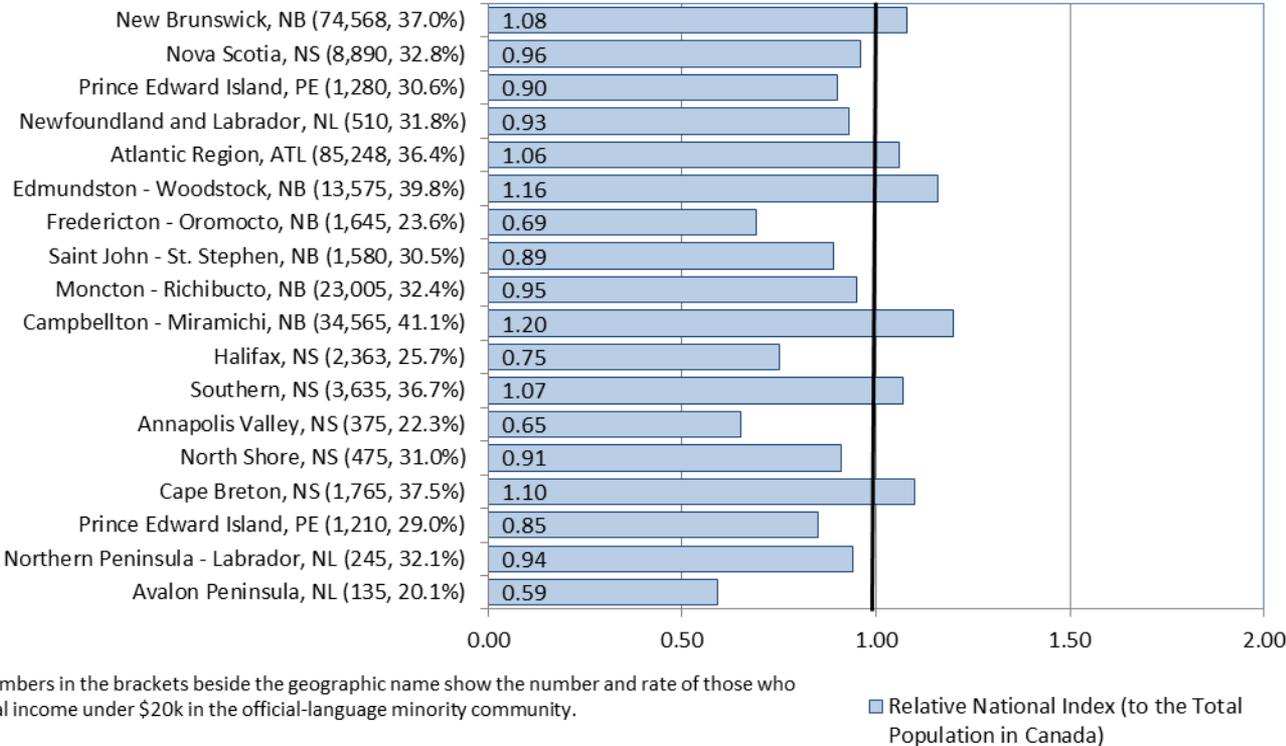
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority

■ minority-majority index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.58), Annapolis Valley (0.59), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (1.01), Cape Breton (0.96), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.95) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*

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

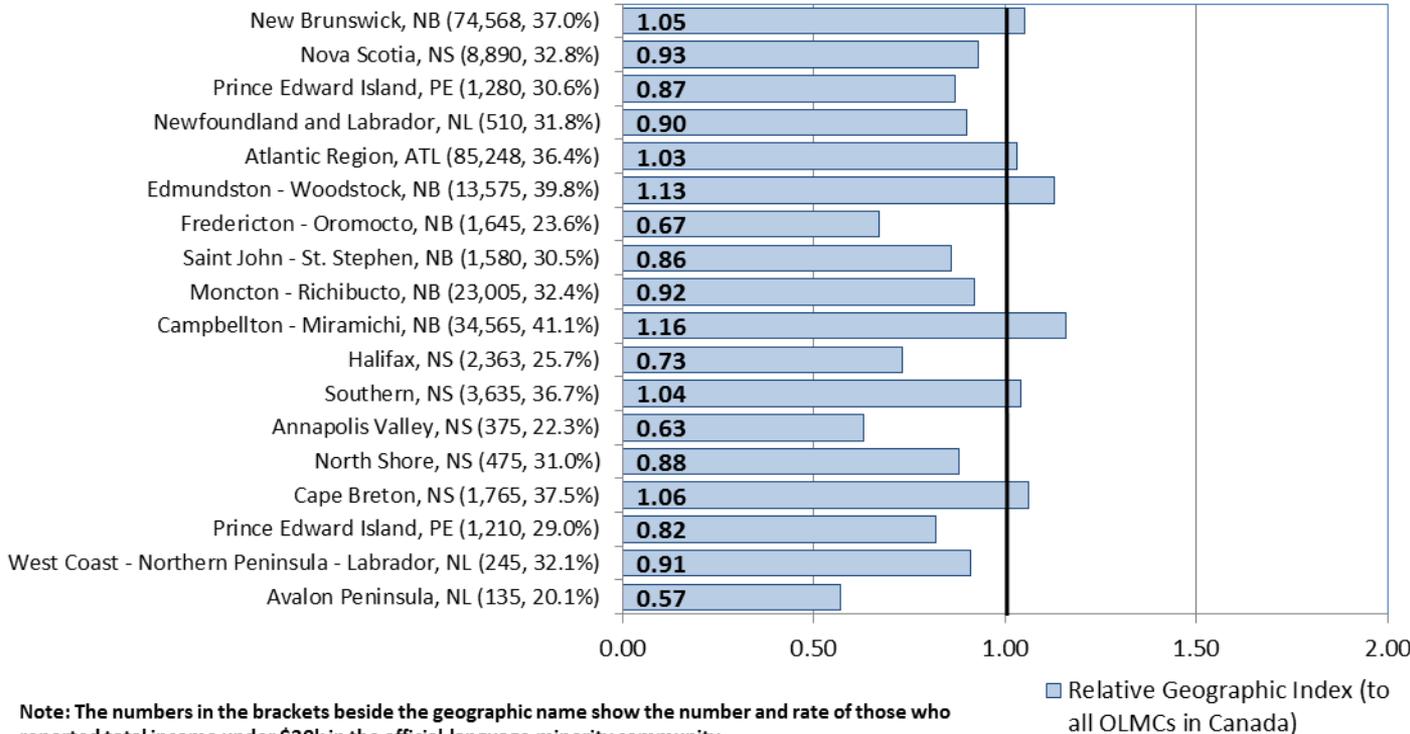
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.59), Annapolis Valley (0.65), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.69) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (1.20), Edmundston - Woodstock (1.16), and Cape Breton (1.10) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

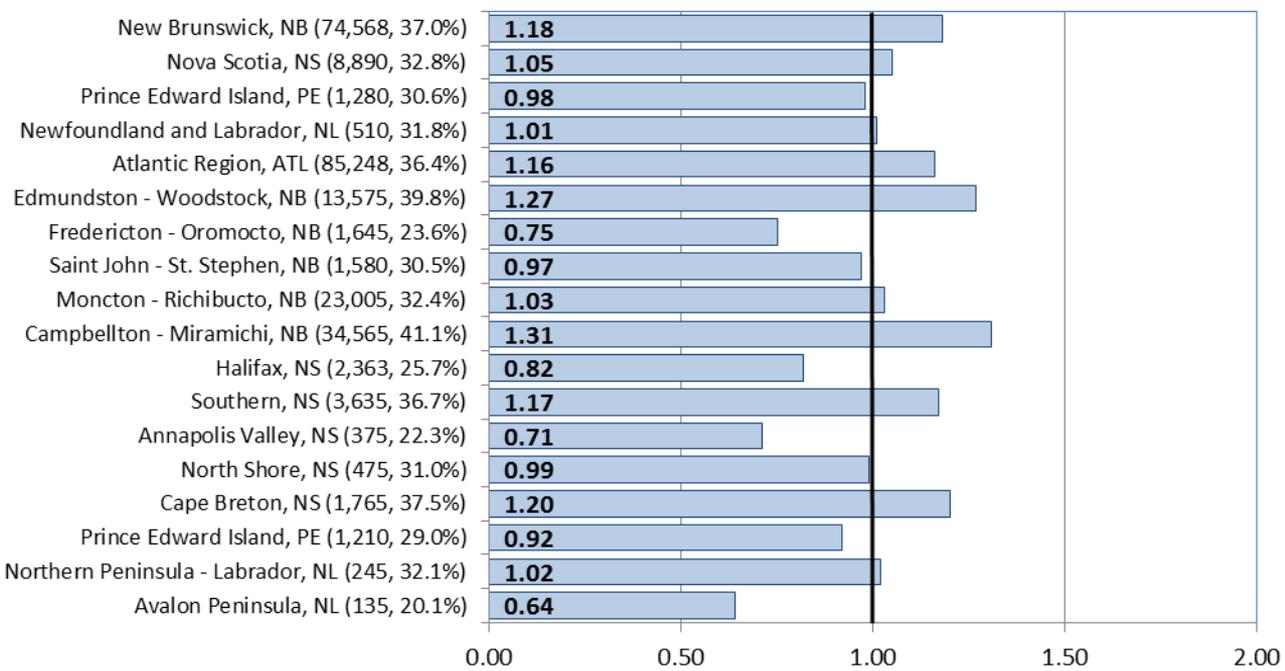
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.57), Annapolis Valley (0.63), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (1.16), Edmundston - Woodstock (1.13), and Cape Breton (1.06) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



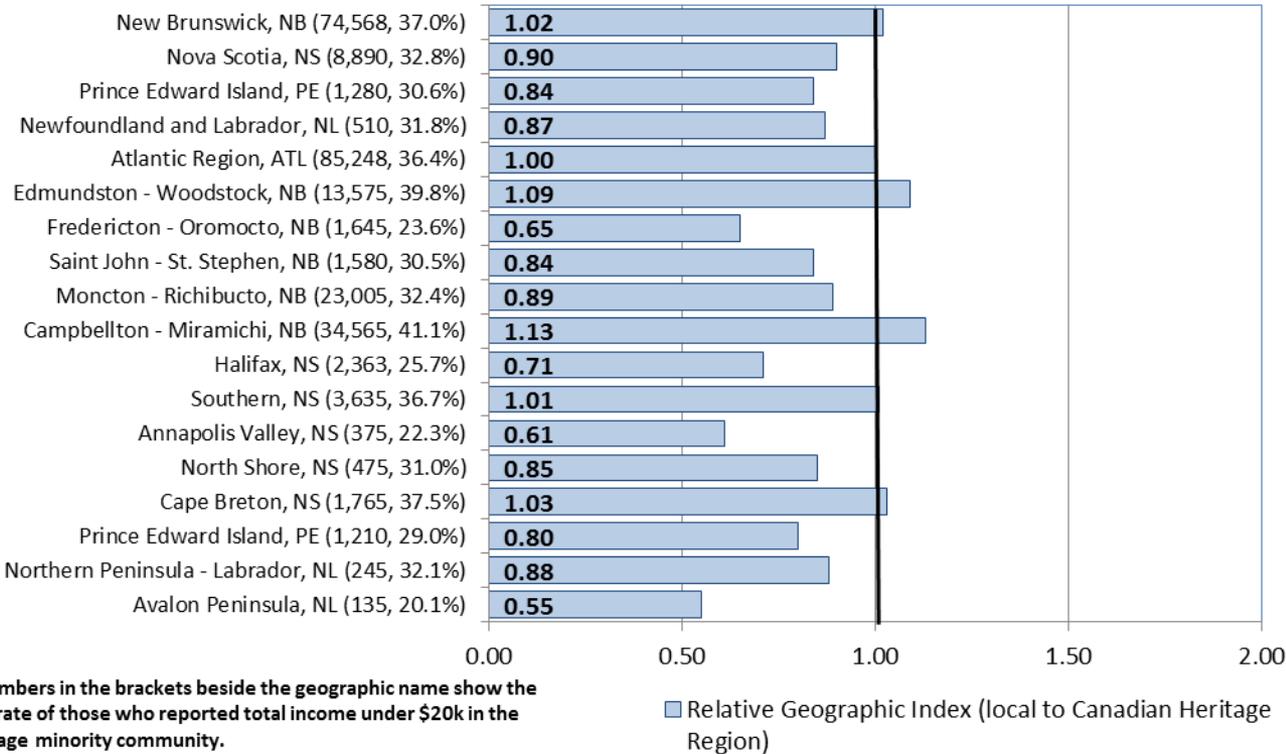
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.64), Annapolis Valley (0.71), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (1.31), Edmundston - Woodstock (1.27), and Cape Breton (1.20) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

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

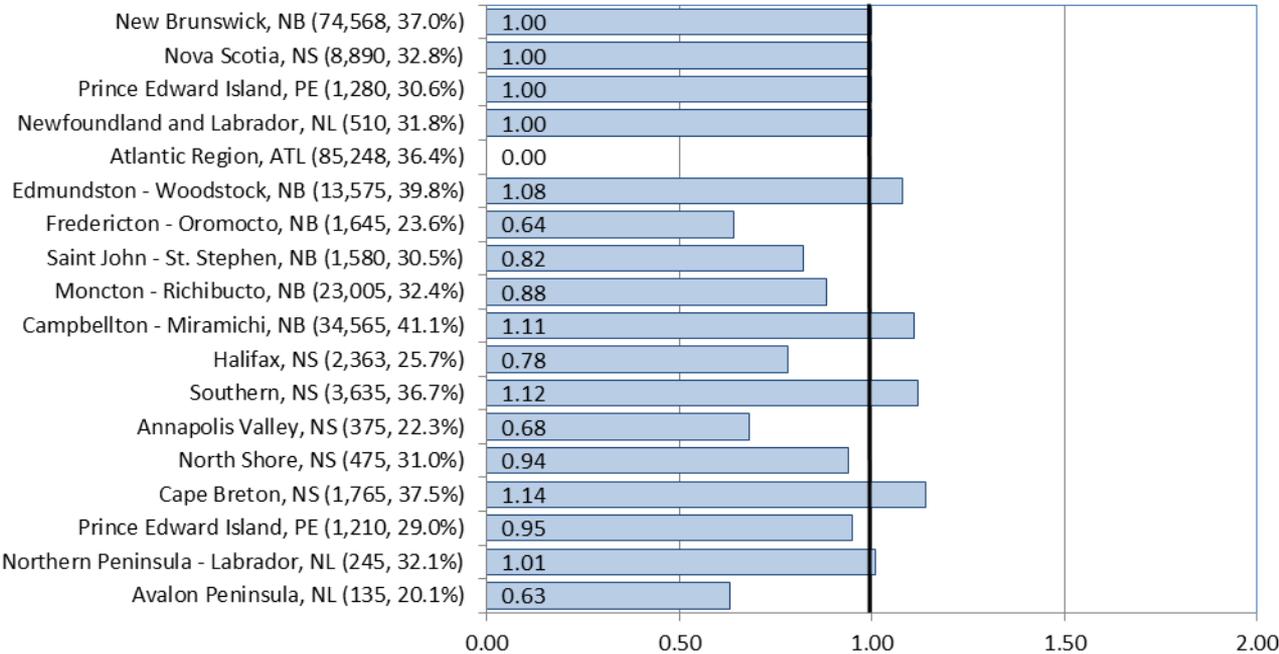
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.55), Annapolis Valley (0.61), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.65) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (1.13), Edmundston - Woodstock (1.09), and Cape Breton (1.03) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



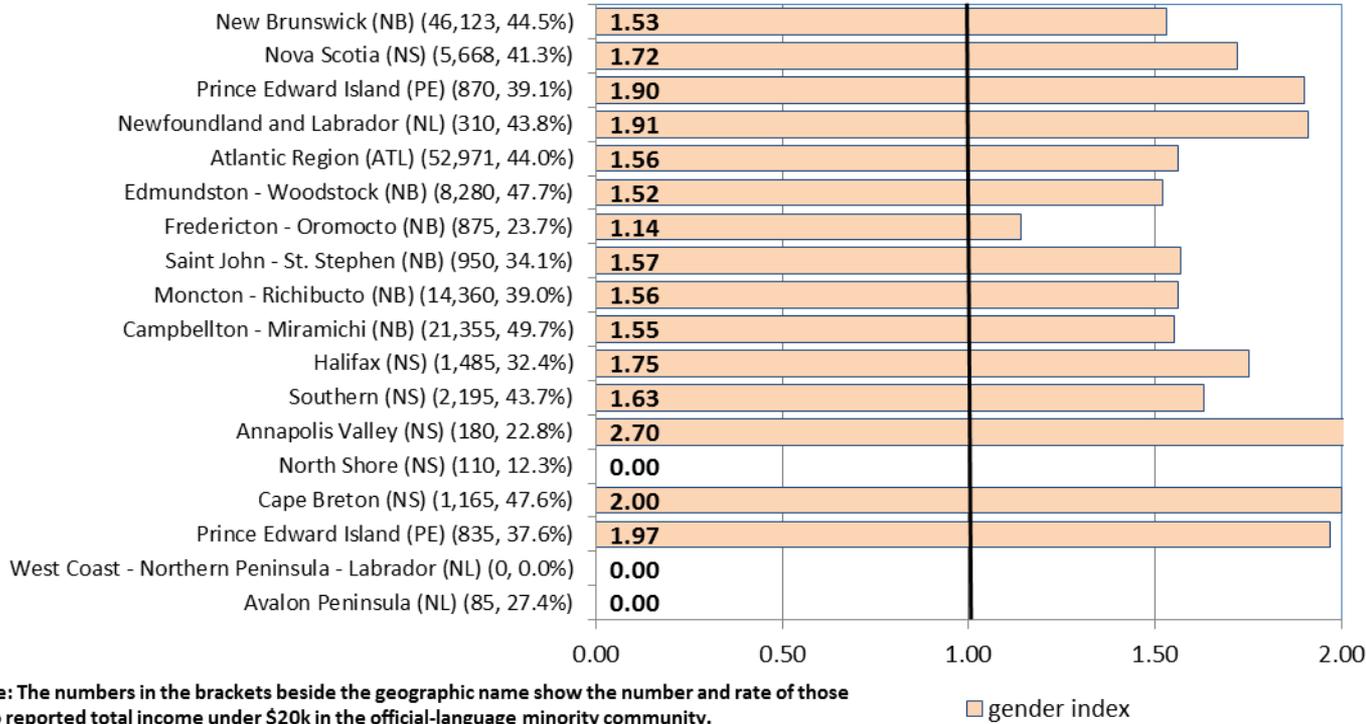
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.63), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.64), and Annapolis Valley (0.68) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cape Breton (1.14), Southern (1.12), and Campbellton - Miramichi (1.11) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

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

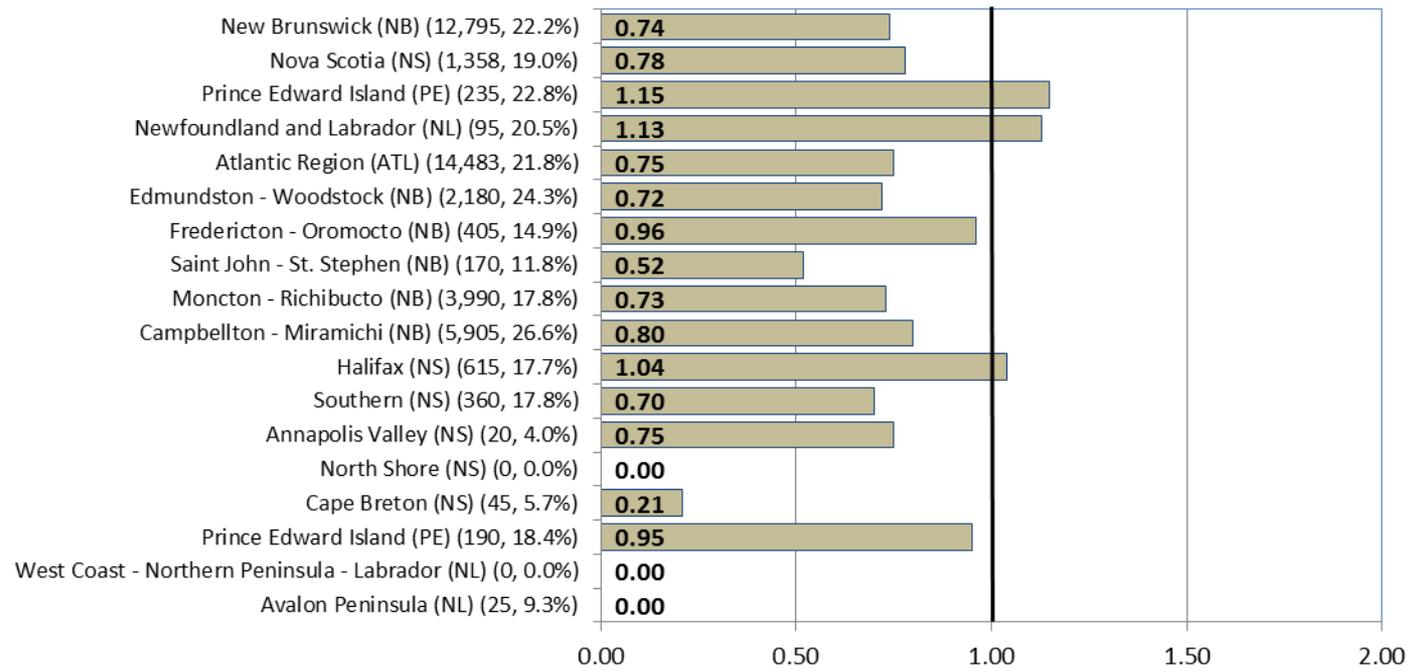
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Fredericton - Oromocto (1.14), Edmundston - Woodstock (1.52), and Campbellton - Miramichi (1.55) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Annapolis Valley (2.70), Cape Breton (2.00), and Prince Edward Island (1.97) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



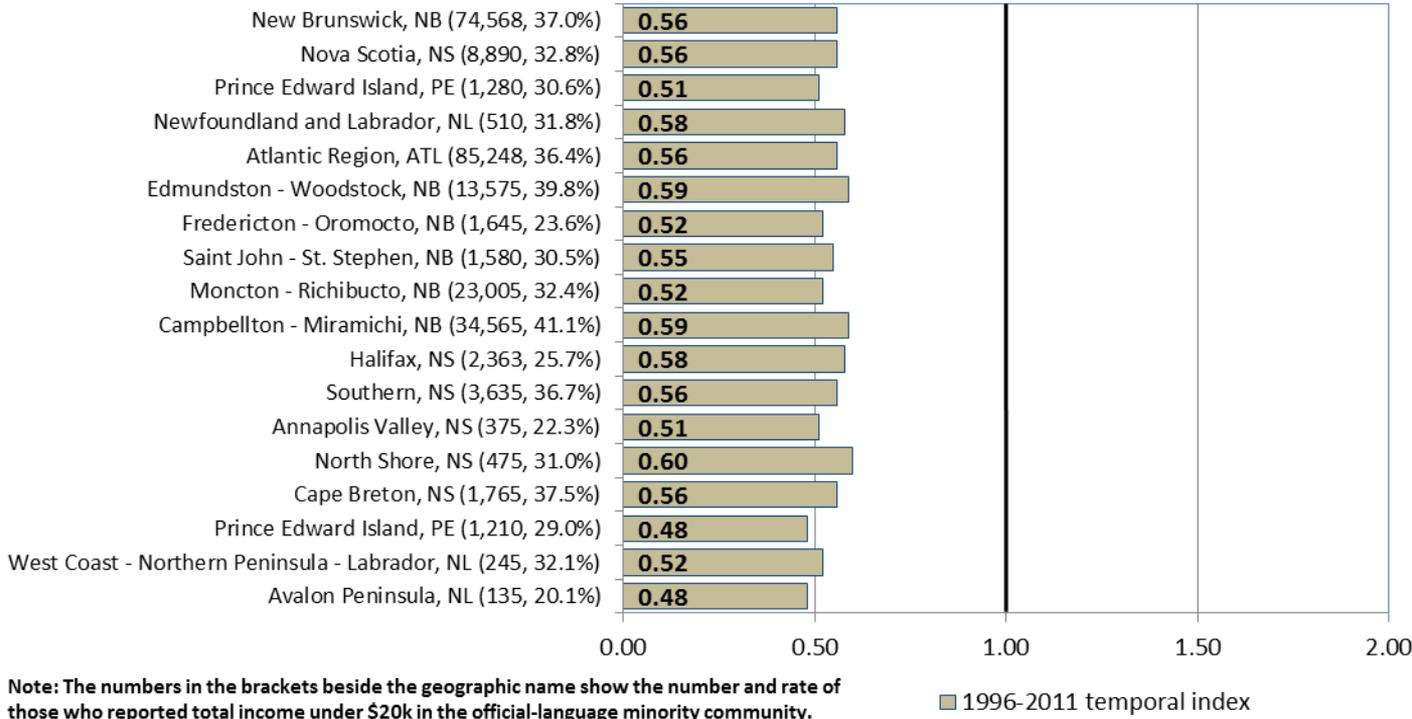
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Cape Breton (0.21), Saint John - St. Stephen (0.52), and Southern (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Halifax (1.04), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.96), and Prince Edward Island (0.95) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*



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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.48), Prince Edward Island (0.48), and Annapolis Valley (0.51) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (0.60), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.59), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.59) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

High Income

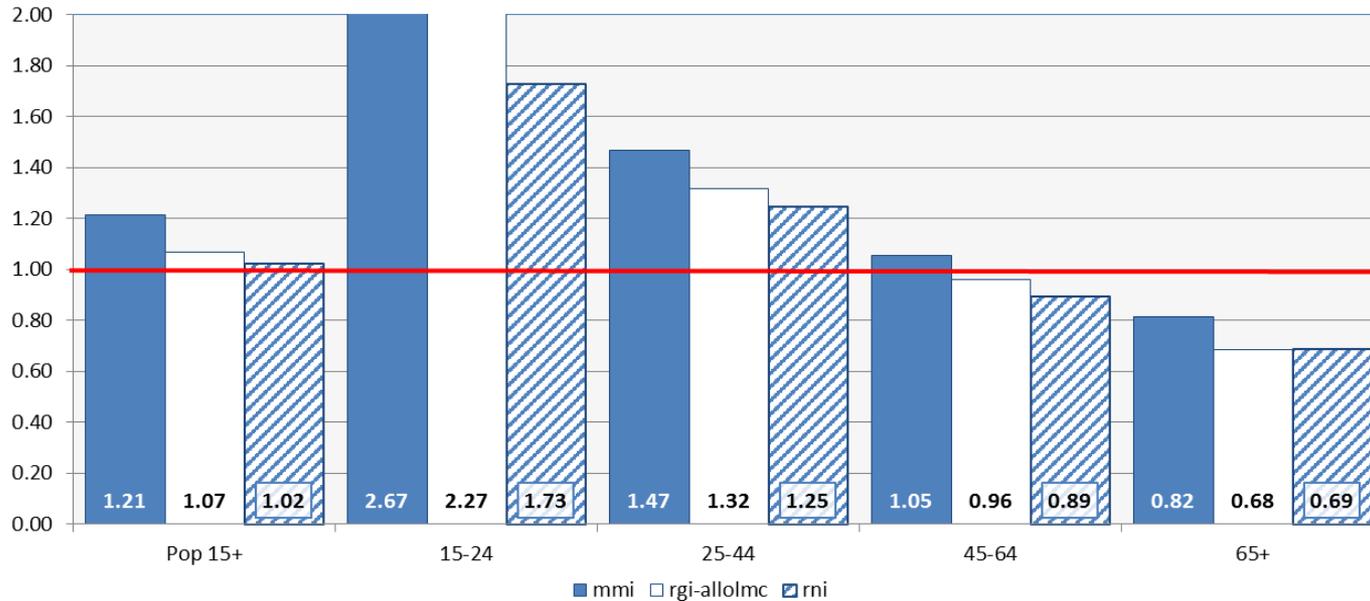


Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k Nova Scotia, 1996-2011						
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	27,078	2,605	7,148	10,883	6,448
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (#)	7,245	95	2,900	3,488	720
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	26.8%	3.6%	40.6%	32.0%	11.2%
	OL majority - with total income over \$50k (%)	22.1%	1.4%	27.7%	30.4%	13.7%
	Canadian population - with total income over \$50k (%)	26.2%	2.1%	32.6%	35.9%	16.2%
	Minority-majority index	1.21	2.67	1.47	1.05	0.82
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.02	1.73	1.25	0.89	0.69
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.07	2.27	1.32	0.96	0.68
	Gender index	0.49	female (17.6%)		male (36.0%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.27				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	3.56	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.12	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.49	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	20.1%	5.2%	28.8%	25.7%	5.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.27	8.41	1.55	1.10	0.59
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.02	6.12	1.22	0.93	0.48
2001	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	13.4%	0.2%	18.9%	18.2%	3.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.22	0.43	1.51	1.07	0.49
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.88	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	7.5%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.09	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.72	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in Nova Scotia, 7,245 (26.8%) reported total income over \$50k.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.21) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.07).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.49 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.27 which means that the proportion of individuals with total income over \$50k in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

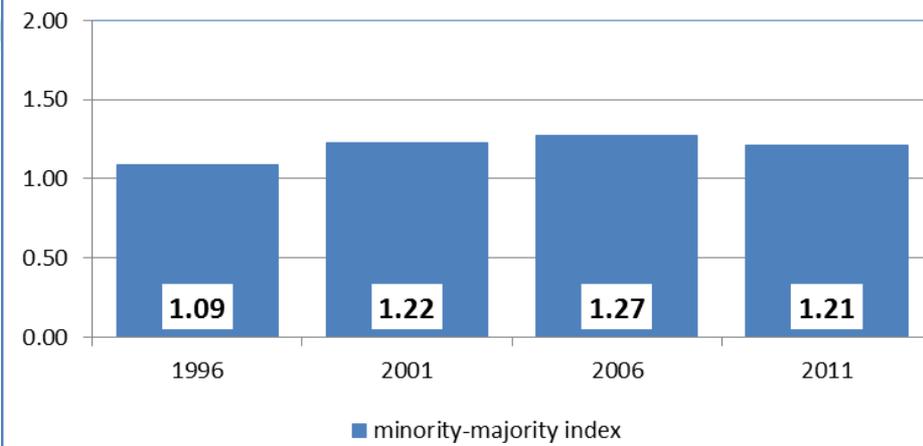
Proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia (15 years and over), With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



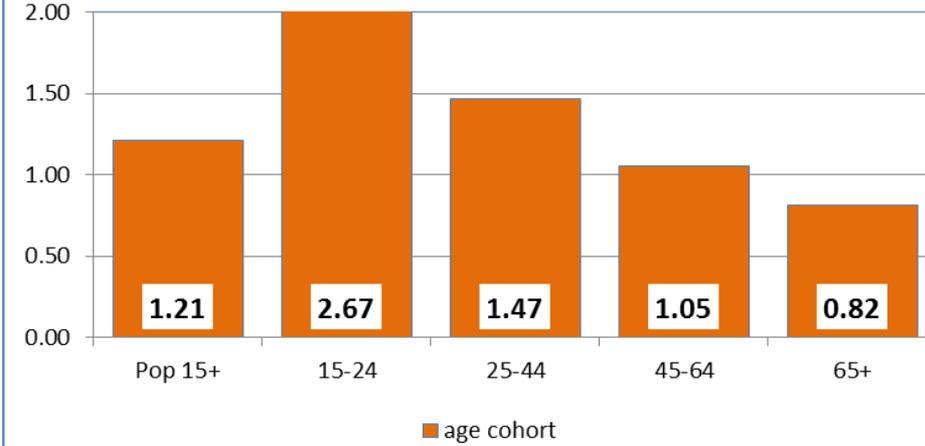
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.57).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.50).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.60).

- 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 Francophones in Nova Scotia who reported total income over \$50k Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who reported total income over \$50k Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Nova Scotia who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.57).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Nova Scotia with total income over \$50k was highest in 1996 (mmi=2.34) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=1.57).

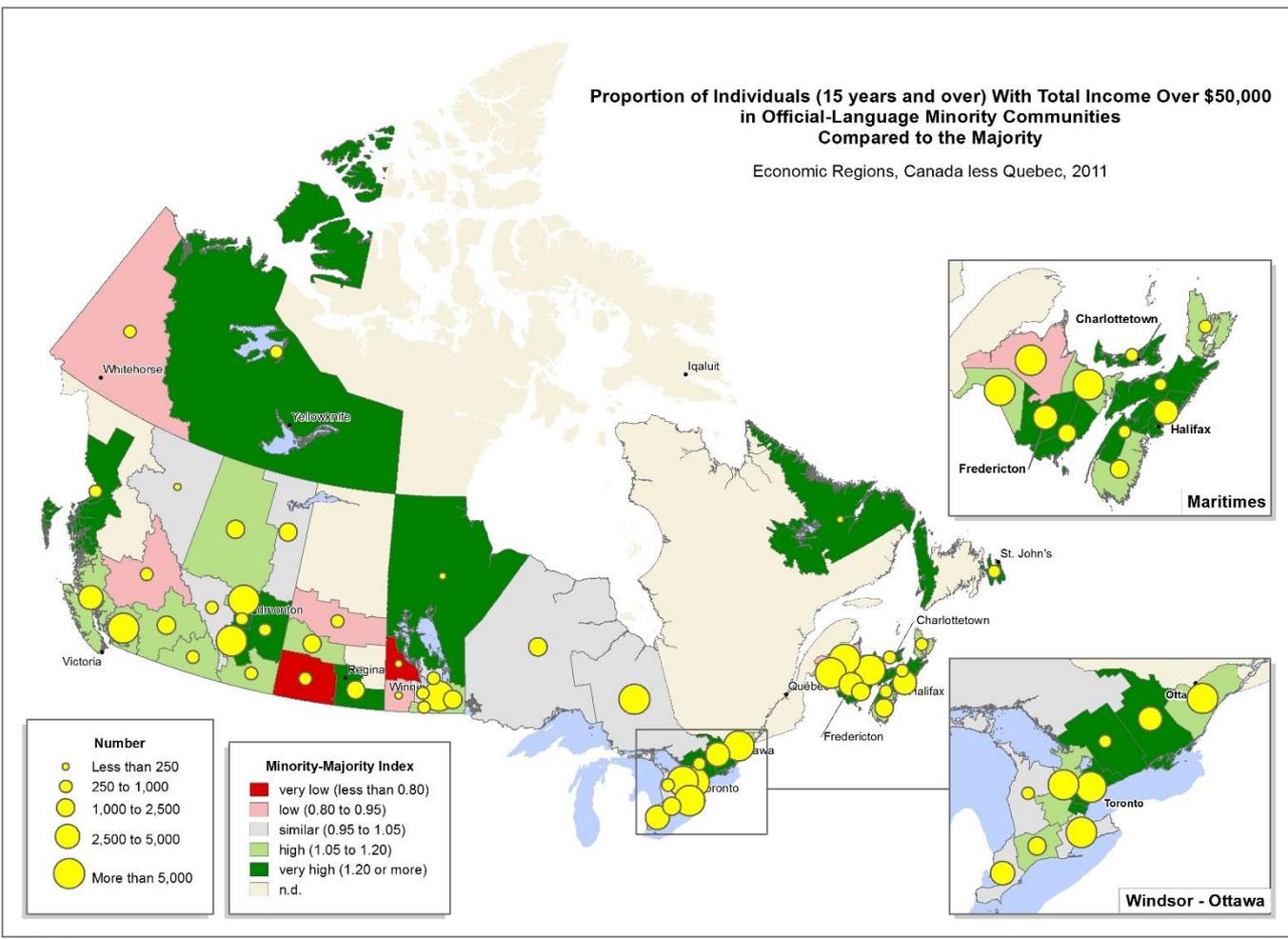
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income over \$50k was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.50).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=1.60).

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who reported total income over \$50k		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over With Total Income Over \$50k	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
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	670	255	38.1%	24.6%	↑ 1.55	↑ 1.45	↑ 1.52	↑ 1.31	↑ 1.96	↔ 1.17	↓ 0.69	↔ 0.93	↓ 0.78	↑ 2.64
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	785	220	28.0%	19.6%	↑ 1.43	↔ 1.07	↔ 1.12	○ 0.97	↑ 1.44	↔ 0.86	↓ 0.45	○ 0.97	↓ 0.70	↑ 2.15
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,180	975	23.3%	19.1%	↑ 1.22	↔ 0.89	↔ 0.93	↔ 0.80	↑ 1.20	○ 1.00	↓ 0.69	↔ 1.10	↑ 1.41	↑ 4.97
Cape Breton (NS)	4,710	890	18.9%	17.7%	↔ 1.07	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.65	○ 0.97	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.53	↔ 1.18	○ 1.03	↑ 3.93
North Shore (NS)	1,550	373	24.1%	18.2%	↑ 1.32	↔ 0.92	○ 0.96	↔ 0.83	↑ 1.24	↔ 0.90	↓ 0.68	↔ 1.15	↑ 1.09	↑ 3.83
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,690	610	36.1%	19.4%	↑ 1.86	↑ 1.38	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.86	↑ 1.35	↓ 0.40	○ 1.01	↓ 0.78	↑ 2.93
Southern (NS)	9,925	1,795	18.1%	15.6%	↔ 1.16	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.62	↔ 0.93	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.47	↑ 1.32	○ 1.03	↑ 2.85
Halifax (NS)	9,208	3,563	38.7%	27.8%	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.48	↑ 1.54	↑ 1.33	↑ 1.99	↑ 1.45	↓ 0.51	○ 1.03	↑ 1.29	↑ 3.67
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	84,193	11,815	14.0%	15.7%	↔ 0.90	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.54	↑ 1.33	↑ 1.49	↑ 3.38
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	71,063	15,280	21.5%	19.5%	↔ 1.10	↔ 0.82	↔ 0.86	↓ 0.74	↔ 1.11	↔ 1.18	↓ 0.66	↔ 1.19	↑ 1.52	↑ 4.29
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,185	1,660	32.0%	22.8%	↑ 1.40	↑ 1.22	↑ 1.28	↔ 1.10	↑ 1.65	↑ 1.75	↓ 0.58	↑ 1.44	↔ 1.06	↑ 3.04
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	6,970	2,780	39.9%	23.9%	↑ 1.67	↑ 1.52	↑ 1.59	↑ 1.37	↑ 2.05	↑ 2.18	↓ 0.68	↔ 1.10	○ 1.01	↑ 3.16
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	34,130	5,303	15.5%	13.9%	↔ 1.12	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.54	↔ 0.80	↔ 0.85	↓ 0.52	↔ 1.05	↔ 0.91	↑ 3.36
Atlantic Region (ATL)	234,394	45,575	19.4%	21.2%	↔ 0.92	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.67	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.58	↑ 1.25	↔ 1.14	↑ 3.63
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,603	520	32.4%	20.6%	↑ 1.57	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.29	↔ 1.12	↑ 1.67	○ 1.00	↓ 0.52	○ 1.02	↓ 0.67	↑ 2.32
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,178	970	23.2%	19.1%	↑ 1.21	↔ 0.89	↔ 0.93	↔ 0.80	↔ 1.19	○ 1.00	↓ 0.68	↔ 1.05	↑ 1.42	↑ 5.01
Nova Scotia (NS)	27,078	7,245	26.8%	22.1%	↑ 1.21	○ 1.02	↔ 1.07	↔ 0.92	↑ 1.38	○ 1.00	↓ 0.49	↑ 1.27	↔ 1.11	↑ 3.56
New Brunswick (NB)	201,535	36,840	18.3%	20.8%	↔ 0.88	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.63	↔ 0.94	○ 1.00	↓ 0.60	↑ 1.26	↑ 1.28	↑ 3.70

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 (15 years and over) with total income over \$50k in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (14.0%), Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (15.5%), and Southern (NS) (18.1%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with total income over \$50k than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (39.9%), Halifax (NS) (38.7%), and Avalon Peninsula (NL) (38.1%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income over \$50k than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.



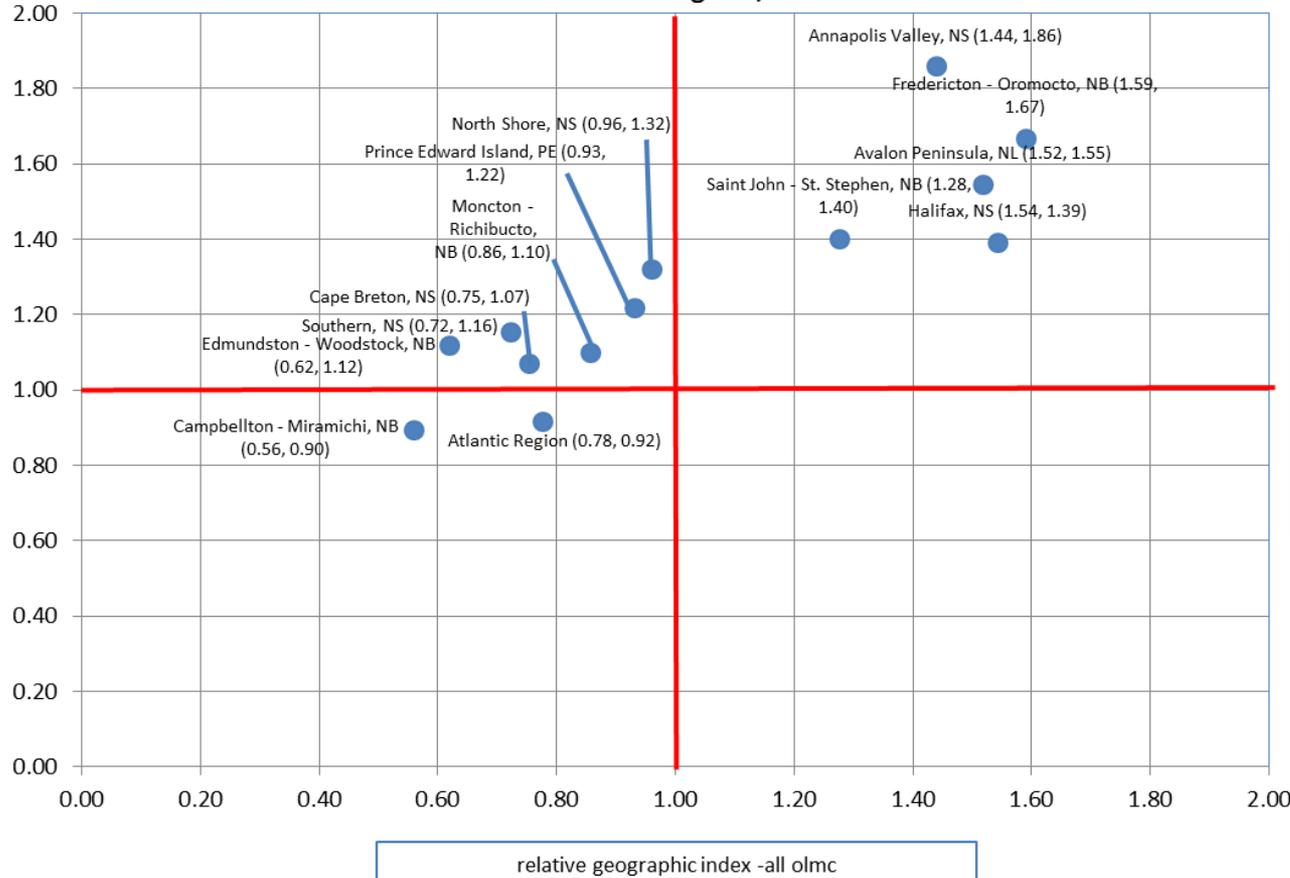
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.90), Cape Breton (1.07), and Moncton - Richibucto (1.10) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Annapolis Valley (1.86), Fredericton - Oromocto (1.67), and Avalon Peninsula (1.55) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*

Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 12 000 000 and 1 : 10 000 000. The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community with that of the majority community. Economic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census 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.

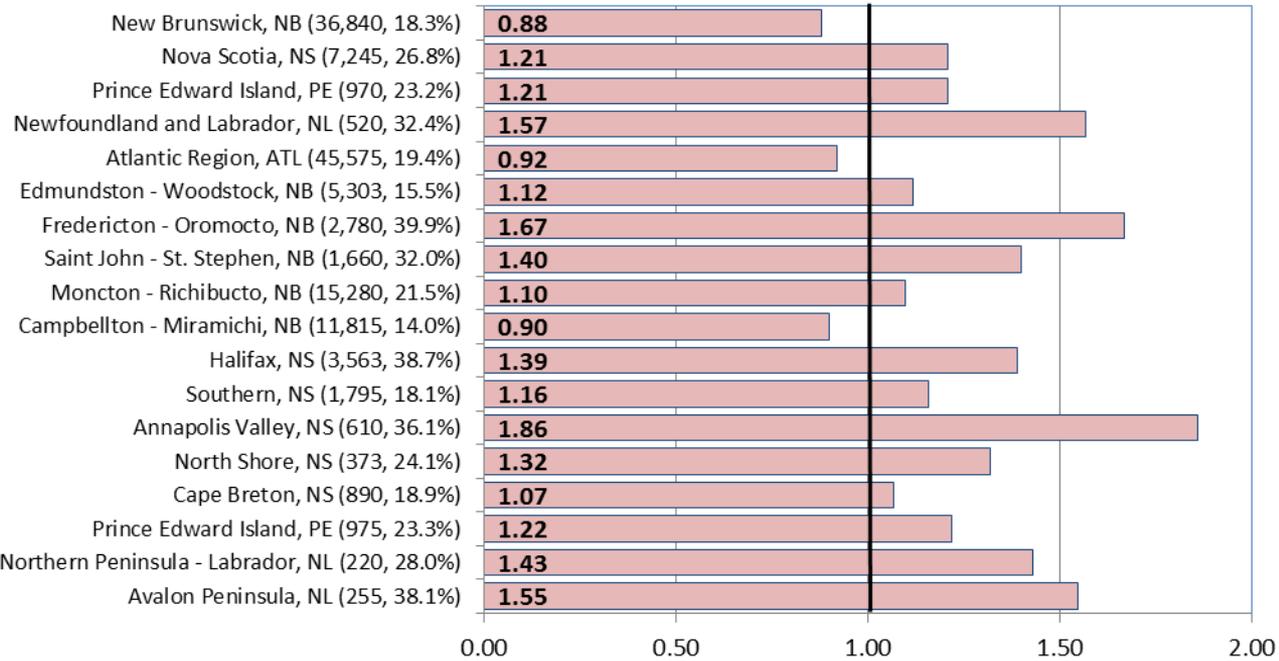
**Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region
With Total Income Over \$50k
Economic Regions, 2011**



- ✓ *The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion with income over \$50k 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 with income over \$50k in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion with income over \$50k than in the total OLMC population of Canada.*
- ✓ *The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion with income over \$50k in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion with income over \$50k than in the total OLMC population of Canada.*
- ✓ *The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion with income over \$50k in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



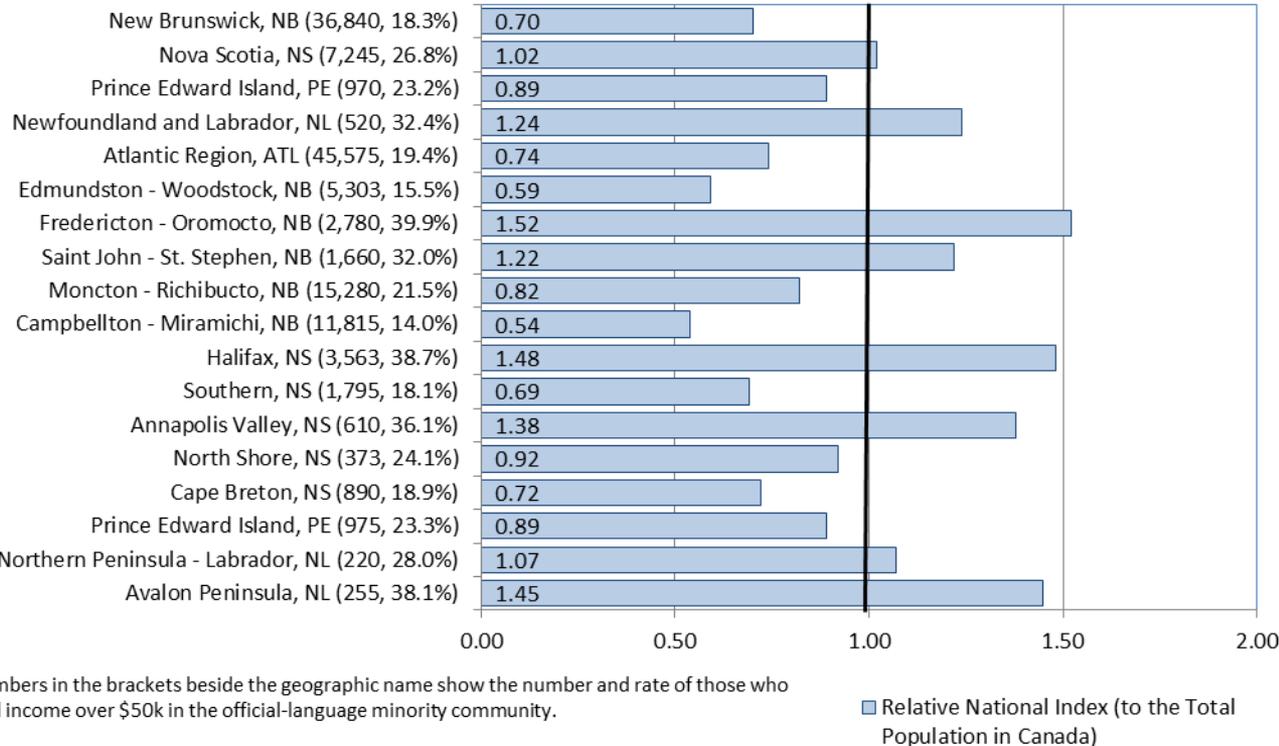
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

■ minority-majority index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.90), Cape Breton (1.07), and Moncton - Richibucto (1.10) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Annapolis Valley (1.86), Fredericton - Oromocto (1.67), and Avalon Peninsula (1.55) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*

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

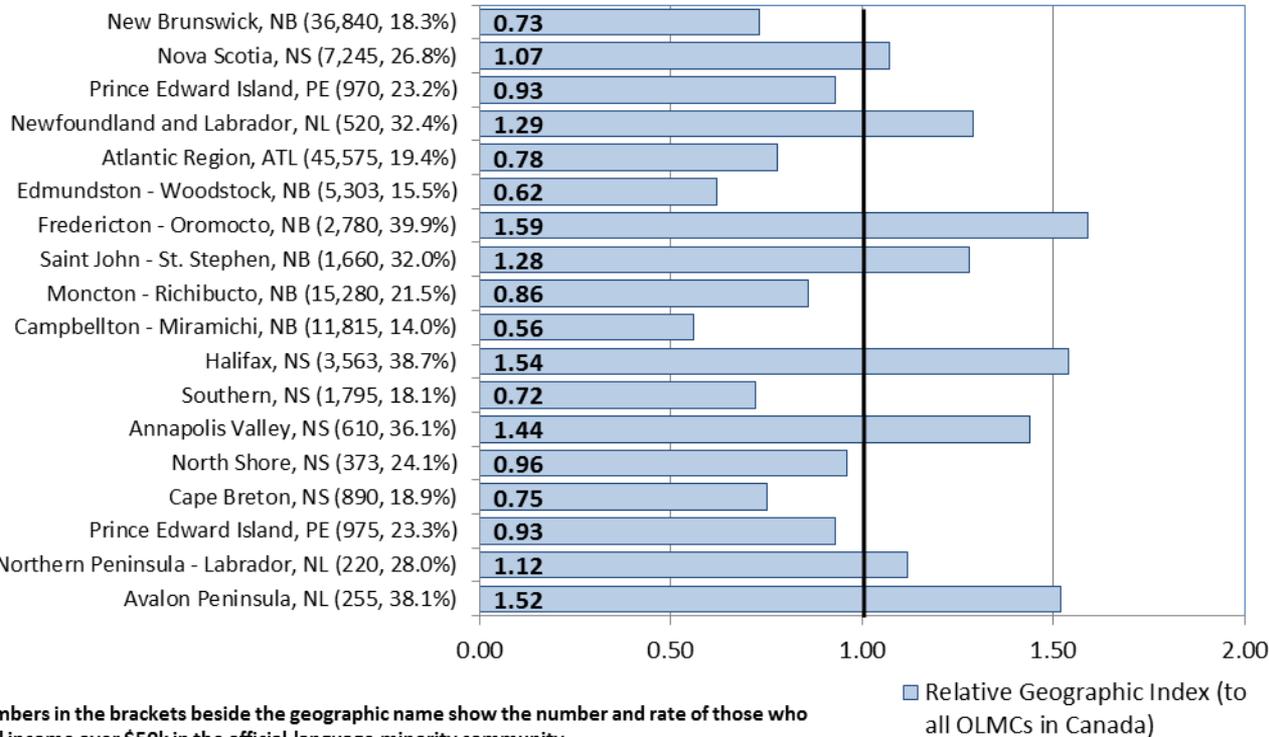
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.54), Edmundston - Woodstock (0.59), and Southern (0.69) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (1.52), Halifax (1.48), and Avalon Peninsula (1.45) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**

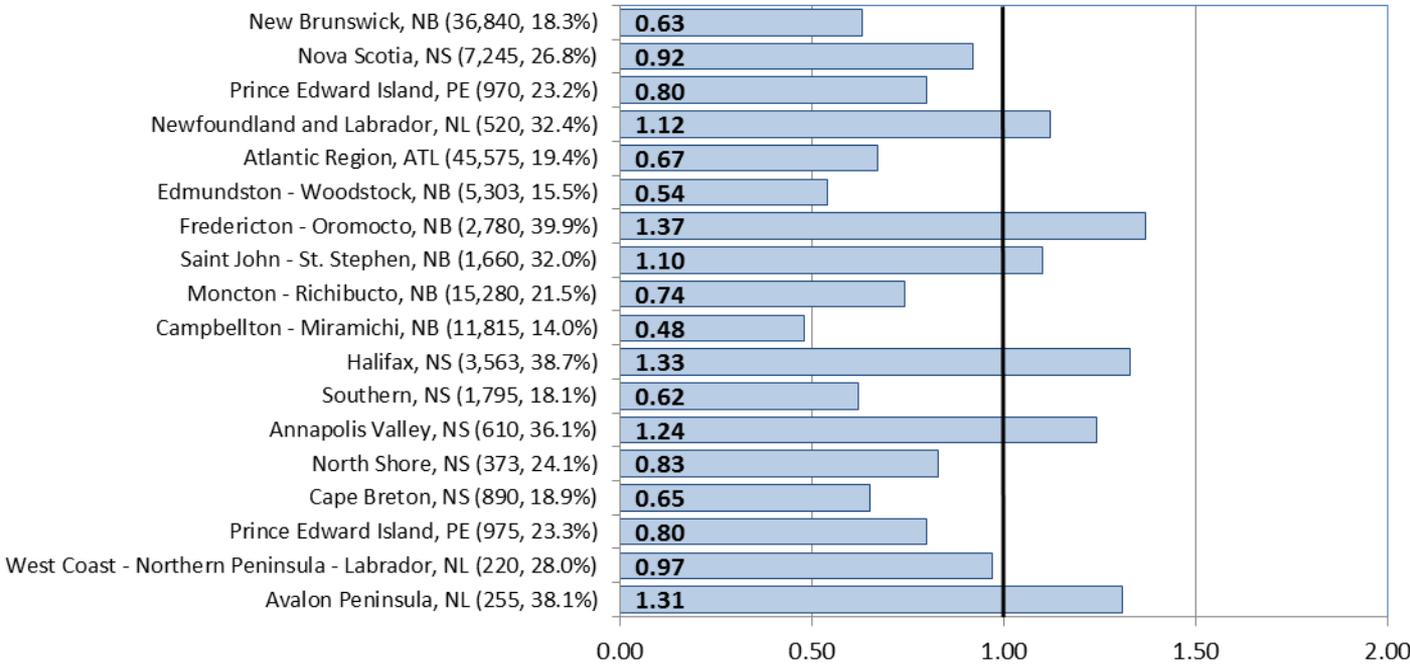


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.56), Edmundston - Woodstock (0.62), and Southern (0.72) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (1.59), Halifax (1.54), and Avalon Peninsula (1.52) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



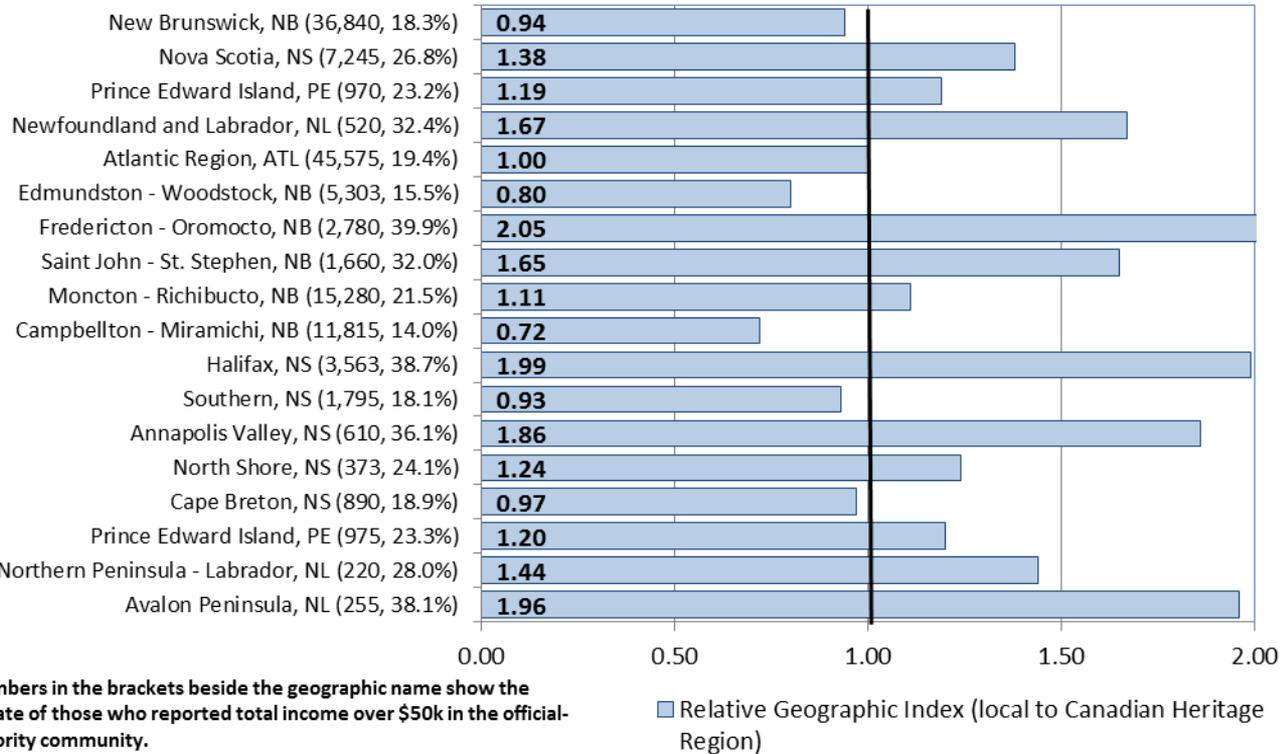
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.48), Edmundston - Woodstock (0.54), and Southern (0.62) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (1.37), Halifax (1.33), and Avalon Peninsula (1.31) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

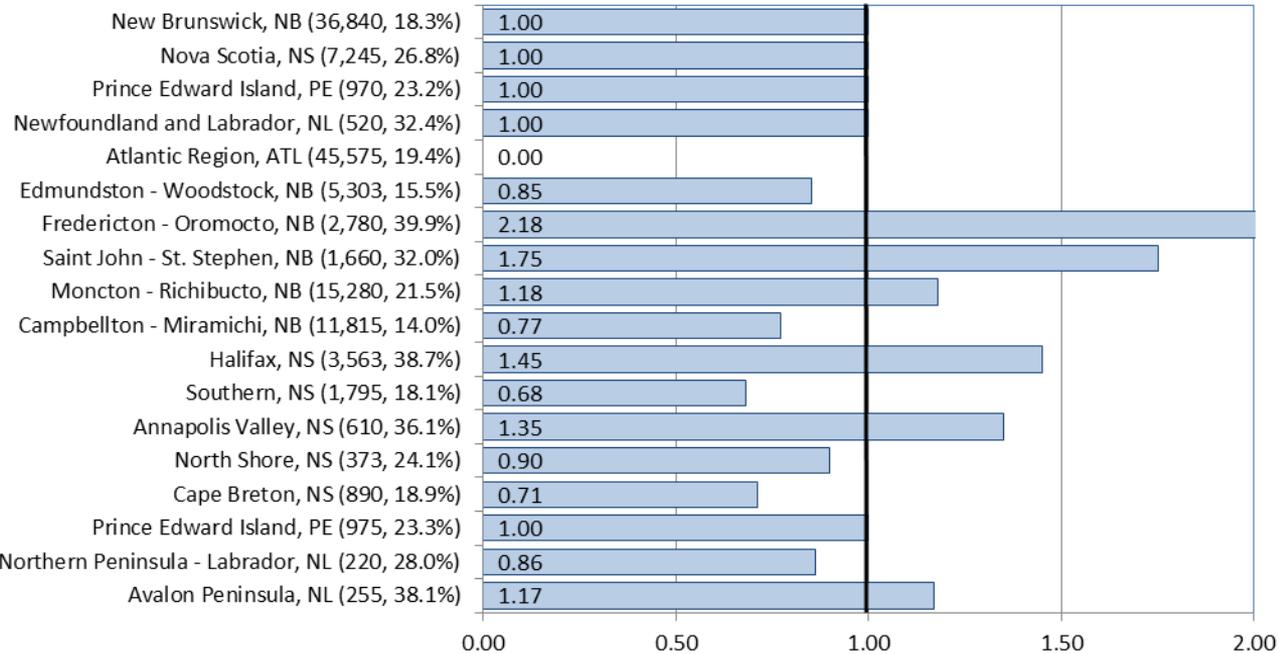
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.72), Edmundston - Woodstock (0.80), and Southern (0.93) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (2.05), Halifax (1.99), and Avalon Peninsula (1.96) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



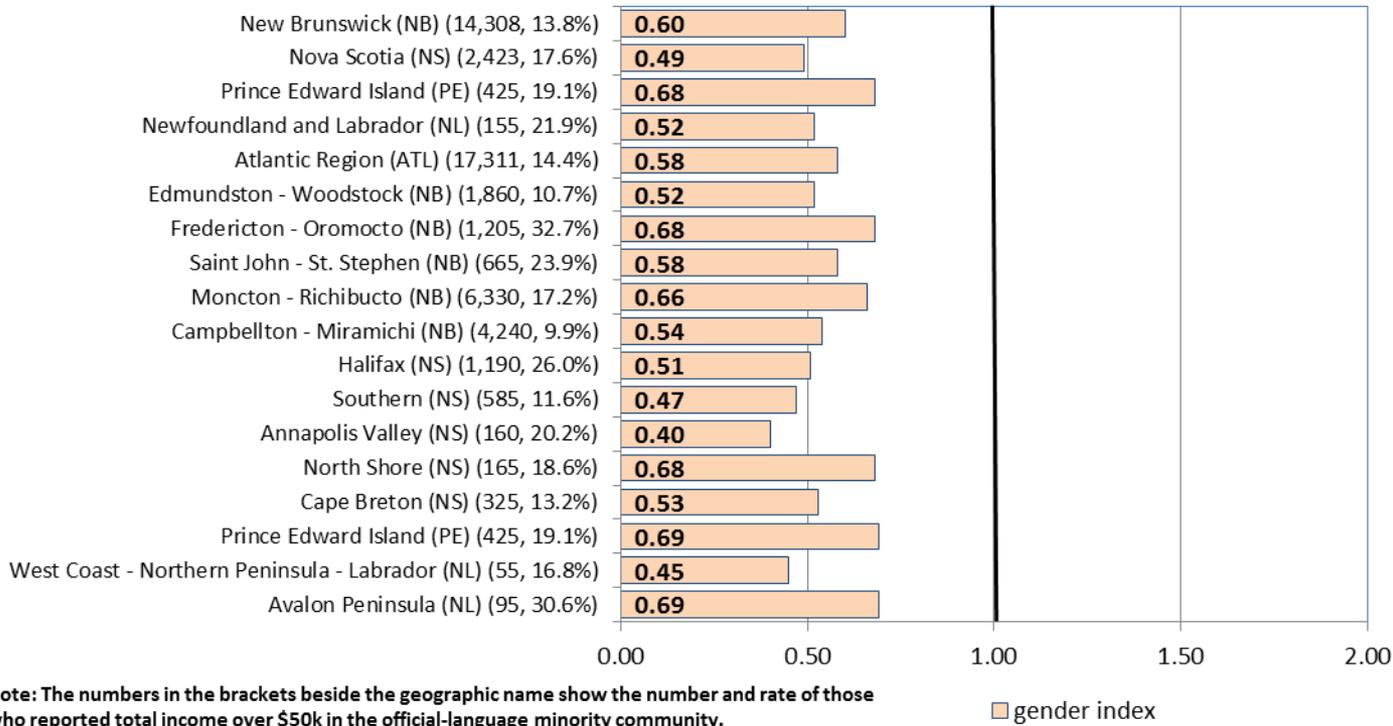
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southern (0.68), Cape Breton (0.71), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.77) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (2.18), Saint John - St. Stephen (1.75), and Halifax (1.45) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

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

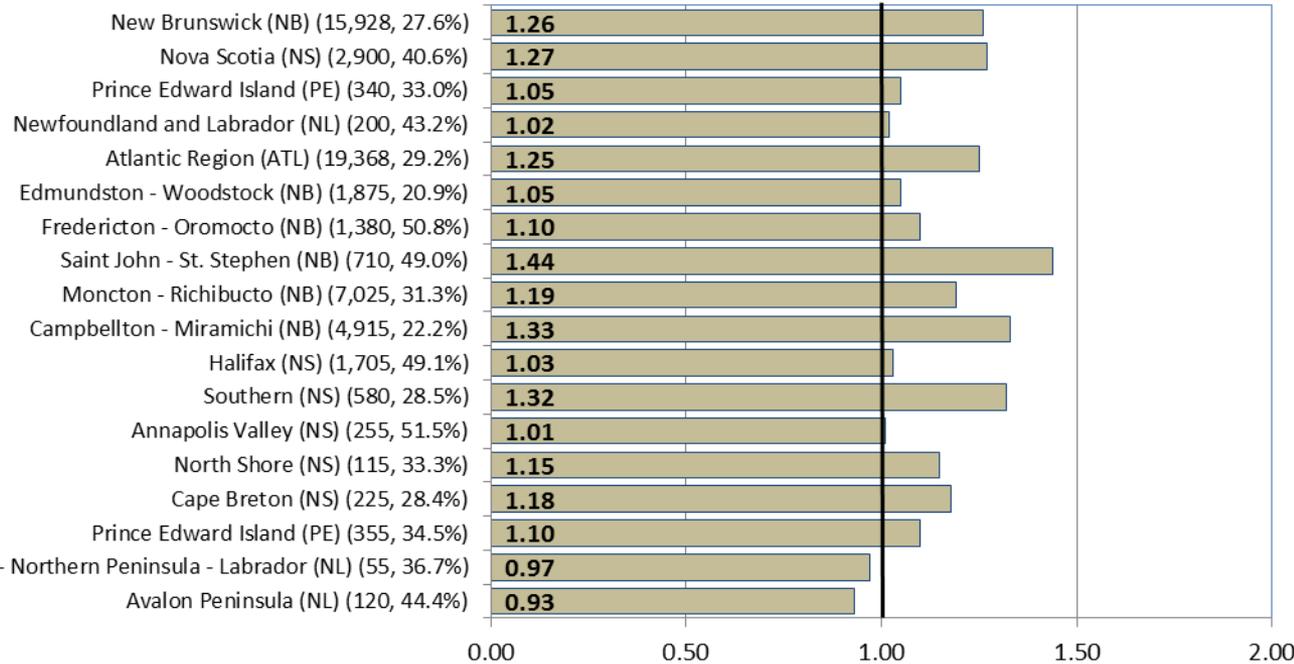
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Annapolis Valley (0.40), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.45), and Southern (0.47) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (0.69), Prince Edward Island (0.69), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.68) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



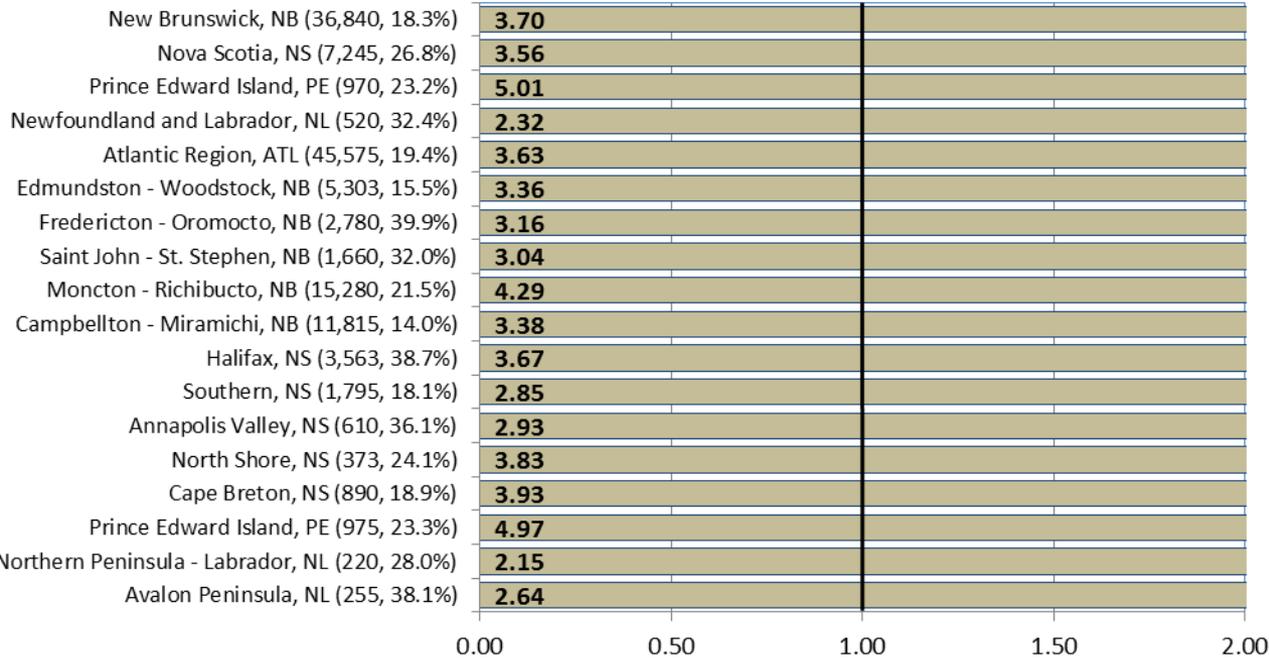
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.93), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.97), and Annapolis Valley (1.01) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saint John - St. Stephen (1.44), Campbellton - Miramichi (1.33), and Southern (1.32) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

■ intergenerational index

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

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.15), Avalon Peninsula (2.64), and Southern (2.85) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Prince Edward Island (4.97), Moncton - Richibucto (4.29), and Cape Breton (3.93) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

■ 1996-2011 temporal index

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

William Floch
Martin Durand (martin.durand@canada.ca)
Elias Abou-Rjeili (elias.abou-rjeili@canada.ca)
Équipe de recherche
Programmes d'appui aux langues officielles
Patrimoine canadien
15-7, Eddy
Gatineau (Québec) K1A 0M5