




Socio-Economic Profile ***New Brunswick, 1996-2011***

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| | |
|--------------|--|
| 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.*

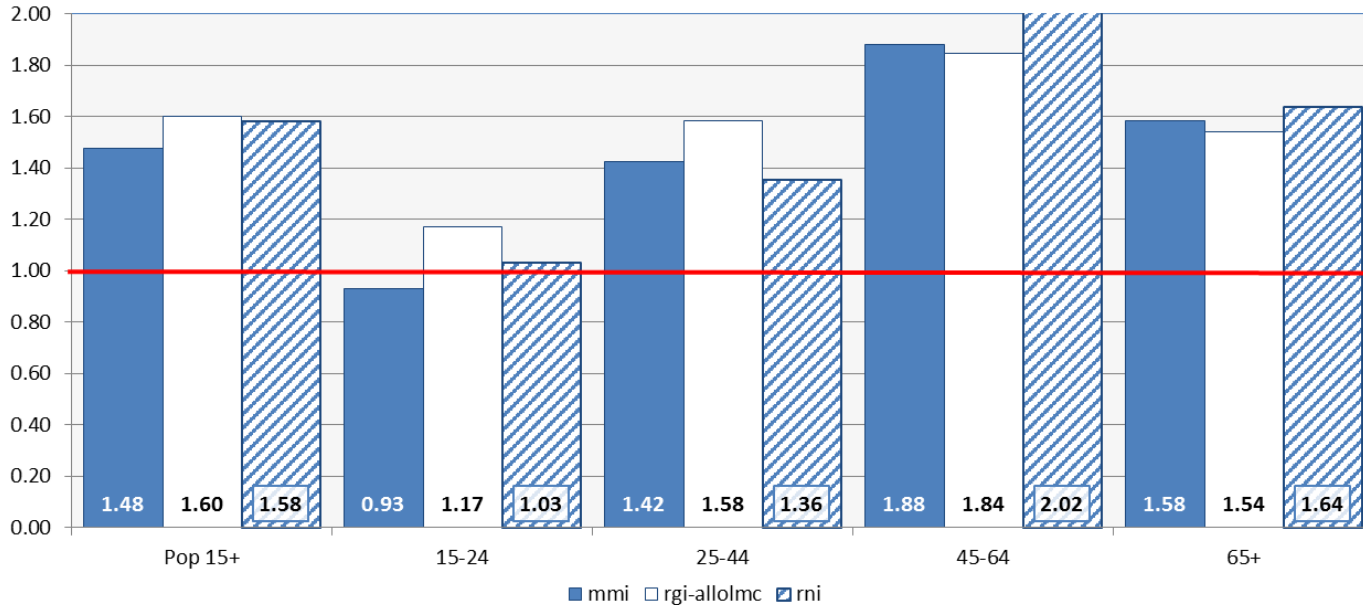
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
New Brunswick, 1996-2011**

| Values | | Pop 15+ | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|--------|---|---------|----------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 2011 | OL minority - total population | 201,528 | 24,513 | 57,763 | 81,250 | 38,005 |
| | OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (#) | 64,135 | 8,948 | 7,468 | 25,513 | 22,203 |
| | OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%) | 31.8% | 36.5% | 12.9% | 31.4% | 58.4% |
| | OL majority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%) | 21.5% | 39.2% | 9.1% | 16.7% | 36.9% |
| | Canadian population - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%) | 20.1% | 35.4% | 9.5% | 15.5% | 35.7% |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.48 | 0.93 | 1.42 | 1.88 | 1.58 |
| | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 1.58 | 1.03 | 1.36 | 2.02 | 1.64 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.60 | 1.17 | 1.58 | 1.84 | 1.54 |
| | Gender index | 0.91 | female (30.4%) | | male (33.3%) | |
| | Intergenerational index | 0.41 | | | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 0.66 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Temporal mmi (1996-2011) | 1.10 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011) | 1.14 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 2006 | OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%) | 36.6% | 39.5% | 17.9% | 37.0% | 68.6% |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.42 | 0.92 | 1.50 | 1.68 | 1.59 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.56 | 1.14 | 1.78 | 1.73 | 1.51 |
| 2001 | OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%) | 44.5% | 42.8% | 28.2% | 47.3% | 78.9% |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.33 | 0.94 | 1.46 | 1.50 | 1.36 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.44 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 1996 | OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%) | 48.5% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.34 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.41 | 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 New Brunswick, 64,135 (31.8%) had no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.48) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.60).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.91 which means that the proportion for women was lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.41 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.

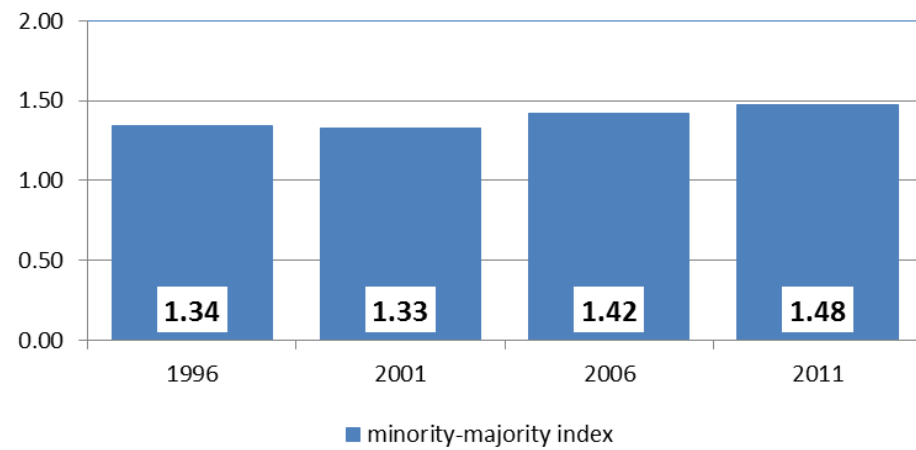
Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick (15 years and over), Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



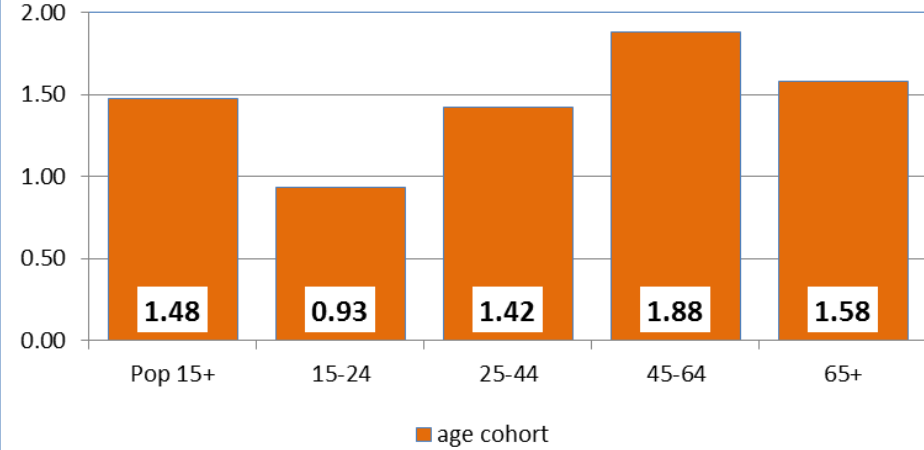
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.48).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 45-64 age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 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 higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.42).
- ✓ 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=1.88).

- 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 New Brunswick who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



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



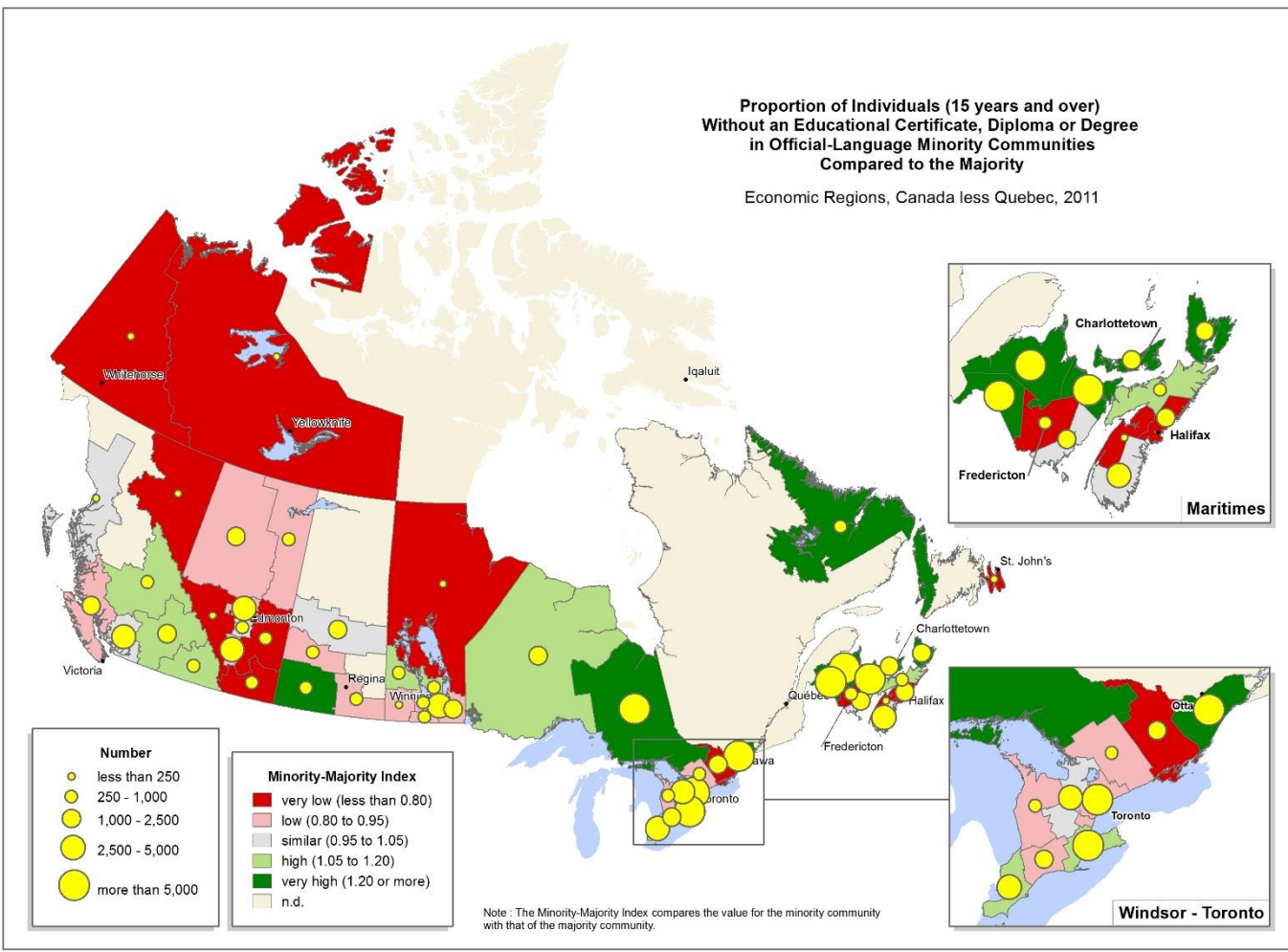
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.48).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in New Brunswick without an educational certificate, diploma or degree was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.48) and lowest in 2001 (mmi=1.33).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 45-64 age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 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 higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.42).
- ✓ 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=1.88).

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.



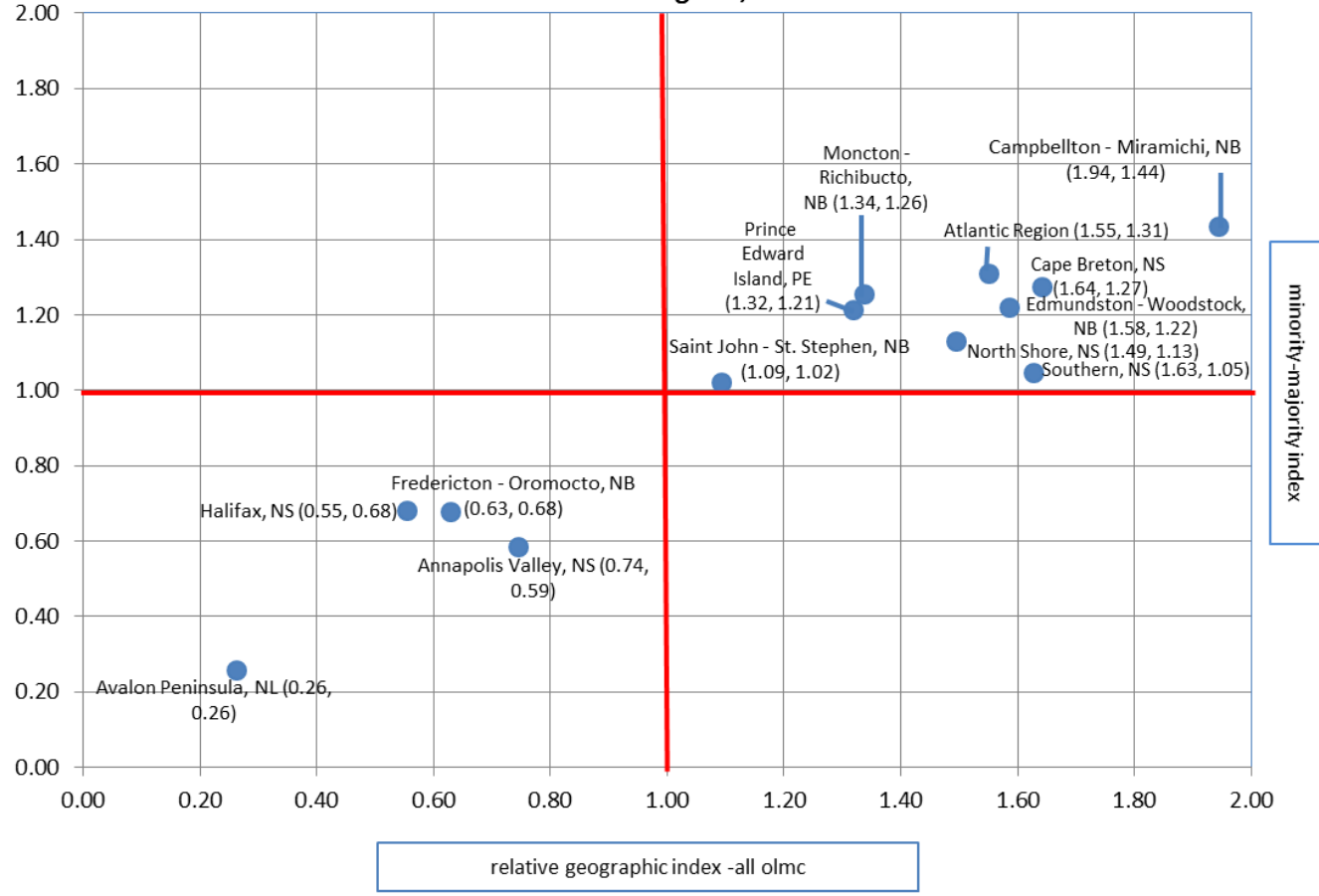
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.26), Annapolis Valley (0.59), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.68) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma 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, 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.

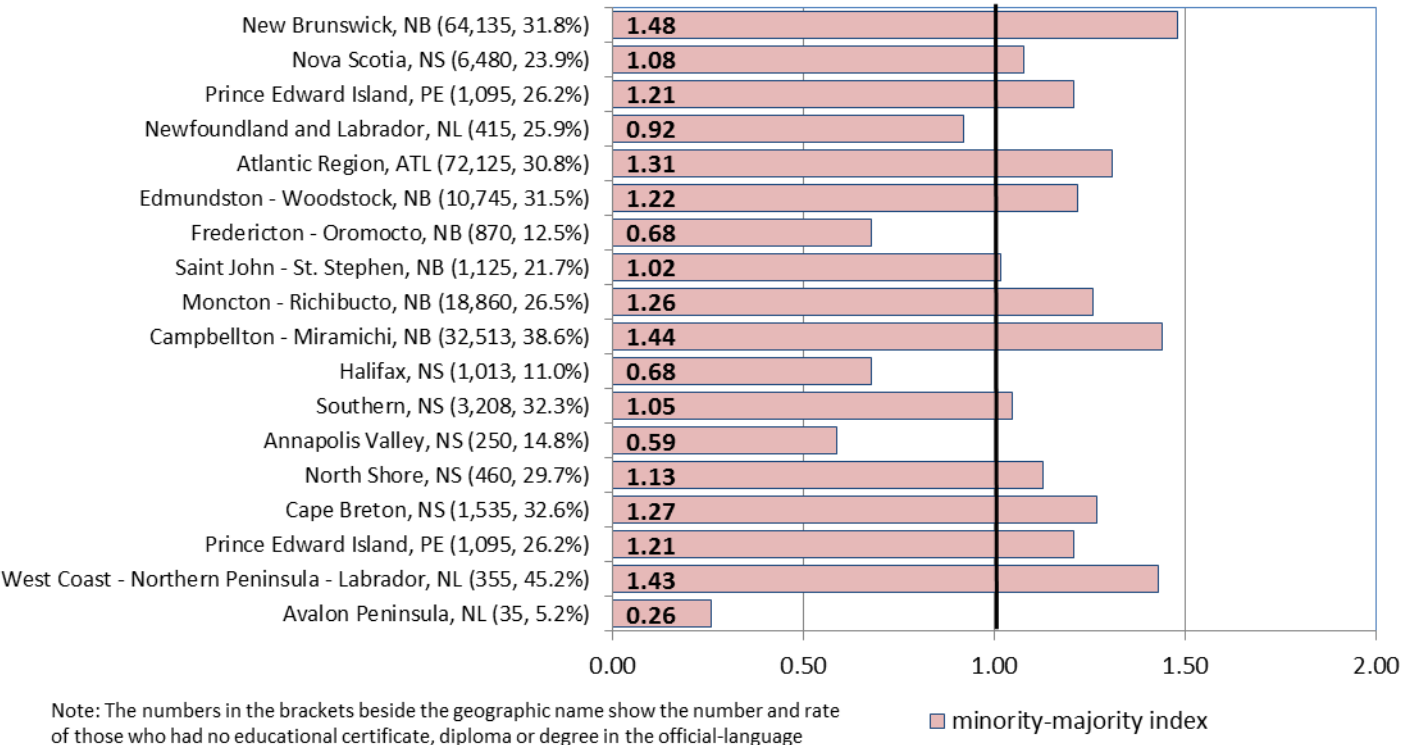
Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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.

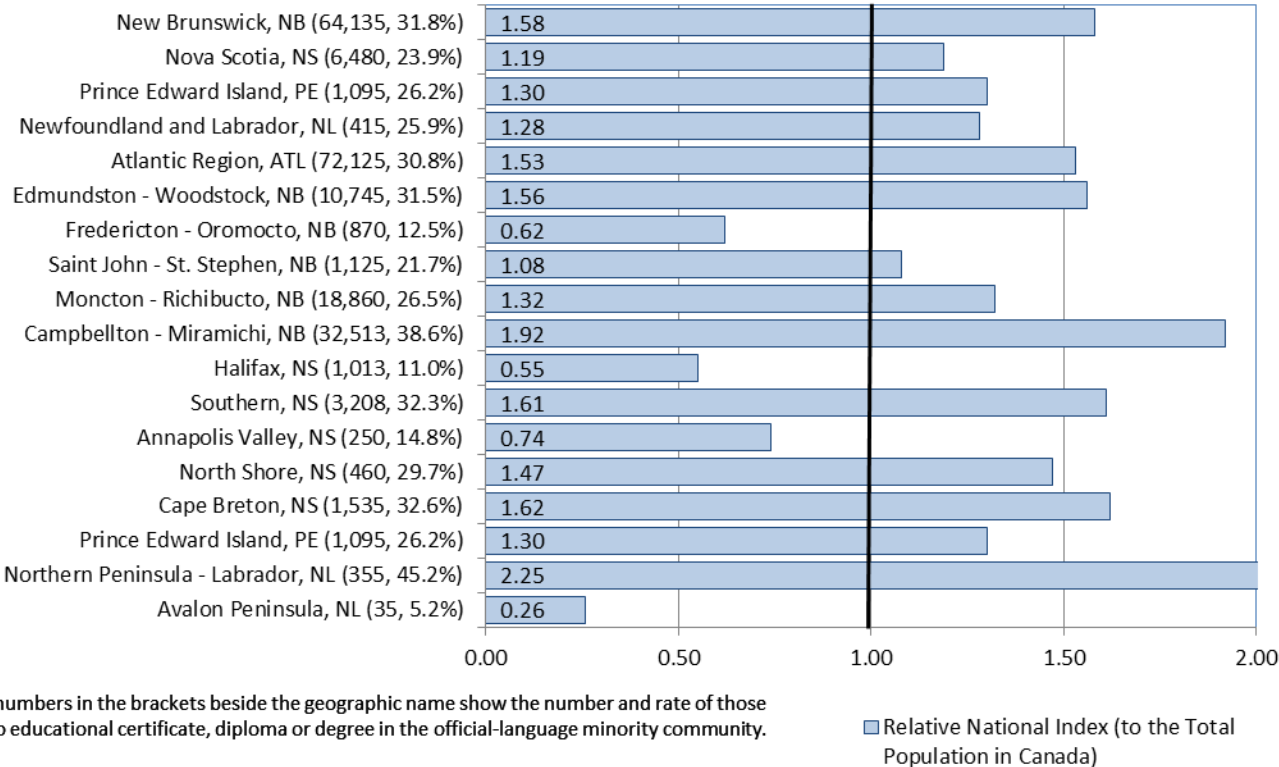
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree
 Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
 Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *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.

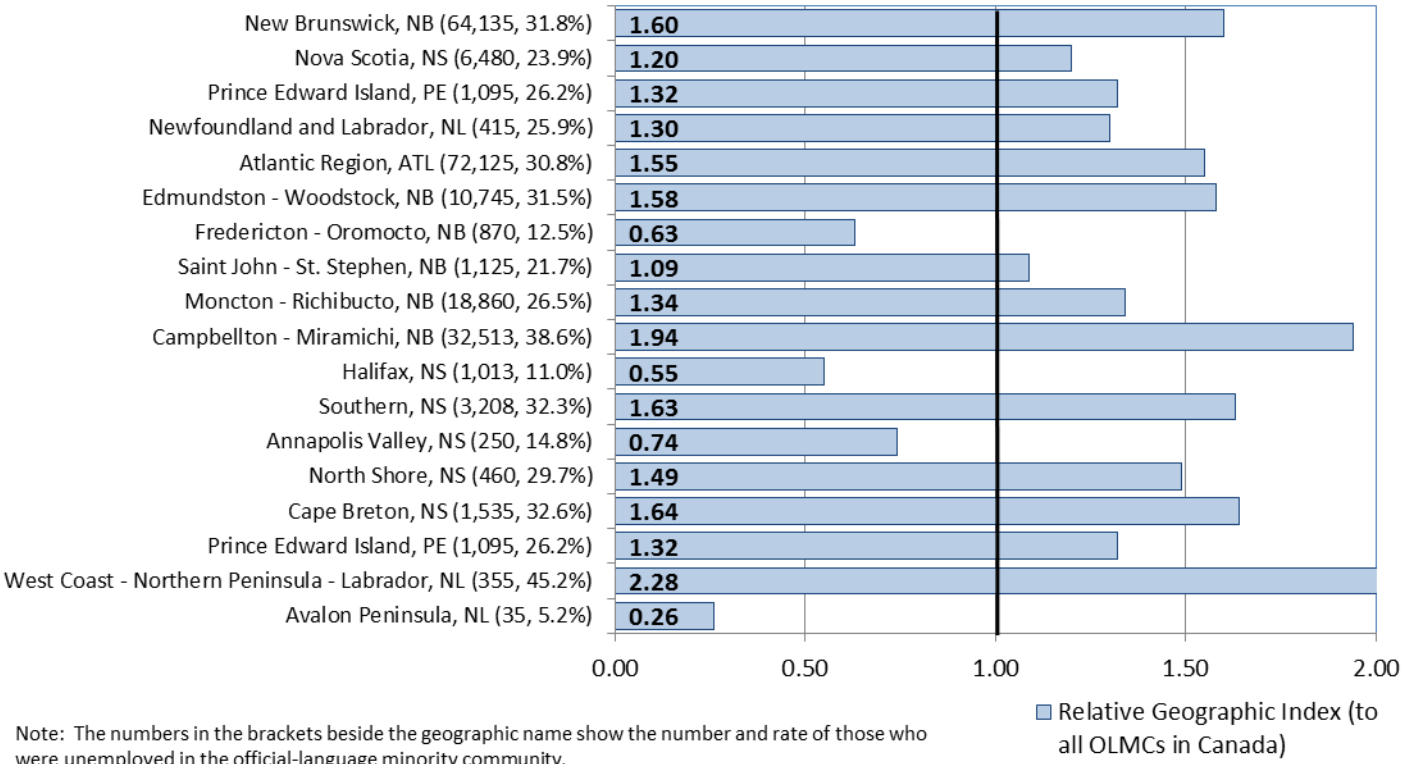
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *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.

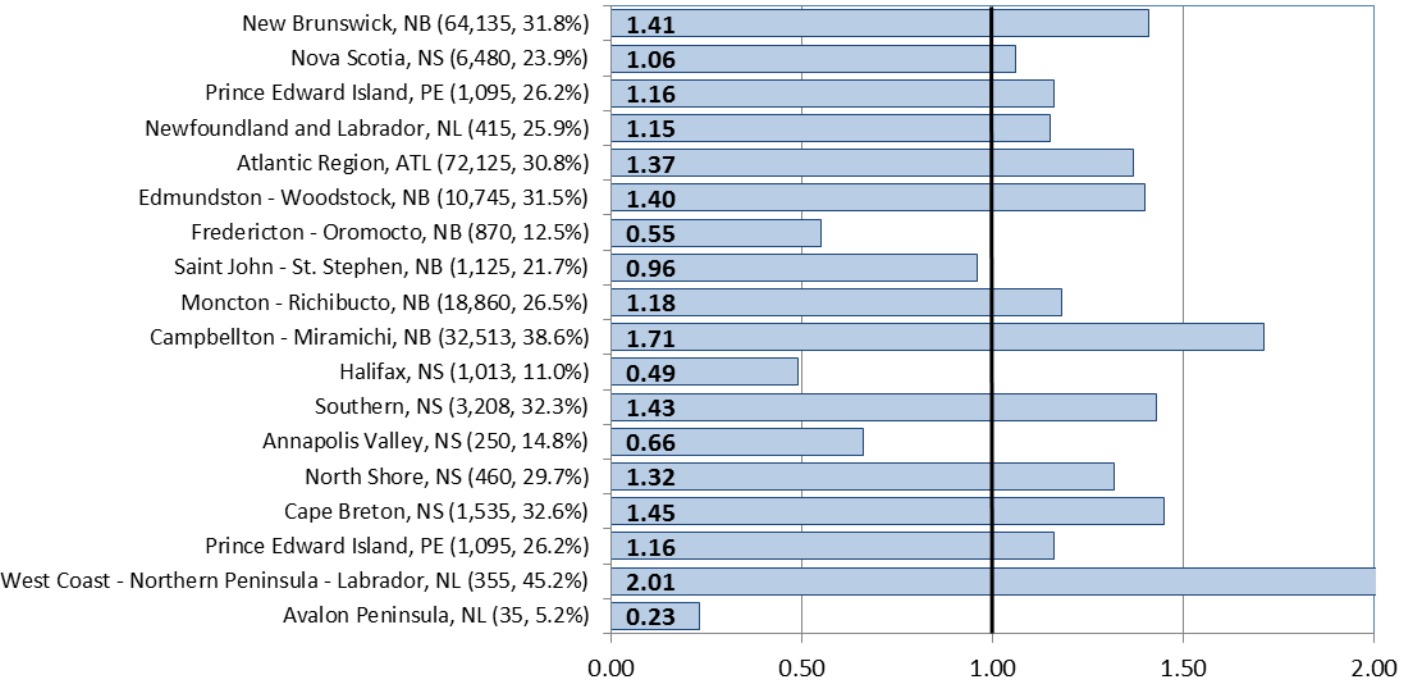
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *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



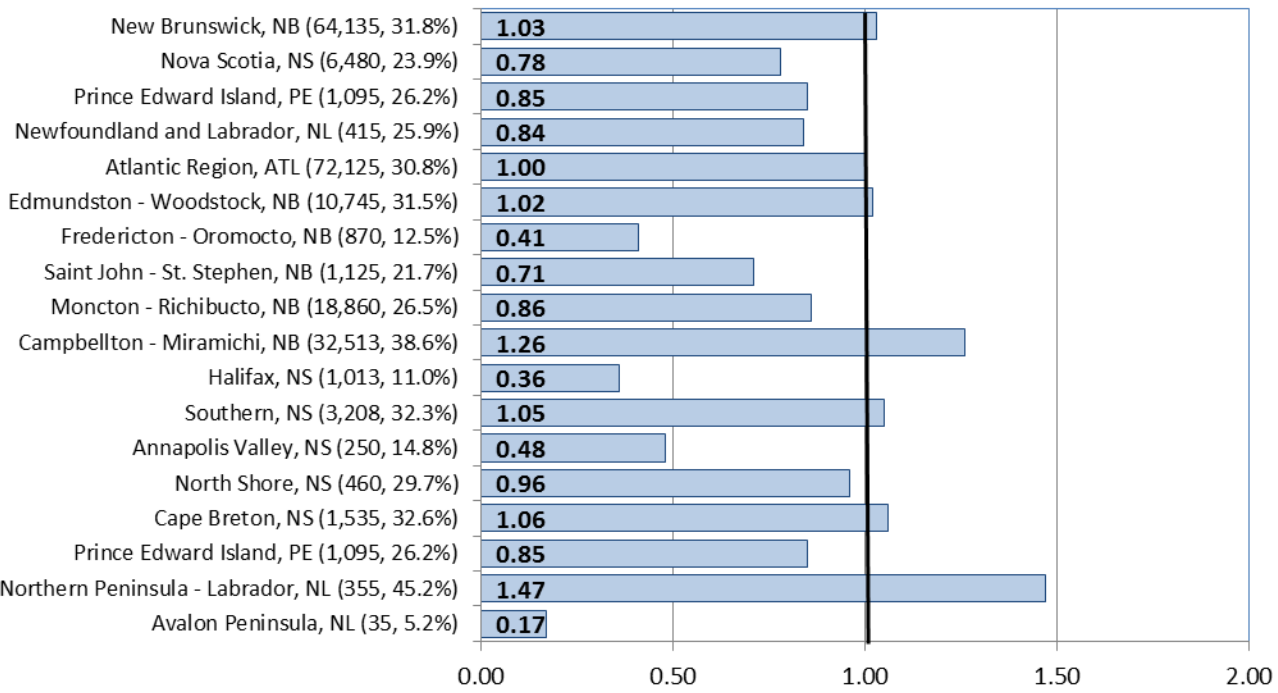
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the

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

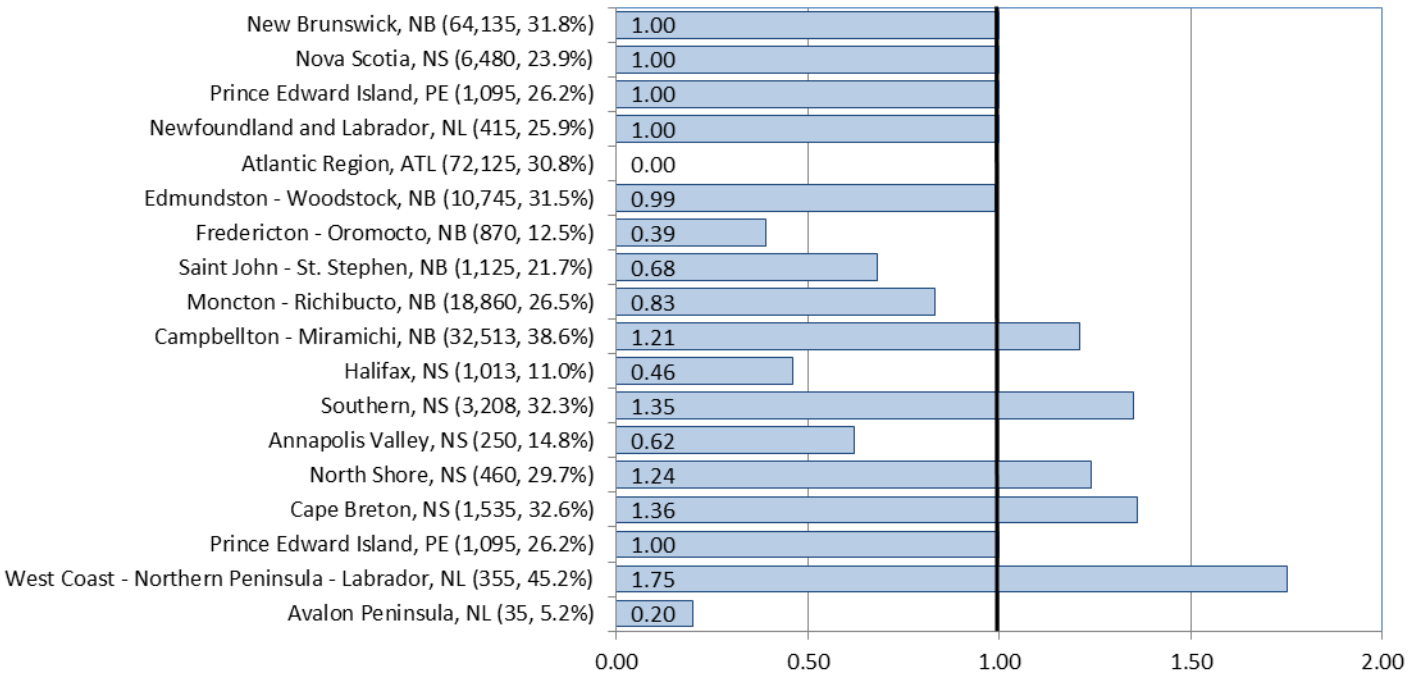


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree

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

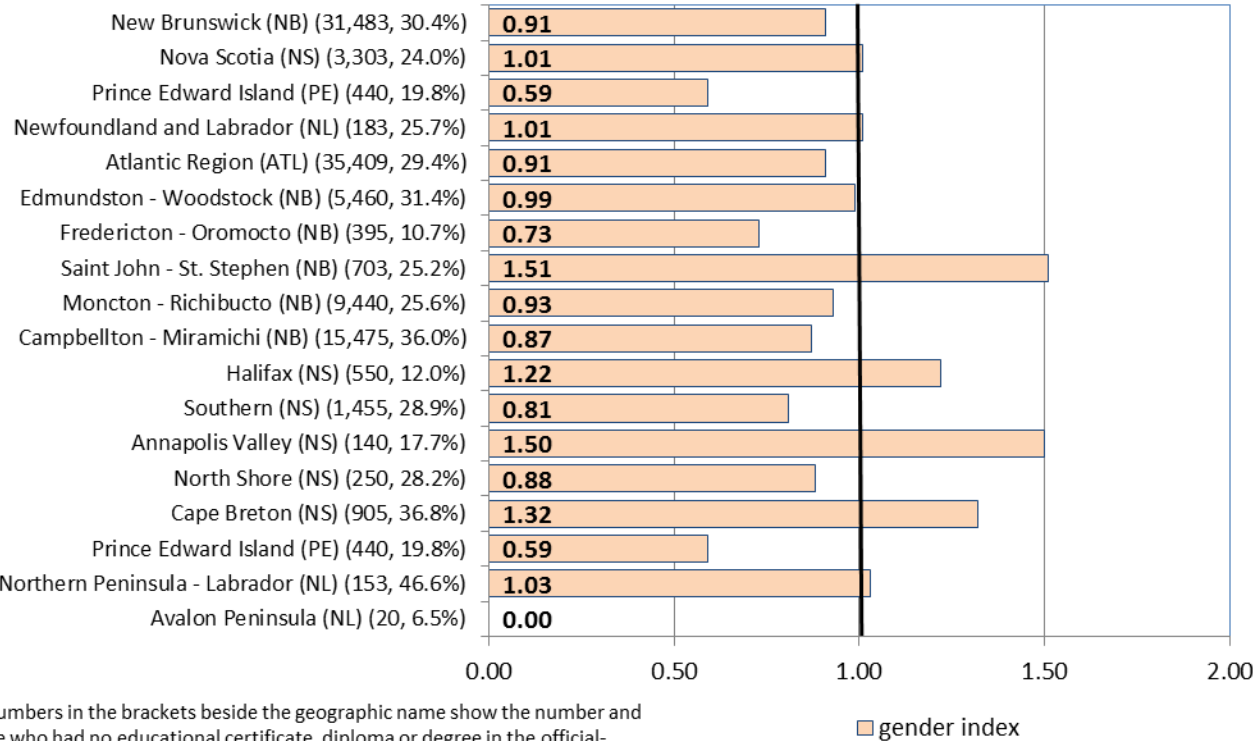


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community.

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.*

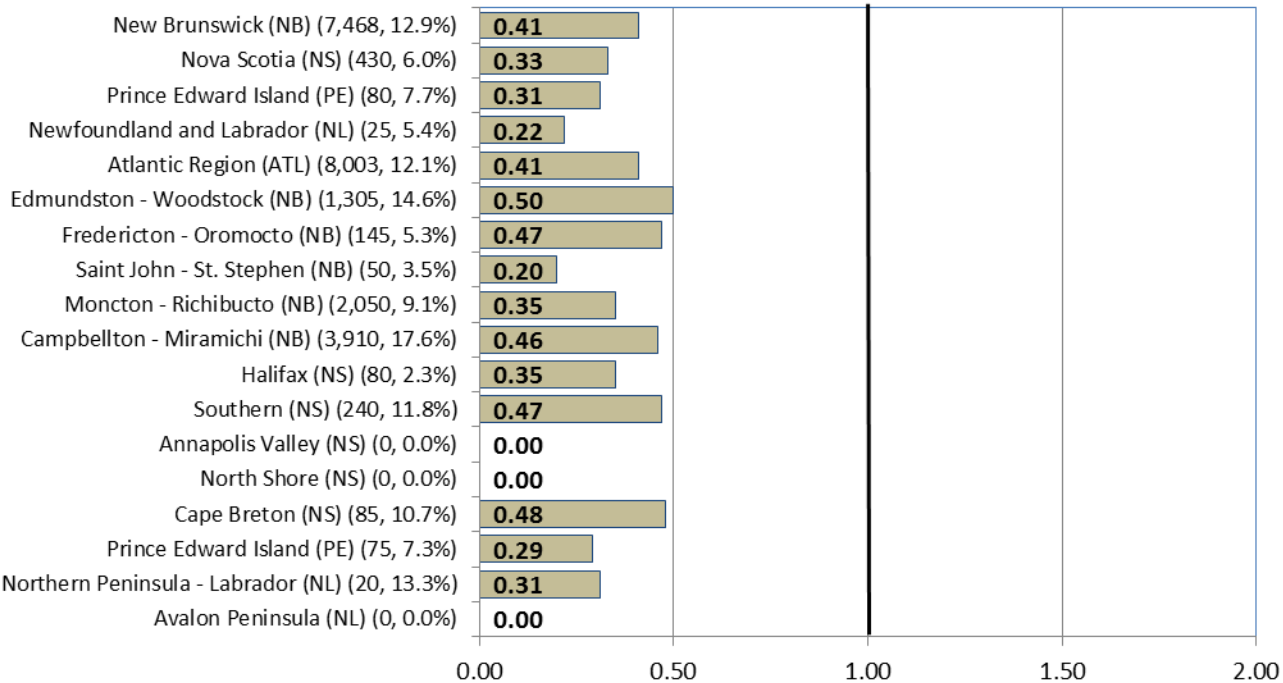
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree (Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *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

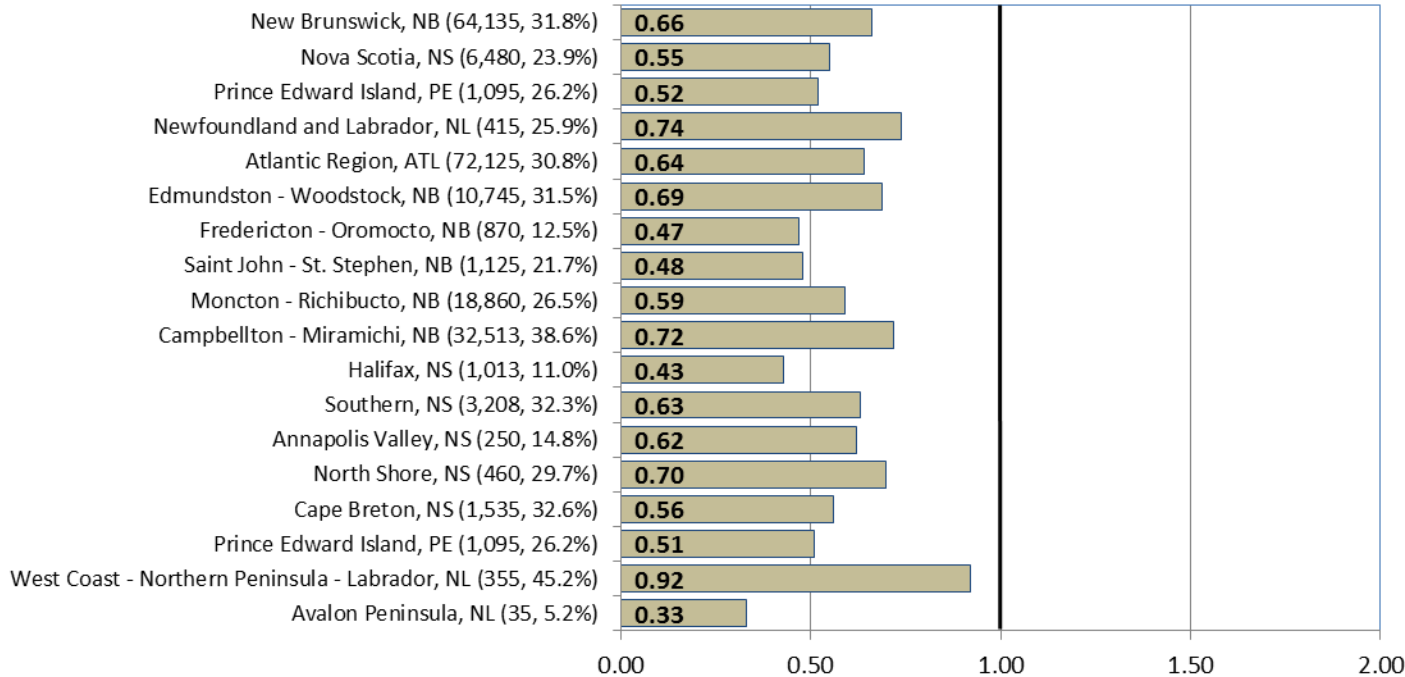


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community. ■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *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
New Brunswick, 1996-2011**

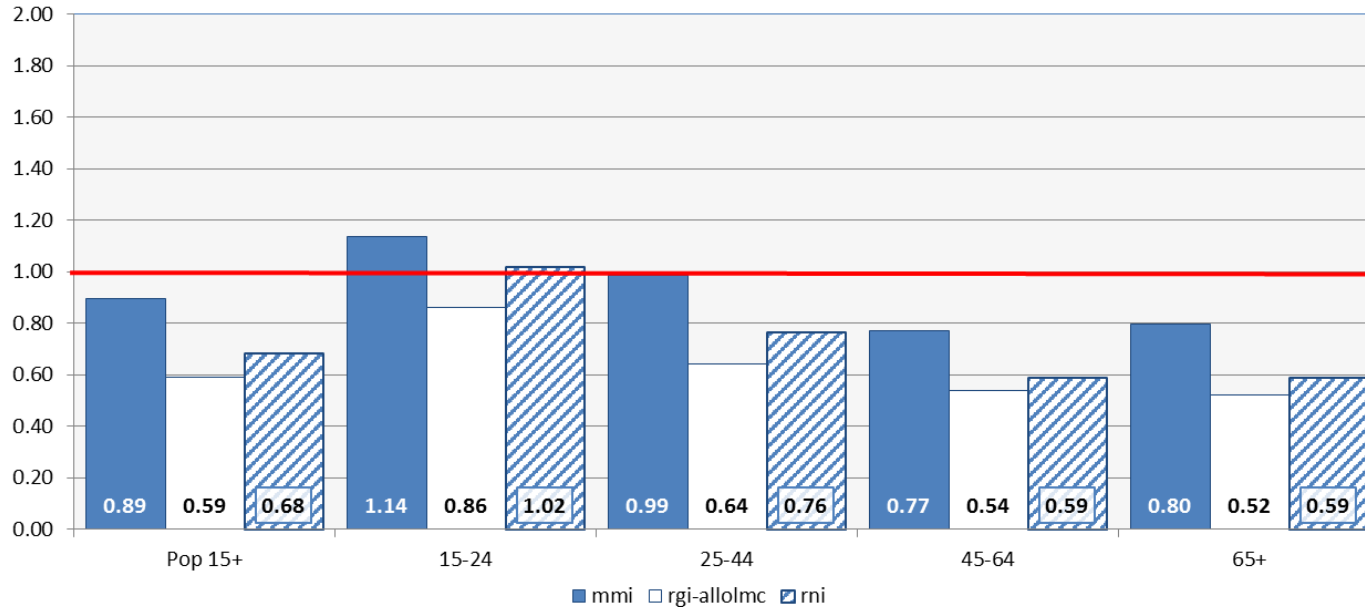
| Values | | Pop 15+ | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|--------|--|---------|----------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 2011 | OL minority - total population | 201,528 | 24,513 | 57,763 | 81,250 | 38,005 |
| | OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (#) | 28,643 | 1,948 | 13,738 | 10,045 | 2,905 |
| | OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%) | 14.2% | 7.9% | 23.8% | 12.4% | 7.6% |
| | OL majority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%) | 15.9% | 7.0% | 24.1% | 16.1% | 9.6% |
| | Canadian population - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%) | 20.9% | 7.8% | 31.1% | 21.1% | 13.0% |
| | Minority-majority index | 0.89 | 1.14 | 0.99 | 0.77 | 0.80 |
| | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 0.68 | 1.02 | 0.76 | 0.59 | 0.59 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 0.59 | 0.86 | 0.64 | 0.54 | 0.52 |
| | Gender index | 1.36 | female (16.3%) | | male (12.0%) | |
| | Intergenerational index | 1.92 | | | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 1.59 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Temporal mmi (1996-2011) | 1.08 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011) | 1.03 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 2006 | OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%) | 11.7% | 5.4% | 18.8% | 10.6% | 5.6% |
| | Minority-majority index | 0.85 | 0.84 | 0.96 | 0.73 | 0.77 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 0.56 | 0.67 | 0.60 | 0.51 | 0.50 |
| 2001 | OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%) | 10.1% | 4.6% | 14.4% | 10.8% | 3.8% |
| | Minority-majority index | 0.84 | 0.79 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.64 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 0.56 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 1996 | OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%) | 8.9% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Minority-majority index | 0.83 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 0.57 | 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 New Brunswick, 28,643 (14.2%) had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher.
- ✓ This level was lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.89) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.59).

- ✓ The gender index was 1.36 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.92 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.

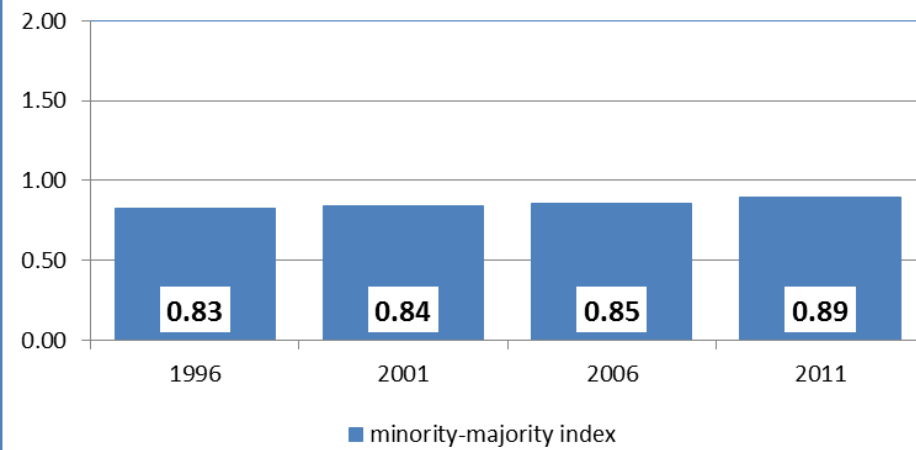
Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick (15 years and over), With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (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 45-64 age cohort and smallest in the 25-44 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 similar to that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.99).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.77).

- 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 New Brunswick 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 New Brunswick who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



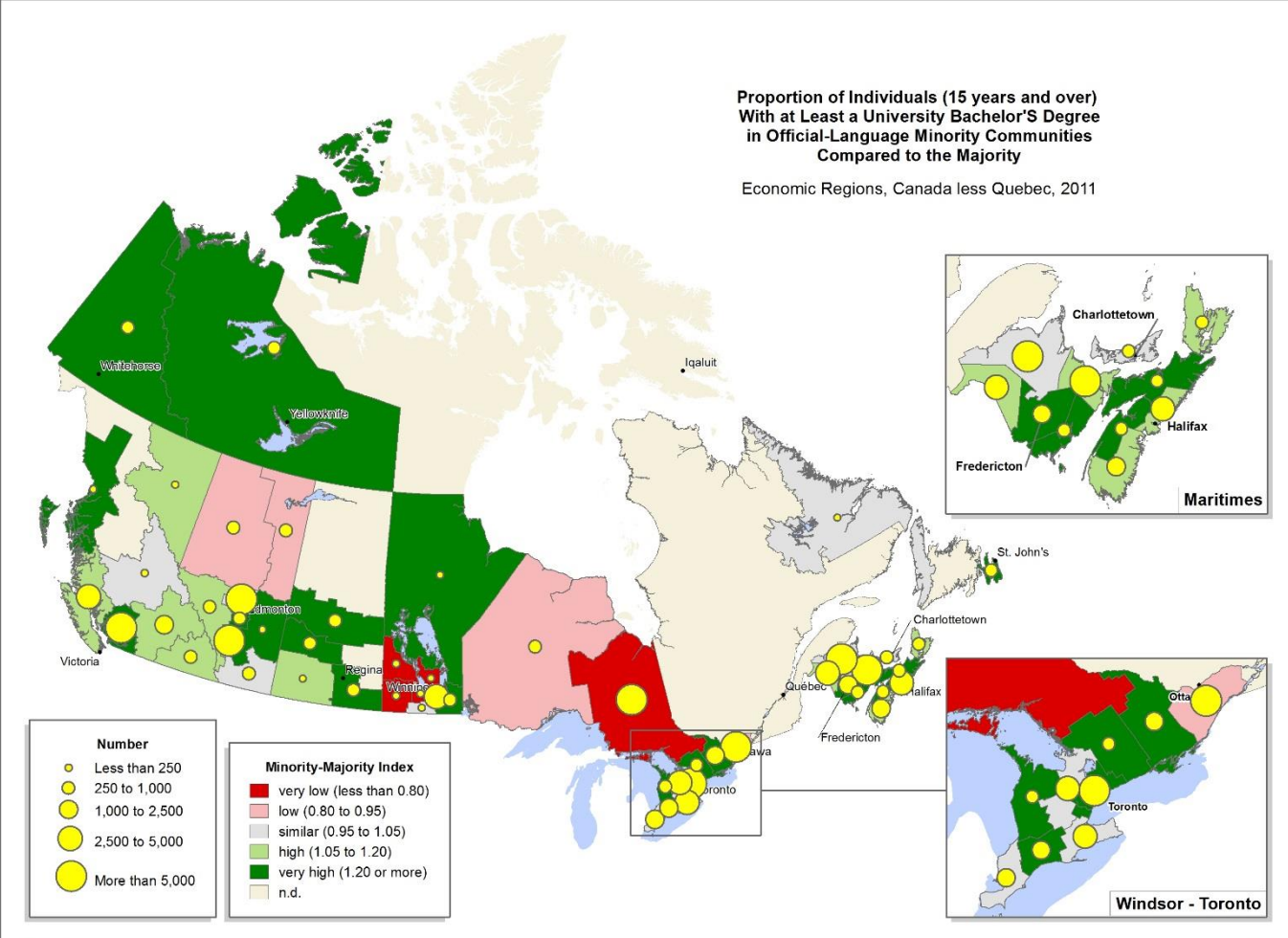
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.89).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in New Brunswick with at least a university bachelor's degree was highest in 2011 (mmi=0.89) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.83).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 45-64 age cohort and smallest in the 25-44 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 similar to that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.99).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.77).

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% | 18.0% | ↔ 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.



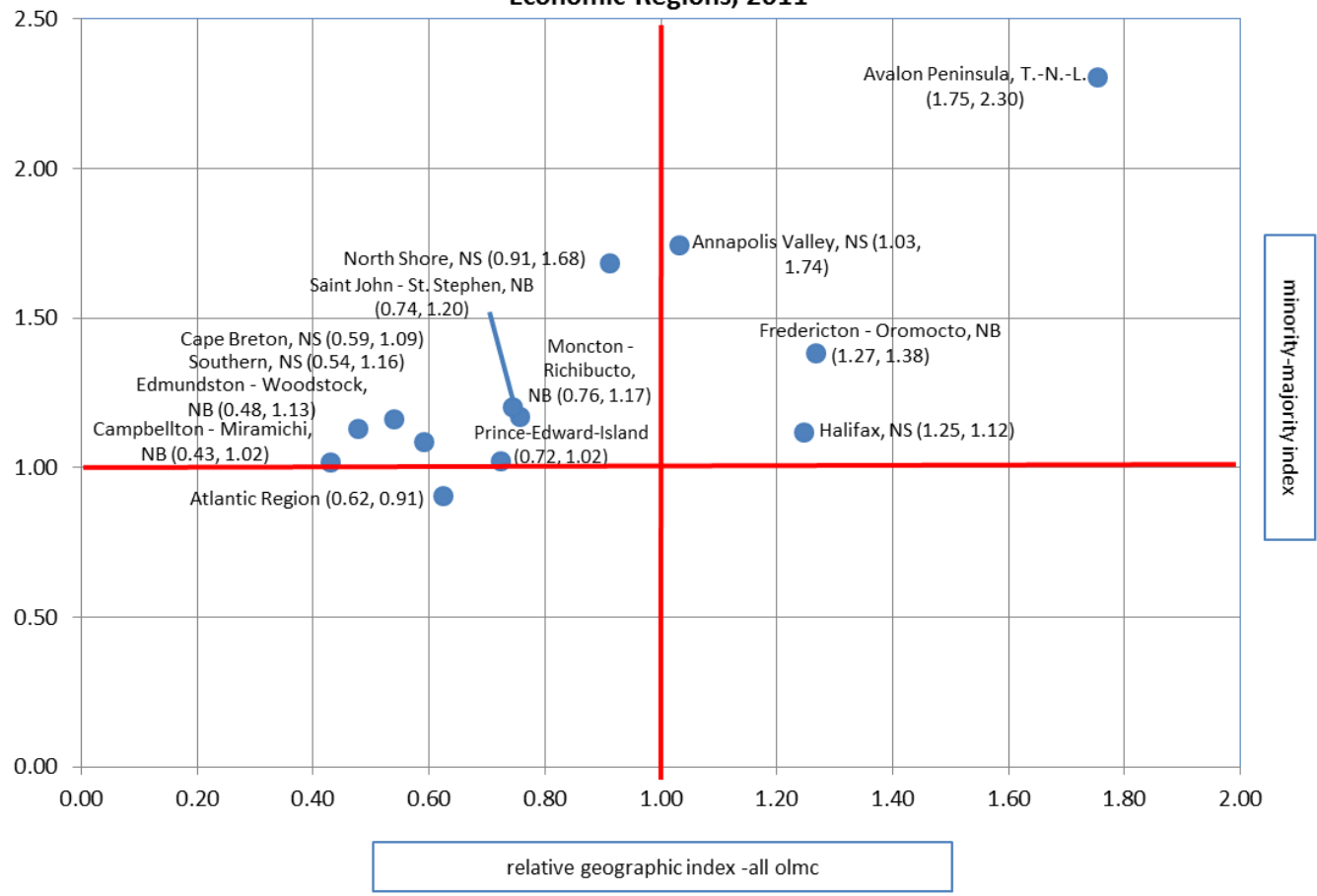
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (1.02), Prince Edward Island (1.02), and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.03) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least 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.

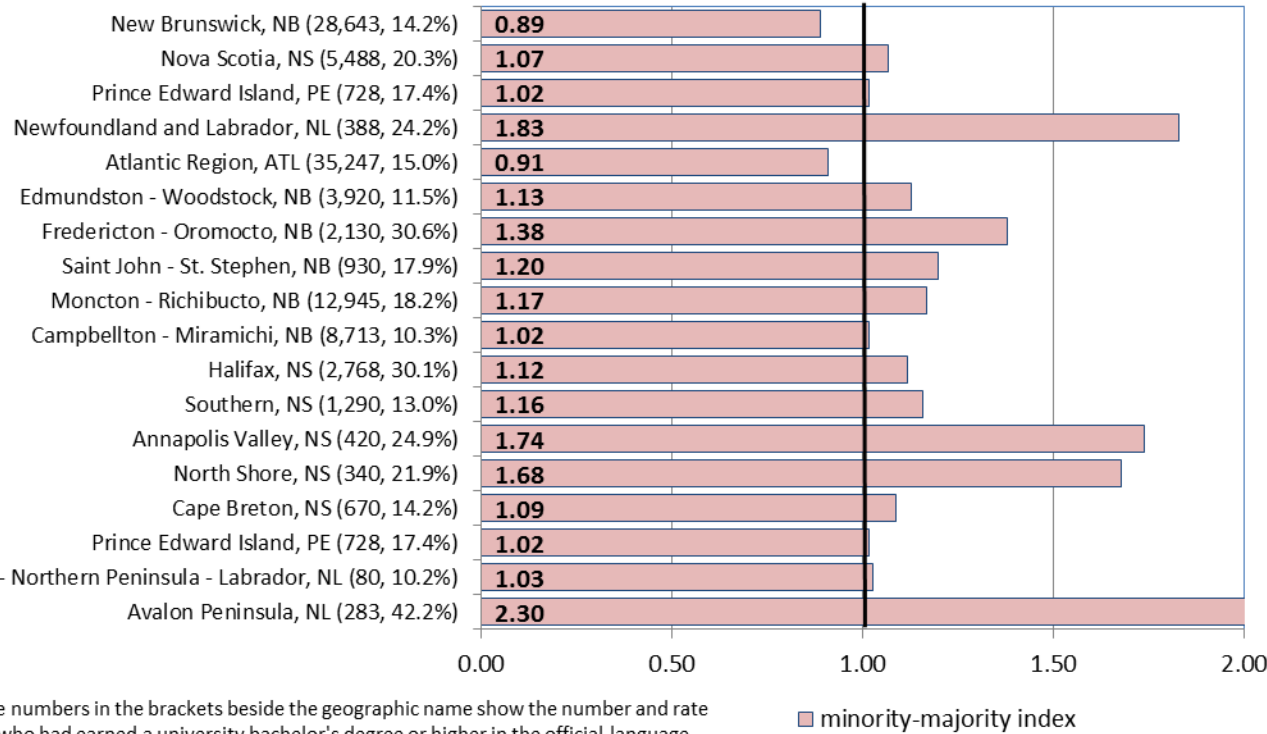
Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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.

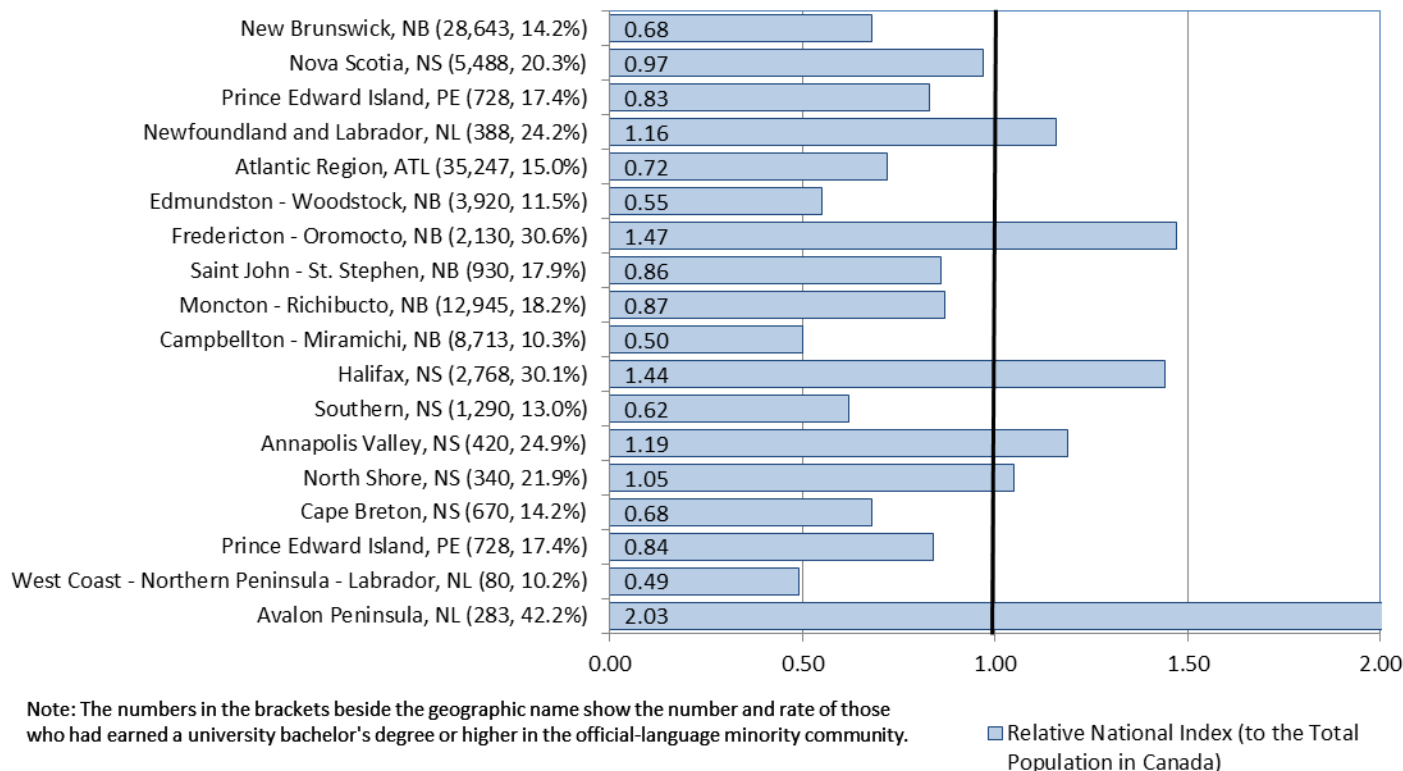
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
 Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
 Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *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.

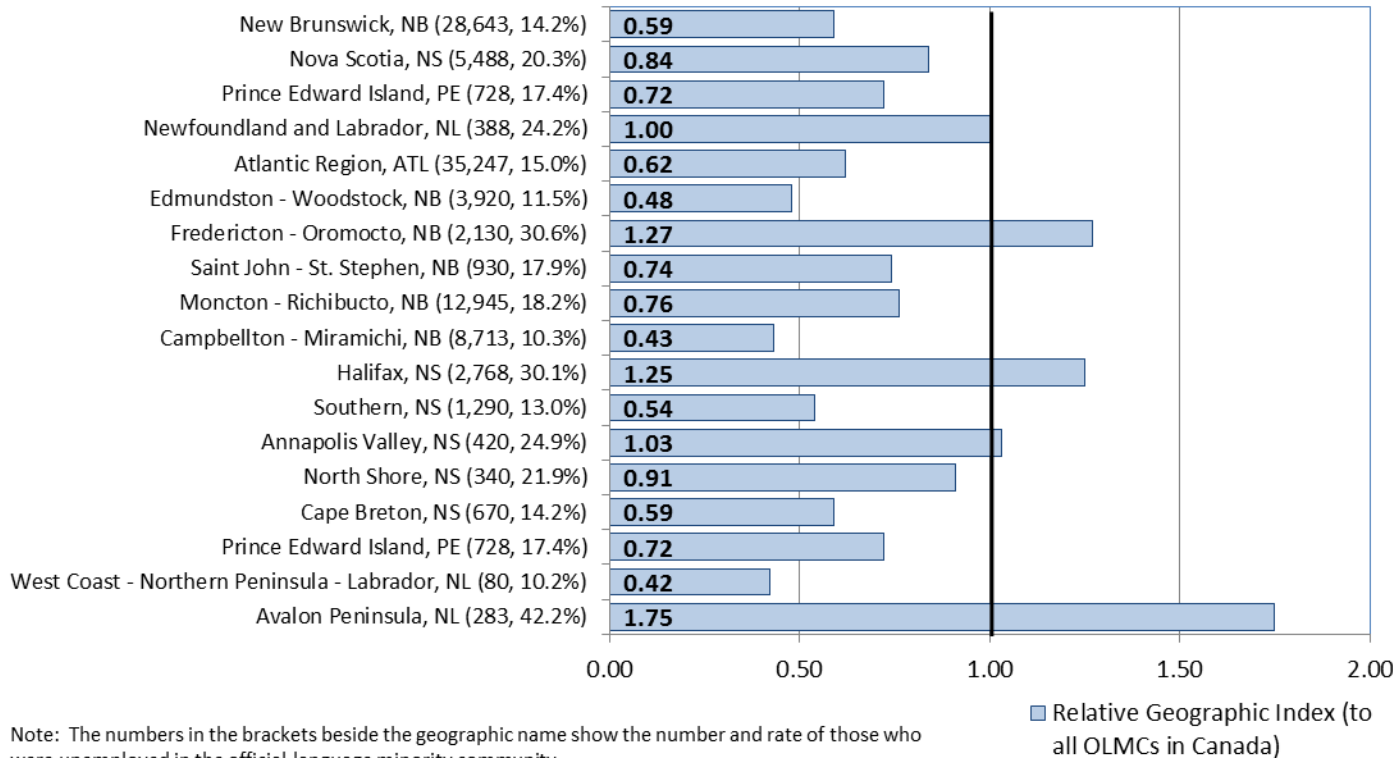
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *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.

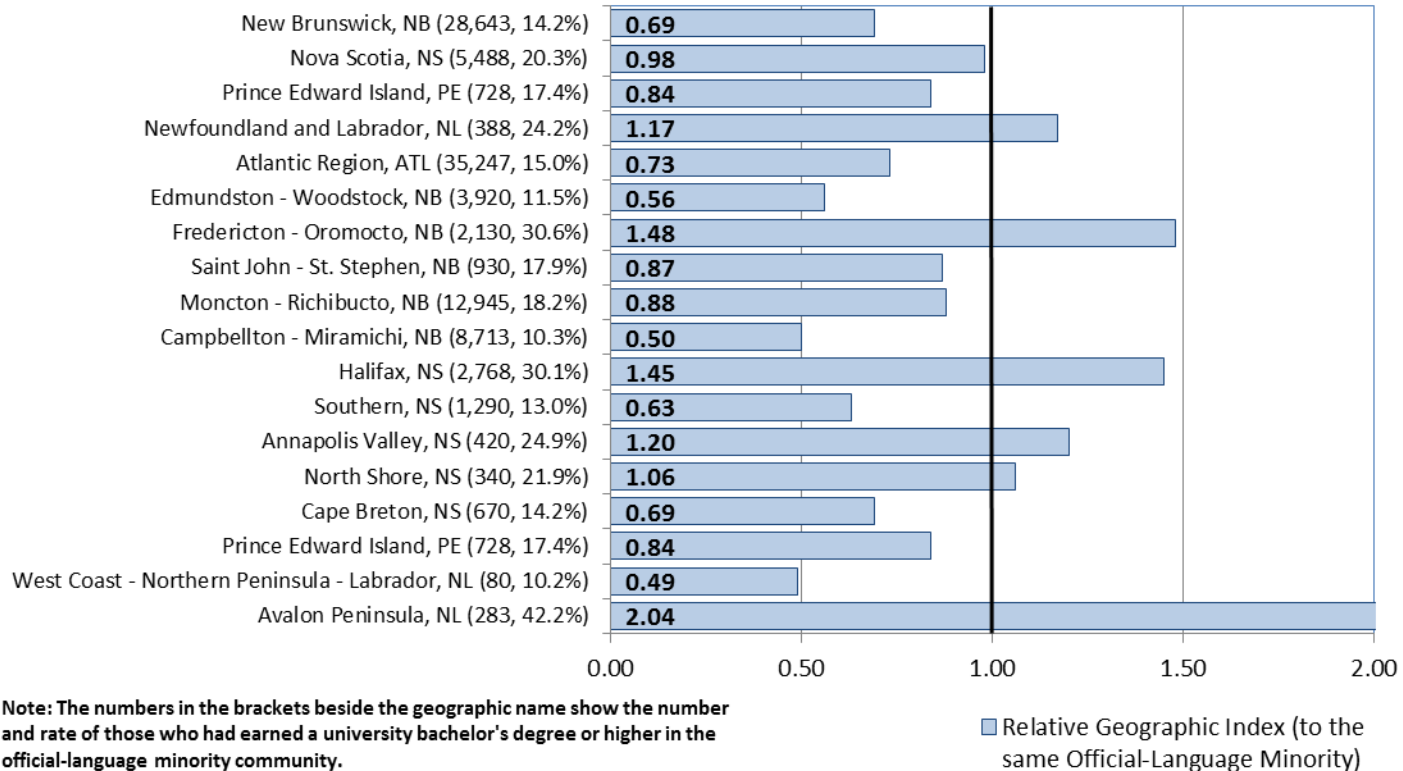
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *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.

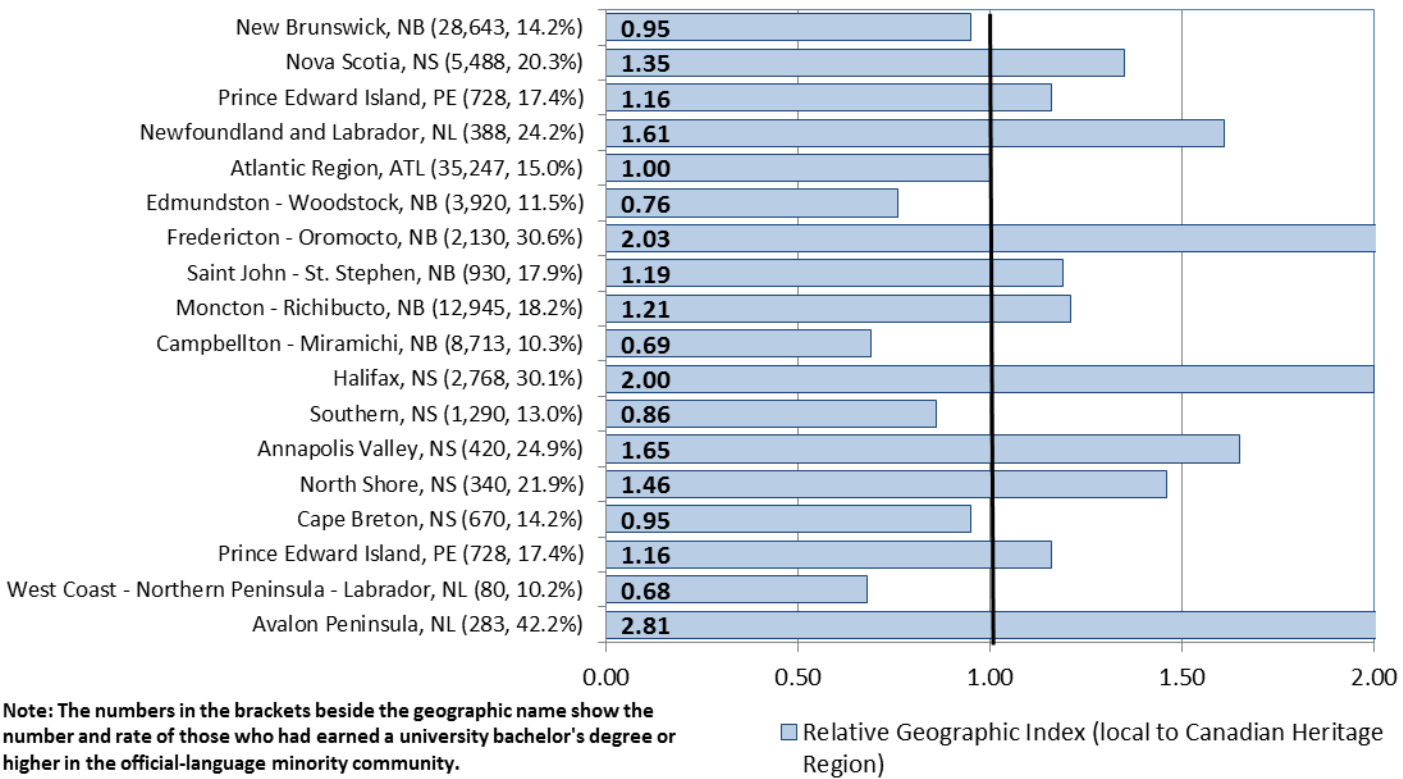
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *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.*

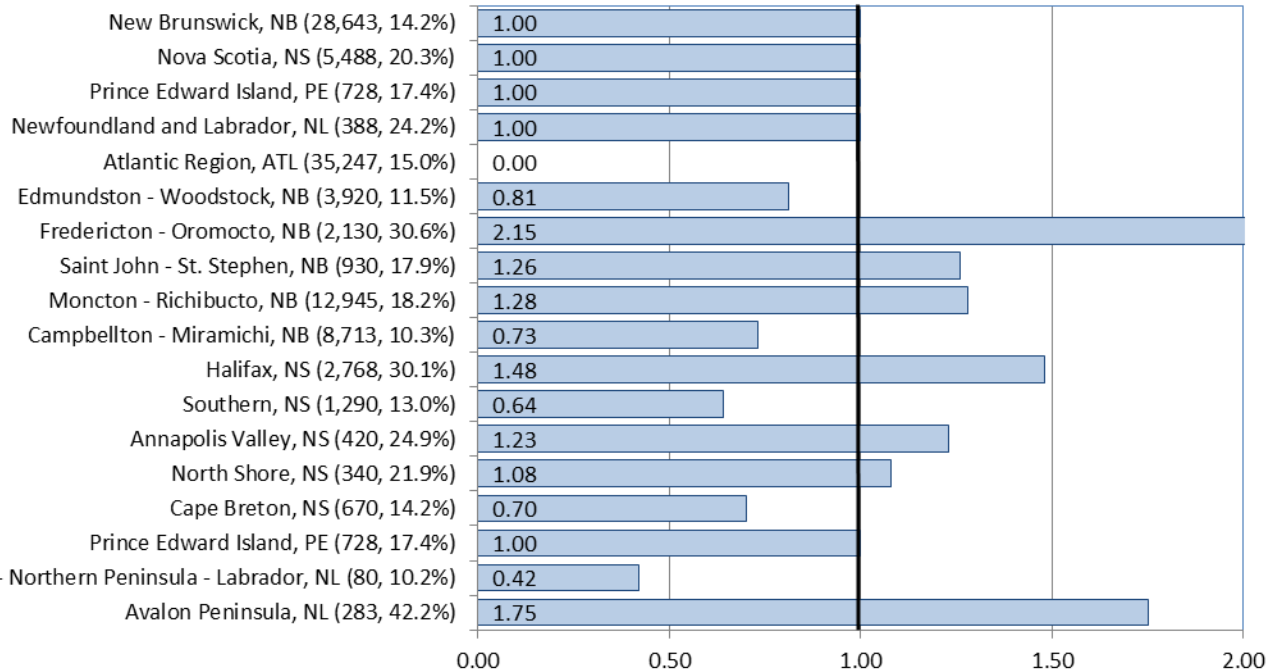
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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



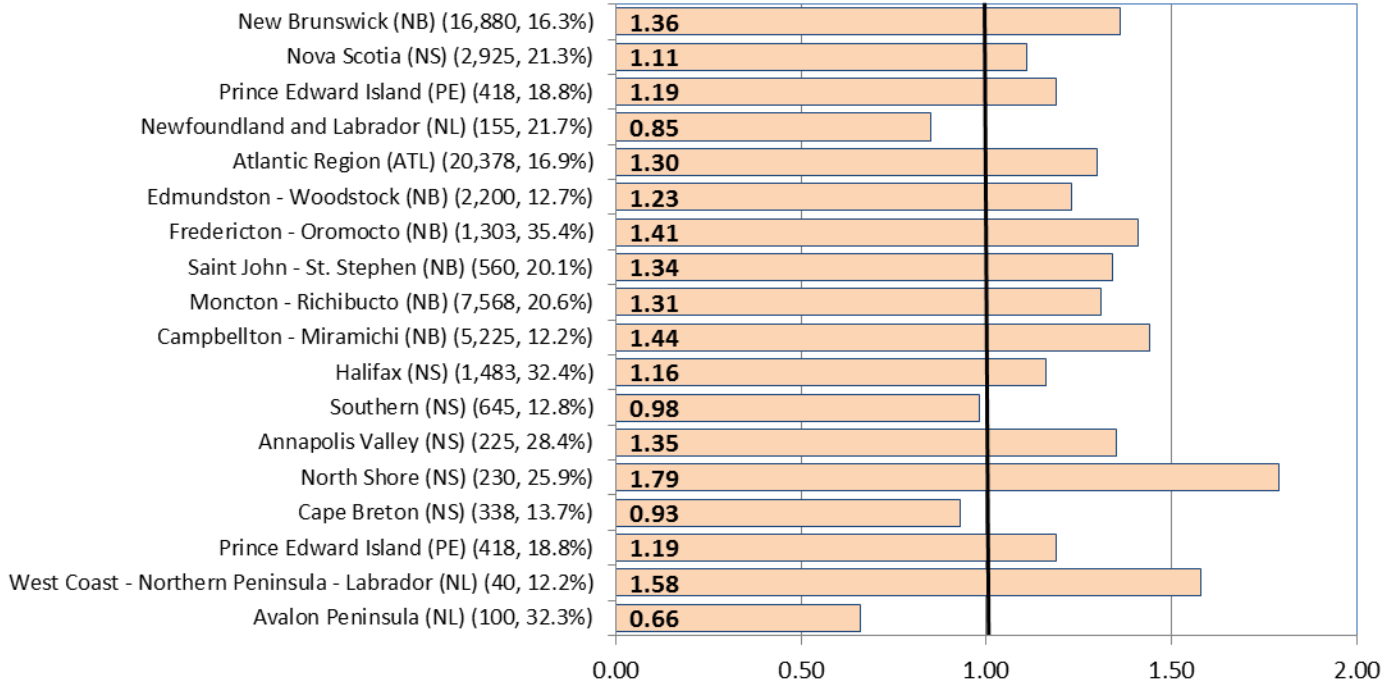
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.42), Southern (0.64), and Cape Breton (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (2.15), Avalon Peninsula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



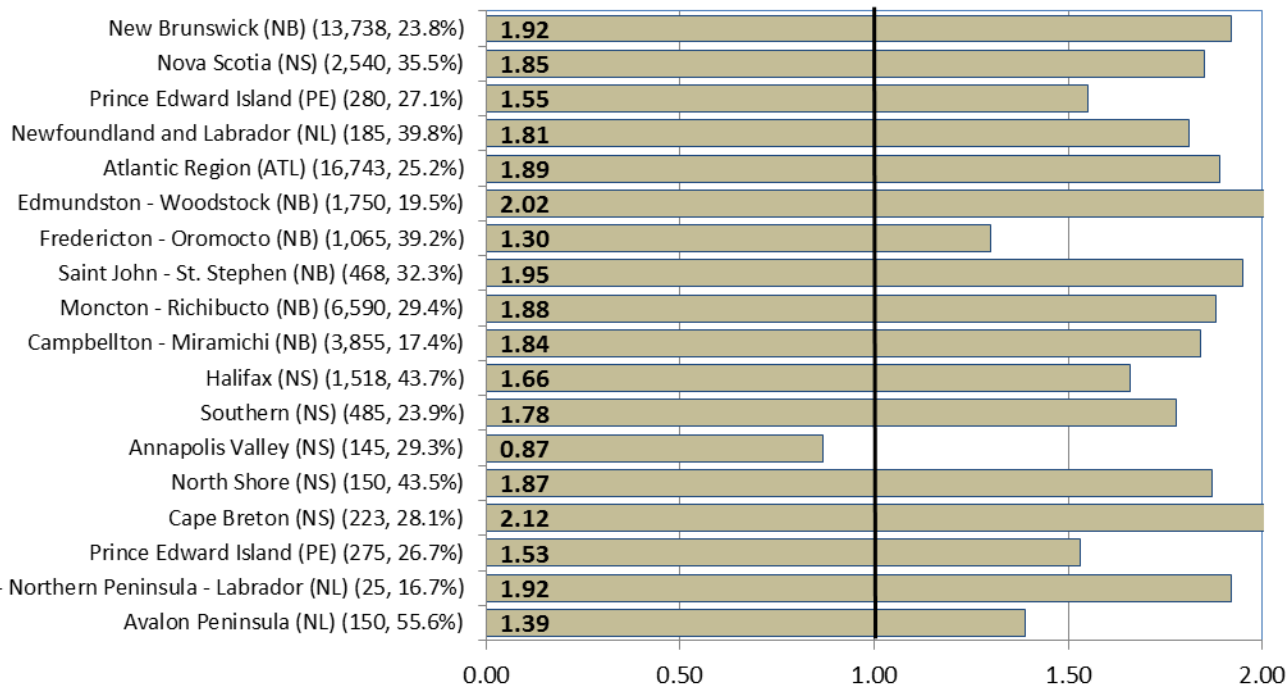
- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.66), Cape Breton (0.93), and Southern (0.98) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (1.79), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.58), and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



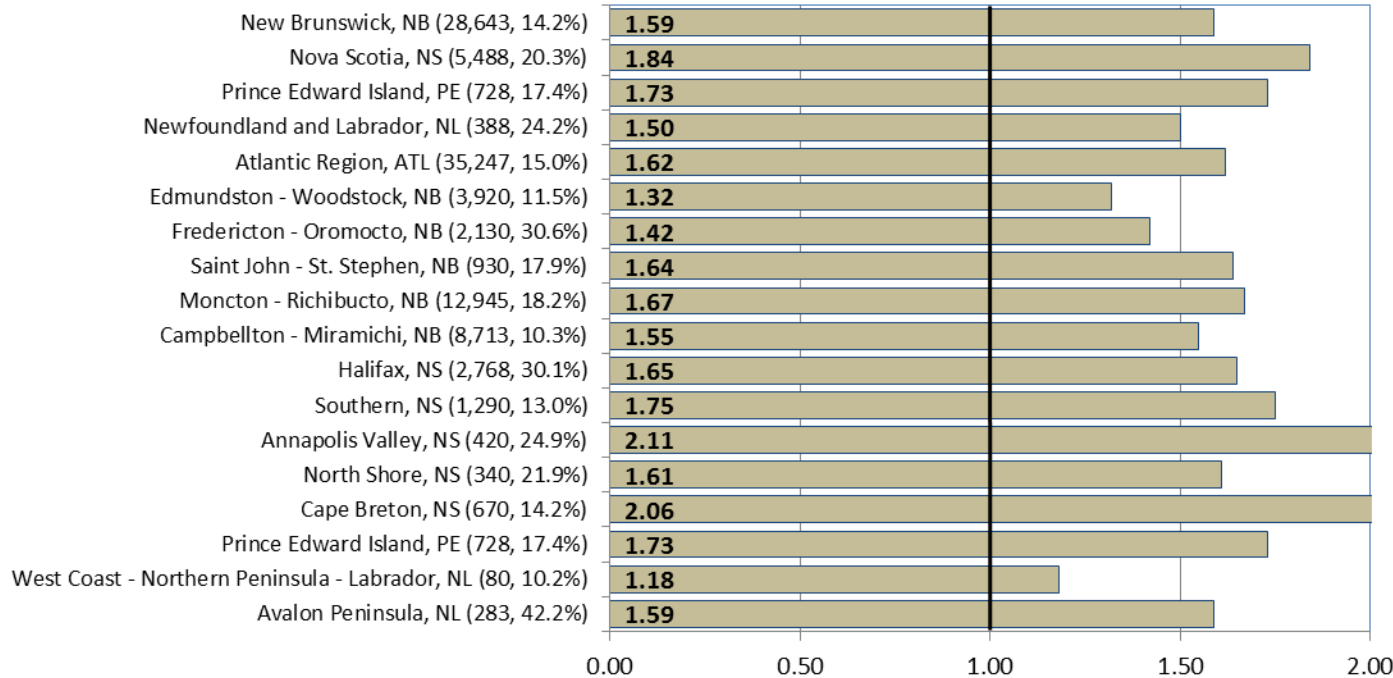
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Annapolis Valley (0.87), Fredericton - Oromocto (1.30), and Avalon Peninsula (1.39) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cape Breton (2.12), Edmundston - Woodstock (2.02),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



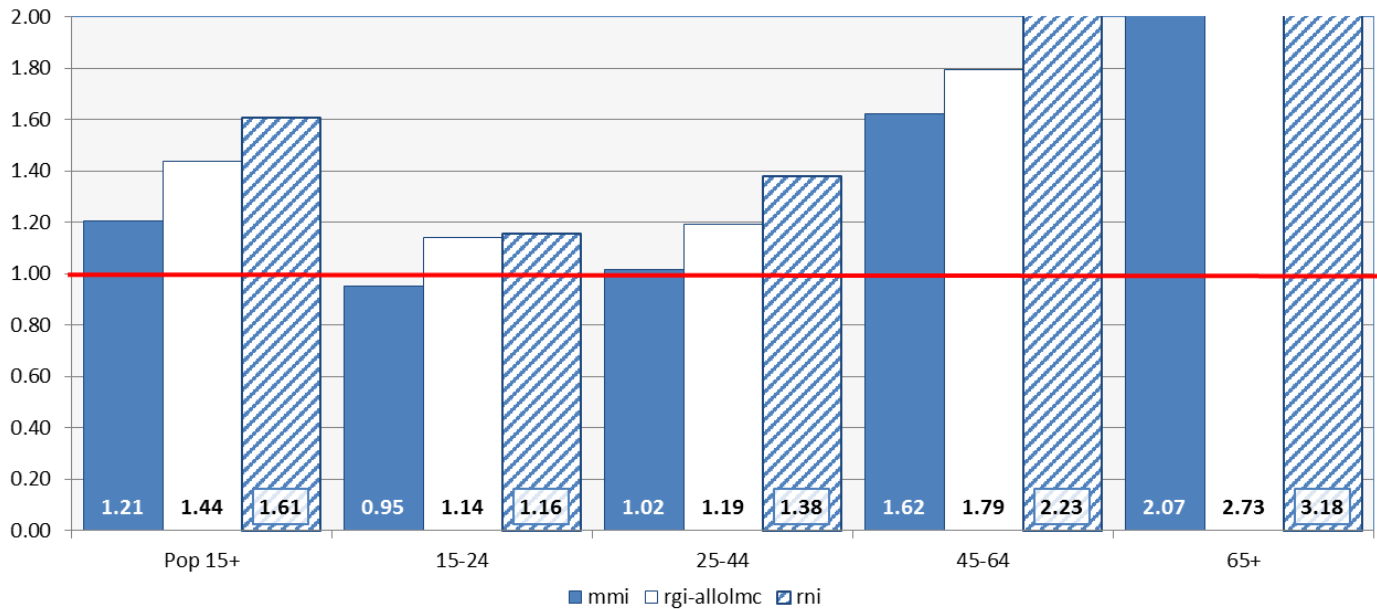
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed New Brunswick, 1996-2011

| Values | | Pop 15+ | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|--------|---|---------|---------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| 2011 | OL minority - who were in the labour force | 126,755 | 15,828 | 50,968 | 56,775 | 3,185 |
| | OL minority - who were unemployed (#) | 15,778 | 3,033 | 4,653 | 7,365 | 715 |
| | OL minority - who were unemployed (%) | 12.4% | 19.2% | 9.1% | 13.0% | 22.4% |
| | OL majority - who were unemployed (%) | 10.3% | 20.2% | 9.0% | 8.0% | 10.8% |
| | Canadian population - who were unemployed (%) | 7.8% | 16.6% | 6.6% | 5.8% | 7.1% |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.21 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 1.62 | 2.07 |
| | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 1.61 | 1.16 | 1.38 | 2.23 | 3.18 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.44 | 1.14 | 1.19 | 1.79 | 2.73 |
| | Gender index | 0.59 | female (9.2%) | | male (15.5%) | |
| | Intergenerational index | 0.70 | | | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 0.69 | 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) | 0.97 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 2006 | OL minority - who were unemployed (%) | 11.0% | 16.7% | 9.4% | 10.6% | 13.4% |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.16 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.39 | 1.61 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.40 | 1.16 | 1.27 | 1.71 | 2.50 |
| 2001 | OL minority - who were unemployed (%) | 14.4% | 19.9% | 13.5% | 13.3% | 15.2% |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.25 | 1.08 | 1.25 | 1.44 | 1.97 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.64 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 1996 | OL minority - who were unemployed (%) | 18.0% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.27 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.48 | 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 New Brunswick, 15,778 (12.4%) were unemployed.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.21) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.44).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.59 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.70 which means that the proportion of individuals who were unemployed in the 25-44 age group was much lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

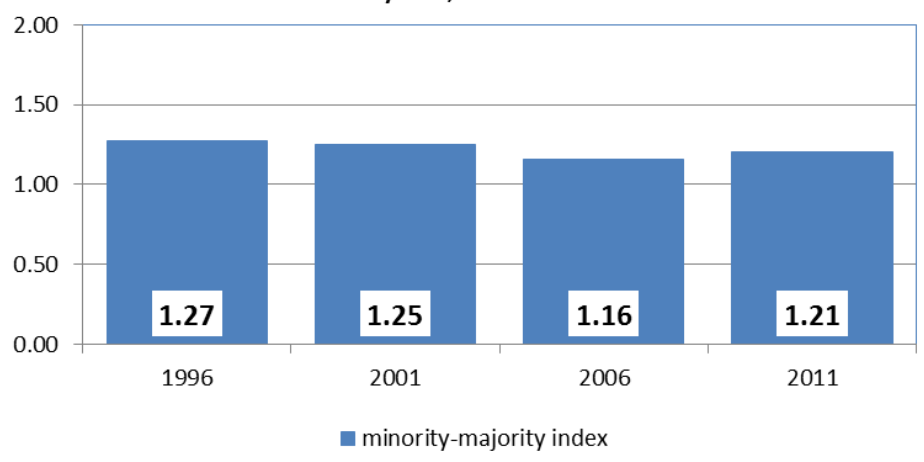
Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick (15 years and over), Who Were Unemployed Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



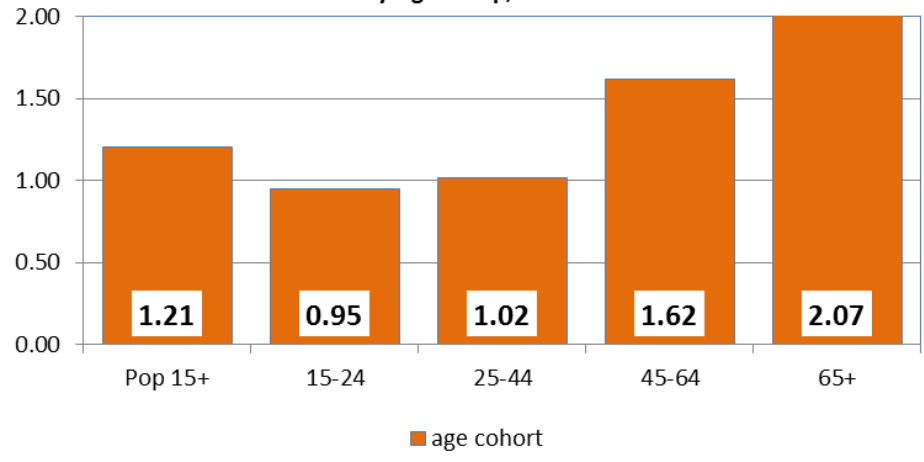
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick who were unemployed was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.21).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 25-44 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 similar to that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.02).
- ✓ 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=1.62).

- 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 New Brunswick who were unemployed Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick 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 New Brunswick who were unemployed was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.21).
- ✓ 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 New Brunswick who were unemployed was highest in 1996 (mmi=1.27) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=1.16).

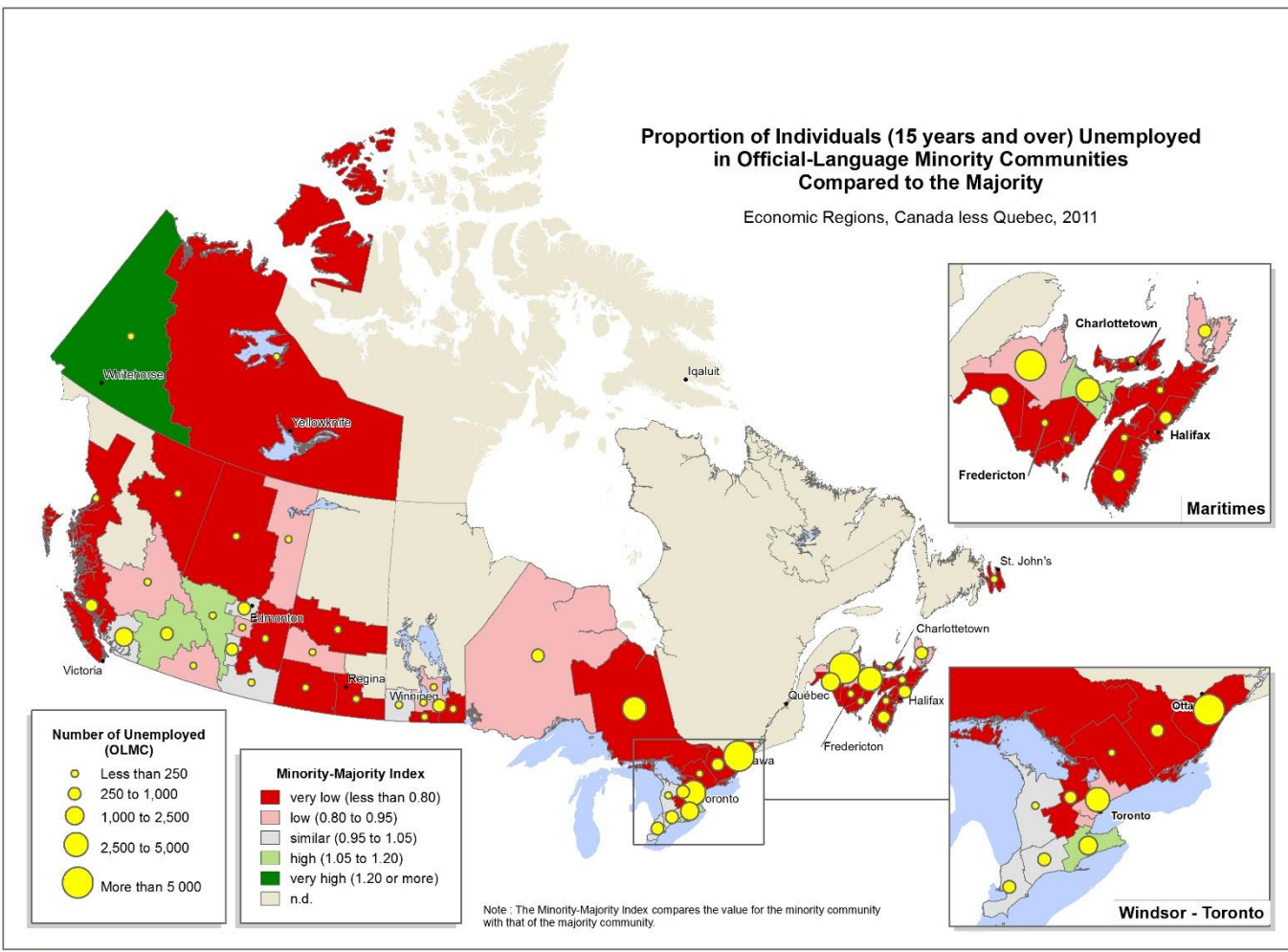
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 25-44 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were unemployed was similar to that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.02).
- ✓ 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=1.62).

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.

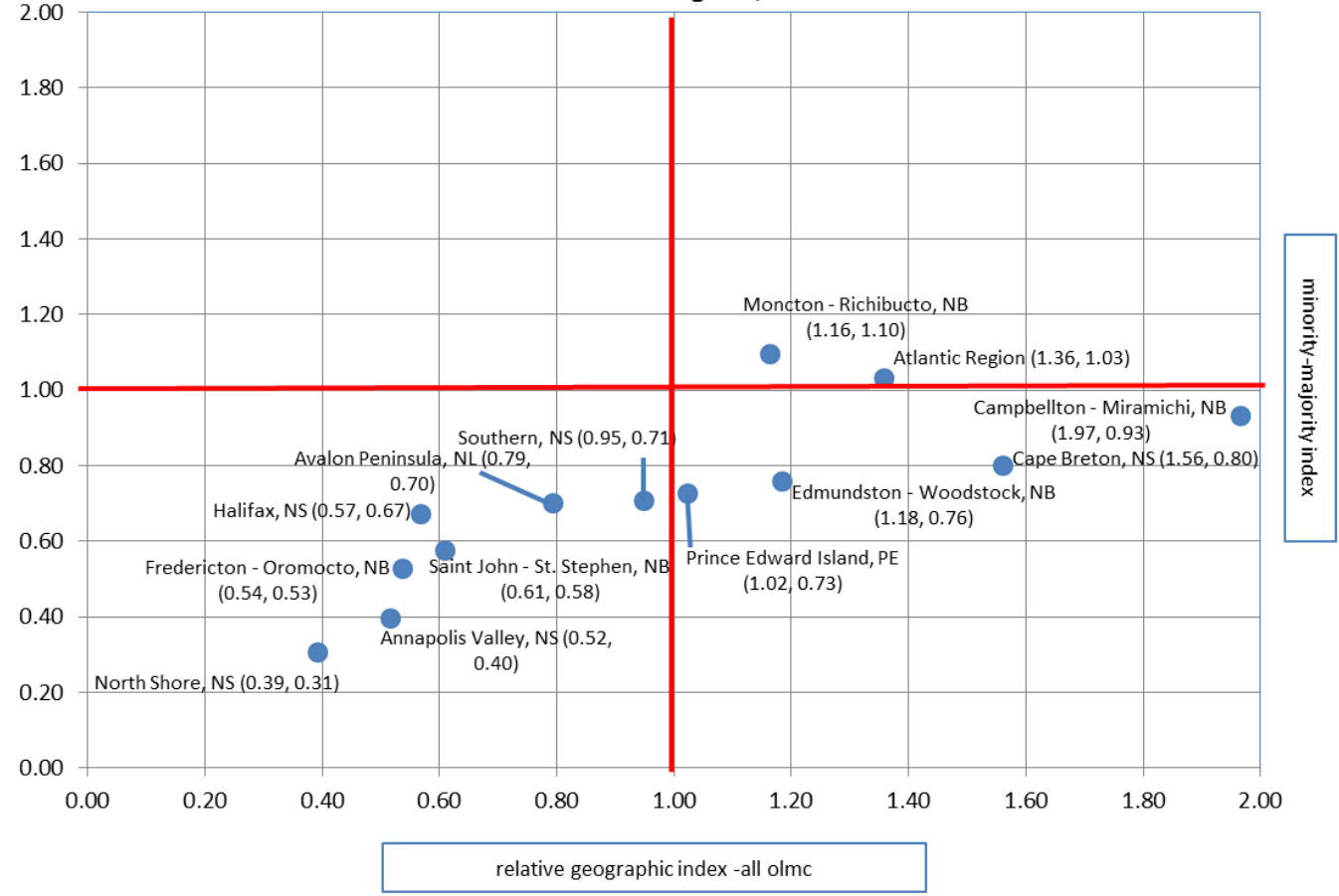


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.31), Annapolis Valley (0.40), and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*
- ✓ *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.

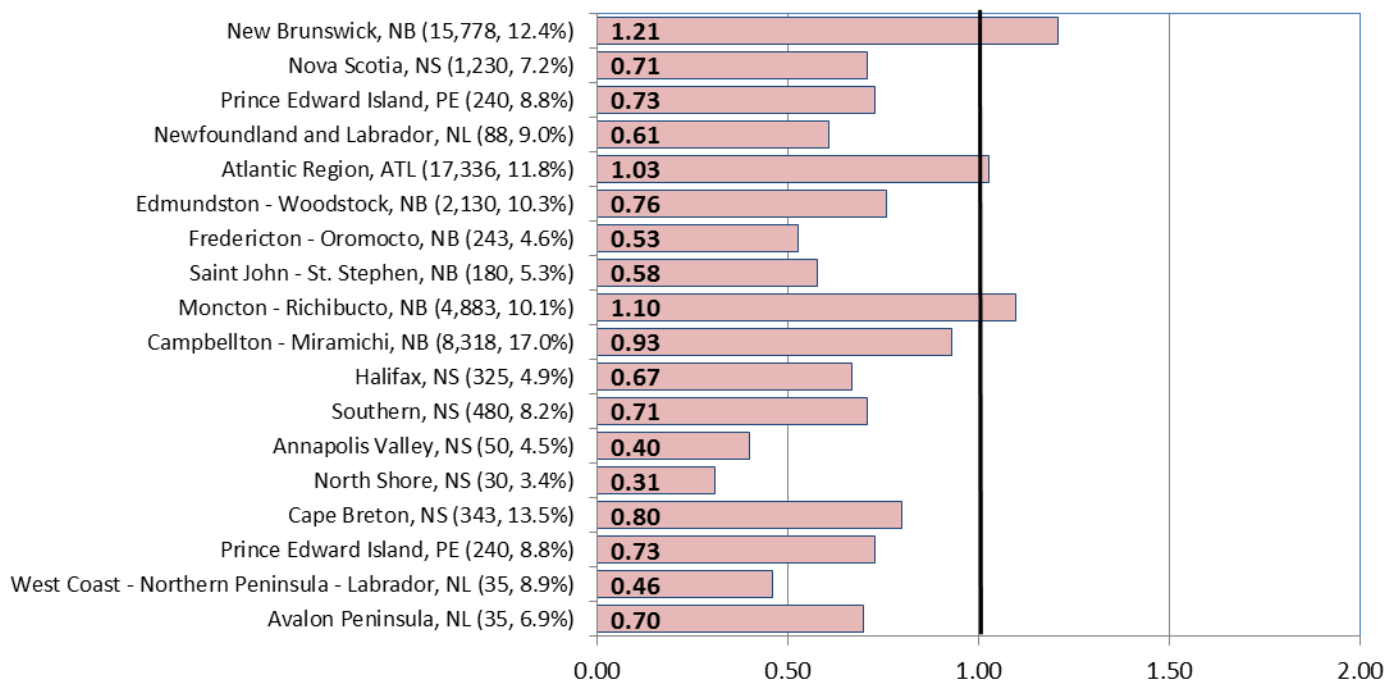
Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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



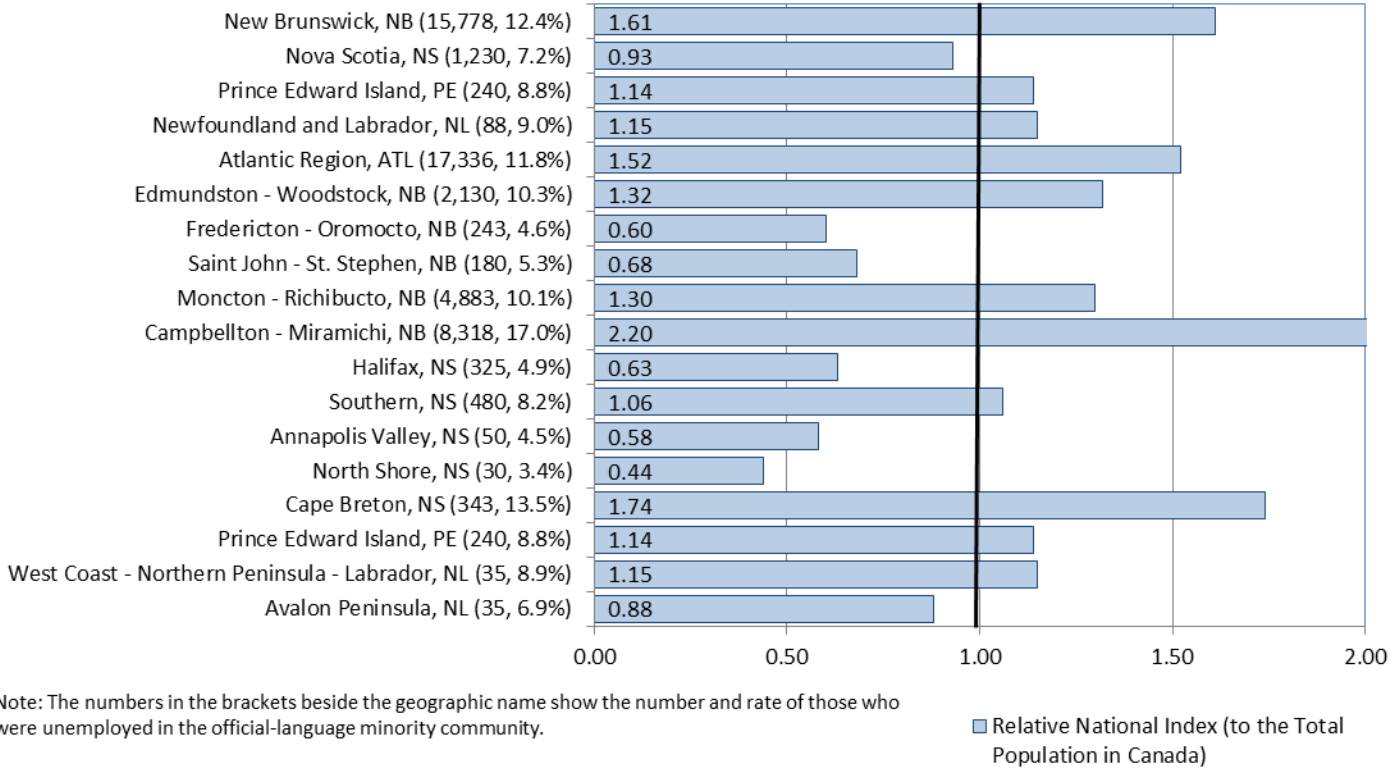
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

■ minority-majority index

- ✓ *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.

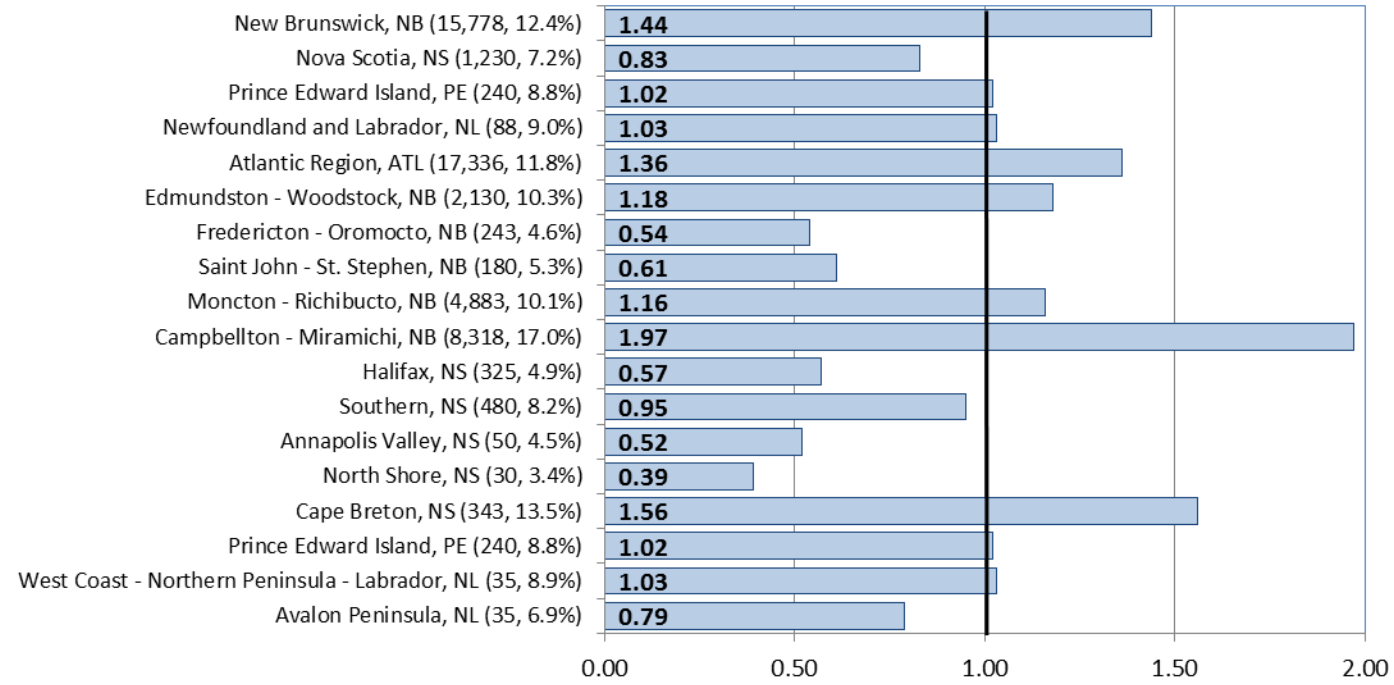
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *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**



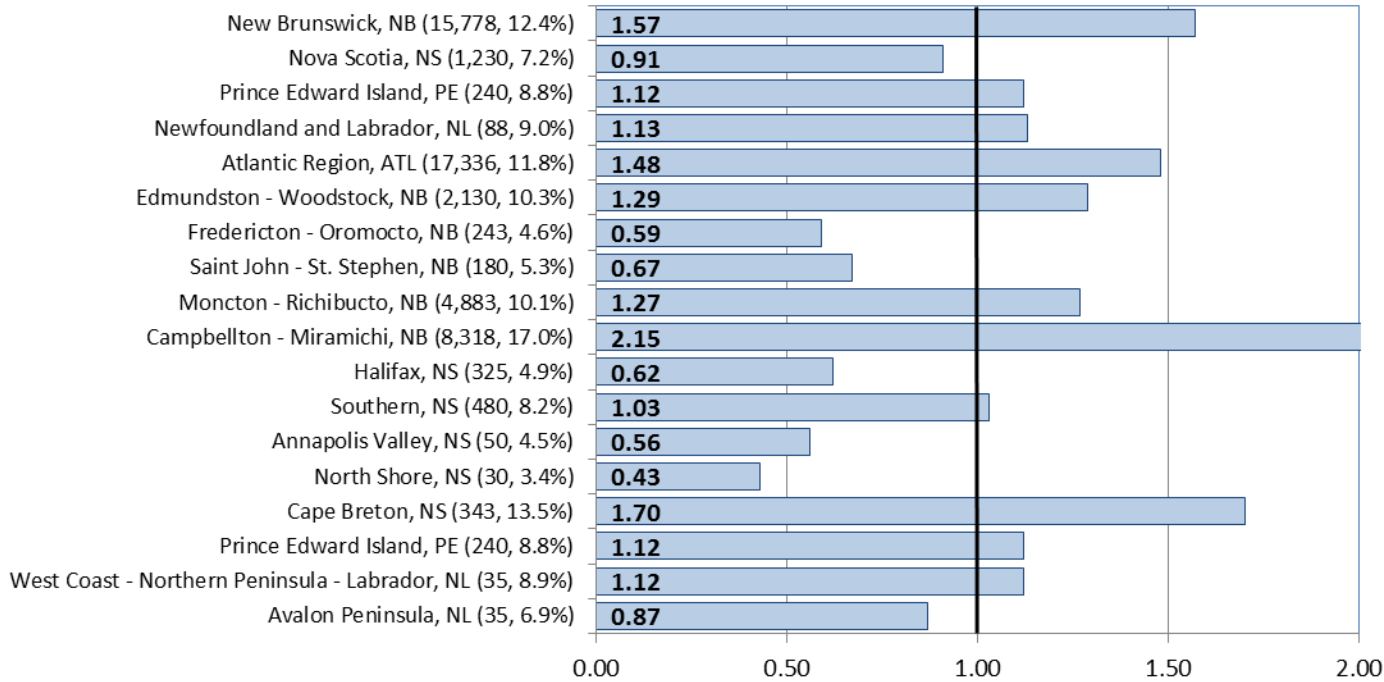
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (to all OLMCs in Canada)

- ✓ *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.*

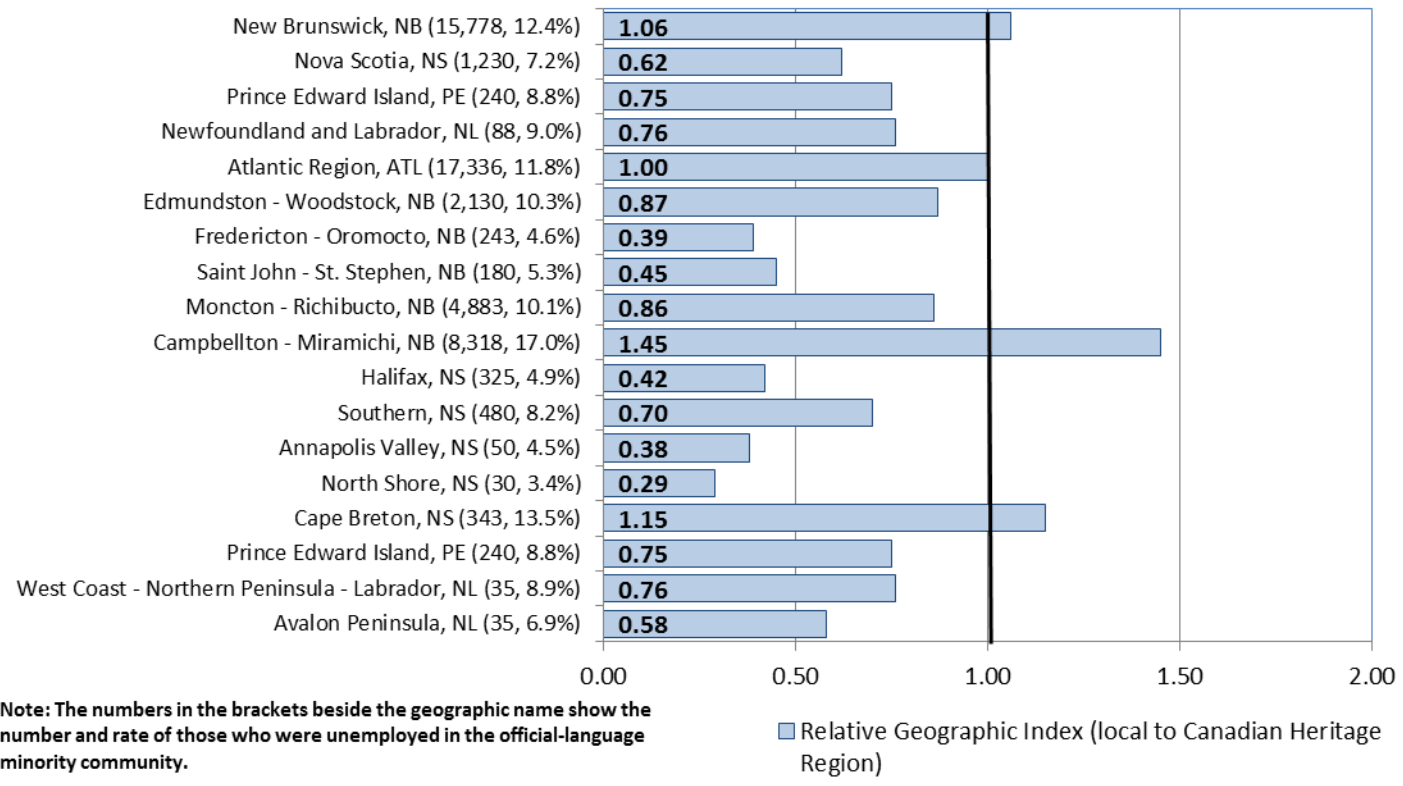
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

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



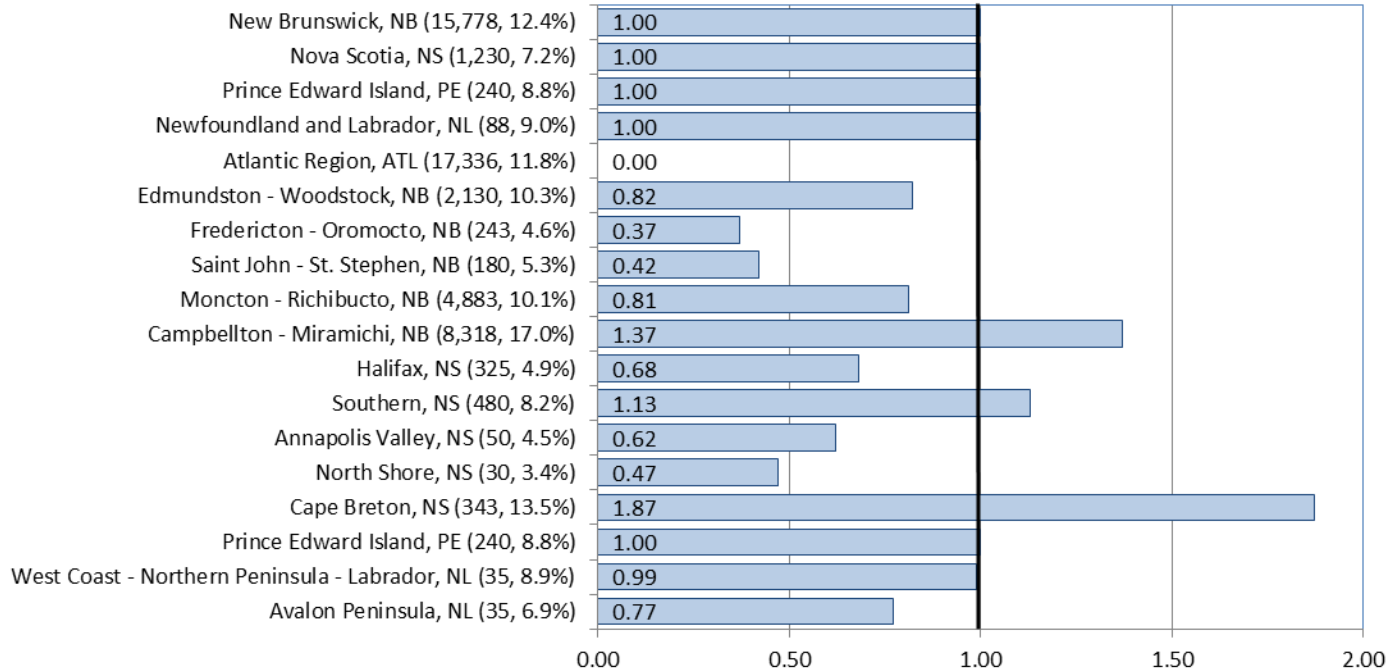
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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



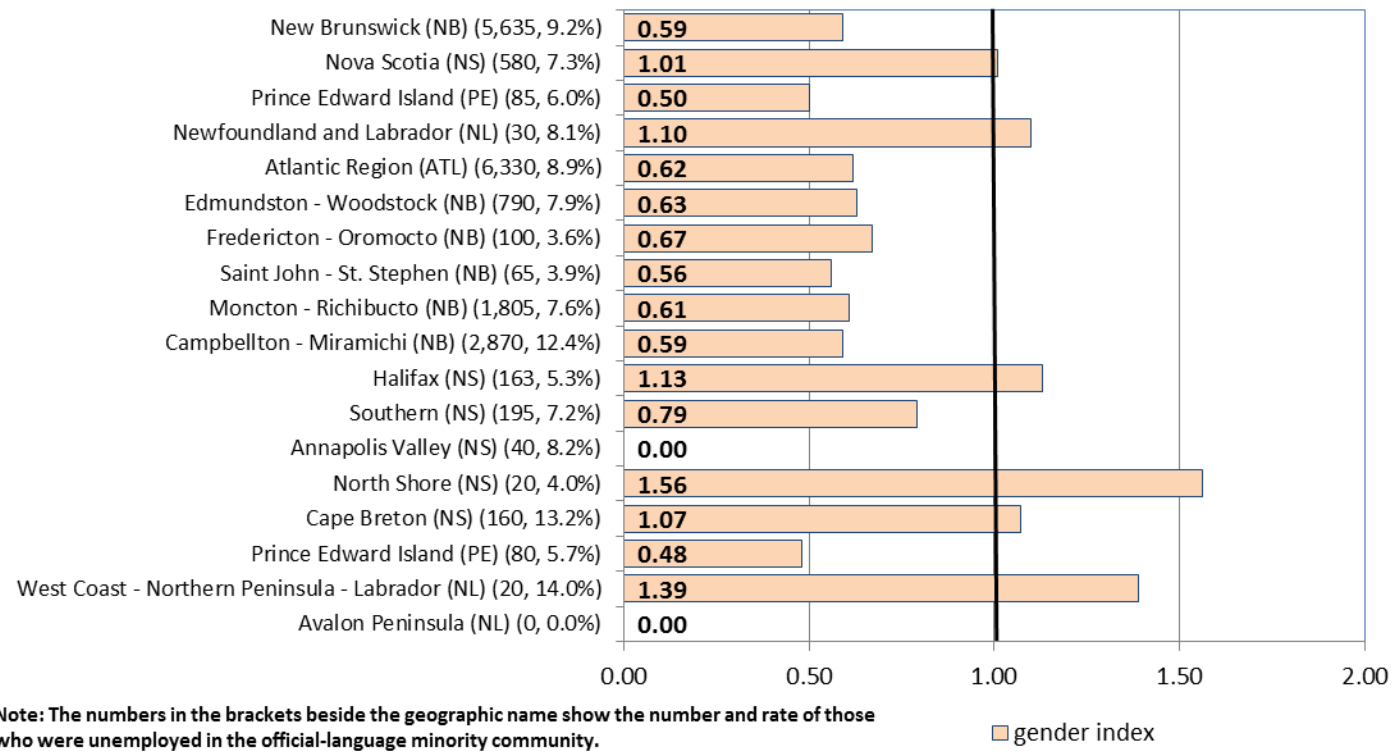
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Fredericton - Oromocto (0.37), Saint John - St. Stephen (0.42), and North Shore (0.47) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cape Breton (1.87), Campbellton - Miramichi (1.37),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

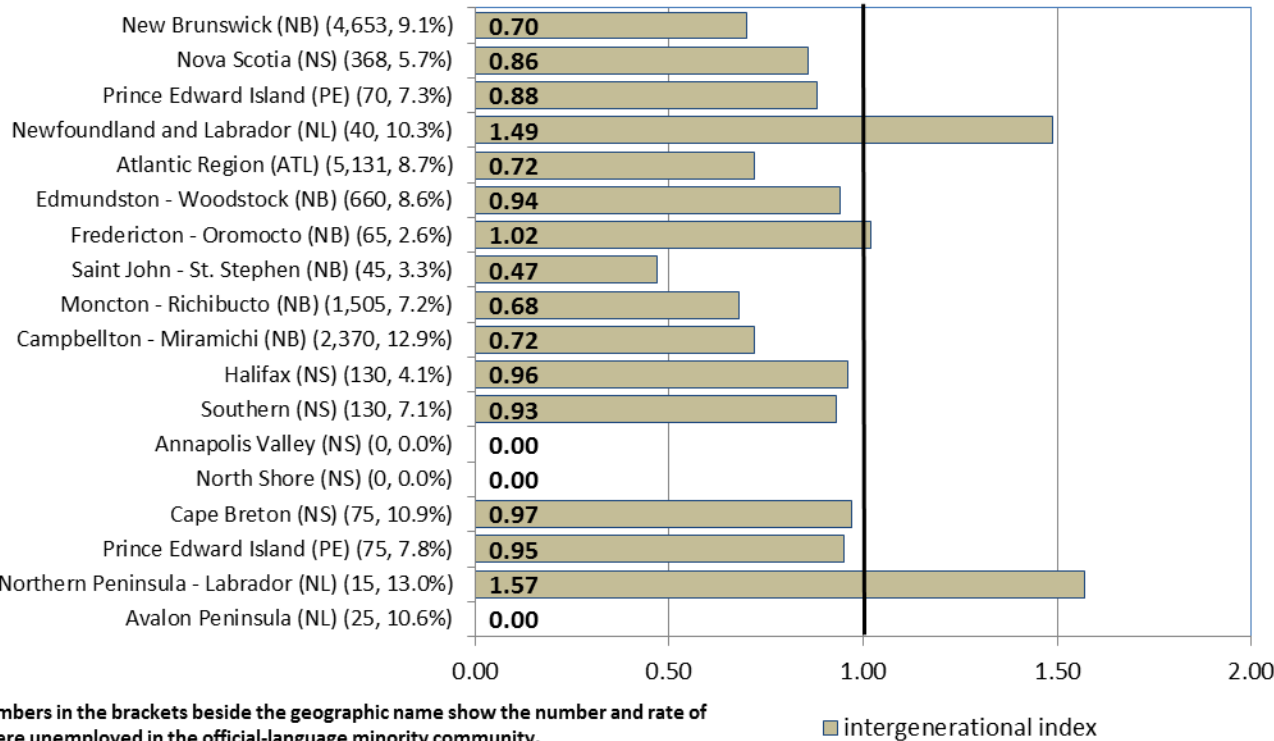
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed (Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *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.

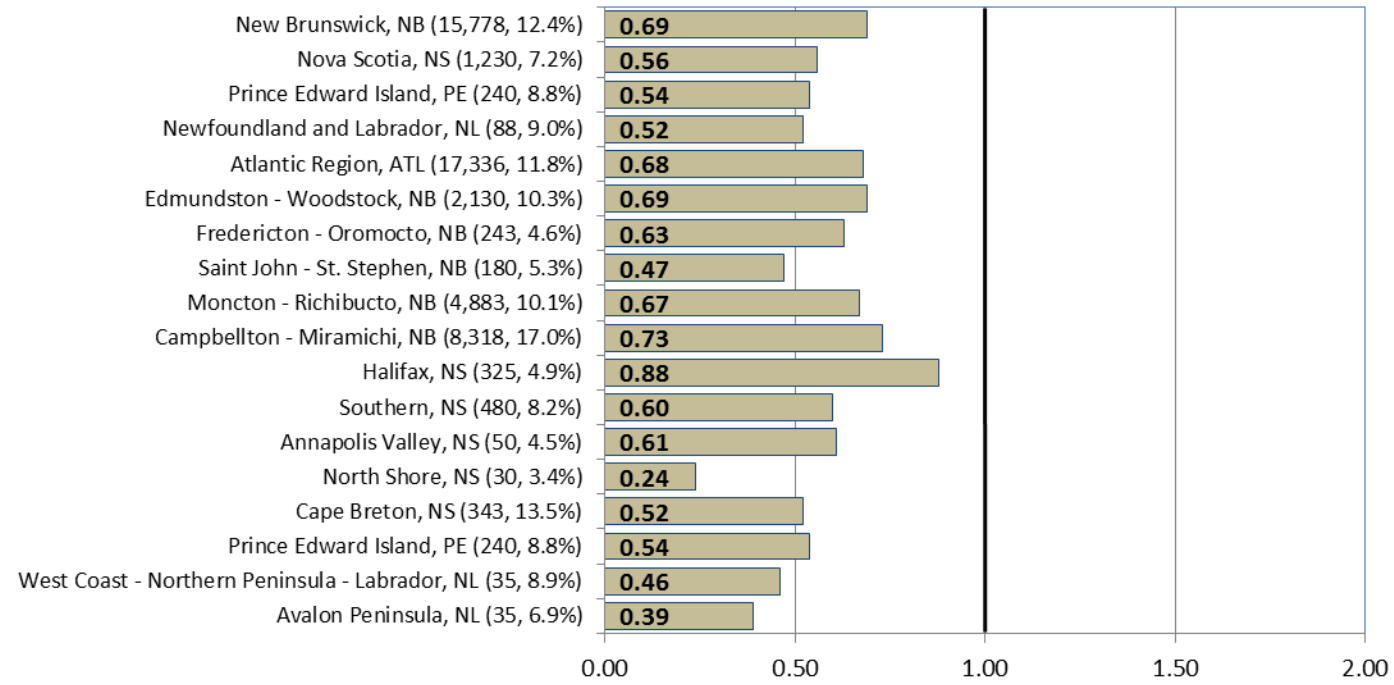
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *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.*

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



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 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.*

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



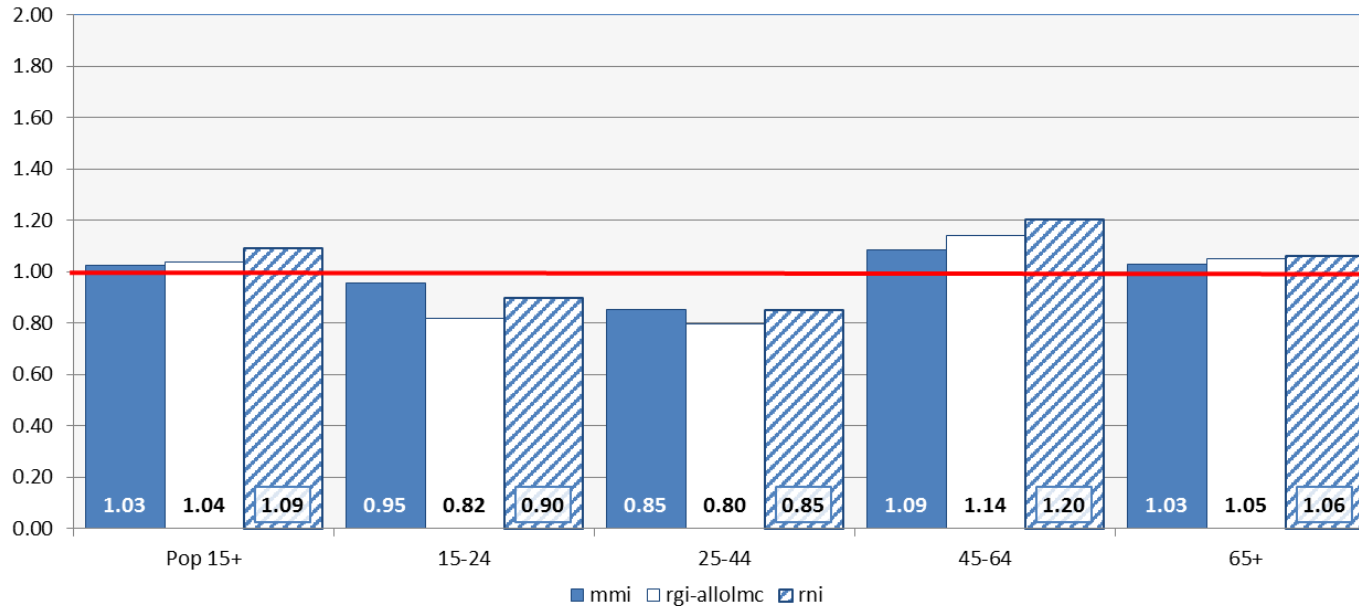
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force New Brunswick, 1996-2011

| Values | | Pop 15+ | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|--|--|--|----------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 2011 | OL minority - total population | 201,533 | 24,515 | 57,763 | 81,255 | 38,000 |
| | OL minority - who were out of the labour force (#) | 74,778 | 8,688 | 6,798 | 24,478 | 34,818 |
| | OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%) | 37.1% | 35.4% | 11.8% | 30.1% | 91.6% |
| | OL majority - who were out of the labour force (%) | 36.1% | 37.1% | 13.8% | 27.8% | 89.0% |
| | Canadian population - who were out of the labour force (%) | 34.0% | 39.6% | 13.9% | 25.0% | 86.5% |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.03 | 0.95 | 0.85 | 1.09 | 1.03 |
| | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 1.09 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 1.20 | 1.06 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.04 | 0.82 | 0.80 | 1.14 | 1.05 |
| | Gender index | 1.23 | female (40.8%) | | male (33.2%) | |
| | Intergenerational index | 0.39 | | | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 0.93 | 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) | 0.97 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | 2006 | OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%) | 37.4% | 34.5% | 14.0% | 32.4% |
| Minority-majority index | | 1.05 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.10 | 1.04 |
| Relative geographic index to all OL minority | | 1.06 | 0.91 | 0.94 | 1.16 | 1.06 |
| 2001 | OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%) | 38.3% | 38.5% | 15.8% | 35.8% | 96.8% |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.11 | 1.04 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.06 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 1996 | OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%) | 39.7% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.07 | 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 New Brunswick, 74,778 (37.1%) were out of the labour force.
- ✓ This level was similar to that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.03) and was similar to the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=1.04).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.23 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.39 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.

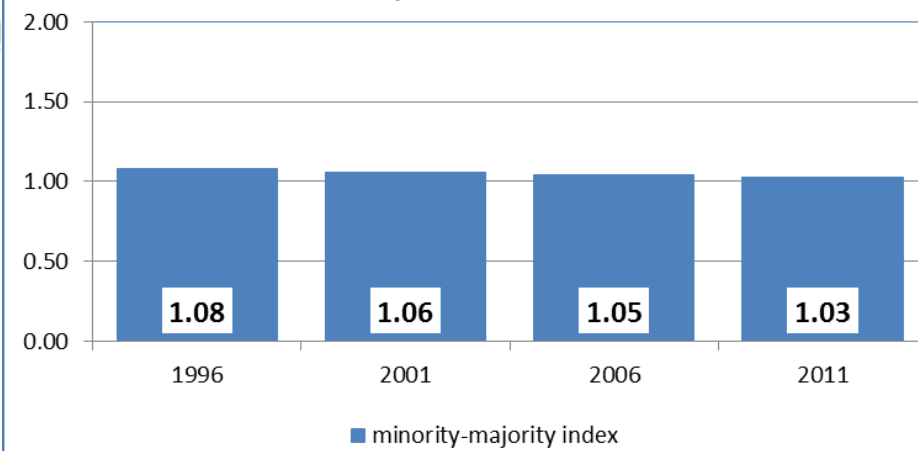
Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick (15 years and over), Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick who were out of the labour force was similar to that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=1.03$).
- ✓ 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 lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=0.85$).
- ✓ 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 ($mmi=1.09$).

- 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 New Brunswick who were out of the labour force Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



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



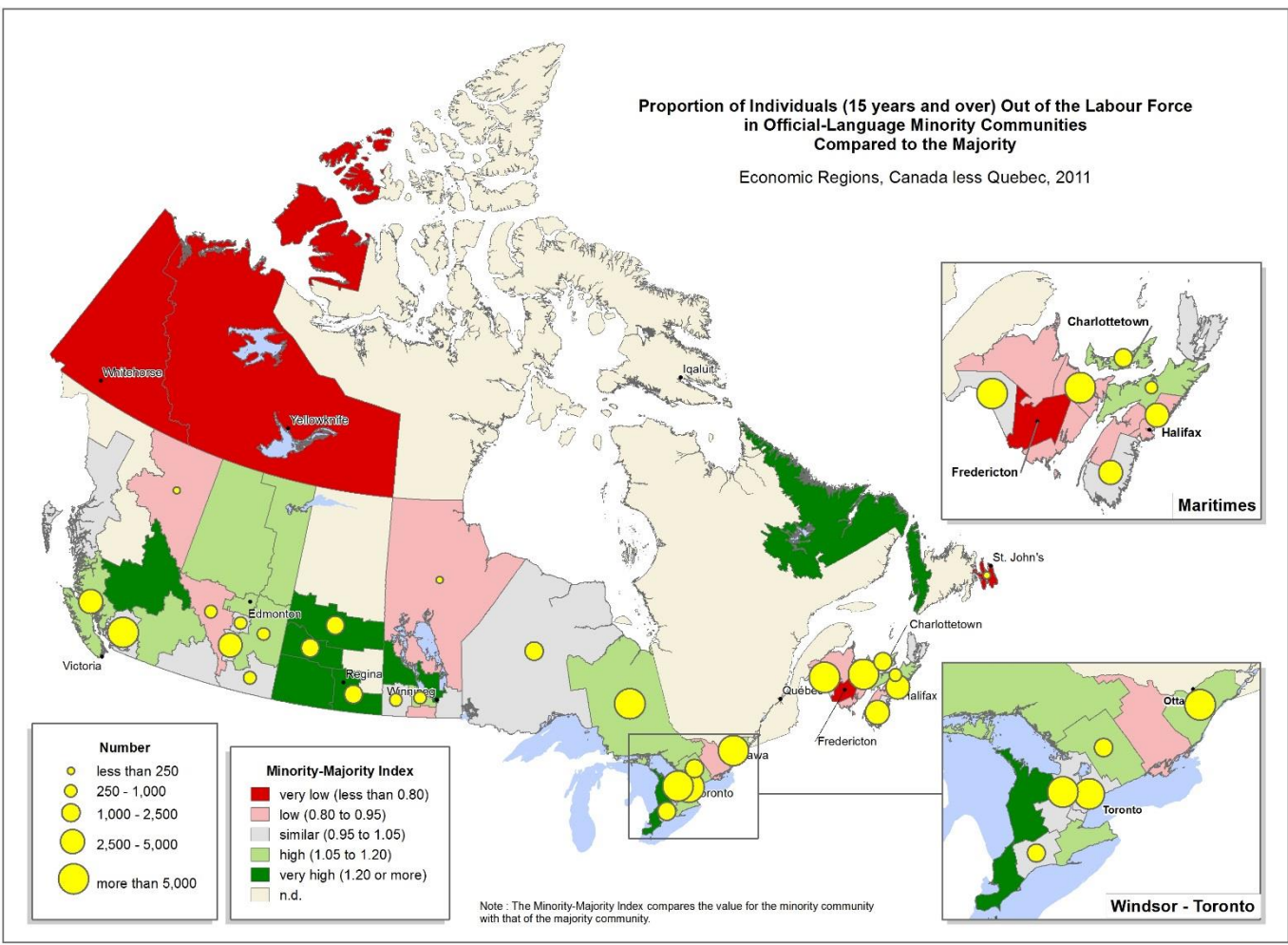
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick who were out of the labour force was similar to that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.03).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in New Brunswick who were out of the labour force was highest in 1996 (mmi=1.08) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=1.03).
- ✓ 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 lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.85).
- ✓ 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=1.09).

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.



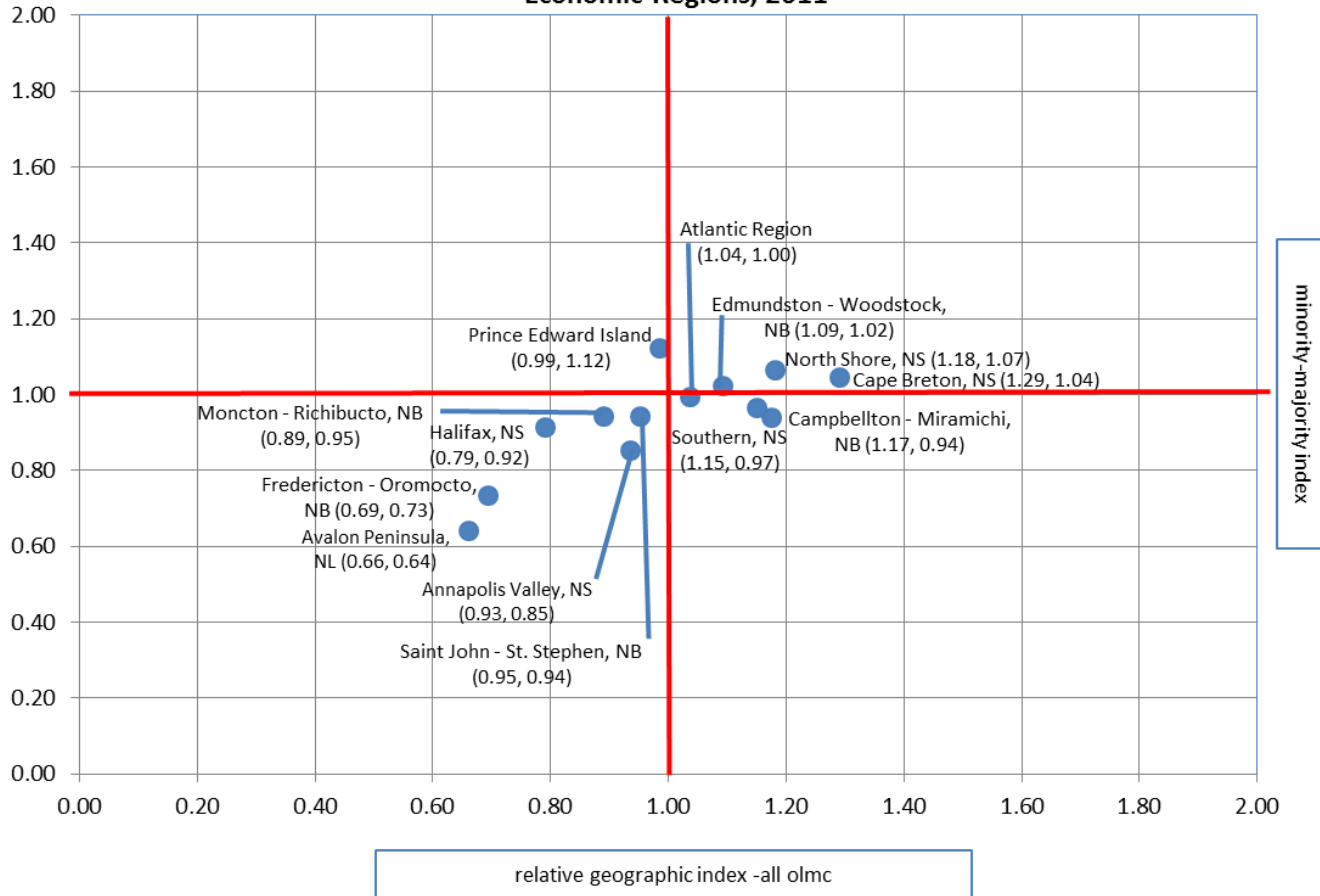
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.64), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.73), and Annapolis Valley (0.85) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*
- ✓ *The 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.*

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.

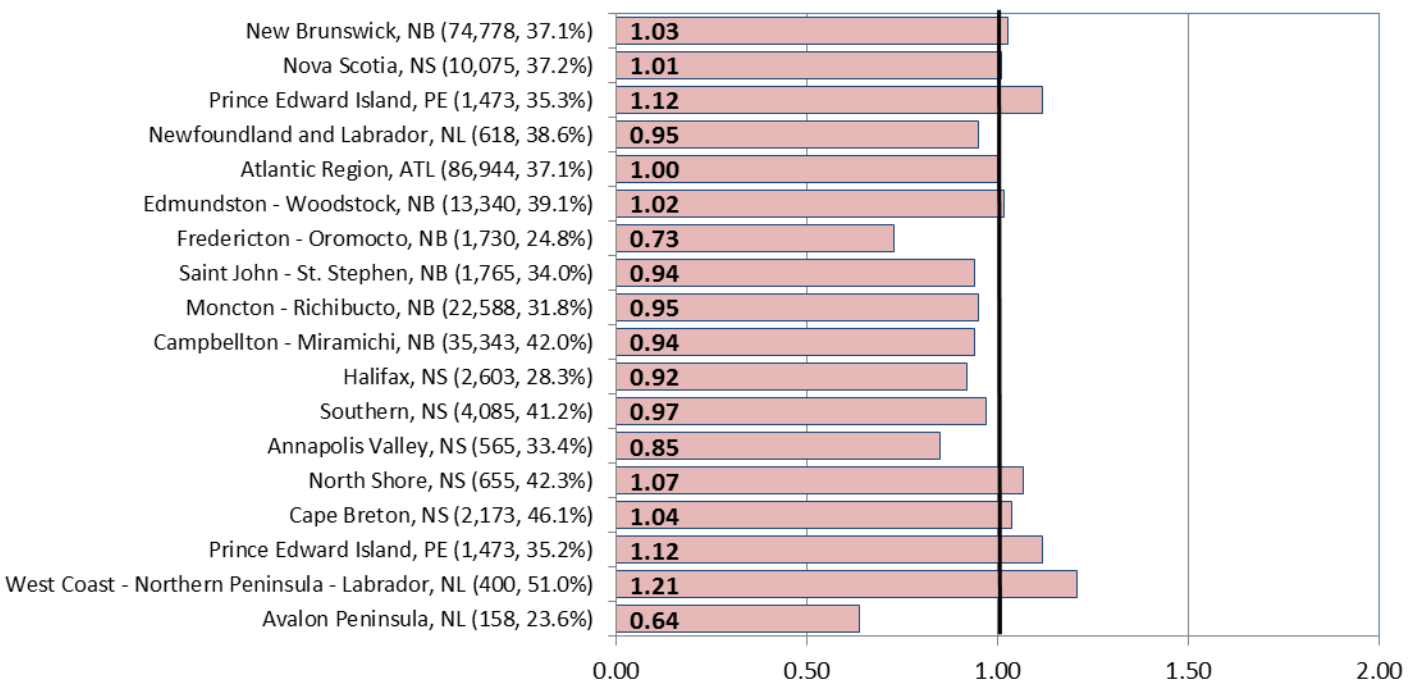
Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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



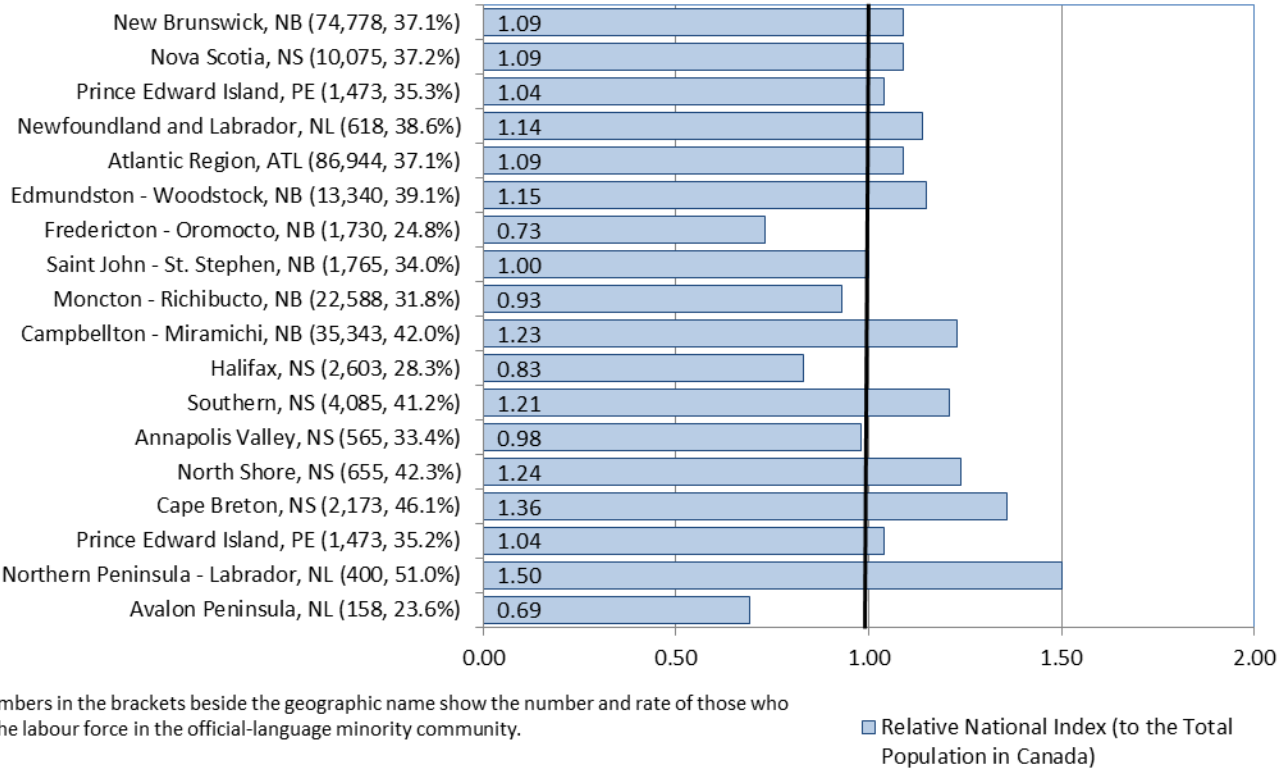
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

■ minority-majority index

- ✓ *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.

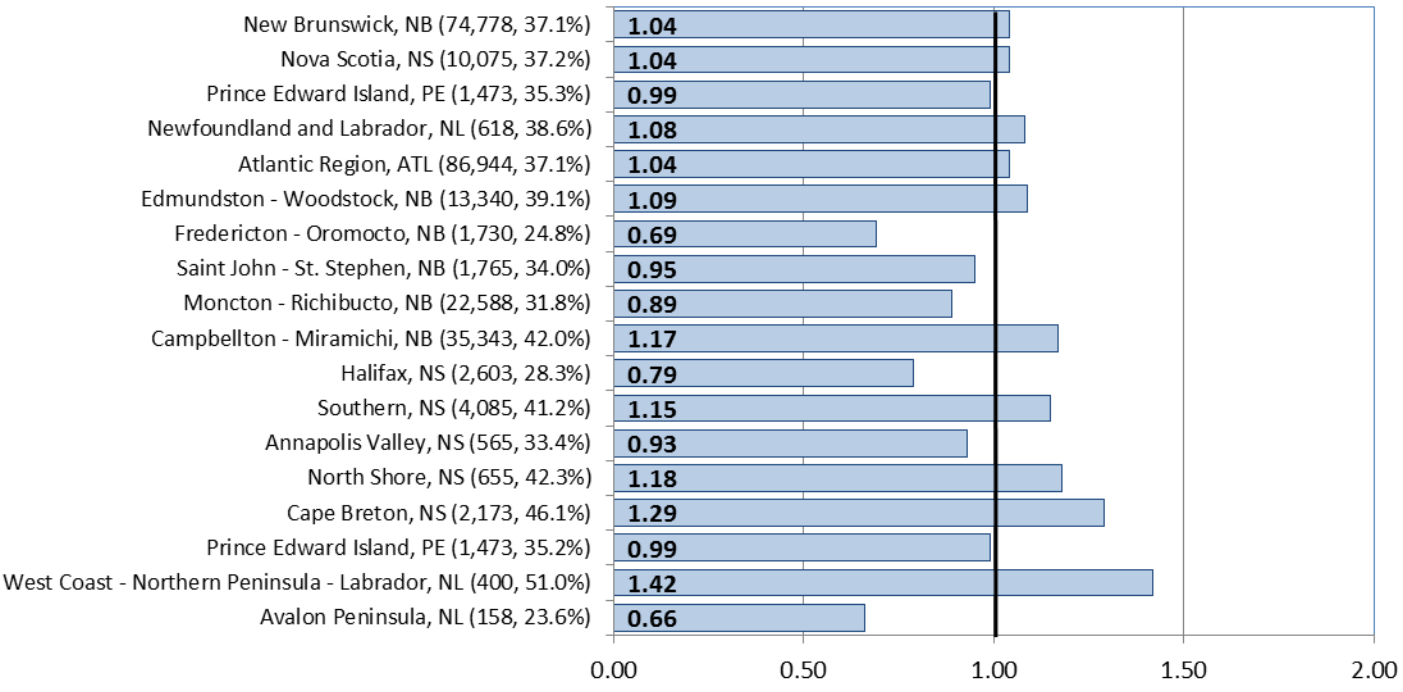
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *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**

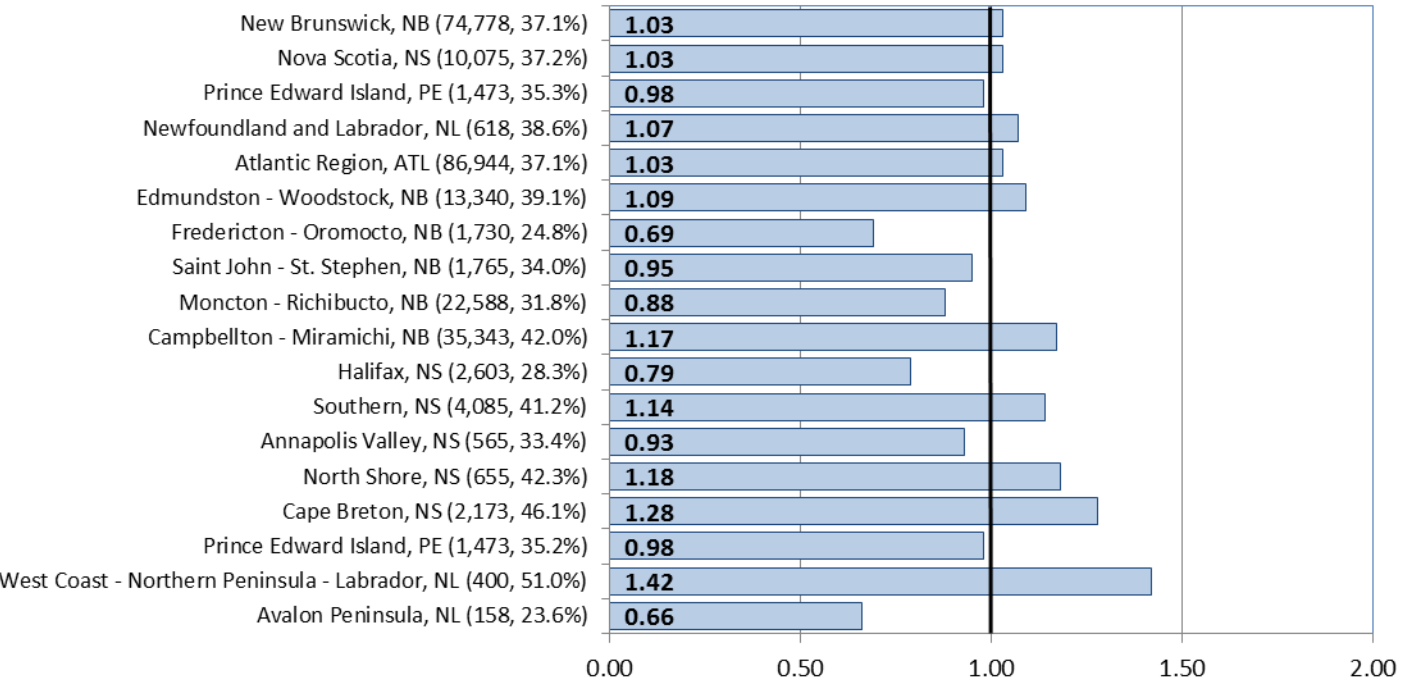


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *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**



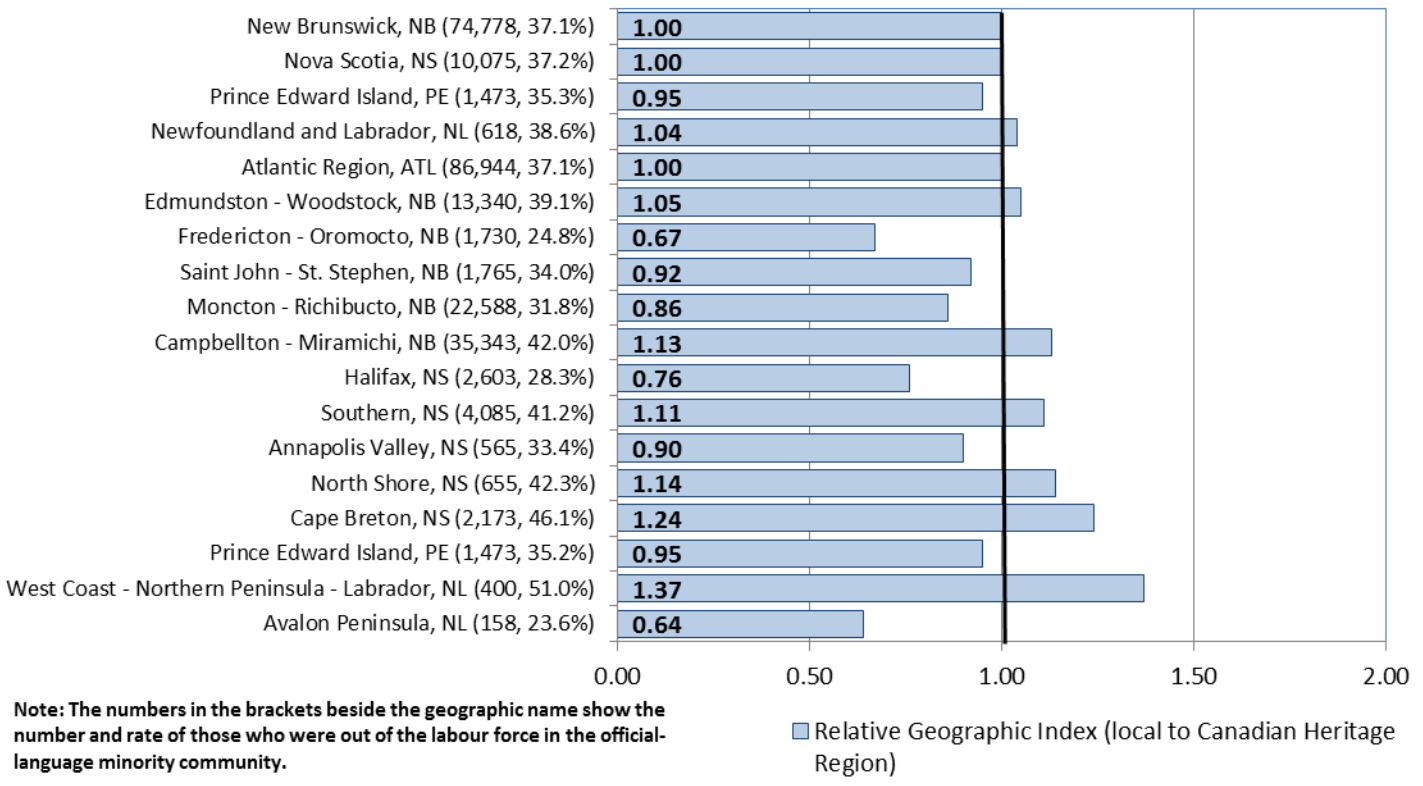
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

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

- ✓ *The 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.*

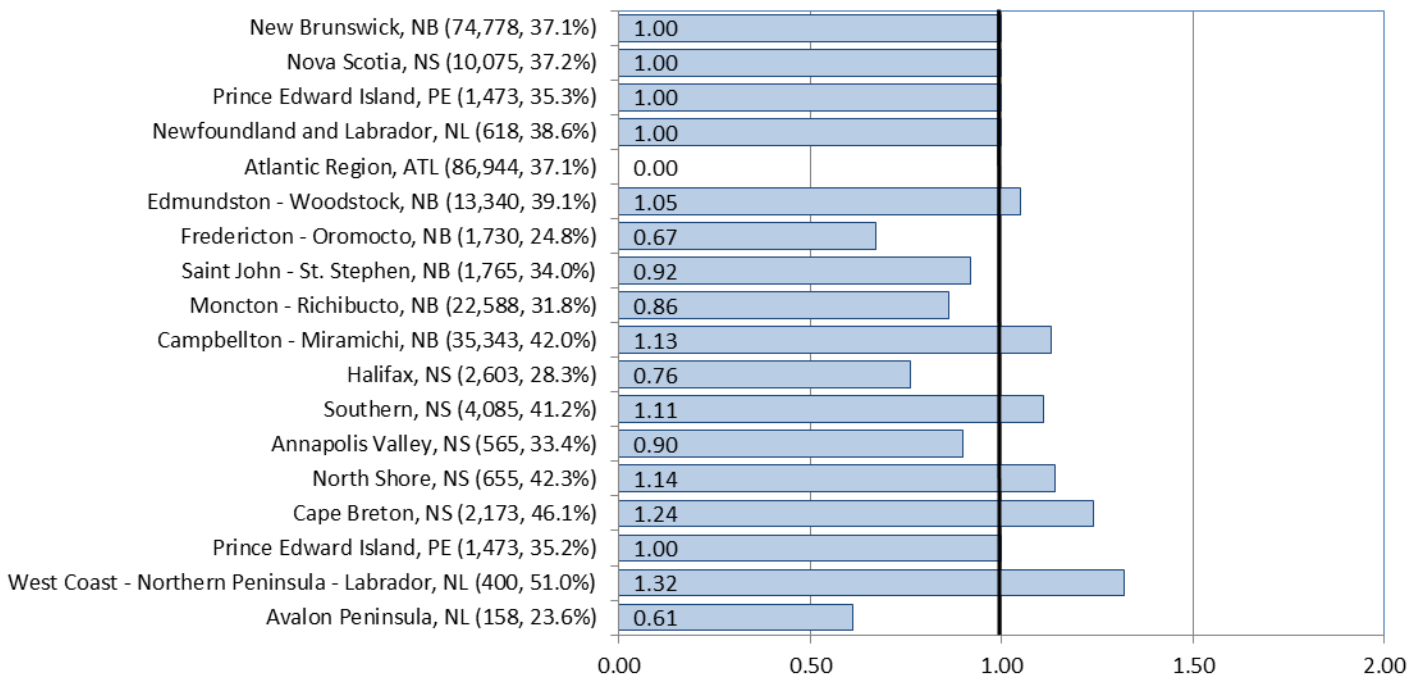
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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



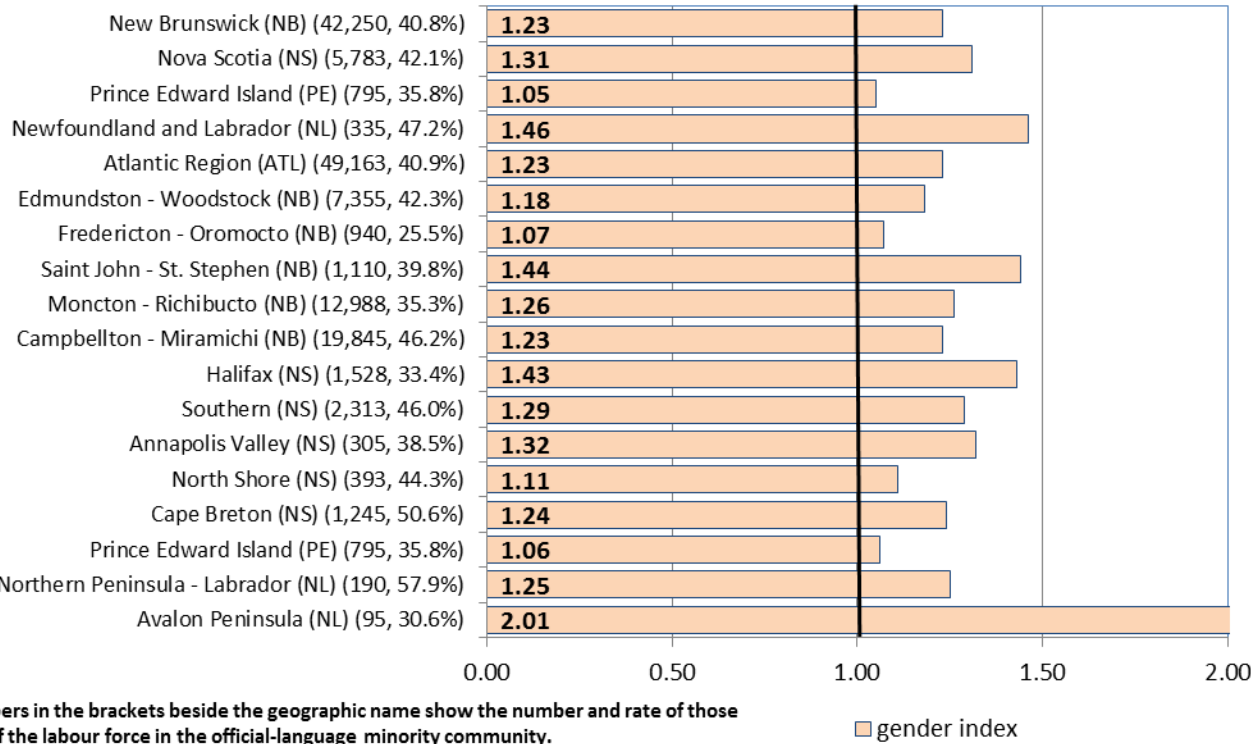
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ *The 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.*

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.

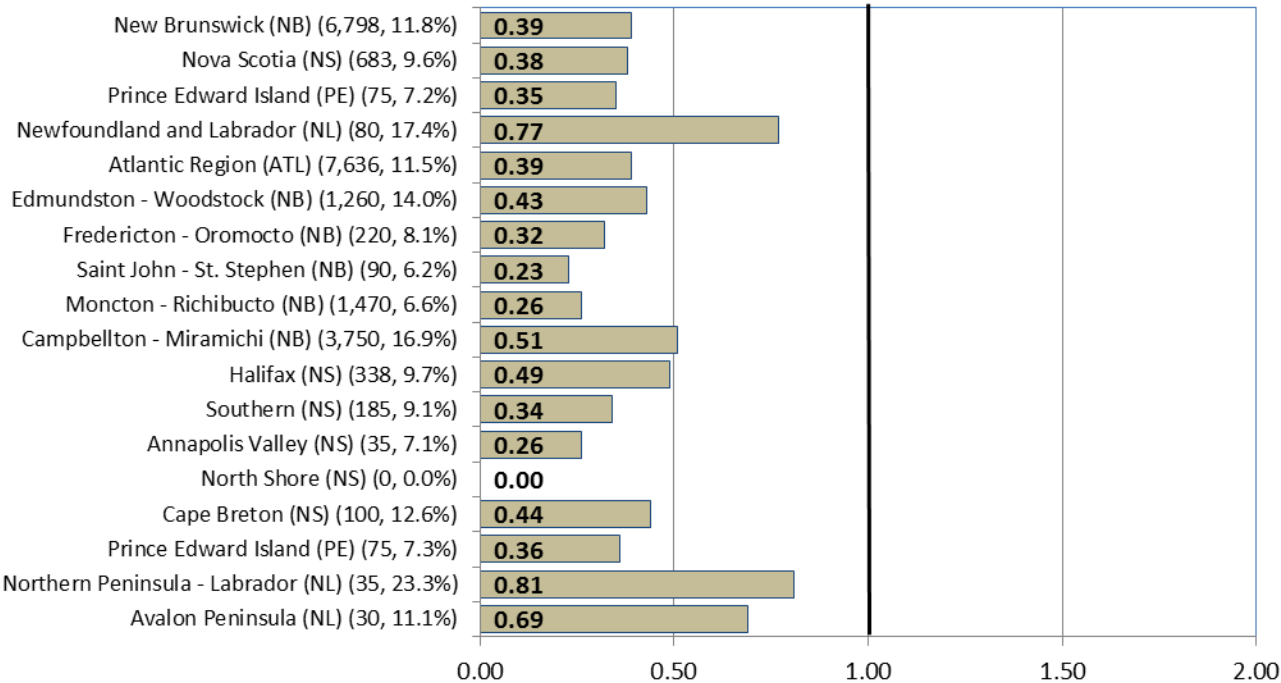
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force (Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *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**



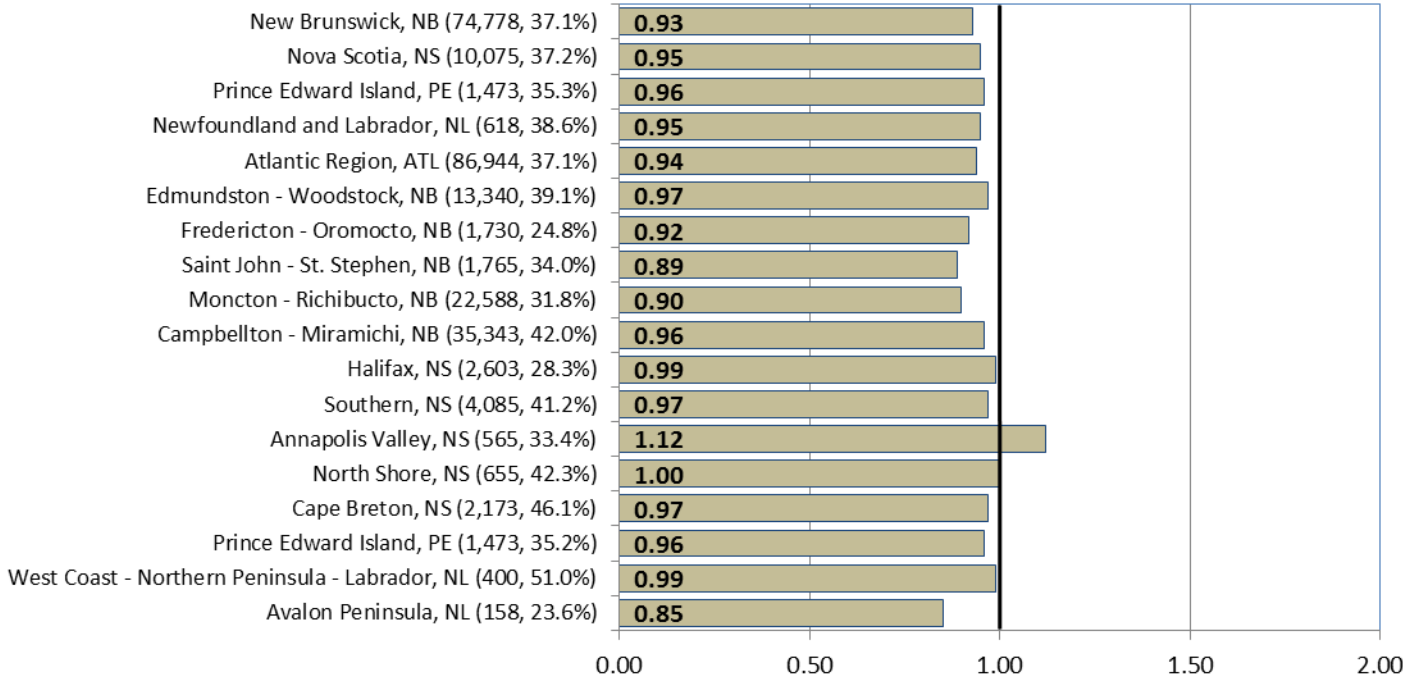
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Saint John - St. Stephen (0.23), Moncton - Richibucto (0.26), and Annapolis Valley (0.26) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador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



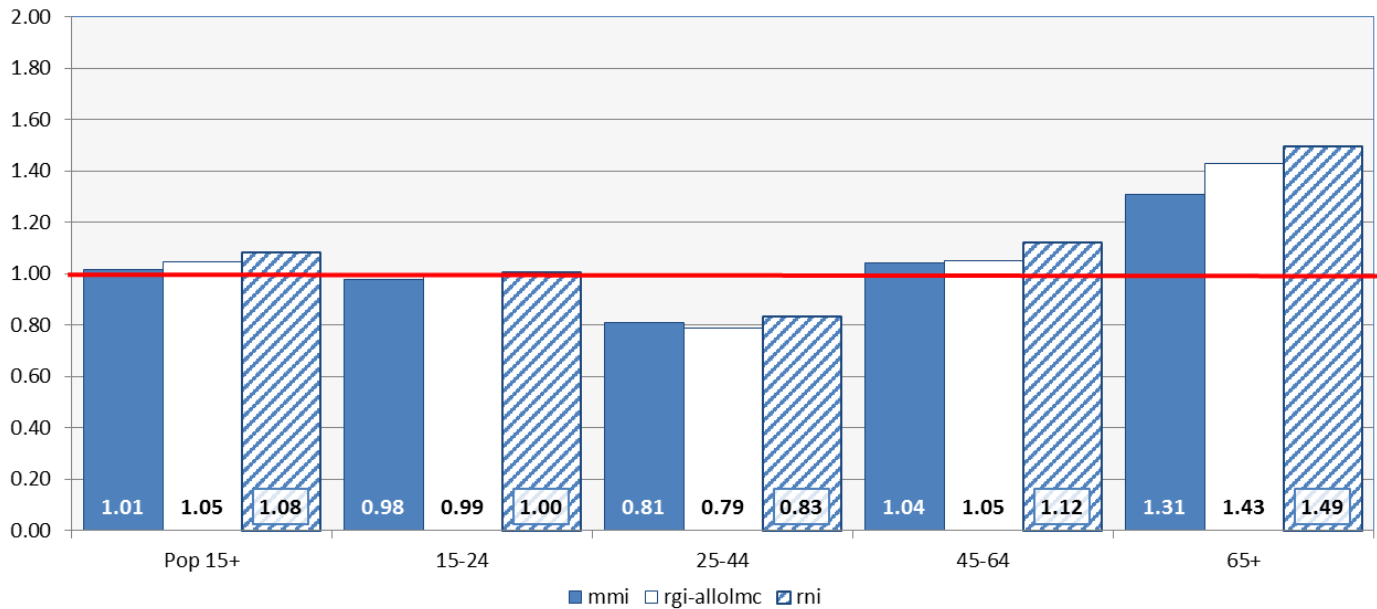
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
New Brunswick, 1996-2011**

| Values | | Pop 15+ | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|--------|---|---------|----------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 2011 | OL minority - total population | 201,535 | 24,510 | 57,760 | 81,258 | 38,005 |
| | OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#) | 74,568 | 15,065 | 12,795 | 24,275 | 22,335 |
| | OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%) | 37.0% | 61.5% | 22.2% | 29.9% | 58.8% |
| | OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%) | 36.5% | 62.8% | 27.4% | 28.6% | 44.9% |
| | Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%) | 34.2% | 61.2% | 26.6% | 26.6% | 39.3% |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.01 | 0.98 | 0.81 | 1.04 | 1.31 |
| | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 1.08 | 1.00 | 0.83 | 1.12 | 1.49 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.05 | 0.99 | 0.79 | 1.05 | 1.43 |
| | Gender index | 1.53 | female (44.5%) | | male (29.1%) | |
| | Intergenerational index | 0.74 | | | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 0.56 | 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) | 0.91 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 2006 | OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%) | 49.9% | 85.6% | 33.4% | 42.4% | 68.4% |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.04 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 1.09 | 1.32 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.11 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.18 | 1.35 |
| 2001 | OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%) | 58.2% | 89.0% | 44.4% | 49.7% | 77.3% |
| | Minority-majority index | 1.07 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 1.13 | 1.23 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.16 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 1996 | OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%) | 65.7% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 1.15 | 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 New Brunswick, 74,568 (37.0%) reported total income under \$20k.
- ✓ 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=1.05).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.53 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.74 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.

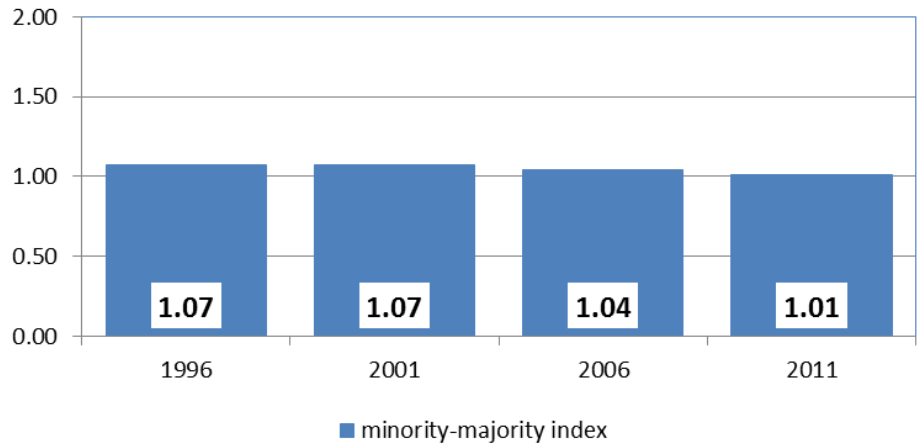
Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick (15 years and over), With Total Income Under \$20k
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick who reported total income under \$20k 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 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 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 under \$20k was lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.81).
- ✓ 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=1.04).

- 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 New Brunswick who reported total income under \$20k Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick who reported total income under \$20k 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 New Brunswick who reported total income under \$20k was similar to that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.01).
- ✓ 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 New Brunswick with total income under \$20k was highest in 2001 (mmi=1.07) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=1.01).

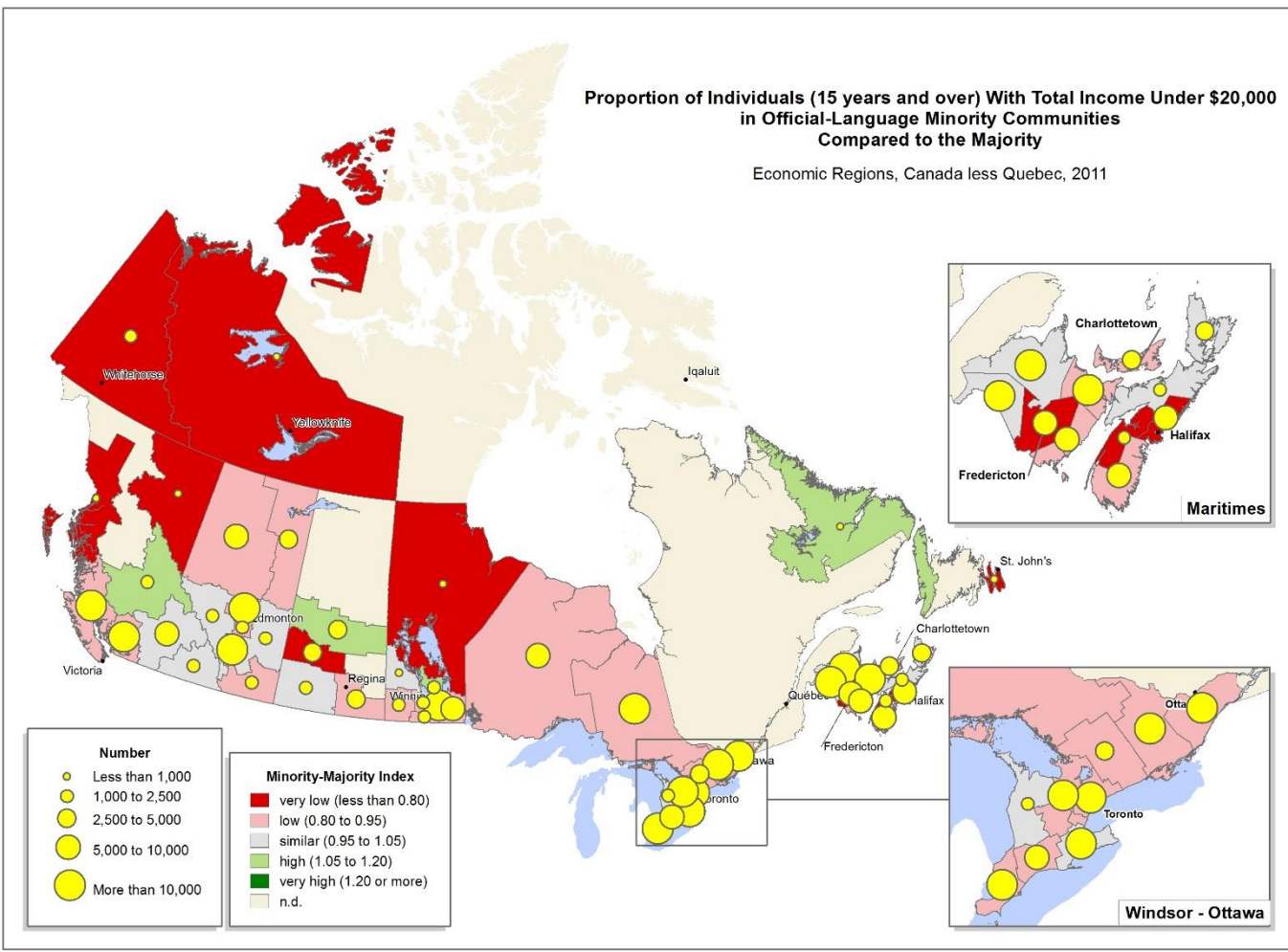
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income under \$20k was lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.81).
- ✓ 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=1.04).

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.



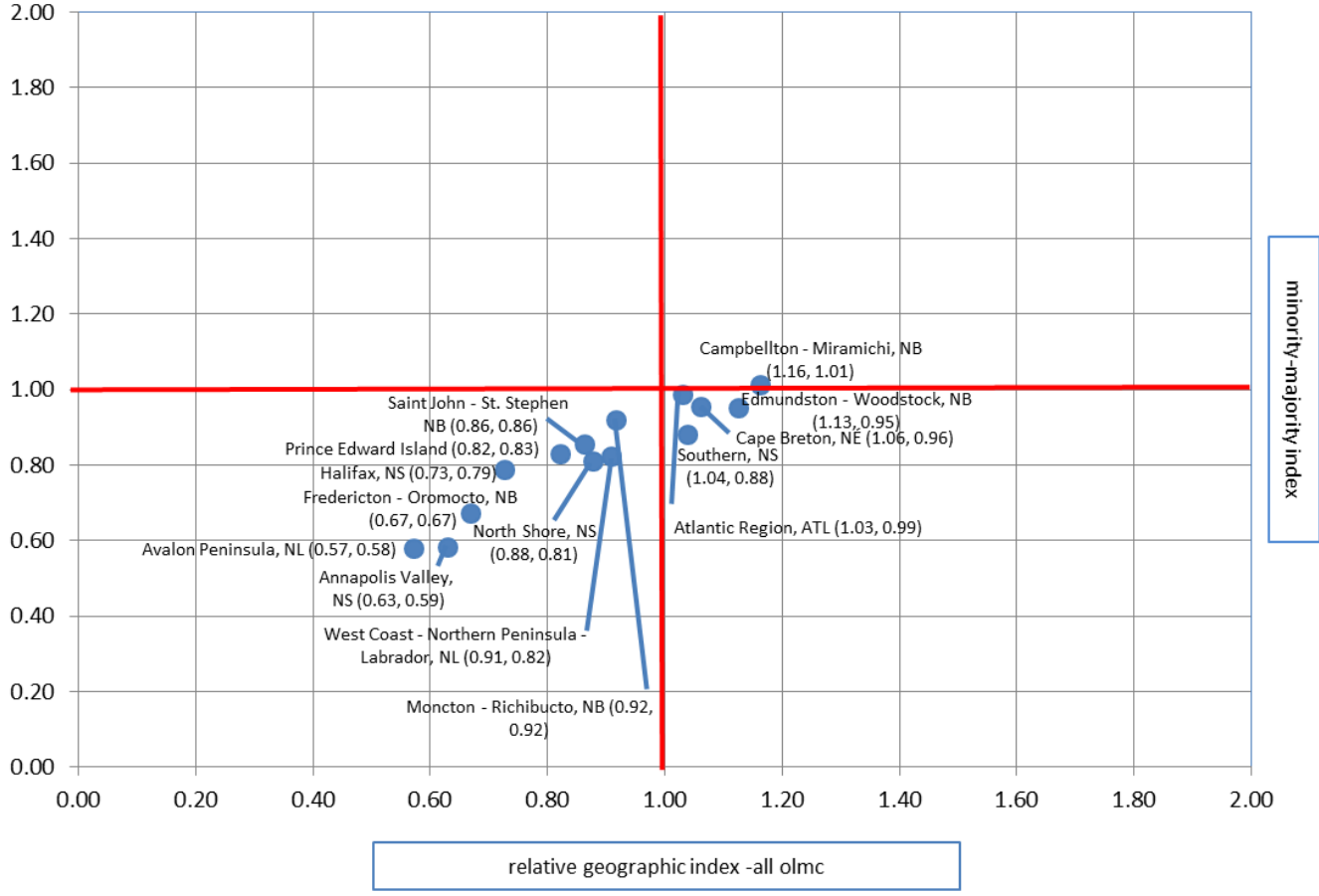
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.58), Annapolis Valley (0.59), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*
- ✓ *The 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.

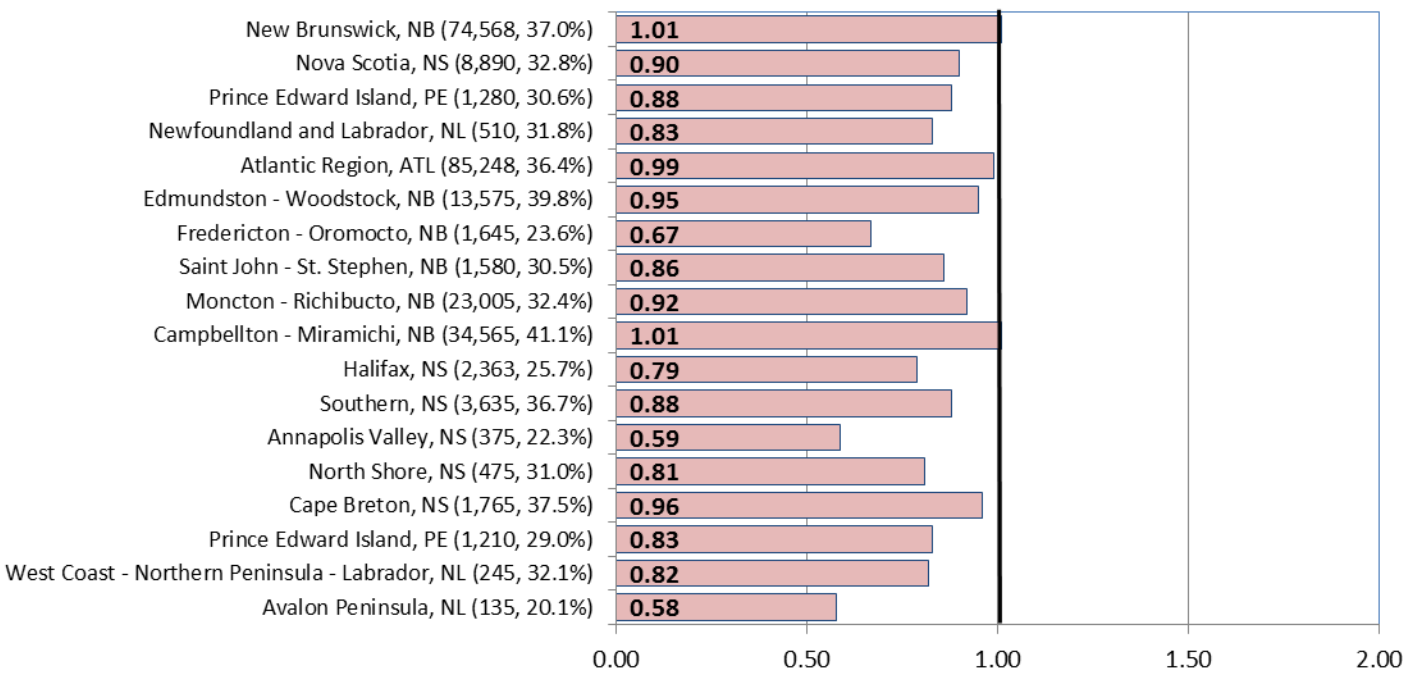
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k
Atlantic Region and economic regions (15 years and over), 2011



- ✓ 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



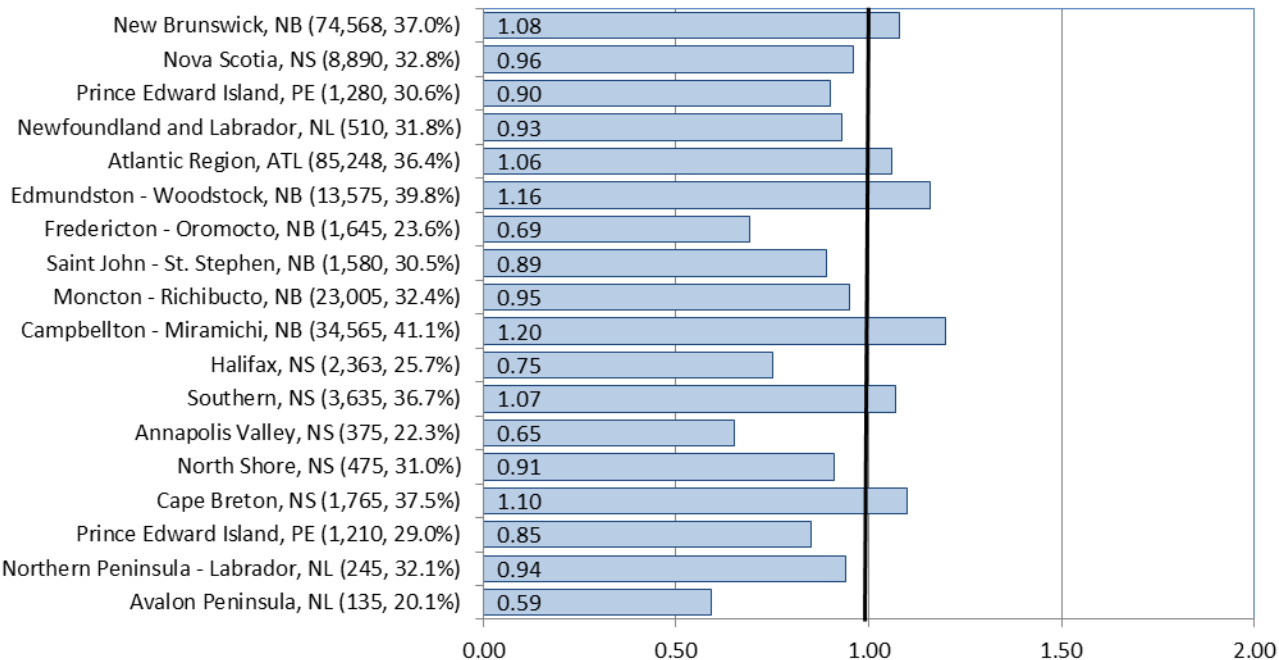
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority

■ 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**



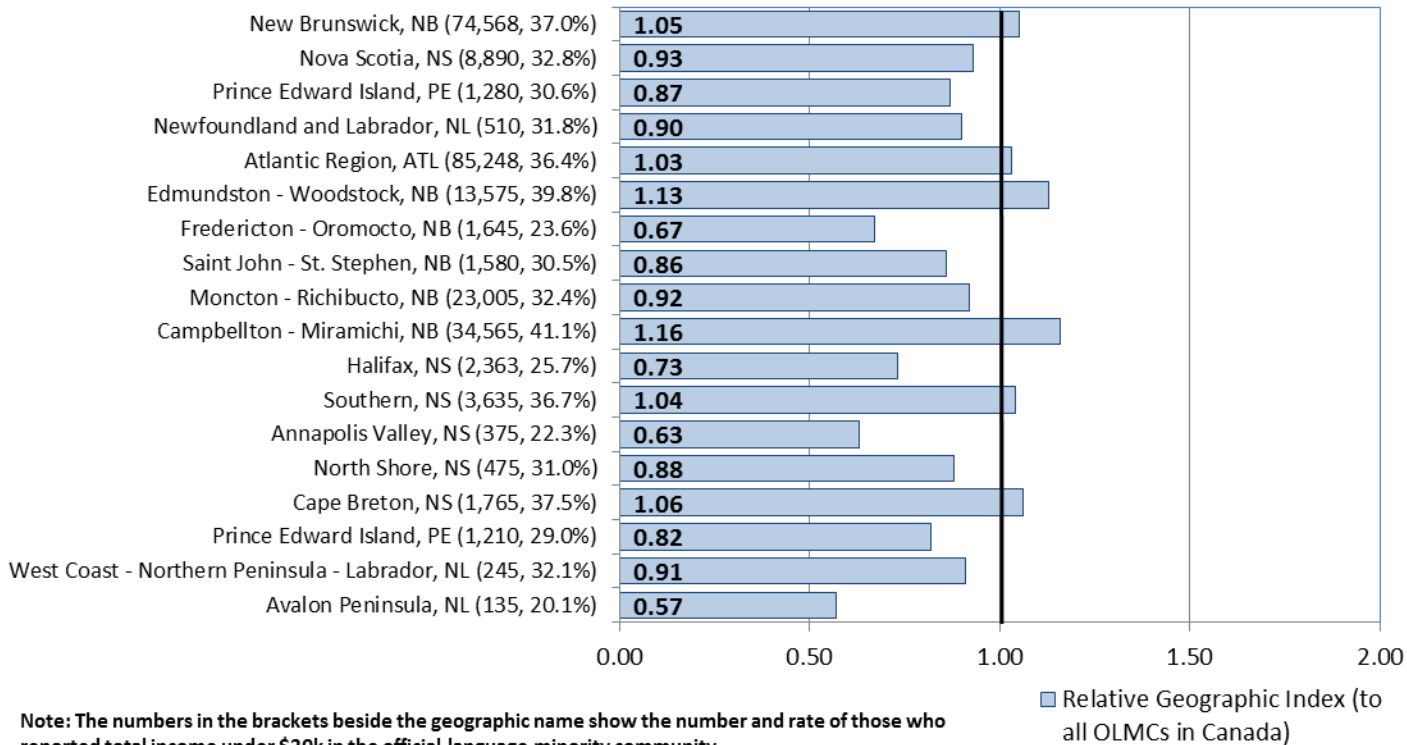
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.59), Annapolis Valley (0.65), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.69) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi (1.20), Edmundston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

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 National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

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

**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**



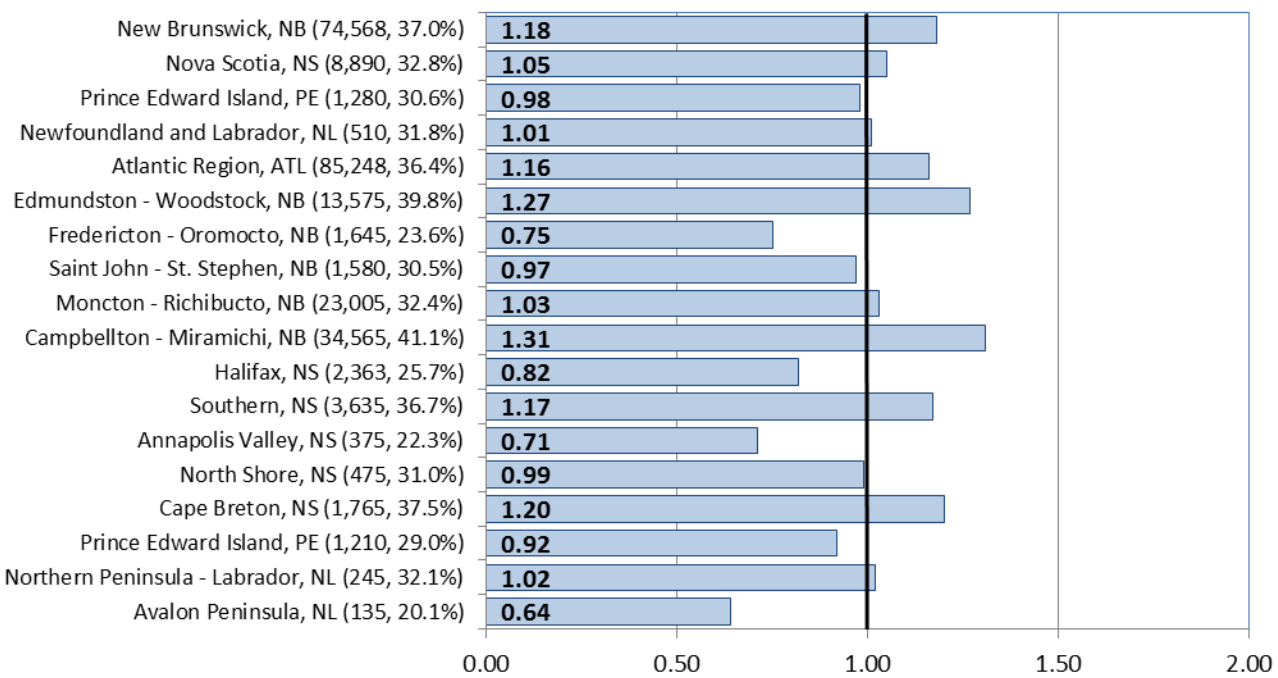
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities 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



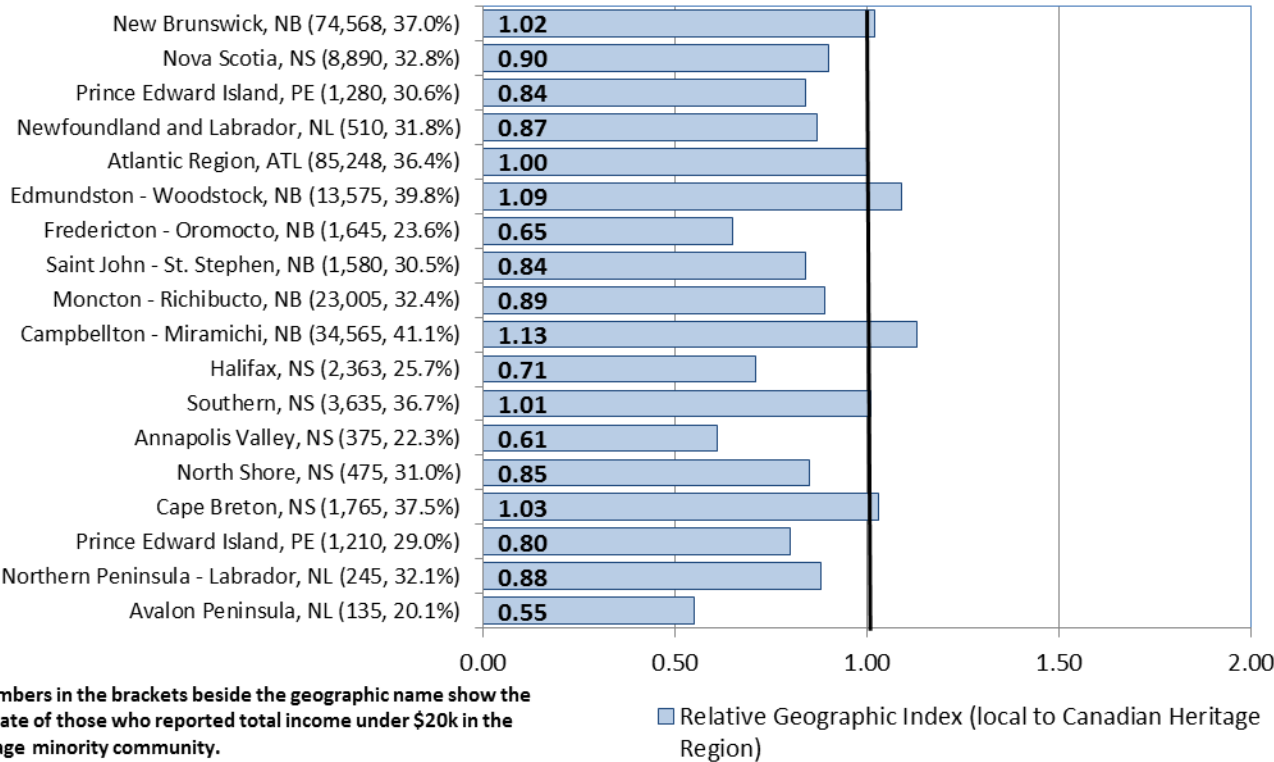
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.64), Annapolis Valley (0.71), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Campbellton - Miramichi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

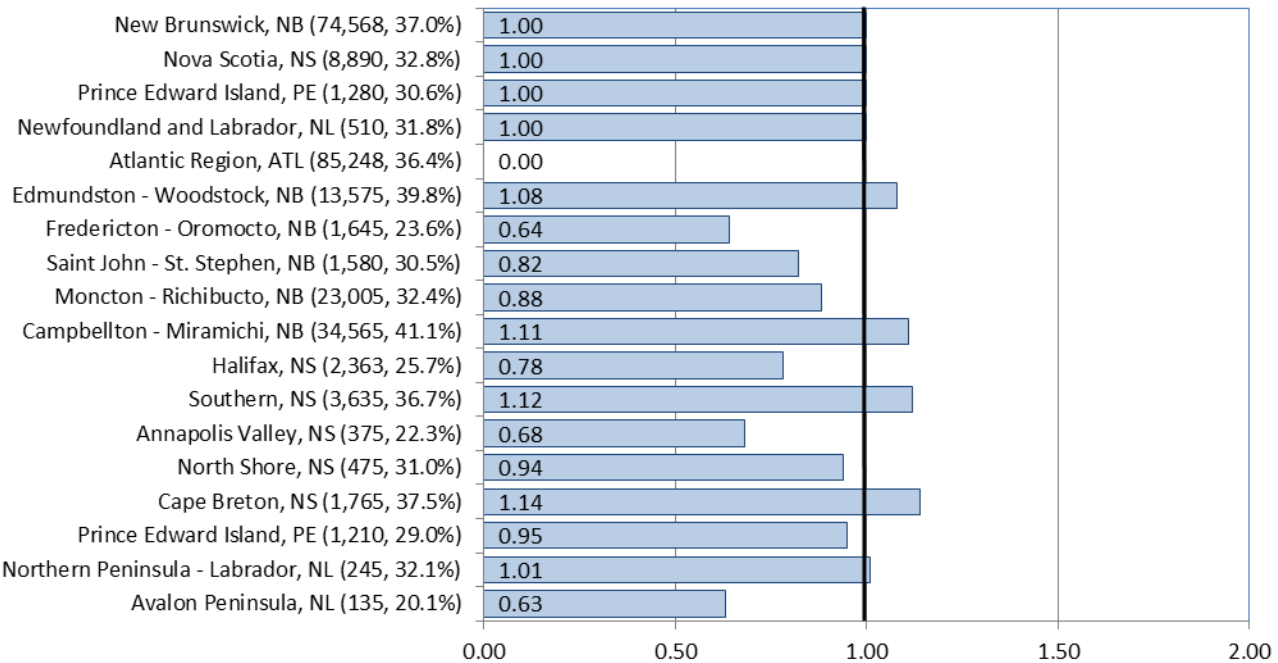
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

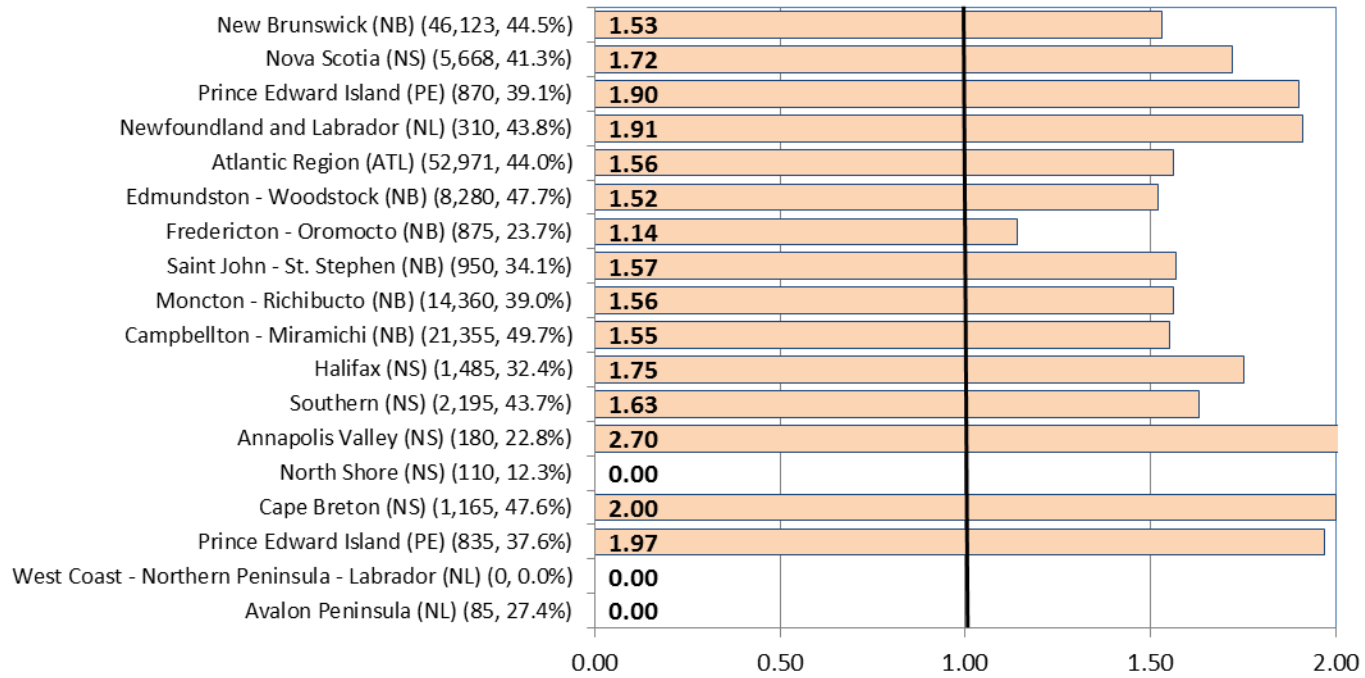
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

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**



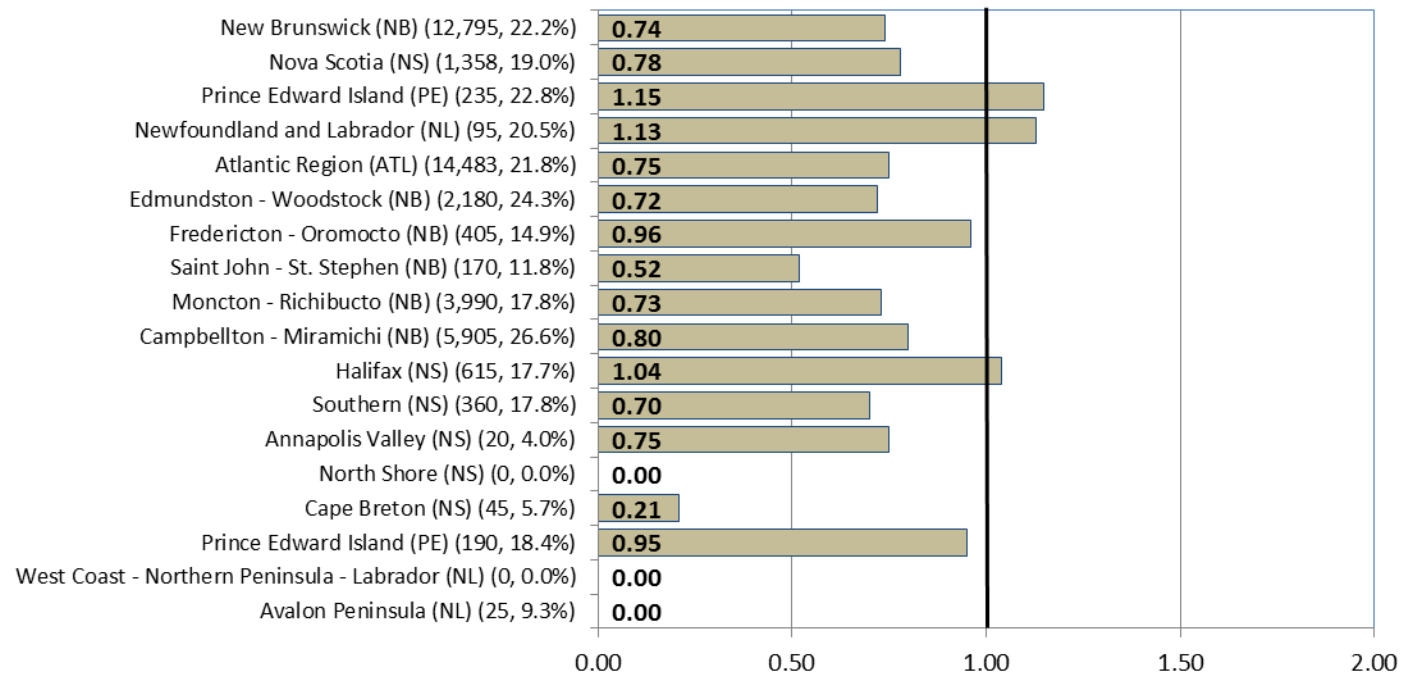
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The 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**



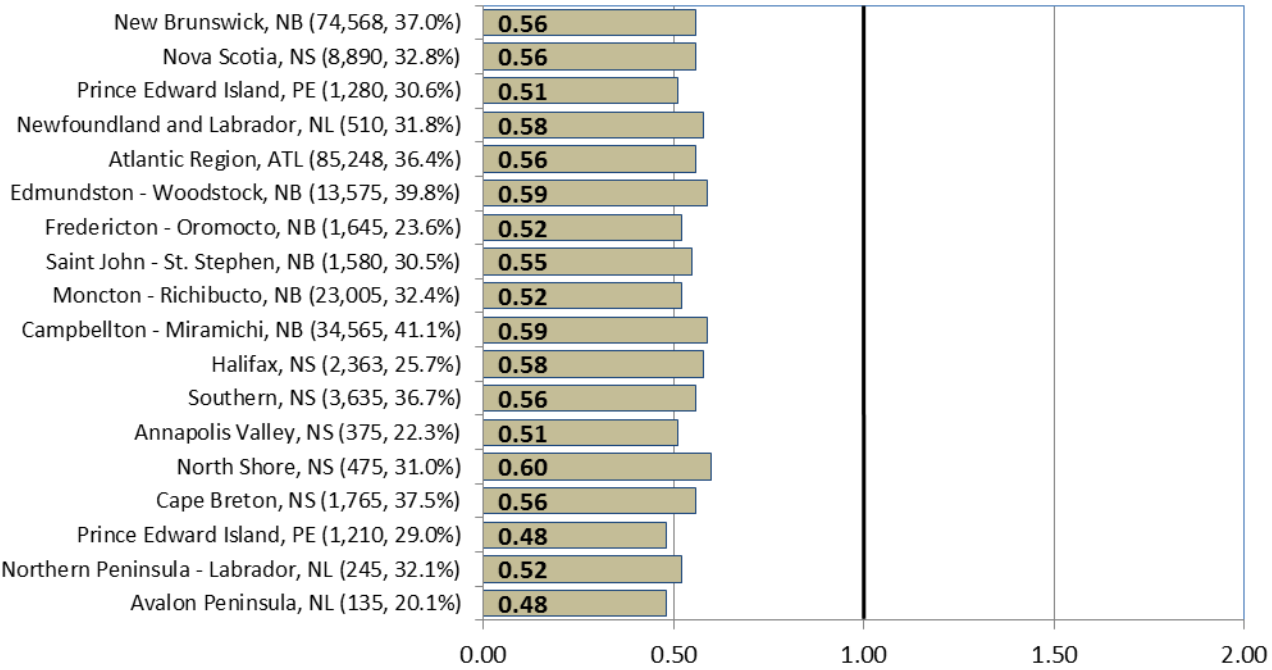
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *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.*

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.

■ 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.

High Income



Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
New Brunswick, 1996-2011

| Values | | Pop 15+ | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|--------|--|---------|----------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 2011 | OL minority - total population | 201,535 | 24,510 | 57,760 | 81,258 | 38,005 |
| | OL minority - with total income over \$50k (#) | 36,840 | 450 | 15,928 | 17,763 | 2,675 |
| | OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%) | 18.3% | 1.8% | 27.6% | 21.9% | 7.0% |
| | OL majority - with total income over \$50k (%) | 20.8% | 1.8% | 25.8% | 28.8% | 12.4% |
| | Canadian population - with total income over \$50k (%) | 26.2% | 2.1% | 32.6% | 35.9% | 16.2% |
| | Minority-majority index | 0.88 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 0.76 | 0.57 |
| | Relative geographic index to all of Canada | 0.70 | 0.87 | 0.85 | 0.61 | 0.43 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 0.73 | 1.14 | 0.89 | 0.65 | 0.43 |
| | Gender index | 0.60 | female (13.8%) | | male (23.0%) | |
| | Intergenerational index | 1.26 | | | | |
| | Temporal index (1996-2011) | 3.70 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Temporal mmi (1996-2011) | 1.27 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011) | 1.54 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 2006 | OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%) | 12.2% | 0.6% | 16.8% | 16.4% | 3.4% |
| | Minority-majority index | 0.83 | 1.68 | 0.98 | 0.75 | 0.40 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 0.62 | 0.76 | 0.71 | 0.59 | 0.30 |
| 2001 | OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%) | 8.0% | 0.2% | 9.7% | 12.5% | 2.2% |
| | Minority-majority index | 0.76 | 0.50 | 0.88 | 0.71 | 0.36 |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 0.52 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| 1996 | OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%) | 4.9% | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Minority-majority index | 0.69 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |
| | Relative geographic index to all OL minority | 0.47 | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. | n.d. |

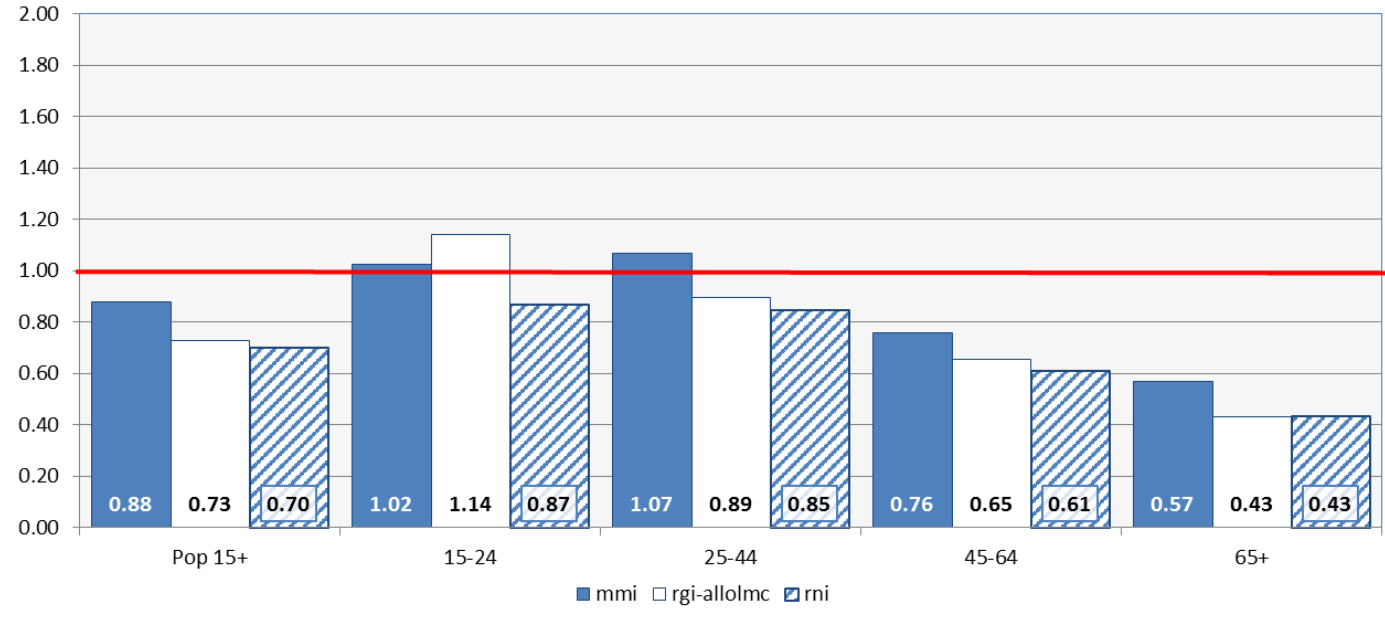
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in New Brunswick, 36,840 (18.3%) reported total income over \$50k.
- ✓ This level was lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.88) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.73).

- ✓ The gender index was 0.60 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.26 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.

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

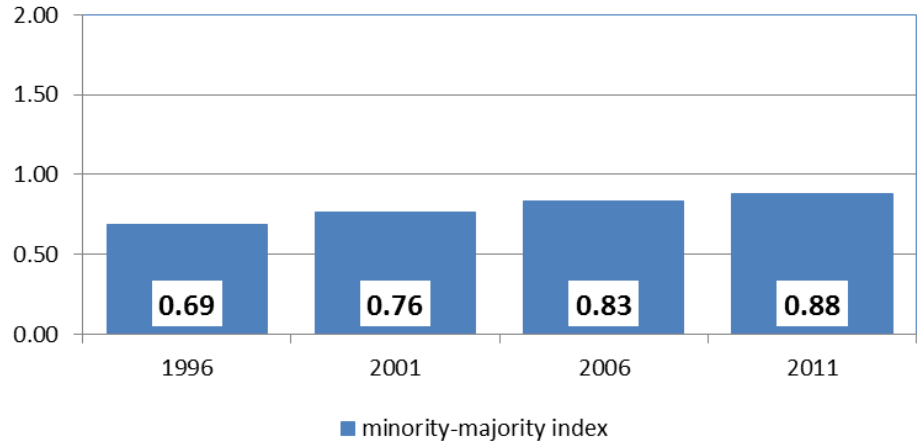
Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick (15 years and over), With Total Income Over \$50k Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



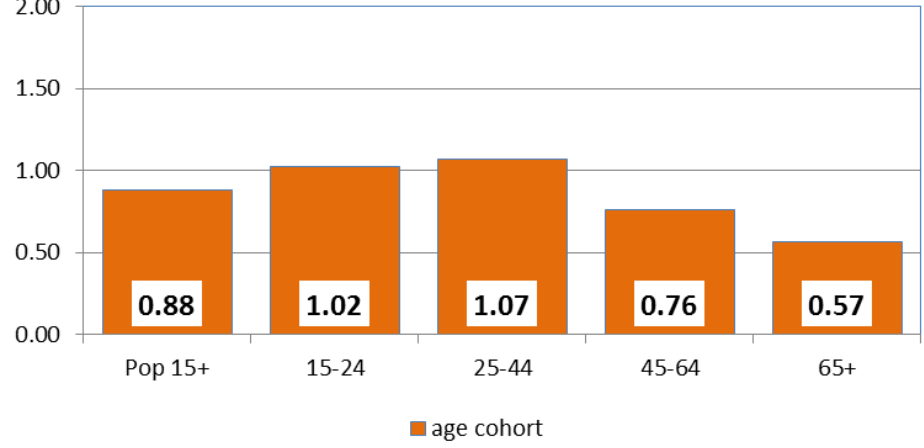
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick who reported total income over \$50k was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.88).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 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 higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.07).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.76).

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



Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick 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 New Brunswick who reported total income over \$50k was lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.88).
- ✓ 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 New Brunswick with total income over \$50k was highest in 2011 (mmi=0.88) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.69).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 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 higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.07).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.76).

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

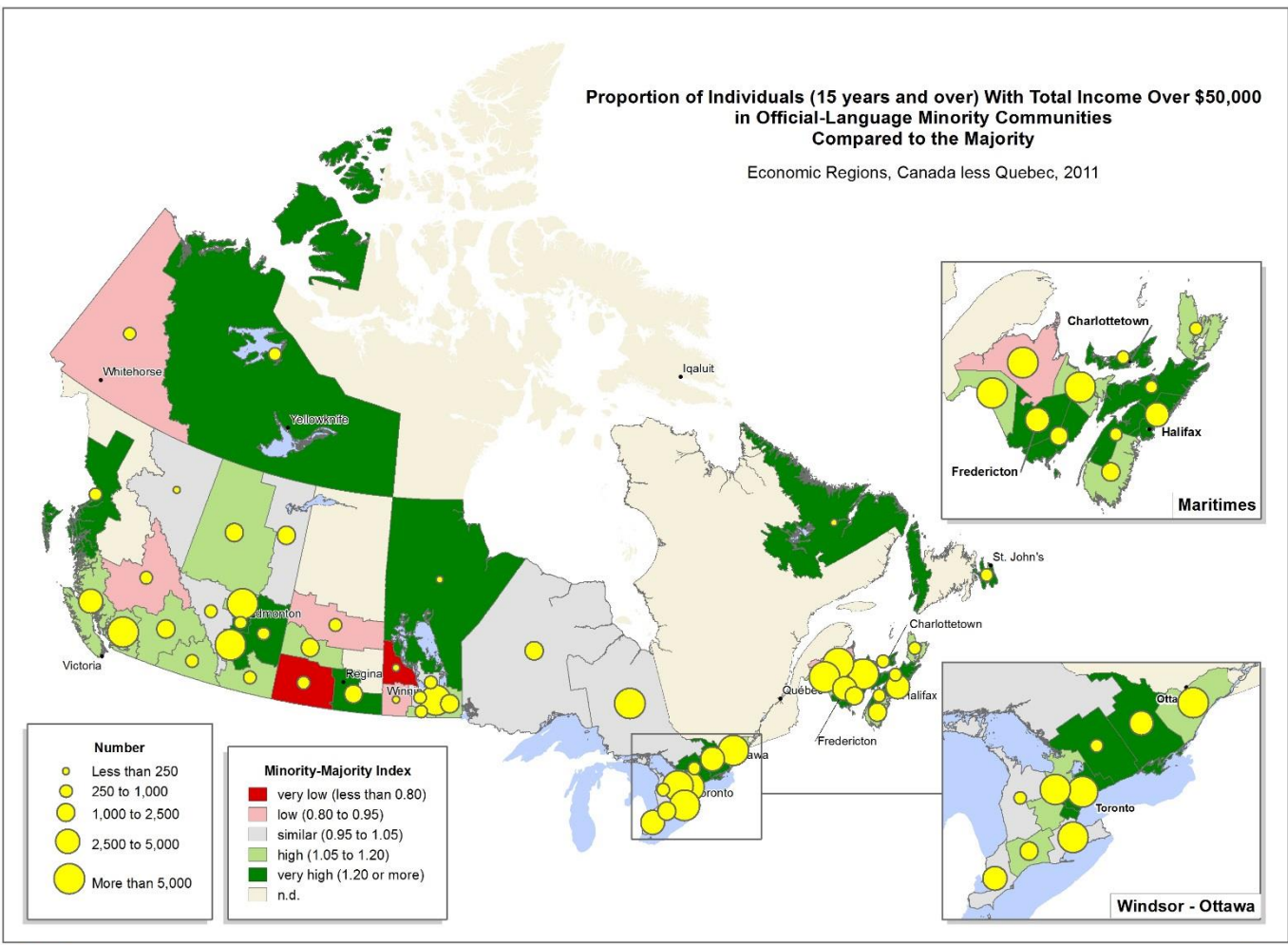
| Geography | OL minority population | | Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who reported total income over \$50k | | Relative indices | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------------|---------|----------|--------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | 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.



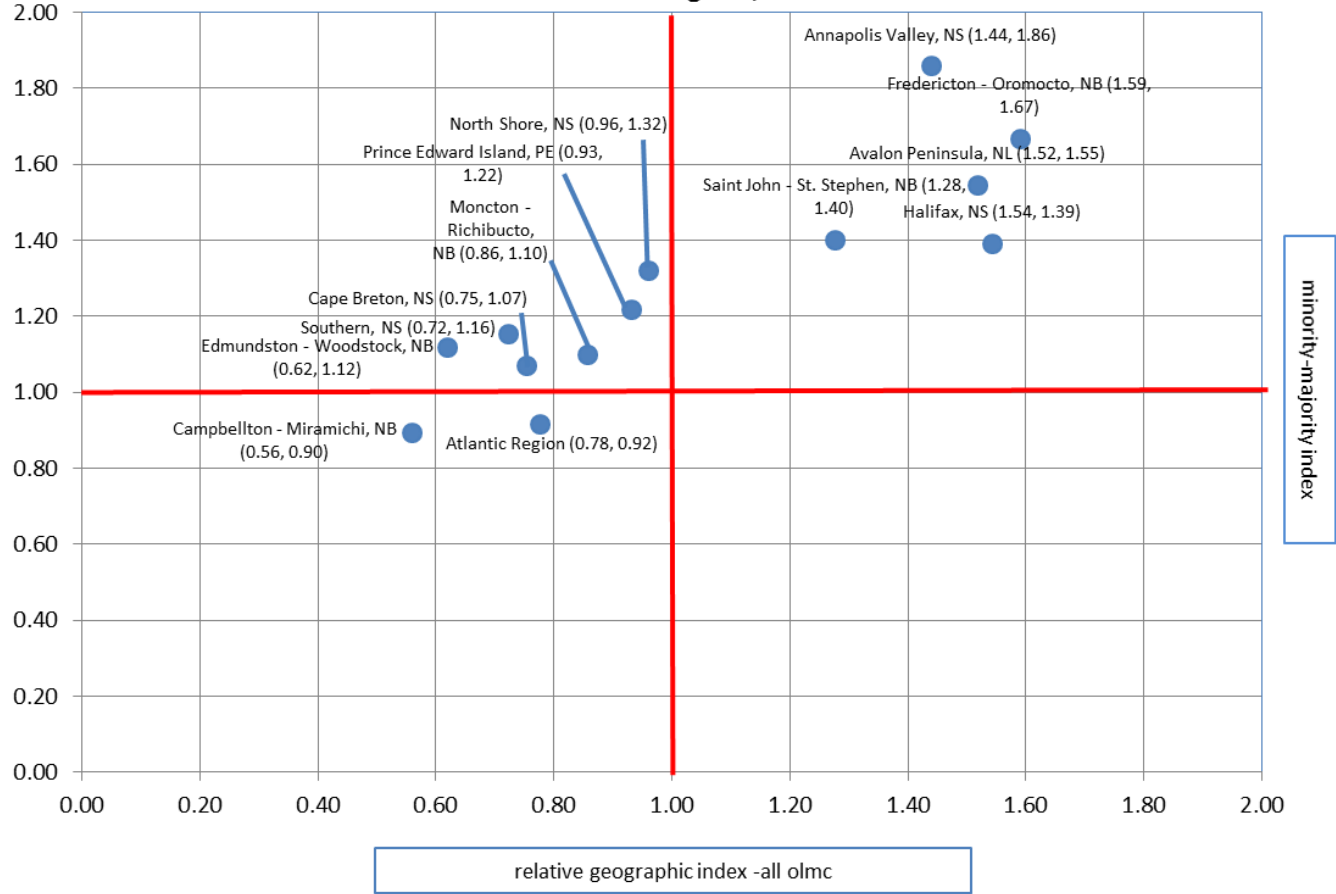
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.90), Cape Breton (1.07), and Moncton - Richibucto (1.10) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*
- ✓ *The regions 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.

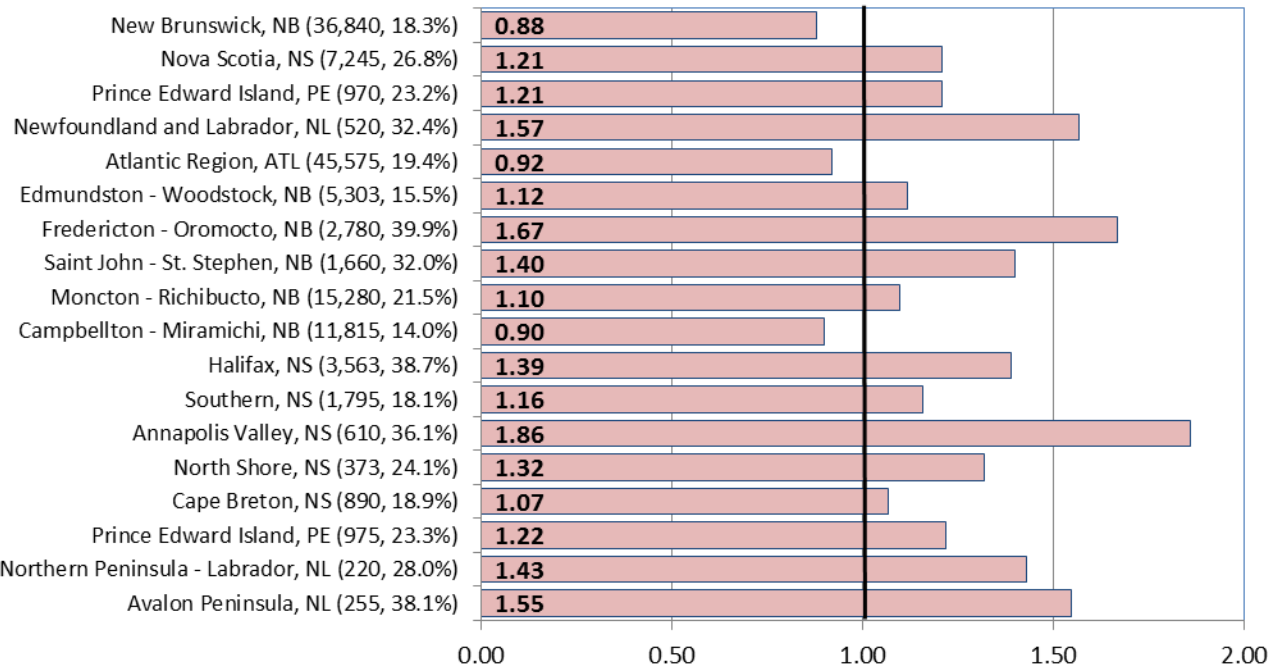
**Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region
 With Total Income Over \$50k
 Economic Regions, 2011**



- ✓ 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



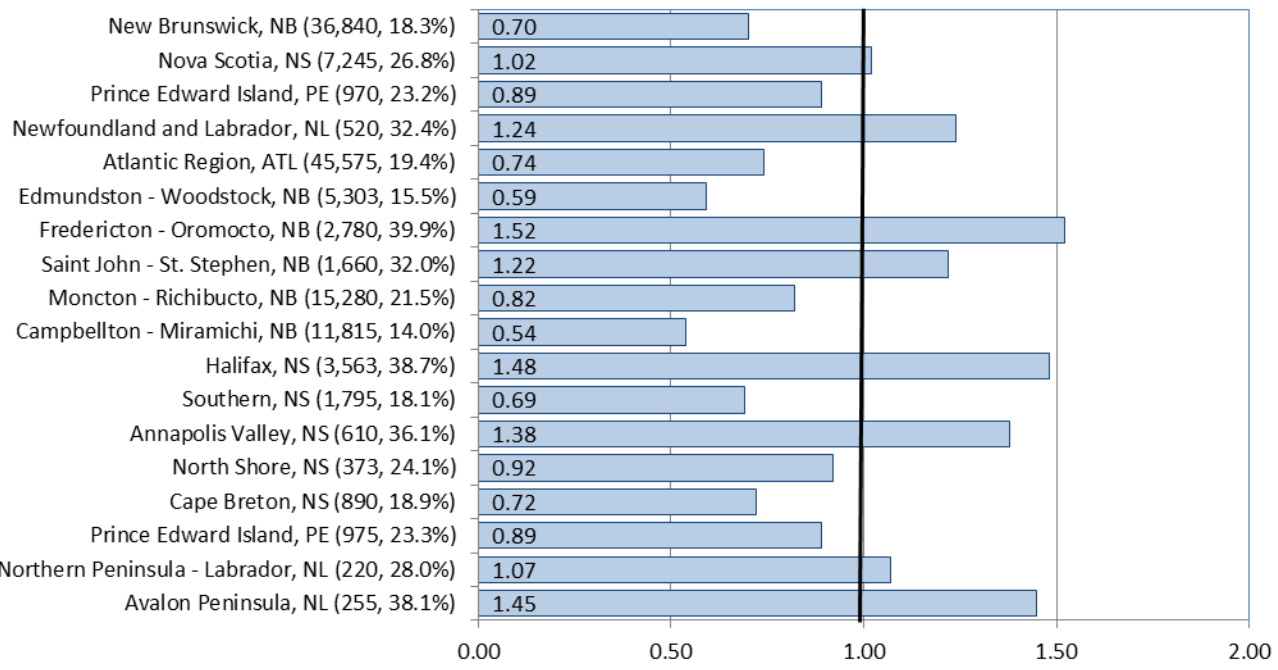
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

■ 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.*

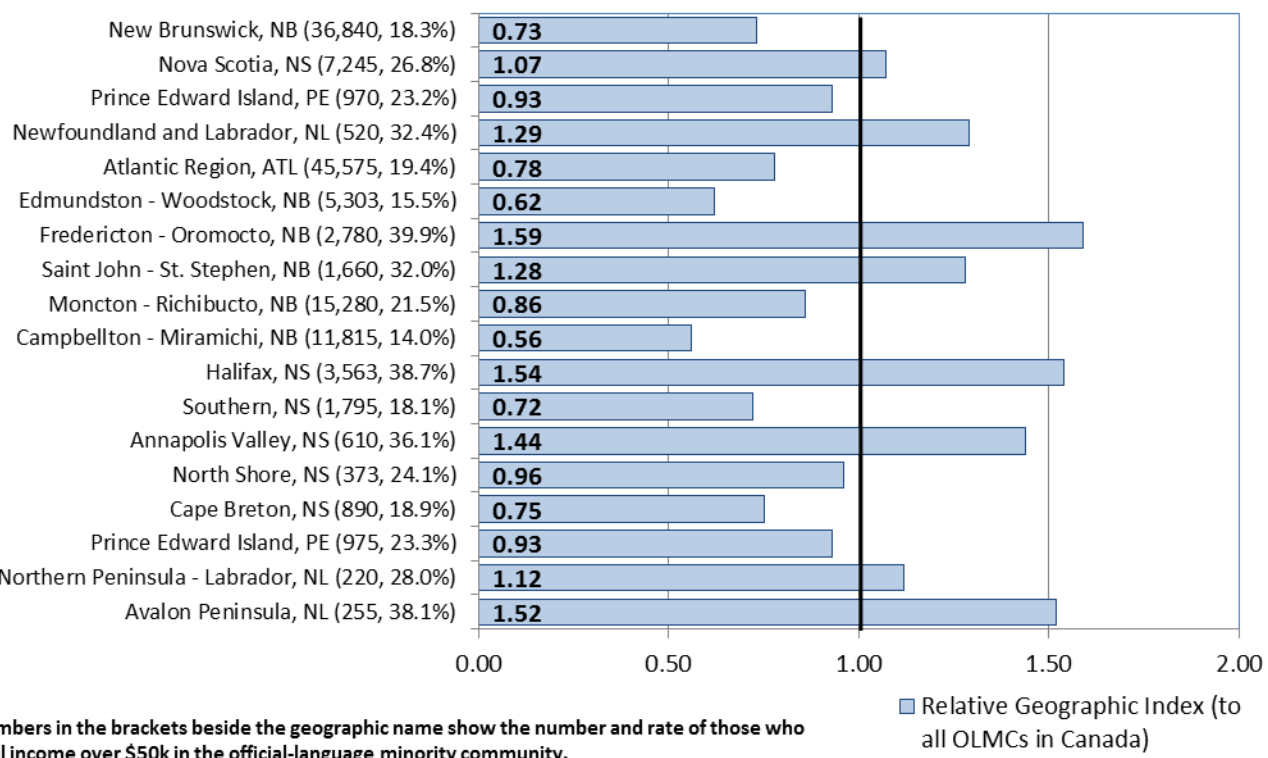
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)



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

**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**

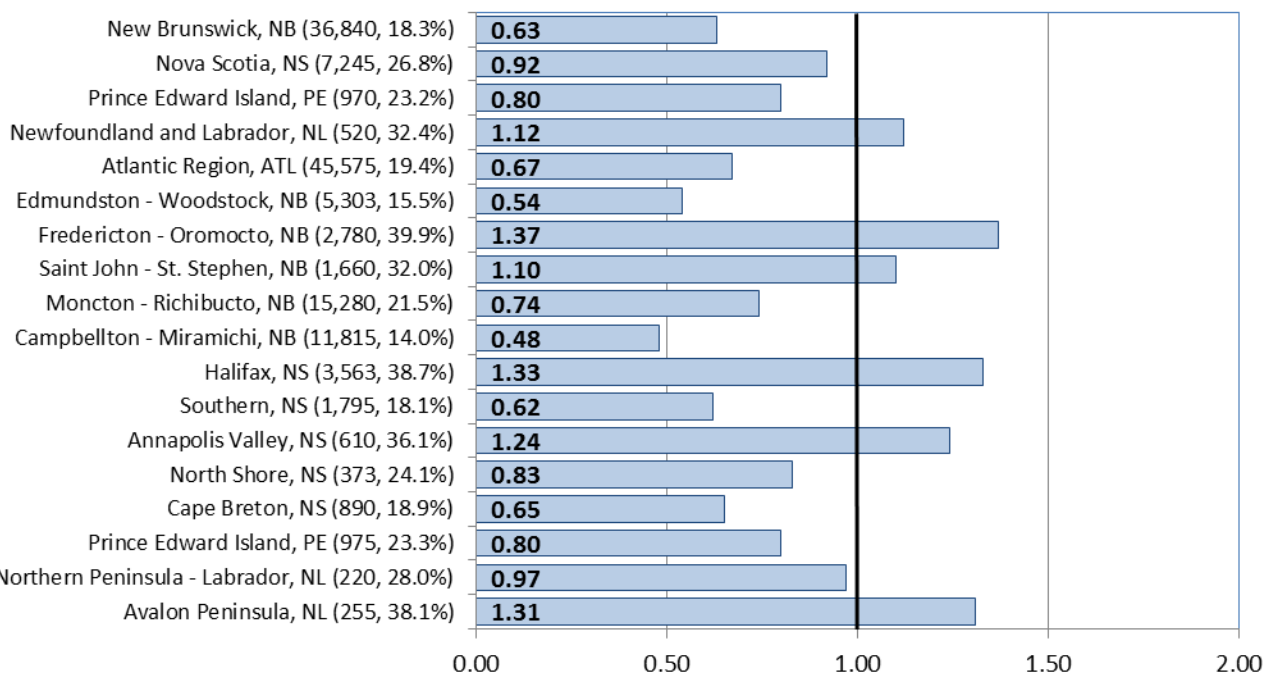


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *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



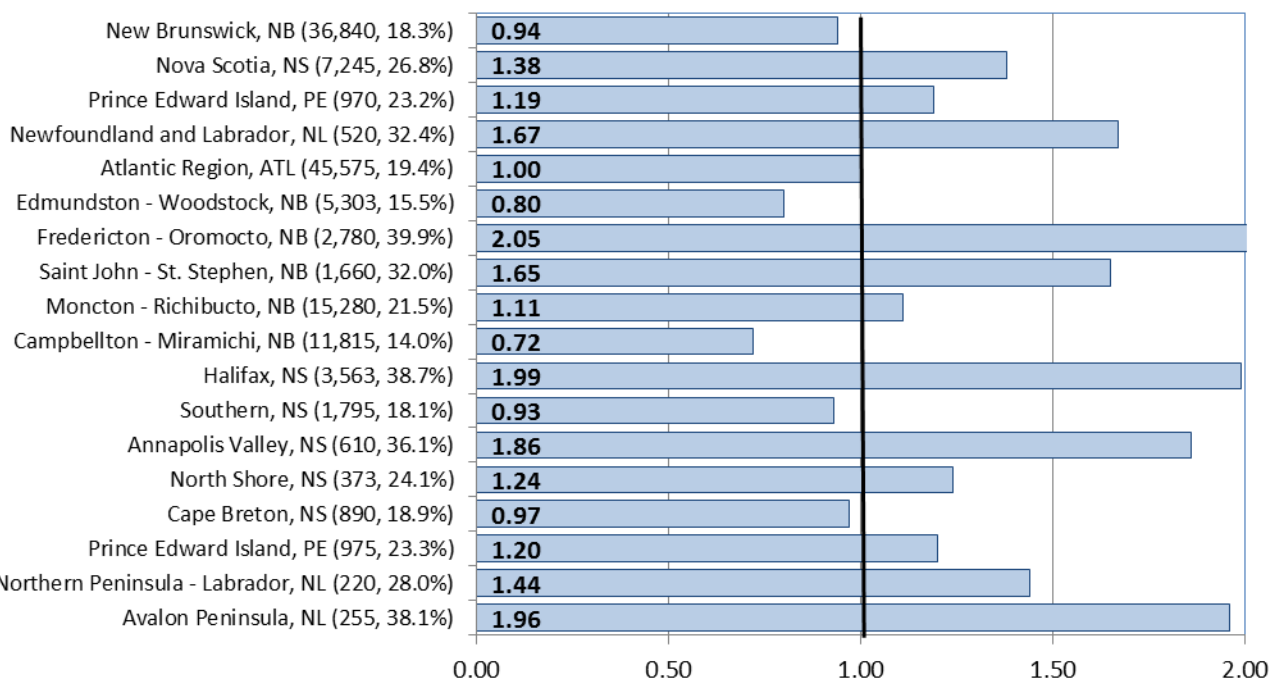
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

■ 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

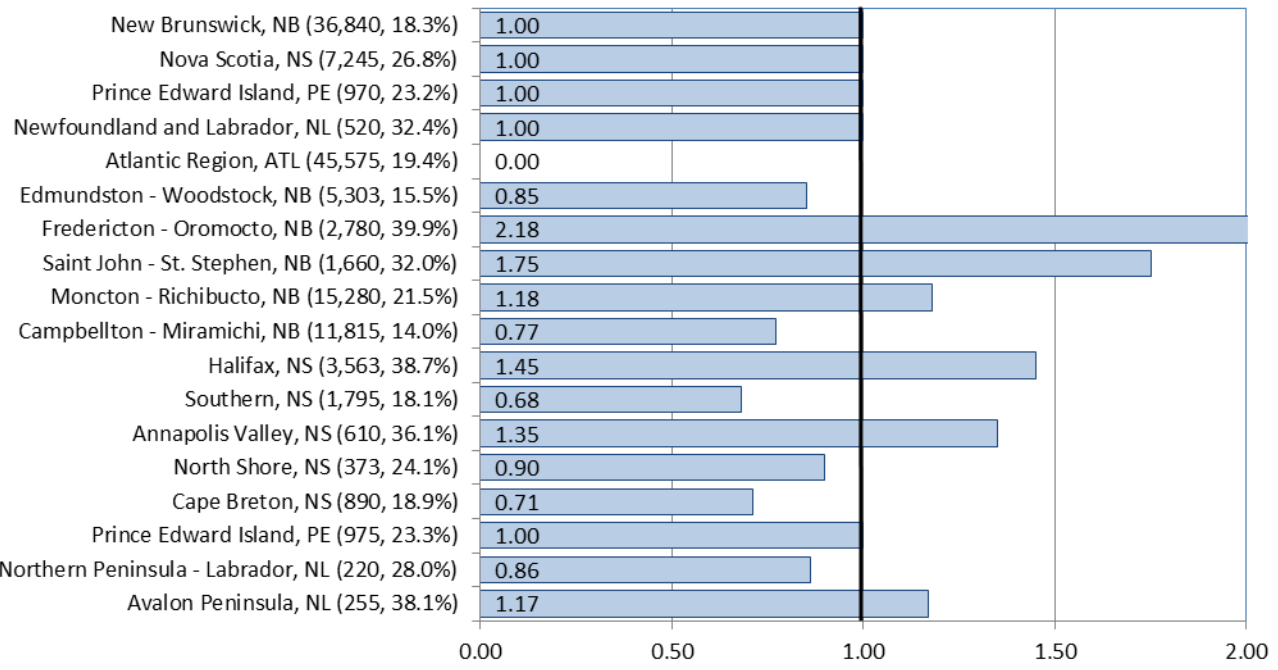


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities (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.*

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.

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



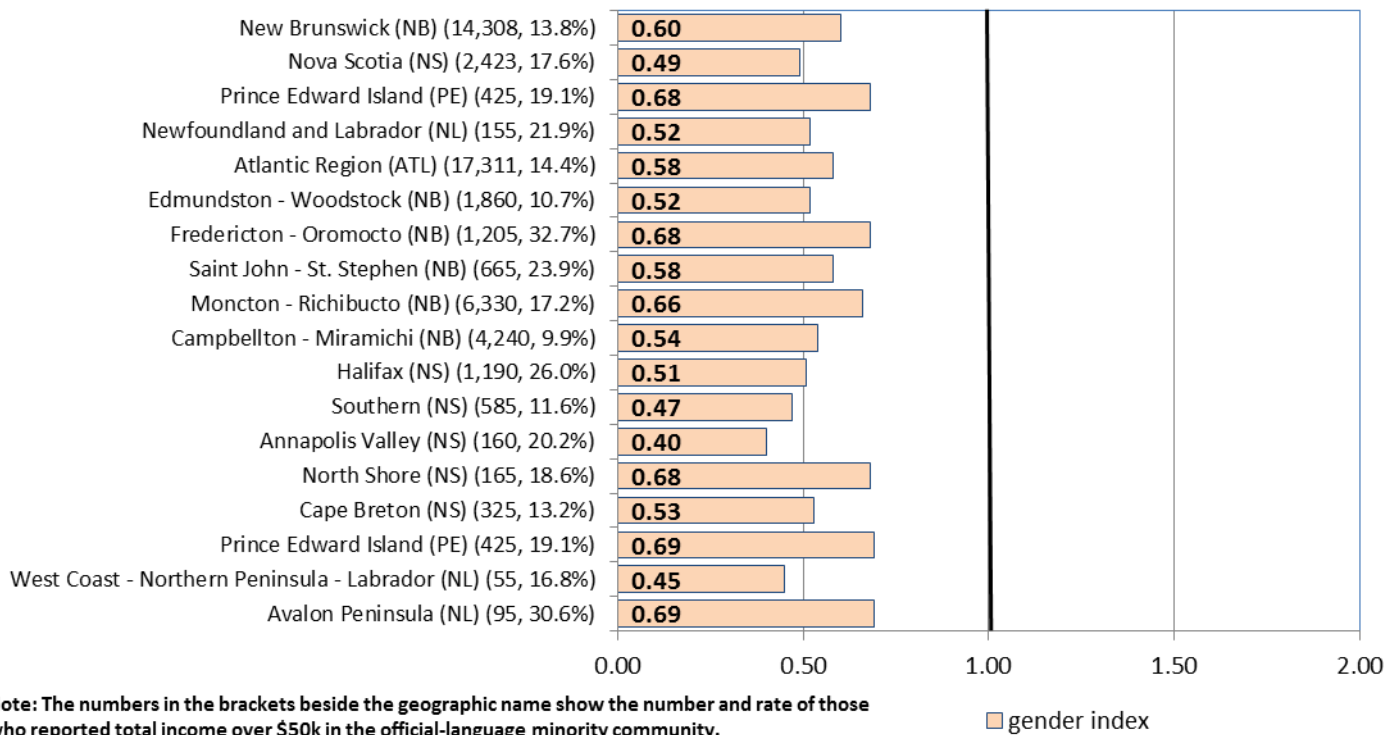
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ *The 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.*

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.

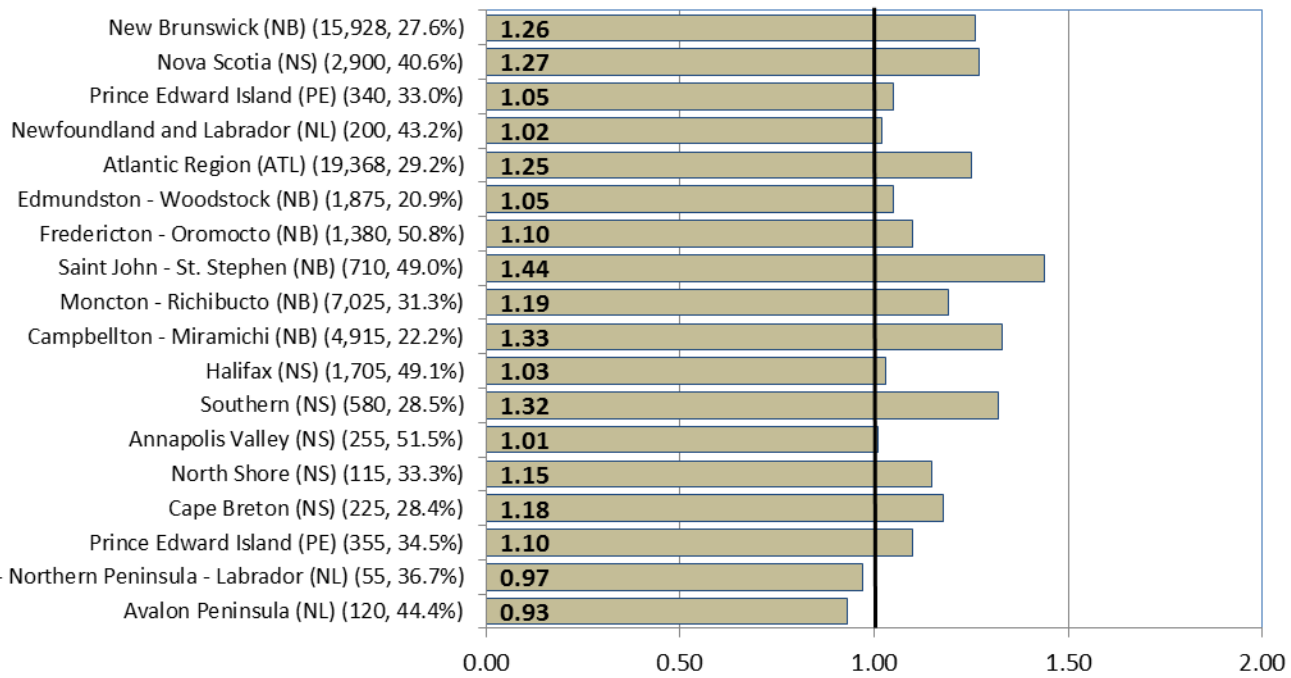
**Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



- ✓ *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**



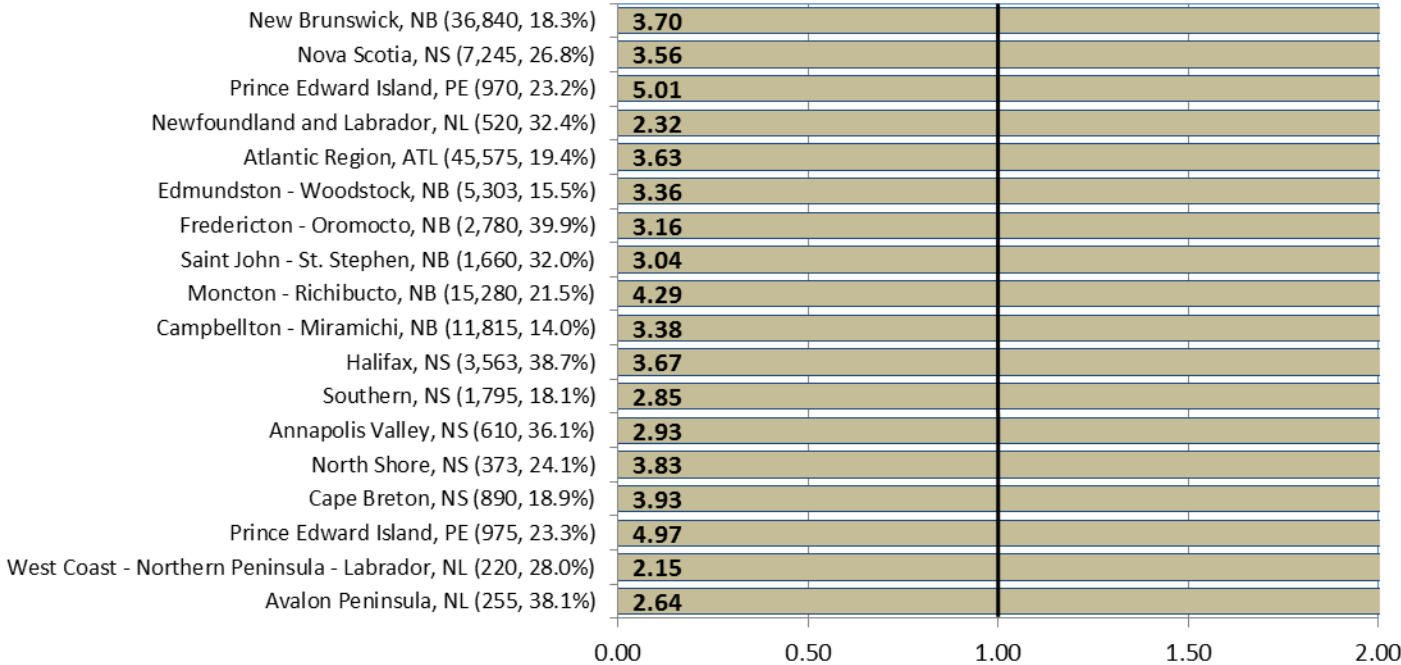
- ✓ *The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.93), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.97), and Annapolis Valley (1.01) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saint John - St. Stephen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



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 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.*

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

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