

Socio-cultural Profile Prince Edward Island, 1996-2011

Research Team Official Languages Branch Canadian Heritage Mars, 2018



Cette publication est également disponible en français.

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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



Communities in Context

✓ 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)



Communities in Context

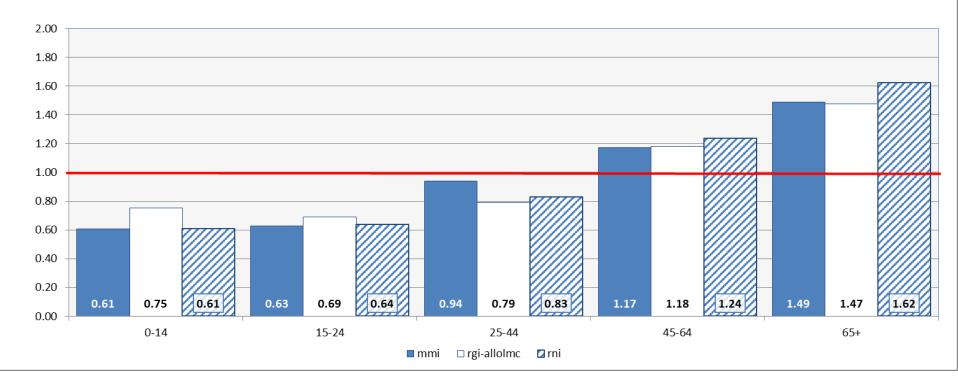
- ✓ Data sources: Canada Census 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, National Household Survey, 2011, Statistics Canada
- ✓ the linguistic definition used, unless otherwise stated, is the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses distributed equally.
- ✓ Geographic Levels
 - National (Canada, 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)

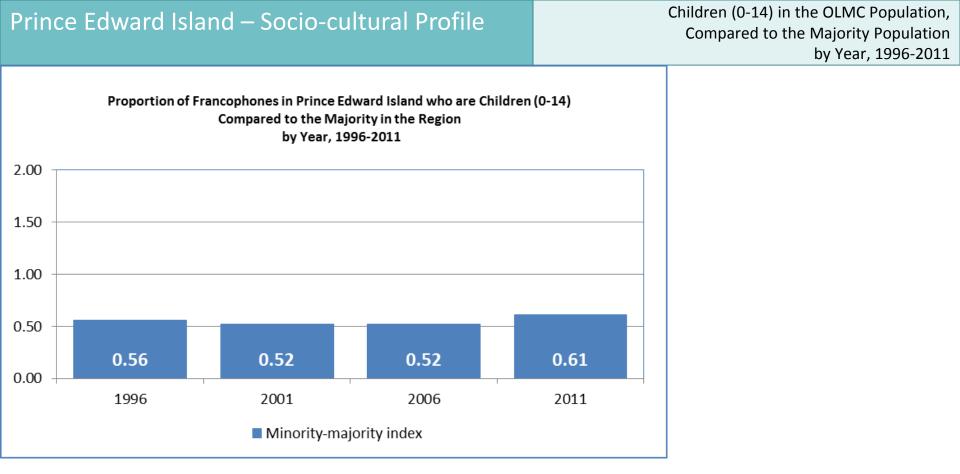
	Proportion of Franco Prince Edward					
	Values	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	OL minority - total population	4,670	4,670	4,670	4,670	4,670
	OL minority - total population (#)	485	393	1,030	1,693	1,050
	OL minority - total population (%)	10.4%	8.4%	22.1%	36.3%	22.5%
	OL majority - total population (%)	17.1%	13.4%	23.5%	30.9%	15.1%
	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.61	0.63	0.94	1.17	1.49
2011	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.61	0.64	0.83	1.24	1.62
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.75	0.69	0.79	1.18	1.47
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.84	0.81	0.86	1.06	1.29
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.84	0.82	0.89	1.03	1.31
	Intergenerational index			0.61		
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.83	0.85	0.72	1.30	1.16
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.09	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.91
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.97	0.88	0.88	1.01	0.99
	OL minority - total population (%)	9.5%	10.4%	23.9%	35.8%	20.5%
2006	Minority-majority index	0.52	0.74	0.93	1.27	1.48
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.67	0.85	0.81	1.23	1.41
	OL minority - total population (%)	10.6%	10.2%	24.6%	32.8%	21.8%
2001	Minority-majority index	0.52	0.71	0.87	1.34	1.76
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
	OL minority - total population (%)	12.5%	9.9%	30.6%	27.8%	19.3%
1996	Minority-majority index	0.56	0.67	1.02	1.32	1.64
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.77	0.78	0.89	1.17	1.49

Source: Res<mark>earch Tea</mark>m, 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 minoritymajority 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. Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



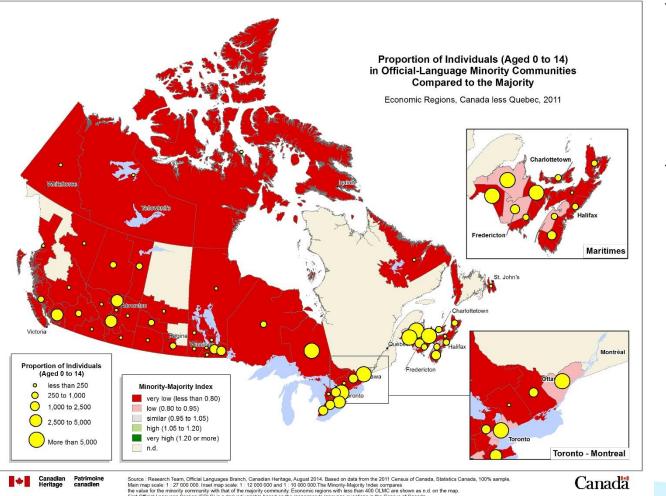
- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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



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

	OL mino	ritypopulation	proportion (0-14 y					Re	lative in	dices			
Geography	Total Population	0 to 14 years	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same oImc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	758	75	9.9%	15.4%	40.64	40.58	40.72	∕ 20.80	∕ }0.80	1.34	71.08	1.62	1.03
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	801	30	3.7%	15.6%	40.24	40.22	40.27	40.30	40.30	40.51	40.40	4 0.33	4 0.24
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,675	473	10.1%	17.1%	40.59	40.59	40.73	∕ 0.82	`1 0.81	00.97	40.62	7 1.07	9.82 🕎
Cape Breton (NS)	5,073	355	7.0%	15.2%	40.46	40.41	40.51	40.56	40.56	40.75	40.38	7 1.05	4 0.77
North Shore (NS)	1,638	80	4.9%	15.5%	40.32	40.29	40.35	40.39	40.39	40.52	40.53	1.62	1.21
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,950	265	13.6%	16.1%	`_ 0.85	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80	00.98	1.10	71.09	1.46	40.76	1.20	9 0.93
Southern (NS)	10,971	1,010	9.2%	14.1%	40.65	40.54	40.67	4 0.74	40.74	0.99	40.48	0 1.04	4 0.76
Halifax (NS)	10,208	1,000	9.8%	15.6%	40.63	40.58	40.71	40.79	40.79	71.05	71.06	1.28	0 0.98
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,543	12,355	12.8%	14.0%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.91	40.75	∕ 20.93	O1.03	01.03	00.99	40.63	0 1.00	4 0.69
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	81,523	10,455	12.8%	16.8%	40.77	40.75	∕ }0.93	O 1.03	01.03	0.99	∕ 0.85	0 0.97	4 0.78
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,736	560	9.8%	16.8%	40.58	40.57	40.71	40.79	40.78	40.76	40.60	1.59	1.26
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	8,233	1,260	15.3%	16.7%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.92	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.90	71.11	1.23	1.23	71.18	01.04	7 1.19	0 0.97
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,391	5,263	13.4%	17.8%	40.75	40.78	00.97	71.08	1.07	01.03	40.62	9.87 🕎	4 0.70
Atlantic Region (ATL)	267,705	33,296	12.4%	15.7%	40.79	40.73	∕ }0.90	01.00	01.00		40.70	0 0.97	4 0.75
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,735	128	7.4%	15.0%	40.49	40.43	40.53	40.60	40.59	01.00	40.71	9 0.83	4 0.62
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	485	10.4%	17.1%	40.61	40.61	40.75	∕ 0.84	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.84	01.00	40.61	7 1.09	∕ 0.83
Nova Scotia (NS)	29,865	2,780	9.3%	15.4%	4 0.60	4 0.55	40.67	4 0.75	40.75	01.00	40.66	🎤 1.14	9 0.87
New Brunswick (NB)	231,435	29,903	12.9%	16.5%	40.78	4 0.76	∕ 20.93	O 1.04	01.04	01.00	40.71	9.92 🖕	4 0.73

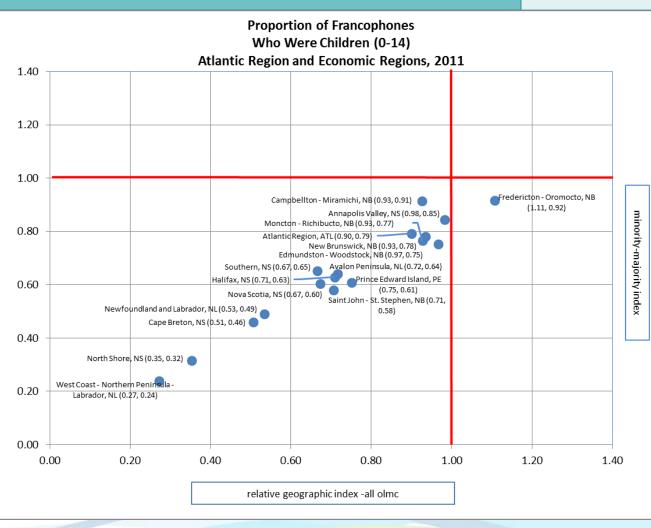
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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



✓ 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 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.

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Minority-Majority Index by Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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 - \checkmark Oromocto (0.92), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.91), and Annapolis Valley (0.85) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the proportion of children (0-14 years).

1.50

2.00

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years) Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

New Brunswick, NB (29,903, 12.9%) 0.78 Nova Scotia, NS (2,780, 9.3%) 0.60 Prince Edward Island, PE (485, 10.4%) 0.61 Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (128, 7.4%) 0.49 Atlantic Region, ATL (33,296, 12.4%) 0.79 Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (5,263, 13.4%) 0.75 Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,260, 15.3%) 0.92 Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (560, 9.8%) 0.58 Moncton - Richibucto, NB (10,455, 12.8%) 0.77 Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (12,355, 12.8%) 0.91 Halifax, NS (1,000, 9.8%) 0.63 Southern, NS (1,010, 9.2%) 0.65 Annapolis Valley, NS (265, 13.6%) 0.85 North Shore, NS (80, 4.9%) 0.32 Cape Breton, NS (355, 7.0%) 0.46 Prince Edward Island, PE (473, 10.1%) 0.59 West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (30, 3.7%) 0.24 0.64 Avalon Peninsula, NL (75, 9.9%) 0.00 0.50 1.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate minority-majority index

of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-language minority community.

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Relative National Index by Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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.

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years) Compared to the Total Canadian Population (RNI) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011 New Brunswick, NB (29,903, 12.9%) Nova Scotia, NS (2,780, 9.3%)

0.61

0.43

0.73

0.78

0.90

0.57

0.75

0.75

0.58

0.54

0.80

0.29

0.41

0.59

0.22

0.58

0.50

0.00

- Nova Scotia, NS (2,780, 9.3%) Prince Edward Island, PE (485, 10.4%) Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (128, 7.4%) Atlantic Region, ATL (33,296, 12.4%) Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (5,263, 13.4%) Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,260, 15.3%) Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (560, 9.8%) Moncton - Richibucto, NB (10,455, 12.8%) Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (12,355, 12.8%) Halifax, NS (1,000, 9.8%)
 - Southern, NS (1,010, 9.2%) Annapolis Valley, NS (265, 13.6%)
 - North Shore, NS (80, 4.9%)
- Cape Breton, NS (355, 7.0%) Prince Edward Island, PE (473, 10.1%)
- West Coast Northern Peninsula Labrador, NL (30, 3.7%)

Avalon Peninsula, NL (75, 9.9%)

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.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

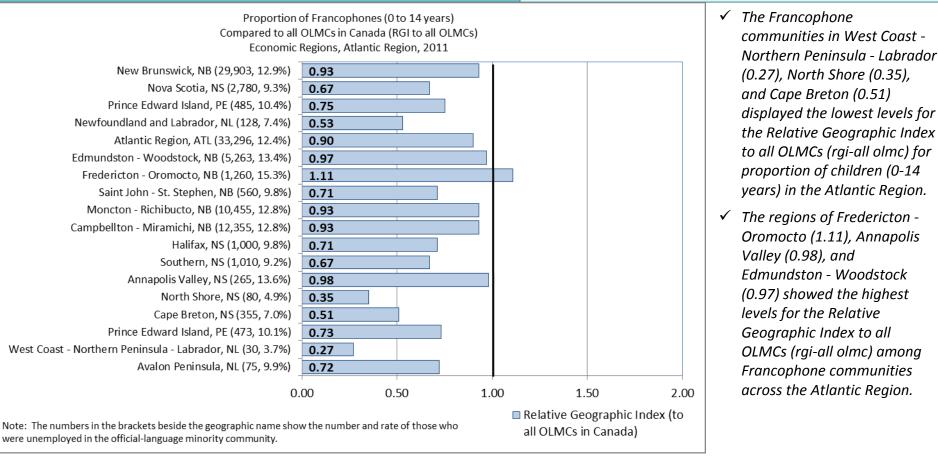
1.50

2.00

1.00

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.

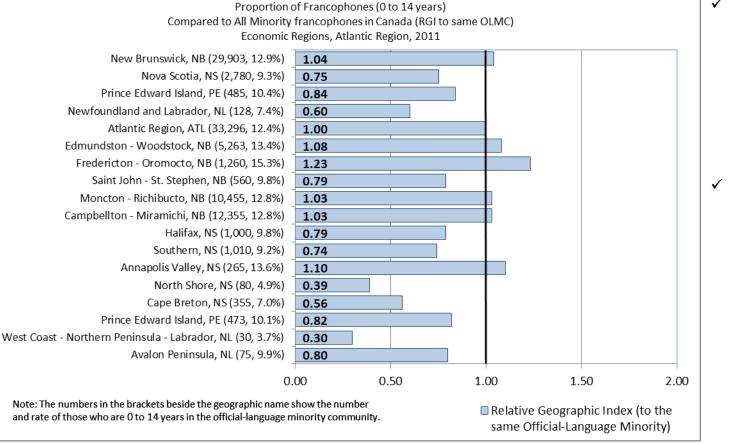
Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs by Economic Regions, 2011



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.

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC by Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile



✓ 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.

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years) Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011									
New Brunswick, NB (29,903, 12.9%)	1.04								
Nova Scotia, NS (2,780, 9.3%)	0.75			_					
Prince Edward Island, PE (485, 10.4%)	0.84								
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (128, 7.4%)	0.59								
Atlantic Region, ATL (33,296, 12.4%)	1.00								
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (5,263, 13.4%)	1.07								
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,260, 15.3%)	1.23								
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (560, 9.8%)	0.78								
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (10,455, 12.8%)	1.03								
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (12,355, 12.8%)	1.03								
Halifax, NS (1,000, 9.8%)	0.79								
Southern, NS (1,010, 9.2%)	0.74								
Annapolis Valley, NS (265, 13.6%)	1.09								
North Shore, NS (80, 4.9%)	0.39								
Cape Breton, NS (355, 7.0%)	0.56								
Prince Edward Island, PE (473, 10.1%)	0.81								
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (30, 3.7%)	0.30								
Avalon Peninsula, NL (75, 9.9%)	0.80								
0	.00	0.50	1.0	00	1.50	2.00			
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name s number and rate of those who are 0 to 14 years in the official-lan		■ Relative Region)	Geograpi	nic Index (local	to Canadian He	eritage			

✓ 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 (rgipch) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the Province by Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years) Compared to All Francophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011 New Brunswick, NB (29,903, 12.9%) 1.00 Nova Scotia, NS (2,780, 9.3%) 1.00 Prince Edward Island, PE (485, 10.4%) 1.00 Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (128, 7.4%) 1.00 Atlantic Region, ATL (33,296, 12.4%) 0.00 Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (5,263, 13.4%) 1.03 1.18 Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,260, 15.3%) Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (560, 9.8%) 0.76 Moncton - Richibucto, NB (10,455, 12.8%) 0.99 Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (12,355, 12.8%) 0.99 Halifax, NS (1,000, 9.8%) 1.05 Southern, NS (1,010, 9.2%) 0.99 Annapolis Valley, NS (265, 13.6%) 1.46 North Shore, NS (80, 4.9%) 0.52 Cape Breton, NS (355, 7.0%) 0.75 Prince Edward Island, PE (473, 10.1%) 0.97 West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (30, 3.7%) 0.51 Avalon Peninsula, NL (75, 9.9%) 1.34 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 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. Relative Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

 ✓ 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.

The Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.

Children (0-14) in the OLMC Population Temporal Index by Economic Regions, 1996-2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.24), Prince Edward Island (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.

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones (0 to 14 years) (Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

New Brunswick, NB (29,903, 12.9%) 0.73 Nova Scotia, NS (2,780, 9.3%) 0.87 Prince Edward Island, PE (485, 10.4%) 0.83 Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (128, 7.4%) 0.62 Atlantic Region, ATL (33,296, 12.4%) 0.75 Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (5,263, 13.4%) 0.70 Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,260, 15.3%) 0.97 Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (560, 9.8%) 1.26 Moncton - Richibucto, NB (10,455, 12.8%) 0.78 Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (12,355, 12.8%) 0.69 Halifax, NS (1,000, 9.8%) 0.98 Southern, NS (1,010, 9.2%) 0.76 Annapolis Valley, NS (265, 13.6%) 0.93 North Shore, NS (80, 4.9%) 1.21 0.77 Cape Breton, NS (355, 7.0%) Prince Edward Island, PE (473, 10.1%) 0.82 West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (30, 3.7%) 0.24 Avalon Peninsula, NL (75, 9.9%) 2.03 0.00 0.50

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.

1.00

1.50

2.00

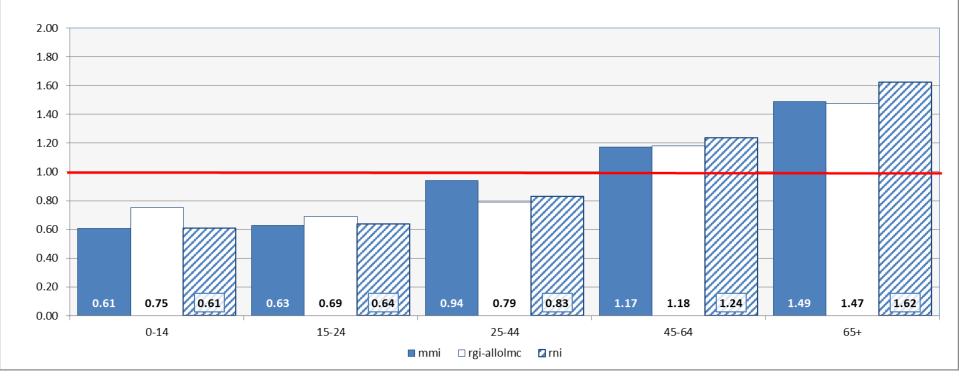
The 1996-2011 temporal index (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that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

Population by age - Seniors (65 years and over)

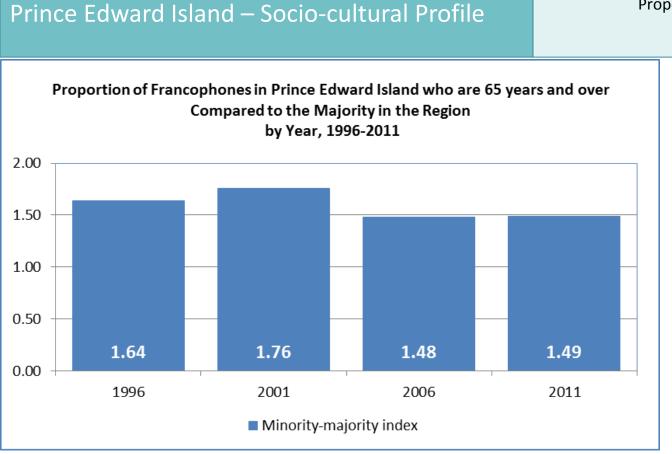
	Proportion of Franco Prince Edward					
	Values	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	OL minority - total population	4,670	4,670	4,670	4,670	4,670
	OL minority - total population (#)	485	393	1,030	1,693	1,050
	OL minority - total population (%)	10.4%	8.4%	22.1%	36.3%	22.5%
	OL majority - total population (%)	17.1%	13.4%	23.5%	30.9%	15.1%
	Canadian population - total population (%)	17.0%	13.2%	26.7%	29.3%	13.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.61	0.63	0.94	1.17	1.49
2011	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.61	0.64	0.83	1.24	1.62
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.75	0.69	0.79	1.18	1.47
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.84	0.81	0.86	1.06	1.29
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.84	0.82	0.89	1.03	1.31
	Intergenerational index			0.61		
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.83	0.85	0.72	1.30	1.16
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.09	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.91
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.97	0.88	0.88	1.01	0.99
	OL minority - total population (%)	9.5%	10.4%	23.9%	35.8%	20.5%
2006	Minority-majority index	0.52	0.74	0.93	1.27	1.48
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.67	0.85	0.81	1.23	1.41
	OL minority - total population (%)	10.6%	10.2%	24.6%	32.8%	21.8%
2001	Minority-majority index	0.52	0.71	0.87	1.34	1.76
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
	OL minority - total population (%)	12.5%	9.9%	30.6%	27.8%	19.3%
1996	Minority-majority index	0.56	0.67	1.02	1.32	1.64
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.77	0.78	0.89	1.17	1.49

Source: Res<mark>earch Tea</mark>m, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, S<mark>tatist</mark>ics 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 minoritymajority 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. 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.

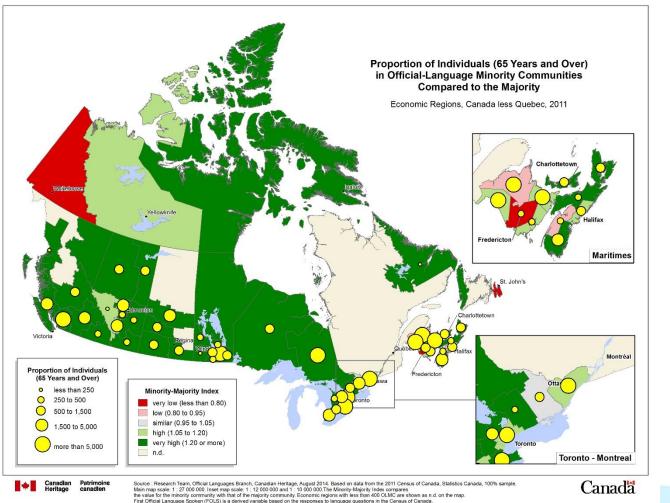


Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Data and Relative Indices by Economic Regions, 2011

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

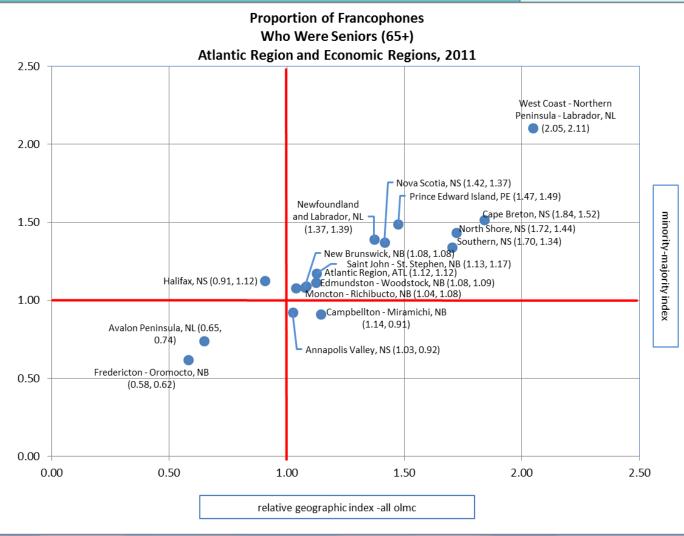
Geography	OL minority population (65 years and			Relative indices										
	Total Population	65 years and over	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	758	75	9.9%	13.4%	4 0.74	40.71	40.65	40.57	40.58	40.47	01.00	1.08	9.09 🖌	7 1.18
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	801	250	31.2%	14.8%	12.11	12.25	1.05	1.79 🛉	1.82 🛉	1.49 🏫	01.00	40.40	0 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	01.00	01.00	40.62	9.92 🕎	1.17
Cape Breton (NS)	5,073	1,425	28.1%	18.5%	1.52 🏫	1 2.03	1.84	1.61 👚	1.64 👚	1.30	○1.00	40.38	9 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	01.00	4 0.53	9 0.87	7 1.11
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,950	305	15.6%	16.9%	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.92	1.13	01.03	∕ }0.90	∕ 20.91	40.72	01.00	40.76	1.15	1.88
Southern (NS)	10,971	2,850	26.0%	19.4%	1.34 🕆	1.88 🛉	1.70	1.49 🕆	1.52	1.20	01.00	40.48	0 0.96	1.25
Halifax (NS)	10,208	1,413	13.8%	12.3%	71.12	01.00	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.91	40.79	∕ 20.81	Ŧ	01.00	1.06	7 1.07	1.37
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,543	16,845	17.4%	19.1%	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.91	1.26	71.14	01.00	01.02	71.06	01.00	40.63	7 1.09	1.66
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	81,523	12,913	15.8%	14.7%	71.08	71.14	O1.04	∕ 10.91	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.92	O 0.96	O 1.00	∕ 10.85	0 0.98	1.20
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,736	985	17.2%	14.7%	71.17	1.24	1.13	00.98	O 1.00	1.05	O 1.00	40.60	9.87 🕎	O 1.03
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	8,233	730	8.9%	14.3%	4 0.62	40.64	40.58	40.51	40.52	40.54	○1.00	O 1.04	9.86 🦕	7 1.11
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,391	6,500	16.5%	15.1%	71.09	71.19	71.08	∕ ≥0.94	0.96	01.00	01.00	40.62	1.26	1.45
Atlantic Region (ATL)	267,705	45,866	17.1%	15.4%	71.12	1.24	1.12	00.98	O 1.00			40.70	0 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	O1.00		40.71	0 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 🛉	O1.00		40.61	9 0.91	7 1.16
Nova Scotia (NS)	29,865	6,448	21.6%	15.7%	1.37	1.56	1.42	1.24	1.26 👚	01.00		40.66	∕ } 0.94	1.21
New Brunswick (NB)	231,435	38,005	16.4%	15.1%	71.08	71.19	7 1.08	∕ }0.94	00.96	01.00		40.71	🕭 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 methodolgy and concepts used in this research initiative, please refer to appendix "A".



- ✓ 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 Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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 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.

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Minority-Majority Index by Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Fredericton -Oromocto (0.62), Avalon Peninsula (0.74), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.91) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority 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 minoritymajority index (MMI) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region when we consider the proportion of seniors (65 years and over).

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

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

New Brunswick, NB (38,005, 16.4%)	1.08							
Nova Scotia, NS (6,448, 21.6%)	1.37							
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,050, 22.5%)	1.49							
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (363, 20.9%)	1.39							
Atlantic Region, ATL (45,866, 17.1%)	1.12							
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (6,500, 16.5%)	1.09							
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (730, 8.9%)	0.62							
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (985, 17.2%)	1.17							
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (12,913, 15.8%)	1.08							
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (16,845, 17.4%)	0.91							
Halifax, NS (1,413, 13.8%)	1.12							
Southern, NS (2,850, 26.0%)	1.34							
Annapolis Valley, NS (305, 15.6%)	0.92							
North Shore, NS (430, 26.3%)	1.44							
Cape Breton, NS (1,425, 28.1%)	1.52							
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,050, 22.5%)	1.49							
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (250, 31.2%)	2.11							
Avalon Peninsula, NL (75, 9.9%)	0.74							
0	00 ().50	1.00)	1.5	0	2.00	0
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who are 65 years and over in the official-language mine		d rate	minoi	rity-majority	/ inde	x		

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Relative National Index by Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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.

Prince Edward	Island – Socio-c	ultural Profile

Proportion of	FFrancophones (65	years and over)	
Compared to t	the Total Canadian I	Population (RNI)	
Economic	Regions, Atlantic Re	egion, 2011	
-			
New Brunswick, NB (38,005, 16.4%)	1.19		
Nous Costia NC (C 449 21 CO)	-		F

Nova Scotia, NS (6,448, 21.6%) 1.56 Prince Edward Island, PE (1,050, 22.5%) 1.62 Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (363, 20.9%) 1.51 Atlantic Region, ATL (45,866, 17.1%) 1.24 Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (6,500, 16.5%) 1.19 Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (730, 8.9%) 0.64 Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (985, 17.2%) 1.24 Moncton - Richibucto, NB (12,913, 15.8%) 1.14 Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (16,845, 17.4%) 1.26 Halifax, NS (1,413, 13.8%) 1.00 Southern, NS (2,850, 26.0%) 1.88 Annapolis Valley, NS (305, 15.6%) 1.13 North Shore, NS (430, 26.3%) 1.89 Cape Breton, NS (1,425, 28.1%) 2.03 Prince Edward Island, PE (1,050, 22.5%) 1.62 2.25

West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (250, 31.2%) Avalon Peninsula, NL (75, 9.9%)

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.

Relative National Index (to the Total Population in Canada)

1.50

2.00

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.

0.71

0.50

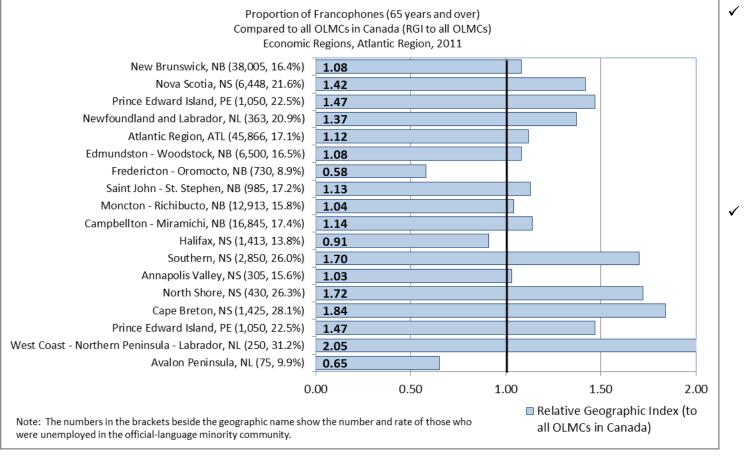
1.00

0.00

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs by Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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.

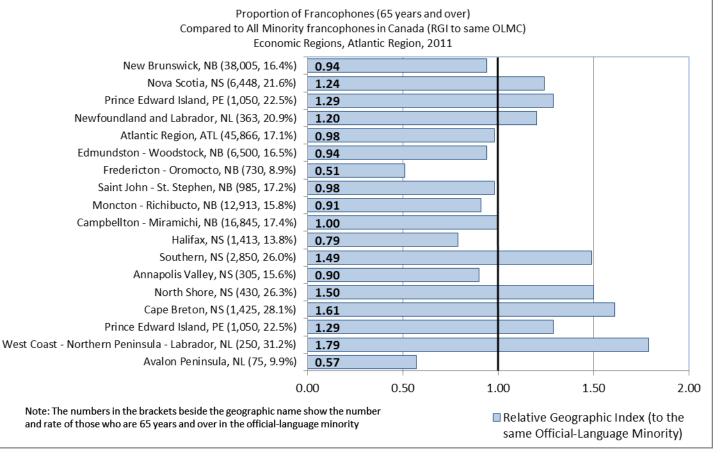
Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile



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.

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC by Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile



✓ 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.

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region by Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones (65 years and over) Compared to All Francophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011 New Brunswick, NB (38,005, 16.4%) 0.96 Nova Scotia, NS (6,448, 21.6%) 1.26 Prince Edward Island, PE (1,050, 22.5%) 1.31 Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (363, 20.9%) 1.22 Atlantic Region, ATL (45,866, 17.1%) 1.00 Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (6,500, 16.5%) 0.96 Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (730, 8.9%) 0.52 Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (985, 17.2%) 1.00 Moncton - Richibucto, NB (12,913, 15.8%) 0.92 Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (16,845, 17.4%) 1.02 Halifax, NS (1,413, 13.8%) 0.81 Southern, NS (2,850, 26.0%) 1.52 Annapolis Valley, NS (305, 15.6%) 0.91 North Shore, NS (430, 26.3%) 1.53 Cape Breton, NS (1,425, 28.1%) 1.64 Prince Edward Island, PE (1,050, 22.5%) 1.31 West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (250, 31.2%) 1.82 Avalon Peninsula, NL (75, 9.9%) 0.58 0.50 1.00 0.00 1.50 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

Relative Geographic Index (local to Canadian Heritage Region)

2.00

- ✓ 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 - \checkmark 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.

The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Relative Geographic Index to the Province by Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

Compared to All Franco	Francophones phones in the F Regions, Atlant	Province/Terri	tory (RGI to	PR)		~
New Brunswick, NB (38,005, 16.4%)	1.00					
Nova Scotia, NS (6,448, 21.6%)	1.00					
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,050, 22.5%)	1.00					
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (363, 20.9%)	1.00	I				
Atlantic Region, ATL (45,866, 17.1%)	0.00					
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (6,500, 16.5%)	1.00					
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (730, 8.9%)	0.54					✓
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (985, 17.2%)	1.05					
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (12,913, 15.8%)	0.96			_		
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (16,845, 17.4%)	1.06					
Halifax, NS (1,413, 13.8%)	0.64					
Southern, NS (2,850, 26.0%)	1.20					
Annapolis Valley, NS (305, 15.6%)	0.72					
North Shore, NS (430, 26.3%)	1.22					
Cape Breton, NS (1,425, 28.1%)	1.30					
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,050, 22.5%)	1.00					
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (250, 31.2%)	1.49					
Avalon Peninsula, NL (75, 9.9%)	0.47					
0.	.00	0.50	1.0	00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh 65 years and over in the official-language minority community.	ow the number a	and rate of thos	e who are	🗖 Relative	Geographic Inde	ex (rgi-prov)

✓ 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.

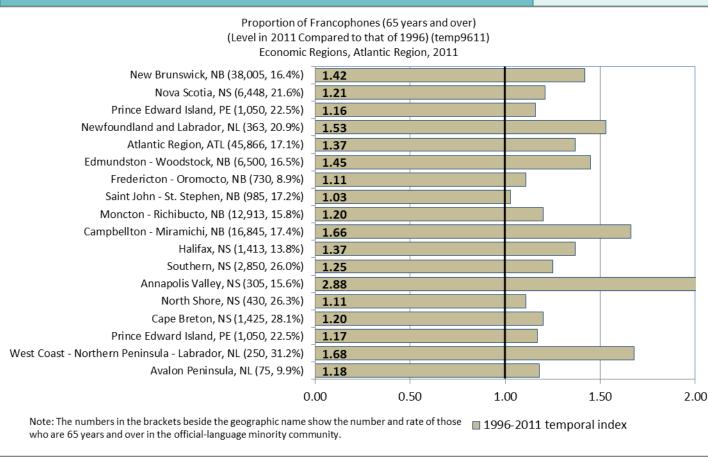
The regions of West Coast -Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.49), Cape Breton (1.30), and North Shore (1.22) showed the highest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) among Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

The Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.

Seniors (65 plus) in the OLMC Population Temporal Index by Economic Regions, 1996-2011

- ✓ 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.

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile



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

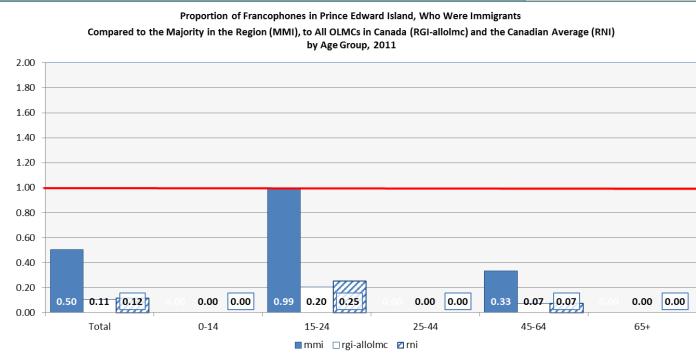
	Proportion of Fra Prince E	ancophones Wl Edward Island,		igrants			
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	OL minority - total population	4,670	483	388	1,030	1,688	1,050
	OL minority - who were immigrants (#)	113	0	13	0	30	0
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	2.4%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
	OL majority - who were immigrants (%)	4.8%	2.4%	3.4%	4.9%	5.3%	7.3%
	Canadian population - who were immigrants (%)	20.6%	6.7%	13.1%	24.0%	24.6%	29.9%
	Minority-majority index	0.50	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.33	0.00
2011	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.12	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.07	0.00
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.11	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.07	0.00
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.21	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.18	0.00
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.27	0.00	1.75	0.00	1.09	0.00
	Genderindex	1.34	female (2.8%)			male	(2.1%)
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.47	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.02	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.17	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	2.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	2.6%	3.3%
2006	Minority-majority index	0.65	0.88	0.81	0.39	0.57	0.46
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.11	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.13
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	1.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2001	Minority-majority index	0.54	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.09	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were immigrants (%)	1.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	Minority-majority index	0.49	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.09	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Prince Edward Island, 113 (2.4%) were immigrants.
- The gender index was 1.34 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.50) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.11).

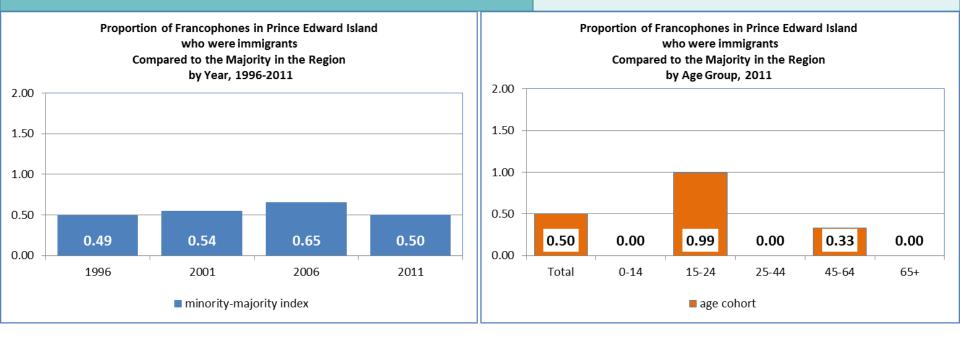
Immigrants in OLMCs Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile



- 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.

- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Prince Edward Island who were immigrants was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.50).
- ✓ The gap between the two linguistic groups diminished over the 1996-2011 period.
- ✓ 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 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were immigrants was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.00).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.33).



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Prince Edward Island who were immigrants was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.50).
- ✓ 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 Prince Edward Island who were immigrants was ✓ highest in 2006 (mmi=0.65) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.49).

- ✓ 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 15-24 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were immigrants was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.00).
- For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.33).

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

	OL minority population		Immigrants		Relative indices									
Geography	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%	1 8.25	00.97	∕ 0.86	1.70	10.43	1.88	40.46	1.46	4 0.67	4 0.74
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	110	2.4%	4.8%	- 0.49	4 0.11	4 0.10	- 0.20	1.23		1.01		7 1.06	1.51
Cape Breton (NS)	5,068	73	1.4%	2.0%	40.73	4 0.07	40.06	40.12	40.75	4 0.31			1.36	7 1.17
North Shore (NS)	1,625	20	1.2%	3.1%	40.40	40.06	40.05	40.11	T	4 0.26			4 0.25	4 0.25
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,950	43	2.2%	4.1%	40.54	4 0.11	40.10	40.19	1.15	40.47			4 0.39	4 0.37
Southern (NS)	10,971	155	1.4%	4.5%	40.32	40.07	40.06	40.12	40.74	T	1.39 🛉		9.82 🕎	0 0.96
Halifax (NS)	10,205	1,043	10.2%	7.9%	1.29 🛉	40.50	40.44	∕ 20.87	15.35	12.19	71.08	1.53	1.53	1.75
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,543	298	0.3%	2.5%	40.12	4 0.01	40.01	40.03		4 0.21	01.01	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.88	0.99	7 1.13
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	81,523	1,671	2.0%	5.4%	40.38	40.10	40.09	40.18		1.39	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.88	12.79	0 0.99	1.23
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,736	218	3.8%	4.6%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.82	40.18	40.16	40.32	1.99 🏫	1.57	40.70	1.61	1.42	1.52
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	8,228	303	3.7%	5.5%	40.66	40.18	4 0.16	40.31		1 2.49	9 0.88	1.21	1.20	1.28
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,388	898	2.3%	6.1%	40.37	4 0.11	4 0.10	40.19	71.19	1.54	9 0.80	∕ }0.94	🛺 1.05	7 1.16
Atlantic Region (ATL)	267,693	5,112	1.9%	4.3%	40.45	4 0.09	40.08	40.16	01.00		9 0.89	1.68 🛉	7 1.12	1.30
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,730	183	10.6%	1.7%	16.07	4 0.51	40.46	∕ <u>→</u> 0.90	15.54	O1.00	40.67	1.43	9.81 🕎	9 0.94
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	113	2.4%	4.8%	40.50	4 0.12	4 0.11	40.21	1.27	O1.00	1.34 👚		O 1.02	1.47
Nova Scotia (NS)	29,858	1,393	4.7%	5.3%	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.88	4 0.23	40.20	40.40	12.44	01.00	0.98	1.95 👚	1.33	1.51
New Brunswick (NB)	231,435	3,423	1.5%	4.9%	40.30	40.07	40.06	40.13	40.77	01.00	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.87	1.66	况 1.15	1.29

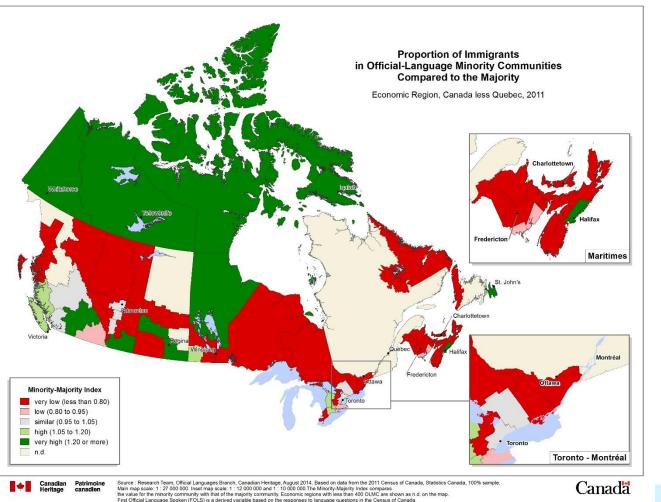
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

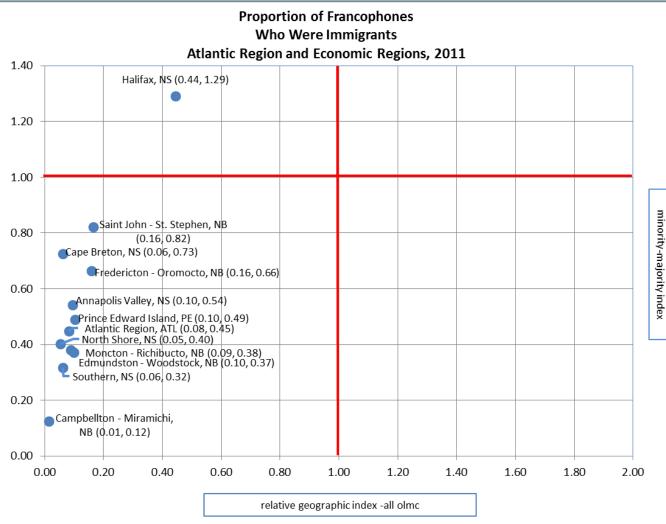
Immigrants in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



 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), Prince Edward Island (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.

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 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 Immigrants in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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.

Immigrants in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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.

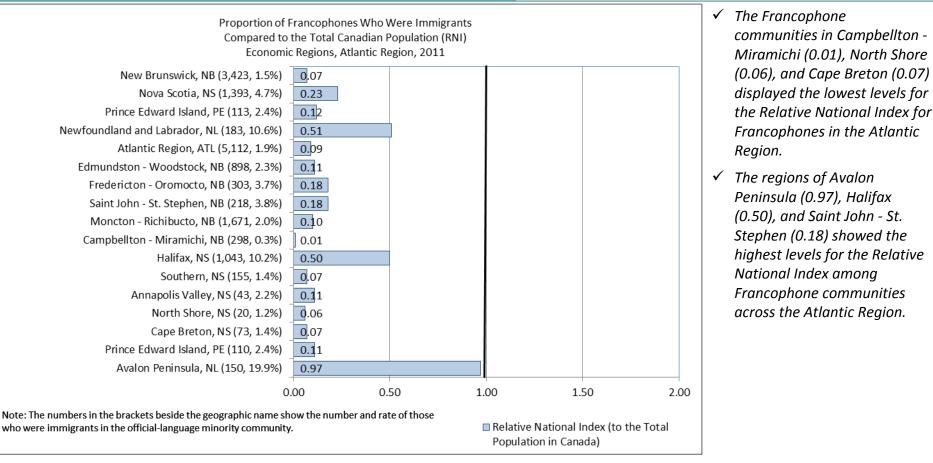
	c Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011
New Brunswick, NB (3,423, 1.5%)	0.30
Nova Scotia, NS (1,393, 4.7%)	0.88
Prince Edward Island, PE (113, 2.4%)	0.50
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (183, 10.6%)	6.07
Atlantic Region, ATL (5,112, 1.9%)	0.45
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (898, 2.3%)	0.37
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (303, 3.7%)	0.66
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (218, 3.8%)	0.82
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (1,671, 2.0%)	0.38
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (298, 0.3%)	0.12
Halifax, NS (1,043, 10.2%)	1.29
Southern, NS (155, 1.4%)	0.32
Annapolis Valley, NS (43, 2.2%)	0.54
North Shore, NS (20, 1.2%)	0.40
Cape Breton, NS (73, 1.4%)	0.73
Prince Edward Island, PE (110, 2.4%)	0.49
Avalon Peninsula, NL (150, 19.9%)	8.25
0.	0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who were immigrants in the official-language minority	

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants

Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI)

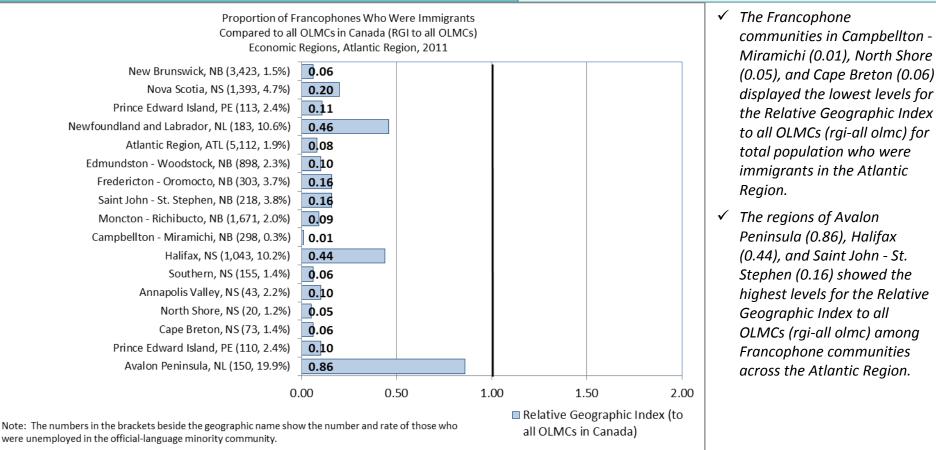
The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

Immigrants in OLMCs Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011



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.

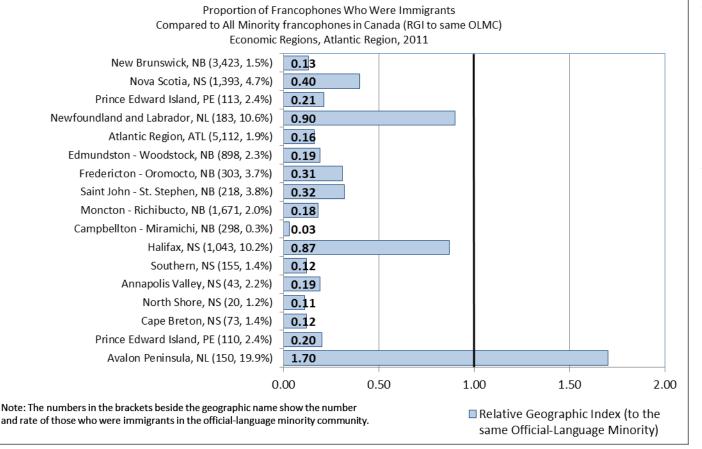
Immigrants in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs Economic Regions, 2011



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.

Immigrants in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

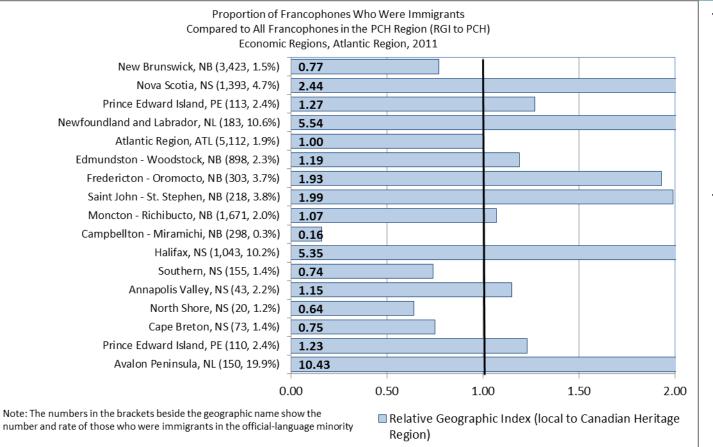


- ✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton -Miramichi (0.03), North Shore (0.11), and Cape Breton (0.12) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC (rgi-same olmc) in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions of Avalon Peninsula (1.70), Halifax (0.87), and Saint John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

Immigrants in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region Economic Regions, 2011

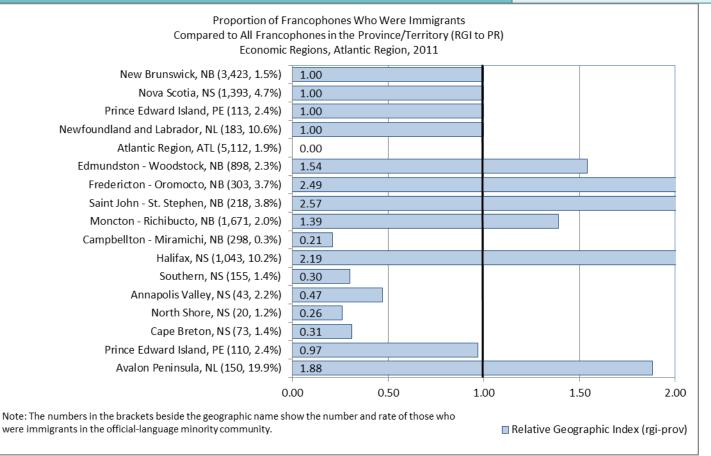
Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile



- ✓ 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.

The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.

Immigrants in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the Province Economic Regions, 2011



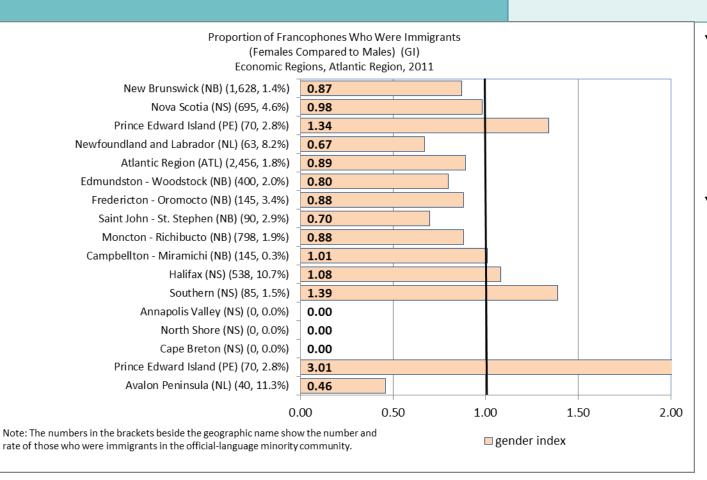
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton -Miramichi (0.21), North Shore (0.26), and Southern (0.30) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Province (rgi-prov) in the Atlantic Region.
- ✓ The regions of Saint John St. Stephen (2.57), Fredericton -Oromocto (2.49), and Halifax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

The Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.

Immigrants in OLMCs Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

- \checkmark 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 \checkmark 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.

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile



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.

Immigrants in OLMCs Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

New Brunswick (NB) (1,225, 2.1%)	1.66				
Nova Scotia (NS) (545, 7.6%)	1.95				
Prince Edward Island (PE) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
wfoundland and Labrador (NL) (50, 10.8%)	1.43				
Atlantic Region (ATL) (1,820, 2.7%)	1.68				
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (260, 2.9%)	0.94				
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (100, 3.7%)	1.21				
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB) (65, 4.5%)	3.61				
Moncton - Richibucto (NB) (700, 3.1%)	2.79				
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (55, 0.2%)	0.88				
Halifax (NS) (468, 13.5%)	1.53				
Southern (NS) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Annapolis Valley (NS) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
North Shore (NS) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Cape Breton (NS) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Prince Edward Island (PE) (0, 0.0%)	0.00				
Avalon Peninsula (NL) (55, 20.4%)	1.46				

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.

Immigrants in OLMCs Temporal Index Economic Regions, 1996-2011

(Level in 2011 Compared to that of 1996) (temp9611) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011 New Brunswick, NB (3,423, 1.5%) 1.29 1.51 Nova Scotia, NS (1,393, 4.7%) Prince Edward Island, PE (113, 2.4%) 1.47 Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (183, 10.6%) 0.94 Atlantic Region, ATL (5,112, 1.9%) 1.30 Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (898, 2.3%) 1.16 \checkmark Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (303, 3.7%) 1.28 Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (218, 3.8%) 1.52 Moncton - Richibucto, NB (1,671, 2.0%) 1.23 Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (298, 0.3%) 1.13 Halifax, NS (1,043, 10.2%) 1.75 Southern, NS (155, 1.4%) 0.96 Annapolis Valley, NS (43, 2.2%) 0.37 North Shore, NS (20, 1.2%) 0.25 Cape Breton, NS (73, 1.4%) 1.17 Prince Edward Island, PE (110, 2.4%) 1.51 Avalon Peninsula, NL (150, 19.9%) 0.74 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and rate of those 1996-2011 temporal index who were immigrants in the official-language minority community.

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Immigrants

- ✓ 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

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence 1996-2011

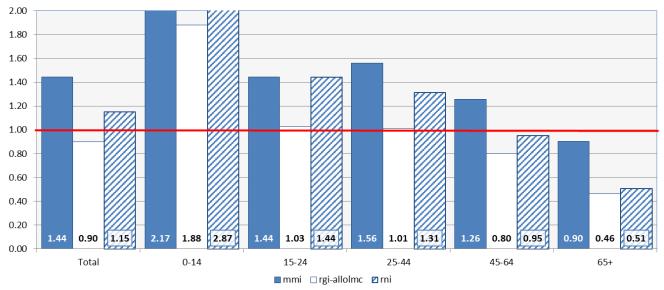
	Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the		ovince of Res	idence			/
	Prince Edward Island, 1996-	2011					
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
[!	OL minority - total population	4,670	485	385	1,030	1,688	1,050
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (#)	1,743	165	118	500	630	240
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	37.3%	34.0%	30.6%	48.5%	37.3%	22.9%
	OL majority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	25.9%	15.7%	21.2%	31.1%	29.7%	25.4%
	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	1.44	2.17	1.44	1.56	1.26	0.90
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	1.15	2.87	1.44	1.31	0.95	0.51
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.90	1.88	1.03	1.01	0.80	0.46
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.99	1.76	1.03	1.10	0.93	0.56
i !	Relative geographic index to PCH region	2.59	3.30	2.60	2.53	2.57	1.98
	Genderindex	1.21	f	female (40.39	%)	male /	(33.3%)
	Intergenerational index			1	1.30		
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	1.18	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
i !	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.99	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<u> </u>	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	1.08	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	29.9%	13.3%	28.3%	39.7%	33.6%	18.8%
2006	Minority-majority index	1.23	0.93	1.37	1.33	1.18	0.86
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.74	0.80	0.95	0.87	0.71	0.39
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%
2001	Minority-majority index	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
!	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.64	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were born outside the current province of residence (%)	31.5%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	Minority-majority index	1.46	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.84	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	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 Prince Edward Island, 1,743 (37.3%) ✓ who were born outside the current province of residence.
 - The gender index was 1.21 which means that the proportion for women was much higher than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in ✓ the same region (mmi=1.44) but was lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.90).
- The intergenerational index was 1.30 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.

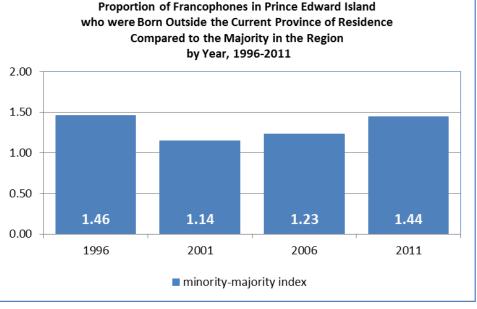
OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011

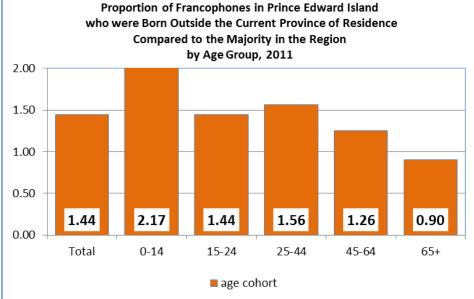
Proportion of Francophones in Prince Edward Island, Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence Compared to the Majority in the Region (MMI), to All OLMCs in Canada (RGI-allolmc) and the Canadian Average (RNI) by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minoritymajority index, the proportion of Francophones in Prince Edward Island who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.44).
- ✓ 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 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.56).
- ✓ 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=1.26).
- 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.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group, 2011





- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Prince Edward Island who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.44).
- ✓ 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 Prince Edward Island who were born outside the current province of residence was highest in 1996 (mmi=1.46) and lowest in 2001 (mmi=1.14).

- ✓ 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 65+ age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence was much higher than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=1.56).
- ✓ 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=1.26).

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Data and Relative Indices Economic Regions, 2011

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

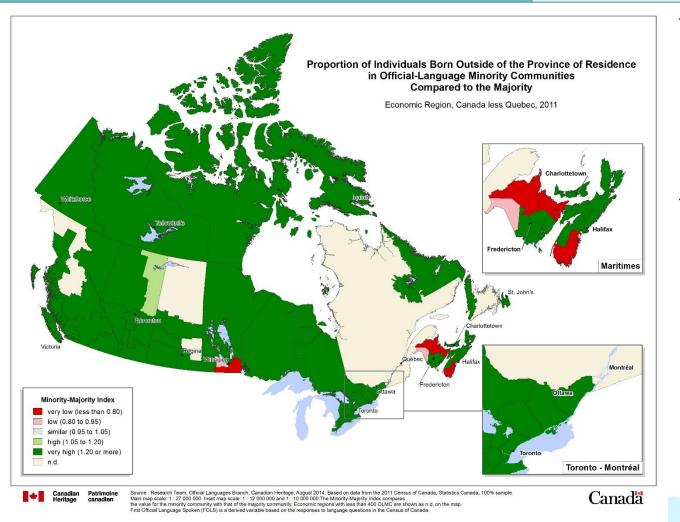
	OL minc	ority population	Born outside the province of residence		Relative indices									
Geography	Total Population	Total Population Who Were Born Outside The Current Province Of Residence	OL minority	OL majority	mmi	rni	rgi-all olmc	rgi- same olmc	rgi-pch	rgi-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	750	580	77.3%	9.9%	1.78	12.39	1.86	12.06	15.36	1.28	1.10	1.08	4 0.68	
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	801	. 273	34.1%	8.3%	1.11	71.05	∕ 0.82	∕ 0.91	12.36	40.56	∕ 20.85	1.49	4 0.56	4 0.66
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	1,725	36.9%	25.9%	1.43	71.14	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.89	0.98	12.56	00.99	1.26 🛉	1.28	0 0.99	7 1.18
Cape Breton (NS)	5,076	765	15.1%	10.8%	1.40	4 0.47	40.36	40.40	01.04	4 0.42	0.99	1.56	1.47	1.55
North Shore (NS)	1,635	895	54.7%	17.9%	1.06	1.69	1.32	1.46 🛉	1.79	1.54	01.02	1.39	7 1.07	1.20
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,955	1,303	66.6%	22.8%	1.92	12.06	1.61	1.78 🛉	1.62	1.87	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.80	1.23	9.83 🕎	9.94 🕎
Southern (NS)	10,971	. 888	8 8.1%	16.3%	40.50	4 0.25	4 0.20		40.56		1.05	40.75	0 0.97	1.10
Halifax (NS)	10,200	6,723	65.9%	31.2%	2.11	1 2.03	1.59	1.76	1.57	1.85	∕ 20.90	1.05	9.94 🕥	O 1.01
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,546	7,578	7.8%	15.7%	40.50	0.24	40.19	40.21	40.54	40.72	1.05	1.41	0 0.97	O 1.04
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	81,521	9,025		30.5%	40.36	0.34	0.27	40.29	40.77	O1.02	∕ 20.88	1.35	7 1.12	7 1.19
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,738	1,278	22.3%		1.15	40.69	4 0.54	40.59	1.54	12.05	∕ 20.89	71.15	7 1.09	7 1.14
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	8,230	2,688	32.7%	28.3%	71.16	O1.01	40.79	∕ 20.87	12.26	1 3.00	∕ 20.86	1.33	∕ ₩ 0.89	0 0.96
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,396	4,543	11.5%	16.1%	40.71	4 0.36	4 0.28	4 0.31	∕ ≥0.80	7 1.06	71.10	∕ 0.91	0 1.03	O 1.03
Atlantic Region (ATL)	267,696	38,617	14.4%	19.7%	40.73	40.45	40.35	40.38	01.00		0.96	1.32	0 0.95	7 1.10
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,728	1,048	60.6%	8.6%	1.01	1.87	1.46	1.62 🛉	1.20	01.00	71.08	1.21	4 0.68	9 0.91
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	1,743	37.3%	25.9%	1.44	71.15	∕ 0.90	00.99	12.59	01.00	1.21	1.30	0 0.99	🎤 1.18
Nova Scotia (NS)	29,863	10,648	35.7%	23.0%	1.55	71.10	∕ <mark>}</mark> 0.86	00.95	12.47	01.00	∕ }0.90	1.46	🔎 1.06	1.20
New Brunswick (NB)	231,435	25,178	10.9%	23.5%	40.46	4 0.34	4 0.26	40.29	40.75	01.00	00.97	1.31	0 1.01	7.10

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 methodolgy 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.

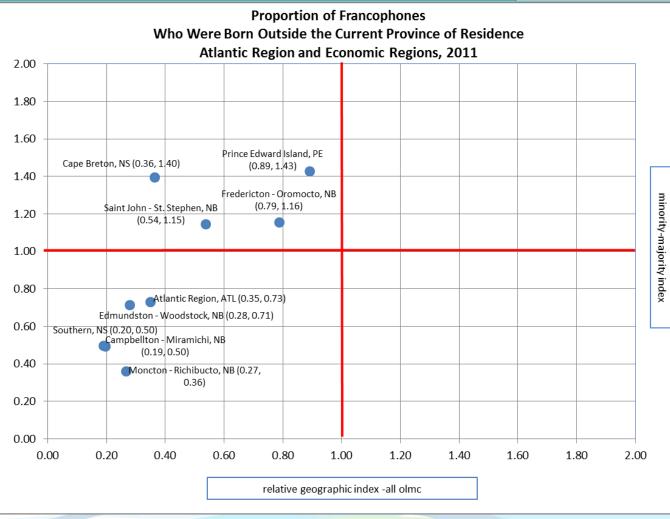
✓ Francophones in the regions of Avalon Peninsula (NL) (77.3%), Annapolis Valley (NS) (66.6%), and Halifax (NS) (65.9%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were born outside the current province of residence than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.



- ✓ 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.

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 OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Compared to their Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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 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.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

Compared to	the Majority i				e of Residence	e	
	Regions, Atlan						
New Brunswick, NB (25,178, 10.9%)	0.46						
Nova Scotia, NS (10,648, 35.7%)	1.55						
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,743, 37.3%)	1.44						
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (1,048, 60.6%)	7.01						
Atlantic Region, ATL (38,617, 14.4%)	0.73						
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (4,543, 11.5%)	0.71						
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (2,688, 32.7%)	1.16						
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,278, 22.3%)	1.15						
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (9,025, 11.1%)	0.36						
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (7,578, 7.8%)	0.50						
Halifax, NS (6,723, 65.9%)	2.11	1					
Southern, NS (888, 8.1%)	0.50						
Annapolis Valley, NS (1,303, 66.6%)	2.92						
North Shore, NS (895, 54.7%)	3.06						
Cape Breton, NS (765, 15.1%)	1.40						
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,725, 36.9%)	1.43						
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (273, 34.1%)	4.11						
Avalon Peninsula, NL (580, 77.3%)	7.78						
0	.00	0.5	50	1.	00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of F				🗆 min	ority-majori	ty index	

Proportion of Francophones Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Moncton - Richibucto (0.36), Southern (0.50), and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.50) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority 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.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Relative National Index Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

	the Total Cana	utside the Current dian Population (F ntic Region, 2011		esidence	~
New Brunswick, NB (25,178, 10.9%)	0.34				
Nova Scotia, NS (10,648, 35.7%)	1.10				
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,743, 37.3%)	1.15				
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (1,048, 60.6%)	1.87				
Atlantic Region, ATL (38,617, 14.4%)	0.45				
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (4,543, 11.5%)	0.36	1			
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (2,688, 32.7%)	1.01				
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,278, 22.3%)	0.69				✓
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (9,025, 11.1%)	0.34				
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (7,578, 7.8%)	0.24				
Halifax, NS (6,723, 65.9%)	2.03				
Southern, NS (888, 8.1%)	0.25				
Annapolis Valley, NS (1,303, 66.6%)	2.06				
North Shore, NS (895, 54.7%)	1.69	1			
Cape Breton, NS (765, 15.1%)	0.47				-
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,725, 36.9%)	1.14				
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (273, 34.1%)	1.05				
Avalon Peninsula, NL (580, 77.3%)	2.39				
	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in	ow the number	and rate of those	🗆 Relati	ive National Index (1 lation in Canada)	

✓ 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.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs Economic Regions, 2011

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

province of residence in the

Peninsula (1.86), Annapolis

Valley (1.61), and Halifax

(1.59) showed the highest

Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

Geographic Index to all OLMCs

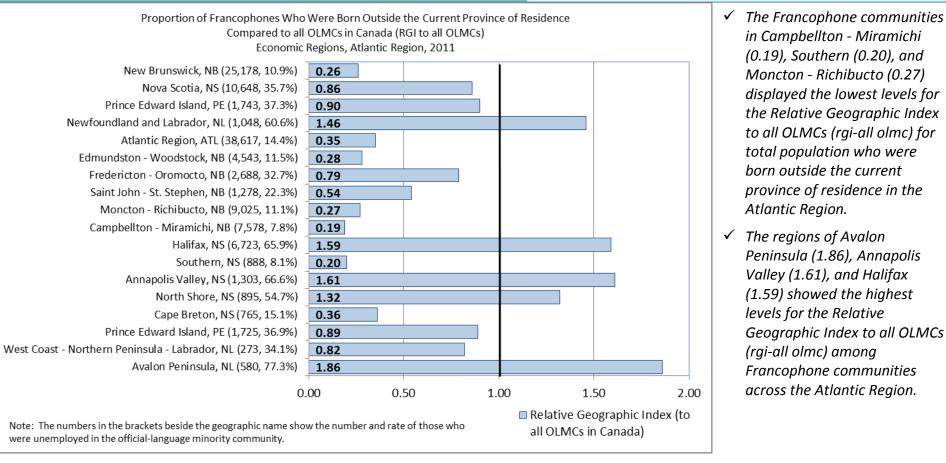
born outside the current

The regions of Avalon

levels for the Relative

(rgi-all olmc) among

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.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones Who							
Compared to All Minority	•			ame OLM	C)		
Economic H	legions, Atla	ntic Reg	ion, 2011				
New Brunswick, NB (25,178, 10.9%)	0.29						
Nova Scotia, NS (10,648, 35.7%)	0.95	I					
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,743, 37.3%)	0.99						
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (1,048, 60.6%)	1.62						
Atlantic Region, ATL (38,617, 14.4%)	0.38						
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (4,543, 11.5%)	0.31						
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (2,688, 32.7%)	0.87]			
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,278, 22.3%)	0.59						
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (9,025, 11.1%)	0.29						
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (7,578, 7.8%)	0.21						
Halifax, NS (6,723, 65.9%)	1.76						
Southern, NS (888, 8.1%)	0.22						
Annapolis Valley, NS (1,303, 66.6%)	1.78						
North Shore, NS (895, 54.7%)	1.46						
Cape Breton, NS (765, 15.1%)	0.40						
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,725, 36.9%)	0.98						
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (273, 34.1%)	0.91						
Avalon Peninsula, NL (580, 77.3%)	2.06						
0.	00	0.5	0	1.00	1	50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name s and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Current Provi					lative Geogra me Official-La	•	

✓ 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.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones Who				Residence		
Compared to All Frar Economic	•	e PCH Region (H ic Region, 2011				
New Brunswick, NB (25,178, 10.9%)	0.75		1			
Nova Scotia, NS (10,648, 35.7%)	2.47					
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,743, 37.3%)	2.59				1	
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (1,048, 60.6%)	4.20					
Atlantic Region, ATL (38,617, 14.4%)	1.00					
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (4,543, 11.5%)	0.80					
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (2,688, 32.7%)	2.26					
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,278, 22.3%)	1.54					
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (9,025, 11.1%)	0.77					
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (7,578, 7.8%)	0.54					
Halifax, NS (6,723, 65.9%)	4.57					
Southern, NS (888, 8.1%)	0.56					
Annapolis Valley, NS (1,303, 66.6%)	4.62					
North Shore, NS (895, 54.7%)	3.79					
Cape Breton, NS (765, 15.1%)	1.04					
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,725, 36.9%)	2.56					
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (273, 34.1%)	2.36					
Avalon Peninsula, NL (580, 77.3%)	5.36					
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1	.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sl number and rate of those who Who Were Born Outside the Curre		■ Relative (Region)	Geographic I	ndex (local to	o Canadian He	ritage

- ✓ 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 (rgipch) 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.

The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Relative Geographic Index to the Province Economic Regions, 2011

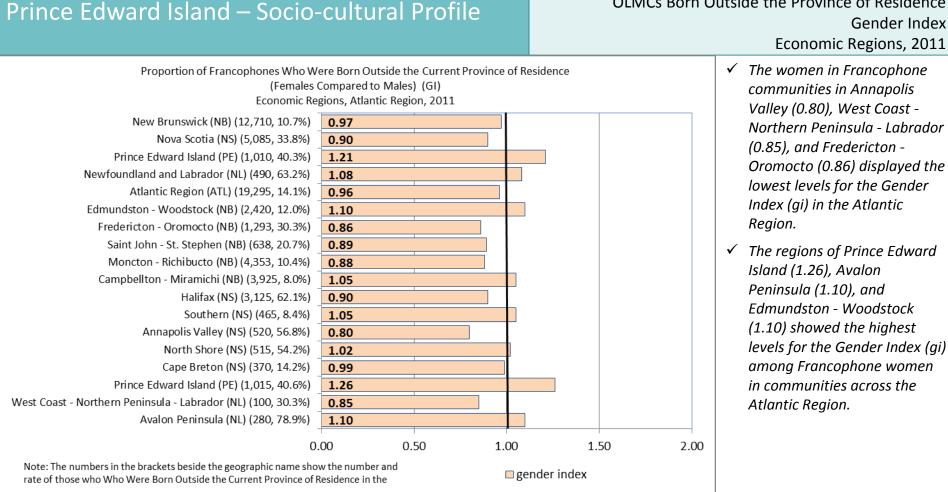
Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones Who Compared to All Franco Economic		Province/Ter	ritory (RGI to		2	,
New Brunswick, NB (25,178, 10.9%)	1.00					
Nova Scotia, NS (10,648, 35.7%)	1.00					
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,743, 37.3%)	1.00					
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (1,048, 60.6%)	1.00					
Atlantic Region, ATL (38,617, 14.4%)	0.00					
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (4,543, 11.5%)	1.06	I				
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (2,688, 32.7%)	3.00					
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,278, 22.3%)	2.05					
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (9,025, 11.1%)	1.02					
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (7,578, 7.8%)	0.72					
Halifax, NS (6,723, 65.9%)	1.85					
Southern, NS (888, 8.1%)	0.23					
Annapolis Valley, NS (1,303, 66.6%)	1.87					
North Shore, NS (895, 54.7%)	1.54					
Cape Breton, NS (765, 15.1%)	0.42					
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,725, 36.9%)	0.99					
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (273, 34.1%)	0.56					
Avalon Peninsula, NL (580, 77.3%)	1.28					
0.	.00	0.50	1	.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the				🗖 Relative	Geographic Inde	ex (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 Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.



OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

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.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

	hort compar	Outside the Curr ed to 45-64 coho tlantic Region, 20	rt) (IGI)	esidence	
New Brunswick (NB) (8,203, 14.2%)	1.31				
Nova Scotia (NS) (3,668, 51.3%)	1.46				
Prince Edward Island (PE) (500, 48.5%)	1.30				
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) (370, 79.9%)	1.21				
Atlantic Region (ATL) (12,741, 19.2%)	1.32				
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (1,125, 12.6%)	0.91				
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (1,060, 39.1%)	1.33				
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB) (365, 25.3%)	1.15				
Moncton - Richibucto (NB) (3,298, 14.7%)	1.35				
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (2,280, 10.3%)	1.41				
Halifax (NS) (2,643, 76.1%)	1.05				
Southern (NS) (145, 7.1%)	0.75				
Annapolis Valley (NS) (410, 83.7%)	1.23				
North Shore (NS) (230, 65.7%)	1.39				
Cape Breton (NS) (145, 18.6%)	1.56				
Prince Edward Island (PE) (495, 47.8%)	1.28				
Vest Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL) (75, 55.6%)	1.49				
Avalon Peninsula (NL) (235, 88.7%)	1.08				
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00

- ✓ 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.

who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence in the official-language minority

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.

OLMCs Born Outside the Province of Residence Temporal Index Economic Regions, 1996-2011

Proportion of Francophones Who (Level in 2011 Co Economic F	mpared to tha			sidence			√
New Brunswick, NB (25,178, 10.9%)	1.10						
Nova Scotia, NS (10,648, 35.7%)	1.20						
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,743, 37.3%)	1.18						
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (1,048, 60.6%)	0.91						
Atlantic Region, ATL (38,617, 14.4%)	1.10						
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (4,543, 11.5%)	1.03						
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (2,688, 32.7%)	0.96						
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (1,278, 22.3%)	1.14						↓
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (9,025, 11.1%)	1.19						
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (7,578, 7.8%)	1.04						
Halifax, NS (6,723, 65.9%)	1.01						
Southern, NS (888, 8.1%)	1.10						
Annapolis Valley, NS (1,303, 66.6%)	0.94						
North Shore, NS (895, 54.7%)	1.20						
Cape Breton, NS (765, 15.1%)	1.55						
Prince Edward Island, PE (1,725, 36.9%)	1.18]			
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (273, 34.1%)	0.66						
Avalon Peninsula, NL (580, 77.3%)	0.91						
	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50) 2	2.00	
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name s who Who Were Born Outside the Current Province of Residence i			1996-2012	L temporal in	dex		

✓ 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)

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs 1996-2011

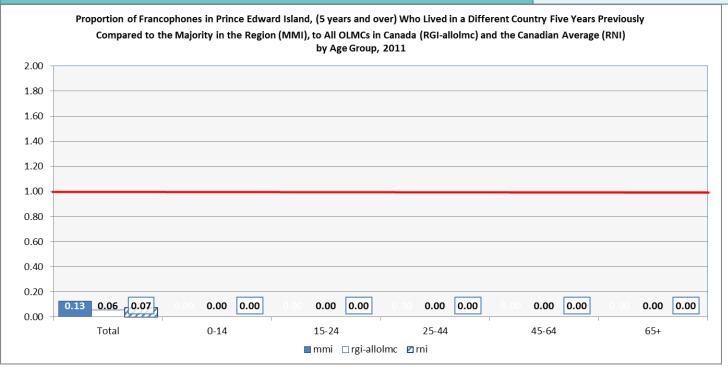
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously

Values	T	0.44	45.94	25.44	45.64	65.	
						65+	
OL minority - total population		373	385	1,030	1,690	1,050	
OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#)		0	0	0	0	0	
OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	2.2%	2.9%	2.9%	4.1%	1.2%	0.4%	
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 Relative geographic index to all of Canada 2011 Relative geographic index to all OL minority		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Relative geographic index to PCH region	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gender index	n.d.	female (0.0%) male (0.0%)					
Intergenerational index	n.d.						
Temporal index (1996-2011)	0.74	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	0.18	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	0.56	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	0.6%	4.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	
	0.57	2.98	0.00	0.61	0.34	0.00	
Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.13	0.85	0.00	0.14	0.15	0.00	
OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	
Minority-majority index	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	
Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.17	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)	0.4%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
Minority-majority index	0.70	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.10	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
•	OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#) OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%) OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%) Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%) Minority-majority index Relative geographic index to all of Canada Relative geographic index to all OL minority Relative geographic index to same OLMC Relative geographic index to PCH region Gender index Intergenerational index Temporal index (1996-2011) Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011) Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011) OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%) Minority-majority index Relative geographic index to all OL minority OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%) Minority-majority index Relative geographic index to all OL minority OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%) Minority-majority index Relative geographic index to all OL minority OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a diffe	OL minority - total population4,555OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#)13OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.3%OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)2.2%Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)3.9%Minority-majority index0.13Relative geographic index to all of Canada0.07Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.06Relative geographic index to same OLMC0.09Relative geographic index to PCH region0.38Gender indexn.d.Intergenerational index0.74Temporal mid (1996-2011)0.74Temporal rigi-allolmc (1996-2011)0.56OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.6%Minority-majority index0.57Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.13OL minority - 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(5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.6%OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.6%OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.6%OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.76OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.7%OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.7% <tr<< td=""><td>OL minority - total population1.0.1.0.OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#)1.300OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.3%0.0%0.0%OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)2.2%2.9%2.9%Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)3.9%4.8%5.0%Minority-majority index0.130.000.000.00Relative geographic index to all of Canada0.070.000.00Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.060.000.00Relative geographic index to PCH region0.380.000.00Gender indexn.d.female (0.02Intergenerational index0.74n.d.n.d.Temporal rigi-allolmc (1996-2011)0.74n.d.n.d.OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.56n.d.Minority-majority index0.572.980.00Relative geographic index to PCH region0.18n.d.n.d.Intergenerational indexn.d.female (0.02Intergenerational index0.74n.d.n.d.Temporal rigi-allolmc (1996-2011)0.56n.d.n.d.OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.572.980.00Relative geographic index to all OL</td><td>OL minority - total population 0.10 0.0% 0.00</td><td>OL minority - total population 4,555 373 385 1,030 1,690 OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#) 13 0</td></tr<<>	OL minority - total population1.0.1.0.OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#)1.300OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.3%0.0%0.0%OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)2.2%2.9%2.9%Canadian population - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)3.9%4.8%5.0%Minority-majority index0.130.000.000.00Relative geographic index to all of Canada0.070.000.00Relative geographic index to all OL minority0.060.000.00Relative geographic index to PCH region0.380.000.00Gender indexn.d.female (0.02Intergenerational index0.74n.d.n.d.Temporal rigi-allolmc (1996-2011)0.74n.d.n.d.OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.56n.d.Minority-majority index0.572.980.00Relative geographic index to PCH region0.18n.d.n.d.Intergenerational indexn.d.female (0.02Intergenerational index0.74n.d.n.d.Temporal rigi-allolmc (1996-2011)0.56n.d.n.d.OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (%)0.572.980.00Relative geographic index to all OL	OL minority - total population 0.10 0.0% 0.00	OL minority - total population 4,555 373 385 1,030 1,690 OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously (#) 13 0	

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 Prince Edward Island, 13 (0.3%) lived in a different country 5 years ago.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.13) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.06).

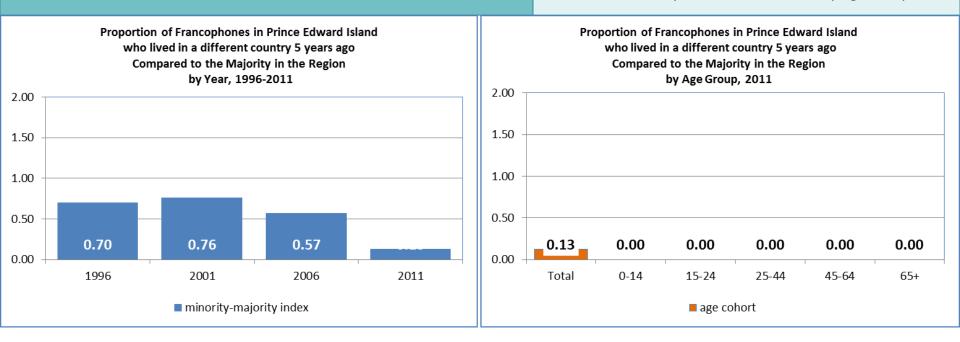
Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to the Majority, to all OLMCS in Canada and to the Canadian Average, by Age Group, 2011



- 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.

- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Prince Edward Island who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.13).
- ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority 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 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 lived in a different country 5 years ago was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.00).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.00).

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



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Prince Edward Island who lived in a different country 5 years ago was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.13).
- ✓ 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 Prince Edward Island (5 years and over) who lived in a different country five years previously was highest in 2001 (mmi=0.76) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=0.13).
- ✓ 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 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 lived in a different country 5 years ago was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.00).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.00).

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Data and Relative Indices Economic Regions, 2011

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

	OL minority population		External migrants (in the past 5 years)		Relative indices									
Geography	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-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	705	40	5.7%	1.2%	1.91	1.46 🛉	71.13	懀 1.81	1.57	1.72	∕ 20.88		∕ 0.90	1.55
Cape Breton (NS)	4,966	10	0.2%	1.0%	40.20	40.05	40.04	40.06	40.27	40.09			4 0.46	9 0.94
North Shore (NS)	1,585	20	1.3%	0.9%	1.37 🛉	4 0.33	4 0.25	40.40	1.68 🛉	40.59			1.37	1.76
Southern (NS)	10,636	63	0.6%	0.9%	40.64	4 0.15	4 0.12	40.19	40.79	40.28	71.19		4 0.74	1.21
Halifax (NS)	9,900	458	4.6%	3.3%	1.42 🛉	71.19	∕ 0.92	1.47 👚	16.17	12.18	71.19	12.86	9.92 🕎	1.67
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	92,814	60	0.1%	0.6%	4 0.11	40.02	4 0.01	40.02	40.09	4 0.12	40.69		4 0.50	4 0.67
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	77,608	790	1.0%	1.9%	40.53	4 0.26	4 0.20	40.32	1.36 👚	1.82	40.70	1.00	4 0.72	1 2.10
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,606	31	0.6%	1.5%	40.36	4 0.14	4 0.11	40.18	40.74	00.99			1.05	16.38
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	7,653	138	1.8%	1.9%	00.96	40.46	40.36	40.57	12.41	1.22	71.13		4 0.65	4 0.55
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	37,693	165	0.4%	1.5%	40.29	4 0.11	40.09	40.14	40.58	40.78	40.62	1 3.23	4 0.52	4 0.77
Atlantic Region (ATL)	256,605	1,923	0.7%	1.6%	40.47	40.19	40.15	4 0.24	01.00		∕ 0.81	1.05	4 0.79	1.47
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,670	55	3.3%	0.8%	1.25	∕ <mark>`</mark> 0.85	40.66	71.05	1.39	01.00	40.71		0 0.97	1.51
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,555	13	0.3%	2.2%	4 0.13	40.07	40.06	40.09	40.38	01.00			4 0.19	4 0.74
Nova Scotia (NS)	28,995	615	2.1%	1.9%	71.09	4 0.55	40.42	40.67	12.83	01.00	71.06	1.74	0 1.04	1.87
New Brunswick (NB)	221,385	1,240	0.6%	1.6%	4 0.35	4 0.14	4 0.11	40.18	40.75	01.00	40.74	1 4.15	9.83 🖌	1.38

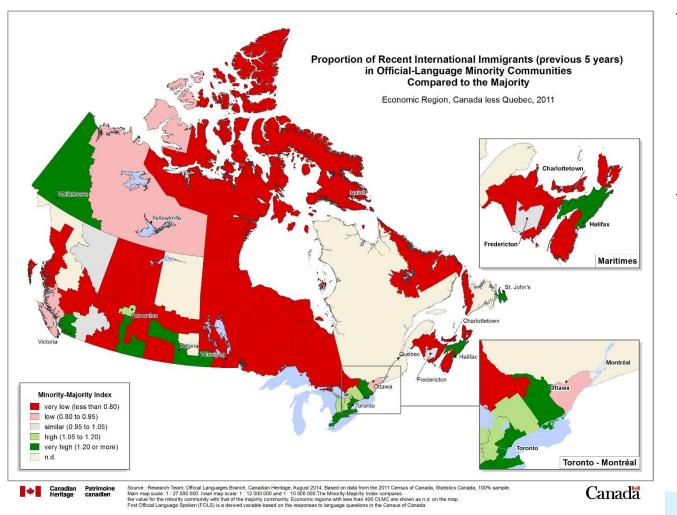
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

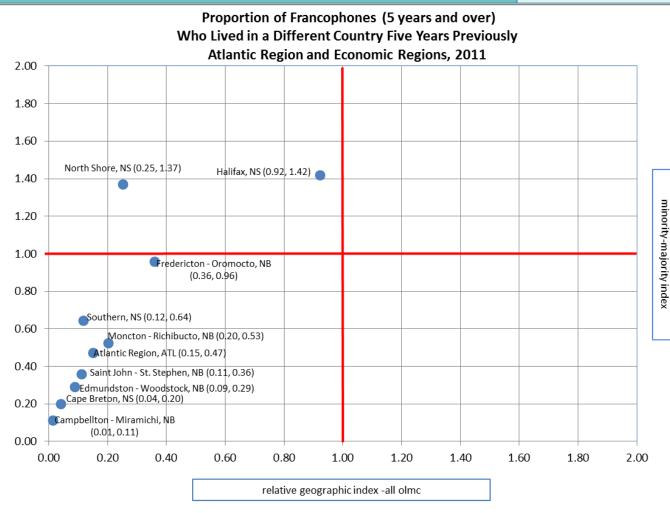
Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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), Prince Edward Island (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 Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011



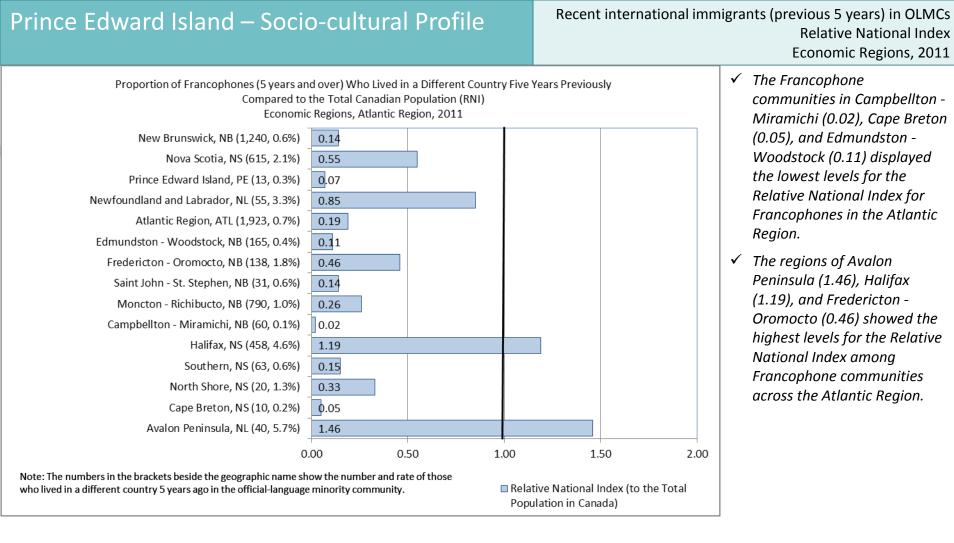
- The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion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

	he Majority in the Region (MMI)	illy five fears fiev	lousiy	
Economic	egions, Atlantic Region, 2011			
New Brunswick, NB (1,240, 0.6%)	0.35			
Nova Scotia, NS (615, 2.1%)	1.09			
Prince Edward Island, PE (13, 0.3%)	0.13			
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (55, 3.3%)	4.25			
Atlantic Region, ATL (1,923, 0.7%)	0.47			
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (165, 0.4%)	0.29			
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (138, 1.8%)	0.96			
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (31, 0.6%)	0.36			
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (790, 1.0%)	0.53			
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (60, 0.1%)	0.11			
Halifax, NS (458, 4.6%)	1.42			
Southern, NS (63, 0.6%)	0.64		_	
North Shore, NS (20, 1.3%)	1.37			
Cape Breton, NS (10, 0.2%)	0.20			
Avalon Peninsula, NL (40, 5.7%)	4.91			
0	00 0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the offici		minority-majority	index	

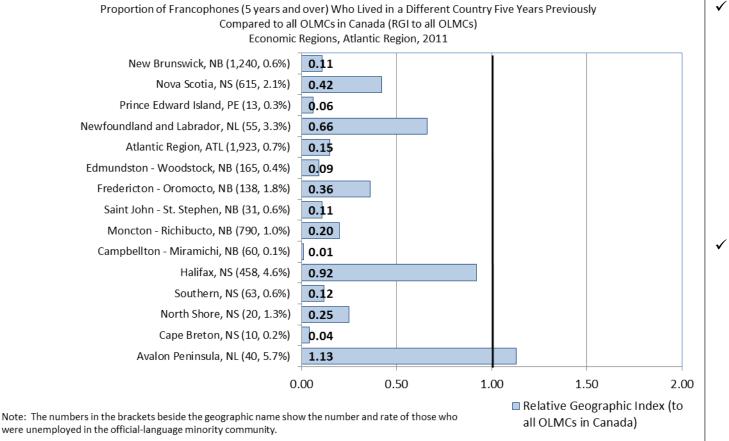
Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously

- ✓ The Francophone communities in Campbellton - Miramichi (0.11), Cape Breton (0.20), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.29) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority 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.

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.

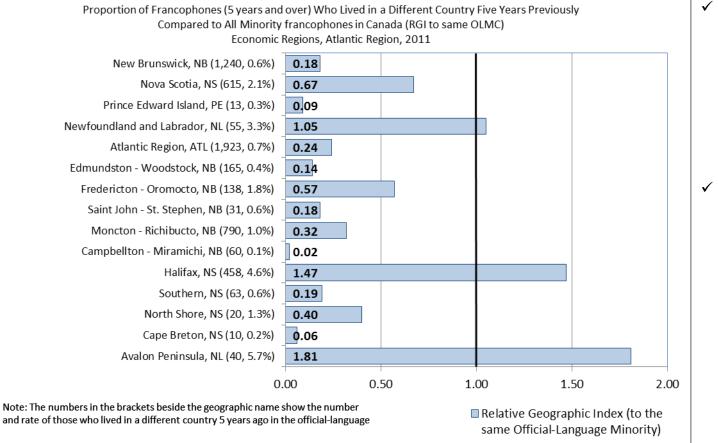


The Relative National Index to all OLMCs (rni) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with that of the total Canadian population. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic is more commonly found in the local population when compared to the total Canadian population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

Compared to All Fran	d over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously ncophones in the PCH Region (RGI to PCH) Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011
New Brunswick, NB (1,240, 0.6%)	0.75
Nova Scotia, NS (615, 2.1%)	2.83
Prince Edward Island, PE (13, 0.3%)	0.38
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (55, 3.3%)	4.39
Atlantic Region, ATL (1,923, 0.7%)	1.00
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (165, 0.4%)	0.58
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (138, 1.8%)	2.41
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (31, 0.6%)	0.74
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (790, 1.0%)	1.36
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (60, 0.1%)	0.09
Halifax, NS (458, 4.6%)	6.17
Southern, NS (63, 0.6%)	0.79
North Shore, NS (20, 1.3%)	1.68
Cape Breton, NS (10, 0.2%)	0.27
Avalon Peninsula, NL (40, 5.7%)	7.57
	.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh number and rate of those who lived in a different country 5 years	Relative Geographic Index Upcal to Canadian Heritage

- ✓ 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.

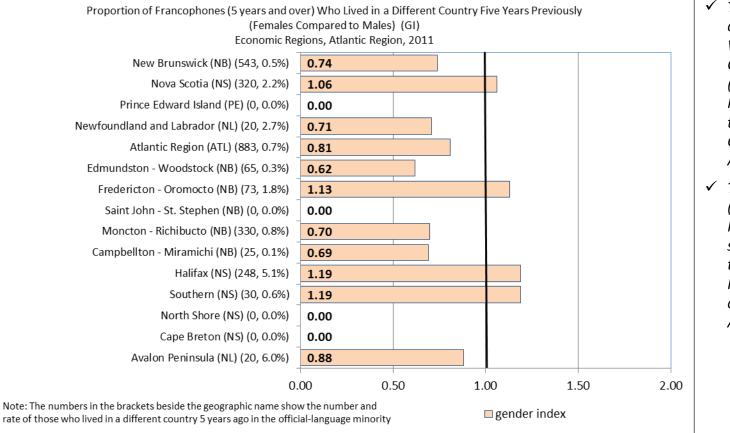
The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and Compared to All Franco Economic	, phones in the F		ory (RGI to PF		ously	
New Brunswick, NB (1,240, 0.6%)	1.00					
Nova Scotia, NS (615, 2.1%)	1.00					
Prince Edward Island, PE (13, 0.3%)	1.00					
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (55, 3.3%)	1.00					
Atlantic Region, ATL (1,923, 0.7%)	0.00					
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (165, 0.4%)	0.78					
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (138, 1.8%)	3.22					
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (31, 0.6%)	0.99					
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (790, 1.0%)	1.82	I				
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (60, 0.1%)	0.12					-
Halifax, NS (458, 4.6%)	2.18					
Southern, NS (63, 0.6%)	0.28					
North Shore, NS (20, 1.3%)	0.59					
Cape Breton, NS (10, 0.2%)	0.09					
Avalon Peninsula, NL (40, 5.7%)	1.72					
0	.00	0.50	1.00		1.50	2.00
ote: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh ved in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language min			who	🗖 Relative Ge	eographic Inde	x (rgi-prov)

✓ 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 Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.



- ✓ 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.

Recent international immigrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

New Brunswick (NB) (510, 0.9%)	4.15		
Nova Scotia (NS) (265, 3.7%)	3.74		
Prince Edward Island (PE) (0, 0.0%)	0.00		
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) (25, 5.4%)	0.00		
Atlantic Region (ATL) (800, 1.2%)	4.05		
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (90, 1.0%)	3.23		
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (65, 2.4%)	0.00		
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB) (0, 0.0%)	0.00		
Moncton - Richibucto (NB) (255, 1.1%)	3.00		
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (25, 0.1%)	0.00		
Halifax (NS) (213, 6.1%)	2.86		
Southern (NS) (25, 1.2%)	0.00		
North Shore (NS) (0, 0.0%)	0.00		
Cape Breton (NS) (0, 0.0%)	0.00		
Avalon Peninsula (NL) (30, 11.1%)	0.00		

- ✓ 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.

(Level in 2011 Co	l over) Who Lived in a Different Country Five Years Previously ompared to that of 1996) (temp9611) Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011
New Brunswick, NB (1,240, 0.6%)	1.38
Nova Scotia, NS (615, 2.1%)	1.87
Prince Edward Island, PE (13, 0.3%)	0.74
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (55, 3.3%)	1.51
Atlantic Region, ATL (1,923, 0.7%)	1.47
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (165, 0.4%)	0.77
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (138, 1.8%)	0.55
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (31, 0.6%)	6.38
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (790, 1.0%)	2.10
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (60, 0.1%)	0.67
Halifax, NS (458, 4.6%)	1.67
Southern, NS (63, 0.6%)	1.21
North Shore, NS (20, 1.3%)	2.76
Cape Breton, NS (10, 0.2%)	0.94
Avalon Peninsula, NL (40, 5.7%)	1.55
O. Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name s	b.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 show the number and rate of those 1996-2011 temporal index
who lived in a different country 5 years ago in the official-language	ge 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.

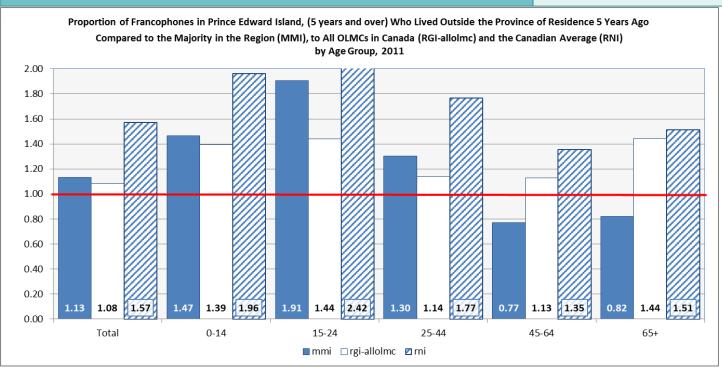
Interprovincial and International In-Migrants (previous 5 years)

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs 1996-2011

Proportion of Francop	hones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Pro Prince Edward Island, 1996-2011	wince of Resi	idence 5 Years	s Ago				
Values		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
OL minority - total population		4,555	373	385	1,030	1,690	1,050	
OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the provi	nce of residence 5 years ago (#)	475	55	75	205	85	30	
OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the provi	nce of residence 5 years ago (%)	10.4%	14.7%	19.5%	19.9%	5.0%	2.9%	
OL majority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the provi	nce of residence 5 years ago (%)	9.2%	10.1%	10.2%	15.3%	6.5%	3.5%	
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		1.13	1.47	1.91	1.30	0.77	0.82	
Relative geographic index to all of Canada		1.57	1.96	2.42	1.77	1.35	1.51	
2011 Relative geographic index to all OL minority		1.08	1.39	1.44	1.14	1.13	1.44	
Relative geographic index to same OLMC		1.15	1.11	1.64	1.16	1.08	1.30	
Relative geographic index to PCH region		1.99	2.27	2.86	2.02	1.71	1.82	
Genderindex		1.13	f	emale (10.2	%)	male	(9.0%)	
Intergenerational index		3.96						
Temporal index (1996-2011)		0.74	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
Temporal mmi (1996-2011)		0.60	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)		0.69	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the provi	nce of residence 5 years ago (%)	9.1%	12.1%	15.1%	16.3%	7.1%	0.0%	
2006 Minority-majority index		1.21	1.51	2.08	1.39	1.21	0.00	
Relative geographic index to all OL minority		0.95	1.26	1.14	0.98	1.50	0.00	
OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the provi	nce of residence 5 years ago (%)	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	
2001 Minority-majority index		1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	
Relative geographic index to all OL minority		0.87	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
OL minority - (5 years and over) who lived outside the provi	nce of residence 5 years ago (%)	14.1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
1996 Minority-majority index		1.88	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
Relative geographic index to all OL minority		1.56	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.

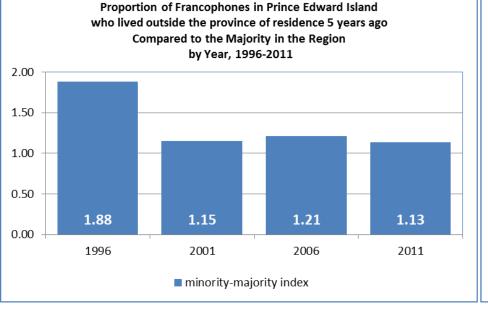
- ✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Prince Edward Island, 475 (10.4%) lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago.
- ✓ This level was higher than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=1.13) and was higher than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=1.08).
- ✓ The gender index was 1.13 which means that the proportion for women was higher than that of men in 2011.
 - ✓ The intergenerational index was 3.96 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.

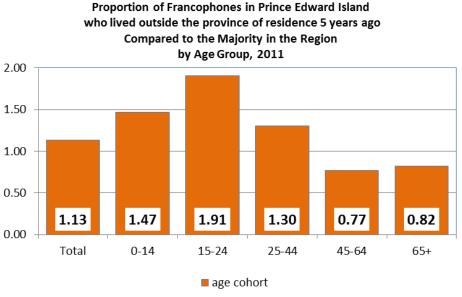


- The minority-majority index (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic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

- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Prince Edward Island who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.13).
- ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority 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 65+ 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=1.30).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.77).

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group, 2011





- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Prince Edward Island who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was higher than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=1.13).
- 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 Prince Edward Island (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago was highest in 1996 (mmi=1.88) and lowest in 2011 (mmi=1.13).

- ✓ 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 65+ 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=1.30).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.77).

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Data and Relative Indices Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
	OL minority population		Migrants from another province or country (in the past 5 years)											
Geogra phy	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-prov	gender index	inter- gen.	1996-2011 temp. mmi	1996-2011 temporal
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	705	215	30.5%	6.9%	14.45	14.59	13.17	1 3.35	15.82	1.51	1.15	12.45	4 0.69	1.31
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	778	60	7.7%	6.2%	1.24	A1.16	№0.80	90.85	1.47	40.38			4 0.20	4 0.31
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,556	458	10.1%	9.2%	7 1.09	1.51	Q1.04	1.10	1.92	Q 0.96	1.15	13.92	4 0.59	4 0.72
Cape Breton (NS)	4,966	350	7.0%	4.3%	1.64	A1.06	40.73	40.77	1.35	40.57	1.56	15.21	1.60	1 2.05
North Shore (NS)	1,585	225	14.2%	5.4%	1 2.61	2.14	1.47	1.56	12.71	7 1.16	14.26	1.31	1.27	1.53
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,878	450	24.0%	7.8%	13.06	13.61	12.49	1 2.63		1.95	40.79	15.50	4 0.65	4 0.70
Southern (NS)	10,636	293	2.8%	4.8%	4 0.57	4 0.41	0.29	40.30		40.22	40.72	13.27	Sec. 86 😪	1.14
Halifax (NS)	9,900	2,150	21.7%	10.6%	1 2.05	13.27		1 2.39	-	1.77	Q1.00	15.30	4 0.79	9 0.87
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	92,814	2,600	2.8%	5.1%	4 0.55	4 0.42		40.31	40.53	40.68	№ 0.81	13.12		1.10
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	77,608	3,620	4.7%	9.2%	4 0.51	4 0.70	40.48	40.51		1.14	№ 0.89	2.41	1.21	1.28
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,606	431	7.7%		1.32	An.16	∑ 0.80	№ 0.84	-	1.88 🕆	4 0.75		1.42	1.81
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	7,653	1,225	16.0%	10.1%	1.59	12.41	-	1.76	-	1 3.91	94.94	17.74	№ 0.82	9 0.82
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	37,693	1,105	2.9%	5.0%	4 0.59	4 0.44	4 0.30	40.32	₽0.56	40.72	40.75	12.19	A 1.08	O 0.95
Atlantic Region (ATL)	256,605	13,443	5.2%	7.5%	40.70	40.79	40.54	40.58	O1.00		№ 0.91	13.36		J.07
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,670	338	20.2%	6.7%	1.02	1.05	12.10	1 2.22	13.86	O 1.00	1.31	13.31	4 0.39	4 0.74
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,555	475	10.4%	9.2%	A1.13	1.57	A1.08	Ani 1.15	1.99	O 1.00	1.13	13.96	4 0.60	4 0.74
Nova Scotia (NS)	28,995	3,560	12.3%	7.7%	1.59	1.85	1.28	1.35	12.34	Q1.00	Q0.98	15.04	O 0.95	A 1.12
New Brunswick (NB)	221,385	9,070	4.1%	7.5%	4 0.54	4 0.62	4 0.43	40.45	4 0.78	Q 1.00	№ 0.87	12.97	O 1.03	A 1.14

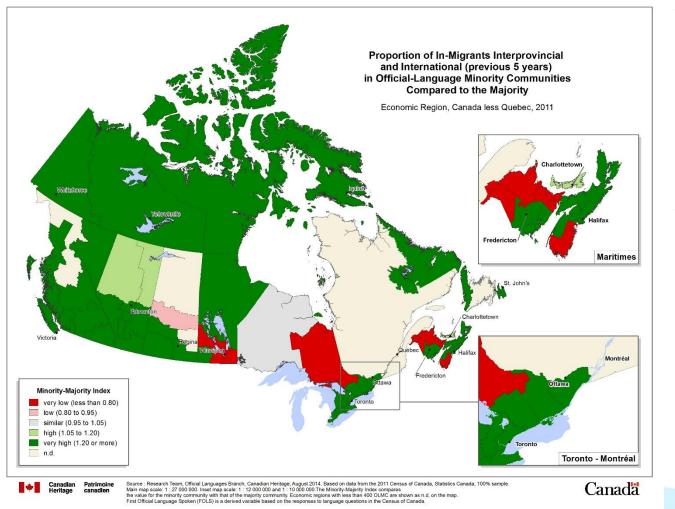
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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 International and Interprovincial In-Migrants (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 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 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.

Compared to t	er) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago ne Majority in the Region (MMI) egions, Atlantic Region, 2011								
New Brunswick, NB (9,070, 4.1%)	0.54								
Nova Scotia, NS (3,560, 12.3%)	1.59								
Prince Edward Island, PE (475, 10.4%)	1.13								
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (338, 20.2%)	3.02								
Atlantic Region, ATL (13,443, 5.2%)	0.70								
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (1,105, 2.9%)	0.59								
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,225, 16.0%)	1.59								
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (431, 7.7%)	1.32								
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (3,620, 4.7%)	0.51								
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (2,600, 2.8%)	0.55								
Halifax, NS (2,150, 21.7%)	2.05								
Southern, NS (293, 2.8%)	0.57								
Annapolis Valley, NS (450, 24.0%)	3.06								
North Shore, NS (225, 14.2%)	2.61								
Cape Breton, NS (350, 7.0%)	1.64								
Prince Edward Island, PE (458, 10.1%)	1.09								
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (60, 7.7%)	1.24								
Avalon Peninsula, NL (215, 30.5%)	4.45								
0.	0 0.50 1.00 1.50	2.00							
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									

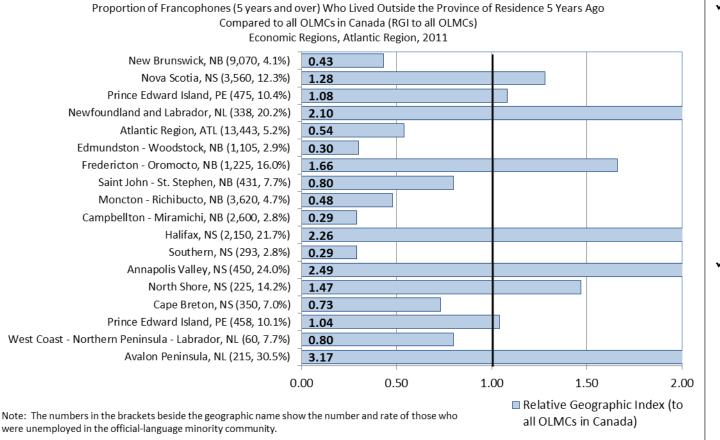
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Moncton - Richibucto (0.51), Campbellton -Miramichi (0.55), and Southern (0.57) displayed the lowest levels for the minoritymajority index (MMI) in the Atlantic Region when we consider the individuals 5 years and over (5 years and over) who lived outside the province of residence 5 years aqo.
- ✓ The regions of Avalon Peninsula (4.45), Annapolis Valley (3.06), and North Shore (2.61) showed the highest levels for the minoritymajority 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 Total Canad	dian Population	(RNI)	ce 5 Years Ago	
	.	ntic Region, 201:	L I		
New Brunswick, NB (9,070, 4.1%)	0.62				
Nova Scotia, NS (3,560, 12.3%)	1.85	I			
Prince Edward Island, PE (475, 10.4%)	1.57	I			
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (338, 20.2%)	3.05				
Atlantic Region, ATL (13,443, 5.2%)	0.79				
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (1,105, 2.9%)	0.44				
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,225, 16.0%)	2.41				
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (431, 7.7%)	1.16				
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (3,620, 4.7%)	0.70				
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (2,600, 2.8%)	0.42				
Halifax, NS (2,150, 21.7%)	3.27				
Southern, NS (293, 2.8%)	0.41				
Annapolis Valley, NS (450, 24.0%)	3.61				
North Shore, NS (225, 14.2%)	2.14			1	
Cape Breton, NS (350, 7.0%)	1.06				
Prince Edward Island, PE (458, 10.1%)	1.51	I			
Vest Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (60, 7.7%)	1.16	I			
Avalon Peninsula, NL (215, 30.5%)	4.59				
0	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh who lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the offic				National Index (to th on in Canada)	ne Total

- \checkmark 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.

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago Compared to All Minority francophones in Canada (RGI to same OLMC) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011									
New Brunswick, NB (9,070, 4.1%)	0.45								
Nova Scotia, NS (3,560, 12.3%)	1.35								
Prince Edward Island, PE (475, 10.4%)	1.15								
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (338, 20.2%)	2.22								
Atlantic Region, ATL (13,443, 5.2%)	0.58								
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (1,105, 2.9%)	0.32								
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,225, 16.0%)	1.76								
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (431, 7.7%)	0.84								
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (3,620, 4.7%)	0.51						1		
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (2,600, 2.8%)	0.31								
Halifax, NS (2,150, 21.7%)	2.39								
Southern, NS (293, 2.8%)	0.30								
Annapolis Valley, NS (450, 24.0%)	2.63								
North Shore, NS (225, 14.2%)	1.56								
Cape Breton, NS (350, 7.0%)	0.77								
Prince Edward Island, PE (458, 10.1%)	1.10								
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (60, 7.7%)	0.85								
Avalon Peninsula, NL (215, 30.5%)	3.35								
0.	00	0.50	1	.00	1.50	2.00			
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					Relative Geographic Index (to the same Official-Language Minority)				

- 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.

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and c Compared to All Frar Economic	,	H Region (RG			ears Ago		~
New Brunswick, NB (9,070, 4.1%)	0.78		1				
Nova Scotia, NS (3,560, 12.3%)	2.34						
Prince Edward Island, PE (475, 10.4%)	1.99						
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (338, 20.2%)	3.86						
Atlantic Region, ATL (13,443, 5.2%)	1.00						
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (1,105, 2.9%)	0.56						
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,225, 16.0%)	3.06						
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (431, 7.7%)	1.47						
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (3,620, 4.7%)	0.89						✓
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (2,600, 2.8%)	0.53						v
Halifax, NS (2,150, 21.7%)	4.15						
Southern, NS (293, 2.8%)	0.53						
Annapolis Valley, NS (450, 24.0%)	4.57						
North Shore, NS (225, 14.2%)	2.71						
Cape Breton, NS (350, 7.0%)	1.35	1					
Prince Edward Island, PE (458, 10.1%)	1.92						
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (60, 7.7%)	1.47						
Avalon Peninsula, NL (215, 30.5%)	5.82						
0.	.00 0	.50	1.0	00	1.50	2.00	
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh number and rate of those who lived outside the province of reside		Relative G Region)	eograpł	nic Index (loc	al to Canadia	n Heritage	

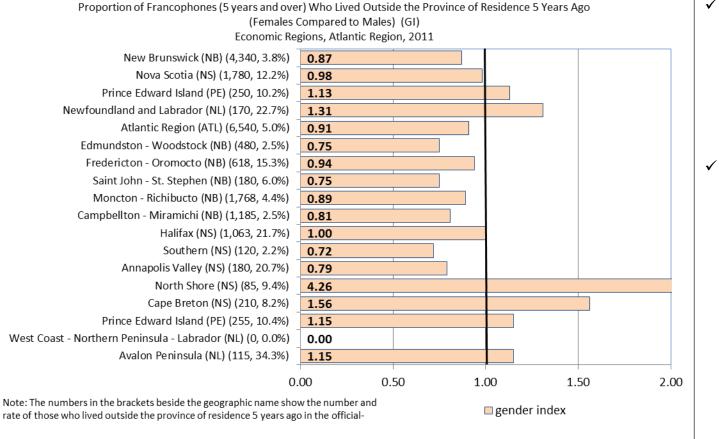
- ✓ The Francophone communities in Southern (0.53), Campbellton -Miramichi (0.53), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.56) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to Canadian Heritage region (rgi-pch) in the Atlantic Region.
- The regions of Avalon Peninsula (5.82), Annapolis Valley (4.57), 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 Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.

	over) Who Lived Outside the Province of Residence 5 Years Ago
	ophones in the Province/Territory (RGI to PR) c Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011
Economic	
New Brunswick, NB (9,070, 4.1%)	1.00
Nova Scotia, NS (3,560, 12.3%)	1.00
Prince Edward Island, PE (475, 10.4%)	1.00
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (338, 20.2%)	1.00
Atlantic Region, ATL (13,443, 5.2%)	0.00
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (1,105, 2.9%)	0.72
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (1,225, 16.0%)	3.91
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (431, 7.7%)	1.88
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (3,620, 4.7%)	1.14
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (2,600, 2.8%)	0.68
Halifax, NS (2,150, 21.7%)	1.77
Southern, NS (293, 2.8%)	0.22
Annapolis Valley, NS (450, 24.0%)	1.95
North Shore, NS (225, 14.2%)	1.16
Cape Breton, NS (350, 7.0%)	0.57
Prince Edward Island, PE (458, 10.1%)	0.96
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, NL (60, 7.7%)	0.38
Avalon Peninsula, NL (215, 30.5%)	1.51
0	0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh lived outside the province of residence 5 years ago in the official-la	

- ✓ 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.

The Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.



- ✓ 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.

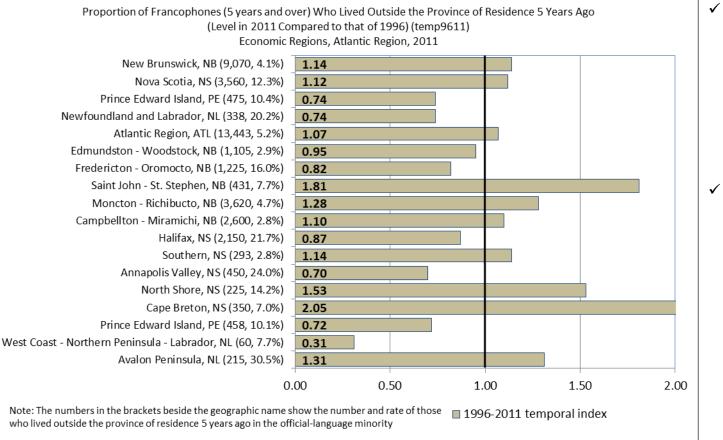
In-Migrants Interprov. and Internat. (previous 5 years) in OLMCs Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones (5 years and				ce 5 Years Ago	
	nort compared Regions, Atlar				
New Brunswick (NB) (4,363, 7.6%)	2.97	I			
Nova Scotia (NS) (1,813, 25.4%)	5.04				
Prince Edward Island (PE) (205, 19.9%)	3.96				
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) (175, 37.6%)	3.31				
Atlantic Region (ATL) (6,556, 9.9%)	3.36				
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (495, 5.5%)	2.19				
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (720, 26.5%)	7.74				
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB) (155, 10.8%)	2.00				
Moncton - Richibucto (NB) (1,660, 7.4%)	2.41				
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (1,225, 5.5%)	3.12				
Halifax (NS) (1,268, 36.5%)	5.30				
Southern (NS) (110, 5.4%)	3.27				
Annapolis Valley (NS) (190, 38.4%)	5.50				
North Shore (NS) (30, 8.8%)	1.31				
Cape Breton (NS) (90, 11.5%)	5.21				
Prince Edward Island (PE) (205, 19.9%)	3.92				
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL) (20, 14.8%)	0.00				
Avalon Peninsula (NL) (135, 50.0%)	2.45				
0.	.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic nan	ne show the num	ber and rate of t	hose intergenera	ntional index	

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 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.

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 (0.31), 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 Prince Edward Island, 1996-2011						
	Values	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	OL minority - total population	4,670	485	388	1,030	1,685	1,050
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (#)	68	0	0	20	0	0
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	OL majority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	2.7%	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%	1.6%	0.6%
	Canadian population - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	19.1%	24.1%	21.9%	23.2%	15.1%	10.6%
	Minority-majority index	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all of Canada	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
2011	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to same OLMC	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
	Relative geographic index to PCH region	1.18	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00
	Gender index	0.00		female (0.0%	%)	male	(2.1%)
	Intergenerational index			1	n.d.		
	Temporal index (1996-2011)	4.31	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal mmi (1996-2011)	1.87	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Temporal rgi-allolmc (1996-2011)	2.48	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	1.0%	2.0%	2.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%
2006	Minority-majority index	0.61	0.99	1.49	0.36	1.37	0.00
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.03	0.10	0.00
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	0.3%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2001	Minority-majority index	0.32	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.02	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OL minority - who were members of visible minority groups (%)	0.3%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1996	Minority-majority index	0.29	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Relative geographic index to all OL minority	0.03	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

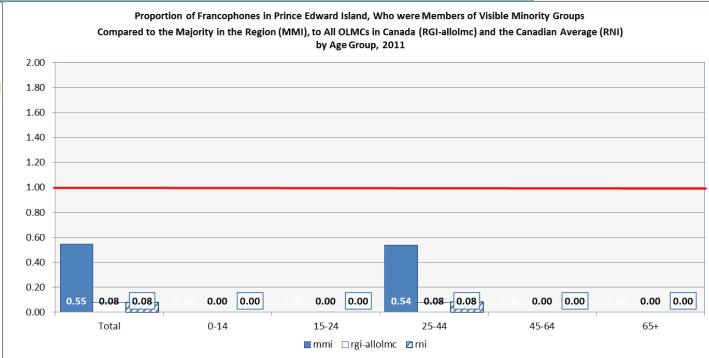
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

✓ In 2011, among Francophones in Prince Edward Island, 68 (1.5%) were members of a visible minority group.

- ✓ The gender index was 0.00 which means that the proportion for women was much lower than that of men in 2011.
- ✓ This level was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in the same region (mmi=0.55) and was much lower than the levels reported by all Official-Language Minority Communities across the country (rgi-all olmc=0.08).

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

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile



- 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.

- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Prince Edward Island who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.55).
- ✓ When we consider the minoritymajority 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 25-44 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.54).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.00).

Visible Minorities in OLMCs by Year, 1996-2011 and by Age Group, 2011



- ✓ In 2011, as illustrated by the minority-majority index, the proportion of Francophones in Prince Edward Island who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of Anglophones in the region (mmi=0.55).
- ✓ 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 Prince Edward Island who were members of visible minority groups was highest in 2006 (mmi=0.61) and lowest in 1996 (mmi=0.29).

- ✓ 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 25-44 age cohort.
- ✓ For the younger half of the working age population (those aged 25-44), we find that the proportion of those who were members of a visible minority group was much lower than that of the Anglophone population in this age group (mmi=0.54).
- ✓ For the older half of the working age population (those aged 45-64), the level was much lower than that of the Anglophones in this age group (mmi=0.00).

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Data and Relative Indices Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups Atlantic Region and Economic Regions, 2011														
	OL mino	prity population	Visible	minority					Relativ	e indice:	s			
Geography	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%	1.14	4 0.72	40.71	1.40	11.01	2.25	40.41		1.53	1.95
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,665	70	1.5%	2.7%	40.56	40.08	40.08	40.15	1.21	01.03			1.73	1.00
Cape Breton (NS)	5,076	148	2.9%	1.9%	1.52	40.15	40.15	40.30	12.35	`_ 0.91	40.77		1.80	13.83
North Shore (NS)	1,630	20	1.2%	2.6%	40.48	40.06	40.06	40.13	0.99	40.38			1.90	1.73
Annapolis Valley (NS)	1,953	30	1.5%	2.4%	40.65	40.08	40.08	40.16	1.24 👚	40.48			♦ 0.91	7 1.14
Southern (NS)	10,979	25	0.2%	2.7%	40.08	40.01	40.01	40.02	40.18	40.07			4 0.54	4 0.79
Halifax (NS)	10,203	710	7.0%	9.0%	40.77	40.36	40.36	40.71	15.62	12.18	01.00	1.59	1.03	1.81
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	96,549	288	0.3%	1.6%	40.18	40.02	40.02	40.03	40.24	40.32	T	1.79 🏫	♦ 0.81	1.73
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	81,518	1,410	1.7%	3.2%	40.55	40.09	40.09	40.18	1.40 🏫	1.83 🛉	40.77	1.76	1.01	16.12
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	5,743	71	1.2%	3.0%	40.42	40.06	40.06	40.13		1.31	40.57		1.12	1.32
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	8,228	183	2.2%	3.6%	40.62	4 0.12	40.12	40.23	1.80	12.35	71.07	1.74	0 0.99	1.52
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	39,391	205	0.5%	1.2%	40.44	40.03	40.03	40.05	40.42	40.55	40.62	40.67	∕∖ 0.90	1.45
Atlantic Region (ATL)	267,694	3,316	1.2%	3.5%	40.36	40.06	40.06	40.13	01.00		∕ 20.81	1.18	1.12	1.46
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	1,733	105	6.1%		1.62	40.32	40.32	40.62	1.89 🛉	01.00	40.45	1.97 🛉	1.77 🛉	1.44
Prince Edward Island (PE)	4,670	68	1.5%	2.7%	40.55	40.08	40.08	40.15	71.18	01.00			1.88 🛉	1.31
Nova Scotia (NS)	29,858	955	3.2%	5.2%	40.61	4 0.17	40.17	4 0.33	12.58	01.00	∕ 20.91	1.61	1.26	1.38
New Brunswick (NB)	231,433	2,188	0.9%	2.9%	40.33	40.05	40.05	4 0.10	40.76	O1.00	∕ 10.82	1.17	1.85	1 3.63

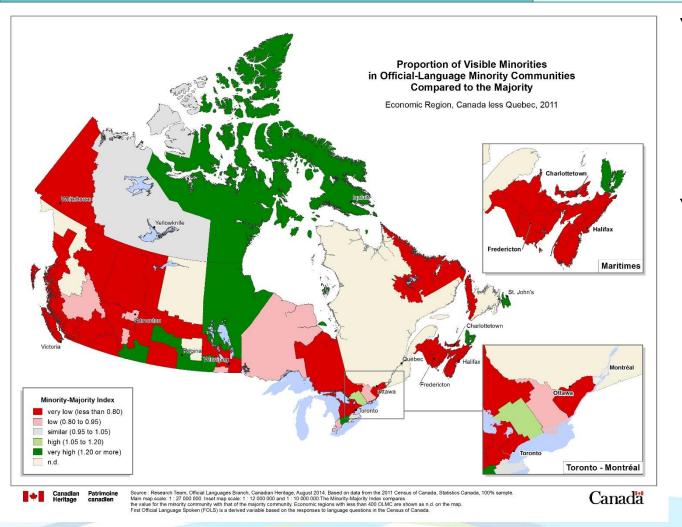
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The relative indices are part of the "Communities in Context" research initiative which compares official-language minority communities with their majority neighbours,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

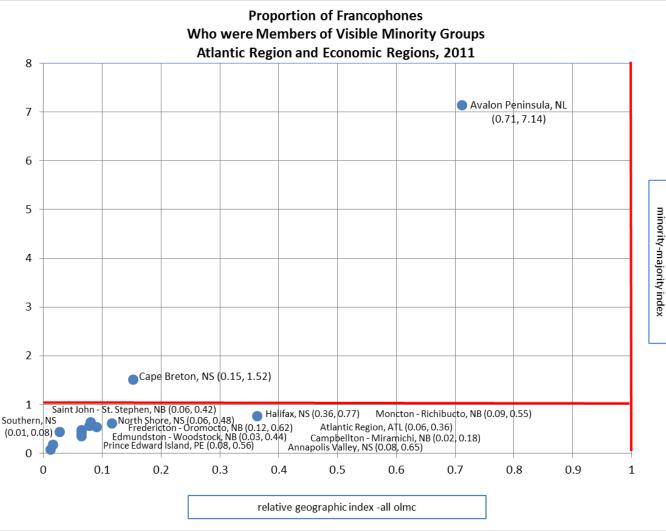
✓ Francophones in the regions of Avalon Peninsula (NL) (13.6%), Halifax (NS) (7.0%), and Cape Breton (NS) (2.9%) displayed a higher proportion of individuals who were members of visible minority groups than the other Francophone communities across the Atlantic Region.

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011



- ✓ 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.



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 Visible Minorities in OLMCs Compared to their Neighbouring Majority and to all OLMCs Across Canada, 2011

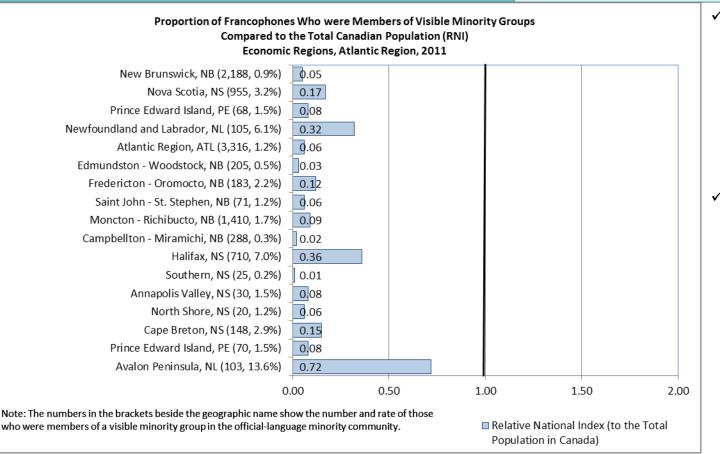
- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a higher proportion who were members of a visible minority group in the OLM population than in both their neighbouring majority and the total OLMC population of Canada.
- The regions located in the top left quadrant displayed a higher proportion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

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Minority-Majority Index Economic Regions, 2011

Compared to	s Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups the Majority in the Region (MMI) Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011
New Brunswick, NB (2,188, 0.9%)	0.33
Nova Scotia, NS (955, 3.2%)	0.61
Prince Edward Island, PE (68, 1.5%)	0.55
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (105, 6.1%)	4.62
Atlantic Region, ATL (3,316, 1.2%)	0.36
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (205, 0.5%)	0.44
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (183, 2.2%)	0.62
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (71, 1.2%)	0.42
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (1,410, 1.7%)	0.55
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (288, 0.3%)	0.18
Halifax, NS (710, 7.0%)	0.77
Southern, NS (25, 0.2%)	0.08
Annapolis Valley, NS (30, 1.5%)	0.65
North Shore, NS (20, 1.2%)	0.48
Cape Breton, NS (148, 2.9%)	1.52
Prince Edward Island, PE (70, 1.5%)	0.56
Avalon Peninsula, NL (103, 13.6%)	7.14
0.	0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name of those who were members of a visible minority group in the or	

- \checkmark 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.

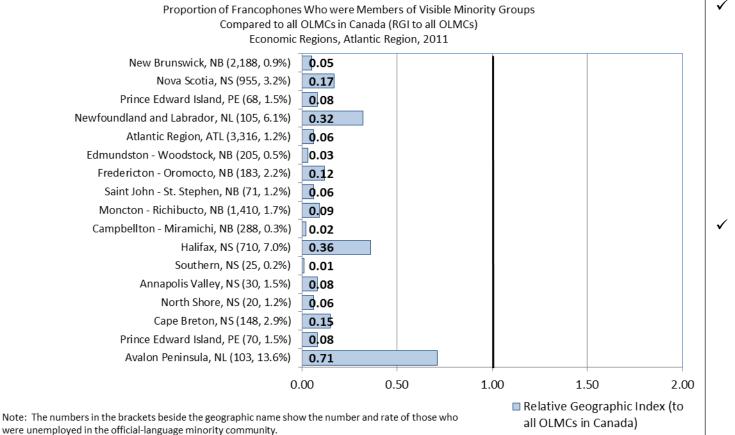


✓ The Francophone communities in Southern (0.01), Campbellton -Miramichi (0.02), and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.03) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative National Index for Francophones in the Atlantic Region.

✓ 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.

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs Economic Regions, 2011

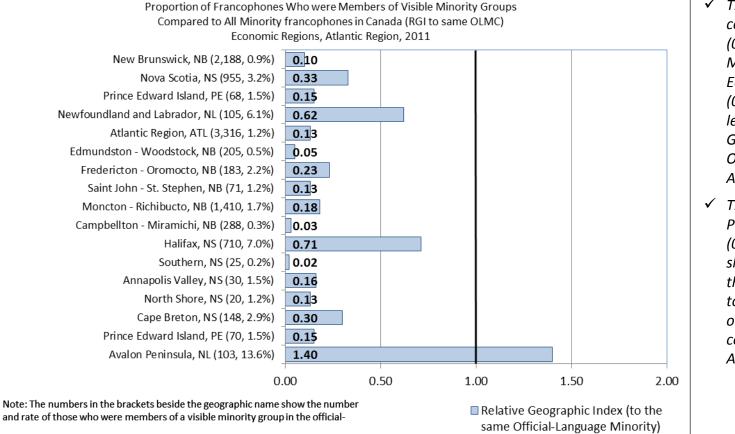


✓ The Francophone communities in Southern (0.01), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.02), and Edmundston -Woodstock (0.03) displayed the lowest levels for the Relative Geographic Index to all OLMCs (rgi-all olmc) for total population who were members of visible minority groups in the Atlantic Region.

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.

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the Same OLMC Economic Regions, 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.

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the PCH Region Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophones Compared to All Fran Economic	cophones in the				
New Brunswick, NB (2,188, 0.9%)	0.76				
Nova Scotia, NS (955, 3.2%)	2.58				
Prince Edward Island, PE (68, 1.5%)	1.18				
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (105, 6.1%)	4.89				
Atlantic Region, ATL (3,316, 1.2%)	1.00				
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (205, 0.5%)	0.42				
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (183, 2.2%)	1.80				
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (71, 1.2%)	1.00				
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (1,410, 1.7%)	1.40				
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (288, 0.3%)	0.24				
Halifax, NS (710, 7.0%)	5.62				
Southern, NS (25, 0.2%)	0.18				
Annapolis Valley, NS (30, 1.5%)	1.24]	
North Shore, NS (20, 1.2%)	0.99				
Cape Breton, NS (148, 2.9%)	2.35				
Prince Edward Island, PE (70, 1.5%)	1.21				
Avalon Peninsula, NL (103, 13.6%)	11.01				
0.	00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh number and rate of those who were members of a visible minorit		■ Relative G Region)	eographic Index	k (local to Canadiar	n Heritage

- ✓ 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.

The Relative Geographic Index to PCH Region (RGI-pch) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given Canadian Heritage region with the region's total OL minority population.

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Relative Geographic Index to the Province Economic Regions, 2011

Proportion of Francophones Compared to All Francop			, ,		
	Regions, Atlant		,, ,		
-	<u> </u>		-		
New Brunswick, NB (2,188, 0.9%)	1.00				
Nova Scotia, NS (955, 3.2%)	1.00				
Prince Edward Island, PE (68, 1.5%)	1.00				
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (105, 6.1%)	1.00				
Atlantic Region, ATL (3,316, 1.2%)	0.00				
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (205, 0.5%)	0.55				
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (183, 2.2%)	2.35				
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (71, 1.2%)	1.31				
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (1,410, 1.7%)	1.83				
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (288, 0.3%)	0.32				
Halifax, NS (710, 7.0%)	2.18				
Southern, NS (25, 0.2%)	0.07				
Annapolis Valley, NS (30, 1.5%)	0.48				
North Shore, NS (20, 1.2%)	0.38]			
Cape Breton, NS (148, 2.9%)	0.91				
Prince Edward Island, PE (70, 1.5%)	1.03				
Avalon Peninsula, NL (103, 13.6%)	2.25				
0.	00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
mbers in the brackets beside the geographic name sh	ow the number a	nd rate of those	who		

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 Geographic Index (rgi-prov)

- ✓ 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 Relative Geographic Index to Province (RGI-prov) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region with the province's total OL minority population.

Proportion of Francophones Who were Members of Visible Minority Groups (Females Compared to Males) (GI) Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011 0.82 New Brunswick (NB) (1,013, 0.9%) Nova Scotia (NS) (455, 3.0%) 0.91 Prince Edward Island (PE) (0, 0.0%) 0.00 Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) (20, 2.6%) 0.45 Atlantic Region (ATL) (1,488, 1.1%) 0.81 Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (75, 0.4%) 0.62 Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (98, 2.3%) 1.07 0.57 Saint John - St. Stephen (NB) (20, 0.6%) Moncton - Richibucto (NB) (633, 1.5%) 0.77 0.70 Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (100, 0.2%) Halifax (NS) (355, 7.1%) 1.00 Southern (NS) (0, 0.0%) 0.00 Annapolis Valley (NS) (25, 2.8%) 0.00 North Shore (NS) (0, 0.0%) 0.00 0.77 Cape Breton (NS) (60, 2.3%) Prince Edward Island (PE) (0, 0.0%) 0.00 Avalon Peninsula (NL) (20, 5.6%) 0.41 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show the number and gender index rate of those who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Gender Index Economic Regions, 2011

- ✓ 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.

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Intergenerational Index (25-44 compared to 45-64) Economic Regions, 2011

Prince Edward Island – Socio-cultural Profile

Proportion of Francophone (25-44 age col Economic		to 45-64 coh	ort) (IGI)	/ Groups		
New Brunswick (NB) (735, 1.3%)	4.17					
Nova Scotia (NS) (388, 5.4%)	4.61					
Prince Edward Island (PE) (20, 1.9%)	0.00					
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) (35, 7.5%)	1.97					
Atlantic Region (ATL) (1,178, 1.8%)	4.18					
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) (25, 0.3%)	0.67					
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB) (58, 2.1%)	3.74					
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB) (25, 1.7%)	0.00					
Moncton - Richibucto (NB) (528, 2.4%)	7.76					
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB) (45, 0.2%)	1.79					
Halifax (NS) (343, 9.9%)	3.59					
Southern (NS) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
Annapolis Valley (NS) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
North Shore (NS) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
Cape Breton (NS) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
Prince Edward Island (PE) (0, 0.0%)	0.00					
Avalon Peninsula (NL) (35, 13.0%)	0.00					
0.	00	0.50	1.00	C	1.50	2.00
Note: The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic nan who were members of a visible minority group in the official-l			^{those} ∎inte	ergenerational	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 - \checkmark 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.

Nova Scotia, NS (955, 3.2%) 3 Prince Edward Island, PE (68, 1.5%) 4 Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (105, 6.1%) 3 Atlantic Region, ATL (3,316, 1.2%) 3 Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (205, 0.5%) 2	.63 .38 .31 .44 .46 .45				
Prince Edward Island, PE (68, 1.5%) 4 Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (105, 6.1%) 3 Atlantic Region, ATL (3,316, 1.2%) 3 Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (205, 0.5%) 2	.31 .44 .46 .45				
Newfoundland and Labrador, NL (105, 6.1%) 3 Atlantic Region, ATL (3,316, 1.2%) 3 Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (205, 0.5%) 2	.44 .46 .45				
Atlantic Region, ATL (3,316, 1.2%) 3 Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (205, 0.5%) 2	.46 .45				
Edmundston - Woodstock, NB (205, 0.5%)	.45				
· · · · · -					
Fredericton - Oromocto, NB (183, 2.2%)	.52				
Saint John - St. Stephen, NB (71, 1.2%) 🛛 🕇 🕇	.32				
Moncton - Richibucto, NB (1,410, 1.7%) 6	.12				
Campbellton - Miramichi, NB (288, 0.3%)	.73				
Halifax, NS (710, 7.0%)	.81				
Southern, NS (25, 0.2%)	.79				
Annapolis Valley, NS (30, 1.5%)	.14				
North Shore, NS (20, 1.2%)	.73				
Cape Breton, NS (148, 2.9%)	3.83				
Prince Edward Island, PE (70, 1.5%)	.00				
Avalon Peninsula, NL (103, 13.6%)	.95				
0.00 The numbers in the brackets beside the geographic name show	0.5	 1.	00	1.50	2.00

Note: Th who were members of a visible minority group in the official-language minority community.

Visible Minorities in OLMCs Temporal Index Economic Regions, 1996-2011

- ✓ 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.

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