



Demographic Profile Quebec, 2011

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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 Anglophone Population in Quebec, 1996-2011

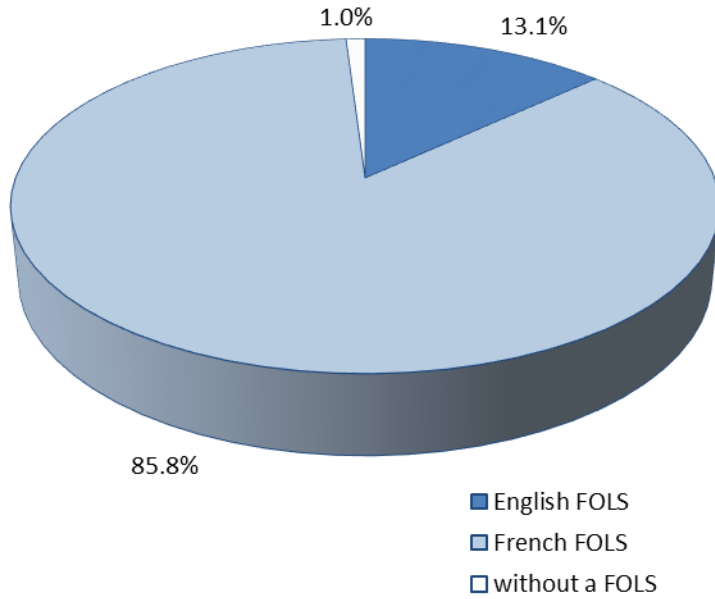
Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
Quebec - total population	7,045,080	7,125,580	7,435,900	7,815,955
Size of official-language minority	925,830	918,955	994,723	1,058,250
Share of Quebec's population	13.1%	12.9%	13.4%	13.5%
Share of OL minority population in Canada	48.8%	48.2%	49.9%	51.2%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-	1996-2011
Growth (numbers)	-6,875	75,768	63,528	132,420
Growth rate	0.99	1.08	1.06	1.14
Relative Population Growth	0.98	1.04	1.01	1.03
Relative Population Growth (compared to all OLMCs in Canada)	0.99	1.04	1.03	1.05

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.

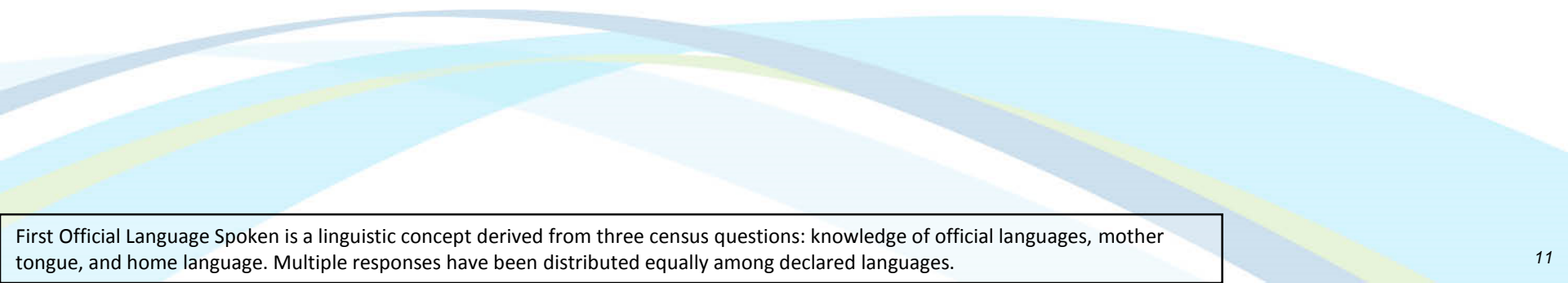
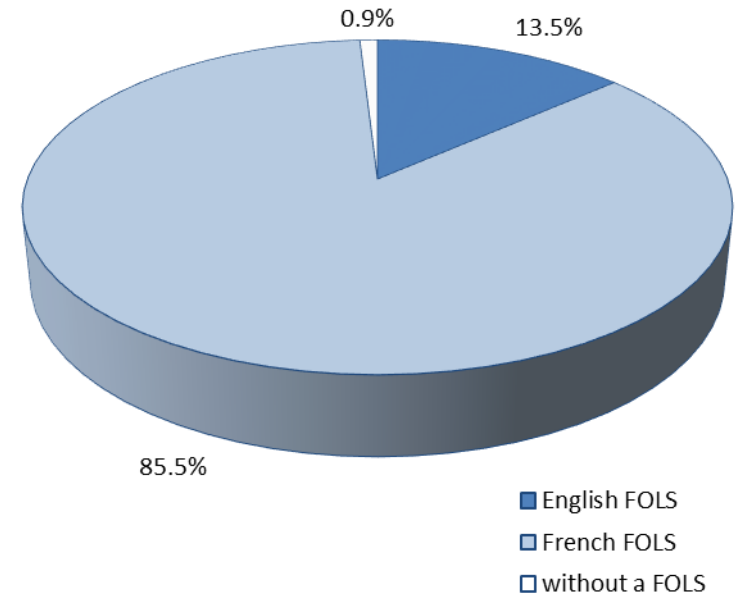
- ✓ *In 2011, using the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) definition, with dual response distributed equally, there were 1,058,250 Anglophones in Quebec who comprised 13.5% of the population, making it a very large OLMC in Canada, with a medium share of the regional population.*
- ✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the number of Anglophones grew by 132,420 which represents a growth rate of 1.14.*
- ✓ *For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the Anglophone population of Quebec grew by 63,528 from 994,723 to 1,058,250.*
- ✓ *In relative terms, the growth rate of the Anglophone community was fairly similar to that of the majority language group in Quebec, with a Relative Population Growth (RPG) of 1.03 for the 1996-2011 period.*
- ✓ *Over this period, the Quebec Anglophone population's share of the Canadian Official-Language Minority population remained relatively constant at 51.2% from 48.8% 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 Quebec, 1996



Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) Quebec, 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.

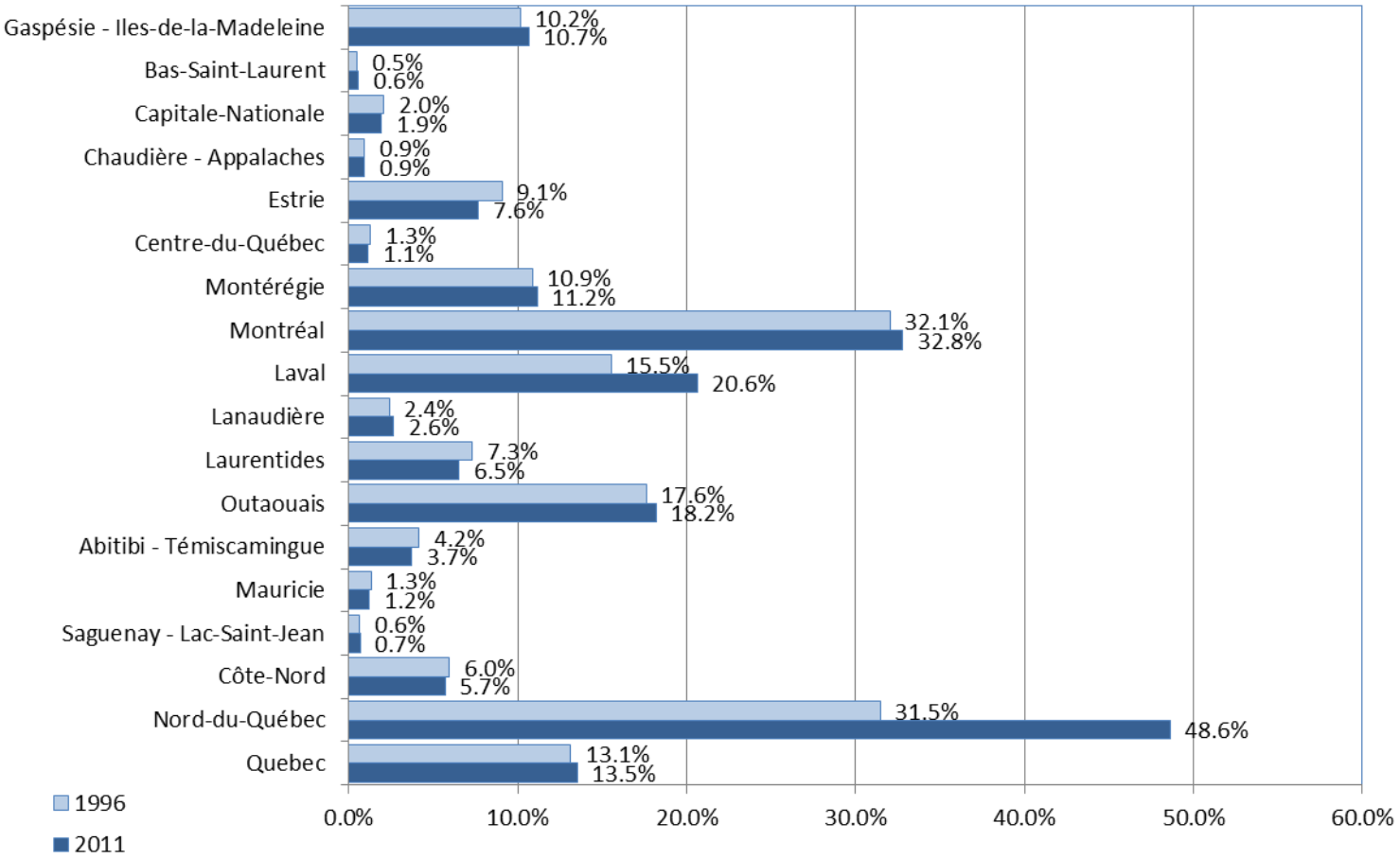
Official Language Minority Communities (OLMC), by First Official Language Spoken, Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011

Regions	1996					2011				
	Total Population	OL minority	OL majority	OL minority (%)	OL majority (%)	Total Population	OL minority	OL majority	OL minority (%)	OL majority (%)
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	104,175	10,580	93,565	10.2%	89.8%	93,215	9,950	83,245	10.7%	89.3%
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	202,110	933	201,118	0.5%	99.5%	196,740	1,135	195,590	0.6%	99.4%
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	624,795	12,745	611,125	2.0%	97.8%	691,625	13,350	676,770	1.9%	97.9%
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	374,810	3,340	371,445	0.9%	99.1%	405,245	3,800	401,335	0.9%	99.0%
Estrie (QC)	273,335	24,770	248,190	9.1%	90.8%	306,920	23,440	282,655	7.6%	92.1%
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	210,240	2,650	207,430	1.3%	98.7%	230,950	2,635	227,995	1.1%	98.7%
Montréal (QC)	1,243,360	135,653	1,103,108	10.9%	88.7%	1,429,735	159,515	1,262,945	11.2%	88.3%
Montréal (QC)	1,749,515	560,813	1,136,728	32.1%	65.0%	1,862,195	611,005	1,204,265	32.8%	64.7%
Laval (QC)	326,610	50,713	271,523	15.5%	83.1%	397,565	82,078	308,303	20.6%	77.5%
Lanaudière (QC)	371,065	8,850	361,565	2.4%	97.4%	468,355	12,400	454,985	2.6%	97.1%
Laurentides (QC)	426,295	31,213	394,353	7.3%	92.5%	554,825	36,055	517,085	6.5%	93.2%
Outaouais (QC)	305,355	53,863	250,198	17.6%	81.9%	366,430	66,643	298,283	18.2%	81.4%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	152,550	6,363	146,053	4.2%	95.7%	143,870	5,378	138,423	3.7%	96.2%
Mauricie (QC)	256,750	3,383	252,673	1.3%	98.4%	259,710	3,095	255,945	1.2%	98.6%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	283,365	1,795	281,515	0.6%	99.3%	272,350	1,798	270,493	0.7%	99.3%
Côte-Nord (QC)	102,420	6,100	95,440	6.0%	93.2%	93,820	5,335	87,840	5.7%	93.6%
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	38,350	12,080	21,385	31.5%	55.8%	42,450	20,645	17,985	48.6%	42.4%
Quebec (QC)	7,045,080	925,830	6,047,405	13.1%	85.8%	7,815,955	1,058,250	6,684,125	13.5%	85.5%

Source: Research Team, 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 Quebec in 2011.*
- ✓ *Montréal (611,005), Montérégie (159,515) and Laval (82,078) were the three regions which reported the largest OLMCs while Bas-Saint-Laurent (1,135), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1,798) and Centre-du-Québec (2,635) had the smallest OLMCs.*
- ✓ *In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (48.6%), Montréal (32.8%) and Laval (20.6%) showed the highest proportions for OLMCs while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.6%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.7%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.9%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Official Language Minority Communities (OLMC), by First Official Language Spoken, Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011



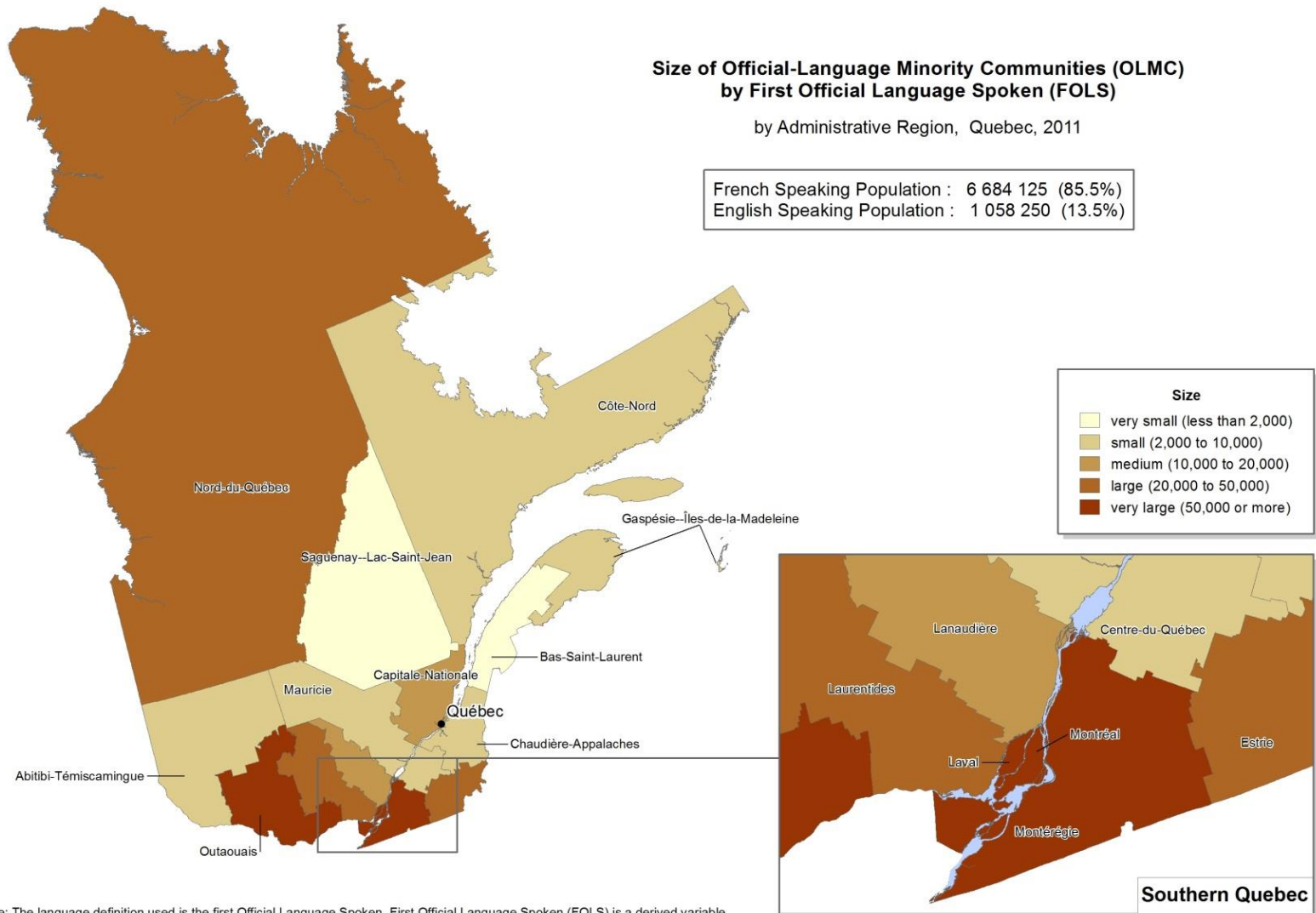
- ✓ There was substantial variation in the weight of Official-Language Minority Communities (OLMC) by First Official Language Spoken across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (48.6%), Montréal (32.8%) and Laval (20.6%) showed the highest proportions for OLMCs while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.6%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.7%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.9%) 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.

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

by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011

French Speaking Population : 6 684 125 (85.5%)
 English Speaking Population : 1 058 250 (13.5%)

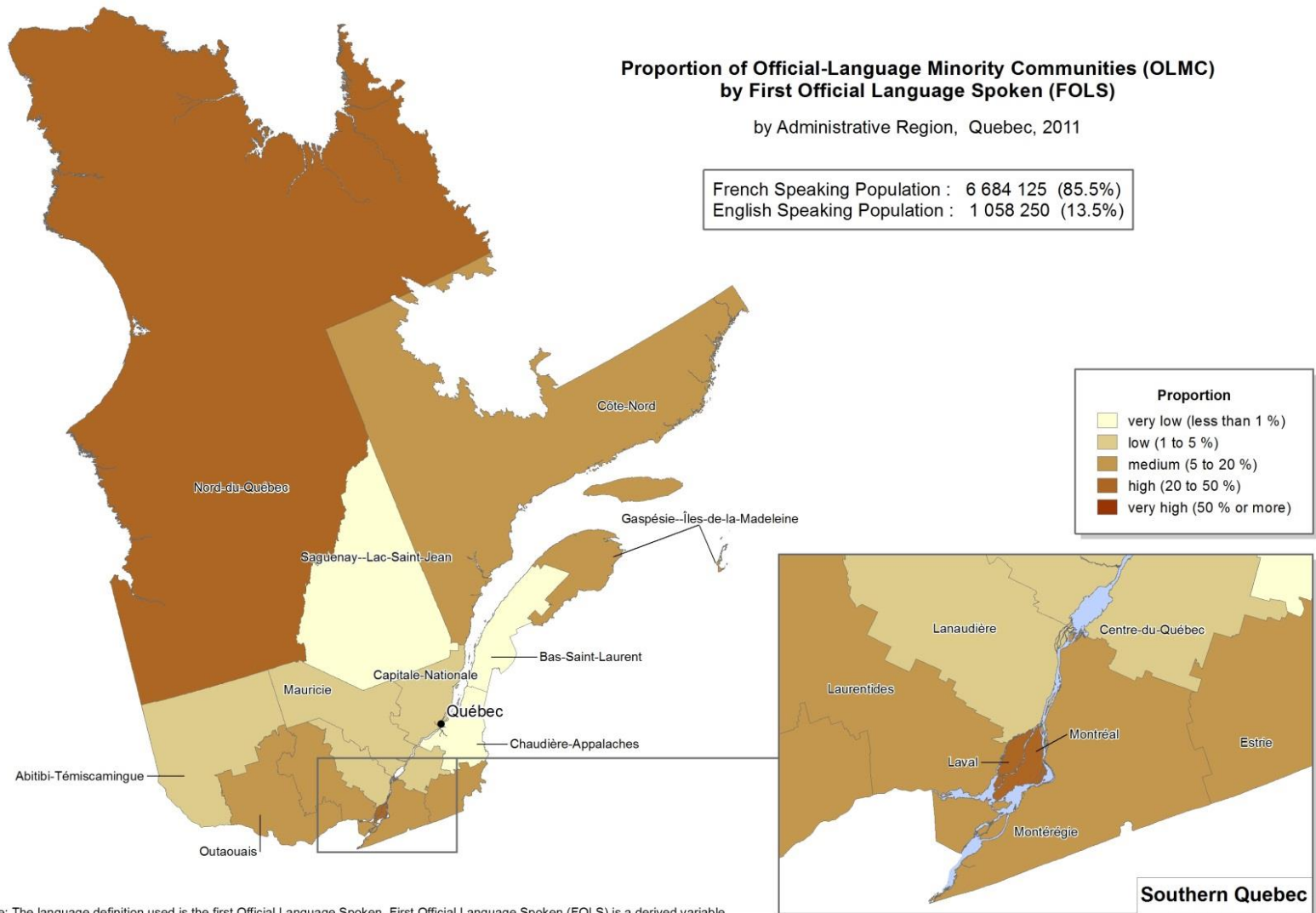


Note: The language definition used is the first Official Language Spoken. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census of Canada.

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

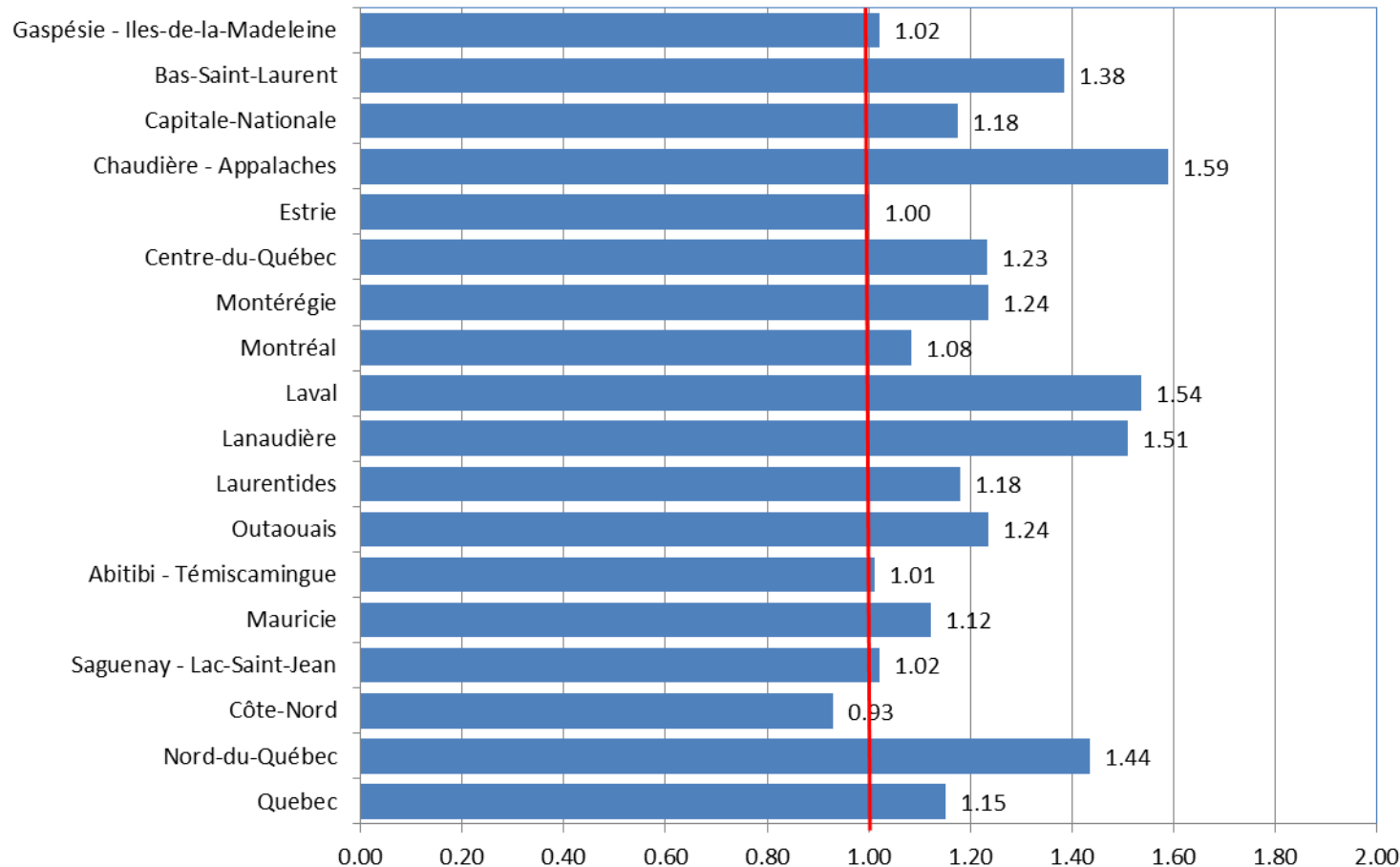
by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011

French Speaking Population : 6 684 125 (85.5%)
 English Speaking Population : 1 058 250 (13.5%)



Note: 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.

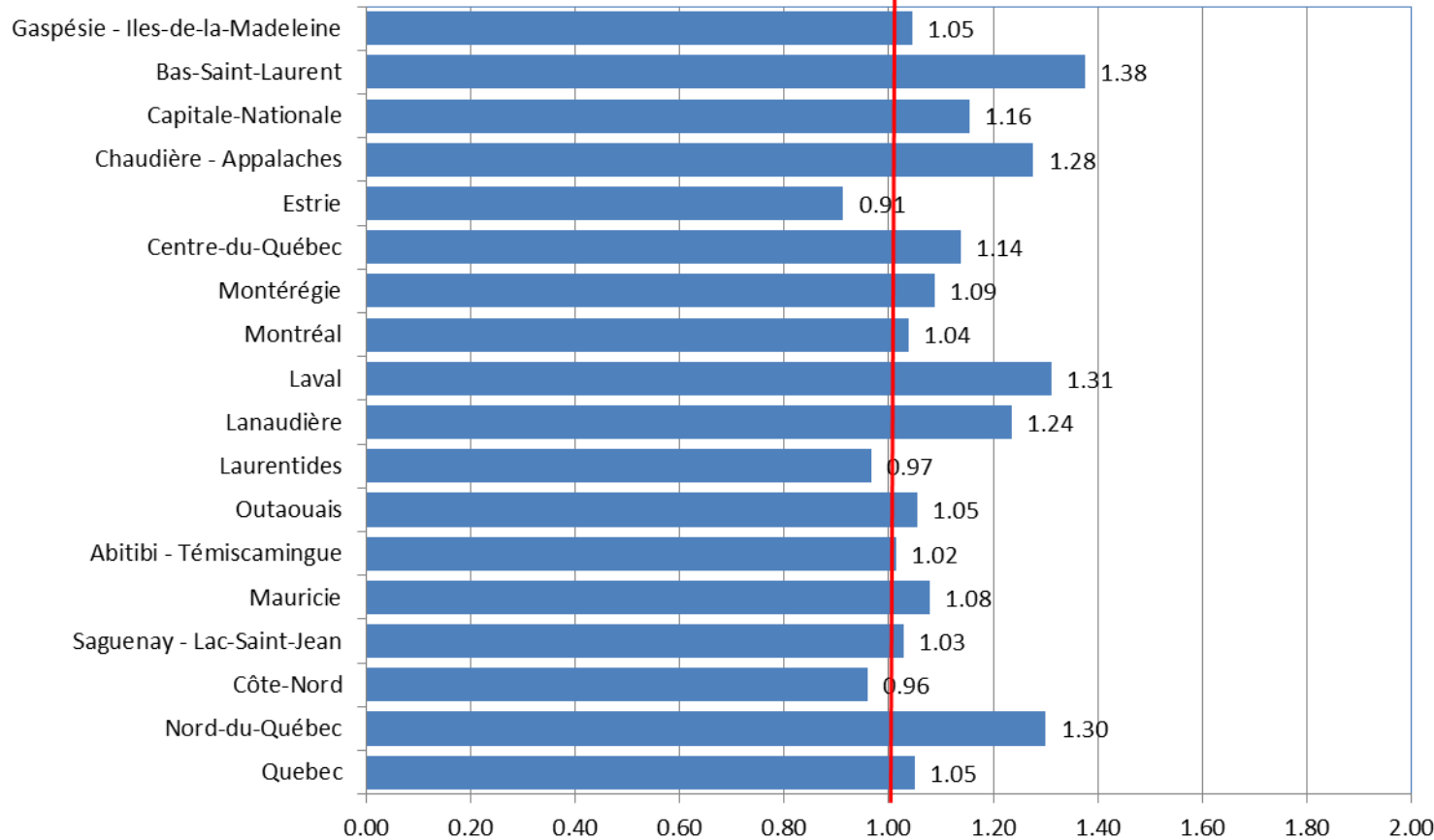
**Growth Rate of Official Language Minority Communities
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011**



✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the OLMCs of Chaudière - Appalaches (1.59), Laval (1.54) and Lanaudière (1.51) displayed the highest growth rate across Quebec while those of Côte-Nord (0.93), Estrie (1.00) and Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.01) showed the lowest growth rates.

- 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
based on First Official Language Spoken
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011**

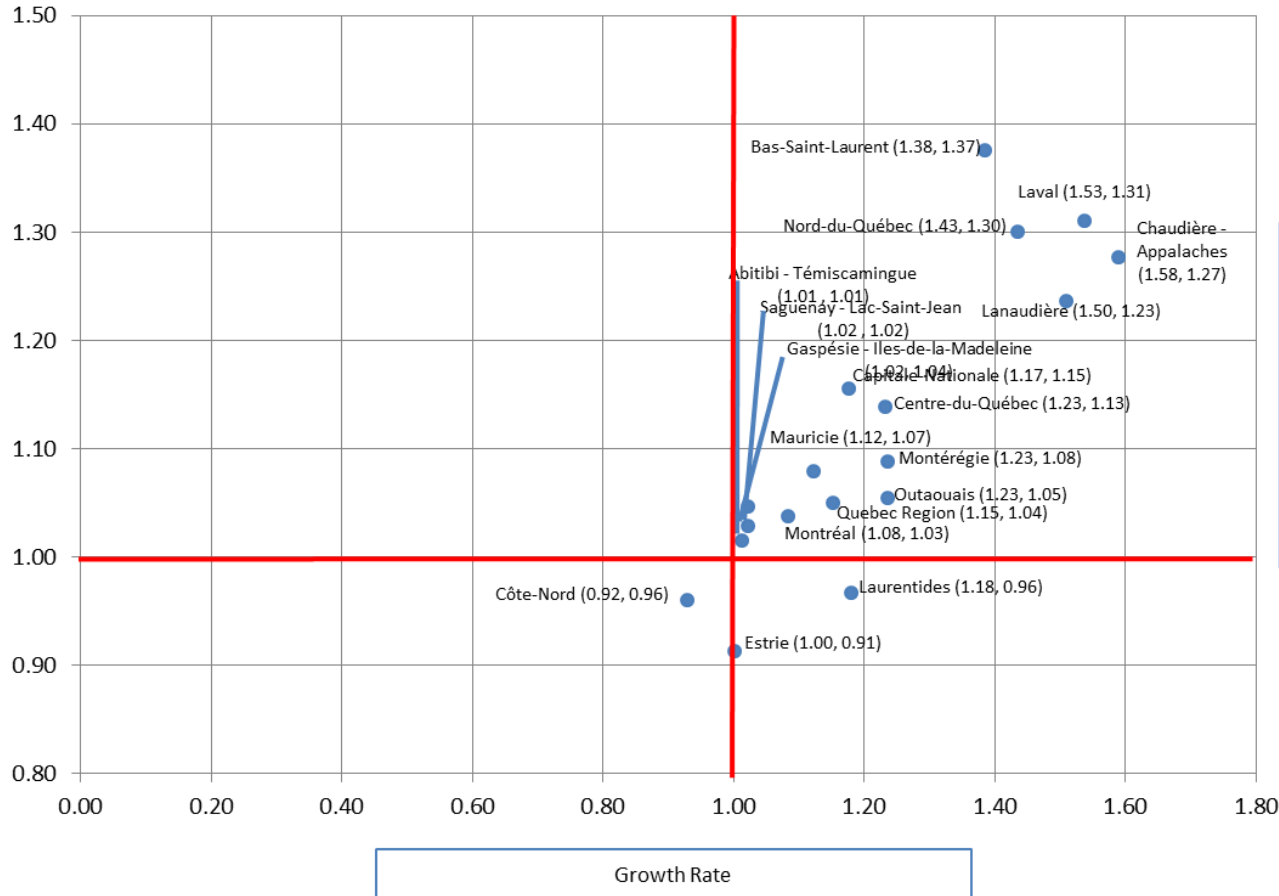


✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the OLMCs of Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.38), Laval (1.31) and Nord-du-Québec (1.30) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Quebec while Estrie (0.91), Côte-Nord (0.96) and Laurentides (0.97) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

- 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.

Quebec – Demographic Profile

**Growth of the Official Language Minority Population
based on First Official Language Spoken
Quebec Region and the Administrative 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.

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- 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.
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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.

Quebec – Demographic Profile

Official-Language Minority Communities by Size of Local OLMC Quebec, 2001-2011

Distribution of Anglophones by their Local Community Size	2001	2006	2011
Total OLMC population	919,000	993,570	1,053,943
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	73,363	62,620	63,983
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	90,348	91,123	88,745
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	755,290	839,828	901,215
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD)	8.0%	6.3%	6.1%
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	9.8%	9.2%	8.4%
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	82.2%	84.5%	85.5%
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)	-10,743	1,363	-9,380
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD)	775	-2,378	-1,603
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD)	84,538	61,388	145,925
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD) (growth rate)	0.85	1.02	0.87
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD) (growth rate)	1.01	0.97	0.98
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD) (growth rate)	1.11	1.07	1.19
small or very small OLMC (less than 500 in the CSD) (RPG)	0.79	0.96	0.76
medium-sized OLMC (from 500 to 2,000 in the CSD) (RPG)	0.93	0.92	0.86
large or very large OLMC (more than 2,000 in the CSD) (RPG)	1.03	1.01	1.04

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 Anglophone population living in very small OLMC communities in Quebec consisted of 63,983 individuals who comprised 6.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the OLMC population living in very small OLMC communities declined by 9,380 which represents a growth rate of 0.87 and a relative population growth rate of 0.76.

Living in Medium-sized OLM Communities

- ✓ In 2011, the population living in medium-sized OLMC communities in Quebec consisted of 88,745 individuals who comprised 8.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in medium-sized OLMC communities declined by 1,603 which represents a growth rate of 0.98 and a relative population growth rate of 0.86.

Living in Large or Very Large OLM Communities

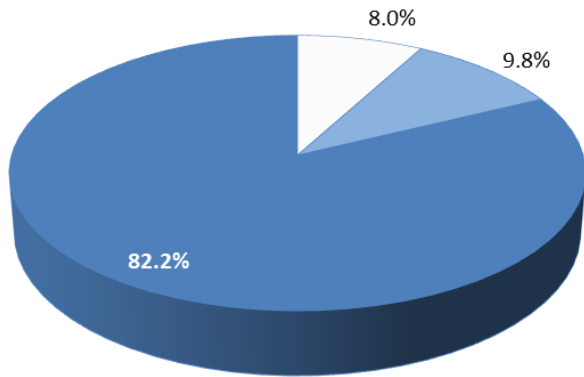
- ✓ In 2011, the population living in large OLMC communities in Quebec consisted of 901,215 individuals who comprised 85.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in large OLMC communities grew by 145,925 which represents a growth rate of 1.19 and a relative population growth rate of 1.04.

- 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.
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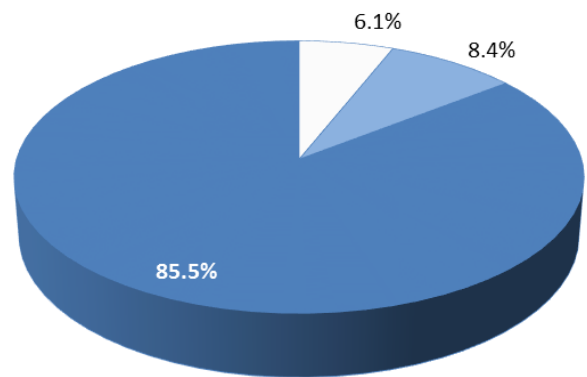
**OLMCs by Local Circumstance (Size)
Quebec, 2001**

- 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)
Quebec, 2011**

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- 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

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Living in Medium-sized OLM Communities

- ✓ In 2011, the population living in medium-sized OLMC communities in Quebec consisted of 88,745 individuals who comprised 8.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in medium-sized OLMC communities declined by 1,603 which represents a growth rate of 0.98 and a relative population growth rate of 0.86.

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**Anglophones by Local Circumstance (Size),
Quebec and the Administrative 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)
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	7,598	3,778	3,820	0	49.7%	50.3%	0.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,133	1,133	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Capitale-Nationale	13,350	3,000	0	10,350	22.5%	0.0%	77.5%
Chaudière - Appalaches	3,830	2,278	1,553	0	59.5%	40.5%	0.0%
Estrie	23,463	8,860	6,463	8,140	37.8%	27.5%	34.7%
Centre-du-Québec	2,618	1,645	973	0	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%
Montréal	159,490	15,605	29,078	114,808	9.8%	18.2%	72.0%
Montréal	611,010	185	570	610,255	0.0%	0.1%	99.9%
Laval	82,078	0	0	82,078	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Lanaudière	12,393	3,590	2,918	5,885	29.0%	23.5%	47.5%
Laurentides	36,070	9,315	13,133	13,623	25.8%	36.4%	37.8%
Outaouais	65,408	6,380	8,768	50,260	9.8%	13.4%	76.8%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	5,335	2,465	2,870	0	46.2%	53.8%	0.0%
Mauricie	3,095	758	2,338	0	24.5%	75.5%	0.0%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,790	478	1,313	0	26.7%	73.3%	0.0%
Côte-Nord	5,210	2,285	2,925	0	43.9%	56.1%	0.0%
Nord-du-Québec	19,330	2,260	11,253	5,818	11.7%	58.2%	30.1%

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

There was substantial variation in the size and weight of populations by their local size across Quebec in 2011.

Living in Small OLMC Communities

- ✓ *Montréal (15,605), Laurentides (9,315) and Estrie (8,860) were the three regions which reported the largest number of Anglophones living in small local OLMCs while Laval (0), Montréal (185) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (478) had the smallest living in small local OLMCs.*
- ✓ *In terms of proportion, Bas-Saint-Laurent (100.0%), Centre-du-Québec (62.8%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (59.5%) showed the highest proportions for living in small local OLMCs while Laval (0.0%), Montréal (0.0%) and Outaouais (9.8%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Living in Medium-sized OLMC Communities

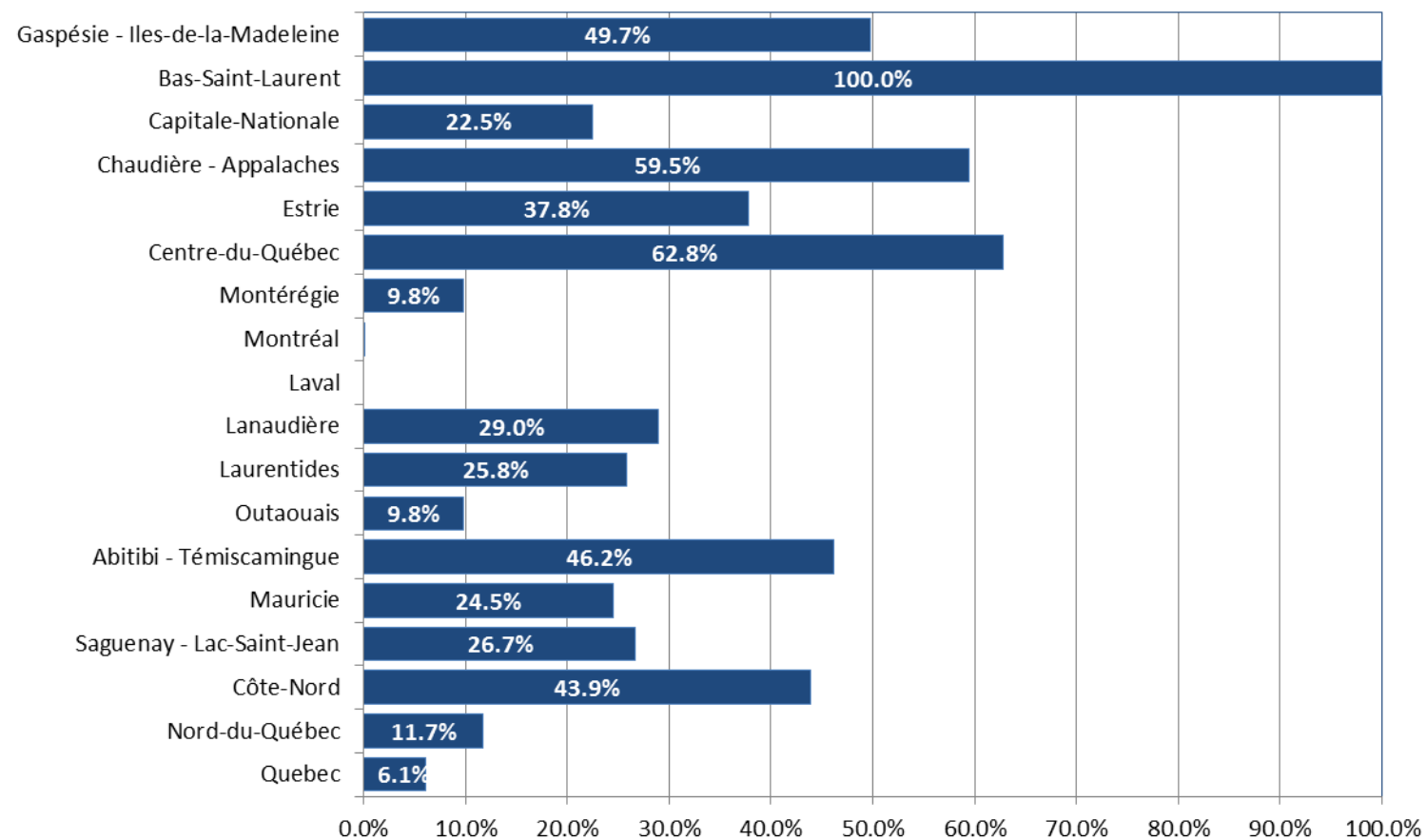
- ✓ *Montréal (29,078), Laurentides (13,133) et Nord-du-Québec (12,028) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Anglophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while Capitale-Nationale (0), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0) and Laval (0) had the smallest number living in medium-sized local OLMCs.*
- ✓ *Mauricie (75.5%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (73.3%) and Nord-du-Québec (58.2%) showed the highest proportions of Anglophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0,0 %), Laval (0,0 %) and Capitale-Nationale (0,0 %) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Living in Large OLMC Communities

- ✓ *Montréal (610,255), Montréal (114,808) et Laval (82,078) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Anglophones living in large local OLMCs.*
- ✓ *Laval (100.0%), Montréal (99.9%) and Capitale-Nationale (77.5%) showed the highest proportions of Anglophones living in large local OLMCs.*

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.

Anglophones Living as Part of Small Local Communities, Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011

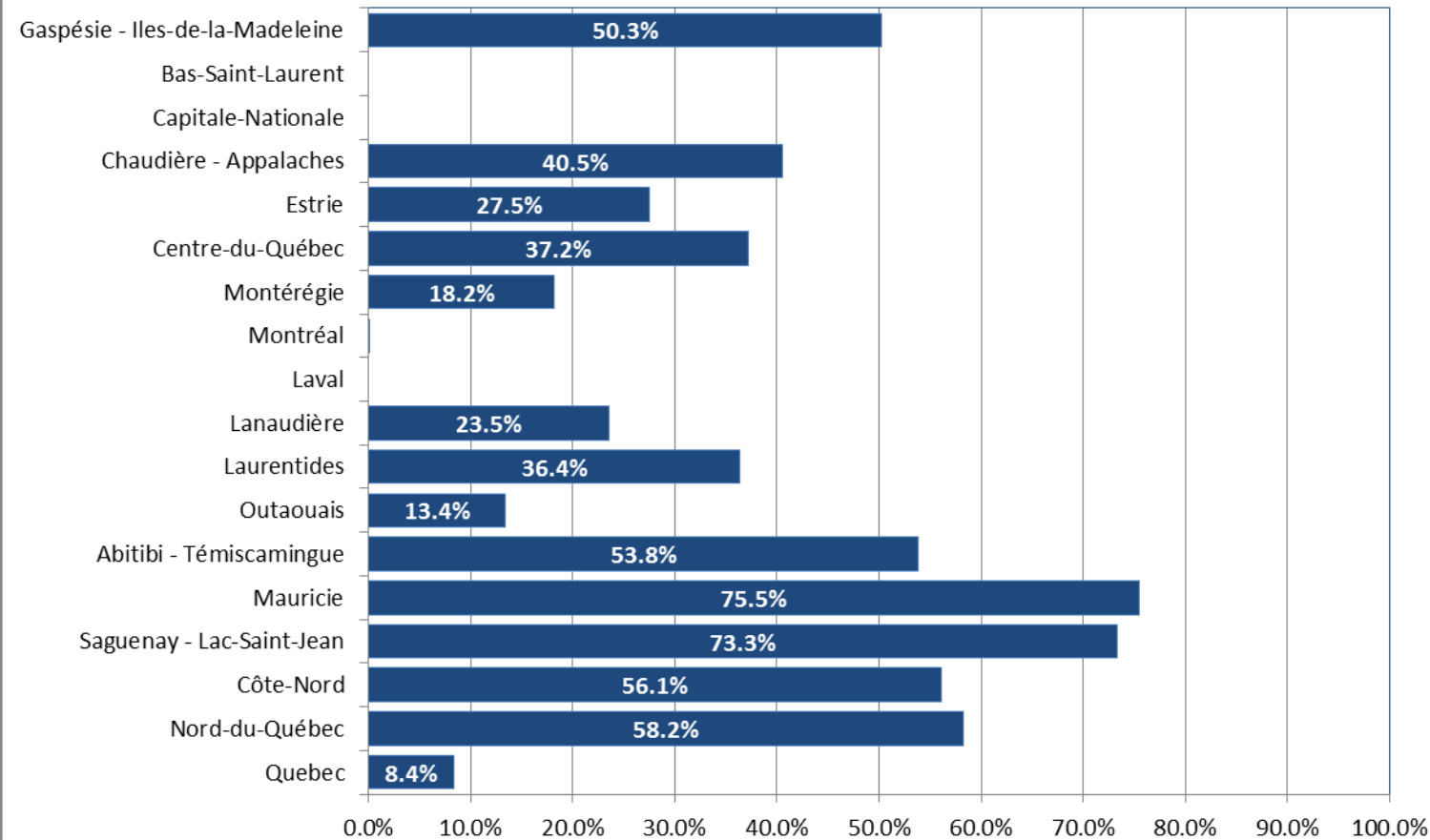


There was substantial variation in the size and weight of populations by their local size across Quebec in 2011.

- ✓ *Montérégie (15 605), Laurentides (9 315) et Estrie (8 860) étaient les trois régions avec les nombres les plus élevés de minoritaires vivant dans des CLOSM de petite taille tandis que Laval (0), Montréal (185) et Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (478) affichaient la plus petite population.*
- ✓ *Bas-Saint-Laurent (100,0 %), Centre-du-Québec (62,8 %) et Chaudière - Appalaches (59,5 %) étaient les régions du ayant les proportions les plus élevées de minoritaires vivant dans des CLOSM de petite taille tandis que Laval (0,0 %), Montréal (0,0 %) et Outaouais (9,8 %) affichaient pour leur part, les proportions les plus faibles*

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.

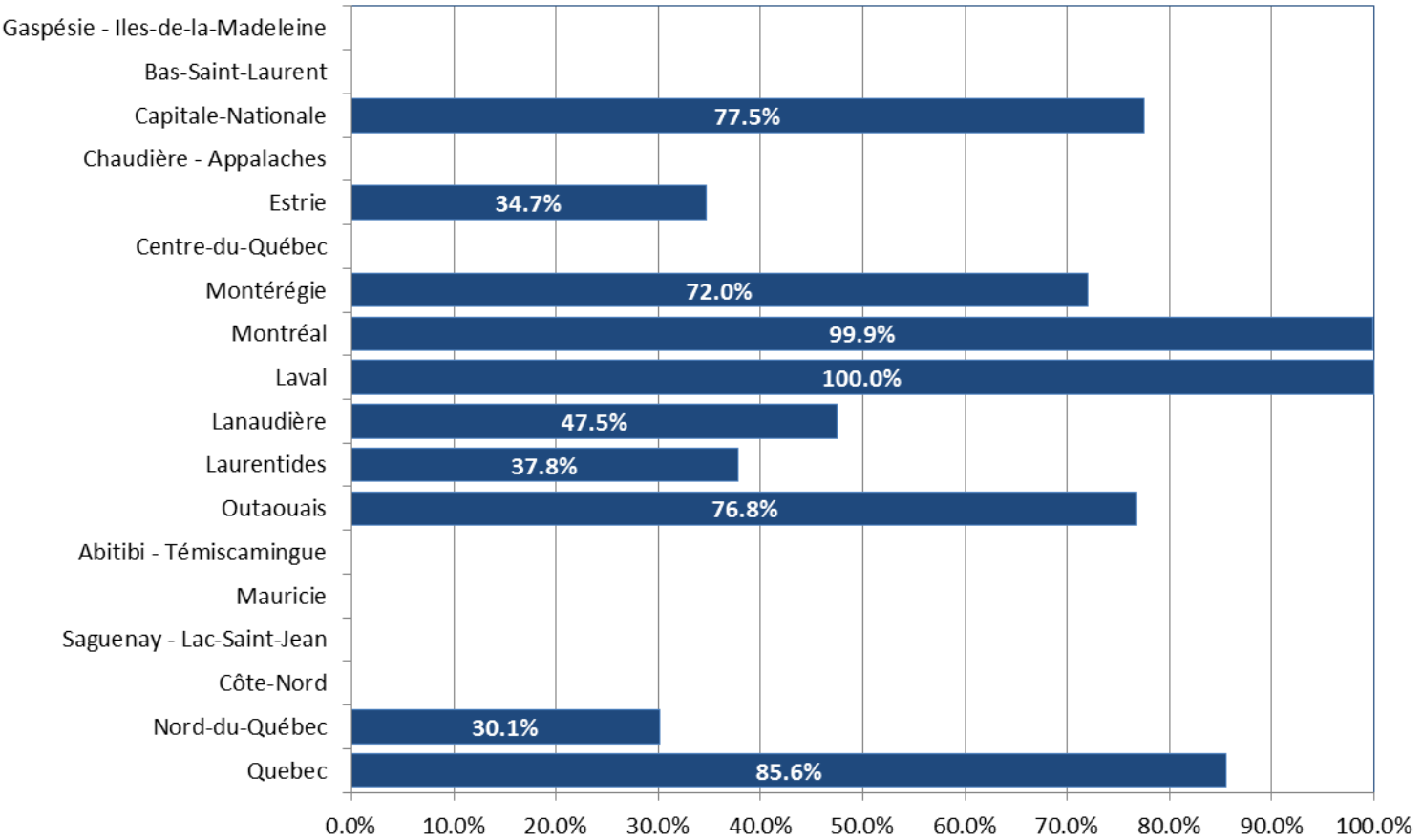
Anglophones Living as Part of Medium-Sized Local Communities, Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011



- ✓ *Montérégie (29,078), Laurentides (13,133) and Nord-du-Québec (12,028) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Anglophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while Laval (0), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0) and Capitale-Nationale (0) had the smallest number living in medium-sized local OLMCs.*
- ✓ *Mauricie (75.5%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (73.3%) and Nord-du-Québec (59.9%) showed the highest proportions of Anglophones living in medium-sized local OLMCs while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.0%), Capitale-Nationale (0.0%) and Laval (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.

Anglophones Living as Part of Large Local Communities, Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011



- ✓ *Montréal (610,255), Montérégie (114,808) and Laval (82,078) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Anglophones living in large local OLMCs while Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0), Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0) and Côte-Nord (0) had the smallest number living in large local OLMCs.*
- ✓ *Laval (100.0%), Montréal (99.9%) and Québec (85.5%) showed the highest proportions of Anglophones living in large local OLMCs while Centre-du-Québec (0.0%), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.0%) and Côte-Nord (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.



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 Quebec, 2001-2011

Distribution of Anglophones by Weight in Local Community	2001	2006	2011
Anglophone population of Quebec	919,000	993,570	1,053,943
Anglophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%)	65,300	61,930	67,453
Anglophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%)	152,503	184,783	141,845
Anglophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over)	701,198	746,858	844,645
Anglophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (%)	7.1%	6.2%	6.4%
Anglophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (%)	16.6%	18.6%	13.5%
Anglophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (%)	76.3%	75.2%	80.1%
Change in Distribution of Anglophones by Weight in Local Community	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
Anglophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (growth)	-3,370	5,523	2,153
Anglophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (growth)	32,280	-42,938	-10,658
Anglophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (growth)	45,660	97,788	143,448
Anglophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (growth rate)	0.95	1.09	1.03
Anglophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (growth rate)	1.21	0.77	0.93
Anglophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (growth rate)	1.07	1.13	1.20
Anglophones living in communities with a low density (less than 5%) (RPG)	0.88	1.03	0.90
Anglophones living in communities with a medium density (5 to 20%) (RPG)	1.12	0.72	0.81
Anglophones living in communities with a high density (20% and over) (RPG)	0.99	1.07	1.05

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 Anglophone population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) in Quebec numbered 67,453 individuals who comprised 6.4% of the Anglophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) grew by 2,153 which represents a growth rate of 1.03 and a relative population growth rate of 0.90.

Living in Medium-Density Local OLM Communities

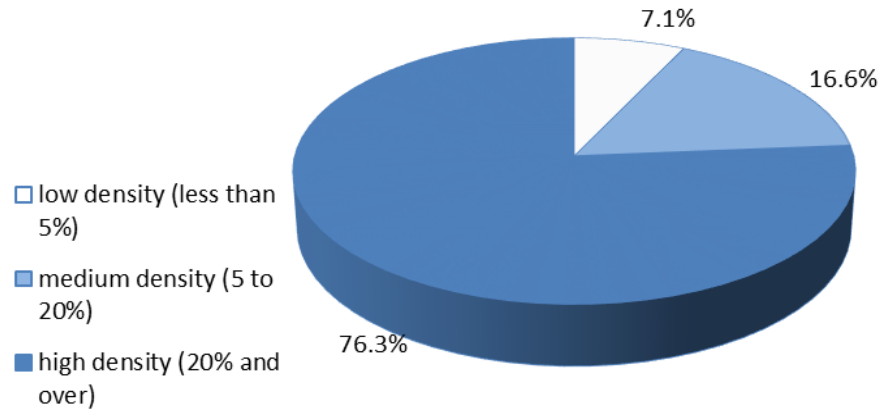
- ✓ In 2011, the Anglophone population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) in Quebec numbered 141,845 individuals who comprised 13.5% of the Anglophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) declined by 10,658 which represents a growth rate of 0.93 and a relative population growth rate of 0.81.

Living in High-Density Local OLM Communities

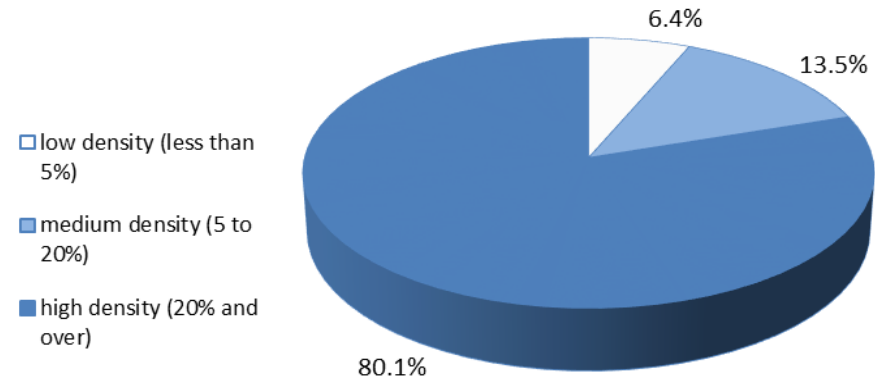
- ✓ In 2011, the Anglophone population living in areas of high OLMC concentration (20% and over) in Quebec numbered 844,645 individuals who comprised 80.1% of the Anglophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of high OLMC concentration (20% and over) grew by 143,448 which represents a growth rate of 1.20 and a relative population growth rate of 1.05.

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 Quebec, 2001



OLMCs by Local Density Quebec, 2011



Living in Low-Density Local OLM Communities

- ✓ In 2011, the Anglophone population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) in Quebec numbered 67,453 individuals who comprised 6.4% of the Anglophone population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in areas of low OLMC concentration (less than 5%) grew by 2,153 which represents a growth rate of 1.03 and a relative population growth rate of 0.90.

Living in Medium-Density Local OLM Communities

- ✓ In 2011, the Anglophone population living in areas of medium OLMC concentration (5-20%) in Quebec numbered 141,845 individuals who comprised 13.5% of the Anglophone population.
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Living in High-Density Local OLM Communities

- ✓ In 2011, the Anglophone population living in areas of high OLMC concentration (20% and over) in Quebec numbered 844,645 individuals who comprised 80.1% of the Anglophone population.
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Anglophones by Density in Local Community, Quebec and the Administrative 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)
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	7,598	1,225	3,180	3,193	16.1%	41.9%	42.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	1,133	1,075	58	0	94.9%	5.1%	0.0%
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	13,350	12,560	790	0	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,830	3,770	60	0	98.4%	1.6%	0.0%
Estrie (QC)	23,463	1,823	12,173	9,468	7.8%	51.9%	40.4%
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,618	2,290	328	0	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%
Montréal (QC)	611,010	0	185	610,825	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Laval (QC)	82,078	0	0	82,078	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Lanaudière (QC)	12,393	10,888	1,505	0	87.9%	12.1%	0.0%
Laurentides (QC)	36,070	6,885	25,223	3,963	19.1%	69.9%	11.0%
Outaouais (QC)	65,408	628	46,485	18,295	1.0%	71.1%	28.0%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	5,335	2,868	403	2,065	53.7%	7.5%	38.7%
Mauricie (QC)	3,095	3,095	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,790	1,790	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Côte-Nord (QC)	5,210	1,435	290	3,485	27.5%	5.6%	66.9%
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	20,075	373	0	19,703	1.9%	0.0%	98.1%
Quebec (QC)	1,053,943	67,453	141,845	844,645	6.4%	13.5%	80.1%

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 Quebec in 2011.

Low Density

- ✓ *Montréal (16,750), Capitale-Nationale (12,560) and Lanaudière (10,888) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Laval (0), Montréal (0) and Nord-du-Québec (373) had the fewest Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a low density.*
- ✓ *Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (100.0%), Mauricie (100.0%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (98.4%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Laval (0.0%), Montréal (0.0%) and Outaouais (1.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Medium Density

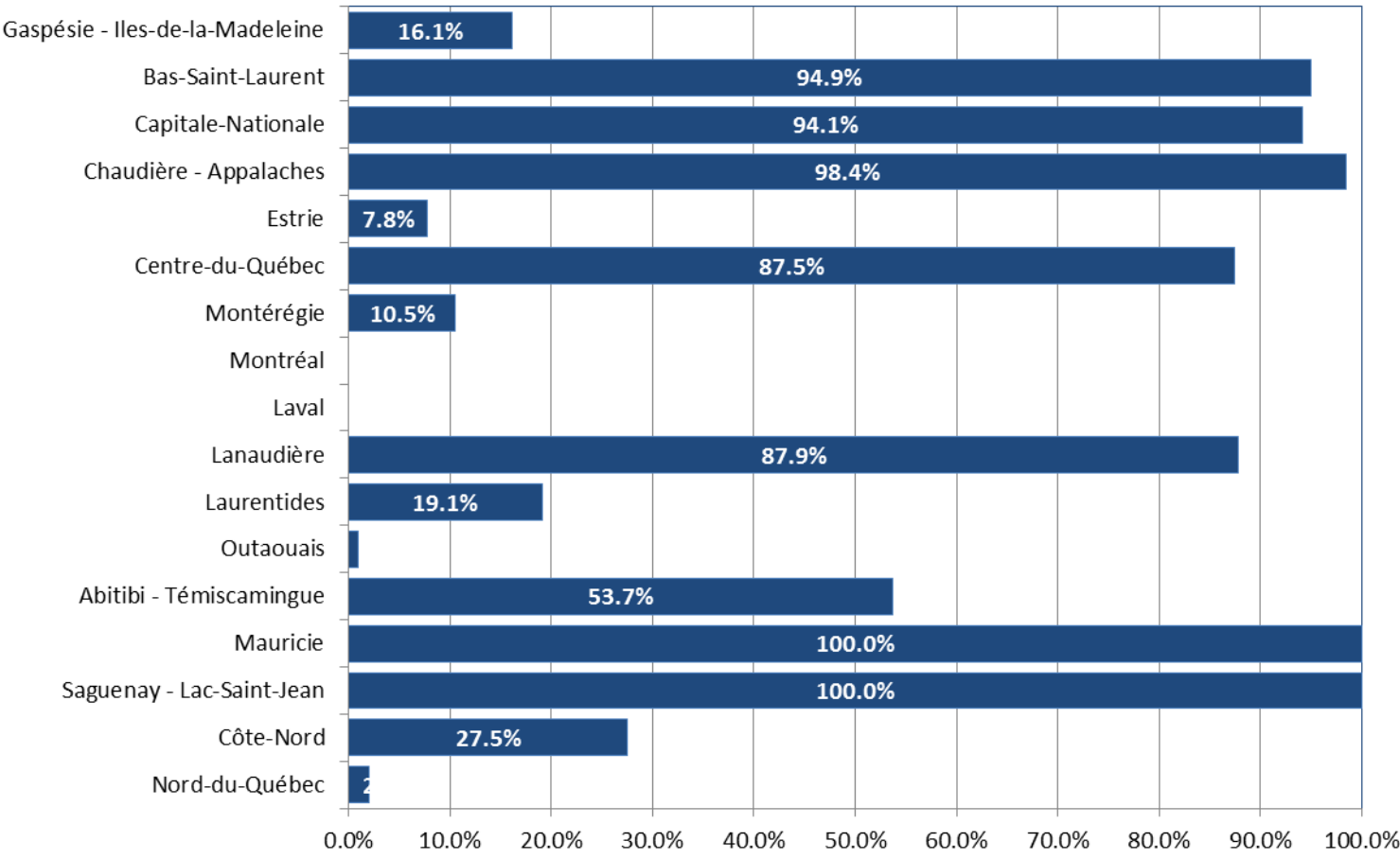
- ✓ *Montréal (51,168), Outaouais (46,485) and Laurentides (25,223) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Laval (0), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0), Mauricie (0) and Nord-du-Québec (0) had the fewest Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density.*
- ✓ *Outaouais (71.1%), Laurentides (69.9%) and Estrie (51.9%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Nord-du-Québec (0.0%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.0%) and Laval (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

High Density

- ✓ *Montréal (610,825), Montréal (91,573) and Laval (82,078) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Anglophones living in local communities where they account for a medium density while Capitale-Nationale (0), Mauricie (0) and Lanaudière (0) had the fewest Anglophones living in local communities where they account for a medium density.*
- ✓ *Laval (100.0%), Montréal (100.0%) and Nord-du-Québec (98.1%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Anglophones living in local communities where they account for a medium density while Centre-du-Québec (0.0%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.0%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (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.

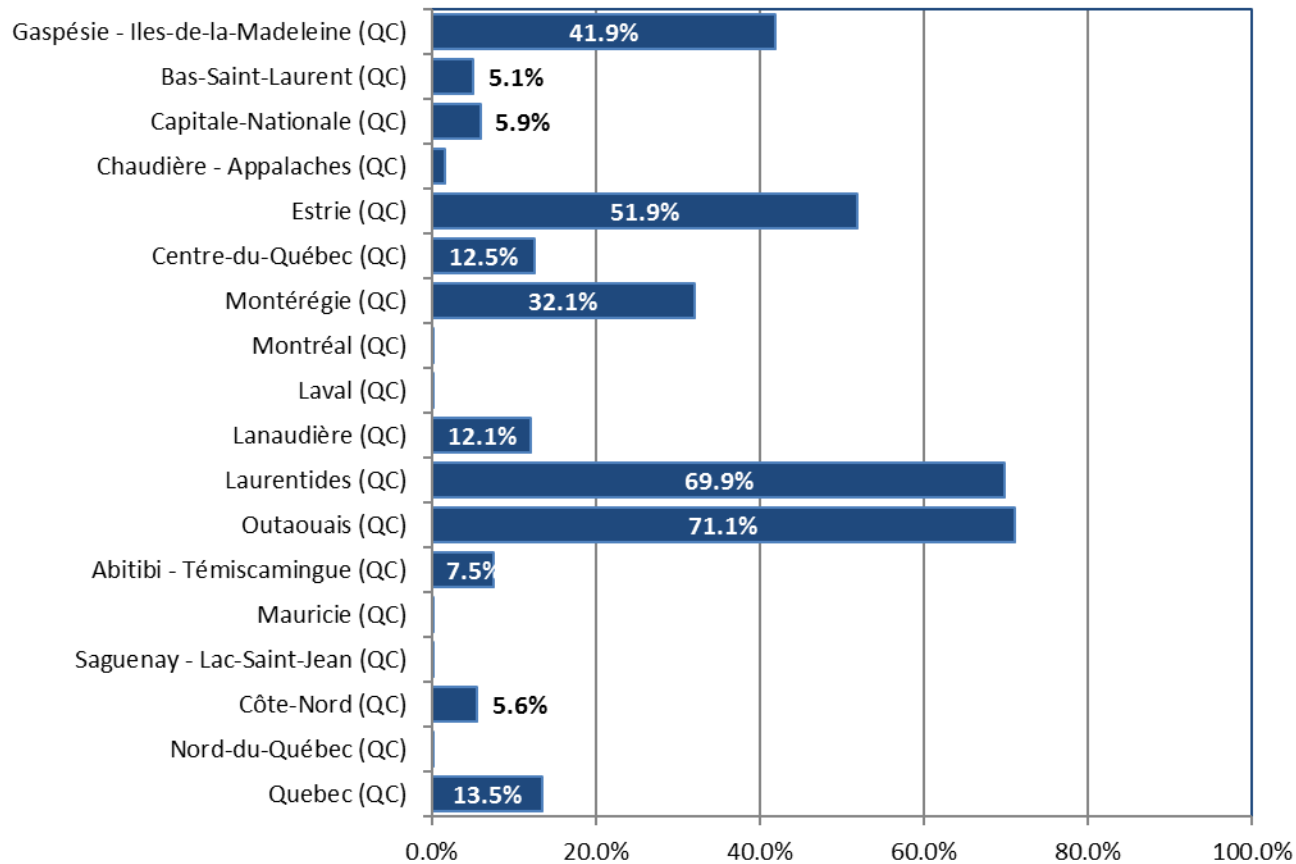
Anglophones Living in Local Communities with Low OLMC Presence (less than 5%), Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011



- ✓ *Montérégie (16,750), Capitale-Nationale (12,560) and Lanaudière (10,888) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Laval (0), Montréal (0) and Nord-du-Québec (373) had the fewest Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a low density.*
- ✓ *Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (100.0%), Mauricie (100.0%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (98.4%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a low density while Laval (0.0%), Montréal (0.0%) and Outaouais (1.0%) 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 Medium OLMC Density (5-20%),
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011**

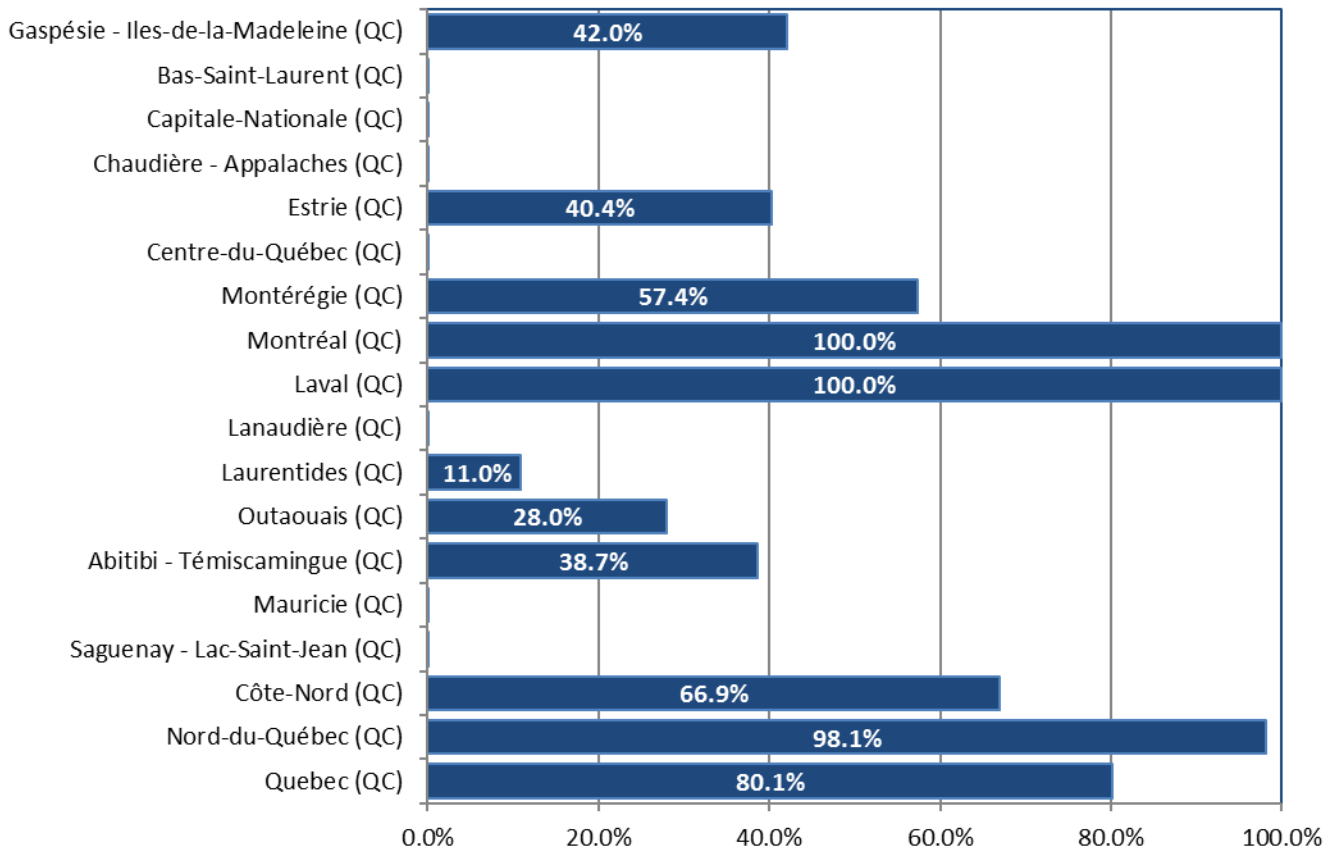


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ *Montérégie (51,168), Outaouais (46,485) and Laurentides (25,223) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Laval (0), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0), Mauricie (0) and Nord-du-Québec (0) had the fewest Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density.*
- ✓ *Outaouais (71.1%), Laurentides (69.9%) and Estrie (51.9%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Anglophones living in local communities where they represent a medium density while Nord-du-Québec (0.0%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.0%) and Laval (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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OLMCs Living in Local Communities with High OLMC Density (more than 20%), Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011



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

- ✓ *Montréal (610,825), Montérégie (91,573) and Laval (82,078) were the three regions which reported the greatest number of Anglophones living in local communities where they account for a medium density while Capitale-Nationale (0), Mauricie (0) and Lanaudière (0) had the fewest Anglophones living in local communities where they account for a medium density.*
- ✓ *Laval (100.0%), Montréal (100.0%) and Nord-du-Québec (98.1%) were the regions with the highest proportions of Anglophones living in local communities where they account for a medium density while Centre-du-Québec (0.0%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.0%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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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.

Quebec – Demographic Profile

**Official-Language Minority Communities, by Urban-Rural/Small Town Status
Quebec, 2001-2011**

Urban-Rural/Small Town status of the OLMCs	2001	2006	2011
Anglophone population of Quebec	919,000	993,570	1,053,943
Anglophones living in an urban setting	820,203	891,583	951,038
Anglophones living in a rural or small town setting	98,798	101,988	102,905
Anglophones living in an urban setting (%)	89.2%	89.7%	90.2%
Anglophones living in a rural or small town setting (%)	10.8%	10.3%	9.8%
Change in Size and Proportion of the Official-Language Minority Communities, by Urban/Rural Status	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
Anglophones living in an urban setting (growth)	71,380	59,455	130,835
Anglophones living in a rural or small town setting (growth)	3,190	918	4,108
Anglophones living in an urban setting (growth rate)	1.09	1.07	1.16
Anglophones living in a rural or small town setting (growth rate)	1.03	1.01	1.04
Anglophones living in an urban setting (RPG)	1.01	1.01	1.01
Anglophones living in a rural or small town setting (RPG)	0.95	0.95	0.91

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

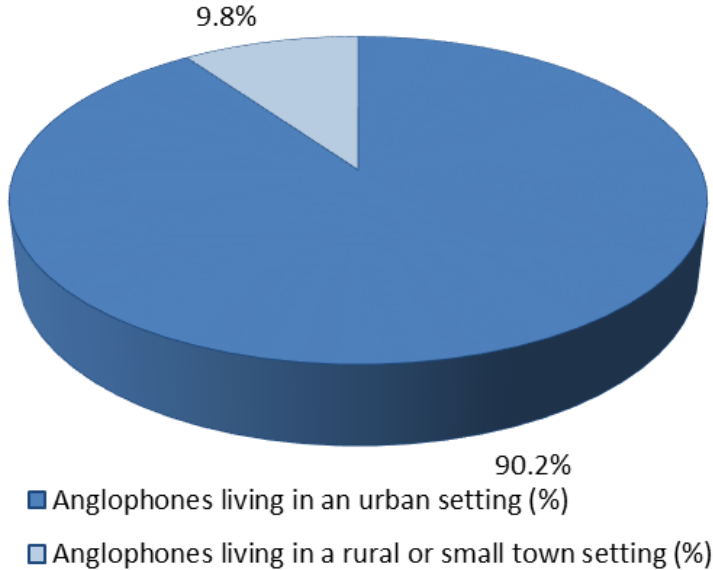
- ✓ In 2011, the Anglophone population living in urban areas in Quebec consisted of 951,038 individuals who comprised 90.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in urban areas grew by 130,835 which represents a growth rate of 1.16 and a relative population growth rate of 1.01.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in urban areas in Quebec grew by 59 455 from 891,583 to 951,038.

Rural Residents

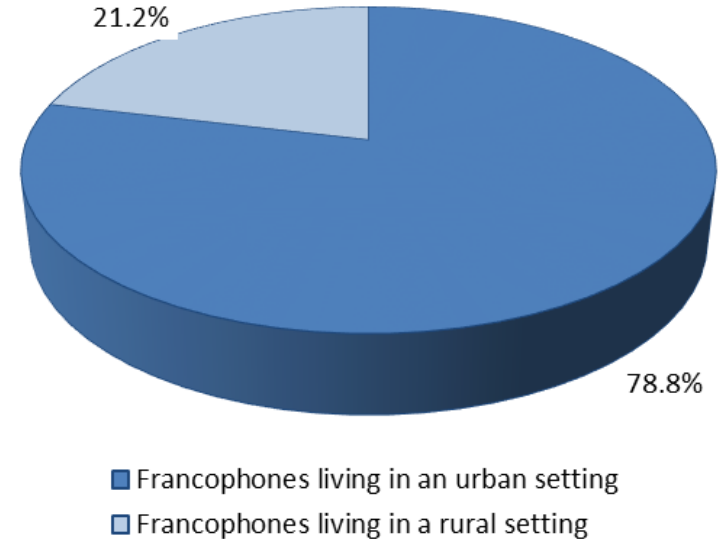
- ✓ In 2011, the Anglophone population living in rural areas in Quebec consisted of 102,905 individuals who comprised 9.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in rural areas grew by 4,108 which represents a growth rate of 1.04 and a relative population growth rate of 0.91.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in rural areas in Quebec grew by 918 from 101,988 to 102,905.

- 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
Quebec, 2011**



**OL Majority by Urban Rural Status
Quebec, 2011**



Urban Residents

- ✓ In 2011, the Anglophone population living in urban areas in Quebec consisted of 951,038 individuals who comprised 90.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in urban areas grew by 130,835 which represents a growth rate of 1.16 and a relative population growth rate of 1.01.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in urban areas in Quebec grew by 59 455 from 891,583 to 951,038.

Rural Residents

- ✓ In 2011, the Anglophone population living in rural areas in Quebec consisted of 102,905 individuals who comprised 9.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population living in rural areas grew by 4,108 which represents a growth rate of 1.04 and a relative population growth rate of 0.91.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population living in rural areas in Quebec grew by 918 from 101,988 to 102,905.

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Quebec – Demographic Profile

Anglophone Populations by Urban-Rural Status,
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011

Region	number			proportion	
	OLMC	Anglophones living in an urban setting	Anglophones living in a rural or small town setting	Anglophones living in an urban setting	Anglophones living in a rural or small town setting
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	9,950	215	7,383	2.8%	97.2%
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	1,135	623	510	55.0%	45.0%
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	13,350	12,595	755	94.3%	5.7%
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	3,800	2,373	1,458	61.9%	38.1%
Estrie (QC)	23,440	11,925	11,538	50.8%	49.2%
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	2,635	1,628	990	62.2%	37.8%
Montréal (QC)	159,515	135,000	24,490	84.6%	15.4%
Montréal (QC)	611,005	611,010	0	100.0%	0.0%
Laval (QC)	82,078	82,078	0	100.0%	0.0%
Lanaudière (QC)	12,400	8,663	3,730	69.9%	30.1%
Laurentides (QC)	36,055	23,213	12,858	64.4%	35.6%
Outaouais (QC)	66,643	54,013	11,395	82.6%	17.4%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	5,378	2,575	2,760	48.3%	51.7%
Mauricie (QC)	3,095	2,395	700	77.4%	22.6%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1,798	1,568	223	87.6%	12.4%
Côte-Nord (QC)	5,335	1,168	4,043	22.4%	77.6%
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	20,645	0	20,075	--	100.0%
Quebec (QC)	1,058,250	951,038	102,905	90.2%	9.8%

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

Urban Residents

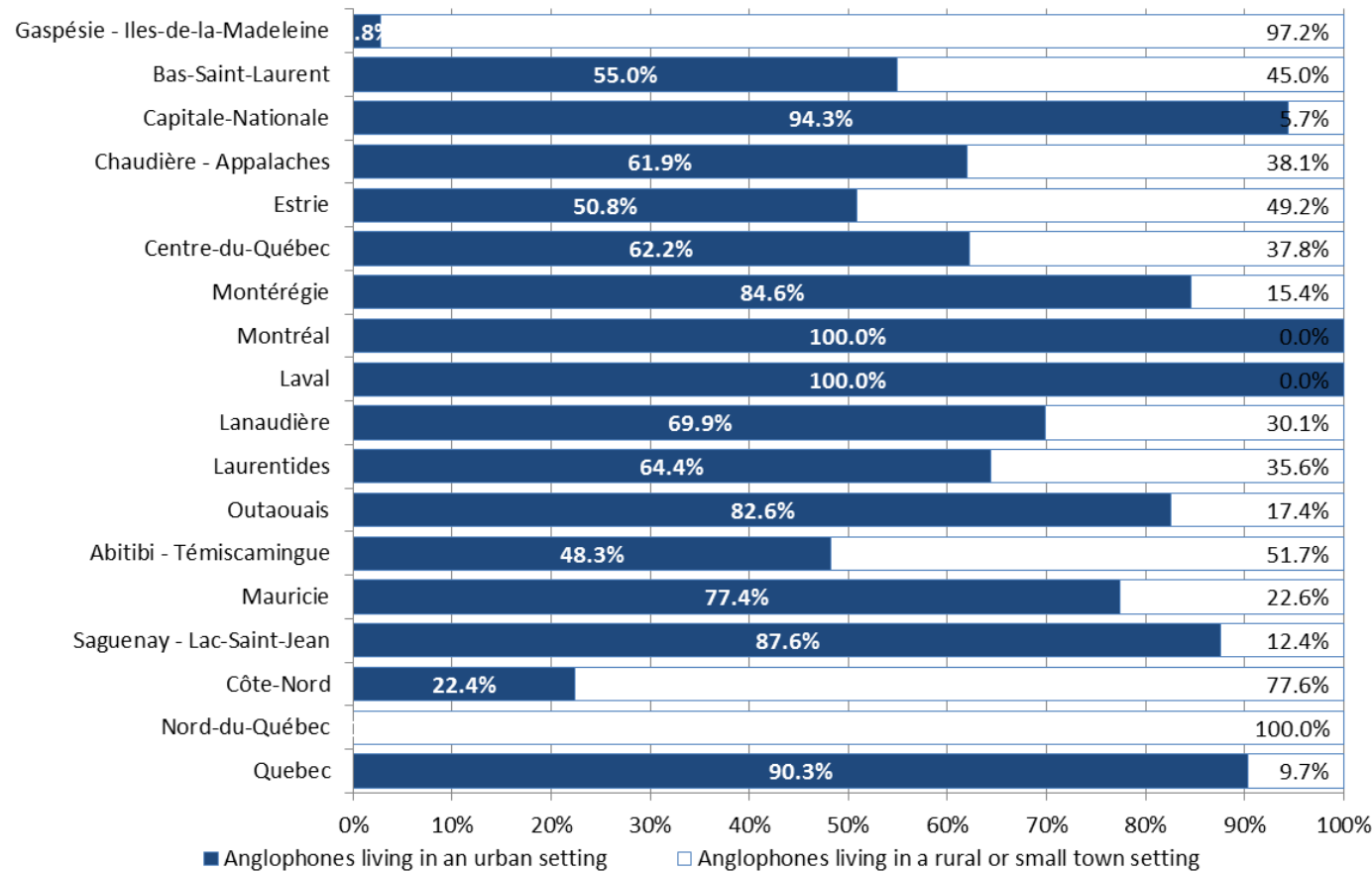
- ✓ *Montréal (611,010), Montérégie (135,000) and Laval (82,078) were the three regions which reported the largest Anglophone urban populations while Nord-du-Québec (0), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (215) and Bas-Saint-Laurent (623) displayed the lowest populations.*
- ✓ *In terms of weight, Montréal (100.0%), Laval (100.0%) and Capitale-Nationale (94.3%) showed the highest urban populations while Nord-du-Québec (0%), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (2.8 %) and Côte-Nord (22.4%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Rural Residents

- ✓ *Montréal (24,490), Nord-du-Québec (20,075) and Laurentides (12,858) were the three regions which reported the largest rural populations among OLMCs in Quebec while Montréal (0), Laval (0) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (223) displayed the lowest populations.*
- ✓ *In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (100.0%), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (97.2%) and Côte-Nord (77.6%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Montréal (0.0%), Laval (0.0%) and Capitale-Nationale (5.7%) 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.

Anglophone Populations by Urban-Rural Status, Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011



Urban

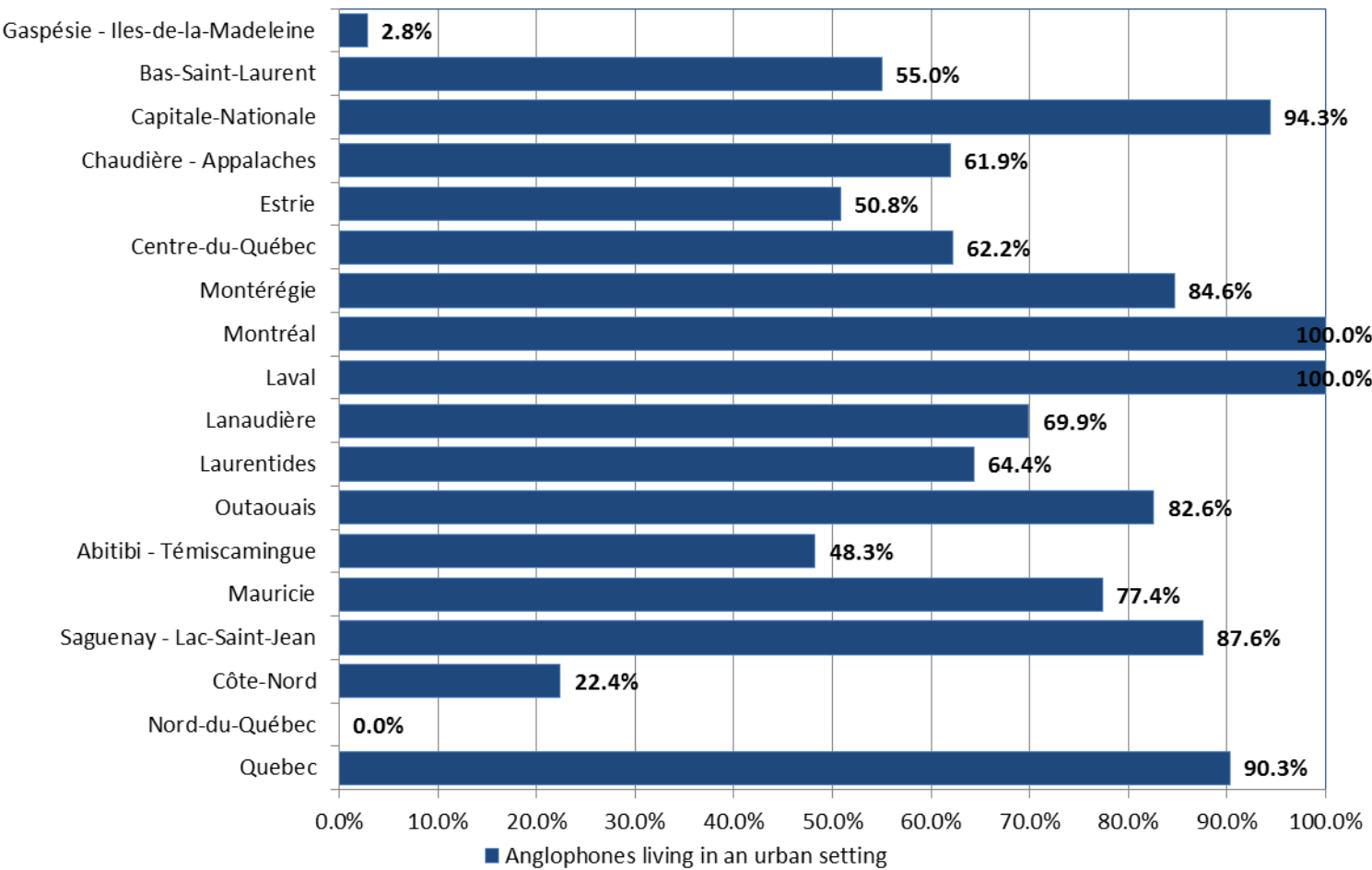
- ✓ Montréal (611,010), Montérégie (135,000) and Laval (82,078) were the three regions which reported the largest Anglophone urban populations while Nord-du-Québec (0), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (215) and Bas-Saint-Laurent (623) displayed the lowest populations.
- ✓ In terms of weight, Montréal (100.0%), Laval (100.0%) and Capitale-Nationale (94.3%) showed the highest urban populations while Nord-du-Québec (0%), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (2.8 %) and Côte-Nord (22.4%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Rural and Small Town

- ✓ Montérégie (24,490), Nord-du-Québec (20,075) and Laurentides (12,858) were the three regions which reported the largest rural populations among OLMCs in Quebec while Montréal (0), Laval (0) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (223) displayed the lowest populations.
- ✓ In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (100.0%), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (97.2%) and Côte-Nord (77.6%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Montréal (0.0%), Laval (0.0%) and Capitale-Nationale (5.7%) 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.

Anglophones Living in Urban Communities,
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011

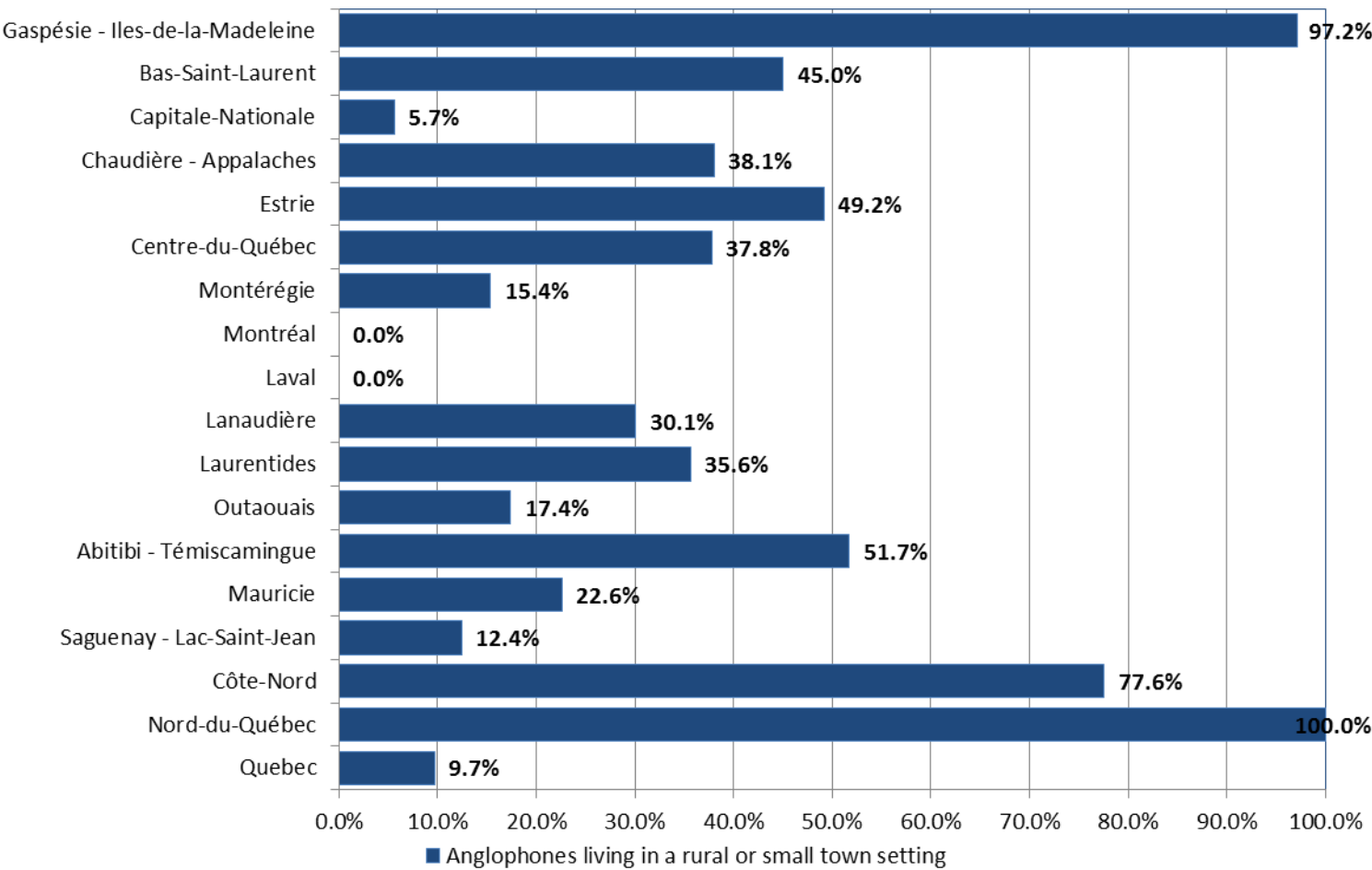


✓ *Montréal (611,010), Montérégie (135,000) and Laval (82,078) were the three regions which reported the largest Anglophone urban populations while Nord-du-Québec (0), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (215) and Bas-Saint-Laurent (623) displayed the lowest populations.*

✓ *In terms of weight, Montréal (100.0%), Laval (100.0%) and Capitale-Nationale (94.3%) showed the highest urban populations while Nord-du-Québec (0%), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (2.8 %) and Côte-Nord (22.4%) 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.

Anglophones Living in Rural Areas or Small Towns, Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011



✓ *Montérégie (24,490), Nord-du-Québec (20,075) and Laurentides (12,858) were the three regions which reported the largest rural populations among OLMCs in Quebec while Montréal (0), Laval (0) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (223) displayed the lowest populations.*

✓ *In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (100.0%), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (97.2%) and Côte-Nord (77.6%) showed the highest proportions of rural OLMC populations while Montréal (0.0%), Laval (0.0%) and Capitale-Nationale (5.7%) 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.



Geo-Spatial Dimensions of Official-Language Minority Communities

Geo-spatial Measures for Official-Language Minority Populations Quebec, 2011

Measure	value	rank	quintile
Size of Territory (square km)	1,356,367	2	1
OLMC Size	1,058,250	1	5
OLMC Proportion	13.5%	2	5
OLMC Population Density (per square kilometre)	0.78	3	5
Standard Distance (km) to Reach 68% of the OLMC	199.4	7	3
Average Nearest OLMC Neighbour (km)	0.08	1	5
Proximity Measure (1,000 OLMs)	17.75	5	3
OLMC Rural Population	9.8%	13	1
OLMC Urban Population	90.2%	1	5

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

- ✓ *There were 1,058,250 Anglophones in Quebec in 2011, which is a very large population compared to other OLMCs across Canada, ranking 1st among the economic regions and falling into the 5th quintile for population size among OLMCs.*
- ✓ *Anglophones in Quebec comprised 13.5% of the total population in the region, which is a very large proportion compared to other OLMCs across Canada, ranking 2nd among economic regions and falling into the 5th quintile for population weight among OLMCs.*
- ✓ *In 2011, 102,905 (9.8%) Anglophones in Quebec lived in rural areas, which is a very low proportion when compared to other OLMCs across Canada, ranking 13rd among the administrative regions of Atlantic Region and falling into the 1st quintile for the proportion of rural dwellers among OLMCs.*
- ✓ *In 2011, 951,038 (90.2%) Anglophone in Quebec lived in urban areas, which is a very high proportion when compared to other OLMCs across Canada.*

- 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” is a calculation that provides a measure of the level of geographic concentration of a given population. The measure here represents the radius of a circle in which are located 68% of the OLM population. The shorter the distance, the more concentrated the population is on the territory.
- The “average nearest neighbour” score (ANN) is a measure of the average distance in km between members of a given population. A low score means that other individuals of the same language group are likely to be living in close proximity.
- The “Proximity Measure for 1,000 OLM” calculates the average distance for each OLM individual to be within 1,000 OLM members.

Density by square km



**Population Density of OLM Communities,
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011**

Region	population density		
	OLMC/ sqkm	rank	quintile
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	0.490	28	4
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	0.051	50	2
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	0.710	25	4
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	0.252	33	3
Estrie (QC)	2.296	12	5
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	0.380	32	3
Montérégie (QC)	14.335	5	5
Montréal (QC)	1,223.999	1	5
Laval (QC)	332.176	2	5
Lanaudière (QC)	0.999	21	4
Laurentides (QC)	1.738	17	4
Outaouais (QC)	2.167	13	5
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	0.093	43	3
Mauricie (QC)	0.086	45	3
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	0.018	62	1
Côte-Nord (QC)	0.022	61	2
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	0.028	57	2
Quebec (QC)	0.780	3	5

- ✓ *There was substantial variation in population density of OLMCs across Quebec in 2011.*
- ✓ *Montréal (1223.999), Laval (332.176) and Montérégie (14.335) were the three regions which reported the highest population density of OLMCs while Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.018), Côte-Nord (0.022) and Nord-du-Québec (0.028) displayed the lowest population density of OLMCs.*

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

- 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.

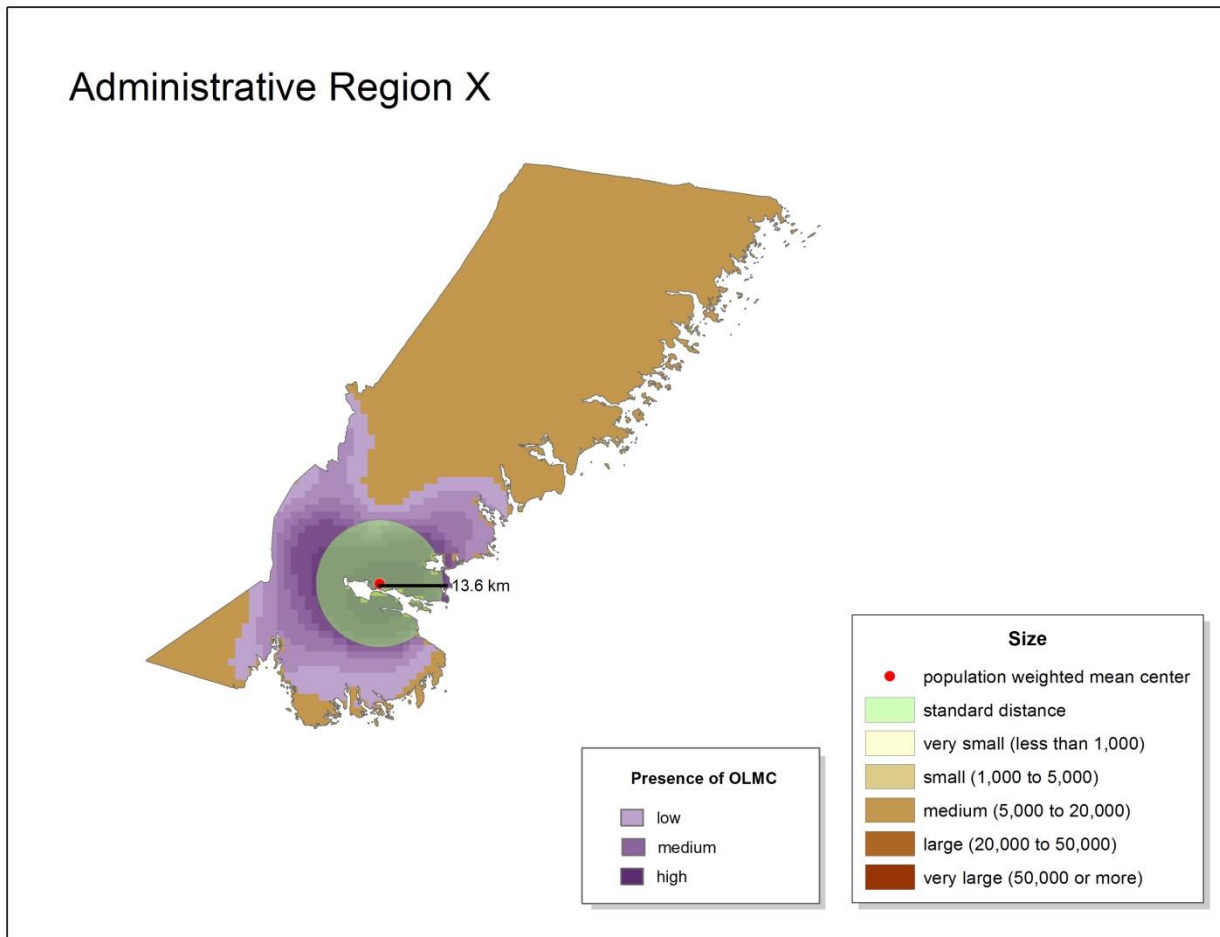
Standard distance



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 Administrative 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.*



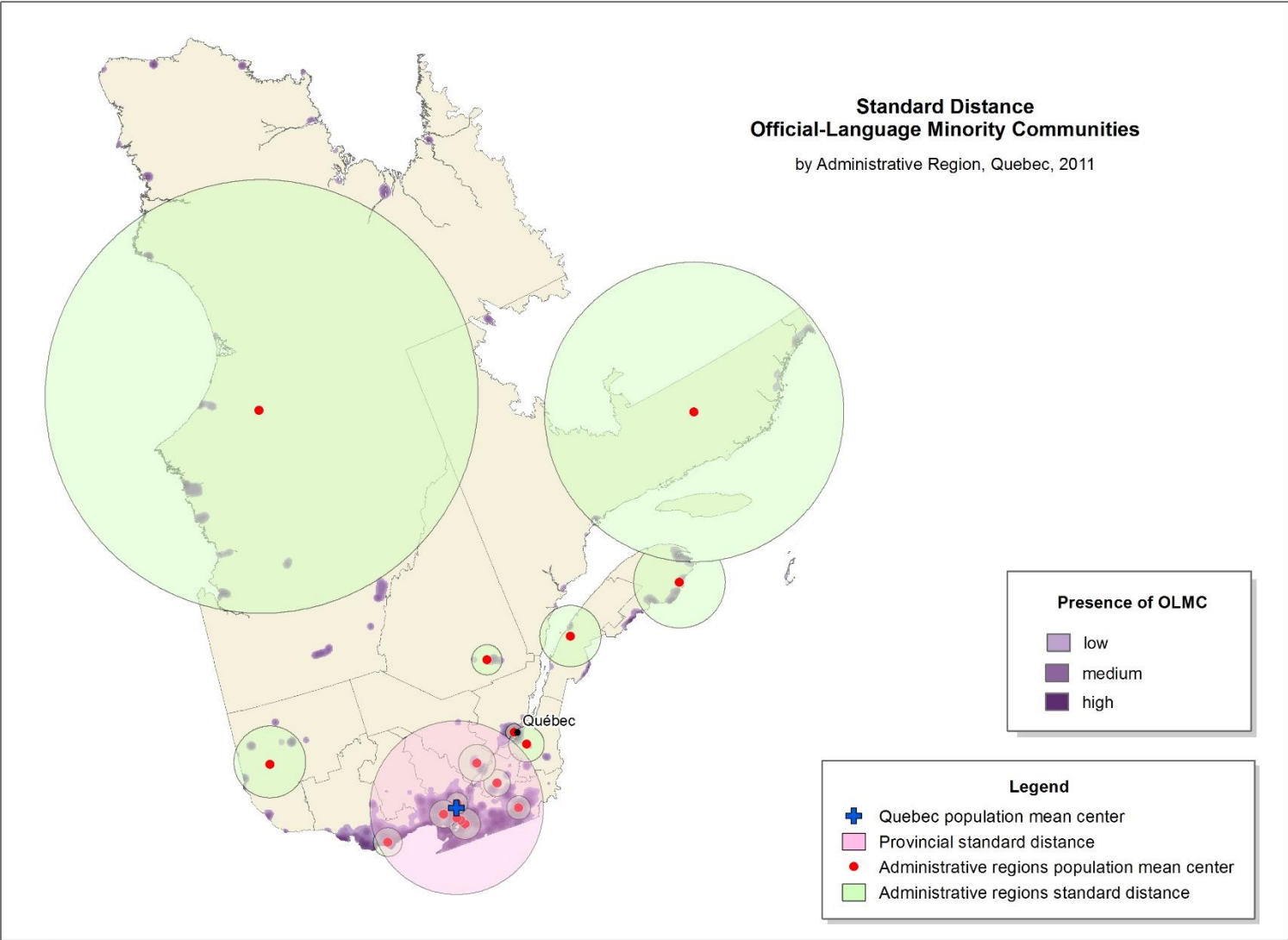
Standard Distance to Reach Two-Thirds of the OLMC, Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011

Region	standard distance		
	standard distance (km)	rank	quintile
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	105.30	16	1
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	70.41	32	3
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	19.22	71	5
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	40.81	48	4
Estrie (QC)	27.28	62	5
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	30.66	59	4
Montérégie (QC)	35.77	53	4
Montréal (QC)	9.88	74	5
Laval (QC)	5.93	76	5
Lanaudière (QC)	24.86	65	5
Laurentides (QC)	31.94	58	4
Outaouais (QC)	33.16	56	4
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	82.57	25	2
Mauricie (QC)	42.46	46	3
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	34.81	54	4
Côte-Nord (QC)	344.17	4	1
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	497.90	1	1
Quebec (QC)	199.40	7	3

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the standard distances for OLMCs across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ Nord-du-Québec (497.90), Côte-Nord (344.17) and Quebec (199.40) were the three regions which reported the highest standard distances for OLMCs while Laval (5.93), Montréal (9.88) and Capitale-Nationale (19.22) displayed the lowest standard distances for OLMCs.

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

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.

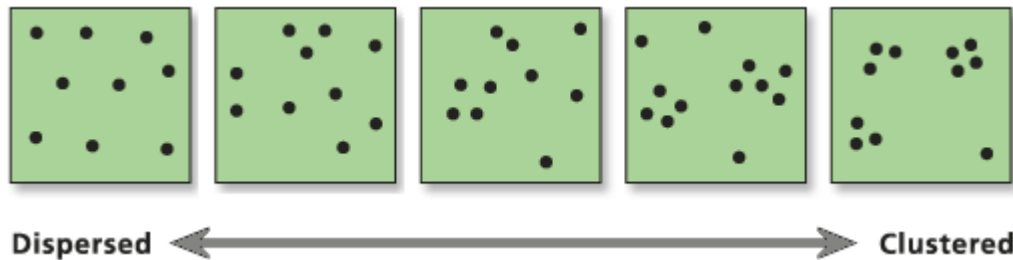


- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the standard distances for OLMCs across Quebec in 2011.*
- ✓ *Nord-du-Québec (498), Côte-Nord (344) and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (105) were the three regions which reported the highest standard distances for OLMCs while Laval (6), Montréal (10) and Capitale-Nationale (19) 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, Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011

Region	average nearest neighbour		
	average nearest neighbour (km)	rank	quintile
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.33	46	3
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.78	23	2
Capitale-Nationale	0.15	62	5
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.55	33	3
Estrie	0.20	54	4
Centre-du-Québec	0.50	37	3
Montérégie	0.07	71	5
Montréal	0.01	76	5
Laval	0.02	75	5
Lanaudière	0.19	57	4
Laurentides	0.15	61	4
Outaouais	0.12	69	5
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.55	34	3
Mauricie	0.44	40	3
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.50	36	3
Côte-Nord	0.58	31	2
Nord-du-Québec	0.20	56	4
Quebec	0.08	1	5

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 Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.78), Côte-Nord (0.58) and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.55) were the three regions which reported the highest average nearest neighbour measure for OLMCs while Montréal (0.01), Laval (0.02) and Montérégie (0.07) 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 Anglophones, Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011

Region	average proximity (1,000 persons)		
	distance band (km)	rank	quintile
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	42.45	23	2
Bas-Saint-Laurent	144.73	3	1
Capitale-Nationale	6.83	48	4
Chaudière - Appalaches	29.33	28	3
Estrie	7.44	46	4
Centre-du-Québec	27.33	30	3
Montérégie	2.64	60	5
Montréal	0.40	64	5
Laval	0.78	63	5
Lanaudière	8.25	45	4
Laurentides	5.92	52	5
Outaouais	4.68	56	5
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	34.67	26	2
Mauricie	22.48	32	3
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	30.19	27	3
Côte-Nord	121.43	4	1
Nord-du-Québec	51.75	19	2
Quebec	17.75	5	3

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 Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ Bas-Saint-Laurent (144.73), Côte-Nord (121.43) and Nord-du-Québec (51.75) were the three regions which reported the highest proximity measure based on 1,000 OLM individuals while Montréal (0.40), Laval (0.78) and Montérégie (2.64) 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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