

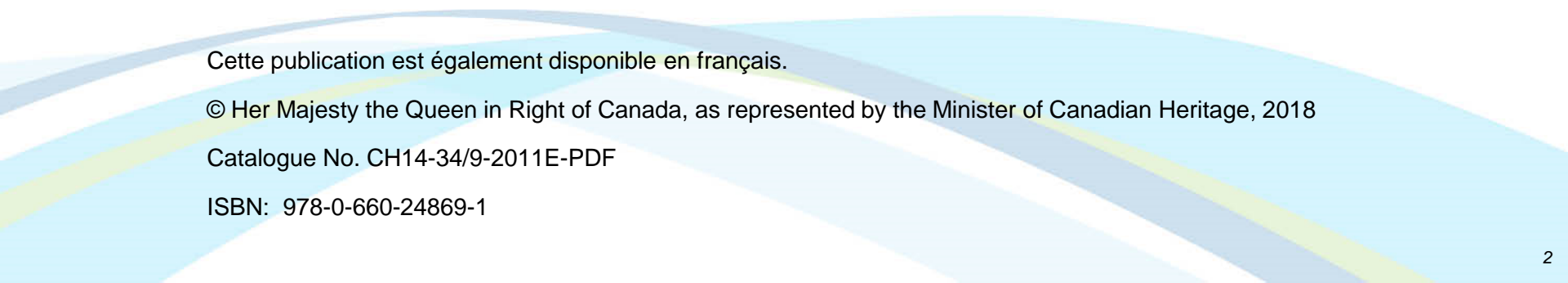
Composite Indicators Detailed Tables

Quebec

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**Geo-spatial Context of Official-Language Minority Communities (OLMC)
by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011**

Region	OLMC population	Area (square km)	OLMC population density (per 100 sq km)	Standard distance (km)	Average nearest neighbour (km)	Distance band (1,000 OLMC)	OLMC in urban areas
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	9,950	20,308	0.49	105	0.33	42.45	2.8%
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	1,135	22,232	0.05	70	0.78	144.73	55.0%
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	13,350	18,795	0.71	19	0.15	6.83	94.3%
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,800	15,079	0.25	41	0.55	29.33	61.9%
Estrie (QC)	23,440	10,209	2.30	27	0.20	7.44	50.8%
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,635	6,929	0.38	31	0.50	27.33	62.2%
Montérégie (QC)	159,515	11,128	14.33	36	0.07	2.64	84.6%
Montréal (QC)	611,005	499	1,224.00	10	0.01	0.40	100.0%
Laval (QC)	82,078	247	332.18	6	0.02	0.78	100.0%
Lanaudière (QC)	12,400	12,414	1.00	25	0.19	8.25	69.9%
Laurentides (QC)	36,055	20,744	1.74	32	0.15	5.92	64.4%
Outaouais (QC)	66,643	30,760	2.17	33	0.12	4.68	82.6%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	5,378	57,674	0.09	83	0.55	34.67	48.3%
Mauricie (QC)	3,095	35,855	0.09	42	0.44	22.48	77.4%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,798	98,709	0.02	35	0.50	30.19	87.6%
Côte-Nord (QC)	5,335	247,627	0.02	344	0.58	121.43	22.4%
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	20,645	747,158	0.03	498	0.20	51.75	0.0%
Quebec (QC)	1,058,250	1,356,367	0.78	199	0.08	17.75	90.3%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Department of Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

Notes: The composite indicator for geo-spatial context takes into account the population density, rural/urban concentration and the clustering/dispersal of populations. This composite indicator shows how a given community displays one of five levels of geographic complexity relative to other official-language minorities in Canada, ranging from very simple to very complex.

Standard distance is a calculation that provides a measure of the level of geographic concentration of a given population. The shorter the distance, the more concentrated the population is on the territory. The standard distance values shown here represent the radius of a circle from the weighted mean center that would encompass 68% of the OLMC population in a given region.

The standard distance calculates 1, 2 or 3 standard deviation from the weighted mean center of population. That analysis provides a distance in km from the weighted mean center that would with a buffer cover 68%, 95% or 98% of the OLMC population. The end notion is to determine the level of concentration or scattering of a population.

The average nearest neighbour index (ANN) is a statistical measure that determines the level of clustering/dispersal of a given population. This analysis produces several outputs such as the average distance between each individuals and its nearest neighbor on a given territory. A short average distance means that the population is clustered on the territory. A longer distance means that the population is dispersed on the territory.

The Average Nearest Neighbor tool measures the distance between each feature's centroid and its nearest neighbor's centroid location. It then averages all these nearest neighbor distances. If the average distance is less than the average for a hypothetical random distribution, the distribution of the features being analyzed is considered clustered. For OLMC's a use of this tool would be to calculate the average distance of the closest OLMC citizen to you in a specific geography. The output of this analysis let us know how clustered the OLMC population is on a given territory

This analysis returns three values, the minimum, the maximum, and the average distance to the specified Nth nearest neighbor (N is an input parameter) for a set of features.

For the purpose of this analysis, we have determined that the Nth nearest neighbor parameter would be 1,000 individuals from the OLMC community. Therefore, the distance band analysis will return values for the minimum and the average distance OLMC individuals would need to travel in order to meet physically 1,000 members of the OLMC.

In terms of capacity for mobilization and collective action, a shorter average distance in order to reach 1,000 OLMC individuals, may suggest less challenges for a specific population. On the other hand a longer average distance might not only suggest that capacity for collective action is more limited, but also, that it may have a negative impact on linguistic landscape, linguistic transfers and endogamous marriages.

When there is insufficient data due to the Statistics Canada rules for protecting confidentiality of respondents, a double dash "--" symbol is used.

**Demographic Vitality of Official-Language Minority Communities (OLMC)
by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011**

Region	OLMC Size		OLMC Proportion		Local Size and Weight		Age dependency			Age dependency (relative to the majority)			Immigrants			International or inter-provincial in-migrants (previous five years)				
	2011 count	1996-2011 growth	2011 proportion	1996-2011 change	in OLM communities > 500	in OLM communities > 5%	total demographic dependency ratio	youth (0-14) demographic dependency ratio	seniors (65 plus) demographic dependency ratio	youth and seniors	youth	seniors	rate	intergen. (25-44 compared to 45-64)	9611 change	mimi	rate	intergen. (25-44 compared to 45-64)	9611 change	mimi
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	9,950	0.94	10.7%	1.05	50.3%	83.9%	56.88	25.74	31.15	1.21	1.38	1.09	2.9%	1.28	1.23	4.37	4.7%	1.90	2.42	1.90
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	1,135	1.22	0.6%	1.25	0.0%	5.1%	24.00	5.00	19.00	0.51	0.23	0.73	11.3%	0.00	0.45	10.13	2.6%	--	0.12	1.25
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	13,350	1.05	1.9%	0.95	77.5%	5.9%	33.87	13.40	20.48	0.77	0.64	0.88	26.6%	1.83	1.52	6.72	16.6%	7.32	1.05	1.34
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,800	1.14	0.9%	1.05	40.5%	1.6%	34.59	11.37	23.21	0.74	0.47	1.05	20.3%	1.45	0.93	16.41	5.7%	--	0.64	1.14
Estrie (QC)	23,440	0.95	7.6%	0.84	62.2%	92.2%	54.36	20.95	33.40	1.16	0.87	1.46	14.7%	1.02	1.26	3.78	6.4%	4.33	1.35	1.14
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,635	0.99	1.1%	0.91	37.2%	12.5%	30.99	13.64	17.35	0.65	0.55	0.76	21.4%	4.31	1.75	11.17	9.6%	--	1.52	1.11
Montérégie (QC)	159,515	1.18	11.2%	1.02	90.2%	89.5%	44.05	23.90	20.15	0.98	0.96	1.00	27.4%	0.96	1.20	4.65	5.5%	3.46	0.94	1.38
Montréal (QC)	611,005	1.09	32.8%	1.02	100.0%	100.0%	37.69	19.56	18.13	0.89	0.87	0.90	40.4%	0.86	1.10	1.43	12.4%	4.70	1.15	1.06
Laval (QC)	82,078	1.62	20.6%	1.33	100.0%	100.0%	38.83	24.62	14.21	0.83	0.97	0.66	38.2%	0.65	1.03	1.91	4.4%	3.23	1.28	1.10
Lanaudière (QC)	12,400	1.40	2.6%	1.11	71.0%	12.1%	34.87	16.99	17.88	0.79	0.68	0.94	22.2%	1.02	1.39	6.21	4.9%	4.44	1.73	1.24
Laurentides (QC)	36,055	1.16	6.5%	0.89	74.2%	80.9%	46.16	20.75	25.41	1.05	0.83	1.33	18.0%	1.08	1.21	5.31	4.7%	3.68	1.00	1.24
Outaouais (QC)	66,643	1.24	18.2%	1.03	90.2%	99.0%	38.11	22.51	15.60	0.92	0.92	0.92	18.7%	1.34	1.51	3.02	14.1%	2.96	0.81	1.35
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	5,378	0.85	3.7%	0.90	53.8%	46.3%	46.92	28.03	18.89	1.05	1.12	0.97	5.0%	1.10	0.54	6.57	6.0%	11.13	0.96	1.59
Mauricie (QC)	3,095	0.92	1.2%	0.90	75.5%	0.0%	41.61	15.04	26.56	0.87	0.75	0.95	19.3%	1.32	1.23	11.52	8.1%	9.30	1.02	0.89
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,798	1.00	0.7%	1.04	73.3%	0.0%	28.31	11.76	16.55	0.62	0.53	0.71	14.6%	1.33	1.13	17.26	20.7%	--	1.21	0.88
Côte-Nord (QC)	5,335	0.87	5.7%	0.95	56.1%	72.5%	47.36	23.84	23.52	1.09	1.00	1.21	2.1%	1.04	0.79	2.37	2.6%	7.02	0.74	3.33
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	20,645	1.71	48.6%	1.54	88.3%	97.9%	42.75	38.83	3.92	1.04	1.35	0.32	0.7%	0.56	0.61	0.46	2.0%	2.19	0.50	1.38
Quebec (QC)	1,058,250	1.14	13.5%	1.03	93.9%	93.6%	39.57	21.16	18.41	0.89	0.90	0.87	33.6%	0.91	1.12	3.82	10.1%	4.21	1.08	1.36

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Department of Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

Notes: The composite measure for demographic vitality aggregates the weighted ranking of the individual demographic variables and measures for a given level of geography. The composite indicator permits us to observe whether a given community displays one of five levels of demographic vitality relative to other official-language minorities in Canada, ranging from very low to very high.

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

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

When there is insufficient data due to the Statistics Canada rules for protecting confidentiality of respondents, a double dash “--” symbol is used.

**Demo-linguistic Vitality of Official-Language Minority Communities (OLMC)
by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011**

Region	OLMC population	English-French bilingualism in the majority population			Ratio of minority-language speakers to OLMC	Linguistic Continuity (LCI)				Exogamy rate (of parents with children living at home)	Intergenerational transmission		
		rate	intergen. (25-44 compared to 45-64)	9611 change		used most often at home	used at least regularly at home	language used most often at work	language used at least regularly at work		as language knowledge	as home language	as mother tongue
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	9,950	21.3%	1.49	1.18	2.78	1.00	1.34	0.99	3.04	32.6%	0.91	0.87	0.81
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	1,135	16.4%	2.13	1.34	29.12	0.59	3.03	2.74	20.36	97.4%	0.41	0.26	0.13
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	13,350	34.3%	1.61	1.26	18.33	0.74	2.95	1.70	12.11	74.2%	0.70	0.56	0.40
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,800	22.5%	1.72	1.39	24.84	0.66	3.27	2.48	15.47	85.7%	0.59	0.41	0.23
Estrie (QC)	23,440	36.4%	1.27	1.11	5.40	0.98	1.72	1.09	4.44	47.4%	0.86	0.81	0.66
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,635	21.8%	1.58	1.25	19.77	0.63	2.84	1.68	9.80	77.6%	0.60	0.42	0.31
Montérégie (QC)	159,515	43.5%	1.23	1.11	4.45	1.15	1.93	1.59	4.95	49.0%	0.90	0.86	0.73
Montréal (QC)	611,005	57.2%	1.22	1.10	2.12	1.42	1.92	2.00	3.58	35.8%	0.96	0.93	0.87
Laval (QC)	82,078	53.4%	1.23	1.09	2.98	1.84	2.82	2.87	7.23	56.4%	0.91	0.83	0.70
Lanaudière (QC)	12,400	32.6%	1.32	1.15	13.00	0.92	2.74	2.24	11.77	77.8%	0.67	0.56	0.37
Laurentides (QC)	36,055	42.3%	1.22	1.14	7.08	1.08	2.24	1.64	7.28	63.0%	0.82	0.74	0.55
Outaouais (QC)	66,643	62.6%	1.11	1.05	3.79	1.17	2.00	2.40	4.44	46.7%	0.91	0.85	0.69
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	5,378	25.5%	1.47	1.06	7.62	0.93	2.13	1.45	7.26	54.2%	0.78	0.72	0.60
Mauricie (QC)	3,095	23.5%	1.60	1.19	20.32	0.63	2.87	1.83	11.40	73.7%	0.60	0.54	0.38
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,798	16.5%	1.93	1.22	25.92	0.64	3.01	1.80	12.68	78.9%	0.64	0.51	0.39
Côte-Nord (QC)	5,335	18.0%	1.60	1.08	3.98	0.95	1.53	1.09	3.29	35.6%	0.84	0.82	0.74
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	20,645	34.5%	1.80	1.34	1.30	1.59	6.72	4.06	10.07	57.0%	0.91	0.80	0.50
Quebec (QC)	1,058,250	39.6%	1.37	1.14	3.49	1.29	2.04	1.92	4.75	45.5%	0.91	0.86	0.75

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Department of Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

Notes: Demo-linguistic vitality is a composite indicator based on the relative use of the minority language at home and at work; on the marriage patterns and intergenerational language transmission of the minority language; and on the majority's knowledge of the minority language. The "ratio of minority-language speakers to the OLMC population" refers to the total number of speakers of the minority language compared to the members of the OLMC population. The ratio is an indicator of the strength of the minority language in a given geographic region.

The "exogamy rate of parents with children living at home" considers the mother tongue (reported as the single language or among multiple languages reported) of parents in a couple relationship.

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 Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population.

The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.

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

When there is insufficient data due to the Statistics Canada rules for protecting confidentiality of respondents, a double dash "--" symbol is used.

**Socio-cultural Diversity in Official-Language Minority Communities,
by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011**

Region	OLMC population	Immigrants			Born in another province			International or inter-provincial in-migrants (previous five years)			Aboriginal identity		Visible minority						
		rate	intergen. (25-44 compared to 45-64)	9611 change	mmi	rate	intergen. (25-44 compared to 45-64)	9611 change	mmi	rate	intergen. (25-44 compared to 45-64)	9611 change	mmi	rate	intergen. (25-44 compared to 45-64)	9611 change	mmi		
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	9,950	2.9%	1.28	1.23	4.37	27.2%	1.21	2.69	7.60	4.7%	1.90	2.42	1.90	26.6%	8.17	0.9%	--	3.30	2.55
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	1,135	11.3%	0.00	0.45	10.13	26.3%	0.83	0.77	12.34	2.6%	--	0.12	1.25	0.0%	0.00	4.8%	--	0.73	6.25
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	13,350	26.6%	1.83	1.52	6.72	22.5%	0.86	0.95	14.54	16.6%	7.32	1.05	1.34	1.6%	1.74	17.1%	2.51	1.85	6.15
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,800	20.3%	1.45	0.93	16.41	24.5%	0.64	0.94	28.81	5.7%	--	0.64	1.14	1.1%	1.58	5.6%	5.30	1.50	6.66
Estrie (QC)	23,440	14.7%	1.02	1.26	3.78	12.2%	0.90	1.21	11.24	6.4%	4.33	1.35	1.14	1.8%	1.97	6.2%	2.83	2.19	2.38
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,635	21.4%	4.31	1.75	11.17	20.5%	0.62	1.17	21.18	9.6%	--	1.52	1.11	3.8%	4.43	12.4%	5.89	3.03	10.49
Montérégie (QC)	159,515	27.4%	0.96	1.20	4.65	9.6%	0.81	0.88	5.25	5.5%	3.46	0.94	1.38	1.0%	1.14	23.5%	1.57	1.63	4.91
Montréal (QC)	611,005	40.4%	0.86	1.10	1.43	8.0%	1.30	0.95	3.98	12.4%	4.70	1.15	1.06	0.5%	0.90	35.8%	1.44	1.46	1.36
Laval (QC)	82,078	38.2%	0.65	1.03	1.91	3.4%	0.76	0.67	2.40	4.4%	3.23	1.28	1.10	0.4%	0.58	22.7%	1.29	1.76	1.17
Lanaudière (QC)	12,400	22.2%	1.02	1.39	6.21	11.1%	0.86	0.96	9.33	4.9%	4.44	1.73	1.24	1.1%	0.94	11.3%	2.05	4.12	3.10
Laurentides (QC)	36,055	18.0%	1.08	1.21	5.31	15.5%	0.84	0.92	6.93	4.7%	3.68	1.00	1.24	2.1%	1.70	8.0%	2.45	2.62	3.74
Outaouais (QC)	66,643	18.7%	1.34	1.51	3.02	47.9%	1.08	0.99	2.81	14.1%	2.96	0.81	1.35	6.5%	1.40	14.4%	2.40	2.33	2.46
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	5,378	5.0%	1.10	0.54	6.57	41.3%	1.46	1.21	13.56	6.0%	11.13	0.96	1.59	44.7%	13.08	2.1%	--	1.49	3.04
Mauricie (QC)	3,095	19.3%	1.32	1.23	11.52	19.1%	0.78	1.01	23.29	8.1%	9.30	1.02	0.89	2.4%	0.96	12.8%	3.18	2.99	9.16
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,798	14.6%	1.33	1.13	17.26	41.1%	1.23	1.26	57.30	20.7%	--	1.21	0.88	1.0%	0.26	7.8%	--	1.19	12.25
Côte-Nord (QC)	5,335	2.1%	1.04	0.79	2.37	19.1%	1.89	0.99	9.36	2.6%	7.02	0.74	3.33	30.2%	2.35	0.6%	--	1.20	1.29
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	20,645	0.7%	0.56	0.61	0.46	11.7%	1.80	0.66	4.03	2.0%	2.19	0.50	1.38	95.7%	4.57	0.6%	0.88	0.82	0.40
Quebec (QC)	1,058,250	33.6%	0.91	1.12	3.82	11.6%	1.05	0.95	4.93	10.1%	4.21	1.08	1.36	3.5%	2.36	27.9%	1.54	1.51	3.58

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Department of Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

Notes: The Socio-cultural diversity composite indicator is based on the presence of immigrants, in-migrants and persons of visible minority groups and persons with Aboriginal identity within the minority-language population.

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

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

When there is insufficient data due to the Statistics Canada rules for protecting confidentiality of respondents, a double dash "--" symbol is used.

**Socio-economic Vitality of Official-Language Minority Communities,
by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011**

Region	OLMC population	Low education				Unemployment				Out of the labour force				Low Income			
		rate	intergen. (25-44 compared to 45-64)	9611 change	mmi	rate	intergen. (25-44 compared to 45-64)	9611 change	mmi	rate	intergen. (25-44 compared to 45-64)	9611 change	mmi	rate	intergen. (25-44 compared to 45-64)	9611 change	mmi
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	9,950	35.1%	0.59	0.62	1.00	28.1%	1.02	0.79	1.90	50.4%	0.59	0.97	1.11	48.8%	0.74	0.65	1.21
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	1,135	20.8%	1.00	0.76	0.77	11.0%	1.06	0.61	1.25	34.8%	0.74	0.78	0.86	0.0%	--	0.00	0.00
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	13,350	10.9%	0.90	0.49	0.66	6.5%	0.83	0.55	1.34	35.4%	0.60	0.87	1.03	35.7%	1.25	0.65	1.12
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,800	14.0%	0.77	0.36	0.57	5.3%	0.00	0.40	1.14	39.1%	0.37	0.94	1.18	20.8%	0.98	0.32	0.61
Estrie (QC)	23,440	25.6%	0.79	0.63	1.07	7.0%	0.79	0.58	1.14	45.1%	0.63	0.96	1.21	40.9%	0.74	0.61	1.11
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,635	22.9%	1.23	0.60	0.83	7.3%	1.72	0.83	1.11	32.5%	0.45	0.77	0.90	31.2%	1.04	0.47	0.81
Montérégie (QC)	159,515	15.9%	0.56	0.55	0.71	7.7%	0.94	0.71	1.38	34.3%	0.59	0.89	1.05	35.0%	0.95	0.62	1.09
Montréal (QC)	611,005	15.0%	0.56	0.58	0.77	9.9%	1.20	0.74	1.06	36.2%	0.78	0.95	1.01	41.3%	1.11	0.69	1.07
Laval (QC)	82,078	19.6%	0.47	0.61	1.00	7.3%	0.90	0.62	1.10	29.4%	0.58	0.88	0.87	35.5%	0.85	0.60	1.08
Lanaudière (QC)	12,400	18.9%	0.52	0.52	0.74	7.8%	0.86	0.55	1.24	34.8%	0.60	0.83	1.02	33.9%	0.72	0.58	1.00
Laurentides (QC)	36,055	18.4%	0.91	0.57	0.77	8.2%	1.16	0.63	1.24	39.5%	0.53	0.92	1.19	34.7%	0.92	0.60	1.02
Outaouais (QC)	66,643	19.9%	0.55	0.59	0.84	8.3%	1.28	0.70	1.35	32.3%	0.44	0.94	1.01	33.8%	0.90	0.61	1.09
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	5,378	32.2%	0.45	0.62	1.06	12.3%	1.73	0.81	1.59	42.7%	0.46	0.92	1.19	34.9%	0.81	0.57	1.00
Mauricie (QC)	3,095	19.3%	0.70	0.69	0.80	7.4%	0.88	0.56	0.89	47.3%	0.48	0.95	1.12	34.7%	0.64	0.58	0.87
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,798	12.7%	0.36	0.47	0.56	7.5%	0.68	0.48	0.88	37.2%	0.46	0.91	0.95	22.2%	1.25	0.40	0.60
Côte-Nord (QC)	5,335	45.7%	0.58	0.77	1.46	27.5%	0.65	0.65	3.33	38.1%	0.53	0.97	1.03	33.4%	0.58	0.52	0.99
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	20,645	59.2%	0.95	0.96	1.77	14.7%	1.66	0.85	1.38	35.1%	1.00	1.16	1.18	39.6%	1.21	0.62	1.20
Quebec (QC)	1,058,250	17.3%	0.60	0.60	0.77	9.4%	1.13	0.71	1.36	35.6%	0.69	0.93	1.02	39.2%	1.05	0.66	1.12

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Department of Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

Notes: Socio-economic vitality is a composite indicator based on the various measures of low socio-economic status, including educational attainment, labour force participation and income.

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

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

When there is insufficient data due to the Statistics Canada rules for protecting confidentiality of respondents, a double dash "--" symbol is used.