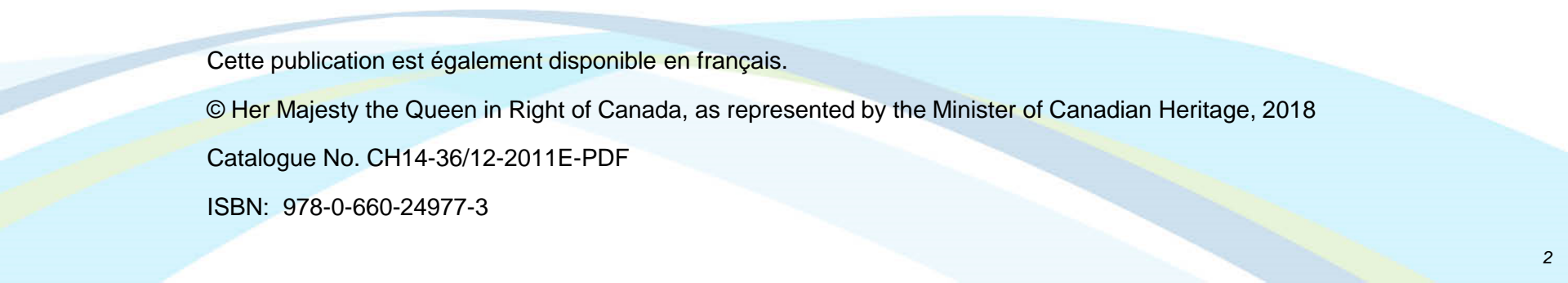




Demographic Profile Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011

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Official Languages Branch
Canadian Heritage
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Measures	
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.
intergenerational index	The Intergenerational Index (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.
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.
MMI-9611	The 1996-2011 minority-majority index (9611MMI) compares, over time, the value for the minority community with that of the majority community.
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-er	The relative geographic index compares the value for an Official Language Minority Community in a census division to that of the same Official Language Minority Community in the economic region in which it is located.
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.
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.
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.
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

- ✓ **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-sameOLMC)
 - Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (rgi-allOLMC)
 - 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
- ✓ Unless otherwise stated, the **linguistic definition** used 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

Size and Weight of Official-Language Minority Communities



Presence of Francophone Population in Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996-2011

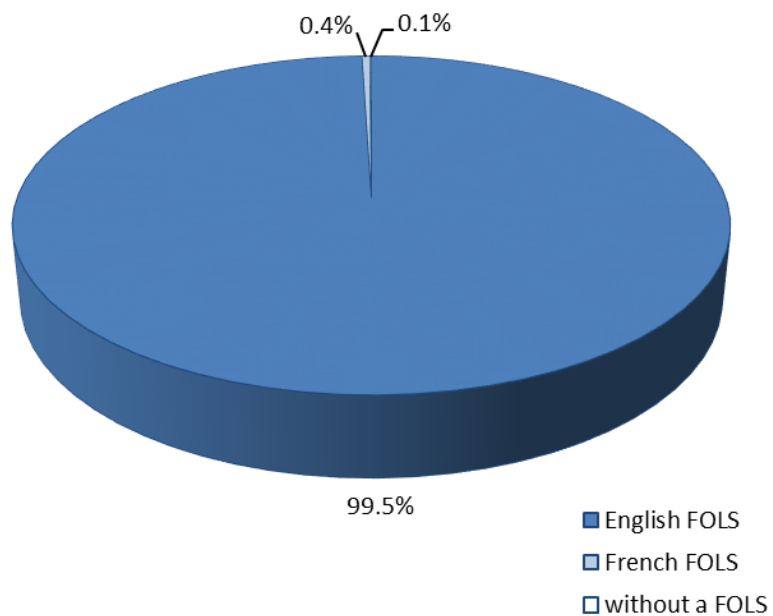
Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
Newfoundland and Labrador - total population	547,160	508,075	500,605	509,950
Size of official-language minority	2,270	2,098	1,933	2,100
Share of Newfoundland and Labrador's population	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Share of OL minority population in Canada	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
Growth (numbers)	-173	-165	168	-170
Growth rate	0.92	0.92	1.09	0.93
Relative Population Growth	1.00	0.94	1.07	0.99
Relative Population Growth (compared to all OLMCs in Canada)	0.92	0.88	1.05	0.85

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample for 1996-2006 and 100% sample for 2011.

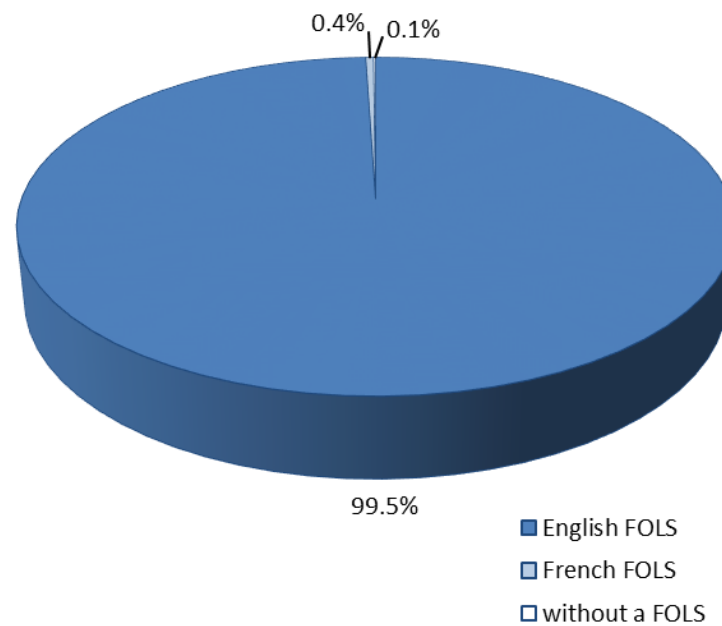
- ✓ *In 2011, using the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) definition, with dual response distributed equally, there were 2,100 Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who comprised 0.4% of the population, making it a very small OLMC in Canada, with a very low share of the regional population.*
- ✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the number of Francophones declined by 170 which represents a growth rate of 0.93.*
- ✓ *For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the Francophone population of Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 168 from 1,933 to 2,100.*
- ✓ *In relative terms, the growth rate of the Francophone community was fairly similar to that of the majority language group in Newfoundland and Labrador, with a Relative Population Growth (RPG) of 0.99 for the 1996-2011 period.*
- ✓ *Over this period, the Newfoundland and Labrador Francophone population's share of the Canadian Official-Language Minority population decreased to 0.1% from 0.1% in 1996.*

- First Official Language Spoken is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- 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.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

Population by First Official Language Spoken Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996



Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011



First Official Language Spoken is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

**Official Language Minority Communities (OLMC), by First Official Language Spoken,
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

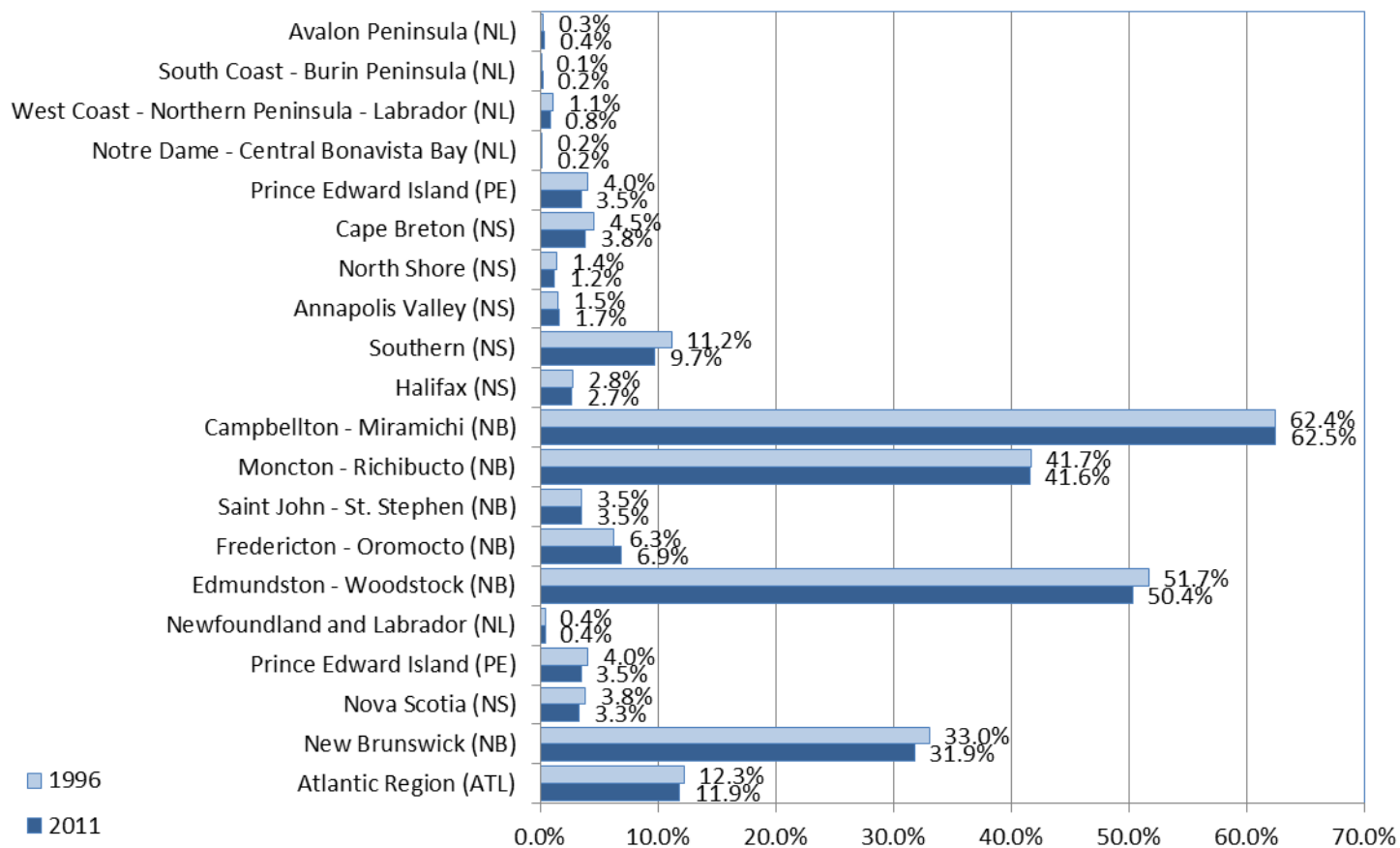
Regions	1996					2011				
	Total Population	OL minority	OL majority	OL minority (%)	OL majority (%)	Total Population	OL minority	OL majority	OL minority (%)	OL majority (%)
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	248,785	718	247,923	0.3%	99.7%	260,010	938	258,773	0.4%	99.5%
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	49,965	50	49,910	0.1%	99.9%	37,455	80	37,370	0.2%	99.7%
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	120,500	1,315	119,000	1.1%	98.8%	104,375	878	103,318	0.8%	99.0%
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	127,905	200	127,620	0.2%	99.8%	108,110	203	107,848	0.2%	99.8%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	132,850	5,330	127,485	4.0%	96.0%	138,435	4,810	132,945	3.5%	96.0%
Cape Breton (NS)	156,500	7,110	149,205	4.5%	95.3%	134,025	5,095	128,840	3.8%	96.1%
North Shore (NS)	160,145	2,228	157,873	1.4%	98.6%	153,345	1,793	151,458	1.2%	98.8%
Annapolis Valley (NS)	119,700	1,843	117,733	1.5%	98.4%	122,125	2,028	119,948	1.7%	98.2%
Southern (NS)	123,470	13,835	109,605	11.2%	88.8%	114,690	11,120	103,525	9.7%	90.3%
Halifax (NS)	340,165	9,595	329,815	2.8%	97.0%	386,440	10,303	375,003	2.7%	97.0%
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	176,410	110,115	66,210	62.4%	37.5%	155,735	97,338	58,338	62.5%	37.5%
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	176,425	73,550	102,825	41.7%	58.3%	200,175	83,315	116,660	41.6%	58.3%
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	169,365	5,920	163,270	3.5%	96.4%	170,755	6,020	164,425	3.5%	96.3%
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	122,800	7,720	114,970	6.3%	93.6%	134,325	9,278	124,793	6.9%	92.9%
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	84,635	43,733	40,888	51.7%	48.3%	78,870	39,735	39,105	50.4%	49.6%
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	547,160	2,270	544,450	0.4%	99.5%	509,955	2,100	507,305	0.4%	99.5%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	132,855	5,335	127,485	4.0%	96.0%	138,435	4,813	132,948	3.5%	96.0%
Nova Scotia (NS)	899,970	34,610	864,240	3.8%	96.0%	910,615	30,330	878,770	3.3%	96.5%
New Brunswick (NB)	729,625	241,038	488,188	33.0%	66.9%	739,890	235,698	503,328	31.9%	68.0%
Atlantic Region (ATL)	2,309,610	283,253	2,024,363	12.3%	87.7%	2,298,895	272,940	2,022,350	11.9%	88.0%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ *Campbellton - Miramichi (97,338), Moncton - Richibucto (83,315) and Edmundston - Woodstock (39,735) were the three regions which reported the largest OLMCs while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (80), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (203) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (878) had the smallest OLMC.*
- ✓ *In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (62.5%), Edmundston - Woodstock (50.4%) and Moncton - Richibucto (41.6%) showed the highest proportions for OLMCs while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.2%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.2%) and Avalon Peninsula (0.4%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

First Official Language Spoken is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

Official Language Minority Communities (OLMC), by First Official Language Spoken, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011



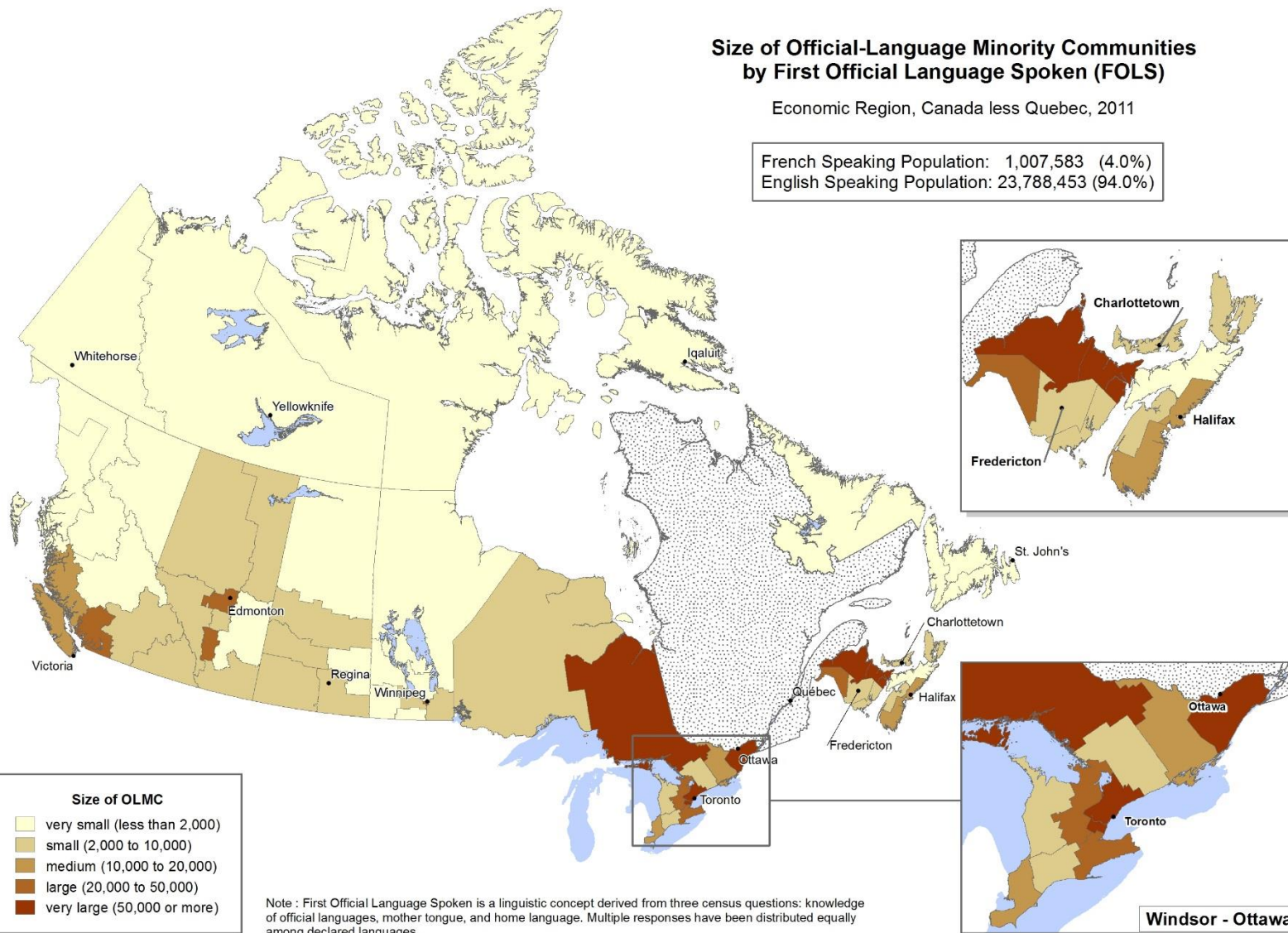
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the size and weight of Official-Language Minority Communities (OLMC) by First Official Language Spoken across Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (62.5%), Edmundston - Woodstock (50.4%) and Moncton - Richibucto (41.6%) showed the highest proportions for OLMCs while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.2%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.2%) and Avalon Peninsula (0.4%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Size of Official-Language Minority Communities by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 2011

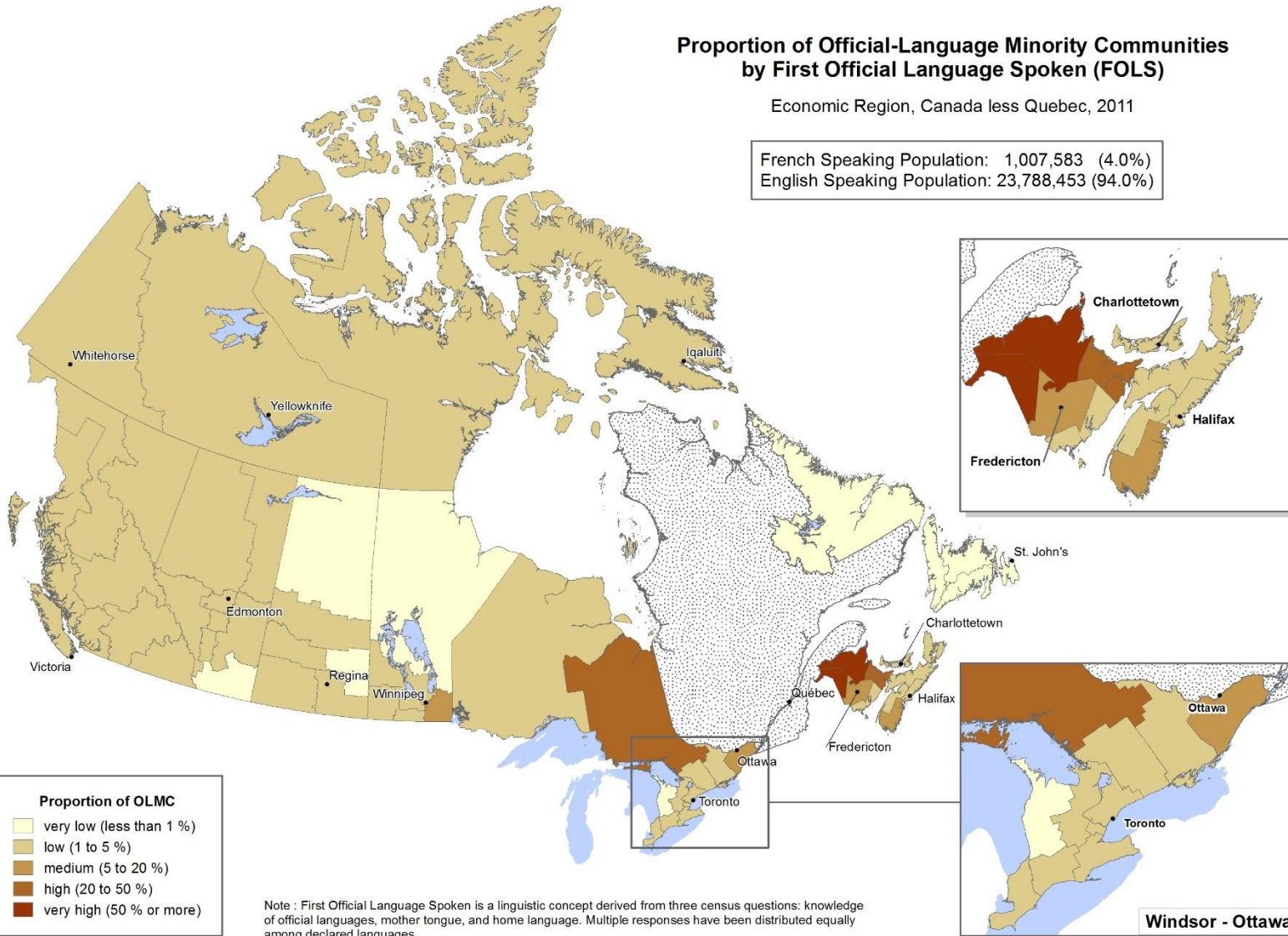
French Speaking Population: 1,007,583 (4.0%)
 English Speaking Population: 23,788,453 (94.0%)



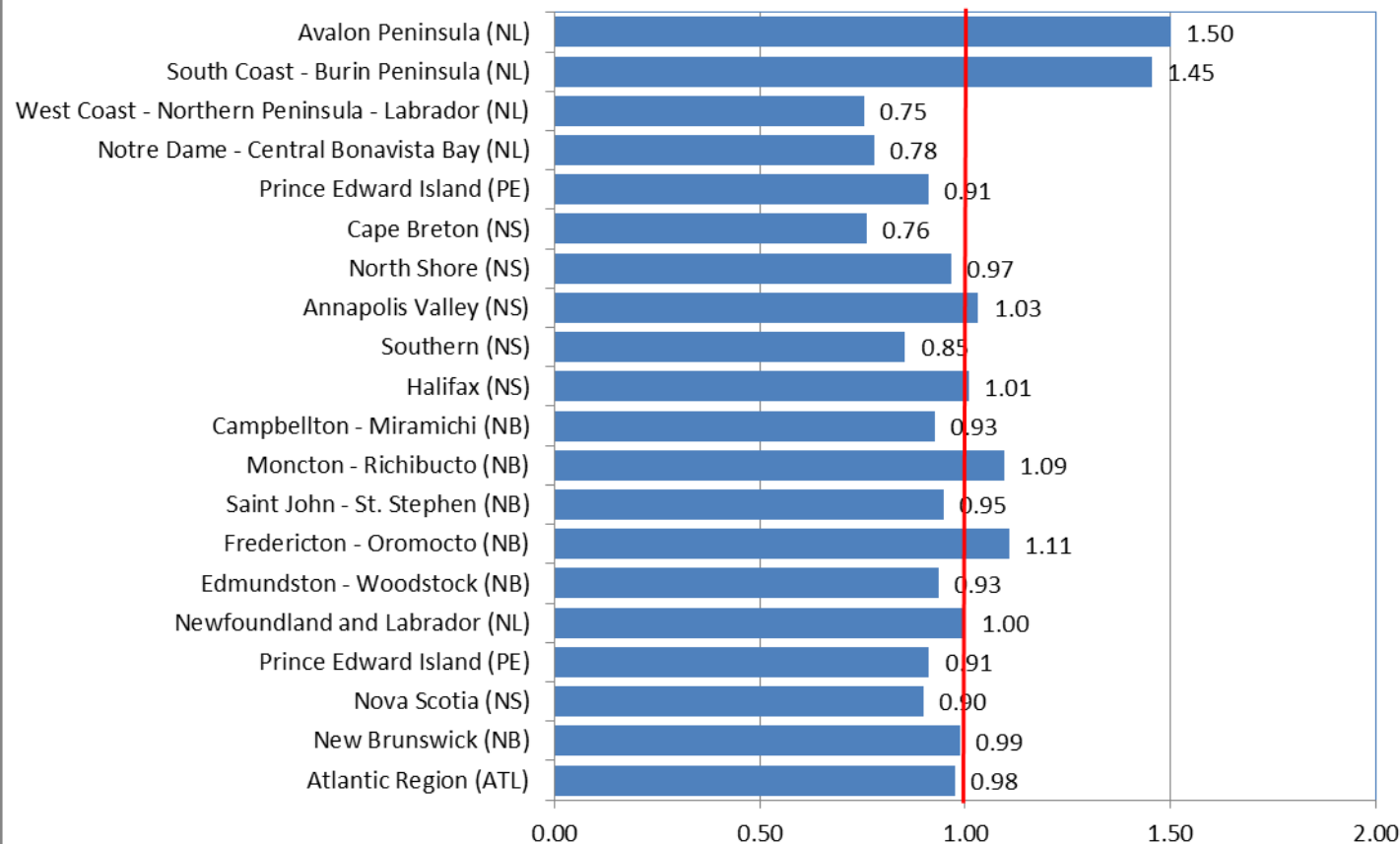
Proportion of Official-Language Minority Communities by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 2011

French Speaking Population: 1,007,583 (4.0%)
 English Speaking Population: 23,788,453 (94.0%)



**Growth Rate of Official Language Minority Communities
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

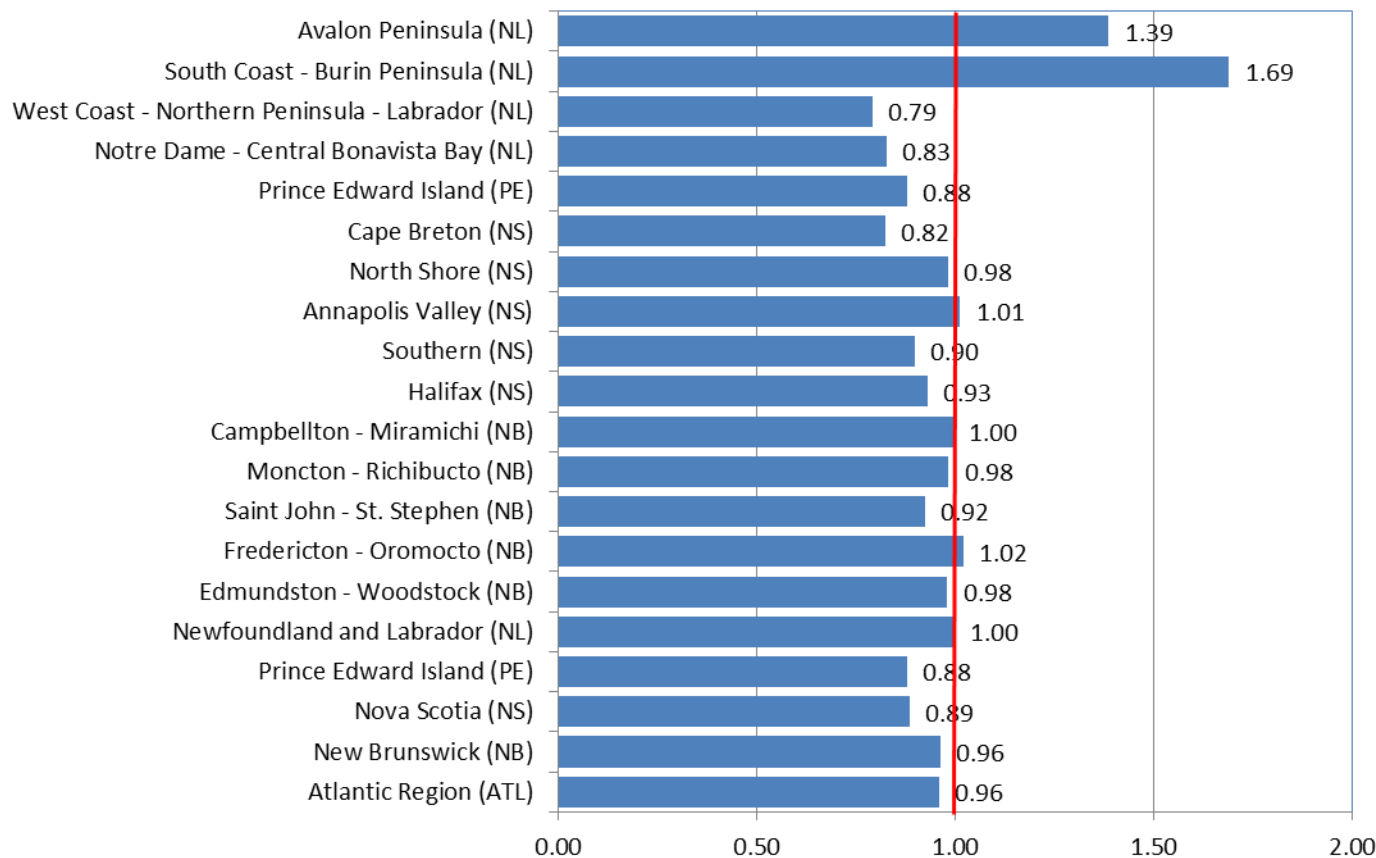


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the Francophone populations of Avalon Peninsula (1.50), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (1.45) and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.11) displayed the highest growth rate across the Atlantic Region while those of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.75), Cape Breton (0.76) and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.78) showed the lowest growth rates.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- First Official Language Spoken is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- 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.

**Relative Population Growth of the Official Language Minority Population
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

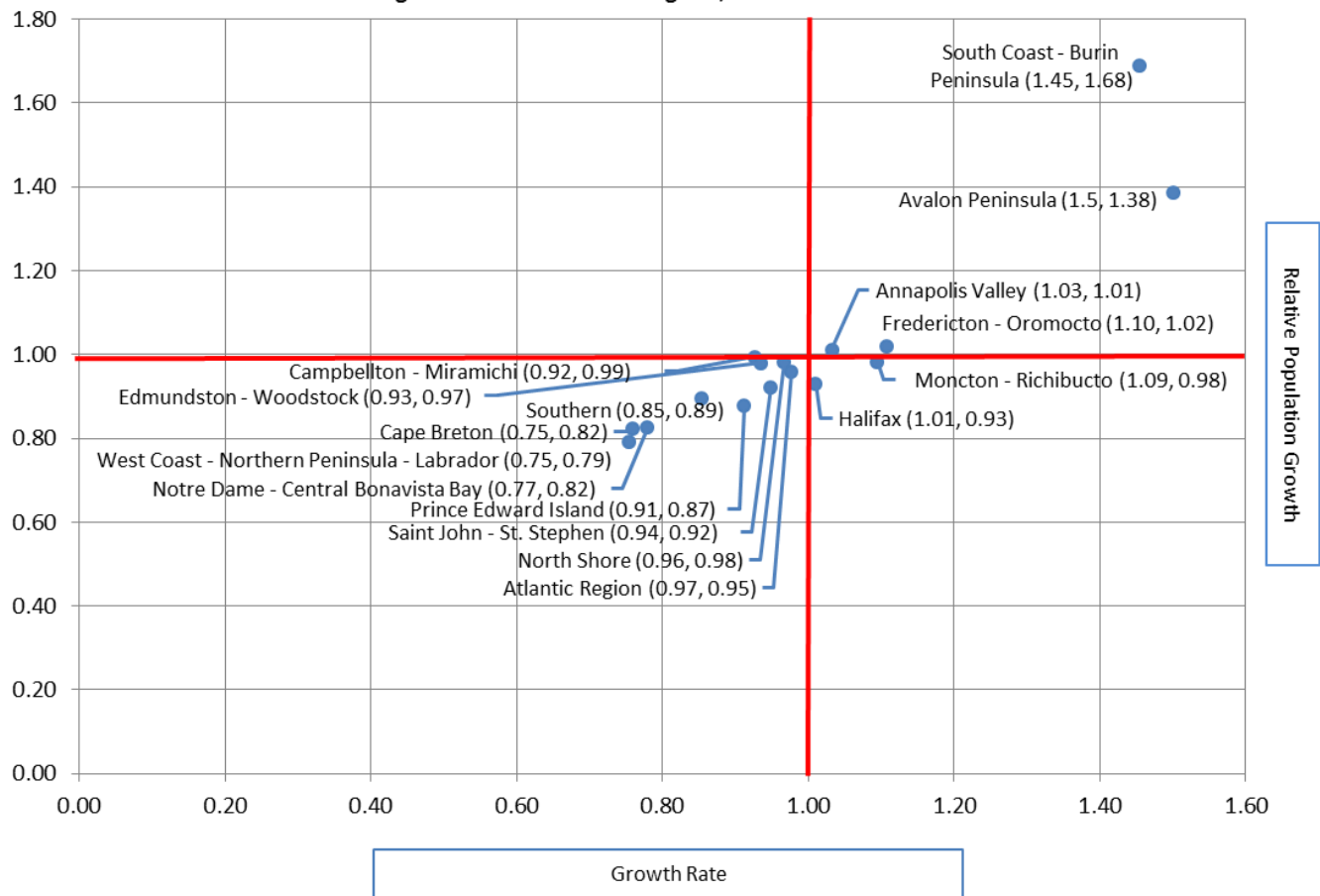


✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the OLMCs of South Coast - Burin Peninsula (1.69), Avalon Peninsula (1.39) and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.02) reported the highest relative population growth rates across the Atlantic Region while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.79), Cape Breton (0.82) and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.83) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- First Official Language Spoken is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
- An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

Growth of the Official Language Minority Population based on First Official Language Spoken Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011



- ✓ For the regions in the top right quadrant, the OLMCs increased both in actual size and in their proportion of the total population between 1996 and 2011.
- ✓ For the regions in the top left quadrant, the OLMCs decreased in actual size but increased their proportion of the total population.
- ✓ For the regions in the bottom right quadrant, the OLMCs grew in size but saw their proportion of the total population decrease.
- ✓ For the regions in the bottom left quadrant, the OLMCs decreased both in actual size and in their proportion of the total population.

Relative Population Growth

Growth Rate

- First Official Language Spoken is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- 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.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

OLMC by Size of Local Community

- The measure of local community circumstances by size considers the population count of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units.
- Small local OLMCs are those with less than 500 OLM community members; medium-sized communities have between 500-2,000 individuals and large local communities have 2,000 or more OLM individuals.

**Official-Language Minority Communities by Size of Local OLMC
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001-2011**

Distribution of Francophones by their Local Community Size	2001	2006	2011
Total OLMC population	2,140	1,868	2,075
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	2,140	1,868	1,523
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	0	0	553
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	0	0	0
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	100.0%	100.0%	73.4%
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	0.0%	0.0%	26.6%
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Change in Size of OLMCs in Local Communities	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	-273	-345	-618
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	0	553	553
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	0	0	0
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD) (growth rate)	0.87	0.82	0.71
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD) (growth rate)			
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD) (growth rate)			
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD) (RPG)	1.00	0.73	0.73
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD) (RPG)			
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD) (RPG)			

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

Living in Small or Very Small OLM Communities

- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in very small OLMC communities in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 1,523 individuals who comprised 73.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the OLMC population living in very small OLMC communities declined by 618 which represents a growth rate of 0.71 and a relative population growth rate of 0.73.

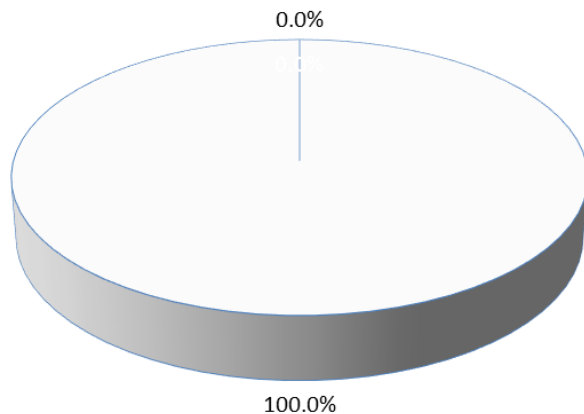
Living in Medium-sized OLM Communities

- ✓ In 2011, the population living in medium-sized OLMC communities in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 553 individuals who comprised 26.6% of the population.

- The measure of local community circumstances by size considers the population count of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Small local OLMCs are those with less than 500 OLM community members; medium-sized communities have between 500-2,000 individuals and large local communities have 2,000 or more OLM individuals.
- 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.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

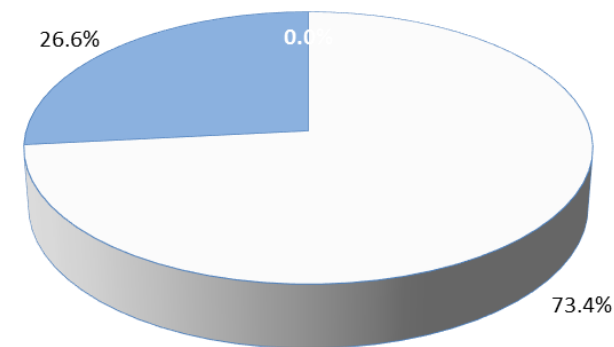
**OLMCs by Local Circumstance (Size)
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001**

- small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)
- medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)
- large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)



**OLMCs by Local Circumstance (Size)
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011**

- small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)
- medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)
- large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)



Living in Small OLM Communities

- ✓ *In 2011, the Francophone population living in very small OLMC communities in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 1,523 individuals who comprised 73.4% of the population.*
- ✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the OLMC population living in very small OLMC communities declined by 618 which represents a growth rate of 0.71 and a relative population growth rate of 0.73.*

Living in Medium-sized OLM Communities

- ✓ *In 2011, the population living in medium-sized OLMC communities in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 553 individuals who comprised 26.6% of the population.*

The measure of local community circumstances by size considers the population count of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Small local OLMCs are those with less than 500 OLM community members; medium-sized communities have between 500-2,000 individuals and large local communities have 2,000 or more OLM individuals.

Francophones by Local Circumstance (Size), Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	small (<500 in CSD)	medium (500- 2,000 in CSD)	large (2,000+ in CSD)	small (<500 in CSD)	medium (500-2,000 in CSD)	large (2,000+ in CSD)
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	920	368	553	0	39.9%	60.1%	0.0%
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	93	93	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	863	863	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	200	200	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,808	2,653	2,155	0	55.2%	44.8%	0.0%
Cape Breton (NS)	5,093	873	2,175	2,045	17.1%	42.7%	40.2%
North Shore (NS)	1,770	1,770	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Annapolis Valley (NS)	2,028	1,283	745	0	63.3%	36.7%	0.0%
Southern (NS)	11,120	1,475	760	8,885	13.3%	6.8%	79.9%
Halifax (NS)	10,303	0	0	10,303	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,783	2,623	38,553	55,608	2.7%	39.8%	57.5%
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	83,303	1,568	14,363	67,373	1.9%	17.2%	80.9%
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	6,015	2,118	848	3,050	35.2%	14.1%	50.7%
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	9,280	3,315	1,975	3,990	35.7%	21.3%	43.0%
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,713	3,110	15,188	21,415	7.8%	38.2%	53.9%
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	2,075	1,523	553	0	73.4%	26.6%	0.0%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,808	2,653	2,155	0	55.2%	44.8%	0.0%
Nova Scotia (NS)	30,313	5,400	3,680	21,233	17.8%	12.1%	70.0%
New Brunswick (NB)	235,093	12,733	70,925	151,435	5.4%	30.2%	64.4%
Atlantic Region (ATL)	272,288	22,308	77,313	172,668	8.2%	28.4%	63.4%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on the 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

Living in Small OLM Communities

- ✓ Fredericton - Oromocto (3,315), Edmundston - Woodstock (3,110) and Prince Edward Island (2,653) were the three regions which reported the largest number of Francophones living in small local OLMCs while Halifax (0), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (93) and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (200) had the smallest living in small local OLMCs.
- ✓ In terms of proportion, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (100.0%), North Shore (100.0%) and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (100.0%) showed the highest proportions for living in small local OLMCs while Halifax (0.0%), Moncton - Richibucto (1.9%) and Campbellton - Miramichi (2.7%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Living in Medium-sized OLM Communities

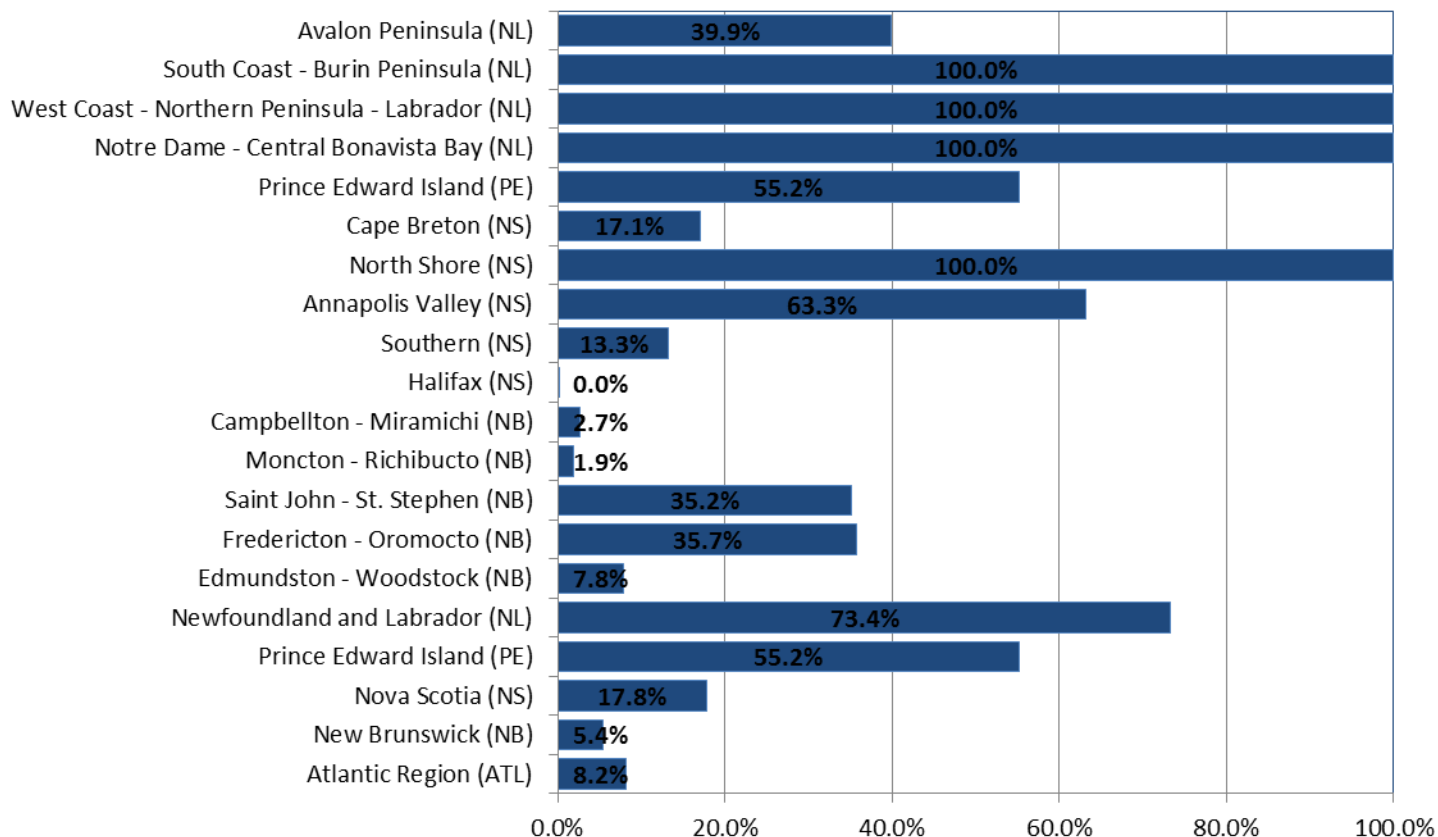
- ✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (38,553), Edmundston - Woodstock (15,188) and Moncton - Richibucto (14,363) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0) and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0) had the smallest number living in medium-sized local OLMCs.
- ✓ Avalon Peninsula (60.1%), Prince Edward Island (44.8%) and Cape Breton (42.7%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.0%), Halifax (0.0%) and South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Living in Large OLM Communities

- ✓ Moncton - Richibucto (67,373), Campbellton - Miramichi (55,608) and Edmundston - Woodstock (21,415) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while Prince Edward Island (0), Annapolis Valley (0) and North Shore (0) had the smallest number living in large local OLMCs.
- ✓ Halifax (100.0%), Moncton - Richibucto (80.9%) and Southern (79.9%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.0%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.0%) and South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

The measure of local community circumstances by size considers the population count of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Small local OLMCs are those with less than 500 OLM community members; medium-sized communities have between 500-2,000 individuals and large local communities have 2,000 or more OLM individuals.

OLMCs Living as Part of Small Local Communities, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

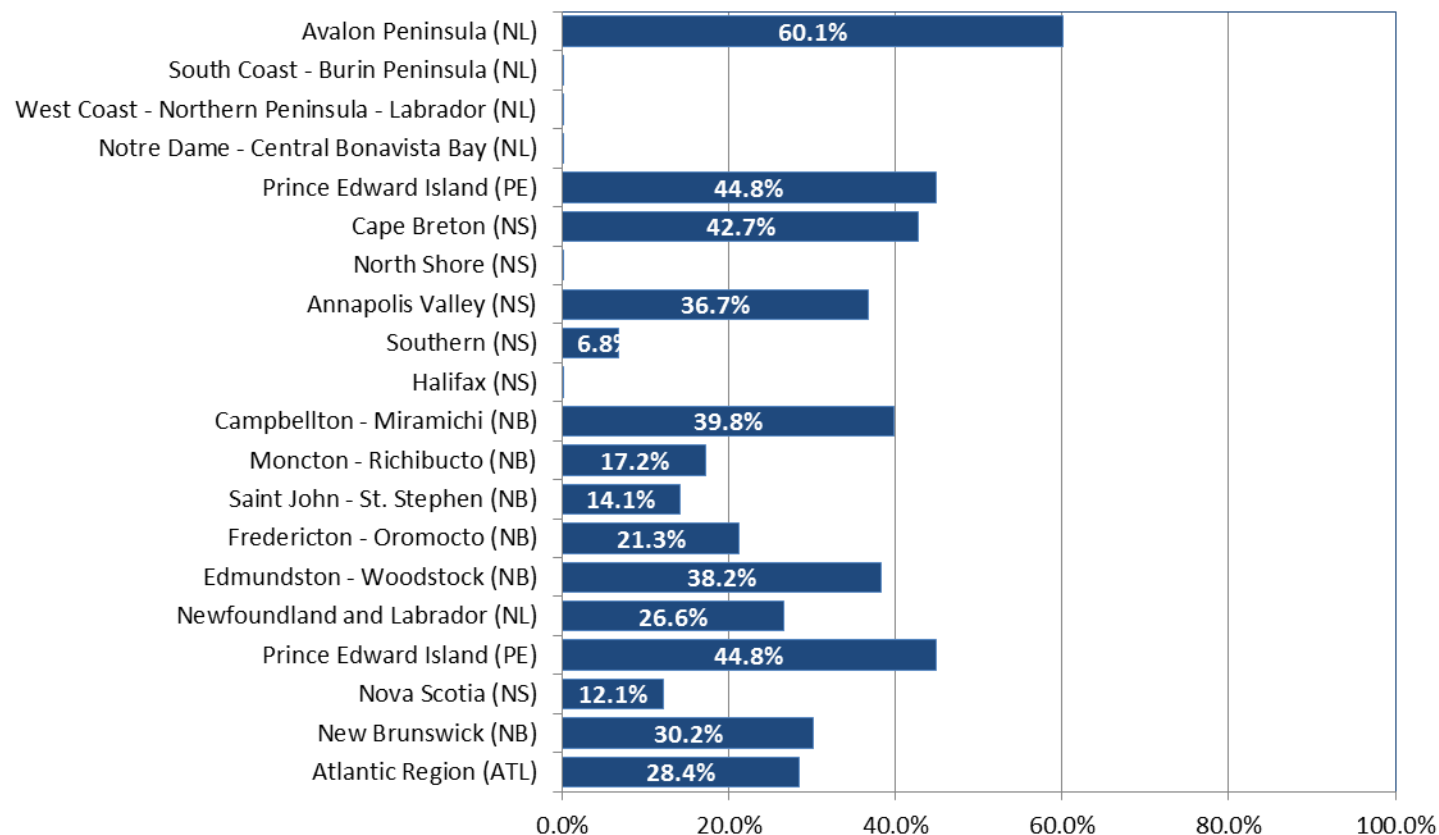


In terms of proportion, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (100.0%), North Shore (100.0%) and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (100.0%) showed the highest proportions for living in small local OLMCs while Halifax (0.0%), Moncton - Richibucto (1.9%) and Campbellton - Miramichi (2.7%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

The measure of local community circumstances by size considers the population count of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Small local OLMCs are those with less than 500 OLM community members; medium-sized communities have between 500-2,000 individuals and large local communities have 2,000 or more OLM individuals.

OLMCs Living as Part of Medium-Sized Local Communities, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

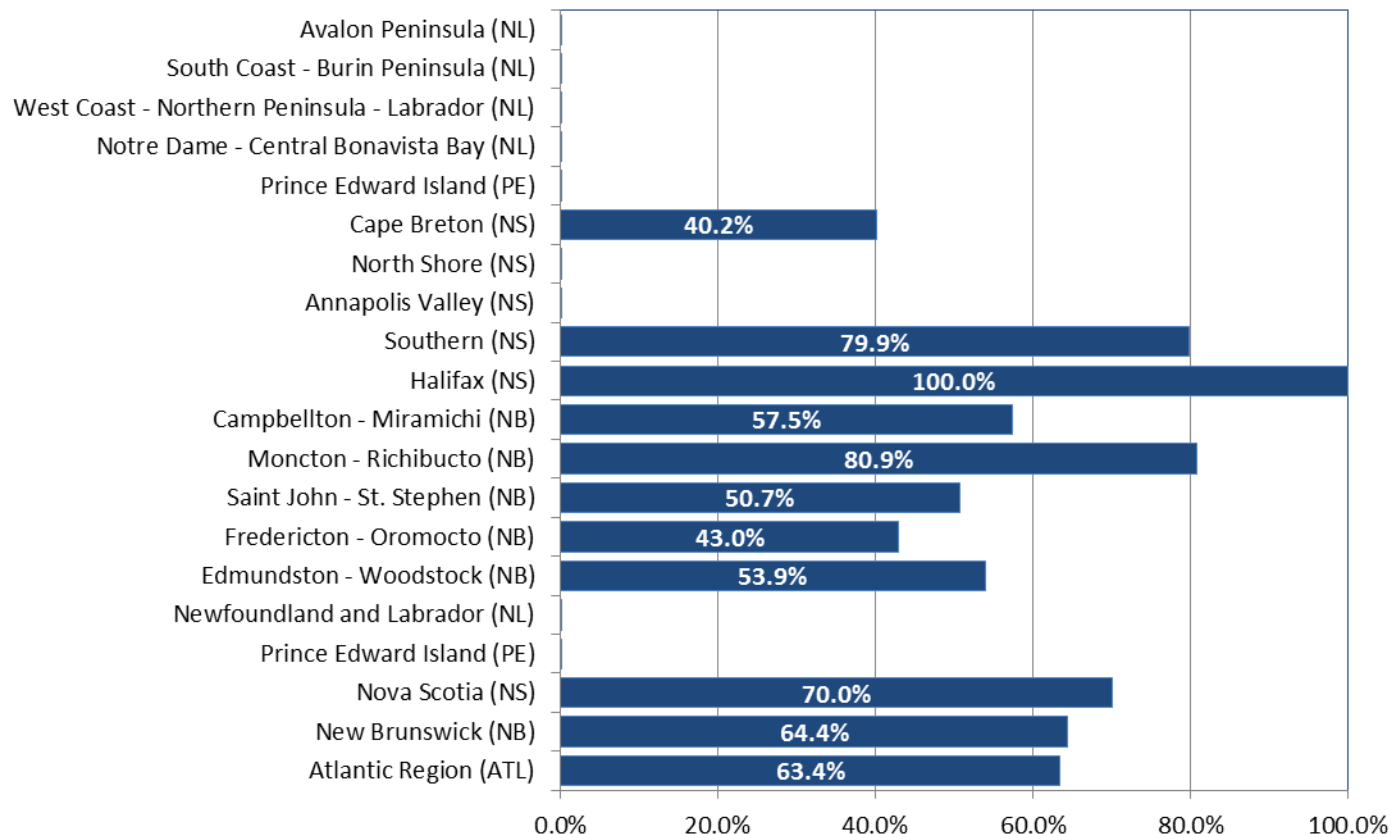


✓ *Avalon Peninsula (60.1%), Prince Edward Island (44.8%) and Cape Breton (42.7%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.0%), Halifax (0.0%) and South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

The measure of local community circumstances by size considers the population count of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Small local OLMCs are those with less than 500 OLM community members; medium-sized communities have between 500-2,000 individuals and large local communities have 2,000 or more OLM individuals.

OLMCs Living as Part of Large Local Communities, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011



✓ *Halifax (100.0%), Moncton - Richibucto (80.9%) and Southern (79.9%) showed the highest proportions of Francophones living in large local OLMCs while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.0%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.0%) and South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

The measure of local community circumstances by size considers the population count of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Small local OLMCs are those with less than 500 OLM community members; medium-sized communities have between 500-2,000 individuals and large local communities have 2,000 or more OLM individuals.



OLMC by Weight of Local Community

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.

Official-Language Minority Communities by Density in Local Community Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001-2011

Distribution of Francophones by Weight in Local Community	2001	2006	2011
Francophone population of Newfoundland and Labrador	2,140	1,868	2,075
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%)	1,780	1,515	1,820
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%)	360	353	255
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over)	0	0	0
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (%)	83.2%	81.1%	87.7%
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (%)	16.8%	18.9%	12.3%
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Change in Distribution of Francophones by Weight in Local Community	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (growth)	-265	305	40
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (growth)	-8	-98	-105
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (growth)	0	0	0
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (growth rate)	0.85	1.20	1.02
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (growth rate)	0.98	0.72	0.71
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (growth rate)	--	--	--
Francophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (RPG)	0.98	1.08	1.05
Francophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (RPG)	1.12	0.65	0.73
Francophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (RPG)	--	--	--

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

Living in Low-Density Local OLM Communities

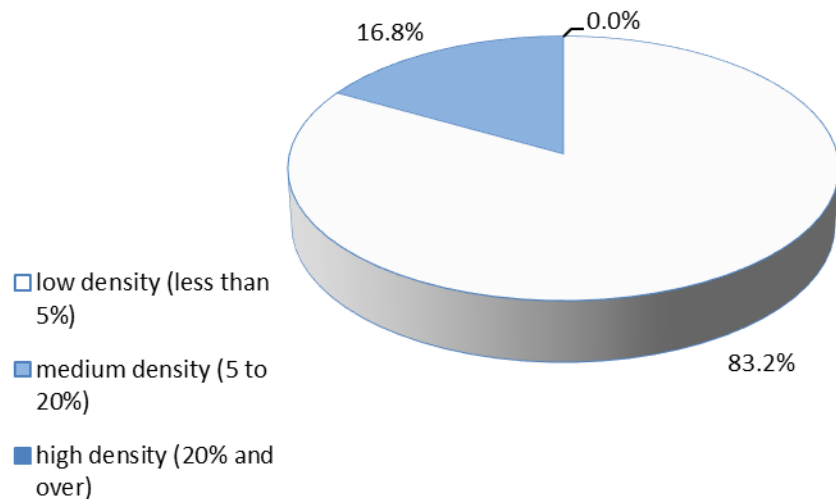
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) in Newfoundland and Labrador numbered 1,820 individuals who comprised 87.7% of the Francophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) grew by 40 which represents a growth rate of 1.02 and a relative population growth rate of 1.05.

Living in Medium-Density Local OLM Communities

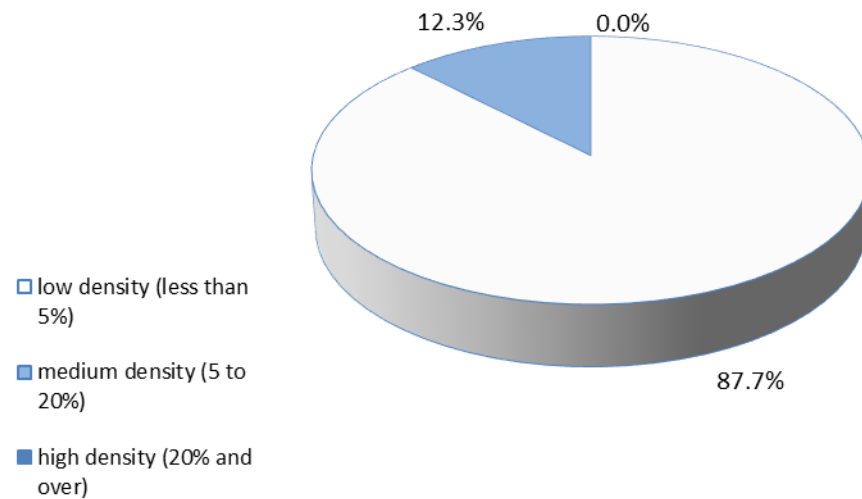
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) in Newfoundland and Labrador numbered 255 individuals who comprised 12.3% of the Francophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) declined by 105 which represents a growth rate of 0.71 and a relative population growth rate of 0.73.

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.

**OLMCs by Local Density
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001**



**OLMCs by Local Density
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011**



Living in Low-Density Local OLM Communities

- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) in Newfoundland and Labrador numbered 1,820 individuals who comprised 87.7% of the Francophone population.
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Living in Medium-Density Local OLM Communities

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Francophones by Density in Local Community, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	low (less than 5%)	medium (5-20%)	high (20% and over)	low (less than 5%)	medium (5-20%)	high (20% and over)
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	920	920	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	93	93	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	863	618	245	0	71.6%	28.4%	0.0%
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	200	190	10	0	95.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,808	2,818	835	1,155	58.6%	17.4%	24.0%
Cape Breton (NS)	5,093	1,083	580	3,430	21.3%	11.4%	67.4%
North Shore (NS)	1,770	1,428	343	0	80.7%	19.4%	0.0%
Annapolis Valley (NS)	2,028	2,028	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Southern (NS)	11,120	1,035	1,200	8,885	9.3%	10.8%	79.9%
Halifax (NS)	10,303	10,303	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,783	353	1,825	94,605	0.4%	1.9%	97.8%
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	83,303	710	2,015	80,578	0.9%	2.4%	96.7%
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	6,015	5,935	80	0	98.7%	1.3%	0.0%
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	9,280	980	8,300	0	10.6%	89.4%	0.0%
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,713	630	190	38,893	1.6%	0.5%	97.9%
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	2,075	1,820	255	0	87.7%	12.3%	0.0%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,808	2,818	835	1,155	58.6%	17.4%	24.0%
Nova Scotia (NS)	30,313	15,875	2,123	12,315	52.4%	7.0%	40.6%
New Brunswick (NB)	235,093	8,608	12,410	214,075	3.7%	5.3%	91.1%
Atlantic Region (ATL)	272,288	29,120	15,623	227,545	10.7%	5.7%	83.6%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on the 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ There was substantial variation in the local circumstances of populations by their local weight across Atlantic Region in 2011.

Low Density

- ✓ Halifax (10,303), Saint John - St. Stephen (5,935) and Prince Edward Island (2,818) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (93), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (190) and Campbellton - Miramichi (353) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density.
- ✓ Annapolis Valley (100.0%), Avalon Peninsula (100.0%) and South Coast - Burin Peninsula (100.0%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Campbellton - Miramichi (0.4%), Moncton - Richibucto (0.9%) and Edmundston - Woodstock (1.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Medium Density

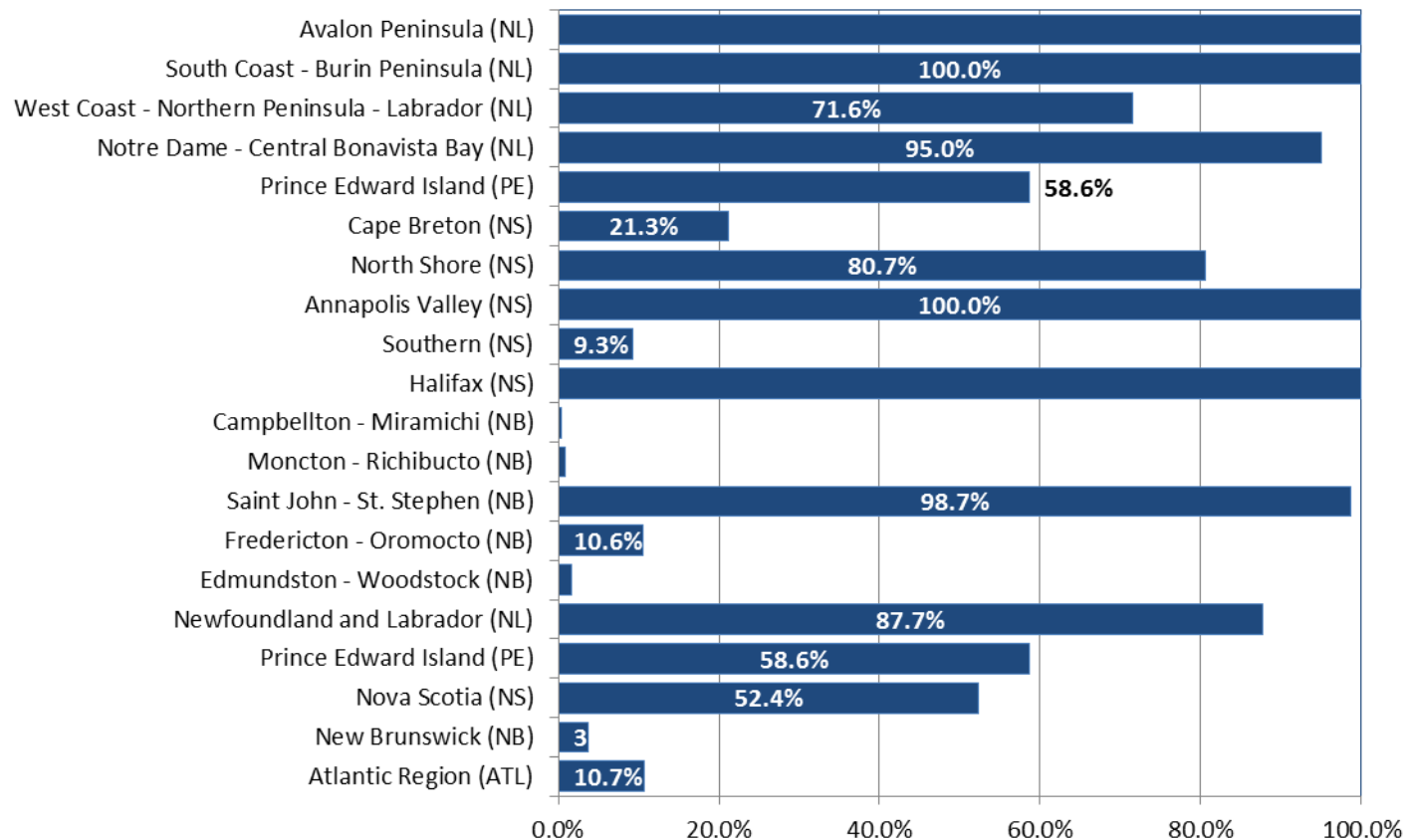
- ✓ Fredericton - Oromocto (8,300), Moncton - Richibucto (2,015) and Campbellton - Miramichi (1,825) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Avalon Peninsula (0), Annapolis Valley (0) and South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density.
- ✓ Fredericton - Oromocto (89.4%), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (28.4%) and North Shore (19.4%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Halifax (0.0%), Avalon Peninsula (0.0%) and Annapolis Valley (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

High Density

- ✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (94,605), Moncton - Richibucto (80,578) and Edmundston - Woodstock (38,893) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while Annapolis Valley (0), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0) and North Shore (0) had the fewest Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density.
- ✓ Edmundston - Woodstock (97.9%), Campbellton - Miramichi (97.8%) and Moncton - Richibucto (96.7%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while Avalon Peninsula (0.0%), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.0%) and North Shore (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.

**OLMCs Living in Local Communities with Low OLMC Density (less than 5%),
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

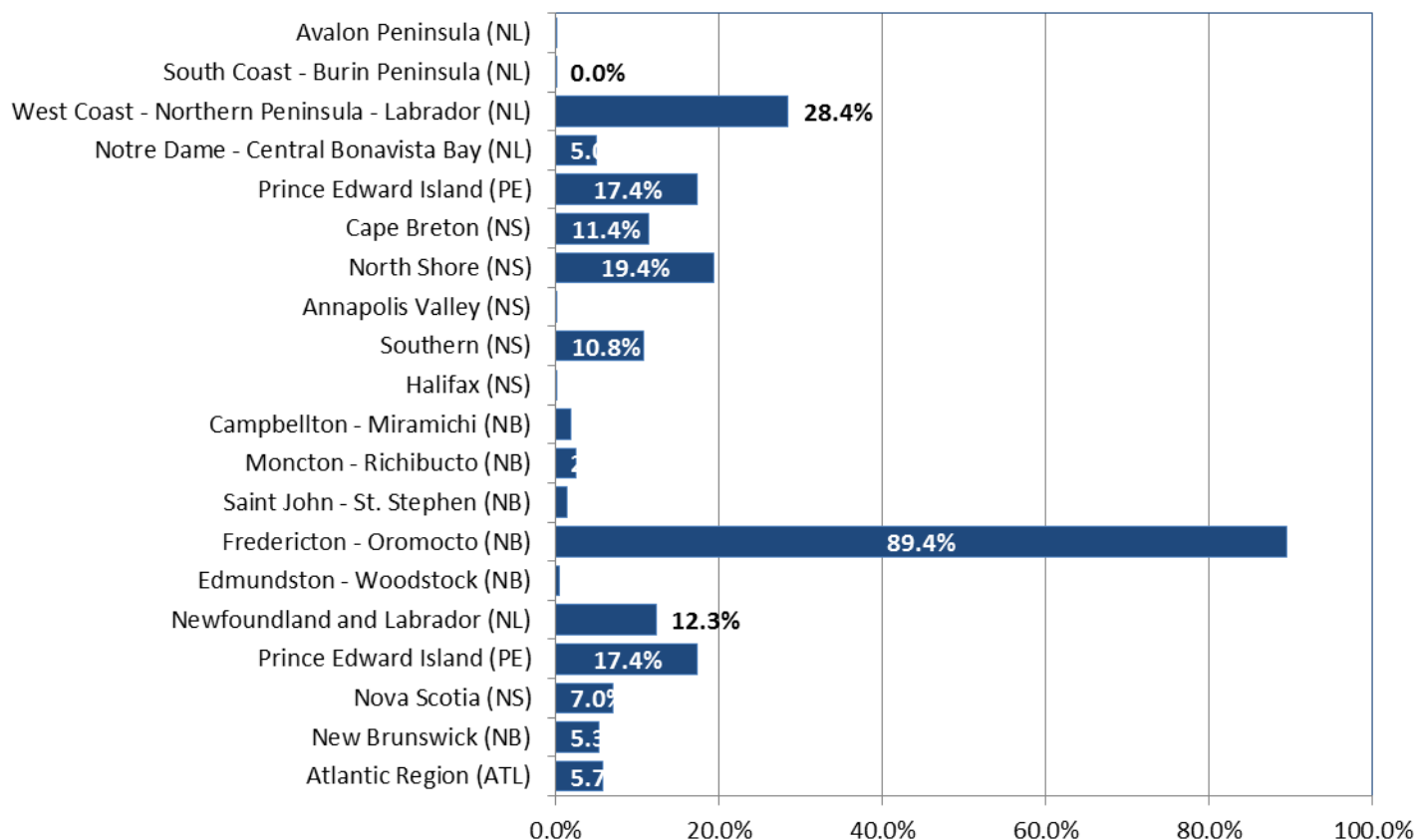


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the local circumstances of populations by their local weight across Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ Annapolis Valley (100.0%), Avalon Peninsula (100.0%) and South Coast - Burin Peninsula (100.0%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Campbellton - Miramichi (0.4%), Moncton - Richibucto (0.9%) and Edmundston - Woodstock (1.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.

**OLMCs Living in Local Communities with Medium OLMC Density (5-20%),
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

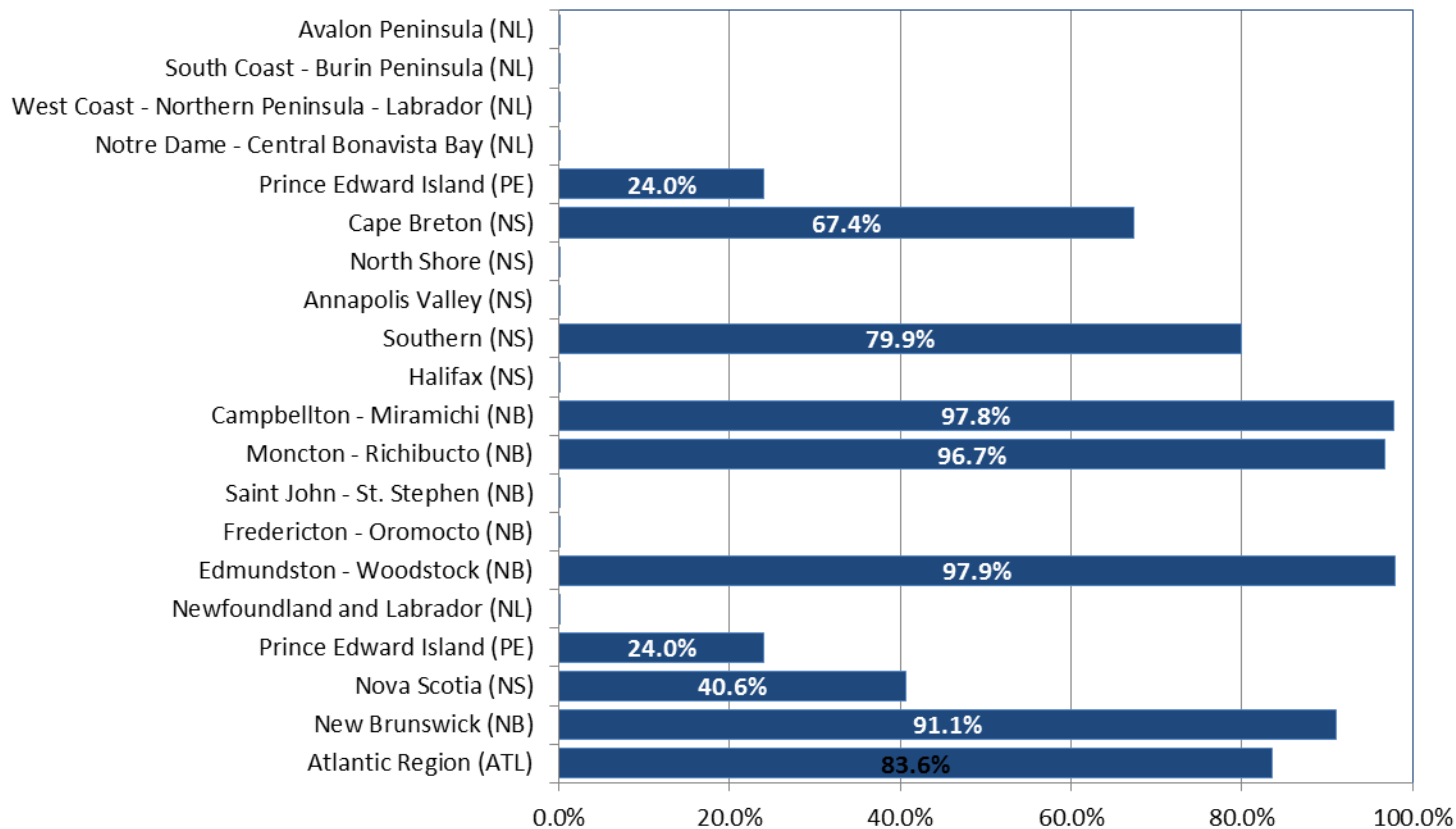


✓ *Fredericton - Oromocto (89.4%), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (28.4%) and North Shore (19.4%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Halifax (0.0%), Avalon Peninsula (0.0%) and Annapolis Valley (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.

**OLMCs Living in Local Communities with High OLMC Density (more than 20%),
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**



✓ *Edmundston - Woodstock (97.9%), Campbellton - Miramichi (97.8%) and Moncton - Richibucto (96.7%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Francophones living in local communities where they represent a high density while Avalon Peninsula (0.0%), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.0%) and North Shore (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

The measure of local community circumstances by density considers the population share of the OLMC in a given Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSDs generally correspond to municipal units. Low density OLMCs are those with less than 5% of the population of the CSD; medium density communities account for 5-20% of the local community and high density communities comprise 20% or more of the local community.



OLMC by Urban-Rural Status

- In this section, the Official-Language Communities are divided into urban and rural/small town categories.
- Urban populations are those who live in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) or Census Agglomerations (CAs).
- The Rural/Small Town populations are those who live outside of the urban areas.

Official-Language Minority Communities, by Urban-Rural/Small Town Status Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001-2011

Urban-Rural/Small Town status of the OLMCs	2001	2006	2011
Francophone population of Newfoundland and Labrador	2,140	1,868	2,075
Francophones living in an urban setting	1,065	753	928
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting	1,075	1,115	1,148
Francophones living in an urban setting (%)	49.8%	40.3%	44.7%
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (%)	50.2%	59.7%	55.3%
Change in Size and Proportion of the Official-Language Minority Communities, by Urban/Rural Status	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
Francophones living in an urban setting (growth)	-313	175	-138
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (growth)	40	33	73
Francophones living in an urban setting (growth rate)	0.71	1.23	0.87
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (growth rate)	1.04	1.03	1.07
Francophones living in an urban setting (RPG)	0.81	1.11	0.90
Francophones living in a rural or small town setting (RPG)	1.19	0.93	1.10

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

Urban Residents

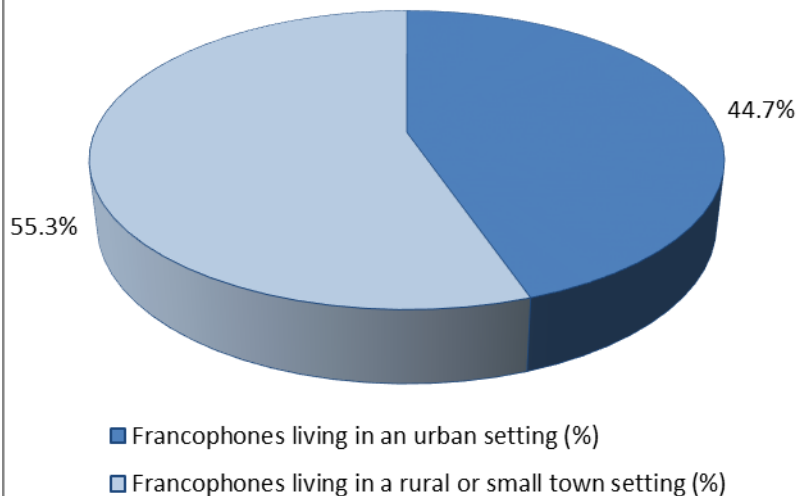
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in urban areas in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 928 individuals who comprised 44.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in urban areas grew by 138 which represents a growth rate of 0.87 and a relative population growth rate of 0.90.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in urban areas in Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 175 from 753 to 928.

Rural Residents

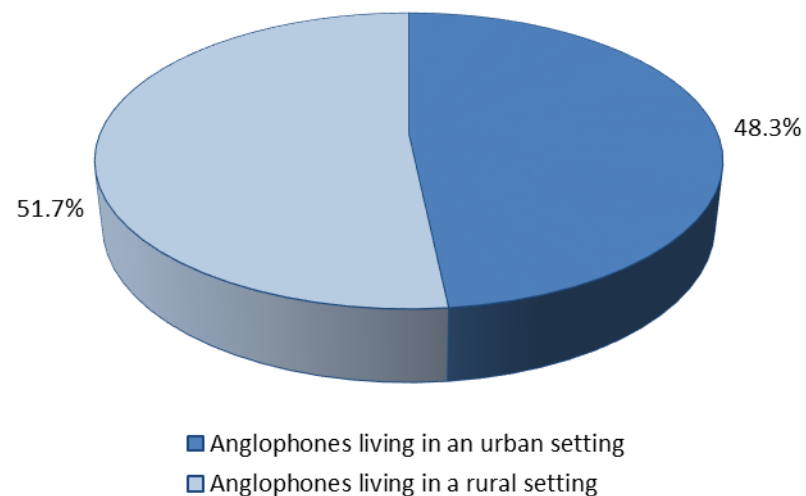
- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in rural areas in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 1,148 individuals who comprised 55.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in rural areas grew by 73 which represents a growth rate of 1.07 and a relative population growth rate of 1.10.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in rural areas in Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 33 from 1,115 to 1,148.

- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations. Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
- 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.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

**OLMCs by Urban Rural Status
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011**



**OL Majority by Urban Rural Status
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011**



Urban Residents

- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in urban areas in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 928 individuals who comprised 44.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in urban areas grew by 138 which represents a growth rate of 0.87 and a relative population growth rate of 0.90.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in urban areas in Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 175 from 753 to 928.

Rural Residents

- ✓ In 2011, the Francophone population living in rural areas in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 1,148 individuals who comprised 55.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in rural areas grew by 73 which represents a growth rate of 1.07 and a relative population growth rate of 1.10.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in rural areas in Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 33 from 1,115 to 1,148.

- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations. Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
- 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.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

**Francophone Populations by Urban-Rural Status,
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

Region	number			proportion	
	OLMC	Francophones living in an urban setting	Francophones living in a rural or small town setting	Francophones living in an urban setting	Francophones living in a rural or small town setting
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	938	835	85	90.8%	9.2%
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	80	0	93	--	100.0%
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	878	73	790	8.4%	91.6%
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	203	20	180	10.0%	90.0%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,810	2,150	2,658	44.7%	55.3%
Cape Breton (NS)	5,095	800	4,293	15.7%	84.3%
North Shore (NS)	1,793	655	1,115	37.0%	63.0%
Annapolis Valley (NS)	2,028	295	1,733	14.5%	85.5%
Southern (NS)	11,120	0	11,120	--	100.0%
Halifax (NS)	10,303	10,303	0	100.0%	0.0%
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	97,338	32,265	64,518	33.3%	66.7%
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	83,315	47,948	35,355	57.6%	42.4%
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	6,020	5,198	818	86.4%	13.6%
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	9,278	6,805	2,475	73.3%	26.7%
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,735	20,275	19,438	51.1%	48.9%
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	2,100	928	1,148	44.7%	55.3%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,813	2,150	2,658	44.7%	55.3%
Nova Scotia (NS)	30,330	12,053	18,260	39.8%	60.2%
New Brunswick (NB)	235,698	112,490	122,603	47.9%	52.2%
Atlantic Region (ATL)	272,940	127,620	144,668	46.9%	53.1%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

There was substantial variation in the urban and rural status of official-language minority populations across Atlantic Region in 2011.

Urban Residents

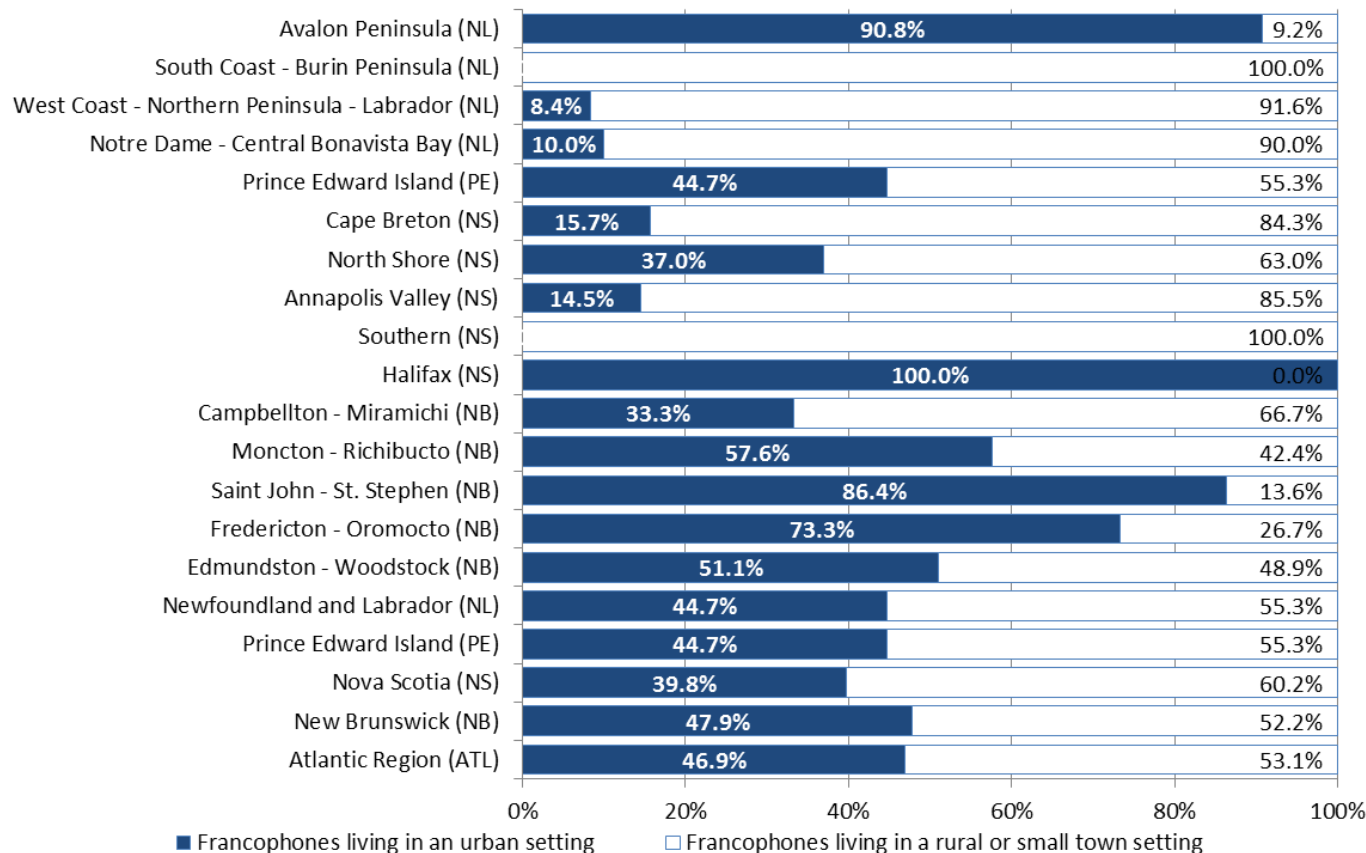
- ✓ *Moncton - Richibucto (47,948), Campbellton - Miramichi (32,265) and Edmundston - Woodstock (20,275) were the three regions which reported the largest Francophone urban populations. while Southern (0), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0) and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (20) displayed the lowest populations.*
- ✓ *In terms of weight, Halifax (100.0%), Avalon Peninsula (90.8%) and Saint John - St. Stephen (86.4%) showed the highest urban populations while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (8.4%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (10.0%) and Annapolis Valley (14.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Rural Residents

- ✓ *Campbellton - Miramichi (64,518), Moncton - Richibucto (35,355) and Edmundston - Woodstock (19,438) were the three regions which reported the largest rural populations among OLMCs in Atlantic Region. In terms of weight, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (100.0%), Southern (100.0%) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (91.6%) showed the highest proportions for rural OLMC populations across Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *In terms of weight, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (100.0%), Southern (100.0%) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (91.6%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Halifax (0.0%), Avalon Peninsula (9.2%) and Saint John - St. Stephen (13.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations. Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
- 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.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

**Francophone Populations by Urban-Rural Status,
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**



Urban

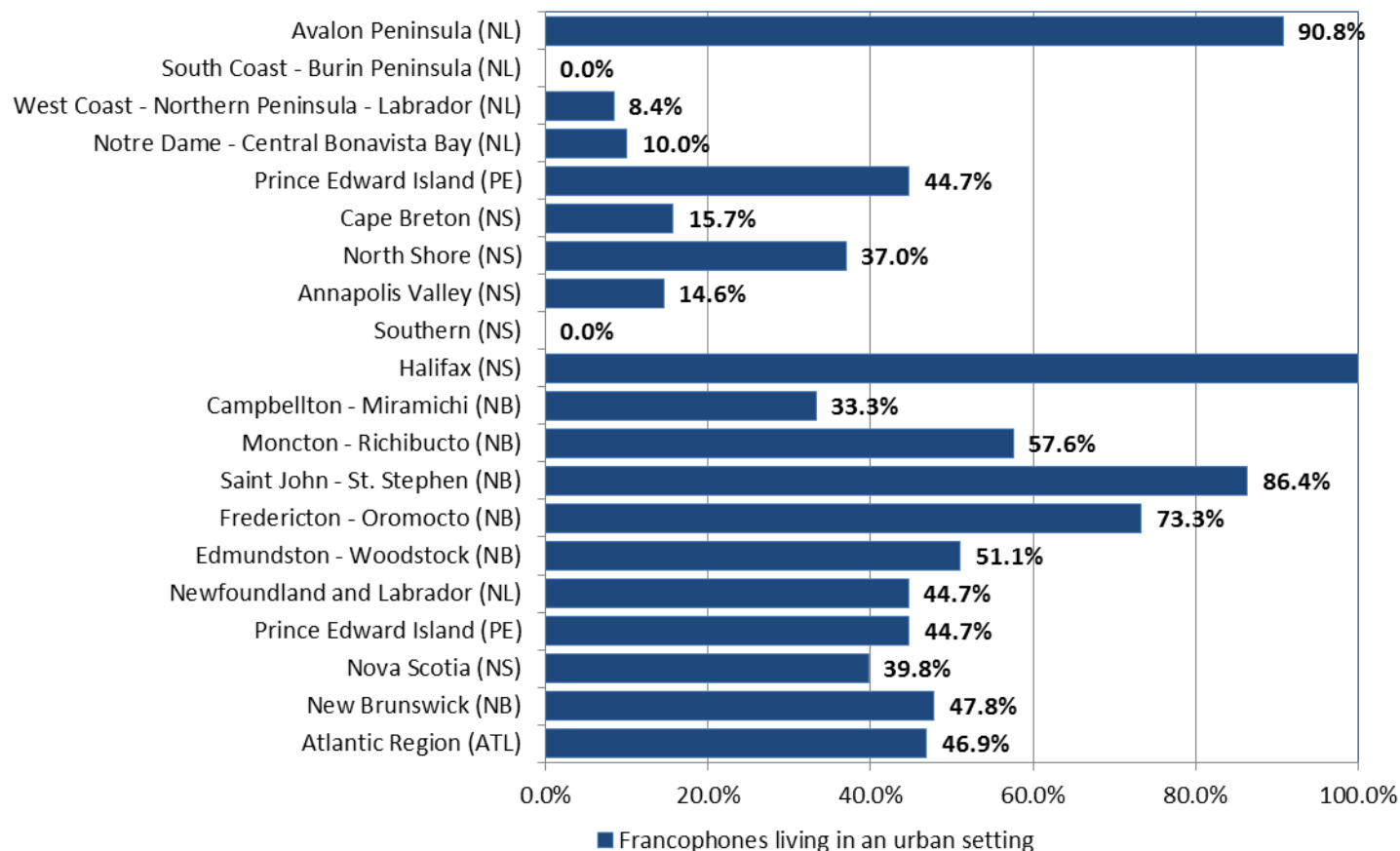
✓ In terms of weight, Halifax (100.0%), Avalon Peninsula (90.8%) and Saint John - St. Stephen (86.4%) showed the highest urban populations while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (8.4%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (10.0%) and Annapolis Valley (14.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Rural and Small Town

✓ In terms of weight, Southern (100.0%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (100.0%) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (91.6%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Halifax (0.0%), Avalon Peninsula (9.2%) and Saint John - St. Stephen (13.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.

- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
- Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.

OLMCs Living in Urban Communities, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

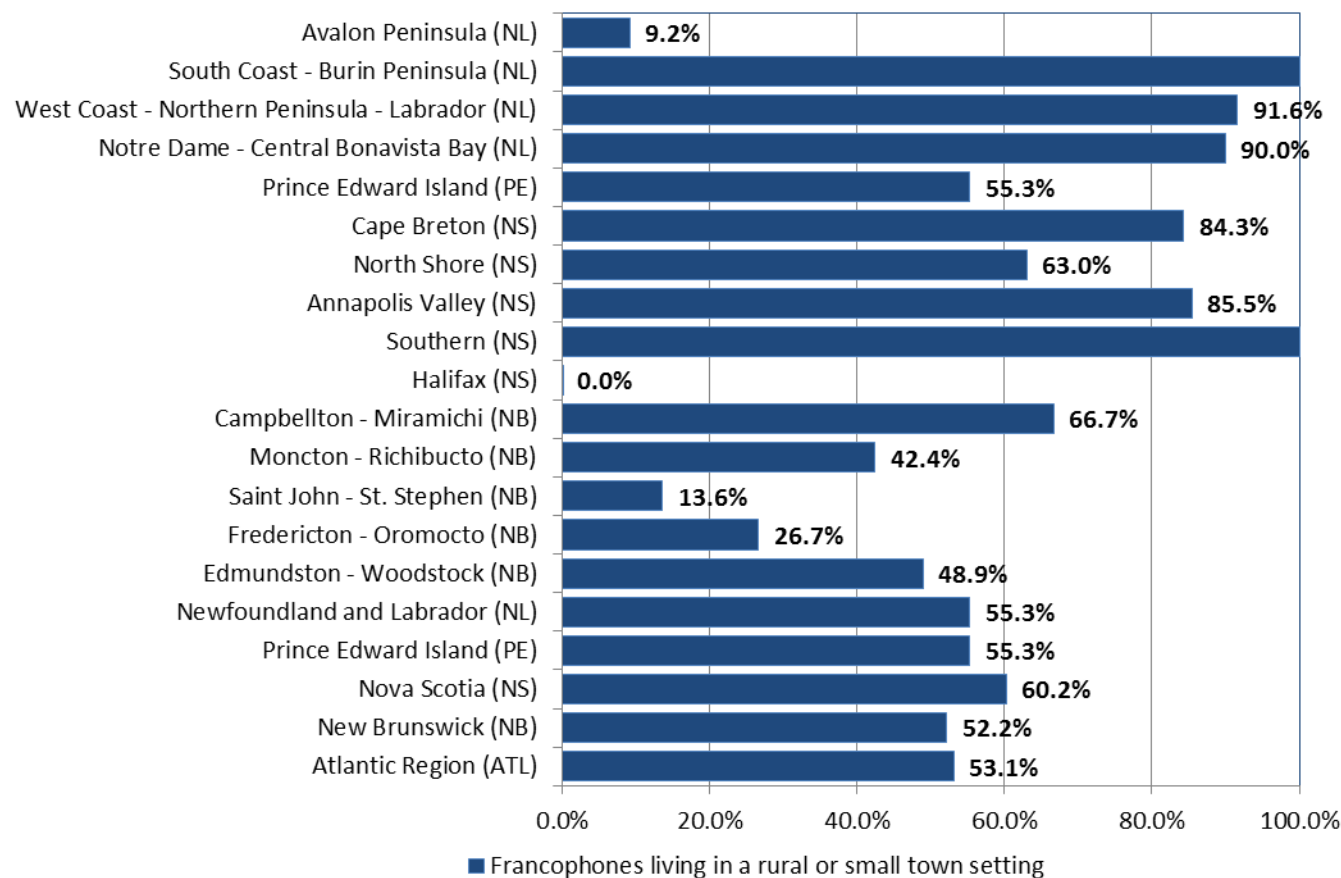


✓ In terms of weight, Halifax (100.0%), Avalon Peninsula (90.8%) and Saint John - St. Stephen (86.4%) showed the highest urban populations while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (8.4%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (10.0%) and Annapolis Valley (14.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
- Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.

OLMCs Living in Rural Areas or Small Towns, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011



Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *In terms of weight, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (100.0%), Southern (100.0%) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (91.6%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Halifax (0.0%), Avalon Peninsula (9.2%) and Saint John - St. Stephen (13.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

- Urban areas are those which fall into Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.
- Rural and Small Town areas (RST) are territories outside the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.



Density by square km



**Population Density of OLM Communities,
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

Region	population density		
	OLMC/ sqkm	rank	quintile
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	0.102	42	3
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	0.003	70	1
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	0.003	71	1
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	0.006	67	1
Prince Edward Island (PE)	0.846	23	4
Cape Breton (NS)	0.489	29	4
North Shore (NS)	0.110	41	3
Annapolis Valley (NS)	0.243	34	3
Southern (NS)	0.897	22	4
Halifax (NS)	1.875	15	5
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	3.838	9	5
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	8.318	7	5
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	0.719	24	4
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	0.605	27	4
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	3.237	10	5
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	0.006	10	2
Prince Edward Island (PE)	0.847	2	5
Nova Scotia (NS)	0.573	5	4
New Brunswick (NB)	3.30	1	5
Atlantic Region (ATL)	0.00	0	0

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in population density of OLMCs across Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ Moncton - Richibucto (8.318), Campbellton - Miramichi (3.838) and Edmundston - Woodstock (3.237) were the three regions which reported the highest population density of OLMCs while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.003), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.003) and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.006) displayed the lowest population density of OLMCs.

- The OLMC Population density compares the size of the OLMC in a given territory with the area of the territory.
- Population density is expressed as the number of individuals per square kilometre.

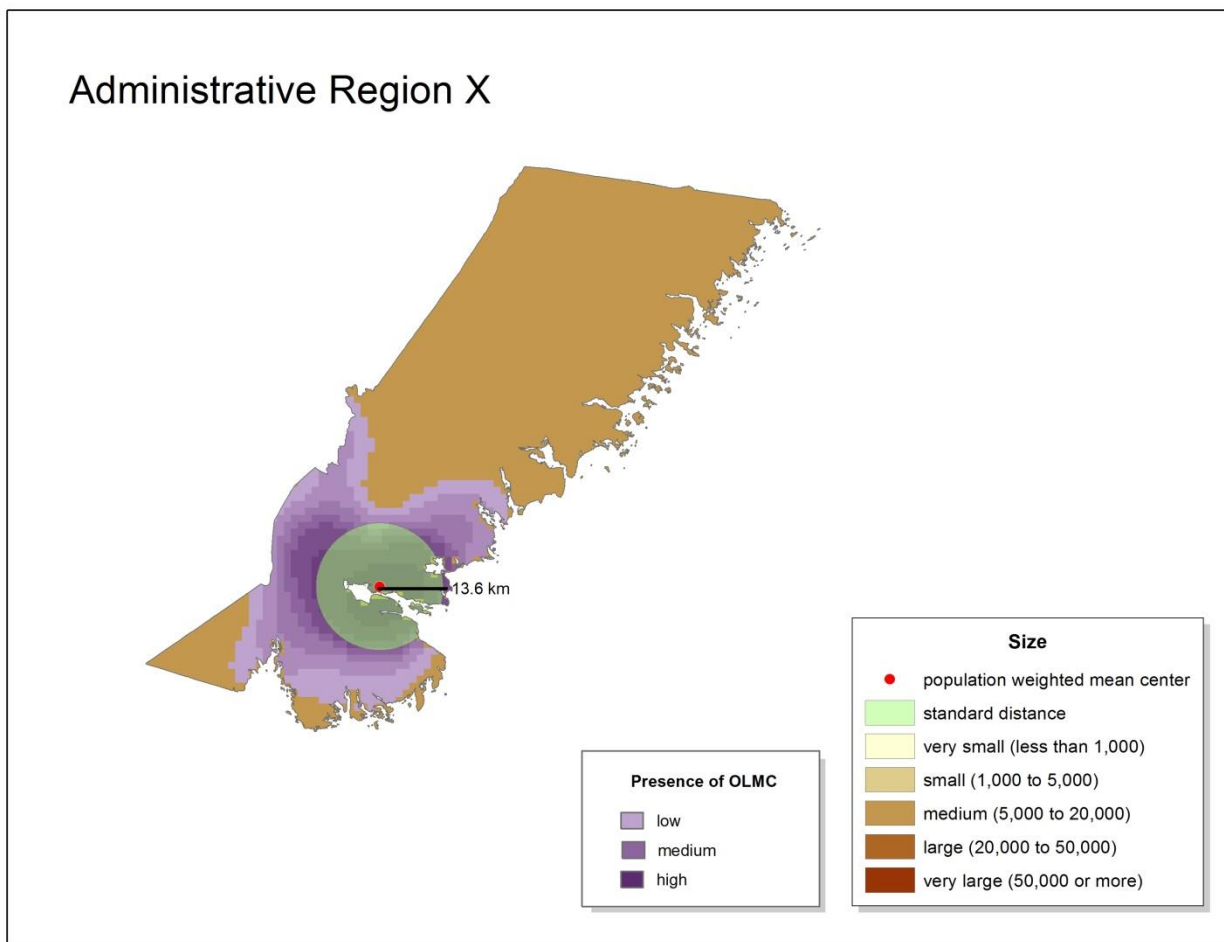
Standard distance



Standard distance

The 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 value shown here represents the radius of a circle that would encompass 68% of the OLMC population in a given region.

- ✓ As an example, as we can see on this map of an Economic Regions, in order to reach 68% of the OLM population one would have to make a radius of 13.6 km from the weighted mean center of the OLMC population.
- ✓ When we look at the level of concentration of OLMs, dispersed populations may struggle more than very concentrated communities to mobilize their members for collective action.



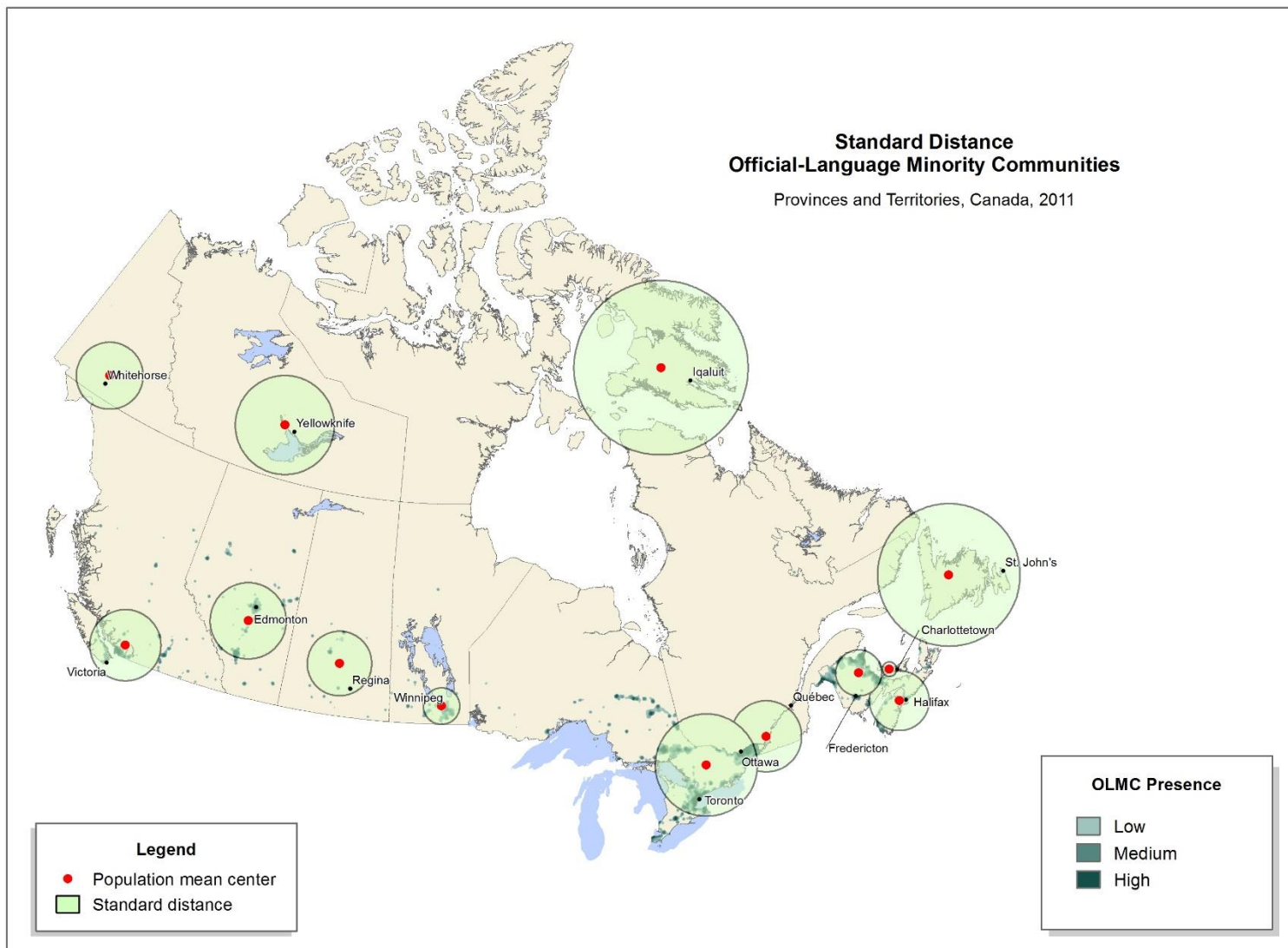
**Standard Distance to Reach Two-Thirds of the OLMC,
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

Region	standard distance		
	standard distance (km)	rank	quintile
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	21.21	66	5
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	57.15	39	3
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	365.86	3	1
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	73.80	29	2
Prince Edward Island (PE)	40.69	49	4
Cape Breton (NS)	57.93	37	3
North Shore (NS)	71.85	30	2
Annapolis Valley (NS)	43.51	44	3
Southern (NS)	43.12	45	3
Halifax (NS)	13.69	73	5
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	63.99	34	3
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	26.62	63	5
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	29.97	60	4
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	20.83	67	5
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	33.09	57	4
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	399.59	12	1
Prince Edward Island (PE)	40.69	1	5
Nova Scotia (NS)	167.86	4	4
New Brunswick (NB)	128.94	3	5
Atlantic Region (ATL)	0.00	0	0

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the standard distances for OLMCs across Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (365.86), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (73.80) and North Shore (71.85) were the three regions which reported the highest standard distances for OLMCs while Halifax (13.69), Fredericton - Oromocto (20.83) and Avalon Peninsula (21.21) displayed the lowest standard distances for OLMCs.

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 value shown here represents the radius of a circle that would encompass 68% of the OLMC population in a given region.

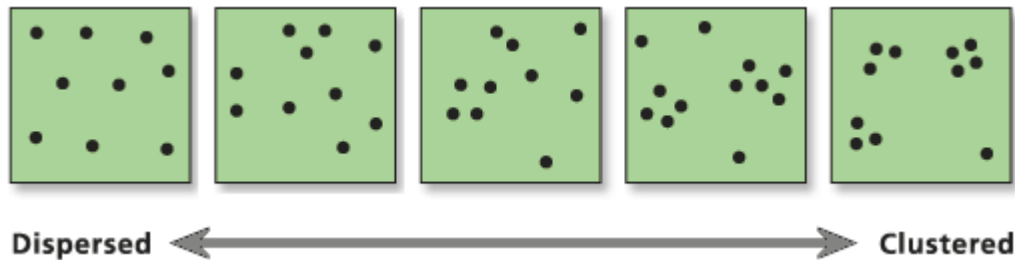


- ✓ There was substantial variation in the standard distances for OLMCs across Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (365.86), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (73.80) and North Shore (71.85) were the three regions which reported the highest standard distances for OLMCs while Halifax (13.69), Fredericton - Oromocto (20.83) and Avalon Peninsula (21.21) displayed the lowest standard distances for OLMCs.

Average nearest neighbour

Average nearest neighbor

This analysis will generate a nearest neighbor index based on the average distance from each feature to its nearest neighboring feature. The ultimate objective of this analysis is to determine the level of clustering or dispersal of the features we study, in this case OLMC population.



- The Average Nearest Neighbor analysis returns five values: Observed Mean Distance, Expected Mean Distance, Nearest Neighbor Index, z-score, and p-value.
- The z-score gives us information about the level of clustering/dispersal of the features.
- The observed mean distance measures the distance between each feature 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 OLMCs a use of this tool would be to calculate the average distance of all OLMC citizens to its nearest OLMC citizen neighbor in a specific geography. The output of this analysis let us know how clustered the OLMC population is on a given territory. Also, it informs us about the average distance OLMC individuals would have to travel (on average) in order to meet another OLMC individual. The shorter the average distance, the easier it may be for communities to mobilize their members for collective action.

Average Nearest Neighbour Measures of OLM Communities, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	average nearest neighbour		
	average nearest neighbour (km)	rank	quintile
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	0.34	45	3
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	0.93	20	2
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	1.59	6	1
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	1.44	7	1
Prince Edward Island (PE)	0.31	48	4
Cape Breton (NS)	0.39	43	3
North Shore (NS)	0.91	21	2
Annapolis Valley (NS)	0.59	30	2
Southern (NS)	0.27	52	4
Halifax (NS)	0.16	60	4
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	0.12	66	5
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	0.08	70	5
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	0.30	49	4
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	0.30	51	4
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	0.13	64	5
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	0.99	12	1
Prince Edward Island (PE)	0.31	5	4
Nova Scotia (NS)	0.31	4	4
New Brunswick (NB)	0.12	2	5
Atlantic Region (ATL)	0.00	0	0

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the average nearest neighbour measure for OLMCs across Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.59), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (1.44) and South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.93) were the three regions which reported the highest average nearest neighbour measure for OLMCs while Moncton - Richibucto (0.08), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.12) and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.13) displayed the lowest average nearest neighbour measure for OLMCs.

The average nearest neighbor 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 it's 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.



Distance band



Distance band

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.

Proximity Measure (1,000 OLMs) for Francophones, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	average proximity (1,000 persons)		
	distance band (km)	rank	quintile
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Prince Edward Island (PE)	16.82	35	3
Cape Breton (NS)	24.21	31	3
North Shore (NS)	98.09	8	1
Annapolis Valley (NS)	45.64	22	2
Southern (NS)	15.63	38	3
Halifax (NS)	6.10	51	4
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	4.62	57	5
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	3.27	58	5
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	14.60	39	4
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	10.08	41	4
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	5.20	55	5
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	349.92	11	1
Prince Edward Island (PE)	16.82	3	5
Nova Scotia (NS)	16.92	4	4
New Brunswick (NB)	4.55	1	5
Atlantic Region (ATL)	0.00	0	0

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proximity measure based on 1,000 OLM individuals across Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ North Shore (98.09), Annapolis Valley (45.64) and Cape Breton (24.21) were the three regions which reported the highest proximity measure based on 1,000 OLM individuals while Moncton - Richibucto (3.27), Campbellton - Miramichi (4.62) and Edmundston - Woodstock (5.20) displayed the lowest proximity measure based on 1,000 OLM individuals.

Therefore, the distance band analysis shown here returns the values for the average distance that OLMC individuals would need to travel in order to meet physically 1,000 members of the OLMC.

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