

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

Community Health
and Social Services Network

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

Joanne Pocock, PhD, Research Consultant

Jan Warnke, J W COMM Inc.

March 31, 2010

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

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by the Community Health and Social Services Network

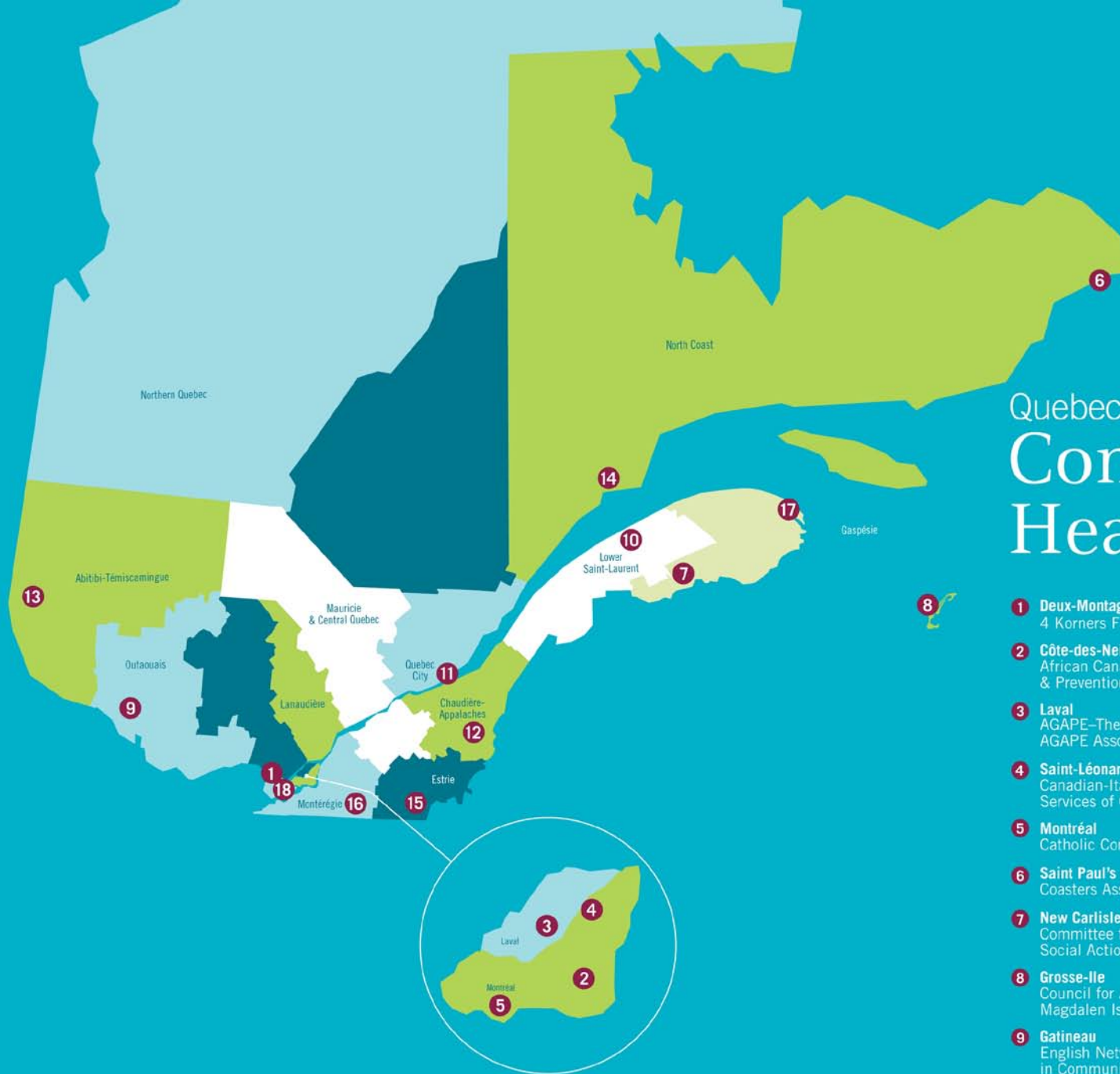


and its research consultants, **Joanne Pocock** and **Jan Warnke**, for the Networking and Partnership Initiative, a program funded by Health Canada.



Graphic design and layout of the report was provided by

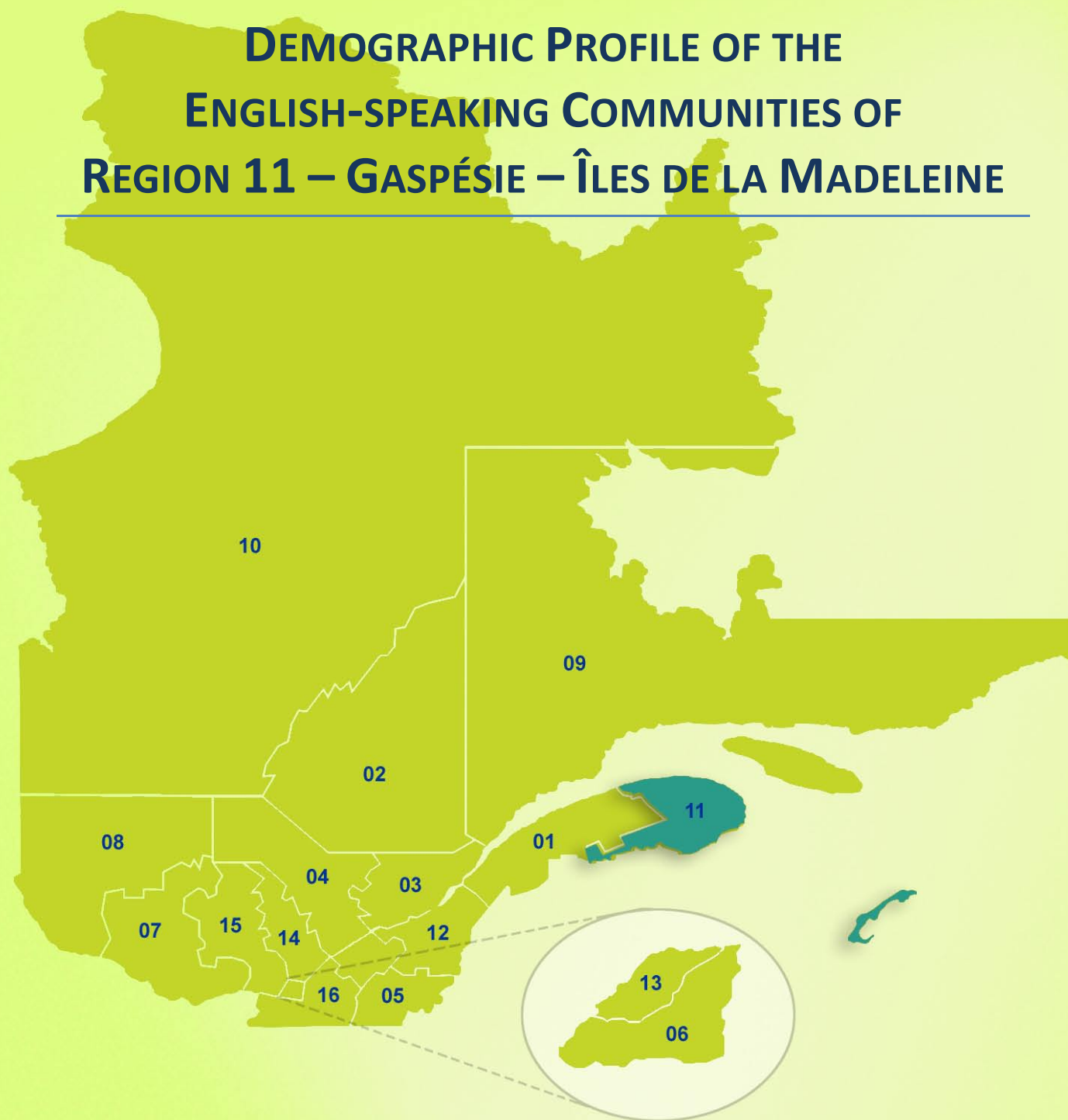




Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korner's 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

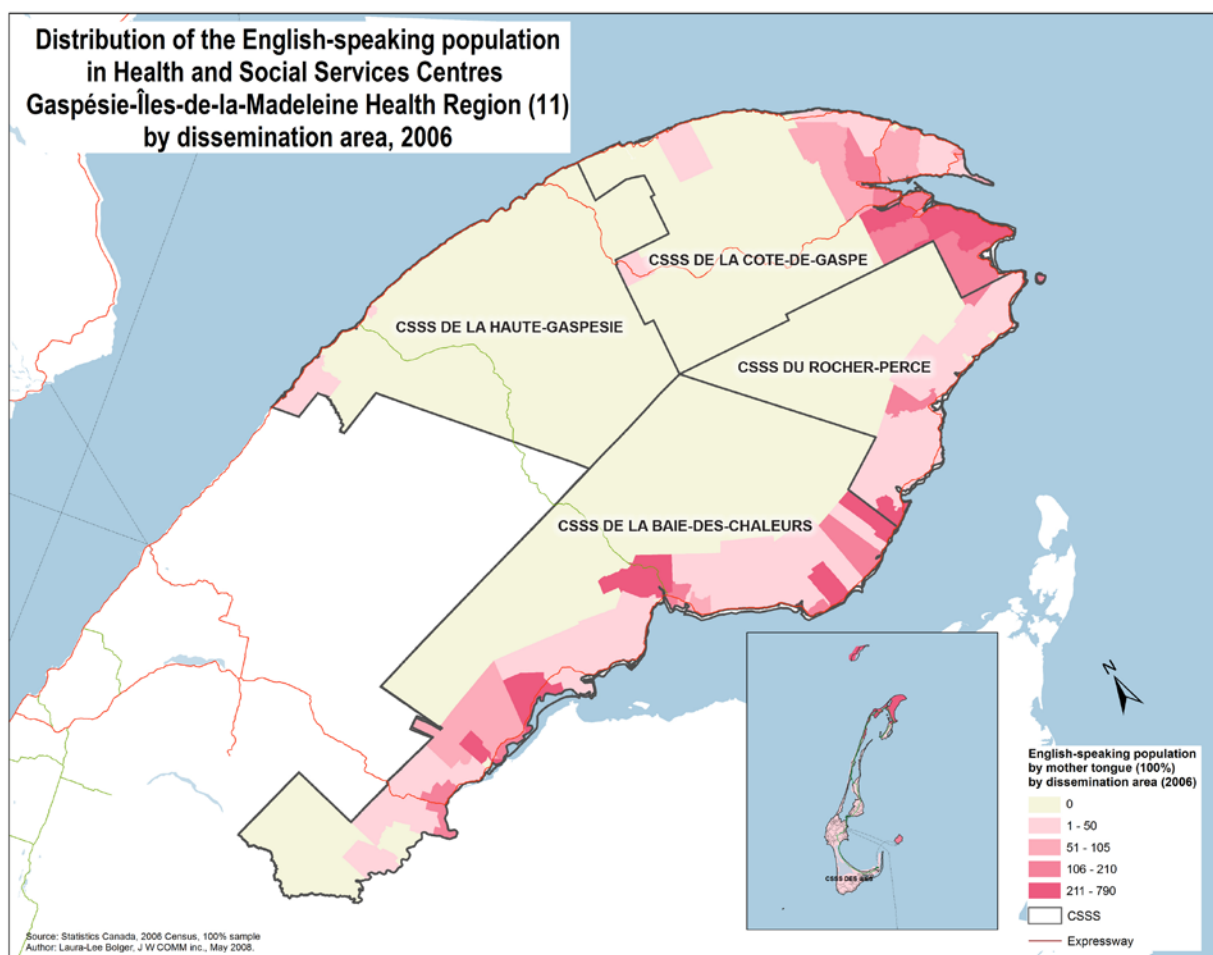
16 Montérégie

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

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS du Rocher-Percé

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé



¹ CSSS du Rocher-Percé and CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé only; other CSSS branches for this region are covered in separate documents.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

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

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

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.¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²

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 Program³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹ 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%.

² 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.

³ 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.⁴ 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.

⁴ 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.⁵

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.

⁵ 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.⁶ 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. | | | | | | |

⁶ 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.⁷ 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.

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

Living in census families⁸

- 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.

⁸ 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”.⁹ 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 |

⁹ 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% |
| 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. | | | | | | |

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 members¹⁰.

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% |

¹⁰ 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 CESS 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 CESS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CESS 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.¹¹

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

¹¹ 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 force¹²

- 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.

¹² 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 vitality¹³, 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% |
| <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.</i> | | | | | | |

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

¹³ 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.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- 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.
- 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
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Ross, D., R. Shillington and C. Lochhead, (1994) *The Canadian Fact Book on Poverty*. The Canadian Council on Social Development.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

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

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

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 | 5 |
| 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 | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé |
|--|------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| FOLS - Anglophones | number | 994,720 | 9,505 | 2,600 |
| | percentage | 13.4% | 10.2% | 13.5% |
| FOLS - Francophones | number | 6,373,223 | 83,643 | 16,623 |
| | percentage | 85.7% | 89.8% | 86.5% |
| Total population | number | 7,435,900 | 93,180 | 19,220 |
| | 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 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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 2,600 Anglophones where they represent 13.5% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

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.

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.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

| Age Structure of the Population | Province of Québec | | 11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine | | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Age groups | 994,720 | 6,373,223 | 9,505 | 83,643 | 2,600 | 16,623 |
| 0-14 years | 159,660 | 1,068,283 | 1,435 | 11,828 | 345 | 2,218 |
| 15-24 years | 134,400 | 808,725 | 1,005 | 9,263 | 250 | 1,980 |
| 25-44 years | 313,505 | 1,749,930 | 2,155 | 19,710 | 500 | 3,968 |
| 45-64 years | 254,675 | 1,899,995 | 2,925 | 28,985 | 835 | 5,855 |
| 65+ years | 132,480 | 846,290 | 1,985 | 13,858 | 670 | 2,603 |

¹⁹ Ibid., pp.115-126

| Age Structure of the Population | Province of Québec | | 11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine | | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé | |
|---|--------------------|--------|--|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | 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% | 13.3% | 13.3% |
| 15-24 years | 13.5% | 12.7% | 10.6% | 11.1% | 9.6% | 11.9% |
| 25-44 years | 31.5% | 27.5% | 22.7% | 23.6% | 19.2% | 23.9% |
| 45-64 years | 25.6% | 29.8% | 30.8% | 34.7% | 32.1% | 35.2% |
| 65+ years | 13.3% | 13.3% | 20.9% | 16.6% | 25.8% | 15.7% |
| <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.</i> | | | | | | |

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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 345 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 13.3% 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 de la Côte-de-Gaspé 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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 25.8% 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 de la Côte-de-Gaspé.

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 | | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte- de-Gaspé | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|---|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Income groups | 835,060 | 5,304,940 | 8,070 | 71,815 | 2,255 | 14,405 |
| Under \$10,000 | 230,360 | 1,243,333 | 2,320 | 18,033 | 645 | 3,405 |
| \$10,000 - \$29,999 | 299,310 | 1,954,988 | 3,955 | 33,060 | 1,155 | 6,320 |
| \$30,000 - \$49,999 | 162,130 | 1,223,805 | 1,250 | 14,263 | 355 | 3,195 |
| \$50,000 and over | 143,255 | 882,816 | 545 | 6,468 | 105 | 1,500 |
| 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% | 28.6% | 23.6% |
| \$10,000 - \$29,999 | 35.8% | 36.9% | 49.0% | 46.0% | 51.2% | 43.9% |
| \$30,000 - \$49,999 | 19.4% | 23.1% | 15.5% | 19.9% | 15.7% | 22.2% |
| \$50,000 and over | 17.2% | 16.6% | 6.8% | 9.0% | 4.7% | 10.4% |
| <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.</i> | | | | | | |

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.

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

- 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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 645 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 28.6% 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 much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé.

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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 105 Anglophone high earners where they represent 4.7% 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.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 | | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|--|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Household living arrangements | 994,720 | 6,373,223 | 9,505 | 83,643 | 2,600 | 16,623 |
| Total - Persons in private households | 991,735 | 6,336,945 | 9,455 | 82,748 | 2,580 | 16,373 |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 820,545 | 5,186,923 | 7,625 | 70,020 | 2,105 | 14,003 |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 703,005 | 4,441,050 | 6,095 | 59,803 | 1,755 | 12,145 |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 117,540 | 745,870 | 1,535 | 10,215 | 355 | 1,860 |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 171,190 | 1,150,013 | 1,830 | 12,723 | 470 | 2,373 |
| Living with relatives | 20,835 | 105,635 | 375 | 2,015 | 70 | 385 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 30,705 | 188,028 | 180 | 1,590 | 50 | 370 |
| Living alone | 119,655 | 856,350 | 1,285 | 9,118 | 350 | 1,633 |
| 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% | 99.2% | 98.5% |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 82.5% | 81.4% | 80.2% | 83.7% | 81.0% | 84.2% |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 70.7% | 69.7% | 64.1% | 71.5% | 67.5% | 73.1% |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 11.8% | 11.7% | 16.1% | 12.2% | 13.7% | 11.2% |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 17.2% | 18.0% | 19.3% | 15.2% | 18.1% | 14.3% |
| Living with relatives | 2.1% | 1.7% | 3.9% | 2.4% | 2.7% | 2.3% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 3.1% | 3.0% | 1.9% | 1.9% | 1.9% | 2.2% |
| Living alone | 12.0% | 13.4% | 13.5% | 10.9% | 13.5% | 9.8% |
| 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. | | | | | | |

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 de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 2,105 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 81% of the population. This is a higher 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 similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé.

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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 355 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 13.7% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé Anglophone population is lower 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 de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 350 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13.5% of the population. This is a lower 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 Côte-de-Gaspé.

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 | | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|--|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Age groups | 218,835 | 1,016,688 | 1,145 | 9,528 | 330 | 1,570 |
| 0-14 years | 35,605 | 179,618 | 145 | 1,400 | 30 | 220 |
| 15-24 years | 35,985 | 146,435 | 120 | 1,115 | 30 | 235 |
| 25-44 years | 74,855 | 258,773 | 245 | 1,918 | 65 | 360 |
| 45-64 years | 47,330 | 266,655 | 415 | 3,578 | 130 | 565 |
| 65+ years | 25,060 | 165,208 | 220 | 1,518 | 75 | 190 |

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 | | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé | |
|--|--------------------|--------|--|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | 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% | 12.7% | 9.4% |
| 0-14 years | 22.3% | 16.8% | 10.1% | 0.9% | 8.7% | 9.9% |
| 15-24 years | 26.8% | 18.1% | 11.9% | 12.0% | 12.0% | 11.9% |
| 25-44 years | 23.9% | 14.8% | 11.4% | 9.7% | 13.0% | 9.1% |
| 45-64 years | 18.6% | 14.0% | 14.2% | 12.3% | 15.6% | 9.6% |
| 65+ years | 18.9% | 19.5% | 11.1% | 11.0% | 11.2% | 7.3% |
| 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 de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 330 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 12.7% 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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 30 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 8.7% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is lower 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 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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 75 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 11.2% 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 | | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|--|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Household living arrangements | 218,835 | 1,016,688 | 1,145 | 9,528 | 330 | 1,570 |
| Total - Persons in private households | 218,840 | 1,016,688 | 1,145 | 9,528 | 330 | 1,560 |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 144,340 | 574,715 | 630 | 5,483 | 165 | 910 |
| Persons in married or common-law couples familles | 107,120 | 369,775 | 415 | 3,668 | 125 | 600 |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 37,225 | 204,935 | 215 | 1,810 | 40 | 305 |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 74,490 | 441,975 | 520 | 4,045 | 165 | 655 |
| Living with relatives | 5,130 | 19,180 | 65 | 165 | 20 | 20 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 19,775 | 97,140 | 65 | 735 | 30 | 135 |
| Living alone | 49,585 | 325,655 | 385 | 3,145 | 115 | 495 |
| Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements | | | | | | |
| Total - Household living arrangements | 22.0% | 16.0% | 12.0% | 11.4% | 12.7% | 9.4% |
| Total - Persons in private households | 22.1% | 16.0% | 12.1% | 11.5% | 12.8% | 9.5% |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 17.6% | 11.1% | 8.3% | 7.8% | 7.8% | 6.5% |
| Persons in married or common-law couples familles | 15.2% | 8.3% | 6.8% | 6.1% | 7.1% | 4.9% |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 31.7% | 27.5% | 14.0% | 17.7% | 11.3% | 16.4% |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 43.5% | 38.4% | 28.4% | 31.8% | 35.1% | 27.6% |
| Living with relatives | 24.6% | 18.2% | 17.3% | 8.2% | 28.6% | 5.2% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 64.4% | 51.7% | 36.1% | 46.2% | 60.0% | 36.5% |
| Living alone | 41.4% | 38.0% | 30.0% | 34.5% | 32.9% | 30.3% |
| 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. | | | | | | |

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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 165 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 7.8% 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 lower 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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 40 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 11.3% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much 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 lower 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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 115 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 32.9% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher 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 higher 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 | | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte- de-Gaspé | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|-----------|---|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 835,065 | 5,304,940 | 8,070 | 71,815 | 2,250 | 14,403 |
| | 25-44 years | 313,505 | 1,749,930 | 2,155 | 19,713 | 500 | 3,963 |
| | 45-64 years | 254,680 | 1,899,995 | 2,930 | 28,980 | 835 | 5,850 |
| High school certificate or less | Total | 373,040 | 2,514,340 | 5,520 | 41,093 | 1,545 | 7,880 |
| | 25-44 years | 94,615 | 523,153 | 1,170 | 7,680 | 245 | 1,500 |
| | 45-64 years | 110,255 | 875,428 | 1,940 | 15,633 | 550 | 2,870 |
| Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | Total | 77,560 | 866,628 | 1,065 | 12,418 | 265 | 2,320 |
| | 25-44 years | 31,600 | 370,115 | 415 | 4,498 | 105 | 765 |
| | 45-64 years | 27,380 | 335,188 | 410 | 5,883 | 80 | 1,095 |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma | Total | 135,330 | 855,493 | 885 | 10,150 | 325 | 2,445 |
| | 25-44 years | 60,410 | 362,373 | 360 | 4,163 | 105 | 1,010 |
| | 45-64 years | 36,530 | 282,198 | 320 | 3,823 | 130 | 955 |
| University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level | Total | 43,450 | 256,745 | 190 | 2,595 | 35 | 505 |
| | 25-44 years | 18,140 | 83,445 | 40 | 695 | 0 | 115 |
| | 45-64 years | 14,840 | 113,120 | 80 | 1,390 | 25 | 325 |
| University certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 205,690 | 811,738 | 410 | 5,545 | 100 | 1,258 |
| | 25-44 years | 108,740 | 410,853 | 165 | 2,683 | 35 | 575 |
| | 45-64 years | 65,670 | 294,060 | 175 | 2,243 | 40 | 610 |
| High school certificate or less | Total | 44.7% | 47.4% | 68.4% | 57.2% | 68.7% | 54.7% |
| | 25-44 years | 30.2% | 29.9% | 54.3% | 39.0% | 49.0% | 37.9% |
| | 45-64 years | 43.3% | 46.1% | 66.2% | 53.9% | 65.9% | 49.1% |

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 | | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte- de-Gaspé | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|--------|---|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| <i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | Total | 9.3% | 16.3% | 13.2% | 17.3% | 11.8% | 16.1% |
| | 25-44 years | 10.1% | 21.2% | 19.3% | 22.8% | 21.0% | 19.3% |
| | 45-64 years | 10.8% | 17.6% | 14.0% | 20.3% | 9.6% | 18.7% |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma | Total | 16.2% | 16.1% | 11.0% | 14.1% | 14.4% | 17.0% |
| | 25-44 years | 19.3% | 20.7% | 16.7% | 21.1% | 21.0% | 25.5% |
| | 45-64 years | 14.3% | 14.9% | 10.9% | 13.2% | 15.6% | 16.3% |
| University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level | Total | 5.2% | 4.8% | 2.4% | 3.6% | 1.6% | 3.5% |
| | 25-44 years | 5.8% | 4.8% | 1.9% | 3.5% | 0.0% | 2.9% |
| | 45-64 years | 5.8% | 6.0% | 2.7% | 4.8% | 3.0% | 5.6% |
| University certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 24.6% | 15.3% | 5.1% | 7.7% | 4.4% | 8.7% |
| | 25-44 years | 34.7% | 23.5% | 7.7% | 13.6% | 7.0% | 14.5% |
| | 45-64 years | 25.8% | 15.5% | 6.0% | 7.7% | 4.8% | 10.4% |
| <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.</i> | | | | | | | |

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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 1,545 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 68.7% 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 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 de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 245 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 49% 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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 550 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 65.9% 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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 100 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 4.4% 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 lower 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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 35 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 7% 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 lower 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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 40 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 4.8% 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 lower 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 | | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|--|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Labour force activity | 835,065 | 5,304,940 | 8,070 | 71,815 | 2,250 | 14,403 |
| In the labour force | 539,070 | 3,465,863 | 3,980 | 38,770 | 1,000 | 8,068 |
| Employed | 491,420 | 3,235,795 | 2,850 | 32,368 | 740 | 6,705 |
| Unemployed | 47,645 | 230,073 | 1,130 | 6,405 | 260 | 1,365 |
| Out of the labour force | 295,995 | 1,839,078 | 4,090 | 33,045 | 1,250 | 6,335 |
| 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% | 44.4% | 56.0% |
| Employed | 91.2% | 93.4% | 71.6% | 83.5% | 74.0% | 83.1% |
| Unemployed | 8.8% | 6.6% | 28.4% | 16.5% | 26.0% | 16.9% |
| Out of the labour force | 35.4% | 34.7% | 50.7% | 46.0% | 55.6% | 44.0% |
| 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. | | | | | | |

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

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 Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 260 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 26%. 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 Côte-de-Gaspé 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 de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 1,250 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 55.6% 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 | | 1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|--|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Mobility status 5 years ago | 949,260 | 6,062,350 | 9,210 | 80,520 | 2,520 | 16,050 |
| Non-movers | 577,005 | 3,763,078 | 7,240 | 60,630 | 2,035 | 12,033 |
| Non-migrants | 188,590 | 1,255,443 | 960 | 11,468 | 220 | 2,540 |
| Intraprovincial migrants | 82,480 | 884,918 | 495 | 7,780 | 170 | 1,385 |
| arrived from outside Quebec | 101,175 | 158,908 | 515 | 630 | 95 | 70 |
| 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% | 80.8% | 75.0% |
| Non-migrants | 19.9% | 20.7% | 10.4% | 14.2% | 8.7% | 15.8% |
| Intraprovincial migrants | 8.7% | 14.6% | 5.4% | 9.7% | 6.7% | 8.6% |
| arrived from outside Quebec | 10.7% | 2.6% | 5.6% | 0.8% | 3.8% | 0.4% |
| <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.</i> | | | | | | |

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 de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 2,035 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 80.8%. 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 de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 95 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 3.8%. 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.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- 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.
- 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
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Ross, D., R. Shillington and C. Lochhead, (1994) *The Canadian Fact Book on Poverty*. The Canadian Council on Social Development.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.