

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
GR	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-same OLMC	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



Communities in Context

✓ Minority-majority Index (mmi)

- Compares OLMC in a given region with the majority group with whom it shares the territory
- ✓ Relative Geographic Indices (rgi)
 - Compared to OLMCs in the province (rgi-prov)
 - Compared to OLMCs in the PCH region (rgi-pch)
 - Compared to same OLMC across Canada (rgi-same olmc)
 - Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (rgi-all olmc)
 - Compared to the Canadian national average (rni)
- ✓ Gender Index (gi)
 - Compares the characteristics of the female group in a given population with the male group
- ✓ Temporal Index (ti)
 - Compares given community with itself at a previous period in time (ex. 1996-2011, 2001-2011, 2006-2011)
- ✓ Intergenerational Index (intergen)
- Compares the 25-44 age cohort with the 45-64 age cohort in a population

✓ Reading the Values

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

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



Communities in Context

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

✓ Geographic Levels

- National (Canada, Canada less Quebec, Quebec)
- PCH Region (5)
 - 1. Atlantic PCH Region
 - 2. Quebec PCH Region
 - 3. Ontario PCH Region
 - 4. Prairies and Northern PCH Region
 - 5. Western PCH Region
- Provinces/territories (13)
- Economic Regions (76)
- Census Divisions (293)
- 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.

OLMCs - Low Educational Levels (without a certificate, degree or diploma) 1996-2011

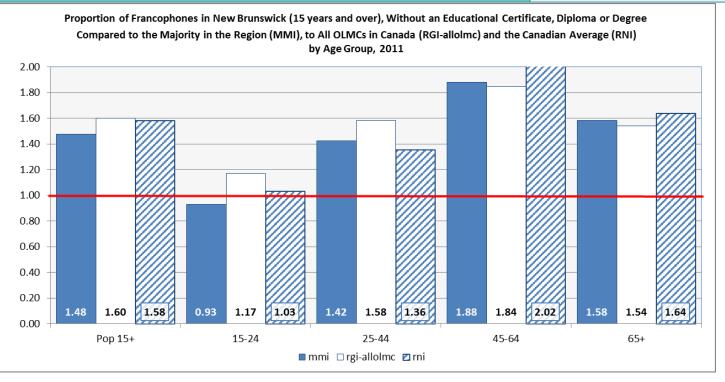
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate. Diploma or Degree
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	New Brunswick, 1996-2011									
	Values	Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+				
	OL minority - total population	201,528	24,513	57,763	81,250	38,005				
	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 2011 Relative geographic index to all of Canada		0.93	1.42	1.88	1.58				
2011			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				
	Genderindex	0.91	female	(30.4%)	male (e (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.				
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	36.6%	39.5%	17.9%	37.0%	68.6%				
2006	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				
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	44.5%	42.8%	28.2%	47.3%	78.9%				
2001	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.				
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	48.5%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.				
1996	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.

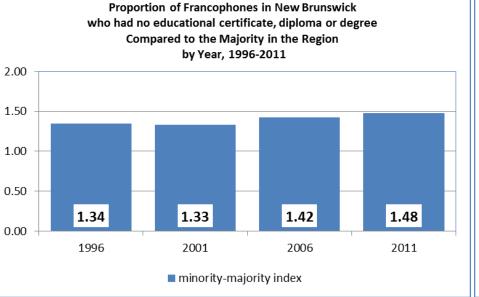
OLMCs - Low Educational Levels Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



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

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

OLMCs - Low Educational Levels by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group 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 2.00 1.50 1.00 0.50 1.42 1.48 0.93 1.88 1.58 0.00 Pop 15+ 15-24 25-44 45-64 65 +age cohort

- ✓ 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).

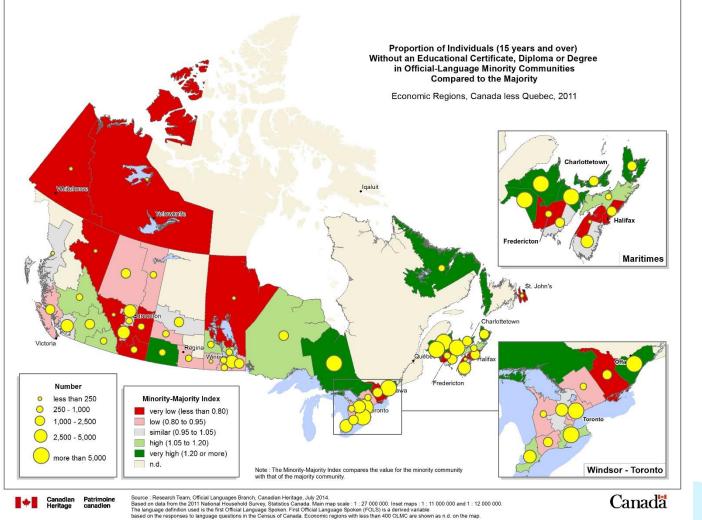
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 45-64 age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those 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		Propor Individual and over) v educationa diploma	s (15 years vho had no I certificate,					Relati	ve indice	S			
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree	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	35	5.2%	20.3%	40.26	4 0.26	40.26	4 0.23	40.17	4 0.20			4 0.63	4 0.33
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	785	355	45.2%	31.7%	1.43	2.25	12.28	2.01	1.47 🏫	1.75	01.03	40.31	1.39	9.92 🕎
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,180	1,095	26.2%	21.6%	1.21	1.30	1.32	71.16	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.85	O1.00	40.59	40.29	0 0.98	4 0.51
Cape Breton (NS)	4,710	1,535	32.6%	25.6%	👚 1.27	1.62 👚	1.64 👚	1.45 👚	71.06	1.36	1.32 🕆	40.48	0 0.99	4 0.56
North Shore (NS)	1,550	460	29.7%	26.2%	71.13	1.47 👚	1.49 🏫	1.32	0.96	1.24	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.88		7 1.17	4 0.70
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,690	250	14.8%	25.2%	40.59	40.74	40.74	40.66	40.48	4 0.62	1.50		0 1.03	4 0.62
Southern (NS)	9,925	3,208	32.3%	30.9%	1.05	1.61 🛉	1.63 👚	1.43	71.05	1.35	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.81	40.47	0.98	4 0.63
Halifax (NS)	9,208	1,013	11.0%	16.1%	40.68	40.55	40.55	40.49	40.36	40.46	1.22	40.35	4 0.78	4 0.43
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	84,193	32,513	38.6%	26.9%	1.44	1.92	1.94	1.71	1.26 🛉	1.21	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.87	40.46	7 1.12	4 0.72
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	71,063	18,860	26.5%	21.1%	1.26	1.32	1.34	71.18	∕ 20.86	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.93	40.35	0 0.97	4 0.59
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,185	1,125	21.7%	21.3%	01.02	71.08	71.09	00.96	40.71	40.68	1.51 🕆	40.20	9.82 🕎	4 0.48
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	6,970	870	12.5%	18.4%	40.68	40.62	40.63	4 0.55	40.41	40.39	40.73	40.47	♦ 0.83	4 0.47
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	34,130	10,745	31.5%	25.8%	1.22	1.56 👚	1.58 👚	1.40	01.02	00.99	0.99	40.50	7 1.08	4 0.69
Atlantic Region (ATL)	234,399	72,125	30.8%	23.5%	1.31	1.53	1.55	1.37 👚	01.00		∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.91	40.41	7 1.10	4 0.64
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,605	415	25.9%	28.0%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92	1.28 👚	1.30	71.15	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.84	01.00	O1.01	40.22	1.20	4 0.74
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,183	1,095	26.2%	21.6%	1.21	1.30	1.32	71.16	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.85	01.00	40.59	40.31	0.98	4 0.52
Nova Scotia (NS)	27,083	6,480	23.9%	22.3%	71.08	71.19	1.20	71.06	40.78	O1.00	O 1.01	40.33	0 0.96	4 0.55
New Brunswick (NB)	201,528	64,135	31.8%	21.5%	1.48 👚	1.58 🕈	1.60	1.41	O 1.03	O1.00	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.91	40.41	🕭 1.10	4 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 methodolgy 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.

OLMCs - Low Educational Levels Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 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 OLMCs with Low Educational Levels Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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.

Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Economic Regions, 2011 2.00 1.80 Campbellton - Miramichi, NB Moncton -1.60 (1.94, 1.44)Richibucto, NB (1.34, 1.26) Prince Atlantic Region (1.55, 1.31) 1.40 Edward Cape Breton, NS Island, PE (1.64, 1.27) Edmundston - Woodstock, minority-majority index (1.32, 1.21) < 1.20 NB (1.58, 1.22) North Shore, NS (1.49, 1.13) Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1.09, 1.02)Southern, NS (1.63, 1.05) 1.00 0.80 Fredericton - Oromocto, NB Halifax, NS (0.55, 0.68) (0.63, 0.68) 0.60 Annapolis Valley, NS (0.74, 0.59) 0.40 Avalon Peninsula, NL (0.26 0.20 0.26) 0.00 0.00 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 relative geographic index -all olmc

- 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.



OLMCs - Low Educational Levels Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

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

New Brunswick, NB (64,135, 31.8%)	1.48	-					
Nova Scotia, NS (6,480, 23.9%)	1.08						
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,095, 26.2%)	1.21	1					
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (415, 25.9%)	0.92						
Atlantic Region, ATL (72,125, 30.8%)	1.31						
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (10,745, 31.5%)	1.22						
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (870, 12.5%)	0.68						
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,125, 21.7%)	1.02	1					
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (18,860, 26.5%)	1.26						
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (32,513, 38.6%)	1.44						
Halifax, NS (1,013, 11.0%)	0.68						
Southern, NS (3,208, 32.3%)	1.05						
Annapolis Valley, NS (250, 14.8%)	0.59						
North Shore, NS (460, 29.7%)	1.13						
Cape Breton, NS (1,535, 32.6%)	1.27						
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,095, 26.2%)	1.21	1					
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (355, 45.2%)	1.43						
Avalon Peninsula, NL (35, 5.2%)	0.26						
0.	.00 C	.50	1.	00	1.!	50	2.0
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree i			🗆 min	ority-maj	ority ind	ex	

✓ 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.

.00

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.

New Brunswick – Socio-Eco	nomic Pro	ofile						
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								
New Brunswick, NB (64,135, 31.8%)	1.58							
Nova Scotia, NS (6,480, 23.9%)	1.19							
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,095, 26.2%)	1.30							
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (415, 25.9%)	1.28							
Atlantic Region, ATL (72,125, 30.8%)	1.53							
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (10,745, 31.5%)	1.56							
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (870, 12.5%)	0.62							
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,125, 21.7%)	1.08							
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (18,860, 26.5%)	1.32							
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (32,513, 38.6%)	1.92							
Halifax, NS (1,013, 11.0%)	0.55							
Southern, NS (3,208, 32.3%)	1.61							
Annapolis Valley, NS (250, 14.8%)	0.74							
North Shore, NS (460, 29.7%)	1.47							
Cape Breton, NS (1,535, 32.6%)	1.62							
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,095, 26.2%)	1.30							
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (355, 45.2%)	2.25							
Avalon Peninsula, NL (35, 5.2%)	0.26							
0.	00 0.	50 1.0	00 1	L.50				

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.

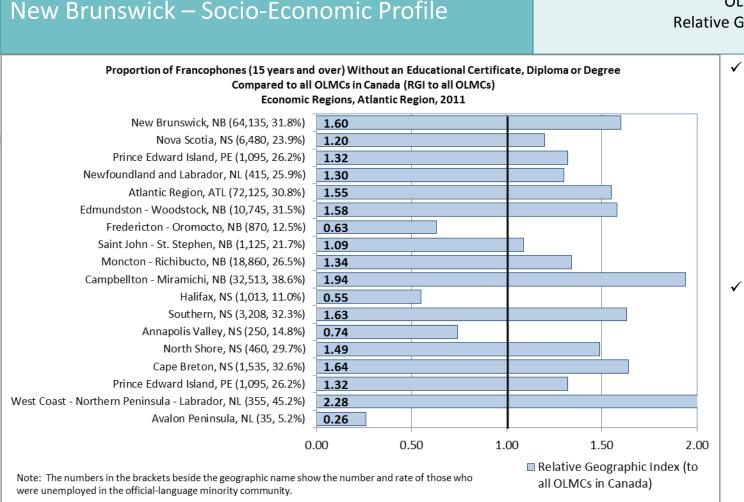
Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

2.00

OLMCs - Low Educational Levels Relative National Index Economic Regions, 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.



OLMCs - Low Educational Levels Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs Economic Regions, 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.

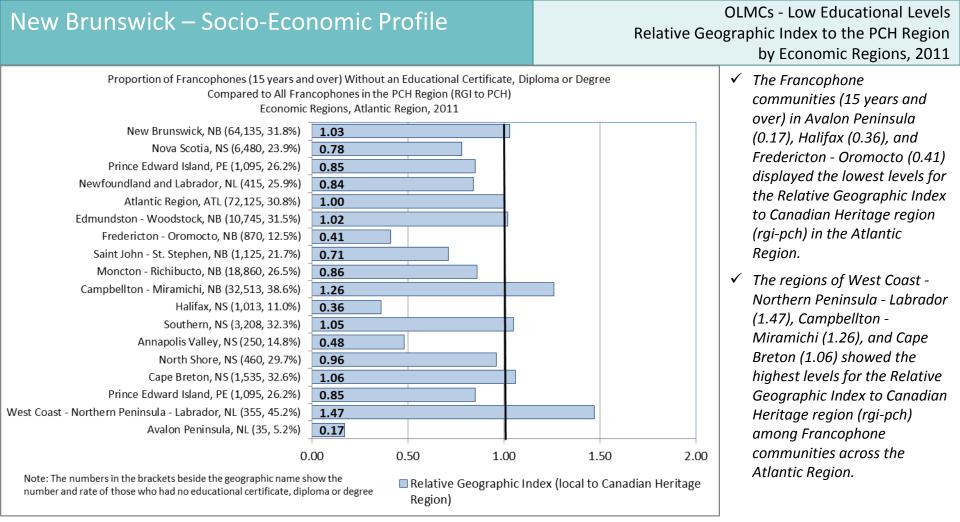
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total 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 Compared to All Minority Economic F	francoph	ones in Ca	nada (R¢	GI to same (a or Deg	ree		
New Brunswick, NB (64,135, 31.8%)	1.41								
Nova Scotia, NS (6,480, 23.9%)	1.06								
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,095, 26.2%)	1.16								
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (415, 25.9%)	1.15								
Atlantic Region, ATL (72,125, 30.8%)	1.37								
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (10,745, 31.5%)	1.40								
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (870, 12.5%)	0.55								
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,125, 21.7%)	0.96								
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (18,860, 26.5%)	1.18								
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (32,513, 38.6%)	1.71								
Halifax, NS (1,013, 11.0%)	0.49								
Southern, NS (3,208, 32.3%)	1.43								
Annapolis Valley, NS (250, 14.8%)	0.66								
North Shore, NS (460, 29.7%)	1.32								
Cape Breton, NS (1,535, 32.6%)	1.45								
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,095, 26.2%)	1.16								
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (355, 45.2%)	2.01								
Avalon Peninsula, NL (35, 5.2%)	0.23								
0.	.00	0.	50	1.	00	1.	50	2.0	0
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							ohic Index (nguage Min		

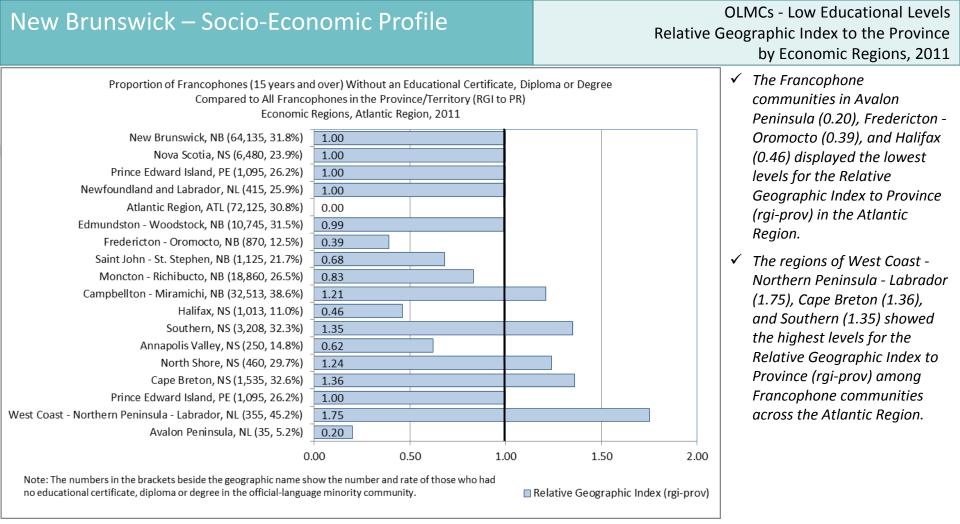
✓ The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.23), Halifax (0.49), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.55) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.

✓ 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.

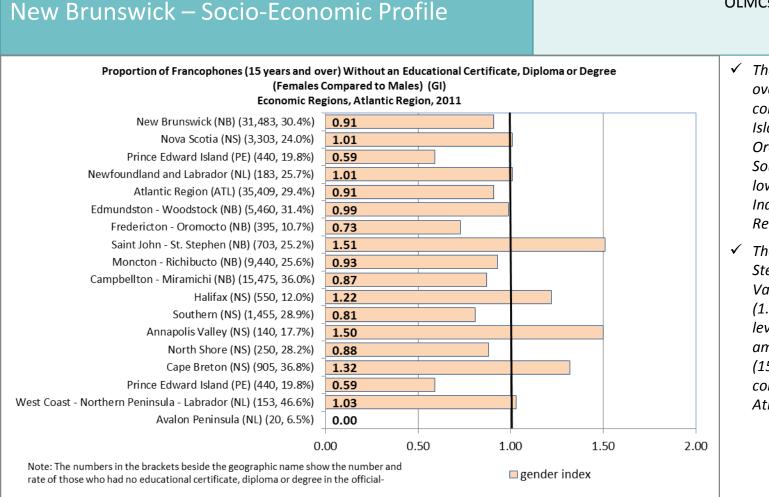
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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



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.



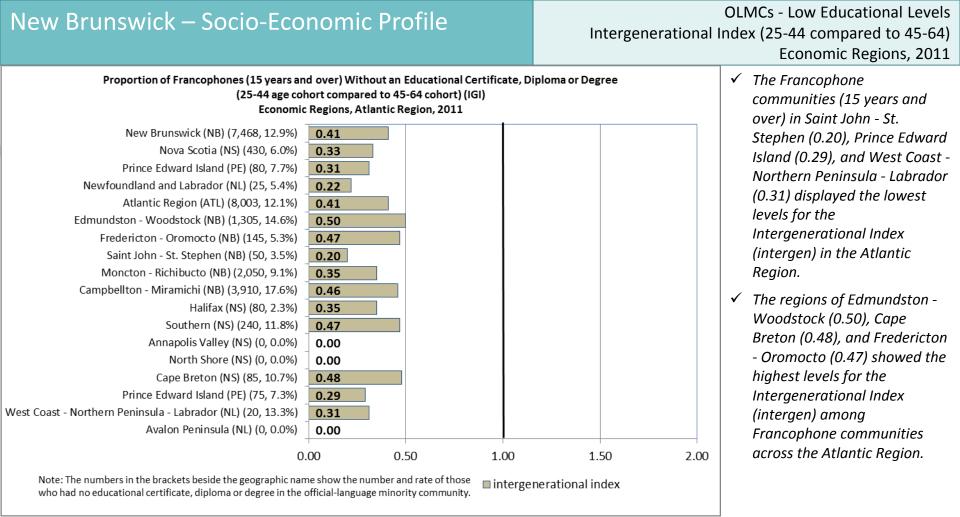
The Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.



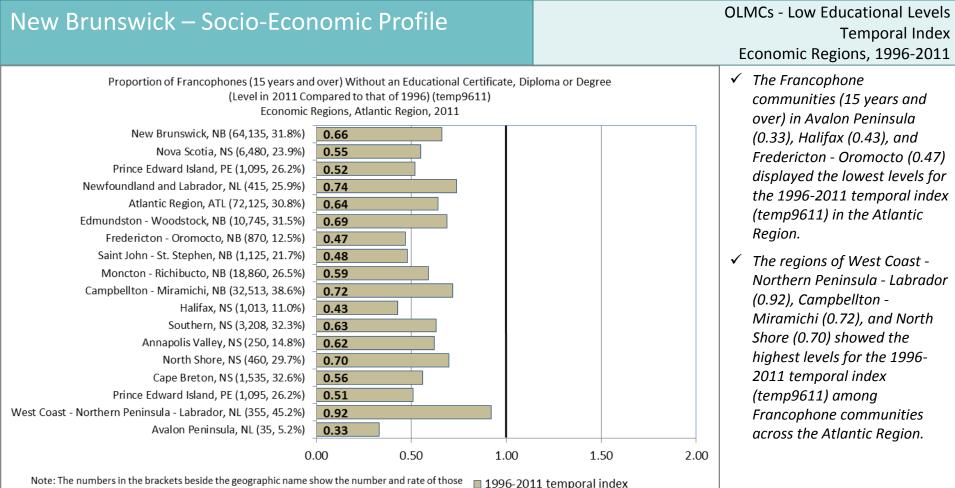
OLMCs - Low Educational Levels Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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.



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.



who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree 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 Educational Attainment

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

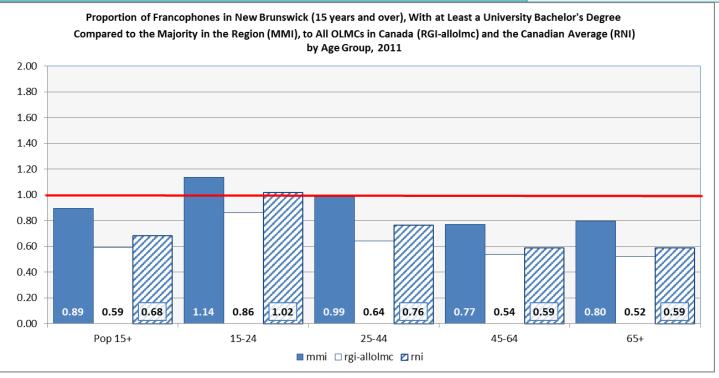
OLMCs - High Educational Levels (with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher) 1996-2011

	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+				
	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				
	Genderindex	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.				
	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				
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	10.1%	4.6%	14.4%	10.8%	3.8%				
2001	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.				
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	8.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.				
1996	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.

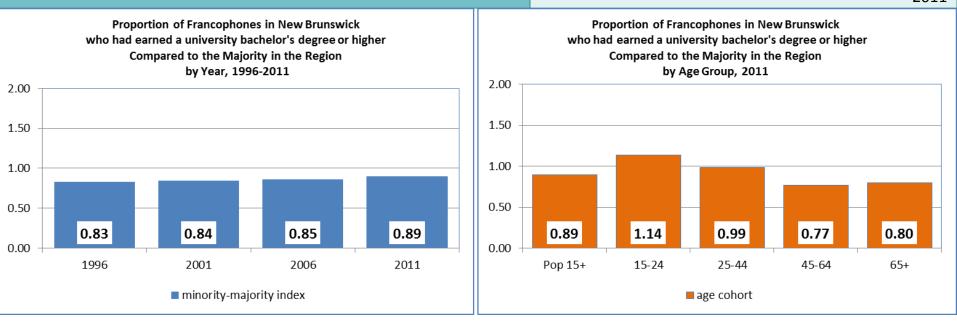
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in New Brunswick, 28,643 (14.2%) had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher.
- ✓ This level was lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.89) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgiall 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.

OLMCs - High Educational Levels Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



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

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



- ✓ 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).

	Proportio	n of Francophones (15 y Atlantic		r) With at Leas conomic Regio		ersity Bache	lor's Degr	ree						
Geography	OL minorit	ty population	Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher						Relativ	ve indice	s			
	ndividuals 15 ears and over	Individuals 15 years and over With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree	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	283	42.2%	18.3%	12.30	1 2.03	1.75	1.04	2.81	1.75	4 0.66	1.39	O 0.98	1.59
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	785	80	10.2%	9.9%	Ō1.03	0 .49	- 0.42	- 0.49	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.42	1.58	1.92	4 0.73	7 1.18
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,180	728	17.4%	17.0%	01.02	∕ }0.84	4 0.72	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.84	1.16	01.00	71.19	1.53 🛉	7 1.08	1.73
Cape Breton (NS)	4,710	670	14.2%	13.1%	71.09	40.68	40.59	40.69	0.95	40.70	∕ _0.93	12.12	1.31	2.06
North Shore (NS)	1,550	340	21.9%	13.0%	1.68	1.05	∕ 0.91	71.06	1.46	71.08	1.79	1.87 🛉	7 1.05	1.61
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,690	420	24.9%	14.3%	1.74	71.19	01.03	1.20	1.65	1.23	1.35	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.87	1.41	1 2.11
Southern (NS)	9,925	1,290	13.0%	11.2%	71.16	40.62	40.54	40.63	∕ 20.86	40.64	00.98	1.78 🛉	7 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 🛉	7 1.15	1.65
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	84,193	8,713	10.3%	10.1%	01.02	40.50	40.43	40.50	40.69	40.73	1.44 🏫	1.84 🛉	7 1.18	1.55
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	71,063	12,945	18.2%	15.5%	71.17	∕ 20.87	40.76	∕ 20.88	1.21	1	1.31	1.88 🛉	7 1.11	1.67
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,185	930	17.9%	14.9%	1.20	∕ ≥0.86	40.74	∕ 20.87	71.19	-	1.34	1.95 👚	7 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 0.98	1.42
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	34,130	3,920	11.5%	10.1%	71.13	0.55	0.48	0.56	0.76	∕ <mark>}</mark> 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	4 0.73	01.00		1.30	1.89 🛉	7 1.05	1.62
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,605	388	24.2%	13.2%	1.83	71.16		71.17	1.61	01.00	<u>\0.85</u>	1.81	<u>9</u> 0.92	1.50
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,183	728	17.4%	17.0%	01.02	∕ }0.83	4 0.72	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.84	71.16	01.00	71.19	1.55 🛉	7 1.08	1.73
Nova Scotia (NS)	27,083	5,488	20.3%	18.9%	71.07	00.97	∕ 20.84	0.98	1.35	○1.00	71.11	1.85 👚	1.20	1.84
New Brunswick (NB)	201,528	28,643	14.2%	15.9%	90.89	40.68	4 0.59	40.69	00.95	01.00	1.36	1.92 🏫	7 1.08	1.59

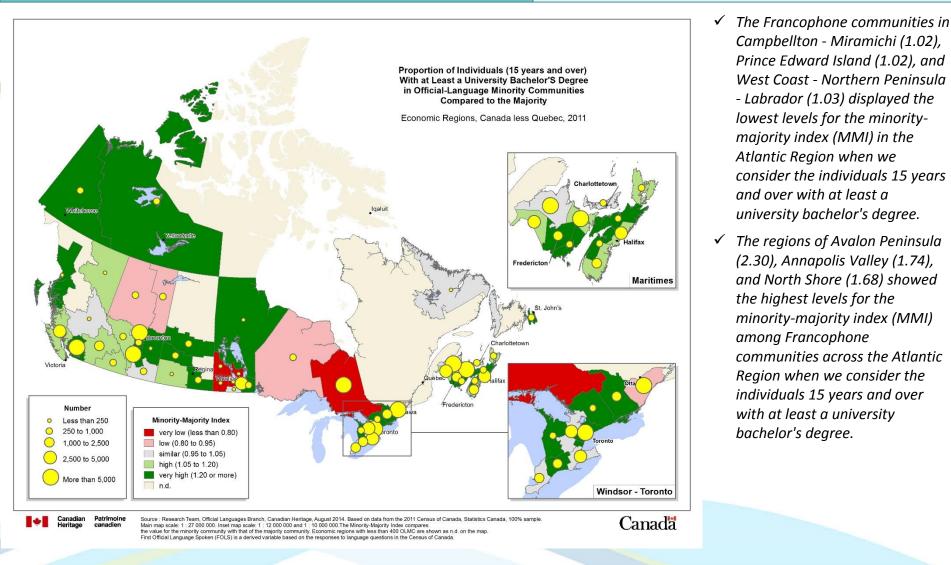
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

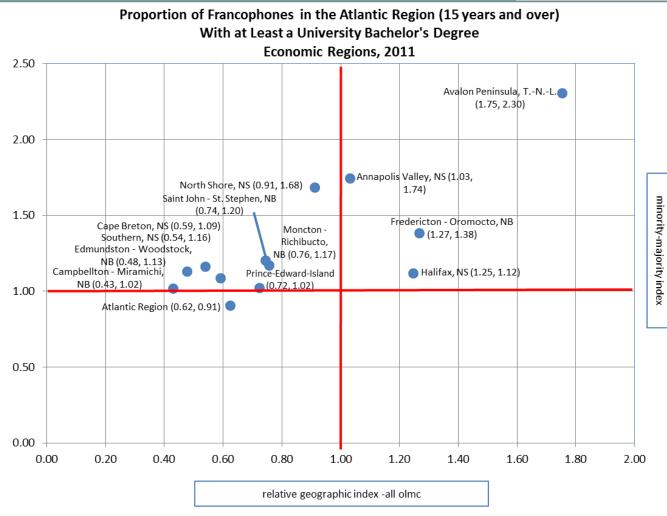
Francophones in the regions of Avalon Peninsula (NL) (42.2%), Fredericton -Oromocto (NB) (30.6%), and Halifax (NS) (30.1%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with at least a university bachelor's degree than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

OLMCs - High Educational Levels Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



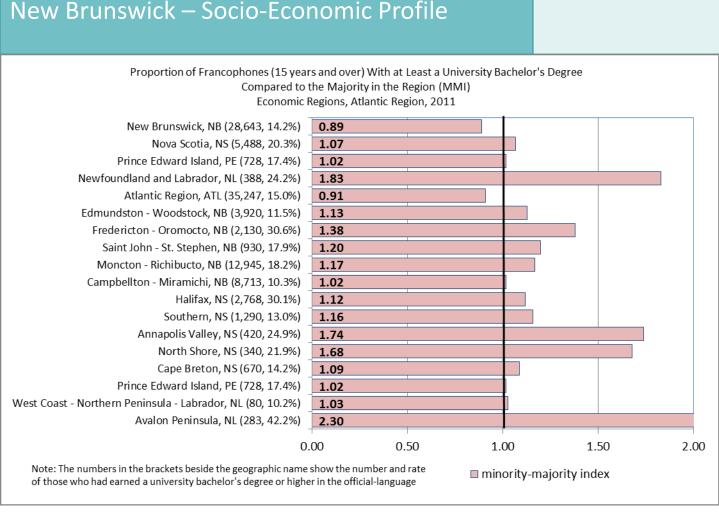
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion of OLMCs with High Educational Levels Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011



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

- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion 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.



OLMCs - High Educational Levels Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

 \checkmark

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 minoritymajority 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 \checkmark

Peninsula (2.30), Annapolis Valley (1.74), and North Shore (1.68) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority 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.

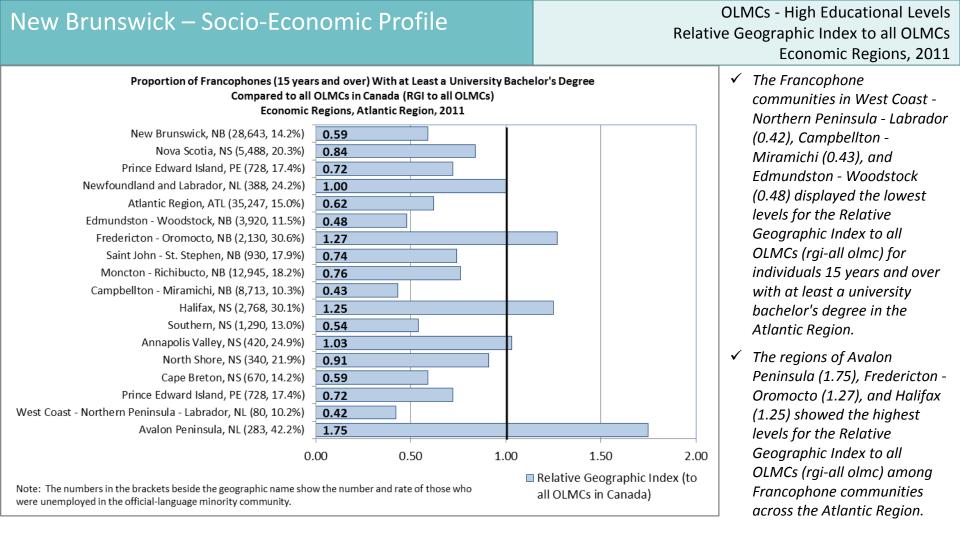
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

	ears and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree o the Total Canadian Population (RNI)						
Economic	ic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011						
New Brunswick, NB (28,643, 14.2%)	0.68						
Nova Scotia, NS (5,488, 20.3%)	0.97						
Prince Edward Island, PE (728, 17.4%)	0.83						
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (388, 24.2%)	1.16						
Atlantic Region, ATL (35,247, 15.0%)	0.72						
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (3,920, 11.5%)	0.55						
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (2,130, 30.6%)	1.47						
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (930, 17.9%)	0.86						
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (12,945, 18.2%)	0.87						
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (8,713, 10.3%)							
Halifax, NS (2,768, 30.1%)							
Southern, NS (1,290, 13.0%)							
Annapolis Valley, NS (420, 24.9%)							
North Shore, NS (340, 21.9%)							
Cape Breton, NS (670, 14.2%)							
Prince Edward Island, PE (728, 17.4%)							
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (80, 10.2%)							
Avalon Peninsula, NL (283, 42.2%)							
	0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00						
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority community.							

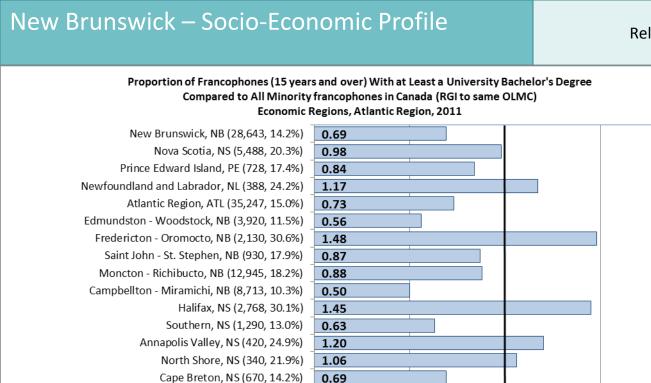
OLMCs - High Educational Levels Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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.



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.



0.84

0.49

2.04

0.00

0.50

1.00

1.50

Relative Geographic Index (to the

same Official-Language Minority)

2.00

Prince Edward Island, PE (728, 17.4%)

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

Avalon Peninsula, NL (283, 42.2%)

West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (80, 10.2%)

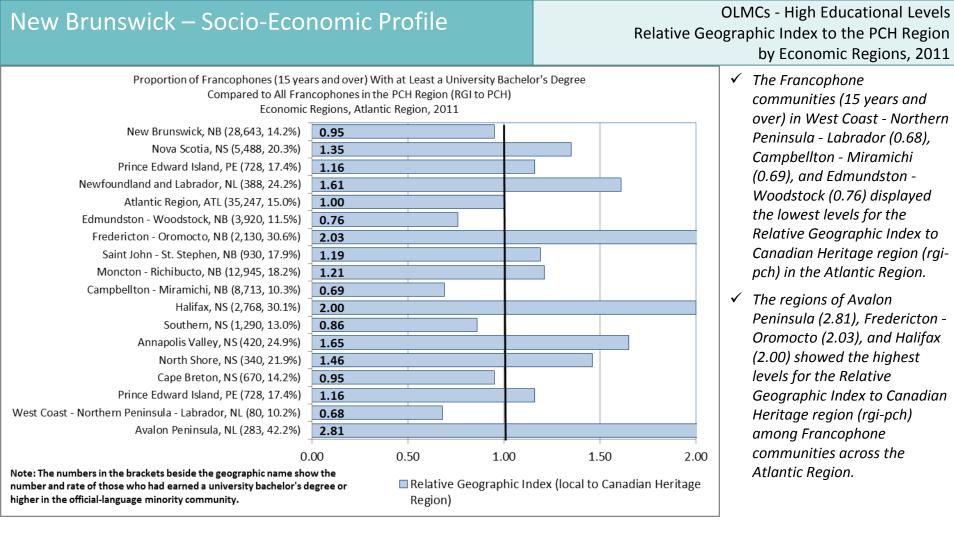
official-language minority community.

OLMCs - High Educational Levels Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

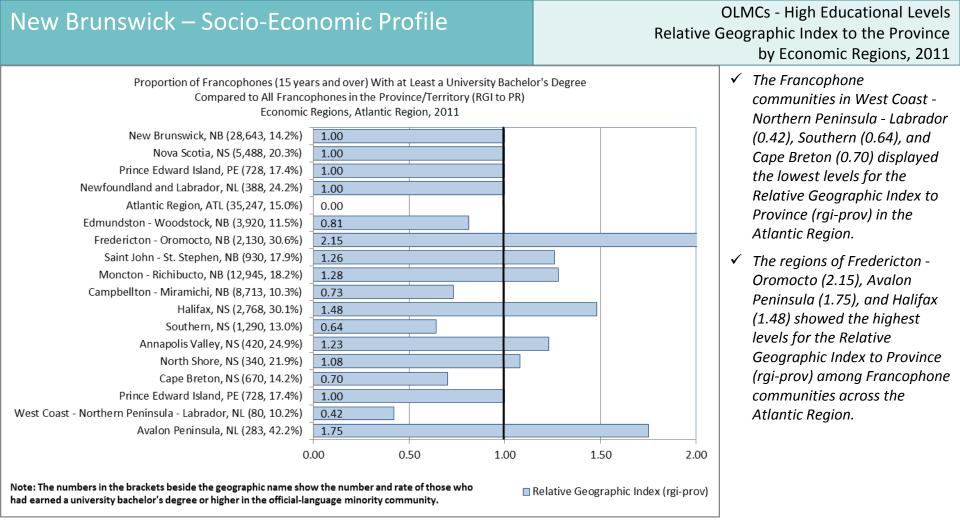
- ✓ The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.49), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.50), and Edmundston -Woodstock (0.56) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions 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.

35

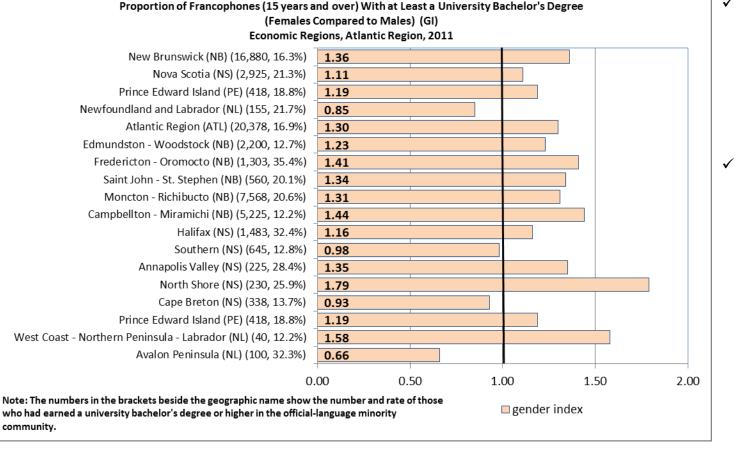


The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.



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.

OLMCs - High Educational Levels Gender Index Economic Regions, 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.

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

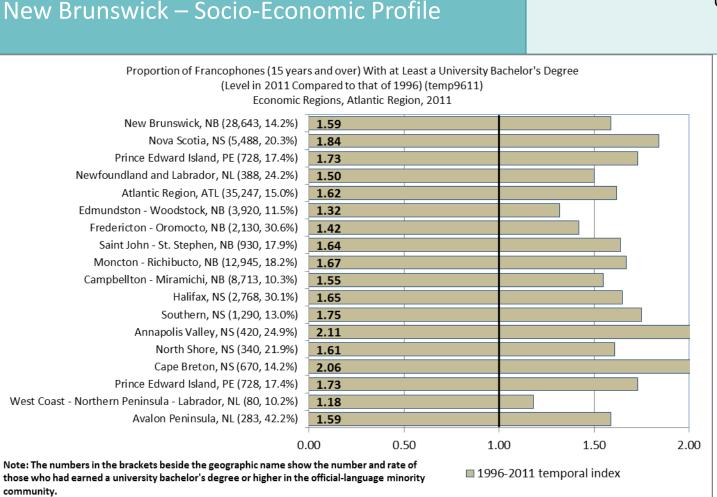
OLMCs - High Educational Levels Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile

1.50 2.00

- 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.

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



OLMCs - High Educational Levels Temporal Index Economic Regions, 1996-2011

- ✓ 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.

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

OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Size, Proportion and Relative Indices 1996-2011

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

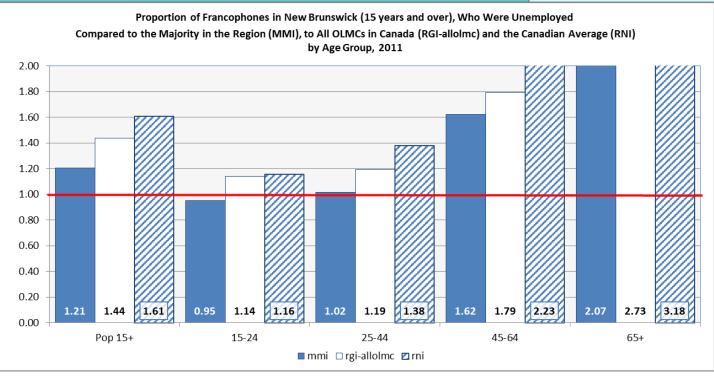
	Values	Den 15	15.24	25.44	45 64	65.
,		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	OL minority - who were in the labour force	126,755	15,828	50,968	56,775	3,185
	OL minority - who were unemployed (#)	15,778	3,033	4,653	7,365	715
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	12.4%	19.2%	9.1%	13.0%	22.4%
	OL majority - who 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
2011	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
	Genderindex	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.
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	11.0%	16.7%	9.4%	10.6%	13.4%
2006	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
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	14.4%	19.9%	13.5%	13.3%	15.2%
2001	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.
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	18.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	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.
- ✓ The gender index was 0.59 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ 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 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.

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

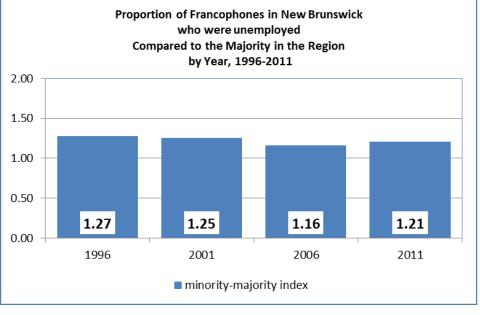
New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile



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

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

OLMCs - Unemployment Rates by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group 2011



Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick who were unemployed Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011 2.00 1.50 1.00 0.50 0.95 1.02 1.62 1.21 2.07 0.00 Pop 15+ 15-24 25-44 45-64 65 +age cohort

- ✓ 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).

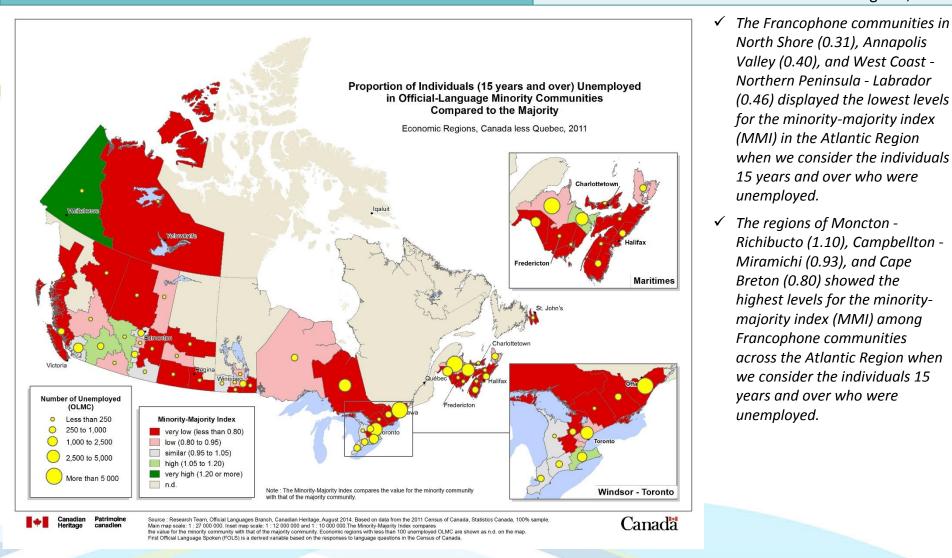
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 25-44 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who 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 minori	ty population	Individual and over)	tion of s (15 years who were ployed					Relativ	ve indice	S			
	(Individuals 15 years and over) Who Were In The Labour Force	Individuals 15 years and over Who Were Unemployed	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)	510	35	6.9%	9.8%	40.70	9 0.88	40.79	∕ 10.87	40.58	40.77			4 0.77	4 0.39
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	393	35	8.9%	19.3%	40.46	1.15	01.03	71.12	40.76	0.99	1.39 🏫	1.57	4 0.68	4 0.46
Prince Edward Island (PE)	2,713	240	8.8%	12.1%	40.73	71.14	01.02	71.12	40.75	01.00	40.48 🗸	00.95	4 0.61	4 0.54
Cape Breton (NS)	2,540	343	13.5%	16.9%	9 0.80	1.74 👚	1.56 👚	1.70	71.15	1.87 🏫	71.07	O0.97	4 0.74	4 0.52
North Shore (NS)	885	30	3.4%	11.1%	40.31	40.44	40.39	40.43	40.29	40.47	1.56		4 0.31	4 0.24
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,118	50	4.5%	11.3%	40.40	40.58	40.52	40.56	40.38	40.62			4 0.67	4 0.61
Southern (NS)	5,853	480	8.2%	11.6%	40.71 🗸	1.06	0.95	01.03	40.70	71.13	40.79	∕ }0.93	4 0.78	4 0.60
Halifax (NS)	6,605	325	4.9%	7.3%	40.67	40.63	40.57	40.62	40.42	40.68	71.13	00.96	🛺 1.05	∕ ₩ 0.88
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	48,848	8,318	17.0%	18.3%	∕ <u>→</u> 0.93	12.20	1.97 🏫	12.15	1.45 🏫	1.37	40.59	40.72	9.88 🕎	4 0.73
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	48,468	4,883	10.1%	9.2%	71.10	1.30	71.16	1.27	∕ 20.86	∕ 0.81	40.61	40.68	9.86 🖕	4 0.67
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	3,415	180	5.3%	9.1%	4 0.58	0.68	0.61	0.67	0.45	0.42	40.56	0.47	4 0.76	4 0.47
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	5,235	243	4.6%	8.8%	0.53	40.60	4 0.54	40.59	40.39	4 0.37	40.67	01.02	9.87	4 0.63
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	20,778	2,130	10.3%	13.5%	40.76	1.32	71.18	1.29	<u>0.87</u>	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.82	0.63	∕ 20.94	0.68	4 0.69
Atlantic Region (ATL)	147,459	17,336	11.8%	11.4%	01.03	1.52	1.36	1.48	01.00		0.62	0.72	0.98	0.68
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	983	88	9.0%	14.6%	0.61	1.15	01.03	1.13	0.76	01.00	71.10	1.49	<u>0.89</u>	0.52
Prince Edward Island (PE)	2,713	240	8.8%	12.1%	0.73	1.14	01.02	1.12	0.75	01.00	4 0.50	∕ 10.88	0.61	4 0.54
Nova Scotia (NS)	17,008	1,230	7.2%	10.1%	40.71 🗸	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.93	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83	∕ }0.91	40.62	○1.00	O1.01	∕ }0.86	4 0.73	4 0.56
New Brunswick (NB)	126,755	15,778	12.4%	10.3%	1.21 🕆	1.61	1.44	1.57	71.06	01.00	40.59	40.70	0 0.95	4 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 methodolgy 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.

OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

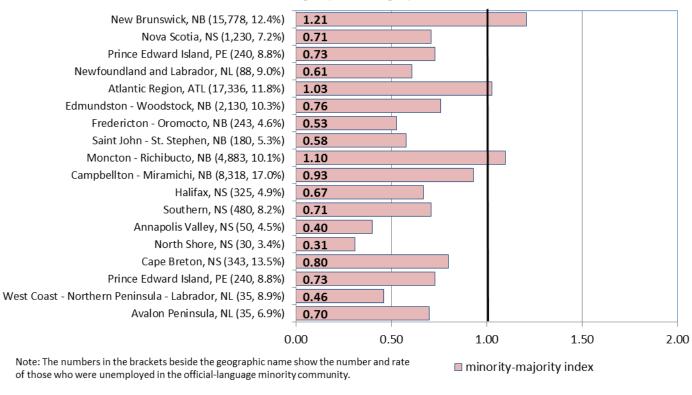


The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion of Francophones in the Atlantic Region (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed Economic Regions, 2011 2.00 1.80 1.60 1.40 minority-majority index Moncton - Richibucto, NB 1.20 (1.16, 1.10)Atlantic Region (1.36, 1.03) 1.00 Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (1.97, 0.93)Southern, NS (0.95, 0.71 Avalon Peninsula, NL (0.79, Cape Breton, NS (1.56, 0.80) 0.80 0.70) Edmundston - Woodstock, NB Halifax, NS (0.57, 0.67) (1.18, 0.76)0.60 Prince Edward Island, PE Saint John - St. Stephen, NB Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1.02, 0.73)(0.61, 0.58)(0.54, 0.53)0.40 Annapolis Valley, NS (0.52, 0.40) North Shore, NS (0.39, 0.31) 0.20 0.00 0.00 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 relative geographic index -all olmc

- Unemployment Rates in OLMCs Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011
 - The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher unemployment rate 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 unemployment rate in the OLM 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 OLM 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 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 Unemployed Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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 minoritymajority 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.

OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile

-	the Total Canad	lian Population (R tic Region, 2011	•••		
New Brunswick, NB (15,778, 12.4%)	1.61				
Nova Scotia, NS (1,230, 7.2%)	0.93	1			
Prince Edward Island, PE (240, 8.8%)	1.14				
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (88, 9.0%)	1.15				
Atlantic Region, ATL (17,336, 11.8%)	1.52				
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (2,130, 10.3%)	1.32				
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (243, 4.6%)	0.60				
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (180, 5.3%)	0.68				
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (4,883, 10.1%)	1.30				
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (8,318, 17.0%)	2.20				
Halifax, NS (325, 4.9%)	0.63				
Southern, NS (480, 8.2%)	1.06				
Annapolis Valley, NS (50, 4.5%)	0.58				
North Shore, NS (30, 3.4%)	0.44				
Cape Breton, NS (343, 13.5%)	1.74				
Prince Edward Island, PE (240, 8.8%)	1.14				
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (35, 8.9%)	1.15				
Avalon Peninsula, NL (35, 6.9%)	0.88				
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show were unemployed in the official-language minority community.		lational Index (to th n in Canada)	ne Total		

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed

 ✓ 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.

OLMCs - Unemployment Rates **Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs** Economic Regions, 2011

communities in North Shore

Oromocto (0.54) displayed the

lowest levels for the Relative

individuals 15 years and over

who were unemployed in the

The regions of Campbellton -

(1.56), and Edmundston -

Geographic Index to all

Miramichi (1.97), Cape Breton

Woodstock (1.18) showed the

highest levels for the Relative

OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among

Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

(0.39), Annapolis Valley

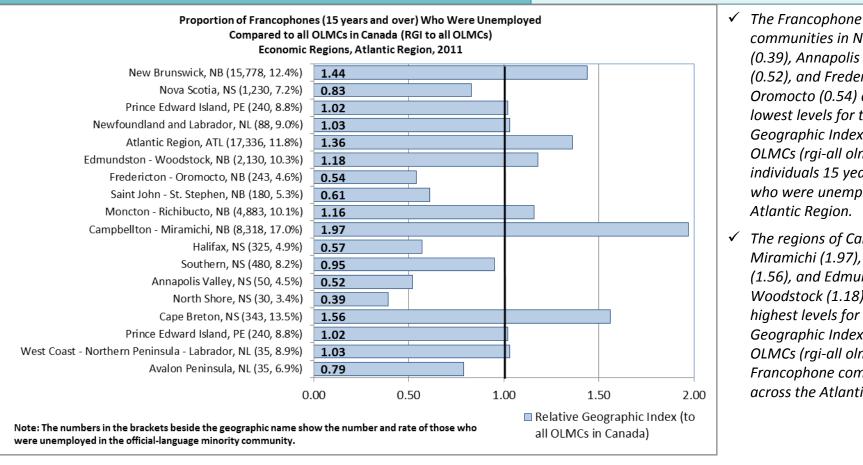
(0.52), and Fredericton -

Geographic Index to all

OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for

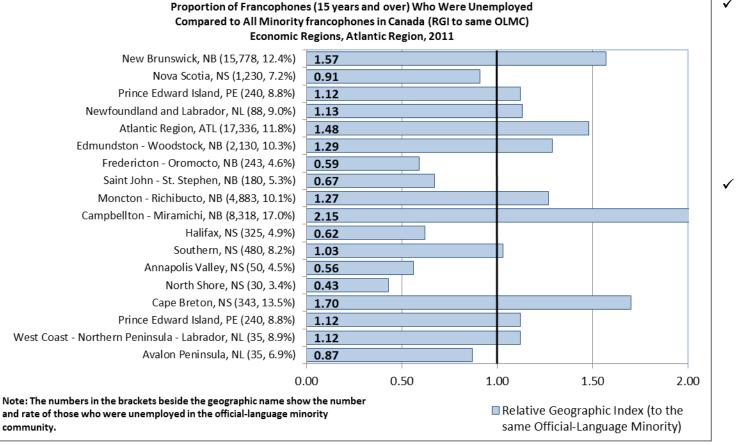
Atlantic Region.

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile



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

OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 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.

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

OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Francophone	nes (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed	 ✓
	ncophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)	
Economic F	c Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011	
New Brunswick, NB (15,778, 12.4%)	1.06	
Nova Scotia, NS (1,230, 7.2%)	0.62	
Prince Edward Island, PE (240, 8.8%)	0.75	
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (88, 9.0%)	0.76	
Atlantic Region, ATL (17,336, 11.8%)	1.00	
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (2,130, 10.3%)	0.87	1 1
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (243, 4.6%)	0.39	
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (180, 5.3%)	0.45	
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (4,883, 10.1%)	0.86	.
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (8,318, 17.0%)	1.45	
Halifax, NS (325, 4.9%)	0.42	
Southern, NS (480, 8.2%)	0.70	
Annapolis Valley, NS (50, 4.5%)	0.38	
North Shore, NS (30, 3.4%)	0.29	
Cape Breton, NS (343, 13.5%)	1.15	(
Prince Edward Island, PE (240, 8.8%)	0.75	
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (35, 8.9%)	0.76	(
Avalon Peninsula, NL (35, 6.9%)	0.58	(
0.	0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00	/
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name shown number and rate of those who were unemployed in the official-lang minority community.	ow the	

- ✓ 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.

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.

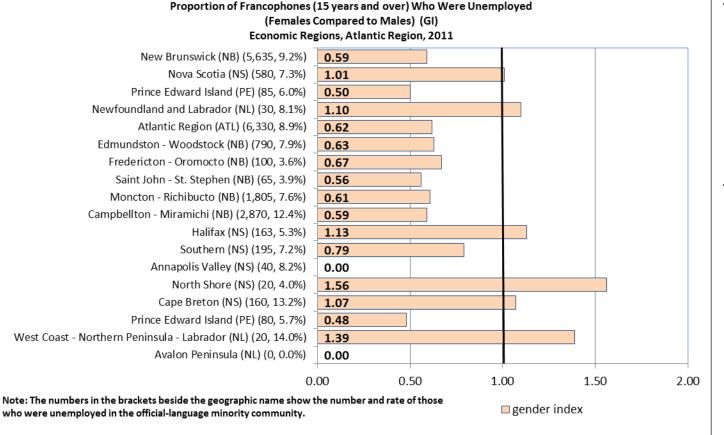
New Brunswick – Socio-Ecor	nomic Profile	Relative	OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Geographic Index to the Province by Economic Regions, 2011
Compared to All Franco	es (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed phones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR) Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.92	d	 ✓ 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
Fredericton - Woodstock, NB (2,130, 10.3%) Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (243, 4.6%) Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (180, 5.3%) Moncton - Richibucto, NB (4,883, 10.1%) Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (8,318, 17.0%) Halifax, NS (325, 4.9%) Southern, NS (480, 8.2%) Annapolis Valley, NS (50, 4.5%) North Shore, NS (30, 3.4%) Cape Breton, NS (343, 13.5%)	0.82 0.37 0.42 0.81 1.37 0.68 1.13 0.62 0.47 1.87		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
Prince Edward Island, PE (240, 8.8%) West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (35, 8.9%) Avalon Peninsula, NL (35, 6.9%)	1.00 0.99 0.77 00 0.50 1.00	1.50 2.00 Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)	communities across the Atlantic Region.

were unemployed in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (Igi-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.

OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011



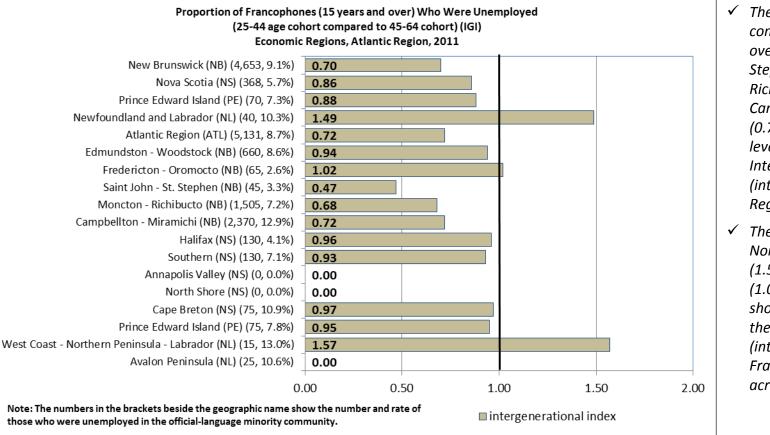
✓ The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Prince Edward Island (0.48), Saint John - St. Stephen (0.56), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.59) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.

✓ 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.

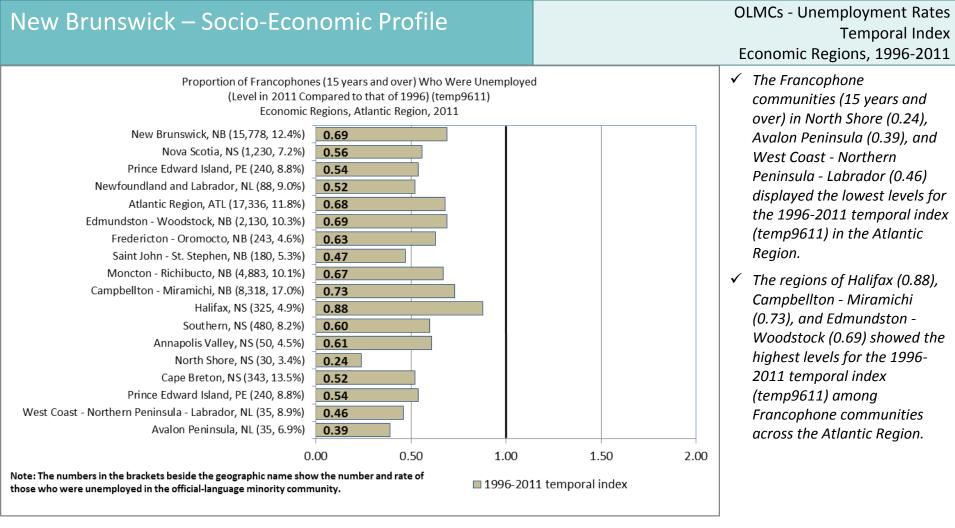
OLMCs - Unemployment Rates Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile



- ✓ 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.



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

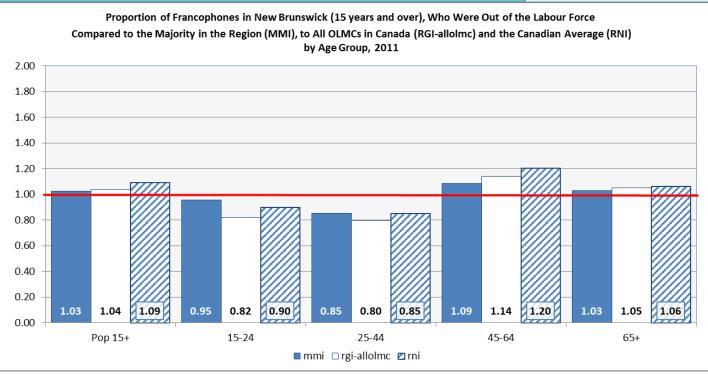
OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Size, Proportion and Relative Indices 1996-2011

-											
	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+					
	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					
2011	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					
	Genderindex	1.23	1.23 female (40.8%) male (3								
	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.					
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	37.4%	34.5%	14.0%	32.4%	95.2%					
	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					
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	38.3%	38.5%	15.8%	35.8%	96.8%					
2001	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.					
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	39.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.					
1996	Minority-majority index	1.08	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.

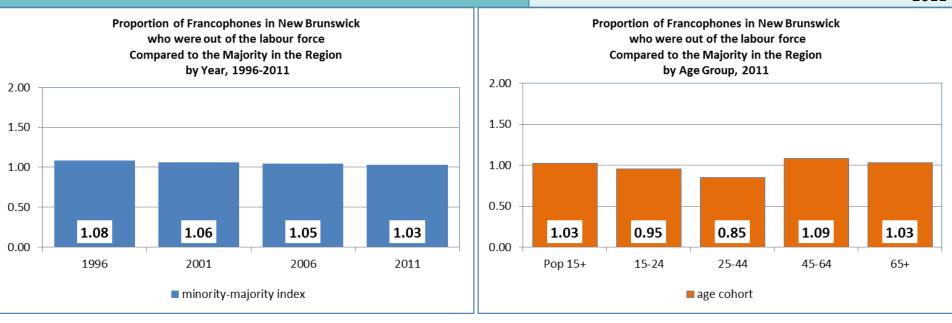
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones aged 15 years and over in New Brunswick, 74,778 (37.1%) were out of the labour force.
- ✓ The gender index was 1.23 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- This level was similar to that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.03) and was similar to the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.04).
- ✓ 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.

OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



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

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



- ✓ 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).

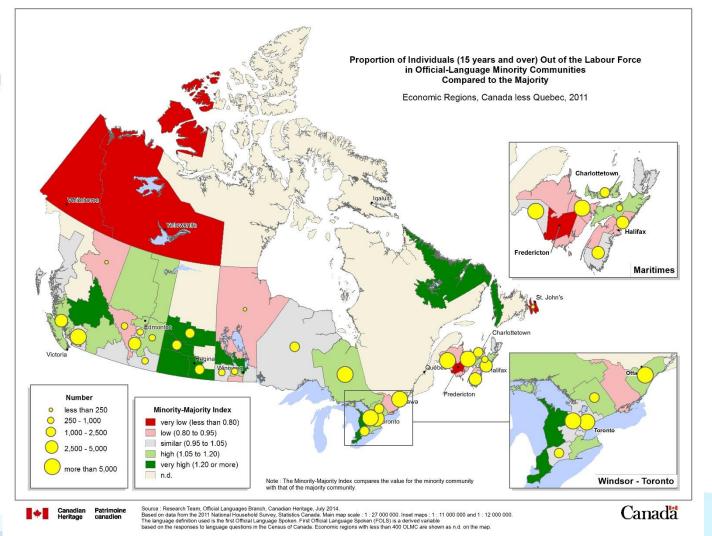
OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Data and Relative Indices Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minor	ty population	Individual	ho were out					Relati	ve indice	S			
	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%	40.64	40.69	40.66	40.66	40.64	40.61	12.01	40.69	9 0.94	
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	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.81	0 1.00	0 0.99
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,180	1,473	35.2%	31.4%	71.12	01.04	0.99	00.98	00.95	01.00	71.06	40.36	0 0.96	0 0.96
Cape Breton (NS)	4,710	2,173	46.1%	44.2%	O 1.04	1.36 👚	1.29 🕆	1.28 🕆	1.24 🕆	1.24	1.24 👚	40.44	O 1.03	0 0.97
North Shore (NS)	1,550	655	42.3%	39.6%	71.07	1.24	71.18	71.18	71.14	1.14	71.11		0 1.04	0 1.00
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,690	565	33.4%	39.2%	∕ 20.85	00.98	∕ 10.93	∕ <u>→</u> 0.93	∕ 10.90	∕ <u>→</u> 0.90	1.32	40.26	7 1.12	7 1.12
Southern (NS)	9,925	4,085	41.2%	42.5%	0.97	1.21	1.15	71.14	1.11	1.11	1.29 🛉	40.34	0.98	0 0.97
Halifax (NS)	9,208	2,603	28.3%	30.9%	∕ 10.92	∕ 20.83	40.79	40.79	40.76	40.76	1.43 👚	40.49	7 1.06	0 0.99
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	84,193	35,343	42.0%	44.6%	∕ 10.94	1.23	1.17	71.17	71.13	¥ -	1.23	40.51	∕∖ 0.90	0 0.96
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	71,063	22,588	31.8%	33.6%	00.95	∕ 20.93	∕ 10.89	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.88	∕ 10.86	∕ 20.86	1.26	40.26	0 0.95	№ 0.90
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,185	1,765	34.0%	36.1%	∕ 0.94	01.00	00.95	00.95	∕ 10.92	∕ 0.92	1.44	0.23	9 0.93	9.08
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	6,970	1,730	24.8%	33.8%	40.73	4 0.73	40.69	0.69	0.67	40.67	1.07	0.32	<u>\$</u> 0.92	<u>\</u> 0.92
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	34,130	13,340	39.1%	38.2%	O 1.02	1.15	71.09	71.09	71.05	1.05	71.18	0.43	9 0.93	0 0.97
Atlantic Region (ATL)	234,391	86,944	37.1%		01.00	71.09	01.04	01.03	01.00		1.23	40.39	0 0.99	9.94
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,600	618	38.6%	40.6%	0.95	71.14	71.08	71.07	O1.04		1.46	0.77	0 1.02	0 0.95
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,178	1,473	35.3%		1.12	01.04	0.99	0.98	0.95	01.00	1.05	40.35	0 0.96	0 0.96
Nova Scotia (NS)	27,080	10,075	37.2%	36.9%	O 1.01	7 1.09	O 1.04	O1.03	○1.00	O 1.00	1.31 🕆	40.38	O 1.01	0 0.95
New Brunswick (NB)	201,533	74,778	37.1%	36.1%	O 1.03	7 1.09	○1.04	O1.03	○1.00	01.00	1.23	40.39	0 0.95	9 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 methodolgy 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.

OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



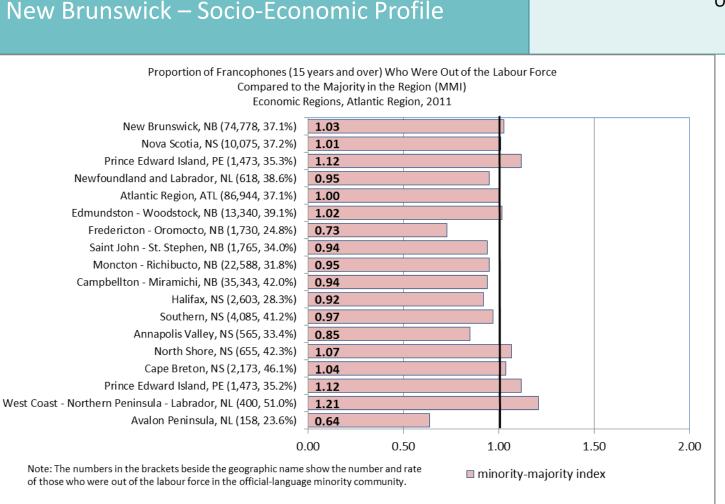
- The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.64), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.73), and Annapolis Valley (0.85) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.
- ✓ The regions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

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

Proportion of OLMCs Out of the Labour Force Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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 in the Atlantic Region (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Economic Regions, 2011 2.00 1.80 1.60 Atlantic Region 1.40 (1.04, 1.00)minority-majority index Edmundston - Woodstock, 1.20 NB (1.09, 1.02) Prince Edward Island North Shore, NS (1.18, 1.07) Cape Breton, NS (1.29, 1.04) (0.99, 1.12)1.00 Moncton - Richibucto, NB Campbellton - Miramichi, Halifax, NS (0.89, 0.95)Southern, NS NB (1.17, 0.94) (0.79, 0.92)(1.15, 0.97)0.80 Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (0.69, 0.73) Avalon Peninsula, 0.60 NL (0.66, 0.64) Annapolis Valley, NS (0.93, 0.85) 0.40 Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (0.95, 0.94)0.20 0.00 0.00 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 relative geographic index -all olmc



OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

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

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

•	he Total Cana	ver) Who Were adian Populatio antic Region, 20	n (RNI)	Labour Ford	e	
New Brunswick, NB (74,778, 37.1%)	1.09					
Nova Scotia, NS (10,075, 37.2%)	1.09	1				
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,473, 35.3%)	1.04					
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (618, 38.6%)	1.14					
Atlantic Region, ATL (86,944, 37.1%)	1.09					
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (13,340, 39.1%)	1.15					
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,730, 24.8%)	0.73					
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,765, 34.0%)	1.00					
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (22,588, 31.8%)	0.93					
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (35,343, 42.0%)	1.23					
Halifax, NS (2,603, 28.3%)	0.83					
Southern, NS (4,085, 41.2%)	1.21					
Annapolis Valley, NS (565, 33.4%)	0.98					
North Shore, NS (655, 42.3%)	1.24	1				
Cape Breton, NS (2,173, 46.1%)	1.36					
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,473, 35.2%)	1.04	1				
Vest Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (400, 51.0%)	1.50					
Avalon Peninsula, NL (158, 23.6%)	0.69					
0.	00	0.50	1.0	00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show were out of the labour force in the official-language minority commu		nd rate of those w			ational Index (to th in Canada)	ne Total

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

OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

> 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

communities in Avalon

✓ The regions of West Coast -

among Francophone communities across the

Atlantic Region.

Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.50), Cape Breton (1.36), and North Shore (1.24)

showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index

✓ The Francophone

Region.



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.

2.00

Relative Geographic Index (to

all OLMCs in Canada)

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile

New Brunswick, NB (74,778, 37.1%) Nova Scotia, NS (10,075, 37.2%) Prince Edward Island, PE (1,473, 35.3%) Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (618, 38.6%) Atlantic Region, ATL (86,944, 37.1%) Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (13,340, 39.1%) Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,730, 24.8%) Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,765, 34.0%) Moncton - Richibucto, NB (22,588, 31.8%) Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (35,343, 42.0%) Halifax, NS (2,603, 28.3%) Southern, NS (4,085, 41.2%) 1.15 Annapolis Valley, NS (565, 33.4%) 0.93 North Shore, NS (655, 42.3%) 1.18 Cape Breton, NS (2,173, 46.1%) 1.29 Prince Edward Island, PE (1,473, 35.2%) 0.99 West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (400, 51.0%) 1.42 Avalon Peninsula, NL (158, 23.6%) 0.66 0.50 0.00 1.00 1.50

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

OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile

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 New Brunswick, NB (74,778, 37.1%) 1.03 Nova Scotia, NS (10,075, 37.2%) 1.03 Prince Edward Island, PE (1,473, 35.3%) 0.98 Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (618, 38.6%) 1.07 Atlantic Region, ATL (86,944, 37.1%) 1.03 Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (13,340, 39.1%) 1.09 Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,730, 24.8%) 0.69 Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,765, 34.0%) 0.95 \checkmark Moncton - Richibucto, NB (22,588, 31.8%) 0.88 Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (35,343, 42.0%) 1.17 Halifax, NS (2,603, 28.3%) 0.79 Southern, NS (4,085, 41.2%) 1.14 Annapolis Valley, NS (565, 33.4%) 0.93 North Shore, NS (655, 42.3%) 1.18 Cape Breton, NS (2,173, 46.1%) 1.28 Prince Edward Island, PE (1,473, 35.2%) 0.98 West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (400, 51.0%) 1.42 Avalon Peninsula, NL (158, 23.6%) 0.66 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 0.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number Relative Geographic Index (to the and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority same Official-Language Minority) community.

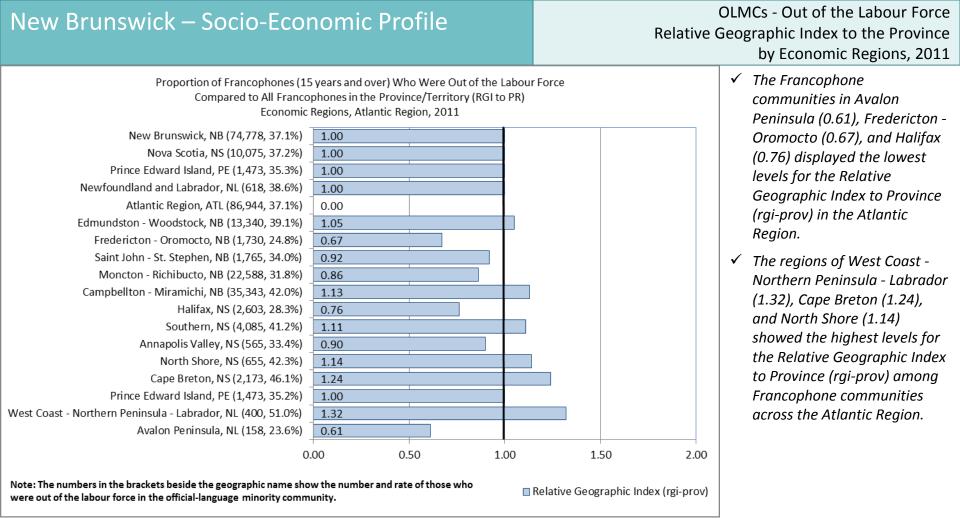
✓ The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.66), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.69), and Halifax (0.79) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.

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.

New Brunswick – Socio-Ecor	nomic Profile		OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force ographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011
Compared to All Fran Economic New Brunswick, NB (74,778, 37.1%)	years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour cophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH) Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011	r Force	 ✓ The Francophone communities (15 years and over) in Avalon Peninsula (0.64), Fredericton - Oromocto
Nova Scotia, NS (10,075, 37.2%) Prince Edward Island, PE (1,473, 35.3%)	1.00 0.95		(0.67), and Halifax (0.76)
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (618, 38.6%) Atlantic Region, ATL (86,944, 37.1%) Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (13,340, 39.1%) Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,730, 24.8%) Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,765, 34.0%)	1.04 1.00 1.05 0.67 0.92		displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (22,588, 31.8%) Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (35,343, 42.0%) Halifax, NS (2,603, 28.3%) Southern, NS (4,085, 41.2%) Annapolis Valley, NS (565, 33.4%) North Shore, NS (655, 42.3%) Cape Breton, NS (2,173, 46.1%) Prince Edward Island, PE (1,473, 35.2%) West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (400, 51.0%) Avalon Peninsula, NL (158, 23.6%)	0.86 1.13 0.76 1.11 0.90 1.14 1.24 0.95 1.37 0.64		✓ 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
O. Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sho number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the of language minority community.	1.502.00dex (local to Canadian Heritage	Atlantic Region.	

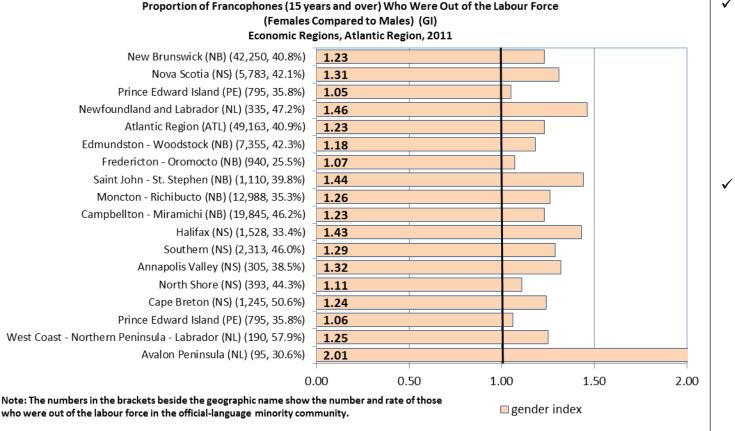
The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.



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.



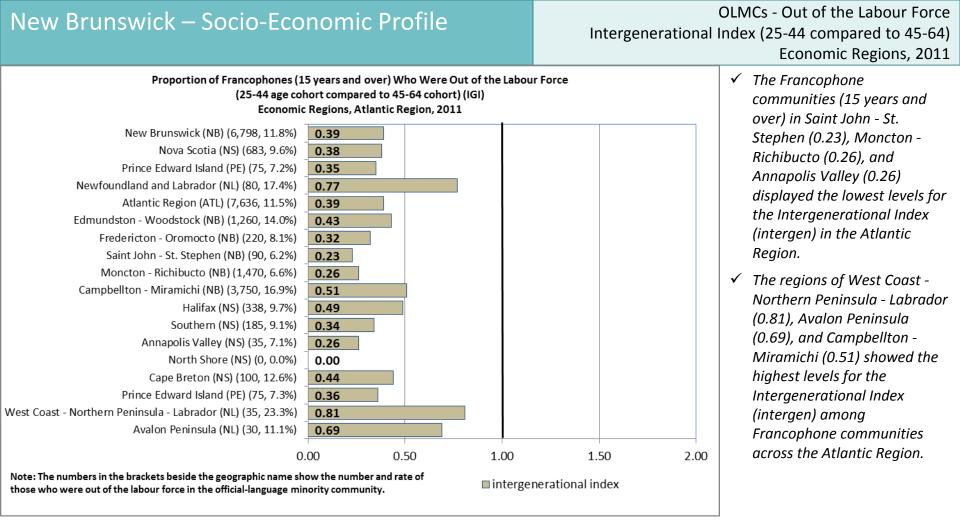
OLMCs - Out of the Labour Force Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011



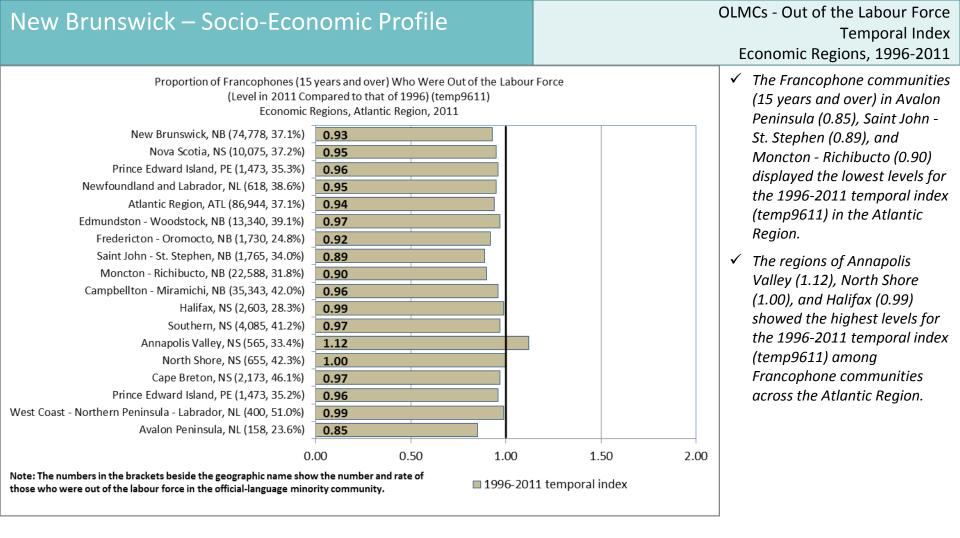
✓ The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Prince Edward Island (1.06), Fredericton -Oromocto (1.07), and North Shore (1.11) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.

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.



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



The 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



OLMCs – Low Income (Total Income Under \$20,000) 1996-2011

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

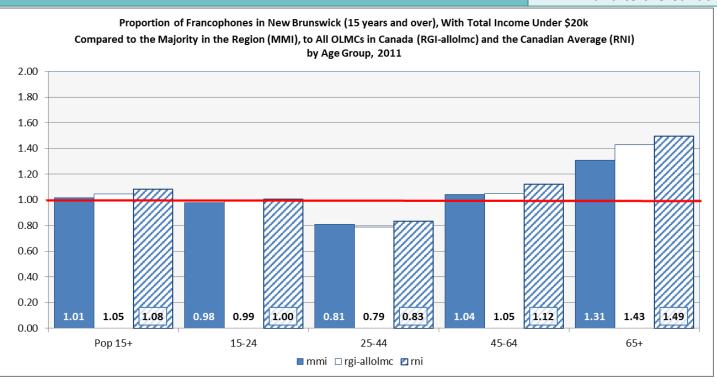
	New Brunswick, 1996-2011							
	Values	Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
	OL minority - total population	201,535	24,510	57,760	81,258	38,005		
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)	74,568	15,065	12,795	24,275	22,335		
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	37.0%	61.5%	22.2%	29.9%	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		
2011	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.		
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	49.9%	85.6%	33.4%	42.4%	68.4%		
2006	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		
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	58.2%	89.0%	44.4%	49.7%	77.3%		
2001	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.		
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	65.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		
1996	Minority-majority index	1.07	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-all olmc=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.

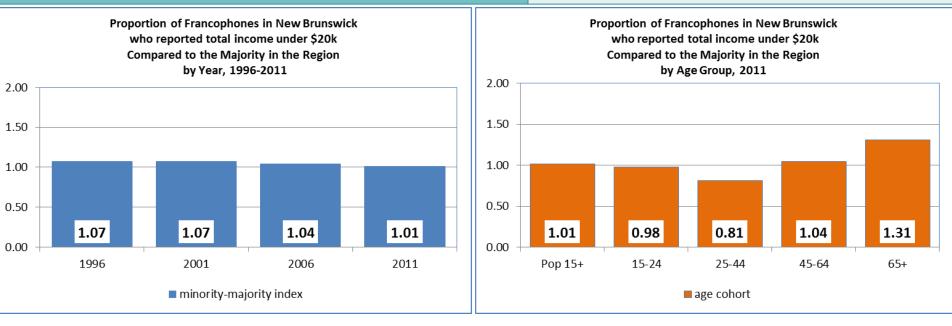
OLMCs – Low Income Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile



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

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



- ✓ 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).

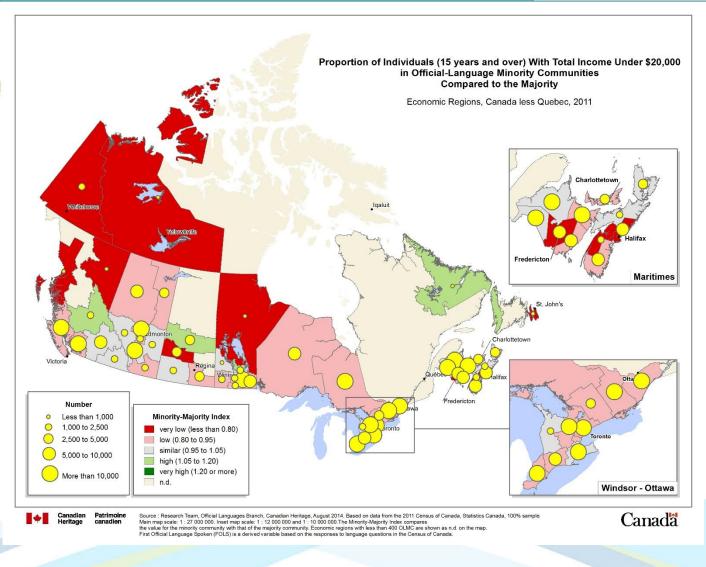
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
Geography	OL minori	Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who reported total income under \$20k		Relative indices										
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 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%	40.58	4 0.59	40.57	40.64	40.55	40.63			9 0.86	4 0.48
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	763	245	32.1%	39.0%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.82	∕ 20.94	∕ 20.91	01.02	∕ }0.88	01.01			9 0.91	4 0.52
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,175	1,210	29.0%	34.9%	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.83	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.85	∕ 0.82	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80	00.95	1.97 🏫	00.95	9 0.84	4 0.48
Cape Breton (NS)	4,708	1,765	37.5%	39.2%	00.96	71.10	71.06	1.20	01.03	71.14	1 2.00	40.21	0 0.98	4 0.56
North Shore (NS)	1,533	475	31.0%	38.1%	9 0.81	∕ 0.91	9 0.88	0.99	∕ 20.85	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.94			0 1.04	4 0.60
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,685	375	22.3%	38.0%	40.59	40.65	40.63	40.71	40.61	40.68	1.70	40.75	9 0.87	4 0.51
Southern (NS)	9,908	3,635	36.7%	41.6%	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.88	1.07	01.04	1.17	01.01	71.12	1.63 🛉	40.70	9.90 🎽	4 0.56
Halifax (NS)	9,208	2,363	25.7%	32.5%	40.79	4 0.75	40.73	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.82	40.71	40.78	1.75	01.04	0 0.96	4 0.58
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	84,193	34,565	41.1%	40.5%	01.01	1.20	71.16	1.31 🏫	71.13	71.11	1.55 🛉	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80	── 0.94	4 0.59
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	71,055	23,005	32.4%	35.2%	90.92	00.95	∕ 20.92	O1.03	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.89	∕ 10.88	1.56 👚	40.73	── 0.90	4 0.52
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,183	1,580	30.5%	35.6%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.86	∕ 20.89	∕ 0.86	00.97	∕ 20.84	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.82	1.57	40.52	9 0.94	4 0.55
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	6,965	1,645	23.6%	35.1%	40.67	40.69	40.67	40.75	40.65	40.64	71.14	00.96	9.86 🖕	4 0.52
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	34,128	13,575	39.8%	41.8%	00.95	1.16	71.13		1.09	71.08	1.52	0.72	0 0.95	4 0.59
Atlantic Region (ATL)	234,394	85,248	36.4%	36.8%	0.99	71.06	01.03	71.16	01.00		1.56	40.75	0 0.97	4 0.56
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,603	510	31.8%	38.3%	∕ 20.83	№ 0.93	<u>∕</u> 0.90	O1.01	<u>9</u> 0.87	01.00	1.91	1.13	0 1.03	4 0.58
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,178	1,280	30.6%	34.9%	∕ 20.88	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.90	∕ 0.87	00.98	∕ 20.84	01.00	1.90 🏫	71.15	∕ ₩ 0.89	4 0.51
Nova Scotia (NS)	27,078	8,890	32.8%	36.3%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.90	00.96	∕ ≥0.93	71.05	∕ ≥0.90	O1.00	1.72 🏫	40.78	0 0.95	4 0.56
New Brunswick (NB)	201,535	74,568	37.0%	36.5%	O1.01	71.08	71.05	71.18	01.02	01.00	1.53 🛉	40.74	── 0.94	4 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 methodolgy 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.

OLMCs – Low Income Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- 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 minoritymajority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.



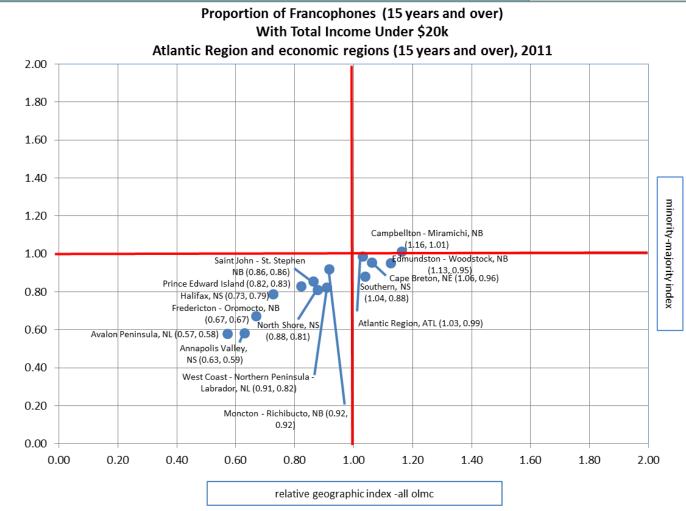
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion of OLMCs Reporting Low Income (less than \$20k) Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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.

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- 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.



OLMCs – Low Income Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

Compared to	the Majority in	the Region (MI	MI)				
Economic I	Regions, Atlant	ic Region, 2011					
New Brunswick, NB (74,568, 37.0%)	1.01						
Nova Scotia, NS (8,890, 32.8%)	0.90						
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,280, 30.6%)	0.88						
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (510, 31.8%)	0.83						
Atlantic Region, ATL (85,248, 36.4%)	0.99						
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (13,575, 39.8%)	0.95						
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,645, 23.6%)	0.67						
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,580, 30.5%)	0.86						
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (23,005, 32.4%)	0.92						✓
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (34,565, 41.1%)	1.01						•
Halifax, NS (2,363, 25.7%)	0.79						
Southern, NS (3,635, 36.7%)	0.88						
Annapolis Valley, NS (375, 22.3%)	0.59						
North Shore, NS (475, 31.0%)	0.81						
Cape Breton, NS (1,765, 37.5%)	0.96						
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,210, 29.0%)	0.83						
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (245, 32.1%)	0.82						
Avalon Peninsula, NL (135, 20.1%)	0.58						
0.	.00	0.50	1.0	00	1.50	2.00	
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-la			🗆 min	ority-majori	ity index		

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k

✓ 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 minoritymajority 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.

OLMCs – Low Income Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones		-		20k	V
	the Total Canad	• •	•		
Economic	c Regions, Atlan	tic Region, 2011			
New Brunswick, NB (74,568, 37.0%)	1.08				
Nova Scotia, NS (8,890, 32.8%)	0.96				
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,280, 30.6%)	0.90				
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (510, 31.8%)	0.93				
Atlantic Region, ATL (85,248, 36.4%)	1.06				
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (13,575, 39.8%)	1.16				
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,645, 23.6%)	0.69				
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,580, 30.5%)	0.89				
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (23,005, 32.4%)	0.95				
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (34,565, 41.1%)	1.20				
Halifax, NS (2,363, 25.7%)	0.75				
Southern, NS (3,635, 36.7%)	1.07				
Annapolis Valley, NS (375, 22.3%)	0.65				
North Shore, NS (475, 31.0%)	0.91				
Cape Breton, NS (1,765, 37.5%)	1.10				
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,210, 29.0%)	0.85				
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (245, 32.1%)	0.94				
Avalon Peninsula, NL (135, 20.1%)	0.59				
n).00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
			1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sho		rate of those who	🗖 Relativ	e National Index (to the	e Total
reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority o	.ommunity.			tion in Canada)	
			pure	,	

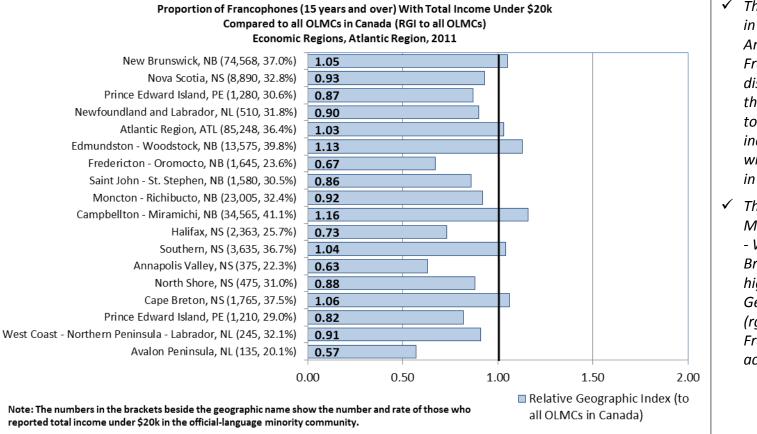
 ✓ The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.59), Annapolis Valley (0.65), and Fredericton

 Oromocto (0.69) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Atlantic Region.

The regions of Campbellton -Miramichi (1.20), Edmundston - Woodstock (1.16), and Cape Breton (1.10) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

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

OLMCs – Low Income Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs Economic Regions, 2011



✓ The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.57), Annapolis Valley (0.63), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.67) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k in the Atlantic Region.

The regions of Campbellton -Miramichi (1.16), Edmundston - Woodstock (1.13), and Cape Breton (1.06) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

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

OLMCs – Low Income Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile

Compared to All Minority	•				
	•	ntic Region, 2011	,		
New Brunswick, NB (74,568, 37.0%)	1.18	1			
Nova Scotia, NS (8,890, 32.8%)	1.05				
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,280, 30.6%)	0.98				
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (510, 31.8%)	1.01				
Atlantic Region, ATL (85,248, 36.4%)	1.16				
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (13,575, 39.8%)	1.27				
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,645, 23.6%)	0.75				
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,580, 30.5%)	0.97				
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (23,005, 32.4%)	1.03				
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (34,565, 41.1%)	1.31				
Halifax, NS (2,363, 25.7%)	0.82				
Southern, NS (3,635, 36.7%)	1.17				
Annapolis Valley, NS (375, 22.3%)	0.71				
North Shore, NS (475, 31.0%)	0.99				
Cape Breton, NS (1,765, 37.5%)	1.20				
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,210, 29.0%)	0.92				
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (245, 32.1%)	1.02				
Avalon Peninsula, NL (135, 20.1%)	0.64				
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the offici minority community.				Geographic Index ficial-Language M	· /

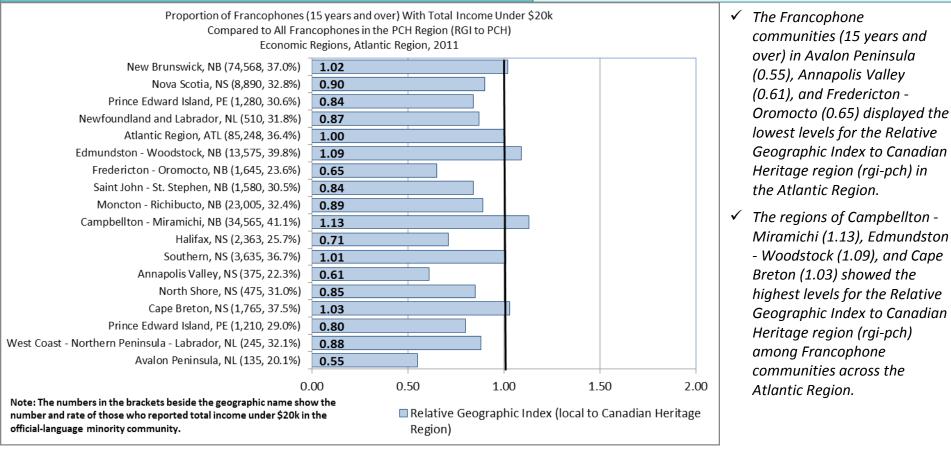
Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k

- ✓ 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.

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

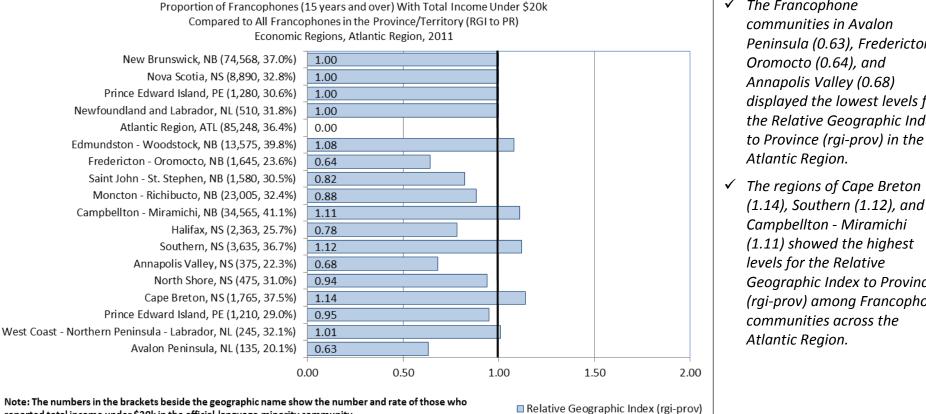
OLMCs – Low Income Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile



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.

OLMCs - Low Income **Relative Geographic Index to the Province** by Economic Regions, 2011



reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

✓ 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

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.

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.

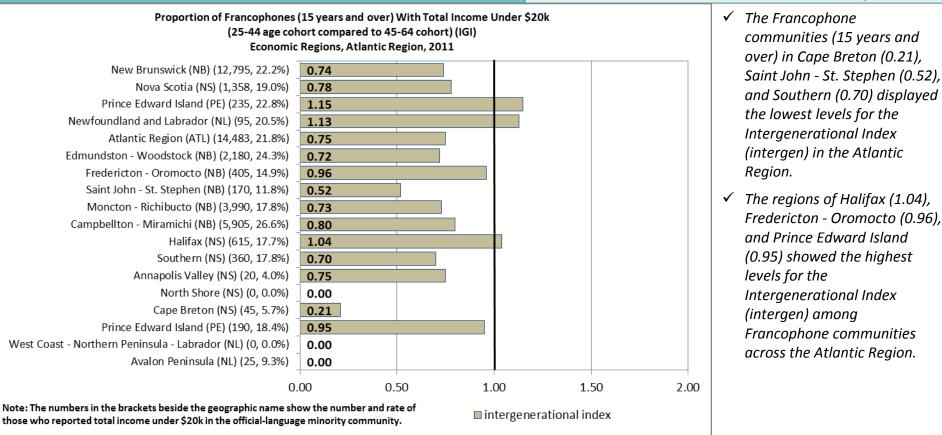
Note who OLMCs – Low Income Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k (Females Compared to Males) (GI) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011											
New Brunswick (NB) (46,123, 44.5%)	1.53										
Nova Scotia (NS) (5,668, 41.3%)	1.72	I									
Prince Edward Island (PE) (870, 39.1%)	1.90	1									
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) (310, 43.8%)	1.91										
Atlantic Region (ATL) (52,971, 44.0%)	1.56										
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (8,280, 47.7%)	1.52										
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (875, 23.7%)	1.14					\neg					
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB) (950, 34.1%)	1.57										
Moncton - Richibucto (NB) (14,360, 39.0%)	1.56										
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (21,355, 49.7%)	1.55										
Halifax (NS) (1,485, 32.4%)	1.75										
Southern (NS) (2,195, 43.7%)	1.63										
Annapolis Valley (NS) (180, 22.8%)	2.70										
North Shore (NS) (110, 12.3%)	0.00										
Cape Breton (NS) (1,165, 47.6%)	2.00										
Prince Edward Island (PE) (835, 37.6%)	1.97										
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL) (0, 0.0%)	0.00										
Avalon Peninsula (NL) (85, 27.4%)	0.00										
0	.00	0.5	50	1.00		1.50	2.00				
: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minorit			fthose	🗖 g	ender index						

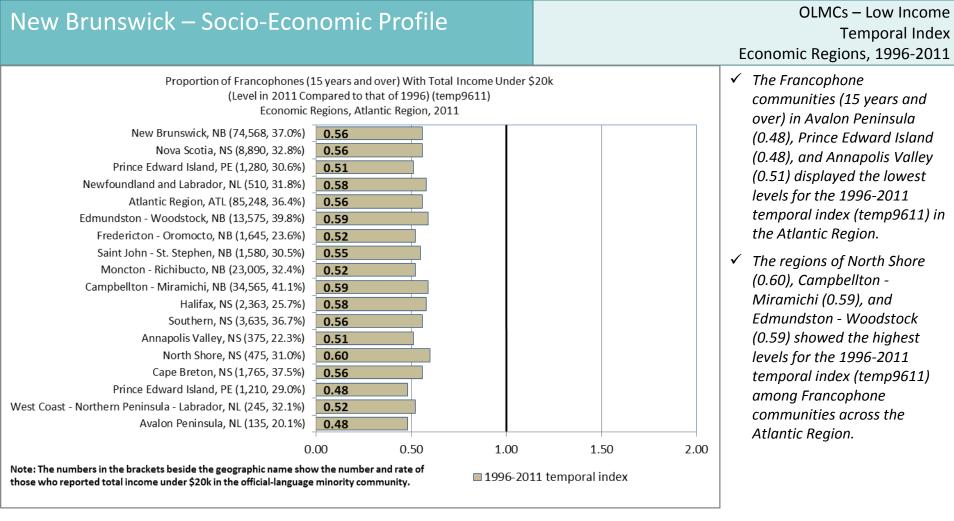
✓ The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Fredericton - Oromocto (1.14), Edmundston - Woodstock (1.52), and Campbellton - Miramichi (1.55) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.

✓ 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.



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



The 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

OLMCs – High Income (Total Income Over \$50,000) 1996-2011

Proportion of	Francophones	(15	vears and over)	With Total	Income Ov	ver f	\$50k
						_	~

New Brunswick, 1996-2011

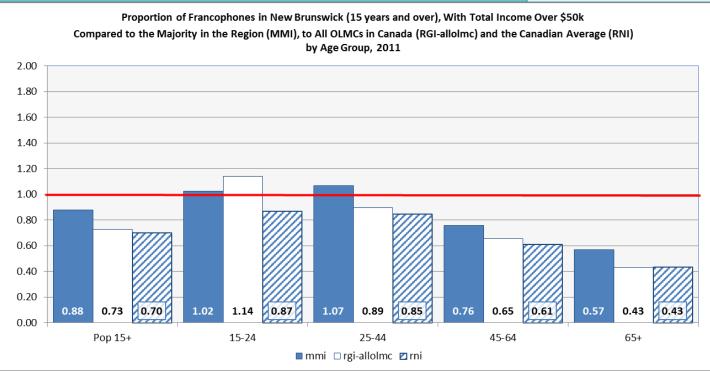
	Values	Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
	OL minority - total population	201,535	24,510	57,760	81,258	38,005		
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (#)	36,840	450	15,928	17,763	2,675		
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	18.3%	1.8%	27.6%	21.9%	7.0%		
	OL majority - with total income 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		
2011	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		
	Genderindex	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.		
	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		
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	8.0%	0.2%	9.7%	12.5%	2.2%		
2001	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.		
1	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	4.9%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		
1996	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.

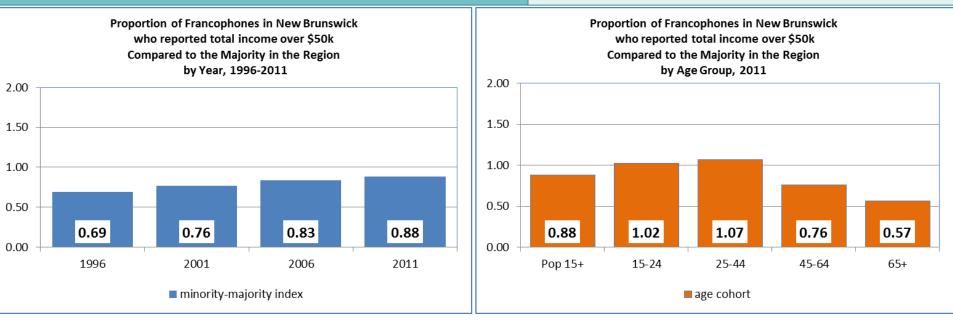
OLMCs – High Income Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile



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

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



- ✓ 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).
- \checkmark 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 \checkmark For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45highest in 2011 (mmi=0.88) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.69).

- \checkmark 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.
- \checkmark 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).
 - 64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.76).

		Proportion of Francopho				come Over	\$50k							
	Atlantic Region and Economic Re													
Geography	OL minori	ty population	Individual and over) w	• •			T	Γ	Relati	ve indice	s	Γ		
	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	40.69	∕ 20.93	4 0.78	1 2.64
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	785	220	28.0%	19.6%	1.43 🛉	1.07	71.12	00.97	1.44	∕ 20.86	40.45	00.97	4 0.70	1.15
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,180	975	23.3%	19.1%	1.22	∕ }0.89	∕ 20.93	∕ }0.80	1.20	01.00	40.69	71.10	1.41	1.97
Cape Breton (NS)	4,710	890	18.9%	17.7%	71.07	40.72	40.75	40.65	00.97	40.71	40.53	71.18	O 1.03	1 3.93
North Shore (NS)	1,550	373	24.1%	18.2%	1.32	<u>\</u> 0.92	00.96	9 0.83	1.24	∕ 0.90	40.68	1.15	7 1.09	1.83
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,690	610	36.1%	19.4%	1.86 👚	1.38	1.44 🏫	1.24 👚	1.86 👚	1.35	40.40	O1.01	4 0.78	1.93
Southern (NS)	9,925	1,795	18.1%	15.6%	71.16	40.69	40.72	40.62	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.93	40.68	40.47	1.32	O 1.03	1.85
Halifax (NS)	9,208	3,563	38.7%	27.8%	1.39 🕆	1.48	1.54	1.33	1.99 🏫	1.45	4 0.51	O1.03	1.29	1.67
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	84,193	11,815	14.0%	15.7%	∕ ≥0.90	40.54	40.56	40.48	40.72	40.77	40.54	1.33	1.49 🛉	1.38
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	71,063	15,280	21.5%	19.5%	71.10	∕ 20.82	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.86	40.74	71.11	71.18	40.66	71.19	1.52	1.29
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	40.58	1.44	7 1.06	1.04
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	6,970	2,780	39.9%	23.9%	1.67 🛉	1.52	1.59	1.37	1.05	12.18	40.68	71.10	O 1.01	1 3.16
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	34,130	5,303	15.5%	13.9%	71.12	40.59	40.62	40.54	∕ 20.80	∕ 20.85	4 0.52	1.05	<u>\</u> 0.91	1.36
Atlantic Region (ATL)	234,394	45,575	19.4%	21.2%	∕ ≥0.92	4 0.74	40.78	40.67	01.00		40.58	1.25	7 1.14	1.63
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,603	520	32.4%	20.6%	1.57	1.24	1.29	71.12	1.67 🛉	01.00	4 0.52	01.02	4 0.67	1 2.32
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,178	970	23.2%	19.1%	1.21	∕ ≥0.89	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.93	∕ <u>}</u> 0.80	71.19	O 1.00	40.68	1.05	1.42	1 5.01
Nova Scotia (NS)	27,078	7,245	26.8%	22.1%	1.21	01.02	1.07	∕ 10.92	1.38 🛉	O1.00	40.49	1.27	🎤 1.11	1.56
New Brunswick (NB)	201,535	36,840	18.3%	20.8%	∕ }0.88	40.70	40.73	40.63	∕ }0.94	01.00	40.60	1.26	1.28	1 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 methodolgy and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".

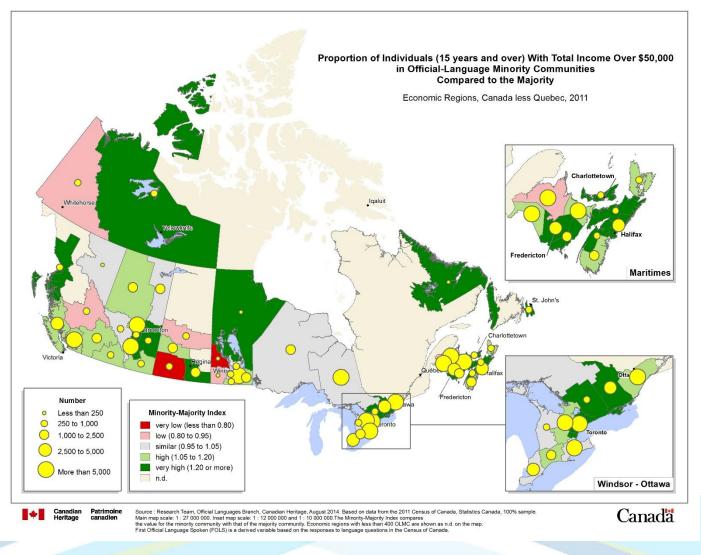
✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income over \$50k in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.

the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

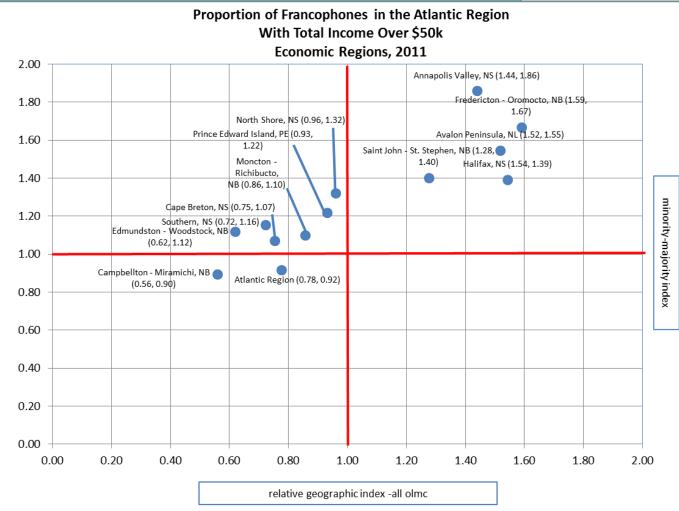
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Fredericton Oromocto (NB) (39.9%), Halifax (NS) (38.7%), and Avalon Peninsula (NL) (38.1%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income over \$50k than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.
- The Francophone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

OLMCs – High Income Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- 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.

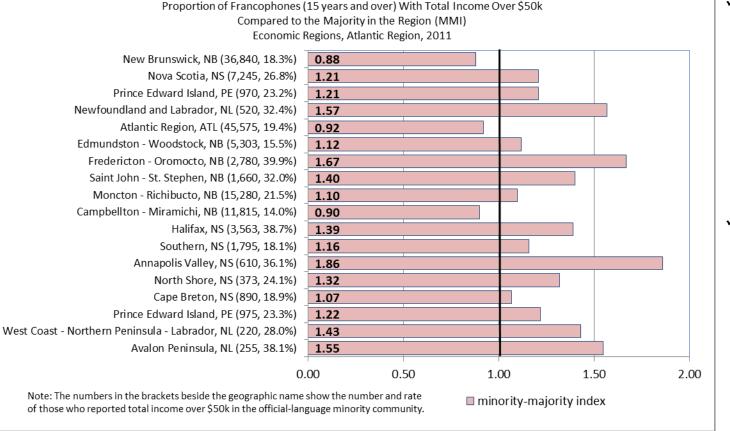


The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



- 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.

OLMCs – High Income Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.90), Cape Breton (1.07), and Moncton - Richibucto (1.10) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority 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 minoritymajority 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.

OLMCs – High Income Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

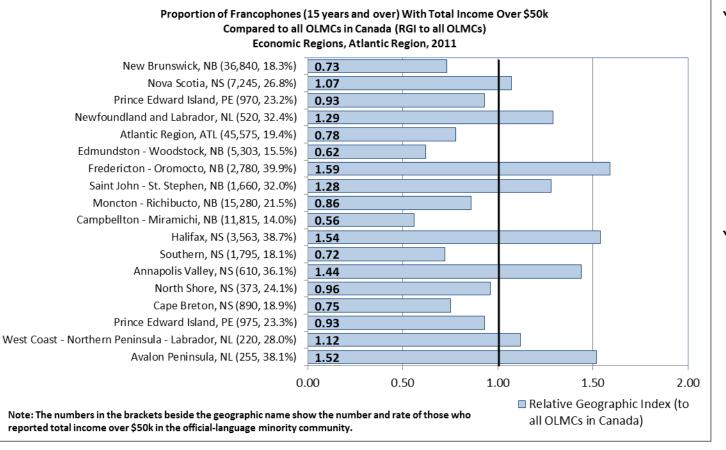
Proportion of Francophones		•)k	
•		adian Population			
Economic	Regions, Atla	antic Region, 201	.1		
New Brunswick, NB (36,840, 18.3%)	0.70				
Nova Scotia, NS (7,245, 26.8%)	1.02				
Prince Edward Island, PE (970, 23.2%)	0.89				
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (520, 32.4%)	1.24				
Atlantic Region, ATL (45,575, 19.4%)	0.74				
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (5,303, 15.5%)	0.59				
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (2,780, 39.9%)	1.52				
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,660, 32.0%)	1.22				
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (15,280, 21.5%)	0.82				
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (11,815, 14.0%)	0.54				
Halifax, NS (3,563, 38.7%)	1.48				
Southern, NS (1,795, 18.1%)	0.69				
Annapolis Valley, NS (610, 36.1%)	1.38				
North Shore, NS (373, 24.1%)	0.92				
Cape Breton, NS (890, 18.9%)	0.72				
Prince Edward Island, PE (975, 23.3%)	0.89				
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (220, 28.0%)	1.07				
Avalon Peninsula, NL (255, 38.1%)	1.45				
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority con		nd rate of those wh	🗖 Relative	National Index (to t ion in Canada)	he Total

✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.54), Edmundston -Woodstock (0.59), and Southern (0.69) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones (15 years and over) in the Atlantic Region.

 ✓ The regions of Fredericton -Oromocto (1.52), Halifax (1.48), and Avalon Peninsula (1.45) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

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

OLMCs – High Income Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs Economic Regions, 2011

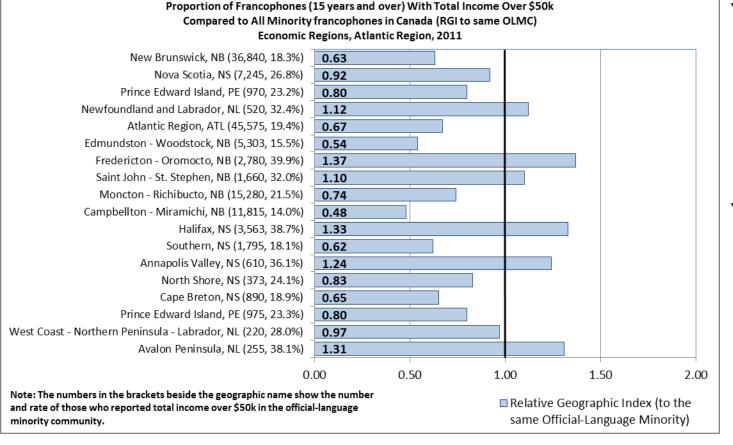


- ✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton -Miramichi (0.56), Edmundston - Woodstock (0.62), and Southern (0.72) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The 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.

OLMCs – High Income Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile



- ✓ 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.

OLMCs – High Income Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011

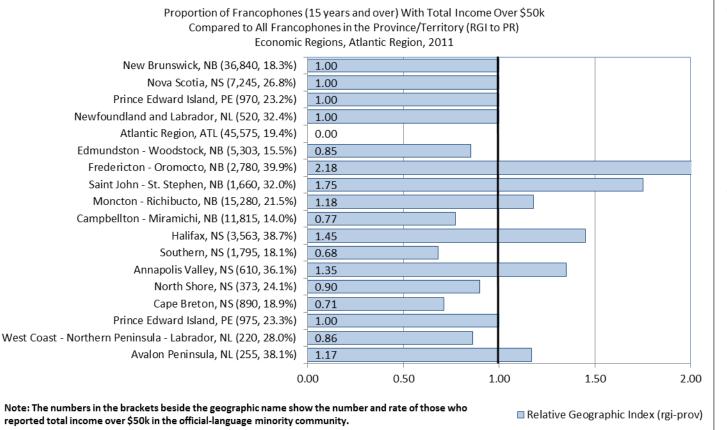
New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Francophones Compared to All Frar Economic	cophones in	,	(GI to PCH)		
New Brunswick, NB (36,840, 18.3%)	0.94				
Nova Scotia, NS (7,245, 26.8%)	1.38				
Prince Edward Island, PE (970, 23.2%)	1.19				
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (520, 32.4%)	1.67				
Atlantic Region, ATL (45,575, 19.4%)	1.00				
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (5,303, 15.5%)	0.80				
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (2,780, 39.9%)	2.05				
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,660, 32.0%)	1.65				
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (15,280, 21.5%)	1.11				
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (11,815, 14.0%)	0.72				
Halifax, NS (3,563, 38.7%)	1.99				
Southern, NS (1,795, 18.1%)	0.93				
Annapolis Valley, NS (610, 36.1%)	1.86				
North Shore, NS (373, 24.1%)	1.24				
Cape Breton, NS (890, 18.9%)	0.97				
Prince Edward Island, PE (975, 23.3%)	1.20				
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (220, 28.0%)	1.44				
Avalon Peninsula, NL (255, 38.1%)	1.96				
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sho number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in t language minority community.		■ Relative (Region)	Geographic Index	(local to Canadian	ı Heritage

- ✓ 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.

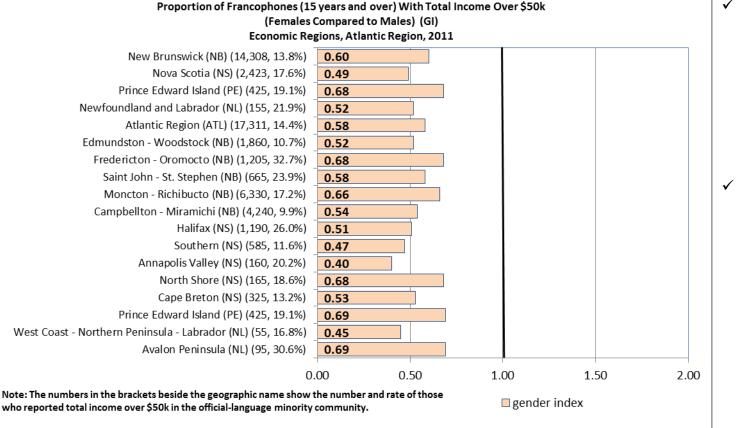
The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.

OLMCs – High Income Relative Geographic Index to the Province by Economic Regions, 2011



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

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.



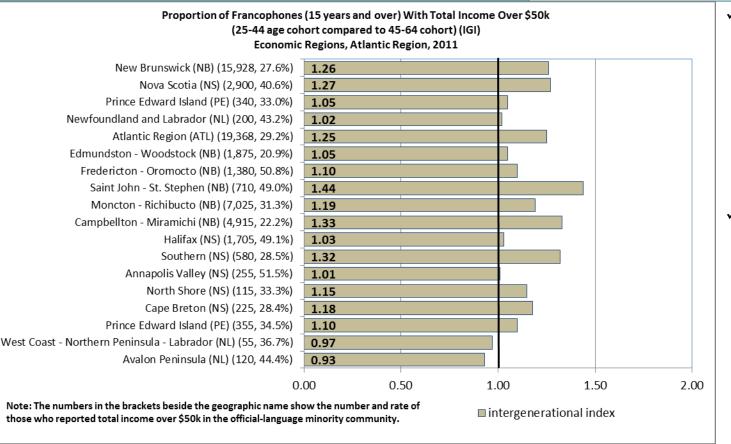
✓ The women (15 years and over) in Francophone communities in Annapolis Valley (0.40), West Coast -Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.45), and Southern (0.47) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.

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.

OLMCs – High Income Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

New Brunswick – Socio-Economic Profile



- ✓ 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.

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

OLMCs – High Income
Temporal Index
Economic Regions, 1996-2011

Proportion of Francophones ((Level in 2011 Co Economic F	, mpared to th	,	np9611)	k		
New Brunswick, NB (36,840, 18.3%)	3.70			,		
Nova Scotia, NS (7,245, 26.8%)	3.56					
Prince Edward Island, PE (970, 23.2%)	5.01					
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (520, 32.4%)	2.32					
Atlantic Region, ATL (45,575, 19.4%)	3.63					
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (5,303, 15.5%)	3.36					
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (2,780, 39.9%)	3.16					
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,660, 32.0%)	3.04					
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (15,280, 21.5%)	4.29					
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (11,815, 14.0%)	3.38					
Halifax, NS (3,563, 38.7%)	3.67					
Southern, NS (1,795, 18.1%)	2.85					
Annapolis Valley, NS (610, 36.1%)	2.93					
North Shore, NS (373, 24.1%)	3.83					
Cape Breton, NS (890, 18.9%)	3.93					
Prince Edward Island, PE (975, 23.3%)	4.97					
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (220, 28.0%)	2.15					
Avalon Peninsula, NL (255, 38.1%)	2.64					
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.						

✓ 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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