

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

Community Health
and Social Services Network

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

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March 31, 2010

Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories

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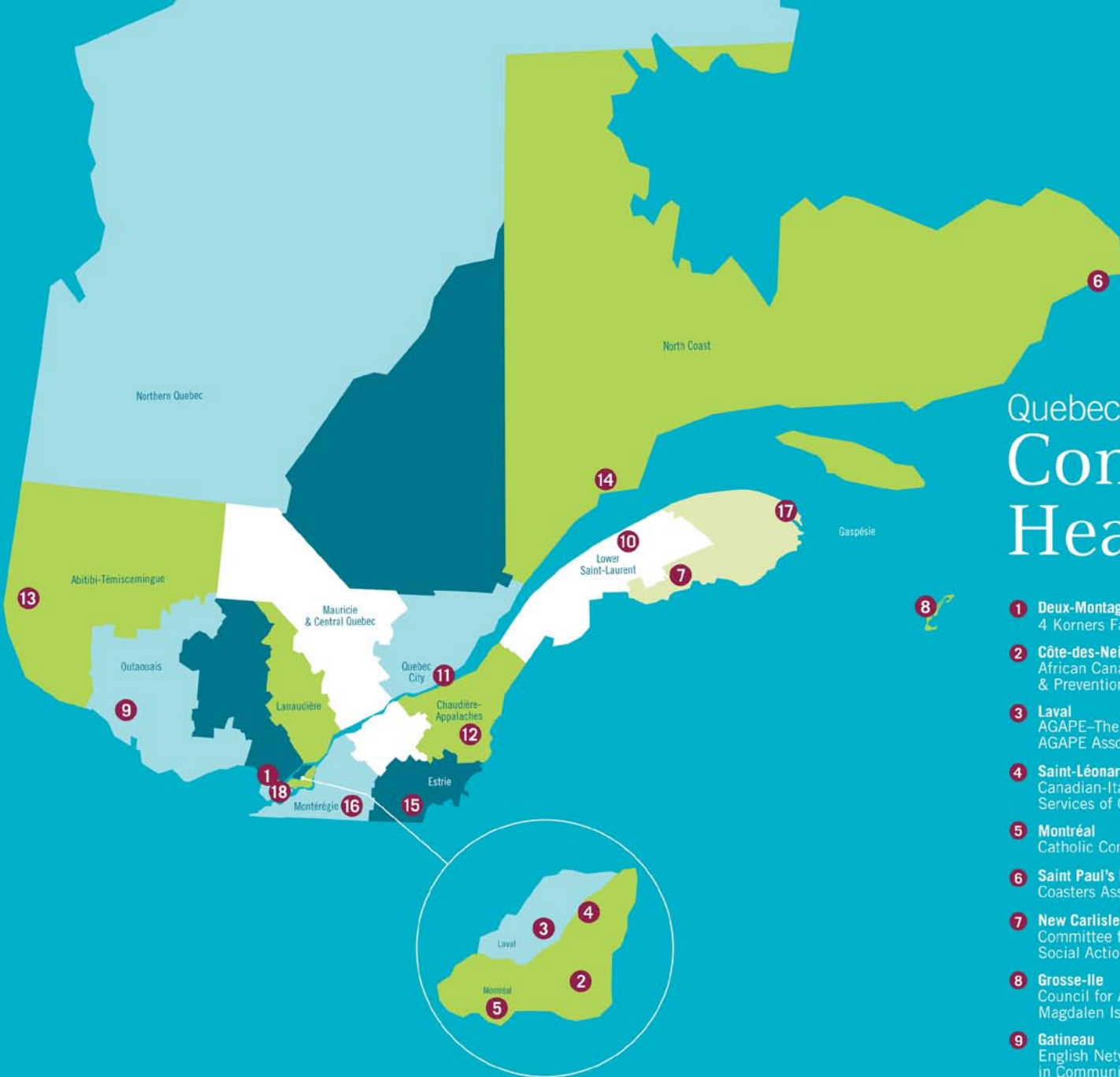


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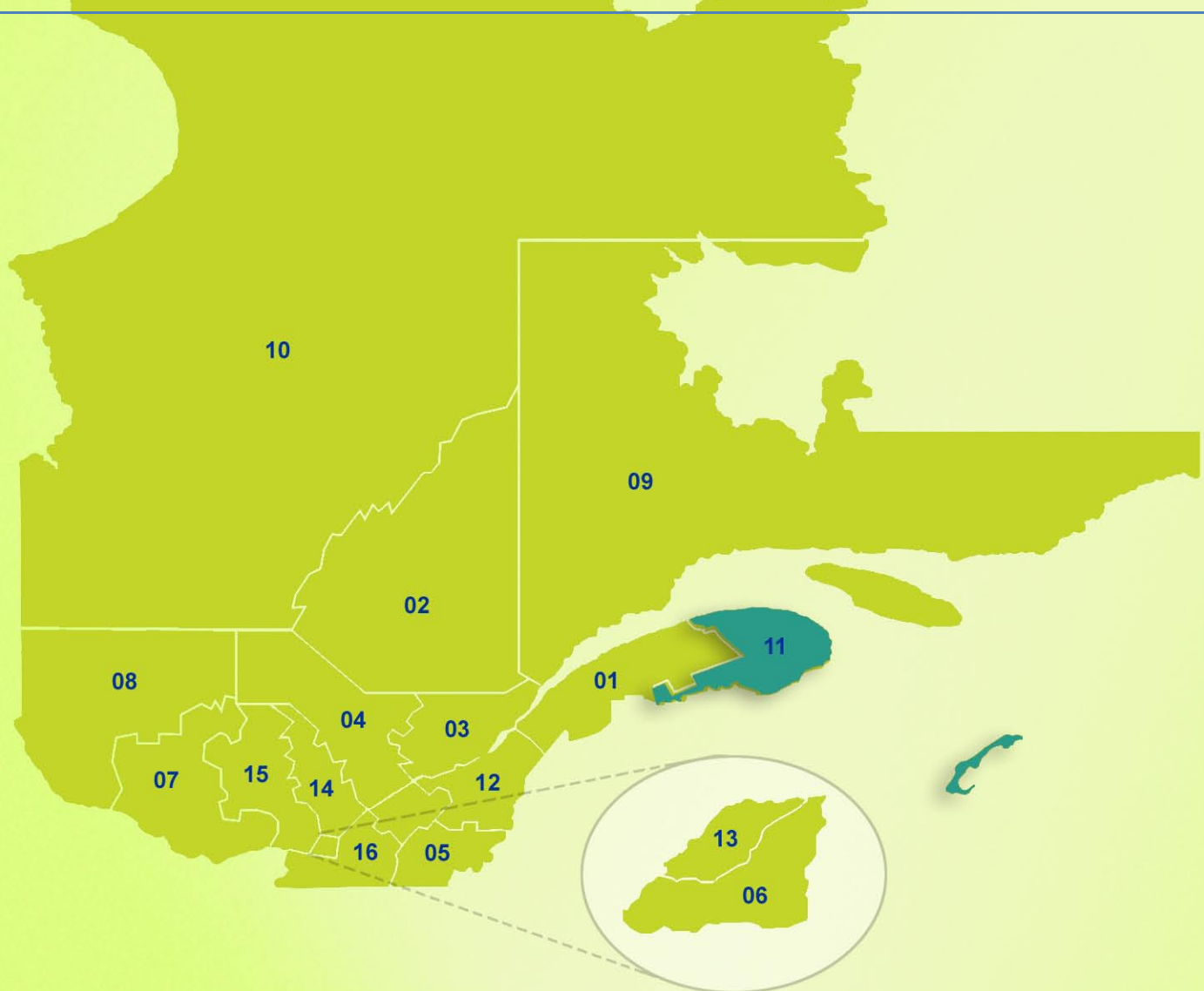




Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korners Family Resource Centre
- 2 Côte-des-Neiges**
African Canadian Development & Prevention Network (ACDPN)
- 3 Laval**
AGAPE-The Youth & Parents
AGAPE Association Inc.
- 4 Saint-Léonard**
Canadian-Italian Community
Services of Quebec (REISA)
- 5 Montréal**
Catholic Community Services (CCS)
- 6 Saint Paul's River**
Coasters Association (LNSCH)
- 7 New Carlisle**
Committee for Anglophone
Social Action (CASA)
- 8 Grosse-Ile**
Council for Anglophone
Magdalen Islanders (CAMI-MINA)
- 9 Gatineau**
English Network of Resources
in Community Health (ENRICH-OHSSN)
- 10 Métis-sur-Mer**
Heritage Lower Saint-Lawrence
- 11 Québec City**
Jeffery Hale Community Partners
- 12 Thetford Mines**
Megantic English-Speaking
Community Development Corp.
(MCDC)
- 13 Rouyn-Noranda**
Neighbours Regional Association
of Rouyn-Noranda
- 14 Baie-Comeau**
North Shore Community Association
(NSCA)
- 15 Sherbrooke**
Townshippers' Association
- 16 Cowansville**
Townshippers' Association
- 17 Gaspé**
Vision Gaspé Percé Now
- 18 Vaudreuil-Dorion**
Vaudreuil-Solanges (C3S C3SS)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

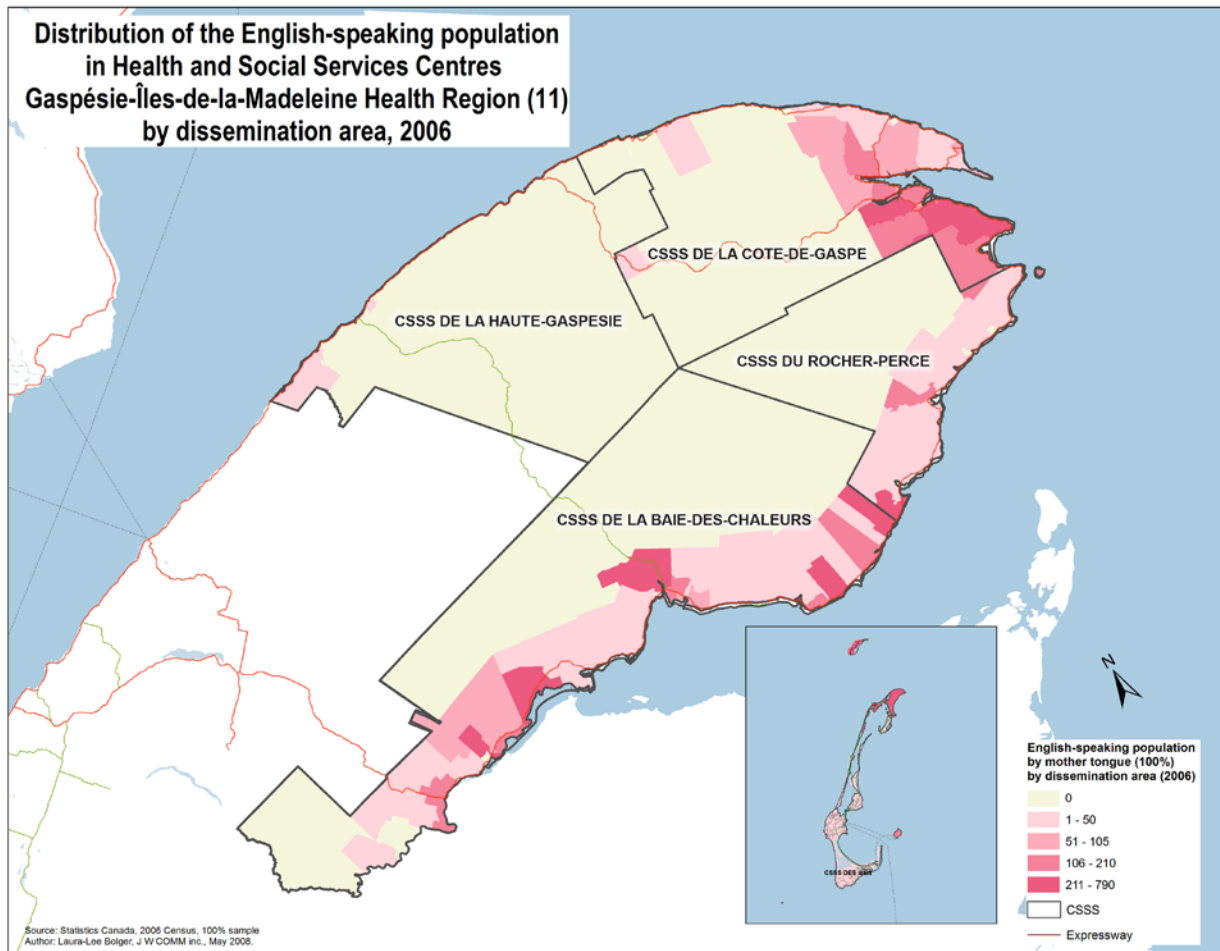
16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE¹

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs

Demographic Profile of CSSS du Rocher-Percé



¹ CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs and CSSS du Rocher-Percé only; other CSSS branches in this region are covered in separate documents.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA BAIE-DES-CHALEURS REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

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Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	18
Labour Force Activity	22
Labour Force Activity	22
Mobility 2001-2006.....	24
Sources and References	26

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	15
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	18
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	22
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	24

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	9,505	5,155
	percentage	13.4%	10.2%	16.0%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	83,643	26,963
	percentage	85.7%	89.8%	83.9%
Total population	number	7,435,900	93,180	32,145
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 9,505 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 10.2% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 5,155 Anglophones where they represent 16% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

⁵ See Bowen. S, (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	5,155	26,963
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,435	11,828	850	4,003
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,005	9,263	595	3,045
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,710	1,280	6,188
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	2,925	28,985	1,515	9,100
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,985	13,858	915	4,628

⁶ Ibid., pp.115-126

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.1%	190.9%	16.5%	14.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	10.6%	11.1%	11.5%	11.3%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	22.7%	23.6%	24.8%	22.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.8%	34.7%	29.4%	33.7%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	20.9%	16.6%	17.7%	17.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,435 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 15.1% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 850 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 16.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher their share in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,985 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 20.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 915 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 17.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of seniors

in the Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie- des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	4,305	22,960
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,320	18,033	1,325	5,788
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,955	33,060	1,990	9,958
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	1,250	14,263	710	4,900
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	545	6,468	285	2,295
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.7%	25.1%	30.8%	25.2%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	49.0%	46.0%	46.2%	43.4%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	15.5%	19.9%	16.5%	21.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	6.8%	9.0%	6.6%	10.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 2,320 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 28.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 1,325 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 30.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 545 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 285 Anglophone high earners where they represent 6.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	5,155	26,963
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	9,455	82,748	5,135	26,748
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	7,625	70,020	4,075	22,753
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	6,095	59,803	3,190	19,678
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,535	10,215	890	3,068
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	1,830	12,723	1,055	4,000
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	375	2,015	225	610
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	180	1,590	115	405
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,285	9,118	715	2,990
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.5%	98.9%	99.6%	99.2%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.2%	83.7%	79.0%	84.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	64.1%	71.5%	61.9%	73.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.1%	12.2%	17.3%	11.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.3%	15.2%	20.5%	14.8%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	3.9%	2.4%	4.4%	2.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	1.5%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.5%	10.9%	13.9%	11.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,625 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 80.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 4,075 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 79% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of English-speaking Living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,535 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 16.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 890 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 17.3% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,285 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 13.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 715 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	630	2,623
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	145	1,400	85	400
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	120	1,115	70	265
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	245	1,918	130	485
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	415	3,578	220	1,080
65+ years	25,060	165,208	220	1,518	125	393
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	12.2%	9.7%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	10.1%	0.9%	10.0%	10.0%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	11.9%	12.0%	11.8%	8.7%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	11.4%	9.7%	10.2%	7.8%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.2%	12.3%	14.5%	11.9%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	11.1%	11.0%	13.7%	8.5%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 12% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 630 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 12.2% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

Children (0-14) Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 145 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 10.1% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 85 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 10% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Seniors (65+) Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone

seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 220 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 11.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 125 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 13.7% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	630	2,623
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	630	2,633
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	630	5,483	375	1,553
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	415	3,668	235	1,128
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	215	1,810	135	420
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	520	4,045	255	1,075
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	65	165	20	40
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	65	735	30	150
Living alone	49,585	325,655	385	3,145	195	870
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	12.2%	9.7%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	12.1%	11.5%	12.3%	9.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	8.3%	7.8%	9.2%	6.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	6.8%	6.1%	7.4%	5.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	14.0%	17.7%	15.2%	13.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	28.4%	31.8%	24.2%	26.9%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	17.3%	8.2%	8.9%	6.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	36.1%	46.2%	26.1%	37.0%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.0%	34.5%	27.3%	29.1%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 630 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 8.3% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 375 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 9.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 215 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 14% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 135 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 15.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons Living Alone and Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of

Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 385 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 30% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 195 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 27.3% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie- des-Chaleurs	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	4,305	22,958
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,713	1,280	6,195
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	2,930	28,980	1,525	9,090
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	5,520	41,093	2,845	11,945
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,170	7,680	685	1,870
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,940	15,633	965	4,395
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,065	12,418	620	4,735
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	415	4,498	245	1,660
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	410	5,883	245	2,305
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	885	10,150	470	3,218
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	360	4,163	230	1,280
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	320	3,823	160	1,160
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	190	2,595	130	940
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	40	695	20	310
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	80	1,390	50	455
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	410	5,545	235	2,115
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	165	2,683	110	1,060
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	175	2,243	95	780
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	68.4%	57.2%	66.1%	52.0%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	54.3%	39.0%	53.5%	30.2%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	66.2%	53.9%	63.3%	48.3%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie- des-Chaleurs	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.2%	17.3%	14.4%	20.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	19.3%	22.8%	19.1%	26.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	14.0%	20.3%	16.1%	25.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	11.0%	14.1%	10.9%	14.0%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.7%	21.1%	18.0%	20.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	10.9%	13.2%	10.5%	12.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.6%	3.0%	4.1%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.9%	3.5%	1.6%	5.0%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.7%	4.8%	3.3%	5.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.1%	7.7%	5.5%	9.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	7.7%	13.6%	8.6%	17.1%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	6.0%	7.7%	6.2%	8.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,520 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 68.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 2,845 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 66.1% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 685 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 53.5% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,940 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 66.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 965 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 63.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a

university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 410 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 235 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 5.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 165 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 7.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 110 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 8.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 175 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone

majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 95 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 6.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	4,305	22,958
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	3,980	38,770	2,180	12,385
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,850	32,368	1,445	10,400
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,130	6,405	735	1,985
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,090	33,045	2,125	10,573
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	49.3%	54.0%	50.6%	53.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.6%	83.5%	66.3%	84.0%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.4%	16.5%	33.7%	16.0%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	50.7%	46.0%	49.4%	46.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,130 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 735 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 33.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,090 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 50.7% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 2,125 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 49.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	9,210	80,520	5,005	25,850
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	7,240	60,630	3,775	19,310
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	960	11,468	625	3,300
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	495	7,780	235	2,870
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	515	630	380	358
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.6%	75.3%	75.4%	74.7%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.4%	14.2%	12.5%	12.8%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	5.4%	9.7%	4.7%	11.1%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.6%	0.8%	7.6%	1.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 7,240 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 78.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 3,775 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 75.4%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 515 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 380 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 7.6%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

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Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DU ROCHER-PERCÉ REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE

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Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁵ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁶

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁷ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁵ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁶ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁷ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	6
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁸ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	9,505	820
	percentage	13.4%	10.2%	4.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	83,643	16,223
	percentage	85.7%	89.8%	95.2%
Total population	number	7,435,900	93,180	17,045
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 515 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

¹⁸ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 10 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 1.2%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

¹⁹ Ibid., pp.115-126

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	820	16,223
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,435	11,828	75	2,280
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,005	9,263	50	1,705
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,710	160	3,768
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	2,925	28,985	295	5,805
65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,985	13,858	240	2,666
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.1%	190.9%	9.1%	14.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	10.6%	11.1%	6.1%	10.5%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	22.7%	23.6%	19.5%	23.2%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.8%	34.7%	36.0%	35.8%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	20.9%	16.6%	29.3%	16.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,435 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 15.1% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 75 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 9.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower their share in the CSSS du Rocher-Percé Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 1,985 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 20.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 240 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 29.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.²⁰ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher- Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	745	13,943
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,320	18,033	210	3,550
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,955	33,060	380	6,913
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	1,250	14,263	95	2,540
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	545	6,468	55	943
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.7%	25.1%	28.2%	25.5%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	49.0%	46.0%	51.0%	49.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	15.5%	19.9%	12.8%	18.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	6.8%	9.0%	7.4%	6.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,320 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 28.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 210 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 28.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 545 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 55 Anglophone high earners where they represent 7.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²¹ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	820	16,223
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	9,455	82,748	815	16,173
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	7,625	70,020	640	13,418
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	6,095	59,803	500	10,600
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,535	10,215	145	2,818
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	1,830	12,723	170	2,750
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	375	2,015	30	545
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	180	1,590	15	310
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,285	9,118	125	1,890
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.5%	98.9%	99.4%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.2%	83.7%	78.0%	82.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	64.1%	71.5%	61.0%	65.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.1%	12.2%	17.7%	17.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.3%	15.2%	20.7%	17.0%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	3.9%	2.4%	3.7%	3.4%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.5%	10.9%	15.2%	11.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²¹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²²

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,625 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 80.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 640 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 78% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of English-speaking Living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,535 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 16.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 145 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 17.7% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS du Rocher-Percé Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

²² Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,285 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 13.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 125 English-speakers living alone where they represent 15.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²³ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	115	2,195
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	145	1,400	25	335
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	120	1,115	15	250
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	245	1,918	30	485
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	415	3,578	20	720
65+ years	25,060	165,208	220	1,518	25	405

²³ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	14.0%	13.5%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	10.1%	0.9%	33.3%	14.7%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	11.9%	12.0%	30.0%	14.7%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	11.4%	9.7%	18.8%	12.9%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.2%	12.3%	6.8%	12.4%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	11.1%	11.0%	10.4%	15.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 12% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 115 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 14% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 145 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 10.1% of the regional Anglophone children's

population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 25 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 33.3% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 220 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 11.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 25 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 10.4% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	115	2,195
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	115	2,195
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	630	5,483	70	1,175
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	415	3,668	45	630
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	215	1,810	25	545
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	520	4,045	40	1,015
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	65	165	10	70
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	65	735	0	150
Living alone	49,585	325,655	385	3,145	35	800
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	14.0%	13.5%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	12.1%	11.5%	14.1%	13.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	8.3%	7.8%	10.9%	8.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	6.8%	6.1%	9.0%	5.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	14.0%	17.7%	17.2%	19.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	28.4%	31.8%	23.5%	36.9%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	17.3%	8.2%	33.3%	12.8%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	36.1%	46.2%	0.0%	48.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.0%	34.5%	28.0%	42.3%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 630 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 8.3% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 70 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 215 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 14% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 25 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 17.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 385 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 30% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 35 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 28% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²⁴.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie- Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	750	13,945
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,713	160	3,773
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	2,930	28,980	295	5,803
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	5,520	41,093	525	8,978
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,170	7,680	80	1,885
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,940	15,633	185	3,630
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,065	12,418	95	1,960
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	415	4,498	40	730
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	410	5,883	45	928
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	885	10,150	55	1,788
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	360	4,163	15	735
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	320	3,823	25	690
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	190	2,595	20	455
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	40	695	10	90
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	80	1,390	10	225
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	410	5,545	55	765
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	165	2,683	20	330
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	175	2,243	30	335
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	68.4%	57.2%	70.0%	64.4%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	54.3%	39.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	66.2%	53.9%	62.7%	62.6%

²⁴ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie- Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
(continued) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.2%	17.3%	12.7%	14.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	19.3%	22.8%	25.0%	19.3%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	14.0%	20.3%	15.3%	16.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	11.0%	14.1%	7.3%	12.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.7%	21.1%	9.4%	19.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	10.9%	13.2%	8.5%	11.9%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.6%	2.7%	3.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.9%	3.5%	6.3%	2.4%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.7%	4.8%	3.4%	3.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.1%	7.7%	7.3%	5.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	7.7%	13.6%	12.5%	8.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	6.0%	7.7%	10.2%	5.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,520 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 68.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 525 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 70% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 80 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 50% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,940 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 66.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 185 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 62.7% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 410 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 55 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 7.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 165 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 7.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 12.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 175 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 10.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁵

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	750	13,945
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	3,980	38,770	260	6,920
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,850	32,368	230	5,723
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,130	6,405	30	1,200
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,090	33,045	490	7,025
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	49.3%	54.0%	34.7%	49.6%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.6%	83.5%	88.5%	82.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.4%	16.5%	11.5%	17.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	50.7%	46.0%	65.3%	50.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

²⁵ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,130 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 30 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 11.5%. This is much lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS du Rocher-Percé Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Out of the labour force²⁶

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,090 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 50.7% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 490 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 65.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

²⁶ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁷, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	9,210	80,520	805	15,688
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	7,240	60,630	680	12,280
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	960	11,468	35	1,865
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	495	7,780	80	1,470
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	515	630	10	75
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.6%	75.3%	84.5%	78.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.4%	14.2%	4.3%	11.9%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	5.4%	9.7%	9.9%	9.4%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 7,240 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 78.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover

²⁷ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 680 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 84.5%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 515 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 10 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 1.2%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

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