



# ***Socio-Economic Profile Quebec, 1996-2011***

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- ✓ The *Communities in Context* research initiative
- ✓ Educational attainment
  - *Without an educational certificate, degree or diploma*
  - *With at least a university bachelor's degree*
- ✓ Labour Force Status
  - *Unemployment*
  - *Out of the Labour Force*
- ✓ Income
  - *Low income (less than \$20,000)*
  - *High income (more than \$50,000)*
- ✓ Appendices

GR	The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.
RPG	The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion (or population share) of a given population in relation to another. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time
MMI	The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
RNI	The Relative to National Index (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the total population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
RGI-allOLMC	The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (RGI-allolmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
RGI-sameOLMC	The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (RGI-sameolmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec Anglophone regional communities are compared with the total Anglophone population of Quebec.
RGI-pch	The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.
RGI-prov	The Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.
GI	The Gender Index (gi) compares the characteristics of females in the OL minority population in a given region with the males in the same population. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly observed in the female group while a value less than 1.00 indicates that is less prevalent among females.
intergen.	The Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.
TEMP9611	The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.

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

- ✓ The “Communities in Context” Research Initiative
  - Relative indices
  - Key Themes
  - Geographic and linguistic concepts

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

## ✓ Reading the Values

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

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



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

# Low Educational Attainment

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

## Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

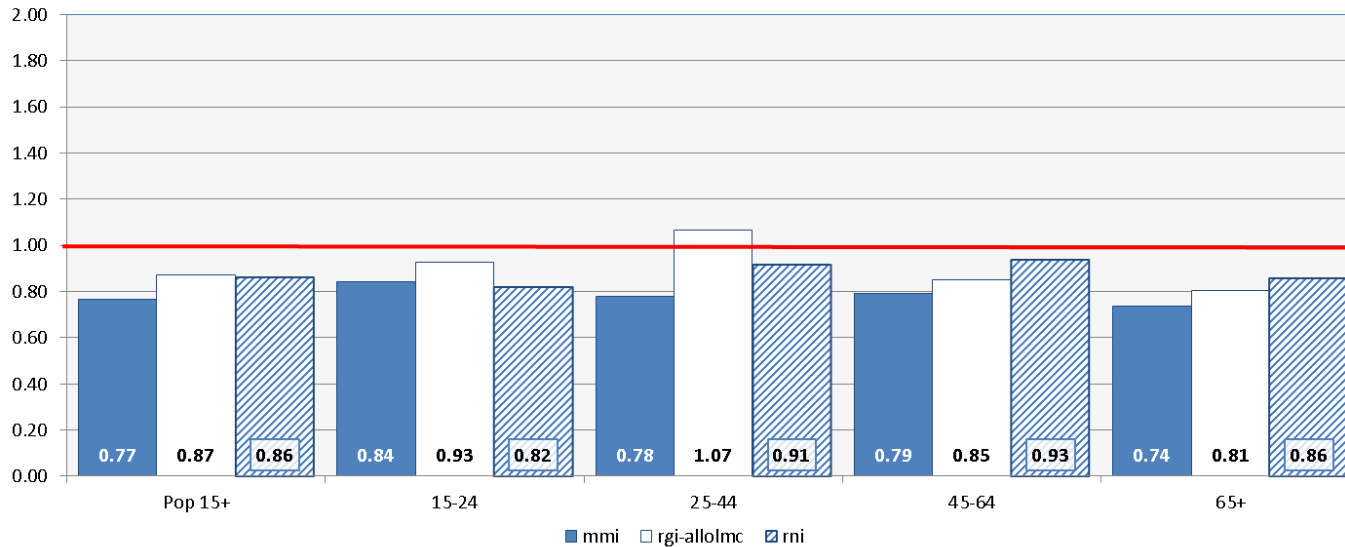
**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree  
Quebec, 1996-2011**

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - (15 years and over)	887,850	145,523	316,410	287,865	138,065
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (#)	153,628	42,085	27,573	41,783	42,185
	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	17.3%	28.9%	8.7%	14.5%	30.6%
	OL majority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	22.6%	34.4%	11.2%	18.4%	41.6%
	Canadian population - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	20.1%	35.4%	9.5%	15.5%	35.7%
	Minority-majority index	0.77	0.84	0.78	0.79	0.74
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.86	0.82	0.91	0.93	0.86
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.87	0.93	1.07	0.85	0.81
	Gender index	0.93	female (16.7%)		male (17.9%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.60				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.60	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)	1.04	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
2006	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	19.8%	31.9%	9.7%	17.3%	36.0%
	Minority-majority index	0.78	0.85	0.73	0.81	0.75
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.84	0.92	0.96	0.81	0.79
2001	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	26.3%	32.4%	14.7%	26.1%	49.3%
	Minority-majority index	0.82	0.95	0.77	0.83	0.77
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.85	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - without an educational certificate, diploma or degree (%)	29.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	0.80	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.84	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Anglophones aged 15 years and over in Quebec, 153,628 (17.3%) had no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=0.77) and was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.87).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.93 which means that the proportion for women was lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.60 which means that the proportion of individuals without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the 25-44 age group was much lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

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

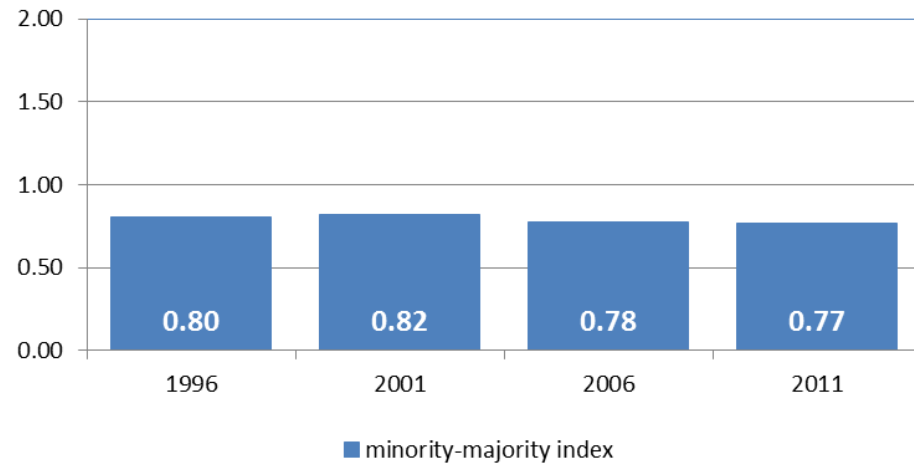


- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=0.77).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap 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 had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=0.78).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=0.79).

- 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

**Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011**



**Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011**



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=0.77).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Anglophones in Quebec without an educational certificate, diploma or degree was highest in 2001 (mmi=0.82) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=0.77).

- ✓ 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 had no educational certificate, diploma or degree was much lower than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=0.78).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=0.79).

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree  
Quebec Region and Administrative Regions, 2011

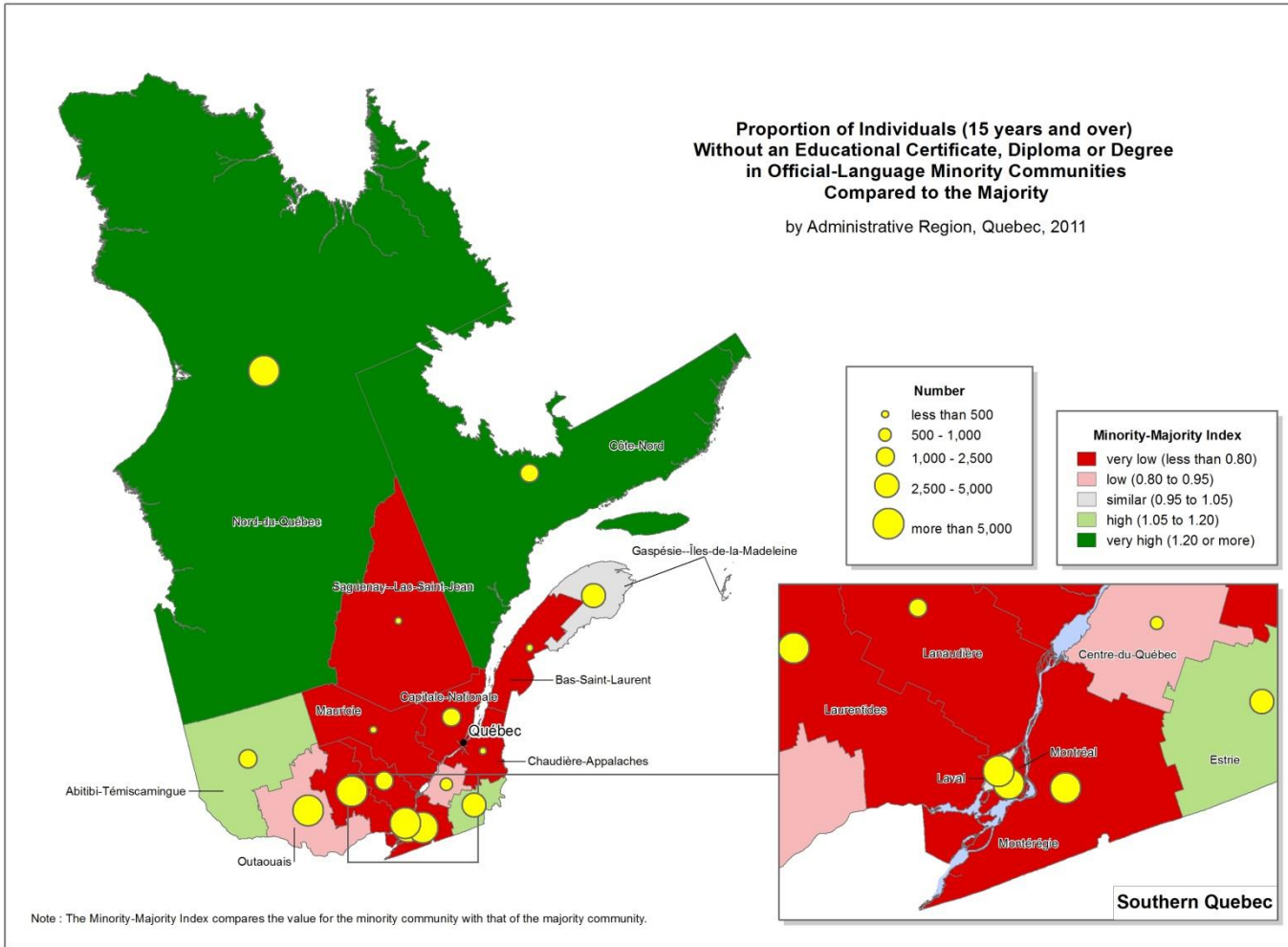
Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	7,873	2,763	35.1%	35.2%	○ 1.00	↑ 1.74	↑ 1.77	↑ 2.03	↑ 2.03	↑ 2.03	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.85	↓ 0.62
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	770	160	20.8%	27.1%	↓ 0.77	○ 1.03	↑ 1.05	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.20	↓ 0.61	○ 1.00	↑ 1.18	↓ 0.76
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	11,390	1,240	10.9%	16.5%	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.63	↑ 1.13	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.87	↓ 0.49
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	2,813	395	14.0%	24.7%	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.81	↓ 0.81	↑ 0.93	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.36
Estrie (QC)	19,518	4,998	25.6%	24.0%	↑ 1.07	↑ 1.27	↑ 1.29	↑ 1.48	↑ 1.48	↑ 1.48	↑ 0.86	↓ 0.79	○ 1.01	↓ 0.63
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,240	513	22.9%	27.6%	↓ 0.83	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.15	↑ 1.32	↑ 1.32	↑ 1.32	↓ 0.68	↑ 1.23	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.60
Montréal (QC)	129,820	20,585	15.9%	22.3%	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.80	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.87	↓ 0.55
Montréal (QC)	523,945	78,633	15.0%	19.5%	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.87	↓ 0.87	↓ 0.87	○ 0.97	↓ 0.56	○ 1.00	↓ 0.58
Laval (QC)	67,670	13,290	19.6%	19.7%	○ 1.00	○ 0.98	○ 0.99	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.14	↑ 1.14	↓ 0.88	↓ 0.47	○ 0.95	↓ 0.61
Lanaudière (QC)	10,098	1,905	18.9%	25.6%	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.94	○ 0.95	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.17	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.52
Laurentides (QC)	29,738	5,478	18.4%	23.8%	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.93	↑ 1.06	↑ 1.06	↑ 1.06	↓ 0.90	↓ 0.91	○ 0.90	↓ 0.57
Outaouais (QC)	54,885	10,943	19.9%	23.9%	↓ 0.84	○ 0.99	○ 1.00	↑ 1.15	↑ 1.15	↑ 1.15	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.59
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	3,963	1,278	32.2%	30.4%	↑ 1.06	↑ 1.60	↑ 1.62	↑ 1.86	↑ 1.86	↑ 1.86	↑ 1.07	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.94	↓ 0.62
Mauricie (QC)	2,580	498	19.3%	24.3%	↓ 0.80	○ 0.96	○ 0.97	↑ 1.12	↑ 1.12	↑ 1.12	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.70	↑ 1.06	↓ 0.69
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,380	175	12.7%	22.6%	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.73	↑ 1.68	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.47
Côte-Nord (QC)	4,265	1,950	45.7%	31.4%	↑ 1.46	↑ 2.27	↑ 2.30	↑ 2.64	↑ 2.64	↑ 2.64	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.58	○ 1.02	↓ 0.77
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	14,915	8,823	59.2%	33.4%	↑ 1.77	↑ 2.94	↑ 2.98	↑ 3.42	↑ 3.42	↑ 3.42	○ 0.95	○ 0.95	↑ 1.16	○ 0.96
Quebec (QC)	887,850	153,628	17.3%	22.6%	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.86	↓ 0.87	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↓ 0.93	↓ 0.60	○ 0.96	↓ 0.60

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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Capitale-Nationale (QC) (10.9%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC) (12.7%), and Chaudière - Appalaches (QC) (14.0%) reported a lower proportion of individuals without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.
- ✓ Anglophones in the regions of Nord-du-Québec (QC) (59.2%), Côte-Nord (QC) (45.7%), and Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) (35.1%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) without an educational certificate, diploma or degree than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.

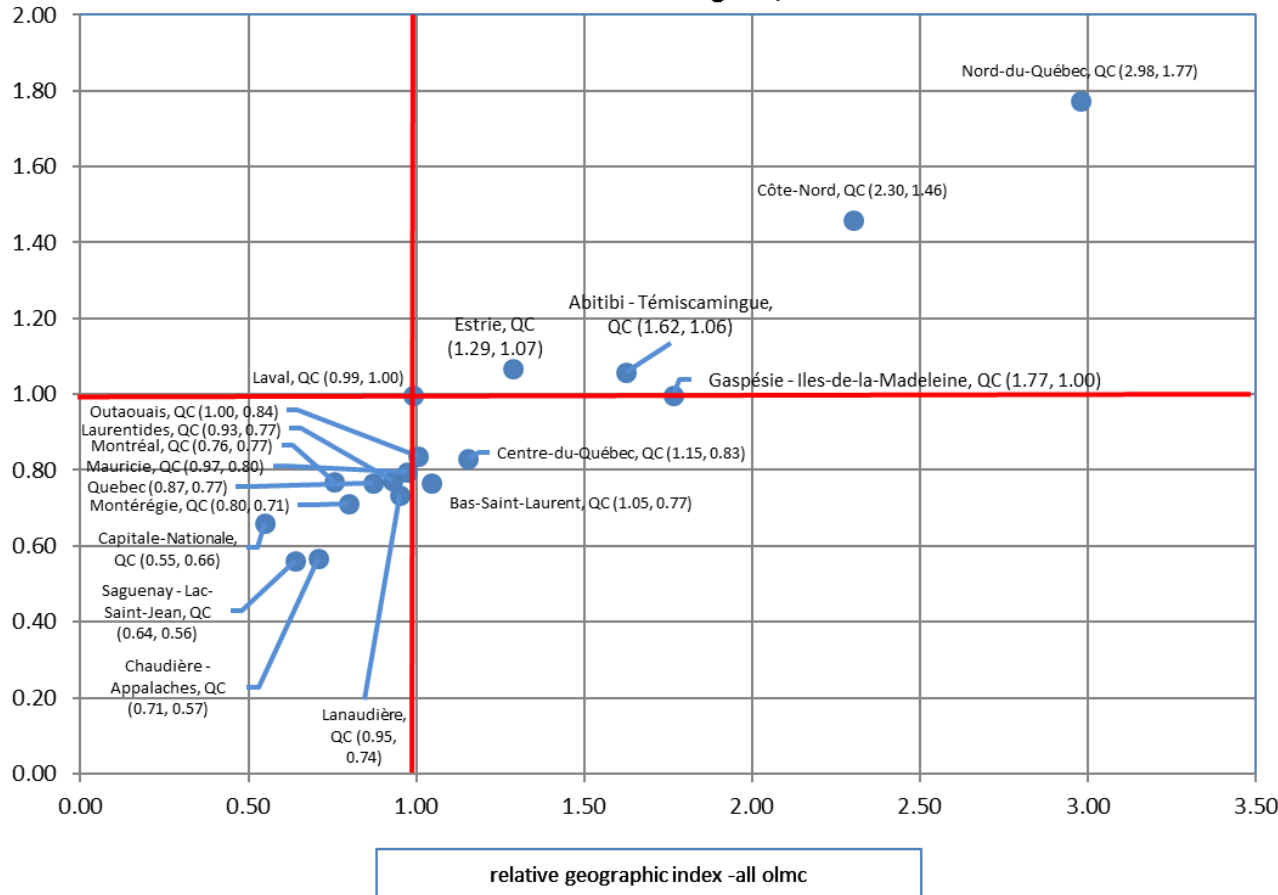


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.56), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.57), and Capitale-Nationale (0.66) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.77), Côte-Nord (1.46), and Estrie (1.07) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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 Anglophones in the Quebec Region (15 years and over)  
Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree  
Administrative Regions, 2011**



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

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

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

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

minority-majority index

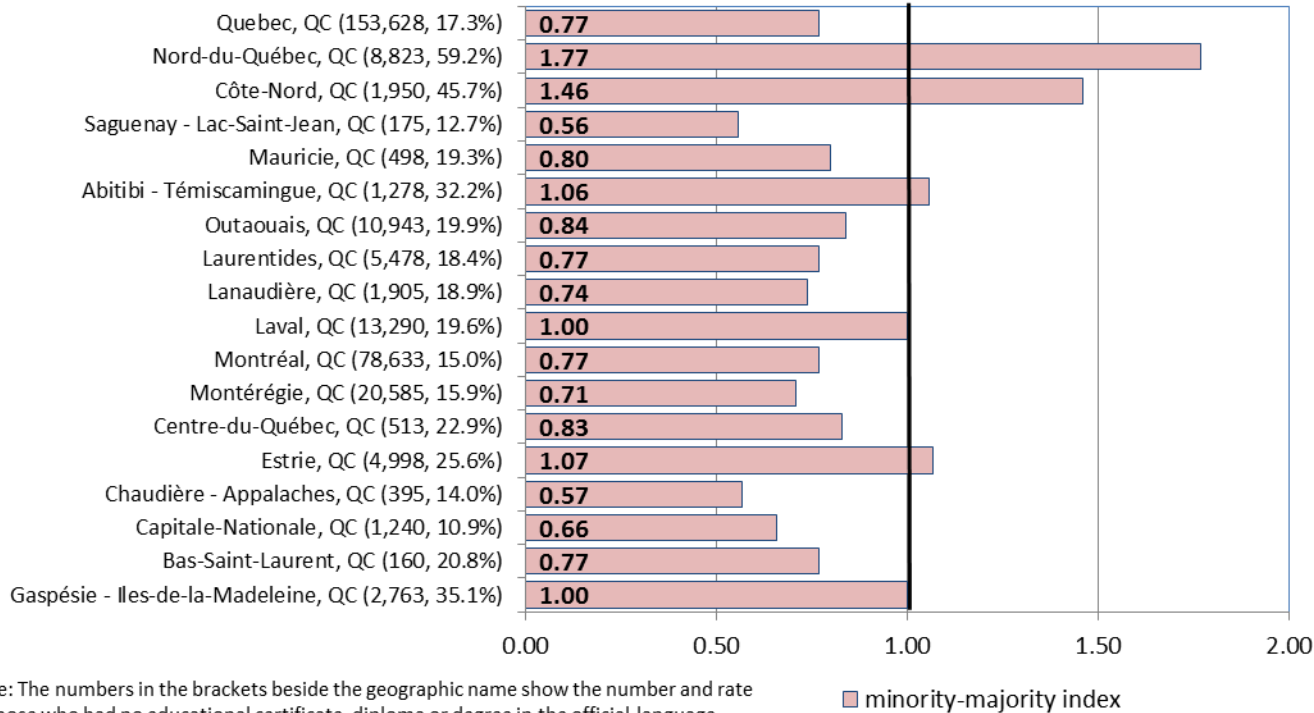
relative geographic index - all olmc

- 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.



# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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

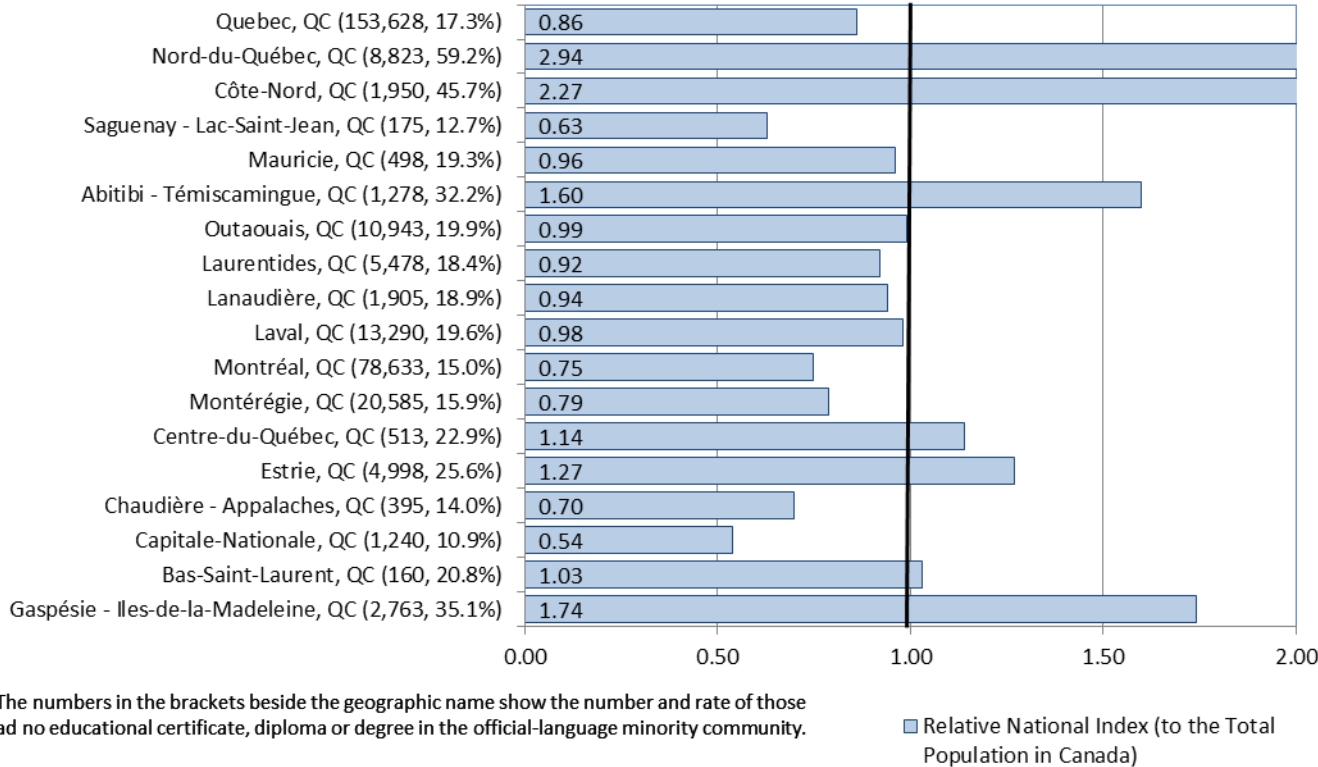


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.56), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.57), and Capitale-Nationale (0.66) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.77), Côte-Nord (1.46), and Estrie (1.07) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011**

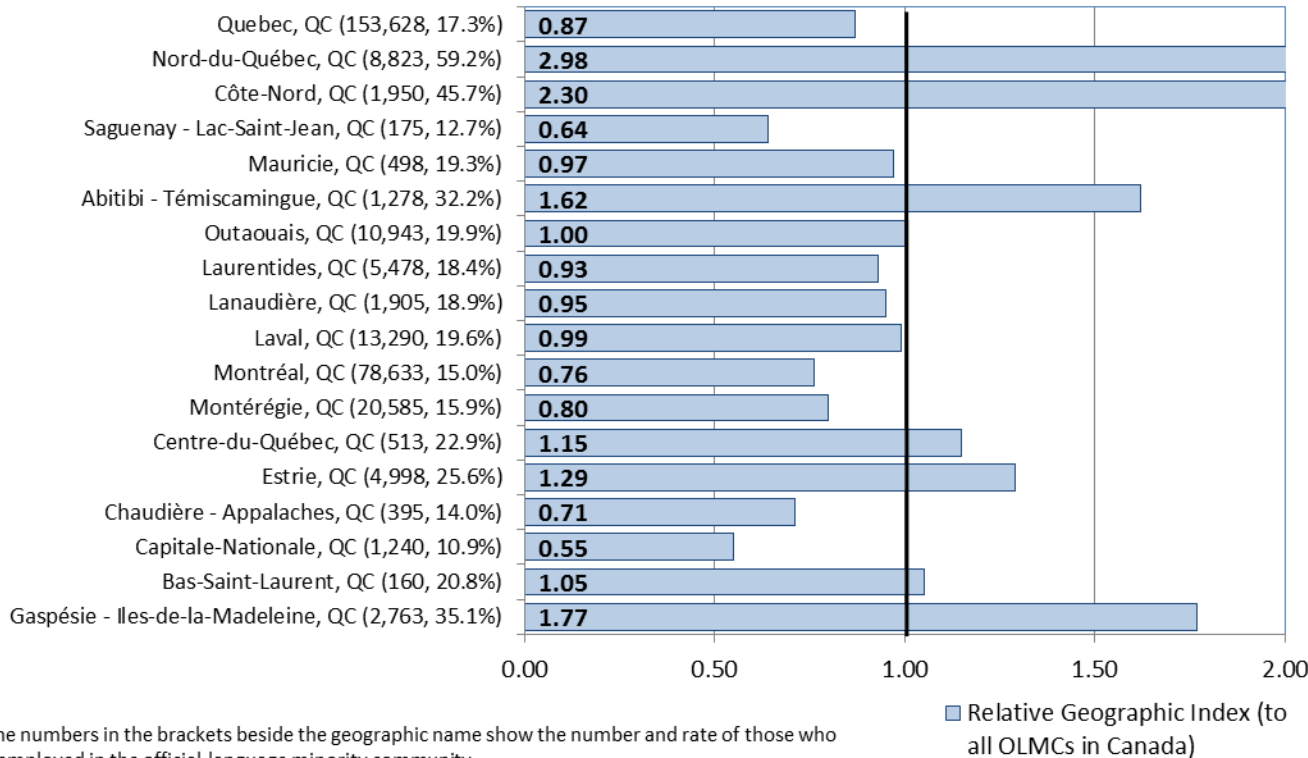


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Capitale-Nationale (0.54), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.63), and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones (15 years and over) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nord-du-Québec (2.94), Côte-Nord (2.27), and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.74) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree  
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011

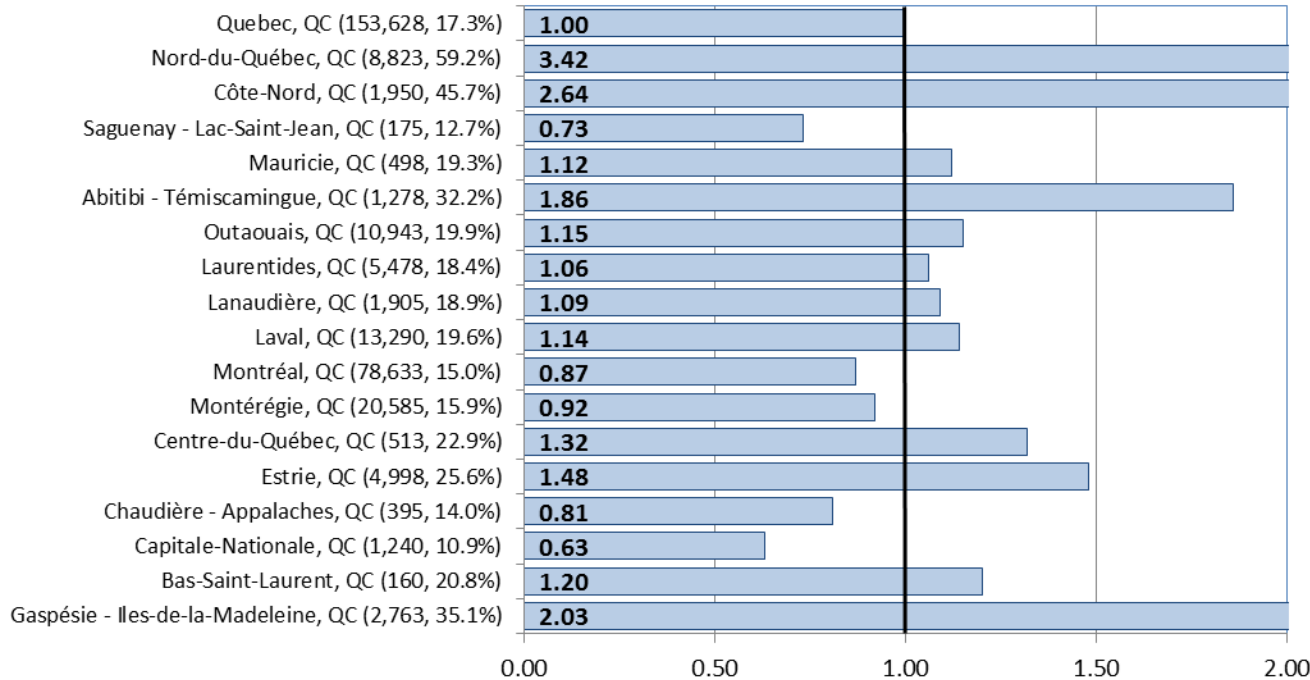


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Capitale-Nationale (0.55), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.64), and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.71) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over without an educational certificate, diploma or degree in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nord-du-Québec (2.98), Côte-Nord (2.30), and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.77) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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



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

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

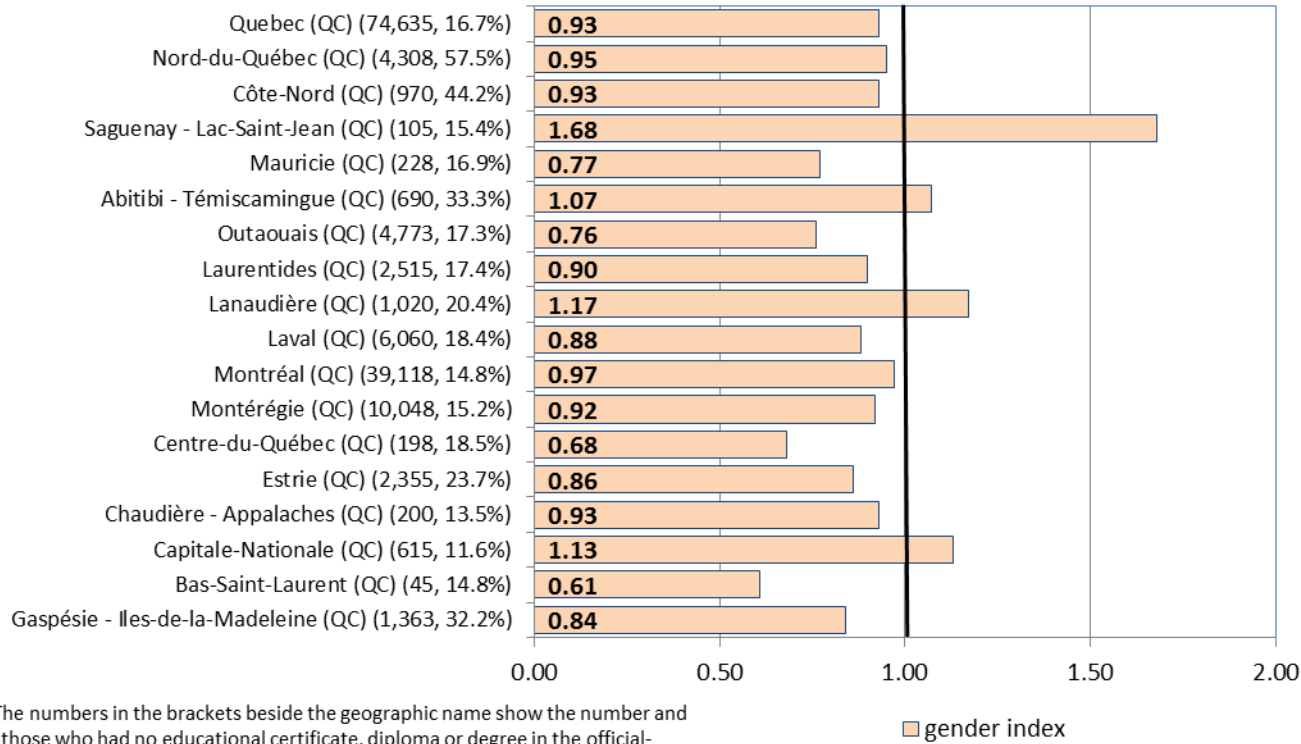
✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Capitale-Nationale (0.63), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.73), and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.81) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Quebec Region.*

✓ *The regions of Nord-du-Québec (3.42), Côte-Nord (2.64), and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (2.03) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Without an Educational Certificate, Diploma or Degree  
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011



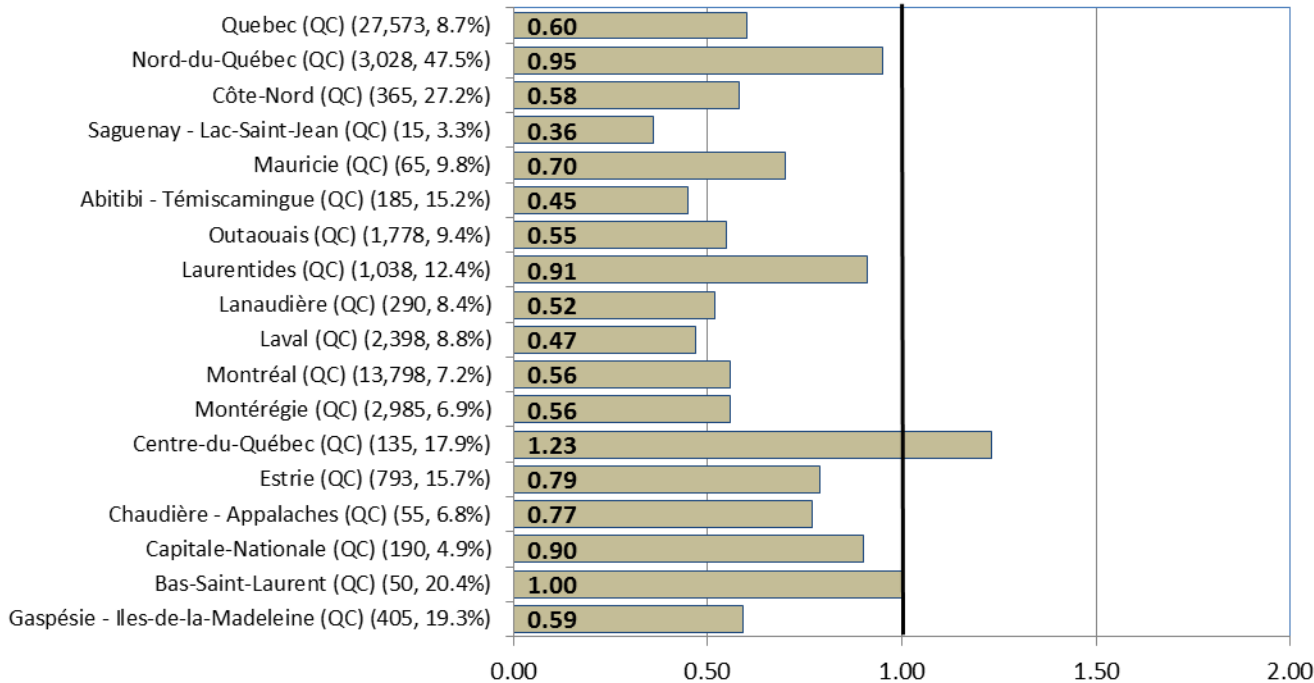
- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.61), Centre-du-Québec (0.68), and Outaouais (0.76) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.68), Lanaudière (1.17), and Capitale-Nationale (1.13) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Anglophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Quebec 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.



# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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



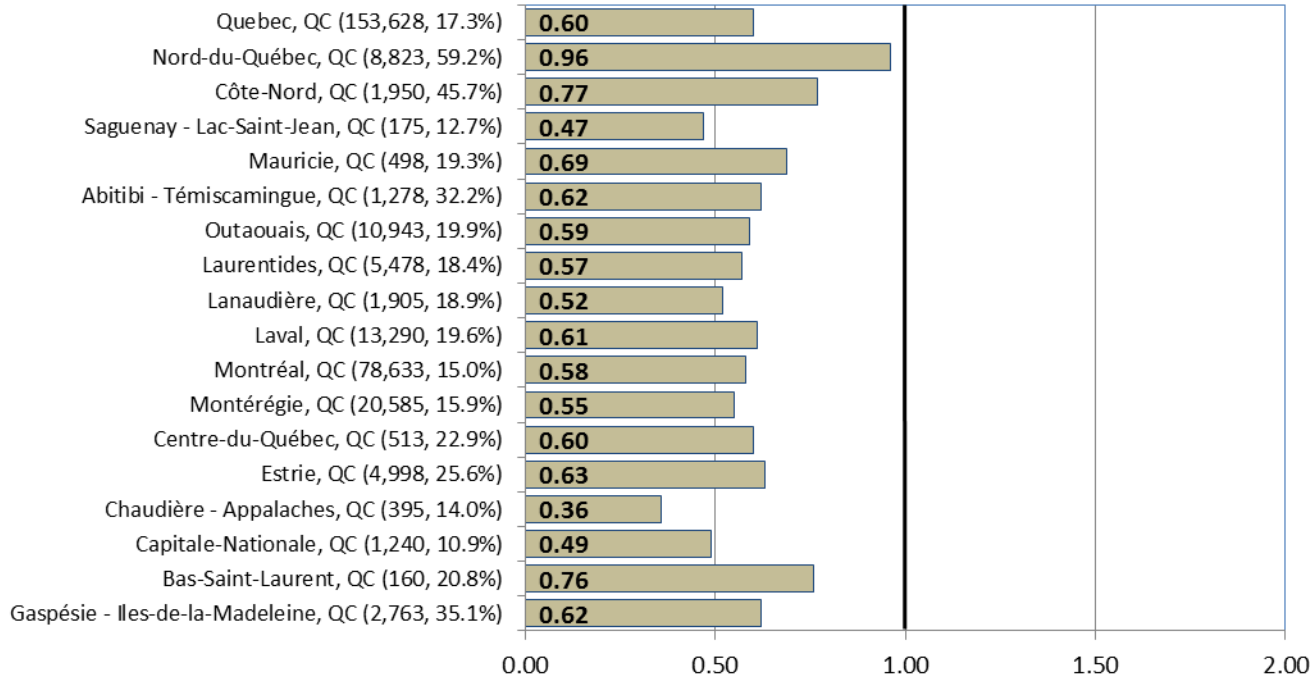
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had no educational certificate, diploma or degree in the official-language minority community. ■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.36), Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0.45), and Laval (0.47) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Centre-du-Québec (1.23), Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.00), and Nord-du-Québec (0.95) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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



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

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Chaudière - Appalaches (0.36), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.47), and Capitale-Nationale (0.49) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nord-du-Québec (0.96), Côte-Nord (0.77), and Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.76) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

# High Educational Attainment

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



# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

## Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree Quebec, 1996-2011

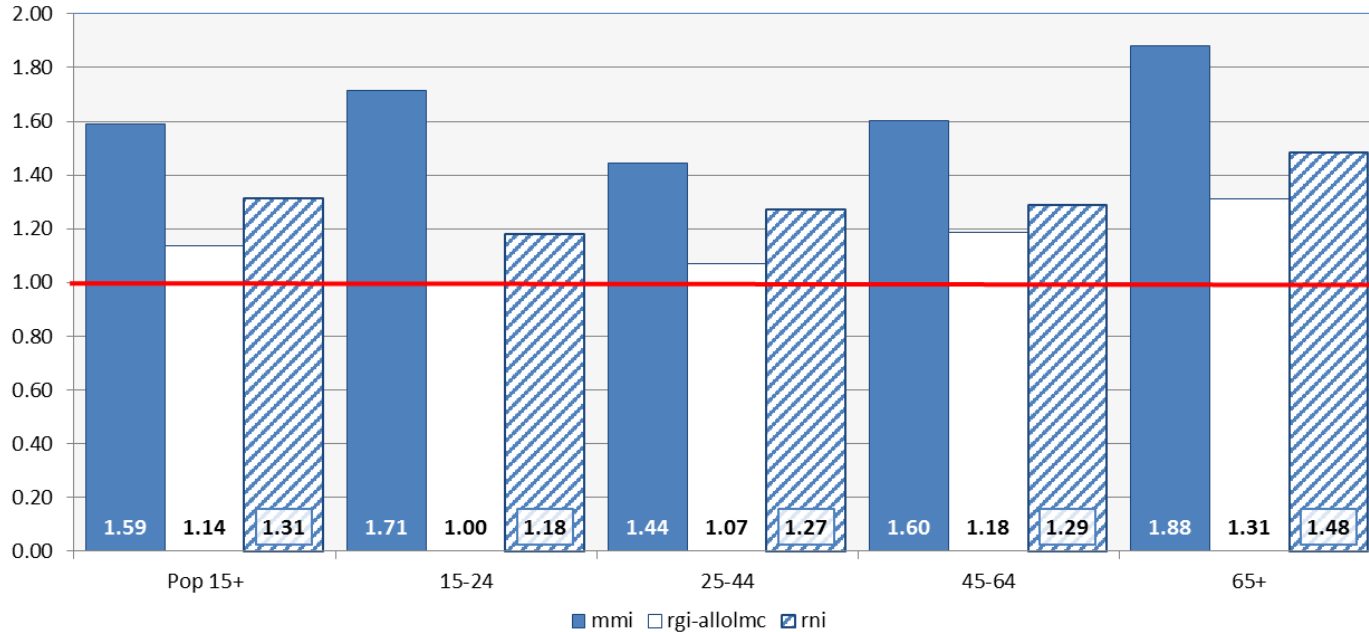
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - (15 years and over)	887,850	145,523	316,410	287,865	138,065
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (#)	243,415	13,413	125,295	78,140	26,568
	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	27.4%	9.2%	39.6%	27.1%	19.2%
	OL majority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	17.3%	5.4%	27.4%	16.9%	10.2%
	Canadian population - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	20.9%	7.8%	31.1%	21.1%	13.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.59	1.71	1.44	1.60	1.88
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.31	1.18	1.27	1.29	1.48
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.14	1.00	1.07	1.18	1.31
	Gender index	1.01	female (27.5%)		male (27.3%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.46				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.45	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.94	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.93	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	24.6%	8.4%	34.7%	25.8%	15.1%
	Minority-majority index	1.61	1.64	1.48	1.67	1.95
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.17	1.04	1.10	1.25	1.34
2001	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	21.2%	7.8%	28.5%	24.1%	11.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.64	1.68	1.49	1.79	2.12
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.19	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with at least a university bachelor's degree (%)	19.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.69	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.22	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Anglophones aged 15 years and over in Quebec, 243,415 (27.4%) had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=1.59) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=1.14).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.01 which means that the proportion for women was similar to that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.46 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=1.59).
- ✓ 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 had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=1.44).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=1.60).

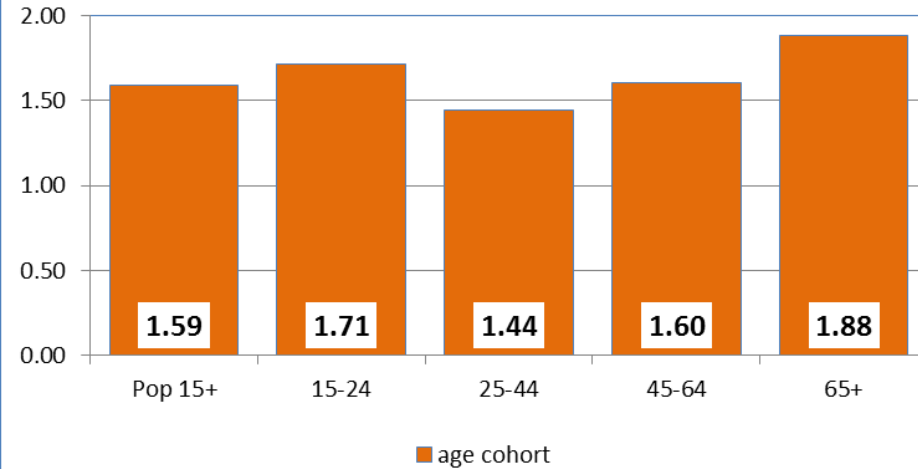
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=1.59).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Anglophones in Quebec with at least a university bachelor's degree was highest in 1996 (mmi=1.69) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=1.59).
- ✓ 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 had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=1.44).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=1.60).

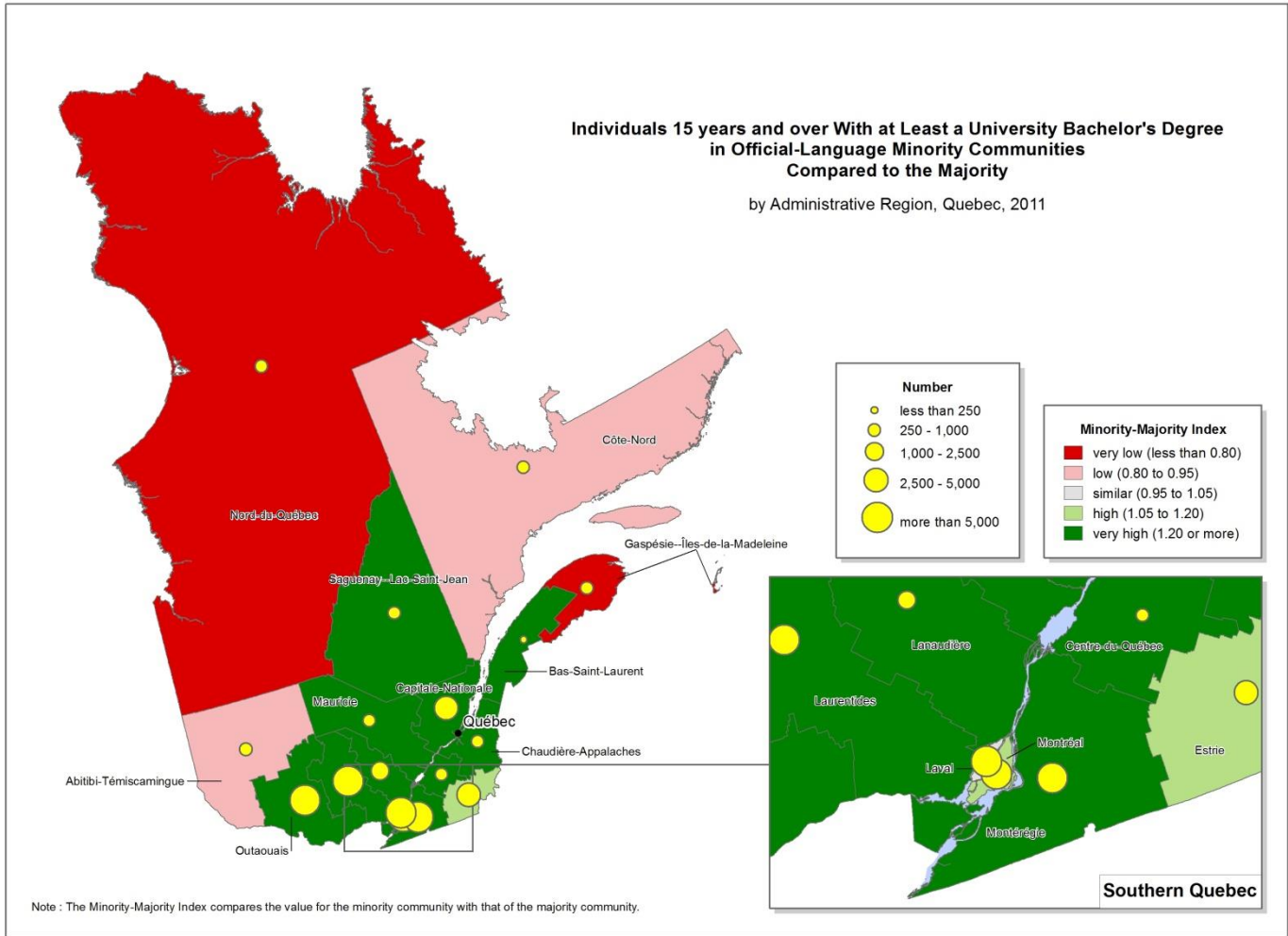
# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree  
Quebec Region and Administrative Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	7,873	525	6.7%	8.6%	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.24	↑ 1.29	↑ 1.99	↔ 1.19	↑ 1.73
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	770	225	29.2%	11.6%	↑ 2.51	↑ 1.40	↑ 1.21	↔ 1.07	↔ 1.07	↔ 1.07	○ 1.01	↘ 0.85	○ 1.03	↑ 1.60
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	11,390	3,995	35.1%	21.2%	↑ 1.66	↑ 1.68	↑ 1.46	↑ 1.28	↑ 1.28	↑ 1.28	↘ 0.93	↑ 1.30	○ 0.97	↑ 1.41
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	2,813	643	22.9%	12.6%	↑ 1.82	↔ 1.10	○ 0.95	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.83	↘ 0.83	↑ 1.21	↔ 1.10	○ 1.05	↑ 2.39
Estrie (QC)	19,518	3,588	18.4%	15.5%	↔ 1.19	↘ 0.88	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.67	○ 1.04	↑ 1.43	○ 1.01	↑ 1.48
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,240	303	13.5%	9.6%	↑ 1.41	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.49	↑ 1.30	↑ 1.92	↔ 1.10	↑ 1.59
Montréal (QC)	523,945	169,095	32.3%	28.5%	↔ 1.13	↑ 1.55	↑ 1.34	↔ 1.18	↔ 1.18	↔ 1.18	○ 0.99	↑ 1.42	↘ 0.85	↑ 1.42
Laval (QC)	67,670	13,025	19.2%	19.3%	○ 1.00	↘ 0.92	↘ 0.80	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.70	↔ 1.07	↑ 1.59	○ 1.01	↑ 1.62
Lanaudière (QC)	10,098	1,390	13.8%	10.3%	↑ 1.34	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.50	↔ 1.07	↑ 1.66	↔ 1.11	↑ 1.71
Laurentides (QC)	29,738	5,080	17.1%	12.9%	↑ 1.32	↘ 0.82	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.62	↔ 1.09	↑ 1.37	○ 1.03	↑ 1.61
Outaouais (QC)	54,885	13,423	24.5%	19.3%	↑ 1.26	↔ 1.17	○ 1.01	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.89	↔ 1.10	↑ 1.57	↔ 1.05	↑ 1.58
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	3,963	373	9.4%	10.8%	↘ 0.87	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.34	↔ 1.16	↑ 1.36	↓ 0.75	↔ 1.13
Mauricie (QC)	2,580	515	20.0%	11.9%	↑ 1.68	○ 0.96	↘ 0.83	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.73	↘ 0.91	↑ 1.29	○ 1.01	↑ 1.42
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,380	353	25.6%	11.7%	↑ 2.18	↑ 1.23	↔ 1.06	↘ 0.93	↘ 0.93	↘ 0.93	↘ 0.67	↘ 0.88	○ 0.98	↑ 1.42
Côte-Nord (QC)	4,265	343	8.0%	9.2%	↘ 0.87	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.29	↑ 1.92	↑ 1.39	↔ 1.09	↑ 1.56
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	14,915	713	4.8%	11.1%	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.17	↑ 2.32	↓ 0.63	↘ 0.80	○ 1.04
Quebec (QC)	887,850	243,415	27.4%	17.3%	↑ 1.59	↑ 1.31	↔ 1.14	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.01	↑ 1.46	↘ 0.94	↑ 1.45

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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with at least a university bachelor's degree in the Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (QC) (4.8%), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) (6.7%), and Côte-Nord (QC) (8.0%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with at least a university bachelor's degree than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.
- ✓ Anglophones in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (QC) (35.1%), Montréal (QC) (32.3%), and Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC) (29.2%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with at least a university bachelor's degree than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.



- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.43), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.77), and Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Bas-Saint-Laurent (2.51), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (2.18), and Chaudière - Appalaches (1.82) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*



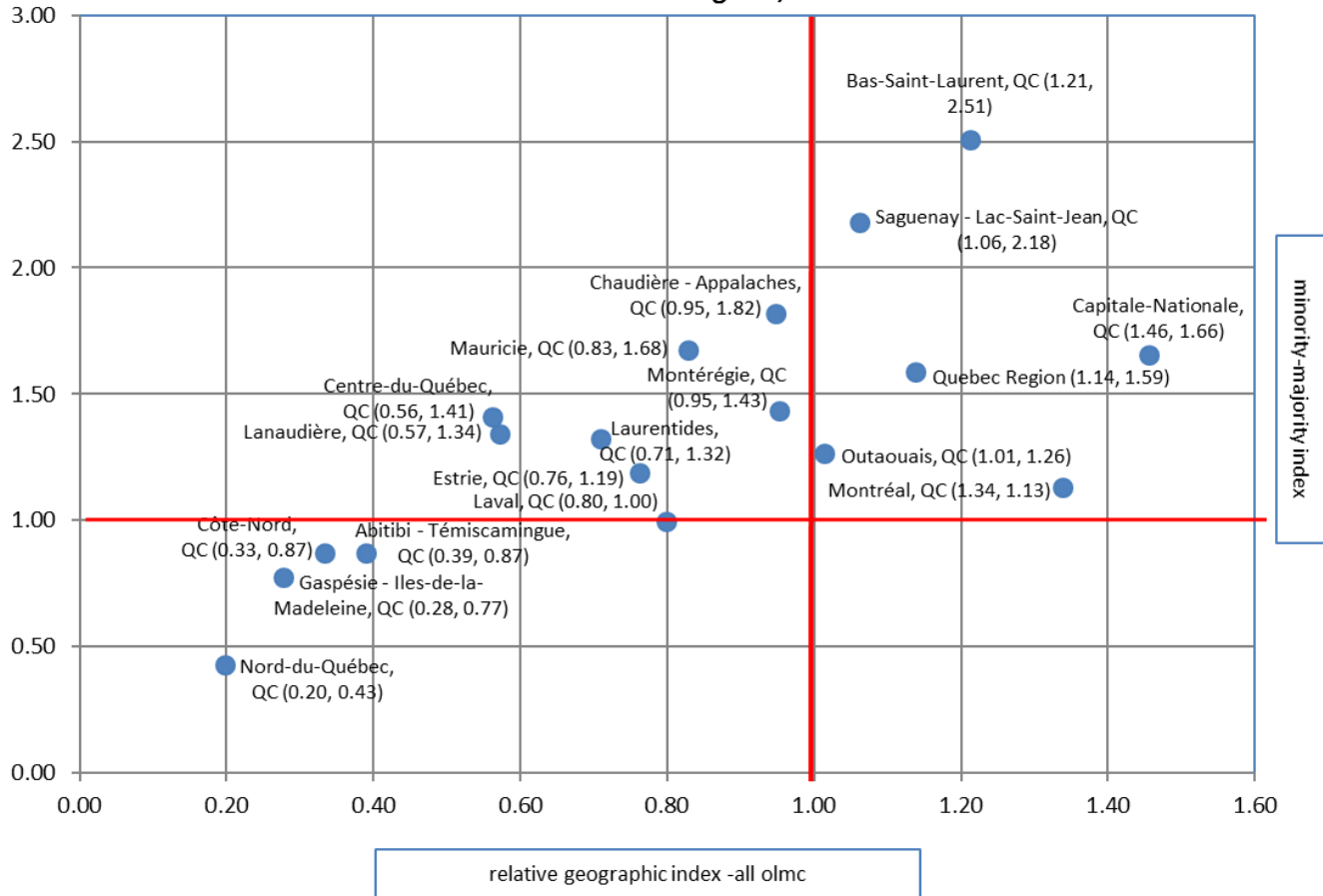
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, July 2014.  
 Based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Main map scale: 1 : 11 500 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 3 000 000.  
 The language definition used is the first Official Language Spoken. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census of Canada.



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



**Proportion of Anglophones in the Quebec Region (15 years and over)  
 With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree  
 Administrative Regions, 2011**



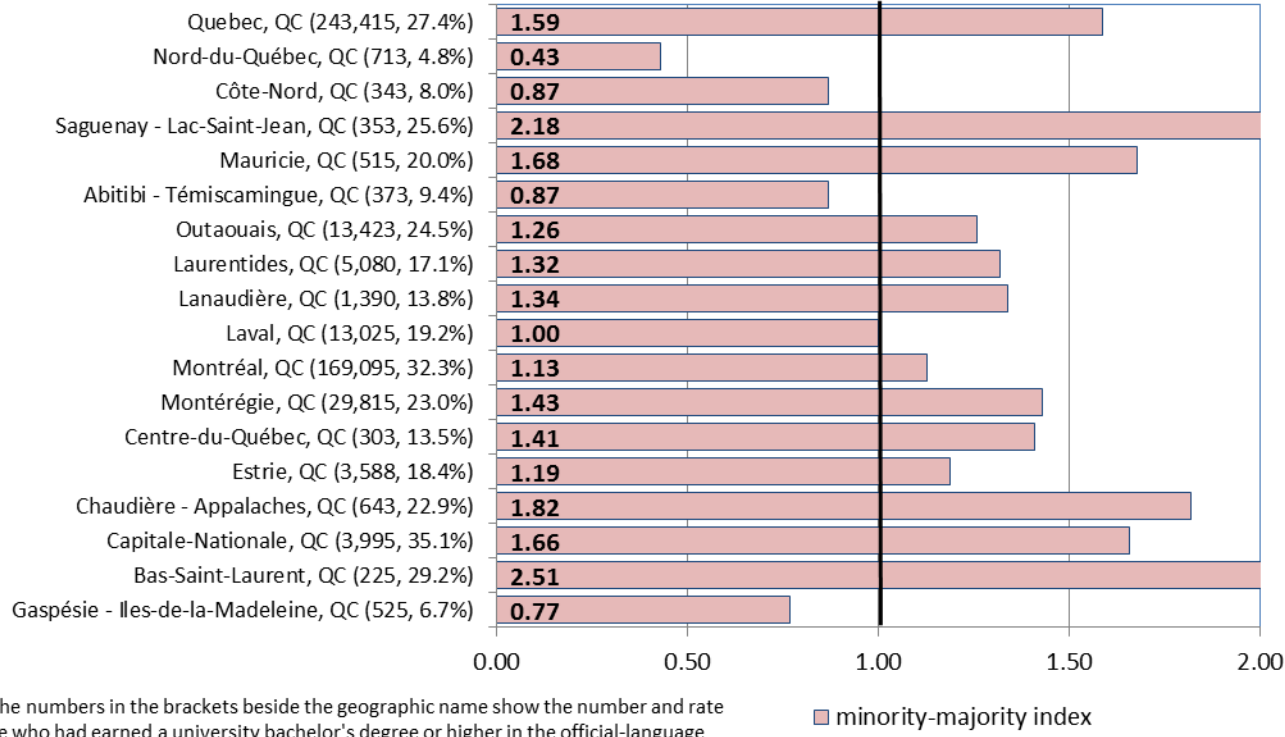
- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion with at least a university bachelor's degree in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion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

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

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

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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

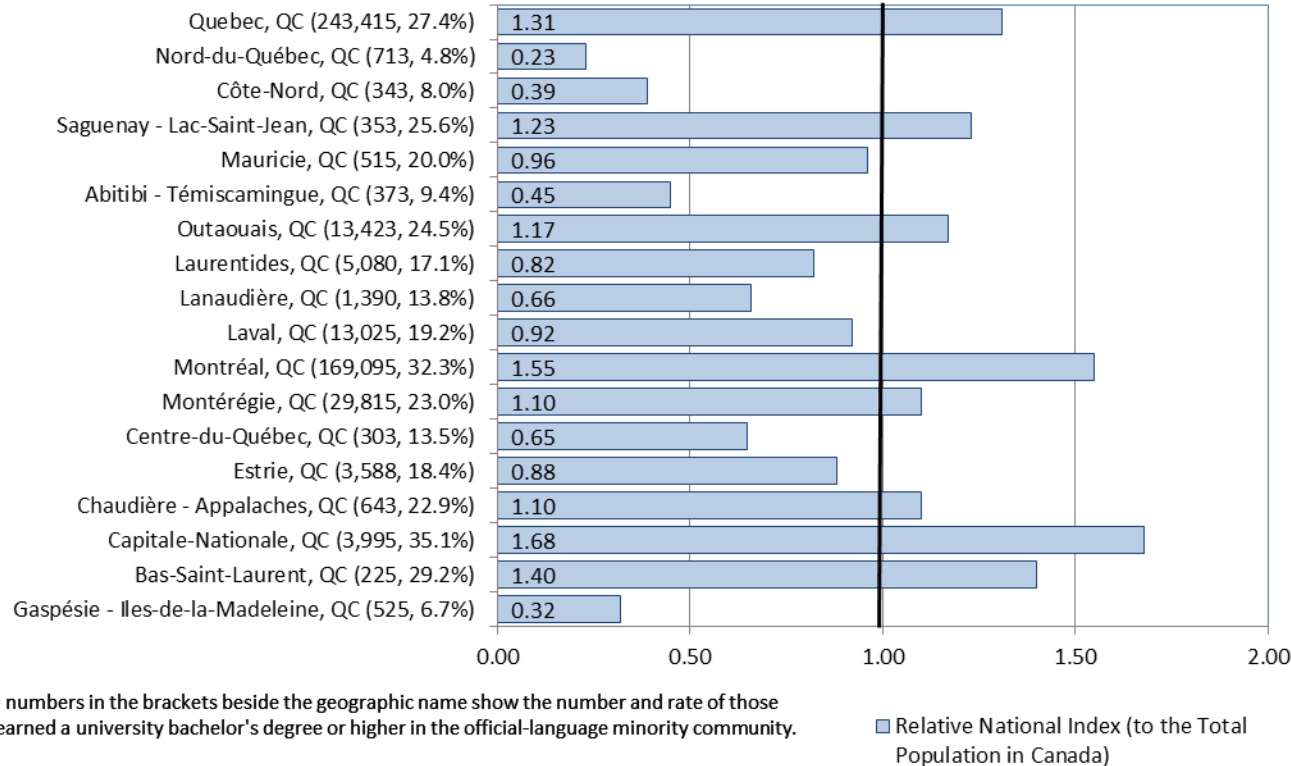


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.43), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.77), and Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0.87) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree.*
- ✓ *The regions of Bas-Saint-Laurent (2.51), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (2.18), and Chaudière - Appalaches (1.82) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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

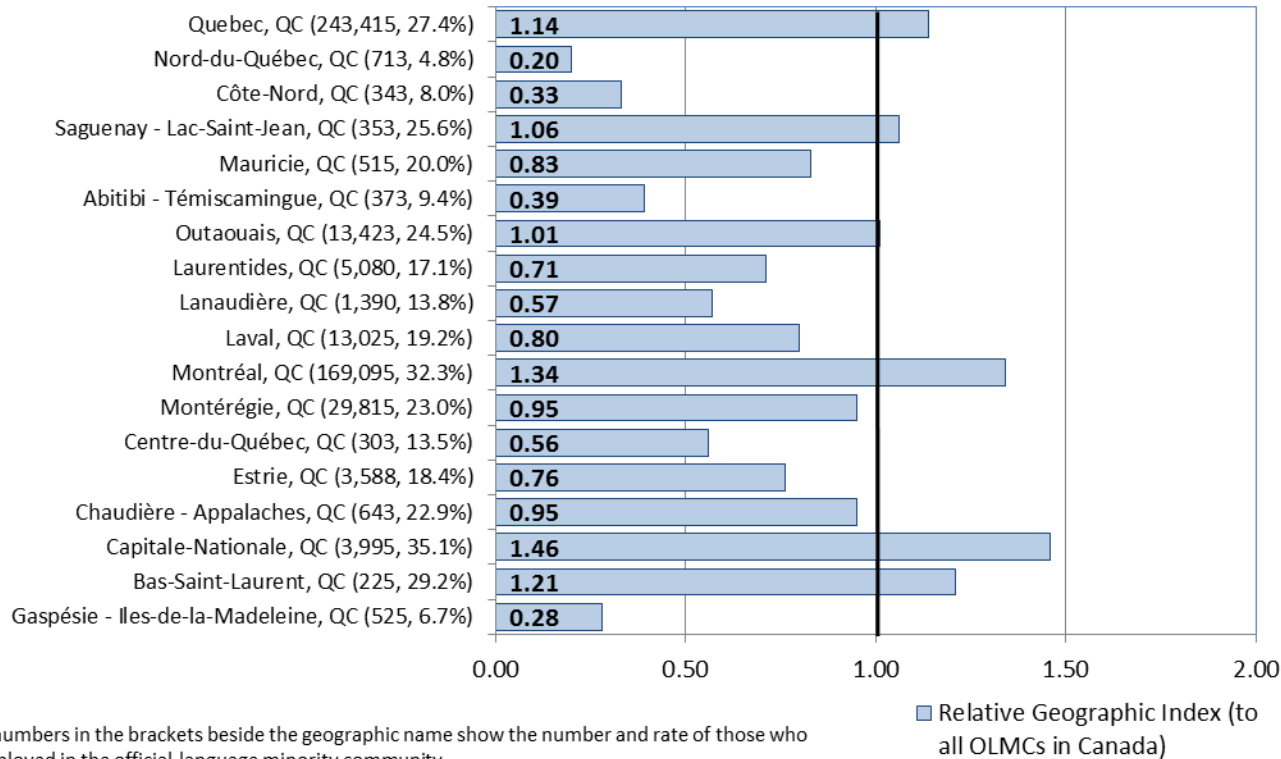


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.23), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.32), and Côte-Nord (0.39) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones (15 years and over) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Capitale-Nationale (1.68), Montréal (1.55), and Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.40) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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



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

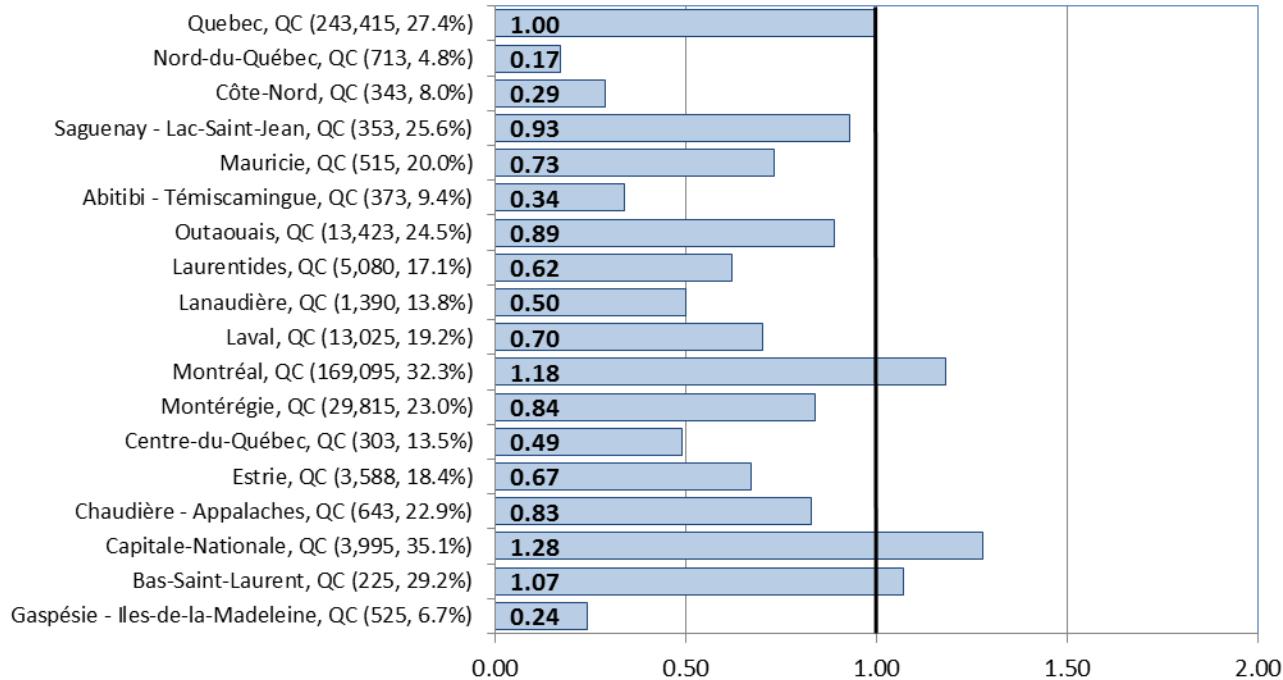


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.20), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.28), and Côte-Nord (0.33) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with at least a university bachelor's degree in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Capitale-Nationale (1.46), Montréal (1.34), and Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.21) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree  
Compared to All Minority anglophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011



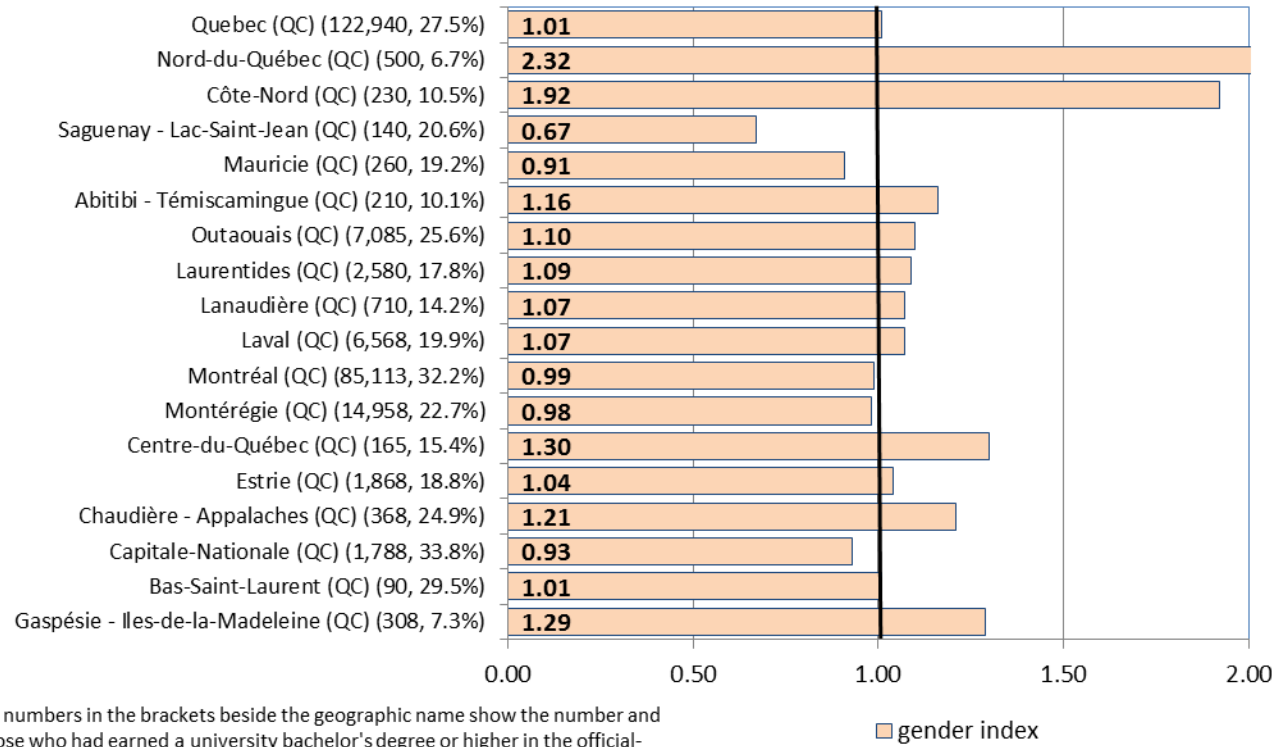
Relative Geographic Index (to the same Official-Language Minority)

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Nord-du-Québec (0.17), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.24), and Côte-Nord (0.29) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Capitale-Nationale (1.28), Montréal (1.18), and Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.07) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree  
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011

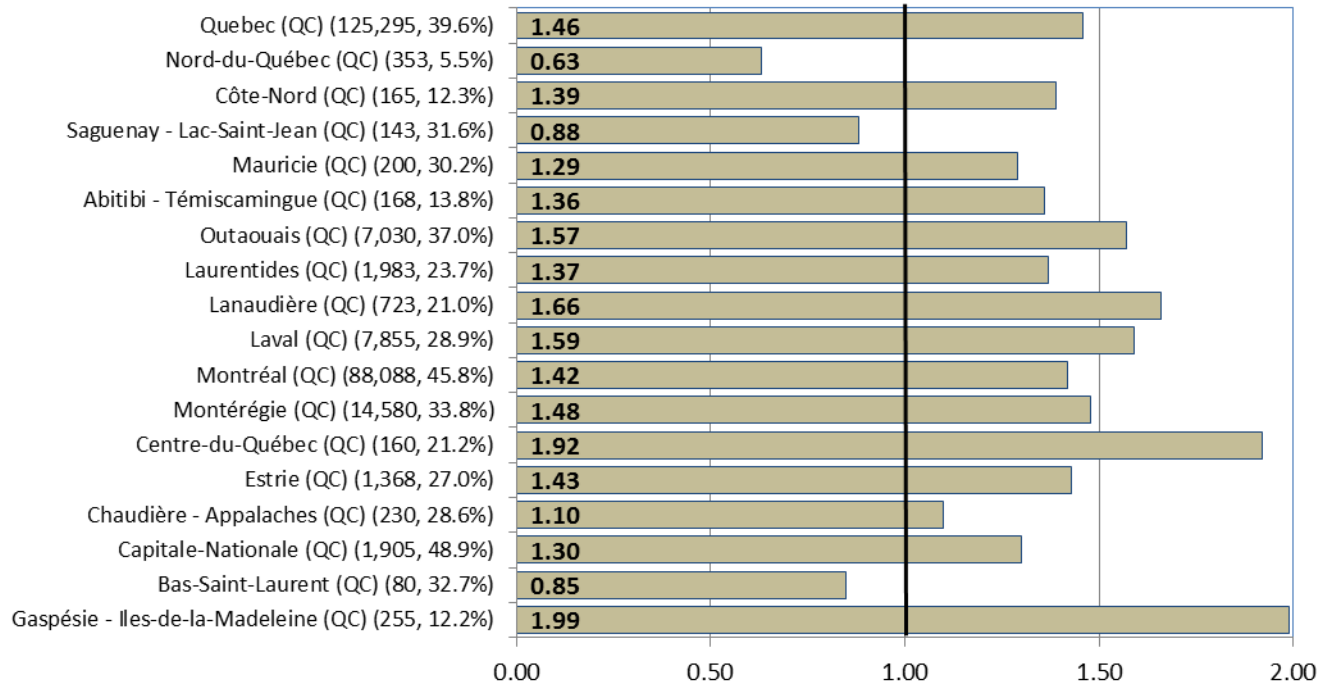


- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Anglophone communities in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.67), Mauricie (0.91), and Capitale-Nationale (0.93) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nord-du-Québec (2.32), Côte-Nord (1.92), and Centre-du-Québec (1.30) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Anglophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Quebec 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With at Least a University Bachelor's Degree  
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011**



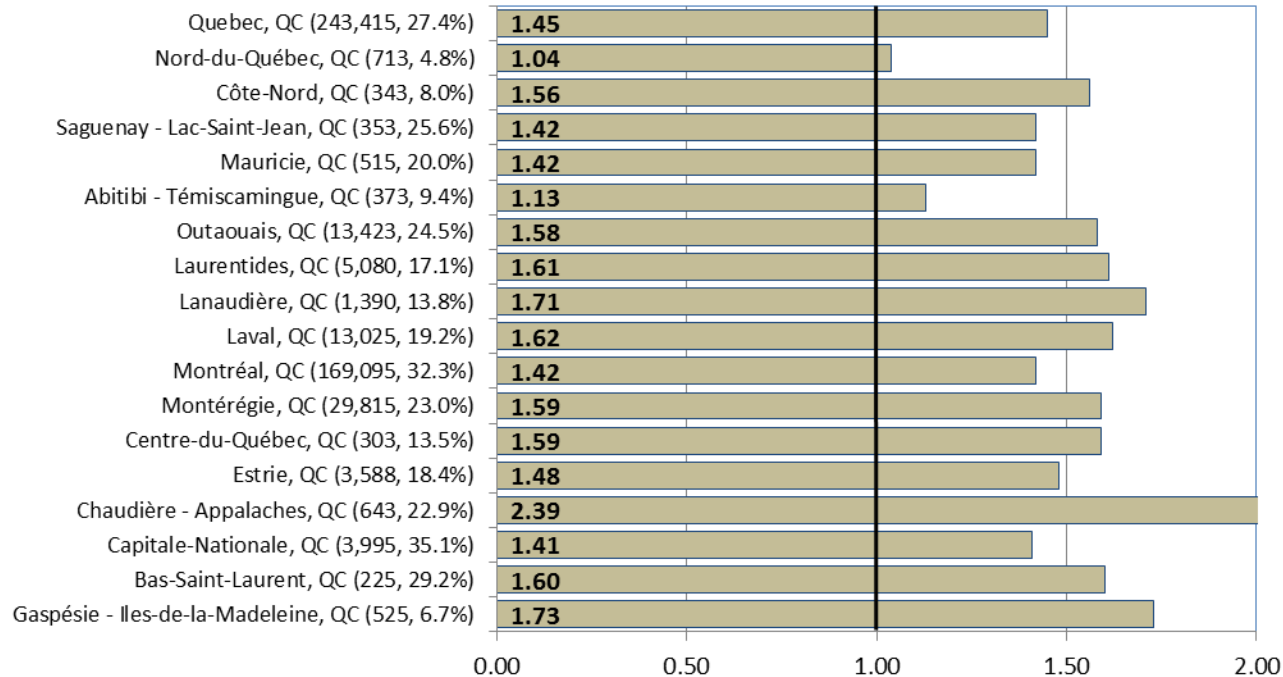
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who had earned a university bachelor's degree or higher in the official-language minority

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Nord-du-Québec (0.63), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.85), and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.88) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1.99), Centre-du-Québec (1.92), and Lanaudière (1.66) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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



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

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Nord-du-Québec (1.04), Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.13), and Capitale-Nationale (1.41) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Chaudière - Appalaches (2.39), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.73), and Lanaudière (1.71) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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





**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed  
Quebec, 1996-2011**

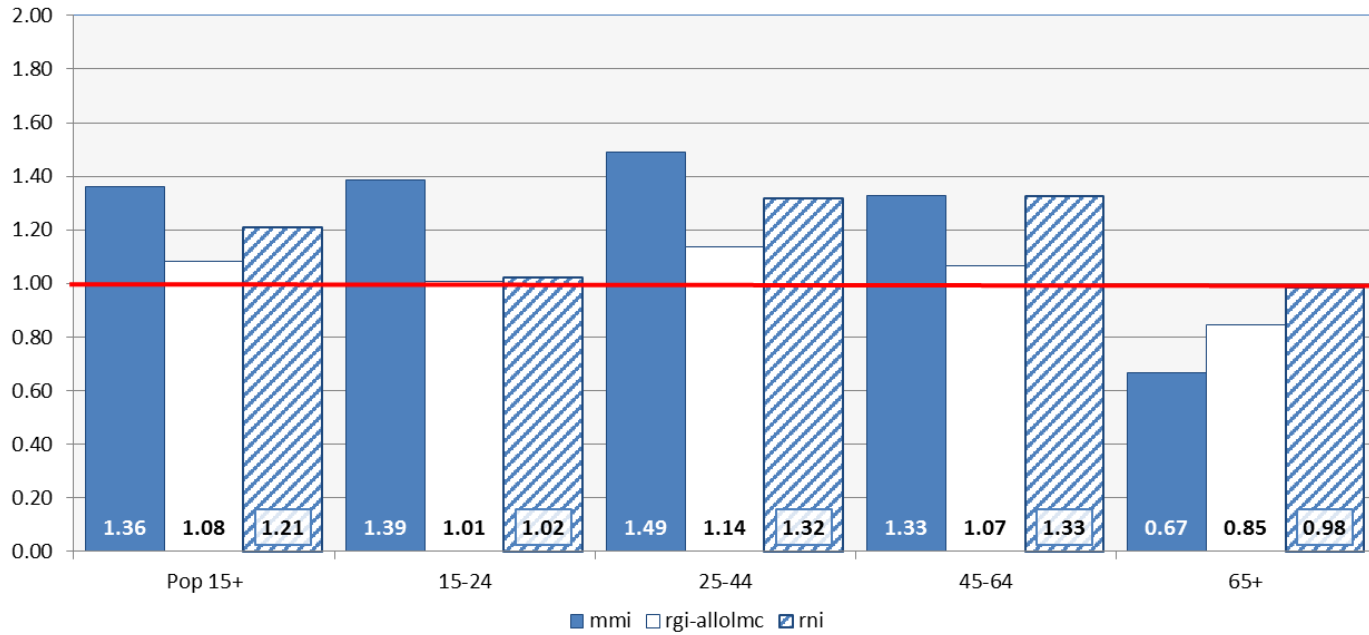
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - who were in the labour force	571,848	76,123	261,015	214,593	20,120
	OL minority - who were unemployed (#)	53,558	12,860	22,750	16,543	1,398
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	9.4%	16.9%	8.7%	7.7%	6.9%
	OL majority - who were unemployed (%)	6.9%	12.2%	5.8%	5.8%	10.4%
	Canadian population - who were unemployed (%)	7.8%	16.6%	6.6%	5.8%	7.1%
	Minority-majority index	1.36	1.39	1.49	1.33	0.67
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.21	1.02	1.32	1.33	0.98
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.08	1.01	1.14	1.07	0.85
	Gender index	0.95	female (9.1%)		male (9.6%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.13				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.71	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.19	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.00	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	8.8%	14.9%	8.8%	6.7%	5.4%
	Minority-majority index	1.33	1.29	1.48	1.22	0.75
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.13	1.04	1.19	1.09	1.00
2001	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	9.4%	14.9%	9.3%	7.4%	5.6%
	Minority-majority index	1.17	1.15	1.30	1.07	0.62
1996	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.07	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were unemployed (%)	13.2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.15	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.08	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Anglophones aged 15 years and over in Quebec, 53,558 (9.4%) were unemployed.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=1.36) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.08).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.95 which means that the proportion for women was lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.13 which means that the proportion of individuals who were unemployed in the 25-44 age group was higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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



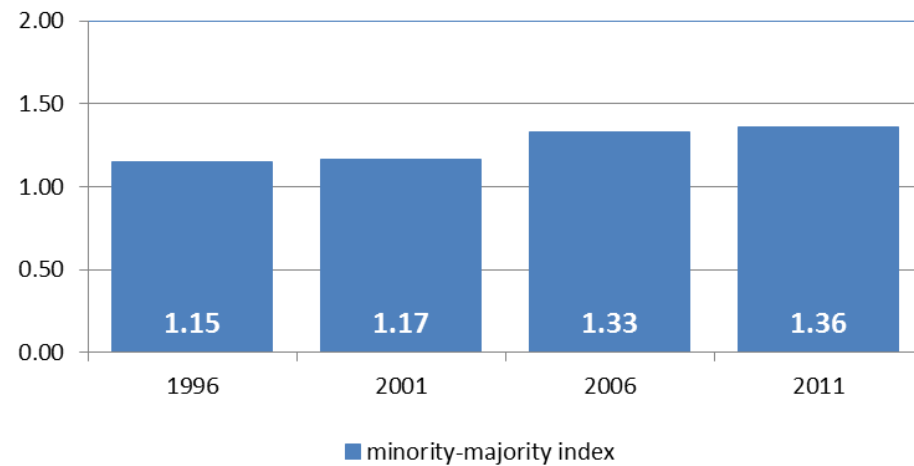
- ✓ *In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were unemployed was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=1.36).*
- ✓ *When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.*
- ✓ *For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were unemployed was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=1.49).*
- ✓ *For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=1.33).*

- 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.



# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were unemployed Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were unemployed Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were unemployed was much higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=1.36).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Anglophones in Quebec who were unemployed was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.36) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.15).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were unemployed was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=1.49).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=1.33).

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

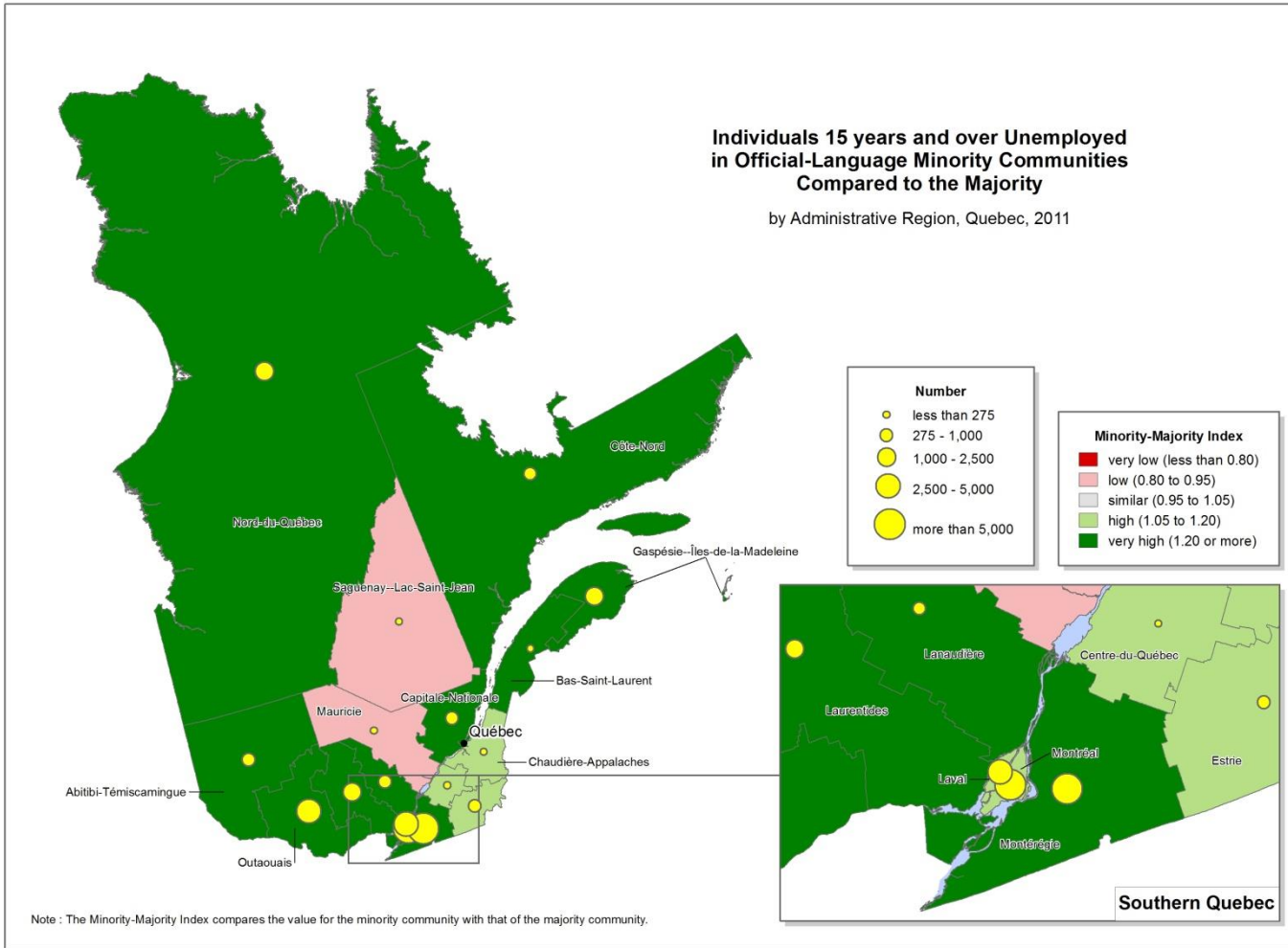
Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed  
Quebec Region and Administrative Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who were unemployed		Relative indices									
	(Individuals 15 years and over) Who Were In The Labour Force	Individuals 15 years and over Who Were Unemployed	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	3,903	1,098	28.1%	14.8%	↑ 1.90	↑ 3.63	↑ 3.25	↑ 3.00	↑ 3.00	↑ 3.00	↓ 0.52	○ 1.02	↑ 1.43	↓ 0.79
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	500	55	11.0%	8.8%	↑ 1.25	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.27	↔ 1.17	↔ 1.17	↔ 1.17	↑ 1.40	↔ 1.06	↔ 1.14	↓ 0.61
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	7,360	480	6.5%	4.9%	↑ 1.34	↔ 0.84	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.70	↓ 0.70	↔ 0.88	↔ 0.83	↑ 1.25	↓ 0.55
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	1,713	90	5.3%	4.6%	↔ 1.14	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.56	↔ 1.09	--	↔ 0.85	↓ 0.40
Estrie (QC)	10,713	745	7.0%	6.1%	↔ 1.14	↔ 0.90	↔ 0.80	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.74	○ 0.99	↓ 0.79	↔ 0.93	↓ 0.58
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	1,505	110	7.3%	6.6%	↔ 1.11	↔ 0.94	↔ 0.84	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.60	↑ 1.72	↑ 1.22	↔ 0.83
Montérégie (QC)	85,315	6,563	7.7%	5.6%	↑ 1.38	○ 0.99	↔ 0.89	↔ 0.82	↔ 0.82	↔ 0.82	↔ 1.06	↔ 0.94	↔ 1.17	↓ 0.71
Montréal (QC)	334,508	33,278	9.9%	9.4%	↔ 1.06	↑ 1.28	↔ 1.15	↔ 1.06	↔ 1.06	↔ 1.06	○ 0.96	↑ 1.20	○ 1.02	↓ 0.74
Laval (QC)	47,750	3,468	7.3%	6.6%	↔ 1.10	↔ 0.94	↔ 0.84	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.78	○ 1.02	↔ 0.90	↔ 0.82	↓ 0.62
Lanaudière (QC)	6,590	513	7.8%	6.3%	↑ 1.24	○ 1.00	↔ 0.90	↔ 0.83	↔ 0.83	↔ 0.83	○ 1.04	↔ 0.86	↔ 0.92	↓ 0.55
Laurentides (QC)	17,985	1,473	8.2%	6.6%	↑ 1.24	↔ 1.06	○ 0.95	↔ 0.87	↔ 0.87	↔ 0.87	↔ 1.19	↔ 1.16	↔ 1.11	↓ 0.63
Outaouais (QC)	37,183	3,080	8.3%	6.2%	↑ 1.35	↔ 1.07	○ 0.96	↔ 0.88	↔ 0.88	↔ 0.88	↔ 0.85	↑ 1.28	↑ 1.20	↓ 0.70
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	2,270	280	12.3%	7.8%	↑ 1.59	↑ 1.59	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.32	↑ 1.32	↑ 1.32	↑ 0.82	↑ 1.73	↑ 1.45	↔ 0.81
Mauricie (QC)	1,353	100	7.4%	8.3%	↔ 0.89	○ 0.95	↔ 0.85	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.62	↔ 0.88	↔ 0.92	↓ 0.56
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	870	65	7.5%	8.5%	↔ 0.88	○ 0.96	↔ 0.86	↔ 0.80	↔ 0.80	↔ 0.80	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.68	↔ 0.86	↓ 0.48
Côte-Nord (QC)	2,648	728	27.5%	8.3%	↑ 3.33	↑ 3.55	↑ 3.17	↑ 2.94	↑ 2.94	↑ 2.94	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.65	↑ 1.25	↓ 0.65
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	9,673	1,425	14.7%	10.7%	↑ 1.38	↑ 1.90	↑ 1.70	↑ 1.57	↑ 1.57	↑ 1.57	↓ 0.65	↑ 1.66	↔ 0.86	↔ 0.85
Quebec (QC)	571,848	53,558	9.4%	6.9%	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.21	↔ 1.08	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 0.95	↔ 1.13	↔ 1.19	↓ 0.71

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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were unemployed in the Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Chaudière - Appalaches (QC) (5.3%), Capitale-Nationale (QC) (6.5%), and Estrie (QC) (7.0%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were unemployed than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.
- ✓ Anglophones in the regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) (28.1%), Côte-Nord (QC) (27.5%), and Nord-du-Québec (QC) (14.7%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) who were unemployed than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile



- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.88), Mauricie (0.89), and Montréal (1.06) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*
- ✓ *The regions of Côte-Nord (3.33), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.90), and Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.59) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*



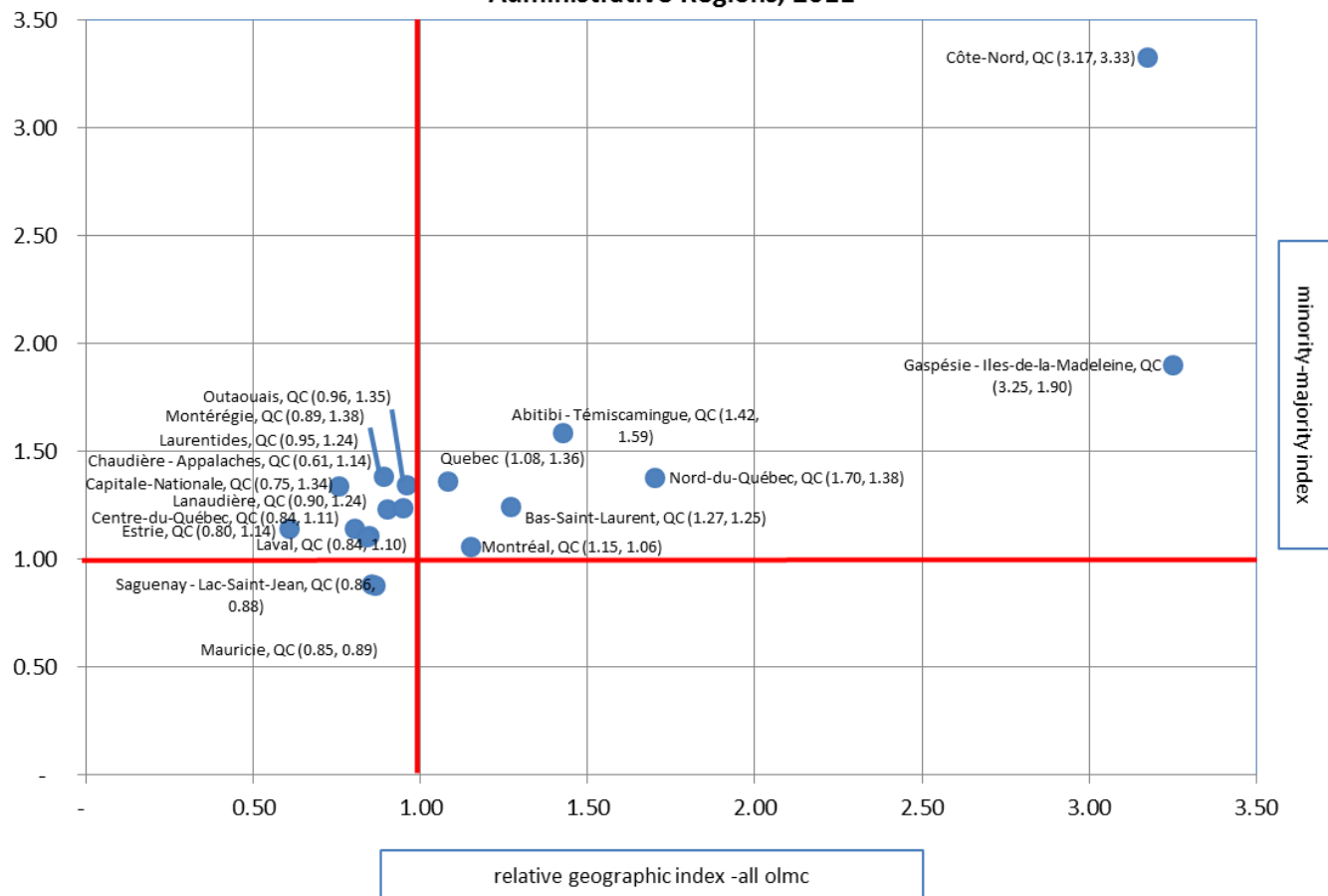
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, July 2014.  
 Based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Main map scale: 1 : 11 500 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 3 000 000.  
 The language definition used is the first Official Language Spoken. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census of Canada.



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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

**Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec (15 years and over)  
Who Were Unemployed  
Administrative Regions, 2011**

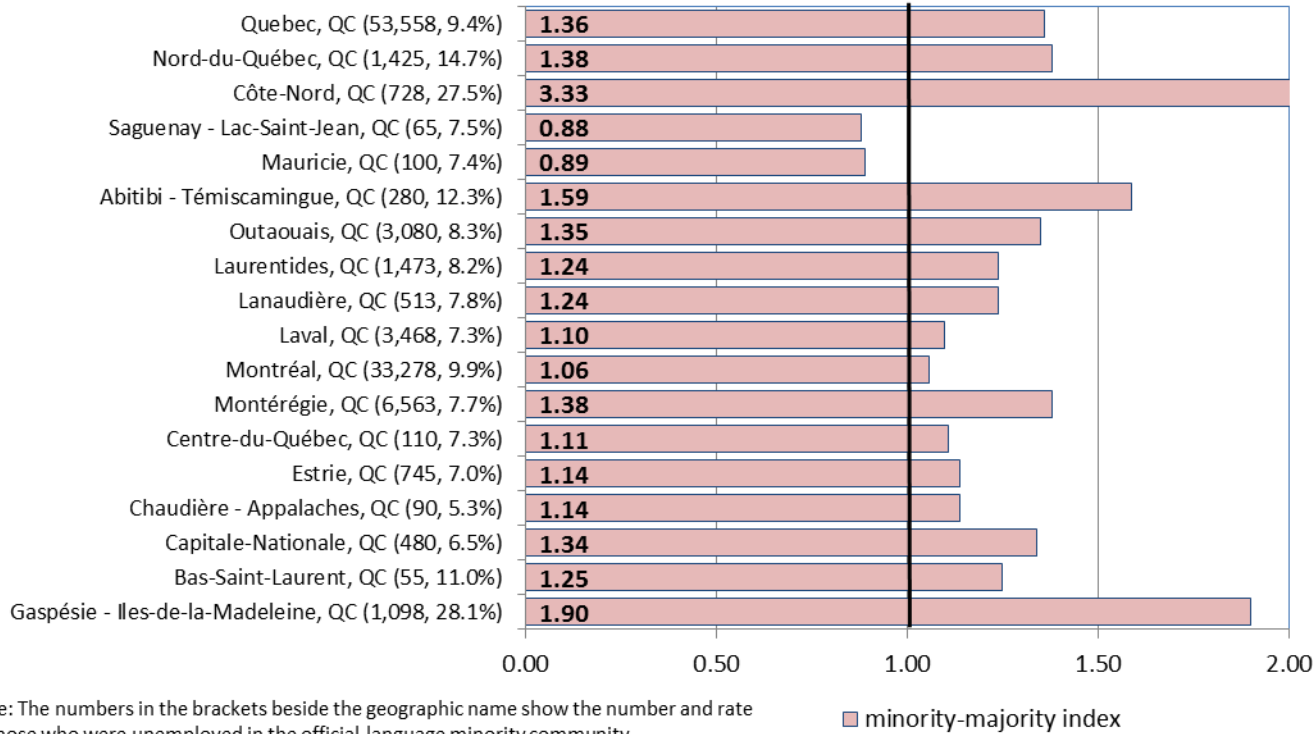


- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher unemployment rate in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher unemployment rate in the OLM population than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

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)  
 Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011



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

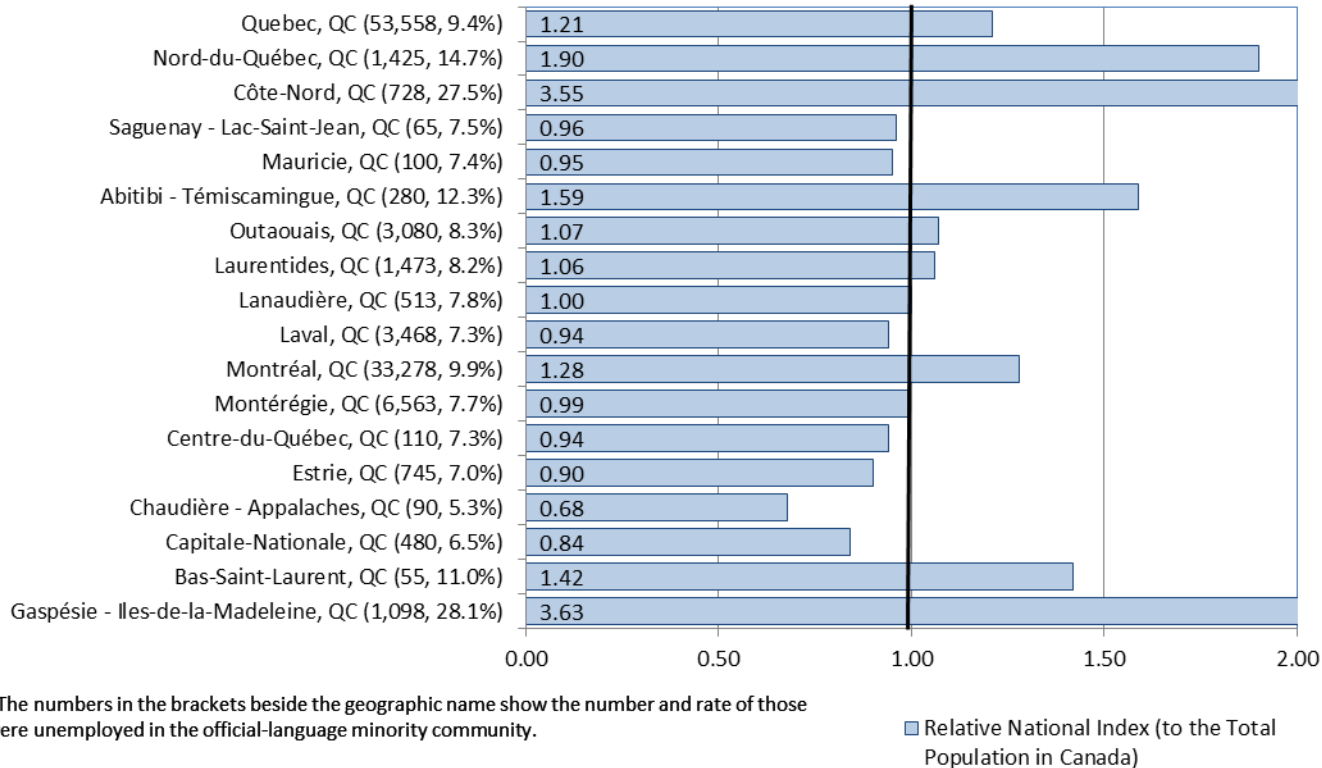
- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.88), Mauricie (0.89), and Montréal (1.06) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed.*
- ✓ *The regions of Côte-Nord (3.33), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.90), and Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.59) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.



# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed  
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011**

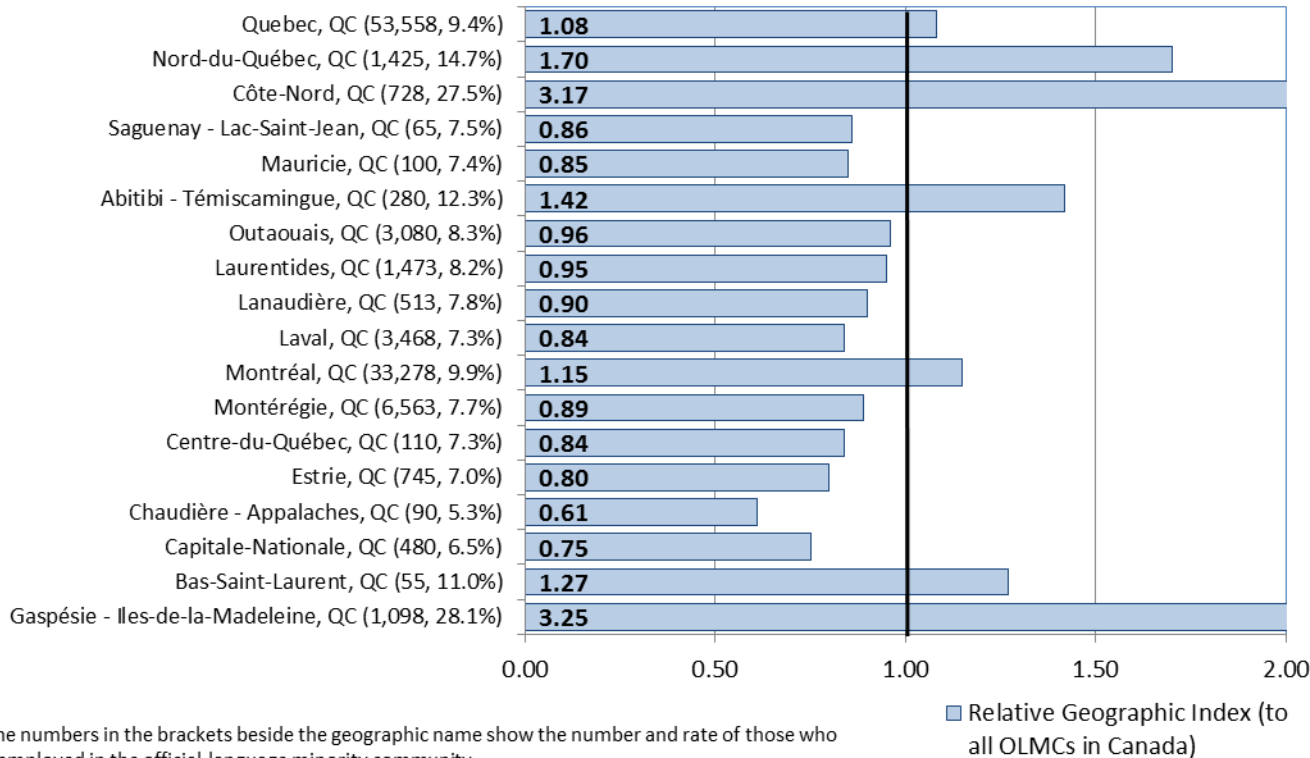


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Chaudière - Appalaches (0.68), Capitale-Nationale (0.84), and Estrie (0.90) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones (15 years and over) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (3.63), Côte-Nord (3.55), and Nord-du-Québec (1.90) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed  
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011

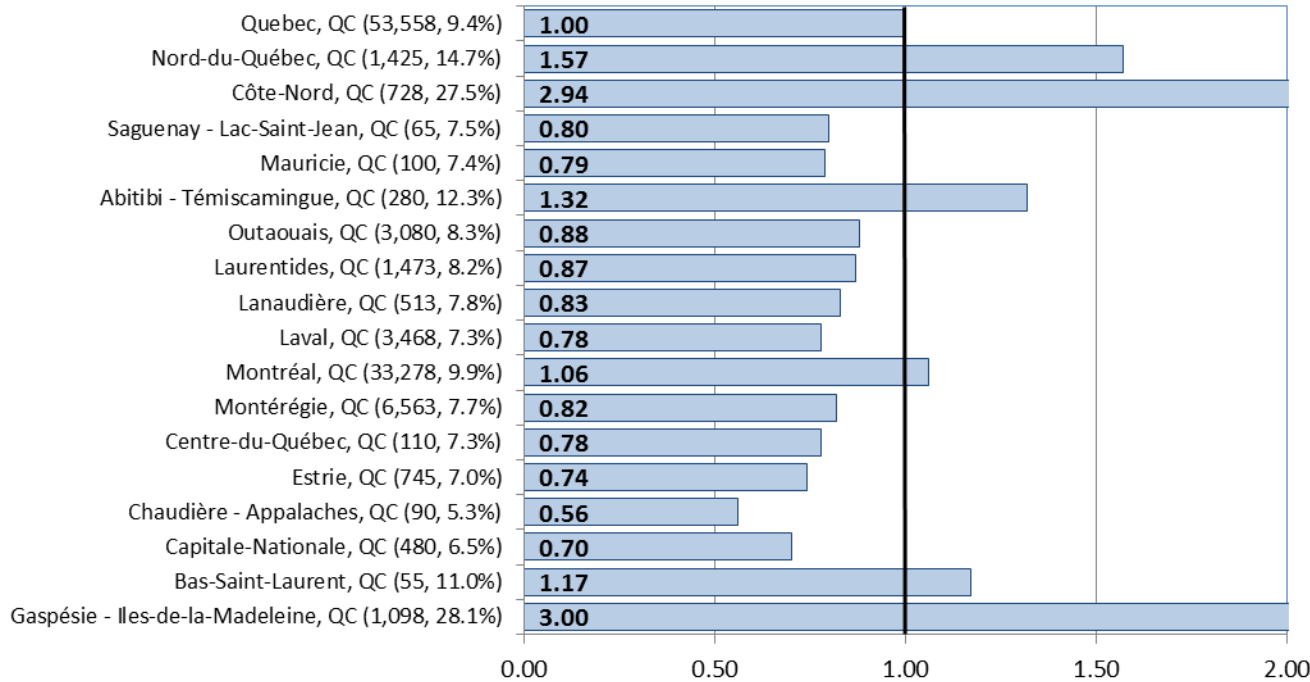


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Chaudière - Appalaches (0.61), Capitale-Nationale (0.75), and Estrie (0.80) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over who were unemployed in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (3.25), Côte-Nord (3.17), and Nord-du-Québec (1.70) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed  
Compared to All Minority anglophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011



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

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

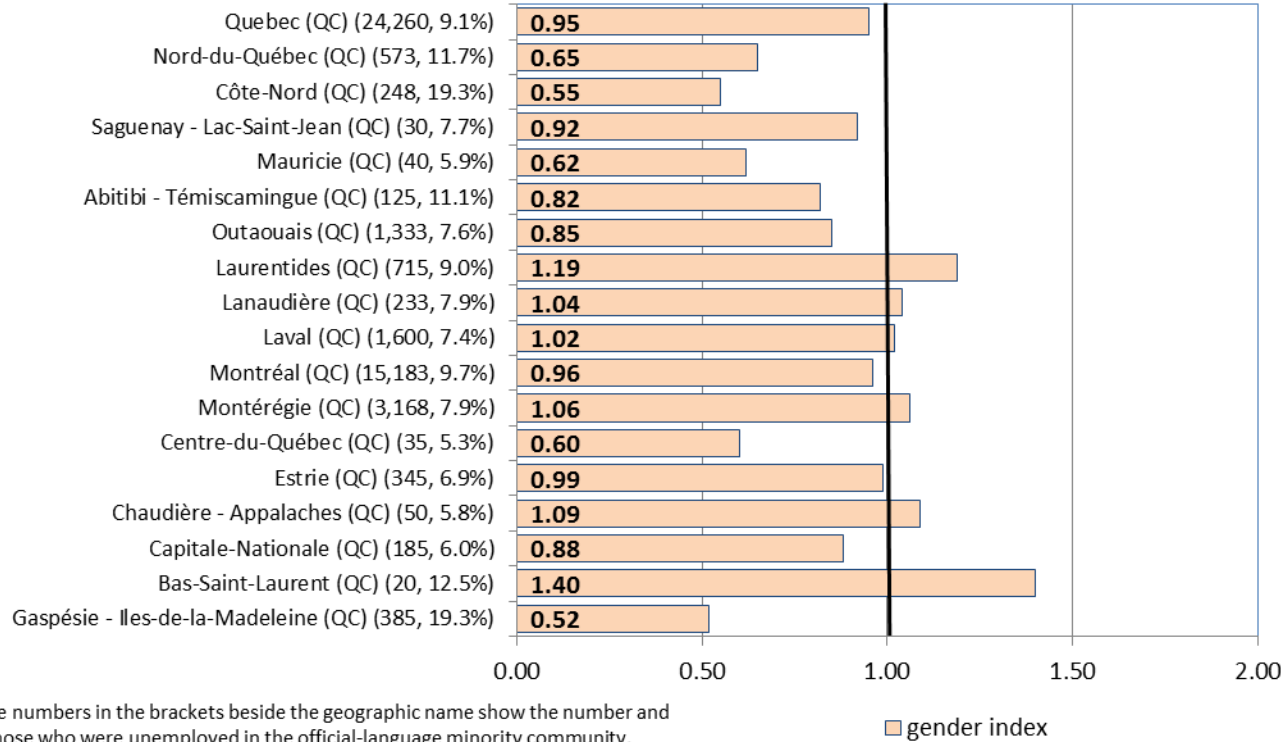
- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Chaudière - Appalaches (0.56), Capitale-Nationale (0.70), and Estrie (0.74) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (3.00), Côte-Nord (2.94), and Nord-du-Québec (1.57) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.



# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed  
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011

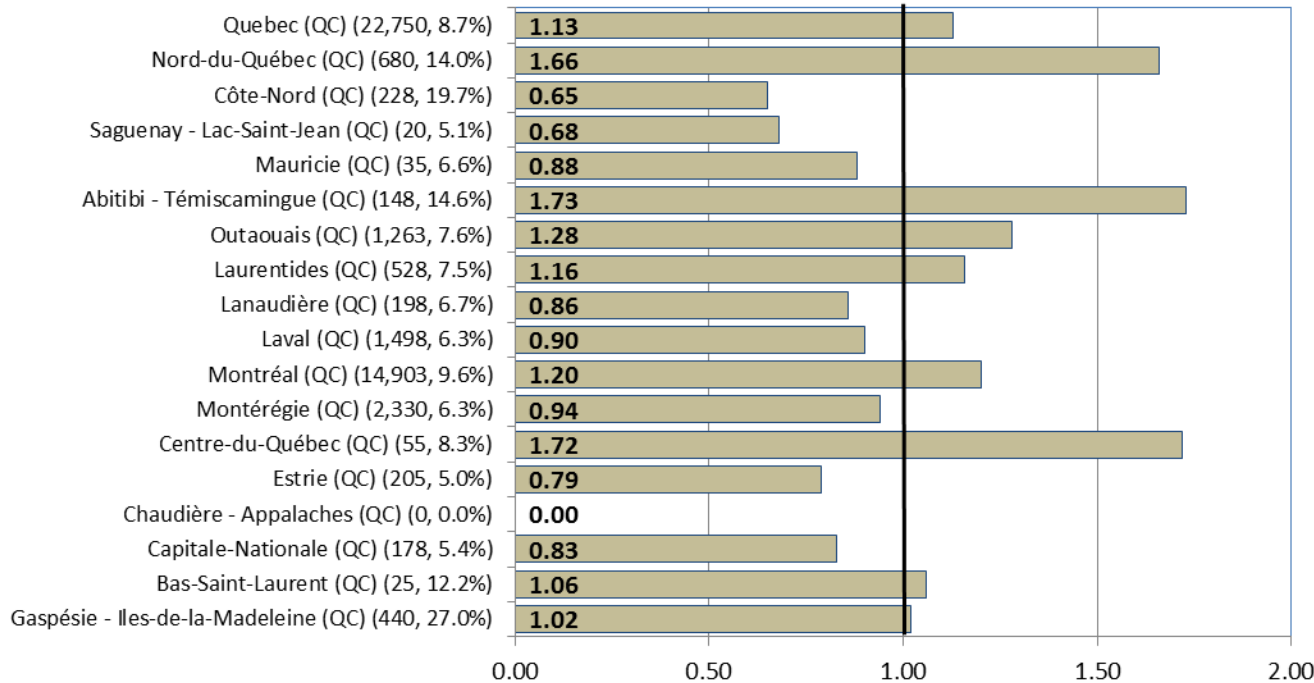


- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.52), Côte-Nord (0.55), and Centre-du-Québec (0.60) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.40), Laurentides (1.19), and Chaudière - Appalaches (1.09) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Anglophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Quebec 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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



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

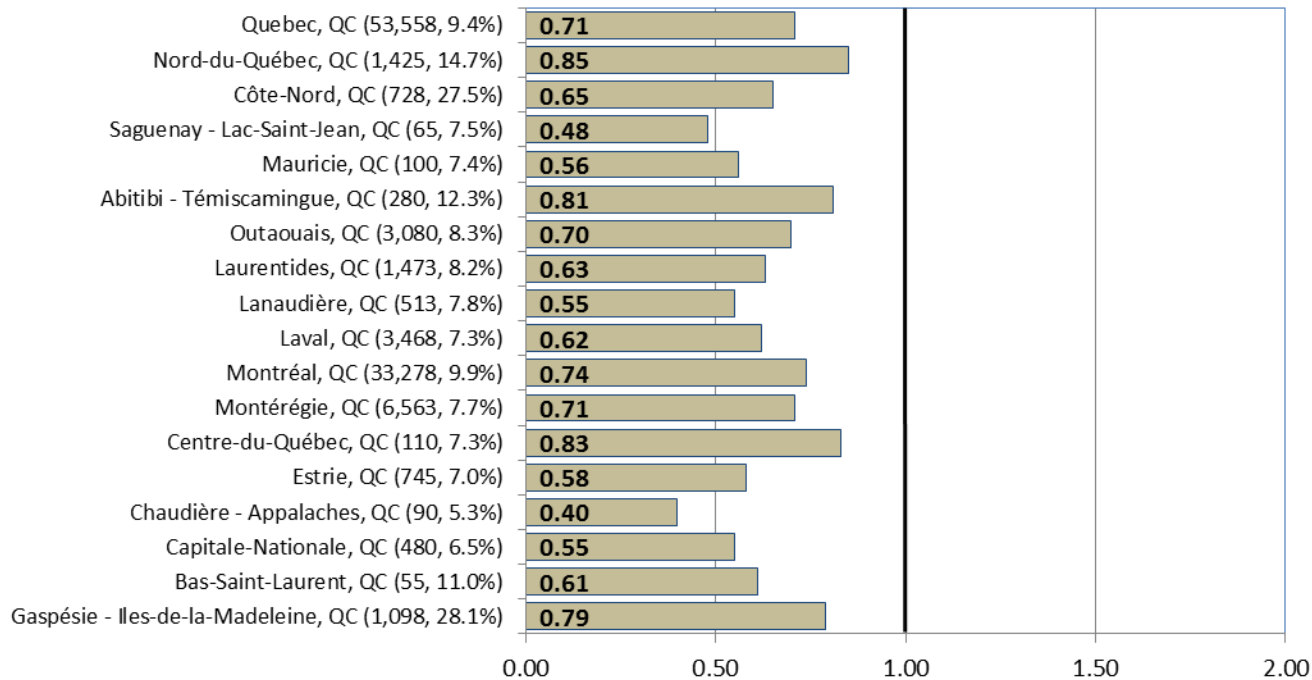
■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Côte-Nord (0.65), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.68), and Estrie (0.79) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.73), Centre-du-Québec (1.72), and Nord-du-Québec (1.66) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Unemployed  
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011



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

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Chaudière - Appalaches (0.40), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.48), and Capitale-Nationale (0.55) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nord-du-Québec (0.85), Centre-du-Québec (0.83), and Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0.81) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

# Out of the Labour Force



Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force  
Quebec, 1996-2011

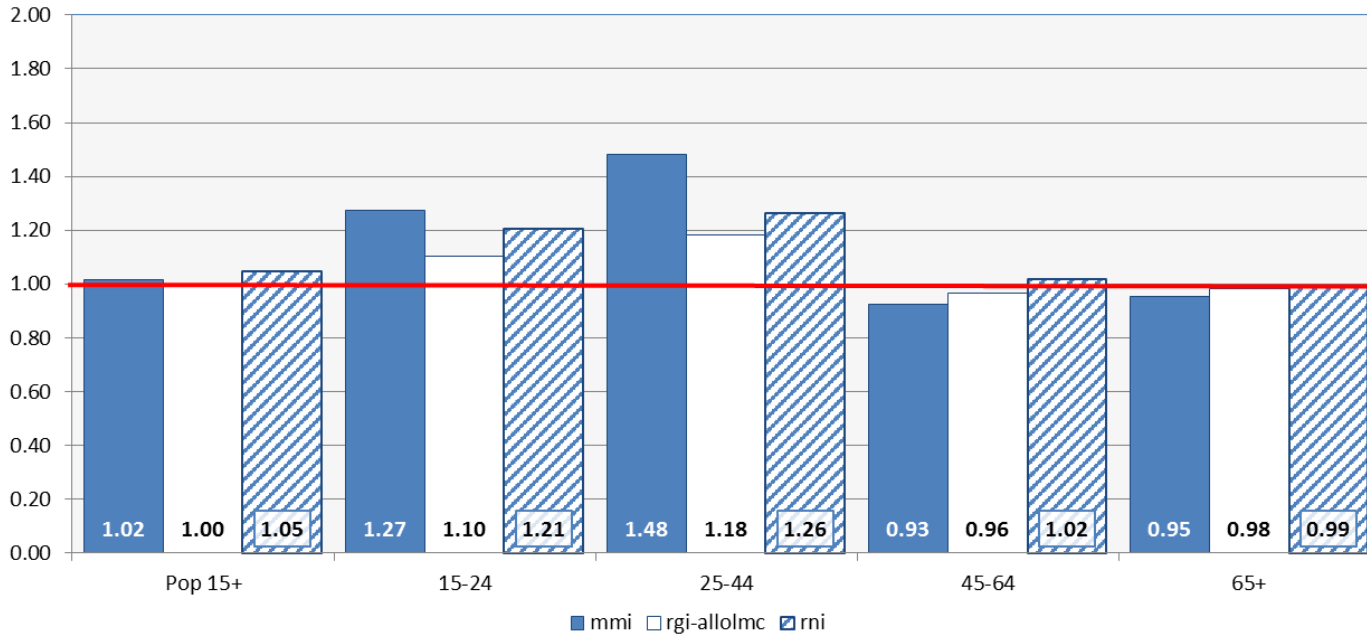
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	887,855	145,523	316,405	287,860	138,065
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (#)	316,005	69,400	55,390	73,273	117,943
	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	35.6%	47.7%	17.5%	25.5%	85.4%
	OL majority - who were out of the labour force (%)	35.0%	37.5%	11.8%	27.5%	89.7%
	Canadian population - who were out of the labour force (%)	34.0%	39.6%	13.9%	25.0%	86.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.02	1.27	1.48	0.93	0.95
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.05	1.21	1.26	1.02	0.99
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.00	1.10	1.18	0.96	0.98
	Gender index	1.31	female (40.3%)		male (30.8%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.69				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.93	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.99	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.97	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	35.4%	42.8%	17.3%	26.5%	88.0%
	Minority-majority index	1.02	1.21	1.42	0.91	0.95
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.00	1.13	1.17	0.95	0.98
2001	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	37.0%	44.1%	18.3%	29.3%	89.7%
	Minority-majority index	1.05	1.17	1.38	0.90	0.95
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.02	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were out of the labour force (%)	38.3%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.03	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.03	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Anglophones aged 15 years and over in Quebec, 316,005 (35.6%) were out of the labour force.
- ✓ This level was similar to that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=1.02) and was similar to the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=1.00).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.31 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.69 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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



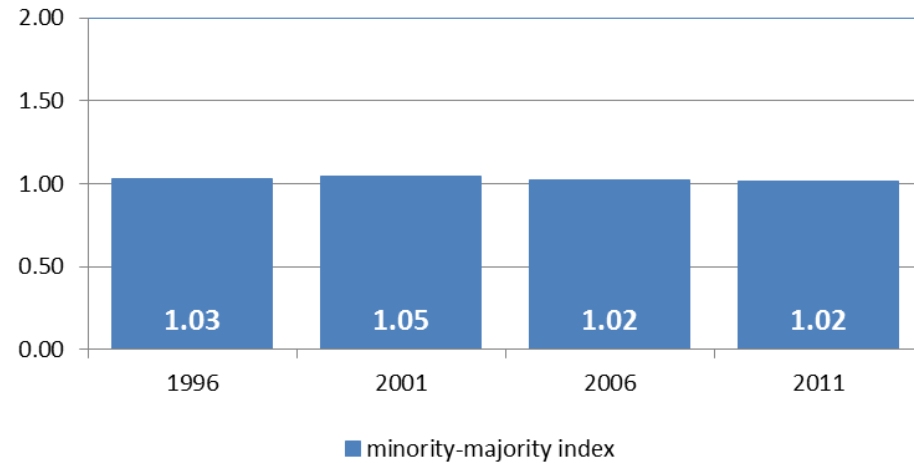
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were out of the labour force was similar to that of Francophones in the region (mmi=1.02).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were out of the labour force was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=1.48).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=0.93).

- 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.

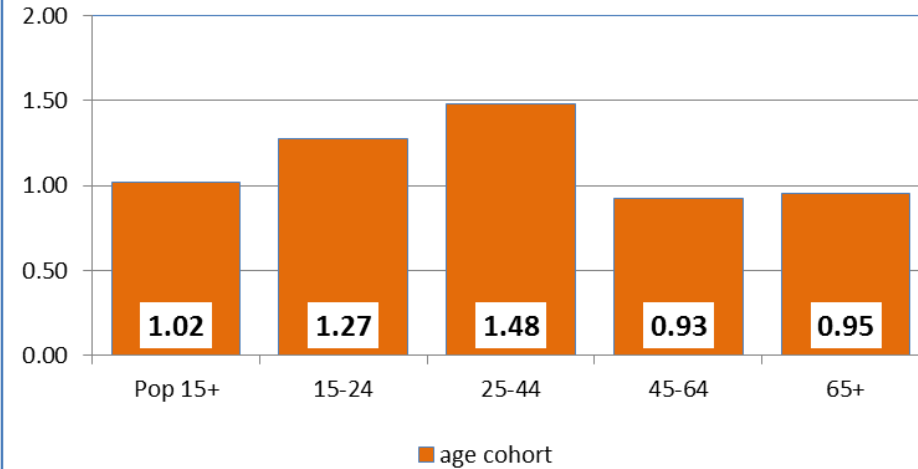


# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were out of the labour force Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were out of the labour force Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who were out of the labour force was similar to that of Francophones in the region (mmi=1.02).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Anglophones in Quebec who were out of the labour force was highest in 2001 (mmi=1.05) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=1.02).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were out of the labour force was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=1.48).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was lower than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=0.93).

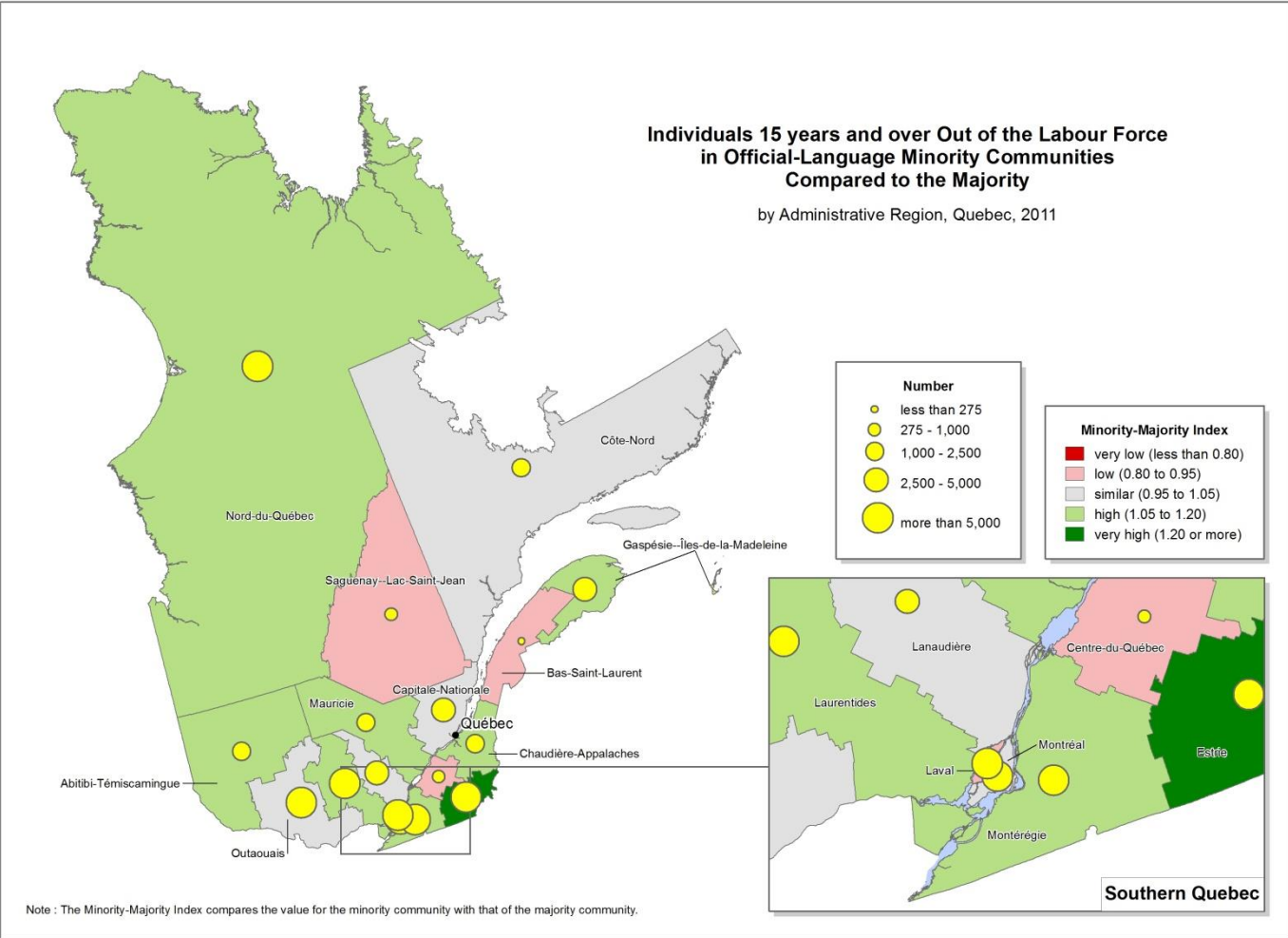
# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force  
Quebec Region and Administrative Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who were out of the labour force		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over Who Were Out of the Labour Force	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	7,873	3,970	50.4%	45.6%	↑1.11	↑1.48	↑1.41	↑1.42	↑1.42	↑1.42	↑1.11	↓0.59	○ 0.96	○ 0.97
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	770	268	34.8%	40.4%	↓0.86	○ 1.02	○ 0.97	○ 0.98	○ 0.98	○ 0.98	↑1.87	↓0.74	↓0.83	↓0.78
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	11,390	4,028	35.4%	34.2%	○ 1.03	○ 1.04	○ 0.99	○ 0.99	○ 0.99	○ 0.99	↑1.38	↓0.60	↓0.94	↓0.87
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	2,813	1,100	39.1%	33.3%	↑1.18	↑1.15	↑1.09	↑1.10	↑1.10	↑1.10	↑1.15	↓0.37	↑1.13	↓0.94
Estrie (QC)	19,518	8,805	45.1%	37.4%	↑1.21	↑1.33	↑1.26	↑1.27	↑1.27	↑1.27	↑1.23	↓0.63	○ 0.96	○ 0.96
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,240	728	32.5%	36.0%	↓0.90	○ 0.96	↓0.91	↓0.91	↓0.91	↓0.91	↑1.38	↓0.45	↓0.80	↓0.77
Montérégie (QC)	129,820	44,500	34.3%	32.5%	↑1.05	○ 1.01	○ 0.96	○ 0.96	○ 0.96	○ 0.96	↑1.35	↓0.59	↓0.92	↓0.89
Montréal (QC)	523,945	189,443	36.2%	35.8%	○ 1.01	↑1.06	○ 1.01	○ 1.02	○ 1.02	○ 1.02	↑1.31	↓0.78	↑1.05	○ 0.95
Laval (QC)	67,670	19,923	29.4%	33.7%	↓0.87	↓0.87	↓0.82	↓0.83	↓0.83	↓0.83	↑1.36	↓0.58	↓0.89	↓0.88
Lanaudière (QC)	10,098	3,510	34.8%	34.0%	○ 1.02	○ 1.02	○ 0.97	○ 0.98	○ 0.98	○ 0.98	↑1.48	↓0.60	↓0.86	↓0.83
Laurentides (QC)	29,738	11,750	39.5%	33.2%	↑1.19	↑1.16	↑1.10	↑1.11	↑1.11	↑1.11	↑1.32	↓0.53	○ 0.96	↓0.92
Outaouais (QC)	54,885	17,703	32.3%	32.0%	○ 1.01	○ 0.95	↓0.90	↓0.91	↓0.91	↓0.91	↑1.30	↓0.44	○ 0.98	↓0.94
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	3,963	1,693	42.7%	35.8%	↑1.19	↑1.26	↑1.19	↑1.20	↑1.20	↑1.20	↑1.15	↓0.46	○ 0.97	↓0.92
Mauricie (QC)	2,580	1,220	47.3%	42.4%	↑1.12	↑1.39	↑1.32	↑1.33	↑1.33	↑1.33	↑1.10	↓0.48	○ 0.98	○ 0.95
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,380	513	37.2%	39.3%	○ 0.95	↑1.09	○ 1.04	○ 1.04	○ 1.04	○ 1.04	↑1.33	↓0.46	○ 0.99	↓0.91
Côte-Nord (QC)	4,265	1,623	38.1%	36.8%	○ 1.03	↑1.12	↑1.06	↑1.07	↑1.07	↑1.07	↑1.21	↓0.53	○ 0.97	○ 0.97
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	14,915	5,240	35.1%	29.9%	↑1.18	○ 1.03	○ 0.98	○ 0.99	○ 0.99	○ 0.99	○ 0.97	○ 1.00	↑1.16	↑1.16
Quebec (QC)	887,855	316,005	35.6%	35.0%	○ 1.02	↑1.05	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↑1.31	↓0.69	○ 0.99	↓0.93

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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were out of the labour force in the Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Laval (QC) (29.4%), Outaouais (QC) (32.3%), and Centre-du-Québec (QC) (32.5%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were out of the labour force than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.
- ✓ Anglophones in the regions of Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) (50.4%), Mauricie (QC) (47.3%), and Estrie (QC) (45.1%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were out of the labour force than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.



- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.86), Laval (0.87), and Centre-du-Québec (0.90) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*
- ✓ *The regions of Estrie (1.21), Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.19), and Laurentides (1.19) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*

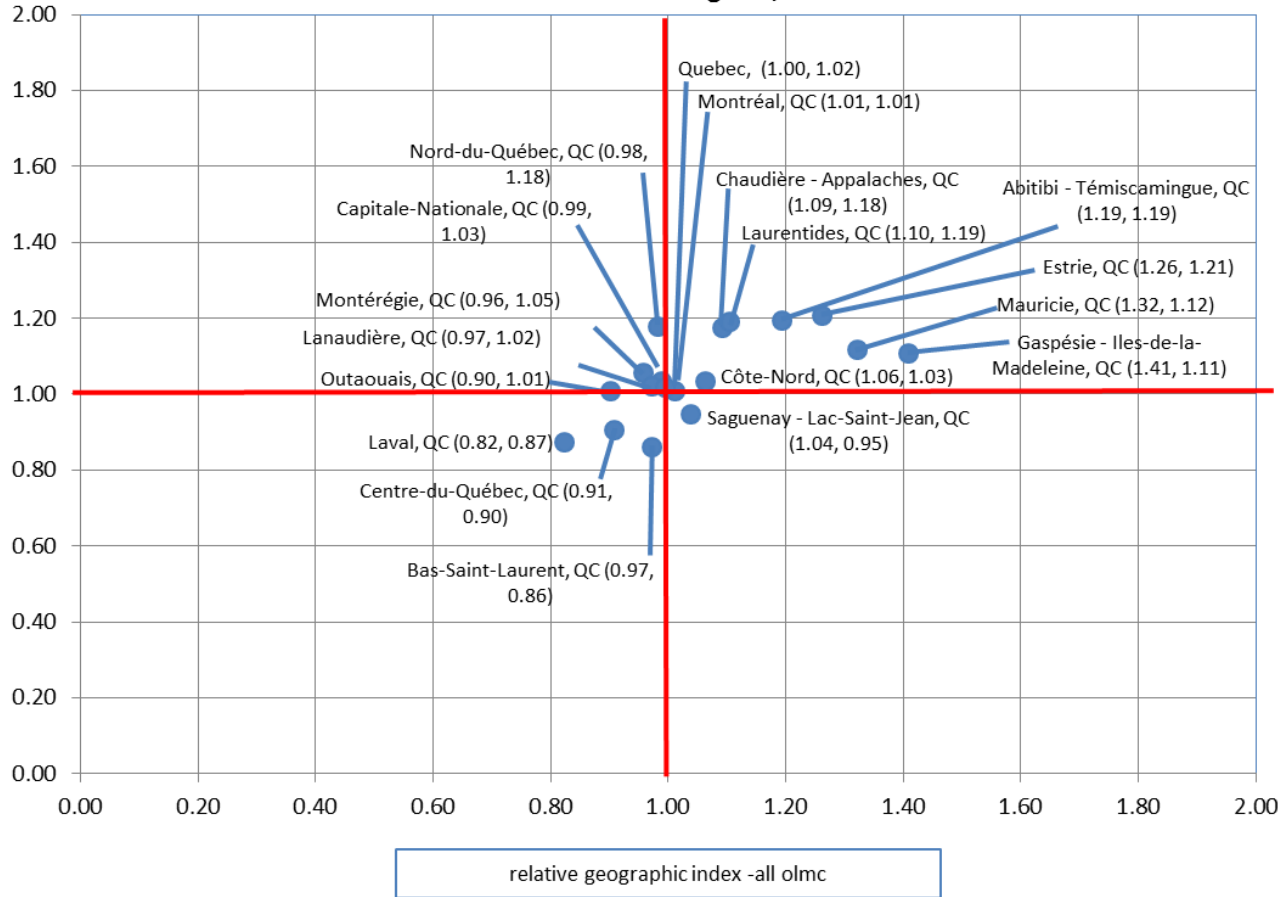


Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, July 2014.  
 Based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Main map scale: 1 : 11 500 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 3 000 000.  
 The language definition used is the first Official Language Spoken. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census of Canada.



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

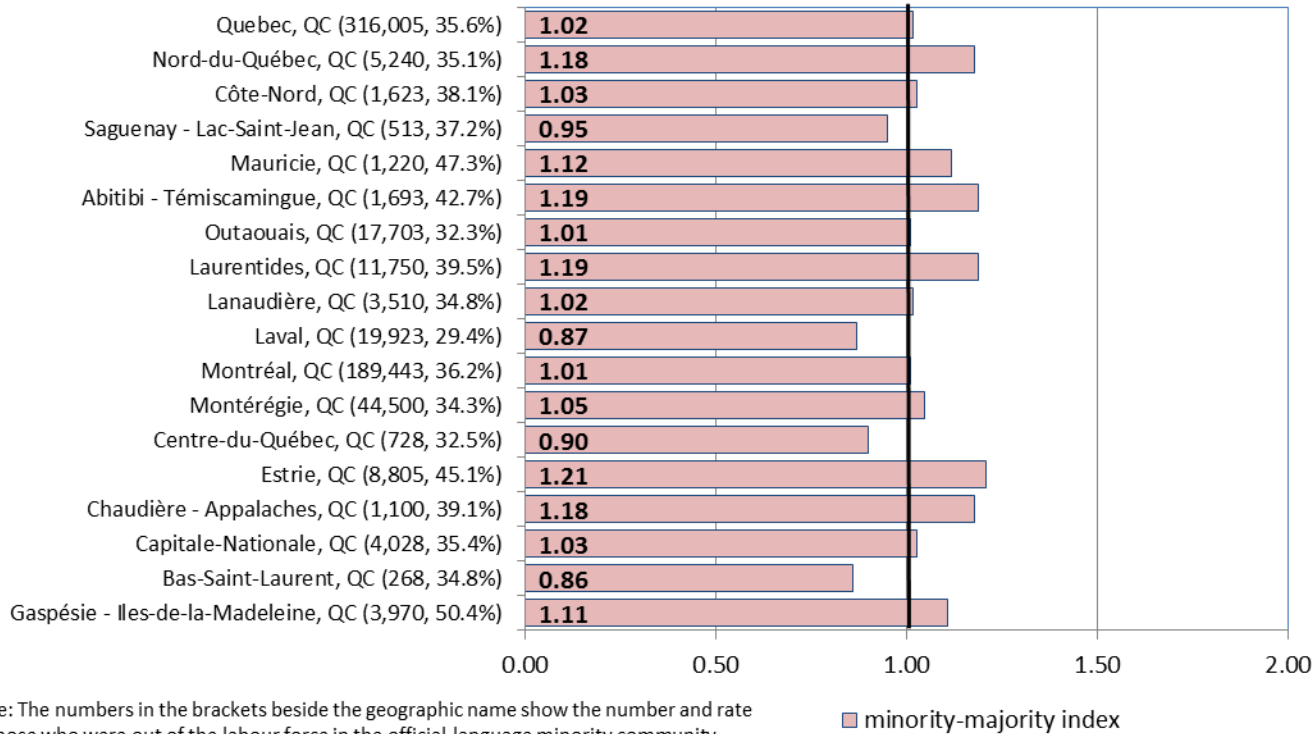
**Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec (15 years and over)  
Who Were Out of the Labour Force  
Administrative Regions, 2011**



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

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

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI) Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011



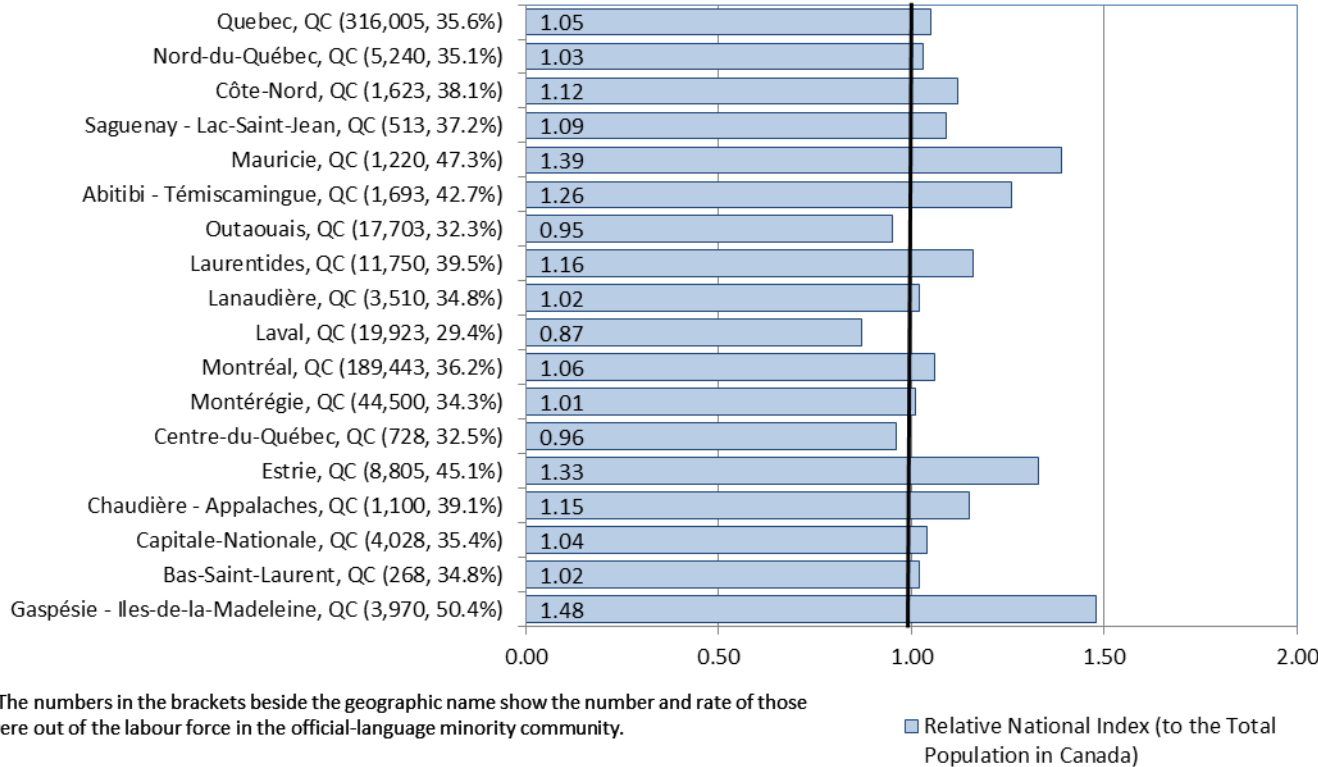
- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.86), Laval (0.87), and Centre-du-Québec (0.90) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force.*
- ✓ *The regions of Estrie (1.21), Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.19), and Laurentides (1.19) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.



# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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

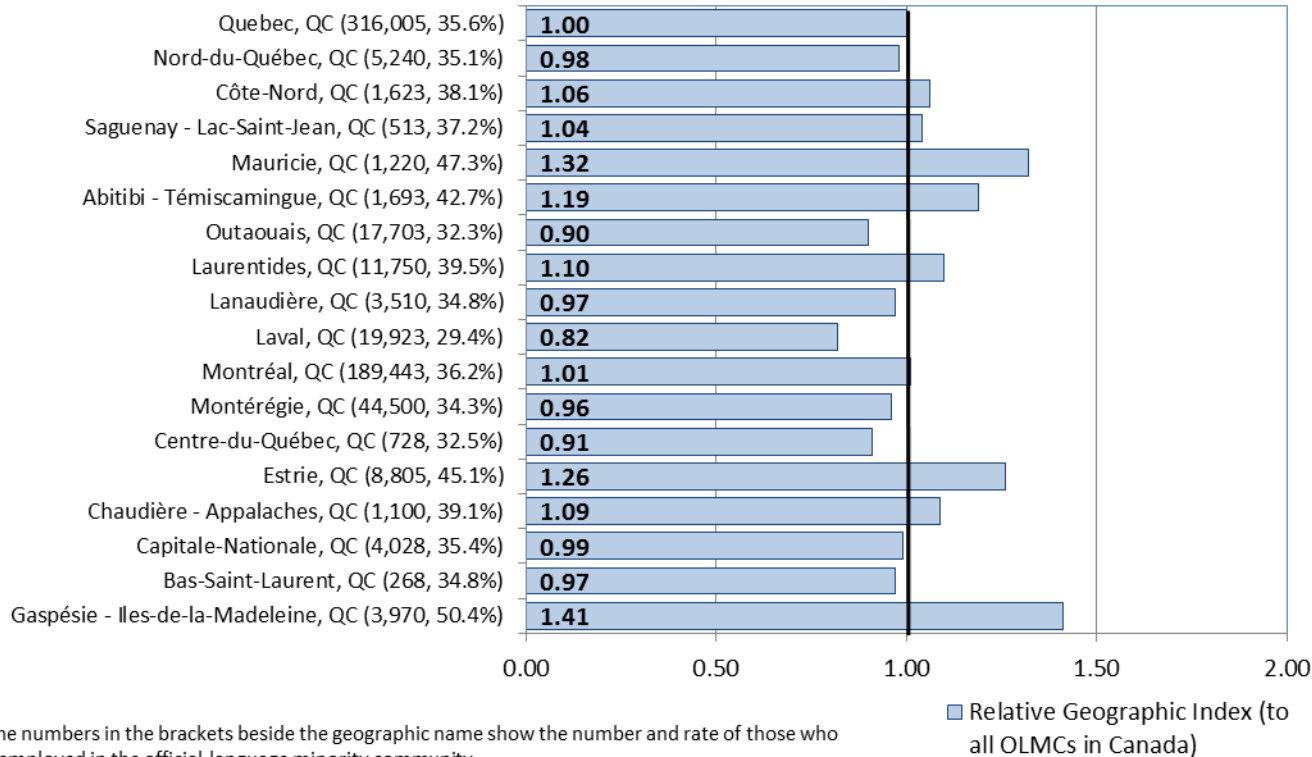


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Laval (0.87), Outaouais (0.95), and Centre-du-Québec (0.96) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones (15 years and over) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.48), Mauricie (1.39), and Estrie (1.33) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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



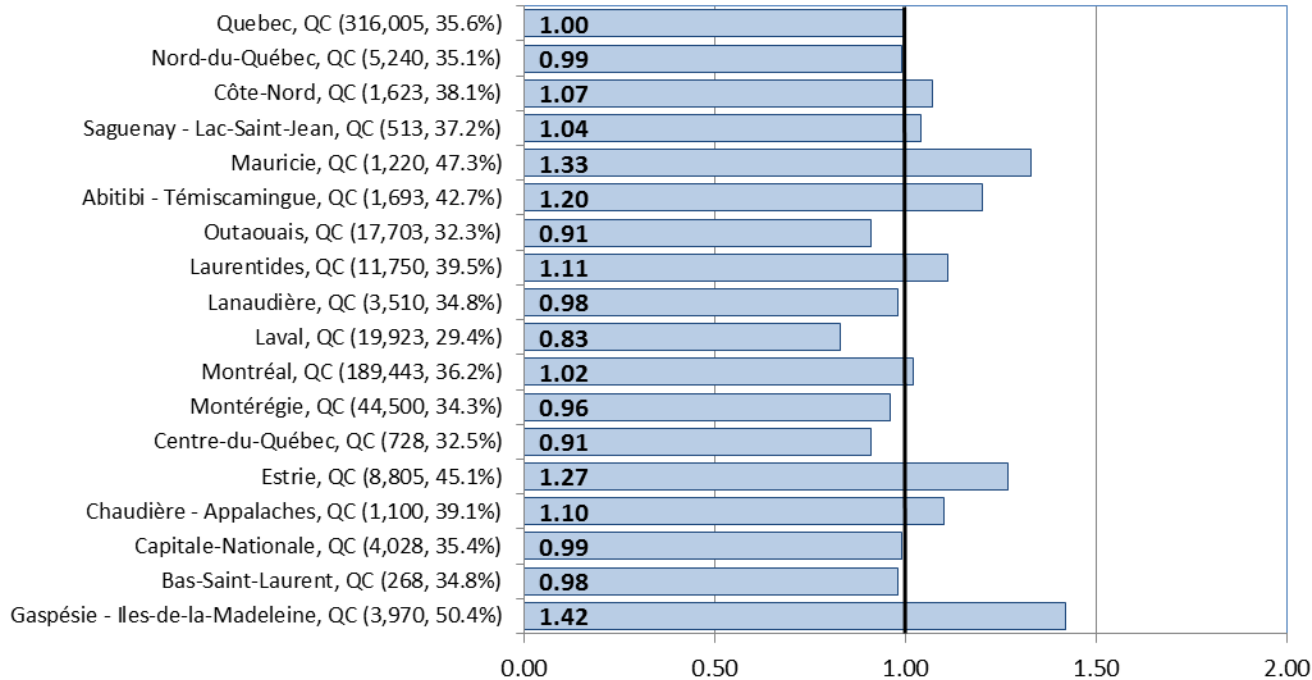
**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs) Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Laval (0.82), Outaouais (0.90), and Centre-du-Québec (0.91) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over who were out of the labour force in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.41), Mauricie (1.32), and Estrie (1.26) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force  
Compared to All Minority anglophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011



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

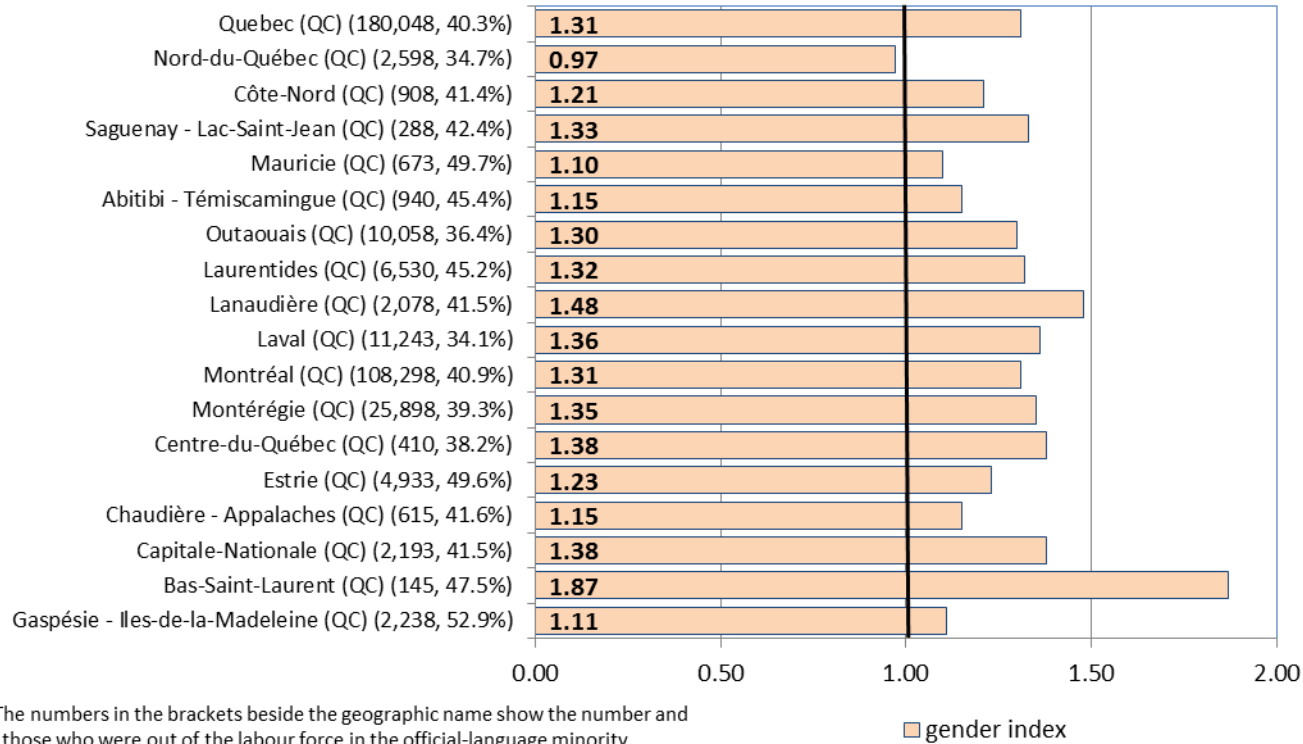
Relative Geographic Index (to the same Official-Language Minority)

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Laval (0.83), Outaouais (0.91), and Centre-du-Québec (0.91) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.42), Mauricie (1.33), and Estrie (1.27) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

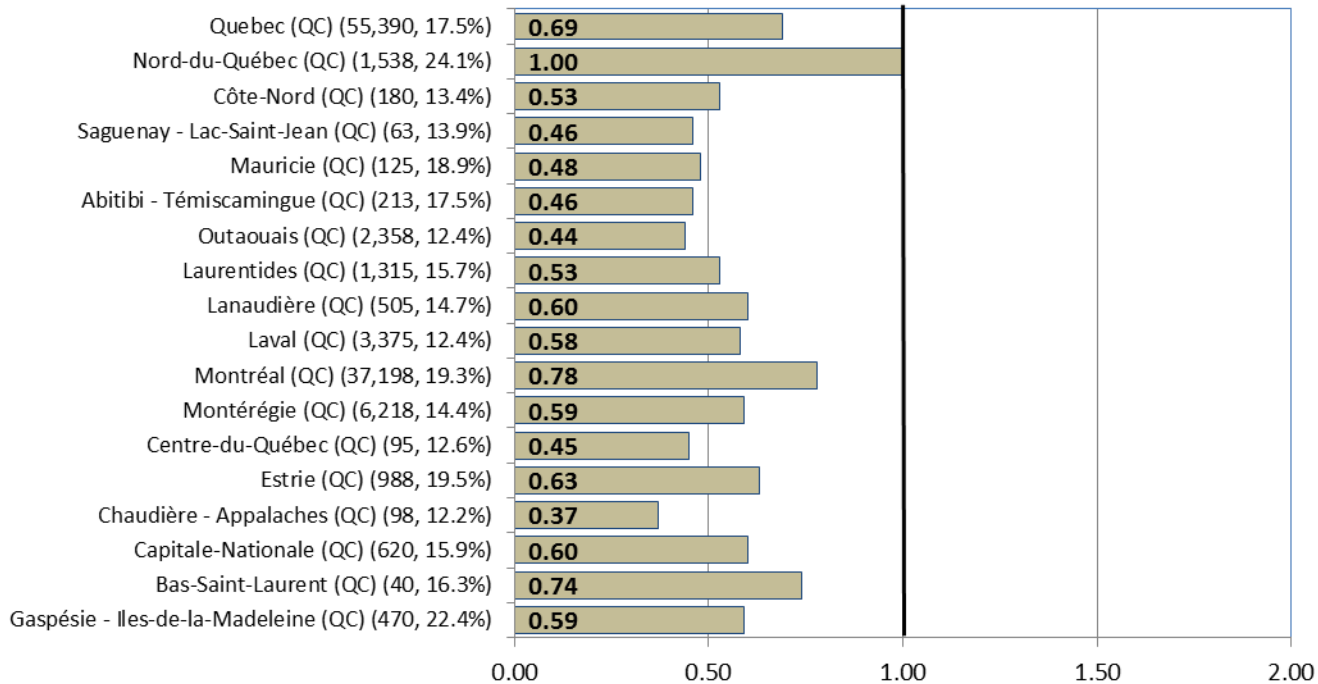
Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) Who Were Out of the Labour Force  
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.97), Mauricie (1.10), and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.11) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.87), Lanaudière (1.48), and Centre-du-Québec (1.38) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Anglophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

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



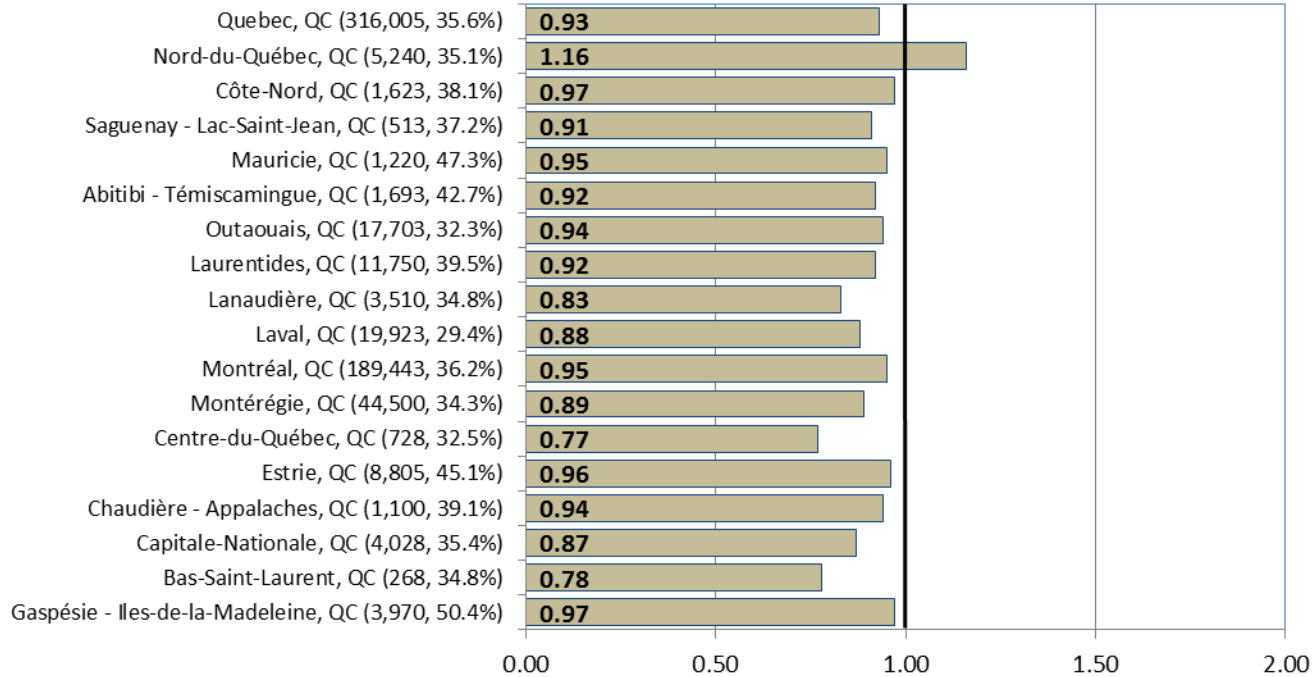
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were out of the labour force in the official-language minority community. ■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Chaudière - Appalaches (0.37), Outaouais (0.44), and Centre-du-Québec (0.45) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.00), Montréal (0.78), and Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.74) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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



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

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Centre-du-Québec (0.77), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.78), and Lanaudière (0.83) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.16), Côte-Nord (0.97), and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.97) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

# Low Income





# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

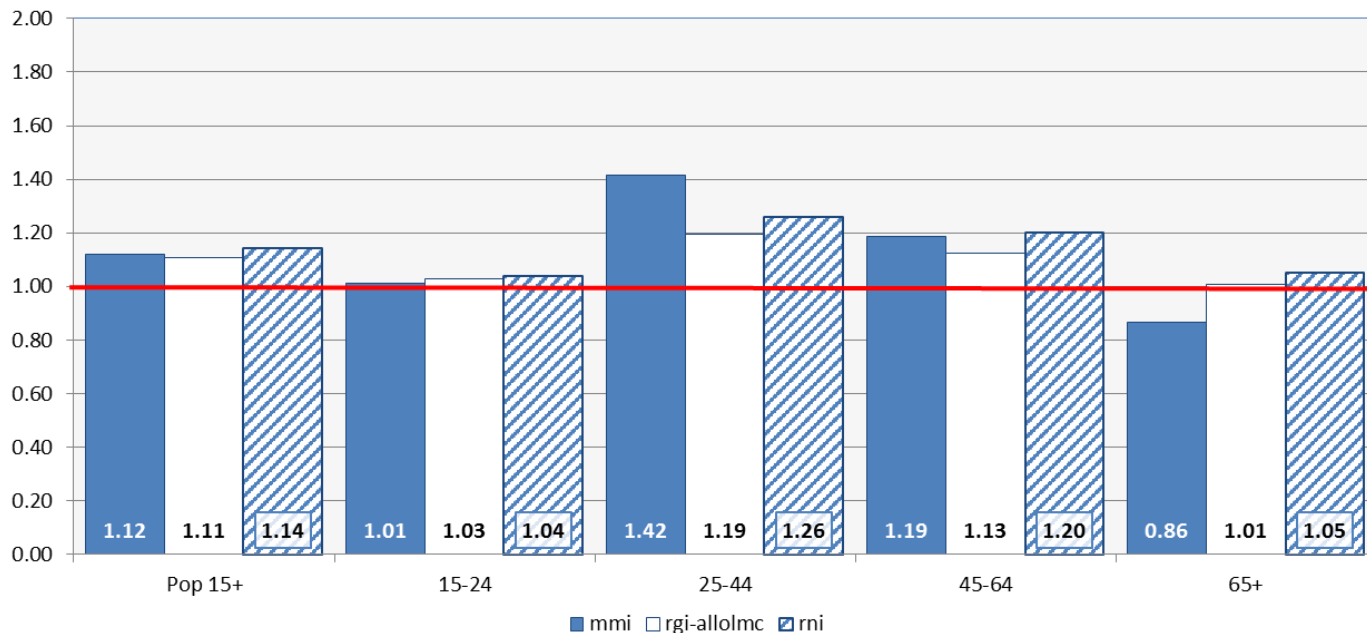
**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k  
Quebec, 1996-2011**

Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	887,853	145,520	316,405	287,860	138,065
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (#)	347,628	92,628	105,873	92,053	57,073
	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	39.2%	63.7%	33.5%	32.0%	41.3%
	OL majority - with total income under \$20k (%)	35.0%	63.0%	23.6%	26.9%	47.8%
	Canadian population - with total income under \$20k (%)	34.2%	61.2%	26.6%	26.6%	39.3%
	Minority-majority index	1.12	1.01	1.42	1.19	0.86
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.14	1.04	1.26	1.20	1.05
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.11	1.03	1.19	1.13	1.01
	Gender index	1.19	female (42.4%)		male (35.8%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.05				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.66	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.11	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.07	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	48.5%	89.1%	39.5%	38.4%	47.7%
	Minority-majority index	1.09	1.04	1.33	1.12	0.83
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.08	1.03	1.16	1.07	0.94
2001	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	52.2%	89.5%	43.0%	42.0%	55.6%
	Minority-majority index	1.03	1.02	1.19	1.02	0.82
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.04	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with total income under \$20k (%)	59.1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.01	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.04	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Anglophones aged 15 years and over in Quebec, 347,628 (39.2%) reported total income under \$20k.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=1.12) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.11).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.19 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.05 which means that the proportion of individuals with total income under \$20k in the 25-44 age group was similar to that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

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

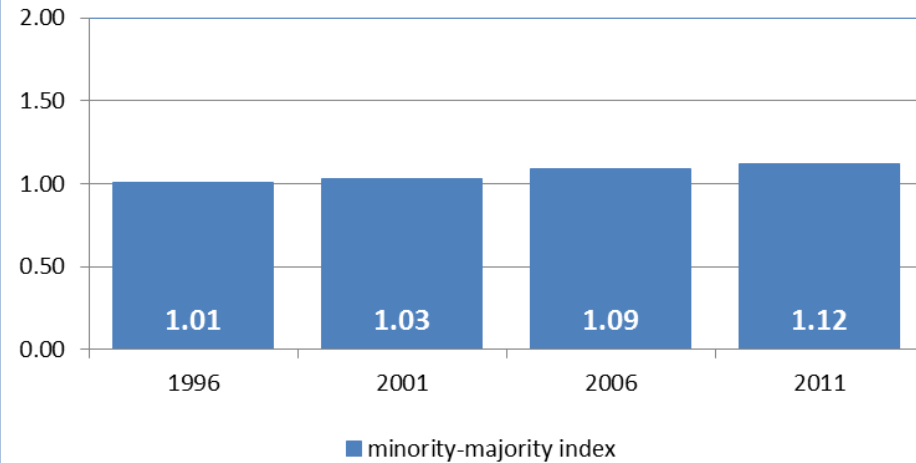


- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who reported total income under \$20k was higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=1.12).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 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 much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=1.42).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=1.19).

- 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.

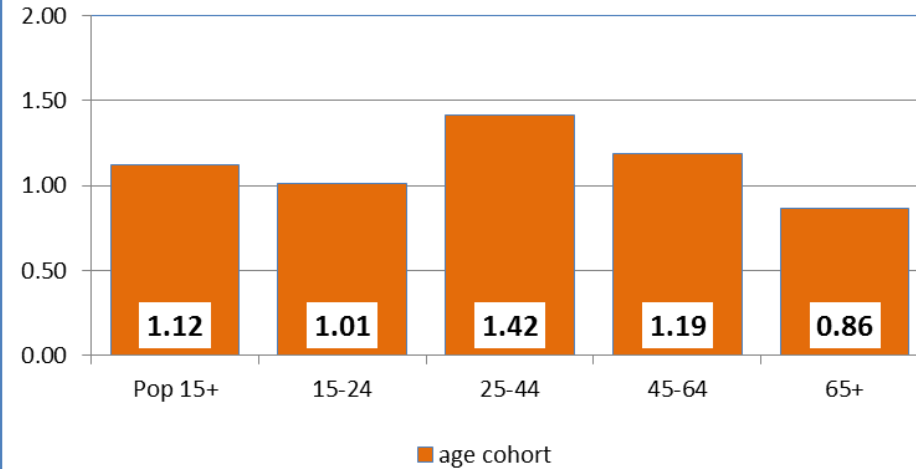
## Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who reported total income under \$20k Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who reported total income under \$20k was higher than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=1.12).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Anglophones in Quebec with total income under \$20k was highest in 2011 (mmi=1.12) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=1.01).

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who reported total income under \$20k Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



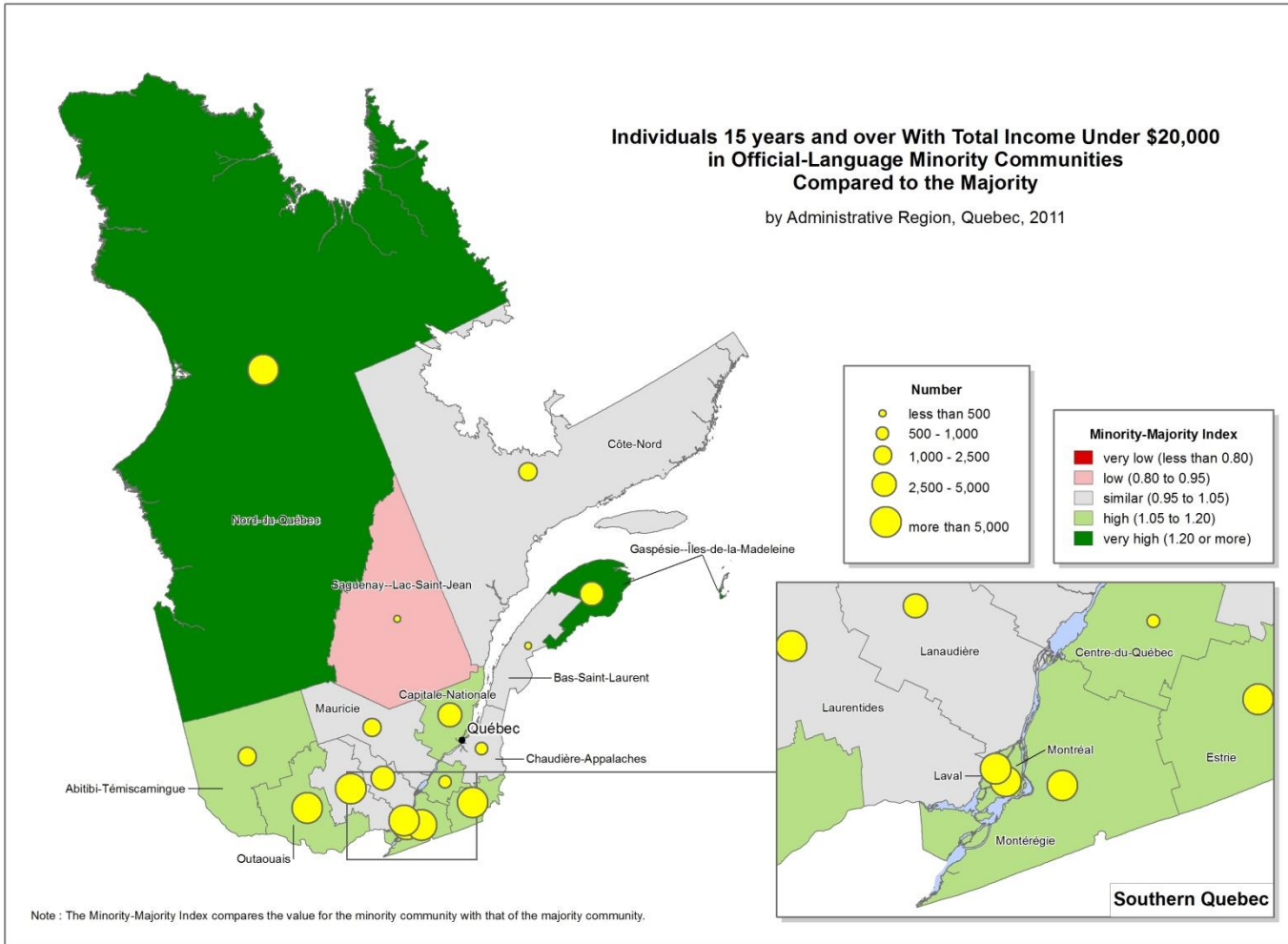
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 25-44 age cohort and smallest in the 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income under \$20k was much higher than that of the Francophone population in this age group (mmi=1.42).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was higher than that of the Francophones in this age group (mmi=1.19).

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k  
Quebec Region and Administrative Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who reported total income under \$20k		Relative indices									
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over With Total Income Under \$20k	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	7,861	3,840	48.8%	40.4%	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.43	↑ 1.38	↑ 1.25	↑ 1.25	↑ 1.25	↑ 1.27	↓ 0.74	↔ 1.08	↓ 0.65
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	11,393	4,068	35.7%	31.7%	↔ 1.12	○ 1.04	○ 1.01	↘ 0.91	↘ 0.91	↘ 0.91	↑ 1.35	↑ 1.25	↔ 1.16	↓ 0.65
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	2,807	585	20.8%	34.1%	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.53	↑ 1.75	○ 0.98	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.32
Estrie (QC)	19,499	7,983	40.9%	36.7%	↔ 1.11	↑ 1.20	↔ 1.16	↔ 1.05	↔ 1.05	↔ 1.05	↑ 1.26	↓ 0.74	○ 1.03	↓ 0.61
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,230	695	31.2%	38.5%	↘ 0.81	↘ 0.91	↘ 0.88	↘ 0.80	↘ 0.80	↘ 0.80	↑ 1.30	○ 1.04	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.47
Montérégie (QC)	129,809	45,494	35.0%	32.1%	↔ 1.09	○ 1.02	○ 0.99	↘ 0.90	↘ 0.90	↘ 0.90	↑ 1.34	○ 0.95	↔ 1.06	↓ 0.62
Montréal (QC)	523,950	216,238	41.3%	38.7%	↔ 1.07	↑ 1.21	↔ 1.17	↔ 1.05	↔ 1.05	↔ 1.05	↔ 1.12	↔ 1.11	↔ 1.07	↓ 0.69
Laval (QC)	67,665	23,998	35.5%	32.8%	↔ 1.08	○ 1.04	○ 1.00	↘ 0.91	↘ 0.91	↘ 0.91	↑ 1.28	↘ 0.85	○ 0.96	↓ 0.60
Lanaudière (QC)	10,097	3,421	33.9%	34.0%	○ 1.00	○ 0.99	○ 0.96	↘ 0.87	↘ 0.87	↘ 0.87	↑ 1.52	↓ 0.72	○ 0.97	↓ 0.58
Laurentides (QC)	29,742	10,308	34.7%	33.9%	○ 1.02	○ 1.01	○ 0.98	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.89	↑ 1.45	↘ 0.92	○ 1.01	↓ 0.60
Outaouais (QC)	54,876	18,570	33.8%	30.9%	↔ 1.09	○ 0.99	○ 0.96	↘ 0.86	↘ 0.86	↘ 0.86	↑ 1.24	↘ 0.90	○ 1.04	↓ 0.61
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	3,956	1,380	34.9%	34.9%	○ 1.00	○ 1.02	○ 0.99	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.89	↑ 1.51	↘ 0.81	○ 0.96	↓ 0.57
Mauricie (QC)	2,579	895	34.7%	40.0%	↘ 0.87	○ 1.01	○ 0.98	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.89	↘ 0.89	↑ 1.48	↓ 0.64	○ 0.93	↓ 0.58
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,376	305	22.2%	37.0%	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.57	↑ 1.65	↑ 1.25	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.40
Côte-Nord (QC)	4,271	1,426	33.4%	33.8%	○ 0.99	○ 0.98	↘ 0.94	↘ 0.85	↘ 0.85	↘ 0.85	↑ 1.72	↓ 0.58	↘ 0.87	↓ 0.52
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	14,913	5,913	39.6%	32.9%	↑ 1.20	↔ 1.16	↔ 1.12	○ 1.01	○ 1.01	○ 1.01	↘ 0.83	↑ 1.21	○ 0.98	↓ 0.62
Quebec (QC)	887,853	347,628	39.2%	35.0%	↔ 1.12	↔ 1.14	↔ 1.11	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↔ 1.19	↔ 1.05	↔ 1.11	↓ 0.66

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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income under \$20k in the Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Chaudière - Appalaches (QC) (20.8%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC) (22.2%), and Centre-du-Québec (QC) (31.2%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with total income under \$20k than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.
- ✓ Anglophones in the regions of Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) (48.8%), Montréal (QC) (41.3%), and Estrie (QC) (40.9%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income under \$20k than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.

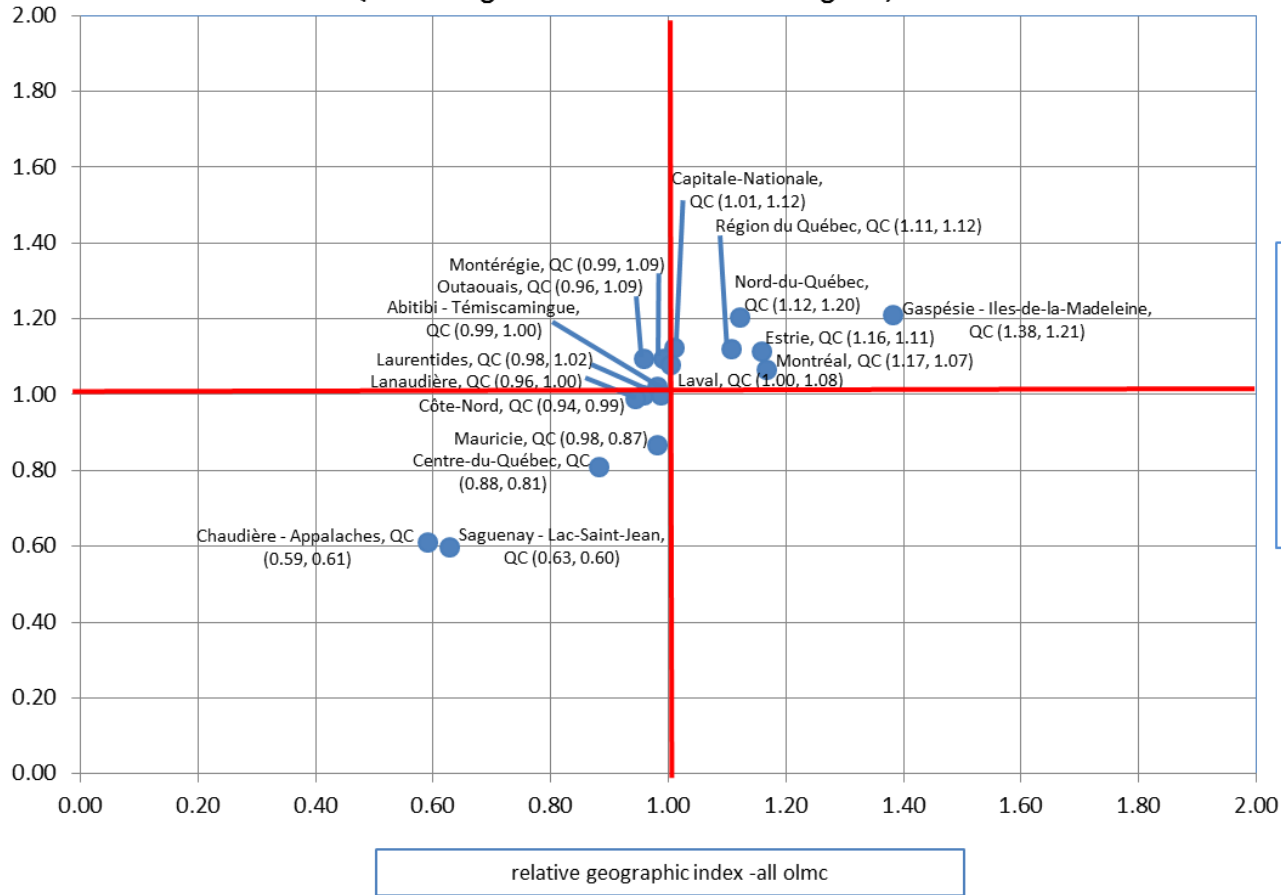


- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.60), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.61), and Centre-du-Québec (0.81) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.
- ✓ The regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.21), Nord-du-Québec (1.20), and Capitale-Nationale (1.12) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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 Anglophones (15 years and over)  
With Total Income Under \$20k  
Quebec Region and Administrative Regions, 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.*

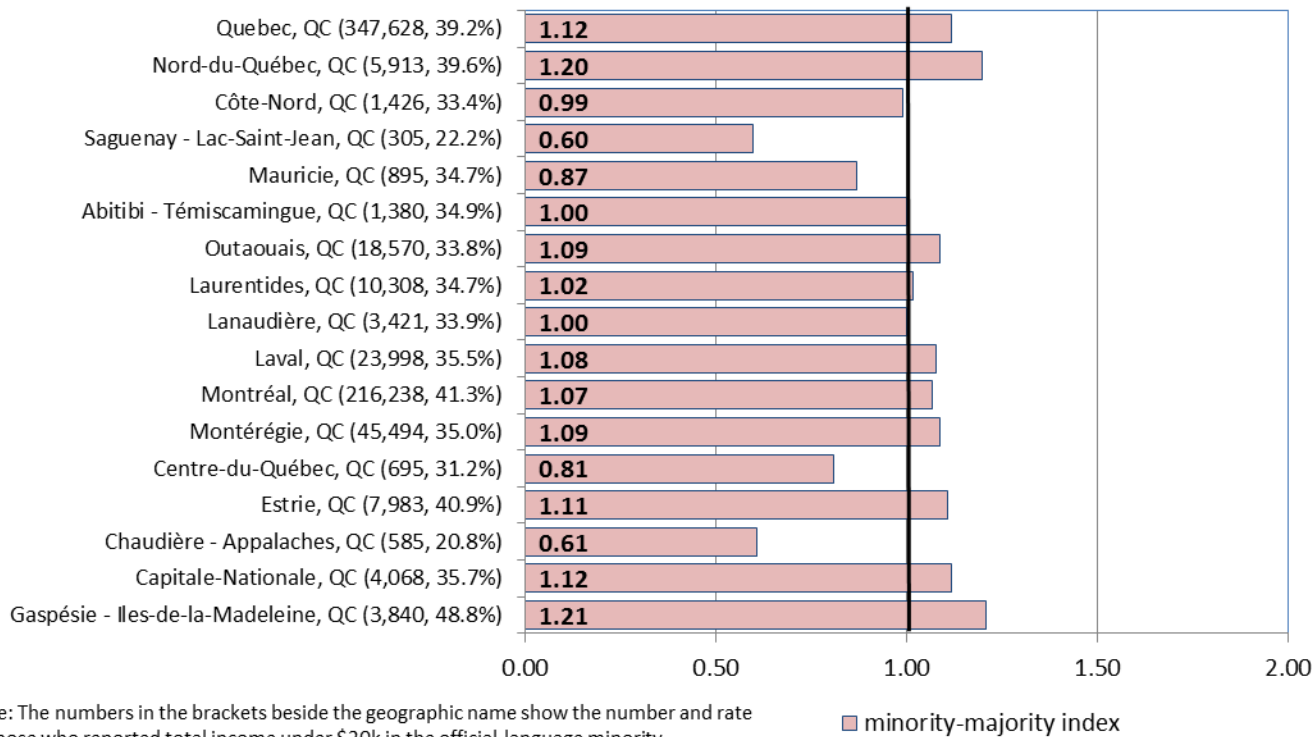
minority-majority index

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.



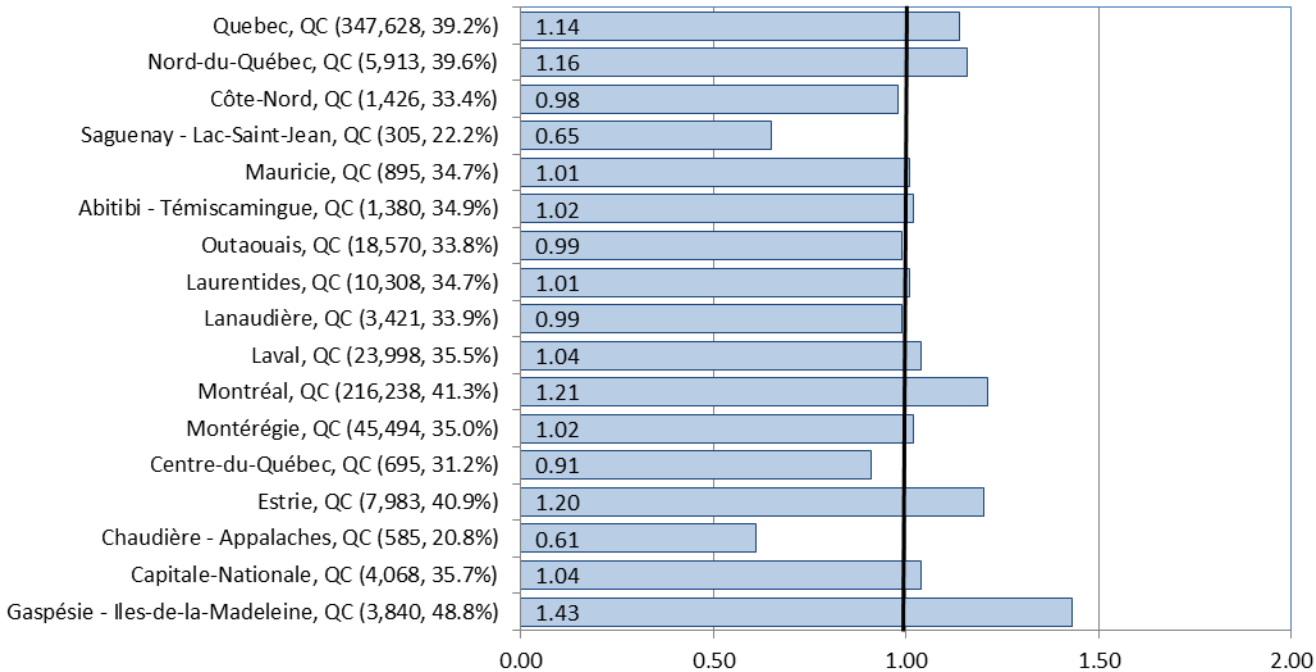
Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k  
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.60), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.61), and Centre-du-Québec (0.81) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income under \$20k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.21), Nord-du-Québec (1.20), and Capitale-Nationale (1.12) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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 Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011**



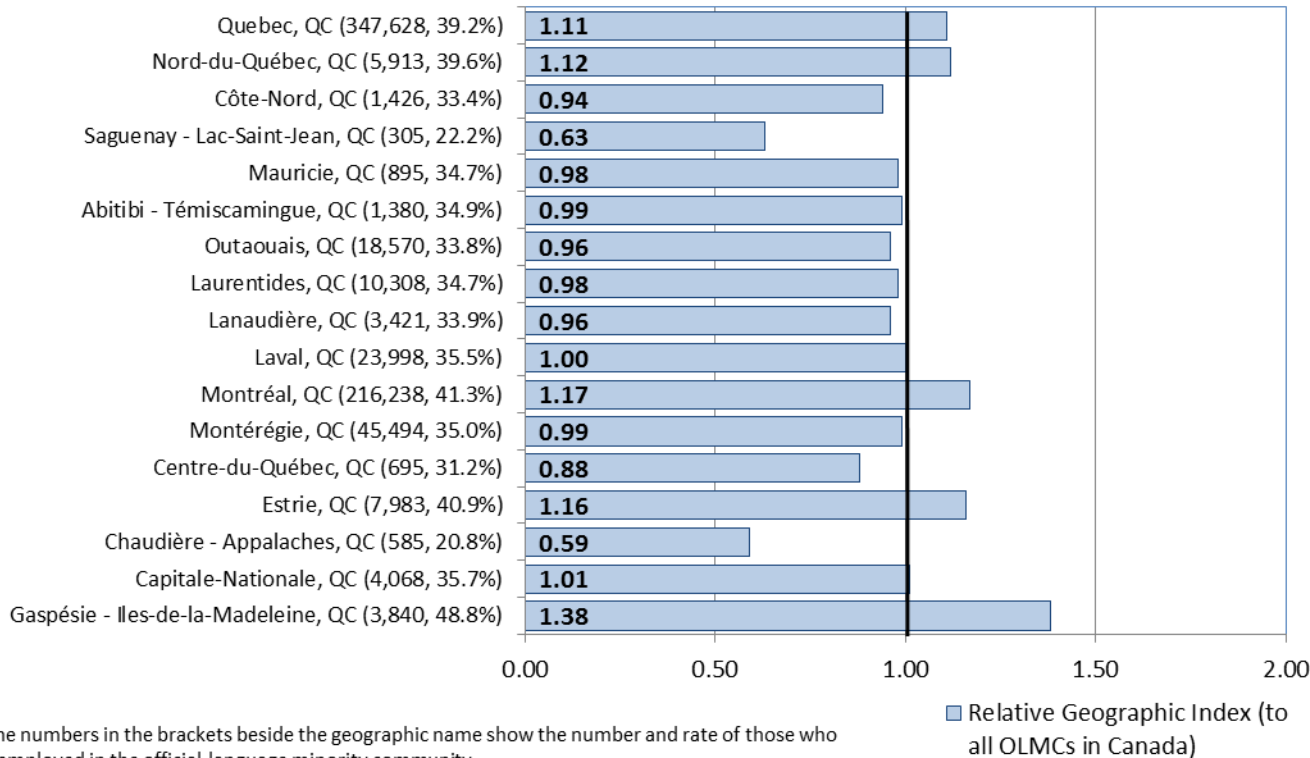
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community.

■ Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Chaudière - Appalaches (0.61), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.65), and Centre-du-Québec (0.91) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones (15 years and over) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.43), Montréal (1.21), and Estrie (1.20) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

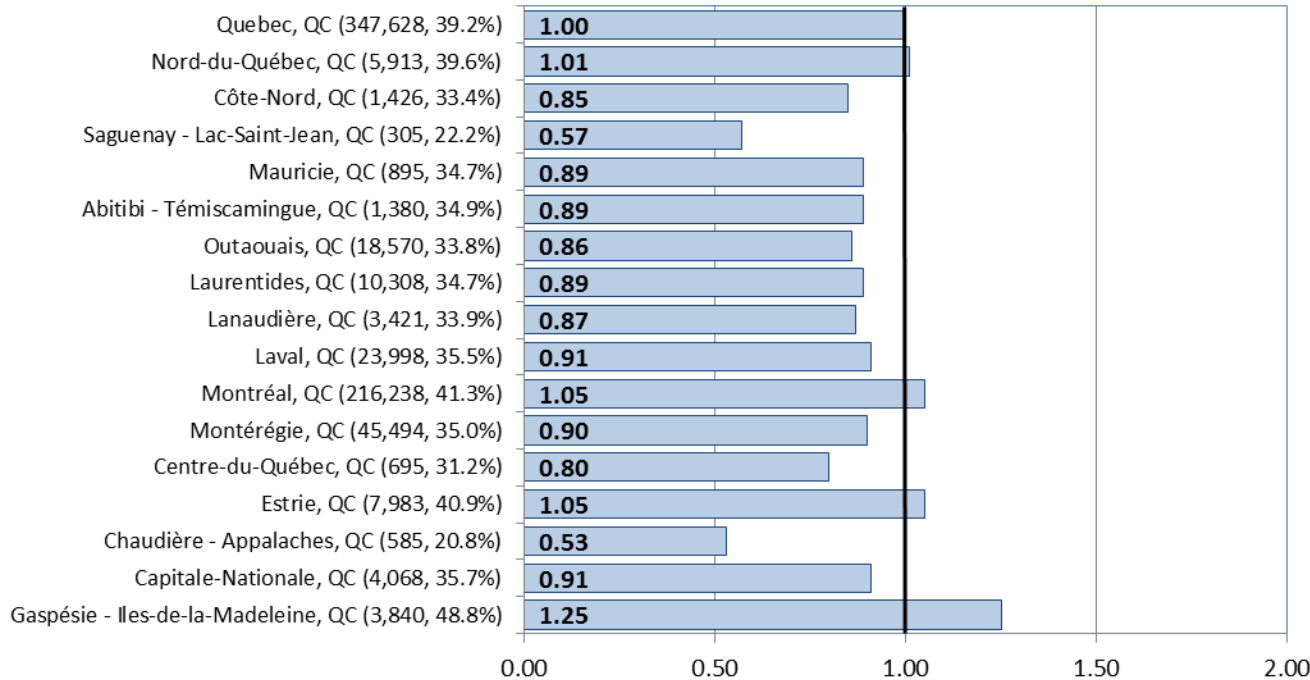
**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k  
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Chaudière - Appalaches (0.59), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.63), and Centre-du-Québec (0.88) 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 Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.38), Montréal (1.17), and Estrie (1.16) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Under \$20k Compared to All Minority anglophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC) Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011**



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

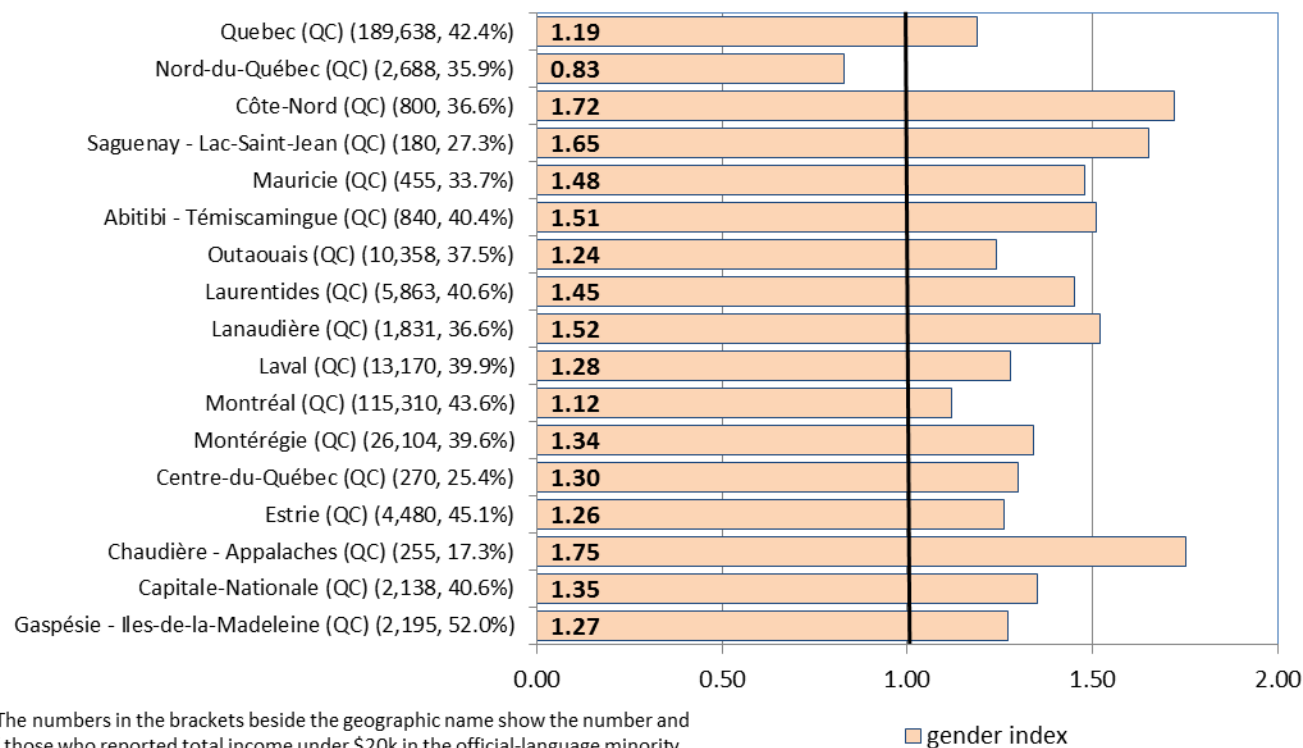
Relative Geographic Index (to the same Official-Language Minority)

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Chaudière - Appalaches (0.53), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.57), and Centre-du-Québec (0.80) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.25), Montréal (1.05), and Estrie (1.05) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

## Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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

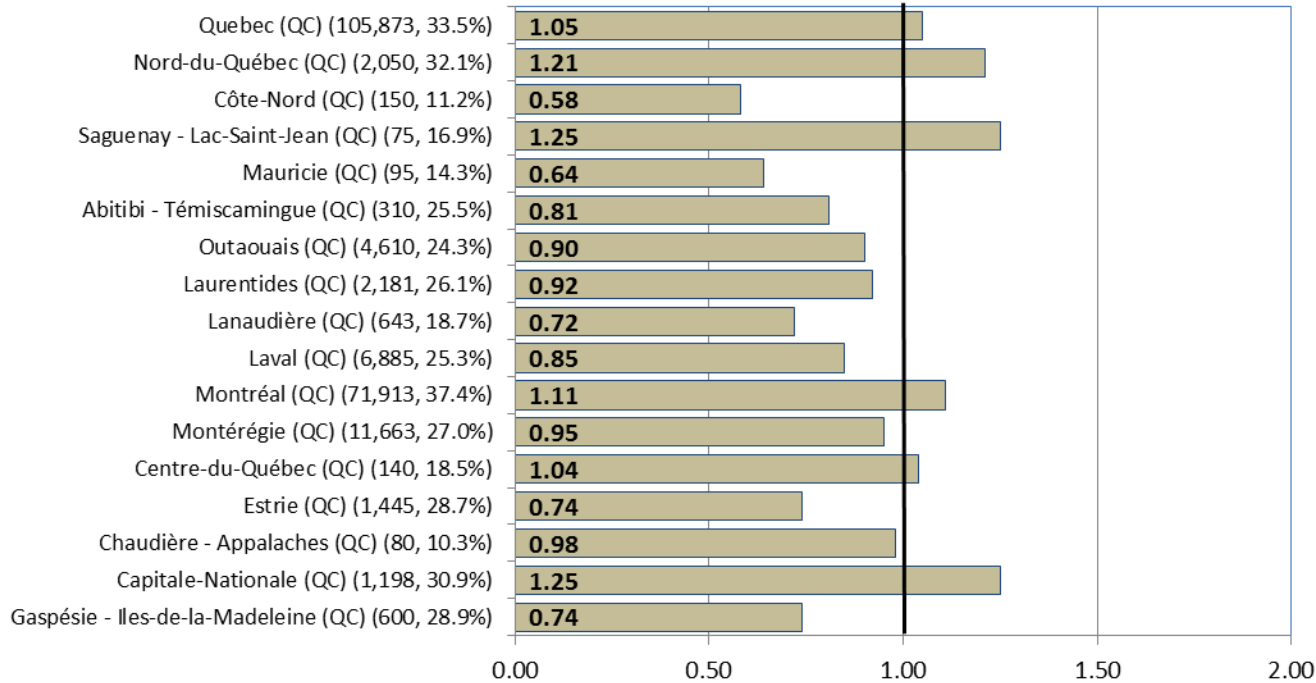


- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Anglophone communities in Nord-du-Québec (0.83), Montréal (1.12), and Outaouais (1.24) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Chaudière - Appalaches (1.75), Côte-Nord (1.72), and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.65) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Anglophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Quebec Region.*

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



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



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

■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Côte-Nord (0.58), Mauricie (0.64), and Lanaudière (0.72) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.25), Capitale-Nationale (1.25), and Nord-du-Québec (1.21) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.

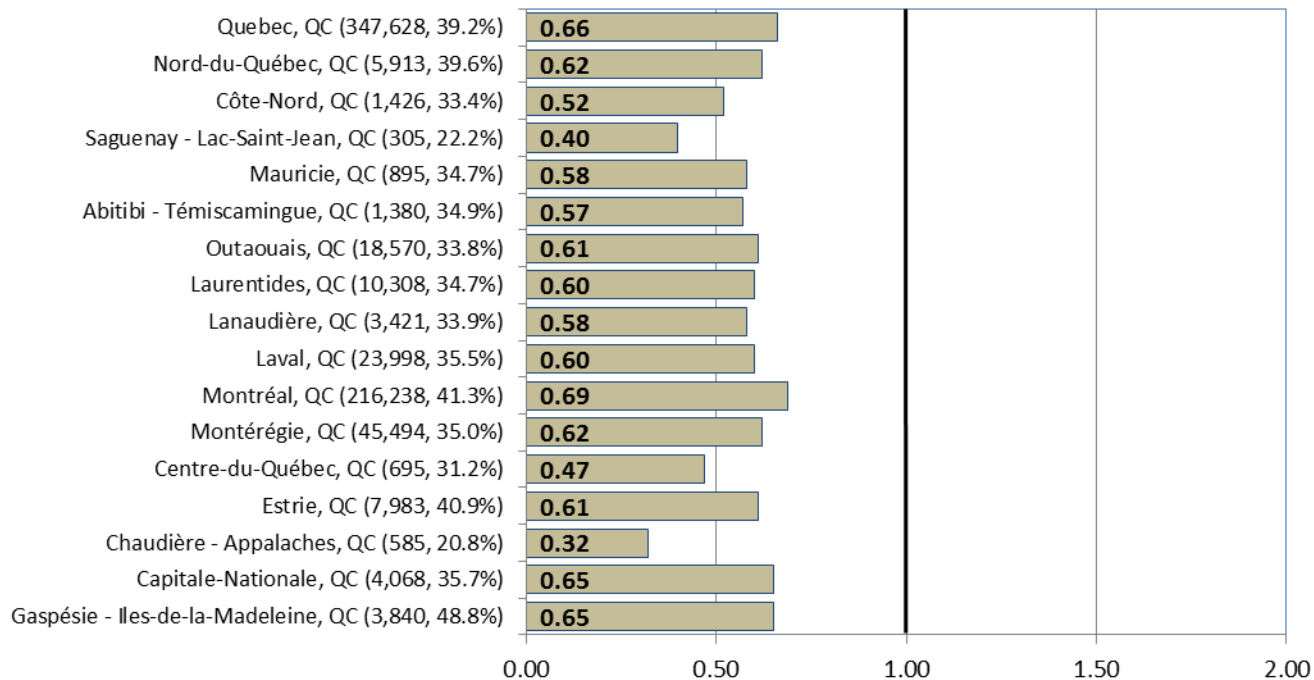


## Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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

(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)

Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income under \$20k in the official-language minority community. ■ 1996-2011 temporal index

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Chaudière - Appalaches (0.32), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.40), and Centre-du-Québec (0.47) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Montréal (0.69), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.65), and Capitale-Nationale (0.65) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

# High Income

**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k  
Quebec, 1996-2011**

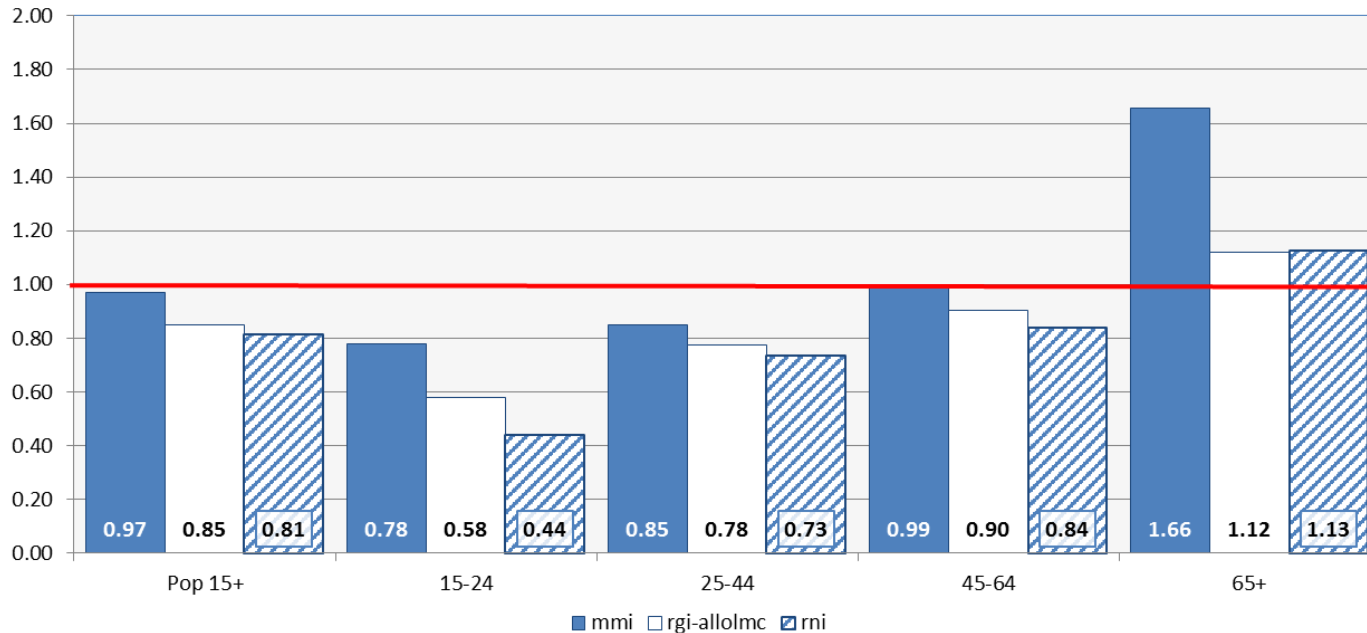
Values		Pop 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	887,853	145,520	316,405	287,860	138,065
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (#)	189,020	1,355	75,675	86,795	25,208
	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	21.3%	0.9%	23.9%	30.2%	18.3%
	OL majority - with total income over \$50k (%)	21.9%	1.2%	28.2%	30.4%	11.0%
	Canadian population - with total income over \$50k (%)	26.2%	2.1%	32.6%	35.9%	16.2%
	Minority-majority index	0.97	0.78	0.85	0.99	1.66
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.81	0.44	0.73	0.84	1.13
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.85	0.58	0.78	0.90	1.12
	Gender index	0.65	female (16.8%)		male (25.9%)	
	Intergenerational index	0.79				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	2.04	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.79	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.85	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	17.2%	0.4%	18.5%	25.7%	14.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.03	0.70	0.91	1.06	1.96
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.87	0.50	0.79	0.93	1.25
2001	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	14.5%	0.6%	15.5%	22.5%	11.5%
	Minority-majority index	1.16	1.34	1.02	1.19	2.50
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.95	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - with total income over \$50k (%)	10.4%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	1.23	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.00	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Anglophones aged 15 years and over in Quebec, 189,020 (21.3%) reported total income over \$50k.
- ✓ This level was similar to that of the Francophone population in the same region (mmi=0.97) but was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-allolmc=0.85).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.65 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 0.79 which means that the proportion of individuals with total income over \$50k in the 25-44 age group was much lower than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

## Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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

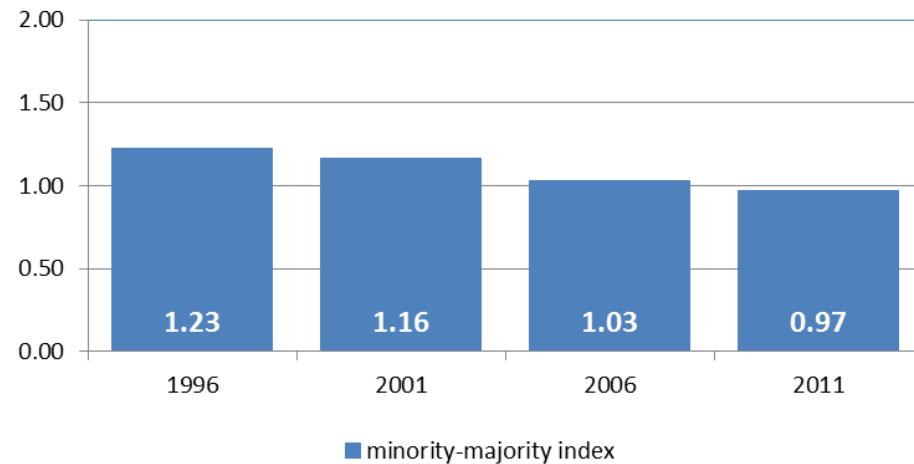


- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who reported total income over \$50k was similar to that of Francophones in the region ( $mmi=0.97$ ).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 65+ age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income over \$50k was lower than that of the Francophone population in this age group ( $mmi=0.85$ ).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Francophones in this age group ( $mmi=0.99$ ).

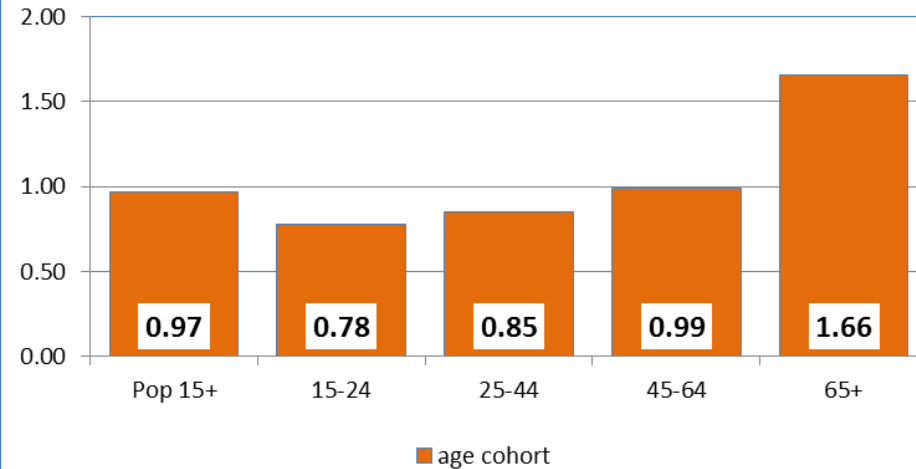
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

## Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who reported total income over \$50k Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Anglophones in Quebec who reported total income over \$50k was similar to that of Francophones in the region ( $mmi=0.97$ ).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Anglophones in Quebec with total income over \$50k was highest in 1996 ( $mmi=1.23$ ) and lowest in 2011 ( $mmi=0.97$ ).
- ✓ 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 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who reported total income over \$50k was lower than that of the Francophone population in this age group ( $mmi=0.85$ ).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was similar to that of the Francophones in this age group ( $mmi=0.99$ ).

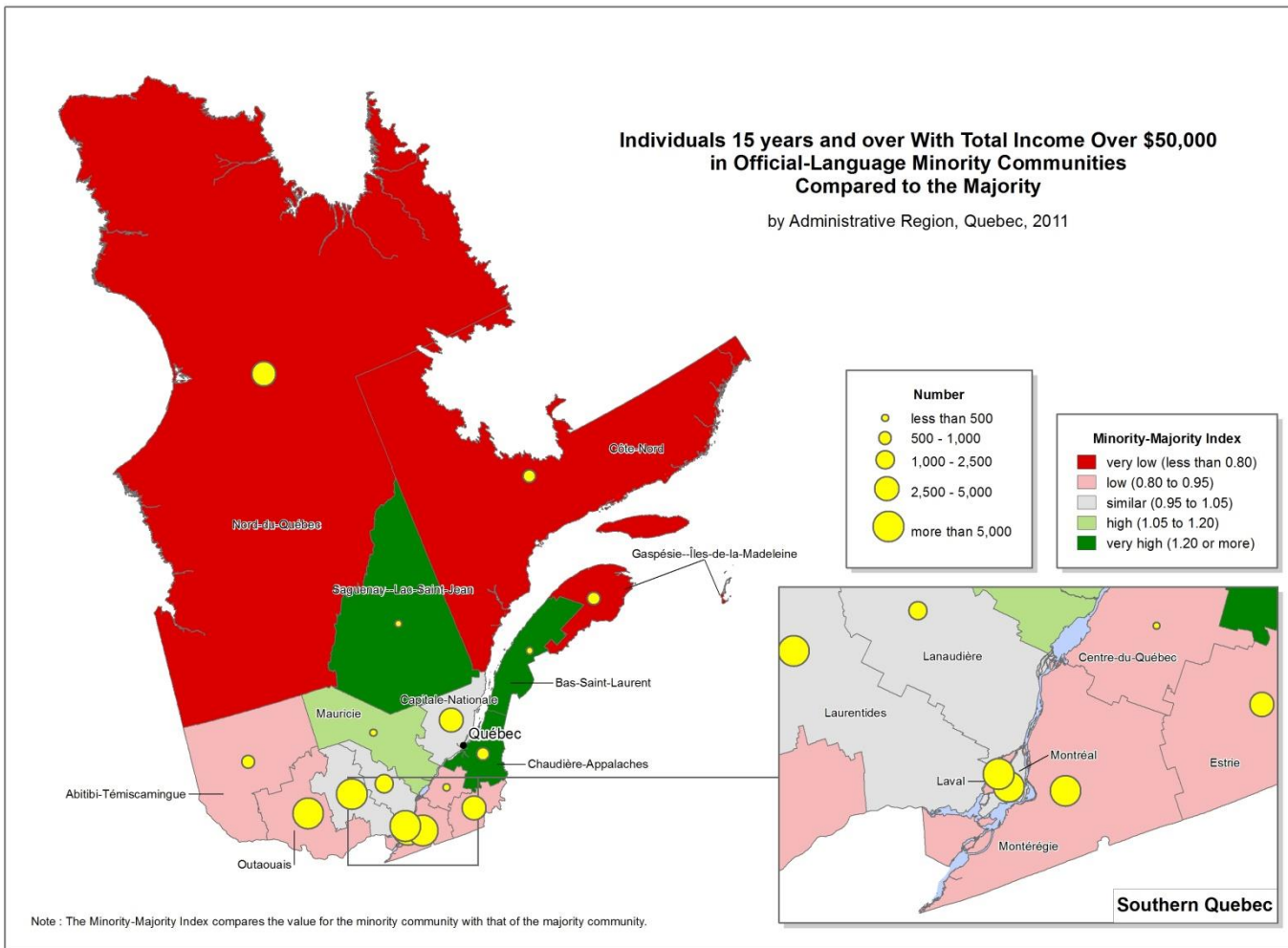
Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k  
Quebec Region and Administrative Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Proportion of Individuals (15 years and over) who reported total income over \$50k		Relative indices										
	Individuals 15 years and over	Individuals 15 years and over With Total Income Over \$50k	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal	
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	7,873	658	8.4%	13.1%	↓0.64	↓0.32	↓0.33	↓0.39	↓0.39	↓0.39	↓0.39	↓0.87	↓0.84	↓0.82	↑2.07
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	770	155	20.1%	15.6%	↑1.29	↓0.77	↓0.80	○0.95	○0.95	○0.95	↓0.52	↓0.30	↓0.94	↑2.82	
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	11,390	2,795	24.5%	24.3%	○1.01	↓0.94	○0.98	↗1.15	↗1.15	↗1.15	↓0.53	↓0.64	↓0.81	↑2.08	
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	2,813	655	23.3%	18.7%	↑1.24	↓0.89	↓0.93	↗1.09	↗1.09	↗1.09	↓0.53	↓0.84	↑1.74	↑7.57	
Estrie (QC)	19,518	2,853	14.6%	17.4%	↓0.84	↓0.56	↓0.58	↓0.69	↓0.69	↓0.69	↓0.56	○0.96	↓0.79	↑2.21	
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,240	325	14.5%	15.3%	○0.95	↓0.55	↓0.58	↓0.68	↓0.68	↓0.68	↓0.52	○0.97	○0.96	↑2.75	
Montérégie (QC)	129,820	30,683	23.6%	25.0%	↓0.94	↓0.90	↓0.94	↗1.11	↗1.11	↗1.11	↓0.55	↓0.87	↓0.86	↑2.17	
Montréal (QC)	523,945	106,610	20.3%	20.5%	○0.99	↓0.78	↓0.81	○0.96	○0.96	○0.96	↓0.67	↓0.71	↓0.76	↑1.87	
Laval (QC)	67,670	14,265	21.1%	24.6%	↓0.86	↓0.81	↓0.84	○0.99	○0.99	○0.99	↓0.60	○1.00	↗1.10	↑2.63	
Lanaudière (QC)	10,098	2,205	21.8%	21.6%	○1.01	↓0.83	↓0.87	○1.03	○1.03	○1.03	↓0.48	○1.03	↓0.90	↑2.47	
Laurentides (QC)	29,738	6,558	22.1%	22.8%	○0.97	↓0.84	↓0.88	○1.04	○1.04	○1.04	↓0.50	↓0.90	↓0.72	↑1.94	
Outaouais (QC)	54,885	15,698	28.6%	30.2%	○0.95	↗1.09	↗1.14	↑1.34	↑1.34	↑1.34	↓0.84	○1.00	↓0.92	↑2.71	
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	3,963	825	20.8%	22.5%	↓0.92	↓0.80	↓0.83	○0.98	○0.98	○0.98	↓0.40	↓0.93	↓0.66	↑1.67	
Mauricie (QC)	2,580	475	18.4%	16.6%	↗1.11	↓0.70	↓0.73	↓0.86	↓0.86	↓0.86	↓0.52	↓0.64	↓0.93	↑2.10	
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,380	435	31.5%	20.2%	↑1.56	↑1.20	↑1.26	↑1.48	↑1.48	↑1.48	↓0.46	○0.96	↗1.16	↑2.95	
Côte-Nord (QC)	4,265	813	19.1%	26.8%	↓0.71	↓0.73	↓0.76	↓0.90	↓0.90	↓0.90	↓0.53	↗1.06	↗1.10	↑2.26	
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	14,915	3,010	20.2%	28.4%	↓0.71	↓0.77	↓0.80	○0.95	○0.95	○0.95	↗1.16	↓0.72	↑2.19	↑3.65	
Quebec (QC)	887,853	189,020	21.3%	21.9%	○0.97	↓0.81	↓0.85	○1.00	○1.00	○1.00	↓0.65	↓0.79	↓0.79	↑2.04	

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

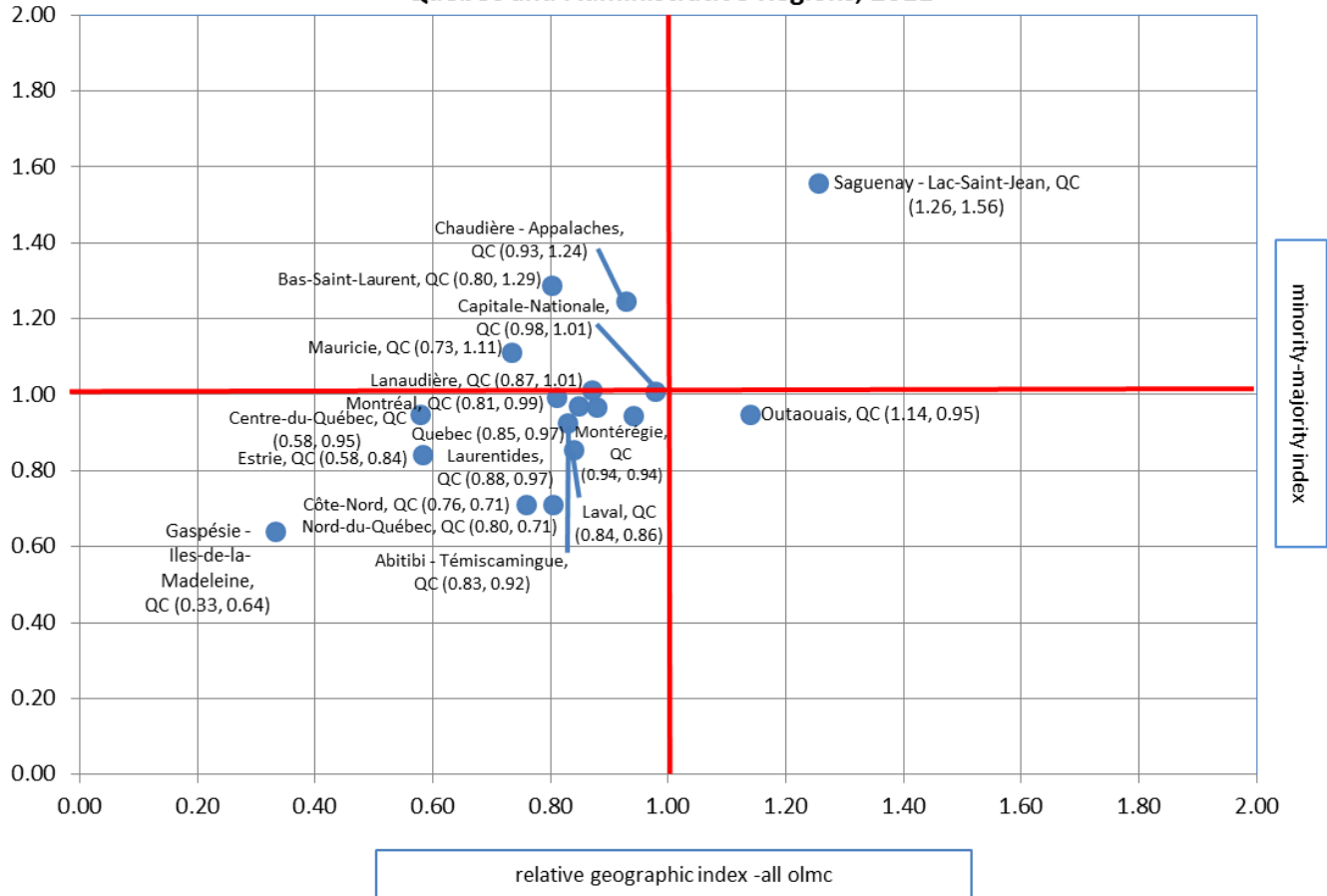
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income over \$50k in the Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) (8.4%), Centre-du-Québec (QC) (14.5%), and Estrie (QC) (14.6%) reported a lower proportion of individuals with total income over \$50k than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.
- ✓ Anglophones in the regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC) (31.5%), Outaouais (QC) (28.6%), and Capitale-Nationale (QC) (24.5%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (15 years and over) with total income over \$50k than the other Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.





- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.64), Nord-du-Québec (0.71), and Côte-Nord (0.71) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.56), Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.29), and Chaudière - Appalaches (1.24) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*

**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over)  
With Total Income Over \$50k  
Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011**

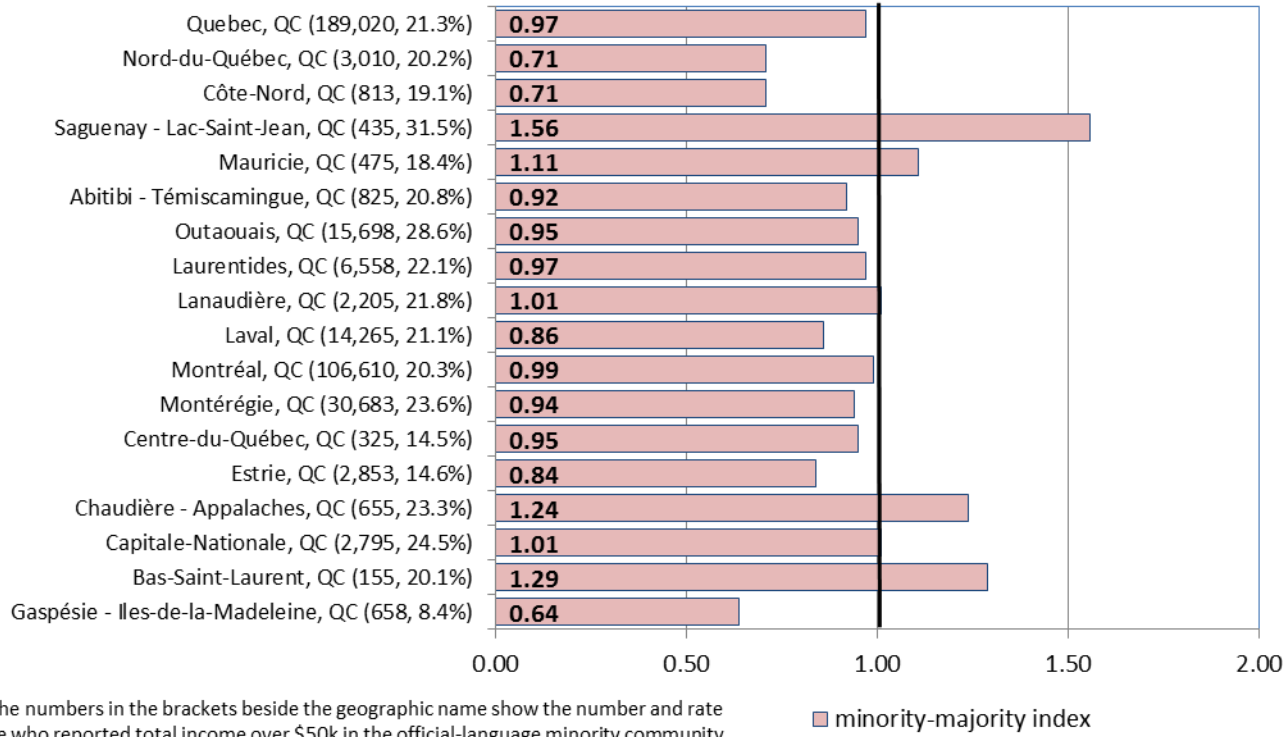


- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion with income over \$50k in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion with income over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

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

# Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

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

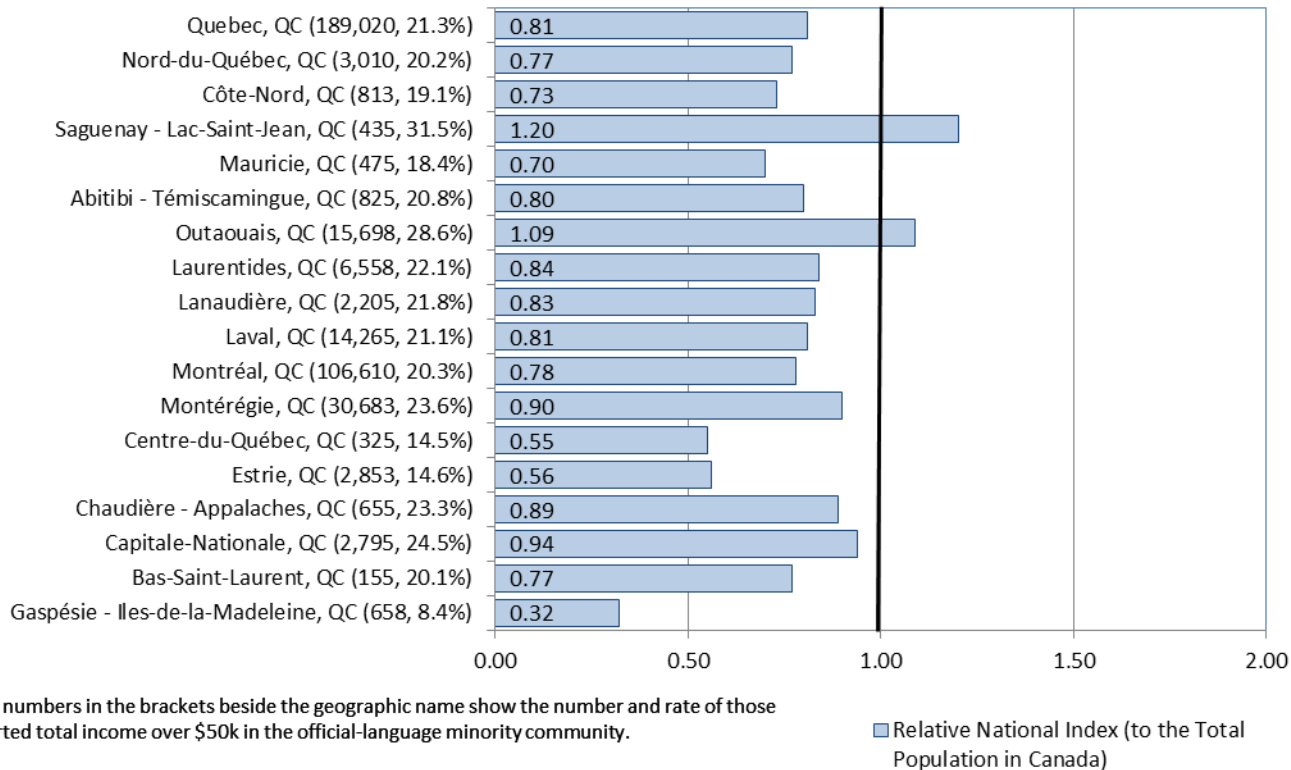


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.64), Nord-du-Québec (0.71), and Côte-Nord (0.71) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.56), Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.29), and Chaudière - Appalaches (1.24) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region when we consider the individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k.*

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

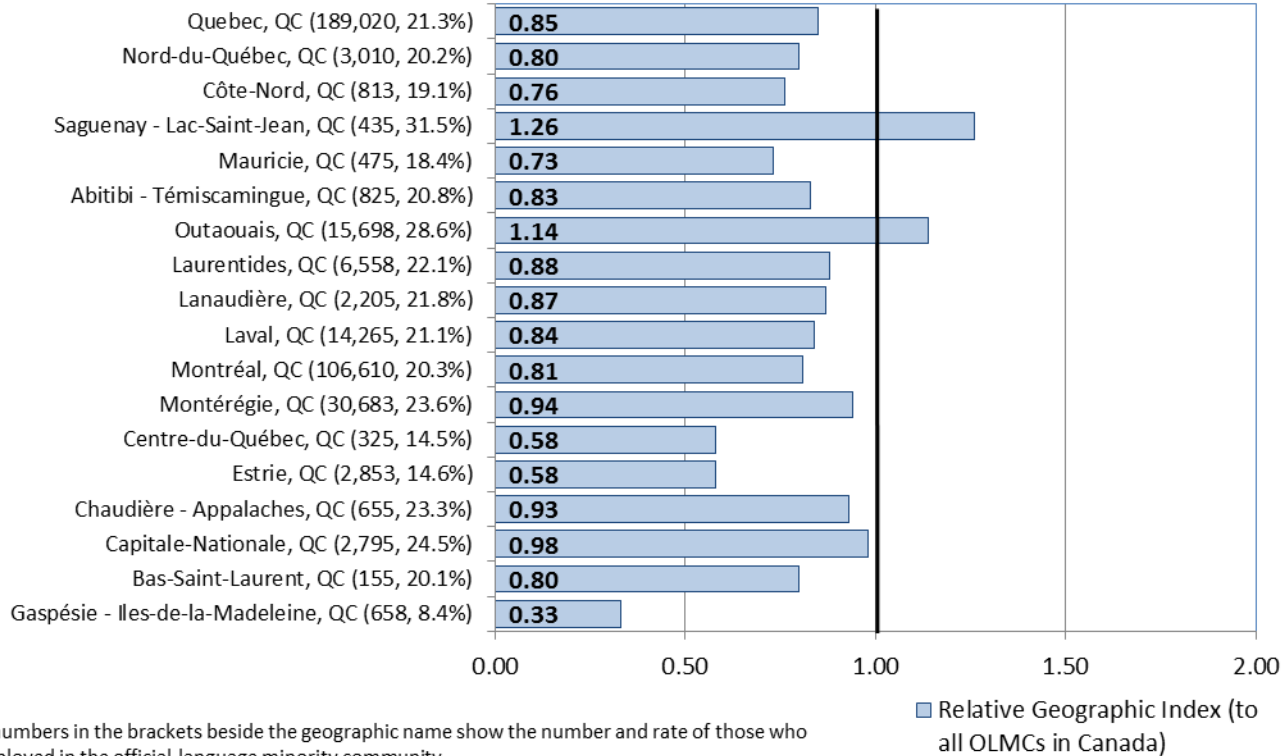
**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k  
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.32), Centre-du-Québec (0.55), and Estrie (0.56) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Anglophones (15 years and over) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.20), Outaouais (1.09), and Capitale-Nationale (0.94) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

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

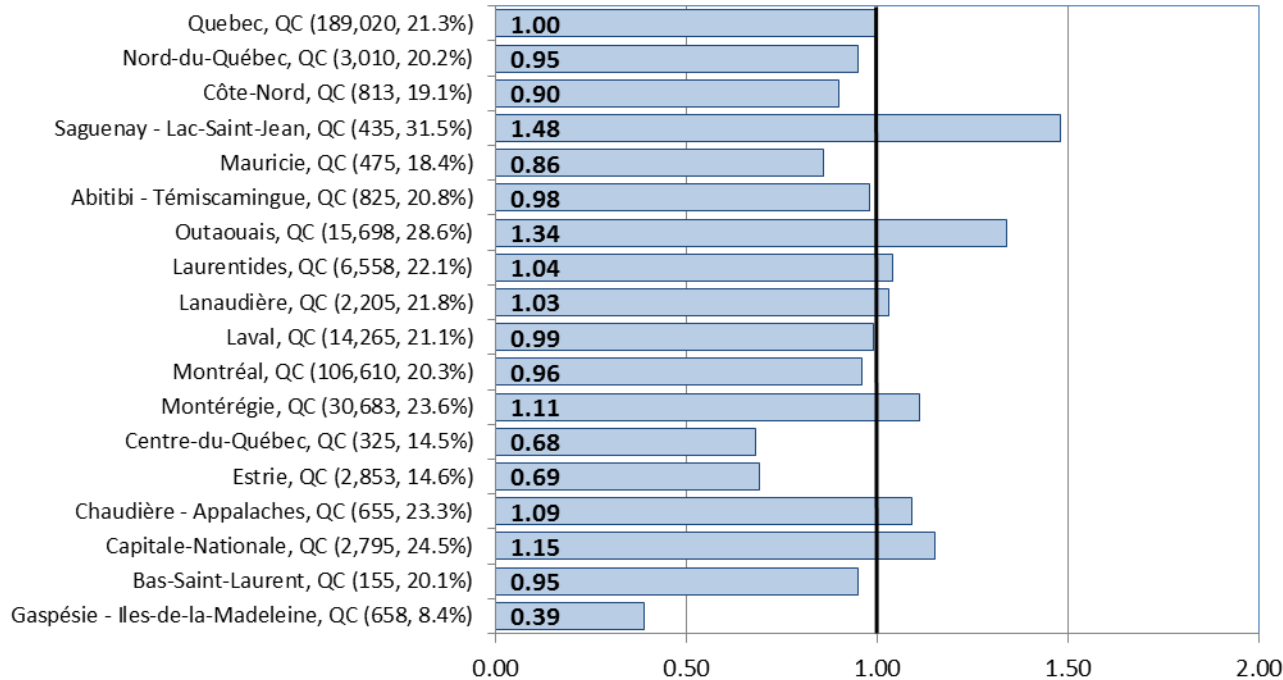


- ✓ *The Anglophone communities in Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.33), Centre-du-Québec (0.58), and Estrie (0.58) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 15 years and over with total income over \$50k in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.26), Outaouais (1.14), and Capitale-Nationale (0.98) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

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



**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k Compared to All Minority anglophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC) Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011**



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

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

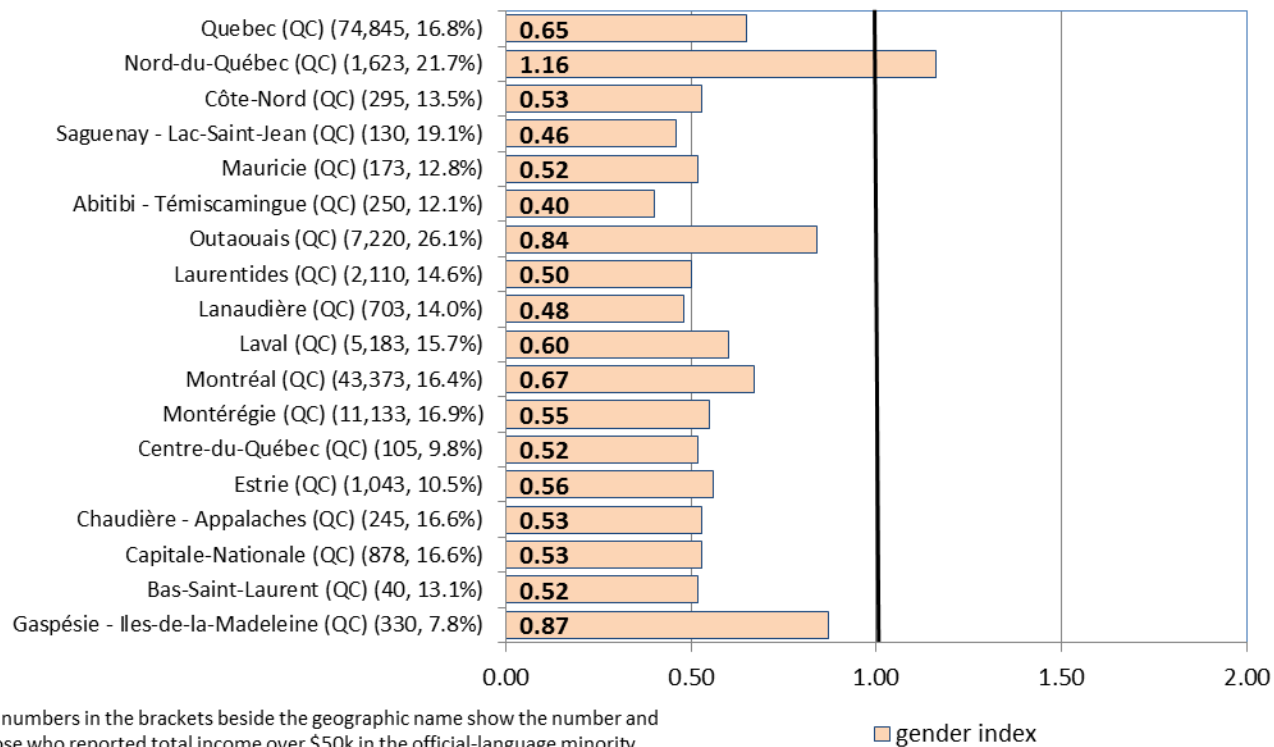
- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.39), Centre-du-Québec (0.68), and Estrie (0.69) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.48), Outaouais (1.34), and Capitale-Nationale (1.15) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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.



## Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

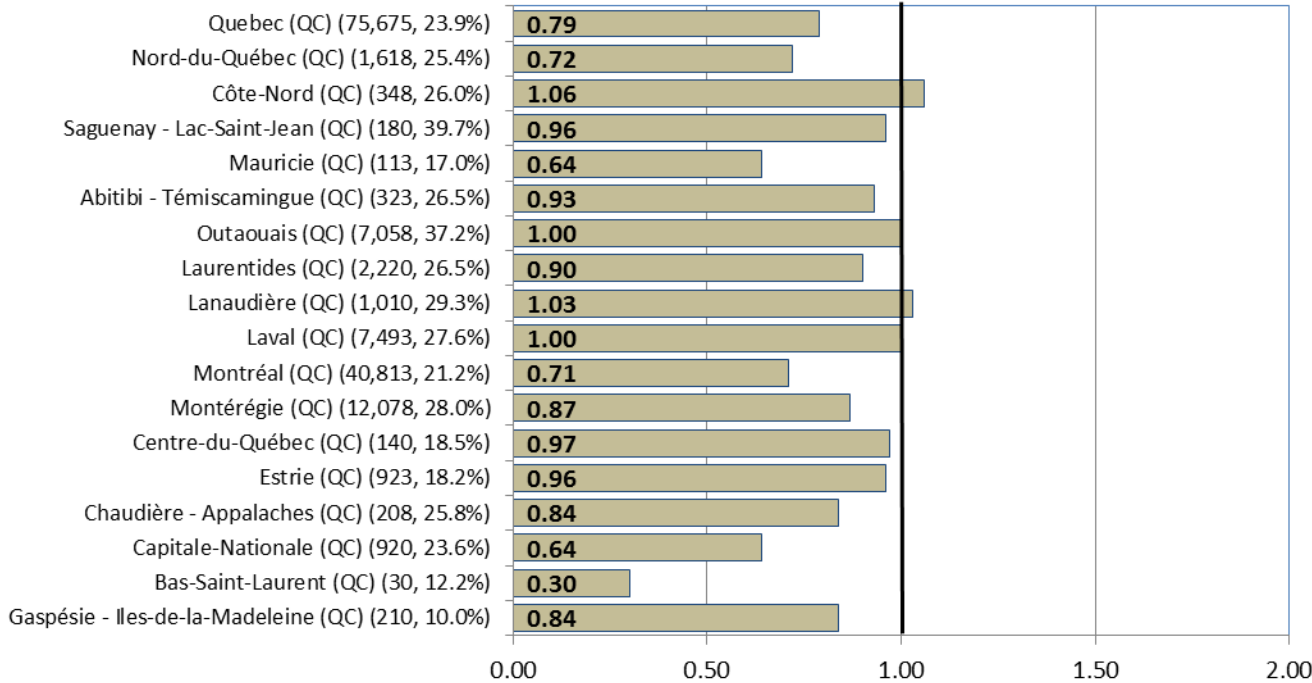
**Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k  
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)  
Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011**



- ✓ *The women (15 years and over) in Anglophone communities in Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0.40), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.46), and Lanaudière (0.48) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Nord-du-Québec (1.16), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.87), and Outaouais (0.84) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Anglophone women (15 years and over) in communities across the Quebec Region.*

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

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



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

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.30), Capitale-Nationale (0.64), and Mauricie (0.64) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Côte-Nord (1.06), Lanaudière (1.03), and Laval (1.00) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec Region.*

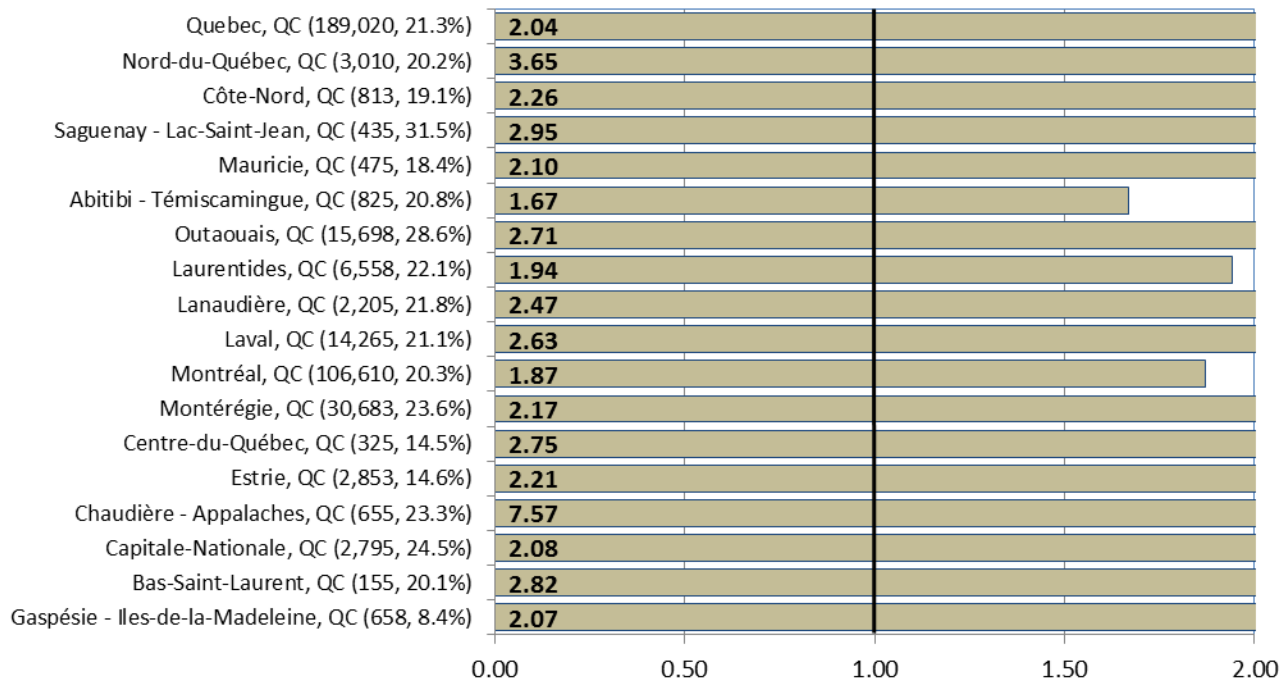
The Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across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

## Quebec – Socio-Economic Profile

Proportion of Anglophones (15 years and over) With Total Income Over \$50k

(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)

Administrative Regions, Quebec Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who reported total income over \$50k in the official-language minority community. ■ 1996-2011 temporal index

- ✓ *The Anglophone communities (15 years and over) in Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.67), Montréal (1.87), and Laurentides (1.94) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Quebec Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Chaudière - Appalaches (7.57), Nord-du-Québec (3.65), and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (2.95) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Anglophone communities across the Quebec 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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