

# CHSSN

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

---

**Baseline Data Report 2013-2014**

---

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE  
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES  
OF CLSC AVIGNON (11012)**

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock**

---

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

**March 2014**

---

## Contents

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Contents.....  | 2  |
| Introduction .....   | 3  |
| CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....                              | 3  |
| About the 2013-2014 report .....   | 3  |
| Baseline Data Report Series.....   | 3  |
| Determinants of Health.....  | 3  |
| Methodological Notes .....   | 4  |
| Data Source and Constraints .....  | 4  |
| Linguistic definitions.....  | 5  |
| Geographic Regions.....  | 5  |
| Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics .....                           | 5  |
| Statistics Canada Definitions.....   | 5  |
| Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics .....                           | 6  |
| Demographic Size .....   | 7  |
| Table 1 - Population Size .....  | 7  |
| Age Structure.....   | 8  |
| Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population .....                                | 8  |
| Income .....   | 10 |
| Table 3 - Income .....   | 10 |
| Household Living Arrangements.....   | 12 |
| Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements.....                     | 12 |
| Low-Income Cut-off .....   | 15 |
| Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....                 | 15 |
| Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements ..... | 16 |
| Highest Educational Attainment.....  | 18 |
| Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups .....     | 18 |
| Labour Force Activity .....  | 22 |
| Table 8 - Labour Force Activity .....  | 22 |
| Appendix “A” – Baseline Data Report Series.....                                | 24 |
| Sources and References .....   | 25 |

## Introduction

### ***CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative***

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program<sup>1</sup> (NPI) contributes to the vitality of Quebec's English-speaking communities by developing partnerships with the public health and social service system to improve, develop, and maintain access to a full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking language minority.

The Program, a measure of "Canada's Roadmap for Linguistic Duality", funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities that align with the territories served by Quebec's health and a social service centres (CSSS). A *community network* (often referred to as an *NPI network*) is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners within the health and social service sector. The network improves access to health and social services through collaboration with the public system, provision of information on community needs and priorities, support for the volunteer and community resources sector and the promotion of innovative services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

### ***About the 2013-2014 report***

This volume of the BDR series presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population residing in the CSSS territories of the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI). The information presented is drawn from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) and organized by province, region and CSSS territory. The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.

### ***Baseline Data Report Series***

The Baseline Data Report Series is intended to serve as a resource that will allow local communities to better understand the demographic factors and health determinants affecting them and to assist institutional partners and community leaders in developing strategies to improve the well-being of their constituencies. The Baseline Data Report 2013-2014 (BDR) is the eleventh volume in the series. The full series and data source for each is presented in the table in Appendix "A".

### ***Determinants of Health***

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. The Public Health Agency of 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

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking\\_Partnership.html](http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html)

conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture.<sup>2</sup>

### ***Suggested Readings***

Mikkonen, J., & Raphael, D. (2010). *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. Toronto: York University School of Health Policy and Management  
<http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Raphael, D. (2009). *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press.

World Health Organization (2008). *Closing the gap in a Generation: Health Equity through Action on the Social Determinants of Health*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

## **Methodological Notes**

### **Data Source and Constraints**

This report is based on a series of tables developed by the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

It should be noted that there are differences between the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) estimates and census counts. The 2011 Census of Population and the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) both provide information on the Canadian population for various levels of geography and for numerous topics (e.g., demography, marital status, family and language) including characteristics associated with these topics. There are two reasons which explain the differences between the counts for the 2011 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey:

- the target population for the 2011 Census includes usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad, whereas the target population for the NHS excludes them.
- the NHS estimates are derived from a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling error and are also subject to potentially higher non-response error than in the census due to the survey's voluntary nature.

Given the limits to the NHS data mentioned above and due to the fact that cross-tabulations of small populations produce even smaller population counts which are unreliable for statistical analysis, profiles have not been produced for territories where the number of English speakers falls below 250 persons. In this 2013-2014 Baseline Data Report, profiles will be produced for 72

---

<sup>2</sup> Public Health Agency of Canada. "What Determines Health?" [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/index-eng.php](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/index-eng.php) Accessed March 2014.

CSSS territories and 83 CLSC territories. Data for individual sub-items (ex. Population living alone) is also suppressed when the count is less than 25.

Percentages may not always add up to 100% due to rounding.

## **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. First Official Language Spoken is derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language. Dual responses are divided equally among English-speaking and French-speaking groups.

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.

## **Geographic Regions**

The 2013-2014 Baseline Data Report consists of a series of stand-alone documents which present key data for the CSSS and CLSC territories in Quebec in which there are at least 250 English-speaking residents.

## **Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics**

The demographic and socio-economic variables addressed in the 2013-2014 BDR are:

- Population size
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off (LICO)

## **Statistics Canada Definitions**

While for the most part the meanings of demographic and administrative terms are clarified as they arise in the report, the online Statistics Canada dictionary for the National Household Survey<sup>3</sup> may also be consulted.

---

<sup>3</sup> <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>

## **Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Table 1 - Population Size.....  | 7  |
| Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population .....                               | 8  |
| Table 3 - Income .....  | 10 |
| Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements.....                    | 12 |
| Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....                | 15 |
| Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements..... | 16 |
| Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups .....    | 18 |
| Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....  | 22 |

## 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.<sup>4</sup> 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         |            | RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine | CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs | CLSC Avignon |
|-------------------------|------------|---|------------------------------|--------------|
| FOLS - English speakers | number     | 9,415                                     | 5,758                        | 3,113        |
|                         | percentage | 10.2%                                     | 17.8%                        | 21.1%        |
| FOLS - French speakers  | number     | 82,590                                    | 26,605                       | 11,695       |
|                         | percentage | 89.8%                                     | 82.3%                        | 79.1%        |
| Total population        | number     | 91,950                                    | 32,335                       | 14,780       |
|                         | percentage | 100.0%                                    | 100.0%                       | 100.0%       |

*Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 9,415 English speakers, representing 10.2% of the regional population.
- There were 5,758 English speakers living in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs territory where they represented 17.8% of the population. This share is much higher than the overall regional share for English speakers.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 3,113 English speakers where they represented 21.1% of the population. This proportion is higher than that represented by English speakers across the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs territory.

<sup>4</sup> See Bowen, S. (2001). Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, Ottawa: Health Canada. And, Bowen, S. et al. (2010). From 'multicultural health' to 'knowledge translation' – rethinking strategies to promote language access within a risk management framework. *The Journal of Specialized Translation (Jostrans)*, Issue 14, [http://www.jostrans.org/issue14/art\\_bowen.php](http://www.jostrans.org/issue14/art_bowen.php). See 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 strategy for meeting these needs by public agencies 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 a given territory 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.

**Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population**

| Age Structure of the Population | RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine |        | CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs |        | CLSC Avignon |        |
|---------------------------------|---|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|                                 | English                                   | French | English                      | French | English      | French |
| Total - Age groups              | 9,415                                     | 82,590 | 5,758                        | 26,605 | 3,113        | 11,695 |
| 0-14 years                      | 1,543                                     | 10,445 | 1,150                        | 3,370  | 733          | 1,640  |
| 15-24 years                     | 1,130                                     | 8,545  | 755                          | 2,830  | 420          | 1,255  |
| 25-44 years                     | 2,100                                     | 16,505 | 1,373                        | 5,145  | 783          | 2,335  |
| 45-64 years                     | 2,790                                     | 31,135 | 1,483                        | 9,980  | 813          | 4,320  |
| 65+ years                       | 1,865                                     | 15,965 | 1,005                        | 5,280  | 365          | 2,130  |

*Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. 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 the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 1,543 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.4% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of children in the English-speaking population is much higher than the level in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- There were 1,150 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they account for 20.0% of the population. The proportion of children in this territory's English-speaking population is much higher than their proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This proportion is much higher than the level for English-speaking children across the region.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 733 English-speaking children aged 0-14 where they represent 23.5% of the population. This share is higher than that exhibited by English-speaking children across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs. The proportion of children in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the share in the CLSC Avignon French-speaking majority population.



### Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 1,865 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 19.8% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- There were 1,005 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ living in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they accounted for 17.5% of the population. This share is lower than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine. The proportion of seniors in this territory's English-speaking population is lower than their proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 365 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ where they account for 11.7% of the population. This share is much lower than that of English-speaking seniors across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population of CLSC Avignon is much lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.

## Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income and social status are key determinants of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. Low-income Canadians are more likely to die earlier and to suffer more illnesses than Canadians with higher incomes, regardless of age, sex, race and place of residence.<sup>5</sup> For vulnerable low-income households language barriers in 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. Studies also suggest that the distribution of income in a given society may be a more important determinant of health than the total amount of income earned by society members. Large gaps in income distribution lead to increases in social problems and poorer health among the population as a whole<sup>6</sup>.

**Table 3 - Income**

| Population 15+ years,<br>by Income Group | RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine |        | CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs |        | CLSC Avignon |        |
|--|---|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|  | English                                   | French | English                      | French | English      | French |
| Population 15+ by total income           | 7,878                                     | 72,145 | 4,608                        | 23,230 | 2,383        | 10,065 |
| Less than \$20,000                       | 4,350                                     | 31,970 | 2,670                        | 10,090 | 1,485        | 4,345  |
| \$20,000 - \$49,999                      | 2,870                                     | 30,765 | 1,553                        | 9,795  | 723          | 4,410  |
| \$50,000 +                               | 658                                       | 9,410  | 385                          | 3,345  | 180          | 1,310  |

*Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

### Income under \$20k

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine in 2011, there were 4,350 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20k. This group represents 55.2% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers with income under \$20k is much higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- There were 2,670 English speakers with income under \$20k in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they represent 57.9% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This share is similar to that displayed by the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.

<sup>5</sup> Public Health Agency of Canada, <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/determinants-eng.php#evidence> Accessed March 2014

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

- In CLSC Avignon, we find 1,485 English speakers with income under \$20k where they account for 62.3% of the population. This share is higher than that experienced by English speakers across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in CLSC Avignon.

### **Earning \$50k and over**

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 658 English speakers with income over \$50k who represented 8.4% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is much lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- There were 385 English speakers with income over \$50k living in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they represented 8.4% of the population. This proportion was similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is much lower than the share of high earners in the French-speaking majority population in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 180 English-speaking high earners where they represent 7.6% of the population. This share is lower than that experienced by English-speaking high earners across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs. The proportion of high earners in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the territory's French-speaking 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.<sup>7</sup> 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                    | RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine |        | CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs |        | CLSC Avignon |        |
|--|---|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|  | English                                   | French | English                      | French | English      | French |
| Total - Household living arrangements                          | 7,873                                     | 72,145 | 4,610                        | 23,240 | 2,383        | 10,065 |
| Total persons in households with at least one census family    | 6,518                                     | 59,005 | 3,803                        | 18,915 | 1,940        | 8,095  |
| Married spouses, common-law partners                           | 4,080                                     | 42,915 | 2,298                        | 14,135 | 1,043        | 6,160  |
| Lone parents   | 780                                       | 4,030  | 550                          | 1,155  | 360          | 480    |
| Children in families with two parents present                  | 845                                       | 6,830  | 478                          | 2,080  | 190          | 795    |
| Children in families with one parent present                   | 515                                       | 3,635  | 335                          | 1,165  | 225          | 495    |
| Persons not in census families, living with relatives          | 200                                       | 1,190  | 95                           | 295    | 75           | 105    |
| Persons not in census families, living with non-relatives only | 90  | 405    | 55                           | 95     | 45           | 55     |
| Total persons in non-census family households                  | 1,355                                     | 13,140 | 805                          | 4,315  | 443          | 1,970  |
| Living with relatives  | 160                                       | 850    | 85                           | 200    | 45           | 65     |
| Living with non-relatives only                                 | 170                                       | 1,450  | 85                           | 500    | 60           | 190    |
| Living alone   | 1,028                                     | 10,835 | 630                          | 3,625  | 343          | 1,710  |

*Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

<sup>7</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

### Living in census families<sup>8</sup>

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 6,518 English speakers living in households with at least one census family. This group represents 82.8% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in households with at least one census family is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- There were 3,803 English speakers living in households with at least one census family in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they comprise 82.5% of the population. This share is similar to that displayed by the English-speaking population across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine. The proportion of those living in households with at least one census family in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 1,940 English speakers living in households with at least one census family where they account for 81.4% of the population. This share is similar to that accounted for by English speakers across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs. The proportion of persons living in households with at least one census family in the CLSC Avignon English-speaking population is similar to the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in this territory.

### Living in lone-parent families

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 780 English speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 9.9% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- There were 550 English speakers living in lone-parent families in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they account for 11.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in this territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population. The proportion is much higher than that found in the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine English-speaking population.

---

<sup>8</sup> Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common-law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child. A couple may be of opposite sex or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present." (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>)

- In CLSC Avignon, we find 360 English speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 15.1% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in this territory. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families in the CLSC Avignon English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion we find for English speakers across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

### **Living alone**

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 1,028 English speakers living alone. This group represents 13.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living alone is lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- There were 630 English speakers living alone in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they account for 13.7% of the population. This level is similar to that displayed by the regional English speaking population. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs English speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 343 English speakers living alone where they represent 14.4% of the population. This share is higher than that exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs. The proportion of those living alone in the CLSC Avignon English speaking population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in this territory.

## 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 income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances.”<sup>9</sup> 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), Across Age Groups | RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine |        | CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs |        | CLSC Avignon |        |
|--|---|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|  | English                                   | French | English                      | French | English      | French |
| Total - Age groups   | 480                                       | 4,840  | 285                          | 1,620  | 65           | 830    |
| 15-24 years  | 445                                       | 4,330  | 270                          | 1,510  | 65           | 765    |
| 45-64 years  | 240                                       | 2,670  | 135                          | 940    | 45           | 475    |

*Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. 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.*

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

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 480 English speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 5.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living below LICO is lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- There were 285 English speakers living below LICO in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they represent 4.9% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of those living below LICO in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs is similar to the proportion for the region's English speakers in general.
- 

<sup>9</sup> 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>

In CLSC Avignon, we find 65 English speakers living below LICO where they represent 2.1% of the English-speaking population. This level is much lower than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion for English speakers across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

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

- Due to low population count, this data is not available for this territory.

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

- Due to low population count, this data is not available for this territory.

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

| Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level, by Household Living Arrangements | RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine |        | CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs |        | CLSC Avignon |        |
|--|---|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|  | English                                   | French | English                      | French | English      | French |
| Total - Household living arrangements  | 445                                       | 4,330  | 270                          | 1,510  | 65           | 765    |
| Total persons in households with at least one census family                            | 225                                       | 2,015  | 150                          | 705    | 30           | 360    |
| Total persons in non-census family households  | 220                                       | 2,315  | 115                          | 805    | 25           | 405    |

*Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. 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.*

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

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 225 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 3.5% of the English-speaking population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in this region living below LICO in census family households.
- There were 150 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they represent 3.9% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The proportion in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than that found in the regional English-speaking population.
-



In CLSC Avignon, we find 30 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 1.5% of the English-speaking population. This level is much lower than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion found in the English-speaking population of CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

#### **Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)**

- Due to low population count, this data is not available for this territory.

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

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 175 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 17.0% of the English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO is lower than that found in the region's French-speaking majority population living alone.
- There were 85 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they account for 13.5% of the English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is much lower than that experienced by the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine's English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 20 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 5.8% of the English-speaking population living alone. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population living alone in the same territory. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs territory.

## 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 members<sup>10</sup>.

**Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups**

| Highest Educational Certification,<br>by Selected Age Groups            |             | RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-<br>de-la-Madeleine |        | CSSS de la Baie-des-<br>Chaleurs |        | CLSC Avignon |        |
|---|-------------|---|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|   |             | English                                       | French | English                          | French | English      | French |
| Total   | Total       | 7,873   | 72,145 | 4,610                            | 23,240 | 2,383        | 10,065 |
|   | 25-44 years | 2,100   | 16,505 | 1,373                            | 5,150  | 778          | 2,340  |
|   | 45-64 years | 2,790   | 31,135 | 1,478                            | 9,980  | 810          | 4,325  |
| High school diploma or less   | Total       | 5,215   | 38,860 | 2,958                            | 11,490 | 1,565        | 4,825  |
|   | 25-44 years | 1,033   | 5,970  | 670                              | 1,465  | 420          | 665    |
|   | 45-64 years | 1,755   | 15,305 | 838                              | 4,375  | 445          | 1,920  |
| Apprenticeship or trades certificate or<br>diploma                      | Total       | 1,023   | 14,340 | 680                              | 5,355  | 345          | 2,335  |
|   | 25-44 years | 360   | 3,965  | 245                              | 1,415  | 130          | 640    |
|   | 45-64 years | 460   | 7,500  | 305                              | 2,880  | 180          | 1,220  |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university<br>certificate or diploma        | Total       | 910   | 10,325 | 495                              | 3,410  | 255          | 1,540  |
|   | 25-44 years | 420   | 3,700  | 250                              | 1,200  | 115          | 535    |
|   | 45-64 years | 295   | 4,505  | 145                              | 1,485  | 105          | 630    |
| University certificate or diploma below<br>bachelor level               | Total       | 200   | 2,375  | 145                              | 825    | 85           | 385    |
|   | 25-44 years | 40  | 425    | 30                               | 150    | 30           | 80     |
|   | 45-64 years | 85  | 1,190  | 65                               | 405    | 40           | 165    |
| University certificate, diploma or degree at<br>bachelor level or above | Total       | 520   | 6,235  | 330                              | 2,150  | 135          | 970    |
|   | 25-44 years | 255   | 2,455  | 170                              | 910    | 80           | 425    |
|   | 45-64 years | 170   | 2,615  | 110                              | 825    | 45           | 380    |
| High school diploma or less   | Total       | 66.2%   | 53.9%  | 64.2%                            | 49.4%  | 65.7%        | 47.9%  |
|   | 25-44 years | 49.2%   | 36.2%  | 48.8%                            | 28.4%  | 54.0%        | 28.4%  |
|   | 45-64 years | 62.9%   | 49.2%  | 56.7%                            | 43.8%  | 54.9%        | 44.4%  |
| Apprenticeship or trades certificate or<br>diploma                      | Total       | 13.0%   | 19.9%  | 14.8%                            | 23.0%  | 14.5%        | 23.2%  |
|   | 25-44 years | 17.1%   | 24.0%  | 17.8%                            | 27.5%  | 16.7%        | 27.4%  |
|   | 45-64 years | 16.5%   | 24.1%  | 20.6%                            | 28.9%  | 22.2%        | 28.2%  |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university<br>certificate or diploma        | Total       | 11.6%   | 14.3%  | 10.7%                            | 14.7%  | 10.7%        | 15.3%  |
|   | 25-44 years | 20.0%   | 22.4%  | 18.2%                            | 23.3%  | 14.8%        | 22.9%  |
|   | 45-64 years | 10.6%   | 14.5%  | 9.8%                             | 14.9%  | 13.0%        | 14.6%  |
| University certificate or diploma below<br>bachelor level               | Total       | 2.5%  | 3.3%   | 3.1%                             | 3.5%   | 3.6%         | 3.8%   |
|   | 25-44 years | 1.9%  | 2.6%   | 2.2%                             | 2.9%   | 3.9%         | 3.4%   |
|   | 45-64 years | 3.0%  | 3.8%   | 4.4%                             | 4.1%   | 4.9%         | 3.8%   |
| University certificate, diploma or degree at<br>bachelor level or above | Total       | 6.6%  | 8.6%   | 7.2%                             | 9.3%   | 5.7%         | 9.6%   |
|   | 25-44 years | 12.1%   | 14.9%  | 12.4%                            | 17.7%  | 10.3%        | 18.2%  |
|   | 45-64 years | 6.1%  | 8.4%   | 7.4%                             | 8.3%   | 5.6%         | 8.8%   |

*Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

<sup>10</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.)(2009) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*, 2nd edition. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.

### **Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less**

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 5,215 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 66.2% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less is much higher than the level found in the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over across the region.
- There were 2,958 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they account for 64.2% of the territory's English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The level for the territory's English-speaking proportion is similar to that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 1,565 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less where they represent 65.7% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This level is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by the English speakers across the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs territory.

### **Population 25-44, high school diploma or less**

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, there were 1,033 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 49.2% of the regional English-speaking population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is much higher than that found in the regional French-speaking majority population in the same age cohort.
- There were 670 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they account for 48.8% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the territory's French-speaking majority population in that age group. This proportion is similar to that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region in the same age cohort.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 420 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 54.0% of the English-speaking 25-44 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority 25-44 cohort in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs territory.

### **Population 45-64, high school diploma or less**

- In the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 1,755 English-speaking aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 62.9% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is much higher than that found in the same age cohort of the regional French-speaking majority population.
- There were 838 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs territory where they account for 56.7% of the English-speaking population there. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in this territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the territory's French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is lower than that exhibited by the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 445 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 54.9% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs territory.

### **Population aged 15+, university degree or higher**

- In the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 520 English-speaking aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher. This group represents 6.6% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher is much lower than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- There were 330 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs territory where they account for 7.2% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is higher than that exhibited by the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 135 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher where they represent 5.7% of the English-speaking population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

### **Population 25-44, university degree or higher**

- In the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 255 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 12.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population across the region.
- There were 170 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they represent 12.4% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in this territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is similar to that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 80 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 10.3% of the English-speaking population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

### **Population 45-64, university degree or higher**

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, there were 170 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 6.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much lower than that found in the same age cohort in the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region's French-speaking majority population.
- There were 110 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs where they represent 7.4% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is much higher than that exhibited by the region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 45 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 5.6% of the English-speaking population. This level is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

## 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.<sup>11</sup>

**Table 8 - Labour Force Activity**

| Labour Force Activity         | RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine |        | CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs |        | CLSC Avignon |        |
|-------------------------------|---|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|                               | English                                   | French | English                      | French | English      | French |
| Total - Labour force activity | 7,873                                     | 72,145 | 4,610                        | 23,240 | 2,383        | 10,065 |
| In the labour force           | 3,903                                     | 39,285 | 2,335                        | 12,540 | 1,258        | 5,610  |
| Employed                      | 2,813                                     | 33,485 | 1,585                        | 10,760 | 778          | 4,750  |
| Unemployed                    | 1,100                                     | 5,815  | 748                          | 1,785  | 475          | 860    |
| Out of the labour force       | 3,965                                     | 32,860 | 2,273                        | 10,695 | 1,120        | 4,455  |

*Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

### Unemployed

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there are 1,100 English speakers who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 28.2%. The unemployment rate of the region's English speakers is much higher than the unemployment rate of the French-speaking majority.
- There are 748 unemployed English speakers in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs territory where they experience an unemployment rate of 32.0%. The unemployment rate of the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the French-speaking majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the region's English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 475 unemployed English speakers resulting in an unemployment rate of 37.8%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The unemployment rate of the English-speaking population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English speakers across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

<sup>11</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) (2009) Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives, 2nd Edition. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.

## Out of the labour force<sup>12</sup>

- Across the RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, there were 3,965 English speakers out of the labour force. This group represents 50.4% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of English speakers out of the labour force is higher than that found in the regional French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over.
- There were 2,273 English speakers out of the labour force in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs territory where they comprise 49.3% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is similar to that exhibited by the region's English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Avignon, we find 1,120 English speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 47.0% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those out of the labour force in this territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

---

<sup>12</sup> The Statistics Canada category "[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf)" refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who were neither employed nor unemployed during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2011. 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. (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>)

## **Appendix “A” – Baseline Data Report Series**

| Year      | Title  | Data Source                                  |
|-----------|--|--|
| 2003-2004 | Regional Profiles of English-speaking Communities  | 2001 Census                                  |
| 2004-2005 | Profiles of English-speaking Communities In Selected CLSC Territories                                | 2001 Census                                  |
| 2005-2006 | English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec   | 2005 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality |
| 2006-2007 | Community Network Building   | Case studies (qualitative interviews)        |
| 2007-2008 | Health and Social Survey Information on Quebec's English-speaking Communities                        | 1998 Québec Health and Social Survey         |
| 2008-2009 | Regional Profiles of Quebec’s English-speaking Communities: Selected 1996-2006 Census Findings       | 1996 and 2006 Census                         |
| 2009-2010 | Demographic Profiles of Quebec’s English-speaking Communities for Selected CSSS Territories          | 1996 and 2006 Census                         |
| 2010-2011 | English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec   | 2010 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality |
| 2011-2012 | Socio-economic Profiles of English-speaking Visible Minority Population by Quebec Health Region      | 2006 Census of Canada                        |
| 2012-2013 | Quebec’s English-speaking Community Networks and their Partners in Public Health and Social Services | Survey of NPI groups and interviews          |
| 2013-2014 | Demographic Profiles of the English-speaking Communities of Selected CSSS and CLSC Territories       | 2011 National Household Survey               |



## Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Bowen, S., Gibbons, M., Roy, J. and Edwards, J. (2010). From 'multicultural health' to 'knowledge translation' – rethinking strategies to promote language access within a risk management framework. *The Journal of Specialized Translation (Jostrans)*, Issue 14, [http://www.jostrans.org/issue14/art\\_bowen.php](http://www.jostrans.org/issue14/art_bowen.php).
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), [www.chssn.org](http://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.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- 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.
- Mikkonen, J., & Raphael, D. (2010). *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. Toronto: York University School of Health Policy and Management
- 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](http://www.chssn.org)
- Public Health Agency of Canada. "What Determines Health?" [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/index-eng.php](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/index-eng.php) Accessed March 2014.
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2009) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.
- Statistics Canada. (2014). *2011 National Household Survey*, Ottawa. Series of tables specified by Canadian Heritage.
- World Health Organization (2008). *Closing the gap in a Generation: Health Equity through Action on the Social Determinants of Health*. Geneva: World Health Organization.