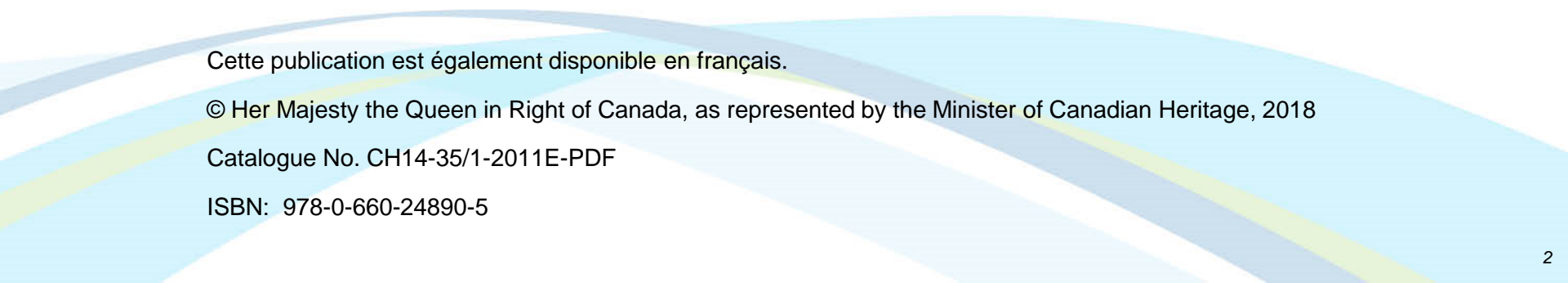




Socio-cultural Profile

Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996-2011

Research Team
Official Languages Branch
Canadian Heritage
January, 2015



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- ✓ The Communities in Context research initiative
- ✓ Age Structure
 - Children (0-14)
 - Seniors (65 years and over)
- ✓ Mobility and socio-cultural characteristics
 - Immigrants
 - Born outside the province of residence
 - Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years)
 - In-Migrants interprovincial and international (previous 5 years)
 - Visible minorities

“Communities in Context”



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

- Relative indices
- Key Themes
- Geographic and linguistic concepts

✓ **Minority-majority Index (mmi)**

- Compares OLMC in a given region with the majority group with whom it shares the territory

✓ **Relative Geographic Indices (rgi)**

- Compared to OLMCs in the province (rgi-prov)
- Compared to OLMCs in the PCH region (rgi-pch)
- Compared to same OLMC across Canada (rgi-same olmc)
- Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (rgi-all olmc)
- Compared to the Canadian national average (rni)

✓ **Gender Index (gi)**

- Compares the characteristics of the female group in a given population with the male group

✓ **Temporal Index (ti)**

- Compares given community with itself at a previous period in time (ex. 1996-2011, 2001-2011, 2006-2011)

✓ **Intergenerational Index (intergen)**

- Compares the 25-44 age cohort with the 45-64 age cohort in a population

✓ **Reading the Values**

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

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

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

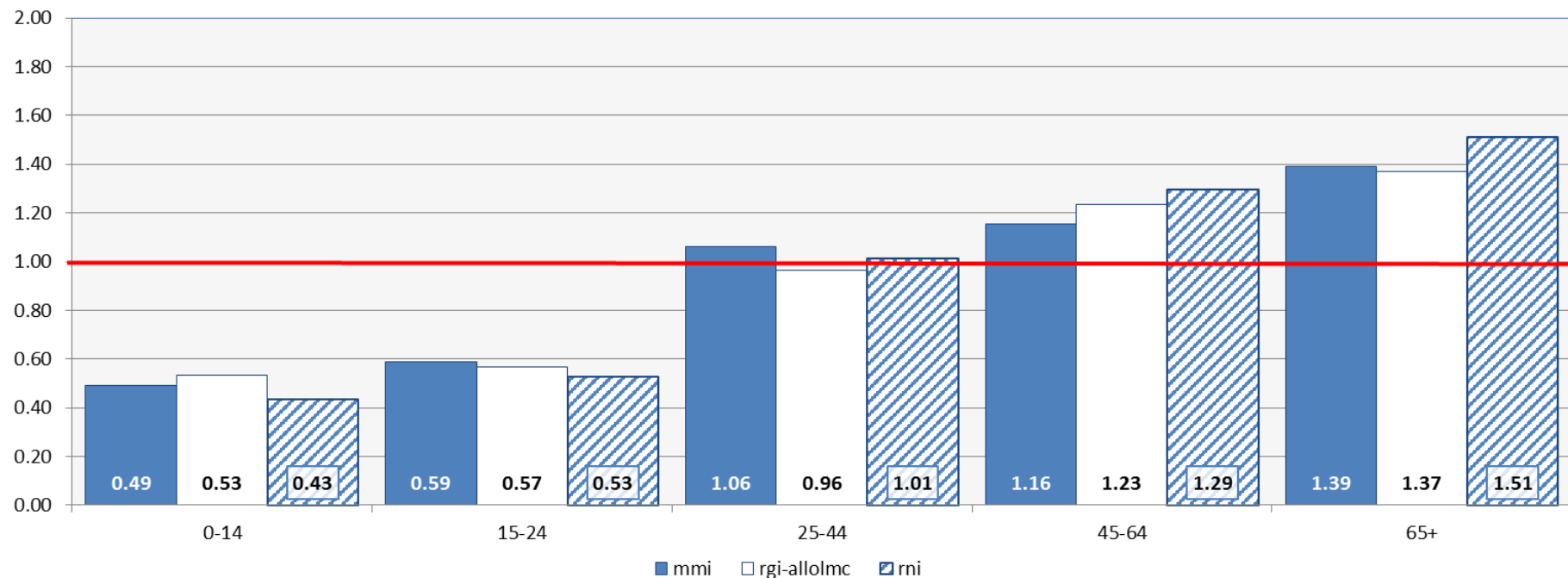
Population by Age - Children (0-14 years old)



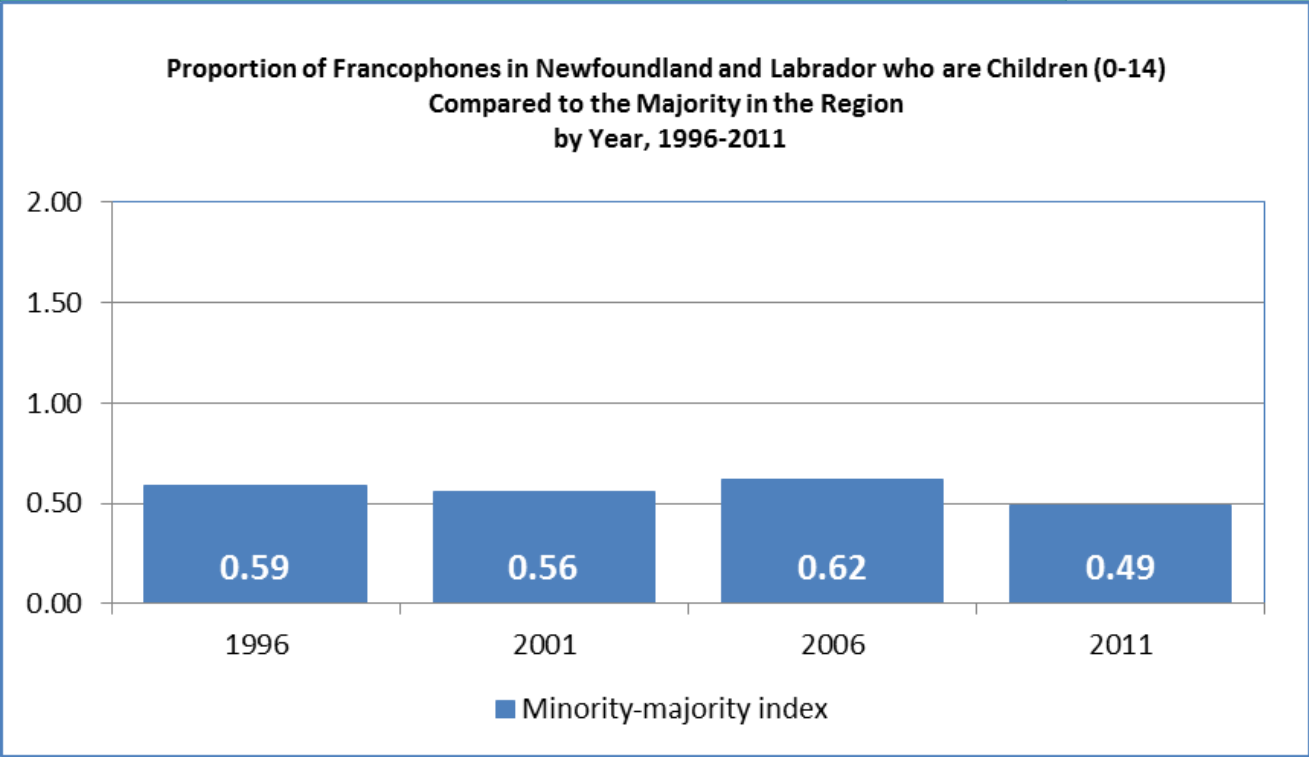
Proportion of Francophones Total Population Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996-2011						
Values		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - 0 to 14 years	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735
	OL minority - total population (#)	128	120	468	658	363
	OL minority - total population (%)	7.4%	6.9%	27.0%	37.9%	20.9%
	OL majority - total population (%)	15.0%	11.7%	25.4%	32.8%	15.0%
	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.49	0.59	1.06	1.16	1.39
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.43	0.53	1.01	1.29	1.51
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.53	0.57	0.96	1.23	1.37
	Intergenerational index	0.71				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.62	0.79	0.76	1.26	1.53
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.84	1.09	0.96	0.82	1.02
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.73	0.82	0.93	0.98	1.30
2006	OL minority - total population (%)	9.7%	8.4%	28.0%	36.9%	17.3%
	Minority-majority index	0.62	0.64	1.03	1.20	1.31
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.68	0.68	0.94	1.26	1.19
2001	OL minority - total population (%)	9.8%	9.5%	31.4%	34.0%	15.2%
	Minority-majority index	0.56	0.54	1.79	1.94	0.87
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64
1996	OL minority - total population (%)	11.8%	8.7%	35.6%	30.2%	13.7%
	Minority-majority index	0.59	0.54	1.10	1.41	1.36
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.73	0.69	1.04	1.26	1.05

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

Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador, Total Population
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI)
by Age Group, 2011



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



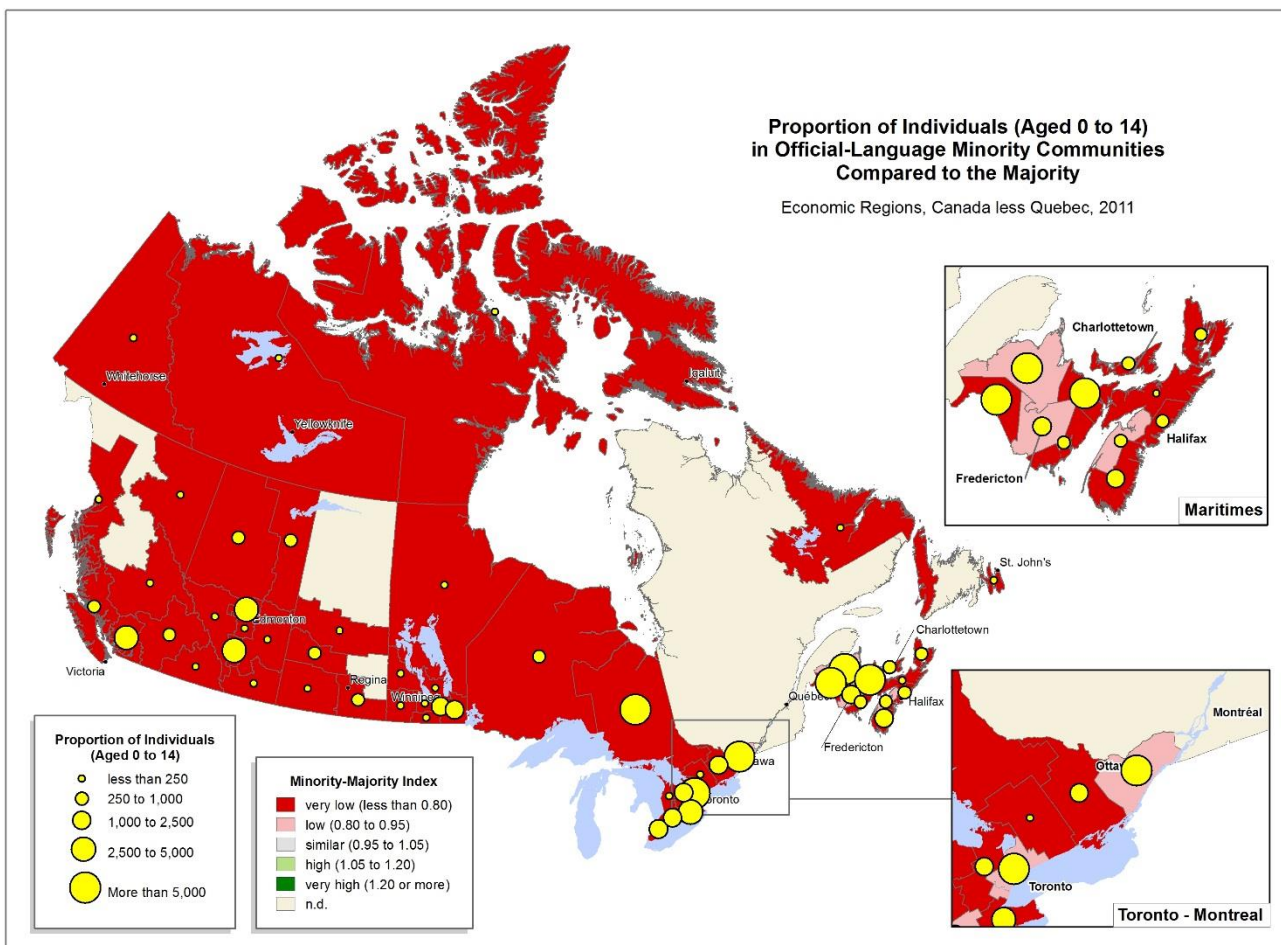
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Proportion Of Children (0-14 Years) Among Francophones
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		proportion of children (0-14 years)		Relative indices								
	Total Population	0 to 14 years	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	758	75	9.9%	15.4%	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.80	↓ 0.80	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.08	↑ 2.62	↑ 2.03
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	801	30	3.7%	15.6%	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.24
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,675	473	10.1%	17.1%	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.59	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.81	○ 0.97	↓ 0.62	↑ 1.07	↓ 0.82
Cape Breton (NS)	5,073	355	7.0%	15.2%	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.41	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.38	↑ 1.05	↓ 0.77
North Shore (NS)	1,638	80	4.9%	15.5%	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.53	↑ 1.62	↑ 1.21
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,950	265	13.6%	16.1%	↓ 0.85	↓ 0.80	○ 0.98	↑ 1.10	↑ 1.09	↑ 1.46	↓ 0.76	↑ 1.20	↓ 0.93
Southern (NS)	10,971	1,010	9.2%	14.1%	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.74	○ 0.99	↓ 0.48	○ 1.04	↓ 0.76
Halifax (NS)	10,208	1,000	9.8%	15.6%	↓ 0.63	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.79	↑ 1.05	↑ 1.06	↑ 1.28	○ 0.98
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,543	12,355	12.8%	14.0%	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.93	○ 1.03	○ 1.03	○ 0.99	↓ 0.63	○ 1.00	↓ 0.69
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	81,523	10,455	12.8%	16.8%	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.93	○ 1.03	○ 1.03	○ 0.99	↓ 0.85	○ 0.97	↓ 0.78
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,736	560	9.8%	16.8%	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.60	↑ 1.59	↑ 1.26
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	8,233	1,260	15.3%	16.7%	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.90	↑ 1.11	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.23	↑ 1.18	○ 1.04	↑ 1.19	○ 0.97
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,391	5,263	13.4%	17.8%	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.78	○ 0.97	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.07	○ 1.03	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.87	↓ 0.70
Atlantic Region (ATL)	267,705	33,296	12.4%	15.7%	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.90	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.70	○ 0.97	↓ 0.75
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,735	128	7.4%	15.0%	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.43	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.59	○ 1.00	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.62
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	485	10.4%	17.1%	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.84	↓ 0.84	○ 1.00	↓ 0.61	↑ 1.09	↓ 0.83
Nova Scotia (NS)	29,865	2,780	9.3%	15.4%	↓ 0.60	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.75	○ 1.00	↓ 0.66	↑ 1.14	↓ 0.87
New Brunswick (NB)	231,435	29,903	12.9%	16.5%	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.76	↓ 0.93	○ 1.04	○ 1.04	○ 1.00	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.92	↓ 0.73

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

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



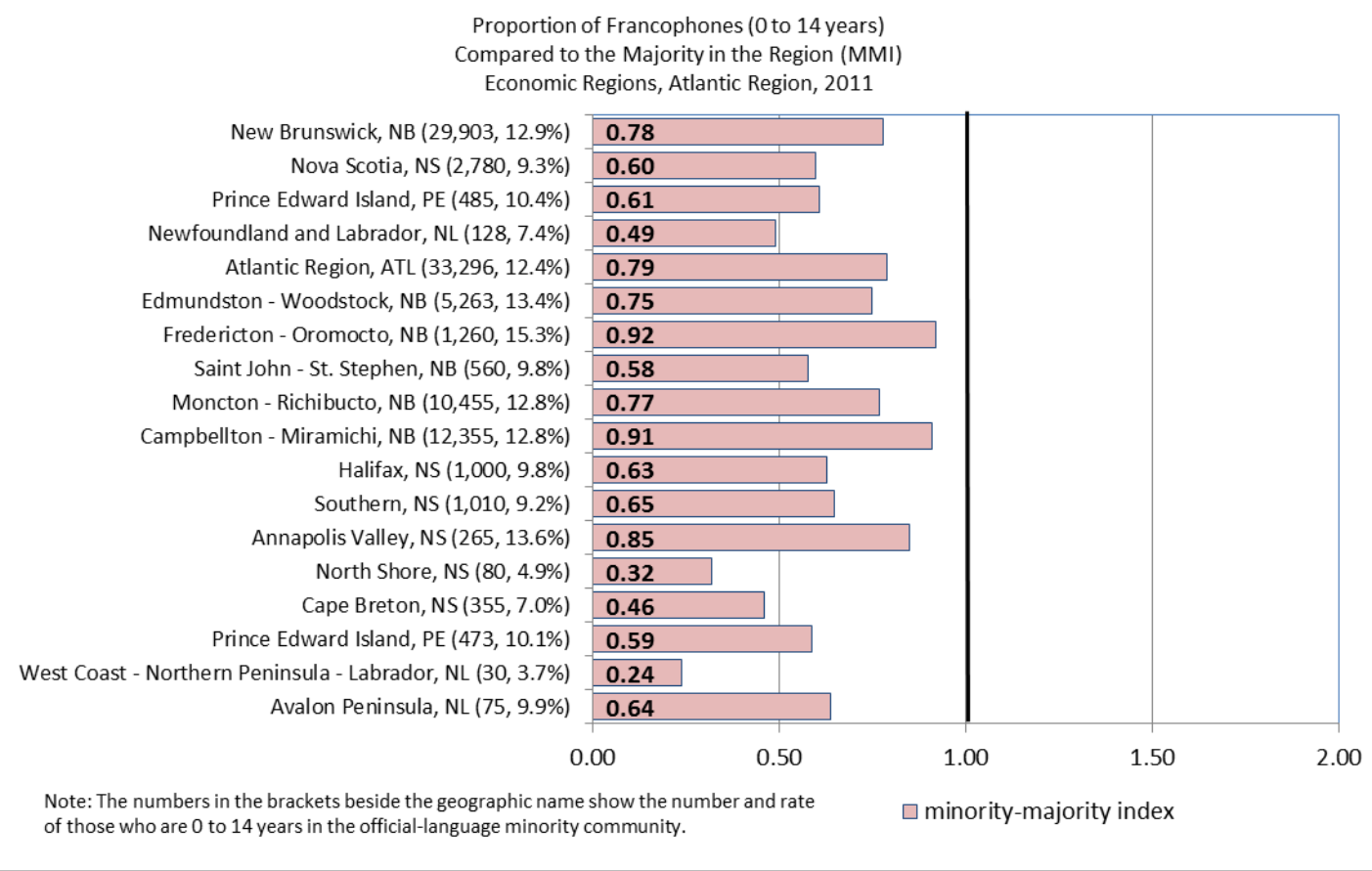
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.24), North Shore (0.32), and Cape Breton (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (0.92), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.91), and Annapolis Valley (0.85) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).*

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Children (0-14)
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011



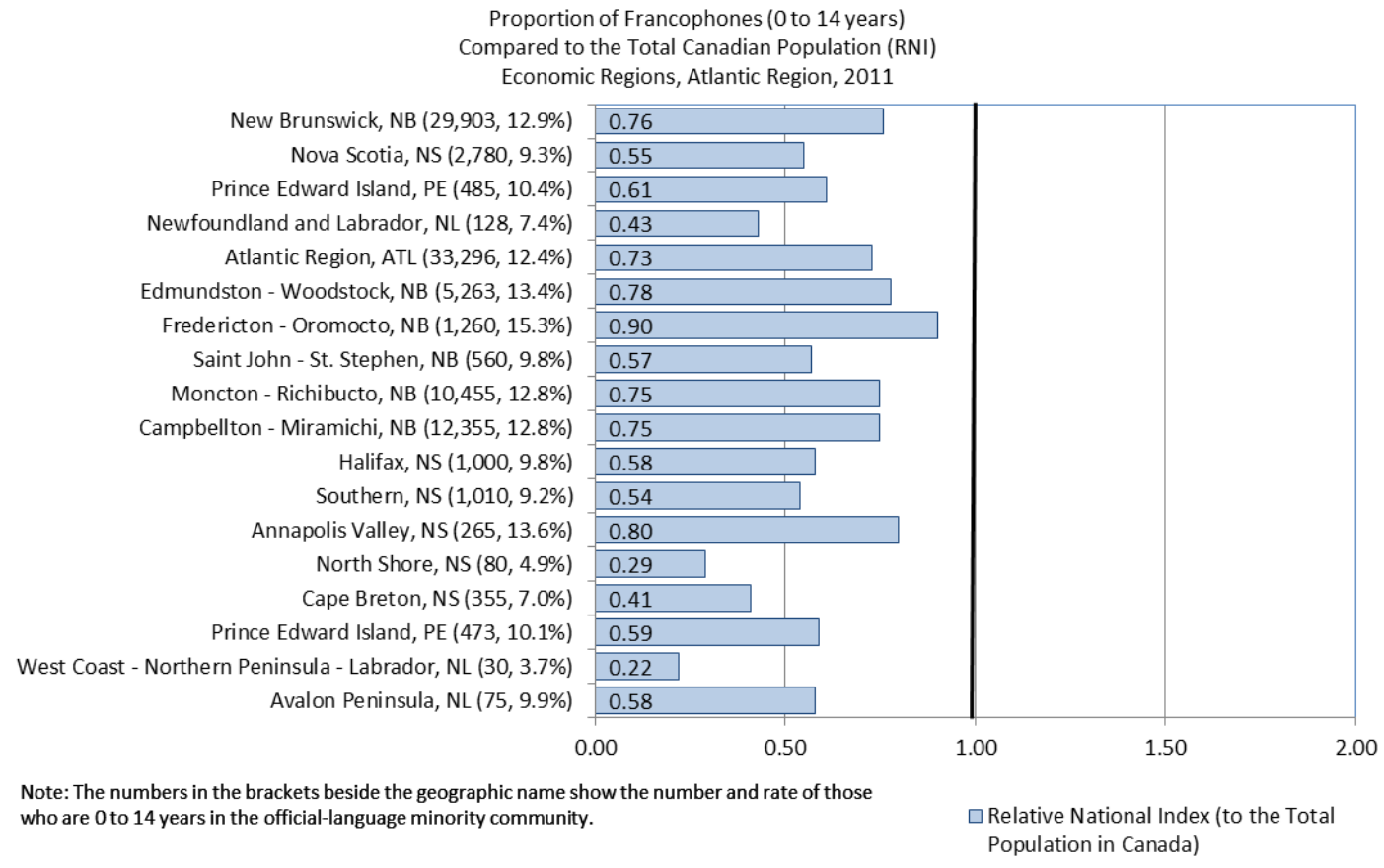
- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion of children (0-14 years) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion of children (0-14 years) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion of children (0-14 years) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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



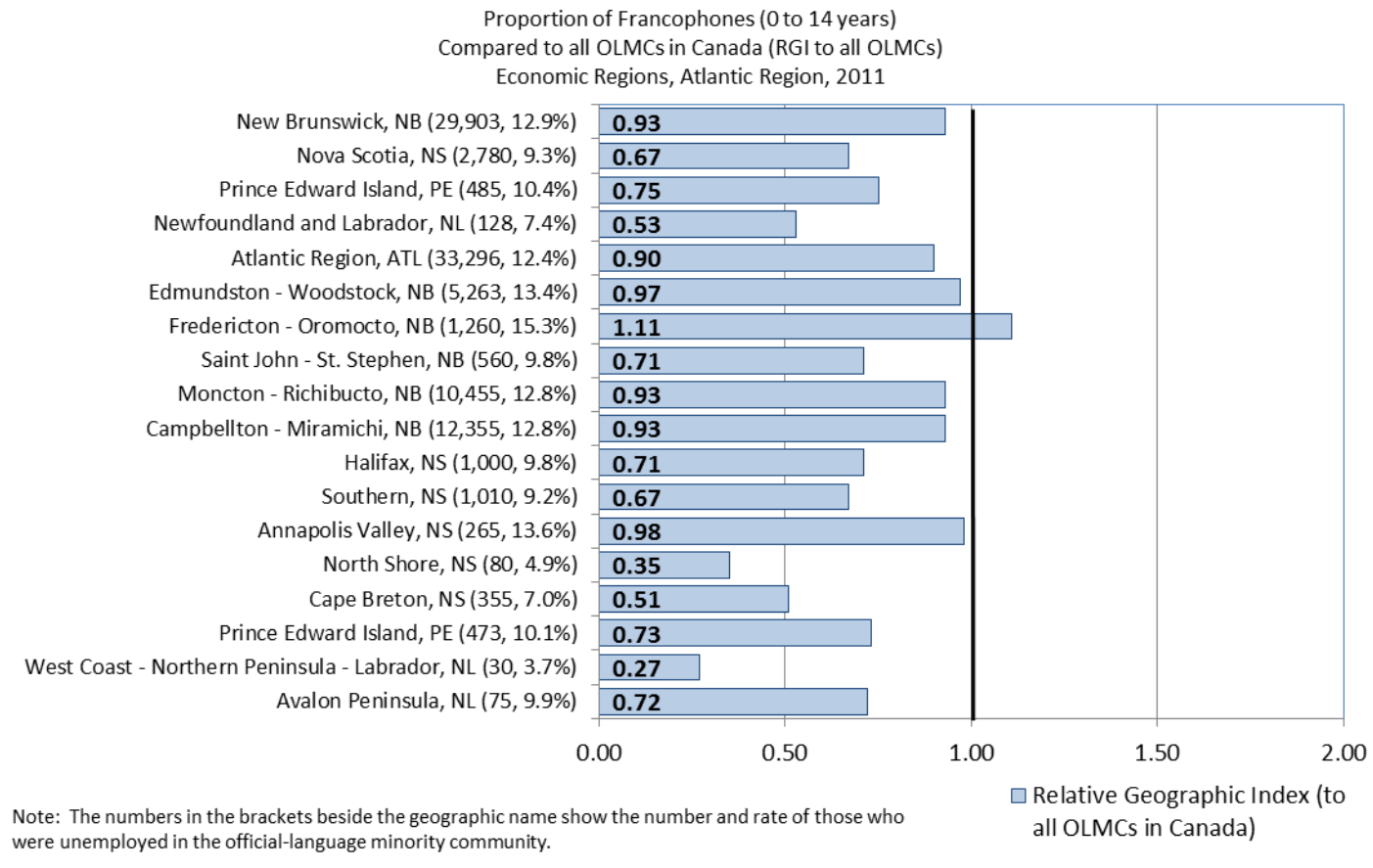
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.24), North Shore (0.32), and Cape Breton (0.46) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (0.92), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.91), and Annapolis Valley (0.85) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).*

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



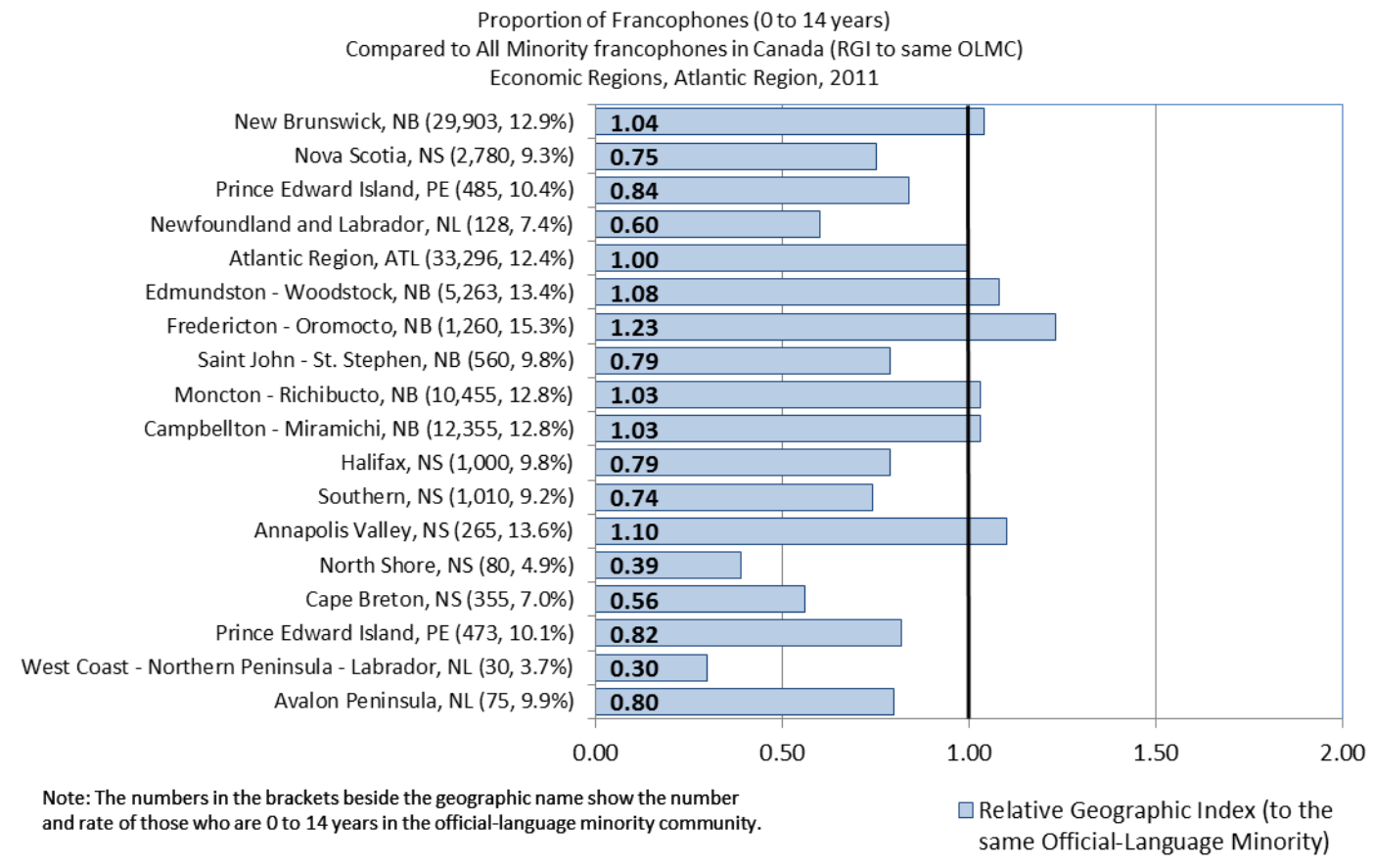
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.22), North Shore (0.29), and Cape Breton (0.41) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (0.90), Annapolis Valley (0.80), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.78) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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



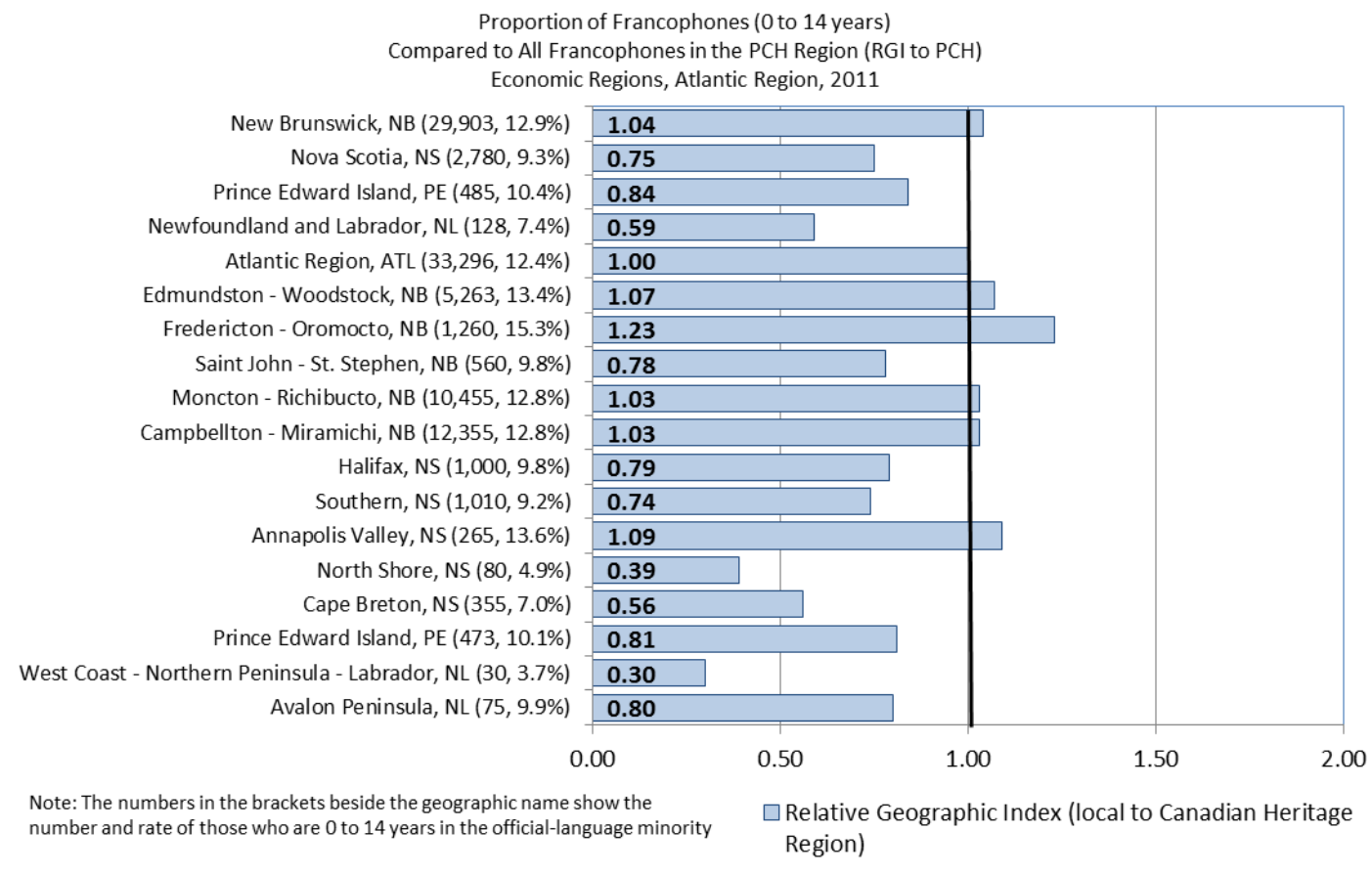
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.27), North Shore (0.35), and Cape Breton (0.51) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion of children (0-14 years) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (1.11), Annapolis Valley (0.98), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.97) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

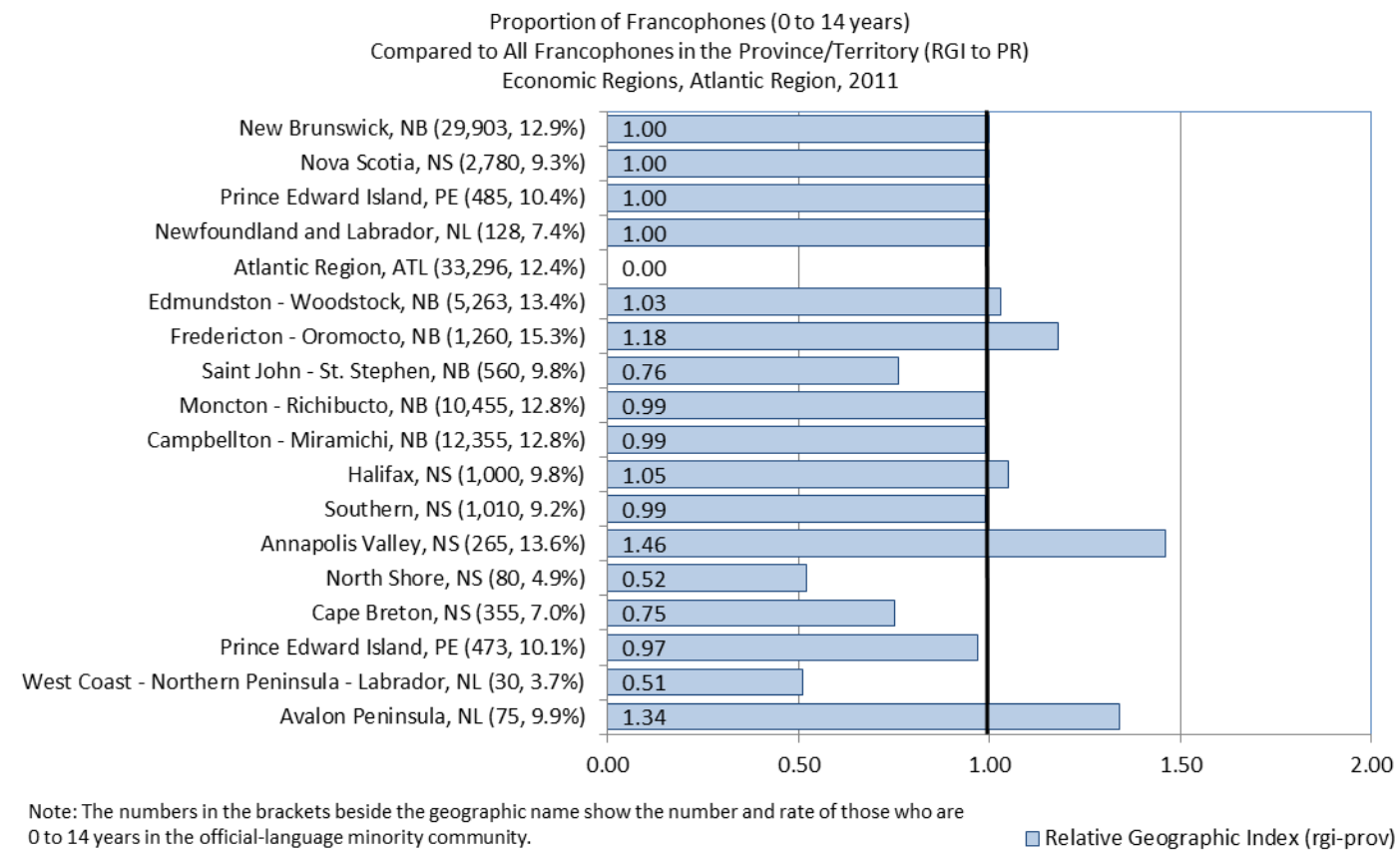


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.30), North Shore (0.39), and Cape Breton (0.56) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (1.23), Annapolis Valley (1.10), and Edmundston - Woodstock (1.08) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

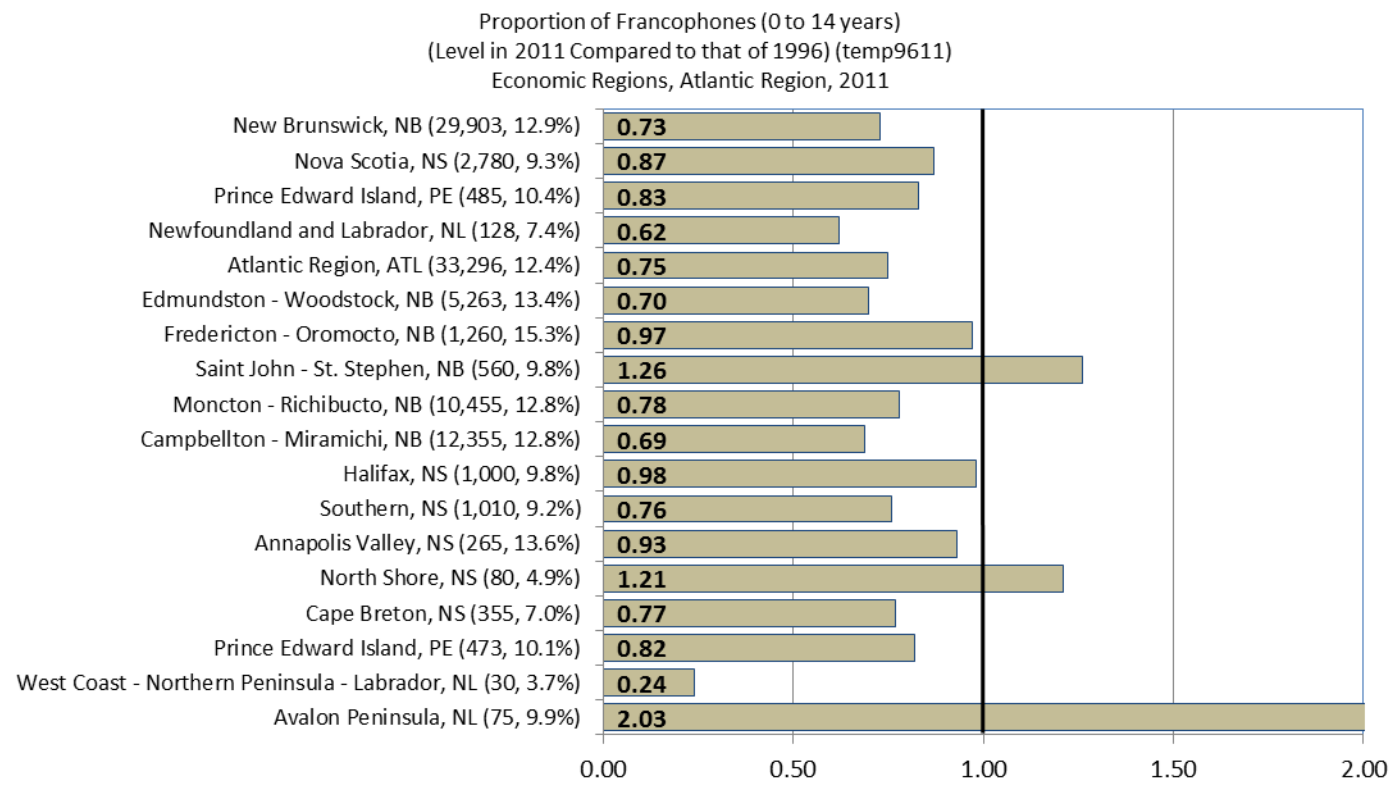
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.30), North Shore (0.39), and Cape Breton (0.56) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (1.23), Annapolis Valley (1.09), and Edmundston - Woodstock (1.07) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.51), North Shore (0.52), and Cape Breton (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Annapolis Valley (1.46), Avalon Peninsula (1.34), and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.18) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community. ■ 1996-2011 temporal index

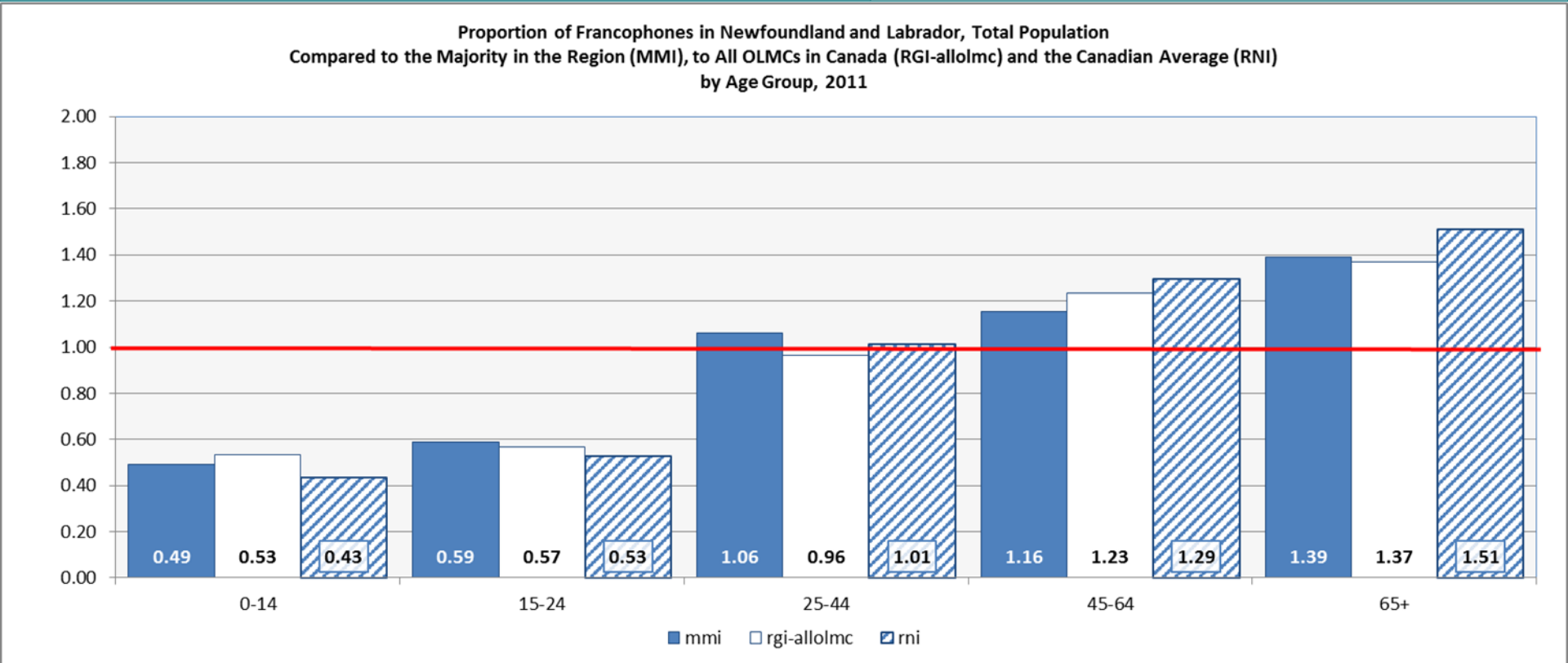
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.24), Newfoundland and Labrador (0.62), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.69) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (2.03), Saint John - St. Stephen (1.26), and North Shore (1.21) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Population by age - Seniors (65 years and over)

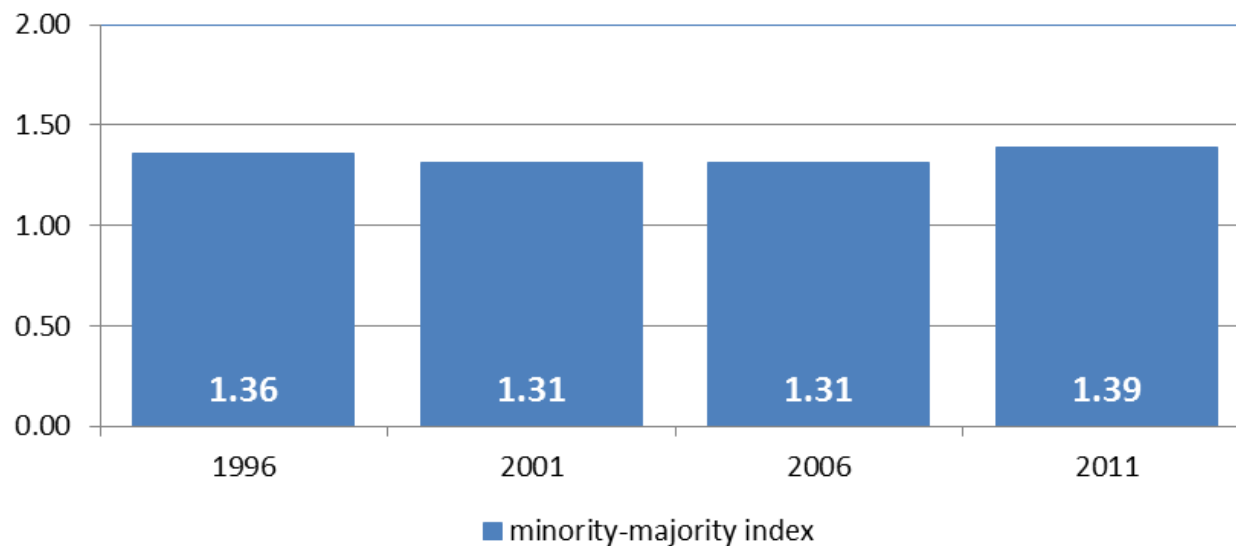
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2011	OL minority - 65 years and over	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735
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	OL minority - total population (%)	7.4%	6.9%	27.0%	37.9%	20.9%
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	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.49	0.59	1.06	1.16	1.39
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.43	0.53	1.01	1.29	1.51
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.53	0.57	0.96	1.23	1.37
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.60	0.66	1.06	1.11	1.20
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.59	0.67	1.09	1.07	1.22
	Intergenerational index	0.71				
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.62	0.79	0.76	1.26	1.53
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.84	1.09	0.96	0.82	1.02
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.73	0.82	0.93	0.98	1.30
2006	OL minority - total population (%)	9.7%	8.4%	28.0%	36.9%	17.3%
	Minority-majority index	0.62	0.64	1.03	1.20	1.31
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.68	0.68	0.94	1.26	1.19
2001	OL minority - total population (%)	9.8%	9.5%	31.4%	34.0%	15.2%
	Minority-majority index	0.56	0.66	1.05	1.28	1.31
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64
1996	OL minority - total population (%)	11.8%	8.7%	35.6%	30.2%	13.7%
	Minority-majority index	0.59	0.54	1.10	1.41	1.36
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.73	0.69	1.04	1.26	1.05
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.						

Language concept is First Official Language Spoken which is derived from three census questions on language. The minority-majority index compares the value for the minority with that of the majority. The rgi-all olmc compares the value for the featured OLMC with all OLMCs in Canada.



- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian OLMC population while a value less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less prevalent in the local population.
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Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who are 65 years and over Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



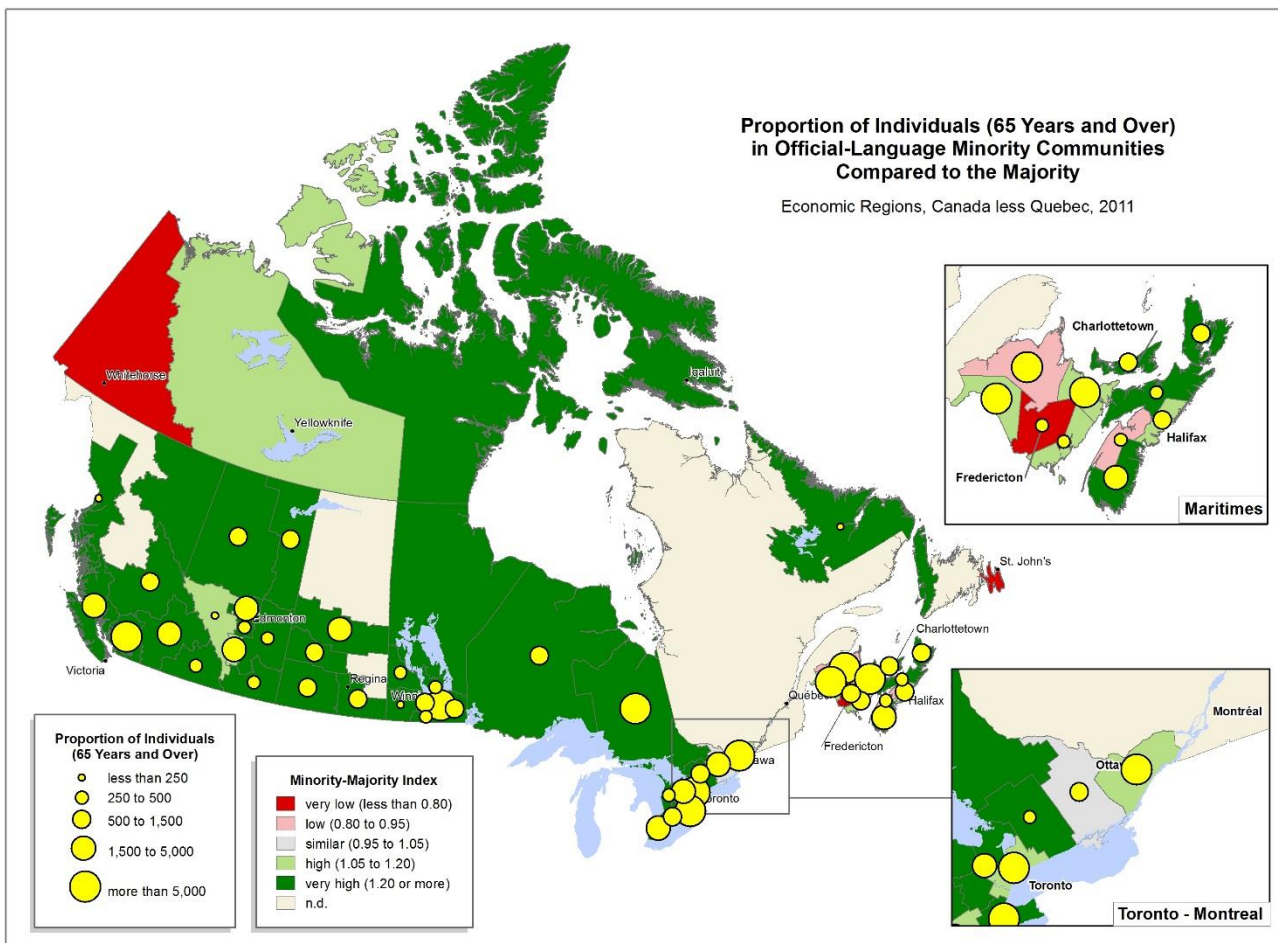
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion Of Seniors (65 Years And Over) Among Francophones Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		proportion of seniors (65 years and over)		Relative indices									
	Total Population	65 years and over	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	758	75	9.9%	13.4%	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.57	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.47	○ 1.00	↗ 1.08	↘ 0.89	↗ 1.18
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	801	250	31.2%	14.8%	↑ 2.11	↑ 2.25	↑ 2.05	↑ 1.79	↑ 1.82	↑ 1.49	○ 1.00	↓ 0.40	○ 0.96	↑ 1.68
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,675	1,050	22.5%	15.1%	↑ 1.49	↑ 1.62	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.29	↑ 1.31	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↓ 0.62	↘ 0.92	↗ 1.17
Cape Breton (NS)	5,073	1,425	28.1%	18.5%	↑ 1.52	↑ 2.03	↑ 1.84	↑ 1.61	↑ 1.64	↑ 1.30	○ 1.00	↓ 0.38	↘ 0.87	↑ 1.20
North Shore (NS)	1,638	430	26.3%	18.3%	↑ 1.44	↑ 1.89	↑ 1.72	↑ 1.50	↑ 1.53	↑ 1.22	○ 1.00	↓ 0.53	↘ 0.87	↗ 1.11
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,950	305	15.6%	16.9%	↘ 0.92	↗ 1.13	○ 1.03	↘ 0.90	↘ 0.91	↓ 0.72	○ 1.00	↓ 0.76	↑ 2.15	↑ 2.88
Southern (NS)	10,971	2,850	26.0%	19.4%	↑ 1.34	↑ 1.88	↑ 1.70	↑ 1.49	↑ 1.52	↑ 1.20	○ 1.00	↓ 0.48	○ 0.96	↑ 1.25
Halifax (NS)	10,208	1,413	13.8%	12.3%	↗ 1.12	○ 1.00	↘ 0.91	↓ 0.79	↘ 0.81	↓ 0.64	○ 1.00	↗ 1.06	↗ 1.07	↑ 1.37
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,543	16,845	17.4%	19.1%	↘ 0.91	↑ 1.26	↗ 1.14	○ 1.00	○ 1.02	↗ 1.06	○ 1.00	↓ 0.63	↗ 1.09	↑ 1.66
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	81,523	12,913	15.8%	14.7%	↗ 1.08	↗ 1.14	○ 1.04	↘ 0.91	↘ 0.92	○ 0.96	○ 1.00	↘ 0.85	○ 0.98	↑ 1.20
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,736	985	17.2%	14.7%	↗ 1.17	↑ 1.24	↗ 1.13	○ 0.98	○ 1.00	↗ 1.05	○ 1.00	↓ 0.60	↘ 0.87	○ 1.03
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	8,233	730	8.9%	14.3%	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.54	○ 1.00	○ 1.04	↘ 0.86	↗ 1.11
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,391	6,500	16.5%	15.1%	↗ 1.09	↗ 1.19	↗ 1.08	↘ 0.94	○ 0.96	○ 1.00	○ 1.00	↓ 0.62	↑ 1.26	↑ 1.45
Atlantic Region (ATL)	267,705	45,866	17.1%	15.4%	↗ 1.12	↑ 1.24	↗ 1.12	○ 0.98	○ 1.00	--	--	↓ 0.70	○ 1.04	↑ 1.37
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,735	363	20.9%	15.0%	↑ 1.39	↑ 1.51	↑ 1.37	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.22	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.71	○ 1.02	↑ 1.53
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	1,050	22.5%	15.1%	↑ 1.49	↑ 1.62	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.29	↑ 1.31	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.61	↘ 0.91	↗ 1.16
Nova Scotia (NS)	29,865	6,448	21.6%	15.7%	↑ 1.37	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.24	↑ 1.26	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.66	↘ 0.94	↑ 1.21
New Brunswick (NB)	231,435	38,005	16.4%	15.1%	↗ 1.08	↗ 1.19	↗ 1.08	↘ 0.94	○ 0.96	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.71	↗ 1.13	↑ 1.42

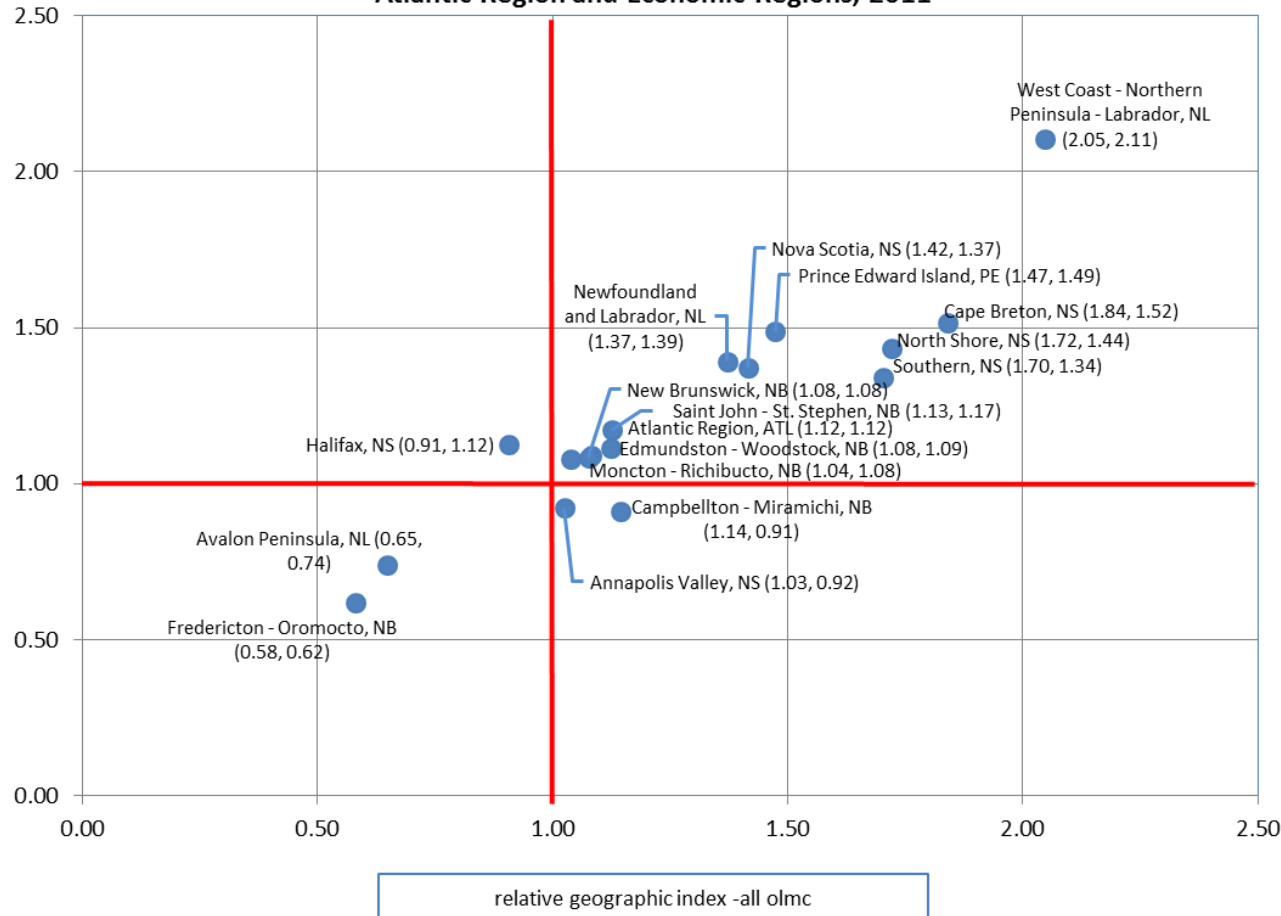
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Fredericton - Oromocto (0.62), Avalon Peninsula (0.74), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.91) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.11), Cape Breton (1.52), and Prince Edward Island (1.49) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).*

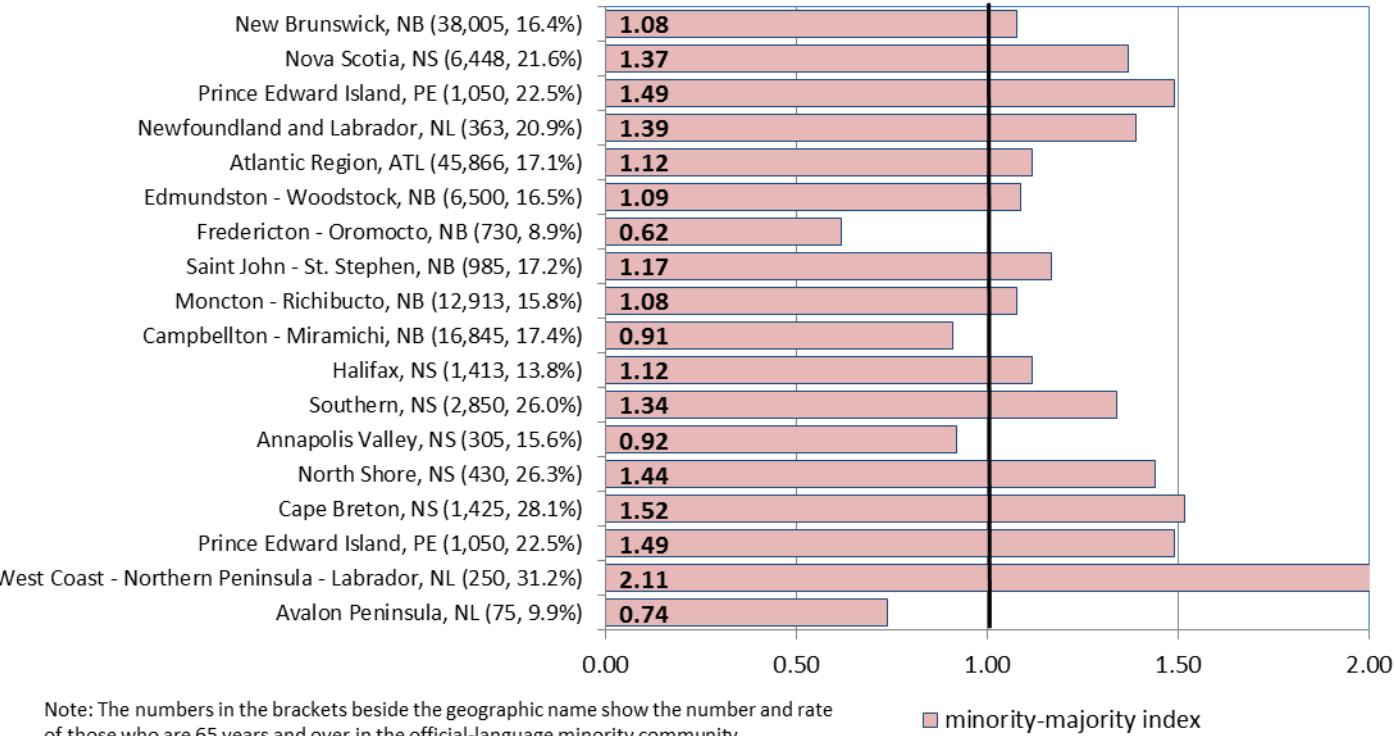
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Seniors (65+)
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion of seniors (65 years and over) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion of seniors (65 years and over) than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

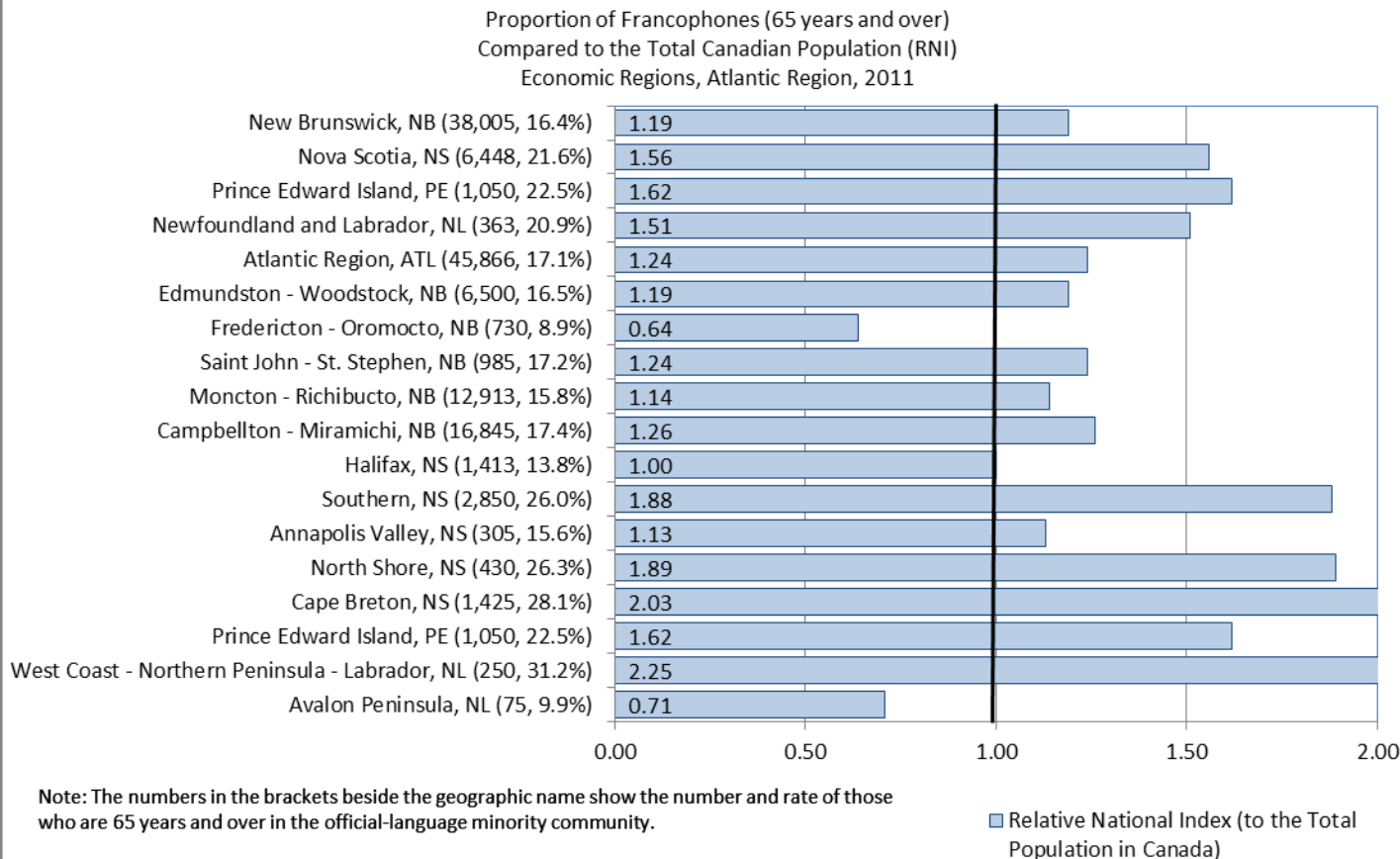
Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over)
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority community.

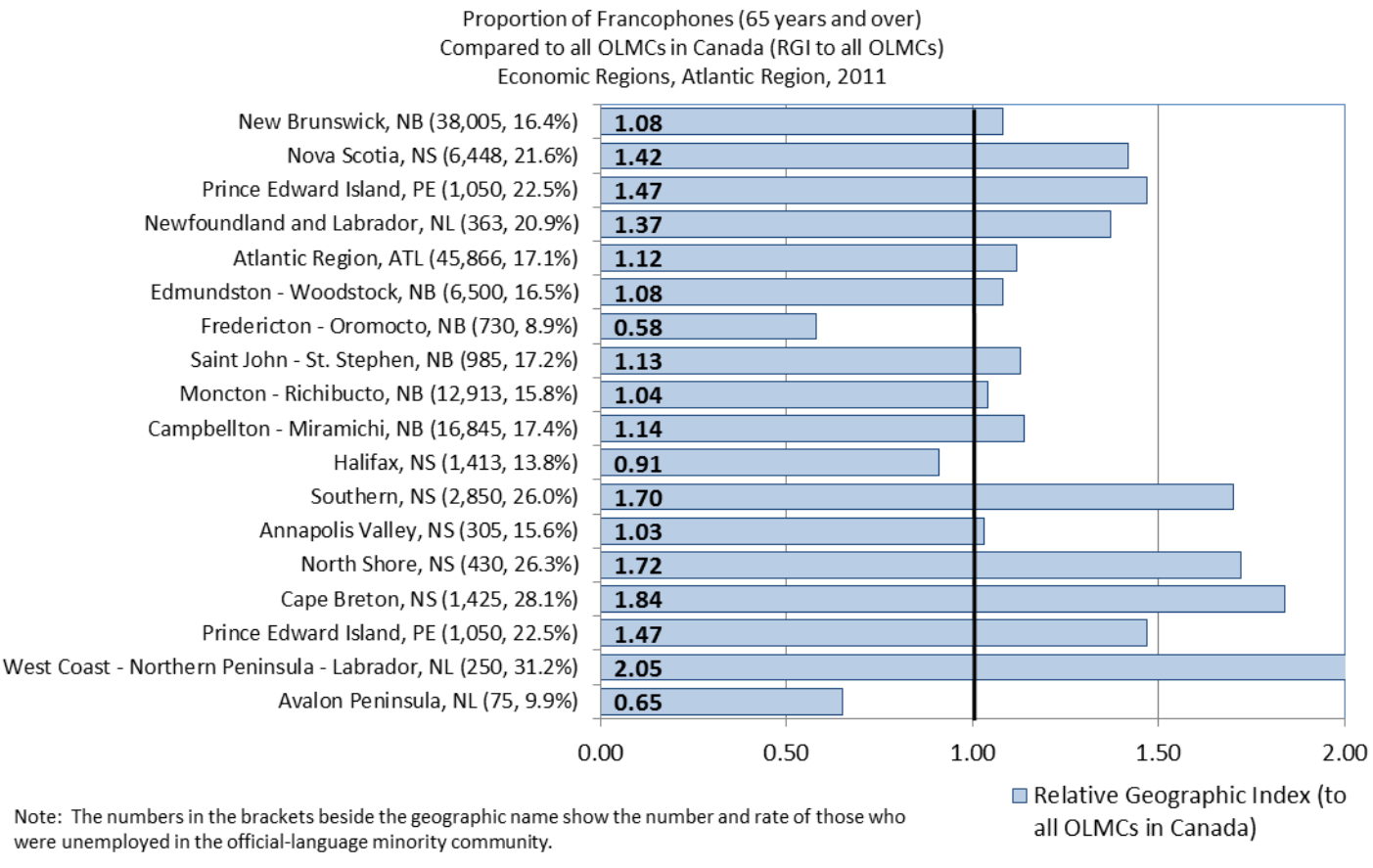
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Fredericton - Oromocto (0.62), Avalon Peninsula (0.74), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.91) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).
- ✓ The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.11), Cape Breton (1.52), and Prince Edward Island (1.49) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).

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



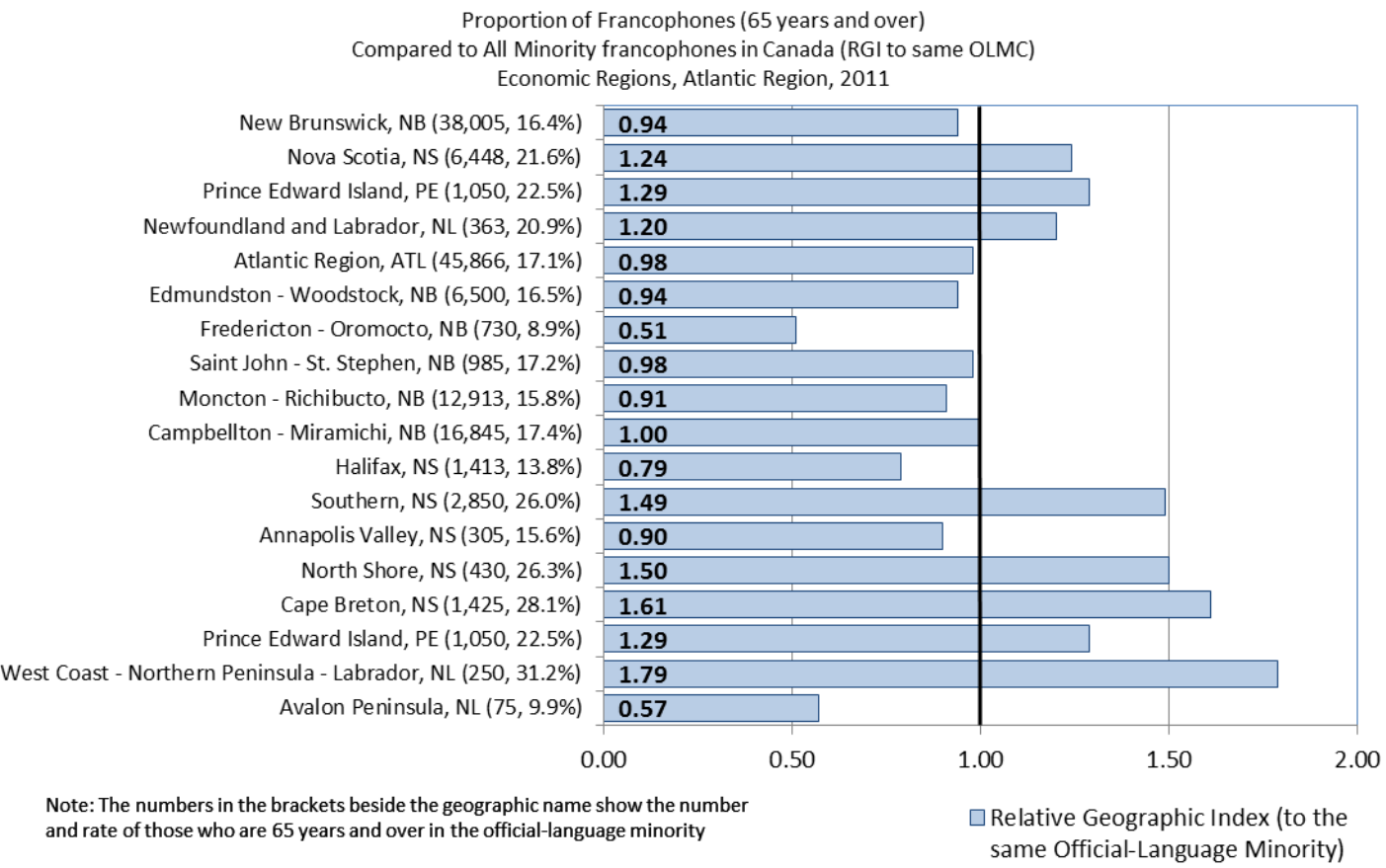
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Fredericton - Oromocto (0.64), Avalon Peninsula (0.71), and Halifax (1.00) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.25), Cape Breton (2.03), and North Shore (1.89) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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



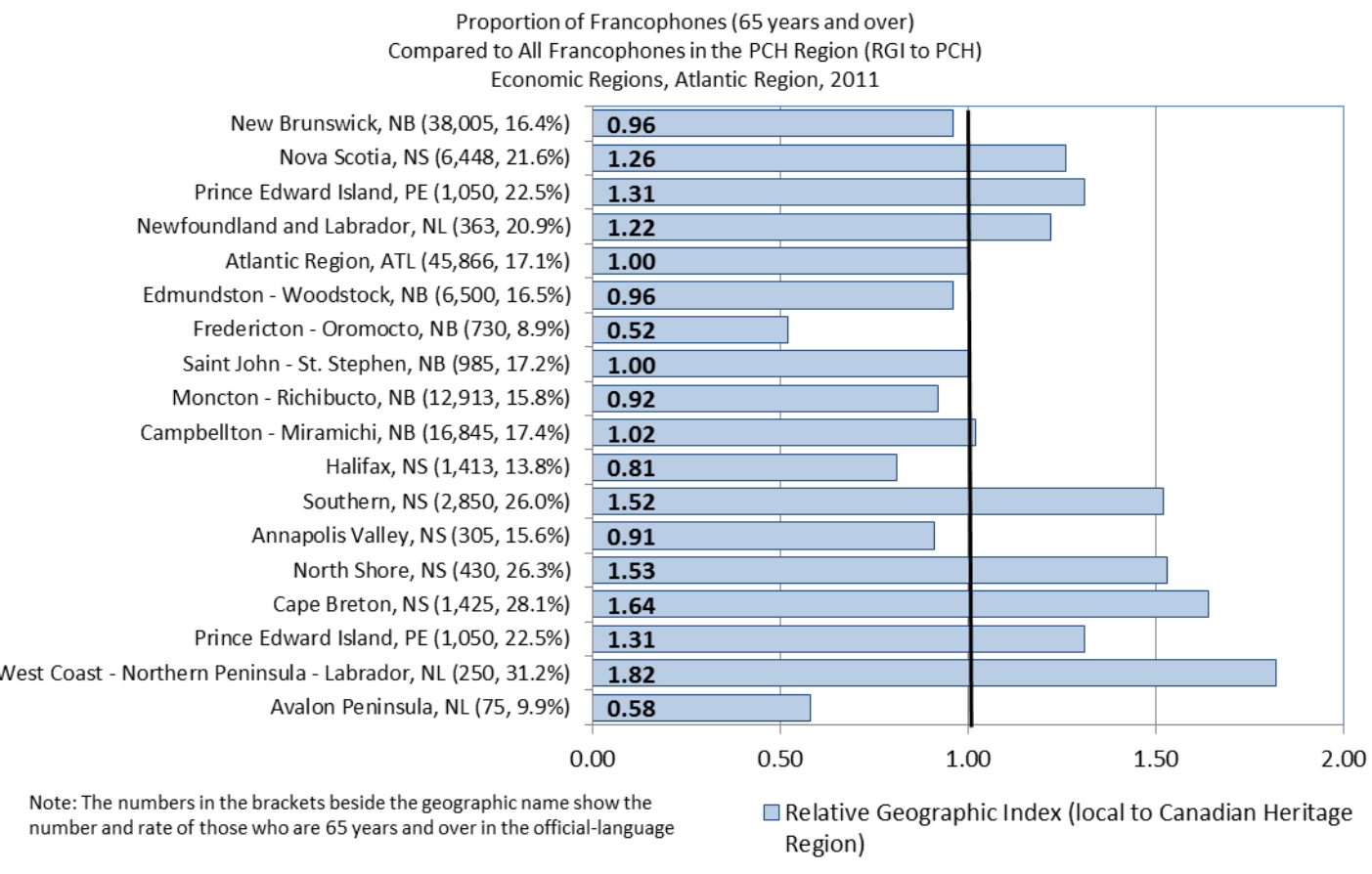
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Fredericton - Oromocto (0.58), Avalon Peninsula (0.65), and Halifax (0.91) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for proportion of seniors (65 years and over) in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.05), Cape Breton (1.84), and North Shore (1.72) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

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



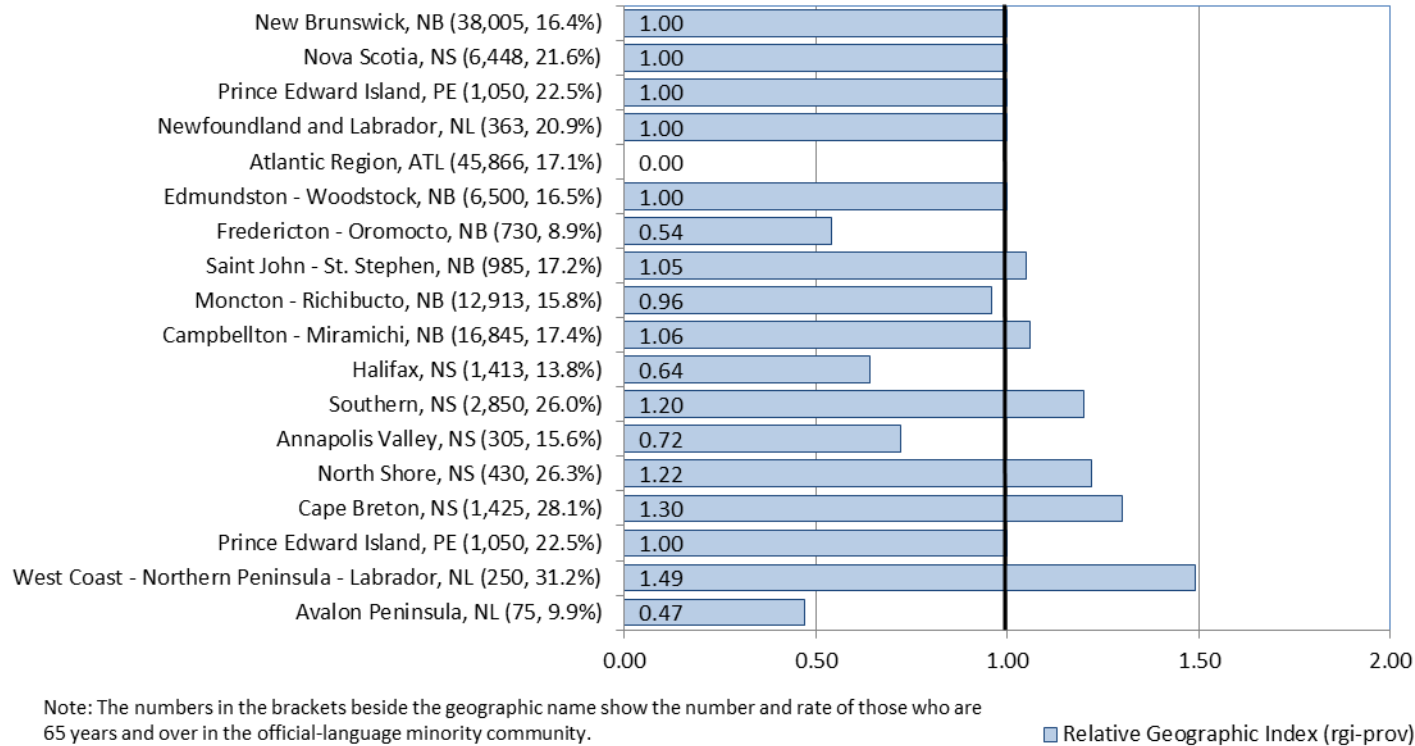
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Fredericton - Oromocto (0.51), Avalon Peninsula (0.57), and Halifax (0.79) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.79), Cape Breton (1.61), and North Shore (1.50) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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



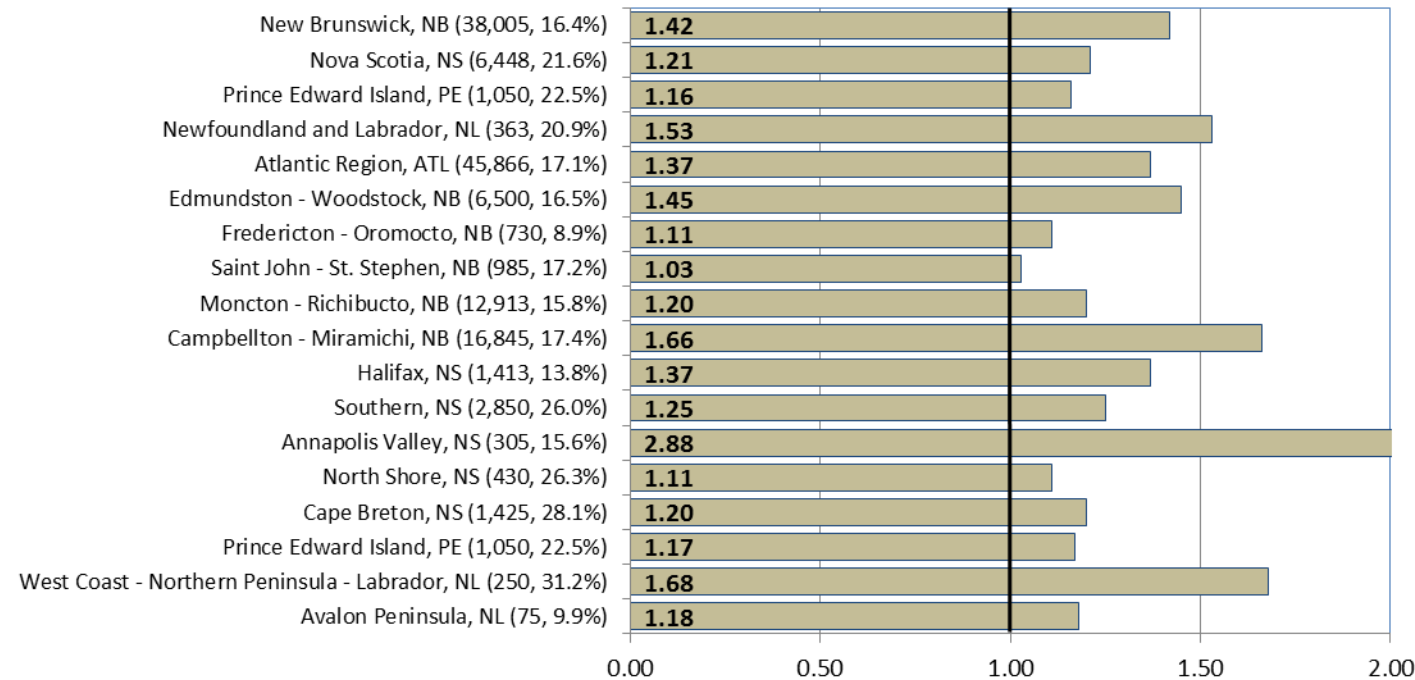
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Fredericton - Oromocto (0.52), Avalon Peninsula (0.58), and Halifax (0.81) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.82), Cape Breton (1.64), and North Shore (1.53) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over)
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.47), Fredericton - Oromocto (0.54), and Halifax (0.64) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.49), Cape Breton (1.30), and North Shore (1.22) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over)
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language minority community. ■ 1996-2011 temporal index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Saint John - St. Stephen (1.03), Fredericton - Oromocto (1.11), and North Shore (1.11) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Annapolis Valley (2.88), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (2.40), and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.68) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

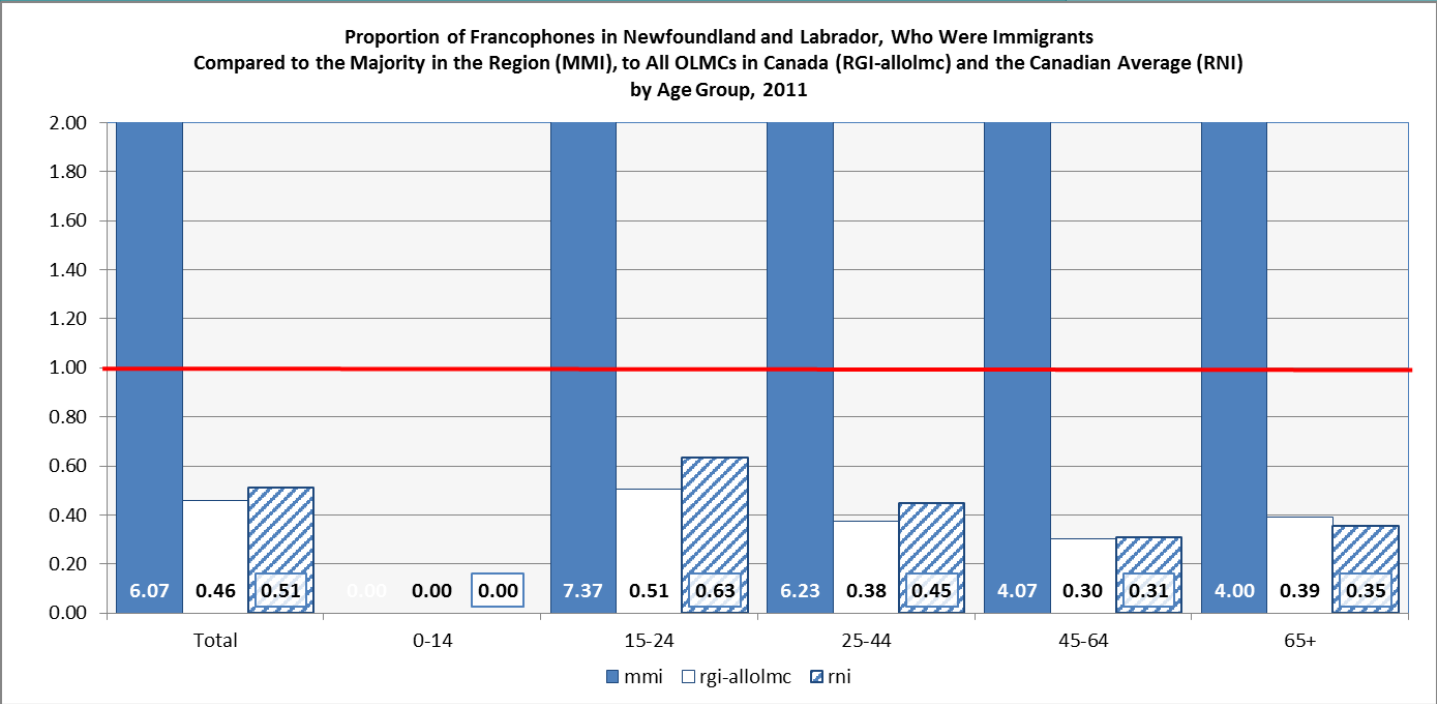
The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that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

Immigrant population in OLMCs

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996-2011							
Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	1,730	130	120	463	660	360
	OL minority - who were immigrants (#)	183	0	10	50	50	38
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	10.6%	0.0%	8.3%	10.8%	7.6%	10.6%
	OL majority - who were immigrants (%)	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%	1.9%	2.6%
	Canadian population - who were immigrants (%)	20.6%	6.7%	13.1%	24.0%	24.6%	29.9%
	Minority-majority index	6.07	0.00	7.37	6.23	4.07	4.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.51	0.00	0.63	0.45	0.31	0.35
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.46	0.00	0.51	0.38	0.30	0.39
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.90	0.00	0.61	0.68	0.76	1.06
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	5.54	0.00	4.35	3.94	4.64	6.60
	Intergenerational index	1.43					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.94	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.81	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.75	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	10.8%	2.7%	6.3%	10.2%	13.7%	10.8%
	Minority-majority index	6.72	3.72	9.05	7.31	6.19	4.15
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.51	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.57	0.41
2001	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	10.3%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	6.72	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.53	#N/A	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	11.2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	7.52	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.61	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

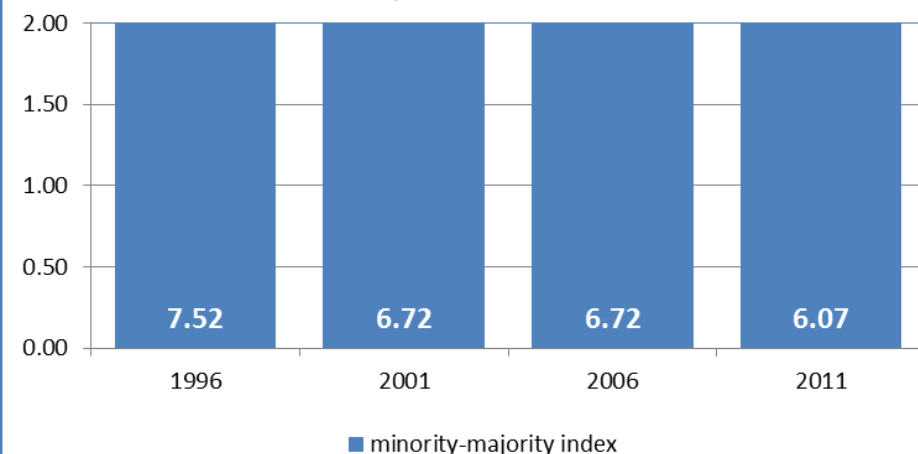
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador, 183 (10.6%) were immigrants.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=6.07) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.46).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.67 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.43 which means that the total population who were immigrants in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.



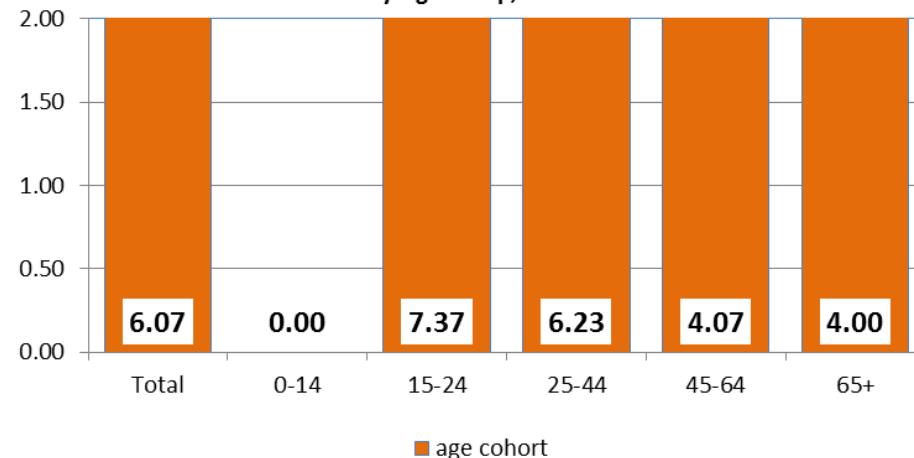
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were immigrants was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=6.07).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.

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

Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were immigrants Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were immigrants Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were immigrants was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=6.07).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were immigrants was highest in 1996 (mmi=7.52) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=6.07).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were immigrants was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=6.23).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=4.07).

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

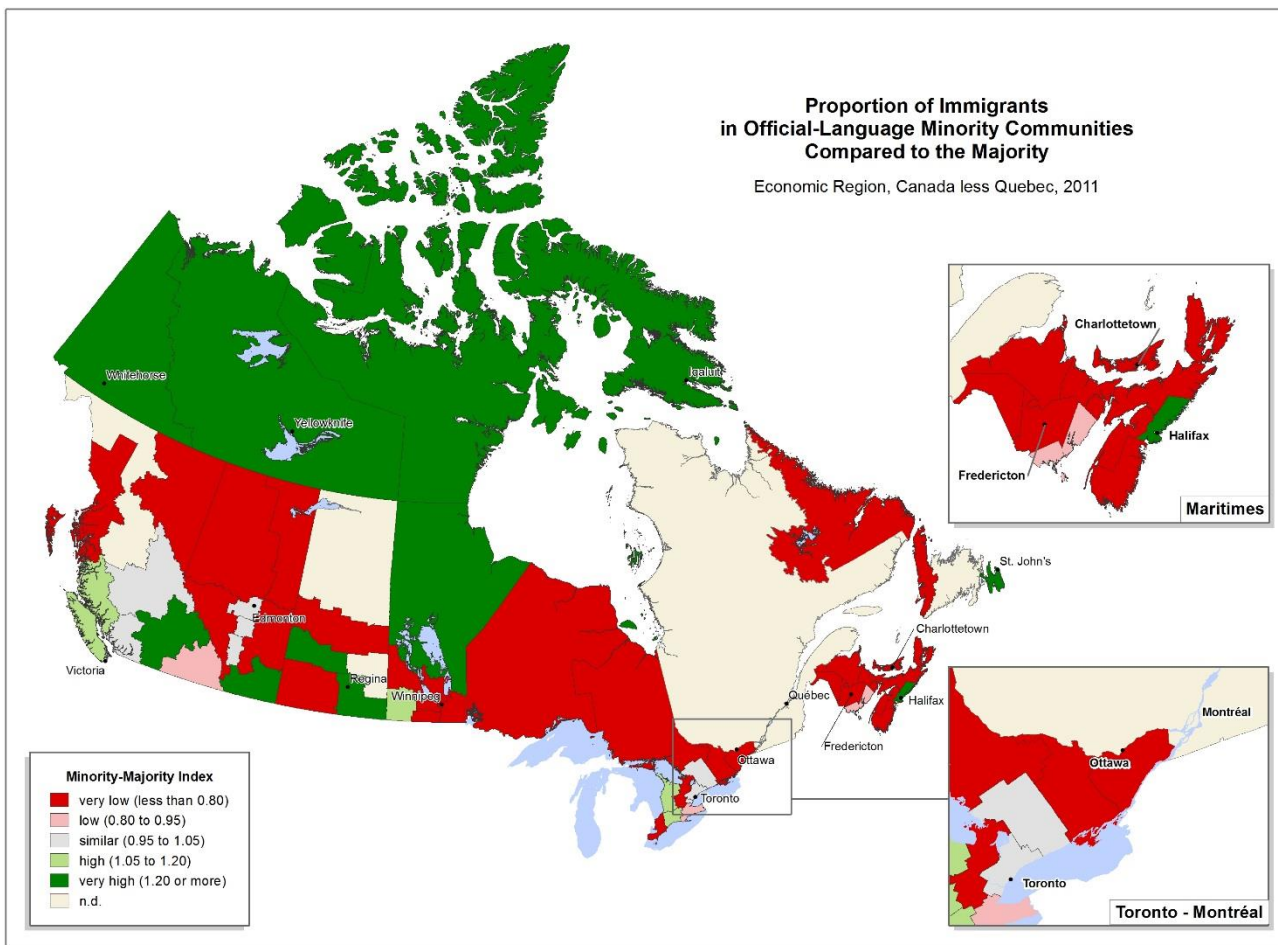
Geography	OL minority population		Immigrants		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Immigrants	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	753	150	19.9%	2.4%	↑ 8.25	○ 0.97	↓ 0.86	↑ 1.70	↑ 10.43	↑ 1.88	↓ 0.46	↑ 1.46	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.74
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	110	2.4%	4.8%	↓ 0.49	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.10	↓ 0.20	↑ 1.23	○ 0.97	↑ 3.01	--	↑ 1.06	↑ 1.51
Cape Breton (NS)	5,068	73	1.4%	2.0%	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.07	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.75	↓ 0.31	--	--	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.17
North Shore (NS)	1,625	20	1.2%	3.1%	↓ 0.40	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.26	--	--	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.25
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,950	43	2.2%	4.1%	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.10	↓ 0.19	↑ 1.15	↓ 0.47	--	--	↓ 0.39	↓ 0.37
Southern (NS)	10,971	155	1.4%	4.5%	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.07	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.74	↓ 0.30	↑ 1.39	--	↓ 0.82	○ 0.96
Halifax (NS)	10,205	1,043	10.2%	7.9%	↑ 1.29	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.87	↑ 5.35	↑ 2.19	↑ 1.08	↑ 1.53	↑ 1.53	↑ 1.75
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,543	298	0.3%	2.5%	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.01	↓ 0.01	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.21	○ 1.01	↓ 0.88	○ 0.99	↑ 1.13
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	81,523	1,671	2.0%	5.4%	↓ 0.38	↓ 0.10	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.18	↑ 1.07	↑ 1.39	↓ 0.88	↑ 2.79	○ 0.99	↑ 1.23
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,736	218	3.8%	4.6%	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.32	↑ 1.99	↑ 2.57	↓ 0.70	↑ 3.61	↑ 1.42	↑ 1.52
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	8,228	303	3.7%	5.5%	↓ 0.66	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.16	↓ 0.31	↑ 1.93	↑ 2.49	↓ 0.88	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.20	↑ 1.28
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,388	898	2.3%	6.1%	↓ 0.37	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.10	↓ 0.19	↑ 1.19	↑ 1.54	↓ 0.80	↓ 0.94	↑ 1.05	↑ 1.16
Atlantic Region (ATL)	267,693	5,112	1.9%	4.3%	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.16	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.89	↑ 1.68	↑ 1.12	↑ 1.30
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,730	183	10.6%	1.7%	↑ 6.07	↓ 0.51	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.90	↑ 5.54	○ 1.00	↓ 0.67	↑ 1.43	↓ 0.81	↑ 0.94
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	113	2.4%	4.8%	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.21	↑ 1.27	○ 1.00	↑ 1.34	--	○ 1.02	↑ 1.47
Nova Scotia (NS)	29,858	1,393	4.7%	5.3%	↓ 0.88	↓ 0.23	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.40	↑ 2.44	○ 1.00	○ 0.98	↑ 1.95	↑ 1.33	↑ 1.51
New Brunswick (NB)	231,435	3,423	1.5%	4.9%	↓ 0.30	↓ 0.07	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.77	○ 1.00	↓ 0.87	↑ 1.66	↑ 1.15	↑ 1.29

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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were immigrants in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (0.3%), North Shore (NS) (1.2%), and Southern (NS) (1.4%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were immigrants than the

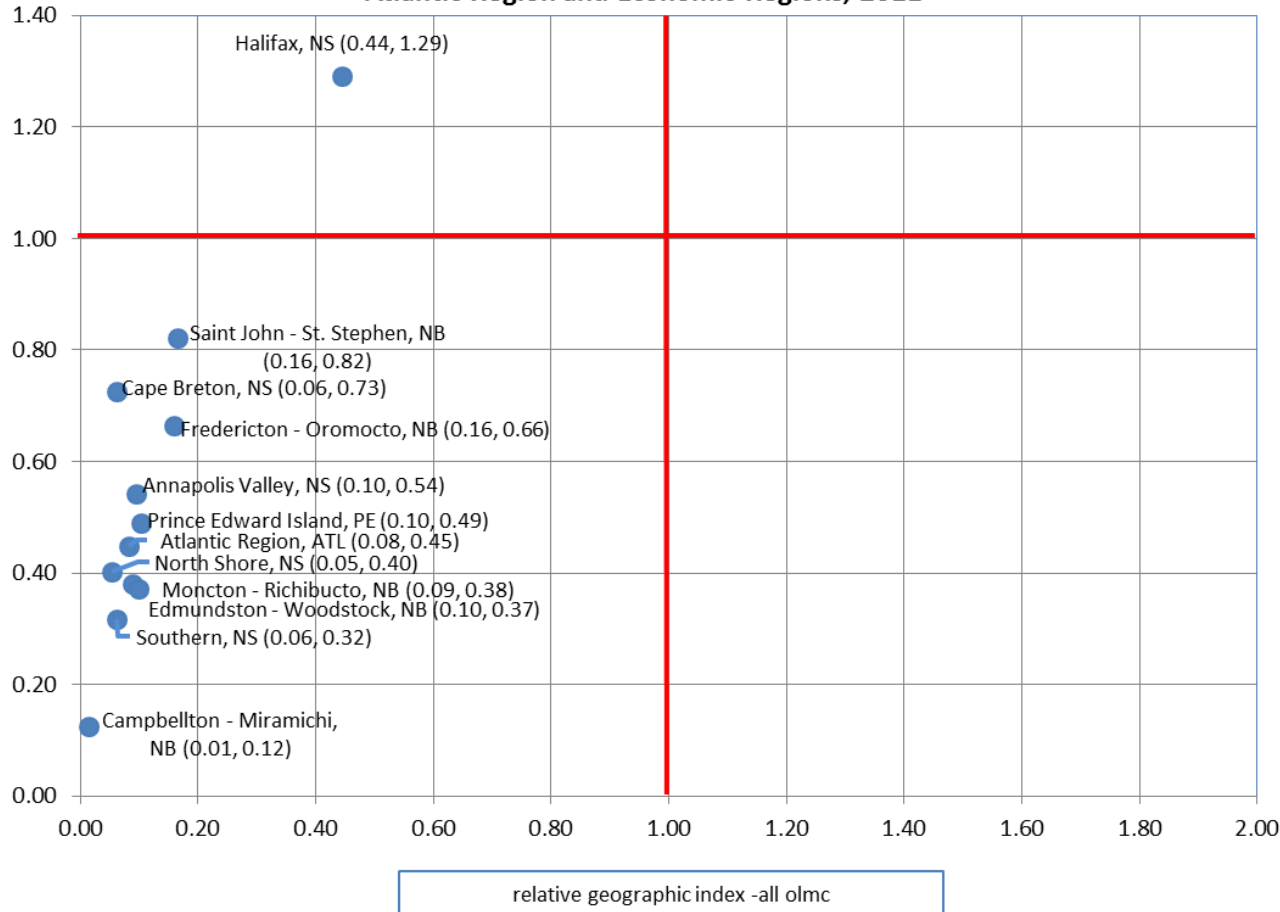
other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Avalon Peninsula (NL) (19.9%), Halifax (NS) (10.2%), and Saint John - St. Stephen (NB) (3.8%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were immigrants than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.12), New Brunswick (0.30), and Southern (0.32) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.
- ✓ The regions of Avalon Peninsula (8.25), Newfoundland and Labrador (6.07), and Halifax (1.29) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.

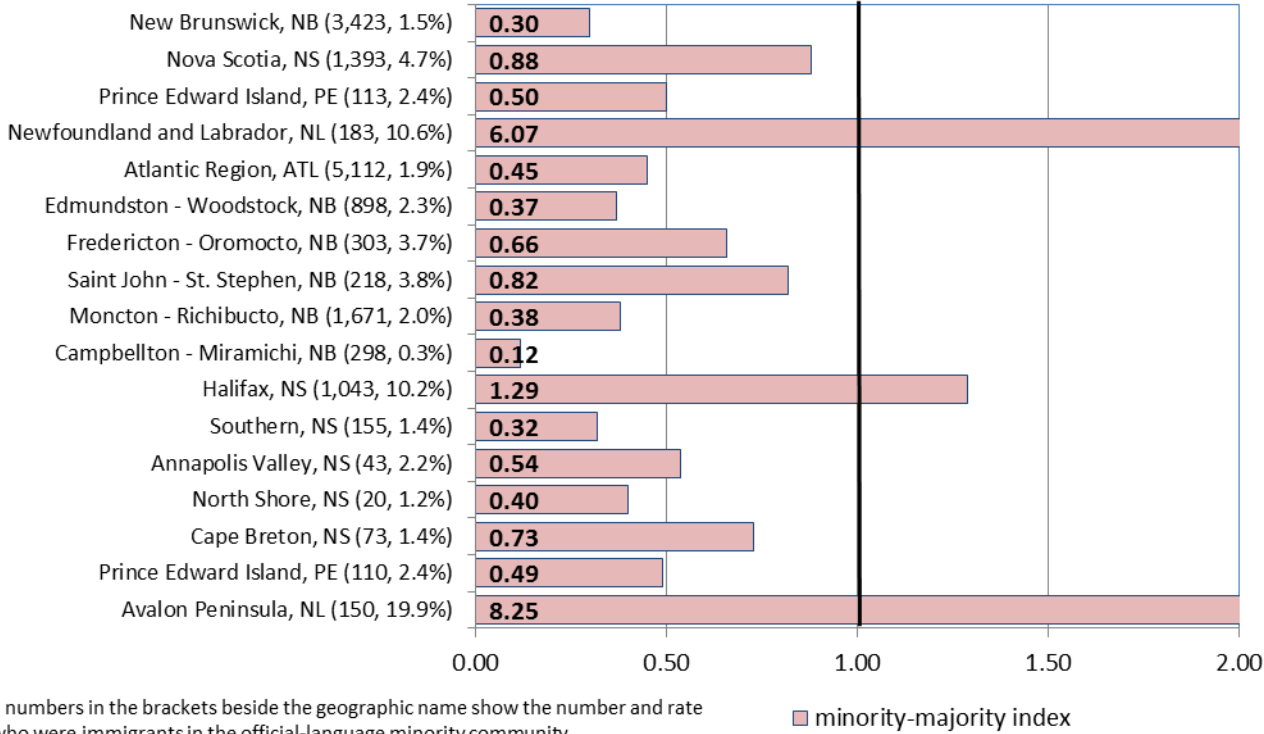
**Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Immigrants
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011**



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

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

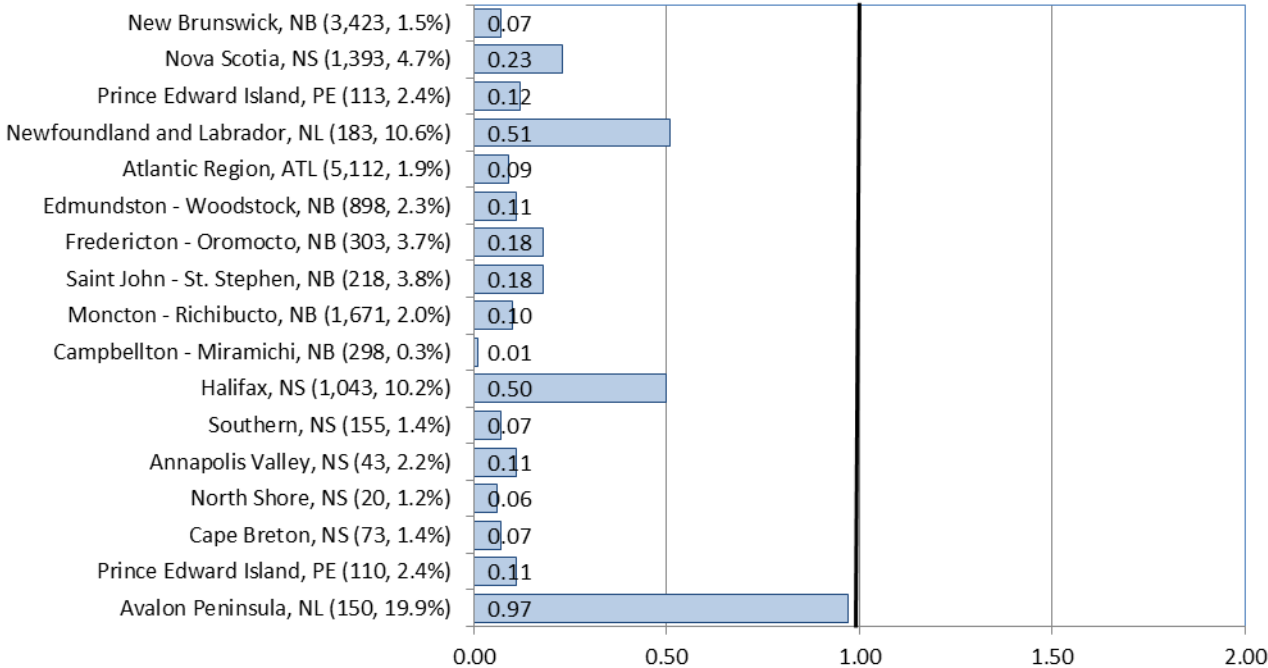


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.12), Southern (0.32), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.37) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (8.25), Halifax (1.29), and Saint John - St. Stephen (0.82) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were immigrants.*

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



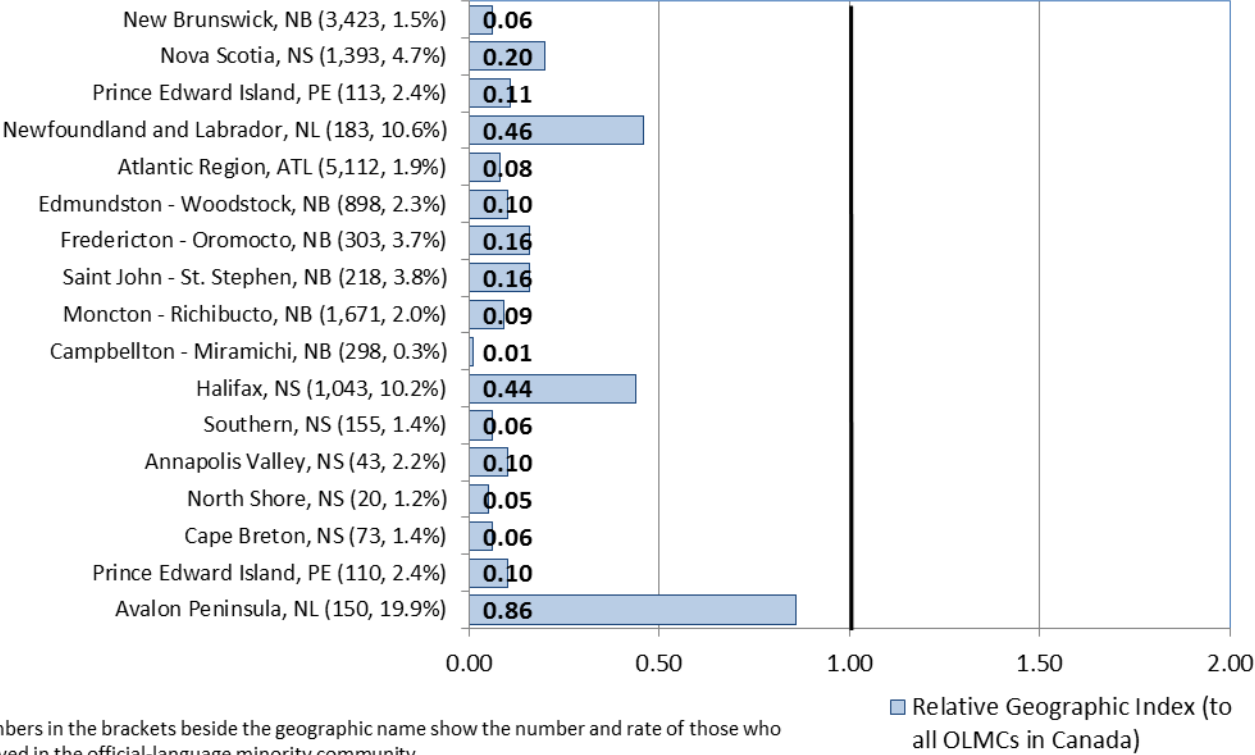
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.01), North Shore (0.06), and Cape Breton (0.07) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (0.97), Halifax (0.50), and Saint John - St. Stephen (0.18) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

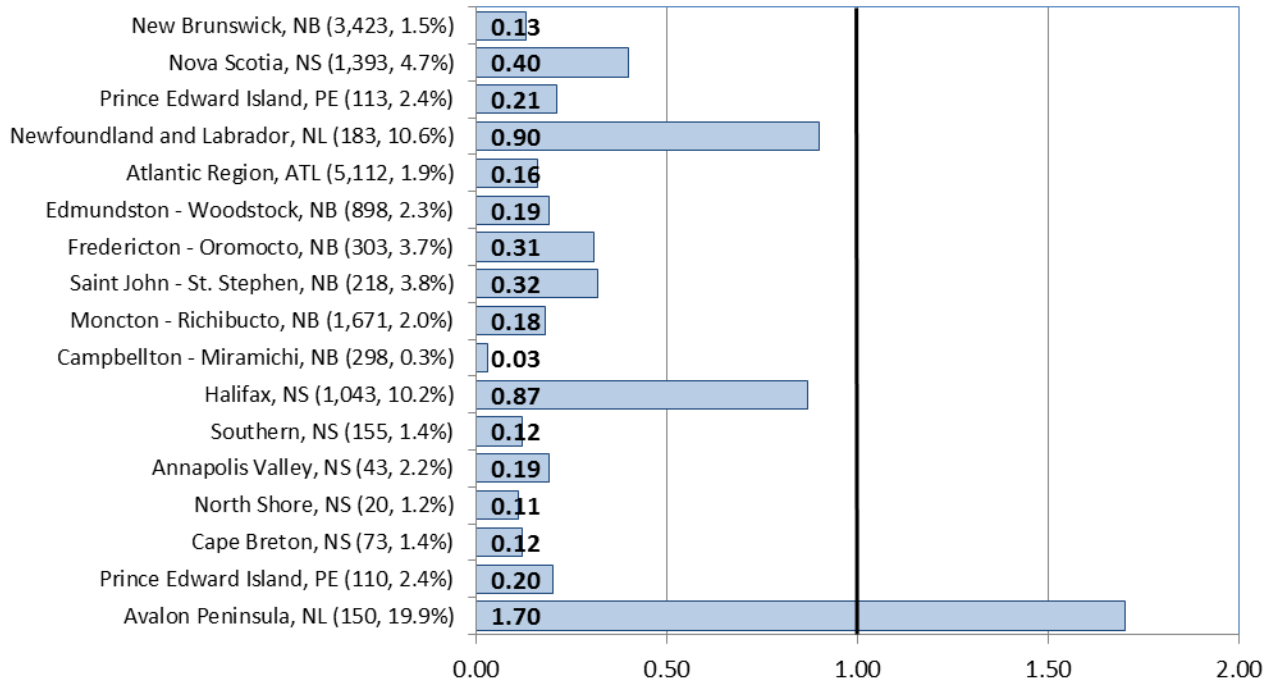
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.01), North Shore (0.05), and Cape Breton (0.06) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were immigrants in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (0.86), Halifax (0.44), and Saint John - St. Stephen (0.16) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



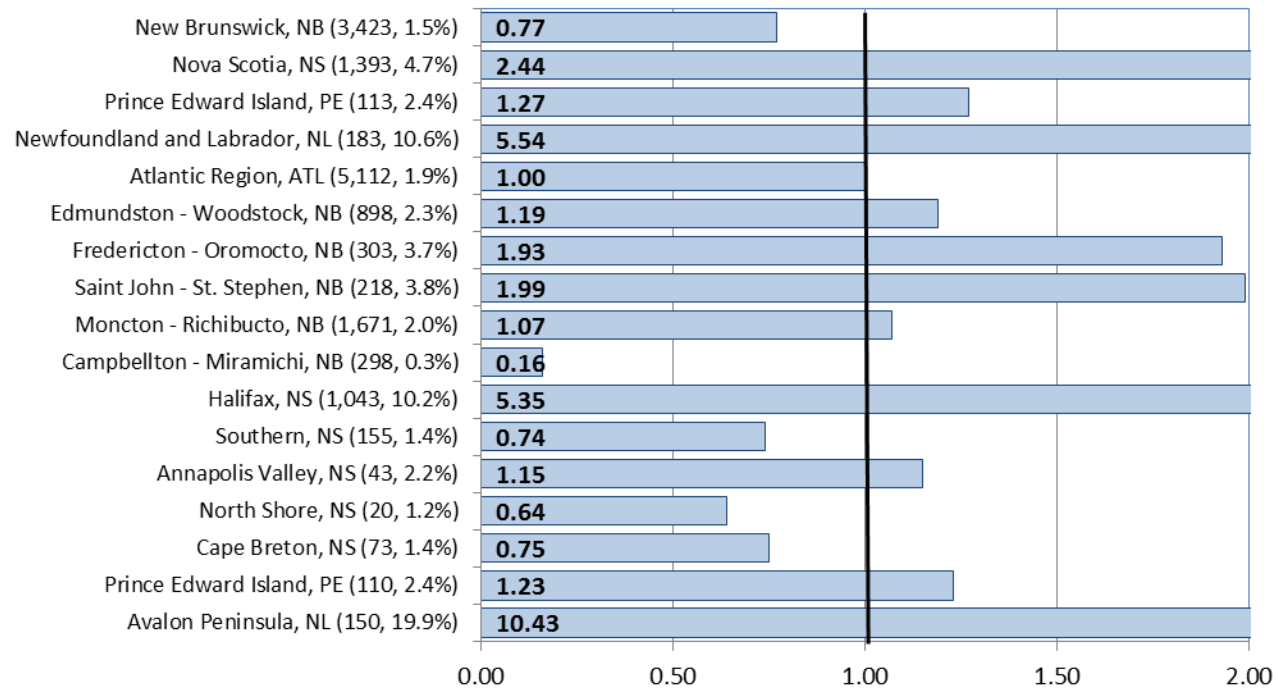
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

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

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.03), North Shore (0.11), and Cape Breton (0.12) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions of Avalon Peninsula (1.70), Halifax (0.87), and Saint John - St. Stephen (0.32) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

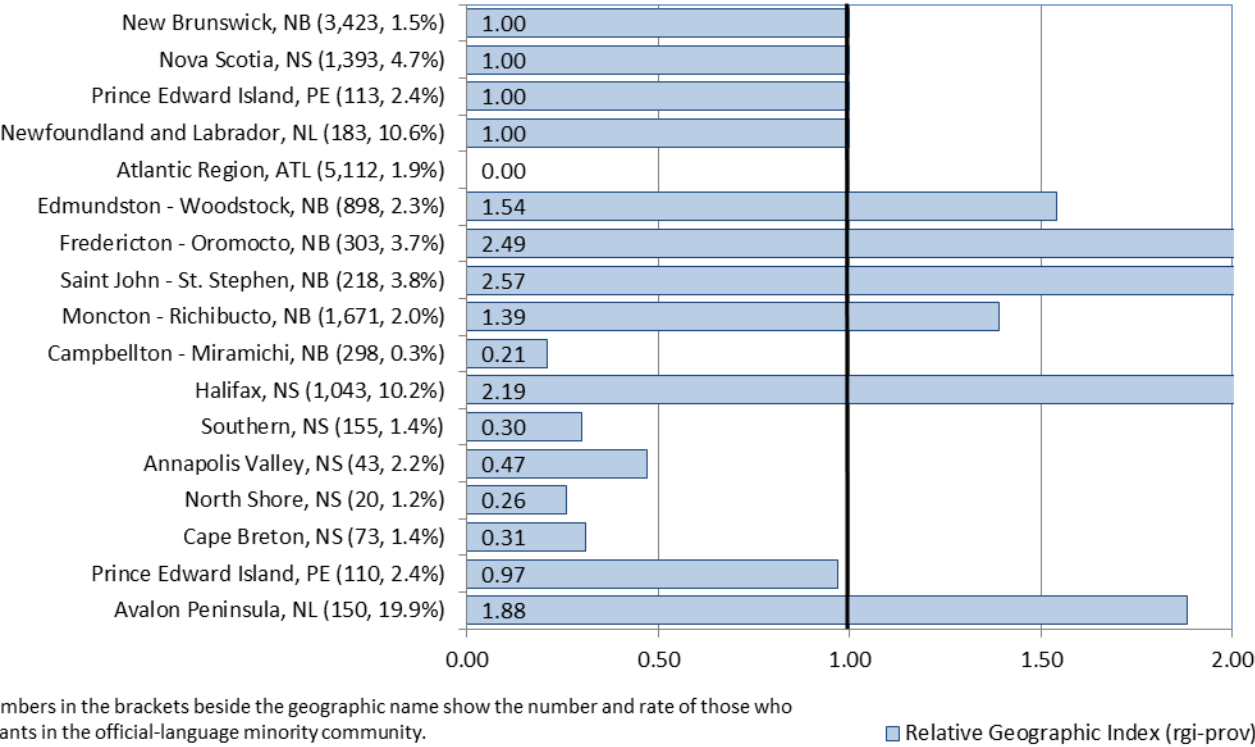


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority

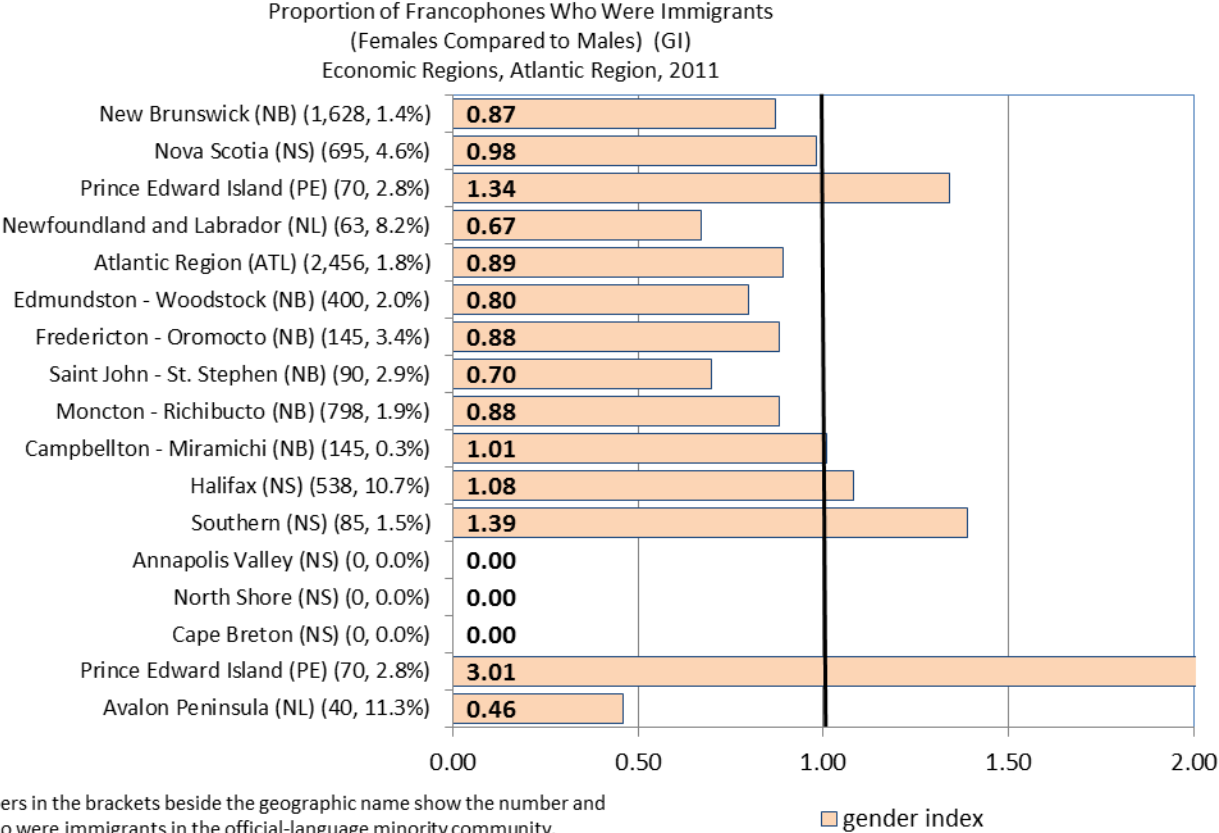
Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.16), North Shore (0.64), and Southern (0.74) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions of Avalon Peninsula (10.43), Halifax (5.35), and Saint John - St. Stephen (1.99) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



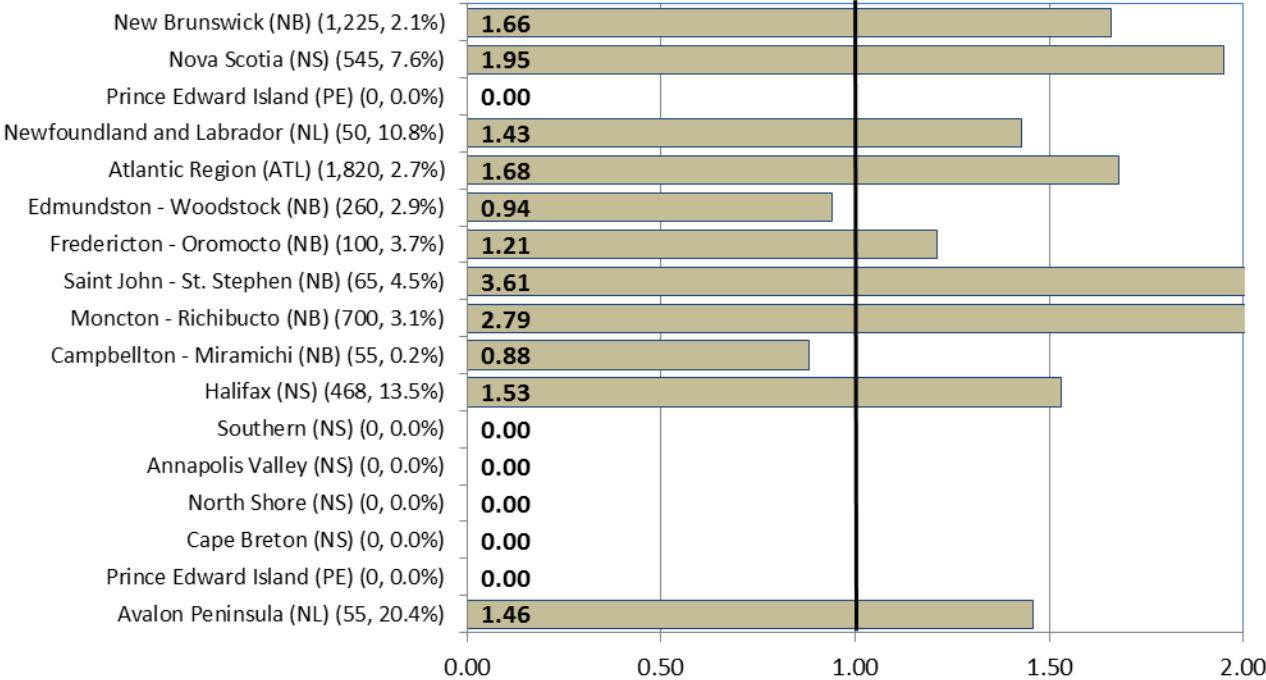
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.21), North Shore (0.26), and Southern (0.30) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saint John - St. Stephen (2.57), Fredericton - Oromocto (2.49), and Halifax (2.19) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*



- ✓ *The women in Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.46), Saint John - St. Stephen (0.70), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.80) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Prince Edward Island (3.01), Southern (1.39), and Halifax (1.08) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

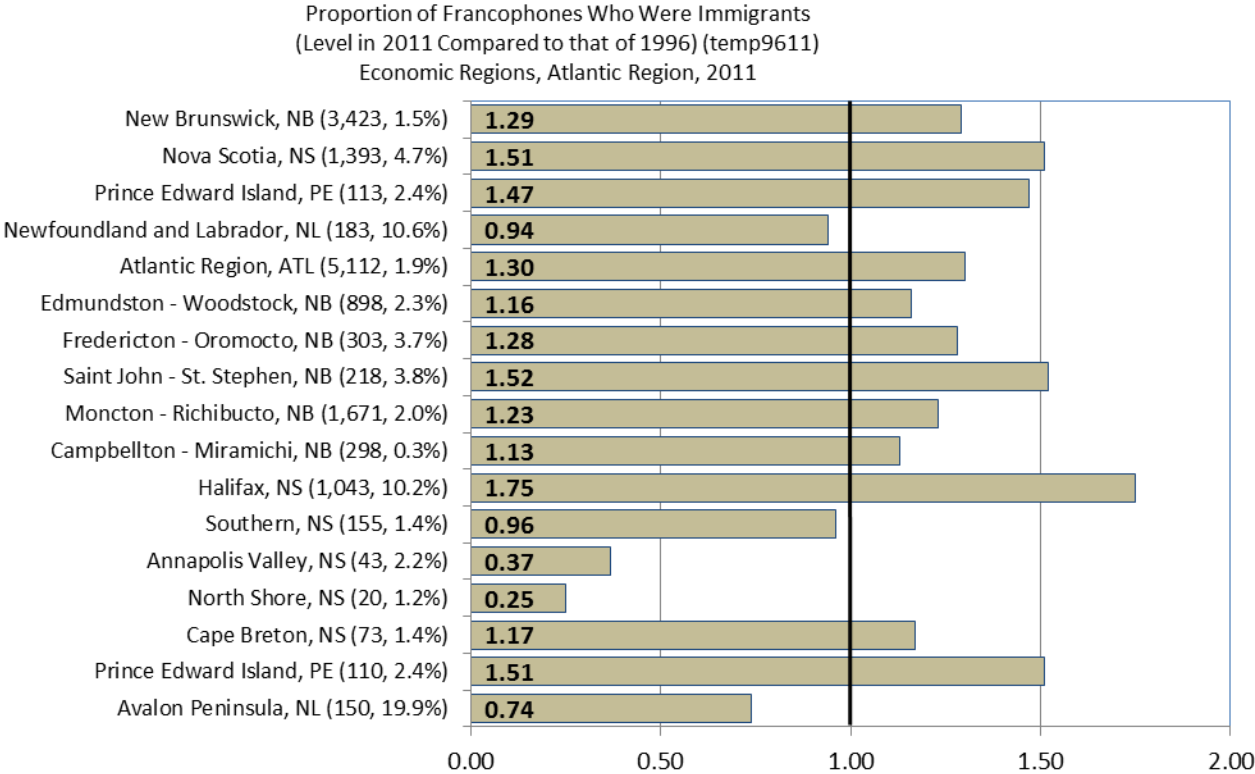
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.88), Edmundston - Woodstock (0.94), and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.21) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saint John - St. Stephen (3.61), Moncton - Richibucto (2.79), and Halifax (1.53) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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



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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (0.25), Annapolis Valley (0.37), and Avalon Peninsula (0.74) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Halifax (1.75), Saint John - St. Stephen (1.52), and Prince Edward Island (1.51) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

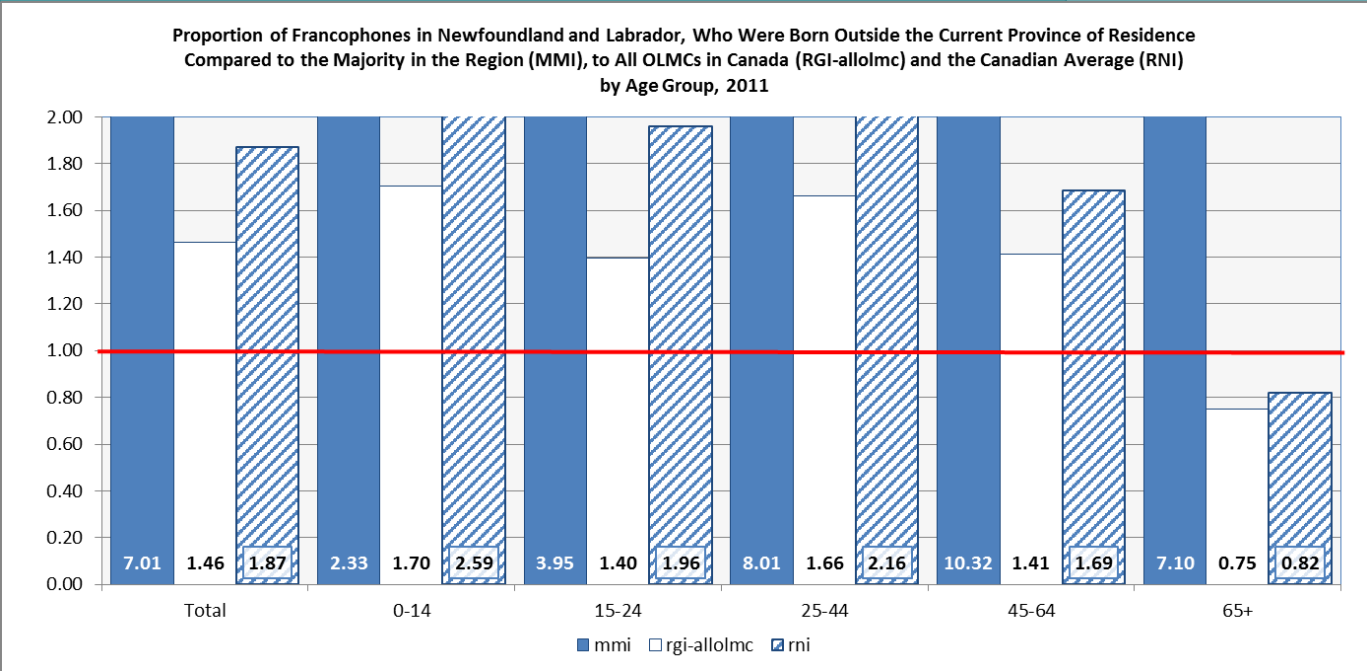
Population Born outside the Province of Residence

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996-2011

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	1,728	130	120	463	658	360
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (#)	1,048	40	50	370	435	133
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	60.6%	30.8%	41.7%	79.9%	66.1%	36.9%
	OL majority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	8.6%	13.2%	10.6%	10.0%	6.4%	5.2%
	Canadian population - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	32.4%	11.9%	21.3%	36.9%	39.2%	45.0%
	Minority-majority index	7.01	2.33	3.95	8.01	10.32	7.10
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.87	2.59	1.96	2.16	1.69	0.82
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.46	1.70	1.40	1.66	1.41	0.75
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.62	1.59	1.40	1.81	1.65	0.91
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	4.20	2.98	3.53	4.16	4.55	3.20
	Intergenerational index	1.21					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.91	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.68	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.83	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	62.1%	34.6%	44.8%	70.9%	76.5%	37.9%
	Minority-majority index	8.22	3.56	5.71	8.44	11.58	7.32
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.54	2.09	1.51	1.56	1.62	0.79
2001	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	62.2%	62.2%	62.2%	62.2%	62.2%	62.2%
	Minority-majority index	9.94	9.94	9.94	9.94	9.94	9.94
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.62	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	66.6%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	10.26	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.76	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

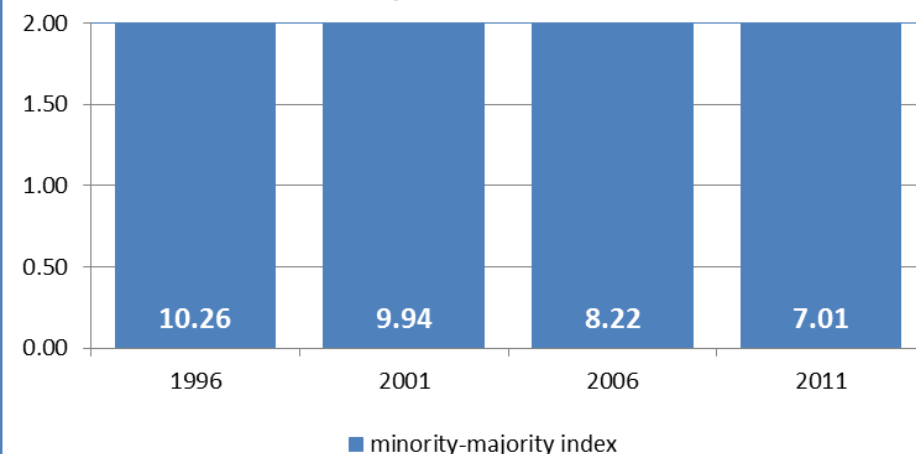
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador, 1,048 (60.6%) who were born outside the current province of residence.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=7.01) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.46).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.08 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.21 which means that the total population who were born outside the current province of residence in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.



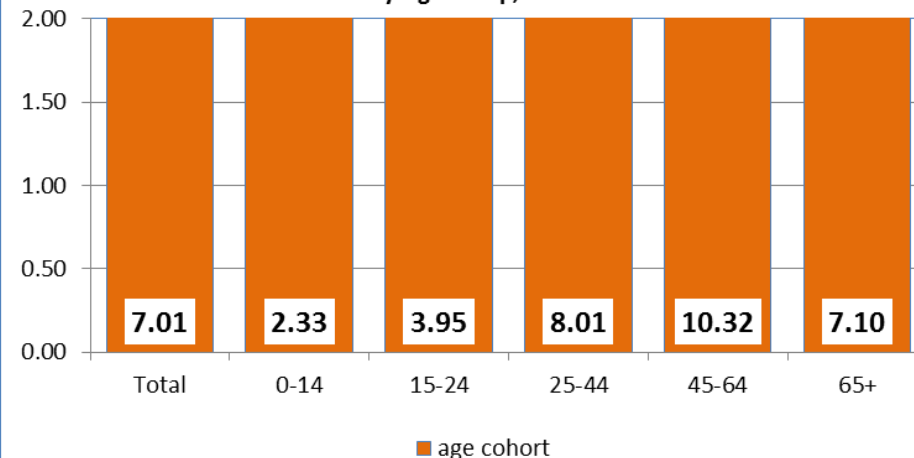
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=7.01).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were born outside the current province of residence was highest in 1996 (mmi=10.26) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=7.01).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 45-64 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=8.01).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=10.32).

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

Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Compared to the Majority in the Region
by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=7.01).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were born outside the current province of residence was highest in 1996 (mmi=10.26) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=7.01).

- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 45-64 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=8.01).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=10.32).

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

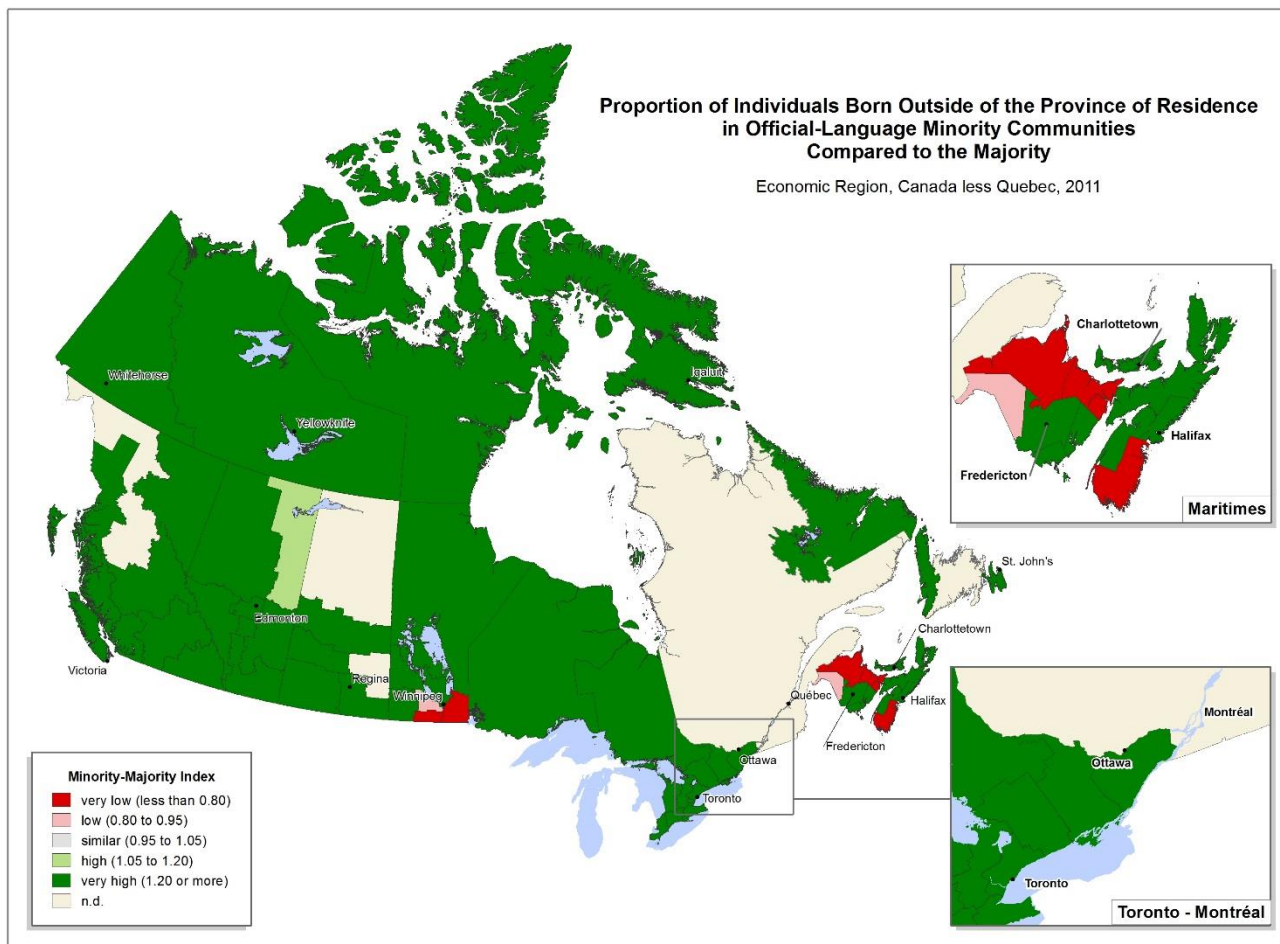
Geography	OL minority population		Born outside the province of residence		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Born Outside The Current Province Of Residence	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	750	580	77.3%	9.9%	↑ 7.78	↑ 2.39	↑ 1.86	↑ 2.06	↑ 5.36	↑ 1.28	↗ 1.10	↗ 1.08	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.91
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	801	273	34.1%	8.3%	↑ 4.11	↗ 1.05	↓ 0.82	↓ 0.91	↑ 2.36	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.85	↑ 1.49	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.66
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	1,725	36.9%	25.9%	↑ 1.43	↗ 1.14	↓ 0.89	○ 0.98	↑ 2.56	○ 0.99	↑ 1.26	↑ 1.28	○ 0.99	↗ 1.18
Cape Breton (NS)	5,076	765	15.1%	10.8%	↑ 1.40	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.40	○ 1.04	↓ 0.42	○ 0.99	↑ 1.56	↑ 1.47	↑ 1.55
North Shore (NS)	1,635	895	54.7%	17.9%	↑ 3.06	↑ 1.69	↑ 1.32	↑ 1.46	↑ 3.79	↑ 1.54	○ 1.02	↑ 1.39	↗ 1.07	↑ 1.20
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,955	1,303	66.6%	22.8%	↑ 2.92	↑ 2.06	↑ 1.61	↑ 1.78	↑ 4.62	↑ 1.87	↓ 0.80	↑ 1.23	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.94
Southern (NS)	10,971	888	8.1%	16.3%	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.22	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.23	↗ 1.05	↓ 0.75	○ 0.97	↗ 1.10
Halifax (NS)	10,200	6,723	65.9%	31.2%	↑ 2.11	↑ 2.03	↑ 1.59	↑ 1.76	↑ 4.57	↑ 1.85	↓ 0.90	↗ 1.05	↓ 0.94	○ 1.01
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,546	7,578	7.8%	15.7%	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.21	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.72	↗ 1.05	↑ 1.41	○ 0.97	○ 1.04
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	81,521	9,025	11.1%	30.5%	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.77	○ 1.02	↓ 0.88	↑ 1.35	↗ 1.12	↗ 1.19
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,738	1,278	22.3%	19.4%	↗ 1.15	↓ 0.69	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.59	↑ 1.54	↑ 2.05	↓ 0.89	↗ 1.15	↗ 1.09	↗ 1.14
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	8,230	2,688	32.7%	28.3%	↗ 1.16	○ 1.01	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.87	↑ 2.26	↑ 3.00	↓ 0.86	↑ 1.33	↓ 0.89	○ 0.96
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,396	4,543	11.5%	16.1%	↓ 0.71	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.28	↓ 0.31	↓ 0.80	↗ 1.06	↗ 1.10	↓ 0.91	○ 1.03	○ 1.03
Atlantic Region (ATL)	267,696	38,617	14.4%	19.7%	↓ 0.73	↓ 0.45	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.38	○ 1.00	--	○ 0.96	↑ 1.32	○ 0.95	↗ 1.10
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,728	1,048	60.6%	8.6%	↑ 7.01	↑ 1.87	↑ 1.46	↑ 1.62	↑ 4.20	○ 1.00	↗ 1.08	↑ 1.21	↓ 0.68	↓ 0.91
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	1,743	37.3%	25.9%	↑ 1.44	↗ 1.15	↓ 0.90	○ 0.99	↑ 2.59	○ 1.00	↑ 1.21	↑ 1.30	○ 0.99	↗ 1.18
Nova Scotia (NS)	29,863	10,648	35.7%	23.0%	↑ 1.55	↗ 1.10	↓ 0.86	○ 0.95	↑ 2.47	○ 1.00	↓ 0.90	↑ 1.46	↗ 1.06	↑ 1.20
New Brunswick (NB)	231,435	25,178	10.9%	23.5%	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.34	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.75	○ 1.00	○ 0.97	↑ 1.31	○ 1.01	↗ 1.10

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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (7.8%), Southern (NS) (8.1%), and Moncton - Richibucto (NB) (11.1%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other

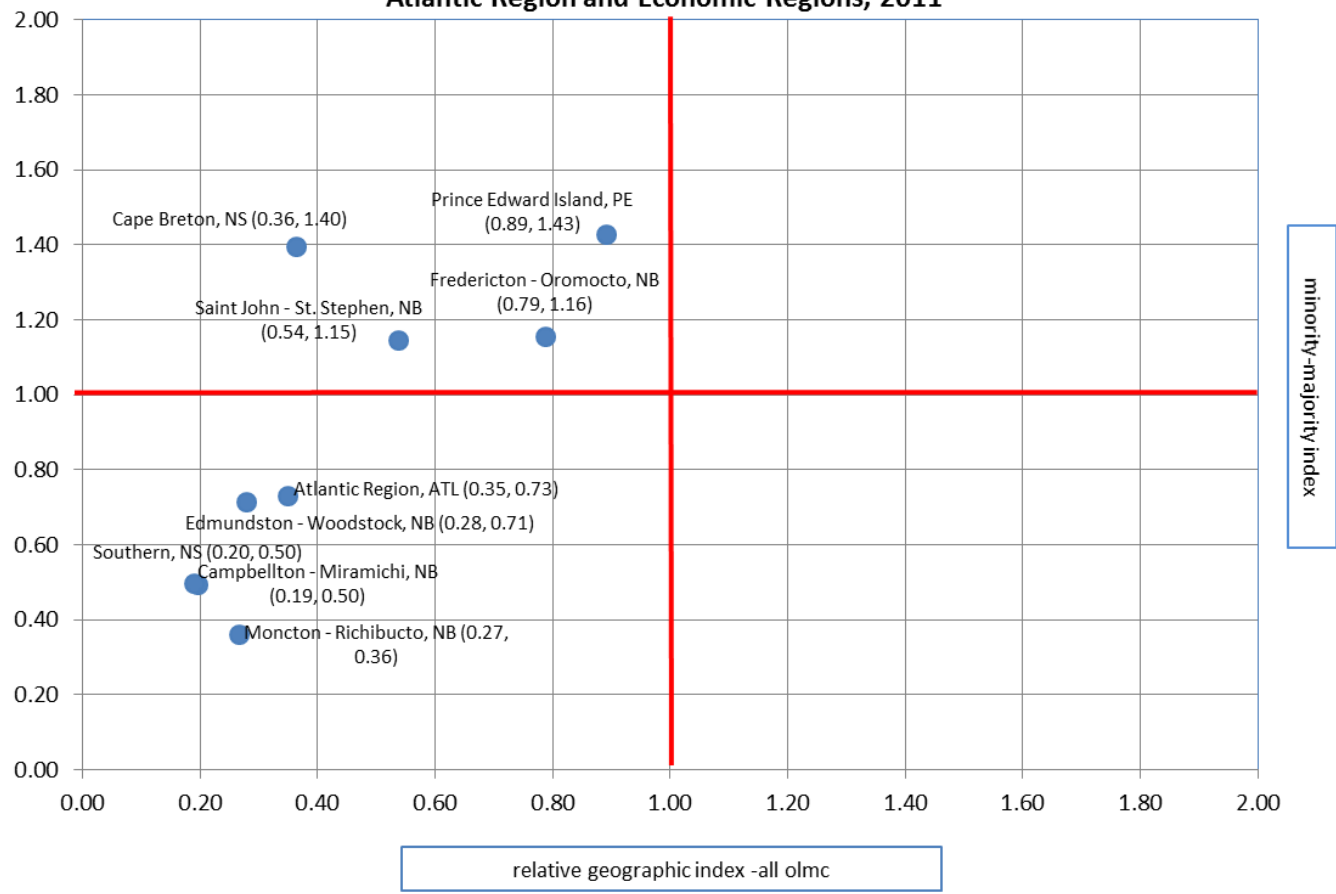
Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Avalon Peninsula (NL) (77.3%), Annapolis Valley (NS) (66.6%), and Halifax (NS) (65.9%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Moncton - Richibucto (0.36), Southern (0.50), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.50) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (7.78), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (4.11), and North Shore (3.06) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.*

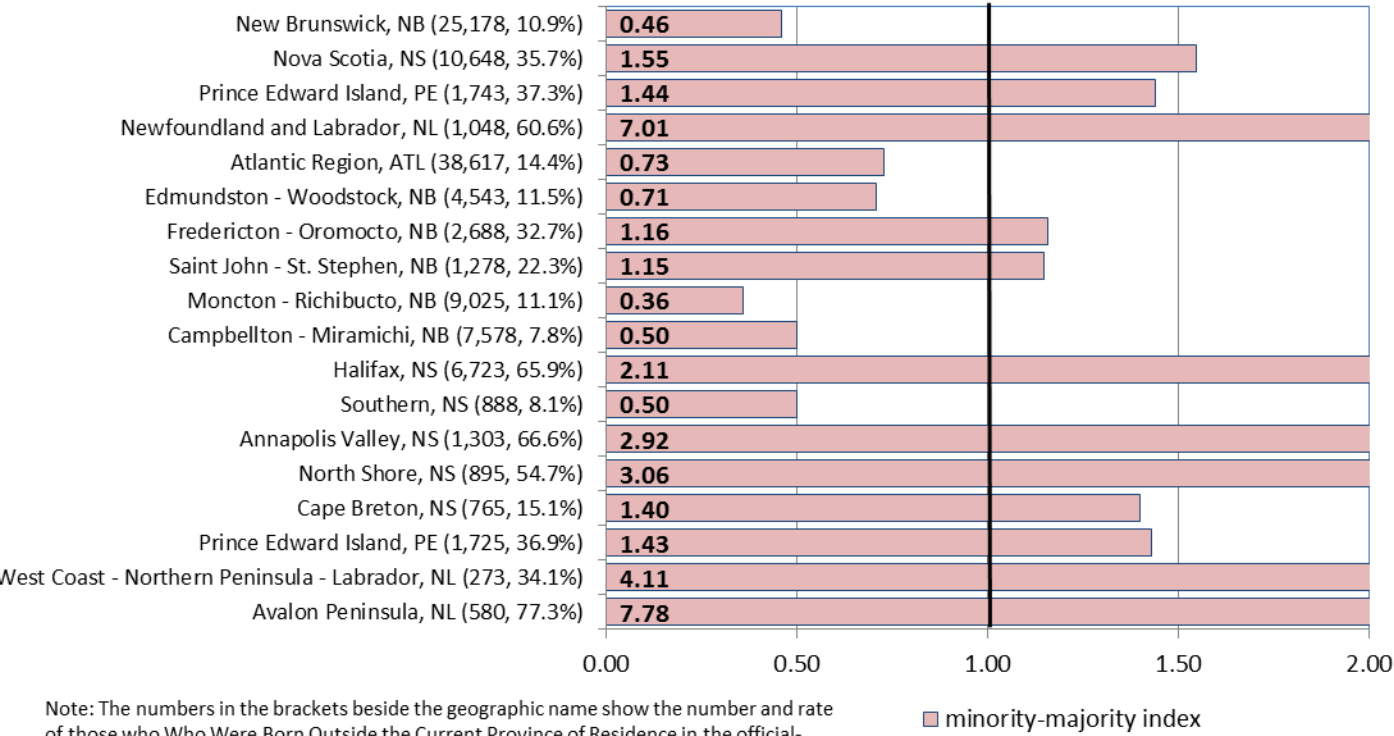
Proportion of Francophones
Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were born outside the province of residence in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were born outside the province of residence in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion who were born outside the province of residence than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion who were born outside the province of residence in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion who were born outside the province of residence than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion who were born outside the province of residence in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

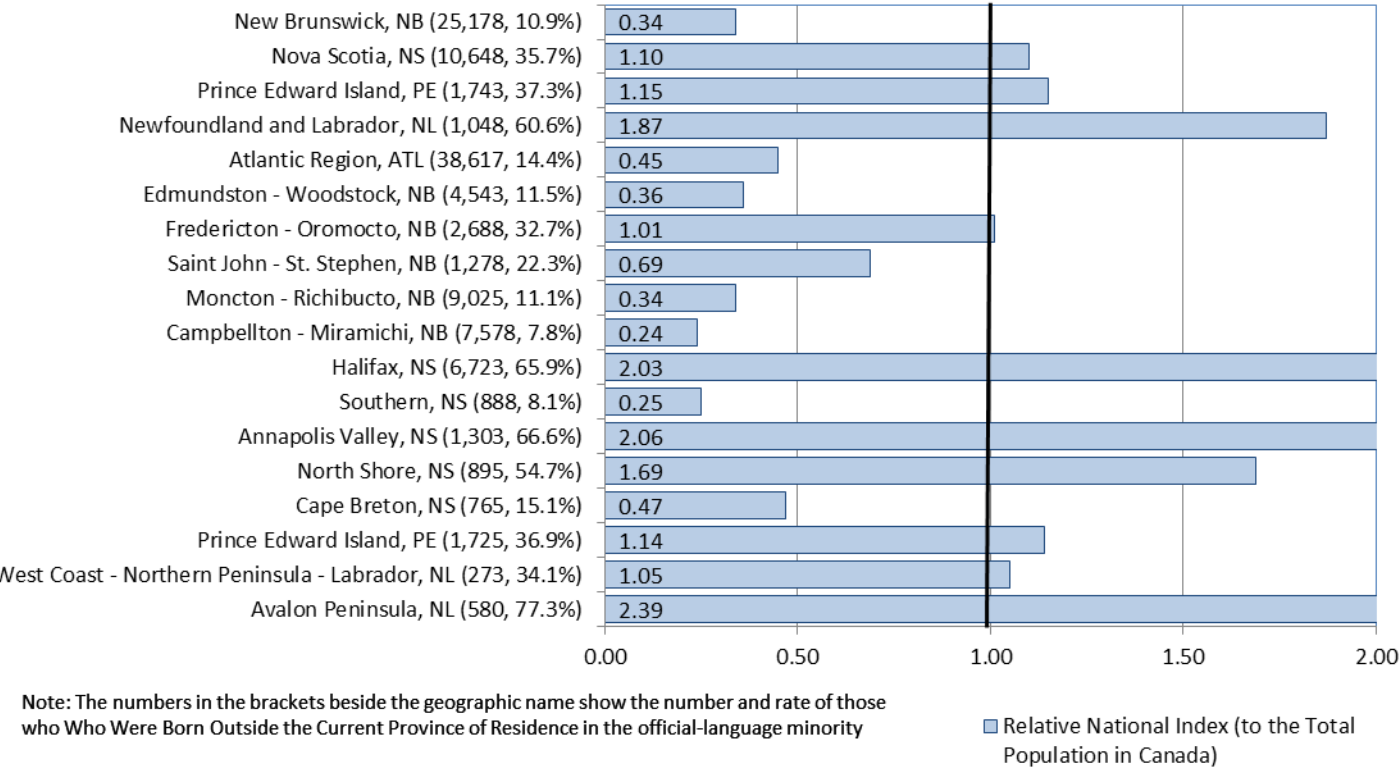
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Moncton - Richibucto (0.36), Southern (0.50), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.50) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (7.78), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (4.11), and North Shore (3.06) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were born outside the current province of residence.*

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

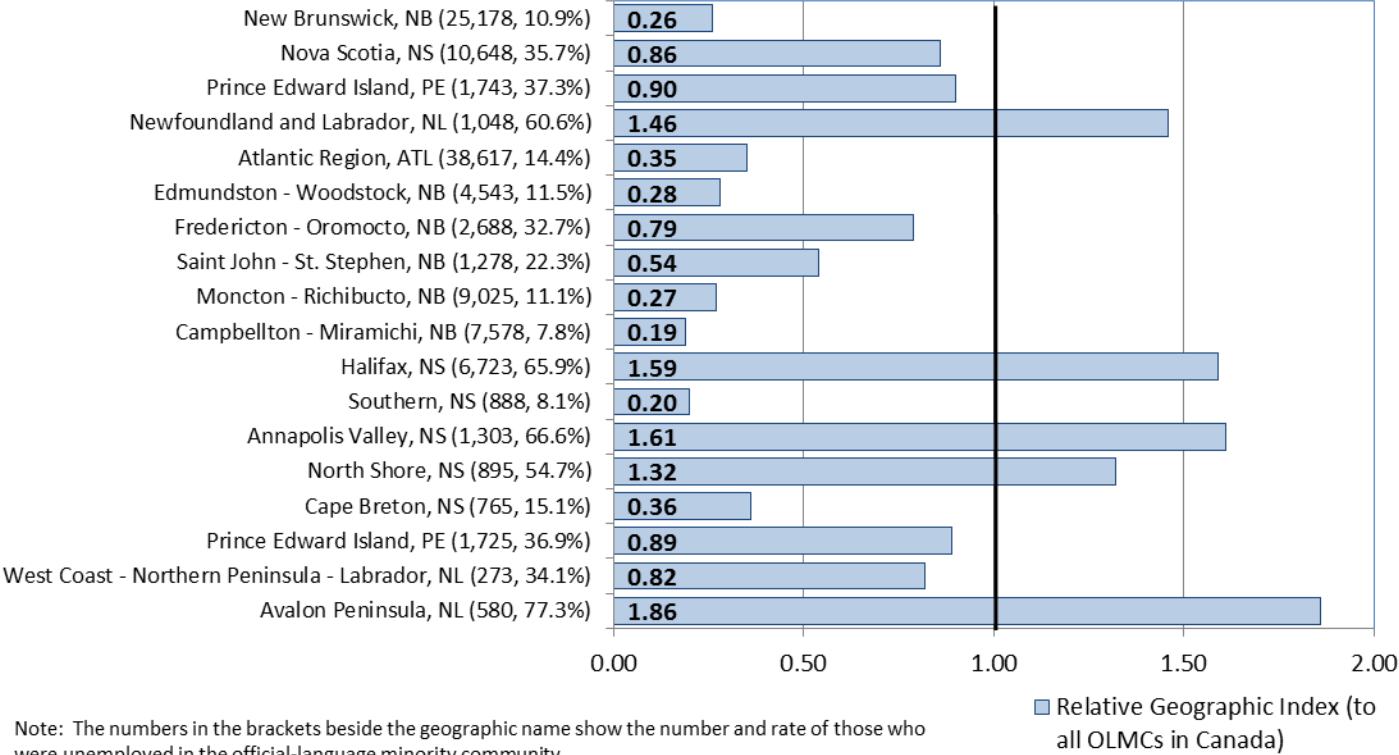
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.24), Southern (0.25), and Moncton - Richibucto (0.34) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (2.39), Annapolis Valley (2.06), and Halifax (2.03) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

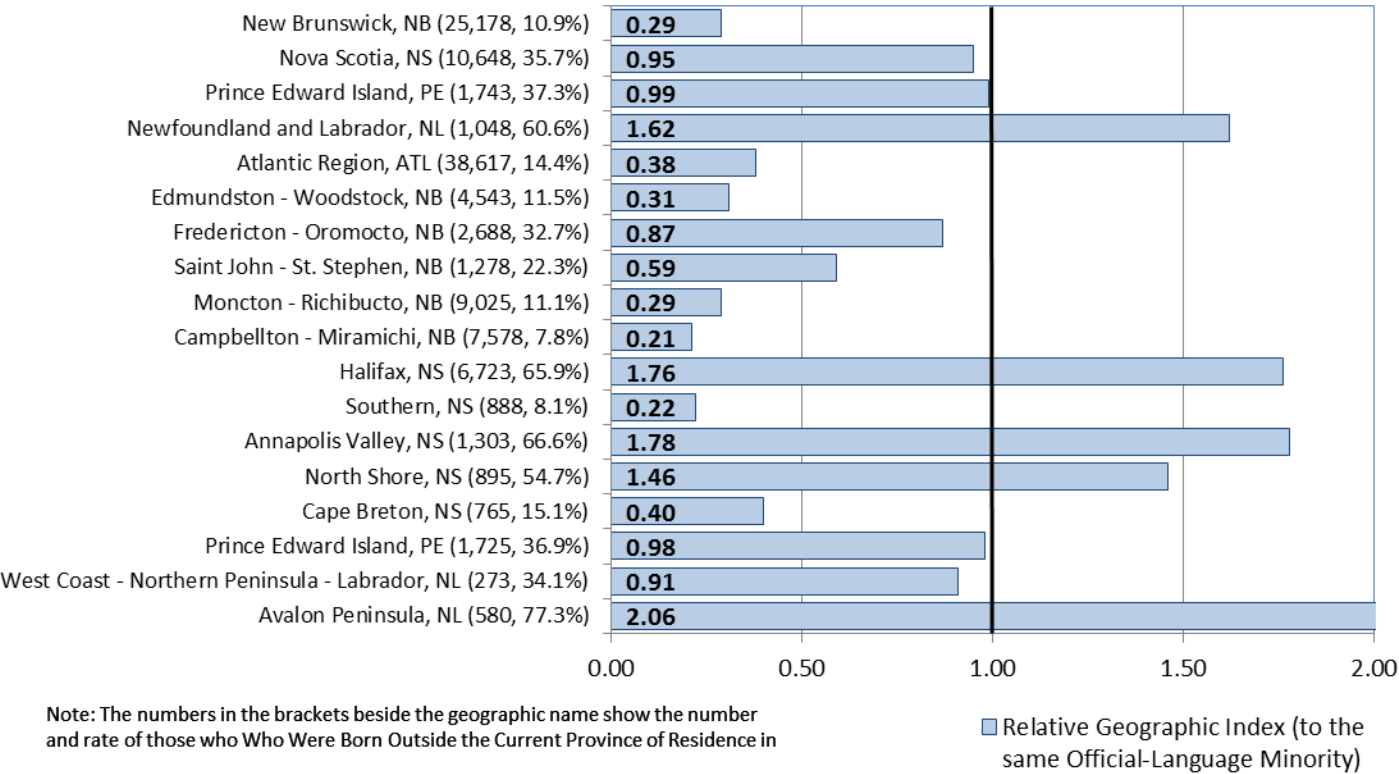
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.19), Southern (0.20), and Moncton - Richibucto (0.27) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were born outside the current province of residence in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (1.86), Annapolis Valley (1.61), and Halifax (1.59) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

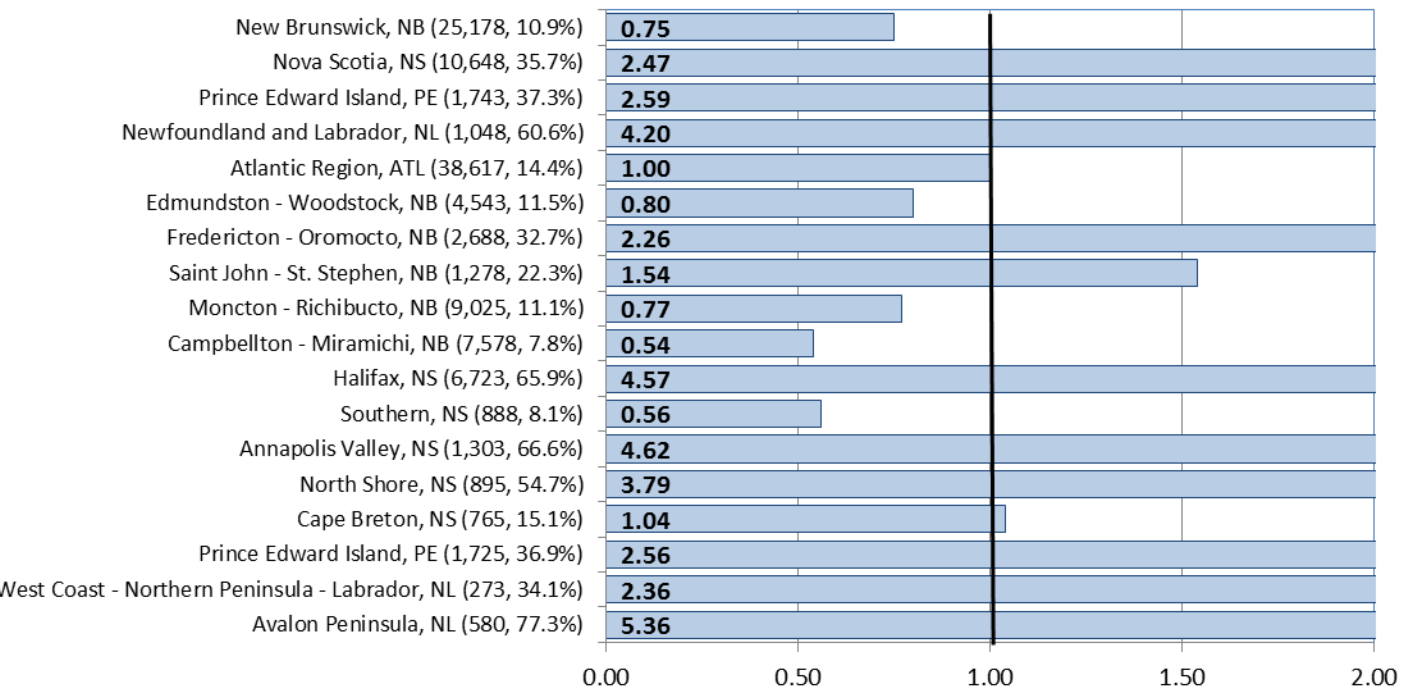
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.21), Southern (0.22), and Moncton - Richibucto (0.29) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (2.06), Annapolis Valley (1.78), and Halifax (1.76) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

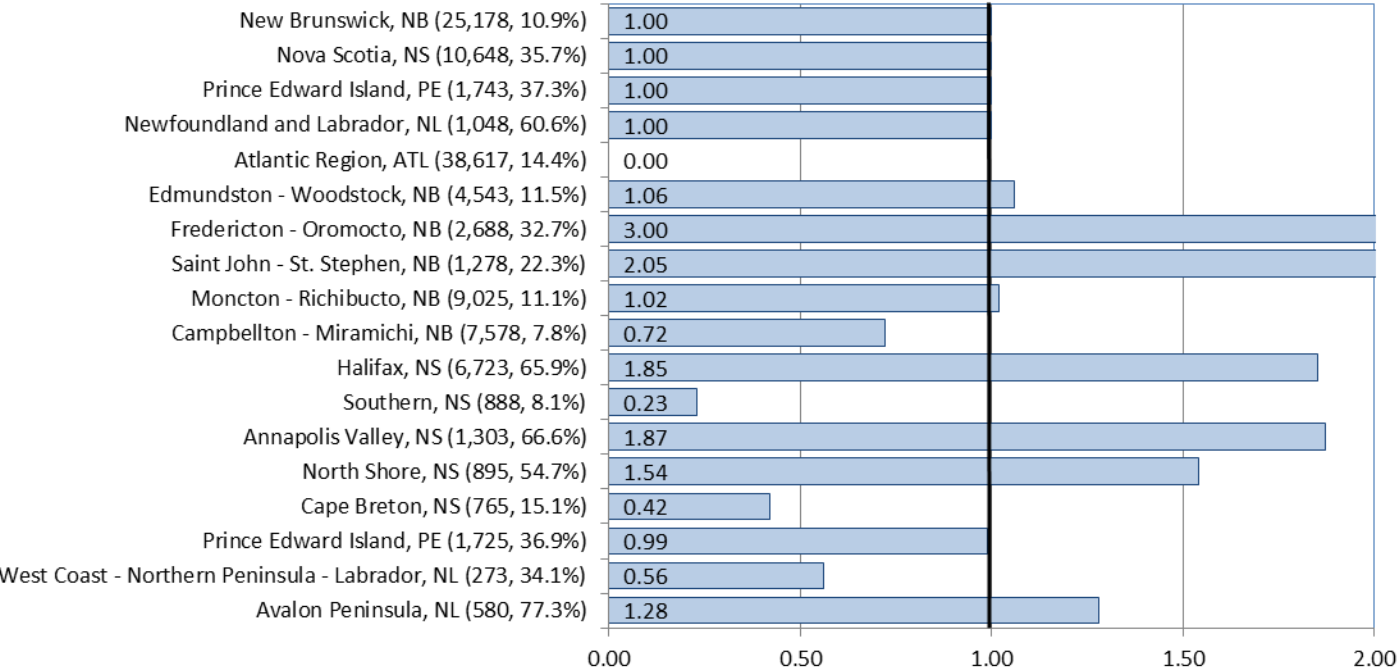


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were born outside the current province of residence.

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.54), Southern (0.56), and Moncton - Richibucto (0.77) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (5.36), Annapolis Valley (4.62), and Halifax (4.57) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

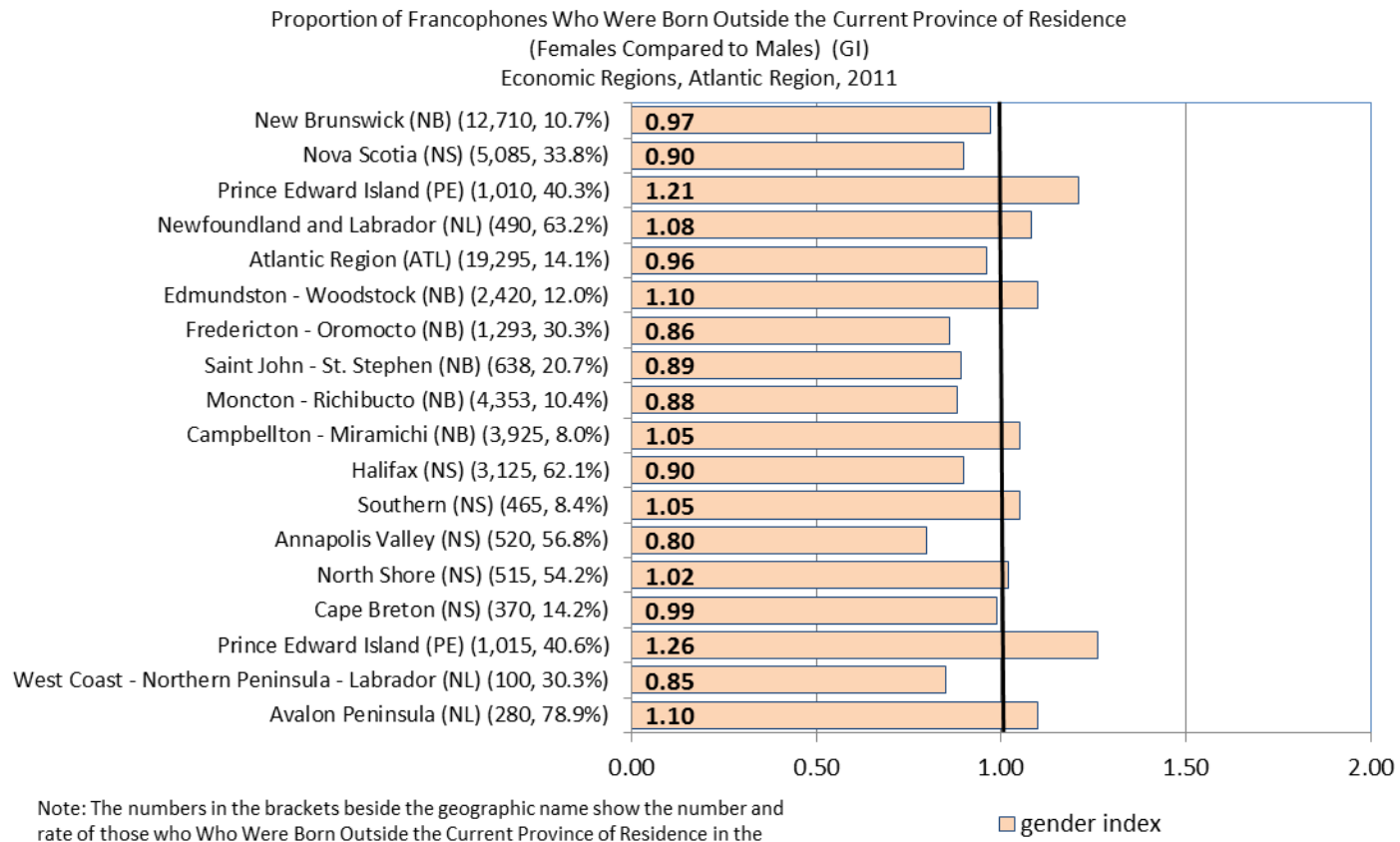
Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the official-language minority community.

Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

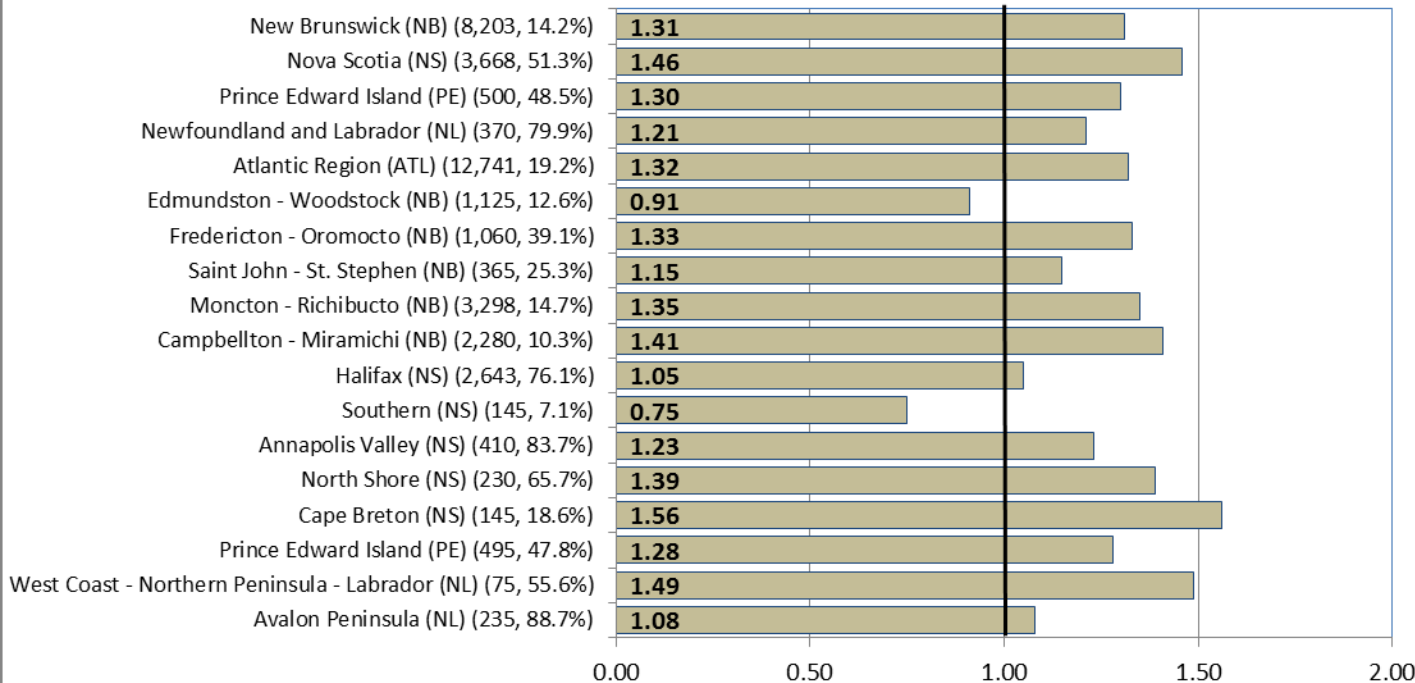
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southern (0.23), Cape Breton (0.42), and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.56) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (3.00), Saint John - St. Stephen (2.05), and Annapolis Valley (1.87) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*



- ✓ The women in Francophone communities in Annapolis Valley (0.80), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.85), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.86) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions of Prince Edward Island (1.26), Avalon Peninsula (1.10), and Edmundston - Woodstock (1.10) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Atlantic Region.

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

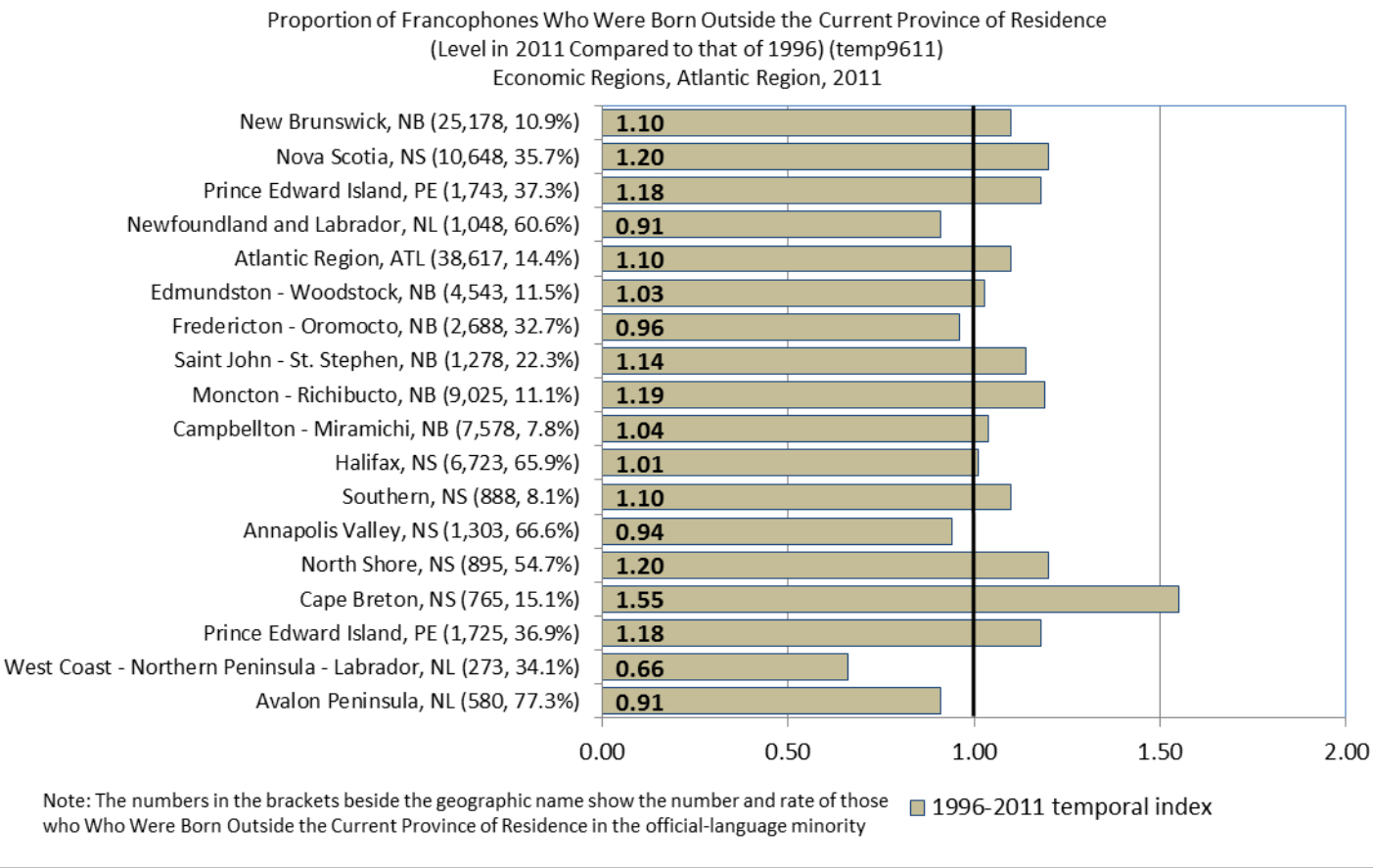
**Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the official-language minority

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southern (0.75), Edmundston - Woodstock (0.91), and Halifax (1.05) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions of Cape Breton (1.56), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.49), and Campbellton - Miramichi (1.41) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.66), Avalon Peninsula (0.91), and Annapolis Valley (0.94) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cape Breton (1.55), North Shore (1.20), and Moncton - Richibucto (1.19) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

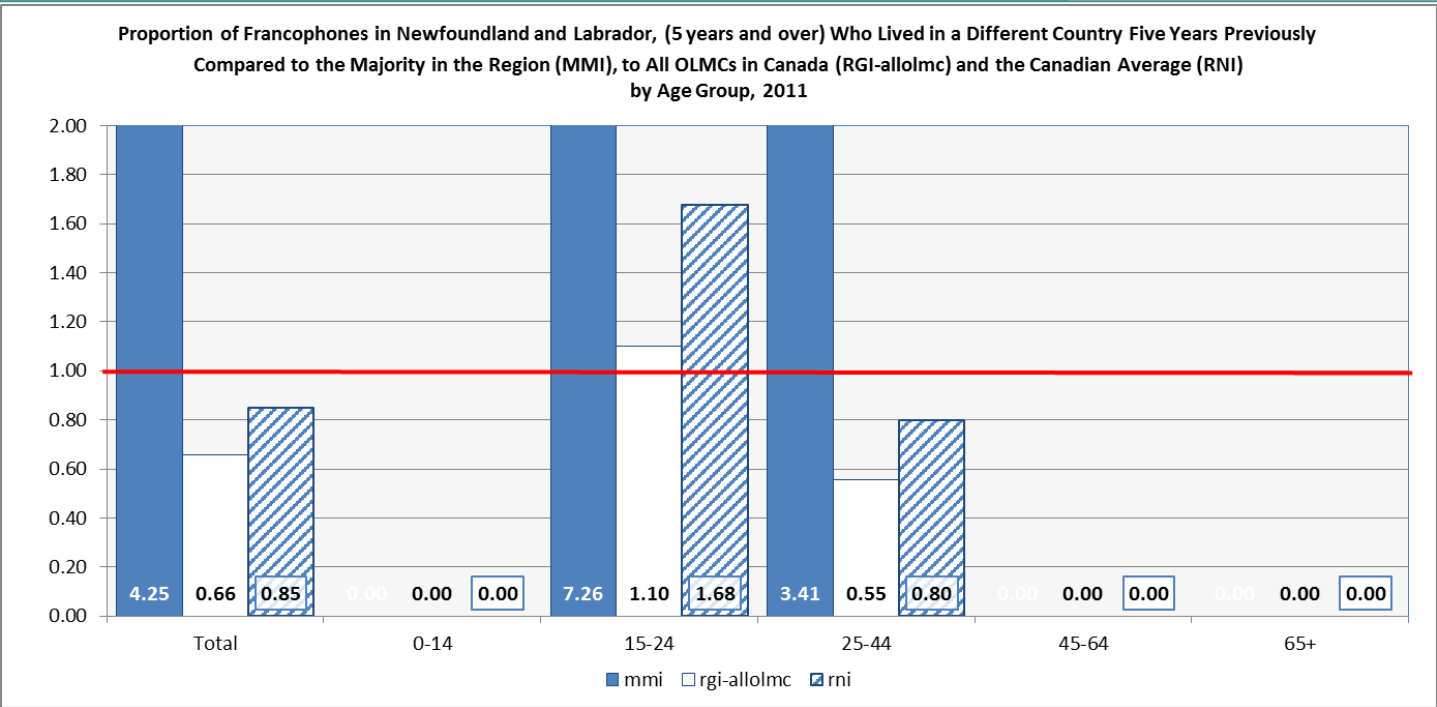
Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years)

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996-2011

	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	1,670	58	120	465	660	360
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#)	55	0	10	25	0	0
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	3.3%	0.0%	8.3%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%
	Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	3.9%	4.8%	5.0%	6.7%	1.9%	0.8%
	Minority-majority index	4.25	0.00	7.26	3.41	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.85	0.00	1.68	0.80	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.66	0.00	1.10	0.55	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	1.05	0.00	1.79	0.90	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	4.39	0.00	4.38	4.46	0.00	0.00
	Intergenerational index	n.d.					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.51	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.97	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.14	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	2.5%	3.9%	12.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Minority-majority index	4.01	5.04	16.87	2.51	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.52	0.83	1.74	0.31	0.00	0.00
2001	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
	Minority-majority index	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.84	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	2.2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	4.38	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.58	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador, 55 (3.3%) lived in a different country 5 years ago.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=4.25) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.66).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.71 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.



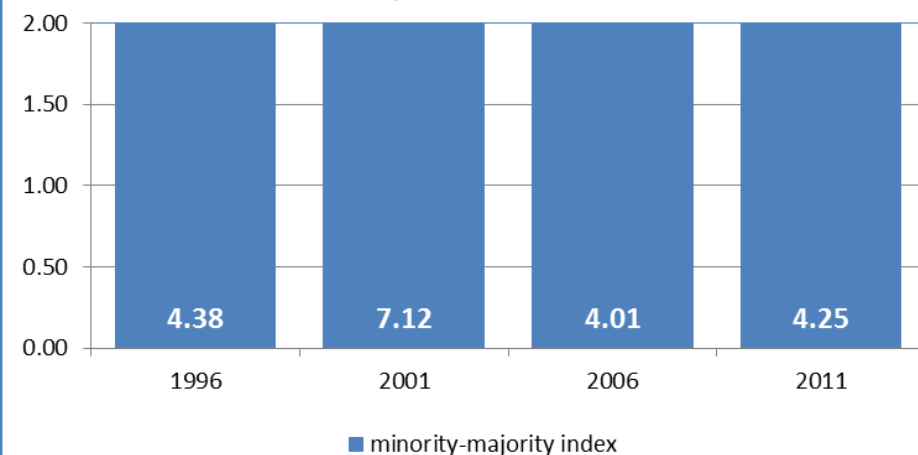
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=4.25).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously was highest in 2001 (mmi=7.12) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=4.01).
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=3.41).

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

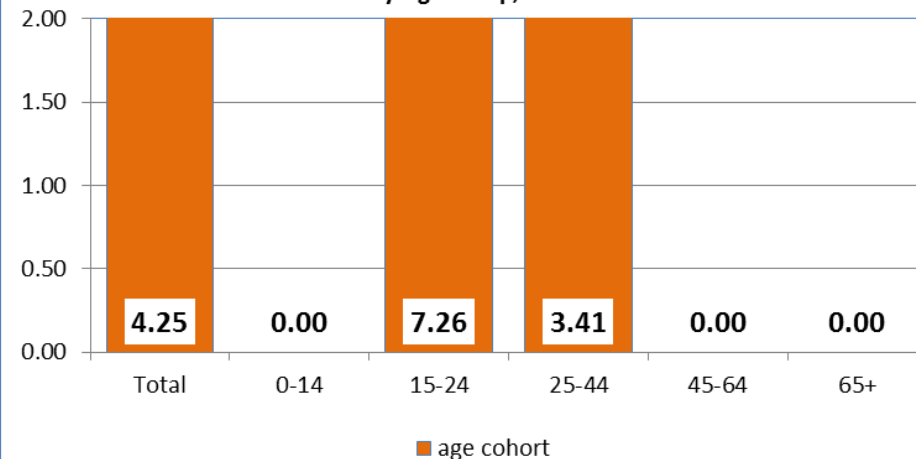
Newfoundland and Labrador – Socio-cultural Profile

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group, 2011

Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who lived in a different country 5 years ago Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who lived in a different country 5 years ago Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=4.25).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.

- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously was highest in 2001 (mmi=7.12) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=4.01).
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=3.41).

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

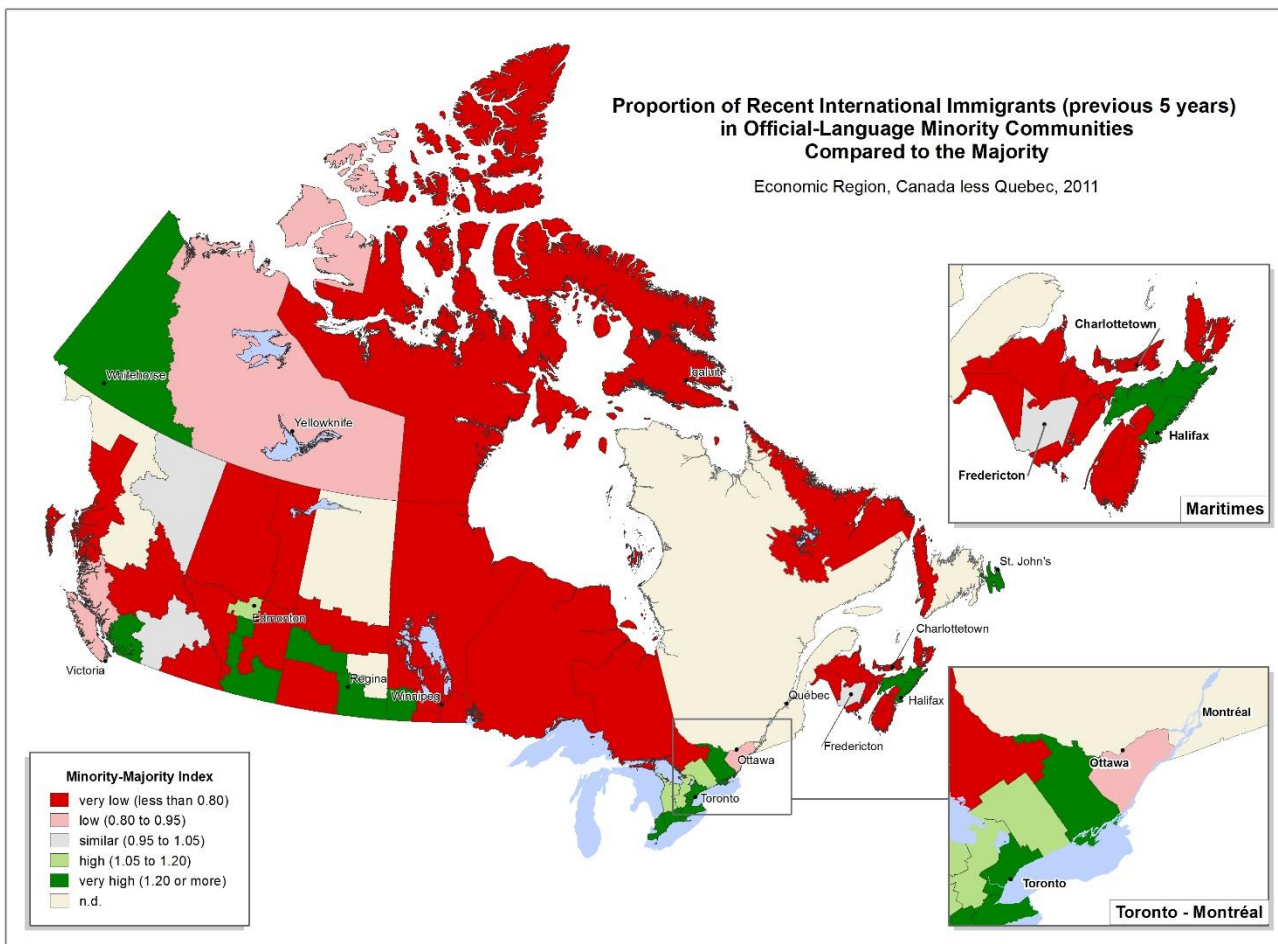
Geography	OL minority population		External migrants (in the past 5 years)		Relative indices									
	Individuals 5 years and over	Individuals 5 Years And Over (5 Years And Over) Who Lived In A Different Country Five Years Previously	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	705	40	5.7%	1.2%	↑ 4.91	↑ 1.46	↔ 1.13	↑ 1.81	↑ 7.57	↑ 1.72	↘ 0.88	--	↘ 0.90	↑ 1.55
Cape Breton (NS)	4,966	10	0.2%	1.0%	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.04	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.27	↓ 0.09	--	--	↓ 0.46	↘ 0.94
North Shore (NS)	1,585	20	1.3%	0.9%	↑ 1.37	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.25	↓ 0.40	↑ 1.68	↓ 0.59	--	--	↑ 1.37	↑ 2.76
Southern (NS)	10,636	63	0.6%	0.9%	↓ 0.64	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.79	↓ 0.28	↗ 1.19	--	↓ 0.74	↑ 1.21
Halifax (NS)	9,900	458	4.6%	3.3%	↑ 1.42	↔ 1.19	↘ 0.92	↑ 1.47	↑ 6.17	↑ 2.18	↗ 1.19	↑ 2.86	↘ 0.92	↑ 1.67
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	92,814	60	0.1%	0.6%	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.01	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.69	--	↓ 0.50	↓ 0.67
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	77,608	790	1.0%	1.9%	↓ 0.53	↓ 0.26	↓ 0.20	↓ 0.32	↑ 1.36	↑ 1.82	↓ 0.70	↑ 3.00	↓ 0.72	↑ 2.10
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,606	31	0.6%	1.5%	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.14	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.74	○ 0.99	--	--	↑ 2.05	↑ 6.38
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	7,653	138	1.8%	1.9%	○ 0.96	↓ 0.46	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.57	↑ 2.41	↑ 3.22	↗ 1.13	--	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.55
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	37,693	165	0.4%	1.5%	↓ 0.29	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.14	↓ 0.58	↓ 0.78	↓ 0.62	↑ 3.23	↓ 0.52	↓ 0.77
Atlantic Region (ATL)	256,605	1,923	0.7%	1.6%	↓ 0.47	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.24	○ 1.00	--	↘ 0.81	↑ 4.05	↓ 0.79	↑ 1.47
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,670	55	3.3%	0.8%	↑ 4.25	↘ 0.85	↓ 0.66	↗ 1.05	↑ 4.39	○ 1.00	↓ 0.71	--	○ 0.97	↑ 1.51
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,555	13	0.3%	2.2%	↓ 0.13	↓ 0.07	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.38	○ 1.00	--	--	↓ 0.19	↓ 0.74
Nova Scotia (NS)	28,995	615	2.1%	1.9%	↗ 1.09	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.67	↑ 2.83	○ 1.00	↗ 1.06	↑ 3.74	○ 1.04	↑ 1.87
New Brunswick (NB)	221,385	1,240	0.6%	1.6%	↓ 0.35	↓ 0.14	↓ 0.11	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.75	○ 1.00	↓ 0.74	↑ 4.15	↘ 0.83	↑ 1.38

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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (0.1%), Cape Breton (NS) (0.2%), and Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (0.4%) reported a lower proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously than the other

Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

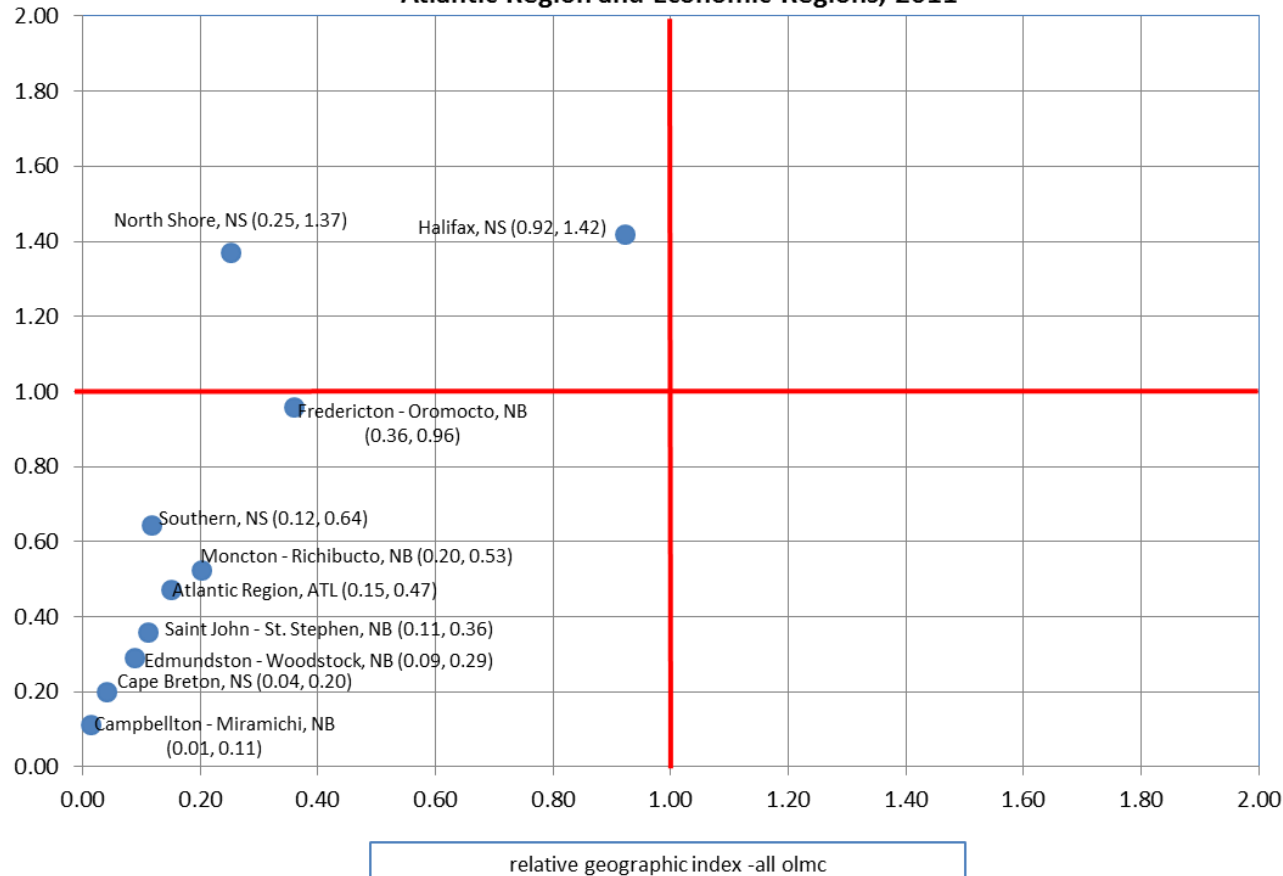
Francophones in the regions of Avalon Peninsula (NL) (5.7%), Halifax (NS) (4.6%), and Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (1.8%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.11), Prince Edward Island (0.13), and Cape Breton (0.20) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (4.91), Newfoundland and Labrador (4.25), and Halifax (1.42) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.*

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

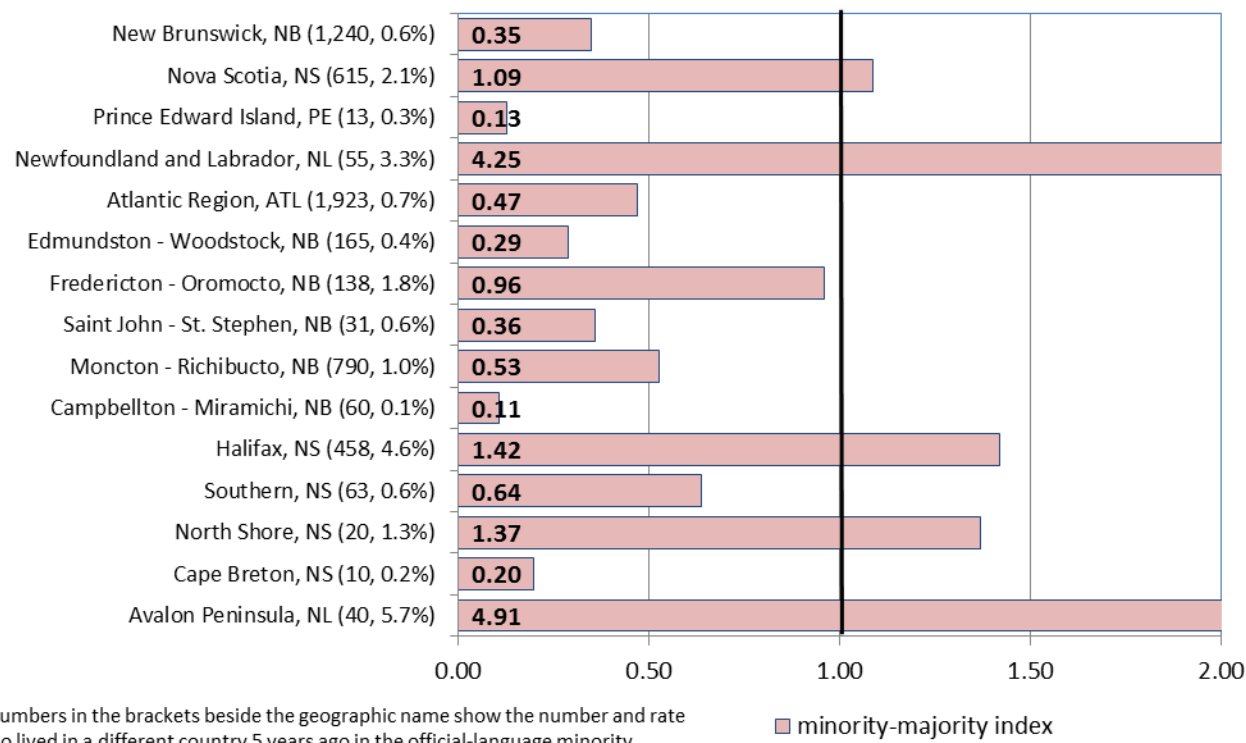
**Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over)
Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011**



- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

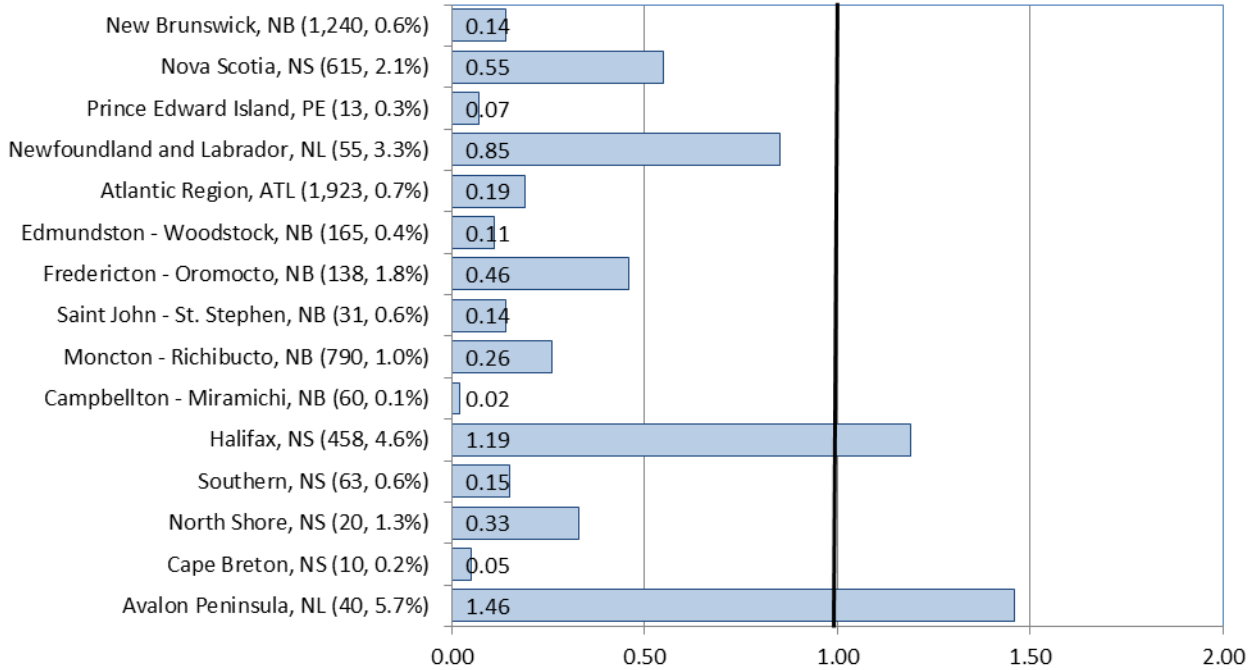
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.11), Cape Breton (0.20), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.29) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (4.91), Halifax (1.42), and North Shore (1.37) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously.*

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

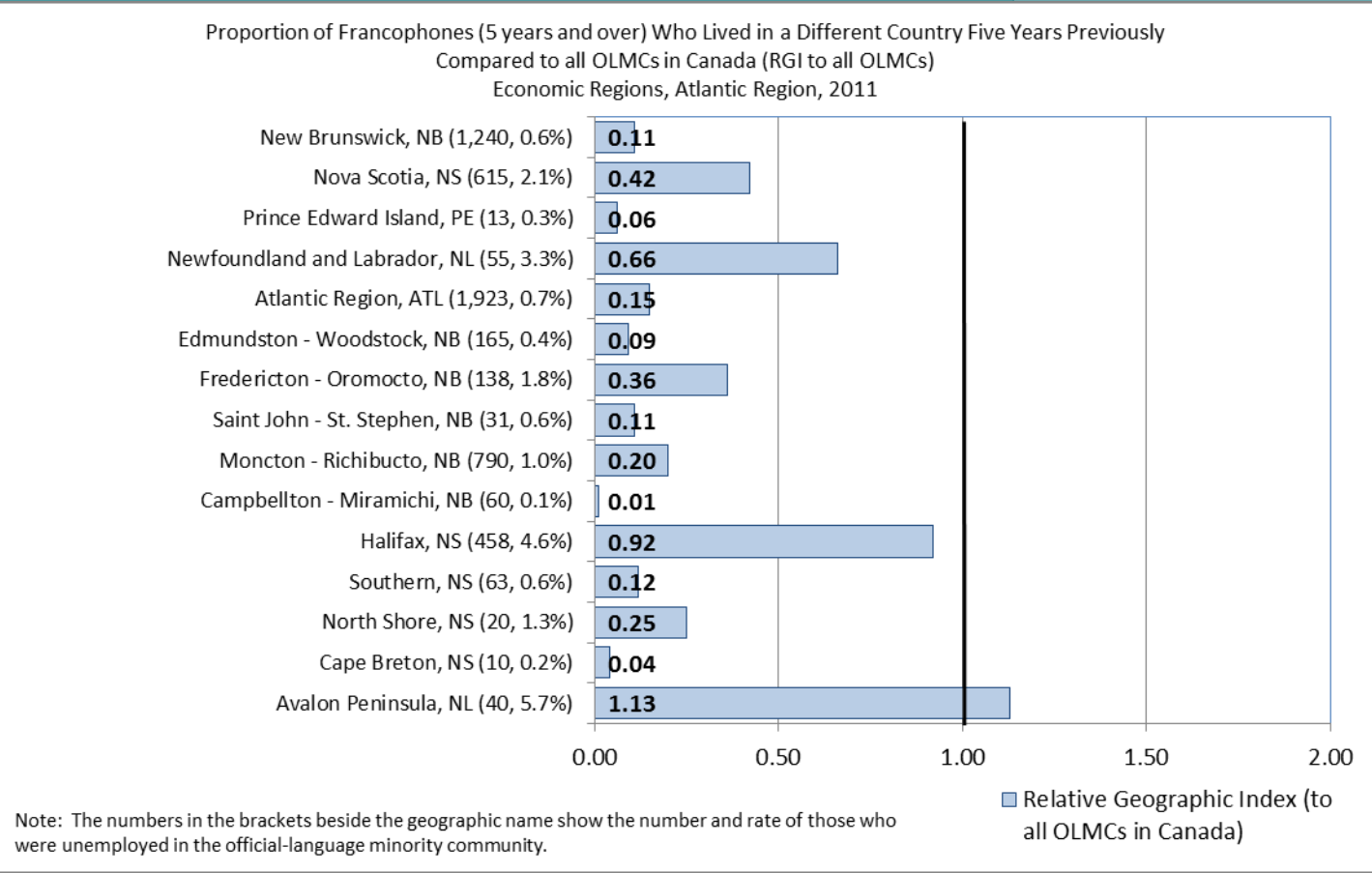


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

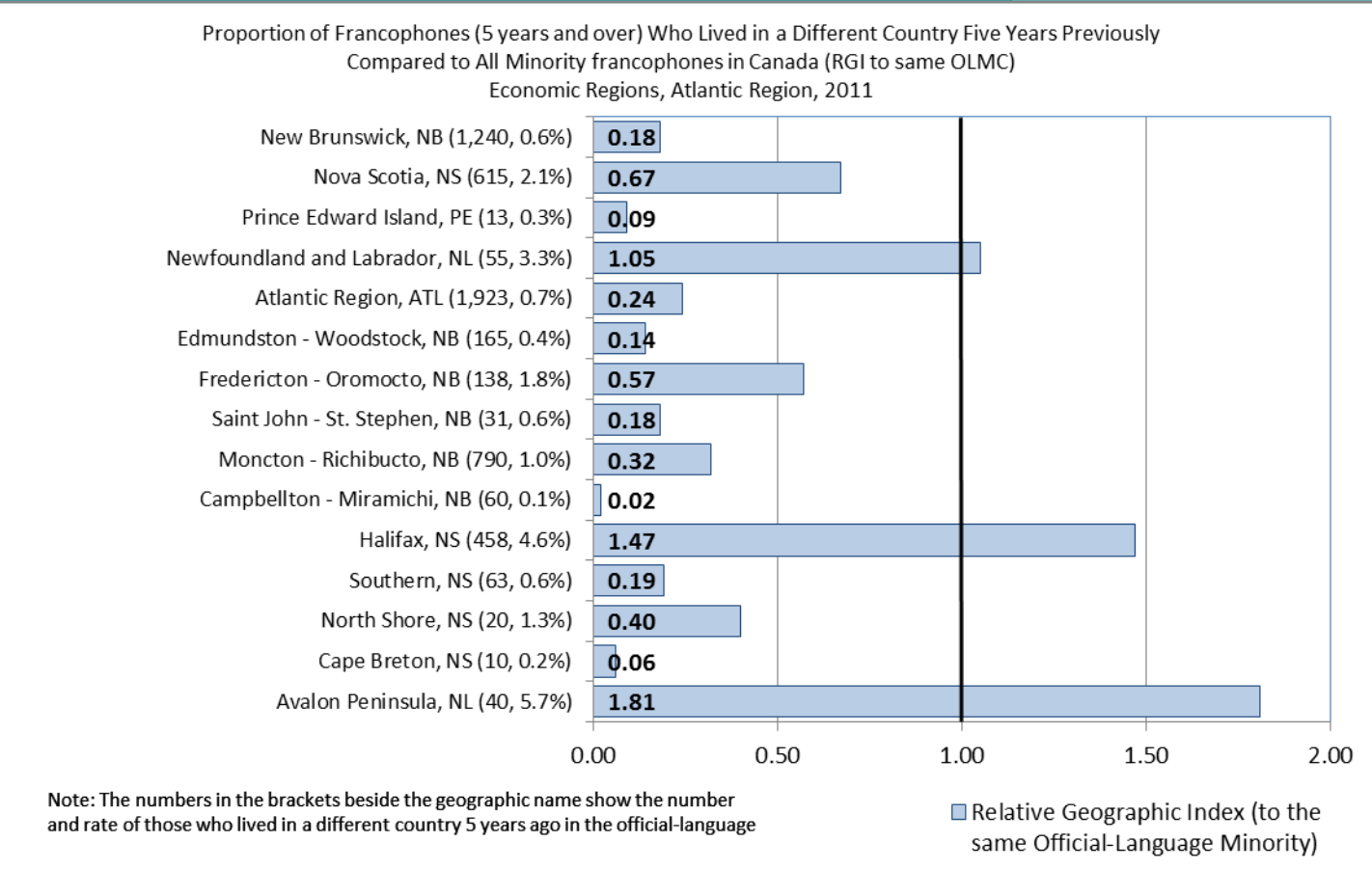
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.02), Cape Breton (0.05), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.11) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (1.46), Halifax (1.19), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.46) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.01), Cape Breton (0.04), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.09) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (1.13), Halifax (0.92), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.36) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

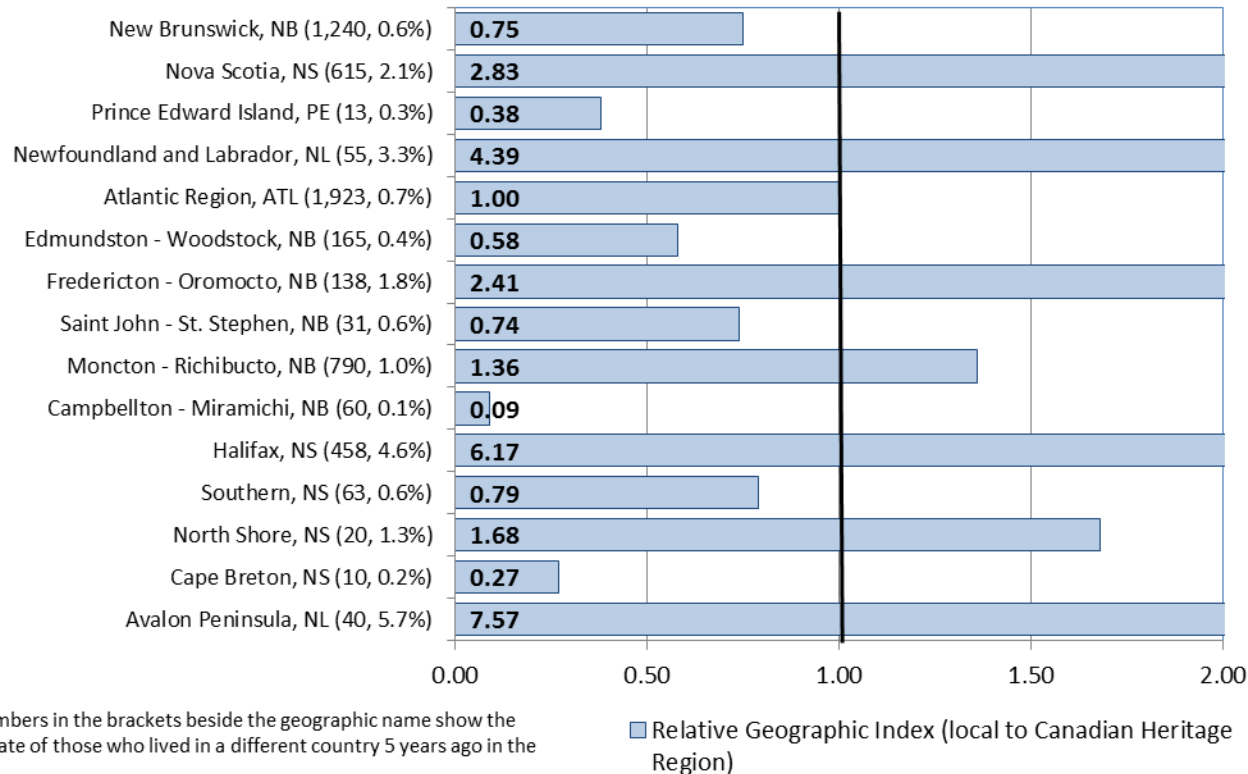
The Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the OL minority population across Canada. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.02), Cape Breton (0.06), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.14) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (1.81), Halifax (1.47), and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.57) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

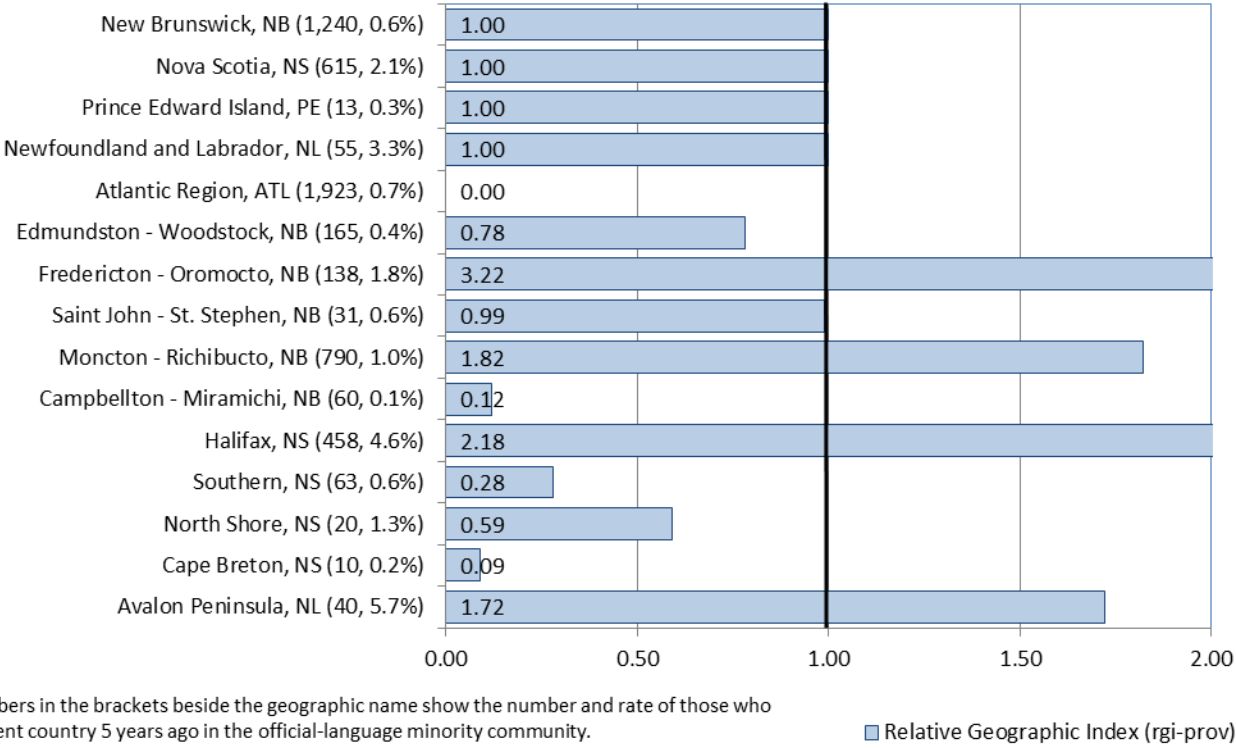
The Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) compares the value for a local OL minority population with the total OL minority population with a given language, that is, Francophone minority populations are compared with all Francophones in a minority situation across Canada and Quebec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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

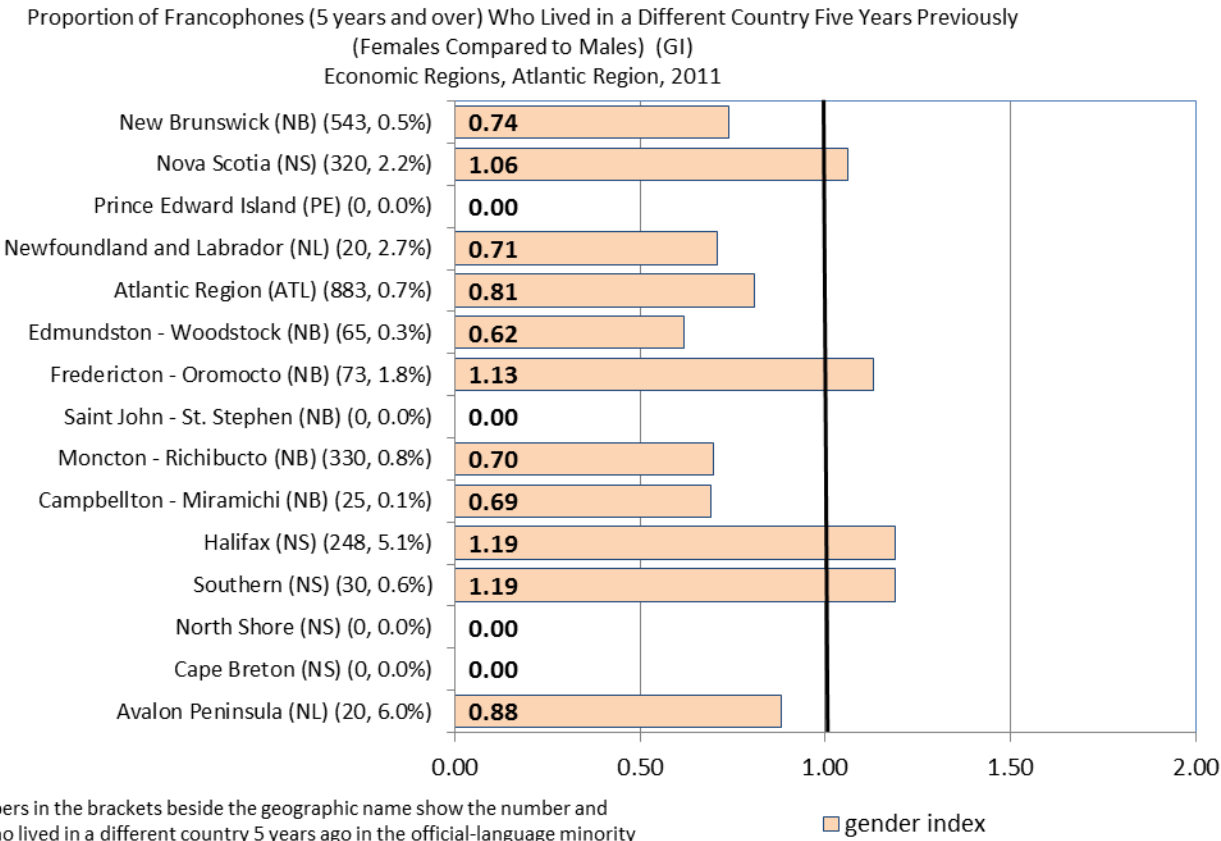


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.09), Cape Breton (0.27), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.58) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (7.57), Halifax (6.17), and Fredericton - Oromocto (2.41) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



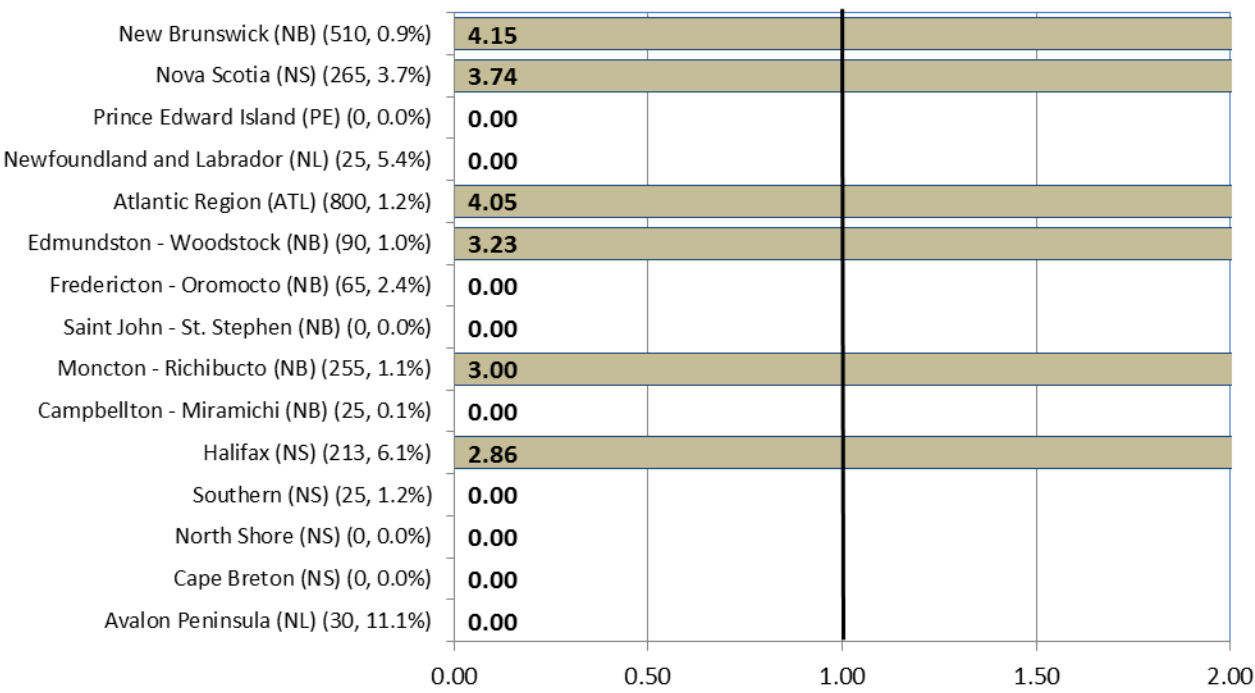
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Cape Breton (0.09), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.12), and Southern (0.28) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (3.22), Halifax (2.18), and Moncton - Richibucto (1.82) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*



- ✓ *The women in Francophone communities in Edmundston - Woodstock (0.62), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.69), and Moncton - Richibucto (0.70) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Southern (1.19), Halifax (1.19), and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.13) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

**Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**

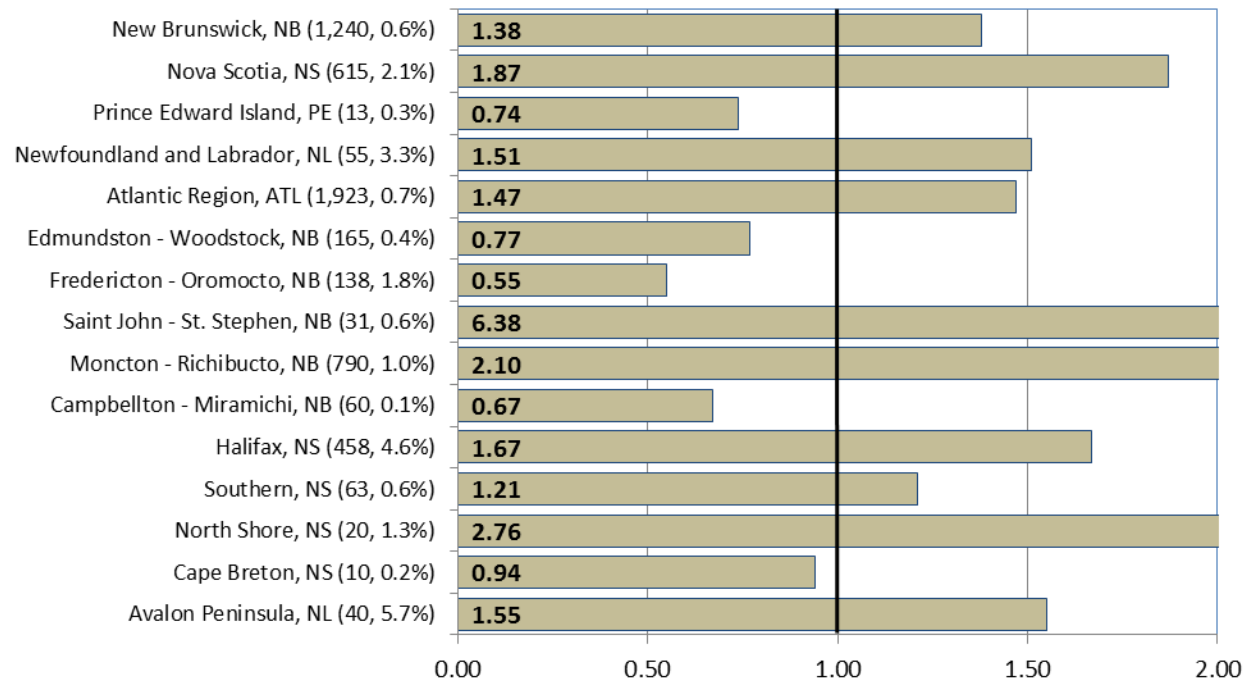


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community. ■ intergenerational index

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Halifax (2.86), Moncton - Richibucto (3.00), and Edmundston - Woodstock (3.23) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Edmundston - Woodstock (3.23), Moncton - Richibucto (3.00), and Halifax (2.86) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language minority community.

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Fredericton - Oromocto (0.55), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.67), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.77) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Saint John - St. Stephen (6.38), North Shore (2.76), and Moncton - Richibucto (2.10) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Interprovincial and International In-Migrants (previous 5 years)

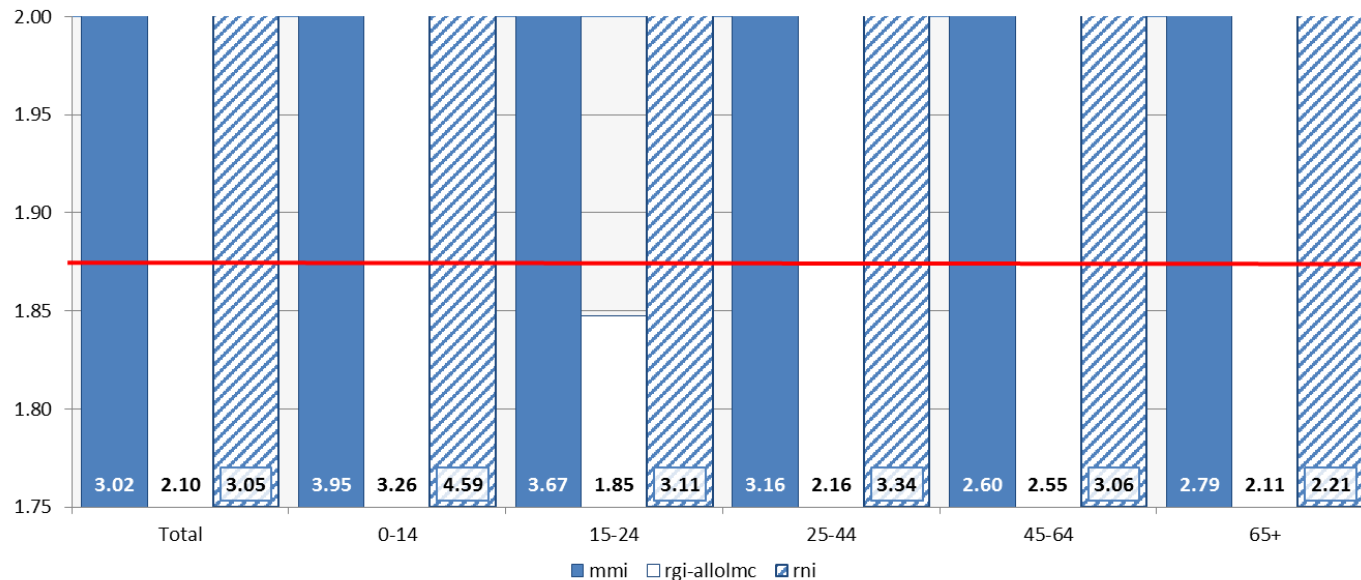
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996-2011

Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	1,670	58	120	465	660	360
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (#)	338	20	30	175	75	15
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	20.2%	34.5%	25.0%	37.6%	11.4%	4.2%
	OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	6.7%	8.7%	6.8%	11.9%	4.4%	1.5%
	Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	6.6%	7.5%	8.1%	11.3%	3.7%	1.9%
	Minority-majority index	3.02	3.95	3.67	3.16	2.60	2.79
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	3.05	4.59	3.11	3.34	3.06	2.21
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.10	3.26	1.85	2.16	2.55	2.11
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	2.22	2.59	2.11	2.19	2.43	1.90
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	3.86	5.32	3.67	3.81	3.87	2.65
	Gender index	1.31	female (22.7%)			male (17.3%)	
	Intergenerational index	3.31					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.74	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.39	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.70	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	19.1%	39.1%	18.4%	35.0%	10.6%	3.0%
	Minority-majority index	3.20	4.89	3.73	3.34	3.01	1.63
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	1.99	4.08	1.39	2.10	2.24	1.33
2001	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%
	Minority-majority index	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.16
1996	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	2.44	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago (%)	27.2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	7.66	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	3.02	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador, 338 (20.2%) lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=3.02) and was much higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=2.10).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.31 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 3.31 which means that the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

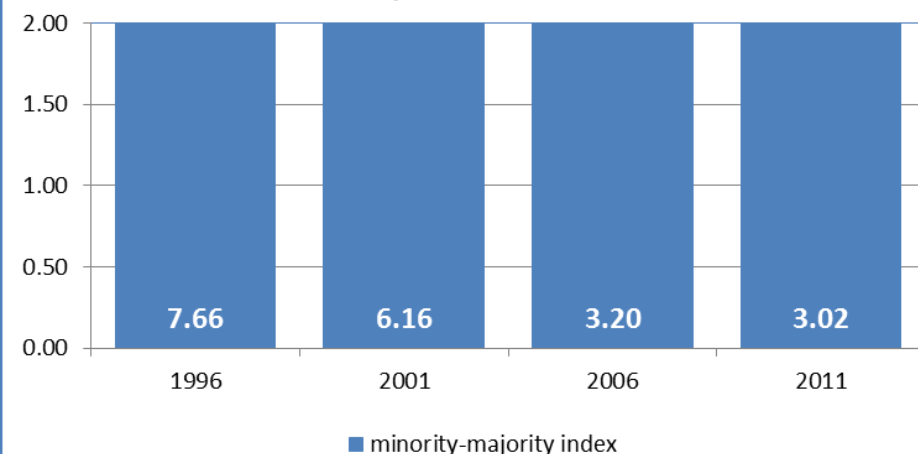
Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador, (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



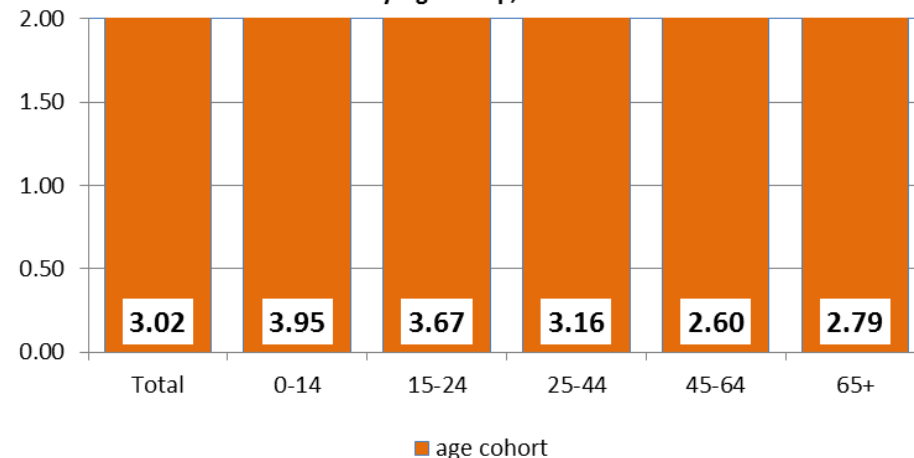
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=3.02).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was highest in 1996 (mmi=7.66) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=3.02).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=3.16).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=2.60).

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

Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region ($mmi=3.02$).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was highest in 1996 ($mmi=7.66$) and lowest in 2011 ($mmi=3.02$).

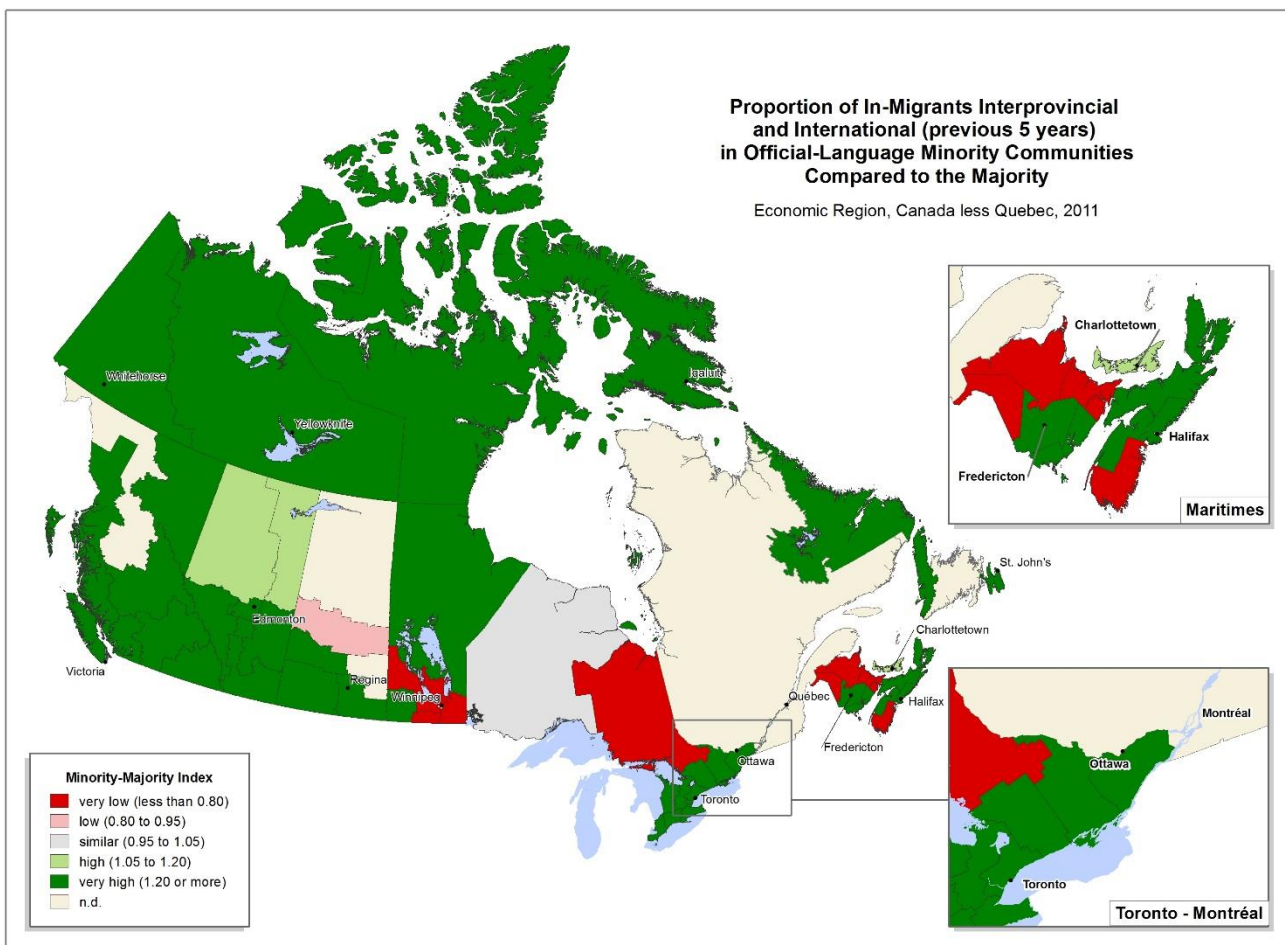
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 0-14 age cohort and smallest in the 45-64 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group ($mmi=3.16$).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group ($mmi=2.60$).

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

Geography	OL minority population		Migrants from another province or country (in the past 5 years)		Relative indices									
	Individuals 5 years and over	Individuals 5 Years And Over (5 Years And Over) Who Lived Outside The Province Of Residence 5 Years Ago	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	705	215	30.5%	6.9%	↑4.45	↑4.59	↑3.17	↑3.35	↑5.82	↑1.51	↑1.15	↑2.45	↓0.69	↑1.31
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	778	60	7.7%	6.2%	↑1.24	↑1.16	↓0.80	↓0.85	↑1.47	↓0.38	--	--	↓0.20	↓0.31
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,556	458	10.1%	9.2%	↑1.09	↑1.51	○1.04	↑1.10	↑1.92	○0.96	↑1.15	↑3.92	↓0.59	↓0.72
Cape Breton (NS)	4,966	350	7.0%	4.3%	↑1.64	↑1.06	↓0.73	↓0.77	↑1.35	↓0.57	↑1.56	↑5.21	↑1.60	↑2.05
North Shore (NS)	1,585	225	14.2%	5.4%	↑2.61	↑2.14	↑1.47	↑1.56	↑2.71	↑1.16	↑4.26	↑1.31	↑1.27	↑1.53
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,878	450	24.0%	7.8%	↑3.06	↑3.61	↑2.49	↑2.63	↑4.57	↑1.95	↓0.79	↑5.50	↓0.65	↓0.70
Southern (NS)	10,636	293	2.8%	4.8%	↓0.57	↓0.41	↓0.29	↓0.30	↓0.53	↓0.22	↓0.72	↑3.27	↓0.86	↑1.14
Halifax (NS)	9,900	2,150	21.7%	10.6%	↑2.05	↑3.27	↑2.26	↑2.39	↑4.15	↑1.77	○1.00	↑5.30	↓0.79	↓0.87
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	92,814	2,600	2.8%	5.1%	↓0.55	↓0.42	↓0.29	↓0.31	↓0.53	↓0.68	↑0.81	↑3.12	○1.01	↑1.10
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	77,608	3,620	4.7%	9.2%	↓0.51	↓0.70	↓0.48	↓0.51	↓0.89	↑1.14	↑0.89	↑2.41	↑1.21	↑1.28
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,606	431	7.7%	5.8%	↑1.32	↑1.16	↓0.80	↓0.84	↑1.47	↑1.88	↓0.75	↑2.00	↑1.42	↑1.81
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	7,653	1,225	16.0%	10.1%	↑1.59	↑2.41	↑1.66	↑1.76	↑3.06	↑3.91	↓0.94	↑7.74	↓0.82	↓0.82
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	37,693	1,105	2.9%	5.0%	↓0.59	↓0.44	↓0.30	↓0.32	↓0.56	↓0.72	↓0.75	↑2.19	↑1.08	○0.95
Atlantic Region (ATL)	256,605	13,443	5.2%	7.5%	↓0.70	↓0.79	↓0.54	↓0.58	○1.00	--	↑0.91	↑3.36	↓0.84	↑1.07
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,670	338	20.2%	6.7%	↑3.02	↑3.05	↑2.10	↑2.22	↑3.86	○1.00	↑1.31	↑3.31	↓0.39	↓0.74
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,555	475	10.4%	9.2%	↑1.13	↑1.57	↑1.08	↑1.15	↑1.99	○1.00	↑1.13	↑3.96	↓0.60	↓0.74
Nova Scotia (NS)	28,995	3,560	12.3%	7.7%	↑1.59	↑1.85	↑1.28	↑1.35	↑2.34	○1.00	○0.98	↑5.04	○0.95	↑1.12
New Brunswick (NB)	221,385	9,070	4.1%	7.5%	↓0.54	↓0.62	↓0.43	↓0.45	↓0.78	○1.00	↓0.87	↑2.97	○1.03	↑1.14

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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southern (NS) (2.8%), Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (2.8%), and Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (2.9%) reported a lower proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Avalon Peninsula (NL) (30.5%), Annapolis Valley (NS) (24.0%), and Halifax (NS) (21.7%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.



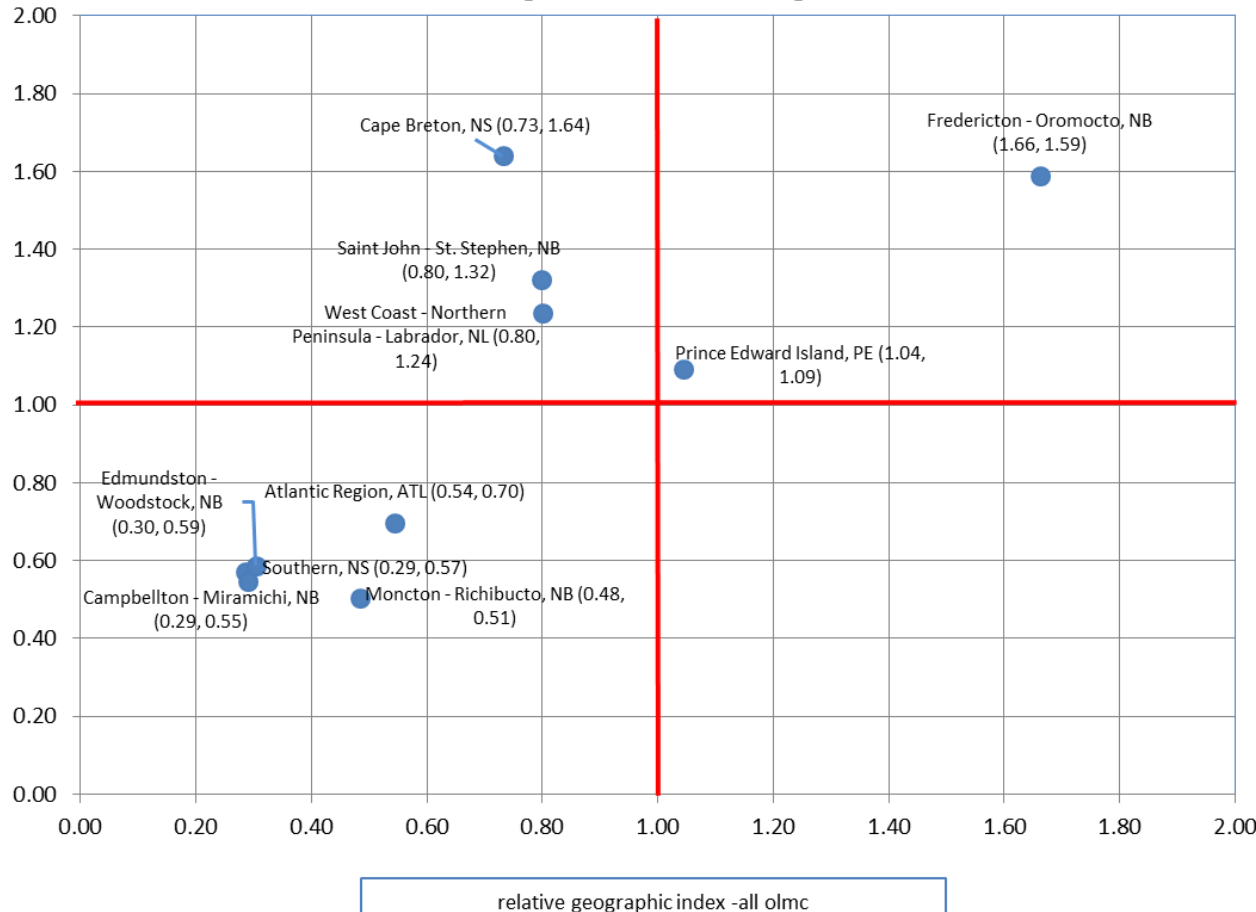
Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, August 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 12 000 000 and 1 : 10 000 000. The Minority-Majority Index compares the value for the minority community with that of the majority community. Economic regions with less than 400 OLMC are shown as n.d. on the map. First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a derived variable based on the responses to language questions in the Census of Canada.

Canada

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Moncton - Richibucto (0.51), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.55), and Southern (0.57) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (4.45), Annapolis Valley (3.06), and North Shore (2.61) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.*

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

**Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over)
Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011**

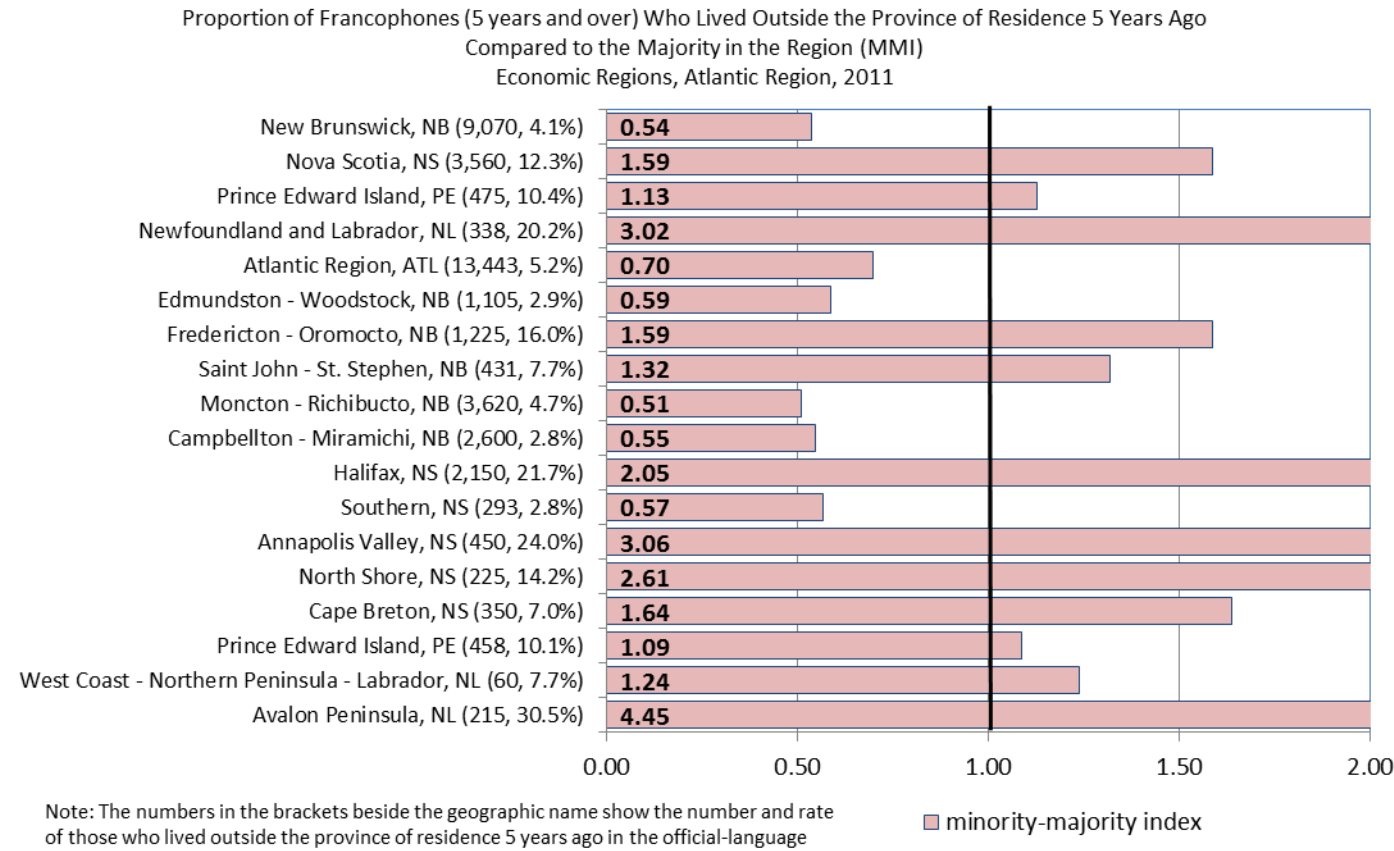


minority-majority index

relative geographic index - all olmc

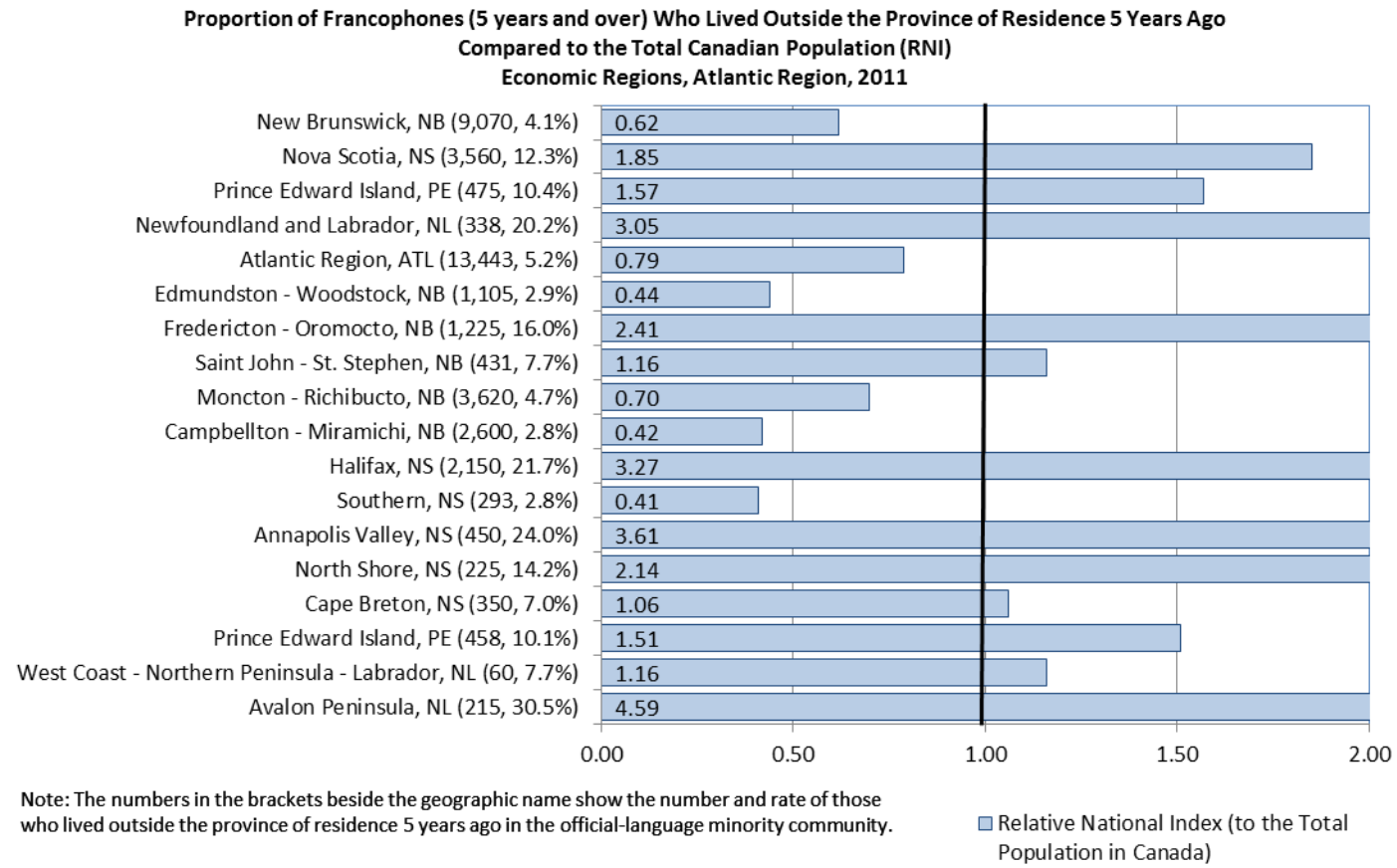
- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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



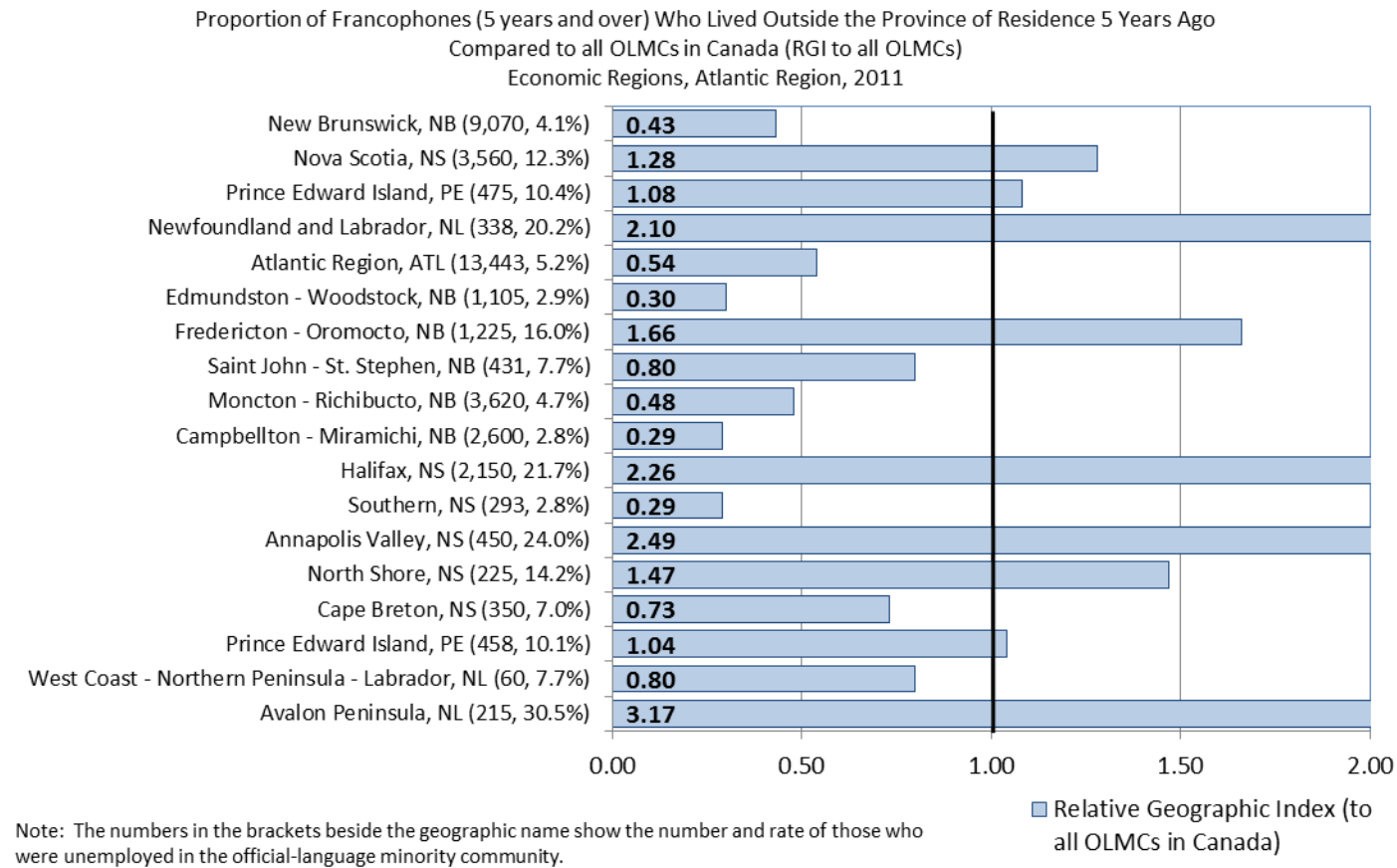
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Moncton - Richibucto (0.51), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.55), and Southern (0.57) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (4.45), Annapolis Valley (3.06), and North Shore (2.61) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.*

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



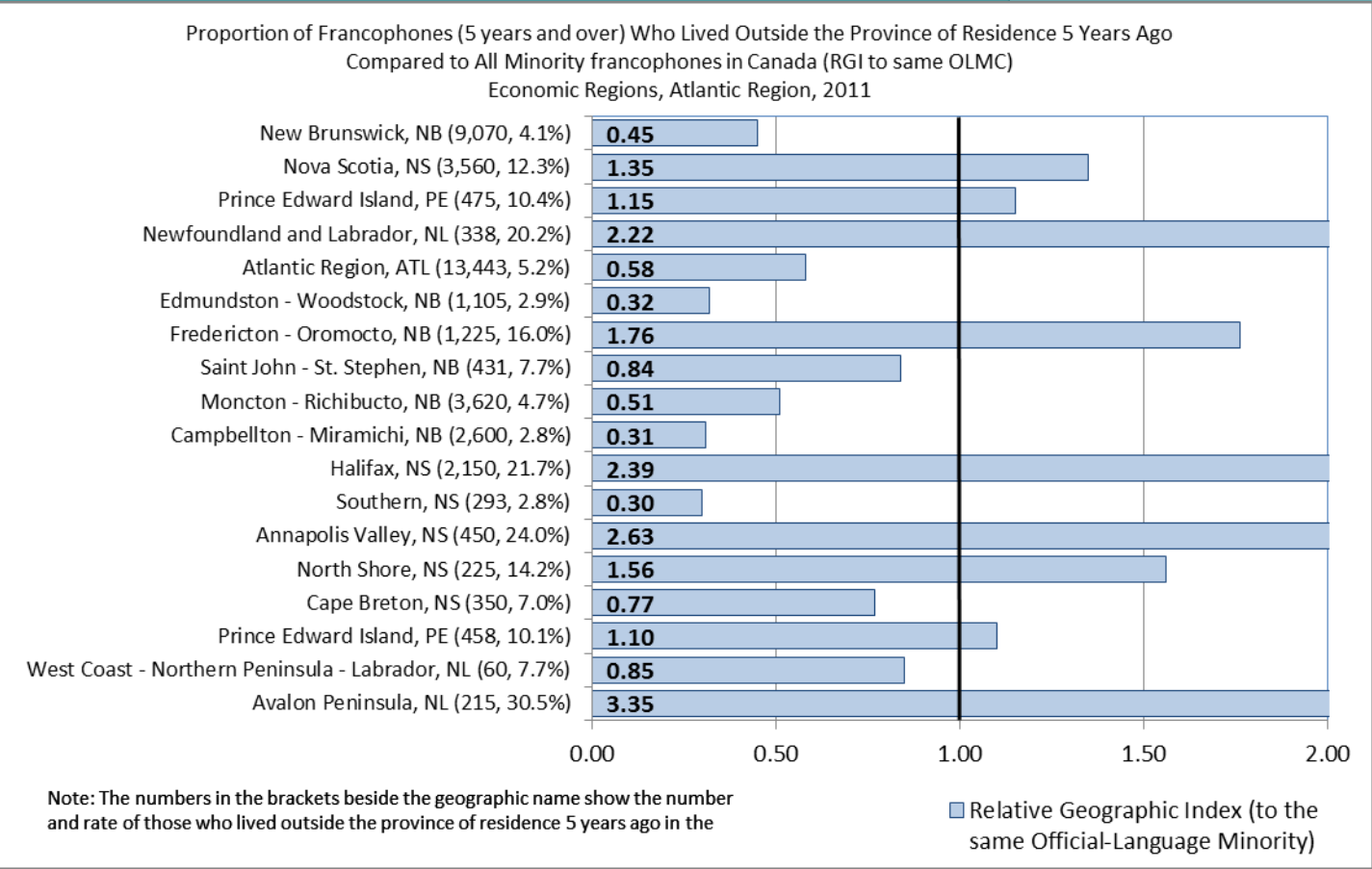
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southern (0.41), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.42), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.44) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (4.59), Annapolis Valley (3.61), and Halifax (3.27) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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



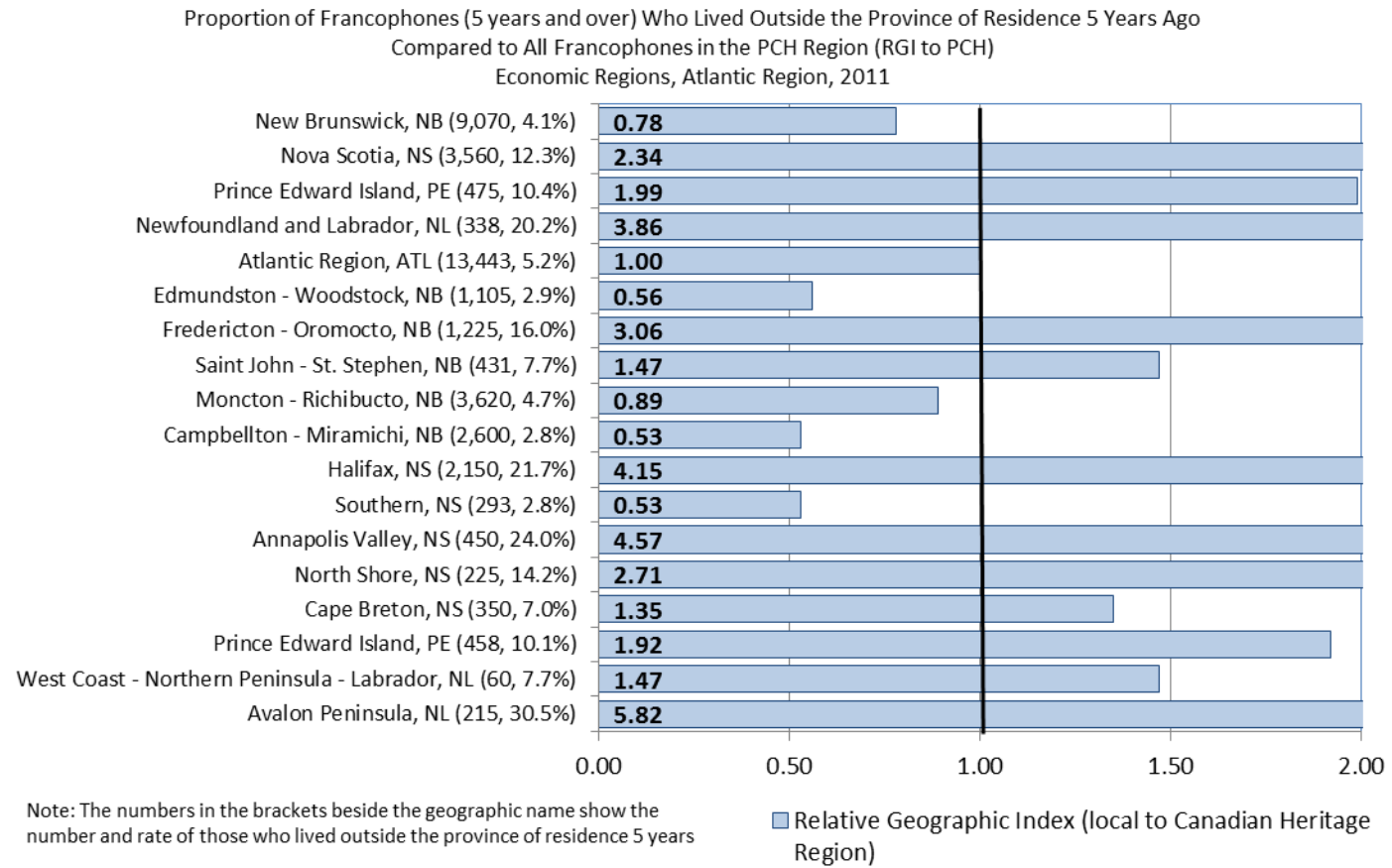
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southern (0.29), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.29), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.30) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (3.17), Annapolis Valley (2.49), and Halifax (2.26) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

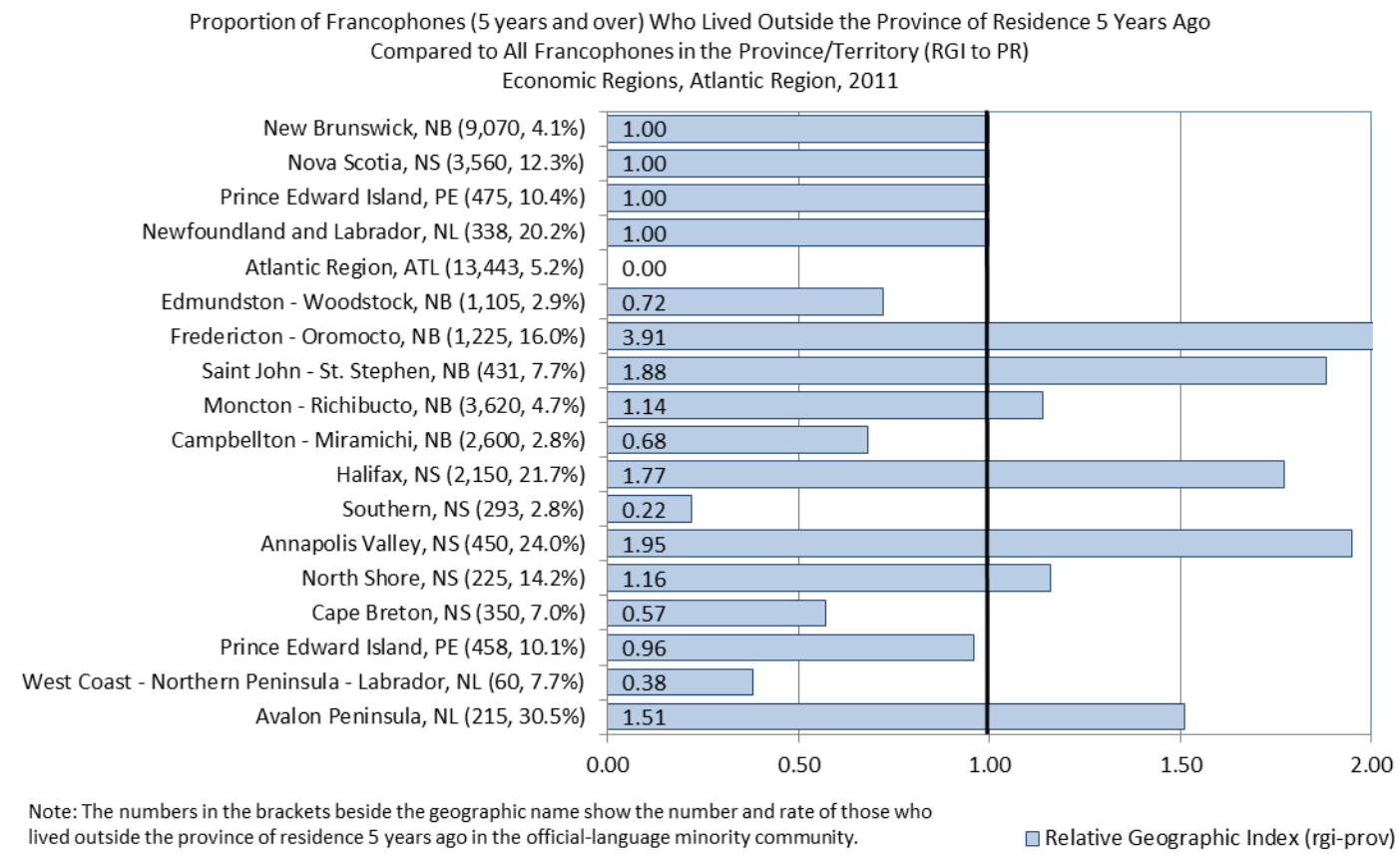


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southern (0.30), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.31), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.32) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (3.35), Annapolis Valley (2.63), and Halifax (2.39) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

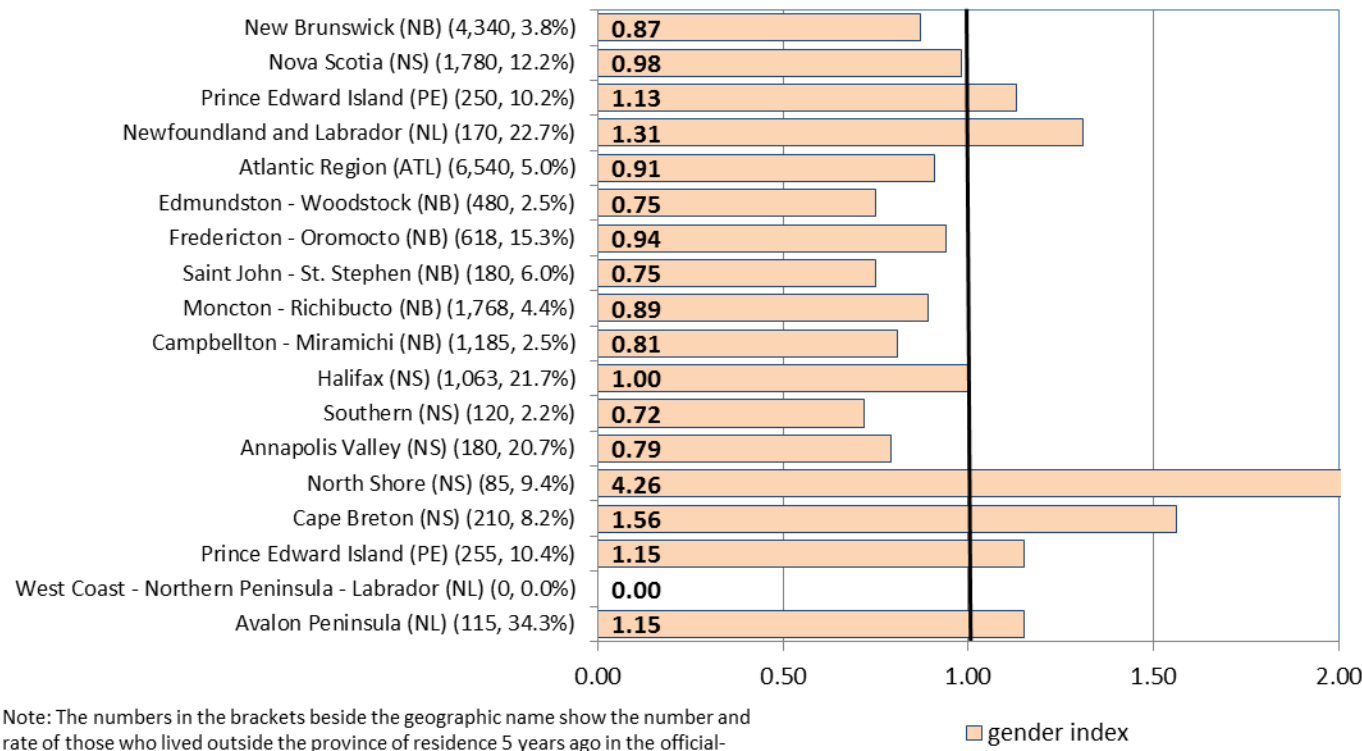


- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southern (0.53), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.53), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.56) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (5.82), Annapolis Valley (4.57), and Halifax (4.15) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*



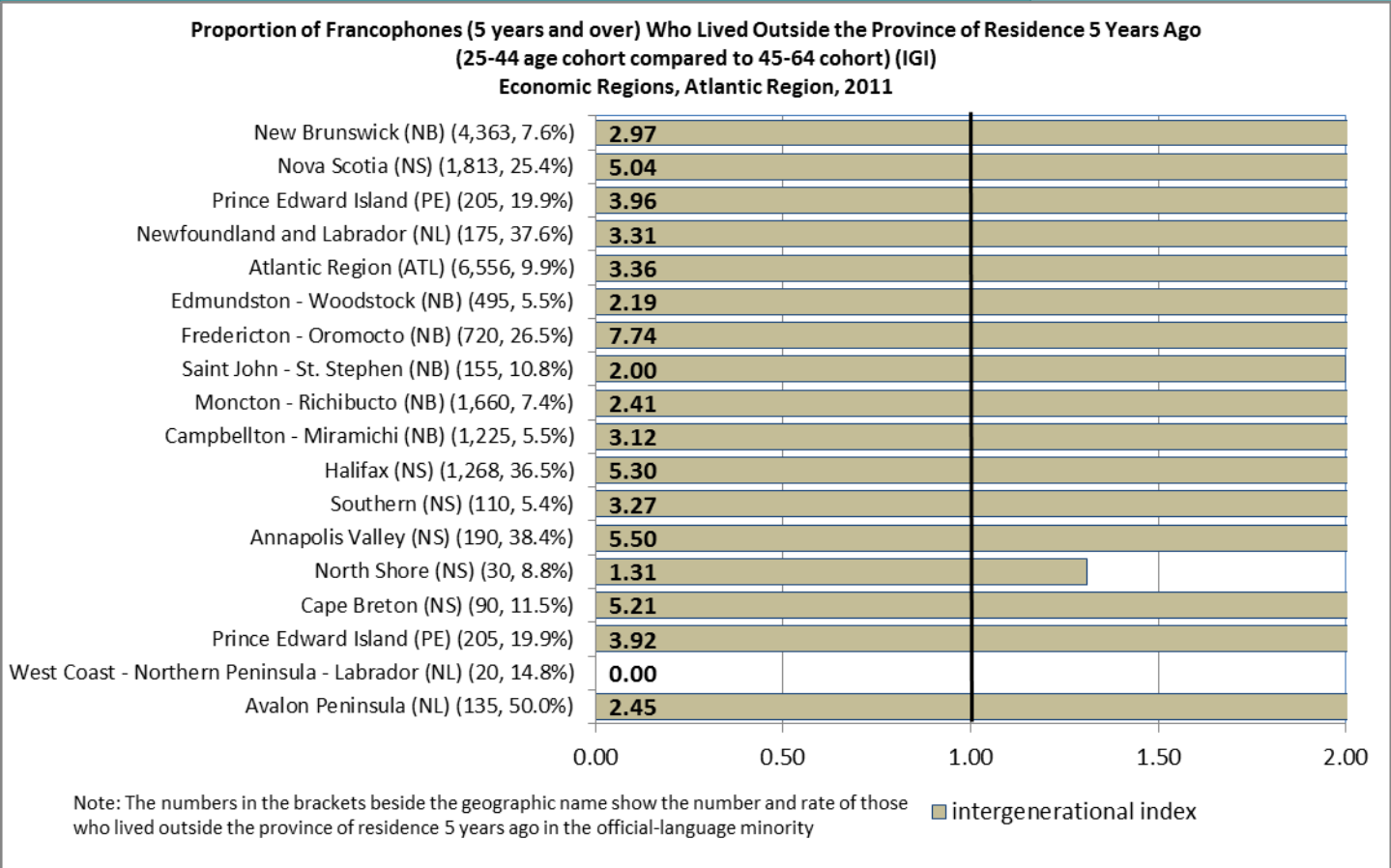
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southern (0.22), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.38), and Cape Breton (0.57) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (3.91), Annapolis Valley (1.95), and Saint John - St. Stephen (1.88) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
(Females Compared to Males) (GI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



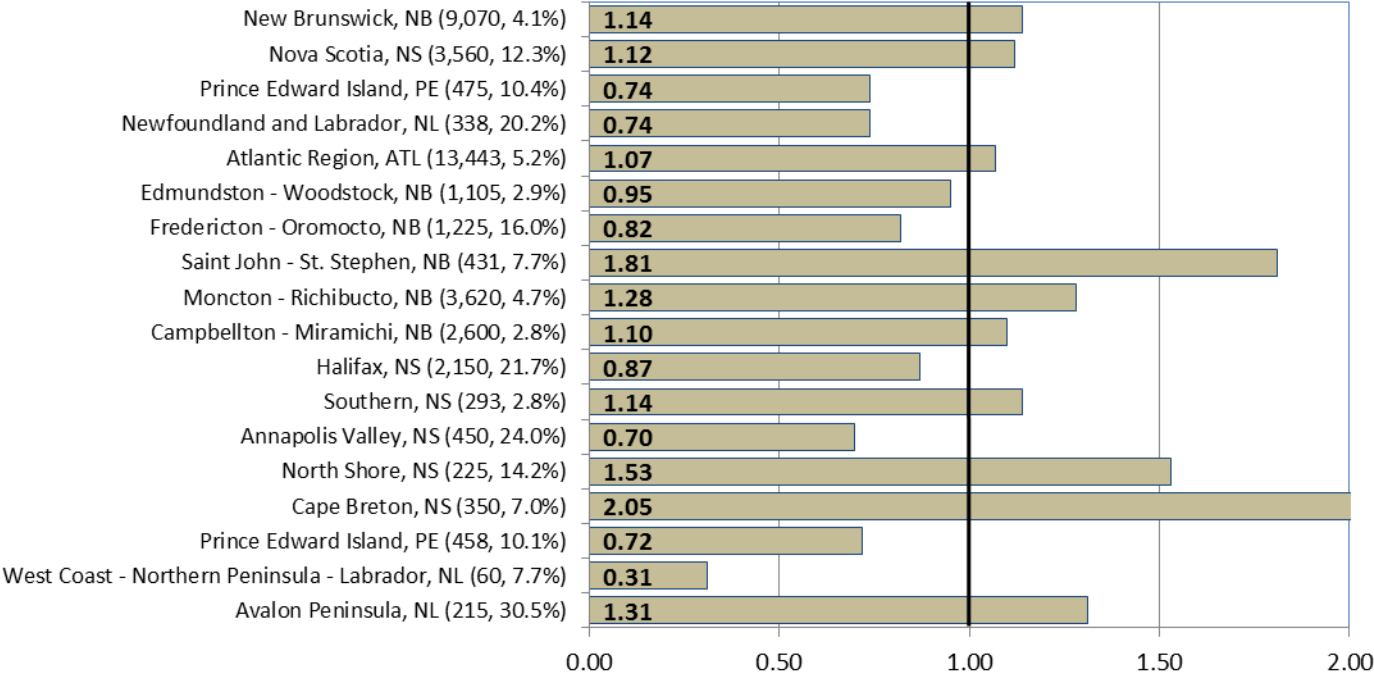
- ✓ *The women in Francophone communities in Southern (0.72), Saint John - St. Stephen (0.75), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.75) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of North Shore (4.26), Cape Breton (1.56), and Prince Edward Island (1.15) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in North Shore (1.31), Saint John - St. Stephen (2.00), and Edmundston - Woodstock (2.19) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (7.74), Annapolis Valley (5.50), and Halifax (5.30) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-language minority

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.31), Annapolis Valley (0.70), and Prince Edward Island (0.72) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cape Breton (2.05), Saint John - St. Stephen (1.81), and North Shore (1.53) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Visible minorities

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996-2011

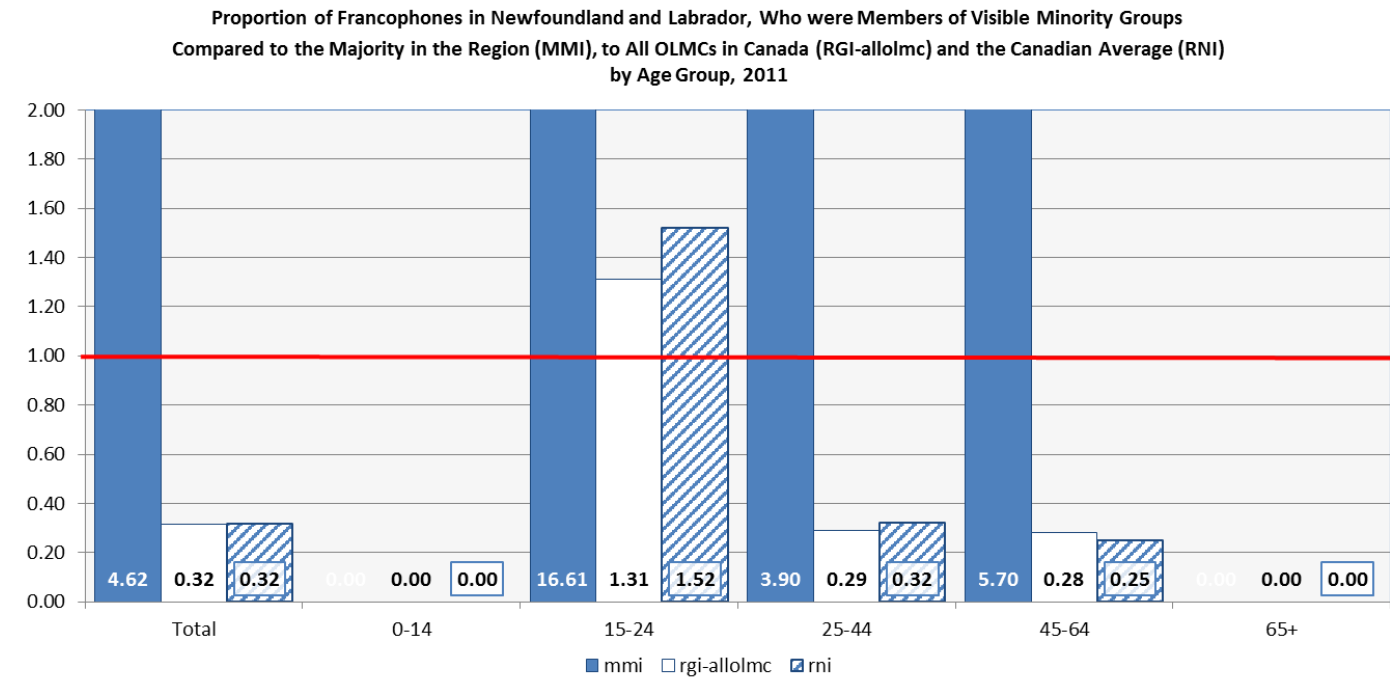
Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	OL minority - total population	1,733	123	120	468	658	360
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (#)	105	0	40	35	25	0
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	6.1%	0.0%	33.3%	7.5%	3.8%	0.0%
	OL majority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	1.3%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	0.7%	0.5%
	Canadian population - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	19.1%	24.1%	21.9%	23.2%	15.1%	10.6%
	Minority-majority index	4.62	0.00	16.61	3.90	5.70	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.32	0.00	1.52	0.32	0.25	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.32	0.00	1.31	0.29	0.28	0.00
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.62	0.00	1.89	0.59	0.74	0.00
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	4.89	0.00	11.44	4.22	8.95	0.00
	Gender index	0.45	female (2.6%)			male (5.7%)	
	Intergenerational index	1.97					
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	3.44	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.78	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.98	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2006	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	3.3%	8.0%	4.6%	1.8%	0.7%	3.0%
	Minority-majority index	2.53	5.27	3.14	1.52	0.84	5.23
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.18	0.39	0.22	0.09	0.06	0.48
2001	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	3.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	4.05	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.23	#N/A	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	1.8%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Minority-majority index	2.60	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.16	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

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

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador, 105 (6.1%) were members of a visible minority group.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=4.62) but was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.32).
- ✓ The gender index was 0.45 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ The intergenerational index was 1.97 which means that the total population who were members of visible minority groups in the 25-44 age group was much higher than that of the 45-64 age group in 2011.

Newfoundland and Labrador – Socio-cultural Profile

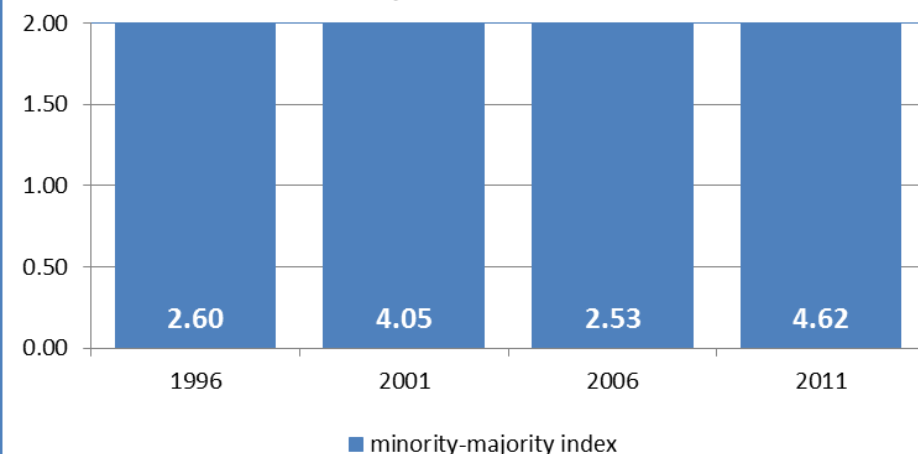
Visible Minorities in OLMCs
Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada
and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



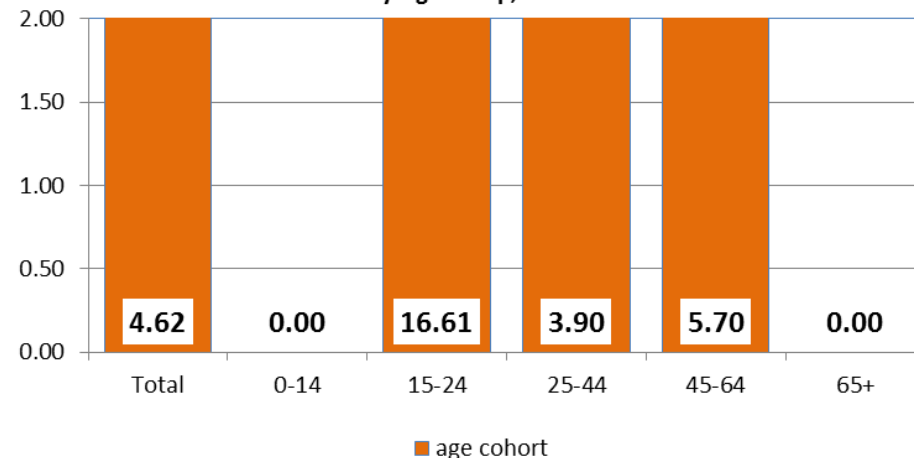
- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=4.62).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were members of visible minority groups was highest in 2011 (mmi=4.62) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=2.53).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=3.90).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=5.70).

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

Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were members of a visible minority group Compared to the Majority in the Region by Year, 1996-2011



Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were members of a visible minority group Compared to the Majority in the Region by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=4.62).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups grew over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ For the 1996-2011 period, the minority-majority index for Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador who were members of visible minority groups was highest in 2011 (mmi=4.62) and lowest in 2006 (mmi=2.53).
- ✓ When we consider the minority-majority index for age groups in 2011, the gap between the two linguistic groups was largest in the 15-24 age cohort and smallest in the 0-14 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=3.90).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much higher than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=5.70).

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

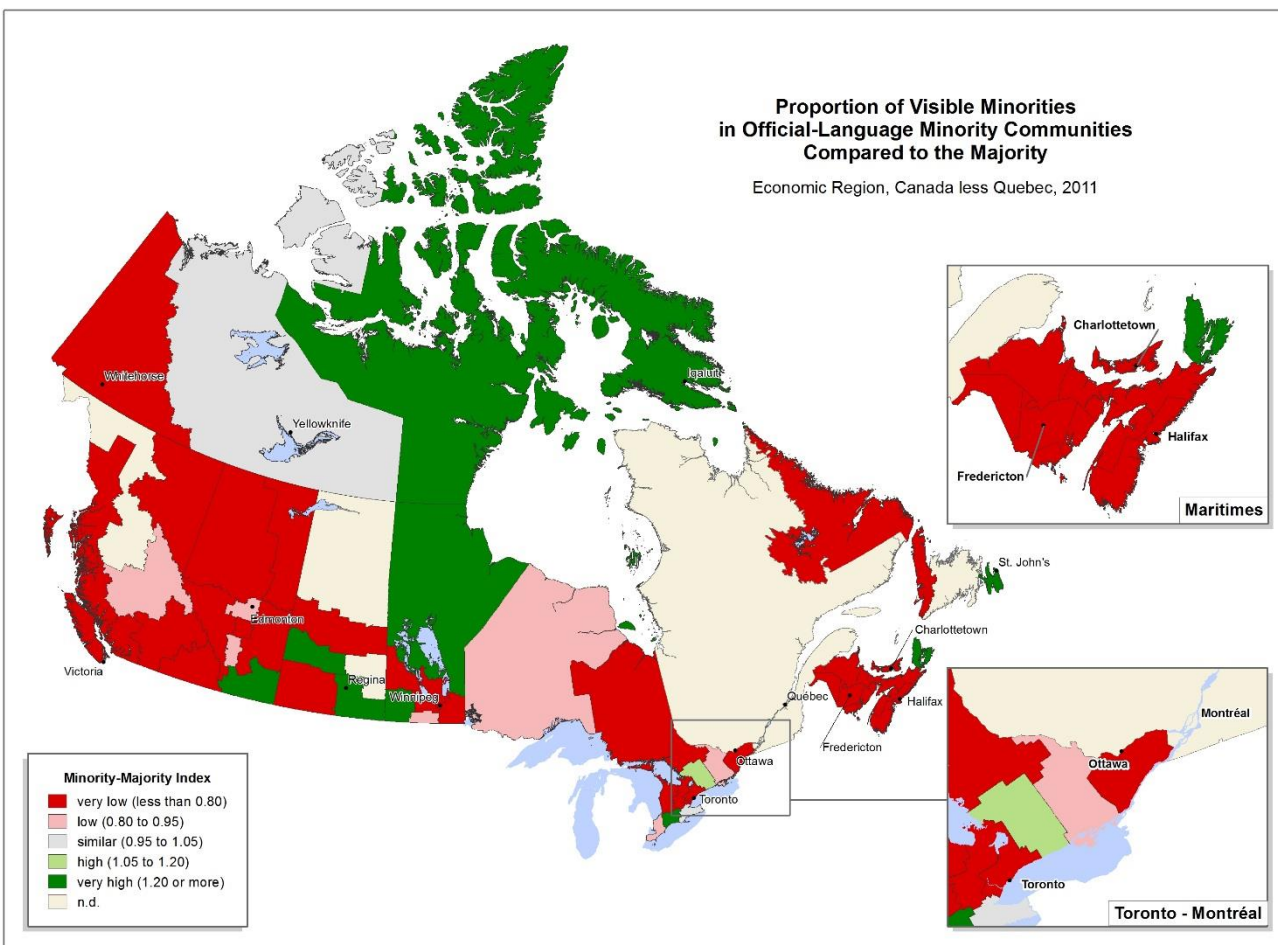
Geography	OL minority population		Visible minority		Relative indices									
	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Members Of Visible Minority Groups	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi-same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter-gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	755	103	13.6%	1.9%	↑ 7.14	↓ 0.72	↓ 0.71	↑ 1.40	↑ 11.01	↑ 2.25	↓ 0.41	--	↑ 1.53	↑ 2.95
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,665	70	1.5%	2.7%	↓ 0.56	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.15	↑ 1.21	○ 1.03	--	--	↑ 1.73	↑ 4.00
Cape Breton (NS)	5,076	148	2.9%	1.9%	↑ 1.52	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.15	↓ 0.30	↑ 2.35	↓ 0.91	↓ 0.77	--	↑ 7.80	↑ 13.83
North Shore (NS)	1,630	20	1.2%	2.6%	↓ 0.48	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.13	○ 0.99	↓ 0.38	--	--	↑ 1.90	↑ 2.73
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,953	30	1.5%	2.4%	↓ 0.65	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.16	↑ 1.24	↓ 0.48	--	--	↓ 0.91	↑ 1.14
Southern (NS)	10,979	25	0.2%	2.7%	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.01	↓ 0.01	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.07	--	--	↓ 0.54	↓ 0.79
Halifax (NS)	10,203	710	7.0%	9.0%	↓ 0.77	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.71	↑ 5.62	↑ 2.18	○ 1.00	↑ 3.59	↑ 2.03	↑ 2.81
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,549	288	0.3%	1.6%	↓ 0.18	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.02	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.24	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.70	↑ 1.79	↓ 0.81	↑ 1.73
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	81,518	1,410	1.7%	3.2%	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.09	↓ 0.18	↑ 1.40	↑ 1.83	↓ 0.77	↑ 7.76	↑ 2.01	↑ 6.12
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,743	71	1.2%	3.0%	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.13	○ 1.00	↑ 1.31	↓ 0.57	--	↑ 4.12	↑ 7.32
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	8,228	183	2.2%	3.6%	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.12	↓ 0.23	↑ 1.80	↑ 2.35	↑ 1.07	↑ 3.74	○ 0.99	↑ 1.52
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,391	205	0.5%	1.2%	↓ 0.44	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.03	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.42	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.62	↓ 0.67	↓ 0.90	↑ 2.45
Atlantic Region (ATL)	267,694	3,316	1.2%	3.5%	↓ 0.36	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.06	↓ 0.13	○ 1.00	--	↓ 0.81	↑ 4.18	↑ 2.12	↑ 3.46
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,733	105	6.1%	1.3%	↑ 4.62	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.32	↓ 0.62	↑ 4.89	○ 1.00	↓ 0.45	↑ 1.97	↑ 1.77	↑ 3.44
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	68	1.5%	2.7%	↓ 0.55	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.08	↓ 0.15	↑ 1.18	○ 1.00	--	--	↑ 1.88	↑ 4.31
Nova Scotia (NS)	29,858	955	3.2%	5.2%	↓ 0.61	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.17	↓ 0.33	↑ 2.58	○ 1.00	↓ 0.91	↑ 4.61	↑ 2.26	↑ 3.38
New Brunswick (NB)	231,433	2,188	0.9%	2.9%	↓ 0.33	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.05	↓ 0.10	↓ 0.76	○ 1.00	↓ 0.82	↑ 4.17	↑ 1.85	↑ 3.63

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

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups in the Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southern (NS) (0.2%), Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (0.3%), and Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (0.5%) reported a lower proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other

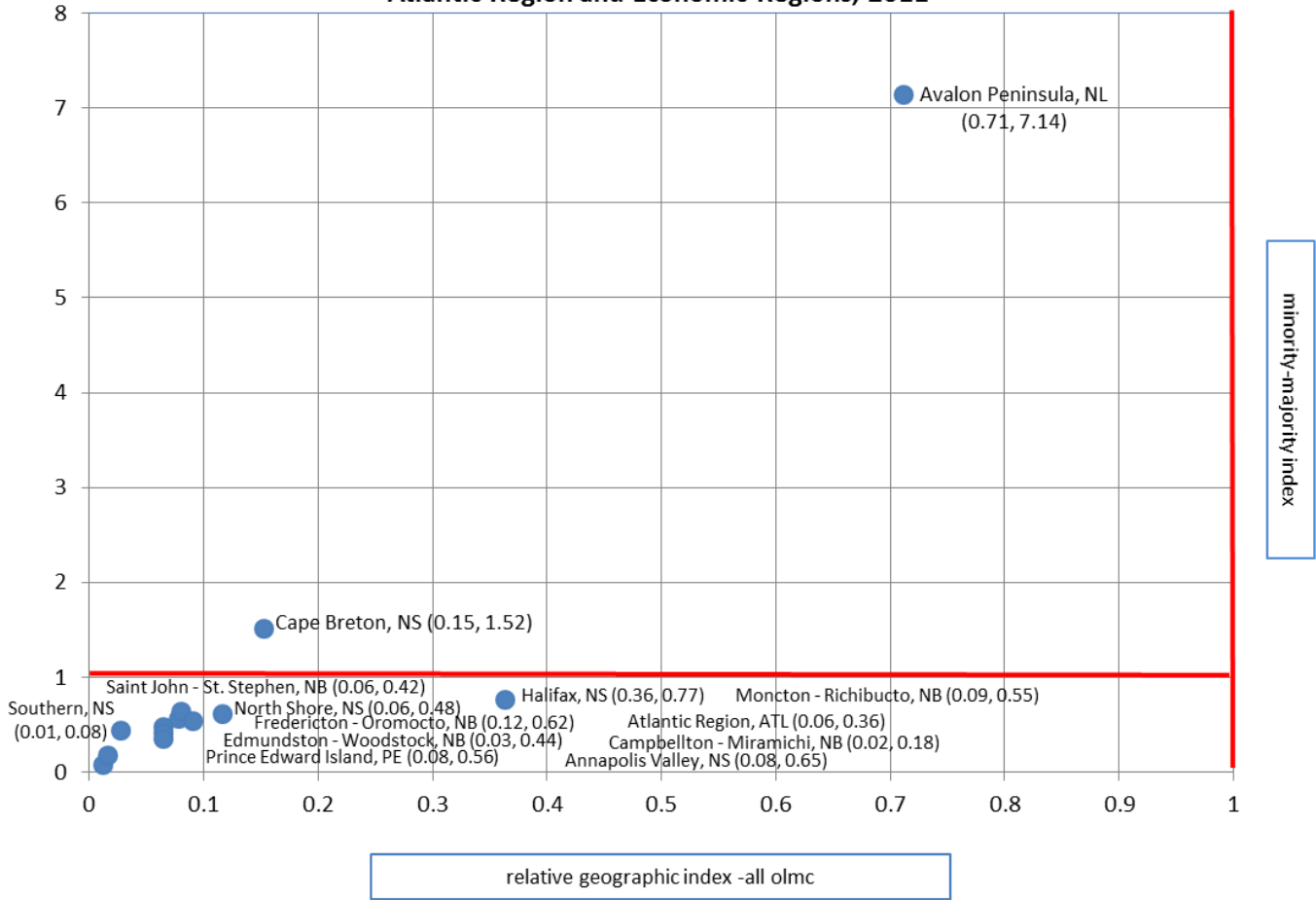
Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

- ✓ Francophones in the regions of Avalon Peninsula (NL) (13.6%), Halifax (NS) (7.0%), and Cape Breton (NS) (2.9%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southern (0.08), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.18), and Saint John - St. Stephen (0.42) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.
- ✓ The regions of Avalon Peninsula (7.14), Cape Breton (1.52), and Halifax (0.77) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.

Proportion of Francophones
Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011

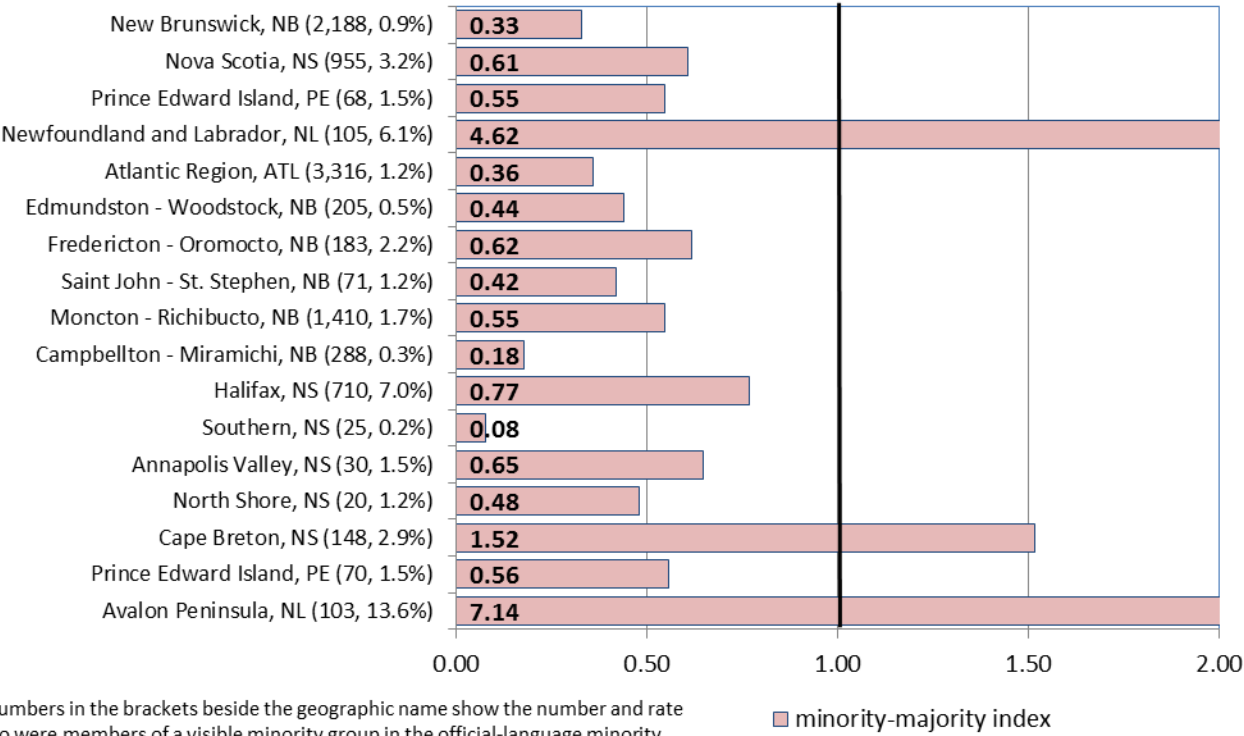


- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a lower OLMC proportion who were members of a visible minority group than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed a lower proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in their neighbouring majority and a higher OLMC proportion who were members of a visible minority group than in the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a lower proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and in the total OLMC population of Canada.

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

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

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

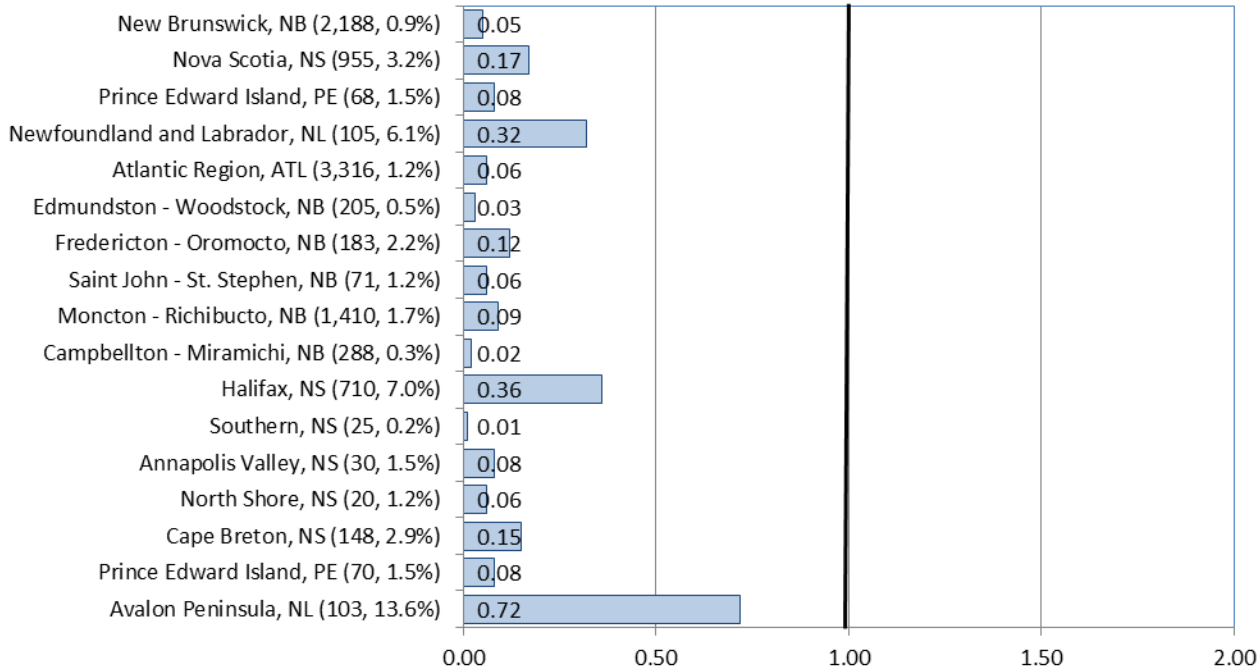


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southern (0.08), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.18), and Saint John - St. Stephen (0.42) displayed the lowest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.
- ✓ The regions of Avalon Peninsula (7.14), Cape Breton (1.52), and Halifax (0.77) showed the highest levels for the minority-majority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the total population who were members of visible minority groups.

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

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



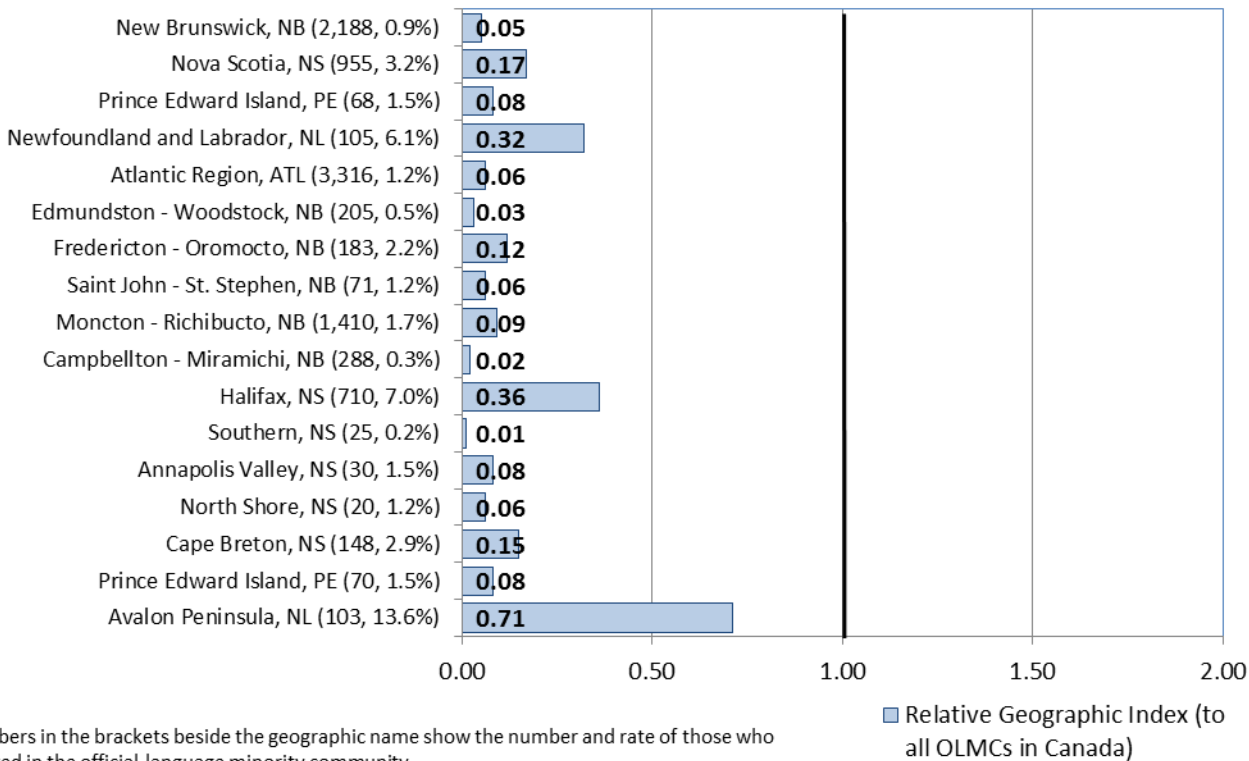
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southern (0.01), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.02), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.03) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions of Avalon Peninsula (0.72), Halifax (0.36), and Cape Breton (0.15) showed the highest levels for the Relative National Index among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

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

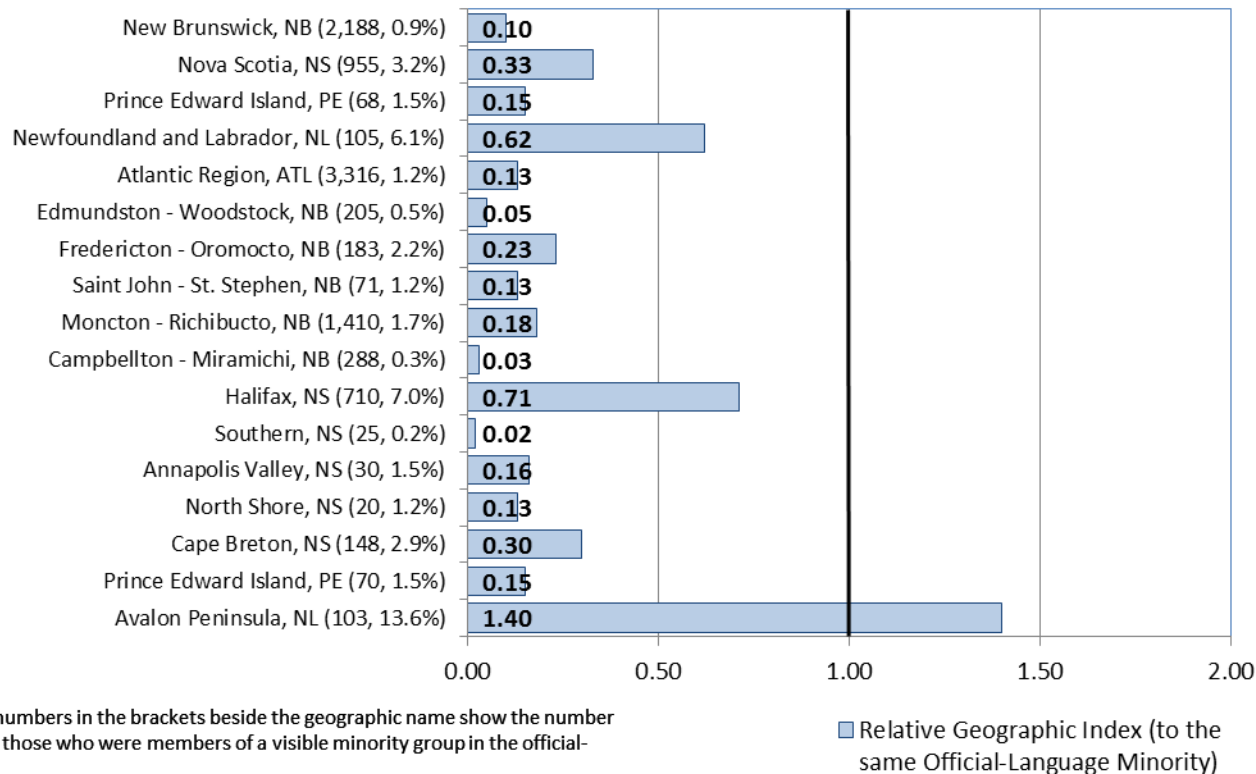
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to all OLMCs in Canada (RGI to all OLMCs)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southern (0.01), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.02), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.03) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were members of visible minority groups in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions of Avalon Peninsula (0.71), Halifax (0.36), and Cape Breton (0.15) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

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

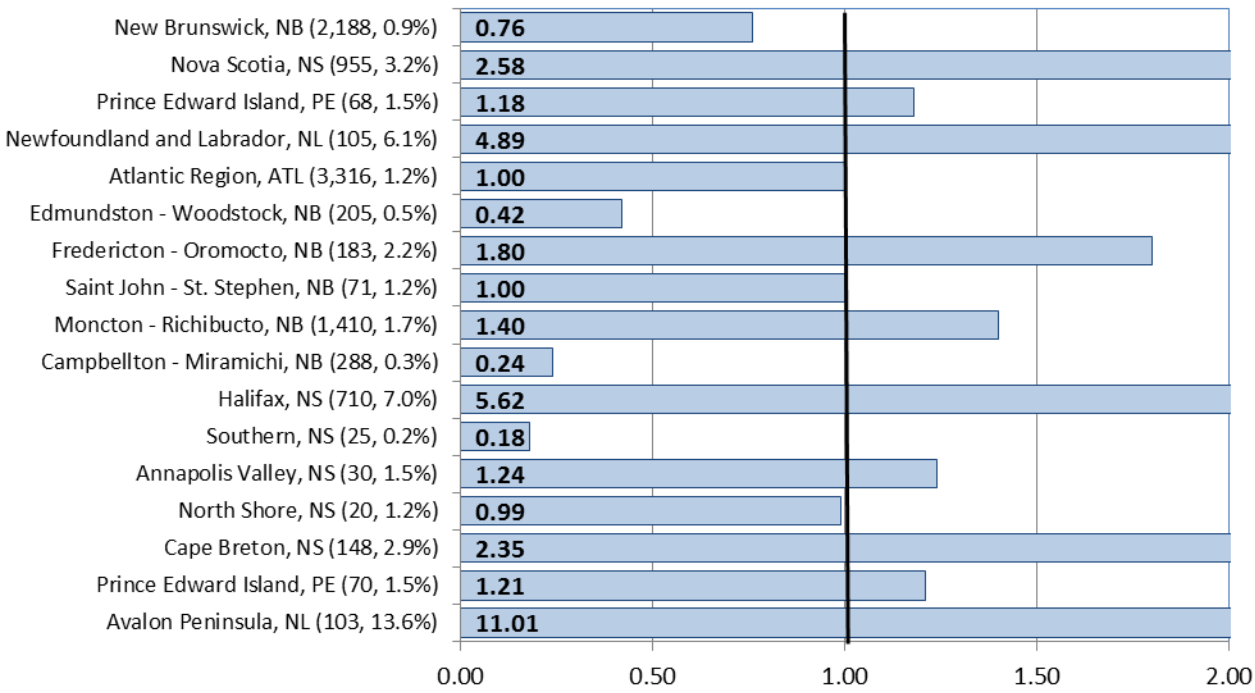
Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southern (0.02), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.03), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.05) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Avalon Peninsula (1.40), Halifax (0.71), and Cape Breton (0.30) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

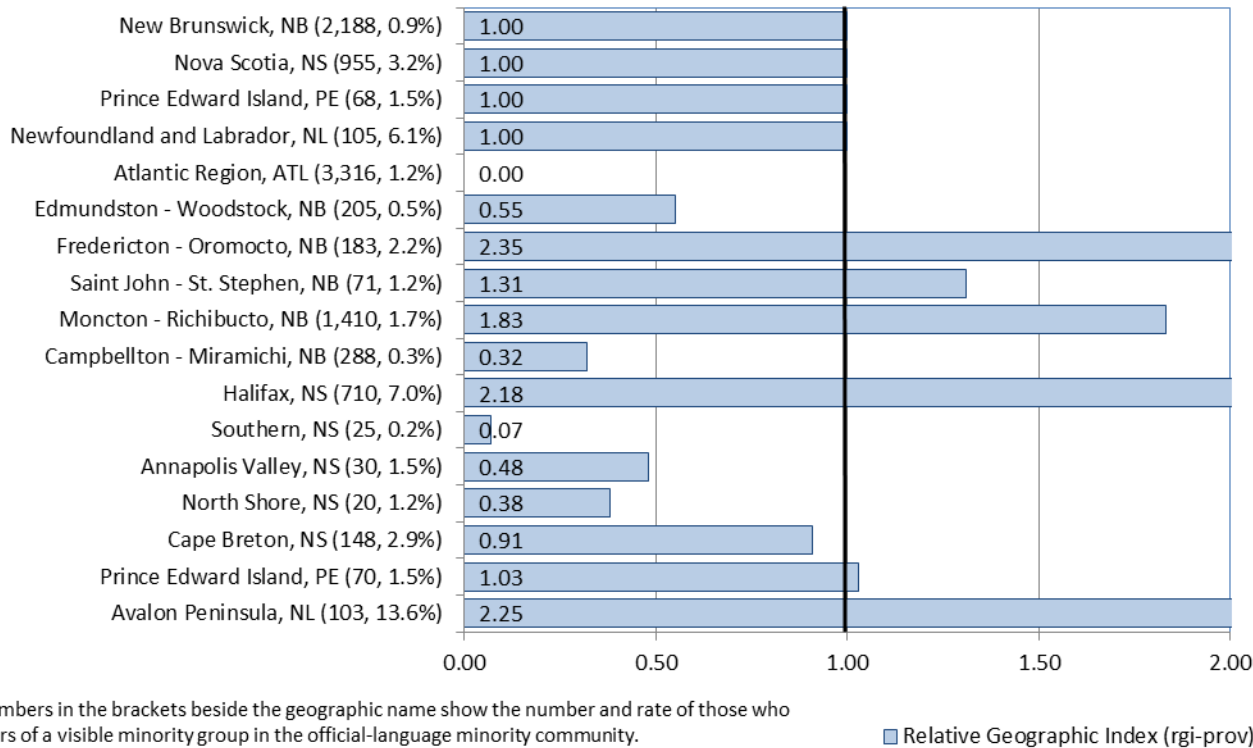


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the

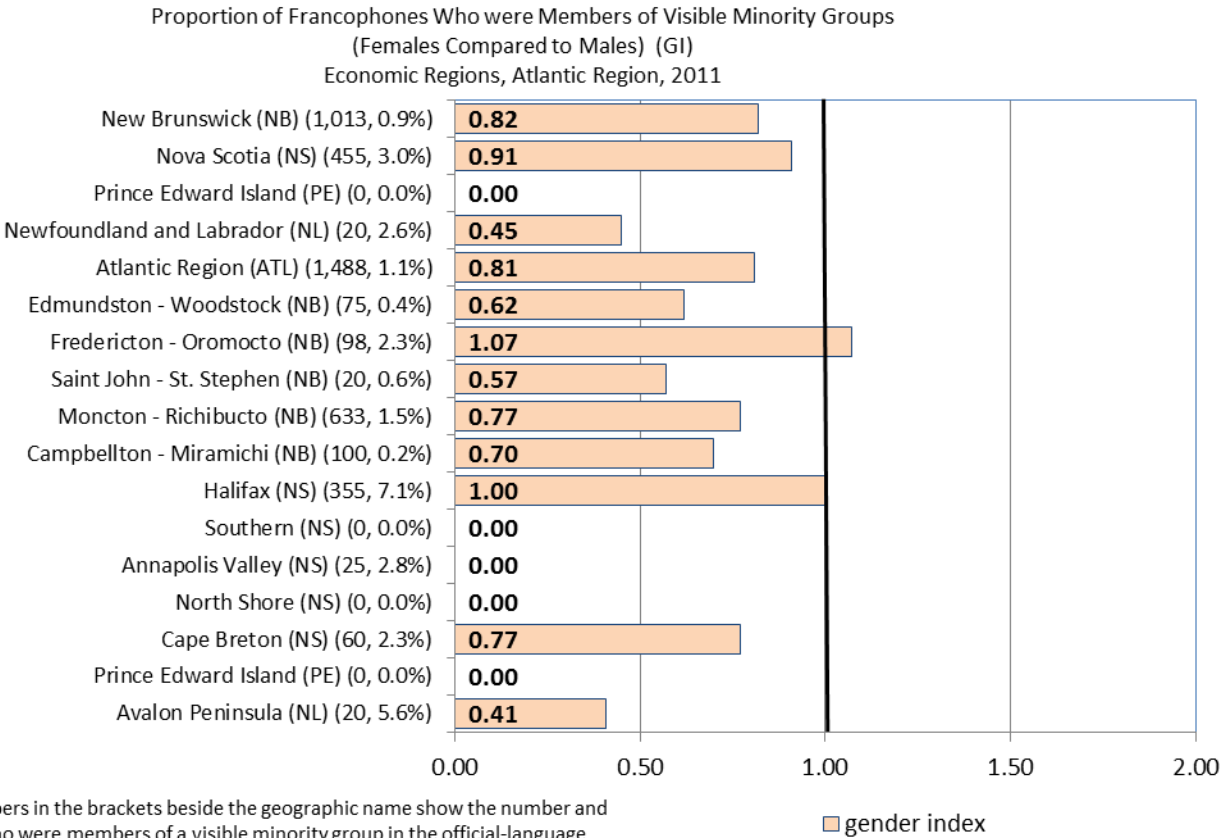
Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southern (0.18), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.24), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.42) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions of Avalon Peninsula (11.01), Halifax (5.62), and Cape Breton (2.35) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



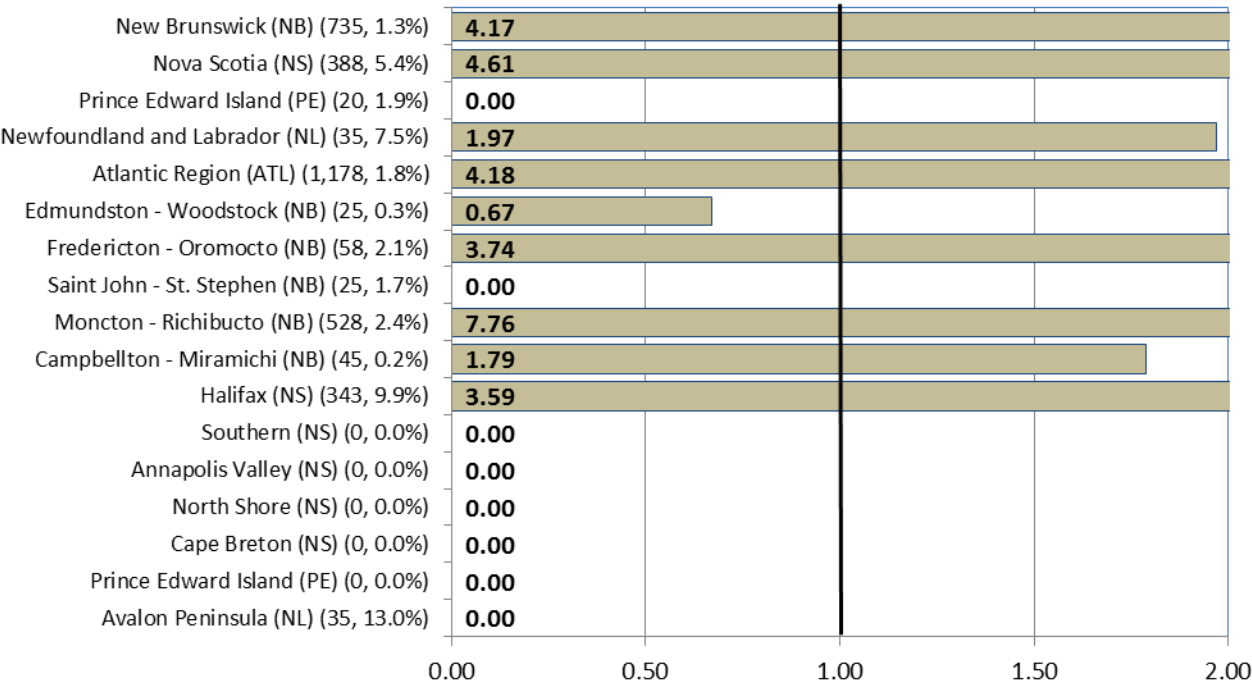
- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southern (0.07), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.32), and North Shore (0.38) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (2.35), Avalon Peninsula (2.25), and Halifax (2.18) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*



- ✓ *The women in Francophone communities in Avalon Peninsula (0.41), Saint John - St. Stephen (0.57), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.62) displayed the lowest levels for the Gender Index (gi) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Fredericton - Oromocto (1.07), Halifax (1.00), and Cape Breton (0.77) showed the highest levels for the Gender Index (gi) among Francophone women in communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

**Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
(25-44 age cohort compared to 45-64 cohort) (IGI)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**

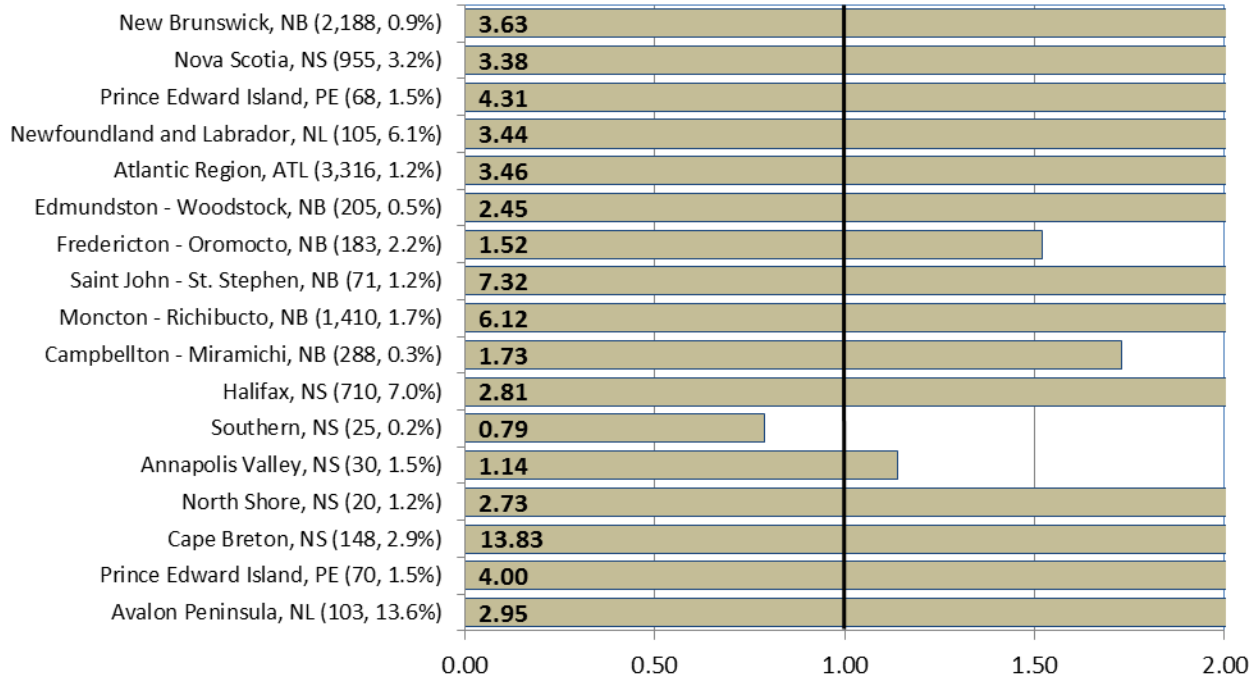


Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community. ■ intergenerational index

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Edmundston - Woodstock (0.67), Campbellton - Miramichi (1.79), and Halifax (3.59) displayed the lowest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions of Moncton - Richibucto (7.76), Fredericton - Oromocto (3.74), and Halifax (3.59) showed the highest levels for the Intergenerational Index (intergen) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

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

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups
(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611)
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



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

- ✓ *The Francophone communities in Southern (0.79), Annapolis Valley (1.14), and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.52) displayed the lowest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) in the Atlantic Region.*
- ✓ *The regions of Cape Breton (13.83), Saint John - St. Stephen (7.32), and Moncton - Richibucto (6.12) showed the highest levels for the 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.*

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

William Floch
Martin Durand (martin.durand@canada.ca)
Elias Abou-Rjeili (elias.abou-rjeili@canada.ca)
Équipe de recherche
Programmes d'appui aux langues officielles
Patrimoine canadien
15-7, Eddy
Gatineau (Québec) K1A 0M5